

Timelines of ethical wine production.

Including etymology, certification, appellation initiatives, publications, research, NGOs, UN/EU targets, for organic, biodynamic, sustainable, regenerative wine farming, etc.

Introduction to May 2023 edition:

Where are we, in the wine-world today? How did we get here? And, where do we want, need, aspire to go? How will we get there? What might *there* be called?

In terms of environmental initiatives, we are in the era of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, UN 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (confirmed at CBD COP15, Montreal in Dec 2022), UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2020s), UN Paris Agreement (on global warming), UN Water Action Decade (2018-2028), plus the UNESCO backed Earth Charter. Whilst across the channel, our neighbours are also in the EU Green Deal 2030 to 2050; the EU 8th Environmental Action Program (EAP) (2020s); and France is in EcoPhyto II+ (for 2025).

These initiatives, targets and standards should be household-level information, as they will simply not implement themselves. (See current UN & EU active initiatives highlighted below in yellow, with links.)

Wine has of' been termed the 'Hollywood of agriculture'. Wine includes the highest land prices, and financial yield per hectare, in the agricultural world. If leading 'phare' (lighthouse) wineries and regions of the world would reinvest, reimagine, reinvent themselves, then the rest would have a far better illuminated path to follow. 'With great (vinous) power comes great responsibility.' (The Peter Parker principle, reapplied.)

As the wine world, like all industries, needs to play it's part in a sound path to a viable future. The production, packaging, distribution and post-consumption sides of wine all have environmental impact, yet industry standards are far from optimised. The status quo could be changed really very quickly indeed. It is however apparent that no one party will forge ahead alone. International frameworks, national law, wine regions, press, producers, logistics, trade and public all have their part to play, yet all look to other stakeholders to blaze the way. Why so slow?

There has never been more choice available in wine. So how might we best choose wine? For decades now the most (in-)credible wine emerges at the intersection of both ethics and excellence, one without the other being pretty meaningless. Wine people know what excellence is in the glass. But before we even consider best ethical practice in production, how do we know what *sufficiently* ethical wine looks like?

This document started in 2017 to highlight disparate yet interconnected topics like these, via the timelines of their inception, in order to show where we have come from and where it looks like we are going. Initially on the Raeburn Fine Wines tariff, it got it's own identity in 2021. Sensible suggestions for inclusion in further editions are most welcome, via [david\[at\]raeburnfinewines.com](mailto:david[at]raeburnfinewines.com). NB something being kept out are stats and data: there is so much out there, with so much conflict in it: it really is better covered elsewhere.

David Harvey, London UK

A few quotes, to start with:

Native American expression (followed by Oscar Wilde in 1936, St.Exupéry in 1939, Wendell Berry in 1971):

'We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children'

Eve Balfour, speaking to IFOAM 1977 and quoting Aldo Leopold:

'...we cannot escape from the ethical and spiritual values of life, for they are part of the wholeness. "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

UNESCO Earth Charter's preamble, 2000:

'We stand at a critical moment in Earth's history, a time when humanity must choose its future. As the world becomes increasingly interdependent and fragile, the future at once holds great peril and great promise. To move forward we must recognize that in the midst of a magnificent diversity of cultures and life forms we are one human family and one Earth community with a common destiny. We must join together to bring forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace. Towards this end, it is imperative that we, the peoples of Earth, declare our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life, and to future generations.'

António Guterres, UN Secretary-General, 2022

'We are treating nature like a toilet, and ultimately, we are committing suicide by proxy'

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Timeline of etymology:

- 2010 term **eutierria** coined by philosopher Glenn Albrecht: 'a good and positive feeling of oneness with the earth and its life forces'
- 2005 term **exposome** coined, describing one's environmental exposure over a lifetime, how this can affect health
- 2002 term **restorative agriculture** coined in Storm Cunningham's book *The Restoration Economy* (USA) www.StormCunningham.com
- 2000 term **anthropocene** popularised by Eugene Stormer & Paul Crutzen. 'The new geological era of human dominance', coined in the 80s
- 1987 term **sustainable development** popularised by the UN's Brundtland Commission's (WCED) report *Our Common Future*
- 1984 the **biophilia hypothesis** (BET) devised by Edward O.Wilson in *Biophilia*. ('The urge to affiliate with other forms of life') (USA, 1929-)
- 1984 term **ecopedagogy** coined in a paper by Gerhard de Haan: 'The merging of environmentalism and education'. (De, 1951-)
- 1982 term **regenerative agriculture** coined by Rodale Institute, in *New Farm* mag. (USA) www.RegenerativeAgricultureDefinition.com
- 1978 term **permaculture** in Prof.Bill Mollison (1928-2016) & David Holmgren's (1955-) book *Permaculture One* (Au)
- 1975 term **natural farming** by Masanobu Fukuoka after Mokichi Okada (Jp, 1913-2008)
- 1972/3 term **deep ecology** in paper by Arne Naess (Norway, 1912-2009)
- 1970s term **Miyawaki method** for (re-)developing natural forest in Japan etc. Akira Miyawaki (Jp, 1928-2021) AkiraMiyawaki.com
- 1952 term **microbiome** by J.L. Mohr in journal *The Scientific Monthly*
- 1951 term **fertility farming** by Frank Newman Turner (UK, 1913-1964)
- 1949 term **ecocentric, ecocentrism** (aka **biocentrism**) Aldo Leopold in *A Sand County Almanac* (USA, 1887-19) www.AldoLeopold.org
- 1944 term **vegan** coined by vegetarian Donald Watson (UK, 1910-2005)
- 1940 term **organic farming** coined in Lord Northbourne (Walter James) book, *Look to the Land* (UK, 1896-1982)
- 1940 term **sustainable agriculture** coined in Lord Northbourne's book, *Look to the Land* (UK, 1896-1982)
- 1930s term **nature farming** (自然農法, shizen nōhō) by Mokichi Okada (Jp, 1882-1955)
- 1929 term **agroforestry** (aka agrosilviculture) coined by J. Russell Smith in book *Tree Crops: A Permanent Agriculture* (USA)
- 1928 term **agricology** coined by Bensin &/or Klages, from agriculture+ecology
- 1928 term **bio-dynamics** (short for biological-dynamic) in Ehrenfried Pfeiffer's book *Bio-Dynamic Farming and Gardening*
- 1907 term **vin naturel** used in text during the *Revolte des Vignerons* (Fr)
- 1885 term **mycorrhiza** coined by botanist Albert Frank (De, 1839-1900)
- 1877 term **symbiosis** coined by botanist Albert Frank (De, 1839-1900)
- 1875 term **biosphere** (aka **ecosphere**) coined by geologist Eduard Suess: 'the place on Earth's surface where life dwells' (At, 1831-1914)
- 1867 term **holocene** (*holocène*) coined to mean the 'whole new' geological era post last ice age 11,700yrs ago, prior to anthropocene (Fr)
- 1866 term **ecology** (*Ökologie*) coined by scientist Ernst Haeckel (De, 1834-1919)
- 1842 term **vegetarian** 1st in print; creator unknown (UK)
- 1838 to 1847 term **bacterium / bacteria** by naturalist Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (De, 1795-1876)
- 1778 1st known written usage of organic, to mean 'from organized living beings'
- 1517 **organic** - 1st known written use of the word itself

Timeline of appellation based initiatives:

This is a new section for 2022. The number of wine regions aka appellations taking a positive stance, trying to move the goalposts is increasing. Sure, some of these declarations are tentative. Buy-in from their members is essential. Who will be next? Will the market respond? Credit and support is due to these regions for sticking their neck out, pointing the way for others to follow. Many eyes will be a-watching...

FUTURE:

- 2030 **Champagne (CIVC)** target of 100% sustainable, organic or biodynamic by 2030, either certified or in conver www.Champagne.fr
- 2025 **Champagne (CIVC)** 'aims' for zero pesticide use (but not in cahier des charges) www.Champagne.fr
- 2025 - 2030 **Bordeaux (CIVB)** 'aims' for 100% sustainable, organic or biodynamic by 2025, certified or in convers www.Bordeaux.com
- 2025 **Penedes DO** - all DO wines to be Organic certified as a minimum www.DOPenedes.cat
- 2023 **St.Emilion, Lussac- & Puisseguin-** (Bdx): 1st vintage of mandatory environmental cert. for AOC www.Vins-Saint-Emilion.com

PRESENT:

- 2023 **Faugeres** AOP plants new disease resistant grenache-based Bouquet variety #3176 in formal trials www.Faugeres.com
- 2022 **Cognac:** 1st AOC (UGVC) to request INAO to permit new disease resistant varieties in Cahier des Charges UGVC.fr
- 2022 **Faugeres** AOP plants new disease resistant grenache-based Bouquet variety #3179 in formal trials www.Faugeres.com
- 2022 **Vino Nobile di Montepulciano** denominazione is Certified Sustainable by Equalitas www.ConsorzioVinoNobile.it
- 2021 **Pomero!** (Bordeaux) bans chemical herbicides (a 1st) www.Bordeaux.com
- 2020 **Pouilly-Fuissé** (Burgundy) bans chemical herbicides in the new 1C vineyards (1/4 of the AOC) www.Bourgogne-Wines.com
- 2020 **Médoc Crus Bourgeois** (Bordeaux): minimum HVE2; HVE3 required for Supérieur and Exceptionnel level www.Crus-Bourgeois.com
- 2019 **Corpinnat** launches: Penedes methode traditionnel estate producers with Organic cert as a minimum www.Corpinnat.com
- 2014 **Penedes DO 'Penedes Classic'** methode traditionnel cava label must be Organic cert. as a minimum www.DOPenedes.cat

Timeline of certification matters, by genre:

REGENERATIVE:

- 2022 **Regenerative Viticulture Foundation (RVF)** global non-profit launched in London (UK)
2021 **Association of Regenerative Viticulture (ARV/AVR)** Regenerative certification launched by Torres (Es)
2017 **Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)** launched by ROA, Regenerative Organic Alliance (CA)

www.RegenerativeViticulture.org
www.ViticulturaRegenerativa.org
www.RegenOrganic.org

BIODYNAMIC:

- 2020 **Demeter International** becomes umbrella for all 28 global biodynamic certification bodies
2007 **Respekt BIODYN** launches biodynamic certification, mostly German speaking countries (Mitteleuropa)
1995 **Biodyvin** certification body for biodynamic vineyards founded (EU)
1992 **NASAA** National Association for Sustainable Agriculture Australia - BD standard written (Aus)
1928 **Demeter** trademark for biodynamic certification (De)

www.Demeter.net
www.Respekt-BIODYN.bio
www.Biodyvin.com
www.NASAAOrganic.org.au
www.Demeter.net

ORGANIC:

- 2018 **CAB** certification launched, for Conversion (to) Agriculture Biologique by Agence Bio (Fr)
2017 **ROC - Regenerative Organic Certified** launched by ROA, Regenerative Organic Alliance (CA)
2017 **Zéro Résidu de Pesticides** certification launched by Nouveaux Champs; extended to wine in 2019 (Fr.)
2013 **FairAndGreen** sustainable / organic certification (Germany & Austria)
2012 EU Standing Committee on Organic Farming (SCOF) launches '**organic wine**' designation (EU)
2010 new pan-EU Leaf logo for certified organic produce (EU)
2007 2nd EU Regulation (EC) No.834/2007 on organic production and labelling (EU)
2005 **China Organic Standard**, controlled by CQC (China)
2004 **AFNOR Certification** global 3rd party cert. body founded, Paris, covering EU Ecolabel, ISO 26000...
2002 & 2010 **Federal Organic Farming Scheme** for research & promotion of organic & sustainable (De)
2002 **Certified Naturally Grown**. Non-profit 'self-certification' for farms following USDA Organic methods (USA)
2001 **Japanese Agricultural Standard**, aka **JAS (Japan)**
2000 **USA National Organic Program** rules published in the Federal Register (USA)
1999 **Wholesome Food Association** starts self-certifying organic UK produce for £27 per annum (UK)
1994 **CCPAE** founded. Consell Català de la Producció Agrària Ecològica (Es)
1991 1st EU Regulation (**EC**) **No.2092/91** on organically grown agricultural products & foodstuffs (EU)
1991 **EcoCert**, organic certification body launched (Fr, then global)
1990 Organic Foods Production Act 1990 tasked USDA to develop national organic standards (USA)
1989 1st national Spanish organic farming legislation (Es)
1986 **NASAA** (National Association for Sustainable Agriculture Australia) & NCO cert. body founded (Aus)
1986 1st **Italian Organic Standards** (It)
1985 **AB** France, aka **Bioagricert**, organic certification launched
1985 **AGROBIO**, 1st national organic farming organisation (Portugal)
1982 **Naturland**, international organic certification body founded (Germany)
1981 **BioSuisse**, organic certification body founded (Fr)
1973 **California Certified Organic Farmers** founded, and Oregon state, the 1st two states (USA)
1972 **IFOAM** founded - International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, (Versailles, France)
1971 **Bioland** organic certification founded (Germany)
1964 **Nature et Progres**, early organic certification body (France)
1946 **Soil Association** founded by Eve Balfour & co.: organic standards (1967), then certification (1973) (UK)

www.AgenceBio.org
www.RegenOrganic.org
www.Nouveaux-Champs.fr
www.FairAndGreen.de

www.Certification.AFNOR.org

www.CNGFarming.org

www.USDA.gov
www.Wholesome-Food.org
www.CCPAE.org

www.EcoCert.com
www.USDA.gov

www.NASAAOrganic.org.au

www.BioAgricert.org

www.Naturland.de
www.Bio-Suisse.ch
www.CCOF.org
www.IFOAM.bio
www.Bioland.de

www.NatureEtProgres.org
www.SoilAssociation.org

NATURAL:

- 2020 **Méthode Vin Nature** 'collegial certification' launched, by Syndicat de défense de vins nature'l (Fr.)

www.VinMethodeNature.org

FORESTRY:

- 1999 **PEFC**, for global woodland sustainability, Geneva (re pallets, labels, cork, casks, boxes, biodiversity, etc.)
1993 **FSC** - Forestry Stewardship Council founded, for global woodland sustainability, Bonn (re ditto)

www.PEFC.org
www.FSC.org

ARCHITECTURE:

- 1994 **LEED** standards - Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards launched by USGBC (USA)
1993 **USGBC** - U.S. Green Building Council founded
1990 **BREEAM** - Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology, BRE Group (UK)
1921 **BRE** - Building Research Establishment founded, initially as BR Station (UK)

www.USGBC.org
www.USGBC.org
BREGroup.com
BREGroup.com

CLIMATE CHANGE:

- 2011 **WFCP - Wineries for Climate Protection** founded by FEV, Federación Española del Vino (Es.)

www.FEV.es

ET CETERA:

- 2011 **Dynamis** founded: promotes volcanic sulphur, sensitive crystallization, BD. Charter & certification avail (Fr.)
1947 **International Standards Organisation (ISO)** founded in London (UK)

www.Dynamis.tv
www.ISO.org

SUSTAINABLE:

- 2022 **National Reference for Sustainability Certification in the Wine Sector** launched, Portugal www.winesofportugal.com/en/sustainability
- 2021 **Natura 2000** launched by EU, for goods & services contributing to EU Natura 2000 protected areas
- 2017 **California Certified Sustainable** label is launched with CSWGA's 1st vintage (USA) www.SustainableWineGrowing.org
- 2016 **GGN** Responsible Agriculture certification launched by GlobalG.A.P., initially for flowers & fish (De) www.GGN.org
- 2016 **The Green Experience** of Langhe, for certified sustainable farming, launched by Coldiretti Cuneo (Italy) www.TheGreenExperience.it
- 2015 **Sustainable Viticulture in Champagne** launches: a 120 point region-specific scheme (i.e. 'Viticulture Dura' www.Champagne.fr
- 2015 **LEED** by Leonardo Academy, national sustainable agriculture scheme (USA) www.LeonardoAcademy.org
- 2015 **ISO 14001 (:2015) Environmental Management System**, international certification scheme launched www.ISO.org
- 2015 **ISO 9001 (:2015) Quality Management Systems**, international certification scheme launched www.ISO.org
- 2015 **Equalitas** sustainability certification platform created by Federdoc and Unione Italiana Vini (It) www.Equalitas.it
- 2015 **EntWine Australia** sustainable scheme taken over by AWRI (initially launched by WFA) www.AWRI.com.au
- 2014 **Whole Foods Responsibly Grown** scheme, by Whole Foods Market (USA) www.WholeFoodsMarket.co.uk
- 2013 **SAFA Friend of The Earth** certification template by UN - Sustainability Assessment of Food & Agriculture Sysl www.FAO.org
- 2011 **SQNPI** certification founded for Qualita Sostenibile, i.e. 'Sustainable Quality via Integrated Crop Management' (Italy) www.WinesOfChile.org
- 2011 & 2013 **Wines of Chile Certified Sustainable** scheme, & Sustainability Code (Chile) www.Sustentavid.org
- 2011 **VIVA** sustainable certification for wine launched by Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (It) www.ViticulturaSostenibile.org
- 2011 **Sustainable Australia Winegrowing (SAW)** founded, initially out of McLaren Vale (Australia) www.SustainableAustralia.info
- 2010 & 2013 **Bodegas de Argentina** launched Committee on Sustainability, & a Self-Assessment Sustainability Protocol (Arg.) www.FondazioneSOSainSicilia.it
- 2010 **SOSain** launched, Sicily - **Save Our Soils Sustainable** certification www.ISO.org
- 2010 **ISO 26000 (:2010) Social Responsibility** scheme launched (i.e. sustainability) - certification *not* possible www.WOSA.co.za
- 2010 **Wines of South Africa (WOSA)** launches SWSA Integrity & Sustainability Certified scheme (South Africa) www.AWRI.com.au
- 2009 **EntWine Australia** sustainable scheme launched by Winemakers Federation of Australia (WFA) www.Agriculture.Gouv.fr
- 2008 - 2012 **Haute Valeur Environmentale (HVE)** founded, 3-stage sustainable business certification (France) www.SIPCertified.org
- 2008 & 2016 **Sustainability in Practice (SIP)** certification launches vineyard & then winery program (USA) www.BCorporation.net
- 2006 **B Corporation** aka ('**B Corp**') launches sustainable body certified by B Labs, & B The Change (USA) www.NapaGreen.org
- 2004 **Napa Green** certification program launches for vineyards &/or wineries (CA, USA) www.SIPCertified.org
- 2002 Vineyard Team becomes **Sustainability in Practice (SIP)** certification-by-peer body (USA) www.ISEALAlliance.org
- 2002 **ISEAL Alliance**, global sustainability body www.Sustainable-Agriculture.org
- 2001 **European Initiative for Sustainable Development in Agriculture (EISA)**, pan-EU body (EU) www.UNGlobalCompact.org
- 2000 **UN Global Compact** launched, to get companies to adopt CSR policies, report on their implementation www.LIVECertified.org
- 1999 **LIVE Certified Sustainable** founded, Pacific Northwest (USA) www.TerraVitis.com
- 1998 & 2001 **Terre Vitis** sustainable certification born in Beaujolais, before going national (France) www.IPW.co.za
- 1998 **IPW - Integrated Production of Wine** sustainable certification born in South Africa (RSA) www.FoodAlliance.org
- 1997 **Food Alliance**, national sustainable agriculture body founded (USA)
- 1995 **Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand (SWNZ)** scheme started in Hawkes Bay (NZ)
- 1994 & 1996 **Vineyard Team** launches Californian sustainable non-profit, & 'PPS' self-certification (USA)
- 1993 **EMAS** initially founded via EC Regulation 1836/93, for Eco-Management & Audit Scheme (EU)
- 1993 **FARRE** certifying body for sustainable farming is born out of PPE (France) www.FARRE.org
- 1992 & 2005 Lodi Winegrowers start IPM program, becoming **LODI RULES** 'certified green' sustainable business www.LodiRules.org
- 1991 **LEAF**, Linking Agriculture and the Environment in Farming founded: sustainable farming body (UK) www.LEAFUK.org
- 1971-93 **PPE** founded, precursor to FARRE, the body certifying sustainable agriculture (France)

Timeline of publications on ecological wine:

- 2022 Jeremy Cukierman MW, Michelle Bouffard & Hervé Quenol's book *Quel Vin Pour Demain?* (Fr) www.WineAnorak.com
- 2022 Jamie Goode's book *Regenerative Viticulture* (UK, USA) www.JaneAnson.com
- 2019 Jane Anson's book *Wine Revolution: The World's Best Organic, Biodynamic, and Natural Wines*
- 2019 Alice Feiring's book *Natural Wine for The People* (USA)
- 2018 Simon J Woolf's book *Amber Revolution*, on orange wine (UK) www.TheMorningClaret.com
- 2017 Monty Waldin's blogposts on ecological wine matters (UK/It.) www.ChateauMonty.com
- 2016 Samuel Cogliati's booklet *Understanding Natural Wines* (Fr)
- 2014 Isabelle Legeron MW's book *Natural Wine* (UK) www.RAWWINE.com
- 2012 Alice Feiring launches newsletter *The Feiring Line* (USA) www.TheFeiringLine.com
- 2011 Dr.Jamie Goode & Sam Harrop MW's book *Authentic Wine* (UK/USA)
- 2011 Slow Food's 1st edition of *Slow Wine* annual guide (It) www.SlowFood.com
- 2011 Alice Feiring's book *Naked Wine* (USA)
- 2008 Alice Feiring's book *The Battle for Wine & Love* (USA)
- 2007 & 2008 Nicholas Joly's book *What is Biodynamic Wine?* (UK), aka *Biodynamic Wine Demystified* (USA)
- 2004 Bertrand Celce starts wineterroirs.com, an English language 'wine-photoblog' (Fr) www.WineTerroirs.com
- 2001 Dr.Jamie Goode launches wineanorak.com (UK) www.WineAnorak.com
- 2000 Patrick Matthews' book *Real Wine* (UK)
- 1999 & 2005 Nicholas Joly's book *Wine From Sky To Earth* on biodynamic farming (Fr, 1945-)
- 1981 *Le Vin en Question*, book. Jules Chauvet in conversation with Hans Ulrich Kesselring, Éditions Épure (Fr, 1907-1989)

Timeline of publications on general ecology:

- 2022 Paco Calvo's book *Planta Sapiens*, on plant intelligence. NB Paco is Director of MINT Lab. (Sp, & UK)
- 2021 Dr. Kimberly Nicholas book *Under The Sky We Make*, on possible impact on climate change (USA) www.KimNicholas.com
- 2020 Alessandra Viola's book *Flower Power: Plants and their Rights*, containing a declaration of rights for plants (It)
- 2020 Merlin Sheldrake's book *Entangled Life - How Funghi Make Our World, Change our Minds, etc.* www.MerlinSheldrake.com
- 2019 & 2021 Mike Berners-Lee's book *There is No Planet B*, a guide to climate change etc. (UK) www.TheresNoPlanetB.net
- 2018 farmer Gabe Brown's book *Dirt to Soil* on regenerative agriculture (North Dakota, USA)
- 2018 David Montgomery's book *Growing a Revolution: Bringing Our Soil Back to Life* (USA)
- 2017 Harry Eyres' book *Seeing Our Planet Whole: A Cultural and Ethical View of Earth Observation* (UK)
- 2017 Claude & Lydia Bourguignon's book *Manifeste pour une agriculture durable* (Fr)
- 2015 Alessandra Viola's book *Brilliant Green: The Surprising History and Science of Plant Intelligence* (It)
- 2015 Soil Association's booklet *Living Soils - A Call to Action* (UK) www.SoilAssociation.org
- 2013 Tony Juniper's book *What Has Nature Ever Done For Us? How Money Really Does Grow On Trees* (UK) www.TonyJuniper.com
- 2012 UN DESA publishes *Back to Our Common Future - Sustainable Development in the 21st century (SD21) project* (NYC)
- 2012 Stakeholder Forum's report *Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles*
- 2007 David R. Montgomery's book *Dirt: The Erosion of Civilizations* (USA)
- 2006 Hui-Lian Xu's book *Nature Farming in Japan* (re Fukuoka, Mokichi Okada etc al)
- 2005 Claude & Lydia Bourguignon's book *Regenerating the Soil: From Agronomy to Agrology* (En)
- 2002 Storm Cunningham's book *The Restoration Economy* (USA) www.StormCunningham.com
- 1993 & 2000 Yoshikazu Kawaguchi's books *From Natural Farming - Beyond Farming*, and *From Natural Farming* (Jp, 1939-)
- 1992 & 2002 Ranchor Prime's books *Hinduism & Ecology*, 2nd Ed. *Vedic Ecology: Practical Wisdom for Surviving the 21st Century* (UK) www.Permaculture.co.uk
- 1992 *Permaculture Magazine* quarterly founded
- 1989 Claude Bourguignon's 1st book *Le Sol, la terre et les champs* (Fr)
- 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) published *Our Common Future*, aka *The Brundtland Report*
- 1982 Lady Eve Balfour's book *Towards a Sustainable Agriculture the Living Soil* (UK, 1899-1990)
- 1980 USDA published their *Report and Recommendations on Organic Farming* (USA) www.USDA.gov
- 1979 James Lovelock's book *Gaia: A new look at Life on Earth* (UK, 1919-)
- 1978 & 1980 Wes Jackson's book *New Roots for Agriculture* based on earlier essay *Towards a Sustainable Agriculture* (USA, 1936-)
- 1978 Prof. Bill Mollison (1928-2016) & David Holmgren's book *Permaculture One* (Aus)
- 1975 Masanobu Fukuoka's (1913-2008) seminal book *The One-Straw Revolution*, translated by Larry Korn in 1978 (Jp)
- 1970 *The Ecologist* magazine founded by Edward Goldsmith: now *Resurgence & Ecologist* www.TheEcologist.org
- 1962 1st edition of Maria Thun's annual book, *Sowing and Planting Calendars* (De, 1922-2012)
- 1962 Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* on pesticide impact (USA, 1907-1964)
- 1951 Mokichi Okada's book *Shizen nōhō kaisetsu* on Nature Farming (Jp, 1882-1955)
- 1949 Aldo Leopold's book *A Sand County Almanac* (USA, 1887-1948) www.AldoLeopold.org
- 1943 Lady Eve Balfour's book *Living Soil*, on the Haughley experiment (UK, 1899-1990)
- 1942 Rodale Press launches magazine *Organic Farming and Gardening*, (USA)
- 1940 Lord Northbourne (Walter James) book *Look to the Land* (UK, 1896-1982)
- 1940 Sir Albert Howard's book *An Agricultural Testament* (UK, 1873-1947)
- 1938 Dr. Ehrenfried Pfeiffer's book *Bio-Dynamic Farming and Gardening* (De, 1899-1961)
- 1929 Joseph Russell Smith's book *Tree Crops: A Permanent Agriculture*, preceding concept of permaculture (USA)
- 1924 Rudolf Steiner's lectures *The Agriculture Course*, 7-16th June 1924, published 1928 (Silesia. 1861-1925)
- 1911 FH King's book *Farmers of Forty Centuries. Or, Permanent Agriculture in China, Korea, and Japan* (USA, 1848-1911)

Recent books by global thought leaders:

- 2022 Greta Thunberg (editor): *The Climate Book* (Sweden)
- 2021 Bill Gates: *How to Avoid a Climate Disaster* (USA)
- 2021 Mark Carney: *Value(s)* (Canada)
- 2020 Sir David Attenborough: *A Life on Our Planet* (UK)
- 2020 Noam Chomsky & Robert Pollin: *Climate Crisis and The Global Green New Deal* (USA)
- 2019 Greta Thunberg: *No One is Too Small to Make a Difference* (Sweden)
- 2017 King Charles III: *Writings on Climate Change* (Ladybird books, UK)
- 2012 Roger Scruton: *Green Philosophy - How to Think Seriously About The Planet* (UK)
- 2006 Al Gore: *An Inconvenient Truth* (USA)
- 1992 Al Gore: *Earth In The Balance* (USA)

Timeline of growers' groups:

- 2021 *Slow Wine Coalition* is launched, based on Vignerons d'Europe manifesto of 2009 (EU) www.SlowFood.com
- 2019 *I.W.C.A.*, International Wineries for Climate Action launched, by Torres & Jackson Family www.IWCAwine.org
- 2018 *Porto Protocol Foundation* launched (Pt) www.PortoProtocol.com
- 2008 *FIVI* founded: Italian Federation of Independent Winegrowers, with mission statement, based on FWS (It) www.FIVI.it
- 2007 & 2009 1st meetings of *Vignerons d'Europe*, culminating in vigneron manifesto, & *Slow Wine Coalition* (EU)
- 2005 *AVN* - Association des Vins Naturels is born, with ethical charter, tightened up in 2011 (Fr) www.AVN.vin
- 2004 *Vin Natur* group is born out of Vini Veri, with quality charter and annual event in the Veneto (It) www.VinNatur.org
- 2004 *Gruppo Vini Veri*, Italian growers group with quality charter and annual event in the Veneto (It) www.ViniVeri.net
- 2001 *Renaissance des Appellations*, the grown-up biodynamic growers' group (Fr) www.Renaissance-Des-Appellations.com
- 1992 *Federbio*, the Italian Federation of Organic & Biodynamic Agriculture founded (It)
- 1976, 1985 *Les Vignerons Indépendants* born out of *Caves Particulieres* debut, Languedoc-Roussillon (Fr) www.Vigeron-Independant.com

Timeline of conferences:

2023 SWR Conference Series 2023 #3: TBC	SWRoundtable.org
2023 Organic & Biodynamic Winegrowing Conference: CREATE CARE CONNECT (NZ)	www.OrganicWineConference.com
2023 SWR Conference Series 2023 #2: The Sustainable Vineyard and Winery in 2030	SWRoundtable.org
2023 SWR Conference Series 2023 #1: How to turn climate mitigation & adaptation into business opportunity?	SWRoundtable.org
2023 NAPA RISE Climate and Wine Symposium, Napa	www.RiseGreen.org
2022 NAPA THRIVES	www.NapaThrives.org
2022 Organic Winegrowing Conference, Napa (USA)	www.NapaGrowers.org
2022 SWR Global Conference 2022	SWRoundtable.org
2021 SWR - SUSTAINABLE WINE ROUNDTABLE launched by Sustainable Wine Forum, LDN	www.SWRRoundtable.org
2021 Porto Protocol - 3rd Climate Change Leadership conference	www.ClimateChange-Porto.com
2021 RAW WINE launches ALIVE! Online symposium	www.RAWwine.com
2021 UN Food Systems Summit, NYC: re working towards UN 2030 SDGS	www.FoodSystems.Community
2020 Sustainable Wine - The Future of Wine 2020 conference	www.SustainableWine.co.uk
2019 Sustainable Wine - The Future of Wine conference	www.SustainableWine.co.uk
2019 Porto Protocol - 2nd Climate Change Leadership conference	www.ClimateChange-Porto.com
2018 Porto Protocol - Climate Change Leadership conference	www.ClimateChange-Porto.com
2018 International Biodynamic Wine Conference, San Francisco (USA)	BiodynamicWineConference.org
2015 Groundswell summer show for no-till / regen agriculture founded by John Cherry, Weston Pk Farm (UK)	www.GroundswellAq.com
1939 Betteshanger Conference: 1st biodynamic conference hosted by Lord Northbourne with Dr.E.Pfeiffer, Kent (UK)	
1924 Rudolf Steiner's Agriculture Course held at Koberwitz (now Poland)	

Timeline of fairs, tastings etc.:

2019 Vinexpo launches WOW!, World of Organic Wines, Bordeaux (France)	www.VinexpoBordeaux.com
2012 & 2014 Vinitaly launches ViVit zone, followed by Vinitaly Bio (Italy)	www.Vinitaly.com
2012 1st RAW WINE Fair, with quality charter, organised by Isabelle Legeron MW & Deborah Lambert, London (I)	www.RAWwine.com
2008 1st UK multi-merchant natural wine tasting, 'Real Wine', at Whole Foods HSK organised by I. de Pontbriand & D.Harvey (UK)	
2004 Grupo Vini Veri 1st annual event in the Veneto (Italy)	www.ViniVeri.net
2000 SUMMA tasting launched by Lageder family, Alto Adige (It)	www.SUMMA-al.eu
2000 La Dive Bouteille 1st held in Pierre & Catherine Bréton's cellar, Loire (France)	www.Dive-Bouteille.fr
1994 Millésime Bio organic trade fair launched, Montpellier (France)	www.Millesime-Bio.com

Timeline of charities, NGOs etc.:

2020 Climate TRACE (Tracking Real-Time Atmospheric Carbon Emissions) launched by Al Gore & Co.	www.ClimateTrace.org
2019 The Forest Trust (ex-The Tropical Forest) becomes Earthworm.org (UK)	www.Earthworm.org
2018 ReNature founded, Holland	www.ReNature.co
2017 UKSSD, UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development co-founded by Stakeholder Forum	www.UKSSD.co.uk
2016 Alerte Aux Toxiques website set up by Valerie Murat, Bordeaux (Fr.)	www.AlerteAuxToxiques.com
2015 International Year of Soils (IYS) by FAO / UN	www.FAO.org
2011 Sustainable Food Trust charity founded, by Patrick Holden, ex-head Soil Association (UK)	www.SustainableFoodTrust.org
2009 1st Harmony with Nature resolution by UN General Assembly (A/RES/64/196) adopted	www.HarmonyWithNatureUN.org
2009 (Global) Campaign For Nature founded, to protect 30% of the land and sea by 2030	www.CampaignForNature.org
2009 Manifesto of Vignerons d'Europe 2009, Florence (Italy)	
2008 Client Earth founded in London, the active environmental law firm	www.ClientEarth.org
2007 World Future Council founded, based in 5 continents	www.WorldFutureCouncil.org
2007 Climate Action founded, London. Builds relationships via a media and events platform	www.ClimateAction.org
1999 The Tropical Forest founded by Scott Poynton. Becomes The Forest Trust in 2007 (UK)	
1997 Correns village in the Var, Provence, declared 1st organic village (France)	
1998 - 2002 WCED renamed Centre for our Common Future (activities suspended 2002)	
1989 Slow Food movement launched, with 1st Manifesto by Marco Portinari, following 1986 Rome protest (It)	www.SlowFood.com
1988 IPCC founded, International Panel on Climate Change (UN)	www.IPCC.ch
1987 Stakeholder Forum For a Sustainable Future founded as UNED UK (UN Environment & Dev't UK)	www.StakeholderForum.org
1983 to 1987 UN appointed the Brundtland Commission, aka WCED, World Commission on Environment and Development	
1982 PAN, Pesticide Action Network founded. PAN now operates in five continents, >90 countries	www.PAN-Europe.info
	www.PAN-UK.org
1980 MOA International launched to disseminate work of Mokichi Okada, i.e. Nature Farming	www.MOAIInternational.or.jp
1972 UNEP & UNEA founded - UN Environment Program & UN Environment Assembly	www.UNEP.org
1972 Greenpeace founded, the environment charity (with roots dating to 1969)	www.GreenPeace.org
1962 Codex Alimentarius written by WHO & UN's FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization).	www.FAO.org
<i>Main goals: 'to protect the health of consumers & ensure fair practices in the international food trade', via managing labelling, additives, contaminants, residues, risk assessment, hygiene, analysis</i>	www.WHO.int
1950s start of IPM aka IPC: Integrated Pest Management aka Integrated Pest Control. in CA & cotton belt (USA)	
1945 UN launches FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	www.FAO.org
1929 Biodynamic Association (BDA) founded to promote BD farming & gardening (UK)	www.Biodynamic.org.uk

Timeline (in brief) of research & education:

2020 California Organic Institute founded by UC's Agriculture and Natural Resources division	www.UniversityOfCalifornia.edu
2017 French govt publishes results on <i>les maladies professionnelles</i> - illness caused by work, e.g. viticulture	www.INRS.fr
2017 Bragato Research Institute for organic research opened by Winegrowers NZ, Marlborough. Winery opener	www.BRI.co.nz
2015 Agricology farming advice website launched by Organic Research Council (UK)	www.Agricology.co.uk
2012 SEAE , Spanish Society for Organic Farming creates Ecolabora award for knowledge & dissemination	www.AgroEcologia.net
2010 OPERA research centre & think tank founded at UCDSO Turin for sustainable agriculture & SDGs (It)	www.OperaResearch.eu
2004 FiBL branch in Austria founded, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (At)	www.FIBL.org
2003 ISOFAR founded, International Society of Organic Farming Research: 'to promote & support research in all	www.ISOFAR.org
2003 Enigma laboratory's experiment series starts on biodynamics, for Syndicat International des Vignerons en Culture BD (SIVCBD)	
2001 Agence Bio , the Agency for Development and Promotion of Organic Farming (France)	
2000 state research institute for organic agriculture founded at Johann Heinrich von Thunen Institute (Germany)	
1992 SEAE founded: Spanish Society for Organic Farming	www.AgroEcologia.net
1990 IISD founded, International Institute for Sustainable Development think tank (Canada/CH)	www.IISD.org
1990 Foundation for Deep Ecology started by Douglas Tompkins & Jerry Mander, after Naess & Sessions (CA)	www.DeepEcology.org
1985 International Nature Farming Research Center (INFRC) opened in Nagano (Japan)	www.INFRC.or.jp
1982 ITAB , The Technical Institute of Organic Farming founded (France)	www.ITAB.Asso.fr
1980 Organic Research Centre (ORC) started life as Elm Farm Research Centre, renamed 2006 (UK)	www.OrganicResearchCentre.com
1976 The Land Institute founded by Wes Jackson, Kansas (USA)	www.LandInstitute.org
1973 FiBL founded, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, at Frick (Switzerland)	www.FIBL.org
1962 Emerson College UK branch founded, Sussex (UK)	www.Emerson.org.uk
1961 Foundation of Ecology & Agriculture founded (Germany)	
1950s Hans Muller develops organic farming, based on work of Hans-Peter Rusch (Switzerland)	
1950s Maria Thun's (B.1922, D.2012) biodynamic planting trials start (Germany)	
1940 J.I.Rodale (B.1898, D.1971) starts Organic Gardening Experimental Farm (USA)	
1939 - 1943 Lady Eve Balfour's organic experiments at Haughley (UK)	
1924 onwards, the anthroposophical experimental farming group develop Steiner's Agricultural Course lecture series into Bio-dynamics	

Timeline of EU zone environmental targets:

2020 - 'Green Deal' launched by EU detailing targets for 2030/2050	www.EC.Europa.eu
Includes the objectives below, directly related to wine:	
Main aim: 'climate neutrality' (2050)	
Farm-to-Fork: reduction of pesticides by 50%, fertiliser by 20%; make 25% of EU organic (2030)	
Biodiversity Strategy: plant 3bn trees; 50% pesticide reduction; reverse pollinator decline; increase biodiversity (2030)	
Zero Pollution Action Plan: zero pollution from "all sources", cleaning the air, water & soil (2050)	
Circular Economy Industrial policy: decarbonisation & modernisation of energy-intensive industries	
Climate Target Plan: reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55%, cf 1990 levels (2030)	
European Climate Law: (currently at proposal stage)	

2021 to 2030 - 8th EU Environmental Action Program (EAP):	www.EC.Europa.eu
6 priority objectives related to UN's 17 SDGs:	
#1 achieving the 2030 GHG (greenhouse gas) emission reduction target, and climate neutrality by 2050	
#2 enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change	
#3 advancing towards a regenerative growth model, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a circular economy	
#4 pursuing a zero-pollution ambition, including for air, water, soil & protecting the health & well-being of Europeans	
#5 protecting, preserving and restoring biodiversity, and enhancing natural capital (notably air, water, soil, and forest, freshwater, wetland and marine ecosystems)	
#6 reducing environmental and climate pressures related to production and consumption (particularly in the areas of energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and the food system)	

2019 EcoPhyto II+ launched (Fr):	Plan to reduce pesticides by 50% by 2025; remove glyphosphate by 2022	www.EcoPhytoPic.fr
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2010 to 2020 7th EU Environmental Action Program (EAP)	www.EC.Europa.eu
Themed ' <i>Living well, within the limits of our planet.</i> '	
Three objectives; four 'enablers'; two horizontal priority objectives:	
Objective #1: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital	
Objective #2: to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, & competitive low-carbon economy	
Objective #3: to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	
Enabler #1: better implementation of legislation	
Enabler #2: better information by improving the knowledge base	
Enabler #3: more and wiser investment for environment and climate policy	
Enabler #4: full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies	
Horizontal priority #1: to make the Union's cities more sustainable	
Horizontal priority #2: to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively	
2008 France launches ' EcoPhyto ' (i) plan to reduce pesticides by 50% by 2018. Website follows in 2012	www.EcoPhytoPic.fr
2000? EU launches Green Week Conference	
2000 to 2009 6th EU Environmental Action Programme (EAP) , with annual Green Week conference at centre	www.EC.Europa.eu www.EUGreenWeek.eu

Key to some UN terms, A-Z:

CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity , aka Biodiversity Convention	www.CBD.int
CCC - Climate Change Convention	
CMA - Meeting of the Parties of the Paris Agreement	
CMP - Meeting of the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol	
COP - Conference Of the Parties	
CSD - Commission on Sustainable Development	
DSDG - Division for Sustainable Development Goals	www.SDGs.un.org
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation (founded 1945, Rome HQ)	www.FAO.org
GBF - Global Biodiversity Framework	
GCA - Global Climate Action	
GCF - Green Climate Fund	www.GreenClimate.fund
IISD - International Institute for Sustainable Development	www.IISD.org
LT-LEDS - Long-term Low greenhouse gas Emission Development Strategies	
NDCs - Nationally Defined Contributions, to Paris Agreement	
MDGs - Millenium Development Goals	
SAFA (Friend of The Earth) Sustainability Assessment of Food & Agriculture Systems, sustainability template	www.FAO.org
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals	www.SDGs.un.org
UN - United Nations	www.UN.org
UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	www.UNCCD.int
UNCED - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (aka Earth Summit)	www.SustainableDevelopment.UN.org
UNCSD - United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	
UNDESA - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	www.UN.org/en/DESA
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	www.UNDP.org
UNEA - United Nations Environmental Assembly	www.UNEP.org
UNECE - United Nations Commission for Europe (one of five regional commissions)	www.UNECE.org
UNEP - United Nations Environment Program	www.UNEP.org
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	www.UNFCCC.int
UNFF - United Nations Forum on Forests	
UNFSS - United Nations Food Systems Summit, 2021	www.UN.org/en/food-systems-summit
UNTC - United Nations Treaty Collection	www.Treaties.UN.org
UNW - United Nations Water	www.UNWater.org

Timeline of current UN environmental targets:

2050 - UN 2050 Vision for Biodiversity:	www.CBD.int
Vision: "living in harmony with nature" (by 2050)	
Four overarching goals, including the below directly related to wine:	
Goal A:	
i. The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems	
ii. Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted...	
iii. The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding adaptive potential.	
Goal B:	
Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced...	

2016 to 2030 - UN's 17 SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals:	www.SDGs.UN.org
NB This is in effect the mother agreement, upon which and from which others are based.	
The 17 SDGs include goals directly related to wine, listed below. Each goal breaks down into targets:	
SDG Goal 2: ...promote sustainable agriculture	
Target 2.4: ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	
SDG Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
Target 3.9: substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	
SDG Goal 4: Quality education. ...promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
SDG Goal 5: Gender Equality. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	
SDG Goal 6: Clean Water...	
Target 6.3: improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	
Target 6.4: substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors ...	
Target 6.6: protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	
SDG Goal 7: Affordable & Clean Energy. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, modern energy.	
SDG Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	
SDG Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure...and foster innovation	
SDG Goal 12: Responsible Consumption & Production. Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns	
Target 12.2: achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
Target 12.4: achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	
Target 12.5: substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	
Target 12.8: ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	
SDG Goal 13: Climate Action. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	

SDG Goal 14: Life Below Water. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources.

SDG Goal 15: Life on Land. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1: ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands...

Target 15.2: promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Target 15.3: ...restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Target 15.9: integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

SDG Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Target 17.6: Enhance...international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing

Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms...

Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Target 17.19: build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development...

2022 to 2030 - UN Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), CBD COP15

www.CBD.int

Vision: "living in harmony with nature" (2050). NB replaces Aichi

www.IISD.org

The Kunming-Montreal GBF has 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement towards the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity...:

GBF in 23 Targets by 2030 includes the below directly related to wine:

Section 1.Reducing threats to biodiversity:

T1: bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

T3: "30 x 30" - Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water...especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed

T4: halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species

T6: Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services

T7: Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources, by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; & also preventing, reducing, & working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

Section 2. Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing:

T9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable...

T10: Ensure that areas under agriculture...and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological & other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience & long-term efficiency and productivity'

T11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate,soil health, pollination...through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

T13. Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources...as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Section 3. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming:

T14. Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, ...strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

T15. Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business (to):

a. Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks,dependencies and impacts on biodiversity

b. Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainableconsumption patterns

c. Report on compliance...in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risk...and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

T16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing ...improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and...reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner...and substantially reduce waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

T19: ...increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely & easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources...to implement national biodiversity strategies & action plans...including:

b. Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans

f. Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity

g. Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use

T20. Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation & technical and scientific cooperation...to meet the needs for effective implementation...fostering joint technology development & joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

T21. Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management

T22 & T23. Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the framework

2021 to 2030 - UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration: *'It takes a movement to heal the Earth. It takes you.'*

www.DecadeOnRestoration.org

"10 years to restore our planet. 10 actions that count.

www.FAO.org

Every single day. The strategy is:"

www.UNEP.org

1. Empower a global movement

2. Finance restoration on the ground

3. Set the right incentives
4. Celebrate leadership
5. Shift behaviours
6. Invest in research
7. Build up capacity
8. Celebrate a culture of restoration
9. Build up the next generation
10. Listen and learn

2020 - UN Paris Agreement comes into force, replacing Kyoto Protocol. Goals include:

www.UNFCCC.int

Main goal: 'limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C'

Secondary goal: 'reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible'

Secondary goal: 'achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century'

2023 - UN Water Action Decade - mid-term review, with proposed adoption of Water Action Agenda (NYC)

www.WaterActionDecade.org

2018 to 2028 - UN Water Action Decade:

www.WaterActionDecade.org

"Water & sanitation are preconditions to life - we must put a greater focus on these human rights."

During the decade, the international community sets out to do the below, directly related to wine:

Objective 1. Advance sustainable development:

...global water demand is projected to increase by 55% by 2050. Unless the balance between demand and finite supplies is restored, the world will face an increasingly severe global water deficit. At this critical moment, the Decade aims to bring a greater focus to sustainable development and a risk-informed integrated management of water resources for the achievement of social, economic and environmental objectives

Objective 2. Energize existing programmes and projects:

To address water-related challenges, (all stakeholders) are making a concerted effort to improve access to safe water and sanitation, reduce pressure on water resources and ecosystems, manage water-related disaster risks, adapt to climate change, reduce water pollution and increase reuse.

Objective 3. Inspire action to achieve the 2030 Agenda:

Agenda 2030 also includes other direct references to water, including the protection of freshwater ecosystems and combating of desertification (Goal 15), ensuring healthy lives for all

Implementation of the Decade:

The action plan for the Decade has been developed under 4 work streams...summarised below:

Work Stream 1. Facilitating access to knowledge and the exchange of good practices:

1.3 Improve international scientific cooperation in fresh and marine water research, resources management, education and capacity-building through enhanced access to knowledge

1.4 Promote & enable the exchange of good practices & environmentally sound technology transfer between all stakeholders

Work Stream 2. Improving knowledge generation and dissemination, including new information relevant to water related SDGs:

2.2 Conduct water research projects aiming to advance sustainable development

Work Stream 3. Pursuing advocacy, networking and promoting partnerships and action:

Disseminate and put into effect recommendations made by eminent bodies, such as the High-Level Panel on Water, pertaining to the implementation of water-related Goals to the extent possible

Work Stream 4. Strengthening communication actions for implementation of the water-related SDGs:

4.1 Organise regular dialogues, conferences and meetings to facilitate implementation of the water-related Goals

4.2 Produce communication material and reports related to implementation of the water-related Goals

2000 Earth Charter launched with UNESCO:

www.EarthCharter.org

4 pillars, 16 main principles, 61 supporting principles, including the below directly related to wine:

EC Pillar I. Respect and Care for the Community of Life:

EC Principle 1. Respect Earth and life in all its diversity.

1a. Recognise that all beings are interdependent & everyform of life has value regardless of its worth to human beings.

EC Principle 2. Care for the community of life with understanding, compassion, and love.

2a. Accept that with the right to own, manage, and use natural resources comes the duty to prevent environmental harm and to protect the rights of people.

2b. Affirm that with increased freedom, knowledge, and power comes increased responsibility to promote the common good.

EC Principle 4. Secure Earth's bounty and beauty for present and future generations.

4a. Recognize that the freedom of action of each generation is qualified by the needs of future generations.

4b. Transmit to future generations values, traditions, and institutions that support the long-term flourishing of Earth's human and ecological communities.

EC Pillar II. Ecological Integrity:

EC Principle 5. Protect and restore the integrity of Earth's ecological systems, with special concern for biological diversity and the natural processes that sustain life.

5a. Adopt at all levels sustainable development plans and regulations that make environmental conservation and rehabilitation integral to all development initiatives.

5b. Establish and safeguard viable nature and biosphere reserves, including wild lands and marine areas, to protect Earth's life support systems, maintain biodiversity, and preserve our natural heritage.

5c. Promote the recovery of endangered species and ecosystems

5e. Manage the use of renewable resources such as water, soil, forest products, and marine life in ways that do not exceed rates of regeneration and that protect the health of ecosystems.

EC Principle 6. Prevent harm as the best method of environmental protection and, when knowledge is limited, apply a precautionary approach.

6a. Take action to avoid the possibility of serious or irreversible environmental harm even when scientific knowledge is incomplete or inconclusive.

6c. Ensure that decision making addresses the cumulative, long-term, indirect, long distance, and global consequences of human activities.

6d. Prevent pollution of any part of the environment and allow no build-up of toxic or...hazardous substances.

EC Principle 7. Adopt patterns of production, consumption, and reproduction that safeguard Earth's regenerative capacities, human rights, and community well-being.

7a. Reduce, reuse, and recycle the materials used in production and consumption systems, and ensure that residual waste can be assimilated by ecological systems.

7c. Promote the development, adoption, and equitable transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

7d. Internalize the full environmental and social costs of goods and services in the selling price, and enable consumers to identify products that meet the highest social and environmental standards.

7f. Adopt lifestyles that emphasize the quality of life and material sufficiency in a finite world.

EC Principle 8. Advance the study of ecological sustainability and promote the open exchange and wide application of the knowledge acquired.

8c. Ensure that information of vital importance to human health and environmental protection, (including genetic information,) remains available in the public domain.

EC Pillar III. Social and Economic Justice:

EC Principle 12. Uphold the right of all, without discrimination, to a natural and social environment supportive of human dignity, bodily health, and spiritual well-being, with special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities.

12c. Honor and support the young people of our communities, enabling them to fulfill their essential role in creating sustainable societies.

EC Pillar IV. Democracy, Nonviolence, and Peace:

EC Principle 13. Strengthen democratic institutions at all levels, and provide transparency and accountability in governance, inclusive participation in decision making, and access to justice.

13a. Uphold the right of everyone to receive clear and timely information on environmental matters and all development plans and activities which are likely to affect them or in which they have an interest.

13b. Support local, regional and global civil society, and promote the meaningful participation of all interested individuals and organizations in decision making.

13f. Strengthen local communities, enabling them to care for their environments, and assign environmental responsibilities to the levels of government where they can be carried out most effectively.

EC Principle 14. Integrate into formal education & life-long learning the knowledge, values, & skills needed for a sustainable way of life.

14a. Provide all, especially children and youth, with educational opportunities that empower them to contribute actively to sustainable development.

14d. Recognize the importance of moral and spiritual education for sustainable living.

EC Principle 15. Treat all living beings with respect and consideration.

15c. Avoid or eliminate to the full extent possible the taking or destruction of non-targeted species.

EC Principle 16. Promote a culture of tolerance, nonviolence, and peace.

16f. Recognize that peace is the wholeness created by right relationships with oneself, other persons, other cultures, other life, Earth, and the larger whole of which all are a part.

Timeline of some past UN environmental targets:

2011 to 2020 **UN Decade on Biodiversity:**

2010 **UN CBD Biodiversity Convention:**

www.CBD.int/sp/targets/

Aichi Biodiversity Targets, due by 2020. Of the 20 targets, the below are directly related to wine:

Aichi Strategic Goal A: Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society (Targets 1-4)

Aichi Target 1: people are aware of the values of biodiversity & the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Aichi Target 2: biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Aichi Target 3: incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed & applied, consistent & in harmony with the Convention...taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Aichi Target 4: Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production & consumption and have kept the impacts of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Aichi Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Aichi Target 7: areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Aichi Target 8: pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Aichi Strategic Goal C: Improve biodiversity status by safeguarding ecosystems, species, genetic diversity

Aichi Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services (Targets 14-16)

Aichi Target 14: ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Aichi Target 15: ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation & restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded eco-systems, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Aichi Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management, capacity building (Targets 17-20)

Aichi Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Aichi Target 19: knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

2005 to 2020 **Kyoto Protocol** in force, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on scientific consensus

2005 to 2015 UN **“Water for Life” Decade**

2002 to 2020 UN **Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC.)**

www.Plants2020.net

5 Objectives in 16 targets include the below directly related to wine:

Objective I: Plant diversity is well understood, documented and recognized (Targets 1-3)

Objective II: Plant diversity is urgently and effectively conserved (Targets 4-10)

Target 4: At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.

Target 6: At least 75 per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.

Objective III: Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner (Targets 11-13)

Target 12: All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably.

Objective IV: Education and awareness about plant diversity, its role in sustainable livelihoods and importance to all life on earth is promoted (Target 14)

Target 14: The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes.

Objective V: The capacities and public engagement necessary to implement the Strategy have been developed (Targets 15-16)

Target 16: Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

2000 to 2015 **UN's 8 Millennium Development Goals - MDGs** - from UN Millennium Summit

www.UN.org/millenniumgoals

8 MDGs include the below directly related to wine:

MDG Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability, including:

MDG Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

MDG Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Timeline of EU Green Week conference, etc.:

2023 #23 Brussel, theme TBC

www.EUGreenWeek.eu

2022 #22 Brussel, themed 'EU Green Deal - Make it Real'

2021 #21 Brussels, themed 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil'

2020 #20 Brussels, themed 'Nature and Biodiversity: exploring the role of biodiversity in society and the bioeconomy'

2019 #19 Brussels, themed 'Environmental Implementation'

2018 #18 Brussels, themed 'Green Cities for a Greener Future'

2017 #17 Brussels, themed 'Green jobs for a greener future'

2016 #16 Brussels, themed 'Investing for a greener future'

2015 #15 Brussels, themed 'Nature and Biodiversity'

2014 #14 Brussels, themed 'Circular Economy, Resource Efficiency & Waste'

2013 #13 Brussels, themed 'Air Quality - Cleaner Air for All'

2012 #12 Brussels, themed 'Water: Every Drop Counts'

2011 #11 Brussels, themed 'Resource efficiency - Using less, living better'

2010 #10 Brussels, themed 'The current state of biodiversity and nature'

2009 #9 Brussels, themed 'Climate change: act and adapt'

2008 #8 Brussels, themed 'Only one Earth - Don't waste it!'

2007 #7 Brussels, themed 'Past lessons and future challenges'

2006 #6 Brussels, themed 'Loss of biodiversity' - paper launched on 'Halting Biodiversity Loss by 2010 – and Beyond'

2005 #5 Brussels, themed 'Get to grips with climate change: Changing our behaviour.'

2004 #4 Brussels, themed 'Changing our behaviour: informed choices for a greener Europe.'

2003 #3 Brussels, themes 'Sustainable consumption and production, renewable energy, and water.'

Timeline of UNEA: UN Environment Assembly:

Quote by Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director:

'UNEA marks a milestone in the four decade-long journey to accord environmental issues such as those outlined above the same status as the challenges to peace, security, finance, health & trade'

2021 - 2022 **UNEA-5**, Nairobi. Themed: 'Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.'

2019 **UNEA-4**, Nairobi. Themed: 'Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Consumption and Production.'

2017 **UNEA-3**, Nairobi. Themed: 'Towards a pollution-free planet.'

2016 **UNEA-2**, Nairobi. Themed: 'Influence! Innovate! Learn! Coordinate! Cooperate! Interact! Convene! Exchange!'

2014 **UNEA-1**, Nairobi. Themed: 'A Life of Dignity for All'

Timeline of UN climate conferences:

2023 **COP28**, UAE

2022 **COP27**, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

www.COP27.eg

2021 **COP26** / CMP16 / CMA3, Glasgow (postponed from 2020 due to COVID19)

www.UKCOP26.org

2019 **COP25** / CMP15 / CMA2, Madrid. (Following Brasil and then Chile's withdrawal.)

2019 **UN Climate Action Summit**, New York. Themed 'A Race We Can Win. A Race We Must Win.' Global Campaign for Nature launched

2018 **UN Global Climate Change Action Summit**, California

2018 **COP24** / CMP14 / CMA1.3, Katowice. Includes focus on carbon sinks in forestry (vineyards?). Paris Agreeer

www.COP24.gov.pl

2017 **COP23** / CMP13 / CMA1.2 Bonn (Fiji)

www.COP23.com.fj

2016 **Paris Agreement** on Climate Change signed, to follow Kyoto Protocol

2016 **COP22** / CMP12 / CMA1, Marrakech. Focal issue is water: scarcity, cleanliness & sustainability

www.COP22.org

2015 **COP21** /CMP11, Paris. Paris Agreement on Climate Change adopted. SIF2015 - 6th edition

www.COP21Paris.org

2015 **World Green Economy Summit**, Dubai

www.WGES.ae

2014 **COP20** / CMP10, Lima

www.COP20Lima.org

2013 **CSD20**, New York. Last session of CSD following Rio Earth Summit 1992

2013 **COP19** / CMP9, Warsaw

2012 **UNCSD** (aka Rio+20), Rio. Focus on Sustainable Development in the 21st Century (SD21)

2012 **COP18** / CMP8, Doha. Incl. the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

2011 **COP17** / CMP7, Durban

2010 **COP16** / CMP6, Cancun. Agreement adopted to create a 'Green Climate Fund'

2009 **COP15** / CMP5, Copenhagen

2008 **COP14** / CMP4, Poznan

2007 **COP13** / CMP3, Bali

2006 **COP12** / CMP2, Nairobi

2005 **COP11** / CMP1, Montreal. Extended Kyoto Protocol from 2012 to 2020

2004 **COP10**, Buenos Aires

2003 **COP9**, Milan

2002 **COP8**, New Delhi

2002 **WSSD** - World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg. (aka Earth Summit 2002, or Rio+10.)

2001 **COP7**, Marrakech

2001 **COP6 bis**, Bonn (continued.) Agreed credits for carbon sinks in farming & forestry

2000 **COP6**, The Hague

1999 **COP5**, Bonn

1998 **COP4**, Buenos Aires

1997 **COP3**, Kyoto. Kyoto Protocol adopted, re greenhouse gas emissions reduction

1996 **COP2**, Geneva

1995 **COP1**, Berlin

1992 **UNFCCC & UNCED 'Earth Summit'**, Rio. Treaty signed to combat 'dangerous human interference with the climate system'

1987 **Montreal Protocol** signed, re the ozone layer

www.UNEP.org/ozonaction/

1972 **UN Conference on the Human Environment**, Stockholm. UNEP (later UNEA) founded. International Environmental law emerged

Timeline of UN CBD: Convention on Bio-Diversity:

2024 COP16 , Turkey	www.CBD.int
2022 COP15 , Montreal, Canada & Kunming, China (Kunming postponed due to COVID)	
2018 COP14 , Sharm El-Sheikh.	Agreement on reversing global destruction of nature and biodiversity, threatening all life on Earth. Voluntary Guidelines for the design and effective implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.
2016 COP13 , Cancun	
2014 COP12 Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea. Themed 'Biodiversity for Sustainable Development'	
2012 COP11 , Hyderabad	
2010 COP10 Nagoya, Japan. Includes the Nagoya Protocol, Aichi Biodiversity Targets (for 2020)	
2008 COP9 , Bonn	
2006 COP8 , Curitiba (Brasil)	
2004 COP7 , Kuala Lumpur	
2002 COP6 , The Hague. Includes Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)	
2000 COP5 , Nairobi	
1999 EX-COP1 , Cartagena (Colombia). Includes the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	
1998 COP4 , Bratislava	
1996 COP3 , Buenos Aires	
1995 COP2 , Jakarta	
1994 COP1 , Nassau (Bahamas)	
1992 UNFCCC & UNCED 'Earth Summit' , Rio. Treaty signed to combat 'dangerous human interference with the climate system'	
1988 UNEP ad hoc Working Group of Experts on Biological Diversity conceives international convention on bio-diversity	

Major environmental deadlines / anniversaries:

2050 - completion date	Net Zero 2050	www.UN.org
2050 - completion date	UN 2050 Vision for Biodiversity	www.CBD.int
2050 - completion date	EU Green Deal's main targets for 2050	www.EC.Europa.eu
2030 - completion date	UN 2030 Mission for Biodiversity (pathway to UN 2050 Vision for BD)	www.CBD.int
2030 - completion date	UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	www.DecadeOnRestoration.org
2030 - completion date	UN CBD New Global Framework for Managing Nature Through 2030	www.CBD.int
2030 - completion date	UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	www.SDGS.un.org
2030 - completion date	EU Green Deal's targets for 2030	www.EC.Europa.eu
2028 - completion date	UN Water Action Decade	www.WaterActionDecade.org
2025 - completion date	EcoPhyto II (France)	www.EcoPhytoPic.fr
2040 - 100th anniversary	Lord Northbourne's 'Look to The Land' book, launching organic farming (UK)	
2025 - 10th anniversary	European Sustainable Development Week (EU)	www.ESDW.eu
2025 - 100th anniversary	Rudolf Steiner , anniversary of passing away (Mitteleurope)	
2025 - 50th anniversary	Fukuoka's The One Straw Revolution book (Japan)	
2025 - 25th anniversary	Earth Charter launched with UNESCO	www.EarthCharter.org
2024 - 100th anniversary	Steiner's Agriculture Course , birth of biodynamic & organic concepts (Mitteleurope)	
2023 - 50th anniversary	Organic certification in California & Oregon (USA)	
2022 - 100th anniversary	Maria Thun's birth (Germany)	
2022 - 75th anniversary	ISO - International Standards Organisation (UK)	
2022 - 50th anniversary	UNEP - United Nations Environment Program (now UNEA)	
2022 - 50th anniversary	Greenpeace founded	
2022 - 50th anniversary	IFOAM , International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements	
2022 - 50th anniversary	Arne Naess's Deep Ecology paper (Norway)	
2022 - 30th anniversary	Rio Earth Summit , UN	

Calendar - environmental celebration days:

World Wetlands Day (1997)	Feb.02	www.WorldWetlandsDay.org
International Women's Day (1909)	Mar.08	www.InternationalWomensDay.com
International Day of Forests (2012)	Mar.21	www.UN.org
World Water Day (1993)	Mar.22	www.WorldWaterDay.org
World Health Day	Apr.07	
World / Mother Earth Day	Apr.22	www.EarthDay.org
World Biodynamic Day	Whitsun/Pentecost weekend	www.WorldBiodynamicDay.org
International Day for Bio-Diversity	May.22	www.CBD.int
World Environment Day	Jun.05	www.WorldEnvironmentDay.global
World Oceans Day	Jun.08	www.UNWorldOceansDay.org
Desertification and Drought Day (UN)	Jun.17	www.UN.org
Sustainable Gastronomy Day (2016)	Jun.18	www.UN.org
International Day of Cooperatives	Jul.03	www.UN.org
Organic September (UK)	Sep.	
International Day of Clean Air for Blue Sk	Sep.07	
International Organic Day	Sep.22	
EU Sustainable Development Week	~last week of Sept.	www.ESDW.eu
Fungus Day (UK)	1st Sat. of Oct.	www.UKFunusDay.co.uk
World Food Day (1982)	Oct.16	www.FAO.org
National Tree Week (UK)	last week of Nov.	www.TreeCouncil.org.uk
World Soil Day	Dec.05	www.UN.org
Terra Madre Day (Slow Food, Italy)	Dec.10	www.SlowFood.com

Certification logos - a selection:

There is a seemingly ever-growing mountain of certification bodies. Initially for organics & biodynamics, they now exist for sustainable, natural, forestry, architecture, etc. Below are some of the logos more commonly found, A-Z by genre (NB there are many more besides):

BIODYNAMIC:

Biodyvin (Fr)



www.Biodyvin.com

Demeter



www.Demeter.net

Respekt BIODYN (Mitteleuropa)



www.Respekt-BIODYN.bio

FORESTRY:

FSC - Forestry Stewardship Council



www.FSC.org

PEFC - Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification



www.PEFC.org

NATURAL:

AVN - Association des Vins Naturels (Fr)



www.AVN.vin

Méthode Vin Nature (Fr)



www.VinMethodeNature.org

ORGANIC:

BioSuisse (Ch)



www.Bio-Suisse.ch

Ecocert (Fr, etc.)



www.EcoCert.com

FairAndGreen (De & At)



www.FairAndGreen.de

EU Leaf logo



Soil Association (UK)



www.SoilAssociation.org

USDA Organic



www.USDA.gov

SUSTAINABLE:

Pour une Agriculture du Vivant (Fr)



www.AgricultureduVivant.org

B Corporation, aka 'B Corp'



www.BCorporation.net

HVE - Haute Valeur Environnementale (Fr)
Level 1 to 3



www.Agriculture.Gouv.fr

SWSA by WOSA (RSA)



www.WOSA.co.za

Sustainability in Practice (SIP) (USA)



www.SIPCertified.org

Sustainable Viticulture in Champagne



www.Champagne.fr

Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand (SWNZ)



www.NZWine.com/en/sustainability/

Terre Vitis (Fr)



www.TerraVitis.com