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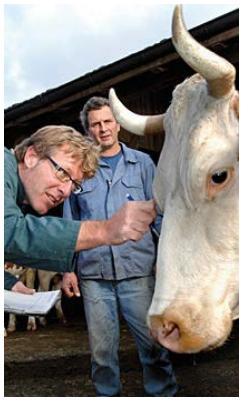


Organic Agriculture Worldwide:
Key results from the FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2016
Part 2: Crop data

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Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FIBL), Frick, Switzerland

Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Key results from the FiBL-IFOAM survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2016: Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2014

- 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 2016 in FiBL & IFOAM – Organics International (2016) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2016. Frick and Bonn
- For updates check www.organic-world.net
- This presentation is available online at: http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook2016/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
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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Departement of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

› International Trade Centre ITC

International Trade Centre

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

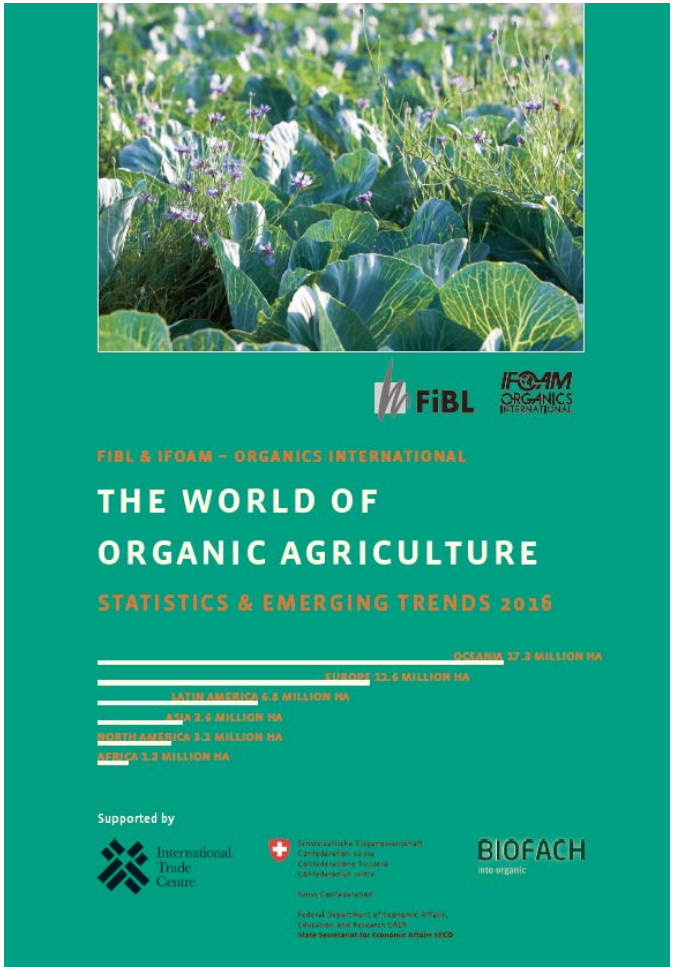
BIOFACH
into organic

› 200 experts from all parts of the world contributed to the FiBL survey 2016.

* See also disclaimer on last page of this slide show

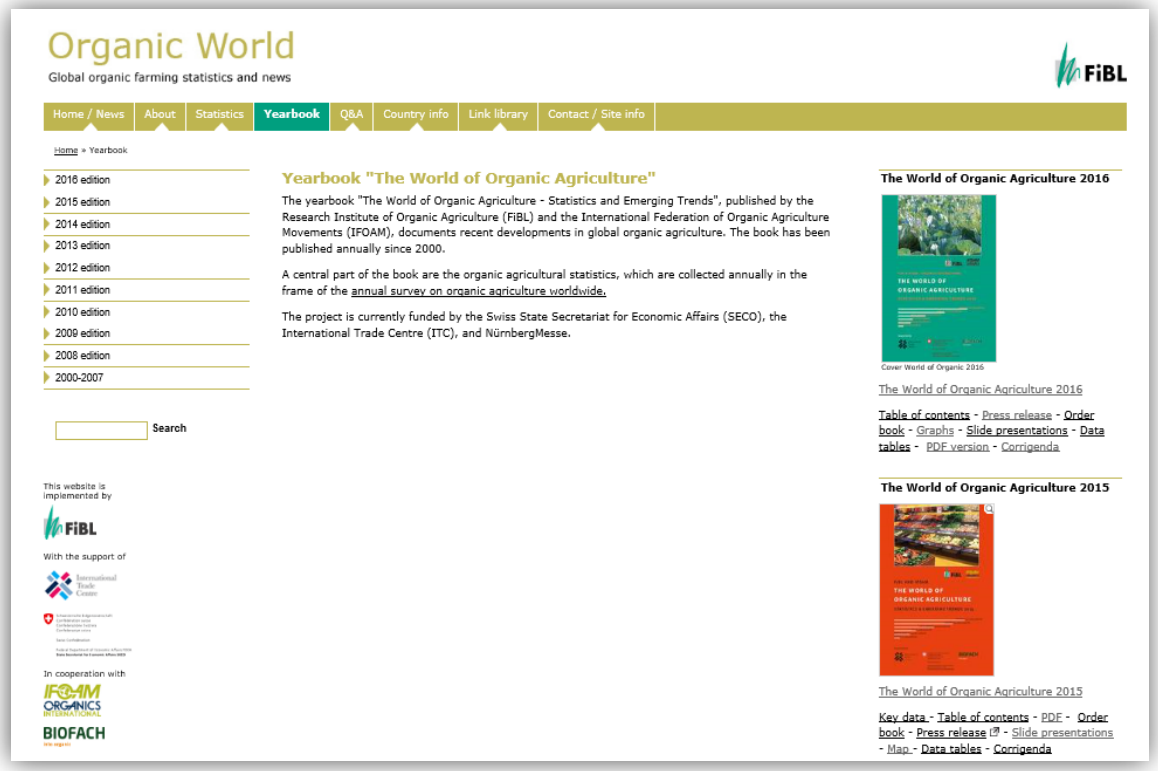
The World of Organic Agriculture 2016

- The 17th edition of ‚The World of Organic Agriculture', was published by FiBL and IFOAM in February 2016.*
- Contents:
  - Results of the survey on organic agriculture worldwide;
  - Organic agriculture in the regions and country reports; Australia, Canada, the Pacific Islands, and The United States of America.
  - Chapters on the global market, standards & legislations, voluntary standards , PGS, European market, data collection in Thailand and Australia
  - Numerous tables and graphs.
  - New adittions:
    Better Data: highlights examples of how organic market data are collected and associated challenges
    Comomdity case studies: a section for the analysis of selected commodities
  - The book can be ordered via IFOAM.bio and shop.FiBL.org.
  - *Willer, H, Lernoud, J, (2016) The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2016. 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



About this presentation

- There are 3 presentations summarizing the key results of the FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide 2016 (data 2014). 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/yearbook2016/slide-presentations.html :
  - Part 1: Global data 2014 and survey background
  - Part 2: Land use and key crops in organic agriculture 2014
  - Part 3: Organic agriculture in the regions 2014

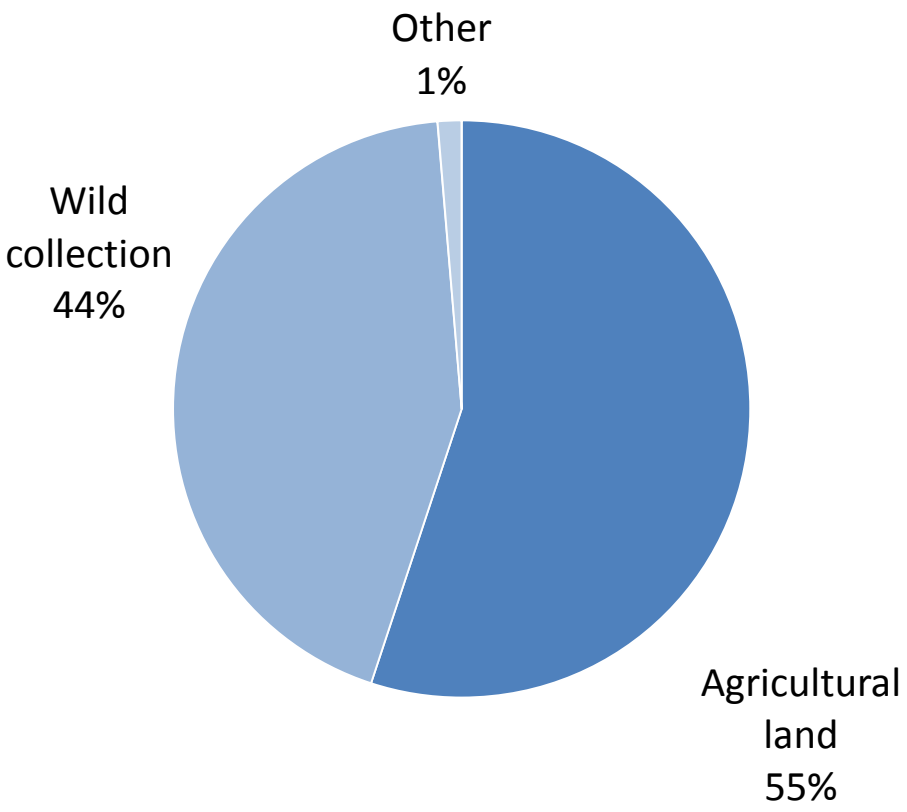
The 17th Survey on organic agriculture world-wide

- The 17th 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 2015 and February 2016.
- Data were received from 172 countries.
- New countries included: Kiribati, Puerto Rico, Suriname, and the US Virgin Islands.
- Updated data on area and producers were available for 135 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 2016” and at www.organic-world.net.

World: Distribution of organic areas

Distribution of all organic areas in 2014

Source: FiBL Survey 2016



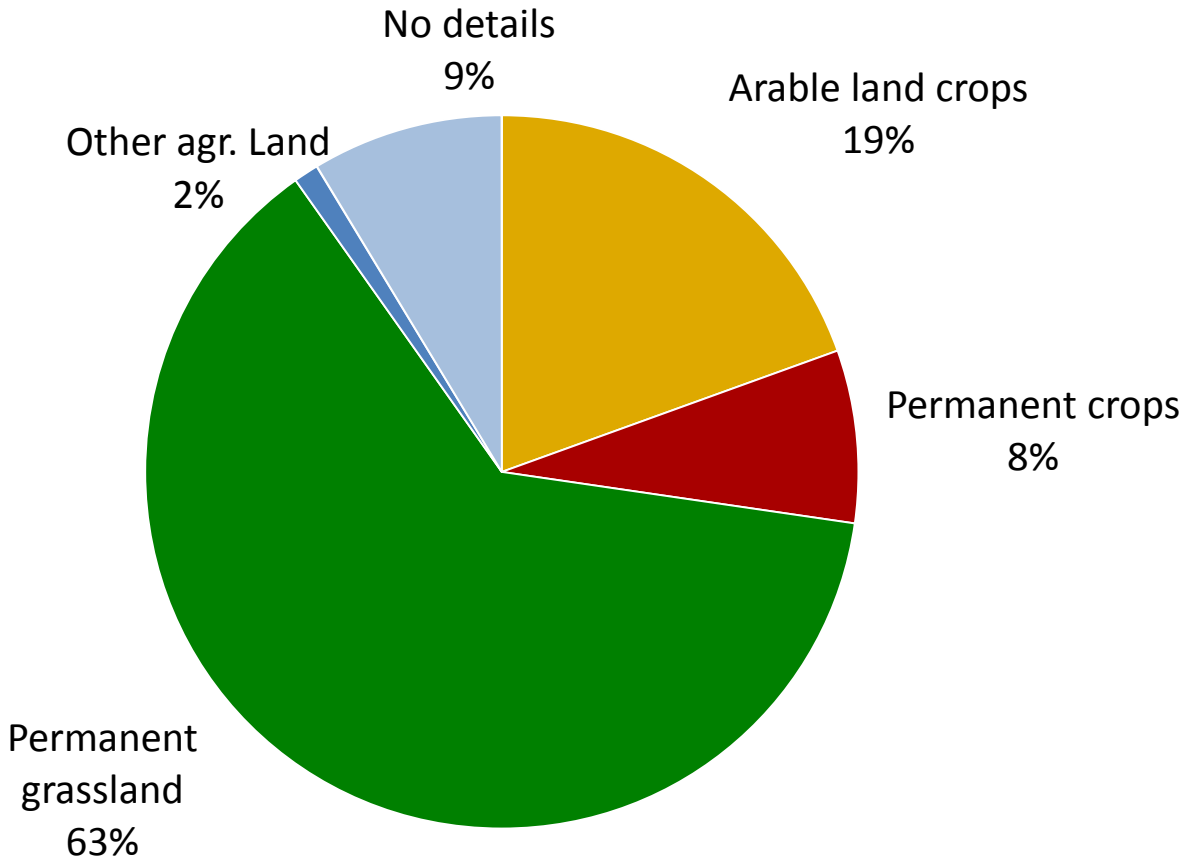
- Agricultural land (43.7 million hectares in 2014)
  - Cropland
    - Arable land (cereals, vegetables etc.)
    - Permanent crops (fruit, grapes, olives …)
    - Cropland, no details (=arable land and permanent crops with no further details)
  - Permanent grassland
  - Other agricultural land
- Non-agricultural areas (37.6 million hectares in 2014)
  - Wild collection/Bee keeping (37.4 million hectares)
  - Forest
  - Aquaculture
  - Grazing areas on non-agricultural land

Source: FiBL 2016

World: Use of organic agricultural land 2014 (total: 43.7 million hectares)

Distribution of main land use types 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.



Main land use types in organic agriculture 2014

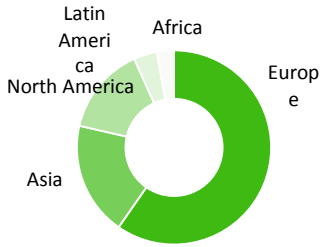
- The chart of the share of land use types in the regions shows:
  - For a large part of the organic agricultural land in both Africa and Asia, land use information is not available
  - Africa has a large proportion of permanent crops; these are mainly cash crops such as coffee, tropical fruit and olives.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

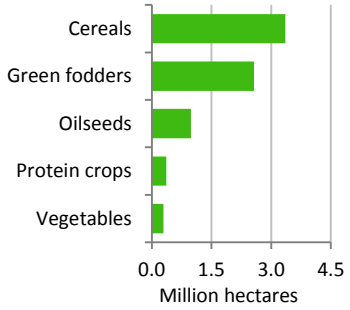
Source: FiBL survey 2016

WORLD: ORGANIC LAND USE 2014

8.5
Mio ha arable land

Arable land constitutes 19% of the world's organic agricultural land, and 0.6% of the world's arable crop land. It increased by 6.7% over 2013.

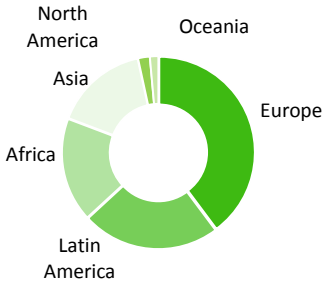


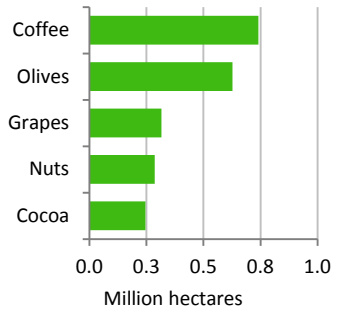


Organic arable land by region 2014
Organic arable land: Key crops 2014

+5%
more permanent crops

3.4 Mio ha, which is 2% of the world's permanent cropland, and a 8% share of the organic agricultural land.

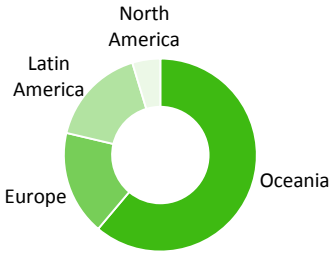


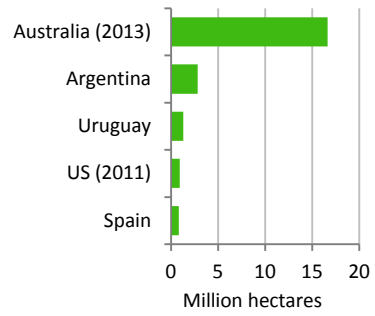


Organic permanent crops by region 2014
Organic permanent crops: Key crops 2014

63%
grassland

27.5 Mio ha of grassland, and an almost 2% increase compared with 2013.

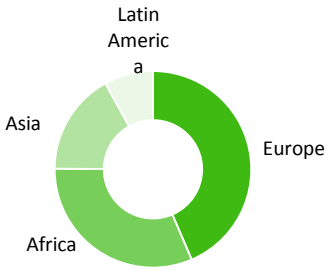


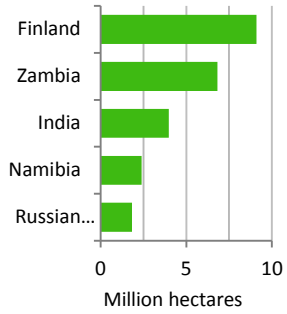


Organic permanent grassland by region 2014
Organic permanet grassland: The five countries with the largest areas 2014

37.5
Mio ha of wild collection

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





Organic wildcollection by region 2014
Organic wild collection: The five countries with the largest areas 2014

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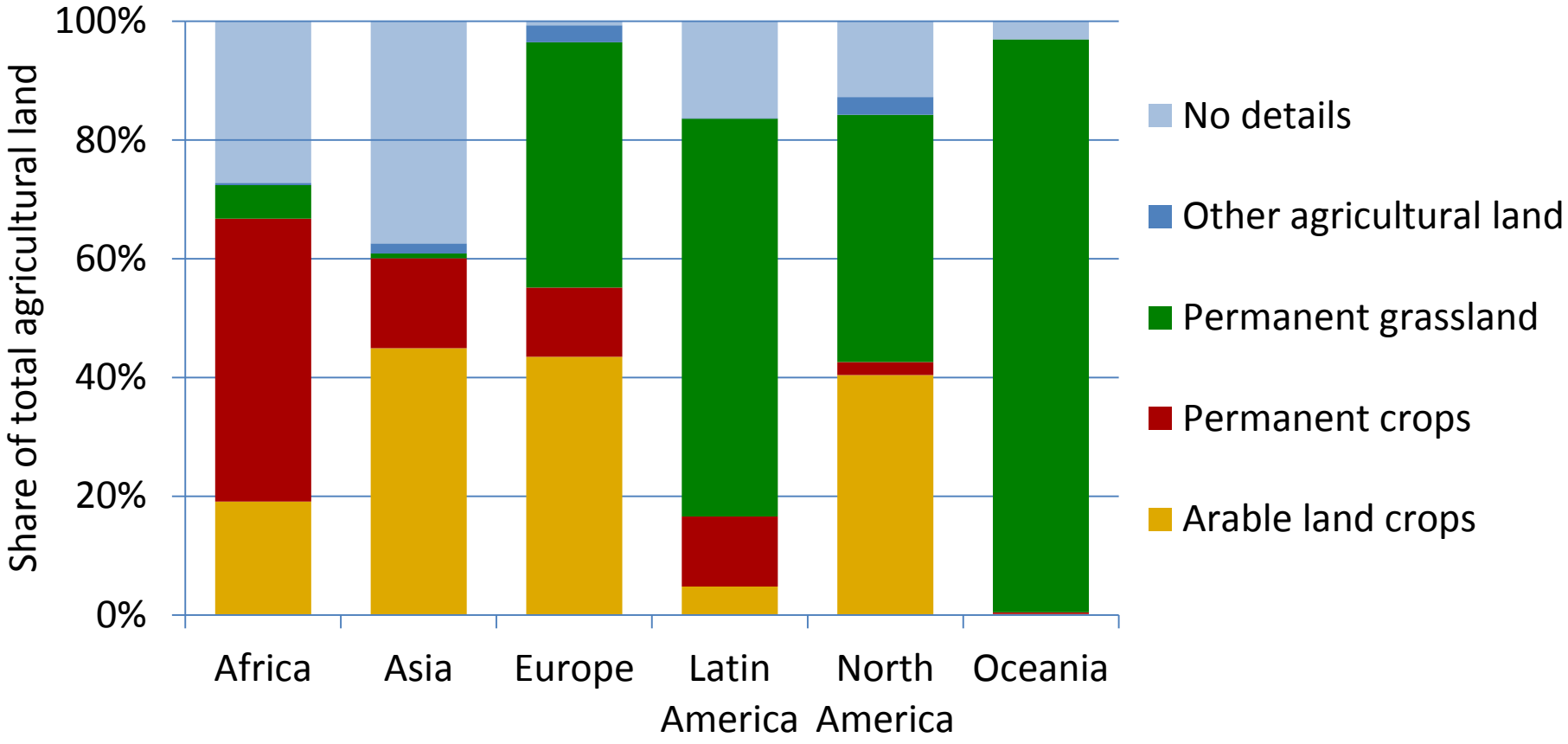
Source: FiBL survey 2016 www.organic-world.net

World: Agricultural land use by region in organic agriculture 2014

Distribution of main land use types by region 2013

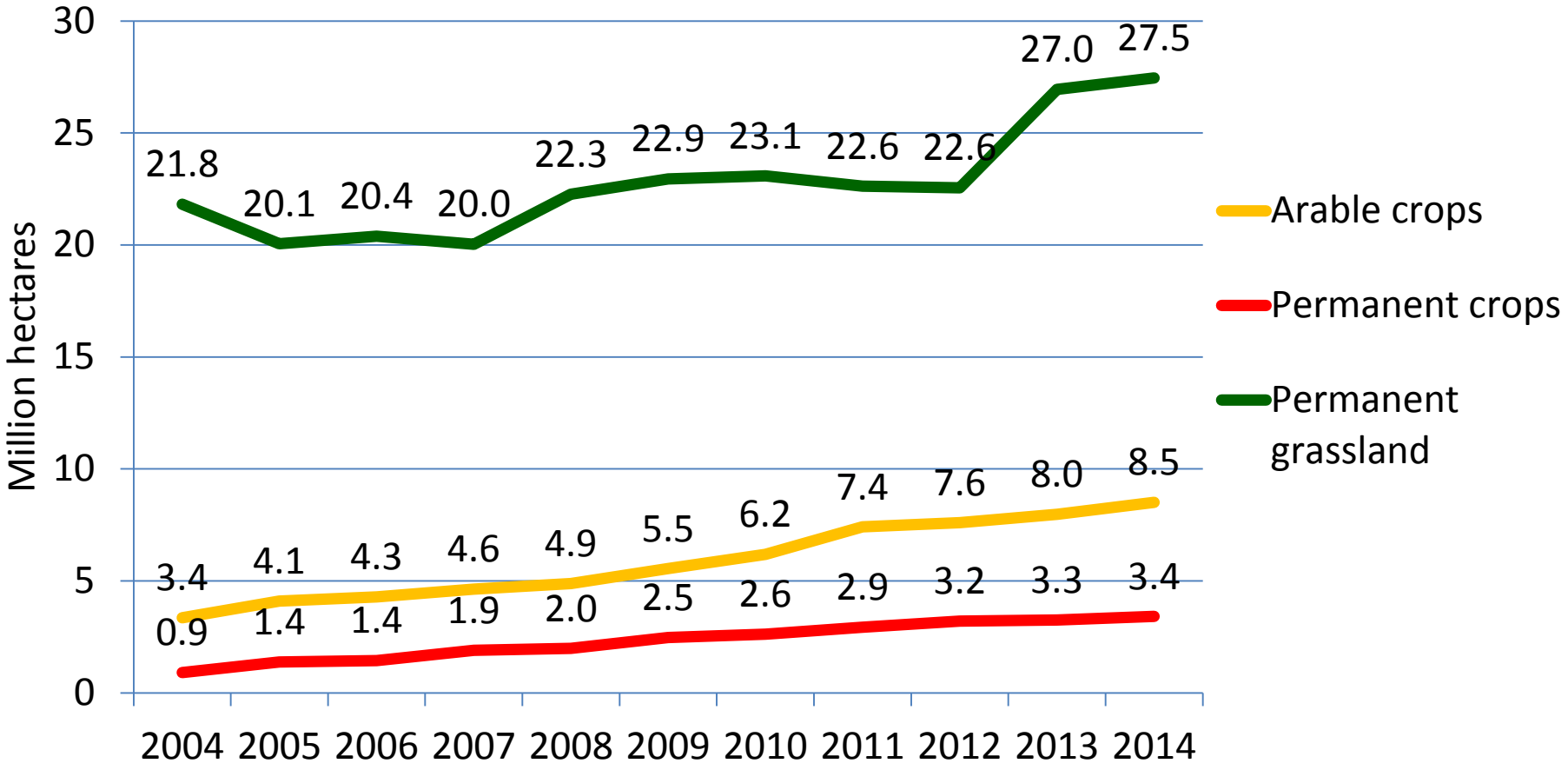
Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2016



World: Development of land use types in organic agriculture 2004-2014

Development of the organic land by land use type 2004-2014

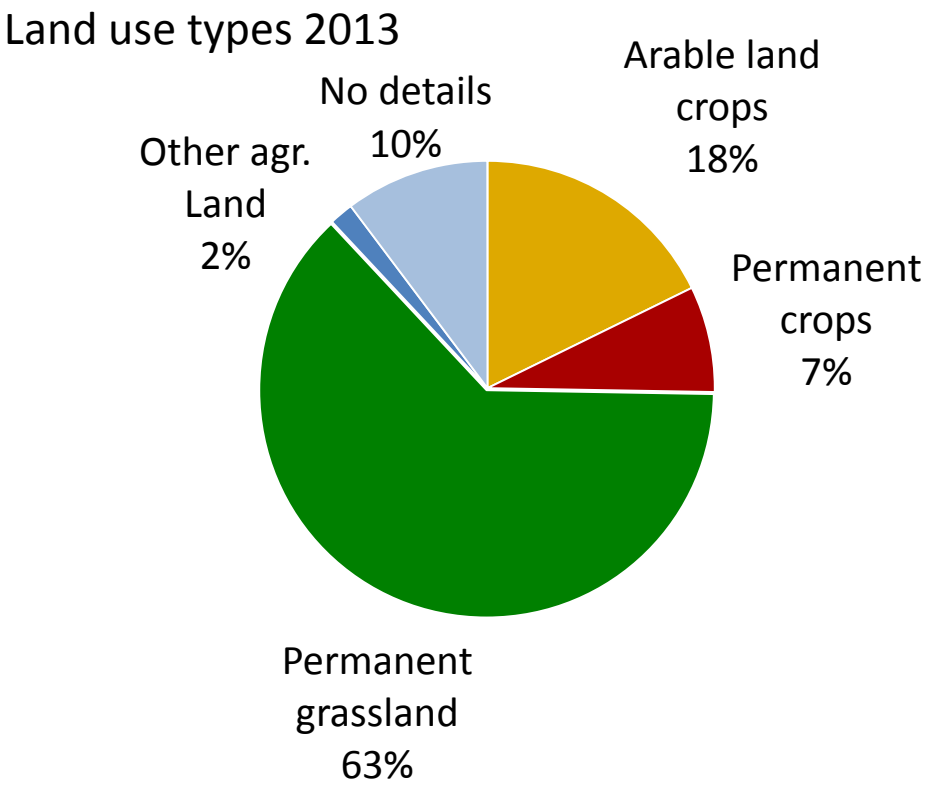
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-Surveys 1999-2016

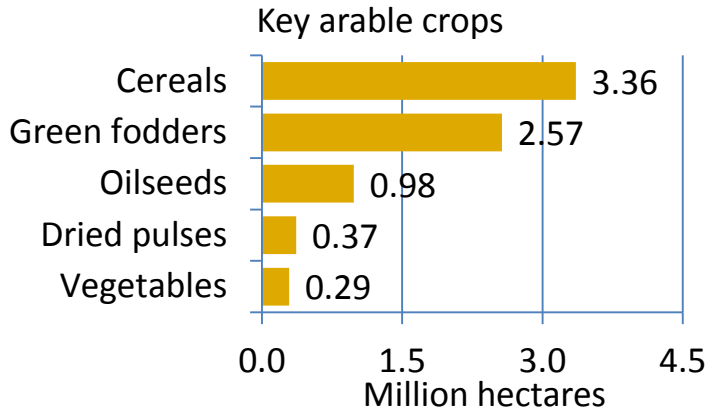


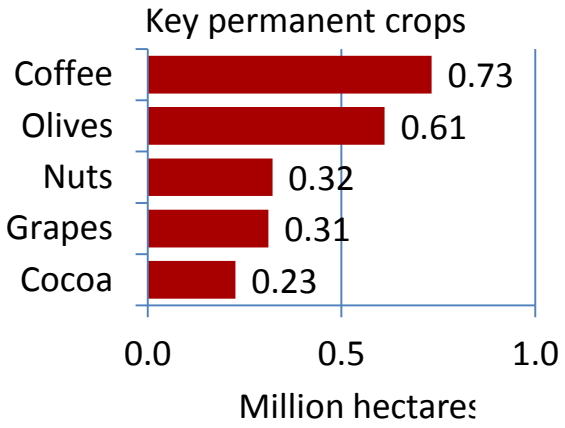
World: Use of organic agricultural land 2014 (total: 43.7 million hectares)

Distribution of main land use types and crop categories 2014

Source: FiBL Survey 2016; based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.



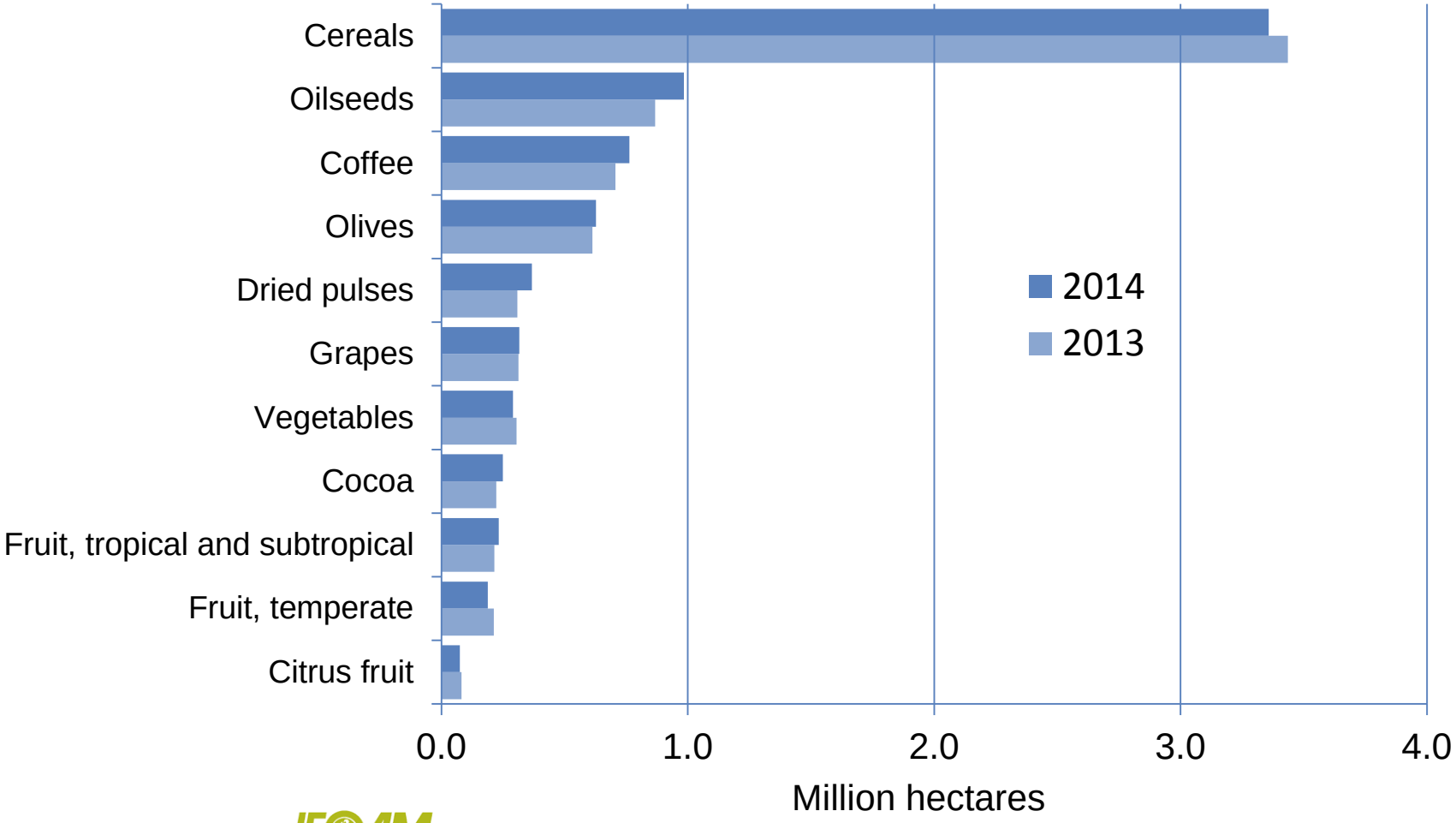




Wolrd: Key crop groups in organic agriculture: 2013 and 2014 compared

Growth of selected crops between 2013-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM survey 2015-2016



World: Organic grassland/grazing areas 2014

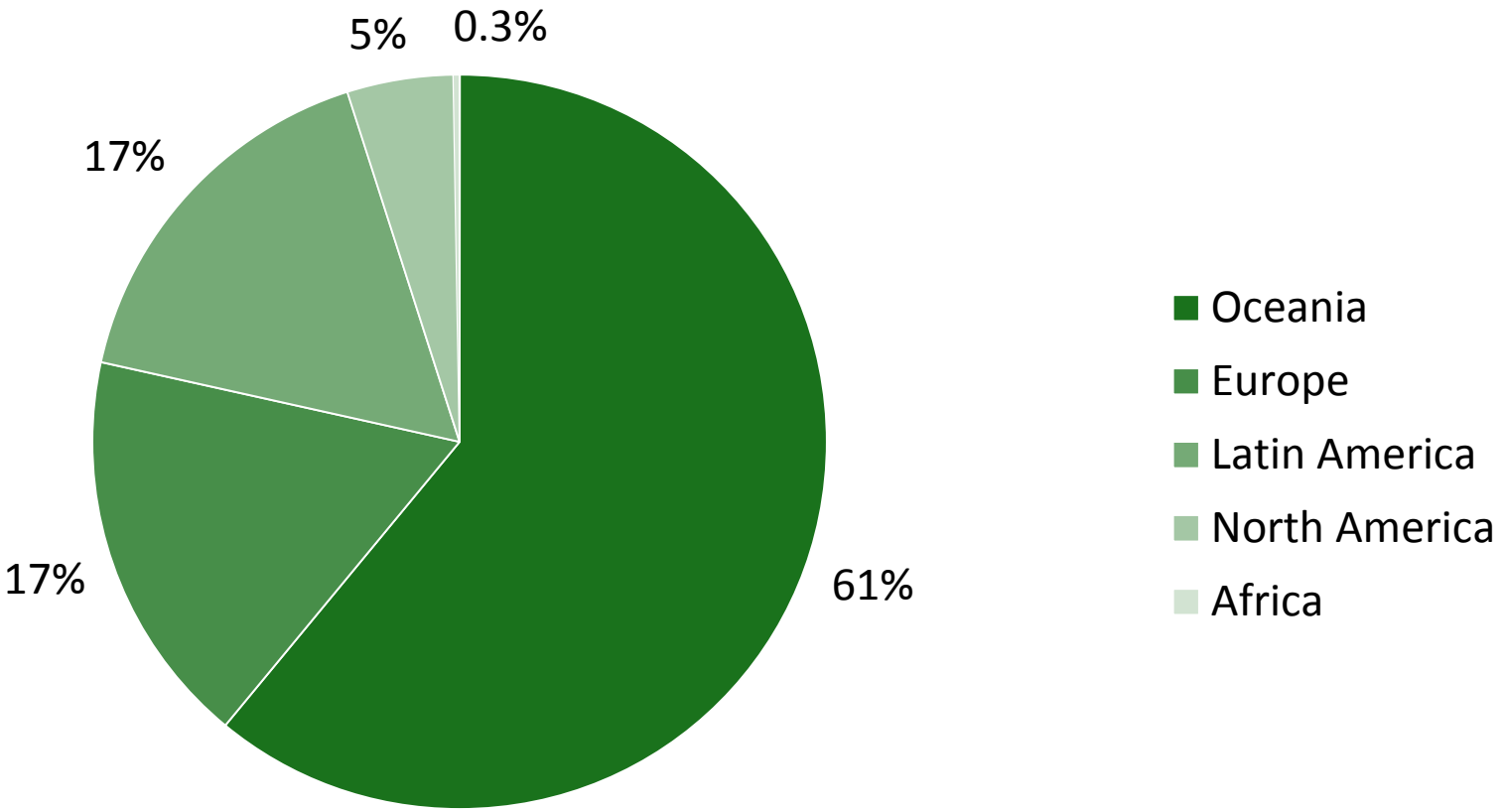
- With a total of at least 27 million hectares, the organic grassland/grazing areas constitute almost two thirds or 63 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- The organic grassland/grazing areas account for 0.8 percent of the world's total grassland/grazing areas.
- An increase of 0.5 million hectares or almost 1.9 percent was reported compared with 2013.
- More than half of the organic grassland/grazing areas is located in Oceania (61 percent of the organic grassland/grazing area or 16.7 million hectares), followed by Europe (17 percent or 4.8 million hectares) and Latin America (17 percent or 4.5 million hectares).

Source: FiBL Survey 2016

World: Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2014 (total 27.5 million hectares)

Organic permanent grassland/grazing areas by region 2014 (total 27.5 million hectares)

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic arable land 2014

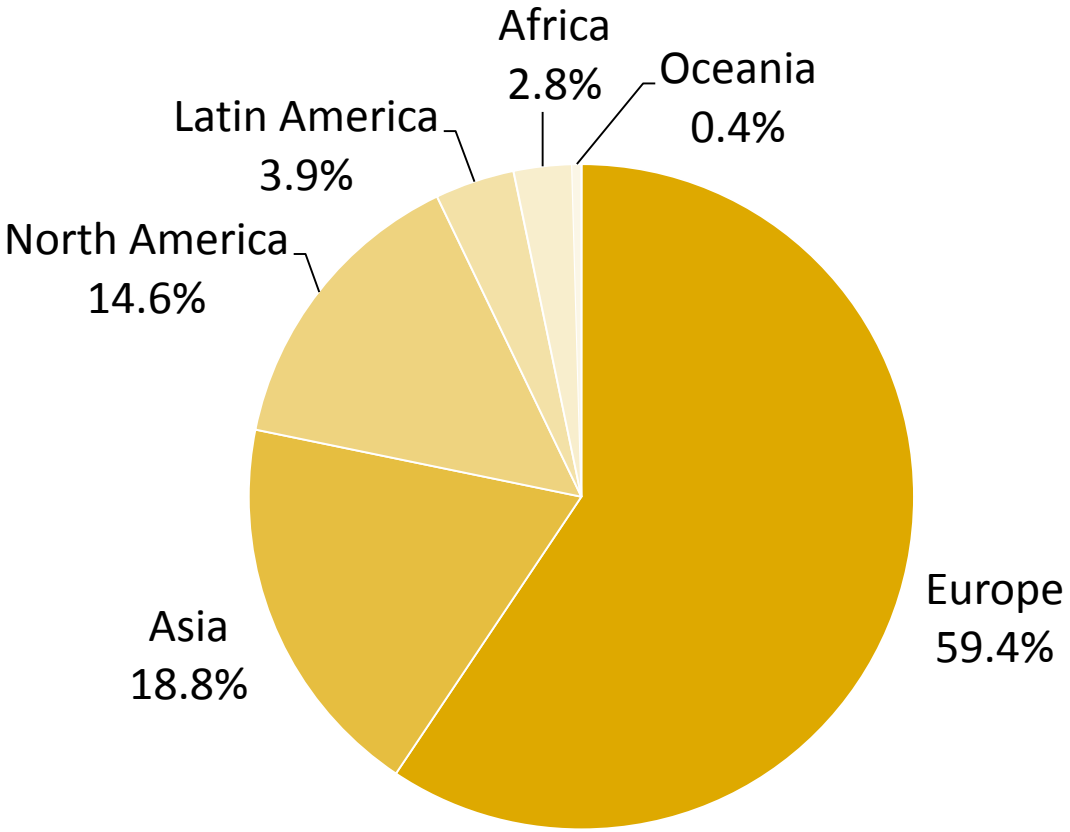
- With a total of almost 8.5 million hectares, arable land constitutes 18 percent of the organic agricultural land.
- An increase of almost 6.7 percent compared with 2013 was reported.
- Most of the organic arable land is located in Europe (5.1 million hectares), followed by Asia (1.6 million hectares) and North America (more than 1.2 million hectares).
- Most of this category of land is used for cereals including rice (3.4 million hectares), followed by green fodder from arable land (2.6 million hectares), oilseeds (almost 1 million hectares) and dried pulses (almost 0.4 million hectares).

Source: FiBL survey 2016

World: Organic arable land by region 2014 (total 8.5 million hectares)

Distribution of organic arable cropland by region 2014

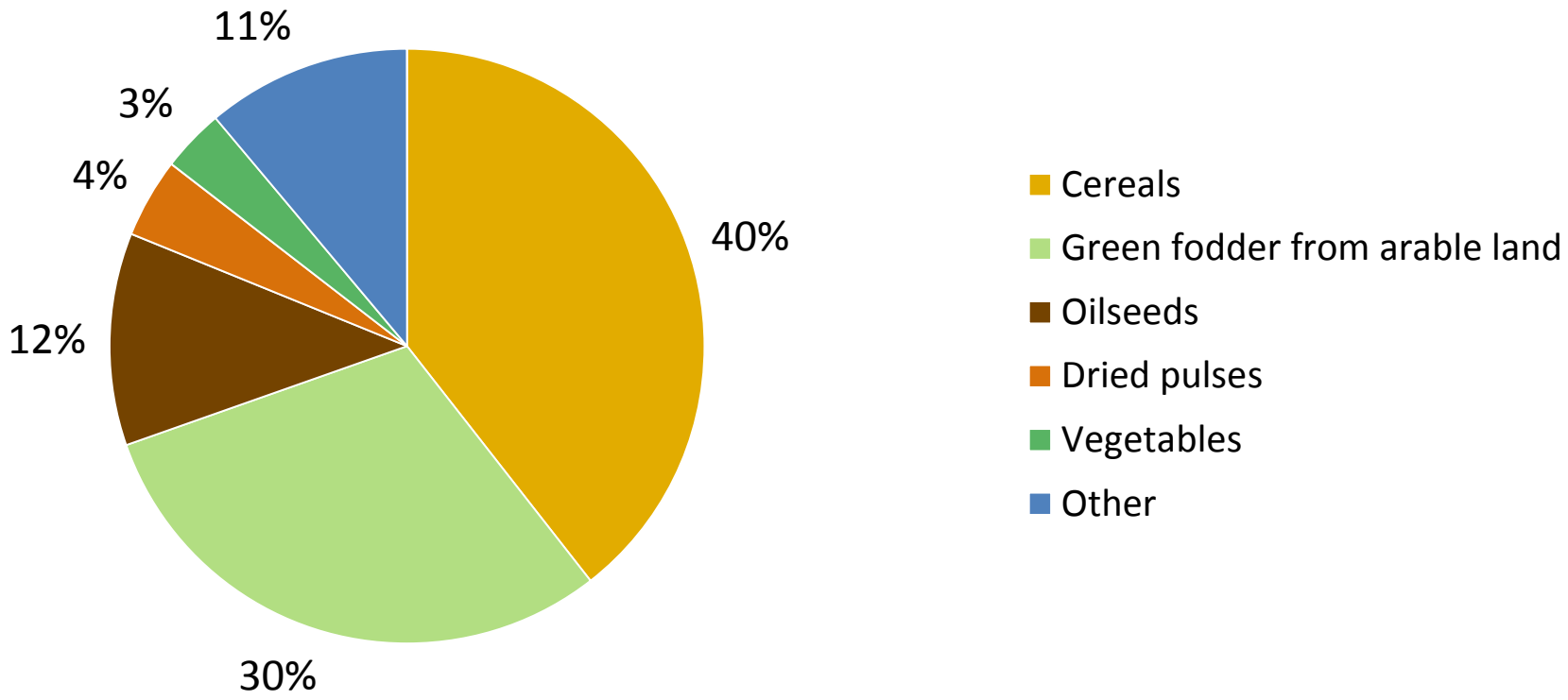
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic arable land worldwide by main crop groups 2014 (total 8.5 million hectares)

Use of organic arable cropland by crop group 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Permanent cropland 2014

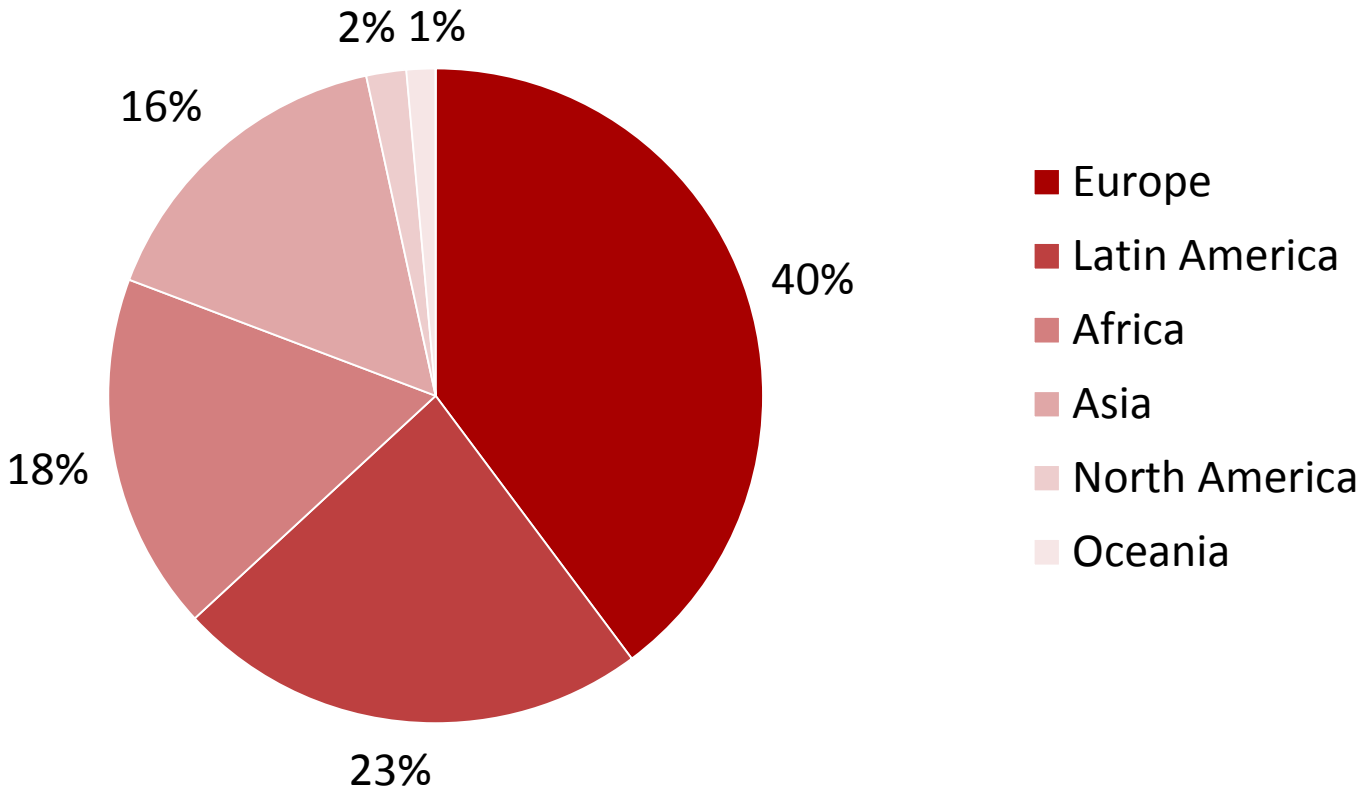
- Permanent crops account for seven percent of the organic agricultural land, amounting to 3.4 million hectares, which is 2 percent of the world's permanent cropland.
- Compared with the previous survey (data 2013), 158'000 hectares more were reported.
- With 7 percent, permanent cropland has a higher share in organic agriculture than in total agriculture, where it accounts for approximately three percent of the agricultural land.
- Most of the permanent cropland is in Europe (1.4 million hectares), followed by Latin America (0.8 million hectares) and Africa (0.6 million hectares).
- The most important crops are coffee (with 0.8 million hectares reported, constituting more than 20 percent of the organic permanent cropland), followed by olives (0.6 million hectares), grapes (0.3 million hectares), nuts (0.3 million hectares), and cocoa (0.3 million hectares).

Source: FiBL survey 2016

World: Organic permanent cropland by region 2014

Distribution of organic permanent cropland by region 2014

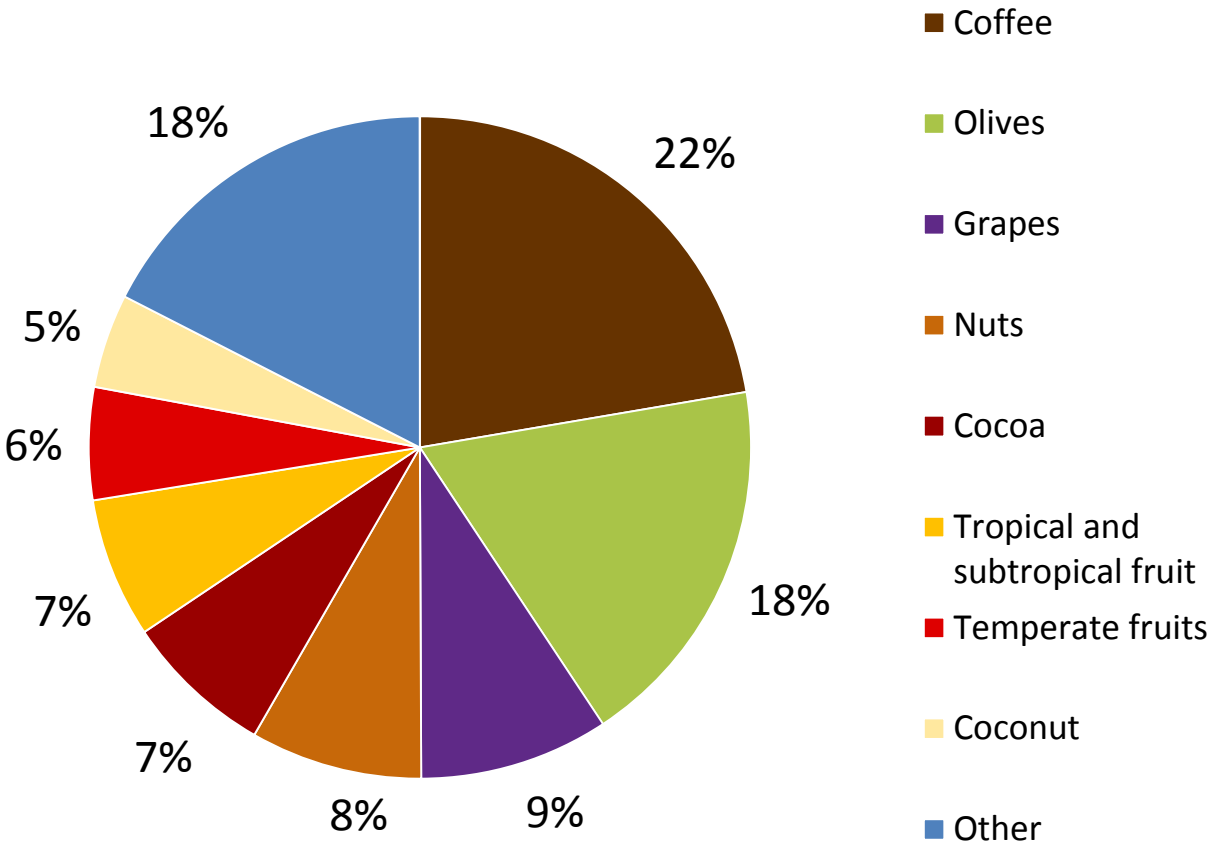
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic permanent cropland worldwide by crop groups 2014

Use of permanent cropland by crop group 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic wild collection and beekeeping 2014

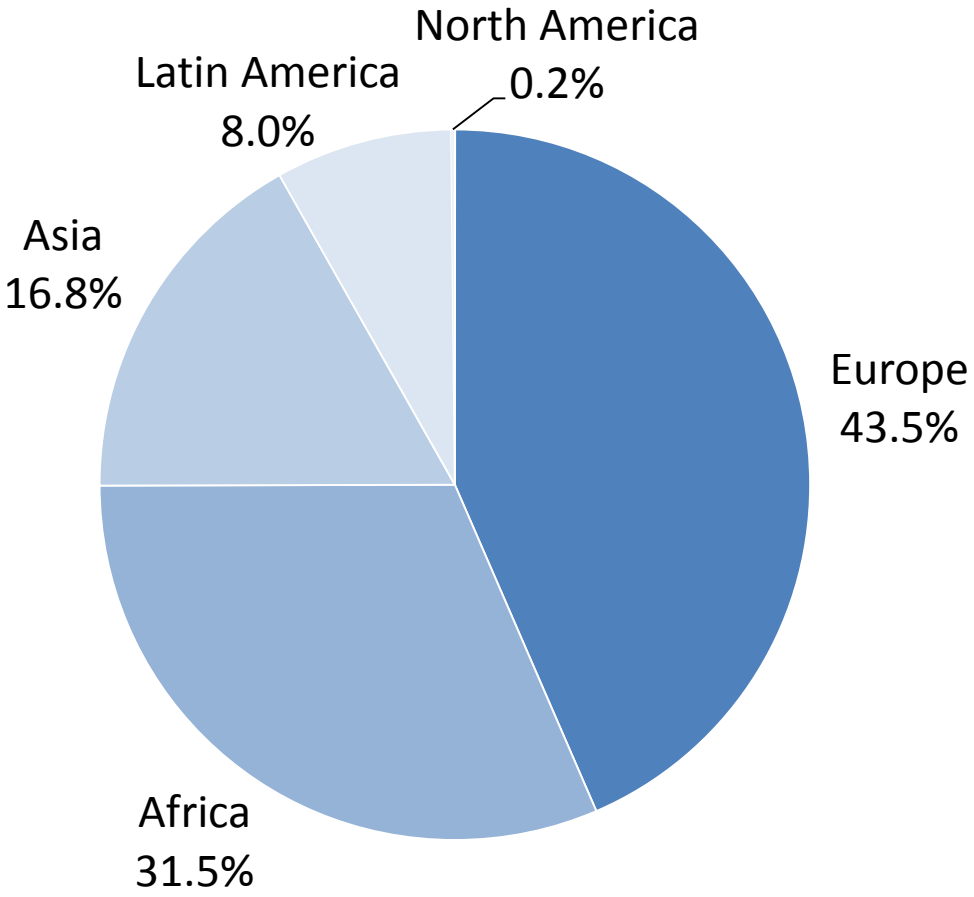
- A wild collection area (including beekeeping) of 37.4 million hectares was reported for 2014.
- The organic wild collection areas are concentrated in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- The countries with the largest areas are Finland (mainly berries), followed by Zambia (beekeeping) and India.
- Wild berries, medicinal and aromaric plants are the main crops in this areas.

Source: FiBL survey 2016

World: Geographical distribution of organic wild collection and beekeeping areas in 2014

Distribution of organic wild collection areas by region 2014

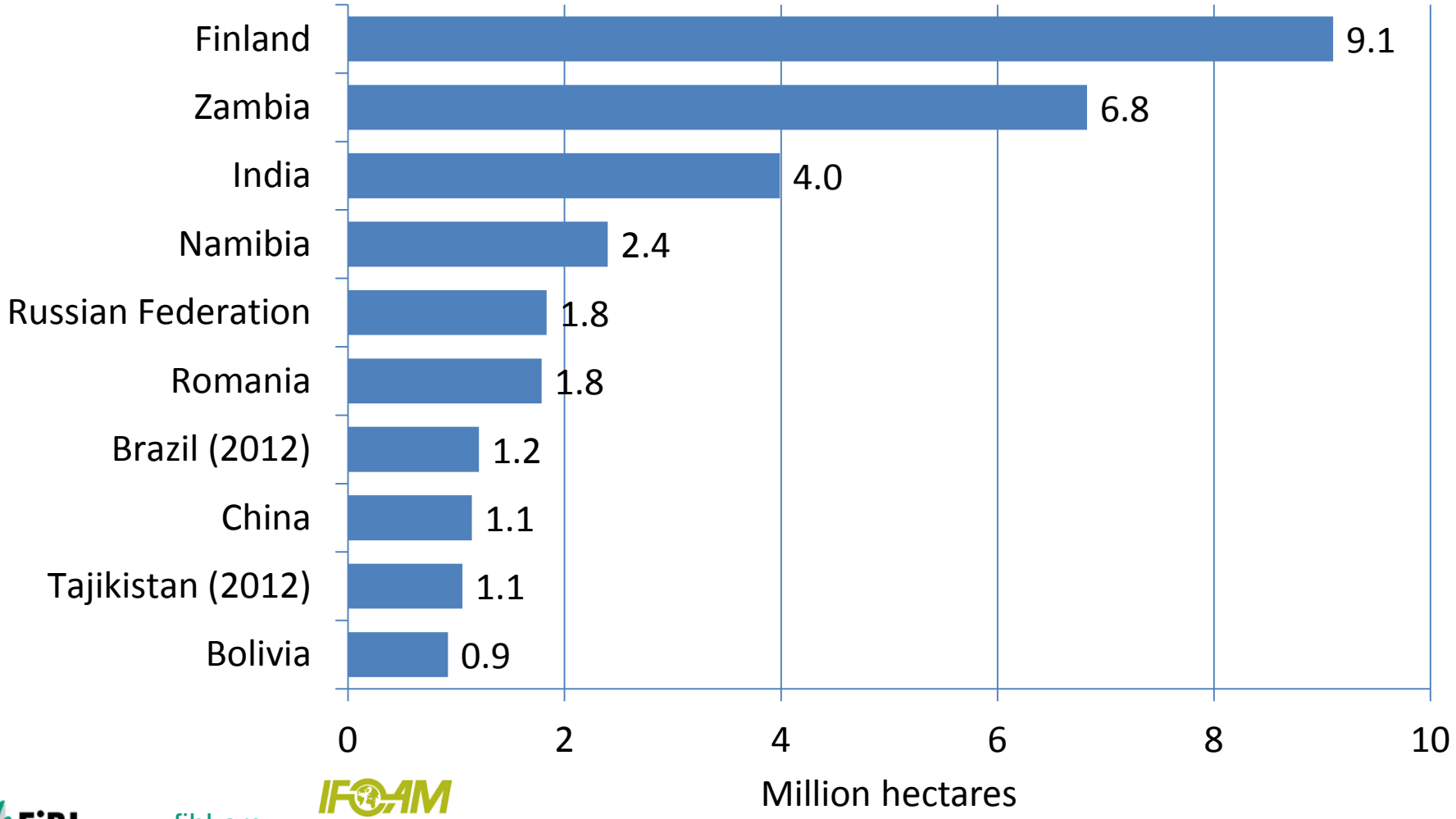
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic wild collection & beekeeping: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

The ten countries with the largest wild collection areas 2014

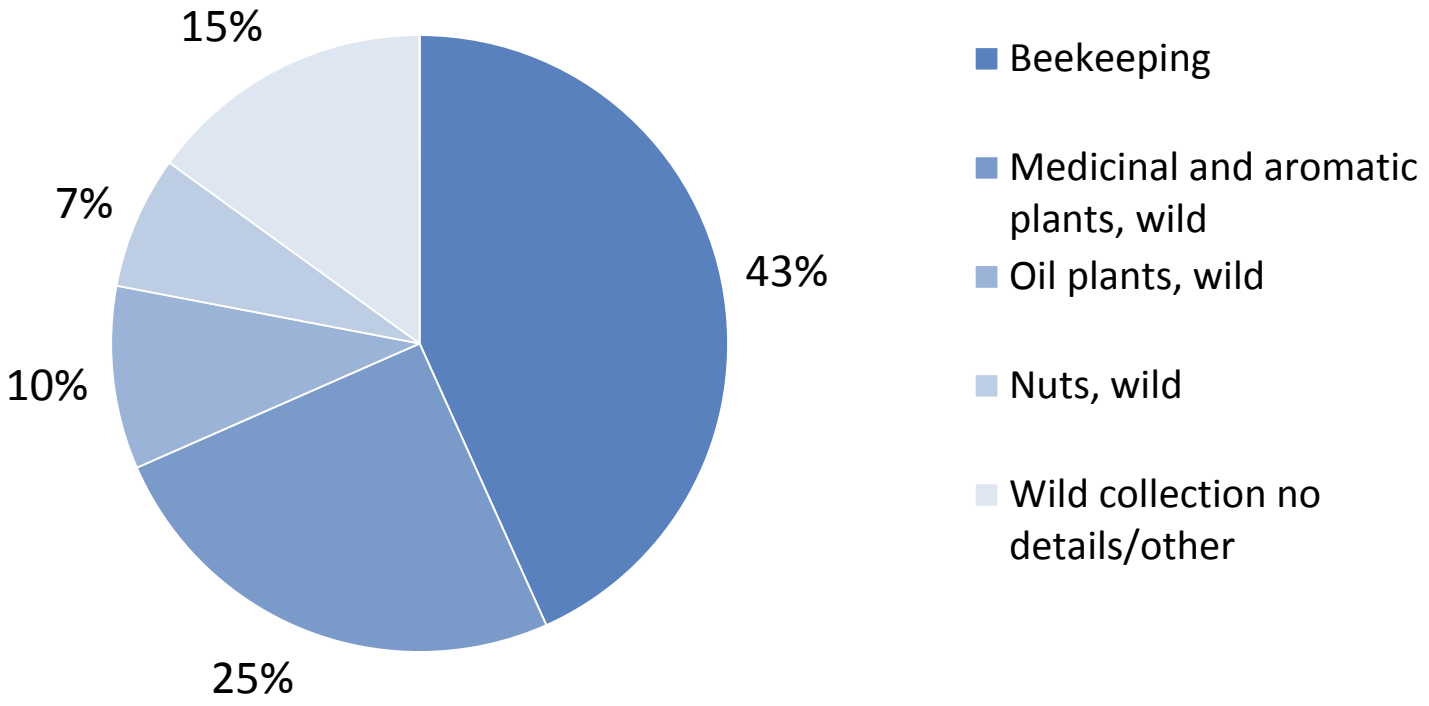
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic wild collection and beekeeping land 2014

Use of organic wild collection and beekeeping land worldwide 2014 (total 37.4 million hectares)

Source: FiBL survey 2016



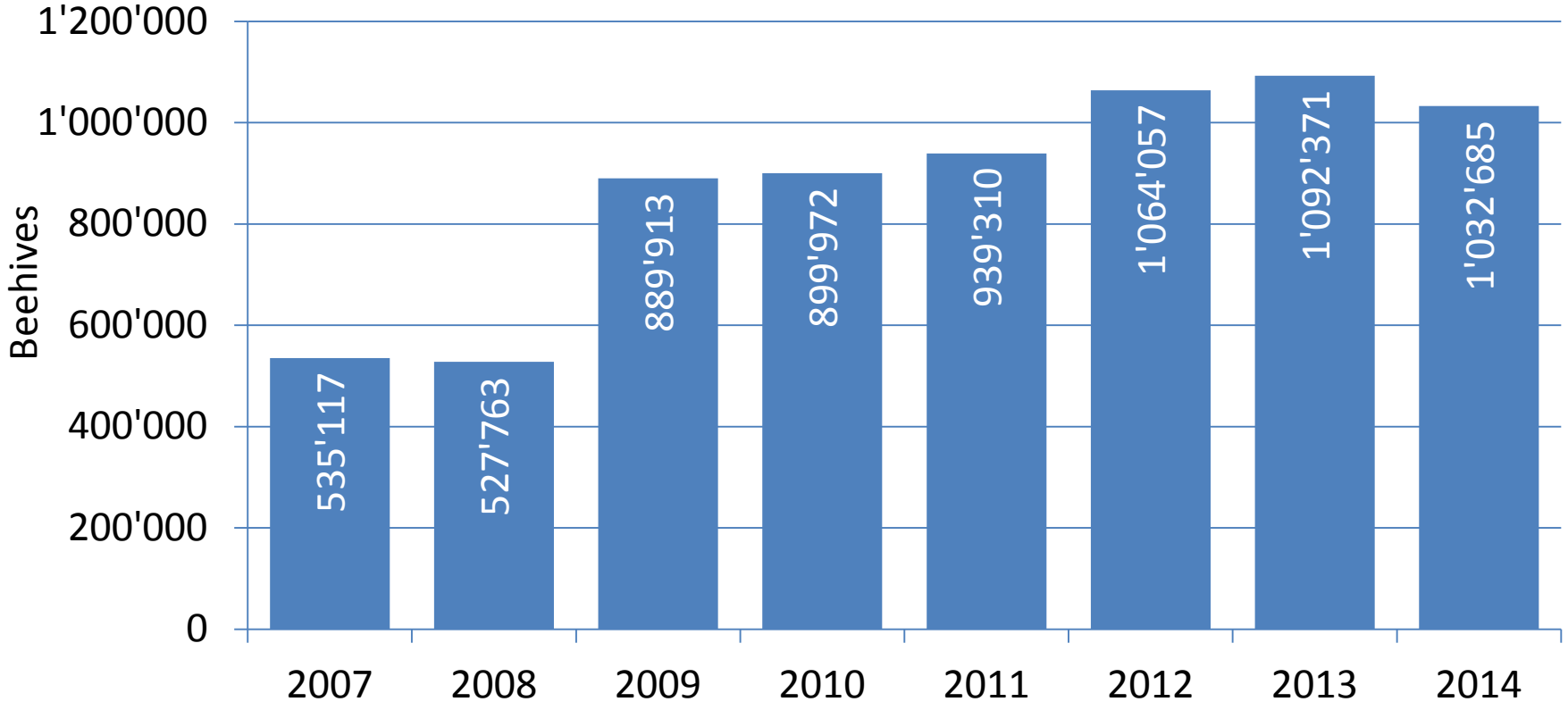
World: Organic beehives 2014

- Over 1 million organic beehives were reported in 2014, representing almost 1.3 percent of the world's total global beehives, according to FAO data from 2013.
- Organic beehives are concentrated mainly in Europe (70 percent) and Latin America (19 percent).
- The countries with the largest numbers of organic beehives are Bulgaria (179'106), followed by Italy (146'692) and France (96'478).
- Their numbers have doubled since 2007, when over 535'000 beehives were reported.

World: Development of the organic beehives 2007-2014

Development of the organic beehives 2007-2014

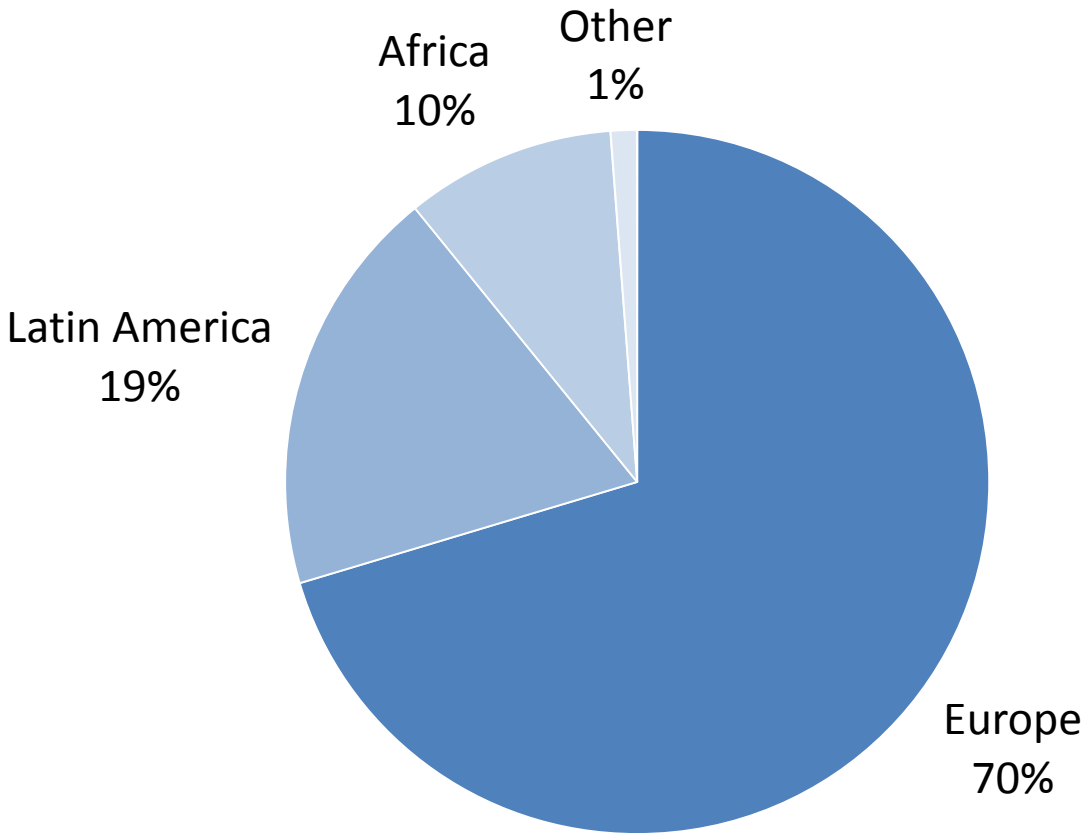
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Distribution of organic beehives by region 2014

Distribution of organic beehives by region 2014

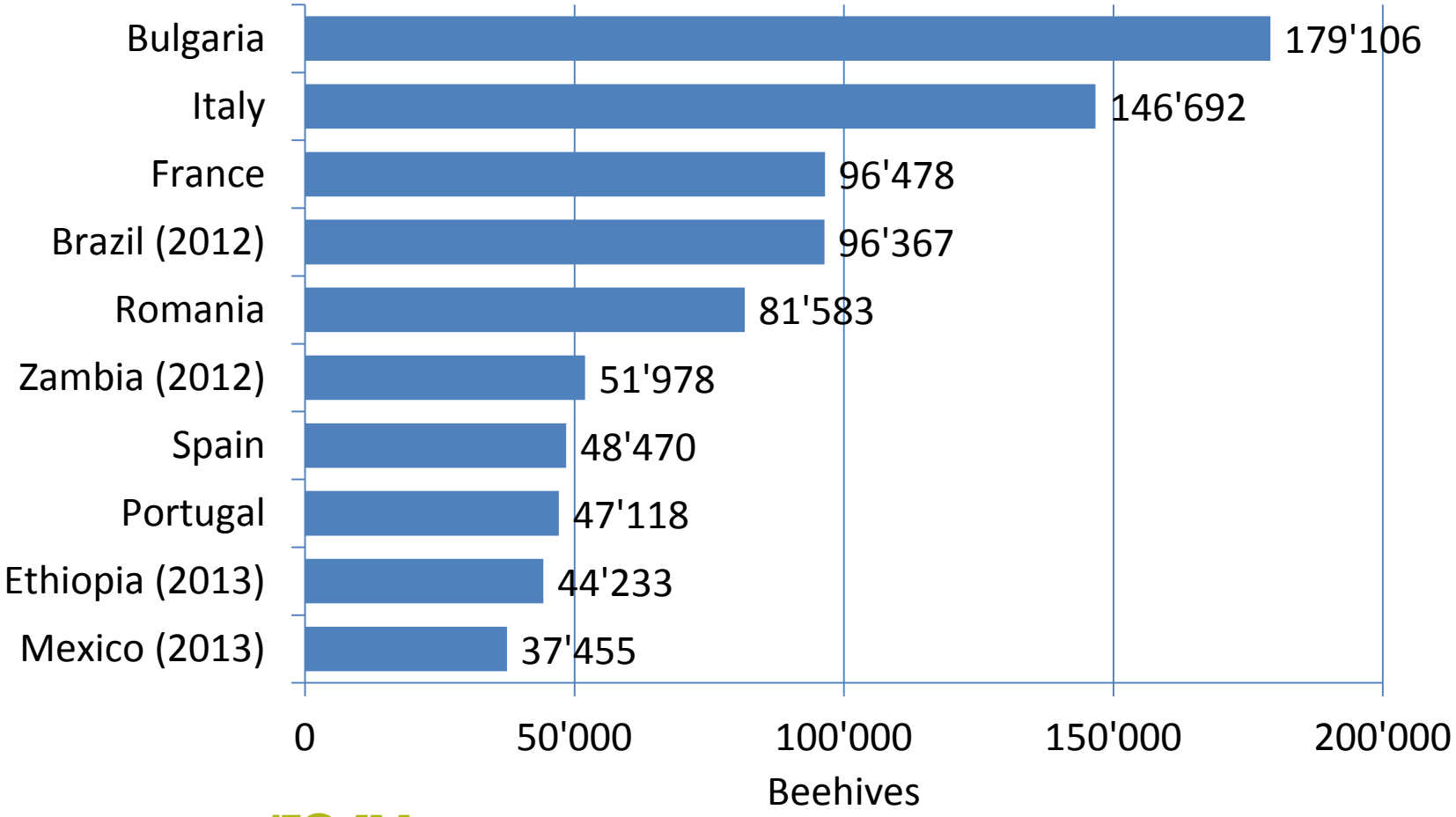
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: The ten countries with the largest number of organic beehives 2014

The ten countries with the largest number of organic beehives 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



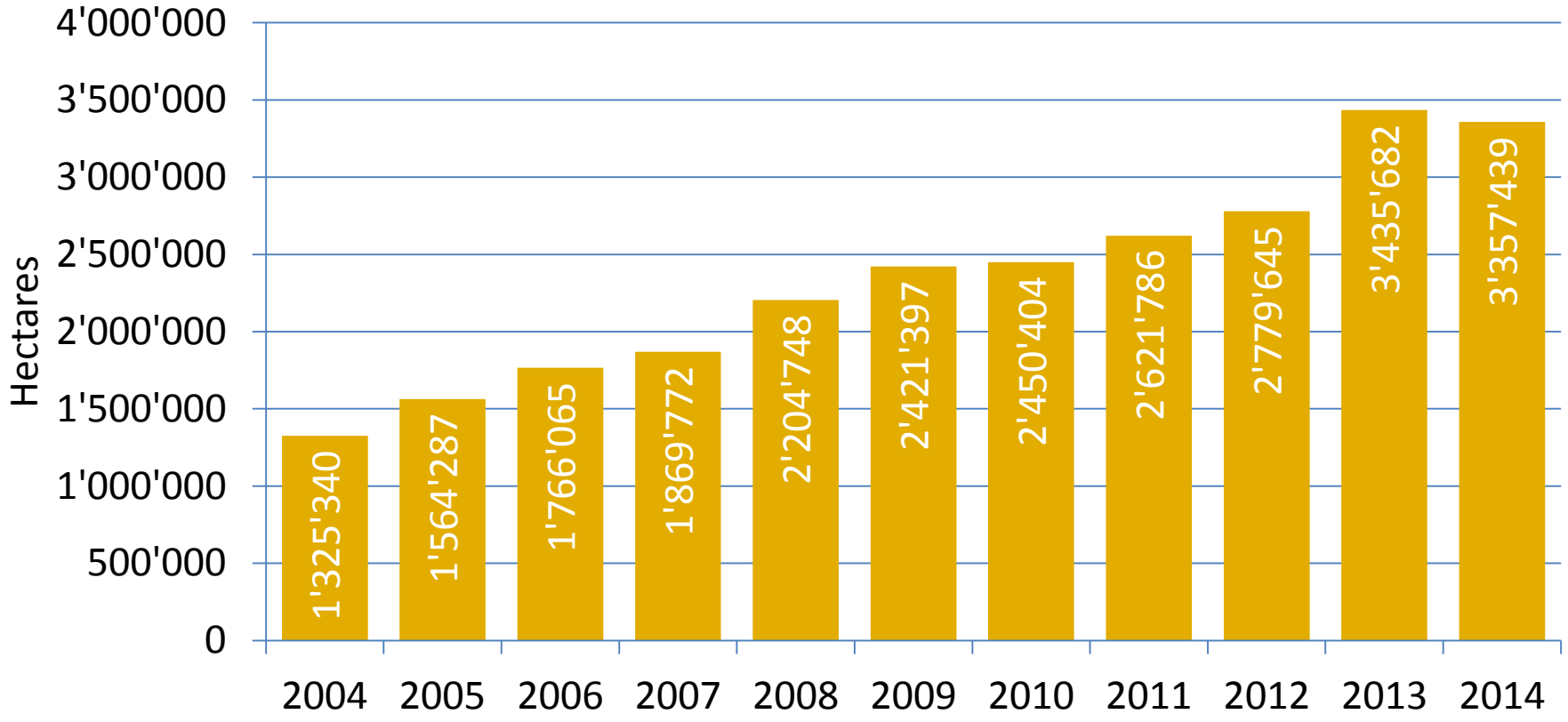
World: Organic cereals 2014

- At least 3.3 million hectares of cereals were under organic management in 2014. Comparing the organic figure with FAO's figure for the world's harvested cereal area of 714 million hectares in 2013 (FAOSTAT),1 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 (99.2 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. China (565'000 hectares) and the United States (almost 330'000 hectares) are the largest organic cereal producers. In China, 0.6 percent of the total cereal area was organic, and in the United States, the organic cereal area represented 0.55 percent of the total cereal area. The United States was followed by Canada (228'855 hectares) and Italy (more than 200'000 hectares).
- Some countries reach proportions that are far higher than the global organic cereal share of 0.5 percent. For example, Austria (12.2 percent), Sweden (9.5 percent), Estonia (8.7 percent), and Bolivia (7.7 percent) greatly exceed the global 0.5 percent.
- As some of the world's large cereal producers (such as India, and the Russian Federation) provided only 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 more than doubled since 2004 (1.2 million hectares), and in 2014, it decreased by 78'000 hectares or 2.3 percent, mainly due to a big drop in the organic oats area in Canada.
- The available data on the conversion status indicate that at least 12 percent of the organic cereal area was in conversion in 2014 (more than half a million hectares). Thus, there could be a considerable increase in the supply of organic cereals in the near future.

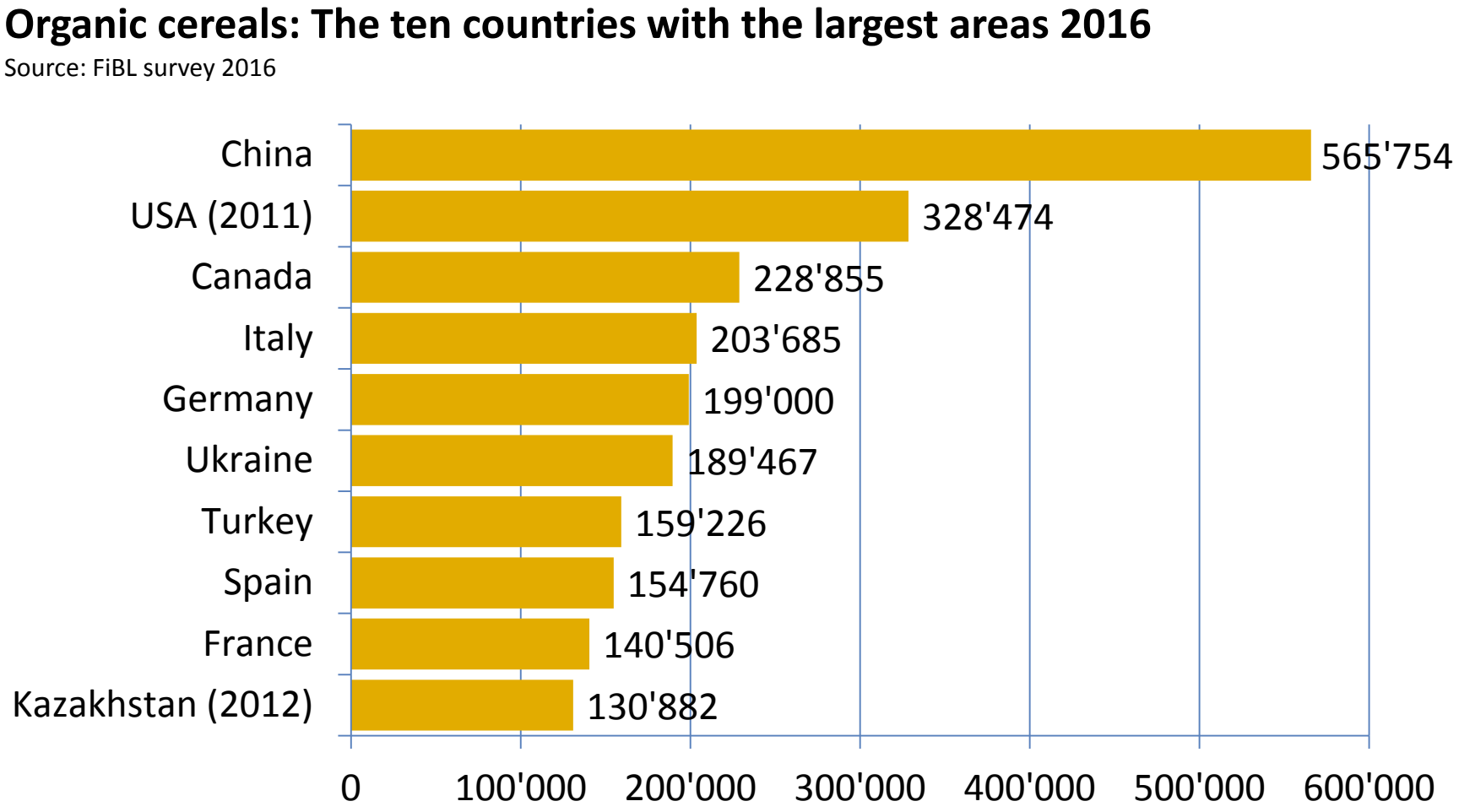
World:Organic cereals: Growth of the organic area

Cereals: Development of the global organic area 2004-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



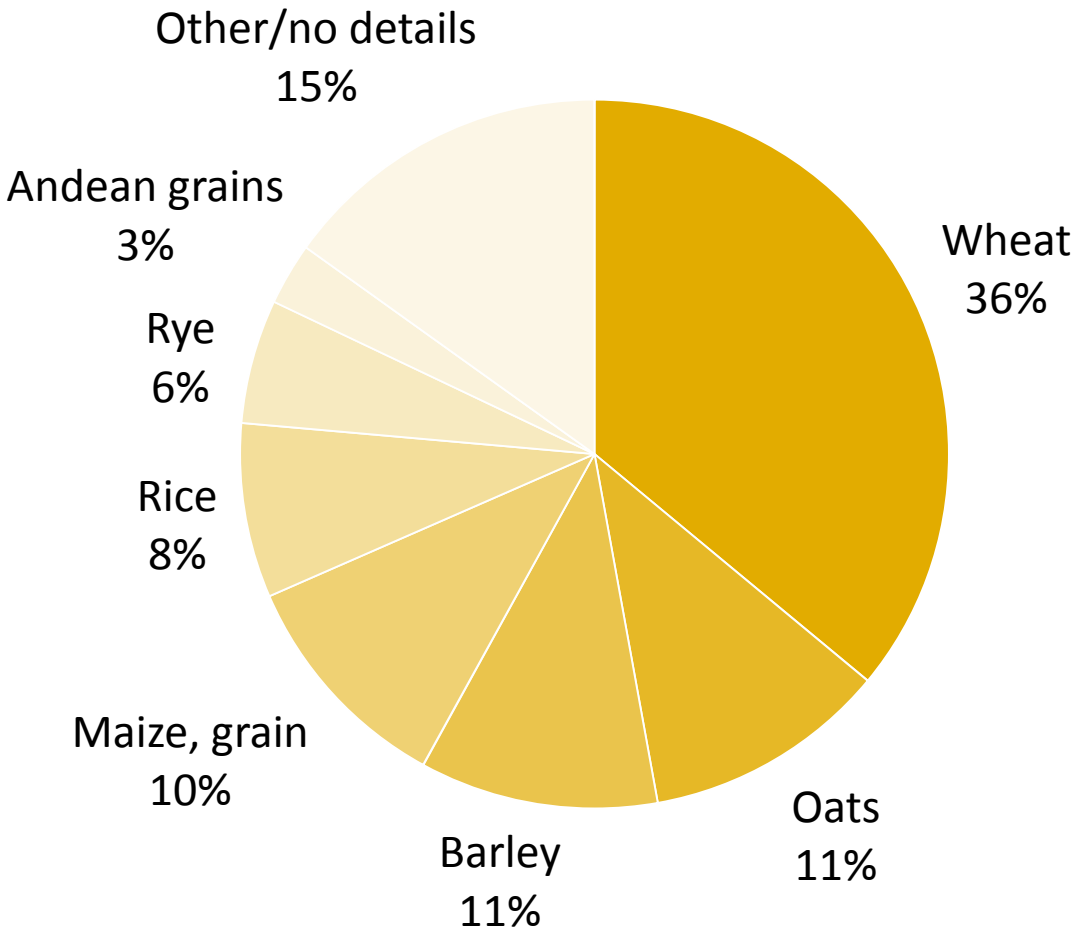
World: Organic cereals: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014



World: Organic cereal land worldwide by cereal types

Cereals: Distribution of cereal types 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic citrus fruit 2014

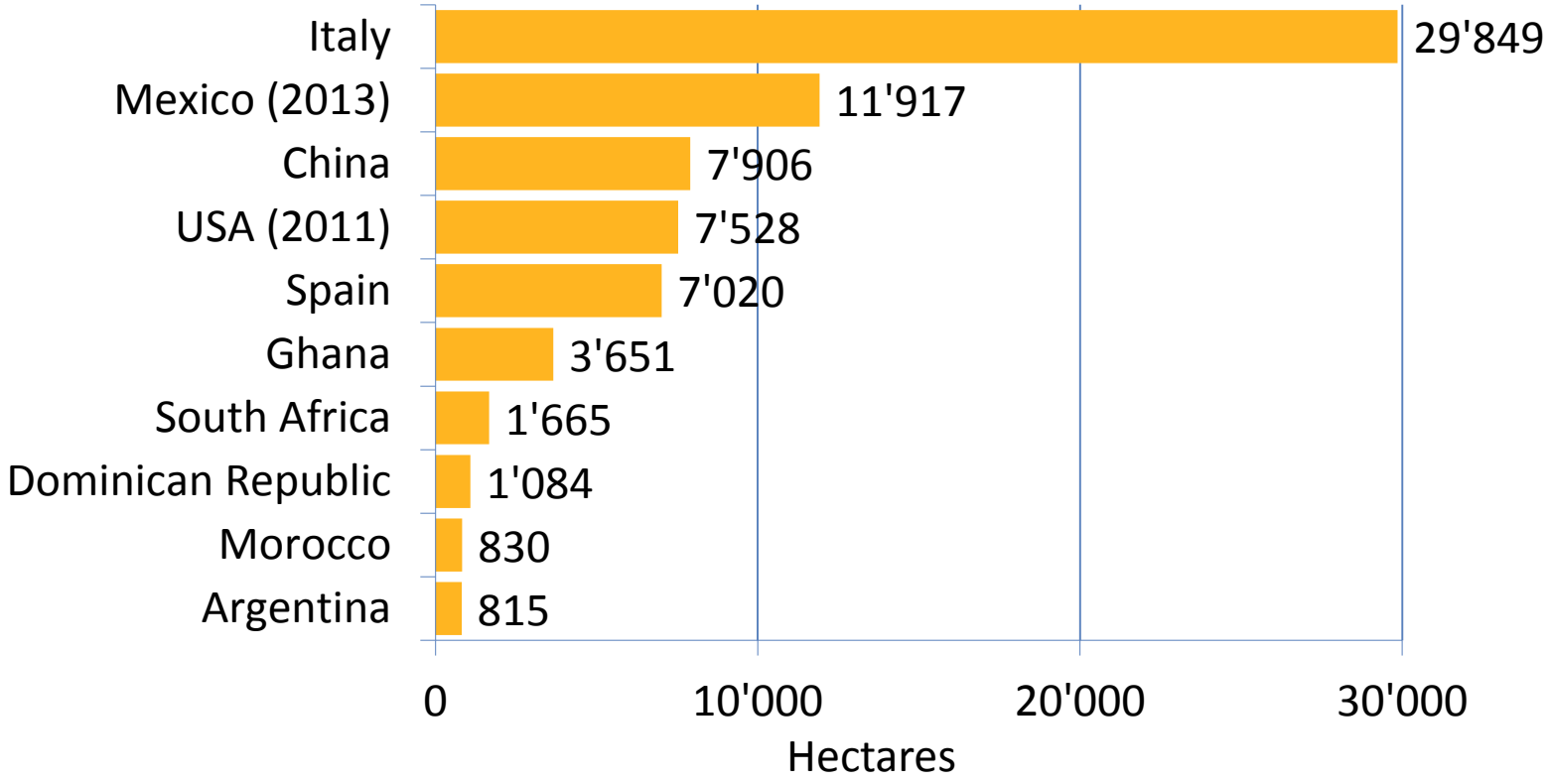
- The area of organic citrus fruits includes oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, pomelos, tangerines, and “other citrus.” According to this data, 75’000 hectares of citrus fruit are grown organically worldwide. This constitutes 0.8 percent of the world’s total citrus area of 9.6 million hectares in 2013 (FAOSTAT).
- As no crop details for the organic area were available for some of the world’s leading citrus producers - India (0.97 million hectares), Brazil (0.8 million hectares), and Nigeria (0.79 million hectares) according to FAOSTAT, it can be assumed that the world figure for the area under organic citrus is higher.
- In organic agriculture, the largest producer is Italy, with almost 230’000 hectares constituting 19.3 percent of Italy’s harvested citrus fruit area, followed by Mexico (almost 12’000 hectares, 2.1 percent), and China (almost 8’000 hectares, 0.3 percent).
- Burkina Faso has the highest proportion of organic citrus fruit with almost 33 percent of the harvested citrus fruit area according to the available data. It is followed by Italy (19.3 percent) and Ghana (15 percent).
- Since 2004, when 28’500 hectares of organic citrus were grown, the area has tripled. Crop details were available for about two-thirds of the organic citrus fruit area: Oranges were grown in 44 percent of the citrus area, followed by pomelos and grapefruit with 5 percent. The available data on the conversion status indicates that at least 20 percent of the organic citrus area was in-conversion in 2014 (almost 16’000 hectares). Thus, there could be a considerable increase in the supply of organic citrus fruit in the near future.

Source: FiBL survey 2016

World: Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

Organic citrus area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

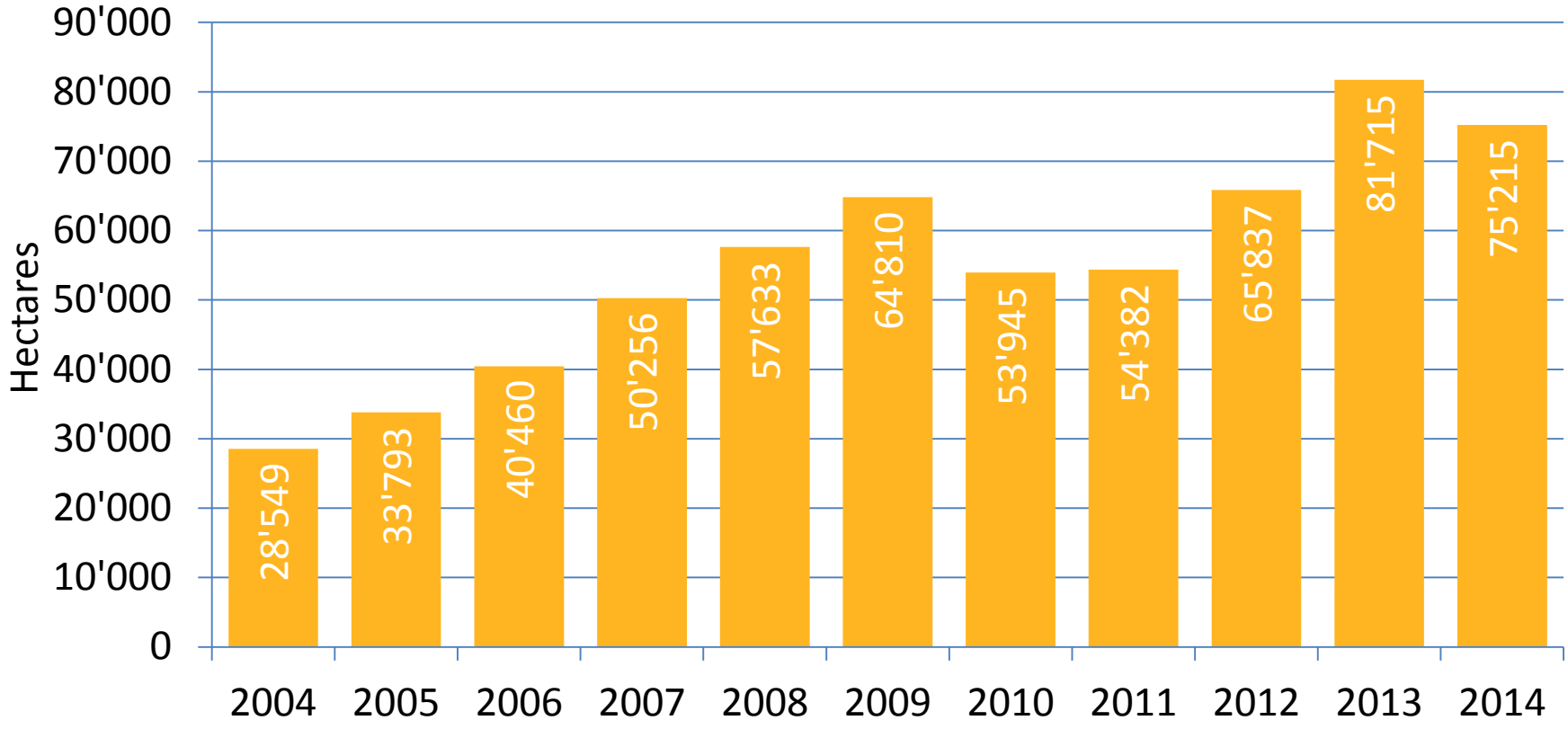
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic citrus fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Citrus fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2014

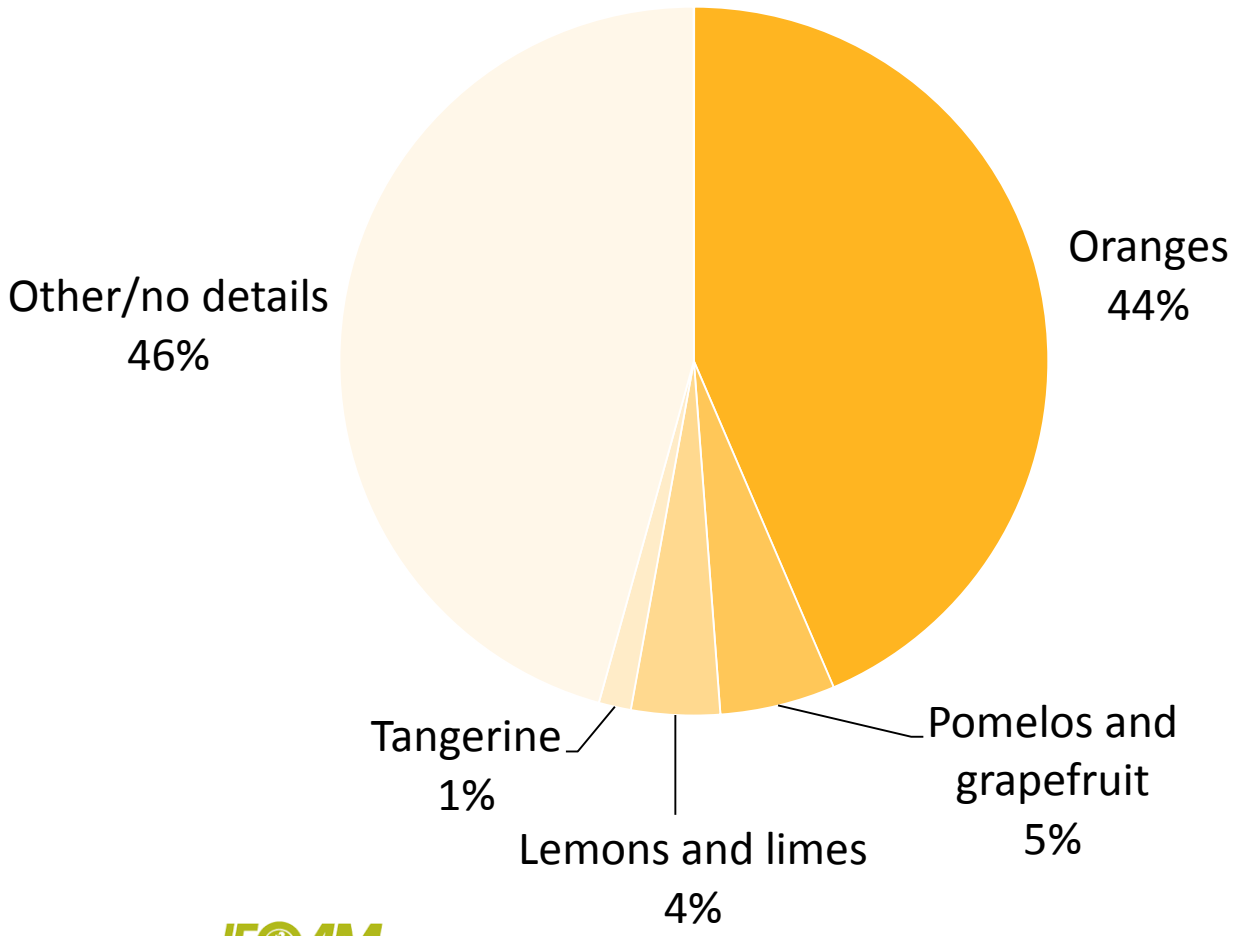
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Organic citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2014

Citrus fruit: Use of organic citrus fruit area 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic cocoa 2014

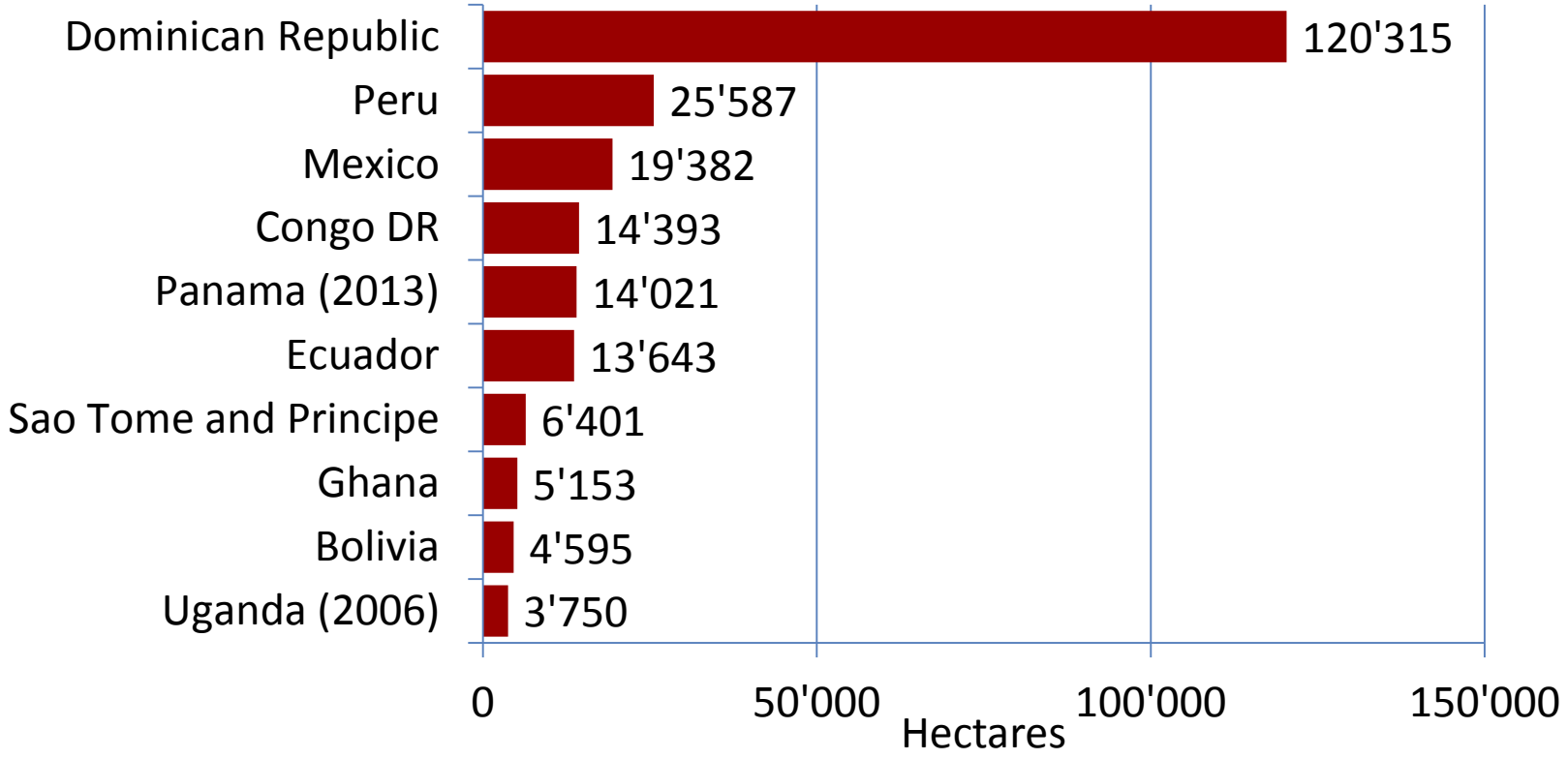
- Almost 250’000 hectares of cocoa were grown organically in 2014. This constitutes 2.5 percent of the world’s harvested cocoa bean area of 10 million hectares 2013 (FAOSTAT).
- The world’s leading producers are Cote d'Ivoire (2.5 million hectares), Indonesia (1.8 million hectares), Ghana (1.6 million hectares), and Nigeria (almost 1.2 million hectares).
- The largest organic cocoa areas are in the Dominican Republic (120’315 hectares), Peru (over 25’500 hectares) and Mexico (19’000 hectares). Over 85 percent of the world’s organic cocoa area is in Latin America.
- Some countries have when compared with the FAO data on harvested crops, very high shares. This can probably be attributed to the fact that some of the organic cocoa bean areas are managed extensively.
- The organic cocoa bean area has grown almost fivefold since 2004 (approximately 50’000 hectares) and thus faster than most other crops/crop groups. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving data availability.
- The available data on the conversion status indicate that at least 3 percent of the organic cocoa area was in conversion in 2014 (6’200 hectares). Thus, a slight increase in the supply of organic cocoa in the near future may be expected.

FiBL survey 2016, based on national sources

World: Organic cocoa area: The ten leading countries 2014

Organic cocoa area: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

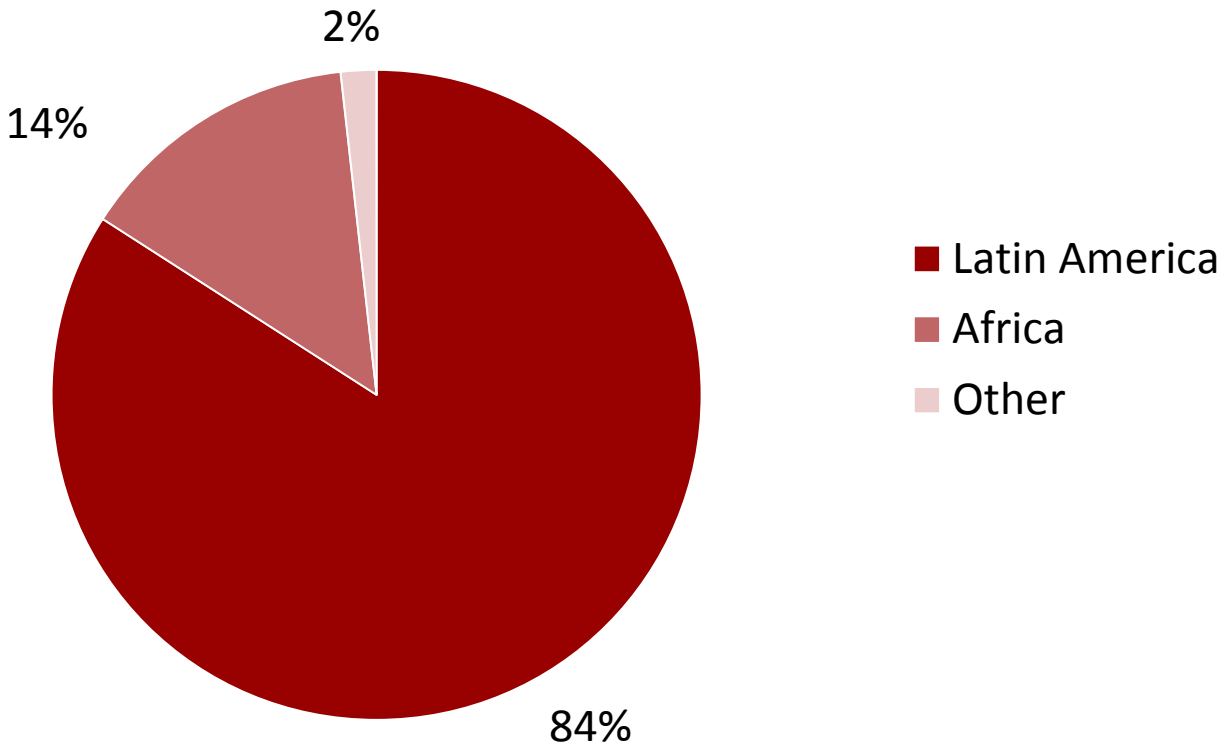
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2014

Cocoa beans: Distribution by region 2014

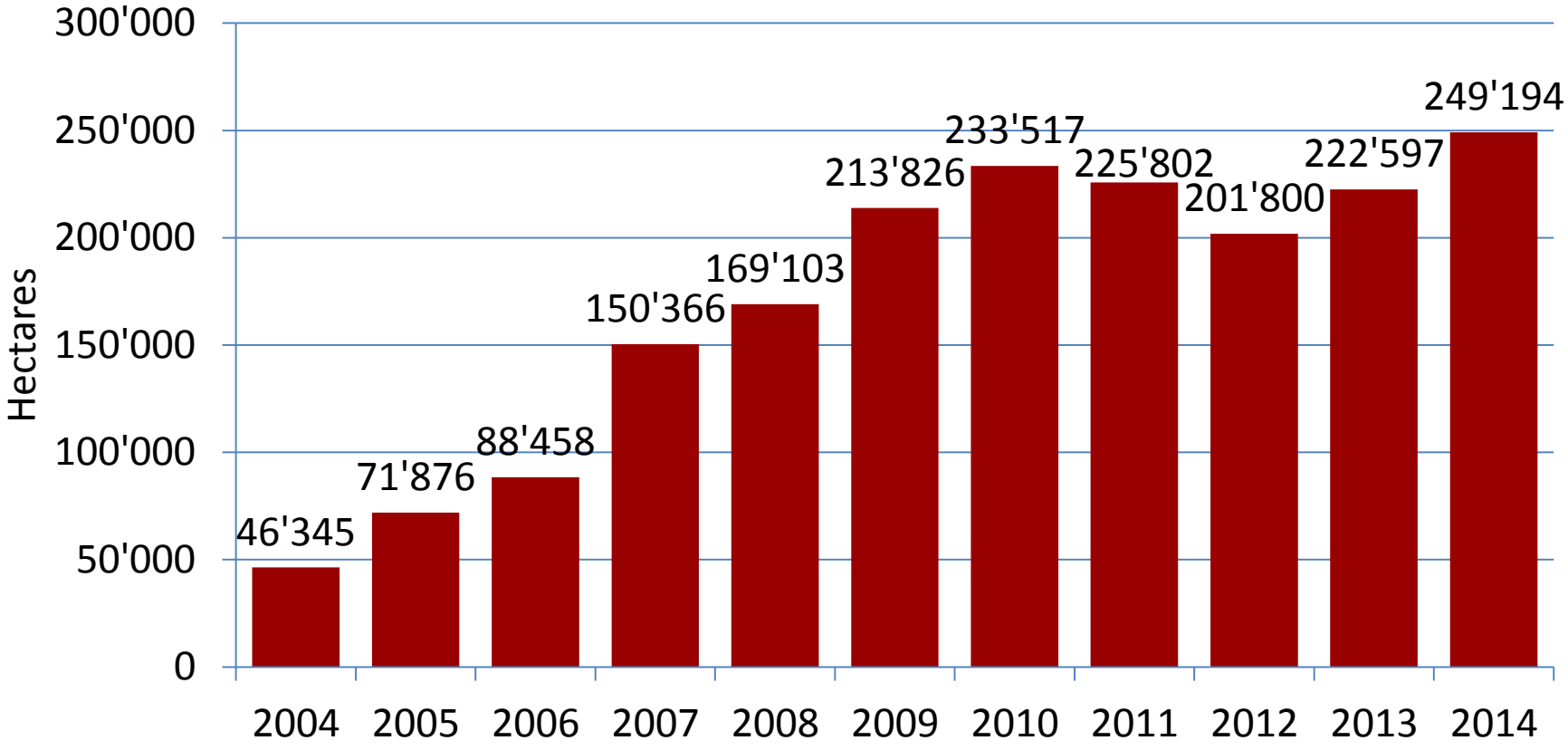
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic cocoa: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Cocoa beans: Development of the global organic area 2004-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Organic coffee 2014

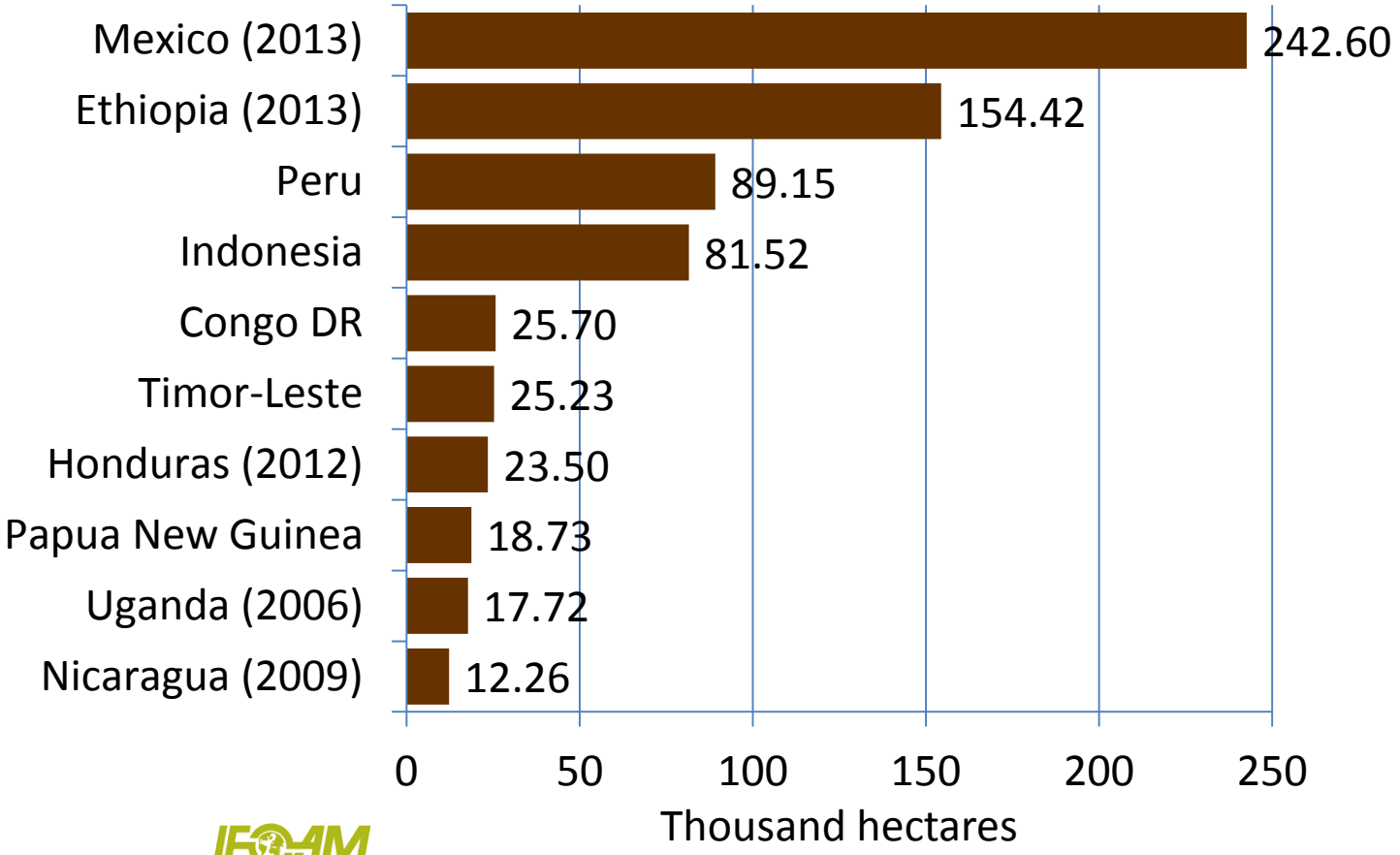
- Almost 763’000 hectares of coffee were grown organically in 2014. This constituted 7.7 percent of the world’s harvested coffee area of 9.9 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT.
- The world’s leading producers are Brazil (2.1 million hectares), Indonesia (1.2 million hectares), Colombia (0.8 million hectares), Mexico (0.7 million hectares), and Vietnam (almost 0.6 million hectares). Data on the 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 30 percent in Africa.
- In organic farming, the largest areas were in Mexico (243’000 hectares), Ethiopia (154’000 hectares), and Peru (89’000 hectares). Nepal had the highest share, with almost 46 percent of organic coffee, followed by Timor-Leste (45 percent), Bolivia (37 percent), and Mexico (almost 35 percent). Some of these high percentages must be attributed to the fact that coffee is grown more extensively in organic agriculture, and often in association with other crops.
- The organic coffee area has more than quadrupled since 2004.

FiBL survey 2016, based on national sources

World: Organic coffee area 2014: The ten countries with the largest areas

Coffee: The top 10 producing countries 2014

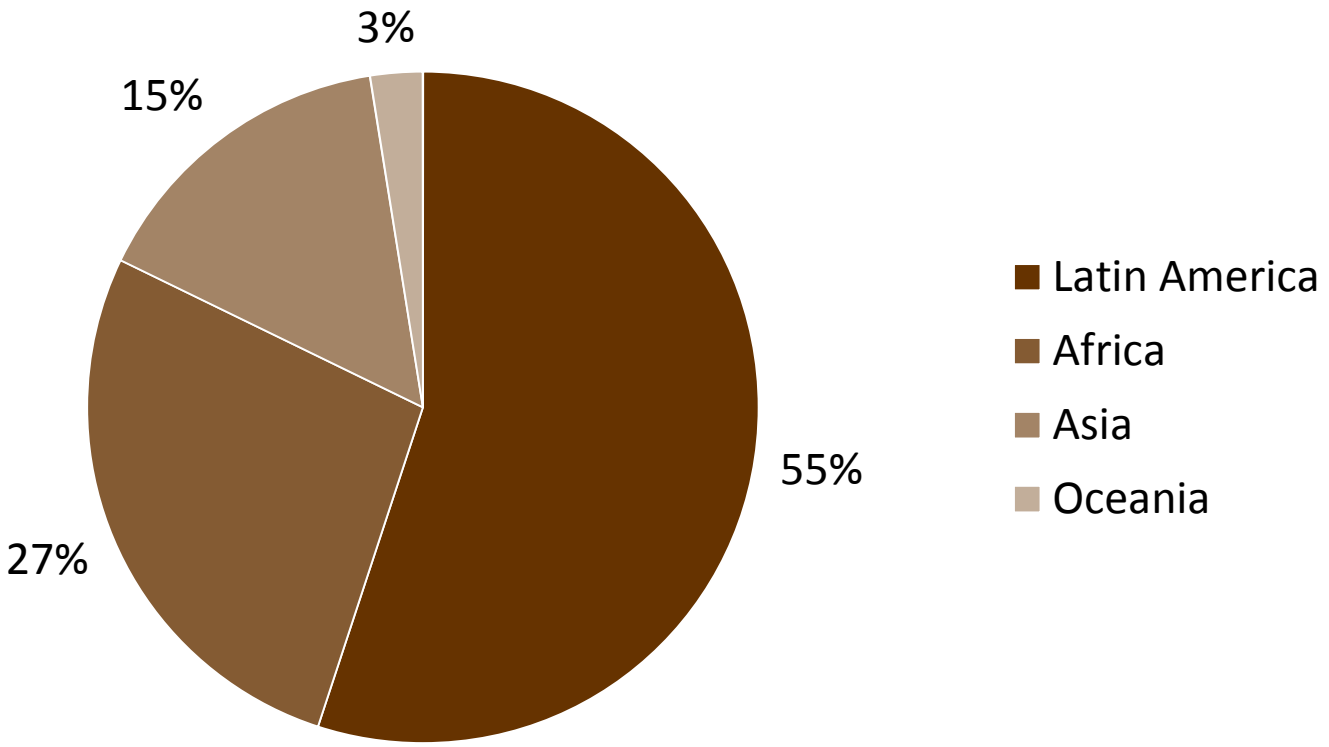
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic coffee: Distribution by region 2014

Coffee: Distribution by region 2014

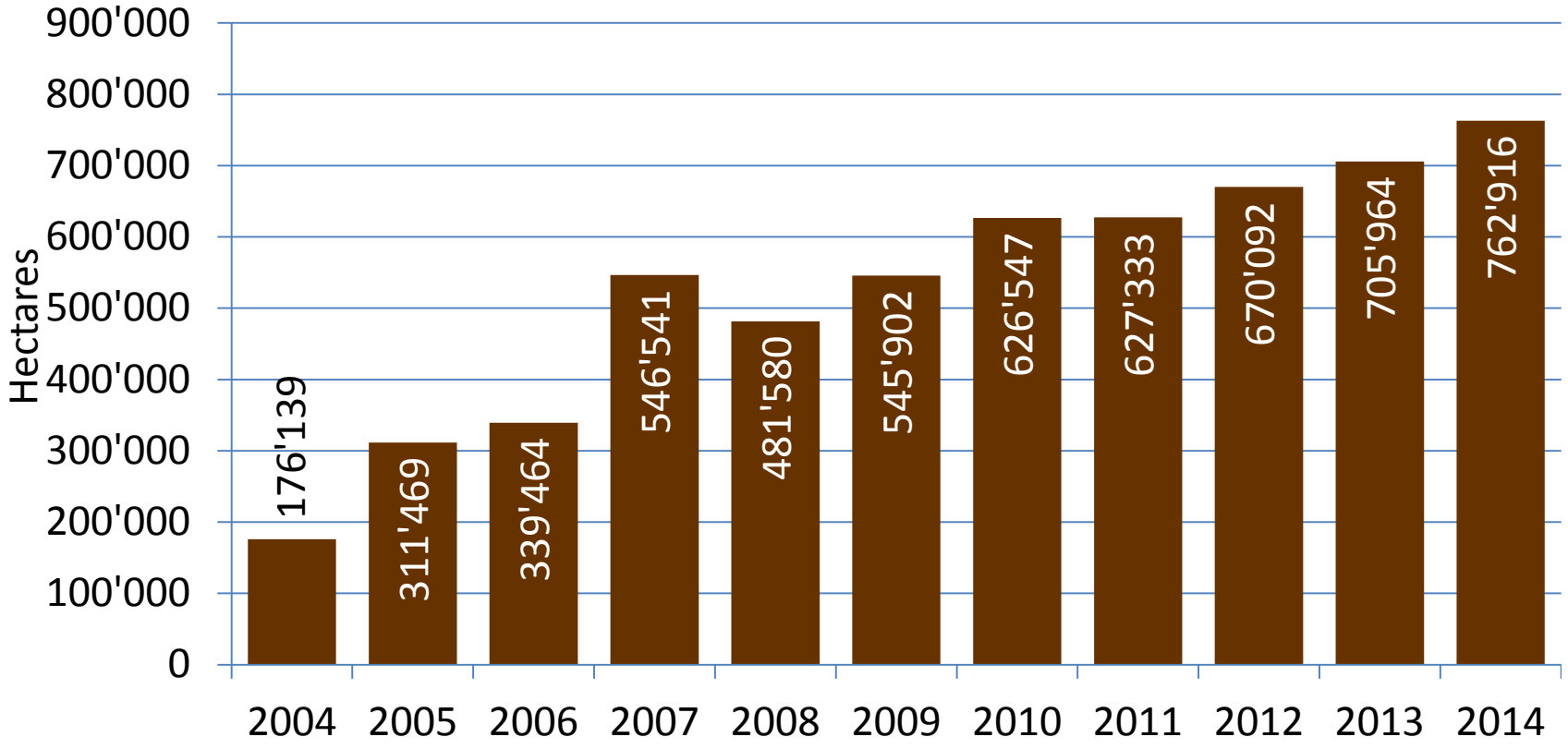
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic coffee: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Coffee: Development of the global organic area 2004-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



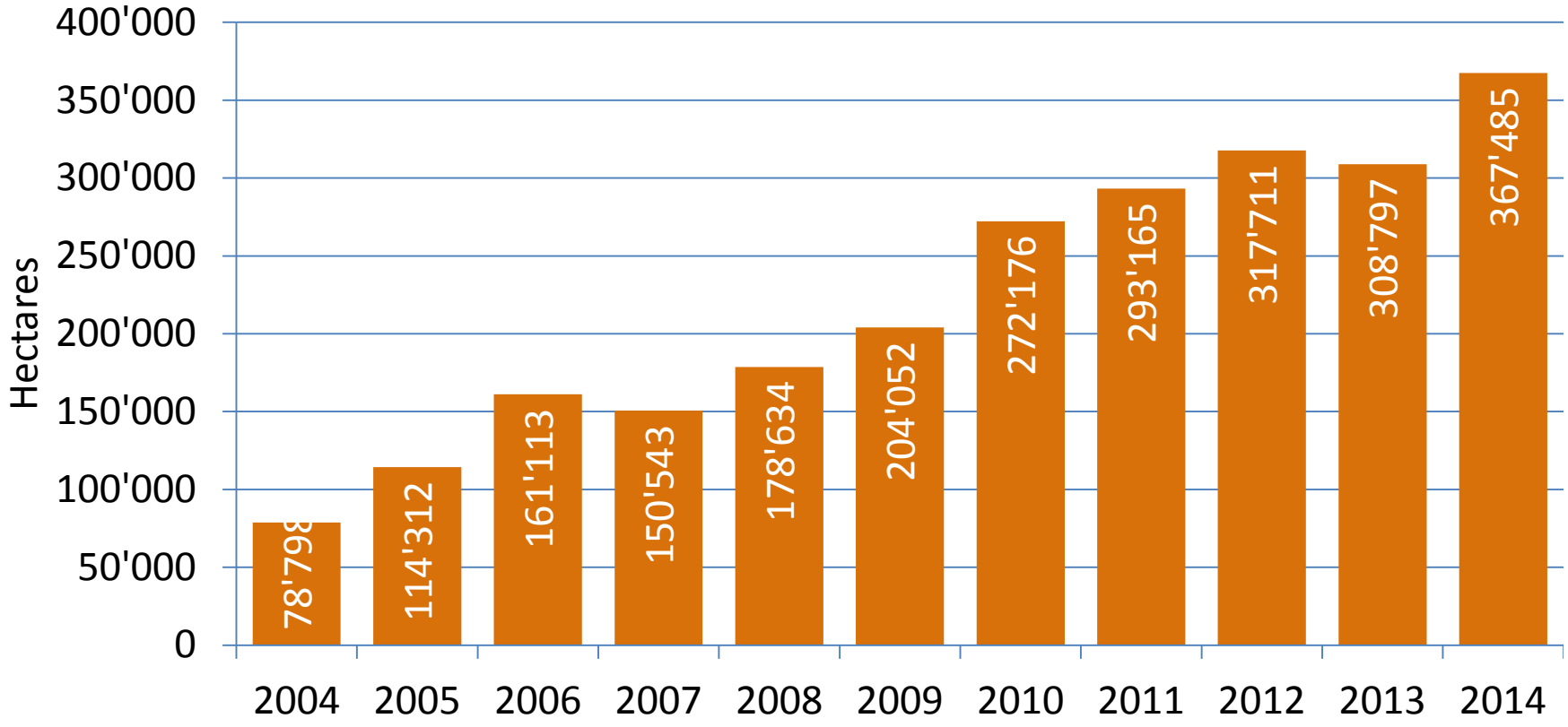
World: Organic dried pulses 2014

- The total area under organic dried pulses is more than 367’000 hectares, which is 0.5 percent of the total area of dried pulses grown in the world (almost 78 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT).
- No current data on the organic area was available from the three most important dried pulses-growing countries in the world: India, Niger, and Nigeria. India (28 million hectares) was by far the largest grower. The countries with the largest organic dried pulses areas are France, Spain, Canada, Italy, Lithuania, and Germany. Sweden has the highest organic share of dried pulses with more than 70 percent. The overall shares have a tendency to be high, as dried pulses play an important role in organic farming.
- The dried pulses area has almost quadrupled from 78’000 to 367’000 hectares since 2004, when data on land use and crops was collected for the first time. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data.
- In 2014, the dried pulses area grew - compared with 2013 - by more than 58’000 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 - communicates only one figure for “dried 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 9 percent is in conversion, and will be fully converted in the next few years. This has implications for the availability of organic dried pulses in the near future.

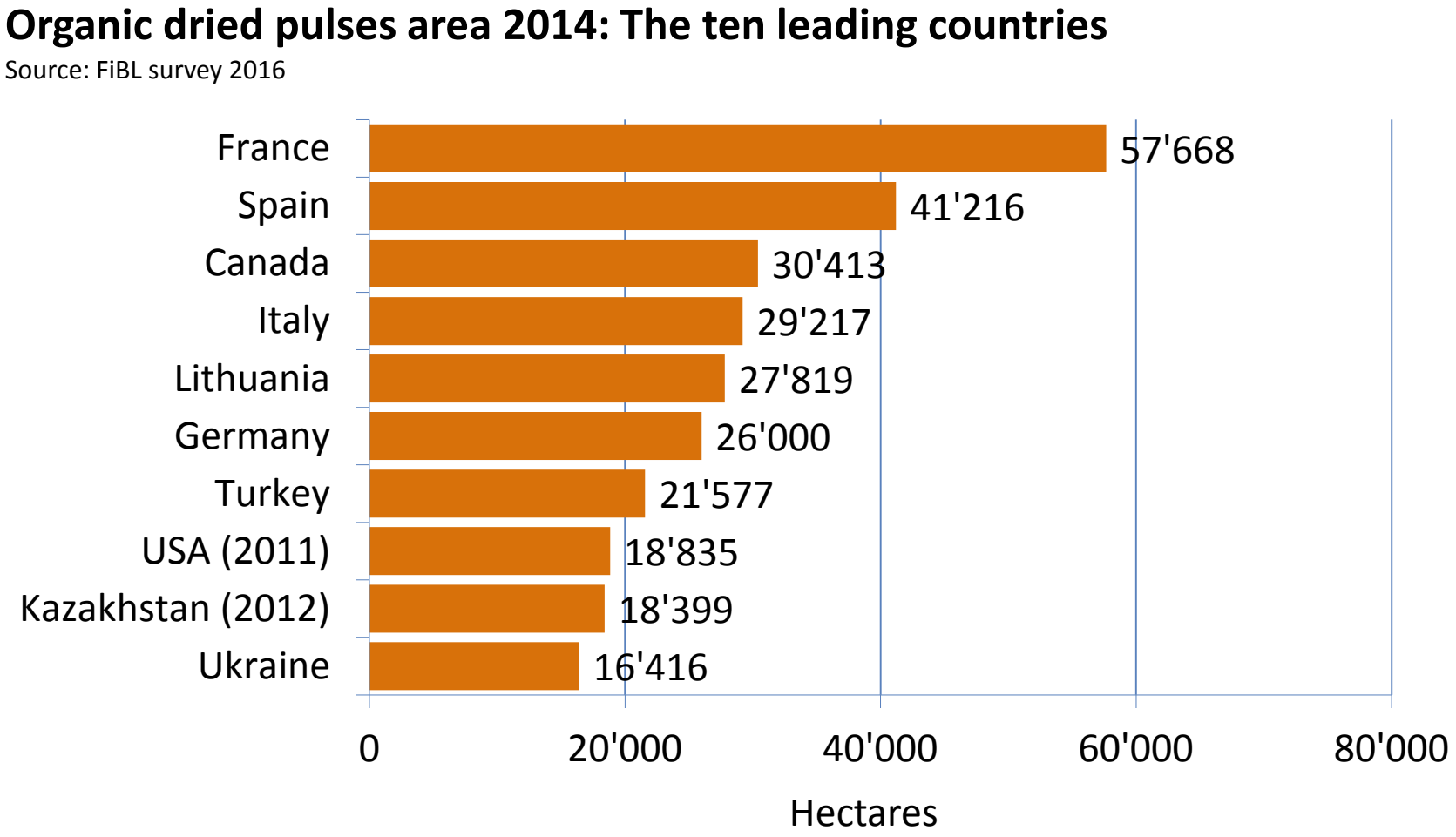
World: Organic dried pulses: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Dried pulses: Development 2004-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Organic dried pulses area 2014: The ten leading countries



World: Organic temperate fruit 2014

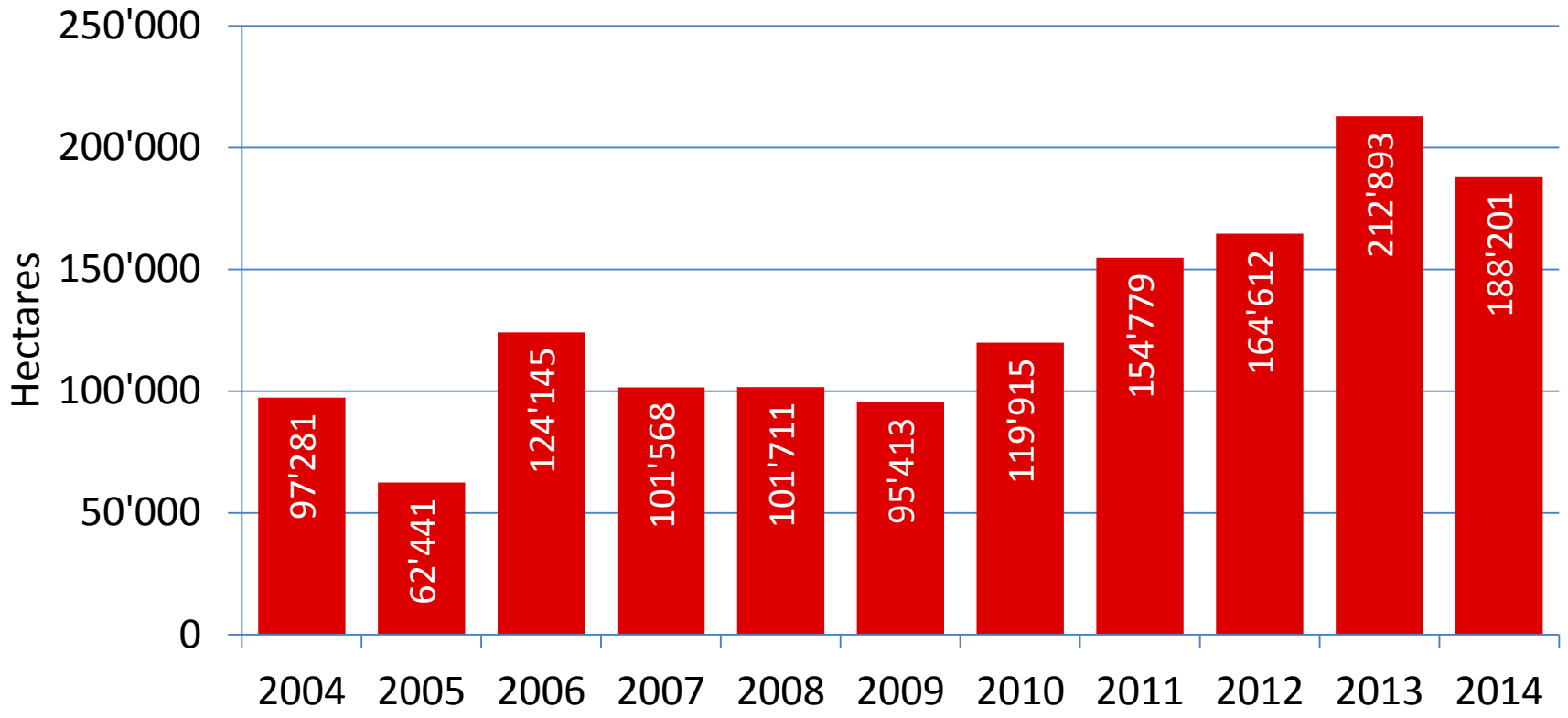
- The total area under organic temperate fruit production recorded here (over 188’000 hectares), is 1.5 percent of the total area of temperate fruit grown in the world (12.3 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT).
- Of the seven most important temperate fruit growing countries in the world (China, 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 2014. It can, therefore, be assumed that the organic temperate fruit area is higher.
- The countries with the largest organic temperate fruit areas are Poland (41’300 hectares), China (25’300 hectares), the United States (18’000 hectares), Italy (almost 18’000 hectares), Turkey (almost 15’000 hectares), and France (11’000 hectares).
- Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time (almost 97’000 hectares), the temperate fruit area has than doubled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continuous improvement in improving availability of crop data.
- The key temperate fruits are apples, with almost half of the temperate fruit area, followed by apricots, pears, plums and cherries. Poland has one-third of the total organic apple area.
- The available data on the conversion status indicate that a more than 21 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.

FiBL survey 2016, based on national sources

World: Organic temerpate fruit: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Temperate Fruit: Development of the global organic area 2004-2014

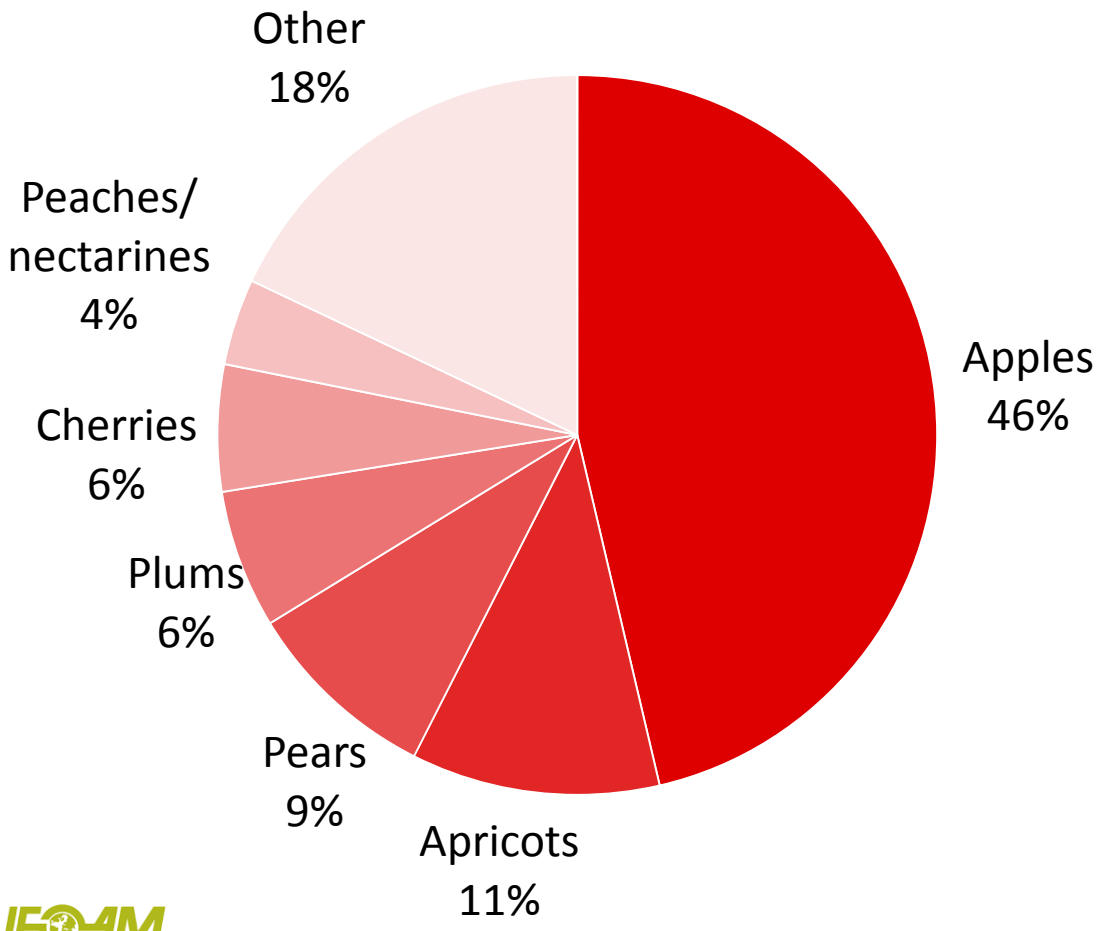
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Organic temperate fruit land worldwide by key fruit types 2014

Temperate fruit: Use of organic temperate fruit area 2014

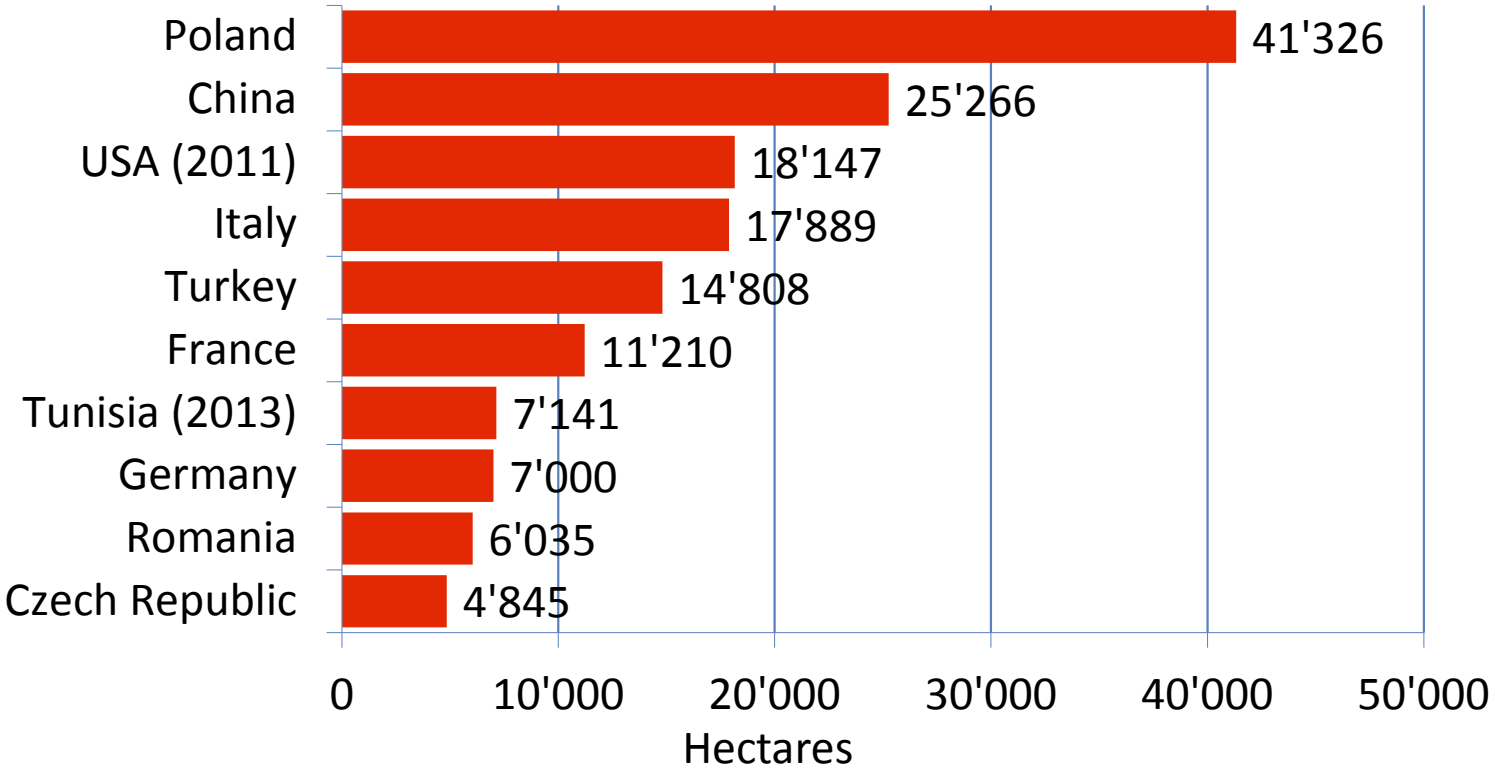
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

Organic temperate fruit: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Tropical and subtropical fruits 2014

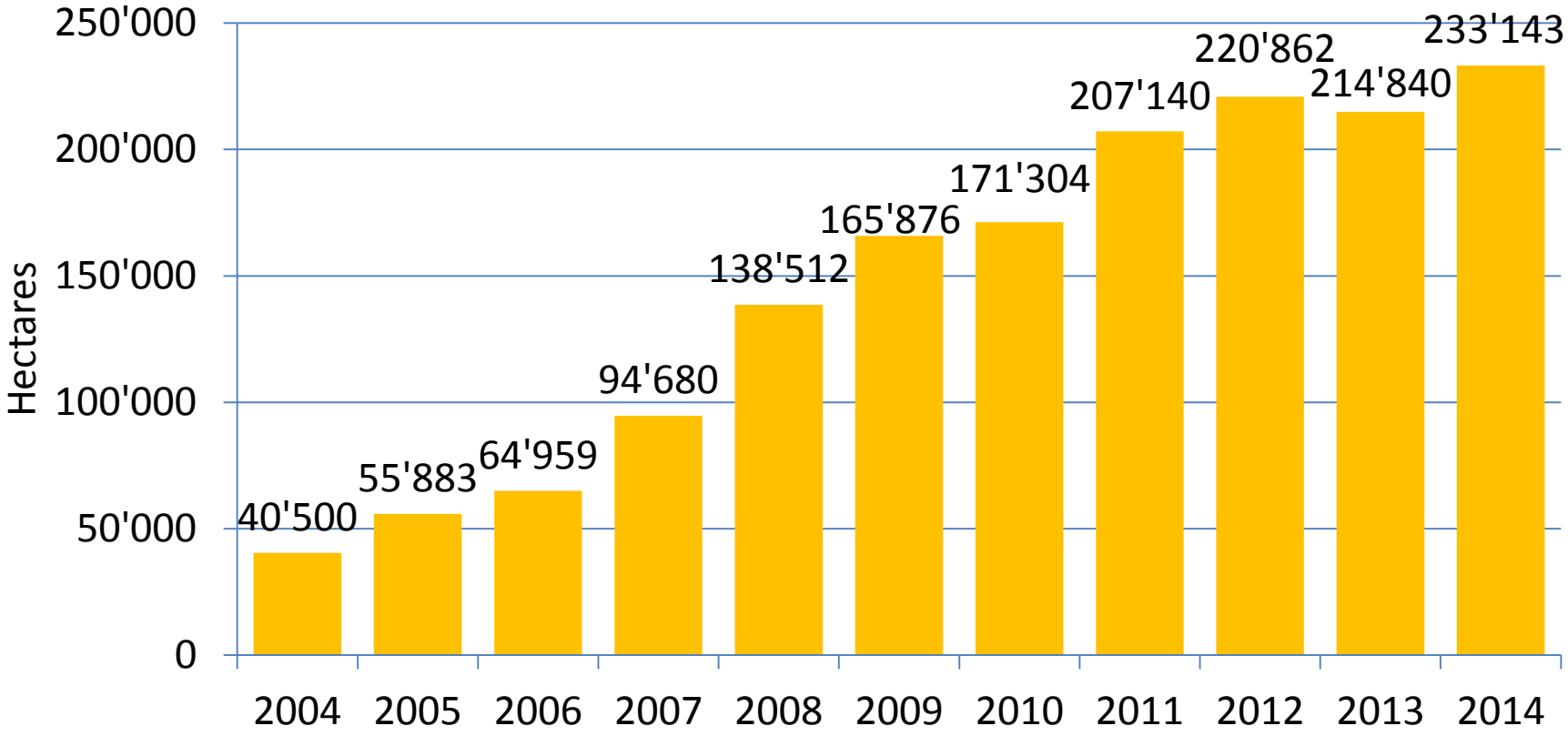
- The total area under organic tropical and subtropical fruit production recorded here (233’000 hectares) is 1 percent of the total area of tropical and subtropical fruit grown in the world (23.6 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT data).
- Of the five most important tropical and subtropical 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 under organic tropical and subtropical fruit grown in 2014.
- The largest organic growers for which data on the organic area was available (Mexico, Dominican Republic, China, and Turkey) all have more than 20’000 hectares. Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Turkey also have very high shares of tropical and subtropical fruit, more than the ten percent of their countries’ total for these crops. In the case of the Dominican Republic, this is mainly due to a high share of bananas, and in the case of Mexico, mangoes and avocados.
- The largest proportions of organic tropical and subtropical fruit area are in Niue (44 percent), Burkina Faso (36.5 percent), and the Dominican Republic (27 percent). By area, the key tropical and subtropical fruits are bananas, avocados, and mangos.
- Since 2004, when data on land use and crops was collected for the first time, the tropical fruit area has increased fivefold. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving data availability.
- The available data on the conversion status indicate that, at least, almost 15 percent of the total tropical and subtropical fruit area is in-conversion. This suggests that an increase in the supply in the near future may be expected.

FiBL survey 2016, based on national sources

World: Organic tropical and subtropical: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Development 2004-2014

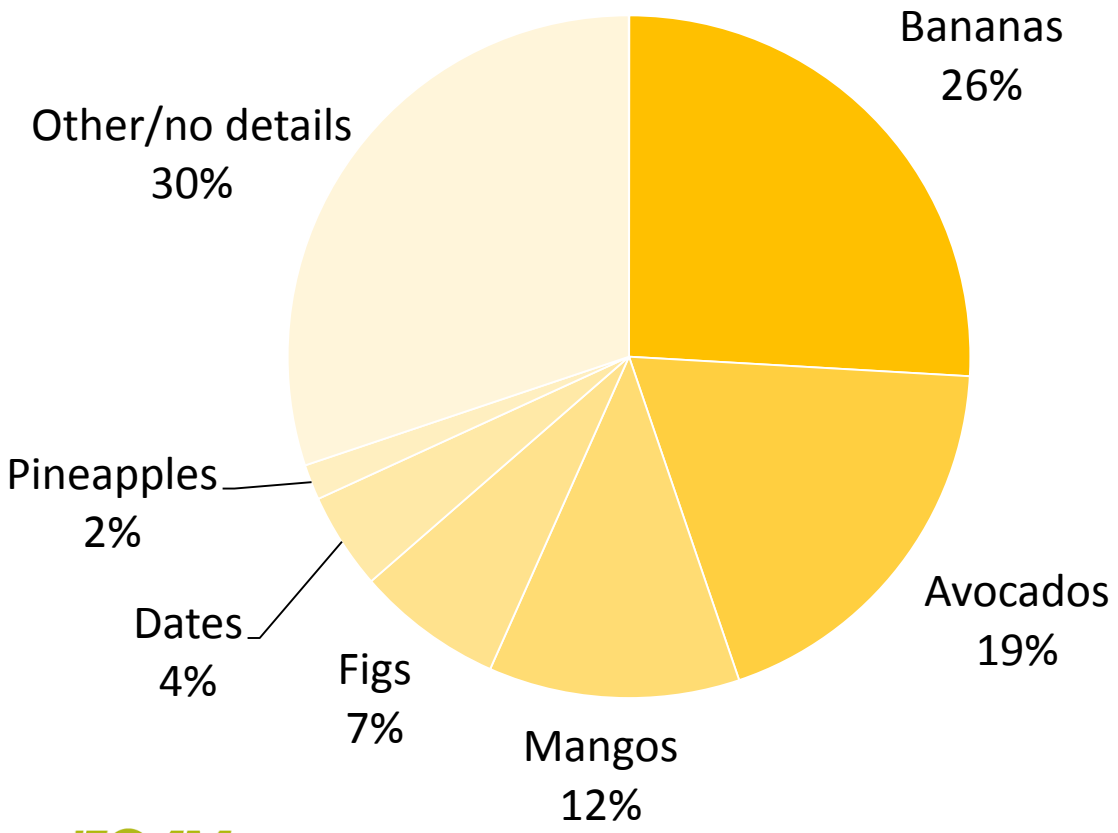
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Organic tropical and subtropical fruit land worldwide by main crop groups 2014

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Distribution by crop 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic grape area 2014

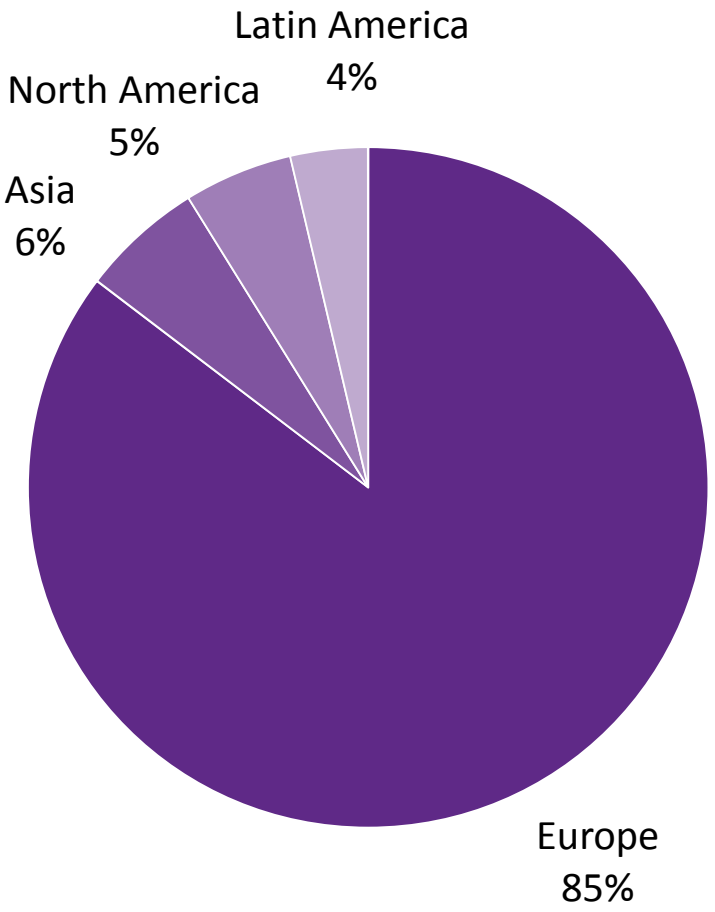
- Almost 316’000 hectares of organic grapes are grown, which constitutes 4.5 percent of the world’s grape growing area (6.8 million hectares in 2013, according to FAOSTAT). In Europe, 266’000 hectares (6.8 percent of the harvested grape area) are organic. Not all of the grape area listed in the table is used for wine grapes. The production of table grapes and raisins is important in many countries, for example, 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 2014.
- 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 are also in these countries. Over 80 percent of the world’s organic grapes area is in Europe, the rest is distributed equally between 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 tripled. However, some of the increase must 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 20 percent) is in conversion. Thus, a considerable increase in the supply of organic grapes may be expected, particularly from Italy, Spain, and France.

FiBL survey 2016, based on national sources

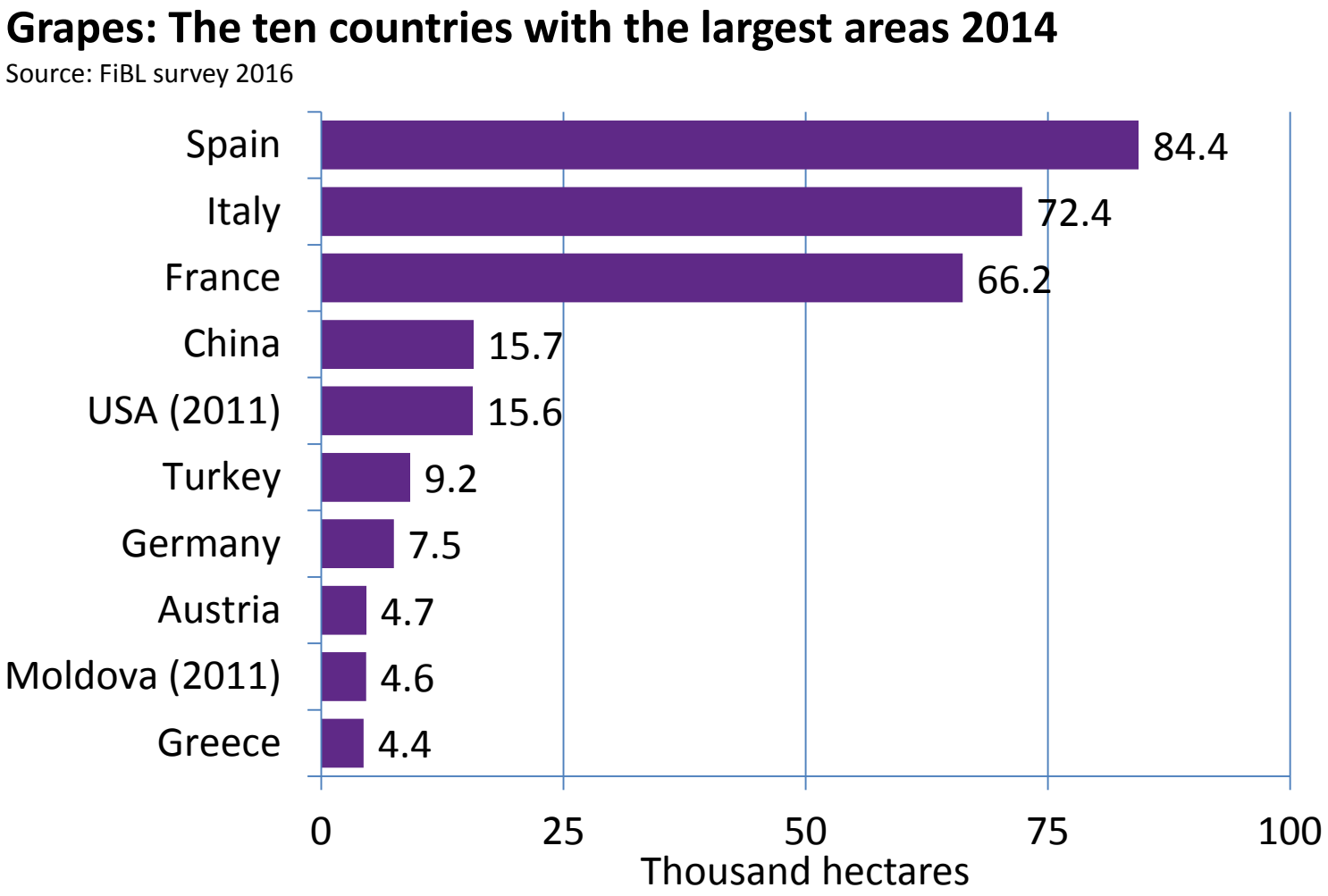
World: Organic grapes: Distribution of the organic area by region 2014

Grapes: Distribution by region 2014

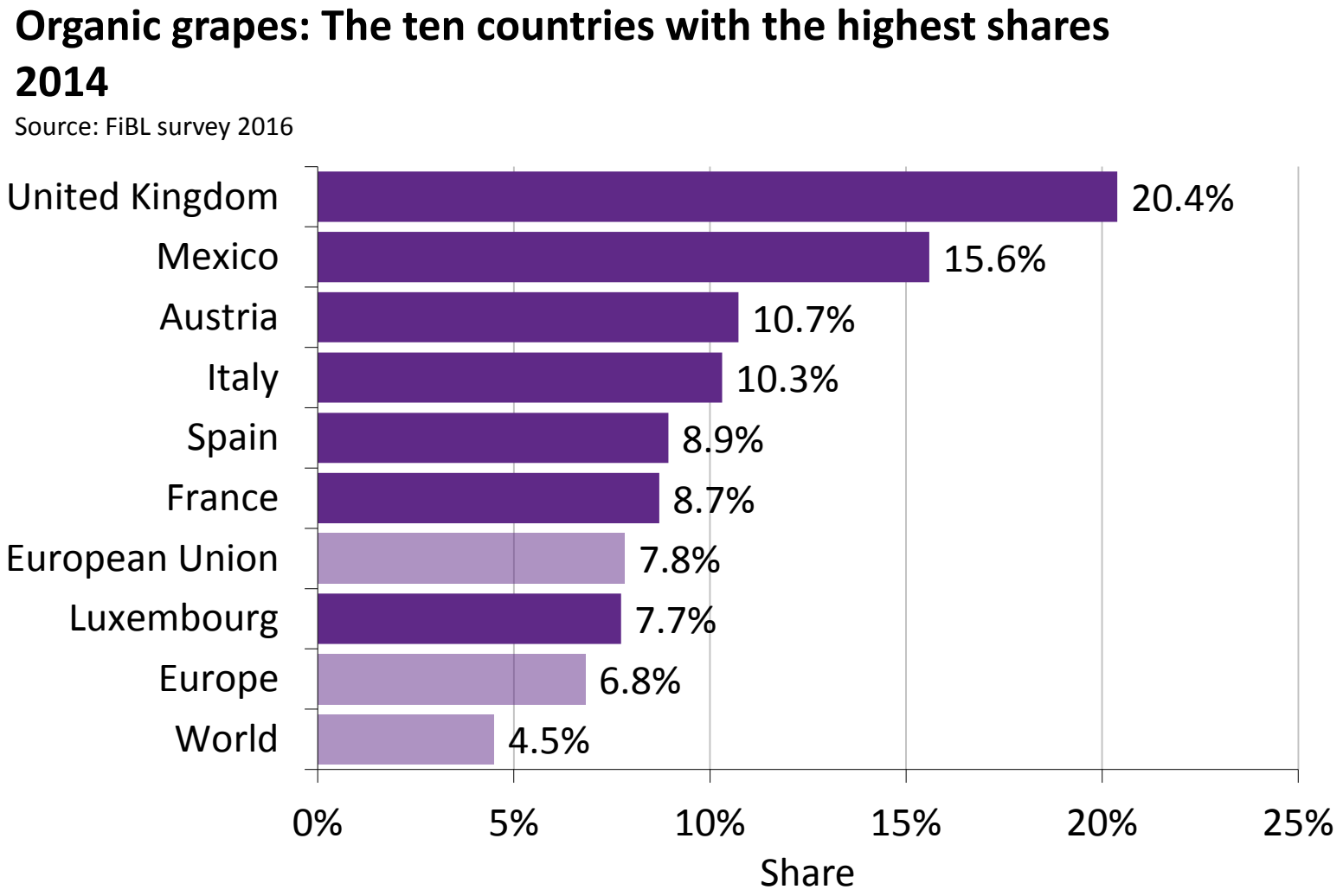
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic grapes: The ten countries with the largest areas 2014



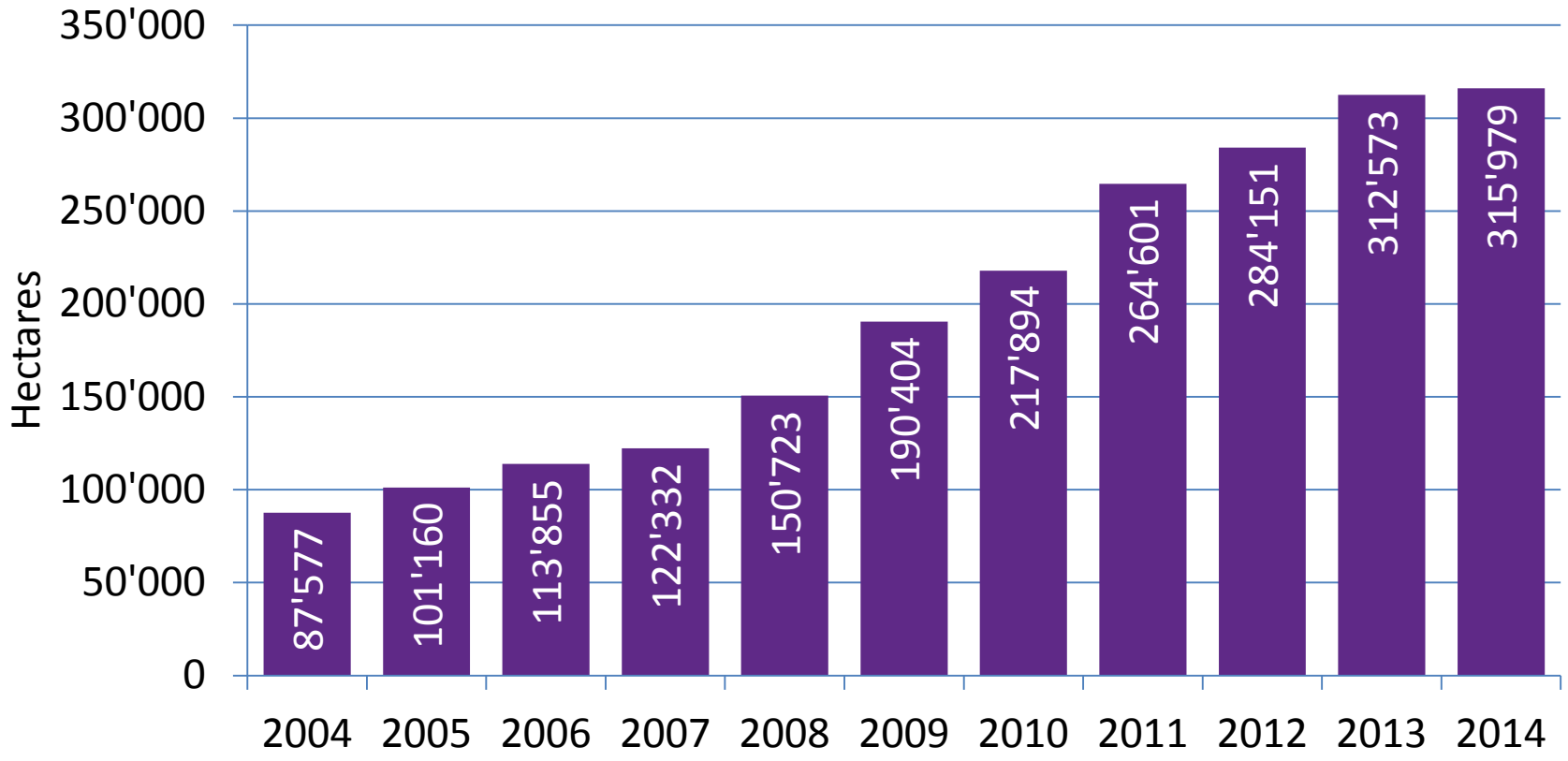
World: Organic grapes: The ten countries/areas with the highest shares 2014



World: Organic grapes: Growth of the global organic area 2004-2014

Grapes: Development 2004-2014

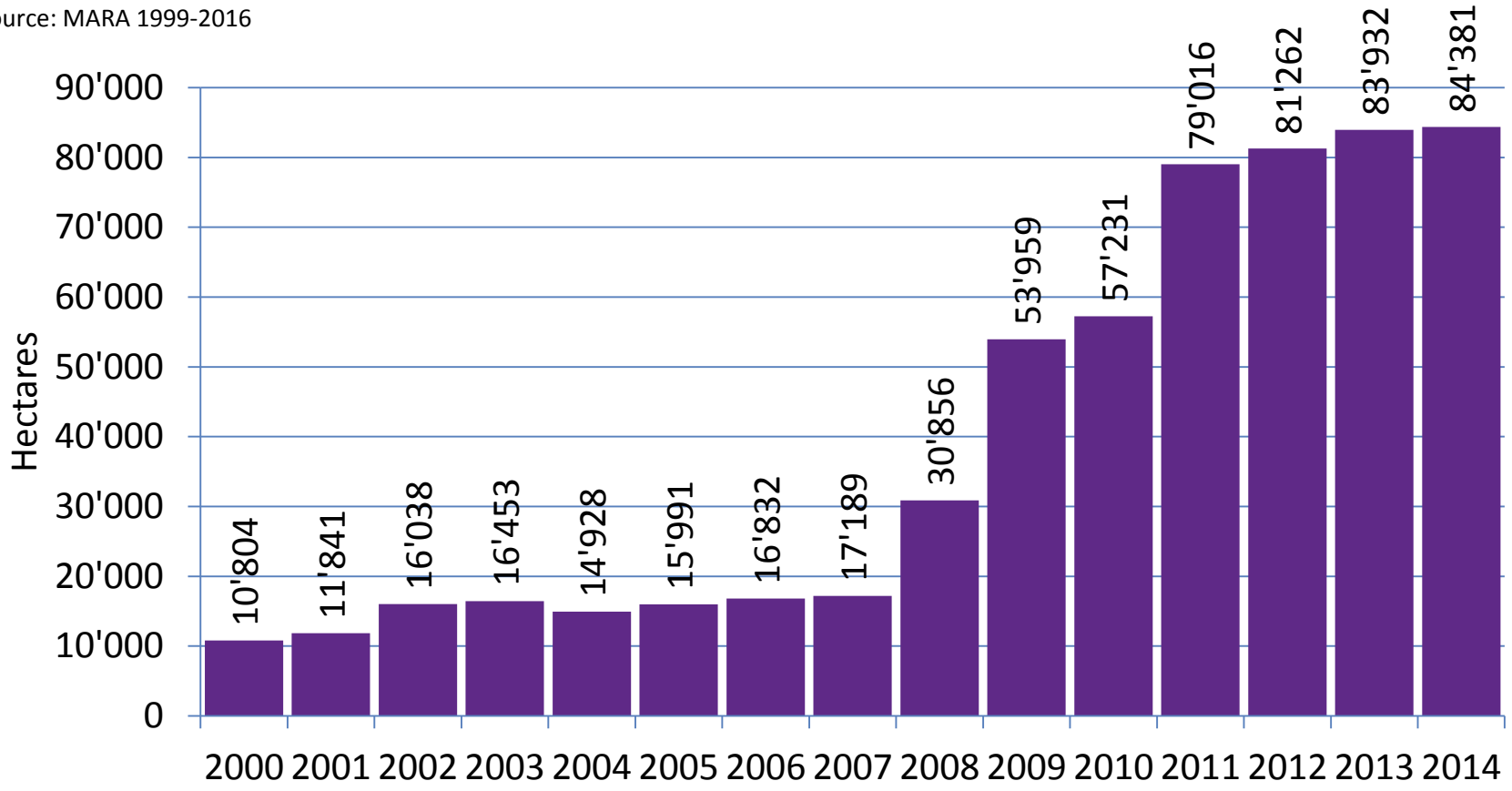
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



Spain: Development of the organic grape area 2000-2014 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2014 in Spain (including in-conversion areas)

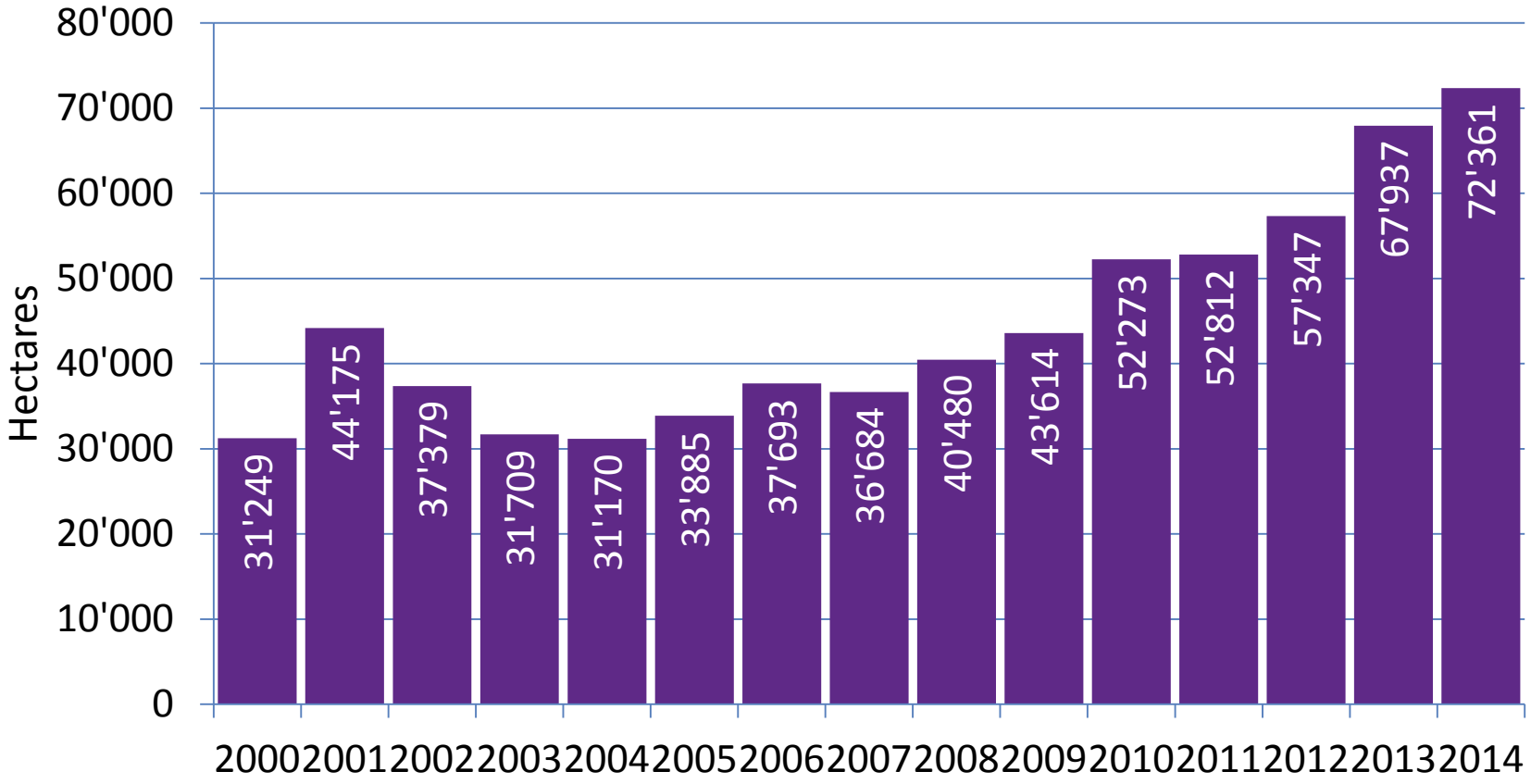
Source: MARA 1999-2016



Italy: Development of the organic grape area 2000-2014 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2014 in Italy (including in-conversion areas)

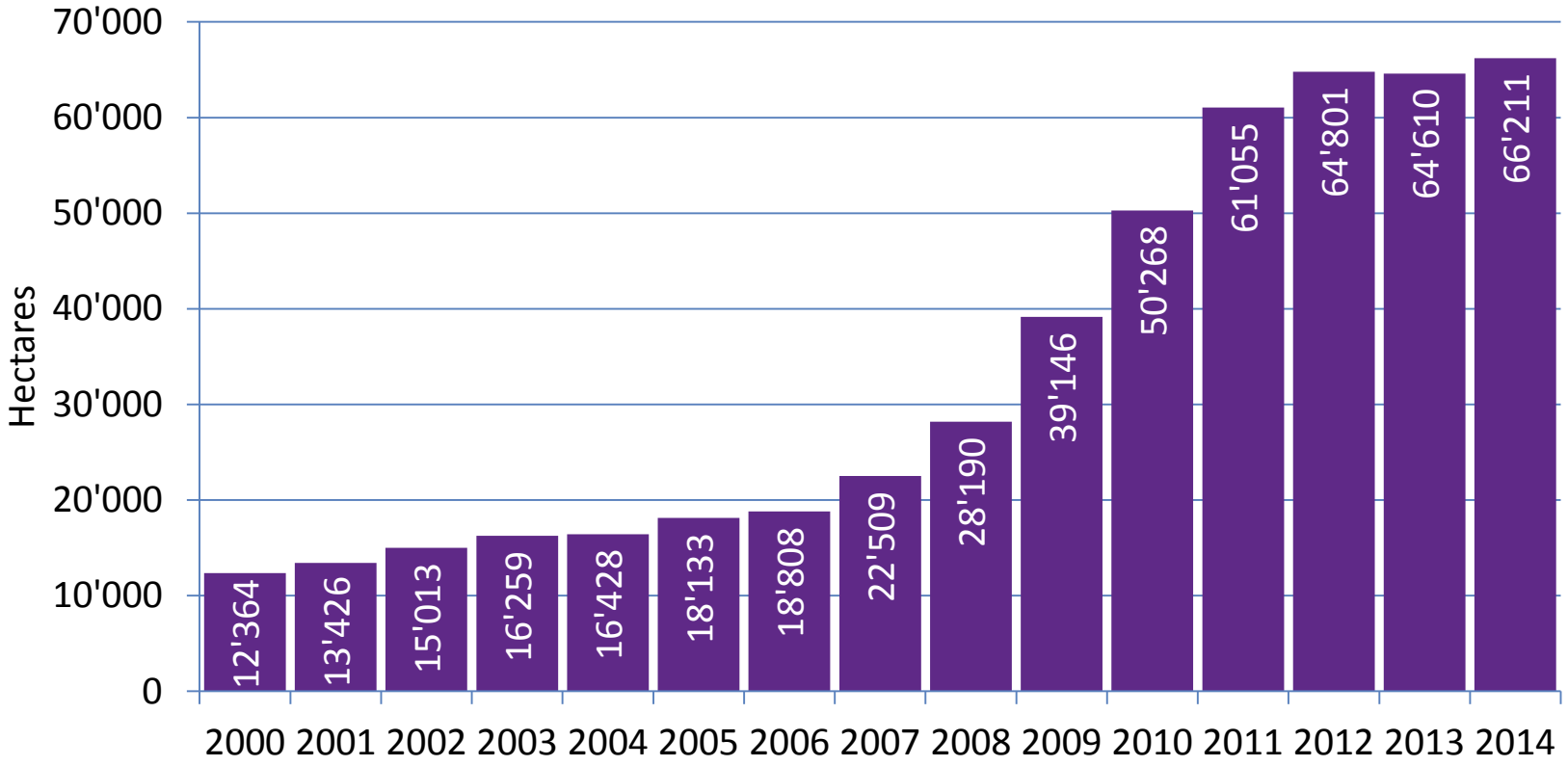
Source: SINAB 2000-2016



France: Development of the organic grape area 2000-2014 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Development of the organic grape area 2000-2014 in France (including in-conversion areas)

Source: Agence Bio 2000-2016



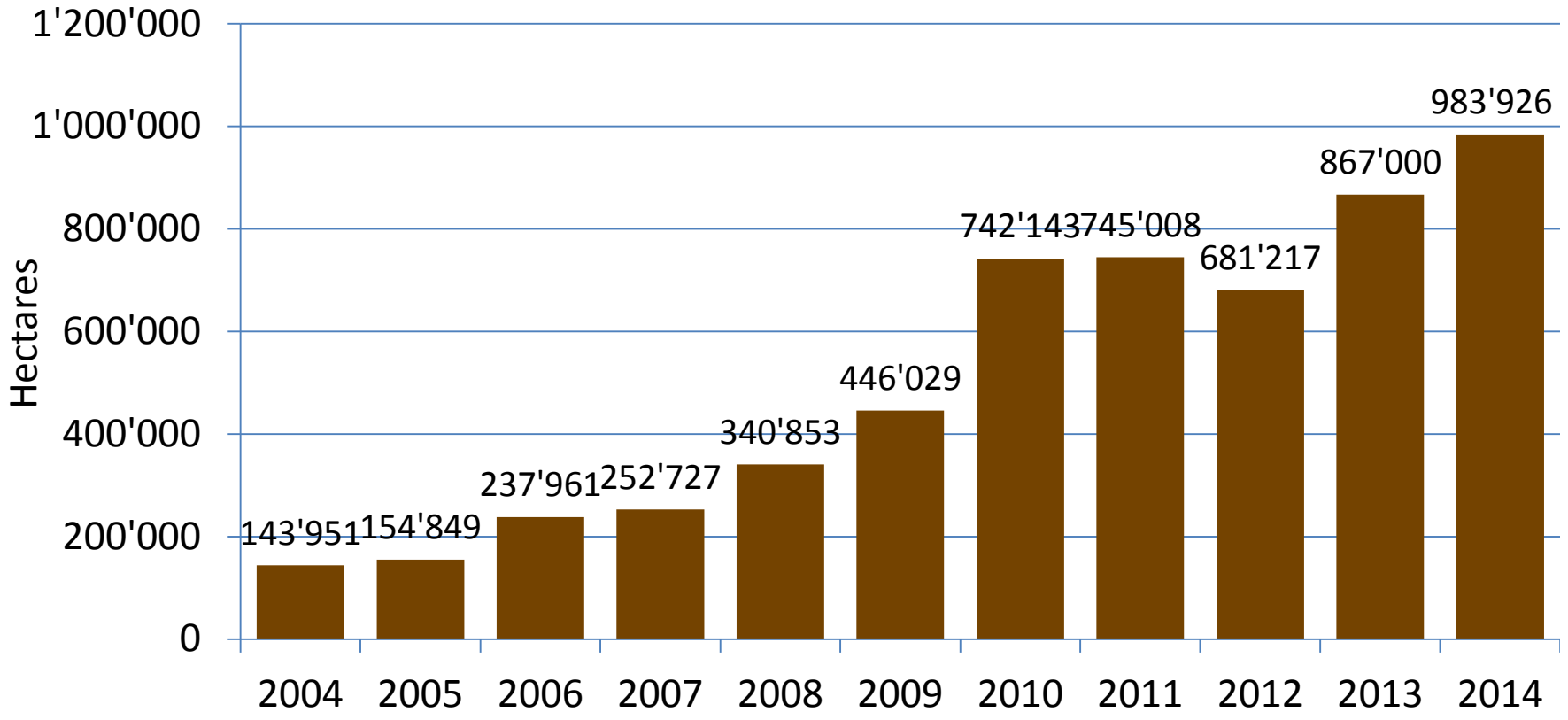
World: Organic oilseeds 2014

- An area of almost 984’000 hectares was reported to be used for growing organic oilseeds in 2014. This is approximately 0.5 percent of the world’s total harvested oilseed area (more than 213 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 with the exception of Brazil.
- The countries with the largest organic oilseed area are China, India, Kazakhstan, the United States, Ukraine, and Canada. The highest organic shares are in Peru (20 percent: mainly sesame), Togo (16 percent: mainly soybeans), El Salvador (14 percent: mainly sesame), Austria (11 percent: mainly soya and sunflower seed), and Estonia (5.1 percent: mainly rapeseed).
- 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 fivefold. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data.
- Almost forty 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.

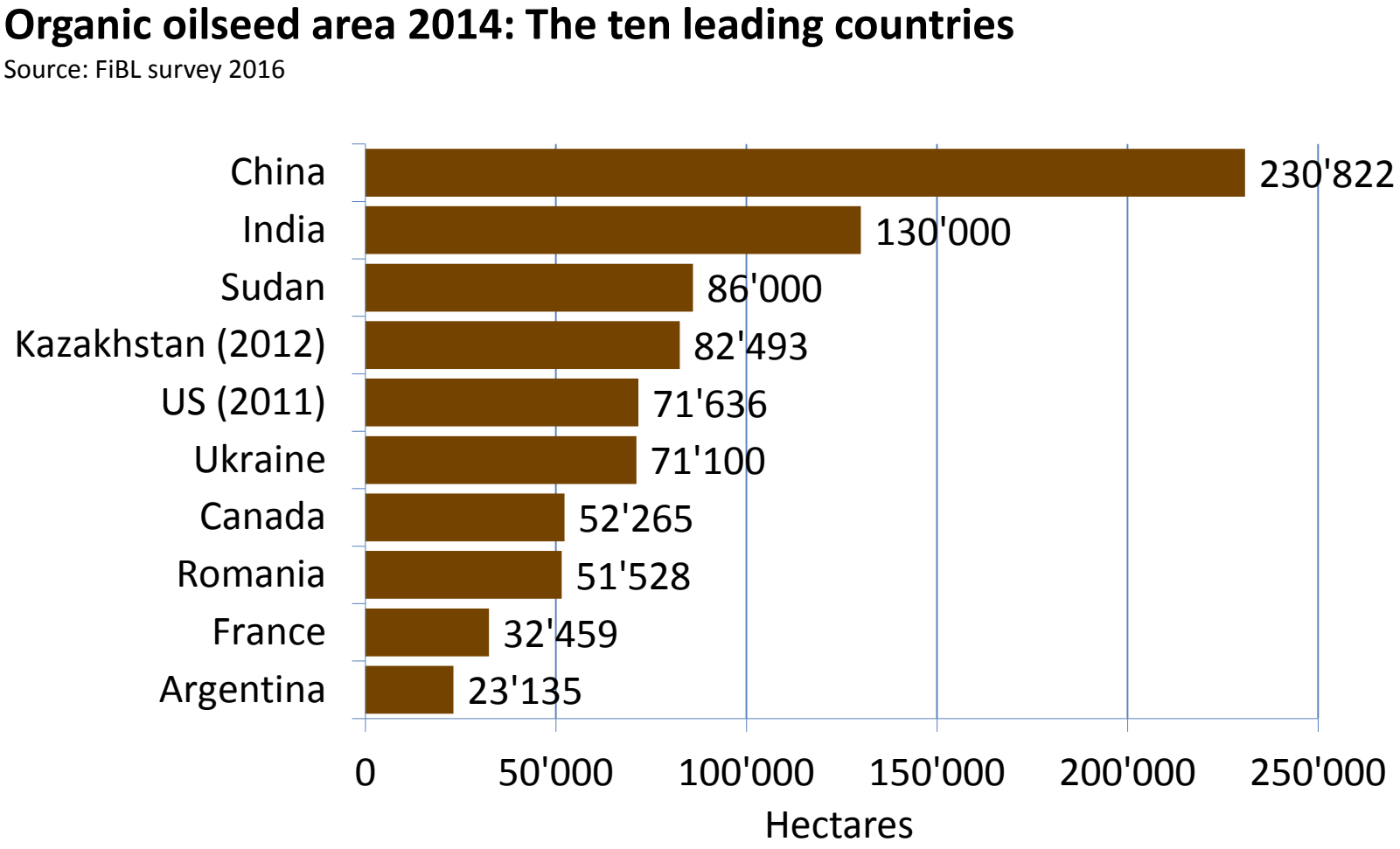
World: Organic oilseeds: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Oilseeds: Development 2004-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



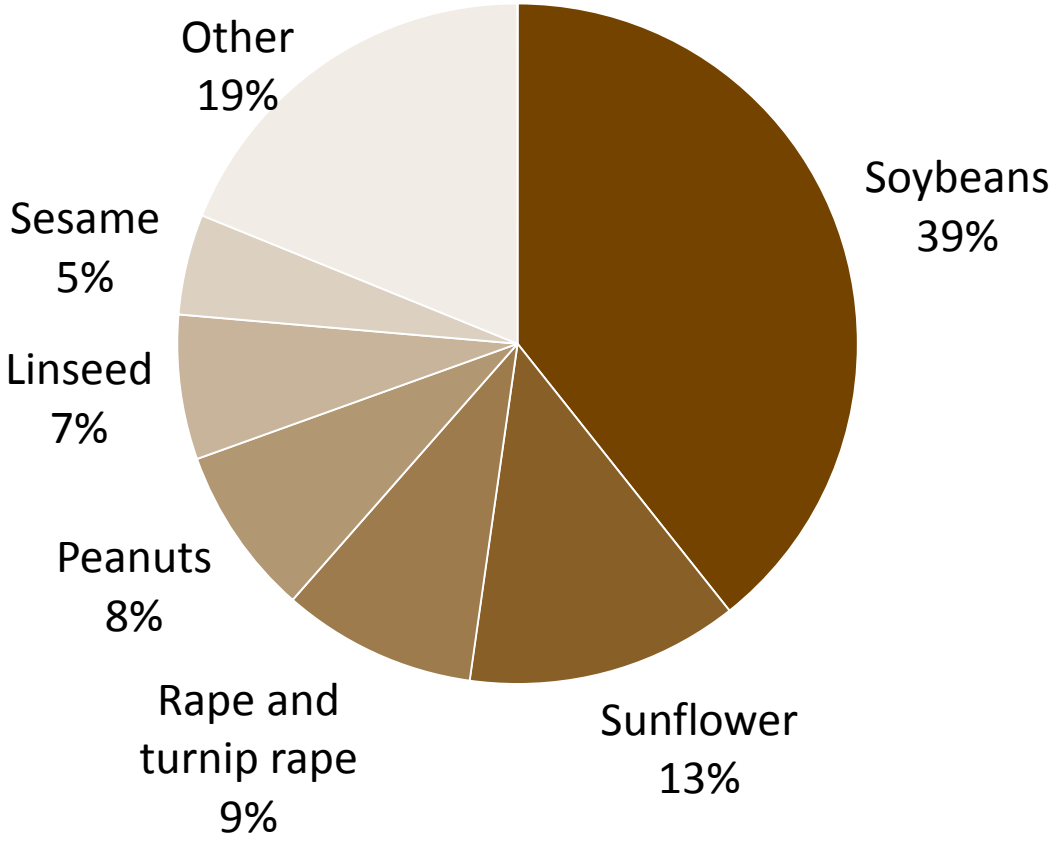
World: Organic oilseed area 2014: The ten leading countries



World: Organic oilseed area worldwide by main crop groups 2014 (total 0.98 million hectares)

Oilseeds: Use of organic oilseeds area 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



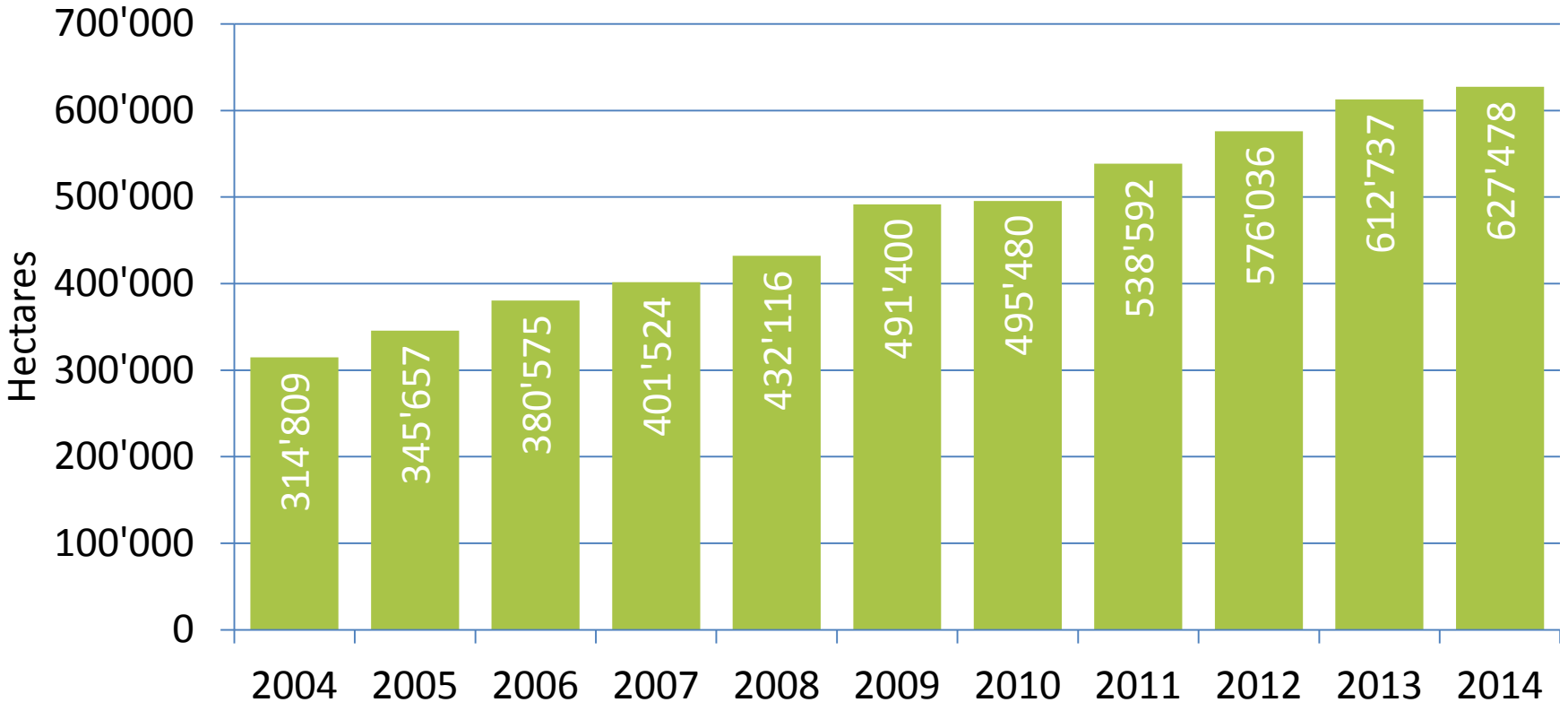
World: Organic olives 2014

- More than 627’000 hectares of olives were reported to be under organic production in 2014. This represents 6.1 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 172’000 hectares), followed by Italy (170’000 hectares), and Tunisia (124’000 hectares).
- Almost 80 percent of the world’s organic olive area is in Europe, followed by northern Africa with 20 percent of the world organic olive area. In Italy, the percentage of area under organic production is relatively high (almost 15 percent). In Spain, almost 7 percent of the olive area is organic and in Tunisia 6.8 percent. France has the highest share of organic olives area, with 27.2 percent of all olives being organic.
- Since 2004, when data on land use and crops were collected for the first time, the olive area doubled. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data. The available data indicate that a large part of the total olive area (over 20 percent) is in conversion. If this is indicative, an increase in the supply of organic grapes may be expected.

World: Organic olives: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Olives: Development 2004-2014

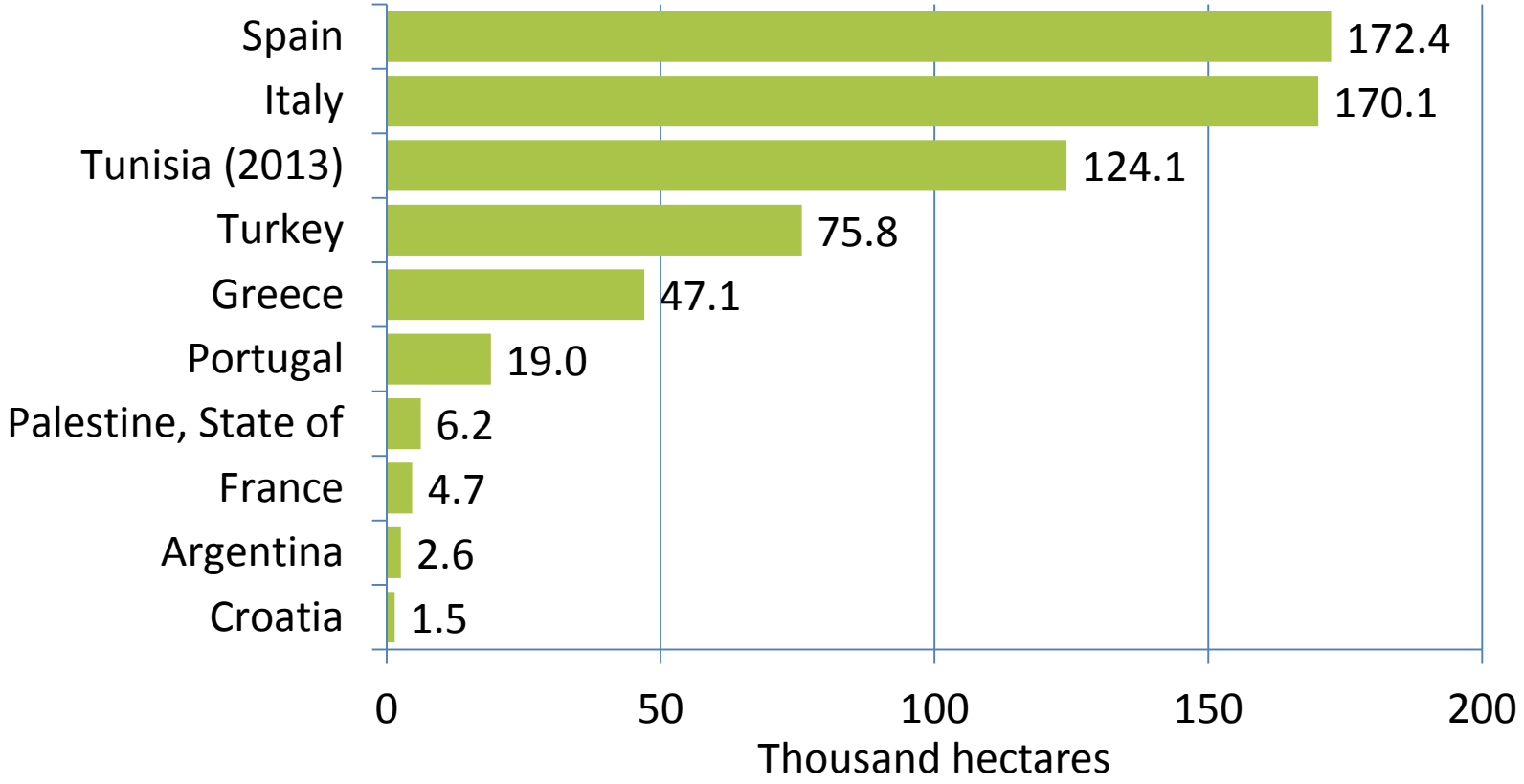
Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



World: Organic olive area 2014: The ten leading countries

Olives: Distribution by continent and top 10 producing countries 2014

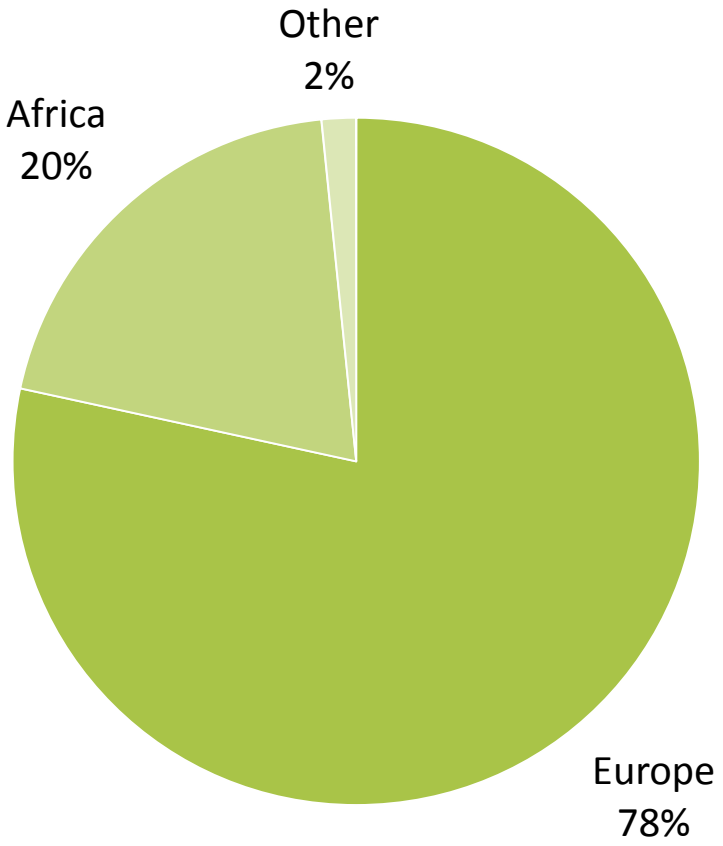
Source: FiBL survey 2016



World: Organic olives: Distribution of the organic area by region 2014

Olives: Distribution by continent 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



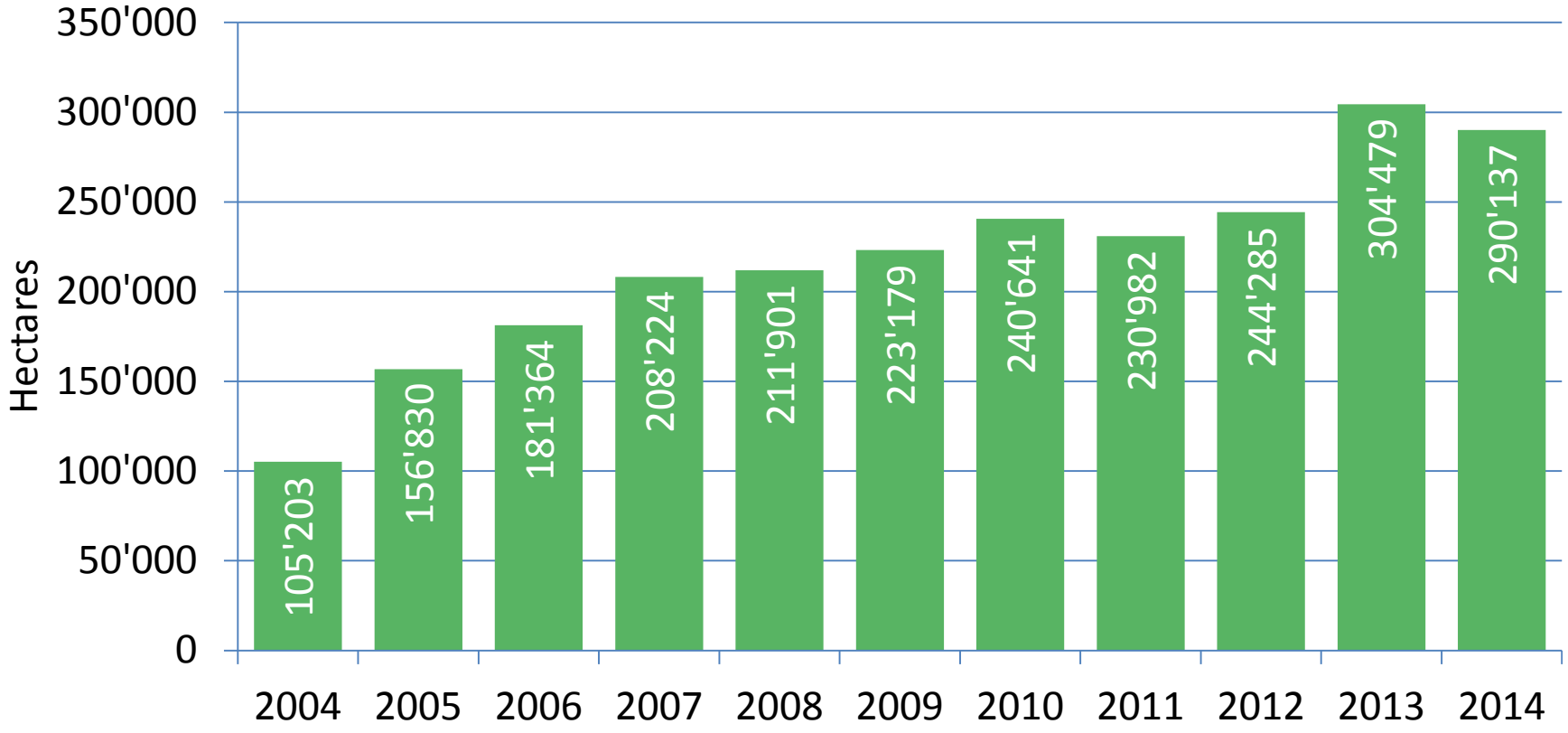
World: Organic vegetables 2014

- The total area under organic vegetable production (290’137 hectares) is 0.5 percent of the total area of vegetables grown in the world (57 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, Mexico, Poland, and Italy (each with areas over 20’000 hectares). The United States reported almost 60’000 hectares of organic vegetables.
- The highest shares of the total vegetable areas are in Denmark, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, and Germany. These are also the countries in Europe, with the exception of Poland, 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 almost tripled from 105’000 to the current 290’000 hectares. However, some of the increase must be attributed to the continually improving availability of crop data.
- A breakdown for individual vegetable groups is available for only half of the organic vegetable area. A large part (44’000 hectares) is for pulses (fresh beans and peas), followed by leafy and stalked vegetables (salads), and fruit vegetables.
- The data available for a breakdown of the fully converted and in-conversion area shows that more than three-quarters of the total organic vegetable area is fully converted. If the relative figures are indicative of the proportions of the total area, about 13 percent is in conversion.

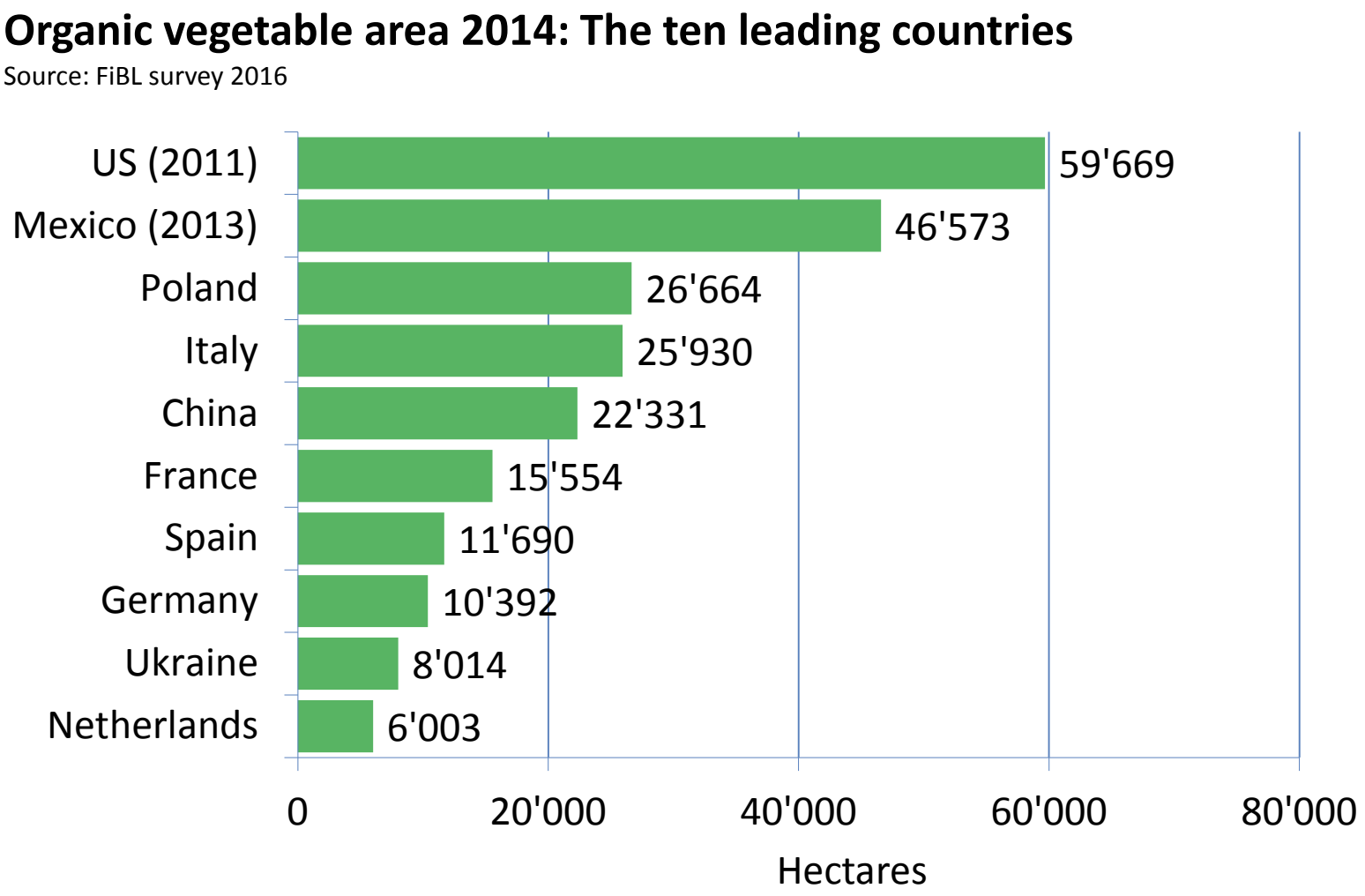
World: Organic vegetables: Growth of the organically managed land 2004-2014

Vegetables: Development 2004-2014

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL 2006-2016



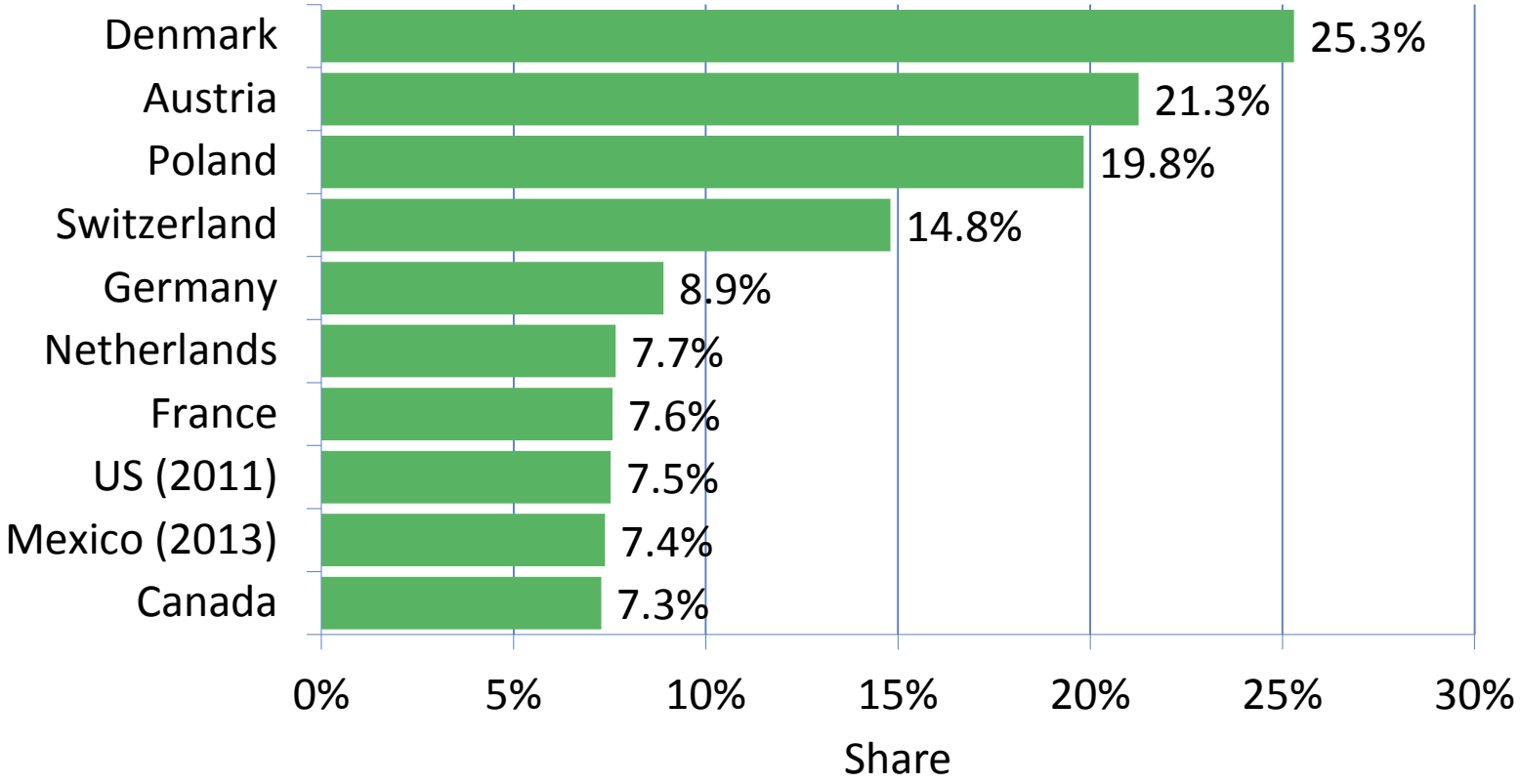
World: Organic vegetable area 2014: The ten leading countries



World: Organic vegetables: The ten countries/areas with the highest shares 2014

Organic vegetables: The ten countries with the highest shares 2014

Source: FiBL survey 2016



More information

- More information (PDF, data sources, graphs) at http://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook-2016.html
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