

## 9 **STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS** LUKAS KILCHER<sup>1</sup>, BEATE HUBER<sup>2</sup> AND OTTO SCHMID<sup>3</sup>

### 9.1 **International Standards**

#### 9.1.1 *IFOAM Standards*

The Basic Standards for Organic Production and Processing (IBS) of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) were first published in 1980. Since then they have been subject to biennial review and re-publication.

The IFOAM Basic Standards define how organic products are grown, produced, processed and handled. They reflect the current state of organic production and processing methods. These standards should not be seen as a final statement, but rather as a work in progress to contribute to the continued development and adoption of organic practices throughout the world.

The IFOAM Basic Standards provide a framework for certification bodies and standard-setting organizations worldwide to develop their own certification standards and cannot be used for certification on their own. Certification standards should take into account specific local conditions and provide more specific requirements than the IFOAM Basic Standards.

Producer and processors that sell organic products are expected to work within, and be certified by certification bodies, using standards that meet or exceed the requirements of the IBS. This requires a system of regular inspection and certification designed to ensure the credibility of organically certified products and build consumer trust.

The IFOAM Standards Committee in close co-operation and consultation with the IFOAM member organizations and other interested parties develops the IBS. The IFOAM Basic Standards are presented as general principles, recommendations, basic standards and derogations.

At the homepage of IFOAM <http://www.ifoam.org> under “Organic Guarantee System” the IFOAM Norms, consisting of the IFOAM Basic Standards for Organic Production and Processing and the IFOAM Accreditation Criteria for Bodies certifying Organic Production and Processing are published. The homepage also provides information on the IFOAM Accreditation Program (see next chapter).

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### 9.1.2 *The Codex Alimentarius*

The need for clear and harmonized rules has not only been taken up by private bodies, IFOAM and state authorities (e.g. EU Regulation 2092/91 within the European Union), but also by the UN-Organizations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) as well as UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). FAO and WHO consider international guidelines on organically produced food products as important for consumer protection and information to facilitate trade. They are also useful to governments wishing to develop regulations in this area, in particular in developing countries and countries in transition.

The Codex Alimentarius Commission, a joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Program, began in 1991 (with participation of observer organizations such as IFOAM with the elaboration of Guidelines for the production, processing, labeling and marketing of organically produced food. The Codex Commission approved plant production guidelines in June 1999, and animal production guidelines in July 2001. The requirements in these Codex Guidelines are in line with the IFOAM Basic Standards and the EU Regulation for Organic Food (EU Regulations 2092/91 and 1804/99). There are, however, differences with regard to the details and the areas, which are covered by the different standards.

The trade guidelines on organic food take into account the current regulations in several countries, in particular the EU Regulation 2092/91, as well as the private standards applied by producer organizations, especially based on IFOAM Basic Standards. These guidelines define the nature of organic food production and prevent claims that could mislead consumers about the quality of the product or the way it was produced.

The plant and animal production section is already well developed in the Codex Guidelines. In the section on processing of organic food especially of animal products, there is an ongoing debate in the Codex Alimentarius Organic Working group on how far the use of food additives and processing aids should be limited, taking into account consumer expectations for minimal processing and little use of inputs on one hand, and traditional eating habits in different regions and the possibility to choose between a certain range of products on the other hand.

In the view of IFOAM, which was actively involved in the elaboration of these Guidelines, this Codex Document is an important step in the harmonization of international rules in order to build up consumer trust. They will be important for equivalence judgments under the rules of WTO. For developing the market for organically produced food, the completion of this Codex Guidelines are important in giving guidance to governments in developing national regulations for organic food.

These Codex Guidelines for organically produced food should, as originally decided, be regularly reviewed at least every four years based on given Codex procedure. However this plan has not been achieved. Regarding the list of inputs there is a possibility of an accelerated procedure, which facilitates a quicker update of amendments. Regarding the future work a clear need was identified at the meetings of the Codex Committee of Food Labeling (CCFL) in 2003 and 2004 in Canada to review the lists of substances for agricultural production as well as processing -

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taking into account the technological advances of the organic food industry, the development of research for organic farming/food and the growing awareness of different consumer groups for such food. The Codex Commission has now accepted these criteria in 2003. The new criteria for agricultural inputs as well as those for additives and processing aids are used in such a way that decisions on future inputs are supported by technical submissions evaluated with these criteria. In 2005 and 2006 the main focus will be restructuring the list of additives and processing aids for organic food processing taking into account the technological functions of the additives in a more differentiated way. However it is still not finally decided what the nature of these lists will be and which degree of detail is desirable as long as these lists are seen as indicative but high-consensus lists for governments. The complete review of the full guidelines has been postponed and will start in 2007 the earliest.

Further information about Codex Alimentarius is available via the homepage [www.codexalimentarius.net](http://www.codexalimentarius.net). There is also a special homepage on organic agriculture at the FAO Homepage: [www.fao.org/organicag/](http://www.fao.org/organicag/). The Codex-Alimentarius-Guidelines on organic agriculture can be downloaded from [http://www.codexalimentarius.net/download/standards/360/CXG\\_032e.pdf](http://www.codexalimentarius.net/download/standards/360/CXG_032e.pdf).

## **9.2 National and Supranational Regulations**

### *9.2.1 The EU Regulation on Organic Production*

In the member states of the European Union (EU), the labeling of plant products as organic is governed by EU Regulation 2092/91, which came into force in 1993, while products from organically managed livestock are governed by EU Regulation 1804/99, enacted in August 2000. They protect producers from unfair competition, and they protect consumers from pseudo-organic products. Plant and animal products as well as processed agricultural goods imported into the EU, may only be labeled as organic if they conform to the provisions of EU Regulation 2092/91. The EU Regulation on organic production lays down minimum rules governing the production, processing, storage and import of organic products and feedstuff for organic husbandry, including inspection procedures, labeling and marketing, for the whole of the European Union. Each European country is responsible for enforcement and for its own monitoring and inspection system. Applications, supervision and sanctions are dealt with at regional levels. At the same time, each country has the responsibility to interpret the regulation on organic production and to implement the regulation in its national context. Currently the regulation is under revision, and the European Commission published a proposal for a new regulation in December 2005<sup>4</sup>.

#### *9.2.1.1 EU logo for organic products*

In February 2000 the European Commission introduced a logo for organic products that may be used throughout the EU by producers operating in accordance with the provisions of the EU regulation on organic production. The logo may only be used on organic products where 95

<sup>4</sup> Information on the revision of EU regulation on organic farming is available at [http://www.organic-europe.net/europe\\_eu/eu-regulation-2092-91-revision.asp](http://www.organic-europe.net/europe_eu/eu-regulation-2092-91-revision.asp)

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percent of the ingredients are organic products that originate from the EU and that have been processed, packaged and labeled in the EU or on imports from countries with an equivalent inspection system. The use of the symbol is voluntary, and it may also be used in conjunction with national government or private logos for identifying organic products. So far only few companies, especially in Southern Europe, are using the EU logo, and the market impact is low.

The brochure “Organic farming – Guide to Community Rules”, published by the European Commission in 2001 and the handbook “The Organic Market in Switzerland and the European Union - Overview and market access information for producers and international trading companies” (Kilcher et al. 2004) provide extensive information about EU Regulation 2092/91 and market access regulations. The EUR-Lex website leads to an updated consolidated version of the EU Regulation 2092/91. It is available in the languages of the European Union<sup>5</sup>.

### 9.2.2 Other National Regulations

Many countries outside the European Union legally protect organic products or are in the process of development of organic regulations (see table below). All these regulations lay down minimum rules governing the production, processing and import of organic products, including inspection procedures, labeling and marketing.

Several EU countries have developed their own national regulations as well as national logos for organic products; in some cases this occurred long before the EU regulation on organic production came into force. These logos are well known and much trusted by consumers. The existence of these logos is one reason for the organic boom in these countries (see table).

**Table 17:** Countries with a fully implemented regulation (43)

REGION	COUNTRY	WEBSITE (WHERE AVAILABLE)
<b>European Union (25)</b>	<b>Austria</b>	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Belgium	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Cyprus	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Czech Republic	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Denmark	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Estonia	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Finland	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	France	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Germany	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Greece	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
Hungary	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>	

<sup>5</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs and amendments: [http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga\\_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31991R2092&model=guicheti](http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31991R2092&model=guicheti)

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REGION	COUNTRY	WEBSITE (WHERE AVAILABLE)
	Ireland	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Italy	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Latvia	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Lithuania	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Luxembourg	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Malta	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Poland	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Portugal	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Slovak Republic	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Slovenia	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Spain	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	Sweden	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	The Netherlands	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
	United Kingdom	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1991/en_1991R2092_index.html</a>
Others Europe (6)	Bulgaria	<a href="http://www.mzgar.government.bg/mz_eng/Begin/Eco/Bioplant.htm">http://www.mzgar.government.bg/mz_eng/Begin/Eco/Bioplant.htm</a> (plants) <a href="http://www.mzgar.government.bg/mz_eng/Begin/Eco/Bioanimal.htm">http://www.mzgar.government.bg/mz_eng/Begin/Eco/Bioanimal.htm</a> (live-stock)
	Iceland	
	Norway	
	Romania	
	Switzerland	<a href="http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c910_18.html">http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c910_18.html</a>
	Turkey	
Asia and Pacific Region (7)	Australia	<a href="http://www.affa.gov.au/corporate_docs/publications/word/quarantine/approg/nationalstandard2.doc">http://www.affa.gov.au/corporate_docs/publications/word/quarantine/approg/nationalstandard2.doc</a>
	India	<a href="http://www.apeda.com/organic/index.html">http://www.apeda.com/organic/index.html</a>
	Japan	<a href="http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/hinshitu/e_label/index.htm">http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/hinshitu/e_label/index.htm</a>
	Philippines	
	Korea	
	Taiwan	
	Thailand	<a href="http://www.acfs.go.th">http://www.acfs.go.th</a>
The Americas & Caribbean (3)	Argentina	
	Costa Rica	<a href="http://www.maggo.cr/doc_d/reg_ley_mag.html">http://www.maggo.cr/doc_d/reg_ley_mag.html</a>
	USA	<a href="http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/indexIE.htm">http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/indexIE.htm</a>
Africa & The Middle East (2)	Israel	
	Tunisia	

Archived at <http://www.orgprints.org/10375>**Table 18:** Countries with a finalized regulation – not yet fully implemented (12)

REGION	COUNTRY	WEBSITE (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Europe (5)	Albania	
	Croatia	<a href="http://www.hzps.hr/infhzps/vijesti/national_strategy_croatia.htm">http://www.hzps.hr/infhzps/vijesti/national_strategy_croatia.htm</a> (draft of national strategy, October 2004)
	Macedonia	
	Serbia	
	Montenegro	
Asia and Pacific Region (1)	Malaysia	
The Americas & Caribbean (5)	Brazil	
	Chile	
	Guatemala	
	Mexico	
	Honduras	
Africa & The Middle East (1)	Egypt	

**Table 19:** Countries in the process of drafting regulations (16)

REGION	COUNTRY
Europe (1)	Ukraine
Asia and Pacific Region (5)	China
	Georgia
	Hong Kong
	Indonesia
	Vietnam
The Americas & Caribbean (7)	Bolivia
	Canada
	El Salvador
	Nicaragua
	Paraguay
	Peru
	St. Lucia
Africa (2)	Madagascar
	South Africa
Middle East (1)	Lebanon

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### 9.2.3 US and EU Import Procedures

Since the US regulation on organic agriculture, the National Organic Program (NOP), came into effect in October 2002 there are two regulations, the US and the EU legislation, which influence strongly the standards of organic production and trade worldwide. From the perspective of the consumer one could say that production and inspection standards of US organic products, EU organic products and organic products from a lot of other parts of the world are equivalent with each other. However, farmers or traders who want to export organic products should already with application for certification know the potential final destination(s) of their products to assure that both production standards and procedures for imported products in the aimed market are met.

#### 9.2.3.1 Importing Goods Into the EU

Article 11 of EU Regulation 2092/91 governs market access for organic products in the countries of the EU. It stipulates that organic foods imported into the EU from third countries must have been produced, processed and certified in accordance with equivalent standards. Enforcement is the responsibility of the EU Member States. At the present time there are two ways of authorizing imports into the EU:

Access via the list of third countries (Art. 11, paragraphs 1-5): A country or certification body may apply to be added to the list of third countries via its diplomatic representatives in Brussels. In order to be added to this list, the country making the application must already have enacted organic farming legislation and a fully functional system of inspection and monitoring must be in place. In addition, it must provide an attestation of equivalence and other information on organic farming methods. The European Commission decides upon the application based on an assessment of the implemented system. To date the following countries are listed: Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, New Zealand and Switzerland. Goods imported from these countries need to be accompanied by a consignment-specific "Certificate of Inspection for Import of Products from Organic Production".

Access via import permit (Art. 11, paragraph 6): For all countries not included on the list of third countries (i.e. the vast majority of imports into the EU). As a rule, certification bodies operating at the international level will assist exporters and importers to put together all the information and evidence needed to accompany the application for an import permit. Requirements vary from one EU country to another, but the following requirements apply generally: An importing company needs to sign an inspection contract with a European certification body. The importer applies for an import permit with the local competent authority. With the application she/he has to provide documentation to prove that the production and certification of the respective products has been equivalent with the EU requirements. Products may not be released into the EU market before an import permit has been issued. Import permits are usually issued for a limited time period. Each consignment needs to be accompanied by a "Certificate of Inspection for Import of Products from Organic Production".

Within the EU all organic products may be freely traded. However, procedures relating to the issue of import permits tend to differ between the EU countries. It is advisable to seek competent advice before trading commences.

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The retroactive assessment on equivalency with the EU Regulation 2092/91 leaves more flexibility on the acceptance of imported products compared to the US-procedure (see below). However the implementation of this provision caused a lot of problems: the competent authorities have very limited resources to assess a request for import and the trade is confronted with a not-transparent system, unclear provisions and different implementations in the various Member States. The European Commission realized this problem and is seeking an alternative, which shall be implemented in 2006 on expiry of the statutory period of time of the current provision.

### *9.2.3.2 Importing goods into the US*

Similar to EU Regulation 2092/91, the US NOP requires all produce labeled as organic in the US to meet the US standards. Although there are quite some variations on the import procedures: According to the EU production standards and inspection measures of imported products have to be equivalent with the EU meaning that there might be variations in the systems if they still provide the same level of assurance and are upholding the objectives of the EU Regulation.

The US regulation is more precise in its requirements for imports and demands imported products to fully meet the NOP provisions. The US system approves certification bodies as agents to operate the US certification program published as part of the rule. Retroactive certification is not possible. Inspections have to be conducted by inspectors trained on NOP using NOP questionnaires, and only certificates issued by certification bodies accredited by the US Department of Agriculture USDA are accepted. It is not relevant whether the certification body is based in the US or outside. So far almost 100 certification bodies had been accredited by USDA according to NOP, and only produce certified by these certification bodies may be exported to the US.

### *9.2.3.3 Recognition procedures in the US and EU*

Both the US and EU have provisions to accept other governmental systems on a bilateral agreement. The procedures on how to meet such agreements are described quite poorly in the respective legislations and leave the impression that such agreements are rather based on political negotiations than technical assessments.

According to the EU regulation 2092/91 the respective export countries have to request to be listed on the third country list. They have to supply the necessary information and might be examined on the spot by an expert group authorized by the European Commission for being listed. Based on this assessment the European Commission is deciding on the listing (see above). The US so far has accepted a few foreign governments' accreditation procedures. For example certification bodies accredited according to the US requirements by Great Britain, Denmark or New Zealand are accepted by the USDA for certifying according to the US NOP without being directly accredited by USDA. This is just recognition of the accreditation procedures, the respective certification bodies still have to meet the requirements of NOP to issue certificates accepted by the US.

The US is negotiating in addition equivalency agreements with Australia, the European Union,

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India and Japan. This means that USDA would determine that their technical requirements and conformity assessment system adequately fulfill the objectives of the NOP, and no double certification (e.g. Australian and US) would be necessary in case of imports. Although the US announced that equivalency determinations are most complex and time-consuming and that they expect that the negotiations with the EU take at least five years.

Some countries with close trade relationships to the US, e.g. Canada, Australia and Mexico are currently revising their organic legislation, and it can be assumed that NOP is taken into consideration for these revisions in order to achieve bilateral agreements in future. Although the EU Regulation and US NOP are the strongest poles to influence national standards on organic production also other countries passed already or are elaborating legislation on organic production which are not necessarily in line with the EU or US system, e.g. Japan. It is quite likely that despite the harmonization activities initiated by IFOAM, FAO and UNCTAD, trading organic products will become even more complicated in the next years.

### **9.3 Private Standards**

In some countries in Europe, farmers' associations had already formulated their private standards and labeling schemes long before national regulations came into force. These quality marks or logos, for example in the UK, in Denmark, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, are well trusted by consumers and are one of the reasons for the current boom in the market for organic products in these countries.

Originally, private standards were more a set of guiding principles rather than the detailed production and processing standards prevalent today. These private standards in some elements exceed the minimum requirements stipulated by national regulations: Private standards are more demanding in the field of agriculture and in processing, too. For imported products to be awarded the private labels, all of the foreign operators (producers, processors and traders) must fulfill not only the requirements set out in EU Regulation 2092/91 or other national regulations, but also comply with the respective private label standards. Those private labels undertake an additional verification of compliance.

Farmers' associations published all of the earliest organic standards. Standards committees and the general assembly still develop most of them in a democratic process. Along with publishing standards the associations then set up systems to verify compliance with those standards. These standards provide an identity to the farmers association and help to ensure the loyalty of the farmer.

The private standards have determined the content of the IFOAM Basic Standards, which in turn have had a major influence on the EU Regulation 2092/91 and the Codex Alimentarius. Compared to national regulations, private standards are developed from the bottom up rather than imposed from above. However, since the implementation of national regulations, private standards are forced to compile with them and state authorities more and more make standards-decisions instead of farmers' associations.

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In 2002, an International Task Force on Harmonization of UNCTAD, FAO and IFOAM initiated efforts to harmonize organic standards and regulations. This partnership between the private organic community and the United Nations offers a forum for public and private discussions and aims to initiate the development of a constructive and effective partnership between the private and the public sector.

#### **9.4 Relationship to Fair Trade**

Many producer associations in the emerging markets and markets in transition conform to the requirements of the Fair Trade organizations, e.g. FLO (Fair Trade Labeling Organization International), Transfair, Max Havelaar and World Shops (Weltlaeden). Having a Fair Trade label does not necessarily mean, however, that the products can also be sold as ‚organic‘. In order to use and communicate the term „organic“, the project must be subject to accredited organic inspection procedures.

IFOAM maintains close contacts with FLO and its members, since a large number of projects conform to the standards of both organizations. The combination of ‚organic‘ and ‚fair trade‘ labeling can enhance a product’s market prospects. Additional information and regulations can be downloaded at [www.flo-international.org](http://www.flo-international.org).

#### **9.5 Literature**

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