

Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux a.s.b.l.

Regroupement des fédérations européennes des jardins familiaux
association sans but lucratif



Information brochure

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Impressum

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Foreword



Dear allotment gardeners,

I have the honour of presenting to you the third edition of the information brochure of the Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux.

It will allow you to learn about other national federations and so to discover new horizons by looking beyond your national allotment garden organisation.

This is exactly one of the Office International's tasks: to make European allotment gardeners aware that there are other allotment garden movements in various European states and in Japan.

In terms of figures, the Office International has – through the national federations – more than two million members. It could welcome the Japanese allotment gardeners as most recent member in December 2015.

Although it's true that allotment gardens vary enormously by country, nevertheless they have a common goal: We are convinced allotment gardeners and we want to transmit this love to the coming generations. However, in order to convince our children and grandchildren of our ideal we do not only need idealism and devotion, but we must also take care that we will still have healthy allotments to be transmitted to our descendants.

Therefore, it is so important today to consider how to work the soil, that we received, in as careful a manner as possible in order to give the best preconditions to the next generation for cultivating their allotment gardens.

The International Office is convinced that especially in this area the contribution of specialised gardening advisers cannot be sufficiently valued. That's why the international congress to be organised in Vienna this year will deal with the subject: "The expert advice of the future considering sustainability and responsible resource management"

Within the workshops the existing specialised gardening advices will not only be presented, but it is intended to elaborate generally applicable education measures in order to give to the different national federations an adequate tool either to start initiating a gardening advice system or to improve the existing one. Well trained and recognized specialist gardening advisers can also guarantee that in the future the soil at our disposal will be carefully treated so that many future generations will be able to live/discover their love for an allotment.

On this note, I hope you will enjoy reading this information brochure and hope that you too will unearth one or two new facts.

*Wilhelm Wohatschek,
President of the International Office
and chairman of the Executive board*

Historical survey

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century allotment gardens, based on social and human requirements, were created in Europe. They aimed to provide people with extra food and keeping families unified. Additionally, they gave people the chance to relax both physically and mentally after a monotonous day at work.



Soon allotment gardeners started to unify on a national level. Contacts were made between these national federations and in 1903 they started to meet regularly at national allotment garden congresses. Very

quickly the need was felt to create an international structure.

On October 3rd, 1926 under the direction of Abbé LEMIRE (F) the "Office International des Jardins Ouvriers" was founded in Luxembourg. Since then the general secretariat of the organisation has been in Luxembourg.

The founding members of the Office were the national organisations from Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland. The movement quickly developed. Until 1931 the federations of Finland, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia became members.

In 2015 the Japanese allotment gardeners became full members of the Office.

Due to its great social character governments quickly became aware of the movement's activities. On January 25th, 1931 the representatives of the Office, under the leadership of president Joseph GOEMARE (B), established contacts with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

In the years of crisis from 1930-1934, as well as during the Second World War, allotment gardens remained pure kitchen gardens.

During WWII the Office as well as many national movements suspended their activities.

On September 20th, 1947, at the initiative of the Luxembourgish and French federations, the Office International restarted its activities. Its aims were adapted to the new needs.

The judicial protection of allotment gardens remained a main priority. To the topics of food security and family unity were added the rehabilitation of the sites and their adaptation to the environment. Following the drastic reduction of the working week, the idea of a meaningful leisure time occupation became more important.

The partition of Europe after the War meant that in 1959 the Polish federation took part for the last time in an international congress until it rejoined the International Office in 1974 at the occasion of the international congress in The Hague (NL).

In 1998, during the international congress in Dresden, the Slovakian and Czech federations also joined as members of the Office although the latter only for a short period. In 2015 the Polish and Slovakian federations also left the Office. An external cooperation is, however, considered.

The Office developed both its membership and its strategy so that the new needs of the population could be taken into consideration. Thus subjects like nature and environment protection, urban quality of life and green infrastructures, sustainable development, protection of biodiversity, as well as healthy food were

discussed. The specific rules relating to these topics are now put into practice throughout Europe.

The associations realize more and more projects in the social area (elderly, children, disabled people, migrants) and in the nature and environment protection area (creation of water ponds, installing of bee hives.....). They also create school gardens.

At the occasion of the international congress in Luxembourg in 1988 first contacts were established with the representatives of the Council of Europe and the European Union. These contacts were successful whereas the contacts established in the seventies with Unesco remained fruitless.

On September 16th 1990 the International Office acquired "consultative status" with the Council of Europe which was transformed in 2008 into a "participative status" after a general amendment of the rules applicable within the Council of Europe. The allotment gardens have since then been mentioned in different documents from the Council of Europe.

The European Union also recognized the positive commitment of allotment gardens in social and nature protection areas and it has provided financial support to the movement several times. After the treaty of Maastricht and its new rules of subsidiarity, allotment gardens were withdrawn from the remit of the European Union. Today only cooperation based on specific projects is possible.

It is not enough that allotment gardens are useful for allotment gardeners, society and towns. Its usefulness has to be widely seen and appreciated. Therefore, in 1989 a directive introducing the common celebration of a European Day of the Garden was adopted. In 1990 guidelines fixing the rules for the awarding of a diploma on ecological gardening were adopted. In 2010

a diploma for special social activities carried out by allotment gardeners was created and awarded for the first time. In 2013 a diploma for innovative projects was created.

The aim of these decisions was to show the usefulness of allotment gardens to the authorities and population and to underline the allotment gardeners' contribution for nature and environment protection as well as in the social area. They also show that the allotment gardeners try to find solutions to the current challenges. Additionally this should encourage allotment gardeners to continue and increase their efforts in these areas.

In 1994 the "Golden Rose" was created in order to emphasise and to recognise the merits of people and organisations who particularly support and help allotment gardens and to thank them for their commitment.

A good cooperation between authorities and the allotment gardeners at all levels is absolutely necessary.

The regulations of the Office had to be modified in order to create a judicial non-profit organisation and to give the Office its actual name: "Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux a.s.b.l.". Moreover, on June 17th, 2004 the rules had to be modified again in order to allow the conclusion of associative and cooperation agreements.

On March 16th, 2006 a cooperation agreement was signed with the Japanese allotment gardeners (Association for Japan Allotment Gardens).

In 2013 the Office became member of Europa Nostra.

In 2014 the Office became officially partner of the campaign without pesticides in Luxembourg.

In order to remain up-to-date and to prepare

for the future the International Office is now discussing questions like: Who will be the future allotment gardener? How can the allotment gardens meet the requirements of future generations? How should allotment garden sites be laid out?

The role of gardening advice is increasing in importance. Gardening advisers have to be trained and the updating of their knowledge organized in order to help and guide the individual gardeners. A support at the appropriate moment can avoid deceptions.

A survey of innovative projects was made. These projects were gathered in a PowerPoint presentation and then in a brochure. Additionally, strategies are developed in order to cooperate with community garden organizations and other forms of gardening.

The Office and the federations take more and

more part in scientific research in order to scientifically prove the value of our allotments which is already known to us. This also gives us the opportunity to regularly question ourselves.

The International Office, together with the national federations, will continue in the future to work in order to protect allotment gardens and help them keep up-to-date for future generations.

The guidelines for the future will follow the inscription that can be read on a fountain in the Via del Quattro Fontane in Rome: *Nova erigere, vetera servare utrisque in se convenientibus* (Create something new, keep up things that proved to be good so that both harmoniously fit together)

Malou WEIRICH
Secretary General of the International Office





OFFICE INTERNATIONAL

du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux

association sans but lucratif

**Regroupement des fédérations européennes des jardins familiaux
Statut participatif auprès du Conseil de l'Europe**

Charter

Adopted in Utrecht on August 30th, 2014



20 rue de Bragance, L-1255 LUXEMBOURG

WE EXIST FOR A GOOD REASON

Summary

The representatives of the International Office of Allotment and Leisure Garden societies (international federation of allotment gardens), unifying 3 million allotment garden families in Europe, have unanimously adopted the following charter during their 37th International Congress held in Utrecht from August 28th till August 30th 2014:

The first allotment gardens were created in Europe in the middle of the 19th century and our international movement was born in Luxembourg on October 3rd 1926.

Our movement provides a plot to over 3 million families in the 14 European member countries.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the allotment and leisure gardens assume several essential functions in our societies suffering from the crises:

- Allotment gardens offer an indispensable food supply to the poorest
- They are healthy recreation areas for modest families. Gardening is a healthy physical activity.
- Gardening helps people fight the stress of urban life and old people to fight depression.
- Allotment gardens offer the citizens of all ages, particularly the youngest, a space for the discovery of nature, where they can learn to cultivate healthy organic fruit and vegetables
- Allotment gardens allow the integration of immigrants
- Adapted plots are created for elderly people with reduced mobility and for disabled people
- Allotment and leisure garden sites, open to the population, are the green lungs of our towns
- Allotment gardens contribute to the protec-

tion and the development of biodiversity. In allotment gardens the species of fauna and flora are more numerous than elsewhere in urban and peri-urban areas

- Our allotment gardeners respect and protect the environment
- They locally consume the produce of their gardens, thus participating in the reduction of our carbon footprint
- The associative structures in the gardens enable many volunteers to acquire a citizen education and to take part in the life of the city
- Allotment garden sites are part of the policies on urban and territorial development

Our gardens, open to all, have a national and European perspective. Therefore, we ask the national authorities, as well as the European Union, to recognize the efforts of our movement and to support and favour the protection and creation of allotment and leisure gardens in our countries in order to respond to the increasing demand. The waiting lists are longer and longer every year : they are directly related to the number of people that live in an urban environment where nature is scarce.

Introduction

This charter expresses the self-perception, tasks and goals of the Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux a.s.b.l. (hereafter the Office International) as a European association of allotment gardeners. It is based on the experience of its member federations, whilst also looking towards the future.

We lobby for the notion of a future-proof allotment garden movement, and this is the scale on which we evaluate our activities. We consider our main mission to be the continued development of the allotment garden movement in Europe and the protection of its social status in the 21st century. At the same time, we want

to support the model development of corresponding or similar associations in other countries.

Representing the interests of European allotment gardeners is at the heart of our work.



Poland

Our association

In Europe, the development of a structured allotment garden movement began in the middle of the 19th century. The demand for an association that brought together the different national federations was met on the 3rd of October 1926 with the creation of the Office International des Jardins Ouvriers with headquarters in Luxembourg. The general secretary is still there today. By 1931, 14 national federations were already members of the Office International. World War II interrupted its work. In 1947, it was reconstituted. Currently, there are 14 member associations.

The allotment garden movement includes more than three million allotment plots. So, more than 10 million people can get involved in gardening. These numerous sites of allotment gardens are open to the public.

Our values

The allotment garden movement in Europe has been tied to social life for more than 100 years. It

has survived the turbulence of the 20th century and has stood the test of time.

These same social aspects and ideals of the allotment garden holders form the basic structure for its existence. The social ties and financial circumstances of the people involved have fought off numerous attempts by landowners to convert allotment garden areas into profitable use, and they have contributed to the social recognition that exists today. Allotment gardens are, for many reasons, indispensable in modern life.

The allotment garden movement offers space for humans and for nature. It creates free space to be able to adapt to new ways of life, different life plans and human beings' individual choices caused by changing demographics. There, everyone can integrate themselves, develop themselves and blossom. The integration factors of gardens in general, and allotment gardens in particular, are a great asset.

Allotment gardens are a component of European culture, particularly the culture of gardens and leisure. With their features of physical activity in the open air, production of healthy garden food, chance for active relaxation and educational potential close to nature, they contribute significantly to a way of life that is physically and psychologically healthy.



Finland

Leisure gardening opens up unlimited opportunities for creativity, plays an educational role

for the young and old and supports physical, psychological and moral wellbeing. Collective spirit and togetherness unite us.

“Allotment gardens provide a significant contribution to improve the quality of life!”

We see ourselves as an important part of European gardening culture and we have specific skills for public green spaces. Through our work, we make a significant contribution to the sustainable and global principals of Agenda 21.

With regards to climate change, the green oases of allotment garden areas also contribute to maintaining a healthy urban environment for mankind.

Our tasks and goals

Our tasks and goals contribute to put into practice the model of the sustainable European city. This model aims to closely connect habitat, work and leisure, to maintain cultural heritage and to create more human conditions of life. With our activities, we want to contribute to sustainable urban development.



The social, environmental and town planning aspects of the allotment garden association are very important to us. We commit to making them be respected through community policy.

At the heart of our work is creating legal conditions to secure existing allotment garden areas and the creation of new garden sites in accordance with the needs of all member states. Garden sites must not bear the status of reserve building sites. Instead they should be integrated into town planning as part of public green spaces.

We want to extend, deepen and promote the contribution that we have already made to communication between generations both inside and outside of families, to integrate people from different social and ethnic groups and faiths.



We take into account the impact of the social evolution taking place and the changing needs of usage that result from it. We respond to changing demographics by offering new types of garden and ways of using them. The landscape of allotment gardens will be designed more colourfully, both literally and figuratively.

Our actions serve to protect the environment and nature and to preserve the landscape. When it comes to flora, the diversity of species that have typically existed in our allotment garden areas so far will be preserved and increased.

This in turn creates favourable conditions for a rich urban fauna.

Allotment gardens, with their unique diversity of plants, contribute more and more to preserving ancient species and therefore genetic sources too.



United Kingdom

Our goal is a gardening culture in accordance with environmental/biological principles. For that reason, we are going to extend professional advice for our associations/groups and make it accessible to other amateur gardeners too.

For children and teenagers, allotment gardens are increasingly becoming places to learn about and be aware of nature, together with teaching about the environment. Through close collaboration with the world of education, this feature will grow in importance.



Germany

For the elderly and disabled, allotment gardens are places of social integration and thoughtful leisure for themselves, and act as voluntary work for the community.



Luxembourg

Our contacts who go beyond borders enjoy sharing experiences and are a mine of information in the interests of developing the future of the allotment garden movement, not only in Europe but on other continents too. This is fully in line with the trend of the international evolution of urban agriculture.

Documented work archived for nearly 90 years helps maintain the traditions of the member countries and other people who are interested.

They document the importance of the allotment garden movement as a cultural institution while at the same time giving suggestions for work belonging to all levels of association right up to the allotment garden associations.



Austria

Our work in public relations

It is only as well informed allotment gardeners that we can develop and increase the sense of “us” as the element that brings us together with common interests beyond national borders. This goal is equally supported by the publications in our magazine “The Hyphen” and which are also available online. In this way, they are available to all of the associations and groups. In addition to associations’ news, there is information about topics of agricultural and environmental politics in the European Union.

We increasingly use the internet as a modern representation of the Office International, as well as a place for up to date news from the national associations.

Putting in place an internal platform as a discussion forum to create a communal place allows ideas to be shared quickly and directly.



We publish brochures to make people aware of our innovative projects and to present the European allotment garden movement. They are examples for other associations and groups, and also for our own development in public, particularly in the world of politics and civil service of all levels of organization involved.

Our seminars, study sessions and congresses offer a place to discuss current affairs coming from the national federations’ work and problems linked to the evolution of the European allotment garden movement.

Publications geared towards these topics have an internal and external effect. Congress resolutions addressed to governments have proven many times to be an effective way to support the federations that have found themselves in existential problems for legal reasons.

Presenting awards for particularly pertinent projects in the area of “social activities” and “gardening that respects nature” as well as the “Rose d’Or” attracts a lot of interest from the national federations. The European Gardening Day also does an effective PR job in the media.



Our vision

Recognition of the social, town planning and environmental significance of the allotment garden movement has grown across the whole of society. The outcome of this is that corre-

sponding protection legislation has been granted in all countries. This protects the existence of allotment gardens and also ensures that the poorer classes of society have access to them.



On the back of the current social significance and the recognition that the allotment garden movement has gained, it is growing in number within Europe and also outside of it. It is working together with the trend of Urban Gardening. This also means that it adapts more and more to the social development conditions in the countries that form part of the organization.

The numerical growth of the allotment garden movement in other countries makes an increasing difference that is outwardly visible. Its social, town planning and environmental value is growing at the same rate across all of the countries. National recognition also has repercussions on international organizations.

The allotment garden federations collaborate more and more with other organizations in the leisure gardening world, as well as with organizations that protect nature and the environment. In this way, their political potential is growing. The opening of allotment garden areas as an integral part of public green spaces and hence part of town planning increases the political weight of the associations and groups in the community.

Our specific skills in the leisure gardening arena mean that we are in demand as discussion partners.



The national associations are flexible to the social development processes in their country and develop suitable offers in the form of types and management of gardens. This builds ties for future generations and ensures the sustainability of the allotment garden movement.

The federations in general have a positive image. They are seen from the outside and from the inside to be open, innovative, tolerant, social and engaging on the environmental front, working towards health and conviviality.



Awareness of nature and environmental training for all participants, especially children and teenagers, win in the allotment garden associations an ever larger place and increased

recognition in the national education world. An “educational gardening” lesson exists in the school curriculum of most member states.

Achieving joint goals in projects in the social and environmental spheres leads to action for the allotment garden movement in all countries and wins the tangible support of public institutions and other sponsors.





CONGRESSES OF THE OFFICE INTERNATIONAL DU COIN DE TERRE ET DES JARDINS FAMILIAUX AND THEIR SUBJECTS.

Date	Congress	Subject
1927	1st Congress – Luxembourg	
1929	2nd Congress – Essen	
1931	3rd Congress – Brussels	
1933	4th Congress – Vienna	
1935	5th Congress – Posen	
1936	6th Congress – Paris	
1949	7th Congress – London	Reconstitution of the International Office.
1951	8th Congress – Luxembourg	The development of the allotment garden in the different countries.
1953	9th Congress – Amsterdam	The allotment gardens and their functions in the social, physical and psychological area.
1955	10th Congress – Vienna	The importance of the allotment garden in the political economy and in the modern civilisation.
1958	11th Congress – Brussels	The urban planning schemes and the allotment garden.
1959	12th Congress – Dortmund	The importance of the allotment garden in the modern times.
1961	13th Congress – Geneva	The free hours do they present liberty?
1963	14th Congress – Paris	The laying-out of the allotment garden sites.
1965	15th Congress – Copenhagen	The allotment gardens, a leisure garden in and near the urban centres
1967	16th Congress – Luxembourg	The allotment gardens and the right of leisure of the working people.
1970	17th Congress – Stockholm	The garden, factor of balance for the modern man.
1972	18th Congress – Vienna	The creation of allotment gardens as structural element of town planning.
1974	19th Congress – Amsterdam	The allotment garden and the town planning.
1976	20th Congress – Birmingham	The allotment garden and leisure.
1978	21st Congress – Bremen	The value of the allotment garden in a social policy.
1980	22nd Congress – Basel	The allotment gardens and the family.
1982	23rd Congress – Brussels	The allotment gardens and leisure.
1984	24th Congress – Copenhagen	The legal protection of the allotment gardens and their integration in the urban planning schemes.
1986	25th Congress – Paris	The allotment gardens and ecology.
1988	26th Congress – Luxembourg	The contribution of the allotment garden to the human and natural environment in urban areas.
1990	27th Congress – Stockholm	The significance of the allotment garden for the future social evolution of our society.
1992	28th Congress – The Hague	Green without borders (environment).
1994	29th Congress – Vienna	The same right for everyone – the legal security for the allotment gardens and the allotment gardeners in Europe.
1996	30th Congress – Dresden	The allotment gardens indispensable for men, society, nature and environment.
1998	31st Congress – Brussels	The promotion of the allotment garden: social, economic and ecological aspects as well as the role of the authorities.
2000	32nd Congress – Lausanne	The allotment gardens in the 3rd millenary: social, ecological and urban planning aspects.
2002	33rd Congress – York	Agenda 21 and urban planning
2005	34th Congress – Lyon	The allotment and leisure gardens in the heart of the cities
2008	35th Congress – Cracow	The future of allotments in Europe
2011	36th Congress – Copenhagen	The allotment gardens of the future
2014	37th Congress – Utrecht	Focus on allotments
2016	38th Congress – Vienna	The expert advice of the future concerning sustainable and responsible resource management

Austria

**Austrian federation of allotment gardeners
(Zentralverband der Kleingärtner und Siedler Österreichs)**

**Simon-Wiesenthal-Gasse 2, 1020 Wien,
www.kleingaertner.at**

Structure

5 country (Länder) federations, 390 associations, 40,126 members

Allotment gardens

39,400 allotment gardens with an average size of 350 sq metres established on leased land and privately owned grounds

Administration

Voluntary work and paid employees by the central allotment garden federation

Ownership

75 % communal land owners, 17 % private land owners, 8 % land owned by the allotment garden federation

The Zentralverband der Kleingärtner und Siedler Österreichs unites 5 independent federations at country level with 390 allotment associations. The organisation as a whole includes 39,400 allotment gardens. The average size of an allotment garden is 350 sqm and the overall total of allotments amounts to 824 hectares. Each allotment is connected to a water supply and electricity is as well available. The average yearly rent is 1.02 € per sqm. The annual contribution for the central federation amounts to 5.66 € per member.

The allotments exist both on leased land as well as on privately owned land. 75 % are owned by the communal authorities, 17 % by private landlords and 8% are owned directly by the central allotment garden federation. At the end of the lease, the new tenant must pay his predecessor an average hand over fee of 30,000 € in the country and 120,000 € in Vienna. The use of the land as allotment is obligatory. The use as allotment has to cover 2/3 of the plot.

The work for the federations is done on voluntary basis. The central federation itself has, however, paid employees besides the people working on a voluntary basis.

As far as the building restrictions on the plot are concerned, there are differences between Vienna and the other federal countries. In Vienna you can – according to the urban planning scheme – build allotment houses (35 sqm with cellar and attic) or allotment garden residences (50 sqm with cellar and attic). In the other federal countries (Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg and Styria) you can only build a shed covering between 10 and 35 sqm. In Vienna you can use your allotment garden as your main home if the category of the urban planning scheme regulating the land on which your plot is situated allows this use. In all the other federal countries you can only occasionally stay overnight in the garden. All allotments have electricity, drinking water and have a private toilet. The waste water removal is done either by a connection to the public sewage system or to a septic tank.

On the common parts of the allotment sites more important buildings can be built if they are necessary for the functioning of the site (community buildings, tool sheds, restaurant).

Since 1958 there has been a federal allotment garden law.



It regulates the lease terms, its restrictions, the rent, the possibilities to terminate the rent and the compensation to be paid, the handing over of allotment gardens as well as the form of the accounts. In Vienna and in Lower Austria there are also specific laws concerning the local allotment garden movement.

The central federation keeps its officials and members informed via its review „Kleingärtner“ (allotment gardener) which is published eleven times a year.

The central federation of allotment gardeners also organises different courses. We can quote for example courses for obtaining a certificate of aptitude, courses for technical advisers and courses for board members. The courses for technical advisers were completely restructured in 2010 in order to guarantee an adequate and up-to-date supply of training in the future.

Because the handover fee for allotment gardens is not precisely regulated by the allotment garden law, the allotment garden federation uses “taxation masters” or arbitrators who are trained by the central federation. In 2009 new taxation masters for all federal countries were trained in courses organised by the federation to ensure that they all have the necessary knowledge in order to make the correct valuation in cases of a plot transfer.

The central federation of allotment gardeners started a new project in the gardening year 2011. The central federation created so-called ecological kitchen gardens. (Öko-Ernteland-Parzellen) These ecological kitchen gardens are no allotment gardens in the usual sense of the word. The federation divided land into plots of approximately 115 sqm. These plots which are already partly planted with different types of vegetables are given for a seasonal rent of 200 € to interested people. They have then to cultivate the plot and can afterwards harvest it. On each plot the kitchen garden is preceded by a ground with berry bushes and herbs. The latter are perennial plants. These ecological plots are so much appreciated that there is only very little fluctuation among the users. Nearly 90% of the users keep the plot for the coming year. In fact they have the possibility to continue to rent “their” plot.



Some examples of the services given by the central federation to its members:

Issuing of sub-lease or individual lease contracts and conventions: The central federation is either the general leaseholder or the owner of the grounds on which allotment gardens are situated. Therefore, every member receives, according to his specific ownership relationship, either a sub-lease or an individual lease contract for his plot. These agreements are issued by the central federation and consequently the latter has to pay the related tax to the financial authorities. Every year the central federation issues approximately 1,500 contracts.

Advantage card for members: Every member of the central federation has an advantage card providing the member with different price reductions. Moreover, the members can access the homepage of the agency for health and food security (AGES) and get information on current food pests including the means to fight them.

Thanks to a co-operation with the society REWE (food and drug market) the allotment gardeners can buy vouchers at a reduced price in the federation’s office.

Legal advice: The federation’s employees invest an important part of their time in helping members of the local associative boards and individual members because the administration of the allotment associations keeps becoming always more difficult and complex.

Belgium

Belgian federation of allotment gardeners

(National verbond van Volkstuinen/Ligue nationale du coin de terre et du foyer-Jardins populaires (de facto association since January 1st, 2010))

VZW TUINHIER, Woodrow Wilsonplein 2, lokaal 410, 9000 Gent

www.tuinhier.be

Structure

The national federation unifies two regional federations, a Flemish and a Walloon federation. These two regional federations unify nine provincial federations. The Flemish federation (including Brussels-Capital, Dutch speaking) has 240 associations and the Walloon federation has 50 associations. They unify 35,000 members in total.

Allotment gardens

5,300 gardens with an average size of 250 sq metres.

Administration

5 fulltime employees and approximately 2,000 voluntary people (members of the executive boards)

Ownership

60 % communal landowners, 37 % private owners, 3 % others.

Belgium has three regions (competences for questions concerning the territory): The Walloon region, Brussels-Capital and the Flemish region. In every region there are allotments.

Up to 2009 a federation (non-profit organisation) coordinated the functioning of the three regions. After that date the federation was dissolved and the cooperation between the Flemish and Walloon federations was regulated by a cooperation protocol.

An executive board was created with three representatives from each federation and a president, nominated alternatively for a mandate of three years by each federation.

From the beginning of 2013 there was a Walloon president, but he never called for a meeting of the executive board. Consequently the cooperation stopped.

In the Walloon region the province of Liège seems still to be active. A certain number of associations work individually. Their activities are probably coordinated by a provincial secretariat. The number of local sections, members, allotment sites etc. is unknown.

In the region Brussels-Capital some French speaking associations run allotment sites with the help of the local authorities. It is for example so in Jette, Uccle,



Watermael-Boitsfort, Anderlecht and Ganshoren. There is no data concerning their activities, members etc.

In the Flemish region the federation “de Vlaamse Volkstuin” changed its name into “VZW Tuinhier”. It unifies five provincial federations with 240 local associations. The name was changed among others to emphasize that also home gardeners are welcome in the federation.

The Flemish federation unifies 30,000 members, 5,300 of which have an allotment garden. The average allotment garden size is 250 sqm and the overall total of allotment gardens is 150 hectares. The annual affiliation fee amounts to 0.14 € per sqm. There is no contribution paid to the Flemish federation.

The allotment garden associations function in an autonomous way and are mostly not within the remit of any public authority. Certain associations organise lectures that are financially supported by the Flemish region. Some provincial federations get a financial support from their provincial government. The Flemish federation Tuinhier complies with its obligations towards the International Office.

The federation Tuinhier has five employees working at the general secretariat.

Nearly all allotment gardens are equipped with a shed with a size varying between 10 and 15 sqm. The shed is used to store gardening tools. They cannot be used as a dwelling. Only 7% of the gardens are connected to electricity by a communal connection. 48% of the gardens have a collective connection to drinking water. You can find nearly no toilets in the gardens.

The main aim of our federation is to support the creation of new allotment garden sites. In fact since its creation at the end the 19th century we have considered that the allotment gardens have to comply with three fundamental functions: a social, economic and environmental function.



Today a new attraction for nature and the need for a useful and healthy leisure time activity is sought. The importance for the preservation of our environment is thus also highlighted.

Allotment gardens are an active green space cultivated in a communal spirit within the urban areas and their outskirts. Fellowship is a key-practice on the allotment garden sites. The local authorities and especially the towns and the communes have to be made aware of the importance of allotment gardens and so that they will give them moral and financial support.

Denmark

Danish Federation of Allotment Gardeners (Kolonihaveforbundet)

Frederikssundsvej 304 A

DK- 2700 Brønshøj

www.kolonihave.dk

Structure

Central level, 22 districts, 410 associations, 40,000 members.

Allotment gardens

40,000 gardens, Average size 350 sq metres.

Administration

Volunteers. In some bigger garden associations board members are paid a yearly lump sum of up to a few thousand Euros.

Ownership

Approx. 67 % of allotment gardens are situated on land belonging to municipalities, 15 % on land belonging to the State, 8 % belonging to associations and 10 % are private.

The Danish Federation of Allotment Gardens, Kolonihaveforbundet, is based in Copenhagen. Only the office in Copenhagen is staffed with employees. The main tasks of the central office are the training of board members from local associations, the administration of lease contracts, legal advice to associations and individual members, negotiations with relevant public authorities, advisory gardening service through a "green hotline" and through highly qualified local garden consultants, publication of a members' garden magazine 5 times a year and awarding prizes for best gardening etc. The Federation receives no public subsidies.

A high percentage of the land laid out for allotment gardens in Denmark is protected by legislation. The legislation only permits the use of this land for other

(public) purposes under particular circumstances and only if other suitable land is offered as compensation. The national legislation contains a few other requirements mainly regarding the construction of allotment garden houses. Accordingly allotment gardens are mainly regulated by local and/or municipal planning provisions and the individual lease contracts.

Most of the allotment garden land belonging to municipalities and all such land belonging to the State is rented by the Federation on long term leases and then re-leased to the individual associations at the same conditions. The conditions and level of rent per sqm may vary considerably from one authority to the other. So do as well the conditions relating e.g. to the size and height of houses and building materials

used, hedging, use of pesticides etc. Sizes of houses vary from 10 up to 70 sqm. The rent varies between 0.1 and 2.5 Euro per sqm. Prices for allotment houses are regulated and maximized by rules binding all members of the Federation and maintained by the Federation at a national level. Garden houses are the property of the tenant and may be traded according to the rules fixed by the associations' rules. Some associations allow the tenant to find a buyer or a new tenant; others have waiting lists that have to be observed by those selling.

The number of gardens in the associations varies from a few to nearly one thousand gardens. In 80 – 85 % of the 40,000 gardens the occupiers are allowed to stay overnight during the summer period from April till September. About 80 % of garden houses are equipped with electricity and 95 % with drinking water. The size of the gardens varies between 150 and 400 sqm – the average being around 350 sqm.

Only a smaller percentage of the allotment garden associations have full scale systems for disposal of waste water and most gardens rely on individual solutions such as chemical or organic toilets or collective toilet solutions. It is foreseen that within a limited period of time most associations with permission to stay overnight will be obliged to establish full scale waste water disposal systems.



Finland

The Federation of Allotment Gardens in Finland (Suomen Siirtolapuutarhaliitto ry.)

Pengerkatu 9 B 39, FI - 00530 HELSINKI
www.siirtolapuutarhaliitto.fi

Structure

1 national federation, 32 local associations

Allotment gardens

3,900 allotment gardens with an average of 300 sq metres mainly on leased land

Administration

Voluntary work, one part-time employee in the office

Ownership

95 % communal landowners, 5 % private

Suomen Siirtolapuutarhaliitto ry (SSpI) was founded in 1930. The federation has 32 local member associations representing approximately 3,900 allotment gardeners. The federation represents 53 % of the local associations and 64 % of the allotment gardeners in Finland.

Suomen Siirtolapuutarhaliitto ry is a member of the Central Organisation for Finnish Horticulture. The federations occasionally co-operate with several associations e.g. Association of Useful Plants, Association of Finnish Herbal Heritage, Natural Resources Institute Finland, Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland and the Finnish Association of Landscape Industries.

The average size of a plot is 300 sqm. The total surface covered by allotments is approximately 270 hectares. Each allotment is connected to a water supply (for drinking and irrigation). Electricity is also

available on each plot. The rent varies between 0.42 and 1.38 € per sqm. The annual contribution to the federation is 33 € per allotment gardener.

An allotment site is ideally a nice green oasis with dense and varied vegetation for the enjoyment of both gardeners and neighbours alike.

Each allotment garden has a small cottage, with an average size of 30 sqm. It is not allowed to use the cottage as permanent dwelling. Many gardeners though live in the cottage during the summer. 100 % of the houses are connected to electricity and there is a tap for cold water on the plots. Landowners usually give regulations regarding the cottages, e.g. size, colouring, building materials (wood) and shape of the windows. Composting toilets are widely used and some of the newest cottages are provided with WC, if communal sewage is available. Normally there are common toilets on the site.



The cottages are traded like any other commodity. There is no limit to the selling price of the houses. When someone buys a cottage he/she automatically becomes a member of the local association.

On many sites there is a club house that is used for meetings, parties and other common events. Many associations run a common sauna where also the neighbours may be welcome.

Normally land must be used for cultivation, i.e. vegetables, fruit or flowers. Small patches of lawn are allowed.

At national government level, the allotments fall within the remit of the Ministry for Environment. Suomen Siirtolapuutarhaliitto ry applies annually for a small financial subsidy.

Seminars and training sessions in gardening skills, waste handling, administrative and financial matters of an association, secretarial skills, how to organise various kinds of events, use of information technology, etc. are organized for the members.

The federation publishes the magazine "Siirtolapuutarha" five times a year. It is a membership benefit for the gardeners, but is also available for subscription.

Additionally the Finnish federation offers different services to its members and associations:

- An intranet targeted at the associations' board members. The intranet is one of the federation's information channels, but also a forum for networking.
- Support for arranging courses or training sessions for the gardeners (max.200 € per year)
- Counselling on several issues
- A platform for homepages at a reduced price
- Badge of merits to gardeners
- Discount on subscriptions of the magazine "Kotipuutarha" ('Home garden')
- Member trips abroad
- " Kohtaamispäivä" (a Get-Together event arranged every second year)

Financially the federation is dependent on the membership fees. Fund raising is done by selling publications, medals for prize winning allotment gardeners, banners etc.

The federation's purpose is to develop and promote allotment gardening in Finland. Therefore it prepares new projects for setting up new allotment sites. There are a few sites being built all the time, but processes are very slow. It takes years to convince decision makers and civil servants of the benefits of allotment gardening.

Allotments and allotment gardening are represented nationwide at garden fairs and other exhibitions, on internet pages, as well as in brochures, press releases, articles and interviews in the media.

Member associations organise different social activities. They invite local elderly people and children for a visit in the gardens. Their club houses are available for neighbours too for weddings, birthday parties etc. They arrange midsummer festivals with bonfires and buffets, harvesting events, days of the garden, open houses etc.



France

National federation for allotment and community gardens (Fédération Nationale des Jardins Familiaux et Collectifs)

12 rue Félix Faure, 75015 Paris,
www.jardins-familiaux.asso.fr

Structure

National federation, 164 independent associations, 40 local committees, 75 allotment garden sites in the Ile de France directly administered by the federation representing a total of 17,100 members

Allotment gardens

17,100 allotment gardens with an average size of 160 sqm established on grounds belonging: to the federation, to the town authorities linked to the associations by a convention for a free of charge use of these grounds or rented from private owners

Administration

Voluntary work; 11 paid employees

Ownership

65% of the grounds belong to communal land owners, 20 % to the federation, 10 % to associations, 5 % to private landowners

The national federation for allotment and community gardens (Fédération Nationale des Jardins Familiaux et Collectifs) comprises 164 independent associations, 40 local committees and 75 allotment sites around Paris. They represent a total of 17,100 allotment gardens. The average size of a plot is 160 sqm and the overall total of allotment gardens is 600 hectares.

The allotments are not always connected to a water supply, but have access to a common water point. Electricity is partially available at least through a collective electricity point if there is an associative building. The annual contribution to the national federation is 14.50 € per allotment garden.

The National Federation is a founding member of the National Council of Community and Allotment gardens (Conseil National des Jardins Collectifs et Familiaux - CNJCF). It has concluded a partnership with the league for bird protection (LPO), the Noé Conservation (association for the protection of biodiversity) and the Pacte pour le Jardin (Agreement for the Garden).

At governmental level the allotment gardens fall within the remit of the Minister of Agriculture. It has also close relations with the Minister for Environment Protection. The government supports the activities of the federation by a law adopted in

1976 guaranteeing on one hand a protection against expropriation and on the other hand granting fiscal advantages (exemption of property taxes and the taxes on rents as well as the tax on the urban water price for wastewater treatment, but only for the part used for watering the plants)

The federation proposes four training sessions per year to the board members of its affiliated associations. These courses concern the history of the federation and the different services provided for the members: statutes and internal regulation, insurances, bookkeeping, relations with local politicians as well as management and conflict management. The federation also offers gardening courses for the individual gardeners. With its partners of the CNJCF it organises trainings to form “gardening teachers”. These courses are supported to 75 % by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

65 % of the grounds belong to the local authorities, 20 % to the federation, 10 % to the associations and 5 % to private owners. The use of the land as allotment gardens is obligatory. The land is only to be used for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit for the gardeners’ own consumption. Thus 2/3 of the allotment garden plot has to be used for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables.

The member associations and local committees are administered on a voluntary basis. Only the federation has 11 employees at its centre.

The allotment gardens can be equipped with a tool shed, with a maximum size of 6 sqm. It is forbidden to use them as a permanent dwelling. Overnight stays are also forbidden. The individual sheds are neither connected to electricity nor to drinking water, but every site has one or more water points for watering the plants.

On the communal areas only the more important buildings which are necessary for the running of the allotment garden sites (meeting rooms, office rooms and common toilets) are allowed. Since 1976 the existing law in favour of the allotment gardens stipu-



lates a protection against expropriation. The payment of compensation and the provision of replacement ground is required when the existing allotment garden land becomes needed for another public use.

In 2007 the federation adopted a charter on gardening and the environment, calling for gardening practices which are respectful of nature and biodiversity. The federation has also published brochures on allotment gardens and social habitat, allotment gardens and urbanism, composting, etc. It invests largely and in an effective way in making the public aware of allotment gardening which has led to a positive change of its image.

Since 2006 the federation takes part together with many other nature protection associations in important national events such as for example the “Week for the reduction of waste”, “the week against the use of pesticides”, the “Feast celebrating Nature”, the “Feast of the Gardens” and the “Heritage Celebration”.

The member associations organise many social projects. We can mention, for example, gardens aiming at reintegrating of young offenders into society, gardens for disabled and elderly people, school gardens and learning gardens as well as places to meet for both allotment gardeners and hobby gardeners who are not members of the federation.

Germany

German federation of allotment gardeners (Bundesverband Deutscher Gartenfreunde)

Platanenallee 37, 14050 Berlin, www.kleingarten-bund.de

Structure

20 German country (Länder) federations approx. 330 regional federations, 15,000 associations, approximately 1 million members

Allotment gardens

Approximately 1 million allotment gardens, with an average size of 370 sq metres, exclusively on leased land

Administration

Mainly voluntary and a few paid employees

Ownership

77 % communal landowners, 23 % private

The Bundesverband Deutscher Gartenfreunde e.V. (BDG) has 20 independent federations at Länder level, with 330 urban/regional federations, which in turn represent 15,000 allotment garden associations. The organisation as a whole includes approximately 1 million allotment gardens. The average allotment size is 370 sqm, and the overall total of allotment gardens is some 45,000 hectares. The average yearly rent is 17 cents per sqm and can vary between 1 cent and 1 euro per sqm. The annual contribution to the central federation is 1.20 € per allotment garden.

The Bundesverband is among others a member of the German national horticultural society, (Deutsche Gartenbaugesellschaft 1822 e.V. DGG), the environment committee of the central federation on horticulture (Zentralverband Gartenbau ZVG) and the school gardens' federal group (Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Schulgarten BAGS). It works closely with the German federation for the protection of nature (Naturschutzbund Deutschland – NABU) and the

federation for the environment and the protection of nature (Bund für Umwelt- und Naturschutz BUND).

At federal government level, the allotment gardens fall within the remit of the Minister for Environment, Nature protection, Construction and Nuclear Security (BMUB). They also have close ties with the Minister for Food and Agriculture. The federal government encourages Bundesverband activities with financial aid for certain projects (seminars, state competitions).

The Bundesverband holds 6 to 8 seminars a year for its members, on topics in the fields of law, specialist gardening advice, society or social issues, the environment and public relations.

Allotment gardens are only found on leased land, with 77 % owned by local authorities and 23 % by private landlords. At the end of the lease itself, the new tenant must pay his predecessor an average

handover fee of 1,900 Euros, which can be between 1,000 and 7,000 €. The use of the land as allotment gardens is obligatory. The land is set aside for the cultivation of horticultural produce and recreational purposes, although the latter should never predominate. It follows that one third of the garden should be used to grow fruit and vegetables.

Any work for the federation is done on a voluntary basis. The Länder /urban/ regional federations with many affiliated members also have offices with paid employees.

The allotment gardens can be equipped with cabins with a maximum surface area of 24 sqm. They must not be used as a permanent dwelling, with the exception of occasional overnight stays.

On communal land, more important buildings for the allotment garden community (meeting rooms, offices, restaurants, communal toilets) can be built. Since 1983 there has been a federal law on allotment gardens (Bundeskleingartengesetz – BKleinG). This law has a protective function: limiting lease prices, protection against breach of contracts, the conclusion of unlimited lease contracts, rules of compensation and the availability of replacement land in the case of any requisition of allotment garden land for public use.

The central federation invests large sums in an efficient manner into public awareness, which has contributed to a positive change in its brand image.



The federation members organise numerous social projects. These include, amongst others, gardens aimed at providing food for those in need, school gardens, gardens for children, the disabled and the elderly, educational and learning gardens as well as training and meeting areas for the users of allotment gardens and non-member amateur gardeners.



Japan

Association for Japan allotment garden

4-27-10 Honcho-higashi, Chuo-ku, Saitama city,
Saitama Prefecture 338-0003
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/jkg/>

Structure

1 central federation, 4 regional federations, 38 associations, 17 allotment garden sites, 12 company organizations and 9 collaborating organisations representing a total of 1,003 members

Allotment gardens

891 allotment gardens with an average size of 40 sqm exclusively on leased land

Administration

Voluntary work

Ownership

100 % private landowners

The association for Japan allotment garden was founded in April 1989 and unites 4 regional federations, 38 associations, 17 allotment garden sites, 12 company organizations and 9 collaborating organizations representing a total of 1,003 members. The average size of a plot is 40 sqm and the overall total of allotment gardens is 5,9 hectares.

On the allotments water and electricity are usually available through a communal supply. The yearly rent is between 2.50- 4.20 € per sqm. The annual contribution to the central federation is 2.10 € per allotment garden and on average 40 € per association. There are also 3,249 unorganised allotment garden sites situated on land, the use of which is only put at the gardeners' disposal for a maximum of five years.

Any work for the federation is done on a voluntary basis. The federation is as well supported by its local associations.

At national level the allotment garden movement is not financially supported by the government. Recently, the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries requested the cooperation in matters concerning the creation and the management of allotment gardens.

The national federation offers seminars and information possibilities concerning the creation and management of allotment gardens, the importance of creating an allotment garden network, the importance of the allotment gardens for urban development, as well as on the subject of community and allotment gardens.

All allotment gardens are created on leased land.

They are used to cultivate vegetables as well for flowers and shrubs.

Three laws from 1952 to 1990 concern allotment gardens. The laws dated June 1989 and June 1990 promote the creation of allotment gardens. The other law on farmland regulates the use of this land. These laws do not contain any protecting rules for allotment gardens. The laws regulating the use of farmland forbid on principle the building of constructions on this farmland. Therefore, no shed or hut can be built on the allotment garden plots and so there is no possibility to stay in the garden overnight.

An association building can be built on the common parts of the allotment garden sites and is equipped with common toilets. Machine sheds can also be built on these common parts.

Additionally you find there a communal supply of electricity and water for gardening use. From these communal connections all the plots are supplied with water and electricity is used in common facilities.

When a gardener leaves his plot the successor does not have to pay him any lump-sum for personal belongings.

The association for Japan allotment garden is not affiliated to another federation on national level and has no cooperation with other federations or organizations.

The federation and associations don't yet organise innovative projects in the social, ecological and pedagogical areas. They do, however, organise forums and other activities to raise awareness of food related and environmental issues. Much effort is invested in projects in order to raise people's awareness of allotment gardens and to stabilize and develop the movement.

Some ten years ago, gardeners of the allotment garden sites established by city offices were affiliated to our federation. However, not all city offices made the user's organisation known to the gardeners. Some city offices closed the allotment gardens some five years ago, and other city offices entrusted the



management of the allotment gardens to the city auxiliary organization. For this reason, the gardeners of these allotment gardens affiliated to our federation also seceded from our organization. We would like to create more new allotment gardens. These gardeners should be formed by an allotment garden coordinator and become then member of our federation. We also consider increasing the number of local federations.



Luxembourg

Luxembourgish federation of allotment gardeners
Ligue Luxembourgeoise du Coin de Terre et du Foyer

97, rue de Bonnevoie, L- 1260 Luxembourg
Luxembourg
www.ctf.lu

Structure

1 federation with 128 local sections unifying 25,397 member families

Allotment gardens

4,826 allotment gardens with an average size of 250 sq metres generally on leased land

Administration

Mainly voluntary and 2 paid employees

Ownership

90% communal land owners, 10% associations

The first allotment garden associations were created in Luxembourg in 1886. However, the Ligue Luxembourgeoise du Coin de Terre et du Foyer was only founded on December 30th, 1928 following the unification of these associations.

By January 2010, the federation unified 20,350 member families spread over 115 local sections. The Luxembourg federation unifies both gardeners having an allotment garden plot on one of the 25 allotment garden sites and owners of private gardens. Approximately 80% of the allotment gardeners in Luxembourg have their own private garden. The allotment gardeners cultivate approximately 1,500 hectares of gardens.

The federation itself does not administer grounds taken on lease or put at its disposal. The local sections, however, administer approximately 40 hectares

and put allotment garden plots with a size between 200 and 400 sqm at the disposal of their members. Since several years the federation has administered two community gardens in the capital city of Luxembourg. The community gardens are very successful in several other Luxembourgish towns and our local allotment sections sometimes participate in their administration.

The federation also participates through its local sections in the creation and administration of educational and school gardens.

The allotment garden sites normally have a community building hosting the secretariat of the section and common toilets. Some sites have a common tool shed and a common water point.

The individual plots are often equipped with a tool

shed or a shed without a connection to electricity. Sometimes, however, one can find sheds with a connection to drinking water and with individual toilets.

The aims of the federation are the following:

- Encouragement of gardening and of amateur bee-keeping
- Support of the sections to buy grounds for the creation of allotment gardens
- Encouragement to buy garden land and stimulation of the individual families
- Enrichment of the family life and embellishment of the home
- Creation and protection of green spaces as well as ornamental gardens in towns in order to improve the quality of life
- Embellishment of the villages and protection of their lifestyle
- Stimulation of the cultural life in the associations
- Conservation of a healthy environment as well as stimulation for a better knowledge of nature and its interactions.

The annual affiliation fee to be paid by the members to their associations varies between 6 and 12 €. The associations continue 5 € to the federation to cover the administration costs and the subscription to the review "Gaart an Heem" (Garden and Home) published 9 times a year.

The yearly rent varies between 2 and 12 € per 100 sqm.

In Luxembourg the allotment gardens are not protected by a specific allotment garden law. Some provisions of the law dated July 19th 2004 concern allotment gardens. There are some restrictions concerning the cancellation of leases.

The Luxembourg federation and its member associations were founded under the law of March 27th, 1900 relating to agricultural co-operative societies. Therefore, they benefit from the advantages of this law regarding their leases.

The Government financially supports the federation by granting annual subsidies.



The federation offers formation courses to its members (i.e. courses on arboriculture and lectures on different subjects) and cooperates with other federations (i.e. nature protection associations, Natura, Union of poultry societies, federation of beekeepers' unions).



The Netherlands

Dutch federation of allotment gardeners
(Algemeen Verbond van Volkstuinders Verenigingen in Nederland - AVVN)

Vogelvlinderweg 50, 3544 NJ Utrecht
Netherlands
www.avvn.nl

Structure

3 local federations, 215 local associations, representing 28,000 gardeners, approximately 235 allotments and leisure garden sites

Allotment gardens

27,500 allotment gardens, with an average size of 250 sq metres

Administration

Mainly voluntary; there are as well some paid employees in the central federation

Ownership

99 % communal authorities, 1 % private

The AVVN is based in Utrecht and has its own Activity and Information Centre for Garden and Nature.

The AVVN comprises 3 local federations and 215 local associations, representing 28,000 gardeners.

Allotment gardens are found on leased land as well as on privately owned land. Most allotment gardens are on communal grounds. The private owners are either private owners who lease the plots to associations or associations who own their own land or even members of associations who own their own garden.

The average allotment size is 250 sqm, and the overall total area of allotment gardens is approximately 1,000 hectares.

Some allotments are connected to a water supply and a few have electricity. However, many gardeners use solar panels as their source of energy.

There is no unique yearly rent. The rent can vary between 0.05 € and 2.00 € per sqm. The annual contribution to the AVVN is € 25.40 per member.

The AVVN is a member of the Association of Dutch Voluntary Effort Organisations (NOV) and the Society for the Protection of Birds. At government level, the allotment gardens fall within the remit of the Minister for Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. The AVVN also has close ties with the Minister for Infrastructure and the Environment.

The AVVN organizes 2 to 3 seminars a year for its members, on topics in the fields of law, society or so-

cial issues, the environment and public relations, as well as 8 – 10 workshops a year on garden topics and several exhibitions related to gardening in Mea Vota (e.g. photo exhibition, sculptures of a local artist, animals in the garden).

A new tenant must pay their predecessor a handover fee between 200 and 15,000 € depending on the size and quality of shed or chalet in the garden. The use of the land as allotment gardens is obligatory. The land is set aside for the cultivation of horticultural produce and recreational purposes.

Any work for the associations is done on a voluntary basis. Two local federations have paid employees.

The allotment gardens can be equipped with sheds or chalets with a maximum surface area varying from 6 to 32 sqm. They must not be used as a permanent dwelling. In approximately 10 Dutch cities overnight stays are allowed from April till October.

All buildings on allotment sites (sheds, chalets, meeting rooms, offices, restaurants and communal toilets) must be authorised.

The members of the AVVN organise numerous social projects. These include, amongst others, providing homes for the elderly with flowers, providing food banks with vegetables, school gardens, gardens for children, the disabled and the elderly, educational and learning gardens as well as training and meeting areas for the users of both allotment gardens and non-member amateur gardeners.



Norway

Norwegian federation of allotment gardeners
(Norsk Kolonihageforbund - NKHF)

Hammersborg torg 3, 0179 Oslo
www.kolonihager.no

Structure

16 associations, 3,000 members (including 1,600 applicant members in line for an allotment)

Allotment gardens

1,400 allotment gardens, with an average size of 250 sq metres, exclusively on leased land.

Administration

Voluntary work, one part-time employee

Ownership

All land leased from local authority

The Norwegian federation of allotment gardeners has its offices in Hammersborg torg 3, 0179 in central Oslo in cooperation with the Oslo branch of the federation. It unites 16 associations in four Norwegian

towns with 3,000 members (including 1,600 applicants in line for an allotment garden). The average size of an allotment garden is 250 sq metres. The overall total of allotment gardens is 56 hectares.





Each allotment is connected to a water supply. Electricity is widely available. The yearly rent is up to 1 € per sq metre. The annual contribution to the federation is 1 €.

The federation employs a part-time office secretary, but the vast majority of the work in the organisation is done voluntarily by the elected members.

Norsk Kolonihageforbund is a small organisation with a modest number of members. Promotion for allotment gardens started in Norway early in the twentieth century but never managed to grow to a size similar to what we see in other Scandinavian and European countries.

Allotment gardens have never gained a natural place in Norwegian City planning and organizing. This can be partly explained by the fact that the country has a small population, less than 5 million, settled in low density areas and in only a few cities with heavy industry and poor living conditions.

Still the Norwegian allotment gardeners claim that the gardens have an important mission for the welfare of the city population in a modern society. But no new allotment garden has been created for 60 years, with an exception for a rebuilding in Trondheim in 1988.



In general the Norwegian federation lacks the strength of heavy lobbying, but continues to pursue the promotion of allotment gardens as a main ideological and political aim.



Sweden

The Swedish Federation of Allotment Gardeners (Koloniträdgårdsförbundet)

Brännkyrkagatan 91, ög, 118 23 Stockholm
www.koloni.org

Structure

16 regions, 230 associations, 24,100 members

Allotment gardens

allotment gardens with an average size of 350-400 sqm established on leased land

Administration

voluntary work and paid employees

Ownership

90 % communal land owners, 7 % private land owners, 3 % State property

The federation is divided into 16 regions spread through the whole country. Associations founded in the same town or village, or having concluded a lease with the same landlord can join a regional association.

The organisation as a whole includes 24,100 allotment gardens from the 51,000 existing all over the country. The average size of an allotment garden is 350 sqm and the overall total of allotment gardens amounts to 1,350 hectares. 99 % of the allotment gardens are connected to a water supply and 45 % have electricity. The yearly rent varies normally between 0.00 € and 1.50 € per sqm. The annual contribution to the federation varies between 13 € and 35 € per member.

The allotment gardens exist on leased land. 90 % are owned by the communal authorities, 7 % by private landlords and 3 % are owned by the state.

At the end of the lease, the new tenant doesn't have to pay a handover fee to his predecessor. The use of the land as an allotment garden is obligatory.

The work for the federation is done on a voluntary basis. The central federation itself has, however, also some paid employees as well as people working on a voluntary basis.

As far as the building restrictions on the plot are concerned, they are based on the stipulations in the contract. The size of an allotment garden house can be between 6 and 50 sqm. 45 % of the members use their allotment garden house for staying there in summer. 45 % of the houses have electricity and 95 % are equipped with drinking water. 65 % of the sites have common toilets.

Sweden does not have a specific allotment garden



law. All leisure gardens are ruled by the ordinary state laws as for example laws concerning the leases, environmental questions, the protection of plants and fiscal laws. In addition to this, the culture in the garden is regulated by municipal decrees: for example on the use of the grounds, canalisation, the protection of the environment and health. Since 2010 the “Planning and Building Act” has been regulating all buildings on the Swedish allotment garden sites.

The “Koloniträdgården”(The Allotment Garden) is one of Sweden’s popular and widely read garden magazines. It is published 4 to 5 times a year with a circulation of 26,000 copies. Every member gets the magazine because the cost of it is included in the annual contribution. Those who do not have an allotment do have the option to subscribe.

The Swedish federation organises several different innovative projects, such as “Environmental Certification of allotment garden sites”.



Switzerland

Swiss federation of allotment gardeners
(Schweizer Familiengärtnerverband - Fédération suisse des jardins familiaux)

Sturzeneggstrasse 23 CH 9015 St. Gallen,
www.familiengaertner.ch

Structure

4 languages, 2 country regions, with associations in the French and German part, 8 regional associations, 70 sections and 230 associations with 22,660 members

Allotment gardens

Size of the plots 100 sq metres, 150 sq metres, 200 sq metres, exclusively on leased land

Administration

Voluntary work, no secretariat and no official bureau with employees

Ownership

90 % communal land owners, 10 % private land owners

The Swiss allotment garden federation (SFGV FSJF) has an executive board of six members, a federal committee composed by 2 members per region and an editing commission formed by a German and French speaking writer dealing with the issue of the federation's review. The overall total area of allotment gardens is 640 hectares. The allotment garden sites are connected to a water supply. On some sites electricity is available in the community building which is also equipped with toilets. Maintenance is partly done either by the commune or town (urban gardening department) or by the associations themselves. The allotment gardeners get no financial support by the State or the commune. The yearly rent differs from region to region as well as the annual affiliation fees to be paid to the local associations. The rent ranges from 75 to 200 €. The annual affiliation fee to the federation amounts to 20 CHF – including the review of the federation.

The Swiss allotment garden federation has no federal law but has to comply with the planning laws of the cantons. This is the reason why numerous sites have a limited existence. In Switzerland there are special zones for sport and play as well as a green zone A. The green areas as well as the agricultural zones are protected and they can only be changed following a popular referendum. So allotments situated in these zones are more or less protected. The aim is to create a specific zone for allotment gardens in the federal planning law.

The leased land has to be cultivated with garden products. The allotment plots can also be used for recreational purposes. There is no laid down minimum area that has to be used for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. As far as the construction of the sheds is concerned there are rules fixed by the cantons, the communes or the towns. Sheds must not be equipped



as a permanent residence. There is no water and electricity supply on the plots. Solar panels are allowed. It is obligatory to collect rain water and to make compost. At the end of the lease the new tenant has to pay his predecessor a handover fee for his personal belongings varying from 2,000 to 5,000 €.

Work for the federation as well as work for the boards of the associations and sections is done on a voluntary basis. The regional representatives work for the region and are the contact people for the associations and the sections as well as for the authorities. The regions yearly organize a regional meeting or a meeting of the presidents.

The federation has a brochure "The allotment garden in harmony with nature" which is given free of cost to all new members. A second edition has already been issued. Every year an information leaflet is published for all the members. In 2009 a folder was also created for all boards of the associations. This folder contains all the essential information on the federation as well as model statutes. These documents are also published on the federation's homepage: www.familiengaertner.ch.

The Swiss allotment garden federation is a member of the consultative board of the nature congress of Basel. It cooperates as well with associations pursuing similar aims. It is represented in the workgroup "Biodiversity 2020" and "Biodiversity in the housing areas". The federation supports the associations in their efforts to protect the land on which the allotment sites are created by long-term leases or supports them financially when defending their cause in popular votes.

We aim to enable the federation to provide courses for the members itself or in cooperation with parent associations. In some towns courses are already organised for new allotment gardeners in order to make sure that they are informed both on how to work with nature and in an ecological manner. The federation also offers courses for gardening advisers. The aim is that the individual allotment gardeners have an expert at their site, who can give them the requested advice.



There are many innovative projects with a social content. Among them are allotment garden plots for disabled people, educational gardens in order to make young people aware of nature and the creation of plots in high density housing areas for the residents.



United Kingdom

National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners Ltd
Trading as “The National Allotment Society”
O’Dell House
Hunters Rd, Corby, Northants England NN17 5JE
www.nsalg.org.uk

Structure

Head Office, 10 regional panels; 115,000 members made up of 2,500 associations, 247 local authorities, 1,335 individuals, 951 life members and 33 school members.

Allotment gardens

Approximately 350,000 allotment gardens, with an average size of 250 sqm majority of which are statutory allotments. These have a protected status under the legislation although long waiting lists and demand from busy working families have pressed us to create smaller plots.

Administration

Head Office - a team of six employees headed by a Legal and Operations Manager; each of the ten regions has a regional representative and a mentor who work on a voluntary basis.

Ownership

89 % local authorities, 11 % private

The National Allotment Society (NAS) is the leading national organisation upholding the interests and rights of the allotment community across the UK. For the last hundred years we have worked with the government at national and local levels, other organisations and landlords to provide, promote and preserve allotments for all. We are a not-for-profit organisation (an Industrial and Providential Society registered under the Co-operative Community Benefit Act 2014) representing over one third of all allotments in the UK, but will offer support, guidance and advice to everyone with an interest in allotment gardening. The NAS is recognised by other government bodies and major non-governmental associations, organisations and the media as the voice of the allotment movement. This gives us

many opportunities to represent all the members’ interests and concerns, both on official and unofficial levels.

The NAS is the advisor to the government on the disposal of Statutory Allotments and takes part in of the official consultation process relating to the disposal of statutory allotment land, resulting in many saved sites.

The NAS has an in-house Legal Advice covering all aspects of allotments, contracts, tort, environmental and consumer law. It assists with leases, management procedures, allotment legislation, planning applications and liaison with local government. Additionally, it provides a wide range of publications,

with information on a variety of topic areas including self management schemes, rents and leases, landlord and tenant issues, has a comprehensive website and produces a quarterly magazine as well as e-newsletters.

The Society also offers the members a discounted seed and insurance allotment scheme.

The Society's network of ten regional representatives and mentors, with the support of county bodies and federations offer comprehensive support to local associations and councils, on devolved management, increasing access to allotments for all, fundraising for site development and projects, supporting the formation of associations and updating constitutions, leases and tenancies. We also work with local private landowners to encourage the release of land for allotment use, either by selling land or leasing to councils or associations.

The majority of allotments are council owned as they have a statutory obligation to provide them under the 1908 Small Holdings and Allotments Act. The remaining 11 % are privately owned allotment sites.

Allotment land is used wholly for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, but some tenants keep hens/ rabbits on their allotments. This, however, is subject to local authority rules. Some allotments are connected to a water supply. Sheds/ greenhouses and poly-tunnels are allowed on allotments, as these are temporary structures and are not to be used as a permanent or temporary dwelling.

Allotment rent in the UK varies from £ 25 to £ 125 per year for Society membership in 2016. Individuals not in societies pay £ 23 per year; members of societies pay £ 2.75 each per year with a minimum total payment of £ 27.50 per society.

The National Allotment Gardens Trust was established to operate as a charity. The prime objective is educational, to create awareness and to spread knowledge.

NSALG aims and objectives for the future:

- Create a flexible and responsive management system that is more effective
- Assess the needs of our staff (including volunteers) to ensure their needs are more fully met
- Bring the regions into a consistent framework, following good practice from the areas.
- Develop effective lines of communication to the grassroots level
- Create an image by the start of 2018 that is in tune with current expectations
- Talk and engage with more members
- Increase our overall membership figures
- Engage with key decision makers i.e. Government, Local Authorities, Policy Makers to ensure the rights of the allotment holders and people on waiting lists and the general public are upheld
- Be seen as an organisation with a set of values, which people can get behind
- Offer a first class service to everyone interested in allotment gardening



Questions	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
1) Organisations						
* Federation						
Sub-organisations	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Number of associations	390	240 in Flandria 50 Wallonia Total 290	410	32	300	14.306
* Executive board						
Work on a voluntary basis	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Employees	yes	yes (5)	yes	yes	yes	yes
2) Surface - members						
Number of members	40.126	35.000	40.000	3.900	25.000	940.000
Number of gardens	39.400	5.300	40.000	3.900	25.000	940.000
Total Surface	824 ha	150 ha	1.200 ha	270 ha	± 500 ha	45.000 ha
Plot: average size	350 m ²	250 m ²	350 m ²	300 m ²	150 m ²	370 m ²
3) Ownership						
* Exploitation						
- Lease	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
- For disposal			no	no	yes	
* Owner						
Communal authorities	75 %	60 %	67 %	95 %	65 %	77 %
Private owner	17 %	37 %	10 %	5 %	5 %	23 %
Federation	8 %				20 %	
Association			8 %		10 %	
Gardener						
Others / Ministry of Agriculture		3 %	15 %			
4) Leasing price						
* Rent per sqm	1,02 €	0,14 € m ²	0,3 - 0,75 €	0,42 - 1,38 €	/	0,01 - 1,00 €
* Fee to federation	5,66 €	0,00 €	28 €	33 €	11,90 €	1,20 €
* Lump sum for the successor	yes ± 30.000 Federal States ± 120.000 Vienna	no	no	no	no	yes 0 - 7.000 €
5) Equipment for the plot						
* Common equipment						
Head office / secretariat		unknown	not available	no		yes
Associative home	yes	yes	not available	yes	yes	75 %
Common toilets	0 %	9 %	50 %	yes	15 %	8 %
Restaurant / Bar	a few		no	no		yes
* Other equipments	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Playground	a few	a few	a few	a few	on new sites	49 %
Tool and machine shed	some	yes	a few	a few	yes	11 %
Energy and water supply	100 %	10 %	a few	yes	yes	some

Great-Britain	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2.500	38	115	215	16	230	230
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	no	yes (2)	yes	yes (1)	yes	no
115.000	1.003	20.350	28.000	3.000	24.100	22.660
	891	4.826	27.500	1.400	24.100	22.660
	5,90 ha	12,067 ha	1.000 ha	56 ha	700 ha	580 ha
250 m ²	40 m ²	250 m ²	250 m ²	250m ²	350 - 400 m ²	150 - 200 m ²
yes	yes	partially	yes	yes	yes	yes
		partially				
89 %		90 %	99 %	100 %	90 %	100 %
11 %	100 %				9 %	
		10 %	1 %			
£ 25 - 125	2,50 - 4,20 €	2 - 12 € for 100 sqm	0,05 - 2,00 €	<1 €	0,30 - 1,00 € per sqm	75 - 200 €
£ 2,75	2,10 €	5,00 €	25,40 €	1 €	13 - 35 €	22 €
yes depends on what is left on the plot	no	yes depends on what is left on the plot	yes		no	yes 2.000 - 5.000 €
yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	no
	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2 %	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes, normally	90 %
	no				no	sometimes
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
	no	no	yes some	yes	varies	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes some		varies	yes
	yes	partially	yes some	yes	yes	sometimes

Questions	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
6) Laying out of the plot						
* Infrastructure	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
* Type of infrastructure						
Shed for gardening tools		yes		yes	yes	a few
Plain garden shed without electricity		yes	15 - 20 %	yes		yes
Gardening house for occasional staying overnight	yes			yes		yes
Holiday house for staying over summer	yes	yes	80 - 85 %	yes		
Other constructions	yes			yes	greenhouse	greenhouse
* Limitative prescriptions	35 m ² 50 m ² Vienna	Communal regulation	Contract/public regulations Height/ materials Size 30-60 sqm.	size / colour / windows/ materials	yes, depending on the communal regulation height, materials, etc	24 m ²
Equipment of a plot						
Electricity	yes	7 %	80 %	yes	rarely	
Water for gardening use		5 %	95 %	yes	yes	
Drinking water	yes	48 %	95 %	yes	yes	
Electricity						
Common connecting		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Individual connecting	yes		some	some		
Waste water						
Common connecting		yes	yes	some	yes	yes
Individual connecting			some	some		
Drinking water						
Common connecting		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Individual connecting	yes	no	some	yes		
7) Equipment shed/house				house		
Electricity	yes	no	80 %	yes		
Drinking water	yes	a few	95 %	depends on site	yes	
Sewer	yes	no	not available	depends on site		
WC and types						
Individual BIO WC		no	10 %	yes		
Individual chemical WC		no	60 %	no		
Individual WC	100 %	no	10 %	some		

Great-Britain	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland
yes		yes	yes	yes	yes/no	yes
yes	a few	yes	yes		yes	yes
yes	no	yes	yes	2 sites of 16	yes	yes
	no	no	yes		yes	no
	no	no	yes	14 sites of 16	yes	no
greenhouse/ polytunnel	no		yes		yes	yes
size / height materials	no		size/height materials, colour	Yes, depending on the communal regulations height, materials, etc	6 - 50 sqm local regulation	varies according to region
on some sites	no	on some sites	some	yes	yes	yes
sometimes	no	partially	yes	yes	yes	yes
on some sites	no	partially	some	yes	yes	yes
	no	no	some		yes	yes
	no	no	rarely	yes	varies/expensive	yes
yes	no	partially	yes		yes	yes
	no	no	yes	yes	varies	rarely
	no	yes	some	yes	yes	yes
	no		some	yes		sometimes
	normally no shed					
		no	some	yes	very often	solar yes
		partially	some	some	varies	sometimes
		no	some		varies	no
			yes	some	varies	no
				some	varies	rarely
		partially	yes	some	rarely	10 %

Questions	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
8) Gardening use						
Vegetable cultivation without judicial protection	yes			yes		
Orchard and kitchen garden	yes			yes		yes
Garden for pleasure (flowers, shrubs)	yes			yes		yes
Recreational garden	yes			yes		yes
Mixture of several garden forms	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Minimum surface for the cultivation of fruit and vegetable		yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Minimum	2/3 allotment garden use	83 % rules in the internal regulation of the local associations 16 % of the sites: ecological cultivation	no	depends on towns 2/3 gardening culture half of it can be lawn	75 % culture of vegetables	1/3 fruit and vegetable
9) Support and cooperation						
* Allotment garden law	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Date	16.12.1958		2001		1976	1.4.1983
* Protection						
Limitation for the rent price		no	no	no		yes
Protection against resiliation of the lease	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Compensation measures	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Other protective measures	only Vienna		unlimited lease	none	specific advantages for fees and taxes	yes
* Formation possibilities						
Formations offered	yes	yes Revue / Courses	yes	yes	yes	yes
* Cooperation with other federations	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes
* Government support	no	1) no support in Wallonia	no	yes	yes	yes
Form of support		2) financial support in Flanders		financial support	yes, creation of gardens	Support of education
10) Innovative Projects						
Areas	for example ecological plots trial orchard formation of beekeepers formation of gardening advisers	for example School gardens	for example Waste water handling	for example Waste handling	for example School gardens; Gardens for disabled people; Gardens for elderly people; Gardens for social insertion; Environment	for example: Biodiversity; disabled people; elderly people

Great-Britain	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland
					great variety	
yes	yes	yes	yes	some	yes	
yes	no	yes	yes	some	yes	yes
	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
		yes		yes	yes	yes
yes, varies depending on local authority		no	no		no	no
Aim of allotment gardens: cultivation of fruit and vegetables, occasionally flowers	no	no			30 %	
yes	yes	yes (specific articles)	no	no	no	Basel town
Laws from 1908 to 1950	1952, 1989, 1990	19.07.2004				2013
	no					
yes	no		no		varies	
yes	no	partially	general legislation		no	
yes	no	no	yes			
Government authorisation before disposal of plots/ replacement plots Local and Neighbourhood Planning		no	zoning plan local policy plan		yes	yes
yes	no	yes	yes		yes	yes
yes	no	yes	yes		yes	yes
no	no	yes	no		yes	no
		financial support				
for example: specialized garden for disabled; garden for young people and those with special needs	for example: Promotion and sensitising for allotments	for example: School gardens; Gardens for disabled and for elderly people; Environment	for example: Internet site for children, cultivation of vegetables for unfavored people		for example: environmental certificate for protection on sites	Gardens for disabled people; wild bees; biodiversity

COUNTRY	FEDERATION	ADDRESS	TEL / FAX / EMAIL / INTERNET
Austria	Zentralverband der Kleingärtner und Siedler Österreichs	Simon-Wiesenthal-Gasse 2 A- 1020 WIEN	Tel. 0043/1-587 07 85 Fax. 0043/1-587 07 85 30 Email: zvwien@kleingaertner.at Internet. www.kleingaertner.at
Belgium	National Verbond van Volkstuinen vzw / Ligue Nationale du Coin de Terre et du Foyer - Jardins Populaires	Tuinhier VWZ PAC Het Zuid Woodrow Wilsonplein 2 B - 9000 GENT	Tel. 0032/9 267 87 31 Email: info@tuinhier.be Internet: www.tuinhier.be
Denmark	Kolonihaveforbundet for Danmark	Frederikssundsvej 304 A DK - 2700 BRONSHOJ	Tel. 0045/3 828 8750 Fax. 0045/3 828 8350 Email: info@kolonihave.dk Internet: www.kolonihave.dk
Finland	Suomen Siirtolapuutarhaliitto ry	Pengerkatu 9 B 39 SF - 00530 HELSINKI	Tel. 00358/ 103213540 Email: info@siirtolapuutarhaliitto.fi Internet:www.siirtolapuutarhaliitto.fi
France	Fédération Nationale des Jardins Familiaux et Collectifs	12, rue Félix Faure F - 75015 PARIS	Tel. 0033/ 1-45 40 40 45 Fax. 0033/ 1-45 40 78 90 Email: j.clement@jardins-familiaux.asso.fr Internet: www.jardins-familiaux.asso.fr
Germany	Bundesverband Deutscher Gartenfreunde e.V.	Platanenallee 37 D - 14050 BERLIN	Tel. 0049/30-30 20 71-40/41 Fax.0049/30-30 20 71 39 Email: bdg@kleingarten-bund.de Internet: kleingarten-bund.de
Great-Britain	The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners Ltd.	O'Dell House/Hunters Road GB - CORBY Northants NN17 5JE	Tel. 0044/ 1536 266 576 Fax. 0044/1536 264 509 Email: natsoc@nsalg.org.uk Internet: www.nsalg.org.uk
Japan	Association for Japan Allotment Garden	4-27-20 Honmachi-Higashi, Chuo-ku Saitama City, Saitama Prefecture 338 -0003 Japan	Tel. 0081 904754 2136 Fax: 003 3266 0667 Email: ick05142@nifty.com http://homepage3.nifty.com/ikg-kem/
Luxembourg	Ligue Luxembourgeoise du Coin de Terre et du Foyer	97, rue de Bonnevoie L - 1260 Luxembourg	Tel. 00 352/ 48 01 99 Fax. 00 352/ 40 97 98 Email: liguectf@pt.lu Internet: www.ctf.lu
Norway	Norsk Kolonihageforbund	Hammersborg torg 3 N - 0179 OSLO	Tel. 0047/22-11 00 90 Fax. 0047/22-11 00 91 Email: styret@kolonihager.no Internt: www.kolonihager.no
The Netherlands	Algemeen Verbond van Volkstuinders Verenigen in Nederland	Vogelvlinderweg 50 NL - 3544 NJ UTRECHT	Tel. 0031/ 30 670 1331 Fax. 0031/ 30 670 0525 Email: info.avvn.nl Internet: www.avvn.nl
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