



Midterm Status Report 2003 and Application for Continuation in 2004

For research projects financed by grants from
The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agro Business
under the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Research program

Research in organic farming 2000-2005 (DARCOF II)

2. Project title and number

Organic Agriculture in Social Entirety - Principles versus Practices (OASE)

DARCOF project no.: III.9

3. Head of project

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4. Participating institutes

Aalborg University (AAU), Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration
Technical University of Denmark (DTU), IPL/Innovation and Sustainability
(Besides, several institutes by way of the Delhi-panel re paragraph 5)

5. Other project staff

Research group (WP1A, WP2A, WP3)
Pia Johansen, project assistant (until august 2003)

Saki Ichihara, research assistant

Chris Kjeldsen, PhD scholar

Ole Horn Rasmussen, research assistant (from august 2003 PhD scholar financed by Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration)

Partners attached to the research group (WP1A, WP2A, WP3) ('Delphi-panel')

Hugo Alrøe, Postdoctoral Scientist, Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming

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Erik Christensen, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University

Jens Christensen, Associate Professor, Dept. of Development and Planning, Aalborg University

Carsten Daugbjerg, Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Aarhus University

Claus Heinberg, Associate Professor, Dept. of Environment, Technology and Social Studies, Roskilde University

Bent Hindrup Andersen, Researcher, Danish Institute of Agricultural Science (DIAS), Research Centre Bygholm (has left the panel due to new occupation)

Jesper Holm, Associate professor, Dept. of Environment, Technology and Social Studies, Roskilde University

Andrew Jamison, Professor, Dept. of Development and Planning, Aalborg University

Pernille Kaltoft, Senior Scientist, Dept. of Systems Analysis, National Environmental Research Institute

Jakob Magid, Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Sciences, Laboratory of Plant Nutrition, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University

Mette Meldgaard, Policy analyst, The National Association for Organic Farming and IFOAM

Niels Heine Kristensen, Associate Professor, Dept. of Technology and Society, Danish Technical University (Thorkild Nielsen from the same Department has participated as substitute)

Jeppe Læssøe, Senior Scientist, Department of Policy Analysis, National Environmental Research Institute (from summer 2003 Associate Professor, Dept. of Educational Anthropology, The Danish University of Education)

Eskild Holm Nielsen, Associate Professor, Dept. of Development and Planning, Aalborg University

Egon Noe, Researcher, Dept. Agricultural Systems, Danish Institute of Agricultural Science (DIAS), Research Centre Foulum

Jesper Rasmussen, Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Science, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University

Arne Remmen, Professor, Dept. of Development and Planning, Aalborg University

Bodil Søgaard Associate Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Sciences, Organic Farming Unit, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University

Hanne Tanvig, Head of Centre, Danish Centre for Rural Research and Development (from summer 2003 substituted by Monica Stoye from the same Centre)

Research group (WP1B, WP2B, Danish Technical University (DTU))

Niels Heine Kristensen, Associate Professor, PhD (responsible for WP1B & WP2B)

Thorkild Nielsen, Assistant Professor

Maria Bruselius, Research Assistant

NN, Research Assistant

6. Project period (month, year)

Start of project:	May 2002
End of project:	July 2005

7. Midterm description of the project, its results and progress, and application for continuation in 2004

A. Project summary

The basic principles and the actual evolution of organic agricultural practices in Denmark form the research field of this project. In the initial stage, the project has been based on two provisional facts; (1) organic agriculture is stated as a comprehensive notion considering both man, society, and nature that is wholly juxtaposed to conventional/industrial segregated agriculture; (2) the trajectory of organic agriculture actually observed in the last decades indicates that, in many ways, organic agriculture has had a tendency to mimic conventional agriculture. Thus, the *first objective* is to explain the apparent mismatch between stated principles and observed trajectory. The *second objective* is to suggest where and how solutions to dissolve the current mismatch can be found. *Further* it is the *third objective* to conduce to the evolution of comprehensive approaches enabling in-depth multidisciplinary analysis of complex problems.

The project is accomplished by means of a research group in dialogue with key actors and informants, a multidisciplinary Delphi-panel, and international experts, while communication primarily take place by means of publications and a closing seminar. The research group is responsible for descriptions, formulation of conceptual frameworks and analyses; in addition the group is functioning as administrator for the Delphi-panel. The latter is involved both *ad hoc* to enlighten and inform the individual members of the research group in the ongoing processes and progress made and as a whole to ensure consistent and coherent descriptions, conceptions, and suggestions.

The project is designed to facilitate a cognitive process where resolved questions and emergent issues deserved of further inquiry are interacting. The objectives and methodological frames are determined as indicated above while the descriptions of the two facts and the conceptual frameworks are the primary guidelines that have been initially determined. They were initially *determined* because the project needed a conceptual basis for and descriptions of the problem to begin the process of inquiry. They were determined *initially* to enable an *open* search for a consistent and coherent recognition of the problem by means of the interplay between the research group, the Delphi-panel and informants. In the original description of the project it was stated that the initial description and conceptual frameworks through this interplay might turn up as inadequate and then be revised or supplemented according to current results. This has already been the case as described in section C.

The project contains two interacting lines to the target. One as described above (WP1A, WP2A, and WP3) with organic agriculture as the starting point and another more focused on dialogue on the organic food industry (WP1B and WP2B). To facilitate the analysis of mismatches in the organic food-processing sector suitable methodological and substantial reflections will be a separate task in WP1B and WP2B.

Table A.1: Work package list (from application)

No.	Work package title	Participants*	Budget (1.000 DKK)	Start	End	Deliverable no(s):
1 A	Principles versus practices – history, position, dialogue	<u>AAU</u>	426	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2003	1,2,3,4,5,6
1 B	Principles versus practices – organic food sector	<u>DTU</u>	90	Feb. 2002	Aug. 2002	7

2 A	Basic explanations – history, position, dialogue	<u>AAU</u>	899	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2004	8,9,6,10, 11,12
2 B	Basic explanations – organic food sector	<u>DTU</u>	360	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2004	13,14
3	Basic solutions – history, position, potentials, dialogue	<u>AAU</u>	224	July 2003	Aug. 2004	15,16

- Responsible participants are underlined

Statement of budget is without own share of expenses: WP1A, WP2A, and WP3: DKr. 958,000; WP1B and WP2B: DKr. 249,550.

B. Objectives and expected achievements

The project has two focuses where the major objective is obtained through the multidisciplinary part (WP1A, WP2A, WP3) using a modified Delphi-method as a crucial methodological tool¹. But as the other part (WP1B, WP2B) will focus on the organic food processing sector – which till now have had minor research interest – that part also make use of other dialogue methods as described in the end of the present section.

Organic agriculture – history, position, potentials, dialogue (WP1A, WP2A, WP3)

The *first objective* is to explain the apparent mismatch between principles and actual trajectory as indicated in section A. The *second objective* is then to suggest where and how solutions to dissolve the current mismatch can be found. The fulfilment of the latter objective depends upon the results of the first. Further it is our *third objective* to conduce to the development of comprehensive approaches enabling in-depth multidisciplinary analysis of complex problems

The achievements are related to the objectives and reflected in the research process by revealing *history*, *position*, and *potentials* facilitated and communicated by means of *dialogue* aiming at consensus. The start of the research process is to establish fact 1 (organic agriculture as comprehensive notion) and fact 2 (tendency to mimic conventional agriculture), i.e., *history* and *position*, and to compare the two to determine to what degree the interim conclusion (mismatch) holds true. From the final conclusion we will raise the first research question related to the *first objective*. Based on the interim conclusion the research question was in the initial stage framed as below:

Initial research question 1

Is the apparent mismatch between principles and practices caused by inadequate principles or by societal/social constraints?

The question has been based on two initial hypotheses:

Initial hypotheses

(i) The principles have been formulated as antithesis in a specific historical context no longer of topical relevance

(ii) Organic agriculture has during its evolution in the recent couple of decades been locked in and caught in a social trap by general structures and institutions in society

When the first question has been answered we will raise the second reflecting the *second objective* and revealing *potentials* based on history and position. Based on the initial research question 1 the second question is framed as below:

¹ Please refer to the original application for further description.

Initial research question 2

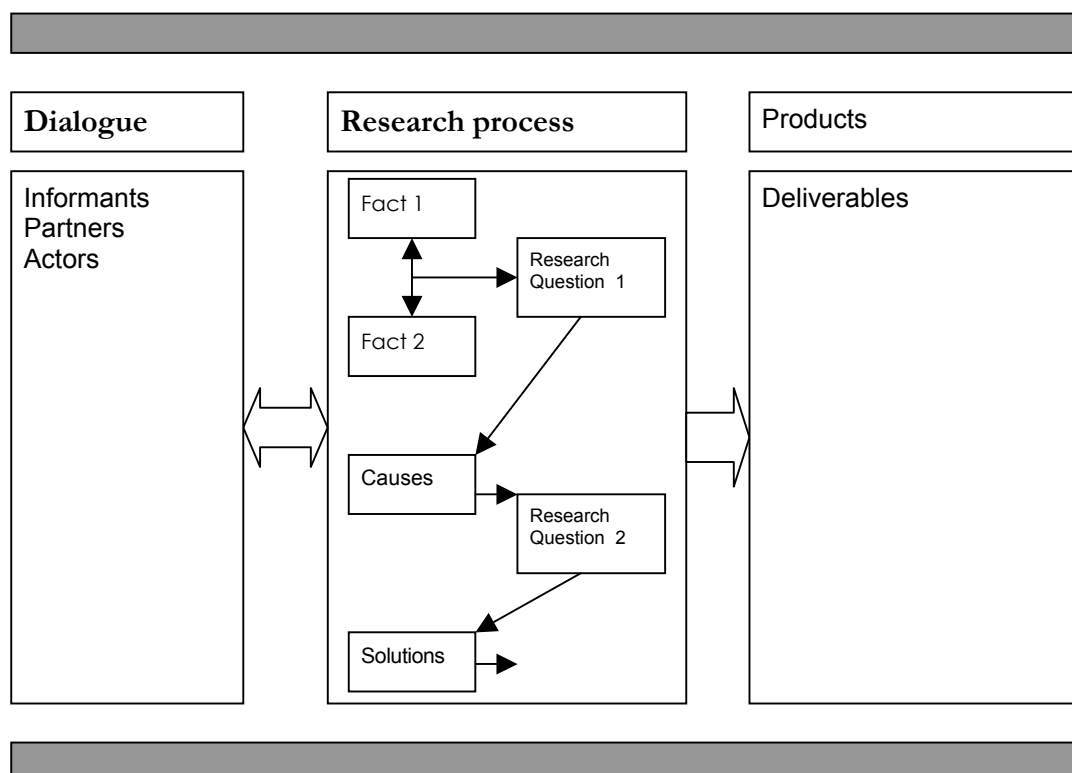
How can the apparent mismatch be dissolved; i.e., by revision of principles and/or by societal/social changes?

Both research questions will be answered in general and in abstraction in search for the basics.

The *third objective* will be achieved on two levels. (i) We will contribute to the development of conceptual frameworks to enable comprehensive understanding of the present research field involving social, natural-technical, agricultural sciences, and humanities. (ii) We will engage multidisciplinary competencies from the sciences mentioned in the current research process by means of a Delphi-panel.

The design is made to facilitate dialogue and interaction between the research group, the Delphi-panel, workshops including central actors, and international workshops in the process from fact 1 and 2 to research questions, conclusions, and solutions illustrated below.

Main stages in the project



The process is guided by means of the following scheduled major steps:

- 1) Description and documentation of fact 1 and 2. Comparison of the two. Preparation of final conception of research question 1. Accomplished by the research group, involving the Delphi-panel *ad hoc* and a workshop where central actors from the agro-complex and NGO's are represented. Published in 3 working papers plus a working paper with special emphasis on organic food sector.
- 2) Compilation of conceptual frameworks. Accomplished by the research group, involving the Delphi-panel *ad hoc*. Published in a working paper.
- 3) Delphi-panel and international experts called in to assess consistency and coherence of the results from step 1 and 2, besides opening discussion of step 5. Proceedings will be published.

- 4) Adjustments/revision of results from step 1 and 2 based on 3. Accomplished by the research group, involving the Delphi-panel *ad hoc*. Published in a report, an article for an international journal, and an article for a popular national journal.
- 5) Research to uncover basic causes based on 4 and on workshops involving a panel of central actors representing the agro-complex, consumers, administrators, and politicians. Accomplished by the research group, involving the Delphi-panel *ad hoc*. Published in a working paper.
- 6) Delphi-panel and international experts called in to assess consistency and coherence of results from step 5 compared to the steps 1 and 2, besides opening discussion of step 8. Proceedings will be published. International seminar with special emphasis on organic food sector. Proceedings and an article will be published.
- 7) Adjustments/revision of results from step 5 based on step 6. Accomplished by the research group, involving the Delphi-panel *ad hoc*. Published in an article for an international journal and an article for a popular national journal.
- 8) Analysis of potentials based on the results from step 7. Accomplished by the research group, involving the Delphi-panel *ad hoc*. Published in a working paper.
- 9) Closing seminar (open to all interested experts and actors) involving the Delphi-panel. Proceedings will be published.

The dialogue on the organic food industry (WP1B and WP2B)

Another part of the research project is specifically aiming at identifying mismatches in the organic food industry – and in the food chain from producer to consumer.

The issue of processing, distribution and handling organic products is becoming more important as market is growing. But as this is still a very new area there are only a few experts in this field. But because of this growing importance - when analysing mismatches in the organic sector - this food circle will be included in the study, by supplementary methods and by involving representatives from companies, consultancies, certifying bodies, authorities, etc.

By the engagement of competencies for this area (organic food industry), the design of the Delphi study will be ensured skilled input covering the organic food sector.

Organising separate dialogue workshops and seminars specifically aimed at the organic food sector will address the dialogue directly to this sector. The combination of this more sector oriented perspective with the Delphi studies more trajectorial perspective will offer a very strong analysis of the mismatches in the organic food chain. As the research group at DTU already have a well-developed network with major actors in the organic food sector (authorities, companies, associations), this network will form the basis for the dialogue workshops and the subsequent seminars.

C. Midterm results and progress

C.1 Description (summary) of main results and conclusions

The main results in the present stage (**WP1A and WP2A**) originate from the research on fact 1 and fact 2 besides the reflections concerning research question 1.

As basis for the dialogue with informants (primarily workshop I (M1)) and the Delphi-panel (primarily seminar I (M3)) concerning the evolution of organic agriculture in Denmark, we have summed up our findings as briefly sketched in the table below.

Table: Suggested periodisation

Year	Milestone	Characteristic	Supplementary characteristics
1970s	The first organic farms are established	Grassroots (pioneering)	Huge idealism. The dawning movement is founded as a reaction towards the mainstream evolution and it is in general excluded from the establishment. The movement is characterised by various notions about the ideal direction and core values/principles. Initial efforts to make organic farming work in practice.
1981/82	The association for organic agriculture and the national school for organic farming established	Rallying by means of separation (Expansion)	The actors who especially focus on farming management gather around the association and the national school; other actors who put more stress on social and political issues gradually experience decreasing power to set the agenda.
1987	Governmental authorisation scheme, followed by the Red Ø label (1990)	Inclusion (Expansion)	Organic farmers establish companies to manage processing of organic foods – however, the period is characterised by a gradual inclusion in the established food-system (including the agro-political and agro-industrial complex) and focus on farm management and how to get more farmers to convert. By the governmental authorisation scheme organic farming is put on the authoritative agenda.
1992	Supermarket chains increase marketing to expand sales of organic foods	Absorption, consolidation (Decreasing rate of expansion)	Until now organic foods have almost "sold themselves". The period is marked by some tendencies towards stagnation in consumer demand but a successful kick-start is obtained through marketing. Organisational consolidation around the organic sector including two organisational lines (one is the association taking care of general interests, the other is an organisational set-up to facilitate production branches and marketing). The two organisational lines are in accordance with the tradition in Danish agro-political and

			agro-industrial complex.
2004???	???	Funky Business??? New separation and new organisational innovations	Innovation concerning means related to marketing and cooperation among and between producers and consumers, which again delimit (a part of?) the organic food system from the conventional???

The suggested periodisation (with detailed descriptions and arguments presented in considerable drafts and oral presentations) has not in general been contested at workshop I nor seminar I. However, two points were claimed by a majority of the participants in both events:

- (1) it is necessary to understand the organic movement in Denmark in connection and interplay with the general evolution of national (and to a certain degree international) conventional agriculture, at least in the period after World War II;
- (2) it is to a certain degree also necessary to incorporate relations to the international movement of organic agriculture.

There are publications in the pipeline that in a few months in detail will describe the evolution of organic agriculture (with primary focus on Denmark) and incorporate the two points above.

In a survey carried out at the workshop each of the participants was asked to suggest the three most important criteria for success of organic agriculture. The main part of the participants pointed to quantitative expansion of organic farming/organic foods. Around half of the participants pointed to general diffusion of the ideas related to organic agriculture. A smaller part pointed to credence to the organic sector as an important criterion. There was no correlation between suggested criteria and the respondents' roles or function.

In the survey the participants were further asked whether the evolution of organic agriculture could be characterised as successful or not according to the suggested criteria. There was obviously disagreement in the answers and it has not been possible to trace clear patterns in the answers.

Principles of organic agriculture

In the initial stage OASE has been based on the assumption that the crucial principles on which organic agriculture is based, can be described as: (1) circulation (ecology), (2) precaution, and (3) proximity².

The discussion at the workshop revealed that most of the participants in an immediate sense contested the three principles. The general attitude among most participants was that the suggested principles not to a sufficient degree are able to describe the essence of organic agriculture. *A part* of the participants founded their critique on the historical evolution of the movement. They raised for instance the following points. The movement consisted of several sub-movements; among these were groups with a comprehensive social/political agenda while other groups had a more limited agenda related to nature and/or agricultural technology. What the groups had in common was thus a critical attitude towards conventional agriculture; on this critical attitude a

² The three principles are based on DARCOF (2000): Principper for økologisk jordbrug – Notat til FØJO's Brugerudvalg. Tjele: DARCOF.

countermovement could be founded. Then aims, means, and focus changed over time due to current discussions and experiences within the movement.

Another part of the participants founded their critique on more abstract grounds. This group was again divided into two of which one focused on social/political aspects while another focused on more technical and natural scientific aspects. The former sub-group advocated that the three suggested principles fail to reflect the comprehensive focus related to the notion of organic agriculture including a political idealism concerning social parameters such as social justice, economic distribution, fair working conditions, possibilities for developing countries and future generations, etc. The latter sub-group advocated, that the principles should be formulated on biological scientific grounds and pointed in that connection especially to the human dependence upon nature and the importance of human health.

Almost all participants agreed that the principle of proximity is relevant to organic agriculture and that current organic agriculture in Denmark doesn't evolve practice according to that principle.

In the survey each participant was asked to list three principles that he or she would suggest as crucial to distinguish organic agriculture from conventional. The suggestions covered a great variety although the research group in the analysis has sorted the answers out in categories. However, around a third of the respondents suggested holism/comprehension as the most important principle and around one fourth of the respondents suggested limited and careful use of resources as one of the principles. The respondents were also asked to answer whether the organic sector is, and has been, evolving according to the main principles suggested by each respondent. Also in this case the answers pointed in different directions. Around one half of the respondents that suggested holism/comprehension as the first crucial principle answered affirmative while the other half answered negative.³

A similar survey was conducted by OASE among a part of the participants at the IFOAM congress 2002. That survey also provided a rather blurred picture.⁴

The obvious difficulties to create consensus among the practitioners/actors concerning the definition of organic agriculture and the principles that organic agriculture is and/or ought to be based upon constituted an anomaly – or at least a contradiction – to the assumptions on which OASE initially was founded (re section A and B). This fact was discussed with members of the Delphi-panel and it was agreed that a seminar (with the Delphi-panel alone and under use of our native tongue) was needed to discuss the lack of a clear-cut definition of our research item and seemingly lack of consensus among the informants when it comes to principles. To state it clear we were now facing a new problem: if there is no consensus about what organic agriculture is and on what principles it is – or ought to be – based, we can not as supposed claim mismatch and in consequence neither investigate the initial research question 1 according to the original meaning of the question.

The discussions at seminar I with the Delphi-panel have – besides substantial input to the descriptions of fact 1 and 2 plus the methodological basis of OASE – implied a reformulation of initial research question 1 based on our findings which can briefly be sketched as:

- Organic agriculture is a “fluid” object originally constituted as a result of efforts from several movements with various overall goals and means

³ The results of workshop I are presented in J.H. Ingemann: “Økologisk landbrug mellem historie og principper” which includes a summary in English.

⁴ The picture is developed in a paper close to the end of the pipeline.

- Organic agriculture has in the last 3-4 decades evolved due to – and in correspondence with – certain historical conditions in the social surroundings
- Various movements and social forces have during the last decades excluded and included organic agriculture as part of their social strategy and thus influenced the perception and conception of organic agriculture

From these findings follow that there is no authoritative property rights attached to the phenomena ‘organic agriculture’ and hence no authoritative source from whom we are able to deduce definition and principles – the item varies in both time and space. The phenomena ‘organic agriculture’ might thus be marked more by chaos than by order and hence not be defined as rational in practices and principles as assumed in the initial stage of the project. We might then be able to reveal mismatch according to one group of actors’ set of initial formulated principles on one side and practices evolved by the same group at the other, but not with a similar meaning able to compare principles of one group to practices of another guided by other principles. Thus we have to conceptualise principles as an evolving and never final result of interacting discourses among various and (in time and space) evolving segments. Similarly practices might be conceptualised as interacting actions (including trial-and-error processes – by the way to some degree in line with the notion laid down in the IFOAM basis standards) taken by various groups under various social conditions. However, there are still reason to conceptualise both material (practices) and immaterial (values and principles) frames as supposed in the initial stage but then in a more open, less rigid, and less unequivocal way considering differences in time and space.

Such reflections have implied a reformulation of research question 1:

Initial research question 1 – reformulated (M2)

How can the apparent mismatch between principles and practices be conceptualised when organic agriculture is a “fluid” object framed by various social forces and powers in recent decades?

The initial hypothesis are not reformulated but maintained. However, in the present stage they play a mere heuristic part considering the reformulated research question 1.

WP 1B and WP 2B

Concerning the two packages focussing on organic food industry (WP 1B and WP 2B) there are no results or conclusion at this stage. The efforts attached to these two packages have so far been concentrated on collection of data.

C.2 Fulfilment of deliverables and milestones

(To be completed for each work package)

WP number and title	Time schedule according to application	Deviations, if any*
1 A, Principles versus practices – history, position, dialogue		
Deliverables		
1 Working paper on fact 1	Aug 2002	Partly fulfilled, totally in the pipeline and expected fulfilled February 2004

2 Working paper on fact 2	Aug 2002	Partly fulfilled, totally in the pipe-line and expected fulfilled February 2004
3 Working paper on comparison between fact 1 and 2	Sep 2002	Partly fulfilled, expected totally fulfilled January 2004
4 Article for international journal	Feb 2003	July 2004
5 Popular article for national journal	Feb 2003	July 2004
6 Proceedings from seminar I	Jan 2003	In the pipe-line and fulfilled January 2004
Milestones		
1 Workshop I	April 2002	Fulfilled
2 Research question 1 formulated, preliminary	Oct 2002	Fulfilled
3 Seminar I (shared with WP2A)	Nov 2002	Fulfilled
4 Revision and adjustments accomplished	Mar 2003	March 2004

* *Deviations are to be further discussed in D*

WP number and title	Time schedule according to application	Deviations, if any*
1B, Principles versus practices – organic food sector		
Deliverables		
7 Working paper on key-informants assessment	Feb 2003	First draft fulfilled. Final paper beginning of 2004. Interviews with organic companies in Germany have been arranged.
Milestones		
M 5 Seminar with organic food sector	Aug 2002	The first seminar with central actors in the food sector fulfilled. The next seminar with organic companies is planned in January 2004
M 6 Working paper accomplished	Sept 2002	Draft from seminar is ready and will be finalised in December 2004

* *Deviations are to be further discussed in D*

WP number and title	Time schedule according to application	Deviations, if any*
2A, Basic explanations – history, position, dialogue		
Deliverables		
6 Proceedings from seminar I (shared with WP1)	July 2003	In the pipeline and fulfilled January 2004
8 Working paper on conceptual compilation	Feb 2003	In the pipeline and fulfilled February 2004
9 Working paper on uncovered causes	Feb 2004	July 2004
10 Proceedings from seminar II	July 2004	
11 Article for international journal	July 2004	September 2004
12 Popular article for national journal	July 2004	September 2004
Milestones		
7 Presentation of compilation at seminar I (shared with WP1)	Nov 2002	Fulfilled
8 Workshop II on basic causes	Apr 2003	January 2004
9 Preliminary formulation of research question 2	July 2003	January 2004
10 Seminar II, including opening discussion on WP 3	Aug 2003	April 2004
11 Revision and adjustments (including research question 2 and submission of proceedings) accomplished	Jan 2004	July 2004

* *Deviations are to be further discussed in D*

WP number and title	Time schedule according to application	Deviations, if any*
2 B, Basic explanations – organic food sector		
Deliverables		
D 13 Proceedings from International Seminar	May 2004	June 2004
D 14 Article for International journal	June 2004	One article about innovation and network in a Danish organic company has been accepted. Another is planned in Aug 2004
Milestones		
M 12 Dialogue workshop	Sep 2003	Feb 2004
M 13 International seminar	Nov 2003	May 2004 due to coordination with our international partners

* *Deviations are to be further discussed in D*

WP number and title	Time schedule according to application	Deviations, if any*
3, Basic solutions – history, position, potentials, dialogue		
Deliverables		
15 Working paper on potentials and solutions	Dec 2004	January 2005
16 Proceedings from closing seminar, including assessment of methods	Jan 2005	July 2005
Milestones		
14 Closing seminar	Apr 2004	Apr 2005
15 Proceedings published	Aug 2004	July 2005

* *Deviations are to be further discussed in D*

D. Description of deviations and subsequent adjustments of plans

Deviations are caused by three major factors. First of all, a general delay in DARCOF procedures implied a five-month time lag according to our original application. Second, that delay implied that it was impossible to gather adequate staff in proper time after the funding finally was granted. Third, it has been necessary to make adjustments due to the difficulties in defining the object and in creating consensus concerning the basic objectives and principles attached to the object. In this connection it was revealed that it was necessary to produce more working papers in WP1A than initially estimated – for instance it was in the early stage revealed that it would be necessary to produce three supplementing working papers on the international dimension, that is a paper on IFOAM and two on EU. A supplementary factor should be mentioned too: the head of project is also head of a university department and that job has created unforeseen problems attached to a radical governmental reform of Danish universities. This has implied, that the head for long periods has been unable to invest the optimal personal resources in OASE and this is a supplementary reason why many deliverables is stuck at the end of the pipeline.

Due to the causes mentioned above we hope that an extension till the middle of 2005 can be granted.

E. Project publications and other products

1. Articles in international, scientific journals with review procedures

Rasmussen, L. B., Nielsen, T.: Entrepreneurial Capabilities. IN *AI & Society*, London, forthcoming in 2004**.

2. Papers presented at congresses, symposiums, etc.

Pia Johansen and Saki Ichihara: Discussion Paper for "Changes in interpretation of basic principles" – Draft. Paper presented at IFOAM Congress, Victoria in August 2002.

3. Reports, articles in agricultural journals, etc.

J.H. Ingemann (ed): *Økologisk landbrug mellem historie og principper*. Aalborg: Institut for Økonomi, Politik og Forvaltning, Arbejdsrapport 2003:3, (including summary: Danish Organic Agriculture between History and Principles).

J.H. Ingemann: The efficiency myth. IN Peter Einasson (ed.) „Greening the CAP – why and how?“ Stockholm: Ekologiska Lantbrukarna, 2003. (review procedure)

J.H. Ingemann: Rural – urban co-development – challenges to post-industrial society. IN Jakob Magid et.al (eds.) “Urban Areas – Rural Areas and Recycling – The organic way forward? Viborg:

Darcof, 2002* (review procedure)

4. Oral presentations, public meetings, field days, etc.

Oral presentation at the IFOAM Congress re point E 2 above. Besides, field work at the same congress. (Saki Ichihara and Pia Johansen)

Oral presentation at North Sea Commission, Business Development Group Meeting, August 2002. (Jan Holm Ingemann)

Several oral presentations at workshop I and seminar I. (Jan Holm Ingemann, Saki Ichihara, Pia Johansen, Ole Horn Rasmussen)

Oral presentation and discussion with the board of The National Association for Organic Agriculture (Jan Holm Ingemann)

Lecture in Lublin for industry and ministry representatives with focus on the development of an organic food sector in Poland (Thorkild Nielsen)

Oral presentation in Budapest at the seminar: Processing of organic foods in EU (Thorkild Nielsen)

Oral presentation in Odense at the Danish Ecology congress: Careful organic food production in the future (Niels Heine Kristensen)

F. Scientific education

Lecture at summer school course: "Research Methodologies in relation to Principles and Practice of Organic Agriculture" at Research School for Organic Agriculture and Food Systems, October 2002. (Jan Holm Ingemann)

G. National and international cooperation

The primary cooperation is integrated in the project by way of the workshops and by way of the Delphi-panel.

National and international colleagues have been called to pay attention to the OASE website at the address: <http://www.socsci.auc.dk/oase/>. National cooperation is further facilitated by means of workshop I (M 1).

Furthermore parts of the work of OASE have been informing a new EU Integrated Project under the 6th. framework, especially by the parts of the activity focussing on the processing principles and practices. In this EU project international colleagues and national companies participate in the cooperation.

H. Critical reflection on the project

Regarding **WP 1A and WP 2A** it is obvious to consider two substantial/methodological challenges and one more organisational.

OASE was initially on one hand established as a research project with a clear-cut and rather conventional formulation of the scientific problem (initial facts, research questions, hypothesis) and on the other hand as a project with a more experimenting methodology (interaction between

practitioners, the multidisciplinary Delphi-panel, and the research group). We found the clear-cut formulation necessary both in our efforts to start the process from a tentatively mutual platform for the various participants and as a guiding tool in the rather complex research process. As described in section A we found it necessary with an initial determination and determination initially where we would be open to let new insight imply adjustments and revisions in the process. We are still convinced that the clear-cut formulation was adequate in the initial stage and perhaps even a necessity to avoid unfruitful chaos to evolve as a result of the dialogue with and between informants (including experts) with very different backgrounds and very different professional expertise, different paradigmatic and methodological basis, etc. However, in the present stage the challenge is to move from the initial clear-cut formulations to more detailed and subtle formulations without losing sight of the overall problem of the project: the apparent mismatch between practices and principles and the possibilities to overcome that mismatch. We have not found the adequate balance yet but are working on it in a process where the Delphi-panel is participating in finalising the last papers in WP1A.

In the initial stage it was supposed that organic agriculture could be given a rather clear-cut definition in which most actors would agree and that a similar consensus concerning the principles could be agreed too. That assumption seemingly was wrong and a new scientific challenge emerged. We were prepared for surprises (as briefly described in section A) and decided to face the challenge by making adjustments in the research plan. In the original plan it was our intention to integrate international experts in an early phase (seminar I). However, the difficulties in defining the object and basic principles convinced us that it would be more prosperous to face the Delphi-panel alone and with them discuss the necessary revisions in our native tongue. This adjustment in plans implies that we have not yet been able to conduce dialogue with international experts at the level supposed in the original project description.

Due to several factors described in section D, the project is delayed. Despite the fact that it is unsatisfactory not to be able to fulfil the plan, the delay provides an opportunity to digest the present preliminary results. The evolution of the project – especially in connection with the informants – had underlined that it is adequate to incorporate more time to reflections between the inputs and discussions.

Regarding **WP 1B and WP 2B** there are no critical reflections presented yet due the present stage of that part. However, the substantial and methodological reflections above might turn out to be of crucial relevance and guidance to these two packages too.

8. Budget

A. Account for any change in budgets

Changes primarily due to delay and to transfer from scientific personnel to technical personnel.

B. Budget for the whole project (1.000 DKK)

Total consumption of funds from DARCOF and expected consumption this year and coming years

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Man-months	28	22,3	12,6	3,1	66
Scientific personnel	14	16	12	3	45
Technical personnel	14	6,3	0,6	0,1	21

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Salaries					
Scientific personnel	316	455	274	89	1.134
Technical personnel	68	104	17	10	199
Other operational costs	90	168	40	35	333
Equipment					
Others (please specify)					
Direct costs	474	727	331	134	1.666
Indirect costs (20% of direct costs)	95	145	66	27	333
Total	569	872	397	161	1.999

Comments:

9. Signatures and stamps

Name	Institute	Date	Signature
Head of project Jan Holm Ingemann	Aalborg University, Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration	September 30 th 2003	

Appendix I. Detailed budget

A. Budget for each participating institute (1.000 DKr)

Name of Institute and department: AAU: Economics, Politics and Public Administration

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Man-months	23,6	14,8	6,1	3,1	47,6
Scientific personnel	10	9	6	3	28
Technical personnel	13,6	5,8	0,1	0,1	19,6

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Salaries					
Scientific personnel	253	346	180	89	868
Technical personnel	63	97	10	10	180
Other operational costs	75	98	35	35	243
Equipment					
Others (please specify)					
Direct costs	391	541	225	134	1.291
Indirect costs (20% of direct costs)	78	108	45	27	258
Total	469	649	270	161	1.549

Comments:

Name of Institute: DTU (WP1B, WP2B)

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Man-months	4,4	7,5	6,5		18,4
Scientific personnel	4,0	7,0	6,0		17,0
Technical personnel	0,4	0,5	0,5		1,4

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Salaries					285
Scientific personnel	63	109	94		266
Technical personnel	5	7	7		19
Other operational costs	15	70	5		90
Equipment					
Others (please specify)					
Direct costs					
Indirect costs (20% of direct costs)	17	37	21		75
Total	100	223	127		450

Comments:

C. Budget for co-financing from each participating institute (1.000 DKK)

Name of Institute: AAU: Economics, Politics and Public Administration

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Man-months	2,5	12	3,5		18
Scientific personnel	2,0	10	3		15
Technical personnel	0,5	2	0,5		3

Year:	Consumption before 2003	Expected consumption 2003	2004	2005	Total
Salaries					
Scientific personnel	204	536	152		892
Technical personnel	10	46	10		66
Other operational costs					
Equipment					
Others (please specify)					
Direct costs	214	582	162		958
Indirect costs (20% of direct costs)	43	116	32		191
Total	257	698	194		1.149

Comments: