



## SÉMINAIRE IN MARRAKECH

**Marrakech** - Alongside the 109th session of the Council of Members, which was held in Marrakech, Morocco, between 17 and 21 June 2019, the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests organised a seminar in collaboration with the IOC on the global olive sector. The seminar, entitled "Challenges and perspectives of the olive sector", was chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture. It dealt with several interesting topics, including genetics, quality, the environment, and the benefits and uses of the by-products of olive pressing.

A technical visit took place on 22 June 2019 for the delegations of the various members countries of the IOC. Participants were taken on a guided tour of the experimental field of the National Institute for Agricultural Research, which houses the international olive plant collection of Marrakech, as well as a visit to a plantation and the Soprolive pressing unit.



**Seminar in Marrakech** - The experts who spoke at the seminar in Marrakech, with coordinator **Abdelkrim Adi**, Head of the Technology and Environment Unit, and **Jaime Lillo**, Deputy Executive Director of the IOC.



## CODEx ALIMENTARIUS: THE IOC EXPRESSES ITS CONCERNS

**Geneva** - The Executive Secretariat took part in the 42nd session of the Codex Alimentarius held at the International Conference Centre in Geneva, Switzerland, between 8 and 12 July 2019.

The IOC, the intergovernmental organisation charged with administering the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, regularly attends these meetings. It has among its main objectives the development of international standards, as it is the reference body for olive products. It is the forum for discussion and the meeting point of internationally recognized experts in the field, research centres, universities, laboratories etc., where the methods of analysis are studied and validated and the necessary tests and studies are carried out in which both member and non-member countries participate. The IOC regularly attends Codex Alimentarius meetings as an observer. The two institutions work closely together to harmonise the trade standard and the food standard on olive oils, olive-pomace oils and table olives.

At the last meeting, the Executive Secretariat was an active participant and encouraged meetings between the various delegations from member and non-member countries, the Codex Secretariat and other international organisations. The IOC has repeatedly stressed the importance of harmonisation and consistency between international standards, in particular with the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, signed at the United Nations, regarding denominations, definitions and parameters for facilitating international trade and avoiding trade barriers.

At this meeting, the IOC's activities were presented in the various committees, such as the revision of the standard for olive oils and olive-pomace oils (CCFO), the adoption of IOC methods (CCMAS), and the best practices guide to prevent 3MCPD (Contaminants), among others.

It should be noted that some of the countries present were concerned about removing the ordinary virgin olive oil category in step 2 of the draft revision of the Codex standard, as well as the lack of consensus on the matter. This category appears in the International Agreement that came into force in 2017.



■ **Codex Alimentarius** – Mercedes Fernandez, Head of the Standardisation and Research Unit, during her speech at the **Codex Alimentarius** meeting in Geneva.



# 2019 INTERNATIONAL MARIO SOLINAS QUALITY AWARDS IN NEW YORK

Every year, the International Olive Council holds the Mario Solinas Quality Award. The idea was conceived in 1993, and the competition was officially launched in the 2000/01 crop year to pay tribute to the late Italian professor Mario Solinas, one of the most influential advocates of the sensory analysis of olive oil.

Since then, this award has honoured scores of olive oil producers from all over the world to exemplify winning qualities in four distinct categories: intense green fruitiness, medium green fruitiness, mild green fruitiness and ripe green fruitiness.

Some 164 oils were submitted in this year's competition by individual producers, producer associations and packers from 13 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. An international tasting panel made up of 9 members chose the oils that presented the best organoleptic characteristics in each of the four categories.

The awards ceremony was held on 26 June 2019 at the Whitby Hotel in Manhattan, New York, in an event co-hosted with the American Culinary Institute as part of a prestigious olive oil event.



"The International Mario Solinas Quality Awards recognize the best extra-virgin olive oil from around the world," said Jaime Lillo, the Deputy Executive Director of the IOC, during the awards ceremony. "Olive oil offers a wide variety of styles and flavour profiles and is a staple of healthy diets across the globe. We're delighted to take this opportunity to showcase some of the highest-quality oils available today and to further encourage Americans to explore the wide world of olive oil."





The winners of the four categories are as follows:



### **First prize - INTENSE GREEN FRUITINESS**

Almazara De Muela, S.L. Priego di Córdoba, Spain

Jose Manuel Muela Rodriguez



### **First prize - MEDIUM GREEN FRUITINESS**

SCA del Campo "El Alcazar" Baeza, Spain

Francisco Aldarias Cruz.



### **First prize - MILD GREEN FRUITINESS**

Elaia 2, Investimentos, S.A. - Lisbon, Portugal

Vasco Martins



### **First prize - RIPE FRUITINESS**

Nino Leone - Azienda Agricola Leone Sabino.

Canosa di Puglia, Italy

The complete list of winners, finalists and the explanation of the categories is available at <http://www.internationaloliveoilusa.org/news/2019-mario-solinas-winners/>



# "THE NEW OLIVE OIL KITCHEN" INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL AND THE CULINARY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA. NEW YORK 26 JUNE

The International Olive Council (IOC) and the [Culinary Institute of America](#) (CIA), the world's premier culinary college, presented **"The New Olive Oil Kitchen"** on 26 June 2019 at the Whitby Hotel in Manhattan, New York.

The event took place as part of the IOC's promotion campaign in USA and aimed at discussing the new white paper elaborated by the CIA "Olive Oil and the Plant-Forward Kitchen," which presents olive oil as a key component of the Mediterranean diet that can provide inspiration for contemporary American cooking.

The Plant-forward kitchen, launched by the CIA, is one of the most significant culinary mega-trends underway in America and in foodservice around the world. It is changing how chefs think about menu structure, culinary technique, creativity, staff training priorities, food cost patterns, and the future of consumer preference and values



■ Top chefs, food influencers and olive oil tasters congregated at the event



"The traditional Mediterranean diet, with its abundant use of olive oil, has long served as inspiration for Americans looking to make healthier food choices," said Greg Drescher, vice president of strategic initiatives and industry leadership for the CIA. "Today, as both chefs and consumers are gravitating toward plant-forward fare, olive oil can make a significant — and delicious — contribution to a food ecosystem that is not only healthier but more sustainable. Our new white paper explores some of the ways in which we can embrace and (respectfully and creatively) reimagine Mediterranean culinary traditions, including the use of olive oil, in a way that enhances flavour while helping address urgent issues such as chronic disease prevention, resource depletion and climate change."

The white paper is available <http://www.internationaloliveoilusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/CIA-Olive-Oil-and-the-Plant-Forward-Kitchen.pdf>.

### **About the Culinary Institute of America**

Founded in 1946, the Culinary Institute of America (CIA) is the world's premier culinary college. Dedicated to developing leaders in foodservice and hospitality, the independent, not-for-profit CIA offers master's, bachelor's and associate degrees with majors in culinary arts, baking and pastry arts, food business management, hospitality management, culinary science, and applied food studies. The college also offers executive education, certificate programs, and courses for professionals and enthusiasts. Its conferences, leadership initiatives and consulting services have made the CIA the think tank of the food industry, and its worldwide network of more than 50,000 alumni includes innovators in every area of the food world. The CIA has locations in New York, California, Texas and Singapore. For more information, visit [www.ciachef.edu](http://www.ciachef.edu).

## INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL AND THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NUTRITION

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### OLIVE-OIL SUPPLEMENTED DIET: IMPACTS ON CANCER, DIABETES AND CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH LUNCH PROGRAM. BALTIMORE, 8 JUNE 2019

The International Olive Council (IOC) and the American Society of Nutrition (ASN) organised a seminar entitled "Olive-Oil Supplemented Diet: Impacts on Cancer, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Health Lunch Program" which was held as part of the ASN's flagship meeting Nutrition 2019.



The session presented data from the PREDIMED prevention trial, based on a Mediterranean dietary pattern supplemented with extra-virgin olive oil or tree nuts, and included discussion on the impacts this may have on cardiovascular risks. Research findings on the potential effects of olive oil consumption on the risk of heart disease as well as type 2 diabetes and various types of cancers, including breast cancer and cancers of the digestive system, will also be presented.

The event, which was opened by Jaime Lillo, Deputy Executive Director of the IOC, congregated some of the most prestigious experts in the field of olive oil and health, namely:



**Mr Edward L. Giovannucci, M.D., SC. D, MPH.** A recognized epidemiology professor at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health.

**Miguel A. Martinez Gonzalez, M.D, PH.D, MPh.** Chair of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health at the University of Navarra and adjunct professor in the Department of Nutrition at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. He was coordinator of the PREMIMED Research Network.

**Martha Clare Morris, SC.D.** Professor and director of the Section on Community Epidemiology in the Department of Internal Medicine at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago.

**Lukas Schiwingshackl, PH.D.** A researcher at the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine and the Cochrane Germany Foundation at the Medical Center of the University of Freiburg in Germany. He focuses on evidence-based nutrition research.

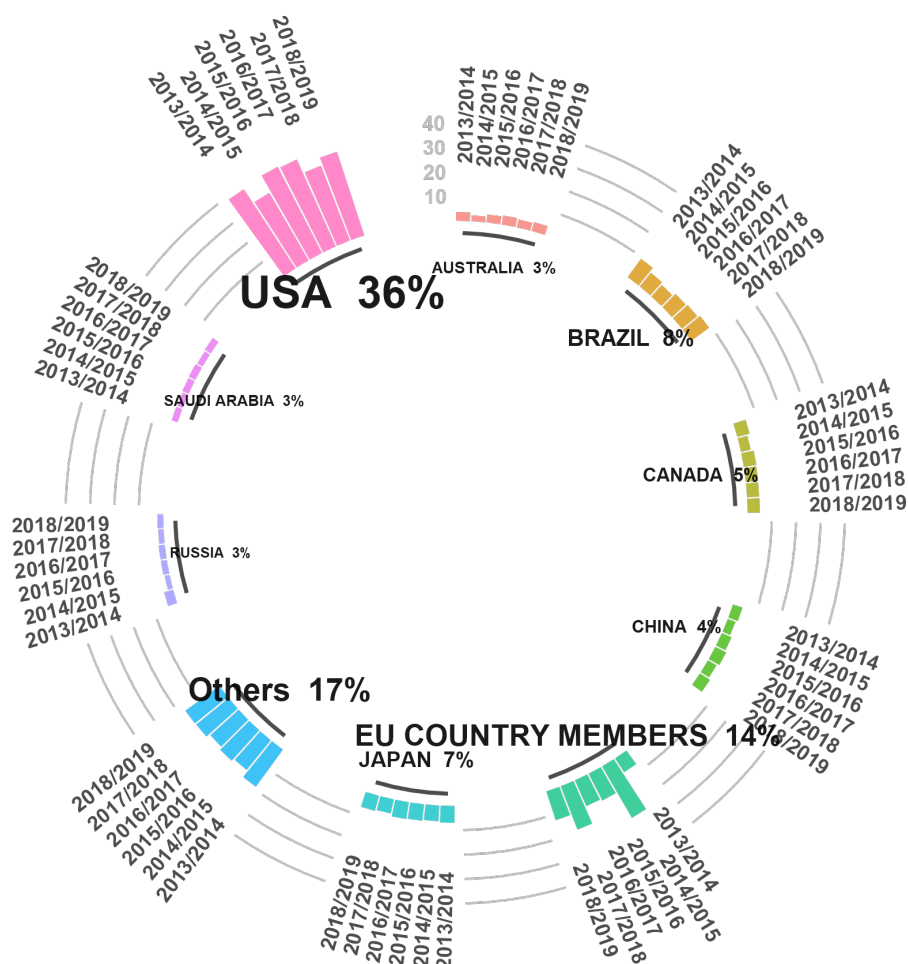
For more information about the event, visit: <https://www.eventscribe.com/2019/ASN/fsPopup.asp?efp=UURQVExBSVA30TU5&PresentationID=502022&rnd=0.52687&mode=sessionInfo>

## THE UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

### 1.Olive oil and olive-pomace oil

The United States accounts for around 36% of world imports of olive oil, placing it in first place followed by the European Union with 15%; Brazil with 8%; Japan with 7%; and Canada with 5%. This makes a total of 71% of imports worldwide. The rest of the importer countries account for just under 5%.





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

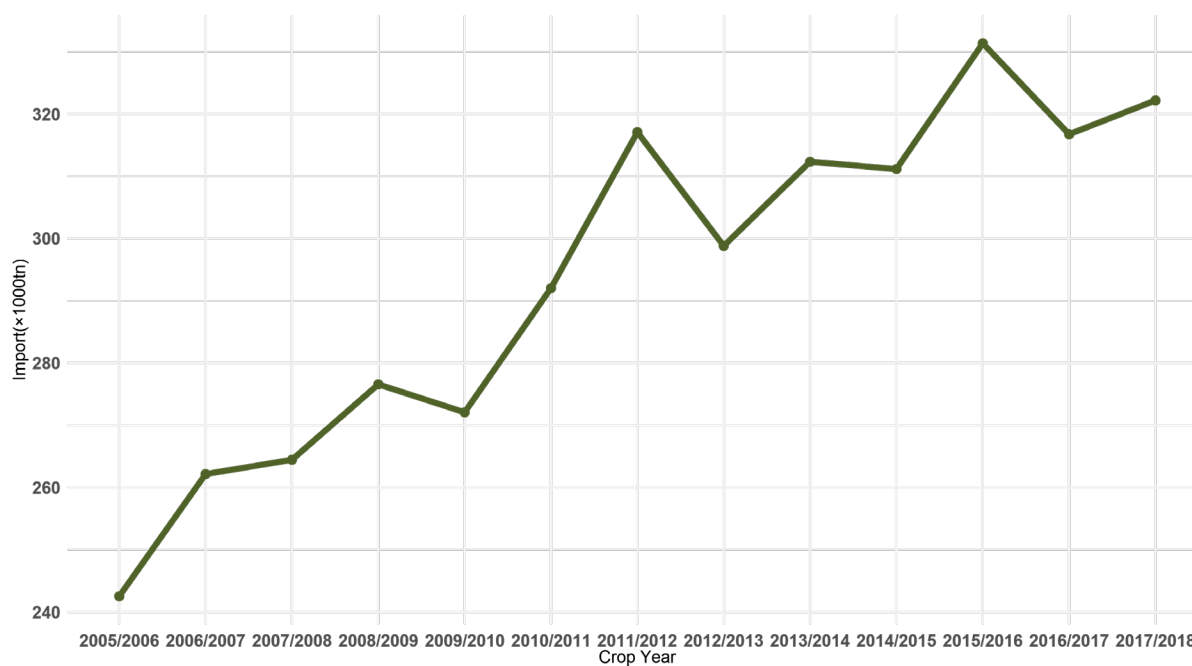
US imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil have increased by 1.7% in the 2017/18 crop year, reaching 322,199 t. This represents a 7.8% increase compared to the 2012/13 crop year when imports reached 298,827 t. Table 1 shows changes in imports over the last six crop years. We can see how Spain and Italy, the two main exporters to the US, make up 68.1% of the total, followed by Tunisia with 12.5% and Turkey with 8.3%. The latter two countries have seen the most significant increases in production in the 2017/18 crop year, by 166.6% and 81.4% respectively compared to the previous crop year. Monthly changes in this market can be found in part I.1 of this newsletter.





	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	%Variation Rates
SPAIN	58950	124464	100843	134443	129766	112739	↓ -13.1
ITALY	145365	137727	127218	129376	117389	106798	↓ -9
TUNISIA	35519	15245	45579	26271	15116	40305	↑ 166.6
TURKEY	28729	6701	3544	4014	14681	26635	↑ 81.4
GREECE	7492	5519	7454	8735	9401	9247	↓ -1.6
ARGENTINA	5513	8616	6477	7062	12855	8022	↓ -37.6
CHILE	4092	4507	5144	5401	6986	6997	↑ 0.2
MOROCCO	6971	4257	9459	10521	3682	4387	↑ 19.1
Others	6197	5305	5455	5547	6884	7069	↑ 2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>298827</b>	<b>312341</b>	<b>311174</b>	<b>331370</b>	<b>316759</b>	<b>322199</b>	<b>↑ 1.7</b>

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

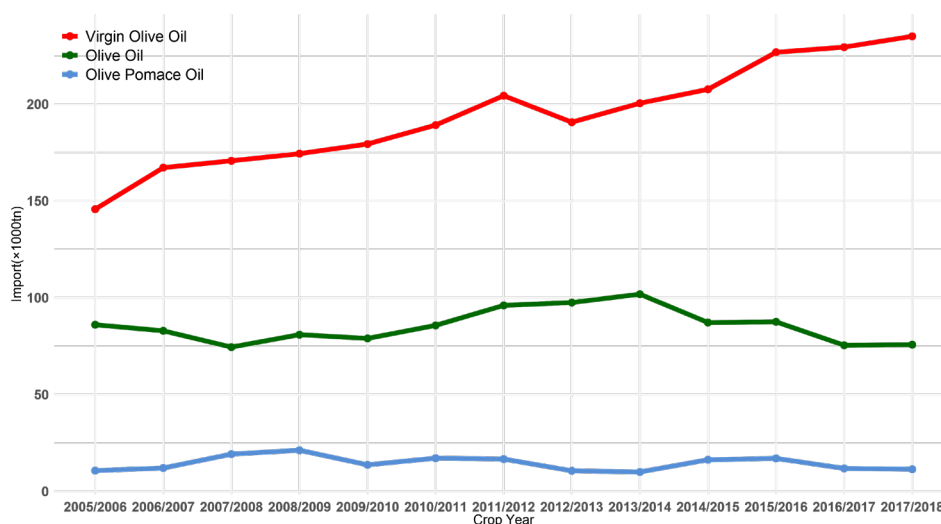


■ Graph II – Changes in imports 2005/06 – 2017/18 (x1000 t)



Some 71.6% of imports came from the European Union. The remaining 28.4% came mainly from Tunisia (12.5%), Argentina (2.5%), Chile (2.2%) and Morocco (1.4%).

As for volumes per product, 72.9% of all imports fell under 15.09.10 (virgin olive oil), followed by imports of 15.09.90 (olive oil) with 23.5%. The remaining 3.6% corresponds to imports of 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).



■ Graph III – Changes in imports per product type 2005/06 – 2017/18 (x1000 t)

Imports of virgin olive oils have ticked upwards, increasing by 32.8% in the 2017/18 crop year compared with 2005/06, when 60% of imports were of this category.

As for packaging, Italy stands out as it uses packaging weighing less than 18kg, rather than packaging above 18kg, which represents only 4%. Greece and Lebanon also have this characteristic. On the other hand, packaging of 18kg or more is used more than 89.9% of the time in Argentina, Chile, Morocco Tunisia and Turkey.

Country	OLIVE OIL				OLIVE POMACE OIL		TOTAL BY CONTAINER		TOTAL
	150910 VIRGIN OLIVE OIL		150990 OLIVE OIL		151000 OLIVE POMACE OIL		<18KG	>=18KG	
	<18KG	>=18kg	<18KG	>=18KG	<18KG	>=18KG			
SPAIN	41620	30587	17366	17407	1371	4389	60357	52383	112739
ITALY	79641	3146	20838	338	2080	754	102560	4238	106798
TUNISIA	2812	33842	605	3040	0	5	3418	36887	40305
TURKEY	2228	9361	382	13708	86	870	2697	23938	26635
GREECE	7175	1620	377	40	34	1	7586	1661	9247
ARGENTINA	162	7860	0	0	0	0	162	7860	8022
CHILE	564	6431	1	0	0	0	565	6431	6997
MOROCCO	287	2346	4	210	0	1541	290	4097	4387
PORTUGAL	348	933	606	0	9	0	963	933	1896
LEBANON	1312	43	91	26	0	0	1403	69	1473
OTHERS	747	1961	209	496	10	278	966	2735	3701
TOTAL	136897	98129	40480	35263	3589	7840	180967	141232	322199

\* Source: Own elaboration based on United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

■ Table II – Distribution of imports by type of product and country (2017/2018)(t)



# THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

(Source : Economy and Promotion Unit)

## I. WORLD TRADE IN OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES

### 1. OLIVE OIL – 2018/19 CROP YEAR

The table below illustrates the trade figures for olive oil and olive-pomace oil in eight markets in the first seven months of the current crop year, October 2018 to April 2019. The data show an increase of 25% in Japan; 16% in Australia and Russia; 15% in Brazil; 12% in China; 9% in the US; and 3% in Canada, compared to the same period the previous crop year.

As for the EU<sup>1</sup>, intra-EU acquisitions rose by 6% and extra-EU imports fell by 6% in the first six months of the current crop year (2018/19) compared to the same period the previous crop year.

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

	AUSTRALIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHINA	JAPAN	RUSSIA	USA	EXTRA EU/27	INTRA EU/27	TOTAL
OCTOBER 17	2843,6	5443,7	4313,7	2722,0	4871,0	2254,7	27198,7	6495,9	76921,2	<b>133064,5</b>
OCTOBER 18	3343,7	8245,6	4663,2	2495,9	5142,4	3058,9	34986,8	12787,9	89163,6	<b>163888,0</b>
NOVEMBER 17	2039,0	7285,3	3218,8	3833,4	4432,0	2036,0	20715,0	16739,1	91723,7	<b>152022,3</b>
NOVEMBER 18	3378,8	8467,6	4028,9	4405,4	5893,7	2291,4	26394,3	14892,6	91148,2	<b>152022,3</b>
DECEMBER 17	2016,3	7275,6	2888,2	7696,5	3946,3	2106,9	26836,2	25156,9	95192,9	<b>173115,9</b>
DECEMBER 18	1894,3	6310,5	4217,5	4740,2	4610,2	2836,1	30983,4	19103,1	102335,2	<b>177030,5</b>
JANUARY 18	1475,0	6103,3	3993,4	6113,6	4705,3	1783,0	25134,8	11126,2	102835,3	<b>163269,9</b>
JANUARY 19	2363,8	6515,5	3245,9	7115,2	5594,4	1420,6	24753,6	14229,4	94954,1	<b>160192,6</b>
FEBRUARY 18	2498,0	6442,4	3348,0	859,0	3664,0	1746,5	22999,6	23024,1	89279,8	<b>153861,4</b>
FEBRUARY 19	2208,5	8022,5	2778,9	1520,3	4489,0	2177,9	26292,8	19875,5	98532,5	<b>165897,8</b>
MARCH 18	2454,3	8383,4	4787,9	1338,0	4585,0	2011,2	29692,2	23411,7	87091,1	<b>163754,8</b>
MARCH 19	2548,4	8848,9	4017,0	3598,7	5398,7	1970,7	25869,5	18327,4	99815,8	<b>170395,0</b>
APRIL 18	2160,0	7079,4	4243,0	1547,8	4466,0	1995,0	32556,0	18123,6	81351,2	<b>153522,0</b>
APRIL 19	2178,1	8794,1	4763,8	3047,9	7211,1	2351,1	33158,2	-	-	<b>61504,3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data from the EU were not available for April 2019 at the time of publishing this newsletter



## 2. TABLE OLIVE – 2018/19 CROP YEAR

The table below shows the trade figures for table olives in the first eight months of the 2018/19 crop year<sup>2</sup> (September 2018 – April 2019). According to the data, increases have been found in Australia and the US (14%); Brazil (11%); and Canada (3%), compared to the same period the previous crop year.

As for the EU<sup>3</sup>, intra-EU acquisitions and extra-EU imports increased by 4% and 1% respectively in the first seven months of the 2018/19 crop year (September 2018 – March 2019) compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Table olive imports (t)

	AUSTRALIA	BRAZIL	CANADA	USA	EXTRA-EU/27	INTRA-EU/27	TOTAL
SEPTEMBER 17	1501,0	7949,2	2077,0	10237,0	6243,2	27039,9	<b>55047,3</b>
SEPTEMBER 18	1598,5	9521,8	2702,7	9902,5	6523,2	29234,7	<b>59483,4</b>
OCTOBER 17	1295,0	9492,3	2843,0	11055,0	7304,7	32329,3	<b>64319,3</b>
OCTOBER 18	1462,9	12056,6	2641,3	11907,0	8807,6	31315,6	<b>68191,0</b>
NOVEMBER 17	1406,0	11055,2	2663,6	12596,0	8255,4	29794,9	<b>65706,6</b>
NOVEMBER 18	1997,5	12807,1	2848,2	13040,2	9501,1	34606,4	<b>74800,5</b>
DECEMBER 17	1336,8	11055,2	2663,6	12469,9	10381,4	27305,2	<b>65212,1</b>
DECEMBER 18	1232,9	9626,1	2403,5	11242,6	8713,5	29204,6	<b>62423,2</b>
JANUARY 18	1023,0	7023,3	2343,0	9811,0	9647,1	24624,0	<b>54471,4</b>
JANUARY 19	1427,8	7349,8	2326,4	12164,6	10517,6	23680,6	<b>57466,9</b>
FEBRUARY 18	1410,0	8780,0	2297,0	8976,0	9355,6	24741,0	<b>55559,6</b>
FEBRUARY 19	1233,8	9384,3	2112,2	9854,0	9519,6	25012,7	<b>57116,4</b>
MARCH 18	1421,0	7571,7	2444,0	11297,0	12533,7	27031,1	<b>62298,5</b>
MARCH 19	1848,5	8535,6	2695,6	15965,2	11044,0	27382,2	<b>67471,2</b>
APRIL 18	1467,0	8902,8	3044,0	11454,0	11552,4	28051,3	<b>64471,5</b>
APRIL 19	1590,2	10371,6	3071,6	16395,3	-	-	<b>31428,8</b>

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

<sup>3</sup> Data from the EU were not available for April 2019 at the time of publishing this newsletter





## II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OILS

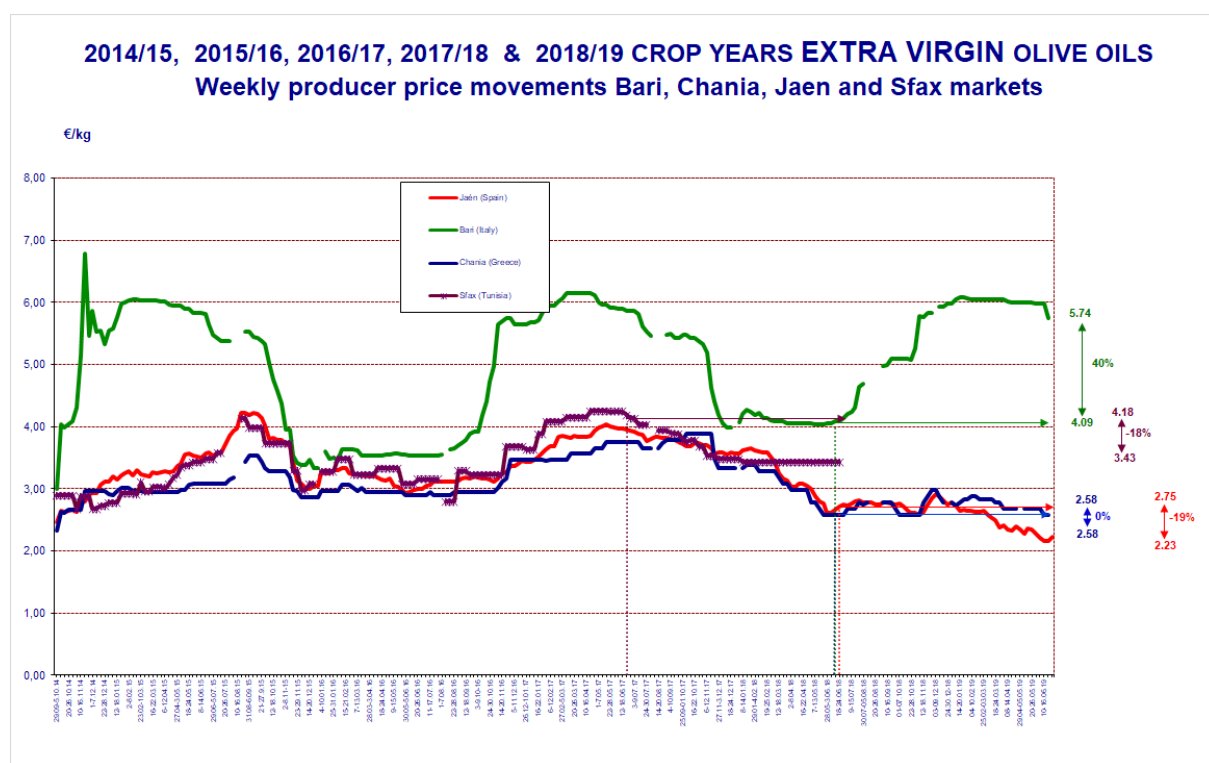
Graph 1 shows weekly producer price movements for extra virgin olive oil in the three main producer countries of the EU and Tunisia. Graph 3 shows weekly producer price movements for refined olive oil in the two main producer countries of the EU. Monthly price movements for these categories can be found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

**Extra Virgin Olive Oil** – Producer prices in Spain stood at €2.23/kg in the third week of June 2019, a 19% fall compared to the same period the previous year. (Graph 1)

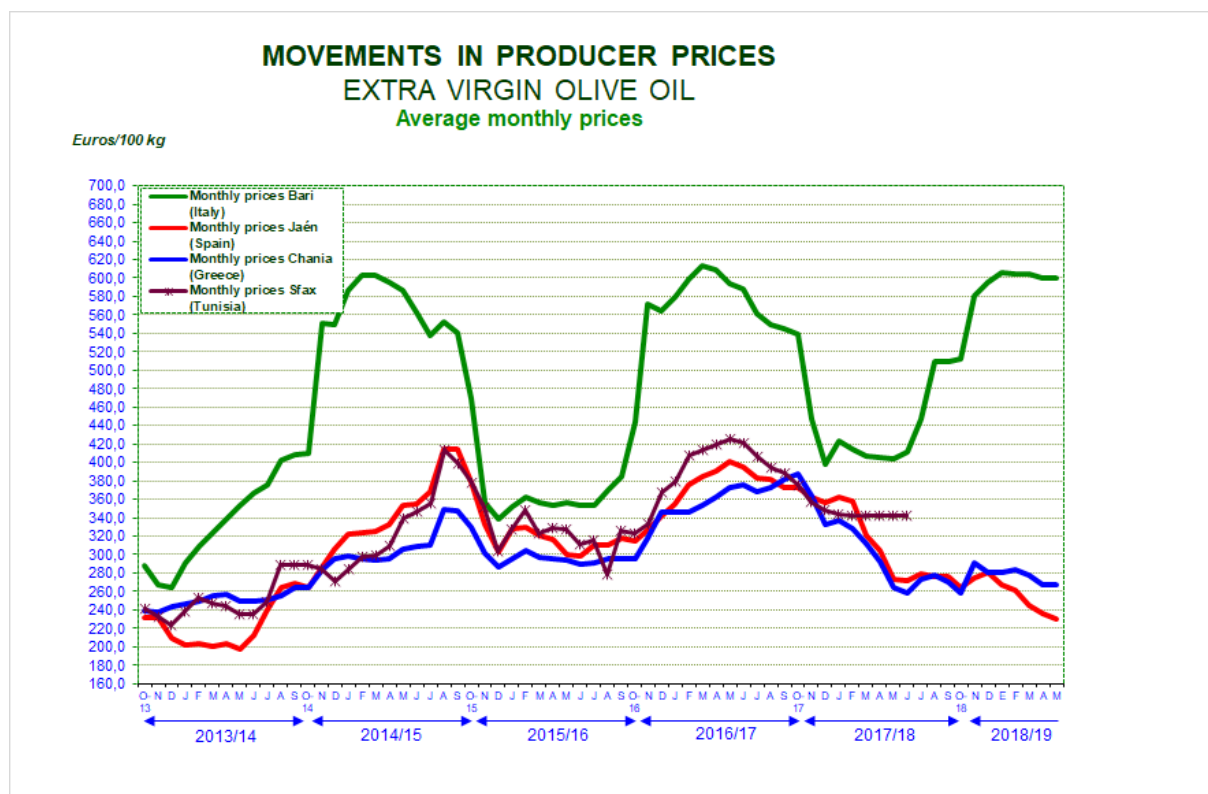
**Italy** – Producer prices in Italy stood at €5.74/kg in the second week of June 2019, a 40% increase compared to the same period the previous year.

**Greece** – Prices in Greece came in at €2.58/kg in the second week of June 2019, remaining stable compared to the same period the previous year.

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



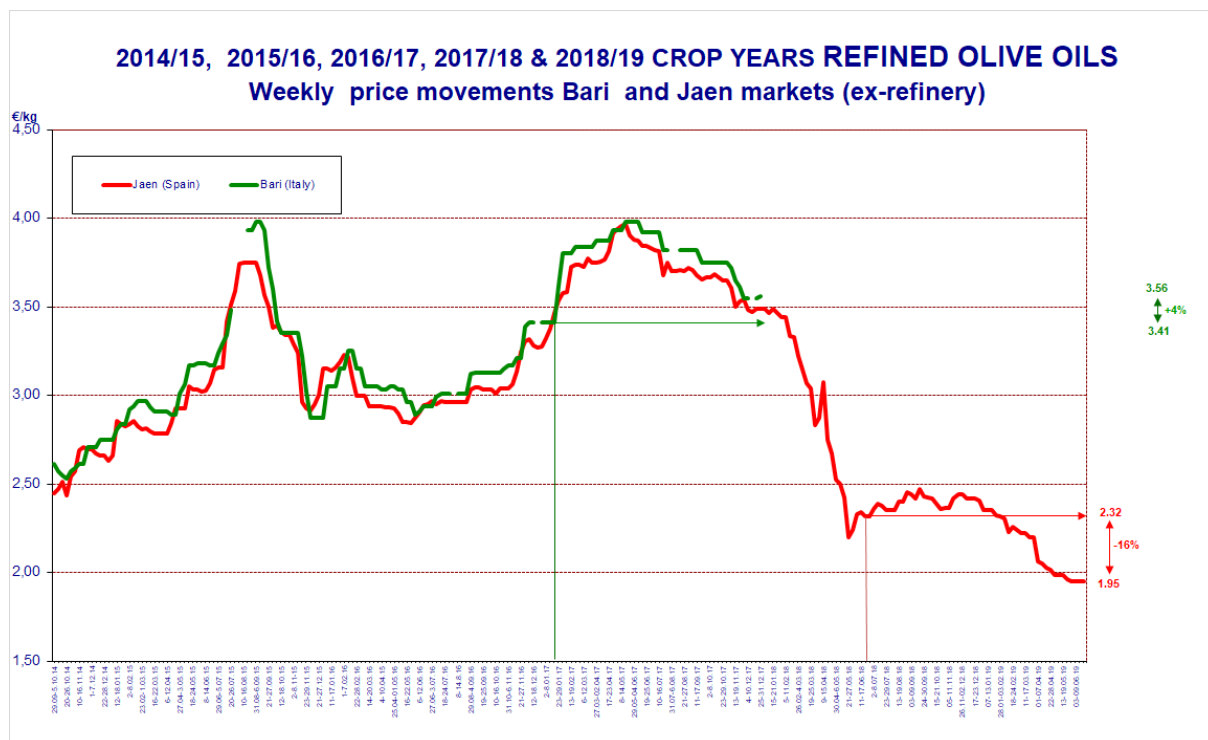
■ Graph 1



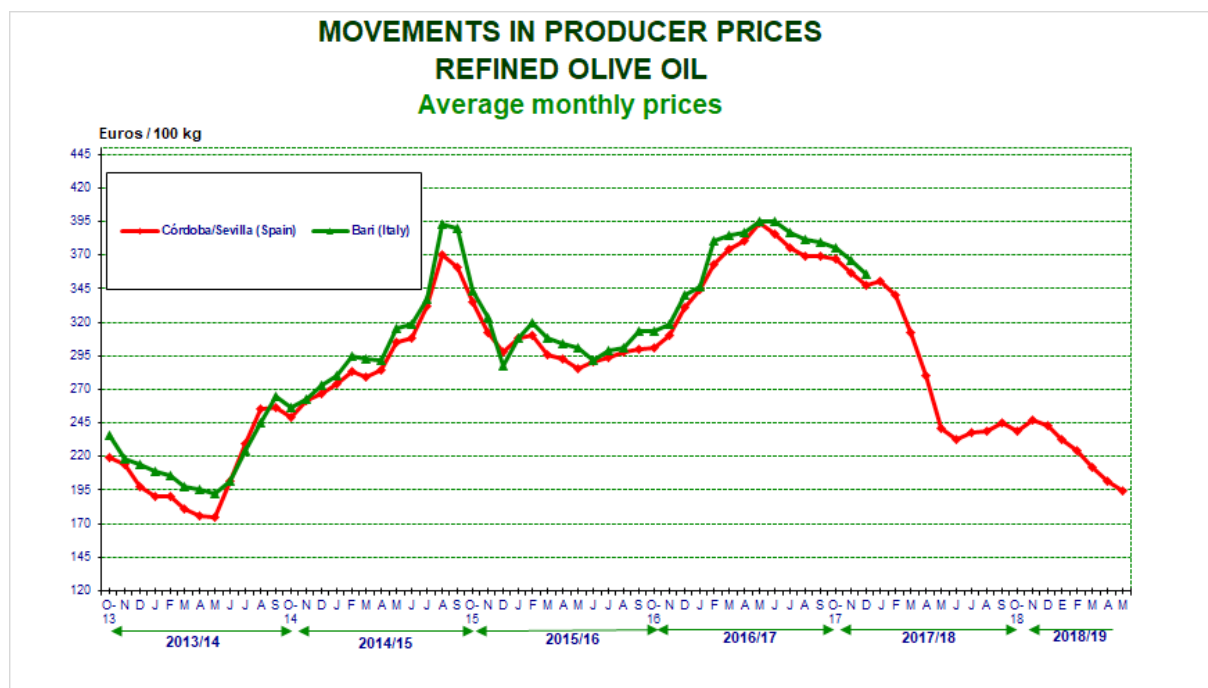
■ Graph 2

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

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



Graph 3



Graph 4



## STAY TUNED!

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<http://www.internationaloliveoil.org>

Keep up with the olive sector through Olive News:

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

and the goings-on at the IOC:

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

Our scientific journal Olivæ is available at:

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



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