
Consumer-Producer-Choice



May 7, 2011 Sponsored by the Farm
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Do the Europeans Do it Better?



Dairy Policy and Programs
in the EU and Europe: A
Way Forward Based on
Tradition



Sylvia P. Onusic, PhD

Public Health, Health Education,
Nutrition,
Traditional Foods



Sylvia P. Onusic, PhD





Taste of Slovenia: A Real Food Tour

June 5-12, 2011

foodtourslovenia.wordpress.com



Led by Sylvia Onusic, and Kim Hartke in cooperation with Miha Rott, Unique Slovenia,d.o.o

- The EU is an economic and political grouping of 27 members located in Europe, established in 1993 under the present name.
- The present EU had its origins in the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Communities (EEC) starting in 1950's.
- Switzerland and Norway are not members but have treaties with the EU.

European Union



- Switzerland is surrounded by the EU – it borders Germany to the north, France to the west, Italy to the south and Austria to the east.
- It is one of the richest countries in the world, with a GDP per capita of more than €53,000 and low unemployment among its 7.6 million citizens. The country has a long tradition of direct democracy and neutrality, staying out of both World Wars.
- The EU is the country's most important trading partner, accounting for around 60% of its exports and 80% of imports. For its part, the Union only exports more to the United States than it does to Switzerland.
- Swiss citizens voted against joining the EEA on 6 December 1992 and in March 2001.
- Agreements with the EU mean that Switzerland enjoys the benefits of EU member states and EEA countries on free movement of people, goods, services and capital – but without having lost any sovereignty or decision-making power.

Switzerland and the EU

European agriculture needs to be genuinely green. But Green Europe must be ambitious as far as agriculture is concerned.


We must respect the balance of nature but, within this framework, we must also aim for economic performance.

Dacian Cioloș -Commission for
Agriculture and Rural
Development

American Moo?




USDA-FDA moo ?

MORE MILK FROM
**“Gelatinized”**
TOASTED CORN FLAKES

- ★ A Controlled Toasting process changes the starch inside the corn kernel and makes it **more available** to the rumen microbes.
- ★ More starch availability = **more energy**. More energy means more milk and better reproduction.
- ★ **Gelatinized Corn Flakes** have 8-10% more energy per lb. compared to ground shelled corn.
- ★ With corn prices being what they are, get the most from your dollar and get **Gelatinized Corn Flakes!!**

- **Gelatinized Toasted Corn Flakes**
(Gelatinized Starch 64-71%)
- **Ground Shelled Corn**
(Gelatinized Starch 14-18%)





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Dairy Programs
Dairy Grading Branch

European Moo



Cows on Mountain Pasture- Slovenian Alps



European Commission

Agriculture and Rural Development

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Milk and milk products

Milk and milk products

The European Commission's legislative proposal on "contractual relations in the milk and milk product sector", presented on 9 December 2010, aims to boost the position of the dairy producer in the dairy supply chain and prepare the sector for a more market oriented and sustainable future.

The Commission also presented a report on the dairy market within the context of smoothly phasing out the milk quota system.

The 'Milk Package' proposal

Content

The European Commission proposal on "contractual relations in the milk sector" aims to boost the position of the dairy producer in the dairy supply chain and prepare the sector for a more market oriented and sustainable future. It provides for written contracts between milk producers and

ec.europa.eu/agriculture/milk/index/en/http

United States vs European Union standards for raw cow milk intended for pasturization

- US
 - Grade A cows milk and Grade B cows milk in the U.S. is regulated at a somatic cells count of 750,000 per ml.
 - Grade A milk in the U.S. is already regulated at a bacterial standard plate count of 100,000 or less.
 -
 - The recommended regulatory bacterial level for Grade B cows milk in the U.S. is 500,000 per ml.
 - Testing of the milk supply will be necessary to document compliance (both grades of milk for somatic cell count and Grade B milk for bacterial counts) with these requirements for shipment of dairy products to the EU.
- EU
 - The maximum somatic cell count in raw cows milk for the production of heat-treated milk, milk products, and other milk-based products is 400,000 somatic cells per ml.
 - The maximum bacterial standard plate count for raw cows milk for the production of heat-treated milk, milk products, and other milk-based products is 100,000 bacteria per ml.

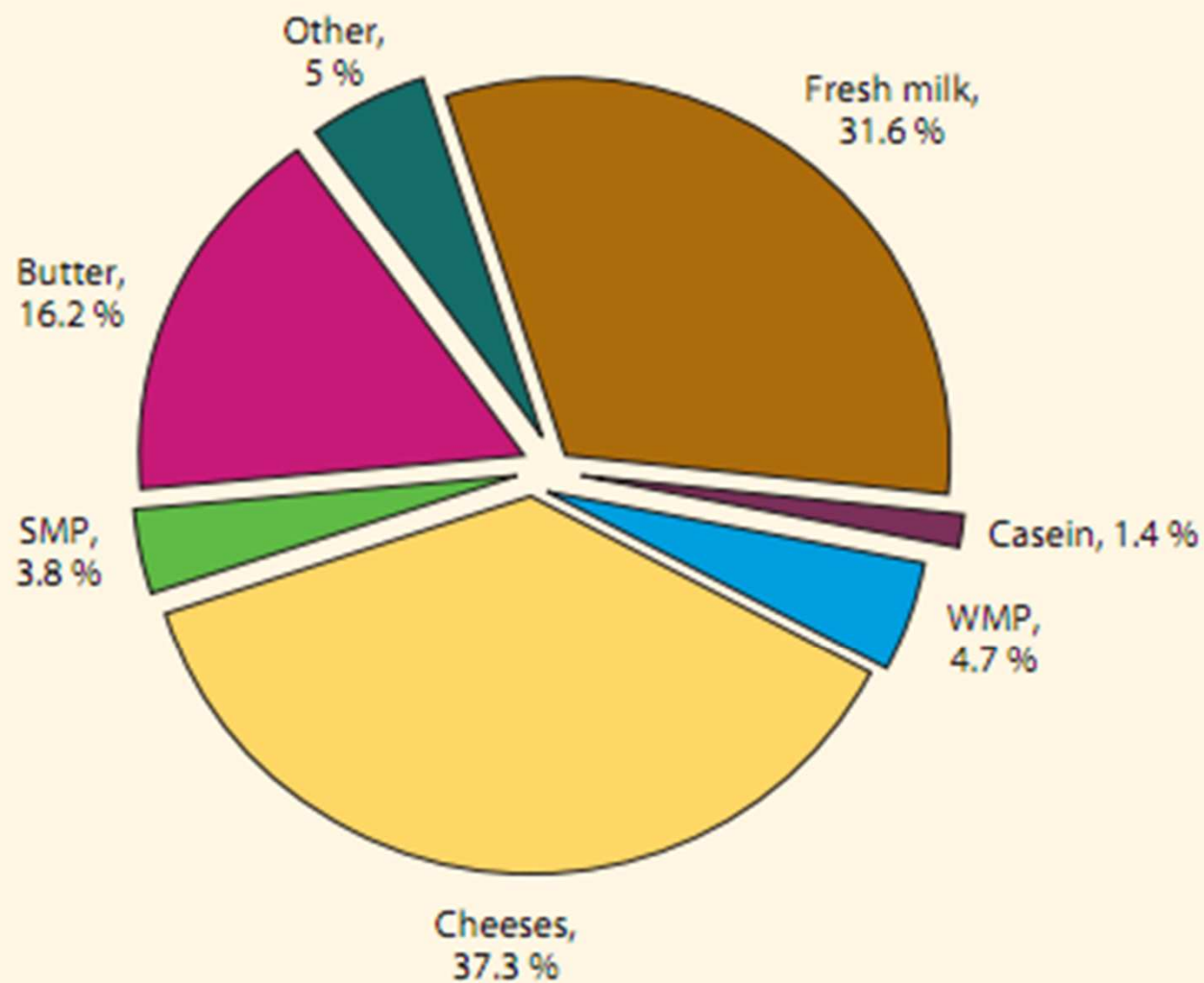
- EU requires certificate of best practices from importers.

Global Gap Program

Milk in the EU

- *Milk is the number one single product sector in terms of value at approximately 14 % of agricultural output*
- *About 43 billion Euros income*

Milk used in dairy products in the EU (2006 forecast) ⁽¹⁾



CAP Common Agricultural Policy

- The European Union rose from the ashes of WW II. Not soon after, the Cold War East/West .

The founder members of the EU had just emerged from over a decade of severe food shortages and famine during and after the Second World War.

- CAP began by subsidizing production of basic foodstuffs in the interests of self-sufficiency and food security.



THE ORIGINAL CAP- CORNERSTONE OF THE EU

- Increasing agricultural production
- Certainty in food supplies
- Ensuring high QOL for farmers
- Stabilizing markets
- Ensuring reasonable prices for consumer
- Operated by subsidies & market intervention
- Climbing to 60% + of EU annual budget, now annually 35%.
- Price controls led to inequity- larger producers received most benefits- small farmers only 8 %
- Intensive farming high use of pesticides and removal of hedgerows
- Dumping on the world market
- This is where the US is now, in this box.

The EU CAP Today: **promoting sustainable agriculture** **in a global environment**

delinking subsidies from ag production
to investment into improving land and
livestock

In recent years, the preservation of natural, human and cultural resources has also been put high on the agricultural policy reform agenda –

the multifunctional role of agriculture

*Social Context of Change in Slovenian Agriculture since
Feudalism, 2005*

EU reforms in the CAP– Health Check 2009–2013

- “Cross compliance” payments to farmers for environmentally friendly methods of production
 - Shifting money to Rural Development
 - Investment aid for new farmers
 - Transferring to land **stewardship**, rather than specific production
 - “less favorable” areas
- **Single farm payment–received regardless of acreage in production and based on farmer meeting high standard for environmental protection and animal welfare**
 - “Decoupled” direct aid to farmers
 - Based on land not production

Slovenia is the 2nd most forested country in Europe, only 11% of the land is arable, and only 6 % of the people are involved in agriculture.

The average farm is 5.5 hectares and average no. of cows is 6.6.



1 hectare =
2.47 acres

The total Slovene surface is around 20,000 square km., of which more than half is covered by woodlands. Of the land used for agriculture, the predominant share is **permanent pastures** (above 60%), whereas 30% of agricultural areas are arable land.

Agricultural lands in Slovenia

- .
- About 75 % of the land is considered “less favored” farmland according to EU. **In these areas farmers are entitled to payments from the rural development.**
- More than 60% of agricultural land - meadows and pastures
- 20 % of fields are used for production of feed
- More than 50% covered by forests
- Due to the diversity of landscape the agricultural products of Slovenia are quite varied
- Contributes 959 million Eur per year; 511 million Eur of that in animal breeding

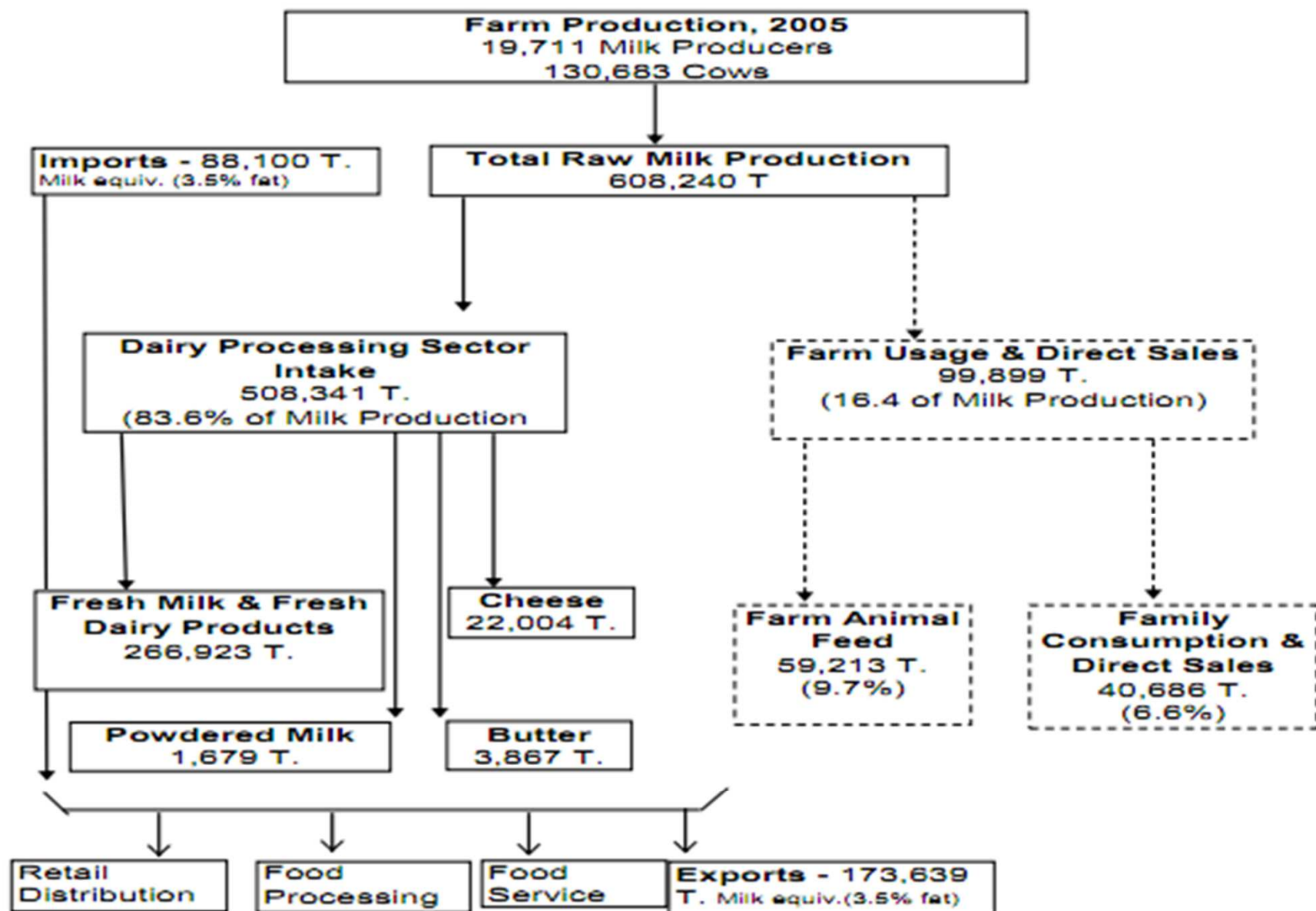


Figure 1 Overview of the Slovenian milk sector and milk flows, 2005 (Sources: SORS and Agricultural Institute of Slovenia)

- Rural Development is 11% of EU Budget to three sectors:
- 1) improving competitiveness of farms and forestry sector through restructuring, development and innovation;
- 2) improvement of environment and countryside;
- 3) improving the QOL in rural areas

Second pillar of the CAP

Regional policy in Austria

OPUL and AV

- Austria- model how to work within CAP to support small scale farming in less favored areas-similar terrain as Slovenia.
- Policy aimed at maintaining farms in the mountains by direct payment for farming according to environmental protection and nature conservation.
- OPUL 32 organic farmers get the higher payment: EU pays 50%- the national budget 30%- also regional contributions
- An additional payment for farmers in “less-favored” areas.
- Since implementation of OPUL and AV programs, the decline in the number of farmers in these areas has been much less than the decline in the number of farms in the other areas of Austria.

Milk Quota- transition to new CAP

- All countries negotiated a milk quota
- Current quotas expire by 2015
- Quotas are increased 1% per year
- Farmers who go over quota pay a levy and penalty
- Increase in the quota of 5% in Italy was effective in 2009

European Milk Board

- The EMB represents about 100,000 producers in European states in determining fair price for milk and in amounts of milk that are produced.
- Each country and the EU have their own boards at the national level.
- Switzerland, the BOM (milk board) lobbies for their members.

Sustainable Dev.

EU seeks to steer CAP money to biodiversity protection



The EU's 2020 biodiversity strategy, presented yesterday (3 May) by the European Commission, seeks to boost the bloc's tiny green budget by steering more Common Agricultural Policy payments towards rewarding farmers and foresters for protecting the environment.



News: EU biodiversity strategy to account for value of nature



News: CAP reform debate hijacked by new priorities



News: Potočník calls for 'profound greening' of EU farm policies



A large green shape on the left side of the slide, featuring a white semi-circular cutout.

Globalization

Global Trade,
Subsidies and the
WTO

A thick, dark blue horizontal bar with rounded ends, positioned below the subtitle text.



World Trade Organization WTO

Agreements- signed treaties

Purpose is to lower trade barriers to facilitate an increase global trade, resolve disputes, promote a favorable trade balance between nations.

US vs EU subsidies

- 75% of US subsidies go to the top 10%-large farms using monies to buy up small farms
- Over 90% of US subsidies go to corn, soy, wheat, rice.
- EU CAP policy subsidies apply to varieties of crops/subsidies based on total area, not production

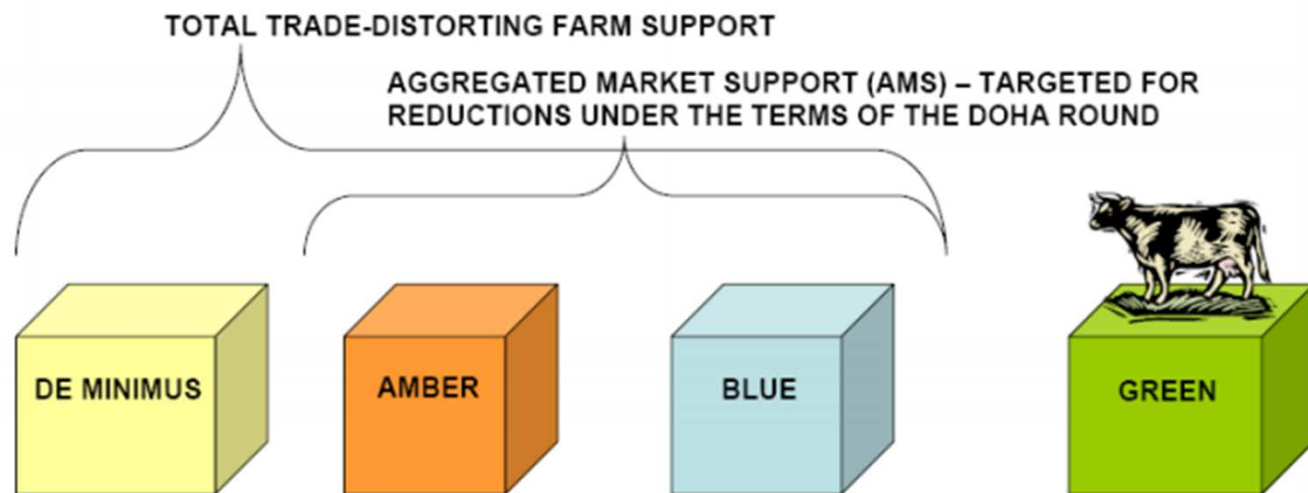
US Subsidies

- US pays direct payments to farmers== 20 billion via the Farm Bill.
- "Direct payment subsidies are provided without regard to the economic need of the recipients or the financial condition of the farm economy."
- Corn is top crop for subsidies-almost 8 billion in 2005.
- Dairy gets about 3.7 % of total.
- In 2006, talks at the Doha round of WTO trade negotiations stalled because the US refused to cut subsidies to a level where other countries' non-subsidized exports would have been competitive.
- US subsidies severely distort world trade.



Classifying farm support programmes in the WTO

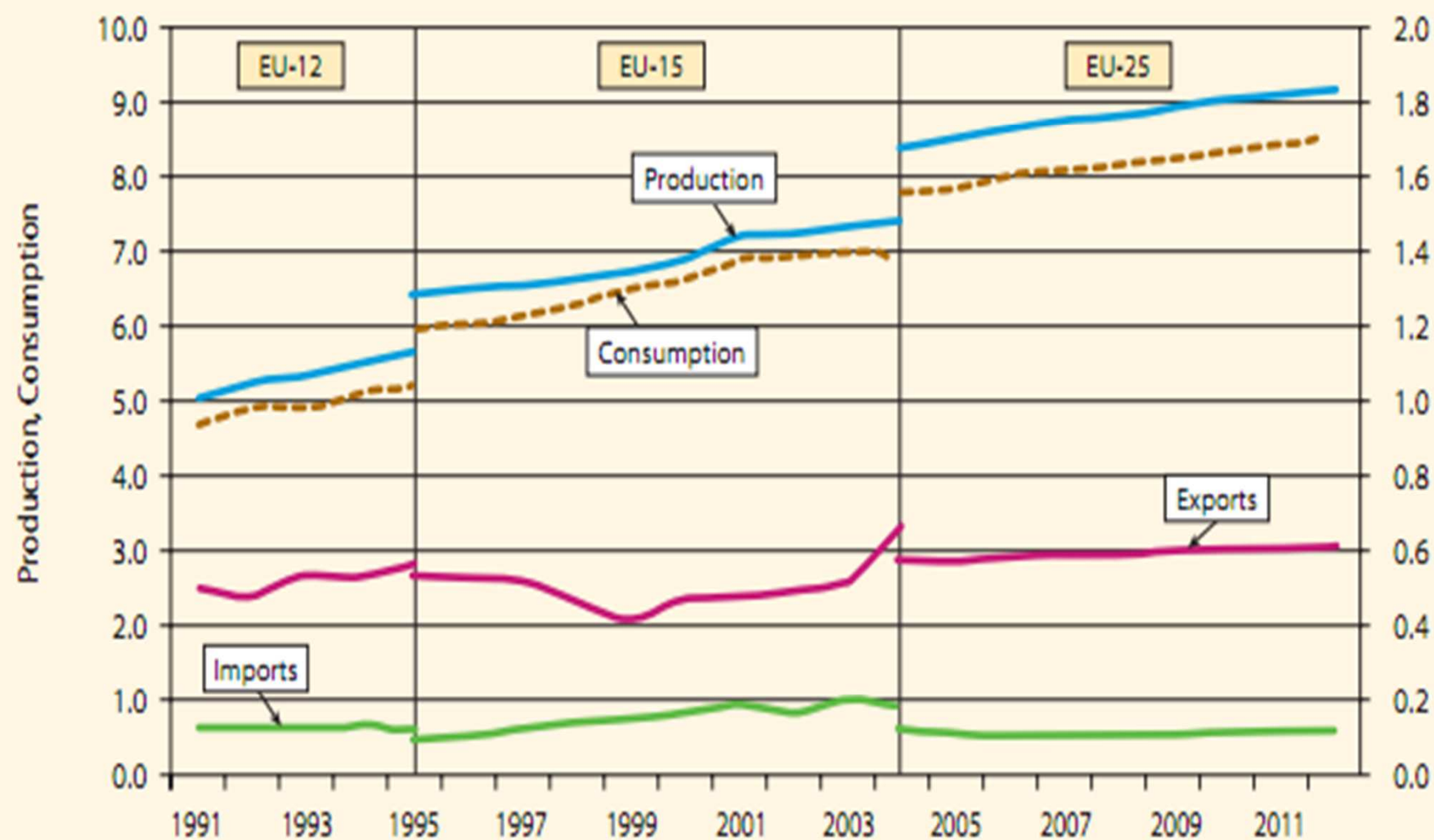
The WTO uses a box system to classify subsidies according to the extent to which they distort trade. AMS is the measure of agricultural support for any individual WTO member for which they are asked to propose reductions as part of the Doha Round. It is found by adding Blue Box and Amber Box payments. It excludes *de minimis* payments.



Trends in EU Dairy USE

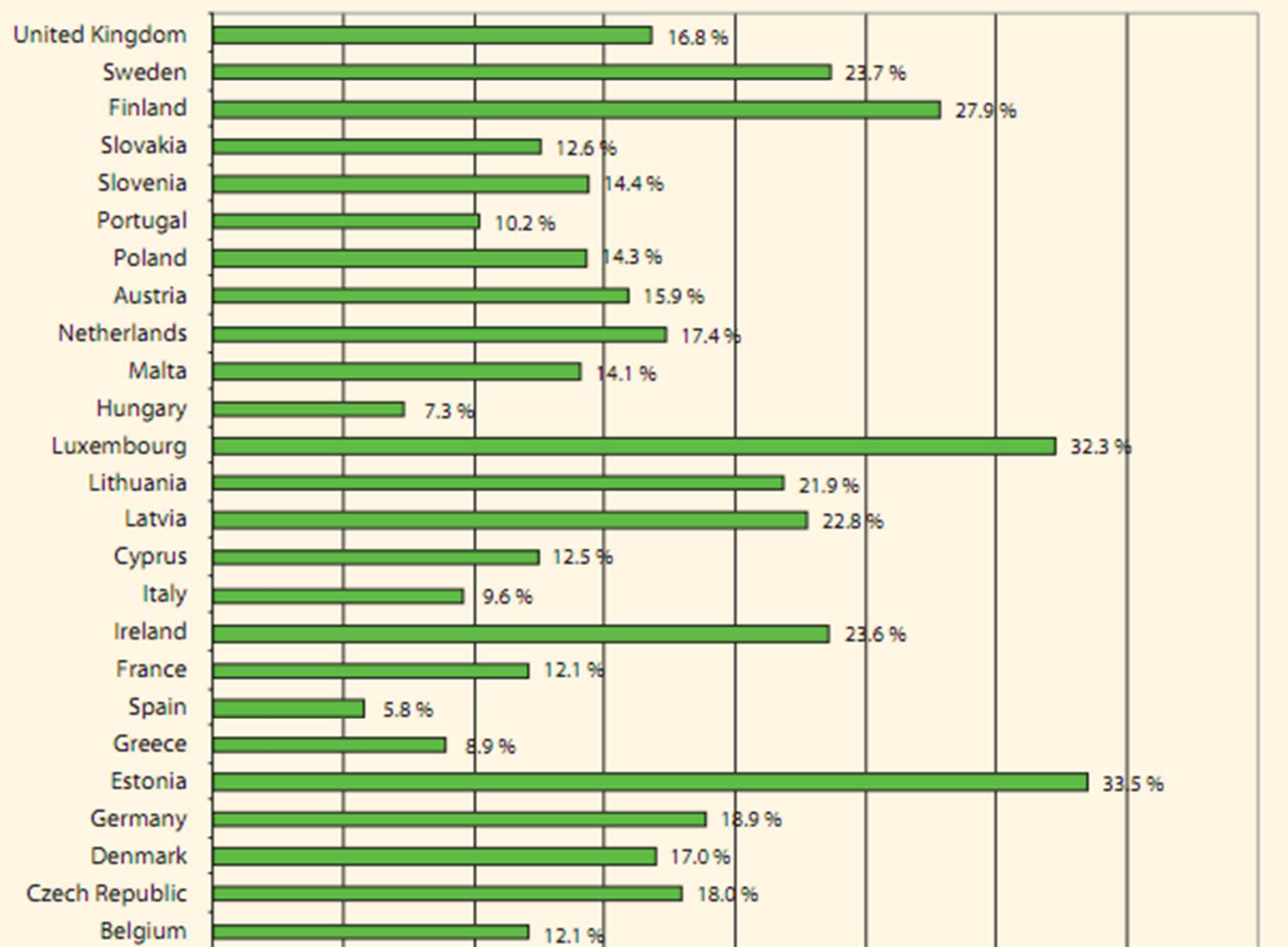
- Use of butter declining over a period of years
- Steady increase in consumption of cheese over a period of years
- 1995-2005- 15% increase, with 1.5 % increase per year
- 40% of EU milk consumed as cheese
- Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands produce 75 % of EU's cheese.
- Market for fresh cream growing rapidly.

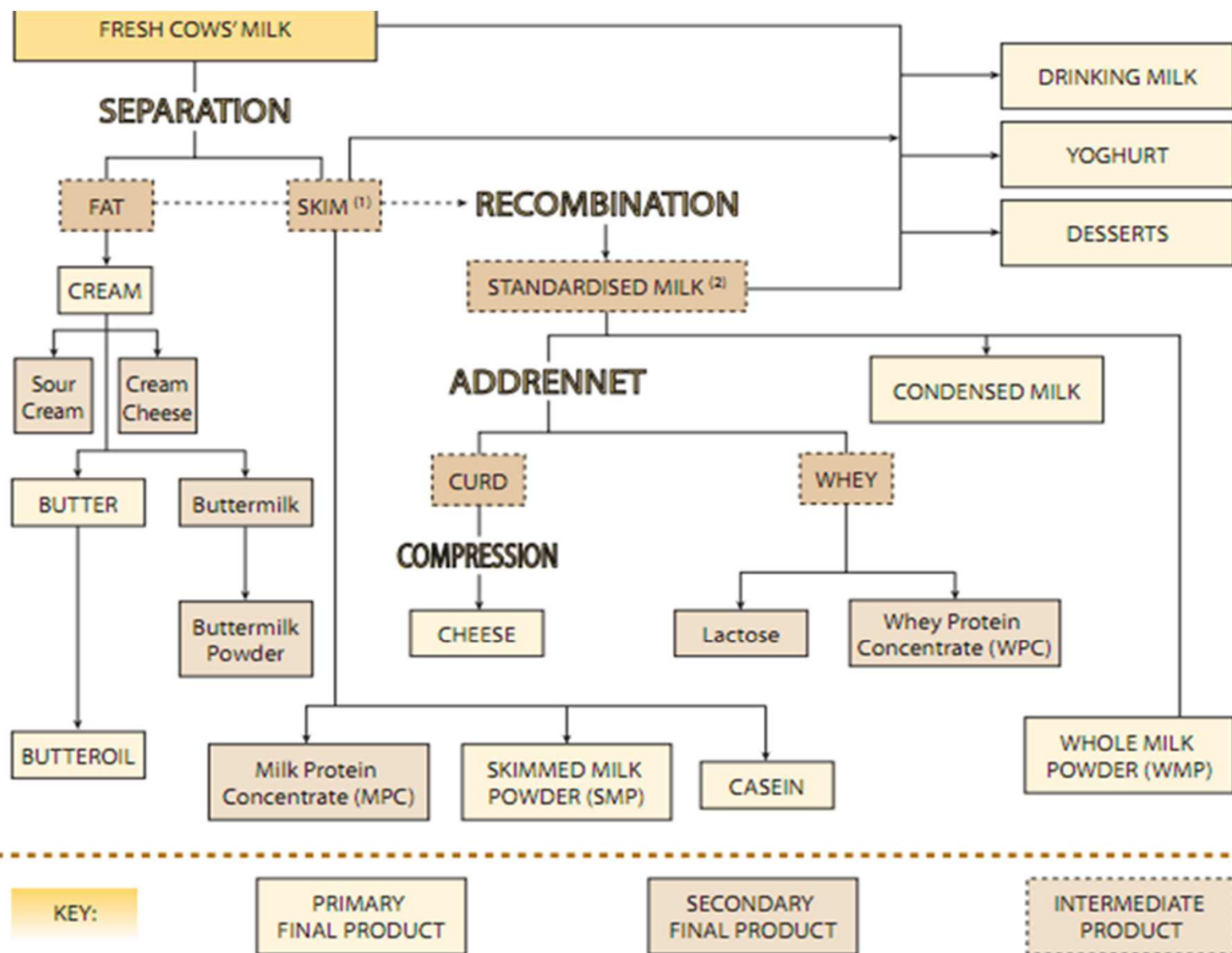
Outlook for the EU cheese market (mio t), 1991-2013



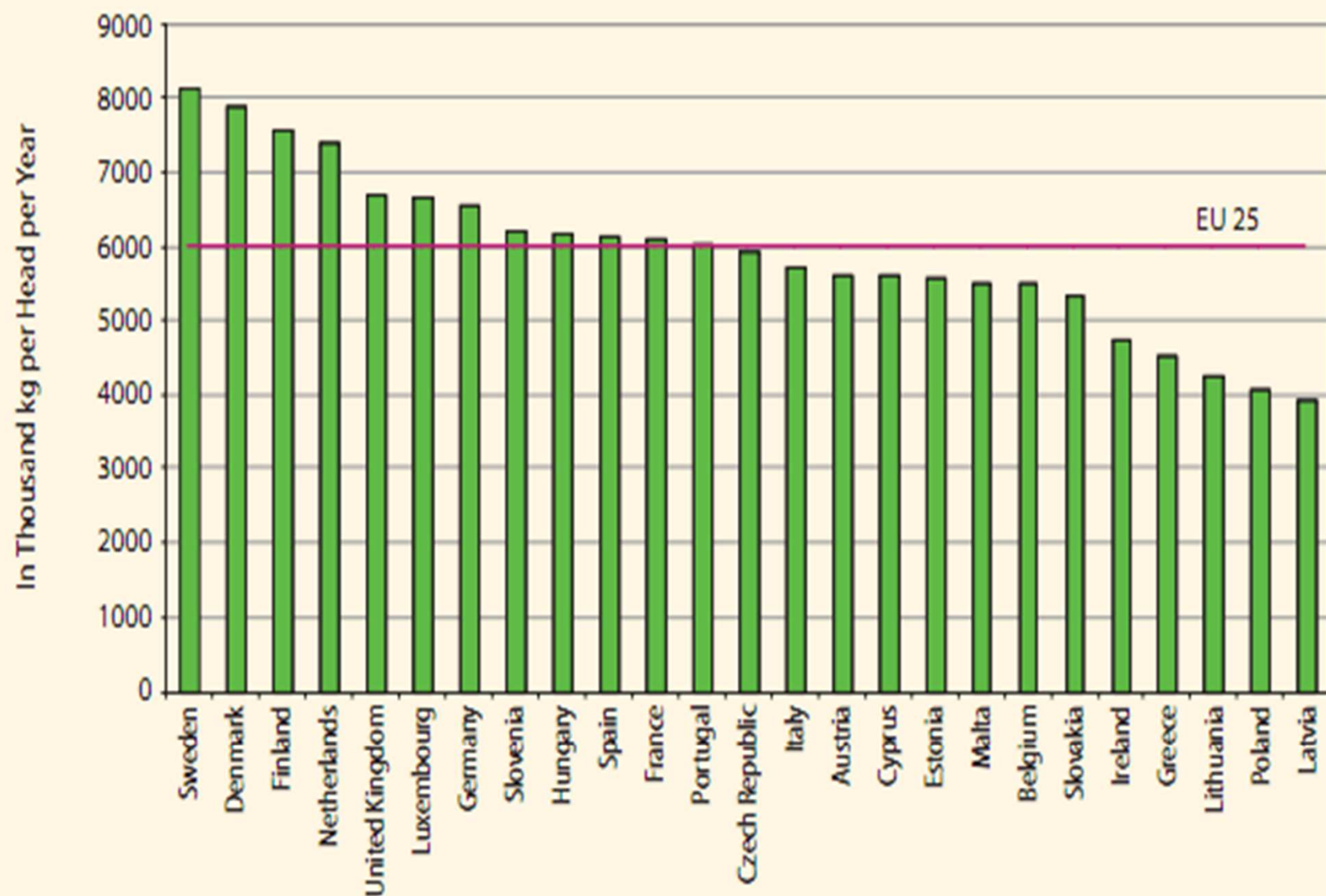
Source: European Commission - Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

Milk's share of Member States' agricultural production (by value) in 2004





Dairy Cows 'Yield



Source: European Commission - Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

EU Raw Milk Policy

- ▶ According to the regulations in the European Union all raw milk products are legal and considered safe for human consumption, and can be sold without any price, variety or quantity restrictions. However, the European countries are free to add certain requirements, usually special sanitary regulations and frequent quality tests (at least once per month) are mandatory.
- ▶ *According to European Union regulations, unpasteurized milk can only be withheld from sale by a member state if there is strong proof of detrimental health affects*



FDA Policy on Raw Milk



- ▶ “Drinking Raw Milk is like playing Russian Roulette.” -- John Sheehan, *FDA*
- Raw milk is inherently dangerous. Raw milk may contain a whole host of pathogens.
- Raw milk is oftentimes marketed as being a "health food" and some raw milk vendors, when comparing their product to a pasteurized milk, ascribe to it all sorts of curative properties, which are as yet largely unsubstantiated in the scientific literature.
- ▶ From the FDA website



Raw Milk Production in Slovenia

- Production increased from 1992-2002 (608,000 tons) and increasing yearly.
- 2006- milk trading with Italy, 10% higher prices
- Italy maintains over 1300 raw milk automats and imports raw milk and cream from Slovenia (27.2 million EU).

Increasing demand: Slovenia imports raw milk from Austria, Czech Republic and Hungary

Mlekomat in City Market





Tomaz Mis, owner of 7 automatic milk machines in Slovenia

Mis Family



Types of cows in Slovenia

- Buša: Bosnian, Illyrian
- Cika: Tolmin and Bohinj types
- Simmental-Switzerland
- European Brown Swiss
- Pinzgauer

Irena Rogelj, PhD



Cika cows on the Velika Planina

Cika- indigenous cow breed



American dairy breeds

- *“The source of most commercial milk in the US is the **modern** Holstein, bred to produce huge quantities of milk--three times as much as the old-fashioned cow. She needs special feed and antibiotics to keep her well. Her milk contains high levels of growth hormone from her pituitary gland, even when she is spared the indignities of genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone to push her to the udder limits of milk production.”*
- --www.RealMilk.com **BGH rejected by the EU**



Toplarji in Northwestern Slovenia

Livestock ID System

- Sheep and goats in the EU have a tag in each ear carrying the official number of their flock and also an individual number for each animal; one of these tags (usually the left) must have a RFID chip (or the chip may instead be carried in a rumen bolus).

- EC 21 /2004



Research about the Mlekomat

- *We regularly monitor the bacterial count of the milk in the automat.*
- *“first data are quite good but of course variable; for example the total bacterial count varies from as low as 3000 cfu/ml (cfu=colony forming units) to 280.000 cfu/ml (according to our law the raw milk is hygienically acceptable when it contains less than **100.000 cfu/ml**).”*
- *There have been no reports of sickness since the ‘mlekomats’ are in operation.*
- Irena Rogelj, PhD, professor of dairy science and nutrition





At the opening of the first Melkomat machine, in Ljubljana, Slovenia, Simona Prevec, the governmental representative from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, pointed out that, “the consumer now has the opportunity to buy fresh milk everyday from local farms.”

Can you imagine that happening in America?



Nagovor predstavnice Ministrstva za kmetijstvo g.
Simone Prevec

<http://www.kmetija-mis.si/Mlekomat.html>

19.07.10



SLOVENSKO

KISLO MLEKO

nizka vsebnost maščob

Neto: 500g

Fermentirani
mlečni napitek,
izdelan iz pasteriziranega,
nehomogeniziranega
mleka, z 1.1%
mlečne maščobe

Povprečna hranilna vrednost na 100g	
Energijska vrednost	172 kJ, 41 kcal
Beljakovine	3.7g
Ogljikovi hidrati	4.8g
od teh sladkorji	2.9g
Maščobe	1.1g
od tega: nasič. mašč. kisline	0.5g
trans. mašč. kisline	<0.1g
Prehranske vlaknine	0.0g
Natrij	0.038g

French love of raw dairy

- France
- Raw milk and especially raw milk cheeses are considered the standard for high quality dairy products.
- Many French cuisine traditionalists do not consider pasteurized cheeses at all.
- Many traditional French cheeses have solely been made from raw milk for hundreds of years.



Butter is revered

- ▶ In the EU currently there are more generous subsidies for schools for full fat milk than for low-fat milk.
- ▶ Butter production is subsidised and butter that is not bought by consumers is sold at a further subsidised price to the food industry and used to produce items such as pastries, cakes, biscuits etc.



Innovation- traditional foods in a new format...



Food Safety

- European Agency for Food Safety EC178/2002
- Animal tracking from birth to processing
- ensuring high quality of food products through certification programs at the national and European levels
- “Quality is about meeting consumer expectations.”
- “Consumers in many parts of the world are demanding taste, tradition and authenticity in their food, as well as the application of higher animal welfare standards.”
- *EU Green Paper on agricultural product quality*

Food Safety and Product Quality Control



- Protected designation of origin
- Protected geographical indication
- Traditional specialty guarantee

United States vs European Union

Slovenian protected special agricultural products

Designation of Origin (PDO)

- Nanos cheese
- Tolminc cheese
- Bovec cheese
- Mohant cheese
- Extra virgin olive oil from Slovenian Istria
- Ham from Prekmurje
- Forest honey from Kocevsko
- Karst honey
- Piran salt



Bovec Cheese

- The history of Bovec cheese is similar to that of Tolminc
- It is produced predominantly from pure ewe's milk (from autochthonous breed Bovec sheep) – some producers still add small quantities of cow's or goat's milk
- It has characteristics closely associated with the geographical area and its rich microflora
- Weight: 2.5 – 4.5 kg
- It must age for at least 60 days
- It can be older and adequately labeled as such



Slovenian Traditional Cheeses



Cows on Mountain Pasture-Slovenian Alps

- Traditional Cheeses made from raw milk
- *Tolminc*: there are 22 producers.
- Tolmin cows go to mountain pasture in May.
- Aromatic substances in the alpine grass.
- *Mohant*, from the Bohinj region
- *Bovški* and *Krajski* from sheep milk
- *Bovec* Cheese
- Traditional Cheese from pasteurized milk
- *Nanos* is a traditional cheese from pasteurized milk. There is no artisanal production.

The “Taste Slovenia” Culinary Center at Dvor Jezeršek





Teran



Prosciutto “Pršut” curing





Boris Lisjak

[Flickr.com](https://www.flickr.com/photos/borislisjak/)

True Food TRUEFOOD aims to improve quality and safety and introduce innovation into Traditional European Food production systems through research, demonstration, dissemination and training activities



TRUEFOOD

Traditional United Europe Food

ABOUT TRUEFOOD
TRUEFOOD introduces innovation into the traditional European Food Production systems. Traditional Food Products means for us all regional and national products in cooking traditions.

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- Objectives
- Partnership
- Work Package Activities
- Project Results
- Project Management
- TRUEFOOD library
- TRUEFOOD Video
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Welcome to TRUEFOOD

The TRUEFOOD Project Coordinator and Project Partners welcome you to this website!

TRUEFOOD – Traditional United Europe Food (Contract number: FOOD –CT–2006–016264) – is an Integrated Project (IP) financed by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme for RTD. The project started 1 May 2006 and will last 4 years. The overall aim of TRUEFOOD is to introduce suitable

PROJECT NEWS

12–13 April 2010 –Brussels–Belgium TRUEFOOD Governing Board and General Assembly
Last TRUEFOOD Governing Board and General Assembly will be held in Brussels on the 12 and 13 April 2010 ...

Brussels, April 13th, 2010 Final International Conference on TRUEFOOD results,
Contact : Anne-Christine Gouder, Tel. +32 2 550 17 64 , ACG@fevia.be For info: http://docs.google.com/View?id=dcgx3986_0c5qn5kfd ...

EU and National Support for development of Agro Tourism

EU support for the development of Agro-Tourism



Bed and Breakfast Govc-Vrsnik in the Logar Valley serving local and traditional Foods and “Slow Food.”

Farm Tourism

- In 2005, 2,148 family farms or 3 % of all farms were engaged in a subsidiary occupation, including farm tourism. This growing trend is continuing, especially after certain changes to the legislation that eased the requirements to register specific occupations, called “subsidiary.”

Future agriculture development projects- development of subsidiary occupations

- mechanisation
- farm sales and farm shops
- tourist activities on farms
- wood processing
- fruit and vegetable processing
- an increase in the number of farms with milk- and meat processing
- with the help of European funds Slovenia has considerably supported these subsidiary occupations.



Kmetija Pustotnik

You can find us in the Poljanska dolina valley, in the direction of Žiri.



Boris in his vineyards

In the EU Farmers are paid to be environmentally friendly

- In 2001, within the framework of its agricultural policy Slovenia introduced environmental payments to farmers for environmentally-friendly agriculture. These payments currently include 21 measures classified in three groups aimed at:
 - 1. reduction of the negative impacts of agriculture on the environment;
 - 2. conservation of natural assets, biodiversity, soil fertility and the traditional cultural landscape;
 - 3. safeguarding of protected areas.
 - 4. Rural development program 2007-2013

Protecting Small Farmers- EU cooperation

– NEWS

- **Zidan Talks Cooperation in Serbia** 14.05.2011
- Belgrade – Slovenia's Agriculture Food and Forestry Minister Dejan Zidan wrapped up a two-day visit to Serbia on Saturday, during which he attended a Central European Initiative ministerial and an international agriculture fair. He also met Serbian President Boris Tadic and several counterparts, discussing possibilities for cooperation. Zidan stressed in his address at the ministerial meeting the importance of local food production and the protection of small farmers. Finding solutions for small farmers needs to be the national interests of any country, he noted. The minister met Tadic today, also discussing with him possibilities for joint forays onto third markets, and Serbian counterpart Dusan Petrovic.

-



ORGANIC FARMING

GOOD FOR NATURE, GOOD FOR YOU

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slovenščina | suomi | svenska





International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

EUROPEAN ORGANIC CONGRESS

Gödöllő - Hungary

May 31st – June 1st, 2011



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"Organic Farming as Opportunity for European Agriculture"

Gödöllő, Hungary - May 31st to June 1st

The **IFOAM EU Group** and the **Hungarian EU Presidency** in cooperation with the **Hungarian Ministry for Rural Development, Biokontroll Hungária** and **Magyar Biokultúra Szövetség** are organizing the conference "**Organic Farming as opportunity for European Agriculture**" in **Gödöllő, Hungary, May 31st – June 1st**.

With 300 participants expected, including high level speakers from the Hungarian EU Presidency,

The 5th European Organic Congress

- Redeployment of land and rehab of land
 - Training in organic methods
 - Ag methods that support the environment, animal welfare, and maintain the countryside
 - - /farmers are compensated for costs and receive incentive payments/
 - Participation in product promotion programs
 - Investments to improve the processing and marketing
 - Marketing of quality products and diversification of farming activities (farm shop, etc.)
 - Information and promotion campaigns for organic farming
- European Action Plan for Organic Food and Farming, 2004*

Eu Supports Organic Farmers



EU Organic Logo



- the EU organic logo indicates that this product can be legally qualified organic because it is in full conformity with the conditions and regulations for the organic farming sector established by the European Union.
- For processed products it means that at least 95% of the agricultural ingredients are organic.
- Next to the new EU organic logo, a code number of the control body is displayed as well as the place where the agricultural raw materials composing the product have been farmed.
- The logo use is mandatory for all packaged foods within the EU- and voluntary for non packaged

Biodar

- organic agriculture in Slovenia started in late 1980's.
- „Biodar” is the most important organization for organic farmers, and also the trademark for organic products made in Slovenia.
- The Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences (FKBV) of Maribor University offers a major in organic farming.
- The FKBV also supports research projects in the field of organic farming.



Fabjan's Bee House



http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/the-farm/farm-fork/hen-eggs_en



Organic farming

Good for nature, good for you.

European Commission » ... » From farm to fork » The hen and the eggs

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- » THE FARM (KIDS' CORNER)**
 - » From farm to fork
 - » The cow and the milk

The hen and the eggs



Hens on an organic farm roam around and live on feed grown with only natural inputs. Their beaks are not trimmed and their wings are not clipped. They often live in small groups with other hens and lay eggs in comfortable surroundings. Organic farmers follow special rules to ensure that the hens live as happily and as healthily as possible.

DIRECT ACCESS

Information for ... 

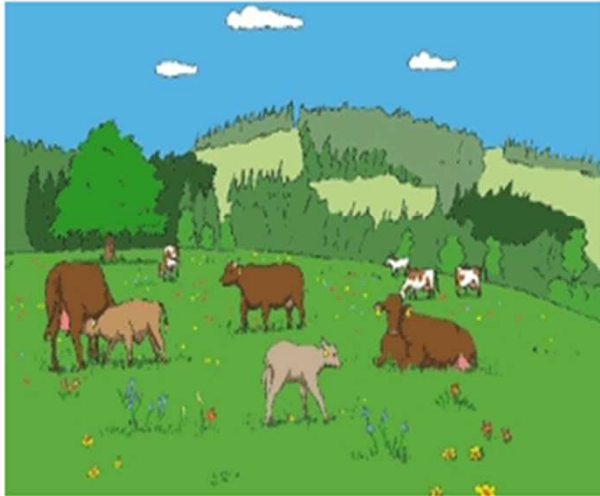
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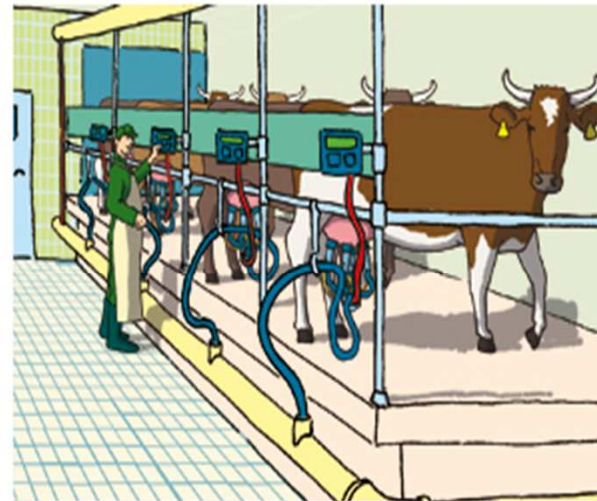
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- » MARKETING MATERIAL
- » RADIO AND TV MATERIAL
- » PHOTOS
- » INFORMATION PACKAGES

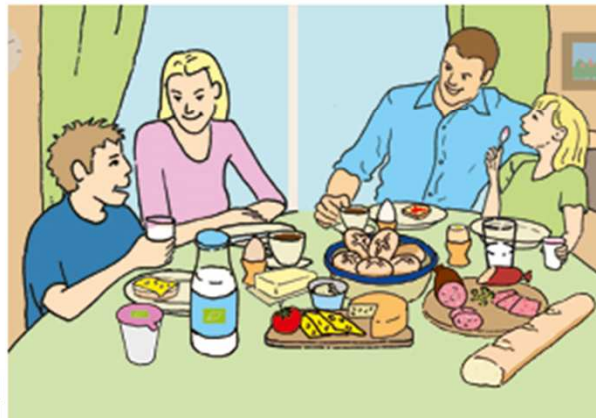
The cow and the milk



Cows on an organic farm are not permanently tied up or kept away from the green fields in which they feed on natural pasture. The farmers keeping these cows follow rules to ensure they are kept completely comfortable and provide fresh, high quality milk.



Farmers and their staff regularly collect this milk and send it to special dairy companies that bottle it or use it to create fresh and delicious dairy products such as cheeses, yoghurts, creams and ice cream.



When families like yours buy milk and other dairy products with those special logos or texts, they know all about how the farmer followed those special rules and the cow's comfortable and healthy life. They can think about this while eating delicious yoghurt, healthy bowls of cereal and more!



Organic farming

Good for nature, good for you.

European Commission » ... » Organic Farming » EU policy

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EU policy

Consumer demand for organic products and the growing popularity of organic farming in the EU has ensured official rules, programmes and plans regarding the sector are both widespread and sophisticated.



Visit the [Legislation](#) section to read about rules and regulations governing the organic farming supply chain within the EU.

[▶ read on](#)



Enter the [European Action Plan](#) to read about how the European Commission is furthering the cause of organic farming among EU citizens.

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Europe

In the EU, 7.2 million hectares were under organic management, 180,000 farms
(1 hectare- 2.47 acres)

24% of the world's organic land is in Europe.
largest organic areas are Italy, Spain and Germany .

Sales of organic products were approximately 16 billion Euros in 2007.

The largest market for organic products in 2007 was Germany with a turnover of 5.3 billion Euros (2008: 5.8 billion Euros), followed by the UK (2.6 billion Euros), France and Italy (both 1.9 billion Euros).

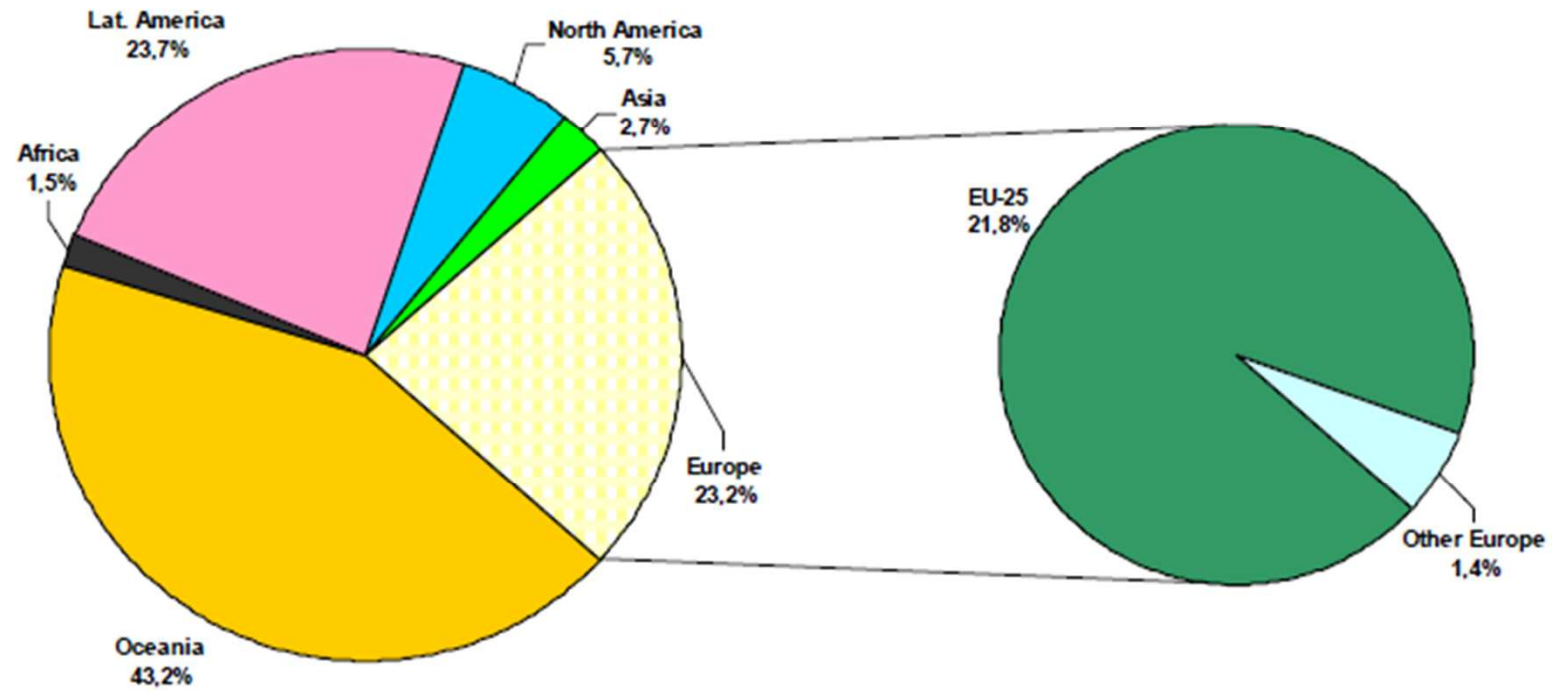
EU support includes grants under rural development programs, legal protection and a European as well as national action plans.

The Eu sees organic farming, not GMO's, as solution to world food security, problems of climate change in rural areas (2008 .

([FiBL, IFOAM, ITC 2009](#)).



Figure 1 World organic area, 2003 (%)



http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/files/eu-policy/data-statistics/facts_en.pdf



GMO Free Europe

- *By September 2008, [Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland](#) had all become GM-free, and urged the UK to do likewise.
- * Though pressured by the European Commission, in January 2009 [Hungary refused](#) to lift its ban on GM foods. Its sovereign right to reject GMOs, along with Austria's, was later [upheld by an EU vote](#) with 20 member states supporting such bans.
- * In [March 2009](#), Luxembourg became the fifth EU nation to ban GM foods, following France, Hungary, Greece and Austria.
- * In October 2009, [Turkey banned](#) the import of biotech products.
- For updates and a more thorough history of EU actions on GM foods, see [GMO-Free Europe](#). European states handle the issue differently than in the US, allowing regions within a nation to maintain GM-free zones. Each step a nation takes toward GM approval invariably draws regional resistance.



GMO's in the EU

- 6 states have invoked a ban on GMO's

- Austria

- Germany

- France

- Greece

- Luxembourg

- Hungary http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biotechnology/gmo_ban_cultivation_en.htm


Agriculture & Food

EU farm chief: GM food meets no quality, diversity criteria

EU Agriculture Commissioner Dacian Cioloș says he strongly favours traditional agriculture that produces quality food, diverse diets and natural biodiversity, requirements which genetically-modified crops cannot satisfy.

 News: MEPs back national freedom to ban GM crops

 News: Ministers discuss banning GM crop cultivation

 News: US lobbied EU to back GM crops: WikiLeaks

US Bullying Europe to accept Monsanto GMO's- Wikileaks

- the US embassy in Paris advised Washington to draw up a 'retaliation list' against EU countries opposed to GMO crops.
 - ...particularly since in his view France would play "a leading role" in the acceptance of agricultural biotechnology in Europe and in shaping the EU's approach to environmental regulation more generally.
 - The cable was drafted after [France suspended marketing and growth on its territory of GM corn strain MON 810](#), a GM crop produced by US biotech giant Monsanto.
- The US embassy, therefore, will continue to lobby the Vatican to speak up in favour of GMOs, in the hope that a louder voice in Rome will encourage individual Church leaders elsewhere to reconsider their critical views, the cable notes.
 - (CBS) The U.S. ambassador to France urged George W. Bush's administration to wage a trade war against European Union nations over their resistance to genetically modified crops, according to diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks.

Europe's reluctance to accept genetically modified crops, or GM foods, into the market has threatened to cut off a key export market for American farmers.

- .

Leaked Cable: Hike food prices to boost GM crop approval in Europe

—Food Freedom, Dec. 14, 2010

- ▶ In a January 2008 meeting, US and Spain trade officials strategized how to increase acceptance of genetically modified foods in Europe, including inflating food prices on the commodities market, according to a leaked US diplomatic cable released by WikiLeaks.



Food Speculation

- The unprecedented high in food prices in 2008 caused an additional 250 million people to go hungry, pushing the global number to over a billion. 2008 is also the first year “since such statistics have been kept, that the proportion of the world’s population without enough to eat ratcheted upward,” said Kaufman.
- All to boost acceptance of GM foods, and done via a trading scheme on which Wall Street speculators profited enormously.
- Mass food riots in several nations ensued, as did an investigation by the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, resulting in a finding that, yes, unrestricted speculation in food commodities caused soaring prices. --Food Freedom



Food speculation law

- ▶ Food commodity speculation was enabled in 2000 by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act. Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX) introduced the bill, coauthored by financial industry lobbyists and cosponsored by Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN), the chairman of the Agriculture Committee.



Slow Food Slovenia



Thank you for your attention!



Snowdrops common all over Europe

