



IFOAM EU ANNUAL REPORT

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» 2019

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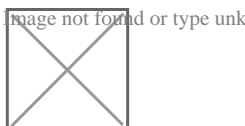


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MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

Dear reader,

As IFOAM EU President it is my pleasure to welcome you to our 2019 annual report. It will provide you with insights into IFOAM EU's activities transforming European food and farming over the last year. I am proud to say IFOAM EU – through its members and office staff – has been doing great at making Europe more organic since its creation in 2003, and from what I have observed closely during my time being on the IFOAM EU Board and as IFOAM EU's President.

Before highlighting some of IFOAM EU's 2019 successes, I would like to recap some important political developments that have been taking place at the end of 2019 and during the first half of 2020.

In 2019, citizens from all over Europe raised their voices to influence the European Union's way forward through the European elections. Ursula von der Leyen's team of Commissioners took office on 1 December 2019. During their first days in office, Janusz Wojciechowski, Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, and Stella Kyriakides, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, attended the Commission's EU Agricultural Outlook Conference. Mr Wojciechowski told the audience that he would be setting up an action plan for organic farming in 2020, while his colleague, Ms Kyriakides, insisted that pesticides were "a major concern for our citizens," and that she wanted to agree "ambitious targets on pesticides and fertilisers to substantially reduce the risks associated with them". She also wants to cut the use of antimicrobials in farm animals.

At the same time, Commissioner von der Leyen presented the [European Green Deal](#) to the European Parliament. It is the Commission's roadmap to making the EU carbon-neutral by 2050.

Thanks to IFOAM EU's ongoing, tireless work, organic features prominently on the political agenda and is seen as a key contributor to the European Green Deal. Even more so, the [Farm to Fork strategy](#) mentions organic as a key sector to achieve the European Green Deal's food ambitions. The strategy states that "The market for organic food is set to continue growing and organic farming needs to be further promoted". With the help of an organic action plan and measures of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the European Commission wants to "reach the objective of at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030 and a significant increase in organic aquaculture". To ensure organic agriculture is part of the solution we will continue our cooperation and open dialogue with the new Commission and Parliament.

Besides bringing organic on the forefront of the EU's crucial strategies, IFOAM EU also achieved successes in other areas related to organic. I would like specifically point to our ongoing advocacy work on the CAP and on the secondary legislation of the new Organic Regulation. Regarding the regulation, we continued the tremendous regulatory work to ensure the Delegated and Implemented Acts of the new Organic Regulation suit the realities of organic production. In our work on the CAP I would like to highlight our report "[Using the eco-scheme to maximise environmental and climate benefits](#)" that explains how national authorities can use the new CAP to ensure that farmers can be rewarded based on their contribution to public goods under the new eco-schemes. It is key for the CAP to support all farmers contributing to a healthy environment and more sustainable European food and farming.

Building on one of our greatest successes of 2018, [we called for the maintenance and correct implementation of the legislation on Genetically Modified Organisms \(GMOs\)](#). According to the European Court of Justice, new gene editing techniques are techniques of genetic engineering and should be regulated as such. As IFOAM EU, we reminded the European institutions that it is crucial to ensure that risk assessment, traceability and labelling apply to all GMOs and all genetic engineering techniques.

IFOAM EU further advocated for the transition to sustainable food systems and a common food policy. To this end, we called for the appointment of a Commission Vice-President responsible for ensuring our food systems' sustainability together with likeminded NGOs. As a result, [Frans Timmermans was appointed Executive Vice President of the European Commission for the European Green Deal](#).

Of course, we should not forget about research and innovation for organic. Together with [TP Organics](#), the European technology platform for organic food and farming, we ensured that [the legal texts of Horizon Europe mention Research &](#)

[Innovation for organic and agroecology](#). We are also active in several Horizon 2020 projects, such as [LIVESEED](#). We are coordinating this project that wants to improve transparency and competitiveness of organic seed and breeding and encourage greater use of organic seed. Moreover, the 2019 edition of the annual [European Organic Congress](#) focused on 'Innovation and technology: How organic improves, inspires & delivers'.

The above activities do not cover all we did in 2019, and I invite you to read more highlights in this report. I would like to thank our members, sponsors, partners, and the office staff for making sure that the organic principles and the vision of the organic movement have found their way to the political agenda. Without you, we would not be able to transform food and farming.

Organic regards,
Jan Plagge
IFOAM EU President

WHAT DO WE WANT? OUR VISION FOR ORGANIC BY 2030



By 2030, the organic movement wants a fair, environmentally conscious, healthy, and caring food and farming systems across Europe covering three pillars:

- [Organic on every table](#)
- [Improve – Inspire – Deliver](#)
- [Fair play – Fair pay](#)



The European organic movement continues to lead change, believes in holistic approaches and thrives on interactions with other like-minded initiatives, including fair trade, agroecology and urban agriculture.

Driven by the support of citizens and by building bridges with other stakeholders in the food and farming system, we are committed to achieving more than half of Europe's agricultural land managed according to organic principles of health, fairness, ecology and care, providing fresh, seasonal, fairly priced as well as minimally and carefully processed organic food to every European home, workplace and institution.

The European organic movement stimulates and rewards the further development of organic systems, improving the resilience and environmental performance of organic production systems, while innovative tools for upholding the supply chain's integrity promote trust. Policy-makers and citizens widely recognise and value the contribution of organic farming to the delivery and support of vital ecosystem services to society.

As we move forward towards our goal of being a model for sustainable farming and food systems, we support a culture of innovation based on holistic principles leading to more resilient and productive farming systems, greater biodiversity, better food quality, more appropriate processing and fairer supply chains. New and indigenous, locally adapted varieties and breeds suited to organic farming practices and local conditions are encouraged and preserved. Farm animals are healthy, live in stress-free conditions and contribute to the sustainability of organic farms.

European farmers and all workers in the organic supply chain are fairly remunerated for their contribution to the health of the environment, communities, local and rural economies, and for providing flavourful and abundant food to contribute to the welfare of our planet and the quality of life of all people.

The organic movement works towards a paradigm shift in education and learning to strengthen the connection between environmentally and socially responsible food choices. People reconnect to food production by actively engaging with short supply chains.

Based on our goals and strategy, we established an [organic roadmap to sustainable food and farming systems in Europe](#). This roadmap provides an overview of what IFOAM EU, food & farming actors and policy-makers can do to reach our vision.

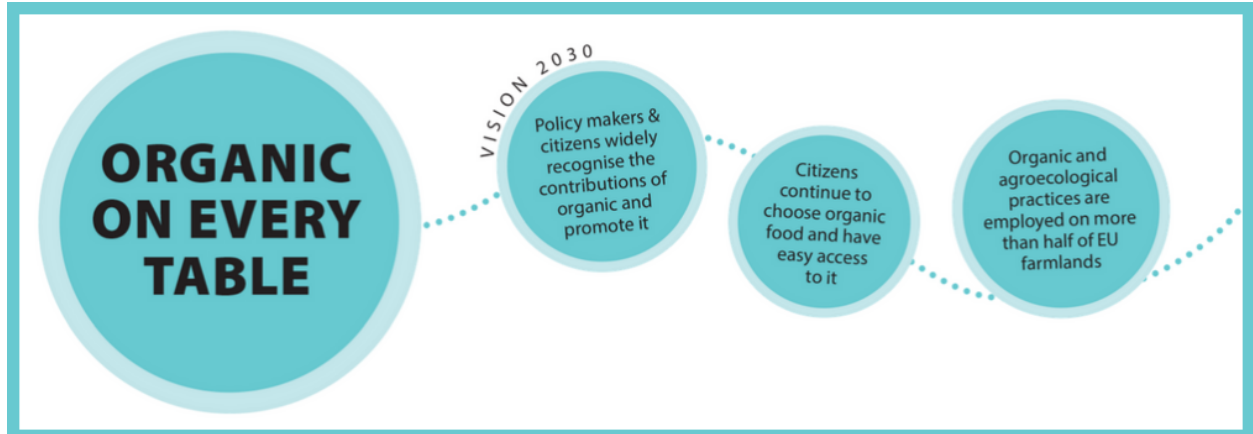
Get inspired about how you can make Europe more organic by visiting [EUorganic2030](#) and exploring the various initiatives that are already putting our Vision 2030 into action.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS



ORGANIC ON EVERY TABLE

When we say we want 'Organic on every table', it means we want high-quality food to be more widely available. To achieve this, it is crucial to increase production and raise consumers and policy-makers' awareness of organic's economic, environmental, and social benefits.



To get organic on every table, we advocated with policy-makers, as they can put incentives and coherent policies in place supporting the ecological and social services farmers provide. We also worked with a vast network of food and farming actors, civil society, companies, and NGOs.

Much of our work builds on the work we have been doing in the past and we will continue working on in the future. This way we guarantee a consistent representation of organic at the European level.

Organic's environmental benefits

Restoring and protecting agricultural biodiversity: seeds in the new Organic Regulation

Ensuring that seeds, the source of plant production, are fit for organic is one of our priority areas. This is why the LIVESEED project is such an important project for the organic sector. Coordinated by IFOAM EU, it stimulates organic plant breeding and the production and use of organic seeds all over Europe and thereby helps organic production systems to reach their full

potential. Within the project, we developed a booklet [“State of Organic Seed in Europe”](#), which is the first attempt ever made to explore the actual situation of organic seed use in Europe. It answers a variety of questions, such as how much non-organic seed or planting material is used in organic farming in the EU, what factors encourage or discourage farmers to use organic seed, how can organic plant breeding contribute to 100% organic seed use, how has the organic seed market developed over the last years, and what factors hamper the further development of the organic seed sector from the seed supplier’s perspective.

Another key booklet [“How to implement the Organic Regulation to increase production & use of organic seed”](#) features practical examples and policy recommendations. The examples from various EU countries illustrate how the new EU Organic Regulation as well as other measures and initiatives are contributing to an increase of the production and use of organic seed. We organised several national/regional workshops in Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain and the Baltic countries that fostered exchange between national authorities, seed companies, seed database managers, certifiers and farmers and offered a unique opportunity for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange and joint development of action plans. Additionally, we organised two sessions at BIOFACH on [“Organic plant breeding in a system-based approach”](#) and [“Seed in the new Organic Regulation 2018/848”](#) that targeted a broader audience, including farmers and processors.



In parallel, we advocated for the inclusion of the concept of plant reproductive material in the new EU Organic Regulation ([Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848](#)). Following the adoption of the basic act, the European Commission started working on the adoption of the delegated and implemented acts, which will detail the regulation. Our [position paper on plant reproductive material](#) highlights those areas that required particular attention after the publication of the basic act. To underline our demands, we sent a [Common Letter to the European Commission on the Organic Regulation 2018/848 and the upcoming Delegated Act on ‘Organic Heterogeneous Materials’](#), co-signed by other NGOs and civil society organisations. The new Organic Regulation is a step forward for organic farmers to access more and diversified seeds and other plant reproductive materials. However, a lot depends on how it will be implemented.

Patents on seeds are a threat to the biodiversity on the field and hinder the development of new varieties as they limit the access to genetic material that is essential for innovation in breeding. We advocated, in line with the position of the European institutions, to ensure that patents are no longer granted on seeds and genetic traits that can be found in nature or obtained through conventional breeding.

Ensuring a GMO-free European food and farming sector

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) promote uniformity on the field and pose risks to the environment, human and animal health. In addition, they interfere with farmers’ rights for seed and farmers’ independence. Hence, it is crucial for the organic sector that GMOs continue to be regulated to enable a GMO-free production of food and feed in Europe. In 2018, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) decided that new genetic engineering techniques are GMOs and should be regulated as such. The European organic movement welcomed this decision as it maintains a proper risk assessment as well as traceability and labelling requirements. Following discussions on reopening the GMO legislation, [we called to ensure the maintenance and correct implementation of the GMO legislation](#). If new genetic engineering techniques would be out of the scope of the EU legislation on GMOs, it would lead to the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment and the food chain without prior risk assessment, authorization and the possibility to trace GMOs in food, feed and the environment. Such a

situation would make it almost impossible for organic and conventional GMO-free farmers to exclude contamination during their production process and to live up to the expectations of consumers.

To help the organic and GMO-free conventional sectors remain GMO free, we sent an [open letter to the Spitzenkandidaten of the new European Commission](#). Together with other NGOs and civil society organisations, we asked not to torpedo the EU GMO legislation and to ensure the correct implementation of the Court's ruling across all Member States. During a meeting with the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) we discussed the implementation of the GMO legislation by the European Commission and Member States as well as the development of detection methods and strategies for all GMOs.

We also successfully advocated to object the authorisation of new herbicide tolerant GMOs in the EU Parliament and held a roundtable on the 'boundaries of plant breeding' within the ['Keeping GMOs out of organic' project](#).

Finally, we organised a BIOFACH session on "[GMOs, how to avoid contaminations? Practical solutions for food and feed processors and farmers](#)" with [Bund Ökologische Lebensmittelwirtschaft \(BÖLW\)](#), the [Fédération Nationale d'Agriculture Biologique \(FNAB\)](#) and the [Organic Research Centre \(ORC\)](#).

Ensuring an appropriate political framework for organic farming: the CAP post-2020

In 2018, we published the report "[Towards a new public goods payment model for remunerating farmers under the new CAP Post-2020](#)" with the [Research Institute of Organic Agriculture \(FiBL\)](#). In the report we urged the European Commission to transform the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to incentivize farmers to deliver more environmental and social services.

In 2019, we developed [a new report on Eco-schemes](#) together with FiBL and the [Institute for European Environmental Policy \(IEEP\)](#), as well as [a practical guide for managing authorities to design the green architecture of their CAP Strategic Plans for 2021-2027](#).

These publications examine the newly-introduced Eco-scheme, assess the opportunities and risks of the new intervention, and identify how to ensure its full potential. They provide recommendations on using the CAP's green architecture to the fullest to mainstream sustainability in farming, using the Commission's CAP proposal of June 2018 as basis, and drawing on the experiences of past reforms of the policy. Furthermore, several examples of potential eligible practices (high-nature farming, organic farming, agroforestry) are provided in the guide.



During a [workshop with IFOAM EU's Interest Group of Organic Farmers \(IGOF\)](#), we discussed the possible design of the new Eco-Schemes in the CAP proposal post-2020, the secondary legislation of the new Organic Regulation, and the opportunities and risks of emerging technologies and digitalisation for organic farmers.

We organised a high-level political event with representatives of the Finnish Ministry of Agriculture, the Finnish Environmental Ministry as well as Finnish organic farming associations. Policy-makers covered key topics like the CAP post-2020, GMOs and regenerative carbon farming and will discuss them with the international audience.

We also organised a session on [“A new CAP for healthy farms, people and a healthy planet”](#) with BIOFACH. Among others, participants discussed how the future CAP can reward the full-scale transition towards sustainable farming systems respecting nature, the environment, and our health. During this session, we repeated IFOAM EU's priorities, including an ambitious ringfencing of 70% of the CAP budget for environmental and climate action.

Finally, we took part in the [Good Food Good Farming campaign](#), a platform of national and EU-wide civil society organisations advocating for a fairer CAP and better allocation of the EU budget for sustainable farming. A highlight of this campaign were the [European Action Days in Strasbourg](#), where our Policy Officer on the CAP, our volunteers and more than 1,000 others called for better support for organic farming through both pillars of the CAP.



Organic inputs: fertiliser, plant protection products and more

The availability of suitable inputs for organic farming is crucial. To ensure plant protection products (PPPs), fertilisers and food and feed additives are in line with organic's high standards we advocated for the availability of inputs adapted to organic production systems and against those threatening organic farming systems.

We advocated on and [welcomed the agreement on a new Fertilising Product Regulation \(FPR\), which was reached after almost two years of negotiations](#). Around half of the fertilisers on the EU market are not covered by the existing legislation. The revised text, which will replace Regulation 2003/2003 from 2022 onwards, will include mineral fertilisers, organic and waste-based fertilisers as well as bio stimulants.

Furthermore, we followed and kept an eye on the pesticide legislation's implementation and launched the call to join our first 'Developing Organics' project on pesticide use and contamination. One of the funders of this new project is [Ekhaga foundation](#). We also organised and attended events such as a BIOFACH session on "[Natural inputs in organic farming, availability and perspectives](#)" and the [European Conference on Copper in Plant Protection](#).

We created a new IFOAM EU expert group on Plant Protection Products and Fertilisers and [signed a cooperation agreement with IBMA](#) to strengthen our advocacy work to achieve more adequate authorisation processes for natural substances.

IFOAM EU also manages the [RELACS project's 'science-practice-policy dialogue' and 'communication, dissemination and facilitation'](#). [FiBL](#) coordinates the project that started in May 2018 and that will develop alternatives for inputs considered contentious in organic agriculture. In 2019, the project published a [policy brief explaining the organic approach to inputs](#) as well as a practice abstracts on the reduction of antibiotics through peer-to-peer learning.

Building bridges, increasing capacity and being involved

Putting organic higher on the political agenda: Civil Dialogue Groups

To put organic on every table we connect organic practitioners with farming stakeholders, civil society organisations and policy-makers through participation in Civil Dialogue Groups (CDGs). CDGs connect the European Commission and stakeholders' organisations at the EU level. Besides exchange with other organisations, these meetings provide us with an important opportunity to put organic higher on the Commission's agenda, influence legislative processes and steer the implementation of agricultural policies.

In 2019, IFOAM EU President of the Board Jan Plagge was re-elected as Chair of the Civil Dialogue Group on the CAP and Vice-President of the Board Marian Blom was elected as Chair of the Civil Dialogue Group on Organic Farming.

With the highly valued help of our members, we participated in several CDGs, each focusing on a different topic. [We are proud to say that our President Jan Plagge was re-elected as Chair of the Civil Dialogue Group on the Common Agricultural Policy.](#) He will continue his work to “get a new Common Agricultural Policy that delivers more for public goods” and make “organic farming and important bridge for transforming food and farming systems”. [IFOAM EU Vice-President Marian Blom was elected as Chair of the Civil Dialogue Group on Organic Farming.](#) During her time as a chair, she will “facilitate the dialogue between the stakeholders” and “implement a bottom-up and inclusive process” during “the development of a new European Organic Action Plan”.

Exchanging with the organic movement and like-minded organisations

In 2019, we built bridges via face-to-face meetings, position papers, press releases, official letters, targeted emails, our newsletter, and the IFOAM EU member extranet. We also exchanged regularly – in person and digitally – with the IFOAM EU Board, Council, Interest Group of Organic Processors and Traders (IGOP), the Interest Group of Organic Farmers (IGOF), the Interest Group of Organic Retailers (IGOR), the Interest Group on Organic Certification and Integrity (IGOC) the European Organic Comms Hub and nine more working groups. Of course, we constantly informed our member organisations about recent developments relevant to the organic sector in Europe.

Last but not least, we supported the European Citizen Initiative [“Save bees and farmers”](#), which wants to phase out synthetic pesticides by 2035, support farmers, and save bees and nature.

Building bridges beyond the ‘usual suspects’

[In 2019, we successfully wrapped up the four-year SME Organics project](#), within which we developed organic action plans at various face-to-face meetings with the project partners and relevant stakeholders.



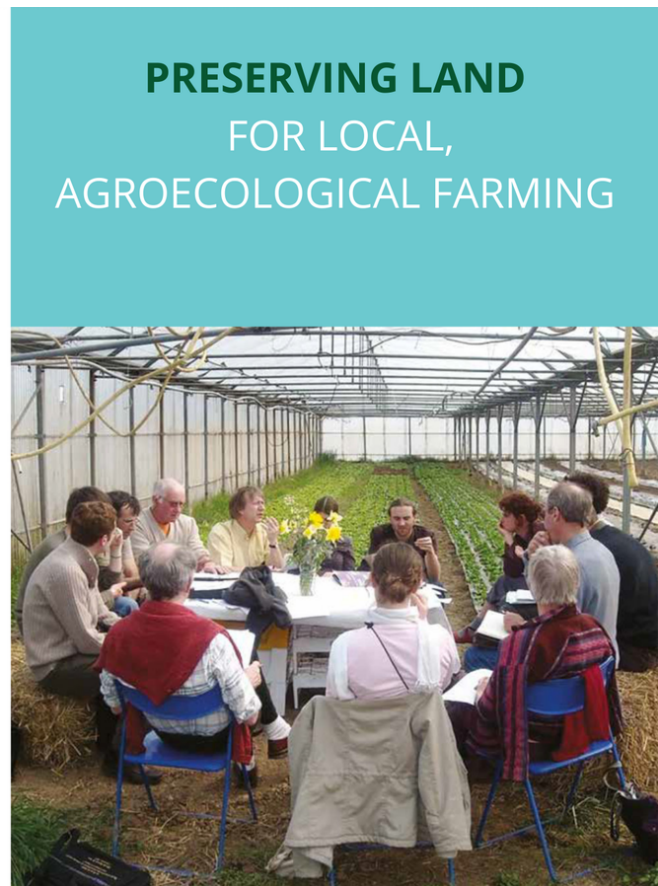
Our engagement in several other projects allowed us to create links with stakeholders relevant to the organic movement, such as [EURAKNOS](#), [IoF2020](#), [SmartAgriHubs](#), [ReMIX](#) and [XF-Actors](#).

One of our team members graduated from the [Organic Leadership Course](#) and we also continued to collect and show initiatives bringing organic on every table on euorganic2030.bio (#EUOrganic2030, #OrganicOnEveryTable).

ACCESS TO LAND THROUGH LAND TRUST SCHEMES

In the light of competing land uses, increasing concentration in land ownership, rising land prices, and land abandonment, access to agricultural land is gaining importance in Europe. In many European countries farmer or community led initiatives have been developing to ensure organic farmers have access to land.

The Network aims at reconsidering land as a common good where citizens, farmers and public authorities collaborate.



IMPROVE – INSPIRE – DELIVER

The second pillar of our roadmap is ‘[Improve – Inspire – Deliver](#)’. The entire organic supply chain has always been a driver of innovation – showing the movement’s potential to drive change in harmony with ecosystems and those inhabiting them.



Organic’s contribution to combatting the climate crisis

During the [25 Conference of Parties \(COP 25\) of the United Nations Framework on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\) in Madrid](#), we advocated on how agroecology and organic contribute to reducing emissions together with [IFOAM – Organics International](#). The organic movement also organised a side-event titled “[Transforming Our Food System to Support Natural Carbon Sinks](#)”

and participated in [Koronivia's Joint Work on Agriculture](#). During one of the workstream's six workshops, Francisco Cornejo Soms, a long-established Chilean organic farmer spoke on our behalf and shared his experiences as a guardian of soil fertility and soil health standing up for millions of farmers rights.

IFOAM EU also continued to disseminate the results of the IDDRI study it contributed to, called "[Agroecology and carbon neutrality in Europe by 2050: what are the issues?](#)". The study evaluates the potential of organic farming to reduce emissions, contribute to soil carbon sequestration and to protect biodiversity by 2050 when associated with changes in diets and production. The results were used to start discussions with the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) on the concept of "carbon farming". IFOAM EU also made proposals in the CDG on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on how the new CAP could incentivise action for increased soil carbon sequestration.

Ensuring research & innovation funding for organic and agroecology

Our work with [TP Organics](#), the European Technology Platform for organic food and farming, ensured increased funding for organic research. The platform unites more than 100 companies, farmers, consumers, civil society organisations and researchers active in the organic value chain from production, input and supply, to food processing, marketing and consumption in Europe. In 2019, TP Organics focused its activities on Horizon Europe, the EU Research and Innovation programme for the budget period 2021-2027.

Due to these joined efforts, the legal texts of Horizon Europe state that the programme should support Research & Innovation for organic farming and agroecology.

Moreover, IFOAM EU participated in [TP Organics'](#) successful 5 [Organic Innovation Days](#) organised with the [LIAISON](#) and [XF-ACTORS](#) projects, and support of [Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing](#). The event featured the launch of TP Organics' '[Briefing on Horizon Europe](#)' and the new '[Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda](#)', highlighting the priority research areas of the organic sector for Horizon Europe.



Demonstrating organic solutions for our food and farming system

To show how organic food and farming can provide solutions to the challenges our food system faces, we launched the new [Organic Farm Knowledge platform](#), in collaboration with [other organic organisations in Europe](#).

The platform provides access to a wide range of tools and resources helping improve organic production. Tools on the platform include factsheets, guides, online calculation tools and videos. They cover themes such as soil quality and fertility, nutrient management, pest and disease control, animal husbandry, ration planning, organic seed and plant breeding.

More themes will follow soon, such fruit production and inputs used in organic plant protection. It also serves as a virtual meeting place for cross-border learning among farmers and farm advisers. [OK-Net EcoFeed](#) is further developing the platform originally set up by the OK-Net Arable project. OK-Net EcoFeed aims at helping organic pig and poultry farmers in achieving the goal of 100% use of organic and regional feed.

Furthermore, we were part of the [BIOFRUITNET](#) project, which kicked off in December 2019. Focusing on organic pome, stone and citrus fruits, this projects aims to strengthen the competitiveness of European organic fruit production by collecting and synthesizing existing practical and scientific knowledge on organic fruit-growing to distribute it widely among the EU countries through easy formats like e-learning, podcasts, videos and short articles; and strengthening the established networks in organic fruit growing and establish links between them to create strong networks of organic fruit producers and stakeholders with a good flow of information. The project is coordinated by [Naturland](#) and carried out in collaboration with 15 partner organisations. IFOAM EU is leading the work on knowledge transfer and dissemination.

We participated in the [ReMIX](#) project that looks into redesigning European cropping systems based on species mixtures. We also started activities in [SmartAgriHubs](#), a project that wants to realise the digitisation of European agriculture.

Last but not least, we continued our involvement in the [NEFERTITI](#) project, focusing knowledge exchange methodologies to boost the uptake of innovation and improve peer-to-peer learning. Our participation in [FutureEUAqua](#), a project aiming at the effective promotion of sustainable growth of environmentally friendly organic and conventional aquaculture was still ongoing.

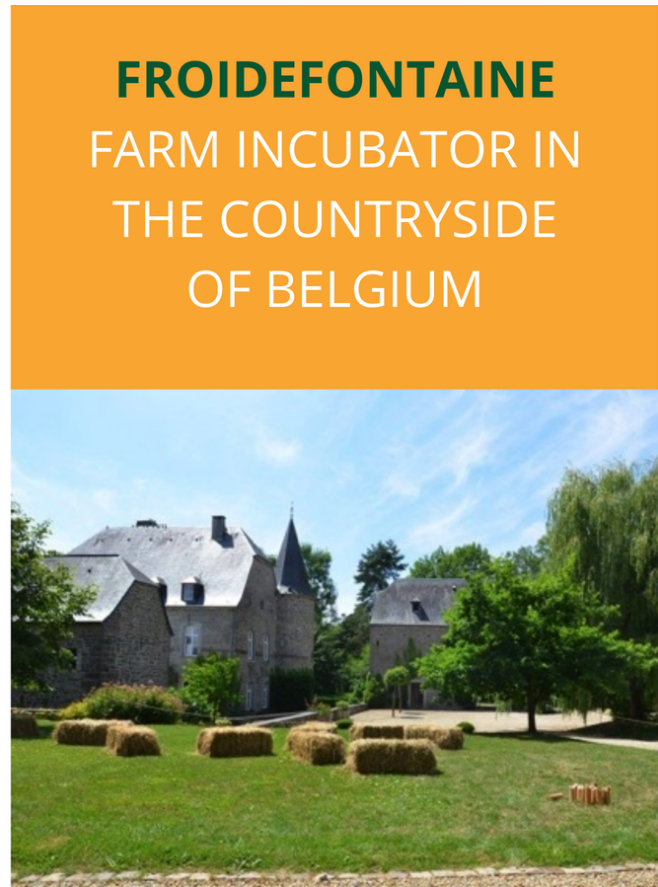


As in previous years, we gave young professionals from all over Europe the opportunity to learn about the organic movement within IFOAM EU. Volunteers worked with us for one year within the framework of the [European Solidarity Crops](#) and increased their knowledge about organic farming.

Of course, we continued collecting initiatives improving organic food and farming in Europe. Get acquainted with them on euorganic2030.bio (#EUOrganic2030, #ImproveInspireDeliver).

UNIQUE PLACE FOR FOOD, CRAFT AND EDUCATION

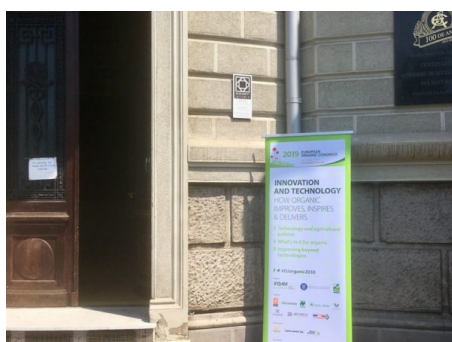
The farm Froidefontaine provides the tools for producers, transformers and other people passionate about the development of a farm full of life: access to land, infrastructure, finance, accountancy, administrative support, as well as marketing. Currently, the farm hosts a variety of sustainable producers, ranging from cider to potatoes, vegetables, chickens, honey and natural colours extracted from flowers.



Inspiring the new Organic Regulation

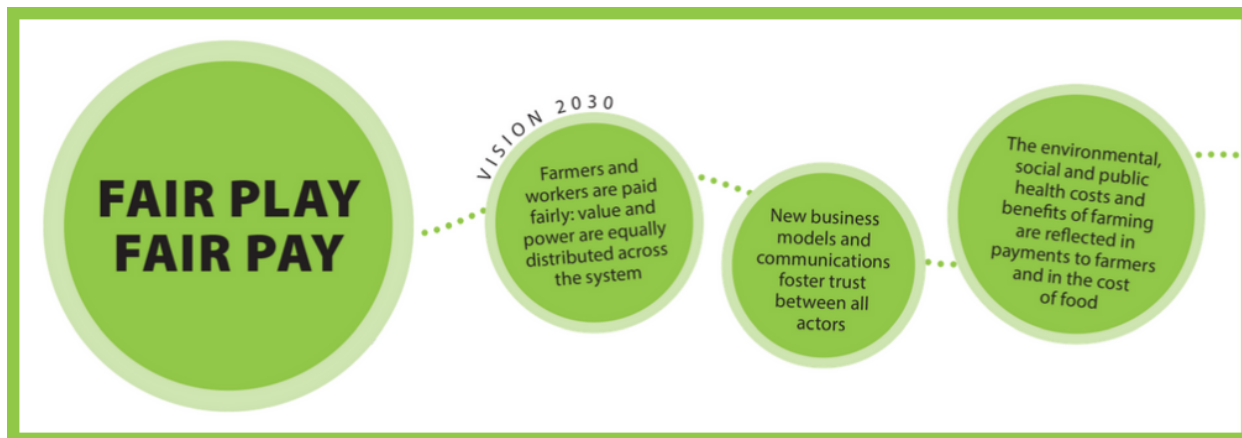
Our work on the new Organic Regulation focused on the development of delegated and implementing acts through direct meetings with the European Commission and regular communication towards the Member States. To prepare the political and technical input to this process, we closely collaborated with our task force on the Organic Regulation. Furthermore, we were in constant contact with our members and informed them about the development of the legislative process of the new Organic Regulation. We presented our work and the possible impacts of the new Organic Regulation at many occasions via presentations, newsletters, briefings, webinars and a dedicated session during the [European Organic Congress 2019](#) in Bucharest.





FAIR PLAY – FAIR PAY

The roadmap's third pillar to achieve our vision 2030 is 'Fair play – Fair pay'. Today is a good time to be organic, since the market has never been bigger and seen a more rapid growth. As the organic sector went beyond a niche market, supply chain actors must play their part setting up fairer and more transparent food systems. For this we need to involve all actors along the value chain. From farmers to processors and consumers to certifiers, power and value should be fairly distributed and the costs and benefits of food production products should be accounted for.



Advocating for a common food policy

Based on preparatory work we did in 2018, as well as on the IPES-Food report "[Towards a common food policy in the EU](#)" we advocated for a transition to sustainable food systems, which will "ensure the ecological transition necessary to tackle climate change impacts, water scarcity, soil degradation, biodiversity collapse, fish stock depletion, animal welfare, chemical pollution, and food waste and loss". To achieve this transition, we urgently need an integrated common food policy and new governance system. We put these demands forward in a letter to the [European Commission's Spitzenkandidaten](#) and [new Commission President von der Leyen](#) with more than 30 other associations. At the same time, we asked to appoint a European Commission Vice-President responsible for ensuring our food systems' sustainability. Such a Vice-President should have a mandate to coordinate the Commission's Directorates' efforts impacting our food system. These include the Directorates General (DGs) AGRI, CLIMA, COMP, EMPL, ENERGY, ENVI, GROW, MARE, SANTE, TRADE, and TRANSPORT. To join forces regarding these demands, IFOAM EU started cooperating with the informal EU food policy coalition composed of more than 60 participants, including NGOs, researchers and think tanks. As a result, [Frans Timmermans was appointed Executive Vice President of the European Commission for the European Green Deal](#), which marks a success for IFOAM EU's advocacy activities. Frans Timmermans will be responsible for leading the Commission's work on the Green Deal, its roadmap for making the EU carbon neutral by 2050.

Our [position paper on agroecology](#) highlights why we need to transform food and farming systems, the relationship between organic and agroecology, and their contribution to more sustainable farming systems.

Organic is the only certified form of agroecology and applying these practices widely will significantly contribute to transforming food and farming to a system that benefits our ecosystems and those inhabiting them.

IFOAM EU also monitored a new initiative of the European Commission to develop the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) approach for food products, which seems to be on hold from the Commission's side. Finally, we followed the debate around the EU ecolabel's potential extension to food products and beverages.

Improving the organic supply chain

Our work also focused on increasing the organic supply chain's credibility, fairness and transparency. In April 2019, the Unfair Trading Practices legislation became [Directive \(EU\) 2019/633 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on unfair trading practices in business-to-business relationships in the agricultural and food supply chain](#). By May 2021, it will be transposed into national legislation. As it is a Directive there is a room for manoeuvre on its transposition and implementation nationally. To protect the interests of the supply chains' more vulnerable actors it is important that Member States implement this Directive in the fairest way possible. This is why IFOAM EU and other associations have developed a [transposition guide](#), which will provide you with the tools to transpose the Directive transposes well to national level. IFOAM EU is still involved in gathering information as to how the transposition process is going.

The [transposition guide](#) helps actors in each Member State to implement the Unfair Trading Practices Directive in a way that maximises the protection of vulnerable actors in the supply chain.

To further ensure fairness in the supply chain, we sent several open letters on the Directive on Unfair Trading Practices (UTPs), demanding to implement 'Fair play & fair pay' in the food supply chain. This, as well as [our publication on 'Taxation as a tool towards true cost accounting'](#), launched during the Best Economy Forum, were major steps to a fairer and more transparent food and farming system. This study looked at which taxation system would be more effective in promoting organic products and found that "indirect taxes on plant protection products tend to have a higher chance of being implemented and thus having the intended impact compared to indirect taxes on food".

Building bridges with organic processors and companies

In December 2019, we organised '[IFOAM EU Meets Business – Bringing the organic food industry together](#)'. This event gathered the organic food industry in an interactive setting and provided a platform to the IFOAM EU Interest Group of Organic Processors (IGOP) and food companies to discuss topics relevant to organic. Participants shared information and exchanged on best practices to better understand each other's perspectives and touch base on shared technical issues.



Moreover, the Interest Group of Processors (IGOP) met three times and had their annual meeting. The technical IGOP is composed of associations of processors and traders, so the [IGOP annual general meeting](#) is an opportunity for companies, members of IFOAM EU or members of members of IFOAM EU, to have their say about IGOP's and IFOAM EU's future work.



We are happy to say that we involved food and farming actors and policy-makers at regional, national and European level to great success. We did this through our advocacy work, direct meetings with Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), like-minded NGOs our members, participation in relevant workshops and events and constant communication.

Of course we continued to collect initiatives that improve fairness and transparency in European organic food and farming on euorganic2030.bio. Find these initiatives on social media with #EUorganic2030 and #FairPlayFairPay.

LINKING GROWERS AND CONSUMERS ACROSS THE WORLD

An organic grass-fed beef quality scheme that aims to give more added-value to the products and to offer better prices for their members and producers. Liivimaa Lihaveis created a government-certified quality scheme that unites organic beef farmers in Estonia. The scheme ensures welfare of the animals, sustains the biodiversity of the country's diverse grasslands and offers the highest prices to the producers.

GENERATING MORE ADDED VALUE FOR EVERYONE THROUGH AN ORGANIC GRASS-FED BEEF QUALITY SCHEME



ORGANIC IN EUROPE AT A GLANCE



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Since 1991, the **EU Organic Regulation** regulates organic farming at EU level. Currently, Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 sets the European organic production requirements by defining its aims, objectives, and principles. Two implementing regulations (No 889/2008 and No 1235/2008) detail the organic production, labelling, control and import rules. These regulations apply to all products with the organic label sold in the EU.

In 2011, the European Commission announced the revision of the legal framework for organic production. Three years later, it presented a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council of the EU. After several years of discussion, the Parliament and Council adopted the final text in spring 2018. The new Organic Regulation will apply from 1 January 2021. Yet, at the time of writing this report, IFOAM EU asked to postpone the Organic Regulation's application to January 2022 due to the difficulties the coronavirus and [COVID-19](#) pose. Visit the [regulation section of our website](#) for more background information on the Organic Regulation.

Another EU policy greatly influencing organic farming is the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**. Almost 40% of the EU budget goes to Europe's agriculture through the CAP and significantly impacts European food and farming. Since its creation, the CAP has undergone significant reforms. The creation of Rural Development (Pillar II) was crucial to develop organic farming and other sustainable farming practices. Nonetheless, major changes are still needed to modernise Europe's agriculture. IFOAM EU is calling for a [CAP reform that transitions European agriculture towards greater sustainability](#).

The new CAP should build on the Commission's proposal of June 2018, including the so-called 'New Delivery Model'. It should go even further by balancing environmental ambitions with a flexible and robust results-based framework. EU officials should work with national ministries and regional administrations to design and manage a CAP delivering what farmers and citizens need.

Read the details about this in our position paper "[Towards a new post-2020 CAP that supports farmers and delivers public goods to Europeans](#)". For more information about our vision on transforming the CAP [visit our website](#).

The **European Framework Programmes for Research & Innovation (R&I)** also have a significant impact on the organic sector and the sustainability of our food and farming system. It is crucial for organic approaches to receive a high priority on the EU and

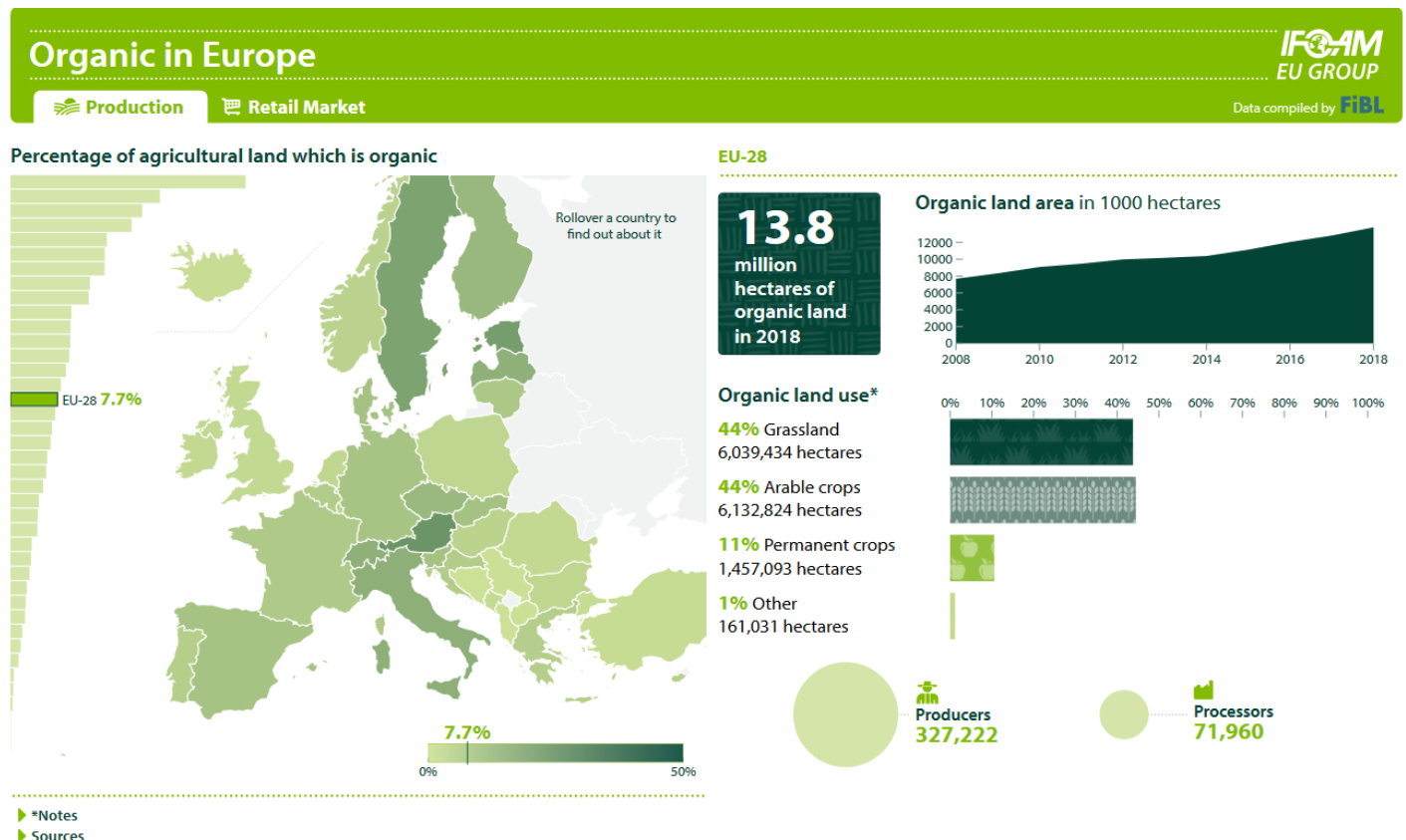
Member States' R&I policy agendas. To achieve this, we built strong coalitions with civil society organisations, researchers, farmers, and companies. Together we established [TP Organics](#), the European Technology Platform for organic food and farming. It strengthens R&I for organics and other agroecological approaches by identifying research priorities and innovation goals and promoting these to policy-makers. Have a look at the [R&I section on IFOAM EU's website](#) to find out more about our projects and activities.

ORGANIC MARKET AND PRODUCTION

Over the last three decades organic food and farming has been growing year by year across the EU and continues doing so. In 2018, the EU's total area of farmland under organic production grew to 13.8 million hectares. Compared to 2017, the number of organic producers in the EU increased by 7.1% to 327,000. A significant growth of the EU's organic retail market accompanies this development, rising by 7.7% to more than €37 billion. Between 2009 to 2018, the value of the EU's organic market more than doubled.

The EU's organic market is very dynamic with growth rates varying between different countries. Its overall, continuous positive development is due to a combination of factors. These include the innovative character of organic food and farming, growing policy support and European citizens increasing demand for high-quality, sustainable food production. This is well represented in the growing per capita consumption of organic products. Generally speaking, consumers spend more on organic food every year with certain product groups achieving above-average market shares.

Browse our interactive infographic for country-specific data and trends on organic production and retail.



Produced by



Data compiled by



Supported by



Co-financed by



Action co-financed by the European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This communication reflects the views of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein. Data compiled by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the Agricultural Marketing Information Company (AMI).

WHO WE ARE

We have rebranded to **IFOAM Organics Europe** on 30 June 2020. As our annual report covers our 2019 achievements and activities, it still talks about **IFOAM EU**.



OUR MEMBERS

Members

IFOAM EU is a membership-based organisation representing [200 members in 34 countries](#). Working closely with our members, we ensure our positions reflect the day-to-day business of organic farmers, processors, certifiers, retailers, and other practitioners across Europe. We represent our members as one voice of organic food and farming vis-à-vis the institutions on the European level. Thanks to our close ties with key agricultural, environmental, and technical decision-makers at local, regional, national, and European level, the European institutions recognise IFOAM EU as the leading advocate for and voice of organic food and farming in the EU.

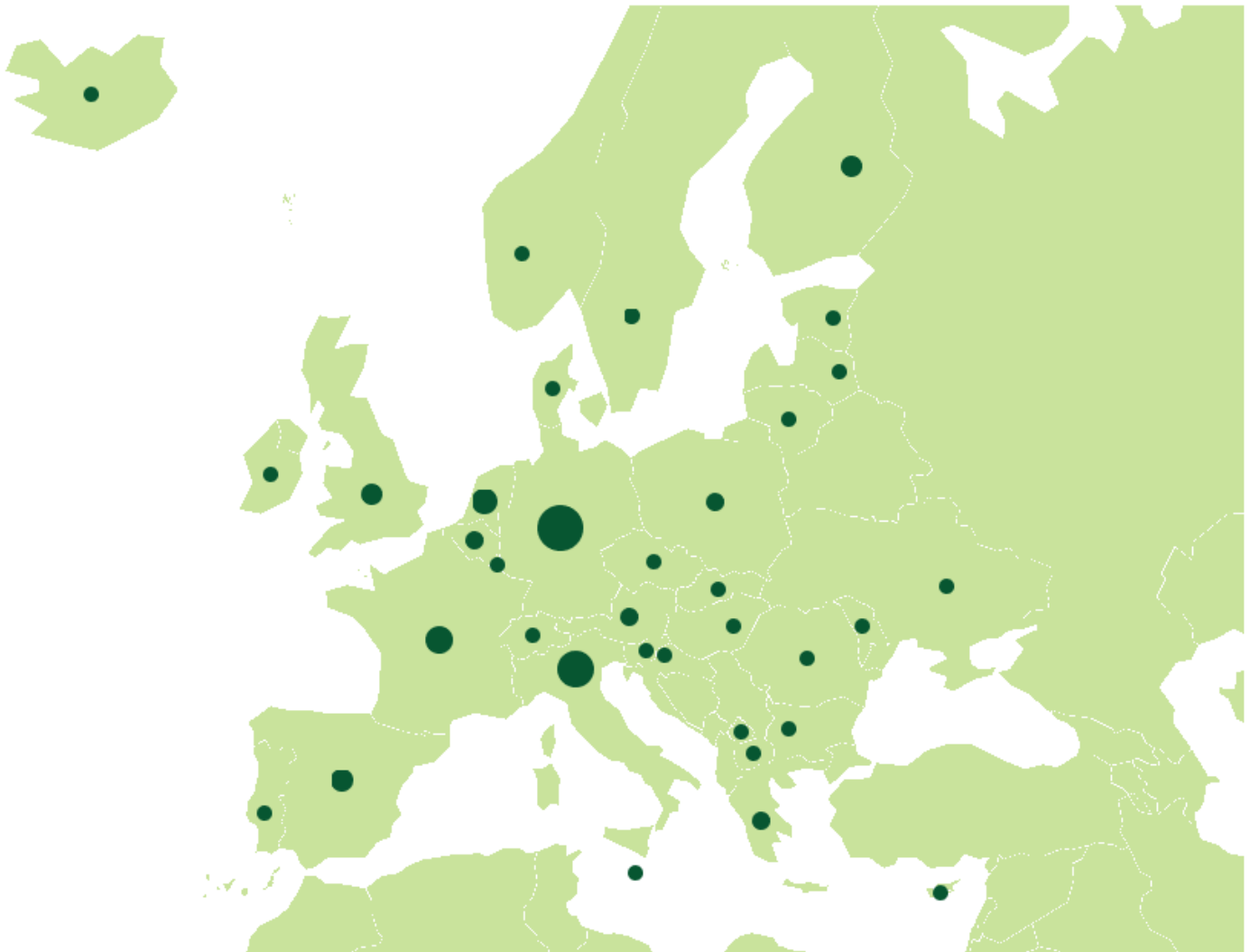
Discover which [members](#) are already contributing to making Europe more organic!

Are you interested in becoming a member of IFOAM EU to ensure your voice is heard? Email [\[email protected\]](#) for more information on how you can become a member!

In 2019, IFOAM EU represented **more than 214 members in 34 European countries:**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Number of IFOAM EU members per country



Interest groups

1. **Interest Group of Organic Farmers:** the IGOF gathered 28 farmers in Finland in November. In 2019, some of the group's major outcomes included input for reports and legislations, such as a high number of CAP positions, proposed amendments and the new Organic Regulation implementation, as well as [the report on Eco-Schemes](#), the debate on digitalisation and a scoping paper on biodiversity.
2. **Interest Group of Organic Processors:** the IGOP had two physical meetings, in Brussels and Helsinki, alongside three online E-IGOP meetings. The group prepared five letters on cleaning and disinfectants, Annex IX, food processing in the new Organic Regulation, using of vegetable carbon and carnauba wax. They also formulated a reply to a public consultation on the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF). The group also met at the annual 'IFOAM EU meets business' event in December 2019.
3. **Interest Group of Organic Retailers:** the IGOR assembled in Paris and Berlin for two physical meetings, where they visited specialised organic shops. They also met virtually for an E-IGOR. The group worked on a study on taxation as a tool towards true cost accounting, exchanged best practices and country reports, and is working on a position paper on specialized organic retailers.
4. **Interest Group of Organic Certifiers:** the IGOC was established in 2019 and had its kick-off meeting in Brussels on 26 Sept 2019 – attended by more than 30 participants. In 2020 they will form a steering committee to guide the group's work –

including preparing discussion papers on the future of certification, integrity of the supply chain and the role of private standards in certification and integrity.



Working groups

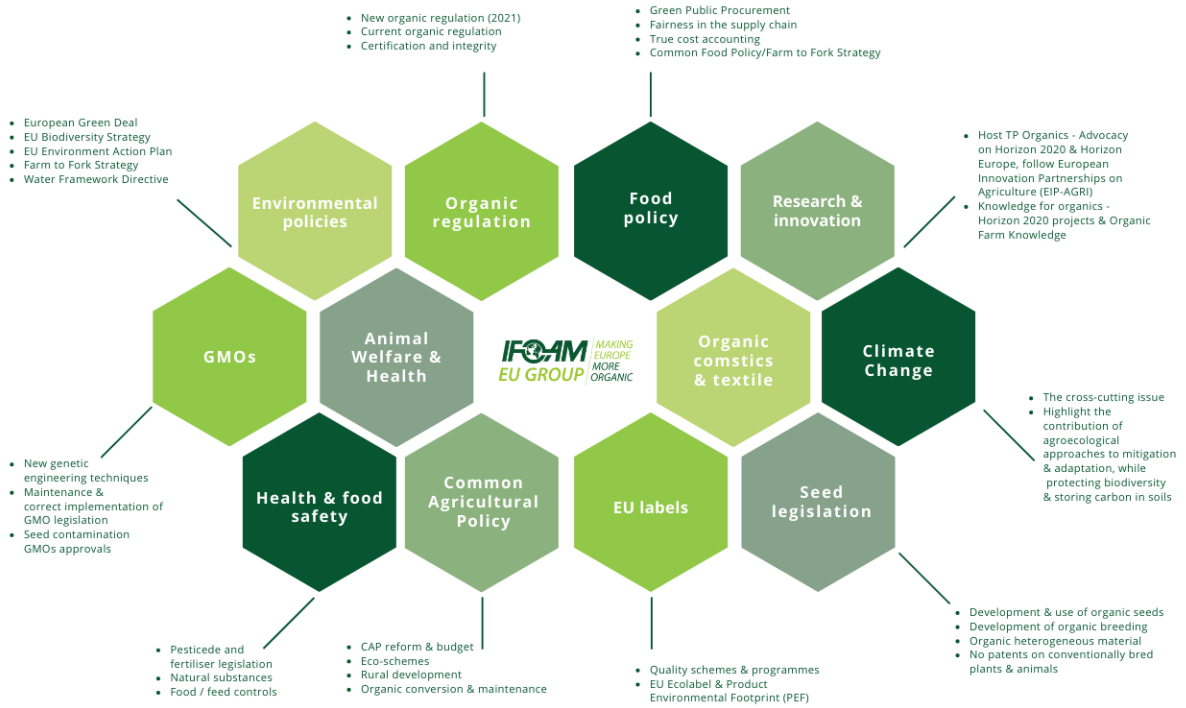
Our [working groups](#) formulate positions, highlight important developments and advise IFOAM EU's Board and Council. They regularly exchange on topics relevant to their areas of expertise:

1. IFOAM Aquaculture Forum – EU coordination
2. Central and Eastern Europe Expert Group (Capacity Building)
3. European Organic Comms Hub
4. Expert Group on Plant Protection Products and Fertilisers
5. Expert Group on Seed

When political developments and developments within the movement call for it, we set up task forces with members that have excellent knowledge on the topics. In 2019 we had task forces on:

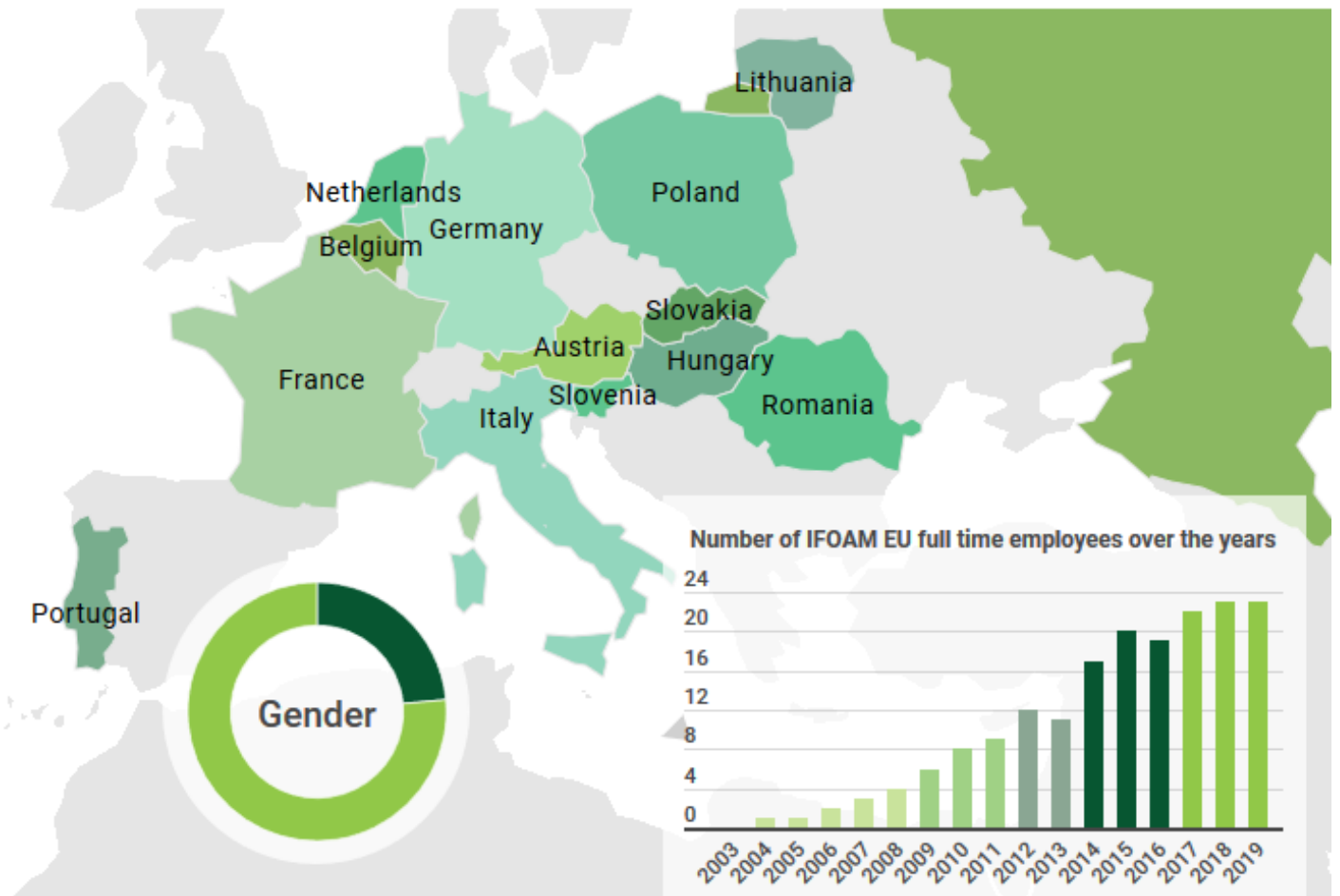
1. Climate Change and Biodiversity (established in 2019)
2. New Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) (established in 2019)
3. Cosmetics
4. Implementation of the new regulation
5. Textile

THE TOPICS WE WORK ON



OUR TEAM

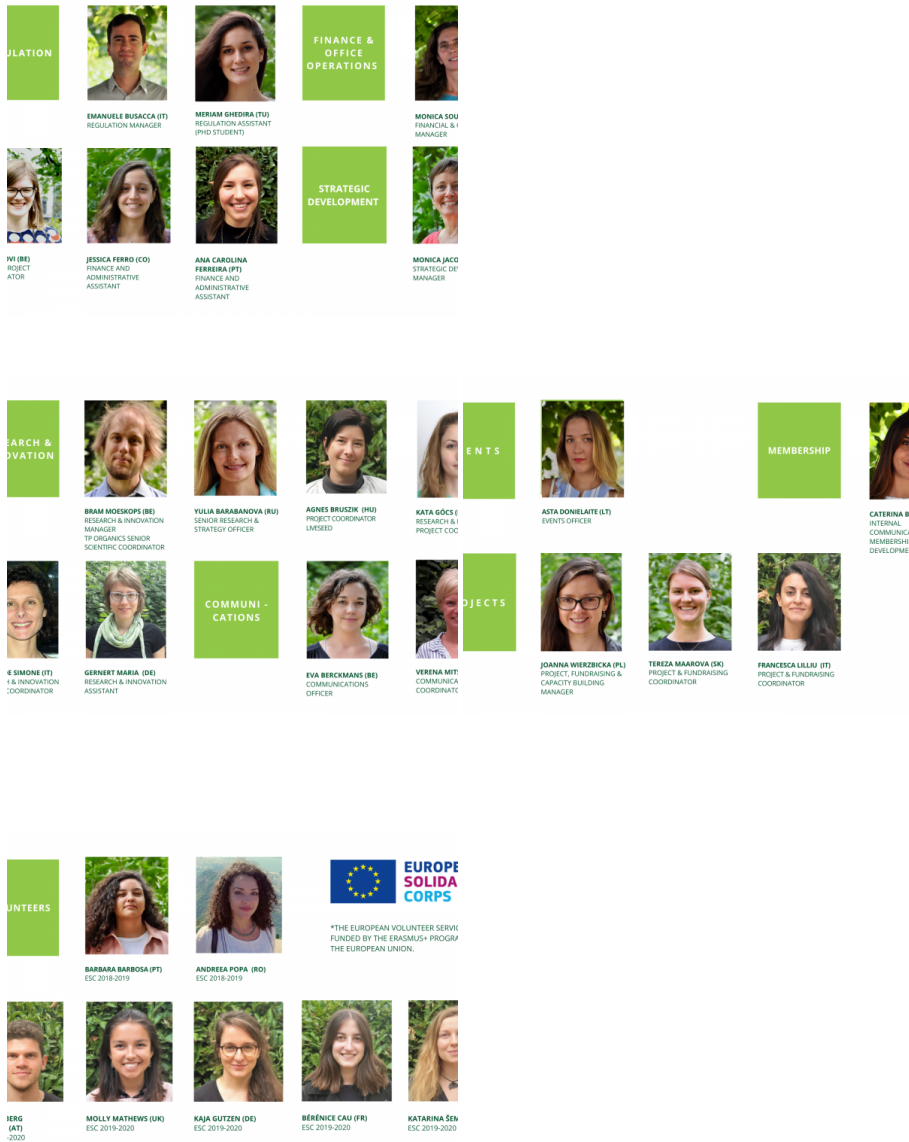




We employed 33 people from 15 different countries at IFOAM EU in 2019.



- Italy ● Portugal ● Germany ● Belgium ● Austria
- France ● Hungary ● Poland ● Slovakia ● Lithuania
- Russia ● UK ● Romania ● The Netherlands ● Slovenia



THE PROJECTS WE ARE PART OF

The projects we coordinated in 2019

Keeping GMOs out of organic

- **What?** Strengthen GMO-free production by organising and supporting the organic movement developing practical strategies to remain GMO-free.
- **When?** 2014 – 2020.
- **Who?** Organic and non-GMO stakeholders, NGO representatives and EU regions working on food production and prevention of GMO contamination.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Project coordinator.
- **Funding?** Co-financed by the LIFE programme, and project partners BioSuisse, DO-IT, Rapunzel, RDV Products, Software AG Stiftung, Vivi Verde Coop Italia, Fondation Salvia.



LIVESEED

- **What?** Improve transparency and competitiveness of the organic seed and breeding sector, encourage greater use of organic seed.
- **When?** June 2017 – May 2021.
- **Who?** 50 partners from 18 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Project coordinator and involvement in several tasks, like organising national visits to better understand the use of organic seed in different Member States and workshops to find ways for improving the use of organic seed.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



OK-Net EcoFeed

- **What?** Help farmers, breeders and the organic feed processing industry achieving 100% use of organic, regional feed for monogastrics.
- **When?** January 2018 – December 2020.
- **Who?** 19 partners from 11 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Project coordinator, communication and dissemination.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-

The Horizon 2020 and Interreg Europe projects we contributed to in 2019



BIOFRUITNET

- **What?** Strengthen the competitiveness of European organic fruit production through strong knowledge networks.
- **When?** November 2019 – October 2022.
- **Who?** 15 partners from 11 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Knowledge transfer and dissemination.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



EURAKNOS

- **What?** Strengthen EU agricultural knowledge by co-creating “the network to connect all Thematic Networks”.
- **When?** January 2019 – December 2020.
- **Who?** 17 partners from 10 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Report on similar existing initiatives, capacity building through cross-exchange visits, networking as well as communication and dissemination.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



FutureEUAqua

- **What?** Promote sustainable growth of environmentally friendly organic and conventional aquaculture of major fish species and low trophic level organisms resilient to climate change.
- **When?** October 2018 – September 2022.
- **Who?** 32 partners from 9 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Training and capacity building as well as communication and dissemination.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



Internet of Food and Farm (IoF) 2020

- **What?** Promote the uptake of Internet of Things in the European food and farming sector.
- **When?** 2016 – 2020.
- **Who?** More than 70 partners from 14 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Ensure organic is represented and organic innovative practices are included.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



NEFERTITI

- **What?** Network of European demonstration farms enhancing cross fertilisation and innovation uptake through demonstration.
- **When?** January 2018 – December 2021.
- **Who?** 32 partners from all over Europe.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Deputy network leader in two organic networks: arable cropping and livestock.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



RELACS

- **What?** Develop and facilitate tools and technologies to improve inputs considered 'contentious' in organic farming systems.
- **When?** May 2018 – April 2022.
- **Who?** 32 partners from all over Europe.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Communication and dissemination as well as coordination of the science-practice-policy dialogue.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



ReMIX

- **What?** Use the benefits of species mixtures to design more diverse and resilient arable cropping systems.
- **When?** May 2017 – April 2021.
- **Who?** 23 partners from 13 European countries.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Knowledge transfer and dissemination towards stakeholders and policy-makers.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



SmartAgriHubs

- **What?** Realise the digitisation of European agriculture by fostering an agricultural innovation ecosystem dedicated to excellence, sustainability, and success.
- **When?** November 2018 – October 2022.
- **Who?** More than 164 partners of the European agri-food sector.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Communication and dissemination.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-



SME Organics

- **What?** Enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the organic sector of the participating regions.
- **When?** April 2016 – March 2020.
- **Who?** Regional governments, development agencies, organic food and farming, enterprise bodies, universities, and research institutes from eight regions across Europe.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Advisory partner.
- **Funding?** Interreg Europe, the programme helps to stimulate cooperation between EU regions.
-



XF-Actors

- **What?** Establish a multidisciplinary research program to answer the urgent need to improve prevention, early detection, and control of Xylella fastidiosa (Xf) disease.
- **When?** November 2016 – October 2020.
- **Who?** An international consortium of 29 partners.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Communication and dissemination.
- **Funding?** Horizon 2020, the EU's Research and Innovation programme.
-

The Erasmus+ projects we contributed to in 2019



European Solidarity Corps (ESC)

- **What?** Provide people aged 18-30 with the opportunity to immerse themselves in IFOAM EU's work by volunteering at our office in Brussels for one year.
- **When?** Various years.
- **Who?** The project partners included sending organisations from several countries, mostly youth and environmental non-profit organisations.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Project coordinator.
- **Funding?** Erasmus+ programme.
-



European Voluntary Service (EVS)

- **What?** Provide people aged 18-30 with the opportunity to immerse themselves in IFOAM EU's work by volunteering at our office in Brussels for one year.
- **When?** Various years.
- **Who?** The project partners included sending organisations from several countries, mostly youth and environmental non-profit organisations.
- **IFOAM EU's role?** Project coordinator.
- **Funding?** Erasmus+ programme.
-

OUR EVENTS

BIOFACH2019
into organic

BIOFACH 2019

- **What?** The world's leading trade fair for organic food. IFOAM EU organises daily side events on the European edition of the fair. The annual 'EU Policy Day' is organised together with [BIOFACH](#). [TP Organics](#) co-organises the annual 'Science Day'.
- **When & where?** 17-20 February, Nuremberg, Germany
-



European Organic Congress 2019

- **What?** IFOAM EU's high-level event to discuss and exchange with policy-makers and organic stakeholders about current topics, such as the New Organic Regulation, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Organic Action Plans and emerging technologies.
- **When & where?** 20-21 June, Bucharest, Romania
-

4. Europäische Kupfertagung | 4th European Conference on Copper

Wie Kupfer im Pflanzenschutz minimiert werden kann | How to reduce copper in plant protection

European Conference on Copper 2019

- **What?** This conference serves to share and discuss innovative ways to keep plants healthy in organic and integrated plant protection systems, and to identify research and farm management options to further reduce the use of copper.
- **When & where?** 14-15 November, Berlin, Germany



IFOAM EU Meets Business 2019

- **What?** An annual event bringing the organic food industry closer together.
- **When & where?** 3 December, Brussels, Belgium



Organic Innovation Days 2019

- **What?** The Organic Innovation Days of [TP Organics](#) serve to discuss research needs and innovations within and outside the organic sector. IFOAM EU hosts [TP Organics](#)' secretariat and promotes the event.
- **When & where?** 3-4 December, Brussels, Belgium

TP ORGANICS: EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM FOR ORGANIC FOOD AND FARMING



society organisations and researchers of the organic

IFOAM – ORGANICS INTERNATIONAL












GOVERNANCE



BOARD 2019

IFOAM EU's Board acts as a first chamber, directs our affairs and develops detailed budgets and work programmes in accordance with the IFOAM EU Vision and internal strategy together with our General Assembly and Council.

Our members elect the [IFOAM EU Board](#) at the biennial [General Assembly](#). They elect nine Board members according to sector-related and regional criteria for two years. Once the Board is elected, its members vote for a President, a Treasurer, a Vice-President for Regulation and a Vice-President for Policy during the first Board meeting.

Board Members			
	Jan Plagge	President	Bioland
	Marian Blom	Board Vice President	Bionext
	Jiří Lehejček	Board Vice President	Czech Technology Platform for Organic Agriculture
	Virginija Lukšienė	Board Member and Treasurer	Public Institution Ekoagros
	Thomas Fertl	Board Member and sector representative for farming	Bio Austria
	Roberto Pinton	Board Member and sector representative for processing & trade	AssoBio
	Michel Reynaud	Board Member and sector representative for certification	Ecocert
	Sylvie Dulong	Board Member	FNAB
	Kristin Karlsson	Board Member	Organic Sweden

COUNCIL 2019





























































In the [IFOAM EU Council](#) you find your national representative. IFOAM EU's Council consists of a Council Member elected by national assemblies, and maximum two Deputy Council Members, from each EU country. The Council acts as a second chamber to the [IFOAM EU Board](#) and transmits national interests and specificities to the European level.

Following the General Assembly, the Council elects a Chair, a Vice-Chair and deputies among its members for a term of two years.

In 2019, the IFOAM EU Council Chairs were:

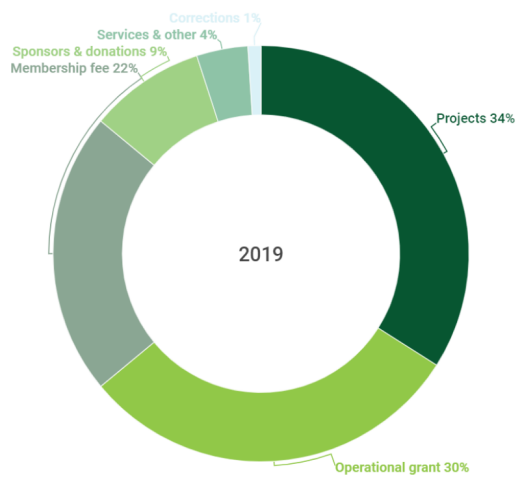
- Chair: Évelyne Alcázar Marín (Spain)
- Vice-Chair: Dorota Metera (Poland)
-

Council members

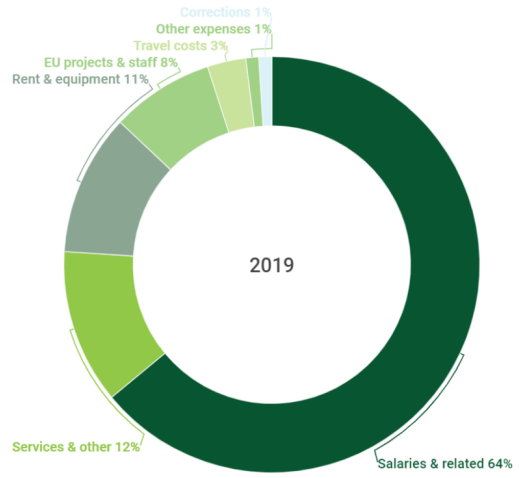
	Sabine Eigenschink	Council Member & Board Vice President for Regulation & Certification	Austria Bio Garantie
	Thomas Fertl	Deputy Council Member & Board Member & Rapporteur for farming	Bio Austria
	Lieve Vercauteren	Council Member	BioForum Vlaanderen
	Muriel Huybrechts	Deputy Council Member	Le Collège Des Producteurs
	Stoilko Apostolov	Council Member	Bioselena
	Albena Simeonova	Deputy Council Member	Bulgarian Organic Products Association
	Andrea Vugrinović	Council Member	Lokvina Ltd
	Jiří Lehejček	Council Member & Board Member	Czech Technology Platform for Organic Agriculture
	Sybille Kyed	Council Member	Organic Denmark – Økologisk Landsforening
	Per Kolster	Deputy Council Member	Organic Denmark – Økologisk Landsforening
	Merit Miikk	Council Member	Estonian Organic Farming Foundation
	Airi Vetemaa	Deputy Council Member	Estonian Organic Farming Foundation
	Aira Sevón	Council Member	ESVY ry
	Mikko Simola	Deputy Council Member	Kymi Organic
	Sylvie Dulong	Council Member & Board Member	FNAB
	Jean-Marc Lévêque	Deputy Council Member	Triballat-Noyal
	Michel Reynaud	Deputy Council Member & Board Member Rapporteur for Certification	Ecocert
	Peter Röhrig	Council Member	BÖLW
	Alexander Beck	Deputy Council Member	AÖL
	Antje Kölling	Deputy Council Member	Demeter
	Konstantinos Dimitriadis	Council Member	DIO
	Elias Mavrias	Deputy Council Member	Attiki Association of Organic Farmers Markets
	Andreas Georgakakis	Deputy Council Member	IOAS
	Lea Bauer	Council Member	Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft
	Hajnalka Homoki	Deputy Council Member	Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Kft
	Ólafur Dyrmondsson	Council Member	BiRala Farmers Association Iceland
	Stefán Gíslason	Deputy Council Member	Vottunarfótan Tun ehf.
	Gillian Westbrook	Council Member	IOFGA
	Grace Maher	Deputy Council Member	IOFGA
	Eveline Gill	Deputy Council Member	Organic Trust Ltd.
	Antonio Compagnoni	Council Member	ICEA
	Riccardo Cozzo	Deputy Council Member	BioAgriCert
	Matteo Bartolini	Deputy Council Member	FederBio
	Gustavs Norkārkliis	Council Member	ALOA
	Andrejs Briedis	Deputy Council Member	ALOA
	Jānis Garančs	Deputy Council Member	ALOA
	Virginija Lukšienė	Council Member	Public Institution Ekoagros
	Almantas Liorentas	Deputy Council Member	Lithuanian Association of Organic Farms
	Skirmantas Nikštele	Deputy Council Member	Agropro LLC
	Daniela Noesen-Steiger	Council Member	Bio-Lëtzebuerg
	Mario Salerno	Council Member	Malta Organic Agriculture Movement
	Joe Sciberras	Deputy Council Member	Malta Organic Agriculture Movement
	Marian Blom	Council Member & Board Member	Bionext
	Paulien Veerman	Deputy Council Member	Bionext
	Miriam van Bree	Deputy Council Member	Bionext
	Gerald Altena	Council Member	DEBIO
	Grete Serikstad	Deputy Council Member	Bioforsk Organic Food and Farming
	Børre Solberg	Deputy Council Member	Oikos Økologisk Norge
	Dorota Metera	Council Member & Vice-Chair Person	BIOEKSPERT Ltd.
	Tomasz Sakowski	Deputy Council Member	Institute of Genetics and Animal Breeding of the Polish Academy of Sciences
	Waldemar Fortuna	Deputy Council Member	Forum Rolnictwa Ekologicznego / Organic Farming Forum
	Jaime Manuel Carvalho Ferreira	Council Member	AgroBio
	Avraham Marian Cioceanu	Council Member	Bio Romania Association
	Milos Homola	Council Member	Ekotrend Slovakia
	Anamarija Slabe	Council Member	Institute for Sustainable Development
	Évelyne Alcázar Marín	Council Member & Chair	Ecovalia
	María Dolores Raigón Jiménez	Deputy Council Member	SEAE
	Josefine Johanson Zuazu	Council Member	Ekologiska Lantbrukarna
	Paula Quintana Fernandez	Deputy Council Member	KRAV
	Ása Orró	Deputy Council Member	KRAV
	Barbara Früh	Council Member	FIBL

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Income



Expenditure



LIST OF ACRONYMS

Agrobio	Portuguese Association of Organic Agriculture
AÖL	Assoziation ökologischer Lebensmittelhersteller e.V.
AOLA	Association of Latvian Organic Agriculture
AssoBio	Associazione Nazionale delle Imprese di Trasformazione e Distribuzione di Prodotti Biologici
Bioselena	Foundation for Organic Agriculture
BioSuisse	Vereinigung Schweizer Bio -Landbauorganisationen
BNN	Bundesverband Naturkost Naturwaren e.V.
BÖLW	Bund Ökologischer LebensmittelwirtschaftBOLW:
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
Commission	European Commission
COP	Conference of the Parties
Council	Council of the European Union
Debio	Norwegian Organic Certification Agency
DG	Directorate-General of the European Commission
DG CLIMA	European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action
DG SANTE	European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
DIO	Greek Inspection and Certification Organisation of Organic Products
EASME	Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
EC	Council Regulation
ECJ	European Court of Justice
Ecocert	Certification body for sustainable development
Ecovalia	Asociación Valor Ecológico
ESVY	Southern Finland Organic Farmers Association
EU	European Union
FederBio	Italian Federation of Organic and Biodynamic Agriculture
FiBL	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
FNAB	Fédération Nationale d'Agriculture Biologique
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms
ICEA	Istituto per la Certificazione Etica ed Ambientale
IDDRI	Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales
IEEP	Institute for European Environmental Policy
IEPP	Institute for European Environmental Policy
IFOAM EU (now	
IFOAM Organics	
Europe)	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements - Europe
IFOAM Organics	
International	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements - International
IGOC	IFOAM EU Interest Group of Organic Certification and Integrity
IGOF	IFOAM EU Interest Group of Organic Farmers
IGOP	IFOAM EU Interest Group of Organic Processors
IGOR	IFOAM EU Interest Group of Organic Retailers
IOAS	Institouto Odikis Asfaleias Panos Mylonas
IOFGA	Irish Organic Farmers and Growers Association
IoF2020	Internet of Food and Farm 2020
KRAV	Swedish Organic Association
KYMI	Organic Grains for Industry
MEPs	Members of the European Parliament
MOAM	MOAM: Maltese Movement of Organic Agriculture Networking European Farms to Enhance Cross Fertilisation and Innovation Uptake Through
NEFERTITI	demonstration
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OF&G	Organic Farmers and Growers
Parliament	European Parliament

PEF	Product Environmental Footprint
RELACS	Replacement of Contentious Inputs in Organic Farming Systems
REMix	Redesigning European cropping systems based on species MIXtures
SEAE	Spanish Society for Organic Farming and Agroecology
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TP Organics	Technology Platform for Organics
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UTPs	Unfair Trading Practices
Xf	Xylella fastidiosa

COLOPHON

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EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR
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WESSANEN



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