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**Organic Agriculture Worldwide:  
Key results from the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic  
agriculture worldwide 2014  
Part 2: Crop data**

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**Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Key results from the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2014:  
Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2012**

- › Data compiled by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, in cooperation with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements IFOAM, based on national data sources and data from certifiers.
- › Data as published February 2014 in FiBL & IFOAM (2014) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014. Frick and Bonn
- › For updates check [www.organic-world.net](http://www.organic-world.net)
- › This presentation is available online at: <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook-2014-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](mailto:helga.willer@fibl.org)
- › © Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick, Switzerland, February, 2014



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**IFOAM**  
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

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## Acknowledgements\*

- › The Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs SECO, Berne
- › Nürnberg Messe, the organizers of the BioFach World Organic Trade Fair
- › Co-funding from the European Union for the European data survey in the framework of the OrganicData network project
- › 200 experts from all parts of the world contributed to the FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014.

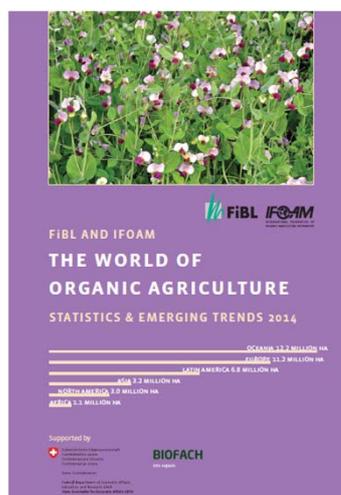


\* See also disclaimer on last page of this slide show



## The World of Organic Agriculture 2014

- › The 15th edition of 'The World of Organic Agriculture', was published by FiBL and IFOAM in February 2014.\*
- › Contents:
  - › Results of the survey on organic agriculture worldwide;
  - › Organic agriculture in the regions and country reports;
  - › Australia, Canada, Croatia, the Pacific Islands, United Arab Emirates, and The United States of America.
  - › Chapters on the global market, standards & legislations, voluntary standards, PGS, European market and tea production in China
  - › Numerous tables and graphs.
  - › The book can be ordered via IFOAM.org and shop.FiBL.org.
  - › \*Willer, H, Lemoud, J. (2014) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014. FiBL, Frick, and, IFOAM, Bonn



## Website [www.organic-world.net](http://www.organic-world.net)

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

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Organic World website. At the top, there are navigation tabs for Home, About, Statistics, News, and Contact. Below this, a list of editions is provided: 2012 edition, 2011 edition, 2010 edition, 2009 edition, and 2008 edition. A search bar is located below the list. The main content area features an announcement for the 14th edition of 'The World of Organic Agriculture 2013', which is scheduled for launch at BioFach 2013 in Nordergrün, Lüneburg, Germany. The announcement includes a brief description of the book's content and a list of countries whose reports are included in the volume. Logos for FiBL, IFOAM, and BioFach are visible at the bottom of the page.

## About this presentation

- › There are 3 presentations summarizing the key results of the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2014 (data 2012). Apart from the global data, key results on crop and on regional data are presented.
- › More information is available at the password area of [www.organic-world.net](http://www.organic-world.net)
- › The following three presentations are available at <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook-2014-presentations.html>:
  - › Part 1: Global data 2012 and survey background
  - › Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2012
  - › Part 3: Organic agriculture in the regions 2012

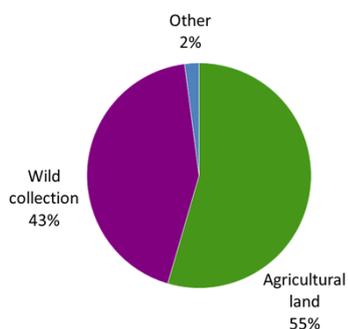
## The 15th Survey on organic agriculture world-wide

- › The 15th 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) and further partners.
- › The survey was carried out between July 2013 and February 2014.
- › Data were received from 164 countries.
- › New countries included: Angola, Bermuda and San Marino.
- › 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 2014" and at [www.organic-world.net](http://www.organic-world.net).

## Definition of organic areas

### Distribution of all organic areas in 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014

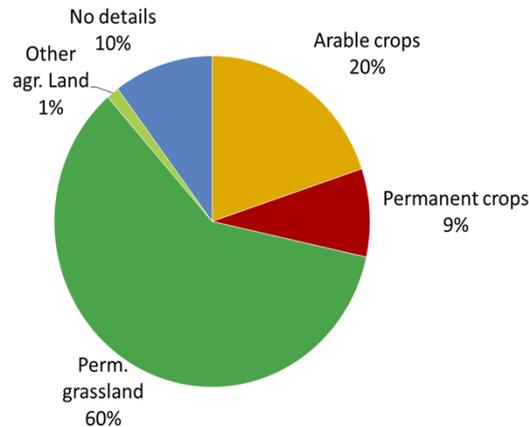


- › Agricultural land (37.5 million hectares in 2012)
  - › Cropland
    - › Arable land (cereals, vegetables etc.)
    - › Permanent crops (fruit, grapes, olives ...)
    - › Cropland, no details (=arable land and permanent crops with no further details)
  - › Permanent grassland
  - › Other agricultural land
- › Non-agricultural areas (31 million hectares in 2012)
  - › Wild collection/Bee keeping
  - › Forest
  - › Aquaculture
  - › Grazing areas on non-agricultural land

## World: Use of organic agricultural land 2012 (total: 37.5 million hectares)

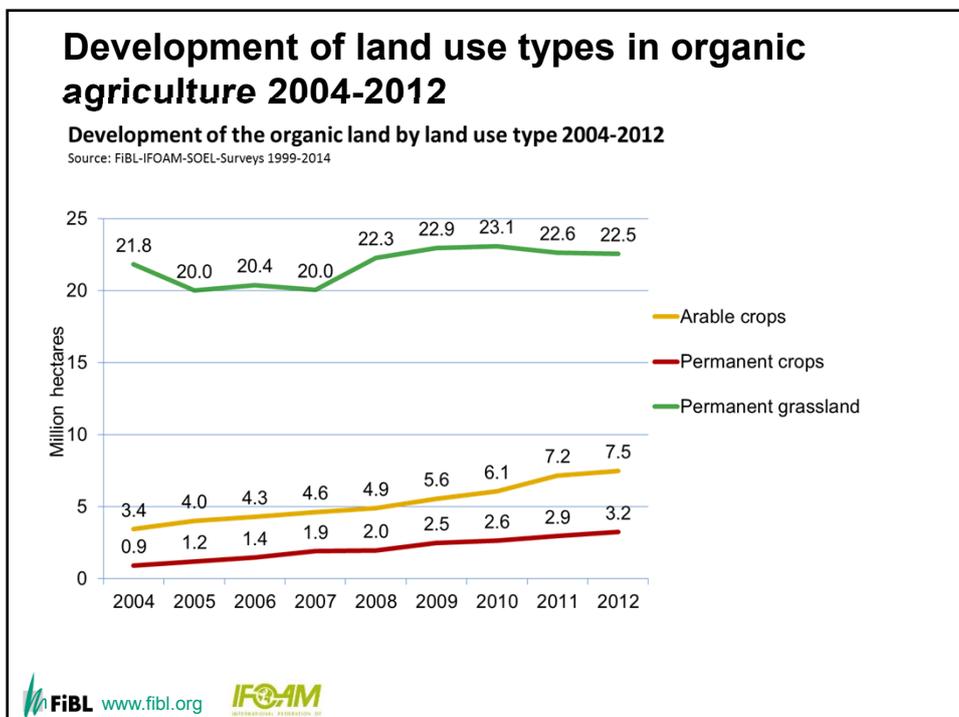
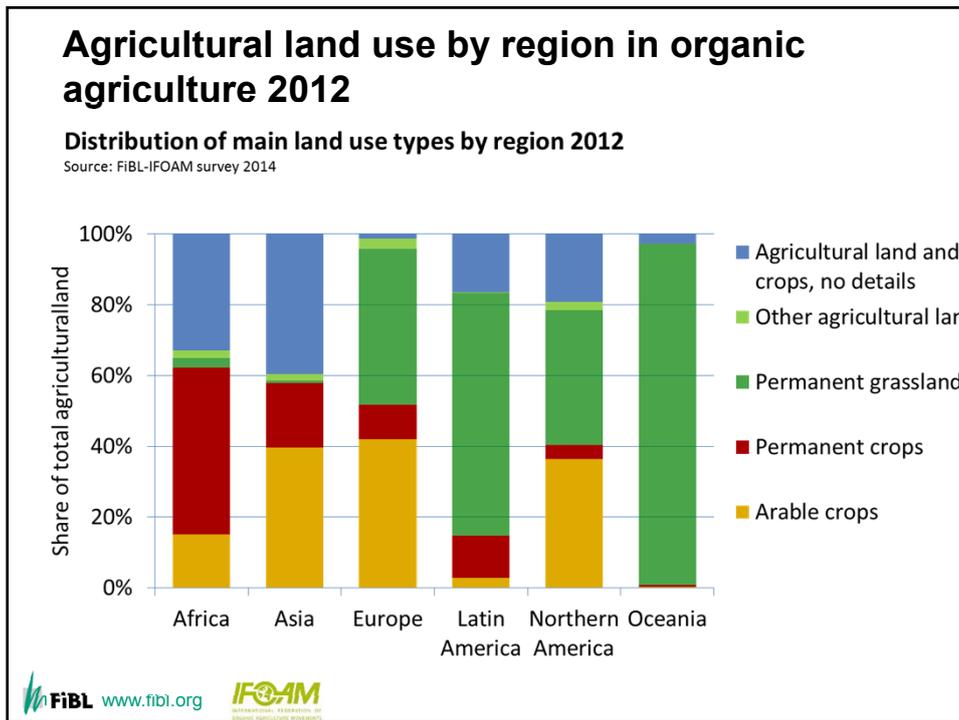
### Distribution of main land use types 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.



## Main land use types in organic agriculture 2012

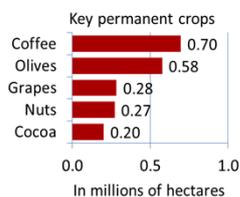
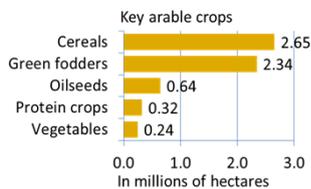
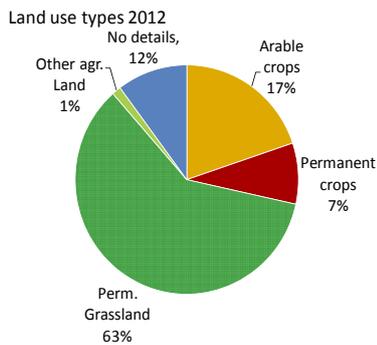
- › The chart of the share of land use types in the regions shows:
  - › For a large part of the organic agricultural land in both Africa and Asia, land use information is not available
  - › Africa has a large proportion of permanent crops; these are mainly cash crops such as coffee, tropical fruit 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.



## World: Use of organic agricultural land 2012 (total: 37.5 million hectares)

### Distribution of main land use types 2012

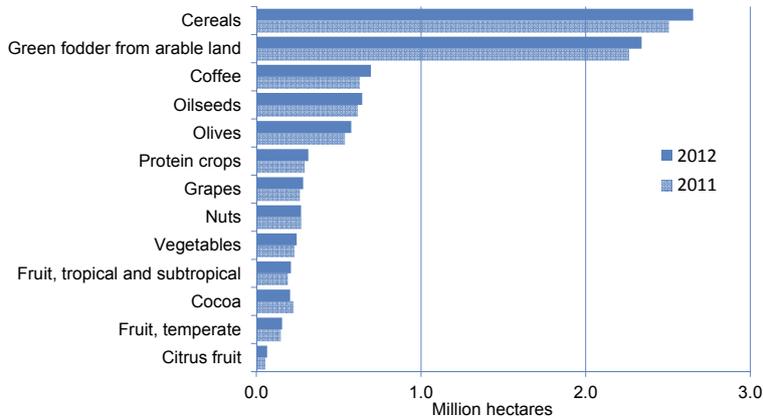
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.



## Key crop groups in organic agriculture: 2011 and 2012 compared

### Growth of selected crops 2011-2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



### Organic grassland/grazing areas 2012

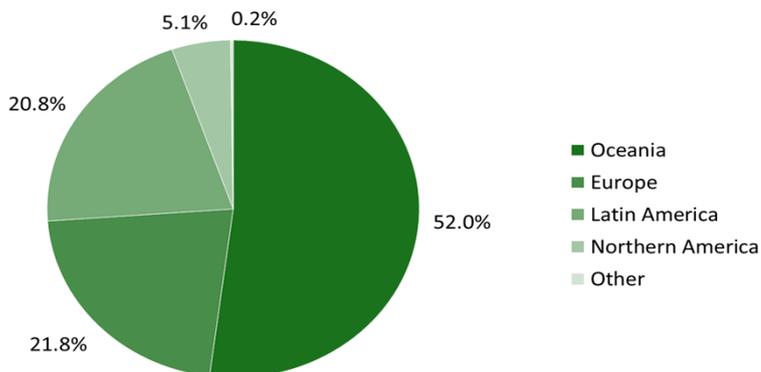
- › With a total of at least 22.5 million hectares, the organic grassland/grazing areas constitute almost two thirds or 60 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- › The organic grassland/grazing areas account for 0.7 percent of the world's total grassland/grazing areas.
- › An decrease of 80'000 hectares or -0.35 percent was reported compared with 2011.
- › More than half of the organic grassland/grazing areas is located in Oceania (52 percent of the organic grassland/grazing area or 11.7 million hectares), followed by Europe (21 percent or 4.9 million hectares) and Latin America (almost 21 percent or 4.7 million hectares).

 [www.fibl.org](http://www.fibl.org)
 Source: FiBL & IFOAM Survey 2014

### Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2012 (total 22.5 million hectares)

Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2012 (total 22.5 million hectares)

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



 [www.fibl.org](http://www.fibl.org)


## Organic arable land 2012

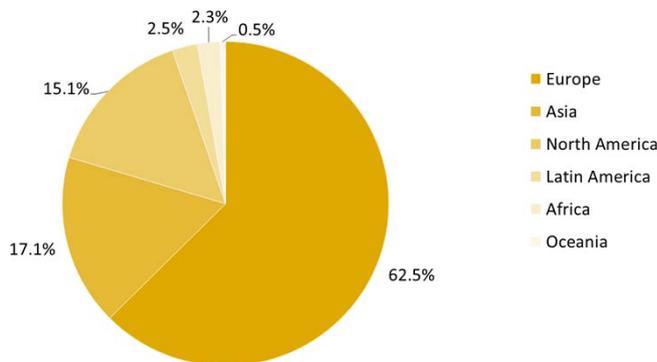
- › With a total of at least 7.5 million hectares, arable land constitutes 20 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- › The organic arable land accounts for 0.5 percent of the world's total arable land.
- › An increase of 4.4 percent compared with 2011 was reported.
- › Most of the organic arable land is located in Europe (4.7 million hectares), followed by Asia (1.3 million hectares) and North America (more than 1.1 million hectares).
- › Most of this category of land is used for cereals including rice (2.6 million hectares), followed by green fodder from arable land (2.3 million hectares), oilseeds (more than 600'000 hectares) and protein crops (0.3 million hectares).



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014

## Organic arable land by region 2012 (total 7.5 million hectares)

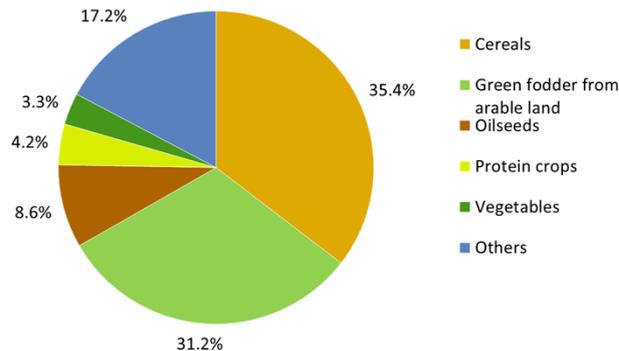
Organic arable land by region 2012 (total 7.5 million hectares)  
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic arable land worldwide by main crop groups 2012 (total 7.5 million hectares)

Organic arable land worldwide by main crop groups 2012 (total 7.5 million hectares)

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



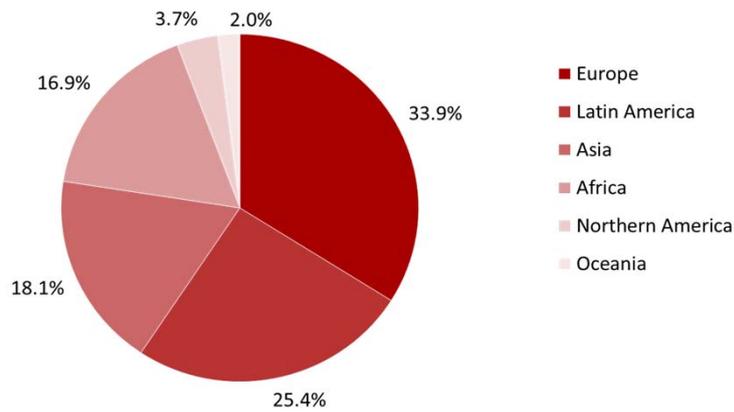
## Permanent cropland 2012

- › Permanent crops account for approximately 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 2011), 0.3 million hectares more were reported.
- › With almost 9 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 (1.1 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 25 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 2012

Organic permanent cropland by region 2012 (total 3.2 million hectares)

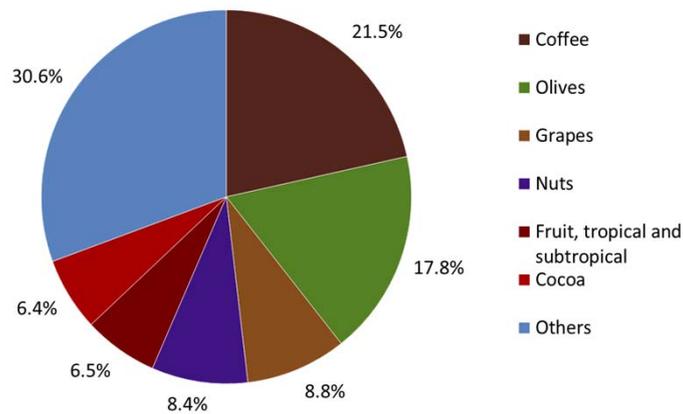
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



### Organic permanent cropland worldwide by crop groups 2012

Organic permanent cropland worldwide by main crop groups 2012 (total 3.2 million hectares)

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



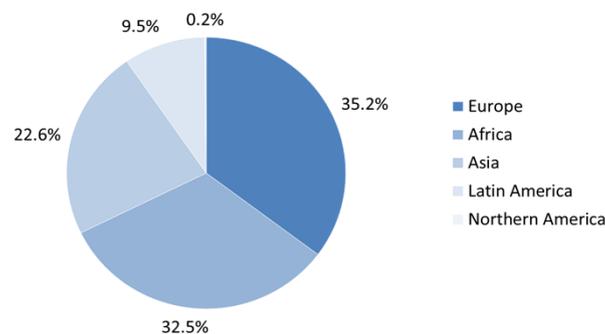
## Organic wild collection and beekeeping 2012

- › A collection area (including beekeeping) of 30 million hectares was reported for 2012.
- › 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 this areas.

## Geographical distribution of organic wild collection and beekeeping areas in 2012

Distribution of organic wild collection areas by region 2012

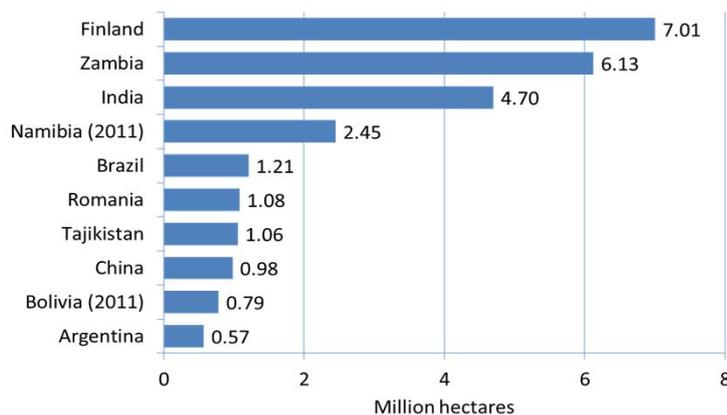
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014



## Organic wild collection & beekeeping: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

The ten countries with the largest wild collection areas 2012

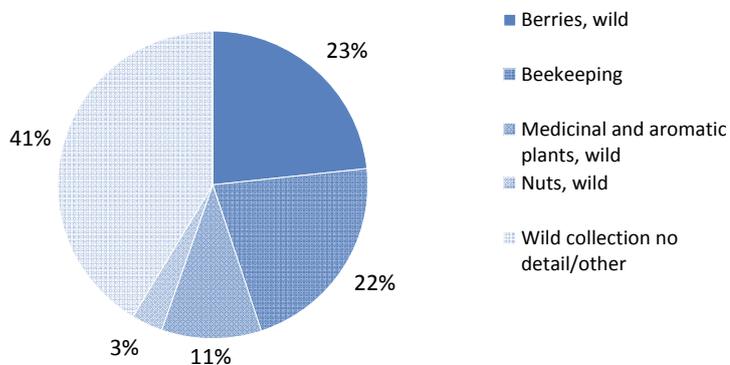
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic wild collection and beekeeping land 2012

Use of organic wild collection and beekeeping land worldwide 2012 (total 30 million hectares)

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic cereals 2012

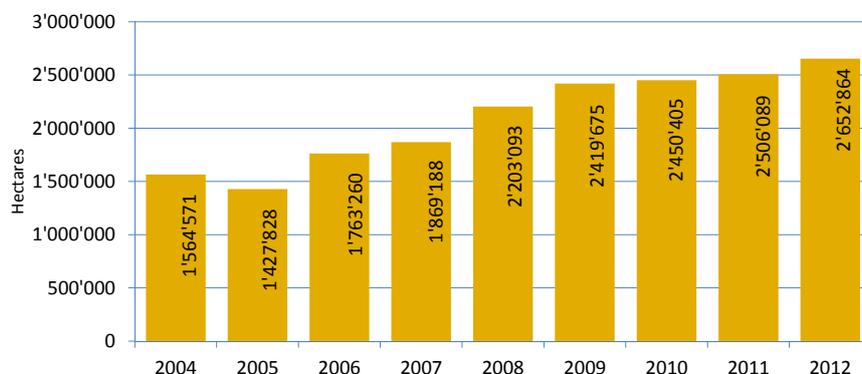
- › At least 2.6 million hectares of cereals are under organic management. Comparing the organic figure with FAO's figure for the world's harvested cereal area of almost 707 million hectares in 2011 (FAOSTAT), 0.4 percent of the total cereal area is under organic management.
- › Cereals include wheat, spelt, barley, oats, grain maize, rye, and triticale.
- › The key cereal producers worldwide are India (100.5 million hectares), China (91 million hectares), the United States (56.7 million hectares), and the Russian Federation (40.6 million hectares).
- › Of these four countries, with the exception of India and China, information on the organic cereal area was available. The United States (almost 330'000 hectares) and Italy (210'000 hectares) are the largest organic cereal producers. In the United States 0.6 percent of the total cereal area was organic, and in Italy the organic cereal area represented a very important share, constituting 6.1 percent of the total cereal area.
- › Some countries reach proportions that are far higher than the global cereal proportion of 0.4 percent. For example, Austria (12 percent), Sweden (8.8 percent), Estonia (8 percent), and Lithuania (6.3 percent) greatly exceed 0.4 percent.
- › As some of the world's large cereal producers (such as India and China) 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 increased by more than 50 percent since 2004 (1.6 million hectares), and in 2012 it increased by 150'000 hectares or a 6 percent.
- › The available data on the conversion status indicate that 16 percent of the organic cereal area was in-conversion in 2012 (almost half million hectares). If this is indicative, there could be a considerable increase in supply of organic cereals in the near future.



## Organic cereals: Growth of the organically area

**Organic cereals: Growth of the organically managed area 2004-2012**

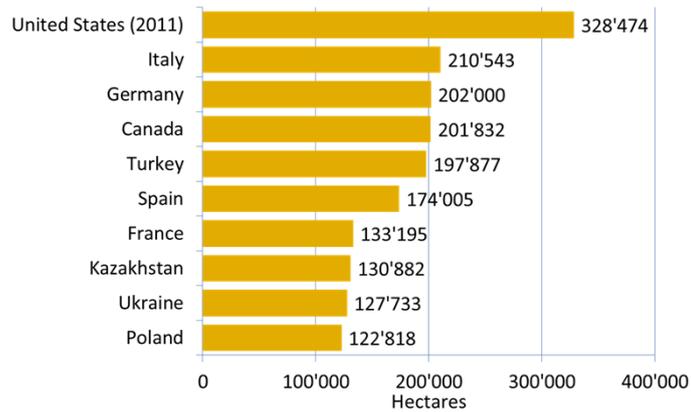
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic cereals: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

Organic cereals: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

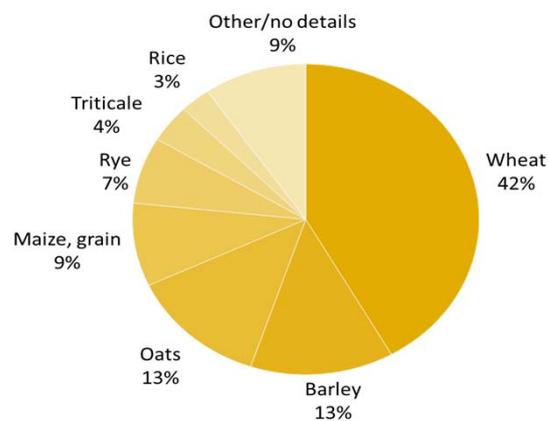
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic cereal land worldwide by cereal types

Cereals: Distribution of cereal types 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014



## Organic citrus fruit 2012

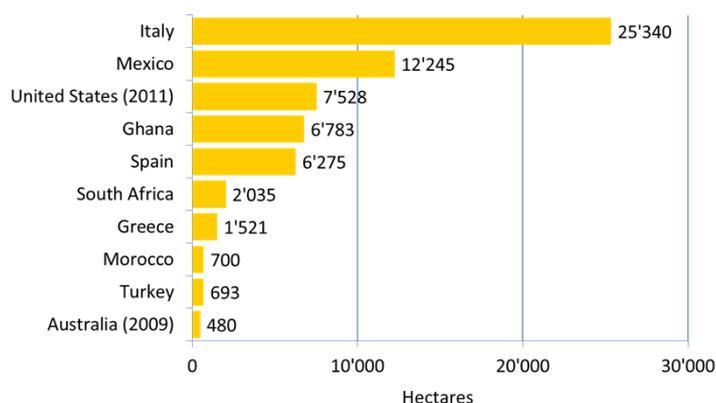
- › The area of organic citrus fruits includes oranges, lemons and limes, grapefruit and pomelos and 'other citrus fruits'.
- › At least 66'000 hectares of citrus fruit are grown organically worldwide.
- › This constitutes 0.8 percent of the world's citrus area of 8.7 million hectares in 2011 (FAOSTAT).
- › The countries with the largest organic citrus areas are: Italy, Mexico and the United States.
- › As no crop details for the organic area were available for some of the world's leading citrus producers - China (2.3 million hectares), Brazil ( 0.9 million hectares), and Nigeria (0.8 million hectares) - it can be assumed that the world figures for the area under organic citrus is higher.


[www.fibl.org](http://www.fibl.org)

 Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014

## Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

**Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012**  
 Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014

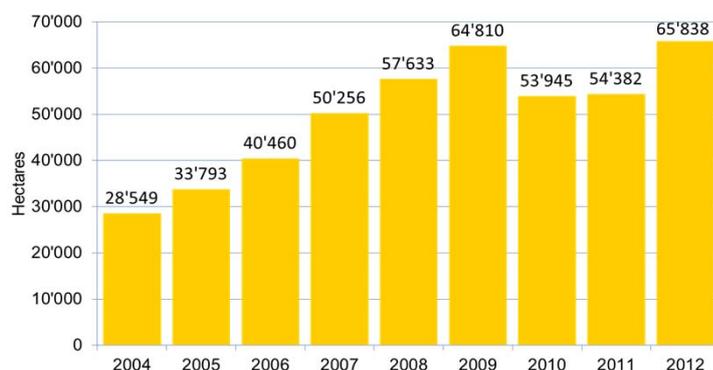



[www.fibl.org](http://www.fibl.org)


## Organic citrus fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

Citrus fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2012

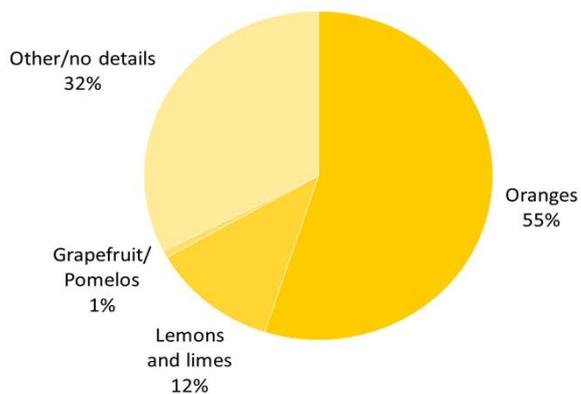
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2012

Citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014



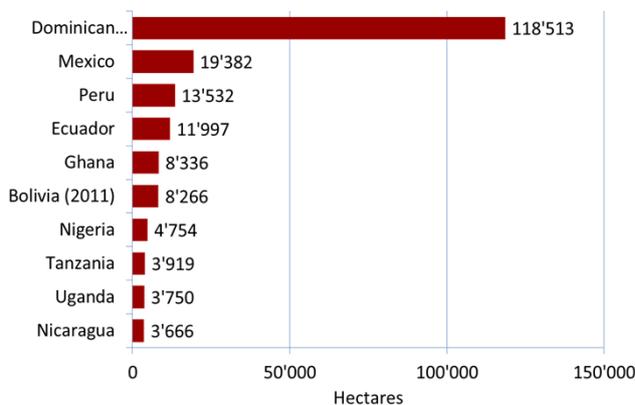
## Organic cocoa 2012

- › More than 200'000 hectares of organic cocoa were grown organically in 2012.
- › The countries with the largest organic cocoa area are Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru.
- › 2.3 percent of the world's harvested cocoa bean area of 9.5 million hectares are organic. (FAOSTAT, 2010 data).
- › The world's leading cocoa producers are Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Indonesia. With the exception of Nigeria, data on organic cocoa area were available for all these countries.

## Organic cocoa area: The ten leading countries 2012

### Organic cocoa area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

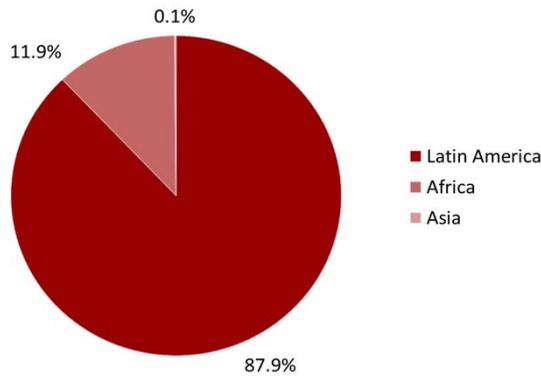
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



### Organic cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2012

Cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2014

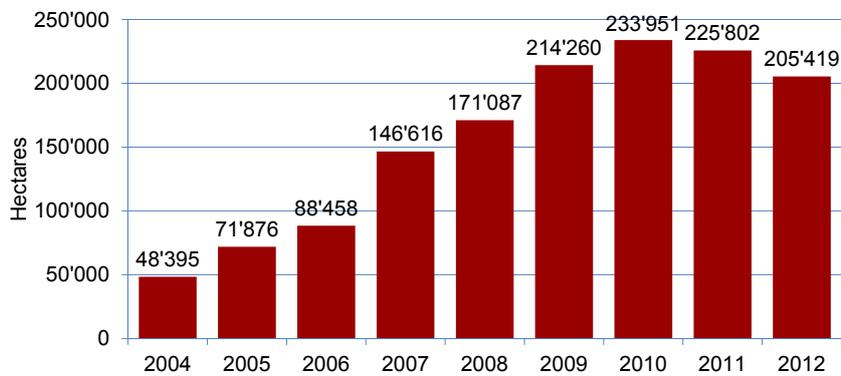


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### Organic cocoa: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

Cocoa beans: Development of the global area 2004-2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic coffee 2012

- › Almost 700'000 hectares of coffee were grown organically in 2012. This constitutes 6.6 percent of the world's harvested coffee area of 10.5 million hectares in 2011 according to FAOSTAT.
- › The world's leading producers are Brazil (2.1 million hectares), Indonesia (1.2 million hectares), Mexico and Colombia (each with almost 0.7 million hectares), and Vietnam (0.5 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 (147'000 hectares) and Peru (98'000 hectares). Bolivia has the highest share with 47 percent of organic coffee, followed by Nepal (46 percent), Timor-Leste (45 percent), and Mexico (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 trebled since 2004.

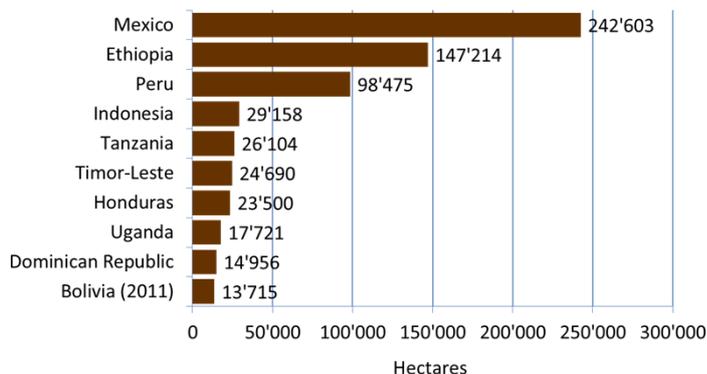

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 FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014, based on national sources

## Organic coffee area 2012: The ten countries with the largest areas

**Organic coffee area 2012: The ten countries with the largest areas**

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



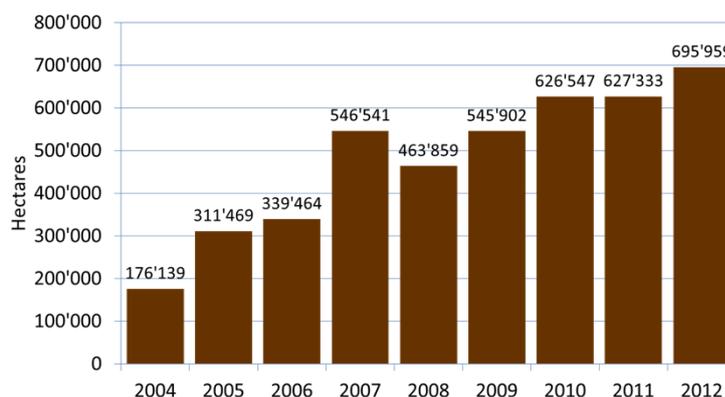

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## Organic coffee: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

### Coffee: Development of the global organic area 2004-2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic temperate fruit 2012

- › The total area under organic temperate fruit production recorded here (over 150'000 hectares), is 1.3 percent of the total area of temperate fruit grown in the world (11.7 million hectares in 2011 according to FAOSTAT).
- › Of the six most important temperate fruit growing countries in the world (China, India, Iran, Turkey, and the United States) only three (Iran and Turkey), provided data on area of organic temperate grown in 2012. 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), Italy and the United States (both with 18'000 hectares), Turkey (12'000 hectares), and France (10'000 hectares). The highest proportions are in the Czech Republic (34.1 percent), Poland (15.6 percent), Germany (14.4 percent), and Latvia (14.3 percent).
- › 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 doubled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › The key temperate fruits are apples, with half of the temperate fruit area, Poland has 44 percent of the apple area, followed by pears, apricots, and plums.
- › 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.

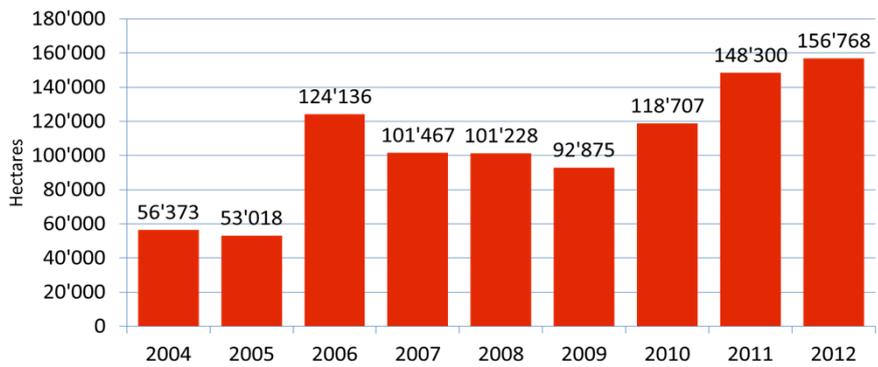


FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014, based on national sources

## Organic temperate fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

### Temperate Fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2012

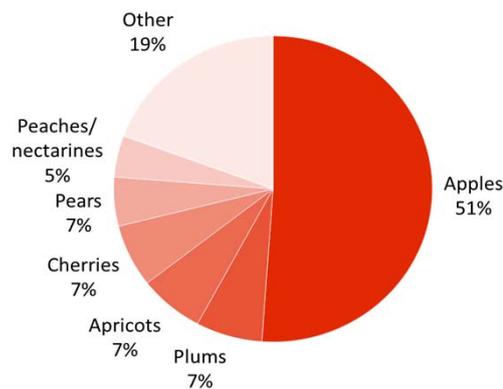
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic temperate fruit land worldwide by key fruit types 2012

### Temperate fruit: Use of organic temperate fruit area 2012

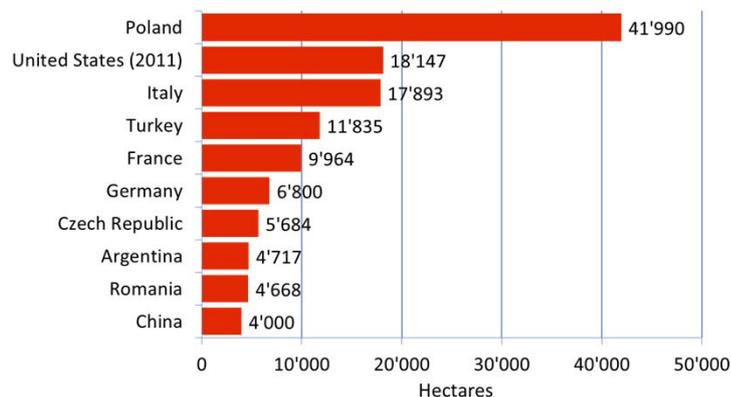
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014



## Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

### Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Tropical and Subtropical fruit 2012

- > The total area under organic tropical and subtropical fruit recorded here (210'000 hectares) is 0.9 percent of the total area of tropical and subtropical fruit grown in the world (23.6 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 2012.
- > The largest growers for which data on the organic area were available (Mexico, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Ecuador, and Turkey) all have more than 10'000 hectares. Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Turkey have also very high proportions, with more than eight 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 (25.5 percent), France (19.9 percent, mainly kiwis) and Panama (18.5 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 more than seven 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.

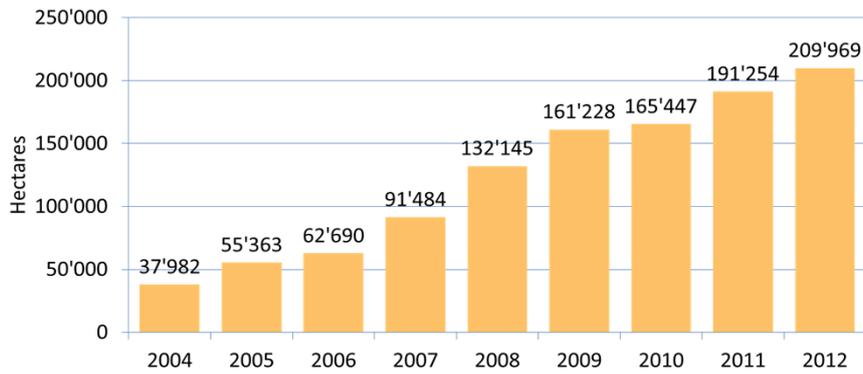


FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014, based on national sources

## Organic tropical and subtropical: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

### Tropical and subtropical fruit: Development 2004-2012

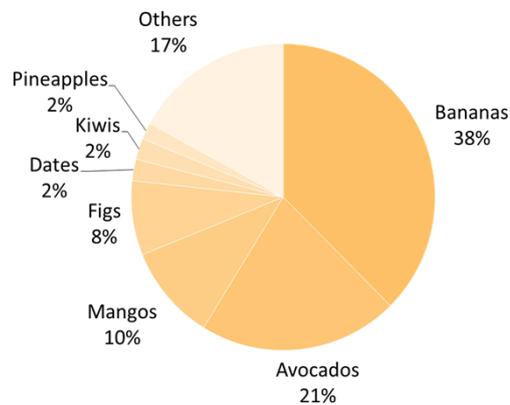
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic tropical and subtropical fruit land worldwide by main crop groups 2012

### Tropical and subtropical fruit: Distribution by crop 2012

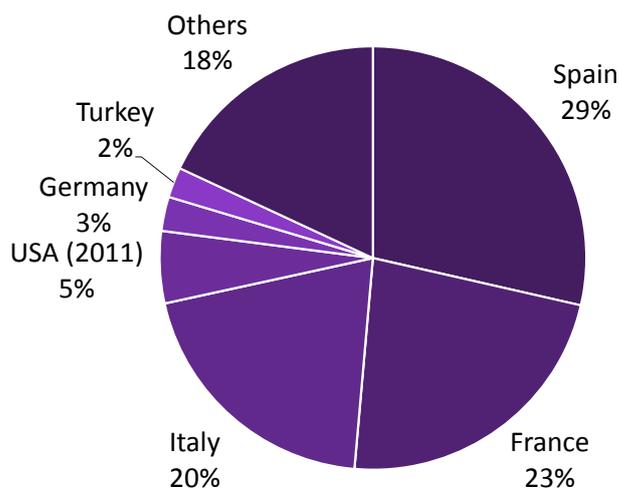
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014



## Organic grape area 2012

- › Over 280'000 hectares of organic grapes were grown in 2012, constituting 4 percent of the world's grape area (7 million hectares in 2011 according to FAOSTAT). In Europe (240'000 hectares), 6.1 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, Italy, France, China, and Turkey), provided data on the area under organic grapes in 2012.
- › The countries with the largest organic grape areas are, as for the total grape area, Spain, France, and Italy. Each of these countries has more than 55'000 hectares of organic grapes. Some of the highest shares are also on these countries. The United Kingdom (11.4 percent) and the Netherlands (10.1 percent) also have very high shares.
- › 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 (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.

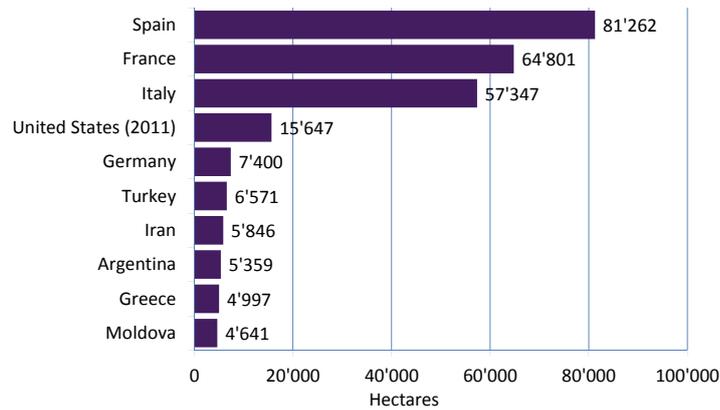
## Organic grapes: Distribution of the organic area by country 2012



## Organic grapes: The ten countries with the largest areas 2012

**Organic grapes: Top 10 producing countries 2012**

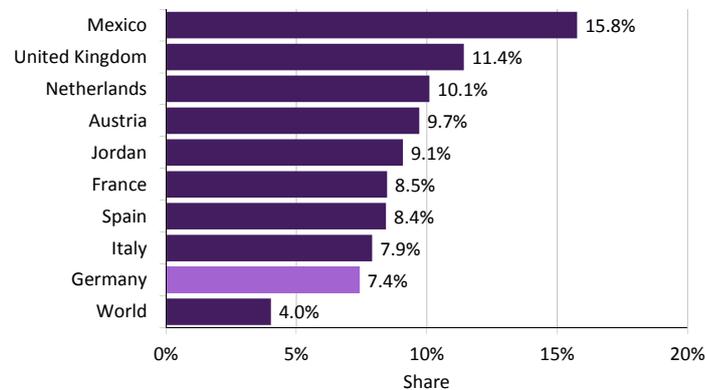
Source: FiBL-IFOAM 2014



## Organic grapes: The ten countries/areas with the highest shares 2012

**Organic grapes: The ten countries with the highest shares 2012**

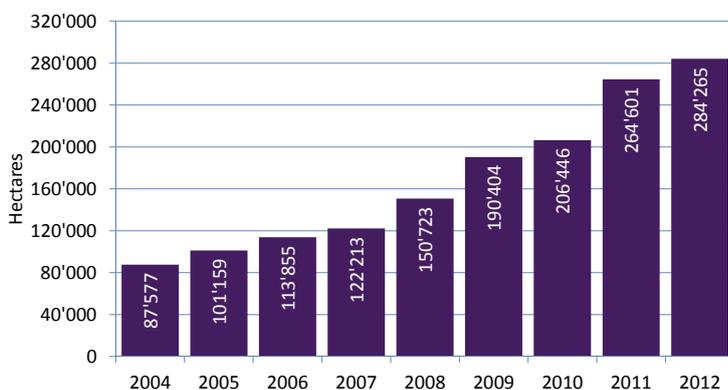
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic grapes: Growth of the global organic area 2004-2012

**Organic grapes: Development 2004-2012**

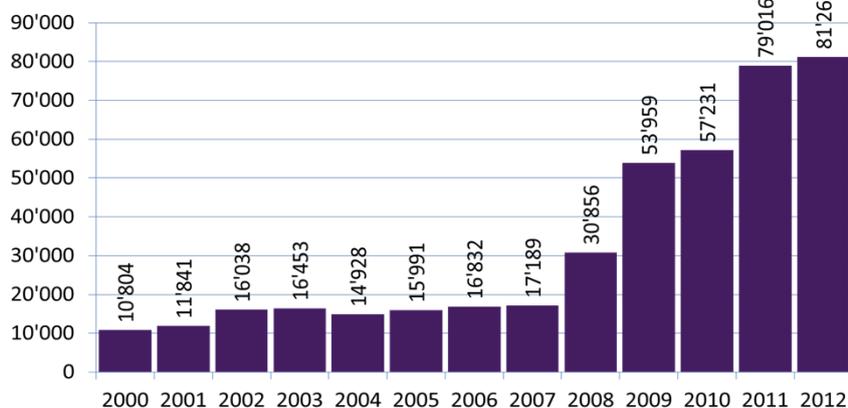
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Development of the organic grape area 2000-2012 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

**Development of the organic grape area 2000-2012 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)**

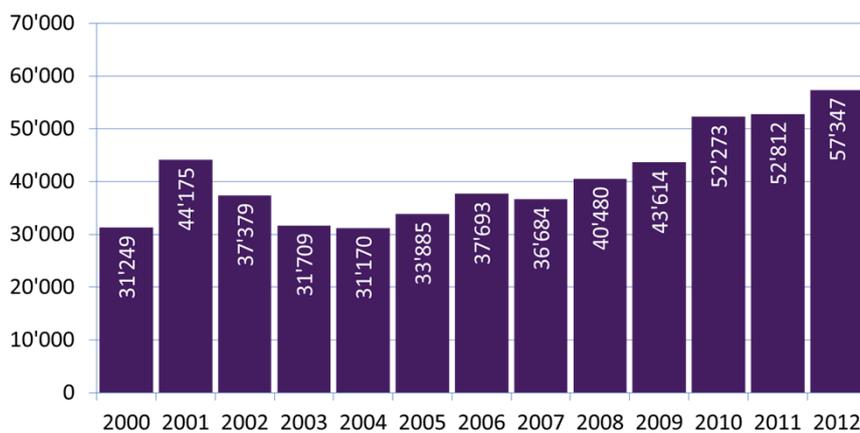
Source: MARA 1999-2013



### Development of the organic grape area 2000-2012 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2012 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

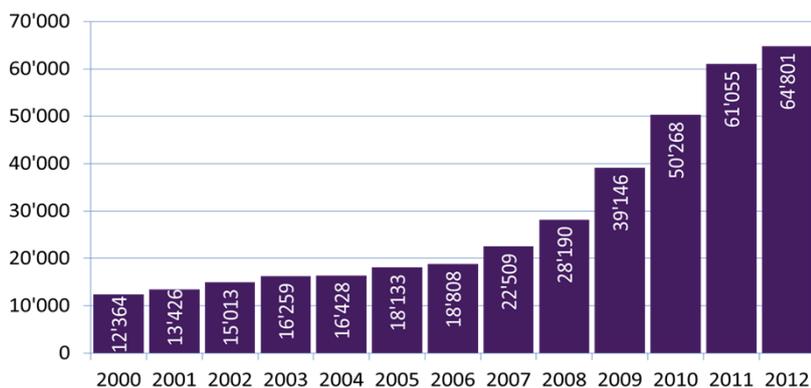
Source: SINAB 2000-2013



### Development of the organic grape area 2000-2012 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2012 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Source: Agence Bio 2000-2012



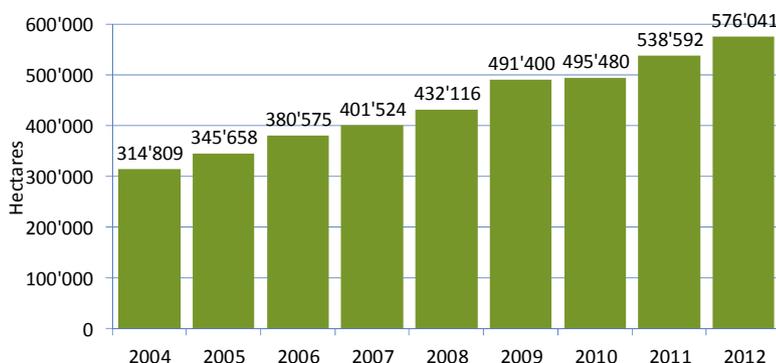
## Organic olives 2012

- › More than 576'000 hectares were reported to be under organic olive production in 2012. This is approximately 5.7 percent of the world's total harvested olive area (10 million hectares).
- › 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, and Tunisia (1.8 million hectares) and Italy (1.1 million hectares). For all these countries, data for the organic area are available. Spain has the largest area under organic olives (almost 170'000 hectares), followed by Italy (more than 165'000 hectares), and Tunisia (100'000 hectares).
- › In Italy, the percentage of area under organic production is relatively high (14 percent). In Spain, almost 7 percent of the olive area is organic and in Tunisia 5.6 percent. France has the highest share of organic olives area, with 24.5 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 increased by 80 percent. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › The data available for a breakdown of the fully converted and in-conversion area shows that approximately two-thirds of the total organic area is fully organic. If the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, almost one third is in-conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years. This has implications for the availability of organic olives in the near future.

## Organic olives: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

### Organic olives: Development 2004-2012

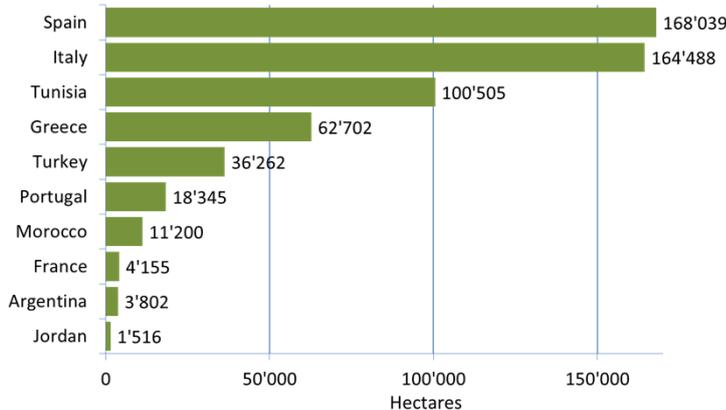
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic olive area 2012: The ten leading countries

### Organic olive area 2012: The ten leading countries

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



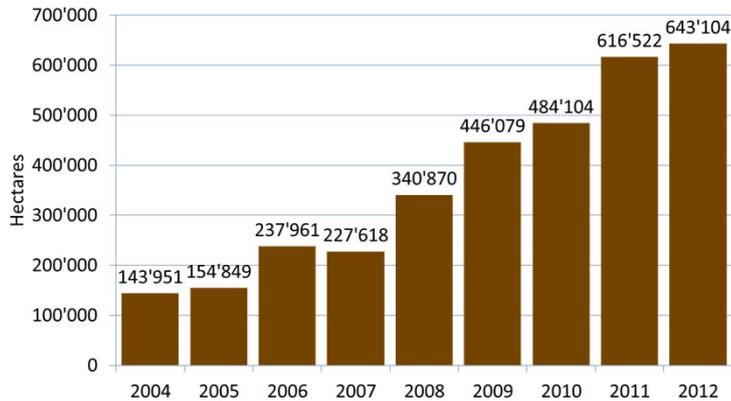
## Organic oilseeds 2012

- › An area of more than 640'000 hectares was reported to be used for growing organic oilseeds in 2012. This is approximately 0.3 percent of the world's total harvested oilseed area (more than 204 million hectares).
- › The main countries in which oilseeds are grown are the United States, India, China, and Brazil (each with more than 20 million hectares). The United States (31 million hectares) is by far the largest grower. 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, Canada, Romania and Ukraine.
- › 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 trebled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › Over forty percent of the organic oilseed area is for soybeans, and another twenty is for sunflower seeds.
- › The data available for a breakdown of the total fully converted and in-conversion area shows that approximately two-thirds of the organic oilseed area is fully organic. If the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, 26 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 2004-2012

### Oilseeds: Development 2004-2012

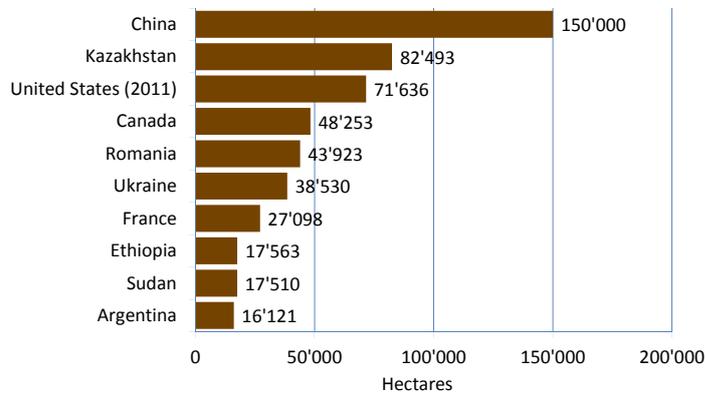
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic oilseed area 2012: The ten leading countries

### Organic oilseed area 2012: The ten leading countries

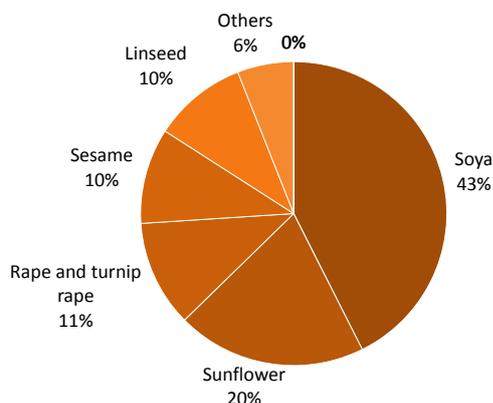
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic oilseed area worldwide by main crop groups 2012 (total 0.64 million hectares)

### Oilseeds: Use of organic oilseed area 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2014



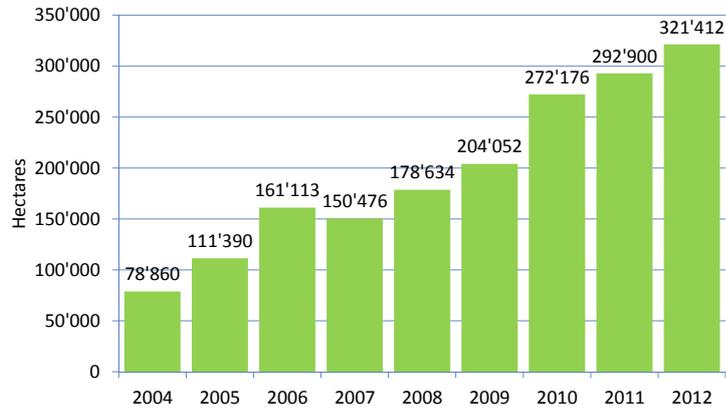
## Organic protein crops 2012

- > The total area under organic protein crops recorded here (320'000 hectares), is 0.4 percent of the total area of protein crops grown in the world (71 million hectares in 2011 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 (28 million hectares) by far the largest grower.
- > The countries with the largest organic protein crop areas are Spain, France, Canada, Lithuania, and Germany. Lithuania has the highest share of protein crop organic area with almost 61 percent.
- > 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 320'000 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 approximately two-thirds of the total organic area for protein crops is fully organic. If the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, 18 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 2004-2012

**Organic protein crops: Development 2004-2012**

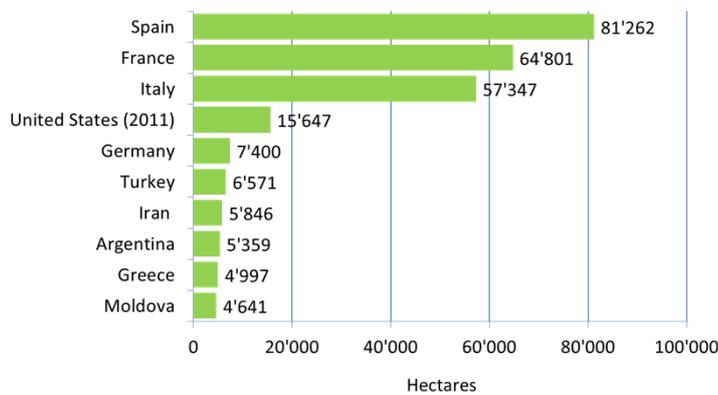
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic protein crop area 2012: The ten leading countries

**Organic protein crop area 2012: The ten leading countries**

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



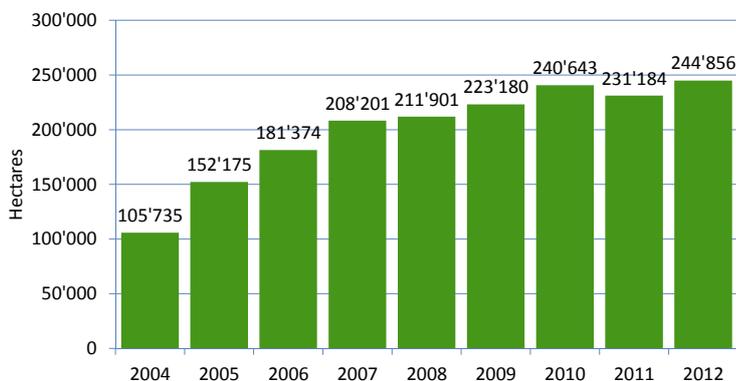
## Organic vegetables 2012

- › The total area under organic vegetables recorded here (245'000 hectares), is 0.4 percent of the total area of vegetables grown in the world (60 million hectares in 2011 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 Turkey.
- › The countries with the largest organic vegetable areas are the United States, Mexico, and Italy (each with more than 20'000 hectares).
- › 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 more than double from 100'000 to the current 245'000 hectares. However, some of the increase must be attributed to continually improving availability of crop data.
- › Unfortunately, for vegetables, a breakdown for individual vegetable groups is available for only half of the organic vegetable area. A large part (31'000 hectares) is for pulses (fresh beans and peas), followed by root tubers and leafy and stalked vegetables (salads).
- › The data available for a breakdown of the fully converted and in-conversion area shows that three-quarters of the total organic vegetable area is fully converted. If the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, 25 percent is in-conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years, implying that there will probably not be a major increase of the organic vegetable area.

## Organic vegetables: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2012

### Organic vegetable area: Development 2004-2012

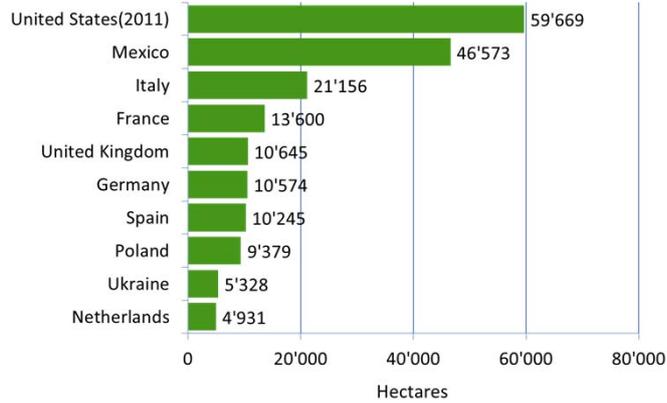
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2014



## Organic vegetable area 2012: The ten leading countries

### Organic vegetable area 2012: The ten leading countries

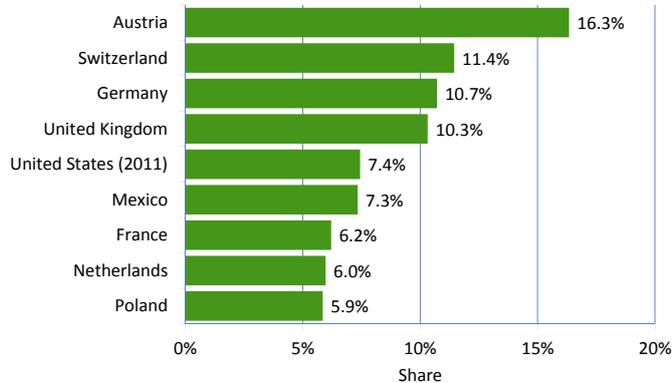
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## Organic vegetables: The ten countries/areas with the highest shares 2012

### Organic vegetables: The ten countries with the highest shares 2012

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2014



## More information

- › More information (PDF, data sources, graphs) at <http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook-2014.html>
- › Contact  
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