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THE WORLD OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

STATISTICS & EMERGING TRENDS 2026

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EUROPE 19.6 MILLION HA

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN 10.3 MILLION HA

ASIA 8.7 MILLION HA

NORTH AMERICA 4.3 MILLION HA

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The World of Organic Agriculture Statistics and Emerging Trends 2026

Edited by

Helga Willer, Bernhard Schlatter and Jan Trávníček

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Cover picture: An organic cacao monoculture (left) and a cacao agroforestry plot (right) in the SysCom long-term trial at the Sara Ana Centre for Research and Training, Alto Beni, Bolivia. The entire trial covers 5.5 hectares and has provided evidence that agroforestry and organic practices can balance productivity with ecological services. The trial has also identified bottlenecks in agroecological production, and the project aims to develop and test solutions to overcome them. The SysCom programme started in 2007. It is led by FiBL Switzerland and is supported by long-term funding partners. It assesses how organic agriculture compares to conventional production in the tropics.
Photo: Marco Picucci, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland.

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Glossary

€/person: Per capita consumption in euros
AfrONet: African Organic Network
AMI: Agrarmarkt-Informationsgesellschaft - Agricultural Market Information Company, Germany
AU/AUC: African Union /African Union Commission
CAP: Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union
CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CIAO: Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica/ Inter-American Commission for Organic Agriculture
CIHEAM: Centre international de hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes/ International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
COTA: Canada Organic Trade Association
CPC: Candidates and Potential Candidates for the European Union
CSC: Continental Steering Committee of the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative for Africa (EOA-I)
EFTA: European Free Trade Association
EOA: Ecological Organic Agriculture
EOA-I: Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative for Africa
EU: European Union
EU27: Member countries of the European Union from 2020 onward
Eurostat: Statistical office of the European Union, Luxembourg
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAOSTAT: Statistics Division of FAO, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FiBL: Forschungsinstitut für biologischen Landbau – Research Institute of Organic Agriculture, Switzerland
GATS: Global Agricultural Trade System of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/German Agency for International Cooperation
GOTS: Global Organic Textile Standard
ha: Hectares
Horizon 2020: Research and Innovation Programme of the European Union, running from 2014 to 2020
Horizon Europe: Research and Innovation Programme of the European Union, running from 2021
HS codes: Harmonized System Codes
ISOFAR: International Society of Organic Agriculture Research
IFOAM – Organics International: Formerly International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)
MOAN: Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network hosted by CIHEAM Bari, Italy
MT: Metric tons
NOARA: Network of Organic Agriculture Researchers in Africa
OTA: Organic Trade Association, United States of America
Power BI: Interactive data visualization software product developed by Microsoft for business intelligence
PGS: Participatory Guarantee Systems
POETcom: Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community
SECO: State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Switzerland
SÖL: Stiftung Ökologie & Landbau – Foundation Ecology & Agriculture, Germany
TP Organics: European Technology Platform for Organic Food and Farming
TRACES: TRAde Control and Expert System The European Commission's online platform for sanitary and phytosanitary certification required for EU imports
U.S.: United States
USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

Foreword from FiBL and IFOAM – Organics International

With this edition, the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL and IFOAM – Organics International proudly present the 27th edition of "The World of Organic Agriculture".

Data collection is a primary and ongoing concern for FiBL and IFOAM – Organics International. The extensive data provided over more than two decades in this publication serves as a vital tool for stakeholders, policymakers, authorities, the industry, as well as researchers and extension professionals. It has also proven invaluable for development programs and in supporting strategies for organic agriculture and markets, making it crucial for monitoring the impact of these activities.

The publication also demonstrates our continued commitment to transparency in the organic sector; the method of data collection has evolved over time to reflect the global status of organics as accurately as possible. "The World of Organic Agriculture" has become one of the most frequently cited sources in scientific, technical, and descriptive articles and reports on organic agriculture.

This publication also highlights the role of organic agriculture in overarching sustainability strategies such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the European Union's Farm to Fork Strategy.

Considering that organic agriculture significantly contributes to all of these goals and strategies, this book not only presents data on land area, the number of producers, and markets and trade. Thus, it underscores its contribution to the transformation of food systems as a whole. "The World of Organic Agriculture" showcases the potential of organic farming to contribute to a sustainable future.

We extend our gratitude to the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Coop Sustainability Fund, Naturland e.V. and Nürnberg Messe for their support in making this publication possible. We would also like to express our appreciation to all the authors and data providers who have contributed in-depth information and figures related to their respective regions, countries, or fields of expertise. Finally, we wish to thank the editorial team for their dedication and commitment, as well as members of the FiBL and IFOAM team who have supported the activities in various ways.

Frick and Bonn, February 2026

Dr. Jürn Sanders
Chairman of the Management Board
Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL
Frick, Switzerland

Ravi R. Prasad
Executive Director
IFOAM – Organics International
Bonn, Germany

Foreword from SECO

In a world marked by mounting geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions and accelerating climate impacts, our food systems are under increasing strain. In this context, this edition of The World of Organic Agriculture shows that, despite economic headwinds and political uncertainty, the global organic sector continues to grow.

Ongoing and new conflicts, heightened geopolitical rivalries, trade frictions, energy price volatility and extreme weather events are reshaping flows of food, feed and inputs and raising production risks. These dynamics particularly affect smallholder farmers. Organic and agroecological approaches—based on diversified production systems, healthier soils and lower dependence on synthetic inputs and imported fertilisers—can offer a way to increase resilience, reduce climate and environmental risks and sustain livelihoods in both advanced and emerging economies.

In Africa and Latin America, policymakers and farmers view organic and agroecology as pathways to higher value addition, climate adaptation and long-term soil fertility. Per capita consumption of organic products remains highest in Switzerland, other European countries, and North America; meanwhile Asia is a major and growing region, and Africa and Latin America are increasingly important both as key organic exporters and as markets with rising domestic demand—reflecting a broad base of consumers willing to align their purchasing decisions with sustainability objectives.

In such a period of heightened uncertainty, reliable data become a strategic public good. Policymakers need robust, comparable evidence to assess trade-offs, design effective incentive schemes and track progress towards agreed targets. For private sector actors, transparent information on organic production, trade and markets is indispensable for investment decisions, risk management and long-term sourcing, while development partners and civil society rely on this evidence to identify where organic agriculture and agroecology can deliver the greatest benefits for climate resilience, biodiversity and improved livelihoods.

The Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) supports this publication because advancing organic agriculture is part of a broader objective to foster sustainable trade. SECO will continue to work with its partners to promote competitive, climate-compatible and socially responsible value chains, in which organic agriculture plays an increasingly important role.

Dr. Monica Rubiolo
Head of Trade Promotion
Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)
Bern, Switzerland

Foreword from the Editors

In the 27th edition of The World of Organic Agriculture, we present the latest available data on organic agriculture worldwide.

Over the years, many individuals have contributed valuable information and data—some of them from the very beginning. We are deeply grateful to all our authors and to our data and information providers around the world, as well as to our supporters: the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, the Coop Sustainability Fund, Naturland, NürnbergMesse, and IFOAM – Organics International.

Once again, knowledgeable authors contributed articles on their regions, countries, and fields of expertise, covering topics such as the global market, public policies or the European Union's organic import data.

This year's edition also includes several new chapters, including one on organic peanut production and one on the statistics of the Germany-based Naturland association for organic agriculture. In addition, an article from USDA takes a closer look at organic imports into the United States, highlighting key trends and measurement challenges—especially the role of trade codes in capturing the growing importance of organic trade. For Latin America, we received a detailed policy report from our data-collection partner CIAO, providing an overview of policy developments across the region.

We are also pleased to announce that Naturland has become a new supporter of the yearbook, further strengthening its foundation and reach.

Finally, we are delighted to announce that the 15th Chinese edition of The World of Organic Agriculture will be published by the Organic and Beyond Company.

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Organic Agriculture: Key Indicators and Top Countries

Indicator	World	Top countries
Countries with organic activities[1]	2024: 183 countries	
Organic agricultural land	2024: 98.9 million hectares (2000: 15 million hectares)	Australia (53.0 million hectares) India (4.0 million hectares) Argentina (3.9 million hectares)
Organic share of total agricultural land	2024: 2.1 %	Liechtenstein (43.5 %) Austria (27.2 %) Uruguay (23.1 %)
Development of organic agricultural land 2023/2024	-176'000 hectares (ha); -0.2 %	US: +1'153'391 ha (+56.0 %), Guatemala: + 241'744 ha (+193%) China: + 169'350 ha (+5.0 %)
Wild collection and further non-agricultural areas	2024: 25.5 million hectares (ha) (2000: 5.6 million hectares)	Finland (6.9 million hectares) China (3.3 million hectares) Zambia (2.5 million hectares)
Producers	2024: 4.8 million producers (2000: 252'000 producers)	India (2'363'607) Uganda (404'246) Ethiopia (203'258)
Organic retail sales[2]	2024: 145.0 billion euros (2000: 15.2 billion euros)	US (60.4 billion euros) Germany (17.0 billion euros) China (15.5 billion euros)
Per capita consumption	2024: 17.7 euros	Switzerland (481 euros) Denmark (373 euros) Austria (292 euros)
Number of affiliates of IFOAM – Organics International	2025: 593 affiliates	Germany: 73 affiliates India: 39 affiliates USA: 36 affiliates Italy: 24 affiliates Switzerland: 22 affiliates

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on national data sources, data from certifiers and IFOAM – Organics International

[1] Where the designation "country" appears in this book, it covers countries and territories, see UNSTAT website https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/

[2] Please note that there are some differences in organic food sales figures from Ecovia Intelligence and those from FiBL due to different methodologies. According to Ecovia Intelligence, global retail sales reached over 135.8 billion euros in 2024; see article by Sahota in this volume.
One euro corresponded to 1.0824 US dollars in 2024 according to the European Central Bank.

The World of Organic Agriculture 2026: Summary

JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[1], BERNHARD SCHLATTER[2], MANUELA HELBING[3] AND HELGA WILLER[4]

The latest global organic agriculture data for 2024 point to a largely stable sector. Organic farmland reached 98.9 million hectares (2.1 percent of total farmland) and was stable, with a slight decline compared to 2023 (-0.2 percent). The number of organic producers rose to more than 4.8 million (+12.4%), although this increase was largely driven by newly reported data from Africa and should be interpreted with caution. International trade strengthened: combined imports of organic products into the EU and the United States totalled nearly 5.9 million metric tons in 2024 (+12.3 percent), with particularly strong growth into the United States. Global retail sales increased to almost 145 billion euros in 2024, reaching another all-time high.

Statistics on organic area

Nearly 99 million hectares of organic farmland

In 2024, almost 98.9 million hectares of agricultural land were organic (including in-conversion areas). The regions with the largest organic agricultural land areas were Oceania (53.2 million hectares – comprising more than half of the world's organic agricultural land, 53.8 percent) and Europe (19.6 million hectares, accounting for 19.8 percent of global organic farmland). Latin America followed with 10.3 million hectares (10.4 percent), succeeded by Asia with 8.7 million hectares (8.8 percent), North America with 4.3 million hectares (4.4 percent), and Africa with 2.8 million hectares (2.8 percent). For details on organic areas, see chapters from page 36).

Australia has the largest area

The countries with the most organic agricultural land were Australia (53.0 million hectares), India (4.0 million hectares) and Argentina (3.9 million hectares).

2.1 percent of the world's agricultural land is organic

The highest organic shares of total agricultural land, by region, were in Oceania (14.1 percent) and in Europe (3.9 percent; European Union: 11.1 percent), followed by Latin America (1.6 percent). In all other regions, the organic share was below 1 percent.

Liechtenstein has the highest organic area share, with almost 44 percent

Some countries achieve significantly higher organic shares compared to the global average. Liechtenstein had the highest organic share, with almost 43.5 percent of its

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agricultural land under organic management. Remarkably, in 22 countries, 10 percent or more of agricultural land was organic, most of them in Europe.

Organic farmland slightly lower in 2024

In 2024, organic farmland was slightly lower than in 2023 (-176'000 hectares; -0.2 percent). Several countries still recorded strong increases, notably the United States (nearly +1.2 million hectares), Guatemala (193 percent; over 0.24 million hectares), and China (5.0 percent; almost +0.17 million hectares). Overall, 60 countries reported an increase in organic agricultural land, while 79 reported a decrease; in 35 countries, the organic area was unchanged, or no new data were received.

Regional trends: growth in North America, stagnation elsewhere

By region, organic agricultural land declined or stagnated in most regions except North America, where it increased by 30.7 percent (+1.0 million hectares). However, this increase largely reflects more complete data coverage in 2024 compared with previous years, rather than a comparable year-on-year expansion. Oceania recorded a marginal increase (+0.04 percent; +19'000 hectares). Declines were reported in Africa (-17.7 percent; -0.6 million hectares), Asia (-4.8 percent; -437'000 hectares), Latin America (-0.8 percent; -80'000 hectares), and Europe (-0.5 percent; -93'000 hectares).

Consistent growth across the three main organic land use categories in 2024

Land use and crop details were available for 94 percent of the organic agricultural land. However, some countries with very large organic areas, such as Brazil and India, had limited or no information on their land use (see page 36).

Grassland/grazing areas constituted more than two-thirds of the organic agricultural land, accounting for over 69.6 million hectares and experiencing a 1.5 percent increase between 2023 and 2024.

Arable land, covering almost 16.5 million hectares, made up 16.7 percent of the organic agricultural land. This category reported a 1.2 percent increase between 2023 and 2024 and was primarily utilized for cereals, including rice, along with green fodder from arable land, oilseeds, textile crops, and dry pulses.

Permanent crops occupied 6.9 percent of the organic agricultural land, totalling nearly 6.9 million hectares. Compared to the previous survey, an increase of nearly 117'000 hectares or 1.7 percent was reported. The most significant crops in this category included nuts, coffee, olives, grapes, and cocoa (see chapter on land use in organic agriculture from page 56).

It is important to note that, while all three main land-use categories increased between 2023 and 2024, the land-use area with no details available dropped by 21.3 percent (-1'541'952 hectares).

Global count of organic producers rose in 2024

In 2024, the global number of organic producers increased to 4'844'872, representing an increase of 535'992 producers (+12.4 percent) compared to 2023. Asia continued to lead with 2'711'499 producers, followed by Africa (1'365'579), Europe (490'637), and Latin America (238'179). The top three countries with the highest number of organic

producers were India, Uganda, and Ethiopia. The increase was largely driven by Africa (+417'614; +44.1 percent), primarily reflecting newly reported data from one certifier rather than necessarily an underlying increase in producer numbers. For more information on organic operators, see page 43.

Organic imports into the EU and the USA increased by 12 percent

In 2024, combined organic imports into the EU and the United States reached 5'890'420 metric tons (MT), an increase of 12.3 percent compared to 2023 (+646'952 MT). Imports into the EU totalled 2'637'318 MT (+6.4 percent; +157'999 MT), while imports into the United States reached 3'253'103 MT (+17.7 percent; +488'953 MT). Please note that the US organic import statistics do not cover all product categories.

The top exporters were Mexico (865'076 MT), Ecuador (765'605 MT), and Canada (378'820 MT). The strongest export increases were reported for Mexico (+136'444 MT), Ecuador (+100'122 MT), and Canada (+87'018 MT). Notable declines were observed for the Dominican Republic (-21'549 MT), Ghana (-15'851 MT), Kazakhstan (-11'582 MT).

The top imported organic products were bananas, oilcakes, and sugar, together accounting for 42 percent of total imports. The United States, the Netherlands, and Germany were the leading importers, together accounting for around 78 percent of all organic imports. For more information, see page 47.

Retail sales: Almost 145 billion euros in 2024

In 2024, the global organic market continued to expand, with retail sales reaching 145.0 billion euros. Consumer demand remained strong across key regions, led by the United States, Germany, and China. Switzerland again stood out with the highest per capita consumption and the highest organic market share worldwide. The largest national markets were the United States (60.4 billion euros), Germany (17.0 billion euros), China (15.5 billion euros), and France (12.2 billion euros). The largest single market was the United States, followed by the European Union (49.5 billion euros) and China (15.5 billion euros).

By region, North America had the largest market (65.7 billion euros), followed by Europe (58.7 billion euros) and Asia (18.3 billion euros). Among countries with 2024 data, market growth was reported for 15 countries; the strongest growth was recorded in China (+24.3 percent) and Norway (+21.3 percent) while Finland (-4.8 percent) and Sweden (-1.5 percent) saw the largest declines between 2023 and 2024.

Per capita consumption was highest by region in North America (170 euros). By country, the highest levels were reported in Europe: Switzerland (481 euros), Denmark (373 euros), Austria (292 euros), and Luxembourg (264 euros) in 2024. The highest organic market shares of total food sales were reported for Switzerland (12.3 percent), Denmark (11.6 percent), and Austria (11.4 percent). For more details, see page 51.

Global Organic Markets: Resilient growth amid economic and climate pressures

In 2024, the global organic food and drink market had returned to steady, volume-driven growth after several years dominated by price increases. Demand remained strongest in North America and Europe, which together account for most global sales, while Asia and Australasia continued to expand as emerging consumer markets.

Market performance was shaped by wider economic and political conditions, including food inflation, geopolitical tensions, tariffs, and labour shortages, which influenced prices and consumer behaviour. At the same time, climate change increasingly affected supply, especially for key commodities such as coffee and cocoa. Overall, the sector showed resilient consumer demand, but future growth is expected to depend largely on economic stability, trade policies, and climate impacts on production. For more detail see contribution by Sahota on page 118.

Organic statistics: Selected analyses

Organic cotton

Organic cotton certification is fragmented, with many farm standards plus chain-of-custody schemes like GOTS and OCS. Textile Exchange reports that India, USA, and EU organic regulations covered ~92 percent of certified volumes in 2023/24. Despite overlapping certifications and data gaps, organic cotton output is estimated at ~706,000 tonnes in 2023/24—about 2.9% of global cotton, up from 2.3 percent the year before. For more information see contribution from the Textile Exchange, page 92.

Organic peanuts

Organic peanuts are a niche product (about 0.1 percent of global peanut area) because organic production faces high risks from fungal disease and aflatoxin contamination, plus high costs and specialised infrastructure needs. EU organic peanut imports dropped in 2022–2023 due to aflatoxin issues, climate shocks, weaker demand, and new rules, then rebounded in 2024 as supply chains adapted. More information can be found in the article from Lefebvre on page 99.

Naturland: Background and Statistics

Founded in 1982, Naturland has grown from a grassroots association into a leading organic organisation, now supporting about 120,000 producers in 68 countries and 718,000 hectares. Its growth is driven largely by smallholders in Africa and Asia. Beyond farming, Naturland pioneers organic aquaculture and fisheries, protects ecosystems like mangroves, and pairs strict organic rules with social standards and training through the Naturland Academy. For more information, see contribution from Schlüter on page 106.

Demeter Statistics

The Biodynamic Federation Demeter International (BDFI), founded in 2020, unites 56 member organisations in 42 countries under the Demeter brand. It coordinates a global certification network covering more than 7,500 farms and 265,000 hectares in 62 countries. Rooted in Rudolf Steiner's biodynamic principles, the federation supports research, training, certification, and marketing. Demeter-certified farming has grown steadily, with strong expansion in sectors such as bananas, olive oil, and wine, including around 1,400 certified wineries and 26,500 hectares of vineyards worldwide. More information is available on page 111.

Policies advancing agroecology and organic agriculture in 2025

In 2024–2025, agroecology and organic agriculture gained momentum not just as "ideas," but through more operational policies—guidelines, laws, strategies, and targets. International processes strengthened political backing and opened pathways for financing, reporting, and national uptake, while FAO–IFOAM guidance highlighted practical levers like land tenure, PGS, public procurement, and incentives.

At regional and national levels, new frameworks advanced implementation — such as ASEAN's agroecology transition guidelines, the PARLATINO model law on agroecology, and national pathways/strategies (e.g., Kenya's agroecology strategy plus county policies, Cuba's updated pathway and agroecology decree, and policy convergence in Vietnam linking low-emission farming and extension reform). The overall shift in 2025 is clear: the key challenge is now delivery and investment, not further recognition. For more information, see the article by Brahim on page 124.

Africa

Organic farmland stood at 2.8 million hectares in Africa in 2024, representing 0.2 percent of the continent's farmland. The area decreased by more than 599'000 hectares (nearly -18 percent compared with 2023). The region also had almost 1.37 million organic producers, with Uganda leading in both organic land area (505'308 hectares) and the number of producers (404'246). Producers increased by 44 percent, although the year-on-year increase largely reflects improved data availability. São Tomé and Príncipe had the highest organic share of agricultural land in Africa, with 22.1 percent of its total agricultural area under organic management, followed by Togo at 5.9 percent. Africa's key organic products include oilseeds, coffee, nuts, textile crops, cocoa, and olives, most of which are targeted for export markets. For more information about statistics in Africa, see page 147.

Strengthening organic agriculture in Africa

By 2025, the African Union Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) had reached about 3.1 million farmers and reported very high uptake of ecological organic agriculture among directly supported smallholders. It produced 62 validated knowledge products. To improve market access and affordable certification, Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) were scaled up, resulting in 1,326 farmers PGS-certified and additional groups supported toward certification, with more organic products entering domestic and regional markets. The Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture and Agroecology (KCOA) strengthened multilingual knowledge sharing, reaching over 22 million farmers and value-chain actors and expanding its digital platform, while AfrONet and the Network of Organic Agriculture Researchers in Africa NOARA advanced policy dialogue, networking, and research. The EOA-I Secretariat also helped position agroecology and soil health within continental policy processes, including the transition to the Kampala CAADP Declaration (2026–2035). For more updates about Africa, see the contribution by Amudavi et al., page 140.

Asia

In 2024, Asia had over 8.7 million hectares of organic agricultural land, managed by approximately 2.7 million producers, representing 56 percent of the total organic producers. India led in both organic area and the number of producers, with 4.0 million hectares and 2.4 million producers. China followed with 3.6 million hectares, while Kazakhstan ranked third with 0.3 million hectares. Timor-Leste had the highest organic share of agricultural land at 7.7 percent, followed by Sri Lanka with 3.3 percent and Taiwan with 2.6 percent. For more information about Asian statistics, see page 169.

Organic Farming in Asia: Growth, standards, and markets

By 2025, Asia's organic sector continued its shift from niche markets to nationally supported systems, driven by upgraded standards, expanding markets, and stronger institutions. China consolidated its position as the world's third-largest organic market, supported by strong government policies and major international events. India expanded Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), covering about 25 percent of organic farmland, while gaining new international equivalence agreements. Indonesia aligned its organic standard with international norms and, with FAO support, strengthened data and policy frameworks. Japan accelerated the rollout of Organic Villages and organic school-lunch programmes, boosting domestic demand. Kyrgyzstan advanced its "Organic 2025–2029" programme, Mongolia strengthened its legal and certification systems, and countries such as Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, South Korea, and Vietnam launched new policy phases and market initiatives. Regional events led by IFOAM–Organics Asia further reinforced organic agriculture as a key tool for sustainable development, rural livelihoods, and resilient food systems. More information is available in the chapter of IFOAM Organic Asia on page 152. A chapter from APEDA informs about current trends in India and the activities of the agency (see page 166).

Europe

By the end of 2024, Europe had 19.6 million hectares of organic agricultural land (EU: 18.1 million hectares) managed by 490'637 producers (EU: 438'447). Organic farmland declined slightly in Europe by 0.1 million hectares (-0.5 percent), while the EU increased by 0.12 million hectares (+0.7 percent). Europe's organic area accounted for 3.9 percent of total farmland, with the EU's share at 11.1 percent. The countries with the largest organic farmland areas were Spain, followed by France, Italy and Germany. Sixteen European countries (including 13 EU Member States) had 10 percent or more of their farmland under organic management, with Liechtenstein leading at 43.5 percent, followed by Austria (27.2 percent), Estonia (22.5 percent) and Greece (21.7 percent). Organic retail sales in Europe reached 58'667 million euros (+4.1 percent), while the EU recorded 49'468 million euros (+3.6 percent). Germany remained the largest organic market in Europe (17.0 billion euros), followed by France (12.2 billion euros). For more details about key facts and figures in Europe see page 190.

EU organic imports

According to European Commission Analytical Brief No. 7, EU imports of organic agri-food products rebounded in 2024, rising by 6.4 percent to 2.64 million metric tons after two years of decline driven by high food prices. Growth was led by higher imports of organic fruit and vegetables, nuts, rice, oilseeds, and processed foods, while imports of olive oil, coffee, cocoa, maize, and soya beans declined. Fruit, vegetables, and olive oil together accounted for nearly half of total import volumes, with olive oil remaining the single most important organic product despite a sharp drop in volume. Ecuador strengthened its lead as the EU's top supplier, while China and Ukraine recorded strong gains; imports from India grew fastest among major exporters. The Netherlands remained the main EU entry point for organic imports, and Member States that joined the EU after 2004 increased their share significantly, highlighting a broad-based recovery and shifting trade dynamics in the EU organic market. For details, see the summary on EU organic imports on page 214.

European Union: Recent trends

In 2025, EU organic rules largely stabilised, with technical fine-tuning under the Organic Regulation and the import transition to the compliance-based system effectively completed, including the postponed deadline to 15 October 2025 for organic import certificates. The EU updated control-body lists, refined high-risk criteria and transparency rules in TRACES, adjusted permitted inputs, and authorised full dealcoholisation for organic wine. Late 2025 brought renewed momentum as the Commission proposed targeted amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/848 and issued a roadmap to reduce administrative burdens, alongside plans to update the EU Organic Action Plan. Trade negotiations to convert equivalency into bilateral agreements continued, with a key proposal to extend the deadline to 2036 to avoid legal uncertainty. Organic research and innovation remained active through Horizon Europe and transnational networks, supporting knowledge-sharing and transition pathways across Europe. For details, see the contribution on page 177.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In 2024, Latin America and the Caribbean reported 10.3 million hectares of organic agricultural land managed by 238'179 producers, representing 10.4 percent of the global organic area and 1.6 percent of the region's total agricultural land. Argentina led the region with 3.9 million hectares, followed by Uruguay with 3.3 million hectares and Brazil with 1.0 million hectares. Uruguay had the highest organic share of total agricultural land at 23.1 percent, followed by French Guiana with 14.1 percent and Dominica with 11.6 percent. Key organic exports from the region included bananas, sugar and coffee. The region remains a significant player in the global organic market due to its large-scale organic production and export-oriented agriculture (see chapter on statistics on page 230).

Latin America and the Caribbean: Strengthening organic systems through policy and cooperation

By 2024–2025, organic agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to advance through stronger public policies, regional coordination, and improved certification systems. The Inter-American Commission on Organic Agriculture (CIAO/ICOA) played a central role in harmonising regulations, supporting technical cooperation, and aligning countries with international standards. Many governments introduced or updated agroecology and organic policies, promoted bio-inputs and participatory certification, and strengthened national control systems. Overall, the region reinforced organic agriculture as a key pathway for climate resilience, food security, and sustainable rural development. For more details, see contribution from Gamez, page 224.

North America

In 2024, North America had 4.3 million hectares of organic agricultural land, representing 0.9 percent of the total agricultural area in the region. The United States accounted for 3.21 million hectares[1], while Canada had 1.10 million hectares. The organic market in North America recorded retail sales of 65’664 million euros. For details, see page 254.

United States

According to OTA’s 2024 Organic Industry Survey, organic food sales in the United States reached 60’421 million euros (65.4 billion US dollars). The country had 3.21 million hectares of farmland under organic management, representing 0.8 percent of the total agricultural area.

In 2024 and 2025, the U.S. organic sector demonstrated resilience amid political transition, inflation, labor shortages, and trade uncertainty. Organic sales exceeded 71 billion US dollars and continued modest growth into 2025, driven largely by Millennial and Gen Z consumers and sustained trust in the USDA Organic seal. While delays in passing a new Farm Bill created uncertainty, core organic programs were preserved, and federal investment—particularly through the Organic Transition Initiative—continued to support producers and market development. Key regulatory milestones included full implementation of the Strengthening Organic Enforcement rule and the first compliance phase of the Organic Livestock and Poultry Standards, reinforcing market integrity and animal welfare. At the same time, policymakers and industry advanced fraud prevention, export promotion, and domestic capacity-building efforts, including the introduction of the Domestic Organic Investment Act. Despite ongoing challenges related to labor availability, tariffs, and global volatility, strong consumer demand, improved enforcement, and public–private collaboration position organic

[1] The strong increase reported for North America in 2024 is mainly due to newly available or revised data from the United States and therefore reflects improved coverage/reporting rather than a comparable year-on-year expansion of organic farmland in the region.

agriculture as a stable and growing pillar of the U.S. food system. For more information, see the contribution by Pfaff on page 238.

U.S. organic imports

U.S. organic imports are essential because domestic organic acreage is under 1 percent of the total farmland, leaving supply short of demand. In 2024, tracked organic imports totalled 5.7 billion US dollars, led by fruit; imports mainly cover tropical products, off-season demand, and feed crops where domestic supply lags (organic soy supply is only about one-third domestic). The chapter also explains that U.S. import statistics rely on HTS organic tariff codes, which expand over time—so reported growth reflects both real increases and newly added codes. Improved code coverage plus mandatory electronic import certificates should make organic import tracking and enforcement more complete. For more information, see the contribution Raszap Skorbiansky on page 242.

Canada

Canada's organic sector hit an inflection point in 2024–2025 as standards modernization, tighter trade rules, and a push for a national strategy converged. A major five-year update of the Canadian Organic Standards advanced toward adoption, while the sector launched a proposed Organic Action Plan to shift organic from compliance to growth—calling for better data, transition support, research, and market development. Trade compliance tightened with full U.S. Strengthening Organic Enforcement (importer certification required) and Canada's new digital certificate upload for imports, alongside preparations to renegotiate EU equivalency. Despite slightly lower organic acreage and fewer primary producers, demand stayed strong and exports jumped (+45%), reinforcing organic's role in competitiveness and trade diversification. For more information, see the contribution by Loftsgard on page 248.

Oceania

In 2024, Oceania had 53.2 million hectares of organic agricultural land managed by 16'009 producers, representing 14.1 percent of the region's total agricultural land and accounting for 53.8 percent of the world's organic area. Almost 99.7 percent of the organic land in the region was in Australia (53.0 million hectares), followed by New Zealand (89'544 hectares) and Samoa (42'683 hectares). The highest organic share of total agricultural land was recorded in Samoa (15.1 percent), followed by Australia (14.6 percent), French Polynesia (9.2 percent), Solomon Islands (6.3 percent), and Fiji (4.7 percent). More data can be found on page 266.

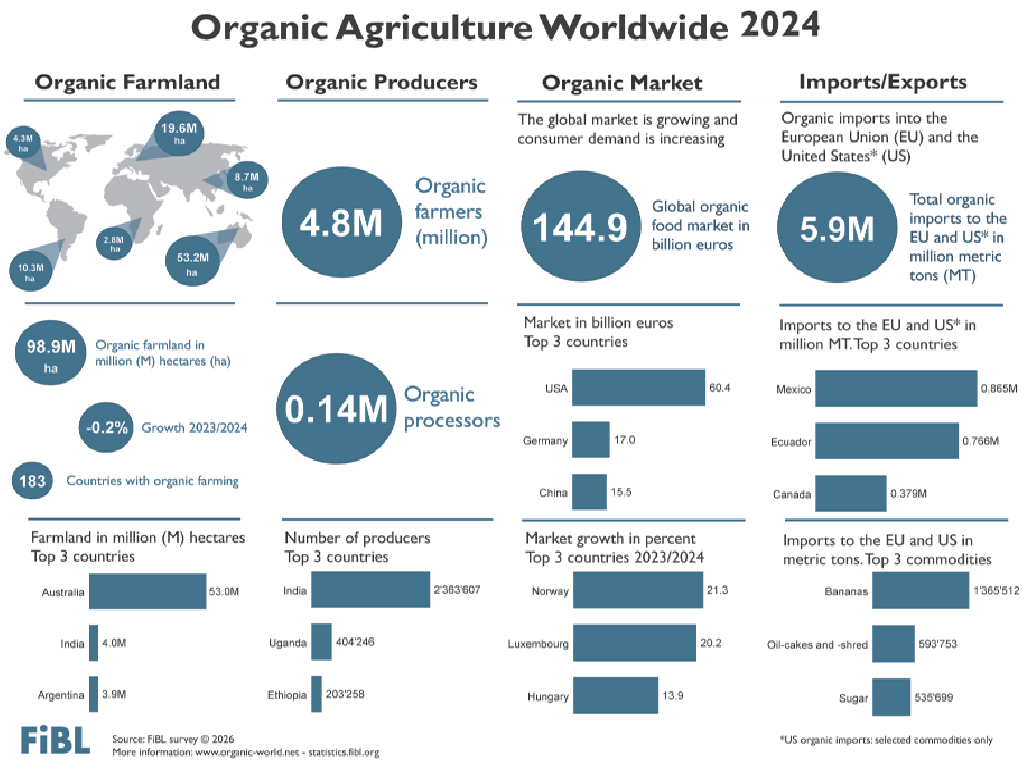
In 2025, Pacific Island countries endorsed the Growing the Pacific 2050 Strategy, putting agroecology and organic approaches at the centre of climate-resilient food systems. Organic production remains mostly export-focused, but local markets are growing through farmers' markets and PGS: eight active PGS (over 2,000 growers) can use the Organic Pasifika Mark. Fiji also advanced a draft organic policy with ambitious 2030 targets, while regional support via SPC/POETCom and new Organic Learning Farms is helping scale uptake. For more information, see the article by Mapusua on page 262.

Outlook

Global demand for organic products continues to grow, driven mainly by consumer concern for health and the environment, despite shifting political narratives on climate change. While demand is strongest in developed markets, emerging economies such as China and India are showing strong growth potential, supported by rising consumer awareness. Sustaining this momentum requires strengthening the supply side, especially as traditional development aid for organic farming is declining. IFOAM – Organics International is addressing these challenges through leadership programmes, policy advocacy, and partnerships in Africa and Asia. Looking ahead, a new global financing model and strong collaboration among farmers, researchers, businesses, and policymakers will be essential to position organic agriculture at the centre of future food systems.

Next FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide

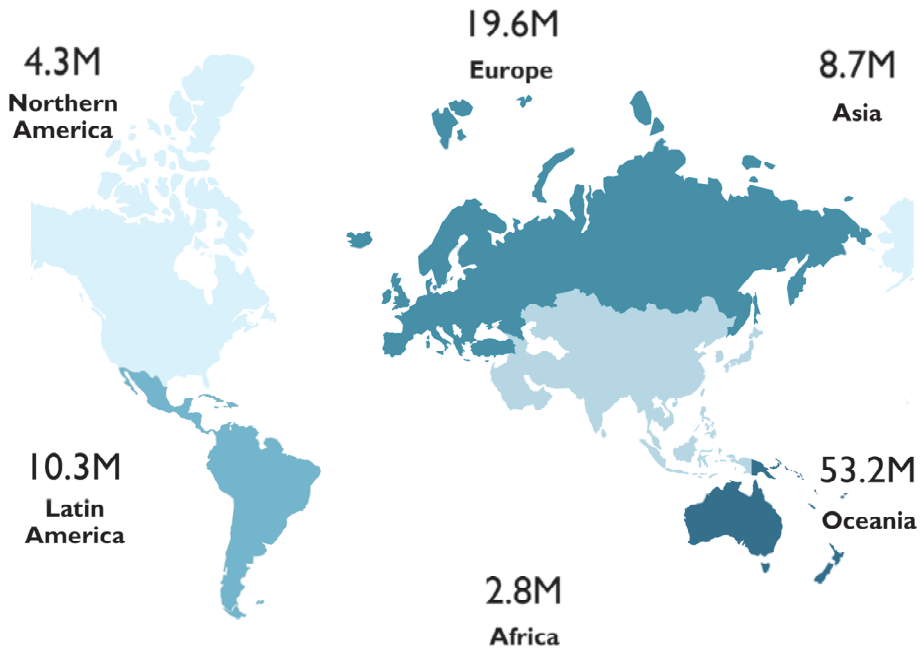
The next global organic survey will commence in mid-2026, with results published in February 2027 and presented at the Biofach Organic Trade Fair in Nuremberg, Germany. We will reach out to relevant experts and kindly request your support in providing data. If you notice any errors in the statistical data in this volume, please inform us. Corrections will be made in our database and reflected in the 2027 edition of The World of Organic Agriculture as well as on www.organic-world.net and https://statistics.fibl.org. Contact: helga.willer@fibl.org



Infographic 1: Organic agriculture worldwide - key indicators 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026

Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Current Statistics



Map 1: Organic agricultural land in 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026

Current Statistics on Organic Agriculture Worldwide: Area, Operators, International Trade and Retail Sales

BERNHARD SCHLATTER[1], JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[2], MANUELA HELBING[3] AND HELGA WILLER[4]

Introduction

The 27th survey of certified organic agriculture worldwide was carried out by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL in collaboration with many partners from around the world. The results are published jointly with IFOAM – Organics International. The survey was supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Sustainability Fund of Coop Switzerland, Naturland e.V. and NürnbergMesse.[5]

For this survey, 183 countries were covered using the following indicators: Area, producers and other operator types, retail sales and exports and imports.

In total, data were provided by more than 200 experts. Governments, private sector organizations, certifiers and market research companies have contributed to the data collection effort. Several international certifiers deserve special mention as they provided data on several countries: ACO Certification, Bioinspecta, Bioagricert, CCPB, CERES, Certisys, Control Union, Ecocert, Mayacert, Ecoglobe, Ekoagros, Imocert, Kiwa BCS Öko-Garantie GmbH, LETIS, Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand (ACT), Organic Standard, Organización Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), OneCert, Quality Certification Services (QCS) and STC.

Our collaboration with the Inter-American Commission for Organic Agriculture (CIAO) eases data collection in Latin America and the Caribbean substantially. Data from the Mediterranean countries were supplied by the Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN, c/o Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari). Data from the Pacific Islands were provided by the Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POET.com). Another important source covering many countries is Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union. For more details about the data providers, the countries and indicators covered as well as general notes on the data, see page 334.

Interactive tables and graphs with more details on crops, markets, and international trade, as well as explanations for data, can be found on FiBL's statistics website statistics.fibl.org.

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[2] Jan Trávníček, Czech Organics, Staré Město, Czech Republic, www.czechorganics.com
[3] Manuela Helbing, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[4] Dr. Helga Willer, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[5] The organisers of BIOFACH, the World Organic Trade Fair in Nuremberg, Germany (today: NürnbergMesse), have supported data collection on organic agriculture worldwide and the production of the yearbook "The World of Organic Agriculture" since 2000.

Current farmland and market trends in global organic Agriculture: Diverging developments in 2024

In 2024, the global organic market continued to expand, with retail sales reaching €145.0 billion. Consumer demand remained strong in key regions, particularly in the United States, Germany, and China. Switzerland once again recorded the highest per capita consumption and the highest organic market share worldwide. International trade also strengthened further, with combined organic imports into the European Union and the United States reaching 5.89 million metric tons, underlining the strong market pull.

In contrast to this positive market development, organic farmland did not show the same growth. The global organic area reached 98.9 million hectares and remained broadly stable, with reported declines in several regions. This marked a break with the long-term growth trend observed in previous years.

A major factor behind the area development was the implementation of the new EU Organic Regulation (EU) 2018/848. Changes in certification procedures, group certification, and reporting structures affected operators, particularly in countries of the Global South. These changes had a significant impact on smallholder farmers and producer groups. In some countries, farms left the organic control system or postponed certification during the transition period, creating statistical uncertainty. Full compliance controls in third countries were implemented comprehensively only from 1 January 2025 but, in several cases, began late in 2024. During 2024, many groups were still largely controlled under the previous equivalence-based system. Because of this staggered implementation, a robust assessment of longer-term trends will only be possible once data for 2025 and 2026 are available.

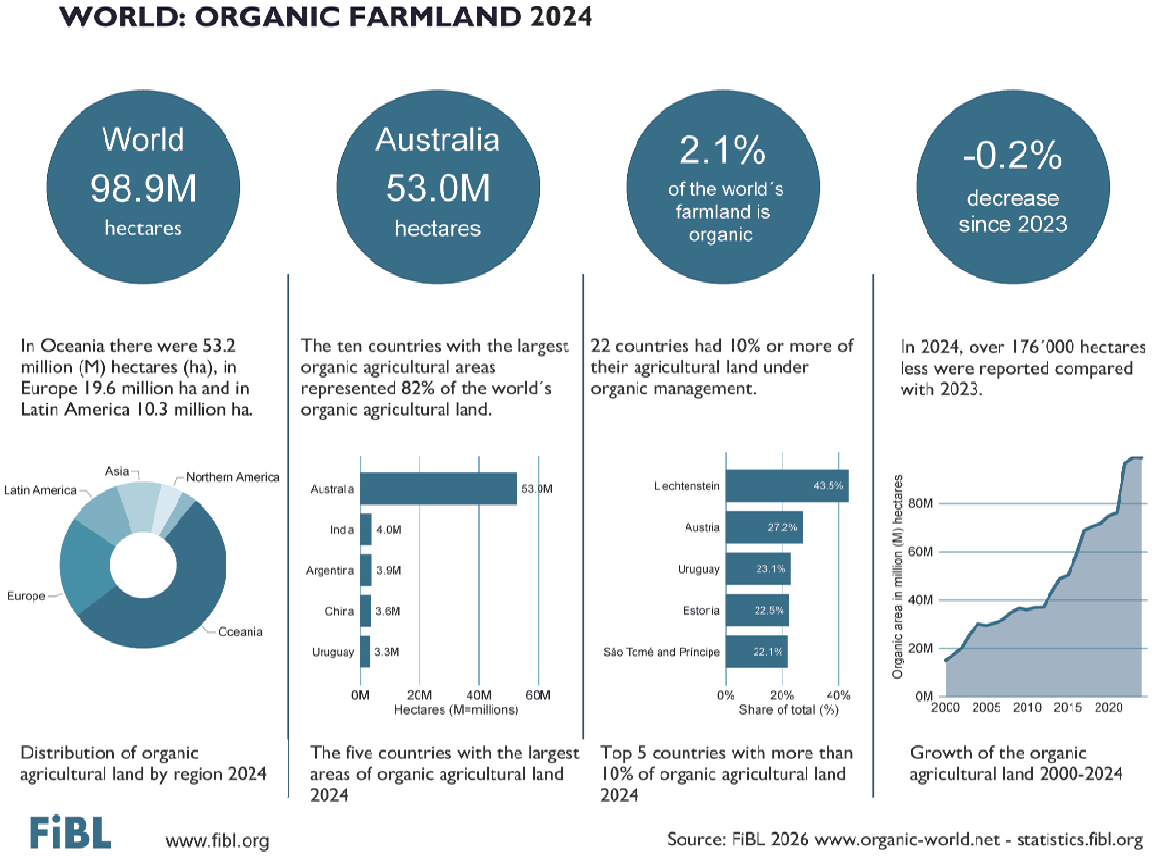
Structural changes in agriculture also played an important role. In regions where organic production is concentrated in a small number of large producer groups—especially in parts of Africa—the withdrawal of a single operator can have a substantial impact on the total certified area, leading to significant statistical shifts without necessarily indicating a real structural contraction.

In Europe and potentially other parts of the world, the slowdown must also be viewed in the context of the two- to three-year conversion period nd the fact that farmers' conversion decisions are made several years before they are reflected in the statistics. Farms completing conversion in 2024 typically started the process in 2022, before the market downturn became fully visible. Market disruptions caused by the energy crisis, post-COVID effects, and rising inflation from 2022 onwards led to increased uncertainty and higher input costs. These pressures contributed to fewer conversions in 2022 and potentially in 2023 and may have caused some producers to leave organic farming, with the effects becoming visible only with a delay. Improved market conditions as reported in 2024 are therefore also likely to translate into higher conversion rates in the following years.

More pronounced declines outside the European Union, particularly in Ukraine and Türkiye, were largely driven by extraordinary external shocks such as war and earthquakes rather than by market-related developments.

In addition, climate change and increasing climate variability have affected production and certification dynamics, especially in key export sectors such as cocoa and coffee. Extreme weather events have further intensified these challenges.

Overall, the divergence between strong market growth and stagnating or declining farmland highlights significant regulatory, structural, and environmental challenges facing the sector. While demand for organic products continues to rise, production capacity is adjusting to new regulatory frameworks, reporting requirements, and external pressures. Addressing these overlapping factors will be essential to ensure that organic production can develop sustainably and in line with market growth in the coming years.



Infographic 2: Organic farmland 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026

Organic land

Organic agricultural land

In 2024, 98.9 million hectares were under organic agricultural management worldwide, representing 2.1 percent of total farmland. Organic farmland declined slightly in 2024 (-0.2 percent; -176´000 hectares).

- Oceania had the largest organic agricultural area (53.2 million hectares), followed by Europe (19.6 million), Latin America (10.3 million), Asia (8.7 million), North America (4.3 million), and Africa (2.8 million).
- Oceania accounted for 54 percent of global organic agricultural land. Europe represented nearly 20 percent, followed by Latin America with more than 10 percent (Figure 1, page 37).
- Australia was the country with the most organic agricultural land (53.0 million hectares); it is estimated that 99 percent of the farmland is extensive grazing areas. India was second (4.0 million hectares), followed by Argentina in third place with 3.9 million hectares (Figure 2, page 37).
- The ten countries with the largest organic agricultural areas had a combined total of 81.1 million hectares (82 percent of the world's organic agricultural land).
- Apart from the organic agricultural land, there are further organic areas such as wild collection areas. These areas constituted approximately 25.5 million hectares.

Table 1: World: Organic agricultural land (including in-conversion areas) by region: growth 2023 to 2024, and 10-year growth[1]

Region	Organic agri. land 2023 [ha]	Organic agri. land 2024 [ha]	Share of total [%]	1-year growth [ha]	1-year growth [%]	10-year growth [ha]	10-year growth [%]
Africa	3'403'707	2'804'441	2.8	-599'265	-17.61	1'189'221	73.6
Asia	9'138'069	8'701'363	8.8	-436'707	-4.8	4'854'696	126.2
Europe	19'673'258	19'580'081	19.8	-93'177	-0.5	6'916'176	54.6
Latin America	10'379'946	10'300'352	10.4	-79'594	-0.8	3'359'121	48.4
North America	3'299'229	4'313'387	4.4	1'014'158	30.7	1'339'501	45.0
Oceania	53'182'287	53'201'207	53.8	18'920	0.04	30'944'199	139.0
World*	**99'067'463**	**98'891'258**	**100**	**-176'204**	**-0.2**	**48'597'198**	**96.6**

*Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector, and certifiers. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. *Total includes correction value for French Overseas Departments.*

Figures and tables on organic land

- Figures on organic farmland can be found on the following pages.
- Tables with area data per country can be found from page 277.

[1] In some cases, the 2024 declines primarily reflect transition effects linked to (EU) 2018/848 (notably group certification and reporting), combined with delayed impacts of cost and market pressures since 2022 and climate-related disruptions (e.g., coffee and cocoa), rather than a structural contraction. In addition, some year-to-year changes are influenced by newly available or revised datasets from certifiers, which can create apparent shifts due to improved reporting rather than real underlying change.

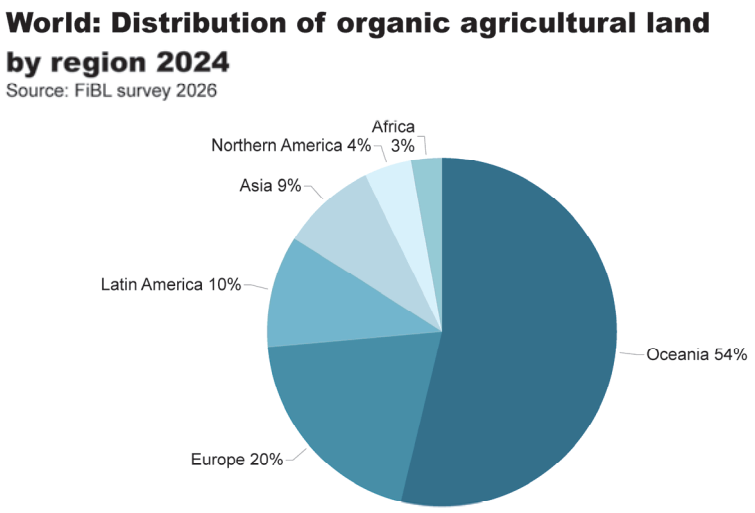


Figure 1: World: Distribution of organic agricultural land by region 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

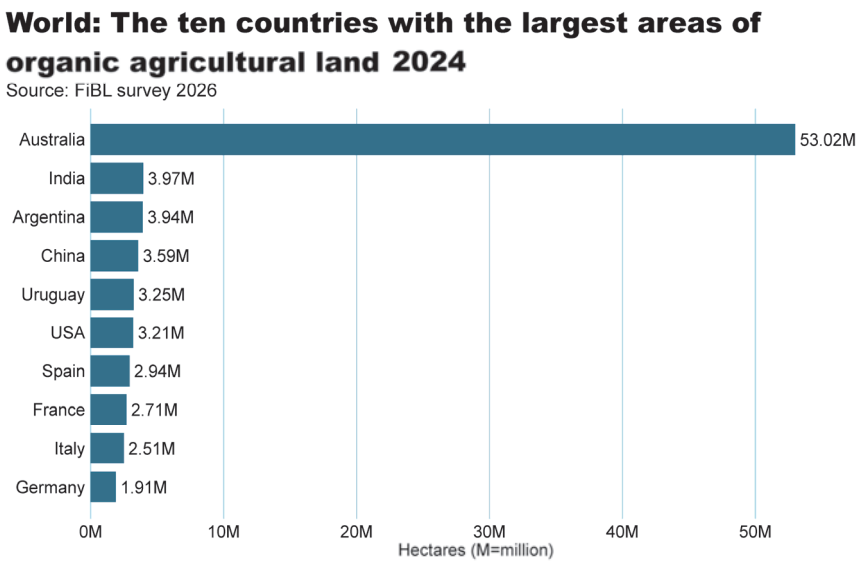


Figure 2: World: The ten countries with the largest areas of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Organic share of total agricultural land

The share of the world's agricultural land that is organic was 2.1 percent in 2024.

- By region, Oceania had the highest organic share (14.1 percent), followed by Europe (3.9 percent) and Latin America (1.6 percent). In the European Union, the organic share was 11.1 percent. In all other regions, the organic share was below 1 percent.
- At country level, organic shares were often higher, page 287). In 22 countries, 10 percent or more of agricultural land was under organic management, most of them in Europe. Liechtenstein had the highest share, with 43.5 percent. Several island states also reported high organic shares, including São Tomé and Príncipe, Samoa, and French Guiana.
- By contrast, 55 percent of countries with available data reported less than 1 percent of their agricultural land under organic management.

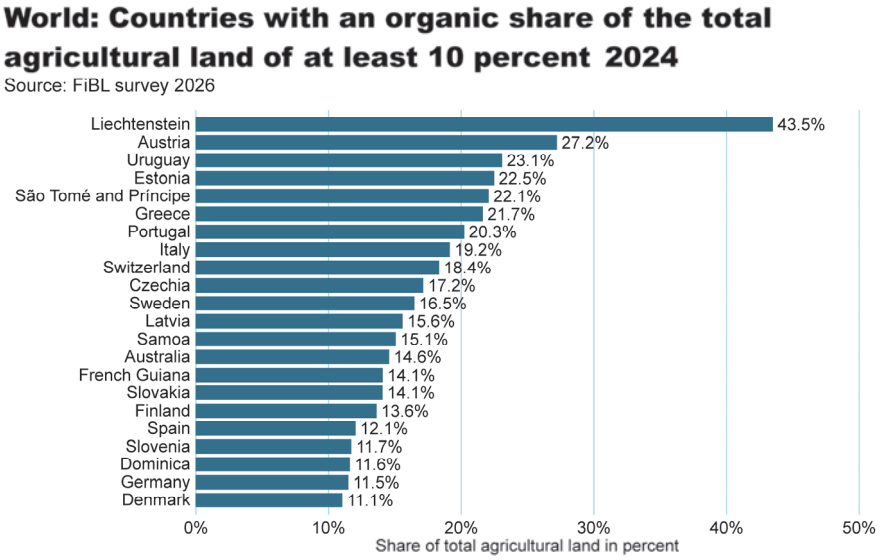


Figure 3: World: Countries with an organic share of the total agricultural land of at least 10 percent 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Calculation of organic shares based on FAOSTAT, Eurostat, and national sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

To calculate the percentages, the data on the total agricultural land for most countries was taken from FAO's Statistical database on the FAOSTAT website. For the European Union, most data were obtained from Eurostat. Where available, data from national sources were used for the total agricultural land (for instance, Austria, Switzerland, and the United States), which sometimes differs from that published by Eurostat or FAOSTAT. Please note that the calculation of the organic shares based on Eurostat and FAOSTAT data may differ in some cases from the data published by ministries and experts. FAOSTAT, the FAO Homepage, FAO, Rome at faostat3.fao.org > Agri-Environmental Indicators > Download http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL

Growth of the organic agricultural land

Compared with 2000, when 14 million hectares were organic, organic agricultural land has increased nearly sevenfold (2024).

– In 2024, organic farmland was slightly lower than in 2023 (-176´000hectares, - 0.2 percent).
– By region, organic agricultural land declined or stagnated except North America (Table 1), where it increased by 30.7 percent (+1.0 million hectares) - an increase that largely reflects newly available U.S. data rather than a directly comparable year-on-year expansion. Oceania recorded a marginal increase (+0.04 percent; +19´000 hectares). Declines were reported in Africa (-17.6 percent; -0.6 million hectares), Asia (-4.8 percent; -0.4 million hectares), Latin America (-0.8 percent; - 80´000 hectares), and Europe (-0.5 percent, -93´000 hectares).
– Several countries recorded strong increases, notably the United States (56 percent; nearly +1.2 million hectares), Guatemala (193 percent; over +0.41 million hectares), and China (5.0 percent; almost +0.17 million hectares) (Figure 6).
– Fifty-eight countries reported an increase in organic agricultural land, while 79 reported a decrease. In 40 countries, the organic area was unchanged, or no new data were received.

The figures shown in the tables and graphs with historical figures may differ from what was previously communicated, as data revisions were received and included in the FiBL database.

World: Growth of organic agricultural land and organic share 2000 - 2024

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL surveys 2001-2026

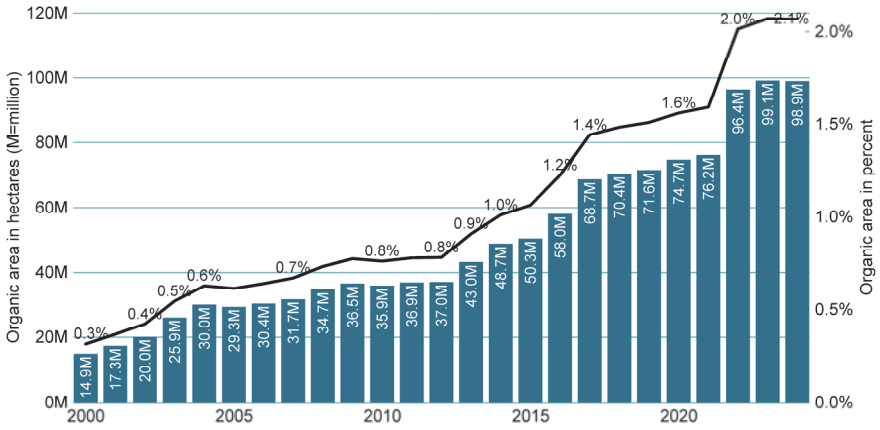


Figure 4: World: Growth of the organic agricultural land and organic share 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL surveys 2001-2026

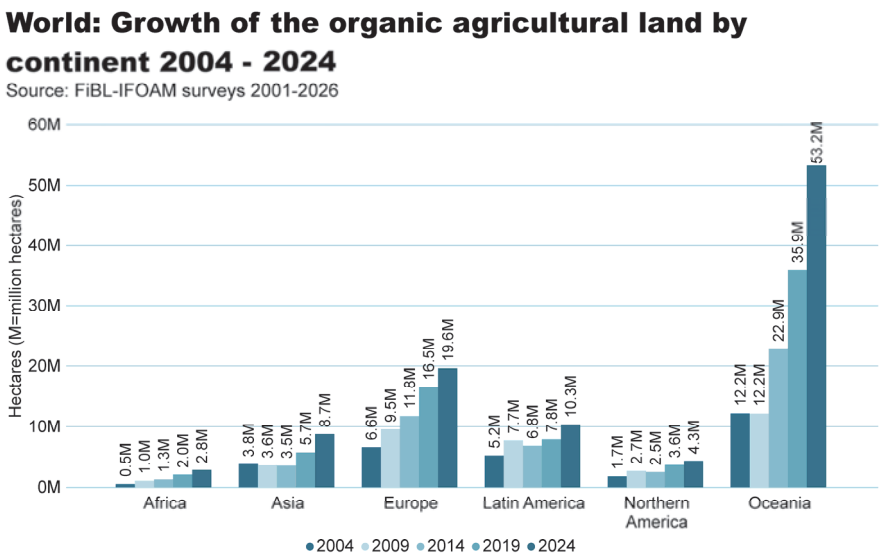


Figure 5: World: Growth of the organic agricultural land by region 2004 to 2024

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL surveys 2001-2026

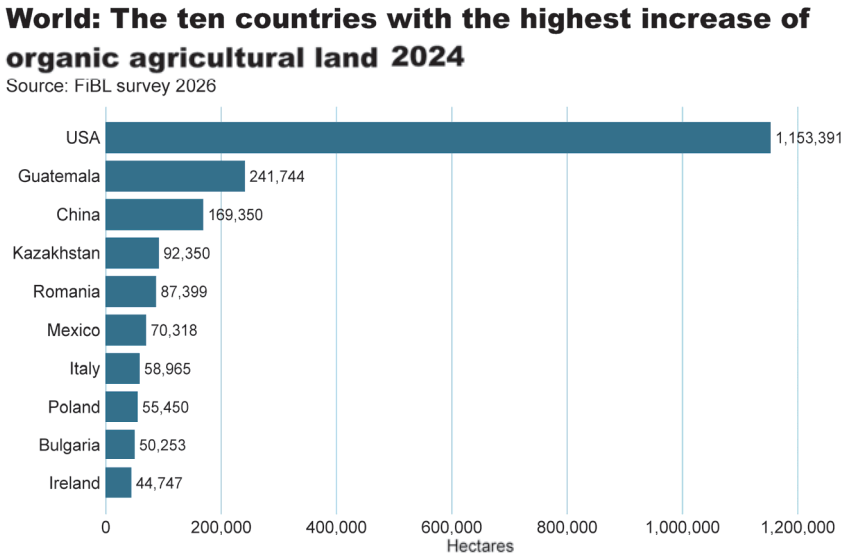


Figure 6: World: The ten countries with the highest increase of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector, and certifiers. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Further organic areas

In addition to land under organic agricultural management, countries also report other organic areas, mainly wild collection and beekeeping. Further non-agricultural organic areas include aquaculture, forests, and grazing areas on non-agricultural land. Together, these areas totalled 25.5 million hectares; all organic areas combined amounted to 125.5 million hectares. Data on non-agricultural organic areas are incomplete, as many countries do not report them. For organic aquaculture and beekeeping, indicators such as production and the number of beehives are more informative than area, and their significance cannot be assessed in hectares alone (Table 39). While some area data on aquaculture are available, it should be noted that it is not complete.

For more information on aquaculture and beekeeping, see pages 64 and 65. More information on the use of the wild collection areas is available in the corresponding chapter, page 62.

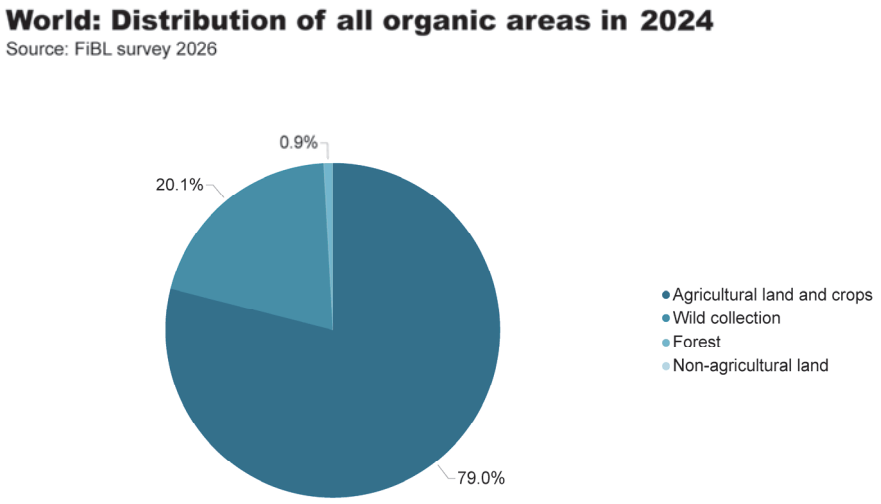
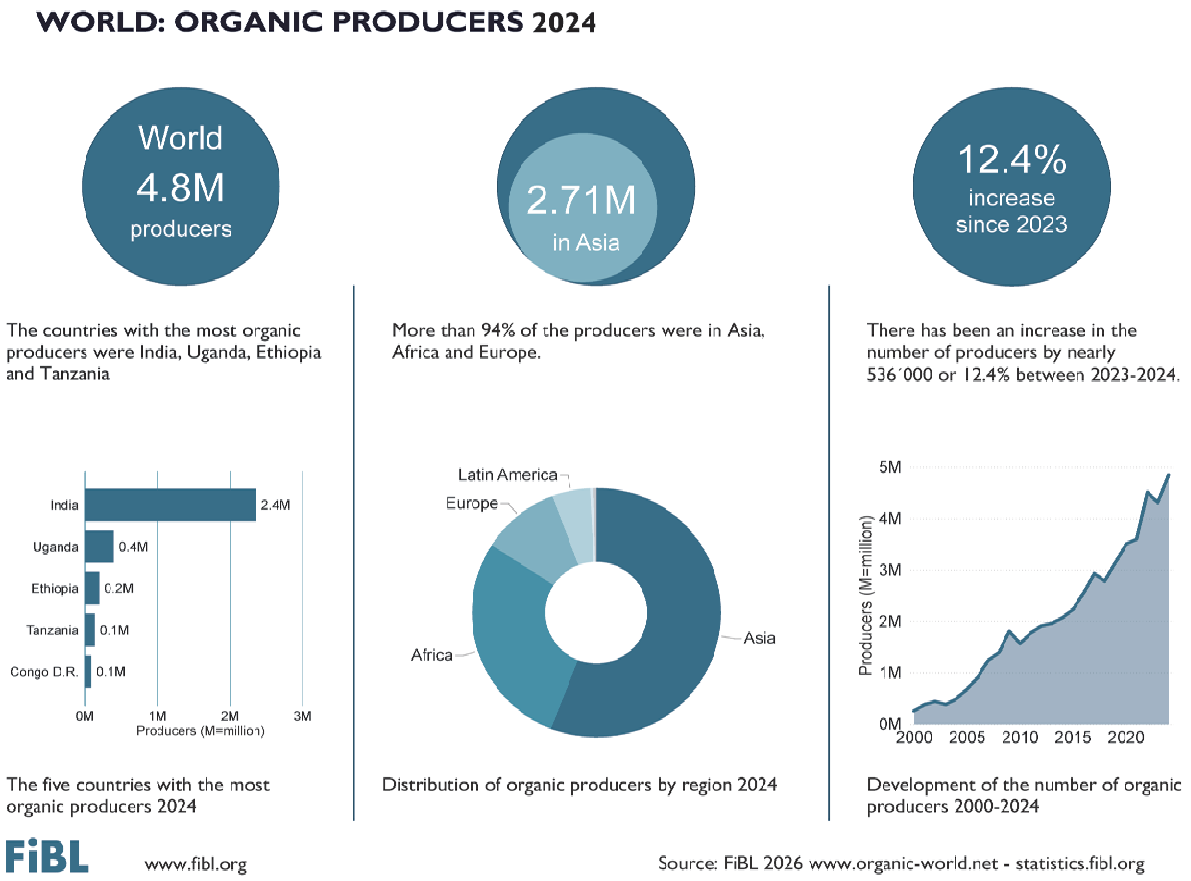


Figure 7: World: Distribution of all organic areas 2024. Total: 125.5 million hectares

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.



Infographic 3: Organic producers 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Organic producers and other operator types

Producers

There were more than 4.8 million organic producers worldwide in 2024.

- Based on available data, more than 94 percent of producers were in Asia, Africa, and Europe (Table 2, Figure 8).
- India reported the largest number of organic producers, followed by Uganda and Ethiopia.
- The number of organic producers increased compared with 2023 (+536'000; +12.4 percent). This change was largely driven by Africa (+418'000; +44.1 percent), primarily reflecting newly reported data from one certifier rather than necessarily an underlying increase in producer numbers. Producer numbers increased in Africa, Asia, and Oceania, while they declined in Latin America, North America, and Europe in 2024 (Table 2).

Reporting precise figures on the number of organic farms remains difficult as some countries:

- report only the numbers of companies, projects, or grower groups, which may each comprise many individual producers;
- do not provide data on the number of producers at all;
- include collectors in case there are wild collection areas, and
- provide the number of producers per crop, and there may be overlaps for those growers who grow several crops.

The number of producers should, therefore, be treated with caution, and it may be assumed that the total number of organic producers is higher than that reported here.

Table 2: World: Development of the numbers of producers by region in 2024

Region	2023 [no.]	2024 [no.]	1-year growth [no.]	1-year growth [%]	10-year growth [no.]	10-year growth [%]
Africa	947'965	1'365'579	417'614	44.1%	655'924	92.4%
Asia	2'578'426	2'711'499	133'073	5.2%	2'041'630	304.8%
Europe	490'830	490'637	-193	-0.04%	141'651	40.6%
Latin America	253'001	238'179	-14'822	-5.9%	-230'399	-49.2%
Northern America	24'196	24'079	-117	-0.5%	4'941	25.8%
Oceania	15'545	16'009	464	3.0%	-6'000	-27.3%
World	**4'308'880**	**4'844'872**	**535'992**	**12.4%**	**2'606'637**	**116.5%**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Figures and Tables

- Figures on organic operators can be found on the following pages.
- Tables with operator data per country can be found from page 297.

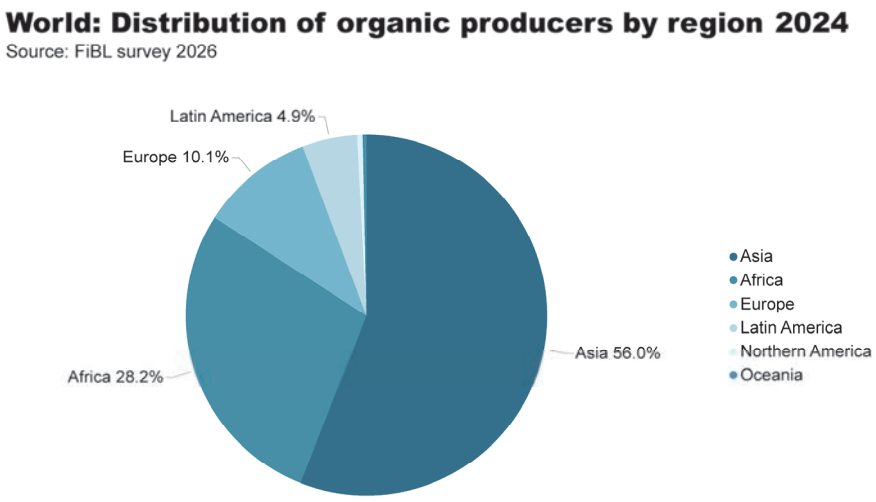


Figure 8: World: Distribution of organic producers by region 2024 (Total: 4.8 million producers)

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

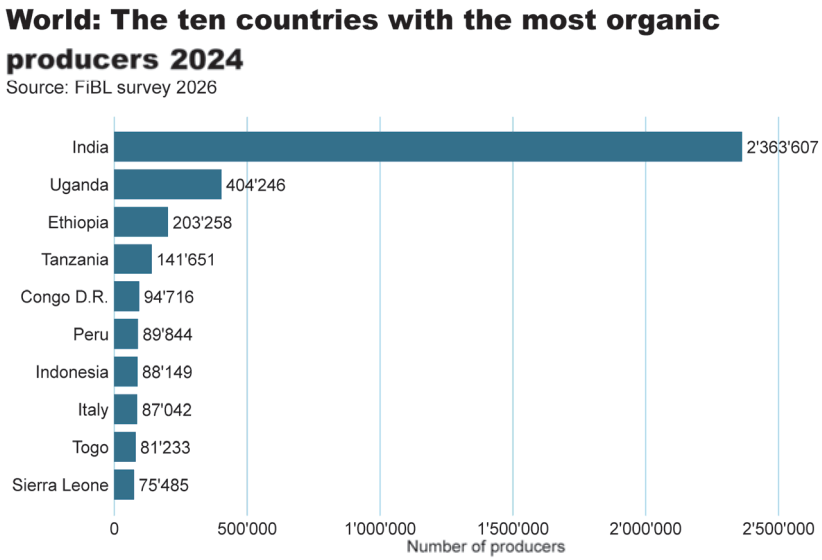


Figure 9: World: The ten countries with the most organic producers 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Table 3: World: Organic producers, processors, importers and exporters by region in 2024

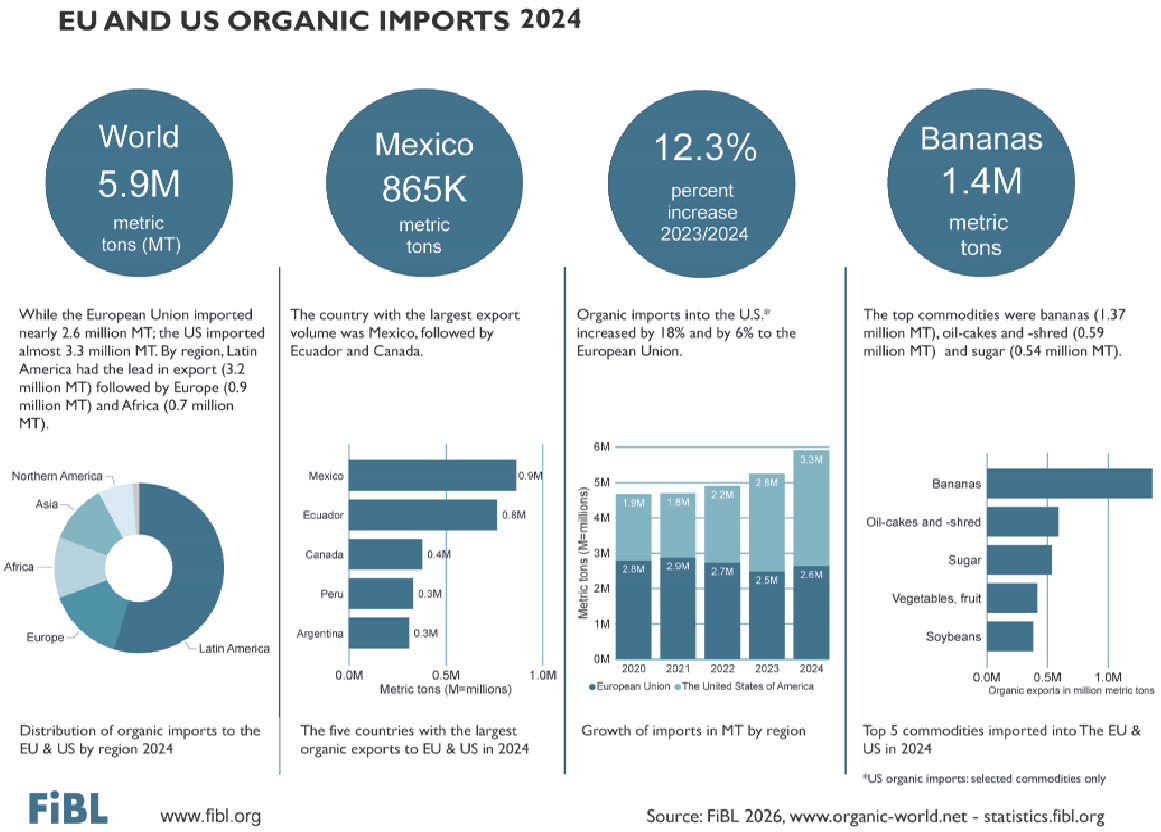
Region	Producers	Processors	Importers	Exporters
Africa	1'365'579	1'949	20	1'454
Asia	2'711'499	15'815	811	1'626
Europe	490'637	93'978	8'384	4'501
Latin America	238'179	22'966	1'688	1'137
Northern America	24'079	1'988		
Oceania	16'009	1'756		133
Total	**4'844'872**	**138'294**	**10'903**	**8'851**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Further operator types

Data are also available for other operator types. In 2024, more than 138'000 processors and approximately 10'900 importers were reported, most of them in Europe (Table 3), However, reporting is incomplete, as not all countries provide figures for processors, exporters, importers, or other operator types. For example, data for the United States are missing; the global numbers of processors, importers, and exporters are therefore likely higher.

Other operator types reported (but not shown here) include beekeepers, smallholder groups, aquaculture enterprises, and collectors (wild collection).



Infographic 4: EU and US organic imports 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026

International Trade

International trade data is becoming available for more and more countries. These can be expressed in metric tons or as values. Import data were not available for many countries, but since 2018, the European Union (EU) has collected import data; these are available on page 300. Data on US organic imports (values and quantity) are available on the USDA website. Please note the US organic import data do not cover all commodities (see contribution about US organic imports on page 242).

Table 4: World: Organic imports to the European Union and US by region 2024

Exporting region	Import destination	2024 exports [MT]	1-year growth [MT]	1-year growth [%]
Africa	Export to EU	428'845	-1'819	-0.4%
	Export to USA	258'550	50'654	24.4%
Africa total		687'395	48'835	7.6%
Asia	Export to EU	541'087	67'167	14.2%
	Export to USA	118'532	-13'161	-10.0%
Asia total		659'620	54'006	8.9%
Europe	Export to EU	482'375	50'012	11.6%
	Export to USA	371'954	78'599	26.8%
Europe total		854'329	128'611	17.7%
Latin America	Export to EU	1'133'139	34'502	3.1%
	Export to USA	2'093'394	266'830	14.6%
Latin America total		3'226'534	301'333	10.3%
Northern America	Export to EU	37'244	2'669	7.7%
	Export to USA	354'619	85'288	31.7%
Northern America total		391'863	87'957	28.9%
Oceania	Export to EU	14'627	5'468	59.7%
	Export to USA	56'054	20'742	58.7%
Oceania total		70'681	26'210	58.9%
Total exports to EU and US		**5'890'420**	**646'952**	**12.3%**
Total exports to EU		**2'637'318**	**157'999**	**6.4%**
Total exports to US		**3'253'103**	**488'953**	**17.7%**

Source: TRACES/European Commission, GATS/USDA, compiled by FiBL.

– **Nearly 5.9 million metric tons of organic products were imported into the EU and the United States in 2024**
  In 2024, the European Union imported 2.6 million metric tons of organic products and the United States 3.3 million metric tons. Combined imports increased compared with 2023 (+647’000 metric tons; +12.3 percent). Total exports to the EU rose by +157’999 metric tons (+6.4 percent), while exports to the United States increased by +488’953 metric tons (+17.7 percent).
– **Mexico was the largest exporter**

The largest exporters to the EU and the United States in 2024 were Mexico (865'076 metric tons), Ecuador (765'605 metric tons), and Canada (378'820 metric tons).

- **Large increase in export volume from Mexico, Ecuador, and Canada**
  The strongest export increases to the EU and the United States were reported for Mexico (+136'444 metric tons, +15.8 percent), Ecuador (+100'122 metric tons, +13.1 percent), and Canada (+87'018 metric tons, +23.0 percent).
- **Significant decline in imports from the Dominican Republic, Ghana, and Kazakhstan**
  Between 2023 and 2024, imports into the EU and the United States declined most for the Dominican Republic (-21'549 metric tons, -11.0 percent), Ghana (-15851 metric tons, -22.9 percent), and the Kazakhstan (-44.69 metric tons, -44.7 percent).
- **Bananas, oilcakes, and sugar were the three most imported products**
  Bananas, oilcakes, and sugar accounted for 42 percent of total imports of organic commodities in 2024. Bananas totalled 1'365'512 metric tons, oilcakes 593'753 metric tons, and sugar 535'699 metric tons.
- **Increase for oilcakes and bananas**
  Among the top groups, the largest increase was observed for oilcakes (+184'878 metric tons, +45.2 percent), with most of the growth coming from Togo (+54'008 metric tons, +120.5 percent), Benin (+35'522 metric tons, +420 percent), and Canada (+31'138 metric tons, +109.7 percent). Bananas increased as well (+114'884 metric tons, +9.2 percent), mainly due to higher imports from Ecuador. By contrast, maize (grain and corn cob mix) declined (-64'911 metric tons, -25.1 percent), driven mainly by declines from Türkiye (-40'913 metric tons, - 63.3 percent) and Argentina (-28'312 metric tons, -53.4 percent). Sunflower seed also decreased (-31'500 metric tons, -42.6 percent), largely due to Argentina (-31'585 metric tons, -67 percent).
- **The United States, the Netherlands, and Germany were the largest importers**
  Around 78 percent of organic commodities were imported through the three largest importing countries into the EU and the United States. In 2024, the United States imported 3.3 million metric tons (55 percent of combined EU/US imports). The Netherlands imported 0.93 million metric tons (18.8 percent), followed by Germany with 0.43 million metric tons (7.2 percent). In the Netherlands, a substantial share of imports is re-exported.

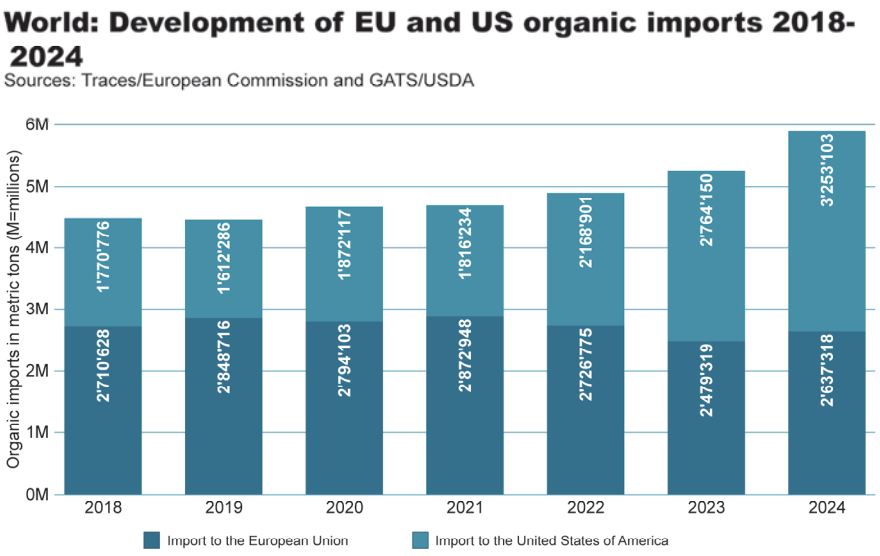


Figure 9: World: Development of EU and US organic imports 2018 - 2024

Source: Traces/European Commission and GATS/USDA. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

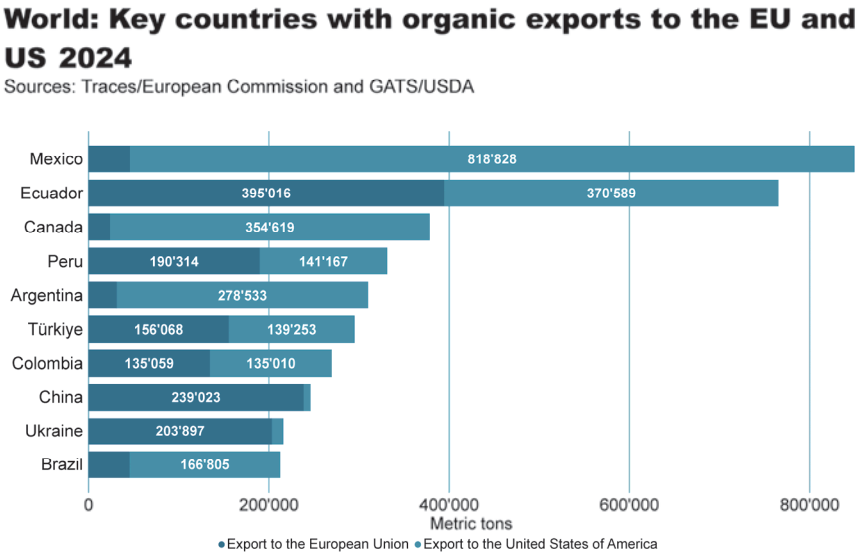
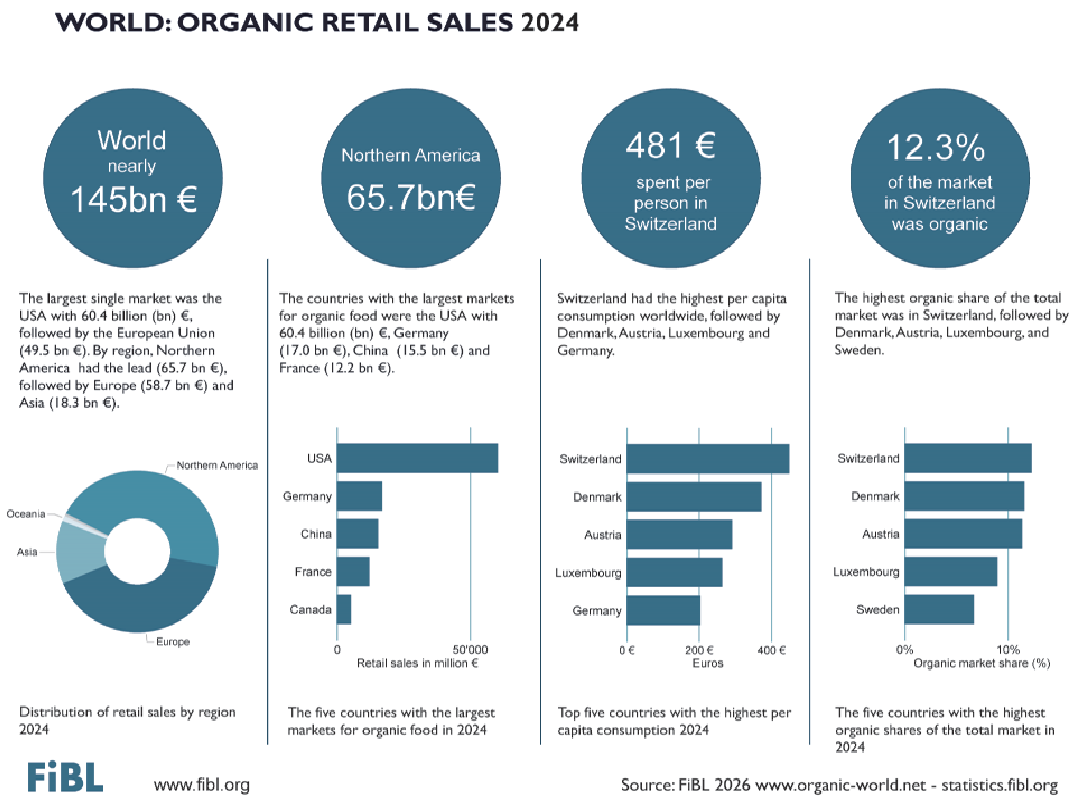


Figure 9: World: Key countries with organic exports to the EU and US 2024

Source: Traces/European Commission and GATS/USDA. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334...



Infographic 5: Organic retail sales 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026

Retail sales[1]

Whereas Amarjit Sahota presents global trends for the organic market along with much background information (page 118), in this chapter, we show the country-related market data that was compiled under the framework of the FiBL survey on organic agriculture. Please note that due to fluctuation exchange rates a direct year-to-year comparison is often not possible.

Data on retail sales were available for 45 countries (around one-quarter of those reporting organic data), meaning that retail market data are missing for many countries with organic farming activities.

- Total retail sales amounted to almost 145 billion euros in 2024.
- The country with the largest market for organic food was in the United States (60.4 billion euros), followed by Germany (17.0 billion euros), China (15.5 billion euros), and France (12.2 billion euros).
- The largest single market was the United States, followed by the European Union (49.5 billion euros) and China (15.5 billion euros).
- By region, North America had the largest market (65.7 billion euros), followed by Europe (58.7 billion euros) and Asia (18.3 billion euros) (Figure 11).
- Among countries with 2024 data, market growth was reported for 15 countries. The strongest growth was recorded in in China (+24.3 percent), Norway (+21.3 percent), Luxembourg (+20.2 percent), while Finland (-4.8 percent) and Sweden (-1.5 percent) saw the largest declines between 2023 and 2024.
- Per capita consumption was highest by region in North America (170 euros). By country, the highest levels were reported in Europe: Switzerland (481 euros), Denmark (373 euros), Austria (292 euros), and Luxembourg (264 euros) in 2024.
- The highest organic market shares of total food sales were reported for Switzerland (12.3 percent), Denmark (11.6 percent), and Austria (11.4 percent).

For detailed data on global retail sales, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, page 304.

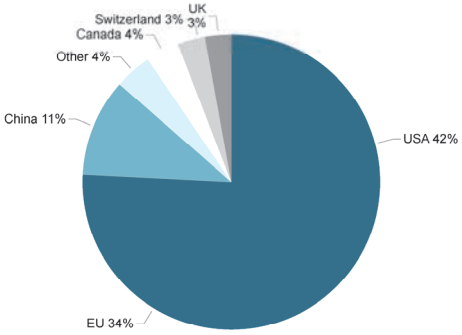
[1] Please note that due to differences in the methodology, some of the figures presented in this chapter differ from those collected in by Ecovia Intelligence (see chapter by Amarjit Sahota).

Table 5: Global market data: Retail sales and per capita consumption by region 2024

Region	Retail sales [Million €][1]	Per capita consumption [€]
Africa	3.0	No data
Asia	18'286	3.7
Europe	58'667	70.2
Latin America*	778	No data
Northern America	65'664	170.4
Oceania	1'552	33.7
Total	**144'950**	**17.8**

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector and market research companies. For data sources, see annex, page 334.
**Data from Belize, Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru only, most of which have not been updated for several years.*

Global market for organic food: Distribution of retail sales by country 2024
Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on retail sales with organic food



Global market for organic food: Distribution of retail sales by region 2024
Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on retail sales with organic food

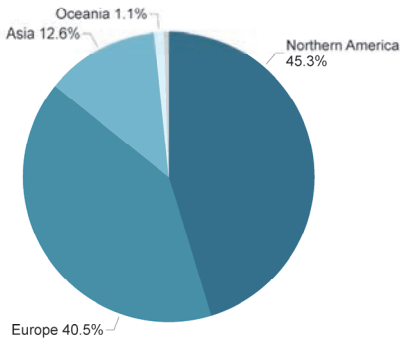


Figure 10: Global market for organic food: Distribution of retail sales by country 2024
Figure 11: Global market for organic food: Distribution of retail sales by region 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector and market research companies. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

[1] According to the Central European Bank, 1 euro corresponded to 1.0824 US dollars in 2024.

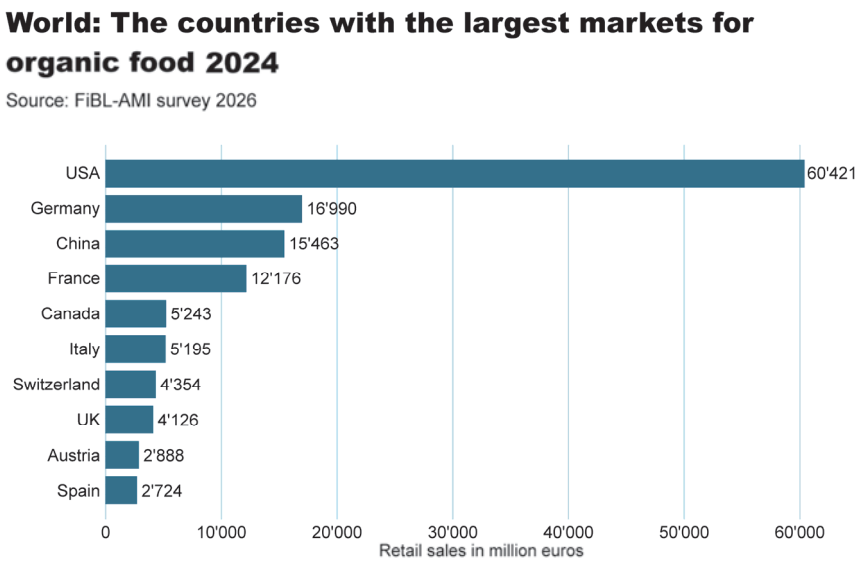


Figure 12: Global market: The countries with the largest markets for organic food 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector and market research companies. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

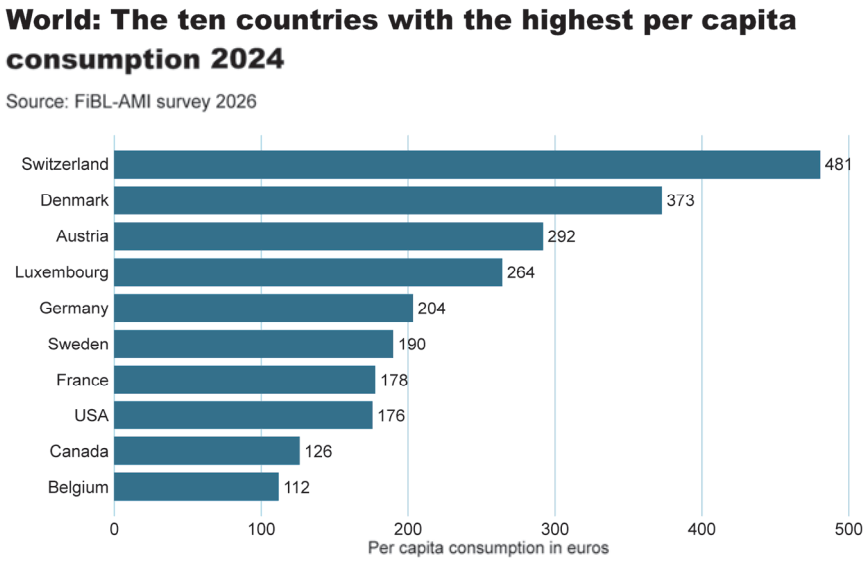


Figure 13: Global market: The ten countries with the highest per capita consumption 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector and market research companies. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Organic farming in developing countries and emerging markets

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a forum to discuss issues surrounding aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries. The recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) according to the DAC list[1] are studied in this section.

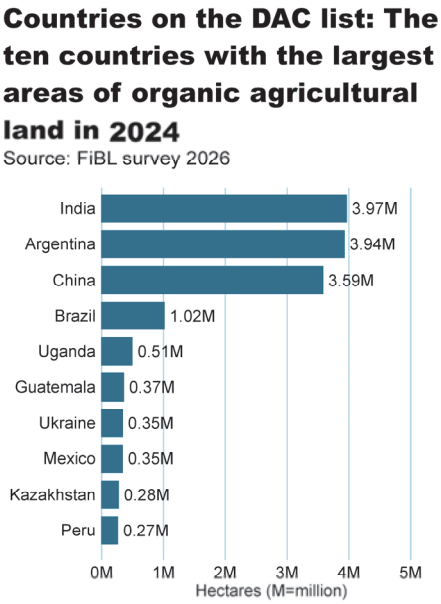
- More than 4.3 million organic producers from the countries on this list were counted (89 percent of all organic producers).
- About a fifth of the world's organic agricultural land, 18.8 million hectares, is located in countries on this list.
- Almost half, 46 percent of the agricultural land of the countries on the DAC list is located in Asia (8.6 million hectares), with Latin America (6.7 million) and Africa (2.8million) in second and third place.
- The countries with the largest areas of organic agricultural land are India, Argentina, China and Brazil, in that order. Not surprisingly, all of them are large countries (Figure 14).
- However, when it comes to organic agricultural land as a percentage of the total area under cultivation, the order is different. The countries on the DAC list with the highest percentages of organic agricultural land are São Tomé and Príncipe (22.1 percent), Samoa (15.1 percent) and Dominica (11.6 percent). India was the country with the largest area under organic cultivation (with 4.0 million hectares and 2.2 percent area share). The organic area shares of the total agricultural land of the top ten countries on the DAC list are comparable to that of many European countries, and the high organic shares can be attributed in part to a high production potential for, and focus on, exports. Support activities may also play a role. However, of the countries on the DAC list, only about a 30 percent have an organic share higher than 1 percent of the total agricultural area (Figure 15).
- Land use details were available for nearly 76 percent of the agricultural land of the countries on the DAC list; crop data is missing for some of the world's largest producing countries (India and Brazil). Available statistics show that organic arable land areas constituted nearly 34 percent of the organic agricultural land, organic grassland/grazing almost 21 percent, and organic permanent crops nearly 21 percent.
- Exports play an important role; organic exports from the countries on the DAC list comprise 86% of the total organic exports to the EU and US. The most important crops (in metric tons) are bananas, sugar, oilcakes, vegetables, soybeans and coffee. For Africa, oil-cakes and -shred (mainly soybean), soybeans, vegetable oils (mainly olive oil) and bananas, for Asia, oil-cakes and-shred, rice and sugar, and for Latin America, bananas, sugar, vegetables, and coffee are the most important crops.

[1] The country list of the Development Assistance Committee DAC is available on the OECD website at http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm

Table 6: Countries on the DAC list[1]: Development of organic agricultural land 2014-2024

Region	Organic area 2014 [ha]	Area share 2014 [%]	Organic area 2019 [ha]	Area share 2019 [%]	Organic area 2024 [ha]	Area share 2024 [%]
Africa	1'252'645	0.1	2'020'722	0.2	2'801'871	0.2
Asia	3'432'815	0.2	5'628'070	0.4	8'589'056	0.6
Europe	931'955	1.0	1'046'226	1.2	668'343	0.7
Latin America	5'097'592	0.7	5'631'870	0.9	6'689'620	1.1
Oceania	85'149	3.7	94'479	4.1	91'094	3.7
Total	**10'800'155**	**0.3**	**14'421'367**	**0.4**	**18'839'984**	**0.6**

Source: FiBL surveys 2012-2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334



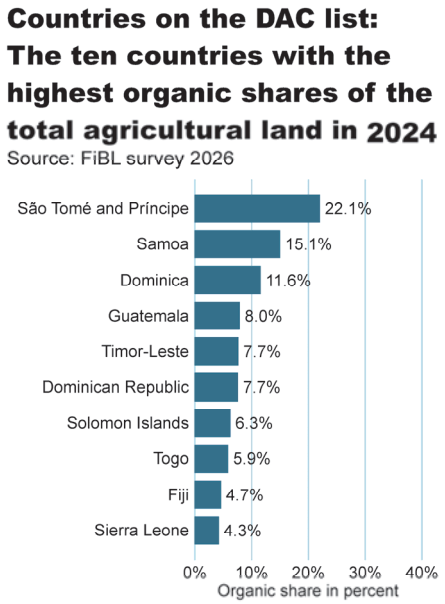


Figure 14 (left): Countries on the DAC list: The ten countries with the largest areas of organic agricultural land in 2024

Figure 15 (right): Countries on the DAC list: The ten countries with the highest organic shares of the total agricultural land in 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

[1] The development is displayed for all countries, which are on the current DAC list. The data is not comparable to those previously published, as there were changes in the list.

Land use and key commodities in organic agriculture

Land use

General land-use information was available for 94 percent of organic agricultural land. However, detailed crop data are not available for all areas, as some countries (e.g., Brazil and India) did not report crop-level information.

- More than two-thirds of the 98.9 million hectares of organic agricultural land in 2024 were grassland/grazing areas (over 69.6 million hectares).
- Cropland totalled 23.8 million hectares, comprising arable land (16.5 million hectares) and permanent crops (6.9 million hectares), i.e. less than one-quarter of organic agricultural land (Table 7).

The land use information by geographical region is summarized in Figure 16 and Table 7. In Oceania and Latin America, most organic farmland is permanent grassland/grazing. In Africa, permanent crops represent the most important land-use type, while in Asia, Europe, and North America, arable land is the largest category.

Table 7: World: Land use in organic agriculture by 2024

Land use	Africa [ha]	Asia [ha]	Europe [ha]	Latin America [ha]	Northern America [ha]	Oceania [ha]	World [ha]
Arable land crops	1'069'683	4'392'729	8'403'163	537'757	2'071'898	72'816	16'548'047
Permanent crops	1'629'252	1'017'418	2'434'973	1'075'538	663'160	31'132	6'851'473
Permanent grassland	16'143	9'716	8'408'533	7'474'057	1'152'709	52'546'172	69'607'329
Total	**2'804'441**	**8'701'363**	**19'580'081**	**10'300'352**	**4'313'387**	**53'201'207**	**98'891'265**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 309. Total includes areas for which no further details were available.

The key arable crops were cereals, green fodder from arable land, and oilseeds, while nuts, coffee, and olives were the most relevant permanent crops (Figure 17; Tables 8 and 9). Between 2023 and 2024, all three main land-use types increased: arable crops by 1.2 percent, permanent crops by 1.7 percent, and organic grassland/grazing areas by 1.5 percent (Figure 18). By contrast, the land-use area with no details available decreased by 21.3 percent (-1'541'952 hectares).

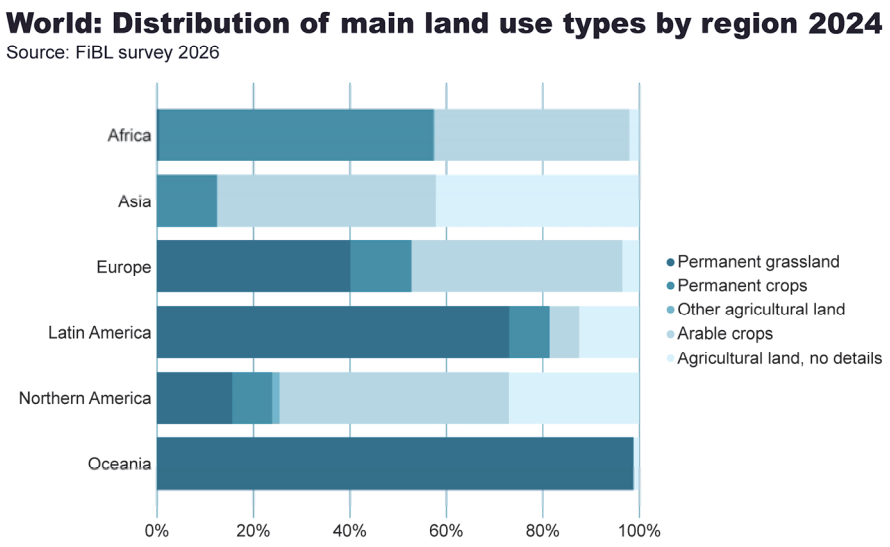


Figure 16: World: Distribution of main land use types by region 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

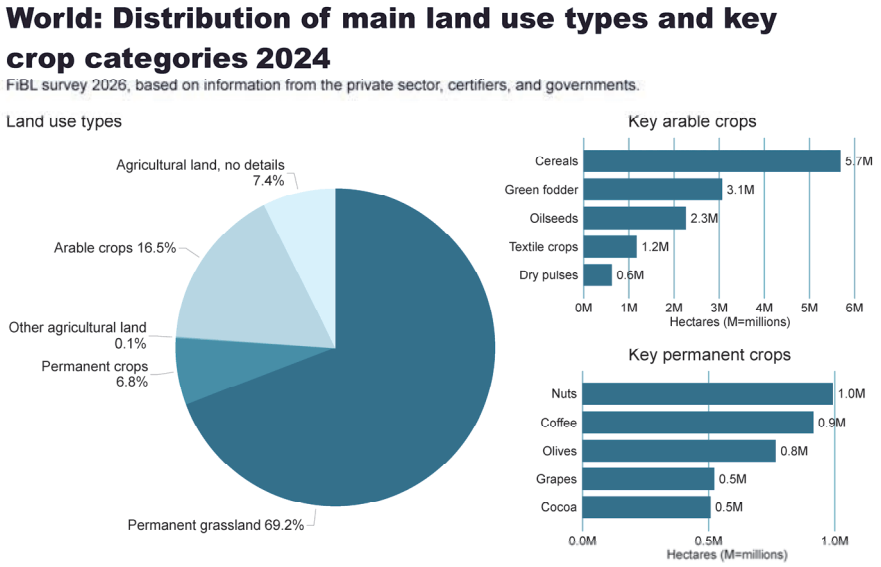


Figure 17: World: Distribution of main land use types and key crop categories 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

World: Development of organic arable land, permanent cropland and permanent grassland/grazing areas 2004 - 2024

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL surveys 2006-2026

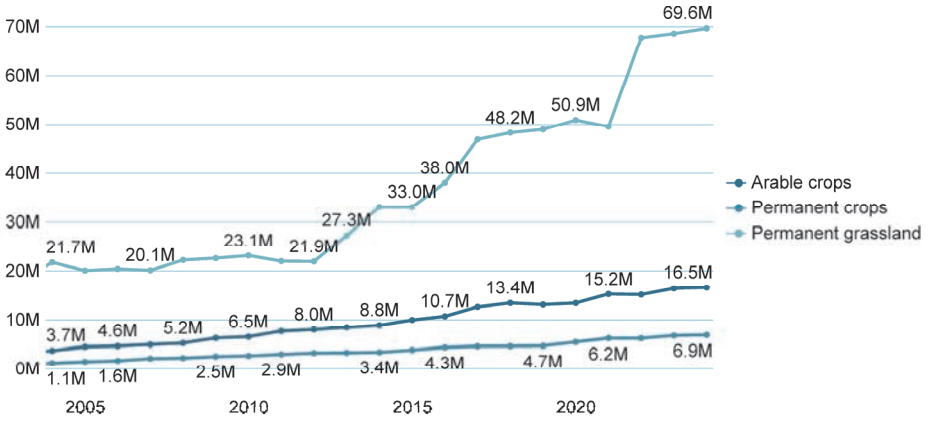


Figure 18: World: Development of organic farmland by land use 2004-2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Arable land

With a total of nearly 16.5 million hectares, organic arable land constituted 16.7 percent of the world's organic agricultural land and 1.2 percent of the world's arable cropland.

Compared to 2022, organic arable land increase by 7.1 percent.

Almost 51 percent of the arable land was located in Europe, followed by Asia (27 percent) and Northern America (13 percent) (Figure 19). Most of the arable cropland was used for cereals (including rice, 5.8 million hectares), green fodder (3.1 million hectares) and oilseeds (2.1 million hectares) (Figure 20 and Table 8).

Permanent crops

Permanent crops accounted for nearly 6.9 million hectares, which is 3.8 percent of the world's permanent cropland. Compared with 2023, an increase of nearly 117'000 hectares, or 1.7 percent, was reported.

Seven percent of the organic agricultural land was permanent cropland.

Most of the permanent cropland was in Europe (35 percent, more than 2.4 million hectares), followed by Africa (24 percent, over 1.6 million hectares) and Asia (15 percent, more than 1.0 million hectares) (Figure 21; Figure 22 and Table 9).

Table 8: Use of organic arable land 2015, 2023 and 2024 compared

Crop group	Organic area 2024 [ha]	Share of total 2024 [%]	1-year change [ha]	1-year change [%]	10-year change [ha]	10-year change [%]
Cereals	5'795'429	0.8	101'636.1	1.8	1'894'424.8	48.6
Plants harvested green	3'109'538	7.2	39'235.5	1.3	584'691.8	23.2
Oilseeds	2'065'125	0.8	-202'836.9	-8.9	906'186.8	78.2
Textile crops	1'172'755	3.4	-5'756.9	-0.5	723'365.0	161.0
Dry pulses	687'032	0.7	58'793.8	9.4	258'322.5	60.3
Fresh vegetables	536'977	0.9	-27'102.4	-4.8	217'858.1	68.3
Medicinal / aromatic plants	464'501	10.3	154'433.4	49.8	354'458.5	322.1
Root crops	112'791	0.2	-7'035.2	-5.9	65'267.8	137.3
Total	**16'548'047**	**1.2**	**198'139.9**	**1.2**	**6'613'818.8**	**66.6**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Total includes unspecified arable land. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

Table 9: Use of organic permanent cropland 2015, 2023 and 2024 compared

Crop group	Organic area 2024 [ha]	Share of total 2024 [%]	1-year change [ha]	1-year change [%]	10-year change [ha]	10-year change [%]
Nuts	939'922	5.8	-54'274	-5.5	566'342	151.6
Olives	792'705	7.2	25'649	3.3	120'670	18.0
Coffee	716'098	5.9	-200'394	-21.9	-149'314	-17.3
Grapes	506'422	7.5	-16'732	-3.2	169'918	50.5
Cocoa	445'736	3.7	-62'873	-12.4	128'040	40.3
Fruit, tropical and subtropical	388'025	1.4	37'280	10.6	79'985	26.0
Tea/mate	297'704	5.4	28'155	10.4	195'247	190.6
Fruit, temperate	280'251	2.4	-1'475	-0.5	16'330	6.2
Coconut	209'547	1.9	-90'454	-30.2	40'487	23.9
Medicinal and aromatic plants	164'696	7.2	2'558	1.6	95'042	136.4
Citrus fruit	100'451	1.0	-25'320	-20.1	29'658	41.9
Berries	56'018	9.1	-34'578	-38.2	5'633	11.2
Total	**6'851'473**	**3.8**	**116'938**	**1.7**	**3'046'095**	**80.0**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Total includes unspecified permanent cropland. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

Table 10: Use of organic arable and permanent cropland 2015, 2023 and 2024 compared

Crop group	Organic area 2023 [ha]	Share of total 2023 [%]	1-year change [ha]	1-year change [%]	10-year change [ha]	10-year change [%]
Arable & permanent crops	**23'399'520**	**1.5**	**315'078.1**	**1.4**	**9'659'914.0**	**70.3**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

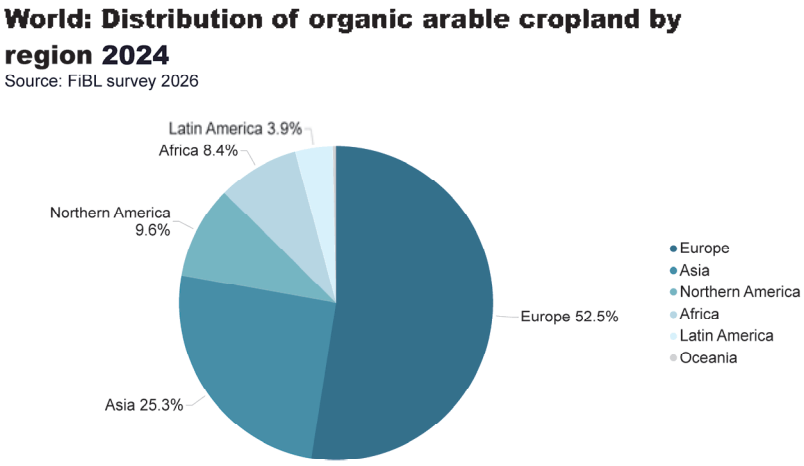


Figure 19: World: Distribution of organic arable cropland by region 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

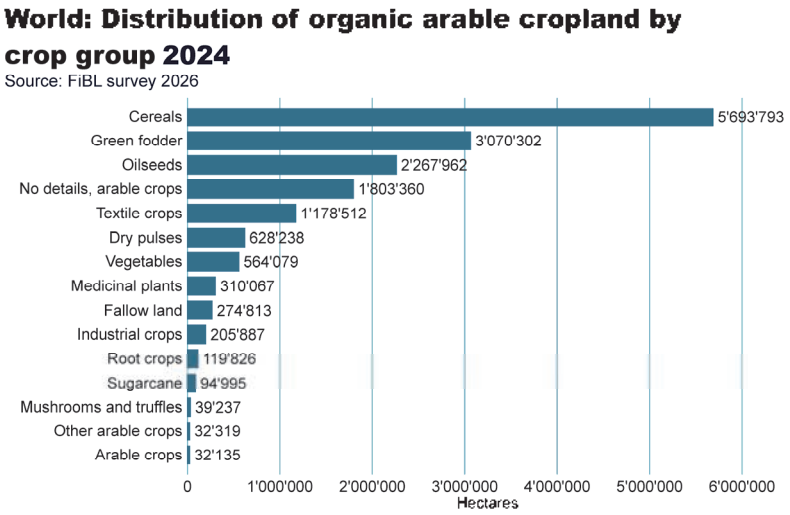


Figure 20: World: Use of arable cropland by crop group 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

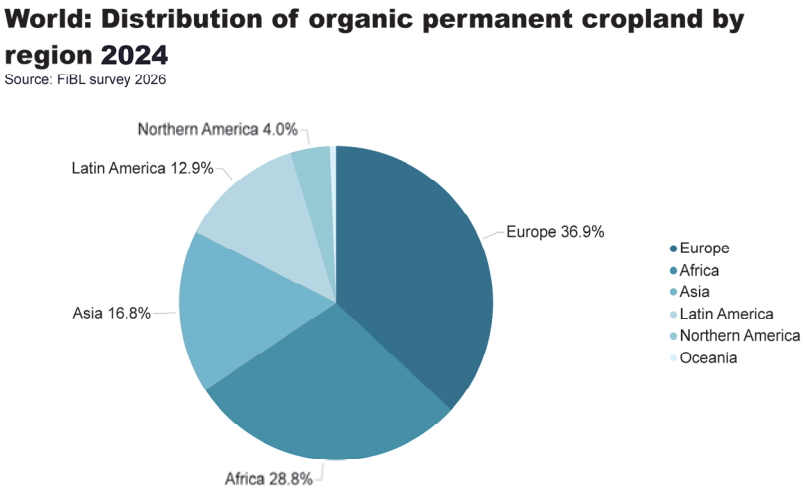


Figure 21: World: Distribution of permanent cropland by region 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

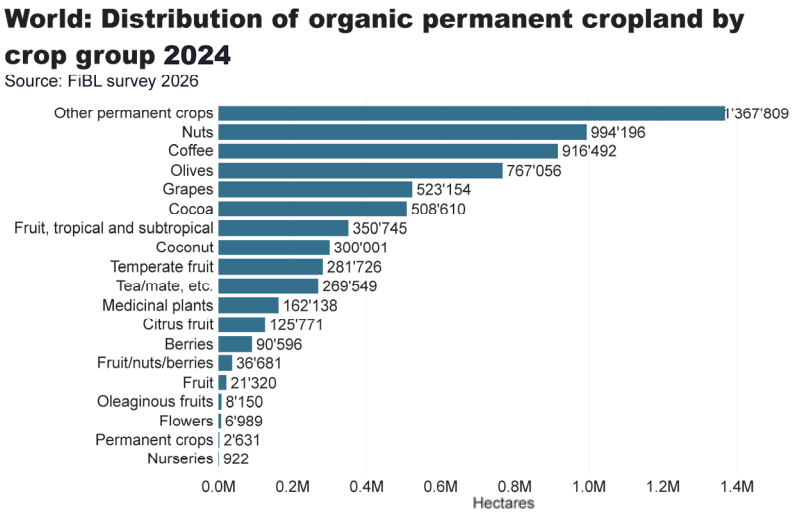


Figure 22: World: Use of permanent cropland by crop group 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Wild collection and beekeeping areas

The collection of wild-harvested crops is defined in the IFOAM Norms (IFOAM 2014), and wild collection activities are regulated by organic laws. A collection area (including beekeeping) of 25.5 million hectares was reported in 2024. The organic wild collection areas are concentrated in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America (Figure 23 and Table 11); the distribution is thus quite different from that of the organic agricultural land.

The countries with the largest areas are Finland (mainly berries), followed by China and Zambia (Figure 24). Medicinal and aromatic plants and nuts play the most important role (Table 12). Unfortunately, no details were available for most of the wild collection areas.

Table 11: Wild collection and beekeeping areas by region 2023 and 2024 compared

Region	2023 [ha]	2024 [ha]	Change 2023-2024 [ha]	Change 2023-2024 [%]
Africa	7'236'584	8'198'356	961'772.7	13.3
Asia	6'218'950	5'863'682	-355'267.3	-5.7
Europe	10'709'021	9'991'565	-717'456.1	-6.7
Latin America	4'182'232	1'277'583	-2'904'648.0	-69.5
Northern America	160	949	788.2	491.5
Oceania	148'913	137'827	-11'085.4	-7.4
Total	**28'495'859**	**25'469'963**	**-3'025'895.9**	**-10.6**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on data from governments, the private sector, and certifiers.
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Table 12: Wild collection and beekeeping areas by crop group 2023 and 2024

Land use/Product	Area [ha] 2023	Area [ha] 2024
Wild collection, no details	18'767'566	18'681'411
Bee pastures	2'501'243	2'500'492
Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	656'905	2'060'667
Nuts, wild collection	4'595'035	1'023'793
Wild collection, other	1'154'729	861'517
Seaweed	211'328	211'289
Palmito, wild collection	53'449	53'449
Marula, wild collection	160	34'365
Forest honey		25'000
Permanent crops, wild collection, other	15'486	15'485
Forest products	2'000	2'000
Fruit, wild collection	248'577	406
Mushrooms, wild collection	1'200	85
Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild		3
Berries, wild collection	316	1
Rose hips, wild collection	287'865	
Total	**28'495'859**	**25'469'963**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. The total includes areas for which no details were available. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.
Please be aware that some countries may experience double counting of areas

For detailed data on wild collection and beekeeping areas, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, section 1.6 Use of organic areas: Wild collection, beehives, aquaculture and crops, page 305.

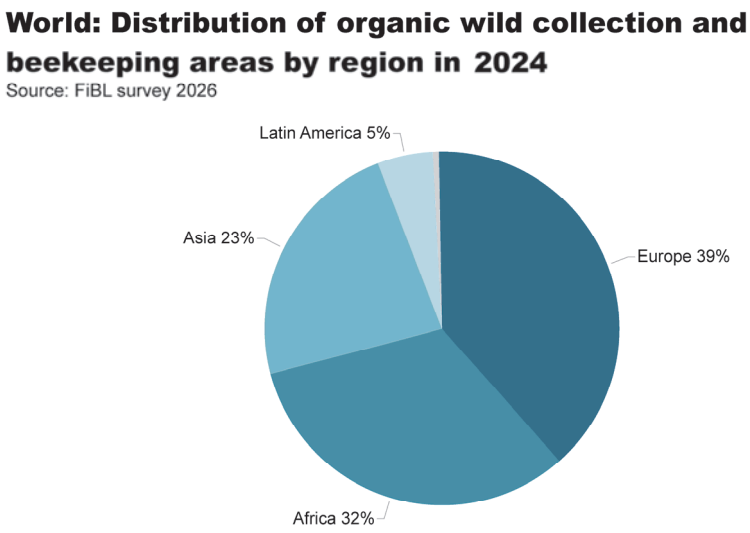


Figure 23: World: Distribution of organic wild collection and beekeeping areas by region in 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector and certifiers. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

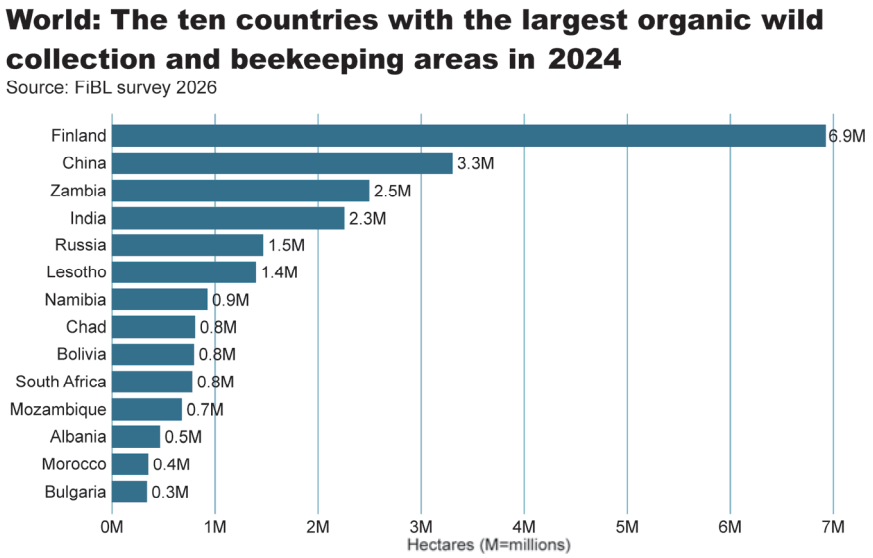


Figure 24: World: The ten countries with the largest organic wild collection and beekeeping areas in 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector, and certifiers. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Please be aware that some countries may experience double counting of areas.

Beehives

There were over 2.3 million organic beehives in 2024, representing 2.3 percent of the world's beehives.[1] Organic beehives are concentrated in Europe (43.2 percent), Africa (32.3 percent), and Latin America (23.7 percent) (Figure 25). The countries with the largest number of organic beehives was Brazil (nearly 630'000) and Bulgaria (more than 232'000) (Figure 25). The total number has increased almost five-fold since 2007, when over 541'000 beehives were reported.

One of the main challenges for new organic beekeepers is the conversion process due to the lack of access to knowledge on organic beekeeping practices and the organic certification process. Furthermore, the production of good quality organic honey and the control of the Varroa parasite with organic methods are major obstacles for organic beekeepers.

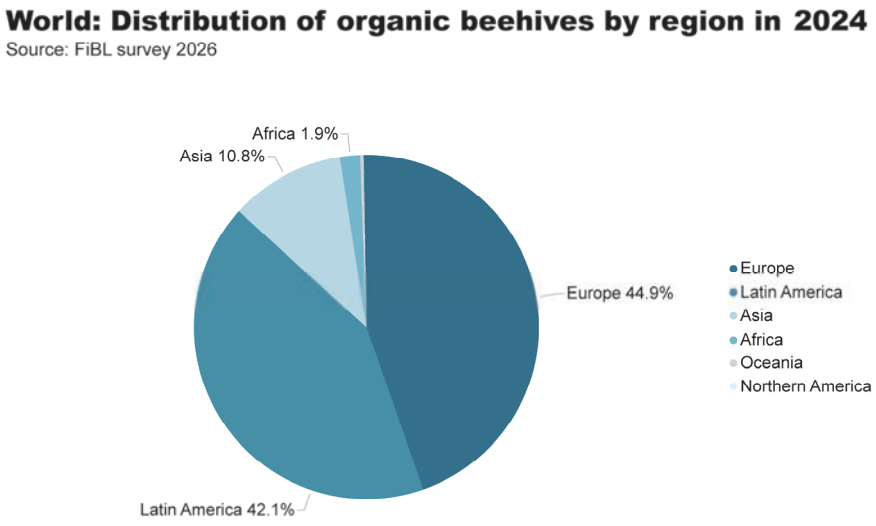


Figure 25: World: Distribution of organic beehives by region in 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector, and certifiers. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

[1] According to FAO, there were 101'713'116 beehives in 2024. The FAOSTAT website > Production > Live animals at http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QA

Aquaculture

A production volume of more than 1'063'000 metric tons of organic aquaculture was reported in 2024.

- According to the available data, organic aquaculture production is concentrated mainly in Asia (83 percent, mainly in China), followed by Europe (15 percent, mainly in Norway, Ireland, Netherlands and UK).
- The largest production volume was found in China (878'027 metric tons; however, without breakdown by species), followed by Norway (54'111 metric tons) (Table 41 and Figure 26).

Unfortunately, some countries with large aquaculture production, such as Ecuador, Brazil and Indonesia, did not provide data on organic aquaculture; so it can be assumed that the organic aquaculture production volume is higher.

A breakdown by species was available for 14 percent of the total production. According to the available data, organic mussels are the most produced species (47'048 metric tons), followed by salmon (45'828 metric tons) and shrimps (9'586 metric tons) (Table 40).

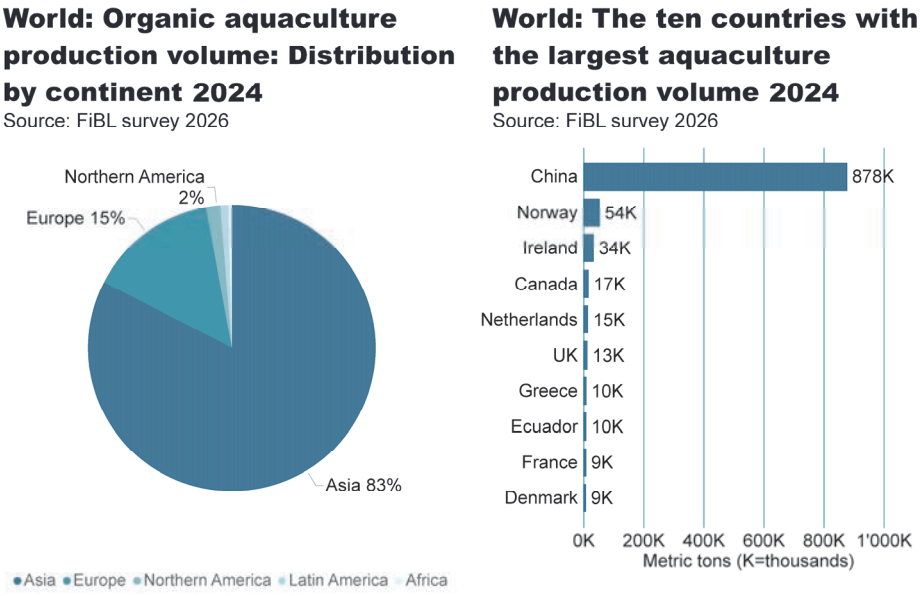


Figure 26: World: Organic aquaculture production volume: Distribution by region and top 10 countries 2024

Source: FiBL-survey 2026; based on national data sources and certifier data. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

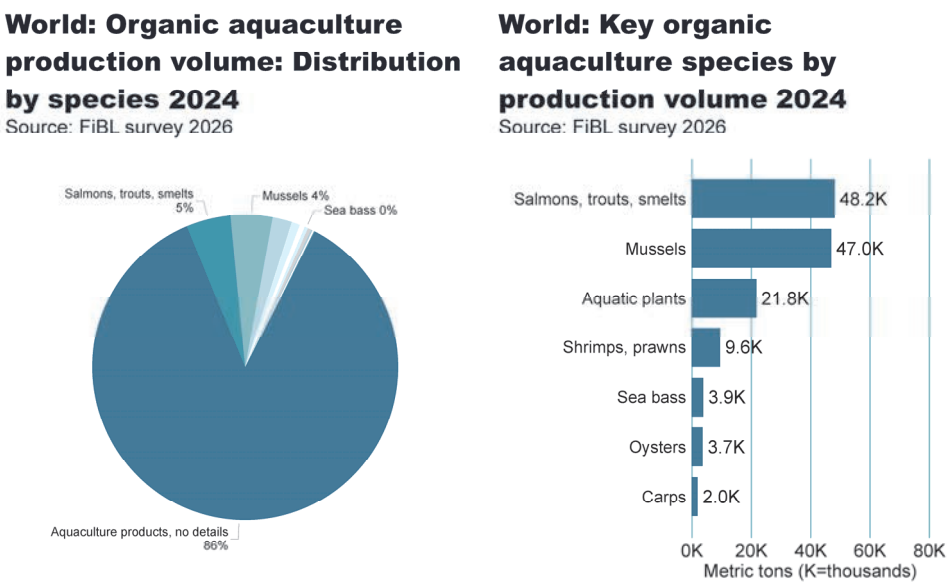


Figure 27: World: Organic aquaculture production volume: Distribution by species and key species 2024

Source: FiBL-survey 2026; based on national data sources and certifier data. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

References and further reading

European Market Observatory for fisheries and aquaculture (EUMOFA) (2022): Organic Aquaculture in the EU. European Commission, Brussels. Available at https://www.eumofa.eu/documents/20178/432372/Organic%20aquaculture%20in%20the%20EU_final%20report_ONLINE.pdf

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2010): Organic aquaculture: The future of expanding niche markets. Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2734e/i2734e04c.pdf

Potts, Jason; Wilkings, Ann; Lynch, Matthew; and McFatridge, Scott (Eds.) (2016): State of Sustainability Initiatives Review: Standards and the Blue Economy. International Institute for Sustainable Development, Manitoba, Canada. Available at https://www.iisd.org/publications/state-sustainability-initiatives-review-standards-and-blue-economy

Statistics on selected crops

In this section, some of the data on key crops and crop groups is presented, including the area under organic management compared with the total area of the crops. FiBL collected land use and crop data for the first time in 2004; hence, the development graphs show the growth since that year.

It should be noted that the organic areas are mainly compared with the **area harvested** as provided by FAO and Eurostat. The data may not necessarily be directly comparable to the areas sown or planted as registered by the certification bodies.

Changes in the Eurostat data collection system have significantly impacted the reporting of European crop figures; for details see Box 1 on page 196.

Data on conversion status: For some countries, data were collated from several certifiers, some of which provided information on the conversion status while others did not. In those cases where the certifiers did not include information status, we assumed that land was fully converted. The tables presented in this section are only part of the information available in the FiBL crop database, which is available at statistics.fibl.org.

Furthermore, at www.organic-world.net slides on key crops are available.

Table 13: World: Selected key crop groups and crops area in organic agriculture 2024 (overview including conversion areas)

Crop	Africa [ha]	Asia [ha]	Europe [ha]	Latin America [ha]	North America [ha]	Oceania [ha]	Total [ha]
Cereals	32'647	2'204'133	2'538'402	109'574	869'382	41'293	**5'795'429**
Citrus fruit	8'389	11'387	51'980	28'667	22	5	**100'451**
Cocoa	238'258	2'002		203'723		1'754	**445'736**
Coffee	247'215	31'916	0	429'396		7'571	**716'098**
Dry pulses	11'336	32'400	509'273	44'704	89'320		**687'032**
Fruit, temperate	6'030	104'563	159'842	8'601	1'216		**280'251**
Fruit, tropical and subtropical	186'885	41'494	36'975	122'524	1	146	**388'025**
Grapes	4'009	13'063	463'632	18'886	1'049	5'783	**506'422**
Oilseeds	466'377	748'105	567'548	68'242	214'853		**2'065'125**
Olives	158'989	10'512	612'678	10'526			**792'705**
Vegetables	32'005	54'126	234'750	56'596	155'490	4'010	**536'977**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

For detailed data on crop groups, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, section 2.2 Crops, page 313.

› Cereals

In 2024, nearly 5.8 million hectares or 0.8 percent of the global cereal area was under organic management.

Cereals: Organic area by country/territory



Cereals: Distribution of the global organic cereal area by cereal type

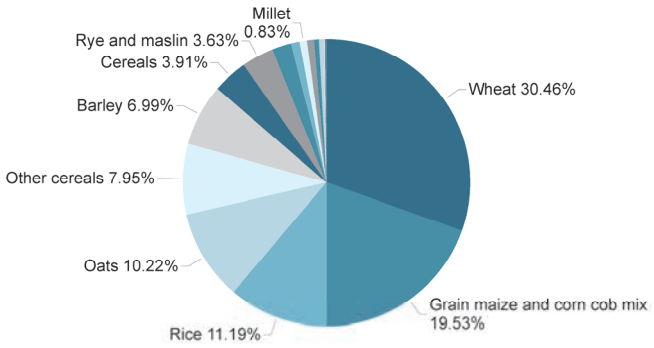


Figure 28: Cereals: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

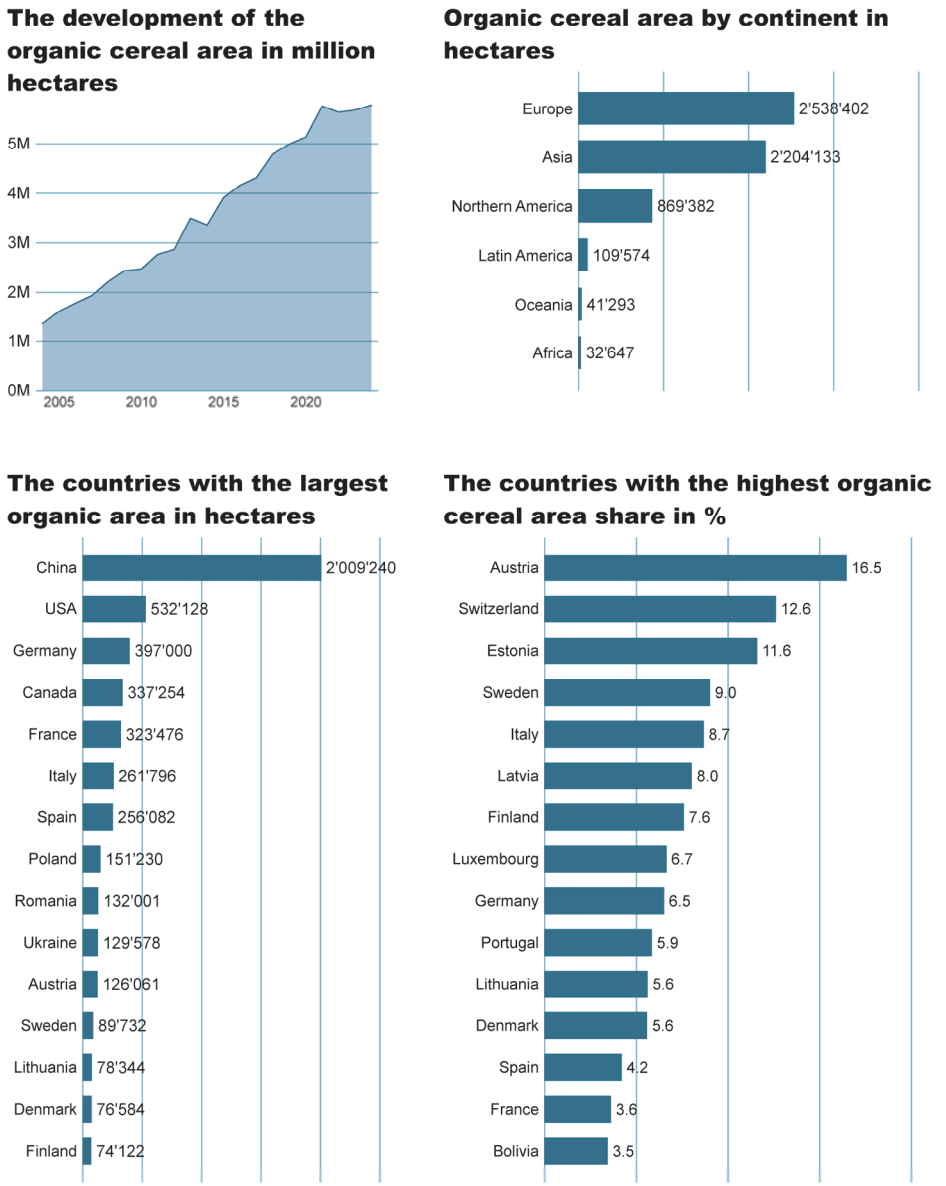


Figure 29: Cereals: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Citrus fruit

In 2024, more than 100'000 hectares or 1.0 percent of the global citrus fruit area was under organic management.

Citrus Fruit: Organic area by country/territory



Citrus fruit: Use of the organic citrus fruit area

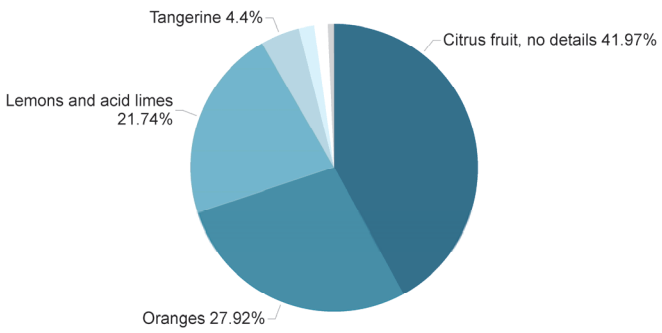


Figure 30: Citrus fruit: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

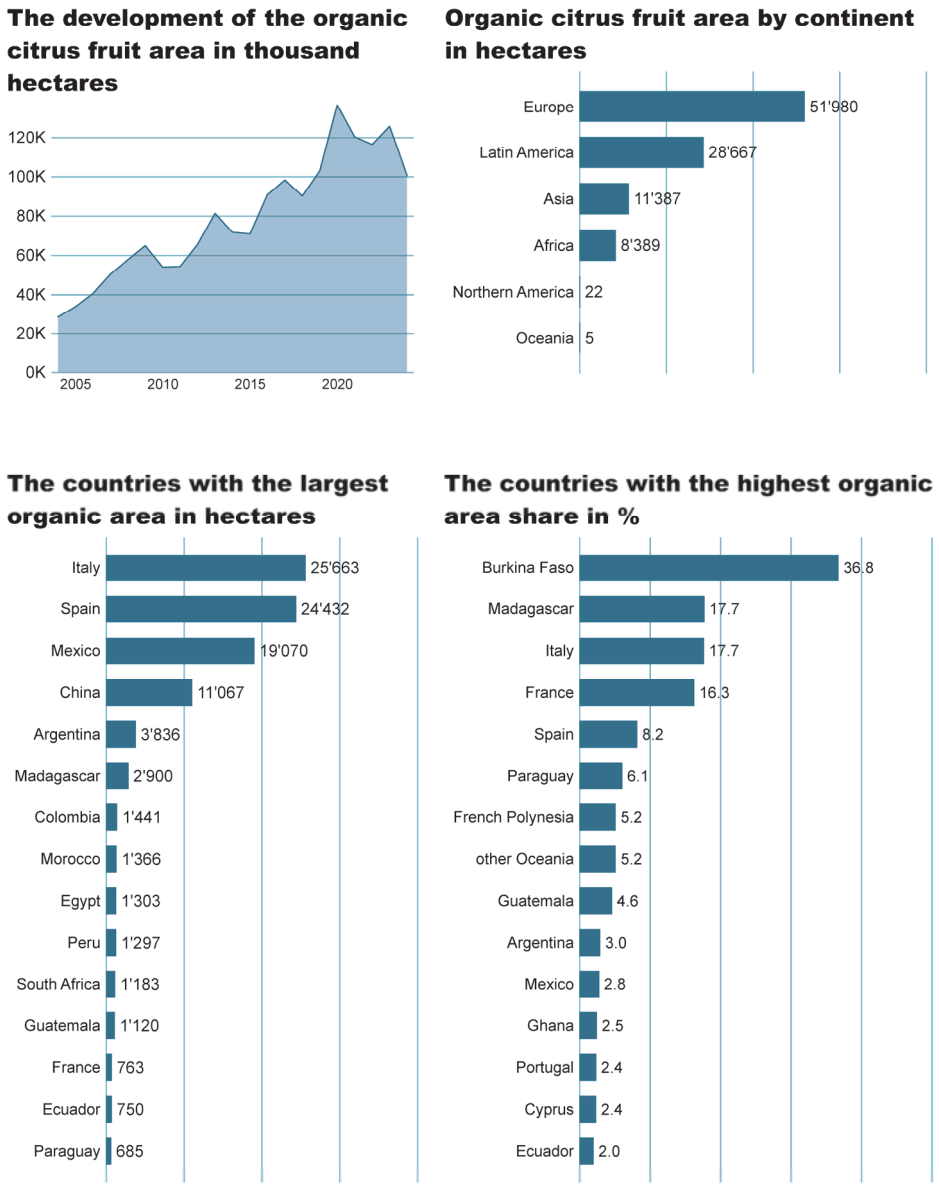


Figure 31: Citrus fruit: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html.

› Cocoa beans

In 2024, nearly 446'000 hectares or 3.7 percent of the global cocoa area was under organic management.

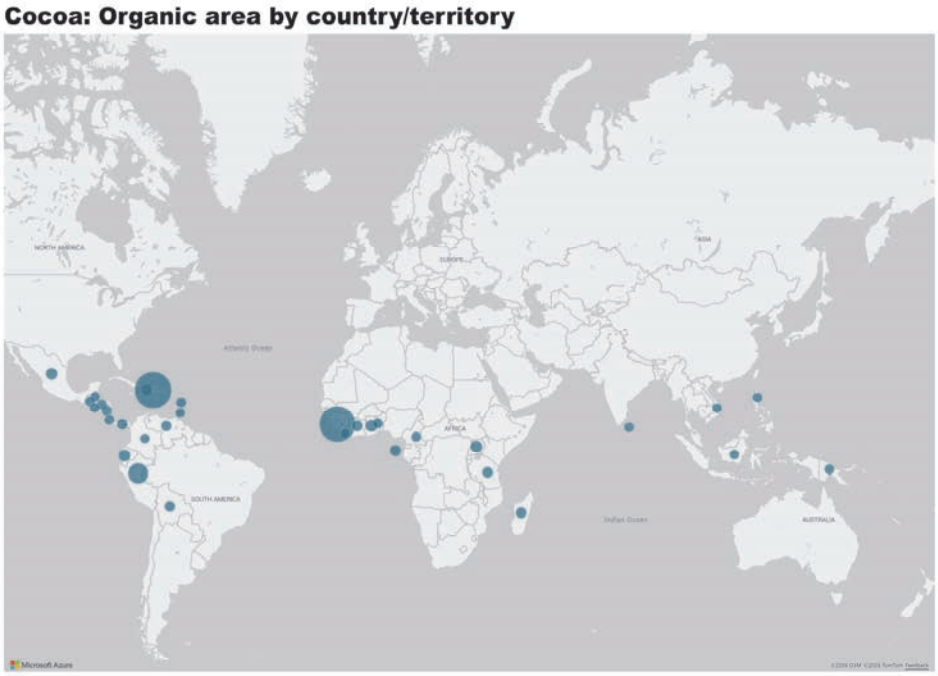


Figure 32: Cocoa: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

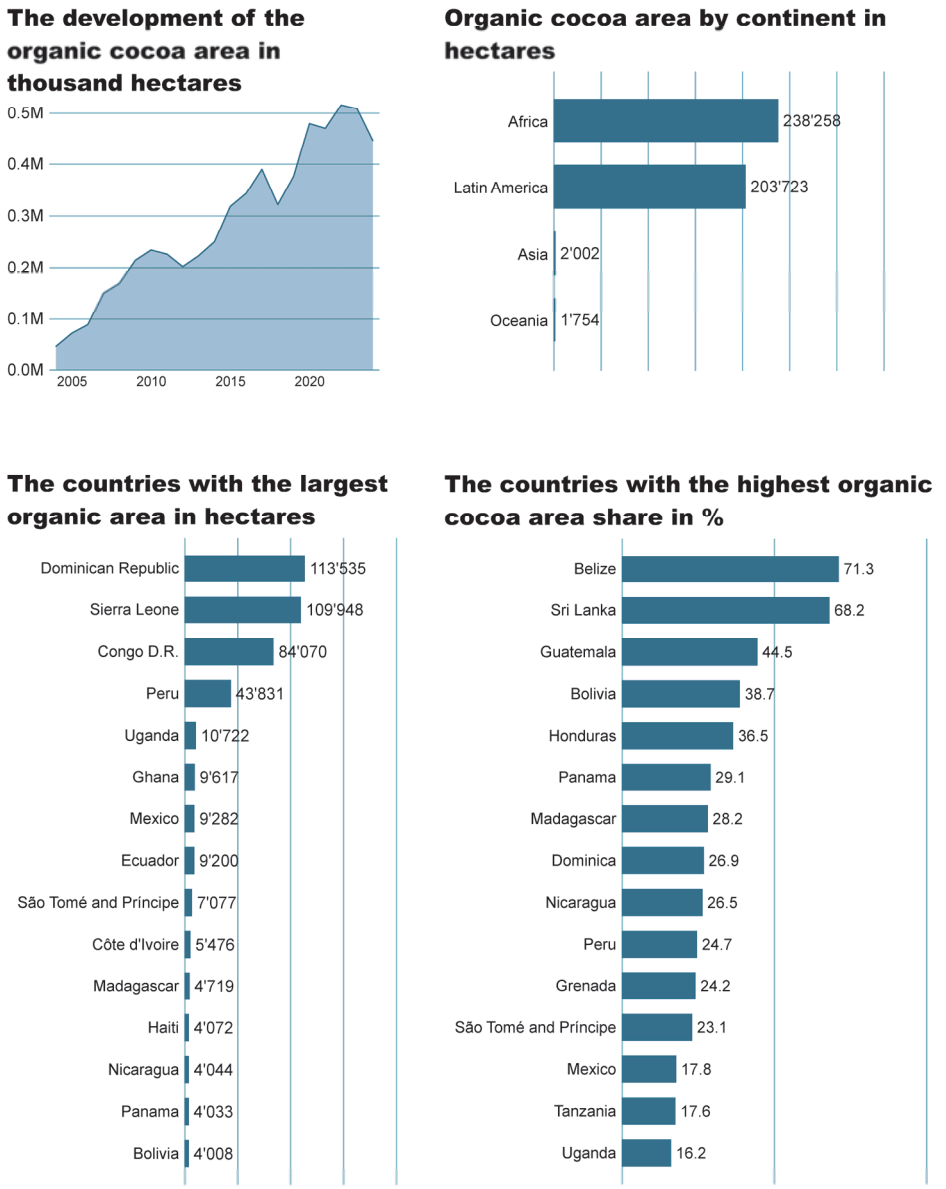


Figure 33: Cocoa: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Coffee

In 2024, over 716'000 hectares or 5.9 percent of the global coffee area was under organic management.

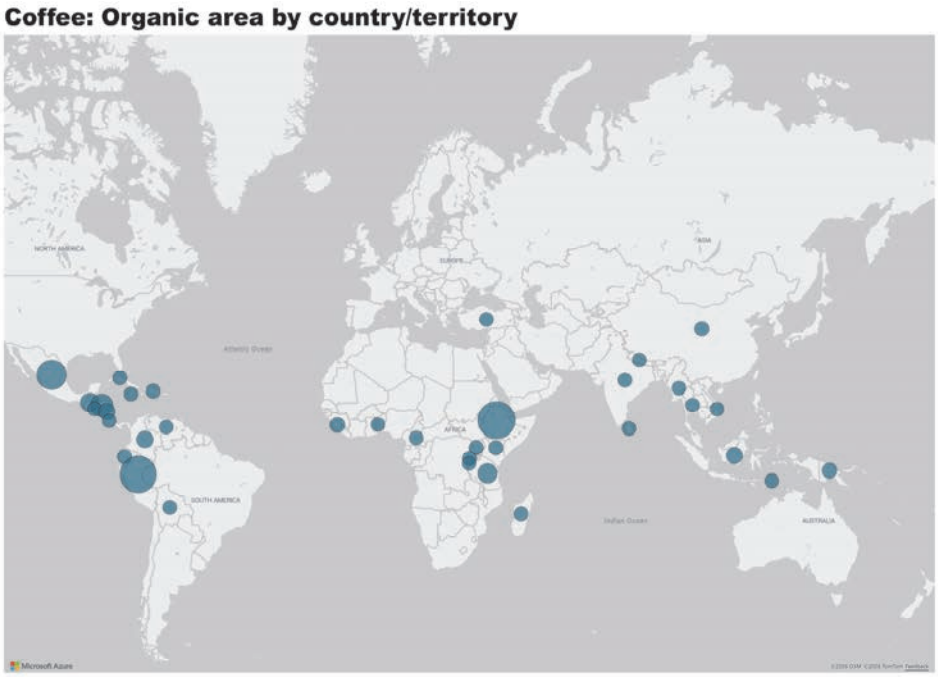


Figure 34: Coffee: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

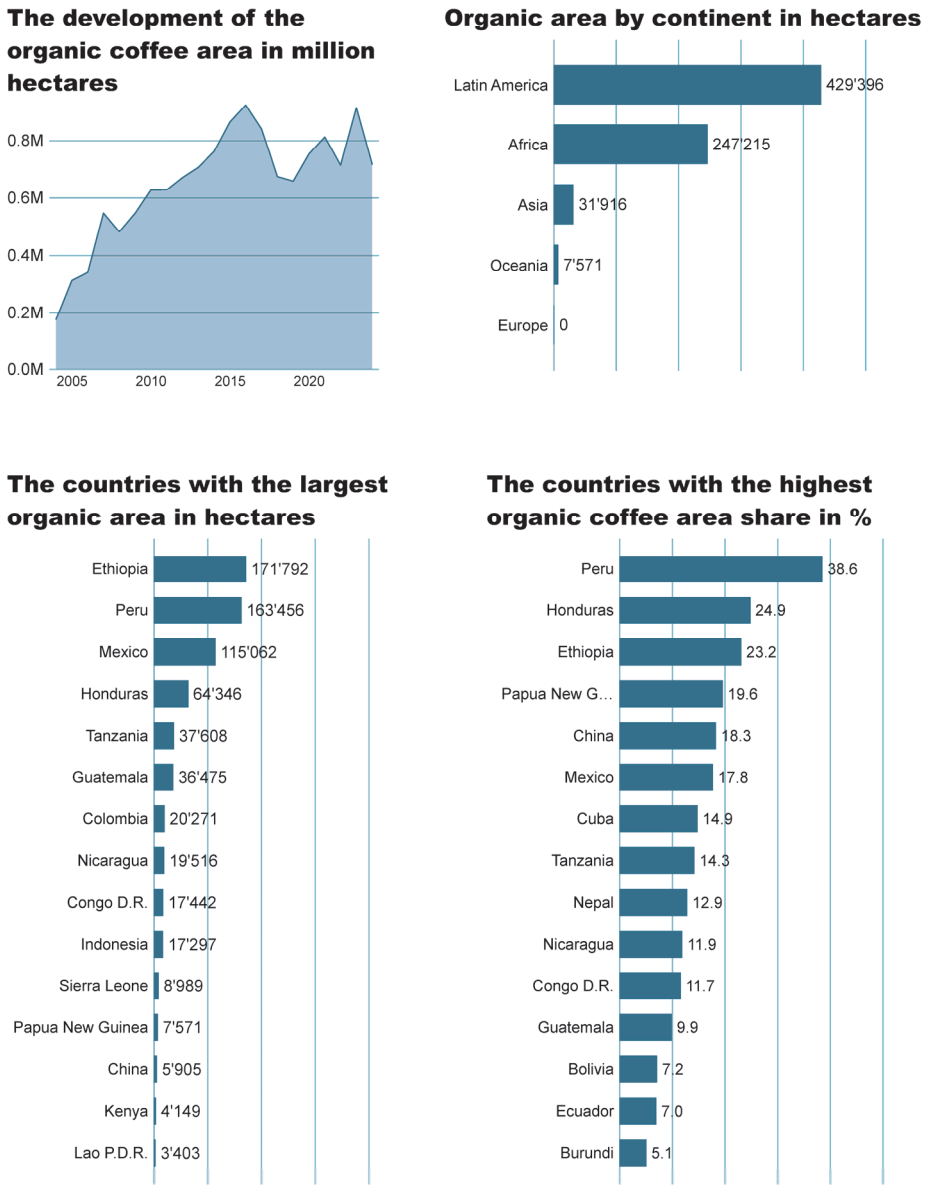


Figure 35: Coffee: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Dry pulses

In 2024, around 687'000 hectares or 0.7 percent of the global dry pulses area was under organic management.

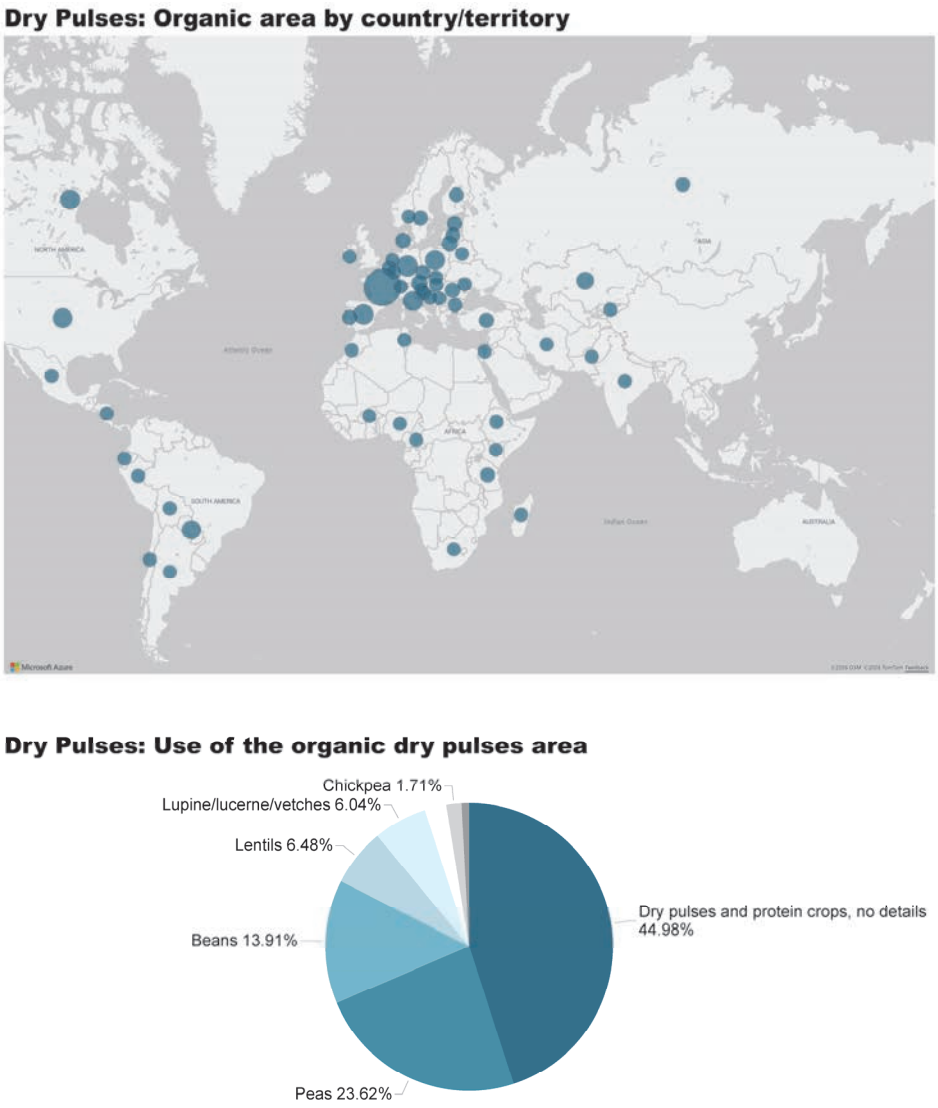


Figure 36: Dry pulses: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

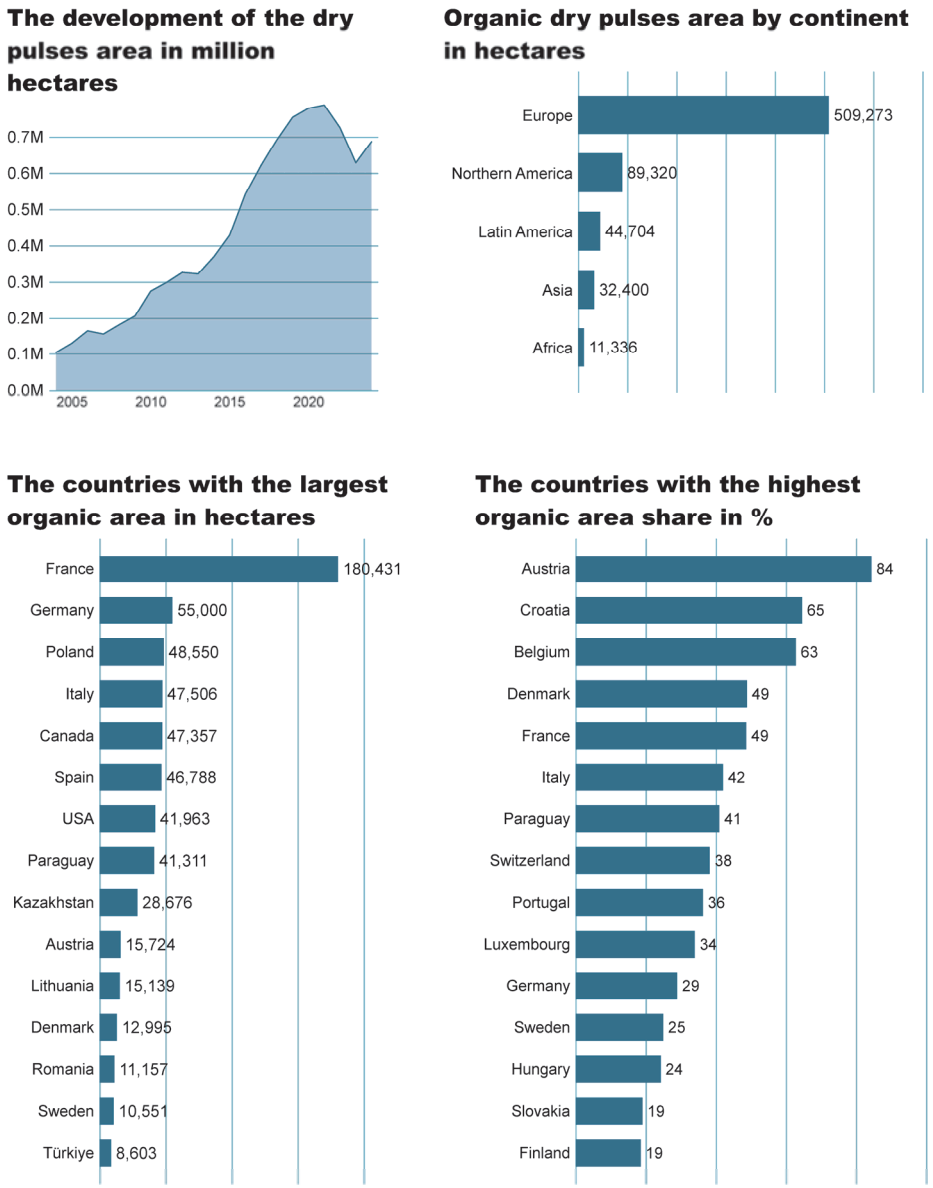


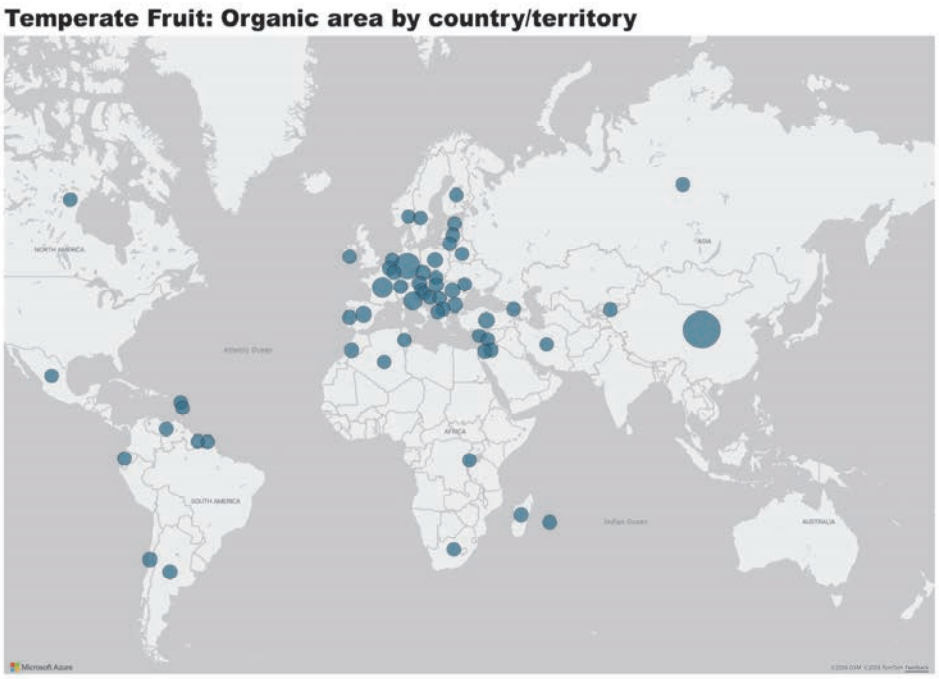
Figure 37: Dry pulses: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026 based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

Temperate Fruit

In 2024, more than 280'000 hectares or 2.4 percent of the global temperate fruit area was under organic management.



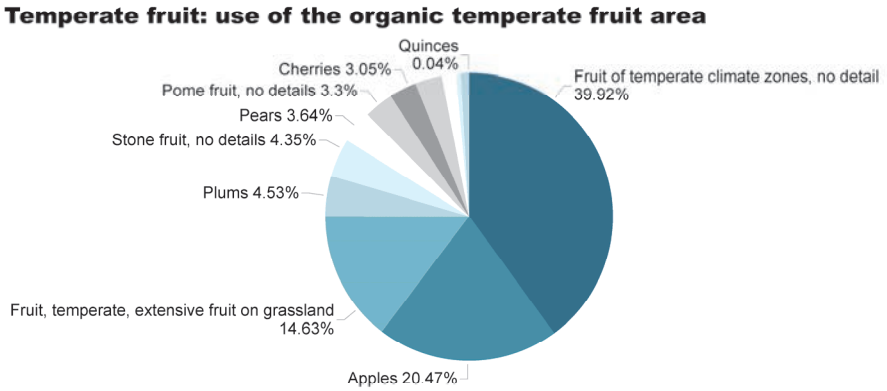


Figure 38: Temperate fruit: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

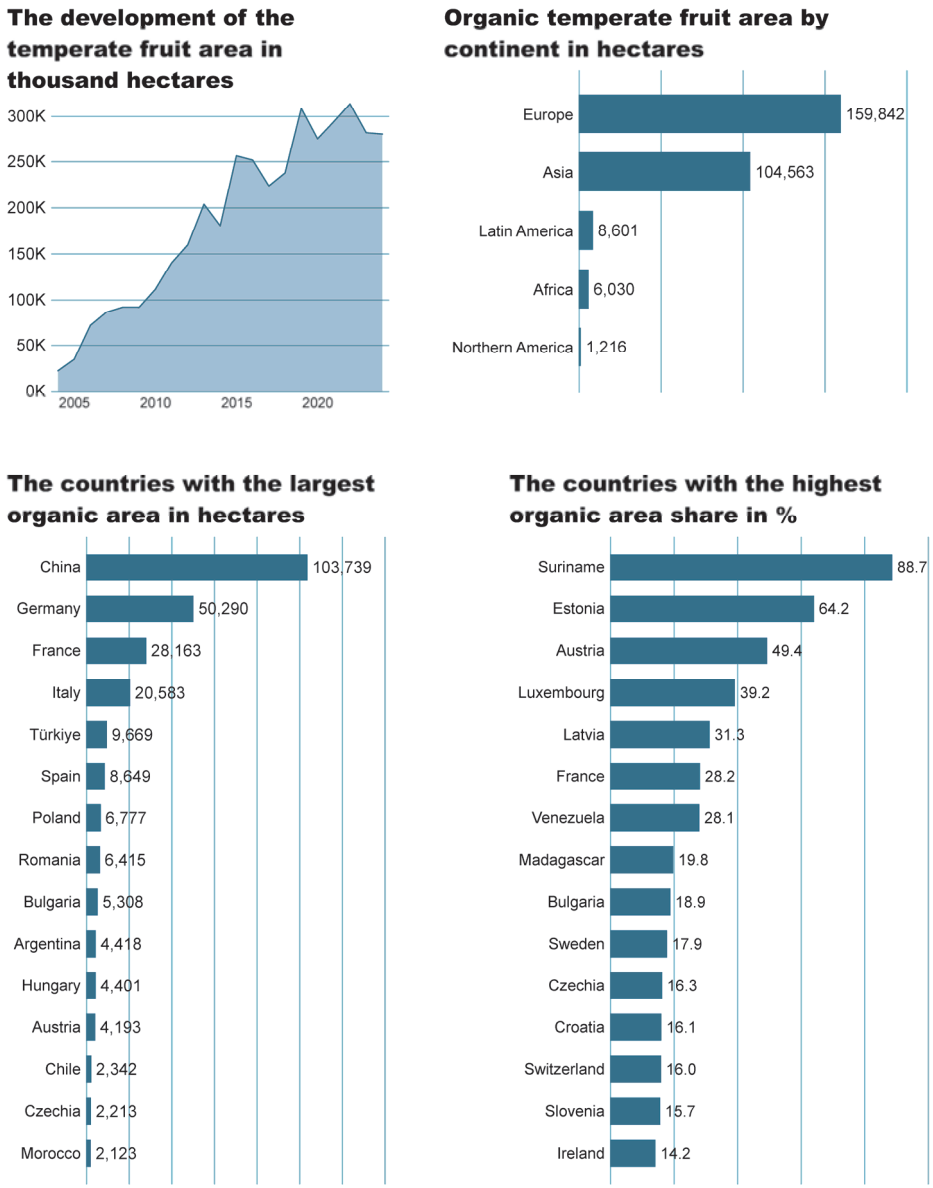


Figure 39: Temperate Fruit: Organic area 2024

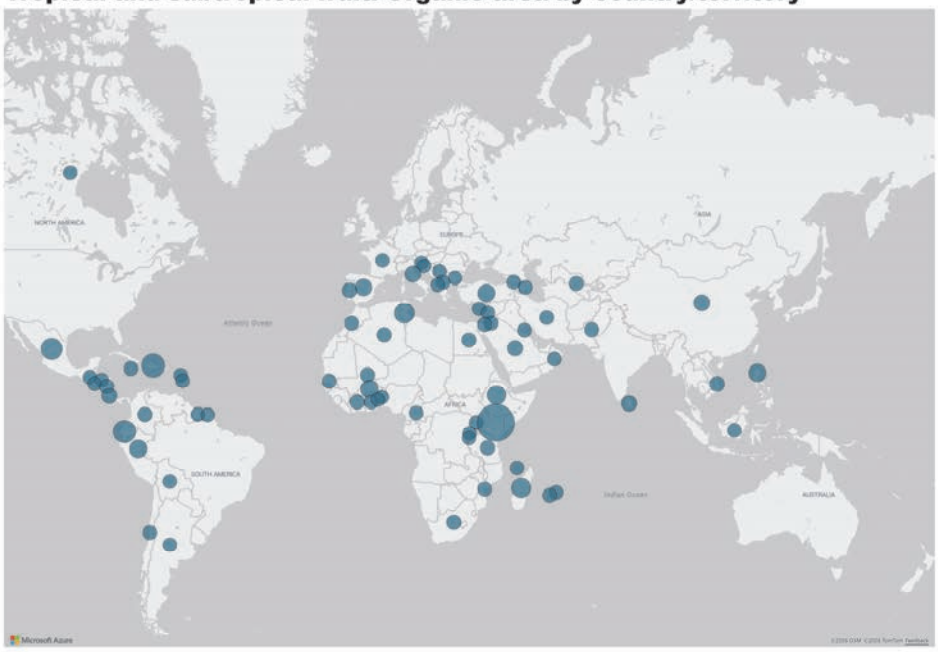
Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Fruit: Tropical and subtropical fruit

In 2024, around 388'000 hectares or 1.4 percent of the global tropical and subtropical fruit area was under organic management.

Tropical and subtropical fruit: Organic area by country/territory



Tropical and subtropical fruit: Distribution of global organic area by crop

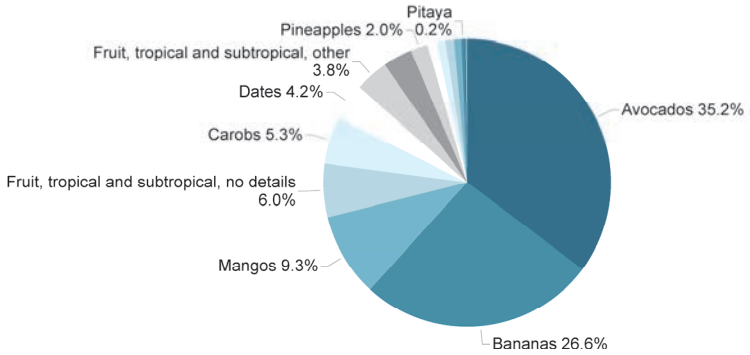


Figure 40: Tropical and subtropical fruit: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

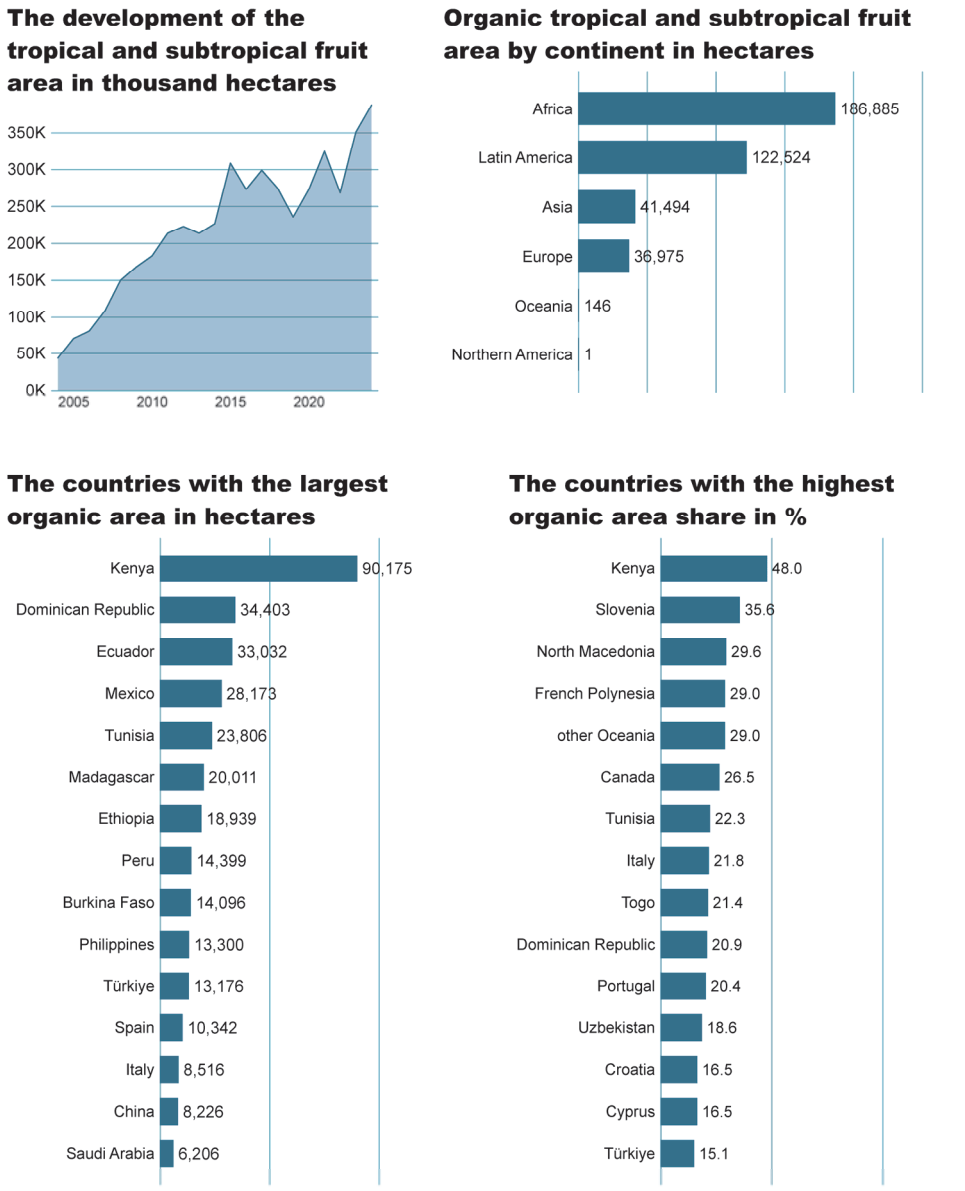


Figure 41: Tropical and subtropical fruit: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Grapes

In 2024, more than 506’000 hectares or 7.2% of the global grape area was under organic management.

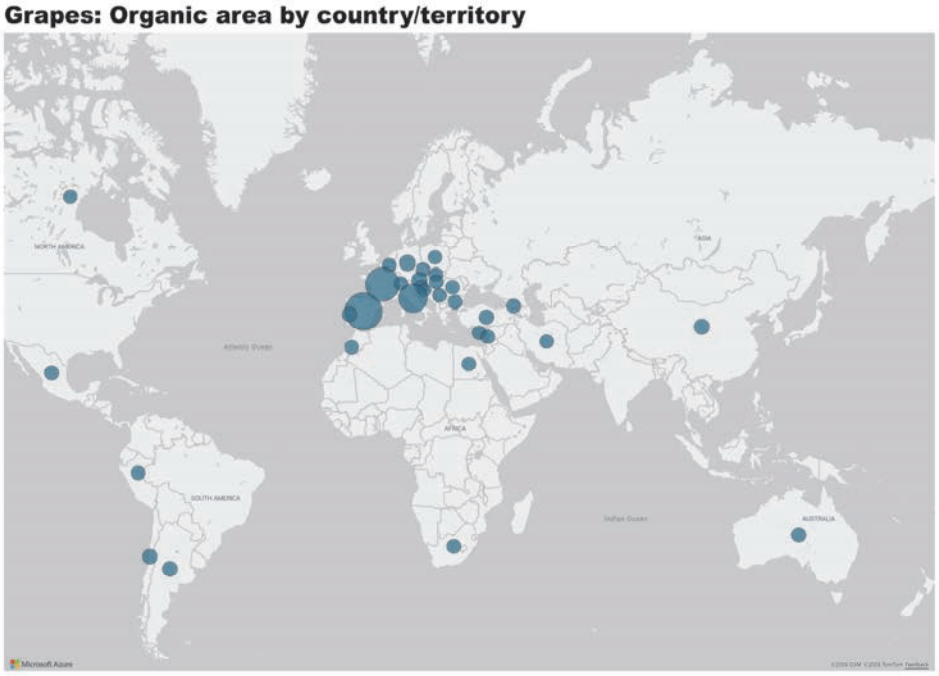


Figure 42: Grapes: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

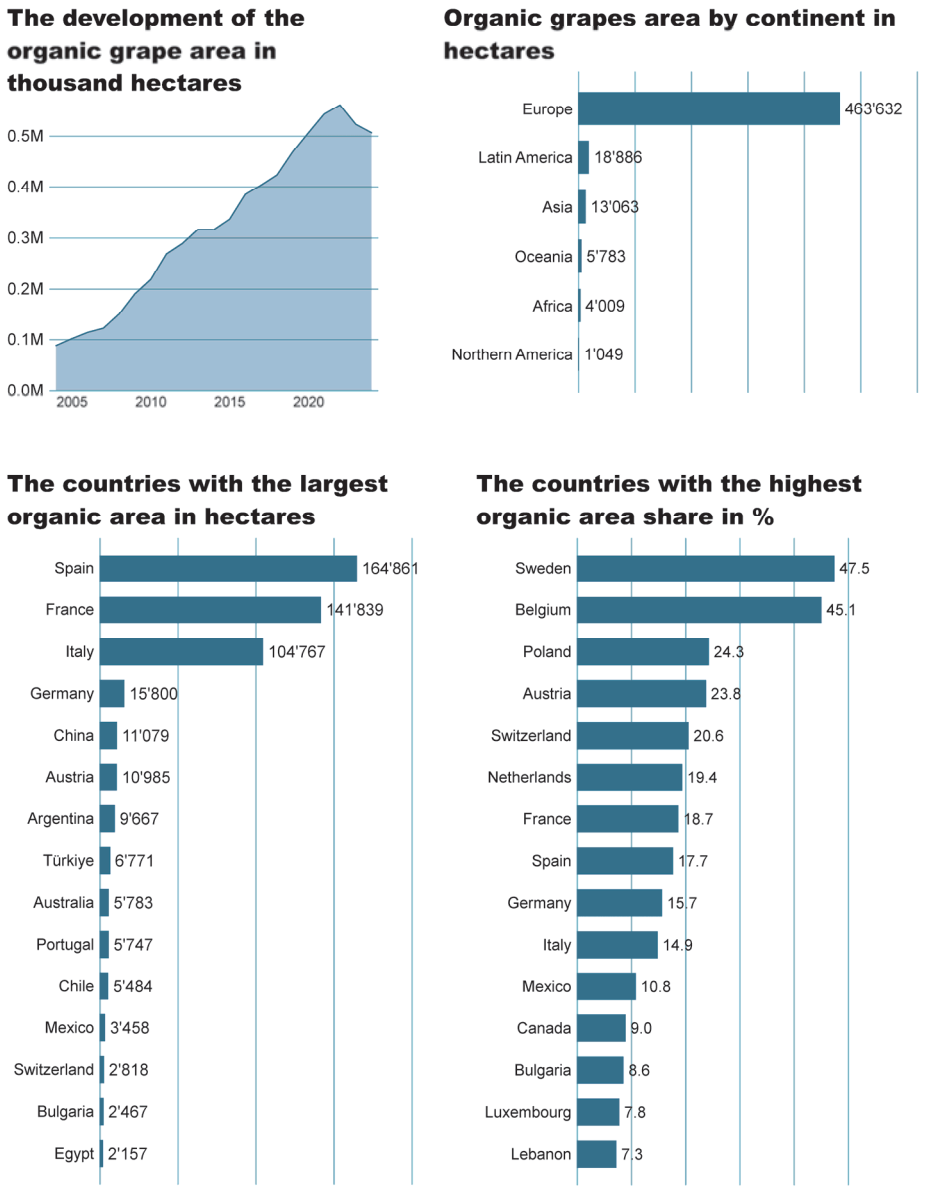


Figure 43: Grapes: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Oilseeds

In 2024, around 2'065'000 hectares or 0.8 percent of the global oilseeds area was under organic management.

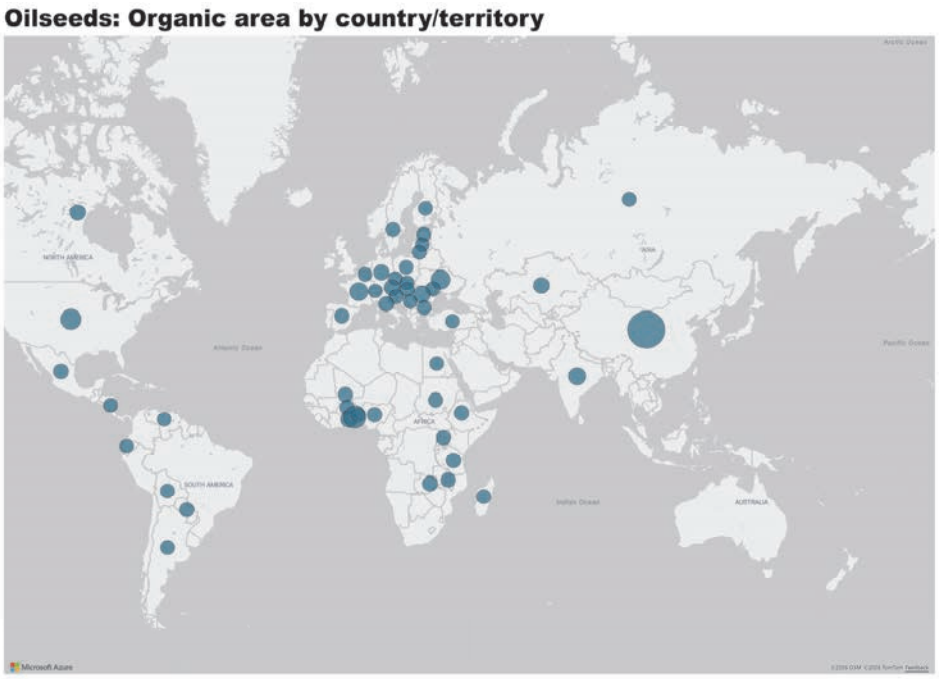


Figure 44: Oilseeds: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

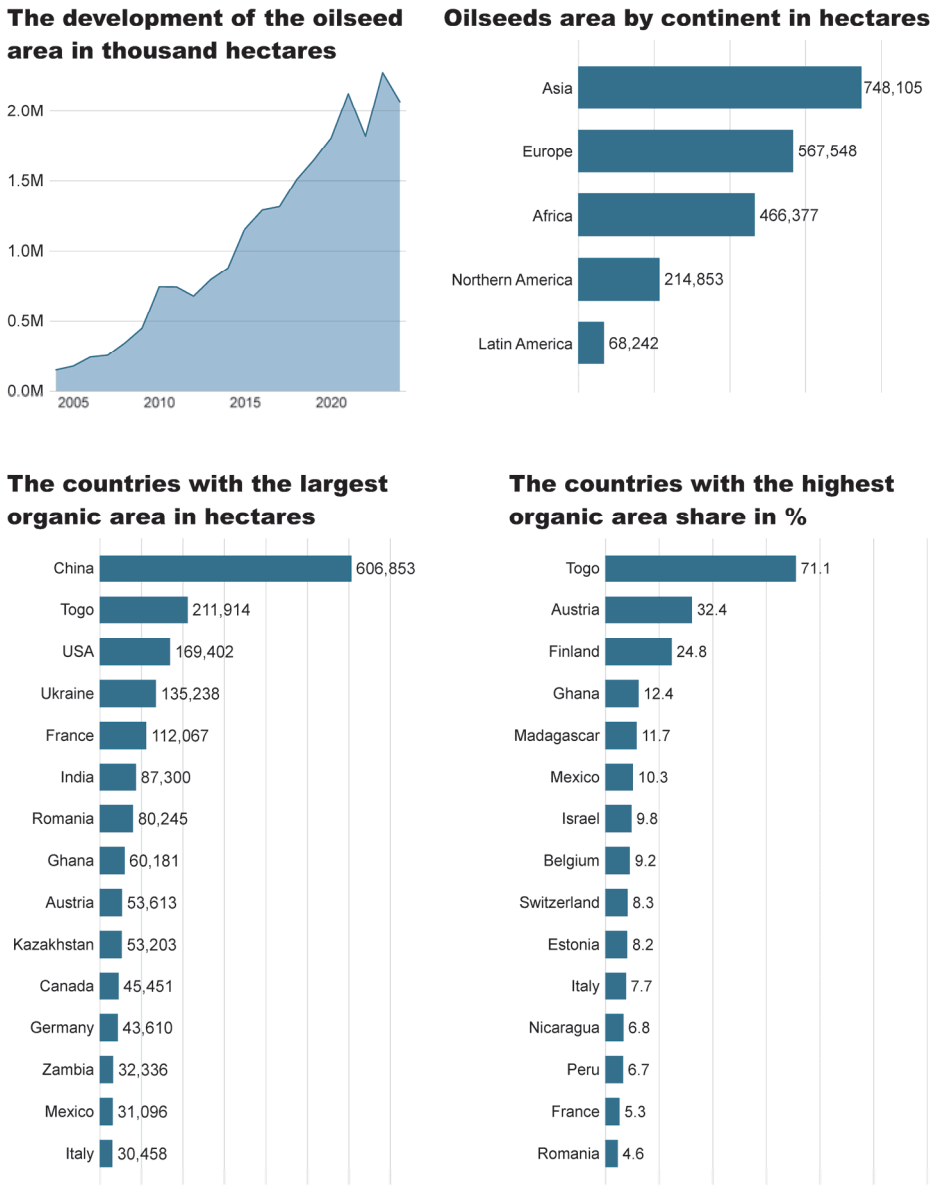


Figure 45: Oilseeds: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments .For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Olives

In 2024, almost 793'000 hectares or 7.2 percent of the global olive area was under organic management.

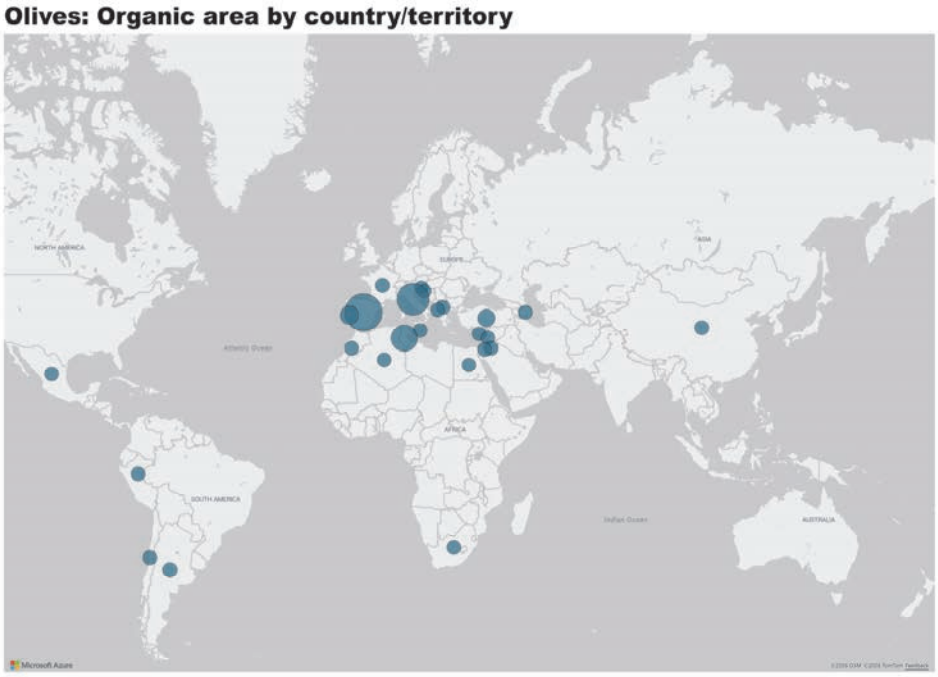


Figure 46: Olives: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

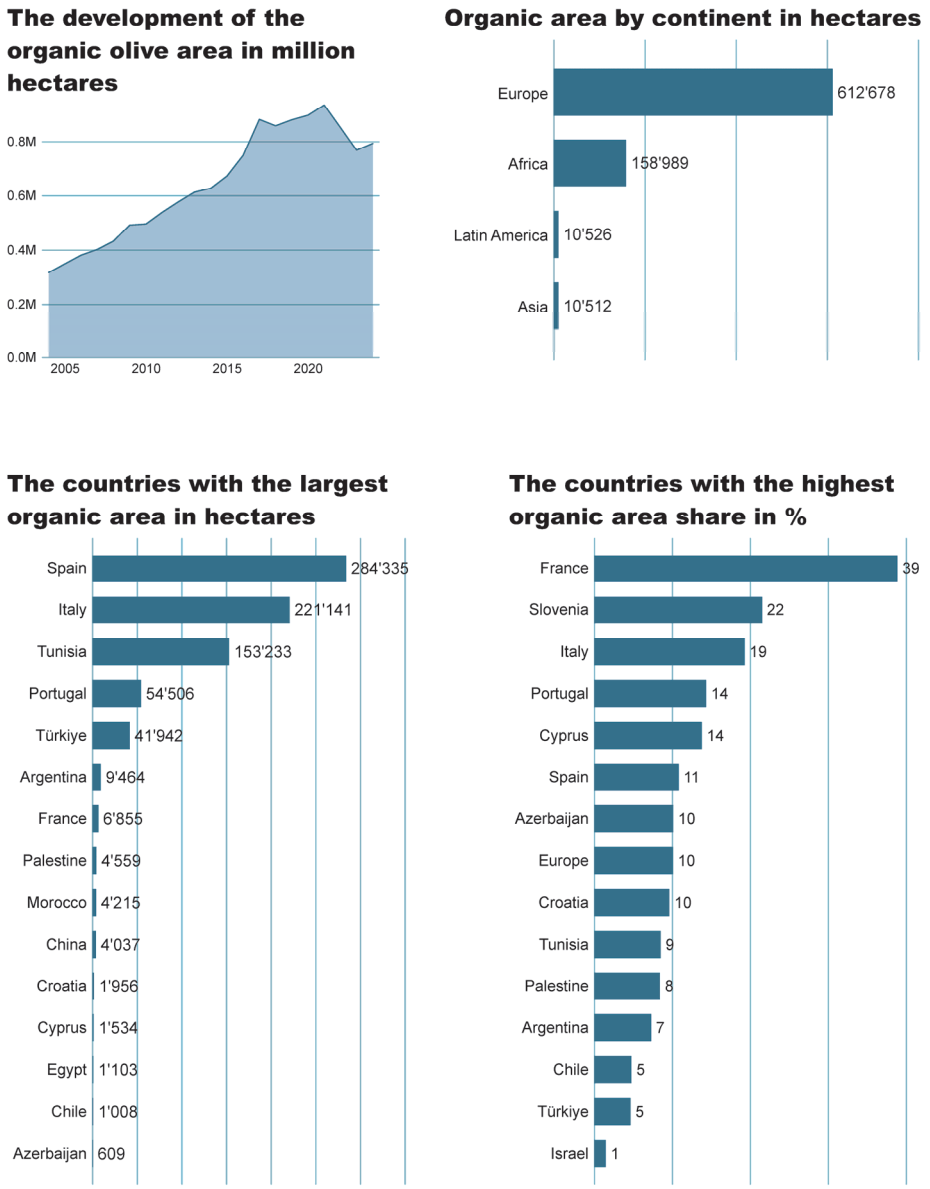


Figure 47: Olives: Organic area 2024

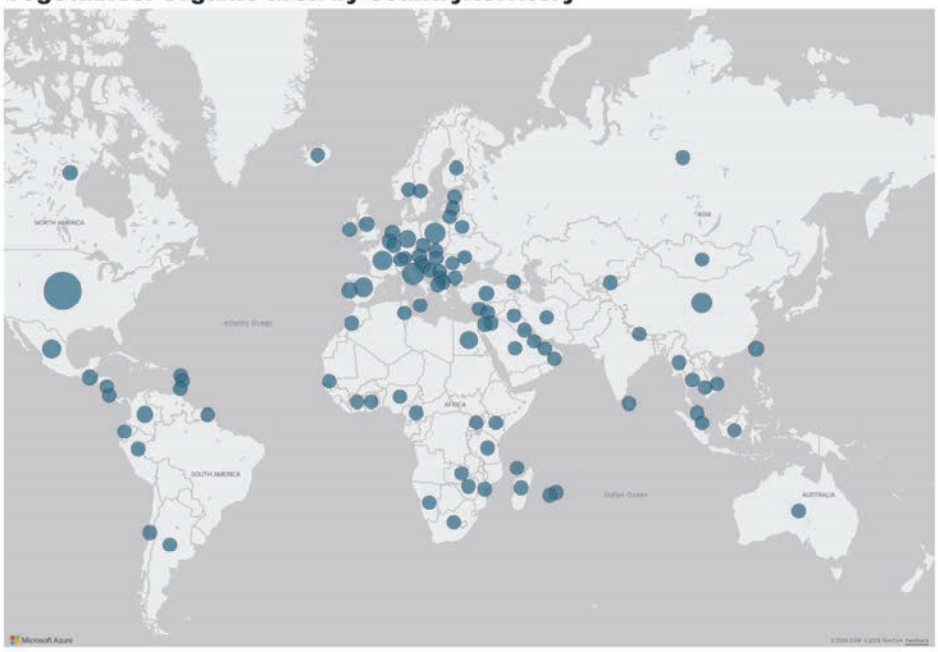
Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

› Vegetables

In 2024, around 537'000 hectares or 0.9 percent of the global vegetable area was under organic management.

Vegetables: Organic area by country/territory



Vegetables: Distribution of the global organic vegetable area by crop group

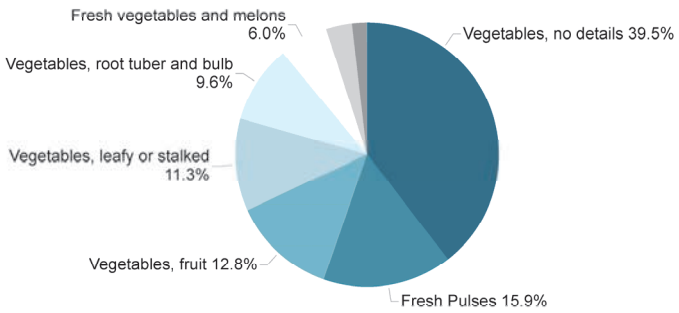


Figure 48: Vegetables: Distribution of organic area by crop group 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

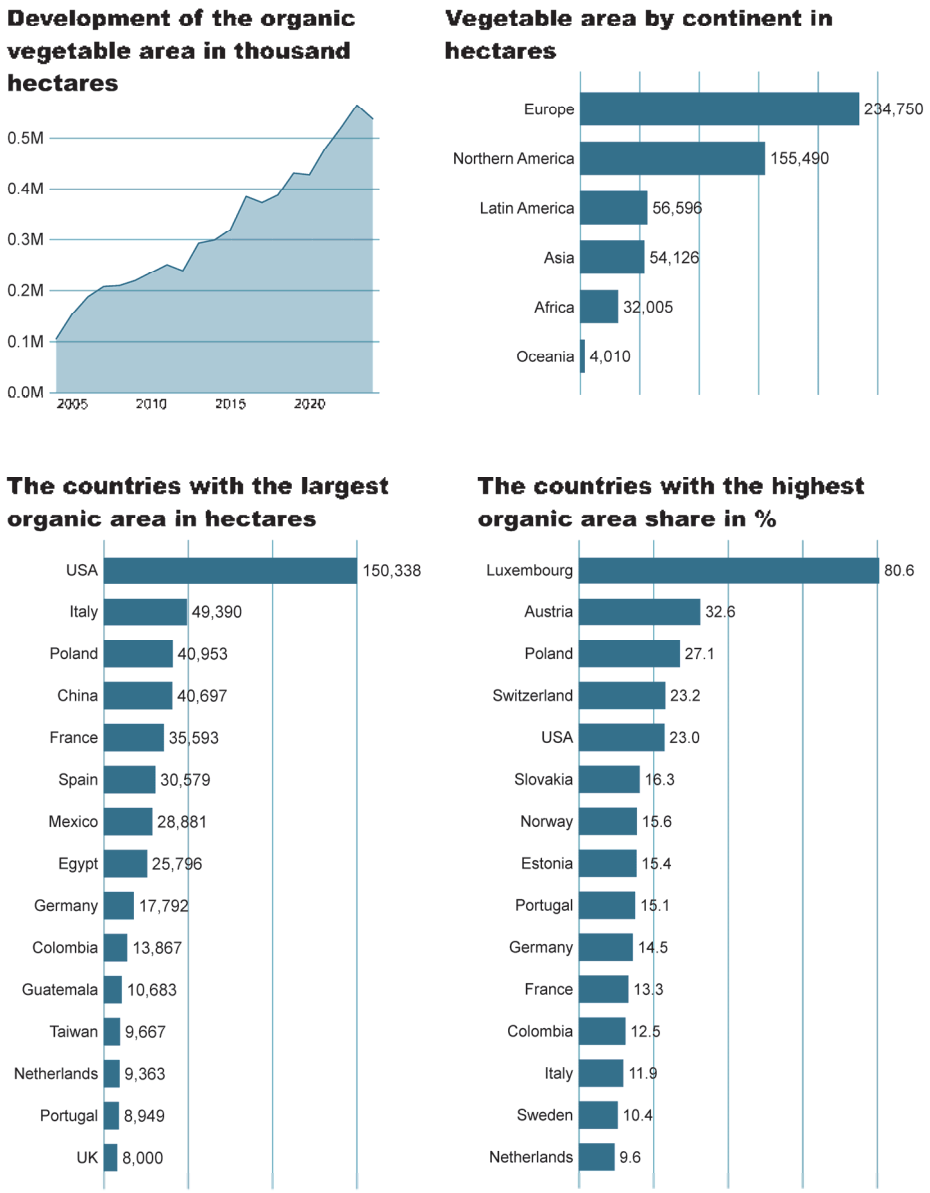


Figure 49: Vegetables: Organic area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Online at https://statistics.fibl.org/visualisation.html

Organic Statistics: Selected Analyses

Organic Cotton

TEXTILE EXCHANGE[1]

Certification of organic cotton production is highly complex, with 15 farm-level organic standards and programs (including governmental regulations) reported to be used for cotton in 2023/24. These differ from organic chain-of-custody standards, such as the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)[2] or the Organic Content Standard (OCS)[3], which build on farm-level requirements to ensure traceability through processing and trade.

Some of the farm-level standards/programs are specific to just one country, while others are used in many countries; some are governmental regulations, while others are private standards; and some have equivalency agreements with other standards, while others do not. In addition, aggregating global organic cotton volumes is particularly difficult because organic cotton is often certified to multiple standards, and not all standard owners publish data.

IFOAM – Organics International publishes a list of farm-level organic standards that it endorses in its IFOAM Family of Standards.[4] In 2023/24, this list included 50 standards, nine of which were used for the certification of cotton—eight governmental standards and one private standard. Three of the governmental standards—the India organic regulation, USA organic regulation, and EU organic regulation (which are often used in combination with each other or with other farm-level organic standards)—were estimated to account for around 92 percent of all certified organic cotton in 2023/24.

In addition to the nine organic standards endorsed by IFOAM – Organics International, there were another six organic standards/programs not included in the IFOAM Family of Standards but known to be used for cotton in 2023/24. These included the Brazil organic regulation (a governmental regulation that also recognises the Participatory Guarantee System), the Peru organic regulation (a governmental regulation), the Ecocert organic standard (a private standard), the Demeter biodynamic standard (a private standard, see also the chapter on Demeter statistics in this volume, page 111), Regenerative Organic Certified®, and the Organic Cotton Accelerator.

Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) initiatives are not included in the IFOAM Family of Standards either. Still, they are supported by IFOAM – Organics International as an

[1] This article draws from the Materials Market Report 2025 produced by Textile Exchange. Please refer to the full report for methodology details and disclaimers. The Materials Market Report is intentionally objective and reports the data as it is, without making interpretations. The report is intended as an unbiased reference point for the industry. The full report is available here: https://textileexchange.org/knowledge-center/reports/materials-market-report-2025

[2] Global Organic Textile Standard, https://global-standard.org

[3] Organic Content Standard (OCS) at Textile Exchange: https://textileexchange.org/standards/organic-content-standard

[4] The IFOAM Family of Standards webpage is available at https://www.ifoam.bio/our-work/how/standards-certification/organic-guarantee-system/ifoam-family-standards

alternative and complementary tool to third-party certification within the organic sector. PGS is used for cotton in Brazil (as part of Brazil Organic) and Thailand (as Thai PGS Organic Plus), although no volumes were certified in Thailand in 2023/24.

IFOAM Family of Standards: Governmental regulations

India organic regulation: Most of the organic cotton produced globally is estimated to have been grown in India and certified according to the India organic regulation, known as India's National Programme of Organic Production (India-NPOP), as reported by India's Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Based on information reported by APEDA, an estimated 436,648 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified under the India organic regulation in 2023/24.[1] While all organic cotton grown in India is certified to the India organic regulation, most of it is also certified to the EU organic regulation and/or the USA organic regulation, and some is covered under non-governmental standards and programs such as Regenerative Organic Certified® or the Organic Cotton Accelerator.

USA organic regulation: Cotton certified to the USA organic regulation, known as the United States National Organic Program (US-NOP), is grown not only in the United States but also in many other countries worldwide. In the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported that 8,904 tonnes of organic cotton fiber were certified to the USA organic regulation in 2023/24.[2] Complete data for countries outside the United States certifying to US-NOP is not currently published by the USDA, so volumes have been estimated based on data from other sources (such as organic cotton producers, certification bodies, and gins). These estimates can be found in Figure 50, grouped with volumes certified to the EU organic regulation produced in non-EU countries.

EU organic regulation: Within the EU, cotton certified to the EU organic regulation (EU 2018) was grown in Greece, Spain, and Italy in 2023/24. In Greece, based on data from the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (MRDF), an estimated 5,655 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified to the EU organic regulation in 2023/24.[3] In Spain, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), 25 tonnes of cotton fiber

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[1] CRISIL Ltd. and India's Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Study of Indian Organic Market and Export Promotion Strategy. August 2024
NOTE: Cotton production volumes are reported as seed cotton and combine organic and in-conversion production together.
Seed cotton volumes were converted to cotton fiber using India's average ginning outturn as per ICAC's Cotton Production Data Portal (https://icacdatabook.de.r.appspot.com/DataPortal/).
Organic volumes were estimated by applying the average share of organic out of total organic and in-conversion cotton certified by APEDA from the previous three years.

[2] [2] United States Department for Agriculture (USDA 2024). Annual Organic Cotton Market Summary at https://www.ams.usda.gov/market-news/organic. NOTE: USDA reports cotton volumes in bales. These were converted into tonnes using the Bale Shape and Size Annexure for 2023 from ICAC's Cotton Production Data Portal (ICAC 2024).

[3] Greek Ministry of Rural Development & Food. Statistics of Biological Products of Plant & Animal Origin (MRDF 2024). NOTE: 2023/24 data was not available at the time of reporting, so 2022/23 data was used as a proxy.

were certified to the EU organic regulation in 2023/24.[1] In Italy, the National Information System for Organic Agriculture (SINAB) established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry reported that 41 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified to the EU organic regulation in 2023/24.[2]

The EU organic regulation is also used to certify cotton in many countries outside of Europe, but the EU does not currently publish data on this. Therefore, volumes certified outside the EU to the EU organic regulation have been estimated based on data from other sources (such as organic cotton producers, certification bodies, and gins) and are included in the accompanying chart, grouped with volumes certified to the USA organic regulation grown outside the United States.

Argentina organic regulation: In Argentina, the Argentina organic regulation applies to the cultivation of organic cotton. The Ministry of Economy of Argentina publishes organic agriculture data, but does not provide a breakdown by cotton, so data from other sources (such as organic cotton producers and certification bodies) is reported. Based on this, it is estimated that 0.2 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified to the Argentina organic regulation in 2023/24.[3]

China organic regulation: Organic cotton sold on the domestic market in China must be certified to the China organic regulation (China National Organic Product Standard). Based on data from China's State Administration for Market Regulation (CNCA), it is estimated that 49,343 tonnes of organic cotton fiber were certified to the China organic regulation in 2023/24.[4] Organic cotton sold for export from China is often also certified to the EU organic regulation and/or the USA organic regulation.

Turkey organic regulation: A relatively small share of the organic cotton fiber grown in Turkey is certified to its national standard, the Turkey organic regulation, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reporting 4,100 tonnes certified in 2023/24.[5] Most of Turkey's organic cotton is certified to the USA/EU organic regulation. Production

[1] Spain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA). Organic Production (MAPA 2024)

[2] Italy's National Information System for Organic Agriculture (SINAB 2024). NOTE: SINAB only reports land area (hectares), so a yield estimate was used to convert this to fiber. The yield estimate applied was based on the assumption that organic cotton yields are, on average, 80 percent those of conventional cotton (Ponti et al., 2012. The crop yield gap between organic and conventional agriculture). Spain's conventional cotton yield as per ICAC was used as a proxy since yield data for Italy was unavailable. Please note that ICAC's Cotton Production Data Portal reported no cotton output from Italy in 2023/24. Textile Exchange is trying to better understand this discrepancy between ICAC and SINAB data.

[3] Data on cotton certified to the Argentina organic regulation was not available for 2022/23 or 2023/24, so 2021/22 data has been used as a proxy for these years (SENASA 2024).

[4] China's State Administration for Market Regulation (CNCA 2024). National certification and accreditation information public service platform at http://cx.cnca.cn/CertECloud/resultSn/skipResultSnFull?currentPosition. NOTE: CNCA did not publish production volumes for 2023/24, so a yield estimate was used to convert this to fiber. The yield estimate used was an average of the previous three years, when both production and land area data were provided by CNCA.

[5] Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Crop Production—Statistics (MinAF 2024).

volumes[1] for this are aggregated in the accompanying chart, grouped with other volumes certified to the USA/EU organic regulation, grown outside of the USA/EU.

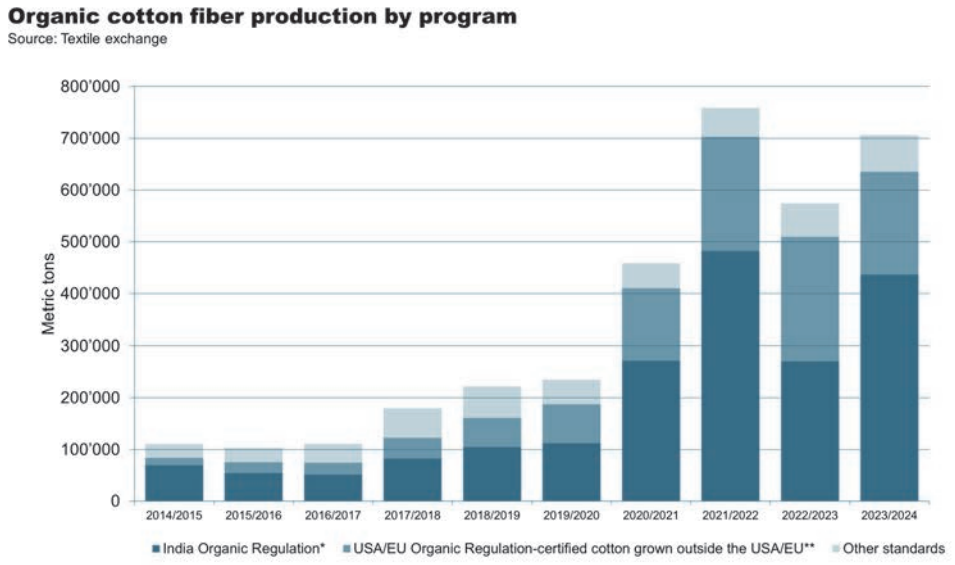

Figure 50: Organic cotton fiber production by program

Source: Textile Exchange based on India's Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Greece's Ministry of Rural Development and Food (MRDF), Spain's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), Italy's National Information System for Organic Agriculture (SINAB), China's National Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA), Turkey's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF) database and presentation, The Israel Cotton Board Ltd. (ICB), Peru's Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI), and other data sources such as The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), organic cotton producers, and certification bodies. For some countries, conversion factors were applied to calculate fiber volumes and/or proxies were used due to data for the latest year(s) not being available at the time of reporting. Please see the cotton section of Textile Exchange's 2025 Materials Market Report for more details.
** Includes cotton volumes that are also certified to the EU organic regulation and/or USA organic regulation and/or any other programs such as Regenerative Organic Certified® (ROC), Organic Cotton Accelerator (OCA), or supplier-specific programs such as bioRe®.*
*** Includes cotton certified to the USA organic regulation and/or the EU organic regulation grown outside of the USA/EU, respectively, but excludes cotton that is also certified to a national standard, as this is listed separately.*

Canada Organic Regulation: While cotton is not grown and certified to organic standards in Canada itself, the Canada Organic Regulation (COR) is sometimes used to certify cotton grown in other countries. It is often used in combination with national

[1] Data on organic cotton production certified to the USA/EU organic regulation in Turkey in 2022/23 and 2023/24 was estimated based on 2021/22 data shared by the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in a Presentation on Organic Cotton on February 17, 2022 at https://www.upk.org.tr/User_Files/pdf/KATALOG/basak-egesel-organik-pamuk---zirve-sunum.pdf. The growth rate for total cotton production in Turkey, calculated based on data from ICAC's Cotton Production Data Portal, was applied to the 2021/22 production data to estimate production volumes for 2022/23 and 2023/24.

standards. For example, some of the cotton grown in India may be certified to both the India organic regulation and COR. Data on cotton volumes certified to COR were not available for 2023/24.

Israel organic regulation: In Israel, the Israel Cotton Board reports that 312 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified to the Israel organic regulation in 2023/24.[1] This figure includes cotton also certified to the USA/EU organic regulation.

IFOAM Family of Standards: Private standards

IBD organic guidelines: A relatively small share of the organic cotton fiber grown in Brazil is certified to the IBD organic guidelines. Most of Brazil's organic cotton is certified to the Brazil organic regulation.

Other (non-IFOAM) organic standards used for cotton

Brazil organic regulation: The Brazil organic regulation is a governmental regulation that also recognizes the PGS. Governmental data is not currently available, so data from other sources (such as organic cotton producers and certification bodies) is reported. Based on this, in 2023/24, an estimated 182 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified to the Brazil organic regulation. This figure includes cotton also certified to the USA/EU organic regulation.

Peru organic regulation: In Peru, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) reports that 2,502 tonnes of cotton fiber were certified to the Peru organic regulation (a governmental regulation) in 2023/24.[2] This figure includes cotton also certified to the EU organic regulation, and/or USA organic regulation, and/or other standards such as Regenerative Organic Certified®.

Thai PGS Organic Plus: In Thailand, no organic cotton was certified in 2023/24. In previous years, organic cotton grown and harvested in Thailand has been certified to Thai PGS Organic Plus, a collaborative network of organizations in Thailand working on the PGS.

Demeter: Demeter is a biodynamic farm standard used to certify cotton in Egypt in combination with the USA/EU organic regulation. Specific volume data for Demeter-certified cotton was not available but is covered under the volumes reported for USA/EU organic regulation-certified cotton grown outside the USA/EU in Figure 50.

Ecocert Organic Standard (EOS): EOS is a private standard implemented by ECOCERT SAS, which had equivalence with the EU organic regulation in the 2023/24 harvest period. Specific volume data for EOS-certified cotton was not available at the time of reporting, but is covered under the volumes reported for the EU organic regulation.

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[1] The Israel Cotton Board Ltd. Email correspondence, March–April 2025 (ICB 2024)-

[2] Peru's Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation. Organic and in-transition area statistics (MIDAGRI 2024).
NOTE: The Ministry only reports land area (hectares), so a yield estimate was used to convert this to fiber. The yield estimate applied was based on the assumption that organic cotton yields are, on average, 80 percent those of conventional cotton (Ponti et al. 2012) Peru's conventional cotton yield was based on ICAC's Cotton Production Data Portal (ICAC 2024). .

Clients certified under EOS are currently in the process of transitioning to be certified under EU Regulation 2018/848. Existing EOS certificates will remain valid until new certificates under EU Regulation 2018/848 are issued, no later than October 15, 2025.

Regenerative Organic Certified® (ROC): ROC is an agricultural standard that builds on the USA organic regulation, meaning entities must first be certified to the USA organic regulation or a formally recognized international equivalent. ROC cotton production reached 6,455 tonnes in 2023/24, with the majority of this production coming from India and the remainder grown in Peru.

Organic Cotton Accelerator (OCA): OCA is not an organic standard but operates on top of the existing certification system, covering criteria beyond the current scope of organic certification via its Farm Programme. In 2023/24, a total of 26,987 tonnes of organic cotton fiber (47,086 tonnes including in-conversion cotton) were produced under OCA's Farm Programme, with the majority grown in India and the remainder grown in Pakistan in 2023/24. Pilots are taking place in Turkey, with the first certified production expected in 2024/25.

Global estimates

Due to the complex landscape of organic certification, calculating organic cotton production volumes at the global level is extremely challenging. Organic cotton is often certified to multiple standards, complicating the aggregation process. Moreover, significant data gaps exist, necessitating the use of modeling and proxies in several countries. As a result, global data should be considered very rough estimates and should only be used as such.

Figure 50 includes data from each national or governmental organic standard/program where cotton production data was available at the time of reporting. Based on this, in 2023/24, approximately 706'000 tonnes of cotton were estimated to have been certified to one or more of the 15 farm-level organic standards or programs known to be used for cotton production that year, representing 2.9 percent of global cotton production. This is an increase from the 574'000 tonnes of cotton estimated to have been certified to one or more of the organic standards/programs known to be used for cotton in 2022/23, which accounted for 2.3 percent of total cotton production that year.

Textile Exchange Materials Market Report 2025

Textile Exchange (2025): Materials Market Report 2025. Textile Exchange. Available at https://textileexchange.org/knowledge-center/reports/materials-market-report-2025/

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MinAF (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) (2024). Organic agriculture statistics (Türkiye). Ankara, Türkiye: Republic of Türkiye. https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/ (accessed 27 Dec 2025)

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Organic Peanuts: Production Challenges and Trade Volatility[1]

NICOLAS LEFEBVRE[2]

Despite their visible presence in European retail – from organic peanut butter to snack products – organic peanuts remain one of the rarest crops in global organic agriculture. Based on available data, organic peanuts account for around 0.1 percent of global peanut area. Even allowing for data gaps in some producing countries, the conclusion is clear: organic peanut production is exceptionally limited.

Biological and agronomic constraints

Peanuts are a legume crop grown in warm climates. The primary organic production regions include Asia (mainly China), Latin America, the United States (particularly the Southeast and Texas), and several African countries, with Egypt being a major producer that relies heavily on intensive irrigation. Peanut cultivation is best suited to sandy soils and is characterised by relatively high water requirements. While some organic pilot initiatives exist in Europe (notably in Austria and France), climatic constraints remain significant: temperatures are often limited, and wet conditions during autumn harvest can critically compromise crop quality.

The peanut pods develop underground, making the crop highly sensitive to fungal diseases, especially under humid conditions. In conventional systems, these risks are managed with repeated applications of fungicides (mainly systemic), starting with seed treatment at planting time. In organic farming, no comparable solutions are available, resulting in significantly higher yield variability and crop failure risk.

A further major constraint is the risk of aflatoxin contamination. Peanuts are among the crops most exposed to aflatoxins, toxic substances produced by fungi of the Aspergillus genus. These toxins are strictly regulated in the European Union and in the United States, and exceeding the legal limits makes entire lots unmarketable. Aflatoxin contamination usually occurs at the end of the growing cycle, but it can also develop very rapidly after harvest if storage conditions are poor. For organic producers and traders, the risk is higher, as organic lots cannot be blended or downgraded into conventional markets. One unfavourable season or inadequate post-harvest handling can therefore wipe out the entire economic return. A less visible consequence is that heavily contaminated lots (mainly in less developed countries) may be sold at lower prices on local markets, creating food safety

[1] Parts of this section are based on insights from a joint FiBL–Coop sourcing project on Bio Suisse–certified peanuts, focusing on the development of dedicated organic supply chains.

[2] Nicolas Lefebvre, Department of International Cooperation, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Ackerstrasse 113, 5070 Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org

concerns. Relatively effective biocontrol solutions do exist, but they are not yet authorised for use in organic production. The expected simplification of approval procedures by the European Commission could help organic producers supply safer products, benefiting both export markets and local populations.

Economic disincentives and weak infrastructure

From an economic perspective, organic peanuts combine high production risk with limited market incentives. Organic yields are generally lower, labour and monitoring costs are higher, and crop losses can be total. In addition, compared with other open-field arable crops, peanut production requires highly specific harvesting equipment, as well as dedicated sorting and shelling infrastructure that is not compatible with other crops. These technical constraints imply substantial fixed investments, making entry into organic peanut production particularly costly for large-scale organic arable farms.

At the same time, consumer willingness to pay organic premiums is more limited than for other nuts such as almonds or cashews. As a result, many farmers prefer alternative organic crops with more predictable returns.

In addition, many major peanut-producing regions lack well-developed organic infrastructure. Advisory services, organic breeding programs, and segregated post-harvest facilities are often missing. Consequently, only a small number of highly specialised projects are able to supply organic peanuts reliably for export markets.

The EU import decline in 2022 and 2023

Against this background, the sharp decline in EU organic peanut imports in 2022 and 2023 becomes understandable.[1] Several factors converged simultaneously.

First, aflatoxin detections increased, particularly in shipments from key origin countries such as India, Egypt and parts of China. This led to intensified border controls, higher costs, and growing risk aversion among EU importers.

Second, climate-related production shocks reduced exportable supply. Severe droughts in Argentina during the 2021/22 and 2022/23 seasons, linked to La Niña conditions, significantly reduced yields and quality, with organic production disproportionately affected. Weather extremes in China and India further constrained available volumes.

Third, the broader downturn in the European organic market played a role. Inflation and declining purchasing power led retailers to rationalise organic assortments, while high inventories accumulated during the COVID-19 period were run down. Given the long shelf life of peanuts, import demand fell sharply.

Finally, the full implementation of the new EU Organic Regulation (2018/848) in 2022 created additional uncertainty in import supply chains, reinforcing cautious sourcing strategies.

[1] Please note that the US Organic Trade Statistics do not cover peanuts.

Recovery in 2024

In 2024, EU organic peanut imports increased again (page 214). This recovery coincided with a broader stabilisation of the organic market and a strong rebound in imports of nuts, oilseeds and protein crops. At the same time, supply chains adjusted: high-risk origins were avoided, quality management improved, and exporters became more familiar with regulatory requirements. Persistent consumer demand for peanut butter and plant-based protein products supported renewed import activity.

It should be noted that Senegal suspended peanut exports during the 2024–2025 season to prioritise domestic supply. This measure applies equally to conventional and organic peanuts, with no specific exemption reported for organic production.

Conclusion

Organic peanuts illustrate the limits of organic expansion in crops with high biological and food safety risks. Their extremely low share of global organic area reflects fundamental agronomic and economic constraints rather than a lack of consumer interest. The EU import collapse of 2022–2023 was driven by a combination of climatic shocks, aflatoxin risk, regulatory transition and market conditions, followed by a partial normalisation in 2024. Organic peanuts are therefore likely to remain a small but strategically important niche within global organic supply chains.

FiBL-Coop sourcing project on Bio Suisse-certified peanuts

For several years, the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, together with the retailer Coop Switzerland and a Swiss roasting company, has been working to establish a Bio Suisse[1]–certified in-shell peanut supply chain to meet consumer demand for this product, particularly during the Christmas season. The project initially focused on Egypt, a major supplier of EU organic in-shell peanuts. However, new Bio Suisse requirements on water conservation (including a ban on the use of fossil water), combined with the difficulty of finding producers able to meet the standard's specific criteria, led the partners to explore alternative production regions.

Today, Argentina is at the centre of the project. It offers efficient post-harvest infrastructure, producers better aligned with the standard's specifications, and a climate that enables rainfed peanut cultivation—significantly improving the sustainability of production. Previous FiBL initiatives in Europe have shown that it is extremely challenging to combine suitable weather conditions with the sandy soils needed for high-quality in-shell peanuts. In addition, Europe lacks the specialised sorting and grading infrastructure required for this crop.

[1] Bio Suisse is the umbrella organisation of organic operations using the Swiss Bud logo. Imported Bud products must be produced, processed and traded in accordance with the Bio Suisse Standards. All operators along the supply chain must be certified to these standards, and the flow of goods must be fully traceable back to the original producer without any gaps. More information is available here https://international.bio-suisse.ch/en/import/import-with-bio-suisse.html

Annex: Statistics on organic peanuts

Organic peanuts remain a niche crop globally (estimated 0.1 percent of total peanut area), but the recorded global organic peanut area increased from 11,101 hectares (2016) to 41,972 hectares in 2024 according to the FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide. The strong jump in 2024 should be interpreted with care, because it was driven largely by a new data source for the United States, which reported a much larger organic peanut area than the source used previously.

In 2024, the top three countries by organic peanut area were the United States (18,990 hectares; almost half of the reported global organic peanut area), China (12,238 hectares; ~30 percent), and Mexico (4,116 hectares; ~10 percent). The highest organic area shares were reported for Ecuador (29.5 percent), Paraguay (8.5 percent), and Mexico (6.7 percent) (Figure 53).

The European Union's organic trade data (European Commission 2025, see also page 214) show that EU organic imports of peanuts and peanut products grew strongly from 10,779 metric tons (2018) to 21,869 metric tons (2024). After peaking in 2021 (22,285 metric tons), imports dropped sharply in 2022 (13,870 metric tons) and then remained flat in 2023 (13,858 metric tons), before rebounding in 2024.

For exports to the EU (2024; peanuts and peanut products), the leading suppliers were China (13,944 metric tons), Egypt (6,029 metric tons), and the United Kingdom (1,138 metric tons) (Figure 53: Peanuts: The ten countries with the highest organic area shares 2024Figure 53). The fact that some exporters (e.g., Egypt) do not appear among the largest organic-area countries highlights an important point: organic area data are not available (or not reported) for all countries, whereas trade statistics capture product flows regardless of whether area statistics are reported. The UK's relatively large export role is plausibly explained by it acting as a trading/processing and re-export hub (e.g., importing, processing/packing, and then shipping onward), rather than reflecting domestic organic peanut cultivation. In terms of product categories in EU imports (2024), the mix is dominated by "peanuts, shelled" (82 percent), followed by "peanuts, not shelled" (9 percent) and "peanut butter" (9 percent). Peanut oil and other products are negligible.

Reference

European Commission (2025): EU imports of organic agri-food products, Key developments in 2024, May 2025. Analytical Brief N° 7. European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels. Available at https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2025-05/analytical-brief-7-eu-organic-imports-brief_en.pdf

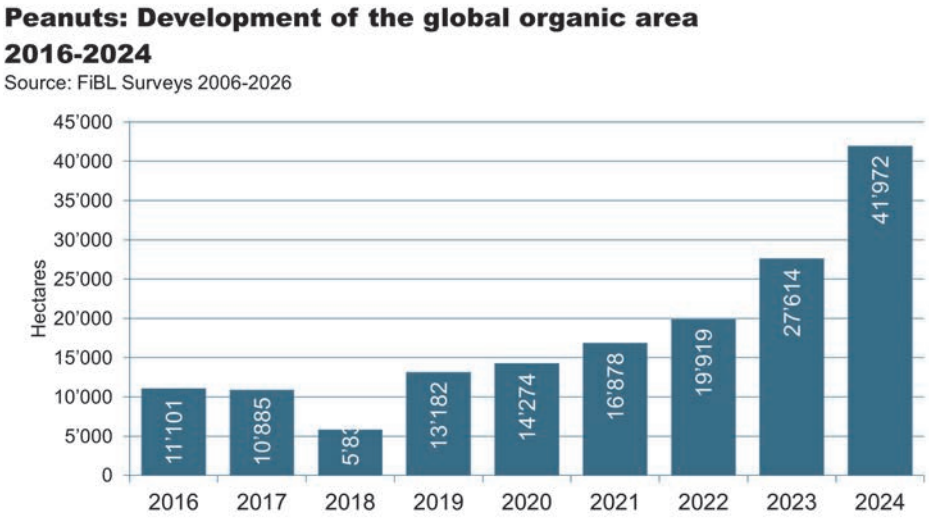

Figure 51: Peanuts: Development of the global organic area 2016-2024

Source: FiBL Surveys 2016-2026

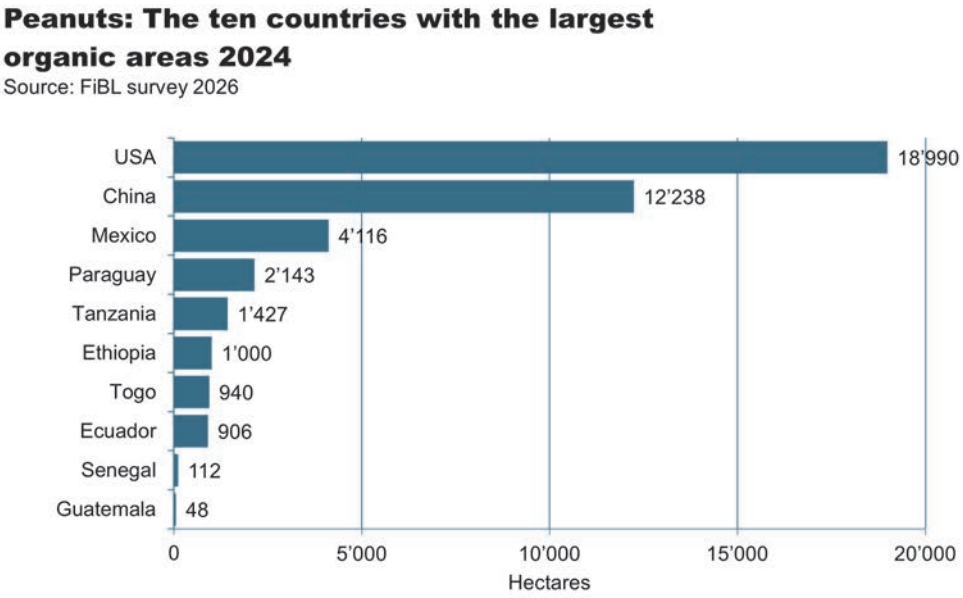

Figure 52: Peanuts: The ten countries with the largest organic areas 2024

Source: FiBL Surveys 2016-2026

Peanuts: The ten countries with the highest organic area shares 2024
Source: FiBL survey 2026

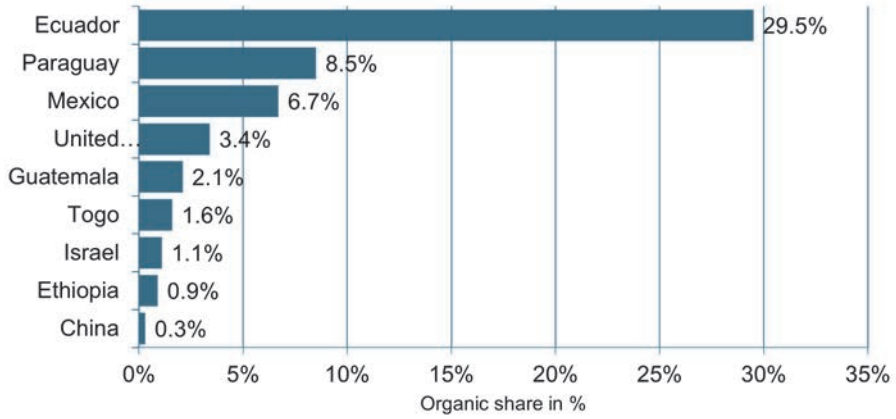

Figure 53: Peanuts: The ten countries with the highest organic area shares 2024

Source: FiBL Surveys 2016-2026

Peanuts and peanut products: The countries with the largest EU organic exports 2024
Source: European Commission/TRACES 2025

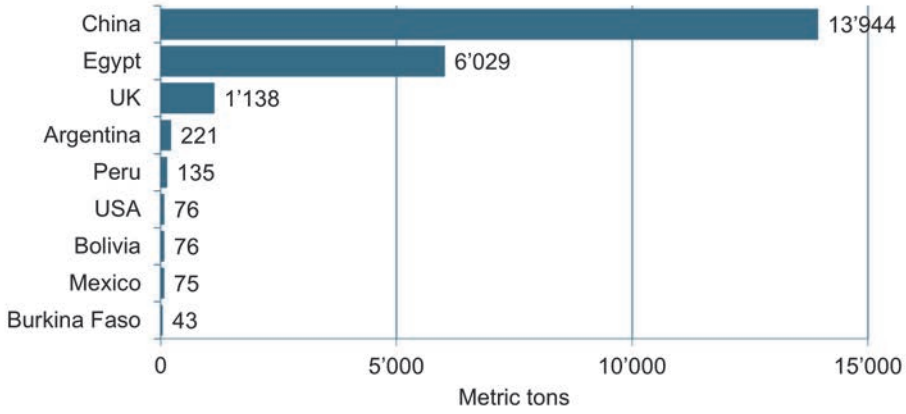

Figure 54: Peanuts and peanut products: The ten countries with the largest export volumes to the European Union 2024

Source: European Commission/TRACES 2025

Peanuts: Development of EU organic imports 2018-2024

Source: European Commission/TRACES 2025

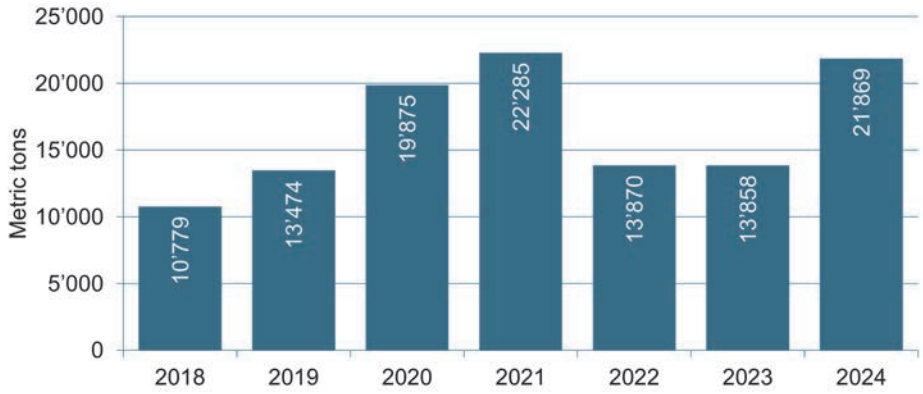

Figure 55: Peanuts: Development of EU organic imports 2018-2024

Source: European Commission/TRACES 2025

Organic peanuts and peanut products imports to the European Union 2024 (in MT)

Source: European Commission/TRACES 2025

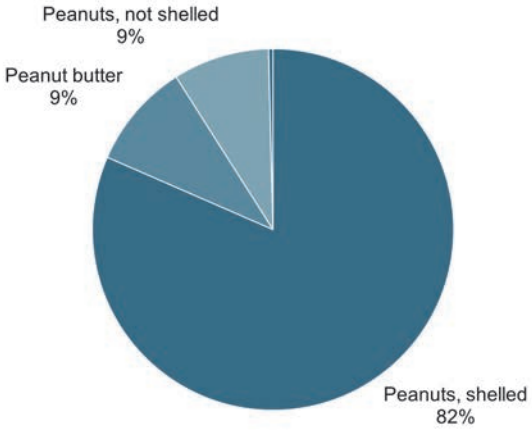

Figure 56: Organic peanuts and peanut products imports to the European Union 2024 (in metric tons)

Source: European Commission/TRACES 2025

From Grassroots to Global Impact: Naturland Pioneering Organic Agriculture for Over Four Decades

MARCO SCHLÜTER[1]

Although farmers are the foundation of organic agriculture, they face increasing vulnerabilities due to policies, climate change, declining land access and consolidated global value chains. The shift from equivalence to compliance under EU Regulation 2018/848, for example, exemplifies how well-intentioned standards can burden organic smallholders in their daily operations, compounding these pressures through regulatory complexity.

Founded 1982 as a grassroots association, Naturland provides organic farmers around the world with a home and a voice in an increasingly challenging global environment. Naturland's vision—to shape ecological transformation on a global scale—drives the organization as an innovative force in the continued development of organic agriculture. Today, with approximately 120,000 farmers, beekeepers, and aquaculture producers and fisheries across 68 countries, Naturland is one of the world's leading organic farmers' associations. It stands as proof that farmer-driven movements can succeed at scale despite numerous challenges. While working with major stakeholders in the value chain, the organic movement, and international institutions, Naturland remains true to its roots as a grassroots farmers' association.

Evidence of impact: Naturland's global presence

Naturland's growth demonstrates remarkable momentum over the past decade. Membership of producers and fisheries expanded nearly 3-fold from 43,504 in 2016 to approximately 120,000 in 2025, while certified area increased 2.6-fold from 279,726 hectares to approximately 718,000 hectares. Geographic reach expanded from 46 countries in 2016 to 68 countries by 2025, reflecting Naturland's growing global presence, particularly in Africa and Asia, where smallholder participation drives membership growth. This development demonstrates that grassroots farmer organizations can achieve sustained development while maintaining their member-driven character—membership growth consistently outpacing land area growth indicates Naturland's strategic focus on smallholder farmers at global scale.

[1] Marco Schlüter, Managing Director for Strategy & International Affairs, Naturland e.V., 82166 Gräfelfing, Germany, www.naturland.org.

Table 14: Naturland area and number of farmers, beekeepers, aquaculture producers and fisheries 2016-2025

Year	Naturland producers incl. fisheries	Naturland certified area (ha)	Countries with Naturland membership
2016	43'064	276'726	46
2017	54'422	342'652	52
2018	64'871	383'535	56
2019	71'066	426'932	57
2020	108'550	537'044	60
2021	142'300	587'682	60
2022	124'371	596'957	60
2023	116'147	615'072	62
2024	128'386	691'585	61
2025**	120'000	718'000	68

Source: Naturland Association for Organic Agriculture

***2025 date is an estimate, as final validation was not finished at the time of printing*

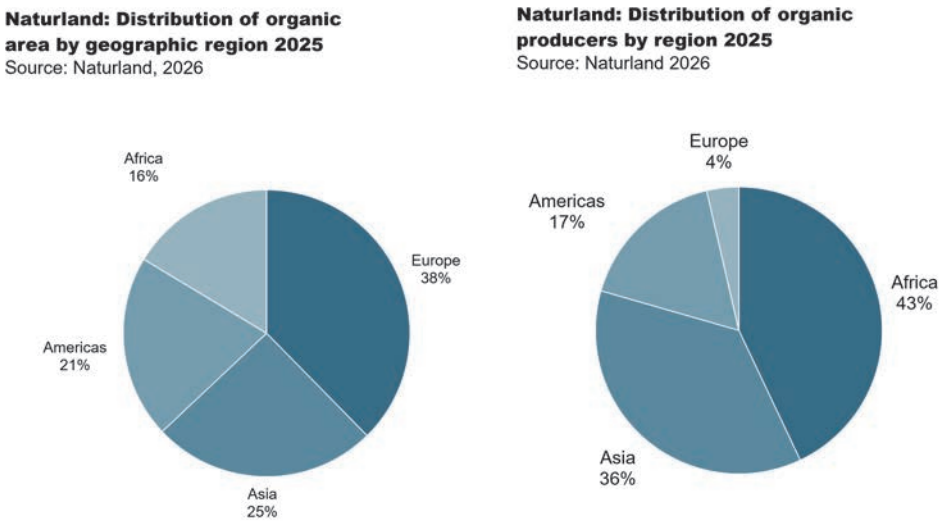

Figure 57: Distribution of Naturland farmers and land area worldwide without Germany (estimate 31 December 2025)

Outside Germany: A diverse global network

Considering Naturland's international presence beyond Germany, its membership spans all continents: 43% of Naturland's farmers are in Africa and 36% in Asia, together representing 79% of all Naturland-certified farmers but only 42% of certified area. This distribution highlights Naturland's strategic commitment to smallholder farmers, where organic agriculture can deliver substantial social and environmental impact. Naturland supports more than 48,000 smallholder farmers in Africa, cultivating on average about one hectare each, alongside 41,000 farmers in Asia engaged in diverse production systems—from tea, coffee, cocoa, nuts, spices, and fruit to aquaculture. In contrast, Europe, while representing only 4% of farmers, accounts for 38% of certified area, demonstrating Naturland's ability to serve both smallholder cooperatives and mid- to large-scale organic producers.

This global expansion reflects not only geographic diversity but also Naturland's comprehensive approach to organic certification across different production systems.

Beyond land: Pioneering organic aquaculture

Organic agriculture's scope extends beyond terrestrial systems. As a pioneer in organic aquaculture, Naturland developed its first organic aquaculture standard in 1996 and has continued to update it through ongoing dialogue with scientists and practitioners. The core elements of Naturland's standards for aquatic organisms focus on animal welfare, ecosystem protection, and fair working conditions throughout the entire value chain. A distinctive feature of Naturland's approach is the integration of mangrove ecosystems into certified operations: more than 5,600 hectares of mangroves are protected within certified farms across three countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Vietnam), demonstrating the standard's commitment to coastal ecosystem preservation.

Naturland certifies almost 14,000 hectares of aquaculture area (31.12.2025). This includes not only fish, but also crustaceans, mussels, and algae, with shrimp operations representing 50.8% of certified production and salmon accounting for 41.8% (monetary value, 2024 data), with mussels, trout, and other species completing the portfolio.

The Naturland Wild Fish standard for sustainable fisheries has been in place since 2007, focusing primarily on artisanal fisheries that set particularly good examples at sea and on inland lakes and rivers. To become certified, fisheries must fulfil additional management requirements that go beyond basic standards and are highly customized to the specific ecological and social conditions of each fishery.

Whether on land or in water, maintaining the credibility of organic certification requires robust verification systems.

Ensuring organic integrity through rigorous quality assurance

Global value chains require meticulous management and particular attention to organic integrity. Each Naturland producer commits to complying with Naturland standards, a commitment verified through comprehensive quality assurance systems that ensure consistency across diverse agricultural and aquaculture contexts. Working in close

cooperation with accredited third-party inspection bodies, Naturland maintains a dedicated international team and freelance experts who regularly visit and support farmers worldwide. This hands-on approach enables consistent application of organic standards, whether certifying smallholder coffee cooperatives in East Africa, aquaculture operations in Southeast Asia, or arable farms in Europe, while providing farmers with ongoing technical guidance that strengthens their organic practices. Through this combination of independent verification and direct member support, Naturland ensures organic integrity that provides farmers with credibility towards consumers and their value chains.

Yet environmental integrity alone does not address the full scope of sustainability challenges in global agriculture.

Beyond environmental standards: Protecting human rights and worker dignity

The globalization of agrifood systems in recent decades has exposed producers and smallholder farmers to intense competition and price pressure. To remain competitive, export producers often reduce costs at the expense of rural livelihoods, working conditions, and human rights, with agricultural workers particularly vulnerable due to seasonal employment, migration status, and poverty risk.

Addressing these challenges, Naturland introduced social standards in 2005 as the first organic association, grounded in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the core standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Implementation focus varies regionally: in higher-risk countries, priorities include freedom of assembly, trade union access, and prohibiting exploitative child labour and forced labour; in lower-risk contexts, occupational safety receives emphasis, ensuring employers maintain safe workplaces to prevent accidents. Minimum wages and pension and health insurance contributions are verified across all regions through annual on-site inspections by third-party certification bodies. Combined with organic standards, Naturland follows a holistic approach encompassing both environmental sustainability and decent working conditions for people across food supply chains.

Creating impact through global Naturland Academy, Cooperation and Innovation

Building on this foundation, Naturland translates principles into practice through targeted capacity building, cooperation, and collaborative projects. It creates global impact through strategic engagement by combining project work, capacity building, and facilitation of value chain development. During 2025, Naturland mobilized over €3.5 million from EU and German funders across 26 projects; in 2026, 21 ongoing projects with a combined budget of €14.8 million advance organic agriculture worldwide, deploying approximately €4 million in planned activities.

Naturland launched the Naturland Academy three years ago to make organic best practices accessible to farmers worldwide through capacity building, combining a

centralized e-learning platform with about 300 materials in seven languages and on-the-ground trainers in India, East Africa, the Philippines, and Vietnam who deliver local farmer education. Beyond these permanent regional presences, the Academy maintains a worldwide network of more than 130 organic expert trainers who provide specialized training on demand, ensuring technical expertise for farmers and stakeholders wherever needed.

Naturland drives ecological transformation by advancing best practices in organic production systems—for example, by integrating biodiversity and soil management across diverse crop systems while promoting agroforestry specifically in coffee, cocoa, and banana cultivation. Recently, Naturland trained almost 4,000 smallholder coffee farmers in Rwanda to establish agroforestry systems and techniques to improve soil health and climate resilience, while supporting the Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement (ROAM) in establishing a Participatory Guarantee System that enables local market access. Similar support for PGS development in the Philippines empowers stakeholders to strengthen domestic organic markets, creating accessible certification pathways that maintain high production standards while reducing costs for smallholder farmers.

Global and regional partnerships

Strategic partnerships strengthen Naturland's impact at multiple levels. Active engagement in global structures such as IFOAM – Organics International, IFOAM – Organics Europe & Asia, and INOFO, the International Network of Organic Farmers' Organisations, demonstrates Naturland's commitment to worldwide organic development. Regional collaboration with organizations like the Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement (ROAM) and the Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association (VOAA) showcases its engagement at the regional and national level. In North America, Naturland initiated a joint venture with the grassroots movement Real Organic Project, bringing both farmer-driven movements together in the world's largest organic market while maintaining a high level of organic integrity. Naturland is also engaged in development policy through the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Roundtable on Agroecology and the Advisory Board for African Knowledge Centers for Agroecology, demonstrating its institutional engagement.

As organic agriculture faces unprecedented challenges and opportunities in 2026, Naturland's vision to shape ecological transformation globally guides its continued evolution from grassroots association to international movement. By offering farmers worldwide a home while maintaining organic integrity and farmer-centered values, Naturland demonstrates that scaling global impact and preserving grassroots integrity are not contradictory goals—they are complementary forces driving organic agriculture's future.

Statistics of the Biodynamic Federation Demeter International

CLARA BEHR[1]

The Biodynamic Federation Demeter International is an umbrella organisation comprising 56 member organisations dedicated to biodynamic agriculture. Present in 42 countries worldwide, it was established in 2020 with the primary goals of uniting, promoting, and strengthening the global biodynamic movement, which celebrated its centenary in 2024 and the Demeter brand. The Biodynamic Federation Demeter International (BDFI) is the only organic association to have successfully established a global network for the individual certification of biodynamic farming practices, all under the Demeter brand.

Among the 56 member organisations within the Federation, 19 act as certifying bodies. In other countries, certification is handled by the International Certification Office (ICO) of the Biodynamic Federation Demeter International. This network includes more than 7,500 Demeter farms, covering over 265,000 hectares across 62 countries (Figure 58, Figure 59),

The Biodynamic Federation Demeter International works in partnership with its members and functions as an international federation guided by democratic principles. Biodynamic agriculture has its roots in the methods introduced by Rudolf Steiner during his "Agriculture Course" in Koberwitz (now Poland) in 1924. Since then, these methods have evolved through practical application and research. At its core is a holistic approach based on a deep sense of care, responsibility and transparency towards humanity. It also reflects a commitment to fair and respectful engagement with one's social environment, the well-being of communities, and the preservation of the natural world.

The Biodynamic Federation Demeter International operates across various key areas, including:

- Active participation in and support of research initiatives;
- Provision of training services for farmers, advisors, certifiers, and inspectors;
- Vigilant administration to safeguard the Demeter® trademark;
- Certification of farms, processors, and traders in accordance with the International Demeter Biodynamic Standard;
- Dissemination of information and promotion efforts to increase awareness of the Demeter trademark and the intricacies of biodynamic farming methods;
- Assistance in the marketing of Demeter-certified products sourced from biodynamic agriculture;

[1] Clara Behr, Biodynamic Federation Demeter International e.V., Brandschneise 1, 64295 Darmstadt, Germany, www.demeter.net

- Advocacy for more sustainable farming systems that benefit farmers and our environment;
- Support for emerging biodynamic projects and initiatives worldwide.

Demeter has experienced consistent growth in certified farms over the past few decades. Since the start of the new millennium, the global count of Demeter farms has surged by approximately 4′000, reaching over 7′500. Recent developments indicate a robust interest in Demeter certification, resulting in more than 265′000 hectares of agricultural land dedicated to biodynamic cultivation. Notably, sectors like Demeter bananas and Demeter olive oil have demonstrated significant dynamism, with substantial areas transitioning to biodynamic practices due to heightened interest and the establishment of new distribution channels.

Biodynamic viticulture is also gaining prominence, with approximately 1,400 Demeter-certified wineries worldwide, led by France with 729 wineries. Outside the EU, countries such as the USA, Chile, and Argentina have the most biodynamic wineries. Around 26,500 hectares of Demeter-certified land are dedicated to biodynamic vineyards.

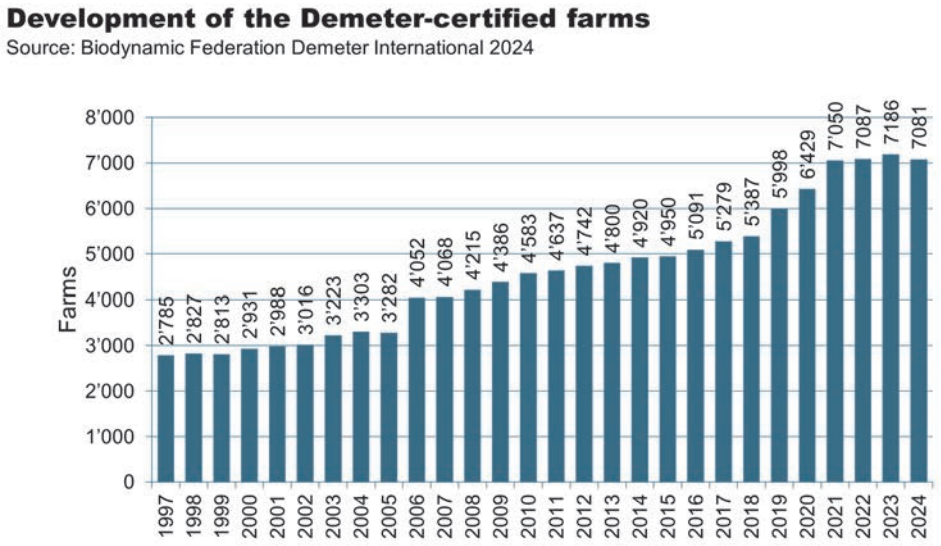

Figure 58: Development of Demeter-certified farms

Source: Biodynamic Federation Demeter International 2024

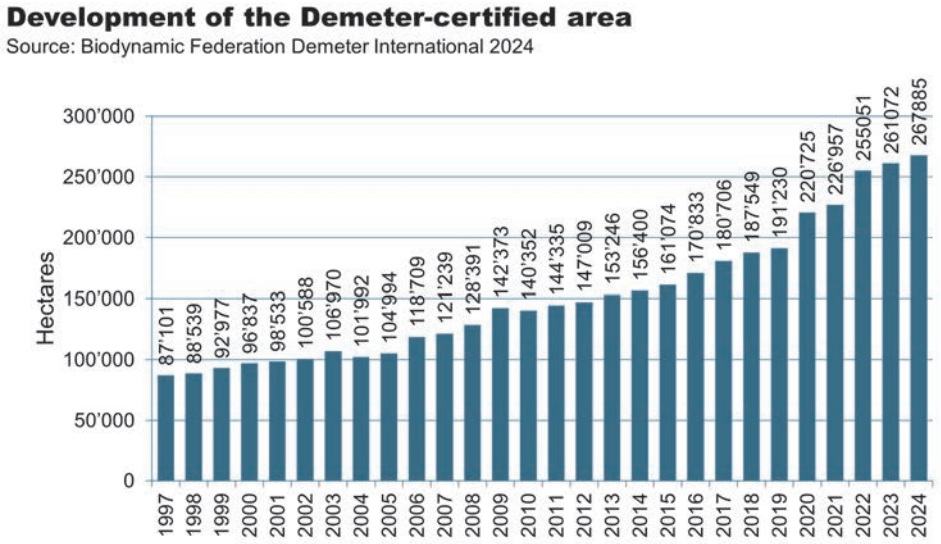

Figure 59: Development of the Demeter-certified area

Source: Biodynamic Federation Demeter International 2024

Table 15: Certified Demeter operations in member countries with certifying organisations (2024)

Country	Hectares	Farms	Processors	Distributors
Austria	8'559	266	49	4
Brazil	1'428	25	27	1
Denmark	4'763	48	22	25
Egypt	2'274	17	8	0
Finland	177	10	4	4
France	33'607	947	123	47
Germany	112'482	1'772	443	212
India	4'705	33	19	6
Italy	14'896	454	101	65
Luxembourg	513	12	2	1
The Netherlands	8'857	149	52	64
New Zealand	440	15	1	0
Norway	530	23	10	4
Slovenia	375	42	2	2
Spain	13'342	467	73	34
Sweden	930	19	11	7
Switzerland (incl. Liechtenstein)	8'350	419	106	96
United Kingdom & Ireland	3'857	89	33	16
USA	14'595	143	84	38
Total	**234'680**	**4'950**	**1'170**	**626**

Source: Biodynamic Federation Demeter International 2024

Table 16: Demeter operations in other countries certified by the International Certification Office (ICO) of BFDI

Countries	Hectares	Farms	Processors	Distributors
Argentina	1'897	24	2	2
Belgium[1]	309	12	7	8
Bosnia Herzegovina	74	1	0	0
Bulgaria	522	5	0	0
Chile	1'712	14	1	1
China	207	5	1	0
Colombia	487	16	1	1
Croatia	31	5	0	0
Czech Republic	4'818	8	1	0
Dominican Republic	2'309	55	1	6
Ecuador	192	2	3	1
Georgia	8	1	0	0
Greece	823	68	9	3
Honduras	97	15	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	1
Hungary	6'833	37	6	1
Iran	39	1	1	0
Kenya	223	218	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	1	0
Lithuania	3'141	17	0	1

[1] Certified by France and Netherlands

Countries	Hectares	Farms	Processors	Distributors
Malaysia	0	0	2	0
Mexico	406	4	3	1
Morocco	18	1	0	0
Paraguay	720	3	1	0
Peru	283	71	2	1
Poland	2'515	17	4	1
Portugal	673	15	1	0
Romania	266	4	1	0
Serbia	12	1	1	0
Slovakia	151	1	0	0
South Africa	249	31	0	0
Sri Lanka	1'623	1'055	3	0
Suriname	35	1	0	0
Thailand	326	17	1	1
Tunisia	731	180	3	0
Turkey	1'124	225	4	1
Ukraine	351	1	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	1	0
Total	30'064	1'076	62	30
Total including operations in member countries	**267'885**	**7'081**	**1'232**	**656**

Source: Biodynamic Federation Demeter International 2024

Table 17: Demeter wineries 2024

Country	Wineries	Hectares
Argentina	19	645
Austria	70	892
Belgium	4	13
Brazil	1	212
Bulgaria	1	8
Chile	11	1'302
China	1	59
Croatia	3	7
Czech Republic	1	44
Denmark	3	8
France	729	14'548
Georgia	1	3
Germany	115	1'209
Greece	18	47
Hungary	9	102
Italy	197	2'583
Netherlands	2	7
New Zealand	8	210
Poland	1	7
Portugal	3	25
Romania	3	154
Serbia	1	11
Slovenia	10	93
South Africa	1	43
Spain	74	2'163
Switzerland	73	509
Turkey	1	1
United Kingdom and Ireland	12	67
United States	67	1'584
Total	**1'439**	**26'556**

Source: BFDI, 2024; including wineries in conversion to Demeter

Global Market for Organic Food and Drink

The Global Market for Organic Food and Drink[1]

AMARJIT SAHOTA[2]

1. Introduction

The global market for organic food and drink continued to show healthy growth in 2024, with sales increasing by 3.5 percent to 135.8 billion euros. The highest growth was in the European market, which showed an increase of 2.3 billion euros.[3]

Organic food volume sales increased again in 2024, whereas in the previous two years, revenue growth was mainly because of rising prices of organic products.

Taking a historic perspective, organic food sales have increased by roughly 20 billion euros since 2020. Much of this growth was in 2020 when the pandemic started. There was a surge in demand as consumers sought healthy and organic food products. Slower growth has been observed since 2021, partly because of macro factors. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has created economic uncertainty in Europe, affecting consumer behaviour. Food inflation has had a major impact on consumer expenditure on food products in all regions. Its impact has been most evident in Europe and North America, where consumers have become more price-sensitive.

2. North America

The North American market continues to lead the global market, generating 66.5 billion euros in revenue in 2024.

The US has the largest organic food market, worth almost 61 billion euros. Healthy growth occurred in 2024; this was the first year since COVID-19 that volume growth and revenue growth both increased substantially.

As food inflation has stabilised at 2.5 percent, organic food prices have also become stable. Healthy market growth is expected in the coming years as consumers continue to seek healthy foods. The "Make America Healthy Again" agenda is expected to raise consumer awareness of organic and sustainable foods. However, there remain concerns about the impact of recent tariffs and labour shortages; these factors could affect organic

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[1] This chapter has been prepared by Ecovia Intelligence (formerly known as Organic Monitor) from its ongoing research on the Global Market for Organic Food & Drink. No part of this chapter may be reproduced or used in other commercial publications without written consent from Ecovia Intelligence. To request permission, write to:
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[3] Please note that the market size in this chapter differs from the FIBL data in this report because of difference in methodology and analysis.

food prices — and therefore consumer demand — in 2025 and 2026. Many organic raw materials, such as sugar, cocoa, soya, herbs, spices, as well as tea, coffee and fruits are imported into the US. Significant price increases because of tariffs could dampen consumer demand for organic foods.

The Canadian organic food market has also been affected by weak economic conditions. The organic sector has experienced a decline in organic farmland and operators since 2022. Consumer sentiment has also been affected by the cost-of-living crisis, with food inflation at 8 to 9 percent until 2024, impacting demand for organic products. The uncertainty created by American tariffs is believed to have also affected producer confidence. It is estimated that over 70 percent of Canadian exports of organic foods go across the border to the US market.

3. Europe

The European market for organic foods was worth about 56.2 billion euros in 2024[1]. There was a mixed picture in terms of growth rates in Europe. Some countries, especially Germany, the UK, the Netherlands and Belgium, reported healthy growth that year. Other countries, such as France, reported minimal growth, while the organic food market declined in Sweden and Finland.

Overall growth was 4.4 percent in 2024. The highest growth was in the German market, which showed an increase of almost 1 billion euros. Mainstream retailers, including discounters, are playing a more important role in the German market. In other countries, such as France and the Netherlands, specialist retailers (organic food shops) reported strong growth.

The organic food market continues to be affected by economic conditions. Market growth in 2023 was largely driven by food inflation; organic food revenues increased because of price increases rather than volume growth. Consumers were also coming to terms with the cost-of-living crisis, curbing expenditure on food and other items. In 2024, there was volume growth in organic food sales in many countries. The trend is expected to continue as the European economy continues to strengthen.

4. Geographic regions

Organic food sales are concentrated in North America and Europe; these two regions have a combined share of 90 percent as shown in Figure 60. Although organic foods are now produced in the four corners of the world, the majority of demand stems from these two regions.

The Asian market is the next most important, accounting for the bulk of the remaining 13 billion euros in revenue. After China, the most important markets for organic foods are in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and India. The Australasian market for organic products is also important; Australia and New Zealand have important domestic markets and are also leading exporters.

[1] Please note that the market size in this chapter differs from the FIBL data in this report because of difference in methodology and analysis.

Other important markets for organic products are in Brazil, Russia and South Africa. Latin America is a major producer and exporter of organic foods. Africa is also established as an important exporter of organic products, although an internal market is growing.

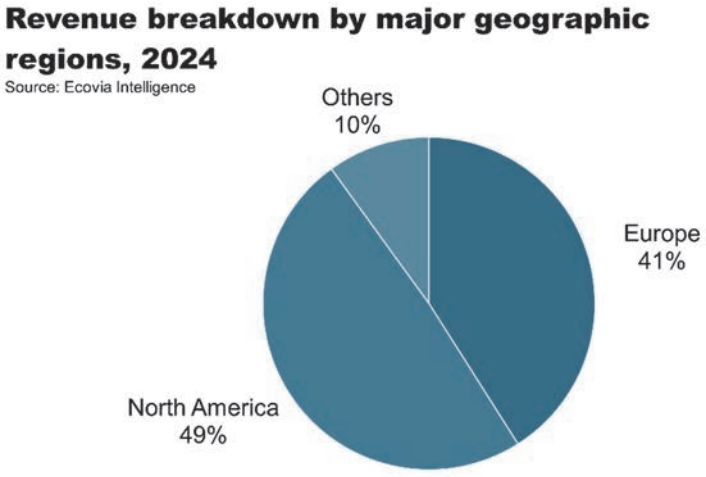

Figure 60: Global market: Revenue breakdown by major geographic regions, 2024[1]

Source: Ecovia Intelligence

5. Future outlook

The positive trajectory in the global organic food market is continuing, although the actual growth rates have slowed. The year 2024 was the first since the pandemic that volume sales increased substantially. Consumer demand for organic products remains buoyant; however, food inflation and economic conditions are affecting purchasing power.

As the organic food market matures, macro factors are having a greater influence on market growth rates. The market showed a sharp rise in 2020 when the pandemic started. Since then, prices of organic (and conventional) foods have increased significantly. Initially, organic food supply shortages were the cause. Geopolitical conflict in 2022 led to an increase in energy costs and agrochemical prices. Food inflation has affected market growth rates since then. Much of the growth in 2022 and 2023 was because of higher prices of organic products.

In the future, macro factors will continue to affect the global market for organic foods. Climate change is increasing the frequency of extreme weather conditions, such as droughts and floods, which are impacting crop production. Climate change has already

[1] Please note that the market size in this chapter differs from the FIBL data in this report because of difference in methodology and analysis.

affected the supply of cocoa and coffee, leading to significant price rises. The price of Arabica coffee has doubled between 2022 and 2024. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts a significant drop in coffee yields and suitable coffee-growing land by 2050.

Labour shortages in the US and parts of Europe are also increasing prices of agricultural products. According to the 2017 US census of agriculture, the average age of North American farmers is almost 60, and only 9 percent of food producers are under 35 years old. The US is reliant on immigrants to work on farms and in food factories; however, recent immigration policies are exacerbating labour shortages.

Politics are now playing an important role, especially in the US. Trump's tariffs are having a negative effect on agricultural food imports, more so on the organic sector, as it is heavily dependent on imported raw materials. American tariffs are not just expected to increase prices of imported organic products but also affect producer sentiment in exporting countries.

In conclusion, organic food sales have reached 135.8 billion euros. The positive trajectory is expected to continue in the coming years; however, the pace of growth will be determined by macro factors. There is strong consumer demand for organic products; however, supply and demand will continue to be affected by economic, political, and now climate factors.

Policy Support and Regulations

Policies Advancing Agroecology and Organic Agriculture in 2025

SAHAR BRAHIM[1], MARLEN MITTERMAIR[2] AND RAVI R. PRASAD[3]

Introduction

In 2024-2025, the policy landscape for agroecology and organic agriculture moved beyond normative recognition toward more concrete operational frameworks, legal instruments, and strategic targets that can influence the scaling of sustainable farming systems. While many measures are framed within broader sustainability or food systems agendas, their design and implementation can create enabling conditions for agroecological practices and organic agriculture by supporting low-input approaches, biodiversity-friendly production systems, climate resilience, and stronger governance. This review focuses on policies and strategies adopted, updated, launched, or becoming legally or administratively effective in 2025, while referencing selected late-2024 international decisions only where they directly shaped implementation, financing, or reporting processes in 2025.

Global observations on international policy frameworks advancing agroecology and organic agriculture

In late 2024 and throughout 2025, international policy processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) further consolidated political recognition of agroecology and strengthened the enabling conditions for organic agriculture. Although Conference of the Parties (COP) decisions are generally not binding national policies, they function as authoritative international policy instruments that shape global norms, funding priorities, reporting frameworks, and national implementation pathways.

- A key cross-cutting reference for both approaches is the **FAO-IFOAM – Organics International policy guidance** developed under the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028), which explicitly frames agroecology and organic agriculture as complementary and context-specific pathways for family farmers. The guidance highlights public-policy levers such as land tenure security, participatory guarantee systems, public procurement, market access, and targeted incentives as critical for translating international commitments into national and sub-national practice (FAO, 2025a).
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**: At the 16th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP16), held in Cali, Colombia,

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from 21 October to 1 November 2024, Parties adopted decisions that strengthened the enabling environment for agroecology and, indirectly, organic agriculture. These decisions build on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which explicitly recognises agroecological and other innovative approaches as part of sustainable agricultural management (Agroecology Fund, 2024).

Key outcomes included the establishment of a permanent subsidiary body for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), thereby reinforcing the role of traditional knowledge in agroecological and many organic practices (CBD, 2025). Parties also agreed to adopt land-tenure-related indicators under the KMGBF, disaggregated by Indigenous and traditional territories, gender, age, and ecosystem type, an important step in supporting long-term agroecological and organic transitions (TMG Think Tank for Sustainability, 2025).

At the resumed session of CBD COP16 in Rome in February 2025, Parties launched the Cali Fund to support benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information (DSI). The Fund will allocate 50 per cent of its resources to the self-identified needs of IPLCs, including women and youth. While not agriculture-specific, it may provide future financing for agroecological and organic initiatives linked to agrobiodiversity conservation (CBD, 2025; Agroecology Coalition, 2025).

- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):** The UNCCD COP16 was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 2 to 13 December 2024, and marked one of the strongest recognitions of agroecology across the Rio Conventions. Several decisions explicitly reference agroecology as a sustainable land and water management approach with environmental and socio-economic benefits (UNCCD, 2024; Agroecology Coalition, 2025). Decision 7/COP.16 promotes agroecology within sustainable land management frameworks, while Decision 18/COP.16 encourages support for agroecological organisations and practitioners through voluntary technology transfer (UNCCD, 2024a; UNCCD, 2024b). Decision 19/COP.16 further highlights agroecological and ecosystem-based practices as responses to desertification, land degradation, climate change and food insecurity (UNCCD, 2024c). The formal establishment of an Indigenous Peoples Caucus at COP16 also strengthens alignment with the agroecological principles of participation and knowledge co-creation (UN, 2024; Agroecology Coalition, 2025). Although organic agriculture is not explicitly mentioned in UNCCD decisions, the Convention's focus on soil health, reduced external inputs, and resilient agricultural systems provides a supportive policy context when translated into national land and agricultural strategies.
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):** At UNFCCC COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11 to 22 November 2024, agroecology and organic agriculture were not explicitly referenced in core decision texts. However, several implementation-oriented processes advanced issues relevant to both approaches.

  At COP29, the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers was launched to improve coherence across agriculture-climate initiatives. As an aggregator

platform focused on evidence-based knowledge and the transformation of agrifood systems, it offers potential policy space for agroecological and organic approaches, depending on implementation and governance (COP29 Presidency, 2024). The refinement of indicators under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) produced a reduced set of indicators for negotiation at UNFCCC COP30 (Belém, Brazil, November 2025), including indicators related to agricultural systems, agroforestry, Indigenous and local knowledge, and social equity, creating entry points for agroecological and organic practices in national adaptation frameworks (UNFCCC 2025; IISD, 2025; Agroecology Coalition, 2025) .

The Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on agriculture and food security continued in 2025, with increased visibility of agroecology-related submissions supporting knowledge exchange among Parties and stakeholders (Agroecology Fund, 2025).

Across the UNFCCC process, more countries are integrating agroecology into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). By the end of 2024, 19 updated NDCs explicitly referenced agroecology, alongside broader trends on agroforestry, food loss and waste reduction, and recognition of Indigenous Peoples and smallholder farmers, trends that continued into the 2025 policy cycle (WWF, 2024; Agroecology Coalition, 2025).

Taken together, decisions adopted in late 2024 and throughout 2025 indicate a growing international legitimation of agroecology and a gradual strengthening of enabling conditions for organic and agroecological agriculture across climate, land and food system policy frameworks. Although these outcomes primarily function as soft-law instruments, they increasingly influence national policies, financing priorities and implementation pathways, with their effectiveness ultimately depending on how governments translate international commitments into coherent national strategies, as highlighted in FAO-IFOAM guidance under the UN Decade of Family Farming (FAO, 2025a). This shift is already visible at country level, where Tanzania and Vietnam have demonstrated their intention to engage with the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation to advance agroecology-based reforms, building on national policy initiatives supportive of agroecology (CGIAR, 2024); Vietnam further consolidated this trajectory by formally joining the Alliance on 18 November 2025 in Belém, signalling emerging national leadership in agroecological food system transformation. (Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Viet Nam, 2025b)

Continental policies

Europe

At the European level, no new framework specifically targeting organic agriculture was introduced in 2025, but several regulatory and strategic developments affect both organic agriculture and agroecology. (See also chapter on Organic in Europe in this volume on page 177).

From 1 January 2025, the updated EU Organic Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/848) entered its full implementation phase, requiring all producers supplying the EU market to comply with a harmonised set of rules. The regulation strengthens traceability,

certification and market integrity across the Union, affecting both EU and non-EU producers. While it may increase administrative and financial burdens for small producer groups, it also enhances the credibility and consistency of organic products in European markets (Peperkamp, 2025).

In October 2025, the European Commission launched the EU Strategy for Generational Renewal in Agriculture, aimed at making farming more accessible, competitive and future-proofed, particularly for young and new farmers. Although the Strategy does not explicitly prioritise agroecology or organic farming, it addresses key structural barriers, such as access to land, finance, training and rural services, that are critical for transitions to sustainable farming systems. Aligned with the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and national partnership plans, the new EU Strategy for Generational Renewal in Agriculture introduces a range of measures, including start-up support, investment grants, and improved access to credit, alongside initiatives to strengthen gender equality and encourage youth participation. These elements indirectly support agroecological and organic pathways by strengthening inclusive and resilient farming systems (European Commission, 2025a, 2025b).

Africa

In January 2025, the African Union Extraordinary Summit in Kampala, Uganda adopted the Kampala Declaration on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa. The Declaration was the outcome of a continent-wide, highly consultative process led by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union Development Agency–New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), drawing on evidence from Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Biennial Review Reports, country assessments, and regional dialogues. It responds directly to persistent implementation gaps under the Malabo Declaration—highlighted by the 4th CAADP Biennial Review (2013–2025), which found that no country was on track to meet the 2025 targets—and provides the political foundation for the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) (Akinbo et al., 2025). The Kampala Declaration articulates a new continental vision, "Sustainable and Resilient Agrifood Systems for a Healthy and Prosperous Africa," signalling a shift from productivity- and expenditure-driven agricultural growth towards a holistic food systems transformation that integrates economic, social, nutritional, and environmental dimensions (AU-SAFGRAD, 2025).

Although agroecology and organic agriculture are not explicitly framed as standalone policy tracks, the Kampala Declaration and the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) are strongly aligned with the principles underpinning both approaches. The Strategy prioritises sustainable food production, climate resilience, nutrition, inclusive livelihoods (including women and youth), value-chain participation, and stronger governance. It is built around six objectives and 22 targets[1] for 2035,

[4] An illustration of this target can be found in the document AKADEMIYA2063. (2025). *The Kampala CAADP Declaration at a Glance* (AKADEMIYA2063 Power Brief). AKADEMIYA2063. Kigali, Rwanda, available at

strengthened by an upgraded Biennial Review with resilience/inclusivity indicators and cross-sector coordination—creating an enabling continental environment for agroecological and organic approaches through national implementation and investment (AU-SAFGRAD, 2025).

Regional Policies

Southeast Asia: The ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Agroecology Transitions

In Southeast Asia, ASEAN adopted the ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Agroecology Transitions (AET) at the 46th ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) Meeting on 24 October 2024—the first ASEAN-endorsed regional framework explicitly supporting agroecology transitions. The Guidelines emerged from an inclusive process under the Lao-facilitated Initiative on Agroecology for ASEAN (LICA), coordinated by the Lao Department of Agricultural Land Management, with partners including the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), funded by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) through the Agroecology and Safe Food System Transition (ASSET) project; ASEAN-wide national consultations ensured the Guidelines reflect diverse contexts (CIRAD et al., 2024; Agroecology and Safe Food System Transitions, 2025).

The voluntary Guidelines set seven leverage points: (1) planning for transitions, (2) working with farmers, (3) transitions across agrifood value chains, (4) capacity building and knowledge sharing, (5) multi-stakeholder engagement, (6) a research agenda, and (7) financing (CIRAD et al., 2024). Though focused on agroecology, their emphasis on diversified systems, farmer-centred approaches, short value chains, and reduced external inputs complements organic agriculture where countries link implementation to organic standards/markets/certification; adoption is a milestone, but implementation is the next phase.

To operationalise this, LICA and partners launched the LICA ASEAN Action Plan (2025–2030) to translate the Guidelines into national action aligned with the ASEAN Strategic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2026–2030). The Action Plan promotes adaptable national plans and four priorities: (1) strengthen national sustainable agriculture and food-system plans, (2) empower LICA as facilitator, (3) enhance knowledge exchange and South-South learning, and (4) mobilise resources. Momentum continued at the International Workshop on Transitioning Towards Agroecology and Regenerative Agriculture (TARASA25) in Vientiane, Lao PDR (24–27 November 2025), focused on awareness, early implementation support, and remaining gaps (Agroecology and Safe Food System Transitions, 2025).

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https://akademiya2063.org/publications/kampala_policy_brief/The%20Kampala%20CAADP%20Declaration%20At%20A%20Glance_AKADEMIYA2063%20Power%20Brief.pdf

Latin America and the Caribbean: The Model Law for Promotion of Agroecology

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have strengthened policy and governance for agroecology, recognising that supportive legal and institutional frameworks are key to scaling agroecological practices (PARLATINO, 2024; FAO, 2024). A major milestone came in December 2024, when PARLATINO approved the Model Law for the Promotion of Agroecology in Panama, developed with FAO technical and legal support as part of a region-wide push for sustainable, inclusive food systems (Cuvi Rodríguez, 2025).

The lawmaking process was intentionally participatory: in 2023, FAO and Brazil's civil society organisation AS-PTA facilitated three public consultations (Caribbean, Mesoamerica, South America) involving parliamentarians, government, farmers' organisations, civil society, and other stakeholders to reflect diverse territorial and social realities (FAO, 2025b).

The Model Law frames agroecology as a strategic public policy tool to advance food security, the right to food, and sustainable development, aligned with commitments such as the Global Parliamentary Pact Against Hunger and Malnutrition adopted in Valparaíso (2023) (FAO, 2025b).

Organised into 10 chapters / 40 articles, it guides countries in building or strengthening national agroecology legislation through six objectives: (1) harmonising fragmented rules into a coherent legal framework, (2) expanding agroecological education and capacity-building, (3) strengthening institutions for monitoring and promotion, (4) increasing civil society participation in agricultural policymaking, (5) enabling public financing (subsidies/incentives), and (6) fostering international cooperation to consolidate agroecology as a sustainable food-production approach. While explicitly focused on agroecology, the Model Law may also indirectly create policy space for the promotion and regulation of organic agriculture, insofar as organic systems align with the agroecological principles embedded in the framework (FAO, 2025b).

National Policies

Luxembourg

On 22 December 2025, Luxembourg's Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Viticulture presented its new National Action Plan for Organic Agriculture (PAN-Bio 2026–2030) at the Bio Haff Baltes farm in Stegen. Building on lessons learned from PAN-Bio 2025 and informed by extensive stakeholder consultations, the new plan adopts a more targeted and pragmatic approach to expanding organic agriculture. It sets the objective of increasing the share of certified organic utilised agricultural area by approximately one percentage point per year, reaching around 15% by 2030—an increase of five percentage points compared to current levels.

PAN-Bio 2026–2030 is structured around four strategic pillars: (1) creating favourable framework conditions for organic farming; (2) supporting producers during conversion and long-term maintenance; (3) strengthening organic value chains and market outlets; and (4) promoting organic consumption alongside effective governance. To support implementation, the plan places strong emphasis on capacity building, including

tailored training for farmers on conversion opportunities and partial conversion models, as well as specialised training for advisers to accompany farms throughout the conversion process. Demonstration farms are identified as key instruments for peer-to-peer learning and the exchange of practical experience, reinforcing knowledge transfer within the sector (Hoffmann, 2025; SM, 2025).

Bulgaria

In 2025, Bulgaria officially endorsed its National Action Plan for the Development of Organic Production until 2030, with the strategic framework approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Food, Georgi Tahov. The plan was publicly announced by Deputy Minister Lozana Vasileva at the opening of the 9th National Conference on Organic Farming, held during the AGRA 2025 exhibition in Plovdiv. Aligned with the European Commission's three core pillars for organic production while reflecting Bulgaria's specific agricultural context, the Action Plan is positioned as a key instrument for promoting organic agriculture as a central pathway for strengthening sustainability and supporting the long-term development of the sector (Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 2025).

The Plan sets out objectives to expand the area of certified organic farmland, increase the number of organic operators, strengthen consumer confidence, develop domestic organic markets, and facilitate the transition of farms towards organic practices. Taken together, these measures provide a strategic roadmap for reinforcing the organic value chain and positioning organic agriculture as a reference model for the sustainable development of Bulgaria's food system (Ministry of Agriculture and Food – Bulgaria, 2025; Evstatiev, 2025).

Switzerland, Cuba and Finland: Updated national pathways for food systems transformation

Within the framework of the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), Member States were invited in 2021 to develop National Pathways for Sustainable Food Systems through inclusive, government-led dialogues coordinated by high-level national conveners. These pathways serve as strategic instruments to guide the transformation of food systems in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with particular attention to social equity, resilience, and the needs of disadvantaged groups. In 2025, several countries updated their National Pathways. Among them, Switzerland, Cuba, and Finland updated their pathways in ways that reaffirmed or strengthened national orientations towards sustainable and resilient food systems (UN Food Systems Hub, 2025). Where organic agriculture or agroecology are not directly addressed, the emphasis on sustainability, environmental protection, social inclusion, healthy diets, and resilience nevertheless aligns closely with the principles underpinning both approaches, creating scope for organic and agroecological practices to be advanced through national implementation.

Switzerland

In June 2025, Switzerland published an updated National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation, consolidating and reaffirming the strategic direction first set out in its 2021 National Pathway. The 2025 update integrates policy developments introduced

since 2021. It provides clearer guidance for achieving concrete impacts by 2030 across environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainability (Federal Office for Agriculture & Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, 2025).

Since 2021, Switzerland has highlighted the relevance of agroecology in the context of food systems transformation, notably through its engagement in the UNFSS Coalition for Food Systems Transformation through Agroecology. The updated pathway confirms this orientation through priority actions that promote food production systems respecting climate, environmental integrity, and animal welfare; sustainable and healthy diets; enhanced food system resilience; and reduced greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture (Federal Office for Agriculture & Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, 2025).

Cuba

In July 2025, during UNFSS+4, held from 27 to 29 July 2025 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Cuba officially presented its updated National Pathway to Sustainable Food Systems, reaffirming its national commitment to sustainable, resilient, and inclusive food systems (Cubadiplomática, 2025). The updated pathway is the result of extensive multi-stakeholder consultations. It aligns with existing national legal and policy frameworks, notably the Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Education Plan (Plan SAN) and the Food Sovereignty and Nutritional Security Law (SSAN Law).

The 2025 update emphasises responsible and efficient use of natural resources and biodiversity, improved food availability, accessibility, quality, and safety, and enhanced livelihoods in rural areas. Agroecology is explicitly addressed in the updated pathway, particularly through the thematic area on science, innovation, agricultural extension, and agroecology, which is linked to the governance of local food systems (Soberanía Alimentaria y Educación Nutricional Cuba, 2025). In parallel, Cuba issued a national decree on agroecology in 2025, a binding legal instrument that supports the implementation of agroecological practices, extension services, and the governance of territorial food systems (Slow Food, 2025).

Finland

On 8 December 2025, Finland published an updated National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation, aligned with its long-term National Food Strategy 2040. The updated pathway sets out Finland's vision for a sustainable, resilient, and competitive food system by 2040, with strategic objectives focused on biodiversity protection, sustainable production, and reduced environmental pressures from agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Finland, 2025).

The updated pathway explicitly identifies organic farming as a production approach that can contribute to increased biodiversity and improved environmental performance of agricultural systems. Organic farming is framed as a sustainable production method within the broader food systems transition, rather than as a standalone policy area with dedicated targets or instruments. Its explicit inclusion in a high-level national food systems pathway represents the clearest national-level policy reference to organic farming identified in 2025 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Finland, 2025).

Ethiopia: Progress towards a National Agroecology Strategy

Ethiopia advanced a National Agroecology Strategy in 2024–2025, positioning agroecology as a food-systems transformation pathway. In November 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture, with the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR–ICRAF) and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), launched the process through a national consultative workshop and created a multi-stakeholder Technical Task Force to steer drafting. In 2025, the Task Force progressed the strategy via expert consultations, including a five-day workshop (11–15 August 2025) in Adama. The strategy is not yet adopted, but the process has strengthened institutional collaboration and raised agroecology's profile in national policy debates (Alliance Bioversity & CIAT, 2024; CIFOR-ICRAF, 2025).

Nigeria: Validation of the national agroecology policy

In December 2025, Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, in partnership with ActionAid Nigeria, convened a two-day National Summit on Agroecology, Climate Justice, and Public–Private Partnerships in Lagos. The Summit marked the launch of a consultative validation process for a National Agroecology Strategy, bringing together government institutions, civil society, researchers, and private-sector actors to define a national pathway towards a sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural model. The proposed strategy seeks to improve farmers' livelihoods—particularly for women and youth—while supporting the creation of green jobs in rural areas.

Following validation, the strategy is expected to evolve from a technical draft into a government-owned policy framework guiding agricultural planning, research priorities, extension services, and public budget allocations. Its adoption would signal Nigeria's commitment to a just transition in agriculture and to aligning national food-system transformation efforts with broader climate and sustainability objectives (Essiet, 2025; Ajeniyi, 2025).

Kenya: National and county-level agroecology policies

Responding to climate change and population pressures, Kenya has institutionalised agroecology through the National Agroecology Strategy for Food Systems Transformation (NAS-FST) 2024–2033, launched on 28 November 2024 by the Government of Kenya with the Islamic Society of Fatimiyyah Arts (ISFAA). Developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development with ministries, agencies, counties, and non-state actors through extensive public participation, it sets a national vision for sustainable, nutrition- and food-secure, climate-resilient, and socially inclusive food systems, and guides sub-national action.

In 2025, counties adopted tailored policies: *Vihiga* (approved in February 2025, led with Alliance and PELUM Kenya) targeting fragmentation, density, low diversity, and productivity decline via soil health, food security, farmer-led innovation, value addition/circular economy, and climate risk management (Kibui & Theuri, 2025); *West Pokot* (launched 12 July 2025, with BIBA-Kenya and Greenpeace Africa) prioritising

food governance/seed sovereignty, markets, climate resilience, resource management, and inclusion, supported by county-to-ward committees and an M&E framework (Melly & Wanjala, 2025); and Makueni (launched 7 Nov 2025 in Wote) organised around seven pillars: ecological production, agrobiodiversity restoration, enterprise development, healthy diets, capacity building, enabling environments for scaling, and inclusive governance (Government of Makueni County, 2025a, 2025b). Together, these show Kenya's national strategy being operationalised locally in 2025.

Nepal: National Agroecology Roadmap Submitted for Approval

In Nepal, a parallel policy step occurred in December 2025, when the National Agroecology Roadmap was formally submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) for review/approval. Led by LI-BIRD under the Himalayan Agroecology Initiative (HAI) through a participatory multi-stakeholder process, the roadmap sets a long-term vision for equitable, resilient, sustainable food systems. Grounded in the 13 principles of agroecology and a Theory of Change, it defines strategic pillars, objectives, action areas, and proposed indicators to track progress; The Roadmap is focused on agroecology, yet its objectives and indicators, such as the substitution of synthetic inputs and the enhancement of biodiversity, closely align with organic agriculture principles. While still awaiting approval, it is intended to guide policy institutionalisation, research, piloting, and scaling over **2025–2045**, aligned with national strategies (IFOAM – Organics International, 2025; World Future Council, 2025).

Vietnam: Policy convergence advancing sustainable agriculture in 2025

In 2025, Vietnam advanced a set of aligned national policies that together strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable agriculture, including agroecological and organic farming approaches. On 22 October 2025, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment announced the project "Low-Emission Crop Production for 2025-2035", with a vision toward 2050, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from crop production by at least 15 percent by 2035 compared to 2020 levels, encouraging production practices that lower environmental pressures and enhance resilience. This direction is reinforced by the renewed Strategy on Agricultural Extension, adopted in 2025, which promotes a green agricultural economy mindset through farmer capacity building and knowledge-intensive, sustainable production. Together with the formal recognition of agroecology in Vietnam's highest-level policy documents, these 2025 developments illustrate how policy convergence—rather than a single dedicated instrument—can advance agroecology, organic farming, and broader sustainable agriculture objectives (Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Viet Nam, 2025a, 2025b; Lu, 2025; TARASA conference-LAOS, 2025).

Indonesia: Community-based programmes strengthening sustainable and local food systems

In 2025, Indonesia continued to advance sustainable and nutrition-sensitive local food systems through the expansion of the Nutritious Food Yard Programme (P2B). This national initiative promotes the use of household yards for horticultural cultivation,

particularly vegetables and fruits. The programme aims to improve family nutrition and income while supporting the national Free Nutritious Meals (MBG) programme, with a target of optimising the use of household yards across 13,500 community groups nationwide. By promoting localised food systems, the P2B programme reinforces several principles shared by agroecology and organic agriculture, particularly those related to diversity, farmer and household autonomy, and nutrition-sensitive production. Through community empowerment and reliance on locally available resources, the programme contributes to food sovereignty, public health, and reduced dependency on external food inputs, illustrating how social and nutrition-focused policy instruments in 2025 can advance sustainable agriculture and resilient local food systems in Indonesia (Reforma Agraria Institute, 2025a, 2025b; TARASA conference-LAOS, 2025).

Conclusion

The policy developments observed in 2025 reflect a clear consolidation and deepening of policy attention toward agroecology, organic agriculture, and broader sustainable agriculture approaches within agrifood system transformation. Rather than isolated or experimental initiatives, these approaches are increasingly embedded within mainstream policy frameworks, signalling a shift in how sustainability, resilience, nutrition, and equity are addressed across food systems governance.

At the global level, decisions and processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have strengthened the political recognition of agroecology and related ecological approaches by integrating them into international frameworks on biodiversity conservation, climate action, and land restoration. While non-binding, these decisions provide normative guidance, shape reporting and financing priorities, and influence national policy pathways.

At the continental and regional levels, initiatives such as the Kampala Declaration and the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026-2035) in Africa, the ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Agroecology Transitions, and the Model Law for the Promotion of Agroecology in Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrate growing policy coherence, inclusive governance, and institutional readiness to support agroecological transitions. These frameworks emphasise cross-sectoral coordination, multi-stakeholder participation, capacity building, and accountability mechanisms that are critical for scaling sustainable practices.

At the national and sub-national levels, policy updates and new instruments adopted or advanced in 2025 translate these broader commitments into context-specific action. National pathways (Switzerland, Cuba, Finland), national action plans for organic agriculture (Luxembourg, Bulgaria), national agroecology strategies and roadmaps under development or validation (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Nepal), and sub-national or decentralised policy frameworks (Kenya) illustrate diverse entry points, ranging from climate mitigation and agricultural extension reform (Vietnam) to nutrition-sensitive

local food systems and community-based programmes (Indonesia). Together, these initiatives reflect a shared movement away from narrowly productivity-driven models toward food systems transformation approaches that integrate environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic resilience.

Overall, 2025 marks a maturing and increasingly interconnected policy landscape in which agroecology, organic agriculture, and sustainable farming practices are embedded across multiple levels of governance. The central challenge ahead lies not in further policy recognition but in effective implementation, sustained and coherent investment, institutional coordination, and the meaningful empowerment of farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth, whose knowledge and practices remain essential to translating policy ambition into lasting transformation.

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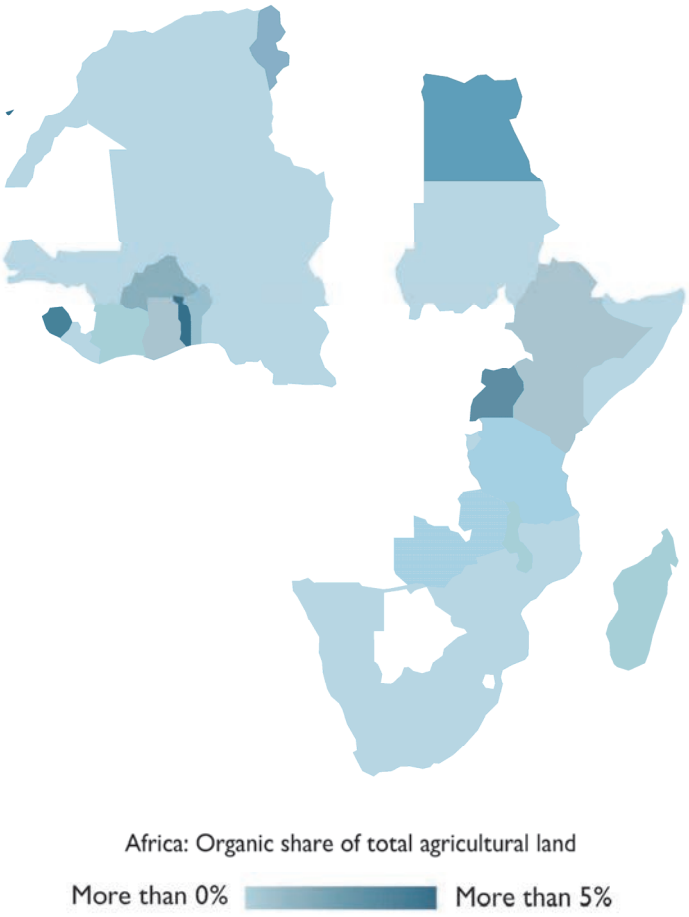
Africa



Map 2: Organic agricultural land in the countries of Africa 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026 based on information from the private sector, certifiers, governments, and the Mediterranean Organic Agricultural Network (MOAN) for the Mediterranean countries
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Developments in Organic Agriculture in Africa: 2025 Summary and 2026 Update

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Overview and context

Africa's agricultural transformation agenda has increasingly embraced Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) and agroecology as viable pathways for achieving food security, environmental sustainability, and inclusive economic growth. These efforts address challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, health shocks, geopolitical instability, and declining soil fertility. Between 2015 and 2025, EOA gained significant traction among farmers, policymakers, researchers, and market actors, particularly in response to converging global shocks, including climate change, public health crises, geopolitical instability, and rising input costs. Across the continent, farmers, researchers, policymakers, and development partners are recognising that EOA contributes not only to food security and nutrition but also to land restoration, biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, and climate resilience. Evidence presented at continental and regional fora—including the Eastern Africa Agroecology Conferences—demonstrated that EOA contributes to improved soil health, climate resilience, dietary diversity, poverty reduction, and market inclusion. By the end of 2025, EOA had moved from a niche alternative toward a recognised pillar within Africa's sustainable food systems transition. Building on this momentum, the 3rd Eastern Africa Agroecology Conference is planned for 25–28 March 2027 in Nairobi, signalling sustained continental commitment.

The African Union Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I)

The African Union Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) has been a central driver in developing sustainable food systems in Africa. Supported by partners including the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, and the European Commission through the DESIRA+

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Initiative, the integration of ecological organic agriculture into national agricultural systems aims to enhance productivity, food security, market access, and sustainable development. The initiative has pursued this objective through scaling up ecologically sound practices, strengthening institutional capacities, advancing scientific innovation, enabling supportive policies, stimulating market development, and promoting coordination, networking, and partnerships across the continent.

3.1 million farmers reached

By 2025, approximately 3.1 million farmers had received information and knowledge on EOA practices, with 47 percent women and 55 percent men, demonstrating strong gender inclusion. In addition, about 1,500 value-chain actors, including input suppliers, transporters, traders, processors, and consumers, were reached with information on crop management, soil health, organic seed systems, value addition, market intelligence, and organic standards and certification. Capacity development efforts further strengthened the skills of approximately 11,000 farmers through structured training programmes and field exchange events organised at national, regional, and continental levels.

90 percent of farmers adopting EOA

Preliminary estimates for 2024–2025 indicate that around 12,800 smallholder farmers across nine implementing countries adopted EOA practices, representing an estimated 90 percent adoption rate among farmers directly supported by the initiative. This sustained uptake reflects the effectiveness of continuous outreach, participatory learning approaches, and long-term technical support provided by EOA-I partners and implementing agencies.

62 knowledge products validated and made available to farmers

Knowledge generation and dissemination remained a cornerstone of EOA-I implementation. In 2025, approximately 62 validated EOA knowledge products were developed and disseminated. These included both newly developed and updated materials covering soil fertility management, crop protection, water harvesting and management, livestock production, value addition, organic standards, and certification. The availability of these resources strengthened evidence-based decision-making and facilitated wider adoption of EOA practices among smallholder farmers and other value-chain actors.

Proportion of agricultural land under EOA

Preliminary 2025 estimates show that about 87 percent of agricultural land managed by smallholder farmers in EOA project areas had undergone conversion, far exceeding project targets. This figure reflects the consolidation of gains achieved in earlier phases of the programme, with continued application and maintenance of organic practices rather than large-scale expansion into new land areas.

Markets, Certification, and Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)

A major bottleneck for organic agriculture—affordable certification and market access—was addressed by EOA-I and the Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture

and Agroecology in Africa (KCOA) through the scaling up of Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS). PGS provides a locally appropriate, cost-effective quality assurance mechanism that avoids the prohibitive costs of third-party certification. By the end of 2025, 1,326 farmers had been certified through PGS, with 18 additional farmer groups supported toward certification. A growing range of organic products (vegetables, fruits, soybeans, bananas, spices) entered domestic and regional markets. Most certified farms were located within the Eastern, Southern, Western, and Northern Africa knowledge hubs, while PGS systems are still under development in Central Africa. PGS proved instrumental in linking agroecology to localised food systems, reducing certification costs, and fostering trust among producers and consumers.

Achievements at the regional level

At the regional level, the African Union Commission (AUC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the EOA-I Secretariat strengthened the Southern Africa EOA platform by convening the AU-chaired Continental Steering Committee (CSC) in Gaborone, Botswana. This engagement facilitated dialogue with regional economic communities. It contributed to the launch of the Agroecology Promotion Programme (APP), funded by SDC and coordinated in Africa by Biovision Africa Trust, with implementation across Sub-Saharan Africa.

Policy integration and continental milestones

EOA principles were increasingly embedded in national and regional policy frameworks across nine implementing countries. The EOA-I Secretariat, linked to the AU Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment (DARBE), influenced the transition from the Malabo Declaration (2014–2025) to the Kampala CAADP Declaration (2026–2035)[1], positioning agroecology and soil health at the core of Africa's new agrifood systems agenda. Engagement with the Africa Fertiliser and Soil Health Summit and the Soil Initiative for Africa further reinforced agroecology as complementary—not oppositional—to broader soil fertility strategies. The review of the EOA-I Strategic Plan (2015–2025) and the transition toward the Kampala Declaration (2026–2035) created a solid foundation for the next decade. Under the CAADP 5th Biennial Review, organic fertiliser use increased by 6 percent compared to the previous cycle, though only 33 countries (60 percent) reported data. For Farmer-Managed Seed Systems, 37 countries reported, with seven countries demonstrating strong policy recognition and implementation, while others showed partial or minimal progress. On land under EOA practices, 30 out of 40 reporting countries submitted data, revealing upward adoption trends but also highlighting persistent data harmonisation challenges.

[1] CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme) is the African Union's main policy framework for agricultural and agrifood systems development. Launched in 2003, it guides member states in improving food security, agricultural productivity, rural livelihoods, and sustainability. The Kampala CAADP Declaration (2026–2035) represents the latest phase of this framework, succeeding the Malabo Declaration (2014–2025).

Knowledge Management Systems

The Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture and Agroecology in Africa (KCOA), coordinated by GIZ and supported by BMZ, strengthened continental knowledge systems through five regional knowledge hubs across Africa. By 2025, the digital knowledge platform had 2,804 registered users, hosted 1,642 validated knowledge products in over 20 languages, published 175 blog articles, connected 720 organisations, reached over 22 million farmers and value-chain actors, and supported 1,120 PGS-certified farmers. The initiative is working on the sustainability of its digital knowledge platform and preparing governance procedures for transitioning into a permanent continental KCOA Network (KCOA 2.0) beyond 2028. The digital knowledge platform aims to empower, connect, and equip the Network's multipliers as a trusted source of information and an important platform for taking research and innovations on organic agriculture and agroecology to scale.

AfrONet and NOARA contributions to networking and research leadership

The African Organic Network (AfrONet) consolidated its role as Africa's organic umbrella organisation through: policy dialogue and advocacy at regional and continental levels; leadership in the Kilimohai certification and labelling initiative in East Africa; coordination of responses to the European Union's Plant Reproductive Material regulations; and convening of the African Organic Conference (AOC) series. It advanced policy mainstreaming and stakeholder coordination, showing that by the end of 2025, 14 African countries (25 percent) had adopted agroecology or organic agriculture policies, strategies, or laws, while 42 universities offered agroecology-related academic programmes. Following the successful 5th AOC in Rwanda (2023), preparations are ongoing for the 6th AOC in Lusaka, Zambia (2026), reinforcing continental cohesion and shared strategic priorities.

In parallel, the Network of Organic Agriculture Researchers in Africa (NOARA) expanded to 450 members from 29 countries and led comparative research across Eastern and West Africa, producing four peer-reviewed publications and contributing to the Organic Agriculture and Agroecology Research Agenda for Africa (OAARA 2035).

Conclusion

Organic and agroecological agriculture in Africa has moved from isolated pilot initiatives to a recognised pillar of sustainable agricultural transformation. For African food systems to prosper and contribute to the ever-growing demand for sustainable development, the continent's institutions, policies, programmes, markets, and society must support a conducive environment for change. High farmer adoption rates, expanding policy frameworks, growing research and education systems, strengthened market mechanisms, and robust continental coordination demonstrate that EOA is a viable and scalable pathway for addressing food security, climate resilience, and rural livelihoods. Sustaining and scaling these gains will require continued government commitment, harmonised data systems, increased investment, and deeper regional integration. With coordinated actions among governments, farmers, researchers, civil

society, and development partners, ecological organic agriculture can play a decisive role in securing Africa's long-term food and nutrition security while safeguarding its natural resource base.

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Organic Agriculture in Africa: Key Facts and Figures

Manuela Helbing[1], Jan Trávníček[2] and Bernhard Schlatter[3]

In 2024, Africa's organic sector remained strongly connected to international markets: exports increased, underlining continued demand for organic products from the region. The number of organic producers also rose, although this increase should be interpreted with caution, as it was largely driven by improved data availability—reflecting more complete reporting by certifiers rather than a sudden structural shift. Against this background, reported organic farmland in Africa declined in 2024. This development coincided with the beginning of the transition phase for implementing the new EU organic legislation. Importantly, despite the decline in 2024, organic farmland in Africa was still above the 2022 level, and over the decade from 2015 to 2024 it grew faster than global organic farmland.

More than 2.8 million hectares of farmland were organic in Africa in 2024

In Africa, more than 2.8 million hectares were managed organically in 2024. Over 2.8 percent of the world's organic farmland was in Africa. With more than 505'000 hectares, Uganda had the largest farmland area under organic management, followed by Burkina Faso (over 250'000 hectares), Ethiopia (nearly 230'000) and Togo (over 225'000 hectares). Nearly half of Africa's organic farmland was in these four countries. Organic land decreased by nearly 600'000 hectares in Africa in 2024, representing a decrease of 17.6 percent. However, compared to 2022 it was still an increase of 70'000 hectares (2 percent). In the decade 2015 to 2024, organic farmland grew by 74 percent and thus at a faster rate as global organic farmland.

Sao Tome and Principe is the country with the highest organic area share in Africa

Organic farmland in Africa constituted 0.2 percent of the total agricultural land of the continent and was thus below the global organic area share of 2.1 percent in 2024.

The country with the highest organic area share was Sao Tomé and Principe, with an impressive share of 22.1 percent, thus making it on the world list of 22 countries with an organic area share of more than 10 percent of total farmland (and one of the seven countries with a higher area share of 20 percent). Sao Tomé and Principe was followed by Togo with 5.9 % share, Réunion (France) with 4.7 % share and Sierra Leone with an organic farmland share of 4.3 percent.

Key crops grown are oilseeds, nuts, coffee, cocoa, medicinal and aromatic plants and fruits

More than half of the organic farmland in Africa is for permanent crops (1'629'252 hectares). Among the key crops was coffee (over 247'000 hectares), mainly from

[1] Manuela Helbing, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[2] Jan Trávníček, Czech Organics, Staré Město, Czech Republic, www.czechorganics.com
[3] Bernhard Schlatter, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org

Ethiopia, and nuts (over 272'000 hectares) mainly from Kenya, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire.

Arable land accounted for approximately 40 percent of total organic land in Africa in 2024. Among the key crops were oilseeds (over 466'000 hectares) mainly from Togo, Ghana, and Zambia, medicinal and aromatic plants on arable land (68'903 hectares), mainly from Burkina Faso, Egypt and Madagascar and textile crops (over 177'500 hectares) mainly from Tanzania and Uganda.

Organic producers, processors and importers: Data situation improved

There were over 1.37 million organic producers in Africa, with the largest numbers in Uganda (more than 404'000). More than a fourth of the world's organic producers were in Africa. Compared to 2023, almost 420'000 more (44 percent) organic producers were counted, mainly due to the fact that one certifier provided more complete data than previously. A total of 1'454 exporters and 1'949 processors were counted. Again, reporting is not consistent over the years, and the data is not complete.

Retail sales: Data almost non-existent

Organic retail sales for Africa do not exist. Kenya is the only country that provides data occasionally. This does, however, not mean that there is no domestic market for organic products in Africa. Many countries have developed local markets.

Organic exports – growth continued

While data on the domestic market are almost not non-existent, data on organic export volumes in metric tons to the European Union, which is the major export market for Africa, has been available since 2018.

Data show that in 2024 over 687'000 metric tons of products were exported from Africa to the EU and US, constituting 12 percent of all organic exports to these countries/trade blocks. In the 7-year period 2018 to 2024, African exports increased by more than 135 percent, thus considerably faster than global organic exports to the EU and US, which grew by only 31 percent in the same period.

Togo is the largest exporter - Soybeans are the most important export product

The largest African exporter was Togo (nearly 180'000 metric tons of products, 97 percent of which is soybeans and soybean cakes), followed by Tunisia (nearly 60'000 metric tons, mainly olive oil) and Ghana (63'000 metric tons, mainly soybeans and bananas).

With over 340'000 metric tons and nearly 50 percent of the African organic exports, soybeans and soybean products (more than 230'000 metric tons of soybean oil-cakes and almost 110'000 metric tons of soybeans) was the most important product group, followed by vegetable oils (63'000 metric tons, mainly olive oil) and bananas (48'000 metric tons).

For detailed data on organic agriculture in Africa, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, see page 277.

Organic Agriculture in Africa: Graphs

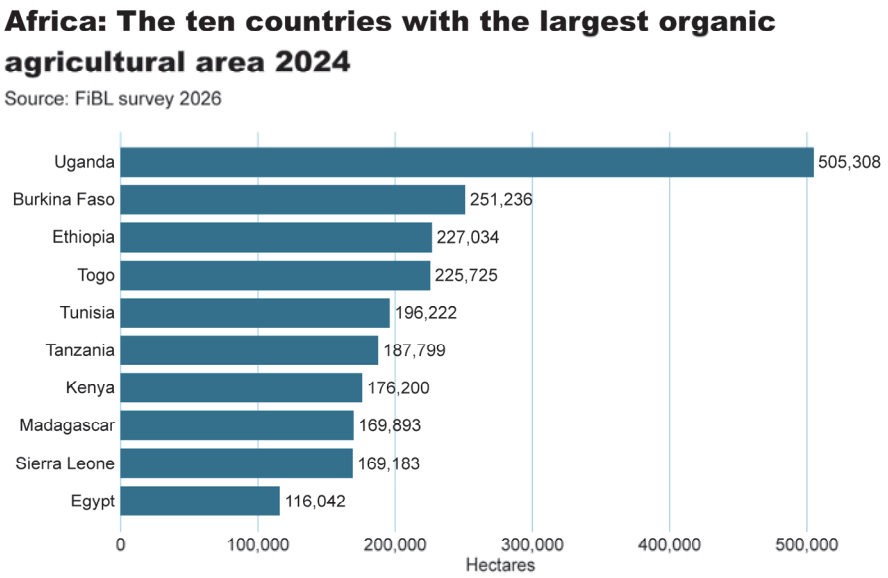


Figure 61: Africa: The ten countries with the largest organic agricultural area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

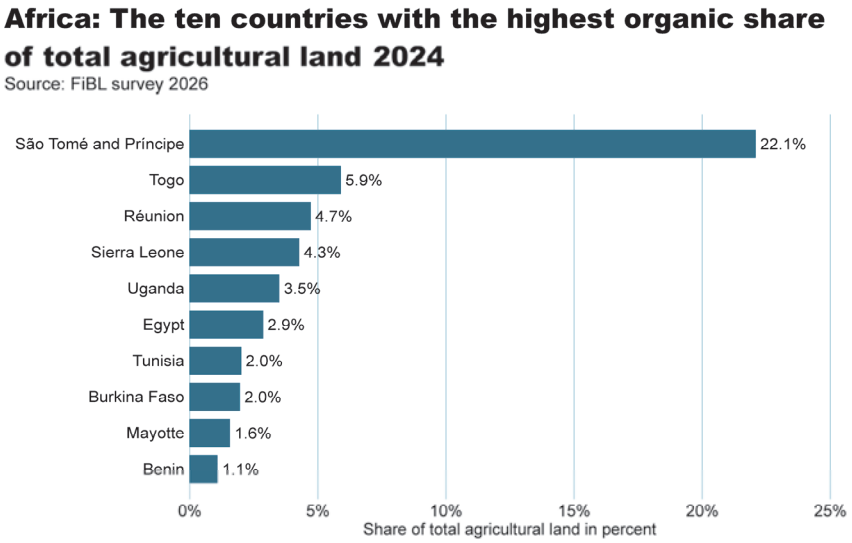


Figure 62: Africa: The countries with the highest organic share of total agricultural land 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

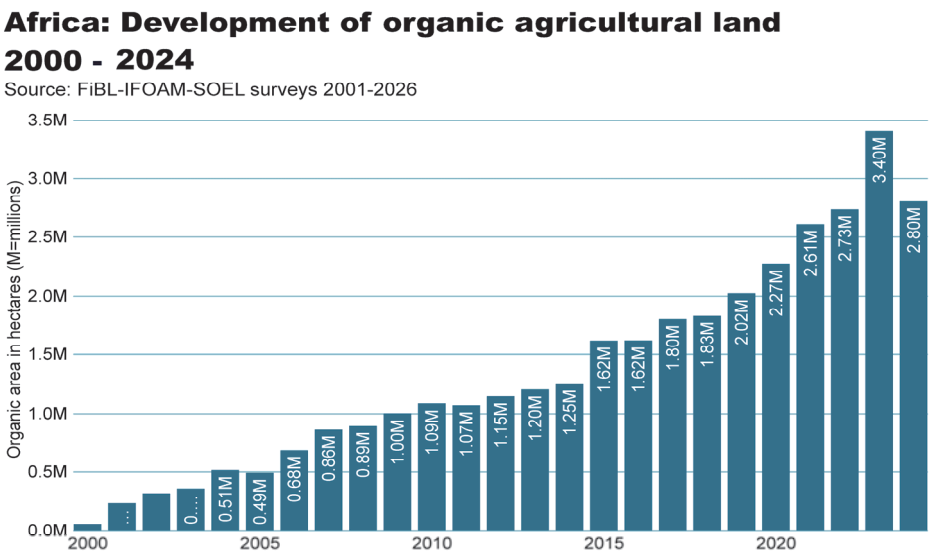


Figure 63: Africa: Development of organic agricultural land 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-surveys 2001-2026

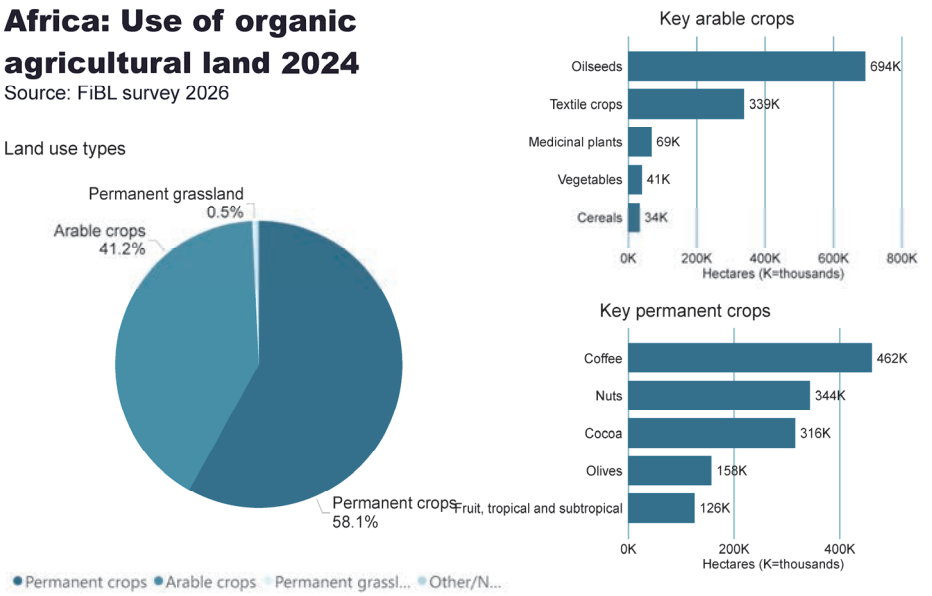


Figure 64: Africa: Use of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

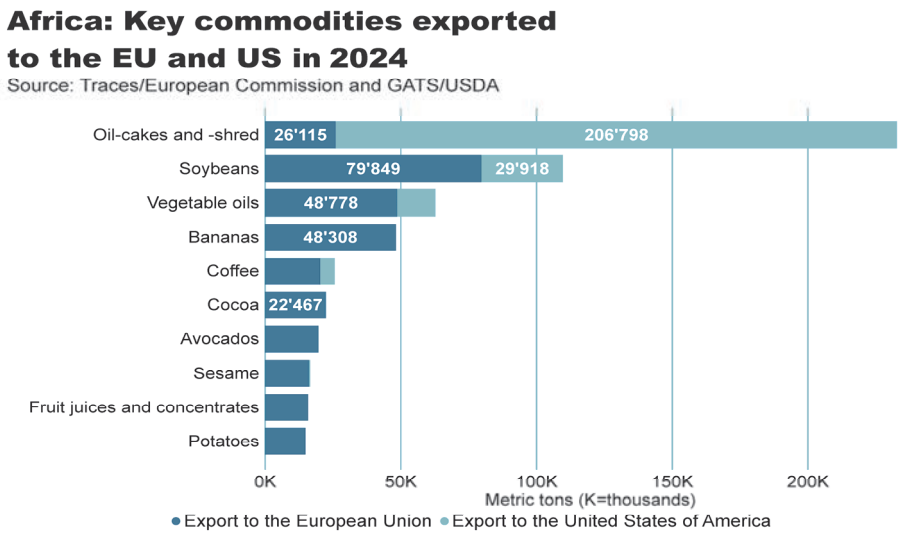


Figure 65: Africa: Commodities exported to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: TRACES/European Commission, GATS/ USDA, compiled by FiBL. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

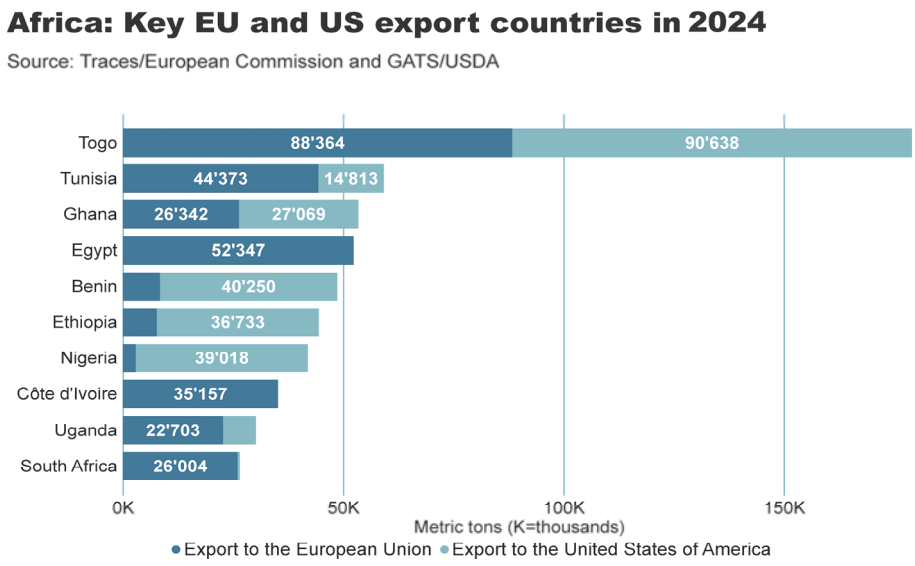


Figure 66: Africa: Key countries exporting to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: TRACES/European Commission/GATS USDA, compiled by FiBL. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

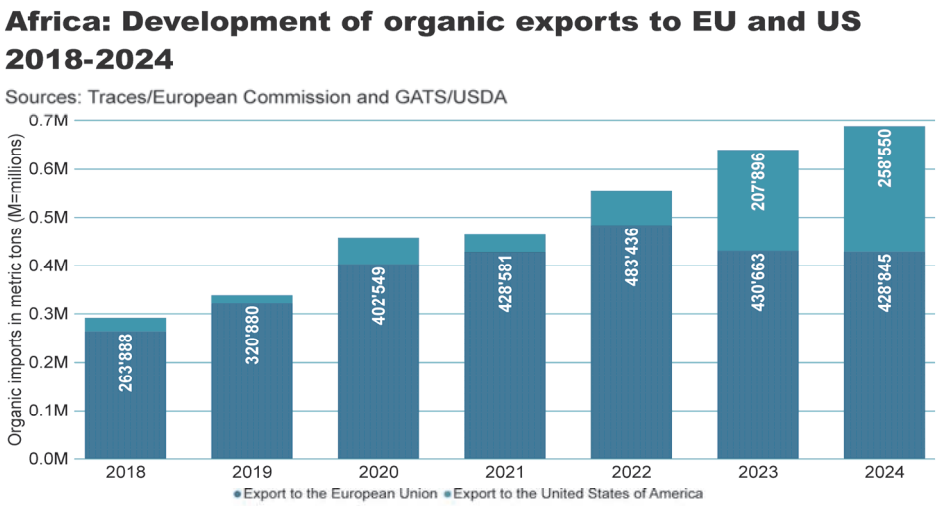
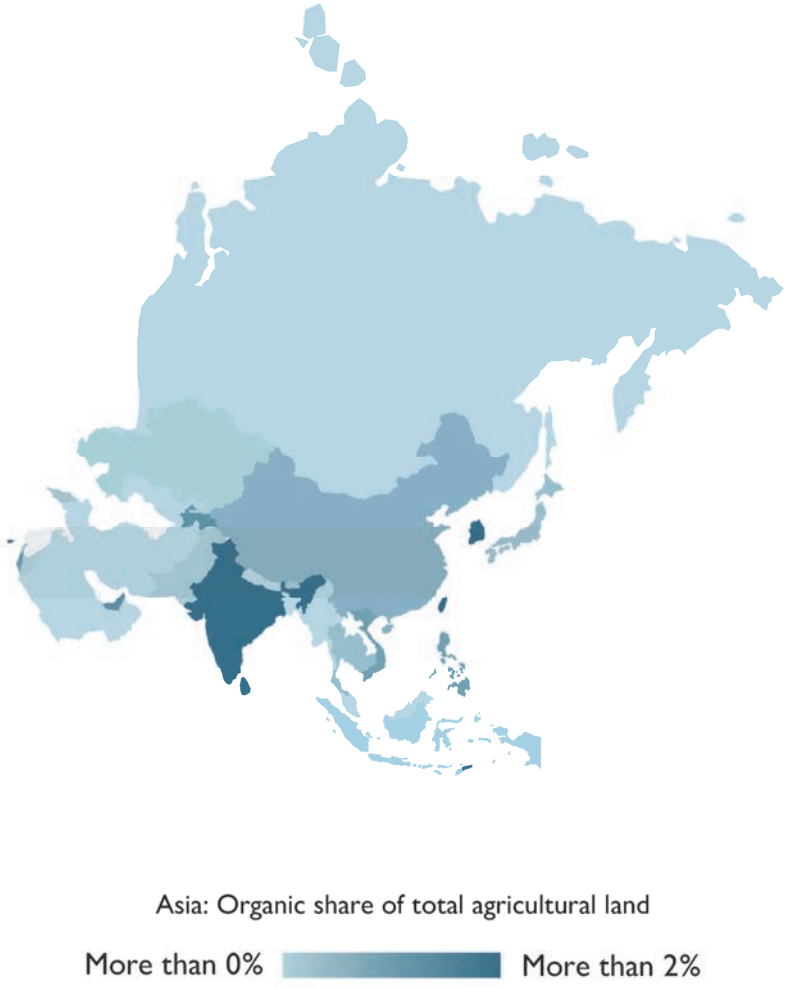


Figure 67: Africa: Development of organic exports to the European Union and the United States of America (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission 2025

Asia



Map 3: Organic agricultural land in the countries of Asia 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026 based on information from the private sector, certifiers, governments, and the Mediterranean Organic Agricultural Network (MOAN) for the Mediterranean countries
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Asia's Organic Transition: National Frameworks, Markets, and Country Developments

IFOAM – Organics Asia[1]

Across Asia, organic agriculture is moving from niche to nationally supported—through new retail channels, upgraded standards, stronger institutions, and ambitious multi-year strategies. The snapshots below highlight some of the most notable recent developments by country, from market growth and certification reforms to school-lunch programmes, export plans, and new policy phases shaping the region's organic transition.

Regional highlights at a glance

Bhutan opened its first Organic Products Sales Outlet in 2025, and **China** remains the world's third-largest organic market, with an annual growth rate of 12.3 percent, supported by strong central government policies promoting green transformation and boosting certification. **Indonesia** updated its organic standard to align with international standards, establishing species-specific conversion periods, input controls, and improved traceability. In **India**, 25 percent of the organic farmland is currently covered under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS). With the help of revised national guidelines, **Iran's** five-year plan (2023–2027) targets a two percent growth in organic acreage. With 150 Organic Villages, Japan continues to push for organic food in school lunches. With FAO assistance, **Kyrgyzstan's** "Organic 2025–2029" plans to increase exports and triple the number of organic farms. **Mongolia** also enacted legislative changes to its national framework for organic production, providing clear definitions of institutional responsibilities, establishing a national database of organic producers, and mandating the creation of a National Council for Organic Production. Organic cotton from Balochistan is driving growth in Pakistan's organic industry, supported by donor-funded rural development initiatives. **Saudi Arabia** entered its second phase of its National Organic Agriculture Policy. In Sri Lanka, a Carbon PGS method to quantify and offset emissions was implemented, while in **South Korea**, the newly inaugurated "People's Sovereignty Government" has pledged to double organic agricultural land. **Vietnam** hosted the 8th Organic Asia Congress, highlighting the remarkable development of organic agriculture in the country over the past decade.

[1] IFOAM – Organic Asia, F, Chungbuk Organic Agriculture Research Institute, Seo-buri 751 Goesan-eup, Goesan County, Chungbuk Province, South Korea, www.ifoamasia.org

Bhutan

***Norden Lepcha*[1]**

Bhutan has been promoting organic agriculture since 2003, with approximately 70 percent of its total land area covered by forest and only around three percent used for agriculture.[2] In 2020, the National Centre for Organic Agriculture was established to provide institutional leadership in organic agriculture research and development. The Bhutan Organic Standards have been recognised as part of the IFOAM family of standards. Currently, about 3,358 hectares of land are officially registered under Bhutan's organic programme. Of this, 1,621 hectares are dedicated to agricultural crops, while the remainder is used for wild collection. Approximately 87 percent of the registered area is certified organic under both local and international certification schemes.[3]

Bhutan produces more than 60 certified organic products, including green tea, herbal tea, edible flowers, ginger, turmeric, blue pine oil, Artemisia essential oil, asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, garlic, and pineapple juice. These products are exported to markets in the EU, USA, Australia, Singapore, and other countries.

To promote organic products locally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock opened an Organic Products Sales Outlet on June 20, 2025, at the Centenary Farmers' Market in Thimphu. This is the first outlet of its kind in the country, offering a variety of certified organic products at premium prices. Plans are underway to establish more such outlets nationwide to strengthen the domestic organic market.

China

***Qiao Yuhui*[4]**

The Central No. 1 Document continued to call for a greater supply of green, high-quality agricultural products, with further strengthening of certification for green products, organic products, and related services.[5] Advancing the organic sector remains a practical pathway to align ecological protection with industrial upgrading, accelerating the green transformation of agriculture and supporting sustainable rural development.

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[1] D. Norden Lepcha, Principal Agriculture Officer, National Centre for Organic Agriculture (NCOA), Yusipang, Thimphu, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Royal Government of Bhutan

[2] DoSAM, 2023, Land Use Land Cover of Bhutan 2020, Maps and Statistics

[3] Bhutan Food and Drug Authority, 2025, Organic product certification scheme (Issue 6, April 22, 2025). Available at: https://bfda.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/BFDA-CS-02-ORGANIC-PRODUCT-CERTIFICATION-SCHEME-Issue-6-on-22-April-2025.pdf

[4] Prof. Dr. Qiao Yuhui, China Agricultural University, Beijing, China

[5] Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on further deepening rural reform and solidly promoting the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. Available at: https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202502/content_7005158.htm (Relevant Documents of the Central Committee Chinese Government Website)

A total of 5.7 billion organic labels[1] were issued nationwide, and sales reached 124.75 billion Renminbi (or approximately 15 billion euros), about 1.5 times the 2020 level. Over the past five years, the annual growth rate of organic product sales reached 12.3 percent, making China the third-largest organic market in the world.

In 2024, China hosted several major events advancing the organic industry. The 17th BIOFACH CHINA in Shanghai (June 13–15) drew 12,469 participants and 174 exhibitors, while the IFOAM International Organic Marketing & Products Development Conference and 7th Organic Asia Congress in Handan (June 19–21) brought together experts from 27 countries. Other key events included the Belt & Road Organic Agriculture Matching Event in Yangling (October 27) and the "Strong Agriculture Forum" in Guangzhou (November 29). Together, these gatherings highlight the rapid growth and global integration of China's organic sector, driven by technology and policy support.

Indonesia

***Wahyudi David*[2]**

In 2025, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency initiated a technical cooperation program under the project "Evidence-based policy for Sustainable Farming through Strengthening the Statistical Methodology for Organic Farming Data." This project will deliver a holistic, integrated policy framework—supported by reliable organic-product statistics—that create an enabling ecosystem for farmers to adopt organic farming and other sustainable agricultural practices.

The program has two outputs: the first is the preparation of recommendations for priority actions and target indicators to encourage the implementation of organic farming practices in accordance with the 2025-2029 medium-term plan. The second output is the national database of organic agriculture, made available and used appropriately in the national agricultural survey.

The revision of the Indonesian Organic Standard[3] marks a substantial upgrade from offering a more detailed and structured framework for organic agriculture in Indonesia. It expands the scope to include specific inputs for crops and livestock, as well as for fresh and processed products, and post-harvest handling. New definitions, such as bio stimulants and propolis, enhance clarity, while input requirements—covering seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, water, labour, and machinery—are now strictly regulated. Organic pesticide standards require a minimum of 65 percent effectiveness, and livestock feed must be at least 60 percent organic, with stricter traceability requirements. Conversion periods are species-specific, and sanitation, hygiene, and

[1] State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR). (2025). China Organic Product Certification and Organic Industry Development (2025) Report. Released at the National "Organic Product Certification Publicity Week" launch event (Jiangxi, Sept 2025).

[2] Wahyudi David, Associate Professor, Universitas Bakrie, Indonesia

[3] Revision of the Indonesian Organic Standard (SNI) from SNI 6729:2016 to SNI 6729:2025

documentation standards are more comprehensive. The revision also aligns with international organic certification standards, supports export competitiveness, and introduces nine technical appendices on substances, additives, and processing aids, thereby enhancing consumer protection and environmental sustainability.

India

Thomas Jacob[1]

The Indian domestic organic market is projected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 10.9 percent from 2025 to 2033.[2][3]

A significant milestone in this journey is the 8th edition of the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), which gained equivalence with Australia's Organic Regime and with Taiwan under a Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) in 2025.[4]

Out of the total organic certified area in India, almost 25 percent of land is under PGS certification, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.[5] PGS India is one of the largest certification initiatives and is gaining popularity among farmers and groups; more than 500 PGS brands have been launched.

While the organic movement in India continues to gain momentum, the sector faces challenges, including the fact that price-based consumer comparisons with conventionally grown products have become a major barrier for customers.

Equally problematic is the proliferation of unverified products that misuse the organic label, diluting trust and muddying consumer perception. High initial production costs, lack of knowledge, complex certification processes and associated costs, initial low yields, pest and disease management, and poor market and infrastructure support remain the major challenges for organic farming in India.[6]

For more information about India, see contribution by APEDA on page 166.

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[1] Dr. Thomas Jacob, Advisor, PDS Organic Spices, Kuttikkanam, Idukki, Kerala, India

[2] The United Indian, 27 March 2025, Organic Farming in India: A Pathway to Sustainable Agriculture. Available at: https://theunitedindian.com/news/blog?organic-farming-in-India&b=441&c=1

[3] According to Statista the organic market in India was 64 billion Indian Rupees (approximately 610 million euros). Source: Statista (2025). *Organic food market in India*. Hamburg: Statista GmbH, available at https://www.statista.com/topics/10397/organic-food-market-in-india/#topicOverview

[4] Renub Research (2025): Organic Food Market Size and Share Analysis - Growth Trends and Forecast Report 2025-2033. Available at: https://www.renub.com/organic-food-market-p.php

[5] Gagnesh Sharma, Vachaspati Pandey, Rashmi Singh, Srinivas Murthy and Sachin Vaid, National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) in India. Biofach India 2025 .

[6] The Economic Times, 16 April 2025, India's organic product exports up 34.6 pc in 2024-25 to 665.96 million US dollars in 2024-25. Available at: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/indias-organic-product-exports-up-34-6-pc-in-2024-25-to-usd-665-96-mn-in-2024-25/articleshow/120340750.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

Iran

***M. Reza Ardakani*[1]**

Governmental support for organic product development in Iran has increased. According to Article 32 of the Seventh Five-Year National Progress Plan Law (2023-2027), the Ministry of Agriculture is mandated to promote sustainable food security and ensure access to healthy, high-quality food for all citizens. As part of this effort, the share of organic farmland across the country is expected to increase by at least 2 percent by the end of the current five-year plan.[2]

The Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran (ISIRI) has raised awareness by inviting experts from various government agencies, institutions, and the private sector to accelerate the update of the national standard titled "Requirements for Production, Processing, Inspection & Certification, Labelling, and Marketing of Organic Food (INSO-11000)." This update aligns with ISO 17065, which focuses on certification and labelling of organic products.

The Iran Organic Association (IOA) and IFOAM IRAN continued to promote organic agriculture and business through annual events and strong national and international networking. Over the past year, key initiatives included: Iran's Agrofood Exhibition 2025 hosting an Organic Pavilion; the 14th Iran Organic Festival, held in October in Tehran; the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Judiciary Department to support organic producers and consumers; the provision of grants and support for members attending the Dubai Organic Exhibition; and the co-organization of the first Green Hotel Management Autumn School, among others.

Iraq

***Jwad Enad Mahdi*[3]**

Organic agriculture in Iraq faces several challenges, including an over-reliance on oil revenue, increasing water scarcity, particularly over the past five years, and low soil organic matter due to farmers' heavy reliance on chemical fertilisers. Despite these challenges, there is growing interest in promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Initiatives include composting programs, farmer training in techniques and international support for agricultural development. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations' World Food Programme (WFP), and the Ministry of Agriculture have been actively involved in capacity building, implementing national projects, and promoting methods to improve productivity and resource management.

In 2024, the WFP launched a major program to train farmers in the production and use of organic fertilisers (compost), providing all necessary inputs. This initiative

[1] Dr. M. Reza Ardakani, Full Professor, Agroecology and Organic Farming, Azad University, Karaj, Iran; Vice President, International Society of Organic Agriculture Research (ISOFAR); Board Member, IFOAM-ASIA; Director, IFOAM-IRAN

[2] Seventh Five-Year National Progress Plan Law (2023-2027)

[3] Dr. Jwad Enad Mahdi, Director, National Center for Organic Farming, Iraq

encouraged many farmers to begin transitioning to organic farming. As a result, organic agriculture is gaining traction in Iraq, with notable increases in land planted with organic crops: 4,000 hectares in Northern Iraq, 6,000 hectares in Central Iraq, and 4,500 hectares in Southern Iraq.[1]

Additionally, wheat farmers across the country have started using liquid organic fertilisers. Farmers are increasingly aware of the negative impact of chemical fertilisers on soil health and plan to reduce their use in upcoming seasons.

The number of organic fertiliser factories has also grown significantly in 2024 and 2025, with approximately 20 factories now operating. These facilities are proving profitable due to the availability of raw materials for compost production.

Japan

***Miyoshi Satoko*[2]**

Japanese agriculture experienced significant upheaval in 2025. Following the 2024 rice shortage and inflation, along with tariff disputes with the United States, the sector became increasingly dependent on imports. Rice yields, already impacted by the climate crisis in 2024, remained low in 2025, posing challenges for both conventional and organic farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) continued to advance the Act on the Promotion of Green Food Systems[3], with strong support for the development of Organic Villages. MAFF had set a target of 100 sites by 2025 and 200 by 2030; however, by August 2025, the number had already reached 150, reflecting growing engagement from municipalities. A key driver of this growth has been the shift to include organic produce in school lunches, which is expanding alongside national debates on free school meal provision and new partnerships between urban and rural areas.

The organic market is also gaining momentum. The Organic Lifestyle Expo marked its tenth anniversary with an expansion into Kyoto, while Biofach Japan enhanced both its visibility and consumer engagement. In connection with Organic Farming Day on 8 December, MAFF designated 14 November to 14 December as Organic Month, held annually with a particular focus on promoting organic school meals.

In September 2023, the Ministry of the Environment recognised Kanazawa Daichi's organic farm as a Nature Symbiosis Site under its Stork-Nurturing Farmland Conservation and Enhancement Plan, supporting Japan's "30 by 30" target to conserve at least 30 percent of land and sea areas by 2030. This biodiverse wetland exemplifies a "nature-positive" approach, helping halt biodiversity loss and restore ecosystems. As

[1] Ministry of Planning & Statistics Department, Iraq

[2] Miyoshi Satoko, Executive Member, Organic Congress Japan, Tokyo, Japan

[3] Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Japan), 2025, "The situation surrounding organic agriculture in Japan," Sustainable Agriculture Division, Crop Production Bureau. Available at: https://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/env/sustainagri/TheSituationSurroundingOrganicAgricultureinJapan_2025.09.pdf

the first Organic JAS-certified farm in Japan to receive such recognition, it underscores the ecological and social value of organic agriculture.

Kyrgyzstan

Tinatin Doolotkeldieva[1] and Asan Alymkulov[2]

In 2025, the Government of Kyrgyzstan approved the national program "Organic 2025–2029," aimed at scaling up organic agriculture across the country.[3] The program sets an ambitious target: to increase certified organic farmland from 63,000 hectares to 200,000 hectares by 2029 and to ensure that 25 percent of total agricultural output and exports come from organic production.

The Issyk-Kul and Naryn regions have been selected for a full-scale transition to organic farming, supported by coordinated efforts in certification, input provision, and market access.

In 2024, new bylaws were enacted to regulate organic certification procedures and legalise Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), thereby strengthening local capacity and compliance. The BIO-KG Federation of Organic Development has played a pivotal role in implementing the Organic Aimak model across rural areas, with 12,749 hectares certified and over 10,000 farmers engaged.

Innovations include vermicomposting, dried herb production, organic bean exports, and PGS-based traceability systems. Scientific institutions have developed biotechnologies such as the 'Rostin' biofertilizer and soil bioremediation techniques using native bacteria capable of decomposing 19 pesticide types with 99 percent efficiency.[4]

Despite these achievements, challenges remain in translating scientific advances into practice, developing a domestic biopesticide industry, and increasing awareness of biological alternatives. Nevertheless, Kyrgyzstan is emerging as a regional leader in mountain organic agriculture and climate-smart farming.

Mongolia

Tungalag Lkhundevjamts[5]

In 2024, Mongolia made significant strides in enhancing its national framework for organic production. The revised Law on Organic Products entered into force on 1 January 2025. This updated legislation provides clear definitions of institutional

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[1] Tinatin Doolotkeldieva, Head of the Plant Protection Centre at the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University
[2] Asan Alymkulov, Sustainable Mountain Development Specialist, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mountain Partnership Secretariat, https://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/en/
[3] Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (2025, May 15), "Resolution No. 255: On approval of the Development Program of Organic Production in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2025–2029," CIS Legislation Database. Available at: https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=167012
[4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2025, August 22), "FAO helps Kyrgyzstan produce and promote organic products for export markets." Available at: https://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/news-archive/detail-news/en/c/1741816/
[5] Tungalag Lkhundevjamts, President of the Central Asia Organic Alliance, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

responsibilities, establishes a national database of organic producers (www.organic.gov.mn), and mandates the creation of a National Council for Organic Production.

Under the new law, the state extends both financial and non-financial support to operators engaged in organic production.[1]

As of 2025, Mongolia has registered 67 organic producers, 41 producer groups operating under Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), and 38 third-party certified operators. In total, 270 domestic and 36 imported organic products are recorded in the national organic system. The country's strategic target is to ensure that five percent of all food and agricultural production is certified organic by 2030.[2]

Mongolia also hosts SFCS LLC, an IOAS[3]-accredited certification body authorized to certify operators against the IFOAM Organic Standards. This milestone strengthens Mongolia's position as a regional leader in credible organic certification.

Preparations are currently underway to operationalize the new legal framework through five implementing regulations. Priority actions include developing a national organic logo, establishing an organic research unit within the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, and introducing financial incentives to support producers during the transition to organic production.

Mongolia continues to play an active role in regional collaboration, particularly within the **Central Asia Organic Alliance**, which will convene the 3rd Central Asia Organic Forum in Ulaanbaatar in 2026, marking a milestone in regional cooperation and the promotion of a "Green Silk Road" for organic trade and sustainable development.

In other Central Asian countries, the region has taken important steps toward regional cooperation in organic agriculture. Kyrgyzstan took the initiative to host and organize the 1st Central Asia Organic Forum in Bishkek in 2024, bringing together representatives from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Mongolia to discuss collaboration in organic production, certification, and trade. This historic event laid the groundwork for establishing the Central Asia Organic Alliance (CAOA), which is now undergoing official registration. A new national certification body was also established in Kyrgyzstan to serve the region and strengthen organic certification and auditor training. The 2nd Forum held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in 2025, focused on building a regional training network, harmonising standards, expanding market access, and enhancing certification capacity across Central Asia.

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[1] Key support measures include: Coverage of certification costs during the transition period, subsidies for the purchase of domestically produced and certified organic fertilizers registered in the national information system, applicable during the first three years of use on farms and greenhouses; corporate income tax exemptions for enterprises whose revenues derive exclusively from organic production — with a 100 percent exemption for the first five years and a 50 percent exemption for the following five years after income generation begins.

2 https://organic.gov.mn/#/product/domestic/list

[3] IOAS is the International Organic Accreditation Service.

Pakistan

Sara Zafar[1] and Zuhair Hasnain[2]

Organic farming is increasingly recognized as a key contributor to sustainable agriculture and food security in Pakistan[3]. The Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) is actively supporting this sector through policy development, farmer training, and improvements in seed systems. A major milestone is the production of organic cotton in Balochistan, which underscores the province's leadership in establishing legal frameworks for organic agriculture.

According to a survey, nearly 90 percent of farmers see a promising future for organic farming, reporting an average cost-benefit ratio of 1.5.[4] Currently, most organic farms are located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and the Islamabad Capital Territory. Pakistan's organic products, particularly honey, mangoes, vegetables, and herbs, are being exported to the European Union, the Gulf states, and China.[5]

A report by the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) notes that the expansion of organic farming is driven by growing public awareness of the health benefits of organic foods.

In 2025, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is implementing two major initiatives to boost rural development and food security. The Rural Economic Transformation Project (KP-RETP), supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), aims to improve the livelihoods of more than 700,000 farmers by advancing climate-resilient agriculture, agribusiness development, and inclusive employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women. Simultaneously, the Food Security Support Project, backed by the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific, targets 160,000 smallholder farmers with improved inputs and supports 400,000 farmers with vegetable farming packages. It also empowers 28,000 women through kitchen gardening and food processing, while enhancing institutional capacity to respond to climate-induced disasters. Additionally, a new Mountain Agriculture Policy has been adopted to promote organic and environmentally friendly practices.[6]

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[1] Dr. Sara Zafar, Associate Professor, Department of Botany, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan

[2] Dr. Zuhair Hasnain, Assistant Professor, Department of Agronomy, PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

[3] The Express Tribune, 30 August 2025, Balochistan looks to expand organic exports. Available at https://tribune.com.pk/story/2518092/balochistan-looks-to-expand-organic-exports

[4] [4]Zamin et al. 2025. Current Status and Future Prospects of Organic Farming in Pakistan with Focus on Horticultural Crops. Sarhad Journal of Agriculture, 41(3): 1023-1032.

[5] The Nation, 22 July 2025, Promotion of organic agriculture to boost exports. Available at: https://www.nation.com.pk/22-Jul-2025/promotion-of-organic-agriculture-to-boost-exports

[6] Environment Monitoring Report: July 2025: Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Security Support Project. Available at: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/56151/56151-001-emr-en_1.pdf

Philippines

Ryan Bestre[1]

Organic agriculture in the Philippines continues to gain momentum as a sustainable alternative to conventional farming, especially amid rising fertilizer costs and growing environmental concerns. The Department of Agriculture's National Organic Agriculture Program (NOAP) remains at the forefront, implementing a 12-point strategy that includes policy development, consumer advocacy, capacity building for local government units (LGUs) and farmer groups, and support for organic input production.

One of the most notable shifts is the government's increased support for Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS). This move addresses the long-standing challenge of the cost and complexity of third-party certifications. In 2024, the 1st International Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) Summit was held in Quezon City, Philippines, as part of the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the launch of the IFOAM PGS initiative.

NOAP's Youth Internship Program on Organic Agriculture (YIPOA) is also underway, offering financial support and hands-on training to young Filipinos to help rejuvenate the ageing farming population. Additionally, digital platforms like the Organic Marketplace are helping certified organic farmers reach broader markets through geotagged listings and trade fairs.

One significant event in the country in 2025 is the 18th Negros Island Organic Farmers Festival held on November 19–23, 2025, which coincided with the Slow Food Terra Madre Asia & Pacific, bringing together slow food communities, organic farms and especially chefs from the Philippines and abroad to promote "good, clean, and fair food".

Some of the farmers in Negros are already third-party certified and are expected to be ready for international export within two to three years. About 18,000 hectares of land owned by small farmers will eventually be PGS-certified.

Saudi Arabia

Raed S. Almusaylim[2]

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has continued to support the development of organic agriculture. On 29 July 2024, His Excellency, the Minister of Environment, Water, and Agriculture, approved the continuation of activities and measures outlined in the Executive Action Plan for the National Organic Agriculture Policy. This decision marked the launch of the second phase of the plan (2024–2027), building on the sustained growth achieved during the first phase (2018–2023). In 2024, organically managed agricultural land expanded to 24,062 hectares, while total organic crop production reached 98,250 tonnes.

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[1] Ryan Bestre, International Liaison Officer, Young Organics Global Network
[2] Department of Organic Agriculture – Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

The Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture is strengthening its regulatory and supervisory framework to ensure full compliance with Saudi organic agriculture standards and to enhance the credibility of organic certification. This includes improving the inspection and certification procedures carried out by licensed certification bodies, as well as the quality of their outputs.

In collaboration with relevant government entities, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) has introduced specific requirements and conditions for the importation of organic food products. These requirements, which came into effect on August 1, 2024, require all importers and related import activities to undergo inspection and certification by a licensed certification body within the Kingdom.

Sri Lanka

Achala Samaradiwakara[1]

Sri Lanka's organic sector is entering a new phase, integrating traditional ecological knowledge with modern verification systems and sustainability standards. At the heart of this evolution is the Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) Alliance Sri Lanka, a collaborative network that unites farmer groups, certification bodies, and government agencies to strengthen PGS across the island.

Since its introduction in Sri Lanka more than a decade ago, the PGS approach has grown from a handful of community initiatives into a nationally recognized framework supported by multiple institutions. Today, the PGS Alliance serves as a coordination platform that connects the Department of Agriculture, the Export Development Board (EDB), the National Organic Control Unit (NOCU), the Ministry of Industries, the Consumer Affairs Authority, and the Good Market social enterprise network, ensuring alignment between grassroots producers and policy-level decision-making.

In 2025, Sri Lanka took another bold step forward by expanding the PGS framework to include carbon footprint verification. The new Carbon PGS initiative, developed under the Good Market with support from the Consumers and other partners, empowers farmer groups and small enterprises to measure, reduce, and offset their emissions using locally appropriate tools.

This innovation positions Sri Lanka as one of the first countries in Asia to develop a community-based carbon verification system embedded within its organic movement. It enables small producers to demonstrate tangible climate action and opens pathways for fair recognition in green markets and carbon-sensitive supply chains.

This collaboration is creating a strong foundation for the Sri Lanka Organic National Standard (SLS 1324) to evolve in alignment with participatory systems, bridging domestic and international markets through trust-based verification.

[1] [1]Achala Samaradiwakara, Co-Founder and Managing Director, Good Market, Sri Lanka

South Korea

Choi Dong Geun[1] and Jennifer Chang[2]

As of 2024, the number of certified environmentally friendly[3] farms decreased by 1.7 percent from the previous year to 48,668 (accounting for about 5 percent of total farms nationwide). While the number of certified organic farms increased slightly by 0.9 percent to 24,287, both the total certified area and the production volume of environmentally friendly produce showed a slight decline.

As for the distribution of environmentally friendly food, school meals accounted for the largest share at 31.7 percent, followed by small and medium-sized supermarkets (26 percent) and large retailers (16.1 percent). Despite the diversification of distribution channels, dependence on school meal programs remains high. The rate of direct sales from producers to consumers (through contract farming and direct trade) reached 38.4 percent, significantly higher than that of conventional produce.

With the inauguration of the "People's Sovereignty Government" in June 2025, the government has pledged to increase environmentally friendly agriculture two-fold. Direct payment rates for environmentally-friendly farming have been increased for the first time in seven years, and the eligible farm area per household has been expanded from 5 to 30 hectares to promote organic rice production.[4] The 6th Environmentally-friendly Agriculture Plan is being prepared to include additional support for expanding organic-certified areas, support for environmentally-friendly farmers, and initiatives to protect farmland, improve water quality, reduce carbon emissions, and restore ecosystems. Additionally, training programs have been launched to educate new rice farmers and expand environmentally friendly rice cultivation to 68,000 hectares by 2029.[5]

Vietnam

Dang Thi Bich Huong[6]

The market for organic products grew by approximately 10 to 15 percent in 2024. It continued to expand by around 20 percent in the first half of 2025.[2] This growth was largely driven by the Government's strong measures to enhance inspection and control against counterfeit and substandard goods, particularly in the food sector.

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[1] Choi Dong Geun, Executive Director, the Korea Environmentally-Friendly Agricultural Products Promotion Fund Management Board, www.korganicboard.org

[2] Executive Director of IFOAM-Organics Asia and of the Asian Local Governments for Organic Agriculture (ALGOA), Seoul, Republic of Korea

[3] Includes both organic and pesticide-free production

[4] Direct payment for organic rice fields: from 700,000 Korean won (420 euros)/ha to 950,000 Korean won (570 euros) /ha; direct payment for pesticide-free rice fields: from 500,000 Korean won (approx. 300 euros)/ha to 750,000 Korean won (approx. 450 euros)/ha. (1 Korean won: 0.0006 euros in 2024).

[5] Sources: National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Korea Agro-fisheries & Food Trade Corporation

[6] Dang Thi Bich Huong, Vice Chairperson and General Secretary, Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association (VOAA)

Faced with the choice between self-declared and certified products, consumers increasingly prefer certified organic options. Concurrently, the volume of imported organic products rose significantly, both in quantity and in the number of importers. Most of these imports were certified to internationally recognised organic standards, including the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program (USDA-NOP), the European Union Organic Regulation, and the Japanese Agricultural Standards for Organic Products (JAS).

In contrast to the expanding market, domestic organic production experienced a notable decline. In 2024, the total organic farming area dropped sharply to about 140,000 hectares, down from previous years. Of this, approximately 135,000 hectares were certified under international standards, marking a 10 percent increase, while only around 5,000 hectares were certified under the Vietnamese Organic Standard (VCO). This stagnation was mainly due to many farms discontinuing their VCO certification after receiving cost support for 2 years.

During the 2024-2025 period, the Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association (VOAA) achieved significant milestones in organic market development and communication. VOAA expanded its trade promotion programs to three key international markets: Europe (Biofach), the United States (Natural Products Expo West), and China (Organic Festa Asia), contributing to a vibrant year for Vietnamese organic exports.

A highlight of VOAA's efforts was the successful organisation of the 8th Organic Asia Congress (OAC) in collaboration with IFOAM - Organics Asia, held in Ninh Binh, which attracted over 550 delegates from 33 countries and territories. The Congress, themed "Organics for a Better Future," featured policy forums, market and technology workshops, youth engagement sessions, and field visits to organic farms. It also had a strong impact on communications, promoting Vietnam's organic agriculture regionally and globally.

IFOAM-Organics Asia in 2025

In 2025, IFOAM-Organic Asia hosted events worldwide, reflecting Asia's strategic role in the development of organic agriculture globally.

The 3rd Organic Districts World Congress was co-organised by IFOAM-Organics Asia, the International Network of Eco-regions, and the Global Alliance of Organic Districts in Chehe Organic Village, China, bringing together 26 countries from across the globe to share experiences and identify ways to implement the concept of "organic districts" in Asia. It also showcased Chehe's success story, illustrating how a rural community can be revitalised through organic farming—an inspiring example of how organics can drive community empowerment, economic prosperity, and long-term sustainability.

The inaugural Organic Festa Asia (OFA)[1], held in Shanghai, China, brought together 234 exhibitors from 13 countries and regions and attracted over 10,000 attendees. Four international pavilions[2] and six local government pavilions from across China were

[1] Organized by Messe Düsseldorf (Shanghai) and supported by IFOAM-Organics Asia
[2] Vietnam, India, Indonesia and South Korea

present, showcasing their unique and regional specialties. The "Sustainable Fashion Zone" and "Vitality Aesthetics Space" offered immersive experiences that showcased an organic lifestyle and attracted more than 3,000 visitors. More than 50 forums and conferences brought together over seventy experts, including representatives from the French and New Zealand consulates. Forum participation surpassed 2,000 on-site and over 150,000 live-stream viewers.

The 1st Northeast Asia Organic Week—featuring an international buyer–seller meet and the 4th World Organic Youth Summit—was co-organised with APEDA (the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority of India) and the Government of Meghalaya to celebrate the region's natural and cultural diversity and its long-standing tradition of farming that is "organic by default." In addition, an Organic Youth Affairs Office was opened in Nagaland to coordinate IFOAM–Organics Asia's activities and capacity-building programmes in northeastern India and to expand youth participation in organic agriculture.

National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) – Driving India's Organic Exports

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (APEDA)[1]

Growth of Organic Agriculture

The demand for organic products is among the fastest-growing segments in global agriculture. In 2024, global retail sales of organic products reached approximately 145 billion euros (see statistics chapters in this volume), reflecting increasing consumer preference for healthier and sustainable food choices. Rising urbanization, greater awareness of the hazards associated with chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and higher disposable incomes have all contributed to the growing popularity of organic farming as a lifestyle and production system.

India's organic agriculture landscape

India's organic agricultural landscape is rooted in its fertile land, diverse agro-climatic zones, rich biodiversity, and strong traditional farming heritage. The country has a prominent presence in organic agriculture, ranking second worldwide in terms of organic agricultural land and first in the number of organic producers (FiBL & IFOAM 2025). During the financial year (FY) 2024–25, which runs from April 2024 to March 2025, India recorded 3.96 million hectares under organic cultivation as per the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), including 2.25 million hectares of fully certified organic land and 1.71 million hectares under conversion, with about 2.18 million farmers engaged in organic production.

Its favourable climatic conditions enable year-round cultivation of a wide range of crops, including cereals such as rice, wheat, diverse types of millets, pulses like chickpeas and lentils, oilseeds, soy, spices such as turmeric, ginger, and black pepper, as well as horticultural crops like mango, pineapple, banana, guava etc. Plantation crops such as tea, coffee, and also medicinal plants have been gaining increasing prominence in organic farming systems. High-value horticultural and spice crops are cultivated across various parts of the country, supported by traditional farming practices and indigenous knowledge.

Growth trends and regional distribution

India's area under organic cultivation has shown steady growth, recording a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of around 15 percent between the financial year (FY) 2015–

[1] Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (APEDA), 3rd Floor, NCUI Building 3, Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi - 110 016, India, https://apeda.gov.in/

16 and the financial year 2024–25, according to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA 2025). The western and central region accounts for nearly three-fourths of the total organic farmland, while several North-Eastern states have emerged as strong performers through cluster-based development under the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare's Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-Eastern Region (MOVCDNER).

Certification systems supporting organic growth

Rising domestic demand among health-conscious consumers, coupled with growing export potential, has been supported by robust certification systems—namely, the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), which serves both international and domestic markets, and the Participatory Guarantee System–India (PGS-India), which caters to smallholder farmers in the domestic market.

National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP): Driving exports

The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) stands at the heart of India's organic growth story. Implemented by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, it serves as a cornerstone in building a robust and credible certification framework for organic agriculture. The NPOP plays a vital role in shaping India's organic ecosystem by defining standards and criteria for organic production, establishing procedures for accrediting certification bodies, and setting inspection and certification mechanisms for operators. It also includes provisions for grower group certification for smallholder farmers and governs the use of the India Organic logo.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), a Statutory Authority under the Department of Commerce, functions as the secretariat of the NPOP, playing a pivotal role in its implementation and ongoing development. Recognising the evolving global organic market and to further strengthen India's organic ecosystem, the eighth edition of the NPOP was implemented in 2025 with reforms focusing on simplification and clarity, greater transparency, strengthened oversight mechanisms and introduction of a unified India Organic logo. Revised sanctions under the NPOP eighth edition ensure stronger deterrence and accountability.

Since its inception in 2001, NPOP has positioned India Organic as a trusted global brand, widely accepted by importing countries and driving India's organic export growth. India's organic exports have risen steadily over the past decade, rising from 213 million US dollars in 2012–13 to 665 million US dollars in 2024–25, with export volumes reaching 368,155 metric tons in the financial year 2024–25 (APEDA 2025). Major export destinations include the United States, the European Union, Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Australia. Key export commodities are cereals and millets, processed foods, tea, spices, dry fruits, sugar, medicinal plants, pulses, coffee, oil cake/meal, and oilseeds. Cereals and processed foods contribute over 24 percent and 23 percent of the total export value, respectively. Exports from several states have

increased significantly, supported by the effective implementation of NPOP and targeted export promotion initiatives.

APEDA, in collaboration with state governments, has strengthened the organic export ecosystem through dedicated state-level interventions and the identification of opportunities and challenges through comprehensive market studies, paving the way for the development of export promotion strategies. Participation in international trade fairs, buyer-seller meets and strategic collaborations with key stakeholders has further enhanced global market linkages and visibility for Indian organic products.

Despite significant achievements and milestones, the sector faces certain challenges, including limited infrastructure, seed availability, fragmented landholdings, logistical constraints, and navigating multiple certification requirements. To address these gaps and to ensure sustainable growth, India is prioritising the development of high-value organic commodities, expanding export hubs, strengthening grading, storage, and cold chain infrastructure, negotiating Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs), reducing market barriers, and enhancing digital traceability and certification processes. Capacity-building initiatives for farmers and exporters are being scaled up to ensure awareness and adherence to NPOP standards, while marketing and branding efforts under India Organic are aiming to position the country as a trusted global supplier.

By strategically combining its large production base, value addition, robust market linkages, and sustainable practices, India is well positioned to enhance exports and secure a stronger role in the global organic value chain. This sustained expansion reflects the strength of India's organic ecosystem aligned with internationally benchmarked standards, credible certification, and commitment to ensuring organic integrity.

Under the robust framework of the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), India is poised to meet the growing global demand for organic and sustainable food while advancing its broader vision of becoming the organic food basket of the world.

Sources

FiBL & IFOAM – Organics International (2025). The World of Organic Agriculture. Frick and Bonn. Available at www.organic-world.net

APEDA- NPOP Portal, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, India. Available at https://npop.apeda.gov.in/

Organic Agriculture in Asia: Key Facts and Figures

JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[1], BERNHARD SCHLATTER[2] AND MANUELA HELBING[3]

More than 8.7 million hectares of farmland were organic in Asia in 2024 – India had the largest area

In Asia, more than 8.7 million hectares were managed organically in 2024. Almost nine percent of the world's organic farmland was in Asia.

With almost 4 million hectares (3'972'573), India had the largest farmland area under organic management, followed by China (3'589'807 hectares), Kazakhstan (283'633 hectares) and Philippines (125'214 hectares). More than 90 percent of Asia's organic farmland was in these four countries.

Timor-Leste is the country with the highest organic area share in Asia

Organic farmland in Asia constituted 0.5 percent of the total agricultural land of the continent and was thus below the global organic area share of 2.1 percent in 2024.

The country with the highest organic area share was Timor-Leste (7.7 percent), followed by Sri Lanka (3.3 percent) and Taiwan (2.6 percent)

Asian organic farmland decreased by more than 0.4 million hectares

Organic land in Asia decreased by almost 437'000 hectares from 2023 to 2024, which represents a 4.8 percent decrease. Over the decade from 2015 to 2024, organic farmland grew by 126 percent, outpacing the global growth rate of organic farmland.

Key crops grown: Cereals, oilseeds crops and textile crops

More than 50 percent of the organic farmland in Asia is for arable crops (4'392'729 hectares). Among the key crops are cereals, mostly wheat and rice (2'204'133 hectares), textile crops (909'363 hectares), mainly in India, and oilseeds (748'105 hectares), mainly in China.

Permanent crops accounted for approximately 12 percent of total organic land in Asia in 2024. Among the key crops were tea (276'337 hectares), nuts (189'450 hectares), both mainly in China, and coconuts (182'388 hectares) mainly in the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Indonesia.

Organic producers, processors and importers: India leads with almost 2.7 million producers

There were more than 2'700'000 organic producers in Asia. Most of the farmers were in India, which is the country with the largest number of farmers worldwide (over 2'364'000). almost 56 percent of the world's organic producers were in Asia. Compared to 2023, 133'000 more organic producers were counted (+ 5 percent), mainly due to the

[1] Jan Trávníček, Czech Organics, Staré Město, Czech Republic, www.czechorganics.com
[2] Bernhard Schlatter, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[3] Manuela Helbing, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org

increase of producers in Indonesia (+ 64'800) and Pakistan (+21'000). A total of 1'626 exporters and 15'815 processers were reported.

Retail sales: China is the world's third biggest organic market

Eight countries provided organic retail sales figures. Of these countries, only China and Nepal provided an update for 2024. Total organic retail sales reported in 2024 reached nearly 18.3 billion euros. This does not, however, mean that there is no domestic market for organic products in the other Asian countries. Many countries have developed local markets.

Organic exports

While data on the domestic market are not sufficient, data on organic export volumes in metric tons to the European Union, which is the major export market for Asia, has been available since 2018. Export data to the US has been available even for longer (since 2014) but are less significant (18 percent of all exports to the EU and US in 2024) and do not cover all exported products.

Data show that in 2024 almost 660'000 metric tons of products were exported from Asia to the EU and US, constituting 11.2 percent of all organic imports to these countries/trade blocks. Since 2018, there has been a continuous annual decrease, amounting to a total reduction of 34.4 percent or -345'000 metric tons.

China is the largest exporter

The largest Asian exporter to the US and EU was China (almost 247'000 metric tons of products, mainly oil cakes, culinary plants and prepared nuts, followed by India (over 149'000 MT, mainly rice, sugar and oil cakes) and Pakistan (nearly 73'000 MT, mainly rice and sugar).

Oil-cakes are the most important export products

Comprising more than 167'000 metric tons around 25 percent of Asian organic exports, oil cakes were the most important product group (mostly soy oil-cakes: almost 166'000 metric tons), followed by rice (149'000 MT) and sugar (66'000 MT).

For detailed data on organic agriculture in Asia, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, page 277.

Organic Agriculture in Asia: Graphs

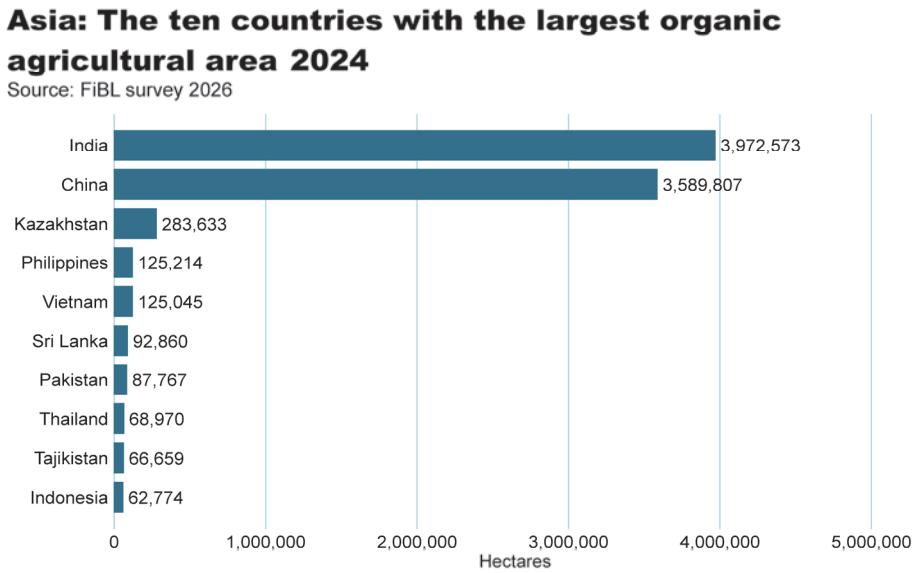


Figure 68: Asia: The ten countries with the largest organic agricultural area 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

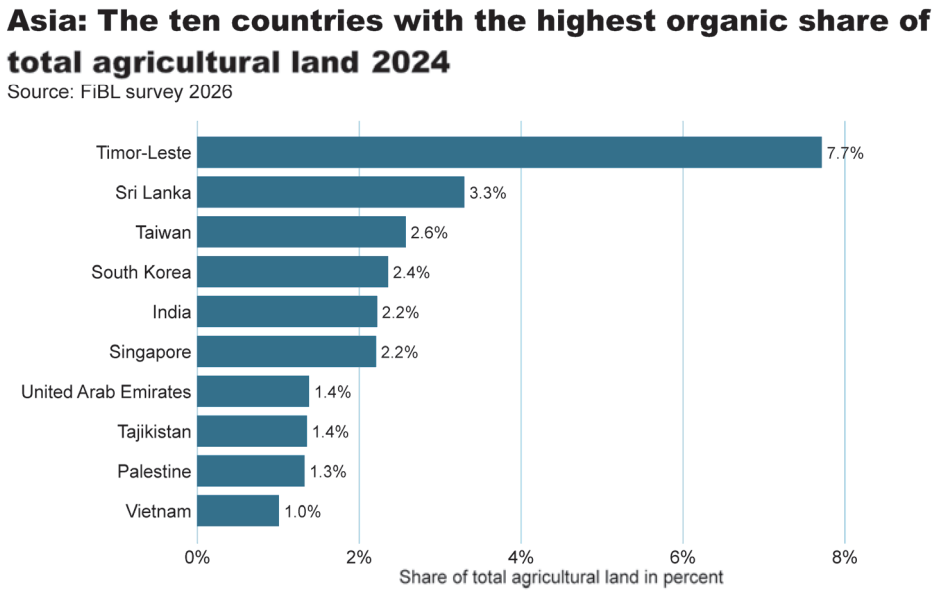


Figure 69: Asia: The countries with the highest organic share of total farmland 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

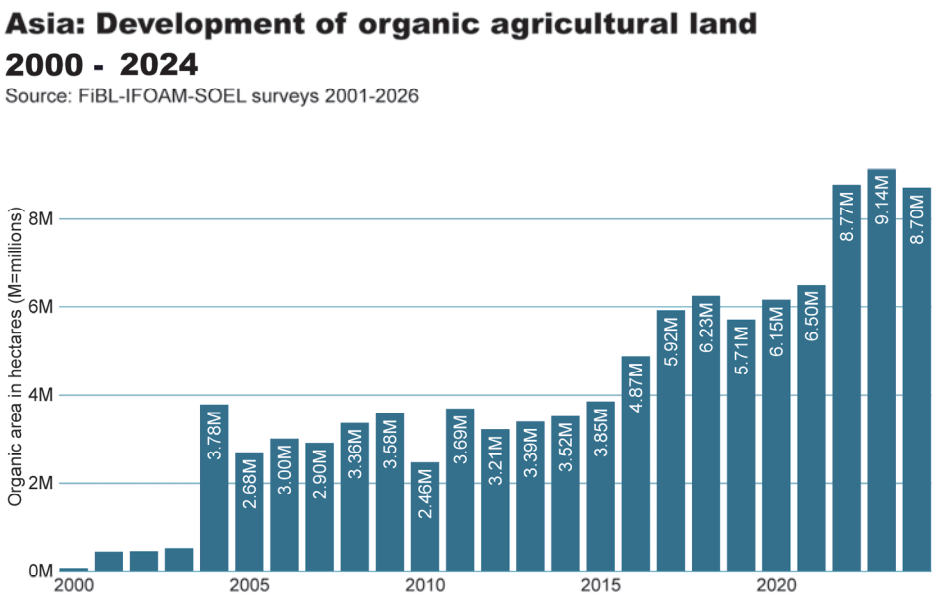


Figure 70: Asia: Development of organic agricultural land 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-surveys 2001-2026

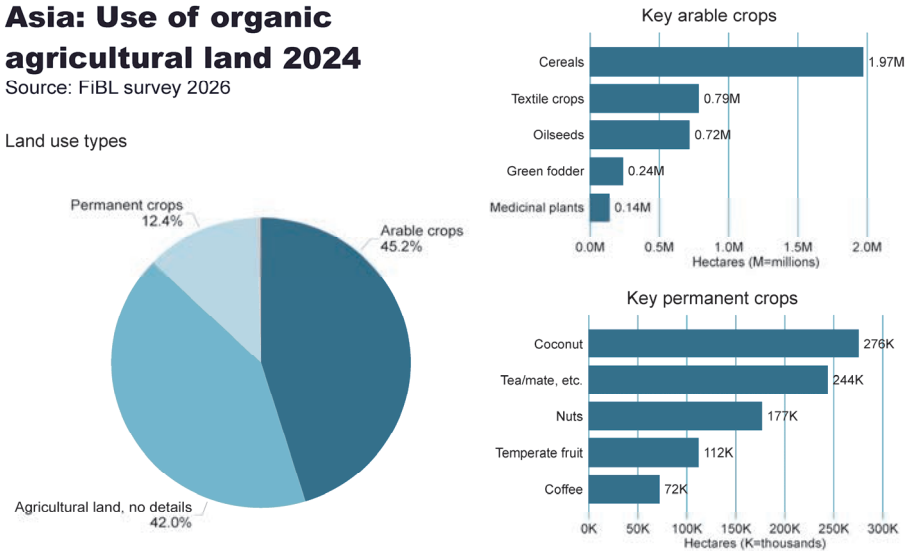


Figure 71: Asia: Use of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments.

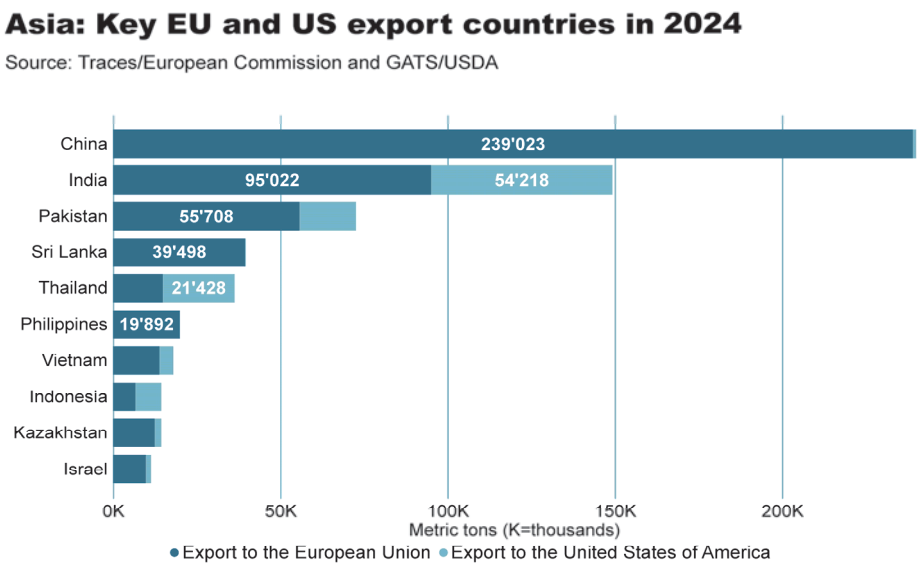


Figure 72: Asia: Key countries exporting to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA 2025 and TRACES/European Commission 2025

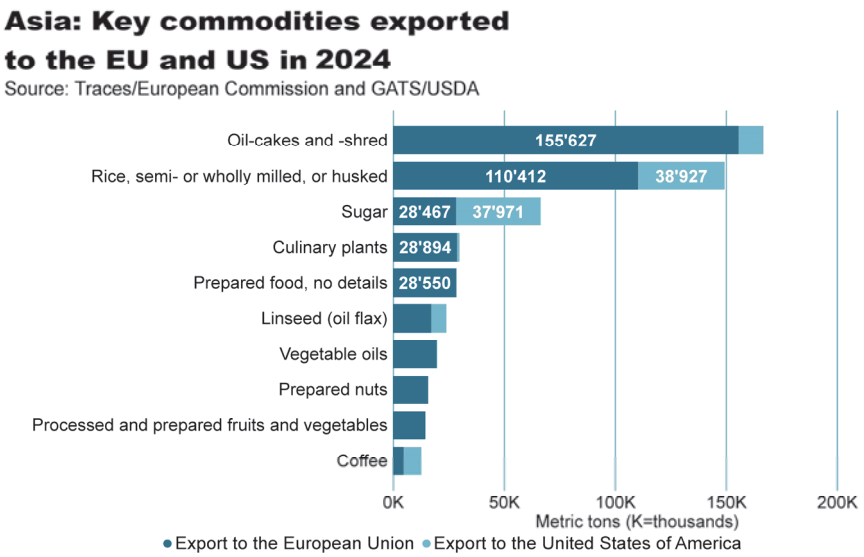


Figure 73: Asia: Key commodity groups exported to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission 2025

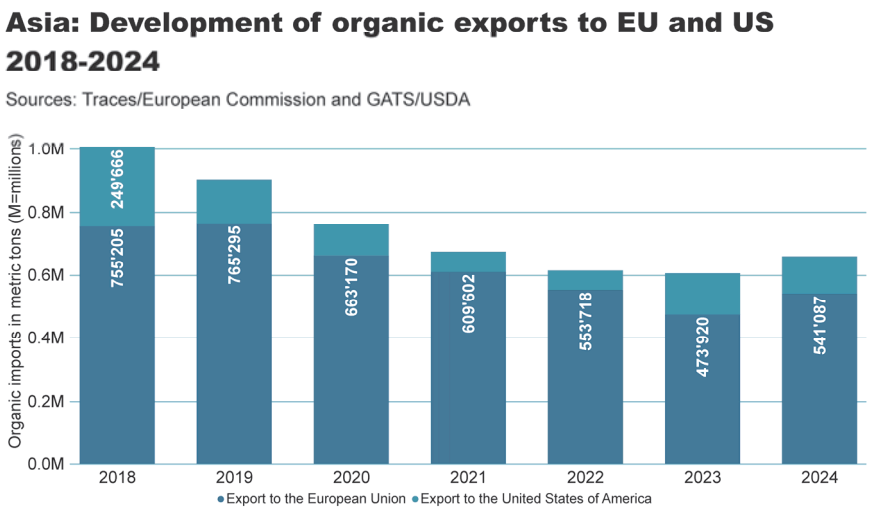
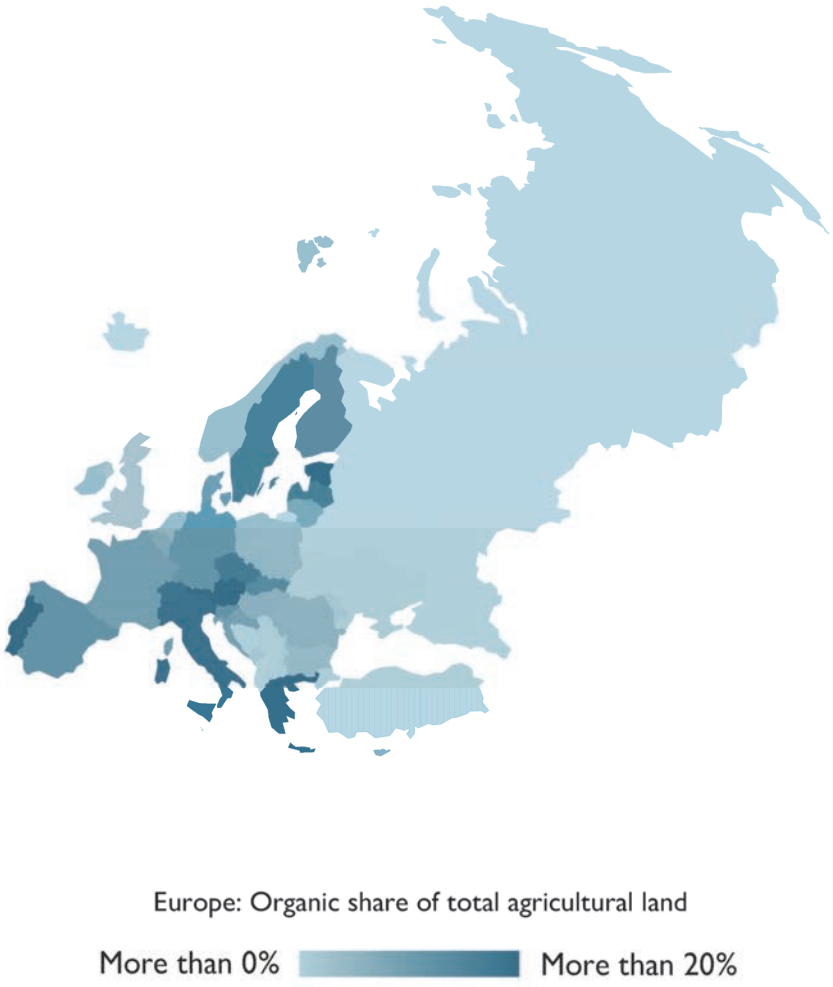


Figure 74: Asia: Development of organic exports to the European Union and the United States of America (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission 2025

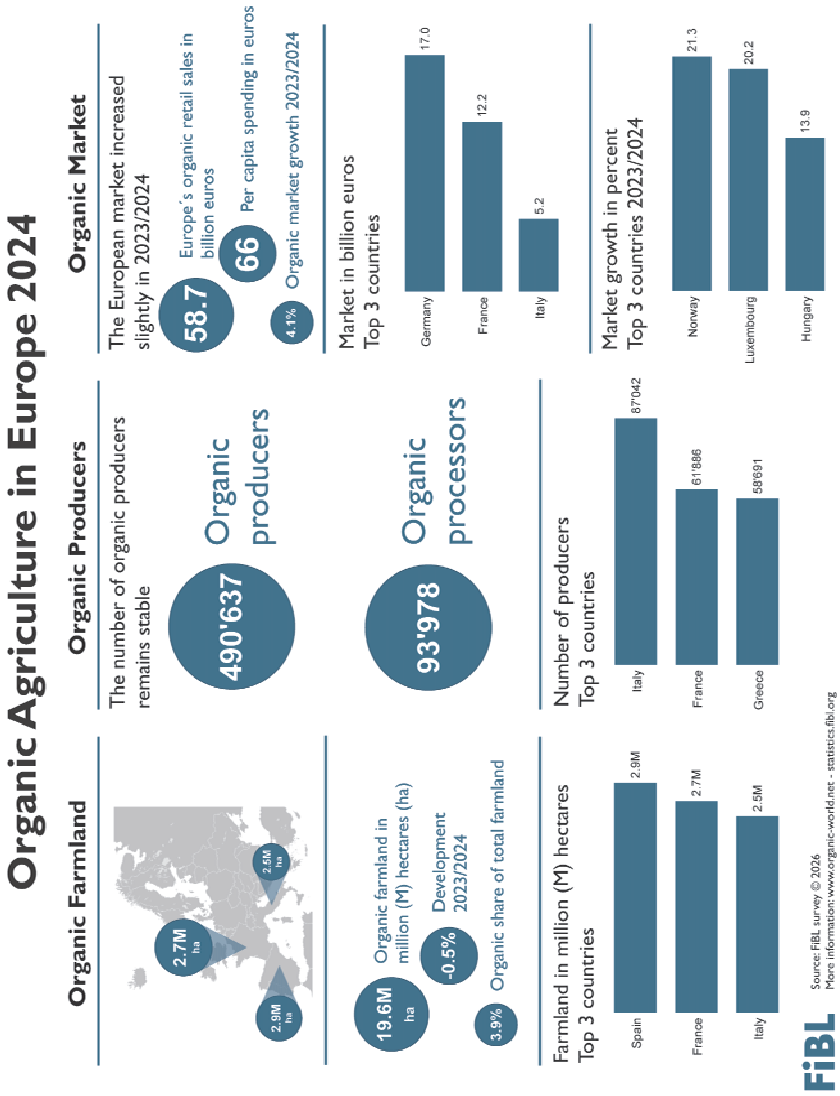
Europe



Map 4: Organic agricultural land in the countries of Europe 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026 based on information from the private sector, certifiers, governments, and the Mediterranean Organic Agricultural Network (MOAN) for the Mediterranean countries
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Infographic Organic Agriculture in Europe



Infographic 6: Organic Agriculture in Europe 2024

Source FiBL survey 2026

Organic in Europe: Recent Developments

MARIA GERNERT[1], KARIM JOUHARI[2], HELENE SCHMUTZLER[3], CAROLINE FORMONT[4], ERIC GALL[5], LEA BAUER[6], LAURA SAUQUES[7] AND HANNA WINKLER[8]

EU Organic Regulation – Import transition finalised and new hopes for the coming years

In 2025, there were no fundamental changes to the EU regulatory framework for organic farming. Nevertheless, it marked an important phase of consolidation and technical fine-tuning, with nine new secondary legal acts adopted under the EU Organic Regulation.

Two new implementing regulations, (EU) 2025/882 and (EU) 2025/2138, further expanded and amended the list of control bodies authorised to operate in third countries under the compliance-based import regime, while Regulation (EU) 2025/883 adjusted the list of control bodies operating under the equivalence regime for certain third countries.

Together with Regulation (EU) 2024/3095, adopted at the end of the previous year, which postponed the mandatory application of the compliance system for the issuance of operator certificates and certificates of inspection (COIs) until 15 October 2025, the legal and technical transition to the new compliance-based import system can now be considered effectively completed.

Further technical developments included Regulation (EU) 2025/2651, which introduced updated criteria for the categorisation of high-risk countries and products, and Regulation (EU) 2025/1470, which clarified rules on the publication of operator names and certificates in the TRACES system.[9]

The list of permitted inputs under Regulation (EU) 2021/1165 was amended twice during the year (Regulations 2025/973 and 2025/2501). In addition, Regulation (EU)

[1] Maria Gernert, TP Organics Senior Officer, IFOAM Organics Europe, Brussels, Belgium, www.organicseurope.bio
[2] Karim Jouhari, TP Organics Advocacy Officer, IFOAM Organics Europe, Brussels, Belgium, www.organicseurope.bio
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[9] TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System) is the European Union's digital platform for tracking and controlling the movement of animals, animal products, food, feed, and plants—both within the EU and entering the EU from third countries. For more information, see https://food.ec.europa.eu/horizontal-topics/traces_en

2025/405 authorised a new method in organic winemaking, allowing the complete dealcoholisation of organic wines. Finally, Regulation (EU) 2025/452 introduced a minor technical correction to Regulation (EU) 2021/642, rectifying an earlier drafting error.

Looking ahead – Strategic proposals and renewed vision

Despite the relatively limited scope of legislative changes during most of the year, the final months of 2025 were marked by heightened expectations. In December 2025, the European Commission presented two highly significant initiatives that are set to shape the organic regulatory framework in the coming years.

First, the Commission published a proposal to amend Regulation (EU) 2018/848. The Commission acknowledged that certain technical challenges encountered during implementation made a revision unavoidable. Importantly, the proposal reflects a focused and pragmatic approach, addressing a limited number of clearly identified issues while fully preserving the core principles and high standards of organic production.

Second, alongside the legislative proposal, the Commission released a Roadmap to reduce the burden on organic operators and national administrations. This document outlines concrete actions planned for the coming years, identifies the specific instruments to be used, and provides an indicative timeline for delivery by Commission services.

Together with the Commission's commitment to work on an updated EU Organic Action Plan, this package offers both continuity and renewed strategic direction for the organic sector in a rapidly evolving policy environment.

International trade – Compliance, equivalence and the road ahead

From an international trade perspective, the transition to a system in which the approval of control bodies operating in third countries is fully based on compliance with EU organic rules is now complete. At the same time, the concept of equivalence agreements with certain third countries is intended to be maintained.

However, the Organic Regulation sets a deadline for renegotiating all existing equivalence arrangements, with the aim of converting them into bilateral trade agreements. This renegotiation process is ongoing and, under the current legal framework, must be finalised by the end of 2026.

To date, bilateral trade agreements have already been concluded with Chile, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Negotiations are ongoing with a wide range of partners, including Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, India, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Tunisia, and the United States. Negotiations have recently been initiated with Mexico and Colombia. Given their complexity, it is increasingly clear that not all these negotiations can be concluded within the current deadline.

Against this background, the Commission's proposal to amend Regulation (EU) 2018/848 is critical, as it includes a measure to postpone the deadline for equivalence

agreements to 2036. The outcome will largely depend on how the legislative process unfolds in 2026, with the involvement of the co-legislators.

If the proposal is not adopted by the end of 2026, existing equivalence agreements would cease to apply, creating significant legal uncertainty. In the absence of bilateral trade agreements, organic trade would have to continue to rely exclusively on full compliance. This scenario would pose substantial challenges for operators, control bodies, and competent authorities alike.

Political context: Vision for Agriculture and Food, EU budget and a focus on competitiveness and simplification

In February 2025, the European Commission published the "Vision for Agriculture and Food, the Commission's roadmap for the future of the EU agri-food sector until 2040. The vision outlines four priority areas: attractiveness, competitiveness and resilience, futureproofing, and fair living and working conditions. While the Vision reaffirms its commitments to sustainability, climate and biodiversity protection, it differs from the previously clearly formulated targets of the European Green Deal.

The new focus on simplification and competitiveness is also reflected in the number of Omnibus packages the European Commission has published throughout the year to amend existing legislation. These initiatives have also included environmental legislation, such as the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and pesticide legislation. Presented as measures to enhance competitiveness, these proposals have also increasingly been criticised for the risk of reducing regulatory safeguards and diluting the ambition of climate and nature objectives. Two proposals for CAP simplification introduced greater flexibility in conditionality requirements and also recognised organic agriculture as "green by definition" for soil and water protection.

In parallel, the future EU budget 2028-2034, the "Multiannual Financial Framework", was discussed, and the Commission's July 2025 proposals introduce a new architecture for the EU budget with a stronger role for Member States and implications across EU policy areas, including agricultural policy and the CAP.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

The EU budget is negotiated in seven-year cycles through the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). A large share of this budget is dedicated to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which supports farmers and rural areas.

The Commission's proposal on the EU budget for the 2028 to 2034 period (Multiannual Financial Framework MFF), presented on 16th July 2025, foresees that the next Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will be embedded in national and regional partnership plans (NRP), leaving even greater flexibility to Member States on how they allocate EU money to different priorities. Even though the Commission included that 293.7 billion euros (plus 6.3 billion to be used in case of market disturbances) out of a total NRP fund of 865 billion euros would be earmarked for "CAP income support", this proposal has drawn heavy criticisms from the farming community, the European Parliament and

several Member States. Indeed, this would still represent a 20 percent reduction compared to the current budget of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). As a result of protests, the Commission added a "rural spending target", meaning that Member States would have to spend at least 10 percent of the non-earmarked part of their national NRP plan budget on rural areas. Indeed, Member States can use the 453 billion euros available in the plans to complement the minimum CAP allocations for income support interventions beyond the ring-fenced amounts, but also for other CAP interventions - not income support related - such as LEADER,[1] innovation and knowledge sharing, local cooperation, school schemes and agricultural activities in outermost regions, among others. For mandatory interventions under the CAP proposal (including support for transition and maintenance in organic farming), Member States must include such support in their plans. In 2026, the European Commission will provide national recommendations on the CAP to guide Member States in developing their plans, ensuring that the challenges of agriculture and rural development are adequately addressed.

According to the Commission's proposals on the MFF and the CAP, degressive area-based income support, coupled income support, support for small farmers, and the payment for cotton are 100 percent EU-financed to ensure a level playing field among Member States. However, for all other income support interventions, a mandatory national contribution of at least 30 percent of eligible public expenditure is required, including for agri-environmental and climate actions.

These proposals therefore drew criticism from civil society because they would eliminate any earmarking (i.e. reserved funding) in the CAP for environmental action. Indeed, under the current CAP, 25 percent of the first pillar budget (100 percent EU-financed) has to be dedicated to eco-schemes, and 30 percent of the second-pillar budget (rural development, co-funded) must be devoted to agri-environmental and climate actions and areas of natural constraints. IFOAM Organics Europe has therefore called for clear ringfencing of CAP funds for the environment, climate, and animal welfare to provide a level playing field among Member States, stable policy support, and a predictable path for farmers towards sustainability.

As for the CAP green architecture, a new "farm stewardship" is proposed to replace the current conditionality, with fewer, more targeted requirements at the EU level and greater leeway to adapt so-called "protective practices" to the national context. In addition, new agri-environmental and climate actions (AECA) merge the current eco-schemes and agri-environmental and climate commitments, including a new transition payment, to bring greater coherence and harmonised, flexible rules. AECA provides incentive support to farmers who wish to maintain and adopt practices that benefit the environment and climate, and to shift to more environmentally friendly and resilient production systems. Payments should no longer be strictly tied to the additional costs

[1] LEADER is an EU approach to rural development that puts local communities in charge of designing and delivering development projects in their own areas. https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/networking/leader_en?utm_source=chatgpt.com

and income foregone associated with commitments, thereby enabling Member States that wish to do so to reward environmental services.

On the positive side, organic farming is acknowledged as one of the six environmental priority areas that Member States would be required to address (including with co-funding). Transition payments would consist of a lump sum of up to 200.000 €/farm, which could be used by farms converting to organic agriculture.

According to the Commission, under this new financial architecture, agriculture and rural areas stand to benefit from a range of funding opportunities and synergies with other policy areas in the Partnership Plan. The joint planning exercise for the CAP and other policies could enable Member States to better consider the needs of their agricultural sector and rural areas at national, regional, and local levels (e.g., investments in water systems, renewable energy production, and education in rural areas). As organic agriculture delivers benefits on many fronts (not only ecosystem services protection but also socio-economic benefits, generation renewal, and the attractiveness of rural areas), it is worth exploring how this new MFF could further support the development of organic farming, for example, through biodistricts.[1] The update of the EU Organic Action Plan announced by Commissioner for Agriculture Christophe Hansen at the 23rd of September 2025 EU organic awards ceremony would be a good occasion to identify new synergies and opportunities.

In 2026, these proposals for the MFF and the CAP will need to be negotiated with the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers.

Sustainable public procurement and environmental labelling

Sustainable public procurement

In 2026, the European Commission will publish its proposal to revision the public procurement framework (composed of three directives. This revision could significantly impact public food procurement, encouraging the inclusion of more organic products in public canteens and advancing sustainable food system goals.

The Directive on substantiating green claims and the Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition

The Directive on substantiating green claims, proposed in 2023 by the European Commission is currently "blocked" in the legislative process. The timeline for this file is therefore very uncertain. This Directive is aiming at combatting greenwashing by substantiating green claims. Concerns have been raised about the reliance on the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) methodology, which is insufficient for

[1] bio-district is a rural area where different actors work together for the sustainable management of local resources, based on the principles and models of organic farming. Bio-districts entail social, environmental, economic, and ethical dimensions. They represent an innovative and sustainable integrated rural development approach for the transformation of community-based activities and food systems, with organic farmers playing a central role. Source: Communities for Future. (2021, March 8). *Bio-districts*. In *Communities for Future Wiki*. Retrieved January 11, 2026, from https://wiki.communitiesforfuture.org/wiki/Bio-districts?utm_source=chatgpt.com

evaluating complex agri-food systems. It overlooks key factors such as pesticide impacts, biodiversity loss, and animal welfare, often favouring intensive production systems over sustainable practices.

Parallel to this, the Directive on empowering consumers for the green transition must be transposed by March 2026 and enter into application from September 2026. This Directive aims at regulating the European framework for environmental claims (complementary to the Green Claims Directive), sustainability labels and reinforcing consumer protection. The impact of it on the agri-food sector and particularly on the organic sector will highly depend on the transposition from Member States and could therefore vary within the European Union.

Trilogue[1] negotiations began in 2025 but are currently on hold due to political reasons.

Climate and nature restoration legislation in the agricultural sector

The impacts of climate change, such as droughts and floods, are harming agricultural production, while agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the EU have remained stagnant. Croplands and grasslands continue to emit GHGs rather than act as carbon sinks.

The EU is advancing legislation for harmonised carbon certification, establishing standards for carbon farming and carbon storage, with delegated acts on the methodology expected in 2026. While organic farmers already employ carbon-friendly practices, their ability to generate additional carbon credits may be limited. Furthermore, focusing solely on carbon risks neglects broader biodiversity and ecosystem functions.

The Nature Restoration Regulation, effective August 2024, includes restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, such as drained peatlands and cropland soils, and measures to restore biodiversity and pollinator populations. The regulation highlights organic farming as an example of a restoration practice. Member States are currently drafting their national restoration plans, with completion by August 2026.

Tackling soil health and water resilience

Unlike air and water, EU-level soil regulation has, until recently, been absent, even as soil health has steadily deteriorated; 70 percent of EU soils are now classified as unhealthy. In December 2025, the first EU Soil Monitoring Law entered into force, establishing a harmonised soil monitoring system across the EU. Although its scope to introduce measures to achieve the aspirational objective of healthy soils by 2050 remains very limited, it marks a crucial step forward towards recognising the importance of soil health.

The EU Water Resilience Strategy, published in June 2025, is the European Union's response to the growing water crisis. The vast majority of EU surface water is in poor

[1] A trilogue is a non-public negotiation process involving representatives from the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, and the European Commission. Following these discussions, the proposal may proceed to final approval and enter into force.

chemical and ecological condition, and EU agriculture is a major pressure on EU water bodies. The strategy acknowledges the role of organic farming in water quality and quantity; however, it does not include many concrete measures to restore and protect water resources, particularly for pesticide-related pollution.

New Genomic Techniques (NGTs)

Following the publication of the legislative proposal on New Genomic Techniques (NGTs) in June 2023, the legislative process is actively underway and may be finalised soon.

The proposal aims to revise the regulatory framework for Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), shifting from the EU's precautionary approach to focus on biosafety, freedom of choice, and consumer information. The draft introduces two categories for NGT crops:

- Category 1 NGT plants: Subject to less stringent regulations.
- Category 2 NGT plants: Governed by the existing GMO framework with some exceptions for risk assessment and detection methods.

Both categories, however, remain prohibited in organic farming.

Pressure for a more lenient regulatory framework has been intense. Following months of intense so-called "trilogue" negotiations, the three EU institutions reached an agreement at the beginning of December. As it stands, the final compromise still poses serious risks to European food sovereignty and fails to deliver on the fundamental safeguards the organic sector has repeatedly called for. At the core of the contention remains the lack of robust traceability and labelling for category 1 NGT plants, as well as insufficient provision of minimum genetic information to develop analytical detection methods.

Moreover, the absence of strong patent protections and measures to prevent market concentration in plant breeding is a key shortcoming that disadvantages small breeders and farmers alike. While the agreement introduces limited transparency measures — such as the publication of information on existing or pending patents and the creation of a code of conduct— these soft tools fall far short of what is needed to protect farmers' rights and ensure fair access to seeds.

The provisional agreement reached in trilogue must now be formally endorsed by the full European Parliament and the Council of the EU before adoption. Given that the European Parliament adopted its own position on traceability, labelling, and patent provisions in April 2024, the vote in the European Parliament, possibly in spring 2026, is a vital and final opportunity to mobilise on the topic.

Biocontrol

In November 2023, the European Parliament rejected the proposal for the Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products (SUR). While the proposed binding target to reduce synthetic pesticides was highly controversial and was rejected, the SUR also included widely supported measures on biocontrol. Building on this consensus,

the European Commission announced in 2024 upcoming measures to accelerate the availability and uptake of biocontrol.

Rather than proposing a standalone legislation dedicated to biocontrol, the European Commission chose to introduce these measures through amendments to the EU Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on the placing of plant protection products (PPPs) on the market. These changes are part of a broader "omnibus" on food and feed safety, which amends ten major pieces of EU legislation.

Presented on 16 December, the proposed amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 aim to define biocontrol and establish a fast-track procedure to improve its availability. Yet the proposal also includes measures to weaken rules on synthetic pesticides, such as unlimited approvals for several plant protection products and a new derogation for drone spraying.

The proposal is now in the hands of the co-legislators—the European Parliament and the Council—which will debate and amend the text, ultimately shaping the final rules for both biocontrol and synthetic pesticides.

Research and innovation

Organic farming research has received funding from European and national research programmes, as well as from national organic action plans. Since the mid-1990s, funding support for organic research projects dedicated to organic food and farming has grown within EU research and innovation framework programs. This funding has significantly advanced knowledge and practices in organic agriculture, promoting sustainability and environmental stewardship in farming.

Transnational collaboration

The CORE Organic Cofund funding network[1] was renamed CORE Organic Pleiades Network[2] in 2022. It comprises 41 partners across 27 countries/regions and is implemented under the Horizon Europe project OrganicTargets4EU, coordinated by IFOAM Organics Europe. It announced its first call for projects in the autumn of 2023.

Collaboration with the European Technology Platform for Research & Innovation in Organics and Agroecology (TP Organics)[3], as well as other key stakeholders in the sector, has played a crucial role in ensuring that the perspectives and concerns of transnational organisations representing farmers, industry, and civil society are effectively considered and integrated into relevant initiatives and policies.

The online platforms Organic Eprints (www.orgprints.org) and Organic Farm Knowledge (organic-farmknowledge.org) continue to play a crucial role in disseminating research findings to diverse target audiences across Europe. These

[1] The CORE Organic Cofund was a funding network that supports research and innovation in the field of organic farming and food systems. It is a collaborative effort among several European countries to jointly fund and coordinate research projects focused on organic agriculture. The name "CORE" stands for "Coordination of European Transnational Research in Organic Food and Farming Systems."
[2] Information about the Pleiades project can be found at https://projects.au.dk/coreorganicpleiades
[3] TP Organics website: https://tporganics.eu

platforms serve as valuable repositories for knowledge sharing, bridging the gap between researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders in the organic sector.

Science Day and Organic Innovation Days 2025

TP Organics hosted its annual Science Day at BIOFACH 2025, gathering key stakeholders to discuss how research and innovation can advance the organic sector in Europe. OrganicTargets4EU presented its work on transition pathways for organic farming, with a focus on two case studies in Denmark and France. Participants also had the chance to learn about leading EU and transnational research projects through an engaging speed-dating session. A detailed review of the session is accessible on the TP Organics website. [1]

The Organic Innovation Days, TP Organics' annual public event and the only EU event dedicated to organic and agroecological research and innovation, took place on 4-5 November in Brussels, in the "Organic House". The 2025 edition was dedicated to the launch of the new Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda for Organics and Agroecology (SRIA), developed by TP Organics in collaboration with the OrganicTargets4EU project. The event also featured the final conference of OrganicTargets4EU and the award ceremony of the Organic Advice Contest organised by OrganicAdviceNetwork. IFOAM Organics Europe coordinates both Horizon Europe projects and are key to advancing the organic sector. A comprehensive review of this event is accessible on the TP Organics website. [2]

Horizon Europe

EU research programmes are a key source of funding for innovation in organic farming. Horizon Europe[3] is the EU's current main funding programme for research and innovation, with a budget of 95.5 billion euros for 2021 to 2027. Cluster 6 of Horizon Europe, "Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment",[4] with a total budget of 8.952 billion euros, aims at reducing environmental degradation, halting and reversing the decline of biodiversity on land, inland waters and sea; and better managing natural resources through transformative changes to the economy and society in urban and rural areas.

[1] Review of Science Day 2025 on the TP Organics website: https://tporganics.eu/science-day-2025-review/
[2] Review of the 2025 Organic Innovation Days: https://tporganics.eu/organic-innovation-days-2025-event-review/
[3] Horizon Europe website: https://commission.europa.eu/funding-tenders/find-funding/eu-funding-programmes/horizon-europe_en
[4] Cluster 6 of Horizon Europe, "Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment": https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/cluster-6-food-bioeconomy-natural-resources-agriculture-and-environment_en

Three organic-specific projects were funded under the first Work Programme (2021–2022).[1][2] The second Work Programme (2023-2024) included seven calls specifically tailored to the organic sector.[3] The third "transition" Work Programme (2025)[4], published immediately after the European Commission renewal, included only calls mentioning "organic"; the final WP (2026-2027)[5] included three organic-specific calls. These dedicated calls align with the European action plan for organic food and farming and are crucial to advancing the sector and more sustainable food systems at large.[6] The plan emphasises a commitment to allocate at least 30 percent of the research and innovation budget designated for agriculture, forestry, and rural areas to topics directly relevant to the organic sector or relevant to it.

Horizon Europe introduces a set of innovative instruments known as the EU Missions. Among these missions, "A Soil Deal for Europe" has a compelling vision to create 100 living labs and lighthouses that will spearhead the shift toward healthier soils by the year 2030. TP Organics has been actively contributing to this mission, and their efforts have been noteworthy. Moreover, TP Organics commissioned a ground-breaking study focused on organic living labs and lighthouse farms across Europe.[7] These initiatives underscore the organic sector's capacity for innovation, demonstrate its commitment to improving organic practices, and inspire broader transformation of the agri-food system.

Furthermore, TP Organics (with IFOAM Organics Europe as an official partner) plays a pivotal role in the new European Research and Innovation (R&I) Partnership AGROECOLOGY, which focuses on agroecology living labs and research infrastructures. Additionally, TP Organics holds a Stakeholder Advisory Board membership in the new "FutureFoodS" partnership for sustainable food systems[8] and the new AgData partnership[9] (to be confirmed). Funding for these large-scale, co-

[1] Horizon Europe Work Programme 2023-2024: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/horizon-europe-work-programmes_en

[2] The following projects are funded under the second work programme. In addition, several other projects are relevant for the organic sector.

[3] The organic-specific calls are: Selective breeding programme for organic aquaculture - Improving yields in organic cropping systems - Increasing the availability and use of non-contentious inputs in organic farming - Sustainable organic food innovation labs - Pilot network of climate-positive organic farms - Developing an EU advisory network on organic agriculture - Organic farming thematic networks to compile and share knowledge ready for practice.

[4] Horizon Europe Work Programme 2025: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/02934842-298b-4226-a965-02be347e5c1c_en

[5] Horizon Europe Work Programme 2026-2027: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/44106caa-ed7a-42bf-ae57-aaab91778602_en

[6] Organic Action Plan for the European Union: https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/organic-farming/organic-action-plan_en

[7] TP Organics (2022): Organic Living Labs and Lighthouse Farm in Europe. TP Organics Brussels. Available at https://tporganics.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/TPO_Study_Organic_Living_Labs_2022.pdf

[8] https://www.futurefoodspartnership.eu/

[9] https://agricultureofdata.eu/

funded partnerships is provided jointly by the European Commission and Member States.

European Organic Congress 2025: Strengthening organic roots for a competitive and sustainable 2050

The European Organic Congress serves as a key forum to align policy, research, and market actors. The European Organic Congress 2025, held from 25–27 June in Warsaw, Poland, brought together more than 200 participants from across Europe to shape the future of organic farming. Co-organised by IFOAM Organics Europe and the Polish Chamber of Organic Food (PIZE), with the support of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture, the Congress took place under Poland's Presidency of the Council of the EU. It served as a key platform for exchange among policymakers, researchers, farmers, and organic value chain stakeholders.

Through a wide range of interactive sessions, the Congress addressed major policy and market challenges facing the organic sector, including the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), new genomic techniques, pesticide reduction, generational renewal, EU organic regulation, and evolving market trends.

Discussions emphasised the strategic role of organic farming in delivering economic, social, and environmental benefits, from improving water quality and biodiversity to supporting resilient rural economies. Participants reaffirmed the need for strong political support for organic farming in the post-2027 CAP, adequate funding for public goods, and clear targets to drive market development. As a landmark gathering for the organic movement, the European Organic Congress 2025 once again demonstrated that organic farming is a key solution for a competitive, sustainable, and resilient European food system towards 2050.

Outlook

2026 will be a pivotal year for advancing the EU's agricultural, organic and research policies. Indeed, the legislative proposals for the European Competitiveness Fund[1] (ECF) and the next EU Research & Innovation Framework Programme (FP10, "Horizon Europe") will be discussed by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. The two institutions will develop their positions – amending the proposals from the European Commission – as part of the ordinary legislative procedure and in preparation for a round of negotiations: the Trilogues. The EU is working under a tight timeline, as it needs to have the legislation adopted in early 2027 to ensure a smooth start of the programmes. However, many aspects of the two pieces of legislation will require further clarification to ensure continued support for research in organic. In parallel, the Member States and the European Commission will pursue the discussions on the MFF 2028-2034 to finalise the budget allocation. This stage is

[1] The European Competitiveness Fund is a new fund part of the MFF legislative package presented in July 2025 by the European Commission. The European Competitiveness Fund will encompass FP10 and is expected to improve the exploitation of research and innovation results by supporting start-ups and scale-ups.

critical, as it will determine the envelope allocated to research and innovation under the ECF and FP10. With critical regulations such as the import compliance framework coming into force and the Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) post-2027 proposal (including the next CAP, the ECF, and FP10 on the horizon), policymakers face a balancing act of promoting sustainability, competitiveness, and fairness across the sector. TP Organics is working intensively to ensure that organic remains central to these efforts as a strategic lever to achieve the EU objectives.

Europe and the European Union: Key indicators 2024

Indicator	Europe	European Union[1]	Top 3 countries in Europe
Organic farmland	19.6 million hectares (ha)	18.1 million ha	Spain (2.9 million ha) France (2.7 million ha) Italy (2.5 million ha)
Organic share of total farmland	3.9 %	11.1 %	Liechtenstein (43.5%) Austria (27.2%) Estonia (22.5%)
Development of organic farmland, 2023-2024	-0.93 million ha	+0.12 million ha	Romania (+0.09 million ha) Italy (+0.06 million ha) Poland (+0.06 million ha)
Development of organic farmland	-0.5%	+0.7%	Bulgaria (+34.0%) Ireland (+24.0%) Luxembourg (+15.7%)
Land use	Arable crops: 8.4 million ha; Permanent crops: 2.4 million ha; Permanent grassland: 8.4 million ha	Arable crops: 7.7 million ha Permanent crops 2.3 million ha Permanent grassland: 7.9 million ha	
Top arable crop groups	Cereals: 2.5 million ha Green fodder: 2.4 million ha Oilseeds: 0.6 million ha	Cereals: 2.2 million ha Green fodder: 2.2 million ha Dry pulses: 0.5 million ha	Largest arable areas: France (1.4 million ha) Italy (1.2 million ha) Germany (0.9 million ha)
Top permanent crop groups	Olives: 0.6 million ha Nuts: 0.5 million ha Grapes: 0.5 million ha	Olives: 0.6 million ha Grapes: 0.5 million ha Nuts: 0.4 million ha	Largest permanent crop areas: Spain (0.9 million ha) Italy (0.6 million ha) France (0.2 million ha)
Wild collection area	10.0 million ha	7.4 million ha	Finland (6.9 million ha) Russia (1.5 million ha) Albania (0.5 million ha)
Producers	490'637	438'447	Italy (87'042) France (61'886) Greece (58'691)
Processors	93'978	88'977	Italy (24'844) Germany (21'915) France (20'493)
Importers	8'384	7'057	Germany (1'894) France (1'163) Switzerland (791)
Retail sales	58.7 billion euros	49.5 billion euros	Germany (17.0 billion euros) France (12.2 billion euros) Italy (5.2 billion euros)
Development of retail sales 2023-2024	+4.1%	+3.6%	Norway (+21.3%) Luxembourg (+20.2%) Hungary (+13.9 %)
Organic share of the total market	No data	4.5%	Switzerland (12.3%) Denmark (11.6%) Austria (11.4%)
Per capita consumption	70 euros	110 euros	Switzerland (481 euros) Denmark (373 euros) Austria (292 euros)
EU organic imports		2.64 million metric tons (MT)	Netherlands (0.93 million MT) Germany (0.43 million MT) Belgium (0.31 million MT)
Exports to EU		Bananas (0.73 million MT) Oilcakes (0.21 million MT) Sugar (0.16 million MT)	Ecuador (0.40 million MT) China (0.24 million MT) Ukraine (0.20 million MT)

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

[1] Please note that the 2024 data for the European cover the 27 countries that were members of the European Union in 2024.

Europe and European Union[1]: Key Facts and Figures

HELGA WILLER[2], BERNHARD SCHLATTER[3], JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[4], AND DIANA SCHAACK[5]

In 2024, Europe's organic sector entered a phase of stabilisation: retail sales recovered in many markets, while organic farmland remained at a historically high level, although overall growth slowed.

On the market side, the picture improved noticeably compared with 2022, when the market contracted, and also with 2023, when growth was mainly driven by higher prices. In 2024, growth was increasingly due to by higher volumes. This shows that the European organic market is on a path to recovery.

Organic farmland in Europe and the European Union remained extensive in 2024, but net growth in the European Union was modest, and organic farmland declined in Europe as a whole. While some countries continued to expand, others stagnated or recorded declines.

This slowdown should be interpreted in the light of the two- to three-year conversion period: farms completing conversion in 2024 typically started the process in 2022, before the market downturn became fully visible. Likewise, improved market conditions are likely to translate into higher conversion rates only with a delay. Small declines in several long-established organic countries reflect ongoing structural change in agriculture and insufficient new conversions. More pronounced declines outside the EU—most notably in Ukraine and Türkiye—reflect extraordinary external shocks such as war and earthquakes rather than market-driven trends.

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[1] Note on data collection and countries covered
Like in the rest of the world, data collection in Europe is carried out using multiple information sources. However, we would like to point out that Eurostat, the European Union's statistical office, is constantly expanding its data collection effort in the field of organic agriculture, and most of the data on organic areas, livestock, and operators was taken from Eurostat.
This article focusses on organic farming and market statistics in Europe and includes:
› The 27 Member States of the European Union, which consist of the EU-13 countries that became members of the European Union in or after May 2004, and the EU-14 countries, who were member countries of the European Union before the accession of ten candidate countries on May 1, 2004.
›The EU Candidate and Potential Candidate countries (CPC): Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia; Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey,
›The members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA): Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland,
›Other European countries: Andorra, Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation, San Marino, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

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2. Organic agricultural land: Area, organic share of total area, growth

In this section, we summarize the area-related data for Europe and the European Union. Graphs and summary tables can be found on the following pages, and tables with country details are available in the annex (page Annex 1: Tables, page 277).

Table 18: Europe: Organic agricultural land in Europe and the European Union 2024

	Organic area [million ha]	Organic share [%]	Change 2024-2024 [%]	Change 2024-2024 [million ha]	Change 2015-2024 [%]	Change 2015-2024 [million ha]
European Union	18.1	11.1%	0.7%	+0.1	69.9%	7.9
Europe	19.6	3.9%	-0.5%	-0.1	54.6%	6.9

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on Eurostat and national data sources

Organic agricultural land

Organic agricultural land in Europe and the European Union (EU) remained extensive in 2024, confirming Europe's position as one of the world's leading organic regions. Over the long term, organic area expanded strongly; however, the most recent data point to a clear slowdown in growth, with increases in some countries offset by stagnation or decline in others.

– **Scale**: In 2024, 19.6 million hectares were farmed organically in Europe, of which 18.1 million hectares were located in the European Union. Europe accounted for 20 percent of the world's organic agricultural land, underlining its global importance. The countries with the largest organic farmland areas were Spain, followed by France, Italy and Germany. Together, these four countries accounted for more than half of Europe's organic farmland and almost 60 percent of the EU's organic farmland.

– **Organic share:** The organic share of total agricultural land reached 3.9 percent in Europe and 11.1 percent in the EU in 2024. In 16 European countries (including 13 EU Member States), organic agriculture covered 10 percent or more of total agricultural land. The highest organic area shares were recorded in Liechtenstein (43.5 percent), Austria (27.2 percent) and Estonia (22.5 percent). Liechtenstein continued to have the highest organic farmland share worldwide. Despite this progress, reaching the EU Farm to Fork target of 25 percent organic farmland by 2030 will require a significantly faster pace of conversion and sustained policy support.

– **Growth**: After many years of growth, developments diverged in 2024. Organic agricultural land in Europe as a whole declined slightly (–0.1 million hectares, –0.5 percent), while the EU recorded a small increase (+0.1 million hectares, +0.7 percent). In absolute terms, the largest increases in organic farmland were recorded in Romania, Italy and Poland, while the strongest relative growth occurred in Bulgaria, Ireland and Malta. Absolute changes are therefore dominated by large agricultural countries, whereas relative changes highlight strong dynamics in smaller or structurally changing markets (Figure 79).

– These recent developments should be interpreted in light of the time lag inherent in organic conversion. Farms completing conversion in 2024 typically started the process in 2021 or 2022, before the full extent of the market slowdown in 2022 became apparent. Conversely, the market recovery observed in 2023 and 2024 is likely to influence conversion rates only with a delay, meaning that renewed growth in organic area may become visible only in the coming years.

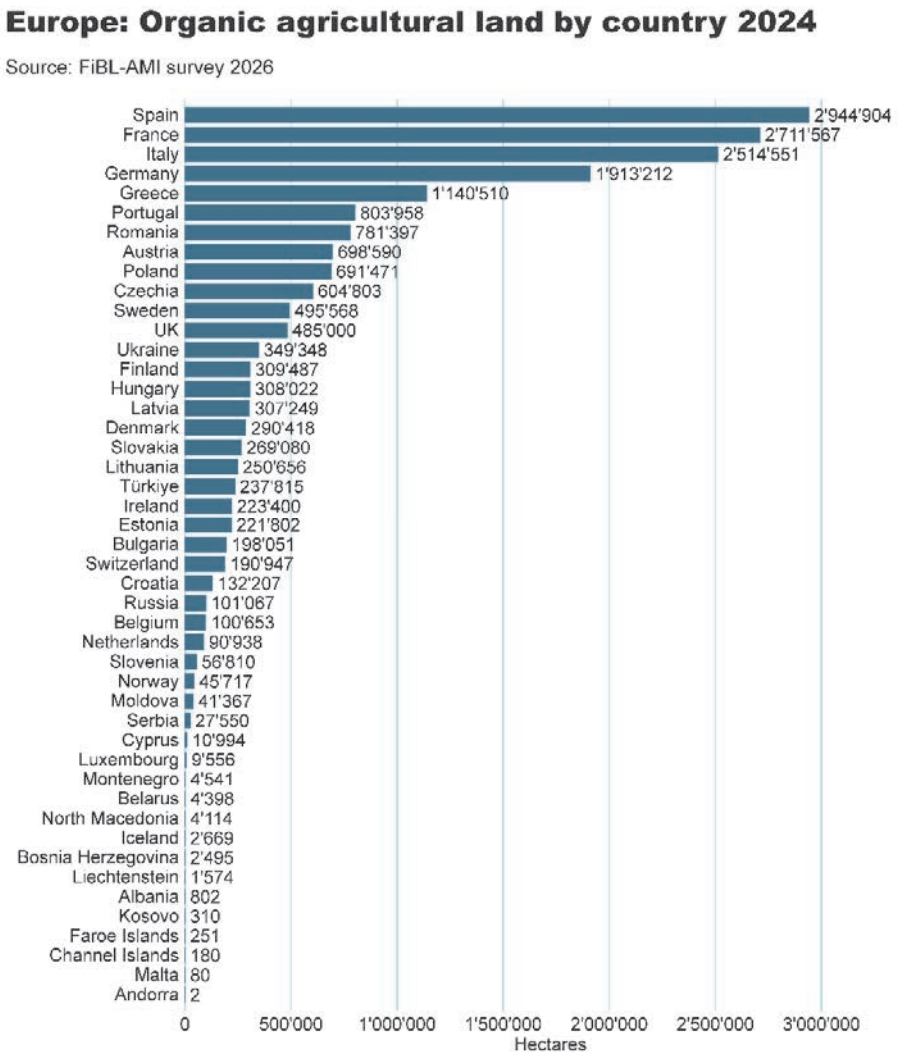

Figure 75: Europe: Organic agricultural land by country 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on Eurostat and national data sources.
For detailed data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

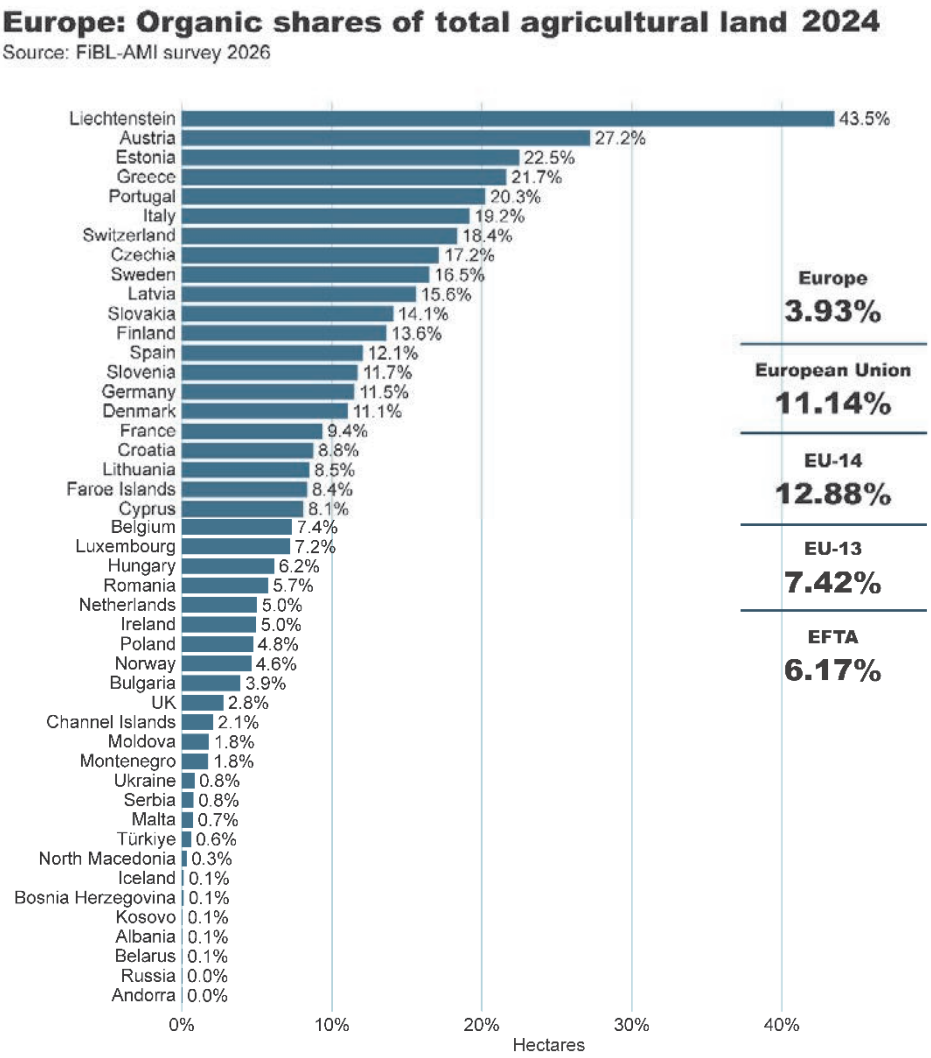

Figure 76: Europe: Organic shares of total agricultural land 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

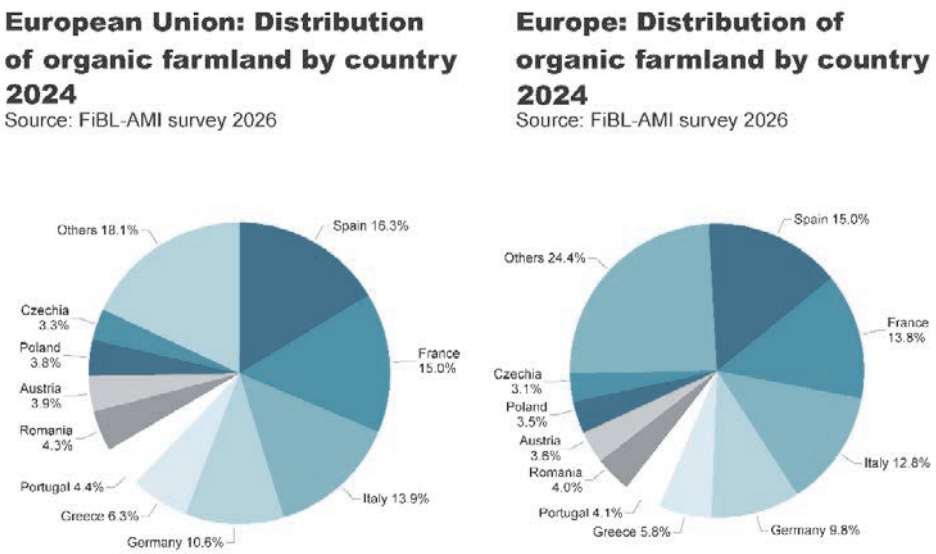

Figure 77: Europe and European Union: Distribution of organic farmland by country 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

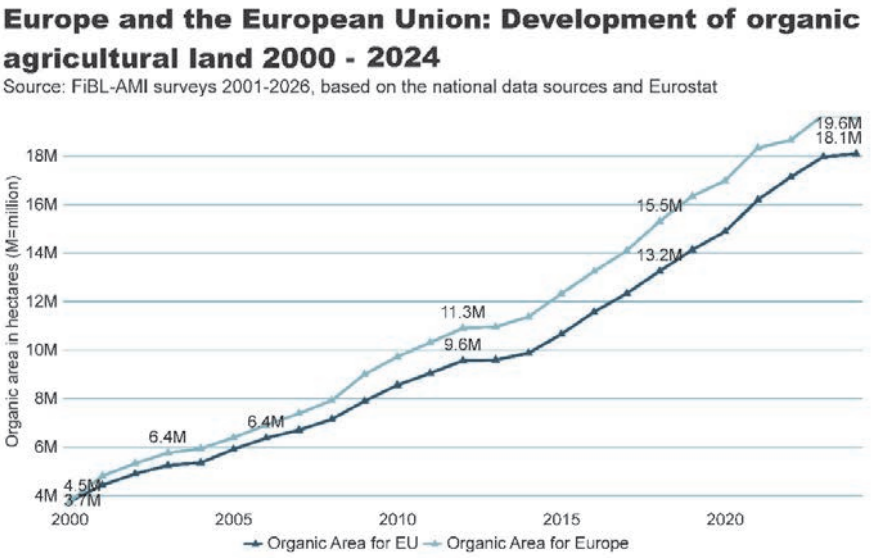

Figure 78: Europe and the European Union: Development of organic agricultural land 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI Surveys 2006-2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat. The data for the European Union covers those countries that were members of the European Union in 2024

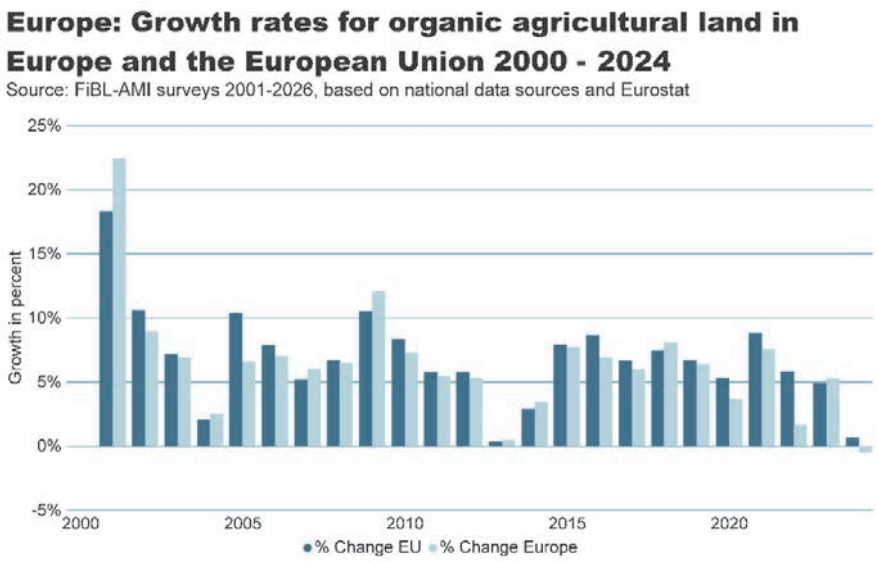

Figure 79: Europe: Growth rates for organic agricultural land in Europe and the European Union 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI Surveys 2002-2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat

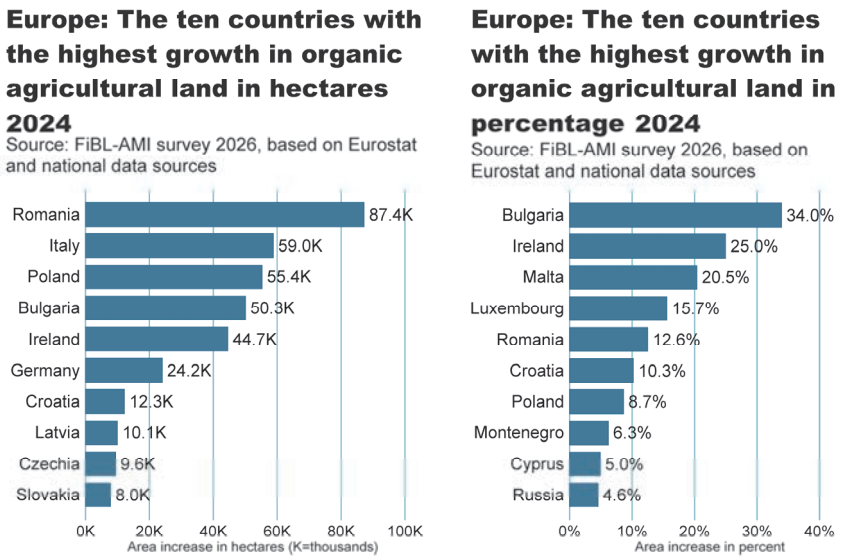

Figure 80: Europe: The ten countries with the highest growth in organic agricultural land in hectares and relative growth in 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 5based on national data sources and Eurostat
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

3 Land use and crops grown in organic agriculture

For all European countries, information on land use and crop details is available. In the most recent period, developments were more uneven. While in 2023, organic arable land in Europe declined, in 2024, arable land was broadly stable, with stagnation also influenced by data availability: for several countries, land-use and crop details were not updated for 2024 at the time of publication.

In addition, interpretation of crop figures requires particular caution because Eurostat, the main source for land-use and crop data, changed its reporting approach in 2021 and no longer includes areas under conversion for crops. As a result, reported crop areas refer only to fully converted land. Further details are provided in the box below.

Box 1: Explanation of data discrepancies in European organic crop area reporting

From 2021 onwards, Eurostat reports only fully converted organic crop areas and no longer provides crop areas in conversion. As a result, "total" organic crop areas are not available at European level and recent comparisons may show apparent declines that mainly reflect the change in coverage rather than real area losses.

After estimating missing conversion areas in 2021–2022, FiBL switched in 2023 to reporting fully converted crop areas in line with Eurostat. Some countries provided national split data for a period, but reporting has increasingly aligned with the Eurostat approach.

Organic agricultural land by land use type[1]

In 2024, organic farmland in Europe and the European Union remained dominated by arable land and permanent grassland, with permanent crops representing a smaller but market-relevant share. Year-on-year changes were modest: arable land and permanent crops declined slightly, while permanent grassland increased; part of the arable change is linked to the Eurostat crop reporting approach (see Box 1). Over 2015–2024, all land-use categories expanded strongly.

Table 19: Europe and the European Union: Land use 2024

Crop group	Europe [Million hectares] (Share of total)	European Union [Million hectares] (Share of total)	Change 2023-2024 Europe/EU [%]	Change 2015-2024 Europe/EU [%]
Arable land	8.4 (3.9%)	7.7 (7.7%)	-2.2%/-0.2%	+47.9%/+66.1%
Permanent grassland	8.4 (4.8%)	7.9 (15.6%)	+6.5%/+6.8%	+56.9%/+64.9%
Permanent crops	2.4 (14.0%)	2.3 (18.9%)	-2.0%/-0.8%	+76.3%/+91.1%
Total	**19.6 (3.9%)**	**18.1 (11.1%)**	**-0.5%/+0.7%**	**+54.6%/+69.9%**

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat.
Note: Total includes other agricultural land

[1] The main land use types are:
›Arable land crops (mainly cereals, fresh vegetables, green fodder and dry pulses and oilseeds)
›Permanent grassland (pastures and meadows), and
›Permanent crops (fruit trees and berries, olive groves and vineyards).

For more information including breakdown by country, see annex and Figure 81, Figure 83, Figure 84.

Crops grown in organic agriculture

In 2024, reported organic crop areas were lower for many key crops than in previous years. This is due to a change in Eurostat reporting: areas under conversion are no longer included for crops, so figures now refer only to fully converted land (see Box 1, p. 183). Year-on-year decreases therefore require cautious interpretation and do not necessarily indicate reduced production capacity.

The data show a mixed picture. Cereals remained the leading arable crop group, with 2.5 million hectares in Europe and 2.2 million hectares in the EU, while green fodder also accounted for substantial arable area. Between 2023 and 2024, fresh vegetables increased, and several permanent crop groups expanded, including temperate fruit, grapes, nuts and olives; olives remained the largest permanent crop group by area. Over the decade 2015-2024, growth was particularly strong for oilseeds and nuts, while dry pulses reached the highest organic share among the key arable groups shown (23.7 percent in the European Union).

Table 20: Europe and the European Union: Key crops/crop groups 2024

	Crop group	Area (ha)		Organic share [%]		Change 2023-2024 [%]		Change 2015-2024 [%]	
		Europe	EU	Europe	EU	Europe	EU	Europe	EU
Arable crops	Cereals	2'538'402	2'218'720	2.0	4.2	-8.4	-8.4	47.2	13.9
	Dry pulses	509'273	493'098	8.4	23.7	-4.4	-2.7	71.6	39.6
	Fresh vegetables	234'750	214'971	5.7	10.7	1.5	4.1	100.0	88.9
	Green fodder	2'393'991	2'223'705	10.8	10.9	-4.7	-5.0	26.8	14.9
	Oilseeds	567'548	398'686	1.4	3.6	-7.4	-12.5	151.8	90.3
	Root crops	55'611	51'386	0.7	1.6	-1.6	-0.4	37.2	39.2
Permanent crops	Berries*	35'996	33'053	11.5	22.0	-8.3	-8.3	23.4	11.9
	Citrus fruit	51'980	51'456	7.4	9.9	-4.3	-4.1	44.2	22.2
	Fruit, temperate	159'842	146'575	5.9	12.1	19.9	25.3	6.1	28.3
	Fruit, (sub)tropical	36'975	23'782	14.2	14.1	-9.0	4.8	31.5	39.8
	Grapes	463'632	453'730	12.1	14.4	2.5	2.7	71.6	58.6
	Nuts*	469'731	438'372	16.4	31.9	3.4	5.5	151.5	113.6
	Olives	612'678	570'646	10.1	11.2	4.0	5.2	31.7	15.1

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat. Totals for arable and permanent crops in other tables include further crops and crop groups., e.g. medicinal and aromatic plants that are not listed here .
Note: For crop details by country, please check the crop tables in this book (page 313) and statistics.fibl.org. For berries and nuts the total areas provided by Eurostat or FAO are not directly comparable with the organic areas. For more details see Table 20.*

Further organic areas

In addition to the agricultural land, there are further organic areas. Large parts of these are wild collection areas constituting 9.2 million hectares (European Union: 7.3 million hectares). The largest wild collection area in Europe (and in the world) was in Finland with 6.9 million hectares (mainly berries). For country details on wild collection areas, see 1.6 Use of organic areas: Wild collection, beehives, aquaculture and crops on page 305.

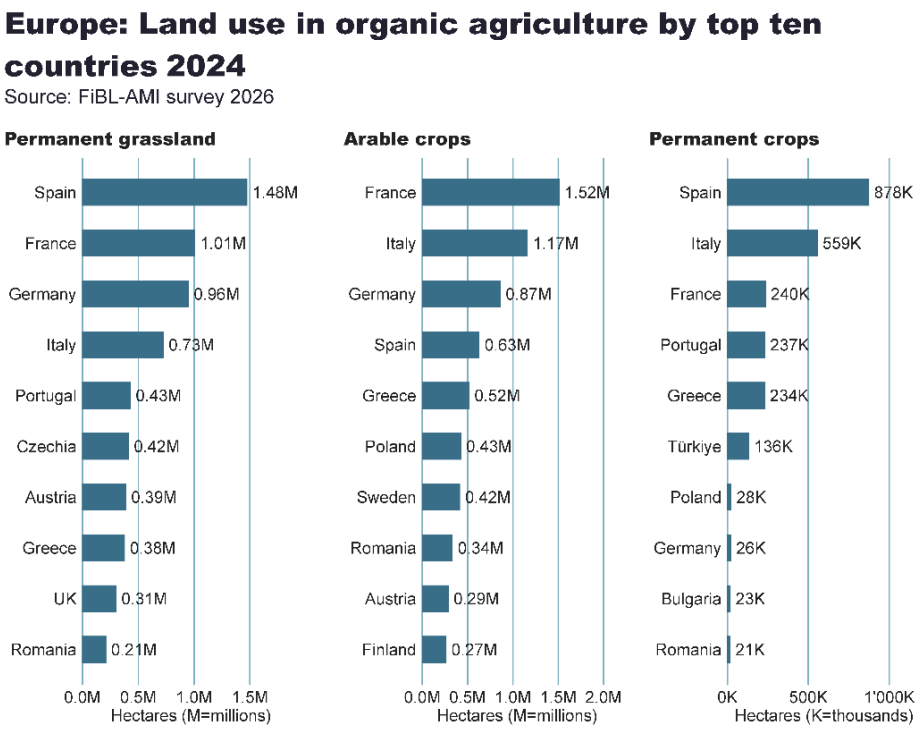

Figure 81: Europe: Land use in organic agriculture - top 10 countries 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on Eurostat and national data sources

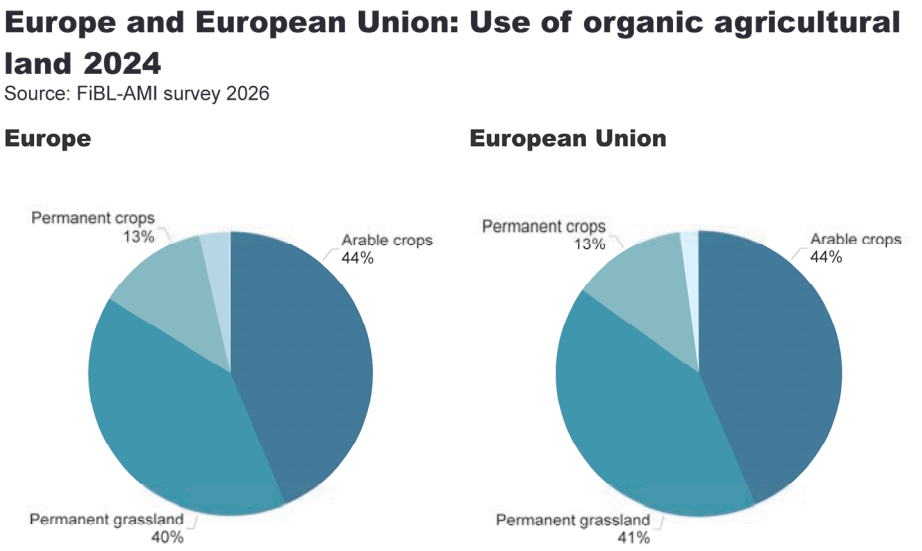

Figure 82: Europe and European Union: Land use in organic agriculture 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on Eurostat and national data sources

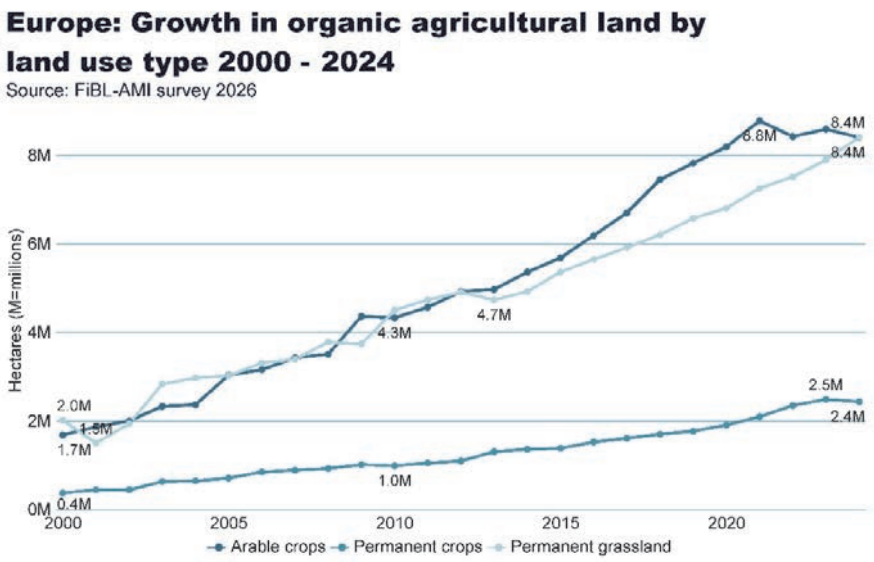

Figure 83: Europe: Growth in organic agricultural land by land use type 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI Surveys 2006-2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat

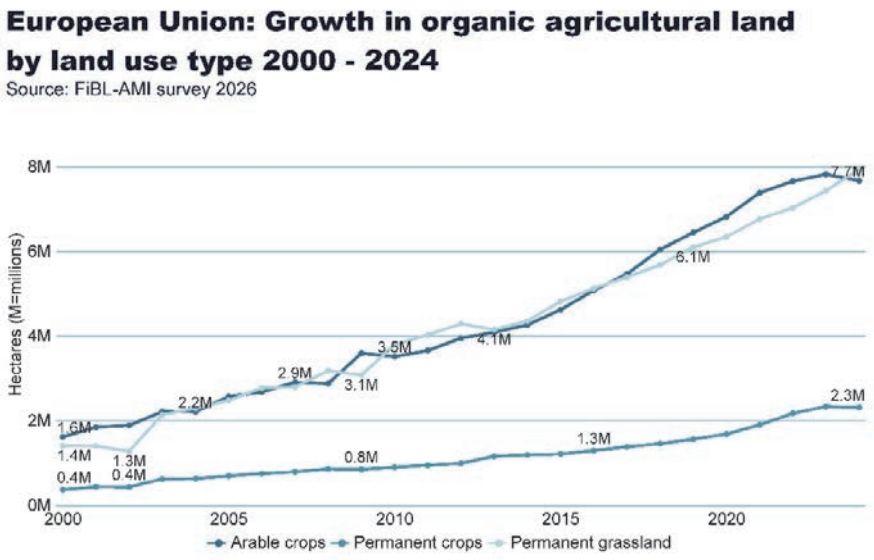

Figure 84: European Union: Growth in organic agricultural land by land use type 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI Surveys 2006-2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat

4 Producers, processors, importers and exporters

Data on organic producers are available for almost all European countries, whereas coverage for processors and importers is still less complete and remains particularly limited for exporters. Although data availability continues to improve, the information base for exporters does not yet allow for a consistent long-term assessment.

Table 21: Europe and European Union: Organic operator types 2024

	Europe			European Union		
	No.	Change 1 year [%]	Change 10 years [%]	No.	Change 1 year [%]	Change 10 years [%]
Producers	490'637	0.0%	40.6%	438'447	1.3%	65.0%
Processors	93'978	-0.8%	66.3%	88'977	-0.05%	70.5%
Importers	8'384	5.4%	123.3%	7'057	4.9%	101.1%
Exporters	4'501	-18.5%%	N/A	3'804	-22.3%	N/A

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat. For a breakdown by country, see. Annex on page 297.

– **Organic producers**: In 2024, Europe counted around 491,000 organic producers, including about 438,000 in the EU. Producer numbers were stable in Europe overall and increased moderately in the EU. Over 2015–2024, the number of producers grew by around 41 percent in Europe and about 65 percent in the EU. Europe accounts for just over 10 percent of the world's organic producers; Italy remained the country with the largest number of producers.

– **Processors and importers**: The number of organic processors decreased slightly in 2024 to around 93'978 (-0.8 percent) in Europe and about 88'977 (-0.5%) in the EU. Over the past decade, processor numbers have increased by 66 percent in Europe and by 71 percent in the EU. Italy remained the leading country. Organic importers increased to around 8,400 in Europe and just over 7,000 in the EU, with moderate year-on-year growth and strong increases over ten years; Germany continued to report the highest number of importers.

– **Exporters:** In 2024, approximately 4,500 exporters were reported for Europe and around 3,800 for the EU. Exporter numbers declined compared with the previous year, but reporting remains limited and inconsistent over time; results should therefore be interpreted cautiously, and no long-term trend is presented for this category.

For more information see annex, Data on organic producers are available for almost all European countries, whereas coverage for processors and importers is still less complete and remains particularly limited for exporters. Although data availability continues to improve, the information base for exporters does not yet allow for a consistent long-term assessment.

Table 21, Figure 86, Figure 87.

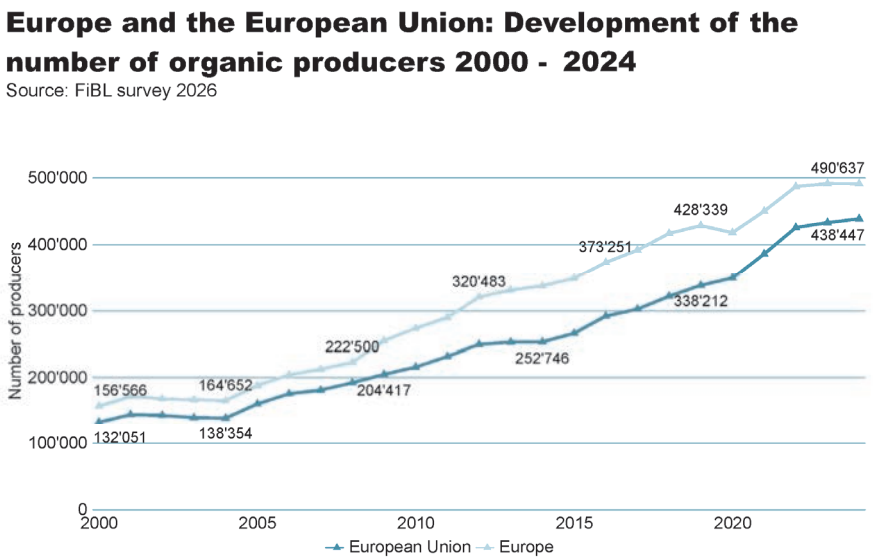

Figure 85: Europe and the European Union: Development of the number of organic producers 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI surveys 2002-2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat

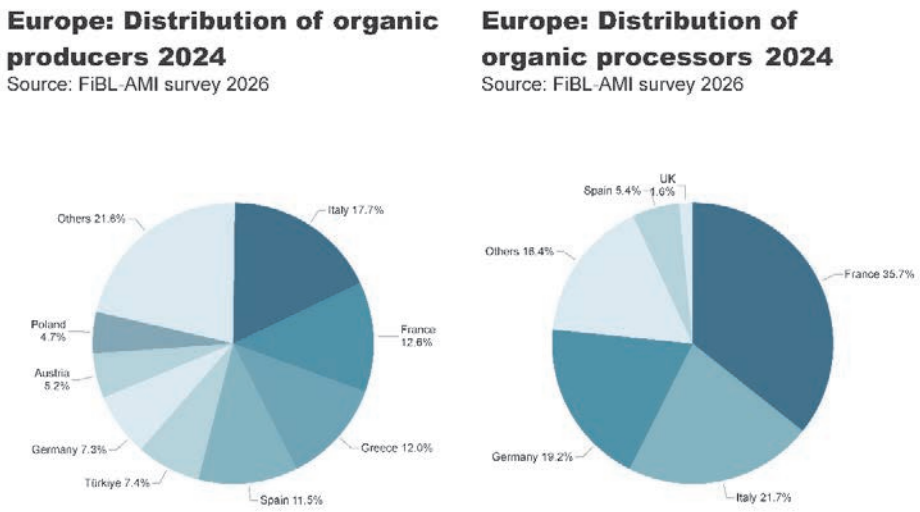

Figure 86: Europe: Distribution of organic producers and processors by country 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on national data sources and Eurostat

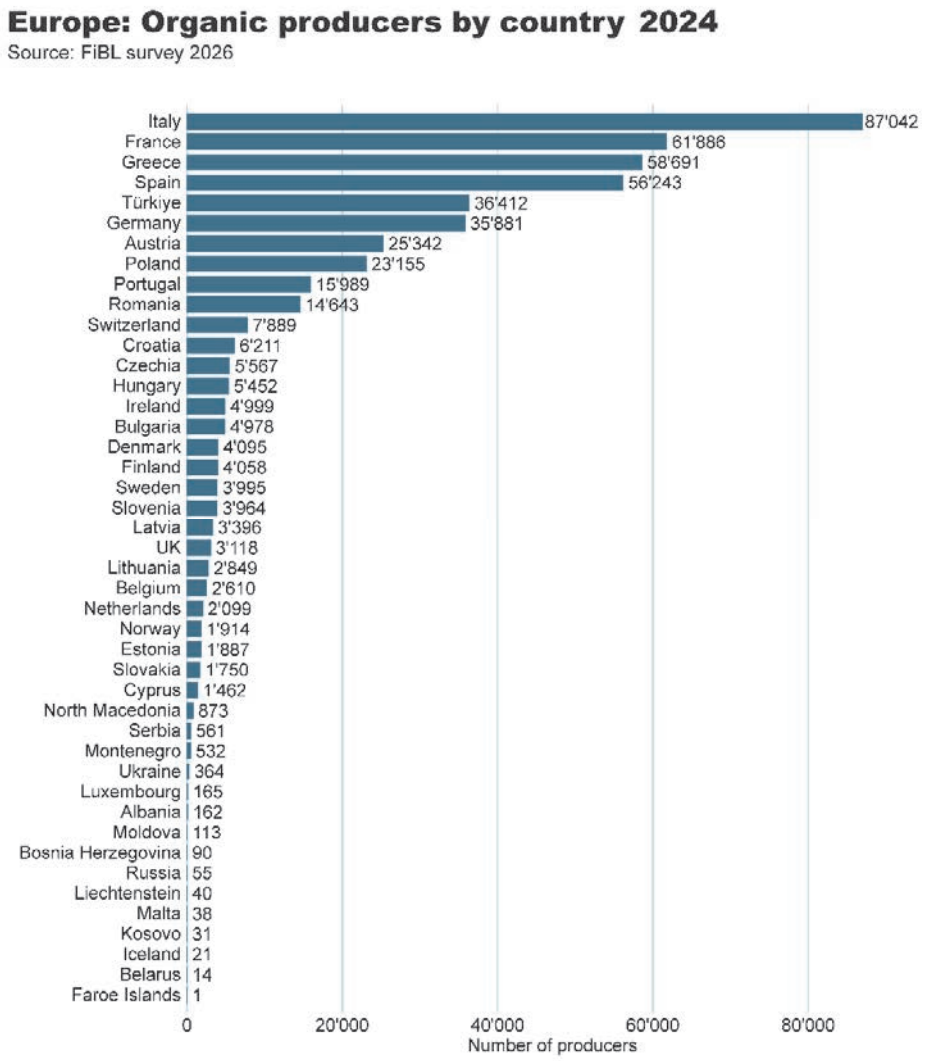

Figure 87: Europe: Number of organic producers by country 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources and Eurostat. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

5 Organic imports and exports

The European Union (EU), the world's second-largest organic single market, publishes official data on organic imports based on volumes in metric tons (MT). 2024 marks the sixth time the EU has provided a consolidated overview of key import products and the main importing Member States. For full details and figures, see the European Commission contribution on EU organic imports (p. 214).

The United States also reports organic import and export data, including volume and value, but coverage is limited to selected commodities (see contribution by Raszap Skorbiansky, page 242). Some European countries additionally report trade values; however, due to incomplete coverage, comprehensive conclusions on total trade values and growth rates for Europe or the EU are not possible (see p. 332, Table Table 55: Europe: International Trade 2024).

– **Import volumes:** In 2024, the EU imported a total of around 2.6 million metric tons of organic agri-food products, representing an increase of 6.3 percent compared to 2023. This confirms the recovery described in the introductory text and reflects renewed demand after the recent market slowdown.
– **Key importers**: By importing country, the Netherlands remained the largest EU importer by volume, followed by Germany and Belgium. As in previous years, a substantial share of imports entering the Netherlands and Belgium is re-exported within the EU, underlining their role as logistics and distribution hubs rather than final consumption markets.
– **Key suppliers:** By country of origin, Ecuador was again the largest supplier of organic agri-food products to the EU, delivering almost 0.4 million metric tons in 2024. In terms of product groups, tropical fruit dominated EU organic imports, accounting for more than 0.8 million metric tons, or almost one-third of total import volumes, largely driven by bananas. Oil cakes and soybeans formed the second most important product group.
– **US organic imports from Europe:** According to US statistics, European countries (European Union and other European countries) exported at least 0.49 million metric tons of organic products to the United States in 2024, corresponding to around 15 percent of total US organic imports (3.2 million metric tons). It should be noted that US import data cover only selected product groups and therefore do not represent total organic trade flows.
– **Export and import values:** Information on trade values remains limited. Among the countries reporting such data, Italy and Spain showed the highest organic export values (almost 3.9 billion euros each), while France reported the highest import value (2.4 billion euros in 2024). No comparable data were available from Germany, the largest organic market in Europe, or from several other countries).

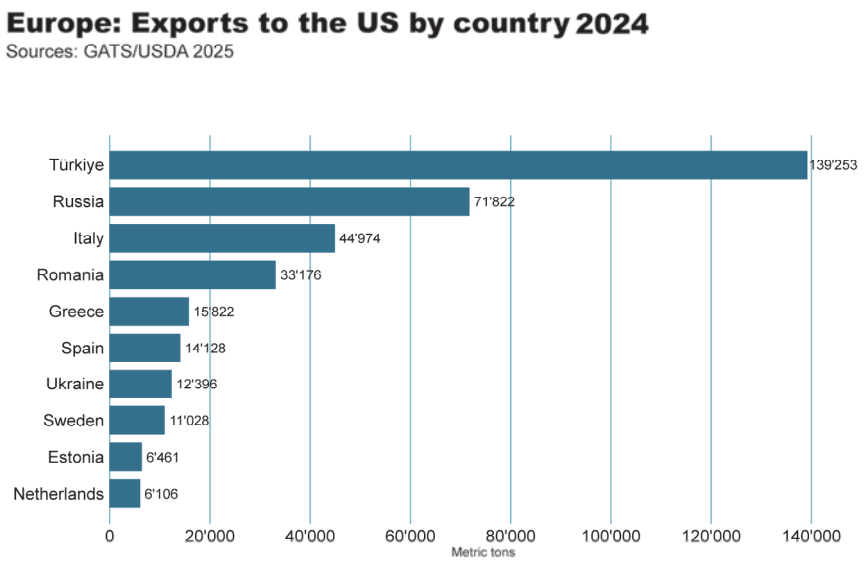

Figure 88: Europe/European Union: Organic exports to the US: Top 10 European exporters 2024

Source: GATS/USDA

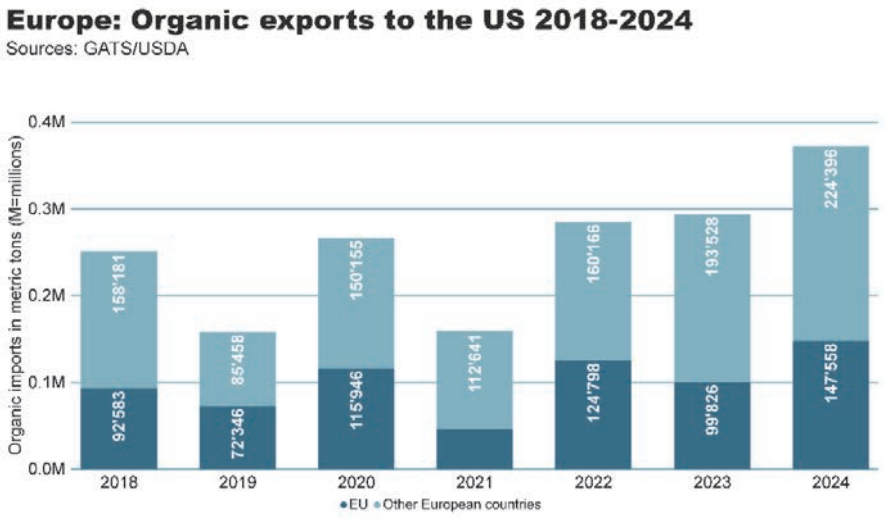

Figure 89: Europe/European Union: Organic exports to the US: Development 2018-2024

Source: GATS/USDA.

6 Organic retail sales

In 2024, organic retail sales in Europe amounted to 58.7 billion euros, including 49.5 billion euros in the European Union, reflecting a growth of 4.1 percent in Europe and 3.6 percent in the EU. 2024 marked a clear recovery, signalling renewed consumer confidence and demand for organic products. Unfortunately, not all countries provide data on their domestic markets regularly, and it may be assumed that the market is larger than indicated in this volume.

Figures on the organic retail sales can be found on the following pages; tables are in the annex.

Table 22: Europe and the European Union: Organic retail sales 2024: Key data

	Retail sales [Million €]	Per capita consumption [€]	Share of total market	Growth 2023-2024 [%]	Growth 2015-2024 [%]
Europe	58'667	70		4.1%	+94.9%
European Union	49'468	110	4.5%	3.6%	+98.8%

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Please note that the EU number is not always comparable to what was communicated in previous years as data revisions are carried out.

– **Markets & scale**: Germany remained the largest organic market in Europe (17.0 billion euros), followed by France (12.2 billion euros). Europe's organic retail sales reached 58.7 billion euros (EU: 49.5 billion euros).

– **Global context**: The United States remained the largest single market (60.3 billion euros; 41.6 percent of global retail sales), followed by the European Union (34.1 percent).

– **Regional shares**: By region, Europe accounted for 40.5 percent of global retail sales (value 54.7 billion euros), while North America represented 45.3 percent (66.7 billion euros). When comparing years, euro–US dollar exchange-rate movements should be taken into account.

– **Growth / recovery:** In 2024, organic retail sales strengthened markedly, increasing by 4.1 percent in Europe and 3.6 percent in the EU. Despite mixed national developments, the aggregate trend points to renewed momentum in the European organic market. —for example, Germany, Europe's largest organic market, increased by 5.7%, underscoring that the upturn was not limited to small markets.

– **Organic market shares:** Switzerland became the new number one worldwide in organic market share in 2024, reaching 12.3% of total retail sales (based on a recalculated indicator), ahead of Denmark (11.6 percent) and Austria (11.4 percent). In the European Union the organic market share stood at approximately 4.5 percent of the total market. In some countries, organic shares declined in 2024 amid high inflation and rising food prices.

– **Per capita consumption:** Switzerland (468 euros) and Denmark (362 euros) again led Europe (and globally). Average per capita consumption reached 70 euros in Europe and 110 euros in the EU, with nine countries exceeding 100 euros.
– **Product shares**: Organic shares can be much higher at product level (e.g. organic eggs exceeding 30 percent in Denmark and Switzerland; fruit and vegetables often above 10 percent; see Table 205 on page 304).
– **Marketing channels**: Retail-channel structures differ by country; overall, growth since 2018 has been strongest in general retailers and discounters, while specialised organic shops remain important in several major markets.
– **Food service**: Where data are available, organic food service/catering sales grew more dynamically than retail in some countries; Denmark illustrates this pattern (Figure 98).

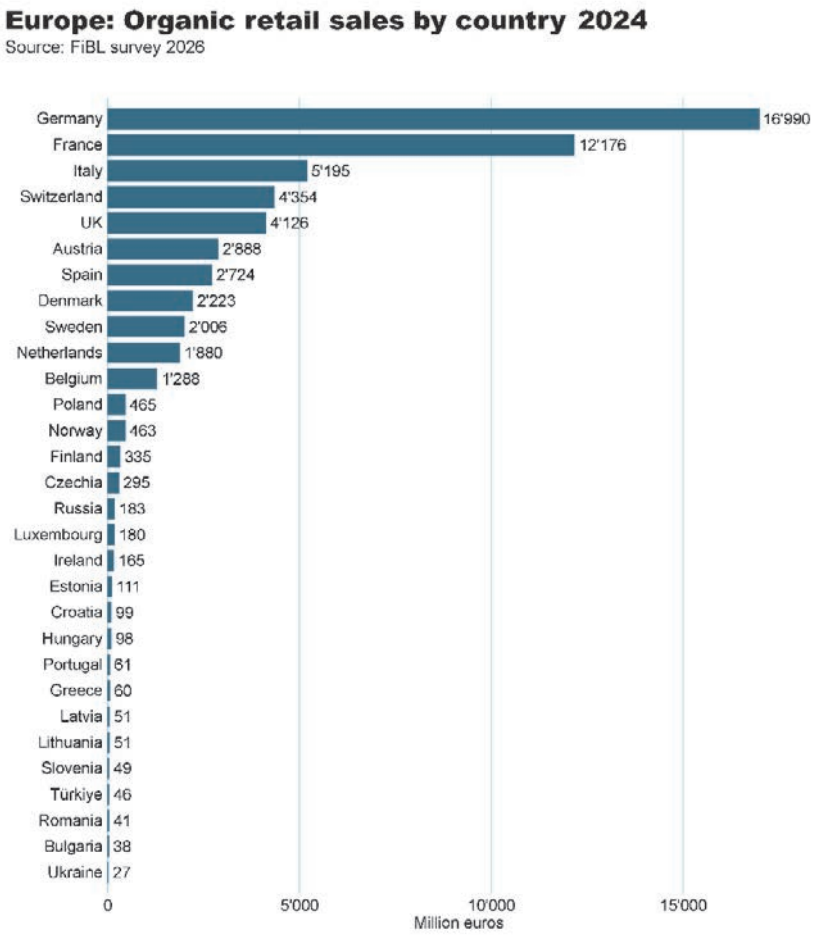

Figure 90: Europe: Retail sales by country 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources. Please note that updated data were not available for all countries. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

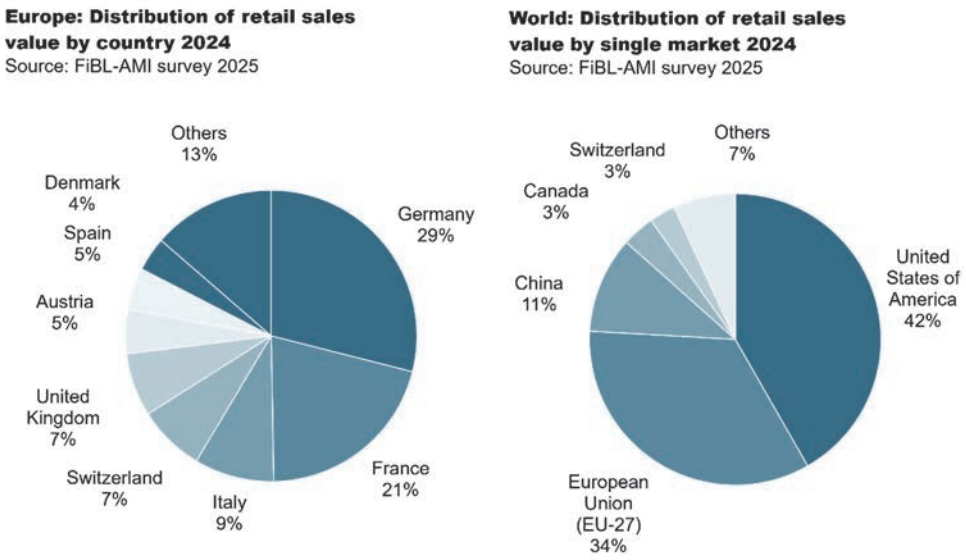

Figure 91: Europe: Distribution of retail sales by country and by single market worldwide 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources

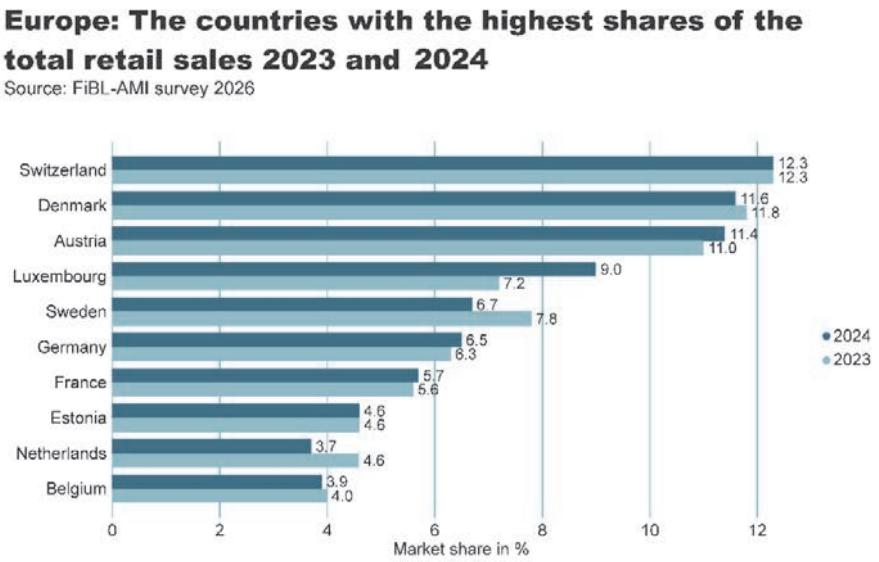

Figure 92: Europe: The countries with the highest shares of total retail sales 2022 and 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

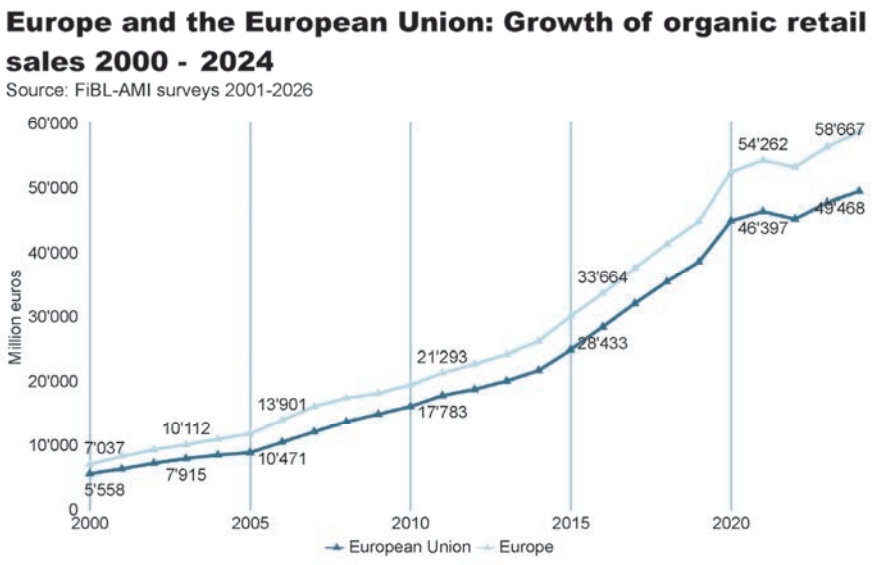

Figure 93: Growth of organic retail sales in Europe and the European Union, 2000-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI surveys 2004-2026, and OrganicDataNetwork Surveys 2013-2015

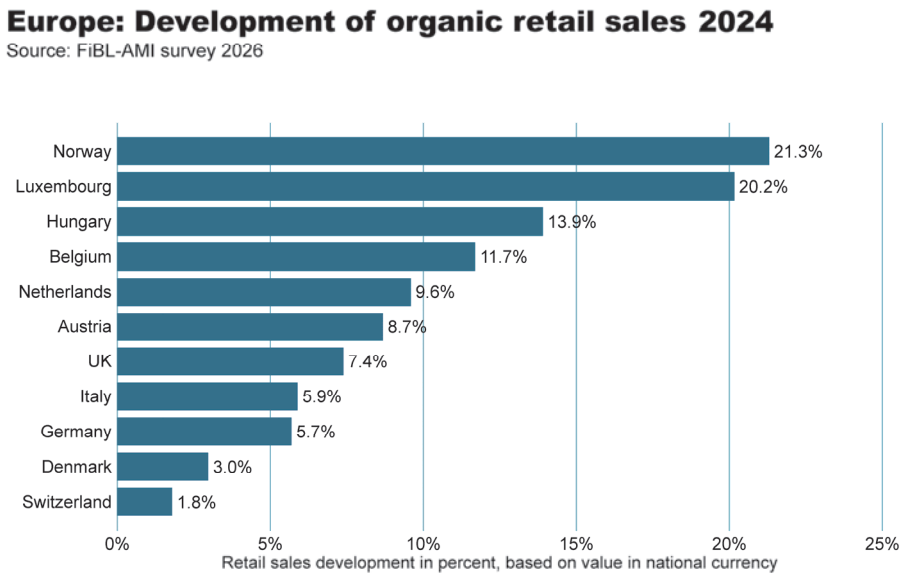

Figure 94: Europe: Organic retail sales development in select countries 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

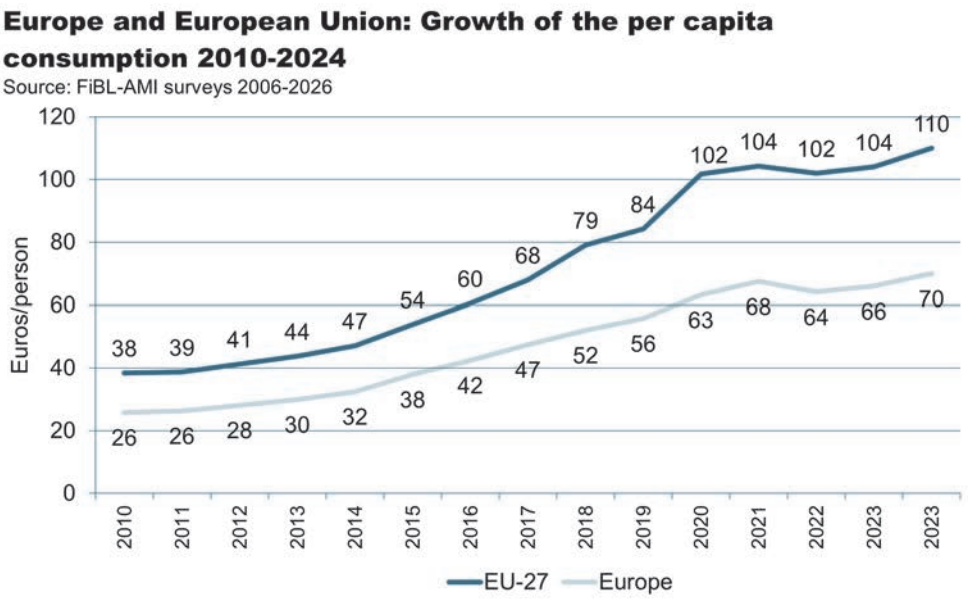

Figure 95: Europe: The countries with the highest per capita consumption 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

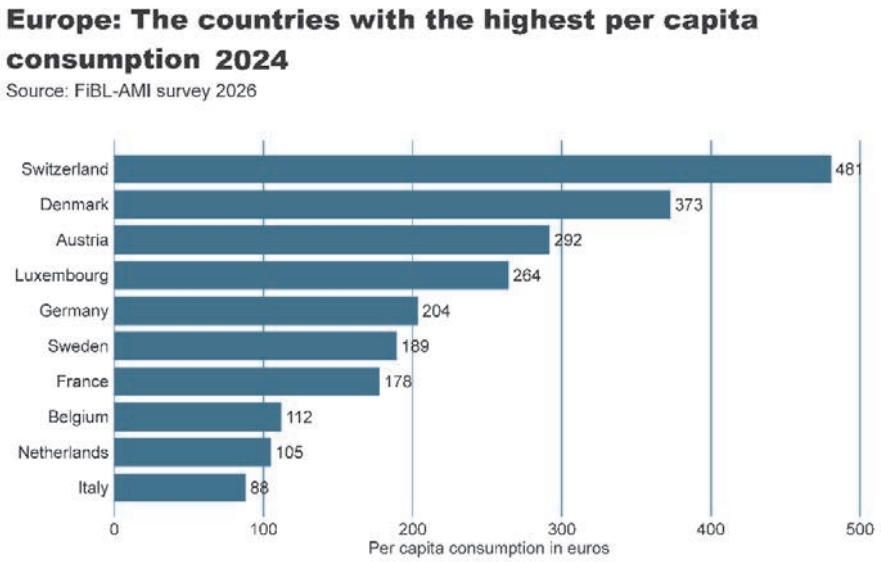

Figure 96: Europe: Growth of the per capita consumption 2009-2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources. Calculation based on Eurostat population data. For detailed data sources, see annex om page 334.

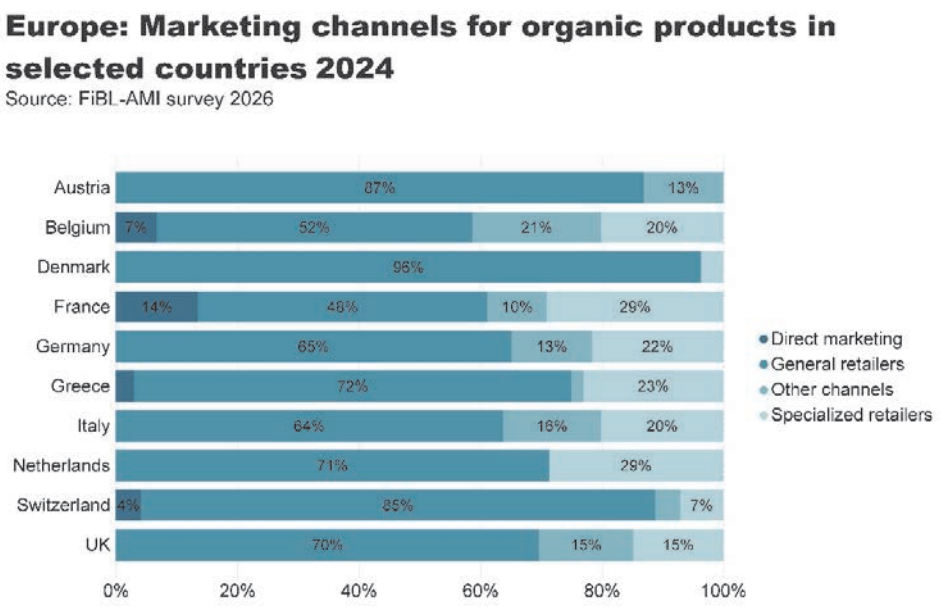

Figure 97: Europe: Marketing channels for organic products in selected countries 2024

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources.
For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

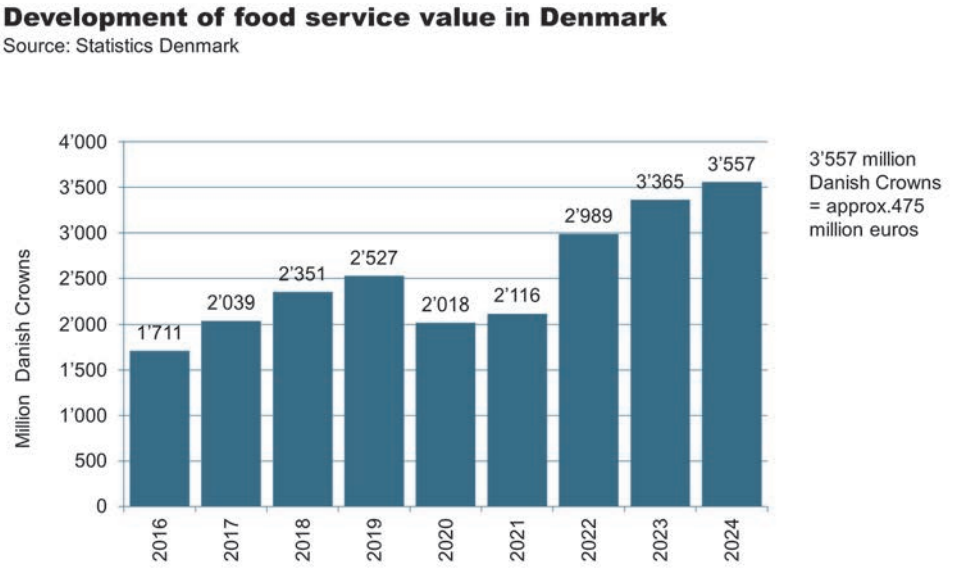

Figure 98: Denmark: Growth of organic food service 2016-2024

Source: Statistics Denmark

Table 23: Organic shares (%) for retail sales values (euros) for selected products 2024

	Austria	Belgium	Czech Republic (2022)	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Nether-lands	Sweden	Switzer-land	UK (2024)
Baby food					25.0%			21.5%		65.9%
Beverages		2.5% (2023)	0.4%		6% (fruit drinks/ juices)					
Bread & bakery products	13.5% (bread)	10.8% (bread)	1.0%	4.9% (rye bread)		7.6% (bread)	0.6%	0.6% (bread)	24.5% (bread)	0.2%
Eggs	18.5%	20.4%		41.0%	13.0%	19.9%	18.7%	15.2%	30.4%	7.3%
Fish and fish products							3.2%			
Fresh vegetables	22.3%	11.0%		38.9%	3.0%	12.9%			25.8%	4.0%
Fresh fruit	16.1%	10.3%			5.0%	8.9%			20.0%	2.8%
Fresh vegetables and fruit			2.3%				6.0%		23.4%	
Meat/meat products	7.6 % (meat)	8.2% (meat)	0.5%	10.6% (beef)		6.1% (beef & pork)	3.2%	6.5% (beef)	6.9% (meat)	1.3% (incl. fish)
Milk and dairy products		4.4%	2.0%				4.1%		12.0%	3.5%
- Butter	10.1%					5.7%				2.0%
- Cheese	10.1%	3.7% (2023)		10.6%		6.0%		1.6%	9.7%	0.7%
- Milk	29.1%	4.4%		38.0%	3.0%	16.3%		10.5%	15.7%	4.7%
- Yoghurt/Quark	23.8%					11.6%			12.5%	6.9%
Organic share of total food market	**11.4%**	**3.9%**	**1.7%**	**11.6%**	**1.8%**	**6.5%**	**3.7%**	**6.7%**	**12.3%**	**1.6%**

Sources: Austria: RollAMA/You Gov Shopper Panel Austria provided by AMA Marketing; Belgium: Biowallonie; Czech Republic: UZEI; Denmark: Organic Denmark based on Kauzas Household panels prepared for Organic Denmark, provided by Danish Agriculture & Food Council, Finland: Pro Luomu; Agricultural Market Information Company AMI based on GfK; Netherlands: Bionext; Sweden: Organic Sweden and Ekologiska Lantbrukarna; Switzerland: Bio Suisse based on Nielsen; UK: Soil Association Certification/ based on Nielsen
Note: Due to classifications and nomenclatures differing from country to country, it is not possible to supply data for all product groups, even if data for individual products may be available..

Outlook

In 2024, organic agriculture in Europe and the European Union entered a phase of stabilisation. Organic farmland and the number of organic producers consolidated, while organic retail sales expanded further following the market disruption of 2022.

Unlike in 2023, growth in market value in 2024 was driven by volume growth—a clear sign of recovery. At the same time, economic pressures continued to shape consumer behaviour. Declining real household incomes and persistently high costs for energy and consumer goods led parts of the population to adjust their purchasing patterns. While some consumers reduced their consumption of organic products, others shifted towards more affordable organic options.

This trend has benefited both full-range supermarkets and discounters, though with different strategies. Discounters continue to offer the lowest prices with a limited selection, while supermarkets are increasingly focusing on app-based customer loyalty programmes and offering a significantly wider range of organic products. Looking ahead, the data for 2025 suggest further optimism. While challenges remain, preliminary indicators point to a further recovery in several markets, driven by higher purchased volumes. At the same time, the slowdown in organic area growth reflects time-lagged conversion dynamics rather than a structural reversal, meaning that improved market conditions may translate into renewed conversion activity only with delay. Reaching the EU Farm to Fork target of 25 percent organic farmland by 2030 will therefore require sustained political commitment, effective implementation of CAP Strategic Plans, and continued strengthening of organic markets. Ensuring that organic products remain accessible and affordable across income groups, while providing stable framework conditions for producers, will be key to sustaining long-term growth of the organic sector in Europe.

For detailed data on organic farming and market development in Europe and the European Union, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, section 3. Europe and the European Union: Tables, page 332.

Acknowledgements

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References and further reading

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The full data set as well previous editions of this brief are available on the European Commission's webpage on agricultural markets in the organic sector at https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/sustainability-and-organic-farming/agricultural-markets-organic-sector_en

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EU imports of organic agri-food products - Key developments in 2024

Summary of the European Commission's Analytical Brief No. 4[1,2]

Highlights

This article summarises the European Commission's Analytical Brief No 7, which provides data on the European Union's (EU) imports of organic agri-food products in 2024 and highlights key developments compared to 2023. Data on import volumes of organic products come from the Commission's online management tool TRACES (TRAde Control and Expert System). The import data are summarised in terms of origin and destination, as well as in terms of product classes and categories. Product classes and categories have been revised to be in line with the agri-food product nomenclature used by DG AGRI.

Volumes of imported organic products up by 6.4 percent in 2024

Total imports of organic agri-food products in the EU increased from 2.48 million metric tons (MT) in 2023 to 2.64 million MT in 2024 (+6.4 percent). The increase reflected a rebound in demand after two years of decline caused by sharp increases in food prices (Figure 99).

Most of this increase could be attributed to increased imports of organic fruit and vegetables (bananas, tomato preparations, juices), nuts, rice, oilseeds and cakes. On the other hand, a decrease was recorded in imports of organic olive oil, coffee, cocoa beans, maize and soya beans.

Organic imports by class: Fruit, vegetables and olive oil account for almost half of EU organic imports

The EU is a major importer of organic *fruit, vegetables and olive oil*. In the total organic imports in 2024, this class of products accounted for 47.2 percent share of the volume (Figure 100) (Table 26).

Imports of organic fruit, vegetables and olive oil in terms of volume increased by 6.4 percent to 1.24 million MT in 2024, mainly due to a 26.4 percent increase in nuts (China) and a 4.5 percent increase in bananas (Ecuador), while imports of organic olive oil decreased.

Imports of *arable crops and plant-based products,* which had a share of 38.3 percent in total organic import volume, increased by 8.3 percent to 1.01 million MT. Growth was recorded

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[1] European Commission (2024): EU imports of organic agri-food products. Key developments in 2023. Analytical Brief No.4. European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels. July 2024. Available at: https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/document/download/3f8a9f29-8093-4d67-9a26-0655ef1f1cbb_en?filename=analytical-brief-4-eu-organic-imports_en.pdf.
The full data set as well previous editions of this brief are available on the European Commission's webpage on agricultural markets in the organic sector at https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/sustainability-and-organic-farming/agricultural-markets-organic-sector_en

[2] European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu

in all product categories of this class, most notably in oilseeds and protein crops (+4.9 percent, incl. +17.9 percent for soy cakes), cereals (+9.5 percent, incl. +28.2 percent for rice), cereal preparations (+9.7 percent), sugar (+7.8 percent), vegetable oils (+24.2 percent) and other oils and fats (+20 percent).

Imports of higher-value organic products also mainly increased. Organic *wine, beverages and food preparations* imports grew by 12.9 percent to 68'000 MT, mainly due to a 17.7 percent increase in imports of mixed food preparations and ingredients.

Imports of organic *animal products* grew by 9.4 percent to 25'000 MT, thanks to honey (+10.9 percent) and beef and veal (+67 percent). Imports of *non-edible* and *non-agri* organic products increased, respectively, by 28.4 percent and 26.1 percent, but imports of organic *coffee, tea, cocoa and spices* fell by 7.3 percent to 229'000 MT.

Olive oil remains the most imported organic product

With 35'000 MT out of 221'000 MT being organic, olive oil remains the most organic agri-food product subcategory imported into the EU in 2024, with a share of 15.9 percent. However, this is a significant decrease from 24 percent recorded in 2023. Almost all imported organic olive oil (99 percent) is of extra virgin quality and is imported from Tunisia.

Among the other products with a significant organic share in imports in 2024 were bananas (13.4 percent), spices (e.g. ginger) (13.2 percent), prepared or preserved grapes (12.5 percent), aromatic plants for technical use (12.3 percent), white sugar (10.5 percent) and prepared or preserved pears (10.3 percent), and most of them saw this share increase compared to 2023.

Ecuador increases the lead among the top origins of organic imports, China and Ukraine record big gains

Ecuador continues to reign at the top of the exporters of organic products to the EU, with a further increase in volumes of exports of organic bananas (+10 percent). The Dominican Republic, once 2nd main country of origin, dropped to 5th place after its exports of organic bananas decreased again (-12 percent).

Imports of nuts and spices from China almost doubled, which helped the country remain the 2nd most important country of origin (+19 percent). Imports from Ukraine also increased (+17 percent), mainly due to higher imports of organic oilseeds (+23 percent) and cereals (+8 percent), propelling the country up to 3rd most important country of origin of organic products. Peru remains 4th with a modest increase in imports (+4 percent) (Figure 101) (Table 24).

Imports from India grew fastest among the top suppliers (+40 percent), thanks to an increase in organic rice imports. On the other hand, sharp declines in organic imports were registered for Togo (-15 percent, mainly in soya beans) and Tunisia (-18 percent, in olive oil).

The Netherlands remains the EU's top destination, imports by Member States joining the EU after 2004 grow by 25 percent

The Netherlands remained the top destination of organic imports into the EU and also saw a significant increase in total volumes (+17 percent). Germany (+2 percent) and Belgium (+13 percent) remained 2nd and 3rd destination, while Italy (+6 percent) remained 4th after imports into France (5th) fell notably for the second year running (-14 percent) (Figure 102).

Among other main EU importers, Sweden reduced organic imports again (-13 percent), while Denmark (+20 percent) leapfrogged Spain (-12 percent). Imports into Ireland were stable (+1 percent), while in Austria, they fell sharply (-26 percent, maize, apples, grapes).

The Member States that joined EU after 2004 saw an increase in organic imports (+25 percent), most notably Poland (+11 percent), Czechia (+41 percent) and Romania (+244 percent). Overall, the share of these countries in the total EU imports of organic products increased from 3.2 percent in 2023 to 3.8 percent in 2024.

Reference

European Commission (2025), EU imports of organic agri-food products, Key developments in 2024, May 2025. Analytical Brief N° 7. European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels. Available at https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2025-05/analytical-brief-7-eu-organic-imports-brief_en.pdf

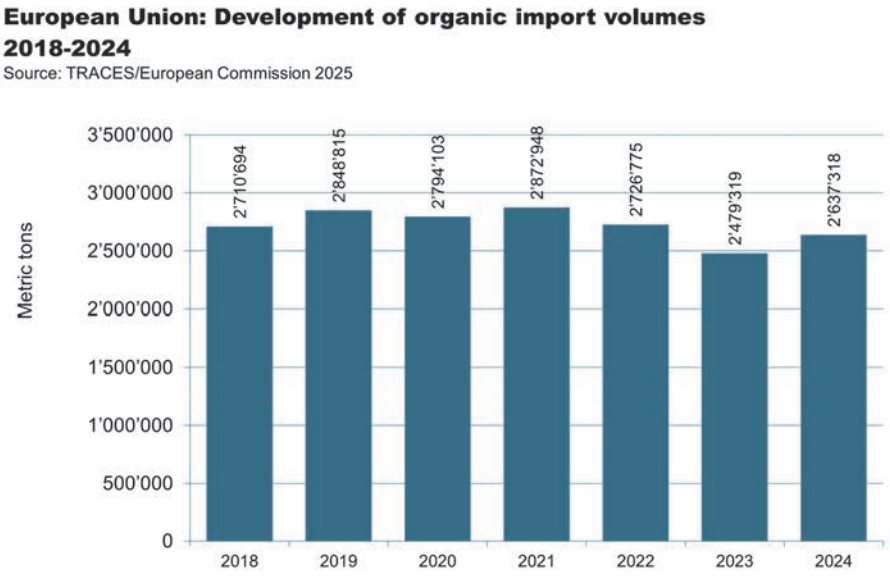

Figure 99: European Union: Development of organic import volumes, 2018 to 2024 (Metric Tons)

Source: European Commission 2025

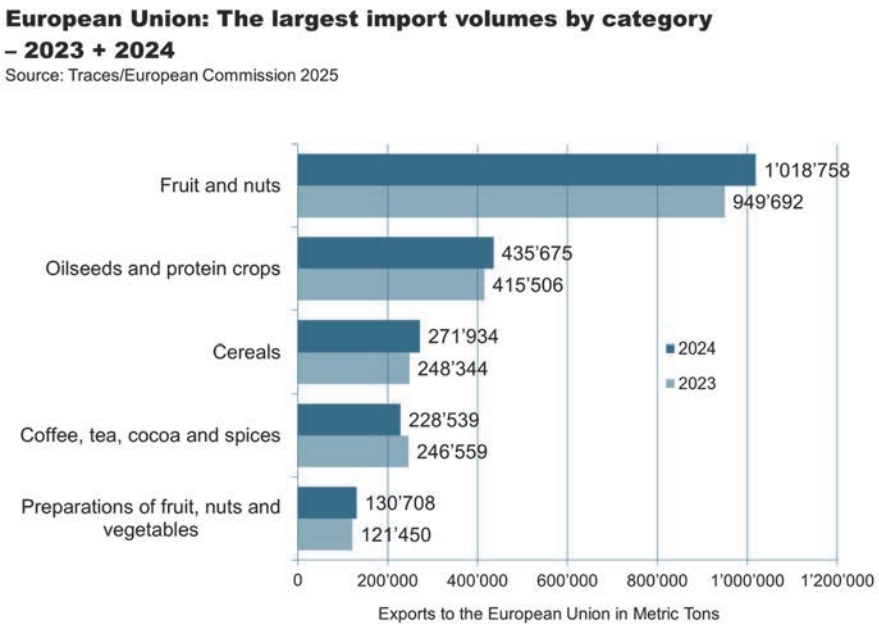

Figure 100: European Union: Organic import volumes by product category, 2023 and 2024 (Metric Tons)

Source: European Commission 2025

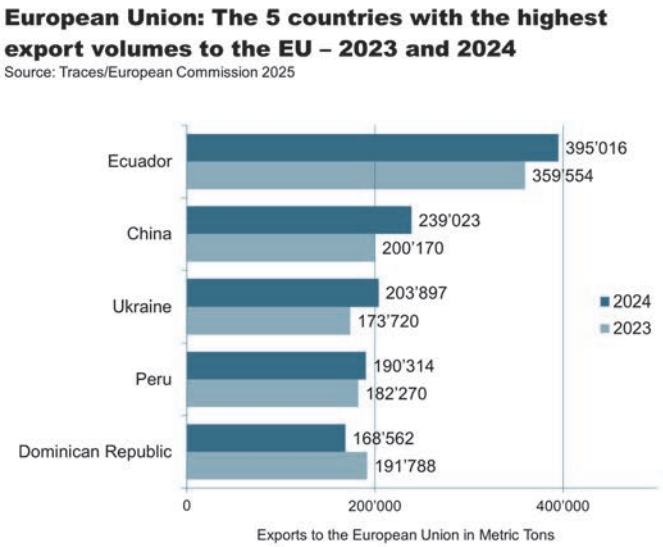

Figure 101: European Union: Organic import volumes by exporting country, 2023 and 2024

Source: European Commission 2025

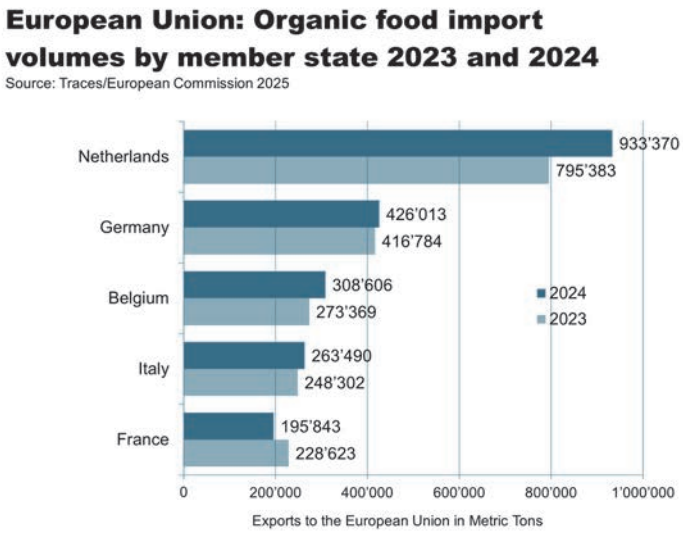

Figure 102: European Union: Organic import volumes by importing Member State, 2023 and 2024

Source: European Commission 2025

Annex

Table 24: European Union: Organic import volumes by exporting country, 2023 and 2024

Rank	Exporting country	Imports 2023 [MT]	Imports 2024 [MT]	Change [%]	Share of total 2024 [%]	Cumulative share 2024 [%]
1	Ecuador	359'554.0	395'016.0	9.9	15.0	15.0
2	China	200'170.0	239'023.0	19.4	9.1	24.0
3	Ukraine	173'720.0	203'897.0	17.4	7.7	31.8
4	Peru	182'270.0	190'314.0	4.4	7.2	39.0
5	Dominican Republic	191'788.0	168'562.0	-12.1	6.4	45.4
6	Türkiye	150'012.0	156'068.0	4.0	5.9	51.3
7	Colombia	120'189.0	135'059.0	12.4	5.1	56.4
8	Togo	104'068.0	88'364.0	-15.1	3.4	59.8
9	India	68'109.0	95'022.0	39.5	3.6	63.4
10	United Kingdom	56'471.0	60'792.0	7.7	2.3	65.7
11	Pakistan	49'959.0	55'708.0	11.5	2.1	67.8
12	Tunisia	54'225.0	44'373.0	-18.2	1.7	69.5
13	Mexico	48'728.0	46'248.0	-5.1	1.8	71.2
14	Brazil	44'793.0	45'960.0	2.6	1.7	73.0
15	Egypt	35'531.0	52'347.0	47.3	2.0	75.0
16	Honduras	45'205.0	32'463.0	-28.2	1.2	76.2
17	Sri Lanka	37'142.0	39'498.0	6.3	1.5	77.7
18	Côte d'Ivoire	38'170.0	35'157.0	-7.9	1.3	79.0
19	Argentina	27'183.0	31'693.0	16.6	1.2	80.2
20	Paraguay	23'026.0	26'753.0	16.2	1.0	81.2
21	Uganda	26'951.0	22'703.0	-15.8	0.9	82.1

Rank	Exporting country	Imports 2023 [MT]	Imports 2024 [MT]	Change [%]	Share of total 2024 [%]	Cumulative share 2024 [%]
22	Ghana	22'779.0	26'342.0	15.6	1.0	83.1
23	South Africa	21'791.0	26'004.0	19.3	1.0	84.1
24	Canada	22'471.0	24'201.0	7.7	0.9	85.0
25	Serbia	16'959.0	24'361.0	43.6	0.9	85.9
26	Morocco	16'965.0	22'146.0	30.5	0.8	86.8
27	Costa Rica	19'420.0	19'609.0	1.0	0.7	87.5
28	Moldova	12'191.0	25'607.0	110.0	1.0	88.5
29	Kazakhstan	24'989.0	12'441.0	-50.2	0.5	88.9
30	Philippines	16'403.0	19'892.0	21.3	0.8	89.7
31	Kenya	15'202.0	18'596.0	22.3	0.7	90.4
32	Burkina Faso	18'076.0	15'136.0	-16.3	0.6	91.0
33	Chile	14'876.0	17'915.0	20.4	0.7	91.7
34	Thailand	13'097.0	14'841.0	13.3	0.6	92.2
35	Sierra Leone	14'816.0	12'475.0	-15.8	0.5	92.7
36	Vietnam	12'471.0	13'851.0	11.1	0.5	93.2
37	United States	12'104.0	13'042.0	7.8	0.5	93.7
38	Bolivia	9'860.0	14'364.0	45.7	0.5	94.3
39	Israel	12'223.0	9'776.0	-20.0	0.4	94.6
40	Laos	11'028.0	10'659.0	-3.4	0.4	95.0
41	New Zealand	6'724.0	13'016.0	93.6	0.5	95.5
43	Russia	13'955.0	5'267.0	-62.3	0.2	96.0
44	Cambodia	9'204.0	8'930.0	-3.0	0.3	96.3
45	Indonesia	7'798.0	6'619.0	-15.1	0.3	96.6
46	Ethiopia	6'447.0	7'698.0	19.4	0.3	96.9
47	Tanzania	8'102.0	5'693.0	-29.7	0.2	97.1
48	São Tomé and Príncipe	6'082.0	6'888.0	13.3	0.3	97.4
49	Madagascar	5'855.0	5'906.0	0.9	0.2	97.6
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6'935.0	4'406.0	-36.5	0.2	97.8
51	Benin	2'131.0	8'383.0	293.5	0.3	98.1
52	Mozambique	6'315.0	4'042.0	-36.0	0.2	98.2
53	Nicaragua	5'050.0	3'205.0	-36.5	0.1	98.4
54	Japan	3'342.0	4'214.0	26.1	0.2	98.5
55	Sudan	3'429.0	3'678.0	7.2	0.1	98.7
56	Mali	3'827.0	2'465.0	-35.6	0.1	98.7
57	Algeria	1'910.0	3'104.0	62.5	0.1	98.9
58	Cuba	2'236.0	2'066.0	-7.6	0.1	98.9
59	Guatemala	2'331.0	1'837.0	-21.2	0.1	99.0
60	Senegal	2'035.0	1'541.0	-24.2	0.1	99.1
61	Nigeria	472.0	2'925.0	520.1	0.1	99.2
62	Iran	1'436.0	1'906.0	32.8	0.1	99.3
63	Azerbaijan	1'462.0	1'865.0	27.6	0.1	99.3
64	Chad	416.0	2'594.0	523.6	0.1	99.4
65	Albania	1'263.0	1'262.0	-0.1	0.0	99.5
66	Australia	929.0	1'018.0	9.6	0.0	99.5
67	Uruguay	710.0	1'080.0	52.1	0.0	99.5
68	Papua New Guinea	1'295.0	380.0	-70.7	0.0	99.6
69	United Arab Emirates	590.0	936.0	58.5	0.0	99.6
70	Rwanda	694.0	809.0	16.6	0.0	99.6
71	Kyrgyzstan	929.0	542.0	-41.7	0.0	99.7
72	Lesotho	705.0	678.0	-3.9	0.0	99.7
73	Palestine	623.0	702.0	12.8	0.0	99.7
74	Uzbekistan	547.0	765.0	39.7	0.0	99.7
75	Georgia	677.0	575.0	-15.2	0.0	99.8
76	Malaysia	27.0	1'081.0	3974.2	0.0	99.8
77	Guinea-Bissau	584.0	470.0	-19.5	0.0	99.8
78	Kosovo	408.0	455.0	11.5	0.0	99.8

Rank	Exporting country	Imports 2023 [MT]	Imports 2024 [MT]	Change [%]	Share of total 2024 [%]	Cumulative share 2024 [%]
79	Hong Kong	261.0	590.0	126.0	0.0	99.9
80	Guyana	430.0	339.0	-21.2	0.0	99.9
81	Maldives	223.0	380.0	70.5	0.0	99.9
82	Saudi Arabia	286.0	312.0	9.0	0.0	99.9
83	Syria	133.0	398.0	199.8	0.0	99.9
84	Cameroon	266.0	255.0	-4.4	0.0	99.9
85	Niger	400.0	120.0	-70.0	0.0	99.9
86	Haiti	300.0	212.0	-29.3	0.0	99.9
87	North Macedonia	258.0	221.0	-14.2	0.0	99.9
88	Panama	273.0	200.0	-26.9	0.0	99.9
89	El Salvador	277.0	182.0	-34.2	0.0	100.0
90	Nepal	303.0	153.0	-49.3	0.0	100.0
91	Zimbabwe	253.0	123.0	-51.4	0.0	100.0
92	Taiwan	112.0	128.0	13.7	0.0	100.0
93	South Korea	117.0	113.0	-3.5	0.0	100.0
94	Jordan	107.0	88.0	-17.6	0.0	100.0
95	Belarus	167.0	20.0	-87.9	0.0	100.0
96	Samoa	82.0	72.0	-12.4	0.0	100.0
97	Namibia	114.0	34.0	-69.7	0.0	100.0
98	Fiji	64.0	73.0	14.5	0.0	100.0
99	French Polynesia	65.0	68.0	5.1	0.0	100.0
100	Burundi	58.0	47.0	-18.4	0.0	100.0
101	Armenia	82.0	12.0	-85.3	0.0	100.0
102	Somalia	19.0	62.0	236.7	0.0	100.0
103	Belize	44.0	37.0	-16.6	0.0	100.0
104	Liberia	25.0	50.0	100.6	0.0	100.0
105	Guinea	27.0	40.0	50.6	0.0	100.0
106	Suriname	43.0	21.0	-50.0	0.0	100.0
107	Zambia	35.0	23.0	-35.4	0.0	100.0
108	Myanmar/Burma	27.0	27.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
109	Montenegro	25.0	18.0	-26.7	0.0	100.0
110	Lebanon	13.0	20.0	51.7	0.0	100.0
111	Venezuela	25.0	1.5	-94.0	0.0	100.0
112	Comoros	13.0	8.0	-39.8	0.0	100.0
113	Mongolia	0.0	20.0	n/a	0.0	100.0
114	Timor-Leste	18.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
115	Seychelles	10.0	8.0	-20.0	0.0	100.0
116	Dominica	17.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
117	Grenada	8.0	4.1	-51.4	0.0	100.0
118	Singapore	10.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
119	Mauritius	1.0	1.6	58.3	0.0	100.0
120	Oman	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
121	New Caledonia	0.3	0.0	-87.9	0.0	100.0
122	Angola	0.1	0.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
123	Afghanistan	0.1	0.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	**2'479'319**	**2'637'318**	**6.4**		

Source: European Commission 2025

Table 25: European Union: Organic import volumes by importing Member State, 2018-2024

Country	2018 [MT]	2019 [MT]	2020 [MT]	2021 [MT]	2022 [MT]	2023 [MT]	2024 [MT]
Austria	35'921	28'380	30'766	35'345	51'097	55'855	41'061
Belgium	177'960	371'925	303'002	276'833	268'462	273'369	308'606
Bulgaria	12'281	14'847	15'331	18'870	9'218	6'292	6'202
Croatia	3'559	1'059	540	964	804	795	812
Cyprus	211	252	140	226	39	109	86
Czech Republic	29'493	19'956	25'021	30'067	33'862	16'593	23'315
Denmark	127'413	120'705	82'116	61'737	64'114	70'000	84'124
Estonia	475	326	313	292	220	142	233
Finland	14'988	18'921	18'421	16'037	14'730	11'694	11'460
France	213'645	240'583	274'620	271'608	277'414	228'623	195'843
Germany	427'633	432'923	491'719	517'183	449'276	416'784	426'013
Greece	6'368	8'270	10'180	13'061	11'870	12'077	13'400
Hungary	2'062	992	991	1'169	725	497	648
Ireland	19'476	4'099	61'779	83'517	55'918	54'677	55'125
Italy	185'803	180'388	236'106	224'956	177'762	248'302	263'490
Latvia	52	3'359	520	415	9'024	586	716
Lithuania	2'798	8'346	33'144	34'800	20'959	14'771	7'976
Luxembourg	488	47	65	44	22	14	13
Malta	1	9	60	51	35	20	32
Netherlands	953'065	1'037'610	857'361	945'125	988'631	795'383	933'370
Poland	19'330	29'285	36'077	37'382	32'905	27'458	30'488
Portugal	7'239	4'305	7'070	6'810	7'088	4'214	5'649
Romania	8'817	9'026	10'889	9'939	4'415	5'893	20'288
Slovakia	455	617	252	407	413	522	1'157
Slovenia	17'461	22'419	6'458	9'357	6'688	6'609	8'194
Spain	78'820	100'142	112'184	93'338	87'778	88'997	78'474
Sweden	167'269	190'023	178'978	183'413	153'304	139'042	120'544
United Kingdom	520'185	393'768					
Total	**3'230'879**	**3'242'583**	**2'794'103**	**2'872'948**	**2'726'775**	**2'479'319**	**2'637'318**

Source: TRACES/European Commission

Table 26: European Union: Organic import volumes by product category, 2023 and 2024 (Metric Tons)

Rank	Product categories	2023 imports [MT]	2024 imports [MT]	Change [%]	Share in total [%] 2024	Cumulated share [%] 2024	Estimated share [1]
1	Fruit and nuts	949'692	1'018'758	7.3	38.6	38.6	6.6%
2	Oilseeds and protein crops	415'506	435'675	4.9	16.5	55.1	1.0%
3	Cereals	248'344	271'934	9.5	10.3	65.5	0.8%
4	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	246'559	228'539	-7.3	8.7	74.1	3.7%
5	Preparations of fruit, nuts and vegetables	121'450	130'708	7.6	5.0	79.1	3.3%
6	Sugar and isoglucose	107'479	114'964	7.0	4.4	83.4	4.3%
7	Margarine and other oils and fats (vegetable)	74'837	89'835	20.0	3.4	86.8	1.9%
8	Vegetables	51'047	58'877	15.3	2.2	89.1	1.4%
9	Mixed food preparations and ingredients	46'509	54'767	17.8	2.1	91.2	3.6%
10	Confectionery and chocolate	44'092	48'311	9.6	1.8	93.0	9.8%
11	Olives and olive oil	46'421	35'600	-23.3	1.3	94.3	8.4%
12	Cereal preparations and milling products	23'823	26'126	9.7	1.0	95.3	0.7%
13	Pet food and forage crops	17'821	25'243	41.6	1.0	96.3	0.7%
14	Vegetable oils (oilseeds and palm)	20'110	24'984	24.2	0.9	97.2	0.3%
15	Non-edible for technical use	15'670	17'696	12.9	0.7	97.9	0.2%
16	Other animal products	15'157	16'992	12.1	0.6	98.5	1.3%
17	Fish	11'424	14'830	29.8	0.6	99.1	n/a
18	Wine and wine-based products	10'574	11'018	4.2	0.4	99.5	1.7%
19	Dairy products	6'835	6'602	-3.4	0.3	99.8	0.5%
20	Other non-agri	1'609	1'597	-0.7	0.1	99.8	n/a
21	Beef and veal	863	1'441	67.0	0.1	99.9	0.5%
22	Beer, cider and other beverages	2'216	1'328	-40.1	0.1	99.9	0.0%
23	Horticulture	832	1'124	35.1	0.0	100.0	0.3%
24	Spirits and liqueurs	269	211	-21.5	0.0	100.0	0.0%
25	Poultry and eggs	88	69	-21.2	0.0	100.0	0.0%
26	Sheep and goat	62	59	-4.7	0.0	100.0	0.0%
27	Pigmeat	30	26	-11.8	0.0	100.0	0.0%
	Total	**2'479'319**	**2'637'318**	**6.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1.6%**

Source: European Commission 2025

[1] Estimated share organic/total imports (%, 2024 imports)

Latin America and the Caribbean



Map 5: Organic agricultural land in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Outlook for Organic Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean

JUAN MANUEL GÁMEZ[1]

Organic agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to advance during 2024–2025, supported by strengthened public policies, regional cooperation, and growing international engagement. Across the region, governments, producers, and institutions worked to consolidate regulatory frameworks, improve certification and control systems, and promote agroecological transitions that respond to climate, market, and food security challenges. In this context, hemispheric coordination through the Inter-American Commission on Organic Agriculture (CIAO/ICOA) played a key role in fostering policy dialogue, technical cooperation, and alignment with international standards, while national initiatives reflected diverse pathways toward sustainable and resilient organic sectors.

The CIAO/ICOA and Hemispheric Cooperation for Institutional Strengthening of the Organic Sector

The Inter-American Commission on Organic Agriculture (CIAO/ICOA) is the specialised intergovernmental technical body of the Inter-American System[2], created to strengthen the development of organic agriculture in the Americas. It is composed of the competent authorities in organic production from 19 member countries of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)[3]. Its work focuses on promoting regulatory frameworks, strengthening certification and control systems, promoting development, coordinating technical cooperation and facilitating dialogue with international organisations and private sector actors. Through working groups, technical missions and partnerships, the CIAO acts as the main hemispheric forum for coordinating policies, sharing good practices and supporting the integrity and expansion of the organic sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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[1] Juan Manuel Gámez, Asistente Técnico, Secretaría Ejecutiva CIAO, Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura, Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Argentina, www.ciaorganico.net | www.iica.int

[2] Inter-American System refers to the framework of regional institutions through which the countries of the Americas (North, Central and South America, and the Caribbean) cooperate on political, economic, social and technical matters. It is not a single organization, but an institutional ecosystem that includes, among others, the Organization of American States (OAS), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO / OPS), Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR / CIDH), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

[3] The members of the Inter-American Commission on Organic Agriculture (CIAO/ICOA) are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Spain and Portugal are permanent observer members

During 2024–2025, the CIAO consolidated its role as a hemispheric platform for cooperation, contributing to the strengthening of regulatory frameworks, control systems, and public policies in Latin America and the Caribbean. The 16th Ordinary Assembly, held in Guatemala (2025), brought together competent authorities to review progress on regulations, certification and markets, and to integrate strategic perspectives from the European Union and allied organisations.

Technical cooperation between countries was deepened through several Working Groups (WGs). The Inputs WG made progress in developing regional recommendations to standardise the evaluation of agricultural, livestock and organic processing inputs, while the Group Certification WG strengthened capacity on Internal Control Systems and analysed the impact of Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on exporting countries. The Public Certification WG, for its part, promoted regulatory harmonisation and the exchange of experiences to improve state and semi-public certification systems.

The CIAO strengthened key alliances, notably through collaboration to deliver training on the new European regulation, assistance in technical missions and the ongoing collection of regional organic production statistics. In 2025, the CIAO also joined the International Network of Eco-Regions (INNER)[1], promoting the creation of bio-districts[2] in the region through a training and technical support programme.

Direct work with member countries included specific actions, particularly on issues such as organic seeds, high-risk product lists, public certification, and joint positions before international organisations. National spaces were also strengthened, with the CIAO providing technical input and facilitating public-private partnerships.

The international dimension took on special relevance with the CIAO countries' adherence to the Soil Mission Manifesto[3] of the Horizon Europe programme, a milestone that opens up new opportunities for cooperation in research, innovation and sustainable soil management. Complementarily, institutional missions allowed for progress in bilateral agendas, technical cooperation, organic trade and coordination with DG-AGRI[4] and actors in the European organic system. Taken together, these advances show a significant strengthening of the organic sector in the Americas, with progress in regulation, technical capacities, international coordination and support for the development of sustainable markets promoted by the CIAO.

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[1] More information about IN.N.E.R. – International Network of Eco Regions can be found on https://www.ecoregion.info

[2] Organic districts, bio-districts, and eco-regions refer to the same territorial approach promoted by INNER, in which local stakeholders jointly develop a territory based on organic and agroecological principles, using different terms depending on regional and institutional contexts."

[3] More information on the Soil Mission manifesto can be found here: https://mission-soil-platform.ec.europa.eu/community/mission-soil-manifesto

[4] DG-AGRI stands for the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission. Weblink: https://commission.europa.eu/about/departments-and-executive-agencies/agriculture-and-rural-development_en?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Regulatory advances and national policies to promote organic production in 2025

Argentina

In 2025, under the Argentina Organic 2030 Strategic Plan, the country strengthened the capacities of SENASA's Organic Area, communication actions, participation in fairs, training and international equivalence negotiations (EU, Switzerland, Japan and the United Kingdom); it also implemented the Federal Organic Viticulture Programme in 11 provinces and promoted territorial development through provincial roundtables, technological improvements, an expanded business catalogue and technical training for the transition to organic farming.

Bolivia

In October 2025, the Senate approved Bill 017 to promote the production, marketing and use of bio-inputs for agroecological transition and biodiversity protection, establishing a national public policy.

Brazil

In 2025, Brazil moved forward with the implementation of the 3rd National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO III 2024-2027), which promotes the integration of public policies with a focus on agroecology, food security, sustainable supply and social participation. These actions were highlighted at the 13th Brazilian Congress of Agroecology.

In July 2025, the country celebrated the 21st National Organic Food Week with educational campaigns and market inspections, reinforcing the integrity of the organic label, promoting informed consumption and training traders and consumers.

Chile

In 2025, the 1st National Seminar on Participatory Guarantee Systems was held in Huasco, bringing together more than 100 family farmers to promote participatory organic certification and strengthen local circuits, with the support of the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP – Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario) and the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG - Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero).

Through the Transition to Sustainable Agriculture (TAS) Programme 2025– 2027, the State supported small producers with technical advice, training and economic incentives.

Colombia

In September 2025, Colombia adopted Resolution 295, which formalises the Public Policy Guidelines on Bio-inputs, Organic Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners, promoting their national production and use in the agroecological transition, with a focus on peasant agriculture and specific financing schemes.

At the same time, Congress moved forward with the Agroecology Bill (PL 150/2024), which seeks to declare agroecological promotion and transition a matter of national interest, create a National Agroecology Directorate, and establish incentives.

Costa Rica

In 2025, Costa Rica's Ministry of National Planning, State Distance University, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock initiated a national assessment of the organic sector to formulate an action plan to strengthen public policy, regulation, incentives, and domestic market development.

In September 2025, the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE - Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza) organised the International Congress on Organic, Regenerative and Ancestral Agriculture, bringing together experts and producers from 15 countries to share experiences and innovations focused on sustainable, resilient and culturally relevant practices for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Dominican Republic

In March 2025, the Dominican Republic launched the 2025-2030 Agroecological Production Policy, a national framework that promotes agroecological and organic practices throughout the agricultural sector and coordinates its actions with the National Council for Organic Agriculture, the National Development Strategy, the Environment Act, and the National System for Food Sovereignty and Security.

Ecuador

In 2025, Ecuador created the Subcommittee on Organic Production — composed of seven ministries and Agrocalidad, Ecuador's national authority for agricultural health, food safety, and quality certification—to coordinate actions in response to international regulatory changes, and updated information tools, with support from IICA, to improve decision-making.

In November 2025, the VII International Organic Ecuador Congress was held in Manta, bringing together more than 500 national and international attendees to discuss innovation, traceability, sustainability and the market in organic production.

El Salvador

In May 2025, El Salvador launched its Official Mission for the Transition to Regenerative Agriculture, led by the National Development and Design Agency (ADDN) together with senior officials from the government, the private sector and international cooperation, with the aim of positioning the country as a regional benchmark in organic and regenerative agriculture.

Honduras

In 2025, the funded promotion programmes (COMRURAL III) incorporated organic agriculture into the environmental and social legal framework applicable to projects supporting the agri-food sector, reinforcing the validity of the regulations in credit policy and productive projects.

Guatemala

In 2025, Guatemala hosted the 16th Assembly of the Inter-American Commission on Organic Agriculture (CIAO) and the 9th National Convention on Organic Agriculture,

events that brought together regional authorities, producers and experts to strengthen technical cooperation.

Mexico

In 2025, Mexico consolidated progress through the General Law on Adequate and Sustainable Food, which promotes agroecology, market access for family farming and the labelling of products containing genetically modified organisms, and the General Law on Ecological Balance, which establishes guidelines for soil preservation and restoration.

In addition, the federal Sembrando Vida programme strengthened the drive towards organic agriculture by installing biofactories to produce bioferments and other agroecological inputs.

Paraguay

Paraguay made progress in 2025 with the launch of the Organic and Agroecological Production Management Unit (UGPOA), created by Resolution No. 323 of 2024 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. This unit coordinates actions with the Technical Committee for the Promotion of Organic Production—with support from FAO's *Paraguay + Verde* project—and determines training needs for extension workers.

In 2025, the first Training in Transition to Sustainable Agriculture (TAS) was also launched, targeting 40 technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with the support of specialists from (INDAP – *Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario)* from Chile, in an action coordinated by the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AGCID – *Agencia Chilena de Cooperación internacional para el desarrollo*) in Paraguay. At the same time, with the support of IFAD, CEPAGRO and FAO, the Regional Programme on Agroecology is being implemented within the framework of REAF/MERCOSUR[1].

Perú

In 2025, Peru advanced in strengthening its National Organic Control System under the leadership of the National Agrarian Health Service (SENASA), with a particular focus on inspection capacity, regulatory compliance, and alignment with international requirements. SENASA intensified technical training for inspectors and specialists, including courses delivered with the support of the International Organic Inspectors Association (IOIA) and targeted training on the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2018/848, in response to increasingly stringent controls in export markets.

These actions are part of a broader public policy initiative to reinforce the national system for control of organic production, implemented with the support of the **Swiss Economic Cooperation (SECO)** through the **SeCompetitivo Programme** and facilitated by **Helvetas Peru**. The initiative aims to strengthen surveillance and

[1]The **REAF/MERCOSUR** (Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of Mercosur) is a key space within Mercosur created in 2004 to build public policies that benefit family farming (FF) in the region, bringing together government representatives and peasant organizations to dialogue, advise and generate recommendations on issues such as land, gender, rural youth and trade

certification processes, modernise control tools, and improve institutional coordination, thereby enhancing the integrity and credibility of Peru's organic regulatory system in international markets.

Uruguay

In February 2025, Decree No. 42/025 was approved, through which the Government established the National Bio-inputs Plan, formulated by the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Caribbean

Cuba: In 2025, Cuba consolidated regulatory progress with the publication of Decree No. 128 on Agroecology, in line with the sustainable organic practices that the country has been promoting since the 2021 Public Policy on Agroecology, which is part of the National Plan for Food Sovereignty. Among its most innovative components are: formal recognition of Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS); the creation of a National Fund for the Promotion of Agroecology; specific incentives for producers in ecological transition; and the promotion of agroecological tourism. The decree also highlights the importance of biocultural diversity, the role of women and young people, and the strengthening of the resilience of the food system. Its implementation includes extensive training programmes.

CARICOM, the Caribbean Community, highlighted the Fit for Market+ mission carried out by the COmmittee Linking Entrepreneurship–Agriculture–Development (COLEAD) in September and October 2025 in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Barbados, and Guyana. The mission addressed innovations to strengthen agricultural value chains, including the development and expansion of organic farms and the promotion of sustainable practices to improve regional competitiveness and resilience to climate change.

Outlook

Looking ahead, organic agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to continue expanding as countries deepen regulatory convergence, strengthen domestic markets, and enhance technical capacities across value chains. Greater alignment with international frameworks, including cooperation with European institutions and participation in global research and innovation initiatives, offers new opportunities for trade, knowledge exchange, and sustainable soil and climate management. Continued investment in public–private partnerships, participatory certification systems, and territorial approaches such as bio-districts will be critical to ensuring the integrity, inclusiveness, and long-term resilience of the organic sector in the region.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Key Facts and Figures

JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[1], BERNHARD SCHLATTER[2] AND MANUELA HELBING[3]

More than 10.3 million hectares of farmland in Latin America and the Caribbean were organic in 2024 – Argentina had the largest area

In Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 10.3 million hectares were managed organically in 2024. More than 10.4 percent of the world's organic farmland was in Latin America and the Caribbean.

With around 3.9 million hectares, Argentina had the largest farmland area under organic management, followed by Uruguay (almost 3.3 million hectares), Brazil (over 1.0 million hectares) and Guatemala (nearly 0.37 million hectares). Almost 83 percent of Latin America and the Caribbean's organic farmland was in these four countries.

Uruguay is the country with the highest organic area share in Latin America and the Caribbean

Organic farmland in Latin America and the Caribbean constituted 1.6 percent of the total agricultural land of the region and was thus below the global organic area share of 2.1 percent in 2024.

The country with the highest organic area share was Uruguay, with a share of 23.1 percent, followed by French Guyana (14.1 percent) and Dominica (11.6 percent).

Latin America and the Caribbean had a consolidation year in organic farmland

After a large expansion of organic farmland by more than 1 million hectares (+10.8%) in 2022 to 2023, Latin America and the Caribbean, had a consolidation phase in the latest reporting year (-0.7%). Over the decade from 2015 to 2024, organic farmland in the region grew by 48%, a slower rate compared to the global growth of organic farmland.

Key crops grown are coffee, cocoa and cereals

Only 5.2 percent of organic farmland in Latin America and the Caribbean is used for arable crops (538'000 hectares). Among the key crops were cereals (110'000 hectares, mainly in Bolivia, Argentina and Peru), sugarcane (78'000 hectares, mainly in Paraguay and Argentina) and oilseeds (68'000 hectares, mainly in Mexico, Paraguay and Argentina).

Permanent crops accounted for approximately 11.8 percent of total organic land in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2024. Among the key crops were coffee (429'000 hectares), mainly in Peru, Mexico and Honduras; cocoa (204'000 hectares), mainly in

[1] Jan Trávníček, Czech Organics, Staré Město, Czech Republic, www.czechorganics.com
[2] Bernhard Schlatter, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[3] Manuela Helbing, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org

the Dominican Republic and Peru; and tropical and subtropical fruit (123'000 hectares), mainly in the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.

Almost 73 percent of Latin America and Caribbean organic farmland is permanent grassland (7'474'000), and it is located mainly in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile[1]. These three countries represent 99 percent of the total organic grassland/grazing areas in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Organic producers, processors and importers: Decrease of producers by almost than 15'000 in 2024

There were more than 238'000 organic producers in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the highest number in Peru (almost 90'000). 4.9 percent of the world's organic producers were in Latin America and the Caribbean. Compared to 2023, there were around 15'000 less (-5.9 percent) organic producers, around 1'100 exporters and 23'000 processors.

Nearly 55 percent of the EU and US imports are from Latin America and the Caribbean

Data on organic export volumes in metric tons to the European Union, which is a major market for Latin America and the Caribbean, has been available since 2018. Export data to the US has been available for even longer (since 2014); however, this data does not cover all products.

Data show that in 2024, more than 3.2 million metric tons of products were exported from Latin America and the Caribbean to the EU and US, constituting 54.8 percent of all organic exports to these countries/trade blocks. In the 7-year period between 2018 and 2024, Latin America and Caribbean exports increased by more than 47.1 percent, considerably faster than global organic exports to the EU and US, which grew by 31 percent in the same period.

Mexico is the largest exporter

The largest Latin American and Caribbean exporter was Mexico (around 865'000 metric tons of products, mainly bananas, tomato, peppers, avocados and sugar), followed by Ecuador (around 766'000 metric tons, of which 96 percent were bananas) and Peru (around 331'000 metric tons, mainly bananas and coffee).

Bananas are the most important export product

With more than 1'317'000 metric tons and almost 41 percent of the Latin American and Caribbean organic exports, bananas are the most important product group, followed by sugar (435'000 metric tons), vegetables (363'000 metric tons, mainly cucumbers, tomatoes and bell peppers) and coffee (nearly 172'000 metric tons).

For more information about the Latin American and the Caribbean, see figures following pages and data tables for the region from page 277.

[1] Until 2022, land use details for Brazil were based on data provided by certifiers. However, from 2023 onwards, only the national source is used, which does not provide specific information on land use or crop details.

Organic Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean: Graphs

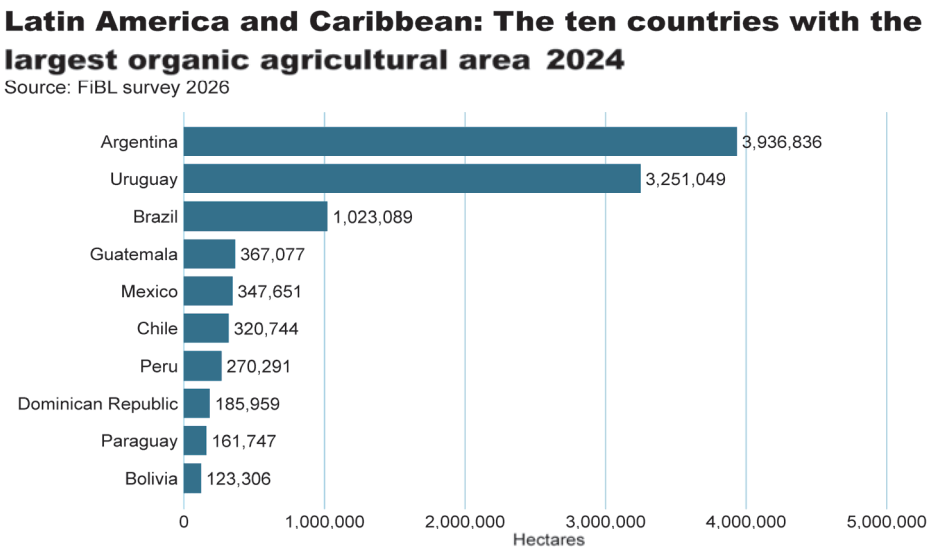

Figure 103: Latin America and the Caribbean: The ten countries with the largest organic agricultural area 2024

Source: CIAO-FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

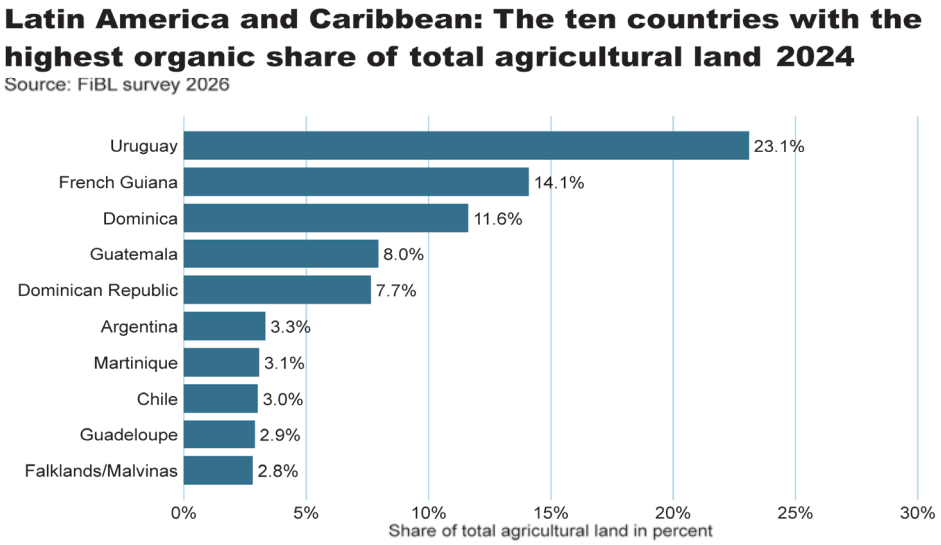

Figure 104: Latin America and the Caribbean: Highest organic area shares 2023

Source: CIAO-FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

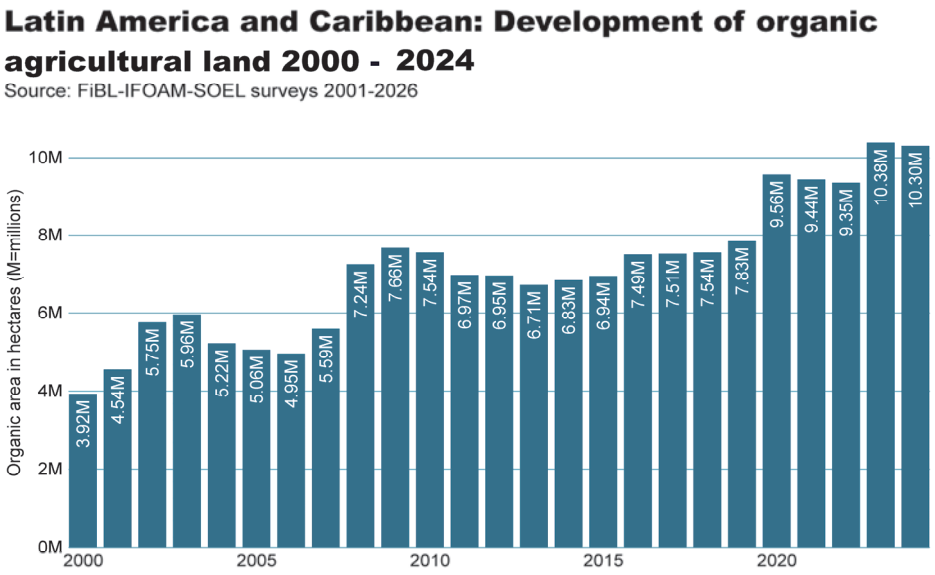

Figure 105: Latin America and the Caribbean: Development of organic agricultural land 2000-2024

Source: CIAO-FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-surveys 2001-2026

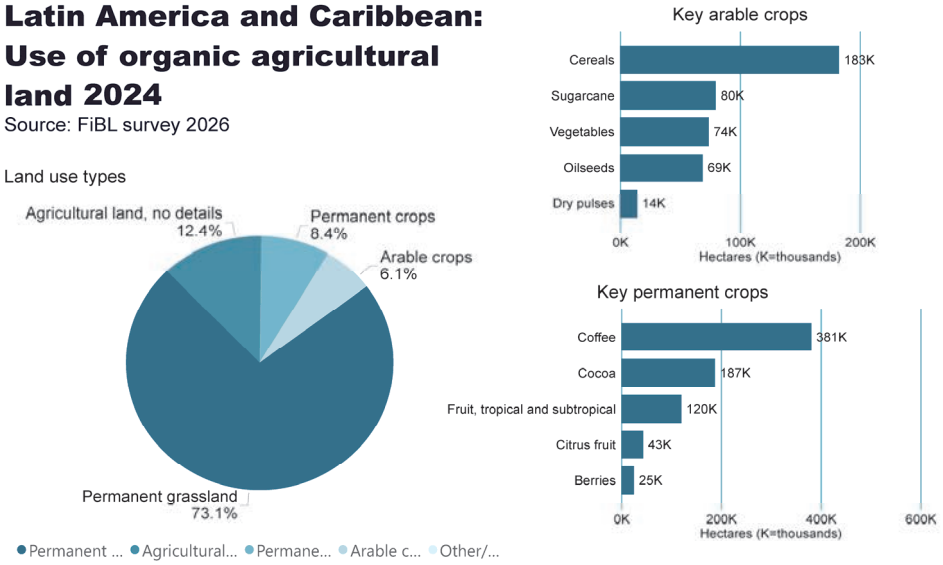

Figure 106: Latin America and the Caribbean: Use of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: CIAO-FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

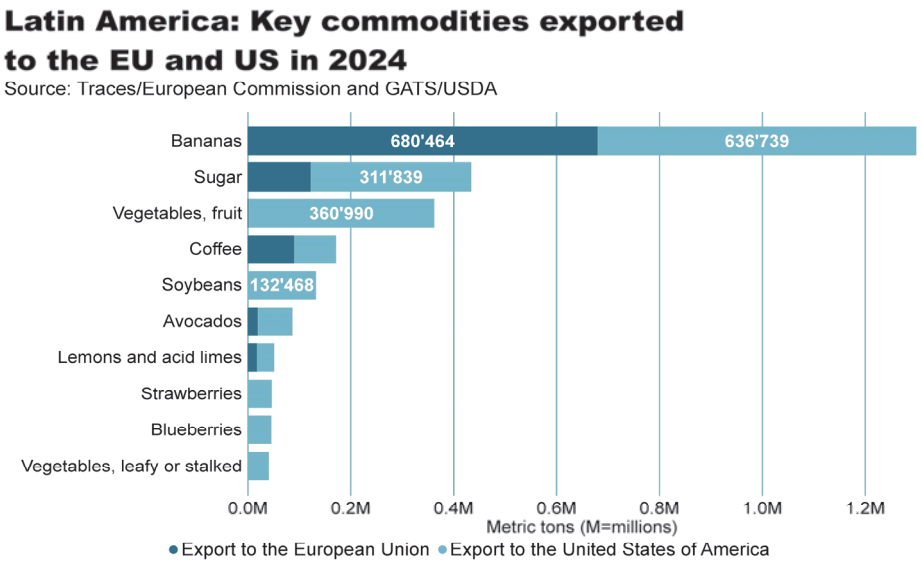

Figure 107: Latin America and the Caribbean: Key commodity groups exported to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

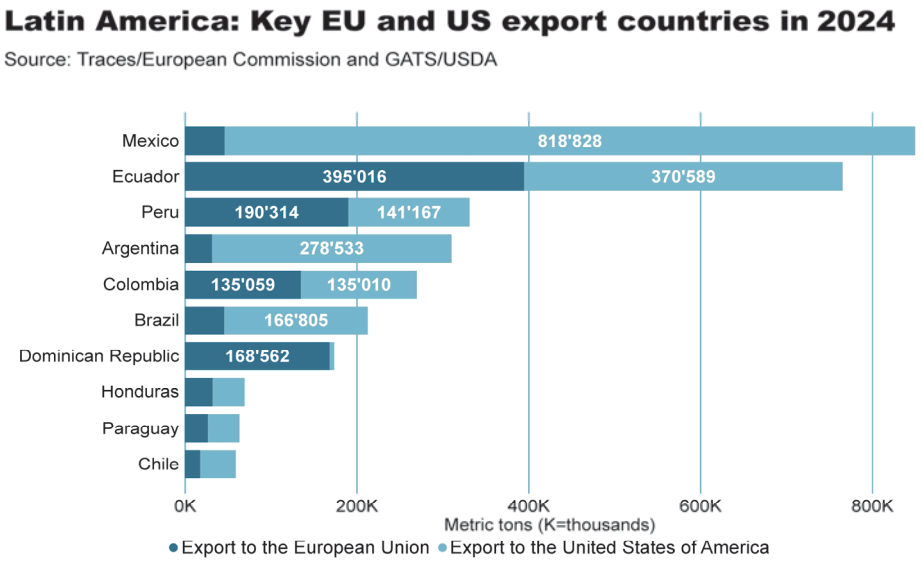

Figure 108: Latin America and the Caribbean: Key countries exporting to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

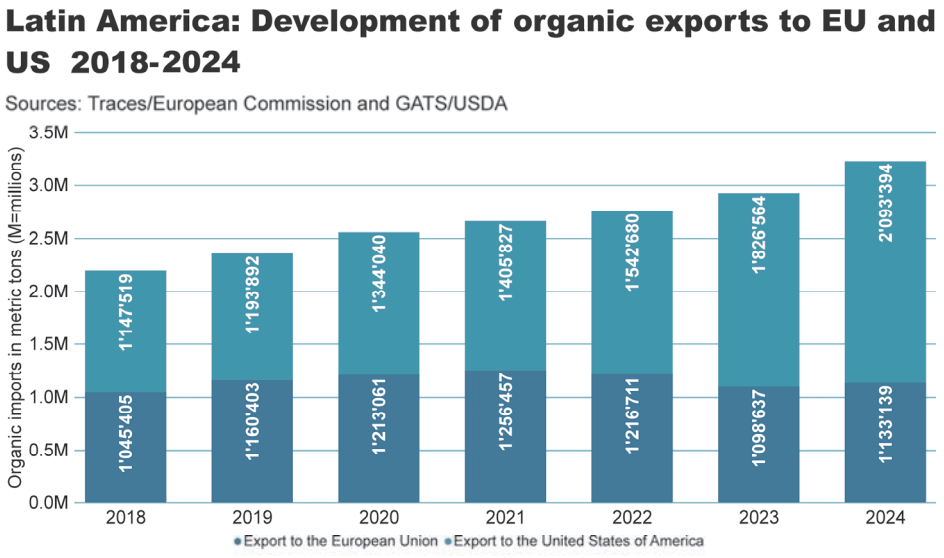

Figure 109: Latin America and the Caribbean: Development of organic exports to the European Union and the United States of America (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

North America



Map 6: Organic agricultural land in Canada and the United States 2024

Source: Canada Organic Trade Association (COTA) and Argus. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Organic Developments in the U.S. – 2025 Update

SANDY PFAFF[1]

Overview

The US organic sector experienced another pivotal year in 2025. Amid the transition to a new federal administration, continued inflationary pressures, and evolving global trade dynamics, the organic sector demonstrated resilience and adaptability.

U.S. organic sales surpassed 71 billion US dollars in 2024 and continued to grow modestly in 2025, reflecting steady consumer demand for health, sustainability, and transparency despite economic uncertainty. As reported in the Organic Trade Association's 2025 Organic Market Report (OTA 2025) growth in the sector is being driven largely by Millennial and Gen Z consumers, who are prioritizing health and well-being for themselves, their families, and the planet.

Political change, regulatory implementation, labor constraints, and trade volatility continued to shape the operating environment for organic producers, handlers, and brands. At the same time, strong consumer trust in the USDA Organic seal and continued federal investment in organic programs provided important stability for the sector.

Organic policy in 2025

The U.S. organic sector entered 2025 facing a complex and evolving policy landscape. A new presidential administration, a reconfigured Congress, and new leadership and reorganization across federal agencies significantly altered the policy environment affecting organic agriculture. Navigating these changes while advancing organic priorities remains a central challenge.

A major unresolved issue continues to be the Farm Bill. As of 2025, Congress has relied on extensions of the 2018 Farm Bill, delaying long-term certainty for organic programs. While core organic initiatives have largely been preserved through temporary extensions, the lack of a new Farm Bill has constrained strategic investment and planning for the sector.

Organic advocates are increasingly focused on educating new members of Congress and administration officials about the benefits of organic agriculture. Priority themes and messages about organic include the voluntary, market-driven nature of certification; its economic contributions to rural communities; its inclusivity across farm sizes and production models; and its role in conserving natural resources and strengthening food system resilience.

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[1] Sandy Pfaff, Media Relations, Organic Trade Association OTA, Washington D.C., United States of America, www.ota.com

Key policy issues affecting organic

Regulatory policy

The implementation of major organic regulatory updates has continued into 2025. While regulatory oversight has increased, concerns remain that broader anti-regulatory pressures could slow future updates or enforcement capacity. Ensuring consistent implementation of existing rules remains a top priority for organic stakeholders.

Fraud prevention and improving domestic opportunity

Addressing fraud in organic imports remains a bipartisan concern. In 2025, increased scrutiny of imports, improved data sharing, and enhanced traceability tools have strengthened enforcement. At the same time, organic stakeholders continue to advocate for complementary investments in domestic organic production, processing infrastructure, and market development to improve U.S. competitiveness.

The introduction of the bipartisan, bicameral Domestic Organic Investment Act (DOIA) in December, 2025 is part of this agenda (OTA 2025b) . Built on the strength of the Organic Market Development Grant (OMDG) program that USDA introduced in 2023, the DOIA will expand production capacity for organic farmers and manufacturers to address supply chain bottlenecks and meet increased demand for the organic marketplace, while also reducing reliance on imports (USDA, n.d.).

Tariffs and trade

Tariff uncertainty continues to weigh on organic markets, particularly for imported organic feed grains. While higher tariffs could incentivize domestic production, sudden increases risk driving up costs, potentially translating into higher consumer prices and dampening demand.

In 2025, the organic sector focused on export promotion and equivalency efforts to grow global organic markets and protect U.S. organic interests, including support for the USDA decision to expand its organic equivalence agreement for alcohol with Japan.

Immigration and labor

Labor availability remains one of the most pressing challenges facing organic agriculture in 2025. Stricter immigration enforcement and the continued absence of comprehensive agricultural labor reform have exacerbated workforce shortages across organic farming and food processing. These constraints are contributing to higher production costs and ongoing supply chain stress.

Organic sales and market performance

Despite ongoing inflationary pressures, U.S. organic sales continued to post modest growth in 2024 and into 2025, significantly outpacing conventional. Organic food remains the dominant segment, led by fresh produce, which continues to serve as the primary entry point for consumers. Grocery, beverages, and dairy products also maintained steady performance.

While price increases have contributed to dollar sales growth, unit sales stabilized across many categories in 2025. Importantly, the price gap between organic and

conventional products has continued to narrow in several categories, improving organic's competitive position at retail.

Consumer trust and demand

Consumer trust in the USDA Organic seal remains one of the sector's strongest assets. Surveys continue to show high recognition and confidence in the organic label, particularly among Millennials and Gen Z consumers, who remain the fastest-growing organic buyer segments.

In 2025, organic continues to be viewed by consumers as a food claim that justifies a price premium, especially as awareness grows around the environmental, animal welfare, and health-related benefits of organic production systems. To boost shopper awareness about the benefits of buying products with the USDA Organic seal, the Organic Trade Association launched the "Seal Makes it Simple" consumer marketing campaign with information available online and in-stores (OTA 2025 c).

Regulatory implementation and enforcement

The Strengthening Organic Enforcement (SOE) rule is now fully operational in 2025. Certification requirements for previously exempt operations, electronic import certificates, and expanded oversight of high-risk supply chains have significantly strengthened the integrity of the organic market.

In coordination with the National Organic Program, US Customs has increased enforcement actions at ports of entry. The protection of the USDA Organic seal as a trademark has further enhanced the government's ability to prevent fraudulent products from entering the U.S. market.

Organic Livestock and Poultry Standards

The Organic Livestock and Poultry Standards (OLPS) rule entered its first major compliance phase in January 2025. Most organic livestock and poultry operations are now required to meet enhanced animal welfare standards, with extended compliance timelines in place for certain housing and outdoor access requirements. Full compliance across all operations is required by 2029.

U.S. organic in the global market

Global demand for U.S. organic products remained strong in 2025, despite economic headwinds in several international markets. Canada and Mexico continue to be the largest export destinations, followed by key Asian markets.

USDA export assistance programs, including the Market Access Program (MAP) and Regional Agricultural Promotion Program (RAPP), continue to play a critical role in supporting U.S. organic exporters. While long-term funding levels remain tied to Farm Bill action, federal support has helped exporters maintain market presence and develop new opportunities in emerging regions.

USDA Investments in Organic

USDA support for organic agriculture was a cornerstone of sector growth in 2025. Programs launched under the Organic Transition Initiative continue to fund market development, technical assistance, and infrastructure projects nationwide.

Assistance programs targeting organic dairy and other high-cost sectors remain especially important as producers contend with elevated input costs, supply constraints, and market volatility. At present, the current USDA Administration has no plans to continue investment at a time when demand remains strong. Continued investment in these programs is viewed as essential to sustaining organic growth and resilience in the years ahead.

Outlook

The organic sector enters the latter half of the decade facing both uncertainty and opportunity. While political and economic conditions remain unpredictable, strong consumer demand, improved regulatory enforcement, and continued public-private collaboration position organic agriculture to remain a vital and growing part of the U.S. food system.

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A Deeper Look into Organic Imports in the United States

SHARON RASZAP SKORBIANSKY[1]

Introduction

This article discusses imports of organic products into the United States and examines how harmonized tariff schedule codes track organic imports. The breadth and richness of organic trade data available in the United States, coupled with rapid growth in organic trade codes and imports provides a good example for understanding measurement challenges with increasing information.

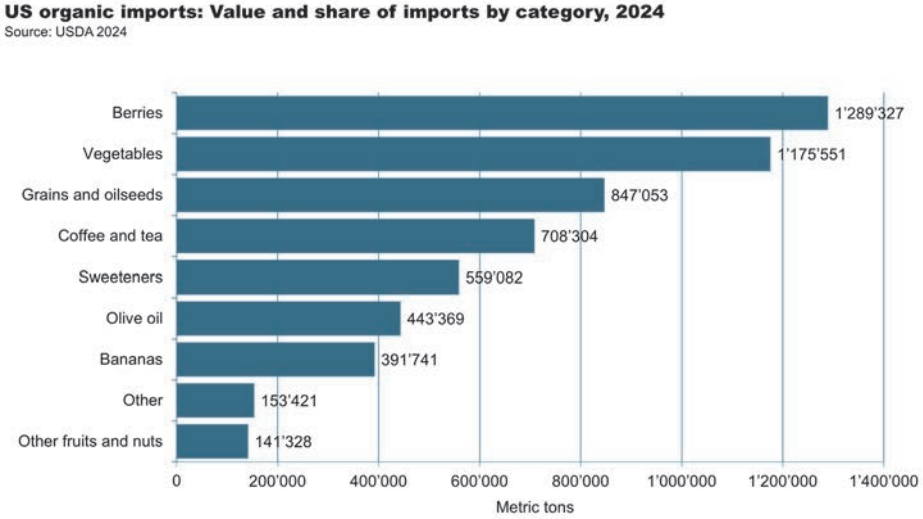

Figure 110: Value and share of imports by category, 2024

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U.
Note: The sweeteners category includes cane sugar, glucose, maple syrup, honey, and fructose. The other category includes apple juice wines, ginger, garbanzos, lentils, and peas.

The United States is a major organic market, with U.S. retail market surpassing 71 billion US dollars in 2024 (OTA, 2025). Despite strong consumer interest in organic products, less than 1 percent of farm acreage is dedicated to growing organic crops. The supply-demand imbalance created a dependence on organic imports (Raszap Skorbiansky, 2025). In 2024, the U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data tracked 5.7 billion U.S. dollars of organic imports, with a large share of the tracked value of imports coming from fruits, with berries making up 23 percent and bananas 7 percent (Figure 110).

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[1] Sharon Raszap Skorbiansky, Research Agricultural Economist, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, Unites States

Imports can generally be categorized into three main categories:

- Products not suited for domestic production in most of the continental United States, such as bananas or pineapples which require warm, tropical climates. In 2024, imports of bananas equaled 392 million US dollars, originating largely from Ecuador (50.98 percent).
- Products whose seasonality requires imports to meet year-round U.S. consumers' demand. For example, 136.2 million dollars' worth of organic tomatoes were imported in 2024, largely from Mexico (79.69 percent).[1]
- Products whose domestic demand surpasses domestic supply due to lagging acreage transition. Despite being a major feed exporter, the United States imports a significant amount of organic corn and soybeans. During the 2023/24 market year (September 2023 to August 2024), U.S. organic soybean production was estimated at 11,249 thousand bushels (≈ 306,200 metric tons). Meanwhile, organic whole soybean imports were estimated at 7,970 thousand bushels (≈ 216,900 metric tons), and organic soybean meal at 17,758 thousand whole-soybean equivalent bushels (≈ 483,300 metric tons) (Argus, 2025).[2] In other words, only a third of organic soybean supply is domestically produced.

Lagging acreage is related to barriers to entering organic agriculture (Hadachek et al., 2022; Bruce et al., 2022). Programs such as the USDA Organic Market Development Grant aim to ease transition and improve critical markets where domestic supply lags (Raszap Skorbiansky, 2025). Yet even with expanding federal support for domestic production, consumer demand for foods requiring different climates or available off-season will continue to necessitate organic imports, though successful transition programs would reduce some import needs.

Understanding trade codes

Imports are categorized globally by standardized product codes established by the World Customs Organization, called the Harmonized System (HS). The codes contain a chapter, a heading, and a subheading. Using pears as an example, the HS trade code for pears is 0808.30, with chapter 08 (*edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melon*), heading 08 (*apples, pears, and quinces, fresh*), and the subheading 30 (*pears*). There are about 5,000 commodity groups identified at the 6-digit code. Countries have the option of providing additional details. In the United States, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) administers the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) which further subdivides each product into 8-digit and 10-digit tariff lines.[3] Following the pear

[1] Mexico has year-round tomato production, also aided by significant protected agriculture (Guan et al., 2025). Greenhouse production accounts for about 70 percent of Mexico's tomato output (Mandujano, 2025), supported by decades of government subsidies for protected-culture technologies (Wu et al., 2022). In 2024, 75 percent of the value of imported organic tomatoes into the United States were greenhouse-grown.

[2] Conversion metrics: 1 short ton of soybean meal equals 42.08 bushels of soybeans; 1 short ton = 0.907 metric tons; 1 bushel of soybeans = 0.02722 metric tons.

[3] U.S. export codes (Schedule B) are administered by the U.S. Census Bureau and include fewer organic-specific codes than HTS.

example, the 8-digit code 0808.30.20 is the code for *pears, if entered during the period from April 1 to June 30, inclusive, in any year*. The 10-digit code 0808.30.20.15 further breaks down this category as *certified organic*.

Not all imports are broken down into this level of detail. New HTS codes are not automatically added, requiring a request for tracking to USITC, annual imports of at least 1 million US dollars, and a minimum of three commodity traders. New codes have been added in 12 out of the 15 years since selected organic codes were introduced by the agency.

Growth of imports to the United States

Trade data shows that the tracked value of U.S. organic imports has been growing, even after accounting for strong inflation (Figure 111). Understanding growth in organic imports is more complex than it appears. First, trade data only illuminates organic imports of commodities which have been selected for HTS organic classification. Second, because new codes are added annually, it is unclear whether increases are due to new codes added or actual increases in imports. For example, in 2025 a new HTS code was introduced to track organic pineapples. In January 2025, 1.6 million dollars' worth of organic pineapples was recorded, with no data prior to 2025.

United States: Inflation-adjusted tracked U.S. organic imports, 2011–2025
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U

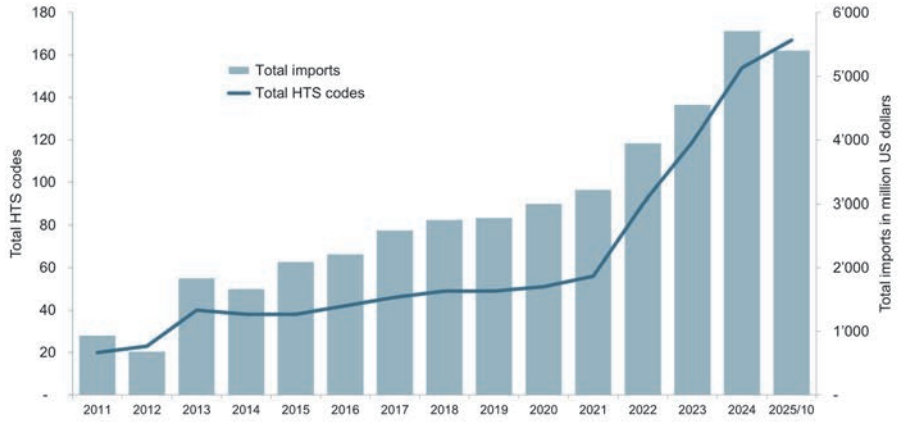

Figure 111: Inflation-adjusted tracked U.S. organic imports, 2011–2025*

***2025: January to October imports, inflation-adjusted to 2025 dollars**

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U.

Decomposing year-to-year change illuminates known growth in imports (Figure 112). The figure shows: (1) actual positive changes, depicting when HTS codes show a positive change from one year not the next; (2) actual negative changes; and (3) growth

from new codes, which depicts growth to trade from codes added that year that cannot be compared to previous years' data.[1]

Years marked by many new HTS introduced (2013, 2022, 2023, and 2024) are marked by a significant amount of new code growth. Regardless, as the figure makes clear, most years are characterized by more positive than negative changes in imports. In other words, imports are increasing, not only due to the addition of new codes. For 2024, actual positive change relative to 2023 equaled 1.1 billion US dollars, actual negative change -312.8 million US dollars, and growth from new codes 375.9 million US dollars.

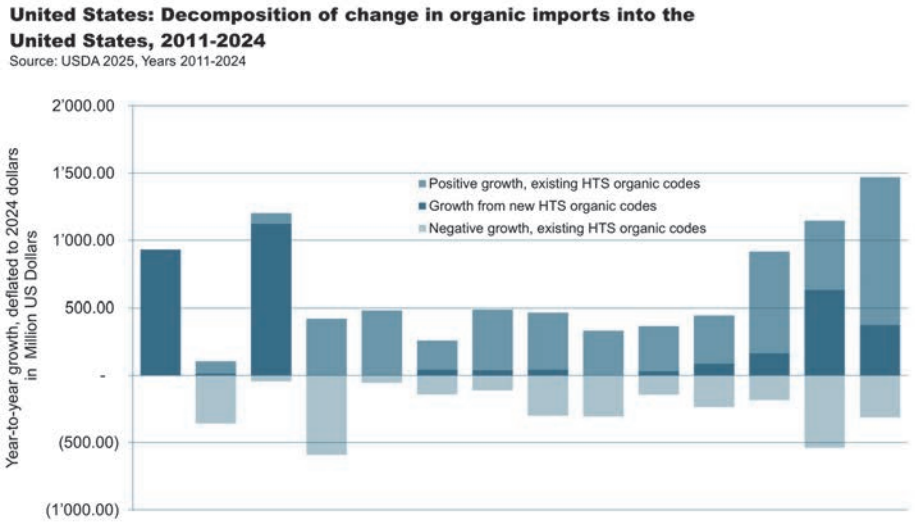

Figure 112: Decomposition of change in organic imports into the United States, 2011-2024

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U.

Note

› Positive growth, existing HTS organic codes: Increase in imports for organic HTS codes that existed in the prior year.
› Negative growth, existing HTS organic codes Decrease in imports for organic HTS codes that existed in the prior year.
› Growth from new HTS organic codes: Imports recorded under organic HTS codes introduced in that year.

The five commodities recording the most actual growth in 2024 were extra virgin olive oil, cucumbers, soybean meal and cake, maple syrup (not in containers over five

[1] Sometimes, new HTS codes are created which create further specificity. For example, imagine this simplified scenario: in 2011 an organic coffee code is introduced. In 2012, the code is discontinued, but instead 3 new codes are introduced: organic arabica coffee, organic robusta coffee, and organic other coffee. Ignoring this would lead to decrease in trade (from the discontinued codes) and growth from new codes (from the new more information-rich codes). To avoid this misspecification, certain commodities were aggregated into a single category. For instance, all extra virgin olive oil codes were combined into one category. The same was done for virgin olive oil, coffee, tomatoes, cucumbers, fresh strawberries, fresh blueberries, durum wheat, whole soybeans. Additionally, quince and pear were combined.

kilograms), and Hass avocadoes[1]. The five commodities with the largest decrease year-to-year in 2024 were white wine, fresh raspberries (packed in units weighing five kilograms or less), fresh apples, whole soybeans, and yellow dent corn.

Looking ahead

Moving forward, USITC is likely to continue expanding its organic HTS code system as stakeholders compile documentation and petition for new classifications. These codes serve multiple critical functions: they enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to properly classify incoming organic shipment and enforce organic standards, while providing farmers, policymakers, and researchers with better data for understanding demand for organic commodities and domestic barriers to entry.

When organic-specific codes are unavailable or are too broad, merchants can legitimately use non-organic HTS codes. For example, importers have been documented to classify cracked organic corn under the non-organic "worked corn" HTS code (Raszap Skorbiansky et al., 2021). This underscores why recent increases in organic HTS code granularity are essential for accurately recording organic imports.

Additionally, it underscores why a better understanding of the full trade picture is important. Theare are many organic commodities that are imported into the United States that lack dedicated HTS codes, including meats (Raszap Skorbiansky, 2025). Consequently, the tracked value of organic imports undervalues their true magnitude. Significant improvements are expected as the USDA's Strengthening Organic Enforcement (SOE) Final Rule mandates use of electronic organic import certificates, providing USDA with comprehensive import data. Using this data, and through its partnership with USITC to expand organic HTS codes, the initiative will increase import data availability (NOP, 2024).

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[1] Hass avocados are a commercially dominant avocado variety characterized by dark, pebbly skin and creamy, high-oil flesh. For more information see https://www.britannica.com/list/7-delicious-fruits-that-made-their-way-to-california-and-how-they-did-it#ref1341634

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A Year of Inflection: Policy, Regulatory Changes, Challenges, and Opportunities for Canada's Organic Sector

TIA LOFTSGARD[1]

From Enforcement to Strategy

Between December 2024 and December 2025, Canada's organic sector moved through a pivotal year in which routine regulatory maintenance converged with structural trade shifts and a new push for a national organic strategy. What began with Parliamentary advocacy in late 2024 evolved into an ambitious sector-led Canadian Organic Action Plan (OAP) and a comprehensive five-year revision of the Canadian Organic Standards (COS)—all under the shadow of tightening border compliance and evolving international equivalency frameworks. Together, these developments reframed organic not just as a compliance regime under the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR), but as a lever for growth, resilience, and trade diversification.

The Regulatory Backbone: Organic Standards and SFCR Modernization

The 2025 Review of the Canadian Organic Standards

Every five years, the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) revises CAN/CGSB-32.310 (General Principles and Management Standards) and CAN/CGSB-32.311 (Permitted Substances Lists). In 2025, the process reached several milestones: a 60-day public comment window launched on May 30; 911 comments were recorded; and by October 31, the Technical Committee opened balloting. In December 2025, the Committee voted to adopt the new drafts (32 approvals, 3 negative votes to be resolved before publication), marking a decisive step toward refreshed national standards.

Beyond timelines, this cycle showcased more transparent engagement: working groups convened 189 times; controversial proposals were revisited; and a public, tracked-changes tool helped operators parse implications for production, inputs, and processing. Even rejected petitions—77 proposals—were documented to clarify rationale and safeguard alignment with trading partners.

Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR): Organic provisions

Part 13 of the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR) for organic continued to anchor certification, claims, and logo use for interprovincial and imported organic products. The regulatory text remained stable for organic during this period, but

[1] Tia Loftsgard, Executive Director at Canada Organic Trade Association, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, https://canada-organic.ca/

broader CFIA[1] streamlining advanced through Canada Gazette, Part II (SOR/2025-192), which modernized elements of fruit and vegetable grading and traceability—part of a "reducing red tape" package with ripple effects on supply chains adjacent to organic.

Labeling and compliance: The broader food policy context

Organic claims remain tightly governed under CFIA's labeling guidance, which reiterates certification, logo use, and scope limitations (e.g., cosmetics, pet food are outside the Canadian Organic Regime (COR)). In parallel, Canada's 2025 labelling landscape saw enforcement deadlines—for front-of-package icons and supplemented foods—approach year-end 2025, underscoring the crowded compliance agenda that processors must juggle alongside organic requirements.

Though not an amendment to Part 13 itself, this agility reflects CFIA's modernization posture (including incorporation-by-reference tools) that the organic program has increasingly leveraged. The government announced in their fall budget that the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), the board in which the organic standards are set, will be dismantled, which brought many questions from the sector as to the future home of the standards. At year end, it was confirmed that the current standards will be valid for their five-year period, organic equivalencies will remain in effect, and the government is in consultation to determine where the standards will be rehoused in the future.

Policy momentum: Building a national organic strategy

Parliamentary advocacy → Organic Action Plan

Sector advocacy that peaked during Canada Organic Trade Association's Parliamentary Day (Nov 19, 2024)—calling for better organic data, market funding, and transition support—set the stage for a broader Organic Action Plan (OAP) in 2025. By August 26, 2025, the Canadian Organic Alliance (comprised of the three national organic associations) released a consultation draft outlining pillars to modernize regulation, build government capacity, launch a national data strategy, and invest in research, extension, inputs, and market development. On October 29, 2025, allied organizations – Canadian Organic Trade Association (COTA), Canadian Organic Growers (COG), Organic Federation of Canada (OFC) – issued a national press release urging government adoption, citing an organic market of 9.75 billion Canadian dollars in 2024 (food and non-food) and the need to shift policy from pure enforcement to growth strategy.

The Organic Action Plan calls for modernizing the regulatory framework that safeguards integrity (including timely standards maintenance and increased government capacity), embedding organic into federal data and trade policy, and funding market development akin to peers: the U.S. and EU invest far more per acre than Canada, a gap the plan argued must narrow to unlock competitiveness.

[1] CFIA is the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. For more information, see http://inspection.canada.ca

Federal budget 2025: Signals to the organic sector

While Budget 2025 emphasized trade diversification, corridor investments, and stronger AgriStability parameters, it did not single out organic program funding lines. Still, the direction—doubling non-U.S. exports over ten years, logistics upgrades, and procurement policies like Buy Canadian—creates openings for organic processors and exporters to leverage domestic supply chain investment and risk-management enhancements. CFIA's 2025–26 Departmental Plan reaffirmed risk-based oversight and digital service expansion (My CFIA), and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's 2025–26 plan framed Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership priorities—capacity, environment, market development, and public trust—within broader climate and trade goals. For organic producers and businesses, this matters: easier digital services can make compliance less burdensome, and Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP) programming can support organic training, transition assistance, and market development—if programs are clearly designed to do so.

Trade rules tighten: Border compliance and equivalency

U.S. "Strengthening Organic Enforcement" rule (SOE): Canada grace period ends — Importer certification required by July 15, 2025

The United States finalized enforcement of its **Strengthening Organic Enforcement (**SOE) rule for Canadians, requiring all importers of record of organic products into the U.S.—including Canadian businesses—to hold USDA National Organic Program (NOP) certification for importing activities by July 15, 2025.

Because Canada is the U.S.'s top trading partner and shares a close, integrated border, Canadian stakeholders put a lot of effort into outreach and preparation for this change—especially around the new NOP import certificate requirements and making sure U.S. importers were certified organic.

A temporary allowance sought by the Canada Organic Trade Association (COTA) was granted between September 2024 to July 15, 2025, to allow Canadians to become certified as Importer of Record under the NOP program, as it became obvious that many Canadians were selling directly to U.S. retailers that were not registered with the NOP as Importer of Record. On July 15, 2025, the temporary exemption for COR operators expired, and the USDA updated its systems to restrict the "Recipient" field on NOP Import Certificates to NOP USDA-certified importers only. For Canadian operators selling into the U.S., this change forced process redesign, certification upgrades, and supply-chain documentation improvements.

This period sat alongside the first-ever review of the U.S.–Canada organic equivalence arrangement. With peer reviews complete in March 2025, the review will continue into 2026 due to the interference of the U.S. government shutdown period, as well as the need to finalize the Canadian Organic Standards review in March 2026. The two regimes remained interoperable, but with tighter gatekeeping at the importer role as both jurisdictions improve import controls.

Canada's digital certificate upload for organic imports (May 26, 2025)

On Canada's side, a new requirement took effect: digital copies of organic certificates must be uploaded to the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) Single Window Integrated Import Declaration (IID) for organic shipments, each receiving a Unique Reference Number (URN) for reuse. This second-phase import control, following a declaration step introduced in late 2024, aimed to curb fraudulent claims and strengthen traceability. U.S. certifiers advised clients to furnish NOP and equivalency attestations to Canadian importers to avoid IID rejection.

EU equivalency: Transition to a bilateral agreement

The long-standing **EU–Canada Organic Equivalency Arrangement (2011)** remained in effect through 2025, but the EU's regulatory overhaul (Regulation (EU) 2018/848) requires third-country equivalency to migrate to legally binding agreements. CFIA secured authorization to begin negotiations in May 2024 and sought stakeholder input; for 2025, Canadian exporters continued under existing terms (with scope caveats, e.g., aquaculture except seaweed), while trade services flagged the looming renegotiation and its potential impacts on documentation and product coverage. The Canadian government is ready to resume discussions upon the completion of the EU Organic Act revisions.

Seed Regulatory Modernization (SRM)

The CFIA's multi-year Seed Regulatory Modernization effort advanced through 2025, with a policy paper and a 65-day consultation on 52 proposals. Industry groups welcomed steps such as incorporation-by-reference and an external advisory committee, while also critiquing the pace and scope of change. For organic producers—whose varietal integrity and contamination risk management are central—SRM outcomes (testing rules, alternative service delivery, certification roles) will influence seed availability, costs, and innovation timelines.

Tariff volatility

Throughout 2025, tariff narratives heightened risk awareness for organic businesses reliant on U.S. markets, prompting diversification strategies even as the US-Canada organic equivalency remained intact. Reciprocal tariffs were implemented by the Canadian government against some US import categories, straining overall trade relations and driving up prices. Canadian consumers started voting with their dollars, choosing to boycott purchasing U.S. products due to the political situation with the U.S., China and India also implemented tariffs on Canadian exports, impacting massively the export of pea proteins to these key markets.

Canada's organic landscape shifts while capacity consolidates

Canada's organic sector remained remarkably stable in 2024, even as its internal makeup continued to evolve. The total number of certified organic operators nudged up to 7,560, a virtually flat 0.03 percent increase over 2023. Beneath that headline stability, however, were important structural shifts.

Certified organic growers declined slightly by 1.17 percent to 5,895, and livestock operations fell by 3.46 percent to 670, reflecting many farmers aging out and the ongoing pressures facing primary production and animal agriculture. In contrast, the processing sector expanded: certified organic processors rose to 1,988, a 1.79 percent increase.

Organic land base also adjusted in 2024. Total certified organic acreage reached almost 1.1 million hectares—more than 2.6 million acres—representing a decrease from the previous year. Field crops saw a notable contraction, with area dropping 10.4 percent. Fruits and vegetables declined by 12.5 percent. In contrast, pasture, grassland, green manures and natural areas expanded by 24.8 percent, meaning more land is being dedicated to ecological services, rotations, and forage systems within organic operations. After a standout year in 2023, organic maple area edged down slightly by 0.3 percent but remained a cornerstone of Canada's organic landscape.

Continued strong demand for organics

Even as production patterns shifted, Canadian consumers continued to deepen their commitment to organic products. In 2024, Canadians spent an estimated 9.75 billion Canadian dollars on organic goods across food, beverage and non-food categories, marking 8.2 percent growth over 2023.

Organic food and beverage remained the engine of this marketplace, with sales reaching 7.77 billion Canadian dollars. This is an indication of the stronger availability of organic options across mainstream retail channels and an increasingly diverse range of packaged and prepared products.

Canada's growing role in the global organic market

On the international stage, Canada strengthened its position as a key organic trading nation in 2024. Organic exports climbed to 990.7 million Canadian dollars, a robust 45 percent increase over 2023, driven by strong global demand for Canadian organic commodities and specialty products. Québec remained an export powerhouse, accounting for 44.15 percent of the total organic export value.

Export performance was led by both iconic and foundational products. Maple products and soybeans topped the list by value, reflecting the continued appeal of Canadian maple syrup and high-quality organic pulses and oilseeds. Soybeans and corn dominated exports by volume, showing Canada's role as a reliable supplier of organic feed and food ingredients.

On the import side, Canada's organic market remained highly interconnected with global supply chains. Organic imports reached 1.0 billion Canadian dollars, a 15 percent increase since 2023, based on available Harmonized System (HS) code data from Statistics Canada. Canadian consumers' everyday baskets are strongly influenced by these imports: coffee and olive oil led organic imports by value, while bananas and coffee were the top products by volume.

Outlook

By the end of 2025, Canada's organic sector reached a turning point. What started as normal updates to rules and standards became something bigger: trade rules tightened, border checks increased, and international agreements began to shift. These changes add more paperwork and cost for businesses, but they also show why organic matters—because it supports trust, traceability, and strong supply chains. The next step is a choice: Canada can keep treating organic mainly as a compliance system, or it can build a coordinated national strategy that helps the sector grow and compete globally.

Organic Agriculture in North America: Key Facts and Figures

MANUELA HELBING[1], JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[2], BERNHARD SCHLATTER[3]

North America had more than 4.3 million hectares of organic farmland in 2024

In North America, more than 4.3 million hectares were managed organically in 2024. Over 4.3 percent of the world's organic farmland was in North America.

With only two countries reporting organic farmland in North America, the US had the largest farmland area under organic management (3.2 million hectares, followed by Canada (1.1 million hectares).

Development of organic farmland

In North America, organic farmland was reported to have increased by more than 1 million hectares between 2023 and 2024 (+31 percent). This apparent jump should be interpreted with caution, as it largely reflects a change to a new, more comprehensive data source for the United States rather than a sudden expansion in organic production. Over the same period, Canada recorded a decline of nearly 140,000 hectares. Over the longer term, organic farmland in North America grew by 45 percent between 2015 and 2024.

North America: Organic farmland share is at almost 1 percent

Organic farmland in North America constituted 0.9 percent of the region's total agricultural land, which was below the global organic area share of 2.1 percent in 2024. The US reported a share of 0.8 percent, while Canada had 1.9 percent of its farmland as organic.

Key crops grown are cereals, industrial crops and oilseeds

More than 48 percent of the organic farmland in North America was used for arable crops (2'071'898 hectares). Among the key crops were cereals (869'382 hectares), plants harvested green (551'767 hectares) and oilseeds (214'853 hectares).

Permanent crops accounted for approximately 15 percent of total organic land in North America in 2024. Among the key crops were berries (4'410 hectares), temperate fruit (1'216 hectares) and grapes (1'049 hectares).

Over 24'000 farmers

There were over 24'000 organic producers in North America. A total of 17'730 producers were counted in the US and 6'349 in Canada.

[1] Manuela Helbing, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[2] Jan Trávníček, Czech Organics, Staré Město, Czech Republic, www.czechorganics.com
[3] Bernhard Schlatter, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org

Over 65 billion euros in retail sales

Organic retail sales for North America reached 65.7 billion euros in 2024. The USA, which is the largest single market in the world (followed by the European Union), reported retail sales (food) of 60.4 billion euros, whereas Canada had 5.2 billion euros.

Organic exports – continuing strong growth

US organic import and export data has been available since 2014, whereas data on organic export volumes in metric tons to the European Union has been available since 2018.

Data show that in 2024 over 390'000 metric tons of products were exported from North America to the EU and US/Canada, constituting 6.7 percent of all organic exports to these countries or trade blocks. In the 7-year period from 2018 to 2024, North American exports increased by over 200 percent, growing considerably faster than global organic exports to the EU and US, which grew by only 31 percent in the same period.

Canada exports mainly to the US

The larger North American exporter was Canada, with more than 378'000 metric tons of products, mainly wheat, oil cakes, maize, vegetables and soybeans. Canada exported more than 354'000 metric tons to the US and more than 24'000 metric tons to the EU. US exports to the EU reached more than 13'000 MT.

Cereals are the most important export product

With more than 163'000 metric tons and almost 42 percent of the North American organic exports, cereals (mainly wheat, maize and oats) were the most important product group, followed by vegetable oils (59'653 metric tons, mainly soybean meal and cake) and fresh vegetables (45'449 metric tons, mainly cucumbers, tomatoes, and bell pepper).

For more information about the North American figures, see figures and data tables, on the following pages.

For detailed data on organic agriculture in North America, please refer to the tables provided in the Annex, page 277.

Organic Agriculture in North America: Graphs

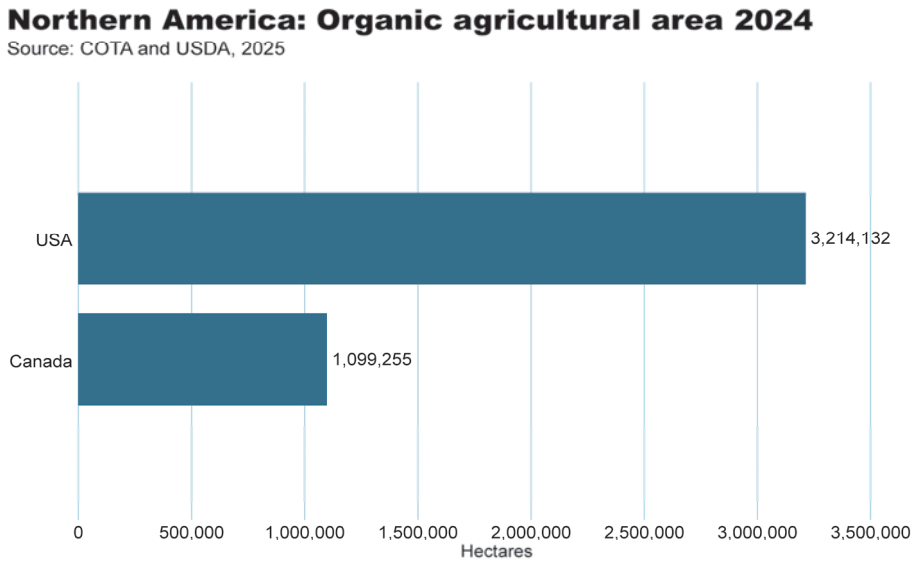

Figure 113: North America: The ten countries with the largest organic agricultural area 2024

Source: Argus and COTA 2025. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

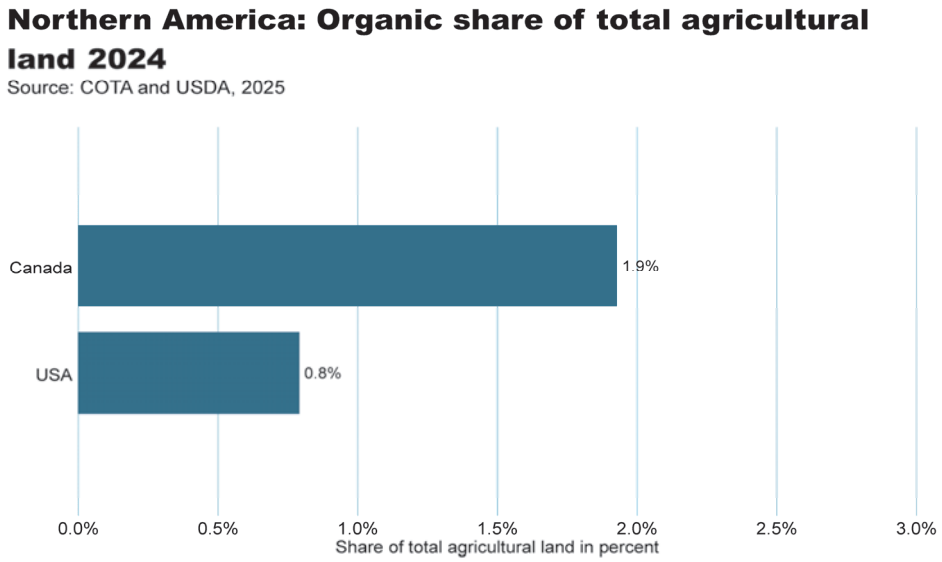

Figure 114: North America: The countries with the highest organic share of total agricultural land 2024

Source: ARGUS and COTA 2025. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

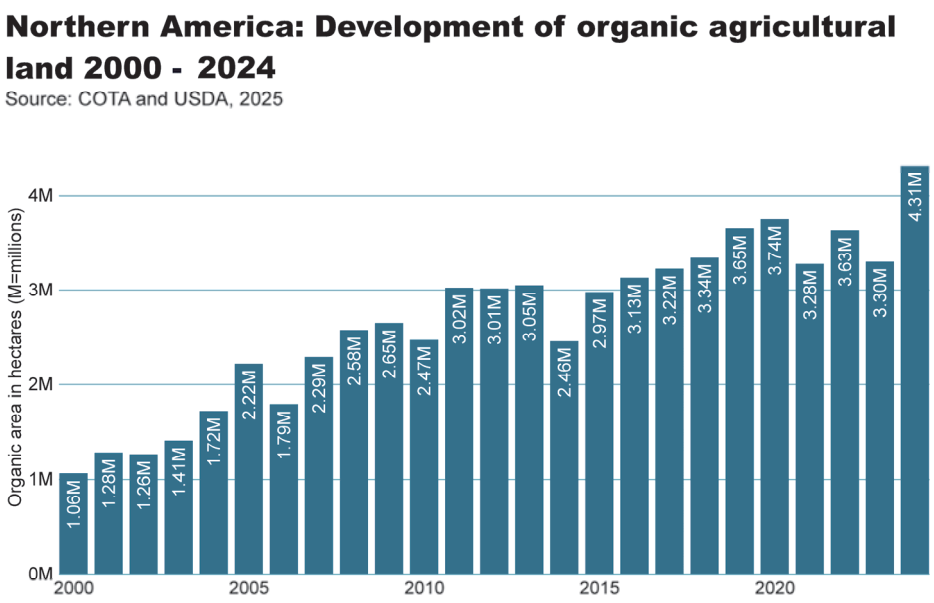

Figure 115: North America: Development of organic agricultural land 2000-2024

Source: COTA and USDA/Argus 2001-2026, based on national data sources

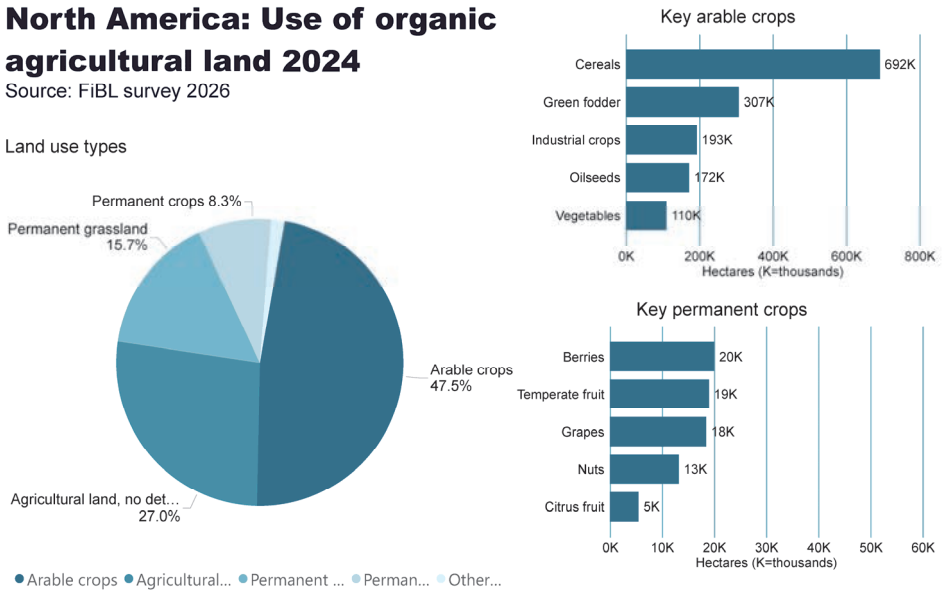

Figure 116: Northern America: Use of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: Argus and COTA 2025. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

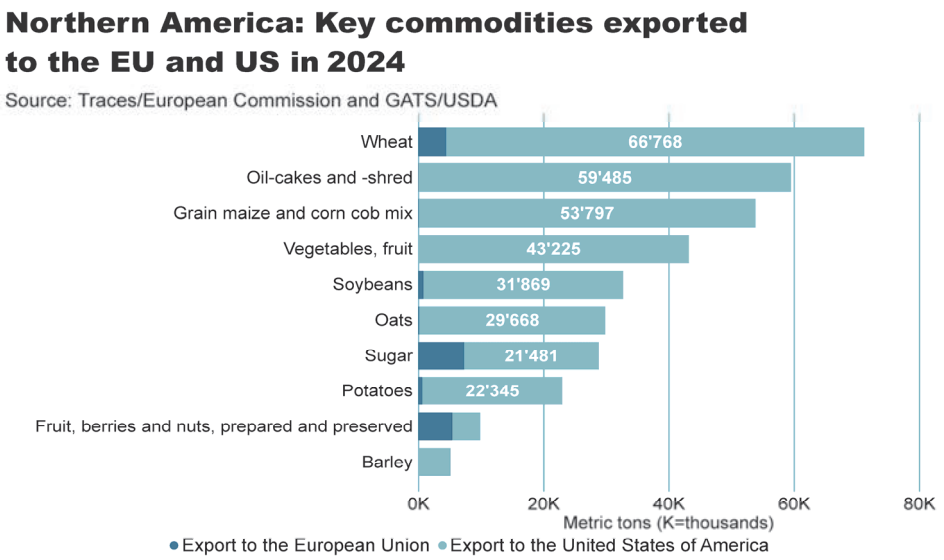

Figure 117: North America: Key commodity exported to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

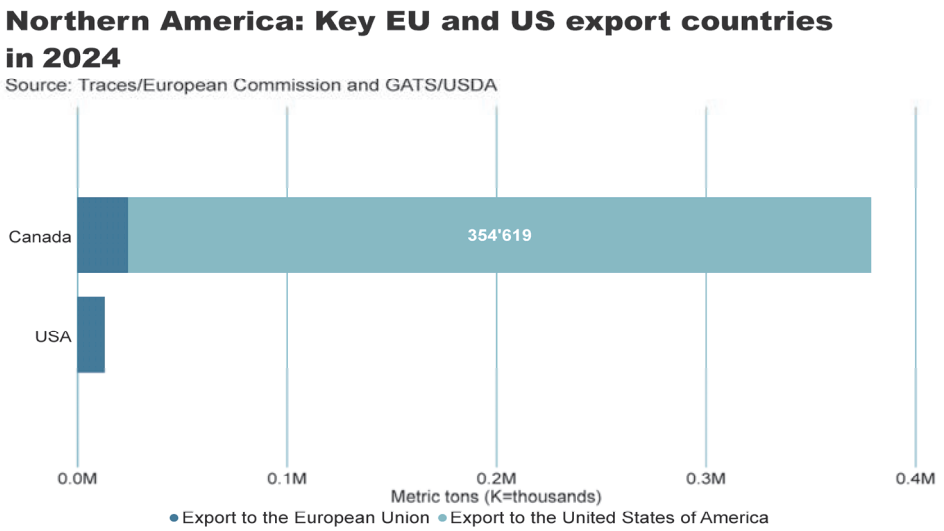

Figure 118: Northern America: Key countries exporting to the EU and US (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

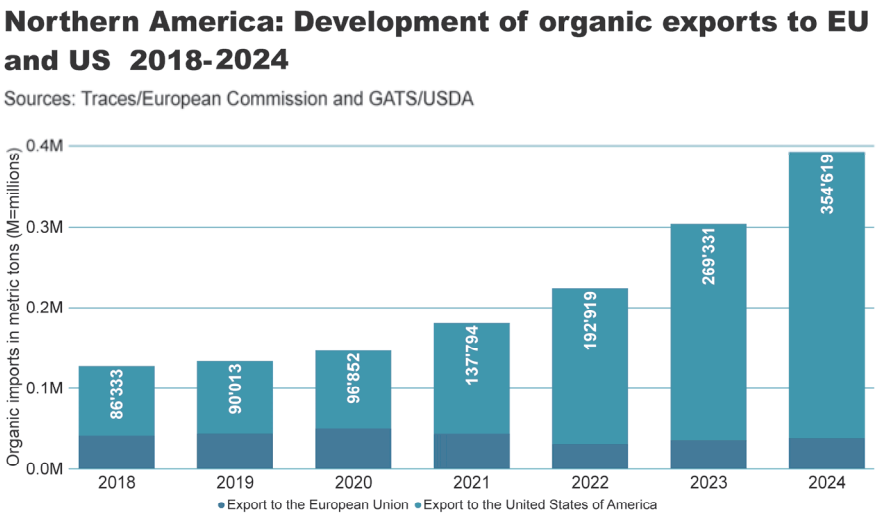

Figure 119: Northern America: Development of organic exports to the European Union and the United States of America (export volume in MT)

Source: TRACES/European Commission and GATS/USDA. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

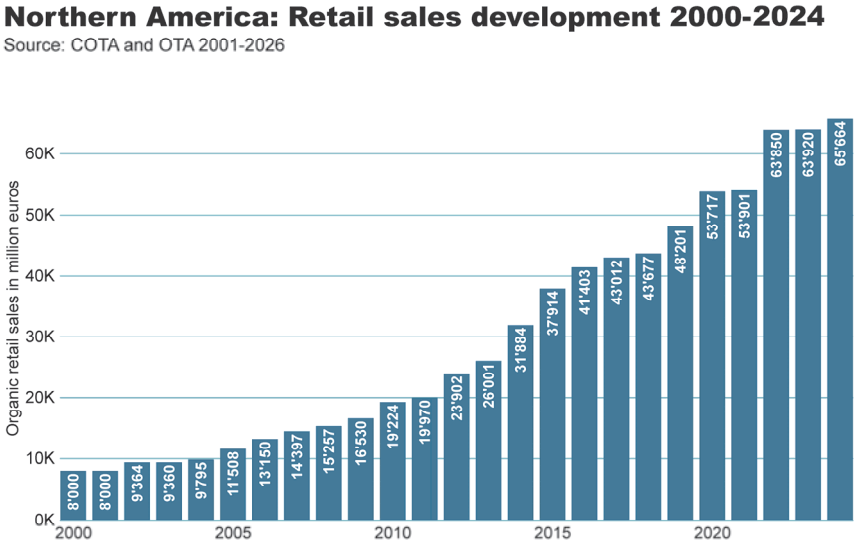

Figure 120: Northern America: Retail sales development in million euros[1]

Source: COTA and OTA 2001-2026. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

[1] All values are reported in euros for consistency. Readers should note that exchange rate volatility may impact the results and lead to deviations from actual market growth.

Oceania



Map 7: Organic agricultural land in the countries of Oceania 2024

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers and governments.

The Pacific Islands

Karen Mapusua[1]

Recent developments

In 2025, Pacific Island countries took a major step toward transforming agriculture by endorsing the *Growing the Pacific 2050 Strategy for Agriculture and Forestry*. This landmark regional framework emphasizes agroecological and organic principles and sets out five interconnected pathways—healthy, regenerative, secure, integrated, and enabled—to guide sustainable development. The strategy aims to build climate-resilient food systems, protect biodiversity, and integrate traditional knowledge with modern practices. Eight catalytic initiatives for 2025–2030 have been launched, including promoting regenerative farming, strengthening biosecurity, and advancing afforestation programs. These efforts reflect a strong commitment to nutritional security, cultural heritage, and economic resilience in the face of climate change and demographic challenges, such as youth out-migration and ageing farmer populations, and provide sound policy direction for the promotion and uptake of organic agriculture systems.

Market, trade and certification

Most of the organically certified products from the Pacific are for export. However, the trend of previous years—characterised by growing local markets through basket (box) schemes, unverified organic claims on labels, PGS development, organic stalls at farmers' markets, and increased awareness—continues. Organised value chains in the retail and hospitality sectors are still underdeveloped.

The collapse of an Australia-based certifier affected many licensees in the Pacific, who then needed to transfer to a new certifier. New international certifying bodies are expanding services into the region, including utilising newly trained local organic inspectors.

Table 27 summarises the main products currently certified by third-party organic certifiers in the Pacific.

There is still no mechanism for collecting local organic market data. However, growth can be inferred from increases in PGS-certified farms and in the number of organic value chains and market opportunities. Countries in the region are investigating the possibility of collecting agricultural data supported by artificial intelligence, as is currently utilised in the fisheries sector. If successful, it could facilitate the collection of this information for the organic sector.

[1] Karen Mapusua, President of IFOAM - Organics International and Director of the Land Resources Division (Suva), The Pacific Community (SPC), Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji, www.spc.int

Table 27: Main products currently certified by third-party organic certifiers in the Pacific

Country	Crops
Cook Islands	Noni juice
Fiji	Noni capsules, noni dried fruit, noni fruit frozen, noni fruit oil, noni fruit powder, noni juice, noni leaf dried, noni leaf oil, noni leaf powder, noni feed oil, coconut meal, virgin coconut oil, cassava, citrus, cocoa beans, coconut, fresh ginger, fresh turmeric, frozen ginger, frozen turmeric, lemongrass, noni, passion fruit, taro, vanilla bean
French Polynesia	Pineapple juice, pineapple wine, coconut milk and extra virgin coconut oil / second pressing oil, sugarcane, noni juice, tamanu oil, tiahé flower
New Caledonia	Sandalwood, tropical fruits, citrus fruits, leafy vegetables, bulb vegetables, fruit/pod vegetables, root & tuber vegetables, stem vegetables, legumes, aromatic and medicinal plants, ornamental plants, forest products
Papua New Guinea	Vanilla, coconut soap (lavender, lemongrass, patchouli, pure unscented), virgin coconut oil, coffee beans, cocoa, tea
Samoa	Noni, coconut
Solomon Islands	Coconut, cocoa
Vanuatu	Copra meals, coconut oil, sandalwood, tamanu

PGS models in the Pacific include wild harvest, 'whole island', as well as more traditional grower groups. Respect for traditional authorities (chiefs) is strong in the Pacific Islands, and in some cases, traditional governance systems have been embraced to support the guarantee system. Processing and value-adding operations are also certified through the PGS process. This creates a need for substantial capacity building for PGS groups that include processing, due to more complex inspection requirements.

In 2024, eight active PGS, involving over 2,000 growers, were approved to use the Organic Pasifika Mark, with four additional PGS under development. The growth of PGS and improved recognition of the value of organics have maintained interest in farmers' markets and supply agreements. Samoa, Niue, and the Cook Islands now have certified produce sold through farmers' markets. The Solomon Islands also now has a small store selling local PGS organic products. Sustainability of PGS established through development projects remains a challenge, with the PGS that are sustainable long-term tending to stem from farmer-driven initiatives.

Legislation

New Caledonia and French Polynesia remain the only territories to have regulated organics. Independent countries of the region have not yet passed organic regulations. The Government of Fiji has revised its draft Organic Agriculture Policy to ensure stronger cross-sectoral considerations and closer linkages with key development and environmental priorities, while championing organic food for both local consumption and export.

The draft policy sets ambitious targets for 2030:

- 50 percent of turmeric, ginger and coconut exports and 10 percent of local market crops will be organically certified by 2030.
- Certified organic land will increase from the current 4 percent of Fiji's production area to 20 percent by 2030.
- The share of certified organic fertiliser will increase from the current less than 5 percent of total fertiliser sales to 30 percent by 2030.
- The Fiji people are eating at least 70 percent locally grown and/or organic fruit and vegetables by 2030.

Government and international (development) support

The Pacific Community, as a regional intergovernmental organisation, continues to provide support for organics development and houses the POETCom secretariat. POETCom remains predominantly funded through development projects.

The growing interest of development partners in organics as a solution to climate dependence and livelihoods development is demonstrated by the Pacific Organic Learning Farms Network, funded through the multi-donor Kiwa Initiative. The Kiwa Initiative aims to build resilience to climate change through Nature-based Solutions. A network of Organic Learning Farms that serve as learning centres for best practices in organic and agroecological production methods will be established and developed to foster the sharing of knowledge, planting materials, and skills. Organic Learning Farms have been established in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga. Around these central locations, clusters of farmers are linked to the Organic Learning Farms and are in the process of transitioning to organic and agroecological production. Twenty-six clusters have been established, working with a total of 280 farmers and covering approximately 412 hectares. The Organic Learning Farms will significantly expand the area of land sustainably managed and increase biodiversity on each island. It is implemented in partnership with the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Organic & Ethical Trade Community (POETCom).

Outlook

Opportunities for scaling organic agriculture in response to climate change are increasing, with development partners becoming more interested in funding programmes of this nature. Climate finance mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund are currently considering proposals aligned with organic regenerative production systems for the Pacific Islands.

There is an expectation that the local market for organic products will continue to expand as tourism and hospitality industries look towards organic and sustainability as part of the Pacific Islands' brand. The focus on non-communicable diseases in the Pacific and campaigns promoting local and traditional diets is expected to further support demand for organic products.

Links and further reading

- Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community: www.organicpasifika.net
- Pacific Organic Policy Toolkit: www.organicpasifika.net/pasifikapolicytoolkit
- POETCom Strategic Plan: www.organicpasifika.net/poetcom/about-us/our-strategy
- Pacific Organic Standard: www.organicpasifika.net/poetcom/membership/pacific-organic-standard

Organic Agriculture in Oceania: Key Facts and Figures

JAN TRÁVNÍČEK[1], BERNHARD SCHLATTER[2] AND MANUELA HELBING[3]

More than 53 million hectares of farmland were organic in Oceania in 2024 – Australia had the largest area worldwide

In Oceania, over 53 million hectares of farmland were managed organically in 2024. Nearly 54 percent of the world's organic farmland was in Oceania.

With more than 53'200'000 hectares, the country that had the largest area of farmland under organic management in 2024 was Australia, followed by New Zealand (over 89'500 hectares), Samoa (over 42'500 hectares) and Fiji (over 14'500 hectares). More than 99.6 percent of Oceania's organic farmland was in Australia.

Samoa is the country with the highest organic area share in Oceania

Organic farmland in Oceania constituted 14.1 percent of the total agricultural land of the region, which was high above the global share (2.1 percent) in 2024.

The country with the highest organic area share was Samoa (15.1 percent), which was followed by Australia (14.6 percent) and French Polynesia (9.2 percent).

Oceania's organic farmland with no significant changes

Oceania's organic farmland increased by 18'920 hectares, or by 0.04 percent, from 2023 to 2024, mainly through growth in New Zealand (+ 10'197 hectares) where we get new numbers biannually. For Australia´s organic farmland no new data was received in 2024. From 2015 to 2024, Oceania's organic farmland grew by 139 percent and thus at a much faster rate than global organic farmland, mainly due to major increases in Australia.

The key crops grown are cereals, coconuts and grapes

Nearly 99 percent (around 52'546'000 hectares) of organic farmland in Oceania is permanent grassland or grazing land, mainly in Australia. Not much information is available on the use of arable land and permanent cropland.

Only a small fraction of the organic farmland (72'816 hectares) is for arable crops. The key arable crop group in 2024 was cereals (41'293 hectares). Permanent crops accounted for approximately 0.1 percent of the total organic farmland in Oceania. Among the key crops were coconuts (8'151 hectares), coffee (7'571), grapes (5'783 hectares) and cocoa (1'754 hectares).

[1] Jan Trávníček, Czech Organics, Staré Město, Czech Republic, www.czechorganics.com
[2] Bernhard Schlatter, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org
[3] Manuela Helbing, Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, Switzerland, www.fibl.org

Organic producers, processors and importers: 16'000 producers managing more than 53 million hectares

There were 16’000 organic producers in Oceania, with the highest numbers in Papua New Guinea (10’192), followed by Samoa (2’321) and Australia (1’635). Only 0.33 percent of the world’s organic producers were in Oceania. Compared to 2023, there was a slight increase of 464 (+3 %) additional organic producers. A total of 133 exporters and 1’756 processors were counted.

Retail sales: Data available for Australia and New Zealand

Total organic retail sales in Australia and New Zealand exceeded 1.55 billion euros in 2024. Organic market updates for 2024 were only available for New Zealand. Per capita consumption in New Zealand in 2024 was around 34 euros per person. For Australia the last numbers are from 2022 with a per capita consumption of organic food products of 51.5 euros per person.

Organic exports – almost 71'000 metric tons

Data on organic export volumes in metric tons to the European Union has been available since 2018, and data on exports to the US has been available since 2014. Data show that in 2024 almost 71’000 metric tons of products were exported from Oceania to the EU and US, constituting 1.2 percent of all organic exports to these countries/trade blocks. In the 7-year period from 2018 to 2024, exports from Oceania increased by almost 144 percent, considerably faster than global organic exports to the EU and US, which grew by 31 percent in the same period.

New Zealand is the largest exporter

The largest exporter in Oceania was New Zealand (more than 68’500 metric tons of products – most of it are Kiwis with more than 53´000 tonnes), followed by Australia (around 1’200 metric tons, mainly wine) and Australia (770 metric tons, mainly coffee). Please note that Australia is a major exporter of organic meat to the United States. However, U.S. import statistics currently only account for plant-based products.

Fruits and wine are the most important export product

With over 63’500 metric tons and almost 90% of the organic exports from Oceania, fruits (kiwis and apples) were the most important product group, followed by beverages (3’777 metric tons, exclusively wine) and vegetables (around 800 metric tons).

For more information see figures on the following pages and the data tables from page 277.

Organic Agriculture in Oceania: Graphs

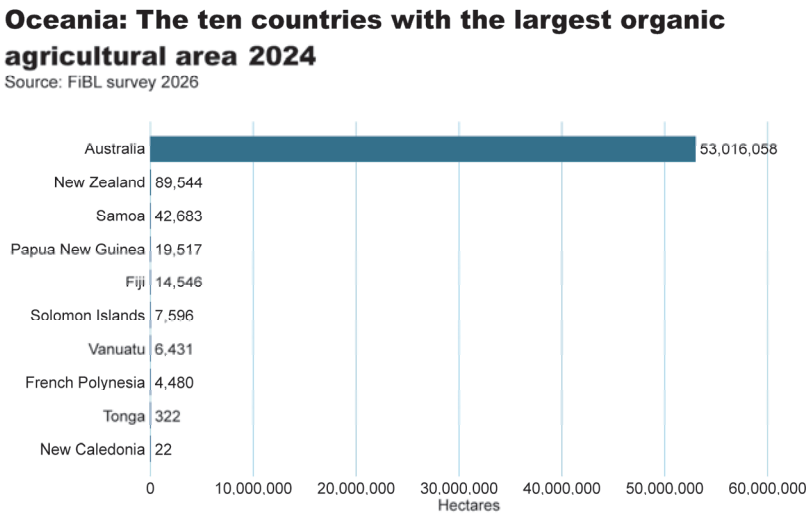

Figure 121: Oceania: The ten countries with the largest organic agricultural area 2024

Source: POETCom-FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

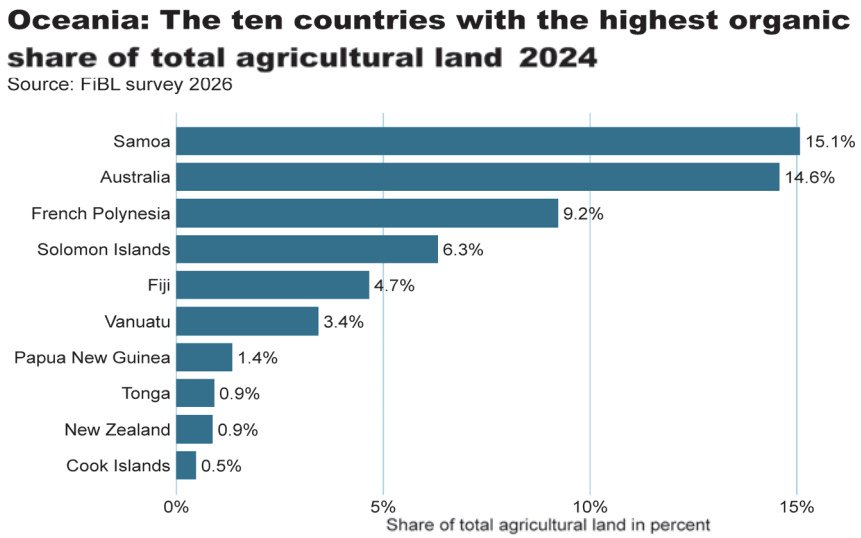

Figure 122: Oceania: The countries with the highest organic share of total agricultural land 2024

Source: POETCom-FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

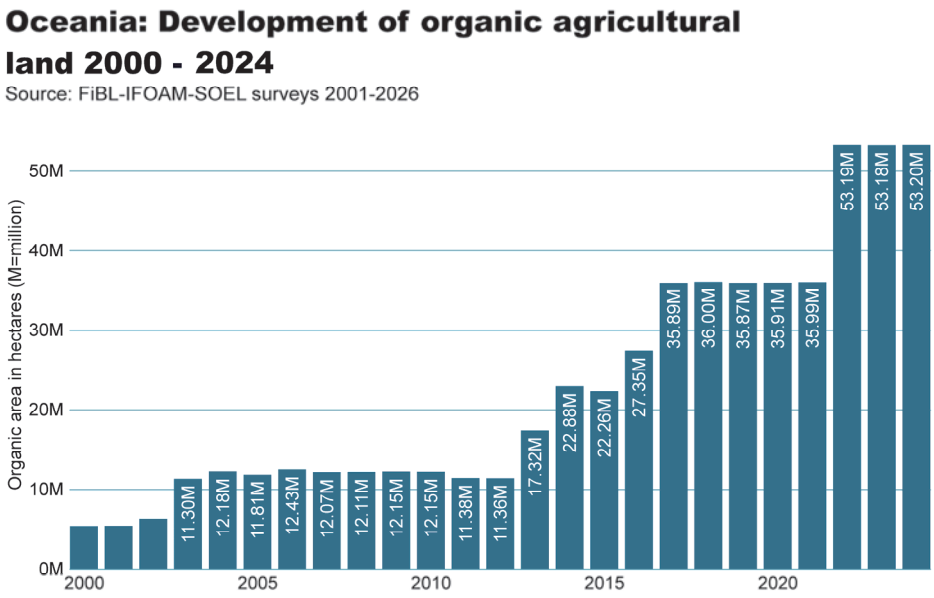

Figure 123: Oceania: Development of organic agricultural land 2000-2024

Source: POETCom-FiBL-IFOAM-SOEL-surveys 2001-2026

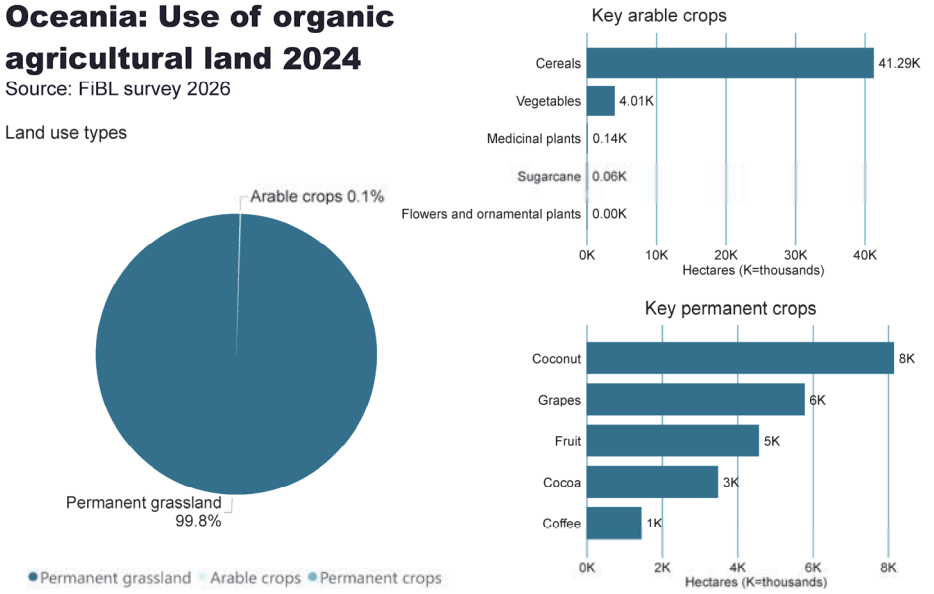

Figure 124: Oceania: Use of organic agricultural land 2024

Source: POETCom-FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

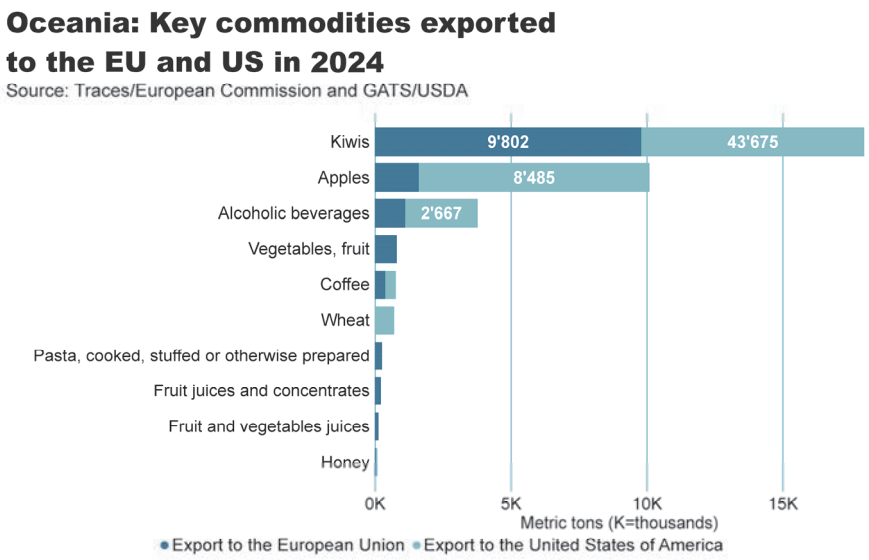

Figure 125: Oceania: Key commodity groups exported to the EU and US

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

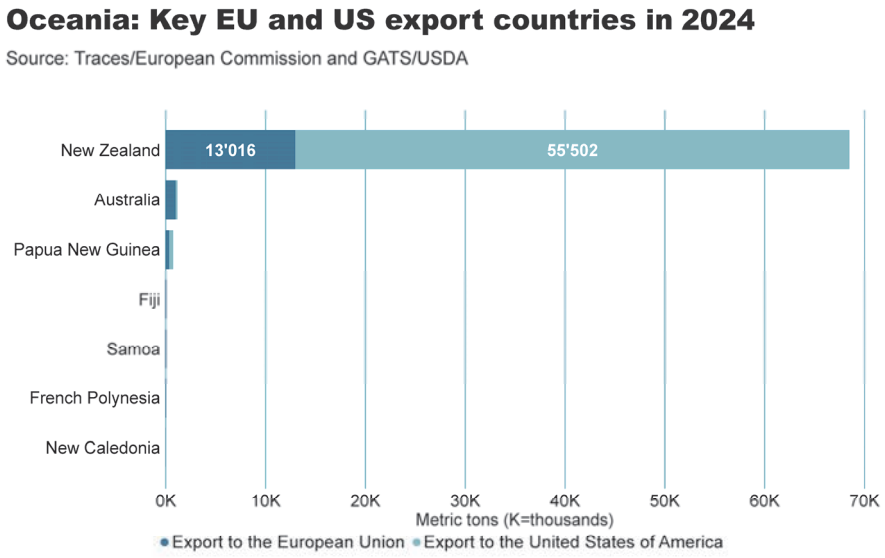

Figure 126: Oceania: Key countries exporting to the EU and US

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Please note Export figures are not fully comprehensive. The US import statistics do not include meat imports, which leads to an underestimation of total trade volumes. This is particularly relevant for beef, which is a major export product from Australia.

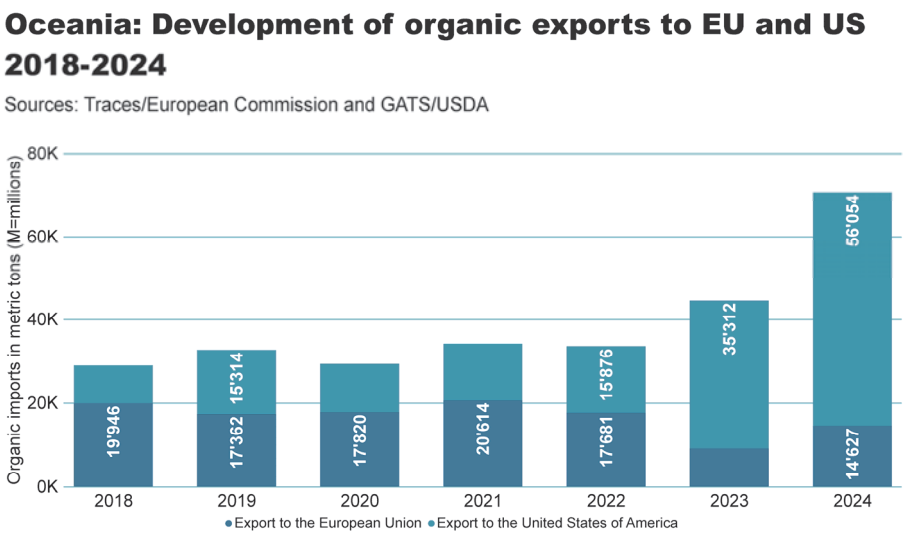

Figure 127: Oceania: Development of organic exports to the European Union and the United States of America (export volume in MT)

Source: GATS/USDA and TRACES/European Commission. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

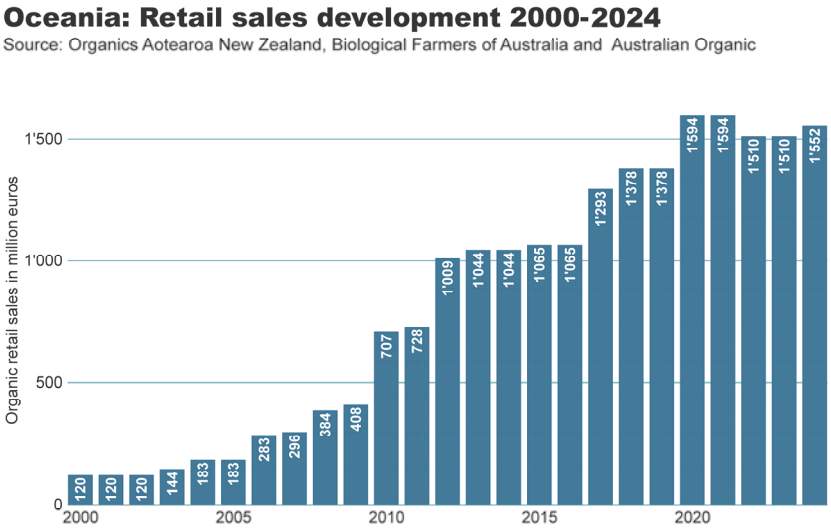

Figure 128: Oceania: Retail sales development in million euros[1]

Source: Organics Aotearoa New Zealand, Biological Farmers of Australia and Australian Organic 2001-2026. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

[1] All values are reported in euros for consistency. Readers should note that exchange rate volatility may impact the results and lead to deviations from actual market growth.

Outlook

Global Organic Outlook 2025 – 2026

Ravi R. Prasad[1]

Over the years, organic cultivation and consumption have been steadily growing and in 2024 there was an increase in the demand for organic products, which indicates that consumers are seeking to spend their money on healthy and nutritious food. While a large proportion of these consumers may not be aware of the four principles of organic agriculture or driven by altruism, they certainly care for their well-being and the environment.

Interestingly, this is happening despite the changing political narrative on climate change under the influence of parts of society and the political sphere. The organic community around the world has been working hard to sustain the growth of organics despite the odds and has been successful in maintaining the positive trend.

The changing narrative has challenged us. There is an urgent need to adopt a nuanced and collective approach to promote organics. While the demand for organic is increasing, it is primarily in developed countries, with the European Union and the United States being the largest markets.

Some of the large economies in the global South and China are also witnessing an increase in consumption, offering tremendous potential for growth. According to some research reports, India, which is a partner country for BIOFACH in 2026, is experiencing rapid market growth and is expected to reach 18 billion euros in 2033. China has already established itself as the third-largest organic market with an expected annual increase of more than 13 percent.

The key driver of growth in these markets can be attributed to increasing consumer awareness.

However, to sustain this growth on the demand side, it is important to address the needs of the supply side by increasing organic cultivation across the world. So far, the strengthening of the organic cultivation sector has been driven by official development assistance from OECD countries. European countries have contributed significantly to the development of the organic farming sector. But this is changing rapidly owing to the evolving global challenges and needs.

At IFOAM - Organics International, we are implementing programmes to strengthen organic agriculture in Africa and Asia, supported by the Swiss Development Cooperation, the German Ministry of Agriculture, the German Development Ministry and other donors. We have been undertaking organic leadership courses in Africa, focusing on market development and building a critical mass of young and female organic leaders. In Asia, we will be working in three countries, delivering our courses, and advocating for policy change.

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The development model that we have across the globe, based on civil society intervention with the support of donor countries is becoming untenable. The quality and volume of development aid, or financing for development have declined significantly, as donor nations are turning their focus to addressing the increasing humanitarian needs caused by conflicts and natural disasters. Furthermore, financial assistance for environment programmes has also been curtailed.

A new global compact is the need of the hour, where development finance could come from the governments and the private sector to support civil society development and research organisations to implement programmes on the ground. This would be the model for developing agriculture in the future.

IFOAM - Organics International will continue to engage in implementing development programmes, while engaging with policy makers at the national and regional levels to secure conducive policies for the growth of organics. To empower the organic movement, we will mobilise collective action by all stakeholders to influence the global narrative in favour of food system strengthening through organic agriculture. As enshrined in our strategy, we will strive to position organic agriculture at the centre of the narrative. To achieve this, we need the support of the organic community, the scientific expertise of the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), on which we consistently rely, the economic and market intelligence of the organic business community, and the farmers' organisations that drive our food systems.

Annex

In the annex, we present data tables showing a breakdown of data by region and country/territory. You can find the respective statistics chapters, including figures, in the following parts of the book:

- Area, page 36
- Operators, page 43
- International trade, page 47
- Retail sales, page 51
- Land use and crops, page 56
- Africa, page 140
- Asia, page 169
- Europe, page 190
- Latin America, page 224
- North America, page 254
- Oceania, page 266

Annex 1: Tables

1 Data by region, country and globally

1.1 Key indicators at a glance

Table 28: Key indicators by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Organic producers [no.]	Organic retail sales [Million €]	Export to EU and USA [MT]
Africa	Algeria	4'103	0.01%	24		3'701
	Benin	43'277	1.1%	10'352		48'633
	Burkina Faso	251'236	2.0%	39'948		15'136
	Burundi	1'501	0.1%	669		58
	Cameroon	2'831	0.03%	14		255
	Chad		0.0%	2'960		2'594
	Comoros	262	0.2%	1		8
	Côte d'Ivoire	93'102	0.4%	23'461		35'157
	Congo, D.C.R.	108'290	0.3%	94'716		7'633
	Djibouti		0.0%			19
	Egypt	116'042	2.9%	970		52'348
	Eswatini	7'512	0.6%	3		
	Ethiopia	227'034	0.6%	203'258		44'430
	Ghana	84'073	0.7%	41'957		53'410
	Guinea		0.0%			40
	Guinea-Bissau		0.0%			470
	Kenya	176'200	0.6%	69'140	3	18'673
	Lesotho	0	0.0%			678
	Liberia	565	0.03%			50
	Madagascar	169'893	0.4%	62'023		5'906
	Malawi	24'791	0.4%	7'060		
	Mali	16'161	0.04%	11'004		2'465
	Mauritius	13	0.01%	9		2
	Mayotte	316	1.6%	61		
	Morocco	14'655	0.05%	449		22'153
	Mozambique	16'959	0.04%	255		4'042
	Namibia	64	0.0002%	3		34
	Niger	705	0.002%	4		120
	Nigeria	41'892	0.1%	49'094		41'943
	Réunion (France)	2'254	4.7%	549		
	Rwanda	5'049	0.3%	18'349		964
	Sao Tome and Principe	9'281	22.1%	4		6'888
	Senegal	2'792	0.03%	2		1'541
	Seychelles		0.0%	1		8
	Sierra Leone	169'183	4.3%	75'485		12'475
	Somalia	0	0.0%	285		62
	South Africa	24'846	0.03%	564		26'520
	Sudan	38'467	0.03%	2		3'678
	Tanzania, United Republic of	187'799	0.5%	141'651		5'736
	Togo	225'725	5.9%	81'233		179'001
	Tunisia	196'222	2.0%	7'798		59'186
	Uganda	505'308	3.5%	404'246		30'190
	Zambia	33'719	0.1%	16'458		1'063
	Zimbabwe	2'318	0.01%	1'517		123
Africa Total		***2'804'441***	***0.2%***	***1'365'579***	***3***	***687'395***

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Organic producers [no.]	Organic retail sales [Million €]	Export to EU and USA [MT]
Asia	Afghanistan	26	0.0001%			1
	Armenia	463	0.03%	20		14
	Azerbaijan	2'094	0.0%	2		1'865
	Bahrain	1	0.01%	1		
	Bangladesh	1'400	0.01%	1		34
	Bhutan	1'621	0.3%	2'892	0	
	Cambodia	23'444	0.4%	13'307		10'065
	China	3'589'807	0.7%	20'488	15'463	246'556
	Georgia	5'853	0.2%	659		769
	Hong Kong		0.0%			620
	India	3'972'573	2.2%	2'363'607	374	149'240
	Indonesia	62'774	0.1%	88'149		14'387
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5'322	0.01%	323		1'906
	Iraq	63	0.001%			
	Israel	6'291	1.0%	336		11'285
	Japan	18'092	0.4%	3'945	1'623	5'016
	Jordan	1'472	0.1%	18		88
	Kazakhstan	283'633	0.13%	39		14'336
	Kuwait	33	0.02%	1		
	Kyrgyzstan	16'227	0.2%	1'001		542
	Lao, P.D.R.	9'139	0.4%	1'449		10'659
	Lebanon	1'435	0.2%	76		66
	Malaysia	262	0.003%	42		1'120
	Maldives		0.0%			380
	Mongolia	933	0.001%	180	1	20
	Myanmar	6'825	0.1%	164		47
	Nepal	1'324	0.0%	124	0	157
	Oman	266	0.02%	2		0
	Pakistan	87'767	0.2%	22'080		72'578
	Palestine	5'189	1.3%	1'478		702
	Philippines	125'214	1.0%	29'128		19'892
	Republic of Korea	37'825	2.4%	24'072	485	136
	Saudi Arabia	24'062	0.01%	560	325	327
	Singapore	15	2.2%		16	
	Sri Lanka	92'860	3.3%	21'344		39'574
	Syrian Arab Republic		0.0%			398
	Taiwan	20'304	2.6%	5'752		207
	Tajikistan	66'659	1.4%	3		
	Thailand	68'970	0.3%	15'292		36'270
	Timor-Leste	26'353	7.7%	29'303		662
	United Arab Emirates	5'419	1.4%	150		967
	Uzbekistan	4'308	0.02%	45		765
	Viet Nam	125'045	1.0%	65'466		17'946
	Yemen		0.0%			25
Asia Total		***8'701'363***	***0.5%***	***2'711'499***	***18'286***	***659'620***
Europe	Albania	802	0.1%	162		1'269
	Andorra	2	0.01%			
	Austria	698'590	27.2%	25'342	2'888	1'818
	Belarus	4'398	0.1%	14		20
	Belgium	100'653	7.4%	2'610	1'288	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2'495	0.1%	90		4'406
	Bulgaria	198'051	3.9%	4'978	38	4'517
	Channel Islands	180	2.1%			
	Croatia	132'207	8.8%	6'211	99	2
	Cyprus	10'994	8.1%	1'462		
	Czech Republic	604'803	17.2%	5'567	295	

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Organic producers [no.]	Organic retail sales [Million €]	Export to EU and USA [MT]
	Denmark	290'418	11.1%	4'095	2'223	
	Estonia	221'802	22.5%	1'887	111	6'461
	Faroe Islands	251	8.4%	1		
	Finland	309'487	13.6%	4'058	335	
	France	2'711'567	9.4%	61'886	12'176	2'909
	Germany	1'913'212	11.5%	35'881	16'990	3'448
	Greece	1'140'510	21.7%	58'691	60	15'822
	Hungary	308'022	6.2%	5'452	98	262
	Iceland	2'669	0.1%	21		
	Ireland	223'400	5.0%	4'999	165	
	Italy	2'514'551	19.2%	87'042	5'195	44'974
	Kosovo	310	0.1%	31		459
	Latvia	307'249	15.6%	3'396	51	
	Liechtenstein	1'574	43.5%	40		
	Lithuania	250'656	8.5%	2'849	51	7
	Luxembourg	9'556	7.2%	165	180	
	Malta	80	0.7%	38		
	Moldova	41'367	1.8%	113		26'010
	Montenegro	4'541	1.8%	532		18
	Netherlands	90'938	5.0%	2'099	1'880	6'106
	North Macedonia	4'114	0.3%	873		221
	Norway	45'717	4.6%	1'914	463	
	Poland	691'471	4.8%	23'155	465	1'208
	Portugal	803'958	20.3%	15'989	61	1'189
	Romania	781'397	5.7%	14'643	41	33'176
	Russian Federation	101'067	0.0%	55	183	77'089
	Serbia	27'550	0.8%	561		24'361
	Slovakia	269'080	14.1%	1'750		200
	Slovenia	56'810	11.7%	3'964	49	3
	Spain	2'944'904	12.1%	56'243	2'724	14'128
	Sweden	495'568	16.5%	3'995	2'006	11'028
	Switzerland	190'947	18.4%	7'889	4'354	391
	Türkiye	237'815	0.6%	36'412	46	295'322
	Ukraine	349'348	0.8%	364	27	216'293
	United Kingdom	485'000	2.8%	3'118	4'126	60'912
European Union Total		***18'079'934***	***11.1%***	***438'447***	***49'468***	***147'257***
Europe Total		***19'580'081***	***3.9%***	***490'637***	***58'667***	***854'329***
Latin America	Argentina	3'936'836	3.3%	1'334		310'226
	Belize	440	0.2%	385		37
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	123'306	0.3%			25'759
	Brazil	1'023'089	0.4%	24'853	778	212'765
	Chile	320'744	3.0%	986		59'273
	Colombia	61'436	0.1%	3'946		270'069
	Costa Rica	10'876	0.6%	2'755		29'951
	Cuba	4'936	0.08%	280		2'066
	Dominica	2'907	11.6%	258		
	Dominican Republic	185'959	7.7%	16'840		173'828
	Ecuador	76'784	1.4%	9'345		765'605
	El Salvador	1'965	0.2%	22		246
	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	31'937	2.8%	3		
	French Guiana (France)	4'586	14.1%	110		
	Grenada	173	2.2%	2		4
	Guadeloupe (France)	1'451	2.9%	254		

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Organic producers [no.]	Organic retail sales [Million €]	Export to EU and USA [MT]
	Guatemala	367'077	8.0%	140		25'705
	Guyana		0.0%			339
	Haiti	4'072	0.2%	4'507		246
	Honduras	67'995	1.9%	116		69'526
	Jamaica	4	0.001%	2		1
	Martinique (France)	965	3.1%	136		
	Mexico	347'651	0.4%	63'991		865'076
	Nicaragua	30'880	0.6%	8'792		9'184
	Panama	5'303	0.2%	44		243
	Paraguay	161'747	1.0%	7'487		63'464
	Peru	270'291	1.1%	89'844		331'481
	Saint Lucia		0.0%	1		
	Suriname	112	0.1%	1		21
	Uruguay	3'251'049	23.1%	1'712		11'418
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5'782	0.03%	33		2
Latin America Total		***10'300'352***	***1.6%***	***238'179***	***778***	***3'226'534***
Northern America	Canada	1'099'255	1.9%	6'349	5'243	378'820
	United States of America	3'214'132	0.8%	17'730	60'421	13'042
Northern America Total		***4'313'387***	***0.9%***	***24'079***	***65'664***	***391'863***
	Australia	53'016'058	14.6%	1'635	1'338	1'179
	Cook Islands	9	0.5%	16		
	Fiji	14'546	4.7%	16		73
	French Polynesia	4'480	9.2%	55		68
	New Caledonia	22	0.01%			0
	New Zealand	89'544	0.9%	685	214	68'518
	Papua New Guinea	19'517	1.4%	10'192		770
	Samoa	42'683	15.1%	2'321		72
	Solomon Islands	7'596	6.3%	957		
	Tonga	322	0.9%			
	Vanuatu	6'431	3.4%	132		
Oceania Total		***53'201'207***	***14.1%***	***16'009***	***1'552***	***70'681***
World Total		**98'891'258**	**2.1%**	**4'844'872**	**144'950**	**5'890'420**

Source: FiBL survey 2026. Note: Agricultural land includes in-conversion areas and excludes wild collection, aquaculture, forest

1.2 Area data

Table 29: World: Organic agricultural land by country/territory (including in-conversion areas)

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic agri. land 2023 [ha]	Organic agri. land 2024 [ha]	1-year growth [ha]	10-year growth [ha]	Organic share [%]
Africa	Algeria	3'738	4'103	366	3'397	0.01%
	Benin	60'275	43'277	-16'998	40'913	1.1%
	Burkina Faso	286'167	251'236	-34'931	227'313	2.0%
	Burundi	1'751	1'501	-250	1'318	0.07%
	Cameroon	2'831	2'831	0	2'452	0.03%
	Cape Verde			0	-495	0.00%
	Comoros	262	262	0	-1'272	0.2%
	Congo, Republic of	5'708		-5'708	0	0.00%
	Côte d'Ivoire	104'228	93'102	-11'126	53'024	0.4%
	Congo, D.R.C.	108'297	108'290	-7	13'904	0.3%
	Egypt	116'000	116'042	42	31'042	2.9%
	Eswatini	2'878	7'512	4'634	6'941	0.6%
	Ethiopia	438'745	227'034	-211'711	29'879	0.6%
	Ghana	125'469	84'073	-41'396	60'693	0.7%
	Guinea-Bissau			0	-3'403	0.00%
	Kenya	173'120	176'200	3'080	86'737	0.6%
	Lesotho	0	0	0	-548	0.00%
	Liberia	7'247	565	-6'682	565	0.03%
	Madagascar	170'279	169'893	-385	48'882	0.4%
	Malawi	20'734	24'791	4'057	24'584	0.4%
	Mali	21'276	16'161	-5'115	4'243	0.04%
	Mauritius	13	13	0	11	0.01%
	Mayotte	170	316	146	307	1.6%
	Morocco	13'325	14'655	1'330	5'325	0.05%
	Mozambique	16'804	16'959	155	783	0.04%
	Namibia	659	64	-595	-30'063	0.0002%
	Niger	705	705	0	442	0.002%
	Nigeria	157'019	41'892	-115'127	36'871	0.06%
	Réunion (France)	2'397	2'254	-143	1'536	4.7%
	Rwanda	5'421	5'049	-372	3'880	0.3%
	Sao Tome and Principe	9'281	9'281	0	2'575	22.1%
	Senegal	3'385	2'792	-593	-4'255	0.03%
	Sierra Leone	214'930	169'183	-45'747	153'836	4.3%
	South Africa	39'807	24'846	-14'960	-9'357	0.03%
	Sudan	40'325	38'467	-1'858	-91'533	0.03%
	Tanzania, United Republic of	223'067	187'799	-35'268	-80'929	0.5%
	Togo	322'347	225'725	-96'622	210'401	5.9%
	Tunisia	196'222	196'222	0	60'593	2.0%
	Uganda	505'308	505'308	0	264'158	3.5%
	Zambia	3'167	33'719	30'552	33'133	0.1%
	Zimbabwe	351	2'318	1'967	1'338	0.01%
Africa Total		***3'403'707***	***2'804'441***	***-599'265***	***1'189'221***	***0.2%***
Asia	Afghanistan	28	26	-2	-55	0.0001%
	Armenia	466	463	-4	-1'369	0.03%
	Azerbaijan	11'483	2'094	-9'389	-35'536	0.04%
	Bahrain	1	1	0	1	0.01%
	Bangladesh	1'400	1'400	0	850	0.01%
	Bhutan	3'704	1'621	-2'083	-5'328	0.3%
	Cambodia	35'543	23'444	-12'099	11'385	0.4%
	China	3'420'457	3'589'807	169'350	1'979'879	0.7%

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic agri. land 2023 [ha]	Organic agri. land 2024 [ha]	1-year growth [ha]	10-year growth [ha]	Organic share [%]
	Georgia	5'871	5'853	-18	4'401	0.2%
	India	4'475'837	3'972'573	-503'263	2'792'573	2.2%
	Indonesia	71'947	62'774	-9'173	-67'610	0.1%
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15'412	5'322	-10'090	-9'251	0.01%
	Iraq	63	63	0	5	0.001%
	Israel	5'942	6'291	350	533	1.0%
	Japan	18'837	18'092	-745	8'049	0.4%
	Jordan	1'463	1'472	9	-234	0.1%
	Kazakhstan	191'283	283'633	92'350	-19'748	0.1%
	Kuwait	33	33	0	12	0.02%
	Kyrgyzstan	19'114	16'227	-2'887	8'661	0.2%
	Lao, P.D.R.	27'025	9'139	-17'887	7'694	0.4%
	Lebanon	1'398	1'435	37	213	0.2%
	Malaysia	1'386	262	-1'125	-341	0.003%
	Mongolia	957	933	-24	933	0.001%
	Myanmar	7'118	6'825	-293	1'199	0.05%
	Nepal	16'974	1'324	-15'650	-8'036	0.03%
	Oman	7	266	260	228	0.02%
	Pakistan	107'400	87'767	-19'633	53'558	0.2%
	Palestine	5'162	5'189	27	-825	1.3%
	Philippines	187'425	125'214	-62'211	-5'975	1.0%
	Republic of Korea	37'825	37'825	0	19'689	2.4%
	Saudi Arabia	23'410	24'062	652	-12'425	0.01%
	Singapore	15	15	0	15	2.2%
	Sri Lanka	69'812	92'860	23'048	-3'458	3.3%
	Syrian Arab Republic			0	-19'987	0.00%
	Taiwan	17'561	20'304	2'743	13'814	2.6%
	Tajikistan	64'416	66'659	2'244	62'859	1.4%
	Thailand	77'633	68'970	-8'664	23'383	0.3%
	Timor-Leste	31'447	26'353	-5'094	1'121	7.7%
	United Arab Emirates	5'419	5'419	0	1'133	1.4%
	Uzbekistan	2'217	4'308	2'091	4'308	0.02%
	Viet Nam	174'580	125'045	-49'534	48'379	1.0%
Asia Total		***9'138'069***	***8'701'363***	***-436'707***	***4'854'696***	***0.5%***
Europe	Albania	736	802	66	140	0.07%
	Andorra	2	2	0	0	0.01%
	Austria	701'161	698'590	-2'571	145'020	27.2%
	Belarus	5'387	4'398	-989	4'398	0.05%
	Belgium	102'359	100'653	-1'706	31'835	7.4%
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2'495	2'495	0	1'920	0.1%
	Bulgaria	147'798	198'051	50'253	79'499	3.9%
	Channel Islands	180	180	0	10	2.1%
	Croatia	119'873	132'207	12'334	56'324	8.8%
	Cyprus	10'470	10'994	524	6'295	8.1%
	Czech Republic	595'190	604'803	9'614	126'770	17.2%
	Denmark	303'430	290'418	-13'012	123'630	11.1%
	Estonia	225'256	221'802	-3'454	65'996	22.5%
	Faroe Islands	251	251	0	-2	8.4%
	Finland	311'498	309'487	-2'011	84'252	13.6%
	France	2'767'447	2'711'567	-55'880	1'389'365	9.4%
	Germany	1'888'999	1'913'212	24'213	824'374	11.5%
	Greece	1'140'510	1'140'510	0	733'441	21.7%
	Hungary	320'251	308'022	-12'229	178'287	6.2%
	Iceland	6'440	2'669	-3'771	-7'128	0.1%
	Ireland	178'653	223'400	44'747	150'363	5.0%
	Italy	2'455'586	2'514'551	58'965	1'021'972	19.2%

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic agri. land 2023 [ha]	Organic agri. land 2024 [ha]	1-year growth [ha]	10-year growth [ha]	Organic share [%]
	Kosovo	505	310	-195	150	0.07%
	Latvia	297'111	307'249	10'138	75'641	15.6%
	Liechtenstein	1'612	1'574	-38	467	43.5%
	Lithuania	249'122	250'656	1'534	37'077	8.5%
	Luxembourg	8'262	9'556	1'294	5'340	7.2%
	Malta	66	80	14	50	0.7%
	Moldova	41'480	41'367	-114	12'638	1.8%
	Montenegro	4'272	4'541	269	1'329	1.8%
	Netherlands	87'416	90'938	3'522	41'665	5.0%
	North Macedonia	8'322	4'114	-4'208	1'940	0.3%
	Norway	46'063	45'717	-346	-1'923	4.6%
	Poland	636'021	691'471	55'450	110'740	4.8%
	Portugal	860'878	803'958	-56'920	562'583	20.3%
	Romania	693'998	781'397	87'399	535'473	5.7%
	Russian Federation	96'576	101'067	4'491	-284'073	0.05%
	Serbia	29'002	27'550	-1'452	12'252	0.8%
	Slovakia	261'060	269'080	8'020	87'198	14.1%
	Slovenia	54'603	56'810	2'207	14'622	11.7%
	Spain	2'991'881	2'944'904	-46'977	976'334	12.1%
	Sweden	549'941	495'568	-54'373	-23'415	16.5%
	Switzerland	190'007	190'947	940	53'713	18.4%
	Türkiye	312'010	237'815	-74'195	-248'254	0.6%
	Ukraine	471'176	349'348	-121'828	-61'202	0.8%
	United Kingdom	497'900	485'000	-12'900	-10'929	2.8%
European Union Total		***17'958'840***	***18'079'934***	**121'094**	**7'440'731**	***11.1%***
Europe Total		***19'673'258***	***19'580'081***	***-93'177***	***6'916'176***	**3.9%**
Latin America	Argentina	4'048'203	3'936'836	-111'367	863'424	3.3%
	Bahamas	49		-49	-49	0.00%
	Belize	440	440	0	-400	0.2%
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	117'368	123'306	5'939	9'001	0.3%
	Brazil	1'023'089	1'023'089	0	83'089	0.4%
	British Virgin Islands	26		-26	0	0.00%
	Chile	287'905	320'744	32'839	300'812	3.0%
	Colombia	61'436	61'436	0	29'814	0.1%
	Costa Rica	10'962	10'876	-86	3'057	0.6%
	Cuba	4'936	4'936	0	598	0.08%
	Dominica	2'907	2'907	0	2'667	11.6%
	Dominican Republic	185'959	185'959	0	22'024	7.7%
	Ecuador	72'601	76'784	4'182	30'965	1.4%
	El Salvador	1'959	1'965	6	-11'763	0.2%
	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	31'937	31'937	0	-103'659	2.8%
	French Guiana (France)	4'213	4'586	373	1'840	14.1%
	Grenada	176	173	-3	88	2.2%
	Guadeloupe (France)	1'309	1'451	143	1'347	2.9%
	Guatemala	125'333	367'077	241'744	339'697	8.0%
	Haiti	3'233	4'072	839	-178	0.2%
	Honduras	95'436	67'995	-27'441	45'149	1.9%
	Jamaica	17	4	-13	-164	0.001%
	Martinique (France)	945	965	20	686	3.1%
	Mexico	277'333	347'651	70'318	-236'443	0.4%
	Nicaragua	30'880	30'880	0	-2'741	0.6%
	Panama	5'333	5'303	-30	-9'880	0.2%
	Paraguay	163'836	161'747	-2'089	97'650	1.0%
	Peru	247'216	270'291	23'076	-56'954	1.1%

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic agri. land 2023 [ha]	Organic agri. land 2024 [ha]	1-year growth [ha]	10-year growth [ha]	Organic share [%]
	Puerto Rico			0	-14	0.00%
	Saint Lucia	57		-57	0	0.00%
	Suriname	52	112	60	73	0.1%
	United States Virgin Islands			0	-26	0.00%
	Uruguay	3'572'286	3'251'049	-321'237	1'943'628	23.1%
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2'518	5'782	3'265	5'782	0.03%
Latin America Total		***10'379'946***	***10'300'352***	***-79'594***	***3'359'121***	***1.6%***
Northern America	Canada	1'238'488	1'099'255	-139'233	154'697	1.9%
	United States of America	2'060'741	3'214'132	1'153'391	1'184'805	0.8%
Northern America Total		***3'299'229***	***4'313'387***	***1'014'158***	***1'339'501***	***0.9%***
Oceania	Australia	53'016'058	53'016'058	0	30'907'563	14.6%
	Cook Islands	9	9	0	-1	0.5%
	Fiji	13'019	14'546	1'526	3'607	4.7%
	French Polynesia	4'499	4'480	-19	4'313	9.2%
	Kiribati			0	-1'600	0.00%
	New Caledonia	22	22	0	-389	0.01%
	New Zealand	79'347	89'544	10'197	15'410	0.9%
	Niue			0	-52	0.00%
	Papua New Guinea	13'677	19'517	5'840	3'687	1.4%
	Samoa	41'307	42'683	1'376	15'026	15.1%
	Solomon Islands	7'596	7'596	0	1'984	6.3%
	Tonga	322	322	0	-2'307	0.9%
	Vanuatu	6'431	6'431	0	-3'043	3.4%
Oceania Total		***53'182'287***	***53'201'207***	***18'920***	***30'944'199***	***14.1%***
World Total*		**99'067'463**	**98'891'258**	**-176'204**	**48'597'198**	**2.1%**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources see annex, page 334
**Total includes correction value for French overseas departments.*

Table 30: World: Organic agricultural land (including in-conversion areas) by country/territory 2024 (sorted)

For an alphabetical country list, see page 281.

Country/Territory	Hectares
Australia	53'016'058
India	3'972'573
Argentina	3'936'836
China	3'589'807
Uruguay	3'251'049
United States of America	3'214'132
Spain	2'944'904
France	2'711'567
Italy	2'514'551
Germany	1'913'212
Greece	1'140'510
Canada	1'099'255
Brazil	1'023'089
Portugal	803'958
Romania	781'397
Austria	698'590
Poland	691'471
Czech Republic	604'803
Uganda	505'308
Sweden	495'568
United Kingdom	485'000
Guatemala	367'077
Ukraine	349'348
Mexico	347'651
Chile	320'744
Finland	309'487
Hungary	308'022
Latvia	307'249
Denmark	290'418
Kazakhstan	283'633
Peru	270'291
Slovakia	269'080
Burkina Faso	251'236
Lithuania	250'656
Türkiye	237'815
Ethiopia	227'034
Togo	225'725
Ireland	223'400
Estonia	221'802
Bulgaria	198'051
Tunisia	196'222
Switzerland	190'947
Tanzania, United Republic of	187'799
Dominican Republic	185'959
Kenya	176'200
Madagascar	169'893
Sierra Leone	169'183
Paraguay	161'747
Croatia	132'207
Philippines	125'214
Viet Nam	125'045
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	123'306
Egypt	116'042

Country/Territory	Hectares
Democratic Republic of the Congo	108'290
Russian Federation	101'067
Belgium	100'653
Côte d'Ivoire	93'102
Sri Lanka	92'860
Netherlands	90'938
New Zealand	89'544
Pakistan	87'767
Ghana	84'073
Ecuador	76'784
Thailand	68'970
Honduras	67'995
Tajikistan	66'659
Indonesia	62'774
Colombia	61'436
Slovenia	56'810
Norway	45'717
Benin	43'277
Samoa	42'683
Nigeria	41'892
Moldova	41'367
Sudan	38'467
Republic of Korea	37'825
Zambia	33'719
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	31'937
Nicaragua	30'880
Serbia	27'550
Timor-Leste	26'353
South Africa	24'846
Malawi	24'791
Saudi Arabia	24'062
Cambodia	23'444
Taiwan	20'304
Papua New Guinea	19'517
Japan	18'092
Mozambique	16'959
Kyrgyzstan	16'227
Mali	16'161
Morocco	14'655
Fiji	14'546
Cyprus	10'994
Costa Rica	10'876
Luxembourg	9'556
Sao Tome and Principe	9'281
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9'139
Solomon Islands	7'596
Eswatini	7'512
Myanmar	6'825
Vanuatu	6'431
Israel	6'291
Georgia	5'853
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5'782
United Arab Emirates	5'419

Country/Territory	Hectares
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5'322
Panama	5'303
Palestine	5'189
Rwanda	5'049
Cuba	4'936
French Guiana (France)	4'586
Montenegro	4'541
French Polynesia	4'480
Belarus	4'398
Uzbekistan	4'308
North Macedonia	4'114
Algeria	4'103
Haiti	4'072
Dominica	2'907
Cameroon	2'831
Senegal	2'792
Iceland	2'669
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2'495
Zimbabwe	2'318
Réunion (France)	2'254
Azerbaijan	2'094
El Salvador	1'965
Bhutan	1'621
Liechtenstein	1'574
Burundi	1'501
Jordan	1'472
Guadeloupe (France)	1'451
Lebanon	1'435
Bangladesh	1'400
Nepal	1'324
Martinique (France)	965

Country/Territory	Hectares
Mongolia	933
Albania	802
Niger	705
Liberia	565
Armenia	463
Belize	440
Tonga	322
Mayotte	316
Kosovo	310
Oman	266
Comoros	262
Malaysia	262
Faroe Islands	251
Channel Islands	180
Grenada	173
Suriname	112
Malta	80
Namibia	64
Iraq	63
Kuwait	33
Afghanistan	26
New Caledonia	22
Singapore	15
Mauritius	13
Cook Islands	9
Jamaica	4
Andorra	2
Bahrain	1
World*	**98'891'258**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources see annex, page 334
**Total includes correction value for French overseas departments.*

Table 31: World: Organic shares of total agricultural land by country/territory 2024 (sorted)

For an alphabetical country list, see page 281.

Country/Territory	Organic share [%]
Liechtenstein	43.5%
Austria	27.2%
Uruguay	23.1%
Estonia	22.5%
Sao Tome and Principe	22.1%
Greece	21.7%
Portugal	20.3%
Italy	19.2%
Switzerland	18.4%
Czech Republic	17.2%
Sweden	16.5%
Latvia	15.6%
Samoa	15.1%
Australia	14.6%
French Guiana (France)	14.1%
Slovakia	14.1%
Finland	13.6%
Spain	12.1%
Slovenia	11.7%
Dominica	11.6%
Germany	11.5%
Denmark	11.1%
France	9.4%
French Polynesia	9.2%
Croatia	8.8%
Lithuania	8.5%
Faroe Islands	8.4%
Cyprus	8.1%
Guatemala	8.0%
Timor-Leste	7.7%
Dominican Republic	7.7%
Belgium	7.4%
Luxembourg	7.2%
Solomon Islands	6.3%
Hungary	6.2%
Togo	5.9%
Romania	5.7%
Netherlands	5.0%
Ireland	5.0%
Poland	4.8%
Réunion (France)	4.7%
Fiji	4.7%
Norway	4.6%
Sierra Leone	4.3%
Bulgaria	3.9%
Uganda	3.5%
Vanuatu	3.4%
Argentina	3.3%
Sri Lanka	3.3%
Martinique (France)	3.1%
Chile	3.0%

Country/Territory	Organic share [%]
Guadeloupe (France)	2.9%
Egypt	2.9%
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2.8%
United Kingdom	2.8%
Taiwan	2.6%
Republic of Korea	2.4%
India	2.2%
Singapore	2.2%
Grenada	2.2%
Channel Islands	2.1%
Tunisia	2.0%
Burkina Faso	2.0%
Canada	1.9%
Honduras	1.9%
Moldova	1.8%
Montenegro	1.8%
Mayotte	1.6%
Ecuador	1.4%
United Arab Emirates	1.4%
Tajikistan	1.4%
Papua New Guinea	1.4%
Palestine	1.3%
Benin	1.1%
Peru	1.1%
Viet Nam	1.0%
Philippines	1.0%
Israel	1.0%
Paraguay	1.0%
Tonga	0.9%
New Zealand	0.9%
Ukraine	0.8%
United States of America	0.8%
Serbia	0.8%
Malta	0.7%
China	0.7%
Ghana	0.7%
Kenya	0.6%
Eswatini	0.6%
Türkiye	0.6%
Nicaragua	0.6%
Costa Rica	0.6%
Ethiopia	0.6%
Cook Islands	0.5%
Tanzania, United Republic of	0.5%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.4%
Brazil	0.4%
Madagascar	0.4%
Malawi	0.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4%
Japan	0.4%
Cambodia	0.4%

Country/Territory	Organic share [%]
Mexico	0.4%
North Macedonia	0.3%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.3%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.3%
Bhutan	0.3%
Thailand	0.3%
Rwanda	0.3%
Georgia	0.2%
Panama	0.2%
Pakistan	0.2%
Belize	0.2%
Haiti	0.2%
Lebanon	0.2%
Comoros	0.2%
El Salvador	0.2%
Kyrgyzstan	0.2%
Jordan	0.1%
Colombia	0.1%
Suriname	0.1%
Iceland	0.1%
Zambia	0.1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1%
Kazakhstan	0.1%
Indonesia	0.1%
Cuba	0.1%
Kosovo	0.1%
Burundi	0.1%
Albania	0.1%
Nigeria	0.1%
Belarus	0.1%
Myanmar	0.1%
Morocco	0.05%

Country/Territory	Organic share [%]
Russian Federation	0.05%
Azerbaijan	0.04%
Mozambique	0.04%
Mali	0.04%
Sudan	0.03%
Nepal	0.03%
Liberia	0.03%
Senegal	0.03%
Cameroon	0.03%
Armenia	0.03%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.03%
South Africa	0.03%
Kuwait	0.02%
Oman	0.02%
Uzbekistan	0.02%
Mauritius	0.01%
Zimbabwe	0.01%
Bangladesh	0.01%
Saudi Arabia	0.01%
New Caledonia	0.01%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.01%
Andorra	0.01%
Algeria	0.01%
Bahrain	0.01%
Malaysia	0.003%
Niger	0.002%
Jamaica	0.001%
Mongolia	0.001%
Iraq	0.001%
Namibia	0.0002%
Afghanistan	0.0001%
World	**2.1%**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Calculation of organic shares based on FAOSTAT, Eurostat, and national sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334

Table 32: World: Organic areas: Agricultural land (including conversion areas) and further organic areas by country 2024

Continent	Country/ Territory	Agriculture [ha]	Aquaculture [ha]	Forest [ha]	Wild collection [ha]*	Total [ha]
Africa	Algeria	4'103				4'103
	Benin	43'277				43'277
	Burkina Faso	251'236			119'762	370'998
	Burundi	1'501				1'501
	Cameroon	2'831				2'831
	Chad				808'806	808'806
	Comoros	262				262
	Côte d'Ivoire	93'102				93'102
	Congo, D.R.C.	108'290				108'290
	Egypt	116'042				116'042
	Eswatini	7'512			59'484	66'996
	Ethiopia	227'034				227'034
	Ghana	84'073				84'073
	Kenya	176'200			191'204	367'404
	Lesotho				1'400'000	1'400'000
	Liberia	565				565
	Madagascar	169'893		1'458	347	171'698
	Malawi	24'791				24'791
	Mali	16'161			14'795	30'956
	Mauritius	13				13
	Mayotte	316				316
	Morocco	14'655			354'514	369'169
	Mozambique	16'959			680'598	697'557
	Namibia	64			927'881	927'945
	Niger	705				705
	Nigeria	41'892				41'892
	Réunion (France)	2'254				2'254
	Rwanda	5'049				5'049
	Sao Tome and Principe	9'281				9'281
	Senegal	2'792			16'724	19'516
	Sierra Leone	169'183				169'183
	Somalia				47'000	47'000
	South Africa	24'846		8	782'135	806'989
	Sudan	38'467			98'044	136'511
	Tanzania, United Republic of	187'799		13	3'196	191'008
	Togo	225'725				225'725
	Tunisia	196'222	26	30'679		226'927
	Uganda	505'308				505'308
	Zambia	33'719			2'500'000	2'533'719
	Zimbabwe	2'318			193'867	196'185
Africa Total		***2'804'441***	***26***	***32'158***	***8'198'356***	***11'034'981***
Asia	Afghanistan	26				26
	Armenia	463			72	535
	Azerbaijan	2'094				2'094
	Bahrain	1				1
	Bangladesh	1'400				1'400
	Bhutan	1'621			1'737	3'358
	Cambodia	23'444				23'444
	China	3'589'807			3'306'000	6'895'807
	Georgia	5'853			270	6'123
	India	3'972'573			2'258'860	6'231'433
	Indonesia	62'775	855		105'274	168'903

Continent	Country/ Territory	Agriculture [ha]	Aquaculture [ha]	Forest [ha]	Wild collection [ha]*	Total [ha]
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5'322				5'322
	Iraq	63				63
	Israel	6'291				6'291
	Japan	18'092				18'092
	Jordan	1'472				1'472
	Kazakhstan	283'633			366	283'999
	Kuwait	32				32
	Kyrgyzstan	16'227			68'000	84'227
	Lao, P.D.R.	9'139			7'117	16'255
	Lebanon	1'435			240	1'675
	Malaysia	262				262
	Mongolia	933				933
	Myanmar	6'825	20			6'845
	Nepal	1'324			23'018	24'342
	Oman	266			2'200	2'466
	Pakistan	87'767				87'767
	Palestine	5'189				5'189
	Philippines	125'214				125'214
	Republic of Korea	37'825				37'825
	Saudi Arabia	24'062				24'062
	Singapore	15				15
	Sri Lanka	92'860			16	92'876
	Taiwan	20'304				20'304
	Tajikistan	66'659				66'659
	Thailand	68'970			90'012	158'982
	Timor-Leste	26'353				26'353
	United Arab Emirates	5'419			2	5'421
	Uzbekistan	4'308				4'308
	Viet Nam	125'045	16'722		500	142'267
Asia Total		***8'701'363***	***17'596***		***5'863'682***	***14'582'641***
Europe	Albania	802			467'973	468'775
	Andorra	2				2
	Austria	698'590				698'590
	Belarus	4'398				4'398
	Belgium	100'653				100'653
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2'495			195'668	198'163
	Bulgaria	198'053			340'959	539'012
	Channel Islands	180				180
	Croatia	132'207				132'207
	Cyprus	10'992				10'992
	Czech Republic	604'803				604'803
	Denmark	290'418		4'727		295'145
	Estonia	221'802			85'734	307'536
	Faroe Islands	251				251
	Finland	309'487			6'928'693	7'238'180
	France	2'711'568				2'711'568
	Germany	1'913'212				1'913'212
	Greece	1'140'510				1'140'510
	Hungary	308'023				308'023
	Iceland	2'669			225'209	227'878
	Ireland	223'399				223'399
	Italy	2'514'550				2'514'550
	Kosovo	310		895'004	147'700	1'043'014

Continent	Country/ Territory	Agriculture [ha]	Aquaculture [ha]	Forest [ha]	Wild collection [ha]*	Total [ha]
	Latvia	307'250				307'250
	Liechtenstein	1'574				1'574
	Lithuania	250'655				250'655
	Luxembourg	9'556				9'556
	Malta	81				81
	Moldova	41'367			127'035	168'402
	Montenegro	4'541				4'541
	Netherlands	90'938				90'938
	North Macedonia	4'115				4'115
	Norway	45'717				45'717
	Poland	691'472				691'472
	Portugal	803'958				803'958
	Romania	781'398				781'398
	Russian Federation	101'066			1'468'919	1'569'985
	Serbia	27'550				27'550
	Slovakia	269'081				269'081
	Slovenia	56'810				56'810
	Spain	2'944'904		171'086		3'115'990
	Sweden	495'569				495'569
	Switzerland	190'947				190'947
	Türkiye	237'815			3'675	241'490
	Ukraine	349'348				349'348
	United Kingdom	485'000		18'000		503'000
European Union Total		***18'079'940***		***175'813***	***7'355'386***	***25'611'139***
Europe Total		***19'580'087***		***1'088'817***	***9'991'565***	***30'660'469***
Latin America	Argentina	3'936'836			1'978	3'938'814
	Belize	440				440
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	123'306			798'368	921'674
	Brazil	1'023'089				1'023'089
	Chile	320'744			12'148	332'892
	Colombia	61'436				61'436
	Costa Rica	10'876				10'876
	Cuba	4'936				4'936
	Dominica	2'907				2'907
	Dominican Republic	185'959				187'253
	Ecuador	76'784	686		1'450	78'920
	El Salvador	1'965				1'965
	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	31'937				31'937
	French Guiana (France)	4'586				4'586
	Grenada	173				173
	Guadeloupe (France)	1'451				1'451
	Guatemala	367'077				367'077
	Guyana				55'449	55'449
	Haiti	4'072				4'072
	Honduras	67'995				67'995
	Jamaica	4				4
	Martinique (France)	965				965

Continent	Country/ Territory	Agriculture [ha]	Aquaculture [ha]	Forest [ha]	Wild collection [ha]*	Total [ha]
	Mexico	347'650			232'431	580'081
	Nicaragua	30'880				30'880
	Panama	5'303				5'303
	Paraguay	161'747				161'747
	Peru	270'291			175'760	446'050
	Suriname	112				112
	Uruguay	3'251'049				3'251'049
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5'782				5'782
Latin America Total		***10'300'352***	***686***		***1'277'583***	***11'579'916***
Northern America	Canada	1'099'255			949	1'100'204
	United States of America	3'214'133				3'214'133
Northern America Total		***4'313'388***			***949***	***4'314'337***
Oceania	Australia	53'016'058				53'016'058
	Cook Islands	9				9
	Fiji	14'546			803	15'349
	French Polynesia	4'480				4'480
	New Caledonia	22			131'160	131'182
	New Zealand	89'544				89'544
	Papua New Guinea	19'517				19'517
	Samoa	42'683			5'864	48'547
	Solomon Islands	7'596				7'596
	Tonga	322				322
	Vanuatu	6'431				6'431
Oceania Total		***53'201'207***			***137'827***	***53'339'035***
World Total**		**98'891'265**	**18'308**	**1'120'975**	**25'469'963**	**125'501'805**

Source: FiBL survey 2025, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334; Blank cells: No data available.
**Wild collection and beekeeping areas, **Total includes correction value for French overseas departments.*

Table 33: World: Conversion status of organic agricultural land 2024

Please note that not for all countries and for all indicators 2024 data were available.

Continent	County	Organic area [ha]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]
Africa	Algeria	4'103	3'794	
	Benin	43'277	42'997	2'297
	Burkina Faso	251'236	250'990	246
	Burundi	1'501	1'501	
	Cameroon	2'831	2'831	
	Comoros	262	262	
	Côte d'Ivoire	93'102	93'066	36
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	108'290	108'290	
	Egypt	116'042	116'042	0
	Eswatini	7'512	5'877	1'635
	Ethiopia	227'034	222'518	4'690
	Ghana	84'073	84'037	36
	Kenya	176'200	173'040	3'160
	Liberia	565	565	
	Madagascar	169'893	169'893	
	Malawi	24'791	24'791	
	Mali	16'161	16'161	
	Mauritius	13	13	
	Mayotte	316	75	241
	Morocco	14'655	12'849	1'806
	Mozambique	16'959	16'837	122
	Namibia	64	64	
	Niger	705	705	
	Nigeria	41'892	41'688	204
	Réunion (France)	2'254	1'777	476
	Rwanda	5'049	5'049	
	Sao Tome and Principe	9'281	9'281	
	Senegal	2'792	2'784	8
	Sierra Leone	169'183	165'888	3'295
	South Africa	24'846	23'513	1'413
	Sudan	38'467	38'467	
	Tanzania, United Republic of	187'799	183'551	4'248
	Togo	225'725	225'716	9
	Tunisia	196'222	196'222	
	Uganda	505'308	485'280	
	Zambia	33'719	31'688	1'748
	Zimbabwe	2'318		
Africa Total		***2'804'441***	***2'758'103***	***25'669***
Asia	Afghanistan	26	26	
	Armenia	463	335	128
	Azerbaijan	2'094	1'376	719
	Bahrain	1		1
	Bangladesh	1'400	1'400	
	Bhutan	1'621	1'186	435
	Cambodia	23'444	23'444	
	China	3'589'807	2'490'162	1'099'645
	Georgia	5'853	2'824	3'029
	India	3'972'573	2'254'324	1'713'714
	Indonesia	62'774	56'794	155
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5'322	3'639	1'684
	Iraq	63		
	Israel	6'291	5'079	362
	Japan	18'092	18'092	

Continent	County	Organic area [ha]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]
	Jordan	1'472	1'472	
	Kazakhstan	283'633	240'390	23'464
	Kuwait	33	33	
	Kyrgyzstan	16'227	15'391	836
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	9'139	7'778	
	Lebanon	1'435	1'435	
	Malaysia	262	262	
	Mongolia	933		241
	Myanmar	6'825	6'742	13
	Nepal	1'324	557	0
	Oman	266	262	
	Pakistan	87'767	81'609	6'158
	Palestine	5'189	5'061	128
	Philippines	125'214	123'081	900
	Republic of Korea	37'825		
	Saudi Arabia	**24'062**	**20'653**	**3'409**
	Singapore	15		
	Sri Lanka	92'860	90'489	2'371
	Taiwan	20'304	20'304	
	Tajikistan	66'659	65'520	1'139
	Thailand	68'970		
	Timor-Leste	26'353	26'353	
	United Arab Emirates	5'419	5'419	115
	Uzbekistan	4'308	4'205	103
	Viet Nam	125'045	125'041	5
Asia Total		***8'701'363***	***5'700'735***	***2'858'754***
Europe	Albania	802	551	251
	Andorra	2	2	
	Austria	698'590		
	Belarus	4'398	4'398	
	Belgium	100'653	94'186	6'467
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2'495	2'082	413
	Bulgaria	198'051	78'624	119'427
	Channel Islands	180	180	
	Croatia	132'207	106'895	25'312
	Cyprus	10'994	7'018	3'976
	Czech Republic	604'803	543'607	61'197
	Denmark	290'418	264'750	25'506
	Estonia	221'802	202'509	19'293
	Faroe Islands	251	251	
	Finland	309'487	291'393	18'095
	France	2'711'567	2'431'311	280'256
	Germany	1'913'212		
	Greece	1'140'510	493'100	685'275
	Hungary	308'022	271'156	36'866
	Iceland	2'669	2'578	91
	Ireland	223'400	88'543	134'857
	Italy	2'514'551	1'993'137	521'414
	Kosovo	310	310	
	Latvia	307'249	271'735	35'514
	Liechtenstein	1'574	1'523	51
	Lithuania	250'656	200'241	50'415
	Luxembourg	9'556	8'216	1'339
	Malta	80	63	17
	Moldova	41'367	39'991	1'376
	Montenegro	4'541	4'281	260

Continent	County	Organic area [ha]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]
	Netherlands	90'938	84'290	6'648
	North Macedonia	4'114	2'635	1'479
	Norway	45'717	41'696	4'021
	Poland	691'471	489'015	202'456
	Portugal	803'958	554'367	249'591
	Romania	781'397	555'032	226'365
	Russian Federation	101'067	95'948	5'119
	Serbia	27'550	14'835	12'715
	Slovakia	269'080	235'176	33'904
	Slovenia	56'810	48'273	8'536
	Spain	2'944'904	2'320'631	624'310
	Sweden	495'568	466'244	29'324
	Switzerland	190'947		
	Türkiye	237'815	173'256	64'560
	Ukraine	349'348	320'065	29'283
	United Kingdom	485'000	437'700	47'300
European Union Total		***18'079'934***	***12'099'511***	***3'406'360***
Europe Total		***19'580'081***	***13'241'793***	***3'573'278***
Latin America	Argentina	3'936'836	3'600'015	336'821
	Belize	440	440	
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	123'306	122'277	1'030
	Brazil	1'023'089	1'023'089	
	Chile	320'744	320'744	
	Colombia	61'436	53'013	8'423
	Costa Rica	10'876	10'611	265
	Cuba	4'936	2'807	
	Dominica	2'907	2'907	
	Dominican Republic	185'959	169'165	15'538
	Ecuador	76'784	64'878	11'906
	El Salvador	1'965	1'965	0
	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	31'937	31'937	
	French Guiana (France)	4'586	3'809	777
	Grenada	173	173	
	Guadeloupe (France)	1'451	1'203	249
	Guatemala	367'077	353'083	13'994
	Haiti	4'072	4'072	
	Honduras	67'995	67'995	
	Jamaica	4	4	
	Martinique (France)	965	778	187
	Mexico	347'651	347'651	
	Nicaragua	30'880	28'403	2'477
	Panama	5'303	4'693	610
	Paraguay	161'747	107'355	54'392
	Peru	270'291	186'510	83'782
	Suriname	112	112	
	Uruguay	3'251'049	3'249'390	1'659
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5'782	5'780	2
Latin America Total		***10'300'352***	***9'764'859***	***532'110***
Northern America	Canada	1'099'255	1'091'420	7'835
	United States of America	3'214'132	3'214'132	
Northern America Total		***4'313'387***	***4'305'552***	***7'835***
Oceania	Australia	53'016'058	50'365'255	2'650'803

Continent	County	Organic area [ha]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]
	Cook Islands	9	9	
	Fiji	14'546	14'546	
	French Polynesia	4'480	4'324	11
	New Caledonia	22	22	
	New Zealand	89'544		
	Papua New Guinea	19'517	18'035	1'482
	Samoa	42'683	42'683	
	Solomon Islands	7'596	3'367	4'229
	Tonga	322	322	
	Vanuatu	6'431	6'431	
Oceania Total		***53'201'207***	***50'454'994***	***2'656'525***
World Total		**98'891'258**	**86'218'392**	**9'652'240**

Source: *FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on Eurostat and national data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.*

1.3 Organic operators

Table 34: World: Organic producers and other operator types by country 2024

For many countries (particularly those with no private or governmental data collection system), data on the various operator types are missing or incomplete. Please note that for some countries data is compiled from several sources (i.e. several certifiers), not all of which were updated.

Continent	Country/Territory	Producers[1]	Processors	Importers	Exporters
Africa	Algeria	24	11	1	15
	Benin	10'352	4		12
	Burkina Faso	39'948	42		70
	Burundi	669	3		2
	Cameroon	14	1		4
	Chad	2'960	3		3
	Comoros	1	2		1
	Côte d'Ivoire	23'461	17		29
	Congo, D.R.C.	94'716	12		4
	Egypt	970	242		242
	Equatorial Guinea				
	Eswatini	3	3		
	Ethiopia	203'258	116		34
	Ghana	41'957	52		31
	Guinea		0		3
	Kenya	69'140	130	2	108
	Madagascar	62'023	27		141
	Malawi	7'060	7		4
	Mali	11'004	0		8
	Mauritius	9	1		13
	Mayotte	61	1		
	Morocco	449	270		134
	Mozambique	255	2		3
	Namibia	3			
	Niger	4	1		1
	Nigeria	49'094	27		14
	Réunion (France)	549	76	11	
	Rwanda	18'349	7		22
	Sao Tome and Principe	4	1		9
	Senegal	2	21		17
	Seychelles	1	1		1
	Sierra Leone	75'485	24		26
	Somalia	285	2		2
	South Africa	564	242		142
	Sudan	2	1		
	Tanzania, United Republic of	141'651	29		9
	Togo	81'233	46		65
	Tunisia	7'798	389	6	198
	Uganda	404'246	116		78
	Zambia	16'458	6		3
	Zimbabwe	1'517	14		6
Africa Total		***1'365'579***	***1'949***	***20***	***1'454***
Asia	Armenia	20			
	Azerbaijan	2	2		
	Bahrain	1			1
	Bangladesh	1	2		
	Bhutan	2'892	7		8
	Brunei Darussalam		1		
	Cambodia	13'307	40		46
	China	20'488	7'889	282	265
	Georgia	659	32		
	India	2'363'607	1'324		
	Indonesia	88'149	169		332
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	323	47		
	Israel	336	138	80	41

[1] Some countries report only the numbers of companies, projects or grower groups, which may each compromise a number of producers.

Continent	Country/Territory	Producers[1]	Processors	Importers	Exporters
	Japan	3'945	4'253	388	
	Jordan	18	11		6
	Kazakhstan	39	5	7	40
	Kuwait	1	1	1	1
	Kyrgyzstan	1'001	1		3
	Lao, P.D.R.	1'449	6		5
	Lebanon	76	44	5	
	Malaysia	42	26		28
	Mongolia	180			
	Myanmar	164	3		27
	Nepal	124	9		1
	Oman	2	1		3
	Pakistan	22'080	69		100
	Palestine	1'478	42		4
	Philippines	29'128	76		102
	Republic of Korea	24'072	729		
	Saudi Arabia	560			
	Singapore		3	1	15
	Sri Lanka	21'344	392	14	388
	Taiwan	5'752			
	Tajikistan	3	1		1
	Thailand	15'292	280		9
	Timor-Leste	29'303	3		7
	United Arab Emirates	150	9	21	21
	Uzbekistan	45	13		13
	Viet Nam	65'466	187	12	159
Asia Total		***2'711'499***	***15'815***	***811***	***1'626***
Europe	Albania	162	68		25
	Andorra		3		
	Austria	25'342	2'328	86	3
	Belarus	14	9		6
	Belgium	2'610	1'947	359	214
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	90	51		20
	Bulgaria	4'978	391	114	119
	Croatia	6'211	464	10	
	Cyprus	1'462	82	20	2
	Czech Republic	5'567	951	326	146
	Denmark	4'095	983	126	169
	Estonia	1'887	175	37	27
	Faroe Islands	1	1		
	Finland	4'058	379	45	40
	France	61'886	20'493	1'163	346
	Germany	35'881	21'915	1'894	
	Greece	58'691	1'727	52	71
	Hungary	5'452	500	49	43
	Iceland	21	22	14	3
	Ireland	4'999	189	199	64
	Italy	87'042	24'844	574	1'045
	Kosovo	31	4		
	Latvia	3'396	411	10	0
	Liechtenstein	40			
	Lithuania	2'849	332	1	0
	Luxembourg	165	87	6	0
	Malta	38	14	65	0
	Moldova	113	30	8	19
	Monaco		35		
	Montenegro	532	25	5	0
	Netherlands	2'099	1'146	505	138
	North Macedonia	873	17	9	5
	Norway	1'914	515	132	28
	Poland	23'155	690	328	437
	Portugal	15'989	1'226	84	89
	Romania	14'643	275	56	48
	Russian Federation	55	30		
	Serbia	561	141	72	60
	Slovakia	1'750	151	67	40
	Slovenia	3'964	233	16	12
	Spain	56'243	6'174	529	716
	Sweden	3'995	870	336	35

Continent	Country/Territory	Producers[1]	Processors	Importers	Exporters
	Switzerland	7'889	1'144	791	57
	Türkiye	36'412	1'048	80	474
	Ukraine	364	70		
	United Kingdom	3'118	1'788	216	
European Union Total		***438'447***	***88'977***	***7'057***	***3'804***
Europe Total		***490'637***	***93'978***	***8'384***	***4'501***
Latin America	Argentina	1'334	497		99
	Belize	385	1		
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		24	1	251
	Brazil	24'853	1'815	1'419	
	Chile	986			88
	Colombia	3'946	51		113
	Costa Rica	2'755	34		11
	Cuba	280	5		2
	Dominica	258	2		
	Dominican Republic	16'840	16'840		174
	Ecuador	9'345	53	10	97
	El Salvador	22	8		6
	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3			
	French Guiana (France)	110	13	1	
	Grenada	2			
	Guadeloupe (France)	254	35	3	
	Guatemala	140	124	1	126
	Guyana		1		1
	Haiti	4'507			2
	Honduras	116	62	58	70
	Jamaica	2			
	Martinique (France)	136	33	1	
	Mexico	63'991	2'669	194	
	Nicaragua	8'792	47		61
	Panama	44	2		2
	Paraguay	7'487	38		
	Peru	89'844	588		
	Puerto Rico		1		
	Saint Lucia	1			
	Suriname	1	1		1
	Uruguay	1'711	19		32
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	33	3		1
Latin America Total		***238'179***	***22'966***	***1'688***	***1'137***
Northern America	Canada	6'349	1'988		
	United States of America	17'730			
Northern America Total		***24'079***	***1'988***		
Oceania	Australia	1'635	1'396		
	Cook Islands	16	1		1
	Fiji	16	7		5
	French Polynesia	55	2		2
	New Caledonia				1
	New Zealand	685	345		119
	Papua New Guinea	10'192	1		1
	Samoa	2'321	3		3
	Solomon Islands	957			
	Tonga		1		1
	Vanuatu	132			
Oceania Total		***16'009***	***1'756***		***133***
World Total		**4'844'872**	**138'294**	**10'903**	**8'851**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Total includes correction value for French overseas departments.

1.4 International Trade

Table 35: World: Exports to the EU and USA: by crop/product 2023 and 2024

Continent	Crop/product	Export to EU [MT] 2023	Export to EU [MT] 2024	Export to USA [MT] 2023	Export to USA [MT] 2024
Africa	Oilseeds	125'376	100'143	70'180	30'228
	Fruit, tropical and subtropical	84'993	87'325	139	1'358
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	66'183	74'893	130'913	220'849
	Fruit, berries and nuts, prepared and preserved	18'999	25'040		
	Cocoa	29'045	22'467		
	Coffee	21'422	19'625	5'877	5'302
	Fresh vegetables and melons	11'722	16'995	22	
	Root crops	9'991	15'492		
	Other	62'933	66'864	765	814
Africa total		***430'663***	***428'845***	***207'896***	***258'550***
Asia	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	169'565	175'368	41'015	11'239
	Grain mill products	91'195	116'686	34'404	38'945
	Oilseeds	27'513	30'240	4'748	8'223
	Medicinal and aromatic plants	15'773	29'082	464	966
	Prepared food, no details	25'366	28'550		
	Sugar	24'303	28'467	32'254	37'971
	Fruit, berries and nuts, prepared and preserved	17'851	24'996	1'883	3'433
	Processed and prepared fruits and vegetables	17'657	20'891		
	Other	84'697	86'807	16'925	17'755
Asia total		***473'920***	***541'087***	***131'693***	***118'532***
Europe	Cereals	138'739	133'748	84'696	61'771
	Oilseeds	70'097	96'298	69'458	62'598
	Fruit, berries and nuts, prepared and preserved	54'998	67'614	7'900	12'650
	Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain	44'755	43'918	22'208	16'386
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	19'736	31'162	89'418	167'450
	Feedstuffs	16'119	24'159		
	Grain mill products	10'011	11'609	8'874	6'112
	Fruit, tropical and subtropical	179	124	181	30'427
	Other	77'730	73'743	10'618	14'559
Europe total		***432'363***	***482'375***	***293'354***	***371'954***
Latin America	Fruit, tropical and subtropical	674'521	708'369	656'938	762'604
	Sugar	113'076	122'855	304'062	311'839
	Coffee	102'758	90'040	81'562	81'277
	Citrus fruit	19'184	18'269	18'894	48'702
	Cereals	7'990	12'795	70'420	51'330
	Oilseeds	8'309	10'288	130'804	150'699
	Berries	5'692	7'848	91'504	73'853
	Fresh vegetables and melons	2'991	3'112	327'356	447'831
	Other	164'115	159'563	145'024	165'260
Latin America total		***1'098'637***	***1'133'139***	***1'826'564***	***2'093'394***
Northern America	Cereals	8'695	7'990	118'528	155'484
	Sugar	7'074	7'334	11'572	21'481
	Fruit, berries and nuts, prepared and preserved	6'564	7'099	2'615	4'500
	Dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain	2'089	2'127	4'626	3'349
	Oilseeds	1'431	1'422	19'838	35'325
	Root crops	1'779	645	31'638	22'345

Continent	Crop/product	Export to EU [MT] 2023	Export to EU [MT] 2024	Export to USA [MT] 2023	Export to USA [MT] 2024
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	82	162	28'352	59'492
	Fresh vegetables and melons	1	2	45'540	45'447
	Other	6'860	10'463	6'622	7'197
North America total		***34'575***	***37'244***	***269'331***	***354'619***
Oceania	Fruit, tropical and subtropical	4'853	9'802		43'675
	Fruit of temperate climate zones	1'266	1'613	14'304	8'485
	Beverages	956	1'112	14'528	2'667
	Fresh vegetables and melons		798		
	Coffee	1'270	379	767	391
	Noodles, couscous, etc.	239	260		
	Fruit, berries and nuts, prepared and preserved	152	219		
	Cereals	0	0	5'648	783
	Other	425	445	65	54
Oceania total		***9'160***	***14'627***	***35'312***	***56'054***
Total		**2'086'082**	**2'237'054**	**2'584'142**	**3'047'515**

Source: TRACES/European Union and GATS/USDA.

Table 36: World: Organic imports to the European Union and US by country of origin 2024

This table covers imports into the European Union and the United States. For the United States, imports are incomplete as not all products are included.

Continent	Country/ Territory	Exports to EU [MT]	Exports to USA [MT]	Exports to EU and USA [MT]
Africa	Algeria	3'104	596	3'701
	Benin	8'383	40'250	48'633
	Burkina Faso	15'136		15'136
	Burundi	47	11	58
	Cameroon	255		255
	Chad	2'594		2'594
	Comoros	8		8
	Côte d'Ivoire	35'157		35'157
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	7'556	77	7'633
	Djibouti		19	19
	Egypt	52'347	1	52'348
	Ethiopia	7'698	36'733	44'430
	Ghana	26'342	27'069	53'410
	Guinea	40		40
	Guinea-Bissau	470		470
	Kenya	18'596	77	18'673
	Lesotho	678		678
	Liberia	50		50
	Madagascar	5'906		5'906
	Mali	2'465		2'465
	Mauritius	2		2
	Morocco	22'146	8	22'153
	Mozambique	4'042		4'042
	Namibia	34		34
	Niger	120		120
	Nigeria	2'925	39'018	41'943
	Rwanda	809	154	964
	Sao Tome and Principe	6'888		6'888
	Senegal	1'541		1'541
	Seychelles	8		8
	Sierra Leone	12'475		12'475
	Somalia	62		62
	South Africa	26'004	516	26'520
	Sudan	3'678		3'678
	Tanzania, United Republic of	5'693	43	5'736
	Togo	88'364	90'638	179'001
	Tunisia	44'373	14'813	59'186
	Uganda	22'703	7'487	30'190

Continent	Country/ Territory	Exports to EU [MT]	Exports to USA [MT]	Exports to EU and USA [MT]
	Zambia	23	1'040	1'063
	Zimbabwe	123		123
Africa Total		***428'845***	***258'550***	***687'395***
Asia	Afghanistan		1	1
	Armenia	12	2	14
	Azerbaijan	1'865	0	1'865
	Bangladesh		34	34
	Cambodia	8'930	1'135	10'065
	China	239'023	7'533	246'556
	Georgia	575	195	769
	Hong Kong	590	29	620
	India	95'022	54'218	149'240
	Indonesia	6'619	7'769	14'387
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1'906		1'906
	Israel	9'776	1'509	11'285
	Japan	4'214	802	5'016
	Jordan	88		88
	Kazakhstan	12'441	1'895	14'336
	Kyrgyzstan	542		542
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	10'659		10'659
	Lebanon	20	45	66
	Malaysia	1'081	38	1'120
	Maldives	380		380
	Mongolia	20		20
	Myanmar	27	20	47
	Nepal	153	3	157
	Oman	0.4		0.4
	Pakistan	55'708	16'870	72'578
	Palestine	702		702
	Philippines	19'892		19'892
	Republic of Korea	113	23	136
	Saudi Arabia	312	15	327
	Sri Lanka	39'498	76	39'574
	Syrian Arab Republic	398		398
	Taiwan	128	79	207
	Thailand	14'841	21'428	36'270
	Timor-Leste		662	662
	United Arab Emirates	936	31	967
	Uzbekistan	765		765
	Viet Nam	13'851	4'095	17'946
	Yemen		25	25
Asia Total		***541'087***	***118'532***	***659'620***
Europe	Albania	1'262	6	1'269
	Austria		1'818	1'818
	Belarus	20		20
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4'406		4'406
	Bulgaria		4'517	4'517
	Croatia		2	2
	Estonia		6'461	6'461
	European Union undefined		300	300
	France		2'909	2'909
	Germany		3'448	3'448
	Greece		15'822	15'822
	Hungary		262	262
	Italy		44'974	44'974
	Kosovo	455	5	459
	Lithuania		7	7
	Moldova	25'607	403	26'010
	Montenegro	18		18
	Netherlands		6'106	6'106
	North Macedonia	221		221
	Poland		1'208	1'208
	Portugal		1'189	1'189
	Romania		33'176	33'176
	Russian Federation	5'267	71'822	77'089
	Serbia	24'361		24'361
	Slovakia		200	200
	Slovenia		3	3
	Spain		14'128	14'128
	Sweden		11'028	11'028
	Switzerland		391	391
	Türkiye	156'068	139'253	295'322
	Ukraine	203'897	12'396	216'293

Continent	Country/ Territory	Exports to EU [MT]	Exports to USA [MT]	Exports to EU and USA [MT]
	United Kingdom	60'792	121	60'912
Europe Total		***482'375***	***371'954***	***854'329***
Latin America	Argentina	31'693	278'533	310'226
	Belize	37		37
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14'364	11'394	25'759
	Brazil	45'960	166'805	212'765
	Chile	17'915	41'359	59'273
	Colombia	135'059	135'010	270'069
	Costa Rica	19'609	10'342	29'951
	Cuba	2'066		2'066
	Dominican Republic	168'562	5'267	173'828
	Ecuador	395'016	370'589	765'605
	El Salvador	182	64	246
	Grenada	4		4
	Guatemala	1'837	23'868	25'705
	Guyana	339		339
	Haiti	212	33	246
	Honduras	32'463	37'063	69'526
	Jamaica		1	1
	Mexico	46'248	818'828	865'076
	Nicaragua	3'205	5'980	9'184
	Panama	200	43	243
	Paraguay	26'753	36'711	63'464
	Peru	190'314	141'167	331'481
	Suriname	21		21
	Uruguay	1'080	10'338	11'418
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2		2
Latin America Total		***1'133'139***	***2'093'394***	***3'226'534***
Northern America	Canada	24'201	354'619	378'820
	United States of America	13'042		13'042
Northern America Total		***37'244***	***354'619***	***391'863***
Oceania	Australia	1'018	161	1'179
	Fiji	73		73
	French Polynesia	68		68
	New Caledonia	0.0		0.0
	New Zealand	13'016	55'502	68'518
	Papua New Guinea	380	391	770
	Samoa	72		72
Oceania Total		***14'627***	***56'054***	***70'681***
World Total		**2'637'318**	**3'253'103**	**5'890'420**

Source: TRACES/European Union and GATS/USDA 2024. Blank cells: No data available.

1.5 Organic Retail Sales

Table 37: World: Organic retail sales Retail sales, organic share of all retail sales and per capita consumption by country 2024

Continent	Country	Data year	Retail sales [Million €]	€/person	Organic share [%]
Africa	Kenya	2023	3	0.05	
Africa Total			***3***		
Asia	Bhutan	2018	0.03	0.04	
	China	2024	15'463	11	
	India	2023	374	0.3	
	Japan	2022	1'623	13	0.3
	Mongolia	2020	1	0.2	
	Nepal	2024	0.1		
	Republic of Korea	2020			2.5
		2022	485	11	
	Saudi Arabia	2019	325	10	
	Singapore	2017	16	3	
Asia Total			***18'286***		
Europe	Austria	2024	2'888	292	11.4
	Belgium	2024	1'288	112	3.9
	Bulgaria	2022	38	6	1.0
	Croatia	2018	99	24	2.2
	Czech Republic	2023	295	27	1.6
	Denmark	2024	2'223	373	11.6
	Estonia	2023	111	81	4.6
	Finland	2024	335	60	1.8
	France	2024	12'176	178	5.7
	Germany	2024	16'990	204	6.5
	Greece	2024	60	6	
	Hungary	2024	98	10	0.6
	Ireland	2020			2.7
		2023	165	33	
	Italy	2024	5'195	88	4.0
	Latvia	2017	51	6	1.5
	Lithuania	2017	51	18	1.0
	Luxembourg	2024	180	264	9.00
	Netherlands	2024	1'880	105	3.7
	Norway	2024	463	83	1.8
	Poland	2022	465	13	0.5
	Portugal	2023	61	6	
	Romania	2016	41	2	0.2
	Russian Federation	2018	183	1	
	Slovenia	2013	49	27	1.8
	Spain	2024	2'724	59	3.3
	Sweden	2024	2'006	190	6.70
	Switzerland	2024	4'354	481	12.3
	Türkiye	2014	46	1	
	Ukraine	2024	27	1	
	United Kingdom	2024	4'126	60	1.8
European Union Total			***49'468***	***110***	
Europe Total			***58'667***	***66***	
Latin America	Brazil	2016	778	4	
Latin America Total			***778***		
Northern America	Canada	2023			3.4
		2024	5'243	126	
	United States of America	2020			6.0
		2024	60'421	176	
Northern America Total			***65'664***	***170***	
Oceania	Australia	2022	1'338	52	
	New Zealand	2024	214	34	1.6
Oceania Total			***1'552***		***1.6***
World Total			**144'950**		

*Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026, based on data from government bodies, the private sector and market research companies. For data sources, see annex, page 334. Blank cells: No data available. *According to the Central European Bank, 1 euro corresponded to 1.0824 US dollars in 2024.*

1.6 Use of organic areas: Wild collection, beehives, aquaculture and crops

1.6.1 Wild collection

Table 38: Wild collection and beekeeping areas by country 2024

Continent	Country	Land use	Area [ha]
Africa	Burkina Faso	Nuts, wild collection	119'762
	Chad	Nuts, wild collection	577'676
		Wild collection, other	226'800
		Wild collection, no details	4'330
	Eswatini	Wild collection, no details	59'484
	Kenya	Wild collection, no details	85'384
		Wild collection, other	67'000
		Forest honey	25'000
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	13'820
	Lesotho	Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	1'400'000
	Madagascar	Permanent crops, wild collection, other	347
	Mali	Wild collection, other	8'000
		Wild collection, no details	6'700
		Nuts, wild collection	95
	Morocco	Wild collection, no details	354'514
	Mozambique	Wild collection, no details	680'595
		Bee pastures	3
	Namibia	Wild collection, no details	917'381
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	10'500
	Senegal	Permanent crops, wild collection, other	15'138
		Wild collection, other	1'561
		Wild collection, no details	25
		Nuts, wild collection	
	Somalia	Wild collection, other	47'000
	South Africa	Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	493'016
		Wild collection, no details	204'755
		Wild collection, other	50'000
		Marula, wild collection	34'365
	Sudan	Wild collection, other	98'044
	Tanzania, United Republic of	Wild collection, no details	2'671
		Bee pastures	489
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	21
		Wild collection, other	15
	Togo	Wild collection, no details	
	Zambia	Bee pastures	2'500'000
	Zimbabwe	Wild collection, no details	193'867
Africa Total			***8'198'356***
Asia	Armenia	Wild collection, no details	72
	Bhutan	Wild collection, no details	1'737
	China	Wild collection, no details	3'306'000
	Georgia	Wild collection, no details	270
	India	Wild collection, no details	2'258'860
	Indonesia	Wild collection, no details	105'274
	Kazakhstan	Wild collection, no details	366
	Kyrgyzstan	Wild collection, no details	68'000
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Wild collection, no details	7'117
	Lebanon	Wild collection, no details	240
	Nepal	Wild collection, no details	23'014
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild	3
	Oman	Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	2'200
	Sri Lanka	Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	16
	Thailand	Wild collection, no details	90'012
	United Arab Emirates	Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	2
	Viet Nam	Wild collection, no details	500
Asia Total			***5'863'682***

Continent	Country	Land use	Area [ha]
Europe	Albania	Wild collection, no details	467'973
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Wild collection, no details	195'668
	Bulgaria	Wild collection, no details	340'959
	Estonia	Wild collection, no details	85'734
	Finland	Wild collection, no details	6'928'693
	Iceland	Seaweed	211'289
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	13'920
	Kosovo	Wild collection, no details	147'700
	Moldova	Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	125'154
		Nuts, wild collection	1'881
	Russian Federation	Wild collection, no details	1'468'919
	Türkiye	Wild collection, no details	3'675
European Union Total			***7'355'386***
Europe Total			***9'991'565***
Latin America	Argentina	Wild collection, no details	1'978
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Wild collection, no details	647'818
		Nuts, wild collection	148'619
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	1'931
	Chile	Wild collection, no details	12'148
	Ecuador	Wild collection, no details	1'365
		Mushrooms, wild collection	85
	Guyana	Palmito, wild collection	53'449
		Forest products	2'000
	Mexico	Wild collection, other	231'937
		Fruit, wild collection	406
		Medicinal and aromatic plants, wild collection	87
	Peru	Nuts, wild collection	175'760
Latin America Total			***1'277'583***
Northern America	Canada	Wild collection, no details	948
		Berries, wild collection	1
Northern America Total			***949***
Oceania	Fiji	Wild collection, no details	803
	New Caledonia	Wild collection, other	131'160
	Samoa	Wild collection, no details	5'864
Oceania Total			***137'827***
World Total			**25'469'963**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Please be aware that some countries may experience double counting of areas.

1.6.2 Beehives

Table 39: Number of organic beehives by country 2024

Country/Territory	Area [ha]
Albania	138
Argentina	34'335
Armenia	1'197
Australia	6'475
Austria	25'380
Belarus	3'200
Belgium	30
Bhutan	177
Bosnia and Herzegovina	120
Brazil	629'939
Bulgaria	232'072
Canada	411
Chile	17'730
China	229'084

Country/Territory	Area [ha]
Croatia	2'367
Cyprus	184
Czech Republic	179
Denmark	177
Estonia	2'899
Ethiopia	17'418
Finland	4'692
France	122'647
Georgia	1'151
Guadeloupe (France)	311
Guatemala	45'800
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4'640
Iraq	1'900
Italy	171'094

Country/Territory	Area [ha]
Kazakhstan	100
Kosovo	61
Latvia	23'541
Lebanon	940
Liechtenstein	200
Lithuania	1'126
Martinique (France)	47
Mexico	212'272
Moldova	14'654
Montenegro	6'312
Morocco	414
Nicaragua	20'985
North Macedonia	10'072
Norway	3'329
Peru	164
Portugal	48'604
Réunion (France)	1'623
Romania	170'789
Russian Federation	34
Saudi Arabia	13'230
Serbia	12'618
Slovakia	251
Slovenia	1'814
Spain	96'507
Sweden	2'182
Switzerland	6'762
Tanzania, United Republic of	24'623
Tunisia	377
Türkiye	88'645
Ukraine	300
Uruguay	24'297
World Total	**2'342'620**

Source: FiBL survey 2024, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

1.6.3 Aquaculture

Table 40: Organic aquaculture: Production volume by species 2024

Main species	Production [MT]
Aquaculture products, no details	917'196
Mussels	47'048
Salmon	32'700
Aquatic plants	21'815
Atlantic salmon	13'128
Shrimps, aquaculture	9'586
Aquaculture, other	5'687
Sea bass	3'902
Oysters	3'688
Trout, no detail	2'346
Carps	1'996
Aquaculture, no details	1'774
Rainbow trout	1'747
Sturgeon	284
European seabass	250
Freshwater fishes	43
Aquaculture, animals, no details	9
Shellfish, aquaculture	3
Total	**1'063'202**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

Table 41: Organic aquaculture: Production volume by country 2024

Country	Production [MT]
Austria	239
Bulgaria	1'600
Canada	17'031
China	878'027
Croatia	744
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	8'552
Ecuador	9'586
France	8'955
Greece	9'898
Hungary	1'740
Iceland	1
Ireland	34'366
Latvia	12
Morocco	4'059
Netherlands	15'277
Norway	54'111
Poland	888
Romania	352
Slovenia	610
Spain	4'023
United Kingdom	13'128
Total	**1'063'202**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

2. Land use and crops

2.1 Land use

Table 42: World: Land use in organic agriculture by region and country 2024

Please note that not for all countries 2024 data were available.

Continent	Country	Arable land [ha]	Permanent crops [ha]	Permanent grassland [ha]	Total [ha]*
Africa	Algeria	887	3'216		4'103
	Benin	25'125	16'770		43'277
	Burkina Faso	166'916	84'320		251'236
	Burundi	491	1'011		1'501
	Cameroon	852	1'966		2'831
	Comoros	87	175		262
	Côte d'Ivoire	181	92'921		93'102
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	651	102'704		108'290
	Egypt	96'484	19'003	459	116'042
	Eswatini		7'512		7'512
	Ethiopia	33'782	193'252		227'034
	Ghana	62'075	21'820		84'073
	Kenya	4'159	171'298		176'200
	Liberia		565		565
	Madagascar	39'689	128'738	17	169'893
	Malawi	24'791			24'791
	Mali	14'240	1'922		16'161
	Mauritius	7	6		13
	Mayotte	74	237		316
	Morocco	4'850	9'149		14'655
	Mozambique	12'855	4'104		16'959
	Namibia	47	17		64
	Niger	705			705
	Nigeria	31'402	10'490		41'892
	Réunion (France)	546	736	391	2'254
	Rwanda	590	4'459		5'049
	Sao Tome and Principe		9'281		9'281
	Senegal	581	2'211		2'792
	Sierra Leone		165'593		169'183
	South Africa	3'093	13'259	3'456	24'846
	Sudan	38'467			38'467
	Tanzania, United Republic of	138'292	49'436		187'799
	Togo	213'230	12'495		225'725
	Tunisia	1'374	180'512	11'800	196'222
	Uganda	119'134	318'837		505'308
	Zambia	33'580		20	33'719
	Zimbabwe	446	1'239		2'318
Africa Total		***1'069'683***	***1'629'252***	***16'143***	***2'804'441***
Asia	Afghanistan	26			26
	Armenia				463
	Azerbaijan		2'094		2'094
	Bahrain	0	0		1
	Bangladesh		1'400		1'400
	Bhutan				1'621
	Cambodia	3'105	5'115		23'444
	China	2'981'454	608'353		3'589'807
	Georgia	79	5'611	50	5'853
	India	912'474	5'601		3'972'573
	Indonesia	3'172	51'047		62'775

Continent	Country	Arable land [ha]	Permanent crops [ha]	Permanent grassland [ha]	Total [ha]*
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1'978	3'301		5'322
	Iraq	53	10		63
	Israel	2'941	2'304		6'291
	Japan	6'663	2'449	8'854	18'092
	Jordan	14	570		1'472
	Kazakhstan	241'083			283'633
	Kuwait	12	11		32
	Kyrgyzstan	14'936	1'290		16'227
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4'270	3'508		9'139
	Lebanon	144	983	307	1'435
	Malaysia	239	23		262
	Mongolia	242	0		933
	Myanmar	491	6'150		6'825
	Nepal	117	799		1'324
	Oman	2	260		266
	Pakistan	70'558	896		87'767
	Palestine	385	4'798		5'189
	Philippines	12'321	75'986		125'214
	Republic of Korea				37'825
	Saudi Arabia	5'353	18'709		24'062
	Singapore	15			15
	Sri Lanka	39	68'056		92'860
	Taiwan	15'571	2'521		20'304
	Tajikistan	66'659			66'659
	Thailand	43'941	8'596	34	68'970
	Timor-Leste		26'353		26'353
	United Arab Emirates	61	0		5'419
	Uzbekistan	1'708	2'064		4'308
	Viet Nam	2'624	108'561	471	125'045
Asia Total		***4'392'729***	***1'017'418***	***9'716***	***8'701'363***
Europe	Albania	558	239		802
	Andorra		2		2
	Austria	293'675	15'419	389'496	698'590
	Belarus	4'208	44	146	4'398
	Belgium	37'648	1'966	61'039	100'653
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1'532	159		2'495
	Bulgaria	80'919	23'023	94'111	198'053
	Channel Islands				180
	Croatia	43'673	17'053	71'481	132'207
	Cyprus	6'977	3'716	299	10'992
	Czech Republic	90'797	3'837	410'447	604'803
	Denmark	114'534		166'417	290'418
	Estonia	126'332	2'126	93'344	221'802
	Faroe Islands			251	251
	Finland	274'574	861		309'487
	France	1'396'743	249'619	1'065'206	2'711'568
	Germany	850'993	70'413	965'000	1'913'212
	Greece	523'399	234'162	382'950	1'140'510
	Hungary	119'148	18'936	169'939	308'023
	Iceland	208		2'460	2'669
	Ireland	12'283	210	210'906	223'399
	Italy	1'155'541	569'998	789'011	2'514'550
	Kosovo	303	7		310
	Latvia	146'771	4'502	155'977	307'250
	Liechtenstein	281	8	1'281	1'574
	Lithuania	137'095	5'981	107'579	250'655
	Luxembourg	3'869	195	5'492	9'556

Continent	Country	Arable land [ha]	Permanent crops [ha]	Permanent grassland [ha]	Total [ha]*
	Malta	49	31	1	81
	Moldova	37'866	3'501		41'367
	Montenegro	326	654	3'561	4'541
	Netherlands	34'233	962	55'743	90'938
	North Macedonia	3'151	964		4'115
	Norway	37'070	379	7'689	45'717
	Poland	541'948	21'938	127'586	691'472
	Portugal	192'650	184'292	427'016	803'958
	Romania	400'353	21'943	359'102	781'398
	Russian Federation	43'084	121	65	101'066
	Serbia	6'945	5'647	14'958	27'550
	Slovakia	88'683	2'457	177'941	269'081
	Slovenia	8'618	3'932	44'260	56'810
	Spain	610'245	853'653	1'481'006	2'944'904
	Sweden	372'835	713	122'021	495'569
	Switzerland	49'549	4'576	133'752	190'947
	Türkiye	133'281	104'534		237'815
	Ukraine	264'816			349'348
	United Kingdom	155'400	2'200	311'000	485'000
European Union Total		**7'664'585**	**2'311'938**	**7'933'370**	***18'079'934***
Europe Total		***8'403'163***	***2'434'973***	***8'408'533***	***19'580'081***
	Argentina	52'328	31'755	3'852'752	3'936'836
	Belize		440		440
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	109'509	7'942	441	123'306
	Brazil	138			1'023'089
	Chile	3'303	16'079	301'362	320'744
	Colombia	25'628	35'808		61'436
	Costa Rica	3'245	7'115		10'876
	Cuba	2'129	2'807		4'936
	Dominica		2'907		2'907
	Dominican Republic	33'785	151'030		185'959
	Ecuador	7'030	64'901		76'784
	El Salvador		1'965		1'965
	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)			31'937	31'937
	French Guiana (France)	178	581	2'582	4'586
	Grenada	1	169		173
	Guadeloupe (France)	633	392	115	1'451
	Guatemala	11'325	214'663		367'077
	Haiti		4'072		4'072
	Honduras	350	67'645		67'995
	Jamaica	2	2		4
	Martinique (France)	287	239	109	965
	Mexico	106'752	193'414	34'784	347'650
	Nicaragua	4'667	26'210	3	30'880
	Panama		4'033		5'303
	Paraguay	143'965	12'742		161'747
	Peru	30'304	224'216		270'291
	Suriname		112		112
	Uruguay	708	11	3'249'972	3'251'049
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1'490	4'287		5'782
Latin America Total		***537'757***	***1'075'538***	***7'474'057***	***10'300'352***
Northern America	Canada	473'774	199'860		1'099'255
	United States of America	1'598'124	463'300	1'152'709	3'214'133

Continent	Country	Arable land [ha]	Permanent crops [ha]	Permanent grassland [ha]	Total [ha]*
Northern America Total		***2'071'898***	***663'160***	***1'152'709***	***4'313'388***
Oceania	Australia	45'195	10'350	52'485'897	53'016'058
	Cook Islands		9		9
	Fiji	1'677			14'546
	French Polynesia	118	4'104		4'480
	New Caledonia		22		22
	New Zealand	25'719	3'016	60'275	89'544
	Papua New Guinea		13'416		19'517
	Samoa				42'683
	Solomon Islands				7'596
	Tonga	108	215		322
	Vanuatu				6'431
Oceania Total		***72'816***	***31'132***	***52'546'172***	***53'201'207***
Total		**16'548'047**	**6'851'473**	**69'607'329**	**98'891'265**

*Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on Eurostat and national data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. *The total includes other agricultural areas for which no land use details were available.*

2.2 Crops

In this edition of our yearbook, we have included exports to the EU and the US in our crop tables. Please note that discrepancies between the area numbers and the export volumes may arise because crop data from FiBL may be incomplete in some cases. This could be due to the fact that FiBL does not receive data from all certifiers, national sources might not provide complete data, or the data displayed may be older than 2024.

2.2.1 Cereals

Table 43: Cereals: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Benin	4	0.0002	4			
	Burkina Faso	510	0.01	510			
	Cameroon	27	0.001	27			
	Côte d'Ivoire	58	0.004	58			
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	603	0.01	603			
	Egypt	8'946	0.28	8'946			
	Ethiopia	1'393	0.01	1'393			
	Kenya	218	0.01	218			
	Madagascar	777	0.05	777			
	Mali	310	0.01	310			
	Morocco	301	0.01	263	38		
	Nigeria	2'595	0.01	2'595			
	Rwanda	516	0.10	516			
	Senegal	268	0.01	268		0	
	South Africa	675	0.02	541	135	14	
	Sudan	8'582	0.09	8'582			
	Tanzania, United Republic of	4'787	0.07	4'787			
	Togo	1'252	0.10	1'252		11	
	Tunisia	689	0.07	689			
	Uganda	23	0.001	23			
	Zambia	57	0.005				
	Zimbabwe	56	0.004				
Africa Total		***32'647***	***0.03***	***32'361***	***173***	***25***	
Asia	Cambodia	3'053	0.09	3'053			
	China	2'009'240	2.02	1'403'349	605'891	542	4
	India	40'000	0.04	40'000		1'378	371
	Indonesia	230	0.002	230			
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1'407	0.02	38	1'369		
	Israel	797	1.26	797			
	Japan	3'589	0.19	3'589			
	Jordan	2	0.003	2			
	Kazakhstan	74'061	0.46	74'061			
	Kyrgyzstan	296	0.05	207	90		
	Lebanon	28	0.05	28			
	Pakistan	28'747	0.21	28'390	356	4	422
	Palestine	30	0.15	30			
	Saudi Arabia	735	0.34	651	84		
	Sri Lanka	12	0.001	12			
	Taiwan	5'904	2.14	5'904			
	Thailand	34'553	0.27				60
	United Arab Emirates	0	0.03		0		

Continent	Country	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Viet Nam	1'450	0.02	1'450			
Asia Total		***2'204'133***	***0.68***	***1'561'790***	***607'790***	***1'924***	***856***
Europe	Albania	23	0.02	23			
	Austria	126'061	16.48				
	Belarus	1'654	0.07	1'654			
	Belgium	10'272	3.38	10'272			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	138	0.07	138		146	
	Bulgaria	12'914	0.64	12'914			
	Croatia	9'007	1.68	9'007			
	Cyprus	864	2.70	864			
	Czech Republic	39'943	2.97	39'943			
	Denmark	76'584	5.60	71'011	5'572		
	Estonia	42'972	11.61	42'972			6'461
	Finland	74'122	7.61	74'122			
	France	323'476	3.63	323'476			
	Germany	397'000	6.53				
	Greece		0.00	49'871			
	Hungary	31'198	1.32	31'198			
	Iceland	47	1.56	47			
	Ireland	3'757	1.41	3'757			
	Italy	261'796	8.69	261'796			2
	Kosovo	37	0.00	37			
	Latvia	60'582	8.04	60'582			
	Liechtenstein	154	0.00	148	6		
	Lithuania	78'344	5.63	78'344			
	Luxembourg	1'697	6.66	1'697			
	Malta	1	0.00	1			
	Moldova	16'120	1.75	15'972	148	3'242	
	Montenegro		0.00	90			
	Netherlands	4'757	2.74	4'757			
	North Macedonia	1'337	0.86	1'337			
	Norway	7'147	2.55	6'671	476		
	Poland	151'230	2.04	151'230			
	Portugal	12'657	5.86	12'657			
	Romania	132'001	2.35	132'001			29'718
	Russian Federation	26'567	0.06	26'567			
	Serbia	2'196	0.13	2'196		4'545	
	Slovakia	19'453	2.56	19'453			
	Slovenia	2'218	2.19	2'218			
	Spain	256'082	4.22	202'773	53'309		
	Sweden	89'732	9.03	89'732			10'492
	Switzerland	17'219	12.63				
	Türkiye	72'765	0.65	54'687	18'078	37'991	15'098
	Ukraine	129'578	1.12	109'415		83'695	
	United Kingdom	44'700	1.42	47'700	3'300	4'130	
Europe Total		***2'538'402***	***1.97***	***1'953'330***	***80'889***	***133'748***	***61'771***
Latin America	Argentina	27'237	0.15	27'237			24'720
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	52'585	3.45	52'326	258	8'809	10'902
	Brazil		0.00				82
	Chile	1'411	0.33	1'411			
	Colombia	45	0.004	31	13		
	Costa Rica	97	0.32	97			
	Ecuador	1'056	0.15	1'022	34	106	
	Mexico	9'001	0.10	9'001			
	Peru	17'962	1.48	6'192	11'770	3'880	15'627
	Uruguay	181	0.02	181			

Continent	Country	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Latin America Total		***109'574***	***0.17***	***97'499***	***12'075***	***12'795***	***51'330***
Northern America	Canada	337'254	2.11	337'254		7'841	155'484
	United States of America	532'128	1.05	532'128		149	
Northern America Total		***869'382***	***1.30***	***869'382***		***7'990***	***155'484***
Oceania	Australia	41'293	0.21	41'293			78
	New Zealand		0.00			0	705
Oceania Total		***41'293***	***0.21***	***41'293***		***0***	***783***
Total		**5'795'429**	**0.79**	**4'555'655**	**700'926**	**156'483**	**270'224**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.
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2.2.2 Citrus fruit

Table 44: Citrus fruit: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Burkina Faso	89	36.8	89		2	
	Côte d'Ivoire	7	0.1	7			
	Egypt	1'303	0.6	1'303		314	
	Ghana	630	2.5	597	32	4	
	Kenya	0.1	0.0002	0			
	Madagascar	2'900	17.7	2'900			
	Mayotte	3		0	3		
	Morocco	1'366	1.1	1'336	30	533	
	Réunion (France)	88		77	11		
	Senegal	1	0.02	1			
	Somalia					25	
	South Africa	1'183	1.1	1'027	156	12'162	51
	Tanzania, United Republic of	623	1.2	619	4		
	Togo	3	0.1	3			
	Tunisia	194	0.4	194		73	
Africa Total		***8'389***	***0.4***	***8'153***	***237***	***13'113***	***51***
Asia	China	11'067	0.3	6'377	4'690		
	Georgia	5	0.03	5			
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13	0.01	13			
	Israel	261	1.0	253	9	89	
	Japan					0	
	Jordan	7	0.1	7			
	Lebanon	21	0.2	21			
	Palestine	1	0.05	1			
	Sri Lanka	11	0.1	11			
	United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.02		0		
Asia Total		***11'387***	***0.2***	***6'688***	***4'699***	***89***	
Europe	Croatia	10	0.5	10			
	Cyprus	72	2.4	72			
	France	763	16.3	763			
	Greece			3'686			
	Italy	25'663	17.7	25'663			
	Portugal	514	2.4	514			
	Slovenia	2		2			
	Spain	24'432	8.2	20'943	3'489		73
	Türkiye	525	0.3	381	143	84	
Europe Total		***51'980***	***7.4***	***52'034***	***3'632***	***84***	***73***
Latin America	Argentina	3'836	2.9	3'836		119	9'387

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.1	0.0002	0			
	Brazil					4'996	
	Chile	221	0.8	221		2'179	446
	Colombia	1'441	1.1	761	680	6'081	896
	Costa Rica	52	0.4	52			
	Dominican Republic	80	0.2	80		859	27
	Ecuador	750	2.0	718	31		
	El Salvador	6	0.1	6			
	French Guiana (France)	26		18	8		
	Grenada	0	0.01	0			
	Guadeloupe (France)	7		5	1		
	Guatemala	1'120	4.6	1'120			968
	Martinique (France)	21		16	5		
	Mexico	19'070	2.8	19'070			36'741
	Nicaragua	56	0.2	56			
	Paraguay	685	6.1	685			
	Peru	1'297	1.5	748	550	4'034	237
Latin America Total		***28'667***	***1.3***	***27'392***	***1'275***	***18'269***	***48'702***
Northern America	Canada	22		22			
	United States of America					3	
Northern America Total		***22***		***22***		***3***	
	French Polynesia	5	5.2	5			
Oceania Total		***5***		***5***			
Total		**100'451**	**1.0**	**94'294**	**9'843**	**31'557**	**48'826**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Blank cells: No data available.

2.2.3 Cocoa beans

Table 45: Cocoa: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]
Africa	Cameroon	1'011	0.2	1'011		
	Côte d'Ivoire	5'476	0.1	5'468	9	450
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	84'070		84'070		4'609
	Ghana	9'617	0.5	9'617		105
	Liberia	565	0.5	565		50
	Madagascar	4'719	28.2	4'719		1'030
	Sao Tome and Principe	7'077	23.1	7'077		2'236
	Sierra Leone	109'948	55.3	109'948		9'177
	Tanzania, United Republic of	3'412	17.6	3'412		175
	Togo	1'640	13.2	1'631	9	55
	Uganda	10'722	16.2	10'722		4'580
Africa Total		***238'258***	***2.7***	***238'240***	***17***	***22'467***
Asia	India					19
	Indonesia	24	0.002	24		6
	Israel					13
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	6		6		
	Philippines	747	2.3	747		6
	Sri Lanka	1'220	68.2	1'220		3
	Thailand					2
	Viet Nam	4	0.1	4		4
Asia Total		***2'002***	***0.1***	***2'002***		***52***
Europe	United Kingdom					1
Europe Total						***1***
Latin America	Belize	440	71.2	440		37
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4'008	38.7	3'650	358	682
	Brazil					9
	Colombia	39	0.02	0	39	58
	Costa Rica	667	10.7	667		21
	Dominica	2'907	26.9	2'816		
	Dominican Republic	113'535		98'889	14'646	9'980
	Ecuador	9'200	1.8	7'796	1'405	745
	El Salvador	77	7.9	77		
	Grenada	153	24.2	153		4
	Guatemala	1'963	44.5	879	1'084	55
	Haiti	4'072	66.3	4'072		212
	Honduras	2'206	36.5	2'206		64
	Mexico	9'282	17.8	9'282		24
	Nicaragua	4'044	26.5	3'433	611	131
	Panama	4'033	29.1	3'497	537	200
	Peru	43'831	24.7	30'147	13'684	7'338
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3'265	3.9	3'265		
Latin America Total		***203'723***	***11.4***	***171'268***	***32'363***	***19'560***
Oceania	Papua New Guinea	1'754	1.7	1'754		
Oceania Total		***1'754***	***1.4***	***1'754***		
Total		**445'736**	**3.6**	**413'264**	**32'381**	**42'080**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Blank cells: No data available.

2.2.4 Coffee

Table 46: Coffee: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Algeria						1
	Burundi	971	5.1	971		47	11
	Cameroon	351	0.6	351		34	
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	17'442	11.7	17'442		2'880	77
	Djibouti						19
	Ethiopia	171'792	23.2	170'464	1'329	7'264	4'420
	Kenya	4'149	3.8	4'149		669	77
	Madagascar	691	0.8	691			
	Morocco						8
	Rwanda	1'873	4.7	1'873		733	147
	Sierra Leone	8'989		8'989		96	
	Tanzania, United Republic of	37'608	14.3	37'507	101	3'608	38
	Togo	111	0.2	111			
	Uganda	3'239	0.4			4'295	504
Africa Total		***247'215***	***5.7***	***242'547***	***1'430***	***19'625***	***5'302***
Asia	China	5'905	18.3	3'825	2'080		
	Hong Kong						29
	India	2'600	0.6	2'600		3'797	107
	Indonesia	17'297	1.3	17'239	59	586	7'080
	Israel						3
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3'403	3.8	3'403		375	
	Malaysia						38
	Myanmar	142	1.1	142		16	
	Nepal	431	12.9	431		27	
	Sri Lanka	13	0.2	13		0	
	Thailand	975	3.0				6
	Timor-Leste	708	3.1	708			662
	Viet Nam	442	0.1	442			1
	Yemen						16
Asia Total		***31'916***	***1.2***	***28'802***	***2'138***	***4'802***	***7'942***
Europe	Austria						0.4
	France						18
	Germany						558
	Greece						1
	Italy						410
	Netherlands						80
	Poland						5
	Spain						1
	Sweden						31
	Switzerland						366
	Türkiye	0.2		0.2			7
	United Kingdom					1	0
Europe Total		***0.2***		***0.2***		***1***	***1'515***
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1'860	7.2	1'602	258	376	328
	Brazil					2'100	796
	Chile						20
	Colombia	20'271	2.4	16'111	4'160	2'895	8'219
	Costa Rica	459	0.5	459			147
	Cuba	2'807	14.8	2'807		229	
	Dominican Republic	1'305	2.3	799	506	25	26
	Ecuador	2'098	7.0	1'765	333	302	2
	El Salvador	1'715	1.4	1'715		182	64
	Guatemala	36'475	9.9	24'743	11'732	1'272	6'855
	Haiti						33

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Honduras	64'346	24.9	64'346		31'912	25'204
	Jamaica	2	0.01	2			
	Mexico	115'062	17.8	115'062		8'230	8'299
	Nicaragua	19'516	11.9	17'876	1'639	2'438	5'980
	Peru	163'456	38.6	120'293	43'164	40'078	25'304
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22	0.01	20	2		
Latin America Total		***429'396***	***8.4***	***367'601***	***61'795***	***90'040***	***81'277***
Northern America	Canada						3'781
Northern America Total							***3'781***
	Papua New Guinea	7'571	19.6	7'571		379	391
Oceania Total		***7'571***	***19.5***	***7'571***		***379***	***391***
Total		**716'098**	**5.9**	**646'521**	**65'363**	**114'847**	**100'208**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Blank cells: No data available.

2.2.5 Dry pulses

Table 47: Dry pulses: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Burkina Faso	168	0.01	168			
	Burundi					0.2	
	Cameroon	53	0.01	53			
	Egypt					1'187	
	Ethiopia	2'000	0.1	2'000		18	
	Kenya	19	0.001	19			
	Madagascar	900	0.8	900			
	Morocco	48	0.02	48		3	
	Namibia	7	0.03	7			
	Nigeria	821	0.02	821			
	South Africa	118	0.2	118			
	Tanzania, United Republic of	7'189	0.5	7'189			
	Tunisia	11	0.01	11			
Africa Total		***11'336***		***11'336***		***1'208***	
Asia	China					9'029	
	India	2'600	0.01	2'600		268	1'180
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	156	0.02	12	144		
	Israel	12	0.1	12			
	Kazakhstan	28'676	5.2	28'676		633	
	Kyrgyzstan	350	0.3	350			
	Pakistan	605	0.1	605			
	Philippines	0.3	0.0004	0			
	United Arab Emirates						4
	Uzbekistan					242	
Asia Total		***32'400***	***0.1***	***32'256***	***144***	***10'172***	***1'184***
Europe	Austria	15'724	84.3				
	Belarus	159	0.1	159			
	Belgium	3'768	62.8	3'768			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	0.3	24			
	Bulgaria	3'959	15.7	3'959			
	Croatia	1'227	64.6	1'227			
	Czech Republic	5'299	14.2	5'299			
	Denmark	12'995	48.9	11'484	1'499		
	Estonia	6'113	12.3	6'113			
	Finland	7'580	18.5	7'580			
	France	180'431	48.6	180'431			0.4
	Germany	55'000	28.9				
	Greece			24'648			
	Hungary	2'955	24.3	2'955			
	Ireland	752	5.5	752			
	Italy	47'506	42.0	47'506			57
	Latvia	7'660	17.5	7'660			
	Liechtenstein	5		5			
	Lithuania	15'139	11.3	15'139			
	Luxembourg	129	33.9	129			
	Moldova	1'530	4.7	1'463	67	1'017	
	Netherlands	580	14.0	580			38
	Norway	25	0.4	22	4		
	Poland	48'550	15.4	48'550			
	Portugal	6'879	36.3	6'879			
	Romania	11'157	10.3	11'157			
	Russian Federation	3'578	0.2	3'578		1'586	13'229
	Serbia	453	1.9	453		61	
	Slovakia	2'268	19.0	2'268			
	Slovenia	88	9.0	88			
	Spain	46'788	12.8	37'263	9'526		

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Sweden	10'551	24.9	10'551			
	Switzerland	1'798	38.2				
	Türkiye	8'603	1.0	3'714	4'889	39'439	3'061
	Ukraine					1'815	
Europe Total		***509'273***	***8.4***	***445'403***	***15'984***	***43'918***	***16'386***
Latin America	Argentina	455	0.1	455		365	1'521
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1'221	1.2	1'221			
	Chile	21	0.1	21			
	Costa Rica	3	0.01	3			
	Ecuador	16	0.04	15	1		
	Mexico	1'637	0.1	1'637		220	1'598
	Nicaragua	8	0.003	8			
	Paraguay	41'311	41.0	41'311			
	Peru	32	0.02	23	9		226
Latin America Total		***44'704***	***0.6***	***44'694***	***11***	***585***	***3'345***
Northern America	Canada	47'357	1.4	47'357		1'981	3'349
	United States of America	41'963	3.4	41'963		145	
Northern America Total		***89'320***	***2.0***	***89'320***		***2'127***	***3'349***
Total		**687'032**	**0.7**	**623'008**	**16'138**	**58'009**	**24'264**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.
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2.2.6 Fruit: Temperate Fruit

Table 48: Temperate fruit: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Algeria	41	0.04	41			
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1'168		1'168			
	Madagascar	1'985	19.8	1'985			
	Morocco	2'123	2.1	1'350	773		
	Réunion (France)	49		37	12		
	Rwanda	274		274			
	South Africa	84	0.1	84			
	Tunisia	306	0.6	306			
Africa Total		***6'030***	***1.4***	***5'245***	***785***		
Asia	China	103'739	1.7	80'429	23'310		
	Georgia	486	1.0	486			
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	0.001	2			
	Israel	185	1.9	173	12		
	Jordan	3	0.04	3			
	Kyrgyzstan	90	0.2	89	1		
	Lebanon	57	0.2	57			
	Republic of Korea						14
	Uzbekistan	1	0.0003	1		4	
Asia Total		***104'563***	***1.3***	***81'240***	***23'323***	***4***	***14***
Europe	Albania	9	0.1	9			
	Austria	4'193	49.4				
	Belarus	17	0.02	17			
	Belgium	851	4.9	851			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0.003	2	0.3		
	Bulgaria	5'308	18.9	5'308			
	Croatia	2'042	16.1	2'042			
	Cyprus	151	9.6	151			
	Czech Republic	2'213	16.3	2'213			
	Estonia	417	64.2	417			
	Finland	63	8.7	63			
	France	28'163	28.2	28'163			
	Germany	50'290	102.0				
	Greece			1'582			
	Hungary	4'401	6.9	4'401			
	Ireland	101	14.2	101			
	Italy	20'583	10.3	20'583			
	Latvia	1'344	31.3	1'344			
	Liechtenstein	2		1	0.07		
	Lithuania	879	6.6	879			
	Luxembourg	51	39.2	51			
	Moldova	211	0.2	85	126		
	Montenegro			416			
	Netherlands	561	3.2	561			
	North Macedonia	153	0.3	153			
	Norway	254	11.3	227	27		
	Poland	6'777	3.3	6'777			
	Portugal	1'944	4.9	1'944			
	Romania	6'415	4.8	6'415			
	Russian Federation	110	0.03	110			
	Serbia	1'758	1.2	1'758		2'004	
	Slovakia	413	13.0	413			
	Slovenia	473	15.7	473			
	Spain	8'649	4.6	7'309	1'340		
	Sweden	293	17.9	293			
	Switzerland	1'082	16.0				

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Türkiye	9'669	1.9	6'966	2'703	323	
	Ukraine					531	
Europe Total		***159'842***	***5.9***	***102'078***	***4'197***	***2'858***	
Latin America	Argentina	4'418	6.5	4'418		11'035	18'638
	Chile	2'342	1.8	2'342		2'391	2'835
	Ecuador	52	0.8	51	2		
	French Guiana (France)	365		308	57		
	Guadeloupe (France)	44		38	7		
	Martinique (France)	92		72	19		
	Mexico	226	0.2	226			
	Peru	1	0.004	1			
	Suriname	60	88.7	60			
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1'000	28.1	1'000			
Latin America Total		***8'601***	***2.1***	***8'516***	***85***	***13'426***	***21'473***
Northern America	Canada	1'216	5.4	1'216			601
Northern America Total		***1'216***	***0.5***	***1'216***			***601***
	New Zealand					1'613	8'485
Oceania Total						***1'613***	***8'485***
Total		**280'251**	**2.4**	**198'295**	**28'389**	**17'901**	**30'573**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.
Blank cells: No data available.

2.2.7 Fruit: Tropical and subtropical fruit

Table 49: Tropical and subtropical fruit: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Algeria	2'759	1.3	2'449		3'058	596
	Benin	4	0.02	4		99	
	Burkina Faso	14'096		14'088	8	4'651	
	Burundi	7	0.005	7			
	Cameroon	136	0.02	136		194	
	Côte d'Ivoire	3'236	0.4	3'217	19	26'722	
	Egypt	1'802	0.8	1'802		82	
	Ethiopia	18'939	10.7	18'939			
	Ghana	1'840	0.4	1'840		23'821	
	Kenya	90'175	48.0	87'873	2'302	15'347	
	Madagascar	20'011	8.8	20'011		76	
	Mali	1'922	1.5	1'922		103	
	Mauritius	2	0.3	2			
	Mayotte	234		30	204		
	Morocco	624	0.4	620	4	3'338	
	Mozambique	4	0.004		4		
	Réunion (France)	597		447	151		

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Rwanda	58	0.02	58		11	
	Senegal	942	4.2	942		593	
	South Africa	2'085	4.4	1'884	202	81	
	Tanzania, United Republic of	2'873	0.4	2'873		1'215	
	Togo	478	21.4	478		273	
	Tunisia	23'806	22.3	23'806		7'513	762
	Uganda	255	0.01	255		149	
Africa Total		***186'885***	***1.8***	***183'682***	***2'893***	***87'325***	***1'358***
Asia	Azerbaijan	356	2.6	356			
	China	8'226	0.3	5'757	2'469		
	Georgia	203		203			
	India					63	26
	Indonesia	284	0.04	284		5	
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	663	0.3	663		1'164	
	Israel	1'264	4.4	1'149	116	2'423	23
	Jordan	143	2.5	143		88	
	Kuwait	11	0.3	11			
	Lebanon	8	0.2	8			
	Oman	260	0.9	260			
	Pakistan	896	0.2	693	202	1'609	
	Palestine	60	1.9	60	1	636	
	Philippines	13'300	1.2	13'006	293		
	Saudi Arabia	6'206	3.7	4'538	1'668	312	15
	Sri Lanka	5'472	6.0	5'472		11	
	Thailand					11	1
	United Arab Emirates					253	
	Uzbekistan	800	18.6	800			
	Viet Nam	3'343	1.0	3'343			
Asia Total		***41'494***	***0.3***	***36'745***	***4'749***	***6'576***	***64***
Europe	Albania	2	0.1	2			
	Bulgaria	45		45			
	Croatia	94	16.5	94			
	Cyprus	140	16.5	140			
	France	1'566	8.0	1'566			139
	Germany						17
	Greece			860			14'797
	Italy	8'516	21.8	8'516			14'761
	Montenegro			3			
	North Macedonia	13	29.5	13			
	Portugal	3'022	20.4	3'022			
	Serbia	2		2		16	
	Slovenia	57	35.6	57			
	Spain	10'342	13.5	8'188	2'154		
	Türkiye	13'176	15.1	10'614	2'562	108	714
Europe Total		***36'975***	***14.2***	***33'122***	***4'715***	***124***	***30'427***
Latin America	Argentina	545	5.5	545		817	
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	237	0.3	237			
	Brazil					496	
	Chile	214	0.5	214		1'373	19'375
	Colombia	2'905	0.5	2'873	32	72'054	102'621
	Costa Rica	5'840	5.7	5'840		3'061	
	Dominican Republic	34'403	20.9	34'118	286	157'039	4'923
	Ecuador	33'032	10.3	28'582	4'450	370'127	369'970
	El Salvador	30	0.7	30			
	French Guiana (France)	166		131	35		
	Guadeloupe (France)	341		321	20		
	Guatemala	29	0.02	29			
	Honduras	227	1.0	227			
	Jamaica	1	0.003	1			
	Martinique (France)	127		119	7		

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Mexico	28'173	4.4	28'173		1'688	216'196
	Nicaragua	1'802	7.7	1'773	29		
	Panama						39
	Paraguay					23	
	Peru	14'399	4.3	10'118	4'281	101'690	49'479
	Suriname	52	4.1	52			
Latin America Total		**122'524**	**2.7**	**113'384**	**9'140**	**708'369**	**762'604**
Northern America	Canada	1	26.5	1			
	United States of America					119	
Northern America Total		***1***		***1***		***119***	
	Cook Islands	9	8.2	9			
	French Polynesia	137	29.0	137			
	New Zealand					9'802	43'675
Oceania Total		***146***	***0.1***	***146***		***9'802***	***43'675***
Total		**388'025**	**1.4**	**367'081**	**21'498**	**812'315**	**838'127**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

2.2.8 Grapes

Table 50: Grapes: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Egypt	2'157	2.7	2'157		87	
	Madagascar	8	0.3	8			
	Morocco	394	1.0	394			
	South Africa	1'449	1.2	1'357	93	5'973	316
Africa Total		***4'009***	***1.2***	***3'916***	***93***	***6'061***	***316***
Asia	China	11'079	1.7	8'388	2'691		
	Georgia	1'180	1.5	659	521		
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	191	0.1	191		69	
	Israel	55	0.7	52	2		
	Jordan	5	0.2	5			
	Lebanon	468	7.3	468			
	Uzbekistan	85	0.1	85		307	
Asia Total		***13'063***	***0.9***	***9'849***	***3'214***	***377***	
Europe	Albania	5	0.05	5			
	Andorra	2		2			
	Austria	10'985	23.8				
	Belgium	221	45.1	221			
	Bulgaria	2'467	8.6	2'467			
	Croatia	943	4.4	943			
	Cyprus	258	3.8	258			
	Czech Republic	654	4.1	654			
	Estonia	5		5			
	France	141'839	18.7	141'839			
	Germany	15'800	15.7				
	Greece			4'564			
	Hungary	1'340	2.2	1'340			
	Ireland	1		1			
	Italy	104'767	14.9	104'767			
	Liechtenstein	5		3	3		

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Lithuania	2		2			
	Luxembourg	97	7.8	97			
	Malta	9	2.0	9			
	Moldova	99	0.1	77	23		
	Netherlands	33	19.4	33			
	North Macedonia	42	0.2	42			
	Poland	219	24.3	219			
	Portugal	5'747	3.3	5'747			
	Romania	2'141	1.2	2'141			
	Serbia	160	0.8	160			
	Slovakia	516	6.7	516			
	Slovenia	787	5.1	787			
	Spain	164'861	17.7	125'846	39'014		
	Sweden	38	47.5	38			
	Switzerland	2'818	20.6				
	Türkiye	6'771	1.8	4'865	1'905	12'446	
Europe Total		***463'632***	***12.1***	***397'649***	***40'945***	***12'446***	
Latin America	Argentina	9'667	4.7	9'667		1'195	
	Chile	5'484	3.1	5'484		195	240
	Mexico	3'458	10.8	3'458			17'898
	Peru	277	0.7	117	160		4'222
Latin America Total		***18'886***	***3.5***	***18'726***	***160***	***1'391***	***22'359***
Northern America	Canada	1'049	8.9	1'049			
	United States of America					179	
Northern America Total		***1'049***	***0.3***	***1'049***		179	
Oceania	Australia	5'783	5.2	888			
Oceania Total		***5'783***	***3.9***	***888***			
Total		**506'422**	**7.5**	**432'077**	**44'411**	**20'453**	**22'675**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.
Blank cells: No data

2.2.9 Oilseeds

Table 51: Oilseeds: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Benin	18'072	4.0	18'072		3'729	
	Burkina Faso	17'078	1.5	17'016	62	5'276	
	Côte d'Ivoire					2'277	
	Democratic Republic of the Congo					40	
	Egypt	1'740	1.4	1'740		9'220	1
	Ethiopia	23'516	3.0	20'155	3'362		
	Ghana	60'181	12.4	60'181			21'008
	Guinea					15	
	Kenya	662	0.4	638	24	68	
	Madagascar	10'441	11.7	10'441			
	Malawi	16'541	2.5	16'541			
	Mali	12'443	2.0	12'443		146	

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Namibia	24	1.9	24			
	Nigeria	25'812	0.4	25'812		590	2'434
	Rwanda	74	0.1	74			
	Senegal	117	0.01	117		3	
	South Africa	0.1	0.00001	0		20	
	Sudan	5'246	0.1	5'246			
	Tanzania, United Republic of	25'852	0.8	23'699	2'153	19	
	Togo	211'914	71.1	211'914		69'297	6'785
	Tunisia	326	2.4	326		6	
	Uganda	4'001	0.4	4'001		9'437	
	Zambia	32'336	4.1	30'550	1'748		
	Zimbabwe	2	0.001				
Africa Total		***466'377***	***1.3***	***458'989***	***7'349***	***100'143***	***30'228***
Asia	Cambodia	1	0.001	1			
	China	606'853	2.6	485'802	121'052	4'110	599
	India	87'300	0.3	87'300		7'503	5'349
	Israel	729	9.8	561	168	0	
	Kazakhstan	53'203	1.6	53'203		10'090	1'895
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	0.01	3			
	Nepal	10	0.003	10			
	Pakistan					3'730	378
	Sri Lanka	7	0.02	4		0	
	Syrian Arab Republic					383	
	Taiwan						2
Asia Total		***748'105***	***1.2***	***626'882***	***121'220***	***25'817***	***8'223***
Europe	Austria	53'613	32.3				
	Belgium	769	9.2	769			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	0.2	29		2'910	
	Bulgaria	7'207	0.8	7'207			4'255
	Croatia	7'830	4.5	7'830			
	Czech Republic	2'551	0.6	2'551			
	Estonia	6'246	8.2	6'246			
	Finland	6'214	24.8	6'214			
	France	112'067	5.3	112'067			
	Germany	43'610	4.2				
	Greece			5'032			
	Hungary	13'954	1.4	13'954			
	Ireland	47	0.5	47			
	Italy	30'458	7.7	30'458			89
	Latvia	1'173	0.8	1'173			
	Liechtenstein	20		20			
	Lithuania	5'703	1.9	5'703			
	Luxembourg	60	2.1	60			
	Moldova	19'449	3.9	19'136	314	12'641	400
	Netherlands	129	3.9	129			430
	North Macedonia	16	0.2	16			
	Poland	3'601	0.3	3'601			119
	Portugal	41	0.5	41			
	Romania	80'245	4.6	80'245			3'455
	Russian Federation	8'217	0.05	8'217		2'496	7'775
	Serbia	924	0.2	924		7'557	
	Slovakia	4'278	1.6	4'278			200
	Slovenia	270	2.8	270			
	Spain	14'758	2.0	11'209	3'549		24
	Sweden	3'862	3.8	3'862			
	Switzerland	2'900	8.3				
	Türkiye	2'069	0.2	1'297	772	4'244	38'865
	Ukraine	135'238	1.7	126'607	8'631	66'161	6'987
	United Kingdom					2	
Europe Total		***567'548***	***1.4***	***459'191***	***13'265***	***96'010***	***62'598***

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Latin America	Argentina	10'289	0.1	10'289		62	133'281
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6'689	0.4	6'689		1'931	164
	Brazil					217	
	Colombia					125	
	Ecuador	908	3.3	571	337		
	Guatemala	150	0.3	102	48		137
	Mexico	31'096	10.3	31'096		3	5'834
	Nicaragua	3'929	6.8	3'913	16	22	
	Paraguay	12'787	0.3	12'787		7'785	4'073
	Peru	376	6.7	296	80	143	
	Uruguay	527	0.04	527			7'211
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1'490	2.0	1'490			
Latin America Total		***68'242***	***0.1***	***67'761***	***481***	***10'288***	***150'699***
Northern America	Canada	45'451	0.4	45'451		873	35'325
	United States of America	169'402	0.5	169'402		198	
Northern America Total		***214'853***	***0.4***	***214'853***		***1'071***	***35'325***
Oceania	Australia						1
Oceania Total							1
Total		**2'065'125**	**0.8**	**1'827'677**	**142'314**	**233'329**	**287'073**

Source: FiBL survey 2026 based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334. Blank cells: no data.

2.2.9 Olives

Table 52: Olives: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]
Africa	Algeria	416	0.1	416	
	Egypt	1'103	1.0	1'103	
	Morocco	4'215	0.4	3'535	680
	South Africa	22		22	
	Tunisia	153'233	8.5	153'233	
Africa Total		***158'989***	***4.2***	***158'309***	***680***
Africa	Azerbaijan	609	10.1		609
	China	4'037		1'957	2'080
	Israel	498	1.5	492	6
	Jordan	411	0.7	411	
	Lebanon	399	0.6	399	
	Palestine	4'559	8.4	4'436	123
Asia Total		***10'512***	***1.1***	***7'694***	***2'818***
Europe	Albania	89	0.2	89	
	Croatia	1'956	9.6	1'956	
	Cyprus	1'534	13.8	1'534	
	France	6'855	38.9	6'855	
	Greece			67'044	
	Italy	221'141	19.3	221'141	
	Malta	13		13	
	Montenegro			4	

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]
	North Macedonia	1	0.02	1	
	Portugal	54'506	14.4	54'506	
	Slovenia	306	21.5	306	
	Spain	284'335	10.8	226'239	58'096
	Türkiye	41'942	4.7	30'777	11'165
Europe Total		***612'678***	***10.1***	***610'466***	***69'260***
Latin America	Argentina	9'464	7.3	9'464	
	Chile	1'008	4.8	1'008	
	Mexico	15	0.2	15	
	Peru	40	0.1	38	2
Latin America Total		***10'526***	***5.2***	***10'524***	***2***
Total		**792'705**	**7.2**	**786'994**	**72'760**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334
Blank cells: No data available.

2.2.10 Vegetables

Table 53: Vegetables: Organic area by country 2024

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
Africa	Burkina Faso					120	
	Cameroon	4	0.001	4			
	Côte d'Ivoire	1	0.0003	1			
	Egypt	25'796	4.5	25'796		8'831	
	Ghana	25	0.03	25			
	Kenya	2'165	0.9	2'165		50	
	Madagascar	1'336	2.7	1'336			
	Mauritius	1	0.03	1			
	Mayotte	66		39	27		
	Morocco	1'223	0.9	1'200	23	3'465	
	Mozambique	30	0.03	30			
	Namibia	8	0.02	8			
	Nigeria	12	0.0003	12			
	Réunion (France)	258		244	14		
	Senegal	126	0.1	126		416	
	South Africa	61	0.1	61		4'114	
	Tanzania, United Republic of	481	0.1	481			
	Tunisia	116	0.1	116			
	Uganda	254	0.2	254			
	Zambia	5	0.01				
	Zimbabwe	37	0.1				
Africa Total		***32'005***	***0.3***	***31'898***	***65***	***16'995***	
Asia	Bahrain	0.4	0.1		0		
	Cambodia	5	0.004	5			
	China	40'697	0.2	28'173	12'523	900	145
	Georgia	9	0.1	5	3	15	
	India					25	2
	Indonesia	12	0.001	12			
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14	0.003	14			
	Iraq	53	0.03				
	Israel	774	1.2	748	26	699	1'456
	Jordan	12	0.04	12			
	Kuwait	12	0.2	12			
	Kyrgyzstan	7	0.01	6	1		

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Lebanon	33	0.1	33			
	Malaysia	235	0.3	235			
	Mongolia	188	1.5		187		
	Myanmar	50	0.01	50			
	Nepal	108	0.03			10	
	Oman	2	0.01	2			
	Palestine	0.3	0.002	0			
	Philippines	0.3	0.00004	0			
	Saudi Arabia	278	0.4	179	99		
	Singapore	15	1.2	15			
	Sri Lanka	11	0.01	11			
	Taiwan	9'667	7.2	9'667			
	Thailand	1'065	0.2				
	United Arab Emirates	58	0.8		58		
	Viet Nam	822	0.1	818	5		3
Asia Total		***54'126***	***0.1***	***39'997***	***12'903***	***1'650***	***1'606***
Europe	Albania	1	0.003	1		0	
	Austria	5'946	32.6				
	Belarus	127	0.3	127			
	Belgium	3'490	5.1	3'490			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	0.01	9			
	Bulgaria	1'590	6.2	1'590			
	Croatia	220	2.6	220			
	Cyprus	102	3.9	102			
	Czech Republic	396	3.4	396			
	Estonia	318	15.4	318			
	Finland	507	4.1	507			
	France	35'593	13.3	35'593			152
	Germany	17'792	14.5				
	Greece			4'619			
	Hungary	4'004	4.7	4'004			
	Iceland	4	4.6	4			
	Ireland	309	6.9	309			
	Italy	49'390	11.9	49'390			
	Kosovo	3		3			
	Latvia	463	5.6	463			
	Liechtenstein	19		17	2		
	Lithuania	1'127	9.0	1'127			
	Luxembourg	145	80.6	145			
	Malta	5	0.4	5			
	Moldova	12	0.03	11	1		
	Netherlands	9'363	9.6	9'363			834
	North Macedonia	12	0.03	12			
	Norway	1'152	15.6	435	716		
	Poland	40'953	27.1	40'953			
	Portugal	8'949	15.1	8'949			
	Romania	727	0.5	727			
	Russian Federation	10	0.002	10			
	Serbia	69	0.1	69			
	Slovakia	1'196	16.3	1'196			
	Slovenia	272	3.8	272			
	Spain	30'579	8.0	26'240	4'339		969
	Sweden	1'535	10.4	1'535			
	Switzerland	3'394	23.2				
	Türkiye	6'967	1.0	5'235	1'732	38	
	United Kingdom	8'000	7.6	7'700	400	544	
Europe Total		***234'750***	***5.7***	***205'147***	***7'190***	***581***	***1'955***
Latin America	Argentina	1'310	0.8	1'310		3'087	726
	Chile	568	1.0	568			68
	Colombia	13'867	12.5	12'669	1'198		
	Costa Rica	176	1.5	176			7

Continent	Country/Territory	Organic area [ha]	Organic share [%]	Area fully converted [ha]	Area under conversion [ha]	Export to EU [MT]	Export to USA [MT]
	Dominican Republic						227
	Ecuador	773	1.0	715	58		617
	French Guiana (France)	69		65	5		
	Grenada	0.4	0.04	0			
	Guadeloupe (France)	104		98	6		
	Guatemala	10'683	8.1	10'578	105	2	15'630
	Honduras						11'855
	Jamaica						1
	Martinique (France)	60		56	4		
	Mexico	28'881	4.2	28'881			414'084
	Nicaragua	2	0.02	2			
	Panama						4
	Peru	102	0.05	40	62	22	4'612
Latin America Total		***56'596***	***2.3***	***55'157***	***1'439***	***3'112***	***447'831***
Northern America	Canada	5'152	6.8	4'897	255		45'447
	United States of America	150'338	23.0	150'338		2	
Northern America Total		***155'490***	***21.3***	***155'235***	***255***	***2***	***45'447***
Oceania	Australia	3'902	5.7	3'902			
	New Zealand					798	
	Tonga	108	1.4	108			
Oceania Total		4'010	2.3	4'010		798	
Total		**536'977**	**0.9**	**491'444**	**21'852**	**23'138**	**496'839**

Source: FiBL survey 2026, based on information from the private sector, certifiers, and governments. Export data from European Commission/Traces and USDA/GATS. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

3. Europe and the European Union: Tables

Table 54: Europe and European Union: Organic retail sales 2024*

Country	Data year**	Retail sales [Million €]	€/person [€]	1-year growth [%]	Organic share [%]	Food-service [Million €]
Austria	2024	2'888	292	8.7	11.4	251
Belgium	2024	1'288	112	11.7	3.9	
Bulgaria	2022	38	6		1.0	
Croatia	2018	99	24		2.2	
Czech Republic	2023	295	27		1.6	9
Denmark	2024	2'223	373	3.0	11.6	477
Estonia	2023	111	81		4.6	
Finland	2024	335	60	-4.8	1.8	
France	2024	12'176	178	0.8	5.7	847
Germany	2024	16'990	204	5.7	6.5	
Greece	2024	60	6	0.0		
Hungary	2024	98	10	13.9	0.6	
Ireland	2020				2.7	
	2023	165	33			
Italy	2024	5'195	88	5.9	4.0	1'331
Latvia	2017	51	6		1.5	
Lithuania	2017	51	18		1.0	5
Luxembourg	2021					6
	2024	180	264	20.2	9.00	
Netherlands	2019					330
	2024	1'880	105	9.6	3.7	
Norway	2024	463	83	21.3	1.8	27
Poland	2022	465	13		0.5	
Portugal	2023	61	6			
Romania	2016	41	2		0.2	
Russian Federation	2018	183	1			
Slovenia	2009					0.1
	2013	49	27		1.8	
Spain	2024	2'724	59	-0.9	3.3	166
Sweden	2024	2'006	190	-1.5	6.70	697
Switzerland	2024	4'354	481	1.8	12.3	
Türkiye	2014	46	1			
Ukraine	2024	27	1			
United Kingdom	2024	4'126	60	7.4	1.8	245
Europe		**58'667**	**70**	**4.1**		
European Union		**46'487**	**110**	**3.6**	**4.5**	

Source: FiBL-AMI survey 2026 based on national data sources. For detailed data sources, see annex, page 334.

*Note on the table
›Where no published data exists, best estimates from experts were used.
›New data were not available for all countries. Therefore, in some cases, earlier data are shown.
›Values published in national currencies were converted to euros using the 2024 average annual exchange rates according to the Central European Bank. Please note that due to fluctuating exchange rates, it is not possible to make a year-to-year comparison for countries that do not have the Euro as their currency.
** «Data year» refers to the year from which the data are. As stated above, not all countries provided up-to-date data.

Table 55: Europe: International Trade 2024

Country	EU imports [MT]*	Exports to EU [MT]**	Exports to USA [MT]**	Exports [Million €]***	Imports [Million €]***
Albania		1'262	6		
Austria	41'061		1'818		
Belarus		20			
Belgium	308'606				
Bosnia and Herzegovina		4'406		6	
Bulgaria	6'202		4'517		
Croatia	812		2	3	35
Cyprus	86				
Czech Republic	23'315			173	205
Denmark	84'124			489	585
Estonia	233		6'461	33	
European Union undefined			300		
Finland	11'460			59	
France	195'843		2'909	1'058	2'400
Germany	426'013		3'448		
Greece	13'400		15'822		
Hungary	648		262	20	18
Ireland	55'125				
Italy	263'490		44'974	3'897	
Kosovo		455	5		
Latvia	716			51	
Lithuania	7'976		7	45	
Luxembourg	13				
Malta	32				
Moldova		25'607	403		
Montenegro		18			
Netherlands	933'370		6'106	1'200	
North Macedonia		221			
Poland	30'488		1'208		
Portugal	5'649		1'189		
Romania	20'288		33'176	200	35
Russian Federation		5'267	71'822		
Serbia		24'361			
Slovakia	1'157		200		
Slovenia	8'194		3	0	23
Spain	78'474		14'128	3'884	782
Sweden	120'544		11'028		
Switzerland			391		
Türkiye		156'068	139'253		
Ukraine		203'897	12'396	130	
United Kingdom		60'792	121	194	
Europe		**482'375**	**371'954**		
European Union	**2'637'318**	**147'257**	**11'111**		

Source: European Commission/TRACES, USDA/GATS 2026, FiBL survey based on national data sources

*Imports in metric tons (MT) to the European Union based on Traces/European Commission data
** Exports to the European Union (from European non-EU countries only, based on TRACES/European Commission) and to the US (based on GATS/USDA; all European countries). Please note that the US import data do not cover all products.
*** Export and import values (to and from ALL countries) are based on national data sources.

Annex II: Data Providers and Data Sources; About the FiBL survey

Data providers and data sources

In this section, we provide the data sources for our survey on organic worldwide. If not otherwise stated, the data is from 2024. Several sources appear a number of times; here the full information for these sources:

- European Commission (2025): EU imports of organic agri-food products. Key developments in 2024. Analytical Brief No.7. European Commission, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, Brussels. 2025:
  The full data set as well previous editions of this brief are available on the European Commission's webpage on agricultural markets in the organic sector at https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/sustainability-and-organic-farming/agricultural-markets-organic-sector_en
- Eurostat: Area, crop and livestock production, operators EU and EU candidate countries, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/agriculture/data/database
- GATS/USDA for US export and import data: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service's Global Agricultural Trade System, available at https://apps.fas.usda.gov/GATS/

Afghanistan

Source

›Certifier data
›Exports (MT): GATS/USDA

Albania

Source

›Area, operators: Eurostat and Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN), Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari (CIHEAM Bari), Bari, Italy
›Exports (MT) to the EU and US: European Commission/Traces; Exports (MT) to the US: GATS/USDA

Algeria

Source

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to the EU and US: European Commission/Traces and GATS/ USDA

Andorra

Source

Ecocert Iberica, Seville, Spain

Angola

No data received for 2024

Argentina

Source

›Area, operator, production, export, retail sales (MT) data: provided by SENASA, Buenos Aires, Argentina, www.senasa.gov.ar
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, and GATS/USDA

Contact

Diego Pinasco, SENASA, Buenos Aires, Argentina, www.senasa.gob.ar

Armenia

Source

›Area, operators: Survey of Ecoglobe - Organic control and certification body, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia, www.ecoglobe.am
›Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

›Eliza Petrosyan and Nune Darbinyan, Ecoglobe - Organic control and certification body, Yerevan, Republic of Armenia, www.ecoglobe.am

Australia

Source

›Area, operators (data 2022): Australian Organic (2023): Market Report 2023. Australian Organic, Nundah
›Land use and crop data (from 2016): Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics ABS, provided by Els Wynen, Canberra.[1]
›Retail sales: Australian Organic, Nundah, Australia (2022)
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA The US data does

[1] See Wynen, Els (2019): Organic Australia in 2010/11 and 2015/16. In: Willer, Helga and Julia Lernoud (Eds.) (2019): The World of Organic Agriculture. Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL, Frick, and IFOAM – Organics International, Bonn. Available at https://www.organic-world.net/yearbook/yearbook-2019.html

not cover all crops/commodities ((including meat); therefore, particularly in the case of Australia

Note

See also the article about organic farming in Australia in this and in previous editions of "The World of Organic Agriculture."

Contact

› Jackie Brian and Josefine Pettersson, Australian Organic, Nundah, Australia

Austria

Sources

›Area, land use and operators: Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft, Vienna, Austria and Eurostat , Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail sales: RollAMA
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Export data (MT) to US: GATS/USDA

Contact

›Silvia Burgrmann, AMA-Marketing GesmbH AMA, Vienna, Austria
›Gabriele Pavlis-Fronaschitz, Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft, Vienna, Austria

Azerbaijan

Source

›Certifier data. Please note that the data source has changed over the years and a direct-year-to-year comparison is not possible.
›Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Bahamas

›No updates were received for the Bahamas

Bahrain

›Certifier data

Bangladesh

Source

›Certifier data; please note that due to the multiple and changing data sources, a direct year-to-year comparison is not possible for Bangladesh.
›Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

›Dr. Shaikh Tanveer Hossain, IFOAM Asia

Belarus

Source

›Area, operators: Ecoidea project, Minsk, Belarus and data from certifiers
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Contact

›Tatsiana Astraukh,. Ecoidea project, Minsk, Belarus

Belgium

Sources

›Area, operators: Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail sales: Biowallonie, Namur, and Kenniscentrum VLAM, Brussels, Belgium
›Import data: European Commission/Traces

Belize

Source

›Area and producers: Certifier data from 2021
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Benin

Sources

›Area, operators: Certifier data form Ceres, Control Union, Ecocert West Africa. Updates were not received from all certifiers.
›Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Bermuda

›No data were received for Bermuda

Bhutan

Source

›Area, operators: National center for Organic Agriculture (NCOA) Thimphu, Bhutan, www.moa.gov.bt

Contact

›Kencho Namgyel, National Centre for Organic Agriculture, Thimphu, Bhutan

Bolivia

Source

›Area, operators based on data from Ceres, Control Union and IMOcert.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Bosnia Herzegovina

Source

›Area, producers: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The data is from 2021
›Crop details are from 2019 and were provided by the Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN), Bari, Italy
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Brazil

Sources

›Area and operator data (from 2023): Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento/Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAPA). Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina, which includes PGS data (certified by

the Ministry of Agriculture). Historical data were revised.
›Beehives: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces and GATS/USDA
›Total export value and retail sales data: Organic Brazil (2016 data)

Note

›Please note that MAPA does not provide crop data. While FiBL had previously integrated some crop data from certifiers, this was not done for the 2023 data, as it is unclear whether this data overlaps with the MAPA data. This uncertainty arises because MAPA does not register international certifiers, which may result in double certification. It is important to note that one certifier reported grazing/grassland areas totalling 700,000 hectares.
›Area and operator data from MAPA includes PGS data.

British Virgin Island

Source

›No data were received.

Brunei Darussalam

›Certifier data, Updates were not received.

Bulgaria

Sources

›Area, operators: Eurostat, Luxembourg
› Number of beehives: Ministry of Agriculture, Sofia, Bulgaria, provided by Bioselena, Karlovo, Bulgaria
›Wild collection: Bioselena, Karlovo, Bulgaria
›Retail sales (from 2022): FAS (2023): Organic Market Annual Report Bulgaria. FAS/GAIN, USDA, Washington. Available at https://fas.usda.gov/data/bulgaria-organic-market-annual-0
›Import data [MT]: European Commission/Traces
›Exports [MT] to US: GATS/USDA

Contact

›Dr. Stoilko Apostolov, FOA Bioselena, Karlovo, Bulgaria. www.bioselena.com

Burkina Faso

Sources

›Area, operators: Certifier data from Bio.inspecta, Certisys, Control Union. Ecocert West Africa. Not all certifiers provided updated data.
›Exports (MT) to EU:, European Commission/Traces

Burundi

Source

›Area/operators: Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Cambodia

Source

›Area/operators: Certifier data from CERES, Control Union, Ecocert India, MAYACERT, OneCert. Not all certifiers provided updated data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Cameroon

Source

›Area/Producers (2023) Ecocert West Africa, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, www.ecocert.com
›Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces and GATS/USDA

Canada

Source

›Land area, producers and other operator types, retail sales, trade data: Canada Organic Trade Association (COTA), Ottawa, Canada
›Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces and GATS/USDA

Contact

Tia Loftsgard and Zahraa Al Haj Hasan, Canada Organic Trade Association, Ottawa, Canada, http://ota.com/otacanada.html

Note

See also the article about organic farming in Canada in this and in previous editions of "The World of Organic Agriculture."

Cape Verde

No data

Cayman Islands

›Operators: Certifier data; no updates were received.

Chad

›Area (wild collection, 2021 data): Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Channel Islands

Source

›Area: FAOSTAT (data 2021). The FAOSTAT website, FAOSTAT, Rome, Italy, https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data FAOSTAT > Land, Inputs and Sustainability

Chile

Source

›Area data, producers/ smallholders, livestock and export/import data: Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG), Santiago, Chile, www.sag.gob.cl, provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact
›Claudio Cárdenas Catalán, Servicio Agrícola y Gandero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago, Chile, http://www.sag.cl

China
Sources
›Land area, operators, market/retail sales and export data; Chinese Agricultural University, Beijing, China
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA
Contact
›Professor Dr. Yuhui Qiao, Chinese Agricultural University, Beijing, China

Colombia
Source
›Area data: Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, Bogotá D.C., Colombia, www.minagricultura.gov.co
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Comoros
Source
›Area, operators (2023): Ecocert East Africa, Antananarivo, Madagascar
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Congo, Republic of
›No data were received

Congo, Democratic Republic of
›Area and producer (2023 data): Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Cook Islands
Source
›Area and producers (2023 data): Certifier data.

Costa Rica
Source
›Area and operator data: Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado (SFE), M.A.G. Costa Rica, San José. Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA
›Contact: Karla Morales, Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado (SFE), San José, Costa Rica

Côte d'Ivoire
Sources
›The data were compiled by FiBL based on the data of the following international certifiers: CERTISY, Control Union, Ecocert West Africa. Not all certifiers provided updated data for 2024
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Croatia
Sources
›Area, operators: Eurostat database organic farming, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Market (from 2014) & export value data (from 2011): Darko Znaor, Independent Consultant, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Cuba
›Area, operators: Certifier data. Not all certifiers provided updates for 2024.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Cyprus
Source
›Area and producer data: Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports (MT) to the USA: GATS/USDA

Czechia
Source
›Area, operators, market and international trade data: Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information (UZEI), Department of Agri-environmental Policy, 602 00 Brno, Czech Republic. The retail sales data is from 2023.
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
Contact
›Jana Hlaváčková, Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information (UZEI), Department of Agri-environmental Policy, Brno, Czech Republic
›Andrea Hrabalová, Brno, Czech Republic

Denmark
Sources
›Area: Statistics Denmark
›Operators (2022): Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg.
›Retail sales: Landbrug & Fødevarer. Based on data from Statistics Denmark (general retail sales) and Organic Denmark (for other marketing channels)
›Foodservice, import and export value (euros): Statistics Denmark
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
Contact
›Ejvind Pedersen, Danish Agriculture & Food Council, Copenhagen, Denmark

Djibouti
›Exports (MT) to the USA: GATS/USDA

Dominica

Source

›Area, operators: Certifier data (from 2021)

Dominican Republic

Source

›Area, operators, and production data (2023): Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura, Oficina de Control Orgánico, Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic, www.agricultura.gob.do. Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

›Miguel Ángel Cepeda Jiménez and Yatnna De León Rosario Ministerio de Agricultura, Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic, www.agricultura.gob.do.

Ecuador

Source

›Area, operators, production, and export data (total in MT and euros): Agrocalidad, Quito, Ecuador, www.agrocalidad.gob.ec Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

›Rommel Aníbal Betancourt Herrera, Agrocalidad, Quito, Ecuador

Egypt

Source

›Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN), MOAN Secretariat Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari (CIHEAM Bari), Bari, Italy
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

El Salvador

Source

›Area, operators, production, export, retail sales data from the Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Santa Tecla, El Salvador
›Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

›Jose Fernando Maldonado Cestona, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería - Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal (MAG-DGSV), San Salvador, El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

›Operators: Certifier data from 2020. Updates were not received.

Estonia

Sources

›Land area, land use, operators: Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Wild collection: Estonian Organic Farming Foundation (2025): Organic Farming in Estonia 2024. Tartu. Available at https://www.maheklubi.ee/mison/eestis/.
›Retail sales data (2023): Estonian Institute of Economic Research, Estonia
›Export data (euros): Estonian Ministry of Agriculture
›Exports (MT) to the USA: USDA
›Imports (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Detailed reports about organic farming in Estonia can be found at http://www.maheklubi.ee/mison/eestis/

Contact

›Merit Mikk, Centre of Ecological Engineering, Tartu, Estonia

Eswatini

›Area, operators: Certifier data

Ethiopia

Sources

›Area and operator data: CERES, Control Union, Ecocert South Africa,
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Falkland Islands/Malvinas

Source

Department of Agriculture, Bypass Road, Stanley, Falkland Islands, www.agriculture.gov.fk

Contact

Lucy Ellis, Department of Agriculture, Bypass Road, Stanley, Falkland Islands, www.agriculture.gov.fk

Faroe Islands

Source

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf, Laugavegur 7, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland, www.tun.is

Contact

Aðalbjörg Aðalbjörnsdóttir, Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., Reykjavík, Iceland, www.tun.is

Note

The only farm that had remained certified organic has withdrawn from certification. However, the area data were mistakenly not removed from the FiBL database. The island of Koltur has been designated a cultural heritage reserve, and organic certification was therefore no longer considered necessary.

Fiji Islands

Source

›Area and operator data: Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom) (2023), Suva, Fiji, www.spc.int as well as certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Finland

Sources

›Land Area, operators: Finnish Food Authority, data provided by Pro Luomu, Helsinki, Finland
›Retail sales and export data: Pro Luomu, Helsinki, Finland
›Import data: European Commission/Traces

Contact

Heidi Haavisto-Meier and Aura Lamminparras, Pro Luomu, Helsinki, Finland

France

Source

Area, operators: Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France. www.agencebio.org. Crop details: Eurostat database, Eurostat Luxembourg
Retail sales, export and import values: Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France
Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
Exports to US (MT): GATS/USDA

French Guiana

Source

Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France. www.agencebio.org.

French Polynesia

Source

›Area, operators: Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom) (2023), Suva, Fiji, www.spc.int as well as certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Gambia

The certifier, who had provided data in the previous years, did not report activities anymore. No imports from Gambia into the European Union or the United States were reported.

Georgia

Source

›Area, operators: Elkana (2023) and certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

›Elene Shatberashvili and Mariam Jorjadze, Biological Farming Association Elkana, Tbilisi, Georgia, www.elkana.org.ge

Germany

Sources

›Area and operator data: Federal Agency for Agriculture BLE, Bonn, Germany, provided by Agrarmarkt Informations-Gesellschaft mbH (AMI), Bonn, Germany, www.ami-informiert.de
›Crop and livestock details: Agrarmarkt Informations-Gesellschaft mbH (AMI), Bonn, Germany, www.ami-informiert.de.
›Retail sales: Arbeitskreis Biomarkt (Working group organic market), coordinated by AMI based on data of GfK, Nielsen, bioVista und Klaus Braun Kommunikationsberatung
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Contact

Diana Schaack, Agrarmarkt Informations-Gesellschaft mbH (AMI), Bonn, Germany, www.ami-informiert.de

Ghana

Source

The data was compiled by FiBL based on the data of the following international certifiers: CERES, Control Union, Ecocert, East Africa, Letis,. Not all certifiers provided updated data. Exports (MT) to EU and US: European Commission/Traces and GATS/USDA

Greece

Sources

›Area and operators: Ministry of Agriculture, Athens, Greece (2023 data)
›Market data: Provided by Agrobio based on estimates
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to US (MT): GATS/USDA

Contact

Nicolette van der Smissen, Agrobio, Feres, Greece

Grenada

›Area, operators: Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Guadeloupe

Source

Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France. www.agencebio.org.

Guatemala

Source

›Area, operators, and total export data: Department of Organic Agriculture, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala www2.maga.gob.gt. Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina

›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact

Lauro Antonio Rivera Gramajo, Ministerio Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación (MAGA), Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala, https://visar.maga.gob.gt/

Guinea

›Operators: Certifier data. Only data on processors. The data is from 2020. .
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces,

Guinea Bissau

›No area or operator data were provided.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Guyana

Source

›Area: Wild collection (2019): Certifier data. No updates were provided.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Haiti

Sources

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Honduras

Source

›Area, operators: SENASA Honduras, SAG, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; crop details based on data from certifiers.
›Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Contact:

Sandra Isabel Elvir Sánchez, Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería SENASA, Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Hong Kong

›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Hungary

Sources

›Land area and operator data: Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg.
›Retail sales: Hungarian Research Institute of Organic Agriculture ÖMK ,in cooperation with the market research company on data from NIQ
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Contact

Dora Drexler, Hungarian Institute of Organic Agriculture ÖMKi, Budapest, Hungary, www.biokutatas.hu

Iceland

Source

›Certified organic agricultural land fell after several large operators (notably grazing and permanent grassland farms) withdrew from certification.
›Vottunarstofan Tún ehf, Laugavegur 7, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland, www.tun.is. (2021 data)

Contact

Aðalbjörg Aðalbjörnsdóttir, Vottunarstofan Tún ehf

India

Source

›Land area, operators, exports: Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development (APEDA) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, India, www.apeda.com. Crop area data were not available from APEDEA; area data for cotton were added based on the Textile Exchange production data (2021 data). For some key crops (soybeans, rice), the potential crop land was calculated by FiBL, using the EU and US organic import volumes as a basis. . These calculations are based on 2022 data.
›Retail sales data : Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development (APEDA) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, India, www.apeda.com
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Note

In addition to the 3rd party certified area, there were 1’196’403 hectares with PGS certification managed by a total of 1’933’641 farmers organised in 64509 PGS groups (2023).

Indonesia

Source

›Area data were compiled from several international certifiers not all of who provided updated data: ACT, bio Bio.inspecta, Bioagricert, CERES, Control Union, Ecocert India, NCO, OneCert, QCS
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Iran

Sources

›Area, operators: Certifier data from Bio.Inspecta, CERES, MAYACERT (2021 data)
›Beehives: Shahid Beheshti University ESRI, Evin, Tehran, Iran (2017).
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Note
Please note that the data source changed in 2020. Since 2021, data has been compiled by FiBL since 2021; based on the data from international certifiers. Previously data were provided by the Shahid Beheshti University ESRI, Evin, Tehran, Iran (last update: 2017).

Iraq
Source
›Zakho Small Villages Projects (ZSVP), Dohuk City, Dohuk, Iraq. The data is from 2019.
Contact
›Dr Abid Ali Hasan, Zakho Small Villages Projects (ZSVP), Program Coordinator in Iraq, Dohuk City, Dohuk, Iraq

Ireland
Sources
›Area, operators: Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail sales: Bord Bia, Dublin, Ireland (data from 2023)
The 2024 figures for Ireland were received after the data collection had been completed and could therefore not be included in the tables in this book. The current figure amounts to €172 million, representing growth of 4.9 percent. Based on Ireland's estimated population, this corresponds to a per-capita amount of approximately 31 euros. .
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports (MT) to USA: GATS/USDA

Israel
Source
›Area, operators: Standardisation and Accreditation Department Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Plant Protection and Inspection Services (PPIS), Israel. The data is from 2022.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Italy
Sources
›Area. Operators: SINAB, Rome, Italy and Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail and Catering sales: Nomisma, Bologna, Italy.
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA
Contact
›Prof. Dr. Raffaele Zanoli, Università Politecnica delle Marche UNIVPM, Ancona, Italy

Jamaica
Source
›Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to the USA: GATS/USDA

Japan
Source
›Area and producer data: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Tokyo, Japan
›Domestic market data (2022): Estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Tokyo, Japan: Please note that the data include catering sales.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA
Contact
›Prof. Dr. Yoko Taniguchi. Associate Professor, Setsunan University, Japan
›Miyoshi Satoko, Executive member, Organic Congress Japan
See also chapter about organic in Asia in this volume.

Jordan
Source
›Area, operators: Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN), MOAN Secretariat Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari (CIHEAM Bari), Bari, Italy
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/ USDA

Kazakhstan
Sources
›Area and operator data were received by several certifiers, not all of who provided updated data for 2024: Bioagricert, CERES, Ecoglobe, Ekoagros, LETIS, Organic Standard, STC
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Kenya
Source
›Area, operators: Kenya Organic Movement (KOAN), Nairobi, Kenya, www.koan.co.ke
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA
Contact
›Samuel Ndungu, Kenya Organic Movement (KOAN), Nairobi, Kenya, www.koan.co.ke

Korea, Republic of
Source
›Area, operators, retail sales (data 2023): National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service, National Statistical Office, Korea Rural Economic Institute, Korea
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA
›Retail sales (2022): National Agricultural Products Quality Management Service, National Statistical Office, Korea Rural Economic Institute, Korea

Contact
›Hakkyun Jeong, Korea Institute of Rural Social Affairs, Chungnam Province, Republic of Korea

Kosovo
Source
›Area, operators: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) of the Republic of Kosovo
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Kuwait
Source
›Ecocert India, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India, www.ecocert.com
Contact
›Amresh Kumar Pandey, Ecocert India, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India, www.ecocert.com

Kyrgyzstan
Source
›Area, operators: Data was provided by several certifiers: ACSC, Bio.inspecta and LETIS.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Source
Area and operator data was provided by:. ACT (Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand), Bioagricert, Control Union, Ecocert India.
Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Latvia
Source
›Area, operators: Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Market data (from 2017): Retail sales and export data: Moreganic Sourcing AB (2018): Baltic Organic Market Report 2018/2019. Moreganic Sourcing, Uppsala, Sweden
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces

Lebanon
Source
›Area, operators: CCPB Middle East, Beirut, Lebanon and Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN), MOAN Secretariat Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari (CIHEAM Bari), Bari, Italy
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA
Contact
›Angel Atallah, CCPB Middle East, Beirut, Lebanon

Lesotho
›Area and producers: Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Liberia
›Area/Operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Liechtenstein
Source
›Klaus Büchel Anstalt, Institute of Agriculture and Environment, Mauren, Liechtenstein, www.kba.li.
Contact
›Florian Bernardi and Klaus Büchel, Klaus Büchel Anstalt, Institute of Agriculture and Environment, Mauren, Liechtenstein, www.kba.li.

Lithuania
Source
›Land area, production, operators: Ekoagros, Kaunas, Lithuania
›Market data: Retail sales and export data (2017): Moreganic Sourcing AB (2018): Baltic Organic Market Report 2018/2019. Moreganic Sourcing, Uppsala, Sweden
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Export to the US: GATS/USDA
Contact
›Virginija Luksiene, Ekoagros, Kaunas, Lithuania

Luxembourg
Source
›Land area and operator data: Administration des Services Techniques de l'Agriculture, Service de la protection des végétaux, Luxembourg, www.asta.etat.lu and Eurostat database, and Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail sales data :Oekopolis Groupe calculation based on data from Statec Luxembourg
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
Contact
›Claudine Schmit, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Viticulture et de la Protection des consommateurs, Luxembourg, www.asta.etat.lu

Madagascar
›Area and producers (2023): Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Malawi
›Certifier data

Malaysia
›Area, operators: Certifier data from ACO, Control Union and NCO. Not all certifiers provided data updates.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Maldives
›Area and operator data were not received.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Mali
›Area, operators: Certifier data. Not all certifiers provided updates.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Malta
Source
›Area, operators, livestock, production, Eurostat, Luxemburg
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces

Martinique (France)
Source
›Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France, www.agencebio.org

Mauritius
Source
›Area, and producers (2021): Ecocert offices in Africa. www.ecocert.com: Not for all indicators, updates were received.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces
Contact
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Mayotte (France)
Source
›Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France. www.agencebio.org

Mexico
Source
›Area, operators: Subdirectora de Autorización y Aprobación de Organismos de Coadyuvancia, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA), Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), Ciudad de México, México. Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA
Contact
›Aurora Josefina Lobato García, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA), Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), Ciudad de México, México

Moldova
Source
›Area, operators: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Chişinău, Moldova
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA/GATS
Contact
›Marina Ilușca Head of the Department for Organic Production and Products of Origin, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Republic of Moldova, Chişinău, Moldova

Monaco
›Certifier data

Mongolia
›Ministry of Food Agriculture and Light Industry of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Montenegro
Sources
›Area, operators: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Podgorica, Montenegro and Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces
Contact
›Milica Bućković, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Podgorica, Montenegro

Morocco
Sources
›Area, operators: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime, du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts MAPMDREF, Rabat, Morocco.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA
Contact
›Data provided by Douniya Tallal, MAPMDREF, Rabat, Morocco

Mozambique
Sources
›Area, operators: Certifier data: from BCS, CERES, Control Union and Ecocert.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Myanmar
›Area, operators: Certifier data. Not all certifiers provided data updates.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Namibia
›Area, operators: Certifier data. BCS, CERES, Ecocert South Africa
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Nepal
›Area, operators: Certifier data were compiled based on the data of 4 international certifiers: CERES, Ecocert India, NCO, Oncecert
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Netherlands
Sources
›Area, operators: Eurostat, Luxembourg.

›Retail sales and export data: Bionext, Ede, The Netherlands; see the Bionext website, https://bionext.nl/.
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Contact

›Marian Blom, Bionext, Ede, The Netherlands, www.bionext.nl

New Caledonia

Source

›Certifier data (2023)
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

New Zealand

Source

›Area, operators, retail sales, exports: Organics Aotearoa New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand, www.oanz.org.nz,
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA/GATS

Nicaragua

Source

›Area, operators: Instituto de Protección y Sanidad Agropecuaria (IPSA), Departamento de Inspección Certificación Fitosanitaria, Managua, Nicaragua, www.magfor.gob.ni. Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

›Ing. Ramón Ernesto Noguera García, Instituto de Protección y Sanidad Agropecuaria IPSA, Departamento de Inspección Certificación Fitosanitaria, Managua, Nicaragua, www.magfor.gob.ni

Niger

›Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Nigeria

Source

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Note

Producers: Please note that the certifiers did not provide the total number of producers; in most cases, only the number of companies/projects/certificates were provided. The number of producers must therefore be considerably higher.

Niue

Source

›No data available; no updates were received

North Macedonia

Source

›Land area and operator data: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Skopje, North Macedonia and Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

›Olivera Bicikliski, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Skopje, North Macedonia

Norway

Sources

›Area, livestock: Norwegian Agriculture Agency (Landbruksdirektoratet), Oslo, Norway
›Operators: Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail sales: Norwegian Agriculture Agency

Contact

Mikael Meland Leksen, Norwegian Agriculture Agency (Landbruksdirektoratet), Oslo, Norway

Oman

Source

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Pakistan

›Area, producers: Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Palestine, State of

›Area, operators, : Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN), MOAN Secretariat Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari (CIHEAM Bari), Bari, Italy
›Exports (MT) to EU : European Commission

Panamá

Source

›Area, operators: Autoridad Competente de Agropecuaria Orgánica, MIDA, Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Río Tapia, Tocúmen, Apartado 081601611 Zona 5, Panamá, https://mida.gob.pa/direcciones/direccion-nacional-de-sanidad-vegetal/
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

›Fermín Vicente Romero Houlstan, Dirección Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal; Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario (MIDA), Panamá, República de Panamá

Papua New Guinea

Source

›Area, operators: Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom), Suva Fiji, www.spc.int. Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Paraguay

Source

›Area, operators: Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Vegetal y de Semillas (SENAVE), Department of Organic Agriculture, Asuncion, Paraguay, www.senave.gov.py Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

›Genaro Coronel, Servicio Nacional de Calidad y Sanidad Vegetal y de Semillas, Department of Organic Agriculture, Asuncion, Paraguay, www.senave.gov.py

Perú

Source

›Area and number of producers: SENASA. Producción Orgánica. Lima, Perú. Data were provided via Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura Orgánica (CIAO), Buenos Aires, Argentina
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

Patricia Kristel Alvarez Ordoñez and Pedro Molina, Dirección General Agrícola (DGA – MINAGRI). Secretaria Técnica del Consejo Nacional de Productos Orgánicos (CONAPO)

Philippines

Sources

›Area, operators: The data were compiled by FiBL from a number of certifiers all o f who provided updated data: BCS, Bioagricert, CCPB, CERES, Control Union, Ecocert India
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Poland

Source

›Area, operators: Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Retail sales: Coma, A. (2025, December 19). "Organic is not reserved for an elite, it must be accessible to everyone", European market leaders claim, https://www.biofach.de/en/knowledge-inspiration/2025/article/organic-is-not-reserved-for-an-elite
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Portugal

Source

›Area, operators: Eurostat, ,Luxembourg
›Retail sales: Gontierm, Gerard (2025): Demand for organic products in Portugal on the rise. BioEcoActual, February 20, 2025. https://www.bioecoactual.com/en/2025/02/20/demand-for-organic-products-in-portugal-on-the-rise/
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Puerto Rico

Certifier data

Réunion

Source

›Agence Bio, Montreuil-sur-Bois, France. www.agencebio.org

Romania

Sources

›Area, operators: Eurostat, Luxemburg
›Retail sales data: Dobrescu, Monica (2017): Romania: Organic production and market overview. GAIN Report No. RO 1702. The USDA FAS website. USDA, Washington. The data is from 2016.
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports to the US (MT): GATS/USDA

Russian Federation

Source

›Area, producers: Certifier data
›Retail sales: Prusso, Giuseppe (2019): Il Mercato die Prodotti Bio nella Federazione Russa. Presentation by Prusso, Giuseppe of the Italian Trade Agency at Sana, Bologna, September 6, 2019
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/USDA

Rwanda

›Area, operators: Certifier data Not all certifiers provided data updates.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Saint Lucia

›Certifier data

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

›Area and operator data were not received anymore from the certifier who had provided them before.

Samoa

Source

›Area, operators: Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom), Suva Fiji, www.spc.int.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Sao Tome and Prince

Source

›Area, operators: Certifier data. None of the certifiers provided updates for 2024.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Saudi Arabia

Source

›Area, operators: Department of Organic Agriculture (DOA), http://moa.gov.sa/organice/portale
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA/GATS

Contact

Raed Saleh Almusaylim; Manager of Control & Legislation Section, Department of Organic Production, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Senegal

Sources

Area, operators: based on the data from the following certifiers: BCS, CERES, Certisys, Ecocert West Africa. No tall certifiers provided data updates. Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Serbia

Source

›Area, operators: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia and Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA/GATS

Contact

›Jelena Vasiljevic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

Seychelles

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Sierra Leone

›Area, operators: Certifier data. Not all certifiers provided updated data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Singapore

›Area, operators: Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Slovakia

Source

›Area, operators, livestock, and crop production: Central Control and Testing Institute in Agriculture (ÚKSÚP), Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic and Eurostat Luxembourg
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports (MT) to the USA: USDA/GATS

Slovenia

Sources

›Area, operators, livestock, crop production : Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
›Retail sales (from 2013): Institute for Sustainable Development, Ljubljana, Slovenia
›Export and import values (in Euros) are from 2009: Institute for Sustainable Development, Ljubljana, Slovenia
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports (MT) to USA: GATS/ USDA

Solomon Islands

Source

›Area, operators (2023): Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom), Suva Fiji, www.spc.int
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Somalia

›Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

South Africa

Sources

›Area, producers: BCS, CERES, Control Union , Ecocert South Africa
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Spain

Sources

›Area, operators, retail sales: Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación: Agricultura Ecologica 2025, Madrid, Spain
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
›Exports (MT) to the US: GATS/USDA

Sri Lanka

Source

›Area, operators: National Organic Control Unit (NOCU), Colombo, Sri Lanka, www.nocu.lk
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, GATS/ USDA

Contact

Vinika Perera, Assistant Director, National Organic Control Unit (NOCU), Colombo, Sri Lanka

Sudan (former)

›Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Suriname

›Area, operators: Certifier data – not all certifiers provided data updates
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Sweden

Sources

›Area, operators: Eurostat database, Luxembourg
›Retail sales: Ekologiska Lantbrukarna, Ekomatcentrum och Organic Sweden (2025) Ekologiska Årsrapporten 2024. Stockholm. https://www.ekolantbruk.se/nyheter/ekologiska-arsrapporten-2024
›Import data (MT): European Commission/Traces
› Exports (MT) to the US: GATS/USDA

Switzerland

Sources

›Area, producers: Federal Statistical Office (FSO/BfS), Neuchâtel , Switzerland
›Processors, importers: Bio Suisse, Basel, Switzerland
›Retail sales: Bio Suisse, Basel, Switzerland, www.biosuisse.ch/de/bioinzahlen.php.

Contact

›Hans Ramseier, Bio Suisse, Basel, Switzerland

Syria

›Area or operator data were not received from the precious data source
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Taiwan

Source

›Area, operators: Taiwan organic information Portal (2024): Yearly Report of Organic agricultural land and farms in Taiwan. Taiwan. https://info.organic.org.tw/5138/
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

›Prof. Dr Ray Zeng, Organic Center, National I-lan University, I-Lan City. Taiwan

Tajikistan

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Tanzania

Sources

›Area, operators: BCS, Bio.inspecta, CERES, Control Union, Ecocert Southern Africa
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Note

Please note that a direct year-to-year comparison is not possible for Tanzania due to the changing data sources.

Thailand

Source

›Area, operator:: Green Net Survey among the international and domestic certifiers; Green Net, Bangkok, Thailand.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

›Vitoon Panyakul, Green Net, 10330 Bangkok, Thailand, www.greennet.or.th.

Timor-Leste

›Area, operators: Certifier data.
›Exports (MT) to the USA: USDA

Togo

Sources

›Area, operators: Ceres, Certisys, Control Union, Ecocert, Letis. Please note that not all certifiers provide updated data.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Tonga

Source

›Certifier data (from 2019)

Trinidad and Tobago

›Certifier data

Tunisia

Source

›Area, operators (2023): Direction Générale de L'Agriculture Biologique (DGAB), Tunis, Tunisia
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Turkey (Türkiye)

Source

›Area, operators: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ankara, Turkey, and Eurostat database, Eurostat, Luxembourg
›Market/retail sales data (2014): USDA Foreign Agricultural Services (2016): Turkish Organic Market Overview. USDA, Washington, USA.
›Export and import values (2017): Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ankara, Turkey
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA/GATS

Contact

›Zeynep Rana Demirkan Ölmez, Republic of Turkey Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ankara, Turkey

Note

›According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the major drop in organic farmland is linked to multiple pressures, including the growing difficulty of controlling pests as climate change accelerates—an issue that affects organic farmers particularly strongly—and the severe 2022 Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquake, which caused major losses across 11 provinces and led many farmers to leave the system. Support for

organic farming continues, mainly on a field- and project-specific basis.

Uganda

Sources

›Area, operators: Bonabana et al. (2022): Organic Agriculture Statistics in Uganda. Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda
›While the total organic farmland area is from this study, additional crop information from 2 certifiers and from Textile Exchange (2021 data) was added; however, this data is not complete.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Ukraine

Sources

›Area and operator data: Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine
›Retail sales and exports: Organic.Info, Kyiv, Ukraine, https://organicinfo.ua/en/about-us/ (Data excludes retail sales of imported products)

Infographics

›Infographics with data are available at https://organicinfo.ua/en/infographics/

Contact

›Maryna Kyslytska, The Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, kyslytskaminagro@gmail.com.

United Arab Emirates

Source

›Area, operators: Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW), United Arab Emirates. Crop details from certifiers were added.
›Exports (MT) to the USA: USDA/GATS

United Kingdom

Sources

›Area, operators: DEFRA, London UK
›Retail sales: Soil Association (2025): Organic Market Report 2024. Soil Association, Bristol.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA/GATS

Contacts

›Lee Holdstock, Soil Association, Bristol, UK

United States of America

Source

›Area/operators: Argus data
›Retail sales data: Organic Trade Association (OTA), Washington D.C., USA
›Export and import data: GATS, USDA, Washington, USA
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Uruguay

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Uzbekistan

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Vanuatu

Source

›Area, operators (2023): Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom), Suva Fiji, www.spc.int

Venezuela

›Area, operators: Certifier data. Not all certifiers provided data updates.

Viet Nam

Sources

›Area, operators: Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association, Hanoi, Vietnam.
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

Nguyễn Thị Hồng Ngọc, Vietnam Organic Agriculture Association, Hanoi, Vietnam

Yemen

›Exports (MT) to USA: GATS/ USDA

Zambia

Source

›Area, operators: Certifier data
›Exports (MT) to EU and USA: European Commission/Traces, USDA

Contact

Daniël Kotzé, Ecocert South Africa, Stellenbosch, South Africa

Zimbabwe

Source

›Area, operators: Ecocert South Africa, Stellenbosch, South Africa
›Exports (MT) to EU: European Commission/Traces

Contact

Daniël Kotzé, Ecocert South Africa, Stellenbosch, South Africa

About the FiBL Survey

In total, data were provided by more than 200 experts. Governments, private sector organizations, certifiers and market research companies have contributed to the data collection effort.

Several international certifiers deserve special mention as they provided data on several countries: ACO Certification, Bioinspecta, CCPB, CERES-CERT, Certisys, Control Union, Ecocert, Mayacert, Ecoglobe, Ekoagros, ICEA, Imocert, Kiwa BCS Oko-Garantie GmbH, LETIS, Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand (ACT), Organización Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), OneCert, Organic Standard, Quality Certification Services (QCS) and STC.

Our collaboration with the Inter-American Commission for Organic Agriculture (CIAO) eased data collection in Latin America and the Caribbean substantially. Data from the Mediterranean countries were supplied by the Mediterranean Organic Agriculture Network (MOAN, c/o Mediterranean Agronomic Institute Bari). Data from the Pacific Islands were provided by the Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETcom). Another important source covering many countries is Eurostat. A list of all data sources and contacts is provided in the annex.

Countries covered

Data from 183 countries/territories were available, including area, producers and other operators, production, retail sales, international trade, livestock and further indicators. Updated data was not available for all countries/territories. For the countries/territories for which FiBL compiles the data among (often several) certifiers, not all of them provided updated data in all cases. When no new data was available, data from the previous survey were used.

Indicators covered

Data on the following indicators were collected:

- organic area and production including breakdown by crop;
- livestock numbers; production data (volumes and values);
- producers and further operator types;
- domestic market data (total retail sales and food service sales values and volumes,
- per capita consumption, share of the total market, and breakdown by product);
- international trade data (total import and export values and volumes, and breakdown by product).

Not all data that was collected is published in this book (e.g., production, livestock numbers, breakdown by product for the domestic market and international trade data) because it was not possible to draw a complete global picture for these indicators. More information about the data collection and analysis process is available in our metadata, which can be found on Organic Eprints https://orgprints.org/36848/.

Definitions/Explanations

Area share of total agricultural land: In some cases, the calculation of the organic share of the total agricultural land or that of individual crops, which in most cases is based on

FAOSTAT and in some cases the Eurostat data, might differ from the organic shares obtained from ministries or local experts.

Area: Data represents **certified organic land that is already fully converted as well as land under conversion** because many data sources do not separate or include the latter (for instance, Austria, Germany and Switzerland) and because land under conversion is under organic management. For a definition of organic agriculture, see the IFOAM – Organics International website.[1]

Certifiers: In this, like in former editions of the yearbook, we use the term "certifiers" to refer to the organizations responsible for ensuring compliance with organic standards. However, the more accurate term "control bodies" has become widely adopted in recent years to reflect their broader regulatory role. We plan to transition to this terminology in the next edition to align with current practice.

Completeness of data: For some countries, either no current data were available, or the data provided may not be complete. For others, no data were available. It may, therefore, be assumed that the extent of organic agriculture is larger than documented in this publication.

Country definitions: For countries and territories, the FAO country list is used. Where the designation "country" appears in this report, it covers countries or territories. In most cases, countries are grouped by region according to the Standard Country and Area Classifications as defined by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Data revisions: Data revisions and corrections are communicated at statistics.fibl.org.

Direct year-to-year comparison: A direct year-to-year comparison is not possible for all data, as the data sources may change, data may not be provided on an annual basis, data may have been revised or corrected due to improved data access, or exchange rates might change from year to year.

Export/Import data: For exports and import volumes FiBL used its own classification. It is working on the harmonisation with the EU and US classification.

Metadata: Metadata for the FiBL survey on organic agriculture worldwide are available on Organic Eprints at https://orgprints.org/36848.

PGS: For some countries, areas certified by Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) have been included as the data providers did not make the distinction between third-party and PGS certification.

Producer data: Some countries report the number of smallholders, while others report only the number of companies, projects, or grower groups, which may each comprise several producers. This is especially relevant for numerous African countries. The number of producers is, therefore, probably higher than the number communicated in this report.

Retail sales data: It should be noted that for market and trade data, comparing country statistics remains very problematic due to differing methods of data collection. Furthermore, for market and trade values fluctuating exchange rates must be kept in mind.

Sources: Data was gathered from private sector organizations, governments, and certification bodies. For detailed information on the data sources, please check the annex at the end of this volume (page 334).

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[1] The definition of organic agriculture is available at the website of IFOAM – Organics International www.ifoam.bio/en/organic-landmarks/definition-organic-agriculture



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Organic agriculture is practised in more than 180 countries, and nearly 99 million hectares of agricultural land are managed organically by at least 4.8 million farmers.

Global sales of organic food and drink reached nearly 145 billion euros in 2024.

The 27th edition of "The World of Organic Agriculture", published by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL and IFOAM – Organics International, offers a comprehensive review of recent developments in global organic agriculture. It presents detailed statistics on organic farming that relate to area under organic management, land use and crops, the number of farms and other operator types, retail sales and international trade data.

The book features contributions from representatives of the organic sector worldwide, addressing topics such as the global market for organic food, organic imports, regulations, and policies. It provides insights into current and emerging trends in organic agriculture across various regions.

The latest data is presented annually at BIOFACH in Nuremberg, Germany.

In 2027, BIOFACH will take place from February 16–19.

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