

Organic Agriculture in Europe

What does the future bring?

The organic market in Europe

Status quo, perspectives and challenges

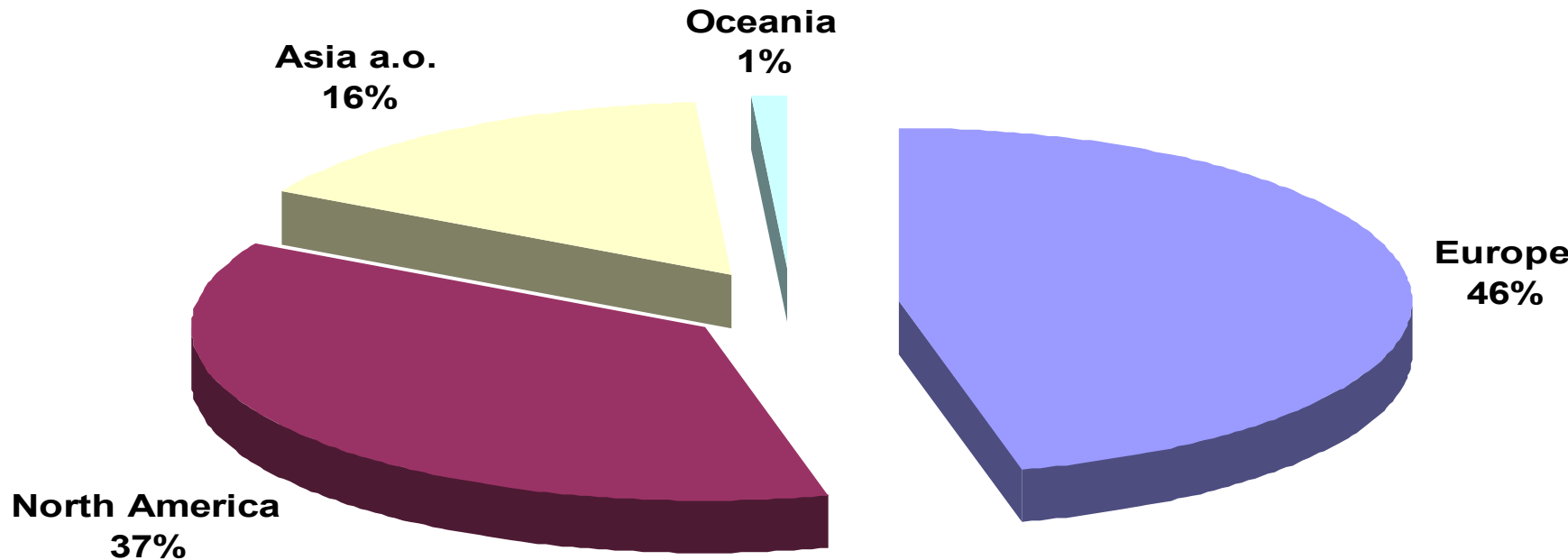


Contents

- Current situation
- Perspectives until 2005
- Challenges for the organic sector

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

Distribution of turnover with organic products worldwide (2001)



Quelle Organic Monitor



⇒ Organic grows world wide

⇒ Products with highest turn-over:
dairy products and vegetables

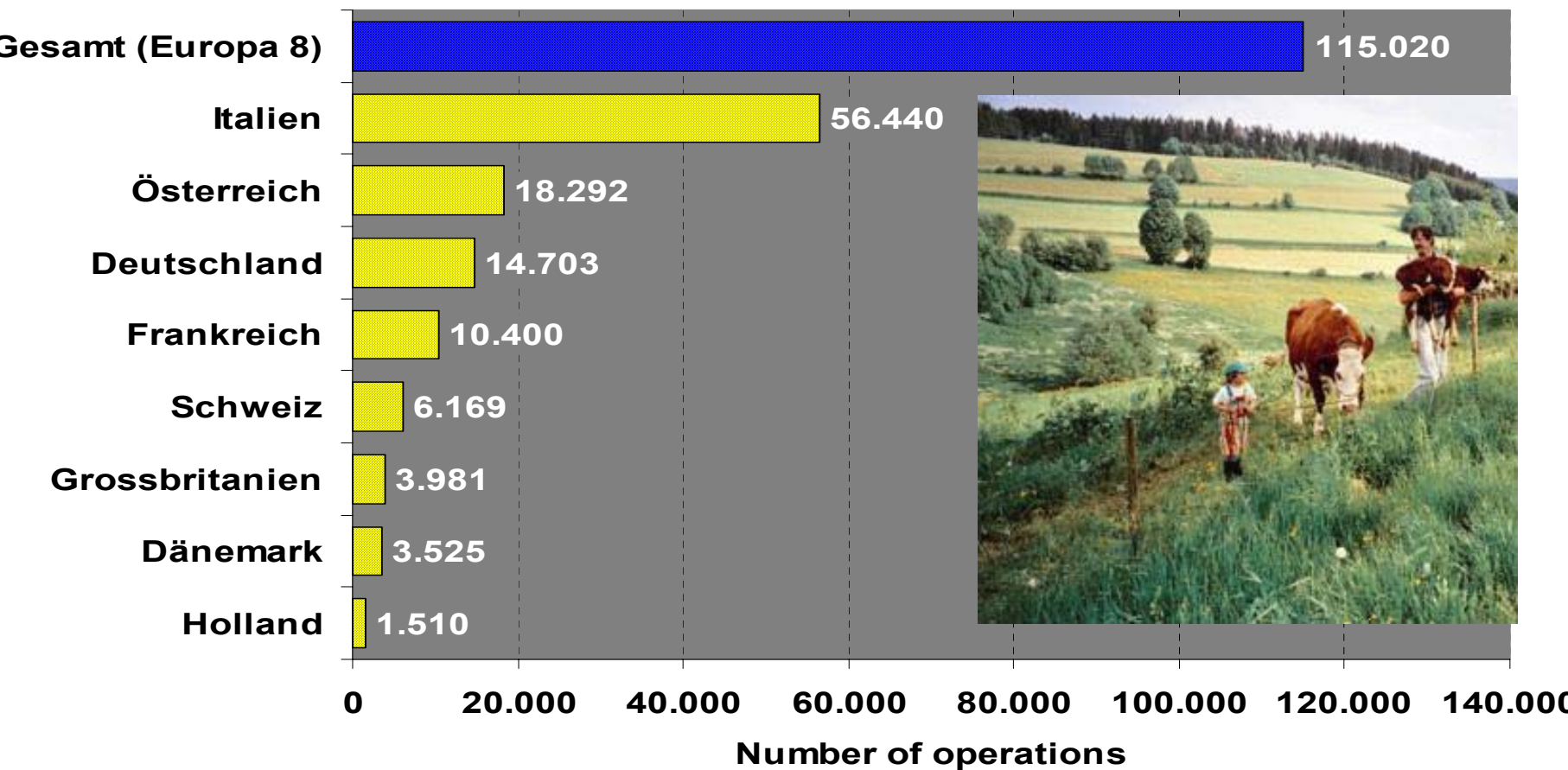
⇒ Strong growth in countries with committed trade

⇒ 15 – 20% yearly growth in North America, Europe and Japan

⇒ Increase of intercontinental trade

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

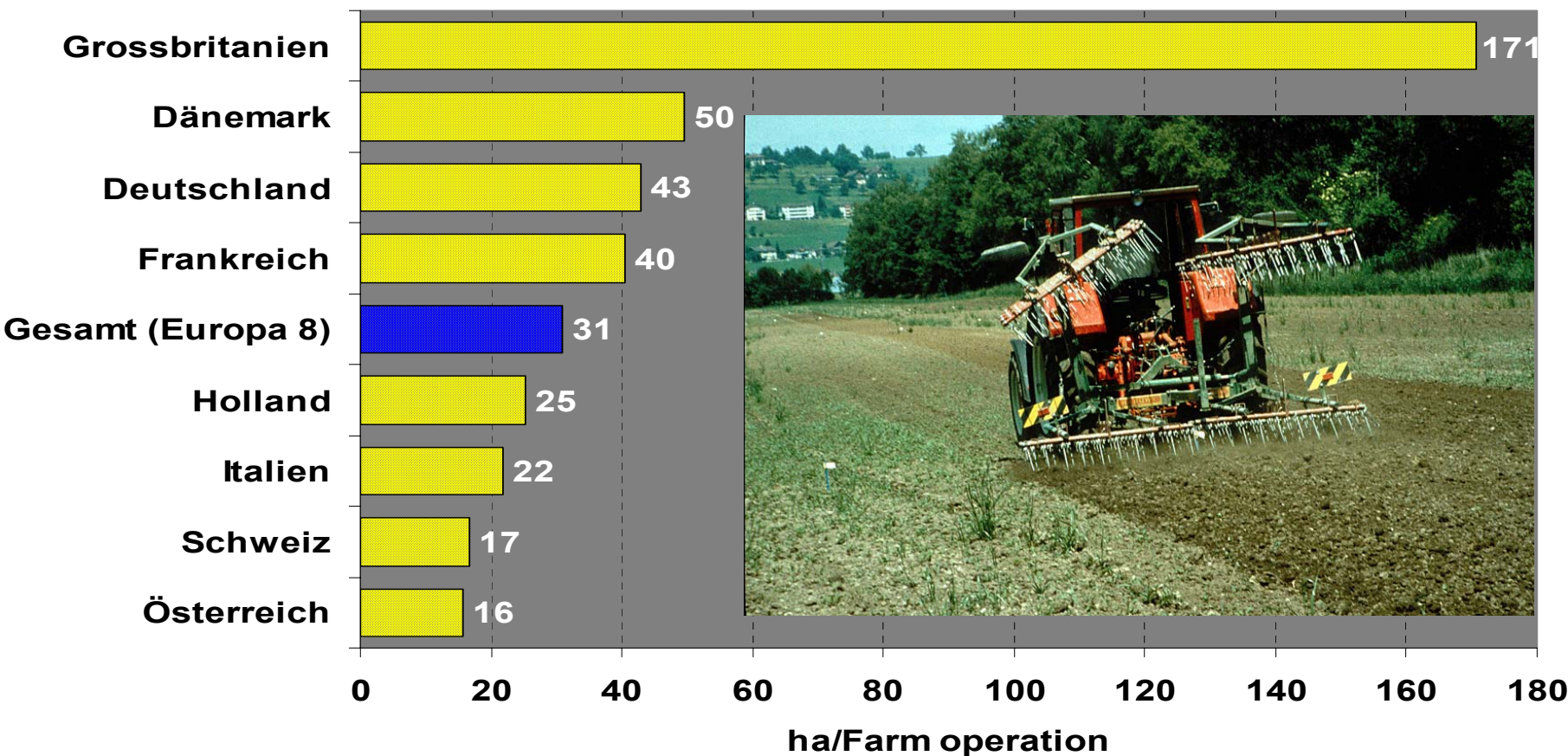
Number of organic operations in Europe (2001)



Quellen: SÖL/FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

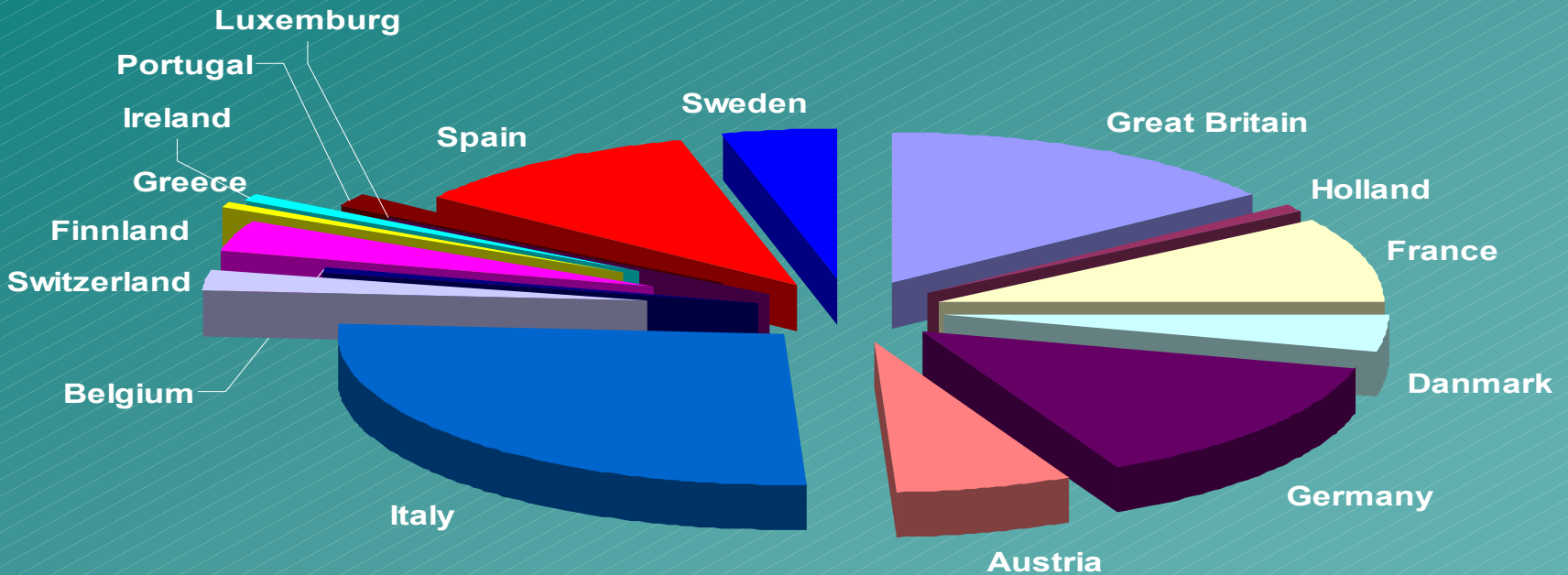
Size of organic farm operations in Europe in ha (2001)



Quellen: SÖL/FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

Distribution of organic areas in 2001 (EU + CH)

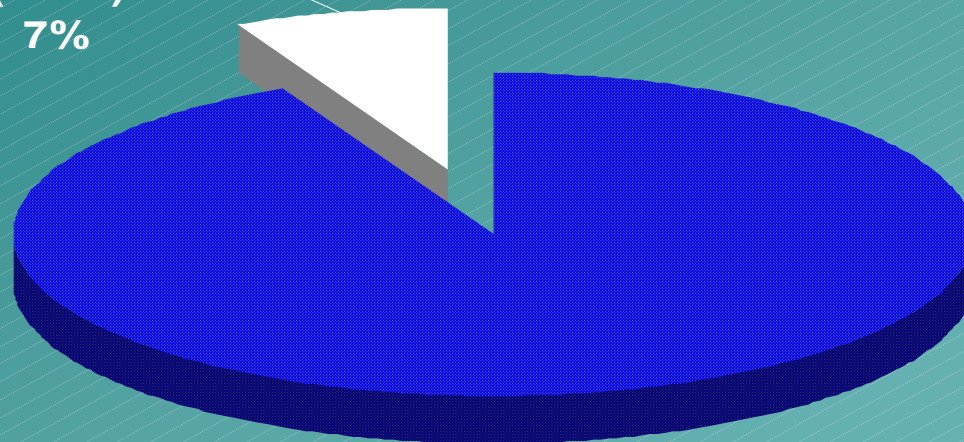


Quellen: SÖL/FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

Distribution of organic areas in Europa (share of Accession Countries)

Accessions
Countries
(2000)
7%



EU + CH
(2001)
93%

Quellen: SÖL/FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

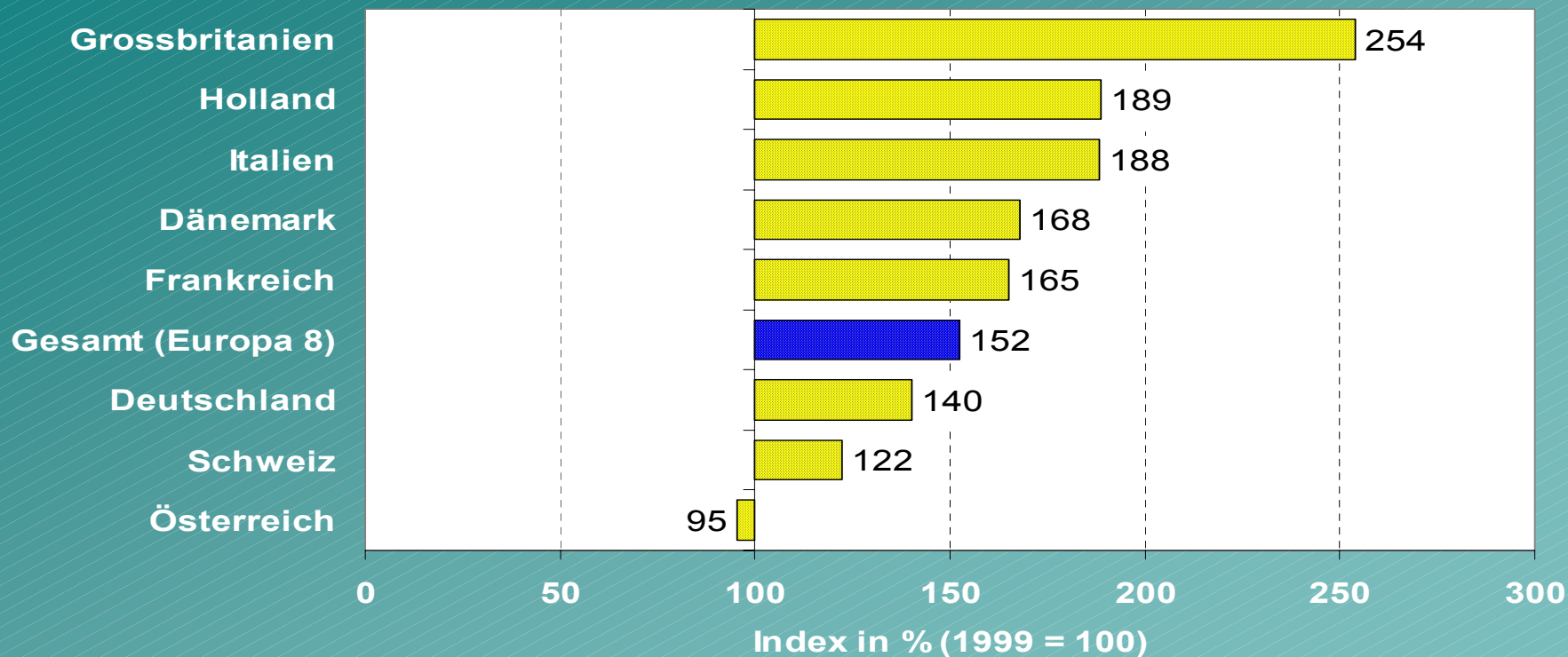
- **Countries in Mid- and Eastern Europe**
– vigorous supply combined with limited demand on the home market -

Country/ Country group	quota of total income spent for food and beverages by private households	Increase of organic area 1999/2000	quota of organic area of total agricultural area (%)
Estland	39,9%	+ 149%	0.7%
Polen	36,0%	+ 83%	0.1%
Tschech. Republik	31,0%	+ 175%	3.8%
Slowenien	22,5%	+ 200%	0,7%
Ungarn	24,0%	+ 45%	0,8%

Quellen: SÖL/FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

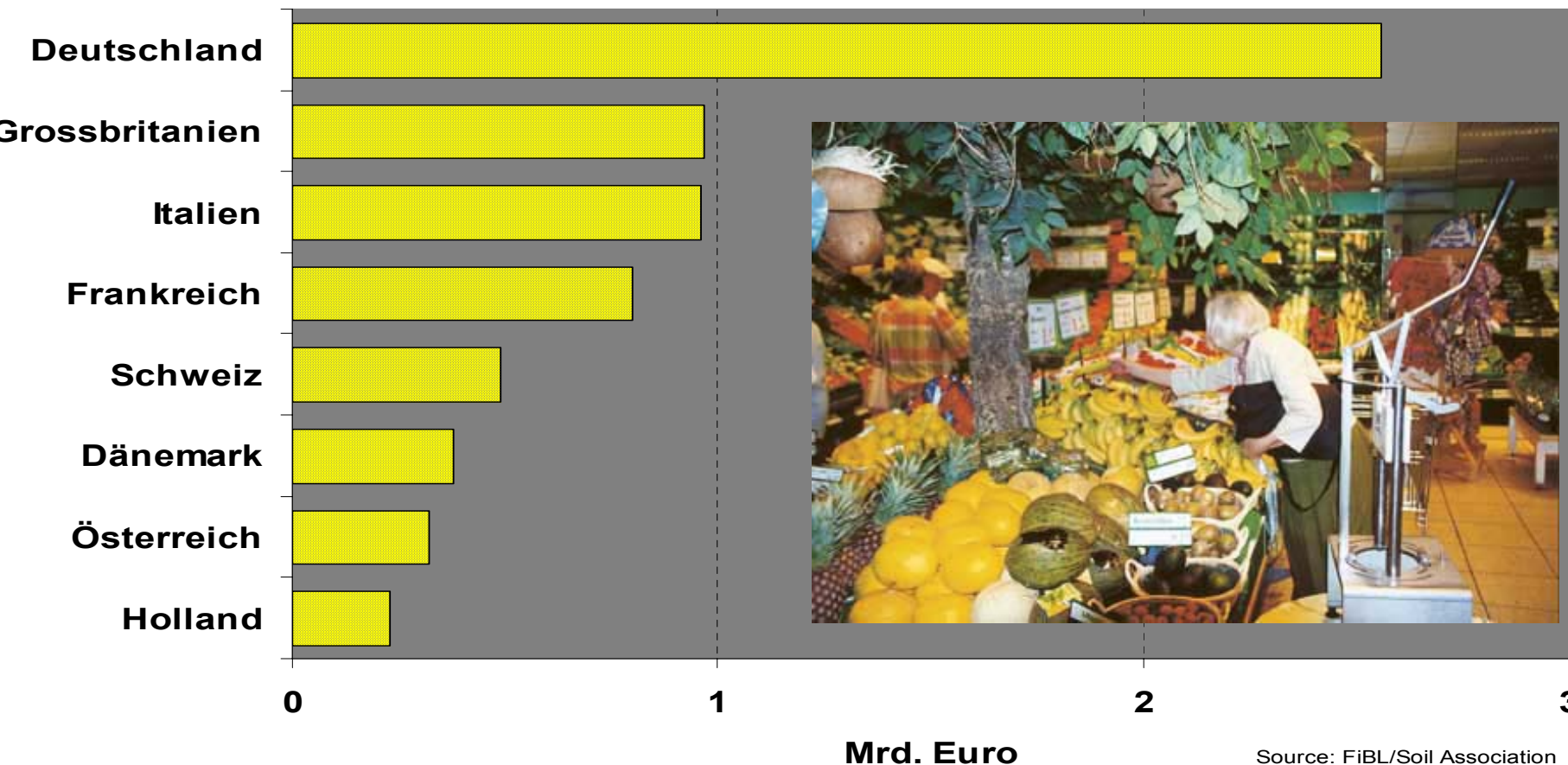
Variation of the number of organic farm operations in percent
2001/1999 (1999 = 100)



Quellen: SÖL/FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

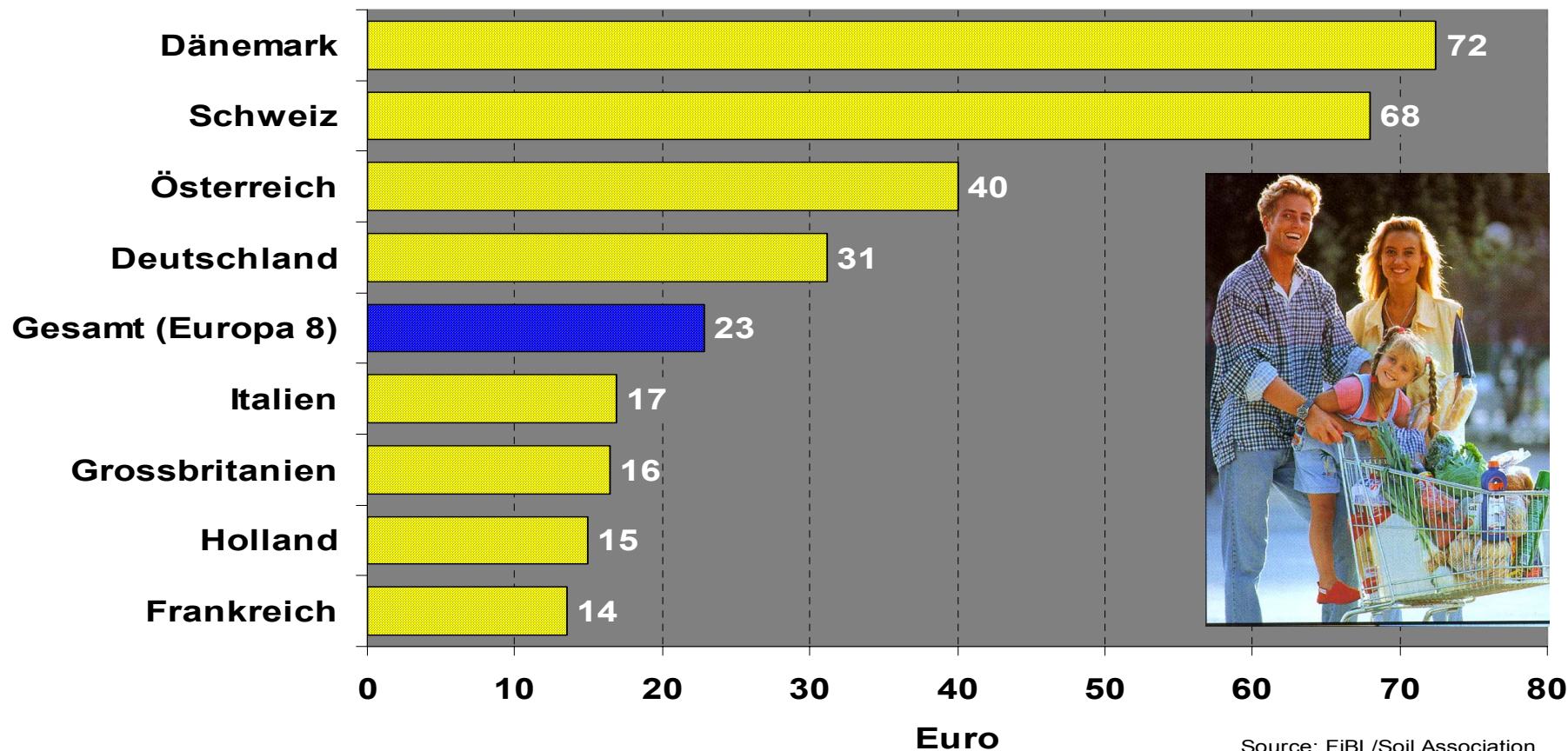
Turnover of organic produce in Europe (2000)



Source: FiBL/Soil Association

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

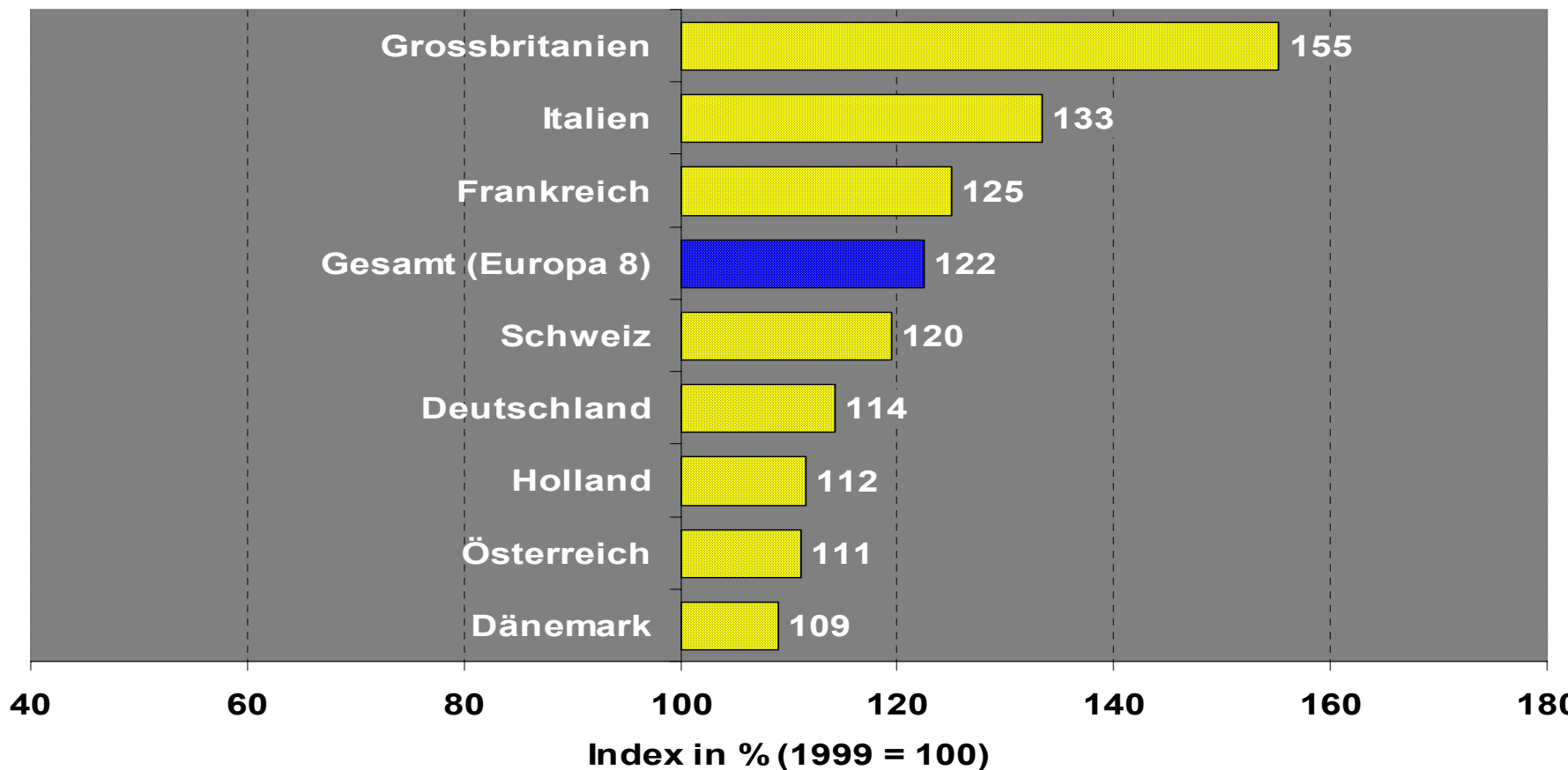
Turnover pro capita of organic produce in Europe (2000)



Source: FiBL/Soil Association

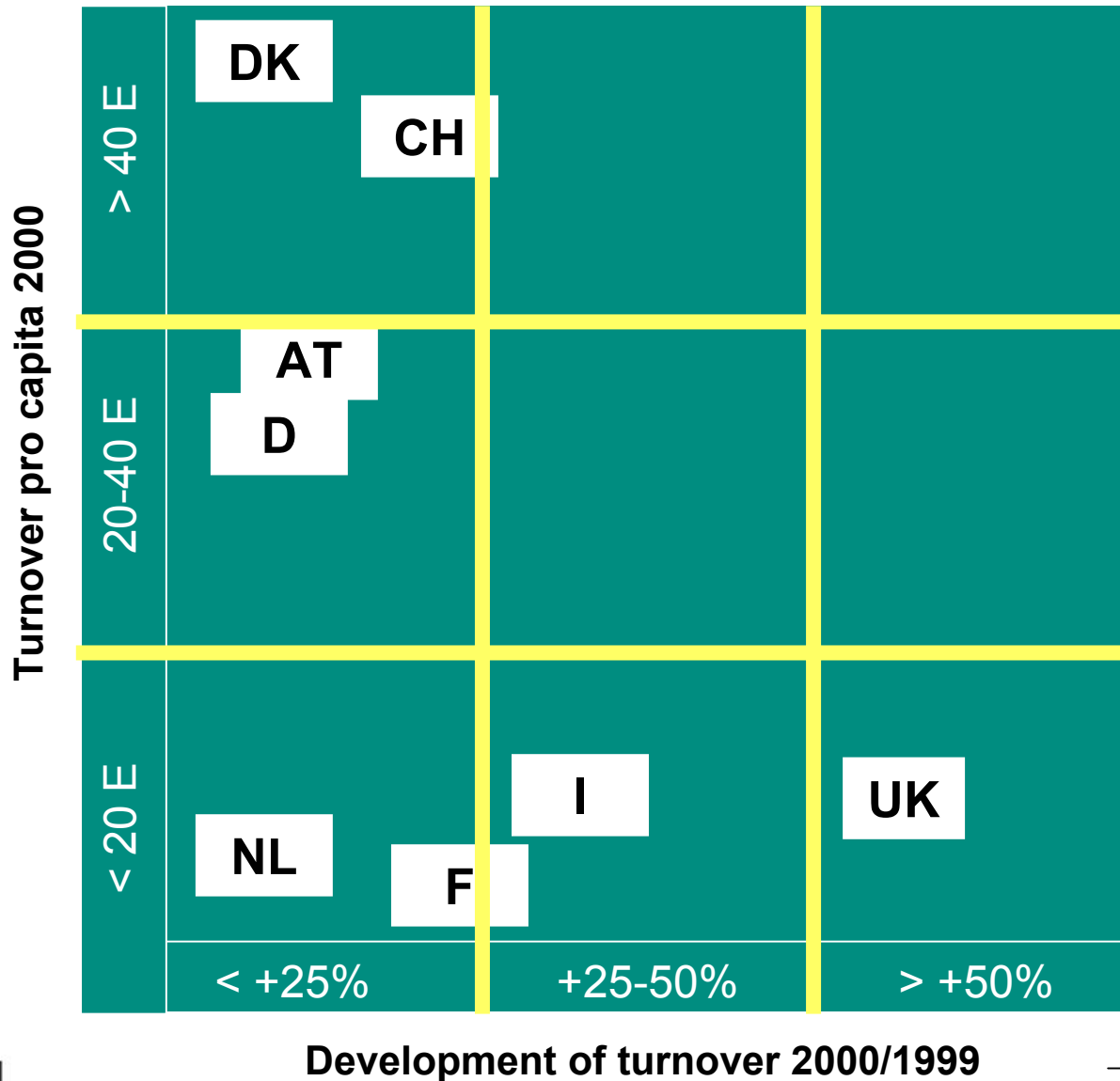
Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

Variation index of turnover with organic produce (2000/1999)



Quelle: FiBL

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

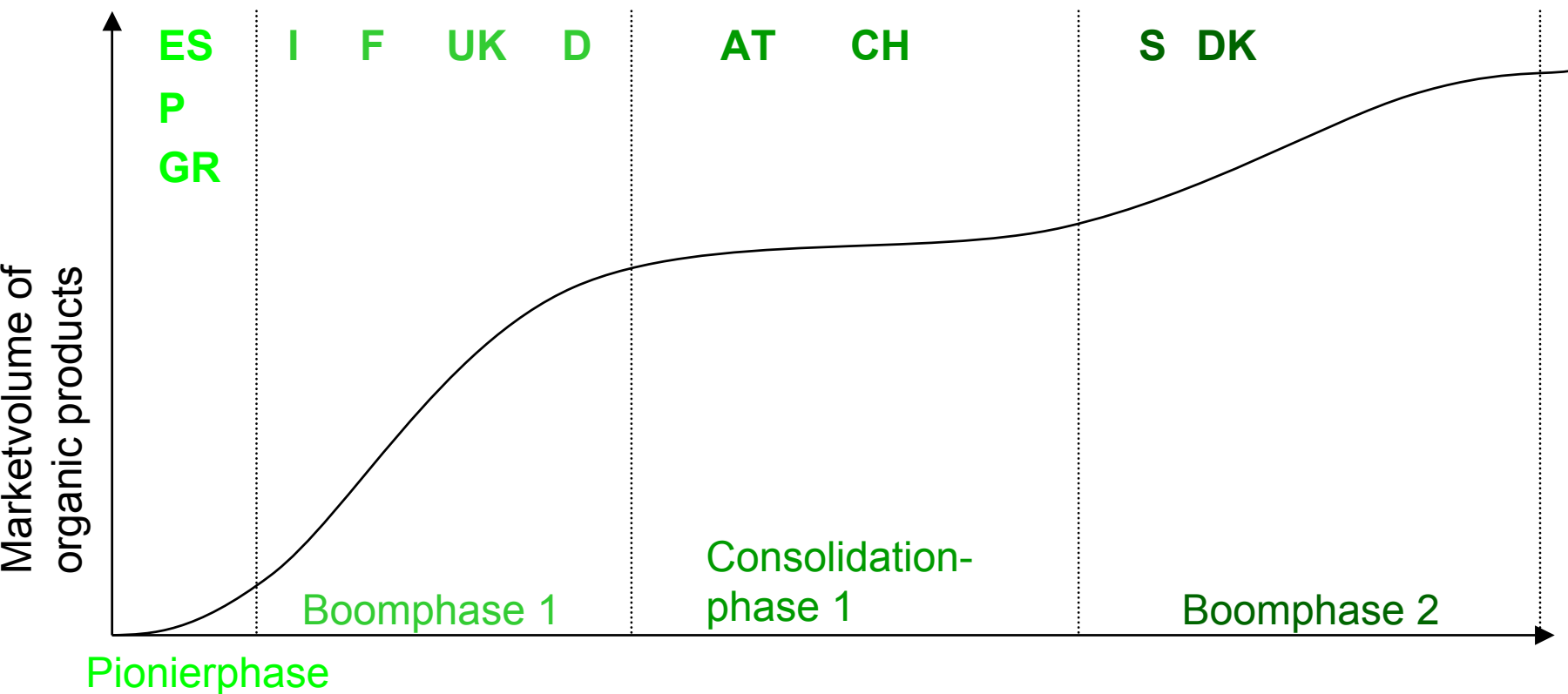


Quelle: FiBL

2002

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

A common european market? Not for organic products!



Quelle: FiBL

Typical indicators in each phases

Pionierphase

- Supermarkets start with marketing of organic products

Boomphase 1

- Organic products are in almost all supermarkets available
- Broad range of organic products in supermarkets
- Integrated production loses importance
- Organic products convince also with their quality
- High share of non-regular buyers

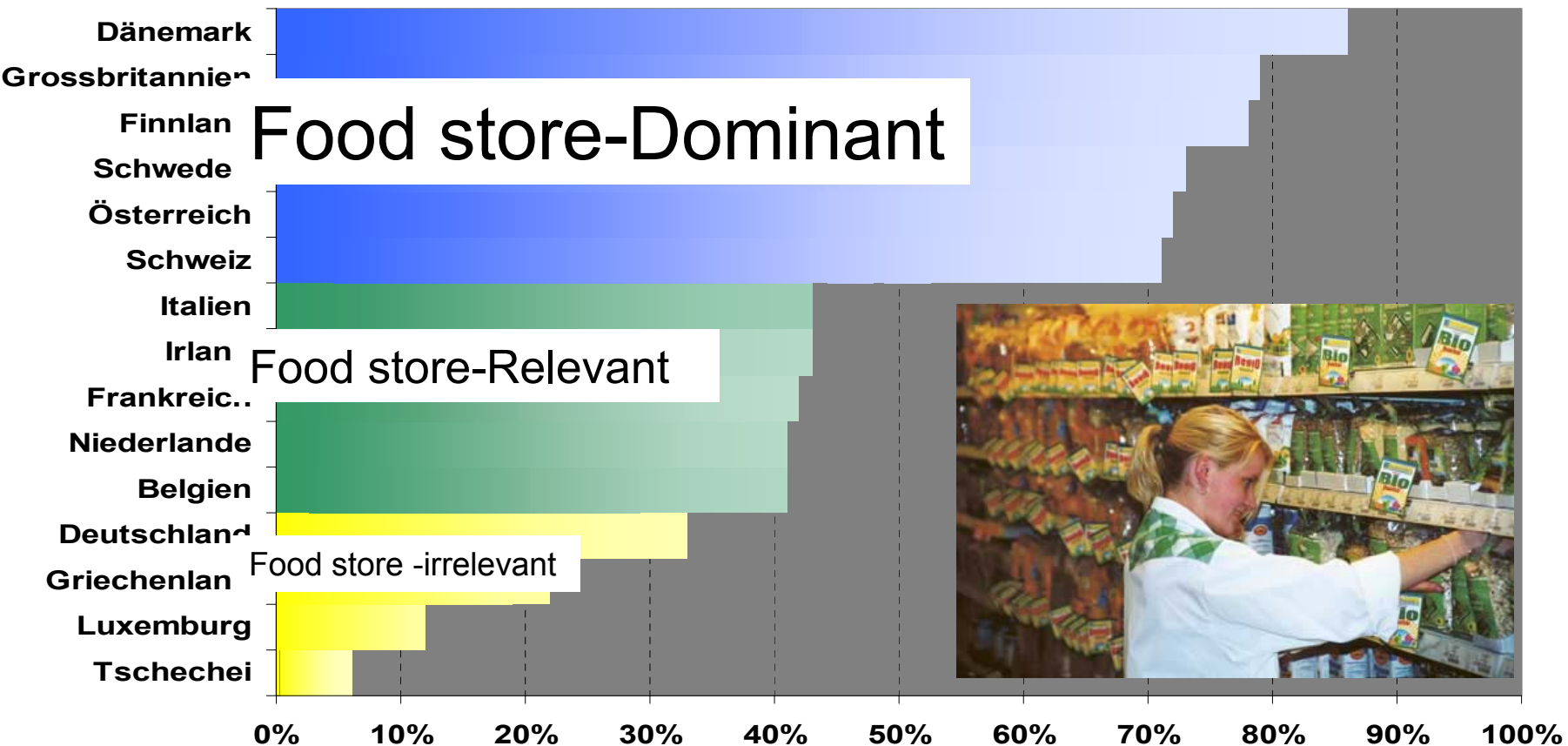
Consolidation
Phase

- All-including range of organic products
- Distance between organic and conventional price drops
- Marketing very professional and efficient
- High share of regular buyers

Boomphase 2

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

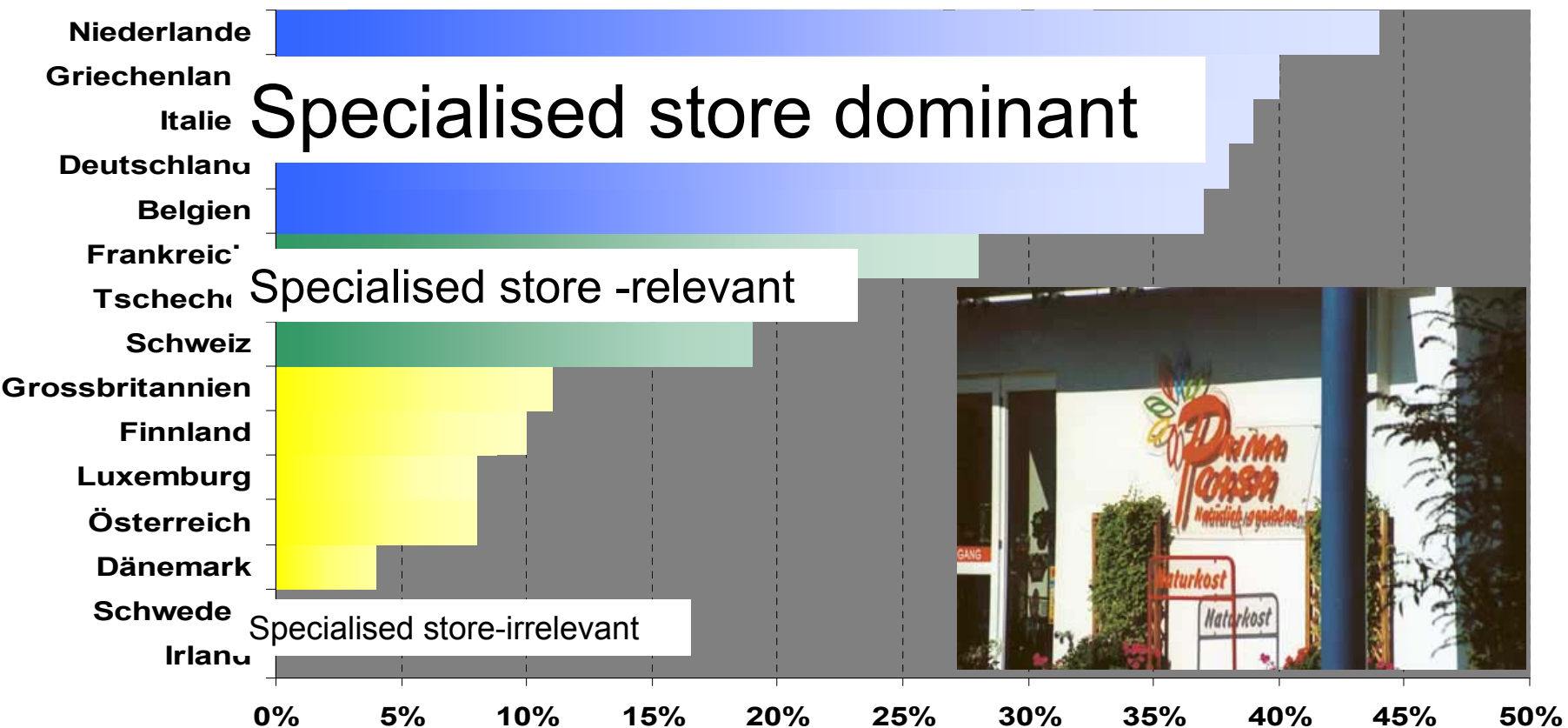
Proportion of turnover with organic products at foodstores and retail chains (2000)



Quellen: HAMM et al., 2002

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

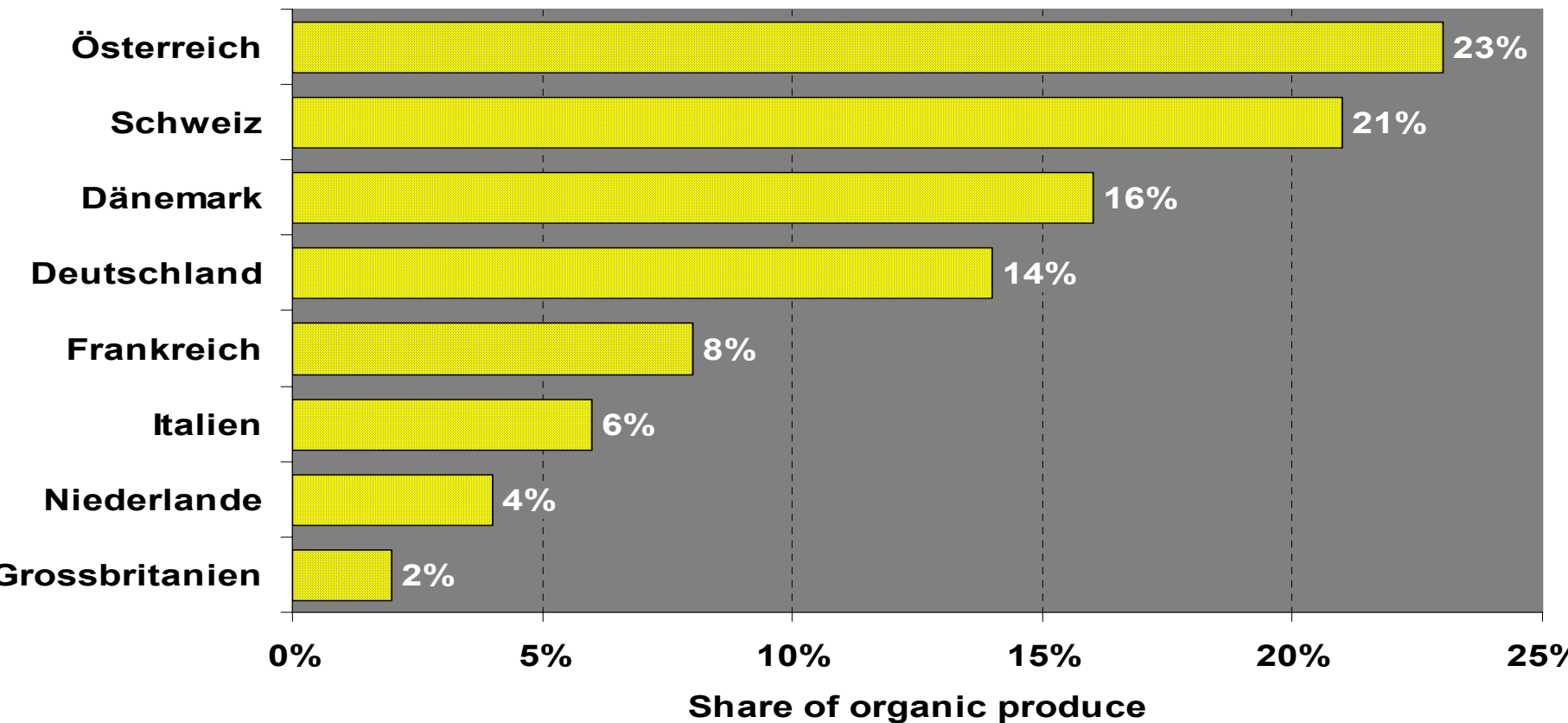
Proportion of turnover with organic products
in specialised stores (2000)



Quellen: HAMM et al., 2002

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

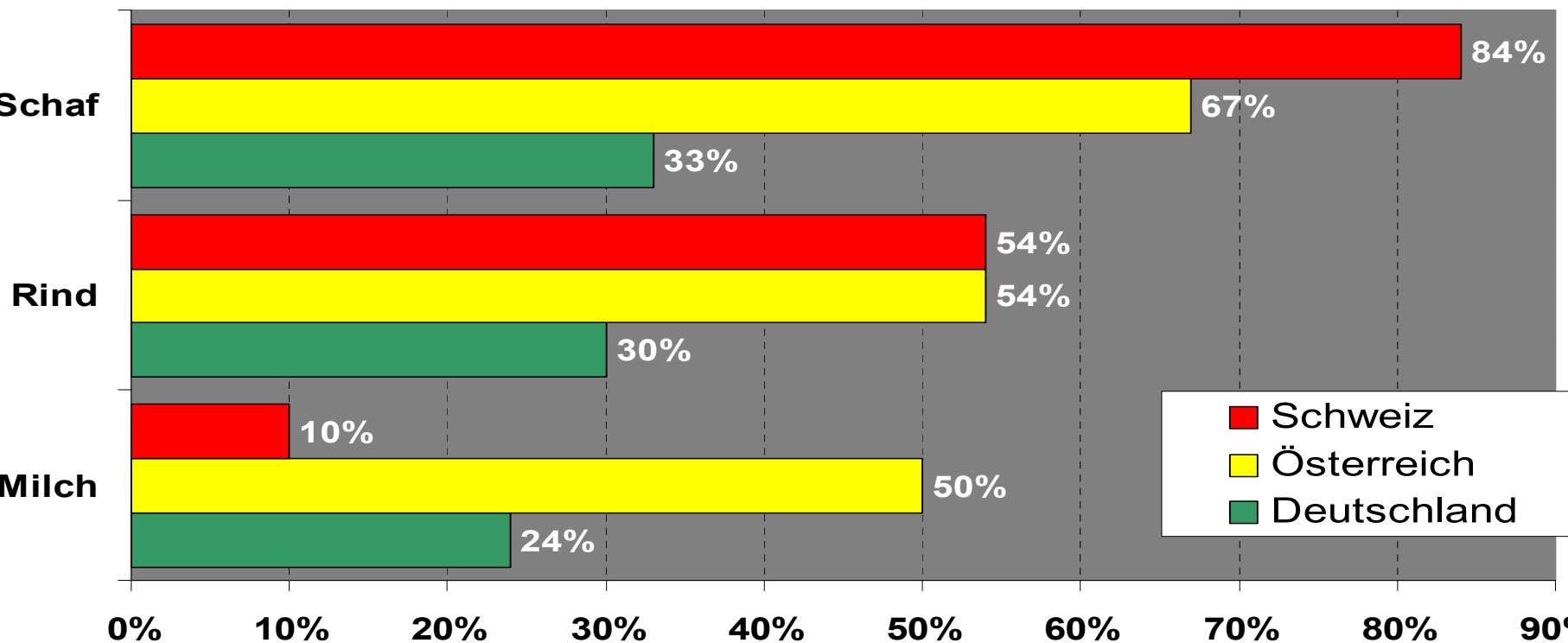
Average proportion of organic produce that could not be sold as organic produce (2000)



Quellen: HAMM et al., 2002

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

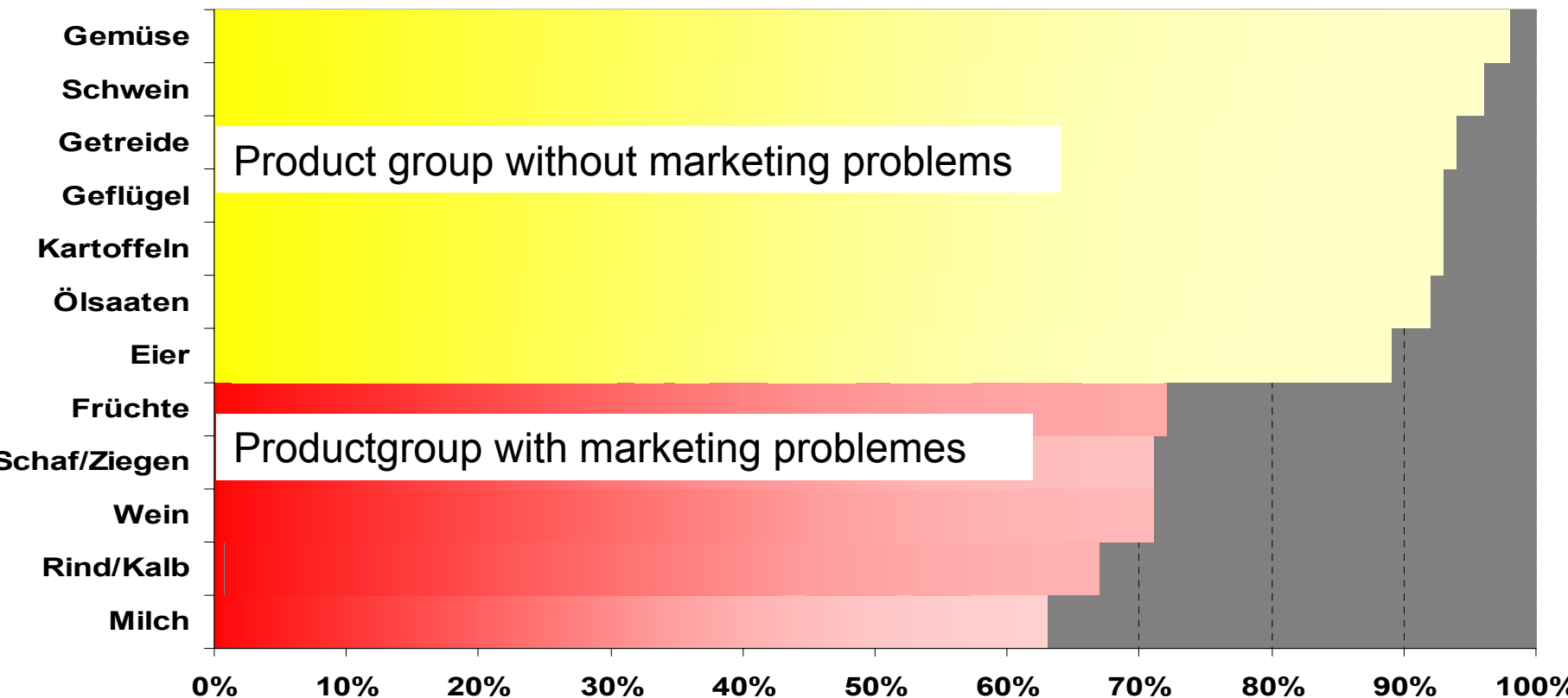
Proportion of organic products from ruminants, that could not be sold as organic (2000)



Quellen: HAMM et al., 2002

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

share of produced organic products that could not be sold as organic (EU/2000)



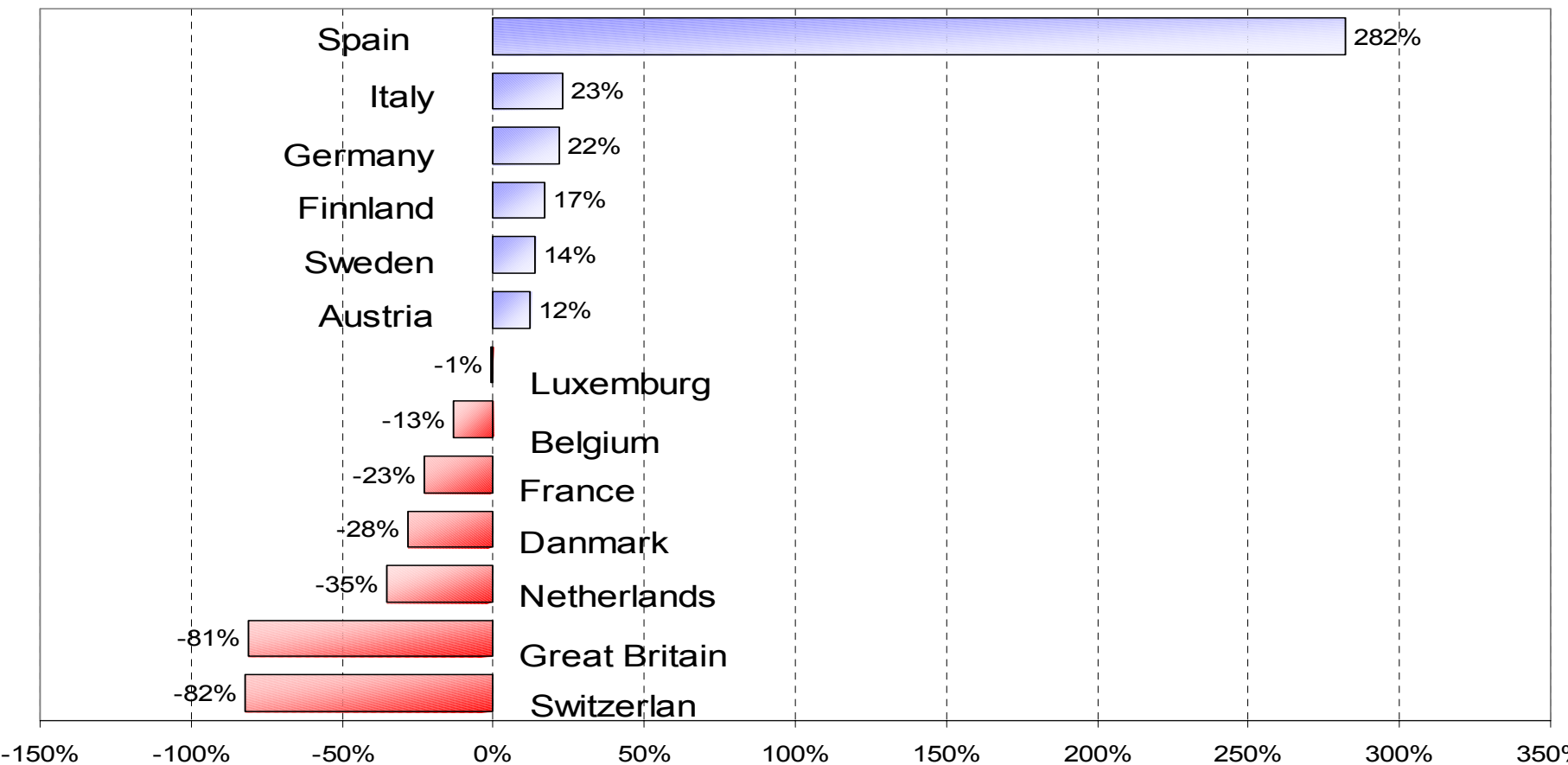
Quellen: HAMM et al., 2002

Organic Market in Europe – Current Situation

Import surplus

Export surplus

Export trade of grains



Quellen: HAMM et al., 2002

■ Consumer prices for organic products

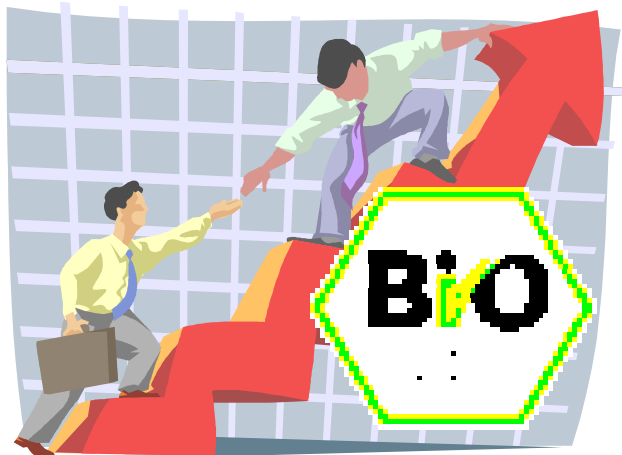
average of willingness to pay more for organic products by consumers
< = 30%

Higher prices in % in Europe

< 30 %:	no country
30-50 %:	SE, UK, FR
50-70 %:	DK, AT, CH, FI, DE, I
> 70 %:	NL, BE, LX, PT, GR

source: HAMM et al., 2002

■ Perspectives



- ⇒ markets for organic products are maturing
- ⇒ Increase of imports from eastern Europe and overseas
- ⇒ Market share in Europe ca. 5%
- ⇒ Retail chains dominate organic market
- ⇒ price difference between organic and conventional diminishes
- ⇒ broader product range
- ⇒ health / reservations towards conventional produce are the most important motives to buy organic produce

■ Challenges for agricultural politics



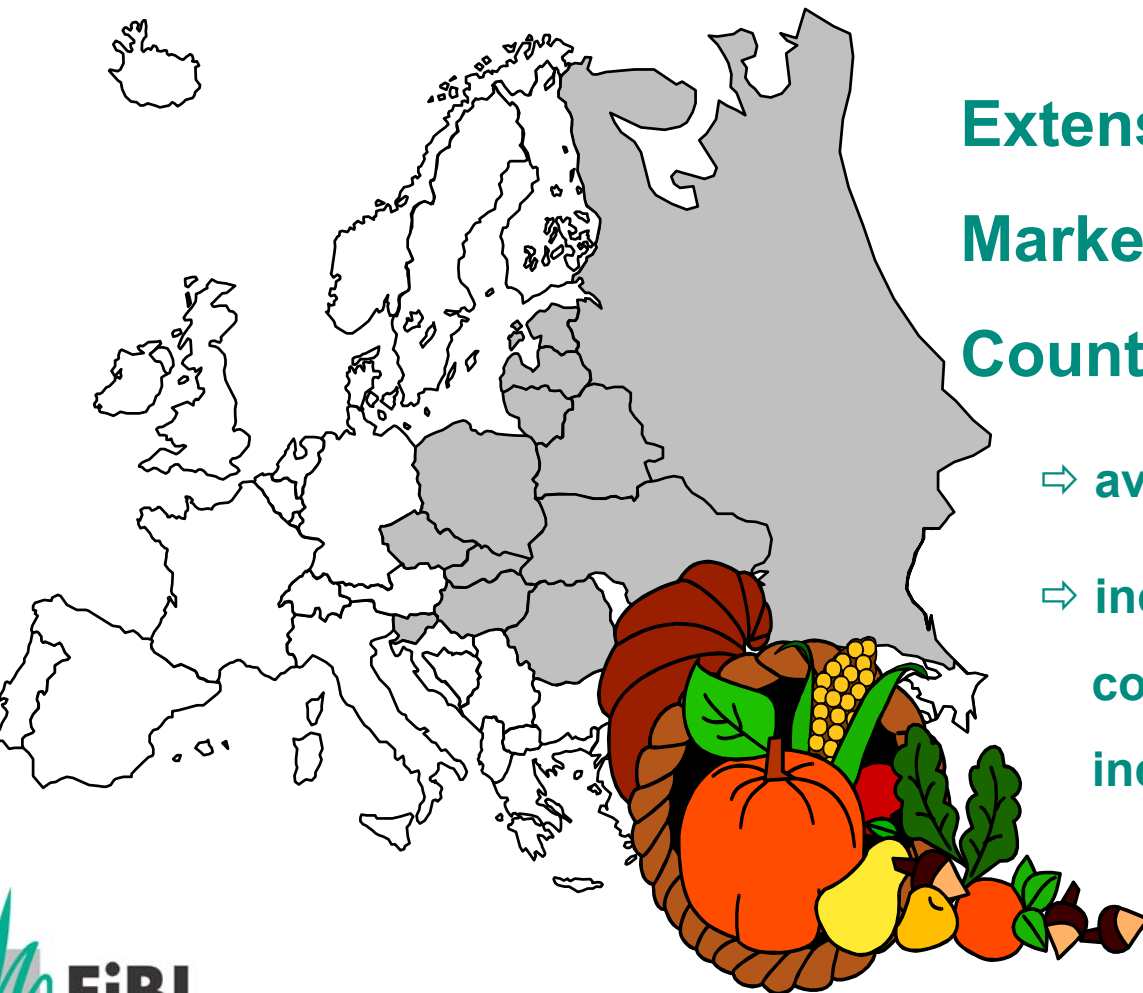
improve support policies

- ⇒ adapt to demand and supply situation of grains, vegetables, dairy products and meat
- ⇒ create incentives for marketing
- ⇒ differentiate value added tax organic and conventional products

■ Challenges for agricultural policies

Extension of the Common Market with Eastern European Countries

- ⇒ avoid surplus production
- ⇒ increase demand in MOE-countries through targeted incentives



■ Challenges for governmental policies



Improve Access to Market Information and Statistics

- ⇒ regular standardised collection of the market situation
- ⇒ incentives for the building up of prognose systems of the market situation

■ Challenge for Market Stakeholders – Product policy



- ⇒ improve quality standards for organic produce (meat, grain, fruit and vegetables)
- ⇒ optimise quality assurance and traceability systems
- ⇒ Differentiated national standards for organic agriculture
- ⇒ Focus on inspection and certification at mixed operations (scandals ⇩)
- ⇒ Focus on inspection and certification in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe (scandals ⇩)

■ Challenge for Market Stakeholders - Communication



⇒ improve transparency of specific added value of organic produce

⇒ improve consumers trust in organic produce

⇒ reduce food miles and make them transparent

■ Challenge for Market Stakeholders – Distribution/Organisation



- ⇒ define and communicate binding marketing targets
- ⇒ improved infrastructure-network between supply and demand
- ⇒ more professionalism in trade
- ⇒ build up vertical market partnerships

■ Challenges for Market Stakeholders – Price



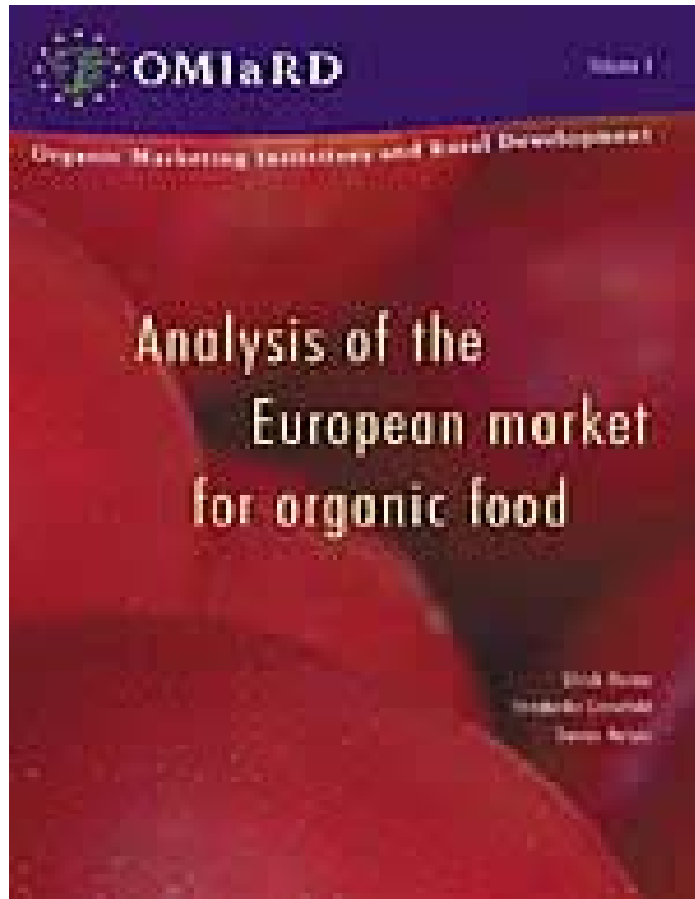
⇒ exhaust rationalisation reserves
(Price ↘)

(production, data collection, processing,
distribution, shelf-life and storage,
management of product range)

⇒ differentiate price margins according
to customer benefit

⇒ intensify “special offer” actions

■ Suggestion



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