

EU experiences in organic agriculture; possible suggestions for South-East Asia

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FP6 SSA project 'CHANNEL'

- **from 2004**
- **25 partners**
- **15 countries**
 - **10 new**
 - **2 candidate**
 - **3 old member countries**
- **clear picture of the present EU experiences**

Principles of organic farming I.

- **closed farming cycle**
- **local resources**
- **minimize input and loss**
 - **biological nitrogen absorption**
 - **self-produced fodder**
 - **composting of (urban) kitchen waste**
 - **treatment of animal waste and plant residue**
 - **reduction of erosion loss**
 - **minimizing the use of fossil fuels**

Principles of organic farming II.

- **long-term sustainability of soil fertility**
- **minimal disturbance of soil life**
 - **adequate choice of soil cultivation form and time**
- **crop rotation**
 - **application of legumes and undersowing**
 - **minimising the nutrient loss**
- **stimulating the soil life in general**
 - **activities of earthworms**
 - **proper treatment and application of manure**

Principles of organic farming III.

- **minimizing agriculture based pollution effects**
 - **soil erosion**
 - **soil cultivation that follows layers**
 - **washing out of nutrients**
- **year-round soil coverage**
- **weed and pest control by**
 - **crop rotation**
 - **intercropping**
 - **resistant varieties**
 - **biological means of protection**

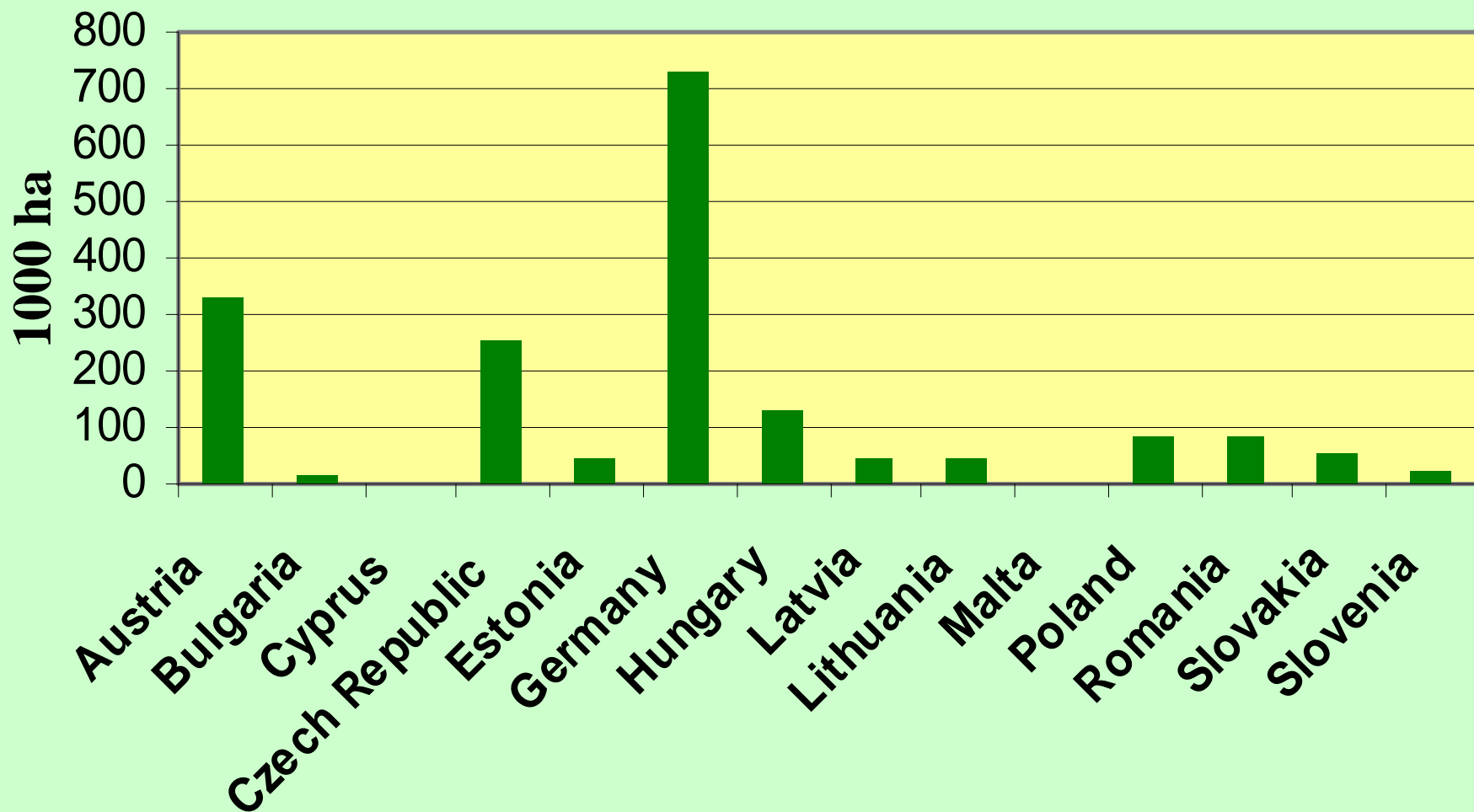
Principles of organic farming IV.

- **physiological and ethological needs of animals**
 - **behaviour patterns**
 - **feeding should be based on own produced fodder crops**
 - **proper housing, feeding and hygiene**
- **breeds are to**
 - **assure long life**
 - **improve immunity**
 - **in ruminants, more efficient use of fibres**

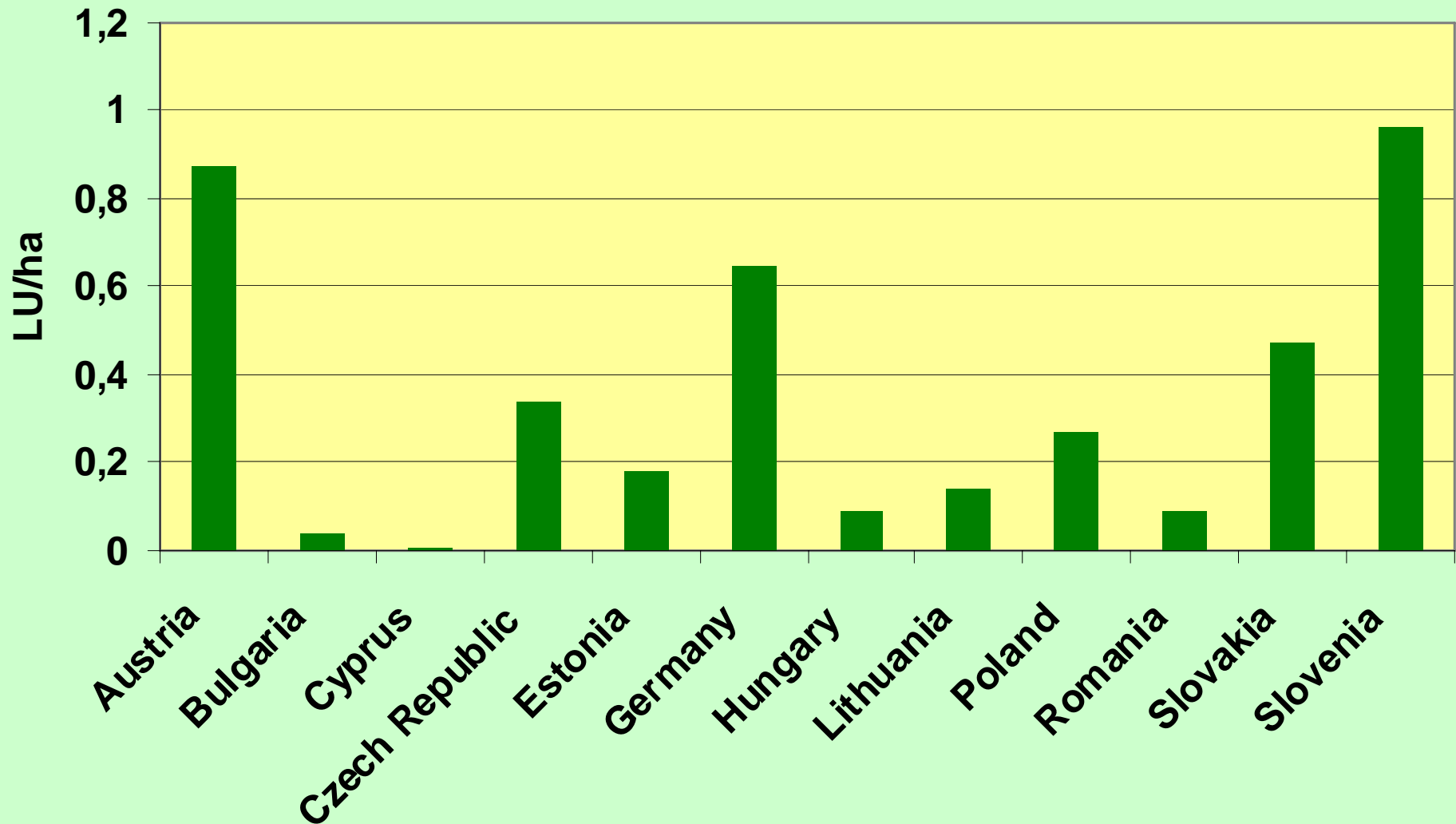
Principles of organic farming V.

- **production of food with**
 - high nutritive value
 - in sufficient quantities
- **farmer families should have a safe lifestyle**
 - well-being
- **preservation**
 - of the countryside
 - of non-agricultural habitats
 - afforestation
 - plantation of trees and hedges
 - establishment of lakes

Area of organic farming in the project participating countries



Organic livestock units (LU) per hectare in project participating countries



Organic production problems of EU

- **high yields in intensive farming**
 - **poisoned soil with chemicals for ages**
 - **strict rule in organic to convert the field**
 - **conversion period is to clear the fields from pesticides**
 - **the intensive plant varieties**
 - **for high yield production**
 - **work only with intensive use of pesticides**
 - **applicable varieties needed!**

Organic production problems of EU

- **lack of certified (!) animals**
 - **ideal percentage about 2 LU/ha!**
 - **lack of certified animal manure**
 - **soil fertility management problems**
- **GMO production treath**
 - **forbidden in organic production**
 - **separation risk GMO free organic production**
 - **moratorium for GMO only in Hungary**

Possibilities for South-East Asia

- **agriculture is organic like in South-East Asia**
- **no need to change the traditional way of farming**
- **only need the inspection and certification**
- **80% fulfils the organic requirements**
- **only need to resist against the intensifying**
 - **not against the new machinery**
 - **but the pesticide based intensification**
 - **especially against the GMO crops**
- **Fair Trade Movement**
- **European inspection bodies or own institutions**

A photograph of an apple orchard. The trees are lush green and have several red apples hanging from the branches. A path of grass and weeds leads through the center of the orchard, receding into the distance. The sky is overcast and grey.

**Keeping the natural way of
agriculture and getting
certification gives you market
in Europe**



Thank you for your attention!