


Fachtagung: Gesunde Pflanzen im Ökolandbau

13.-14.11.2025

Julius-Kühn-Institut, Berlin-Dahlem



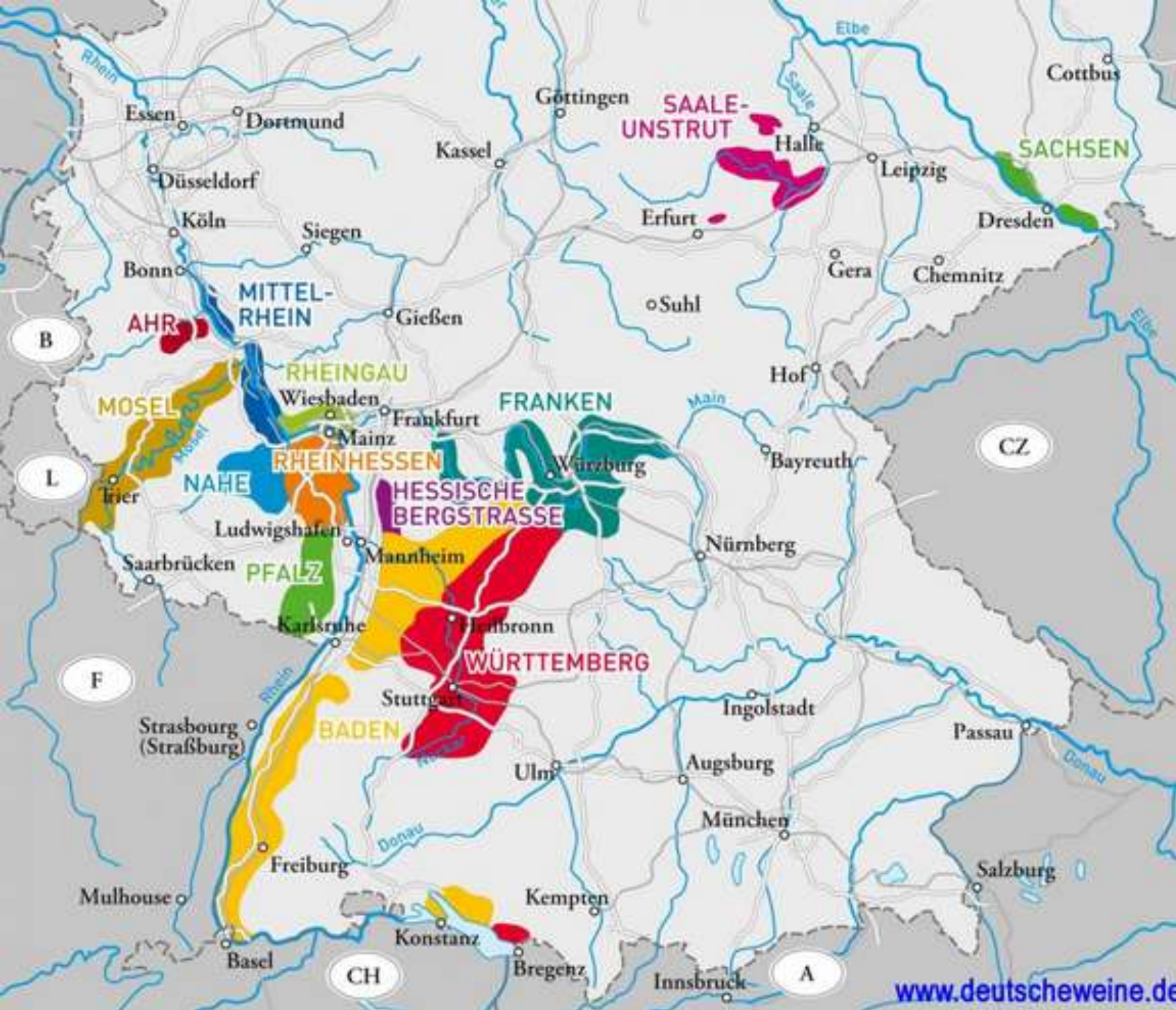
Ralph DEJAS, Geschäftsführer ECOVIN – Bundesverband Ökologischer Weinbau

Wormser Str. 162 | D-55276 Oppenheim | E. r.dejas@ecovin.de | M. +49 179 99 80 612 

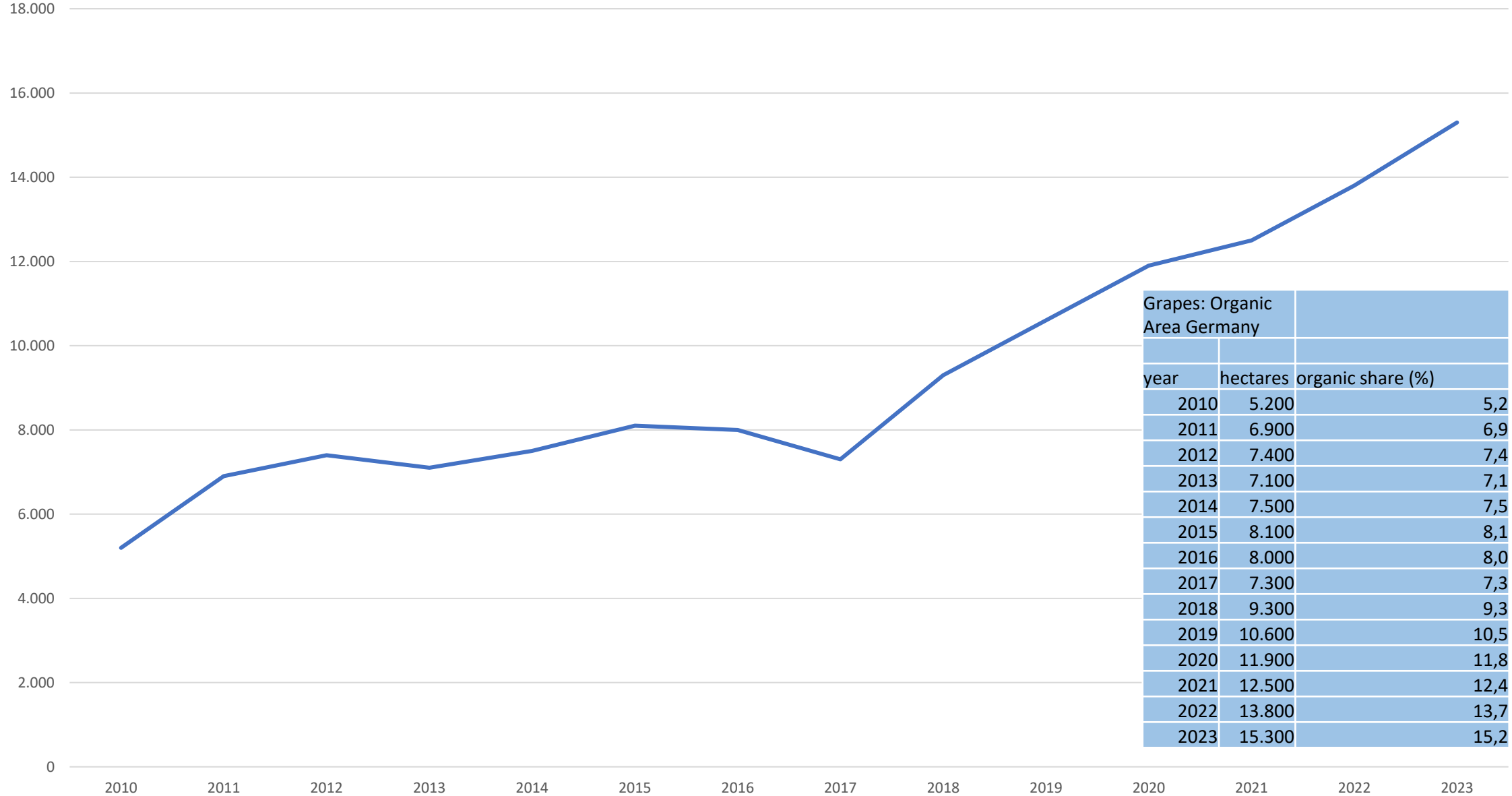


German Vineyards

- 13 wine growing regions
- Steep slope vineyards along rivers
- Family-run businesses in rural areas
- **Total: 103.391 Ha**
- **Organic: 15.300 Ha (2023) (~15,2%)**



Grapes: Organic Area Germany hectares



Source: The World of Organic Agriculture 2023, IFOAM & FIBL
→ <https://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook-2023.html>

5.000 of 15.000 organic hectares are organized in organic associations in GER



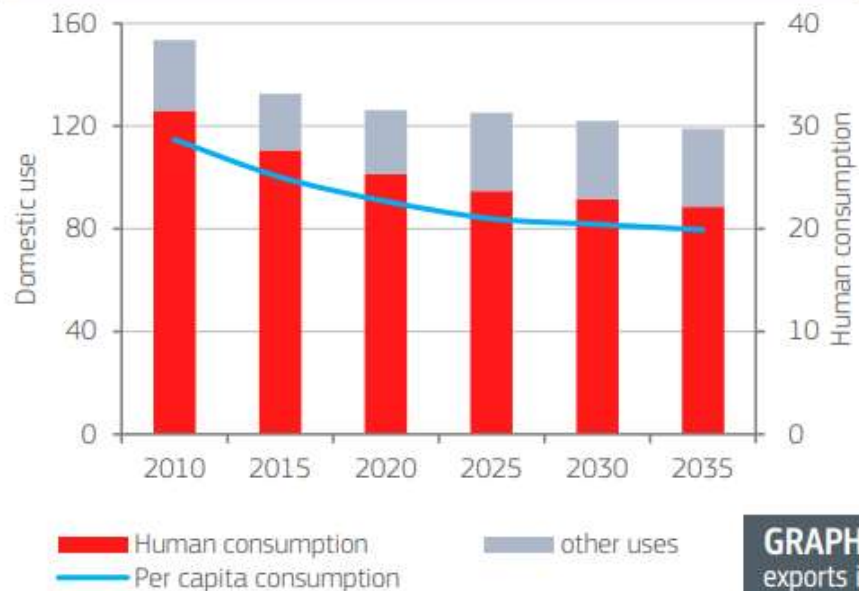
10.000 of 15.000 organic hectares are organized in different other associations in GER, e.g.



EU Targets for Organic Farming (by 2030)

- ✓ 25% of EU farmland organic – environmental & climate benefits; uneven progress across Member States
- ✓ 50% reduction in synthetic pesticides – protect biodiversity, soil, water & health; adoption & viable alternatives remain challenging
- ✓ 50% fewer antibiotics & 20% less mineral fertiliser – cut resistance & pollution; need to maintain animal health & yields
- ✓ Contribution to climate neutrality by 2050 – organic builds soil carbon, lowers emissions; yield gap debate persists
- ✓ Boost consumer demand (public procurement, campaigns, EU Organic logo) – market security for farmers; price premium barrier
- ✓ Fair income via CAP payments & conversion support – economic viability; bureaucracy & conversion costs

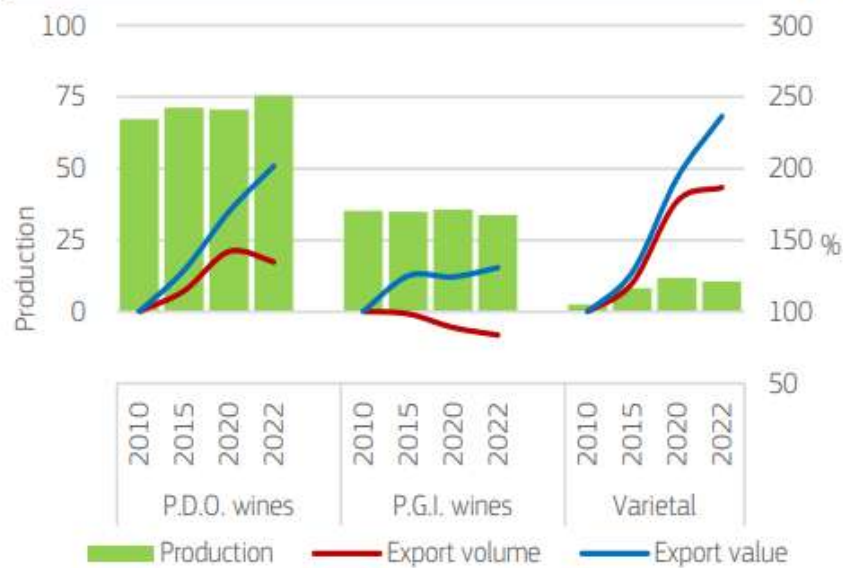
GRAPH 5.4 EU wine domestic use (million hl) and human per capita consumption (l)



GRAPH 5.6 EU wine trade in volume (million hl) and value (billion EUR)



GRAPH 5.5 EU wine production by categories (million hl) and exports in volume and in value (index 2010=100)

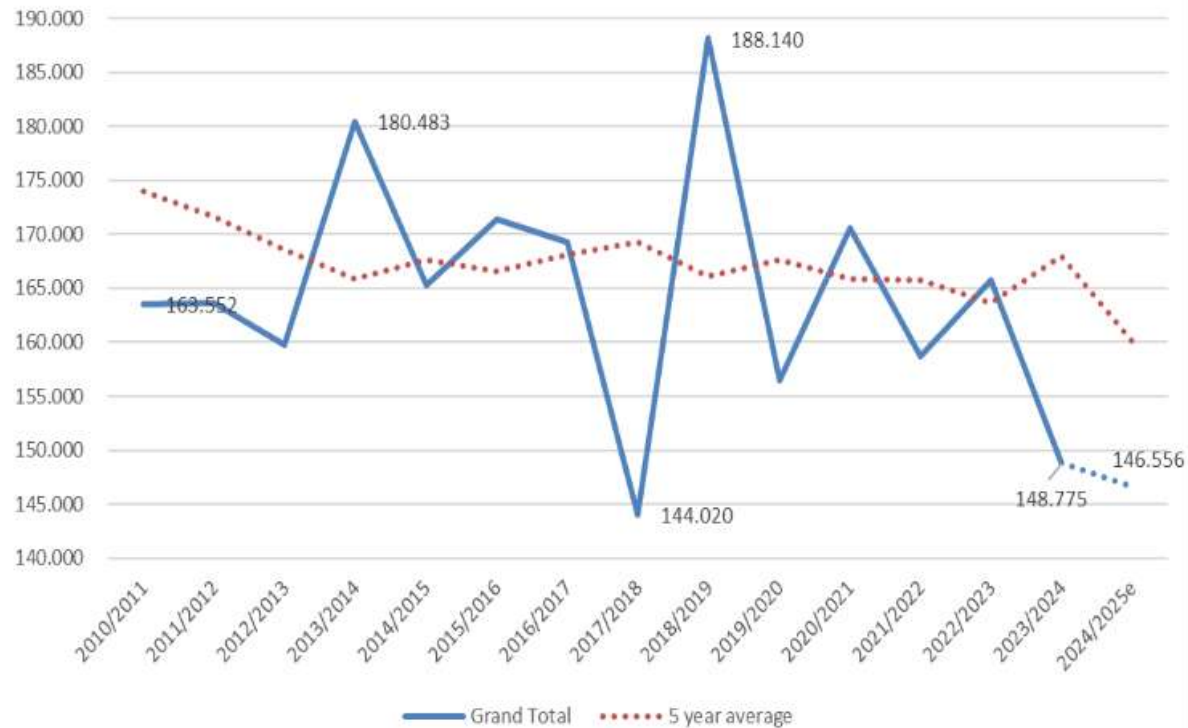


Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, based on Eurostat.

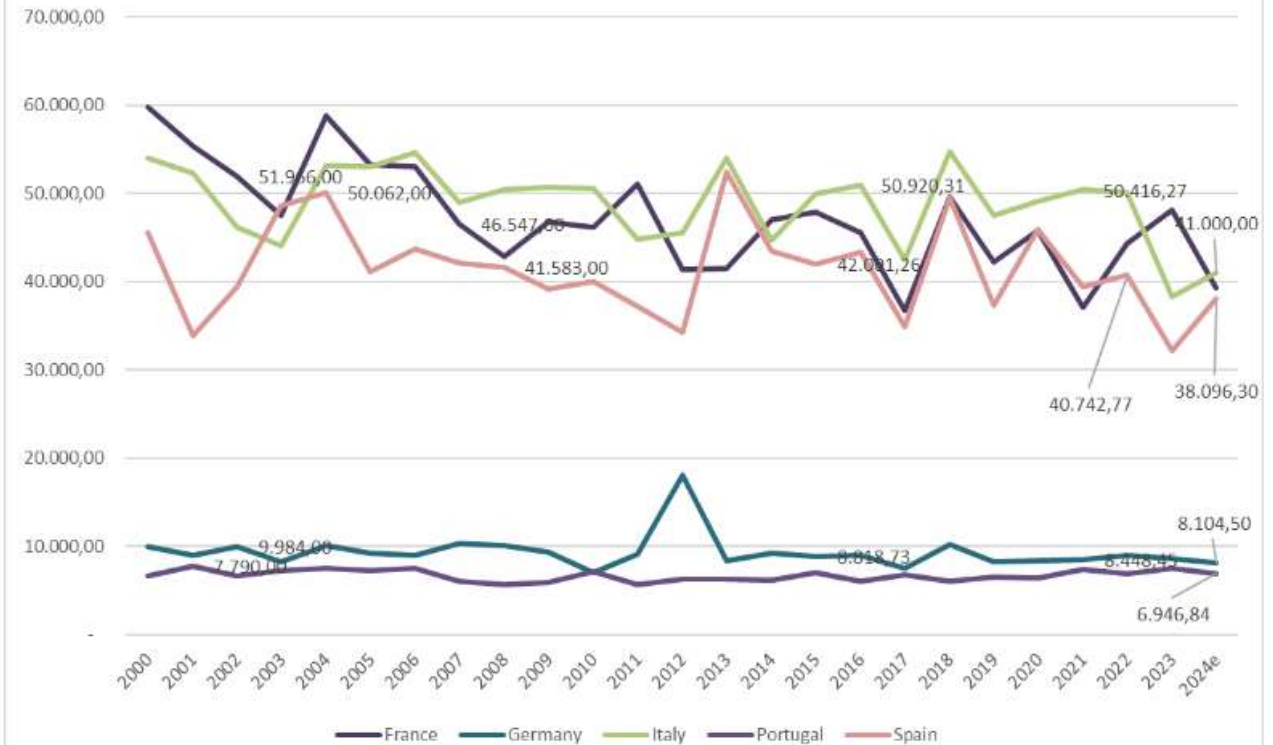
[Protected Designation of Origin
(auf Deutsch: „g.U.“ – geschützte Ursprungsbezeichnung)]
[Protected Geographical Indication
(auf Deutsch: „g.g.A.“ – geschützte geografische Angabe)]

Wine production estimates EU 2024/2025

Wine and Must Production EU-27



Production main EU producing countries estimates 2024/2025



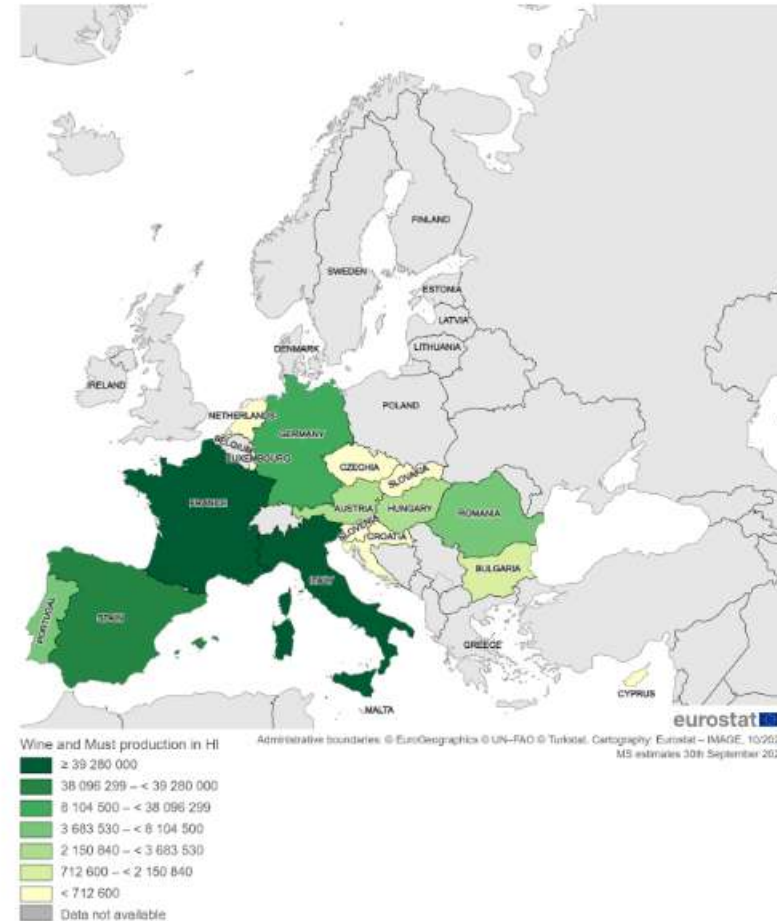
Source: MS estimates 30/09/2024

Wine production estimates EU 2024/2025

Year	2023/2024	2024/2025e	23/24	5y average
Austria	2.330,72	2.150,84	-8%	2.408,24
Bulgaria	711,20	712,60	0%	827,29
Croatia	454,75	458,16	1%	545,22
Cyprus	50,35	63,00	25%	83,13
Czechia	492,96	347,19	-30%	553,27
France	48.091,56	39.280,00	-18%	43.532,67
Germany	8.592,98	8.104,50	-6%	8.520,92
Greece	1.379,43	1.829,42	33%	2.136,61
Hungary	2.939,25	2.959,36	1%	2.915,43
Italy	38.298,26	41.000,00	7%	47.087,29
Luxembourg	81,21	77,00	-5%	87,44
Malta	11,72	9,58	-18%	12,57
Netherlands	12,77	7,00	-45%	9,11
Portugal	7.542,06	6.946,84	-8%	6.938,72
Romania	4.884,73	3.683,53	-25%	4.351,54
Slovakia	255,90	318,19	24%	322,29
Slovenia	500,00	512,88	3%	625,70
Spain	32.145,13	38.096,30	19%	39.091,49
Grand Total	148.775	146.556	-1,49%	160.048,94

Source: MS estimates 30/09/2024

EU-27 Wine production estimates 2024/2025



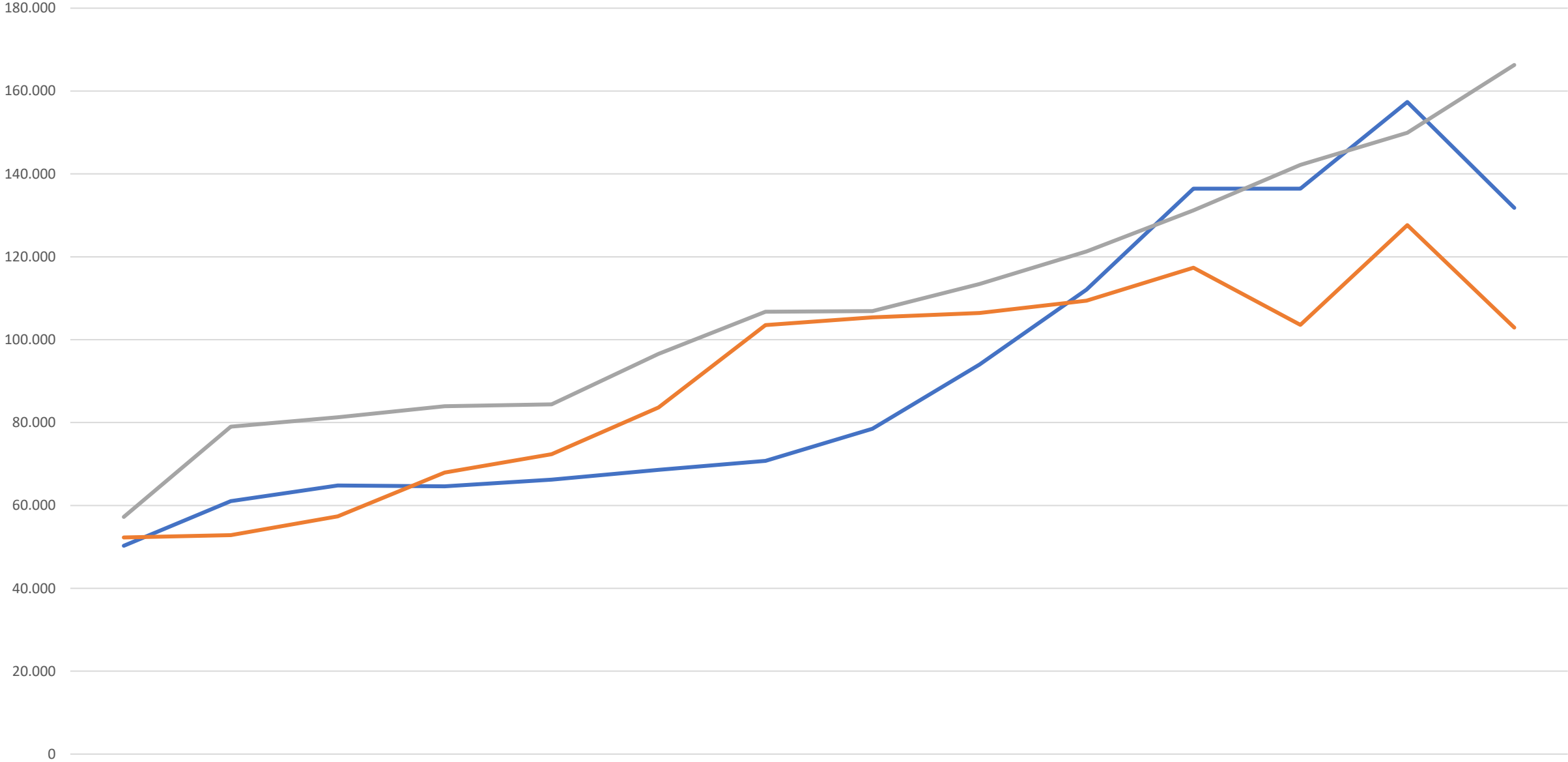
Source: MS estimates 30/09/2024

Wine production estimates EU 2024/2025

Country	PDO (HI)	PGI (HI)	Varietal without PDO/PGI (HI)	Wines without PDO/PGI (HI)	Other Wines (HI)	Must for grape juice or concentrate (HI)	Total (HI)
Total	70.004.817	32.401.223	10.676.144	19.999.396	8.365.709	5.109.098	146.556.387
Italy	22.054.000	11.844.000	2.450.000	4.492.000	-	160.000	41.000.000
France	16.477.000	11.173.000	-	3.274.000	8.356.000	-	39.280.000
Spain	13.590.594	3.979.246	7.706.630	8.326.941	-	4.492.888	38.096.299
Germany	8.104.500	-	-	-	-	-	8.104.500
Portugal	3.802.168	2.537.943	23.712	583.018	-	-	6.946.841
Romania	1.348.767	363.762	34.272	1.936.729	-	-	3.683.530
Hungary	1.077.005	1.666.199	-	216.155	-	-	2.959.359
Austria	2.005.740	64.000	30.100	45.000	5.000	1.000	2.150.840
Greece	159.577	331.059	137.234	750.836	-	450.710	1.829.416
Bulgaria	1.300	272.000	178.000	260.000	1.300	-	712.600
Slovenia	356.454	94.883	23.080	38.467	-	-	512.884
Croatia	388.726	-	37.486	30.178	1.769	-	458.159
Czechia	291.000	46.000	2.200	3.300	190	4.500	347.190
Slovakia	264.800	300	45.500	7.400	190	-	318.190
Luxembourg	75.000	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	77.000
Cyprus	1.890	19.530	6.930	33.390	1.260	-	63.000
Malta	5.736	3.631	-	212	-	-	9.579
Netherlands	560	5.670	-	770	-	-	7.000

Source: MS estimates 30/09/2024

Organic Grapes in France, Italy and Spain 2010-2023



Source: The World of Organic Agriculture 2023, IFOAM & FiBL
→ <https://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook-2023.html>

France hectares Italy hectares Spain hectares

Grapes: Organic Area France Italy Spain

year	France		Italy		Spain	
	hectares	organic share (%)	hectares	organic share (%)	hectares	organic share (%)
2010	50.268	6,3	52.273	6,5	57.231	5,2
2011	61.055	7,8	52.812	6,8	79.016	7,9
2012	64.801	8,5	57.347	7,9	81.262	8,4
2013	64.610	8,5	67.937	9,8	83.932	8,9
2014	66.211	8,7	72.361	10,3	84.381	8,9
2015	68.579	9,0	83.643	11,9	96.591	10,2
2016	70.732	9,3	103.545	15,5	106.720	11,6
2017	78.502	10,4	105.384	15,8	106.897	11,6
2018	94.020	12,6	106.447	15,9	113.419	12,1
2019	112.057	14,8	109.423	15,7	121.279	12,9
2020	136.431	18,0	117.378	16,7	131.183	14,1
2021	136.431	17,8	103.576	14,7	142.177	15,3
2022	157.358	20,7	127.638	18,1	149.934	16,1
2023	131.790	17,4	102.925	14,6	166.286	17,8

Source: The World of Organic Agriculture 2023, IFOAM & FiBL
 → <https://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook-2023.html>

Future development of the global organic wine market (up to 2035)

1. **Steady growth expected- Forecasts predict annual growth of +7-10% worldwide.**
2. The market share of organic wine could rise to around 10-12% of the global wine market by 2035 (currently approx. 4-5%).
3. Climate change, environmental awareness and health trends are boosting demand for organic wine.
4. Particularly strong growth in Europe (especially Germany, France, Scandinavia), USA (especially California), Asia (China, Japan - premium and export markets)

Challenges remain:

- **Climate change** makes organic winegrowing more difficult in some areas (e.g. fungal pressure).
- **Skills shortage**, higher production costs, fluctuating yields.
- **Consumer price sensitivity** – organic wine must not be seen as a ‘premium’ product.
- **Inconsistent organic standards worldwide** (e.g. EU vs. USA vs. China)

DÉCONVERSION

"En 2024 je n'ai récolté que 12 hl/ha malgré 15 traitements", rincés par le mildiou, ces vigneronns arrêtent le bio

Confrontés à des pertes répétées de récoltes causées par de virulentes attaques de mildiou, des vigneronns arrêtent le bio pour sauver leur exploitation.

Par Elisa Centis Le 27 juin 2025

● Article réservé aux abonnés

[Je m'abonne](#)

Lire plus tard 

Partage 



[link](#)

EU Targets for Organic Farming (by 2030)

- ✓ 25% of EU farmland organic – environmental & climate benefits; uneven progress across Member States

How is our toolbox looking to reach this target?



Organic Viticulture and the use of PPPs

- Viticulture worldwide is dependent on the use of plant protection products (PPPs), as the grape varieties permitted for wine production are, without exception, susceptible to varying degrees to downy mildew and other fungal pathogens.
- The use of PPPs in viticulture is particularly high. Organic viticulture is no exception here.
- Fungus-resistant grape varieties can manage with significantly fewer PPPs. However, the establishment of these new grape varieties is a long and difficult process.

This is no news to us – but to some politicians (and some PR managers in the organic business?)

→ **We need to communicate realities and offer solutions.**

NEED FOR ACTION ON COPPER USE IN ORGANIC VITICULTURE

- Optimizing the use of copper
- PIWI (fungus-resistant grape varieties): Expansion of acreage, breeding, propagation, communication
- Re-authorisation of potassium phosphonate
- Increase in pure copper quantities to 5 or 6 kg/ha per year (in compliance with the 17.5 kg in 5 years)

The hope of copper

- **Organic viticulture cannot operate without the copper-containing PPPs approved for use in organic viticulture!**
 - However, the copper-containing PPPs are not suitable for securing the harvest during long periods of rainfall. **The hope of copper doesn't match realities in European vineyards.**
 - Many other active substances have therefore been tested worldwide and found to be sufficiently effective in dry conditions. However, scientific studies show that these active ingredients are not sufficiently effective under warm and humid conditions. We find these warm and humid conditions with increasing frequency in wine-growing parts of Europe.
- **We need to complement the wine growers' organic toolbox for plant protection**

After years of intensive research, many discussions and surveys, we have come to the conclusion that only

potassium phosphonate

can be considered as an effective PPP active ingredient that is both accepted by organic winegrowers and consumers of organic wine and could be approved in accordance with the EU Organic Regulation 2018/848.

Why potassium phosphonate?

It enters the plant and is not washed off even during long periods of rainfall. Phosphonates occur in nature and are formed by microorganisms. Potassium phosphonate has proven to be effective and safe as a PPP. The formal and legal requirements for the authorization of potassium phosphonate as a PPP in organic viticulture have been met.

The authorisation of potassium phosphonate would be a very useful addition to plant protection in organic viticulture:

Organic viticulture could be made more environmentally friendly through a parallel reduction in copper and increasing production reliability

This could be achieved by authorising the use of phosphonates in organic viticulture, either limited to certain stages (i.e. use only until the end of flowering) or linked to climatic conditions. At the same time, this would ensure a contribution to copper optimisation and minimisation.

A detailed description can be found at

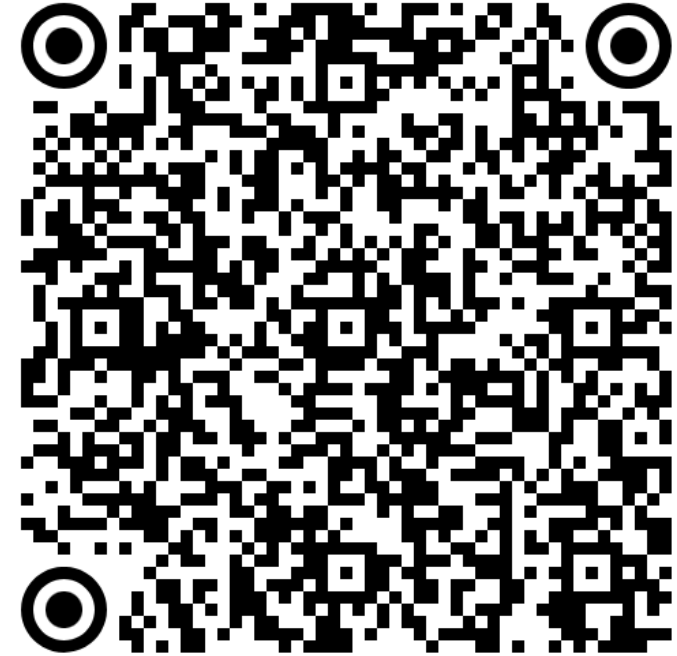
www.deutscher-weinbauverband.de/rebschutzsituation-und-loesungsbausteine-kaliumphosphonat-fuer-den-oekologischen-weinbau/

or via the QR code.

- detailed, scientific information in EN and GER
- Shorter description with relevant information in EN GER FR ESP IT PT



Deutscher Weinbauverband e.V.



Phosphonate timeline

.... **1984** Dr Georg Hill returns to Rheinhessen, GER, from Australia with findings and ideas on the use of phosphorous acid....

....**1985** Uwe Hofmann begins his dissertation on organic viticulture at the Geisenheim University.....

....In **1987**, he conducts his first experiments with potassium phosphonate on the Rhine-Island of Mariannenaue in the Rheingau region....

....Other organic winegrowers follow suit and copper-free organic winegrowing seems within reach....



.... **1988** AGÖL (Working Group on Organic Farming, today known as BÖLW) founded to develop the first guidelines for organic farming in Germany

.... **1992** EU Organic Regulation 2092/91 comes into force....

.... **1995** Conference at FIBL in Frick on the question of approving PP, rejection of the BÖW application by the other organic farming associations....

.... **1999** PP is used as a resistance inducer in the form of plant strengtheners (Ökofluid-P, Robus, Frutogard) (exemption granted by organic wine-growing associations)....

.... **2013** PP is applied for, classified and approved as a plant protection product; use in organic wine-growing ends....

... **2013** 1. Request to the EU to include PP in Annex II of the EU Organic Regulation...

... **2014** Rejection by EGTOP and the European Commission...

... **2016** PERO disaster year across Germany (PP 'trial' in Rhineland-Palatinate)...





Medien-Echo 2016

„... besonders Öko-Winzer sind am Rande der Erschöpfung.“

„Massiver Peronosporabefall / Öko-Weinbau: Kupfer kommt an seine Grenzen“

das deutsche
weinmagazin

„...Kaliumphosphonat für Biowinzer / Rheinland-Pfalz öffnet wissenschaftlichen Großversuch im Kampf gegen Peronospora“

WEINWIRTSCHAFT

Frankfurter Allgemeine

„Die ersten Ökowinzer melden Totalausfälle“

„Es hätte nicht soweit kommen müssen, wenn (...) nicht schon vor drei Jahren ein wirksames Gegenmittel aus der Hand genommen worden wäre: Kaliumphosphonat...“

„...die Motive der EU Kommission liegen im Dunkeln.“

Süddeutsche Zeitung

„Trauben, Tropfen, Tränen [...] Nur wenige Spezialisten lieben feuchtwarmes Sommerwetter: Kajaksportler, Stechmücken und der Falsche Mehltau“

DIE ZEIT

„Ökowinzer machtlos gegen einen Pilz“

„Bio-Winzer wollen Pestizid“



...+ diverse Lokalzeitungen sowie Radio- und Fernsehbeiträge

dpa ••• SWR»¹ hr¹ WDR¹ RTL Neue Zürcher Zeitung

.... **2018** German request for a reassessment of the 2014 request to include PP in Annex II of the EU Organic Regulation....

.... **2019** VITIFIT Kick-Off



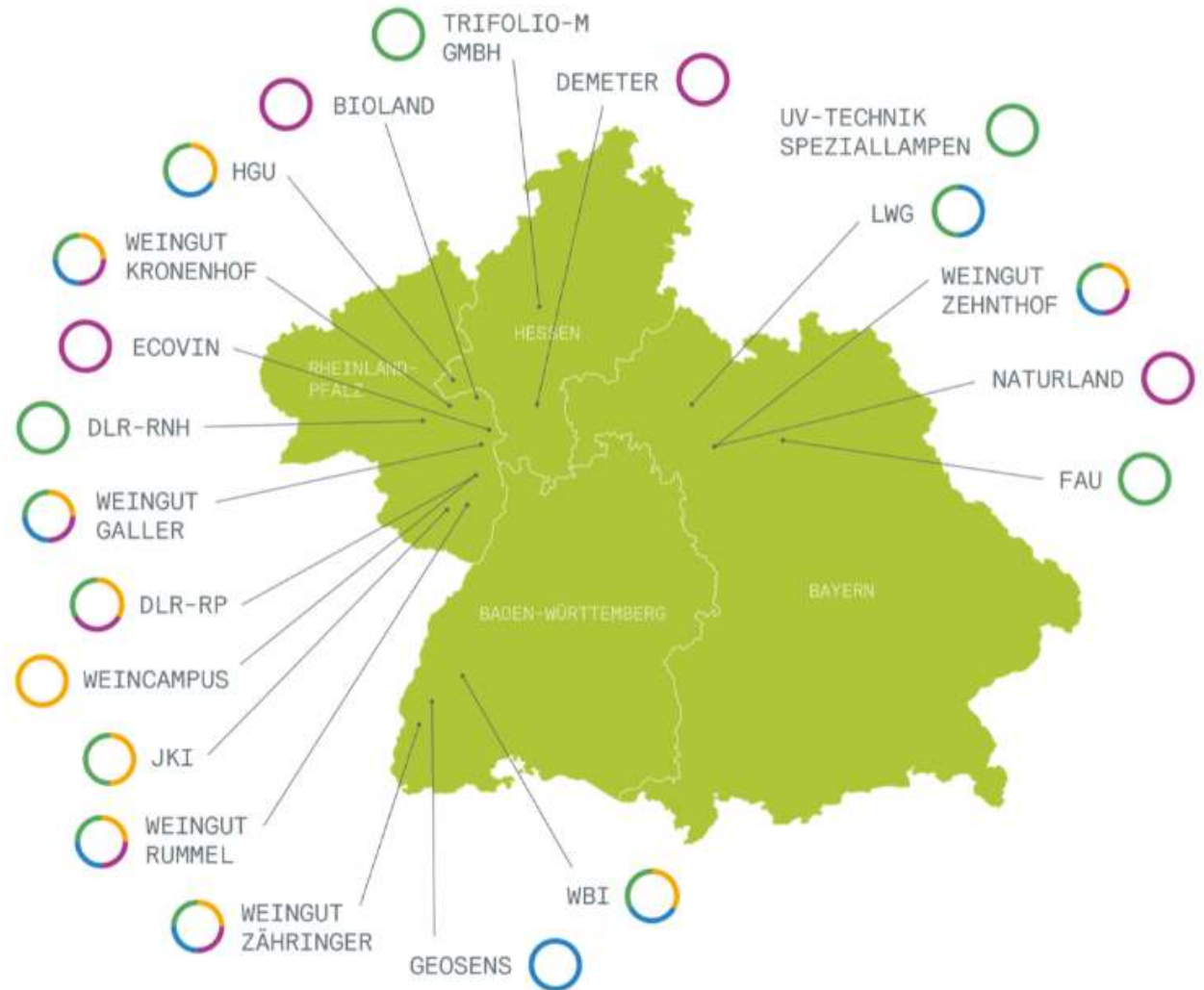
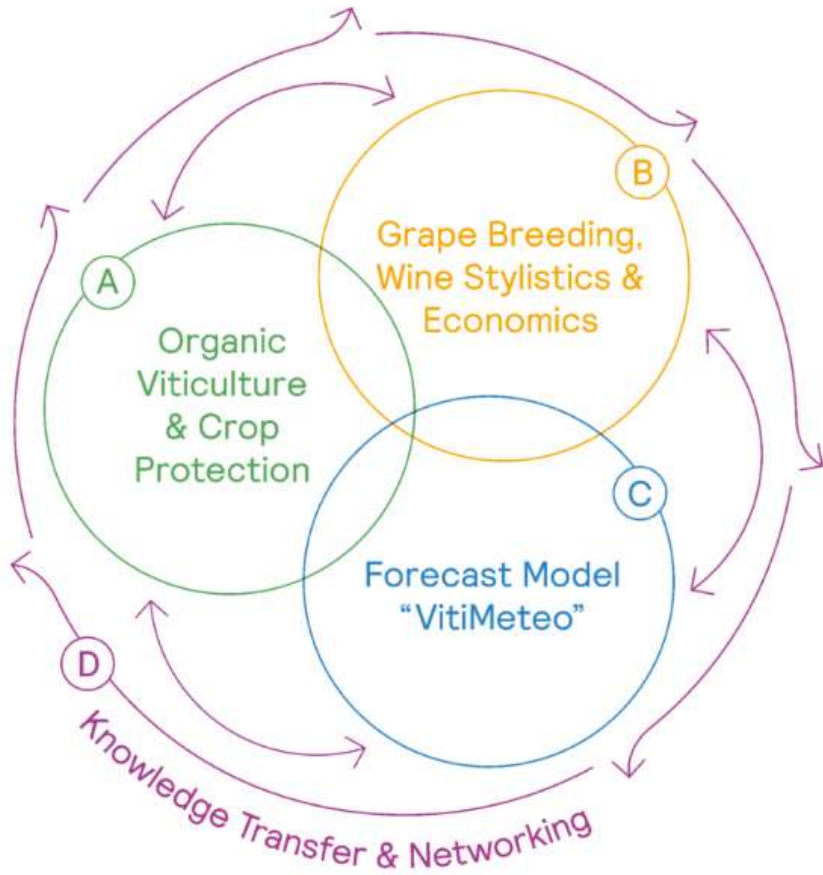
2019 Rejection of a re-evaluation by EGTOP (excerpt):

Copper account is sufficient (4 kg/ha per year or 28 kg/ha in 7 years), but a challenge for member countries with previous 6 kg/ha approval. Preventive measures are being researched (VITIFIT).

Efficient protection with low copper levels is possible if supported by elicitors, biostimulants or microbial products within clever strategies.

The very relevant issue of residues remains outstanding. There is little information available on residue levels.

The naturalness of the substance was no longer considered a problem.



.... **2021** PERO disaster year throughout Germany....

.... **2021-2024** Drafting of a new application for the approval of PP....

.... **2024** Convening of a high-level group by EU Agriculture Commissioner Wojciechowski (wine policy and wine market challenges); Keynote speech by Ralph Dejas (ECOVIN, IFOAM) with reference to the PP issue; final paper with reference to the reassessment of PP....

.... **11 November 2024** 3rd. Application for approval of PP by Germany supported by Austria, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic....

... **December 2024** International Copper Conference in Brussels
(initiated by France, Aquitaine)....



... **December 2024** High Level Group Meeting Brussels....



Draft Final

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE EU WINE SECTOR

High-Level Group on Wine Policy

December 2024

2) STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF THE SECTOR IN A CHANGING MARKET AND ITS ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The High-Level Group on Wine Policy,

PROPOSES to request the Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production to assess the de-alcoholisation processes for partially de-alcoholised products and to discuss and re-assess the use of Potassium Phosphonate as a plant protection product to control downy mildew on organic grapevine, in the light of the core principles of organic farming and of the need to sustain this type of organic production across Europe, the most recent technical and scientific information available, availability of alternative products, and restrictions for the use of copper.

... **March / June 2025** EGTOP Subgroup

‘Plant Protection & Fertilizer’ and Permanent Group meets....

... **May 2025** Panel discussion in Brussels...

SAVE THE DATE



*MdEPs Martin Häusling, Christine Schneider
& Ralph Dejas (Ecovin) laden ein*

**SPANNUNGSFELD PFLANZENSCHUTZ
IM BIOWEINBAU:
NOTWENDIGKEIT VON PHOSPHONATEN –
GRENZEN DER KUPFERANWENDUNG**

Dienstag, 13.05.2025
16:00–18:00 Uhr
Landesvertretung Hessen, Brüssel



... **May 2025** Expert Discussion on Plant Protection in Organic Viticulture | Remich / Luxembourg



... **July 2025** French – German Field Visit and Expert Discussion Bordeaux Region, France ...



... **July, 18 2025** FINAL EGTOP Report on Plant Protection and Fertilizers was published



- ✓ In its report from June 2025, the majority of the Expert Group on Organic Production (EGTOP) is against the approval of potassium phosphonate (KP) in organic viticulture.
- ✓ However, a minority vote in favour of approval is documented in the report.
- ✓ This assessment does not, however, do justice to the agronomic reality of the various wine-growing regions in the European Union (EU), the state of scientific knowledge, or the dynamics of climatic and ecological challenges.
- ✓ Decision is up to KOM

... **Dec, 10-12 2025** Expert meeting Friuli / IT

Concerns

- Chemical synthetic production
- Systemic effect
- Residue problems
- Loss of consumer confidence
- Standards and international markets

Chemical synthetic production

There are a whole range of plant protection products used in organic farming that are chemically synthesized.

'Chemically synthetic' means that the active substance is **not obtained directly from natural sources** (e.g. plants, microorganisms), but is produced in a laboratory or industrially through **specific chemical reactions**.

Even though copper is a **natural element**, **copper-containing salts and compounds** such as copper sulphate or copper hydroxide are **artificially produced** – e.g. by reacting metallic copper with acids or bases.

Examples of chemical-synthetic reactions:

- **Copper sulphate:** $\text{CuO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- **Copper hydroxide:** $\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$

These are classic **inorganic chemical syntheses** that are carried out under controlled conditions in industry.

Systemic effect

What does 'systemic' mean in this context?

There are two types:

- Completely systemic → The active ingredient is absorbed by the plant and transported via conduits (xylem/phloem). → Example: Potassium phosphonate (previously permitted in organic farming).
- Induced systemic resistance (ISR) or systemic acquired resistance (SAR) → The agent itself is not transported, but it triggers defence reactions in the plant that spread systemically throughout the entire plant.

Active substance / organism	Type	Effect	Systemic?	Areas of application
Sulphur	Mineral	Contact fungicide	No	Powdery mildew, rust, scab
Copper compounds	Mineral	Contact fungicide, protective	No	Downy mildew, bacterioses
Potassium phosphonate	Salt / phosphonate	Systemic fungicide + ISR	Yes	Downy mildew, root diseases (no longer authorised in organic farming in the EU)
Bacillus subtilis (QST 713)	Bacterium	ISR + antibacterial/fungicidal	Partially (ISR)	Grey mould, powdery mildew, downy mildew
Reynoutria sachalinensis extract	Plant extract	ISR - plant defence	Partial (ISR)	Peronospora, Botrytis, powdery mildew
Trichoderma spp.	Beneficial fungus	ISR + mycoparasitism	Partially (ISR)	Soil fungi, root diseases
Chitosan	Polysaccharide	ISR (SAR), antibacterial	Partially (ISR/SAR)	Powdery and downy mildew, botrytis
Laminarin (brown algae polysaccharide)	Algae extract	ISR (SAR)	Partially (ISR/SAR)	Peronospora, Oidium, grey mould
Pythium oligandrum	Beneficial fungus	ISR + antagonist in the soil	Partially (ISR)	Root pathogens, e.g. Pythium, Fusarium
Mycorrhiza (e.g. Glomus spp.)	Symbiotic fungus	Strengthening + ISR	Indirectly systemic	Growth promotion, root health
Algae extracts (Ascophyllum nodosum)	Plant extract	Plant strengthening, ISR	Partially (ISR)	General stress resistance, defence against fungi

Residue problems



FR ▾



MÉTÉO



NEWSLETTERS



MAGAZINE

VITICULTURE

OENOLOGIE

COMMERCE/GESTION

POLITIQUE

GENS DU

ANALYSES

Plus besoin de doser le fosétyl-al dans les vins

Pour respecter la nouvelle réglementation européenne, les vignerons n'ont plus à faire analyser la teneur de leurs vins en fosétyl-al, seulement en acide phosphonique. Ceci afin de prendre en compte la présence de résidus issus d'autres anti-mildiou, d'engrais, de fumiers ou de biostimulants. Ces résidus ne doivent pas dépasser 150 mg/kg.

Par Marion Bazireau Le 20 mai 2025

Lire plus tard

Partage



The Regulation was amended on 29 April 2025 with the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2024/2619 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels (MRLs) for fosetyl and phosphonic acid in food and wine.

[Link](#)

Residue problems

“Lowering the MRL from 200 to 150 mg/kg will have no impact on the industry,” Vincent Bouazza assures us. The levels found in wines very rarely exceed 25 mg/l and almost never exceed 35 mg/l. To date, I have not seen a single case where the MRL has been exceeded.”

These observations are confirmed by the analysis of 83 wines carried out as part of the [Lessrescu project](#) coordinated by the Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin (IFV) from 2022 to 2024, which revealed average phosphonic acid levels of 3.5 mg/l and a maximum of 20 mg/l.

Residue problems

The EFSA specifies an ADI (acceptable daily intake) for humans of 2.25 mg phosphonic acid per kg body weight. It can be detected very easily using modern analytical methods (detection limit: 0.01 mg per kg sample). This means that the acceptable daily intake without negative health effects for a 70 kg person is 158 mg. Eurofin laboratories in Germany (Dr. Werner Nader) found 4.3 mg of phosphonic acid per litre in conventional wines containing phosphonate and 0.81 mg in wines from organic viticulture.

This means that a 70 kg wine lover can drink 37 litres a day!

Loss of consumer confidence

The solution lies in transparent, positive and credible communication that focuses on plant health, sustainability and responsible agriculture – without ‘downplaying’ the issues, but with good arguments.

Communication Strategy

1. Emphasizing naturalness and origin

Potassium phosphonate is a combination of two plant nutrients – potassium and phosphorus – that are essential for the growth and resistance of vines. It is not a pesticide in the traditional sense, but rather a *plant-strengthening measure*.

2. Focusing on responsibility and prevention

Our top priority is the health of our vines – in the most natural and environmentally friendly way possible. Potassium phosphonate helps us protect the vines from severe fungal diseases such as downy mildew in difficult years – *with minimal intervention but maximum effect*.

3. Reduction of other agents as an argument

The targeted use of potassium phosphonate makes it possible to significantly reduce the amount of copper used – an ecologically desirable goal, as copper accumulates in the soil.

→ ‘Less copper, more soil protection’ could be a powerful slogan

4. Transparent communication with consumers

We are committed to transparency and dialogue: when potassium phosphonate is used, it is only used in a targeted, minimal and traceable manner – never as a substitute for good vineyard management, but as a complementary measure.

"Our vines need protection – just like any living plant. In difficult years, we use potassium phosphonate to strengthen the vines and ward off fungal diseases. The active ingredient is based on natural nutrients (potassium and phosphorus) and helps us reduce the use of heavy metals such as copper. For us, this is a step towards even more responsible, soil-conserving agriculture."

Additional arguments:

- ✓ **Compromise solution for climate change:** Climate change → increased fungal pressure → new strategies required.
- ✓ **Not systemic in the toxicological sense:** There are no systemic residues in the fruit or wine.
- ✓ **Distinction from synthetic chemical fungicides:** Not a broad-spectrum agent, no resistance development, no environmental impact.

Not allowing potassium phosphonate in organic wine production will promote greenwashing: 'We work almost entirely organically, only occasionally using a completely harmless, natural product which unfortunately does not have organic certification.'

Standards and international markets

for example, USA

Who controls in France?

Source: USDA Organic Integrity Database (interactive directory) (ams.usda.gov)

Supervision in FR: INAO/Agri-Ministère maintain the national approval register; simultaneous USDA accreditation authorises these bodies to issue NOP certificates.

Organisme de contrôle (FR-BIO-Code)	Registered office	USDA status	Remarks
ECOCERT SA (FR-BIO-01)	L'Isle-Jourdain	USDA-accredited certification agency such as Ecocert (ecocert.com)	largest provider; many Bordelaiser & Rhône-Domains certified
Bureau Veritas Certification France (FR-BIO-10)	Loriol-sur-Drôme/Rennes	NOP-accredited ¹ according to the USDA database	Focus on Southern France & Loire
Certipaq Bio (FR-BIO-09)	Paris	listed in the USDA directory ¹	Strong with small AOP vineyards
Control Union France (branch)	Paris	see above	good choice for export to several third countries

What does this mean for your winery?

1. One contract - two logos:

The above bodies can perform a combined audit. With one inspection tag you cover **EU organic** and **USDA NOP**.

2. Same field criteria - different cellar points:

- Use of sulphur: For "Organic Wine" according to NOP max. 100 ppm (EU: 100-200 ppm depending on style).
- Wood chips & mannoprotein additives: partially prohibited.

3. Labelling:

- Export wine can carry the USDA seal plus EU organic logo (equivalence-based since 2012).
- Indication of the relevant control body codes ("Certified organic by ECOCERT SA, USDA-NOP").

4. Practical procedure:

- **Preliminary enquiry** to the inspection body: Fill in the vineyard & cellar data sheet.
- **Pre-audit** (optional) to analyse gaps.
- **Main audit**: field + cellar + residue samples.
- **Issue of certificate** (NOP certificate + tracer listing).
- **Annual follow-up inspection**.

Selection tip

- **Export focus USA?** → Check whether the centre issues **TIERS-I import certificates** (NOP Form 250) digitally.
- **Multiple sales markets?** → Providers such as Control Union or CERES cover NOP, COR (Canada) and JAS (Japan) in parallel.
- **Regional proximity & language** are often more important for small family wineries than price differences of 200-300 €.



**Thank you for
your attention !**

Ralph DEJAS, Managing Director ECOVIN – Federal Association of Organic Viticulture

Wormser Str. 162 | D-55276 Oppenheim | Germany | E. r.dejas@ecovin.de | C. +49 179 99 80 612



Reklame →

37. ECOVIN Einführungskurs Ökologischer Weinbau

Bildungshaus Kloster St. Ulrich
12.-16. Januar 2026



12. ECOVIN Jungwinzer:innen Tagung

Jugendherberge Bingen
27.-29. März 2026

