

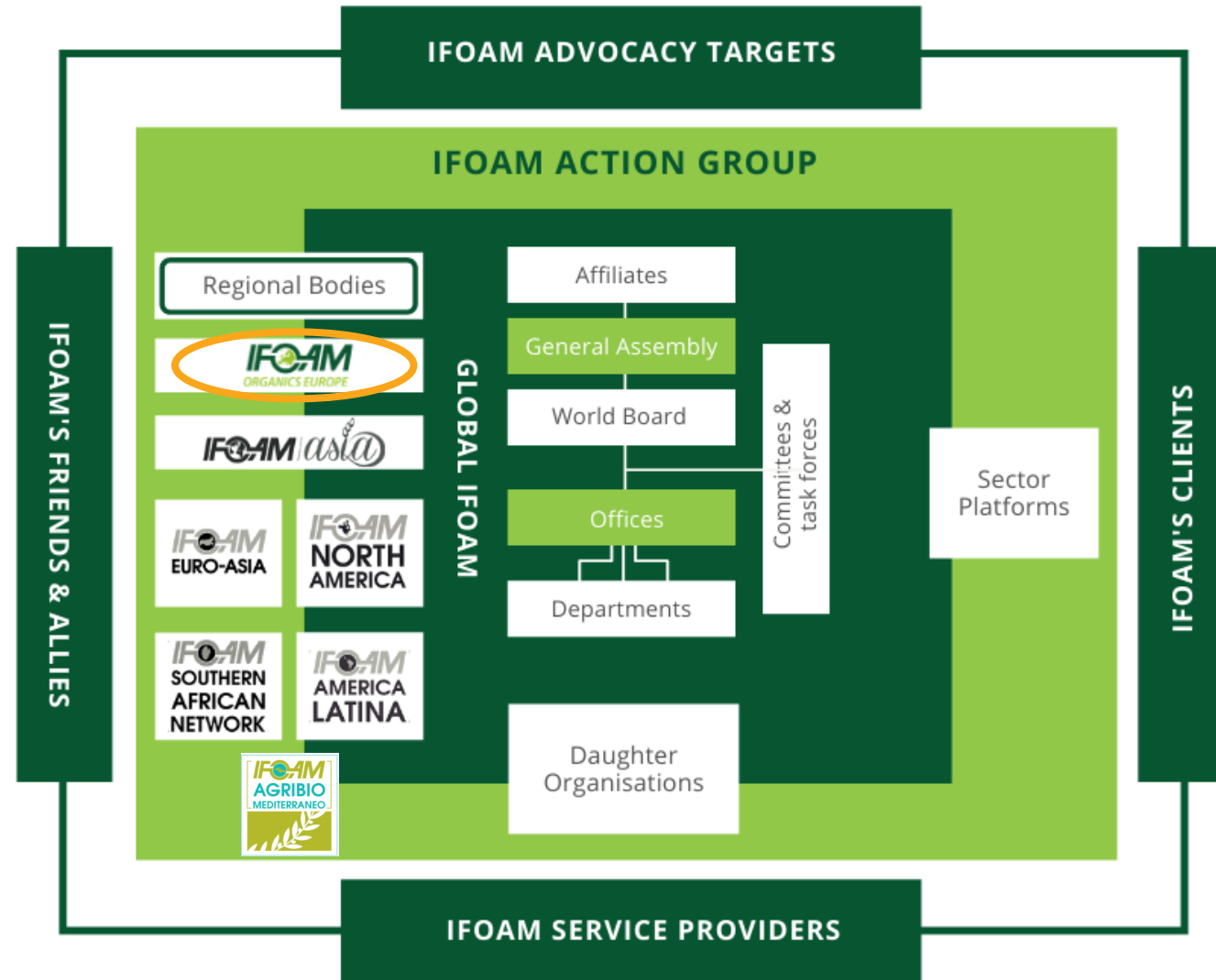
Organic farming & insects

Sustainable innovations in Agriculture: NGO perspective

Lea Bauer
Regulation Consultant

21 November 2024

IFOAM'S GLOBAL ACTION NETWORK

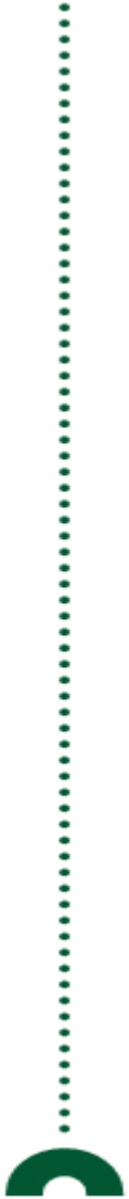


About IFOAM – Organics International

- Founded in 1972...
- IFOAM – Organics International is the global organic network working towards true sustainability in food and farming, guided by the principles of organic agriculture.
- www.ifoam.bio

About IFOAM Organics Europe

- Founded in 2002...
- IFOAM Organics Europe is the voice for organic stakeholders with the EU institutions
- www.organicseurope.bio



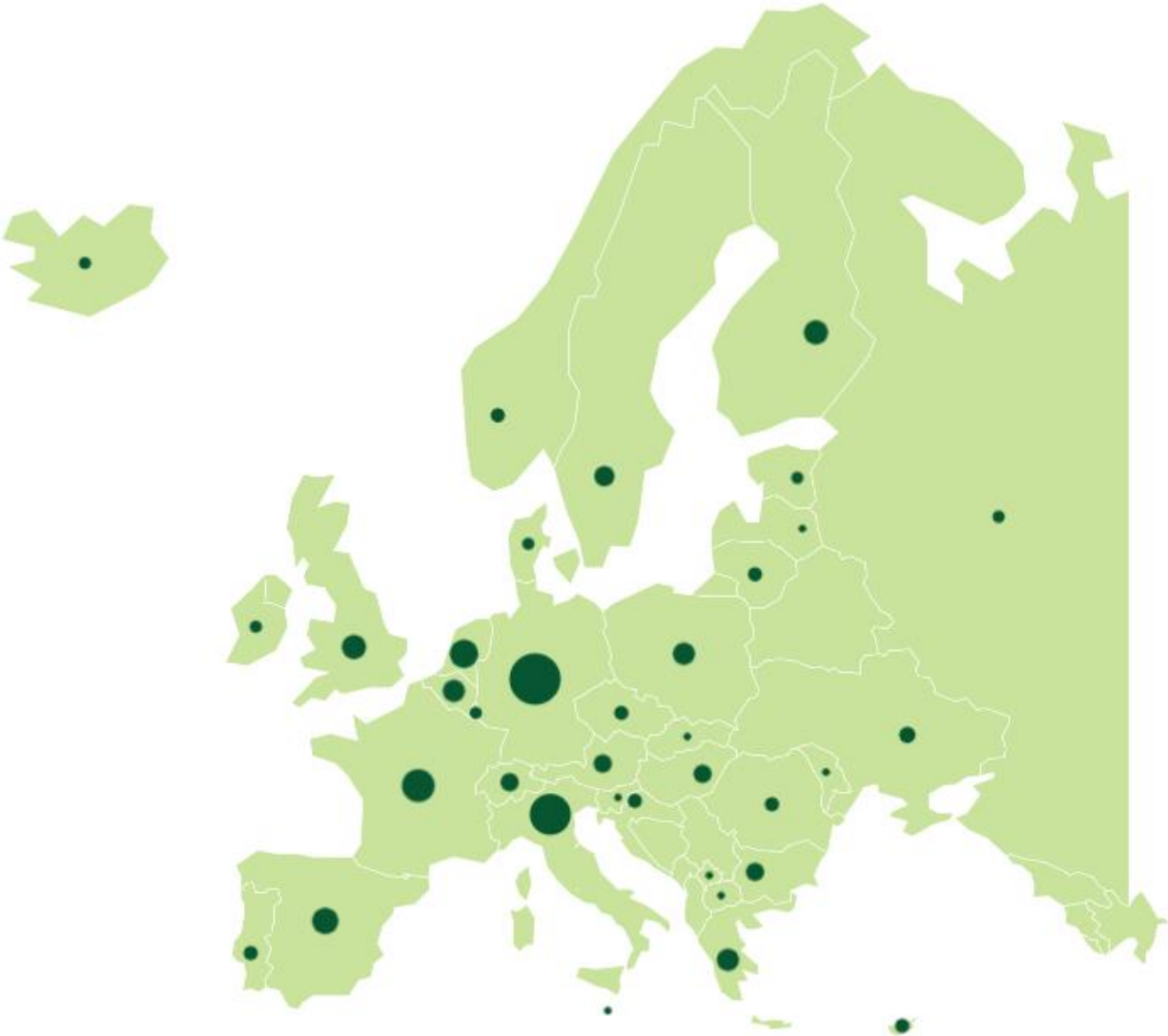
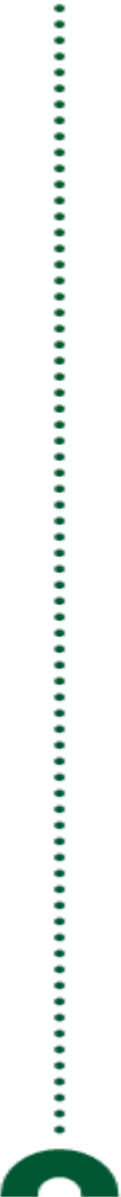
ONE VOICE FOR ORGANIC STAKEHOLDERS



WHO WE REPRESENT

- IFOAM Organics Europe represents the entire organic food chain and beyond
- We count almost 200 members in 34 European countries
- Based on the IFOAM principles of organic agriculture:
Health, Ecology, Fairness & Care

OUR MEMBERS





Our solid structure: The reason behind our success



9 Board and

30+ Council Members

formulating positions and leading the organization.

20+ Staff Members

Operating in the heart of the European Union.

4 Interest Groups

providing direct involvement from the sector on organic certification and integrity, farming, processing and trade, and retail.

30+ Seats in the Civil Dialogue Groups of the European Commission

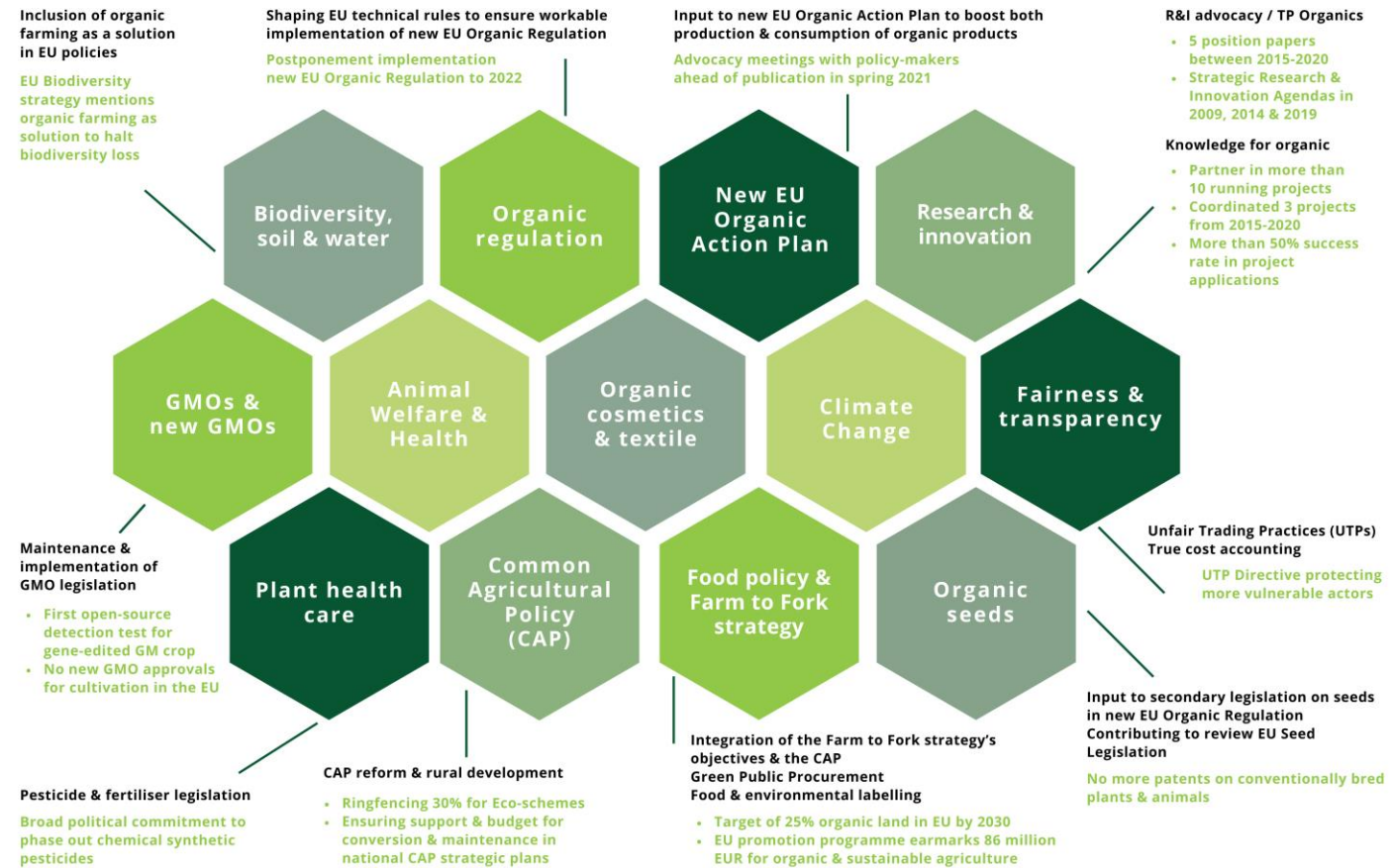
holding a regular dialogue on all matters related to the Common Agricultural Policy and rural development.

10 Expert Groups and Task Forces

Working on important developments and advising the IFOAM EU Board and Council on topics like seeds, GMOs, the new organic regulation, cosmetics and textile, climate change, and many others.

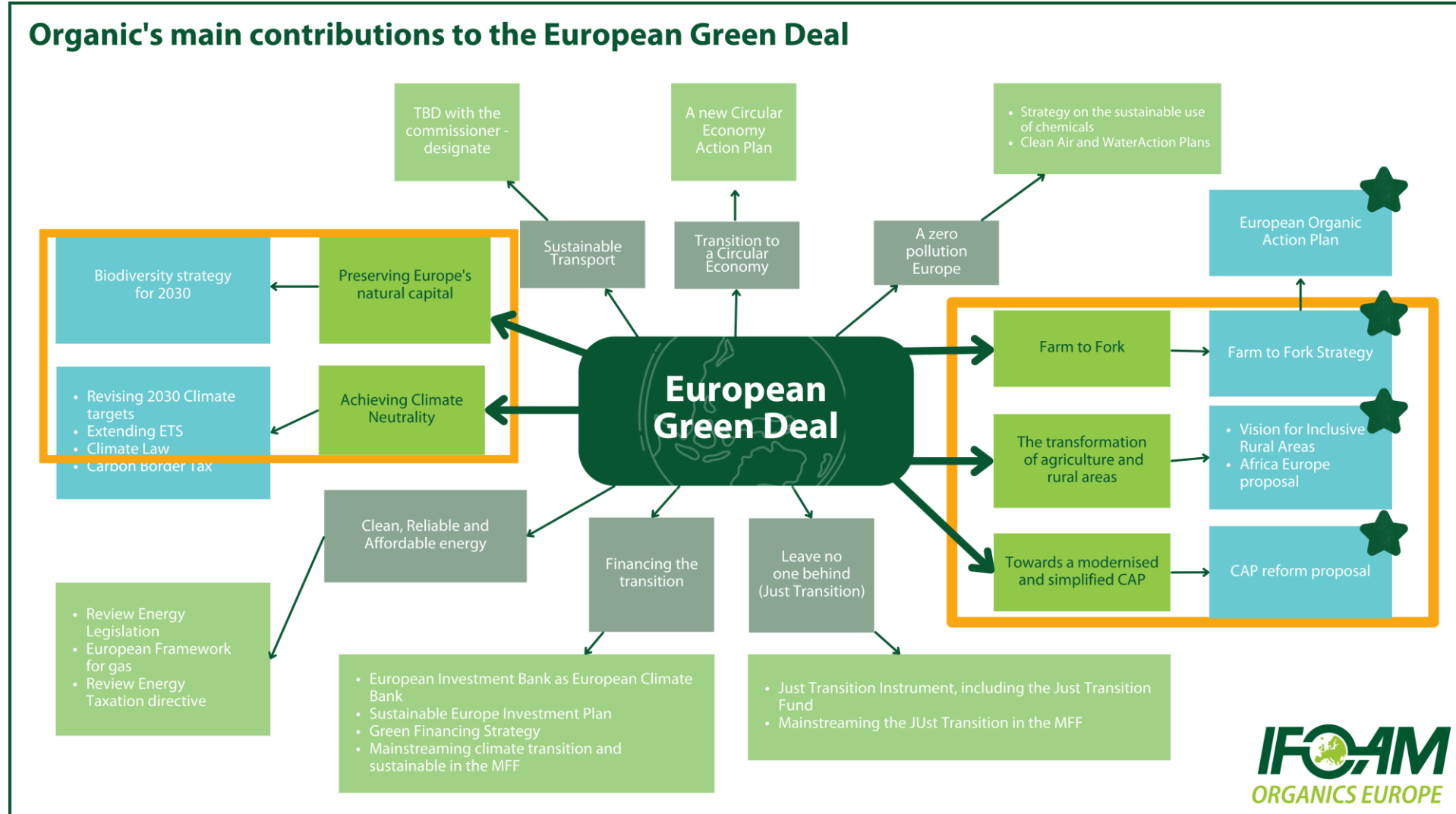
WORKING ON EU POLICY AREAS

...with a big impact on organic operators



WORKING ON EU POLICY AREAS

...with a big impact on organic operators

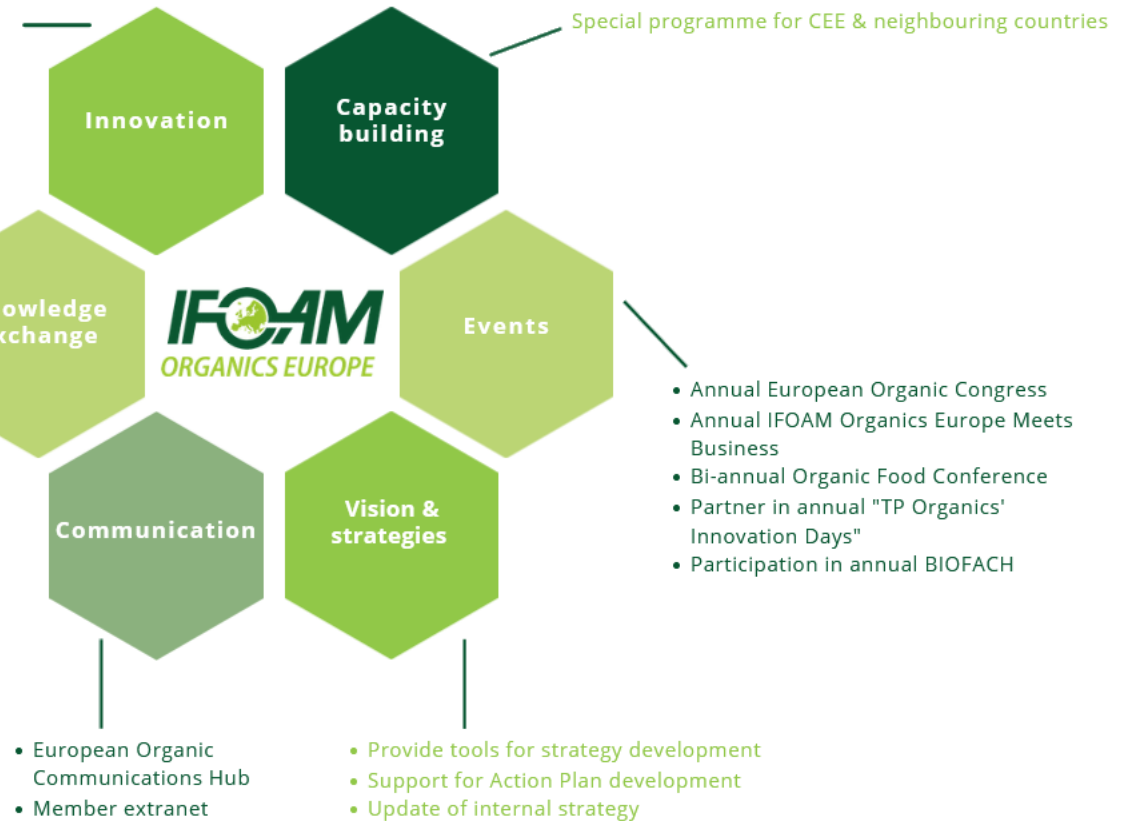


WORKING ON ORGANIC DEVELOPMENT

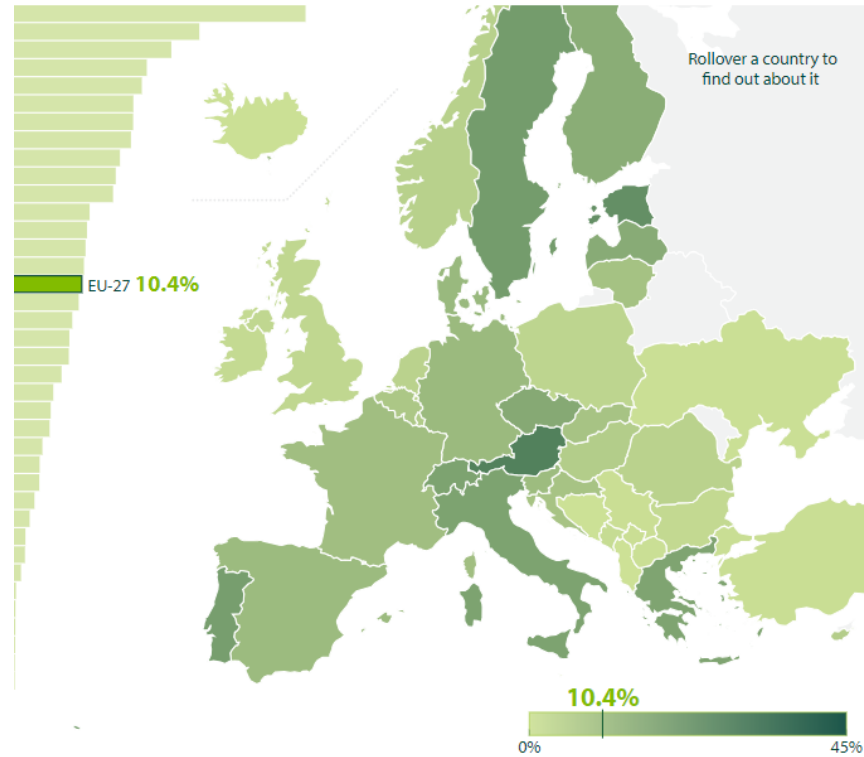
...to develop the movement's capacity

- FutureEUAqua - Innovating aquaculture
- FoodShift2030 - Transforming Europe's food system
- LIVESEED - Boosting organic seed & plant breeding
- RELACS - Phasing out dependency on & use of contentious inputs
- SmartAgriHubs - Realising the digitisation of agriculture

- BIOFRUITNET - Strengthening the competitiveness of European organic fruit production
- Organic Farm Knowledge platform - Exchanging knowledge to enhance organic farming
- "Let's discuss organic" webinars
- Regular exchange with IFOAM Organics Europe's interest groups



Percentage of organic agricultural land



► *Notes
► Sources

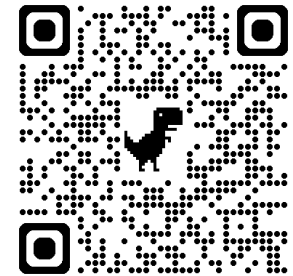
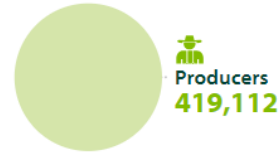
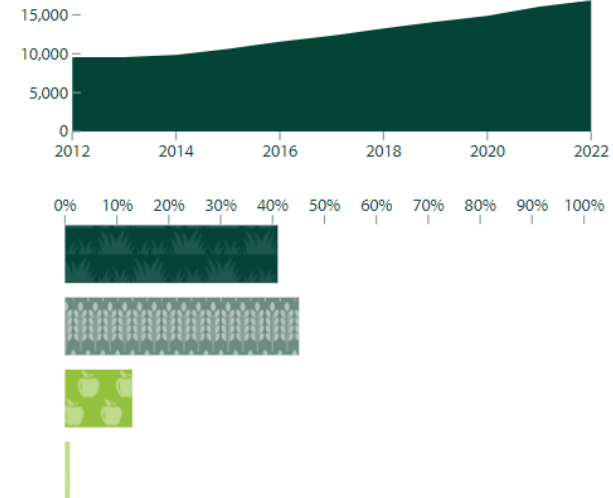
EU-27

16.9
million
hectares of
organic land
in 2022

Organic land use*

- 41%** Grassland
6,918,966 hectares
- 45%** Arable crops
7,611,251 hectares
- 13%** Permanent crops
2,188,804 hectares
- 1%** Other
159,224 hectares

Organic land area in 1,000 hectares



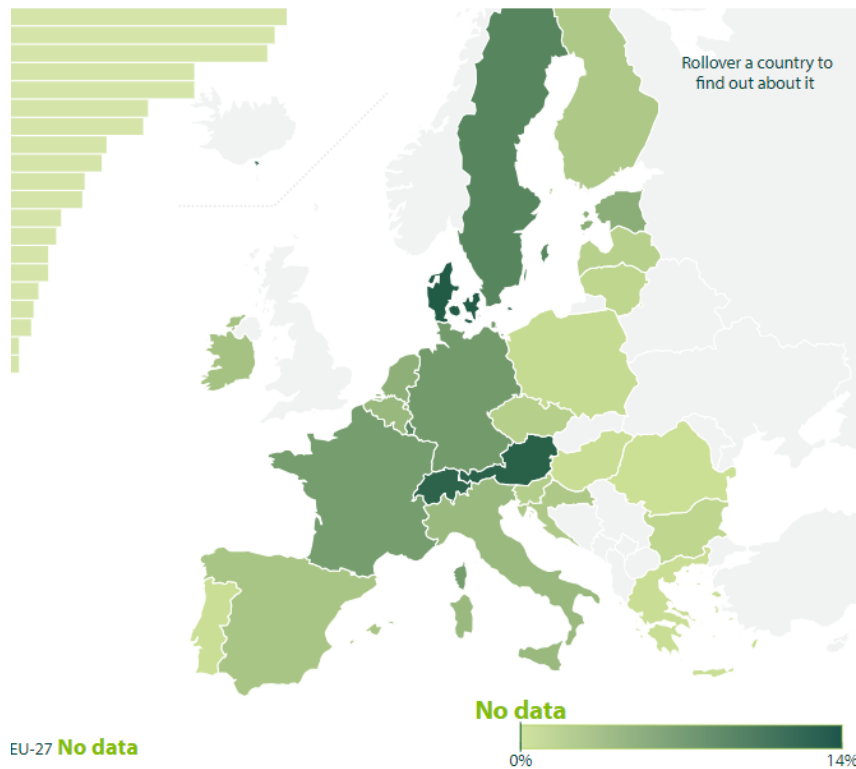
Organic in Europe

Production

Retail Market

Data compiled by **FIBL**

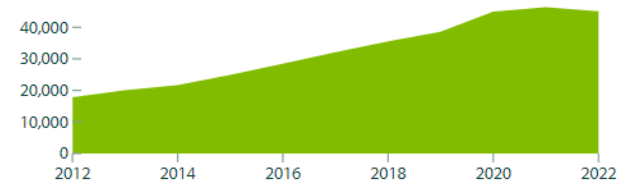
percentage of organic retail sales



EU-27

€45.1
billion
organic retail
sales in 2022

Organic retail sales in million euro



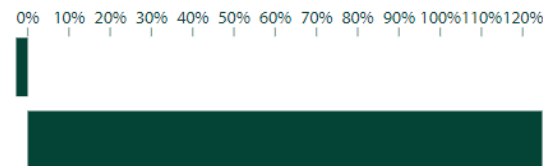
Retail sales growth

% Growth (2021-2022)

-3%

% Growth (2013-2022)

125%



Equivalent spent per capita

€102

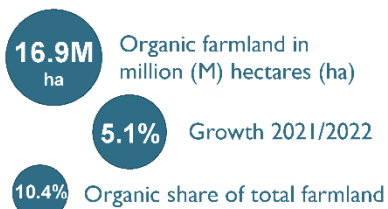
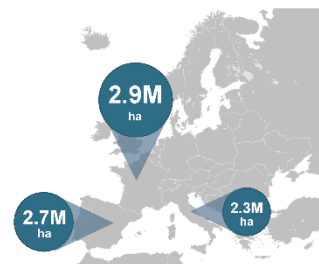
EU equivalent €84



*Notes
Sources

Organic Agriculture in the European Union 2022

Organic Farmland

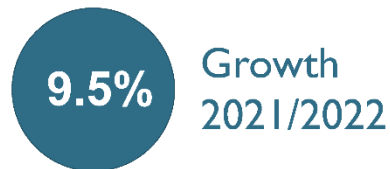


Farmland in million hectares
Top 3 countries

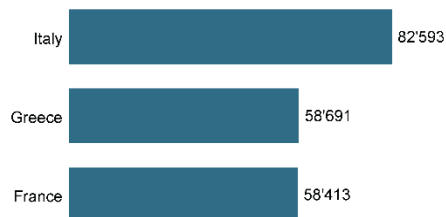


Organic Producers

The number of organic producers is increasing



Number of producers
Top 3 countries

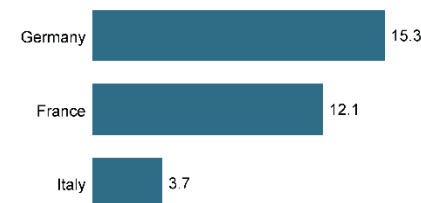


Organic Market

The European Union's market contracts slightly in 2021/2022



Market in billion euros
Top 3 countries



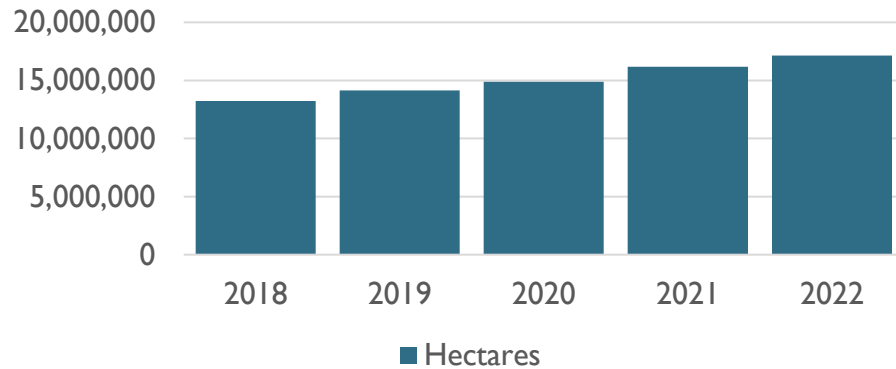
Market growth in percent
Top 3 countries 2021/2022



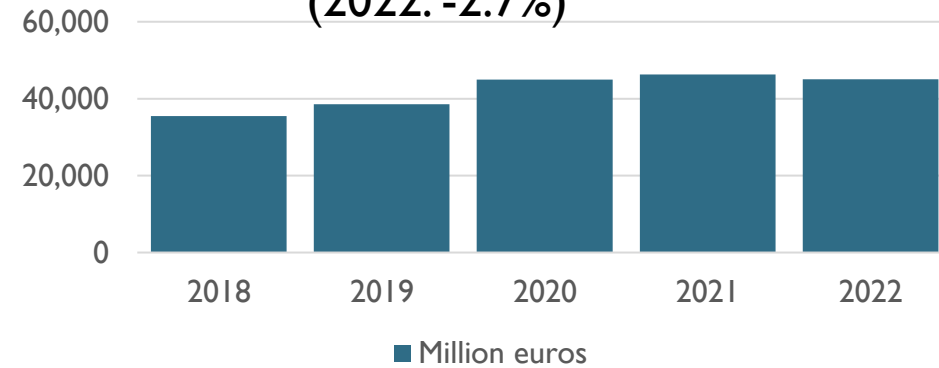
Source: FiBL survey © 2024
More information: www.organic-world.net - statistics.fibl.org

Organic Agriculture in the European Union: Status 2022

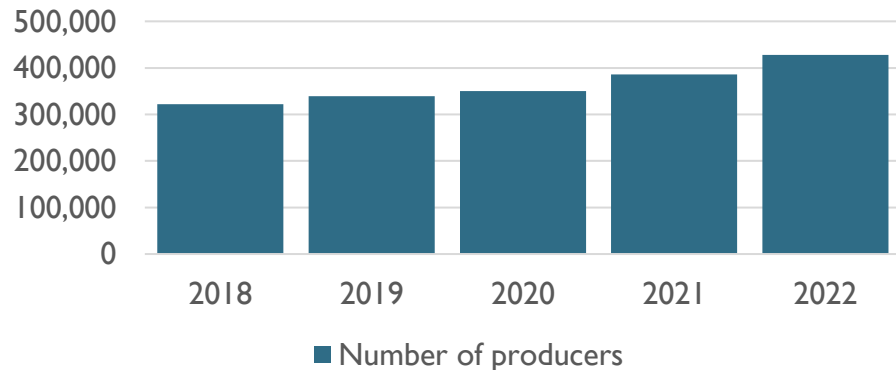
Area growth (2022:+5.8%)



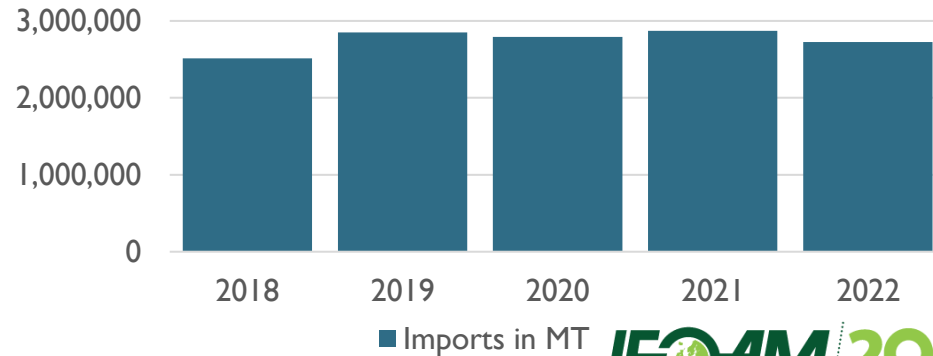
Retail sales growth euros (2022: -2.7%)



Producers (2021: +10.9%)



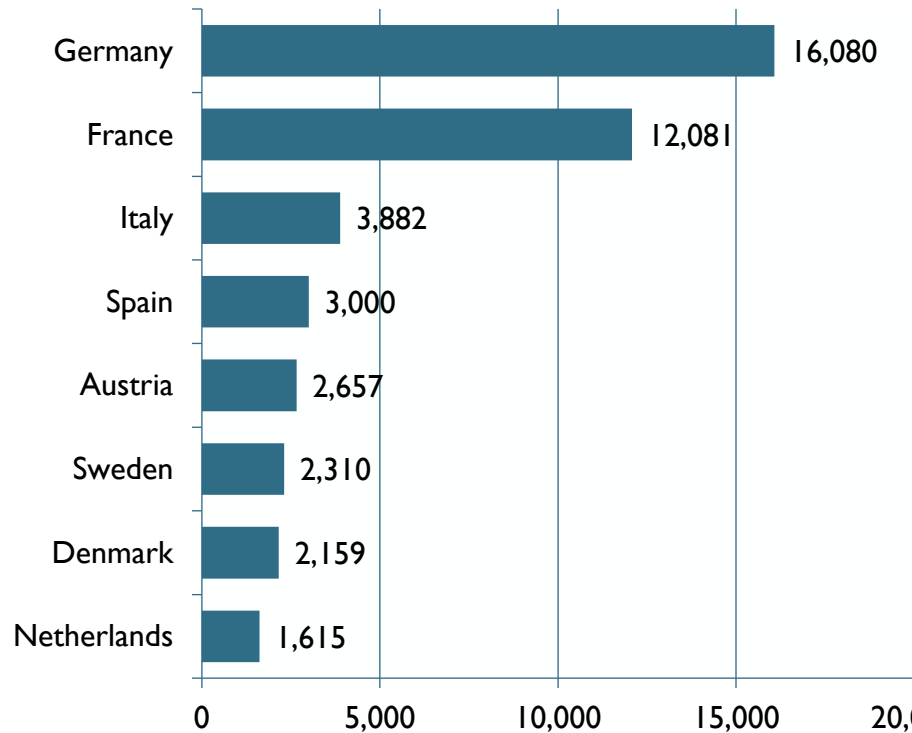
Imports (2022: -5.1%)



EU organic retail sales 2023: Growth rates for largest markets (EU: ca. 46.7 billion euros, +3.4%)

EU retail sales 2023

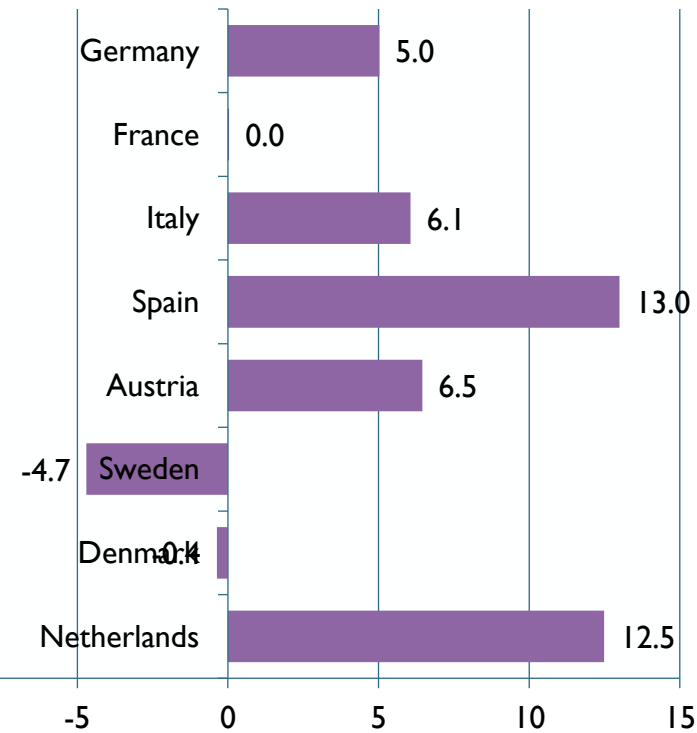
Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



Retail sales in Million Euros
Spain: Clarifications pending

EU organic retail sales growth 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



Retail sales value growth in %

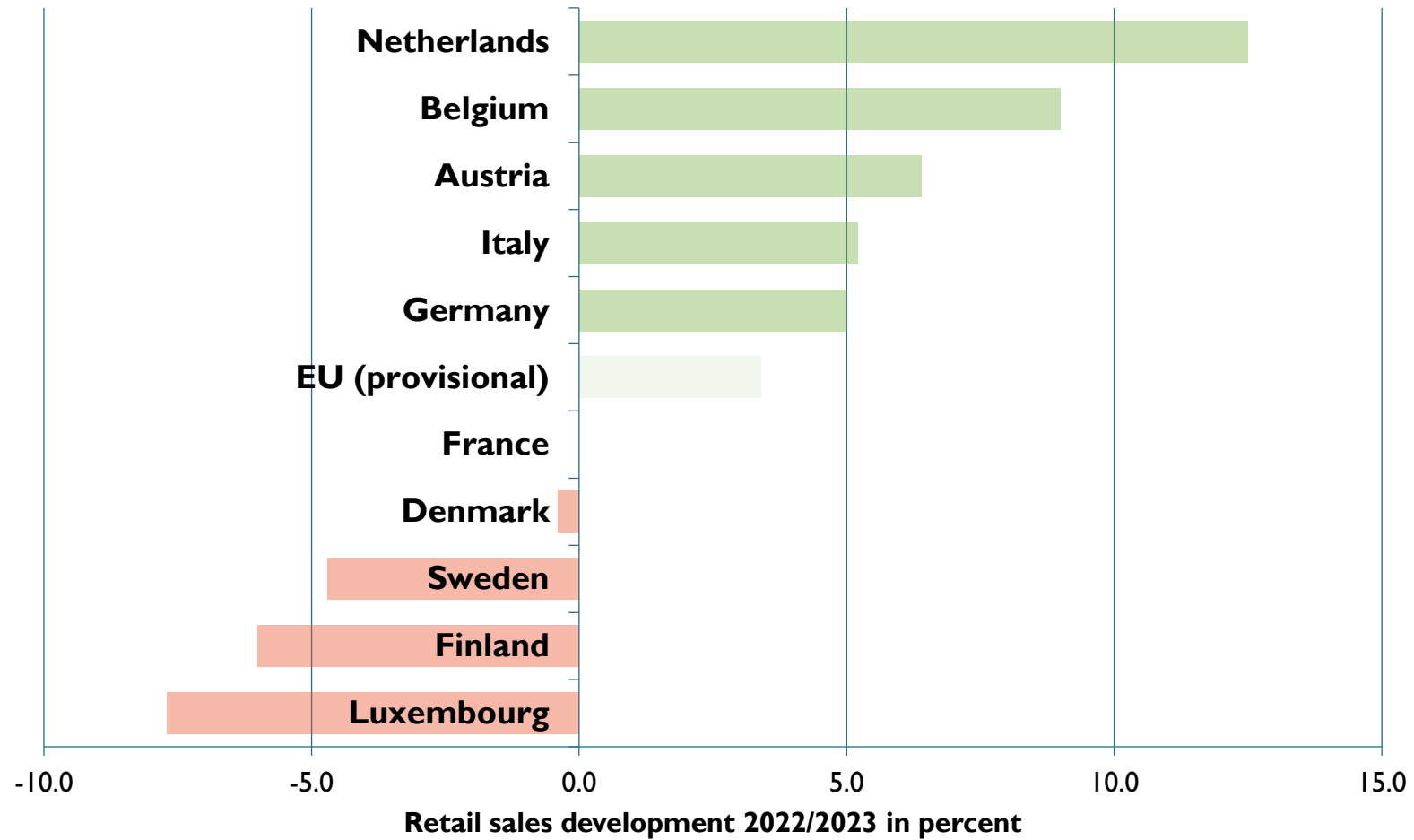
EU growth rate 3.4%

Growth mainly due to higher prices

Compared to inflation rate of 7-8 % growth rate too low

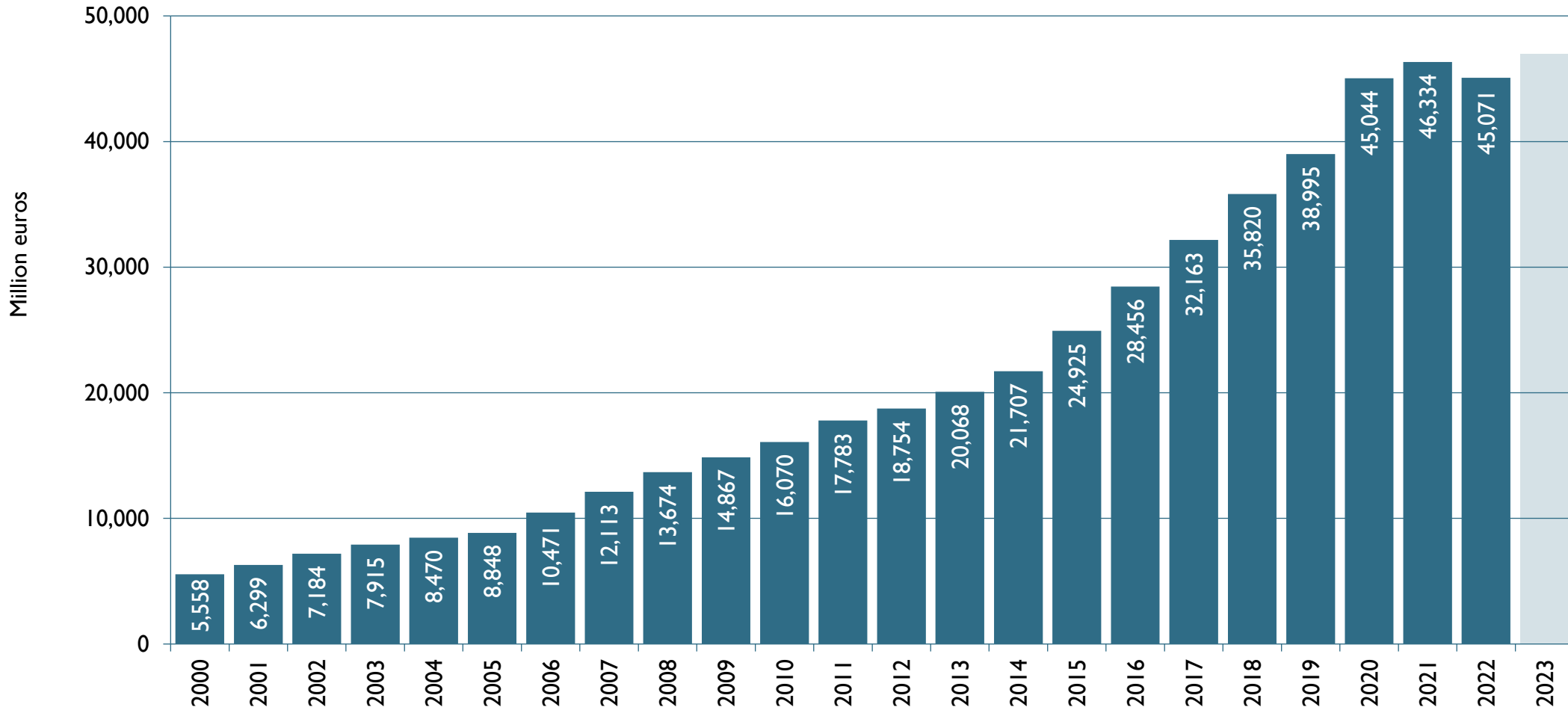
Market development 2023 in select countries

Source: FiBL AMI survey 2023



After the drop 2022 the organic market recovered 2023 due to higher prices – growth of 3.4 % (POVISIONAL)

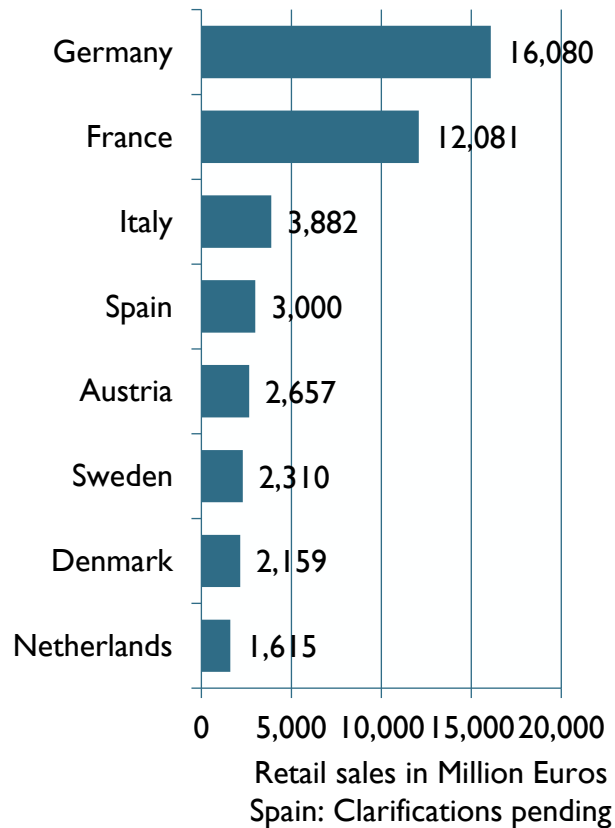
Organic retail sales growth 2001-2023 (2023 preliminary) Source: FiBL-AMI Survey



EU organic retail sales 2023+2024 (1st half): Growth rates; 2024: very inconsistent picture

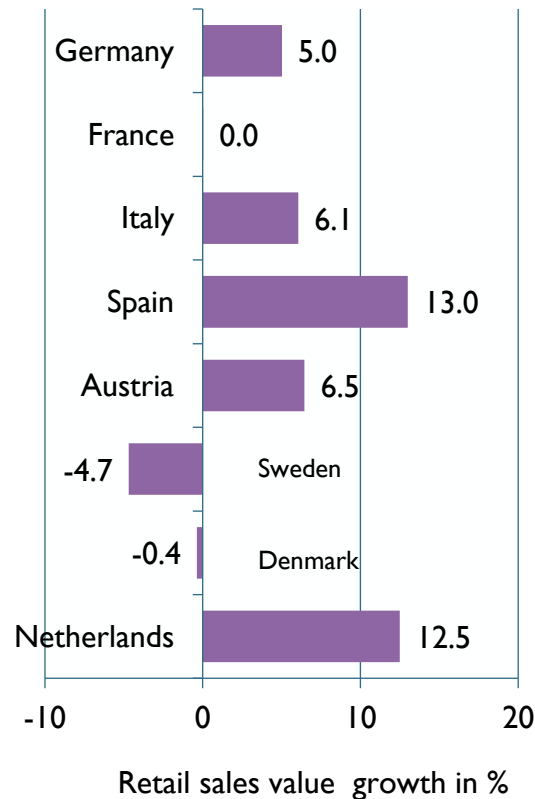
EU retail sales 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



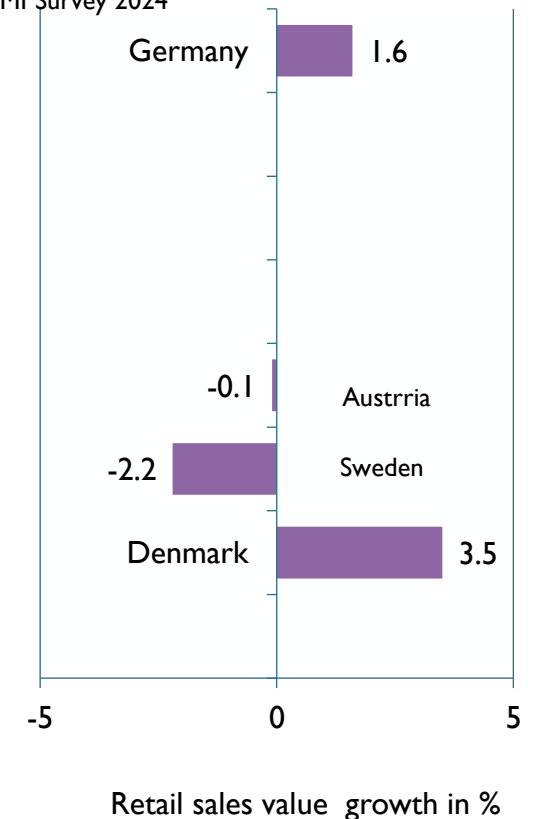
Growth 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



Growth 2024 (provisional, data for first half of the year, comparing 2023 and 2024)

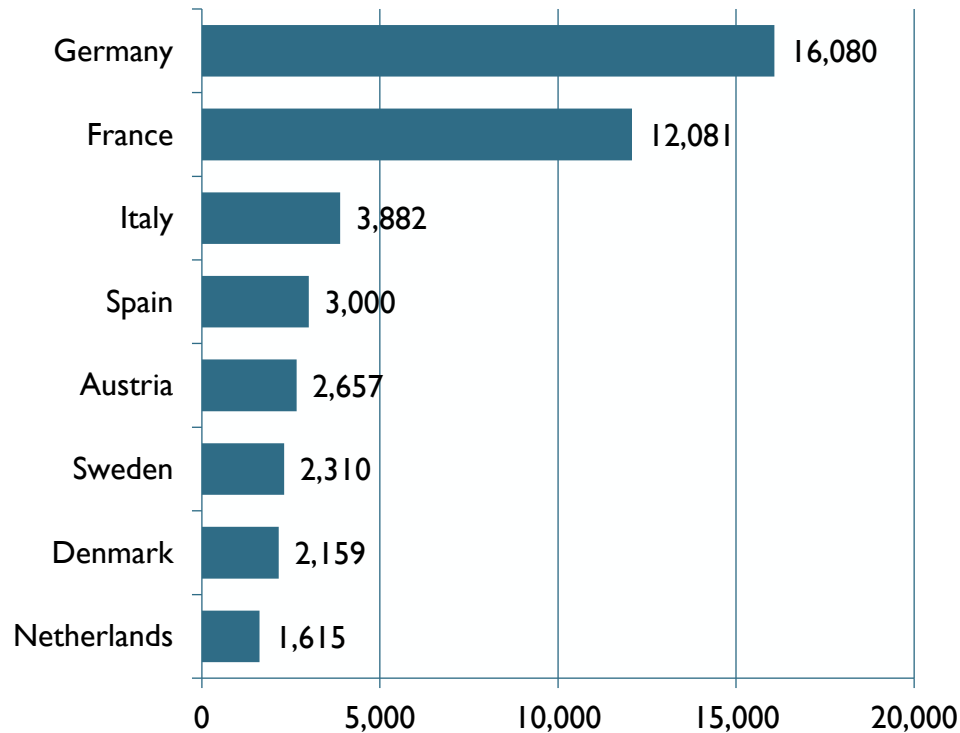
Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



EU organic retail sales 2023: Per capita consumption by largest markets (EU: 104 euros; +2.5%)

EU retail sales 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024

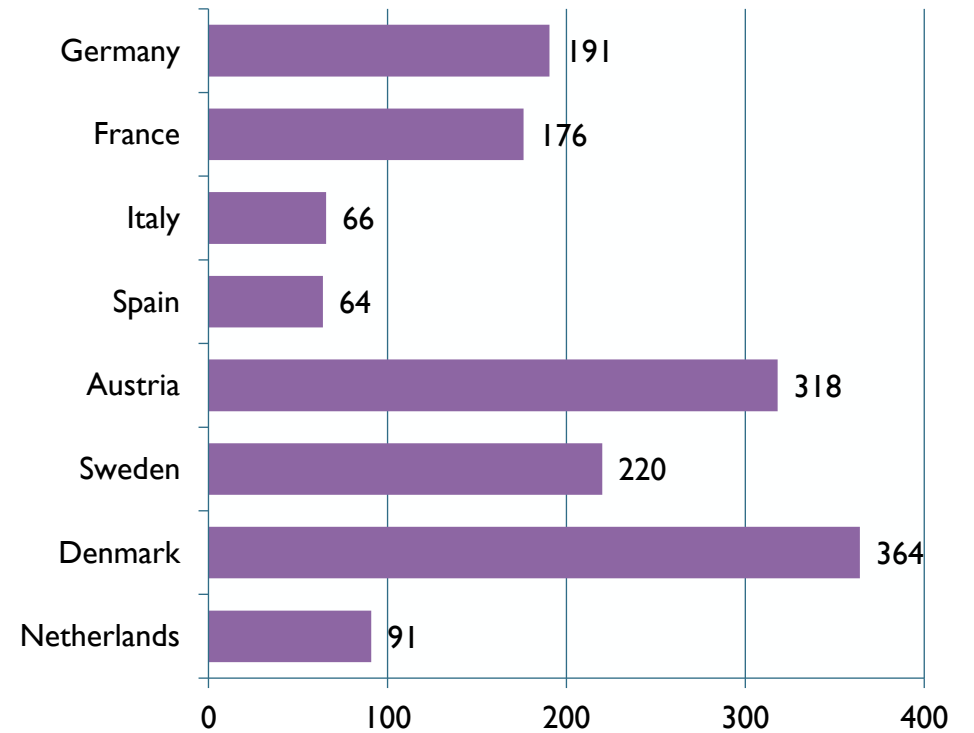


Retail sales in Million Euros

Spain: Clarifications pending

EU organic retail consumption per person 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024

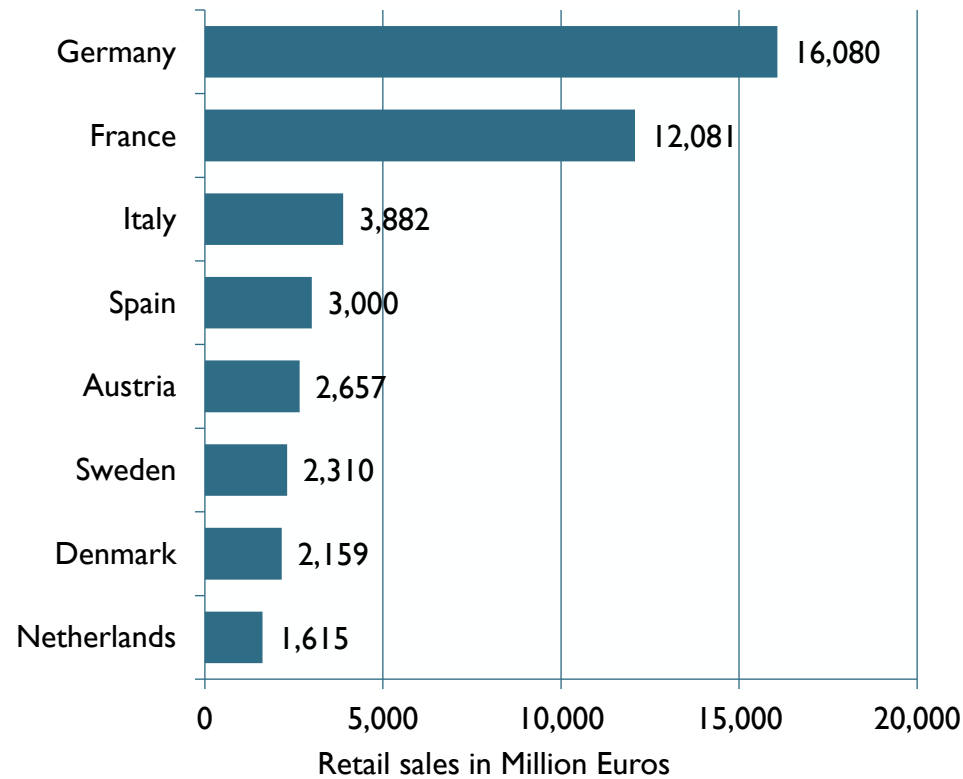


Per capita consumption in euros

EU organic retail sales 2023: Organic market share

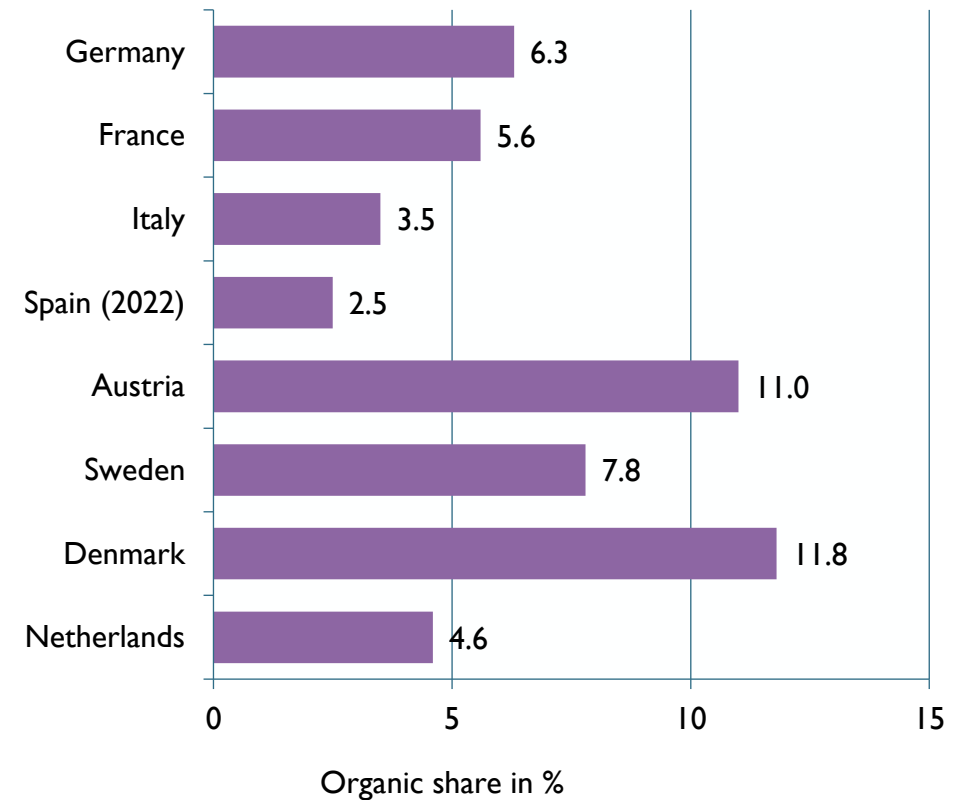
Organic retail sales 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



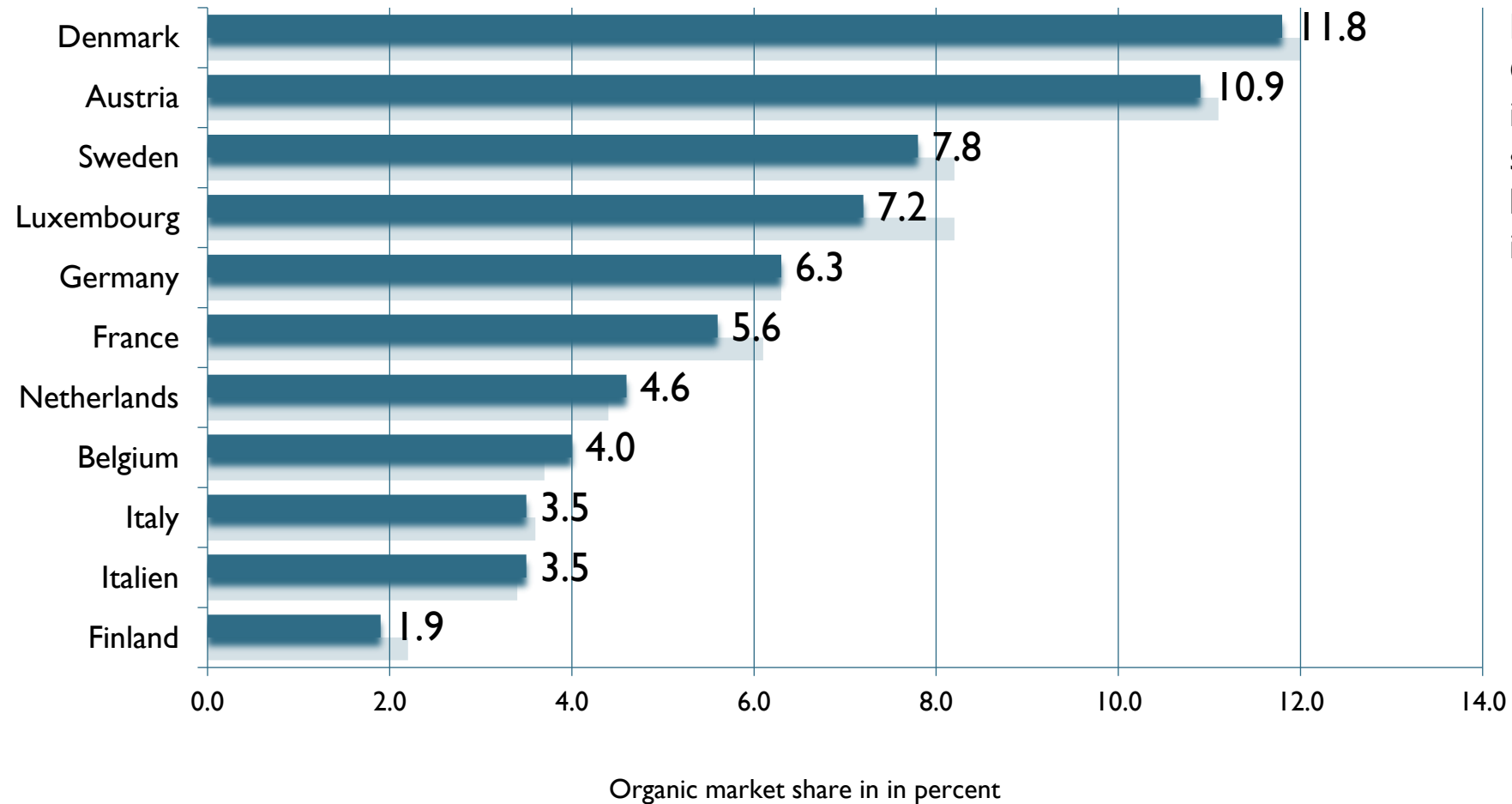
Organic market shares

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024



European Union: Organic market shares 2022 and 2023 compared

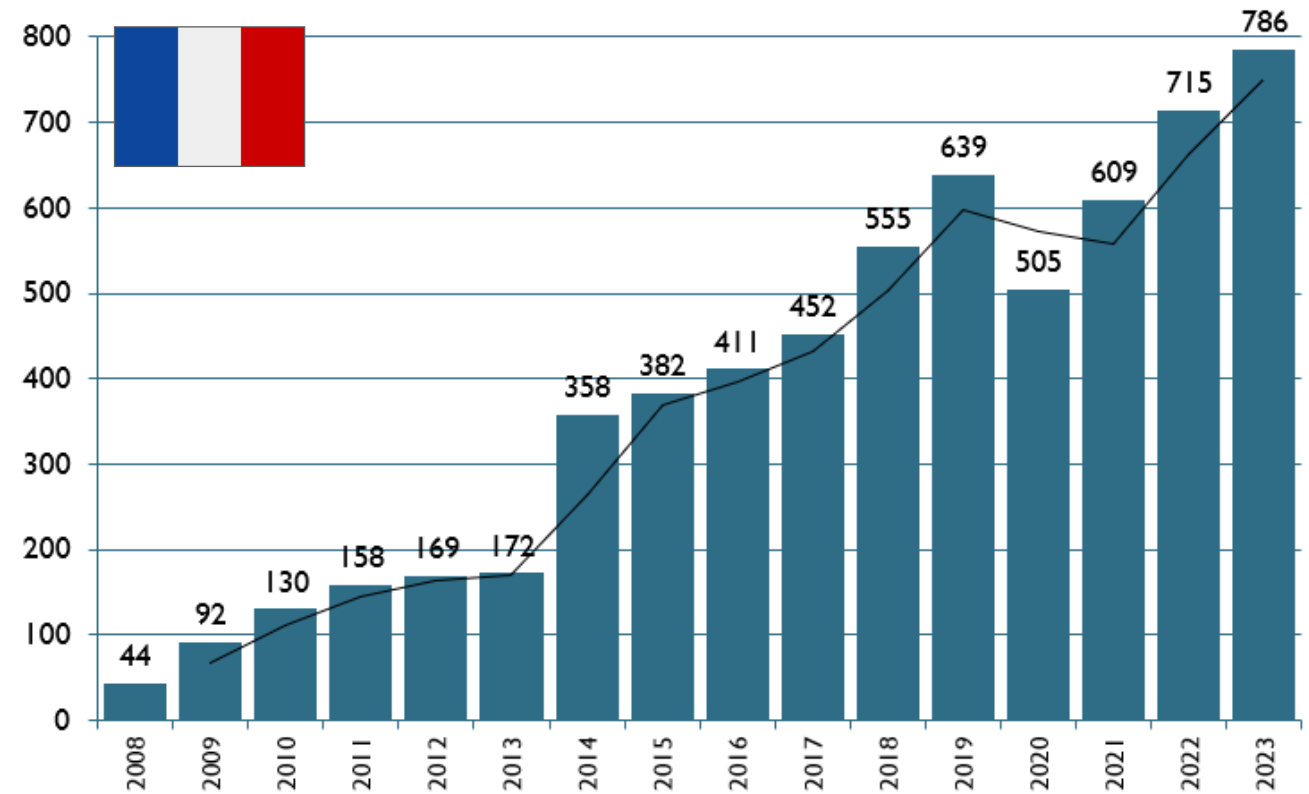
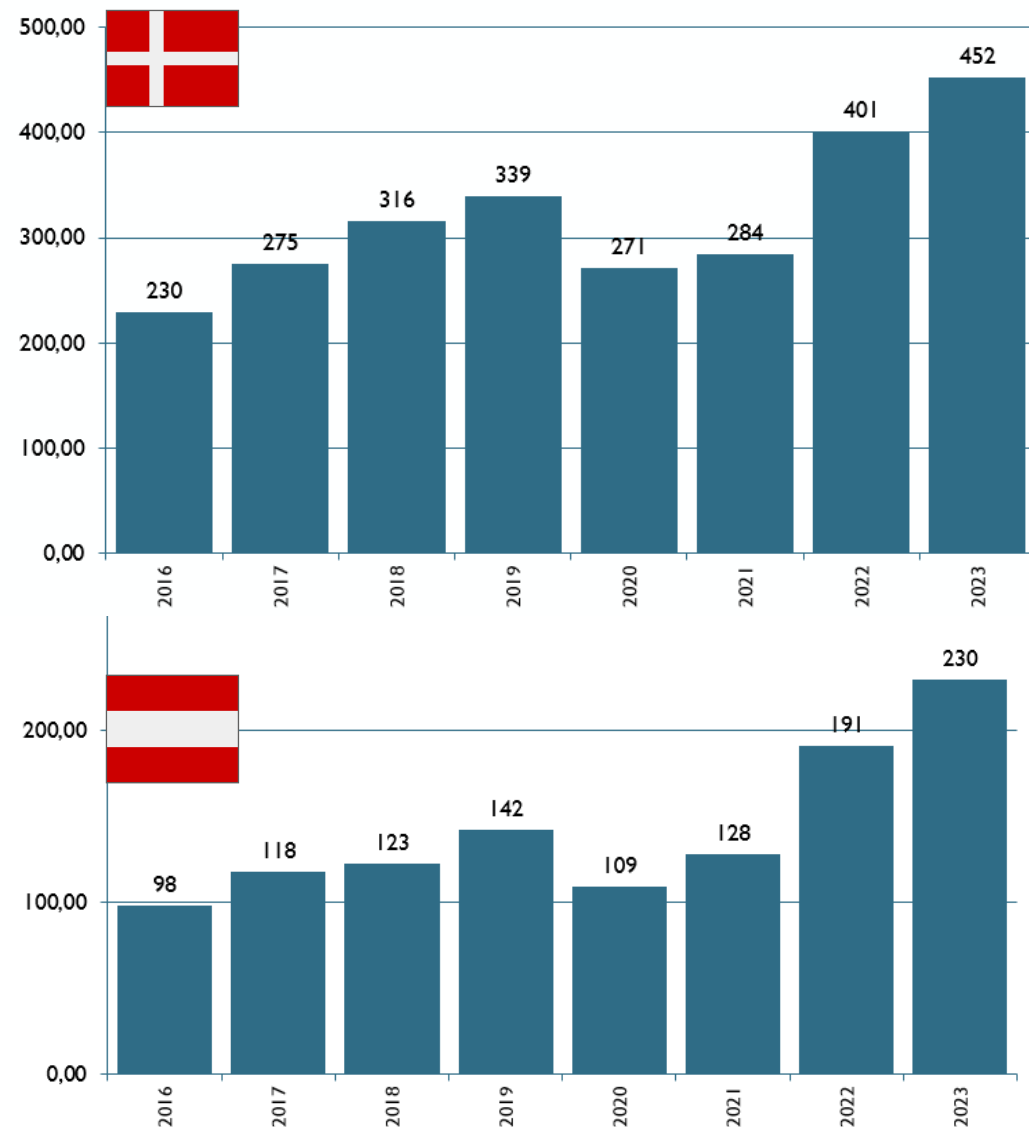
Source: FiBL AMI survey 2024



Lower organic shares
Overall food prices have increased even more significantly due to higher prices and inflation.

After the Corona drop, catering sales are growing faster than retail sales

Organic catering sales in France, Austria and Denmark, in million EUR

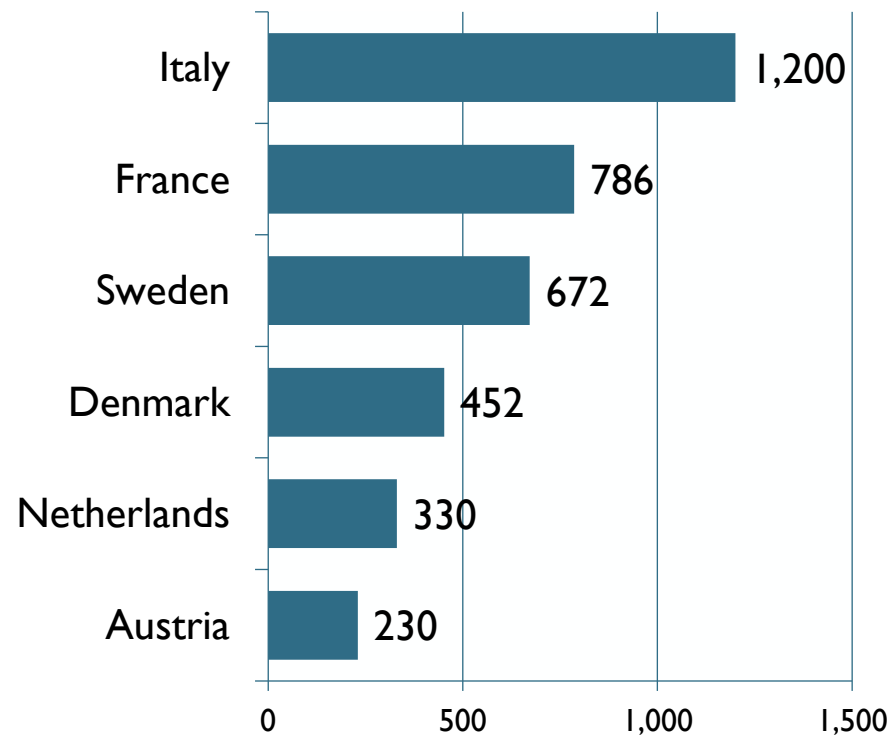


Agri Food Chain Observatory | © AMI GmbH

Organic growth is taking place in the catering sector

Organic catering sales 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024

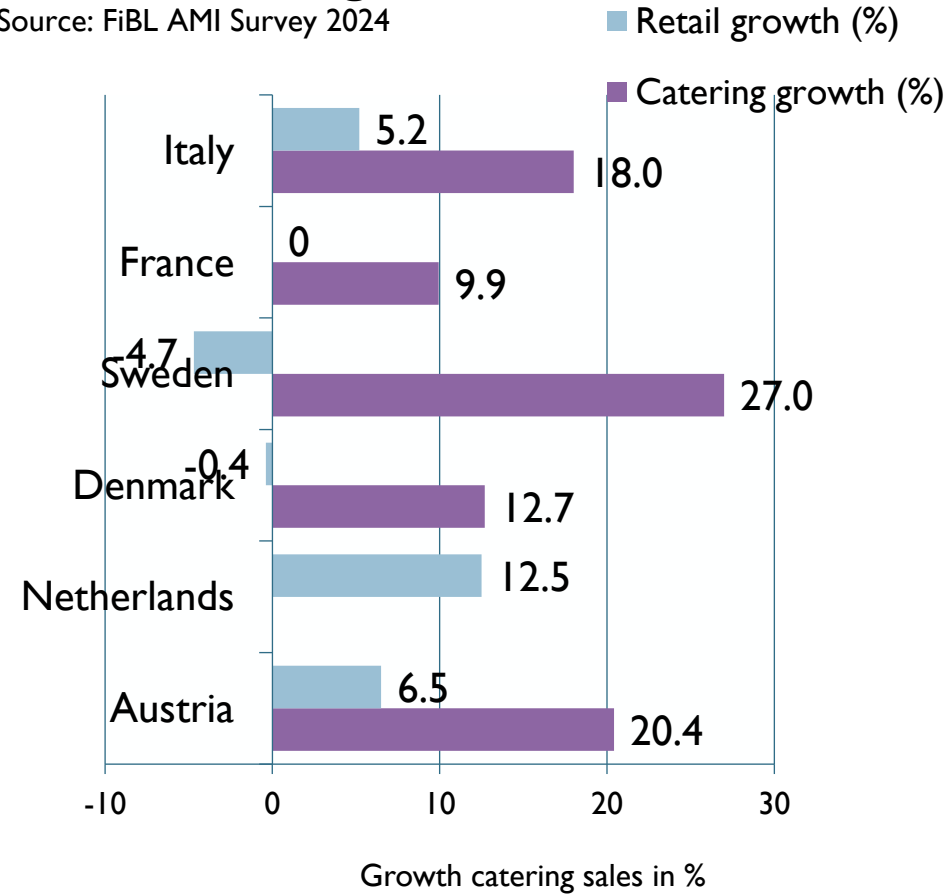


Catering sales in Million Euros

Spain: Clarifications pending

Growth catering sales 2023

Source: FiBL AMI Survey 2024

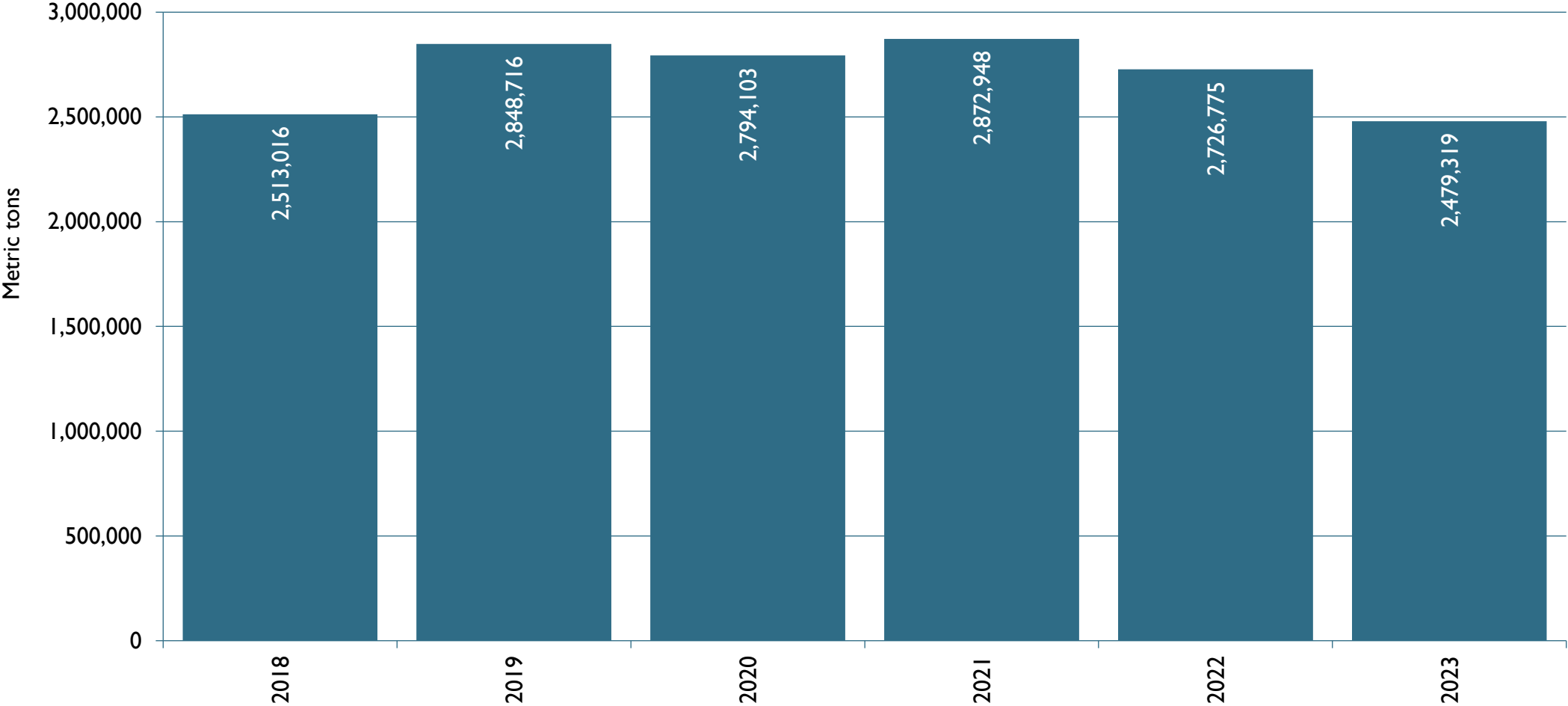


Growth catering sales in %

The catering sector is growing at a faster pace than household purchases, although it remains at a lower overall level.

European Union: Imports 2018-2023

Source: European Commission/TRACES. Graph: FiBL



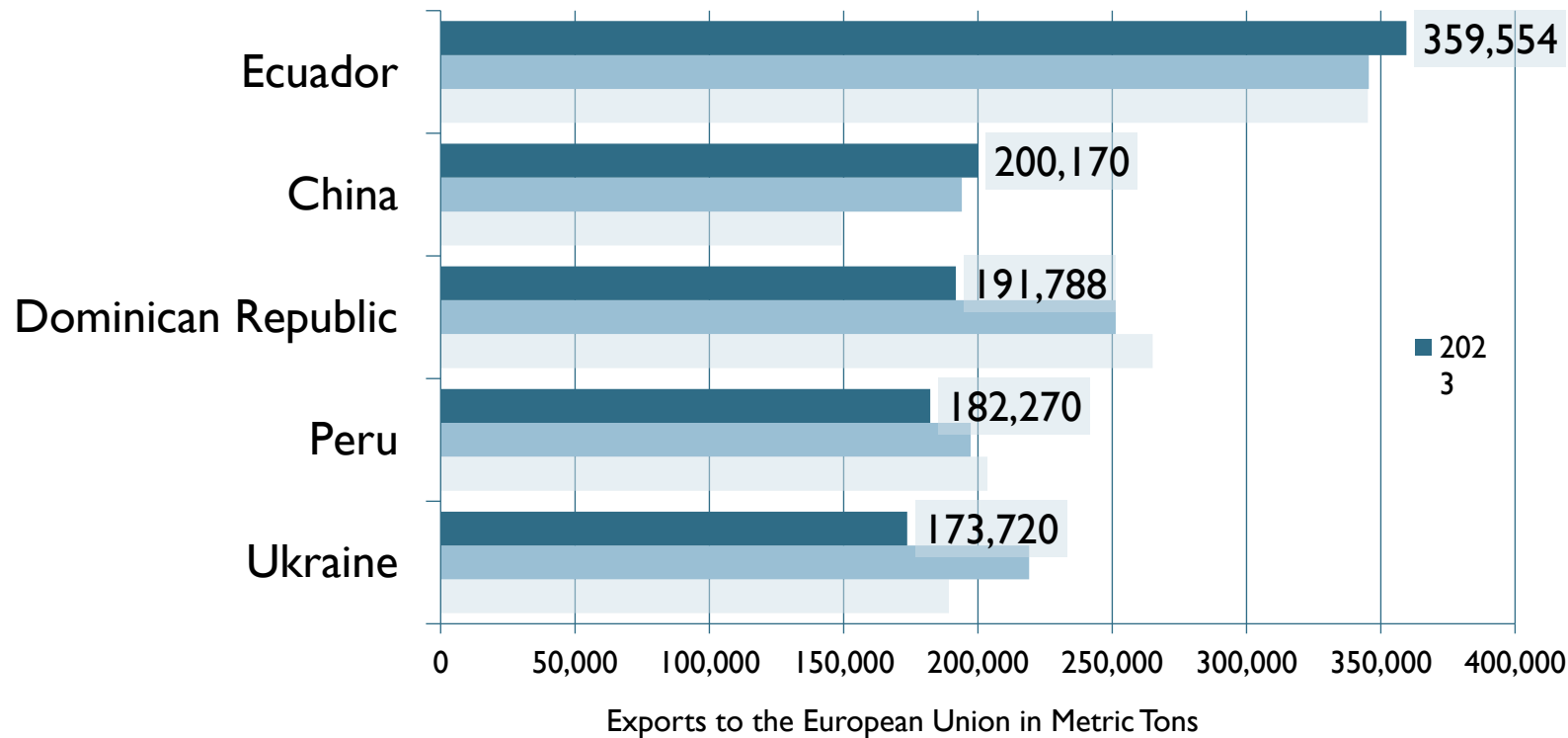
DECLINE In 2023:
“Most of this decline can be attributed to the reduced imports of fruit and vegetables, sugar, olive and palm oils, sunflower seed, and pet food.

Increases in imports of organic soybeans, oilcakes, citrus fruit, rice and honey did not compensate”.
(European Commission/TRACES)

Geopolitical conflicts and weather extremes are having an impact on EU organic imports

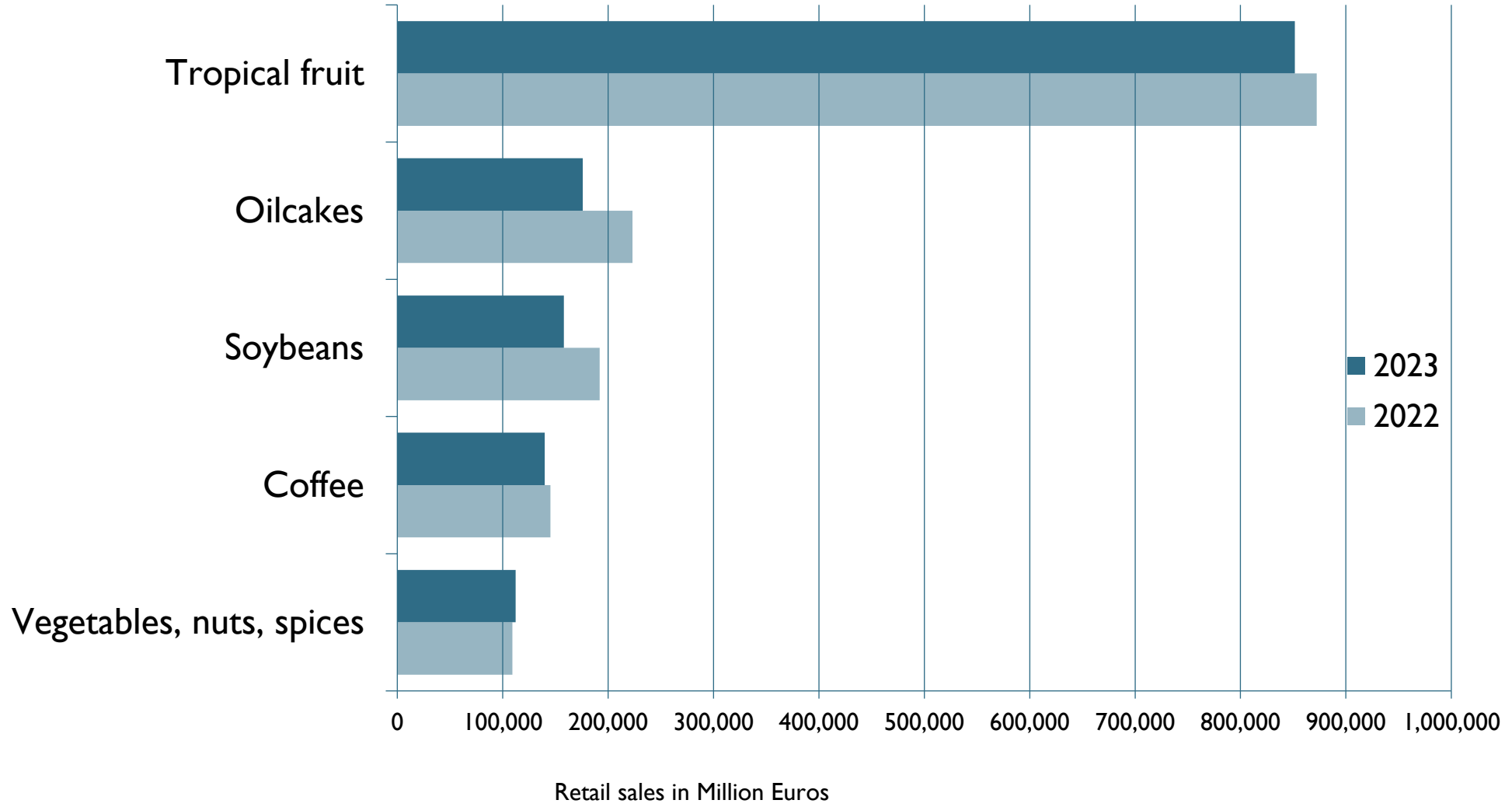
Top 5 exporting countries 2021, 2022, 2023 compared

Source: European Commission TRACES 2024



Top 5 export products 2022 and 2023 compared

Source: European Commission/TRACES 2024



Conclusion

- 2020 cannot be considered as a reference year → steady growth between 2019 and 2024
- Although consumers remain willing to buy more organic products, inflation has impacted spending power – markets are recovering, but may not have fully recovered depending on the country
- European consumers reduced spending on food overall in 2023 - organic consumers in the EU tended to choose a cheaper version of the same product (e.g. retailer's own label) or trade down to discounters
- Mixed picture at the start of 2024, but there is value growth in many EU markets as larger retailers see spending recover → positive recovery signs in specialized shops, e.g. IT and DE, as well as in larger retailers, e.g. Carrefour in FR
- Not all growth markets are seeing volume growth, but inflation in organic is often lower
- Out-of-home continues to be a success in many countries

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The principles of organic agriculture



Sustains and enhances
the health of soils, plants, animals,
humans and our planet

Health



Builds on relationships
that ensure equity for our
environment and our communities

Fairness



Safeguards
living ecological systems and
cycles by working with them,
not against them

Ecology



Protects the wellbeing
of current and future
generations and ecosystems

Care

[*Read more about the four principles of organic agriculture here.](#)

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND ITS BENEFITS FOR CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY

- › **Organic farming's systemic approach:**
- Helps mitigating climate change
 - Supports farmers' adaptation to climate change
 - Creates resilient farming systems
- All while it protects and improves biodiversity!**

#OrganicsPartOfTheSolution

Water benefits



- ⊕ 28-39% less nitrate leaching
- ⊕ Water bodies are protected from contaminants

Biodiversity benefits



- ⊕ 30% more species
- ⊕ 50% more individuals
- ⊕ 20-95% more plant species*
- ⊕ 150% higher abundance of plant species*
- ⊕ 23% more insect species
- ⊕ 30% more pollinators

*In field and field margins

Climate benefits



- Reduced emissions by non-use of synthetic fertilisers**
- ⊕ 20% of global agricultural GHG emissions could be reduced using no synthetic fertilisers
 - ⊕ 40% less N₂O emissions/ha
 - ⊕ Less dependency from fossil fuel intensive external inputs

- Improved manure management**
- ⊕ 70% lower methane emissions
 - ⊕ 50% lower nitrous oxide emissions

- Reduced GHG emissions and increased carbon sequestration**
- ⊕ Additional 3.5 tonnes C/ha soil organic carbon stocks
 - ⊕ Additional 450 kg C/ha/yr carbon sequestration
 - ⊕ 15% less energy consumed per kg of product
 - ⊕ More resilient to changing weather conditions
 - ⊕ 1082 kg CO₂ eq/ha/yr avg climate protection performance

ORGANIC FARMING

Aims for closed nutrient cycles without using synthetic pesticides and fertilisers

Keeps animals with outside grazing areas and has clear rules on stocking densities

Includes beneficial management practices like crop rotations and organic fertiliser

Offers a diversity of farmland through mindful land use and protection of natural habitats

Soil and plant health benefits



- ⊕ Improved soil quality and fertility
- ⊕ Better structure
- ⊕ Higher humus content
- ⊕ Better soil aggregate stability
- ⊕ 22% less soil loss
- ⊕ 26% lower soil surface water flow
- ⊕ Increased water infiltration rate by 137%

Biodiversity and healthy soil = adaptation



- ⊕ Increased biodiversity supports natural pest control
- ⊕ Stabler yields during drought periods
- ⊕ Increased adaptability to future environmental conditions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



A sustainable shift to organic agriculture and agroecology can strengthen the livelihoods of farmers and vulnerable groups, in particular women.



Increasing and stabilizing yields, improving resistance to pests and diseases, and battling poverty through reducing debt incurred by the purchase of expensive chemical inputs.



Supporting farmers in applying holistic practices that prevent the use of polluting synthetic inputs, which means a significant contribution to reducing their harmful effects on people and the planet and contributes to good health & wellbeing for all.



Creating virtuous value chains and fostering the local economy, for instance through short organic value chains, public food procurement, and Participatory Guarantee Systems.



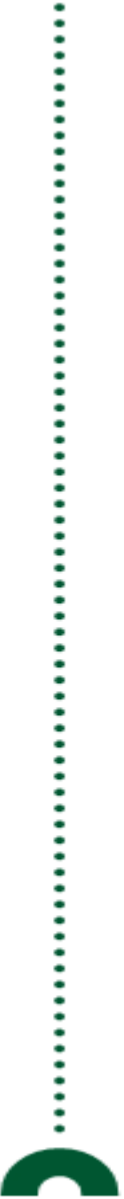
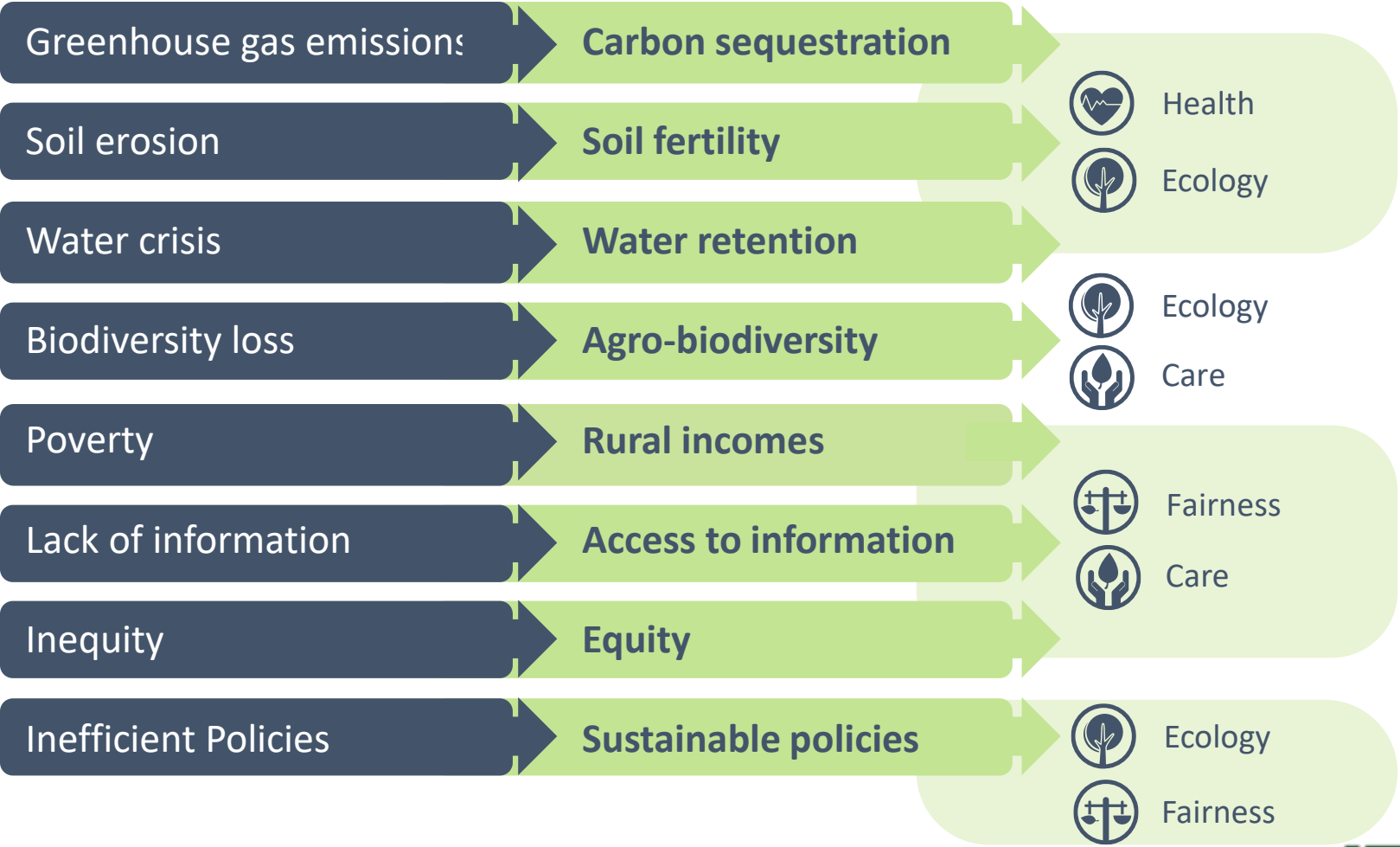
Organically managed lands host up to 30 percent more species than non-organic farms.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

From problems

To solutions

Using our principles



Strategic dialogue

- January-August 2024, initiated by VDL during 2023 state of Union speech
- 29 Members
- Context: polarization stemming from structural issues, impact of the war in Ukraine, the opposition towards environmental and climate legislation, farmer's protest

- VDL presented on 4 September the [report](#)
 - Consensus by all participants
 - Majority of members had a very positive communication, but already a lot of criticism from national farmer unions (COPA-COGECA members)
- Should be basis for agri-food vision

See **IFOAM OE briefing** for more information



date

Key take-aways from SD report

- Clear **recognition of organic farming** as the leading legally regulated sustainability systems (actions to strengthen organic: promotion through marketing and public procurement, CAP to support the conversion and maintenance of organic, advice and training, education, research and development and animal welfare labelling).
- Proposal for a new **CAP**: targeted income support (those ‘who need it’), decoupling of environmental conditionality from income support, based on quantifiable outcomes, ringfencing for environmental measures, real incentive going beyond cost incurred, income foregone
- Strengthening farmers’ position in the supply chain to avoid selling products systematically below production costs (assess **UTP** implementation, support **CMO Art 210a** implementation).
- Benchmarking system and development of consistent methodology.
- Establishment of a governance structure: European board on agri-food (**EBAF**).

Common Agricultural Policy

- IFOAM Organics Europe published its position paper on the vision for the next CAP: "[A CAP fit for the future, the vision of the organic movement for the CAP post 2027](#)"
 - [Press release](#) of the 10th of September, opening of the European Organic Congress and publication of the Position Paper
 - Organic vision of the next CAP → in line with the recommendations of the SD



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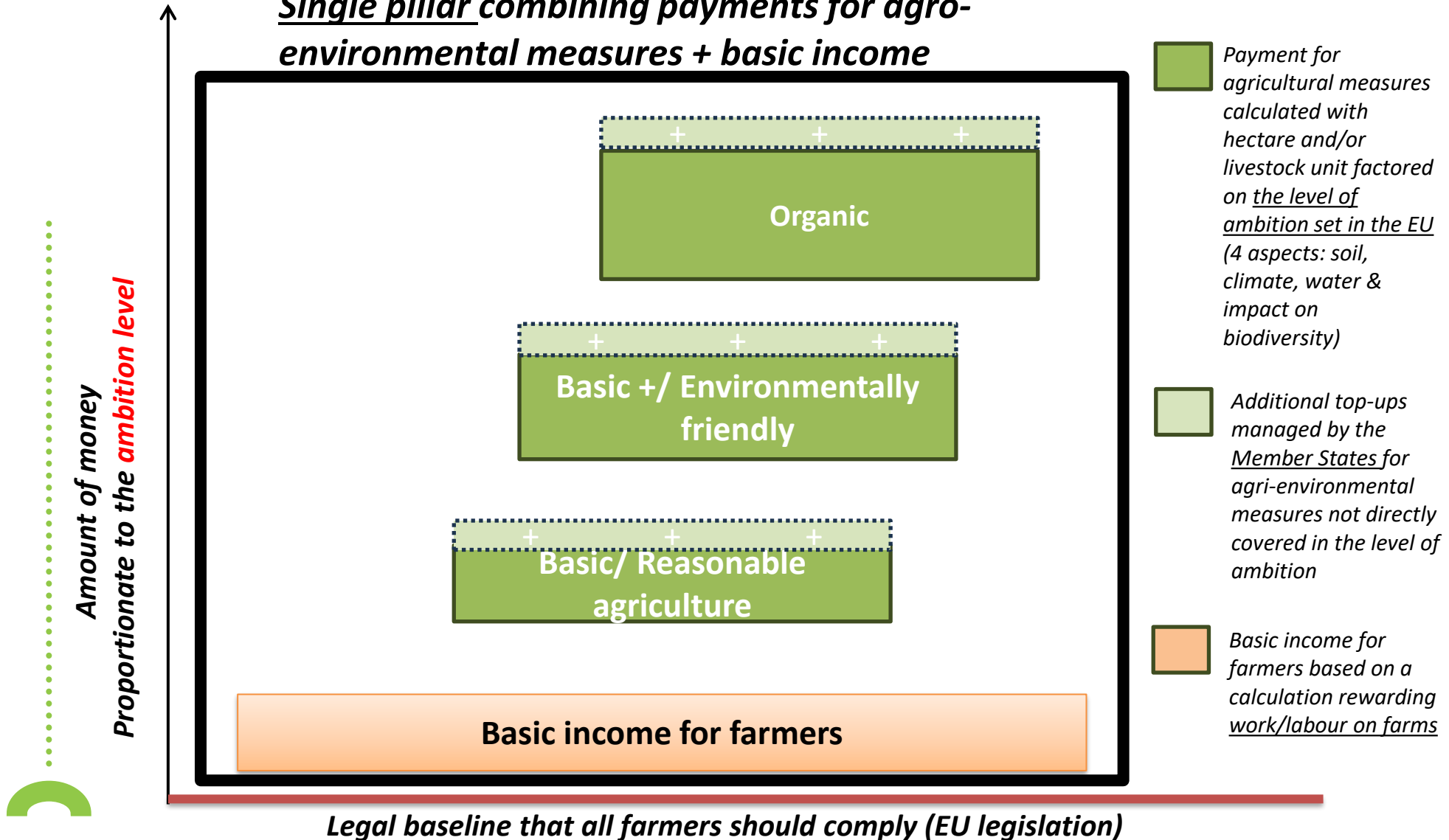
Common Agricultural Policy

Key takeaways from the CAP Conference in Budapest & the EOC

- The Strategic Dialogue concluded that we need to maintain the CAP and its budget, but that it is time to change it and to move away from untargeted hectare-based payments.
- The next CAP should address the two priorities of social support and incentivization for farmers to adopt more sustainable practices separately. A share of the CAP should be dedicated to income support for the farmers who need it the most, and this will be discussed taking into account the diversity of farms and sectors across Europe. Another share of the CAP should be dedicated to remunerating farmers who protect and restore ecosystems services, and this share should gradually increase over the next two CAP reforms, starting at the current share of 32%. But additional money outside the CAP will be needed.
- Flexibility, incentives and an **outcome-based system** are better than the current prescriptive measures. The CAP should be result-based payments, but important to make sure that this does not end up with more complications for farmers, and taking into account certified systems could avoid this complication.
- Sustainability will be assessed according to a **benchmarking** system, that will need to go beyond narrow product-based efficiency measurement and take into account all the positive and negative externalities of different production systems.
- Legislation, incentives, and investments are needed.
- Market regulation tools, crisis management tools, transparency on margins and prices are important to strengthen the position of farmers in the production chain.
- Farmers should be protected from trade agreements that allow imports of agriculture products that do not follow the same standards as in the EU.

New Green & Fair CAP structure

Single pillar combining payments for agro-environmental measures + basic income



Organic insect production rules

- Regulation (EU) 2018/848 – livestock production defined as including insects
- [EGTOP](#) (Expert Group for Technical Advice on Organic Production) Terms of Reference – 2022 April [Subgroup on Insects for Food and Feed](#)
- Draft text circulated for feedback 2022 December
- Report is close to be finalized
- EGTOP Plenary 2024 2-4 December aims to get the report finalized

Organic insect production rules - content

- Terminology
- Concept of holdings for food and feed
- Mixed holdings
- Conversion rules
 - Origin of animals
- Nutrition:
- origin of feed – own/agreements, in-conversion
- Availability of organic feed
 - by-products from organic crop/livestock production, waste of organic origin, preferential order in case of non-availability
- Housing and husbandry
 - Technical requirements
 - Densities minimum surface
- Health care
- Animal welfare
- Collection and disposal of frass

Organic insect production rules

Advantages and disadvantages of use of insects as organic feed compared to other sources of protein feed for poultry, porcine animals and aquaculture

Aquaculture

- Future EU Aqua project seeking the potential in alternative organic protein sources

Young pig/poultry

- 5% derogation on the use of conventional protein feed
- More qualitative than quantitative problem, and basically for poultry



Thank you for your attention!

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