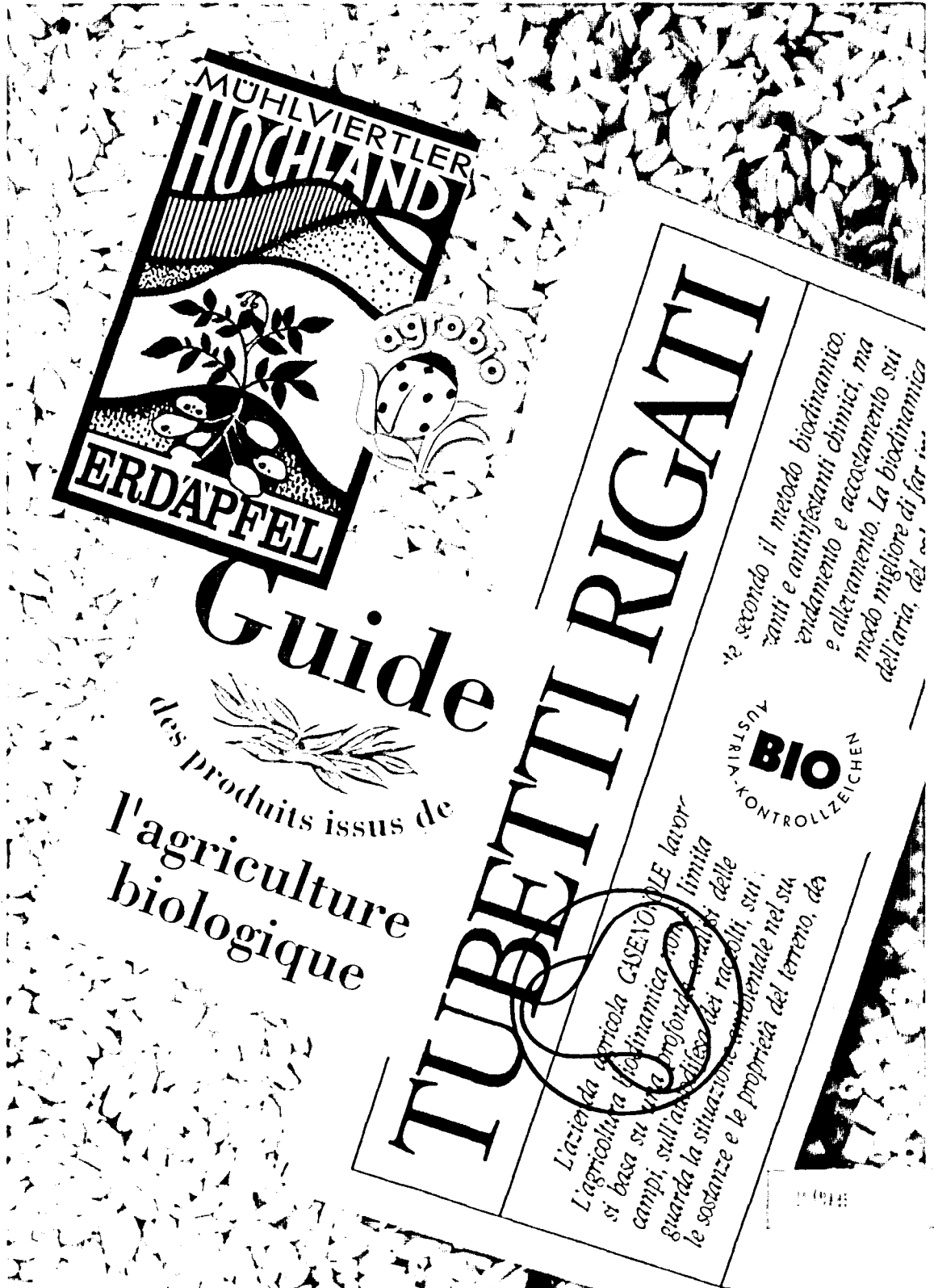


ORGANIC FARMING



Organic farming

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1. Introduction

The conditions for wider recognition and development of organic farming have been fostered in recent years by the development and adjustment of the common agricultural policy, and more generally by new ideas about the future of the countryside, and by emerging political awareness of environmental issues.

The reform of the common agricultural policy in 1992 was mainly concerned with the reorganization of markets, but the Community also put forward concrete proposals to steer agricultural output into a new direction and to make more allowance for environmental factors and the need to keep a balance in the countryside between economic aims on the one hand and conservation of the natural environment on the other. The accompanying measures (environmental measures, incentives to early retirement, and the promotion of forestry in the agricultural sector) should help to achieve these aims; in this context, the farming sector will probably need to introduce radical change into its working methods, especially in the less competitive agricultural areas. While the movement away from farming in many Community regions can be slowed down by substantial income support measures, it seems a good idea to develop profitable outlets and markets for holdings coping with major structural and natural handicaps in relation to the modern industrialized farms. These problems concern vast numbers of family farms in the Community. The development and promotion of specialty products is an economically viable alternative for some of these holdings, whether involving product diversification, the search for typical regional qualities, methods of product preparation or the introduction of new production methods.

Another factor is the greater interest in quality products on the part of the consumer. The idea of quality covers a variety of notions such as local produce and quality labels, but also organic produce. This demand arises from a growing awareness that the presentation of conventional agricultural products is increasingly uniform, as quality criteria are usually based on standardization and homogeneity. Also, the intensive use of artificial chemicals, both for fertilization and for treatment, has given rise to demand on the part of many consumers for more natural products than those of intensive agriculture. This demand is part of a wider movement for the conservation and protection of the environment, which also affects the world of agriculture.

Organic farming is a suitable response at both these levels: organic products are perceived as natural food products, with no chemical residues, and as a solution to the problems raised by the redirection of agricultural activity, and in particular diversification, against a general background of environmental conservation.

Organic farming is a genuine opportunity for diversification, and it has a number of advantages in the present climate of agricultural thought.

It is based on sustainable systems of agricultural production, and is intended to ensure food production with inputs mainly provided from resources available on the holding, i.e. reducing intermediate consumption as far as possible, especially that of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

Organic techniques encourage biological diversity and especially the use of varieties adapted to the milieu and naturally resistant to pests and disease; thus they help to maintain the genetic capital so vital for the future of agriculture, while supplying consumers with varied and typical food products.

Organic farming encourages the combination of complementary activities integrated on the same holding; in particular, it fosters systems of mixed crop farming and stockbreeding, an approach that is environment-friendly as well as conducive to the beauty of the landscape.

Restrictions on the use of fertilizers and plant protection products ensure wholesome produce, usually without residues of chemicals, while eliminating the risk of contamination and pollution of the natural environment (soil or groundwater).

From the macroeconomic point of view, as organic production is substantially less intensive and is not yield-orientated, it can contribute to limiting agricultural surpluses while usually requiring a greater labour input. This labour intensiveness is a particularly interesting feature in the present general economic context of serious unemployment, and as a means of preserving the countryside as we know it, at a time when many Community regions are threatened with desertification either imminently or in the longer term.

But while organic farming can provide valuable solutions to some of the basic problems confronting farming at the moment, it must also overcome a number of difficulties and even major obstacles.

Converting a traditional agricultural holding to organic farming techniques is a complex operation involving high risk and serious problems, both technical and economic. During the conversion phase, the farmer cannot offset lost yield by obtaining the premium prices commanded by output of organic quality: the results of the plant-soil balance which organic farming seeks to establish become apparent, especially in terms of productivity, only after a fairly long period has elapsed, depending in particular on how intensively the land was farmed in the period of conventional practice prior to conversion.

Until fairly recently, the image of the activity, working methods and products of organic farming tended to be rather confused. There were a number of schools of thought in different countries, with different basic inspirations and philosophies; terminology was not harmonized; different methods and production principles abounded; approaches to presenting products varied widely, and there was no clear distinction between the ideas of natural, ecological, organic and quality products.

In general, organic production techniques are assumed to be more costly than conventional farming, in particular because labour input is higher and yields are lower. But this assumption should be qualified, as experience has led in some cases to a different conclusion, especially for yields. Nevertheless, it is clear that organic farming suffers from the difficulties inherent in all new developments, especially in terms of the minimum unit size required to optimize factor efficiency, in particular for processing, packaging and marketing.

Moreover, although consumers and indeed public opinion in general have a very positive attitude to organic farming, demand is fairly restricted, partly because retail prices for organic products are higher than for conventional products, but also because of the weakness of the distribution network for organic products and the difficulties of providing a full range.

Marketing is a major problem in the organic sector, related to the need to inform consumers correctly of the specific features of the products.

2. Organic farming: impressions and facts

2.1 General remarks

Although the term "organic farming" is a familiar one, most people have rather a vague idea of its meaning and scope. This is because organic techniques have emerged very gradually, and in most European countries there was for many years no legislation or specific definition of the term. Not until the 1980s were legal provisions on organic farming first introduced, in Denmark, France and Austria.

The main advantage of the Community legislation, introduced in July 1991, is probably that it clarifies the situation and provides a tool for understanding and consistent interpretation throughout the Community, and even perhaps the world.

The variety of terms used to qualify the techniques we are considering (organic, ecological, biological) shows what a varied approach has been adopted to the sector in the past, and goes some way to explain the confusion that may still arise in the consumer's mind.

2.2 Historical background

Organic farming as it is conceived at present is the outcome of thinking and practice since the early years of the 20th century, involving a variety of alternative methods of agricultural production, mainly in northern Europe.

Three major movements are generally regarded as the precursors of present-day organic farming; they were inspired by philosophical currents and the economic and political background of the countries where they emerged.

The first movement began in Germany under the inspiration of Rudolf Steiner and it is based on the philosophical theory he developed in 1913 (anthroposophy) as a reaction to the contemporary development of materialism. Biodynamic farming, developed by Steiner's disciple Pfeiffer, is based on the idea of wholesome and balanced nutrition derived from a number of fundamental principles of organic farming, such as the avoidance of soluble mineral fertilizers and the aim of self-sufficiency through systems of mixed crop farming and stock-breeding. The biodynamic movement also introduces an astrological dimension, according major importance to the influence of the moon and stars on crops.

"Organic" farming originated in England after the Second World War; it focuses on biological equilibrium and soil fertility, for which composted organic matter is essential.

Organic compost also plays a major role in plants' resistance to disease and pests. These ideas were developed by Sir Albert Howard in his book "An Agricultural Testament", written in 1940, and based on his observations in India over several decades. They led to the founding of the Soil Association, to speak for natural, environment-friendly farming, and were taken up by Rodale in the United States, especially for horticulture.

A third movement originated in Switzerland in the 1940s on the initiative of Hans Peter Rusch, whose approach was popularized by Hans Muller; it emphasizes autarky for producers and the advantages of short producer-to-market circuits. These ideas found practical expression in a method which the authors called biological farming, concentrating on maximum use of renewable resources to ensure subsistence at a time when farming is finding it difficult to feed the global population. The method is characterized by the importance it attaches to soil humus, the use of surface composting (organic matter is buried only after fermentation), and the fact that the soil is worked as little as possible to avoid disturbing microflora. Self-sufficiency at the level of the farm is abandoned: farmers may buy organic fertilizers from outside. Rusch seeks to enhance the credibility of this method by demonstrating the value of biological farming on the basis of economic and scientific arguments.

The development of organic farming remained embryonic in Europe in the 1950s, as the main objective of farming in the immediate post-war period was to increase output and to satisfy substantial immediate demand.

Towards the end of the 1960s and during the 1970s, numerous organizations or associations grew up under the banner of organic production. With the emergence of the ecological movement, protest groups (among students and proponents of alternative life-styles), and divergent commercial interests, the organic sector grew up as a disparate, atomized movement, where, as it gained momentum, rules and specifications were established separately for each individual association. It was still mainly concentrated in the countries of northern Europe.

During the 1980s, organic farming developed in most European countries, and also outside Europe, in particular in the United States. The number of producers expanded considerably, with numerous innovations in the processing and marketing of organic products. This development corresponded to the expansion of consumer demand for quality products, and to growing awareness of health questions linked to eating habits; it also went hand in hand with concern about our environmental heritage. Official administrative departments increasingly recognized organic farming, integrating it into their research programmes and adopting legislation for the sector (e.g. in Austria, France, Denmark etc.). Finally, both at national and regional level, more and more grants and subsidies became available for organic farming.

Council Regulation No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products, adopted on 24 June 1991, constitutes official recognition at European level of this means of production, and defines uniform, harmonized rules for operators in all Community countries.

The Regulation provides consumers with guarantees concerning the production methods and principles applied on the holdings claiming to be organic farms, and concerning processing and marketing practices.

2.3 Definition

In accordance with Community rules, organic farming can be defined as a system of managing agricultural holdings that implies major restrictions on fertilizers and pesticides. This method of production is based on varied crop farming practices, is concerned with protecting the environment and seeks to promote sustainable agricultural development.

It pursues a number of aims such as the production of quality agricultural products which contain no chemical residues, the development of environment-friendly production methods avoiding the use of artificial chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and the application of production techniques that restore and maintain soil fertility.

Inspections are carried out at all stages of production and marketing, with a compulsory scheme, officially recognized and supervised by the Member States, involving regular checks on all operators.

Organic products are identified through specific labelling rules intended to provide the consumer with the best possible guarantee of origin, preparation, processing and packaging.

The rules recognize the wide variety of terminology used in the different countries, which depends among other things on which language is used: techniques known as organic in English are called biological in French, Italian, Portuguese, Greek and Dutch, and ecological in German, Spanish and Danish.

Organic farming differs in a variety of ways from conventional farming: it is usually pointed out that organic farming:

- does not pollute the soil and groundwater with pesticides;
- increases biological diversity among both plants and animals;
- maintains the soil structure and the balance of soil micro-organisms;
- reduces the leaching of minerals thanks to concentration on organic matter;
- depends strongly on natural equilibrium to protect crops, using natural methods of defence instead of the regular application of pesticides;
- makes full use of natural, local and renewable resources;
- uses low-energy input and thus reduces farming's external dependence.

Organic farming is also criticized: it is argued in particular that the level of yield is lower than that achieved using conventional methods. In fact, this argument is based on average data; very wide variations in yield have been observed, as a function of technique and type of output. Moreover, yields usually drop very sharply during the phase of conversion to organic farming, and it may take some time for soil and plants to reach equilibrium; once organic management systems have become established, however, yields rise again.

Organic techniques also seem to lead to higher production costs, largely due, in the present state of affairs, to the dispersion of production, the small size of production units, the need for specific processing and packaging facilities which are difficult to operate profitably if they are not used to capacity, the problems of organizing the distribution and sale of products, and the use of cultivation techniques which are more costly because more labour-intensive or less highly mechanized than conventional farming techniques. The practical result of this situation is that the prices of organic products are considerably higher than those of conventional agricultural products. The disparity, which varies from one product to another, does not always directly reflect the extra cost of production; often it includes higher mark-ups at the various intermediate stages in the marketing of organic products.

2.4 The organic sector in the Community

Information on the organic sector at Community level is fairly difficult to obtain. As there was no official recognition for organic farming in certain countries until very recently, the available data are supplied by professional organizations, and are not harmonized. Moreover, the large number of associations and schools of thought in some Community countries has helped to create some confusion in the information about organic farming over past decades. Certain authors have, however, put forward some statistics.

According to Lampkin (1992), the number of farmers using organic techniques doubled in the Community between 1987 and 1992, from an initial figure of about 7 500.

As to the area under organic cultivation, Table 1 gives a compilation of data from various sources for two reference years (source: Crabe, 1993). The table shows that the area under organic cultivation increased fourfold from 1987 to 1993, with the present area in the Community as a whole at over 400 000 hectares. These data are not harmonized, and derive for some countries from estimates; but they give a fairly clear idea of the importance of this type of production.

Table 1
Areas in the European Community cultivated according to the principles of organic farming in 1987 and 1993

AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION USING ORGANIC PRODUCTION METHODS (hectares)		
Country	1987	1993
Germany	34 000 ¹	228 000 ⁴
France	40 000 ¹	90 000 ³
United Kingdom	8 600 ²	30 000 ⁴
Denmark	4 000 ¹	18 600 ⁴
Italy	6 000 ¹	15 000 ³
Netherlands	3 400 ¹	10 000 ³
Spain	2 700 ¹	8 500 ⁴
Belgium	1 200 ¹	1 600 ⁴
Ireland	1 300 ¹	1 600 ⁴
Portugal	320 ¹	1 500 ³
Luxembourg	162 ¹	500 ³
Greece	-	200 ³
Total	102 682	405 500

¹ Estimates by the CARAB (Centre d'animation et de recherche en agriculture biologique), Jodoigne, Belgium

² Source: Lampkin (1992)

³ Data supplied by professional associations

⁴ Statistics available in the Member States

With the introduction of Regulation 2092/91, reliable harmonized data on operators officially active in the sector will henceforth be available at Community level. For 1992, the number of farmers who had notified activity in organic agriculture for the different Community countries was as follows:

Germany	4794
Belgium	151
Denmark	804
Spain	562
France	3235
Greece	75
Ireland	150
Luxembourg	13
Netherlands	433
Portuga	136
United Kingdom	737

If the Ministry of Agriculture estimate of 3 000 producers is accepted for Italy (in the absence of any more definite data), the number of farmers actively engaged in organic farming in the Community as a whole borders on 14 000. In certain countries, e.g. France, these figures are lower than those estimated for 1991. The reduction is due to the withdrawal from the organic sector of certain producers who were unable to comply with the more stringent requirements of Community legislation.

On the sale and marketing side, it is generally agreed that the present market share of organic products is about 0.5% of the total market in agricultural products for the Community as a whole, although the situation varies considerably from one country to another; B. Sylvaner quotes figures for 1992 ranging from 0.1% in Italy to 0.8% in Germany, with France and the United Kingdom in between with 0.2% and 0.3% respectively. The various figures available suggest that the most popular organic products are fruit and vegetables, and cereals. Next come oils, wines and dairy products, with the production of organic meat still very small.

Market studies tend to be convergent, and the prospects are generally good: forecasts of around 2.5% for organic products within the meaning of present rules seem reasonable for 2000.

3. Community rules

As we have said, the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 represented a quantum leap in the official recognition of organic farming at European, and indeed global, level.

The Regulation lays down the main principles for organic production and the rules that must be followed for the processing, sale and importation of organic products.

The basic rules were supplemented in 1992 and 1993 by various Commission Regulations intended to clear up certain details and lay down practical arrangements. These provisions

were drawn up after consultation with the Member States in the Standing Committee on Organic Agriculture. Annex 1 at the end of this publication lists the relevant legal instruments, with their references in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The advantage of these legal instruments is to formalize recognition of the organic sector, to lay down common rules for operators who regard themselves as belonging to it, and to guarantee consumers with a means of unmistakably identifying genuine organic produce, thus effectively eliminating the abuses previously frequent in the sector.

The use of the term "organic" for labelling and advertising agricultural produce and food is now limited, in the Community, to products obtained according to the principles of production and the rules of processing defined in the Community Regulation. This specific protection applies to the equivalent of the word "biological" in French, Greek, Italian, Dutch and Portuguese, and to the equivalent of the word "ecological" in Spanish, Danish and German.

At present, the Regulation applies only to unprocessed plant products (fruit and vegetables, cereals, etc.) and to products for human consumption essentially composed of ingredients of plant origin (e.g. bread or biscuits).

For animal products, pending the introduction of Community legislation, existing national rules remain in force. The Commission's latest proposal for an amendment to Regulation 2092/91 would require a proposal on animal products by 1 July 1995 (COM(93) 558).

3.1 Principles of organic production on agricultural holdings (Annex I to Regulation 2092/91)

1. The fertility and biological activity of the soil should be maintained by the cultivation of legumes, green manures or deep-rooting plants in an appropriate multi-annual rotation programme and by incorporation in the soil of organic material, composted or not, from holdings producing according to the rules of organic farming. By-products from livestock farming (manure) may be used if they come from organic livestock holdings respecting existing national rules.

If these methods are not sufficient to ensure adequate nutrition of crops and to maintain the mineral balance of the soil, so that supplements are required, a limited number of other organic or mineral fertilizers may be applied. They are listed in section A of Annex II to the Regulation, which includes organic fertilizer and natural mineral fertilizers of low solubility (Table 2).

Table 2

Products authorized in organic farming for use in fertilization and soil conditioning (Annex II(A) to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91)

Farmyard and poultry manure
Slurry or urine
Straw
Peat
Composts from spent mushroom and vermiculture substrates
Composts from organic household refuse
Composts from plant residues
Processed animal products from slaughterhouses and fish industries
Organic by-products of foodstuffs and textile industries
Seaweeds and seaweed products
Sawdust, bark and wood waste
Wood ash
Natural phosphate rock
Calcinated aluminium phosphate rock
Basic slag
Rock potash
Sulphate of potash (*need recognized by control body*)
Limestone
Chalk
Magnesium rock
Calcareous magnesium rock
Epsom salt (magnesium sulphate)
Gypsum (calcium sulphate)
Trace elements (boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc) (*need recognized by control body*)
Sulphur (*need recognized by control body*)
Stone meal
Clay (bentonite, perlite)
Calcium chloride (*foliar treatment of apple trees after a proven deficiency of calcium and/or magnesium; need recognized by control body*)

2. Plants are protected against pests and diseases, and weeds are eliminated, by means of a range of techniques that should make it possible to avoid the use of pesticides: choice of naturally resistant species, appropriate crop rotation programme, mechanical cultivation procedures, flame weeding, protection of natural enemies of pests.

In cases of immediate threat to the crop, a limited number of plant protection products are authorized. They are listed in section B of Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 (Table 3).

The list comprises products in current use in organic farming prior to the adoption of the Community rules. While applying strict criteria for their future use, the rules enable current practices to be maintained.

Table 3

Products authorized in organic farming for plant pest and disease control (Annex II(B) to Regulation (EEC) No 2091/91)

Preparations on basis of pyrethrins extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium, containing possibly a synergist
Preparations from Derris elliptica
Preparations from Quassia amara
Preparations from Ryania speciosa
Propolis
Diatomaceous earth
Stone meal
Preparations on basis of metaldehyde containing a repellent to higher animal species and as far as applied within traps
Sulphur
Bordeaux mixture
Burgundy mixture
Sodium silicate
Sodium bicarbonate
Potassium soap (soft soap)
Pheromone preparations
Bacillus thuringiensis preparations
Granulose virus preparations
Plant and animal oils
Paraffin oil

3. The collection of plants growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered an organic production method.
4. On parcels previously farmed using conventional methods, the principles of organic farming must be applied for at least two years before sowing annual crops or, in the case of perennial crops other than grassland, at least three years before the first harvest, after which crops can be considered organic. The conversion period may be extended or reduced, having regard to previous parcel use.

The conversion period and the restrictions on marketing agricultural products obtained during that period do not concern producers who have complied with organic principles for at least two years.

3.2 Food products obtained by processing organic produce

Obviously, a consumer purchasing food products labelled as resulting from organic methods of production expects the quality associated with a natural product. Community rules accordingly restrict the ingredients of non-agricultural origin (e.g. additives, minerals, flavourings) and the processing aids considered essential to prepare foodstuffs based on products of organic farming. Tables 4 and 5 list the ingredients authorized.

In this area, a balance must be sought between the expectations of consumers who want natural products, and the technological constraints of preparing and providing a sufficiently wide range of food preparations under the organic label.

Table 4

**List of ingredients of non-agricultural origin authorized by Community rules for the preparation of foodstuffs
(Annex VI(A) to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91)**

A.1 Food additives, including carriers

Name and specific conditions (sc)

E 170 calcium carbonates
 E 270 lactic acid
 E 290 carbon dioxide
 E 296 malic acid
 E 300 ascorbic acid
 E 306 tocopherol-rich extract (sc: anti-oxidant in fats and oils)
 E 322 lecithins
 E 330 citric acid
 E 333 calcium citrates
 E 334 tartaric acid (L(+)-)
 E 335 sodium tartrate
 E 336 potassium tartrate
 E 341 monocalcium phosphate (sc: raising agent for self-raising flour)
 E 400 alginic acid
 E 401 sodium alginate
 E 402 potassium alginate
 E 406 agar
 E 407 carrageenan
 E 410 locust bean gum
 E 412 guar gum
 E 413 tragacanth gum
 E 414 Arabic gum
 E 415 xanthan gum
 E 416 karaya gum
 E 440(i) pectin
 E 500 sodium carbonates
 E 501 potassium carbonates
 E 503 ammonium carbonates
 E 504 magnesium carbonates
 E 516 calcium sulphate sc: carrier)
 E 524 sodium hydroxide (sc: surface treatment of Laugengebäck)
 E 938 argon
 E 941 nitrogen
 E 948 oxygen

A.2 Flavourings within the meaning of Directive 88/388/EEC

Substances and products as defined in Article 1(2)(b)(i) and 1(2)(c) of Directive 88/388/EEC labelled as natural flavouring substances or natural flavouring preparations, according to Article 9(1)(d) and (2) of that Directive.

A.3 Water and salt

Drinking water

Salt (with sodium chloride or potassium chloride as basic components), generally used in food processing.

A.4 Micro-organism preparations

(i) Any preparations of micro-organisms normally used in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC;

(ii) Micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC if they have been included according to the decision procedure of Article 14 (no organism has yet been so included).

A.5 Minerals (including trace elements) and vitamins

Only authorized as far as their use is legally required in the foodstuffs in which they are incorporated.

Table 5
Processing aids and other products which may be used for processing of organically produced ingredients of agricultural origin
(Annex VI(B) to Regulation (EEC) 2092/91)

NAME	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS
water	
calcium chloride	coagulation agent
calcium carbonate	
calcium hydroxide	
calcium sulphate	coagulation agent
magnesium chloride (or nigari)	coagulation agent
potassium carbonate	drying of grapes
sodium carbonate	sugar production
sodium hydroxide	sugar production, olive treatment
sulphuric acid	sugar production
carbon dioxide	
nitrogen	
ethanol	solvent
tannic acid	filtration aid
egg white albumen	
casein	
gelatin	
isinglass	
vegetable oils	greasing, releasing or anti-foaming agent
silicon dioxide gel or colloidal solution	
activated carbon	
talc	
bentonite	
kaolin	
diatomaceous earth	
perlite	
hazelnut shells	
rice meal	
beeswax	releasing agent
carnauba wax	releasing agent

Preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes:

- (i) any preparations of micro-organisms and enzymes normally used as processing aids in food processing, with the exception of micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC;
- (ii) micro-organisms genetically modified within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Directive 90/220/EEC if they have been included hereunder according to the decision procedure of Article 14 (no organism has yet been so included).

Clearly, packaging and processing methods and practices in the organic sector must also comply with general Community legislation, or where there is no Community legislation, national laws on foodstuffs.

One point that should be stressed is that Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 prohibits treatments involving the use of ionizing radiation in the preparation of organic products; moreover, the use of genetically modified micro-organisms, current in the processing of conventional foodstuffs, is not at present possible in the organic sector.

3.3 Controls

All operators producing, processing or importing agricultural products which, in the course of their business, they bring to the market as organically produced, must notify this business to the competent authority in the Member State concerned. They must also take part in the inspection scheme set up by the Member State. Member States designate one or more official or approved private bodies to perform inspections, and an authority responsible for the approval and supervision of such bodies.

No product may be marketed as organic unless inspected and duly certified.

Detailed rules for inspections and the requirements that must be met by all operators are set out in Community rules, and in particular in Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

For agricultural holdings, a full description of the unit is drawn up by the inspection body when the arrangements are first implemented. Subsequently, the producer must notify the body each year of the schedule of production of crop products, giving a breakdown by parcel.

Detailed accounts must be kept both for raw materials bought and for agricultural products sold. These accounts relate to the quantities, precise identification, origin and purpose of the products.

Where the same holding produces both organic and conventional output, the land parcels and production and storage locations of the two types of product must be kept clearly separate. As plants of the same variety may not be produced under both systems, the entire holding, i.e. including organic and conventional units, is subject to inspection arrangements.

The same principle of identification, monitoring and accounts is applied to processing and packaging units. The purpose of accounts is to enable the inspection body to trace the nature and origin of the products used and the destination of the processed products.

If conventionally produced products are also processed in the same unit, the unit must have separate storage areas for them, and they must be processed continuously until a complete run has been dealt with, separated by place or time from similar operations involving organic products. If processing of conventional products is an infrequent operation, such processing must be announced in advance to the inspection body. Separate lots must be

clearly identified, and every measure must be taken to avoid mixtures between conventional and organic products.

Inspection measures for importers are intended to ensure that each separate lot of imported products is monitored, on the basis of information on the origin, nature and quantity of products imported. In addition, details of transport arrangements and of the consignee must be made available to the inspection body on request.

Where an irregularity is found, the inspection body sees to the removal of indications referring to organic production from the entire lot or production run affected. Where a manifest infringement or an infringement with prolonged effects is found, the operator concerned is prohibited for a set period from producing or marketing products bearing indications referring to organic production methods.

The organization of inspection is up to each Member State within its own borders. Consequently, practical arrangements in force at present vary from one Member State to another. The number of approved inspection bodies ranges from only one in the Netherlands to 51 in Germany, where their activities are generally defined at the level of the Länder. The figures for the other countries are: four in Belgium, two in Denmark, two in Greece, two in Spain, four in France, four in Ireland, seven in Italy, three in Luxembourg, two in Portugal and seven in the United Kingdom. Consequently, except in the Netherlands, operators have some freedom to choose which body will inspect them. An official list of these bodies will be found in Annex 2 at the end of this publication.

3.4 Labelling of products intended for consumers

Community rules on the labelling and advertising of organic products are very strict; before they were introduced, the situation was not always very clear, and consumers were often doubtful or dissatisfied. Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 distinguishes between various categories of products depending on the content of agricultural products of organic origin; the content is expressed in terms of a percentage of total content of agricultural origin.

- A. Unprocessed products of organic agriculture (plants), and processed products where at least 95% of the agricultural ingredients were produced according to organic principles.

These are the only products whose sales description may refer to organic production methods.

Up to 5% of their ingredients of agricultural origin may be produced with conventional methods, if such ingredients are not available (e.g. exotic fruit), or not available in sufficient quantity, on the Community market for organic products. The list of authorized ingredients is given in section C of Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) 2092/91 (see Table 6).

The labelling for this category of products may bear an indication that products are covered by the inspection scheme, as follows: "Organic Farming - EEC Control System". At present this indication is optional.

Table 6

List of ingredients of agricultural origin which have not been produced organically authorized in the preparation of processed products described as organic (Annex VI(C) to Regulation (EEC) 2092/91)

C.1 Unprocessed vegetable products, as well as products derived therefrom by processes referred to under definition 2(a) of Regulation 207/93

C.1.1 Edible fruits, nuts and seeds

coconuts
Brazil nuts
cashew nuts
dates
pineapples
mangoes
papayas
sloes
cocoa
maracujas (passion fruit)
colanuts
peanuts
rosehips
sallowthorns
blueberries
maple syrup
quinoa
amaranth
horseradish seed
pine kernels
radish seed
acorns
fenugreek
acerola
chicory

C.1.2 Edible spices and herbs
all products with the exception of thyme

C.1.3 Cereals
(millet: deleted)
wild rice (*Zizania plauspra*)

C.1.4. Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
sesamum seeds

C.1.5 Miscellaneous

algae, including seaweed

C.2 Vegetable products processed by processes as referred to under definition 2(b) of Regulation 207/93

C.2.1 Fats and oils, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, derived from plants other than:
olive
sunflower

C.2.2 Sugars; starch; other products from cereals and tubers

cane and beet sugar
starches produced from cereals and tubers, not chemically modified
rice paper
gluten
fructose

C.2.3 Miscellaneous

lemon juice
vinegar other than vinegar from wine and apple cider

C.3 Animal products

honey
gelatin
buttermilk powder
edible aquatic organisms not originating from aquaculture
lactose

- B. Processed products containing 50% to 95% of ingredients of agricultural origin produced using organic methods.

The reference to organic methods in the labelling of these products must appear only in the list of ingredients, and must clearly refer only to those ingredients obtained according to organic principles; these ingredients must appear in descending order by weight in the list of ingredients, and they may not be highlighted by a different size, style or colour of lettering.

- C. Processed products containing less than 50% of ingredients deriving from organic agriculture.

It is not lawful for the labelling of such products to refer to organic methods of production; they must bear no indication in use in the Member States that might lead the consumer to believe that the product was obtained according to organic production methods.

- D. Products from holdings in the process of conversion to organic production.

As a provisional arrangement (until 1 July 1995), product labelling and advertising may refer to conversion to organic production methods after a conversion period of at least twelve months before the harvest, as long as this does not mislead the purchaser regarding the exact nature of the product. The holding in the process of conversion is subject to the inspection scheme. The purpose of this provision is to help producers by allowing them to obtain a better price for their produce during the transition stage, which can be an expensive time (investment in new production methods, lower yields).

The Commission has proposed extending this provision for an indefinite period (COM(93)558).

3.5 Transport

Agricultural products sold as organic may be transported only in packaging or containers closed in a manner preventing substitution of the content, and bearing a label stating the name and address of the producer or processor and the name of the product, including a reference to the organic production method.

3.6 Imports from third countries

Products from third countries may be marketed as organic only if the Commission is satisfied, after investigation, that they are from a country where the rules applied to organic farming are equivalent to Community rules. The rules examined are basically those governing production methods and inspection schemes.

Imported consignments must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the competent inspection body in the third country and providing the required guarantees concerning the production methods used.

The Commission is to draw up a list of countries recognized as offering equivalent guarantees, and meeting the requirements for trade in organic products.

The formal procedure of inclusion has not yet been completed for any third country, but a provisional list has been drawn up for a limited period pending final assessment. The countries on the provisional list are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Israel, Switzerland and Sweden.

Under a temporary derogation in force until 31 July 1995, operators may be authorized to import products from third countries that do not appear on the list, provided they furnish the competent authorities with evidence of equivalent production and inspection rules. The authorization applies only to the specific product being imported. This derogation is applied on the responsibility of the Member States, which notify the Commission and the other Member States of any decisions they take in this connection.

The scheme is particularly important for goods subject to regional or local production control, in countries where organic methods have not been extended to all agricultural products (e.g. coffee or tea from a specific country).

The Commission has proposed an extension of this temporary derogation.

Organic products imported from third countries must be transported in closed packaging bearing a reference to the importer and details of the product matching those on the inspection certificate accompanying the consignment.

4. Public aid to organic farming

4.1 National aid schemes

Before 1993, when the Community rules were introduced in the Member States (Regulation (EEC) 2092/91), support for organic farming varied widely from one Community country to another; this situation had clear repercussions on the development of organic farming in the different countries.

Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany were particularly active, introducing fairly comprehensive support policies for organic farming; the United Kingdom, France and, to a lesser extent, Belgium financed isolated measures; in the other Community countries, the authorities did not take any real interest in organic farming.

Direct support for farms took the form of conversion aid intended to enable farmers to cope with a conversion period of several years that may be difficult both technically and financially. This type of aid was introduced in Denmark by a law of June 1987: the conversion aid is granted on a hectare basis, and is spread over three years.

In Germany this type of aid is managed at the level of the Länder, according to specific arrangements that vary from one region to another. In Saarland, a conversion grant over a three-year period was introduced in 1987; in other Länder, substantial conversion aid has been provided in the context of extensification premiums introduced by Community rules.

The United Kingdom has also used Community extensification rules as the legal framework for supporting conversion to organic farming.

In the Netherlands aid is available to farmers using organic methods in the framework of demonstration projects, and there are grants for training courses.

Advisory services and technical assistance are a widely used means of promoting and supporting organic farming in the Member States. The support has taken various forms: establishment in official agricultural departments of specific advisory services specialized in organic methods (Denmark, the Netherlands), or grants to enable professional farming associations to obtain the services of technicians partially or wholly concerned with the organic sector (France, certain German Länder).

Agricultural education and training comes under the responsibility of national or regional authorities, depending on the Member State concerned. The situation is reflected in the training courses and programmes available in the field of organic farming. Several countries have had specific schemes in place for several years, ranging from vocational training (particularly further training) to specialized university courses, with chairs in organic agriculture being established in agricultural colleges. Major initiatives in this field have been taken in Germany, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The earliest research measures in the field of organic agriculture date back to the early 1970s in Germany and the Netherlands. They mainly related to studies and experiments to compare the economic results of organic holdings with those of conventional holdings. Since then research has developed and spread to other countries (especially Denmark, France and Belgium), while remaining somewhat limited and isolated.

4.2 Aid from the European Community

There is no specific Community aid to organic farming, but some of the structural instruments provide substantial support in the sector.

Organic farming is eligible in general for the aid schemes available to all agricultural holdings in the framework of policy on agricultural structures. The basic legal instrument for this policy is Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures,¹ which enables investment aid to be granted to individual farms under development plans. The Regulation also lays down arrangements for specific measures to assist mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, for the granting of aid to adjust vocational training to the requirements of modern agriculture, for the introduction of accounting, and for the establishment and management of groups and associations. On this last point, the Regulation refers specifically to the introduction of alternative farming practices.

¹ amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3669/93 of 22 December 1993

Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 is much more relevant to the concerns and needs of organic farming: it relates to agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside. One of the measures to back up the reform of the common agricultural policy decided in July 1992, this Regulation provides for aid schemes financed by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, so that farmers can receive compensation, in the form of annual grants, for the application of farming methods with a positive effect on the environment. Against this background, the Regulation specifically encourages the use of farming practices that reduce the polluting effects of agriculture, and encourages ways of using agricultural land that are compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, the countryside and the soil. These are precisely the objectives on which organic principles are based. Article 2 of the Regulation refers specifically to organic farming methods, providing that, "subject to positive effects on the environment," aid may be granted to farmers who undertake "to reduce substantially their use of fertilizers and/or plant protection products, or to keep to the reduction already made, or to introduce or continue with organic farming methods."

This Regulation is applied in the framework of programmes presented by the Member States and approved by the Commission according to the procedure followed for structural measures. Over 200 programmes have been notified, and all Member States have put forward proposals in favour of organic farming. National programmes are approved by the Commission, and the Community contributes 50% of the total cost of the project, increased to 75% for the regions whose development is lagging behind (Objective 1 regions).

Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products provides investment aid in the food sector. It is a vitally important development tool in the industries concerned. Specific mention is made of organically grown products in the definition of investment and expenditure eligible for EAGGF assistance (Article 11). Special priority may be given to investment that encourages the development of new outlets, and the organic market is explicitly referred to. When the Regulation was amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3669/93 of 22 December 1993, the approach was made even more explicit through a reference to Regulation No 2092/91. Similarly, in the definition of annual selection criteria, organic farming is specifically mentioned in the general priorities. Clearly, these provisions can mean a vital boost to the development of the various branches of organic production.

Agricultural and rural development can be supported under some of the regional programmes financed by the Community in the framework of the reform of the Structural Funds (Regulation (EEC) 2081/93 of 20 July 1993 amending Regulation 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds). The programmes concerned are structural programmes for regions whose development is lagging behind (Objective 1) and rural areas (Objective 5(b)). Regulation (EEC) 2085/93, which lays down implementing provisions for operations financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, relates in particular to supporting rural development in the two types of region. Among the operations intended to achieve this aim are conversion and diversification of production potential, and promotion, quality labelling and investment for quality agricultural products. This type of aid can provide interesting opportunities for organic farming.

The programmes adopted by the Commission on the basis of proposals from the regions concerned open the possibility of financing a wide range of measures, operations and projects likely to establish or support entire chains of production, through the joint action of the three Structural Funds. Examples would include support for investment in farms and in processing and marketing firms; financing of infrastructure; advisory services and technical assistance; training programmes; promotional measures, etc.

These programmes, for which the framework Regulation provided for commitments for the period 1994-99, will be eligible for variable overall amounts from region to region. In certain highly underprivileged regions, they may be an indispensable tool for maintaining and developing economic policy.

The rules also provide for the principle of Community initiatives, for which 9% of the Structural Funds' commitment appropriations are set aside. These Community initiatives, which are implemented in the form of operational programmes or global grants, may provide a suitable framework for financing certain operations to establish or develop integrated organic farming projects.

In the same legal framework (Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93), pilot projects and demonstration projects, eligible for financing under Article 8, can be useful in raising the profile of developing branches such as organic farming.

The Community also provides substantial assistance with agronomic research as part of Community framework programmes for technological research and development. The specifically agricultural programmes (AIR for 1990-93, new programme under preparation for 1994-98) include priorities for the establishment of new methods of agricultural production, the adaptation of production and individual sectors, quality and agricultural diversification. Organic farming has a natural place in such operations, for which Europe's scientific and academic community are regularly invited to submit projects.

5. Conclusions

The organic side of farming has recently been recognized at Community level as unquestionably holding out major development potential. The development of the CAP, the search for new solutions to maintain agriculture and the countryside, ecological concern throughout society and demand from consumers increasingly seeking high quality products, are all very favourable conditions at present for ensuring that organic farming has a bright future throughout the Community.

However, organic farming is unlikely ever to be as important as conventional farming; it will develop mainly as part of agricultural diversification, as a sector producing output that commands a premium. A realistic aim of 2.5% of the market for agricultural products as a whole by 2000 would mean multiplying areas and amounts at present marketed by 10.

But although the size of the organic sector in the Community as a whole would remain modest, it might be a determining factor in those regions or areas where major natural handicaps impair the competitiveness of farming. These areas include for example mountainous areas, less-favoured areas and Mediterranean areas where the establishment of viable conventional agriculture is hampered by the lack of water, naturally poor soil, and inefficient farming structures. In this type of area, organic farming can mean a good price for quality products with lower yields because of the use of less intensive production techniques.

Moreover, organic farming represents a highly suitable form of land use for areas with particularly stringent ecological requirements, in particular catchment areas for drinking water. Research into the economic analysis of organic production systems shows that productivity per hectare and operating incomes are comparable with those obtainable from conventional farming when the holdings have reached a good soil management balance and taken control of the marketing of their products. These results are due in particular to the low cost of inputs, which offsets the extra labour cost. However, they cannot necessarily be generalized, and will in any event depend on the type of produce.

One inherent factor in organic production is the high labour content, generally higher than that of conventional agriculture, which is more intensive and based on heavy equipment. Against an economic background of serious unemployment, this feature could enhance the attractiveness of organic production.

The main constraint on the development of the sector will probably be the difficulty of ensuring efficient marketing

that meets consumers' expectations. Consumers are now very demanding in terms both of the range and presentation of food products and of year-round availability. Marketing must also enable the producer to maintain an adequate profit margin to justify the efforts put into developing organic methods on the holding.

The Community rules now in force represent a major step forward, but they are not an end in themselves, and more progress is still needed.

So far, they cover only plant production; they must shortly be supplemented by provisions governing animal products. They must also be adapted and improved in the light of the lessons of experience of implementing them in the Member States.

The aim is to provide a legal framework that will not only furnish farmers with harmonized rules for production, enabling them to realize their aspirations and their choices in terms of a method that is technically realistic and economically profitable, but also furnish consumers with the guarantees they have come to expect in terms of both the image and the quality of the product.

COMMUNITY RULES GOVERNING ORGANIC FARMING

A. Specific regulations

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 (OJ L 198 of 22 July 1991)
Organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs.
2. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 94/92 of 14 January 1992 (OJ L 11 of 17 January 1992)
Lays down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for imports from third countries provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
3. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1535/92 of 15 June 1992 (OJ L 162 of 16 June 1992)
Amends Annexes I and III to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
4. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2083/92 of 14 July 1992 (OJ L 208 of 24 July 1992)
Amends provisions relating to imports from third countries in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
5. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3457/92 of 30 November 1992 (OJ L 350 of 1 December 1992)
Lays down detailed rules concerning the inspection certificate for imports from third countries into the Community.
6. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3713/92 of 22 December 1992 (OJ L 378 of 23 December 1992)
Defers the date of application of Article 11(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
7. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 207/93 of 29 January 1993 (OJ L 25 of 2 February 1993)
Defines the content of Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
8. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1593/93 of 24 June 1993 (OJ L 153 of 25 June 1993)
Amends Regulation (EEC) No 3713/92.
9. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2608/93 of 23 September 1993 (OJ L 239 of 24 September 1993)
Amends Annexes I, II and III to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.
10. Commission Regulation (EC) No 468/94 of 2 March 1994 (OJ L 59 of 3 March 1994)
Amends Annex VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

11. Commission Regulation (EC) No 688/94 of 28 March 1994 (OJ L 84 of 29 March 1994)

Defers the date of application of Article 11(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

12. Commission proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (J C 236 of 3 December 1993)

Under consideration by Parliament and the Council.

B. Community regulations providing a support framework for organic farming

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 of 15 July 1991 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures (OJ L 218 of 5 August 1991).
2. Council Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 of 29 March 1990 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products (OJ L 91 of 6 April 1990).
3. Council Regulation (EC) No 3669/93 of 22 December 1993 amending Regulations (EEC) No 2328/91, (EEC) No 866/90, (EEC) No 1360/78, (EEC) No 1035/72 and (EEC) No 449/69 with a view to expediting the adjustment of production, processing and marketing structures as part of the reform of the common agricultural policy (OJ L 338 of 31 December 1993).
4. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 of 30 June 1992 on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside (OJ L 215 of 30 July 1992).
5. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 of 20 July 1993 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 on the tasks of the Structural Funds (OJ L 193 of 31 July 1993).
6. Council Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93 of 20 July 1993 amending Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 laying down provisions for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88 as regards the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) Guidance Section (OJ L 193 of 31 July 1993).

Annex 2

**LIST OF BODIES OR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR
INSPECTION UNDER ARTICLE 15 OF REGULATION (EEC) No 2092/91¹**

Under Article 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs, Member States must set up an inspection scheme operated by one or more designated inspection authorities and/or by approved private bodies.

Pursuant to Article 15 of the Regulation, the Member States must inform the Commission each year of the list of inspection bodies approved; this annex lists such bodies on the basis of information from the Member States updated to July 1993.

In the "Remarks" column, the type of system in the different Member States is shown as follows:

- A: inspection by private inspection bodies;
- B: inspection by one or more designated public authorities;
- C: inspection by a designated public authority and approved private bodies.

In Germany, bodies are approved by the Länder, and may operate only in certain Länder. In the "Remarks" column, there is an entry to show which Land has approved the body concerned, and in which other Länder, if any, the body may carry out inspections. The Länder are identified by the following codes:

Baden-Württemberg	BW
Bavaria	BY
Berlin	BE
Brandenburg	BB
Bremen	HB
Hamburg	HH
Hesse	HE
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	MV
Lower Saxony	NI
North Rhine-Westphalia	NW
Rhineland-Palatinate	RP
Saarland	SL
Saxony	SN
Saxony-Anhalt	ST
Schleswig-Holstein	SH
Thuringia	TH

¹ OJ L 198 of 22 July 1991, p.1

**LIST OF BODIES OR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR
INSPECTION UNDER ARTICLE 15 OF REGULATION (EEC) No 2092/91**

(updated to July 1993 on the basis of information supplied by the Member States)

Member State	Authority or body	Remarks
Belgium	BLIK vzw Lt. Caluwaortestraat, 3 B-2160 WOMMELGEM	A
	ECOCERT Belgium sprl Av. de l'Esclime 85 Schermlaan B-1160 BRUXELLES - BRUSSEL	
	O.C. et l. Gleuter strasse 288 D - 5000 KOLN 41 Lindenthal Deutschland C/o Servus Beckers Opstraat 29 B - 3960 BREE	
	VERAJN FIR BIOLOGESCH - DYNAMESH LANDWIRTSCHAFT LETZBUERG A.S.B.L. 12 rue Neuve L 9188 MICHTEN GRAND DUCHE DU LUXEMBOURG C/O M. SCHRODER AV. des Alliés 13 B - 4860 MALMEDY	
Denmark	Plant Directorate Skoubrynet 20 DK-2800 LYNGBY	B
	The Veterinary Service Rølighedsvej 26 DK-1868 Frøderiksberg C	
Germany	Bio Control System Peter Groesch GmbH Cimberrastr. 21 90402 Nürnberg	C BY, SH, HE, NW, HB,, TH, ST, BW, MV, BB, SN, BE, HH,RP,NI,
	Bioland Verband für Organisch-biologischen Landbau Landesverband Bayern e.v. Kontrollstelle Bayern Stadlgerstrasse 16 86162 AUGSBURG	BY, BW,
	Lacon GmbH In der Spöck 10 77668 OFFENBURG	BW, BY, NI, HB, SH,RP,NW, HE, TH, ST, MV, SN, BB, BE, HH,
	Biokreis Ostbayern e.V Theresienstrasse 38 84032 PASSAU	BY, HE, BE
	Institut für Marktbiologie Vor der Torpen 1 88890 OBERUHLINGEN	BW, HB, RP, NI,HE,ST,BY,SH,TH,NW,SN,BB,BE HH, MV
	Alicon GmbH Schelztorstr. 9 73728 Esslingen	BW, NI, HB, SH, RP, MV NW, HE, TH, ST, SN, BY, BB, HE, BE,HH
	Prüfverein Verarbeitung Ökologischer Landbauprodukte Oechelestr. 22 75173 Pforzheim	BW, HB,RP,NI,SH,ST,HE,NW,BB,BE,HH,TH,
	Bioland Landesverband Schleswig-Holstein Kieler Strasse 28 24582 Bordesholm	SH, MV, HH
	Landwirtschaftskammer Schleswig-Holstein Holstenstrasse 106-108 24103 Kiel	SH, NI, HH
	Pro Oeko GmbH I.HG * Waldstrasse 6 61440 Oberursel	HE, HB, RP, NW, ST, NI, BY, BW, SH, TH, SN, MV, BB, BE, HH
	Bioland Landesverband Hessen e.V Hintergasse 23 35325 Mücke- Ruppertenrod	HE, TH
	AGRECO-Witzenhausen Mündener Strasse 19 37218 Witzenhausen GERTENBACH	HE, NW, HB, RP, ST, NI, TH, BB, BW, SH, BE, HH, SN, BY, MV
	QCu.I Gesellschaft für Kontrolle und Zertifizierung von Qualitätssicherungssystemen GmbH Gleuter Strasse 288 50935 Köln.	NW, HE,NI,HB,RP,ST,BW,TH,BY,SN,MV,BB, SH, BE, HH

(*) until 30 June 1993

Member State	Authority or body	Remarks
	GIR Gesellschaft für Ressourcenschutz Keplerstr. 5 35380 Giessen	HE, NW
	ANOG e.V. Josef-Schell-Str. 17 53121 BONN	NW, RP, NI, BW, TH, HE, BY, BB, ST.
	ÖKOL e.V. Schillerstrasse 18 68462 Witten/Iduhr	NW, RP, HE, TH
	Bundesverband Naturkost Naturwaren (BNN) Robert-Bosh-str.6 60354 HÜRTH	NW, HB, SH, NI, ST, RP, HE, BW, BB, BE, HH, TH, SN,
	German Control Ostdeutschland Regionalbüro Lübbenu Rudolf-Breiteheid-str. 5 03222 Lübbenu	BB,
	BIOLAND Landesverband Nieder- sachsen e.V. Riepholm 10 27374 Visselhövede	NI, HB, ST
	Nord Control e.V. Triangel 6 21386 AMELINGHAUSEN	NI, HB, SH, BE, HH, MV,
	GfL-Arbeitsgemeinschaft für ökologischen Landbau in den ostdeutschen Ländern c.v. Regionalestelle Sachsen-Anhalt Leibnitzstrasse 41 39104 Magdeburg	ST
	Kontrollverein Ökologischer Landbau Oechelstrasse 22 76173 PFORZHEIM	BW MV
	SGS-Control-CO, mbH Raboisen 28 20085 HAMBURG	HH, HB, SH, RP, NW, BW, NI, HE, BY, MV
	INAC Rudolf Herzog-weg 32 37213 WITZENHAUSEN	HE, RP,NW
	Bundesverband für ökologisch-biologische Landprodukte Schillerstrasse 50/52 34117 KASSEL	HE, HB,RP,NI,BE,HH,NW,SN,
	BIOLAND Landesverband Baden-Württemberg Eugenstrasse 21 72622 NÜRTINGEN	BW
	Land wirtschaftskammer Rheinland-Pfalz Burgenlandstrasse 7 66643 BAD KREUZNACH	RP
	Bundesverband ökolo- gischer Weinbau e.V (BÖW) Prät-Werthmannstr.37 66368 Greisenheim	RP TH, HE, BW,
	Gemeinschaft für öko- logische Landbewirt- schaftung e.V. (GfL) Dorfstrasse 80 06818 Kleinjena	ST HB, RP, TH,
	Naturland-Zeichen GmbH (Kontrollstelle) Lindenstrasse 25 86364 Freising	BY HE, HB, SH, RP, NW, ST, NI, BW, SN, MV, BE, TH, BB, HH,
	Thüringer Ökoherz e.V Carl-August-Allee 1a 99423 WEIMAR	TH, HE, ST, SN,
	Dr. C. LGlmann Chem. - Techn. Laboratorium Schlechte 15/28 28195 BREMEN	BE

Member State	Authority or body	Remarks
	G&e e.V. Vereinigung ökologischer Landbau Regionalstelle Sachsen Planenecher Ring 40 01187 Dresden	SN BB
	Verband "Biopark" e.v. MV Postfach 246 18386 KAROW/M.	MV
	Landwirtschaftsberatung GmbH M./V.-S.H. Neue Reihe Postfach 182 18209 BAD DOBERAN	MV
	SIGÖL-Sächsische Interessengemeinschaft Ökologischer Landbau e.V. 04808 WASSEWITZ Nr. 36 Kreis Wurzen	SN
	ÖKOP Ökologischer Prüfverband für Landbau und Ernährungswirtschaft e.V. Bodenstein 144 93149 Nittenau	BY
	BREGAU-Institute Fahrenheitstraße 6 28369 BREMEN	HB
	Gesellschaft für Ressourcenschutz (GR) Kolberger Weg 5 37083 GÖTTINGEN	NI, ST, BB,
	Märkischer Wirtschafts- verbund Hauptstraße 18269 WÖLSICKENDORF	BB, ST, SN,
	Landplan GmbH Gosen Storkower Straße 16637 GOSEN	BB
	Labor Dr. Hallermayer GmbH Kobelweg 12 1/6 88166 AUGSBURG	BY
	Agro-Öko-Consult Berlin GmbH Köpenicker Allee 38-57 Haus 2 10318 BERLIN	BE, BB
	BiLeCon GmbH Gustav-Adolf-Str. 143 13086 BERLIN	BE ST, TH, BB
	GL Gesellschaft für Lebensmittelforschung Landgrafenstr. 16 10787 BERLIN	BE, HH, ST,
	SGS Intercontrol GmbH Clara-Zetkin-Str. 112 10117 BERLIN	BE, ST, BB, TH, MV, SN,
	German Control Warenprüfung Ostdeutschland GmbH Regionalbüro Rostock Freiliggradstr. 11 18056 ROSTOCK	MV
	Fa. Bionomic GmbH Augsbergweg 13 68626 ANDERNACH	RP
	ECOCERT GmbHG. Sponholzstr. 58 12169 BERLIN	BE, HH, NI, HB
	Fa. Analytisches Institut Wulf Bostel Oatendstr. 77/2 70188 Stuttgart	BW
	Ertox Berliner-Chaussee 14 15234 Frankfurt/O	BB
Greece	Association of Ecological Agriculture of Greece (SOYE) 1, Kapnikoptiriou and Stourari str. GR - 10433 ATHENS	A

Member State	Authority or body	Remarks
	<p>Certification and Inspection Organisation of Organic Products "DIO" Politechniou str. 8 Gr - 10433 ATHENS</p>	
Spain	<p>Consejo Regulador de la Denominacion Genérica "Agricultura Ecológica" (C.R.A.E) c/o 21 Cervantes, 2nd floor, office 7 ES-28014 MADRID</p>	B
France	<p>ECOCERT S.A.R.L. 76, voie du T.O.E.C. 31076 TOULOUSE CEDEX</p> <p>Association nationale pour le contrôle de la qualité, sa gestion sa promotion "QUALITE- FRANCE" 18, rue Volney 76002 PARIS</p> <p>SO.CO.TEC S.A. Les Quadrants 3, avenue du Centre Guyencourt 78182 SAINT-QUENTIN-EN-YVELINES CEDEX</p> <p>Association BIO CONTACT La Guérinière 18360 CHANTILLAC</p>	A
Ireland	<p>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD AND FORESTRY AGRICULTURE HOUSE Kildare street DUBLIN 2 IRELAND</p> <p>Irish Organic Farmers and Growers Association (IOFGA) 68 Blessington Street DUBLIN 7 IRELAND</p> <p>DEMETER STANDARDS Ltd C/O Lynbrook Church Road Malahide Co Dublin</p> <p>Organic Trust Islands Urlingford Co Kilkenny</p>	C
Italy	<p>Associazione Suolo e Salute via Sacchi 48 10128 TORINO</p> <p>BIOAGRIGOOP via Berretta Rossa 61/5 40133 BOLOGNA</p> <p>Consorzio per il Controllo dei Prodotti Biologici viale A. Masini 4/II 40128 BOLOGNA</p> <p>Associazione Italiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica via Ponte Muratori 6 41058 VIGNOLA (Mo)</p> <p>DEMETER Associazione per la Tutela della Qualità Biodinamica in Italia via Fornello 4 43030 BASILICANOVA (PR)</p> <p>Associazione Marchigiana per l'Agricoltura Biologica via Fratelli Bandiera 28 60019 SENIGALLIA (AN)</p> <p>Associazione AGRU. ECO. BIO Via Martiri d'Italia 38 10014 CALUSO (TO)</p>	A
Luxembourg	<p>Administration des Services techniques de l'Agriculture Boîte postale 1804 L-1019 LUXEMBOURG</p> <p>Verein fir bio-dynamesch esbl Landwirtschaft Lëtzebuerg 12, rue Neuve L-9188 VICHTEN</p> <p>Vereenegung fir Biologesch Landbau Letzebuerg esbl 4b, rue d'Olingen L-6833 Betzdorf</p>	C
Netherlands	<p>SKAL Stationpleins, 5 Postbus 384 8000 AT ZWOLLE</p>	B

Member State	Authority or body	Remarks
Portugal	<p>AGROBIO Associação Portuguesa de Agricultura Biológica Calçada da Tapada n.º 38 t/c Dt 1300 LISBOA</p> <p>APPA Associação Portuguesa de Produtores Agrobiológicos Rua Machado dos Santos 13 2250 Constância</p>	A
United Kingdom	<p>UKROFS (The United Kingdom Register of Organic Food Standards) 301-344 Market Towers New Convent Garden Market LONDON SW8 6NQ</p> <p>Organic Farmers & Growers Limited Churchgate House, 60 High street, Soham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 6HF</p> <p>Organic Food Federation The Tithe House Pesseland Green Elsing East Dereham Norfolk</p> <p>Scottish Organic Producers Association Milton of Cambus Farm Doune Perthshire FK16 6HG</p> <p>The Soil Association Organic Marketing Co 88 Colston street BRISTOL BS1 6BB</p> <p>Biodynamic Agricultural Association Woodman Lane Clent STOURBRIDGE West Midlands DY9 8PX</p>	C

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