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EkoConnect Information Letter for Organic Agriculture of Central and Eastern Europe

Dear readers,

We welcome you in the first issue of the EkoConnect Information Letter in 2009. We are happy to announce that we will compile the information letter this year in cooperation with the Avalon Foundation of the Netherlands. We hope that this will make the Information Letter even more useful and widespread.

The year 2009 brings us the long awaited new European Regulation on Organic Production. EU Regulation (EC) 834/2007 and its implementation rules came into force on 1st of January 2009 and replace the well-known EU Regulation 2092/91. The time will show if the new regulation will bring a significantly better protection of the organic production and makes the control system easier to handle.

Because of the instant growth of the organic area and increased imports and exports of organic commodities, a constant improvement of the organic regulations in order to ensure the veracity of the organic labelling seems to make a lot of sense. According to IFOAM and FiBL (published in "The World of Organic Agriculture", 2009), 32.2 million hectares were managed under organic principles by 1.2 million organic farmers throughout the world in the year 2007. Compared to 2006 the organic area in Europe increased by 4,5% and it is represented by 7,8 million ha. In Europe there are more than 200,000 organic farmers. Altogether 1,9% of agricultural area in Europe (and 4% of the EU) was managed organically.

Among other events still to come, this year we will also remember the 2nd March when the European Commission failed for the third time to lift the ban on GMO maize in Austria and for the second time in Hungary. Nevertheless the areas sowed with GMO crops are still on the rise. In 2008 GMO crops were cultivated on 125 million ha. In Europe GMOs were cultivated on a little less than 110.000 ha, according to latest research made by the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications. You can read more about the GMO topic and the many initiatives against GMO in this issue.

We hope you enjoy the reading,

Your Editorial Team,

Irena Fašalek & Bernd Jansen & Dagmar Diener

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1. +++ Kyrgyzstan: The Organic Cotton Production and Trade Promotion Project (BioCotton) of Helvetas+++

In the past the cotton production was one of the most significant sources of GDP for Osh and Jalalabat oblasts in the south of Kyrgyzstan. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1992 the area used for cotton production fell by over 70% due mainly to economic reasons. Cotton production involved the intensive use of toxic insecticides and pesticides harmful to the environment and health. Chemicals used in cotton production in the Soviet Union were one of the reasons for the Aral Sea ecological disaster. The idea of organic agriculture brought to Kyrgyzstan with BioCotton project rests on balancing economic profit with higher prices and safety of the natural environment. The BioCotton Project promotes the main principles of organic agriculture, like sustainable use of natural resources, closed nutrient cycles whenever possible and biodiversity.

The organic Cotton Production and Trade Promotion Project (BioCotton) is implemented by Helvetas – a Swiss Association for International Cooperation and is funded by SECO, Hivos and ICCO. It was set up in 2003 with its major purpose to improve the livelihood of farmers in the south of Kyrgyzstan. The BioCotton Project aims at development and support of value chains of organic cotton in the Ferghana valley. During Phase I (2003-2006) activities started with awareness raising for bio production among farmers, capacity building of extension workers as well as agronomic & market research. Organic production itself started in 2004 with 38 pioneer farmers and in 2006 the first 6 tons of certified organic cotton fiber from Central Asia were exported to the European market. Despite the rather difficult context of completely new Organic Farming approach in Kyrgyzstan it proved to be feasible in the local conditions. Having started bio production from scratch the Organic Farming movement could convince farmers of this new farming approach and thus the number of farmers increased from 38 in just 4 years to 845 (226 women and 619 men) in 2008. In Phase II (2007 – 2010) the BioCotton Project aims at supporting two local organizations, Bio Service Public Foundation and Bio Farmers' Public Union in building up organic value chains. Building up sustainable institutions, giving them a modern, customer oriented profile and developing professional human resources is the mandate of the BioCotton Project. Together with the Marketing department and the Organic and Fair-trade Cotton Competence Centre of Helvetas in Switzerland the BioCotton Project establishes links of Kyrgyz farmers to export markets.

The Bio Farmers Union composed of 845 farmers applied for the Fair-trade certification in March 2008. Fair-trade is an international label which will add additional value to Kyrgyz cotton and pave the way for further growth of the organic movement in Kyrgyzstan. A FLO-CERT audit mission to Kyrgyzstan was successfully conducted in October 2008. Bio Farmers Union and the Ginnery were checked against strict Fair-trade compliance criteria requirements. The Fair-trade certificate together with the Organic certificate enables the local institutions to maintain and expand environmental and social standards and to enlarge the capacities to market their products.

The BioCotton movement in Kyrgyzstan nowadays has a total surface of 1102 ha with 442 hectares under cotton, all organically certified by the certification agency Indocert, India. At the end of the production season 2008, 57 tons of Organic-Fair-trade cotton fiber and 217 Conversion-Fair-trade cotton fiber were successfully exported to Europe in 2008. BioCotton farmers here are gradually approaching economies of scale and the production results in 2008 clearly exceeded targets. The new production season of 2009 has already started. Soon the first cotton seeds will be planted. The BioCotton producers are looking forward to increase production volumes of bio cotton for export despite the difficult situation of the worldwide economic crisis.

More information at: <http://www.helvetas.kg/en/projects/biocotton/>

Autor: Jyldyz Abdyllaeva, Executive Manager, Bio Service Public Foundation

2. +++ World: 125 million hectares of "Frankenstein crops" +++

In 2008 genetically modified (GM) crops occupied 125 million hectares worldwide, mostly in North and South America where circa 90 % of the world's GMOs are produced, according to the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA). In the USA more than 50% of the world's GMO crop production can be found. In Europe 107,725 hectares were sowed with GM maize (MON 810) (0,21% of agricultural land in the EU), of which 80% was cultivated in Spain (79,269 ha). According to ISAAA GM maize is produced on a larger scale also in Czech Republic - 8,380 ha and Romania - 7,146 ha, followed by Portugal - 4,851 ha, Germany - 3,173 ha, Poland - 3,000 ha and Slovakia – 1,900 ha.

GM maize is cultivated in Czech Republic since 2005 and its production increases steadily due to the government's pro-GMO policy and the very open legislation towards cultivation of GMO. Despite the ban on GMO cultivation in 2005 and although Poland declared itself GMO-free, GMO crops were cultivated on 3000 ha in 2008, which was almost 10 times more than in 2007 (320 ha). One of the leading organisations fighting against GMO in Poland is Koalicja "Polska wolna od GMO", which was established in connection with increasing danger of GMO cultivation in Poland and aggressive lobbying from the GMO enthusiasts side. The 269 coalition members are organizations, institutions, units and VIPs. The coalition's aim is to protect Poland against GMO by issuing statements, lobbying among authorities and politicians, education, demonstrations and cooperating with other countries. Romania was the biggest European commercial grower of GM soy until 2006. Despite the governmental ban on transgenic soy in 2007 and announcement of ban on GM maize MON 810 in March 2008, an area of 7,146 ha was sowed with GM maize last year. Unfortunately Romania still faces problems with lack of effective control over illegal GMO production. For example a large-scale illegal commercial cultivation of GM soy in 2007 was discovered by Greenpeace. A similar situation can be noticed in Ukraine. Officially there is no GM cultivation in Ukraine and there are no figures on unauthorised spread of transgenic crops. Unofficially GM crop cultivation (like potato and soy) on private plots and small farms is still present in the country (source: biosafety.ru). The import of products with more than 0,9 % GM residues is prohibited since February 2009. Nevertheless until the governmental ban 30% of food products in Ukraine contained GMO, mostly GM soy (80 percent of cases) but also GM tomatoes, corn, rice, beet, sausages, tinned food and bread report MIGnews.com.ua. Also Russia remains officially GMO clean. According to official information there is no GMO production in Russia, still the level of the control system is very low. Even though the import of meat and meat products from GMO-fed animals is prohibited; according to Monastyrskiy (2004) 60% of food import contains traits of GMO. In Georgia at the moment, the introduction and distribution of GMOs is not regulated at all. The representatives of the Greens Movement of Georgia / Friends of the Earth - Georgia are pushing the government to accept the demand of NGOs and the public to declare Georgia as GM-Free country. After the expand session in the Georgian parliament in March 2009 the Georgian government is said to be already conducting specific activities in this regard. In 2004 Georgian NGOs initiated the GM-free Caucasus Network. NGOs from Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Russia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are involved in the network. Main demand of the network is to introduce a 5-year moratorium on import and cultivation of GMO's and to create a necessary legislative basis for declaring the regions of these countries and/or whole countries GM-free.

Most of the European consumers remain sceptical about the safety and the good purpose of transgenic crops. As response to increasing pressure from the world's multinational corporations, 230 GMO free regions came into being in the European countries, over 4200 municipalities and other local entities, in addition also tens of thousands of farmers and food producers declared themselves as GMO-free. According to gmo-compass.org GMO plants of a total of about 66 species have undergone field trials in the EU until 2008 and GMO maize cultivation is prohibited in France, Greece, Hungary and Austria.

An important milestone of fighting the GMO production was set on the 2nd March this year when a majority of the 27 European governments voted against the lift of the ban on GMO maize in Austria and Hungary. It was the third time that the Commission had tried to get Austria's ban lifted and the second time for Hungary. As the Austrian Environment Minister Nikolaus Berlakovich commented the outcome of the vote "For me it's as if Austria had won the European football championship", it remains clear that a lot of championships against Frankenstein crops still need to be won in the future

Authors: Iwona Matyjas and Irena Fašalek

Proofreading: Dagmar Diener

3. +++ The biggest and the most sophisticated market for organic products continues to grow +++

“There was a considerable growth in several of the major European organic markets between 2006 and 2007, for example in the Czech Republic (+70 %), in Denmark (+34 %), Sweden (+26 %), Norway (+24 %) and Germany (+15 %)”, states the report “World of Organic Agriculture - Statistics and Emerging Trends 2009” issued by IFOAM. The biggest markets are Germany with 5.3 billion EUR, Great Britain with 2.6 billion EUR and Italy and France with 1.9 billion EUR turnover with organic food in 2007. In spite of the financial crisis there is also a market growth expected for 2008 and 2009. First statistics show for example in Denmark a growth of about 24 %, in the Netherlands of 10 – 15 % and in Germany of about 10 % in 2008, according to ZMP, Bonn.

As stated by IFOAM the Europe has the largest and most sophisticated market for organic food and drink in the world which accounts for 54 % of the global revenues. It was estimated to more than 16 billion EUR in 2007. 2% of the European market is represented by the developing but fast growing market of CEE countries. One of the biggest markets of CEE can be found in the Czech Republic: its growth is estimated to rise also in the future by 70 % annually and to achieve 250 million EUR by 2010, according to the authors of the “Specialised Organic Retail Report for Europe 2008”. The same study expects the Polish organic market to grow up to 140 million EUR until 2010.

Details about the market development and future potentials of the organic market in all 27 member states of the European Union are described in the “Specialised Organic Retail Report for Europe 2008” which can be ordered at the EkoConnect office.

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4. +++ Positive aspects of weeds +++

Weeds are considered by the user of the term as unwanted and undesired plants in human-made settings. From the ecology point of view the terminology weed or pest plants is false, because all plants have their function and place in nature. In organic agriculture, where the cultivation of the land is approached from the holistic point of view, the eligibility and purpose of each plant is and should be considered.

Extensive cultivation in organic agriculture usually drives to an increase of weeds especially at the beginning of the conversion period. The density and the varieties of the weed species change within several years of organic farming.. Choosing the right crop rotations, crop varieties, appropriate cultivation and optimal organic weed-control management the amount of non-crop plants on the field can be kept under the critical value which is acceptable and causes no economical problems. In addition weeds can be useful for soil structure, drive to the increase of biodiversity and have positive effects the ecosystem:

Wild plants and weeds offer good conditions for the presence of insects and spiders out of which there are plenty of beneficial organisms. The plants provide a shelter, breeding place and hideout for the insects. The beneficial insects pollinate the crop plants and are natural predators from pests. By supporting the beneficial organisms the weed in an appropriate density have a positive effect on the yield and the decrease of the pests.

Weed plants are also indicators which reveal the soil characteristics to the experienced farmer. Indicator plants are mostly local robust plants which usually appear when certain demands are fulfilled. For example chamomile, thistle plants and grasses from *Agropyron* species often appear after soil compaction (for example after the usage of heavy machinery on moist ground). In addition the growth and penetration of their roots support the soil recovery after the soil compaction. Docks and sorrels (*Rumex*) are a sign of soily acidity and the Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus Repens*) grows in moist grounds (1).

By covering the ground weeds protect the soil from erosion, evaporation, soil puddling and the leaching of nutrients into the ground water (1). Furthermore the roots and leaves of the weeds increase the level of organic matter in the soil which is important for building up humus and for the supply of earthworms, which belong to the most important organisms in soils.

A high diversity of wild plants, animals and soil-organisms increases the stability of the whole agro-ecosystem. Because of the wide range of the wild plant species in organic fields organic farming contributes significantly to the protection of biodiversity. The importance of biodiversity is immense and can not be overestimated. Numerous of weed species are medical plants, like for example Camomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*), Nettle species (*Urtica*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and Common Plantain (*Plantago major*). That is why it is a problem that for example in Germany every second weed species is on the list of endangered species (2).

Last but not least the blooming weeds contribute to the aesthetic value of the landscape. This can be of economical value in touristy areas. But because weed plants most often grow in fields where they are considered as unwanted plants they are usually killed by using synthetic herbicides. Considering its benefits and its coherency with the agro-ecosystem, the weed control should be reduced to a reasonable level and the weeds should just be kept under the damaging threshold.

Author: Adrienne Bogdan

Translation: Irena Fašalek

Literature

- 1.) Alexandra Sabine Wenig (2007)-Möglichkeiten der biologischen Unkrautregulierung im integrierten und ökologischen Landbau: Wissensstand, Probleme, Empfehlungen, Gießen
- 2.) HOFMEISTER, H., GARVE, E. (2006): Lebensraum Acker. Reprint der 2. Auflage. Kessel, Remagen

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5. +++ ENOAT promotes Organic Agriculture as topic of higher education +++

The introduction of courses and education programmes about organic farming at European universities becomes more and more common. One driving force for that is the work of ENOAT – the European Network of Organic Agriculture Teachers. This network seeks to improve the inter university exchange of students and staff members, to encourage the dissemination and implementation of organic agriculture courses, to organize an annual meeting including workshops on teaching methodology, and to organize summer courses on specific topics relevant for organic agriculture. The name ENOAT was created in 2005 in accordance to the initiative of alumni students of former summer courses who set up a European Network of Organic Agriculture Students (ENOAS) in 2002.

The beginnings of the ENOAT go back to the mid-nineties when a group of seven European universities started with the development of English curricula for organic agriculture as Erasmus project. The project which was focused on the education of the third year of a Bachelor curriculum in English language was implemented first at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, and the Royal University of Agriculture, Copenhagen in 1998. The programme of the winter semester, dedicated to economical and human aspects, was placed in Aberystwyth, the one of the summer semester, specialised to plant and soil aspects, in Copenhagen. In addition an intensive summer course of two weeks, annually organised at one of the partners' place, completed the modular programme of the study year. Besides the educational aspects the integration of more internal (partners) or external (highly reputed colleagues from other countries) teaching staff was enhanced at such summer courses. Within the last five years these summer courses took place in Torino, Wageningen, Copenhagen, Maribor, and Ceske Budejovice.

Meanwhile ENOAT has members in 23 countries. Until today the main task of the group is the promotion of the inter university exchange between students and teachers of partner universities coordination of courses about organic agriculture, processing and marketing of organic products and organisation of annual meetings, including workshops about teaching methods. Parallel to the expansion of the EU from 16 to 27 member states ENOAT undertakes specific efforts to promote Organic Agriculture as topic of higher education and research in the New Member States i.e. by organising the annual meetings and/or summer courses preferably in these countries and by submitting common proposals into various EU programmes.

The common efforts of convincing and conclusive giving and imparting for organic agriculture and agroecology are the strong fixing points within ENOAT. Since the meeting in Pieve Tesino (2007) ENOAT is directed by a team of chairman and secretary. Peter von Fragstein und Niemsdorff, University of Kassel, and Ewa Rembalkowska, Warsaw University of Life Sciences, were elected for these positions. More information about ENOAT you can find at

<http://eco.wiz.uni-kassel.de/foeg/enoat/>.

Authors: Prof. Dr. Ewa Rembalkowska, Warsaw University of Life Sciences and Peter von Fragstein und Niemsdorff, University of Kassel

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6. +++ The Organic Marketing Forum 2009 in Warsaw will open in about two months+++

Under the patronage of the Polish Ministry for agriculture and rural development and the IFOAM EU Group national and international market actors and experts will meet for the 4th time in Warsaw.

We are pleased to announce that the contest “**Best of Organic**” will take place again this year:

- All exhibitors in the trade fair are allowed to participate in the „Best of Organic 2009”
- Participation in the contest is free of charge for one product per exhibitor
- Please use our website to register your product
- The jury will be formed by all participants of the meeting

During **Organic Marketing Forum** business development, new business contacts and transfer of knowledge will be the main issues for the participants from more than 30 countries. The updated programme, the registration form and further information are available on our website www.organic-marketing-forum.org

We are looking forward to meeting you, to the discussions in the Forum and of course we are especially interested in the result of the “Best of Organic 2009” award.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact: monika.swogon@ekoconnect.org



4th International Meeting on Processing and Marketing
Organic Products and Raw Materials

25th-26th May 2009 Warsaw/Poland

registration deadline **15th April**



Key Contacts

meeting of business partners and organizations from more than 30 countries



Conference

with updated information from national and international experts



Exhibition

of organic products and services



Excursion

to organic companies in the Warsaw area

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www.organic-marketing-forum.org

7. +++ Dates and events +++

- ECO World Fest International Ecological Conference and Exhibit being, Opatija, Croatia, 2 – 4 April 2009 (www.foodanddemocracy.org)
- 15th Ecology Fair, Budva, Montenegro, 22 – 24 April 2009 (<http://www.adriafair.cg.yu/kalendar.asp>)
www.adriafair.cg.yu/english/s_poziv_ekologija.asp
- 5th European Conference on GMO-Free Regions „Food and Democracy“, 24 - 25 April 2009, Luzern, Switzerland (<http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/de/food-democracy-april-2009.html>)
- Natural and Organic Products Europe 2009, London, Great Britain, 5 – 6 April 2009 (www.naturalproducts.co.uk)
- BioFach Mumbai, India, 29 April – 1 Mai 2009 (<http://www5.biofach-india.com>)
- Scientific Workshop for FQH Members on Concept Mapping on Terms Relevant for Organic Food Quality and Health, Frick, Switzerland, 5 – 6 May 2009 (<http://www.organicfqhresearch.org/index.html>)
- 1st Nordic Organic Conference: Focusing on food chain sustainability in Gothenburg, Sweden, 18 – 20 May 2009 (<http://nordicorganic.org/Nordic-coop.html>)
- EkoGala, Rzeszów, Poland, 22 – 24 May 2009 (www.targirzeszowskie.pl)
- Biostyl Prague, Czech Republic, 22 - 24 May 2009 (www.biostyl.cz)
- **Organic Marketing Forum, Warsaw, Poland, 25 – 26 May 2009** (www.organic-marketing-forum.org)
- BioFach China 2009, Shanghai, China, 27 – 29 May 2009 (<http://www.biofach-china.com/en/default.ashx>)
- Scientific Conference in the frame of the Bioacademy in Lednice, Czech Republic, 24 – 26 June 2009 ([http://www.organic-world.net/38.html?&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=18](http://www.organic-world.net/38.html?&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=18))
- Organic Agriculture Development, Höje, Sweden 31 July - 25 August 2009 (<http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=1728&a=41087>)
- International Scientific Conference “Fostering healthy food systems through organic agriculture – focus on Nordic-Baltic region”, Tartu, Estonia, 25 – 27 August 2009 (<http://www.njf.nu/site/seminarRedirect.asp?intSeminarID=422&p=1004>)
- SEAE Technical Conference on organic production in Mediterranean, Mallorca, Spain, 16 – 29 September 2009 ([http://www.organic-world.net/35.html?&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=17](http://www.organic-world.net/35.html?&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=17))
- BioFach Japan 2009, Tokyo, Japan, 7 – 9 October 2009 (<http://www.biofach-japan.com/main/Page.html>)
- India Organic Trade Fair 2009, New Delhi, India, 27 – 30 November 2009 (<http://www.indiaorganictradefairs.com>)

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8. +++ Organisations and institutions active on fighting against GMOs +++

- **Albania:**
 - Shoqata e Bujqësisë Organike - Organic Agriculture Association (OAA) (<http://www.organic.org.al/>)
- **Austria:**
 - Greenpeace Austria (www.greenpeace.at)
 - Öko-web (<http://www.oekoweb.at/gentechnikfrei>)
 - genfood nein danke (<http://www.genfood.at/>)
 - Initiative gentechnikfreies Waldviertel (<http://www.initiative-waldviertel.at/>)
 - ARGE GE-free <http://www.gentechnikfrei.at/>
- **Belgium:**
 - Wervel (<http://www.wervel.be/>)

- Greenpeace (<http://www.greenpeace.org/belgium/fr/campaigns/ogm>)
- Le CAGE - Collectif d'Action GenEthique (<http://sbb.collectifs.net/>)
- Inf'OGM (<http://www.infogm.org/>)
- **Bulgaria:**
 - Blue Link Foundation (<http://www.bluelink.net>)
 - Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe (<http://ecosw.dir.bg/kniga/>)
- **Croatia :**
 - Green Action – Zelena Akcija (<http://www.zelena-akcija.hr/>)
- **Cyprus:**
 - Friends of the Earth Cyprus (<http://foecyprus.weebly.com/index.html>)
- **Czech Republic:**
 - DUHA/Friends of the Earth Czech Republic (www.hnutiduha.cz)
 - Greenpeace Czech Republic (<http://www.greenpeace.org/>)
- **Denmark:**
 - GMOs - No thanks (<http://www.gmonejtak.dk/>)
 - NOAH - Friends of the Earth Denmark (<http://www.noah.dk/gentek/gtenglish.html>)
 - Gendebat (<http://www.toft.dk/gendebat/>)
- **Estonia:**
 - GMO-free Estonia campaign (<http://www.eko.org.ee/gmo>)
- **Finland:**
 - GMO-Free Finland (<http://www.gmovapaa.fi>)
 - Kansalaisten Bioturvayhdistys (<http://www.bioturva.org/english.htm>)
- **France:**
 - Inf'OGM (<http://www.infogm.org/>)
 - Greenpeace France (<http://www.greenpeace.org>)
 - OGM Danger (<http://www.ogmdangers.org/>)
 - Collectif OGM 35 (<http://www.mce-info.org/ogm/index.php>)
 - Rés'OGM (<http://www.resogm.org/>)
- **Georgia:**
 - GMO-free-Caucasus Network (<http://www.gmfree.caucasus.net/>)
- **Germany:**
 - Informationsdienst Gentechnik (www.keine-gentechnik.de)
 - Gentechnikfreie Regionen (<http://www.gentechnikfreie-regionen.de/>)
 - Save Our Seeds (www.saveourseeds.org/int/lu/)
 - Initiative zur Verbreitung von Bantam-Mais und gegen den Anbau von Gen-Mais (www.bantam-mais.de)
 - Gentechnikfreie Regionen (<http://www.gentechnikfreie-regionen.de/>)
- **Greece:**
 - Greenpeace Greece (<http://www.greenpeace.gr/>)
 - Greek Network against GMOs (<http://gmostop.org/>)
 - Cretan Network Against GMO (<http://www.ecocrete.gr/>)
 - Greek Greens' webpage devoted to GMOs (<http://www.ecogreens.gr/GMO/GMO.htm>)
- **Hungary:**
 - Genpiszka Halozat (<http://www.zpok.hu/genmanipulacio/>)
 - Protect the Future (Vedegylet) (<http://www.vedegylet.hu/>)
 - Greenpeace Hungary (<http://www.greenpeace.hu/>)
- **Iceland:**
 - Erföabreytt (http://www.erfdabreytt.net/e_default.asp)
- **Ireland:**
 - GMO-free Ireland Network (<http://www.gmfreeireland.org/>)
- **Italy:**
 - ItaliaEuropa - Liberi da Ogm (<http://www.liberidaogm.org/>)
- **Latvia:**
 - Green Liberty (<http://www.zb-zeme.lv/genu-inzenierija>)
 - Baltic Environmental Forum (<http://www.bef.lv/>)
- **Lithuania:**
 - Baltic Environmental Forum (<http://www.bef.lv/>)
- **Luxemburg:**
 - NOGM - Initiative Luxembourg sans OGM (<http://www.ounigentechnik.lu/>)
 - Greenpeace Luxemburg (<http://www.greenpeace.org/luxembourg/>)

- **Macedonia:**
 - Ecological Association "Vila Zora" (<http://www.vilazora.org.mk/>)
 - Center for environmental research and information "Eco-sense" (<http://www.ekosvest.com.mk/>)
- **Malta:**
 - Greenpeace Malta (<http://www.greenpeace.org/mediterranean/>)
- **Montenegro:**
- "Natura Balkanika" Nature Society (<http://www.agrobiodiversity.net/>)
- **Netherlands:**
 - ASEED (<http://www.aseed.net/>)
 - Gentechvrije Zones Campaign (<http://gentechvrijezones.nl/wp/>)
 - Greenpeace Netherlands (<http://www.greenpeace.nl/>)
- **Norway:**
 - Ren mat / Gennytt (<http://www.oikos.no/>)
 - Greenpeace (<http://www.greenpeace.org/norway/>)
- **Poland:**
 - International Coalition to Protect the Polish Countryside - Anti-GMO Campaign (<http://icppc.pl/>)
 - Greenpeace Poland (<http://www.greenpeace.org/>)
 - Coalition GMO-free-Poland (<http://www.polska-wolna-od-gmo.org/>)
- **Portugal:**
 - Plataforma Transgénicos Fora (<http://www.stopogm.net/>)
- **Romania:**
 - Greenpeace Romania (<http://www.greenpeace.ro/>)
 - InfOMG - Romania (<http://www.gmo.ro/gmo-free/>)
 - Agent Green (<http://www.agentgreen.ro/>)
- **Russia:**
 - Eremurus Club / The CIS Biosafety Alliance (<http://biosafety.ru/>)
 - Greenpeace Russia (<http://www.greenpeace.org/>)
 - Irina Ermakova (<http://irina-ermakova.by.ru/>)
- **Serbia:**
 - Green Network of Vojvodina (<http://www.zelenamreza.org/>)
 - "Natura Balkanika" Nature Society (<http://www.agrobiodiversity.net/>)
- **Slovakia:**
 - Greenpeace Slovakia (<http://www.greenpeace.sk/>)
- **Slovenia:**
 - Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable Development (www.itr.si)
 - Greepeace Slovenia (<http://www.greenpeace.org/slovenia/>)
- **Spain:**
 - Greenpeace - Decir no a la ingeniería genética (http://www.greenpeace.org/espana_es/)
- **Sweden:**
 - Network for GMO Free Sweden!: "Hej då GMO!" (<http://hejdagmo.se/english/>)
 - GMO-fri (<http://www.gmofri.se/>)
- **Switzerland:**
 - Greenpeace Schweiz (<http://www.greenpeace.ch/>)
 - Schweiz. Verein. zum Schutze der kl. und mittl. Bauern VKMB, Bern (<http://www.kleinbauern.ch/>)
 - StopOGM, Genf (<http://www.stopogm.ch/>)
- **Turkey:**
 - Greenpeace Turkey (<http://www.greenpeace.org/turkey/>)
 - Altercampagne (http://altercampagne.free.fr/pages/Programme_JIGMOD.htm - Prog Istanbul)
- **United Kingdom:**
 - BanGMfood.org (<http://www.bangmfood.org/>)
 - GeneWatch UK (<http://www.genewatch.org/>)
 - GM Freeze (<http://www.gmfreeze.org/>)
 - Greenpeace UK (<http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/gm>)
 - Say NO to Terminator seeds: be a seedsaver campaign (<http://www.banterminator.org/>)
- **Ukraine:**
 - GMO-free-Caucasus Network (<http://www.gmfree.caucasus.net/>)
 - Greenpeace Ukraine
- **Europe**
 - Gentechnikfreies Europa e. V. (www.gentechnikfreies-europa.org)
 - GMO free Regions (www.gmo-free-regions.org)

