Bonn/Nuremberg, 14. February 2012

Integrity and sustainability at the centre of organic development

Growing markets, stable area

The market for organic products continues to grow. In 2010, the global organic market increased to 59 billion US$. The sector grew considerably in the USA and many European countries. 37 million hectares of agricultural area - stable in comparison to the previous year - was certified organically. There is continued need for action to utilize the potentials of organic agriculture to the service of a sustainable planet.

Once again, IFOAM and FiBL[1] present the newest statistics of the organic movement at BioFach[2] through the publication "The World of Organic Agriculture 2012[3]". Ten key indicators characterize the global organic development, as of end 2010. 37 million hectares of agricultural land and 43 million hectares of non-agricultural land (primarily wild collection) are organically managed in 160 countries (in 2000, 86 countries). These figures remained basically stable (-0,05 million hectares of agricultural land and +2 million hectare wild collection). Australia and Argentina continue to have the highest percentage of organically managed land (12 million und 4.2 million hectares, respectively). Finland, Brazil, Cameroon and Zambia are the countries with the most area under wild collection.

The number of producers dropped to 1.6 million in comparison to the previous year. Compared however to two years back, there is some growth (in early 2009 - 1.4 million, in 2010 - 1.8 million producers). The countries with the highest number of producers continue to be India, Uganda, Mexico und Ethiopia. Pleasingly, the markets have continued to grow. Overall, according to the Organic Monitor[4], organic products worth 59 billion US$ were bought (+ 5 billion US$). Impressive are the consumption growth rates in the USA (+2 billion US$), France (+0.34 billion €) and Germany (+0,2 billion €). The annual per capita consumption is highest in small Central and Northern European countries (Switzerland, 153 €, Denmark, 142 €, Luxembourg, 127 €, Austria, 118 €). The first figures available for 2011 show further growth.

Germany has the second biggest organic market worldwide (6 billion €), and has the highest number of members of IFOAM, and thus a leading role in the sector.

The figures indicate a consolidation of the production areas and a continuous and stable growth in the markets. The organic production that gets sold in the big markets continues to be small in relation to the area. The potentials of the organic farmers are yet to be exhausted, and there are no shortfalls to the supply. A further expansion of the organically managed area – certified and non-certified – is however desirable. This would strengthen the ecological, economic and social structures in the rural areas in the fight against poverty. Innovations, economic and social

[1] Forschungsinstitut für Biologischen Landbau, CH-Frick, www.fibl.org
[2] Wednesday, 15.2.2012, 1400 – 1500 CET, BioFach Room St. Petersburg: The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends. Presentation in English for Media and Stakeholders.
[3] The compilation of the statistics on organic agriculture is supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), International Trade Centre (ITC) and the NürnbergMesse.
[4] Organic Monitor: www.organicmonitor.com

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frameworks, knowledge management and a dynamic organic sector are the keys to credible and successful development.

Equivalence, not equality of the guidelines, helps mutual recognition

IFOAM, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have been working for 10 years on eliminating trade barriers, which have their origins in the diverse demands placed by the different countries and stakeholders on the certification regimes. This diminishes the pressure on producers' costs of production. Meanwhile there are already some bilateral agreements recognizing organic certifications on the basis of equivalence. These unfortunately are more the exceptions than the rule. The GOMA[5] conference today brings the different decision makers from the governments and the private sector together. IFOAM puts forth a simple model - the Family of Standards - that is now also recognized also by BioFach, to show how countries can rely on one harmonized, international reference.

The focus on India and sustainability

IFOAM warmly welcomes the BioFach 2012 Country of the Year, India. With its numerous small organic farmers, its diversity and its dedication at all institutional levels, India can be a model for the organic movements worldwide.

Organic Agriculture is not perfect, and must further advance and develop consistently. The goal is a sustainable world. In this connection, IFOAM, FiBL and other leading stakeholders[6] will announce the global "Sustainable Organic Agriculture Action Network" (SOAAN). This will give impetus to the further advancement of content on organic agriculture and help positioning it as integral and uncompromisingly sustainable.

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- IFOAM: www.ifoam.org
- Statistics: www.organic-world.net

[5] GOMA - Global Organic Market Access - is a program of IFOAM, FAO und UNCTAD, supported by the Norwegian government. www.goma-organic.org

[6] IFOAM, Germany; FiBL, Switzerland; International Association for Partnership, Egypt; Leading Organic Alliance (diverse), Rainman Foundation (South Africa), Navdanya (India), WWF, Switzerland. SOAAN is supported by Migros, Switzerland.

Appendix 1: Key Indicators, 2012

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 mio. hectares, 2009) Argentina (4.2 mio. hectares) US (1.9 mio. 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 mio. hectares = +5%; 2008: +2.9 mio. 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: 54.1 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	2010: 6.5 euros or 8.6 US dollars	Switzerland (153 euros, 213 USD) Denmark (142 euros, 198 USD) Luxemburg 127 euros (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

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

Appendix 2: The "Family of Standards"

ORGANIC IFOAM FAMILY of STANDARDS

That's Organic - Worldwide.

GLOBAL

IFOAM Standard

International Standard for Forest Garden Products (FGP)

AFRICA

Tunisia Organic Regulation

East African Organic Products Standard

EnCert Organic Standards, Kenya

Basic Norms of Organic Agriculture in Senegal, Senegal

Afrisco Standards for Organic Production, South Africa

Green Growers Association Standard, South Africa

Siyavuna Organic Standards, South Africa

Organic Standards for Tancert, Tanzania

Uganda Organic Standard, Uganda

ASIA

Saudi Arabia Organic Regulation

China Organic Regulation

India Organic Regulation

Israel Organic Regulation

Japan Organic Regulation

OFDC Organic Certification Standard, China

Hong Kong Organic Resource Center Standard, Hong Kong

IBOAA Organic Agriculture Standard, Israel

Japan Organic & Natural Foods Association Organic Standard, Japan

MASIPAG Organic Standards, The Philippines

CONU Organic Standard, South Korea

DCOK, LLC International Standards, South Korea

GOAA International Standards, South Korea

ACT Basic Standard, Thailand

Vietnam PGS Standards, Vietnam

OCEANIA

National Standard for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce, Australia

New Zealand Organic Export Regulation

Pacific Organic Standard, Pacific Community

Australian Certified Organic Standard, Australia

NASAA Organic Standard, Australia

AsureQuality Organic Standard, New Zealand

BioGro Organic Standards, New Zealand

EUROPE

EU Organic Regulation

Switzerland Organic Regulation

Turkey Organic Regulation

Bio Suisse Standards, Switzerland

Organska Kontrola Standards for production and processing, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Biocyclic Standards, Cyprus

Nature & Progrès Standards, France

BioPark Guidelines for Organic Production and Processing, Germany

Ecoland Standards for Organic Agriculture and Food Production, Germany

Ecowellness Standard, Germany

Gäa Private Standards, Germany

Naturland Standards, Germany

CCPB Global Standard, Italy

Italian Organic Standard, Italy

Krav Standard, Sweden

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina Organic Regulation

Costa Rica Organic Regulation

Argencert Organic Standard, Argentina

LETIS IFOAM Standard, Argentina

OIA Organic Standards, Argentina

Bolicert Organic Standard for Production and Handling, Bolivia

Guidelines for the IBD Quality Organic Standard, Brazil

NORTH AMERICA

Canada Organic Regulation

USA Organic Regulation

DOAM Organic Standards, Dominica

Red Mexicana de Tianguis y Mercados Orgánicos' Standard, Mexico

CCOF Global Market Access Standard, USA

Farm Verified Organic Requirements Manual, USA

NOFA Standards for Organic Land Care, USA

QCS Int. Program Standard Manual, USA

THE FAMILY OF STANDARDS contains all standards officially endorsed as organic by the Organic Movement, based on their equivalence with the Common Objectives and Requirements of Organic Standards. Both private standards and government regulations are admissible.

www.ifoam.org/ogs

Note: Applicant standards are marked in grey.

Family Standards Frame: February 3, 2012.

Click on each standard to see more details.