



IOC: THE RESULTS OF THE 109TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MEMBERS

Marrakech - Many distinguished guests were honoured at the 109th session of the Council of Members of the IOC, in particular the Ministers of Agriculture of Egypt, **Ezz El Din Abu Steit**; of Libya, **Abdelbaset M And Ghannimi**; and of Georgia, **Levan Davitashvili**; as well as the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Morocco, **Mohamed Sadiki**; the Vice-Minister of Trade of Turkey, **Sezai Uçarmak**; and the representative of the Moroccan olive sector associations, **Ben Ali Rachid**.

The session took place in Marrakech between 17 and 21 June 2019. It was chaired by Egypt, and attended by the following member countries: **Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, the European Union, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay**. **Montenegro** was represented by the European Union.

The **United States** and **Georgia** attended in an observer capacity. A number of institutions and international organisations also attended with observer status, including the Arab Federation for Food Industries (**ARABFFI**); the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (**FAO**); the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (**CIHEAM**); and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (**EBRD**).

Several decisions were made during the session, including the renewal of the mandate of the three senior officers and the approval of the request for accession submitted by Georgia, which is set to become the 17th member of the IOC.

The ARABFFI proposed an agreement with the IOC to spread awareness of the IOC standard throughout Arab countries. A request to strengthen collaboration through a memorandum of understanding was also submitted by FAO at the plenary session in addition to the existing memorandum with CIHEAM.

The number of members of the Advisory Committee has risen from 92 to 99 with the addition of representatives from **Albania** and the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, the latter of which was officially decided upon during



■ Centre: Ezz El Din Abu Steit, Egyptian Minister of Agriculture and current Chair of the IOC, alongside Abdellatif Ghedira, Executive Director of the IOC. Left: Jaime Lillo, and right: Mustafa Sepetçi, the two Deputy Executive Directors.



the session.

At the end of the session, the Executive Director thanked **Nabil Chaouki**, from the Ministry of Agriculture of Morocco, for the smooth running of the session and the hospitality shown by the Moroccan delegation to the staff of the Executive Secretariat.

FOCUS MAROCCO:

AT THE 109TH SESSION OF THE IOC, WHICH TOOK PLACE IN MARRAKESH FROM 17 TO 21 JUNE 2019

TEXT WRITTEN IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, WATER AND FORESTS.



■ Technical visit to the international Marrakech germplasm collection organised by the IOC



THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE OLIVE TREE

Rabat – The olive tree is the main fruit grown in Morocco and represents 65% of the tree-growing area of the country. Through its products and their age-old uses, this fruit has helped fight erosion, boosted the value of agricultural land and settled populations in mountainous regions for centuries. Olive growing actively contributes to settling populations in rural areas, providing more than 51 million working days per year, or 380,000 permanent jobs, 20% of which are held by women.

The olive sector provides a source of income for poor farmers and plays a decisive role in feeding rural populations thanks to its highly calorific and nutritional value.

The olive sector also helps meet the country's need for edible oils by covering almost 19% of consumption and balancing trade by ensuring foreign inflow equivalent to 1.8 billion DH/year, or 156 million €/year (average for the 2013–2017 period). This represents 7% of all agricultural exports.

THE OLIVE ORCHARD AND ITS LOCATION

EVOLUTION OF THE AREAS

The national olive-growing area has increased some 63% since the early 00s, rising from 641,000 ha in 2002/2003 to 1,045,000 ha in 2017/2018, meeting 86% of the 2020 target. The rate of expansion has accelerated from 13,000 ha/year in the 2003–2007 period (before the launch of the Green Morocco Plan), to nearly 27,000 ha/year in the 2008–2018 period.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREAS

Olive plantations are of interest to the entire country. Distributing this heritage according to agricultural areas shows that, with the exception of the Atlantic coastal strip, where olive growing is not as widespread, this species has adaptive capabilities at all bioclimatic levels, from mountain ranges at 1,200 mm, to arid and Saharan areas at less than 200 mm.



MANAGING THE OLIVE GROVE

The area under irrigation covers 384,500 ha, or 37% of the total area, compared to 660,700 in non-irrigated hectares, or 63% of the total. Some 176,000 ha are under localised irrigation.

The area under localised irrigation has increased significantly, from 39,000 ha in 2009, the year the Contract-Programme for the development of the olive sector ended, to 176,000 ha today. This is thanks to state aid which varies from 100% of the investment cost for projects carried out collectively or by small farmers, to 80% of the investment cost for projects carried out individually.

AGE PYRAMID

Some 125 million olive trees grow in plantations across the country. There are three age categories for olive trees: young plantations from 0 to 7 years old (26 million olive trees, or 21% of the country total); plantations in full production from 8 to 50 years old (72 million, or 57%); and old plantations over 50 years (27 million, or 22%).

The Moroccan olive grove has a balanced overall age pyramid, with a significant productive potential consisting of 26% young plants and 72% fully productive plants. Old plantations represent about 22% of the total.

PRODUCTION AND YIELD

National olive production fluctuates every year thanks to the combined effort of three essential factors: maintenance techniques that are not always adequate; climatic conditions, in particular rainfall; and alternative bearing, a physiological phenomenon found in olive trees. Olive production has improved significantly since cultivation areas were expanded, rising from 549,000 t in 2003-2007 to 1,414,000 t in 2015-2018, an increase of 158%. Yields have not changed much since; olive production for the 2018/2019 crop year is estimated at nearly 2 million tonnes, an increase of 28% over the previous crop year.

This increase in production is due to the favourable climate conditions at critical phases of olive tree development during the 2017/2018 crop year, in particular as regards average temperatures and rainfall and their distribution in time and space, as well as young plantations entering production.

Olive oil production has followed the same trend, rising from 66,000 t in the 2003-2007 period to 127,500 t in the 2015-2018 period, a 93% increase.

VARIETY PROFILES

The olive grove is mostly made up of the Picholine marocaine variety, which is found in over 90% of plantations. Several varieties make up the remaining 10%, in particular Picholine Languedoc, Dahbia and Meslala, which are mainly concentrated in irrigated regions (Haouz, Tadla, El Kelaâ). There are also some Spanish and Italian varieties, such as Picual, Frantoio, Manzanilla, Gordal, Arbequina, etc.



The Picholine marocaine variety is a double-purpose variety: it is highly resistant and very adaptive – it is able to anchor strongly on sloping land and can withstand drought, among other qualities. Its oil yield is 18 to 22%, and this oil is good quality, with high polyphenol content, low acidity and stability as key characteristics. This gives Moroccan oil its identity.

As part of the Green Morocco Plan, the State encourages the diversification of the variety profile by using the Haouzia and Menara varieties, which stem from clonal selection from within the Picholine marocaine variety. These two clones have the same advantages as the Picholine marocaine variety, with better performance and homogeneity. Foreign varieties with low resistance are used in super-intensive orchards.

It should be noted that the five new varieties obtained by the National Institute for Agricultural Research (French acronym INRA) have been included in the official catalogue. These varieties are Baraka, Mechkate, Agdal, Tassaoute and Dalia, the latter two are currently being propagated in nurseries for distribution to farmers.

THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Overall, 65% of national olive production is destined for pressing and 25% for canning, with the remaining 10% for losses and domestic consumption.

Olives are pressed in a modern and semi-modern sector with 948 units and a total capacity of 1,803,000 t/year, and a traditional sector of about 11,000 maâsras, the country's traditional olive press.

These maâsras operate intermittently because they depend on the size of the harvest.

However, the dynamism of this sector is unevenly distributed between regions and depends heavily on the industrial infrastructure for processing olives, in particular olive mills. The activity of the maâsras is mainly oriented towards extracting oils for the specific needs of the olive grower, whether they are the owner, temporary tenant or consumer. Only a very limited number of maâsras purchase olives for pressing and for sale of oils produced on the retail market or for industrial pressing units.

Olives are preserved through 75 modern olive canning units with a total capacity of 203,000 t/year and by artisanal canning factories.

For more information, click on the following link:

<http://www.internationaloliveoil.org/news/view/467-year-2019-1370-olivae-morocco-125>



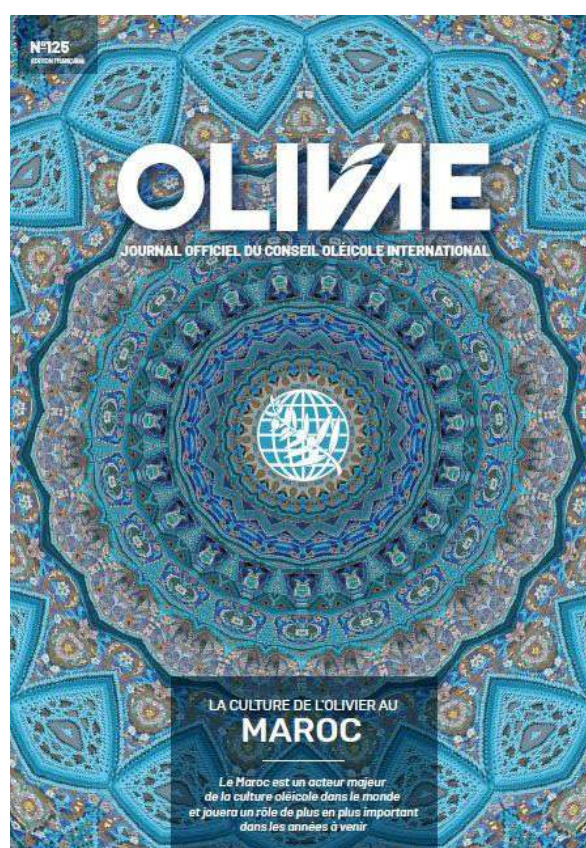
OLIVAE MOROCCO 125: NEW GRAPHIC LAYOUT AND NEW EDITION OF OLIVAE

Madrid - Here is the new graphic layout for the **OLIVAE** magazine. We made this promise to our readers, and in particular to the members of the International Olive Council, who are the real editors of this prestigious magazine. After 35 years, OLIVAE has a new look, a new colour scheme and a more dynamic layout.

This 125th edition, which launches the new editorial concept, is more specifically dedicated to olive growing in **Morocco**. As a founding member of the IOC, Morocco is a generous country. The Moroccan delegation, whom we thank wholeheartedly for their cooperation, sent us lots of information as we wrote this magazine, which is also available online. In the digital edition, you will find links to other, more detailed articles on topics that may be of interest to you. We have published all the information written by the Moroccan authorities and experts so that you can enrich your knowledge using our easy consultation tool.

Morocco is a major player in the global olive sector, and will play an increasingly important role in the coming years for a number of reasons. The Moroccan authorities plan to increase the total area of cultivation from 773,000 hectares in 2009 to 1,220,000 hectares by 2020. This will create many permanent jobs that will boost the economy no end; the number of employees in the sector could increase from 100,000 today, to 300,000 once the expansion is complete.

We can therefore only welcome Morocco's initiative and its ability to plan its role as a major player on the world olive oil scene. The cultivation of olives is



■ The new cover of OLIVAE 125, the new edition of the official IOC journal



synonymous with the richness of the territory and permanent employment. We look forward to sharing this enthusiasm with you, dear reader, and how fortunate we are to be able to do so in this new edition of the official IOC magazine.

Due to the migration of the former IOC website, and in view of the upcoming 109 session of the Council of Members, this issue is currently published in French only. The magazine will be published in the other languages – Arabic, English, Italian and Spanish – at a later date.

We hope you enjoy reading this magazine as much as we enjoyed putting it together!

Go to the link to consult edition 125.

<http://www.internationaloliveoil.org/news/view/467-year-2019-/1370-olivae-morocco-125>

IOC SEMINAR ON THE FUTURE OF THE OLIVE SECTOR



■ Speakers and organizer of the Marrakech seminar

Marrakech - An international seminar was on the programme for the 109th session of the Council of Members on the challenges and perspectives of the olive sector. This seminar was organised by the International Olive Council, in particular the Technology and Environment Unit, and the Minister of Agriculture through the general directorate of production chains.

The seminar was moderated by the Executive Director of the IOC, **Abdellatif Ghedira**; **Ezz El Din Abu Steit**, the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture; **Abdelbaset M. E GHANIMI** of Libya; **Levan DAVITASHVILI** of Georgia; **Mohamed SADIKI**, the General Secretary of the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture; **Sezai UÇARMAK**, the Turkish Vice Minister of Trade; and **Ben Ali Rachid**, the Chair of interprofessional organisations in Morocco.



A detailed study on some of the phenomena currently facing olive growing around the world will be presented at the seminar. Among them are: the use of genetic resources in olive growing; the fight against *Xylella fastidiosa*; the use of olive by-products to make green energy; improving the quality of extra virgin olive oil; the Mediterranean diet and health; and the role of extra virgin olive oil. The seminar also provides an opportunity to present a study on the new olive varieties produced in Morocco. The Moroccan authorities and representatives of the IOC opened the ceremony (pictured). The technical section of the seminar was moderated by **Abdelkrim Adi**, the Head of the Technology and Environment Unit.



■ The authorities at the inauguration of the seminar held in Marrakech, Morocco

IOC EXPERT MEETING ON POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS ON OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE-POMACE OILS



■ The work of the IOC chemistry expert group



Madrid - The IOC Executive Secretariat organised an expert meeting on possible contaminants residues in olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

Several issues have been discussed over the past few months, since our last meeting in December. In particular, four electronic working groups have been created, and an open call from the Executive Secretariat allowed other laboratories, including private ones, to participate in data collection and method validation.

The “hot topics” within the contaminants group include the study of 3-MCPD esters and glycidol in olive oil and olive pomace-oils. This compound is under focus by the European Union, which is in the process of setting up limits for vegetable oils. The position of the EU is to create two limits for two groups of vegetable oils (2.5 mg/kg versus 1.25 mg/kg), justified by the fact that some fats usually show lower or higher presence of this contaminant.

So far, the EU did not have enough data for olive oils and therefore there would have been the risk for olive oils to be included in the 2.5 mg/kg group. Our institutional experts and member countries have provided a large number of reliable data about the different grades of olive oils and olive-pomace oils, which allowed the IOC Executive Secretariat to submit its recommendation to the EU. In particular, the data clearly showed that virgin olive oils do not contain any quantifiable amount of this toxic compound, thanks to the absence of any refining process.

Other topics studied at this expert meeting were the methods to measure the possible presence of mineral oils (MOSH and MOAH) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HAPs). All these contaminants are basically everywhere, but it is important to work toward a reduction to guarantee the lowest possible presence. Regarding HAPs, the experts are working on a revision of the IOC Decision related to the methods of analysis.

During the last meeting, the group has also examined the results of the 2018 ring-test on the determination of pesticide residues and organisation of the next proficiency testing, as well as discuss on an important document on the maximum limits of maximum residue limits (MRLs) in olive oils and other olive products, based on a survey recently carried out in IOC member countries. It was also highlighted that more information is needed regarding the transformation factor of pesticides from the field application to the final product, and therefore more laboratories will be contacted in order to ask for data, for future discussion at the IOC and to be potentially provided to the EFSA.

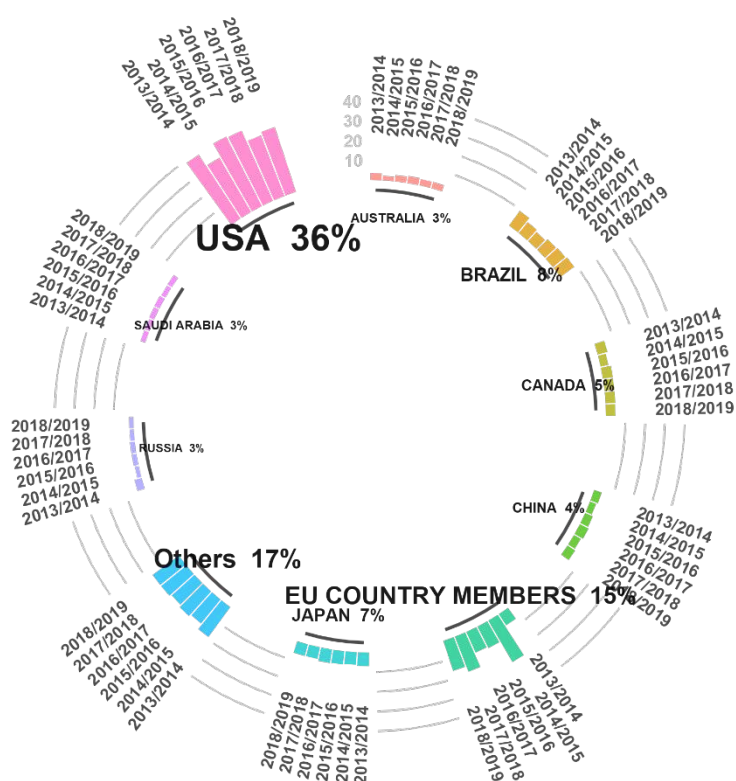
This meeting has been attended by several institutional experts nominated by IOC members but also by experts invited due to their international recognition and specific expertise, as well as new observers including representatives of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).



FOCUS BRAZIL – IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES

1. OLIVE OIL AND OLIVE-POMACE OIL

Brazil accounts for 8% of world imports of olive oil, putting it in third place behind the United States (36%) and the European Union (15%), for a total of 59%.



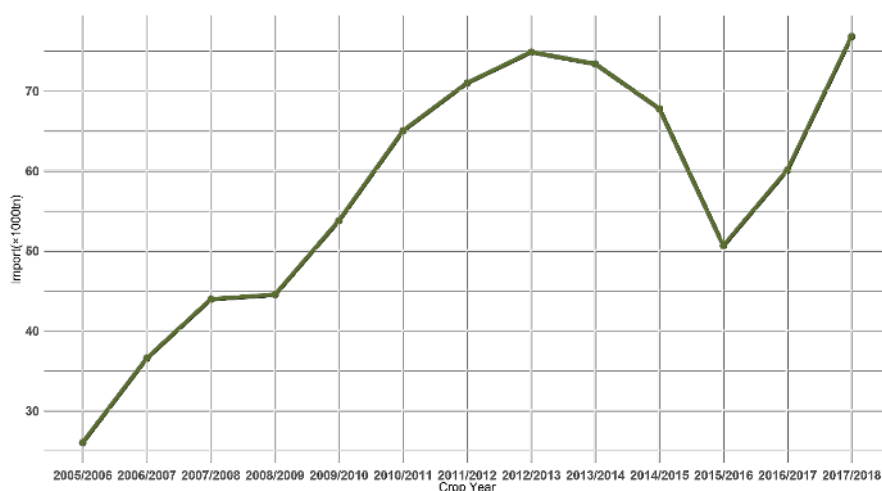
■ Graph I – Olive oil and olive-pomace oil, percentage of world imports (average over 6 crop years)

Brazilian imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil have increased by 27.7% in the 2017/18 crop year, reaching 76,817 t compared to the previous crop year. Table 1 shows changes in imports over the last six crop years. We can see that Portugal, the top exporter to Brazil, is the leader in this market both in absolute and relative values. During this period, a minimum of 50,649 t was reached in the 2015/16 crop year, which is a 32.3% decrease compared to the 2012/13 crop year. This fall was attributed to the economic crisis and the devaluing of the Brazilian real. However, everything points to a significant recovery in imports. The monthly evolution of this market can be followed in part I.1 of this publication.



	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	%Variation Rates
PORTUGAL	42807	43073	40915	29034	34209	45184	↑ 32.1
SPAIN	18485	15051	13754	9471	12226	12382	↑ 1.3
ARGENTINA	6578	6654	5358	5208	5379	7594	↑ 41.2
CHILE	1762	3470	2707	3070	3670	5654	↑ 54
ITALY	4637	4334	4087	3075	3800	4250	↑ 11.9
TUNISIA	42	11	275	320	402	951	↑ 136.7
GREECE	314	428	347	435	309	635	↑ 105.6
Others	248	361	335	37	145	167	↑ 14.6
Total	74874	73382	67778	50649	60140	76817	↑ 27.7

■ Table I - Imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil per country of origin (2012/13 - 2017/18)(t)



■ Graph II - Changes in imports 1997/98 - 2017/18 (x1000 t)

Some 81.3% of all imports come from the European Union: 58.8% from Portugal; 16.1% from Spain, 5.5% from Italy; and 0.8% from Greece. The remaining 18.8% come mainly from Argentina (9.9%), Chile (7.4%) and Tunisia (1.2%).

As for volumes per product, 85.5% of all imports fell under 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), followed by imports corresponding to 15.09.90 (olive oils), with the remaining 14.0% and 0.5% corresponding to 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).

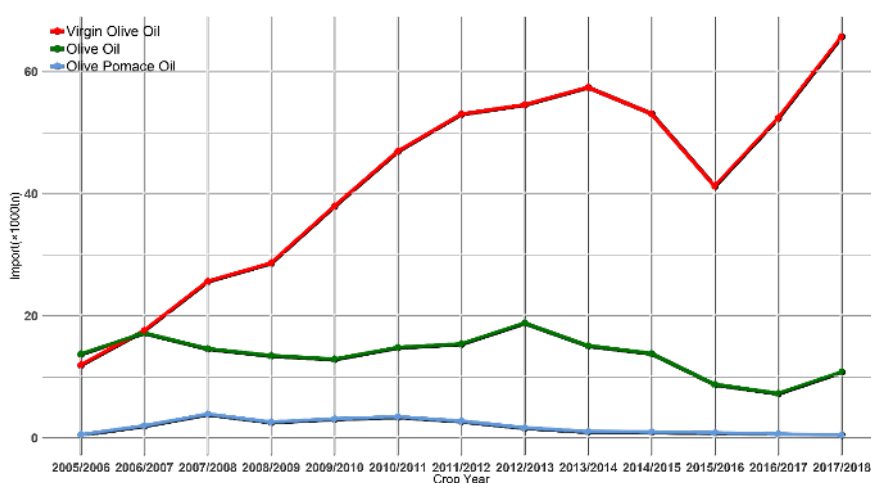


Country	OLIVE OIL		OLIVE POMACE OIL	TOTAL
	150910 VIRGIN OLIVE OIL	150990 OLIVE OIL	151000 OLIVE POMACE OIL	
PORTUGAL	36379	8784	20	45184
SPAIN	11466	662	255	12382
ARGENTINA	6362	1232	0	7594
CHILE	5654	0	0	5654
ITALY	4101	41	108	4250
TUNISIA	951	0	0	951
GREECE	634	0	0	635
TURKEY	126	0	0	126
URUGUAY	15	0	0	15
FRANCE	10	0	1	11
LEBANON	10	2	0	11
GERMANY	0	3	0	3
OTHERS	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	65708	10724	384	76817

* Source: Own elaboration based on Ministerio do Desenvolvimento, Industria e Comercio Exterior, Brasil

Table II - Distribution of imports per product and country (2017/18)(t)

Throughout the last 13 crop years (see Graph III), the evolution of imports by product quality has changed significantly. In the 2006/7 crop year, imports of virgin olive oil and olive oil were almost the same at 48% and 47% respectively, and imports of olive-pomace oil came in at around 5%. Today, as mentioned above, 85.5% of imported oil comes from the virgin and extra virgin category, 14% from the olive oil category and only 0.5% from the olive-pomace oil category.



Graph III - Changes in imports per category of olive oil (x1000 t)



2. TABLE OLIVES

The Brazilian table olive market has experienced positive long-term growth, reaching 109,933 t in the 2017/18 crop year (September 2017 – August 2018). This represents 17% of world imports, a 3.5% decreased compared to the previous crop year. Graph IV shows the trend of imports in the last 13 crop years, which went from 55,051 t in 2005/6 to 109,933 t in 2017/18, an increase of 99.7%.

Table II shows imports in the last crop year by country of origin. Argentina is the main supplier in this market, with 58.7% of total imports (64,546.3 t), followed by Egypt with 29.5% (29,489.5 t), Peru with 7.4% (8,168.6 t) and Spain with 6.1% (6,687.3 t). The monthly evolution of this market can be followed in part I.2 of this publication.



■ Graph IV – Imports of table olives – 2017/18 (×1000 t)

■ Graph IV – Imports of table olives – 2017/18 (×1000 t)

THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

(Source : Economy and Promotion Unit)

I. WORLD TRADE IN OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES

1. OLIVE OIL – 2018/19 CROP YEAR

The table below presents the figures for trade in olive oil and olive-pomace oil in eight markets in the first six months of the current crop year, October 2018 to March 2019. The data show an increase of 19% in Japan; 18% in Australia; 16% in Russia; 13% in Brazil; 11% in the United States; 6% in China; and 2% in Canada.



As for the EU¹, intra-EU acquisitions rose by 4% and extra-EU imports fell by 2% in the first five months of the current crop year compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Olive oil imports (including olive-pomace oils)(t)

	AUSTRALIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHINA	JAPAN	RUSSIA	USA	EXTRA EU/27	INTRA EU/27	TOTAL
OCTOBER 17	2843,6	5443,7	4313,7	2722,0	4871,0	2254,7	27198,7	6495,9	76921,2	133064,5
OCTOBER 18	3343,7	8245,6	4663,2	2495,9	5142,4	3058,9	34986,8	12787,9	89163,6	163888,0
NOVEMBER 17	2039,0	7285,3	3218,8	3833,4	4432,0	2036,0	20715,0	16739,1	91723,7	152022,3
NOVEMBER 18	3378,8	8467,6	4028,9	4405,4	5893,7	2291,4	26394,3	14892,6	91148,2	152022,3
DECEMBER 17	2016,3	7275,6	2888,2	7696,5	3946,3	2106,9	26836,2	25156,9	95192,9	173115,9
DECEMBER 18	1894,3	6310,5	4217,5	4740,2	4610,2	2836,1	30983,4	19103,1	102335,2	177030,5
JANUARY 18	1475,0	6103,3	3993,4	6113,6	4705,3	1783,0	25134,8	11126,2	102835,3	163269,9
JANUARY 19	2363,8	6515,5	3245,9	7115,2	5594,4	1420,6	24753,6	14229,4	94954,1	160192,6
FEBRUARY 18	2498,0	6442,4	3348,0	859,0	3664,0	1746,5	22999,6	23024,1	89279,8	153861,4
FEBRUARY 19	2208,5	8022,5	2778,9	1520,3	4489,0	2177,9	26292,8	19875,5	98532,5	165897,8
MARCH 18	2454,3	8383,4	4787,9	1338,0	4585,0	2011,2	29692,2	23411,7	87091,1	163754,8
MARCH 19	2548,4	8848,9	4017,0	3598,7	5398,7	1970,7	25869,5	-	-	52251,8

2. TABLE OLIVE – 2018/19 CROP YEAR

The table below shows the trade figures for table olives in the first seven months of the current crop year² (September 2018 – March 2019). According to the data, increases have been found in Australia (15%); Brazil (10%); the United States (10%); and Canada (2%) compared to the same period the previous crop year.

As for the EU³, intra-EU acquisitions and extra-EU exports increased by 4% and 5% respectively compared to the same period the previous crop year.

¹ Data from the EU were not available for March 2019 at the time of publishing this newsletter

² According to the new provisions of the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 2015, which came into force on 1 January 2017, "table olive crop year" means the period of twelve months from 1 September of one year to 31 August of the next. Under the 2005 Agreement, the crop year for table olives was the same as that for olive oil (October to September).

³ Data from the EU were not available for March 2019 at the time of publishing this newsletter



Table olive imports (t)

	AUSTRALIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	USA	EXTRA-EU/27	INTRA-EU/27	TOTAL
SEPTEMBER 17	1501,0	7949,2	2077,0	10237,0	6243,2	27039,9	55047,3
SEPTEMBER 18	1598,5	9521,8	2702,7	9902,5	6523,2	29234,7	59483,4
OCTOBER 17	1295,0	9492,3	2843,0	11055,0	7304,7	32329,3	64319,3
OCTOBER 18	1462,9	12056,6	2641,3	11907,0	8807,6	31315,6	68191,0
NOVEMBER 17	1406,0	11055,2	2663,6	12596,0	8255,4	29794,9	65706,6
NOVEMBER 18	1997,5	12807,1	2848,2	13040,2	9501,1	34606,4	74800,5
DECEMBER 17	1336,8	11055,2	2663,6	12469,9	10381,4	27305,2	65212,1
DECEMBER 18	1232,9	9626,1	2403,5	11242,6	8713,5	29204,6	62423,2
JANUARY 18	1023,0	7023,3	2343,0	9811,0	9647,1	24624,0	54471,4
JANUARY 19	1427,8	7349,8	2326,4	12164,6	10517,6	23680,6	57466,9
FEBRUARY 18	1410,0	8780,0	2297,0	8976,0	9355,6	24741,0	55559,6
FEBRUARY 19	1233,8	9384,3	2112,2	9854,0	9519,6	25012,7	57116,4
MARCH 18	1421,0	7571,7	2444,0	11297,0	12533,7	27031,1	62298,5
MARCH 19	1848,5	8535,6	2695,6	15965,2	-	-	29044,9

II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OILS

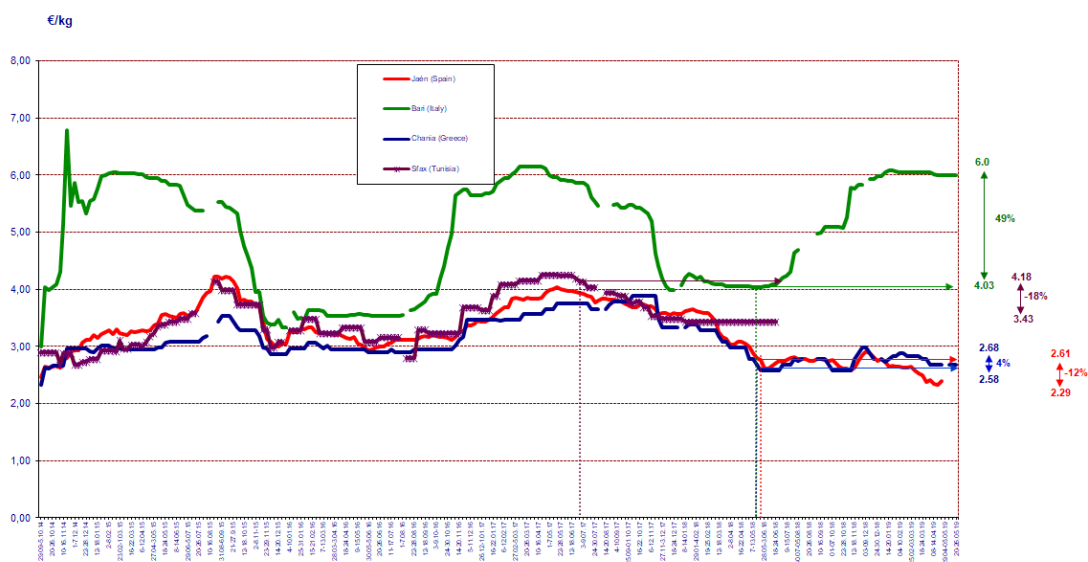
Graph 1 shows weekly producer price movements for extra virgin olive oil in the three main producer countries of the EU and Tunisia. Graph 3 shows weekly producer price movements for refined olive oil in the two main producer countries of the EU. Monthly price movements for these categories can be found in Graphs 2 and 4.

Extra Virgin Olive Oil – Producer prices in **Spain** in the fourth week of May stood at €2.29/kg, which is a 12% fall compared to the same period the previous year. (Graph 1).

Italy – Producer prices in Italy have been ticking upwards since the end of May last year, coming in at €6.00/kg in the third week of May 2019, which is a 49% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.



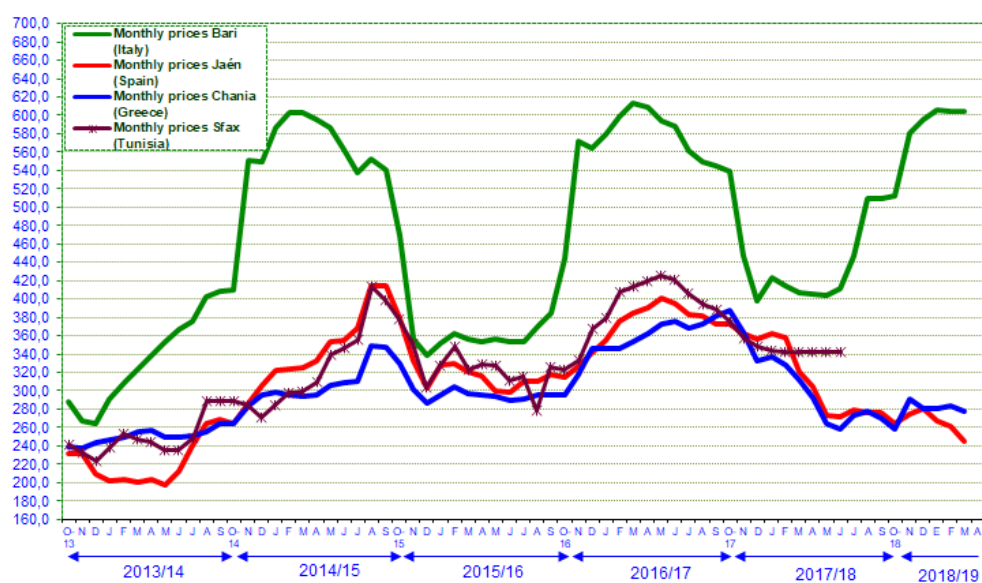
2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 & 2018/19 CROP YEARS EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OILS Weekly producer price movements Bari, Chania, Jaen and Sfax markets



Graph 1

MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices

Euros/100 kg



Graph 2

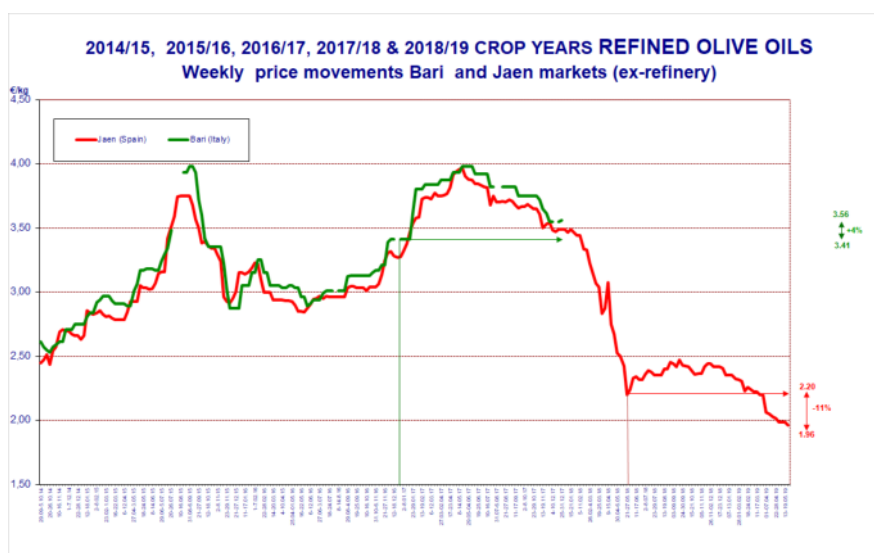


Greece – Prices in Greece in the third week of May 2019 came in at €2.68/kg, which is a 4% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

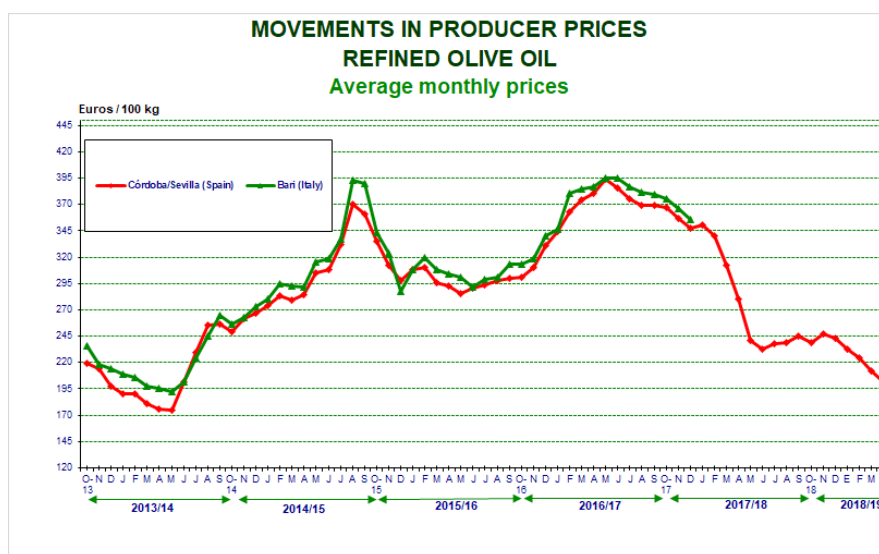
Tunisia – Prices in Tunisia remained stable in the last weeks of June 2018, coming in at €3.43/kg, an 18% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Refined olive oil – Producer prices in **Spain** stood at €1.96/kg in the fourth week of May, a 11% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year. Data from **Italy** have not been available since the end of December 2017, when they stood at €3.56/kg, a 4% increase on the previous crop year.

By the fourth week of May 2019, the price difference in **Spain** between extra virgin olive oil (€2.29/kg) and refined olive oil (€1.96/kg) stood at €0.33/kg. In **Italy**, the difference was €0.43/kg (Graph 3).



■ Graph 3



■ Graph 4



STAY TUNED!

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■ The International Olive Oil Council's headquarters
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