



EXCELLENCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY



Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Key results from the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2015 Part 2: Crop data

June 14th, 2015

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Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Key results from the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2015:

Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2013

- › Data compiled by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, in cooperation with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements IFOAM – Organics International, based on national data sources and data from certifiers.
- › Data as published February 2015 in FiBL & IFOAM (2015) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2015. Frick and Bonn
- › For updates check www.organic-world.net
- › This presentation is available online at: <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook2015/slide-presentations.html>
- › Texts and graphs: Helga Willer and Julia Lernoud; Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, FiBL, Frick, Switzerland
- › Contact: Helga Willer, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, helga.willer@fibl.org
- › © Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, Switzerland, February, 2015

Acknowledgements*

- › The Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs SECO, Berne



- › International Trade Centre ITC



- › Nürnberg Messe, the organizers of the BioFach World Organic Trade Fair



- › European market data:
Co-funding from the European Union
for the European data survey
in the framework of the
OrganicDatanetwork project



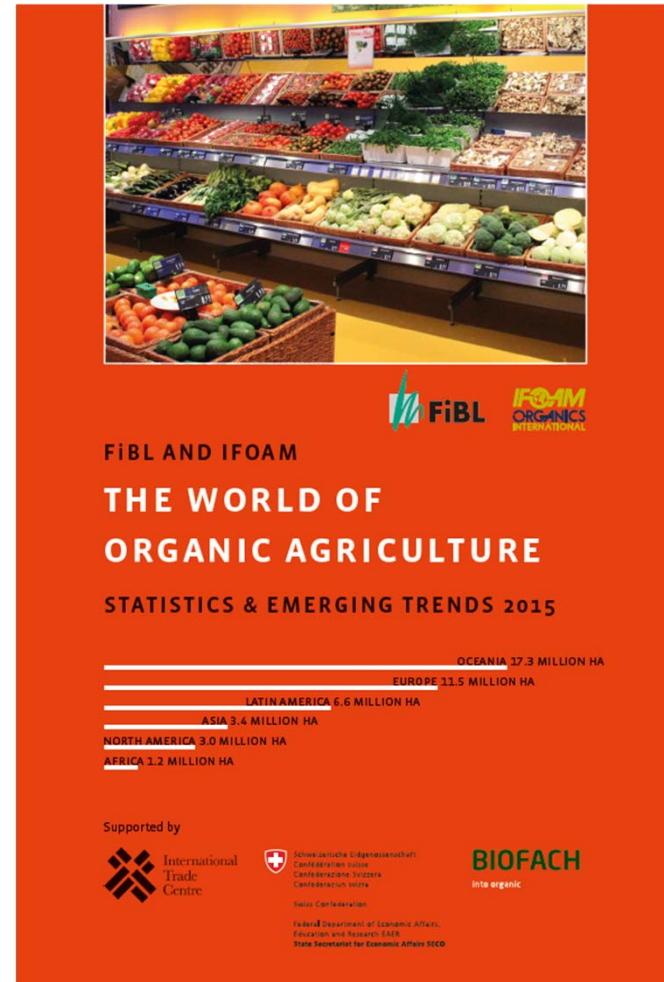
- › 200 experts from all parts of the world contributed to the FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015.

* See also disclaimer on last page of this slide show

The World of Organic Agriculture 2015

- › The 16th edition of 'The World of Organic Agriculture', was published by FiBL and IFOAM in February 2015.*
- › Contents:
 - › Results of the survey on organic agriculture worldwide;
 - › Organic agriculture in the regions and country reports;
 - › Australia, Canada, the Pacific Islands, Mediterranean region, and The United States of America.
 - › Chapters on the global market, standards & legislations, voluntary standards, PGS, European market and vegetables production in China
 - › Numerous tables and graphs.
 - › The book can be ordered via IFOAM.bio and shop.FiBL.org.

*Willer, H, Lernoud, J, (2015) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2015. FiBL, Frick, and, IFOAM – Organics International, Bonn



Website www.organic-world.net

- › Detailed statistics in excel format
- › Graphs & Maps
- › Data revisions
- › News and background information

The screenshot shows the website 'Organic World' with the subtitle 'Global organic farming statistics and news'. The navigation menu includes Home, News, About, Statistics, Yearbook (highlighted), Country info, Password area, and Contact / Site info. The main content area features a list of yearbook editions from 2013 down to 2000-2007. A search bar is present. The 'Yearbook' section is expanded to show 'The World of Organic Agriculture 2013'. The text describes the 14th edition, its launch at BioFach 2013, and its content, which includes global organic farming statistics, land use, and market data. It also mentions information on organic food markets and country reports for various regions. Logos for FIBL, IFOAM, and BIOFACH are visible. A 'Print page' link is located at the bottom right of the page.

About this presentation

- › There are 3 presentations summarizing the key results of the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2015 (data 2013). Apart from the global data, key results on crop and on regional data are presented.
- › More information is available at www.organic-world.net
- › The following three presentations are available at <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook2015/slide-presentations.html> :
 - › Part 1: Global data 2013 and survey background
 - › Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2013
 - › Part 3: Organic agriculture in the regions 2013

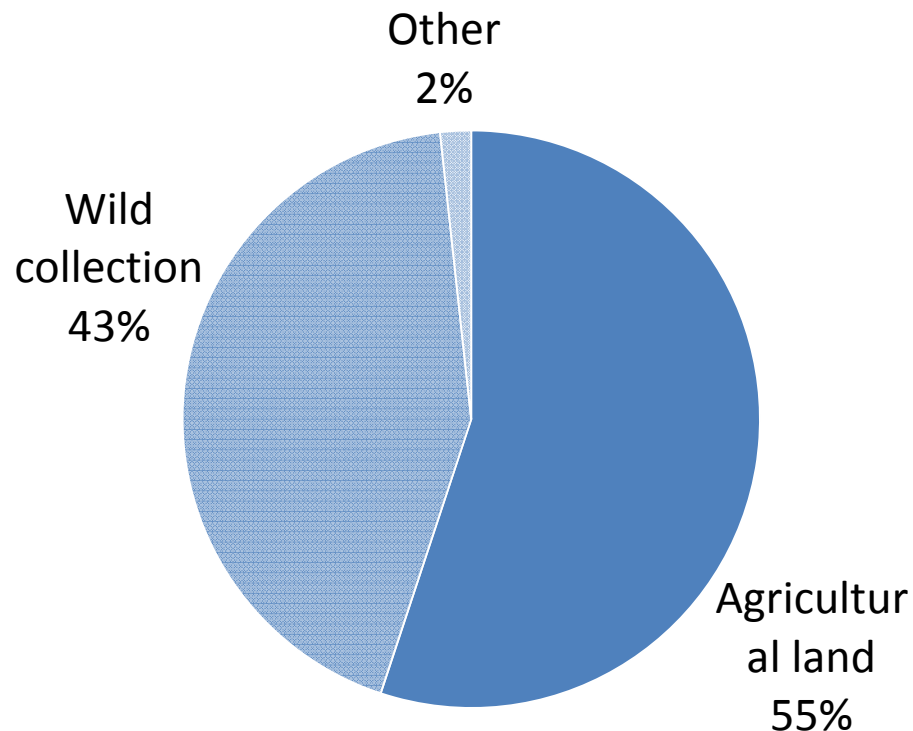
The 16th Survey on organic agriculture worldwide

- › The 16th survey on organic agriculture worldwide was carried out by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL in cooperation with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM – Organics International) and further partners.
- › The survey was carried out between July 2014 and February 2015.
- › Data were received from 170 countries.
- › New countries included: Andorra, Bahamas, Iraq, Mayotte.
- › Updated data on area and producers were available for 129 countries.
- › Data were provided by almost 200 country experts (representatives from NGOs, certification bodies, governments, researchers).
- › The following data were collected: Area data (including land use and crop details); Producers, other operator types; Domestic market values; Export and imports data; Livestock data (animal heads and production tones);
- › The results are published in the yearbook “The World of Organic Agriculture 2015” and at www.organic-world.net.

Distribution of organic areas

Distribution of all organic areas in 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



> Agricultural land (43.1 million hectares in 2013)

- > Cropland
 - > Arable land (cereals, vegetables etc.)
 - > Permanent crops (fruit, grapes, olives ...)
 - > Cropland, no details (=arable land and permanent crops with no further details)

- > Permanent grassland
- > Other agricultural land

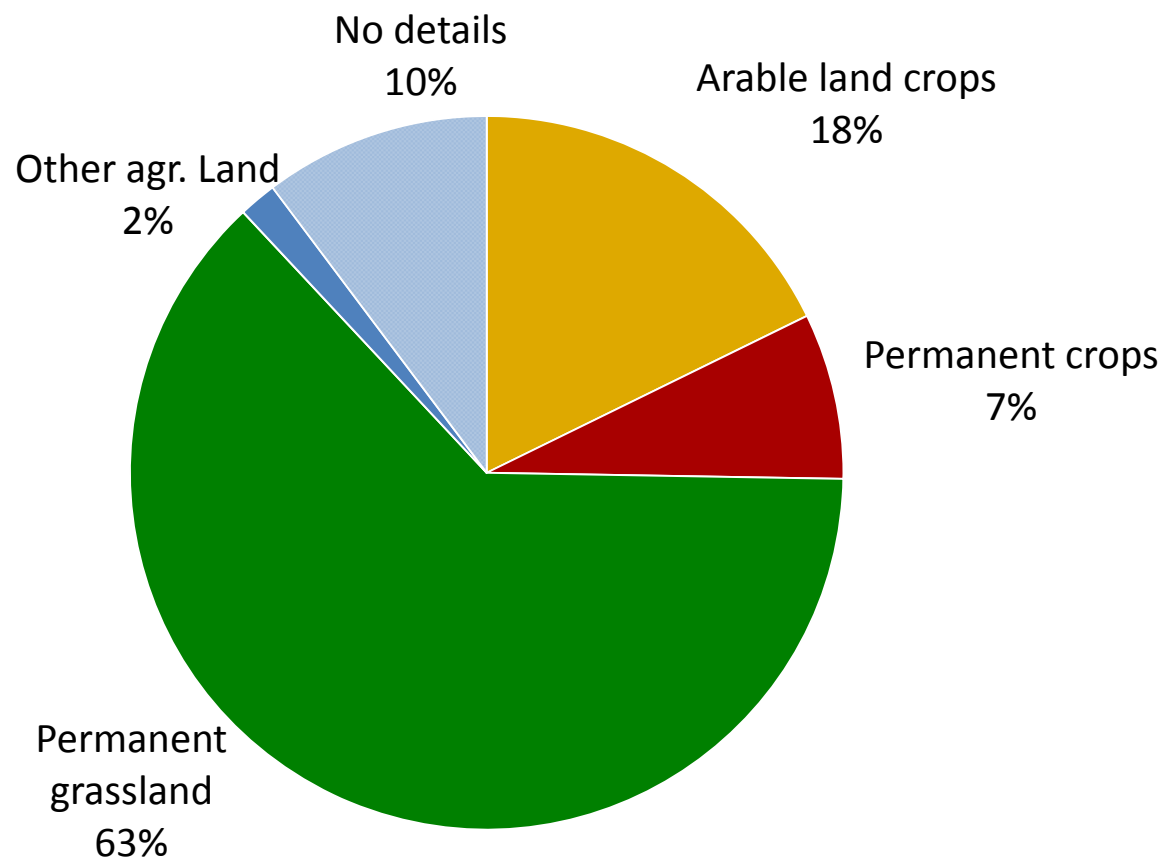
> Non-agricultural areas (35.1 million hectares in 2013)

- > Wild collection/Bee keeping (33.8 million hectares)
- > Forest
- > Aquaculture
- > Grazing areas on non-agricultural land

World: Use of organic agricultural land 2013 (total: 43.1 million hectares)

Distribution of main land use types 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.



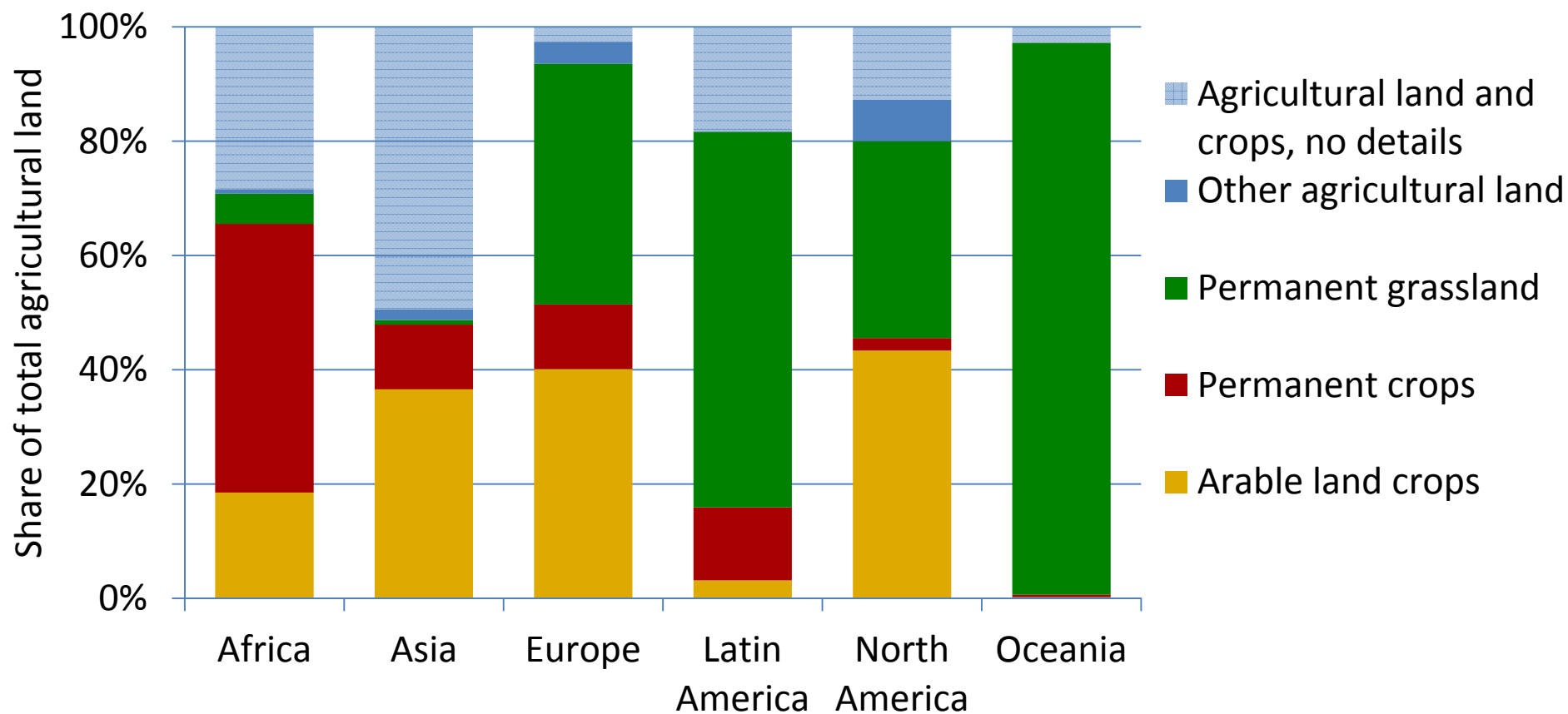
Main land use types in organic agriculture 2013

- › The chart of the share of land use types in the regions shows:
 - › For a large part of the organic agricultural land in both Africa and Asia, land use information is not available
 - › Africa has a large proportion of permanent crops; these are mainly cash crops such as coffee, tropical fruit and olives.
 - › Europe and North America use about half of their organic agricultural land as grassland, and the other half is arable land. In Europe the share of permanent crops is higher than in North America, mainly due to olives and grapes grown in the Mediterranean countries.
 - › Latin America has little arable land compared to the large grazing areas (Uruguay and Argentina). It has a comparatively high share of permanent crops (mainly coffee).
 - › Oceania is characterized by the large grazing areas of Australia. The Pacific Islands produce a large range of tropical crops; New Zealand produces a lot of fruit.

Agricultural land use by region in organic agriculture 2013

Distribution of main land use types by region 2013

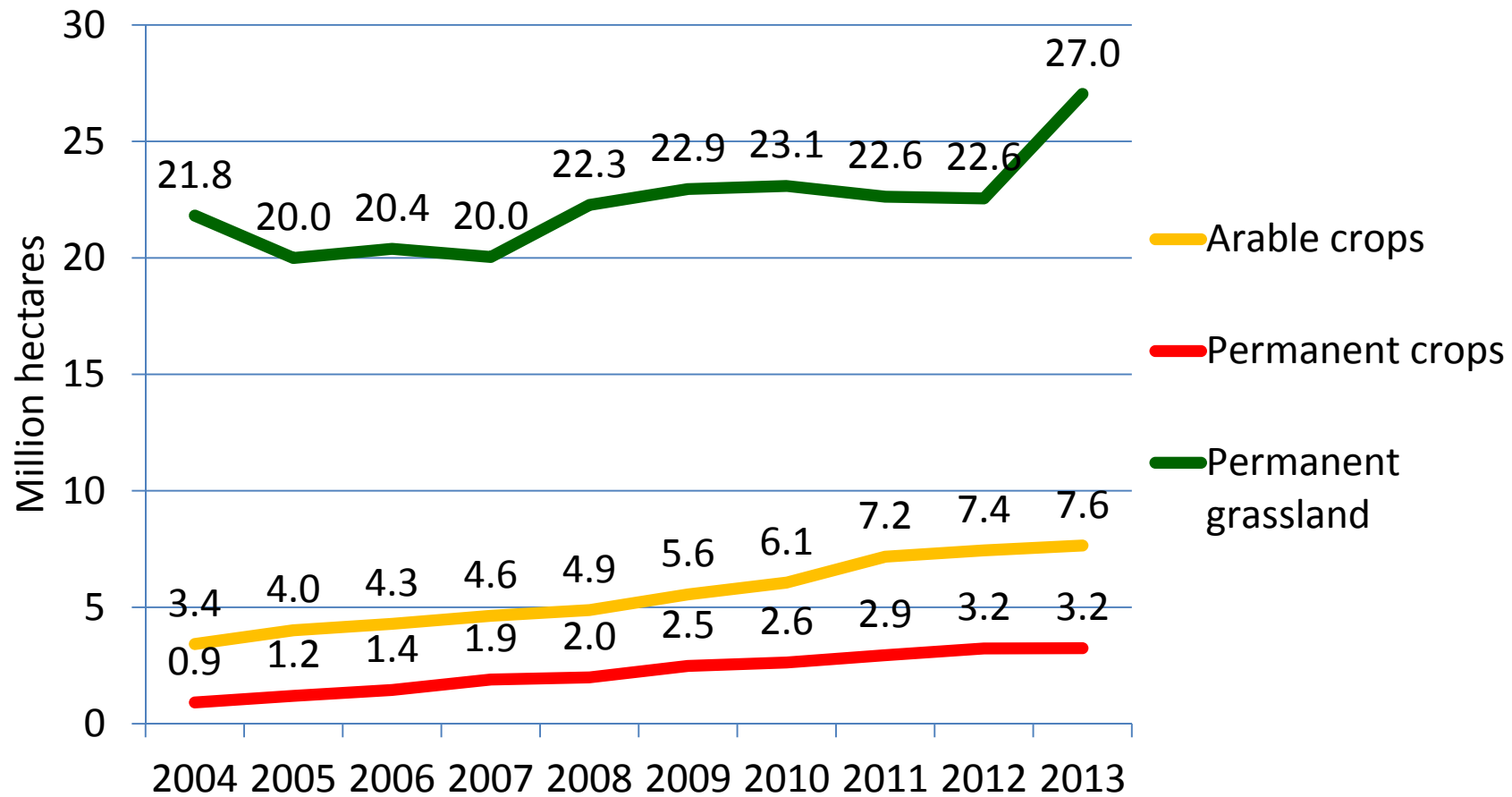
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Development of land use types in organic agriculture 2004-2013

Development of the organic land by land use type 2004-2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-Surveys 1999-2015

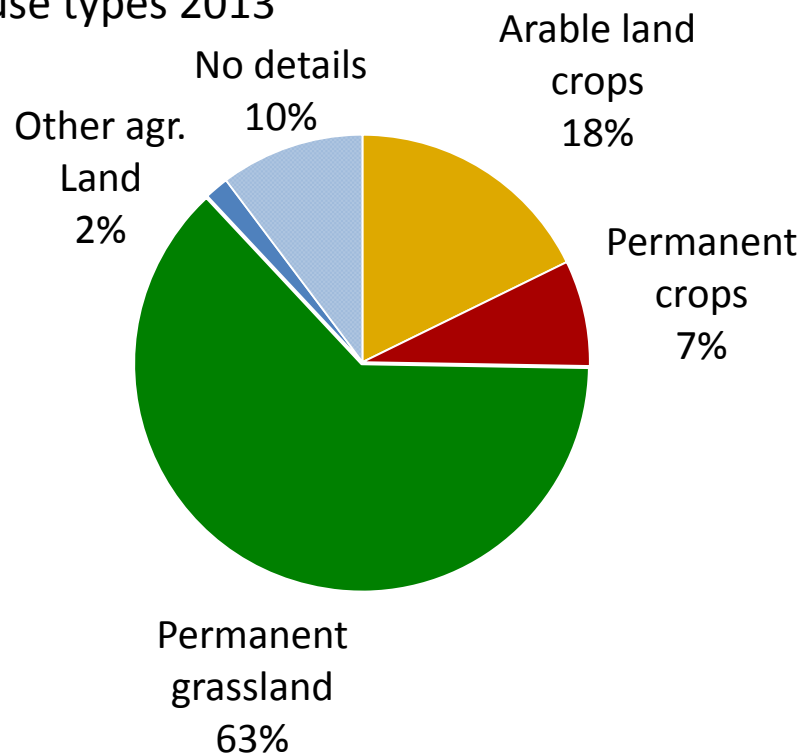


World: Use of organic agricultural land 2013 (total: 43.1 million hectares)

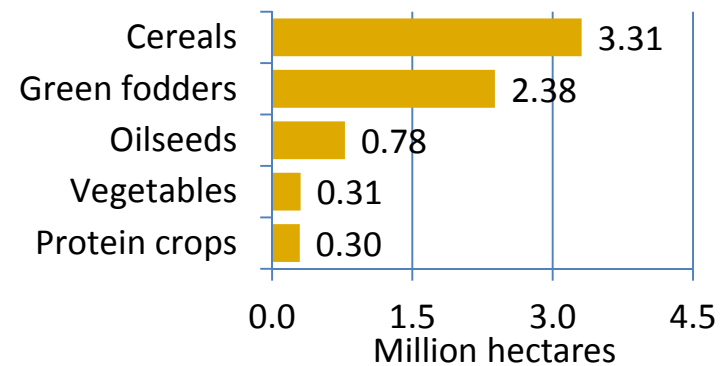
Distribution of main land use types and crop categories 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.

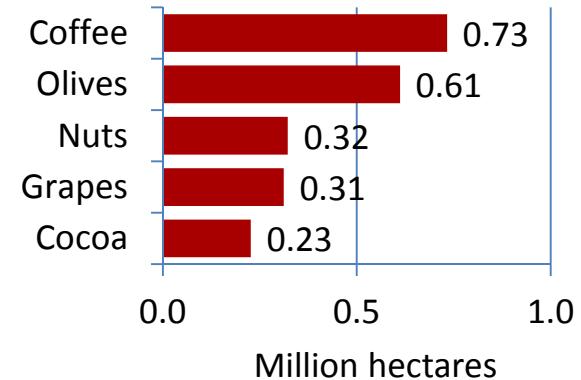
Land use types 2013



Key arable crops



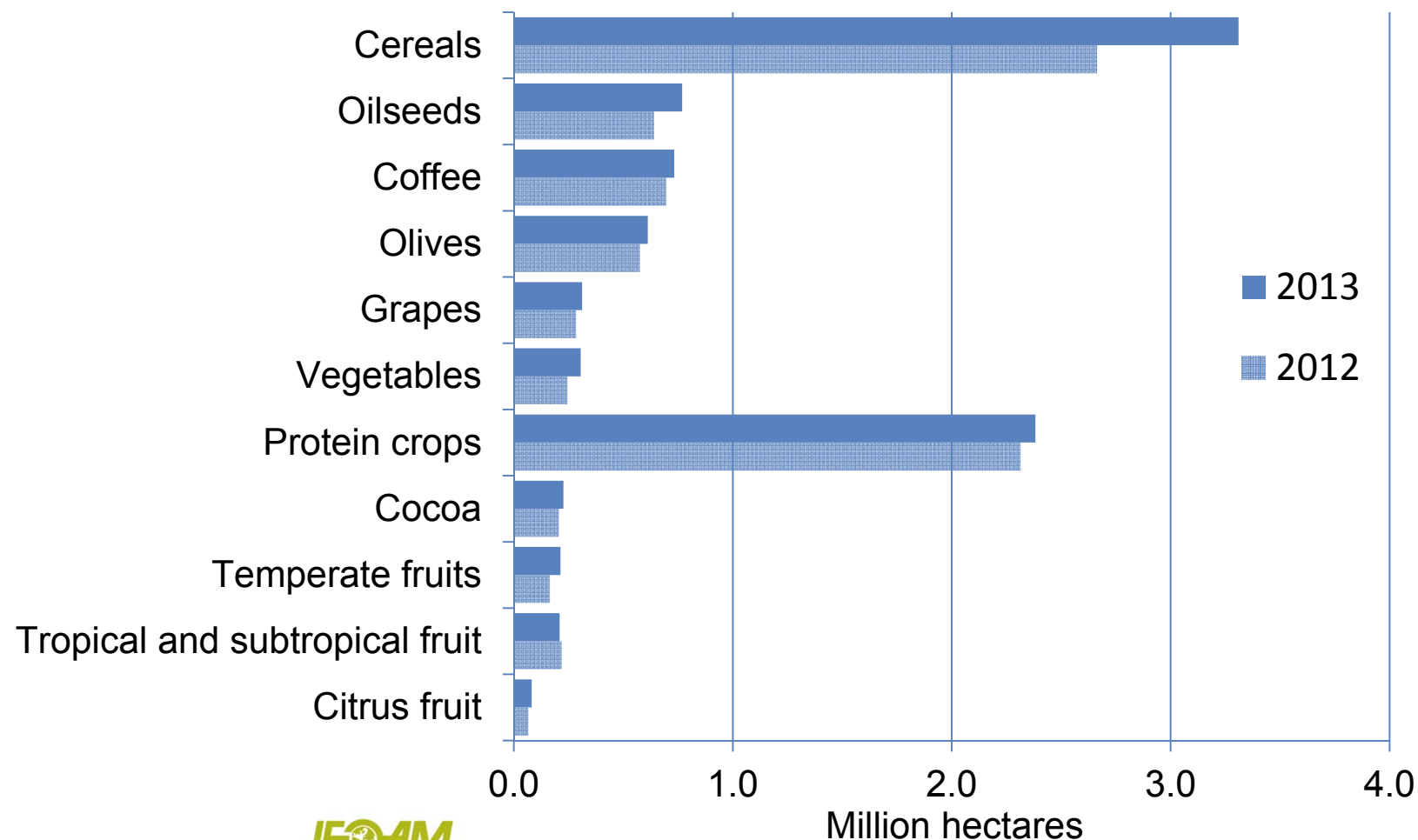
Key permanent crops



Key crop groups in organic agriculture: 2012 and 2013 compared

Growth of selected crops between 2012-2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



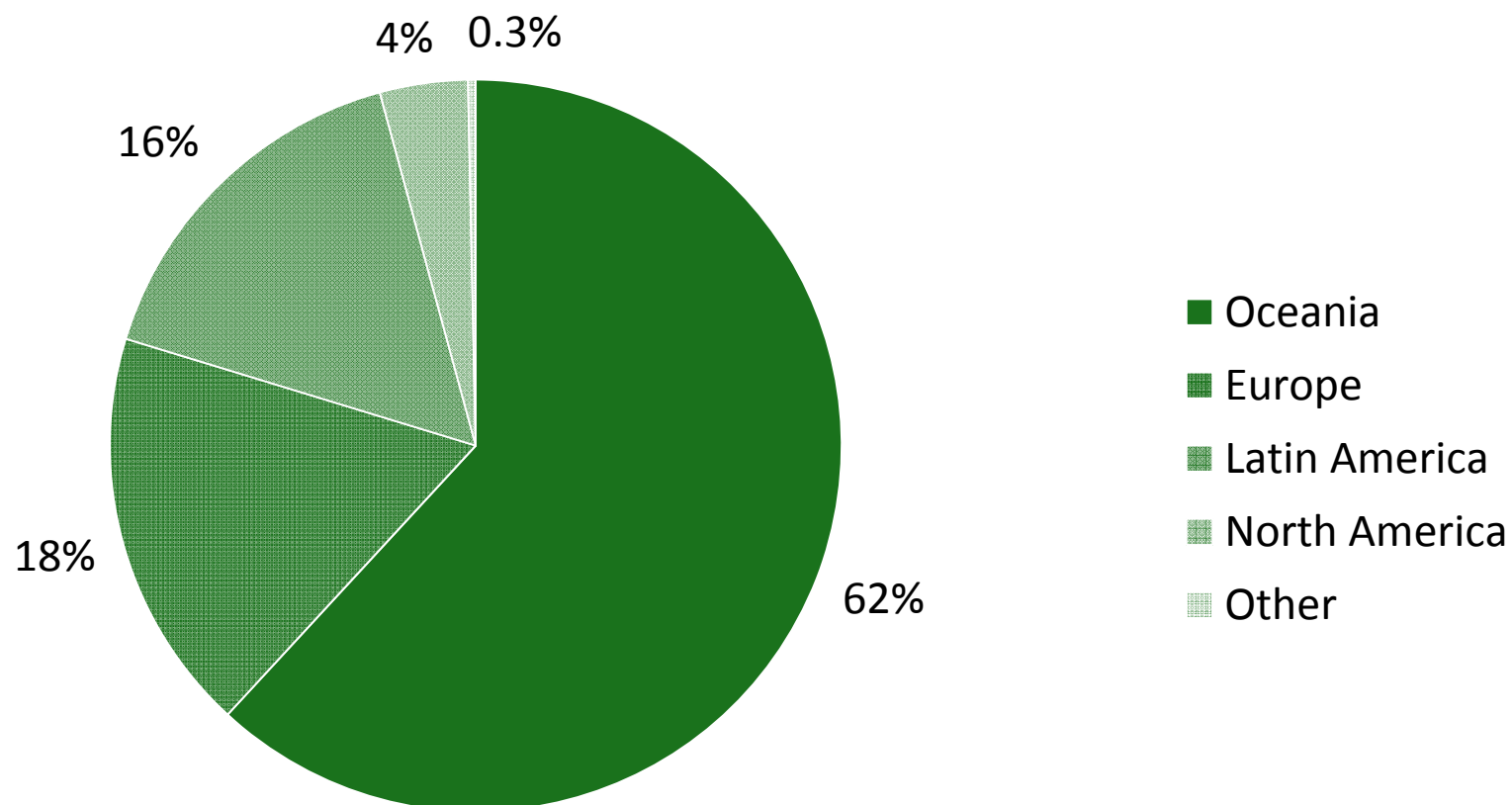
Organic grassland/grazing areas 2013

- › With a total of at least 27 million hectares, the organic grassland/grazing areas constitute almost two thirds or 62 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- › The organic grassland/grazing areas account for 0.8 percent of the world's total grassland/grazing areas.
- › An increase of 4.5 million hectares or almost 20 percent was reported compared with 2012.
- › More than half of the organic grassland/grazing areas is located in Oceania (62 percent of the organic grassland/grazing area or 16.7 million hectares), followed by Europe (18 percent or 4.8 million hectares) and Latin America (16 percent or 4.3 million hectares).

Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2013 (total 27 million hectares)

Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2013 (total 27 million hectares)

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



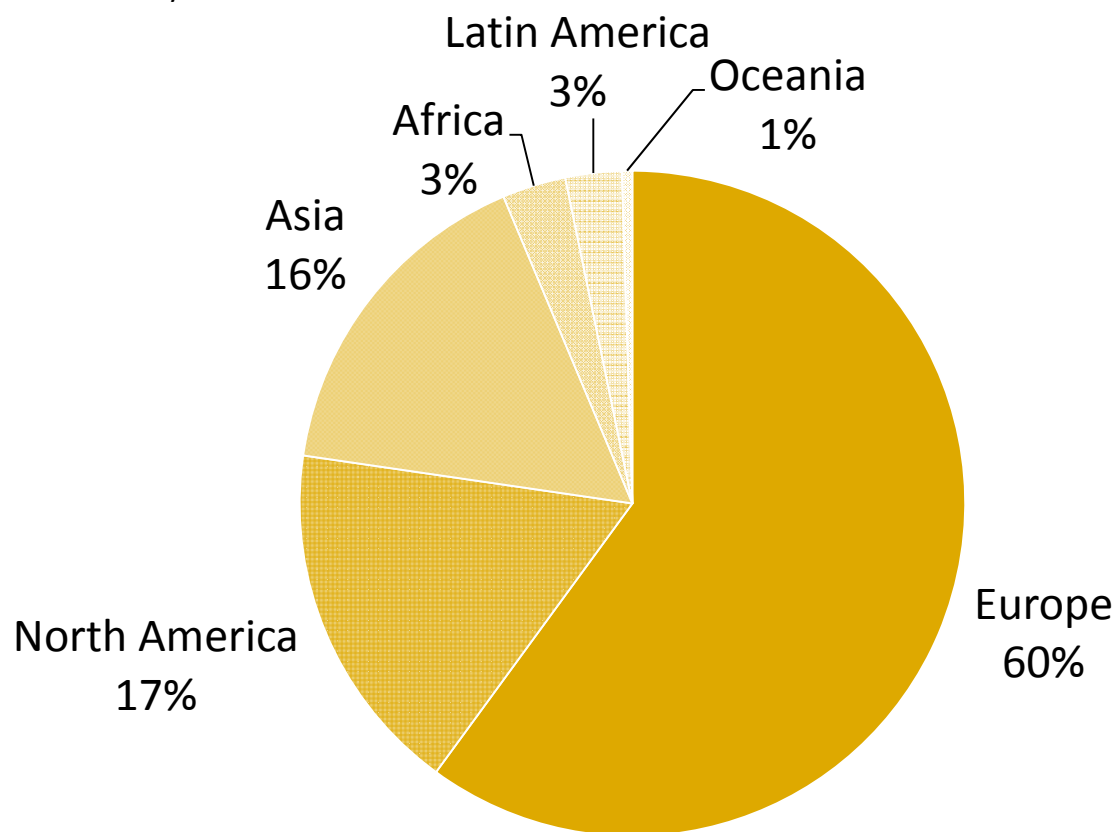
Organic arable land 2013

- › With a total of almost 7.7 million hectares, arable land constitutes 18 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- › An increase of almost 3 percent compared with 2012 was reported.
- › Most of the organic arable land is located in Europe (4.6 million hectares), followed by North America (1.3 million hectares) and Asia (more than 1.2 million hectares).
- › Most of this category of land is used for cereals including rice (3.3 million hectares), followed by green fodder from arable land (2.4 million hectares), oilseeds (0.8 million hectares) and vegetables (0.3 million hectares).

Organic arable land by region 2013 (total 7.7 million hectares)

Distribution of organic arable cropland by region 2013

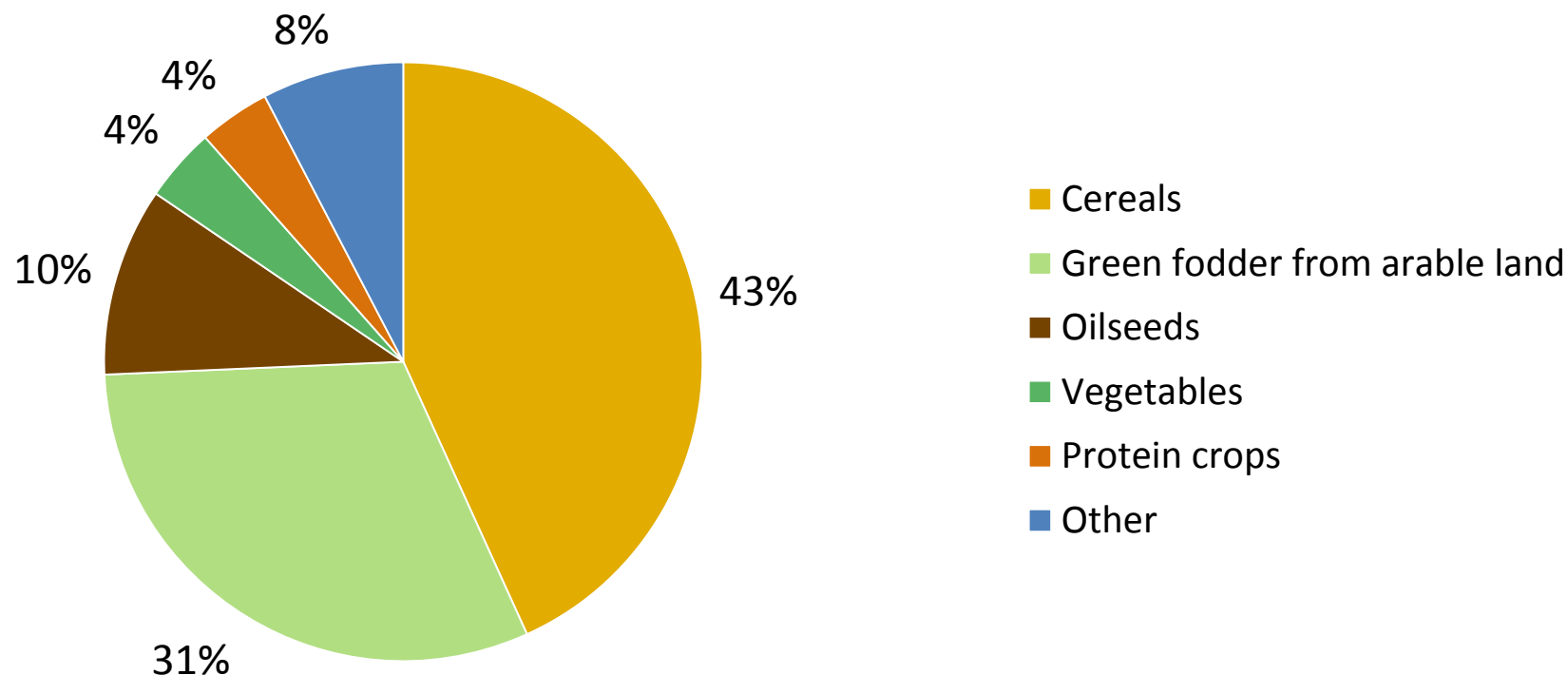
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



Organic arable land worldwide by main crop groups 2013 (total 7.7 million hectares)

Use of organic arable cropland by crop group 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



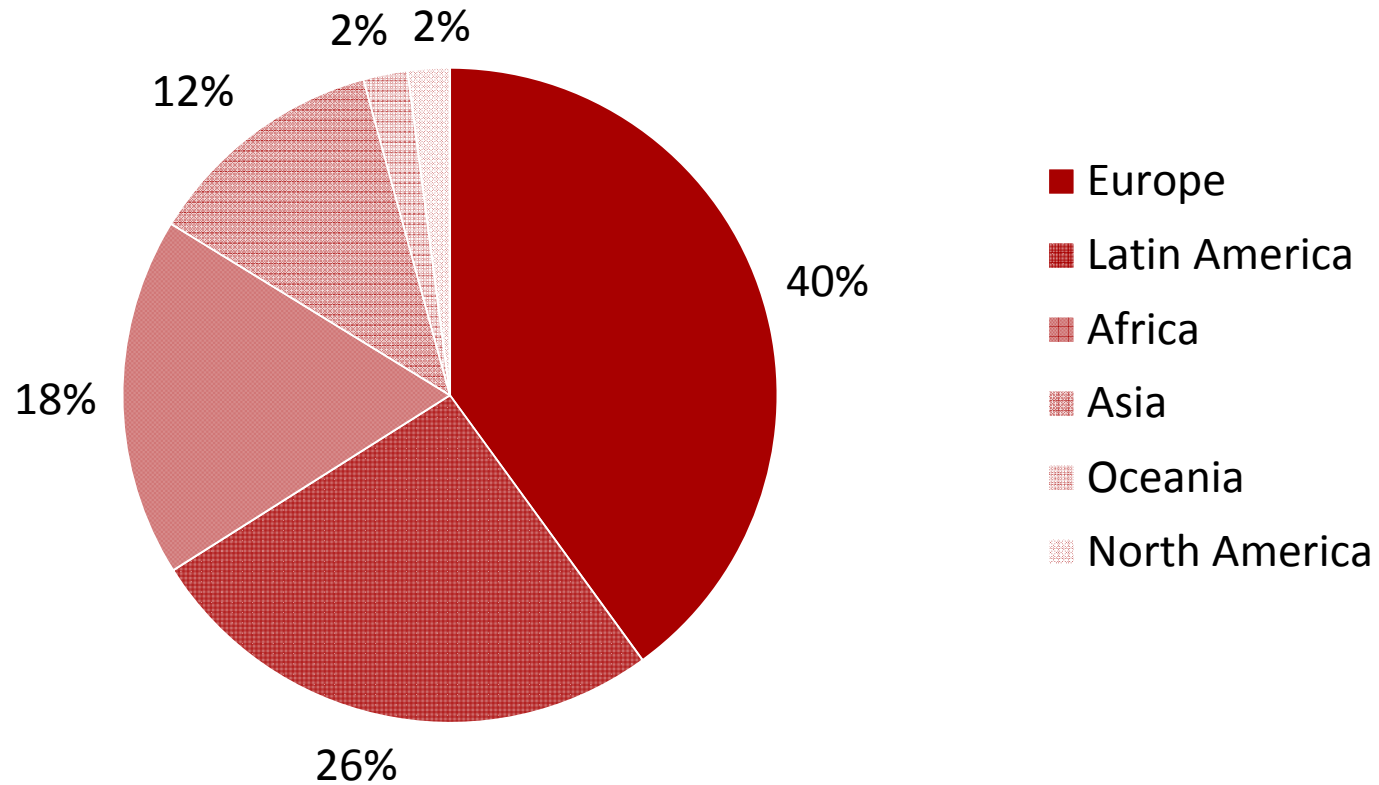
Permanent cropland 2013

- › Permanent crops account for seven percent of the organic agricultural land, amounting to 3.2 million hectares, which is 2 percent of the world's permanent cropland.
- › Compared with the previous survey (data 2012), 8'500 hectares more were reported.
- › With almost 7 percent, permanent cropland has a higher share in organic agriculture than in total agriculture, where it accounts for approximately three percent of the agricultural land.
- › Most of the permanent cropland is in Europe (1.3 million hectares), followed by Latin America (0.8 million hectares) and Asia (0.6 million hectares).
- › The most important crops are coffee (with 0.7 million hectares reported, constituting more than 20 percent of the organic permanent cropland), followed by olives (0.6 million hectares), nuts (0.3 million hectares), grapes (0.3 million hectares), and cocoa (0.2 million hectares).

Organic permanent cropland by region 2013

Distribution of organic permanent cropland by region 2013

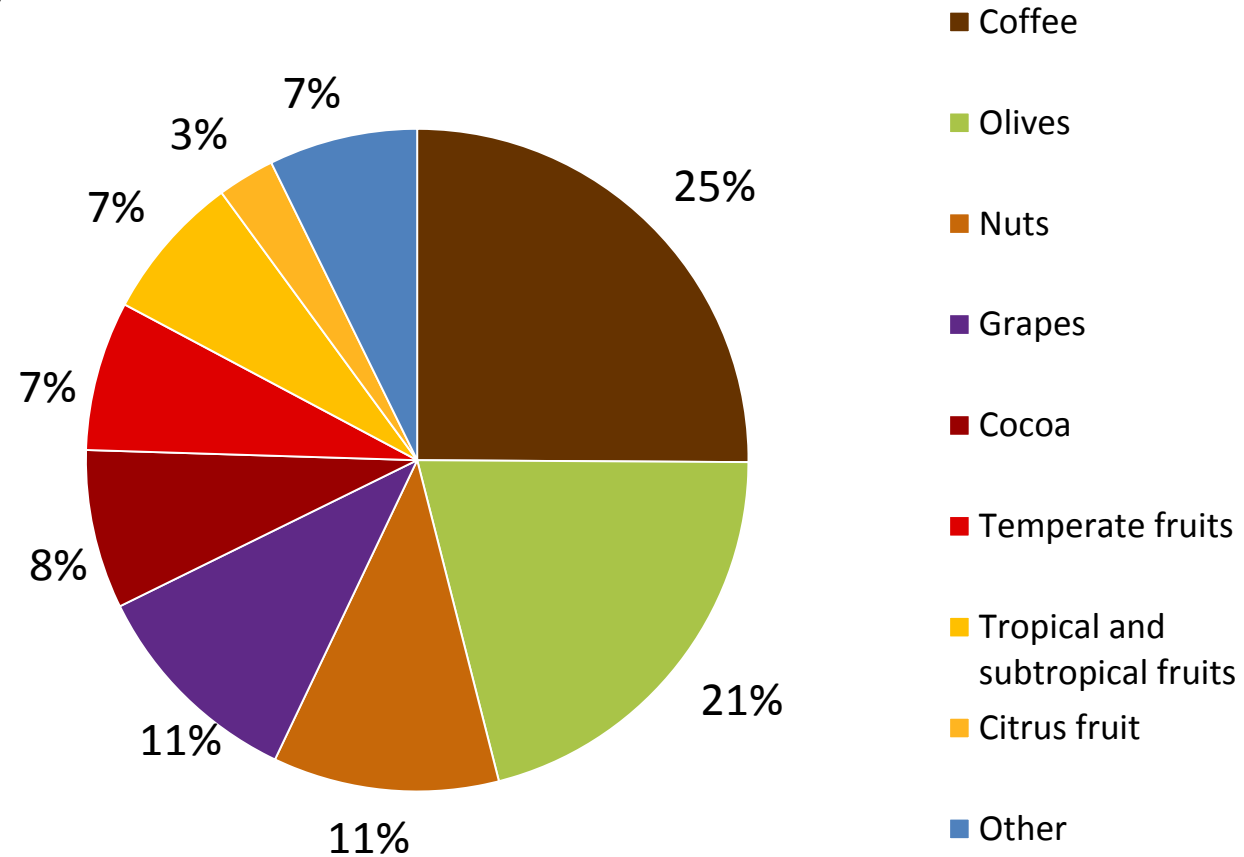
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



Organic permanent cropland worldwide by crop groups 2013

Use of permanent cropland by crop group 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



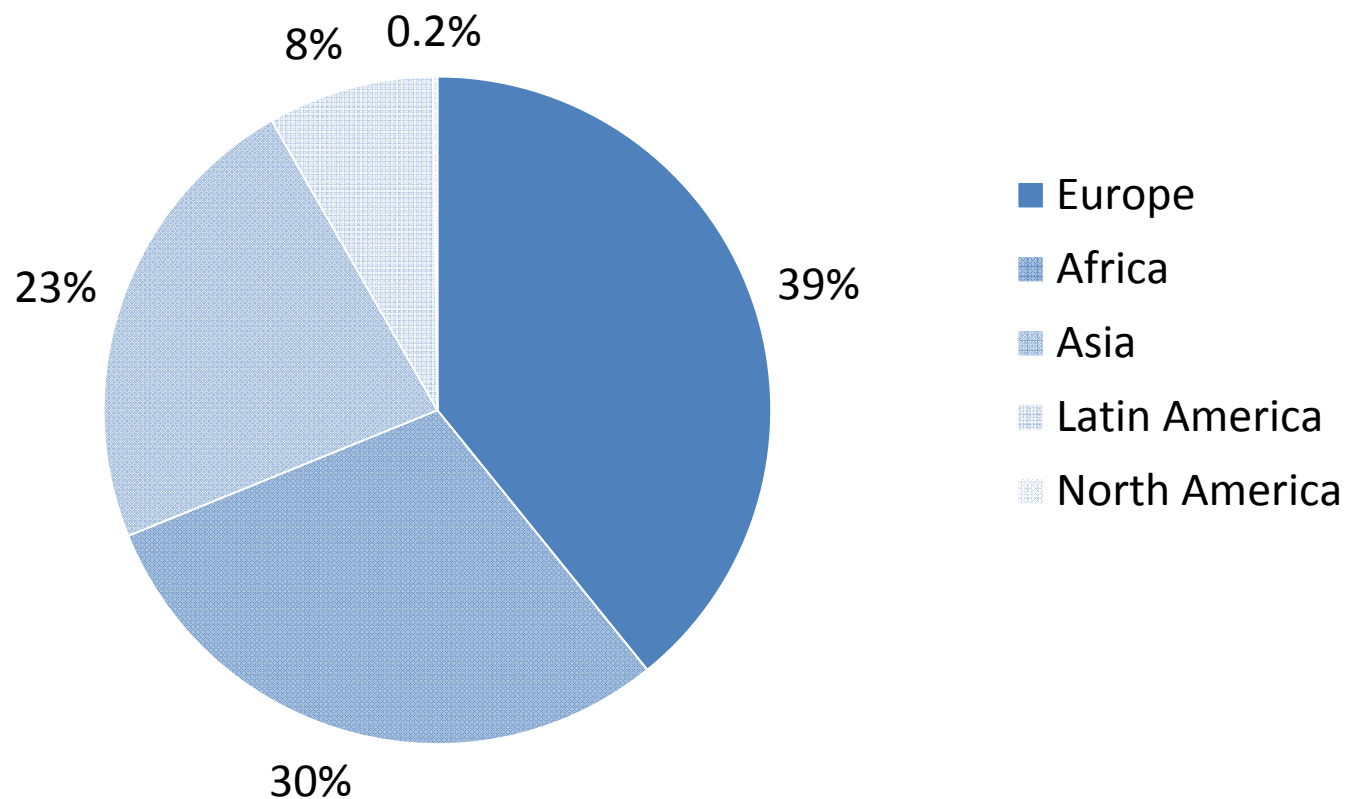
Organic wild collection and beekeeping 2013

- › A collection area (including beekeeping) of almost 34 million hectares was reported for 2013.
- › The organic wild collection areas are concentrated in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- › The countries with the largest areas are Finland (mainly berries), followed by Zambia (beekeeping) and India.
- › Wild berries, medicinal and aromatic plants are the main crops in these areas.

Geographical distribution of organic wild collection and beekeeping areas in 2013

Distribution of organic wild collection areas by region 2013

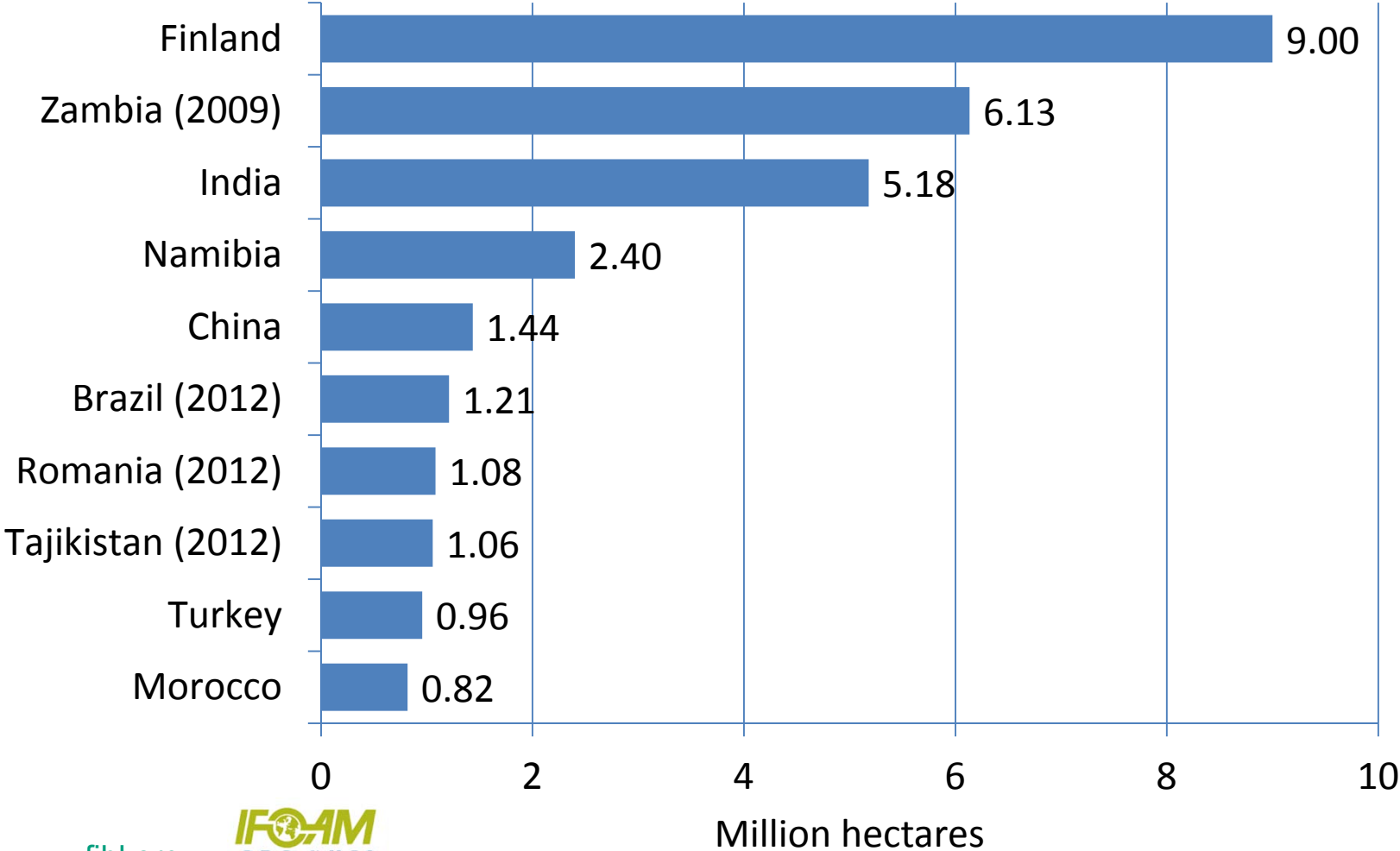
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



Organic wild collection & beekeeping: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

The ten countries with the largest wild collection areas 2013

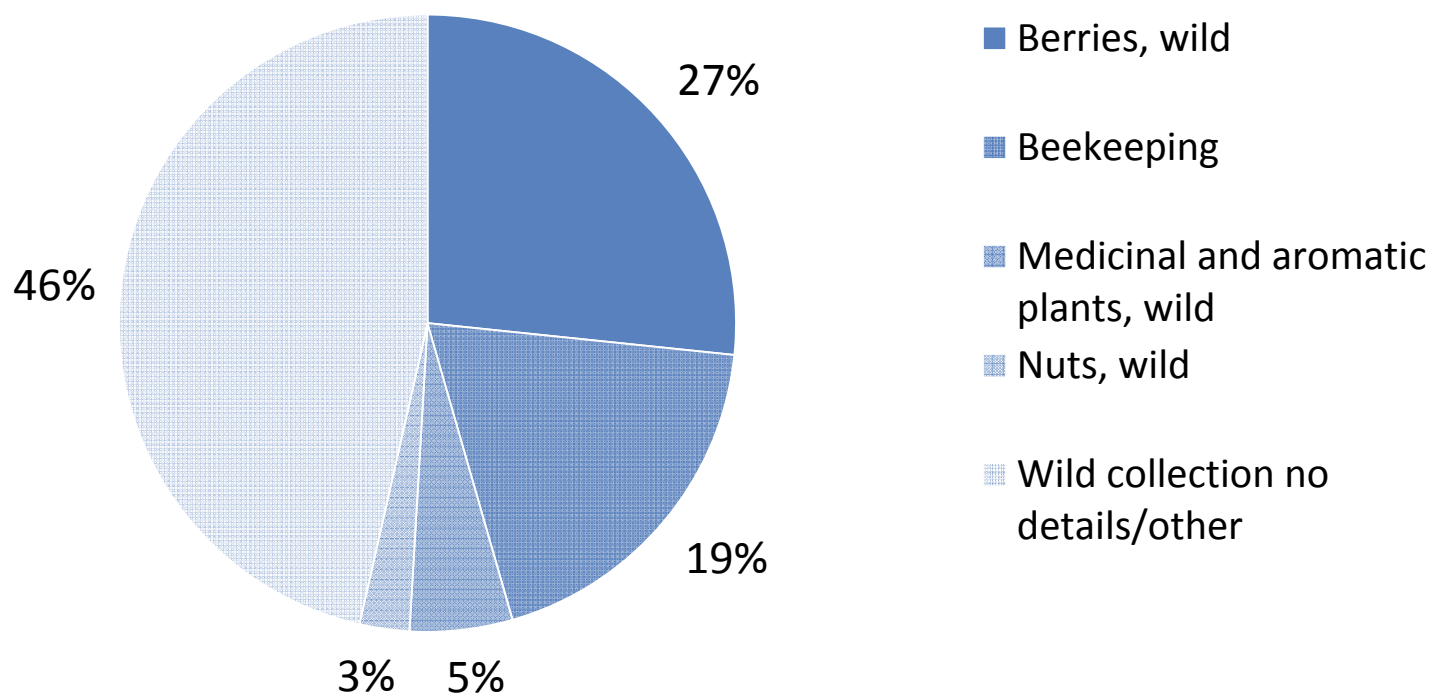
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Organic wild collection and beekeeping land 2013

Use of organic wild collection and beekeeping land worldwide 2013 (total 34 million hectares)

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



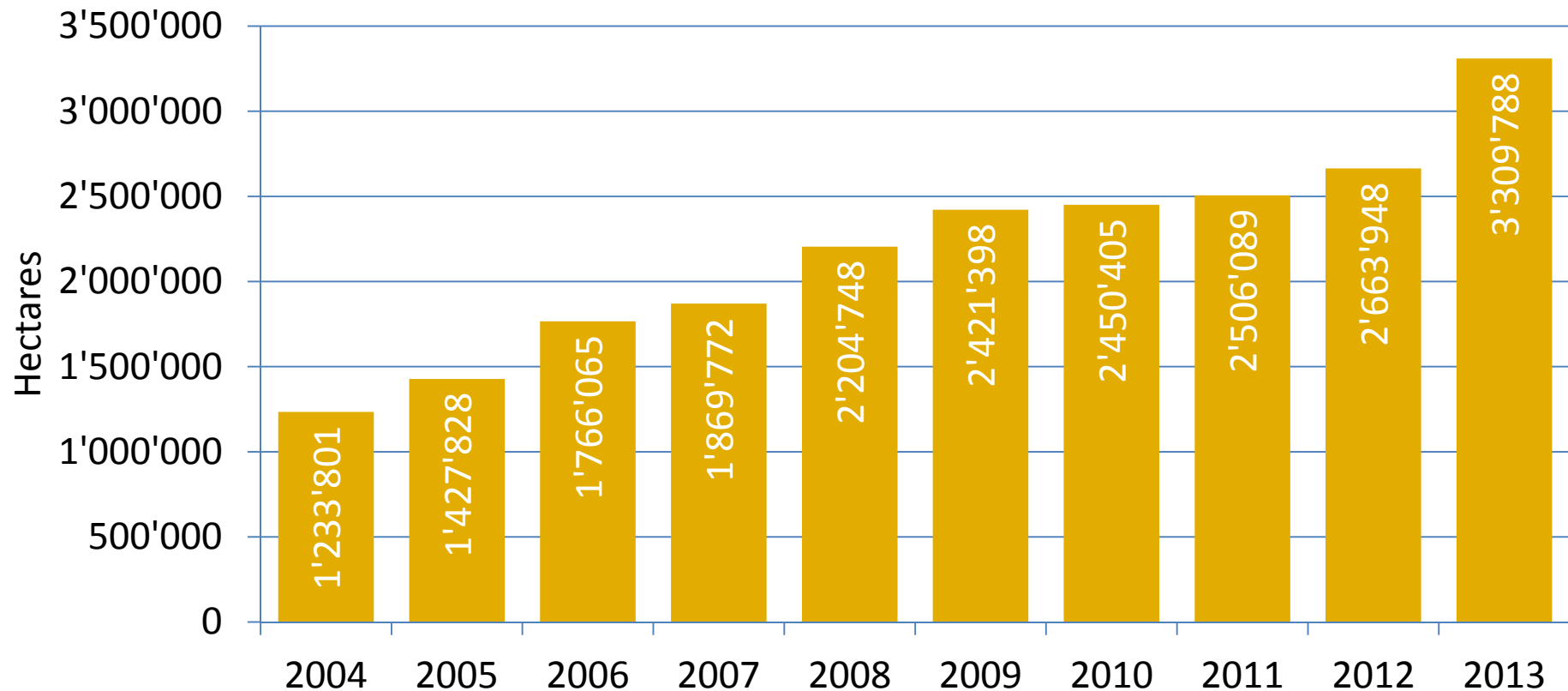
Organic cereals 2013

- › At least 3.3 million hectares of cereals are under organic management. Comparing the organic figure with FAO's figure for the world's harvested cereal area of almost 700 million hectares in 2012 (FAOSTAT), 0.5 percent of the total cereal area is under organic management.
- › Cereals include wheat, spelt, barley, oats, grain maize, rye, and triticale.
- › The key cereal producers worldwide, according to FAO, are India (97.1 million hectares), China (93 million hectares), the United States (60.2 million hectares), and the Russian Federation (36.9 million hectares).
- › Of these four countries, information on the organic cereal area was available for all except India. China (almost 600'000 hectares) and the United States (almost 330'000 hectares) are the largest organic cereal producers. In China, 0.3 percent of the total cereal area was organic, and in the United States, the organic cereal area represented 0.5 percent of the total cereal area. The United States was followed by Canada (296'175 hectares) and Germany (more than 200'000 hectares). In Italy, one of the biggest organic cereal producers (191'400 hectares), 5.4 percent of the total cereal area is organic.
- › Some countries reach proportions that are far higher than the global organic cereal share of 0.4 percent. For example, Austria (12 percent), Sweden (9.2 percent), Estonia (almost 8 percent), and Lithuania (6.5 percent) greatly exceed the global 0.5 percent.
- › As some of the world's large cereal producers (such as India and the Russian Federation) did not provide land use and crop details, it can be assumed that the cereal area is larger than that shown here.
- › The organic cereal area has more than doubled since 2004 (1.2 million hectares), and in 2013, it increased by 654'000 hectares or 24 percent, mainly due to better land use data received from China.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that at least 17.5 percent of the organic cereal area was in-conversion in 2013 (more than half a million hectares). Thus, there could be a considerable increase in supply of organic cereals in the near future.

Organic cereals: Growth of the organic area

Cereals: Development of the global organic area 2004-2013

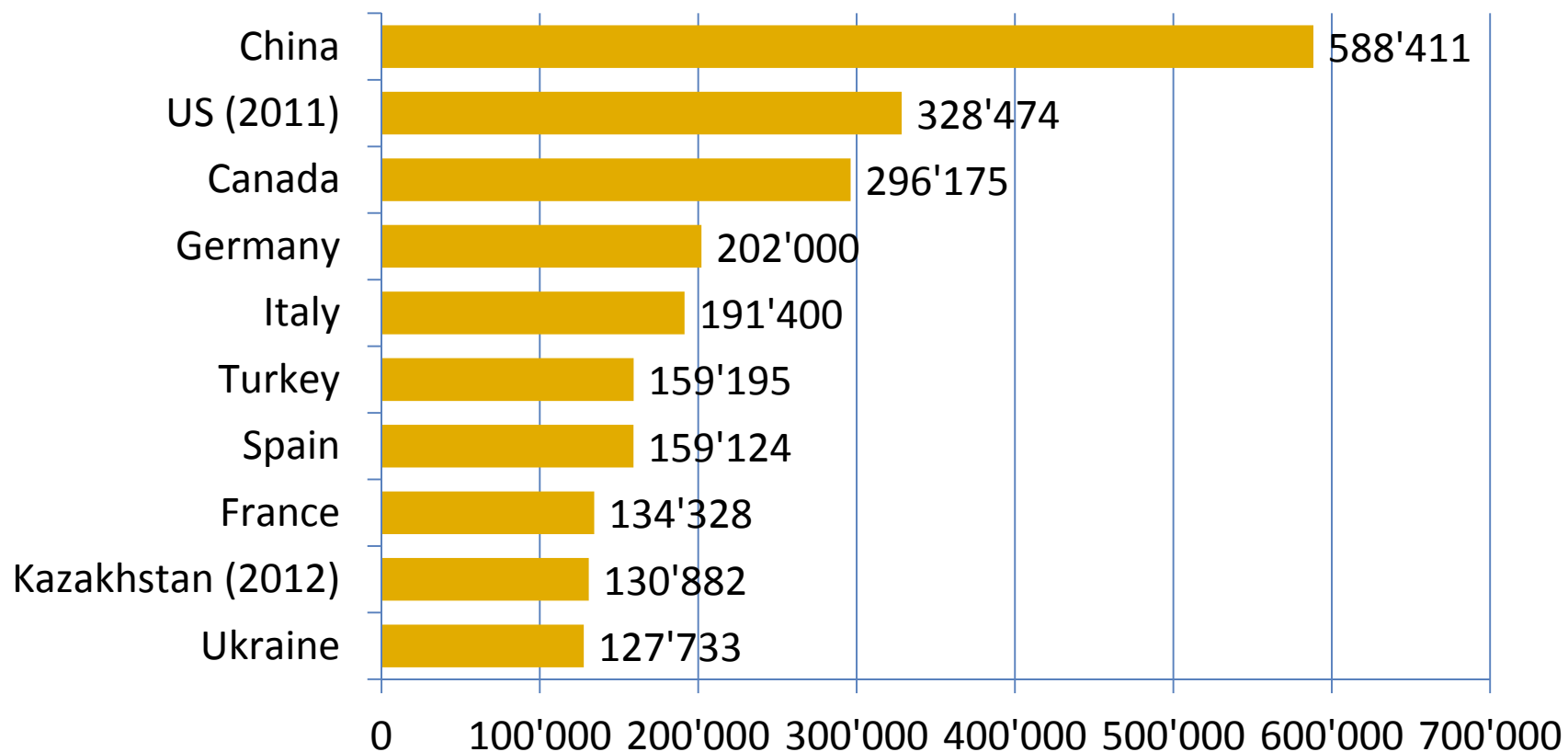
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic cereals: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

Organic cereals: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

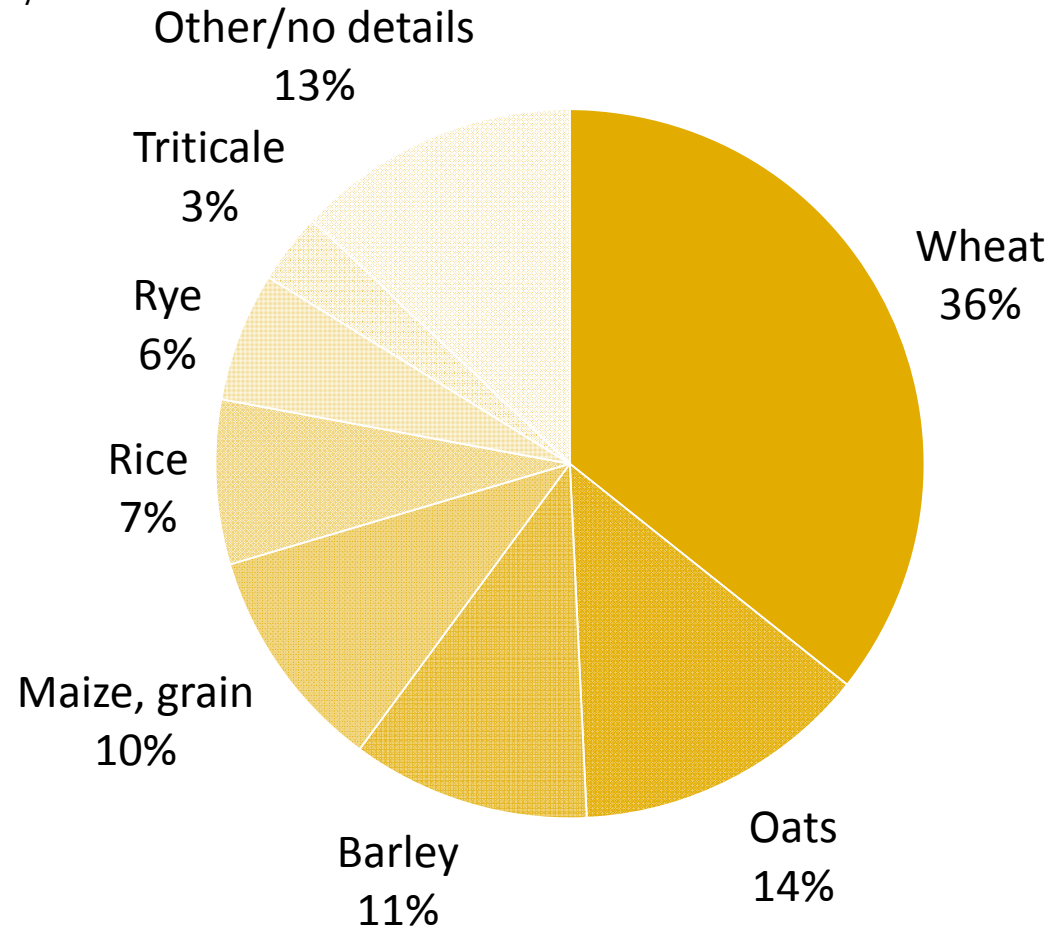
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Organic cereal land worldwide by cereal types

Cereals: Distribution of cereal types 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



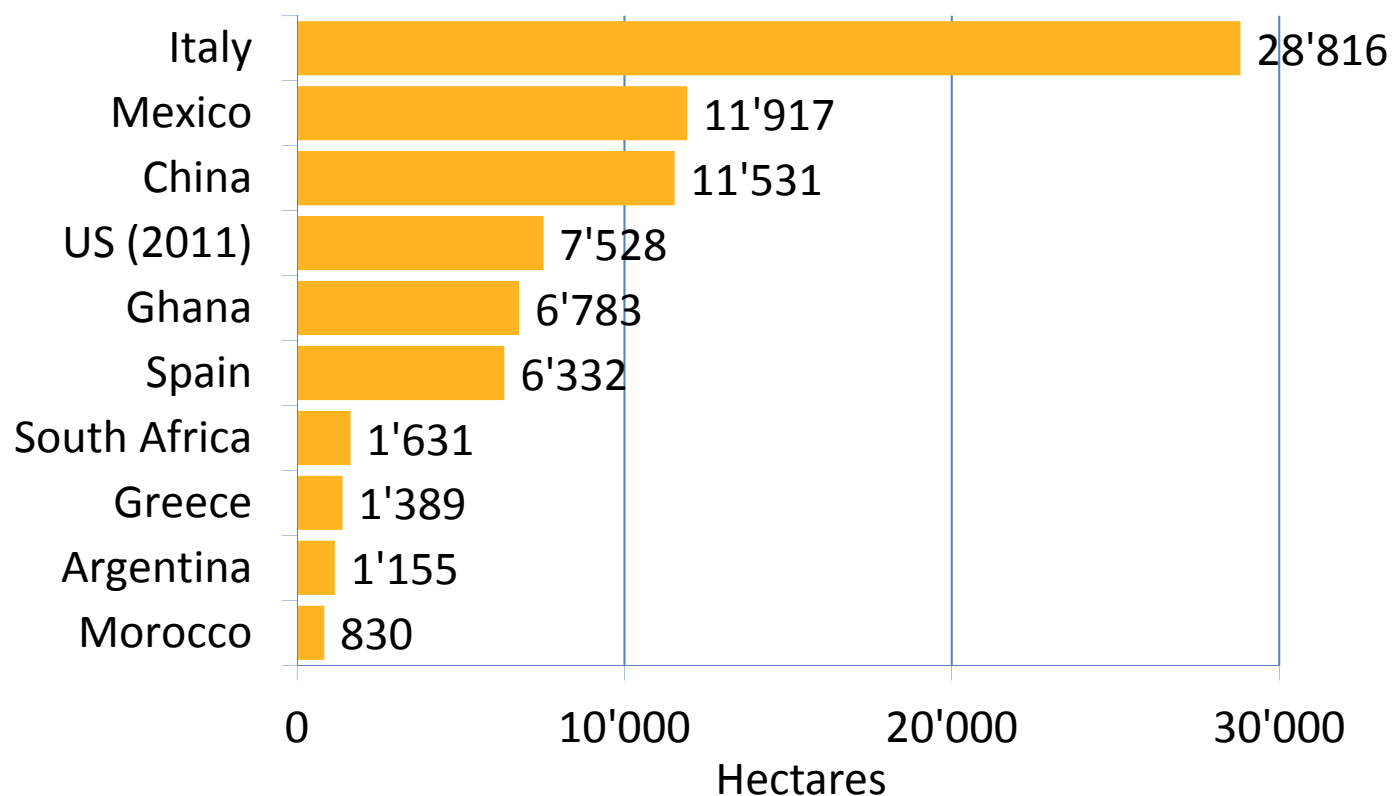
Organic citrus fruit 2013

- › The area of organic citrus fruits includes oranges, lemons and limes, grapefruit and pomelos, tangerines and 'other citrus fruits'.
- › Almost 82'000 hectares of citrus fruit are grown organically worldwide.
- › This constitutes 0.9 percent of the world's citrus area of 8.7 million hectares in 2012 (FAOSTAT).
- › The countries with the largest organic citrus areas are: Italy, Mexico and China.
- › As no crop details for the organic area were available for some of the world's leading citrus producers - Brazil (0.9 million hectares), Nigeria (0.8 million hectares) and India (0.75 million hectares) - it can be assumed that the world figures for the area under organic citrus is higher.

Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

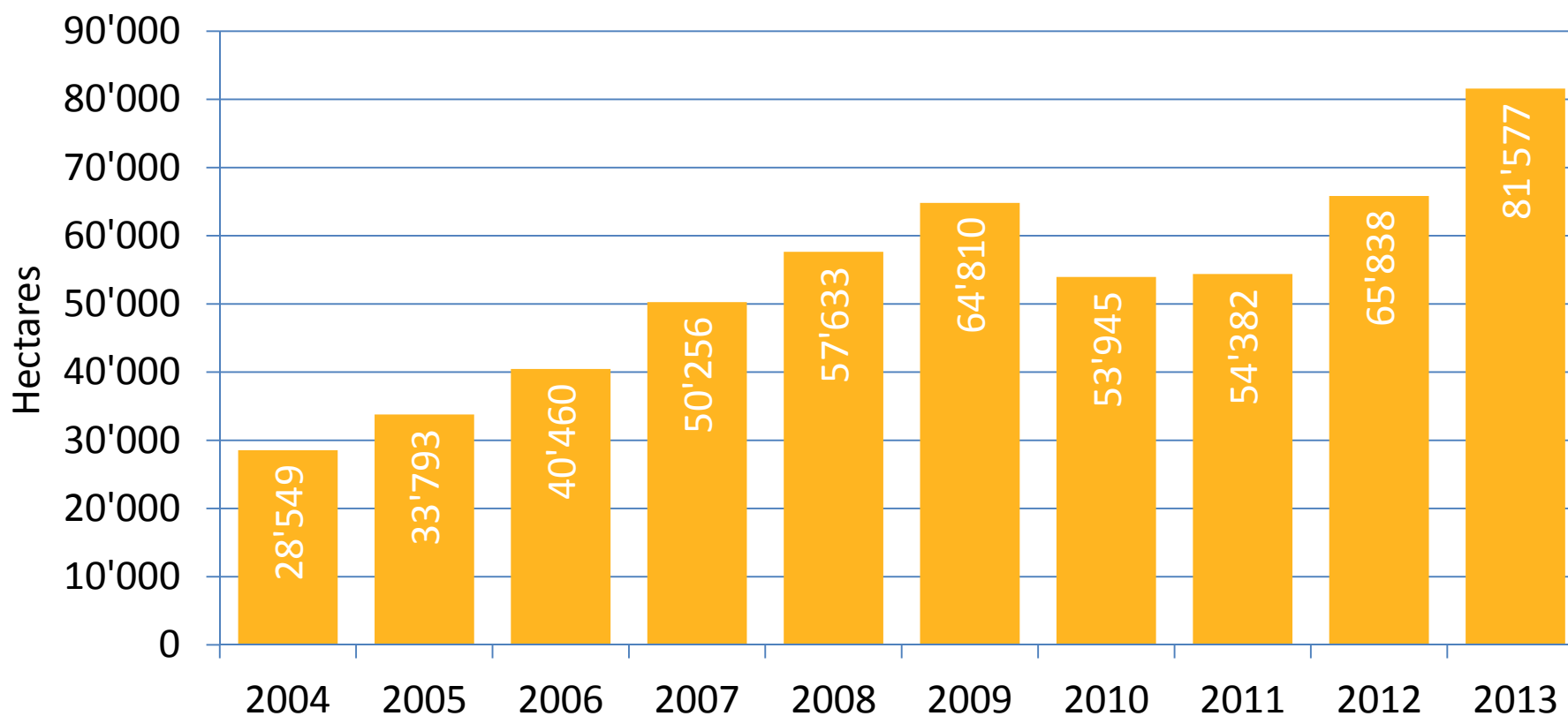
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Organic citrus fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Citrus fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2013

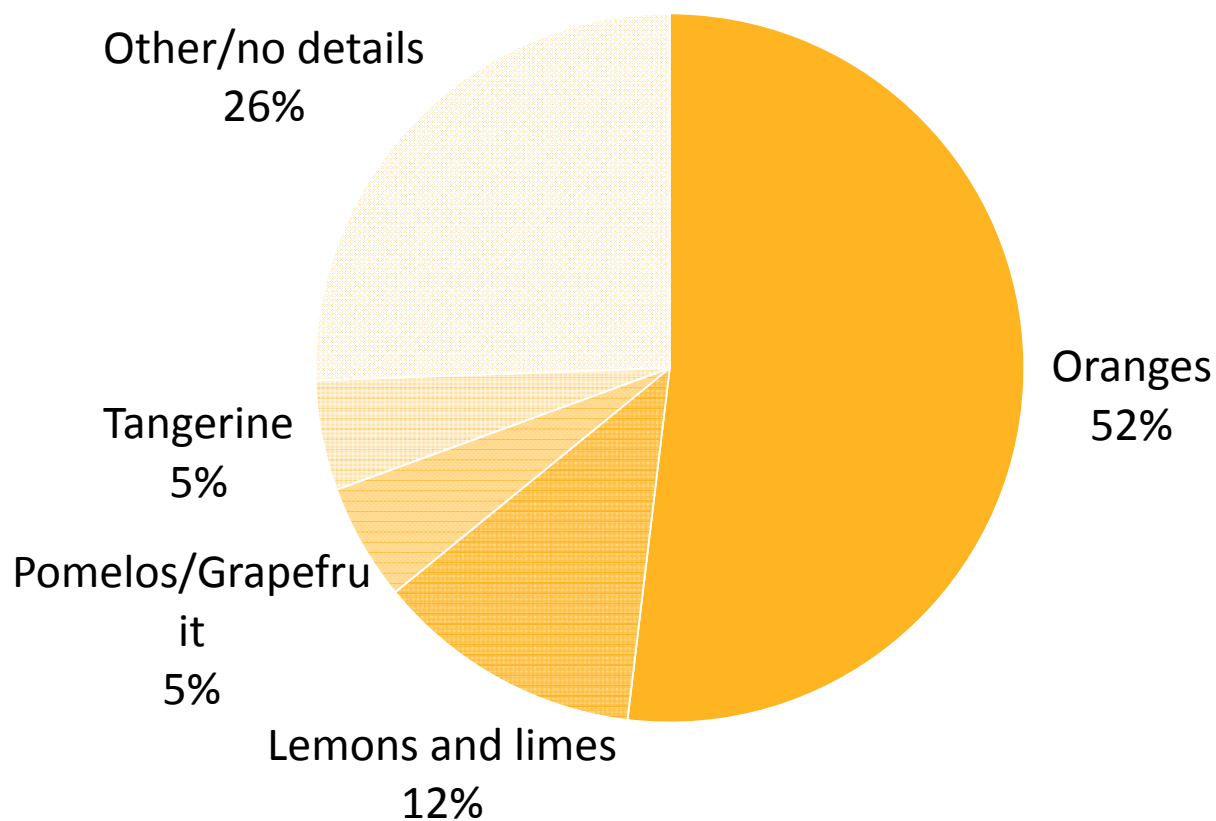
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2013

Citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



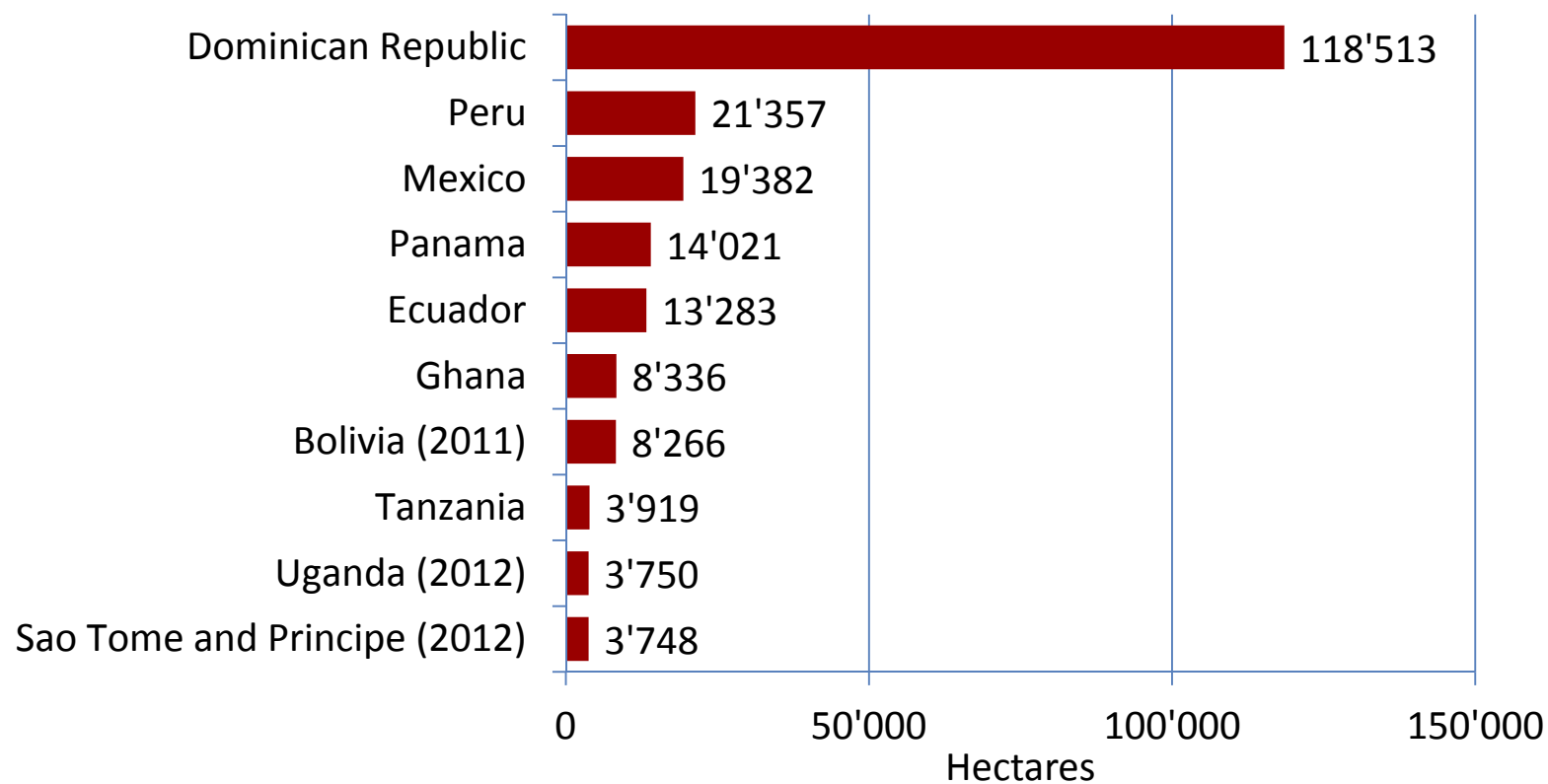
Organic cocoa 2013

- › More than 220'000 hectares of organic cocoa were grown organically in 2013.
- › The countries with the largest organic cocoa area are Dominican Republic, Peru and Mexico.
- › 2.3 percent of the world's harvested cocoa bean area of 9.9 million hectares are organic. (FAOSTAT, 2012 data).
- › The world's leading cocoa producers are Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Ghana and Nigeria. With the exception of Nigeria, data on organic cocoa area were available for all these countries.

Organic cocoa area: The ten leading countries 2013

Organic cocoa area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

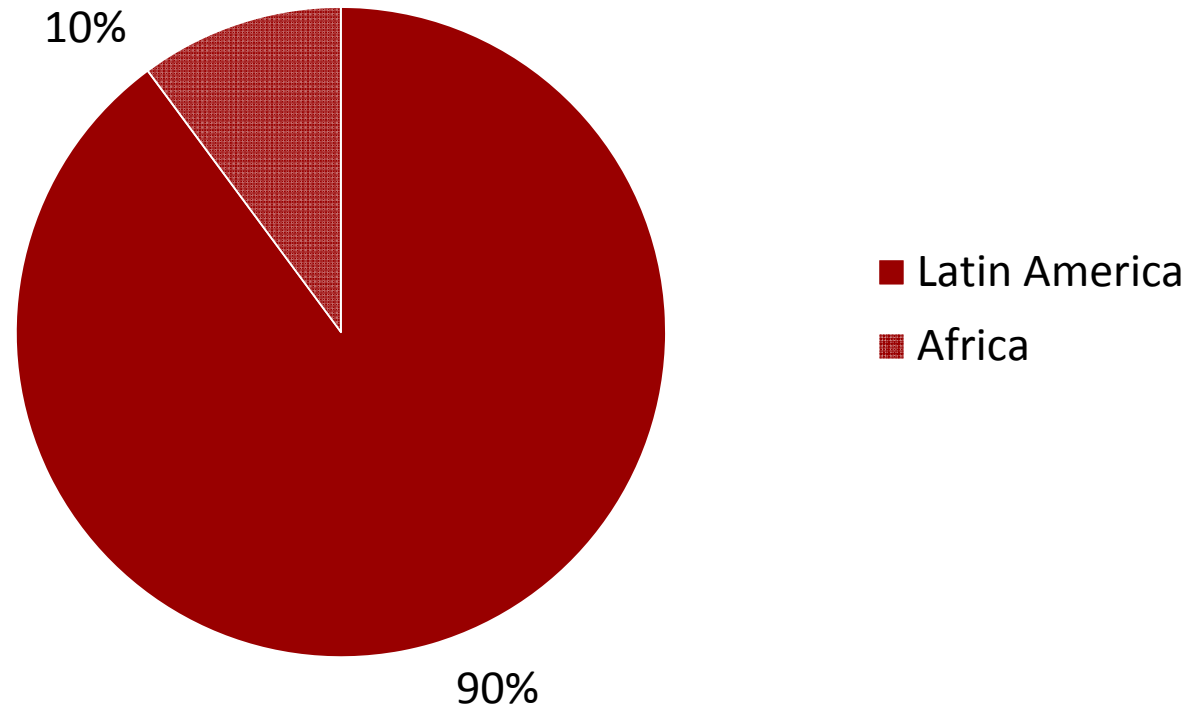
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Organic cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2013

Cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2013

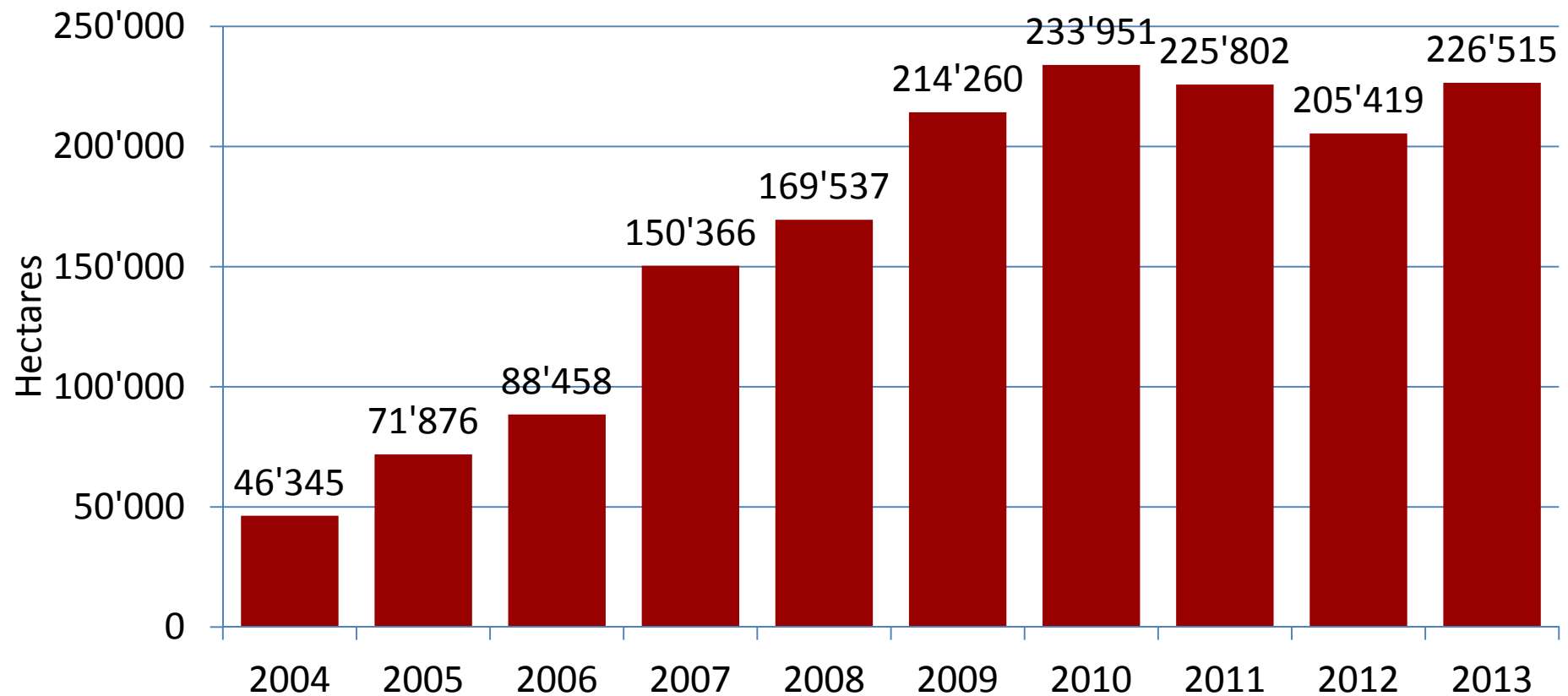
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



Organic cocoa: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Cocoa beans: Development of the global organic area 2004-2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



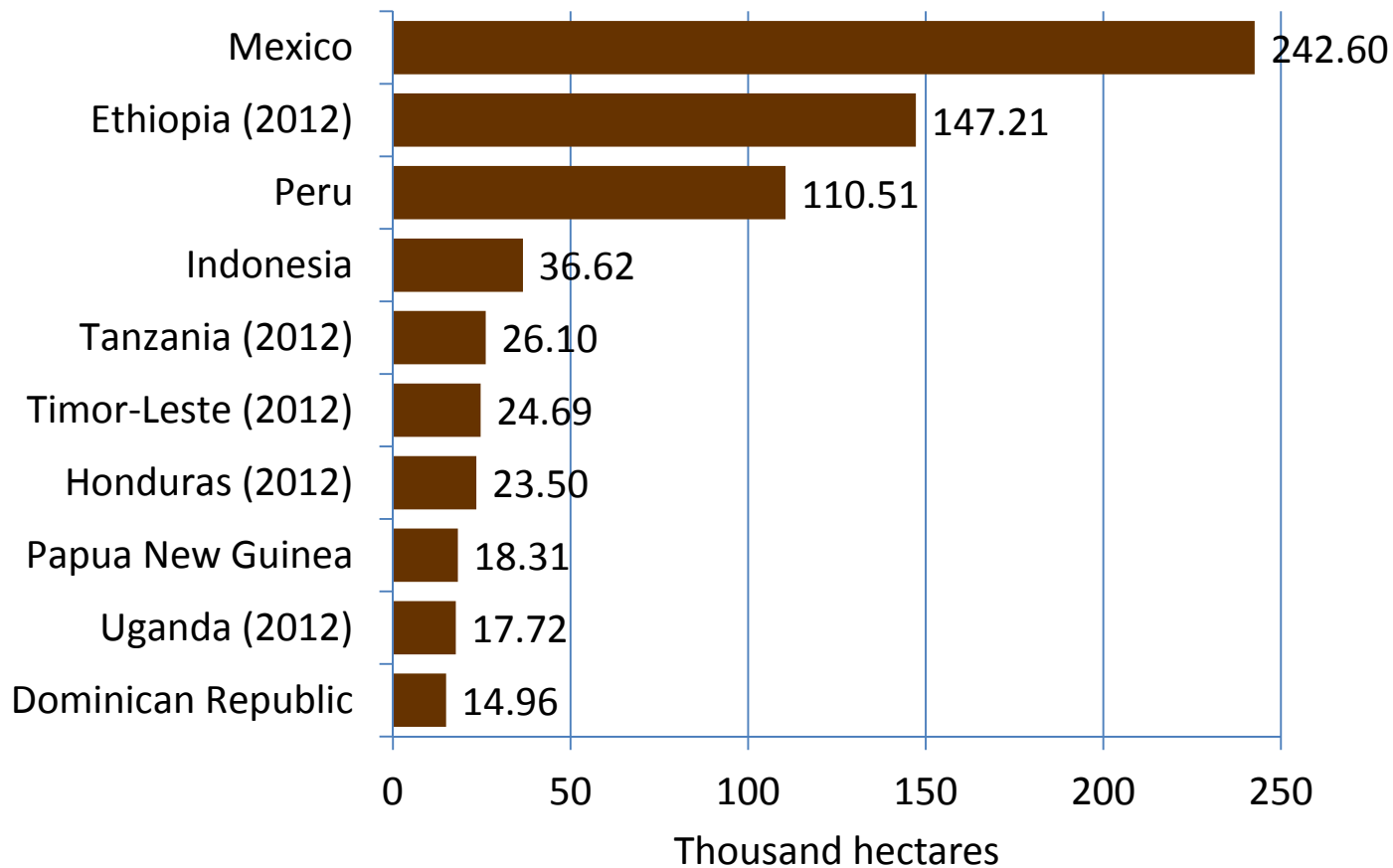
Organic coffee 2013

- › More than 730'000 hectares of coffee were grown organically in 2013. This constitutes 7.2 percent of the world's harvested coffee area of 10 million hectares in 2012 according to FAOSTAT.
- › The world's leading producers are Brazil (2.1 million hectares), Indonesia (1.2 million hectares), Colombia (0.8 million hectares), Mexico (0.7 million hectares), and Vietnam (0.6 million hectares). Data on the organic production were available for all of these countries with the exception of Brazil.
- › In organic farming, the largest areas are in Mexico (243'000 hectares), Ethiopia (154'000 hectares) and Peru (110'000 hectares). Bolivia has the highest share with 46 percent of organic coffee, followed by Nepal (45 percent), Timor-Leste (45 percent), and Peru (35 percent). Some of these high percentages must be attributed to the fact the coffee is grown more extensively in organic agriculture and often in association with other crops.
- › The organic coffee area has more than quadrupled since 2004.

Organic coffee area 2013: The ten countries with the largest areas

Coffee: The top 10 producing countries 2013

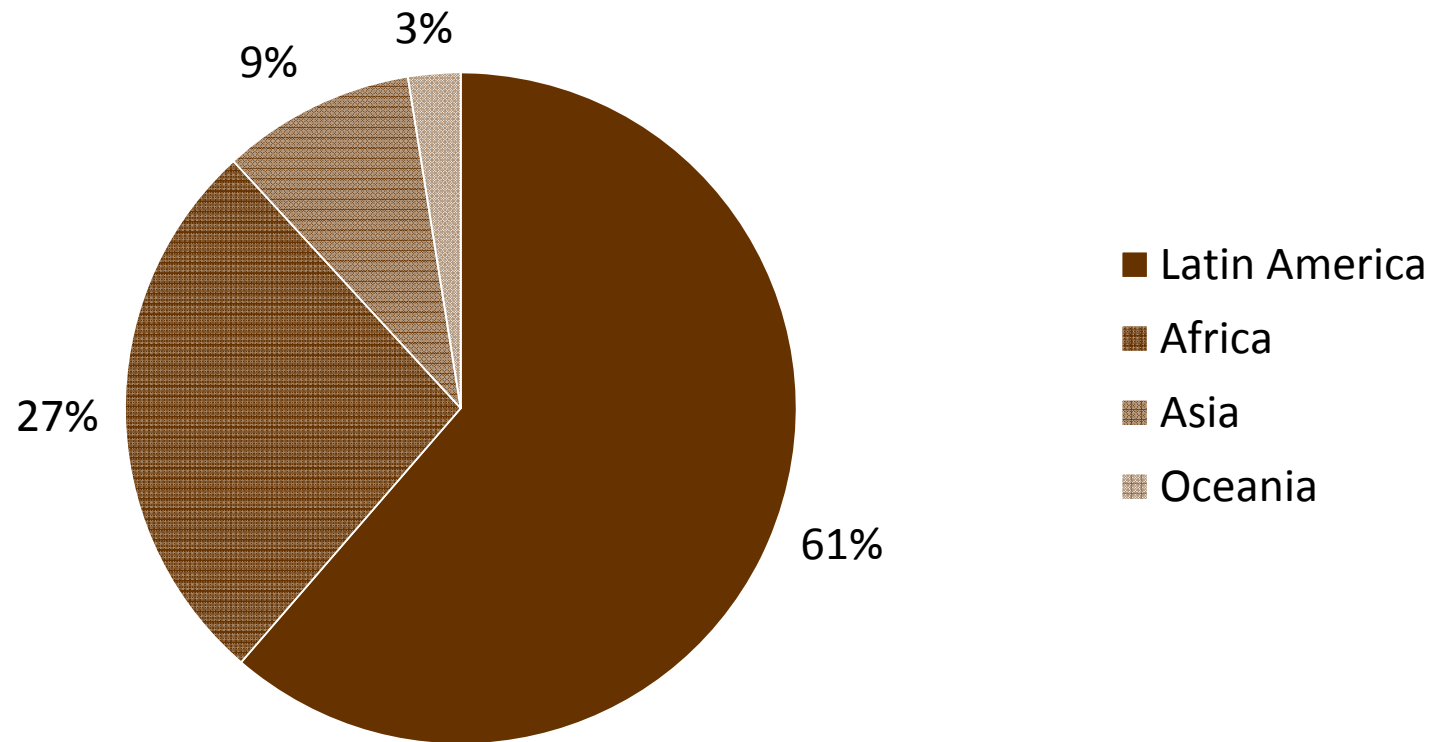
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



Organic coffee: Distribution by region 2013

Coffee: Distribution by region 2013

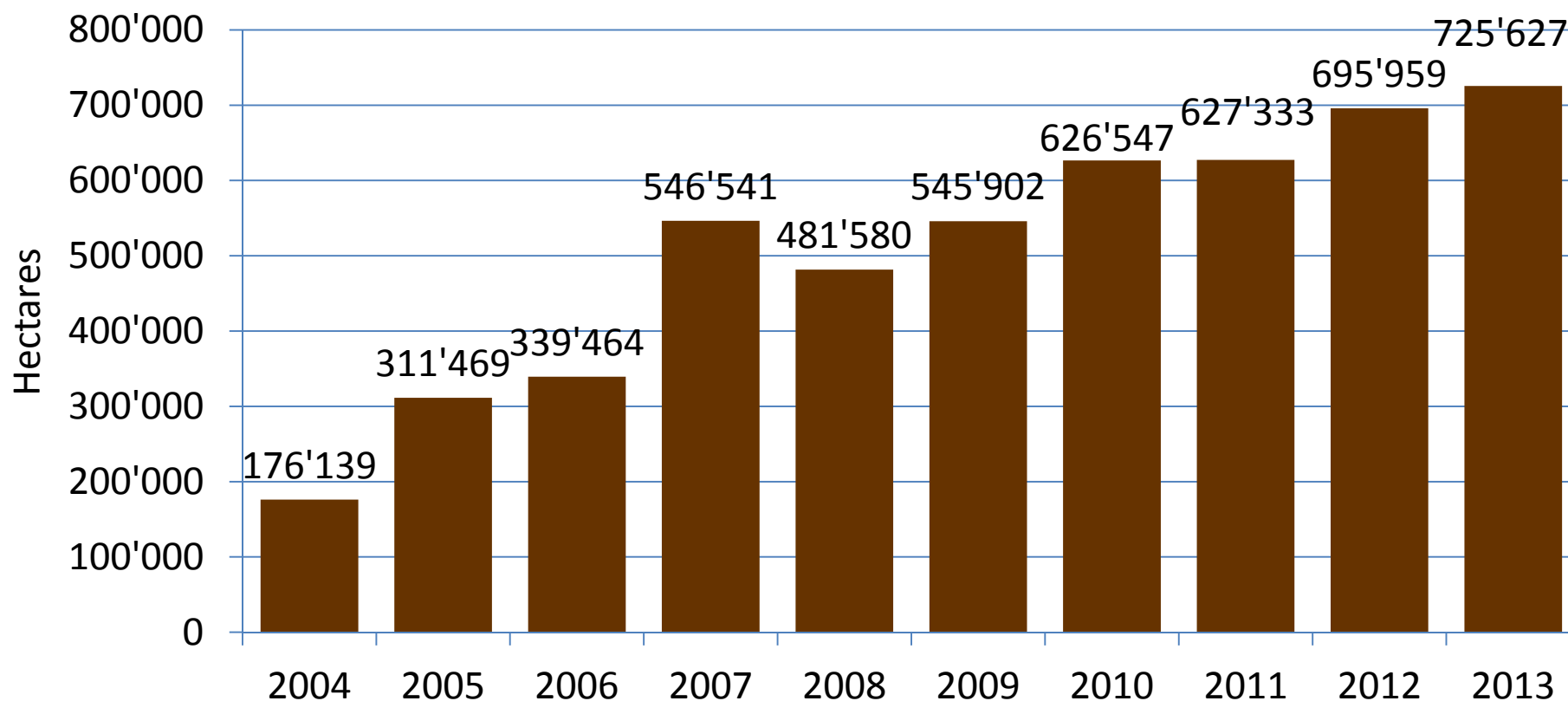
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



Organic coffee: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Coffee: Development of the global organic area 2004-2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



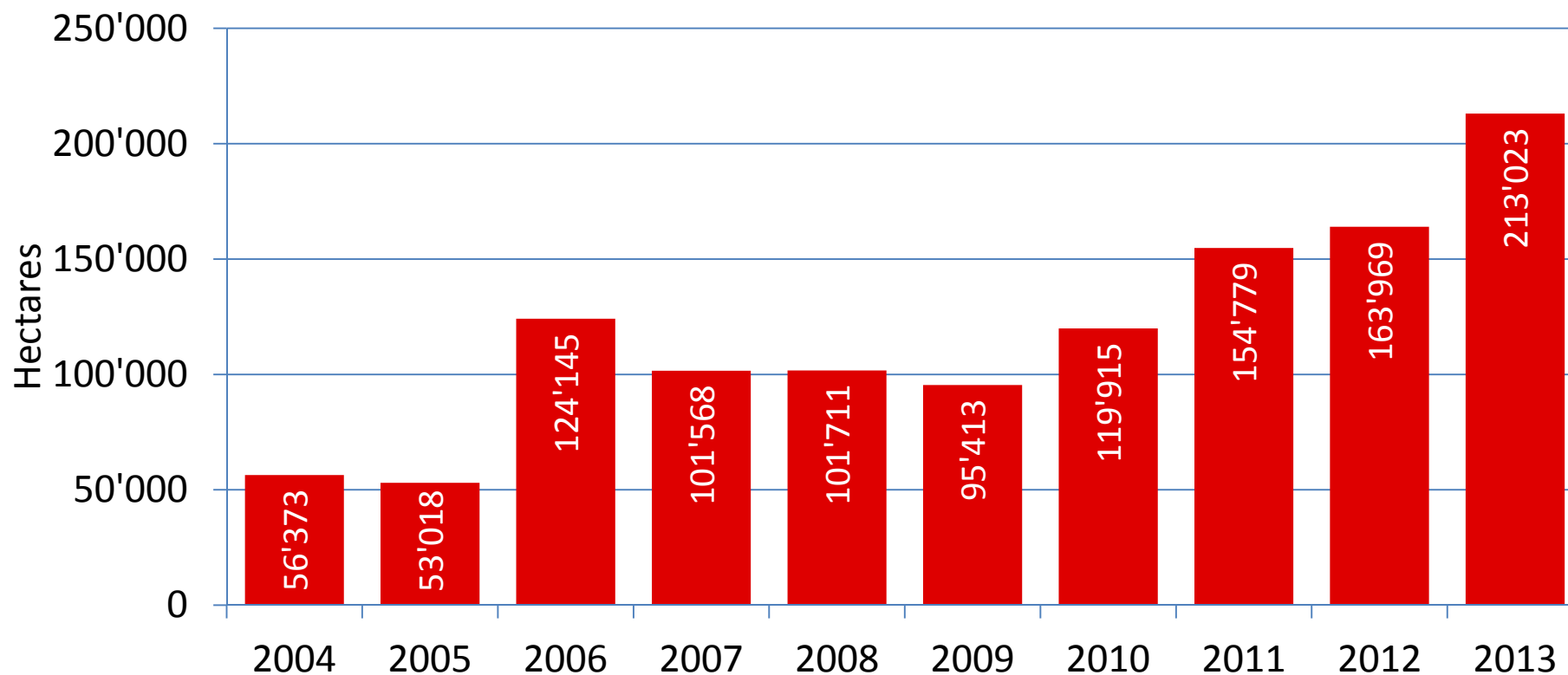
Organic temperate fruit 2013

- › The total area under organic temperate fruit production recorded here (over 200'000 hectares), is 1.8 percent of the total area of temperate fruit grown in the world (11.6 million hectares in 2012 according to FAOSTAT).
- › Of the six most important temperate fruit growing countries in the world (China, India, Iran, Turkey, the United States, and Russia) only three (China, Turkey and the United States), provided data on area of organic temperate grown in 2013. It can therefore be assumed that the organic temperate fruit area is higher.
- › The countries with the largest organic temperate fruit areas are Poland (42'000 hectares), China (almost 35'000 hectares), Italy (28'000 hectares) the United States (18'000 hectares), Turkey (12'000 hectares), and France (10'000 hectares).
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time (almost 60'000 hectares), the temperate fruit area has more than tripled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › The key temperate fruits are apples, with almost half of the temperate fruit area, followed by pears, apricots, and plums. Poland has one-quarter of the organic apple area.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that a relatively large part of the total temperate fruit area (30 percent) is in-conversion. If this is indicative, there could be a considerable increase in supply of organic temperate fruit in the near future.

Organic temperate fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Temperate Fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2013

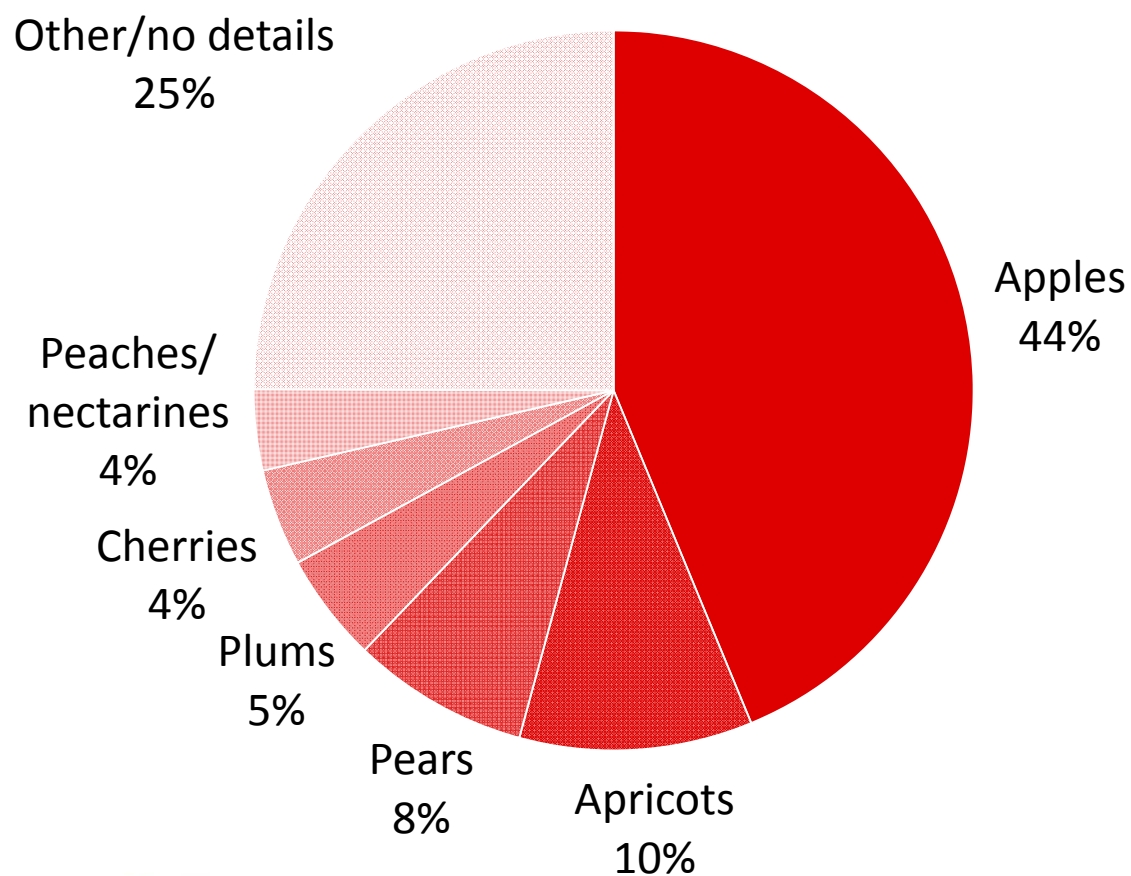
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic temperate fruit land worldwide by key fruit types 2013

Temperate fruit: Use of organic temperate fruit area 2013

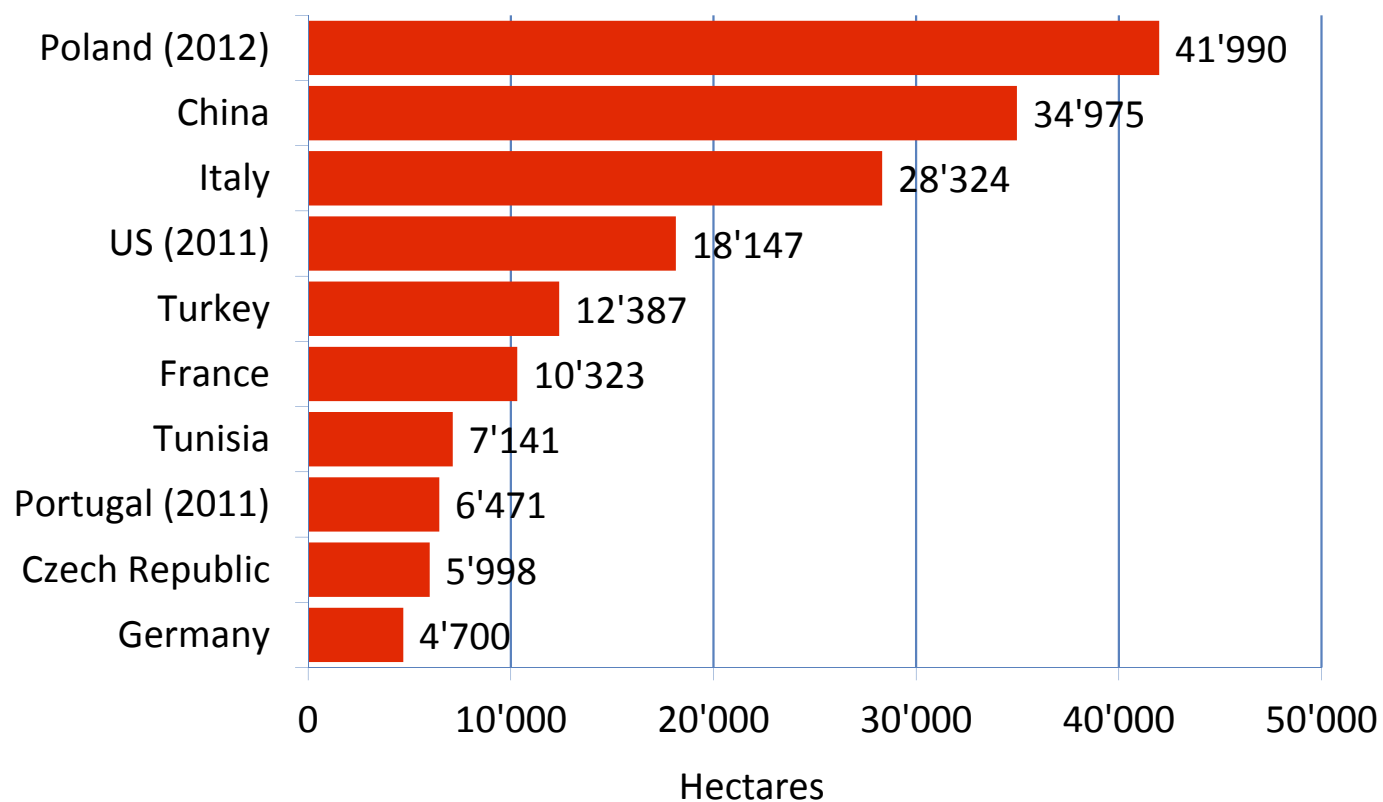
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



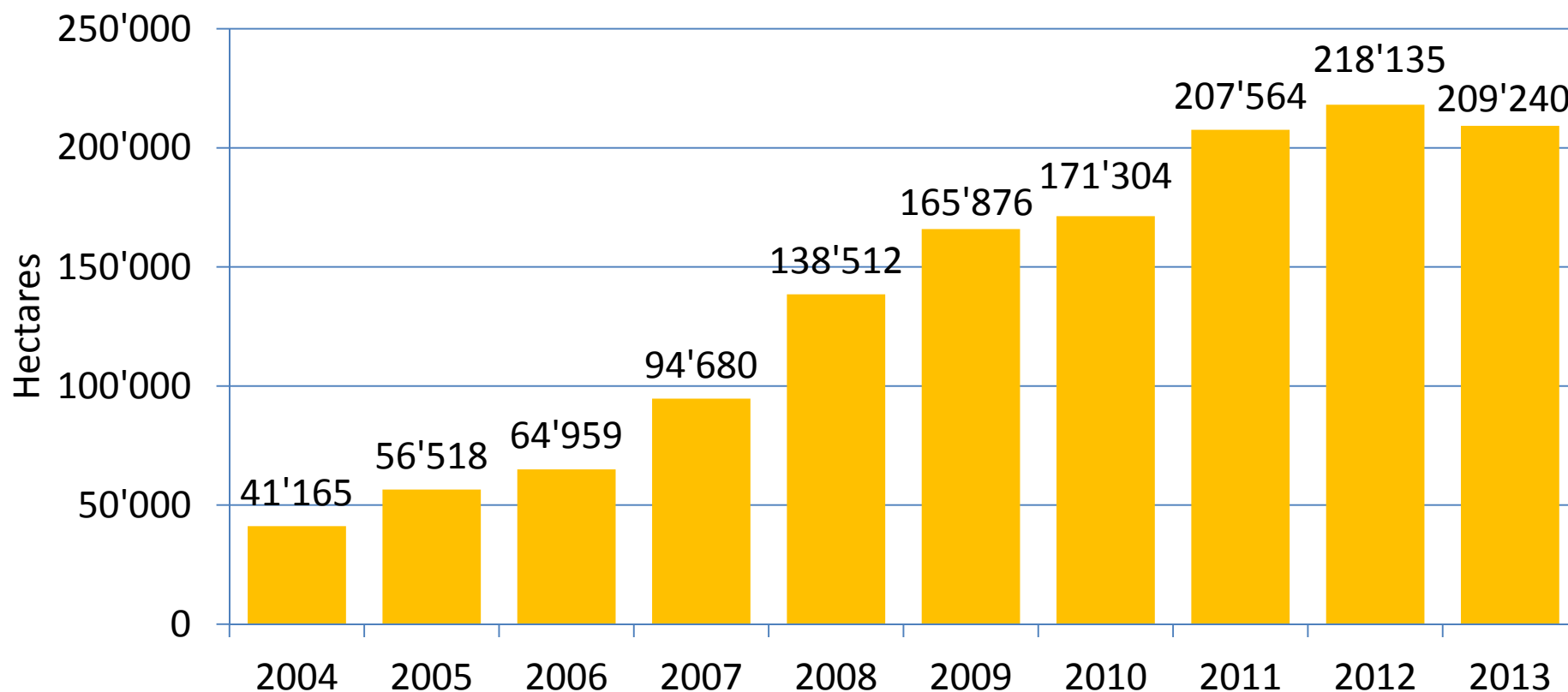
Tropical and subtropical fruit 2013

- › The total area under organic tropical and subtropical fruit recorded here (209'000 hectares) is 0.9 percent of the total area of tropical and subtropical fruit grown in the world (23.2 million hectares in 2011 according to FAOSTAT data).
- › Of the five most important tropical and subtropical fruit growing countries in the world (India, China, Uganda, Brazil, and the Philippines, all with more than one million hectares), only the Philippines provided data on the area under organic tropical and subtropical fruit grown in 2013.
- › The largest growers for which data on the organic area were available (Mexico, Dominican Republic, Philippines and Turkey) all have more than 20'000 hectares. Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Turkey have also very high shares of tropical and subtropical fruits, with more than ten percent of their country's total. In the case of the Dominican Republic, this is mainly due to a high share of bananas; and in the case of Mexico for mangoes and avocados.
- › The largest proportions of organic tropical and subtropical fruit area are in the Dominican Republic (21.1 percent), France (19.8 percent, mainly kiwis) and French Polynesia (17.9 percent). By area, the key tropical and subtropical fruits are bananas, avocados, and mangos.
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the tropical fruit area has fivefold. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving data availability.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that at least ten percent of the total tropical and subtropical fruit area is in-conversion. This suggests that an increase in supply in the near future may be expected.

Organic tropical and subtropical: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Development 2004-2013

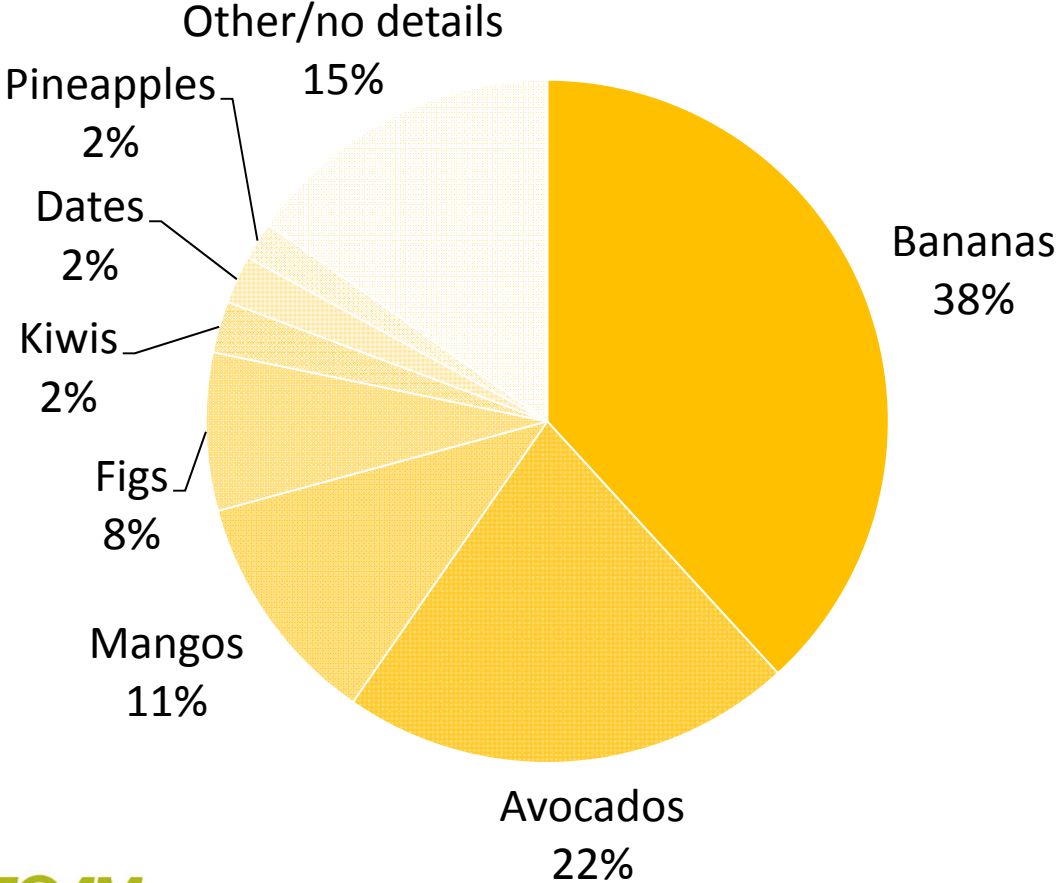
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic tropical and subtropical fruit land worldwide by main crop groups 2013

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Distribution by crop 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



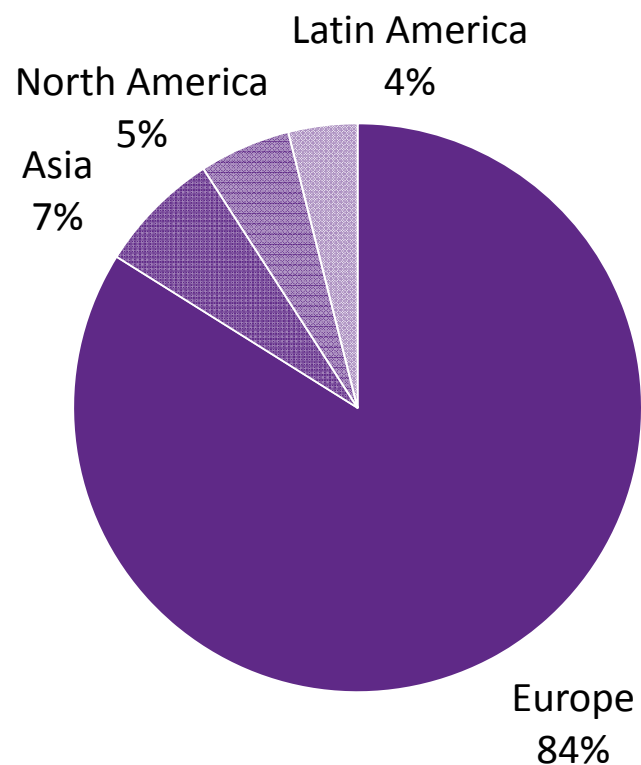
Organic grape area 2013

- › Over 300'000 hectares of organic grapes were grown in 2013, constituting 4.6 percent of the world's grape area (6.8 million hectares in 2012 according to FAOSTAT). In Europe (258'000 hectares), 6.6 percent of the harvested grape area is organic.
- › Not all of the grape area listed in the table is used for wine making. The production of table grapes and of raisins is important in many countries, for example, Turkey.
- › All of the five most important grape growing countries in the world (Spain, France, Italy, China and Turkey), provided data on the area under organic grapes in 2013.
- › The countries with the largest organic grape areas are, as for the total grape area, Spain, Italy and France. Each of these countries has more than 60'000 hectares of organic grapes. Some of the highest shares are also un these countries. Almost 90 percent of the organic grapes area is in Europe.
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the grape area has more than tripled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › The available data indicate a large part of the total grape area (at least 30 percent) to be in-conversion. If this is indicative, a considerable increase in supply of organic grapes may be expected, particularly from France, Italy and Spain.

Organic grapes: Distribution of the organic area by region 2013

Grapes: Distribution by region 2013

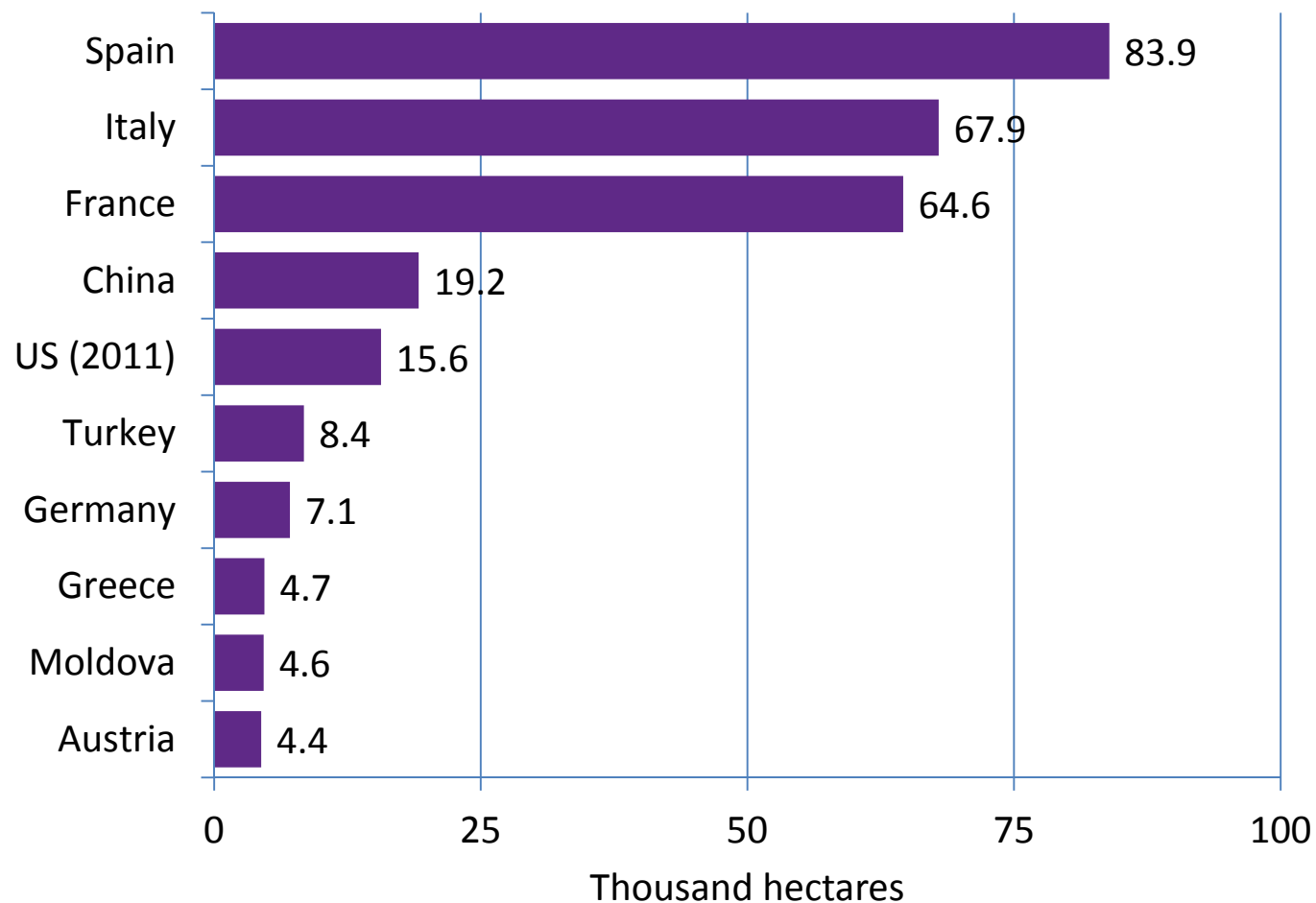
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



Organic grapes: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

Grapes: The ten countries with the largest areas 2013

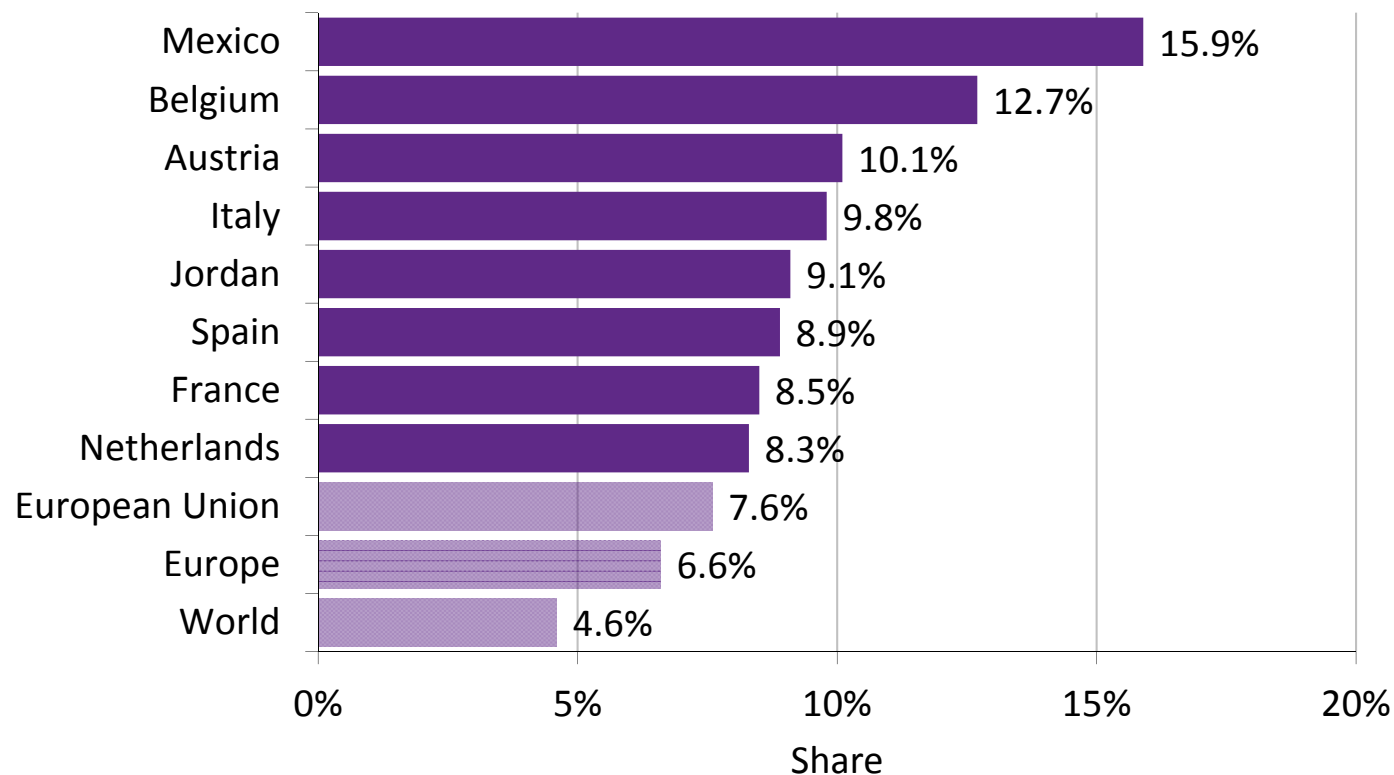
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



Organic grapes: The ten countries/areas with the highest shares 2013

Organic grapes: The ten countries with the highest shares 2013

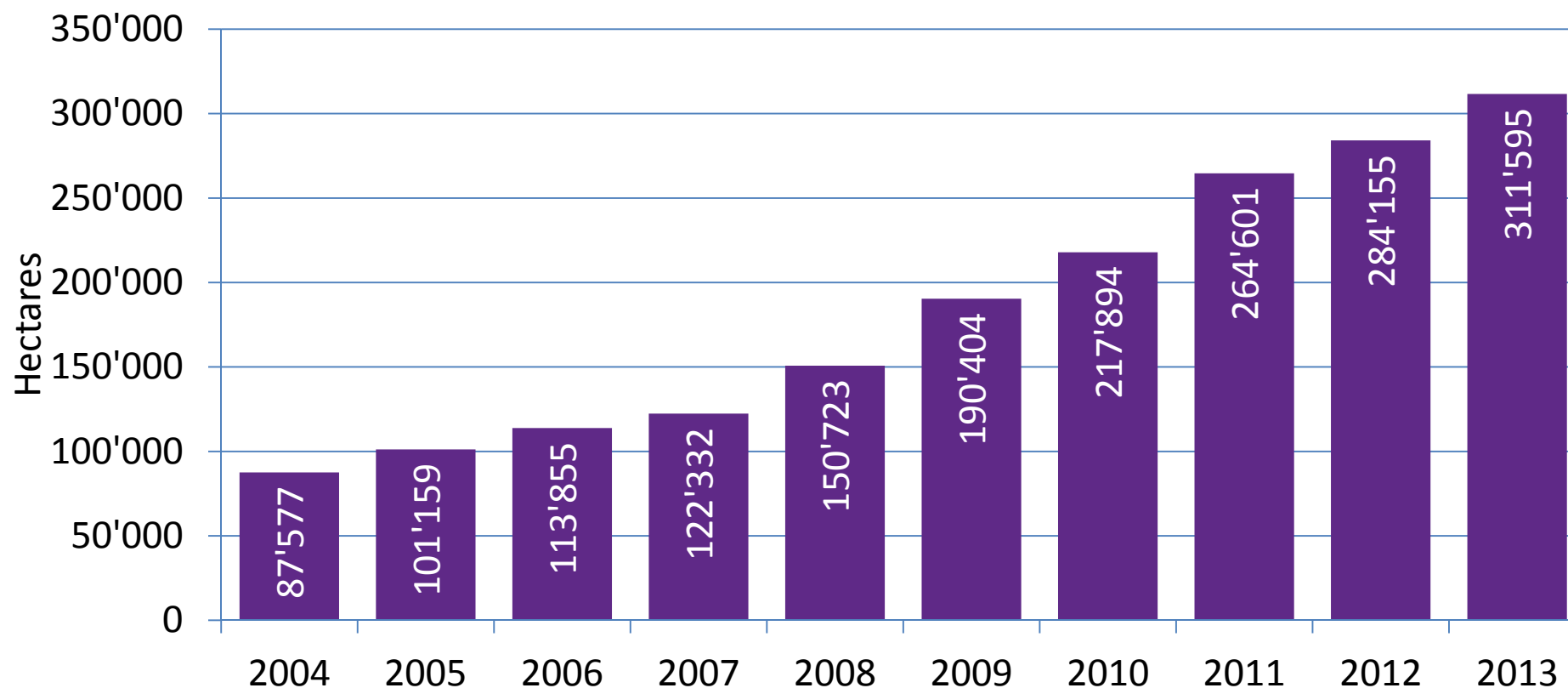
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Organic grapes: Growth of the global organic area 2004-2013

Grapes: Development 2004-2013

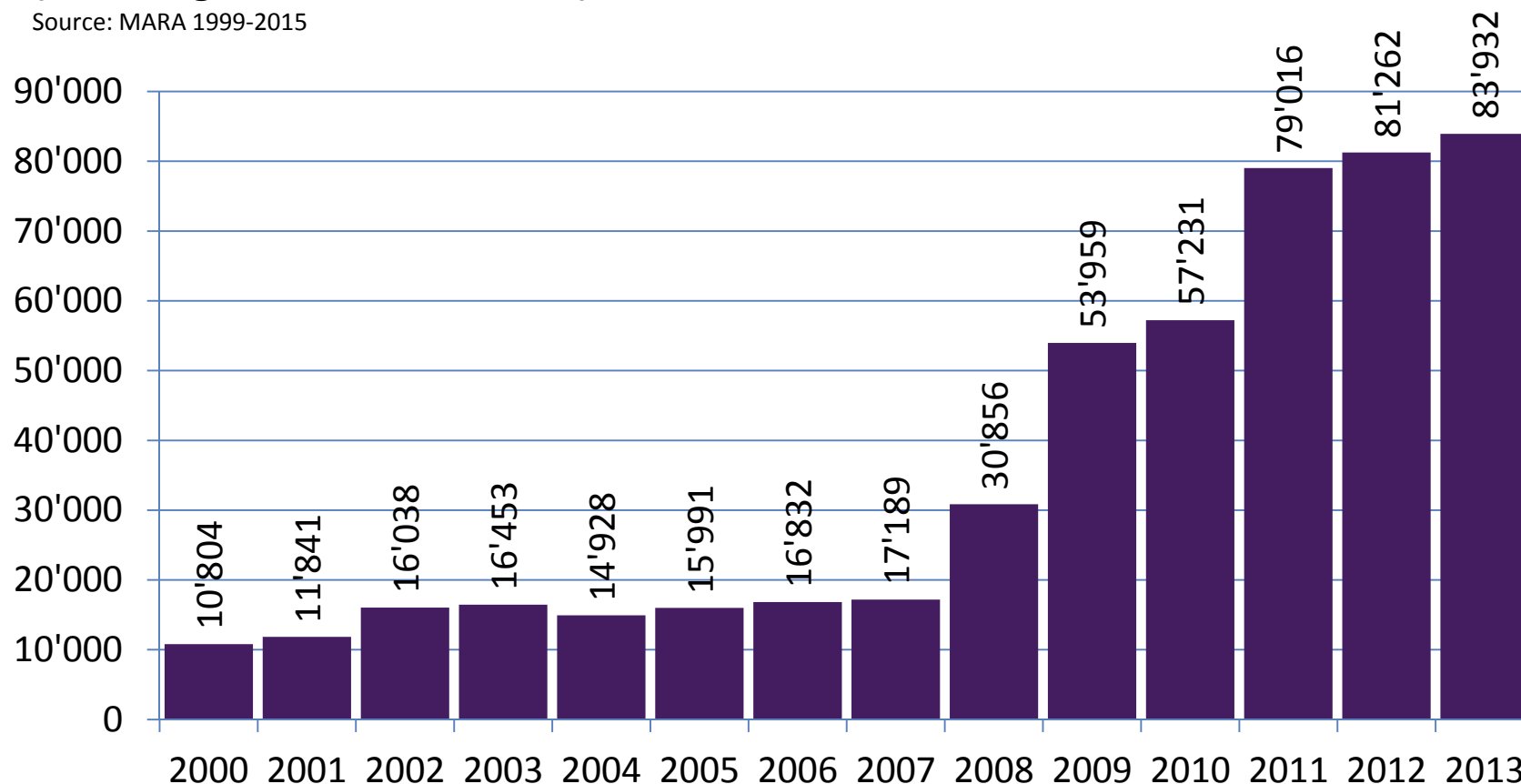
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Development of the organic grape area 2000-2013 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2013 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

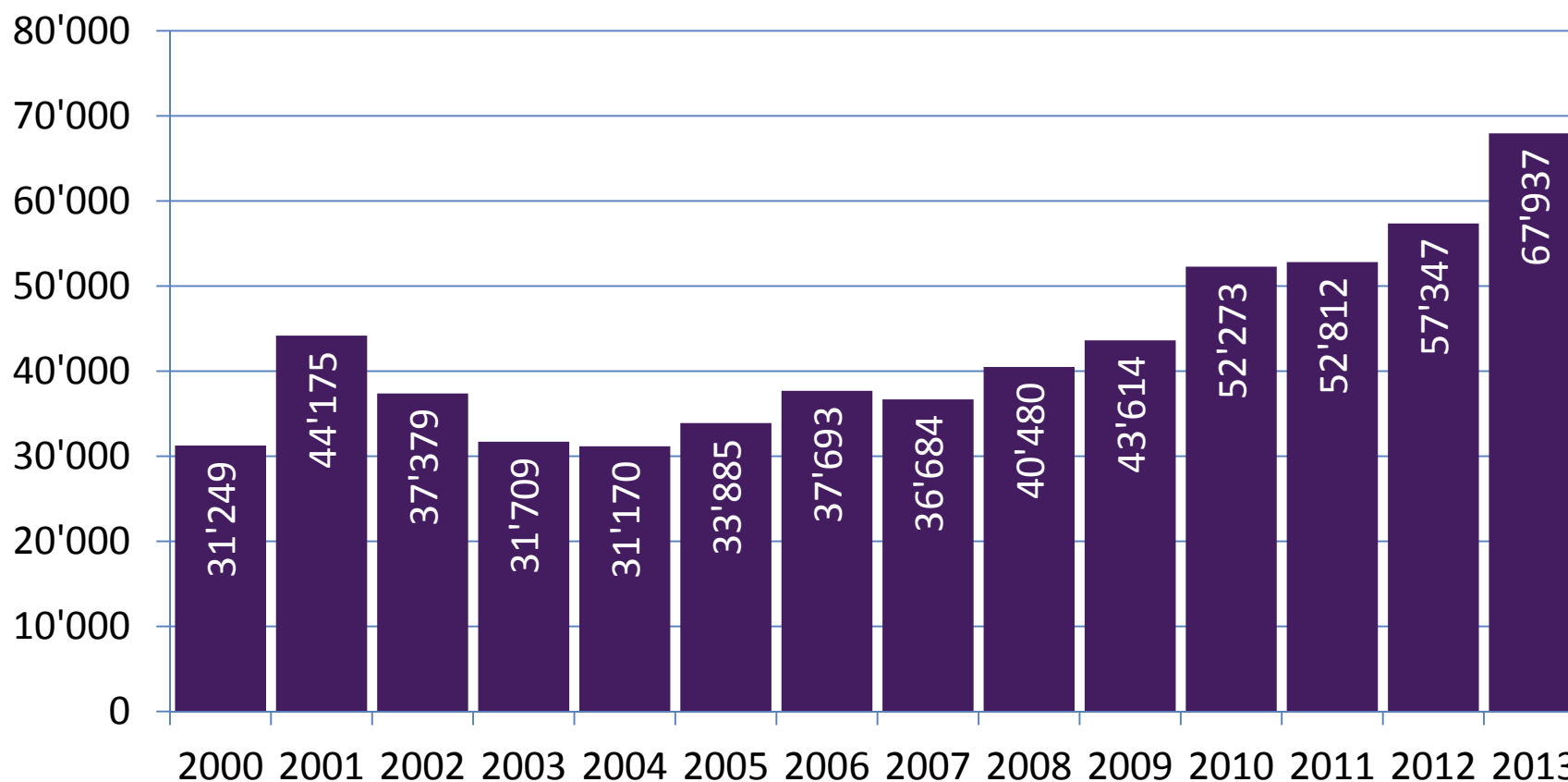
Source: MARA 1999-2015



Development of the organic grape area 2000-2013 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2013 in Italy
(including in-conversion areas)

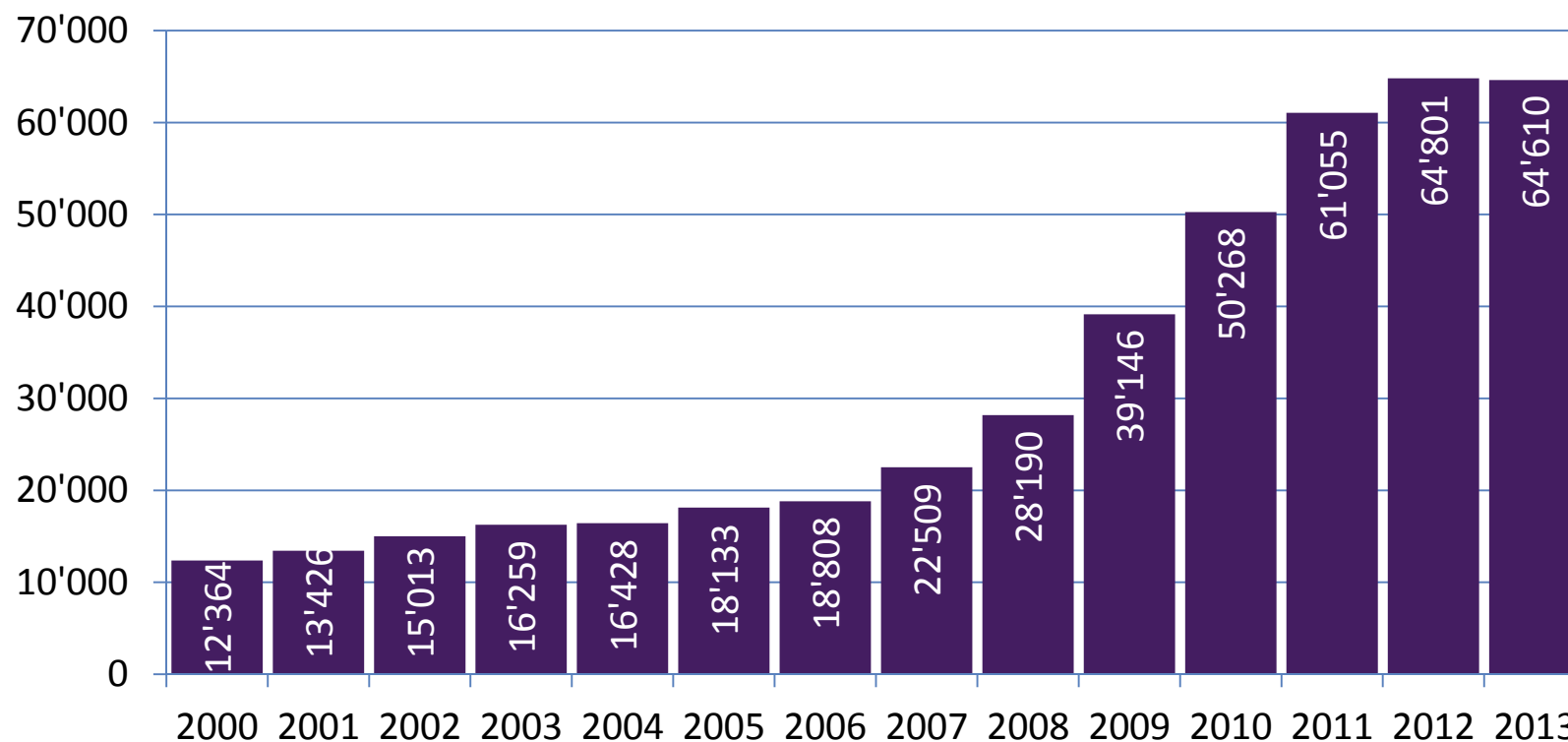
Source: SINAB 2000-2015



Development of the organic grape area 2000-2013 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2013 in France
(including in-conversion areas)

Source: Agence Bio 2000-2015



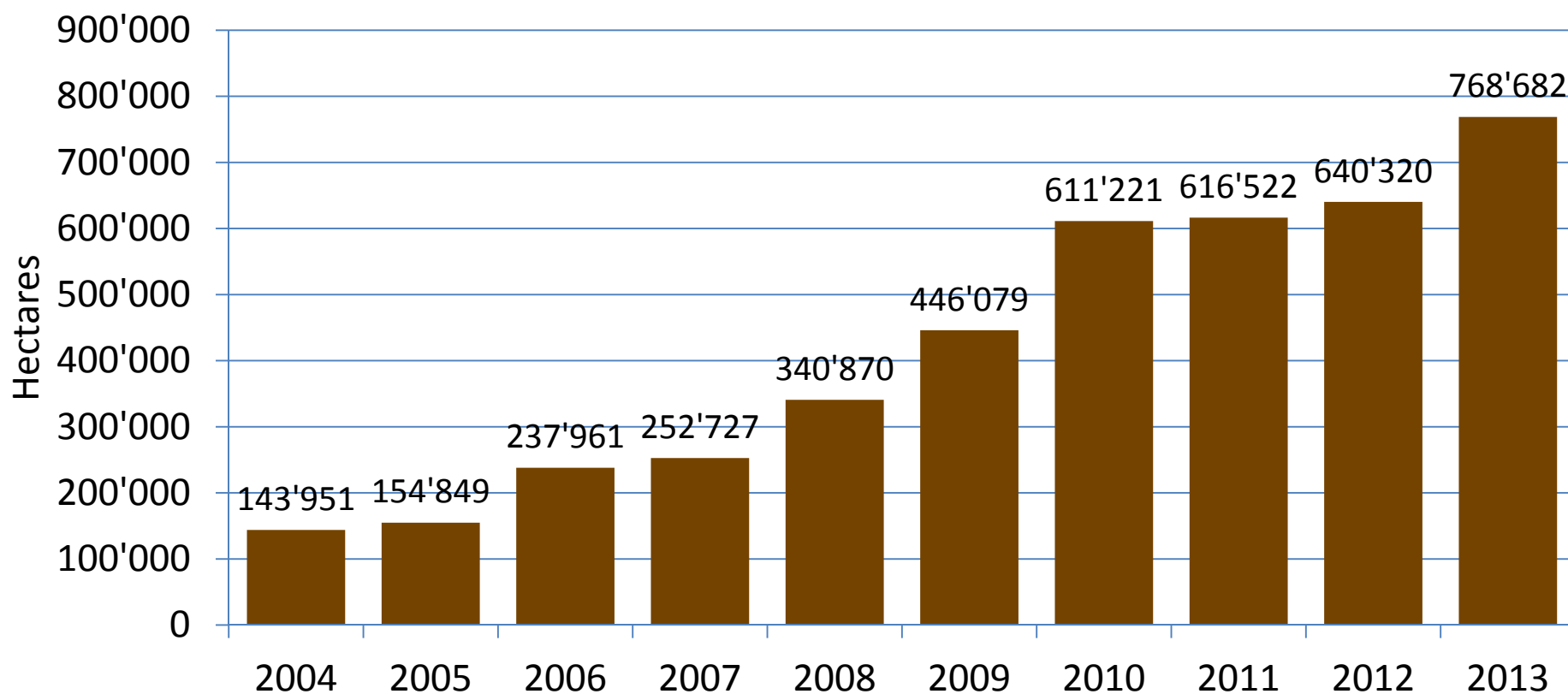
Organic oilseeds 2013

- › An area of almost 770'000 hectares was reported to be used for growing organic oilseeds in 2013. This is approximately 0.4 percent of the world's total harvested oilseed area (more than 201 million hectares).
- › The main countries in which oilseeds are grown are the United States, India, Brazil and China (each with more than 20 million hectares). However, of these countries, data on the organic area were only available for the United States and China.
- › The countries with the largest organic oilseed area are the China, Kazakhstan, the United States, Ukraine, Romania and Canada.
- › The highest shares are in Peru (soybeans and peanuts), El Salvador (sesame), Austria (soya and sunflower seed), Israel (jojoba), and Kazakhstan (rapeseed and linseed).
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the oilseed area (2004: 140'000 hectares) has more than fivefold. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › Almost thirty percent of the organic oilseed area is for soybeans, and another twenty is for sunflower seeds and peanuts.
- › The data available for a breakdown of the total fully converted and in-conversion area shows that, if the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, approximately 15 percent is in-conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years. This has implications for the availability of organic oilseeds in the near future.

Organic oilseeds: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Oilseeds: Development 2004-2013

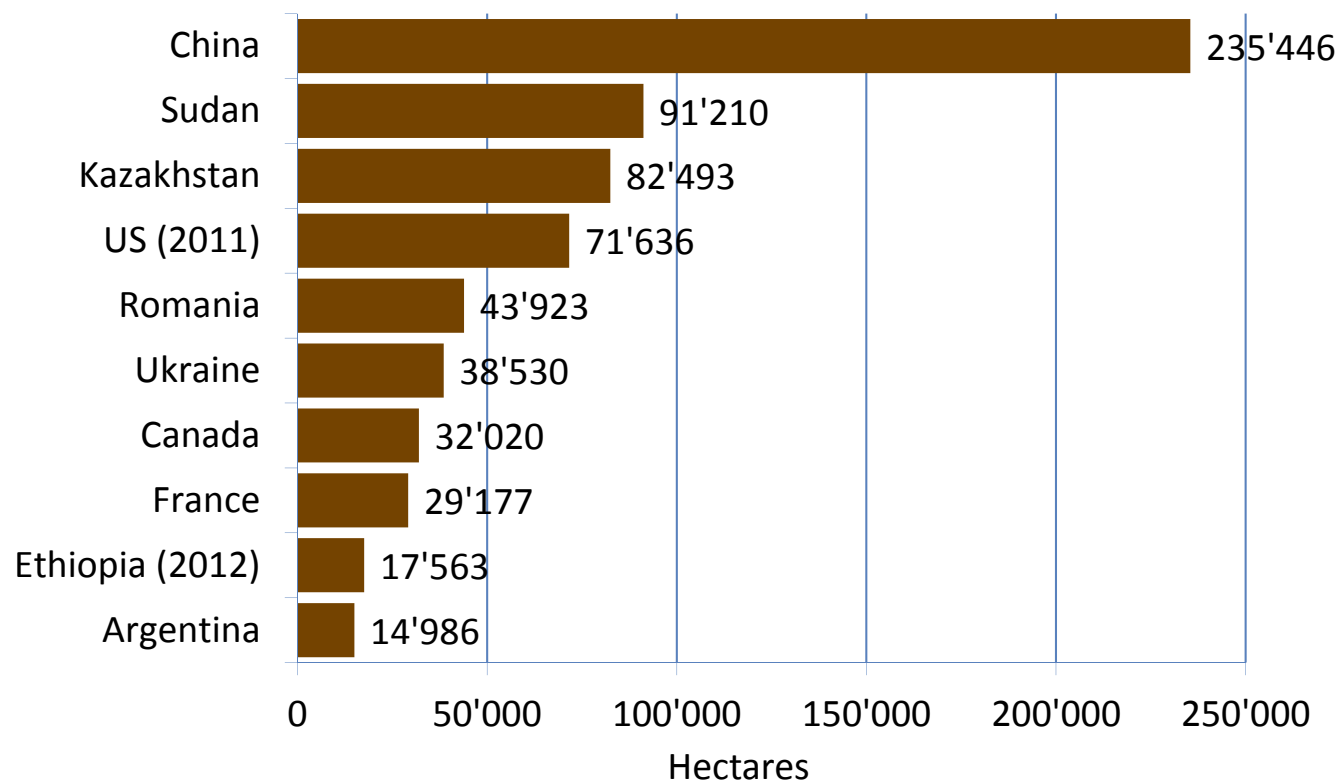
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic oilseed area 2013: The ten leading countries

Organic oilseed area 2013: The ten leading countries

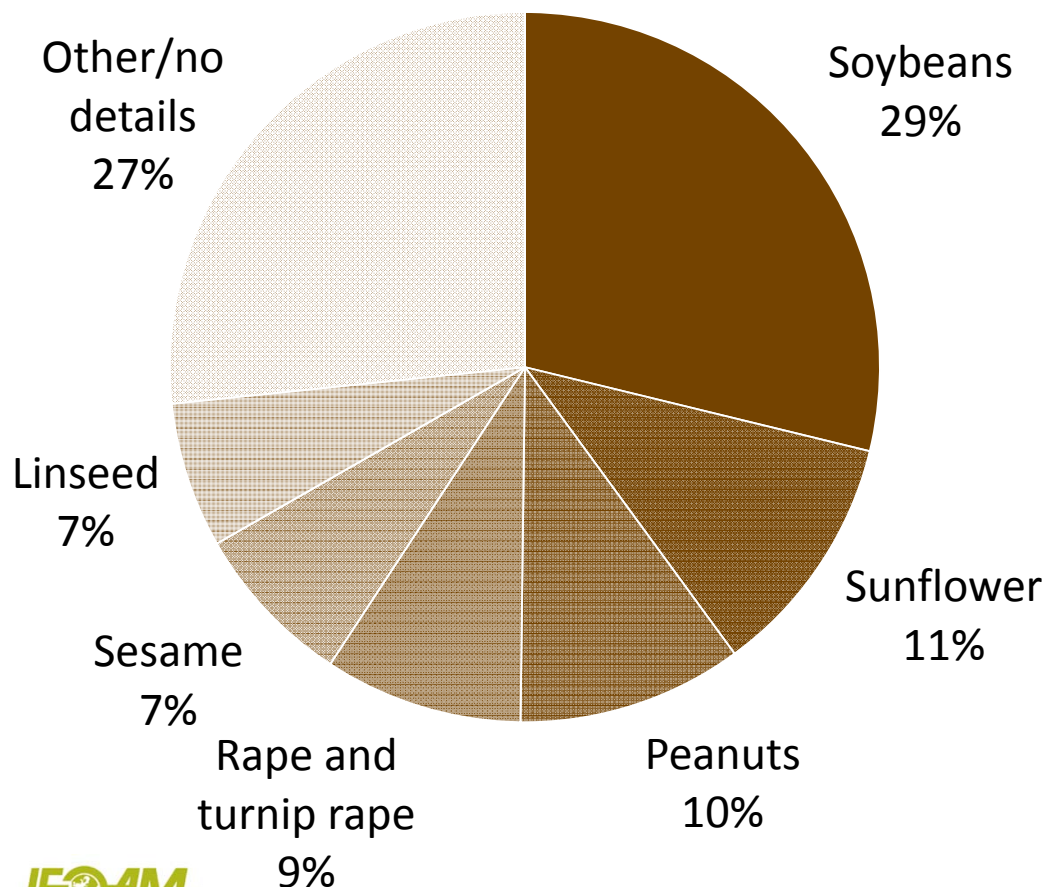
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



Organic oilseed area worldwide by main crop groups 2013 (total 0.78 million hectares)

Oilseeds: Use of organic oilseeds area 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2015



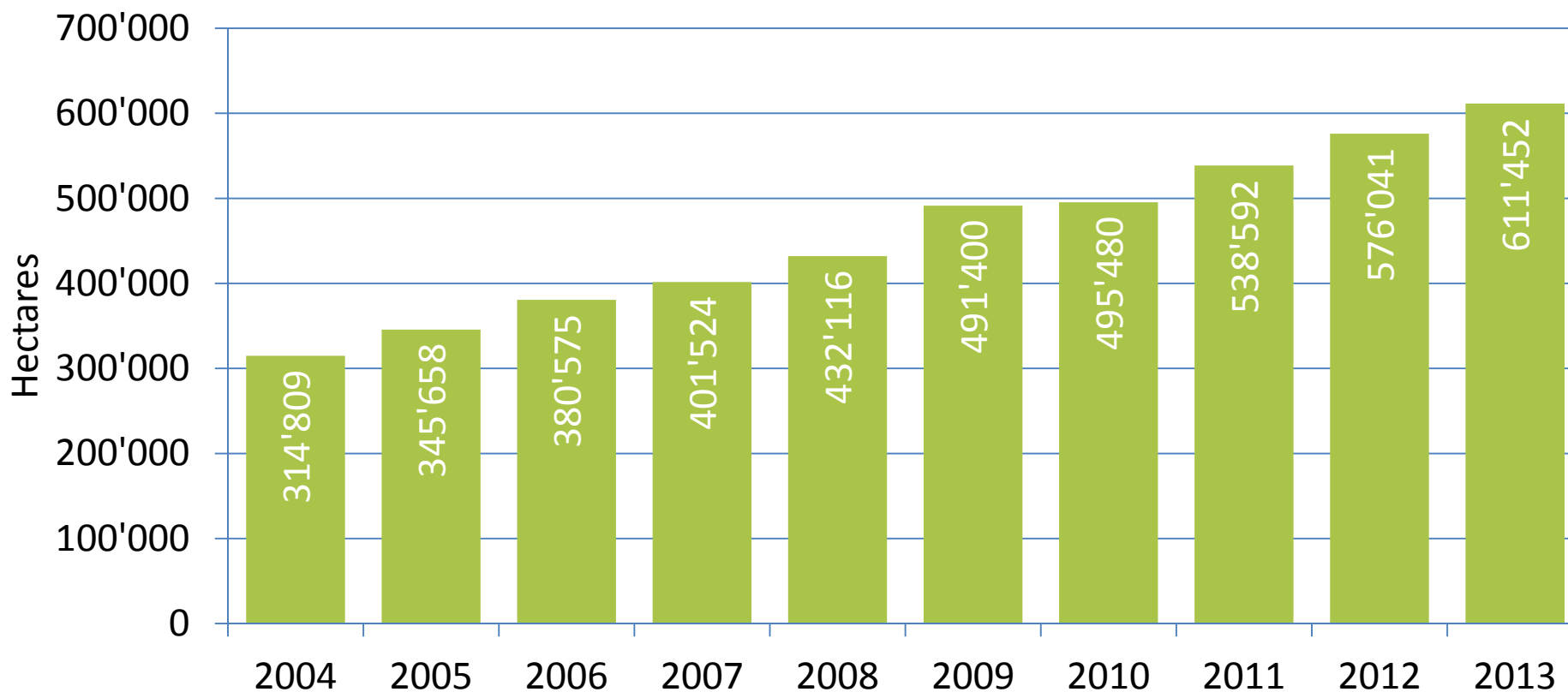
Organic olives 2013

- › More than 611'000 hectares were reported to be under organic olive production in 2013. This represents 6 percent of the world's total harvested olive area (10.2 million hectares according to FAOSTAT).
- › The main countries in which olives are grown are the countries around the Mediterranean. Spain is by far the largest grower with 2.4 million hectares, and Tunisia (1.8 million hectares) and Italy (1.1 million hectares). For all these countries, data for the organic area are available. Italy has the largest area under organic olives (more than 175'000 hectares), followed by Spain (more than 170'000 hectares), and Tunisia (124'000 hectares). Almost 80 percent of the world's organic olive area is in Europe, followed by northern Africa with 20 percent.
- › In Italy, the percentage of area under organic production is relatively high (15.6 percent). In Spain, almost 7 percent of the olive area is organic and in Tunisia 6.9 percent. France has the highest share of organic olives area, with 25.1 percent of all olives in France being organic.
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the olive area doubled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › The available data indicate that a large part of the total olive area (almost 30 percent) is in-conversion. If this is indicative, an increase in supply of organic grapes may be expected.

Organic olives: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Olives: Development 2004-2013

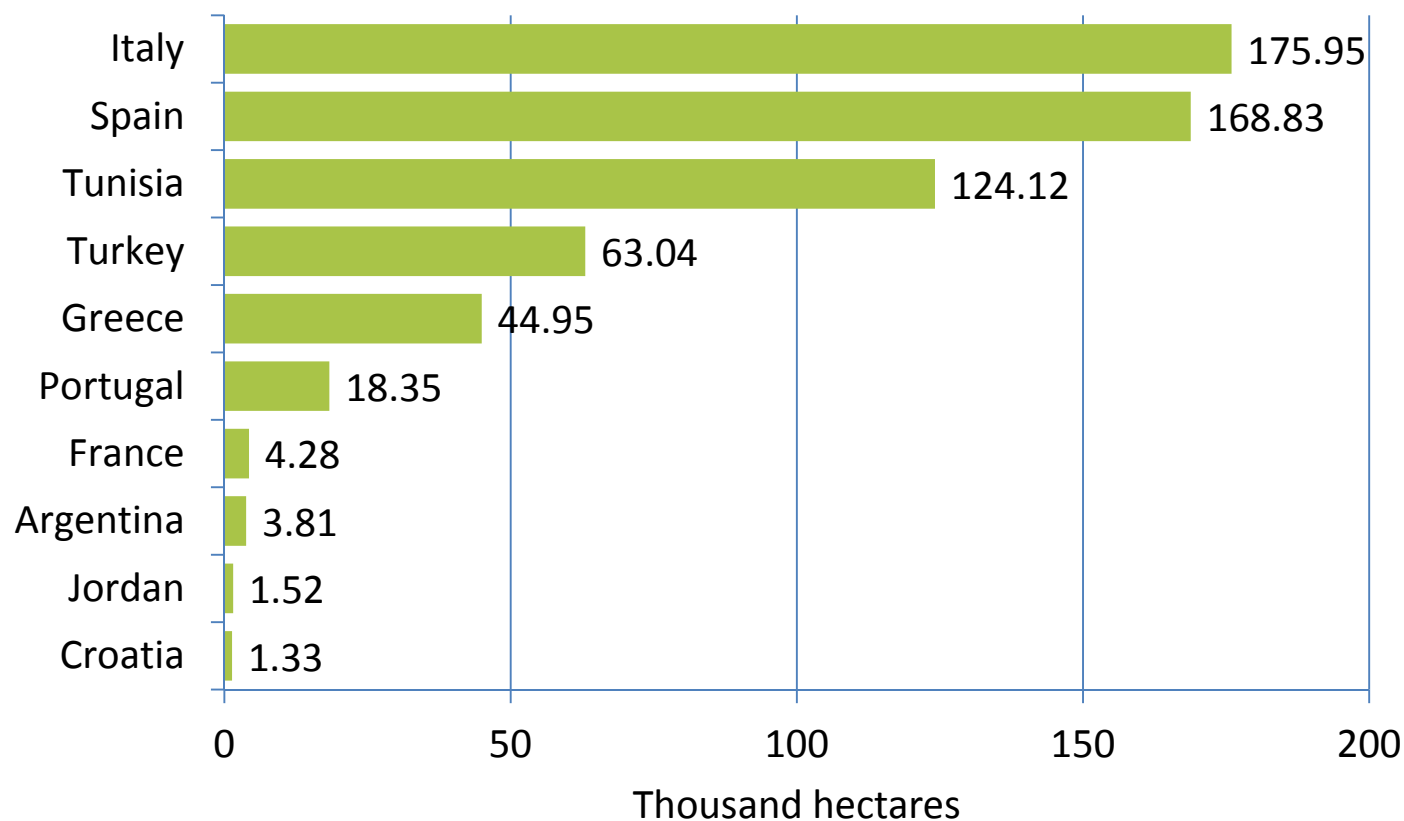
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic olive area 2013: The ten leading countries

Olives: Distribution by continent and top 10 producing countries 2013

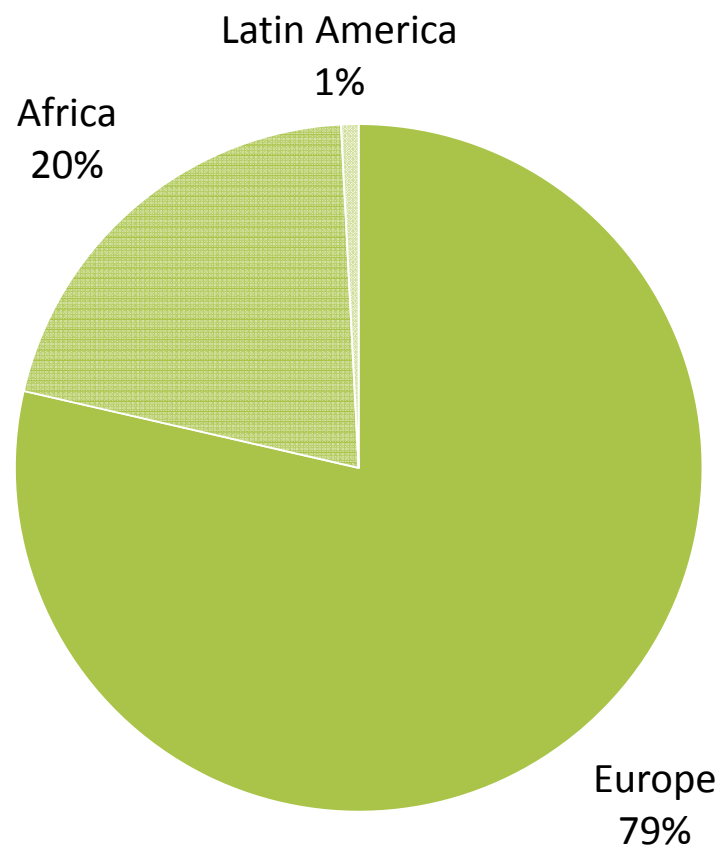
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



Organic olives: Distribution of the organic area by region 2013

Olives: Distribution by continent 2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2015



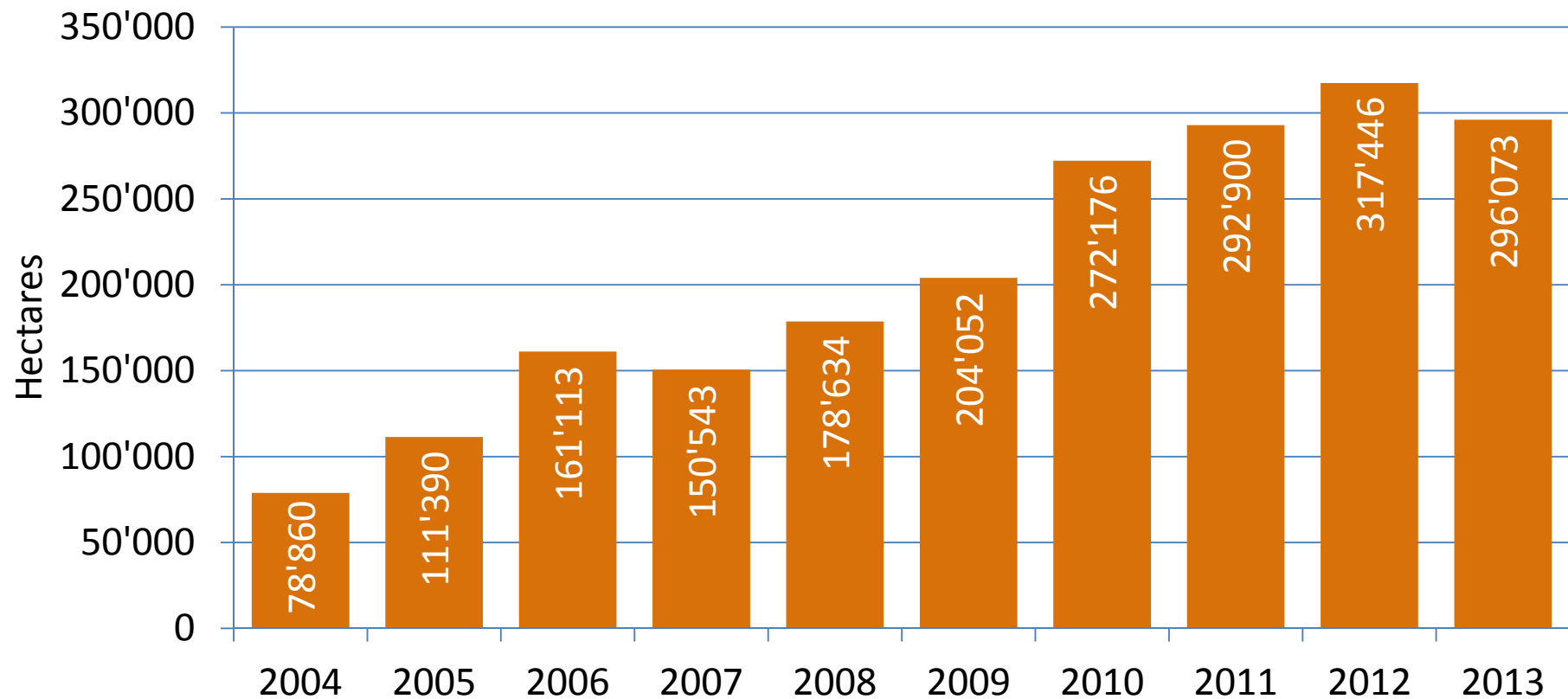
Organic protein crops 2013

- › The total area under organic protein crops recorded here (300'000 hectares), is 0.4 percent of the total area of protein crops grown in the world (79 million hectares in 2012 according to FAOSTAT).
- › Not current data on the organic area were available from the three most important protein crop growing countries in the world (India, Niger, and Myanmar); with India (26 million hectares) by far the largest grower.
- › The countries with the largest organic protein crop areas are France, Spain, Canada, Italy, and Germany. Sweden has the highest share of protein crop organic area with more than 70 percent. The overall shares have a tendency to be high as protein crops play an important role in organic farming.
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the protein crop area almost quadrupled from 78'000 to 297'000 hectares. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › Unfortunately, for protein crops a breakdown for individual crops is not available for many countries. For instance, Eurostat - the statistical office of the European Union - communicates only one figure for "dried pulses".
- › The data available for a breakdown of the total fully converted and in-conversion area shows that at least 10 percent is in conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years. This has implications for the availability of organic protein crops in the near future.

Organic protein crops: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Protein crops: Development 2004-2013

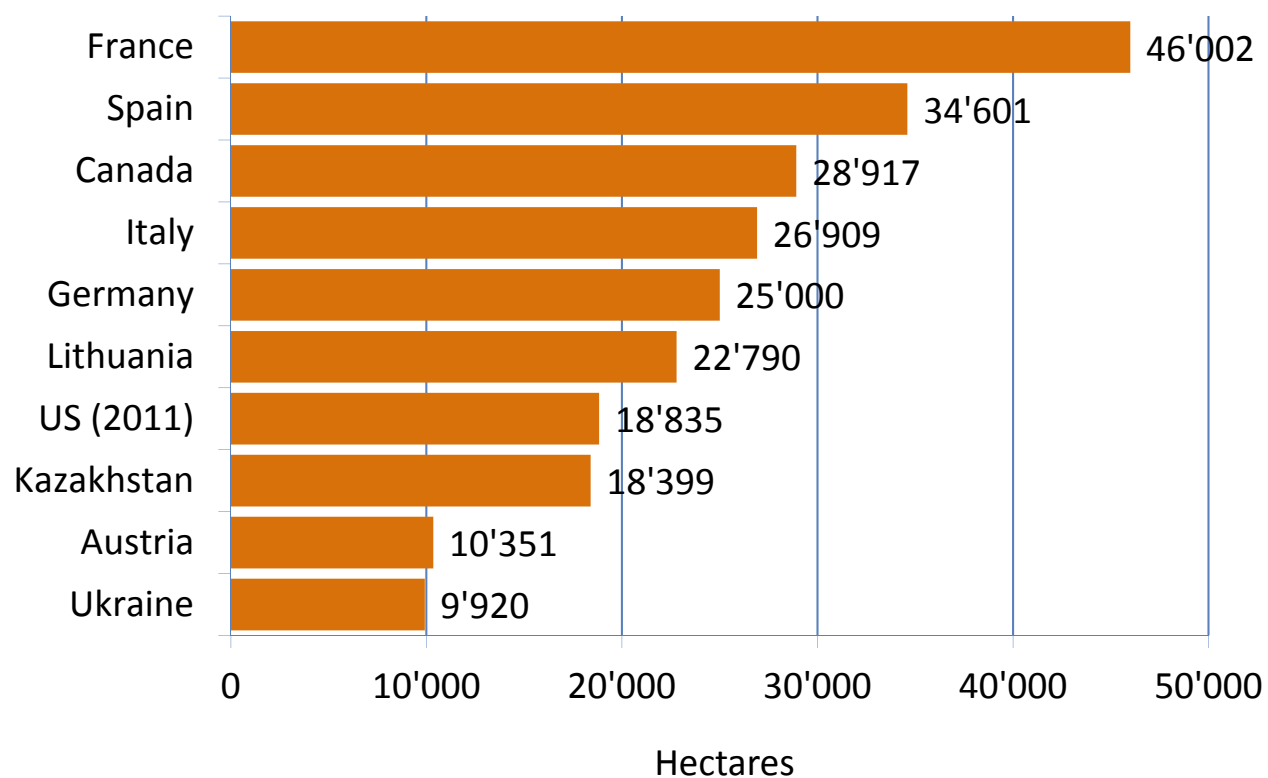
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



Organic protein crop area 2013: The ten leading countries

Organic protein crop area 2013: The ten leading countries

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015



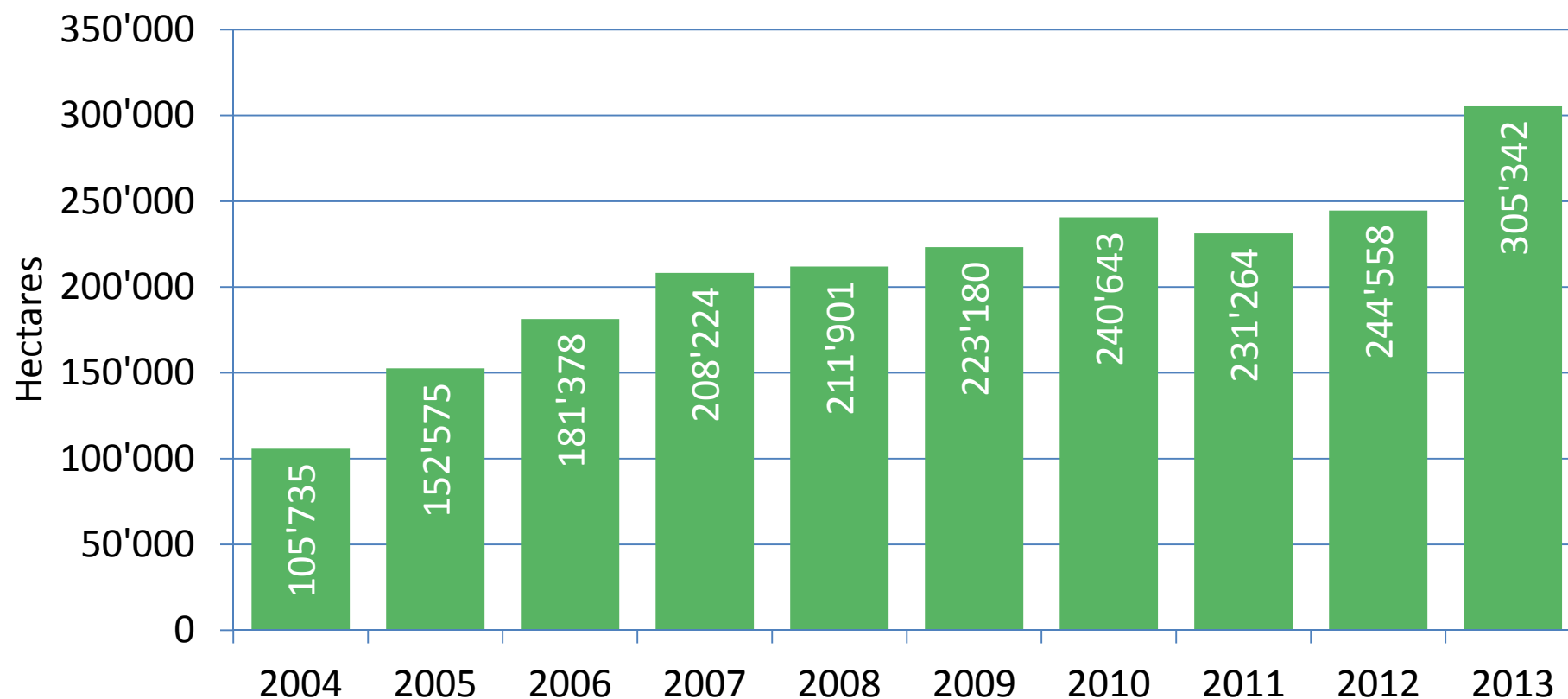
Organic vegetables 2013

- › The total area under organic vegetables recorded here (over 305'000 hectares), is 0.5 percent of the total area of vegetables grown in the world (56million hectares in 2012 according to FAOSTAT).
- › Of the three most important vegetable growing countries in the world (China, India, Nigeria, and Turkey), organic data are only available for China and Turkey.
- › The countries with the largest organic vegetable areas are the United States, China, Mexico, and Italy (each with more than 20'000 hectares). The United States reported almost 60'000 hectares of organic vegetables.
- › The highest shares of the total vegetable areas are in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. These are also the countries in Europe that have the largest organic market shares for organic food.
- › Since 2004, when data on organic land use and crops were collected for the first time, the vegetable area has tripled from 105'000 to the current 305'000 hectares. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data. The major increase in 2013 is due to the fact that data from China became available for the first time.
- › Unfortunately, for vegetables, a breakdown for individual vegetable groups is available for only half of the organic vegetable area. A large part (32'000 hectares) is for pulses (fresh beans and peas), followed by leafy and stalked vegetables (salads) and fruit vegetables.
- › The data available for a breakdown of the fully converted and in-conversion area shows that more than three-quarters of the total organic vegetable area is fully converted. If the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, about 15 percent is in-conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years, implying that there will probably not be an important increase of the organic vegetable area.

Organic vegetables: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2013

Vegetables: Development 2004-2013

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2015



More information

- › More information (PDF, data sources, graphs) at <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook2015.html>
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- › Some work for this publication was undertaken as part of the research project titled "Data network for better European organic market information" (OrganicDataNetwork). This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no 289376. The opinions expressed in this contribution are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the European Commission.