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Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
Forschungsinstitut für biologischen Landbau
Institut de recherche de l'agriculture biologique



Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Key results from the FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2017 Part 2: Crop data

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Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Key results from the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2017:

Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2015

- › Data compiled by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, based on national data sources and data from certifiers.
- › Data as published February 2017 in FiBL & IFOAM – Organics International (2017) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2017. Frick and Bonn
- › For updates check www.organic-world.net
- › This presentation is available online at: <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook2017/slide-presentations.html>
- › Texts and graphs: Helga Willer and Julia Lernoud; Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, FiBL, Frick, Switzerland
- › Contact: Helga Willer, helga.willer@fibl.org, and Julia Lernoud, julia.lernoud@fibl.org, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, FiBL, Frick, Switzerland
- › © Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, Switzerland, February, 2017

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

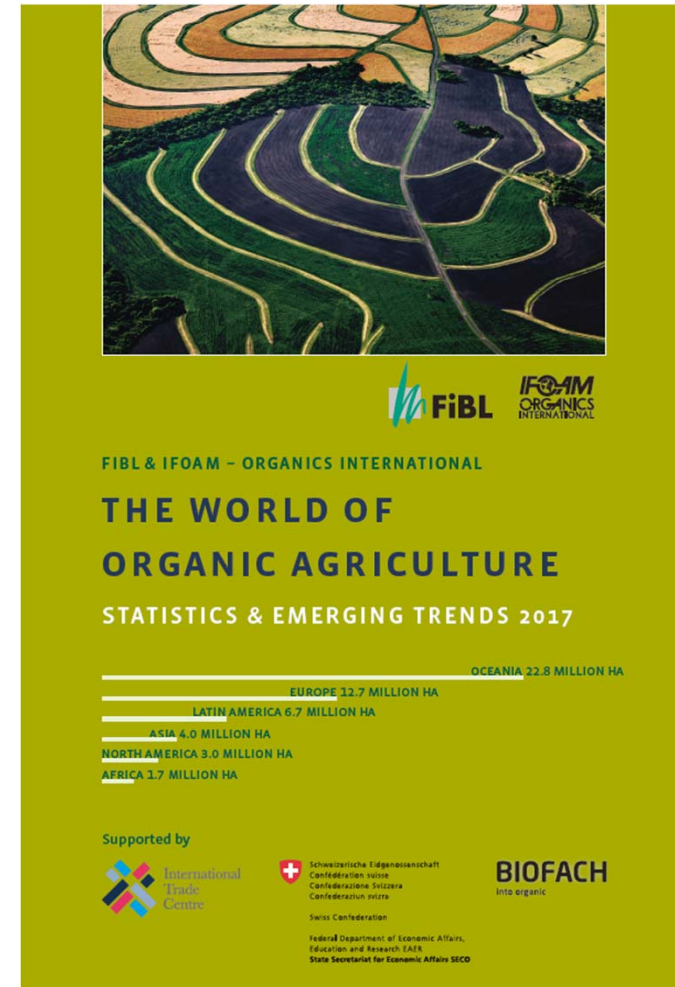


- › 200 experts from all parts of the world contributed to the FiBL survey 2017.

* See also disclaimer on last page of this slide show

The World of Organic Agriculture 2017

- › The 17th edition of 'The World of Organic Agriculture', was published by FiBL and IFOAM in February 2017.*
- › Contents:
 - › Results of the survey on organic agriculture worldwide;
 - › Organic agriculture in the regions and country reports; Australia, Canada, Kenya, the Pacific Islands, and The United States of America.
 - › Chapters on the global market, standards & legislations, voluntary standards, PGS, policy support, European market.
 - › Numerous tables and graphs.
 - › New additions:
 - › Metadata on the FiBL survey
 - › Chapter on organic cotton production by Textile Exchange
 - › Overview of the organic and Fairtrade markets
 - › The book can be ordered via IFOAM.bio and shop.FiBL.org.
 - › *Willer, H, Lernoud, J, (2017) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2017. 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 'Organic World' website with the following content:

- Organic World** - Global organic farming statistics and news
- Navigation menu: Home / News, About, Statistics, **Yearbook**, Q&A, Country info, Link library, Contact / Site info
- Breadcrumbs: Home » Yearbook
- Yearbook editions list:
 - ▶ 2016 edition
 - ▶ 2015 edition
 - ▶ 2014 edition
 - ▶ 2013 edition
 - ▶ 2012 edition
 - ▶ 2011 edition
 - ▶ 2010 edition
 - ▶ 2009 edition
 - ▶ 2008 edition
 - ▶ 2000-2007
- Search bar
- Logos: FIBL, International Fair-Trade Center, IFOAM ORGANICS, BIOFACH
- Yearbook "The World of Organic Agriculture"**

The yearbook "The World of Organic Agriculture - Statistics and Emerging Trends", published by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), documents recent developments in global organic agriculture. The book has been published annually since 2000.

A central part of the book are the organic agricultural statistics, which are collected annually in the frame of the [annual survey on organic agriculture worldwide](#).

The project is currently funded by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), and NürnbergMesse.
- The World of Organic Agriculture 2016**

Table of contents - Press release - Order book - Graphs - Slide presentations - Data tables - PDF version - Corrigenda
- The World of Organic Agriculture 2015**

Key data - Table of contents - PDF - Order book - Press release (2) - Slide presentations - Map - Data tables - Corrigenda

About this presentation

- › There are 3 presentations summarizing the key results of the FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2017 (data 2015). 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/yearbook2017/slide-presentations.html> :
 - › Part 1: Global data 2015 and survey background
 - › Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2015
 - › Part 3: Organic agriculture in the regions 2015

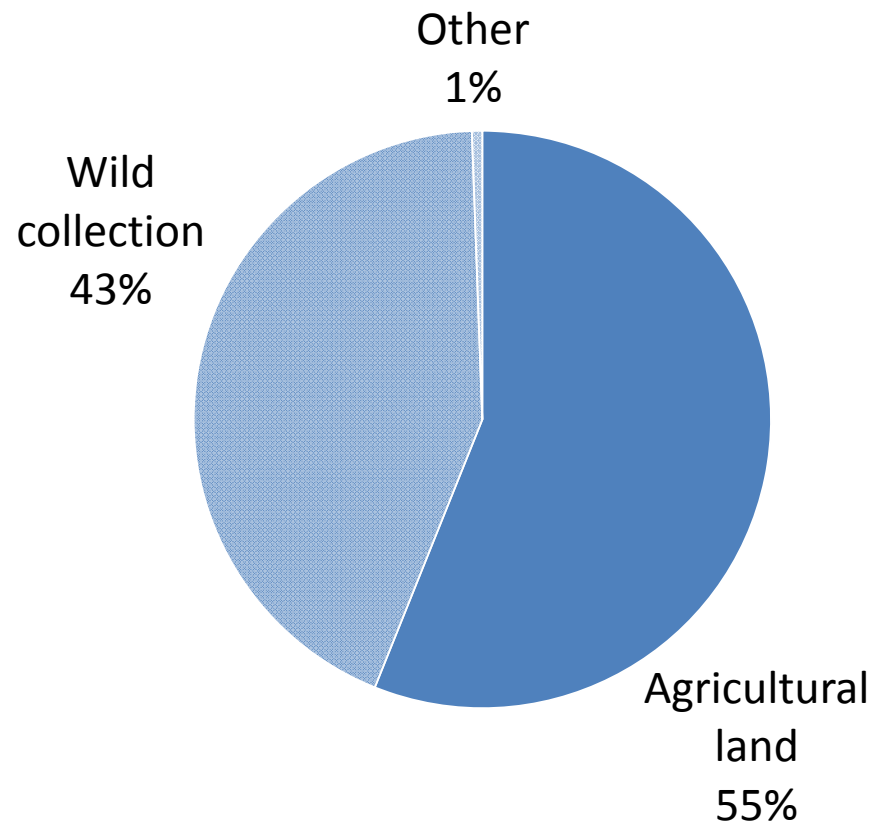
The 18th Survey on organic agriculture worldwide

- › The 18th survey on organic agriculture worldwide was carried out by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL in cooperation with partners from all around the world. The results were published jointly by FiBL and IFOAM – Organics International.
- › The survey was carried out between July 2016 and February 2017.
- › Data were received from 179 countries.
- › New countries included: Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Monaco, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.
- › Updated data on area and producers were available for 161 countries.
- › Data was provided by almost 200 country experts (representatives from NGOs, certification bodies, governments, researchers).
- › The following data was collected: area data (including land use and crop details); producers, other operator types; domestic market values; export and import data; and livestock data (animal heads and production in metric tons);
- › The results are published in the yearbook “The World of Organic Agriculture 2017” and at www.organic-world.net.

World: Distribution of organic areas

Distribution of all organic areas in 2015

Source: FiBL Survey 2017

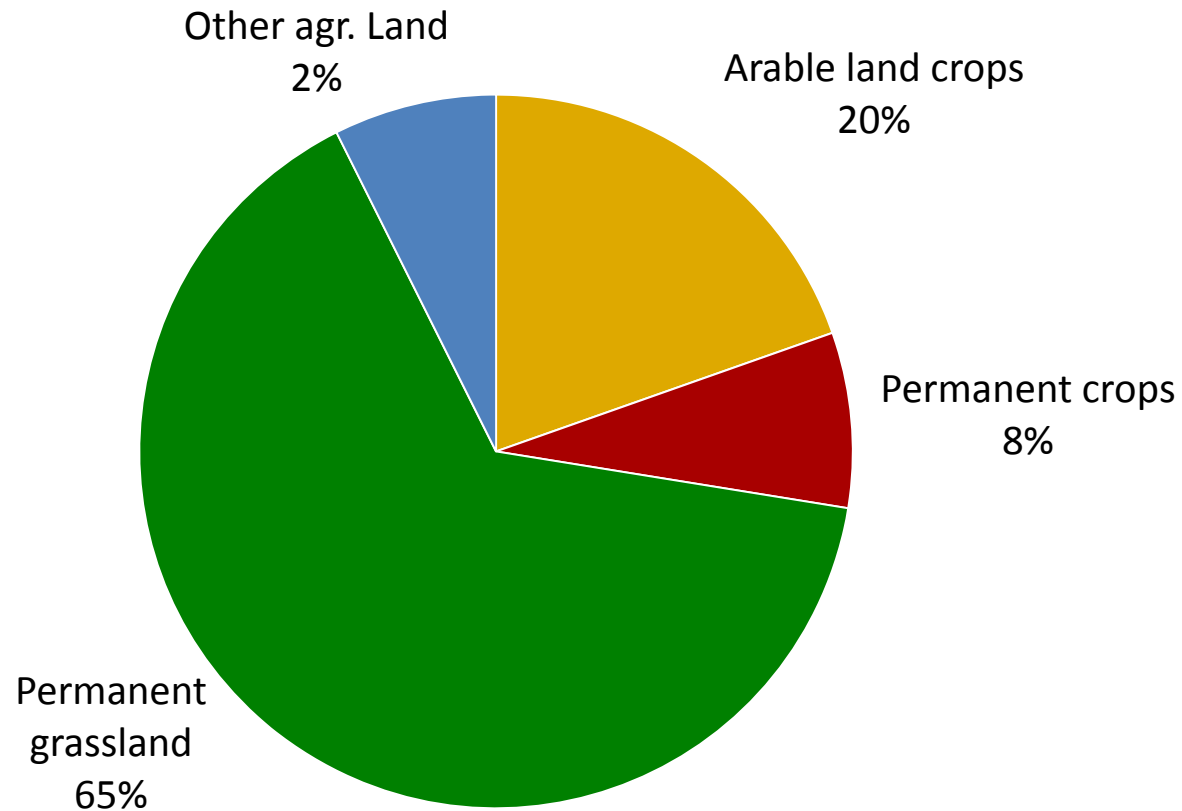


- > Agricultural land (50.9 million hectares in 2015)
 - > Cropland
 - > **Arable land** (cereals, vegetables etc.)
 - > **Permanent crops** (fruit, grapes, olives ...)
 - > **Cropland, no details** (=arable land and permanent crops with no further details)
 - > Permanent grassland
 - > Other agricultural land
- > Non-agricultural areas (39.7 million hectares in 2015)
 - > Wild collection/Bee keeping (39.4 million hectares)
 - > Forest
 - > Aquaculture
 - > Grazing areas on non-agricultural land

World: Use of organic agricultural land 2015 (total: 50.9 million hectares)

Distribution of main land use types 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.



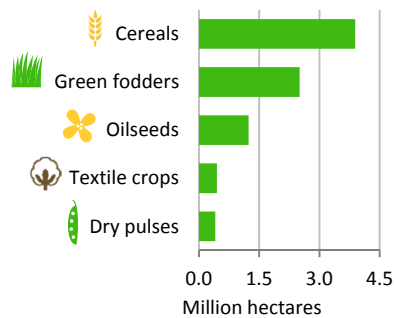
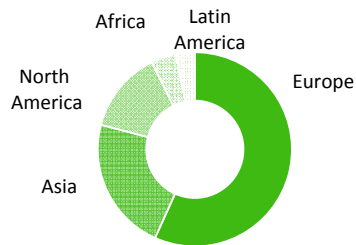
Main land use types in organic agriculture 2015

- › 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 (18%) and Asia (24%), land use information is not available
 - › Africa has a large proportion of permanent crops (56%); 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 and permanent crops 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 permanent crops, such as coconuts; New Zealand produces a lot of grapes and temperate fruits.

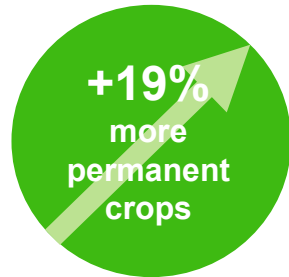
WORLD: ORGANIC LAND USE 2015



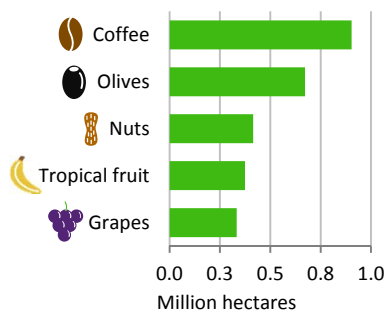
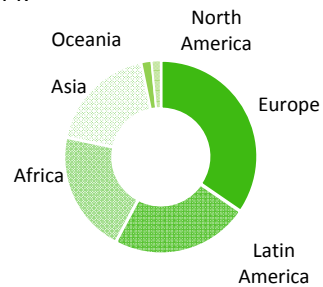
Arable land represents 0.7% of the world's arable crop land, 10 Mio ha, and 19.6% of the world's organic agricultural land. It increased by 12.9% over 2014.



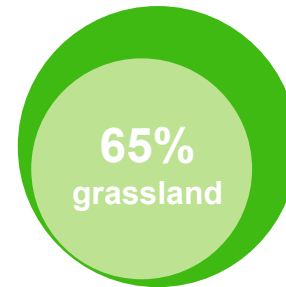
Organic arable land by region 2015
Organic arable land: Key crops 2015



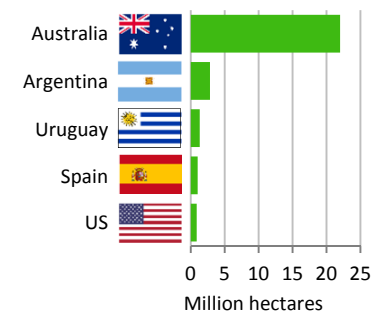
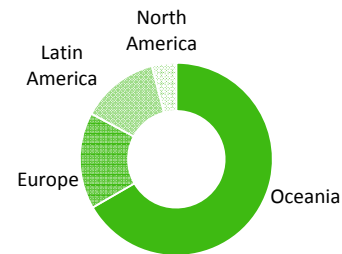
Organic permanent crops represent 2.5% of the world's permanent cropland, 4 Mio ha, and a 8% of the organic agricultural land. They increased by 19% over 2014.



Organic permanent crops by region 2015
Organic permanent crops: Key crops 2015



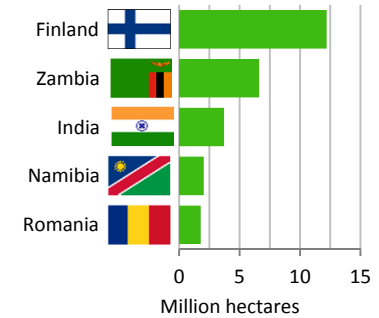
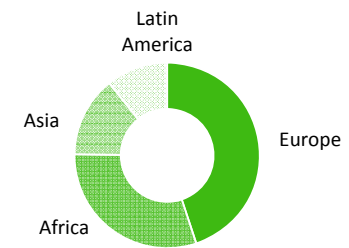
Permanent grassland represents 1.0% of the world's permanent grassland, 33.1 Mio ha, and a 65% of the organic agricultural land. It increased by 17% over 2014.



Organic permanent grassland by region 2015
Organic permanent grassland: The five countries with the largest areas 2015



The organic wild collection areas are concentrated in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

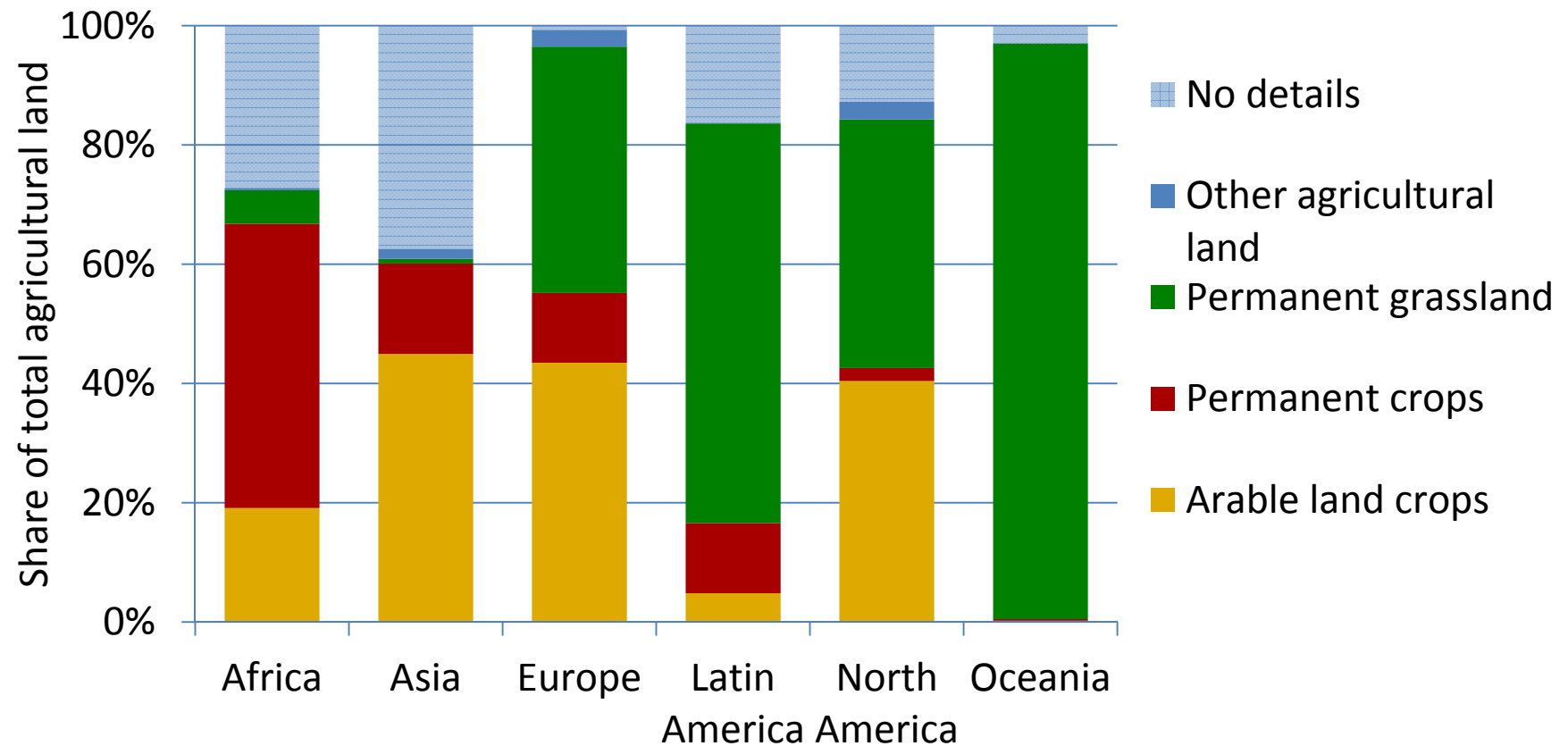


Organic wild collection by region 2015
Organic wild collection: The five countries with the largest areas 2015

World: Agricultural land use by region in organic agriculture 2015

Distribution of main land use types by region 2015

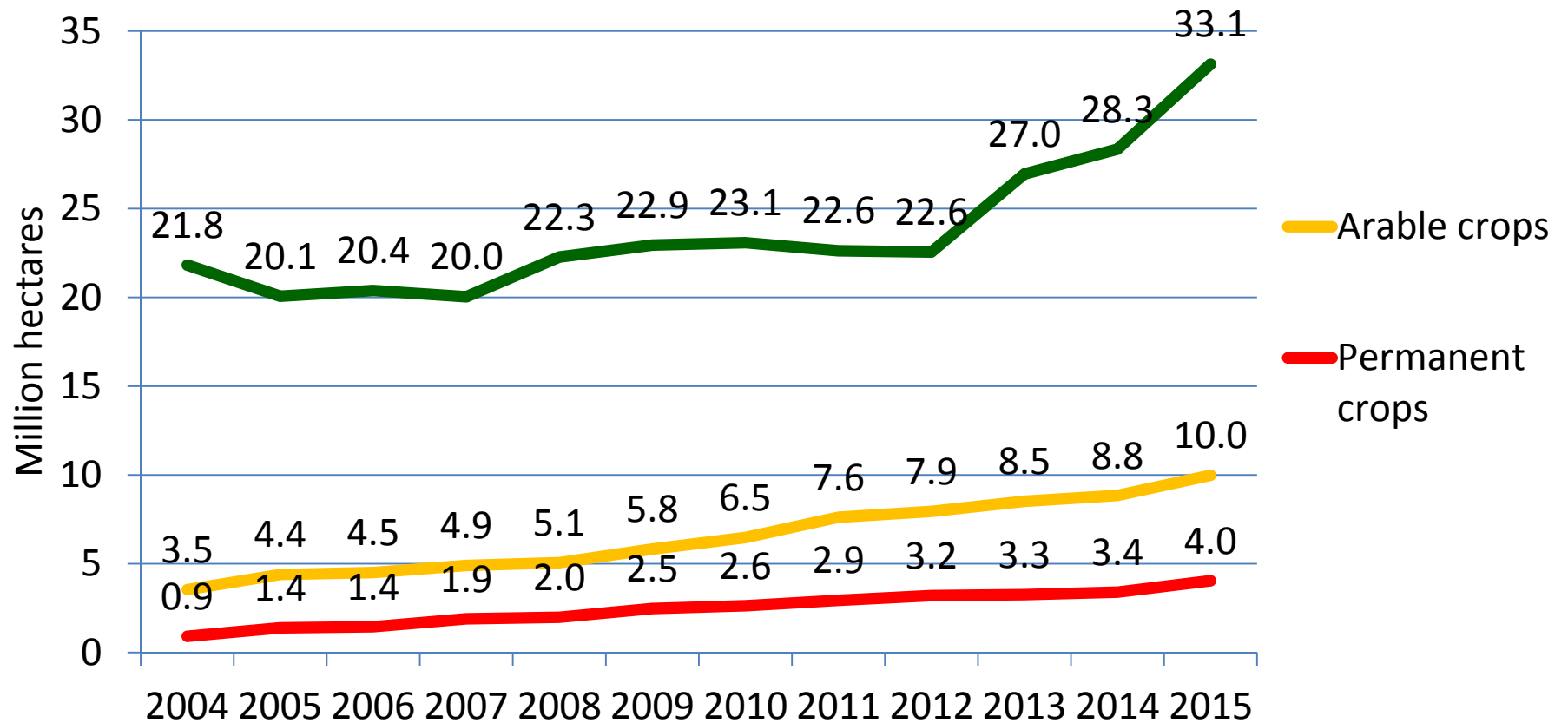
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2017



World: Development of land use types in organic agriculture 2004-2015

Development of the organic land by land use type 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-Surveys 1999-2017

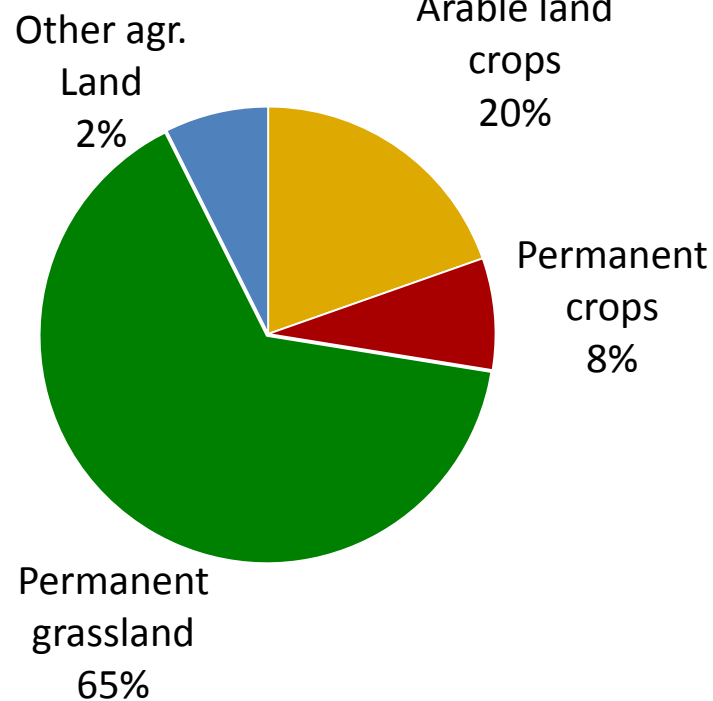


World: Use of organic agricultural land 2015 (total: 50.9 million hectares)

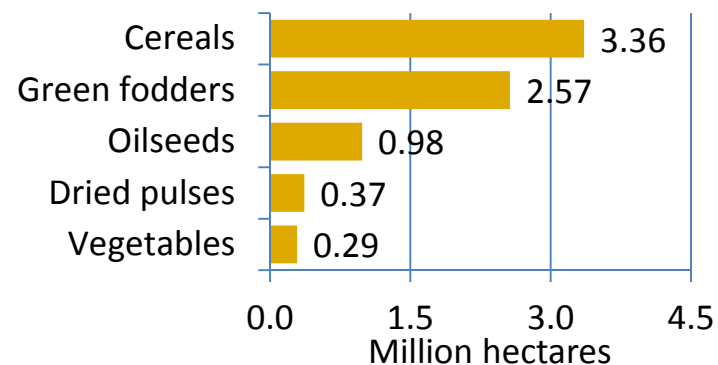
Distribution of main land use types and crop categories 2015

Source: FiBL Survey 2017; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.

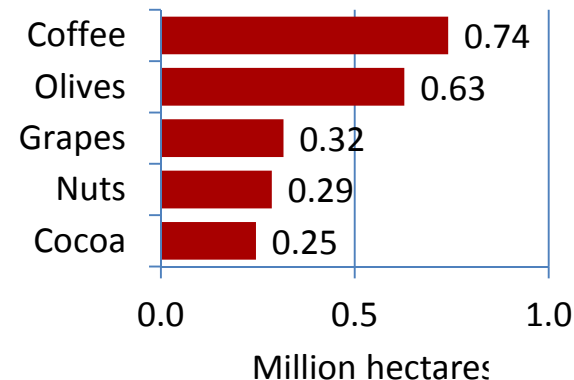
Land use types 2015



Key arable crops



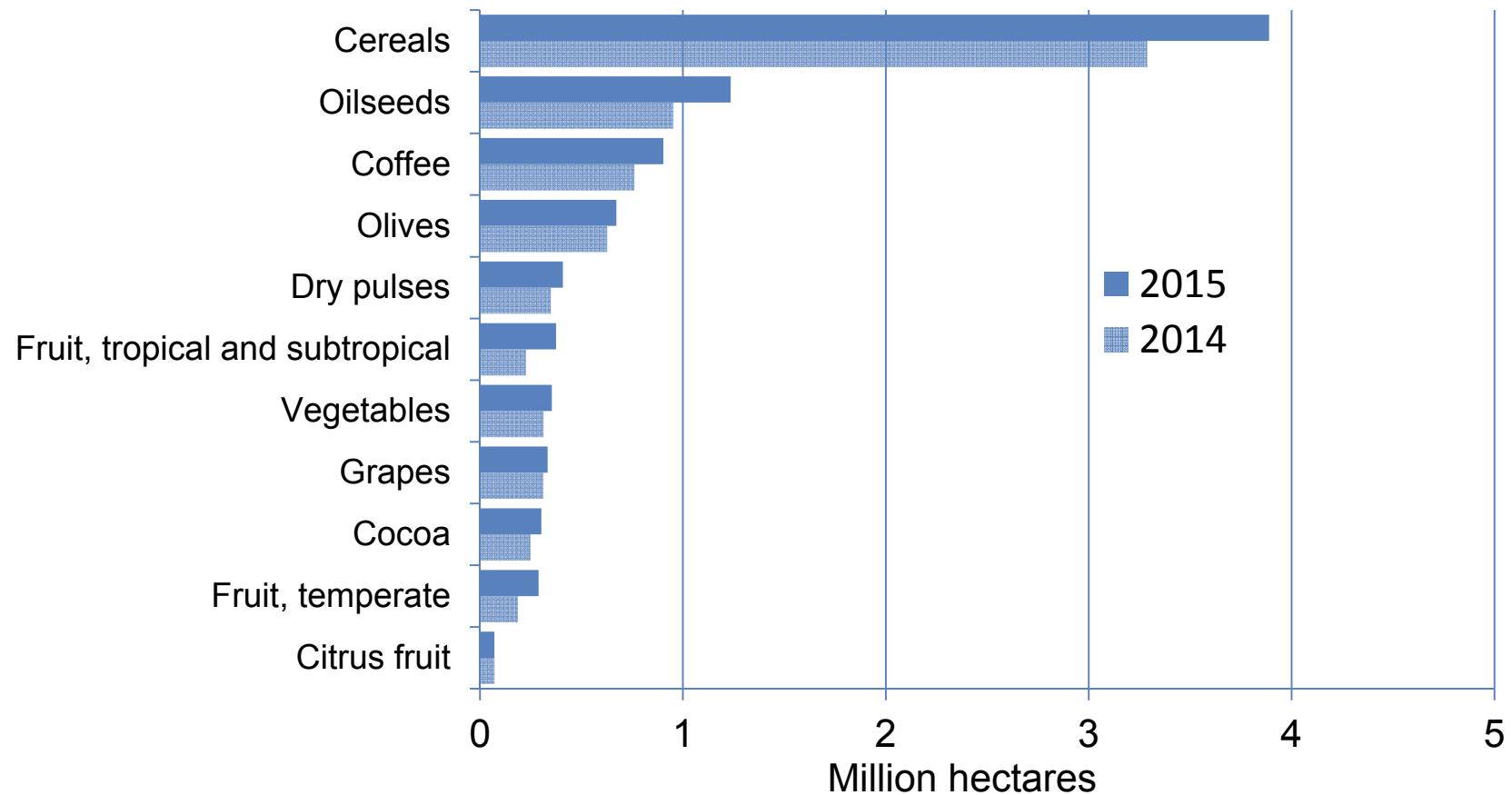
Key permanent crops



World: Key crop groups in organic agriculture: 2014 and 2015 compared

Growth of selected crops between 2014-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2016-2017



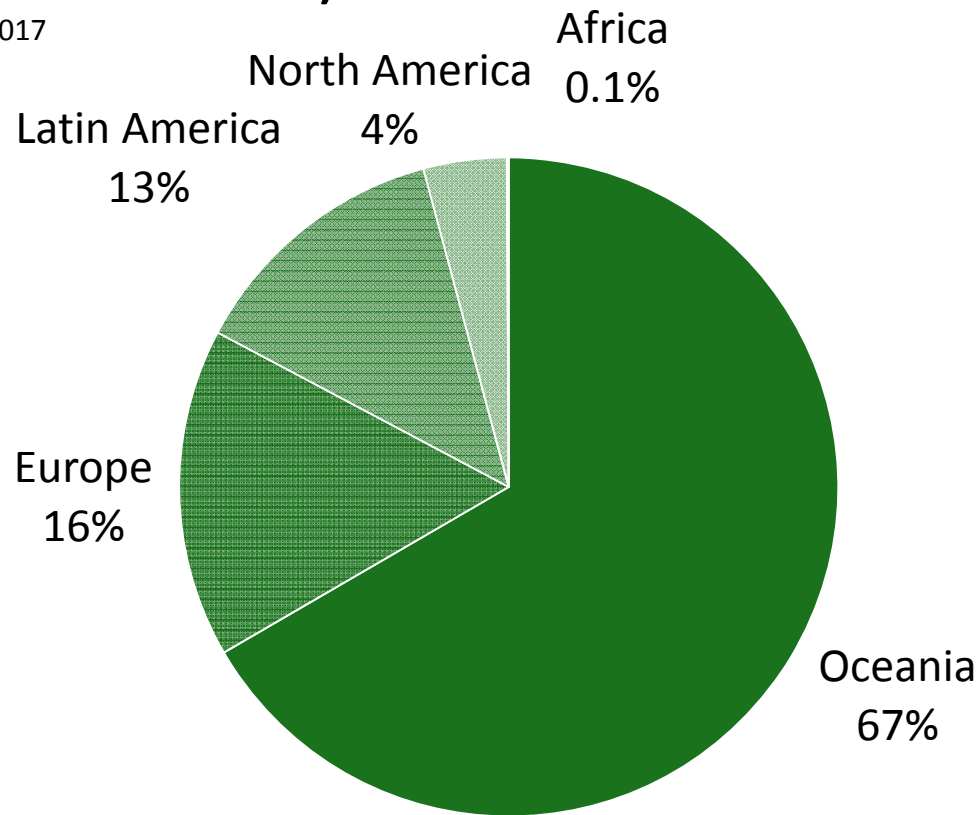
World: Organic grassland/grazing areas 2015

- › With a total of at least 33.1 million hectares, the organic grassland/grazing areas constitute over two thirds or 65 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- › The organic grassland/grazing areas account for 1 percent of the world's total grassland/grazing areas.
- › An increase of 4.8 million hectares or almost 17 percent was reported compared with 2014.
- › More than half of the organic grassland/grazing areas is located in Oceania (67 percent of the organic grassland/grazing area or 22.1 million hectares), followed by Europe (16 percent or 5.3 million hectares) and Latin America (12 percent or 4.3 million hectares).

World: Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2015 (total 33.1 million hectares)

Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2015 (total 33.1 million hectares)

Source: FiBL survey 2017



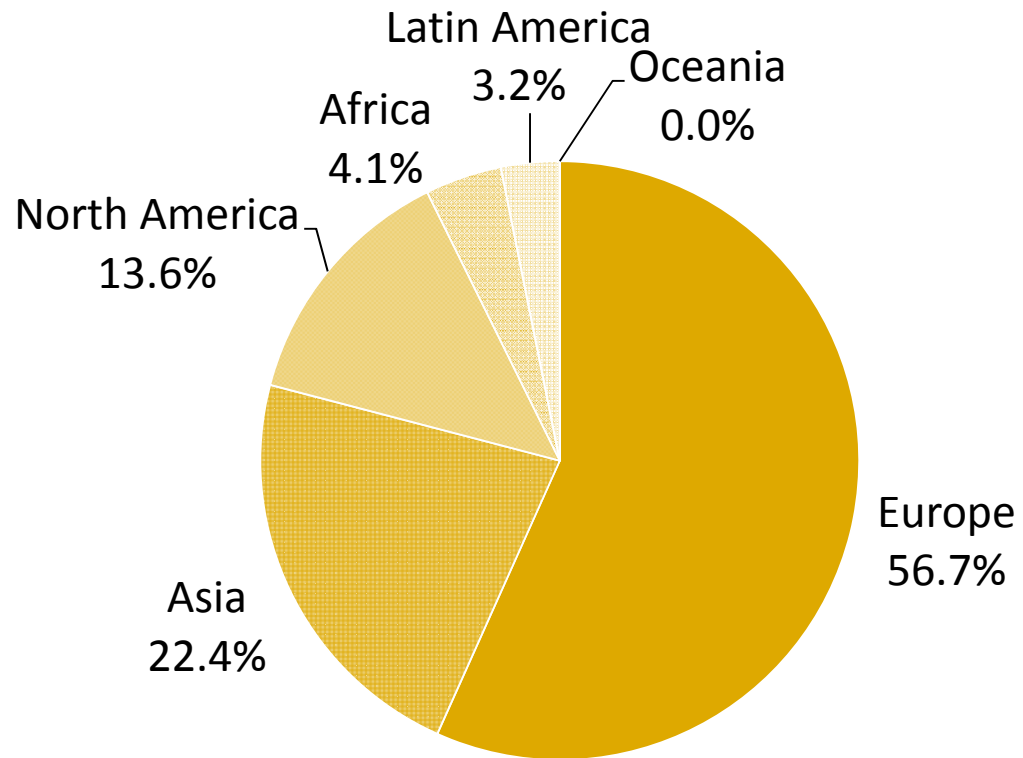
World: Organic arable land 2015

- › With a total of almost 10 million hectares, organic arable land constitutes 20 percent of the world's organic agricultural land and 0.7 of the world's arable cropland.
- › An increase of almost 12.9 percent compared with 2014 was reported.
- › Almost 60 percent of the arable land is located in Europe (5.7 million hectares), followed by Asia (22 percent, 2.2 million hectares), and North America (14 percent, 1.4 million hectares).
- › Most of the arable cropland is used for cereals including rice (3.9 million hectares), green fodder (2.5 million hectares), and oilseeds (1.2 million hectares).

World: Organic arable land by region 2015 (total 10 million hectares)

Distribution of organic arable cropland by region 2015

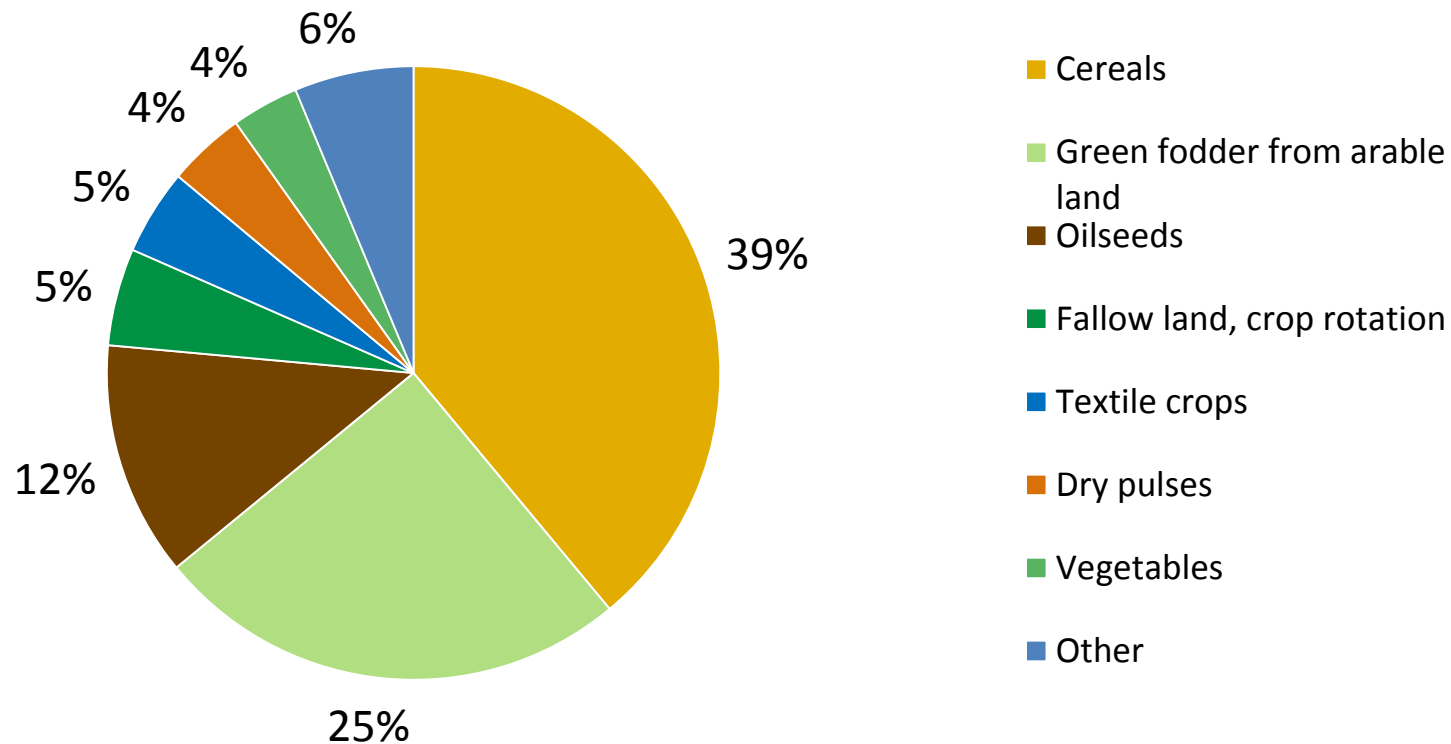
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic arable land worldwide by main crop groups 2015 (total 10 million hectares)

Use of organic arable cropland by crop group 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



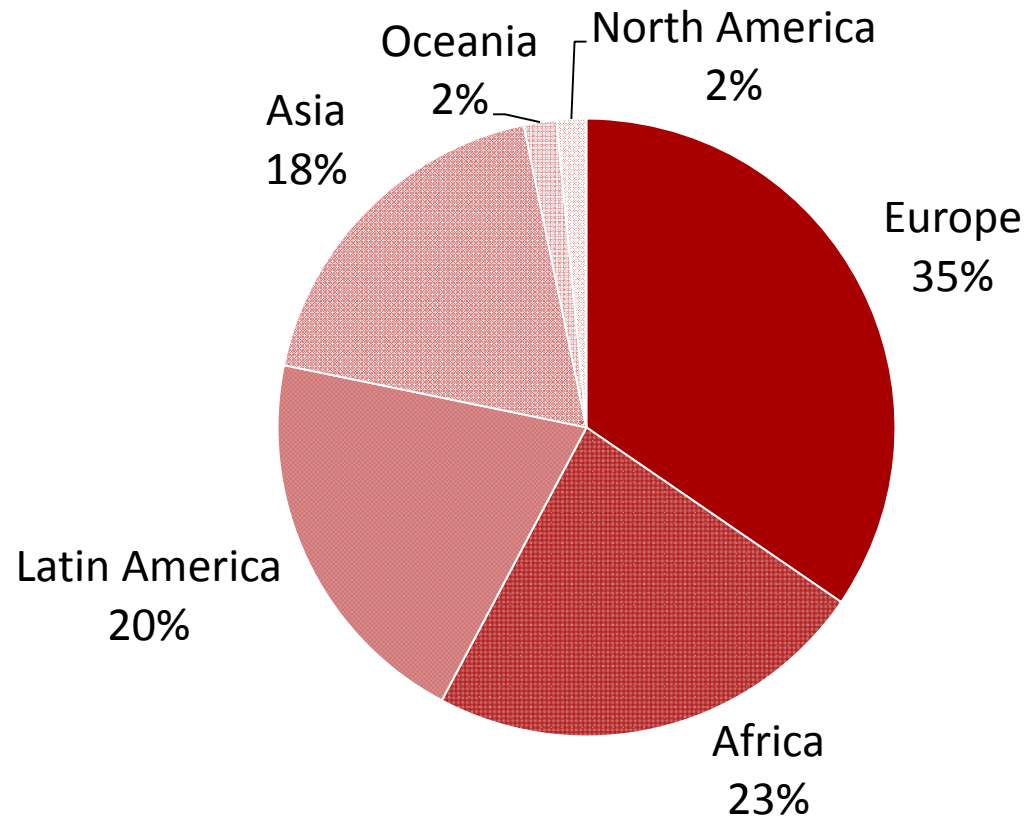
World: Permanent cropland 2015

- › Permanent crops account for seven percent of the organic agricultural land, amounting to 4 million hectares, which is 2.5 percent of the world's permanent cropland.
- › Compared with the previous survey (data 2014), 640'000 hectares more were reported, or 18.9 percent.
- › With 8 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 (1.4 million hectares), followed by Africa (0.9 million hectares), and Latin America (0.8 million hectares).
- › The most important crop is coffee, with more than 0.9 million hectares constituting almost one-quarter of the organic permanent cropland, followed by olives (almost 0.7 million hectares), nuts (0.4 million hectares), tropical and subtropical fruits (almost 0.4 million hectares), and grapes (0.3 million hectares).

World: Organic permanent cropland by region 2015

Distribution of organic permanent cropland by region 2015

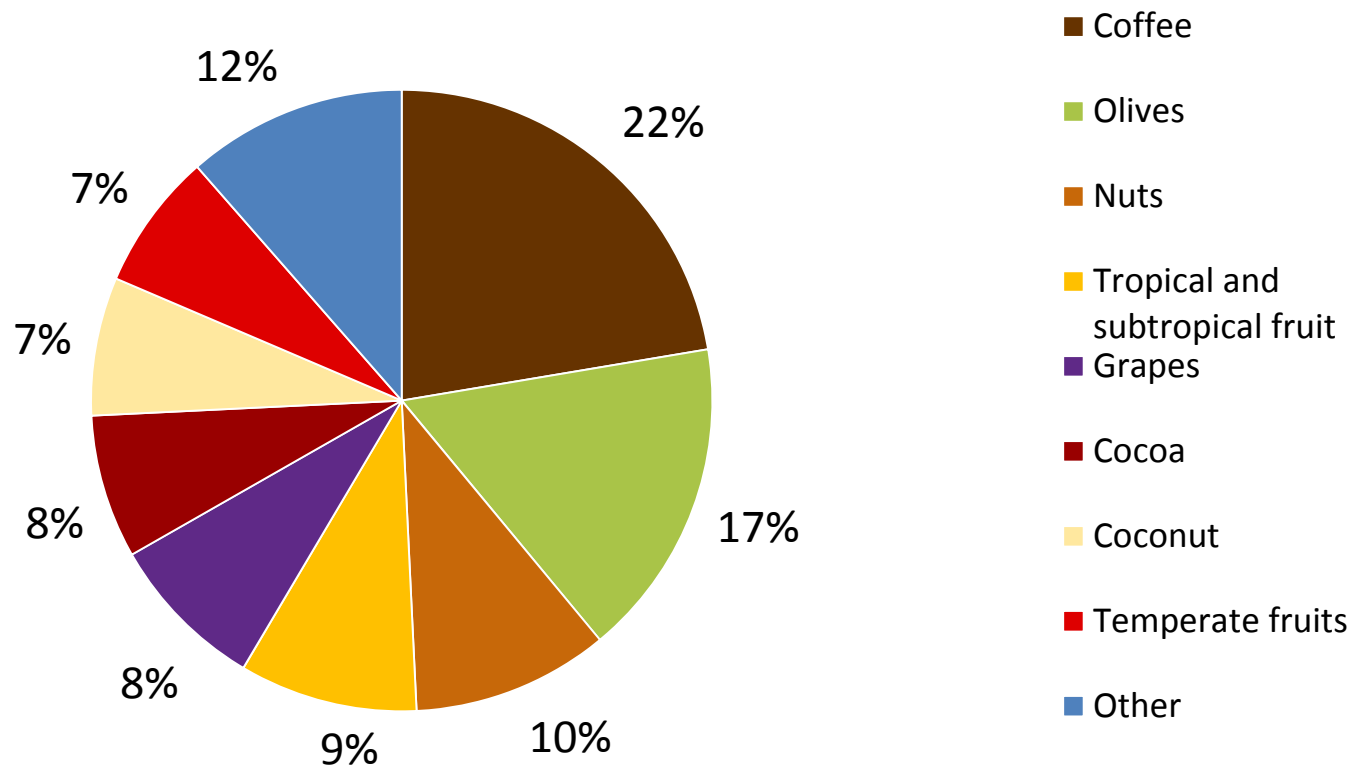
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic permanent cropland worldwide by crop groups 2015

Use of permanent cropland by crop group 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



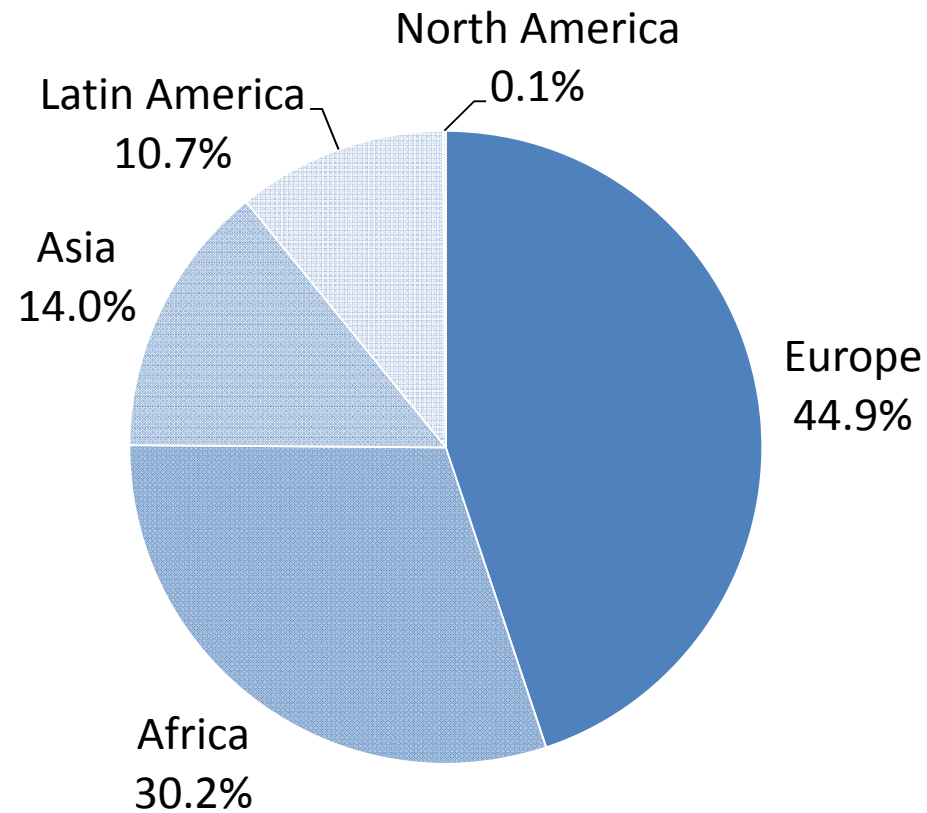
World: Organic wild collection and beekeeping 2015

- › A wild collection area (including beekeeping) of 39.4 million hectares was reported for 2015.
- › 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, apiculture, and medicinal and aromatic plants, as well as shea nuts in Africa and Brazil nuts in Latin America, play the most important roles .

World: Distribution of organic wild collection and beekeeping areas by region 2015

Distribution of organic wild collection areas by region 2015

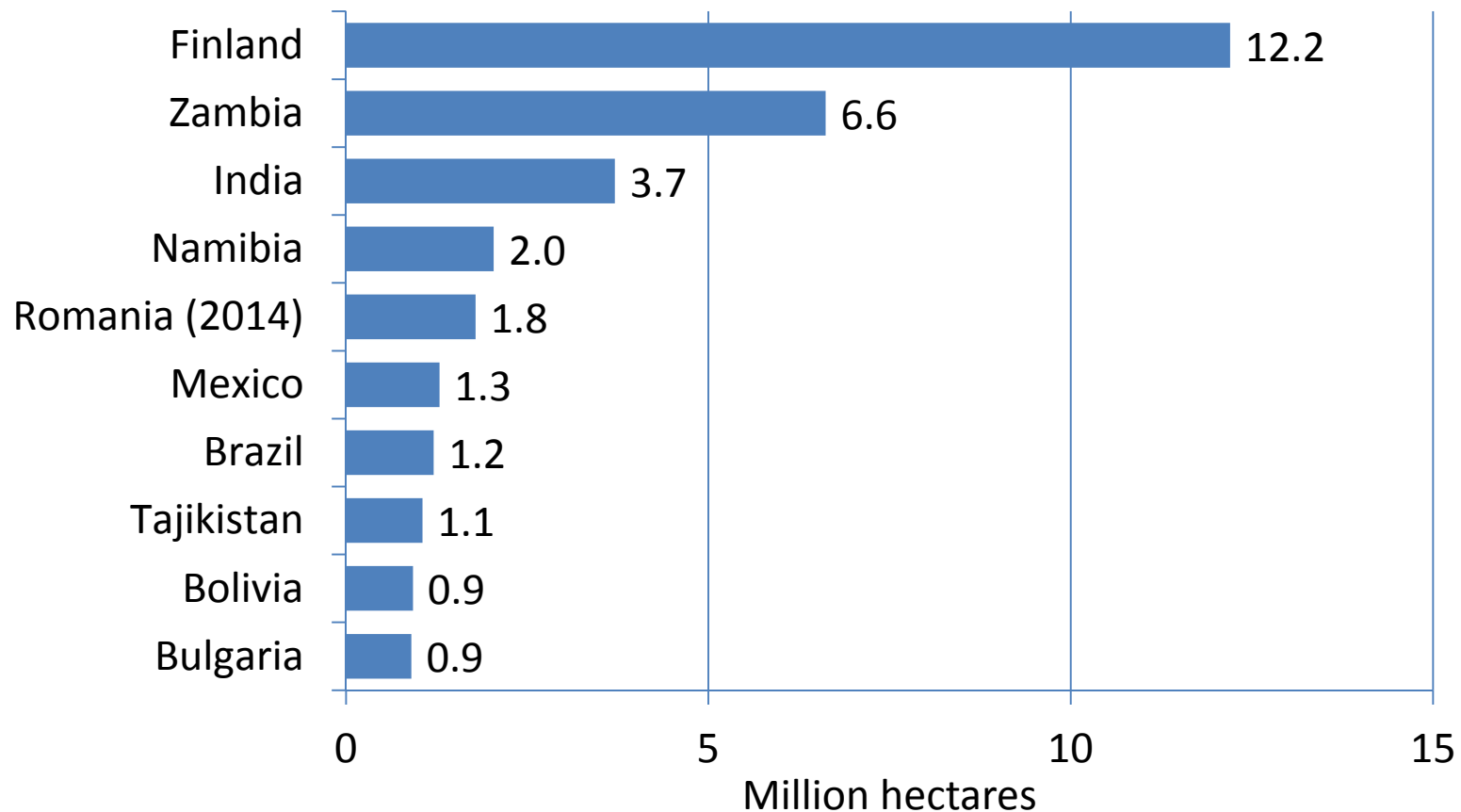
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic wild collection & beekeeping: The ten countries with the largest areas 2015

The ten countries with the largest wild collection areas 2015

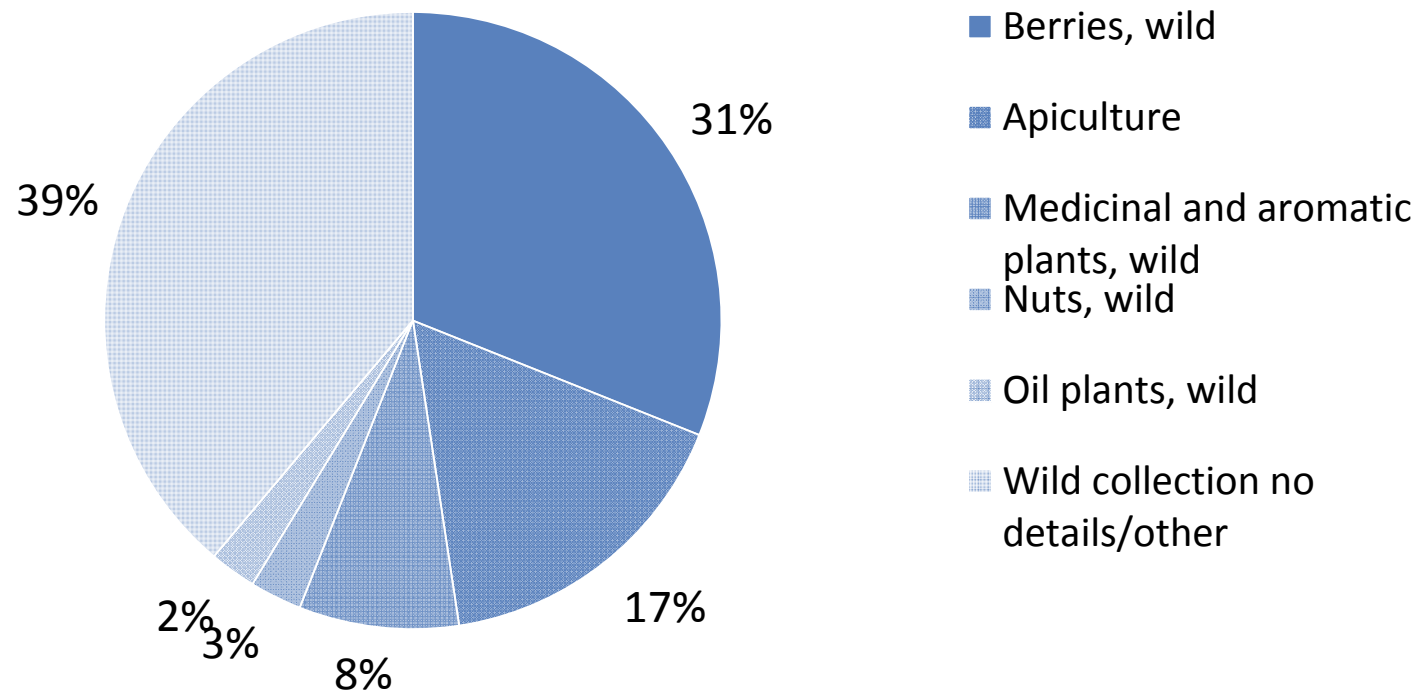
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic wild collection and beekeeping land 2015

Use of organic wild collection and beekeeping land worldwide 2015 (total 39.4 million hectares)

Source: FiBL survey 2017



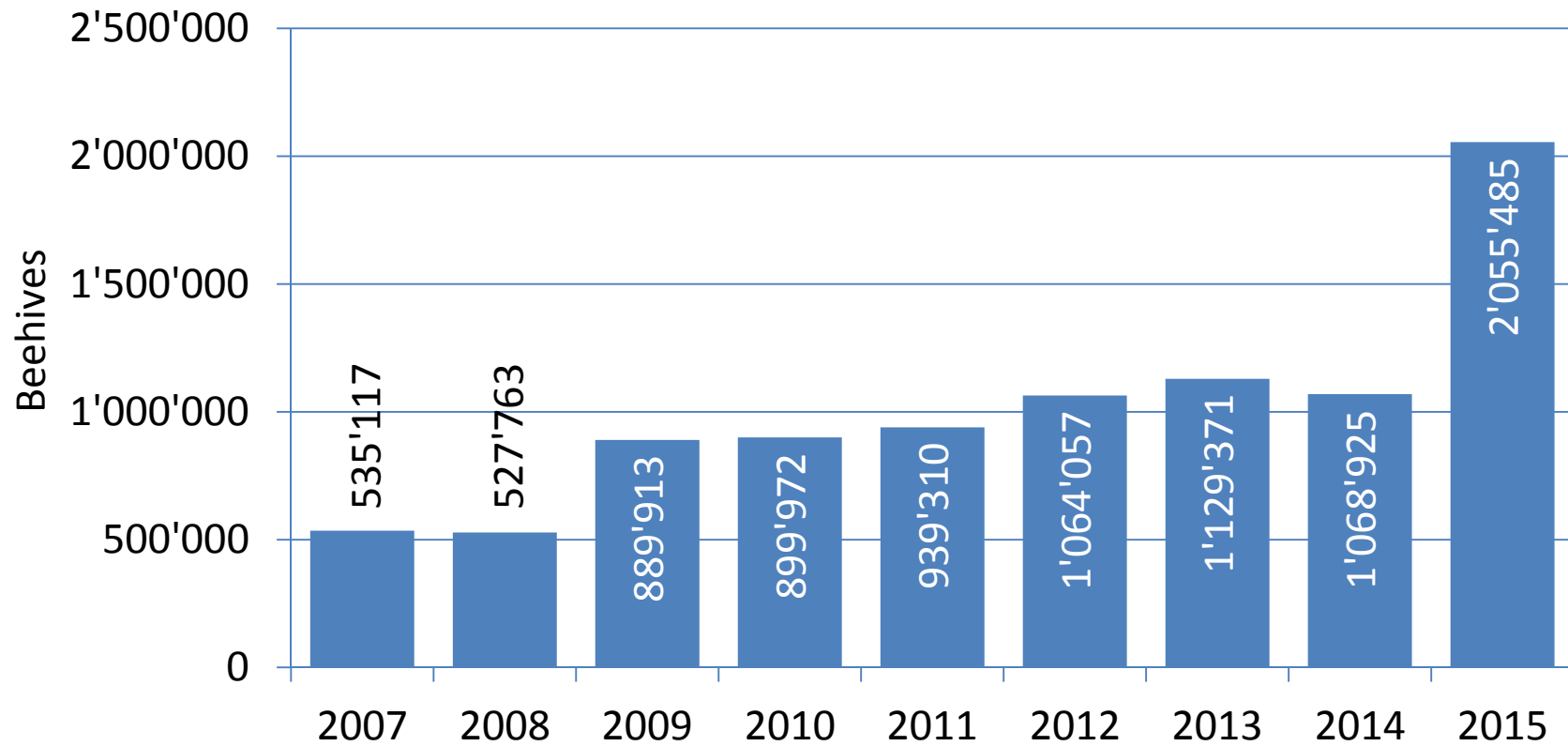
World: Organic beehives 2015

- › There were over 2 million organic beehives in 2015, representing almost 2.5 percent of the world's beehives, according to FAO data from 2014.
- › Organic beehives are concentrated in Latin America (45 percent) and Europe (40 percent).
- › The country with the largest number of organic beehives is Brazil (734'306), followed by Italy (195'341), and Bulgaria (178'331).
- › Their numbers have increased four-fold since 2007, when over 535'000 beehives were reported. However, it is important to note that some of the increases can be attributed to the continually improving data availability.
- › The increase from 2014 to 2015 is due to the fact that data for some countries such as Brazil was available for the first time.

World: Development of the organic beehives 2007-2015

Development of the organic beehives 2007-2015

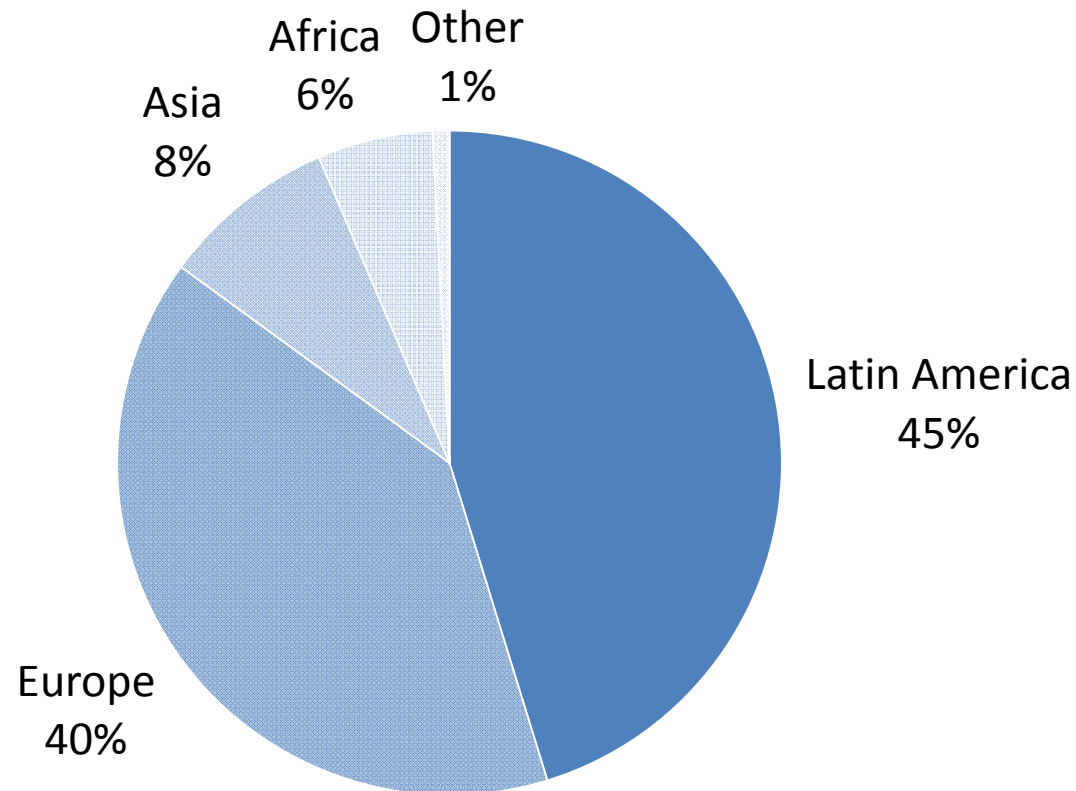
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



World: Distribution of organic beehives by region 2015

Distribution of organic beehives by region 2015

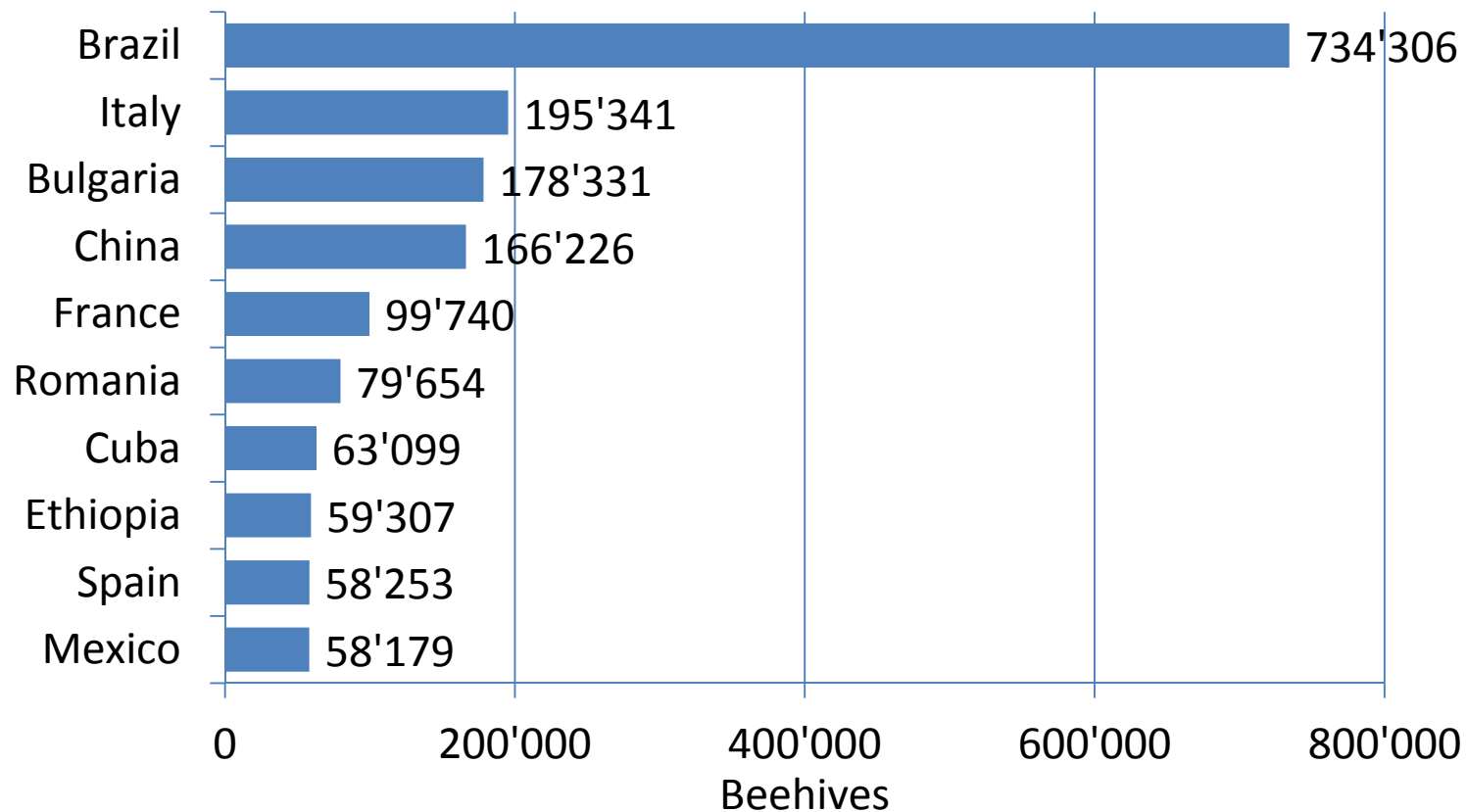
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: The ten countries with the largest number of organic beehives 2015

The ten countries with the largest number of organic beehives 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



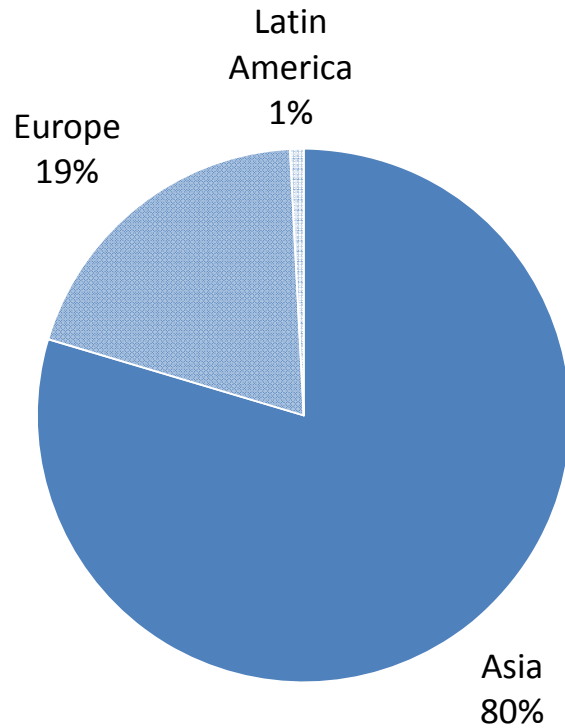
World: Organic aquaculture 2015

- › A production volume of almost 400'000 metric tons of organic aquaculture was reported in 2015.
- › According to the available data, aquaculture production is concentrated in Asia (80 percent, mainly China) and Europe (20 percent).
- › The largest production volume was found in China (over 300'000 metric tons), followed by Ireland (over 31'000 metric tons, mainly salmon), and Norway (almost 17'000 metric tons, mainly salmon).
- › The aquaculture production volume has doubled since 2014. However, it is important to note that some of the increases can be attributed to the continually improving data availability. In particular, the data provided by Eurostat have increased.
- › A breakdown by species was only available for less than 20 percent of the total production. According to the available data, organic salmon is the most produced species (almost 38'000 metric tons), followed by mussels (almost 19'000 metric tons), carp (almost 4'000 metric tons), and shrimps (over 3'500 metric tons).

World: Organic aquaculture production volume: Distribution by continent and top 10 countries 2015

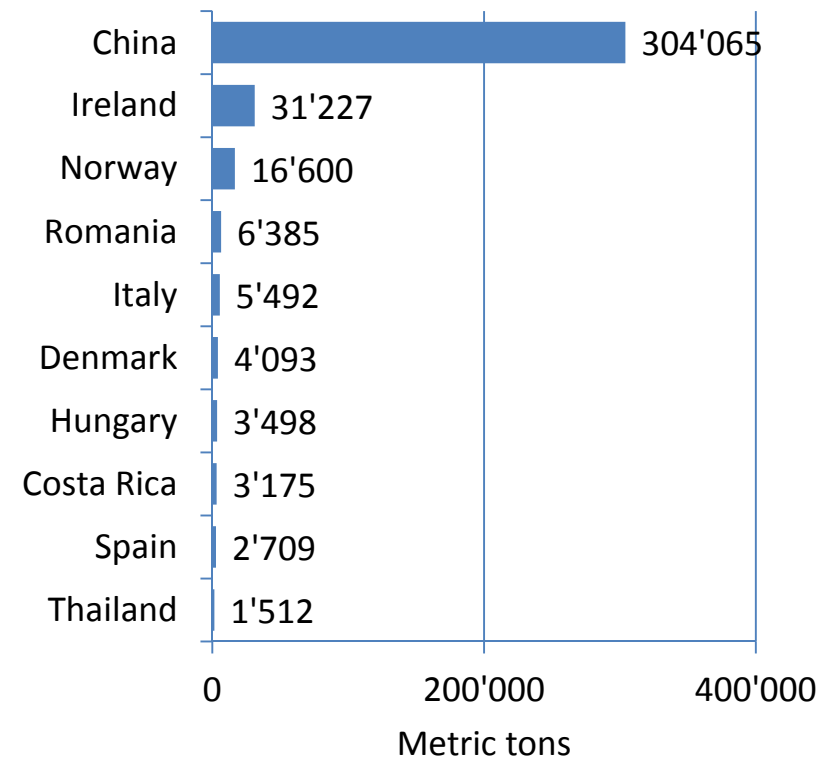
Distribution of organic aquaculture production volume by region 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



The ten countries with the largest aquaculture production volume 2015

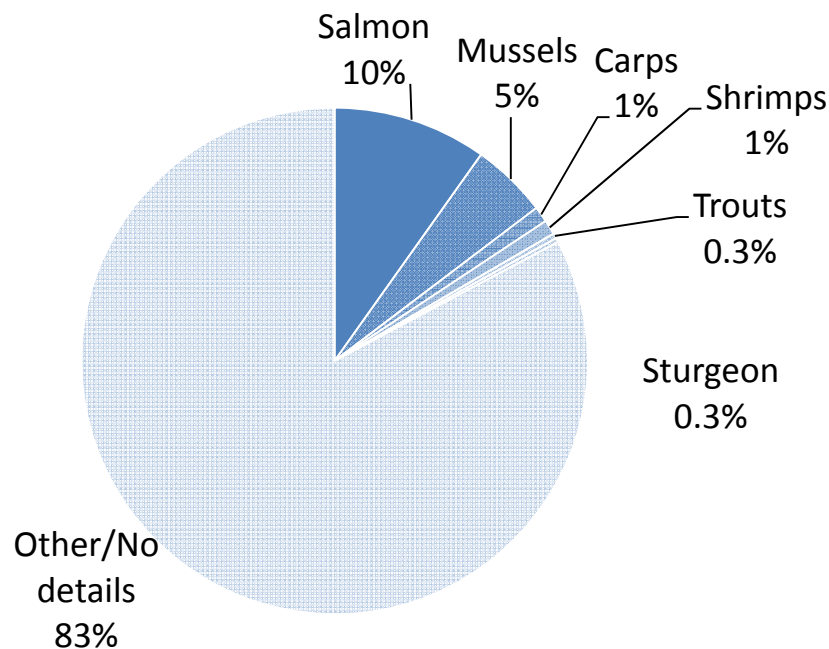
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic aquaculture production volume: Distribution by species and key species 2015

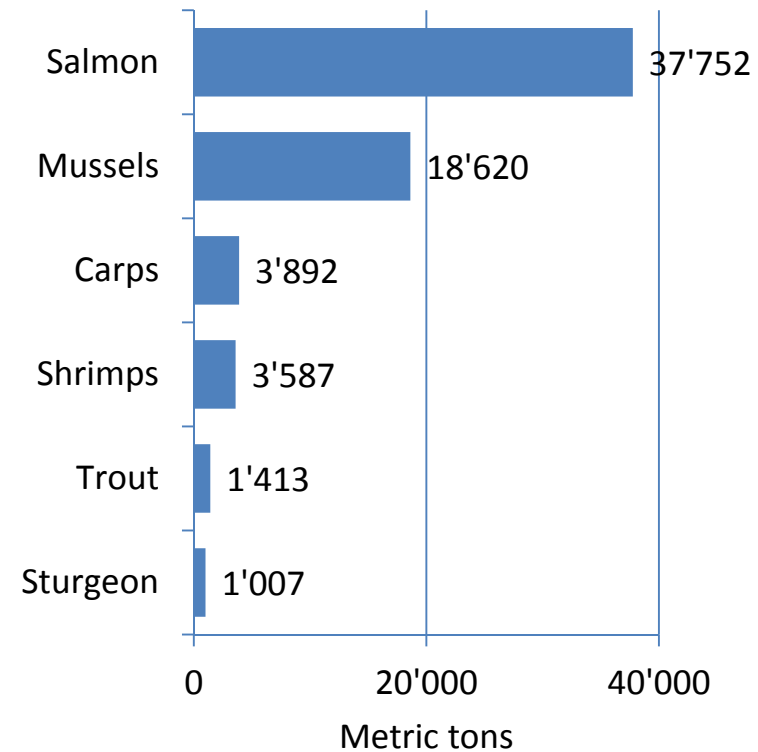
Distribution of organic aquaculture production volume by species 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



Key organic aquaculture species by production volume 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



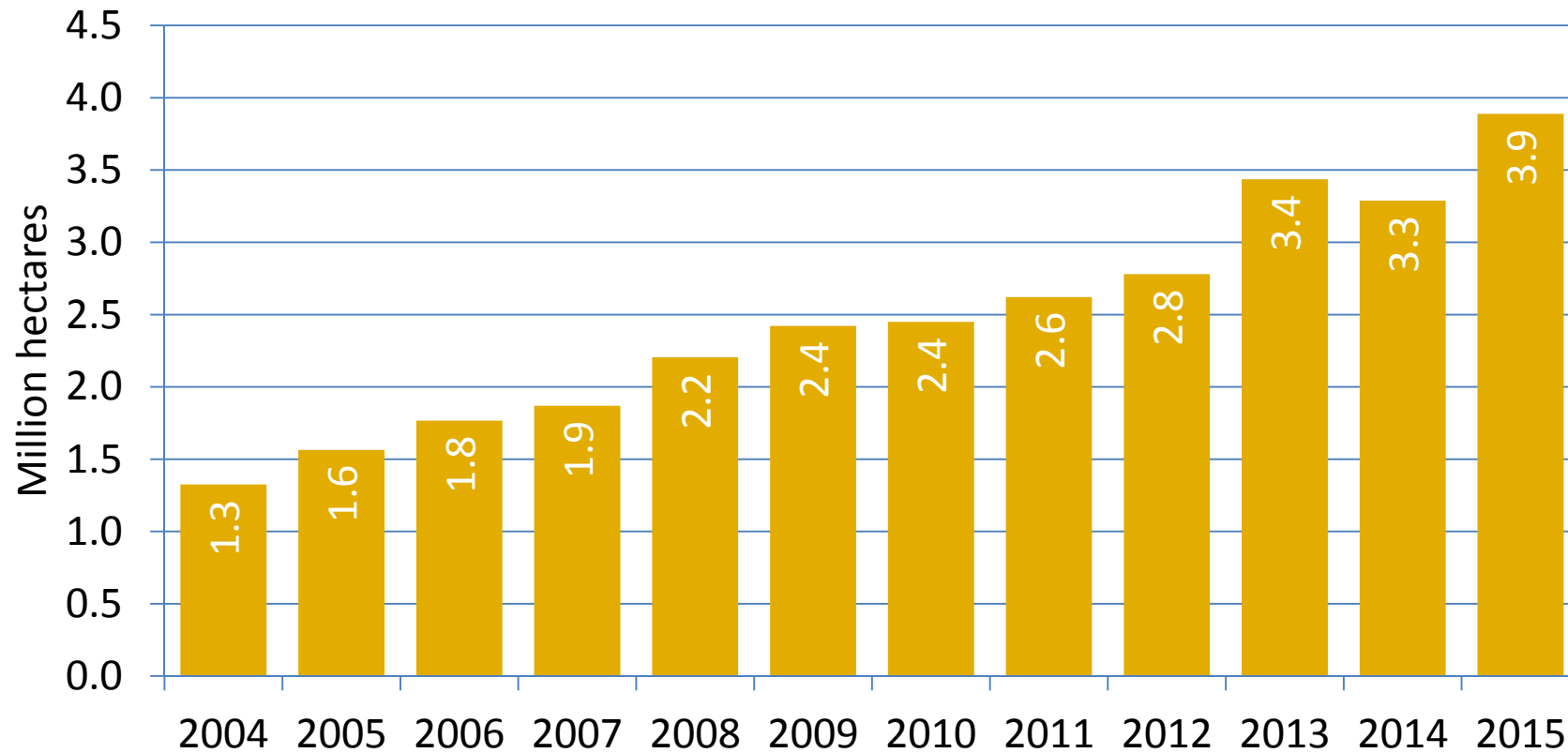
World: Organic cereals 2015

- › At least 3.9 million hectares of cereals were under organic management in 2015. Comparing the organic figure with FAO's figure for the world's harvested cereal area of 723 million hectares in 2013 (FAOSTAT), 0.5 percent of the total cereal area is under organic management.
- › Cereals include wheat, spelt, barley, oats, grain maize, rice, rye, and triticale.
- › The key cereal producers worldwide, according to FAO, are India (99.3 million hectares), China (94.1 million hectares), the United States (59.6 million hectares), and the Russian Federation (40.3 million hectares).
- › Of these four countries, information on the organic cereal area was available for all except India, and for the Russian Federation data is not complete. China (over 688'000 hectares) and the United States (almost 315'000 hectares) are the largest organic cereal producers. In China, 0.7 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 (over 244'000 hectares) and Italy (more than 226'000 hectares).
- › Some countries reach organic shares that are far higher than the global organic cereal share of 0.5 percent. For example, Austria (12 percent), Sweden (9.8 percent), Estonia (9 percent), and Bolivia (7.7 percent, 2014 data) greatly exceed the global share.
- › As some of the world's large cereal producers (such as India and the Russian Federation) provided little or no land use and crop details, it can be assumed that the cereal area is larger than what is shown here.
- › The organic cereal area has almost doubled since 2004 (1.3 million hectares), and in 2015, it increased by 600'000 hectares or 18 percent, mainly due to the fact that more detailed data were delivered by China.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that at least 13 percent of the organic cereal area was in conversion in 2015 (more than half a million hectares). Thus, there could be a considerable increase in the supply of organic cereals in the near future.

World: Organic cereals: Area growth

Cereals: Development of the global organic area 2004-2015

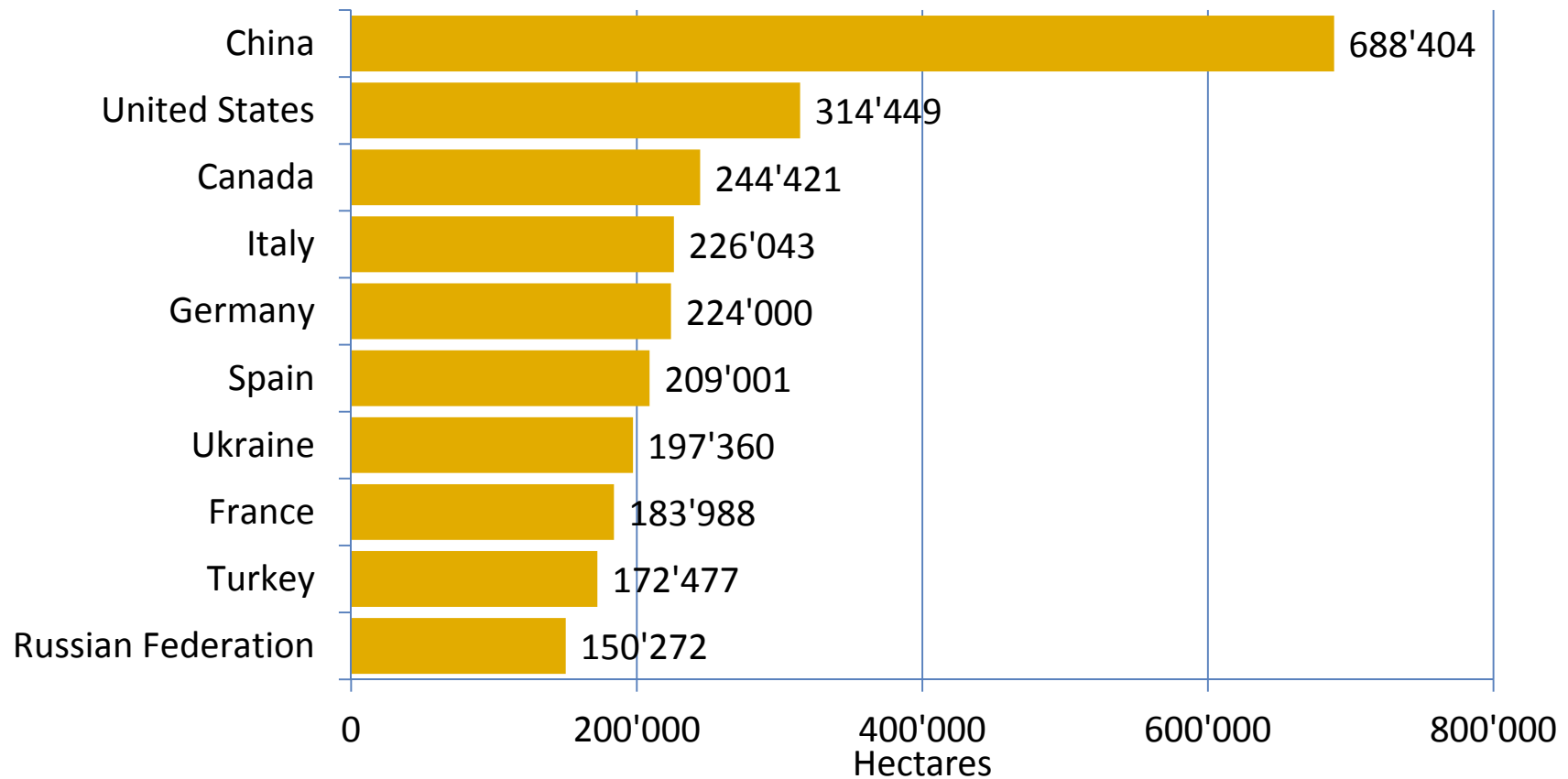
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



World: Organic cereals: The ten countries with the largest areas 2015

Cereals: The ten countries with the largest organic areas 2015

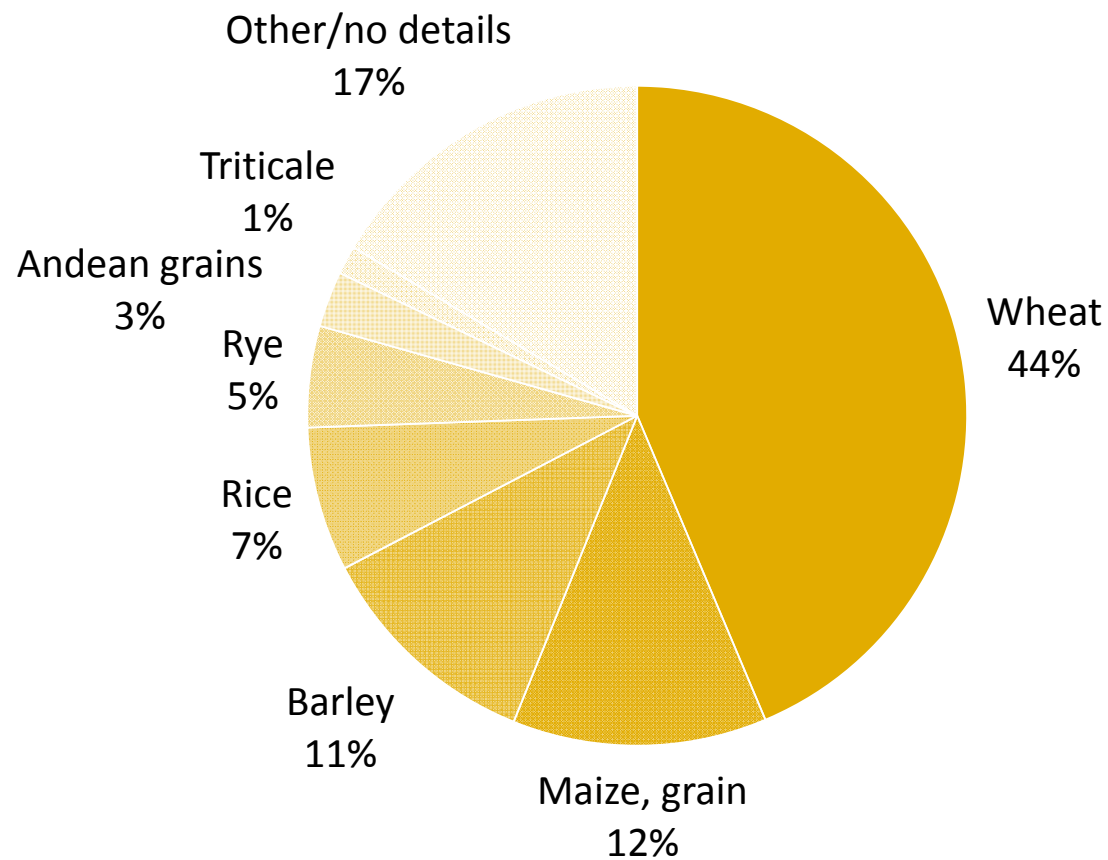
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic cereal land worldwide by cereal types 2015

Cereals: Distribution of the organic area by cereal type 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



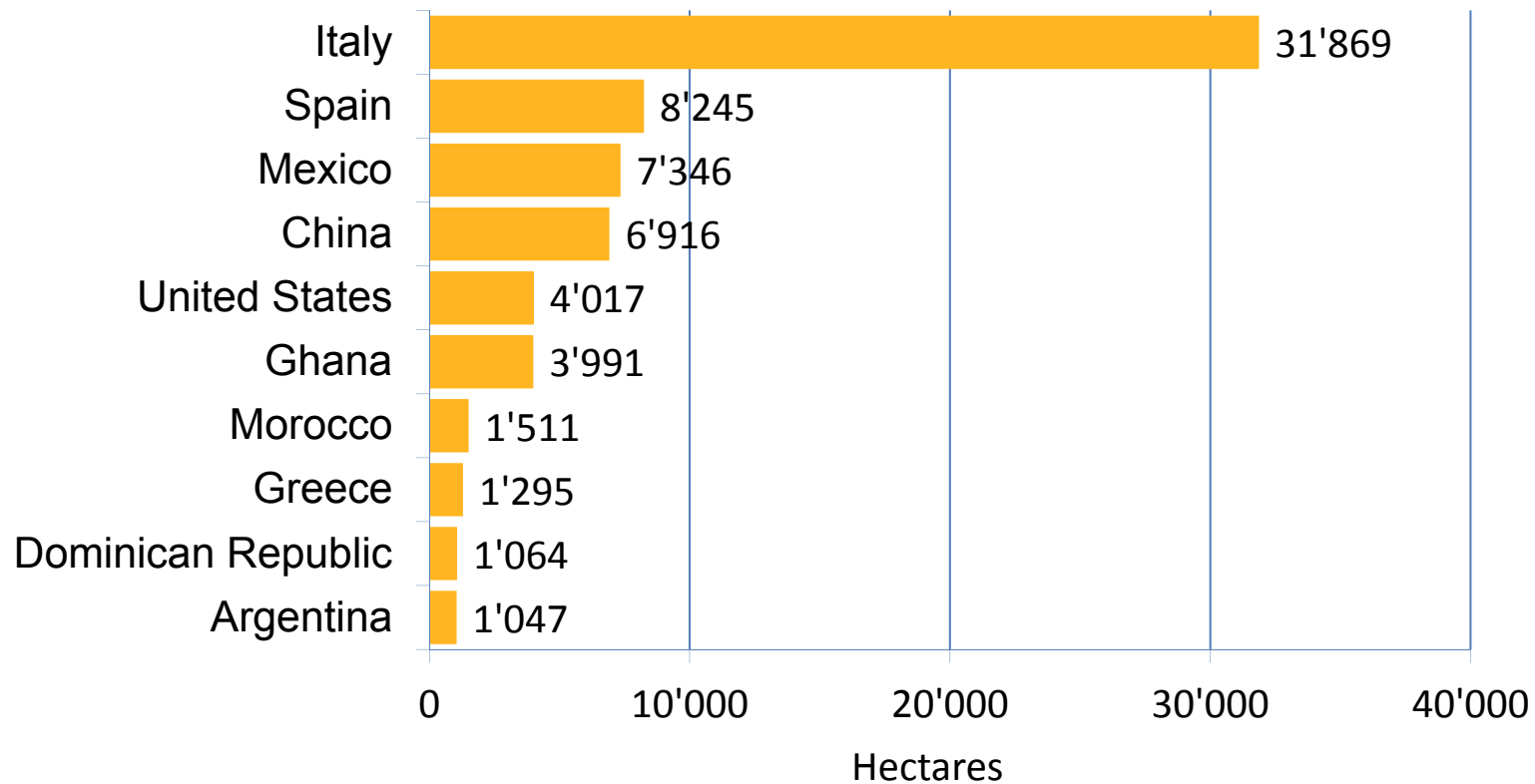
World: Organic citrus fruit 2015

- › The area of organic citrus fruits includes oranges (20 percent of the organic citrus fruit), grapefruit and pomelos (6 percent), lemons and limes (4 percent), and tangerines (1 percent); for 69 percent of the organic citrus area, no crop detail was available. There were almost 71'000 hectares of citrus fruit are grown organically worldwide. This constitutes 0.6 percent of the world's total citrus area of 11.1 million hectares in 2013 (FAOSTAT).
- › As no crop details for the organic area were available for some of the world's leading citrus producers India (1 million hectares) and Brazil (0.8 million hectares according to FAOSTAT), it can be assumed that the global figure for the organic citrus area is higher.
- › In organic agriculture, the largest producer is Italy with almost 32'000 hectares, constituting 20.3 percent of Italy's harvested citrus fruit area, followed by Spain (over 8'000 hectares, 2.7 percent), and Mexico (7'000 hectares, 1.2 percent). Since 2004, when 28'500 hectares of organic citrus were grown, the area more than doubled.
- › Burkina Faso has the highest organic share of citrus fruit with almost 33 percent of the harvested citrus fruit area according to the available data being organic. It is followed by Italy and Ghana (16.4 percent).
- › The available data on the conversion status indicates that at least 20 percent of the organic citrus area was in-conversion in 2015 (almost 15'000 hectares).

World: Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2015

Citrus The ten countries with the largest organic areas 2015

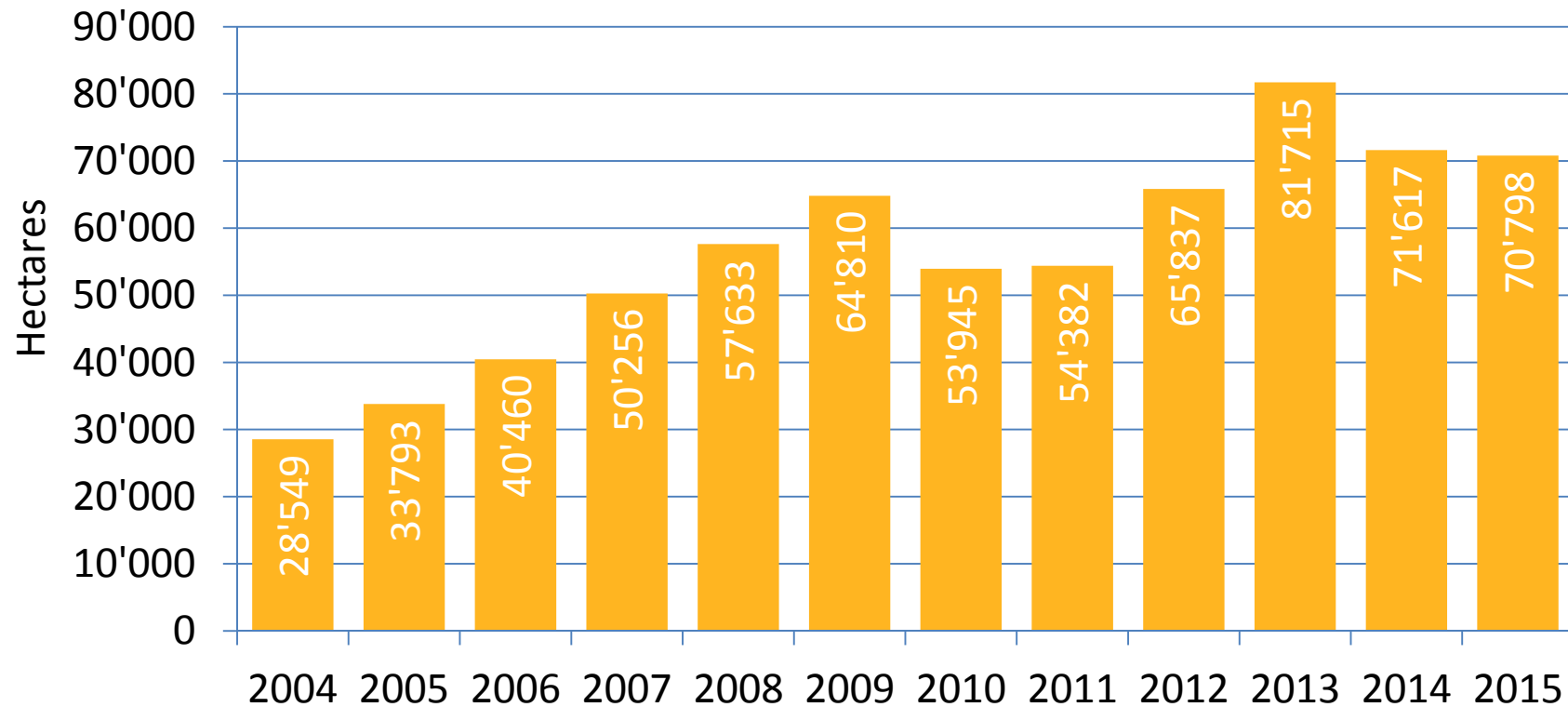
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic citrus fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Citrus fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2015

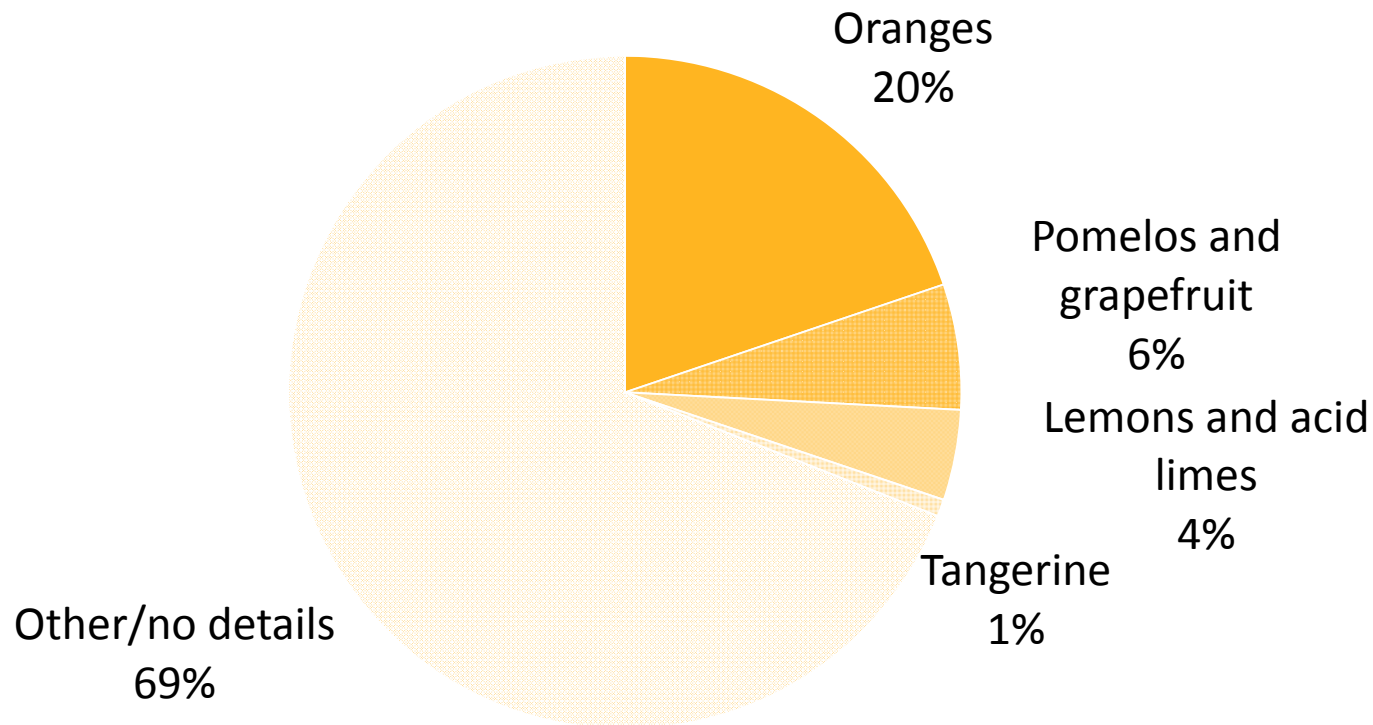
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



World: Organic citrus fruit: Use of the citrus fruit area 2015

Citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2015

Source: FiBL survey 2017



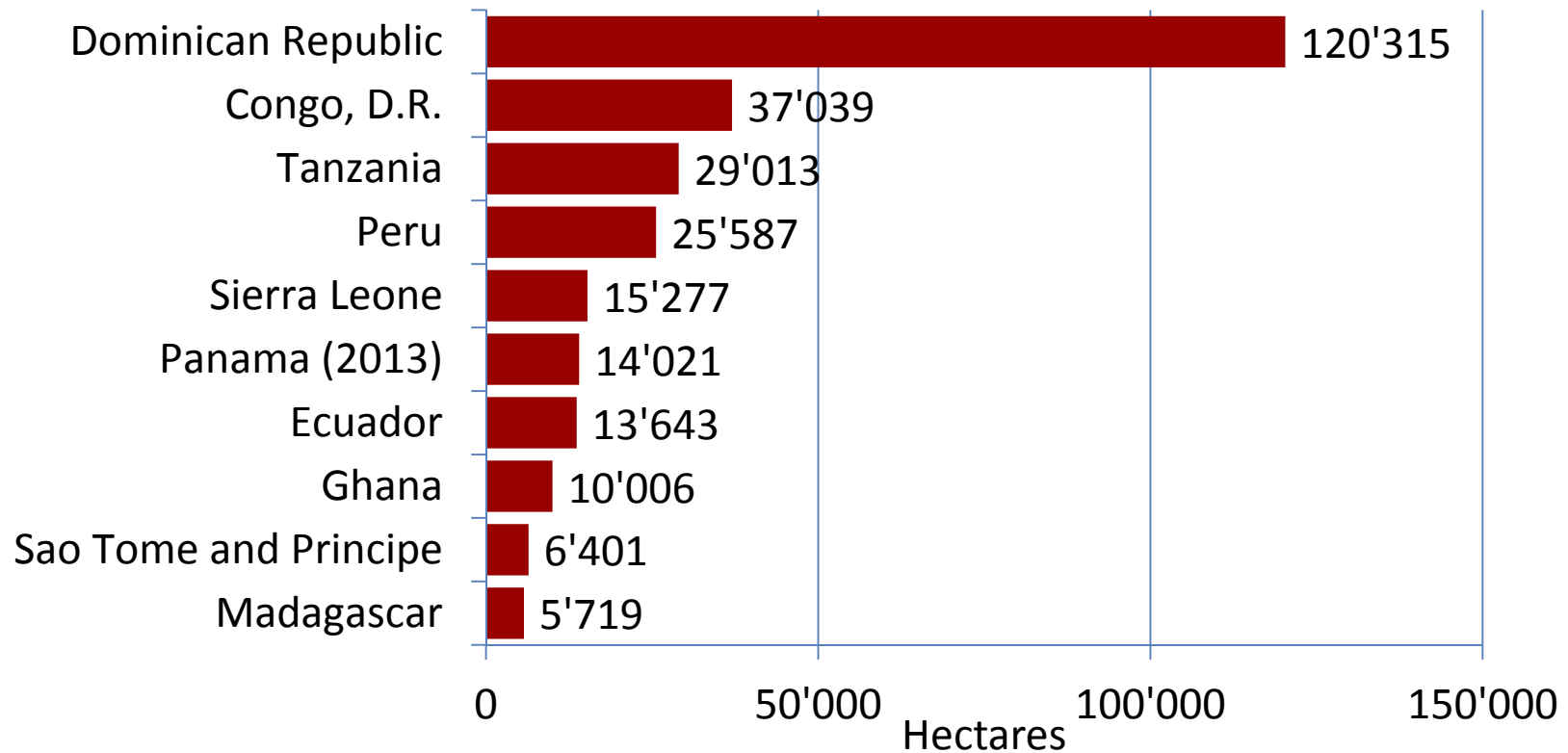
World: Organic cocoa 2015

- › More than 300'000 hectares of cocoa were under organic management in 2015. This constitutes 3 percent of the world's harvested cocoa bean area of 10 million hectares 2013 (FAOSTAT).
- › The world's leading producers are Côte d'Ivoire (2.5 million hectares), Indonesia (1.8 million hectares), Ghana (1.6 million hectares), and Nigeria (almost 1.2 million hectares).
- › The largest organic cocoa areas are found in the Dominican Republic (120'315 hectares), the Democratic Republic of Congo (37'039 hectares), and the United Republic of Tanzania (29'013 hectares). Over 60 percent of the world's organic cocoa area is in Latin America, and over 36 percent is in Africa.
- › Some countries have when compared with the FAO data on harvested area, very high organic shares. This can probably be attributed to the fact that FAO data might be incomplete.
- › The organic cocoa area has grown almost six-fold since 2004 and thus faster than most other crops/crop groups. However, part of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving data availability.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that six percent of the organic cocoa area was in conversion in 2015 (over 20'000 hectares). Thus, a slight increase in the supply of organic cocoa may be expected in the near future.

World: Organic cocoa area: The ten leading countries 2015

Organic cocoa area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2015

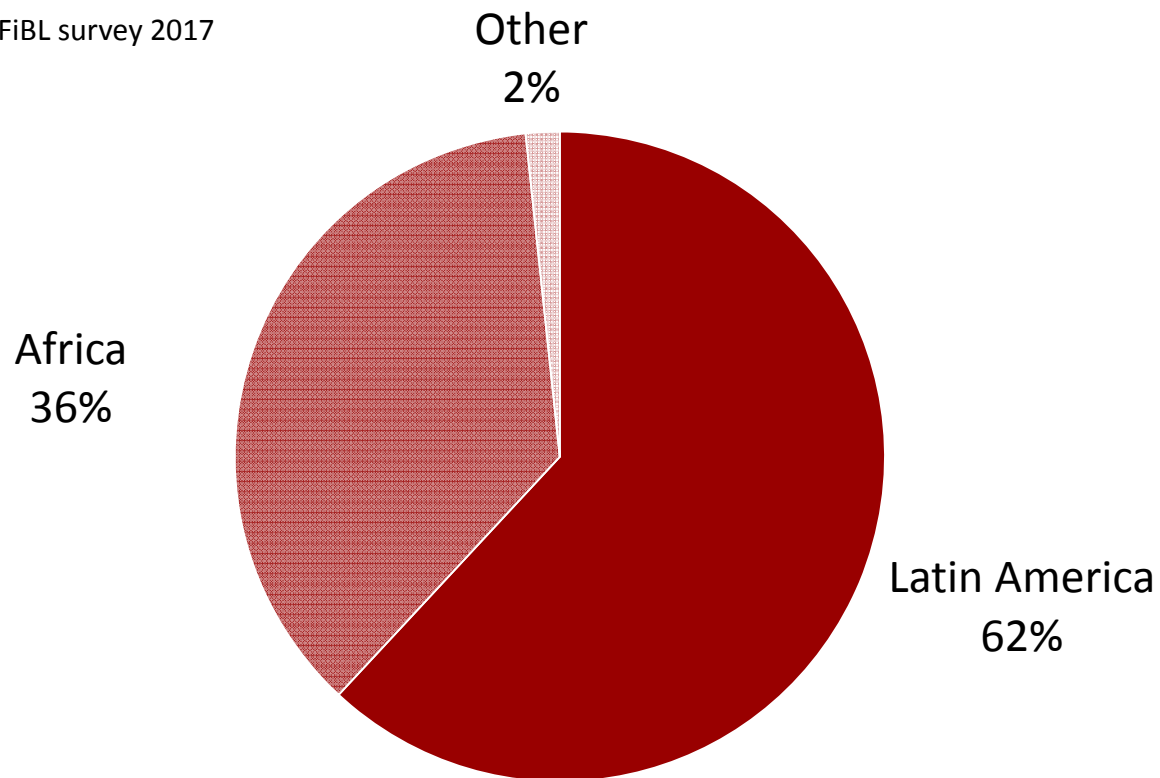
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2015

Cocoa beans: Distribution of the organic area by region 2015

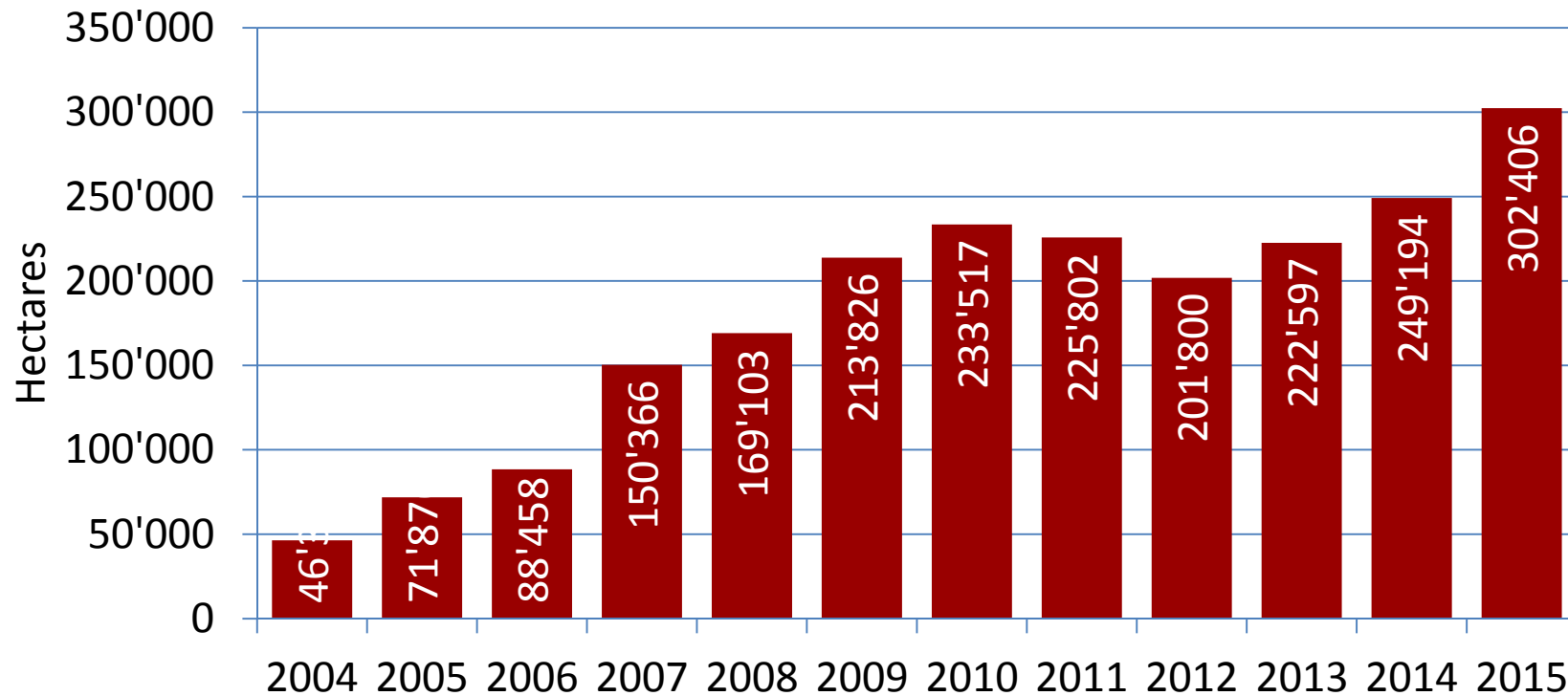
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic cocoa: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Cocoa beans: Development of the global organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



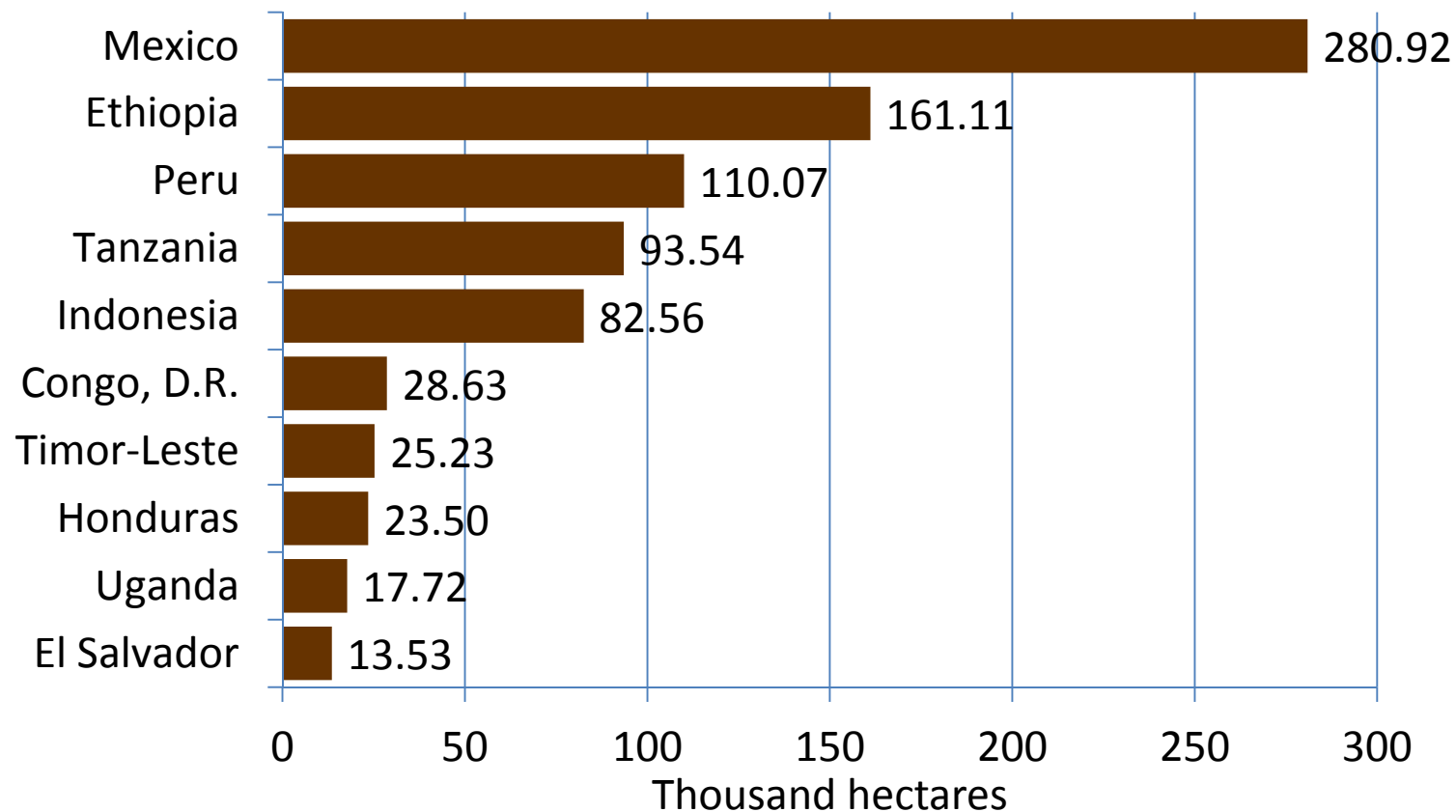
World: Organic coffee 2015

- › More than 905'000 hectares of coffee were grown organically in 2015. This constituted 8.9 percent of the world's harvested coffee area of 10.2 million hectares in 2013, 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 (almost 0.6 million hectares). Data on organic production was available for all of these countries with the exception of Brazil and Vietnam. More than 50 percent of the world's organic coffee area is in Latin America, and almost 34 percent is in Africa.
- › In organic farming, the largest areas were in Mexico (almost 281'000 hectares), Ethiopia (161'000 hectares), and Peru (110'000 hectares). Nepal had the highest organic share, with almost 46 percent organic coffee, followed by Timor-Leste (45 percent), the United Republic of Tanzania (40 percent), and Mexico (40 percent).
- › The organic coffee area has more than quadrupled since 2004. Compared with 2014, the organic coffee area grew by almost 19 percent, more than 140'000 hectares in 2015, mainly due to updated data from Mexico and Ethiopia.

World: Organic coffee area 2015: The ten countries with the largest areas

Coffee: The ten countries with the largest organic area 2015

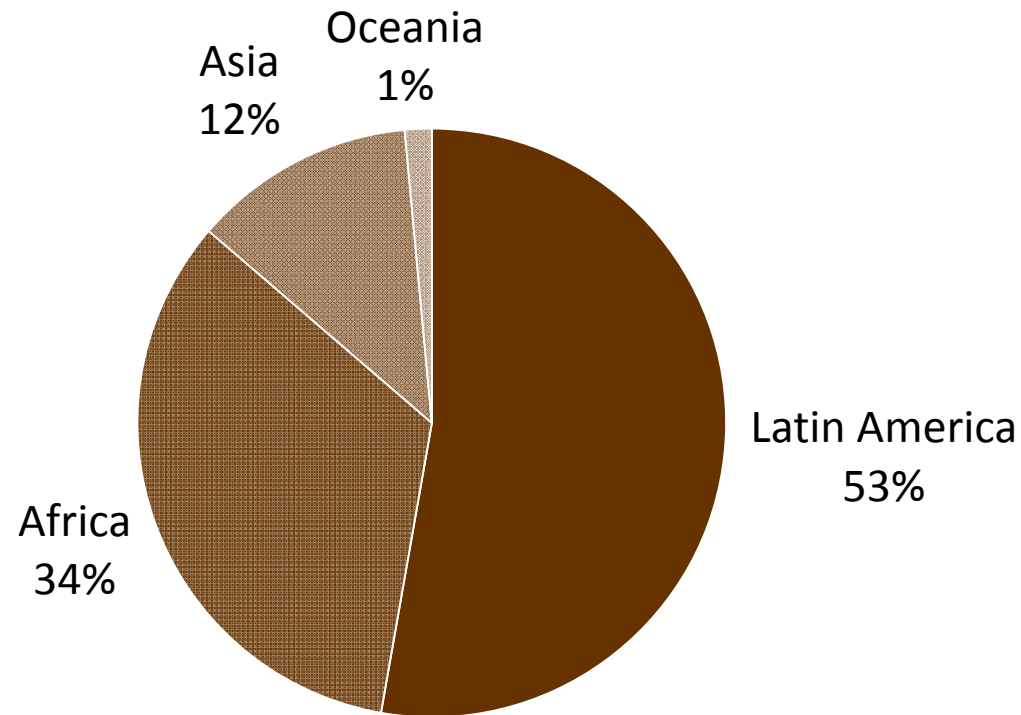
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic coffee: Distribution by region 2015

Coffee: Distribution of the organic area by region 2015

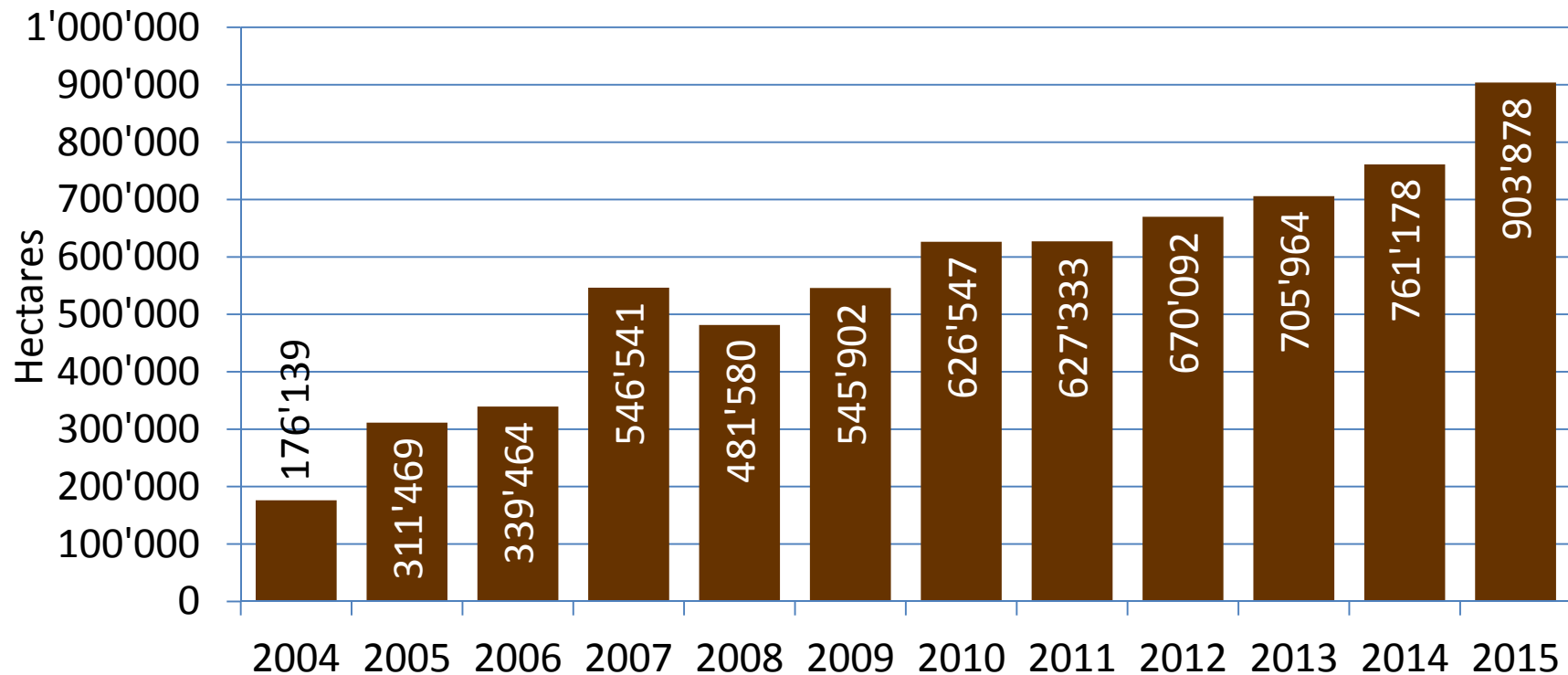
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic coffee: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Coffee: Development of the global organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



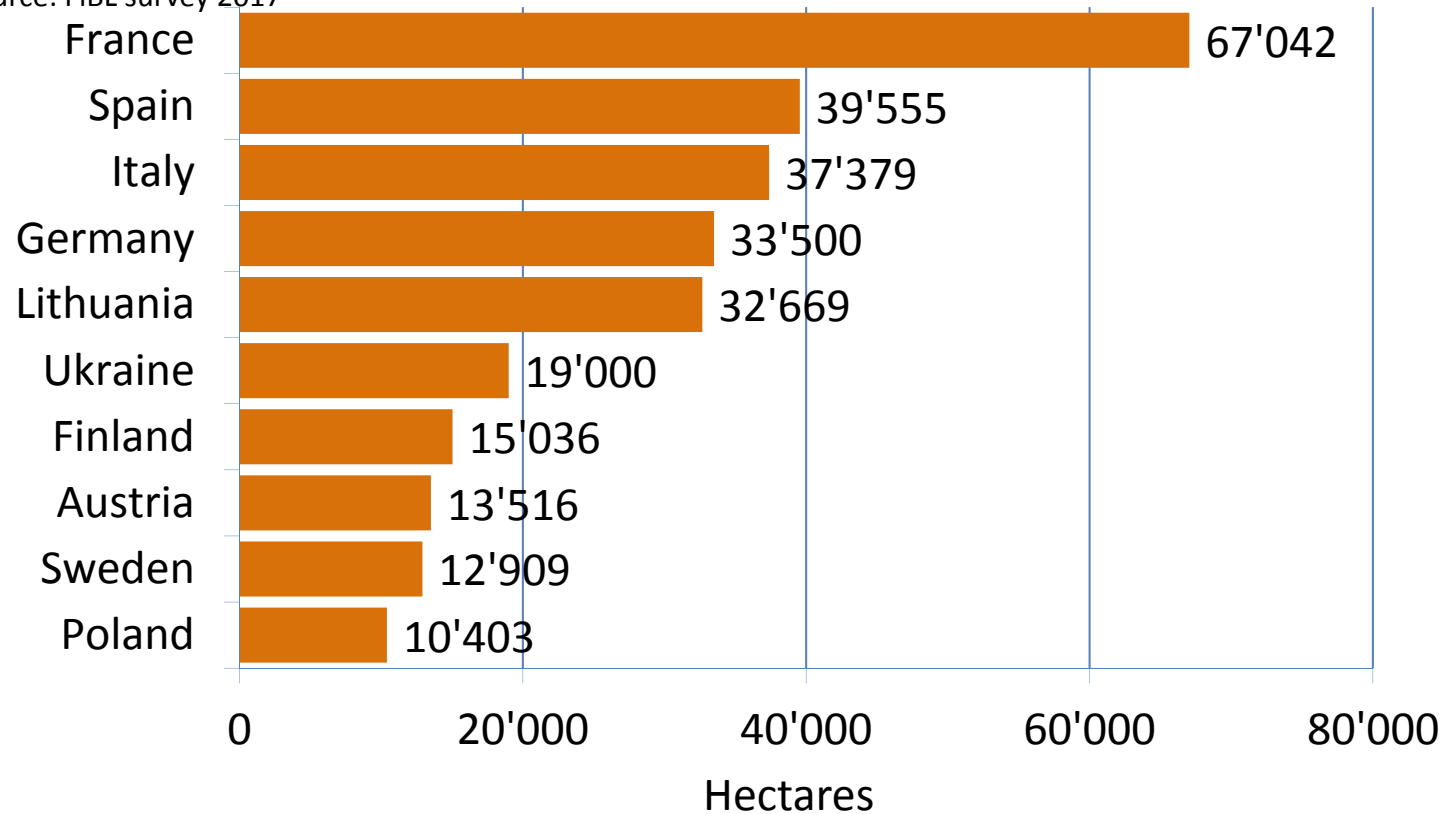
World: Organic dry pulses 2015

- › The total area under organic dry pulses is more than 400'000 hectares, which is 0.5 percent of the total area of dry pulses grown in the world (almost 86.5 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT).
- › No current data on the organic area was available from the three most important dry pulse-growing countries in the world: India, Niger, and Nigeria. India (30 million hectares) was by far the largest grower, representing over 35 percent of the global area used to grow dry pulses.
- › The countries with the largest organic dry pulses areas are France, Spain, Canada, Italy, Germany, and Lithuania. Overall organic shares can be high as dry pulses play an important role in organic farming, particularly in Europe.
- › The dry pulses area has more than quadrupled from 79'000 to 408'000 hectares since 2004 when data on land use and crops was collected for the first time. However, some of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data.
- › In 2015, the dry pulses area grew - compared to 2014 - by more than 59'000 hectares, or by 19 percent. A breakdown by crop is not available for many countries; for instance, Eurostat the statistical office of the European Union publishes only one figure for "dry pulses," without breaking that figure down by crop.
- › The data available for a breakdown of the total fully converted and in-conversion area shows that at least 16 percent is in conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years. This has implications for the availability of organic dry pulses in the near future.

World: Organic dry pulses area 2015: The ten leading countries

Organic dry pulses area 2015: The ten countries with the largest area

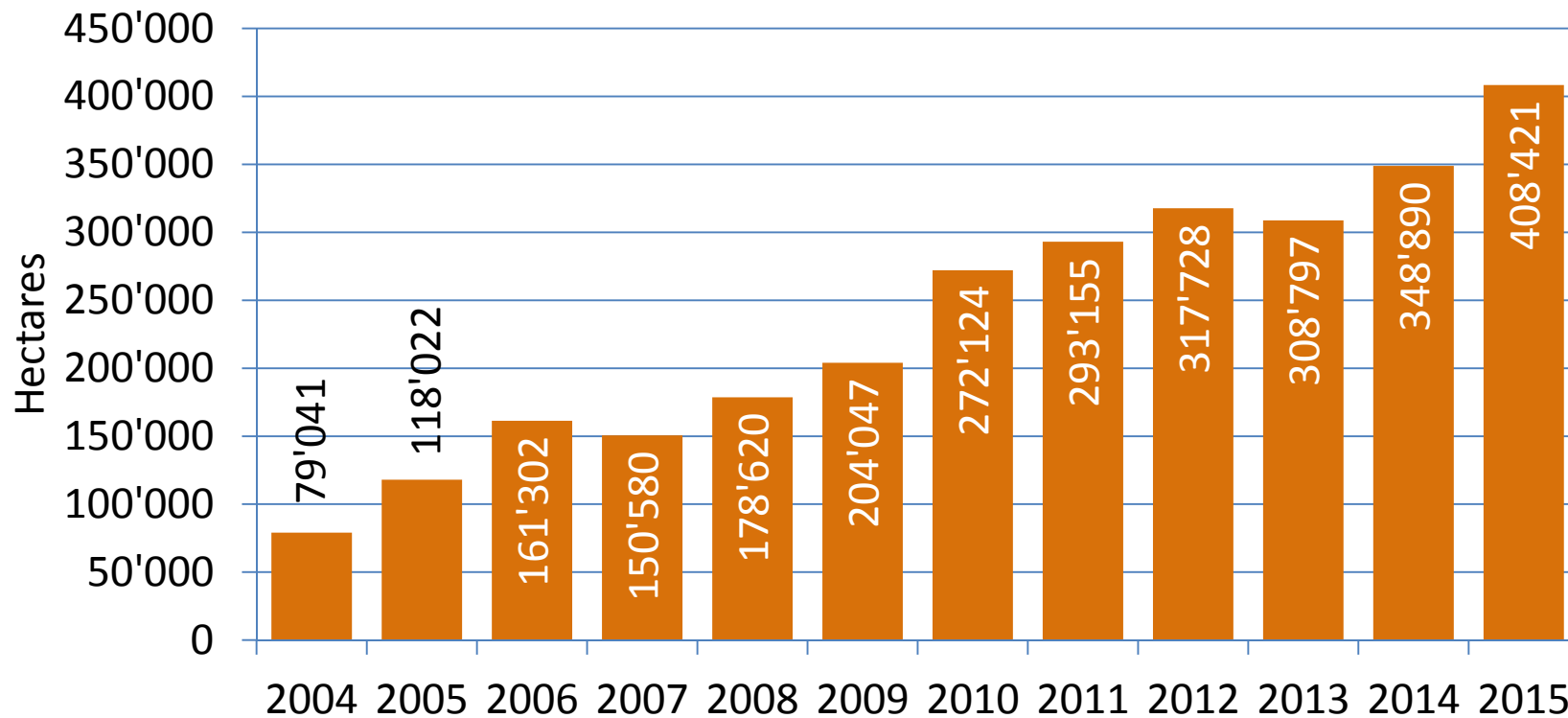
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic dry pulses: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Dry pulses: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

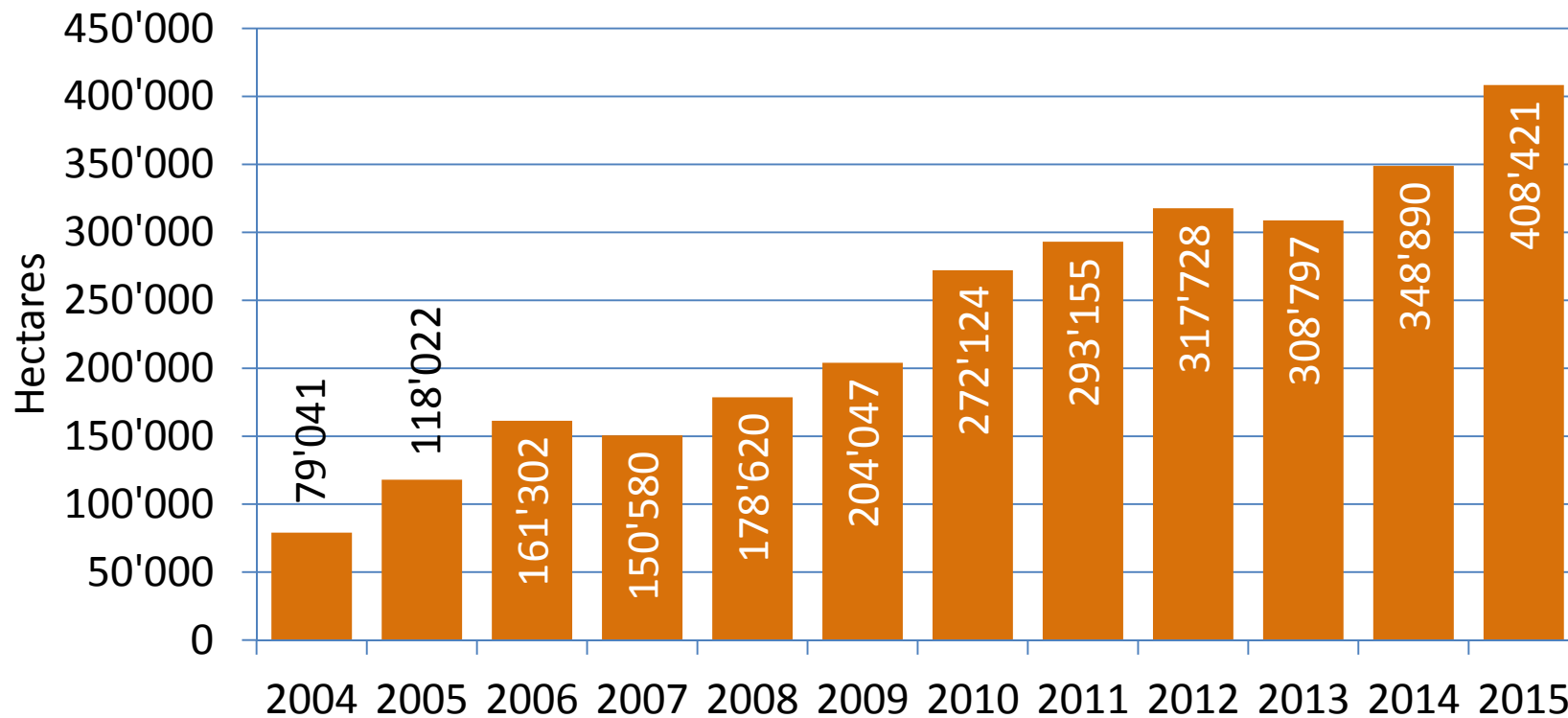
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



World: Organic dry pulses: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Dry pulses: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



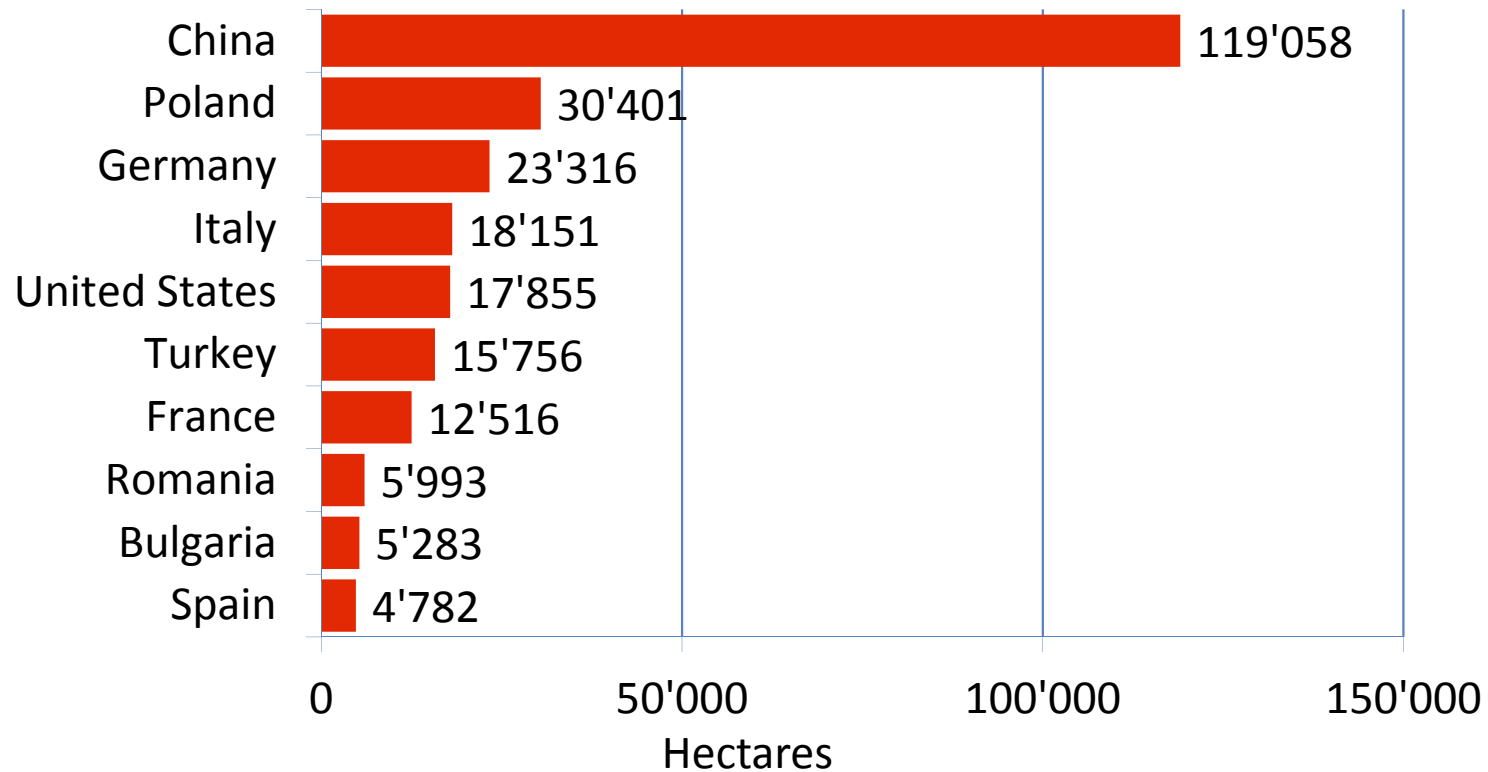
World: Organic temperate fruit 2015

- › The total area under organic temperate fruit production recorded here (over 288'000 hectares), is 2.3 percent of the total area of temperate fruit grown in the world (12.5 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT).
- › Of the seven most important temperate fruit growing countries in the world (China, India, Turkey, Serbia, Iran, Russia, and the United States), only five (China, Turkey, Serbia, Russia, and the United States), provided data on the area of organic temperate fruits in 2015. It can, therefore, be assumed that the organic temperate fruit area is higher.
- › The countries with the largest organic temperate fruit areas are China (119'000 hectares), Poland (30'400 hectares), Germany (23'300 hectares), Italy (18'000 hectares), the United States (almost 18'000 hectares), Turkey (almost 16'000 hectares), and France (over 12'000 hectares).
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the temperate fruit area has almost tripled. However, some of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving crop data availability.
- › The key temperate fruits are apples, with one quarter of the temperate fruit area, followed by apricots, plums, cherries, and pears. Poland has one-third of the total organic apple area.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that more than 20 percent of the total temperate fruit area is in conversion. If this is indicative, there could be a considerable increase in the supply of organic temperate fruit in the near future.

World: Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2015

Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2015

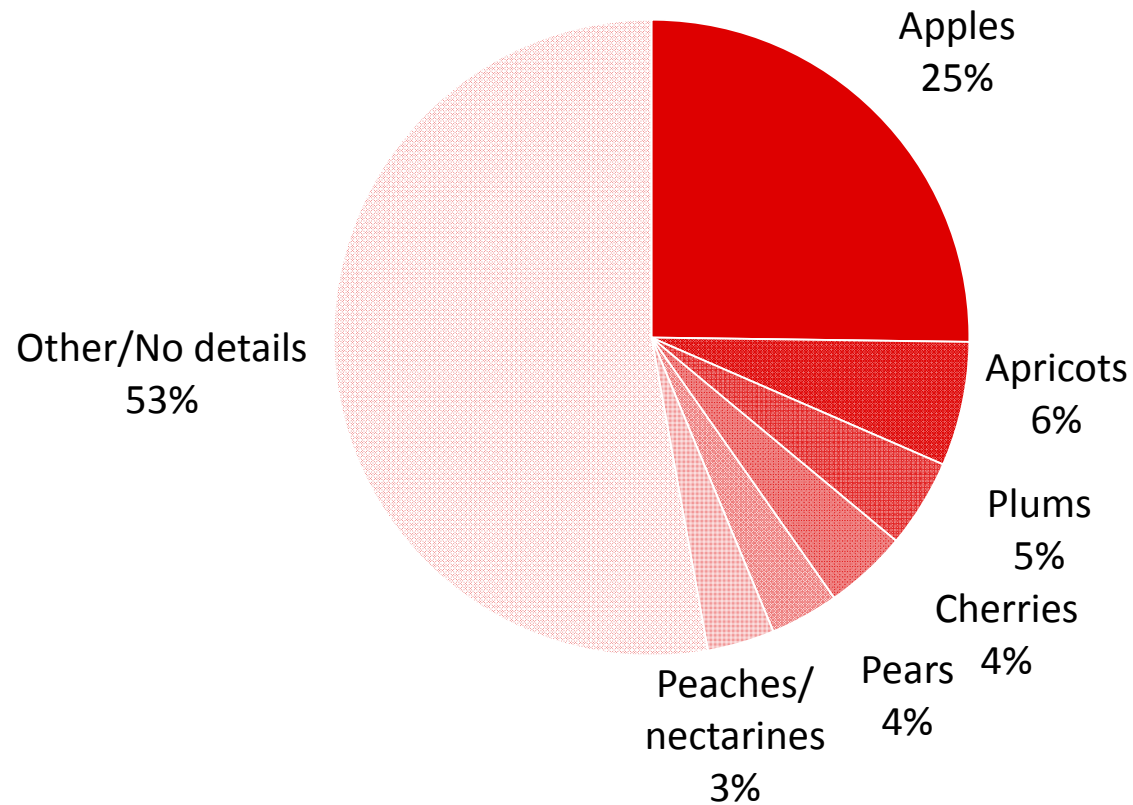
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic temperate fruit land worldwide by key fruit types 2015

Temperate fruit: Use of organic temperate fruit area 2015

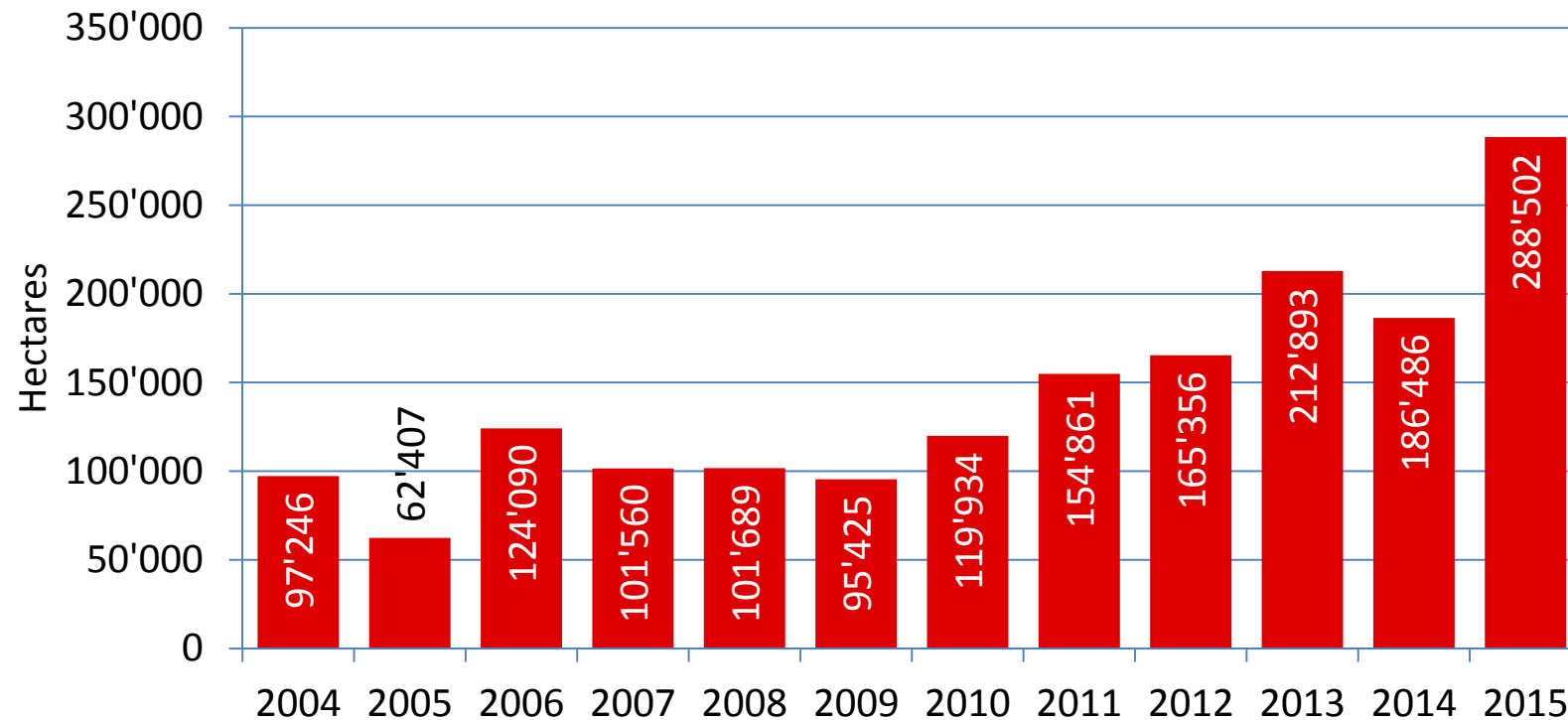
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic temperate fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Temperate Fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



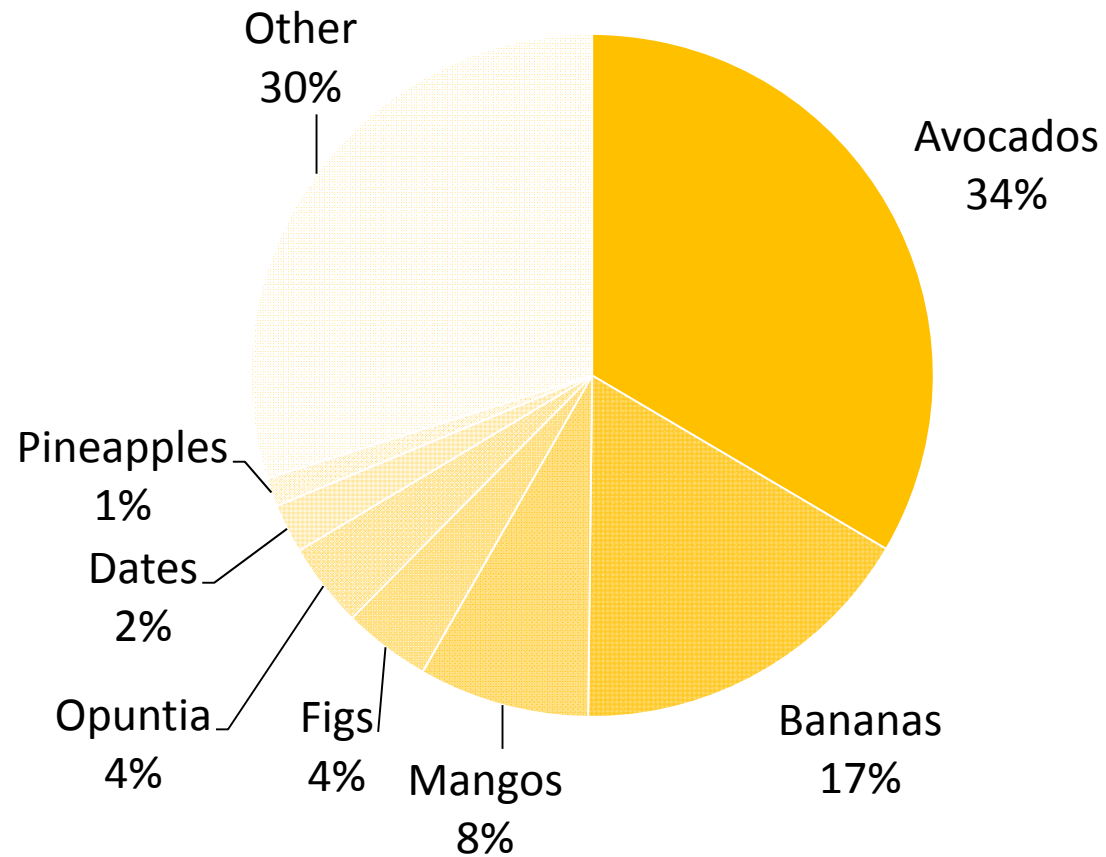
World: Tropical and subtropical fruits 2015

- › The total area under organic tropical and subtropical fruit production recorded here (almost 375'000 hectares) is 1.5 percent of the total area of tropical and subtropical fruit grown in the world (24.5 million hectares in 2013, 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 China and the Philippines provided data on the area used for growing organic tropical and subtropical fruit in 2015.
- › The largest organic growers for which data on the organic area was available were Kenya (88'516 hectares), Mexico (almost 57'000 hectares), Madagascar (almost 47'000 hectares), and the Dominican Republic (30'000 hectares). These countries also report very high organic shares of tropical and subtropical fruit, more than the ten percent of their countries' total for these crops. In the case of Kenya, this is mainly due to a high share of avocados; in the case of the Dominican Republic, bananas; and in the case of Mexico, mangos and avocados.
- › The largest organic shares of tropical and subtropical fruit area are in Kenya (63 percent), Burkina Faso (36.5 percent), and the Dominican Republic (27 percent). By area, the key tropical and subtropical fruits are avocados, bananas, and mangos.
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops was collected for the first time, the tropical fruit area has increased eight-fold. However, some of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving data availability. The strong increase in 2015 is due to more complete data from Kenya and Madagascar.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicates that at least 6 percent of the total tropical and subtropical fruit area is in conversion. This suggests that a slight increase in the supply in the near future may be expected.

World: Organic tropical and subtropical fruit land worldwide by main crop groups 2015

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Distribution of the organic area by crop 2015

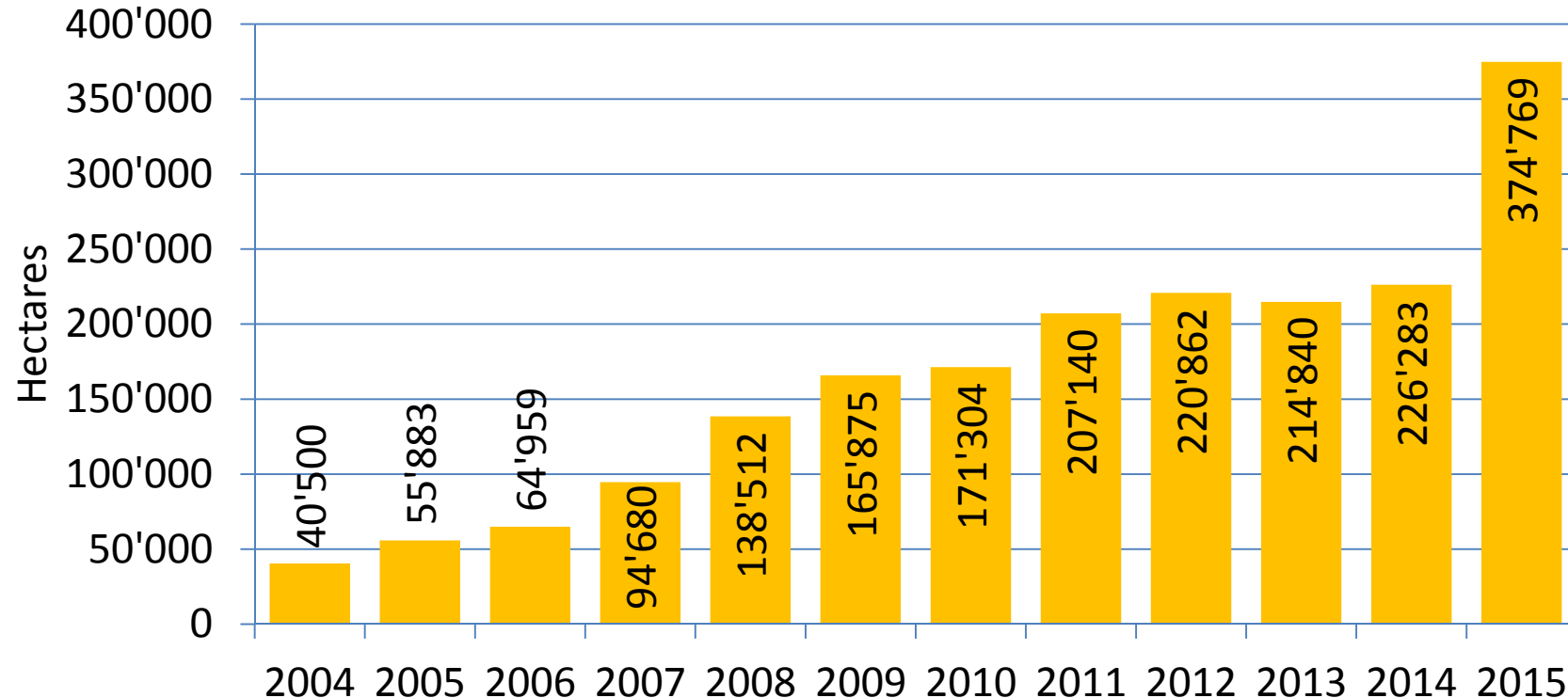
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic tropical and subtropical: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



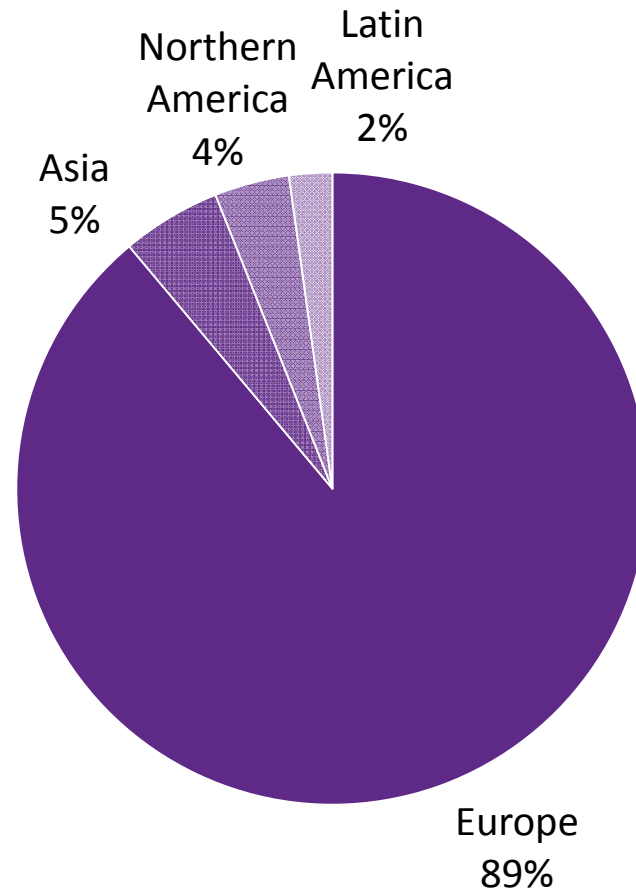
World: Organic grape area 2015

- › Almost 333'000 hectares of organic grapes are grown, which constitutes 4.7 percent of the world's grape-growing area (7.2 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT). In Europe, almost 293'000 hectares (7.3 percent of the harvested grape area) are organic.
- › Not all of the grape area listed in the table is used for wine. The production of table grapes and raisins is important in many countries, for example in Turkey. All of the five most important grape-growing countries in the world (Spain, France, China, Italy, and Turkey) provided data on the area under organic grapes in 2015
- › The countries with the largest organic grape areas are Spain, Italy, and France; each with more than 60'000 hectares of organic grapes. Some of the highest organic shares of the total grape area are also found in these countries. Almost 90 percent of the world's organic grape area is in Europe. The rest is distributed equally among Asia, North America, and Latin America.
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the organic grape area has more than trebled. However, some of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data.
- › The available data indicate that a large part of the total grape area (at least 24 percent) is in conversion. Thus, a considerable increase in the supply of organic grapes may be expected, particularly from Italy, Spain, and France.

World: Organic grapes: Distribution of the organic area by region 2015

Grapes: Distribution of the organic grape area by region 2015

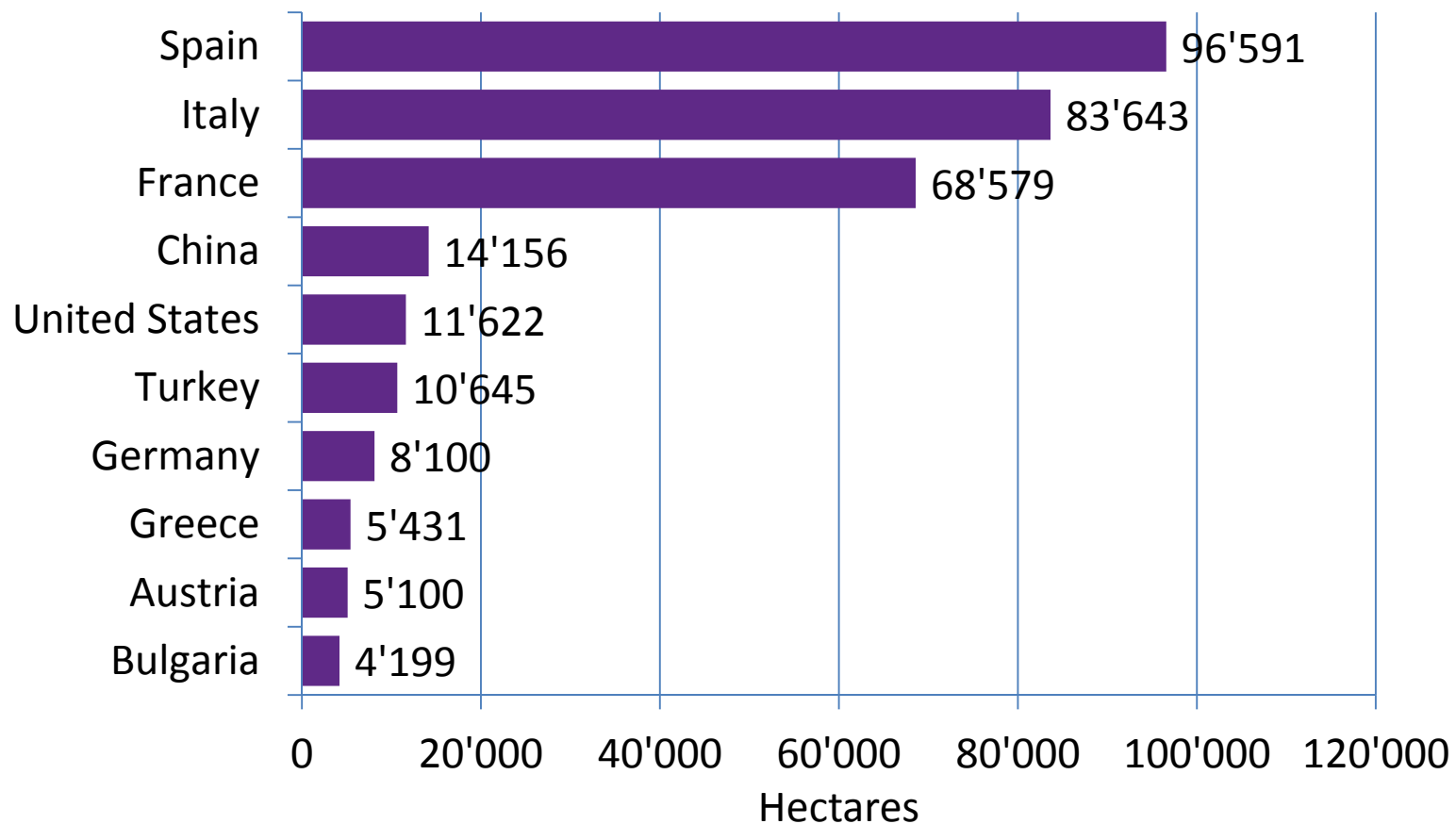
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic grapes: The ten countries with the largest organic areas 2015

Grapes: The ten countries with the largest organic areas 2015

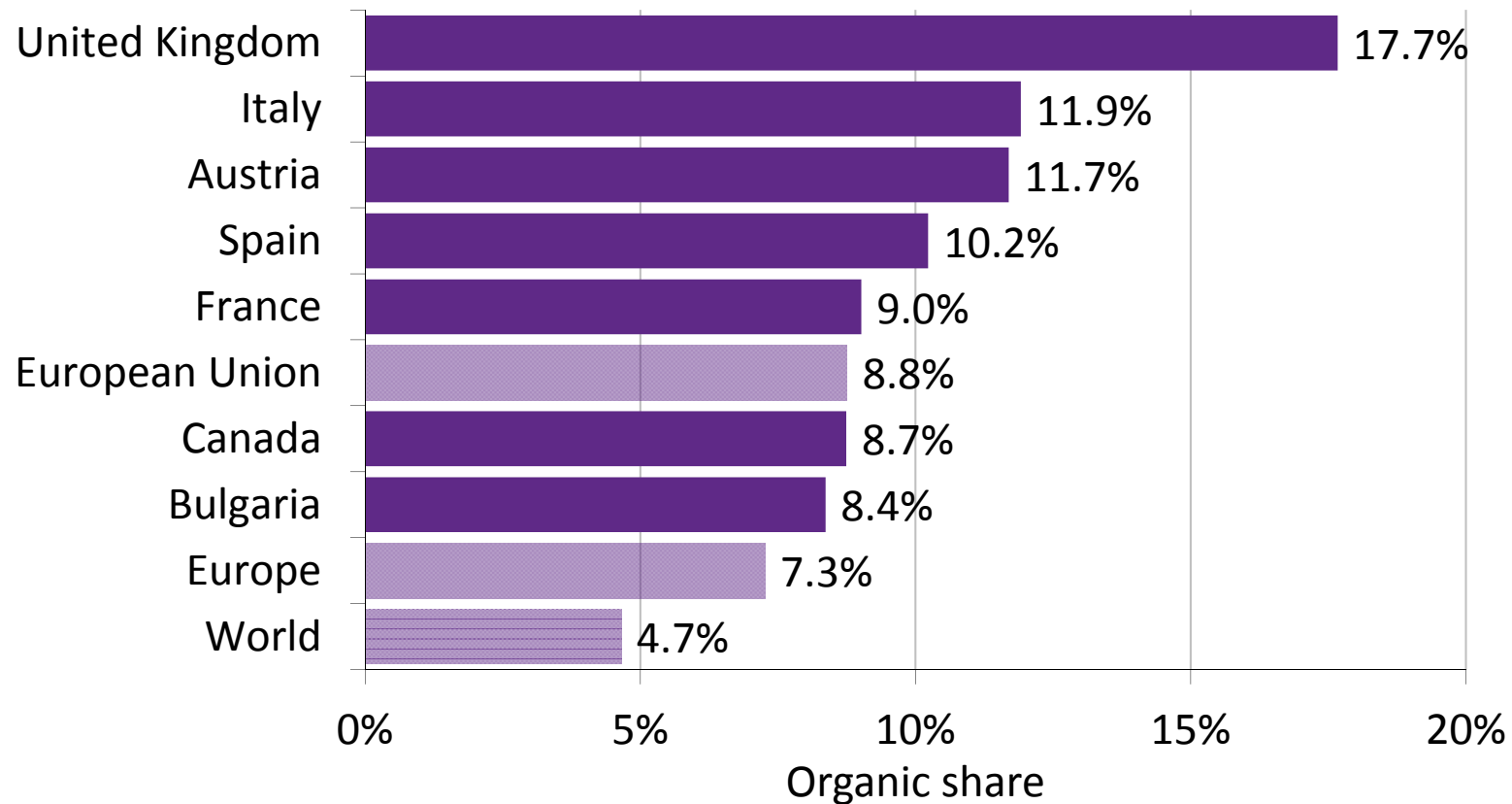
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic grapes: The ten countries/areas with the highest organic shares 2015

Organic grapes: The ten countries/regions with the highest organic shares 2015

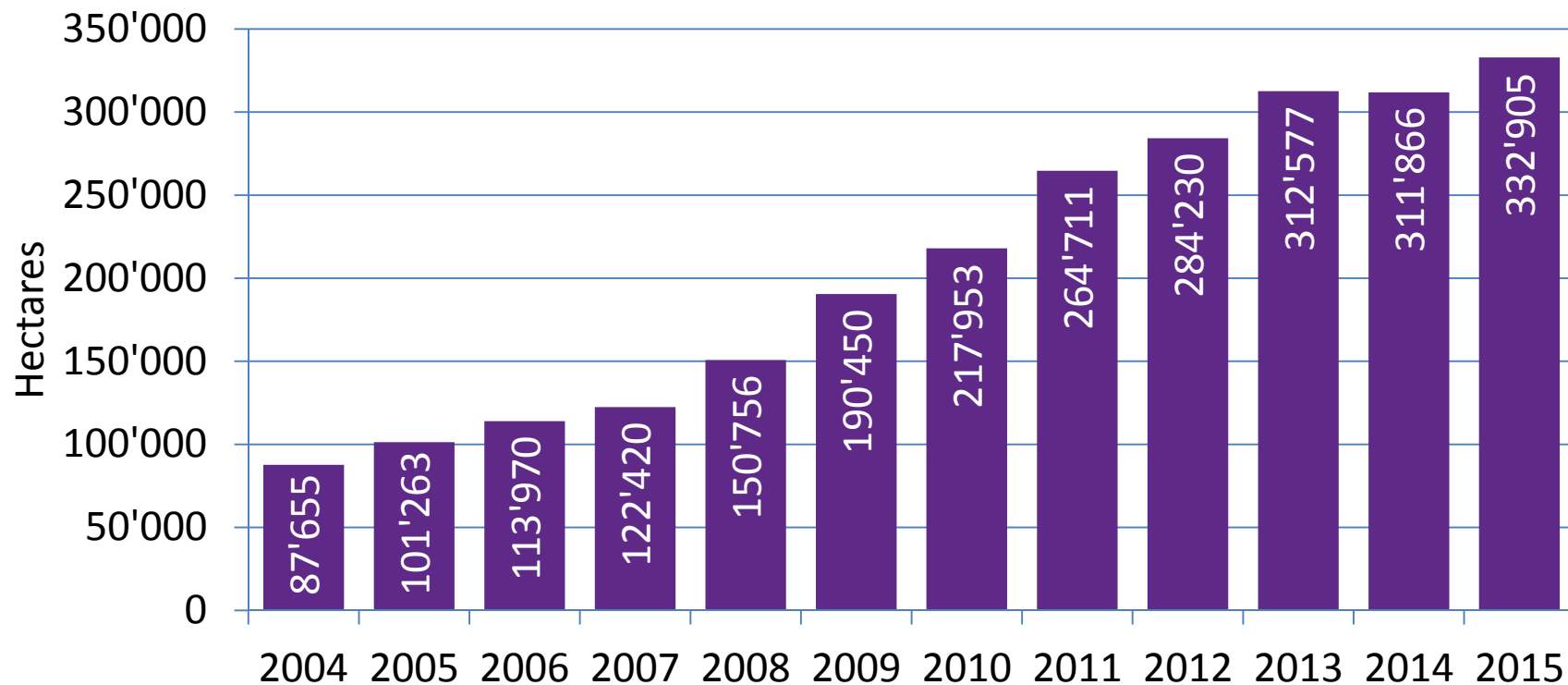
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic grapes: Growth of the global organic area 2004-2015

Grapes: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

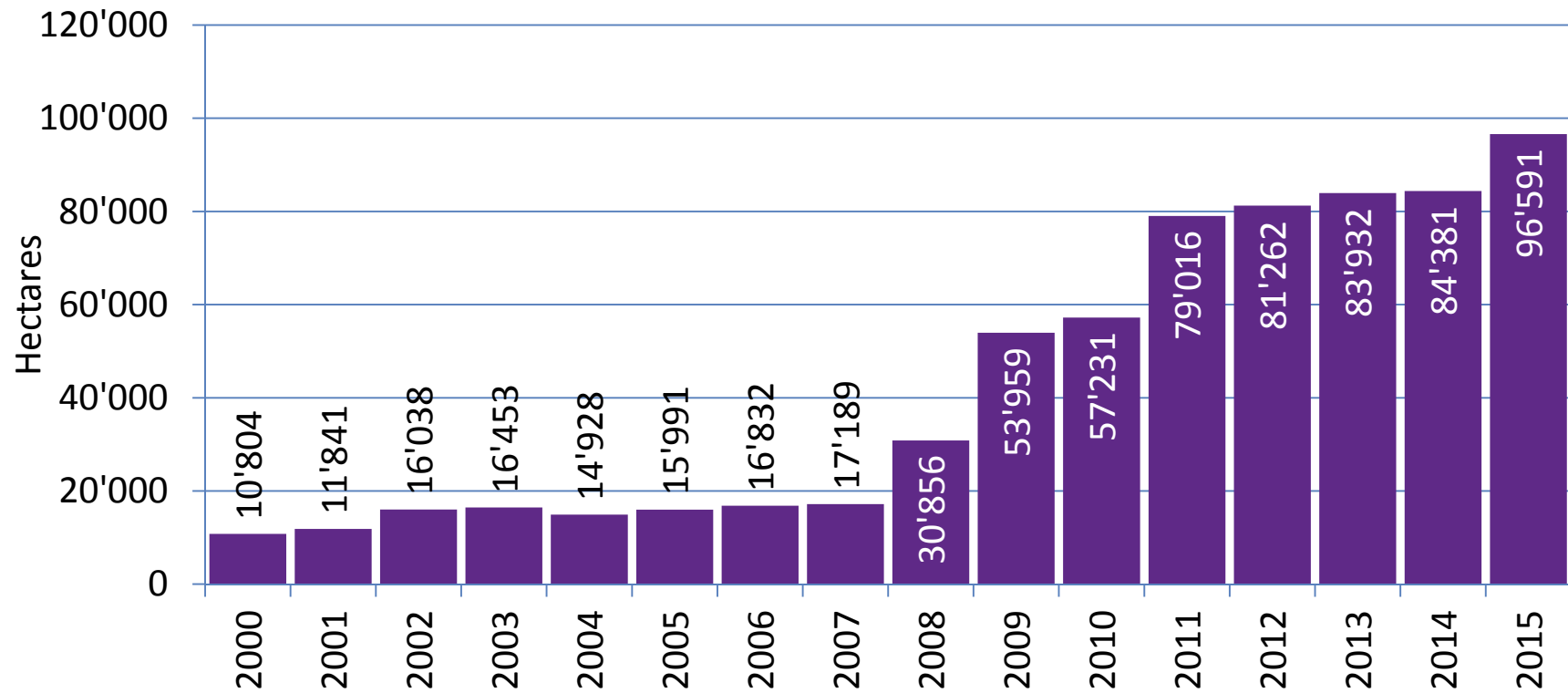
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



Spain: Development of the organic grape area 2000-2015 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2015 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

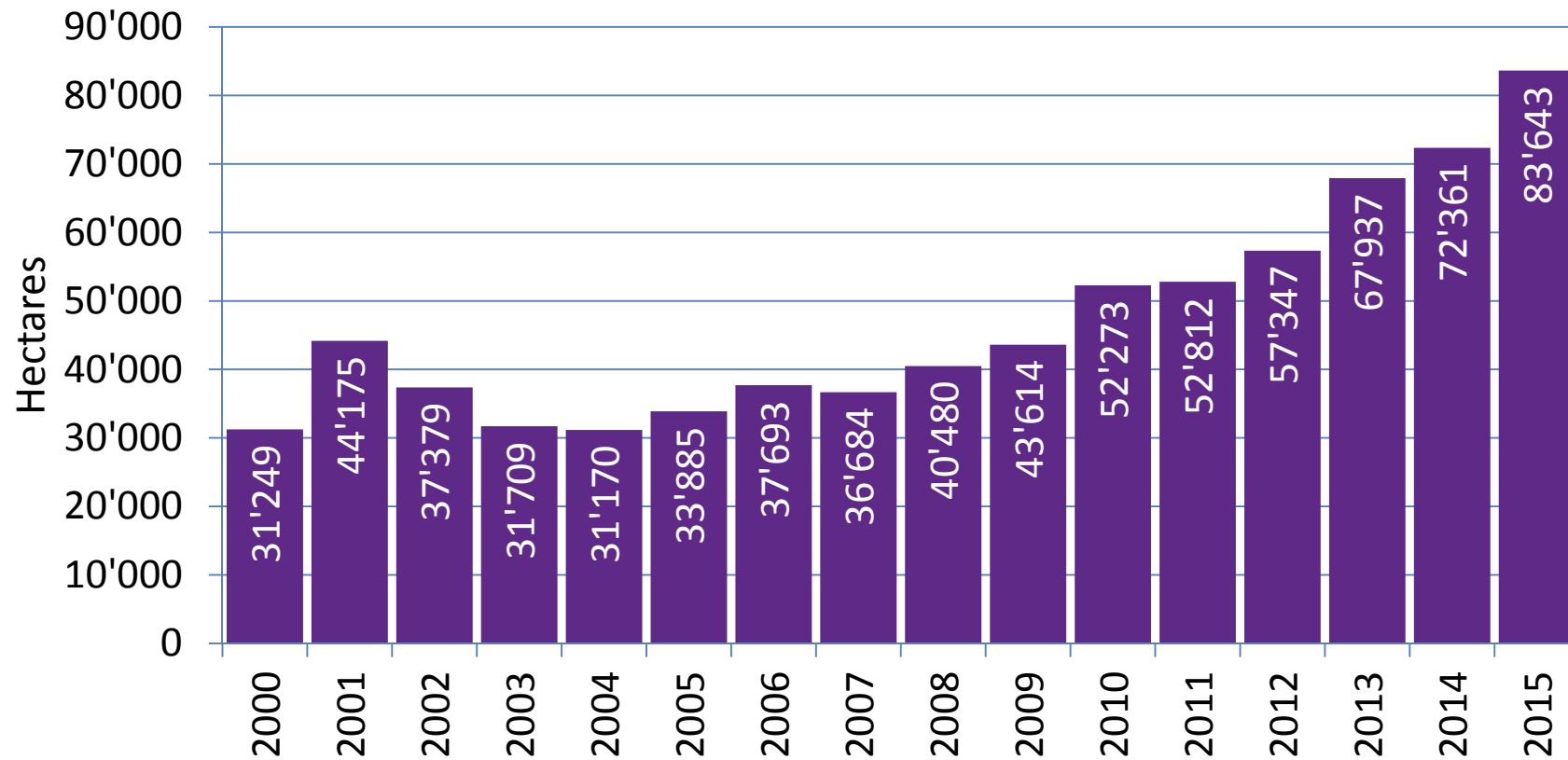
Source: MARA 1999-2017



Italy: Development of the organic grape area 2000-2015 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2015 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

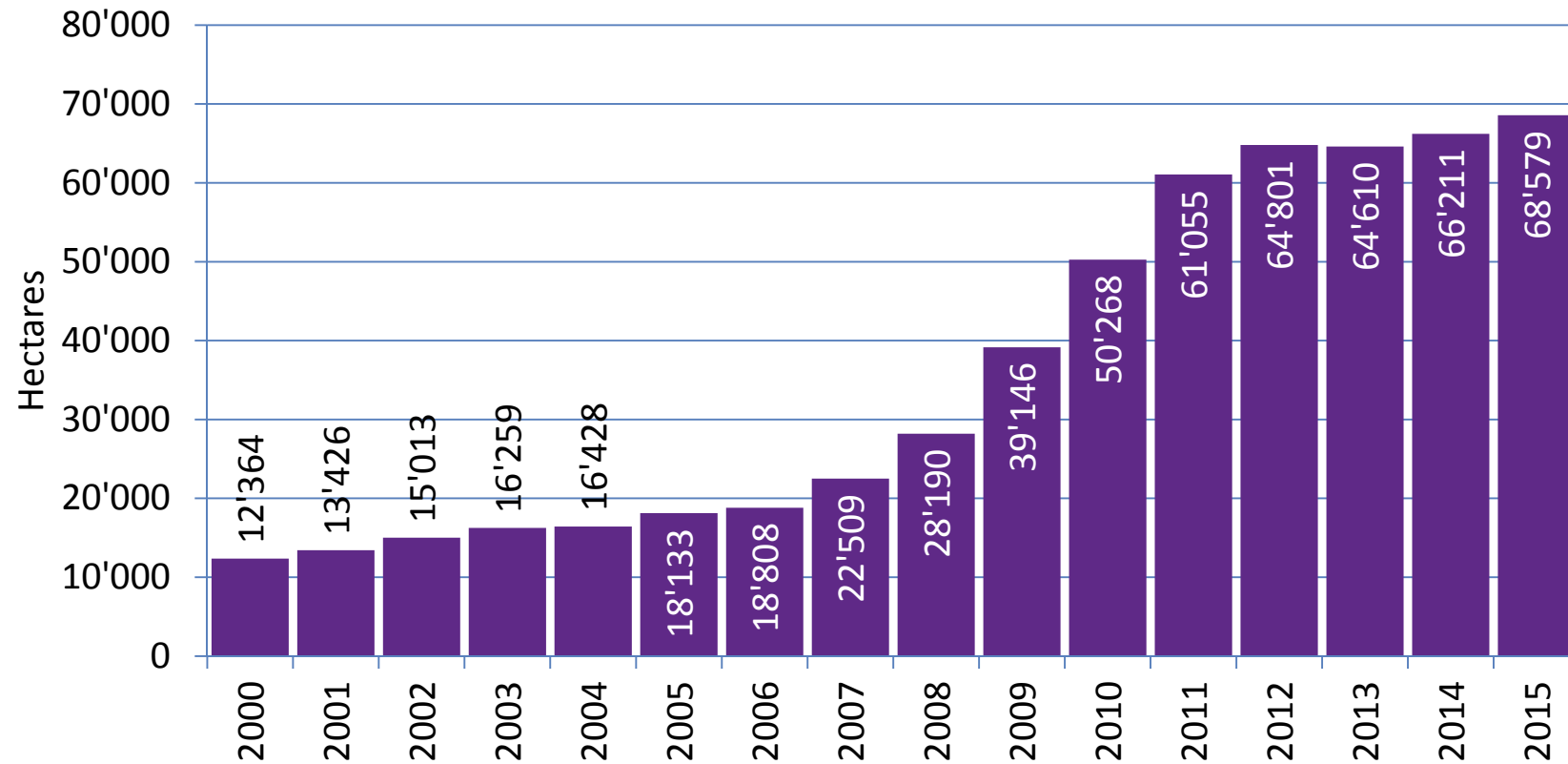
Source: SINAB 2000-2017



France: Development of the organic grape area 2000-2015 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2015 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Source: Agence Bio 2000-2017



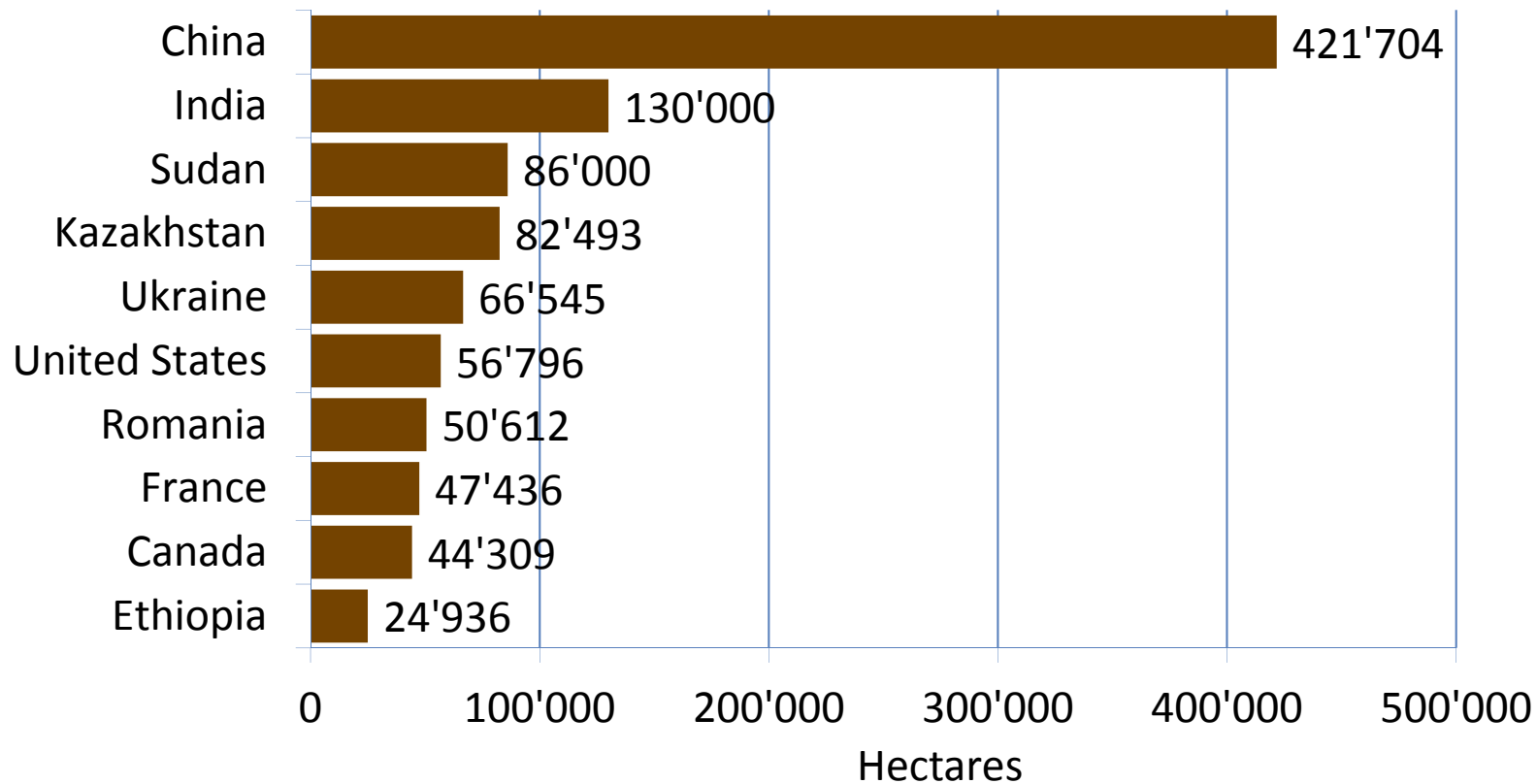
World: Organic oilseeds 2015

- › More than 1.2 million hectares were used for growing organic oilseeds in 2015. This is approximately 0.6 percent of the world's total harvested oilseed area (more than 216 million hectares according to FAOSTAT).
- › The main countries in which oilseeds are grown are the United States, India, Brazil, Argentina, and China (each with more than 20 million hectares). Data on organic production was available for all of these countries but Brazil. The countries with the largest organic oilseed area are China, India, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, the United States, and Romania.
- › The highest organic shares are in Peru (20 percent, mainly sesame), Togo (15 percent, mainly soybeans), Austria (15 percent, mainly soybeans), Finland (6 percent, rapeseed), and Croatia (almost 6 percent, mainly soy and sunflower seed).
- › Since 2004, when data on land use and crops was collected for the first time, the oilseed area (2004: almost 144'000 hectares) has increased more than eight-fold. However, some of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data. The increase in the organic area in 2015 is mainly due to the strong increase in the organic soybean area in China.
- › Almost fifty percent of the organic oilseed area is for soybeans, and another twenty percent is for sunflower seeds and rapeseed.
- › 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.

World: Organic oilseed area 2015: The ten leading countries

Organic oilseed area 2015: The ten leading countries

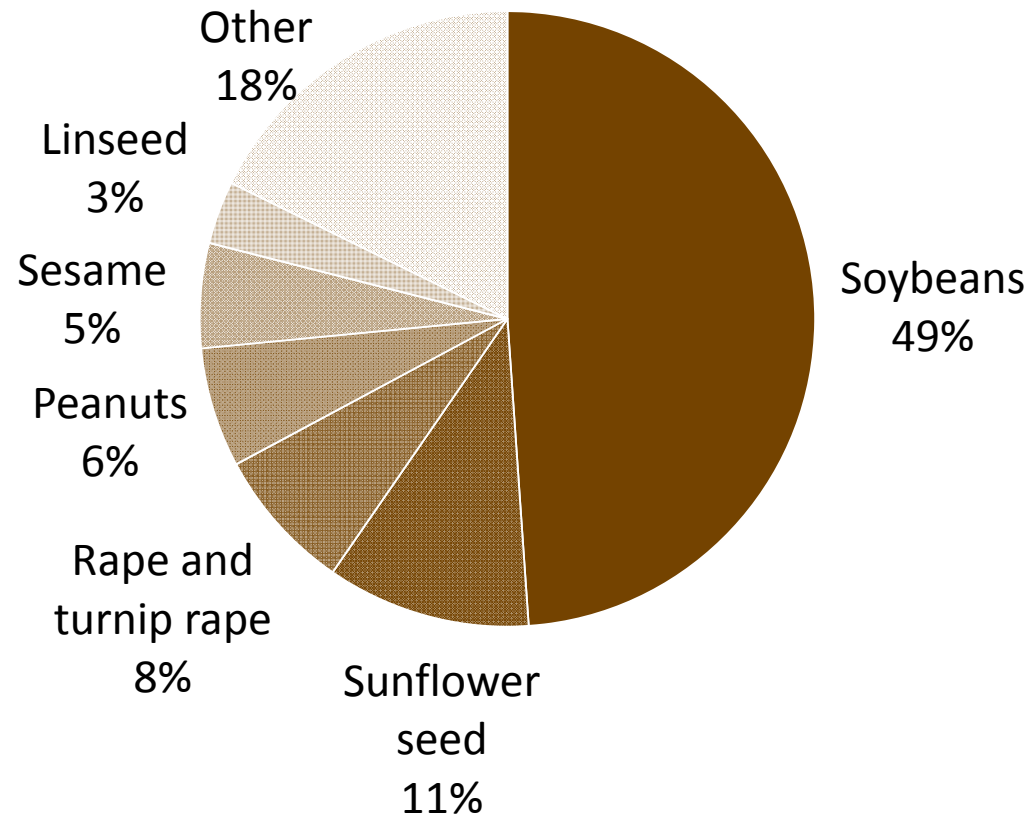
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic oilseed area worldwide by main crop groups 2015 (total 1.2 million hectares)

Oilseeds: Use of organic oilseed area 2015

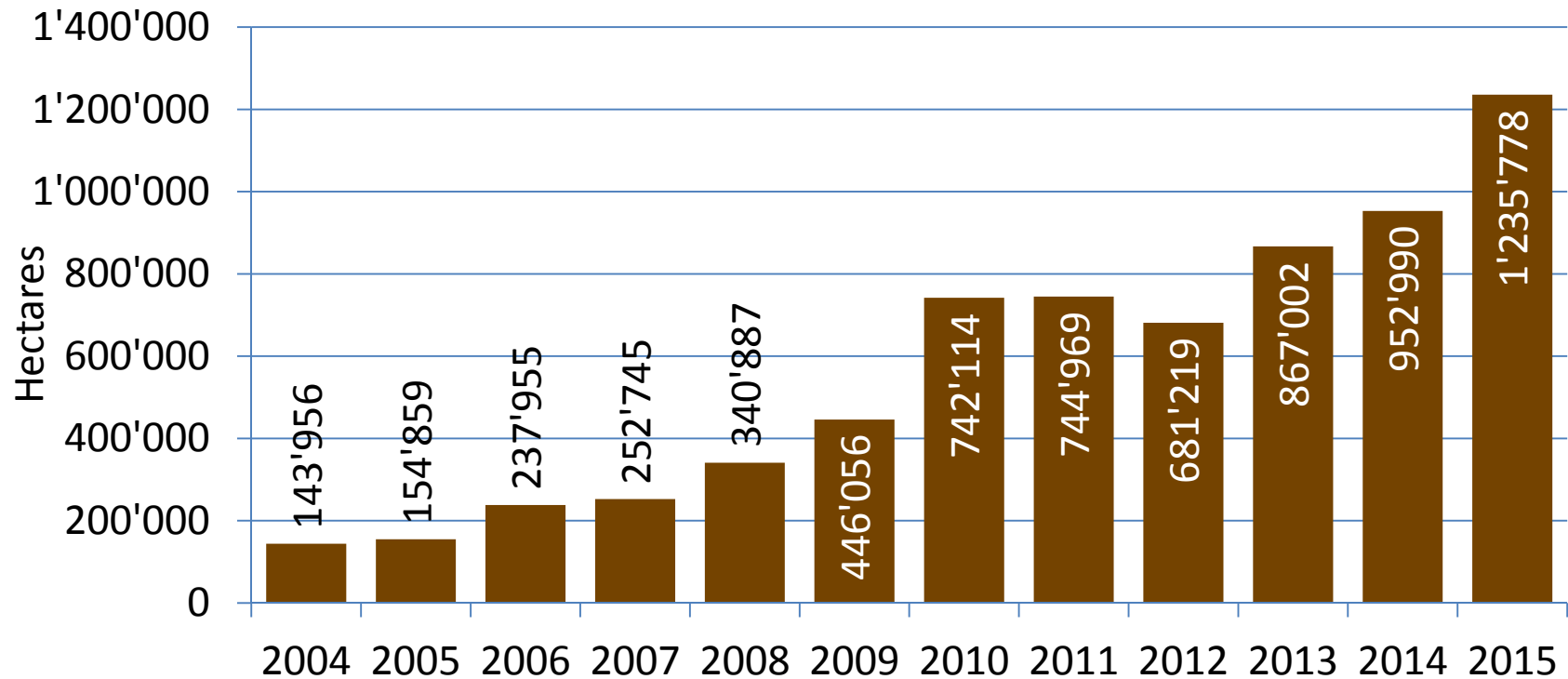
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic oilseeds: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Oilseeds: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



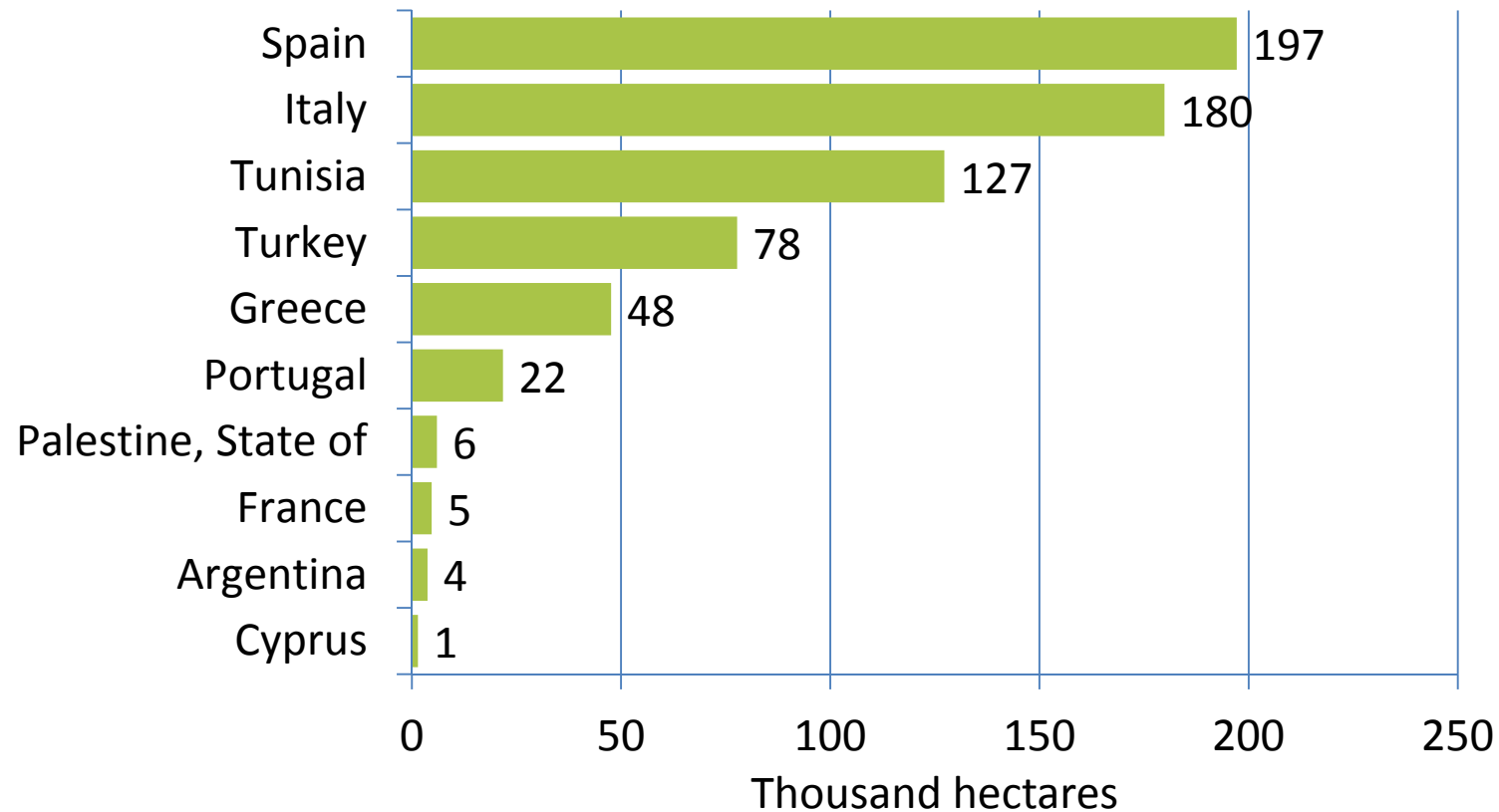
World: Organic olives 2015

- › More than 672'000 hectares of olives were reported to be under organic production in 2015. This represents 6.5 percent of the world's total harvested olive area (10.3 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 2.5 million hectares, followed by Tunisia (1.8 million hectares) and Italy (1.1 million hectares). Greece and Morocco, both with 0.9 million hectares, are also important producers. For all these countries, data for the organic area was available. Spain has the largest area of organic olives (more than 197'000 hectares), followed by Italy (almost 180'000 hectares), and Tunisia (over 127'000 hectares).
- › Almost 80 percent of the world's organic olive area is in Europe, followed by northern Africa with 20 percent of the world's organic olive area. In Italy, the percentage of area under organic production is relatively high (almost 16 percent). In Spain, almost 8 percent of the olive area is organic, and in Tunisia 7 percent. France has the highest organic share with 27.6 percent of the olive area 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 can be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data. The available data indicates that a large part of the total olive area, 24 percent, is in conversion. If this is indicative, an increase in the supply of organic olives may be expected.

World: Organic olive area 2015: The ten leading countries

Olives: The ten countries with the largest organic area 2015

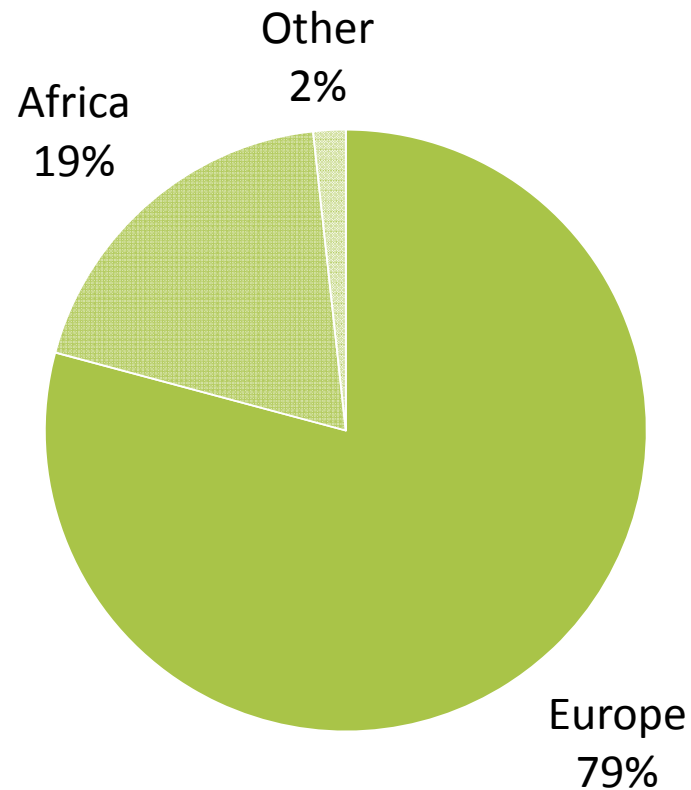
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic olives: Distribution of the organic area by region 2015

Olives: Distribution of the organic area by continent 2015

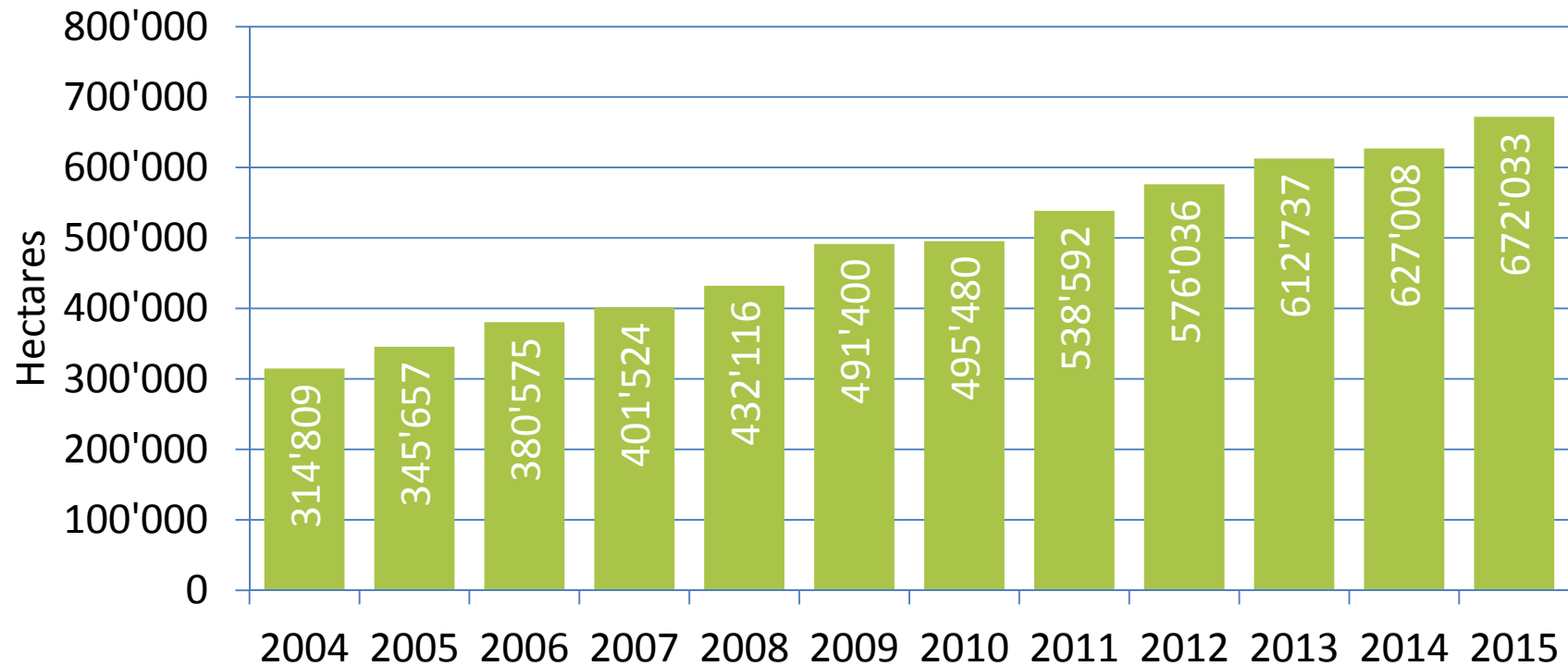
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic olives: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Olives: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



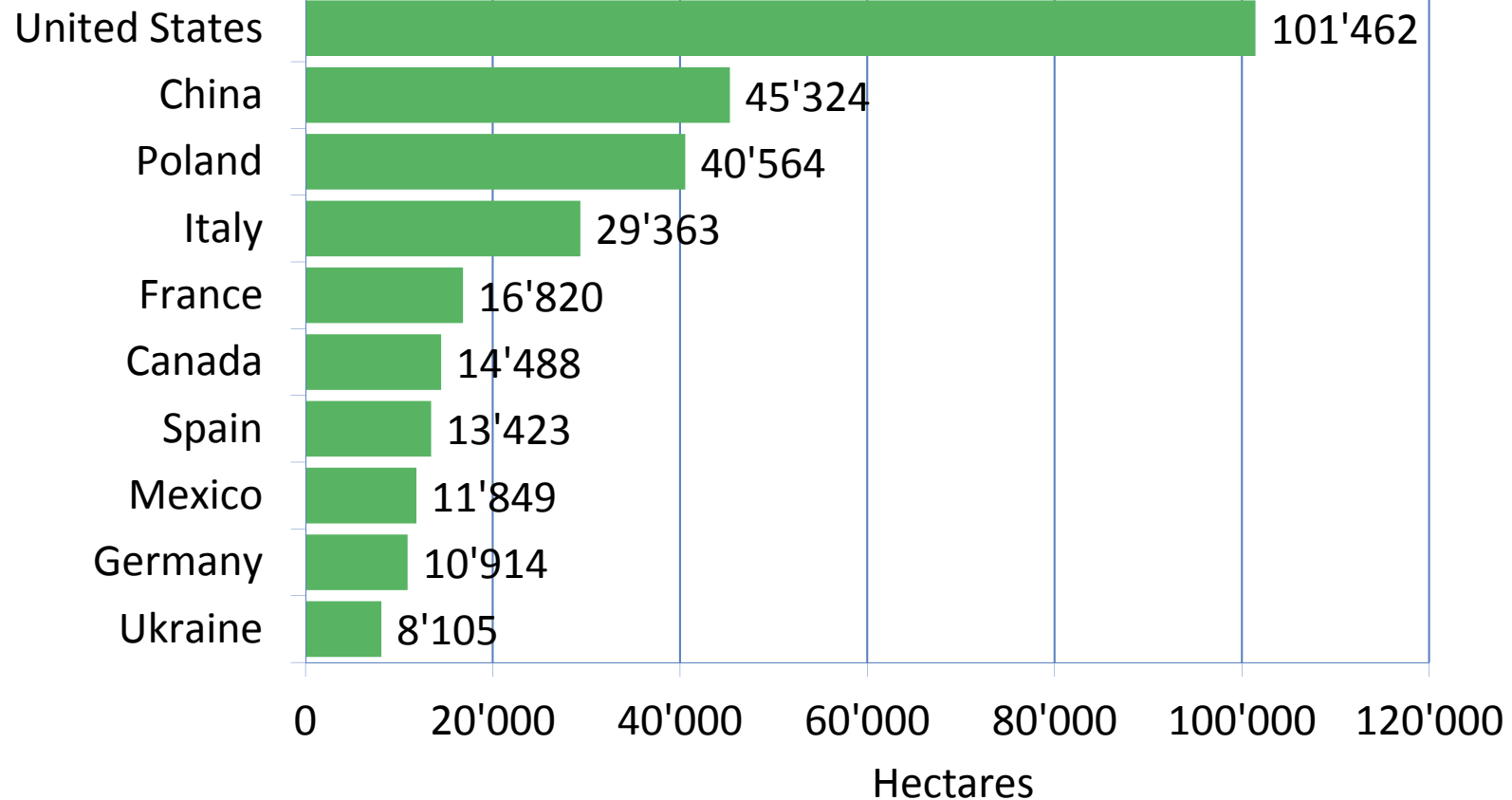
World: Organic vegetables 2015

- › The total area under organic vegetable production (almost 354'000 hectares) is 0.6 percent of the total area of vegetables grown in the world (58 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT).
- › Of the four most important vegetable-growing countries in the world (China, India, Nigeria, and Turkey), organic data was only available for China and Turkey. The countries with the largest organic vegetable areas are the United States, China, Poland, and Italy (each with areas over 20'000 hectares). The United States reported over 100'000 hectares of organic vegetables.
- › The highest organic shares of the total vegetable areas are in Denmark, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, and Germany. These are also the countries in Europe that, with the exception of Poland, have the largest organic market shares for organic food. Furthermore, Canada and the United States reported high organic shares of the total vegetable area.
- › Since 2004, when data on organic land use and crops was collected for the first time, the vegetable area has more trebled from 105'000 hectares to the current 354'000 hectares. However, part of the increase can be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data.
- › A breakdown into individual vegetable groups is available for only half of the organic vegetable area. A large part (72'000 hectares) is for pulses (fresh beans and peas), followed by fruit vegetables, and leafy and stalked vegetables (salads).
- › 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, we can conclude that about 10 percent of the area is in conversion.

World: Organic vegetable area 2015: The ten leading countries

Vegetables: The ten countries with the largest organic area 2015

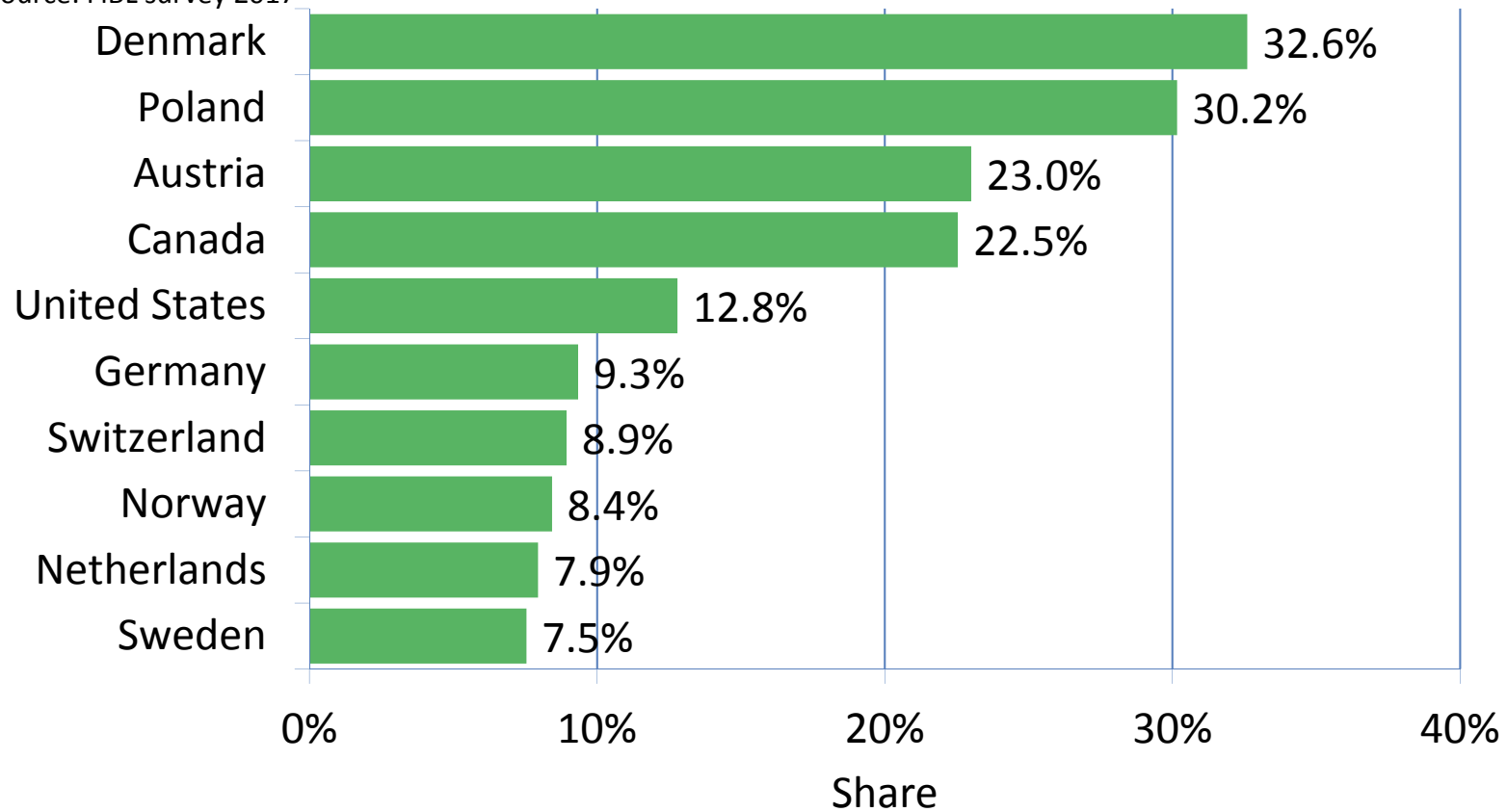
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic vegetables: The ten countries with the highest organic shares 2015

Vegetables: The ten countries with the highest organic shares 2015

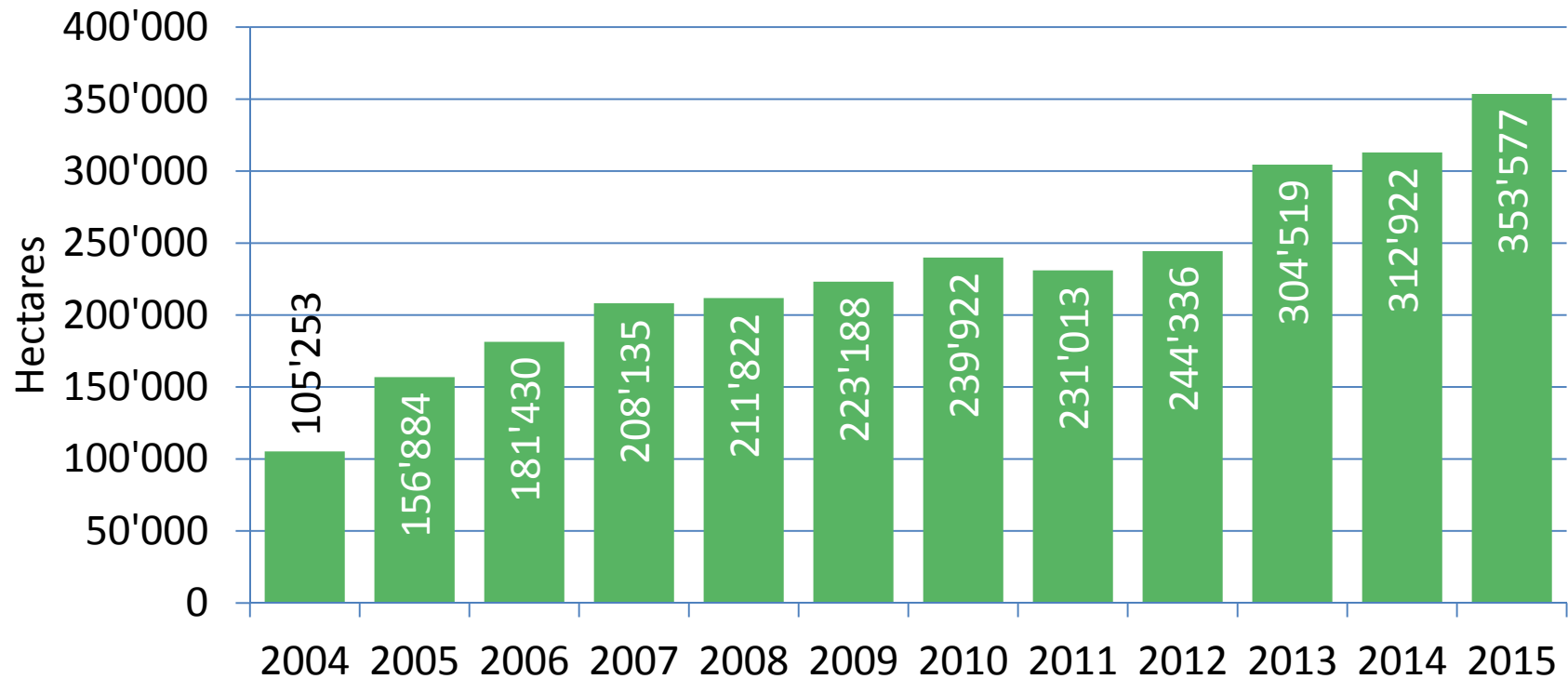
Source: FiBL survey 2017



World: Organic vegetables: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2015

Vegetables: Development of the organic area 2004-2015

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2017



More information

- › More information (PDF, data sources, graphs) at <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook-2017.html>
- › Contact
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