



MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE WILL BE PRECEDED BY A TECHNICAL MEETING

Cairo - The Egyptian authorities have kindly offered to host the 53rd meeting of the Advisory Committee in Cairo on Wednesday 24 April 2019. This meeting will coincide with the 53rd meeting of the signatory associations of the **agreement for the quality control of olive oils and olive pomace oils sold on import markets**.

Alongside the two meetings, the Egyptian authorities will organise a seminar entitled **"Investing in the olive oil sector"** on 23 April and a **technical visit** on 25 April.

The meeting of the Advisory Committee in Egypt will follow a technical meeting on 26 March at IOC headquarters in Madrid. The meeting in Cairo coincides with the rotating presidency of the International Olive Council, which passes onto Egypt in 2019.



■ The Advisory Committee meeting held at IOC headquarters in Madrid

BUILDING A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE IOC

Tokyo - DThe Executive Director, **Abdellatif Ghedira**, accompanied by Head of the Economy and Promotion Unit, **Ender Gunduz**, recently met with members of the parliamentary review panel on olive oil that studies the impact of Japan acceding to the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives on the Japanese olive sector.



The Chair of the parliamentary group, Mr **Takeo Kawamura**, presented the work the group carried out to adapt the Japanese legislation to IOC standards, before beginning the debate in which **Eriko Yamatani**, **Hiroshi Hiraguchi** and **Seigo Kitamura**, as well as the Minister for Information Technology **Takuya Hirai**.

The Minister emphasised the importance of the health benefits of olive oil and olive products. He presented data on the expansion of olive growing in the Kagawa region, citing examples of how sub-products were used, in particular olive leaves for feeding fish and olive pomace for feeding cows, for which the health benefits have already been proven.

After responding to the many questions from the group, Mr Ghedira reiterated his gratitude to the group for their hard work in adapting Japanese standards to IOC standards, as well as his satisfaction in strengthening relations with a view to Japan acceding to the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives.



■ IOC summit in Japan; Abdelatif Ghedira meets Japanese Minister Takuya Hirai





ORGANOLEPTIC ASSESSMENT COURSE:

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR UNIVERSITY SPECIALISATION. COURSE ON THE ORGANOLEPTIC ASSESSMENT OF VIRGIN OLIVE OIL (UNIVERSITY OF JAÉN) - 2019

Madrid - As part of its technical cooperation and training programme for 2019, the International Olive Council plans to award 20 scholarships for the university specialisation course in the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil (university expert diploma) taught at the University of Jaén (Spain).

The aim of the course is to teach students the theoretical principles and methodology for the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil. The course also covers methods for analysing the factors and positive and negative attributes that define sensory quality in relation to cultural practices, processing methods and other general physical and chemical quality control parameters.

The course takes place over three months beginning on 30 September and ending on 20 December 2019. The course will be taught in Spanish.

The IOC will cover enrolment fees, travel expenses at the start and end of the course, and a monthly board, lodging and insurance allowance of €860.

The deadline for sending applications to the Executive Secretariat is **15 March 2019**.

Applications should include the attached application form (one per candidate) and a CV providing the following information:

1. Full name (first name and surname)
2. Full address, including town/city, post code and country





3. Telephone number (preferably mobile and home)
4. E-mail address (private and work)
5. Tax identification number or passport number
6. Date of birth
7. Nationality
8. Area of specialisation
9. Current job: company/institution, post, duties, etc.
10. Professional experience: companies/institutions, posts, duties, etc.
11. Qualifications: degrees/courses, university/centre, date, etc.
12. Language skills

Candidates must attach a photocopy of their passport and official qualifications. The course is geared towards candidates working in the olive sector, particularly in the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oils, holding degrees or diplomas preferably in one of the following fields: chemistry, food science and technology, environmental science, pharmaceutical sciences, biology or agronomy.

Full commitment is required from participants; they must not be engaged in any other professional activities during the course.

Precedence will be given to applicants under the age of 40 and selection will be based on the CVs submitted.

All things being equal, priority will be given to candidates nominated by the Heads of Delegation of the IOC, or with a recommendation letter from an official institution related to olive oil of the member country of which they are a national. A good knowledge of Spanish is required.

Please be aware that some candidates may be excluded from participating and that the IOC may also request additional information from candidates.

This invitation represents no obligation on the part of the IOC to select candidates.



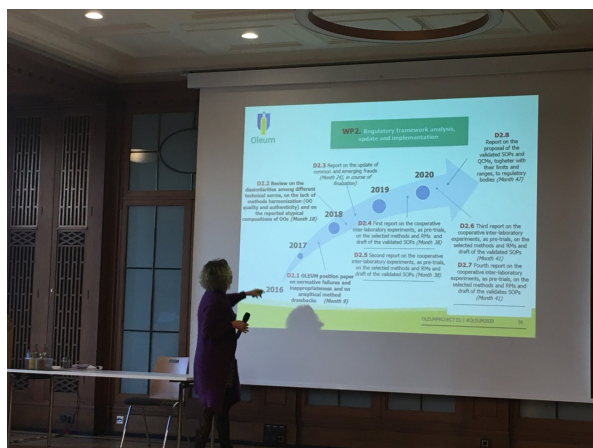
■ Tasting is an important step of organoleptic assessment



THE IOC ON THE OLEUM ADVISORY BOARD, A HORIZON2020 PROJECT ON OLIVE OIL

Madrid - The IOC is on the advisory board of a Horizon2020 project called OLEUM, alongside a consortium of some 20 partner organizations. The project aims to develop advanced solutions for assuring authenticity and quality of olive oil at a global scale. A three-day meeting was held in Hamburg at the end of January to discuss the progress of the activities underway.

Once the methods proposed and the changes made to the current methods are validated, the consortium will present them to the IOC Executive Secretariat for possible discussion at the chemical expert meetings and to seek their approval. The IOC highly appreciates the objectives of this project, and wishes the team good luck for the final stage of their work in order to present valid and timely results.



■ Oleum project: a presentation on the work of the project, including the contribution of the IOC





ITALY PROPOSES A NEW CLASSIFICATION FOR OLIVE OIL

Rome – At a workshop organised by the two main olive oil companies in Italy, Unaprol and Coldiretti, a request for a new category of extra virgin olive oil was lodged by the chair of Unaprol, David Granieri. The idea is to reduce the level of acidity of extra virgin olive oil from 0.8% to 0.5% to ensure higher quality oil and better counter fraud. To curb this phenomenon, Unaprol calls for the defense and strengthening of the IOC trade standard, which governs organoleptic assessment, or panel tests. “The request for a new classification of olive oils could be looked into as part of the procedures provided for in the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives,” said Abdellatif Ghedira, the Executive Director of the International Olive Council. “The IOC standard is a tool that is constantly evolving to meet the needs of the market and demands for transparency and respect for consumers. A proposal must be officially presented to the Council of Members so that the Executive Secretariat can take the steps necessary to study the issue at hand».



■ The Executive Director took part in the Unaprol meeting in Rome





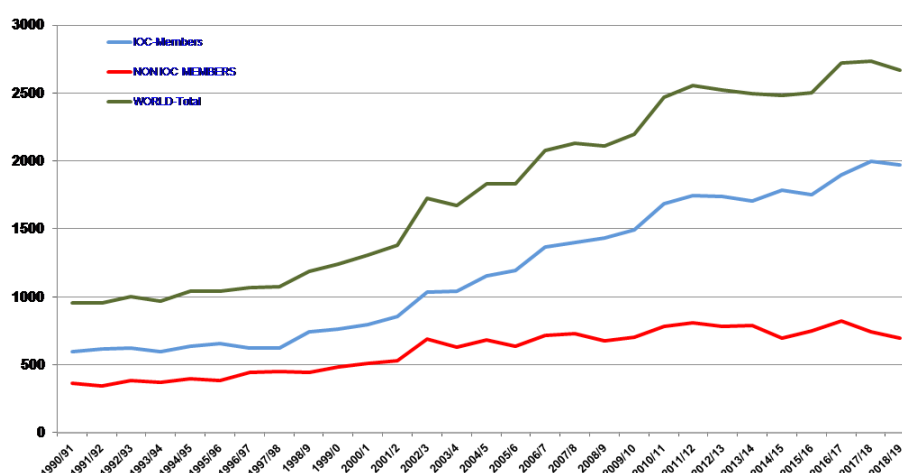
THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

(Source : Economy and Promotion Unit)

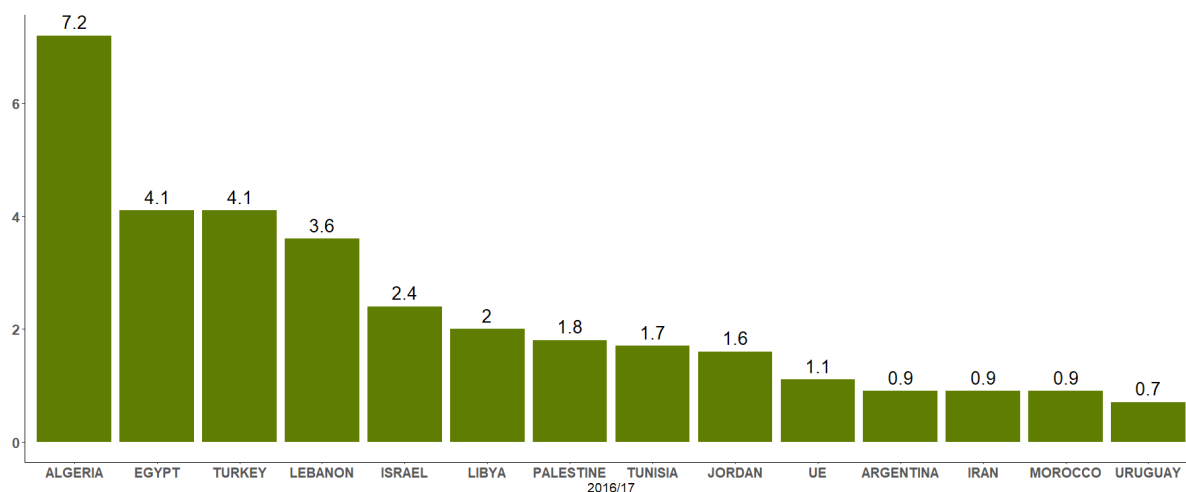
CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL CONSUMPTION OF TABLE OLIVES

Madrid - Table olive consumption around the world has increased by 178.7%, a factor of 2.8, between 1990/91 and 2018/19; this change can be seen in Graph 1. The biggest increase in consumption was found in key producer IOC member countries. In some countries, consumption rose in response to rising production, for example in Egypt, where consumption went from 11,000t in 1990/91 to 370,000t in 2018/19. At the same time, Algeria went from consuming 14,000t to 340,000t, and Turkey from 110,000t to 360,000t. Graph 2 shows the annual consumption of table olives per capita in IOC member countries in 2017. Algeria takes the lead – its 41 million inhabitants consume a total of 297,000t olives per year, or 7.2kg per capita. Egypt and Turkey come in joint second, consuming 4.1kg each, and Lebanon follows with 3.6kg. Other countries fall below 3kg per capita annually.

Consumption in the European Union increased by 69.8% during this period, going from 346,000t in 1990/91 to 588,500t in 2018/19. Consumption in the EU in 2017 stood at around 1.1kg per capita.

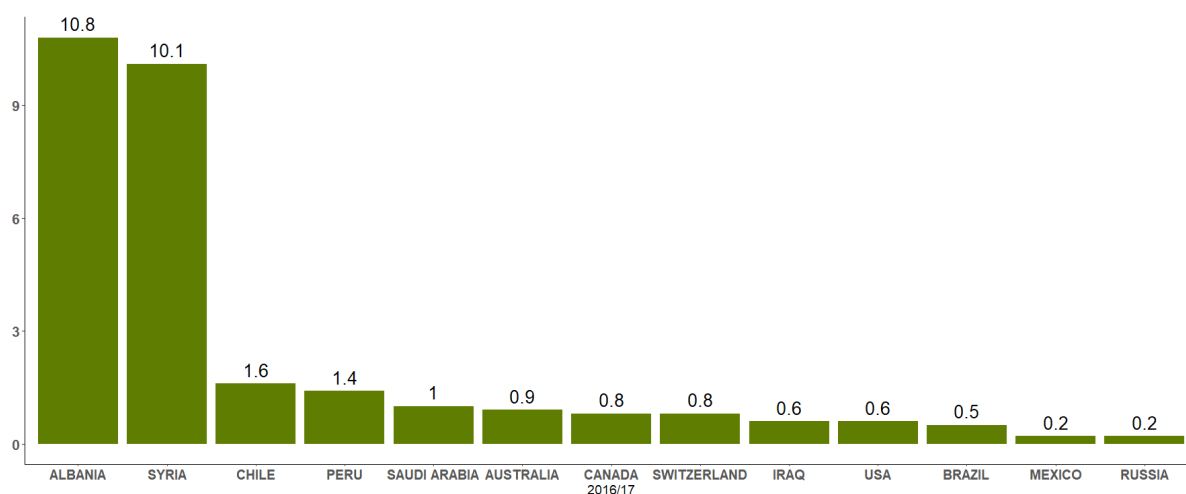


■ Graph 1- Changes in table olive consumption by country (x1000 tonnes).



■ Graph 2- Annual consumption in kg of table olives per capita in 2017 in IOC member countries

Graph 3 shows the annual consumption of table olives per capita of a group of non-member countries. We note in particular consumption in Albania and Syria, standing at 10.8kg and 10.1kg respectively. Chile, Peru and Saudi Arabia fall in between the 1kg and 2kg mark, with 1.6kg, 1.4kg and 1kg respectively. And finally, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Iraq, the USA and Brazil stand between 0.5kg and 1kg. The remaining countries consume less than 0.5kg of table olives per capita per year.



■ Graph 3- Annual consumption in kg of table olives per capita in 2017 in non-member countries



I. WORLD TRADE IN OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES

1. OLIVE OIL – OPENING OF THE 2018/19 CROP YEAR

Trade in olive oil and olive-pomace oil started well in the 2018/19 crop year. In the first two months, October to November 2018, the eight markets in the table below increased by 38% in Australia; 31% in Brazil; 25% in Russia; 19% in Japan; 15% in Canada; and 5% in China. Data from the United States¹ were only available for October when this newsletter was published, which showed an increase of 29% compared to the same month the previous crop year.

In the first month of the current crop year (October 2018), intra-EU² imports increased by 16% and extra-EU imports by 97% compared to the same month the previous crop year.

	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	nd	nd	nd	28465,8

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

2. TABLE OLIVES – BEGINNING OF THE 2018/19 CROP YEAR

In the first three months of the 2018/19³ crop year (September – November 2018)¹, trade in the five markets that appear in the table below increased by 20% in Australia, 20% in Brazil and 10% in Canada. Data from the United States⁴ are only available for September and October when this newsletter was published, which show an increase of 2% compared to the same month the previous crop year.

In the first two months of the 2018/19 crop year (September – October 2018), intra-EU imports of table olives in the EU⁵ increased by 12%, while extra-EU imports fell by 5% compared to the same period the previous crop year.

¹ Data from the United States were not available for November 2018 when this newsletter was published

² Data from the EU were not available for November 2018 when this newsletter was published.

³ 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)

⁴ Data from the United States were not available for November 2018 when this newsletter was published

⁵ Data from the EU were not available for November 2018 when this newsletter was published.



	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	6342,1	26981,0	57048,6
OCTOBER 17	1295,0	9492,3	2843,0	11055,0	7304,8	32329,3	64319,4
OCTOBER 18	1462,9	12056,6	2641,3	11907,0	8764,9	29435,4	66268,1
NOVEMBER 17	1406,0	11115,3	2539,0	12596,0	8255,4	29794,9	65706,6
NOVEMBER 18	1997,5	12807,1	2848,2	nd	nd	nd	17652,8

■ Table olive imports (t)

II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OIL

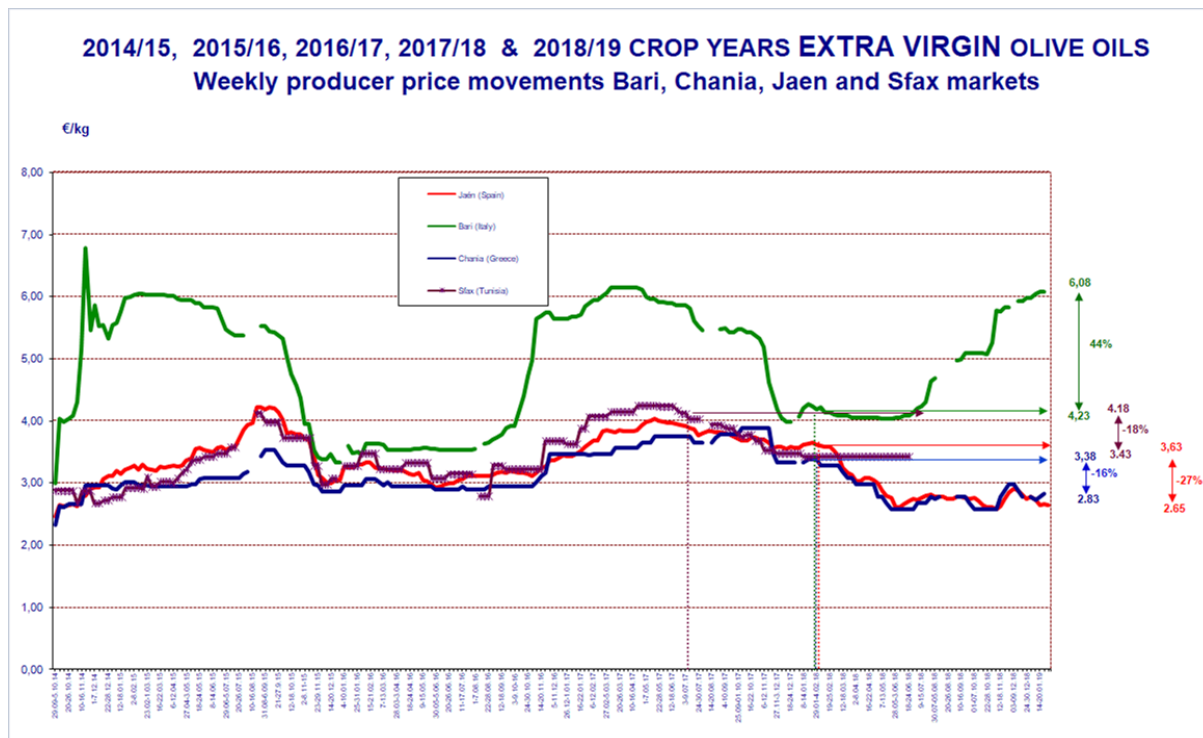
Graph 1 shows weekly movements in the prices paid to producers for extra virgin olive oil in the top three European producer countries and Tunisia. Graph 3 shows the weekly movements in prices paid to producers for refined olive oil in the top two European producer countries. Changes in monthly prices for these categories are given in Graphs 2 and 4.

Extra virgin olive oil : Producer prices in **Spain** have remained stable over the last few weeks, coming in at €2.65/kg in the fourth week of January, a 27% decrease compared to the same period the previous year (Graph 1).

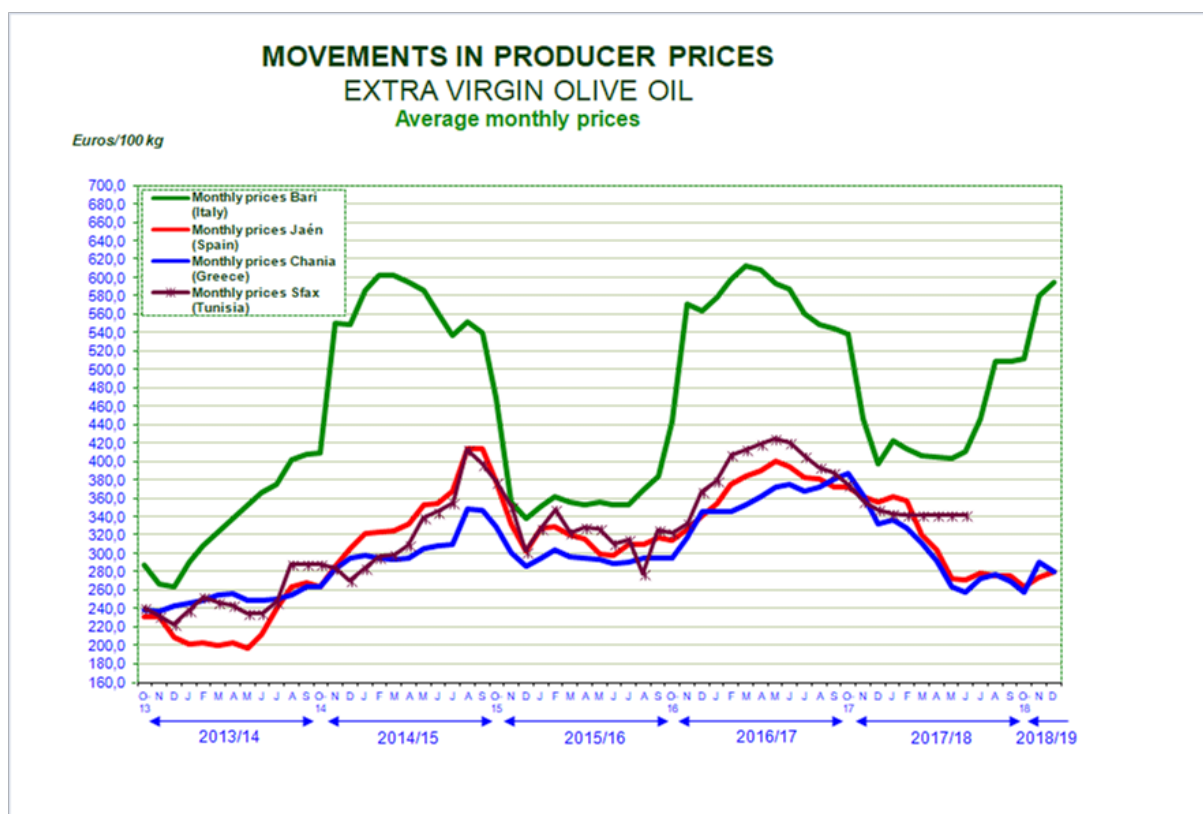
Italy - There has been an upward trend in producer prices in Italy from the end of May, coming in at €6.08/kg, an increase of 44% compared to the same period the previous year.

Greece - Prices in Greece in the third week of January 2019 stood at €2.83/kg, a 16% fall compared to the same period the previous year.

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



Graph 1.

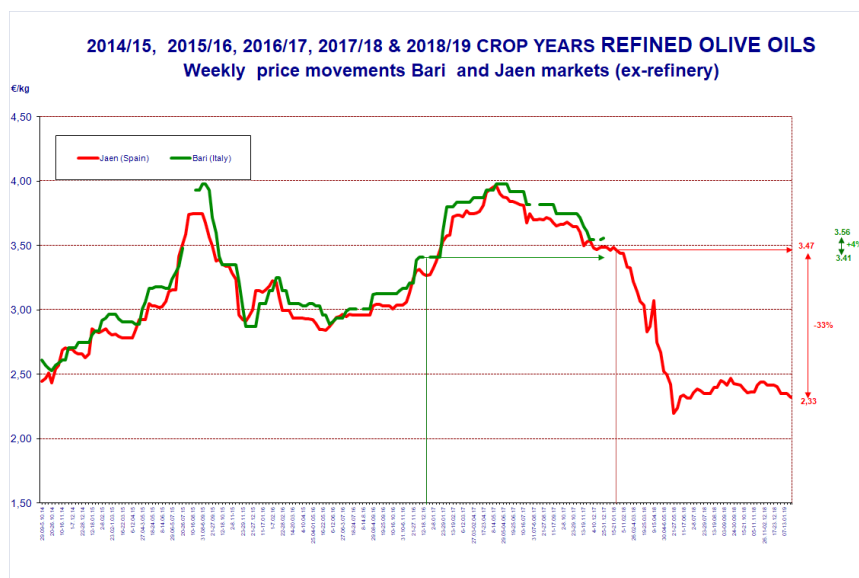


Graph 2.

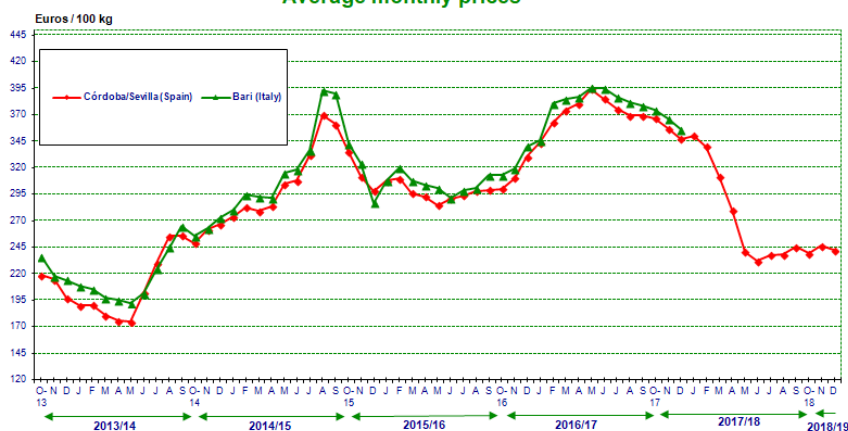


Refined olive oil : Producer prices in Spain stood at €2.33/kg in the third week of January, a fall of 33% compared to the same period the previous crop year. Data from Italy have not been available for this category since the end of December 2017, when they recorded a 4% increase, reaching €3.56/kg.

By the third week of January 2019, the price difference in Spain between refined olive oil (€2.33/kg) and extra virgin olive oil (€2.65/kg) was €0.32/kg. In Italy, the price difference between these two categories was €0.43/kg in December 2017 (Graph 3).



MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES REFINED OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices





STAY TUNED!

<http://www.internationaloliveoil.org>

Keep up with the olive sector through Olive News:

<http://www.scoop.it/t/olive-news>

and the goings on at the IOC:

<http://www.linkedin.com/company/international-olivecouncil>

Our scientific journal Olivæ is available at:

<http://www.internationaloliveoil.org/store/index/48-olivae-publications>



■ The International Olive Oil Council's headquarters
in Calle Principe de Vergara 154 in Madrid