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## DECISIONS ADOPTED AT THE 113TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MEMBERS



**MADRID /** The 113th session of the Council of Members was held by videoconference via IOC headquarters in Madrid on 28 and 30 June 2021 <https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/the-113th-session-of-the-ioc-begins/>.

The first day of the session was devoted to important topics concerning administrative and financial affairs. Also discussed were the work of the Executive Secretariat, legal aspects, chemistry and standardisation, economics and promotion, technology, and environment.

On the proposal of the Executive Secretariat, the Council adopted several decisions. Most concerned standards, and environmental and technical activities. The final decision is on the new list of members of the Advisory Committee. The 114th session will be held in Tbilisi in November 2021.

<https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/end-of-the-113th-session-114th-session-to-be-held-in-tbilisi-in-november/>

### 1. DECISIONS CONCERNING THE COMMITTEE ON CHEMISTRY AND STANDARDIZATION

- DECISION No. DEC-III.1/113-VI /2021 REVISING THE TRADE STANDARD APPLYING TO OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE POMACE OILS
- DECISION No. DEC-III.2/113-VI /2021 ON THE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF STIGMASTADIENES IN VEGETABLE OILS
- DECISION No. DEC-III.3/113-VI /2021 ADOPTING THE REVISED METHOD FOR THE ORGANOLEPTIC ASSESSMENT OF VIRGIN OLIVE OIL
- DECISION No. DEC-III.4 /113-VI/2021 ADOPTING THE REVISED METHOD FOR THE ORGANOLEPTIC ASSESSMENT OF TABLE OLIVES



## 2. DECISIONS CONCERNING THE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

- DECISION No. DEC-IV.1/113-VI/2021 ADOPTING THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE FAO AND IOC. (Decision approved by written procedure).

<https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/the-ioc-and-the-fao-sign-an-agreement-for-the-olive-sector/>

## 3. DECISIONS SUBMITTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- DECISION No. DEC-VI.1/113-VI/2021 REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OR RENEWAL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES FOR THE PERIOD 2020-2023

## 56TH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVE Summary of the videoconference of 22 June 2021

**MADRID /** The Advisory Committee on Olive Oil and Table Olives (AC), chaired by Ali Ben Hadj M'Barek (Tunisia), met by videoconference on Tuesday 22 June 2021. Over 60 experts representing the global olive sector participated in the meeting.

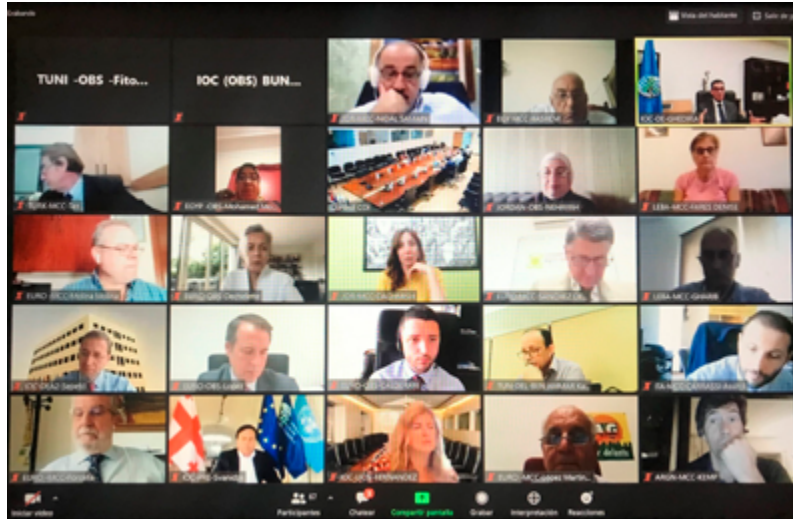
The event opened with speeches from the IOC Chair, George Svandize (Georgia), and the Executive Director, Abdellatif Ghedira. The Head of the External Relations Department, Mounir Fourati, then provided background information on the activities of the Organisation.

In particular, he discussed recent accessions to the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, and the conclusions of the 112th session of the Council of Members and the 113th session convened on 28 June and 30 June 2021. He also gave an update on the recommendations made by the AC at its last meeting in 2020.

During the meeting, the AC representatives discussed topical issues, in particular NutriScore, and took note of updates on the Codex Alimentarius. The Executive Secretariat went on to illustrate activities in the areas of standardisation and research, technology and environment, economics and promotion and the olive oil Observatory.

The Committee took note of the updated list of representatives, the applications for new members and the renewal of the Committee board. This latter issue would be discussed again at the 57th meeting on 24 November 2021, together with a proposal to create two separate sections: one for olive oil and one for table olives.

The representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran then spoke, followed by those of Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and the European Union, to present the olive oil market in each.



The Committee listened with interest to the interventions of the observers, including representatives of Olio Nuovo Days (France), the Olive Oil Women's Network (Jordan), the Culinary Institute of America (CIA), and NAOOA (USA), who intervened on behalf of AOOA (Australia). An overview of the Brazilian market was given by its representative before the last intervention from PROOLIVO (Peru).

At the end of the meeting, the two Deputy Executive Directors of the IOC, Jaime Lillo and Mustafa Sepetçi, thanked the participants. Then, the closing speeches were given by the Executive Director, Abdellatif Ghedira; the Chair of the AC, Ali Ben Hadj M'Barek (Tunisia); and the Chair of the Council of Members, George Svanidze (Georgia).

In response to an invitation from Georgia, and with the agreement of the Council of Members, the 57th meeting of the AC will be held in Tbilisi, Georgia, on 25 November 2021. The organisers hope that this will be a face-to-face meeting that will mark a return to normality after the pandemic.

## THE IOC AND THE CIA JOIN FORCES TO PROMOTE THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET

We have added the logo of the Culinary Institute of America (CIA) to the homepage of the IOC website [www.internationaloliveoil.org](http://www.internationaloliveoil.org). The aim is to raise consumer awareness of the Mediterranean diet, which hails extra virgin olive oil as the key to a healthy and balanced diet.

The [International Olive Council](http://www.internationaloliveoil.org) (IOC), and [The Culinary Institute of America](http://www.culinaryinstitute.com) (CIA,) in association with the [Menus of Change University Research Collaborative](http://www.mcurc.org) (MCURC) launches today the digital media aspect of the project "Olive Oil and the Plant-Forward Kitchen": Research, Education, and Digital Media.





This 2021 initiative builds on the framework of the CIA's 2019 white paper, "[Olive Oil and the Plant-Forward Kitchen: Inspiration from the Mediterranean Diet for Contemporary American Cooking](#)" with its focus on technical and culinary insights to advance plant-forward menu trends in American cooking.

For this new initiative, the CIA is again collaborating with the IOC to flesh out possibilities around a key element of the earlier white paper: the culinary heritage of olive oil-based sauce-making traditions in the Mediterranean that leverage various ingredients in the plant-sourced market basket of the region, including vegetables; nuts and seeds; and herbs, spices and other aromatics.

The CIA is one of the most important culinary colleges in the world, founded in the US in 1946 as a non-profit corporation specializing in master's, bachelor's, associate degrees, graduate certificate programmes, and professional development programmes in, variously, culinary arts, baking and pastry, culinary science, food business management, hospitality management, applied food studies, wine and beverage studies, and entrepreneurial and innovation studies.



The IOC is an international, non-profit intergovernmental organisation dedicated to olive oil and table olives that was created in 1959 under the auspices of the United Nations to administer the succession of International Agreements on Olive Oil and Table Olives concluded since then. The Council contributes to the responsible, sustainable development of olive growing and serves as a world forum for discussing policymaking issues and tackling present and future challenges. Among its areas of focus are setting technical standards for the sector, advancing research around quality both in olive cultivation and in the processing of olive oil, and education about olive oil and the Mediterranean diet.

For further information please click on the following link [www.internationaloliveoil.org](http://www.internationaloliveoil.org)



## OLIVE OIL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, PLANT-FORWARD KITCHEN



The traditional, olive oil-rich Mediterranean diet has long inspired healthier food choices among Americans. Even today, we continue to learn more about how Mediterranean flavours can revolutionise American menus. The benefits of the olive oil-based, traditional Mediterranean diet, which is rich in plant-sourced ingredients, has been widely researched. What's more, abundant scientific evidence indicates that shifting to a more plant-forward diet will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from food production, mitigate climate

change, and cut water usage. Learn more about the health benefits and sustainability of the Mediterranean diet.

This project is a collaboration between the [International Olive Council \(IOC\)](#), [The Institute Culinary of America \(CIA\)](#), in association with the [Menus of Change University Research Collaborative \(MCURC\)](#).

Enjoy the video below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mg9NsUFmY04>

## THE IOC AND THE ARAB LEAGUE

Ibrahim Eldukheri, the Director General of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), was welcomed to the International Olive Council by Executive Director Abdellatif Ghedira and his Deputy Executive Directors Jaime Lillo and Mustafa Sepetçi.

The AOAD, which functions under the umbrella of the League of Arab States, was established in 1970 to meet the needs of Arab countries. Given the vital role of agriculture within the region's economy, the countries recognised the need for coordination between their various policies in agriculture, natural and human resources as well as economic development to achieve the ultimate goal of fully integrating the economies in the region.

The aim of this meeting was to share a common vision to develop the olive oil sector and to bring the League of Arab States closer to the work of the IOC. For this reason, Mr Ghedira invited the officials in charge of the operational and financial activities of the IOC.

The meeting was attended by the heads of the various units of the IOC: Felix Madrid, from the Financial Management Unit; Mercedes Fernandez, from the Standardisation and Research Unit; Abdelkrim Adi, from



the Technology and Environment Unit; and Ender Gunduz, from the Economics and Promotion Unit. Mounir Fourati, the Head of the External Relations Department; Eduardo Muela, the Head of the Legal Department; and Michele Bungaro, the Head of the Observatory and IT Systems Department also attended the meeting.



The meeting falls under the activities foreseen by the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015 'to promote technical cooperation and research and development in the olive sector by encouraging the cooperation of public and private bodies and/or entities, whether national or international'.

At the end of the meeting, Mr Ghedira and Mr Eldukheri agreed to intensify cooperation between the two bodies in order to successfully achieve their common goals.

## THE IOC AND THE FAO SIGN AN AGREEMENT FOR THE OLIVE SECTOR

*The agreement was signed by Abdellatif Ghedira, the Executive Director of the IOC, and Mohammed Manssouri, the Director of the FAO Investment Centre, live from their respective headquarters in Madrid and Rome.*

The IOC and the FAO have formalised their relationship, recognising the important role the two institutions play in the development of the olive sector. Together, they drew up a collaboration agreement that was signed during the plenary session of the 113th session of the Council of Members of the IOC. The agreement was signed by Abdellatif Ghedira, the Executive Director of the IOC, and Mohammed Manssouri, the Director of the FAO Investment Centre, live from their respective headquarters in Madrid and Rome.

As defined in the objectives of both institutions, their role is complementary and crucial to:

- ensure food security, through establishing internationally harmonised legislation, thus protecting consumers and producers;





- make the olive sector more productive and sustainable, through promoting technical cooperation and the transfer of technology and through supporting research and development initiatives, both in the areas of olive gene sources and of olive growing, olive oil technology and the environment;
- reduce rural poverty, through promoting the consumption of olive products, the dissemination of information on the olive economy, and improving the business climate for investment;
- enable inclusive and efficient olive food systems, through promoting environmental conservation and sustainable production, sharing data, knowledge and expertise related to the olive value; and
- increase the resilience of the olive sector, through encouraging the exchange of information and experience in the phytosanitary field of olive growing and on the preservation of olive gene sources.

Formalising this relationship through a Memorandum of Understanding is a mere formality that reinforces an already long-standing cooperative relationship, laying out the terms and conditions for collaboration to develop, promote and strengthen joint activities to support a more efficient and sustainable olive sector.



These actions shall aim at, among other things:

- developing a programme of activities to (i) increase the capacities of institutional and private operators all along the value chain; and (ii) raise awareness of olive oil quality amongst stakeholders;
- leveraging the IOC's and the FAO's knowledge and expertise on plant protection, particularly on *Xylella fastidiosa*, to provide coordinated messages on the subject to FAO and IOC members;
- leveraging the IOC's and the FAO's knowledge and expertise on genetic resources to plan and implement activities related to the identification, preservation and utilization of olive genetic resources in collaboration with FAO and IOC member countries; and
- collecting and disseminating clear, accurate information and statistics on the olive and olive oil supply chain and markets.



Putting these actions into force will allow us to:

- share and disseminate knowledge on new trends and drivers that can impact the development of the olive sector;
- develop educational material, training and awareness-raising activities on olive oil quality and sustainable production practices;
- promote technical collaboration to support policy dialogue in the olive oil sector.



'Formalising this relationship through a Memorandum of Understanding lets us frame the scope of our already long-standing relationship', said Executive Director Abdellatif Ghedira. 'It sets out the terms and conditions of collaboration so that we can develop, promote and strengthen joint activities to support a more efficient and sustainable olive sector'.

The Memorandum is a first step in what is hoped to be a very fruitful and lasting relationship, to strengthen and energise the olive sector around the world.

## STANDARDISATION AND RESEARCH: NEXT MEETINGS

### Calendar for the second half of 2021

Despite the pandemic, the Standardisation and Research Unit has a busy schedule in the second half of 2021:

- 15-17 September: The second edition of the workshop on panel harmonisation, in which 100 panels approved by the IOC will taste samples of olive oil. The objective of the workshop is to harmonise panels, minimise discrepancies and homogenise results.
- 20-21 September: Meeting of the experts on sensory analysis. The main topics discussed will be the progress of the various electronic working groups, and the analysis of the conclusions of the proficiency tests for accreditation for the period 2020-2021.



- 23 September: Expert meeting on the composition of oils with non-standard parameters.
- 4-6 October: Workshop “Olive Oil, Mediterranean Sauce-Making and the Plant-Forward Kitchen” as part of the collaboration agreement between the IOC and the Culinary Institute of America.
- 13 October: Presentation of the Oleum project findings.
- 14-15 October: Meeting of the experts on chemistry. The main topics discussed will be the results of the collaborative trials, the progress of harmonisation between the different standards and the priorities for future work.
- 18-22 October: 27th meeting of the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO) by videoconference on the revision of CODEX STAN 33-1981, the standard for olive oils and olive pomace oils.
- 28 October: Prize-giving ceremony of the Mario Solinas Quality Award



## 2020/21 CROP YEAR: PRODUCTION DOWN, CONSUMPTION UP

IOC estimates show the highs and lows of the crop year as the sector recovers from the pandemic. Consumption was stable, but production fell, and price trends reflect the swing between supply and demand.

According to the estimates of the IOC, the data for the 2020/21 crop year, albeit provisional, put production at 3 034 000 t, down 6.9% compared to the previous crop year. Consumption, on the other hand, is expected to do better, at around 3 211 000 t (-0.2%). Imports are expected around 1 074 000 t (-9.3%), while exports are expected to reach 1 132 000 t, down 8.8% from the previous year.



Leading the way in production are the IOC member countries, which alone will produce 2 834 000 t, or 93.4% of the world total, in the 2020/21 crop year. European production is set to stand at 2 057 000t, up 7% from the previous year. Leading the EU group is Spain, which is expected to record a 24.4% increase, with an estimated production of 1 400 000 t. This is followed by Italy with 270 000 t (-26.2%), Greece with 270 000 t (-1.8%), and Portugal with 100 000 t (-28.8%).

Production in the other member countries is expected to total 777 000 t (-32,4%). In Tunisia, production is expected to reach around 140 000 t (-68.2%), followed by Turkey with 210 000 t (-8.7%), Morocco with 160 000 t (+10.3%) and Algeria with 90 000 t (-28.7%).

A further 200 000 t is expected from countries not yet members, namely Syria, Australia and Chile.

## IMPORTS

In the yellow jersey for imports is the United States with 33% of the total product imported in the 2020/21 crop year. This is followed by the EU with 21%, Brazil with 9%, Japan with 6%, Canada with 5%, China with 4%, and Australia with 3%, Mexico and Russia with 2%, and other countries with 15%.

## PRICES

Prices also fell in the first part of the crop year, ranging from €480/100kg in Bari (Italy) to €200 in Chania (Greece).

For more information, click on this link: <https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/economic-affairs-promotion-unit/#prices>.

## CONSUMPTION UP EVERYWHERE BUT EU

*The objectives of this study, inter alia, are: to analyse the changes and trends in consumption in IOC member countries compared to other edible oils and fats to see if it has fallen in olive oils only, or in fats overall; and to analyse consumer behaviour regarding edible oils and fats in general, and olive oil in particular.*

Olive oil consumption has fluctuated remarkably since the 1990/91 crop year. The main feature is rising consumption in non-IOC countries, which has increased steadily from about 14% to 30% of world consumption in previous decades. On the other hand, consumption in the EU has been falling since the 2004/05 crop year, from around 70% of the world total in 2004/05 to around 50% at present. When consumption started to fall in the EU, it increased in the rest of the world.





The IOC's study on consumer behaviour was therefore considered necessary to understand the variables involved in consumption and what caused its decline in some countries.

For the study, researchers will review all national and international data published on oil and fat consumption as well as secondary information from public and private sources. They will also conduct a representative survey using a structured questionnaire that consumers can respond to directly.



The study is ongoing. Launched in 2020, it has already covered Spain, Italy and Greece, where consumption has fallen sharply. In 2021, it will cover Argentina, Egypt, Tunisia and Jordan. In 2022, the study will be completed, and other countries will be studied.

The monthly dashboard developed by the Economic and Promotion Unit is available on the IOC website. <https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/economic-affairs-promotion-unit/#prices>

## THE IOC AND THE AOAD VISIT THE UNIVERSITY OF CÓRDOBA



*The IOC and the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development visit the university of Córdoba and the UCO world olive germplasm bank.*

**MADRID /** Abdellatif Ghedira, the Executive Director of the IOC; Ibrahim El Dukheri, the Director General of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD); and Abdelkrim Adi, the Head of the Olive Growing, Olive Technology and Environment Unit of the IOC, paid a visit to the University of Córdoba (UCO). They toured its rectorate, the Rabanales campus and the olive germplasm bank facility to learn about the research the UCO is conducting on the field of olive growing.





During their visit, they were welcomed by Enrique Quesada Moraga and Luis Medina Canalejo, the vice-rectors for research and territorial development, and for culture, communication and social projection respectively. At Rabanales, they were welcomed by Rafael Jordano, the general coordinator of the UCO campus; Enrique Leganés, the head of campus management and administration service at Rabanales; and Rosa Gallardo, the director of the School of Agricultural Engineering and Forestry (ETSIAM). The olive germplasm bank, as well as the UCO's work on conserving plant genetic resources and certifying olive nursery plants, were presented by Pablo Morello, the Head of the Olive Oil Technology and Environment Department of the IOC (who also oversaw the BGMO until its incorporation into the IOC); Luis Rallo, the emeritus professor and coordinator of the IOC network of germplasm banks; and by the staff of the UCOLIVO research group. UCO Professor Isabel Trujillo explained the importance of varietal authentication and the work being carried in the UCO molecular marker laboratory.

During the visit, the IOC, the AOAD and the UCO all stressed the importance of cooperation between the three institutions to develop the initiatives being carried out at the UCO with the support of the IOC, as well as proposals for future lines of understanding and collaboration in order to promote synergy and benefit all areas of the olive sector.

## OLIVE OIL MAY LOWER LDL CHOLESTEROL



INTERNATIONAL  
OLIVE  
COUNCIL



*The Executive Secretariat is supported by the Department of Preventative Medicine and Public Health at the University of Navarra, in collaboration with researchers with over ten years' experience. The two institutions have come together to create a regularly updated database that gathers the latest scientific research.*

One of the major causes of metabolic syndrome and other metabolic diseases is related to the lipid profile. In a recently published [randomized clinical trial](#), consuming olive oil, as part of the Mediterranean diet, and the additional benefits of oats, improved cholesterol levels. The effects of lower LDL cholesterol, or 'bad cholesterol', were observed as early as four weeks and up to eight weeks after oat supplementation and adherence to the Mediterranean dietary pattern.

Moreover, the PREDIMED-Plus study has been studying olive oil's high polyphenol content along with other beneficial substances. [The polyphenols described in this study](#) improved metabolic syndrome markers, such as fasting plasma glucose, blood pressure, and triglycerides, but most importantly increased HDL cholesterol, or 'good cholesterol'.

For further information, please click on this link: <https://meddietolivehealth.com/news-by-topic/>



## THE MAGIC OF OLIVE OIL

**MADRID /** An upcoming publication will present the study on the profile of people who deal with and use olive oil. The findings are interesting and certainly open up a whole new debate on the sector.

Those who deal with and talk about olive oil are positive people. This is the first surprising finding of a study by the IOC which will be published in the July 2021 issue of the newsletter.

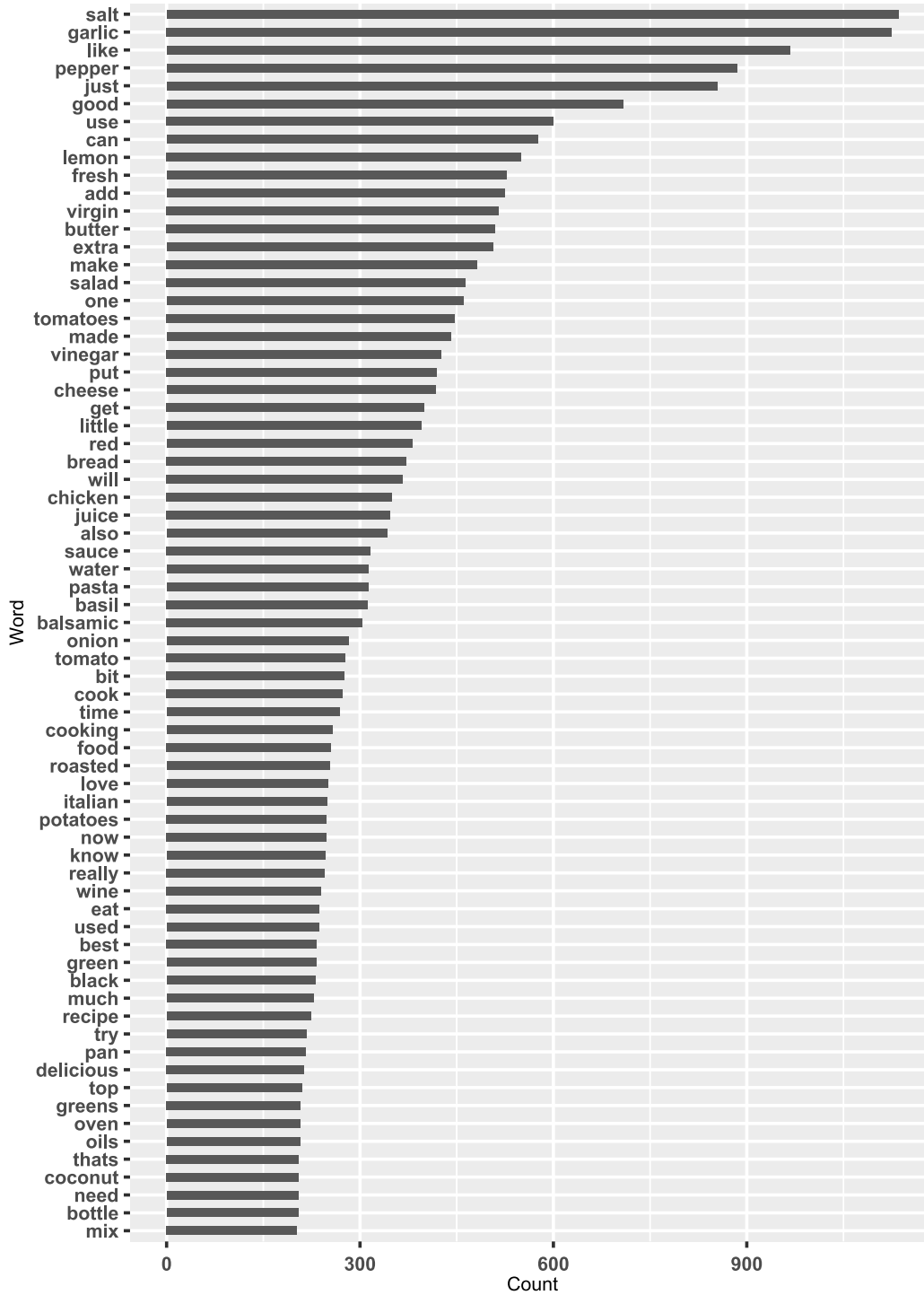


The study analysed consumers' feelings towards olive oil in various countries through content shared on one of the most popular social media networks. The results show that people who talk about the product online are more trusting and prone to virtuous and positive behaviours.

Extra virgin olive oil is increasingly a product that unites consumers and creates positive reactions among them. People who talk about olive oil talk about health and flavours and evoke a sense of identity, tradition, and passion.

Given the positive viral effect this product has, we should all help promote its consumption worldwide; it would certainly make a tastier and healthier world.



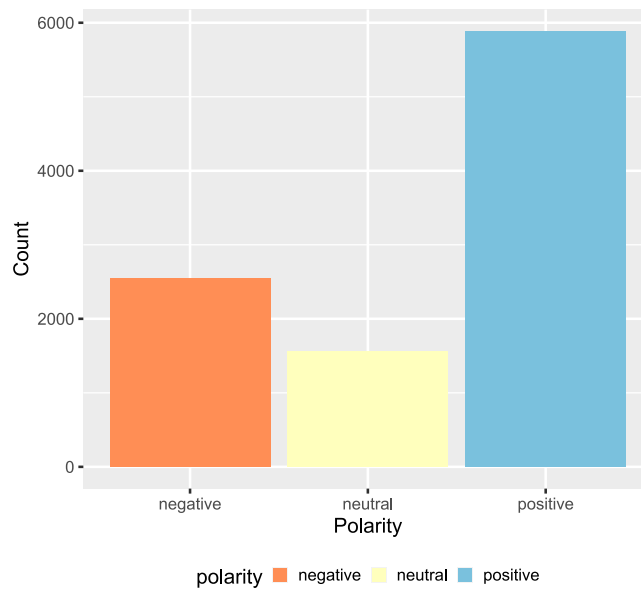


Source: International Olive Council

Graph 2 - Words used over 200 times in the tweets.

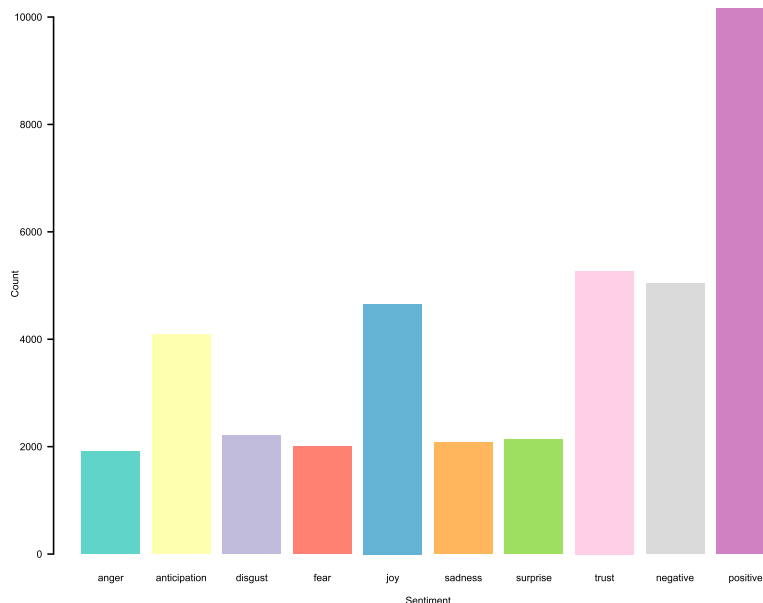


Looking at the balance between positive and negative emotions, we can see that the sentiment is generally positive. Nearly 75% of the tweets were either positive or neutral.



Graph 3 - The polarity between the tweets (negative, neutral or positive).

Ranking the tweets by polarity confirms that there were more positive emotions regarding olive oil than negative. If we rank them by emotional state, the tweets suggest these were generally positive, confident and happy people.



Graph 4 - Ranking of the emotional state behind the tweets (anger, anticipation, dislike, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, confidence, negative, positive).





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

### 1. OLIVE OIL – 2020/21 CROP YEAR

The table below shows trade in olive oil and olive pomace oil in eight countries in the first seven months of the current crop year (October 2020–April 2021). Imports rose by 21% in Russia, 21% in Australia, 12% in Canada, 12% in the US, 1% in Brazil and 1% in China compared to the same period the previous crop year. However, imports fell by 16% in Japan.

In the first six months of the 2020/21 crop year, intra-EU acquisitions rose by 4% and extra-EU imports fell by 3% compared to the same period the previous crop year.<sup>1</sup>

OLIVE OIL IMPORTS (INCLUDING OLIVE-POMACE OILS)(T)														
Country	OCT 19	OCT 20	NOV 19	NOV 20	DEC 19	DEC 20	JAN 20	JAN 21	FEB 20	FEB 21	MAR 20	MAR 21	APR 20	APR 21
Australia	2275.4	3353.3	2471.8	2563.6	2443.6	3377.3	3130.2	1942.9	2375.6	3708.4	2633.4	2840.9	2800.3	4202.0
Brazil	8334.3	11052.3	10999.9	12249.6	7845.2	10356.0	8938.4	9219.6	8860.8	7230.1	11911.3	9490.6	9276.8	7354.8
Canada	4516.1	5755.7	4001.1	5146.6	4182.1	5900.5	4104.4	5417.4	3222.5	3541.5	5877.1	4686.8	5477.6	4620.7
China	3203.8	2588.2	6585.4	5438.5	6586.4	7785.1	3542.4	3452.9	3542.4	1974.5	2780.2	3264.2	2549.1	3204.7
Japan	4963.1	4902.6	5298.7	6160.0	7189.2	4478.2	4643.6	3690.9	5125.7	3687.6	6332.9	5915.0	6473.0	4888.5
Russia	3411.8	4156.7	2628.9	3908.1	2904.4	3992.3	1593.7	2220.1	2122.7	2764.4	2935.8	2392.6	3061.1	3117.2
USA	33224.7	29339.7	22626.7	33389.2	27204.7	32336.5	23870.3	41415.3	29002.5	22794.7	32358.3	29599.8	37219.0	41050.3
Extra-EU	13337.0	19817.7	11688.1	22010.5	17869.3	19222.7	14560.8	14900.6	21780.4	17754.0	38069.5	20302.2	32500.7	N.D
Intra-EU	102199.1	98528.6	100322.8	104971.3	115451.0	119103.8	98686.6	96943.8	107469.2	119629.3	112017.9	122183.2	102593.2	N.D
Total	180976.3	179494.7	169448.3	195837.4	194816.3	206552.4	166805.9	180682.0	181285.4	183084.4	211567.8	200675.3	200772.0	68438.2

### 2. OLIVES DE TABLE – CAMPAGNE 2020/21

The table below shows trade in table olives in the first eight months of the 2020/21 crop year<sup>2</sup> (September 2020–April 2021). Imports grew by 29% in Australia, 20% in Canada and 18% in Brazil compared to the same period the previous crop year. However, imports fell by 11% in the US.

In the first seven months of the 2020/21 crop year, intra-EU acquisitions fell by 11% and extra-EU imports rose by 6% compared to the same period the previous crop year.<sup>3</sup>



TABLE OLIVE IMPORTS (T)

Country	SEP 19	SEP 20	OCT 19	OCT 20	NOV 19	NOV 20	DEC 19	DEC 20	JAN 20	JAN 21	FEB 20	FEB 21	MAR 20	MAR 21	APR 20	APR 21
Australia	1177.7	1590.2	1187.7	1470.6	1606.4	1671.5	1315.2	2141.9	1488.0	1538.6	1164.9	2028.3	1313.1	1353.1	1189.3	1645.5
Brazil	9869.7	14702.7	12570.2	17012.7	13466.6	14990.8	11834.1	14363.3	9248.7	9531.1	9559.4	9704.5	9705.8	9113.9	7022.8	8573.7
Canada	2310.2	4139.0	2934.7	3671.0	2863.4	4088.8	3192.4	3140.7	2594.0	3072.5	2050.4	2375.5	3172.0	3133.8	2659.9	2513.0
USA	14579.7	8942.1	14945.7	11341.4	13593.2	13197.0	11738.4	11828.2	10062.5	11664.8	9311.0	8397.8	12787.5	12571.5	11315.2	9505.0
Extra-EU	6993.8	8372.4	8276.1	10867.0	9150.1	10492.1	9325.1	10589.1	9118.0	8569.6	8639.8	7817.1	12933.8	11835.2	11125.5	N.D
Intra-EU	26166.8	29487.6	38698.8	29041.7	31792.5	29070.6	33542.1	24908.9	23754.8	20449.3	25640.3	23213.3	30347.3	31384.0	23765.1	N.D
Total	62000.9	67232.9	80537.5	33495.7	74518.7	73510.8	66565.9	66972.1	58491.0	54825.9	55940.8	53536.5	71395.5	69391.4	55317.7	22237.1

<sup>1</sup> Data on the EU's imports were not available for April 2021 when this newsletter went to print.

<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..

<sup>3</sup> Data on the EU's imports were not available for April 2021 when this newsletter went to print.

## II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OILS

Monthly price movements for extra virgin olive oil and refined olive oil are shown in graphs 1 and 2.

**Extra virgin olive oil** – Producer prices in **Spain** from 14 to 20 June 2021 stood at €3.27/kg, a 66.9% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

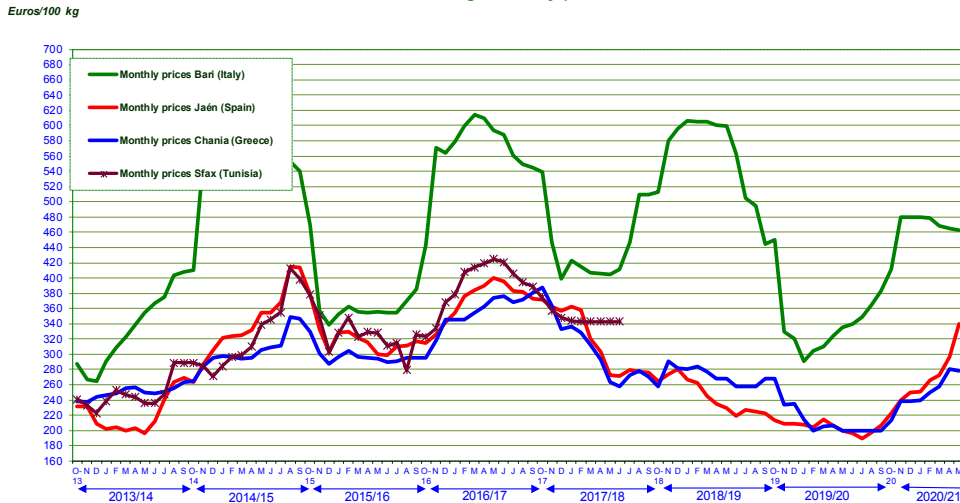
**Italy** – Prices in Italy from 14 to 20 June 2021 stood at €4.60/kg, a 35.3% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

**Greece** – Prices in Greece from 14 to 20 June 2021 stood at €3.15/kg, a 57.5% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

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



### MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices

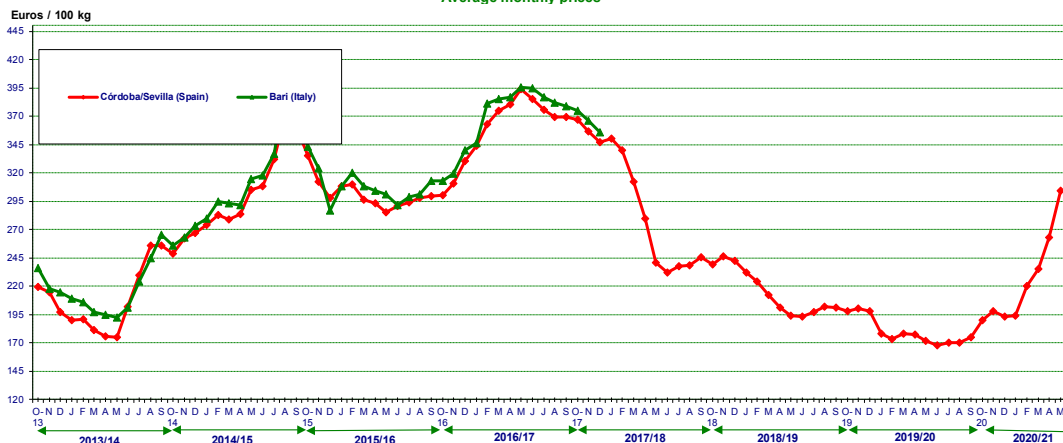


Graph 1

**Refined olive oil:** Producer prices in Spain stood at €2.99/kg from 14 to 20 June 2021, which indicates an increase of 80.2% compared to the same period the previous crop year. Data for Italy in this category have not been available since the end of December 2017 when they had increased by 4% to €3.56/kg.

The difference between the price of extra virgin olive oil (€3.27/kg) and refined olive oil (€2.99/kg) in Spain was €0.28/kg. In Italy, the difference was €0.43/kg in December 2017.

### MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES REFINED OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices



Graph 2



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