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imprinting the future

OLIVAE

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OLIVAE

CONTENTS

THE MISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL

The International Olive Council (IOC), the only international body dedicated to olive oil and table olives, was created under the auspices of the United Nations in 1959. Headquartered in Madrid, Spain, the IOC is tasked with administering the various international agreements negotiated over the past 60 years, with the aim of defending and promoting olive growing, olive oil and table olives. The sixth agreement, the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, was negotiated between 5 and 9 October 2015 on the basis of the text adopted by the Council of Members. It was adopted in Geneva at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and came into force on 1 January 2017.

Throughout its history, the IOC has undergone structural changes driven both by the evolution of regional policy and by the growth in olive oil consumption beyond its traditional area. Five Agreements have governed the destiny of the Organisation since its creation until 2015.

These changes have led the IOC to adapt to new circumstances. The negotiations of the sixth Agreement saw the introduction of certain changes that revitalised the entire regulatory and operational structure and, above all, opened the doors for consumer countries to become members for the first time. These changes include:

• Encouraging the expansion of the international trade of olive oil and table olives, on the basis of obligatory trade standards for Members that were developed internally and are regularly updated in order to defend the quality and fairness of trade;

• Supporting international technical cooperation through research and development projects, training and the transfer of technology;

• Boosting the integrated, integral and sustainable development of olive growing and the olive industry and enhancing their relationship with the environment and the preservation of genetic resources of the olive tree;

• Promoting olive oil and table olives to consumers using plans of action and promotion campaigns;

• Spreading clear and precise data and statistics on the global market of olive oil and table olives;

• Giving government representatives and experts the opportunity to meet regularly to discuss issues and set priorities;

• Working closely with representatives of diverse actors in the private sector (producers, processors, businesspeople and consumers).

EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

In November 2019, the IOC will celebrate its 60th birthday alongside its now 17 members (Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, the European Union, Georgia, Israel, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, the State of Palestine, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay), which account for 94% of the world's olive production and almost 96% of olive exports, 30% of which are outside the markets of traditional consumer countries. In addition, the majority of consumer countries are observers at the meetings of the Council of Members. As for regional and international organisations, these are increasingly willing to sign cooperation agreements with the IOC.

This special edition of Olivae has been designed to introduce you to the activities of the various units of the Executive Secretariat – the quality chain, international market statistics, promotional campaigns, technical cooperation, training and expertise – so that you can get to know the Organisation better.

I do hope you enjoy reading this issue.
I would like to take this opportunity to remind you that we remain at your disposal for all things related to the development and sustainability of the olive sector.

Abdellatif Ghedira
Executive Director
of the International Olive Council

OLIVAE 60 ANNIVERSARY

An international agreement under UN law: The International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, opening out to consumer countries and the benefits of membership.

The International Olive Council (IOC) is the only international organisation dedicated to olive oil and table olives. It is based in Madrid, where it was created in 1959 under the auspices of the United Nations. The Council contributes decisively to the responsible and sustainable development of the olive grove defending olive cultivation and promoting its produce worldwide and constitutes a global forum where the policies to be adopted are debated and the challenges to be faced by the sector are discussed.

The International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 2015 (The "Agreement") is the legal instrument underpinning the existence of the International Olive Council (IOC).

THE FOLLOWING ARE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Egypt, The European Union (with its 28 Member States[1]), Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, the State of Palestine, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay.

The current membership of the Organisation accounts for around 94.2% of the olive oil and 90.4% and table olives produced in the world[2].

The measures incorporated into the Agreement are focused on the following fundamental **lines of action**:

Additionally, the Agreement covers other highly important topics, such as environmental and ecological issues and the relationship between the olive sector and business.

Environmental and ecological aspects: According to the Agreement, members shall give due consideration to the improvement of practices at all stages of olive and olive oil production in order to guarantee the development of sustainable olive growing and undertake to implement such action as may be deemed necessary by the Council of Members to improve or solve any problems encountered in this sphere.

The IOC has a close working relationship with business through its Advisory Committee on Olive Oil and Table Olives, which was made to facilitate dialogue between key players in the olive sector and the Council. The IOC recently decided to intensify its interaction with this Committee and involve it more in its activity.

1 Member States of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. To date also United Kingdom.

2 According to the definitive data approved in the 2016/17 olive crop year: Olive oil 92.6%, Table olives 86.7%. According to the last data not approved and that may change olive crop year 2017/18: Olive oil 95,0% and Table olives 91,0%. Olive Oil 94.2% and Table olives 90.4 are expected for the 2018/19 olive crop year.

Benefits of acceding for consumer countries

The Agreement is not only for producer countries; many of its articles also consider consumer countries and the things the IOC can do for them.

1. Standardisation and research

The IOC aims for the following goals that can benefit the consumer:

To seek

uniformity in national and international legislation relating to the physico-chemical and organoleptic characteristics of olive products in order to prevent barriers to trade.

To conduct

activities related to physico-chemical and organoleptic analysis in order to add to the knowledge of the composition and quality characteristics of olive products, with a view to consolidating international standards and ensuring:

- Product quality improvement;
- International trade and its development;
- Protection of consumer rights;
- Prevention of fraudulent and misleading practices and adulteration.

To strengthen

the role of the IOC as a forum of excellence for the international scientific community in the area of olives and olive oil;

To coordinate

studies and research on the nutritional qualities and other intrinsic properties of olive oil and table olives;

To facilitate

the exchange of information on international trade flows.

Olive oil chemistry and standardisation are two very important features of the IOC. The Executive Secretariat works in close partnership with chemistry experts from leading research centres, universities and government departments to draw up and improve testing methods to determine the quality parameters of olive oils and table olives and to set limits in the IOC trade standard. To give an idea of the sheer scope of its chemistry activities, the Executive Secretariat currently works with numerous separate working groups, commissions and ad hoc groups on a wide range of topics, including the sensory analysis of virgin olive oil and table olives, contaminant residues, the characteristics of oil-olives, the nutritional composition of table olives and varietal identification.

In addition, the Executive Secretariat runs two internationally acclaimed laboratory proficiency schemes, one for physico-chemical analysis laboratories and the other for sensory testing laboratories. In the first case, laboratories are required to demonstrate their competence in applying the testing methods outlined in the IOC trade standard. In the second, laboratories prove they are proficient in applying the method that was developed by the IOC for the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil. The Secretariat also runs the Mario Solinas Quality Award, a yearly international quality award for extra virgin olive oils which draws entries from countries all over the world.

Other feature is coordinating the quality control programme for olive oils and olive-pomace oils sold on import markets. This is a voluntary monitoring agreement co-brokered by the IOC and importer/exporter associations to control the quality of the olive oils and olive pomace oils sold on import markets, which is designed to safeguard the quality image of olive oil and to prevent fraud.

The IOC is aware that one of the major reasons behind the growing demand of olive oil is the health benefits associated with the consumption. Olive oil forms a unique and a tasty alternative to conventional edible oils.

Finally, as the IOC is considered to be the benchmark institution for olive oils and table olives, the Council cooperates closely with other international institutions and standards-related agencies such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO).

According to the Agreement, the Council of Members may make provisions to apply the international quality guarantee label, assuring a product's compliance with the international standards of the IOC.

2. Olive growing, olive oil technology and technical cooperation

The Agreement on article 1 (2) places emphasis on growing and technical objetives which can be summed up as follows:

To promote

technical cooperation and research and development in the olive sector by encouraging the cooperation of public or private bodies and/or entities, whether national or international.
To conduct activities for the identification, preservation and utilization of the gene sources of olive trees.

To study

the interaction between olive growing and the environment, particularly with a view to promoting environmental conservation and sustainable production, and to ensure the integrated and sustainable development of the sector.

To foster

the transfer of technology through training activities in the fields connected with the olive sector by organizing international, regional and national activities.

To promote

the protection of geographical indications of olive products in compliance with the corresponding international agreements to which a member may be a party.

To encourage

the exchange of information and experience in the phytosanitary field on olive growing.

The Council attempts to achieve this string of objectives through the implementation of activity programmes encompassing research and development projects, environmental projects, technical assistance and training. The Council of Members approves the activities incorporated into its action plans in the light of its priorities.
To give some examples of work in this field, recent completed or ongoing IOC projects encompass subjects such as genetic olive resources, genetic olive improvement, pilot olive oil production demonstration plants, by-product recycling, pollen monitoring for harvest forecasting and irrigation management. In many cases, the IOC has sought additional financing for these projects from the Common Fund for Commodities, with which it has a long-standing collaborative relationship.

The Council looks to promote the use of modern techniques in the olive orchard and later at the olive oil mill and table olive processing facility, all with the aim of increasing production, lowering costs, upgrading quality and protecting the environment. Its interest spans every area of olive growing: from breeding to propagation, from pest and disease control to irrigation, from pruning to harvesting, from olive oil production to by-product recycling, ... Each question may be approached in different ways, for instance through projects carried out in the member countries, technical publications and guides and occasionally international seminars.

In addition, the IOC Executive Secretariat runs international training courses on a wide range of themes relating to olive growing, olive oil production and table olive processing. It also awards grants for Members to hold activities aimed at achieving the objectives of the Agreement such as national seminars, in-house training opportunities or assignments by consultants or experts to find solutions to specific problems in their home olive sector.

3. Promoting olive products, disseminating information and the olive oil economy

This area is of particular interest to the consumer. The IOC works on the following goals:

To enhance
the role of the IOC as a world documentation and information centre on the olive tree and its products and as a meeting point for all the operators in the sector;

To promote
the consumption of olive products, the expansion of the international trade of olive oil and table olives and information on the trade standards of the IOC;

To support
international and regional activities encouraging the dissemination of scientific information on nutrition, health and other properties of olive oil and table olives with a view to improving consumer knowledge;

To examine
the world balances for olive oil, olive-pomace oils and table olives, undertake studies and propose appropriate measures;

To disseminate
economic data and analyses on olive oil and table olives and provide members with the necessary tools to contribute to the smooth functioning of the olive product markets;

To use
and disseminate the results of research and development programmes linked to olive growing and study their applicability in boosting efficiency in production.

The Executive Secretariat plays a very important role in assembling statistics on production, consumption, exports, imports and starting and ending stocks of olive oils, olive-pomace oils and table olives. These data provide a clear picture of market conditions, allowing member countries to track developments, anticipate problems and take appropriate action. It also issues information on policies implemented in member countries related to the olive products sector and prepares profiles of olive growing countries.

Promotion is one of the key tools used by the IOC to help expand trade and strike a balance between production and consumption.

The main promotion activities are: designing campaign programmes in consultation with member countries; participating in promotional activities on the domestic markets of traditional producer and consumer countries; preparing market studies; conducting generic promotional campaigns in new markets; and producing informative material.

The IOC runs a scheme to award grants for programmes that promote olive oil and table olives in producer member countries. An IOC grant covers up to 50% of the total cost of the proposal.

When it comes to creating new market potential for olive oil and table olives, the IOC uses a different tool: it coordinates generic campaigns in collaboration with external agencies selected by public tender.

The campaigns are educational and planned according to scientific research, with a focus on the intersection between food and health. The goal is to raise awareness among consumers by emphasising the unique taste and range of olive oils and table olives and their health-promoting benefits. It is also to highlight the role of the IOC as an organisation that champions quality and whose member countries have strict quality controls in place to ensure the authenticity and quality of their products.

The Executive Secretariat strives to obtain maximum returns from promotion budget resources by establishing close cooperation with member countries and their national olive oil and table olive associations.

COUNTRY PROFILE

ALBANIA

Albania has a total surface area of 28,748 km^2, 51,500 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross added value of agriculture represents 19.5% of gross domestic product. The population is 2,930,187 people, 44.67% of which live in rural areas.

Life expectancy stands at 78.5 years, with an average of 1.71 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	12 776.28	13 228.24	11 386.92	11 883.68	13 039.36
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	4 452.45	4 570.54	3 941.33	4 126.75	4 485.36
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	2 490.78	NA	NA	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	19.50	NA	NA	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	2 918.98	2 920.78	2 923.35	2 926.35	2 930.19
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	1 416.00	1 389.00	1 362.00	1 335.00	1 309.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	77.70	77.96	78.17	78.34	78.50
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.42	1.16	1.32	1.31	0.99

COUNTRY PROFILE

ALBANIA

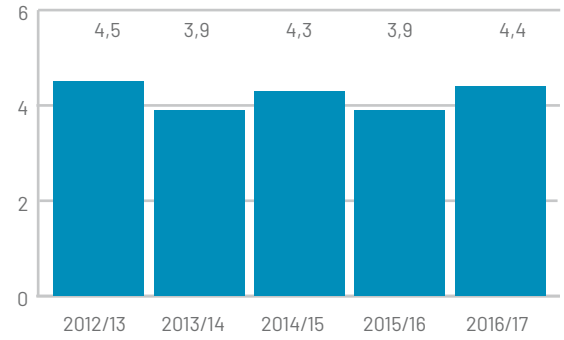
OLIVE OIL

Some 11,500 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/2017 crop year, a 15% increase on the previous crop year. Some 13,000 t of olive oil was consumed, a 13% increase, which equates to 4.4kg per person per year. The net balance between exports and imports was -1,500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	10.5	11.0	10.0	11.5
Imports	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Consumption	11.5	12.5	11.5	13.0
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

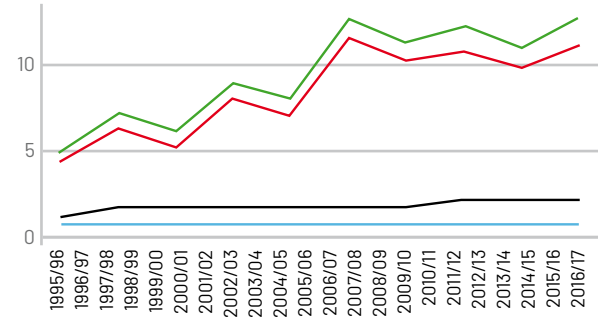
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

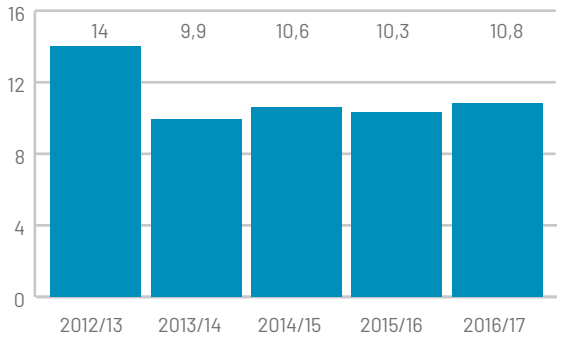
TABLE OLIVES

Some 38,000 t of table olives were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 26.6% increase on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 31,500 t, 5% more than the previous year, which equates to 10.8 kg per person per year. The net balance between exports and imports was zero.

TABLE OLIVES (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	28.5	30.0	30.0	38.0
Imports	2.5	4.5	4.0	4.0
Consumption	29.0	31.0	30.0	31.5
Exports	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0

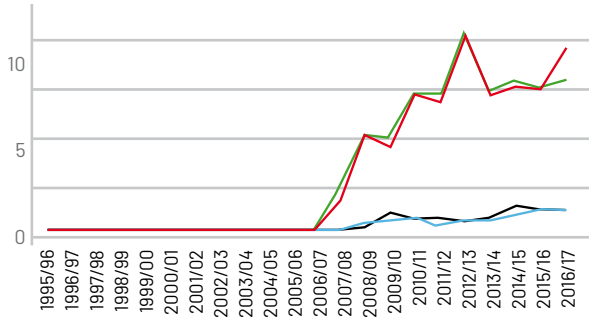
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

ALGERIA

ALGERIA has a total surface area of 2 381,741 km^2, 432,961 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross added value of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) represents 12.27% of gross domestic product.

The population is 41,318,142, 28.59% of which live in rural areas. Life expectancy stands at 76.29 years, with an average of 2.71 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in USD – millions) Source UNSD AMA	209 755.00	213 809.98	165 979.22	160 129.92	167 555.25
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	5 373.14	5 351.85	4 066.43	3 916.70	4 003.74
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	20 663.21	21 993.35	19 218.12	16 556.29	20 562.66
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	9.85	10.29	11.58	12.21	12.27
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	38 338.56	39 113.31	39 871.53	40 606.05	41 318.14
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	11 955.00	11 927.00	11 895.00	11 856.00	11 812.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	75.42	75.64	75.86	76.08	76.29
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.92	2.89	2.84	2.76	2.71
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.18	1.70	1.17	1.86	1.52

COUNTRY PROFILE

ALGERIA

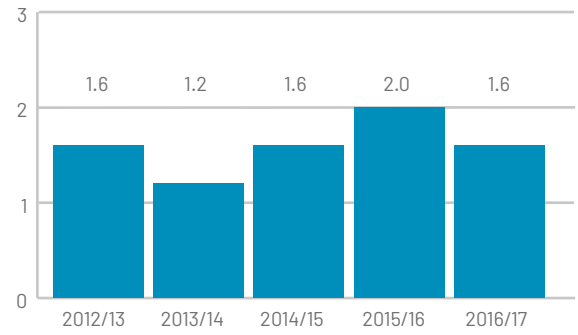
OLIVE OIL

In the 2016/2017 crop year, some 63,000 t of olive oil were produced, a 23.2% fall compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 67,000 t, or 1.6 kg per person per year, a 16.3% fall compared to the previous year. No olive oil was imported or exported in the 2016/2017 crop year.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 t)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	44.0	69.5	82.0	63.0
Imports	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Consumption	48.5	65.0	80.0	67.0
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

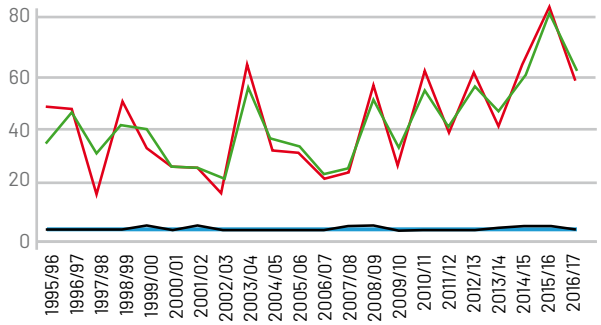
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

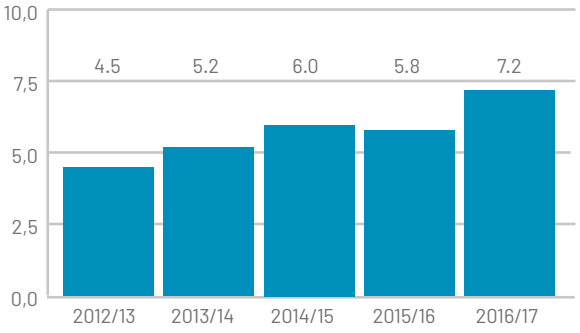
TABLE OLIVES

In the 2016/2017 crop year, some 293,000 t of table olives were produced, a 32.6% rise compared to the previous year. Consumption reached 297,000 t, or 7.2 kg per person per year, 26.9% more than last year. The net balance between exports and imports was -11,000 t.

TABLE OLIVE (x1000tn)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	208.0	233.5	221.0	293.0
Imports	8.0	0.0	11.5	11.0
Consumption	205.0	240.0	234.0	297.0
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

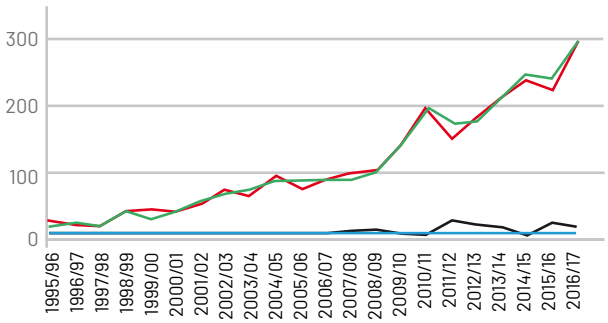
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINA has a total surface area of 2 780.400 km², 90.100 ha of which are used for olive growing. The population is 44 271.041, and 7.71% live in rural areas. Life expectancy stands at 76.74 years, with an average of 2.28 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	613 316.03	567 050.15	644 903.20	554 861.88	637 486.21
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	14 108.21	12 922.48	14 575.38	12 376.30	14 083.20
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UN DESA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	45 539.93	42 981.51	43 417.76	43 847.43	44 271.04
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	3 543.00	3 510.00	3 477.00	3 446.00	3 415.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	76.09	76.25	76.42	76.58	76.74
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.29	2.28
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	0.55	0.90	0.85	0.37	0.97

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ARGENTINA

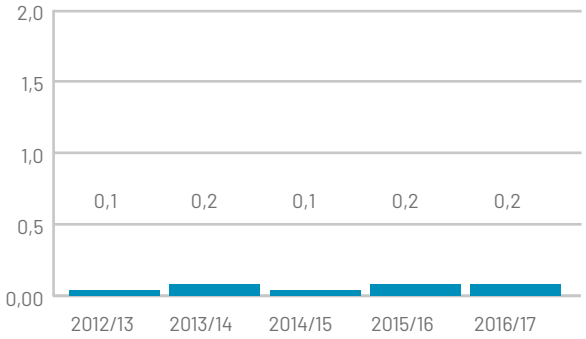
OLIVE OIL

Some 24,000 t of olive oil was produced in the 2016/17 crop year, similar to that of the previous year. Consumption reached 7,500 t, the same as the previous year. Roughly 0.2 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 16,500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	30.0	30.0	24.0	24.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.5
Exports	21.5	12.0	31.0	16.5

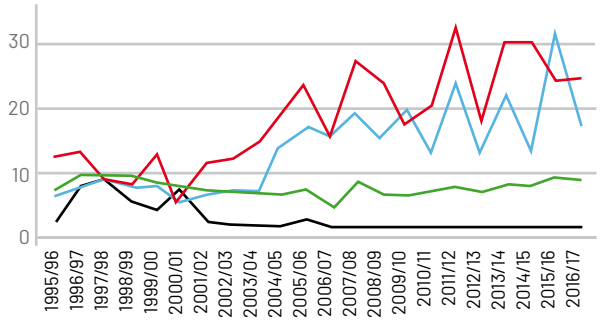
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

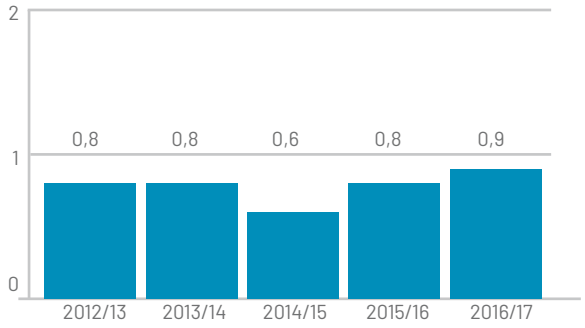
TABLE OLIVES

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 96,000 t, an increase of 31.5% over the previous crop year. Consumption reached 40,000 t, or roughly 0.9 kg per person per year, 14.3% more than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 61,500 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	140.0	120.0	73.0	96.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	35.5	25.0	35.0	40.0
Exports	72.0	46.5	56.0	61.5

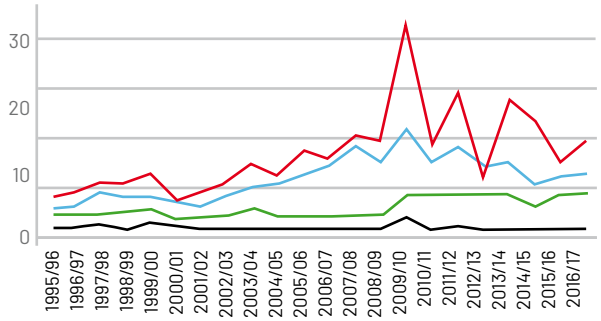
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

EGYPT

EGYPT has a total surface area of 1,001,449 km², 98,940 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 11.49% of gross domestic product.

The population is 97,553,151, and 50.71% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 71.66 years, with an average of 3.21 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	270 782.46	300 949.11	317 744.56	270 245.53	195 135.52
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	2 967.04	3 247.25	3 362.41	2 802.76	1985,04
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	30 529.56	34 120.72	36 204.67	31 807.00	22 411.85
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	11.27	11.34	11.39	11.77	11.49
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	89 807.43	91 812.57	93 778.17	95 668.68	97 553.15
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	46 752.00	47 473.00	48 168.00	48 835.00	49 471.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	70.93	71.12	71.30	71.48	71.66
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	3.34	3.34	3.31	3.27	3.21
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.13	1.13	1.26	1.49	0.61

COUNTRY PROFILE

EGYPT

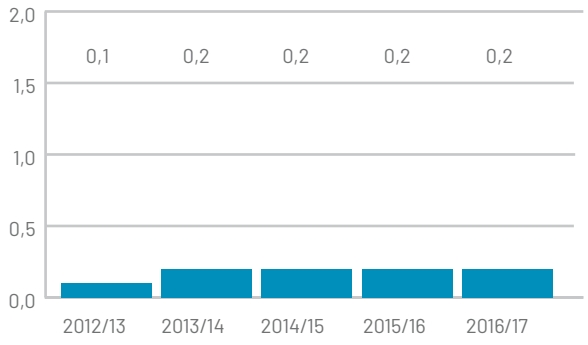
OLIVE OIL

Some 30,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, an 81.8% increase on the previous year. Consumption reached 22,000 t, a 33.3% increase on the previous year. Roughly 0.2 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 6,500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	20.0	17.0	16.5	30.0
Imports	1.0	6.0	0.5	0.0
Consumption	18.5	20.0	16.5	22.0
Exports	2.0	4.0	1.0	6.5

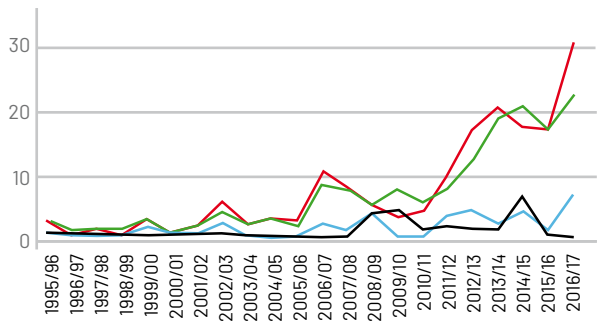
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

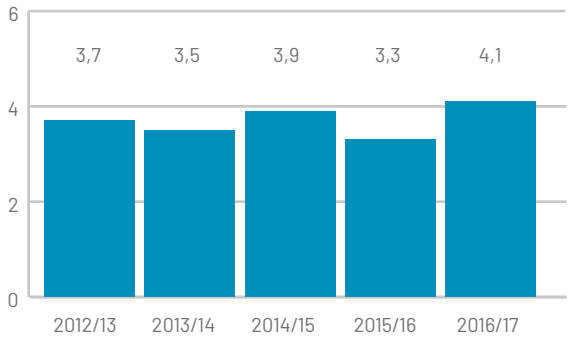
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 550,000 t, an increase of 63.9% on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 400,500 t, or roughly 4.1 kg per person per year, 25.5% more than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 107,500 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	400.0	450.5	335.5	550.0
Imports	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Consumption	319.0	369.0	319.0	400.5
Exports	65.0	46.5	56.5	107.5

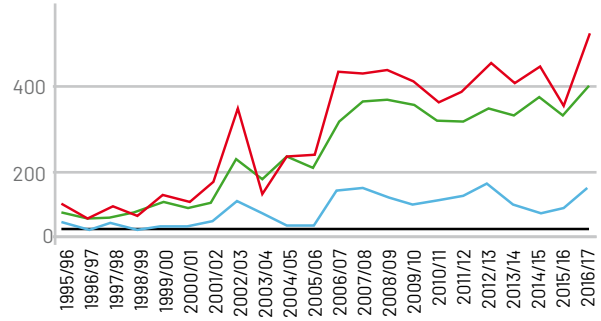
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

I.R. IRAN

The Islamic Republic of IRAN has a total surface area of 1 648,195 km^2, 83,964 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture accounts for 8.07% of gross domestic product. The population is 81 162,788, and 25.71% live in rural areas.

Life expectancy is 76.15 years, with an average of 1.64 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	539 465.96	443 976.44	393 436.06	425 402.62	460 976.11
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	7 014.23	5 679.06	4 970.12	5 315.65	5 690.22
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	43 534.45	NA	NA	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	8.07	NA	NA	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	77 435.38	78 411.09	79 360.49	80 277.43	81 162.79
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	21 438.00	21 301.00	21 161.00	21 017.00	20 870.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	75.17	75.47	75.73	75.95	76.15
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	1.73	1.71	1.69	1.66	1.64
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.80	1.01	1.70	1.53	1.45

COUNTRY PROFILE

I.R. IRAN

OLIVE OIL

Some 3,500 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 30% fall compared to the previous year. Consumption reached 8,000 t, 23.8% less than the previous year. Roughly 0.1 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was -2,500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	5.0	4.5	5.0	3.5
Imports	5.0	5.5	5.0	2.5
Consumption	10.0	9.0	10.5	8.0
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: IOC

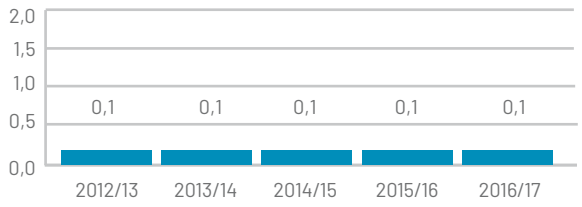
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 75,500 t, an increase of 24.8 % on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 71,000 t, or roughly 0.9 kg per person per year, 21.4% more than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was nil.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	67.5	68.0	60.5	75.5
Imports	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	63.5	67.0	58.5	71.0
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

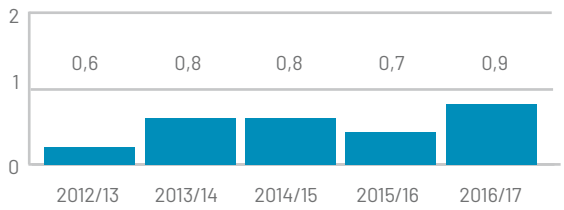
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



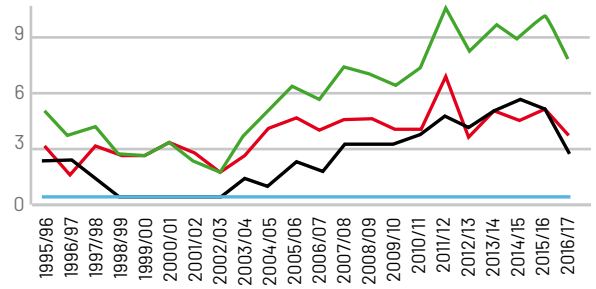
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



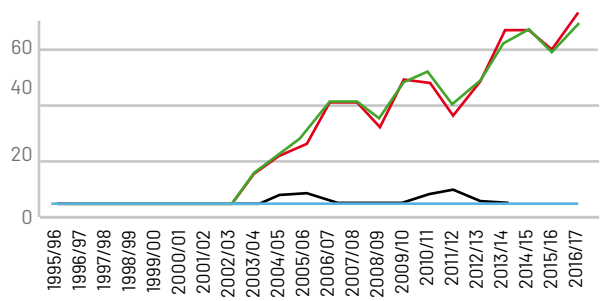
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

ISRAEL

ISRAEL has a total surface area of 22,145 km² 36,000 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 1.21% of gross domestic product.

The population is 8 321,570, and 7.57% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 82.6 years, with an average of 3.11 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	292 917.01	310 007.88	300 470.79	319 377.92	353 268.41
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	36 691.58	38 801.30	36 936.17	38 634.34	42 016.83
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	3 690.95	3 625.79	3 574.66	3 863.28	4 260.92
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	1.26	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.21
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	7 821.10	7 941.33	8 064.55	8 191.83	8 321.57
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	918.00	920.00	622.00	626.00	630.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	82.06	82.15	82.05	85.41	82.60
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	3.03	3.08	3.09	3.11	3.11
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.26	0.95	1.29	1.46	0.77

COUNTRY PROFILE

ISRAEL

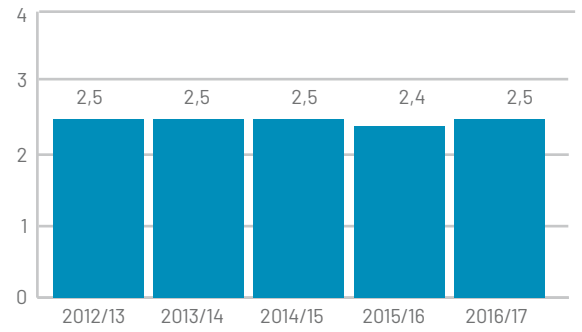
OLIVE OIL

Some 18,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, similar to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 21,000 t, 5% more than the previous year. Roughly 2.5 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was -3,000 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	15.0	18.5	18.0	18.0
Imports	4.5	2.5	2.0	3.0
Consumption	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0
Exports	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

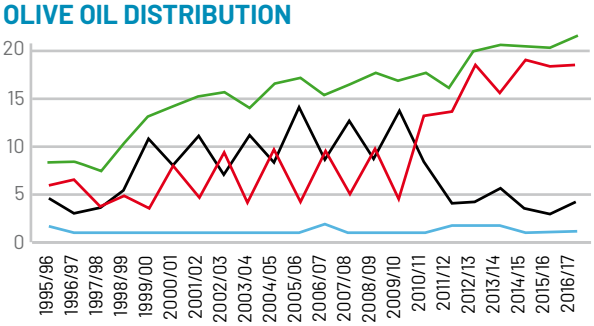
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

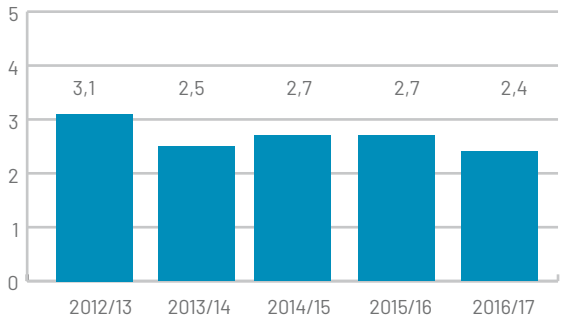
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 16,000 t, an increase of 6.7 % on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 20,000 t, or roughly 2.4 kg per person per year, 9.1% less than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was -4,000 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	14.0	17.0	15.0	16.0
Imports	5.5	5.0	70.	40.
Consumption	19.5	22.0	22.0	20.0
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

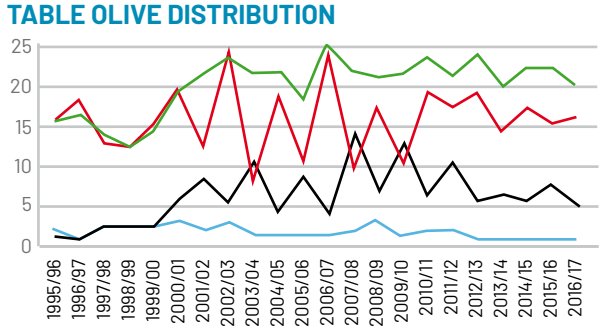
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

JORDAN

JORDAN has a total surface area of 89,342 km ^{2} 64,000 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 5.54% of gross domestic product. The population is 9 702,353, and 12.92% live in rural areas.

Life expectancy is 74.48 years, with an average of 3.31 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	33 617.45	36 050.44	37 922.66	39 196.68	40 708.45
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	3 955.43	4 045.00	4 093.12	4 113.08	4 108.60
Added value (agriculture. forestry. fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	1 412.28	1 672.85	1 938.90	2 056.56	2 256.34
Added value (agriculture. forestry. fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	4.20	4.64	5.11	5.25	5.54
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1.000 people). Source UN DESA	8 413.46	8 809.31	9 159.30	9 455.80	9 702.35
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1.000 people). Source UN DESA	1 221.00	1 242.00	1 255.00	1 259.00	1 254.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	73.88	74.03	74.18	74.33	74.48
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	3.56	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.31
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period. °C). Source NASA-GISS	0.96	0.83	1.44	1.45	0.97

COUNTRY PROFILE

JORDAN

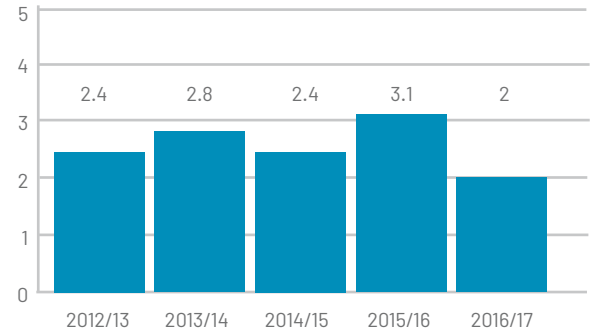
OLIVE OIL

Some 20,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 32.3% fall compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 19,000 t, 34.5% more than the previous year. Roughly 2 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	19.0	23.0	29.5	20.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	25.0	22.0	29.0	19.0
Exports	9.0	0.5	0.5	0.5

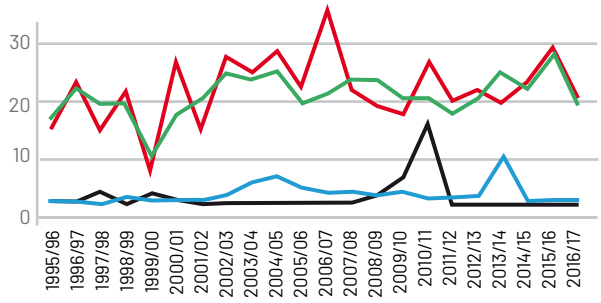
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

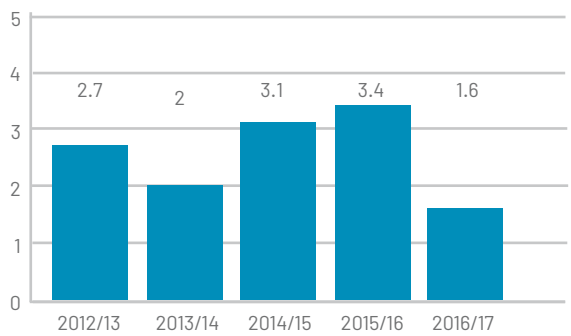
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 19,000 t, an increase of 46.5 % on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 16,000 t, or roughly 1.6 kg per person per year, 50.8% less than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 6,500 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	19.5	34.5	35.5	19.0
Imports	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Consumption	17.5	28.0	32.5	16.0
Exports	4.0	5.0	7.0	9.5

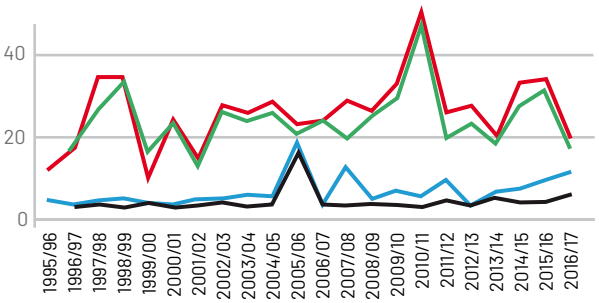
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

LEBANON

LEBANON has a total surface area of 10,400 km², 62,048 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 2.92% of gross domestic product.

The population is 6,082,357, and 9.91% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 79.76 years, with an average of 1.71 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	46 866.58	48 296.10	49 973.89	51 239.05	53 393.80
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	8 841.40	8 516.23	8 453.48	8 394.21	8 771.90
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	1 830.69	1 951.40	1 706.87	1 488.40	1 561.54
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	3.91	4.04	3.42	2.90	2.92
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	5 276.10	5 603.28	5 851.48	6 006.67	6 082.36
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	600.00	612.00	617.00	613.00	603.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	79.05	79.23	79.41	79.58	79.76
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.71
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.21	1.06	1.53	1.63	0.86

COUNTRY PROFILE

LEBANON

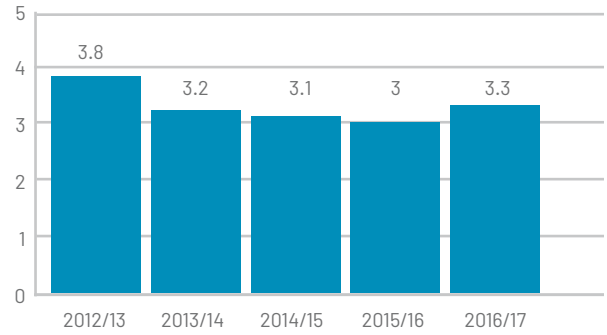
OLIVE OIL

Some 25,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, an 8.7% increase compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 20,000 t, 11.1% more than the previous year. Roughly 3.3 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 4,500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	16.5	21.0	23.0	25.0
Imports	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.5
Consumption	18.0	18.0	18.0	20.0
Exports	6.0	7.5	9.5	8.0

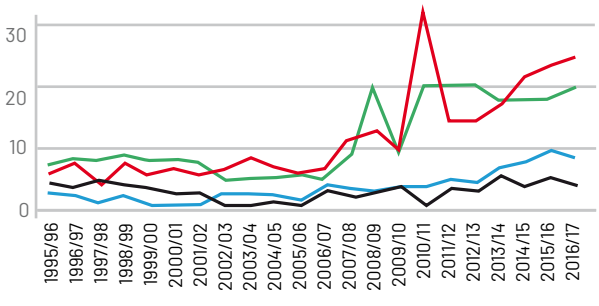
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

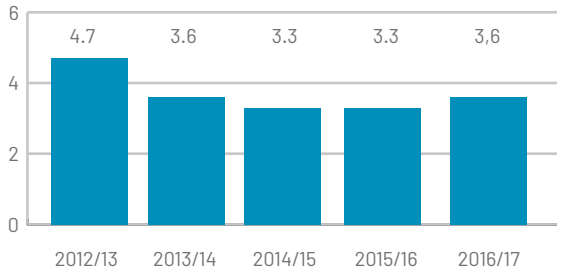
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 22,000 t, an increase of 15.8 % on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 22,000 t, or roughly 1.6 kg per person per year 10% more than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was nil.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	16.5	17.0	19.0	22.0
Imports	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
Consumption	20.0	19.5	20.0	22.0
Exports	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

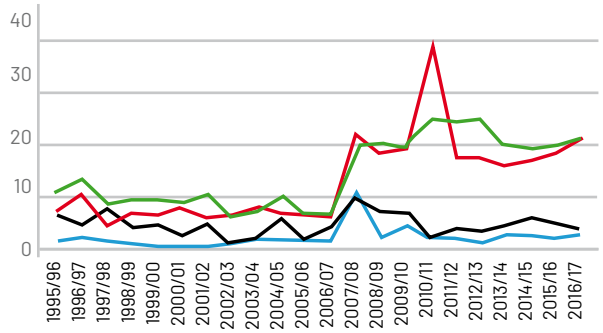
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

LIBYA

LIBYA has a total surface area of 1,759,540 km^2, 180,500 ha of which are used for olive growing.

The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 0.82% of gross domestic product.

The population is 6,374,616, and 21.4% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 72.11 years, with an average of 2.23 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	65 825.57	33 817.93	17 665.67	15 319.68	25 127.29
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	10 556.72	5 295.33	2 709.89	2 320.24	3 824.41
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	591.86	303.79	128.08	128.81	206.39
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	0.90	0.90	0.72	0.84	0.82
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	6 195.97	6 204.11	6 234.95	6 293.25	6 374.62
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	1 354.00	1 353.00	1 355.00	1 359.00	1 364.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	71.59	71.66	71.78	71.93	72.11
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.37	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.32	1.55	1.09	1.79	0.98

CONTENTS

LIBYA

OLIVE OIL

Some 16,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, an 11.1% fall compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 16,500 t, 8.3% less than the previous year. Roughly 2.6 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was nil.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	18.0	15.5	18.0	16.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	15.0	15.5	18.0	16.5
Exports	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: IOC

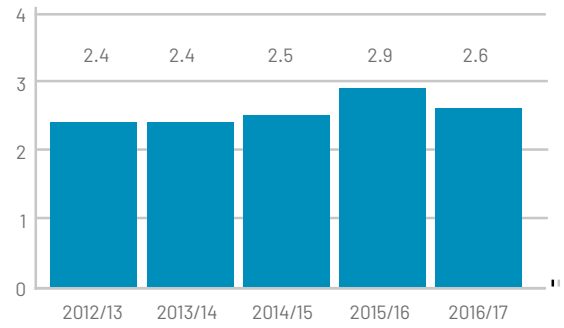
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 3,000 t, similar to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 12,500 t, or roughly 2 kg per person per year, 19.4% less than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was -8,500 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Imports	11.0	8.0	13.5	8.5
Consumption	14.0	11.0	15.5	12.5
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

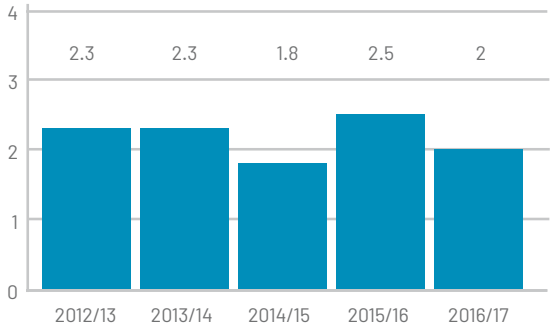
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



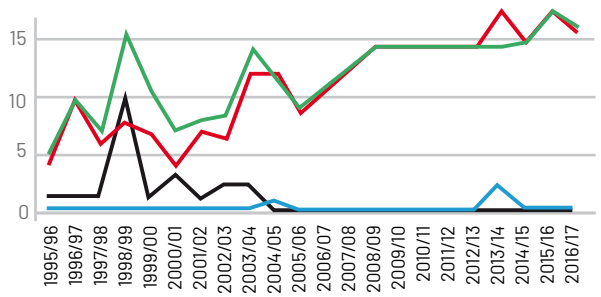
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



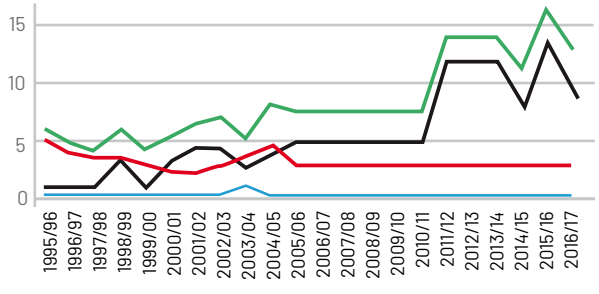
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

MONTENEGRO

CONTENTS

MONTENEGRO has a total surface area of 13,812 km^2, 10,200 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture accounts for 8% of gross domestic product.

The population is 628,960, and 35.14% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 77.27 years, with an average of 1.66 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	4 464.53	4 587.71	4 053.08	4 373.95	4 844.61
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	7 258.13	7 406.14	6 593.47	7 018.91	7 859.82
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	356.84	367.77	NA	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	7.99	8.02	NA	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	627.09	627.67	628.18	628.62	628.96
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	226.00	225.00	224.00	222.00	221.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	76.43	76.71	76.94	77.12	77.27
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	1.71	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.66
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.51	1.68	1.62	1.46	1.04

OLIVE OIL

Some 500 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, similar to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 500 t. Roughly 0.8 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was nil.

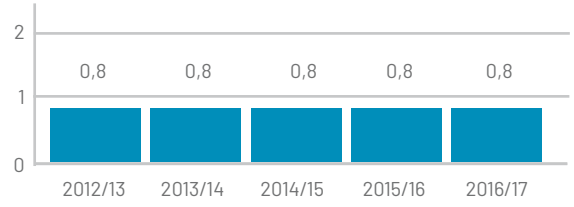
OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE

Montenegro does not produce a signifant amount of table olives.

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

COUNTRY PROFILE

MOROCCO

MOROCCO has a total surface area of 446,550 km^2, 998,00 ha of which are used for olive growing.

The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 11.66% of gross domestic product.

The population is 35,739,580, and 37.8% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 76.06 years, with an average of 2.45 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	106 825.60	110 080.77	101 179.31	103 345.55	109 708.75
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	3 115.14	3 132.52	2 851.57	2 875.18	3003.15
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	13 458.80	11 791.22	NA	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	12.60	10.71	NA	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	33 824.77	34 318.08	34 803.32	35 276.76	35 739.58
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	13 467.00	13 498.00	13 516.00	13 519.00	13 510.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	75.03	75.31	75.57	75.82	76.06
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.57	2.56	2.53	2.49	2.45
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.05	1.35	1.14	1.75	1.97

CONTENTS

MOROCCO

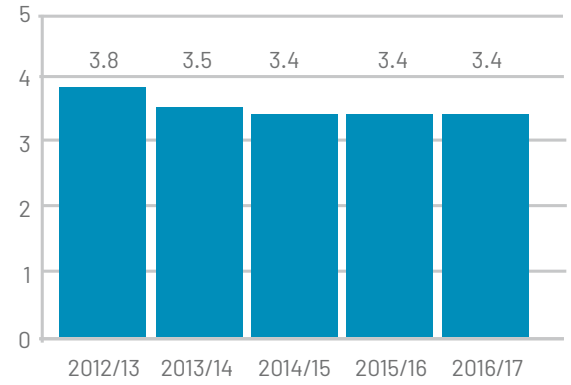
OLIVE OIL

Some 110,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 15.4% fall compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 120,000 t, similar to the previous year. Roughly 3.4 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 2,000 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	130.0	120.0	130.	110.0
Imports	9.5	8.0	90.	7.0
Consumption	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Exports	9.5	25.0	17.0	9.0

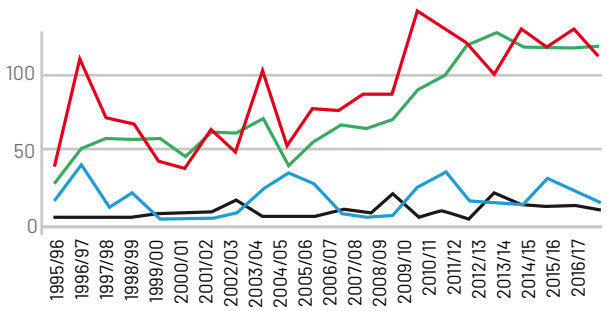
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

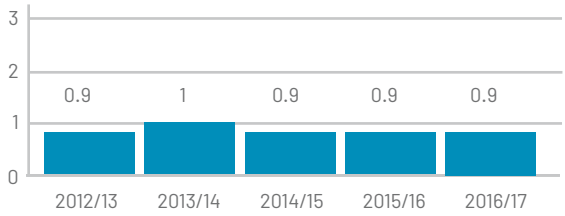
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 120,000 t, similar to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 31,000 t, or roughly 0.9 kg per person per year, similar to the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 86,000 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	120.00	100.0	120.0	120.0
Imports	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	33.0	30.0	31.0	31.0
Exports	87.0	78.0	88.0	86.0

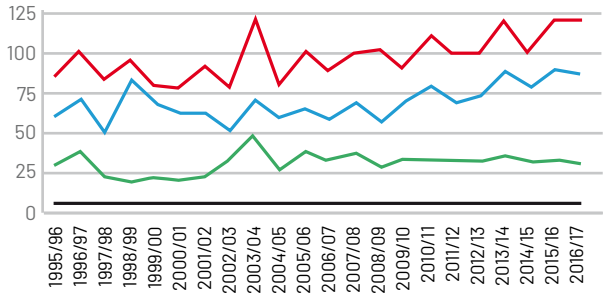
Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

PALESTINE

PALESTINE has a total surface area of 6,020 km², 85,950 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 2.89% of gross domestic product. The population is 4,920,724, and 23.59% live in rural areas.

Life expectancy is 73.3 years, with an average of 2.78 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	12 476.00	12 715.60	12 673.00	13 425.70	14 498.10
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	3 088.90	3 129.15	3 085.06	3 198.26	3 351.13
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	517.30	494.00	450.10	423.70	418.40
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	4.15	3.88	3.55	3.16	2.89
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	4 414.64	4 537.43	4 662.88	4 790.70	4 920.72
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	1 090.00	1 108.00	1 126.00	1 143.00	1 161.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	72.37	72.58	72.79	72.79	73.20
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.82	2.78
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.29	0.96	1.28	1.46	0.78

PALESTINE

OLIVE OIL

Some 20,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 4.8% fall compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 15,000 t, 11.8% less than the previous year. Roughly 3 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 6,500.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	17.5	24.5	21.0	20.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	15.0	17.0	17.0	15.0
Exports	4.0	6.5	4.5	6.5

Source: IOC

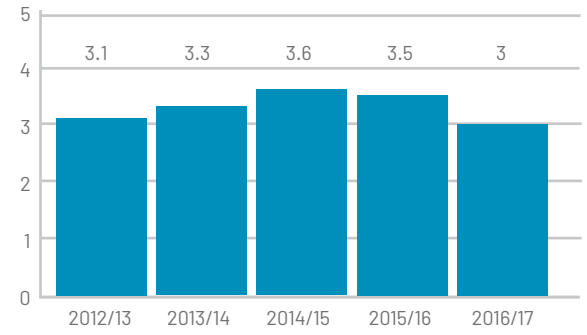
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 10,000 t, a 9.1% fall compared to the previous crop year. Consumption reached 9,000 t, or roughly 1.8 kg per person per year, 10% less than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 1,000 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0
Exports	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0

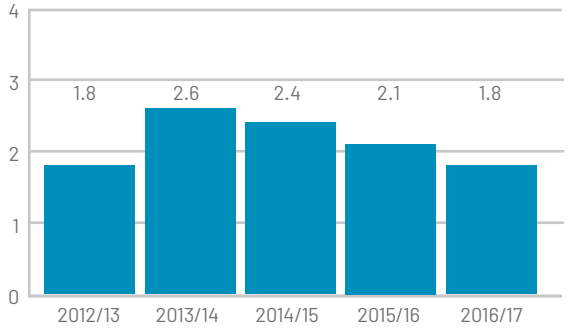
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



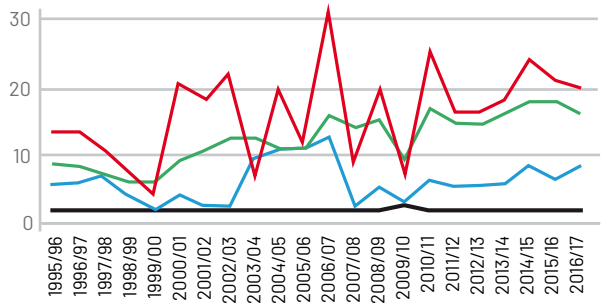
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



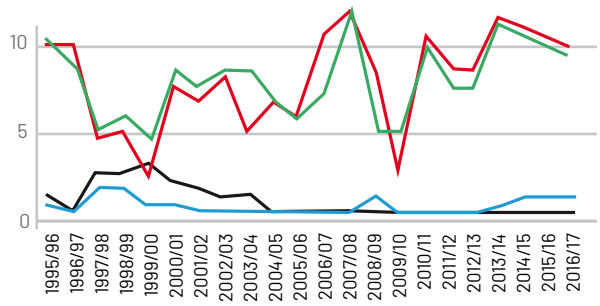
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

TUNISIA

TUNISIA has a total surface area of 163,610 km², 1,855,000 ha of which are used for olive growing. The population is 11,532,127, and 32.54% live in rural areas.

Life expectancy is 75.94 years, with an average of 2.17 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	46 252.26	47 633.09	43 152.08	41 807.73	40 068.82
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	4 012.05	4 121.46	3 708.87	3 563.08	3 376.71
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	11 014.56	11 143.91	11 273.66	11 403.25	11 532.13
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	3 689.00	3 708.00	3 725.00	3 741.00	3 753.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	75.17	75.33	75.53	75.73	75.94
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.20	2.17
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.56	1.88	1.55	1.98	1.69

TUNISIA

OLIVE OIL

Some 100,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 28.6% fall compared to the previous year. Consumption reached 21,000 t, 40% less than the previous year. Roughly 1.8 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 89,500 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	70.0	340.0	140.0	100.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	37.0	30.0	35.0	21.0
Exports	58.0	304.0	102.5	89.5

Source: IOC

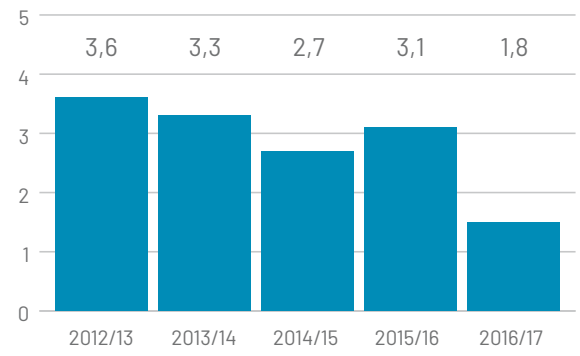
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 22,000 t, 15.4% less than the previous crop year. Consumption reached 20,000 t, or roughly 1.7 kg per person per year, 13% less than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 2,000 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	22.0	26.0	26.0	22.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	21.0	26.0	23.0	20.0
Exports	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0

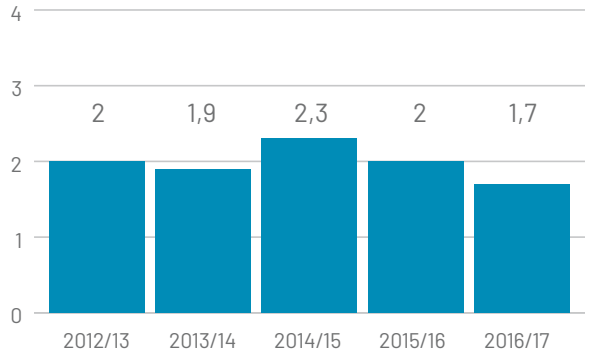
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



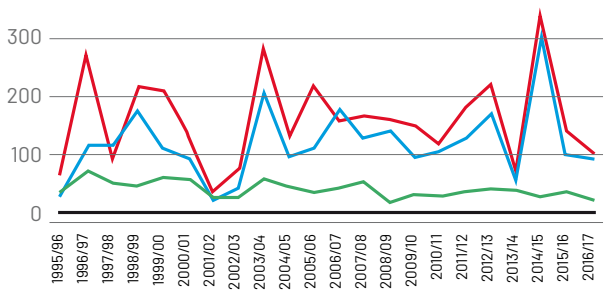
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



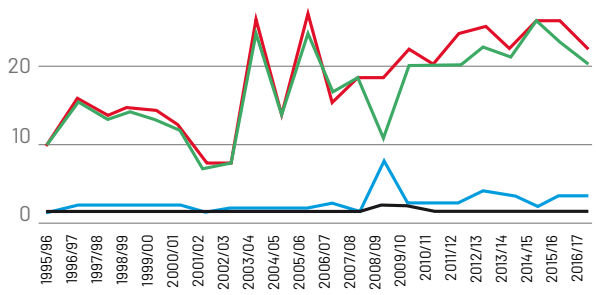
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

Consumption Exports Production Imports

COUNTRY PROFILE

TURKEY

TURKEY has a total surface area of 783,562 km^2, 831,000 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture accounts for 5.94% of gross domestic product.

The population is 80,745,020, and 24.84% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 76.01 years, with an average of 2.03 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	950 595.27	934 167.81	859 794.18	863 711.71	851 541.61
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	12 425.57	12 017.11	10 855.02	10 734.30	10 408.60
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	57 553.08	53 848.60	51 635.33	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	6.05	5.76	6.01	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	75 787.33	77 030.63	78 271.47	79 512.43	80 745.02
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	20 704.00	20 559.00	20 402.00	20 233.00	20 055.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	74.96	75.24	75.50	75.75	76.01
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.11	2.09	2.07	2.05	2.03
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	1.21	1.06	1.48	1.32	0.55

CONTENTS

TURKEY

OLIVE OIL

Some 178,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, similar to that of the previous year, an 18.7% increase on the previous year. Consumption reached 150,000 t, a 29.3% increase on the previous year. Roughly 1.9 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 45,000 t.

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	135.0	160.0	150.0	178.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	105.0	125.0	116.0	150.0
Exports	35.0	30.0	15.0	45.0

Source: IOC

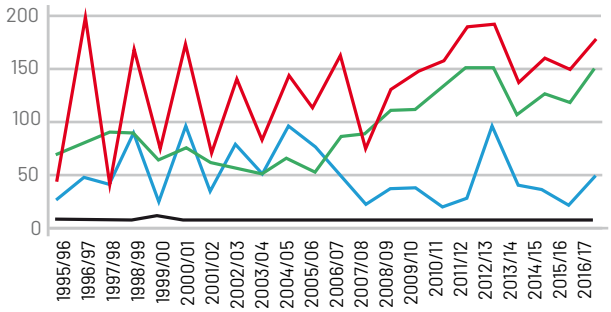
TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 400,500 t, an increase of 0.9% on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 332,000 t, or roughly 4.1 kg per person per year, 4.2% more than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 58,000 t.

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	430.0	390.0	397.0	400.5
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consumption	355.0	330.0	318.5	332.0
Exports	70.5	63.5	72.0	58.0

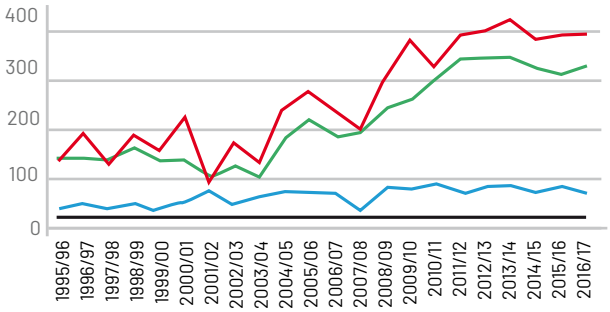
Source: IOC

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



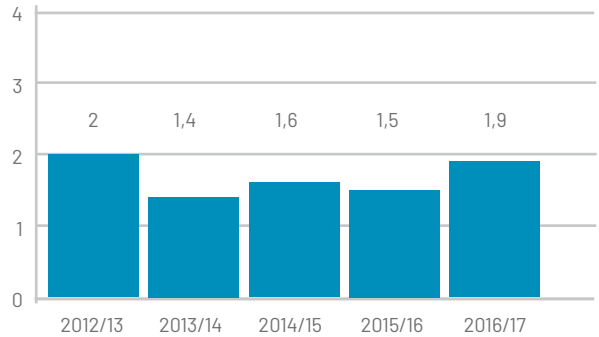
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



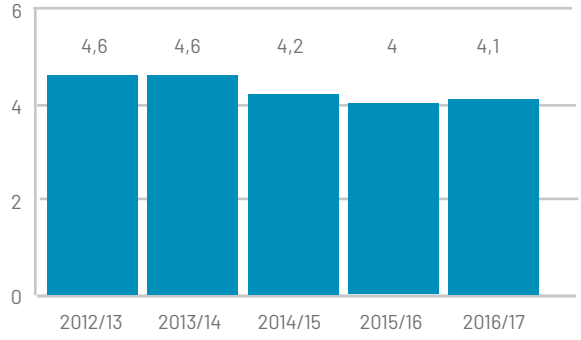
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



Source: IOC

COUNTRY PROFILE

EU

The EUROPEAN UNION has a total surface area of 4,476,200 km^2, 5,632,500 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 1.48% of gross domestic product. The population is 508,943,606, and 25.1% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 80.99 years, with an average of 1.59 children per woman.

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	18 053 650.28	18 668 760.40	16 445 134.72	16 527 495.79	17 306 473.82
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	35 565.03	36 666.46	32 124.57	32 303.68	33 889.87
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	277 853.65	279 599.85	233 140.71	231 390.94	256 769.73
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	1.54	1.50	1.42	1.40	1.48
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	506 301.90	506 872.01	507 491.95	508 193.27	508 943.61
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	131 223 00	130 397.00	129 546.00	128 670.00	127 769.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	80.53	80.92	80.62	80.97	80.99
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	1.55	1.57	1.57	1.59	1.59
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	0.81	1.89	1.52	1.60	1.35

EU

OLIVE OIL

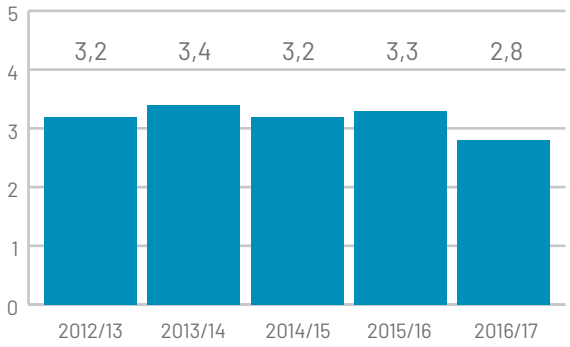
Some 1,752,000 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, a 24.6% fall compared to the previous year. Consumption reached 1,402,200 t, a 15.6% fall compared to the previous year. Roughly 2.8 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 467,500 t.

OLIVE OIL

Source IOC

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	2482.6	1434.5	2324.4	1752.0
Imports	53.2	224.5	97.5	90.5
Consumption	1730.9	1604.7	1660.4	1402.2
Exports	600.7	508.1	573.5	558.0

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



OLIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION

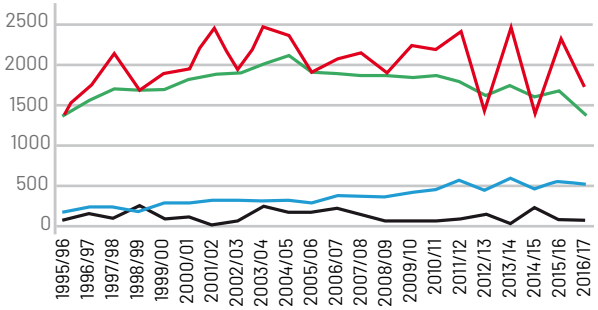


TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production for the 2016/2017 crop year reached 841,900 t, an increase of 5% on the previous crop year. Consumption reached 572,000 t, or roughly 1.1 kg per person per year, 1.2% less than the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was 185,900 t.

TABLE OLIVES

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVES (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	793.9	868.1	886.5	841.9
Imports	93.0	92.8	94.0	98.9
Consumption	530.5	541.8	578.8	572.0
Exports	283.6	315.0	278.5	284.8

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT

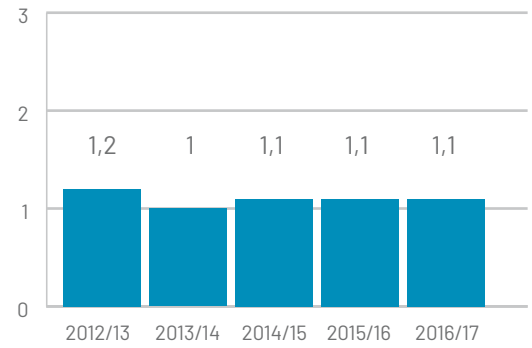
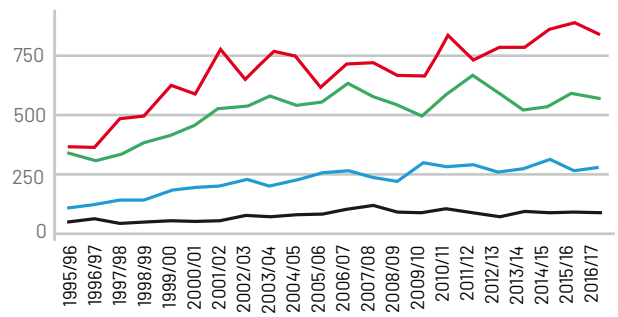


TABLE OLIVE DISTRIBUTION



PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL

Spain was the top producer of olive oil in the 2016/17 crop year, accounting for 73.6% of production, followed by Greece with 11.1%, Italy with 10.4 % and Portugal with 4%. These four countries make up over 99% of olive oil production in the EU. The remaining countries produce 0.5%.

PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL

Source IOC

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	1781.5	842.2	1403.3	1290.6
Greece	132.0	300.0	320.0	195.0
Italy	463.7	222.0	474.6	182.3
Portugal	91.6	61.0	109.1	69.4
Cyprus	3.8	6.2	6.0	6.0
Croatia	4.6	1.1	5.5	5.0
France	4.8	1.7	5.4	3.3
Slovenia	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Malta	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	**2482.6**	**1434.5**	**2324.4**	**1752.0**

IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Spain and Italy import 85% of the olive oil that comes from outside the EU. Some 60% of that oil comes from Tunisia, the main supplier to the bloc.

By product category, 76.9% of total imports were under code 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), followed by imports under code 15.09.90 (olive oils) with 4.6%. The remaining 18.5% corresponds to imports under code 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).

By country of origin, Tunisia is the main supplier of virgin olive oils, representing 65.7%. Turkey supplies the most olive oils, accounting for 62.5%. Morocco leads on olive-pomace oil with 58.5%.

Acquisitions within the European Union market stand out due to the high import volume of almost one million tons.

IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVES (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	14.4	104.7	47.3	41.0
Italy	26.8	96.0	40.6	35.9
France	7.3	10.9	4.5	7.7
Belgium	0.7	1.6	2.3	2.0
Portugal	2.1	9.4	0.9	1.9
Netherlands	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
United Kingdom	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sweden	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	**53.2**	**224.5**	**97.5**	**90.5**

IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Source:In-house based on EUROSTAT data.

COUNTRY	OLIVE OIL		OLIVE-POMACE OIL	TOTAL
	150910 OLIVE OIL VIRGIN	150990 OLIVE OIL	151000 OLIVE-POMACE OIL	
Tunisia	56 105	1 101	7 858	**6 4975**
Morocco	5 394	108	12 024	**17 526**
Syria	11 534	222	5	**11 760**
Turkey	2 260	3 153	367	**57 80**
Argentina	4 742	0	0	**4 742**
Egypt	1 735	0	0	**1 736**
Australia	1 357	1	0	**1 358**
Chile	810	0	67	**877**
Others	337	236	6	**579**
Peru	443	0	0	**443**
Lebanon	161	111	2	**274**
USA	50	26	113	**188**
Others	378	83	100	**561**
Total	**85 215**	**5 042**	**20 543**	**110 800**

EU

EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Spain, Italy, Portugal and Greece were the top exporters of olive oil to countries outside of the EU in the 2016/17 crop year, representing 52.2%, 35.8%, 7.1% and 3.4% of total exports respectively.

The total volume of exports reached 558,000 t, with the United States as the biggest importer of EU oils, taking 37.5% of the total. This is followed by Japan with 8.2%, Brazil with 7.3%, China with 6.1%, Canada with 4.4% and Australia with 4.3%, among others. By product category, 63.4% of total imports were under code 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), followed by imports under code 15.09.90 (olive oils) with 24.6%. The remaining 12.0% corresponds to imports under code 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).

EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Source IOC

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	2 897.7	236.8	297.8	291.2
Italy	233.3	199.6	208.1	199.5
Portugal	53.8	47.6	40.5	39.5
Greece	15.7	16.8	19.3	18.7
France	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.9
Netherlands	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
Poland	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1
Lithuania	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4
Total	**600.7**	**508.1**	**573.5**	**558.0**

EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL OUTSIDE OF THE EU

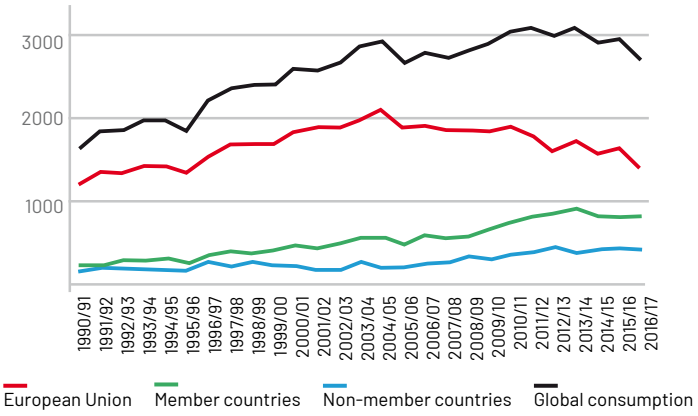
COUNTRY	OLIVE OIL		OLIVE-POMACE OIL	TOTAL
	150910 OLIVE OIL VIRGIN	150990 OLIVE OIL	151000 OLIVE-POMACE OIL	
USA	159740	61490	15697	**236928**
Japan	37169	12697	2073	**51940**
Brazil	39861	5434	670	**45965**
China	29549	7215	2051	**38815**
Canada	21359	5135	1333	**27828**
Australia	14985	11069	853	**26908**
Russia	10027	2460	4129	**16615**
Mexico	9912	1972	3327	**15211**
Others	78242	48179	45567	**171988**
Total	**400845**	**155651**	**75700**	**632196**

Source: In-house based on EUROSTAT data.

CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OIL

In the 2016/17 campaign, 62.9% of the total olive oil consumed in the European Union was produced in Spain and Italy, which have an estimated annual per capita consumption of 9.6 kg and 7.4 kg, respectively. Estimated annual per capita consumption in other EU countries ranged from 9.4 kg in Greece to 0.2 kg in Romania. Consumption in the EU has changed significantly. Global consumption has almost doubled since the 1990/91 crop year, with non-member countries and non-EU member countries contributing the most to this growth. Consumption in the EU, on the other hand, has fallen by 32.6% compared with the 2004/2005 campaign, when a negative trend in consumption began. EU consumption has gone from over 70% of world consumption in 2004/2005, to just over 50% in 2016/17.

DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBAL CONSUMPTION BY ORIGIN



CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OIL

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	524.8	492.2	494.5	442.9
Italy	641.1	571.7	598.1	438.9
France	110.6	106.6	113.4	109.0
Greece	140.0	130.0	140.0	105.0
Portugal	75.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
United Kingdom	61.3	62.9	65.1	69.6
Germany	13.9	13.3	14.6	15.5
Netherlands	15.4	14.9	16.7	14.4
Belgium	15.4	14.9	16.7	14.4
Others	82.8	79.5	85.3	76.0
Total	**1 730.9**	**1 604.7**	**1 660.4**	**1 402.2**

PRODUCTION OF TABLE OLIVE

Spain was the main producer of table olives in the 2016/17 campaign with 70.8% of production. Greece followed with 21.4%, then Italy with 4.7% and Portugal with 2.6%. The remaining countries account for below 0.4%.

PRODUCTION OF TABLE OLIVE

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	572.2	555.6	601.0	596.1
Greece	130.0	249.0	194.0	180.0
Italy	69.3	42.0	66.0	39.9
Portugal	17.5	17.4	20.8	21.7
Cyprus	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Croatia	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.7
France	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7
Total	**793.9**	**868.1**	**886.5**	**841.9**

IMPORTS OF TABLE OLIVE OUTSIDE OF THE EU

France is the top importer of table olives from outside the EU, importing 32,000 t in the 2016/17 crop year. These imports originate from Morocco, Turkey and Egypt, the three main suppliers of the EU, representing 92.5% of the total market.

IMPORTS OF TABLE OLIVE OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
France	28.9	28.6	31.6	32.0
Belgium	10.1	9.9	10.9	11.7
Romania	11.4	9.3	9.4	9.4
Germany	7.8	7.7	9.2	9.3
Italy	7.9	6.8	8.2	9.2
Greece	4.1	3.7	5.5	7.7
Spain	7.8	11.8	7.3	6.8
Others	15.0	15.0	11.9	12.8
Total	**93.0**	**92.8**	**94.0**	**98.9**

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS OF TABLE OLIVE OUTSIDE OF THE EU

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Morocco	45 481.4	46 122.6	50 575.0	50 758.8
Turkey	31 070.0	27 290.6	23 223.4	23 599.2
Egypt	11 489.2	11 463.0	13 354.3	16 958.5
Albany	1 716.0	2 657.2	3 273.1	3 142.0
Others	3 261.9	3 992.7	7 029.6	4 308.2
Total	**93 018.5**	**91 526.2**	**97 455.3**	**98 776.7**

EXPORTS OF TABLE OLIVE OUTSIDE OF THE EU

The main exporting countries of table olives to countries outside the EU were Spain (62.2%), Greece (27.4%), Portugal (4.6%) and Italy (3.4%) in the 2016/17 crop year.

The total volume of exports exceeds 284,800 t and the main destinations for table olives from the EU are the United States, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Canada and Australia.

EXPORTS OF TABLE OLIVE

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVE (X1.000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	195.2	218.4	177.3	177.2
Greece	55.5	66.2	72.9	78.0
Portugal	12.6	12.4	12.8	13.2
Italy	7.5	7.9	9.8	9.8
France	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8
Poland	2.8	0.3	0.6	9.7
Germany	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	5.3	5.2	0.6	0.8
Others	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3
Total	**283.6**	**315.0**	**278.5**	**284.8**

CONSUMPTION OF TABLE OLIVE

In the 2016/17 crop year, Spain and Italy consumed over half of the 572,000 t of table olives consumed in the EU, with an estimated 4.1kg and 1.4kg per person per year respectively. Estimated annual per capita consumption in other EU countries ranged from 3kg in Cyprus to 0.2kg in Latvia.

CONSUMPTION OF TABLE OLIVE

Source IOC

TABLE OLIVE (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Spain	175.4	189.3	182.7	191.0
Italy	119.7	101.0	126.3	84.7
France	60.0	60.6	65.0	65.0
Germany	36.7	37.2	41.9	42.7
United Kingdom	34.1	34.2	36.7	37.7
Romania	19.2	20.9	25.4	27.3
Others	85.4	99.2	100.8	123.6
Total	**530.5**	**541.8**	**578.8**	**572.0**

CONTENTS

URUGUAY

URUGUAY has a total surface area of 175,016 km², 10,650 ha of which are used for olive growing. The gross value added of agriculture (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounts for 6.41% of gross domestic product. The population is 3,456,750, and 4.4% live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 77.64 years, with an average of 1.98 children per woman.

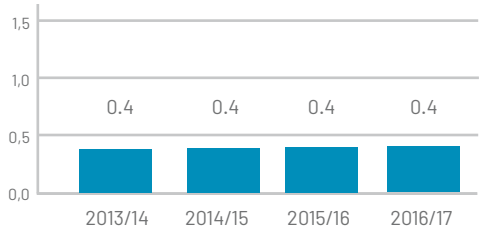
INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (in US$ millions) Source UNSD AMA	57 531.00	57 235.94	53 274.36	52 687.60	59 180.20
Gross national income per capita (in USD). Source UNSD AMA	16 332.95	16 171.76	15 089.26	14 922.39	16 699.45
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	4 161.56	3 605.21	3 032.81	NA	NA
Added value (agriculture, forestry, fishing) (percentage of GDP in USD – millions). Source UNSD AMA	7.23	6.30	5.69	NA	NA
Population-est. and projection (total population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	3 408.01	3 419.55	3 431.55	3 444.01	3 456.75
Population-est. and projection (rural population - 1,000 people). Source UN DESA	171.00	166.00	161.00	156.00	152.00
Life expectancy (years). Source UN DESA	77.04	77.19	77.34	77.49	77.64
Fertility rate (children per mother). Source UN DESA	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.96
Change in temperature (compared to 1951-1980 period, °C). Source NASA-GISS	0.28	1.17	0.94	0.17	1.24

OLIVE OIL

Some 500 t of olive oil were produced in the 2016/17 crop year, similar to the previous year. Consumption reached 1,500 t, also similar to the previous year. Roughly 0.4 kg of olive oil was consumed per person per year. The balance between imports and exports was 1,000 t

OLIVE OIL (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	0.5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Imports	1.0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Consumption	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



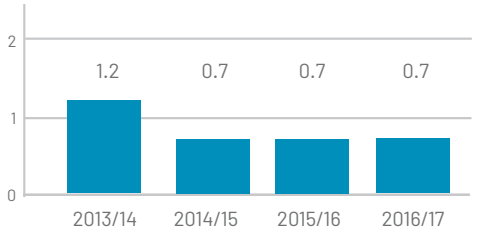
Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

TABLE OLIVE

Table olive production was not significant in the 2016/2017 crop year. Consumption reached 2,500 t, or roughly 0.7 kg per person per year, similar to the previous crop year. The balance between exports and imports was -2,500 t.

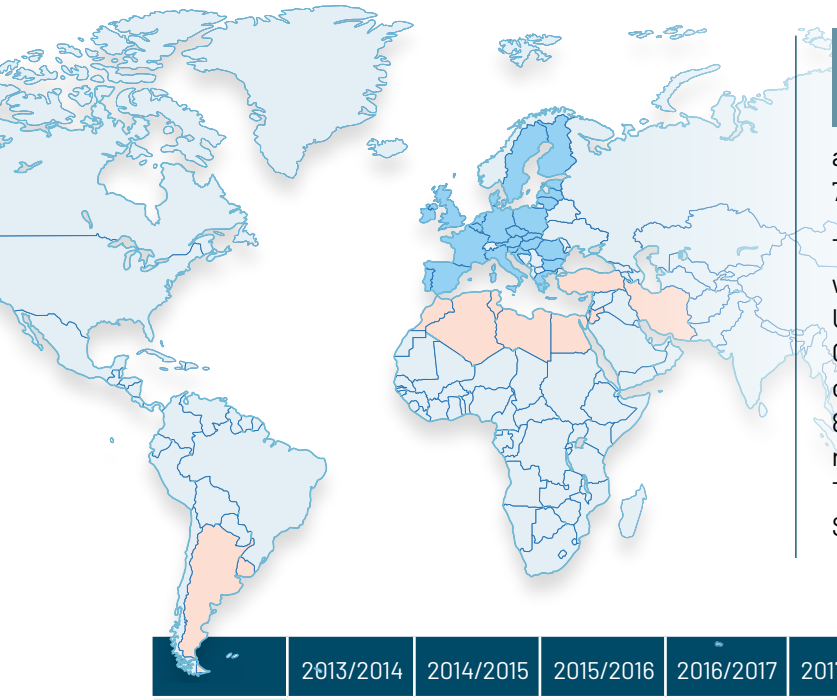
TABLE OLIVES (X1,000 T)	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Production	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Imports	4,0	2,5	2,5	2,5
Consumption	4,0	2,5	2,5	2,5
Exports	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

TABLE OLIVE CONSUMPTION PER INHABITANT



Source: IOC and UN DESA - Population Division

THE MAIN IMPORT MARKETS

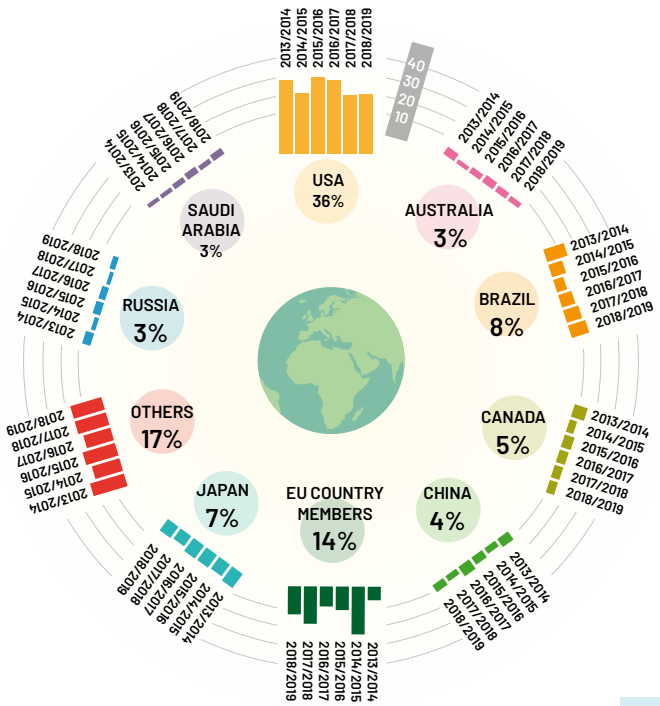


The main import markets for olive oil and olive-pomace oil are Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, Russia, the United States and the European Union. Together, they account for 75% of world imports.

The United States represents on average 36% of world imports of olive oil, followed by the European Union with 14%, Brazil with 8%, Japan with 7% and Canada with 5%, totalling 71% of world imports. The other importing countries are below 5%. Around 82.2% of imports come from the European Union. The remaining 17.8% comes mainly from Tunisia (9.5%), Turkey (2.5%), Argentina (1.4%), Morocco (1.4%) and Syria (1.1%).

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	Source
Australia	28.886	22.823	26.850	29.624	31.699	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Brasil	73.382	67.778	50.649	60.140	76.817	Ministerio do Desenvolvimento, Industria e Comercio Exterior, Brasil
Canada	41.955	38.917	41.893	40.736	47.967	Statistics Canada - International Trade Division
China	35.891	35.898	40.281	45.822	42.198	Global Trade International
Japón	56.218	61.904	56.738	56.884	57.166	Trade Statistics of Japan - Ministry of Finance
Rusia	35.084	23.346	24.201	24.328	25.299	Global Trade International
USA	312.341	311.174	331.370	316.759	322.199	United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service
Extra-EU	61.614	241.822	116.897	110.800	204.777	EUROSTAT
Intra-EU	1.156.495	1.132.907	1.091.410	1.083.563	1.084.191	EUROSTAT
TOTAL	**1.801.865**	**1.936.570**	**1.780.288**	**1.768.654**	**1.892.311**	

Origen (t)	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Spain	1040.187	856.075	838.029	944.221	865.623
Italy	385.716	360.731	367.911	320.264	308.917
Greece	69.877	207.954	206.575	139.790	189.071
Tunisia	57.126	255.476	108.093	86.656	179.905
Portugal	122.446	120.050	124.555	120.636	160.195
Turkey	20.142	8.029	6.087	22.829	46.953
Argentina	18.125	14.467	21.175	23.212	27.252
Morocco	13.903	36.914	22.601	22.659	26.237
Syria	2.108	635	5.189	11.999	20.612
Chile	10.535	9.583	11.603	12.196	14.169
Belgium	13.160	14.655	13.643	11.279	9.377
France	9.051	11.607	10.132	7.987	7.973
Germany	8.518	10.033	10.308	9.691	7.582
Netherlands	2.186	3.898	3.010	9.576	2.897
U.K	8.984	2.762	3.278	2.669	2.732
Lebanon	1.905	1.555	2.432	2.222	2.677
USA	2.080	2.332	4.722	2.396	2.341
Egypt	69	2.160	785	3.225	2.245
Autralia	3.987	4.185	2.936	2.415	2.080
Others	11.749	13.467	16.684	12.733	13.473



THE UNITED STATES

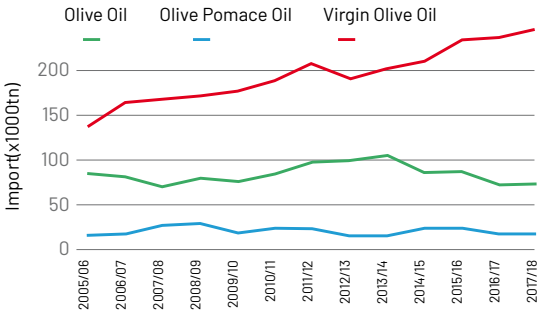
Imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil in the US increased by 1.7% in the 2017/18 crop year, reaching 322,199 t, an increase of 7.8% if we compare with the 2012/13 crop year, when the volume reached 298,827 t. Spain and Italy are the two main suppliers to the United States, accounting for 68.1% of the total, followed by Tunisia (12.5%) and Turkey (8.3%). The latter two showed the greatest increases in the 2017/18 crop year, increasing by 166.6% and 81.4%, respectively compared to the previous crop year.

Around 71.6% of all imports come from the European Union. The remaining 28.4% comes mainly from Tunisia (12.5%), Turkey (8.3%(, Argentina (2.5%), Chile (2.2%) and Morocco (1.4%).

By product, 72.9% fall under code 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), following by code 15.09.90 (olive oils) with 23.5% and the remaining 3.6% under code 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).

Imports of virgin olive oils have followed a positive trend, increasing by 32.8% if we compare the 2017/2018 crop year with that of 2005/2006 when they accounted for 60% of all imports.

Italy stands out with its use of 18kg packaging, as opposed to packaging of 18kg or more which represents only 4%. Other countries that use this packaging are Greece and Lebanon. Packaging of 18kg or more is used more than 89.9% of the time in Tunisia, Turkey, Argentina, Chile and Morocco.



	OLIVE OIL				OLIVE POMACE OIL				
	150910 VIRGIN OLIVE OIL		150990 OLIVE OIL		151000 OLIVE POMACE OIL		TOTAL BY CONTAINER		TOTAL
Country	<18Kg	>=18Kg	<18Kg	>=18Kg	<18Kg	>=18Kg	<18Kg	>=18Kg	
Spain	41.620	30.587	17.366	17.407	1.371	4.389	60357	52383	112739
Italy	79.641	3.146	20.838	338	2.080	754	102560	4238	106798
Tunisia	2.812	33.842	605	3.040	0	5	3418	36887	40305
Turkey	2.228	9.361	382	13.708	86	870	2697	23938	26635
Greece	7.175	1.620	377	40	34	1	7586	1661	9247
Argentina	162	7.860	0	0	0	0	162	7860	8022
Chile	564	6.431	1	0	0	0	565	6431	6997
Morocco	287	2.346	4	210	0	1541	290	4097	4387
Portugal	348	933	606	0	9	0	963	933	1893
Lebanon	1.312	43	91	26	0	0	1403	69	1473
Others	747	1.961	209	11.279	10	278	966	2735	3701
TOTAL	**136.897**	**98.129**	**40.480**	**35.263**	**3.589**	**7840**	**180967**	**141232**	**322199**

Source: own elaboration based on United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

THE EUROPEAN UNION

Extra-EU acquisitions of olive oil and olive-pomace oil increased by 84.8% in the 2017/18 crop year, reaching 204,777 t.

The main suppliers are Tunisia accounting for 64.0%, followed by Morocco with (10.5%), Syria with (9.9%), Turkey (7.9%) and Argentina (5.3%).

Over one million tonnes were imported from within the EU. Spain is the main supplier with 57.9%, followed by Greece (15.8%), Italy (12.4%) and Portugal (10.3). The rest of countries fall below 1%.

BRAZIL

Brazilian imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil increased by 27.7% in the 2017/18 crop year, reaching 76,817 t. Portugal is Brazil's leading supplier and remains the market leader in both absolute and relative terms. The crop year with the lowest volume imported was 2015/16 crop year, when it reached 50,649 t. This is 32.3% less than in the 2012/13 crop year. This was attributed to the economic crisis and the devaluation of the Brazilian currency; however, everything points to a significant recovery.

In the last 13 crop years, imports have changed significantly by product. In the 2006/07 crop year, imports of virgin olive oil and olive oil were almost equal (48% and 47% respectively) and imports of olive-pomace oil accounted for 5%. Today, 85.5% of imported oil is virgin and extra virgin, 14% olive oil and only 0.5% olive-pomace oil.

JAPAN

Imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil in Japan have increased by 0.5% in the last crop year. The olive oil market in Japan has maintained strong growth during the period from 2006/07 to 2014/15 when it reached a peak of 61,904 t. However, in the 2015/16 crop year, it recorded a fall of 8.3% compared to the previous crop year. Imports from Japan remained stabled in the following crop years.

In the 2017/18 crop year, 94% of imports came from the EU. Spain leads with 58.8%, followed by Italy with 33.3%. The remaining 7.9% came from Turkey, Greece, Portugal and Tunisia.

Some 72% of imports fell under code 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), following by 25% under code 15.09.90 (olive oils) and the remaining 3% under code 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).

CHINA

Imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil to China have maintained strong growth during the period 2001/02 - 2011/12, exceeding 45,000 t in the 2011/12 crop year and passing it again in the 2016/17 crop year. More than 95% of imports came from the EU in the last crop year (China is the second most important agri-food market for the EU). Spain leads the way with 83.3%, followed by Italy (11.2%), and the rest of the countries accounting for the remaining 2.0%.

CANADA

The Canadian market shows a significant increase of 17.8% for the 2017/18 crop year compared to the previous. In recent year, the country has seen the volume imported rise from 10,000 t in 1990/01 to over 40,000.

AUSTRALIA

In Australia, imports fell by 21% in the 2014/15 crop year due to the increase in domestic production. In the 2017/18 crop year, imports increased by 7% compared to the previous.

Generally, and since Australia began to produce, there has been a fall in imports. However, consumption has increased which has been covered by the local product. Imports are thus linked with domestic production.

THE MARKETS FROM 2020

As we know today, the olive tree is cultivated in more than 60 countries all over the world, and each producer country is of course a consumer country, too.

Nevertheless, according to market analysis, world consumption is concentrated mainly in the traditional producer countries.

The EU is the main producer and consumer of olive oil, but consumption has fallen by 32.6% when compared with the 2004/05 crop year, when a negative trend in consumption began. The EU accounted for 70% of world consumption in the 2004/05 crop year, but fell to 50% in the 2016/2017 crop year.

With the data available, it would be almost impossible for rising consumption in the US, Japan, China, Brazil, etc., could compensate this fall.

The future of olive oil largely depends on recovering consumption in EU countries such as Spain, Italy and Greece, and promoting consumption in other member countries of the IOC, such as traditional producers like Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, etc.

As for markets outside the IOC, such as the USA, Brazil, and Japan, consumption is not expected to change much. Increases in imports in the last crop year are thought to be because of falling producer prices and oil already available on the market.

Imports in Australia will continue to depend on local production. Production in China may accelerate the penetration of olive oil to regions that are not traditional consumers or consume little.

But it is expected that the demand for quality will continue to increase in all markets, and that extra virgin olive oil will garner more interest among consumers. This trend is likely to be accompanied by local rules for consumer protection.

THE IOC: 60 YEARS OF STANDARDISATION

The International Olive Council is the forum for every individual at all levels of the olive sector.

Its activities aim to improve the quality of olive products by modernising olive growing and the industry in an environmentally friendly way, standardising and expanding trade, developing consumption through promotional campaigns based on the results of scientific research and also by spreading IOC standards and the various distinct categories.

Since its creation, the IOC has worked to identify analytical criteria for detecting fraud and the quality of olive oils and olive-pomace oils. The limits of each of these analytical criteria for the designations and corresponding analytical methods are subject to consensus by the members of the IOC before being introduced to the standards. Trade standards applicable to olive oils, olive-pomace oils and table olives, which members undertake to apply in accordance with their respective legislation and to respect in international trade, concern the specifications of each of the designations for olive oils, olive-pomace oils and table olives.

Harmonising standards is essential to facilitating international trade, promoting fair trade practices, ensuring monitoring and protecting consumers both in terms of health and the conformity of products to their label. Agreements are drawn up with the World Trade Organisation to safeguard sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade. The analytical methods mentioned in both the IOC trade standard and the Codex Alimentarius food standard are the same; the latter was adopted at the 42nd Codex Commission in July 2019 in Ge-

neva, Switzerland. These are international methods that have been duly validated with margins of precision, adopted by the IOS, IUPAC, IOC and AOCS. The methods with reference COI/T.20 are available on the IOC website.

The IOC and Codex Alimentarius have always worked together to harmonise standards for trade and food. This goal materialised in June and July 2003 when the IOC adopted the revision of the trade standard and the Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted the revision of the food standard at its 26th session in Rome, Italy. As for table olives, the Codex standard was harmonised with the IOC standard that was revised in 2004 between June and July 2013, also in Rome.

Cooperation between these two bodies has also taken the form of studies and surveys organised by the Executive Secretariat in each of the olive oil producing countries of the world. The composition of olive oils produced in olive-growing areas shall be taken into account in order to set parameter limits.

The results of the study on fatty acids was presented to IOC members and the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils at the beginning of 2007.

In February 2011, after much discussion, an agreement was not reached and the limit for linolenic acid was not adopted by the Codex Committee. National limits are applied instead.

A three-part study on the composition of olive oils with non-standard parameters in producer countries began in 2009/2010 and is ongoing to this day. In February 2013, the Executive Secretariat, after prior adoption at the 100th session of the Council of Members in November 2012, presented a report on the conclusions of the the third year of the study to the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils. The decision tree for campesterol proposed by the IOC was adopted by the Codex Commission in July 2017.

A new study on fatty acids has been launched by the IOC and studies and bibliographic research into ethyl esters, PPPs and DAGs will be made available to the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils as part of the ongoing revision of the Codex standard.

THE ORGANOLEPTIC ASSESSMENT OF VIRGIN OLIVE OIL, AN ESSENTIAL QUALITY CRITERION THAT COMPLEMENTS CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The application of sensory analysis to olive oil began at the Institute of Fats in Seville, Spain, in the 1970s. In 1981, the IOC decided to launch a study to develop a method, based on internationally recognised standards and methods, to objectively assess the taste and colour defined by the oil denominations.

From 1982 to 1986, experts in sensory analysis and olive oil from six countries developed a method which was then adopted by the IOC in 1987 and introduced into legislation in 1991. The standardisation of organoleptic assessment applied to olive oil is now 32 years old.

The introduction of organoleptic assessment in the IOC trade standard as a quality criterion, in the same way as free acidity, the peroxide value and absorbency, to differentiate the denominations of virgin olive oils, has worried the olive industry and trade. Given the insufficient experience in applying the method at the time, comments were made on the lack of homogeneity in the assessments given by the panels, even though the margins of error were the same as many chemical analysis methods.

In 1992, the Council made the decision to revise the method with its experts to find a method to classify virgin olive oils through the perception of the absence or presence of defects, as well as in accordance with their intensity, and the perception of fruitiness whatever its description or intensity. Mathematical measures have been applied in order to eliminate any source of subjectivity: robust statistics using the median; coefficients of variation; 95% confidence intervals; etc. In this way, the taster is used as an instrument to measure the intensity of perceptions on a continuous scale that facilitates the mathematical

use of data and their automatic entry, giving the taster the freedom to choose the indication of his or her perception without the constraints of intervals.

Since the introduction of organoleptic assessment in both the standard and community legislation, producers and operators in the sector have directed their efforts towards a very significant improvement in the sensory quality of virgin olive oils. The image of olive oil quality, and in particular the organoleptic characteristics that constitute fruitiness, has been enhanced through providing better information for consumers, organising regional, national and international competitions, developing applications and granting designations of origins to oils.

Over the years, the method has been constantly updated. A major revision was adopted in 2007. Studies are ongoing, and a guide is being drawn up to verify compliance with the declared category to avoid legal uncertainty. Work to improve panel harmonisation is also underway.

INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL RECOGNITION FOR PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND SENSORIAL ANALYSIS LABORATORIES

Annual trials to check the competence of physico-chemical analysis laboratories and tasting panels are organised for approval by the IOC for the period from 1 December of each year to 30 November the following year, under the terms of the corresponding decisions. This is a fundamental activity to ensure better quality control.

Ring tests to monitor physico-chemical and sensory analysis laboratories are of undeniable interest, not only to check the competence of the laboratories but also to gather statistical data on different methods.

The aim of this test is not only to monitor laboratories and establish the precision margins of the analytical methods, but also to publish a reference list of chemical analysis laboratories and tasting panels that have been approved by the IOC. This list is revised annually.

THE MARIO SOLINAS QUALITY AWARD FOR EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL

In 1993, as part of the objectives of the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, the Council decided to establish an international competition to find the best extra virgin olive oils as judged by an international panel. The competition was named in honour of Professor Mario Solinas, to pay tribute to the man who did so much for research in olives and olive growing.

Every year, entries to the competition are submitted in ever greater numbers, showing the importance the sector attaches to the international recognition of their efforts to market extra virgin olive oils with top class organoleptic characteristics.

The rules of the competition that can be found on the IOC website specify the conditions for entering an olive oil and the evaluation procedure conducted by a number of panels approved by the IOC and by an international panel that is responsible for selecting the winning oils.

The extra virgin olive oils submitted each year are classed into four groups according to the type and intensity of fruitiness. The logo of the IOC quality international award "Mario Solinas" can then be displayed on the packaging of the winning olive oil, upon request from the Executive Secretariat.

The success of the 19 previous editions of the Mario Solinas Quality Award suggests that the 20th edition in 2020 will bring in an even wider range of entries, which will in turn raise awareness among consumers of the organoleptic characteristics of top quality extra virgin olive oils.

CONCLUSION

The International Olive Council aims to encourage the expansion of international trade in olive oil and table olives, to develop, update and harmonise trade standards in order to improve quality, safeguard authenticity and protect the consumer.

Apart from its composition, organoleptic, nutritional and gastronomic properties, it is so important that the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oils is recognised and accepted at all levels of the olive sector as the most representative analytical criterion for the quality and utility needed to classify virgin olive oils and distinguish this unique and natural product from other vegetable oils.

The method was developed and adopted by the Council in 1987. It is a scientifically based means of sensory analysis using the senses, mathematics, statistics and standardisation, with the best margins of repeatability and reproducibility.

The smell and taste of virgin olive oil are the only characteristics the consumer perceives. The efforts of producers (olive growers and industry) to improve the sensory quality of virgin olive oil make it possible to train consumers to cultivate the taste of virgin olive oil and diversify the gastronomic characteristics of extra virgin olive oils according to their geographical origin, the varieties of olives used and the technology available. The experiment has been applied to table olives since 2012, after the adoption of the method by the IOC.

SYNERGY BETWEEN OLIVE GROWING, OLIVE OIL TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Executive Secretariat of the International Olive Council (IOC) addresses a number of issues faced by the olive sector, including but not limited to: the preservation and use of genetic resources and their identification; the fight against erosion; the rational use of water; carbon storage and climate change; phytopathological and phytosanitary issues; Xylella fastidiosa; improving the quality of olive oil; contamination caused by by-products; margins, liquid effluents and olive pomace oils; production cuts; and the marketing of olive products.

True Health Olive Cultivar Project

The need to guarantee varietal authenticity and the absence of disease-causing organisms and pests in olive plants has become a priority in the international trade of olive oil.

The spread of olive tuberculosis (Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi), verticilliosis (Verticillium dahliae), sudden death syndrome (Xylella fastidiosa pv. pauca), ArMV, CMV, CLRV, SLRV and Meloidogyne spp., and Xiphinema nematodes is a serious issue for the olive sector and the economic impact on international trade in olive seedlings is considerable.

To address this problem, the IOC and the University of Cordoba have been working on the genetic resources found in the IOC network of olive germplasm banks. To this end, they have developed a projected entitled True Health Olive Cultivar (THOC) at the World Olive Germplasm Bank of Cordoba (BGMO CAP-UCO-IFAPA) to provide the olive germplasm banks in the national network with authentic, healthy initial material free of pathogens.

The project consists of two stages, A and B, and each stage has two phases.

STAGE A

- **PHASE I**: Identification and authentication of original vegetable material;
- **PHASE II**: Propagation, selection, identification and diagnostic of parent plants of initial material.

STAGE B

- **PHASE III**: Production of initial material;
- **PHASE IV**: Provision of initial material to the IOC network.

FR-XF OLIVIER: Xylella fastidiosa roadmap

Three main priorities for the world olive sector are protecting the world olive heritage, facilitating exchanges in healthy olive seedlings and standardising international trade.

In order to identify more practical solutions for the prevention, control and elimination of Xylella fastidiosa, a bacterium that affects more than 350 plant species and in particular olive trees, and to define measures that do not hinder the development of exchanges and international trade in olive trees, the Executive Secretariat organised an event entitled **Integrated actions against Xylella fastidiosa to protect olive trees and facilitate international trade**. This event was organised in collaboration with international organisations already working on Xylella fastidiosa, such as the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (French acronym CIHEAM); the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO); the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC); and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Experts from 17 countries attended, as well as representatives from 7 international organizations to discuss a joint plan of action.

The aim of this event was to share the results and conclusions of recent research and to draw up a **roadmap (FR-XF Olive Tree)** and a **joint plan of action (PAC-XF Olive Tree)** that can be used by all operators in the sector.

The main objectives identified at the end of the meeting are as follows:

- Define national guidelines to prevent, combat and manage olive plant health, in particular Xylella fastidiosa;
- Facilitate international trade in olive seedlings that are certified to be free of pathogens, in particular Xylella fastidiosa.

The expected results are as follows:

- Provide information and training for countries on mechanisms to prevent, control and manage olive plant health, in particular Xylella fastidiosa;
- Set up a system to certify authentic and healthy olive seedlings that are free of pathogens, in particular Xylella fastidiosa.

The joint plan of action (PAC-XF Olive Tree) provides for the following actions:

- Technical activities;
- Applicable standards and regulations;
- Surveillance mechanisms;
- Training of officials responsible for official phytosanitary monitoring;
- Certification system;
- Assessment of the resistance of plant material to pathogens;
- Dissemination of data;
- Involvement and awareness of decision-makers at the national level (via the competent authorities) to implement FR-XF Olive Tree;

The interaction between olive growing and the environment

The olive tree as a solution in the fight against climate change

The objective of the IOC is to "present the olive grove as an environmentally positive crop because of its potential to store and extract CO_2 from the atmosphere".

The following strategy has been adopted:

- Create a computer tool to determine the CO2 balance of olive oil;
- Promote the positive impact of this crop on the environment;
- Define a positive differentiation tool recognised by the global market.

Conclusion: The olive sector can absorb an average of 11kg of CO_2 from the atmosphere per litre of olive oil produced.

Implications: This will contribute to developing an environmental label for olive oil, a tool for national and international trade.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING

The IOC fosters synergy between olive growing, olive oil technology and the environment through technical cooperation and training activities, with a view to promoting environmental conservation and sustainable production, and ensuring the integrated and sustainable development of the sector.

To achieve this goal, we have cooperated with public and private bodies and entities, whether national or international, and organised international, regional and national training activities in the fields connected with the olive sector in order to encourage the exchange of information and experience in the olive field.

An example of these activities are the national missions and training sessions that meet the specific needs of our member countries, and the international seminars and training sessions that take place with the aim of improving and harmonising the scientific and technical knowledge of IOC members.

Our broad approach has covered the following themes:

- Genetic olive resources;
- Olive plant propagation and certification;
- Biotechnology of the olive tree and quality in Mediterranean countries;
- Scientific innovations and their applications to olive cultivation and olive oil technology;
- Identification of varieties best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of specific countries;
- Olive orchard and harvest mechanization; intensive olive growing;
- Olive pruning; management of water resources and irrigation in olive orchards;
- **Good practices, sustainable development and co**operation in olive oil; sustainable techniques for productive, sustainable olive growing;

- Cultivation systems and olive oil quality;
- Olive orchard management in rainfed conditions; integrated production of olive crops;
- Organic olive farming;
- Plant pests and diseases for the management and prevention of the expansion of Bactrocera oleae;
- Technical assistance in plant pathology to control Zeuzera pyrina L. and prevent its spread;
- Integrated actions against Xylella fastidiosa to protect olive trees and facilitate international trade; fertirrigation in olive growing; olive growing and climate change;
- Olive tree and the environment;
- Olive oil quality improvement;
- Olive oil production, quality improvement and environmental protection;
- The influence of olive fruit harvesting, transportation and storage on olive oil quality;
- Table olive processing; olive oil standards; table olive standards;
- Table olive and olive oil marketing strategies;
- The physico-chemical analysis of olive oil;
- Olive oil testing methods cited in the IOC trade standard;
- Chromatogram olive oil analysis interpretation; organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil by tasters;
- Panel leaders on the sensory analysis of virgin olive oil and table olives;
- Designations of origin and common quality policies; the present and future of the Mediterranean olive sector;
- All you need to know about the IOC and the olive industry;
- The olive **sector in the Americas; etc.**

The IOC has also developed projects to set up olive germplasm banks; pilot demonstrations and training nurseries; olive fields; olive mills; sustainable irrigation management in olive growing; treatment and utilization of vegetable water and pomace; olive harvest forecasting by pollen monitoring; good practices for olive nurseries; and plant production techniques for good agricultural practice in olive growing, for the sustainable development of olive orchards in areas characterised by fragile ecosystems, etc.

Every year, the IOC awards grants for PhDs, master's degrees in olive growing and olive oil technology and specialisation courses so that we can encourage research and the transfer of technologies.

The technical cooperation and training activities (seminars, courses, workshops, internships, etc.) that we run have reached more than 8,000 people in the last 20 years. The IOC has awarded a total of 8 scholarships for PhDs, 90 for master's degrees and more than 200 for specialisation courses. More than 36 countries have benefited from these activities: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Japan, Lebanon, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Romania, Slovenia, the State of Palestine, South Africa, Syria, Sweden, Czech Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the UK, Uruguay, the USA, etc.

Everyday researchers and scientists make new discoverie. It is our job to disseminate the information they gather and encourage new studies, and one of the key ways to do this is through technical cooperation and training activities.

The synergy between olive growing, olive oil technology and the environment is integrated in IOC technical cooperation and training activities which link various protection strategies for the sustainable development and preservation of olive resources.

THE NEW DISSEMINATION TOOL OF THE IOC: THE OBSERVATORY

An observatory is usually powered by individuals, materials and methods that provide information to readers or consumers. It is a database that provides useful information for decision-makers. It presents information in different formats for monitoring and evaluating national and international policies. This involves recording, storing and archiving information, in order to present it for the reader and distribute it where it is needed.

Some olive producer countries, such as Algeria, France, Italy and Tunisia, have developed their own observatory centres, enlisting qualified experts to serve their respective sectors. The Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission has also set up market observatories for various sectors, such as dairy, meat, sugar and crops. As the apex organization of the olive sector, the International Olive Council has been interested in creating an observatory for a long time. This ambition came into being in the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015. The objectives of the Agreement are outlined in article 1 and revolve around three major lines of action. In the context of the "dissemination of information and the olive economy", the IOC has the responsibility to:

- Enhance its role as a world documentation and information centre on the olive tree and its products;
- Publish economic data and analyses on olive oil and table olives and help members contribute to the smooth running of the olive market;
- Share the results of research and development programmes.

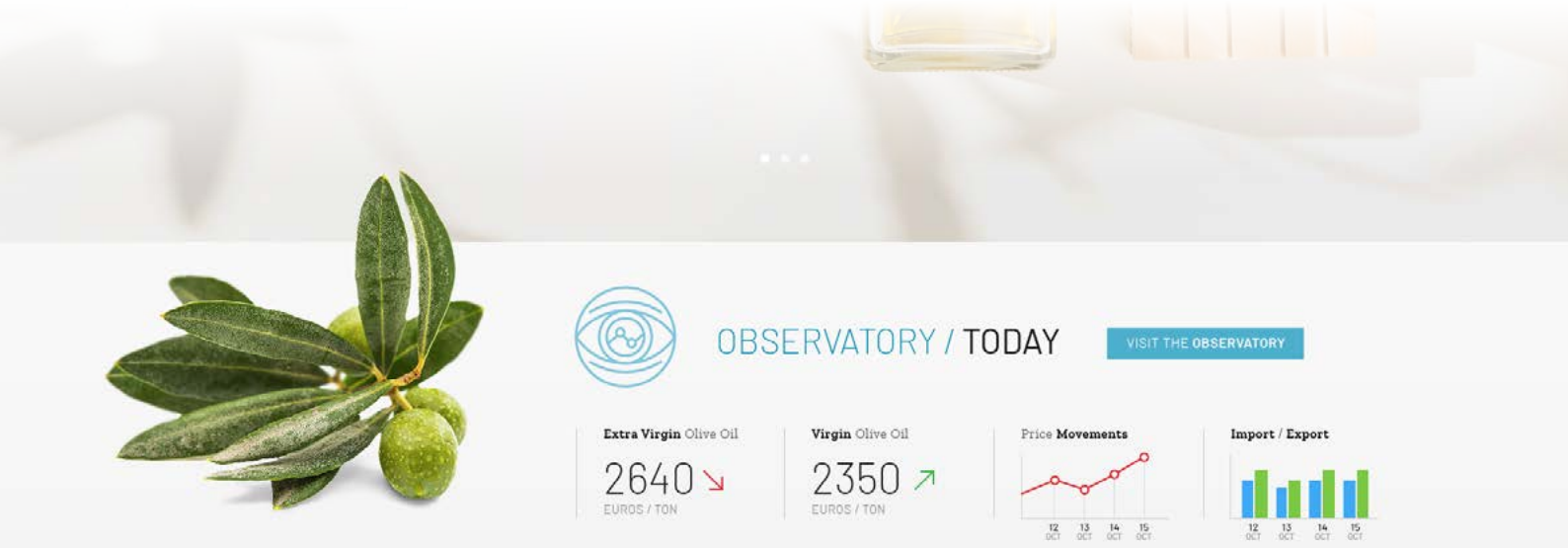
WHY HAVE AN OBSERVATORY?

Unfortunately, agro-economic information on the sector is very dispersed and often difficult to access. Existing information is rarely updated and often incomplete due to lack of analysis. In response to these issues, the observatory is a powerful tool to:

- Set up a reliable system to assess the olive sector through relevant, accurate and regular indicators by gathering data from around the world;
- Disseminate the information collected and make it available to decision-makers, researchers, producers, exporters, etc.;
- Collect and analyse information on agricultural value chains;
- Inform public and private decision-makers about new policies and strategies;
- Promote exchange and consultation;
- Help monitor and evaluate reform.

This will be achieved by:

- **PROVIDING** information on a regular basis, with systematic follow-up on issues relating to the olive sector in order to promote transparency and raise awareness of scientific progress.
- **CONDUCTING** studies and drawing up notifications, forecasts and explanatory reports on new findings.
- **IDENTIFYING** market imbalances and giving recommendations.
- **PROMOTING** dialogue and communication in the scientific community, IOC working groups, private sector associations and the Advisory Committee.
- **PROVIDING** quality information to aid decision-making and disseminating them interactively.
- **ENCOURAGING** dialogue between different segments of the sector and exchange with the different branches of the IOC, where the results obtained and potential strategies are presented and discussed.
- **CONTRIBUTING** to the creation of upstream information, regularly sharing updates on the sector.



At the 107th Session of the Council of Members, held in Rome at **FAO** headquarters in June 2017, the new organizational chart of the Executive Secretariat was approved, officially creating the Observatory and Information Systems Department.

It has the following duties:

- Providing a collaborative information platform;
- Coordinating information, data and indicators;
- Setting deadlines for supplying content;
- Compiling the monthly newsletter and OLIVAE.

HOW WE SHARE INFORMATION:

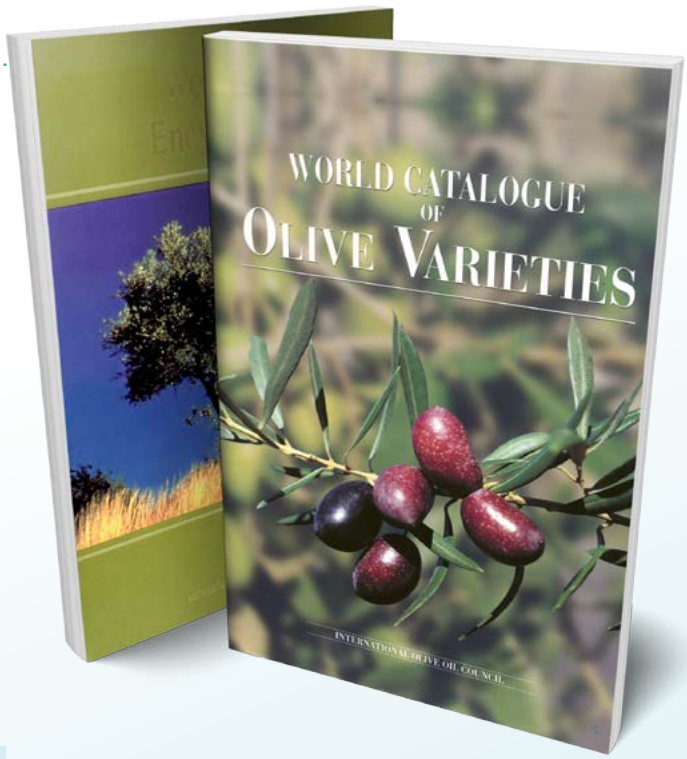
Website:

The content on the IOC website (www.internationalolieoil.org) covers:

- National and international news;
- Member country profiles;
- Olive oil and table olive value chains and studies on production costs;
- Geographical indications;
- World olive oil and table olive figures;
- List of companies in foreign trade business;
- Standards and testing methods, laboratories and quality control programme to preserve the reputation of olive oil and prevent fraud;
- Promotion campaigns and target markets;
- Nutrition.

Online shop:

The IOC has a wide range of publications (Olive Oil: Quality of Life; Olive Oil and Health; The Mediterranean Cuisine with Olive Oil; Table Olives in the Mediterranean Cuisine; Notes About Olive Oil; Recipes with Olives) produced by its experts. The best-selling books are: World Olive Encyclopaedia, World Catalogue of Olive Varieties and Following Olive Footprints. Some publications will be available on the online shop in digital format as well as physical.



Private area

This space belongs to the representatives of IOC member countries. Users are divided into working groups and experts, and they have access to certain documents and permits.

OLIVAE

The official journal of the IOC was created in 1983 and is currently published online in the five official languages: Arabic, French, English, Italian and Spanish. In 2016, the Council of Members decided to dedicate each issue to a member state, allowing readers to delve deep into the olive sector of a given country. From 2019, the magazine presents itself with a new look, new colours and a more dynamic layout, with the added possibility of consulting texts in the cloud.

Monthly Newsletter

The newsletter provides an overview on recent developments in the sector and the activities of the IOC. It presents the latest data on the global olive oil and table olive market.
Since 2020 also newsletter on olive oil and health should be added.

Social media

The IOC is active on most popular social media platforms. This service is nearing completion and will increasingly be connected to the website www.internationaloliveoil.org.

News

The IOC website dedicates ample space to the activities carried out by the Executive Secretariat at headquarters and in member and non-member countries. Readers can find useful information on current topics and reports on events and initiatives carried out alongside member countries and the world olive oil and table olives supply chain.

CONCLUSION

It used to be difficult to find reliable data on a given topic. Now, an over-abundance of data means internet users are bombarded with content and left at risk of being manipulated, sold weak initiatives and making poor investments. Observatories are more important today than ever.

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