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Organic farming in the EU
欧盟的有机农业

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Outline of the presentation

报告提纲

- *Origins of EU organic farming; production and market development*
- 欧盟有机农业的起源
- *EU legislation: objectives and principles of organic farming*
- 有机农业的目标和原则
- *Production rules*
- 欧盟生产条例
- *Control system*
- 控制体系
- *Labelling/Logo*
- 贴标/标志
- *Trade in organic products*
- 有机产品的贸易



EU organic farming 欧盟的有机农业



Organic farming has a long history in Europe with in particular the work of Rudolf Steiner in Austria and Albert Howard in the UK in the 18th century. Initially, each European country developed progressively its own organic standards.

尤其是因为18世纪奥地利鲁道夫-史代纳（Rudolf Steiner）和亚伯特-霍华德（Albert Howard）的付出，有机农业在欧洲已有很长的历史。各个欧洲国家都逐渐初步形成了自己的有机标准。



In the 80's, the European Union (EU) developed the 'Single Market', which called for harmonisation of standards to develop intra-EU trade. Organic farming was at that time still marginal but the interest in common rules was growing.

80年代，欧盟（EU）形成了“单一市场”，这就要求为了发展欧盟内贸易而统一标准。有机农业那时仍然很微弱，但对共同规则的兴趣却在增长。



Before 1991, no EU regulation: 1991年前：无欧盟（EU）条例

- Very small and fragmented markets of organic products

有机产品的市场非常小，而且破碎。

- Few producers were interested by conversion to organic farming

很少有生产者对有机农业的转变感兴趣

- EU Agricultural Policy was focused on productivity

欧盟（EU）农业政策主要关注生产率



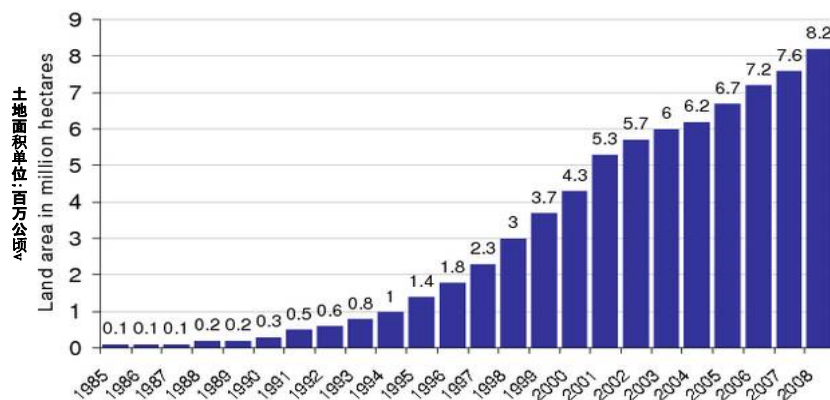
Development of Organic farming in the EU: key figures

欧盟有机农业的发展：关键数据

- 2006-2009:
+ 10 % average growth per year
- 2006-2009: 每年平均增长+ 10 %
- 197.000 organic farms in 2008:
1.4 % of total number of farms
- 2008年有机农场197.000:
占总数的1.4 %
- 8.6 million hectares in 2009:
4.7 % of EU total utilised agricultural area
- 2009年 860万公顷 :
占欧盟的4.7 % 全部开发的农业区域



Development of the organic agricultural land in Europe 1985-2008 欧洲有机农业土地的开发



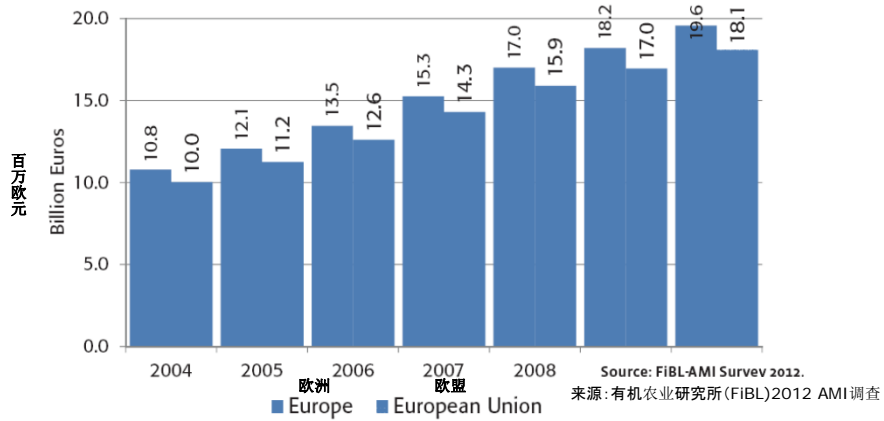
Source: FIBL, Aberystwyth University, AMI/ZMP
来源: 有机农业研究所 (FIBL), 阿伯里特维斯大学, AMI/ZMP



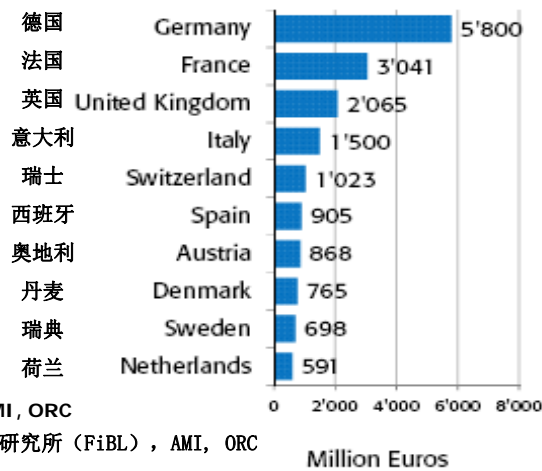


Market development in Europe and EU, 2004-2010

欧洲和欧盟(EU)的市场发展 2004-2010



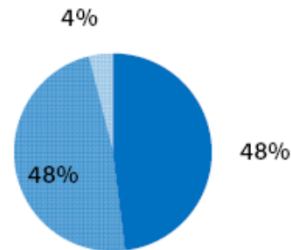
Organic market in Europe 欧盟有机市场





Organic market worldwide : 40 billion € (2009)

世界范围内的有机市场 400亿欧元



■ North America 北美
■ Europe 欧洲
■ Others 其它

Source: The Global Market for Organic Food & Drink (Organic Monitor 2011)

来源: 有机食品与饮料的全球市场(有机观察2011)



EU organic farming legislation 欧盟的有机农业法规

Harmonized rules, directly applicable to all operators in the EU, were set up in plant production in 1991 and in animal production in 1999. Further rules are developed: last March, the EU adopted rules on organic wine, which will apply as from First of August 2012.

1991年在植物生产方面、1999年在动物生产方面设立了由欧盟（EU）内的所有经营者直接适用的统一条例。去年3月，欧盟通过了关于有机葡萄酒的条例，该条例将自2012年8月1日起适用。

Today, organic farming has become an integrant part of the EU Common Agriculture Policy and of its quality policy.

如今，有机农业已成为欧盟（EU）共同农业政策及其质量政策不可分割的一部分。



The EU legislation defines the objectives of organic farming 欧盟（EU）法规定义了有机农业的目标

- *Sustainable management system for agriculture:*
respect of nature's systems and cycles, high level of biological diversity; responsible use of energy and natural resources (water, air, soil and organic matter)
 - 可持续的农业管理体系
 - 尊重自然体系和周期，生物多样性的水平高，负责任地使用能源和自然资源（水，空气，土壤及有机物质）
- *Products of high quality, high variety of products* 高质量多种类的产品
- *high animal welfare standards* 高水平的动物福利标准
- *response to consumer demand for goods produced by processes that do not harm the environment, human health, plant health or animal health and welfare*
 - 不损害环境、人类健康、植物健康或动物健康及福利的产品多样性



Some principles of Organic Farming 有机农业的原则

Strict limitation of the use of chemically synthesised inputs

严格限制化学合成输入物的使用

Example: Protection of crops by natural enemies of pests and diseases

规定示例：用害虫或病害的天敌保护庄稼。





Some principles of Organic Farming

Observance of a high level of animal welfare, respecting species-specific needs

遵守关于针对物种需要的高水平动物福利

Example of rule: husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met

规定示例：耕作方法，包括草原载畜量及居住条件应确保满足动物的发展、生理和行为需求。



The EU Organic Farming legislation applies to agricultural products and food

欧盟（EU）有机农业规定适用于农业产品和食品

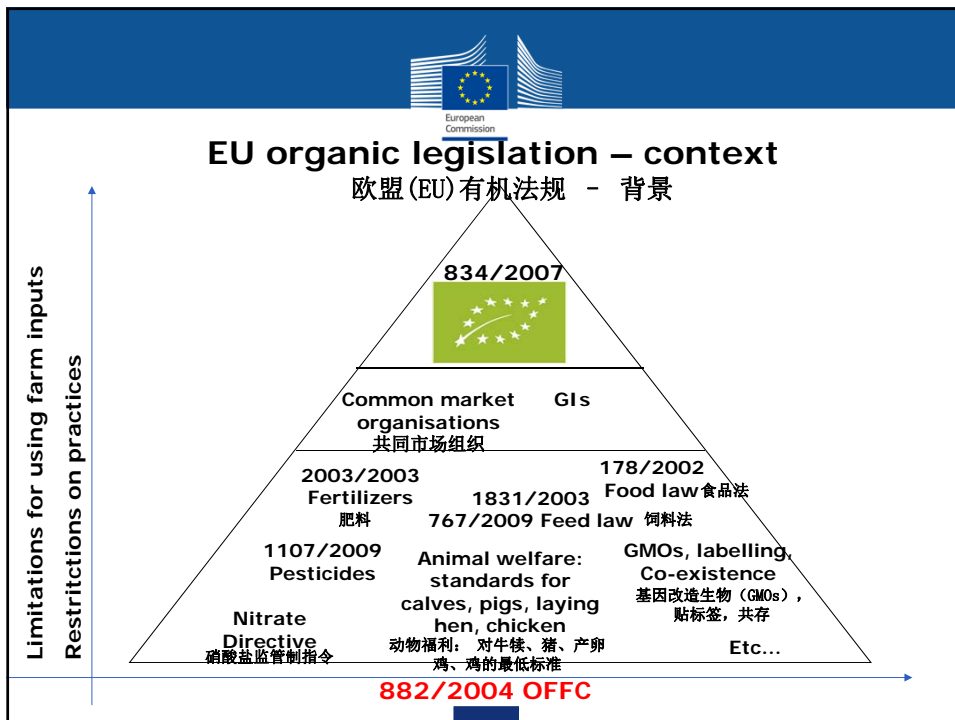
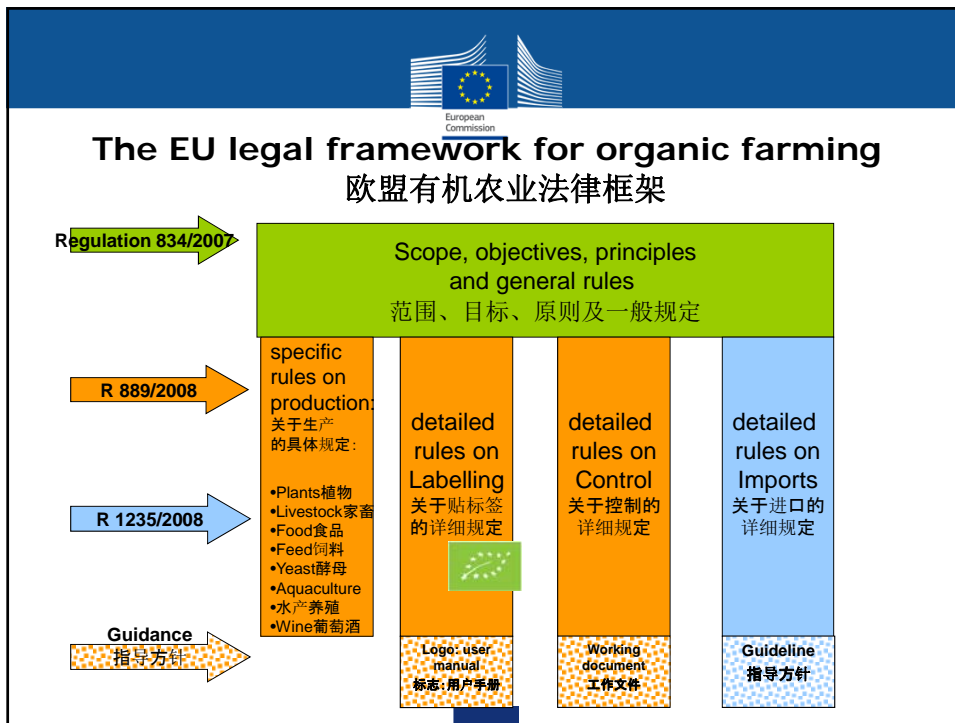
All stages of production, preparation and distribution are covered:

涵盖了生产、准备和分销的各个阶段：

- *Plants, incl. seeds, wild collection* 植物，包括种子、野生采集
- *Livestock and bees* 家畜和蜜蜂
- *Food (including wine since 2012)* 食品，（自2012年起包含葡萄酒）
- *Aquaculture* 水产养殖
- *Feed* 饲料.
- *Yeast* 酵母

Not covered by EU legislation 欧盟（EU）法规不涵盖：

- *Hunting and Fishing of wild animals* 打猎、渔业
- *Cosmetics, Textiles,...* 化妆品、纺织品
- *(Catering)* 餐饮





Organic plant production

Rules cover:

- cultivation practices
- soil management
- fertilisation including positive list of authorised fertilisers, soil conditioners and nutrients
- plant protection, including positive list of pesticides and plant protection products
- seeds and vegetative propagating material

Some specific issues:

- Collection of wild plants, including seaweeds
- Specific rules on mushroom production.

规定涵盖:

- 耕作方法,
- 土壤管理,
- 施肥包括授权肥料、土壤改良剂和营养素的肯定清单,
- 植物保护包括杀虫剂和植物保护产品的肯定清单,
- 种子及营养繁殖材料。

一些具体问题:

- 野生植物的收集, 包括海藻
- 关于蘑菇生产的具体规定。



Organic livestock production 有机家畜生产

Rules are species-specific and cover:

- origin of animals, breeding
- livestock housing and husbandry practices, including minimum surface areas indoor and outdoors
- feed (primarily from the farm or the region)
- disease prevention and veterinary treatment

规定是针对物种的, 并涵盖:

- 动物来源,
- 家畜居所及饲养方法, 包括室内和室外的最低表面积
- 饲料
- 疾病预防及兽医治疗



Collection, packaging, transport and storage of organic products

有机产品的收集、包装、运输和储存

- *identification of organic products and prevention of mixture or exchange with non-organic products*

关于收集、包装、运输和储存规定的目标：确保有机产品的标识，避免与非有机产品的混杂或与之交换

- *traceability back to the origin*

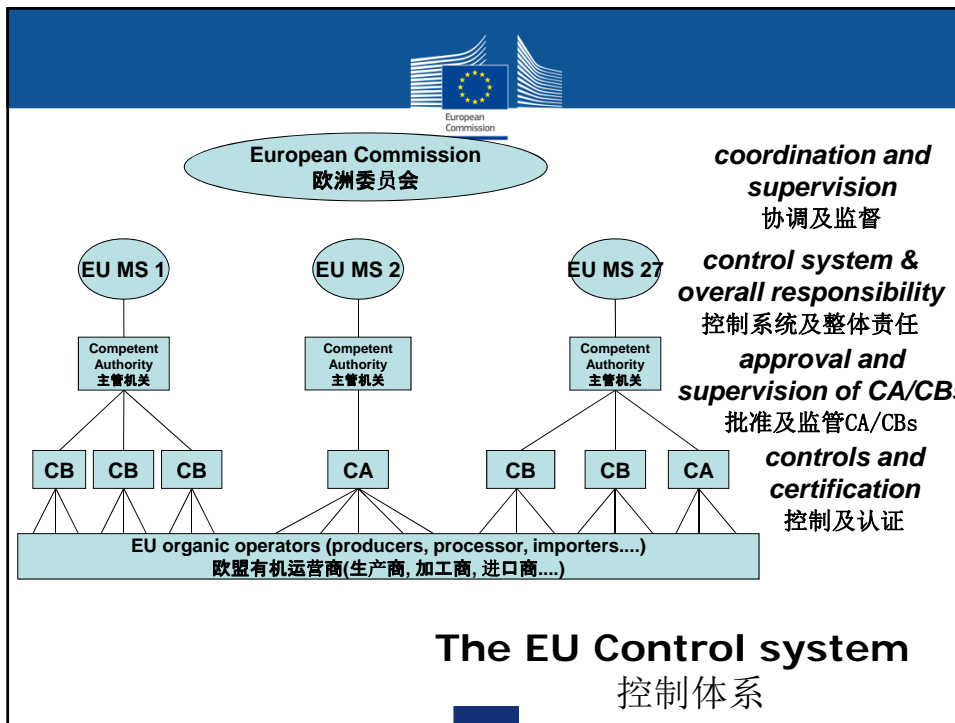
确保追至来源的可追溯性



The EU Control system

欧盟（EU）控制体系

- *EU Member States responsible for controls on production and marketing; in conformity with EU general Food and Feed Law (Reg 882/2004)*
- *Competent Authority in EU Member States may delegate control tasks to Control Bodies*
- *Control Bodies: compulsory accreditation ISO Guide65*
- *Measures in case of infringements, irregularities*
- 欧盟（EU）成员国负责按欧盟一般食品和饲料法（882/2004条例）对生产和营销进行控制
- 欧盟成员国内的主管机关可将一些控制任务委派给控制机构
- 控制机构：强制认证ISO指南65
- 发生侵权、违法时的措施



Control system: EU website 控制体系

Inspection and certification

Organic farmers, processors and importers must satisfy [certain conditions](#) if they want to use the [EU organic logo on labelling](#) or equivalent national distributions. To ensure they comply with these regulations, an equally strict inspection system has to be in place. These inspections have to be performed at every stage in the organic farming supply chain, allowing you, the consumer, to be confident that you are buying organic food, which has been produced according to strict European rules aiming at respecting the environment and animal welfare and inspected accordingly.

Inspections

It is very important that every farmer, processor and importer in the organic farming supply chain is inspected at least once a year to ensure their compliance with the regulation. This process is supervised by each EU Member State, which is responsible for establishing an inspection system and competent authorities to ensure adherence to the obligations established in the organic Regulation.

Inspection bodies

In this capacity, each EU Member State has designated a number of public authorities and/or approved private inspection bodies to carry out the inspections. All inspection bodies or inspection authorities act under the supervision or in close cooperation with the control competent authorities of the Member States. Each year the Member States are reporting on this inspection or inspection to the EU Commission. Please find here the [latest comments of the Commission](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#), [ES](#), [IT](#), [NL](#)).

Private inspection bodies must satisfy certain conditions:

- They have to be accredited under the EU's General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems
- They have to be approved by the Member State's competent authority
- They have to be objective vis-à-vis the operators subject to their inspections

Code numbers of control bodies and control authorities

Whenever the EU organic logo is used on the product, it always has to be accompanied by the code number of the control body or authority to which the operator who has carried out the production or processing is subject.

The general format of the code number is AB-CDE-XYZ, where AB is the ISO code of the country where the control takes place, CDE is a term establishing a link with the organic production, and XYZ is the reference number.

Member States attribute a code number to each organic control body and authority they have approved to operate in their territory. You should find this code number on every organic label. The code number helps you that the product you are buying has been inspected by the control body or authority which guarantees it was produced or processed in accordance with the organic Regulation. Please find here the [latest list of EU control bodies and authorities with their code numbers](#).

On imported products, it is an obligation to mention the code number of the control body or authority only if the EU organic logo is used. The European Commission is in charge of assignment of code numbers to control bodies and

TOOLBOX

- KEY MESSAGES AND SLOGANS
- MARKETING MATERIAL
- RADIO AND TV MATERIAL
- PHOTOS
- INFORMATION PACKAGES
- ORDER FORM

THE NEW LOGO

DOWNLOAD HERE

Page 22
...the latest [list of EU control bodies and authorities with their code numbers](#)
最新附代码的欧盟控制机构及机关清单

Documentary evidence

at all steps of the food chain

证明文件

伴随着食品链的每一步

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European Commission

Labelling of organic products

有机食品的贴标

- Protection in the EU of all terms referring to the organic production method

- Processed food: at least 95%, by weight, of ingredients of organic origin (otherwise possibly in the list of ingredients under certain conditions)

- 对有机生产方法条件的保护

- 加工过的食品：
至少为有机来源成分重量的95%，否则根据某些条件有可能出现在成分清单中。



Labelling of organic products 有机产品的贴标

New labelling
rules apply
1 July 2010

新贴标条例于
2010年7月1日
起适用

1 July 2012
2012年7月1日



ORGANIC – IP protection 有机—知识产权 (IP) 保护

- The term “Organic” is protected . “有机”一词受保护
- “Organic” → EU organic logo:
 - “有机” → 欧盟 (EU) 的有机标志:
- Compulsory on pre-packed goods
Voluntary on imported products
- CB code number
Place of farming
- Not exclusive:
National and private labels may be added
- The EU organic logo is a registered trademark EU and worldwide

强制用于预先包装的货物
自愿用于进口商品上

CB 码
耕作地

不排除:
可添加国家和私人标签

• 欧盟 (EU) 有机标志是在欧盟和世界范围内注册过的商标





The EU legal framework 欧盟（EU）法律框架

Uniform standard for all operators - End of national standards

对所有经营者的统一标准—最后的国家标准



Private standards may go beyond

私营标准可高于此标准



Imports into the EU 输入欧盟（EU）的进口



- *General tariff rules apply to organic products*

- 适用于有机产品的一般关税条例

- *Specific import regime for organic products fixed by EU legislation*

- 由834/2007条例确定的具体进口制度

- *Based on principle of **equivalence***

- 基于等效原则

- *Import certificate required*

- 需要进口证书

- *EU logo may be used*

- 可使用欧盟（EU）标志



Equivalence 等效

Codex Alimentarius: “equivalence is the capability of different inspection and certification systems to meet the same objectives”

食品法典: “等效性是指不同的检查及认证系统满足同一目标的能力”

EU : “in describing different systems or measures, equivalence means that they are capable of meeting the same objectives and principles by applying rules which ensure the same level of assurance of conformity”

欧盟: “在描述不同的系统和措施时，等效性指这些系统和措施在实施同级别保证合格的规则时，可以满足同样的目标与原则。”



Currently two main avenues for the imports into the EU

当前输入欧盟的进口（基于等效原则）

List of recognised third countries

* 2012, 11 countries listed:
Argentina, Australia, Canada,
Costa Rica, India, Israël, Japan,
Switzerland, Tunisia, US, New-
Zealand (17 pending
applications)

认可的第三国名单

- 2011年, 11个国家: 阿根廷、澳大利亚、加拿大、哥斯达黎加、印度、以色列、日本、瑞士、突尼斯、美国、新西兰（及17个待定申请）

Member State import authorisations

* About 5000 notifications for
imports in 2011
(of which one third issued by
Germany)
* Will be phased out in 2014

成员国进口授权

- 2011年, 约有5000个进口通知（其中三分之一由德国签发）
- 将于2014年被逐步淘汰



Major Change in 2012: Control bodies recognised for the purpose of equivalence for imports into the EU

2012年的主要变化:
控制机关出于进口到欧盟等效的目的而认可

The EU published end 2011 a first list of 30 Control Bodies and control authorities recognised for the purpose of equivalence for imports

欧盟2011年底发布了出于等效目的而认可的首批30个控制机构和控制机关名单

More Control Bodies and Control Authorities to be recognised; first update of the list expected to be published by mid-2012

将有更多的控制机构和控制机关被认可；首份更新名单预计于2012年中旬发布

The system will apply from 1st July 2012.

该体系将自2012年7月1日起适用。



Mutual recognition with Third countries 与第三国的互相认可



- *Mutual recognition with CH, NZ, TU ...*

- 互相认可，如中国、新西兰、突尼斯 ...

- *Recently: mutual recognition + cooperation :
with CA, US, ...*

- 最近：互相认可 + 合作

如加拿大、美国 ...





Some key Aspects 一些关键方面

- *Consumer confidence is the key for the development of the sector. This confidence has to be assured every day by an efficient and trusted control system.*
- 消费者信心是本部门发展的关键。这一信心需通过有效而可信的控制体系予以确保。
- *The EU has a proven record of success in the harmonisation of standards and actively contributes to develop international standards, in particular at Codex Alimentarius level.*
- 欧盟（EU）在标准一致方面已有成功记录，并积极致力于制定国际标准，尤其是食品法典委员会级别的国际标准。
- *Organic production is expanding. Developments in organic production and trade call for more arrangements at international level.*
- 有机生产正在扩大。欧盟期待着欧盟内和国际上在有机生产和贸易方面取得进一步发展。



Thank you for your attention!
谢谢大家!

More info: www.organic-farming.eu
更多信息见: www.organic-farming.eu