

Press release

Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Market Growing, Agricultural Land Remains Steady

FiBL and IFOAM are presenting the latest data on organic agriculture worldwide at BioFach in Nuremburg.

(Frick/Bonn/Nuremberg, February 14, 2012) Thirty-seven million hectares of agricultural land worldwide are farmed organically. The global market for organic food is estimated at 44.5 billion euros. It grew by approximately eight percent in 2010.

These figures are from the 12th edition of "The World of Organic Agriculture" and are based on 2010 data. This comprehensive standard reference book includes organic agriculture statistics from 160 countries and will be released at BioFach, the World Organic Trade Fair in Nuremberg. The Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) will present the newest facts and figures (data per end of 2010) about organic agriculture on Wednesday, February 15, 2012 at 2 pm, Room St. Petersburg.

Largest growth of organic area is in Europe

The largest growth of organic agricultural land was in Europe, where the area increased by 0.8 million hectares and is now at 10 million hectares (+9 percent compared with 2009). In Asia, organic farmland decreased. Overall, however, global organic agricultural land has not changed compared with the 2009 data. The organic arable and permanent crop area increased worldwide by approximately six percent. Those crops are of particular relevance for the organic market. For arable crops, cereals are the most important crop group (2.5 million hectares). Oilseeds cover 0.5 million hectares, and protein crops and vegetables 0.3 million hectares each. The key permanent crops (almost 3 million hectares) in terms of land under organic management are coffee (0.7 million hectares), olives (0.5 million hectares) and cocoa (0.3 million hectares).

One third of the global organic agricultural land is in Oceania (33 %), followed by Europe (27 %) and Latin America (23 %). Australia is the country with the biggest organic agricultural area (12 million hectares), followed by Argentina (4.2 million hectares) and the USA (1.9 million hectares). The countries with the largest share of organic agricultural land of all farmland are the Falkland Islands (36 %), followed by Liechtenstein (27 %) and Austria (20 %).

Globally 1.6 million producers farm using organic methods, and approximately 80 percent of these are in developing countries. As in previous years, the countries with the most producers are India, Uganda, Mexico and Ethiopia.

Supported by



The organic market is growing worldwide

The market research company Organic Monitor estimated the global market for organic products in 2010 at 59.1 billion US dollars (44.5 billion euros). Compared with 2009, the market increased by roughly eight percent in Europe and the United States. The leading market is the United States with 20.2 billion euros. In Europe, where 19.6 billion euros were spent, Germany leads at 6 billion euros, followed by France (3.4 billion euros) and the United Kingdom (2 billion euros). The countries with the highest annual per capita spending were Switzerland and Denmark with more than 140 euros.

According to FiBL, these figures show that in countries where organic agriculture is institutionally well embedded, there is a constant growth of the market and of the area under organic management. This is impressively shown in the case of Europe, where many countries provide a wide range of support measures like direct payments, advisory services, relevant research and marketing measures. In countries where organic agriculture is not yet fully integrated into national agricultural policies, and farmers receive less support through advice and research, the ups and downs of the organic area can be substantial.

Background

The data on organic agriculture worldwide are being presented for the thirteenth consecutive year at BioFach. The book contains reports by long-standing experts on the organic sector about the emerging trends in all regions and selected countries. The statistics are presented in graphs and tables. In addition, background information on issues such as standards and legislation is provided. Further information is available at www.organic-world.net.

Support for this work is granted by the Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO) within the framework of its support activities for organic production in developing countries, by the International Trade Centre (ITC), and by NürnbergMesse.

Contact

- > Dr. Helga Willer, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Ackerstr., 5070 Frick, Switzerland, Tel. +41 (0)79 218 0626, Fax +41 (0)62 865 7273, helga.willer@fibl.org, www.fibl.org
- > Markus Arbenz, International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), Charles-de-Gaulle-Strasse 5, 53113 Bonn, Germany, Tel. +49 (0)160 804 1557, Fax +49 (0)228 926 5099, m.arbenz@ifoam.org, www.ifoam.org

Supporters

- > Hans-Peter Egler, Staatssekretariat für Wirtschaft (SECO), 3003 Bern, Switzerland, info.cooperation@seco.admin.ch, www.seco-admin.ch

Supported by



- > Dr. Alexander Kasterine, International Trade Centre ITC, UNCTAD/WTO, Rue de Montbrillant, 54–56, 1202 Geneva 10, Switzerland, Tel. +41 (0)22 7300 111, Fax +41 (0)22 730 0446, Kasterine@intracen.org, www.intracen.org/organics
- > Barbara Böck, NürnbergMesse, Messezentrum, 90471 Nürnberg, Germany, Tel. +49 (0) 911 86 06 8338, Fax +49 (0)911 8606 8256, barbara.boeck@nuernbergmesse.de, www.biofach.de

Links

- > www.fibl.org
- > www.ifoam.org
- > www.biofach.de
- > www.organic-world.net
- > www.organicmonitor.com

About the book

- > Helga Willer and Lukas Kilcher (Eds.) 2012: The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2012. Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Frick and International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), Bonn
- > The printed version (50 euros + postage; IFOAM members 25 euros) can be ordered at www.fibl.org/en/shop-en.html and www.ifoam.org.

This press release on the Internet

This press release is available at www.fibl.org/en/media.html

Further information is available at www.organic-world.net and www.organic-world.net/yearbook-2012.html.

Supported by



Organic agriculture 2012: Key indicators and leading countries

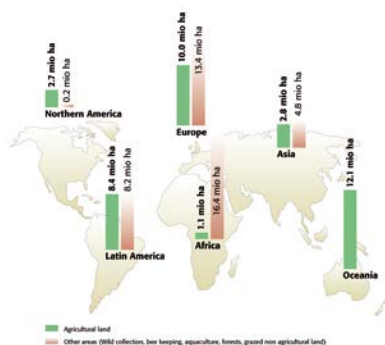
Indicator	World	Leading countries
Countries with data on certified organic agriculture	2010: 160 countries	
Organic agricultural land	2010: 37 million hectares (2009: 37.1 million hectares; 1999: 11 million hectares)	Australia (12 million hectares, 2009) Argentina (4.2 million hectares) US (1.9 million hectares, 2008)
Share of total agricultural land	2010: 0.9 %	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (35.9 %) Liechtenstein (27.3 %) Austria (19.7 %)
Growth of organic agricultural land	2010: -50'000 hectares = -0.1% (2009: +1.9 million hectares = +5%; 2008: +2.9 million hectares = +9%)	France: +168'000 hectares (+24 %) Poland: +155'000 hectares (+42 %) Spain: +126'000 hectares (+9%)
Further, non-agricultural organic areas (mainly wild collection)	2010: 43 million hectares (2009: 41 million hectares; 2008: 31.9 million hectares)	Finland (7.8 million hectares) Brazil (6.2 million hectares; 2007) Cameroon (6 million hectares)
Producers	1.6 million producers (2009: 1.8 million producers; 2008: 1.4 million producers)	India (400'551), Uganda (188'625), Mexico (128'826)
Organic market size	44.5 billion euros or 59.1 billion US dollars (2009: 54.9 billion US dollars 1999: 15.2 billion US dollars) Source: Organic Monitor	US (20.2 billion euros or 26.7 billion USD, Germany (6 billion euros or 8.4 billion US dollars) France (3.4 billion euros or 4.7 billion US dollars)
Per capita consumption (annual)	2010: 6.5 euros or 8.6 US dollars	Switzerland (153 euros or 213 USD), Denmark (142 euros or 198 USD) Luxembourg (127 euros or 177 USD)
Number of countries with organic regulations 2010	84 countries (2009: 74 countries)	
Organic certifiers 2010	2011: 549 certifiers (2010: 532; 2009 489)	Japan, USA, South Korea
Number of IFOAM affiliates	1.1.2012: 870 affiliates from 120 countries (2011: 757 from 115 countries; 2000: 606)	Germany: 105 affiliates; India: 50 affiliates; China: 41 affiliates; South Korea: 39 affiliates; United States: 39 affiliates

Source: FiBL and IFOAM; for total global market: Organic Monitor; for number of certifiers: Organic Standard/Grolink.

Supported by

Graphs

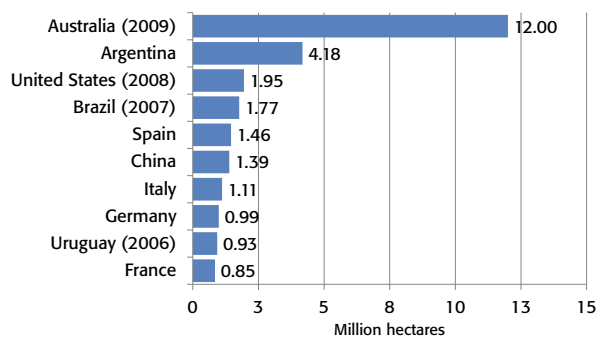
Organic agricultural land and other areas 2010



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

1

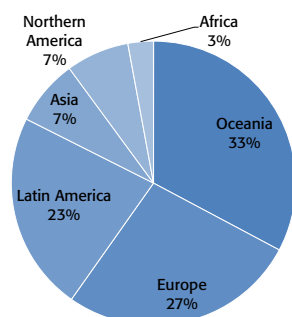
The ten countries with the most organic agricultural land 2010



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

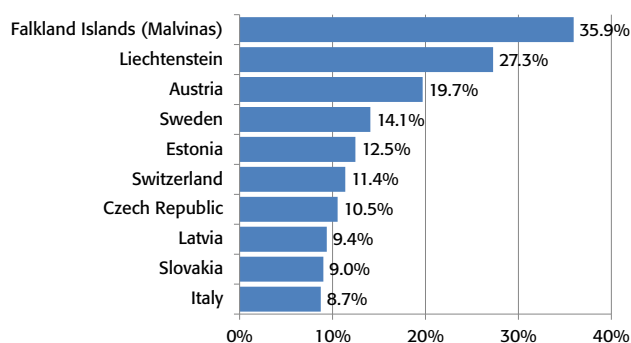
Supported by

Distribution of organic agricultural land by region 2010



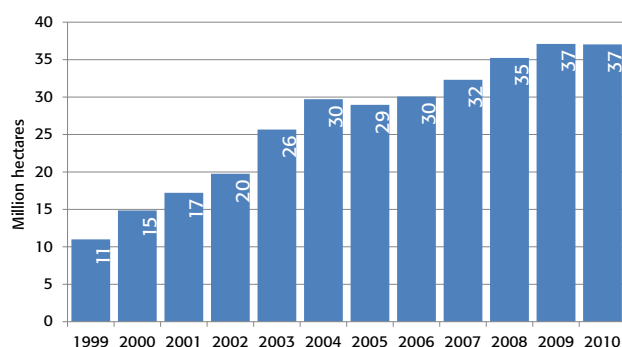
Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

The countries with the highest shares of organic agricultural land 2010



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

Growth of the organic agricultural land 1999-2010

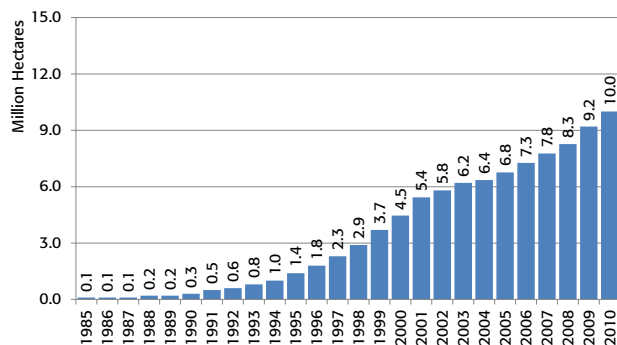


Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL Surveys 2000-2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

Supported by

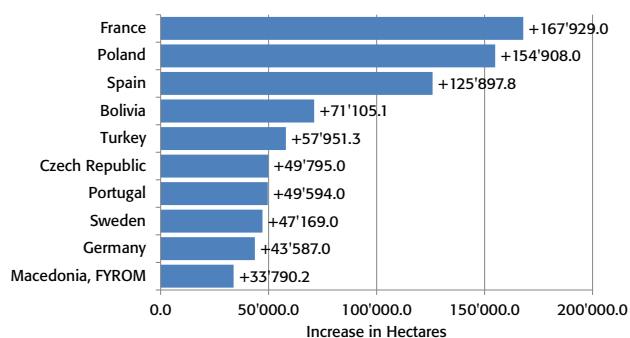


Europe: Development of organic agricultural land 1985-2010



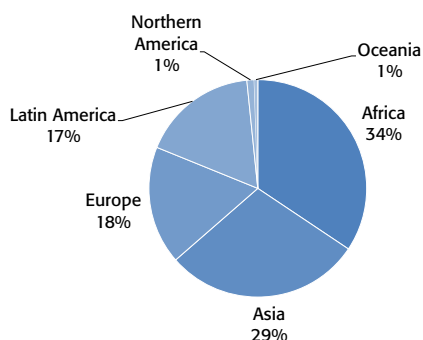
Source: Lampkin and FiBL, based on national data sources and Eurostat

The ten countries with the largest increase of organic farmland 2010



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

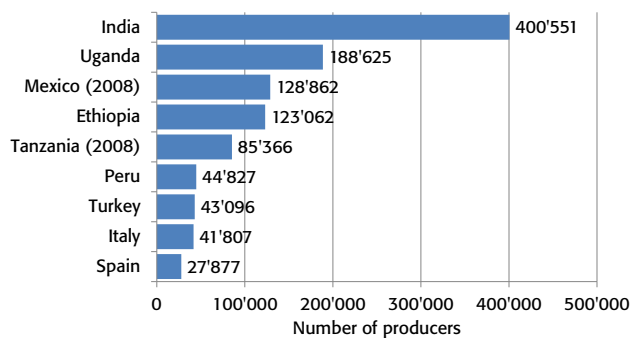
Distribution of organic producers by region 2010



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

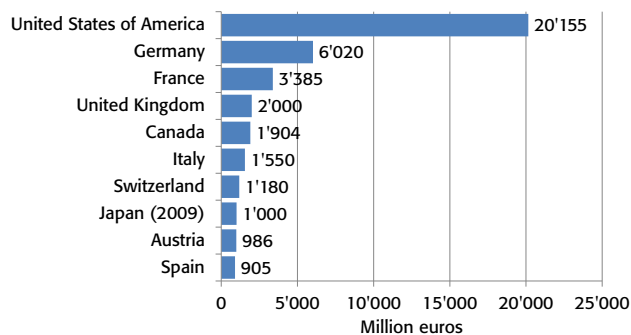
Supported by

The ten countries with the most organic producers 2010



Source: FiBL-IFOAM Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and certifiers.

The ten countries with the largest organic markets 2010 (total 44.5 billion Euros)



Source: FiBL-AMI Survey 2012, based on data from governments, the private sector and market research companies.

Supported by