Issue 4 September 2014

OrganicDataNetwork NEWSLETTER

Data network for better European organic market information

Editorial by project coordinator Raffaele Zanoli[1]

Dear Organic Data Networkers,

In this 4th issue of our newsletter you will find many interesting news about the progress of our network.

First of all you will find a short account of our last project meeting held in Tallinn in May, were we analysed and discussed the results of the cases studies held in six countries and opened the discussion on the first draft of the Code of Practice for the initiation and maintenance of good organic market data collection and publication procedures (OrMaCode) and the related Manual.

Our OrMaCode consists in a list of principles and related indicators consistent with the European Statistics Code of Practice and is intended to be a tool for guiding future organic market data collection, processing and dissemination in Europe. Associated to the OrMaCode we will produce a practical Manual. The Manual will contain specific guidelines for applying OrMaCode. It will also contain guidelines on the collection of relevant set of data (price data, custom data, production data, trade data, retail and consumption data), and on the way to ensure that quality criteria specified in the Code of Practice will be met.

Contents

The OrMACode was thoroughly discussed during our 2nd European Workshop in Bari (Italy) on July 10-11, 2014, as reported in this Newsletter.

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We are now heading towards the end of our project and we are fine-tuning the tools that will allow the continuation of our network – on different basis – after its conclusion. Many results have been achieved in the last two and half years, and we believe that available organic market data are now of much better quality than they were before the project started.

However, a lot of efforts still need to be done to maintain the data collection, processing and dissemination system at high standards in the years to come, and there are still many grey areas to make the organic market more transparent for stakeholders, policymakers and consumers.

The new European organic action plan (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/organic/documents/eu-policy/european-action-plan/act_en.pdf) specifically mentions our OrganicDataNetwork ("Data network for better European organic market information"), concluding that "further efforts to gather, analyse and disseminate existing data will increase transparency and confidence in the organic sector".

In the coming month we will publish more data and we will make the Code of Practice and the Manual available online. In order to make our final effort as inclusive and participatory as possible, please feel free to discuss any data issues with us on our Organic Data Forum (http://www.organicdatanetwork.net/odn-organicdataforum.html)

Thank You!

Prof. Raffaele Zanoli
Coordinator, OrganicDataNetwork

At the OrganicDataNetwork workshop in Valenzano/ Bari around 30 participants from 20 countries addressed the methodology of organic market data collection in Europe. Photo: Karin Heinze, Bio-Markt.info

Report from the second OrganicDataNetwork workshop in Bari

Karin Heinze[2] and Robert Home[3]

The second European Workshop on "finding practical solutions to current organic market data problems" was organised within the framework of the OrganicDataNetwork project. The workshop was held at the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM-IAMB) in Valenzano, Italy on 10 and 11 July 2014. This workshop is the last in a series of two workshops organised as part of an effort to bring together stakeholders in the organic market data sector from European Union, EU candidate and EFTA countries.

The first workshop (held at the Organic Research Centre Elm Farm, Newbury, UK on March 13, 2013) identified organic market data problems. The 2nd workshop concentrated on finding practical solutions to the identified problems, such measures to improve the quality of data and the development of model pathways for the implementation of organic market data collection procedures. It was organised by the Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy, the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Switzerland, and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (IAMB).

As well as the representatives of the 15 project partners, for the second time stakeholders in the organic data sectors were also invited to this workshop on the basis of their knowledge and experience in organic market data collection, so that they could contribute their experience and discuss the outcomes achieved by the OrganicDataNetwork project so far. The one-and-a-half days spent with the host, the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM-IAMB), were naturally also an opportunity to get to know other participants, to discuss ideas and experiences, to provide a unique opportunity for networking with other experts on European market data and will lead to an ongoing platform for information exchange. As the official representative of the

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Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG Agri), Ivica Karas came from Brussels to get an idea of the progress made by the EU project and of the problems involved in data collection in the organic sector. The event was moderated by Marco Schlüter, the director of the EU Group of the Internationnal Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements in Brussels.

Participants in the second and last workshop were mainly representatives of ministries and official agencies, from market research and organisations in the organic sector. Representatives came from about 20 countries, including the Scandinavian and Baltic states (Finland, Norway, Sweden, Estonia, Lithuania), UK, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Czech Republic, Albania, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and naturally the host country Italy. There are countries that are principally exporters of organic products and are interested in better assessment of the strong organic markets in the EU. Current data on, for example, the development of the area of organic land and the availability of products are to be made accessible more rapidly to market participants in all countries in order to stimulate trade. In their contributions, the representatives drew attention particularly to the problems they were having with the current provision of data.

Three main themes were addressed at the workshop.

During the "Institutional Setting" participants examined how to ensure professional independence and avoid misuse of organic market data; how to ensure cooperation among bodies and a long-term collaboration/network; how to obtain 'objective' expert estimates when other statistics are not available; and how to achieve institutional commitment to the collection of a wide range of organic market data in relevant institutions. The outcomes of theses discussion suggest that top-down regulation is a promising approach but that it should be supplemented by a range of strategies to motivate individuals and agencies to cooperate.

During discussion on "Statistical Methodologies", participants analysed how to harmonise classifications to Eurostat (for area/crops) and CPA (for products); how to harmonize methods; how to avoid duplication and reduce over-surveying; how to improve data quality and quantity for each data category (production, retail sales, price at farm level, international trade, catering sales, and consumer price data); and how to implement more consistency checks to validate the data (e.g. triangulation, cross-checking, periodic external reviews, etc.). Initial analyses suggest that the most promising approach similarly lies in creating structures that facilitate cooperation and creating tools within these structures that enable harmonisation.

The theme: „Statistical Results" concentrated on how to improve timeliness, punctuality and accessibility of data (incl. business models); how to balance quality and availability of data; and how to give better and more complete access to data that are already there (e.g. Eurostat does not provide the organic crop area data for Germany). The participants concluded that both positive and negative lessons could be learned from existing practices: with these lessons flowing into planning, at the collection stage, for data harmonisation and dissemination. This theme also proposed a two-part strategy with regulation, supplemented by incentives to motivate engagement and participation.

The final assessment of both project partners and independent participants was positive. "Our idea was to find out from market participants about their experiences and opinions on specific issues that we had worked on in the project. From my point of view that was a success and at the same time we could point to multipliers with our project," concludes Michal Lošťák from the Czech University of Life Sciences Prague (CULS), Czech Republic. Burkhard Schaer, Ecozept, France, argued in favour of making available for analysis data that had already been compiled but was languishing on hard disks in PCs and in data bases. He said that there were two provisos: harmonized collection and an updated publication schedule plus, most importantly, dialogue between the data compilers.

More information

- The Bari workshop was documented in a video made by Thomas Alföldi of the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL). The video will be made available at the OrganicDataNetwork website
- The full article by Karin Heinze on the Workshop in Bari is available at the Organic-Market.info website at http://www.organic-market.info/web/Fairs_+_Conferences/General/OrganicDataNetwork/214/313/0/17236.html
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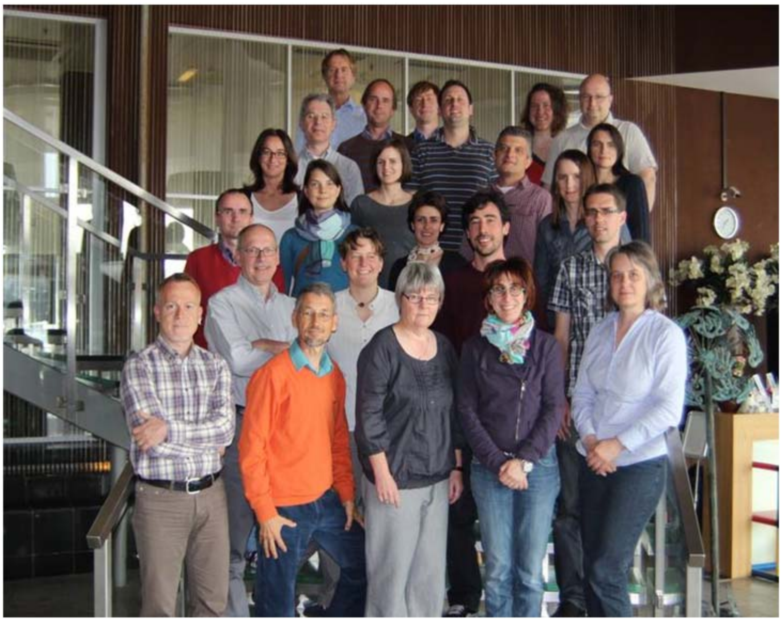

Project members at the 4th project meeting in Tallinn in May 2014 (Photo: Kai Kreuzer)

OrganicDataNetwork presents results

Kai Kreuzer[4]

Twenty-four representatives from 15 project members were present in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, during the recent project meeting in mid-May. The Code of Practice for the initiation and maintenance of good organic market data collection and publication procedures (OrMaCode) was the focus of the 2-day working session of the OrganicDataNetwork project. The OrMaCode will be one of the main outcomes of the EU-funded project, together with a manual for data collection.

A first draft of the manual has been developed by Helga Willer (Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL), Diana Schaack (Agricultural Information Company AMI), Corinna Feldmann (Kassel University), Daniela Vairo and Francesco Solfanelli from Università Politecnica delle Marche.

In the next few months, the team members and stakeholders will continue to discuss how to provide better data. As stated by Raffaele Zanoli, coordinator of the OrganicDataNetwork, "the project aim is not to provide new data, but to collect and check data in order to compile them properly". The Code of Practice and its manual were discussed at the aforementioned workshop and published at the end of the project in the autumn of 2014).

"In the future all data collectors should implement our principles. We want to explain with this document, how the system works and where the strength and the problems are", states the project coordinator.

In order to inform collectors of organic market data how a database and the necessary tools for data processing can be constructed, a webinar is currently being developed. This webinar will be presented and available online for all interested parties from July onwards. "With the ORMACODE we are developing a basis for the coming years and for new actors joining the OrganicDataNetwork", Raffaele Zanoli is convinced and adds: "The aim is to

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allow consistencies and reliability for all countries and areas."

During the meeting in Tallinn a lot of detailed questions were discussed as this one: What is if delivered data are not consistent, should they be ignored completely, are there capacities to discuss and put questions to the deliverers, how should they be marked in the database where all data are included. In the end most participants agreed that we will have to accept tables of data which are not filled in completely but as good as possible. For the years coming smaller gaps will probably unavoidable. There also was an extended discussion on the realisation of cross-checks to control the correctness of the delivered data.

All participants in the 5th OrganicDataNetwork project meeting in Tallinn were very pleased with the intensive discussions and deliberations about handling and processing organic data. Many difficulties involved in working with the raw data and the compilation process were discussed, and new solutions were found. "We have made fruitful efforts at this compact Estonian meeting," concludes Joan Picazos, who participated in the project on behalf of the Spanish manufacturer Biocop. The case studies of different countries as UK, Germany, Czech Republic and Italy are finished. With others as France and the Mediterranean countries work is in progress. The case studies should show in practice how to apply the ORMACODE in reality.

Checking organic market data for inconsistencies

Corinna Feldmann[5]

As part of the OrganicDataNetwork project we carried out plausibility checks on organic market data that was collected by project partners to screen the quality of these data. The main objective is to detect inconsistencies in different data sets for organic market data in Europe. Therefore, we developed and applied several plausibility checks which you can see below. Not all inconsistencies, that were detected by the plausibility checks are related to typing errors or false data; there might be particular reasons for conspicuous data (e.g. if all organic farms are located in in a very productive region of the country, organic yields might be higher than conventional yields). The major sources of inconsistencies are the heterogeneous nomenclature, varying classification of product categories, and the confusion of units. Furthermore, different sources for comparisons and the overestimation of numbers through experts lead to misleading presentations of data and wrong conclusions. Hence, we recommend to double check data by two different persons, to ensure coherence and comparability of data sources, and to assert that expert estimates are reliable. Overall, the results from the plausibility checks support the need to harmonise data collection methods, product classifications, and nomenclatures.

List of plausibility checks

- Comparison between two years (e.g. 2010-2011) for organic area, production, and sales data
- Comparison of yields between countries with similar farming conditions

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- Organic production (share in %) < organic area (share in %)
- Organic yield < conventional/total yield
- Organic area < total area
- Imports < Sales
- Expert estimates
- Supply-Balance approach: Domestic organic consumption = organic sales, sold as organic + organic imports – organic exports

The supply-balance equation is a very good tool to detect data inconsistencies along the whole supply chain, but it is only applicable for those countries for which organic trade and consumption data are existent. If all these data are collected in a country, the equation is very useful to draw conclusions for the balance of organic supply and demand in the respective country. This equation needs a lot of knowledge and extensive availability of organic data, but the results reveal interesting insights into the functioning of the organic market in the respective country.

The OrganicDataNetwork case studies

Catherine Gerrard[6]

Four market reports that involved input from the OrganicDataNetwork project have been published.

Six case studies of comprehensive data checking and limited additional data collection at the levels of retail sales, price, trade-flows, and to a lesser extent production were carried out in the framework of the EU-funded research project OrganicDataNetwork. These include the four well-developed organic markets (Germany, France, Italy and UK) and one country with less developed organic markets (Czech Republic) and the Mediterranean Region, which includes several candidate and potential candidate countries.

In all of the selected countries/regions, some initiatives to regularly collect and publish organic market data already exist, and the organisations publishing these reports were directly involved in this work.

Cover of the Marktbilanz of the German Agricultural Markt Information Company (AMI)

Cover of the market report of the UK's Soil Association

Cover of the Italian organic market report (SINAB)

Cover of the Czech organic market report

The UK's Soil Association have published their 2014 Organic Market Report (containing data from 2013) and Germany's Agricultural Information Company (AMI) have published their annual market report. The Czech University of Life Sciences (CULS) worked closely with Institute of Agricultural Economics and Information (IAEI) on the improvement of two organic market reports. The Università Politecnica delle Marche (UPM) team has

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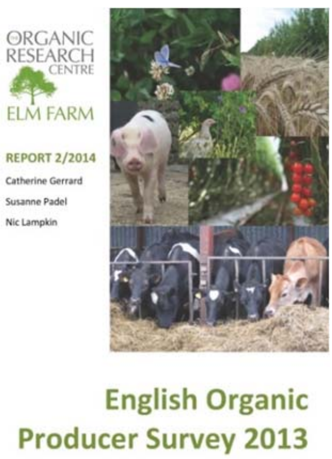
worked closely with MIPAAF, SINAB and ISMEA on the 2014 organic market report in particular on import volume data from non EU countries and on estimating volume of production for Italian organic crops._All publications this year include input from the OrganicDataNetwork project.

- The 2014 Organic Market Report by the Soil Association is available at https://www.soilassociation.org/marketreport
- The 2014 AMI Marktbilanz Ökolandbau (in German) can be ordered for EUR 206 (print version) or EUR 303 (digital version) here: http://www.ami-informiert.de/ami-shop/ami-shop-startseite/produkt-ansicht/amiartikelnr/201465101.html
- The 2014 Organic Market Report in the Czech Republic is available at http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/306458/Zprava_o_trhu_s_biopotravinami_za_rok_2012_final.pdf and http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/306464/Analyza_nabidky_biopotravin_2009_2013_priloha_Zpravy_o_trhu_s_biopotravinami.pdf
- The 2014 Organic Market Report of the SINAB (BIO IN CIFRE 2014) is available at http://www.sinab.it/sites/default/files/share/bio%20in%20cifre%202014.pdf

More information

More information about work package 6 and the case studies:



http://www.organicdatanetwork.net/odn-workpackage-6.html

UK: Results of the producer survey now online

Catherine Gerrard[7]

The Organic Research Centre Elm Farm (ORC) has now published a report based on the producer survey that it carried out as part of the UK case study of the OrganicDataNetwork Project in November and December 2013.

There are approximately 2700 English organic producers and 223 of these participated in the survey, a response rate of just over 8%.

The sample is not representative of the total population of English organic producers, see the data collection and analysis section for more details, but gives a snapshot of the situation for a large number of producers.

The survey covered a range of farm types, though completed surveys showed greater coverage of beef and sheep and under-coverage of cereal holdings. The geographical distribution showed a slight under-coverage of the east of the country.

The producers were asked about their business intentions for the future with the majority indicating that they were not planning to change their business but some indicating that they may increase/intensify production. They were also asked about their intentions specifically with regards to remaining in organic production. The majority of organic farmers in England indicated that they plan to remain in organic farming in the medium to long term and 40% indicated that they plan to remain in organic farming for over 10 years suggesting that they are very committed to organic farming.

There was a mixed picture with regards to producer perceptions of the performance of

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organic enterprises from November 2012 to October 2013.

Overall, the majority of English organic producers surveyed intend to continue farming organically. They indicated that they farm in this way for their livestock and for the environment, but profitability may not be sufficient to cover rising costs and allow re-investment in their business. However, many commented that they would still farm in a low-input or environmentally friendly manner if they were not organic. Some producers also expressed a desire for more market information and greater market transparency and it is hoped that the survey and this report represent a first step towards this.

Some of the information from the survey was also summarised in the Soil Association's Organic Market Report which was published in March. The results of the survey can be downloaded from Organic Eprints.

More information

- Gerrard, CL, Padel, S, Lampkin, N (2014), English Organic Producer Survey 2013. Report 2/2014.The Organic Research Centre, Newbury. Available at http://orgprints.org/26329/
- More information about work package 6 and the case studies: http://www.organicdatanetwork.net/odn-workpackage-6.html

European organic market continued to grow in 2012

Helga Willer[8] and Diana Schaack[9]

In 2012 the European organic market grew by approximately six percent to a value of almost EUR 23 billion. Consumers in the European Union spent close to EUR 21 billion on organic foods.

While sales in some countries were rather stagnating in 2012, other countries displayed a growth of more than 10 percent (Finland, Norway and the Netherlands). In the United Kingdom however, retail sales declined somewhat but have shown renewed growth in 2013. These figures were collected by the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the Agricultural Market Information Company (AMI) and further partners of the project "Data network for better European organic market information" (OrganicDataNetwork). The OrganicDataNetwork is funded under the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union and aims at improving the availability and quality of organic market data.

The area under organic management in Europe increased to more than 11 million hectares in 2012, comprising 2.3% of the European agricultural area. In the European Union approximately ten million hectares or 5.6% of the total agricultural area were managed organically.

Germany continued to be the largest market for organic products in Europe with a turnover of EUR 7,040 million in 2012. The turnover in France increased markedly to EUR 4,040

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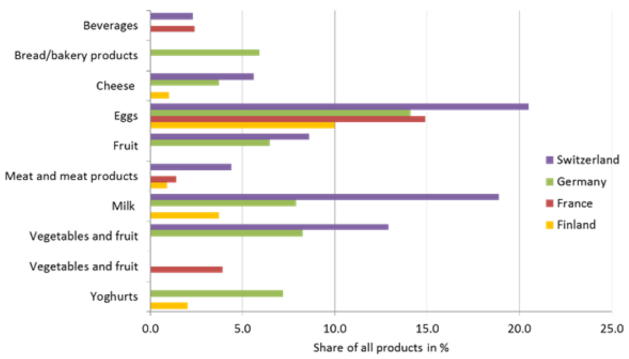
million. Switzerland had the highest annual per capita spending on organic products worldwide (EUR 189). Germany occupied the middle ground with a per capita spending of EUR 86.

Fruit and vegetables play a major role in the organic marketplace

The OrganicDataNetwork's data analysis has shown that fruit and vegetables are not only pioneering products in the organic market in many European countries but also continued to hold particularly high market shares in 2011 and 2012, accounting for between a third and a fifth of sales in the national organic markets. Sales of organic fruit and vegetables are particularly significant in Italy, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Germany. Overall, fresh products account for a much greater share of the organic market throughout Europe than is the case in the non-organic market. In many countries, and especially in northern Europe, livestock-based foods and in particular milk and dairy products comprise a major proportion of organic product sales. Sales of organic meat and meat products are particularly high in Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland and France, holding market shares of approximately 10%.



Share of selected product groups of respective total markets 2012 in 4 countries (based on retail sales value). Source: OrganicDataNetwork Survey 2014

In contrast, in many other countries the market for organic meat and meat products is much less developed; this appears to be due to both lower processing capacities and major price differentials between organic meat and often low-priced non-organic meat. Cereal products that are easily sold in supermarkets and store well, reach high market shares in the Czech Republic, Finland and Norway. Holding a market share of approximately 10%, bread and bakery products play an important role in the organic product range in Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Finland and Germany.

Further details about recent developments in Europe including an overview of EU farming and food policy, case studies on support mechanisms and country reports are available in the recently completed compendium "Organic Agriculture in Europe – Prospects and Developments", which is launched at BioFach. It was published by the EU Group of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM EU), the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute (CIHEAM-IAMB).

News in short (from the OrganicDataNetwork website)

New handbook: Organic in Europe - Prospects and Developments

Divided into three sections the publication firstly assesses the latest developments in EU organic food and farming policy, secondly it considers case studies of organic farming policy in action both in the EU and other European countries and finally it provides a detailed overview of organic farming and market development in Europe, from the latest market trends (including the data from the OrganicDataNetwork survey) to detailed reports of the sector in 30 countries.

The book is a joint publication of the European Union Group of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM EU; www.ifoam.eu.org), the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL, http://www.fibl.org/en) and the Mediterranean Institute for Agronomic Research CIHEAM-IAMB (www.iam.it), which are all partners of the OrganicDataNetwork project.

The book was compiled in the framework of the "Mind the CAP" campaign, which is co-funded by the European Union.

More information

is available at the website of the IFOAM EU Group at http://www.ifoam-eu.org/en/mind-cap/organic-europe

Organic in Europe

Estonia: Organic agricultural area continues to grow

Recently the 2013 edition of yearbook "Organic farming in Estonia" was published by the Estonian Ministry of Agriculture and compiled by the OrganicDataNetwork project partners Merit Mikk and Airi Veetema. The brochure documents the continued growth of the sector.

In Estonia, organic land has expanded about fourfold in the last ten years. The number of processing and marketing enterprises is also growing every year, as well as the organic market. Healthiness and good taste are the main reasons why Estonian consumers buy organic food. Both organic farming organizations and other enterprises are actively contributing to the development of the organic sector.

Cover of "Organic Farming in Estonia

In order to support this development, the Ministry of Agriculture initiated in 2013 the preparation of the Estonian Organic Farming Action Plan 2014–2020. Also the organic farming measure was prepared for the Estonian Rural development plan for 2014–2020.

Organic production has grown rapidly. There are many farmers who want to manage land organically. Their conversion has been possible with the financial support given per organic hectare since 2000.

By 2013, organic land (153,426 hectares) was about 16.3% of all agricultural land, with 1,553 organic producers. In addition, 40,579 hectares of natural areas were certified. The organic farmland has expanded from year to year to an average area of 99 hectares per farm. Nine of Estonia's largest organic farms have over 1000 hectares of land.

The largest number of organic producers is in Võru County, but the largest amount of organic land is in Saaremaa. In Hiiu County nearly two thirds of all agricultural land is organic.

The past few years have shown a good growth in the development of organic processing and marketing: the organic farming register had a total of 191 organic food processors, caterers and traders.

The best variety of organic products is available in specialist organic shops, but their total turnover is bigger in conventional stores. The importance of direct sales is decreasing. Consumer interest in purchasing organic food has increased considerably. Organic processing and marketing will undoubtedly develop soon, making organic food much more widely available.

Download

The brochure can be downloaded at www.organic-europe.net/fileadmin/documents/country_information/estonia/vetermaa-mikk-2014-estonia-2013.pdf

UK: Soil Association 2014 Organic Market Report reveals growth in organic sales for the first time in four years

The Soil Association's annual Organic Market Report reveals that the organic sector has seen growth of 2.8% in 2013: the first time the organic market has seen annual growth since 2008.

Key findings of the Soil Association 2014 Organic Market Report:

- Sales of organic products in the UK grew by 2.8% in 2013
- The UK organic market is now worth £1.79 billion in sales
- The rate of growth was above the annual inflation rate of 2%
- Growth has been particularly strong in the dairy sector (+4.4%): organic milk sales grew by 5% and yoghurt sales by 7%
- Sales of organic vegetables increased by 3.4%, while meat, fish and poultry sales grew by 2.2%

More information: http://www.soilassociation.org/marketreport

France: Market for organic products reached 4.5 billion euros in 2013

In 2013, the French organic market continued to grow. According to the OrganicDataNetwork partner Agence Bio, the French organic market has doubled in 5 years (4.17 billion euros in 2012: +6.6 % compared with 2011; +101 % compared with 2007), continuing the positive development in 2013.

During the first half of the year, growth is estimated to have been between 5% for organic products in supermarkets (representing 30% of the French organic market) and +7 % in specialized stores. Taking into account direct sales, OrganicDataNework project partner Agence Bio expects that market growth in 2013 has been at least equivalent to the level of 2012. This constitutes a substantial performance over the overall French food market that grew between 0% and 2% in the same period.

Organic products made in France are increasingly well represented in stores. Almost all organic products in the livestock and wine sectors are of French origin. Overall, 75% of the organic products consumed in France are now from France. The share of imports (including intra -EU trade) decreased from 38% in 2009 to 25% in 2012. The decline continued in 2013. At the same time, the

French organic products are gaining international ground: and exports have increased by 62% between 2011 and 2012, from €192 million to €309 million at the wholesale stage.

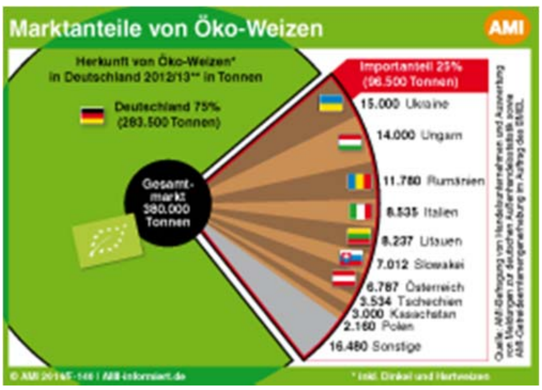
Cover "L'agriculture biologique"

More information

- www.agencebio.org
- [www.organicdatanetwork.net/dw-news-detail.html?&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1247&cHash=22fe2b9841521e83fac8d054ba0997de](www.organicdatanetwork.net/dw-news-detail.html?&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1247&cHash=22fe2b9841521e83fac8d054ba0997de)

Germany: New study on imports of organic products

Since 2009/2010, the import volumes to Germany have increased for many arable crops and dairy products. However, imported quantities vary from year to year for fruit, vegetables and potatoes, depending on the foreign and domestic harvest. For eggs and meat imports have decreased compared with 2009/2010.



Organic wheat: Share of organic imports to Germany by country. Source: Agrarmarkt-Informationsgesellschaft (AMI)

The market study "Imports of organic products in Germany 2012/13"was conducted by the agricultural market information service (AMI) and funded by the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture. For this study, AMI surveyed importers and individual enterprises. Furthermore, it analyzed foreign trade data from foreign trade statistics and the GfK household panel for fruit, vegetables, potatoes and eggs. It also considered production development in the relevant countries of origin and merged all available information into an overall picture.

The import volume of organic cereals has increased from 114,000 metric tons in 2009/10 to 156,000 metric tons in 2012/13, constituting 17% of the organic grain quantity. Romania, Ukraine and Hungary were the main suppliers. The increase in pig and poultry resulted in higher demand for protein, and the imports of feed peas increased to 16,400 metric tons and those of soya beans to 35,900 metric tons. The share of domestically produced eggs increased to 90 percent and that of pork to 83 percent.

More information

- Importangebot von Bio-Produkten in Deutschland: www.ami-informiert.de/ami-presse/ami-presse-meldungen/meldungen-single-ansicht/article/importangebot-von-bio-produkten-in-deutschland.html

Upcoming events

October 13-15, 2014

IFOAM Organic World Congress (OWC 2014),

Location: Istanbul: Turkey

With some presentations of the OrganicDataNetwork project

October 15, 2014

OrganicDataNetwork workshop at the IFOAM Organic World Congress (OWC 2014)

Location: Istanbul: Turkey

More information:
http://www.organicdatanetwork.net/1770.html?&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=1356

October 16 & 17, 2014

OrganicDataNetwork final project meeting

Location: Istanbul: Turkey

More information

on the project's and related events is available at
http://www.organicdatanetwork.net/1769.html

About the OrganicDataNetwork project

The project "Data network for better European organic market information" (OrganicDataNetwork) aims to increase the transparency of the European organic food market through better availability of market intelligence about the sector to meet the needs of policy makers and actors involved in organic markets.

It is funded under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development of the European Union and runs from 2012 to 2014.

The project OrganicDataNetwork aims to meet the needs of policy makers and actors involved in 0f the European organic food market through better availability of market intelligence about the sector.

Work is carried out in nine work packages:

Work package 1: Stakeholder integration and coordination centre

Work package 2: Inventory of organic market data collectors

Work package 3: Evaluation of existing methods of organic market data collection

Work package 4: Collection, handling and publication of organic market data

Work package 5: Development and test of methodologies for data quality improvement

Work package 6: Case studies on improving data quality in selected countries/region

Work package 7: Synthesis and recommendation

Work package 8: Dissemination

Work package 9: Project coordination and overall management

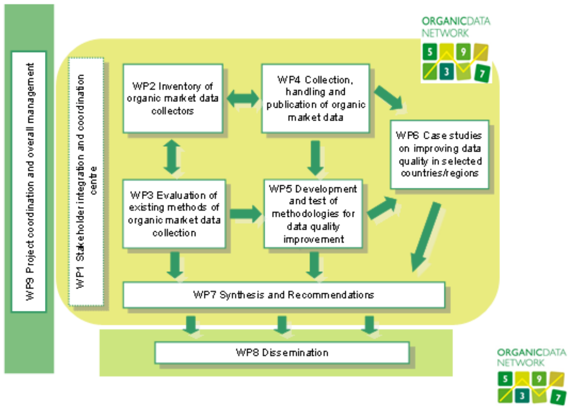


Figure: The work packages of the OrganicDataNetwork

To achieve these objectives, the OrganicDataNetwork project includes 15 partners (from 10 countries) who collect, publish and analyse such data. This partnership will closely co-operate with the European Commission, Eurostat, and statistical offices of the Member States, using existing structures for collecting and processing data on the organic market and stimulating the development of new ones by adapting existing models.

The partnership will act as a co-ordinating centre between stakeholders, and will result in a proposal for the establishment of a permanent network to achieve collaboration on statistical issues regarding the organic market.

The project partners of the OrganicDataNetwork

The OrganicDataNetwork has 15 partners from 10 European countries. The project is coordinated by the Università Politecnica delle Marche, Ancona, Italy.

- Università Politecnica delle Marche (UPM), Italy
- Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL), Switzerland
- Organic Research Centre (ORC), UK
- University of Kassel (UKS), Germany
- Czech University of Life Sciences Prague (CULS), Czech Republic
- Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (IAMB), Italy
- Agence Bio, France
- Agricultural Market Information Company (AMI), Germany
- Bio-Markt.Info, Germany
- Biocop Productos Biológicos, Spain
- Ecozept, France
- Centre for Ecological Engineering, Estonia
- IFOAM EU Group, Belgium
- IMO-CONTROL, Turkey
- Soil Association, UK

Imprint

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This newsletter is available at project website at http://www.organicdatanetwork.net/newsletter-odn.html. The newsletter is published twice per year. More information is available at the project website www.organicdatanetwork.net.

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