



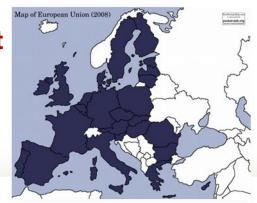
Organic trends in the herbs/spices sector

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Dr. Rainer Engels

EPA Implementation Support Project

GIZ, Barbados





Our profile A German federal enterprise

- Owned by the Federal Republic of Germany
- Organised as a private-sector entity
- Supports the objectives of the German Government



Facts and figures

- Operations in Germany and in over 130 countries around the world
- Around **17,000 employees**
- Business volume of around 2 billion euros in 2014
- Commissioned by public and private-sector bodies inside and outside Germany
- Main commissioning party: the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



GIZ's/German project supporting the EPA implementation

- Financed by Germany, 5 Million Euro for 2010 2015
- Goal: strengthen relevant regional and national organisations thereby enabling them to contribute significantly to a developmentfriendly implementation of the CARIFORUM-EC EPA
- Areas of support:
 - 1. Strengthening of EPA Implementation Units
 - 2. ProNet SME training together with Caribbean Export
 - 3. Services Go Global training together with the Coalitions of Services Industries and Caribbean Export
 - 4. Trade Fair Exposure (this year e.g. ANUGA)
 - 5. Strengthening of Coalitions of Services Industries
 - 6. National and regional stakeholder meetings



Market for Herbs and Spices highly concentrated

UK: US company McCormick is market leader in the UK, selling twice as much as the next competitor

Germany: Fuchs covers 85% of the market!

But the market for organic herbs and spices is still very divers, most companies are SMEs



German spice market as example

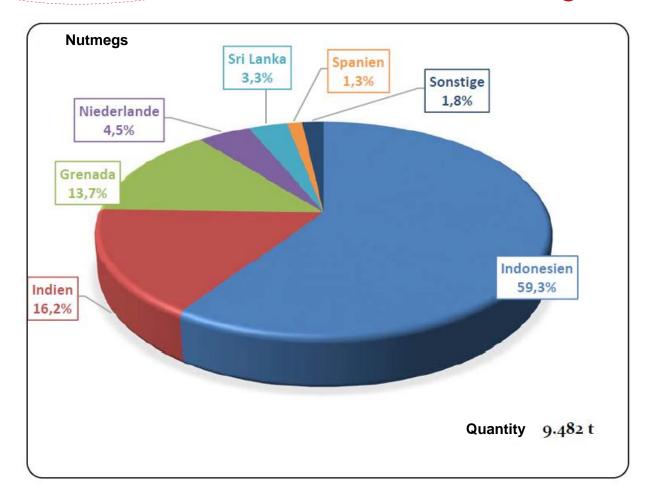
• Increase of consumption of spices:

2000 to 2012: 44% up to 96,000 tons worth about 390 million EUR

• Thereof spices *manufactured* in food:

63,000 tons in 2012





Source: Fachverband der Gewürzindustrie Germany 2013



Example of marketing for a spice mixture with Caribbean symbols



Organic Farming - Definition

- Form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manure, compost, and biological pest control.
- Organic farming excludes or strictly limits the use of various methods (including synthetic petrochemical fertilizers and pesticides; plant growth regulators such as hormones; antibiotic use in livestock; genetically modified organisms
- Organic agricultural methods are internationally regulated and legally enforced by many nations, based in large part on the standards set by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), an international umbrella organization for organic farming organizations established in 1972



ITC Standards Map: www.standardsmap.org





Certification of Organic Agriculture

- The Caribbean national certification systems for organic agriculture (following the legal definitions of the European Union) are all not accepted by the EU as equivalent,
- therefore an individual certification is necessary (which is more expensive)
- To safe costs, group certification of cooperatives is widely used
- Certifying Institutes with international experience (examples):
 - Ecocert, France
 - BCS Öko-Garantie, Germany

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Importance of organic food compared to total food

Germany as largest organic market in Europe: 3.6 % of all food consumed in Germany is organic, with a growth rate of 7.2 % in 2013! (in Swizzerland even 12.1 %!)

This means for spices:

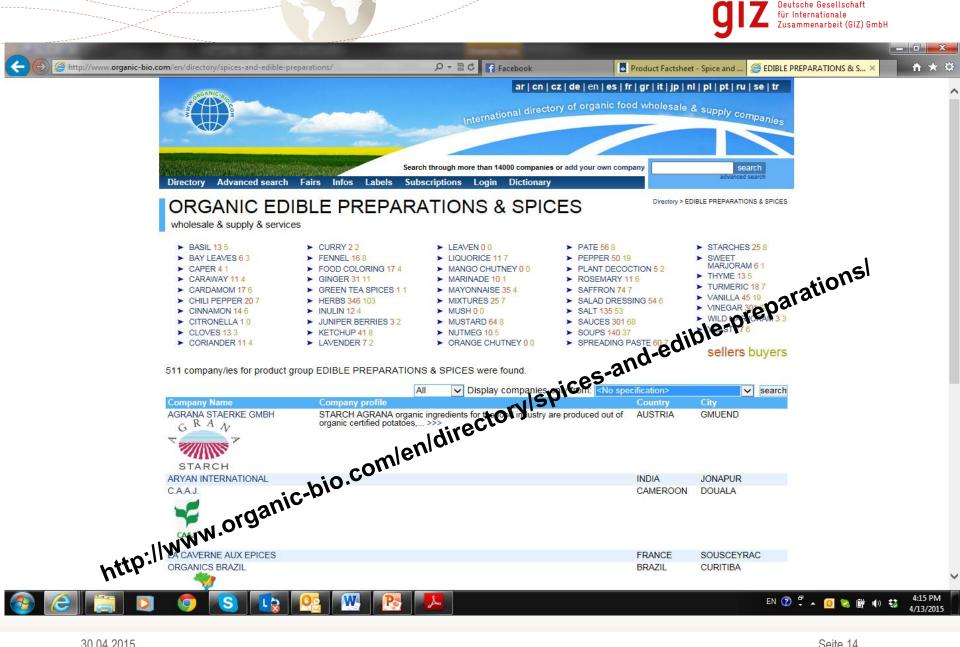
As the European spice market valued 1,8 billion EUR in 2013 (Hustler & Chaitoo), the potential organic market would be about 60 million EUR, the actual market is about 20 million EUR

Exact figures on organic spices and herbs are difficult to obtain, as the international customs classifications do not distinguish between organic and conventional, and the annual statistics of the organic associations don't go into that detail



Specifics of the organic herbs and spices market

- Prices are (difficult to generalise, but) slightly higher
- As organic production of at least most spices is not more expensive than conventional production, and as market concentration is also ongoing in the organic sector, price differences might shrink in the future
- Consumers of organic products have different taste preferences, they like exotic kitchens, therefore the quantitative relations between spices differ
- Some additives and treatments (e.g. radiation) are not allowed in organic agriculture



REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

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Caribbean States:

Preferential Trade Arrangement with the EU (\rightarrow EPA)

Export to EU largely free of tariffs or <u>quotas</u>

Export Helpdesk

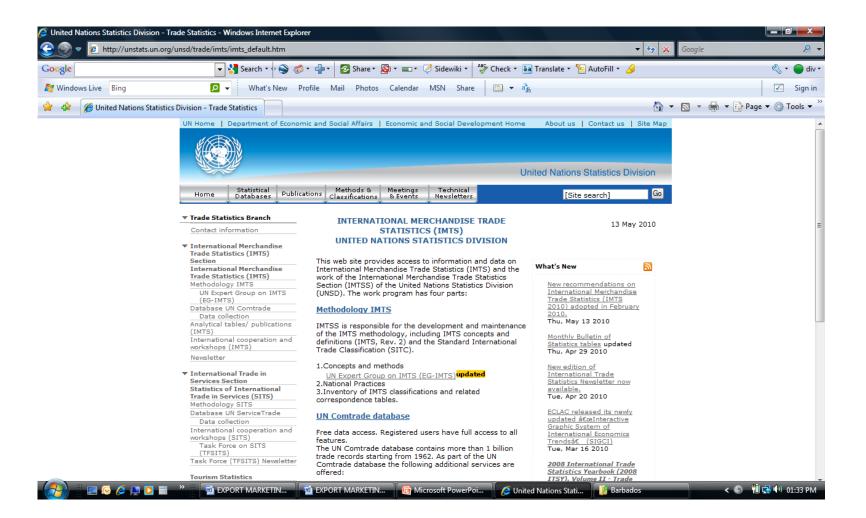
Import Tariffs

Import Requirements (such as packing and labelling, plant health control, technical standards, etc.)

Statistics on trade $(\rightarrow$ your market research)

http://comtrade.un.org







Trade shows for Organic Agriculture

More general trade shows with significant organic representation:

- ANUGA Cologne, 10-14 Oct 2015
- SIAL Paris, 16-20 Oct 2016

Specific Organic Agriculture and Food shows:

- Natural & Organic Products Europe, London, UK, 19-20 Apr 2015
- Naturally, Paris, France, 29 May-1 Jun 2015
- Biofach, Nürnberg, Germany, 10-13 Feb 2016



Recommendations for discussion

- Companies should do a thorough market research, if they could serve the growing organic market
- Certification is an additional hurdle

 companies should
 cooperate to reduce costs
- Governments should introduce legislation and standards on organic agriculture in a regionally harmonised manner
- They should strengthen their quality infrastructure (especially certifying and accrediting bodies)
- Public support programmes for the herbs and spices sector should take organic markets into consideration



Thank you for your attention.

Contact: Dr. Rainer Engels EPA Implementation Support Project C/O Caribbean Export Development Agency Baobab Tower, Warrens, Barbados rainer.engels@giz.de



Internet: www.giz.de

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