MACROECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS[1]

	UNIT	2000	2005
POPULATION			
Total population	Millions	16.81	19.04
Rural population	Millions	8.40	9.47
Percentage rural/total	%	49.90	49.70
Total labour force (TLF)	Millions	4.97	5.17
Agricultural labour force (ALF)	Millions	1.40	1.43
ALF/TLF	%	28.23	27.76

	UNIT	2000	2003
PRODUCTION			
Gross domestic product per inhabitant (GDP/Hbt)	$	1 046	1 229
Agricultural GDP/GDP	%	23.60	22.60
FACTORS OF PRODUCTION			
Area under cultivation	1 000 ha	5 352	5 421
Irrigated area	1 000 ha	1 211	1 333
Area under cultivation/tractor	Hectares	54.80	52.59
AGRICULTURAL TRADE			
Agricultural imports	Million $	861	1 010
Agricultural exports	Million $	659	597
Agricultural exports/total exports	%	14.01	8.53
Agricultural imports/total imports	%	21.36	19.05

1 Source: Med Agri 2005 and UN Population Statistics 2006.

OLIVE GROWING IN SYRIA

With an olive crop area of over 500 000 ha in 2003 Syria is the major olive-growing power of the Middle East, and olive production features prominently in the economic and social fabric of the country.

1. Socio-economic importance

The olive is a centrepiece of the history and economy of Syria. Historically, a body of research evidence claims it to be the cradle of olive growing, from where it fanned out across the whole of the Mediterranean region. Economically, it is the main source of earnings for a large proportion of the population in certain regions[1]. On top of that, olive oil and table olives are staple foodstuffs and help to cover the dietary needs of a great part of the country.

At the beginning of this decade there were 102 534 agricultural holdings with olive orchards, almost 80% of which were less than 5 ha and accounted for only 30% of crop area.

The olive sector accounts for between 4% and 8.5% of the final agricultural production of Syria, depending on harvest volume.

The government pays close attention to olive growing and provides support for the sector. It provides the means and facilities for improving the sector by introducing measures such as loans to establish new olive orchards or to upgrade existing groves. Specifically, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform takes action in the following ways:

- Setting up nurseries for plant production
- Importing tillage equipment
- Applying collective, aerial crop health treatment
- Drawing up projects to establish irrigated areas in the northern part of the country

The Olive Bureau has also been set up as a specialist centre for carrying out research, relaying modern techniques to olive growers and keeping them up to date in various ways, such as organising the annual olive exhibition and training seminars and courses tutored by specialists and researchers.

[1] It is reckoned that 100 000 families are directly dependent on olive growing, which provides 13–15 million workdays a year, on top of which the olive oil industry (mills, refineries, packing plants, etc.) generates between 19 and 38 million workdays a year, depending on the size of crops.

The Olive Oil Centre of Bouka (Lattakia region) is mainly concerned with training middle technical managers, who are particularly needed in Syria; another of its aims is to prioritise olive research.

In parallel, the Centre for Agricultural Research has set up an olive research laboratory, which operates in the vicinity of Damascus.

2. Resources and location

According to data contained in the Agricultural Statistics Yearbook for the year 2000, olives were cropped on 477 993 ha. Ninety-four percent of this area was under dry farming and only 62% had come into bearing.

Syria's olive orchards are relatively young because only 10% is over 50 years old.

Mean planting density ranges between 120 and 150 trees/ha under irrigation, while dry-farmed orchards are planted at 100 trees/ha. Average yields are quite low, reaching 1 350 olives/ha for oil-olives and 1 650 olives/ha for table olives.

In the 1980s olive crop area in Syria expanded at one of the highest rates in the world (5%). The olive tree is the top fruit tree cultivated in Syria in terms of crop area and it accounted for 8.5% of cultivated land in 1999.

New plantings were planned at an average rate of about 8 850 ha/year from the year 2000 until 2005.

The agriculture ministry has set up nurseries, which have produced several million plants to meet the growing demand for plant stock.

Until recently, olive orchards were confined to the western and coastal regions (Lattakia, Idleb, Aleppo, Tartus) but now they are spreading southwards and towards the middle of the country (Homs, Hamah, Damascus, Suaida, Konitra), as well as eastwards, although at a slower rate. Irrigation is basically practised in the region of Palmyra and in the Damascus valley. Orchards lie at altitudes ranging from 8 metres along the coast to over 1 000 metres in some parts of the South.

Being the birthplace of olive growing, Syria has seen the development of many varieties over the centuries. The most significant ones are now listed:

- **Oil varieties**

'Sorani': This dual-purpose variety is grown above all in the areas of Aleppo, Hamah and Idleb, as well as in the northern and north-western parts of the country. It is a very hardy variety and holds a lot of interest because of its tolerance of cold, drought and salinity. Productivity is medium and alternate. It is rated highly for both pickling and oil production, giving a high content of excellent quality oil. It is considered resistant to olive leaf spot and olive knot and susceptible to verticillium wilt.

'Zaity'*:* Established above all in the Aleppo region, this variety extends over more than 30% of the country's olive area. It is of medium hardiness and is rated highly for its very high yield (about 30%) of good quality oil. Productivity is high and alternate. It shows some tolerance of cold and salinity and is considered resistant to olive leaf spot and olive knot.

'Doebli'*:* This dual-purpose variety is cultivated mainly in Lattakia, Tartus and Tel-Kalakh. It adapts well to damp areas and shows little tolerance of drought. It comes into bearing late. The fruit ripens early; it has a low removal force and a medium oil content. It appears to be resistant to olive leaf spot, olive knot and verticillium wilt.

- **Table varieties**

'Abou-Satl'*:* Found above all at the Palymra oasis, this variety is vigorous and is considered very hardy because of its tolerance of cold and drought. It holds particular interest because of its high resistance to salinity. It has an intermediate start of bearing and a high, alternate productivity. It is used solely for table olives because its oil content is low. It is considered resistant to olive leaf spot, olive knot and olive anthracnose.

'Kaissy'*:* This low-vigour variety tolerant of cold and drought is found in the North and in the new olive-growing areas of the South. It comes into bearing early and has a high, alternate productivity. The fruit, which ripens early and has a low removal force, is used primarily for green pickling. Its oil content is very low although the oil is good quality. It appears to be resistant to olive leaf spot and olive knot.

3. Production and yield

Through the 1990s Syria produced 83 300 t of olive oil a year on average (4% of world total), although with variations in the two parts of the decade. In the first, production averaged 73 200 t/year, a level which jumped by 27.6% to 93 400 t/year in the second.

Review of the figures for the 2000/01–2003/04 period shows that Syria produced an average of 113 250 t, a high tonnage owing to the significance of the bumper harvests of 2000/01 and 2002(03. The same fact is responsible for the wider range between the maximum and minimum deviations from the period average (+45.7% and –23.5%) compared with earlier periods.

The production figure for the 2004/05 crop year is 175 000 t, i.e. 31% more than the four-year average and 6% above the excellent crops of 2000/01 and 2002/03. The reasons for this surge in production are increased acreage (average growth rate of 3.2% in the last decade) and improved cultural practices (use of suitable varieties, irrigation, fertilisation, crop health care, etc.).

Mean olive yields per hectare vary from region to region and according to rainfall. In 1998/99 and 1999/00, yields of 1 600 t and 1 099 t were recorded for oil-olives and of 2 134 t and 1 165 t for table olives.

4. Processing sector

At the beginning of this decade there were 808 olive oil mills operating on different extraction systems, mainly presses or super-presses (67.5%); a further 25% worked on continuous-process systems. Traditional oil mills account for no more than 7.5% of all the country's oil processing facilities. In addition, Syria had 25 olive-pomace oil extraction plants and 30 table olive processing plants.

When broken down by quality, over 50% of the olive oil produced in the 1998/99 and 1999/00 crop years belonged to the extra virgin grade, over 40% had a free acidity of between 1 and 3.3^{o} and only 3% was lampante grade.

This improvement in the quality of olive oil produced can be attributed to better cultural practices and modernised extraction systems. Within the space of less than 10 years the number of olive oil mills fitted with continuous-process facilities has trebled, shooting up from 70 in 1992 to 201 in 2000.

5. Marketing and domestic consumption

Producers and consumers trade domestically in olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other fluid edible vegetable oils through dealers and relevant governmental agencies.

Syrians consumed an average 77 800 t/year in the 1990s, which fell slightly short of mean production, assessed at 83 300 t/year. However, consumption did not behave in the same way throughout the decade: in the first half, it averaged 68 400 t/year whereas in the second half it rose to 87 200 t/year (+27.5%).

Mean consumption during the four crop years between 2000/01 and 2003/04 worked out at around 118 600 t/year, up by 40 800 t on the decade average, representing an increase of 52%. The figures for the 2004/05 crop year put consumption at over 135 000 t, which shows a 13.8% increase with respect to the four-year average, whereas consumption in 2005/06 is estimated to be no more than 94 000 t owing to the poor harvest.

Per capita consumption of olive oil has doubled, going up from 3 kg/inhabitant/year in the 1960s and 1970s to 6 kg in the 1980s and the second half of the 1990s.

Syria does little foreign trade in olive oil: it does not import any olive oil and its exports are very small, averaging 3 200 t/year in the 1990s and 5 500 t/year in the period 1998/99–2001/02. However, the 2004/05 season brought a big change in the volume of exports, estimated at 36 000 t, which greatly outdistances (+17 500 t) the four-year average, no doubt due to the excellent harvest that year (175 000 t).

International trading is regulated by the Ministries of Agriculture, Economic Affairs, Industry and Food Supply.

At present, other vegetable oils, mainly sunflower oil, are imported to satisfy domestic consumption requirements. Between 1997 and 2000 an average of 30 645 t of such oils were imported (97.7% was sunflower oil).

6. Table olive subsector

One-fifth of Syria's olive crop area is given over to table olive orchards.

With an average production of 76 400 t (7.3% of the world total) during the 1990s Syria held fifth position in the world table olive production league, coming after Spain, Turkey, the United States and Morocco. This contrasts with its production tonnage during the 1970s, when it averaged no more than 30 000 t.

The table olive production figures for the 2000/01–2003/04 seasons show an average of 128 000 t/year, recording a 67.5% increase on the mean of the 1990s and making Syria the third biggest table olive producer in the world, behind Spain and Turkey. The figures for the 2004/05 crop year assess table olive production at an all-time high of 200 000 t, which outstrips the four-year average by 56.3% and the mean for the 1990s (2001/02) by 162%.

As a rule, domestic consumption (73 600 t during the 1990s) absorbs in excess of 96% of home production. It amounted to 118 000 t during the four-year reference period and to 162 500 t in 2004/05.

Syria does little international trade in table olives. It has no imports and only started exporting in 1994/95 when it exported 1 000 t; exports averaged no more than 1 800 t/year during the 1990s. Nevertheless, some expansion was observed during the period 2000/01–2003/04 when exports reached 12 100 t/year on average, then rising to 23 000 t in 2005/06 if the figures are confirmed.

In short, performance during the second half of the 1990s and the beginning of this century has confirmed the expansion of Syria's table olive industry, as can be seen from the data provided below for the main market parameters:

	Average (t) 1990/91-1999/00	Average (t) 2000/01-2003/04	Change %	2004/05	2005/06*
Production	76 400	128 000	39.9	200 000	120 000
Consumption	73 600	118 000	21.7	162 500	102 000
Exports	1 800	12 100		34 000	23 000

* Estimate

OLIVE SECTOR PROFILE[1]

I. STATISTICS

A. Statistics on production of olive oils, table olives and other edible oils

1. Olive orchard area and yields

a. Changes in area under olives (ha):

Year	Area		TOTAL
	Trees for oil	Trees for table olives	
1995	337 266	84 317	421 583
1997	356 144	89 036	445 180
1998	367 725	91 934	459 659
1999	375 886	93 971	469 857
2000	382 394	95 599	477 993
2001	388 500	97 200	485 700
2002	399 447	99 862	499 309
2003	407 348	101 837	509 185
2004	413 471	103 368	516 839
2005 (estimates)	417 812	104 453	522 265
2006 (estimates)	424 000	106 000	530 000

b. Total area dedicated to olive growing in 2006 (ha):

Crop	Total area (excluding abandoned orchards)			Bearing area		
	Dry-farmed	Irrigated	Total	Dry-farmed	Irrigated	Total
Table olives	80 000	20 000	100 000	70 000	10 000	80 000
Oil-olives	373 000	1 000	374 000	370 000	1 000	371 000
Dual-purpose olives	47 000	9 000	56 000	45 000	4 000	49 000
Total	**500 000**	**30 000**	**530 000**	**485 000**	**15 000**	**500 000**

[1] Replies to IOC Executive Secretariat questionnaire.

c. Average orchard density (no. olive trees/ha):

Type of growing	Trees for oil	Trees for table olives
Irrigated	120–150	120–150
Dry-farmed	100	100

d. Breakdown of olive-growing area, by tree age bracket, in 2006:

Age	Area (ha)	%
< 5 years old	30 000	6
5–15 years old	80 000	15
16–50 years old	350 000	66
> 50 years old	70 000	13
Total	**530 000**	**100**

e. Average production yield (kg olives/ha):

Type of tree	1998/99 crop year	1999/00 crop year
Oil olives	1 601	1 099
Table olives	2 134	1 165

2. Production sector

a. Number of agricultural holdings growing olive trees in 2000:

Olive crop area on holding	No. of holdings	Total olive crop area (ha)
< 1 ha	47 799	47 799
1– 5 ha	31 866	95 599
6–10 ha	14 937	119 503
11–20 ha	4 481	71 699
21–50 ha	2 655	95 598
> 50 ha	796	47 795
Total	**102 534**	**477 993**

b. Possibilities of mechanisation (cultural practices and harvesting):

Heading	Area (ha)	%
Can be fully mechanised	--	--
Can be partially mechanised	358 495	75
Cannot be mechanised	119 498	25

c. Share of the olive sector (olive oils and table olives) in the final agricultural production of the country in 1999 and 2000 (excluding stockfarming products):

Heading	1999	2000
Olive sector (%)	4.05	8.44
Final agricultural production	100%	100%

d. Production infrastructure:

Units	Number	Average production capacity (t/8 hr)
Traditional oil mills	61	61
Oil mills with presses or super-presses	546	1 092
Continuous-process oil mills (two or three-phase)	201	2 010
Total oil mills	**808**	**3 163**

Table olive processing plants	30	91
Olive-pomace oil extraction plants	25	66

3. Domestic production of fluid edible vegetable oils and table olives

a. Olive oil and table olive production[1] (t):

Crop years	Production of virgin olive oil	Production of table olives
1996/97	125 000	90 000
1997/98	70 000	60 000
1998/99	115 000	85 000
1999/00	81 000	93 000
2000/01	165 000	142 000
2001/02	92 000	80 000
2002/03	165 000	170 000
2003/04	110 000	120 000
2004/05 (estimates)	175 000	200 000

b. Olive oil production, by grade, during the 1998/99 and 1999/00 crop years[1] (crop year: 1 November–31 October):

Grades	1998/1999 crop year		1999/00 crop year	
	Quantities (t)	%	Quantities (t)	%
Extra, up to 1°	65 550	57	42 120	52
Virgin, 1°– 2°	36 800	32	24 300	30
Ordinary, 2°– 3.3°	9 200	8	12 150	15
Lampante, > 3.3°	3 450	3	2 430	3
Total	**115 000**	**100%**	**81 000**	**100%**

1 Including quantities used for producer household consumption (self-consumption).

c. Total table olive production, by type, during the 1998/99 and 1999/00 crop years[1] (crop years: 1 September–31 August):

Quantities in net drained weight	1998/99 crop year		1999/00 crop year	
	Quantities (t)	%	Quantities (t)	%
Green table olives [2]	55 250	65	63 000	68
Table olives turning colour [3]	11 050	13	10 000	11
Black table olives [4]	18 700	22	20 000	21
Total	**85 000**	**100**	**93 000**	**100**

d. Crop area and domestic production of seed oils:

2000	Sunflower	Soybean	Rapeseed	Cottonseed	Other	Total
Area (ha)	3 584	2 787	--	270 290	577 993	754 654
Seed production (t)	8 945	3 804	--	263 468	866 052	1 142 269
Oil production (t)	--	--	--	39 469	165 354	204 823

1 In net drained weight (actual weight of the product without any packaging and without any medium: brine, dry salt, etc).

2 Prepared in brine, treated or untreated, presented whole, and not whole, stoned or stuffed.

3 Also covers olives darkened by oxidation presented whole, and not whole, stoned or stuffed, as well as cracked olives, split olives and specialities, whether green, black or turning colour.

4 Prepared in brine, dry salt or dehydrated, presented whole, and not whole, stoned or stuffed.

4. Cost prices during the 1999/00 crop year (SYP/kg)[1]

a. Production and processing of oil-olives:

Place	Headings	Amount
Holding	Average production cost of oil-olives	25
	Average producer price paid for oil-olives	20
	Direct production aid or subsidy	--
Oil mill	Average processing cost of oil-olives	12
	Average producer price paid for virgin olive oils	90
	Direct processing aid or subsidy	--

b. Production and processing of table olives:

- **On the holding:**

Headings	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives	All types together
Average production cost of table olives	45	45	50	45
Average producer price paid for table olives	37	37	43	37
Direct production aid or subsidy	--	--	--	--

- **At the processing plant:**

Headings	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives	All types of olives
Average processing cost of table olives	50	50	7	50
Average producer price paid for table olives	37	37	43	37
Direct processing aid or subsidy	--	--	--	--

[1] EUR 1 = SYP 46 (Syrian pounds).

5. Employment generated by the olive sector (workdays)

Employment	1998/99 crop year	1999/00 crop year
Olive growing	15 000 000	13 000 000
Olive oil industry	38 000 000	19 000 000
Total	**53 000 000**	**32 000 000**

B. Statistics on consumption and trade

1. Domestic consumption

a. Quantities consumed of olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other fluid edible vegetable oils (FEVOs):

- **Total quantities consumed (t):**

Headings	1998/99 crop year	1999/00 crop year
Virgin olive oils consumed by producer households	49 000	55 000
Virgin olive oils sold loose	42 000	45 000
Packed olive oils	28 000	30 000
Packed olive-pomace oils	10 000	11 000
Olive oils used in the food processing industry	18 000	15 000
Olive-pomace oil used in the food processing industry	8 900	8 000
Total olive oils and olive-pomace oils consumed	**155 900**	**164 000**

- **Share of oil types (FEVOs) in purchases by households, institutional households and food processing plants during the 1999/00 crop year (t):**

Types	Households	Institutional households	Food processing plants	Total	
				Tonnes	%
Olive oils	60 000	15 000	15 000	90 000	--
Olive-pomace oils	--	--	--	--	--
Edible seed oils	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**100%**

b. Total quantities of table olives consumed (net drained weight):

- **Total quantities consumed (crop year: 1 September–31 August) (t):**

Headings	1998/99 crop year	1999/00 crop year
Table olives consumed by producer households	55 000	46 000
Bulk table olives	30 000	45 000
Packed table olives	30 000	30 500
Table olives used in the food processing industry	10 000	10 000
Total	**93 000**	**131 500**

- **Share of table olive types in purchases by households, institutional households and food processing plants during the 1999/00 crop year (t):**

Types	Households	Institutional households	Food processing plants	Total	
				t	%
Green olives	40 100	17 600	6 000	63 700	67
Olives turning colour	6 800	2 000	1 500	10 300	11
Black olives	10 000	9 000	2 500	21 500	22
Total	**56 900**	**28 600**	**10 000**	**95 500**	**100**

- **Table olive styles during the 1999/00 crop year (%):**

Styles	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives
Whole [1]	80	75	85
Other	20	25	15
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100 %**

[1] May include cracked but not stoned olives.

c. Quantities of other fluid edible vegetable oils consumed (FEVOs) (t):

Oils	2003	2004
Soybean oil	57 000	47 500
Cottonseed oil	53 100	61 400
Sunflower oil	26 300	42 600
Rapeseed oil	500	600
Other oils (corn)	3 300	2 700
Total FEVOs	**140 200**	**154 800**

d. Consumption of oils and table olives per head (kg/head):

Edible oils and table olives	2003	2004
Olive oils	4.6	5.2
Olive-pomace oil	--	--
Other edible oils (FEVOs)	7.7	8.3
Table olives	0.3	7.1

2. Trade in edible oils and table olives

a. Domestic trade:

- **Average[1] domestic trading prices for edible oils in 1999/00:**

Average prices (SYP/kg)	Extra virgin olive oil 1º	Lampante virgin olive oil	Olive oil	Refined olive oil	Olive-pomace oil	Seed oils
Wholesale stage	82	63	74	--	27	--
Retail stage	87	65	77	--	35	--
Duties & taxes (VAT, etc.)	--	--	--	--	--	--

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[1] EUR 1 = SYP 46.

- **Average[1] domestic trading prices for table olives in 1999/00:**

Average prices (SYP/kg)	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives
Wholesale stage: **Whole**	40	43	500
Stoned	53	49	64
Stuffed	60	57	71
Retail stage: **Whole**	45	48	55
Stoned	58	54	79
Stuffed	65	62	76
Duties & taxes (VAT, etc.)	--	--	--

b. International trade

- **Trade in olive oils[1] (t):**

Imports/exports	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Imports of olive oils	--	--	--		
Imports of olive-pomace oils	--	--	--		
Exports of olive oils	6 052	3 000	4 000	2 500	10 000
Exports of olive-pomace oils	--	--	--		

[1] EUR 1 = SYP 46.

- **Trade in other fluid edible vegetable oils (t):**

Imports/exports	2001	2002	2003	2004
Soybean oil imports	18 700	31 000	31 000	24 000
Sunflower oil imports	13 200	18 800	16 800	36 500
Rapeseed oil imports	--	--	500	600
Imports of other oils	3 700	4 400	4 500	3 500
Total FEVO imports	**35 600**	**54 200**	**52 800**	**64 600**
Soybean oil exports	--	--	--	--
Sunflower oil exports	--	--	--	--
Rapeseed oil exports	--	--	--	--
Exports of other oils	5 500	13 000	5 700	500
Total FEVO exports	**5 500**	**13 000**	**5 700**	**500**

- **Trade in table olives (t)[1]:**

Exports	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Exports of green table olives	2 500	700	3 500	1 500
Exports of table olives turning colour	500	--	500	--
Exports of black table olives	500	300	500	500
Total table olive exports	**3 500**	**1 000**	**4 500**	**2 000**

[1] Table olive crop year: 1 September–31 August.

- **Trade in oilseeds (t):**

Imports/exports	2001	2002	2003	2004
Soybean imports	122 200	101 100	156 500	139 400
Groundnut imports	400	5 400	3 800	5 700
Sunflower seed imports	8 400	17 900	15 900	5 200
Imports of other seeds	28 900	30 400	28 900	42 000
Total seed imports	**159 900**	**154 700**	**205 000**	**192 300**
Soybean exports	--	--	--	--
Cotton seed exports	31 500	51 500	1 300	20 000
Sunflower seed exports	--	--	--	--
Exports of other seeds	--	--	--	--
Total seed exports	**31 500**	**51 500**	**1 300**	**20 000**

c. Share of the olive sector (olive oils and table olives) in the total agricultural trade of the country in 1999 and 2000 (excluding stockfarming products):

Heading	1999	2000
Olive sector exports (%)	2	6
Total agricultural exports	**100%**	**100%**

Heading	1999	2000
Olive sector imports (%)	--	--
Total agricultural imports	**100%**	**100%**

II. ORGANISATION OF TRADE AND CONSUMPTION SECTORS

General arrangements

1. Governmental intervention concerning production capacity (olive tree, products and by-products) and its modernisation

a. Public or private intervention agencies:

- Ministries of Agriculture, Economic Affairs, Industry and Food Supplies
- Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry
- Farmers' unions
- Agricultural mutual insurance society

b. Practical details of intervention:

- Multi-tier training for olive growers
- Periodic visits of olive orchards and olive oil facilities
- Support in the form of credit facilities for new orchards and for processing modernisation

c. Ongoing and/or planned programmes for olive orchard improvement or reorganisation:

- Participation in the project for the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources
- Biological control (pests and diseases)
- Increase of productivity by using varieties suited to each growing area
- Participation in the project on the treatment and reuse of olive oil mill wastewater and olive pomace

d. Modernisation programmes for the olive oil industry (olive oils and olive-pomace oils) and utilisation of by-products:

- Modernisation of traditional mills and establishment of modern mills
- Installation of tanks at oil mills
- Introduction of filtering lines at oil mills
- Development of Baren factory: oil extraction and by-product reuse

e. Modernisation programmes for the table olive processing industry:

- Use of modern technologies and processes

f. Storage of olive oils and olive-pomace oils:

i. Public or private intervention agencies that are responsible for or supervise the storage of olive oils and olive-pomace oils:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Olive Bureau
- Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade Export Control Centre
- Ministry of Supply and Domestic Trade

ii. Stock accumulation arrangements:

- Companies

iii) Purchase price of oils for storage, by grade[1] (price/t):

- Extra virgin: SYP 80
- Fine virgin: SYP 75
- Ordinary virgin: SYP 70
- Lampante virgin: SYP 60

v) Types of storage expenses:

Types of expenses/t	Amount [1]
Technical expenses (entry, stay, exit and analysis)	2 000
Financial charges	1 000
Other expenses (losses or gains on sale)	1 000
Stock depreciation costs	1 000

[1] EUR 1 = SYP 46.

2. <u>Governmental intervention concerning production capacity of oilseeds and seed oils</u>

a. Public or private intervention agencies:

- Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Food Supply

b. Intervention arrangements for oilseed and edible seed oil production:

- Regular sample collections and control of producing centres

3. <u>Designations of origin, geographical indications, other</u>

a. Agencies that grant and protect *designations of origin* and *geographical indications:*

- Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Industry

***b. Protected designations of origin* granted at national level for virgin olive oils:**

- None

***c. "Organic" designations* granted at national level for virgin olive oils:**

- None

***d. Protected geographical indications* granted at national level for virgin olive oils**:

- Bara oil
- Alchuzer oil
- Eastern oil
- Mediterranean oil
- al Ravvabi oil

B. Special arrangements for the 2000/01 crop year

1. Domestic production of olive oils, olive-pomace oils and table olives

Measures to support production: prices, direct and/or indirect aid, etc. (SYP/kg):

Heading	Oil-olives	Olive oils (OO)	Olive-pomace oils (OPO)	Table olives	Canned food (with OO or OPO)
Production target purchase price	20	80	30	45	--
Guaranteed minimum price or intervention price	20	80	30	45	--
Direct production aid	--	--	--	--	--
Subsidy or other form of indirect production aid	--	--	--	--	--
Other funding	--	--	--	--	--

III. ORGANISATION OF TRADE AND CONSUMPTION SECTORS

General arrangements

1. Marketing and consumption on the domestic market during the 2000/01 crop year

a. Domestic trading arrangements for all edible oils and table olives (transportation, packing, labelling, etc.):

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils:

- Syrian olive oil standard

ii) Table olives:

- Syrian table olive standard

b. *Food* standards applicable to edible oils and table olives:

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils

- Syrian olive oil standard

ii) Table olives:

- Syrian table olive standard

c. *Trade* standards applicable to edible oils and table olives::

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils:

- Syrian olive oil standard.

ii) Table olives:

- Syrian table olive standard

d. Promotional action undertaken or to be undertaken at national level concerning olive oils and/or table olives:

Action	**Olive oils**		**Table olives**	
	Promoter agency	**Funding**	**Promoter agency**	**Funding**
Campaign to promote Syrian olive oil 2000–2001 Campaign to promote Syrian olive oil 2002 Campaign to promote Syrian olive oil 2003	International Olive Council Ministry of Agriculture (Olive Bureau)			