

ACTION PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION



WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED SO FAR?

SEPTEMBER 2023

In March 2021, the Commission adopted my proposal for an EU Action Plan for the Development of Organic Production.

This Plan sets out a number of actions to increase the demand for, and supply and sustainability of, organic products in the EU. In turn, these actions support the achievement of the Farm to Fork Strategy's ambitious goal: to put 25% of EU agricultural land under organic farming by 2030 and to achieve a significant increase in organic aquaculture.

We have achieved much already, in a very limited period of time. It has also been a very difficult period of time: from the COVID-19 epidemic, over the war in Ukraine, to the resulting inflation, including for food.

Still, we are fully implementing the Plan, one action at a time. You can read all about it in this report: how we are encouraging demand and ensuring consumer trust; how we are stimulating conversion and strengthening the value chain; and how we are improving the contribution of organic production to sustainability.

The achievements described in this report build on the new basic regulation for organics which entered into application in 2022, as well as on the new Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027.

Much more is to come, with the further implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy and Horizon Europe, as well as upcoming initiatives on the EU school scheme, the agricultural promotion policy, and sustainable public procurement, to name but a few.

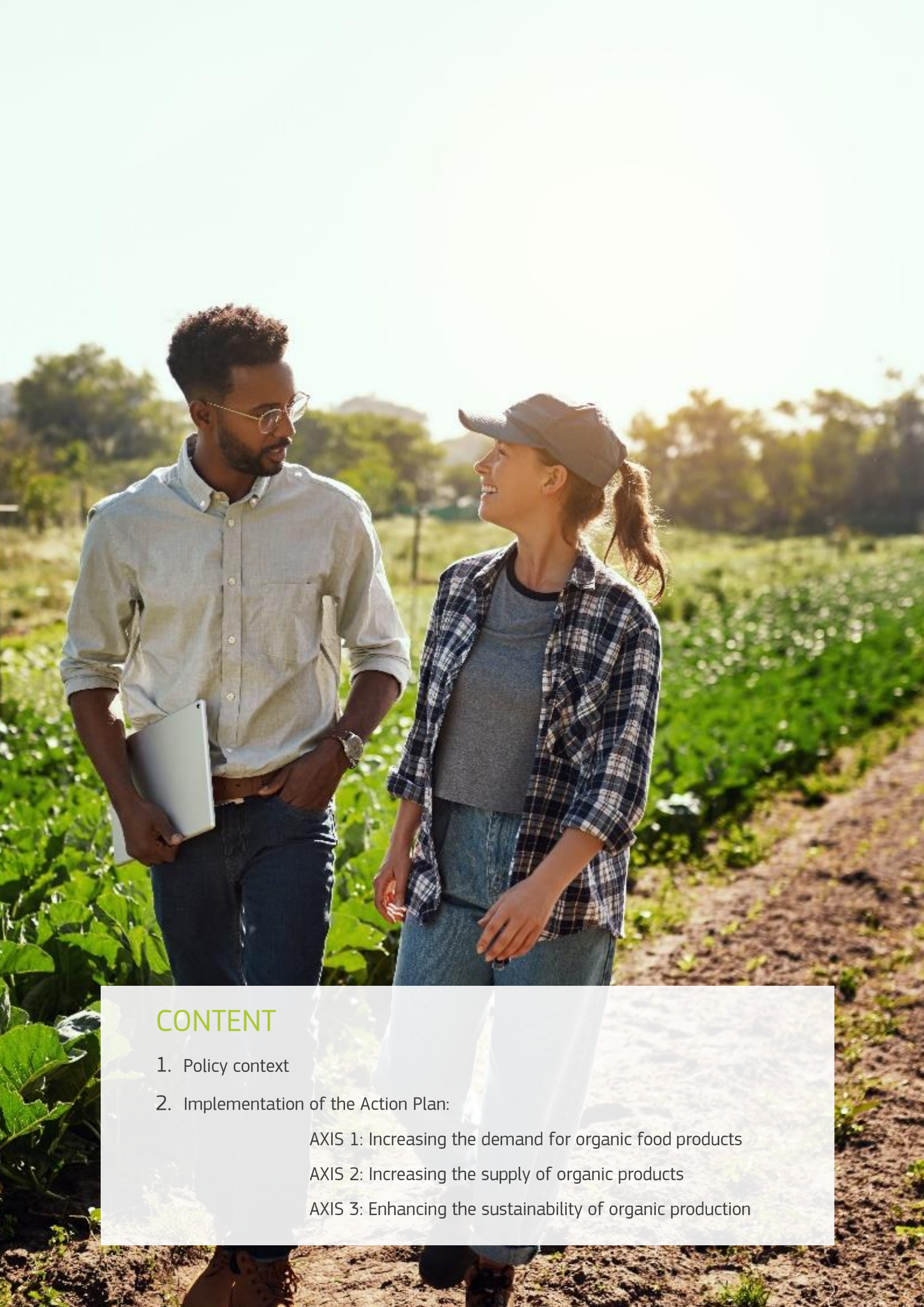
Our achievements so far (and our achievements to come), stem from the strength of a true pan-European partnership: between the Commission, and other EU institutions and bodies (like the Council of the EU, European Parliament, European Economic and Social Committee and European Committee of the Regions); with Member States and regional and local authorities; with sectoral stakeholders (like COPA-COGECA and IFOAM Organics Europe), and citizens.

I wholeheartedly thank all who have contributed to the great results and I count on your continued support. We have a long path ahead, but as this report shows, we are making strong progress.

Our Action Plan is remarkable for its ambitious targets, but shall only be remembered for its tangible achievements. So let us maintain our progress, continue our good work, and achieve even more together.



JANUSZ WOJCIECHOWSKI
EU Commissioner for Agriculture



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POLICY CONTEXT



What is organic production? According to the EU organic legislation, “*organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that combines best environmental and climate action practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources and the application of high animal welfare standards and high production standards in line with the demand of a growing number of consumers for products produced using natural substances and processes*”.¹

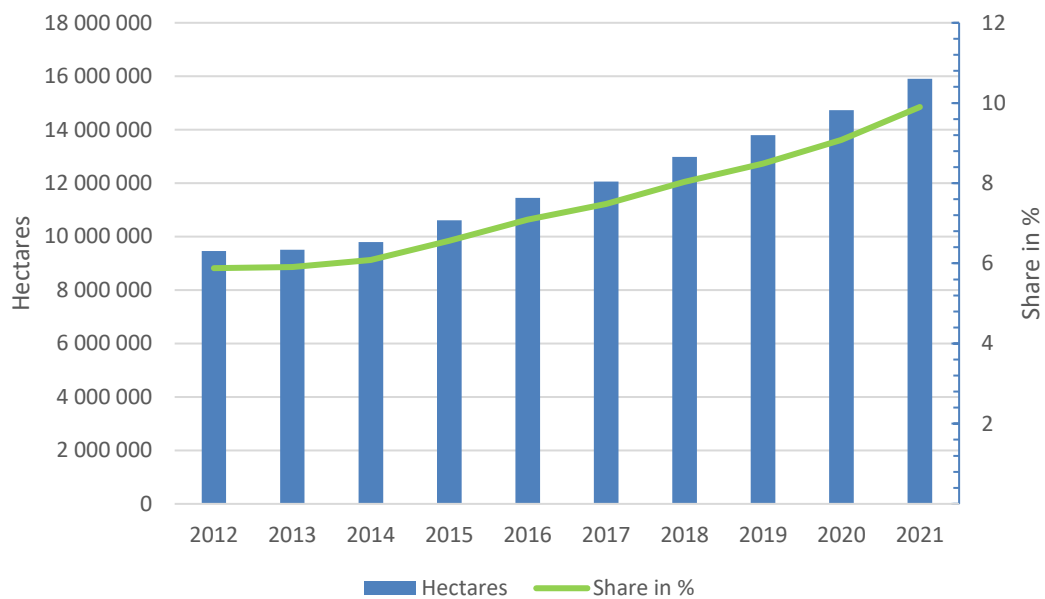
What is unique and sets organic production truly apart is that the entire production system, covering each and every stage of the supply chain, is defined clearly in a robust legal framework comprising a basic act (Regulation (EU) 2018/848) and multiple pieces of associated secondary legislation and setting out detailed rules on production, labelling, trade, initial certification and subsequent controls.

What is the European Commission target for organic farming?

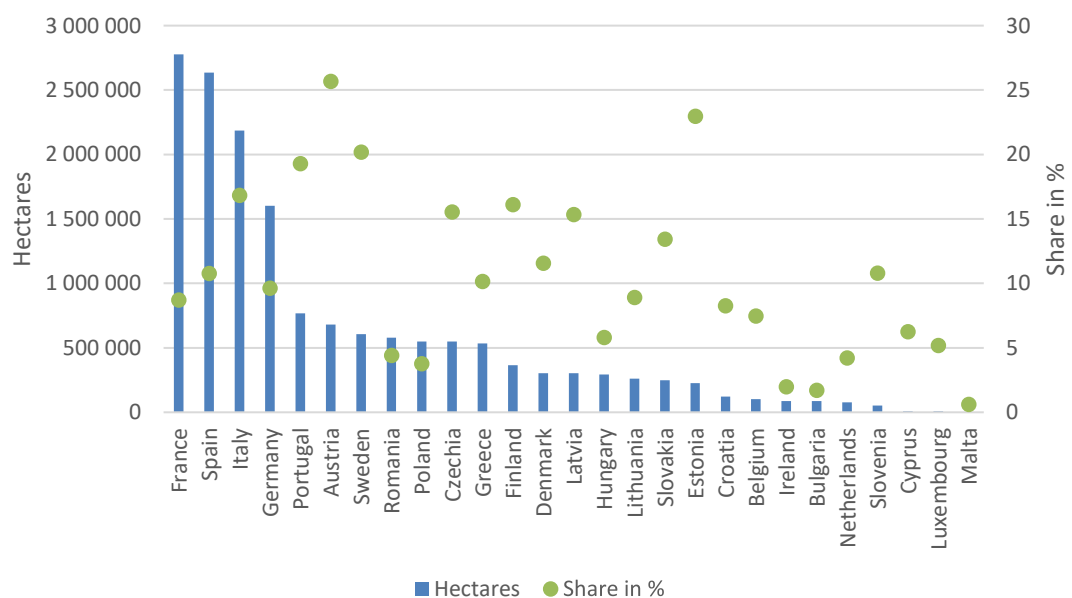
The European Commission has defined an ambitious target for organic farming. Under the umbrella of the European Green Deal², both the Farm to Fork strategy³ and the Biodiversity strategy for 2030⁴ include the target of achieving 25% of EU agricultural land under organic farming by 2030 and a significant increase in organic aquaculture.

Because of rapid growth in the past few years, the agricultural land under organic farming amounted to 15.9 million hectares in 2021, or 9.9% of all EU agricultural land and about 21% of all agricultural land under organic farming in the world. At Member State level, there is much diversity in terms of the extent of organic farming.

GRAPH 1 - EU, Total Utilised Agricultural Area (TUA) under organic farming, hectares and share of TUA, 2012-2021 (Source: Eurostat)⁵



GRAPH 2 – EU Member States, TUA under organic farming, hectares and share of TUA, 2021 (Source: Eurostat)



Why does the European Commission prioritise organic production?

The European Commission prioritises organic production because it contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the European Green Deal (on climate neutrality by 2050) and notably the Farm to

Fork strategy (for a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system) and the Biodiversity strategy for 2030 (on bringing nature back into our lives).

Organic production contributes to Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategy targets by reducing particularly: the use and risk of chemical pesticides; the use of more hazardous pesticides; nutrient losses while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility; fertilizer use; and the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture.

The Farm to Fork strategy objectives are the following:



The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.



The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to:

- ✓ **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility.
- ✓ **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%** by 2030.



Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030**.



Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will boost the development of EU organic farming area with the aim to achieve **25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030**.



Why did the European Commission adopt the Action Plan for the Development of Organic Production and what does it look like?

On 25 March 2021, the Commission adopted the Action Plan for the Development of Organic Production (COM(2021)141)⁶ in order to support the achievement of the target of 25% of EU agricultural land under organic farming by 2030 and a significant increase in organic aquaculture.

The Action Plan takes a demand-driven approach, aiming first to increase the consumption of organic products, recognising that there will be no conversion to organic production unless that happens. The Action Plan is nevertheless comprehensive: it also aims to increase the supply of organic products and to enhance further the sustainability of organic production; it involves the complete value chain, from farmers to restaurants; and it involves public authorities at all levels (EU, Member States, regions, local authorities). In addition, it assigns prime importance to research and innovation. Under the Horizon Europe EU Research and Innovation Framework Programme, the Commission intends to dedicate 30% of the budget for research and innovation on agriculture, forestry and rural areas to topics specific to/relevant for the organic sector.⁷ This will be implemented through calls for relevant research and innovation projects in Horizon Europe Work Programmes, the future Horizon Europe partnership on agroecology⁸, the future partnership on animal health and welfare⁹ and the EU Mission 'A Soil Deal for Europe'¹⁰.

How was the Action Plan received?

The Action Plan was very well received. The European Parliament adopted a supportive Resolution¹¹, the Council of the European Union supportive Conclusions¹², and the European Economic and Social Committee¹³ and the European Committee of the Regions¹⁴ supportive Opinions. Stakeholders also reacted positively.¹⁵



Does the Commission collaborate with the Member States on the Action plan?

Like the other partners already mentioned, Member States are very important for the implementation of the Action Plan.

The European Commission has invited Member States to develop comprehensive strategies on organic production adapted to national circumstances. Such strategies consist of two pillars: one plan covering everything that has to do more directly with agriculture and rural development (a so-called national strategic plan for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)) and one plan covering all other issues (a so-called national organic action plan).

The Member States have responded willingly and indeed developed such strategies. On the one hand, as will be explained later in this report, in a real break with the past, their CAP national strategic plans foresee important support for organic farming. On the other hand, Member States have been busy either developing or updating their national organic action plans.

In addition, the Commission has established an EU network of national organic ambassadors, people promoting organic production at national level while acting as contact point for the sharing of best practices at EU level, which has been meeting regularly and discussing concrete Action Plan priorities like agricultural promotion, green public procurement, bio-districts and short supply chains.



Meeting of the EU Organic Ambassadors, Prague, 5.10.2022

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

AXIS 1: INCREASING THE DEMAND FOR ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCTS

Collecting and disseminating data on organic production

In order to be able to provide consumers and producers of organic products with all of the information on organic production that they may require to guide their consumption and production decisions, the Action Plan prioritises the wide collection and dissemination of data on organic production.

In this respect, an important milestone was the publication on 7 December 2022 of a new Regulation on Statistics on Agricultural Input and Output¹⁶, which will increase substantially the availability of statistics in the field of organics, thus strengthening Eurostat's regular publication of statistics¹⁷.

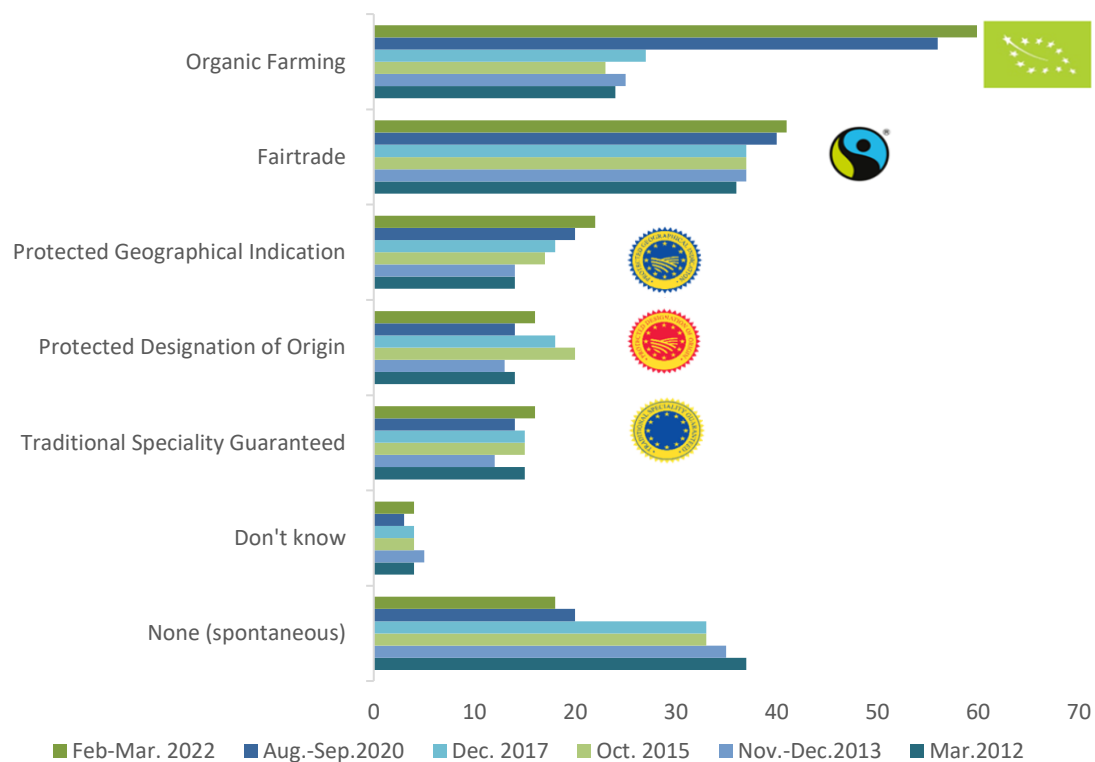
Important publications so far include, for instance, a general market brief on organic production¹⁸, several market briefs on imports of organic products¹⁹, several short- and medium-term outlook reports also covering organic markets²⁰, continuously updated price information on different organic products²¹, and meta-analyses on environmental and climate impacts of organic farming²².



Measuring and raising consumer awareness of organic production

Within the context of the Action Plan, it is important to measure, on a regular basis, consumer awareness of organic production and of the organic logo, and to understand why consumers purchase organic products and how they perceive them. This is done via regular Eurobarometer surveys. The most recent one was published in June 2022 and shows that 61% of EU citizens recognise the organic logo, an increase by 5 percentage points compared to the previous survey.²³ In 17 EU Member States, the organic production logo comes first in the hierarchy of logos that respondents are aware of.

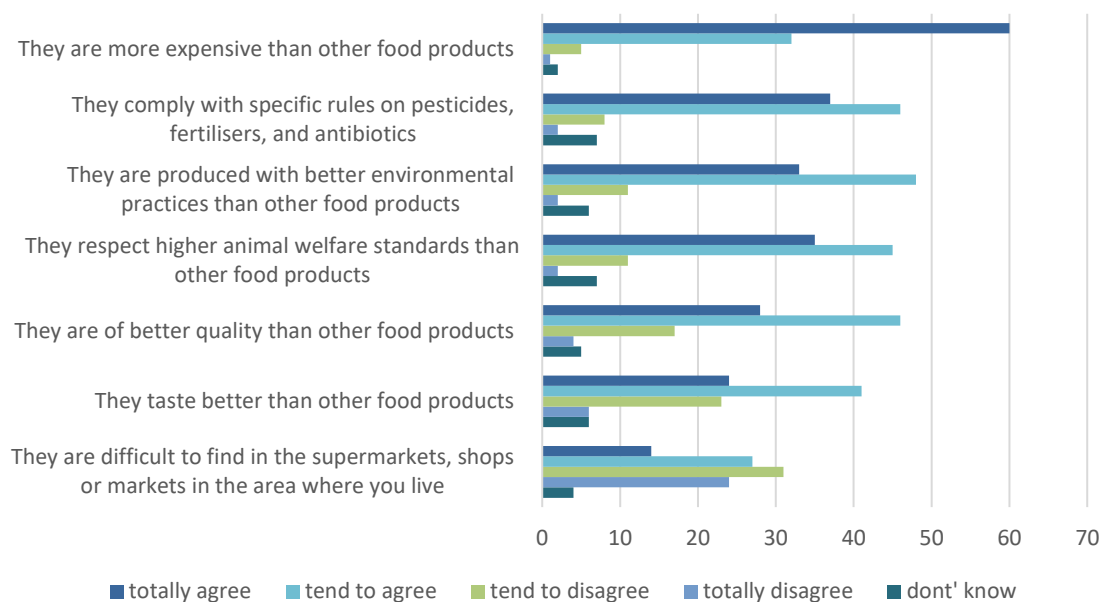
GRAPH 3 – Which of the logos are you aware of? (multiple answers possible) (%-EU) (Source: Eurobarometer 520 - 2022)



At least eight in ten respondents agree that organic food products comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics; are produced with better environmental practices than other food products; and respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products.



GRAPH 4 – Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from “organic” agriculture (% – EU) (Source: Special Eurobarometer 520 – 2022)



Given that Eurobarometer surveys show that there is scope for further raising consumer awareness of organic production and of the organic logo, the EU has engaged in various awareness-raising activities.

These include the joint establishment on 23 September 2021 by the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission via an inter-institutional declaration of an annual EU Organic Day (23 September), and the celebration of that day in 2021 and 2022.

These also include the establishment and co-organisation by the European Commission, the European Economic and Social Committee, the European Committee of the Regions and sector federations COPA-COGECA and IFOAM Organics Europe, with the support of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, of EU Organic Awards.²⁴

The first edition of these awards took place in 2022 when awards were handed out on EU Organic Day for best organic farmer (male and female), city, region, bio-district, SME, food retailer and restaurant.

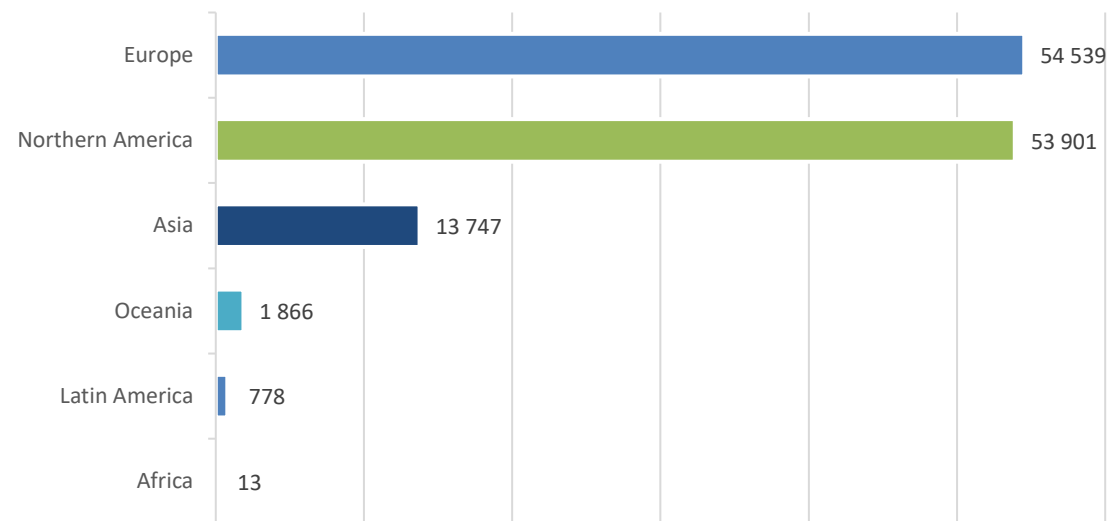


Winners of the EU Organic Awards 2022

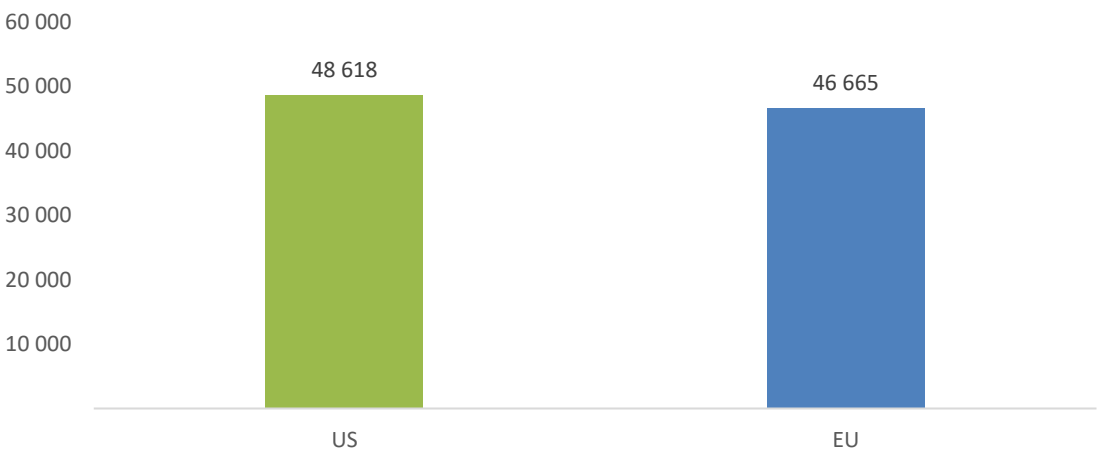
Promoting organic products to consumers, inside and outside EU

As a result of rapid growth in recent years, the EU constitutes one of the world’s largest markets for organic products, amounting to EUR 46.7 billion, second only to the US (EUR 48.6 billion).

GRAPH 5 – Organic retail sales by region, 2021 (million EUR) (Source: Fibl)

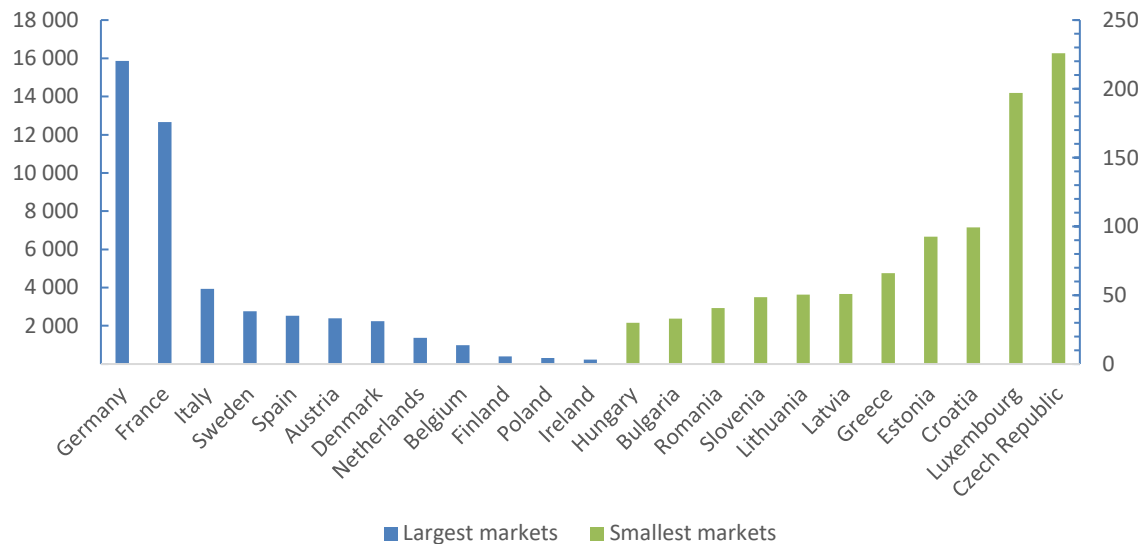


GRAPH 6 – Organic retail Sales US and EU, 2021 (million EUR) (Source: Fibl)



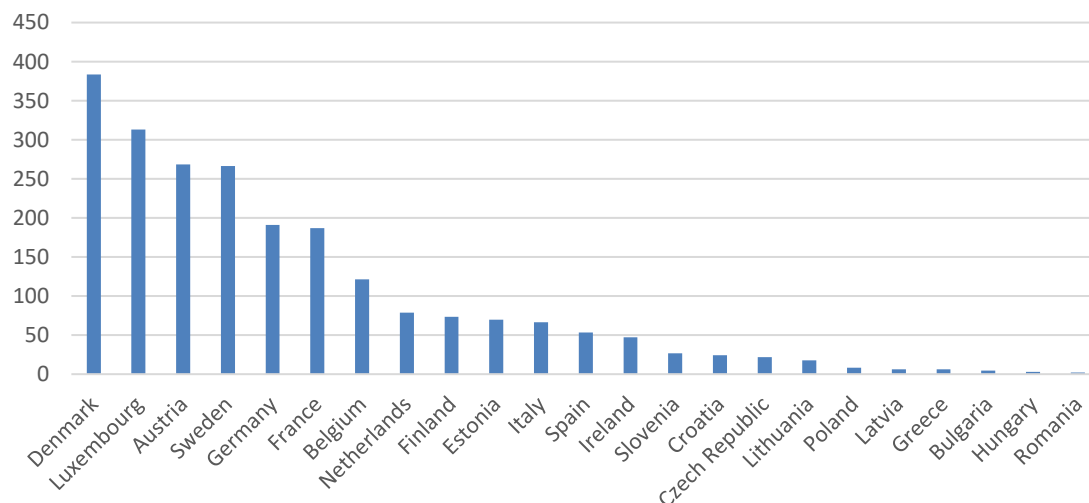
Within the EU, Germany is the largest market, amounting to close to EUR 16 billion.

GRAPH 7 – EU Member States, organic retail sales, 2021 (million EUR) (Source: Fibl)



The average yearly EU per capita spending on organic products amounts to EUR 104.3, but in Denmark it is EUR 384 and organic products account for 13% of the Danish grocery market.

GRAPH 8 – Yearly per capita expenditure on organic products in the EU Member States, 2021 (in EUR/person) (Source: Fibl)



In order to increase the agricultural area under organic farming, it is of course important to develop this EU market further. This is done via, for instance, dedicated EU marketing campaigns promoting the consumption of organic products. A dedicated budget has been foreseen for this at EU level, which amounted to about EUR 50 million yearly in 2021, in 2022 and 2023.²⁵

At the same time, in order to contribute to fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food systems outside the EU, and as an extra incentive for EU producers to convert to organic production, it is important to open up export opportunities for EU organic producers. This is achieved via dedicated media information and promotion campaigns and participations in fairs but also via dedicated negotiations with 13 countries on international agreements on trade in organic products.²⁶

Promoting the Green Public Procurement of organic products

Imagine all local, regional, national and EU level authorities procuring mainly, or even exclusively, organic products for the canteens they run in public administrations, nurseries, day-care centres, schools, hospitals, elderly homes, prisons, the army, etc. The demand for organic products would grow spectacularly and boost the expansion of organic production. That is what the Action Plan aims to achieve through its emphasis on Green Public Procurement (GPP).

Based on the 2019 GPP criteria for food, catering services and vending machines²⁷, the issue has been explained to, and discussed with, the Member States several times already within the context of the EU Network of National Organic Ambassadors, and the Commission is providing dedicated training to Member States on the legislation/criteria.

Within the context of the work on-going on a legislative framework for sustainable food systems²⁸, work is also proceeding on minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement.²⁹

Also, a pilot project collecting data on the extent - and obstacles to the further development - of the GPP of organic products is being set up.

Finally, the on-going review of the EU School Scheme, involving the EU-supported distribution of fruits, vegetables and milk products, is also important in this respect as it aims for the future to increase the share of organic products and to strengthen the educational activities on organic production.³⁰



Maintaining consumer trust

In order to maintain, and also further enlarge, the market for organic products, it is important that consumers continue to trust the EU organic logo and all that it stands for. That is why the Action Plan includes numerous actions precisely targeting this issue. These include: carrying out audits in, and analysing annual reports of, Member States and third country control bodies/authorities and competent authorities; following up on suspected fraud cases with the European Anti-Fraud Office, the EU Agri-Food Fraud Network, etc.; discussing non-compliances with the organic legislation regularly with Member States; providing import control guidance³¹; establishing a single database of operators; introducing the electronic signature (e-seal) in the TRACES database for the Certificates of Inspection (COI) accompanying imports into the EU of consignments of goods certified as organic; carrying out traceability exercises; and funding research and innovation projects on traceability.³²



AXIS 2: INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS

Supporting farmers converting to organic farming

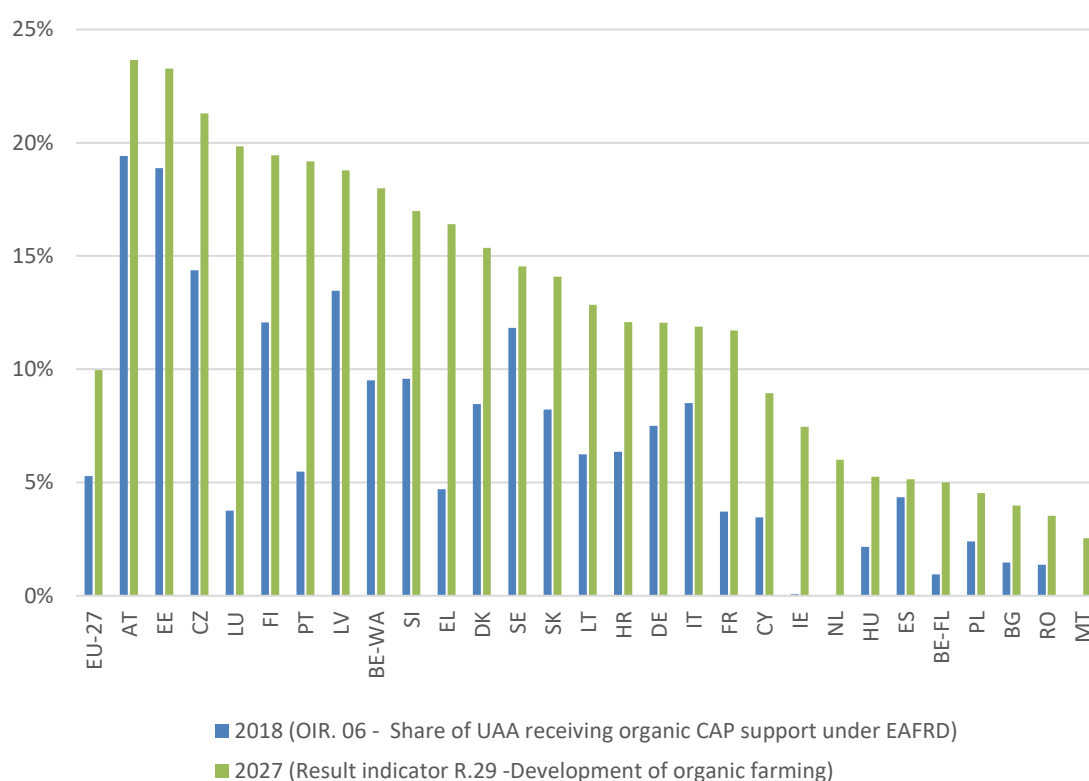
In order to increase the area of agricultural land under organic farming, it is of crucial importance to incentivise farmers to convert to organic farming. This requires support during the conversion period but also for maintenance for the first years in the implementation of organic farming. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a key instrument to achieve this and provides support to farmers who are voluntarily converting to and maintaining organic farming. Organic farmers can also benefit from support for knowledge transfer and innovation actions, advisory services, quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuff (including promotion and information measures), investments,

animal welfare and cooperation. Important roles are played by the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS) and the agricultural European Innovation Partnership EIP-AGRI.³³

For the CAP in the period 2023-2027³⁴, following the adoption of the legal framework, the European Commission issued recommendations to Member States. Member States then submitted draft national strategic plans that also comprised the support they envisaged for organic farming. These plans were assessed by the Commission in terms of their overall ambition with respect to organic farming and the budgetary scale and consistency of the planned interventions and, after exchanges with the Member States and revisions, they were adopted.³⁵ As part of the CAP Strategic Plans, various interventions remain in place to support organic farming. All Member States offer financial support for both the conversion to and maintenance of organic farming. The design of support for organic interventions varies: some Member States promote conversion to organic through eco-schemes in the first pillar of the CAP, whereas existing organic farms receive their payments through the rural development interventions. Member States are also using national financing in order to increase further support to organic farming.

As a result, the CAP 2023-2027 constitutes a clear progress compared to the previous programming period, as it is estimated that the area of EU agricultural land supported by CAP measures targeting organic farming will increase from 5% under the previous CAP to 10% under the CAP 2023-2027.

GRAPH 9 – Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming 2018 vs 2027 (Source DG AGRI)



Addressing organic farming production bottlenecks

Organic farming is affected by several production bottlenecks. In the area of organic livestock, there is, for instance, the lack of protein feed, on which the EU has funded research and innovation projects³⁶. Rules are also being developed on insects, and an algae initiative³⁷ has been adopted. In the area of crop farming, there is, for instance, the lack of seeds and the issue of yields being lower than in

conventional production. Then there is the need to further improve issues like intercropping and weed management. The Action Plan includes research and innovation actions targeting these issues.³⁸

Strengthening the position of the organic farmer in the supply chain

As organic production develops further, it is important to maintain and also strengthen further the position of the farmer in the value chain so that he/she retains a fair income. There are more direct and more indirect ways to do this. As for the former, the Commission has discussed the issue of the position of the farmer in the value chain at a number of occasions³⁹ and allows Member States to provide support for organic farming in producer organisations.⁴⁰ It also monitors closely the occurrence of unfair trading practices in the field of organics. As for the latter, the Commission has introduced in the new organic legislation the possibility of group certification, which reduces the administrative burden and cost associated with certification.⁴¹

Developing the complete organic supply chain, going beyond the farm gate

At the macro-level, an important tool to develop the organic supply chain beyond farming is the EU Code of Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices.⁴² The Code was launched on 5 July 2021 and consists of two parts: a document with a set of seven aspirational objectives, with specific targets and a list of indicative actions, and a framework for pledges with ambitious concrete commitments by individual companies. The first part already comprises several references to organic production. The Code now has 138 signatories, some of them with specific commitments on organic production. The implementation of the Code is supported via, for instance, sustainability advisers and the publication of best practices.

At the micro-level, important tools to strengthen the position of the farmer in the value chain while developing both the consumption and supply of organic products are short supply chains and bio-districts. As for short supply chains, direct sales from farmers to consumers, for instance, may generate a win-win situation in which farmers can retain a larger share of the value added and consumers pay lower prices, benefiting both. To support this, research and innovation projects are being funded.⁴³

Another important tool is the development of bio-districts.⁴⁴ Bio-districts involve common initiatives between public authorities and organic operators centred on green public procurement, tourism, etc., which once again benefit both producers and consumers. This issue has been explained to and discussed with the Member States several times and touched upon in a dedicated workshop.



AXIS 3: ENHANCING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ORGANIC PRODUCTION

The third axis of the Action plan is focused on enhancing further the sustainability of organic production. This is done via a number of actions, including research and innovation ones, focused on:

- Minimising the climate impact of organic farming⁴⁵
- Developing alternatives to contentious inputs⁴⁶
- Minimising the use of plastics in organic farming⁴⁷
- Further increasing animal welfare in organic farming⁴⁸

DEVELOPING ORGANIC AQUACULTURE

The total EU organic aquaculture production amounted to 74 032 tons in 2020, accounting for 6.4% of the total EU aquaculture production. The EU organic aquaculture production increased by 60% from 2015 to 2020, thanks mainly to the growth in organic mussel production, which now accounts for 10% of the total EU mussel production, but also thanks to the increased production of organic oysters, seabass and seabream, while for other important species produced organically, such as salmon and trout, data remain stable.⁴⁹

As already mentioned, the Commission has an ambitious target for organic aquaculture: under the umbrella of the European Green Deal, both the Farm to Fork strategy and the Biodiversity strategy include the target of achieving a significant increase in organic aquaculture. So the further development of organic aquaculture is an important priority in addition to that of land-based agriculture. Many actions targeting organic aquaculture mirror those on land-based agriculture. For example, aquaculture products also benefit from the dedicated agricultural promotion budget. Furthermore, the “Strategic guidelines for a more sustainable and competitive EU aquaculture for the period 2021 to 2030”⁵⁰ promote organic aquaculture and Member States have included organic aquaculture in their revised National Strategic Plans for Aquaculture as well as in their programmes for the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF). The EU aquaculture website⁵¹ will foresee a dedicated page on organic aquaculture. There is also much emphasis on sharing best practices and providing technical assistance. Obstacles to the growth of organic aquaculture are being compiled and where possible addressed.⁵² The EU is investing significantly in dedicated research and innovation projects on, for instance, alternative sources of nutrients and animal welfare in aquaculture.⁵³



Sources of the tables

Graph 1: Statistics on organics from Eurostat – 2020 - https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Organic_farming_statistics&oldid=590446#Key_messages

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Graph 5: Fibl- Research Institute of Organic Agriculture - 2021 - <https://statistics.fibl.org/>

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- ²⁶ Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, India, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Tunisia and the United States, as well as Colombia and Mexico.
- ²⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/eu_gpp_criteria_en.htm
- ²⁸ https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy/legislative-framework_en
- ²⁹ https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy/sustainable-food-consumption_en
- ³⁰ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/market-measures/school-fruit-vegetables-and-milk-scheme/school-scheme-explained_en
- ³¹ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/trade_en
- ³² See CORDIS (<https://cordis.europa.eu>) for the Horizon Europe ALLIANCE, TRUSTyFOOD and THEROS projects.

- ³³ https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/default/files/eip-agri_agricultural_knowledge_and_innovation_systems_akis_2021_en_web.pdf;
; <https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/node>
- ³⁴ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/cap-overview/cap-2023-27_en
- ³⁵ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans-country_en
- ³⁶ On feed, see CORDIS for the Horizon 2020 Feed-a-Gene, OK-Net EcoFeed, RELACS and SUSINCHAIN projects and the Horizon Europe VALPRO Path project.
- ³⁷ Communication From The Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic And Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions towards a strong and sustainable EU Algae Sector (SWD(2022) 361 final) - https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-11/COM-2022-592_en.pdf
- ³⁸ On seeds and plant breeding, see CORDIS for the Horizon 2020 BRESOV, ECOBREED, LIVESEED and Organic-PLUS projects and for the Horizon Europe InnObreed and LIVESEEDING projects ; on fruit production, see the Horizon 2020 BIOFRUITNET project; on arable crops, see the Horizon 2020 OK-Net Arable project; on live-stock husbandry, see the Horizon 2020 BovINE project; on intercropping and weed management, see the Horizon 2020 Diverfarming, DiverIMPACTS, DIVERSify, IWM PRAISE and REMIX projects and the Horizon Europe AGROSUS, CONSERWA, GOOD, IntercropValuES and LEGUMINOSE projects. There is also the EU Mission: A Soil Deal for Europe (see above) and the European R&I partnership on agroecology living labs and research infrastructures (see above).
- ³⁹ https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/strengthening-position-farmers-organic-food-supply-chain_en;
https://ec.europa.eu/enrd/news-events/news/forum-best-practices-agri-food-supply-chain_en.html
- ⁴⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 - https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2021.435.01.0001.01.ENG
- ⁴¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018R0848>
- ⁴² https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy/sustainable-food-processing/code-conduct_en
- ⁴³ See CORDIS for the Horizon 2020 COACH, COCOREADO, CO-FRESH, FAIRCHAIN, FOX, SHEALTHY, SKIN and SMARTCHAIN projects and the Horizon Europe COREnet and EU4Advice projects
- ⁴⁴ <https://www.ecoregion.info/>
- ⁴⁵ See CORDIS for the Horizon Europe Climate Farm Demo, ClimateSmartAdvisors and Re-Livestock projects.
- ⁴⁶ See CORDIS for the Horizon 2020 Organic-PLUS and RELACS projects and the Horizon Europe BeXyl and RATION projects.
- ⁴⁷ Communication – EU policy framework on biobased, biodegradable and compostable plastics - https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/communication-eu-policy-framework-biobased-biodegradable-and-compostable-plastics_en
- ⁴⁸ See CORDIS for the Horizon 2020 PPILOW project and the Horizon Europe aWISH project.
- ⁴⁹ https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/432372/Organic+aquaculture+in+the+EU_final+report_ONLINE.pdf/d20e8020-71fe-4edf-9329-c6b85fc78c8f?t=1652859607662
- ⁵⁰ COM(2021)236 final.
- ⁵¹ [Home | EU Aquaculture Assistance Mechanism \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/node)
- ⁵² https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/organic-action-plan_en
- ⁵³ [Portfolio analysis of Horizon 2020 aquaculture projects \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/node)