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Eric Andrieu (Member of the European Parliament and the French Socialist Party) and Manuel Rossi Prieto (International Sector, Unit B4, Organics, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission) at the 3rd Organic Processing Conference (17–18 November in Paris, France) organised by IFOAM EU and Synabio © Erkki Poytaniemi
Dear readers,

The discussions on the organic regulation are entering a new period. In the latest meeting of the Agriculture Ministers, European Member States were critical of the EU Commission proposal. The points that the EU Council and EU Parliament will focus on have started to crystallise. At the same time, to support the efforts of the organic sector and friendly stakeholders, **IFOAM EU has published a position** defining a roadmap towards sustainable growth of organic food and farming in Europe and provides concrete suggestions on how to reach the aims of removing obstacles, ensuring fair competition between operators and maintaining consumer confidence. I am convinced that organic food and farming is the most sustainable and beneficial method to farm and produce food and that it is important to preserve and develop organic in light of the European and global challenges of food security, climate change and environmental destruction.

The recent meeting of Agriculture Ministers saw many support a statement from the Visegrád group – Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia – plus Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia, which raised concerns about the feasibility and desirability of a number of topics in the Commission proposal. Among them are the large number of delegated acts that would give the Commission quite a free hand to legislate on the content of the organic regulation without significant involvement of the Parliament or Council, the elimination of mixed production and the rather uniform approach to agricultural production which is unrepresentative of the diversity of conditions across Europe.

It is a very good sign that Member States are expressing their concerns and that these largely match the concerns IFOAM EU has expressed since the beginning. Through our coordinated efforts – meetings and discussions with national ministries and MEPs at both EU and national levels – together with members, IFOAM EU is representing the interests of organic operators across Europe. And, the developments both at the meeting of the Agriculture Ministers, in the Visegrád statement itself and the number of countries that signed it show that our voice is being heard.

The Visegrád statement expresses many of the concerns expressed by IFOAM EU since the Commission started consulting stakeholders on the possibility of a new legislation. It recognises the unique status of organic agriculture and the holistic nature of organic production: organic is not only about absence of pesticides, it is, first and foremost a process-based, systemic and sustainable approach to agriculture and food production.

In this light the statement expresses the need to take the practical realities of organic production into account, the need to improve the current control system and to maintain the process-based approach to organic, and concern about the risks associated with the current proposal to introduce decertification thresholds for non-allowed substances.

Sincerely,

Christopher Stopes
IFOAM EU President
POLITICAL HOTSPOT

GMO “OPT OUT” PROPOSAL: IFOAM EU AMENDMENTS ADOPTED & TRILOGUE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

On 11 November, the members of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) committee of the European Parliament met to adopt amendments on the so-called “opt out” proposal on national GMO bans from the Council.

The amendments adopted include most of the voting recommendations that IFOAM EU and other organisations proposed in a joint letter to MEPs before the vote. 53 votes in favour, 5 abstentions and 11 votes against. Out of overall 69 ENVI committee MEP, 57 were in favour of giving the rapporteur Frederique Ries a mandate to negotiate. The recommendations submitted by the rapporteur focused on strengthening the legal basis for national bans, mandatory liability rules based on the polluter pays principle, and mandatory coexistence rules to prevent GMO contamination of the GM-free supply chain in countries that would not ban GMOs.

The adopted texts provides a sound base for the triilogue negotiations between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission that started on after the vote on 11 November and will finish on 3 December 2014.

These discussions will be difficult as the Council text would oblige Member States to first ask biotech companies to exclude their territory from the scope of their application for GMO cultivation. It does not provide a strong legal basis to put a ban in place.

Trilogue negotiations are difficult to influence but IFOAM EU will continue, in association with our members and other stakeholders, to urge the three European institutions to agree on legally solid rights to ban GMOs.

To join the efforts please contact Alejandro Gil: alejandro.gil(at)ifoam-eu.org
1 NEWS FROM IFOAM EU WORKING FIELDS

1.1 REGULATION

IFOAM EU & ORGANIC SECTOR BEING HEARD AT EU COUNCIL AGRIFISH MEETING

In October, "Visegrád group" member States – Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia – plus Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia co-signed a declaration expressing concerns on the EU Commission proposal for a new organic regulation. This document was discussed at the AGRIFISH meeting of the Council of the European Union on 10 November and was supported - totally or partially - by many other Member States. The need to reintroduce the possibility to have – under strict conditions – mixed organic and non-organic production and to maintain exceptional rules necessary to address the significant differences in geographical and socio-economical conditions throughout Europe, received especially great support. Further, the declaration underlined that significant changes for the organic food and farming sector should be avoided. The declaration proves that IFOAM EU’s intensive lobby work is having clear results as seen in many of the opinions expressed by Member States.

The Italian Presidency noted the concerns and will try to reach a general agreement on a number of points by the end of its presidency.

In the meantime IFOAM EU published a detailed position paper which has been distributed to representatives of the Commission, Parliament and Member States. As now the critical stage of decision making is reached IFOAM EU is currently intensifying its communication with all EU institutions.

IFOAM EU LETTER ON ORGANIC AQUACULTURE

On 12 November, IFOAM EU sent a letter to DG MARE on organic aquaculture. The European regulation on organic aquaculture entered into force in 2010. Nevertheless, there are transitional rules for the use of non-organic juveniles when organic juveniles are not available and for being certified according nationally accepted rules instead of the EU Regulations. The end of these transitional rules – for non-organic juveniles in the end of 2015 and on nationally accepted rules in the end of 2014 – will be challenging for the sector.

To solve the non-availability issue for organic juveniles in the EU and global market, IFOAM EU recommends adopting solutions which are in line with the first EG-TOP report on Aquaculture (part A).

Read the IFOAM EU letter and EGTOP Reports on Aquaculture: part A and part B

EGTOP: Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production

OPINION FROM THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE ON THE COM PROPOSAL

The European Economic and Social Committee adopted its opinion on the Commission’s proposal for a new organic regulation at its 502nd plenary session, held on 15 and 16 October 2014.

The opinion recommends the Commission to modify its own proposal for a new organic regulation, specifically requesting longer transition periods for the removal of exceptional rules such as the exceptional use of untreated non-organic seed when organic seed is not available. The Committee asks the Commission to develop tools to support the production of organic seed in order to achieve the use of 100% organic seed without a great loss of biodiversity. For example, by not limiting the right of farmers to exchange seeds between themselves.

COMMISSION’S ORGANIC PAGE UPDATED

New information is available on the Organic farming website of the European Commission:

- Grants for information measures relating to the common agricultural policy
- Info graphics to download

Part of the website is now available in 23 EU languages.
IFOAM EU has challenged the European Union to support greater investment on organic solutions for climate action. In association with the Roundtable on Organic Agriculture and Climate Change (RTOACC) and the Italian region of Veneto, IFOAM EU organised an event Countering Climate Change with Organic Agriculture at the Committee of the Regions in Brussels. Scientists, policymakers and NGO representatives debated what can be expected from the international negotiations on climate under the UNFCCC process and whether the contribution of organic farming could be acknowledged in this context.

Jerome Mounsey from DG Climate Action at the European Commission acknowledged that all farmers could learn a lot from the organic farming practices: from the use of nitrogen-legumes crops to crop rotation and animal husbandry. He also called on the organic movement to support initiatives on climate-smart agriculture.

But doubts remain about climate-smart agriculture’s potential to support real sustainability.

This was highlighted by Robin Willoughby from Oxfam International who questioned the lack of definition and clarity of climate-smart agriculture, which is more a corporate-led top-down agricultural intensification rather than a bottom up participatory approach. Gabor Figeczky from IFOAM Global stressed that agroecology can deliver on climate action, but highlighted the risks that the UN climate talks could simply embrace business as usual.

IFOAM EU Policy Manager Eric Gall questioned the foresight of recent European Council Conclusions by Heads of State and Government to look to “sustainable intensification” of agriculture as a potential solution to address climate change in the forthcoming EU package on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies. Pointing to a recent letter by over 70 scientists worldwide appealing to the UN Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the international community to support investments in agro-ecological approaches as a means of responding to a multitude of sustainability challenges from climate change to continued food insecurity and poverty. He also stressed that a multi-dimensional approach taking into account food sovereignty and farmer participation was key to meet the double challenge of food security and climate change.

Participants also had the opportunity to hear from a number of scientists about the potential of organic agriculture to support climate action. Jerome Mounsey from DG Climate Action at the European Commission acknowledged that all farmers could learn a lot from the organic farming practices: from the use of nitrogen-legumes crops to crop rotation and animal husbandry. He also called on the organic movement to support initiatives on climate-smart agriculture.

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production systems. Eduardo Aguilera from Pablo de Olavide University pointed out the strengths of organic arable production in lowering carbon footprints through less fossil energy use and enhanced soil carbon sequestration. Florian Leiber from the Research Institute for Organic Agriculture (FiBL) also stressed the important role of organic grasslands in promoting diversity systems, practices, crops and biodiversity as solution to ensuring climate resilience. This was echoed by Peter Kuikman from Wageningen UR who maintained that climate action on agriculture requires strategies – an area where organic farmers are already delivering - as well as more investments in regional initiatives, not only individual measures.

IFOAM EU, IFOAM and RTOACC are currently developing a strategy on how to mainstream organic farming and agro-ecological approaches in the international climate change negotiations.

To learn more please contact IFOAM EU Policy Manager, Eric Gall: eric.gall@ifoam-eu.org.

Further information including presentations from the event are available on the IFOAM EU Climate Change webpage.

IFOAM EU CALL FOR BEST PRACTICES ON SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

IFOAM EU is launching a call for sustainable water management best practice examples in agricultural production and processing. This call comes in the wake of the European Court of Auditors report: “Integration of EU water policy objectives with the CAP: a partial success.” It found not only significant delays in implementation in many Member States, but also that improvements in sustainable water management across the Union are not sufficient to reach the overall goals and objectives related to agriculture set out in the EU Water Framework Directive. At the same time, Commission officials are pointing to the lack of prioritisation for water in the Member States’ and region’s draft rural development programmes.

As a result, ensuring the good ecological status of surface waters and the sufficient availability of clean water remains a challenge in many Member States despite EU policy efforts.

Organic food and farming solutions can contribute significantly to sustainable water management. To this end, IFOAM EU has launched an online toolkit highlighting best practice examples in farming in France and processing in Germany as well as information on relevant policies from EU Directives on Water and Pesticides, to the Common Agricultural Policy - available on the IFOAM EU webpage.

Help IFOAM EU develop a library of best practices highlighting the practical benefits of organic farming for sustainable water management. To find out more or submit your best practice on water, contact Effimia Chatzinikolaou: effimia.chatzinikolaou@ifoam-eu.org.

NEW SUSTAINGAS NEWSLETTER PUBLISHED: TAKE PART IN FREE TRAINING SESSIONS ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION

Information about the first biogas plant on an organic farm in Bulgaria and as well as host of best practices from around Europe can be found in the latest edition of the SUSTAINGAS newsletter now available on the website in 7 languages (EN, FR, DE, ES, PL, DK and BG). The newsletter also includes information about FREE training sessions about biogas production on organic farms, which are open to organic stakeholders and other interested parties until mid-March 2015 in different 6 languages. More details can be found on the SUSTAINGAS website.
**AGRICULTURE**

**NEW REGULATION FOR PROMOTION OF FARM PRODUCTS ADOPTED**

A new regulation supporting information activities and promotion of farm products was adopted by the European Commission on 22 October, following an agreement between the EU Institutions in April 2014. The new regulation covers a number of products and quality schemes including:

- Products recognised under quality schemes (Regulation EU No 1151/2012) e.g. organic
- Spirits and wine with a protected geographical indication (PGI) as well as beer under certain conditions
- All so called “Annex 1 products”: products listed under Annex I to the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union (TFUE)
- Multi-product promotion of the fishery and aquaculture products listed under Annex 1 of the common organisation of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products (Regulation EU No 1379/2013)
- National quality schemes referred under the new rural development regulation are also eligible

Under the new regulation, the EU budget will increase from EUR 61 million to EUR 200 million annually with EU co-financing rates ranging from 70% for simple programmes covering one organisation from one Member State, 80% for multi Member State programmes and programmes targeting third countries, and 85% for crisis measures.

IFOAM EU has already welcomed the revised legislation following the agreement reached by the EU Institutions as presenting new opportunities to promote organic food and farming, but highlighted the missed opportunity to better use EU promotional policy to support and incentivise organic production. IFOAM EU continues to call on policymakers to make full use of the new legislation to build on the recommendations of the EU Organic Action Plan and to put in place a dedicated budget for organic farming under the new policy and complementary CAP instruments.

The regulation will come into force on 1 December 2015.

**IFOAM EU PLANT PROTECTION EXPERTS DEVELOPING STRATEGY TO KEEP LOW-RISK NATURAL SUBSTANCES**

On 3 and 4 November, IFOAM EU experts on plant protection met in Naples, Italy, to develop a long term strategy for plant protection practices and products used in organic farming and to advocate for proper implementation of the concept of new low risk substances in line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Directive 2009/128/EC. The long-term strategy should ensure that natural substances with low risks do not disappear from the market and at the same time make sure that the approach does not open up easy market access for doubtable substances.
1.3 EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION POLICY/TP ORGANICS

TIPI “PRACTITIONERS’ RESEARCH AGENDA” WORKSHOP

The “Practitioners’ Research Agenda” workshop was held in the lead up to the IFOAM Organic World Congress, with two two aims: first to discuss practitioners’ perspectives on organic agricultural research and secondly to discuss the first draft of TIPI’s Global Vision and Strategy for Organic Farming Research. TP Organics was present and introduced its forthcoming Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda.

Practitioners’ research agenda
The workshop started with testimonies from five farmers from all over the world. They agreed that access to science-based and locally adapted information is crucial for organic farmers.

TP Organics research strategy
The workshop continued with an introduction to TP Organics and its forthcoming Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda. As an already established and well-functioning technology platform at the European level, TP Organics shows what TIPI can mean for farmers and researchers at an international level.

TIPI’s Global Vision and Strategy for Organic Farming Research
The first draft of TIPI’s Global Vision and Strategy for Organic Farming Research was presented by Urs Niggli. Brian Baker followed with a presentation on the approaches and methods of TIPI. Finally, Nic Lampkin presented the TIPI action plan for global organic research. In an open discussion among the participants the missing aspects were identified. Participants stressed the importance of developing the vision further.

The second draft will be prepared during the following months and discussed at the BioFach Science Day, a joint initiative of TIPI and TP Organics, on 13 February 2015, in Nuremberg, Germany.

SHARE WHAT YOU KNOW AND LEARN FROM OTHERS: YOUR FEEDBACK ON EIP-AGRI IMPLEMENTATION URGENTLY NEEDED

IFOAM EU is actively trying to monitor how rural development programmes (RDP), including EIP-AGRI are being implemented across Europe and to support members in their advocacy work.

Tell us about the draft RDP provisions for organic farming being proposed in your country or region and whether specific organic operational groups are envisaged. Your answers will help build a broad overview of support provisions under new RDPs. We understand that measures remain provisional however your feedback already allows us to get a snapshot of the implementation process in different Member States and identify where it may be still possible to support your advocacy at EU level in the final months of the process.

Knowing what other regions and countries have provided for can provide inspiration for lobbying your own governments.
NEW SERIES OF EIP-AGRI FOCUS GROUPS READY TO KICK-OFF

In November and December, the first meetings of three new EIP-AGRI Focus Groups will take place. Each of them is composed of 20 experts selected by DG AGRI and the EIP-AGRI Service Point. They will explore innovative practices, identify research needs and propose topics for Rural Development financed operational groups in the following areas.

- **Ecological Focus Areas**: How can Ecological Focus Areas, more specifically landscape features and buffer strips, contribute to the profitability of crop production?
- **Innovative Short Supply Chains**: How to stimulate growth of short food supply chains in Europe, both in terms of numbers of producers and volumes traded, to increase farm income?
- **Integrated Pest Management to combat Soil Borne Diseases**: How to suppress soil-borne diseases in vegetables and arable crops?

Meetings of the Focus Groups are open to the selected experts only. However, discussion papers and reports of the meetings will be made available on the Focus Groups section at the EIP-AGRI website.

EIP-AGRI WORKSHOP ON PROTEIN CROPS

On 26–27 November, EIP-AGRI will hold a workshop in Budapest to review the report of the Focus Group on Protein Crops, and explore opportunities to make protein crops profitable in the EU. 80 key players have been invited to this workshop, including IFOAM EU. In an earlier newsletter, IFOAM EU already called the report of the Focus Group a missed opportunity. It is very much focused on building soya value chains, while crop rotations are largely left untouched. IFOAM EU will raise these points in the workshops and ask for more efforts to integrate leguminous crops in crop rotations in order to improve the fertility of Europe’s soil and make nitrogen cycles more sustainable.

ORGANICDATANETWORK PRESENTS RESULTS AT ORGANIC WORLD CONGRESS

During the Organic World Congress in Istanbul, a workshop “Organic market data collection and publication procedures: the Code of Practice of the OrganicDataNetwork” took place.

The aim was to present the Code of Practice for the initiation and maintenance of good organic market data collection and publication procedures (OrMaCode). It consists of a list of principles and related indicators covering the key areas of organic market data collection, processing, storage and publication. In connection to the OrMaCode, a practical manual was produced. It contains specific guidelines for applying the OrMaCode and for the collection of relevant sets of data and how to ensure that quality criteria specified in the Code of Practice will be met.

Both documents and the enhanced database on organic market data are the core outputs of the OrganicDataNetwork project. The OrMaCode and the manual will with be published by the end of December and will be available on the project website.

Contact
Project Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Raffaele Zanoli, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Via Brecce Bianche, 60131 Ancona, Italy, Tel. +39 071 2204929, zanoli@agrecon.univpm.it, www.univpm.it

The OrganicDataNetwork project has received funding from the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement No. 289376. The contents of this article are the sole responsibility of the publishers, and they do not represent the views of the European Commission or its services. The Commission is not liable for any use that may be made of the information.
2 EVENTS

2.1 REVIEW OF EVENTS

ORGANIC PROCESSORS IN PARIS – SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION FOCUS OF DISCUSSIONS

On 17–18 November, 125 organic processing experts, from companies, organisations, control bodies and public institutions, representing 14 European countries, met in Paris to discuss the further development of the organic food sector, as well as technical and regulatory challenges processors face in their daily work. The Commission proposal for a new European Organic Regulation also offered many topics for debate.

Starting from the products themselves, company representatives discussed ways to improve quality by using the simplest processing methods, reducing the transformation of products and trying to limit the use of additives as much as possible. It was also mentioned that the rules for organic processing could be better defined in both the existing regulation and the Commission proposal.

The discussions on the integrity of organic production focused on the feasibility of enforcing a decertification threshold for non-authorised substances, the removal of annual control and of the equivalence for import from third countries.

There was consensus that the measures proposed by the Commission are neither sufficient nor effective to achieve the stated goals of reducing fraud. The lack of harmonized implementation by Member States is what must be corrected; introducing new legislation will simply lead to new interpretation. Furthermore, the sector itself is developing many highly sophisticated tools to prevent and monitor potential contamination, and to improve transparency and traceability in the supply chain.

Finally, the organic sector itself is a model of innovation and sustainability for the agri-food sector as a whole and aims to stay in the lead. That’s why companies would like to see some environmental management requirements in the organic regulation, based on criteria that come from the private standards that have been developed specifically for organic producers in multiple countries.

In the final session, MEP Eric Andrieu, shadow rapporteur on the organic farming regulation review, stated...
that polluter payer principle should protect organic farmers from pesticide pollution and that prevention is more efficient than punishment. Distriborg CEO Daniel Tirat said that the organic sector doesn't really need a new regulation, rather the current regulation needs to improve, in order to make it easy for operators to implement and to support the development of organic and its wonderful future.

In his closing remarks Bavo van den Idsert, board member of IFOAM EU and director of BIONEXT, concluded that the organic sector itself is now and must continue to be the source of new innovations and quality development, as organic is the sustainability food champion and aims to remain so. On the other hand, a completely new legislation with years of uncertainty would disrupt rather than help development. He called for a new dialogue between the Commission, Council, Parliament and the IFOAM EU to serve the real needs of the organic sector and calling on organic businesses to take their future in their own hands by doing what they do best: making quality food which more and more consumers are choosing.

**18TH IFOAM ORGANIC WORLD CONGRESS**

Under the theme “Building Organic Bridges”, around 900 people participated in the 18th IFOAM Organic World Congress that took place in Istanbul from 13–15 October.

The congress resulted in a Declaration on Building the Bridge to Organic 3.0. Organic 3.0 is a new concept for how to define organic agricultural systems, how to design our lives, and how to strategize our future. At the basis of the declaration is the claim that the organic approach to sustainability is not a niche, but should be society’s mainstream choice. The declaration is a call to accept and embrace organic approaches as the true core of sustainability in agriculture.

The signatories commit to an organic approach that is increasingly inclusive and accessible, transparent and comprehensive, one that respects diversity and encourages local solutions to local challenges. They promise to develop alliances with those with whom goals are shared and to continue to expand the scope of organic products, beyond food to textiles, body care, forestry, energy, and amenity horticulture, inclusive of all geographies and demographics, rural and urban.

**NORDIC ORGANIC FOOD FAIR / NATURAL PRODUCTS SCANDINAVIA: GREAT EXPANSION OF ORGANIC MARKETS IN NORDIC EUROPE**

IFOAM EU is proud to have supported the Nordic Organic Food Fair and Natural Products Scandinavia, the Nordic region’s only dedicated international trade shows for organic food and beverage, which took place on 26–27 October in Malmö, Sweden and hosted 3,558 natural and organic industry professionals from 51 countries.

In addition to the trade fair, visitors has the opportunity to attend presentation including ones given by IFOAM EU on our new **GMO-free project** and and the proposal for a new organic regulation.

The fair highlighted the significant growth of organic markets in the Nordic region. Organic food and beverage sales in Sweden and Denmark alone, home to 81% of the show’s visitors, have both reported significant increases over the last five years.
3 MAKING EUROPE MORE ORGANIC – SUPPORT IFOAM EU

IFOAM EU KEY SPONSORS 2014

The contributions of sponsors allow IFOAM EU to focus on its most important work – representing organic stakeholders. This funding is a means to co-finance IFOAM EU events, projects and publications and is a highly valued contribution to our work.

HELP KEEP GMOS OUT OF ORGANIC FOOD

Organic stakeholders are invited to participate in IFOAM EU’s “Keep GMO out of organic food” project by taking part in the roundtable. The roundtable is the project’s discussion platform where experts will gather in topical working groups, complemented by national workshops in which in depth discussion about regional situation will be held. This set-up will ensure the entire GMO-free movement in Europe is represented. Read more about the roundtable and other ways to get involved through project activities.

You can also help keeping GMOs out of organic food by becoming a sponsor of the project or making a donation. For more information about this, please contact Laura Ullmann: laura.ullmann [at] ifoam-eu.org

“Keeping GMO out of Organic Food” is a three year project (2014-2017) aimed at developing new practical strategies for the organic movement and strengthening the current legal frameworks to protect the GMO-free food chain in Europe from GMO contamination. Read more about the project and its objectives and activities on the project page.

Keeping GMO out of Organic Food is supported by:

SHAPE THE FUTURE OF ORGANIC IN EUROPE

The organic food and farming sector has gone a long way since it was first regulated at the EU level. There is a growing demand in the organic movement for guidance and direction of the sector, as well as a shared interest among the members to be more active in shaping the future of organics.

Following up on this demand and interest, IFOAM EU started a visioning process, bringing together stakeholders from throughout the movement and beyond. During consultations and workshops, stakeholders have the chance to voice their ideas about the future, develop scenarios for organic food & farming in 2030, and articulate inspiring visions that reflect diverse perspectives of the sector.

For more information about the Vision 2030, please contact Yulia Barabanova: yulia.barabanova [at] ifoam-eu.org

An overview of past and future steps can be found on the Vision 2030 project page.

MAKING EUROPE MORE ORGANIC – SUPPORT IFOAM EU
Much more than just organic sweeteners... an organic philosophy

Sipal Partners has earned a reputation for its unique range of non refined organic cereal and dried fruit concentrates thanks to:

- the variety of raw materials processed from cereals (wheat, rice, malted barley, maize, oat, spelt) and dried fruits (dates, figs and prunes);
- the multitude of sweetening and technical functionalities: cereal or fruit flavour, natural colour (from very light to darker shades), crispness, coating, fat replacer, prevent crystallisation;
- the use of clean, natural and non refining techniques that allows keeping a maximum of benefits of the raw materials, such as minerals (contents much higher than that of brown cane sugar) & guaranteeing more natural labelling (non refined rice syrup’ instead of ‘sugar’ or ‘glucose syrup).

Sipal Partners has acquired a know-how in the organic sector over more than 20 years and has implemented an ultra-modern production tool dedicated to organic raw materials guaranteeing complete traceability from fields to the concentrates.

A consumption method from closer home and environmentally friendly is entirely in line with the organic philosophy.

Sipal range:
wheat syrups, rice syrups, manioc syrups, maize syrup, malted barley syrups, oat syrups, spelt syrup, date juice concentrate and purée, fig juice concentrate, prune juice concentrate.

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Certifications:
Organic, Kosher, Clean label, whole grain, ISO 22000 & 9001, FSSC 22000, GMO free, gluten free, Fair trade, Baby Food.

Feel free to contact us info@sipalpartners.com
www.sipalpartners.com
Organic stakeholders gathered this month at the conference in Rome to set another milestone on the road to Organic Vision 2030.

This newsletter exists to inform IFOAM EU members about the work of the IFOAM EU Group and its liaison and coordination office in Brussels. IFOAM EU is the European Regional Group of the worldwide umbrella organisation IFOAM and is responsible for all matters related to organic farming with a Europe-wide scope.

www.ifoam-eu.org

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Please send any comments or contributions to the newsletter to communication [at] ifoam-eu.org.
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