



**IOC**

INTERNATIONAL  
OLIVE  
COUNCIL  
**NEWSLETTER**

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THE IOC'S JULY HIGHLIGHTS  
AND WHAT'S IN STORE FOR SEPTEMBER



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## MISSION OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OFFICIALS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (7-16 JULY 2023)

A delegation from the **IOC Executive Secretariat**, comprising the Organisation's Executive Director, **Abdellatif Ghedira**, the Head of the Olive Growing, Olive Oil Technology and Environment Unit, **Lhassane Sikaoui**, and the Head of the External Relations Department, **Andoni Olano**, paid an official visit to the **Islamic Republic of Iran** from **7 to 16 July 2023**. The delegation was accompanied by the expert **Plácido Pascual Morales**, head of the official tasting panel of the Córdoba laboratory (Spain).

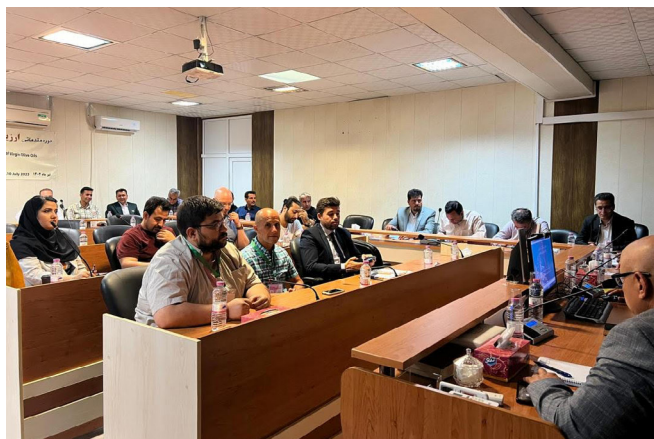
Iran shares many geographical and historical features with Mediterranean countries, where the main known olive cultivars are found. In this eastern Mediterranean country, the cradle of civilisation and supposed birthplace of the olive tree, religious hymns dating back two thousand years make reference to the olive tree, and the presence of olive groves in the country's main olive-growing region (**Roudbar**) has been attested for nine hundred years. Today, with more than 103,530 hectares devoted to olive growing – 62,118 of which are dedicated to olive oil production – and 10,500 tonnes of olive oil produced in the last crop year (2021/22), Iran is one of the world's leading olive-growing countries. The olive tree is a major source of employment in Iran, generating more than 12 million working days. Most of the olives grown in Iran belong to 10 traditional cultivars (Mari, Zard, Rowghani, Gelooleh, Shengeh, Khormazeitoun, Khara, Dakal, Dezfoul and Fishomi), but foreign varieties can also be found in intensive or super-intensive plantations, including Arbequina, Koroneiki, Manzanillo and Coratina.

The main olive-growing areas in Iran are located in the provinces of **Guilan**, **Golestan** and **Zandjan** in the north, and in **Fars** and **Khuzistan** in the south-west of the country. These are arid mountainous areas with a continental climate, cold winters and hot, dry summers, where rainfall is generally less than 200 mm per year. This explains why the vast majority of olive groves are irrigated using various techniques, in particular a system of terraces and stone canals (*jub*) that allow for regular irrigation using spring water from the mountains. Olive farms are generally large (over 50 hectares on average) and less than 50 years old.

Less than 30% of the olives harvested are used to produce olive oil, the rest being mainly used to cater for the widespread local consumption of table olives (51,500 tonnes in 2021/22). As Iranian olive oil production is not sufficient to cover domestic consumption (16,000 tonnes in 2021/22), the country is resorting to imports (5,500 tonnes in 2021/22), notably from Türkiye, Syria, Spain and Italy.

The mission of the IOC representatives began in the city of **Shiraz**, capital of the province of Fars in the south-west of the country, where the **IOC Executive Director** opened a workshop devoted to improving the quality of olive oil. This event took place in the presence of the Head of the Iranian delegation to the IOC, **Javad Mirararb**, representatives of the agricultural sector from the province of Fars and the city of Shiraz, and the head of the official panel of the Córdoba laboratory, **Plácido Pascual Morales**.





The delegation then took part in the inauguration of an experimental olive grove dedicated to studying the adaptability of different olive varieties, in which participated Mohammad-Mehdi Boroumandi (Iran's Deputy Minister of Agriculture), Mohammad Reza Taheri (Head of the Horticulture Research Institute), Javad Mirararb (Head of the Iranian delegation) and the Director of the Agricultural Organisation of the of the province of Fars.

At the end of the day, the IOC delegation met with officials from the province of Fars, where they were welcomed by Mohammad-Hadi Imanieh (Governor



General of the province of Fars), Mohammad-Mehdi Boroumandi (Iran's Deputy Minister of Agriculture) and Javad Mirararb (Head of the Iranian delegation). On the second day, **Sunday 9 July**, the delegation returned to **Tehran** and met with **Mehdi Safari** (Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic Diplomacy - Ministry of Foreign Affairs), **Ali Chegini** (Director General for Diplomatic Affairs), **Mohammad-Mehdi Boroumandi** (Iran's Deputy Minister of Agriculture), **Homan Fathi** (Director General for the International Bureau - Ministry of Agriculture) and **Javad Mirararb** (Head of the Iranian delegation).





The IOC officials were then received by representatives of the Iranian Parliament's Agriculture, Water, Natural Resources and Environment Committee, including **Mohammad Javad Askari** (Chairman of the Committee), **Mohammad-Mehdi Boroumandi** (Iran's Deputy Minister of Agriculture) and **Javad Mirararb** (Head of the Iranian delegation).

On **10 and 11 July**, the IOC delegation travelled to **Mashhad** in north-east Iran, capital of the province of **Khorassan Razavi**, more than 900 km east of Tehran, where it was received by **Alireza Nabi**, promoter of the [Arshia Olive](#) project.





The mission continued on **Wednesday 12 July** in **Golestan**, a province covering more than 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> in north-eastern Iran, along the border with Turkmenistan. IOC officials met with provincial authorities and representatives of the olive sector, including the Head of the Golestan Provincial Agricultural Organisation, the Head of the Golestan Horticulture Department, the Head of Golestan Plant Production Affairs and the Head of the Iranian delegation to the IOC.



In the afternoon, the IOC delegation visited the new **Iranian Olive School** and took part in a workshop on olive diseases, attended by **Javad Mirararab** (Head of the Iranian delegation), **Jahangir Arab** (IOC expert and representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the IOC Advisory Committee) and the Director of Plant Production Affairs in Golestan.



The IOC officials then travelled to the north-west of the country on **13 and 14 July**, to the provinces of **Qazvin** and **Guilan**, where they visited an oil mill and an olive research institute, before heading to **Aliabad** (Roudbar Prefecture) to visit the national olive germplasm collection. The IOC Executive Director was invited to plant a commemorative olive tree.





The IOC mission ended with a meeting with **Mohammad Ali Nikbakht** (Iranian Minister of Agriculture), **Ali Chegini** (Director General of Diplomatic Affairs), **Mohammad-Mehdi Boroumandi** (Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Islamic Republic of Iran), **Javad Mirararb** (Head of the Iranian delegation) and **Reza Zabib** (Iran's Ambassador to Spain).





During the various meetings, IOC officials, the Iranian authorities and representatives of the national olive-growing sector were able to take stock of the prospects for olive-growing in Iran and the various possibilities for collaboration. In particular, they touched on the continuation of the work of the olive germplasm bank with a view to its recognition as an international bank in the IOC network of banks, as well as the organisation of regional seminars devoted to the challenges of olive-growing. The IOC Director encouraged Iranian associations to submit proposals for activities to promote olive oil and table olives with a view to obtaining [grants](#) for the organisation of events as part of the forthcoming [World Olive Day](#).

The next **presidency of the IOC**, to be held by Iran in 2024, was also discussed. Under the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, 2015, the **Council of Members** appoints a president for a one-year term from among the member delegations. In 2023, Iran will hold the vice-presidency, alongside Jordan, which will chair the Council of Members until 31 December. The President plays an essential role in the life of the Organisation and performs a number of functions, the most important of which is to chair meetings and sessions and to legally represent the IOC. The IOC Executive Director encouraged his interlocutors to prepare a programme to present the highlights of Iran's presidency in 2024. He also proposed that a memorandum of understanding (MOU) setting out the objectives for 2024 be signed between the IOC and the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture. The next edition of the IOC's official magazine, **Olivæ**, will be devoted to Iran and is due to be published in November, on the occasion of the 118<sup>th</sup> session of the Council of Members which will be held in Madrid and attended by, amongst others, the Iranian Minister of Agriculture will be attending. Finally, the Executive Director encouraged Iranian olive oil producers to submit their best extra virgin olive oils in the IOC's international competition for the [Mario Solinas Quality Awards](#). The Iranian authorities also announced the forthcoming inauguration of a [Garden of Peace](#).

The Executive Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to thank the Iranian authorities and representatives of the olive sector, and in particular the Iranian Deputy Minister of Agriculture, **Mohammad-Mehdi Boroumandi**, as well as the Head of the Iranian delegation to the IOC, **Javad Mirararb**, for their welcome and hospitality, and for the excellent organisation of this mission.





## 2023 GRANTS FOR ANNUAL AND MULTIANNUAL PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMMES IN IOC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Among its main work priorities and in accordance with the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, the International Olive Council (IOC) is tasked with the promotion of olive products, the dissemination of information and the olive economy. This includes, but is not limited to, promoting the consumption of olive products, the expansion of international trade of olive oil and table olives and information related to the trade standards of the IOC, as well as supporting international and regional activities encouraging the dissemination of information on the nutritional, health and other properties of oil products with a view to improving consumer information.

In this line of thought, the IOC has launched a **call for proposals** for the awarding of grants aimed at co-financing **annual and multi-annual programmes** in IOC Member countries, conducive to promoting the local consumption of olive oil and table olives in said countries.

Public-law bodies and private non-for-profit bodies established in any of the [44 countries](#) where the IOC is present are invited to submit their proposals for annual projects to be carried out throughout the current calendar year, or for multiannual projects with a duration of up to four years (until 31 December 2026). In order to benefit the largest number of applicants, the maximum amount per grant will be **€6,000** per year and per beneficiary, and in no case can the granted amount exceed 50% of the total cost of a co-financed activity.

Interested applicants are encouraged to apply electronically through [this link](#) and no later than **15 September 2023**.

The detailed rules and regulations of the call for proposals can be found [here](#). Through the IOC website, applicants can also find a [practical guide](#) for filling in the online form and a [draft grant agreement](#). Moreover, the IOC has enabled a dedicated e-mail address, [prom@iocorg.org](mailto:prom@iocorg.org), for answering any questions and doubts that applicants may have at any stage of the application process.

The IOC looks forward to receiving project proposals aimed at promoting the local consumption of olive oil and table olive products!

(IOC) Promotional programmes

INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL | CONSEJO OLIVICOLA INTERNACIONAL | CONSEIL OLIVICOLE INTERNATIONAL | CONSIGLIO OLIVICOLA INTERNAZIONALE | المجلس الدولي للزيتون

Application for the awarding of grants for promotional programmes in IOC Member countries

1. Title and reference of the action / programme

2. Applicant Member country / Organisation presentation

a) The entity of the applicant

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



## WORLD OLIVE TREE DAY 2023

The IOC is already preparing for this year's celebration of **World Olive Tree Day!**

At its General Conference in 2019 and on the occasion of its 40<sup>th</sup> session, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation ([UNESCO](#)) proclaimed [World Olive Tree Day](#) on 26 November every year.

From the time of the most ancient myths to this very day, the olive tree and, particularly, the olive branch, have embodied the symbols of **peace, wisdom and harmony** across land and sea borders. As highlighted by UNESCO, this millennia-old crop is not only essential to the lands where it grows, but to the communities of our shared planet as a whole.

The IOC, the world's only intergovernmental organisation dedicated to fostering and enhancing the value of the olive tree and its derived products, represents more than 94% of the world's producing and exporting countries of this crop. Placed in a unique position as a forum for discussion on issues of interest to the olive industry, the IOC stands out for its capacity to bring together olive oil and table olive producing and consuming stakeholders, most of which are located primarily in the Mediterranean region.

In fact, the [Mediterranean diet](#) was inscribed in 2013 on UNESCO's **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**. This diet is much more than a combination of nutrients. For the countries of the Mediterranean basin, their diet emphasises shared common and intercultural values of hospitality, neighbourliness, creativity and a way of life guided by respect for diversity. As the foundation of the Mediterranean cultural identity and the continuity of communities across the region, the moment of eating together and enjoying the Mediterranean diet – of which olive oil is a foundational pillar – is an opportunity for exchanging socially and renewing the notions of family, group and community identity ([UNESCO](#)).

This year, the IOC will celebrate **World Olive Tree Day** on **Thursday 23 November** at its headquarters and in the framework of the **118<sup>th</sup> session** of its **Council of Members**. On this occasion, **women working in the olive oil sector** will be the protagonists of this timely event. As put forward by UNESCO, they play an essential role in transmitting the knowledge of the Mediterranean diet through the safeguarding of techniques, the respect for rhythms and festive events and, last but not least, the transmission of its human values to new generations ([UNESCO](#)). Particularly when it comes to the olive oil sector, their fundamental contribution to all aspects of the production chain is unparalleled.

Stay tuned for exciting developments regarding the IOC's upcoming celebration of World Olive Tree Day!



Source: <https://www.freepik.com/free-photo/>



## A UNIT IN FOCUS: GETTING TO KNOW THE IOC EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

The **Executive Secretariat** is responsible for the day-to-day running of the IOC. Its general mission is to put into practice all the decisions adopted by the **Council of Members**, to use its knowledge to contribute to the programmes and activities of the Organisation, and to make the IOC the world centre for documentation and information on olive trees and their products.

The Secretariat is co-ordinated by a college composed of an **Executive Director** and two **Deputy Executive Directors**, who oversee the work of five Units and four independent Departments, each responsible for developing and implementing their own specific activities and responding to the needs of [IOC Member countries](#).

This month, in the IOC Newsletter, we want to talk to you about the **Olive Growing and Environment Department**, which falls under the **Olive Growing, Olive Oil Technology and Environment Unit**.

As a reminder, the general objectives of this Unit, in accordance with the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015, are 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 Unit is therefore mainly responsible for implementing activities in the fields of research and development (design and implementation of technical projects), training (organisation of international courses, national seminars and workshops, in-house training opportunities in the best European research centres, scholarships for post-graduate studies) and technical assistance (expert visits).

The **Olive Growing and Environment Department** plays an important role within this Unit, particularly in the areas of environmental sustainability and the conservation of the olive tree's genetic heritage, as well as the recognition of the environmental value of the olive oil sector. In particular, it works on projects that are aimed at identifying, preserving and optimising the use of olive tree genetic resources, supporting research into the interaction between olive growing and the environment, and organising activities to promote the sustainable production of olive oil and table olives.



## THE CARBON BALANCE OF OLIVE GROWING

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The latest report published by the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** highlights the removal of CO<sub>2</sub> by agriculture as one of the main strategies for combating climate change. The European Union (EU) is currently developing a framework for the certification of carbon credits in agriculture, which could hypothetically be monetised on the voluntary emissions market. This is therefore an important moment for olive growing to be recognised for its environmental role and, why not, for farmers to earn extra income through positive sustainable agronomic practices.

The IOC has been working for more than ten years on the assessment of the carbon balance in the olive oil and table olive sector. It has developed a methodology and tools for this purpose, in particular a web application that was presented at COP22 in Marrakech. Today, the Organisation's objective is to continue to provide its Member countries with tools that are technically validated, based on recognised standards, and easy for the end user to adopt.

In this context, the IOC will organise an **international workshop** entitled **"Carbon balance of the olive sector: part of the solution against climate change"**, which will take place at the Organisation's headquarters in Madrid, Spain, as well as by videoconference, from **17 to 19 October 2023**. The aim of the workshop is to bring together stakeholders from the olive-growing sector (scientific experts, policy-makers, project coordinators, private company representatives, etc.) with an interest in the assessment of the carbon balance, the removal of CO<sub>2</sub>, carbon credit markets, etc., and with a view to creating a platform for reflection on these issues and ultimately proposing concrete lines of action to the IOC.

## REUSING BY-PRODUCTS FROM THE OLIVE INDUSTRY

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Despite the economic benefits and functional properties of olive oil, over and above its nutritional attributes, this sector has traditionally been wrongly associated with environmental problems linked to the huge amount of waste and by-products generated throughout the production process. All olive tree residues and by-products can be recovered and used in new, higher added-value products, such as bioenergy, biofertilisers, biobased materials, food and feed additives, etc.

The IOC's programme of activities for the coming years includes the organisation of activities, workshops, courses and more on this subject, with a view to raise society's awareness of the circular nature of this sector and the fact that all its by-products can be recovered and/or reused.

## CONSERVING THE OLIVE TREE'S GENETIC HERITAGE

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In 1994, the IOC launched a **network of olive germplasm banks**, which has gradually expanded to a total of 23 banks housing more than 1,700 varieties. This network comprises 5 international banks - Cordoba (Spain), Marrakech (Morocco), Izmir (Türkiye) and, more recently, San Juan (Argentina) and the Volcani Center collection (Israel) - as well as 20 national banks (Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, the State of Palestine, Portugal, Slovenia, Tunisia and Uruguay). The bank of Syria is also part of this network, although it is not currently active due to the country's current situation. Two other countries have asked the IOC to recognise their collections as international banks: Jordan and Iran. These requests are currently being examined.



Other IOC Member countries have asked to be depositories of an international collection of olive trees recognised by the Organisation.

In collaboration with the IOC's network of national banks and international germplasm collections and the **University of Cordoba** (Spain), the IOC Executive Secretariat has undertaken the drafting of a **World Catalogue of the Main Genetically Authenticated Olive Tree Varieties**, with the aim of dispelling confusion about varietal information and providing nurseries, farmers and the olive sector as a whole with an official list of the main olive varieties. The aim is to list the varieties most widely used in the nursery sector and in international trade. It is envisaged that the catalogue will generate a dynamic database so that information not accessible at the date of publication can be progressively incorporated and new varieties can be added.

In a forthcoming Newsletter, we will be presenting the activities carried out by the **Technical Cooperation and Training Department**, which also comes under the authority of the Olive Growing, Olive Oil Technology and Environment Unit. This department also plays an important role in disseminating knowledge about environmental issues. In particular, it is responsible for organising the **International Advanced Course on Efficient Water Use in Olive Groves in a Context of Climate Change**, in collaboration with the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies - [CIHEAM in Zaragoza](#) (Spain). The course, which will be held at the CIHEAM headquarters in Zaragoza from 18 to 23 September 2023, will enable participants to:

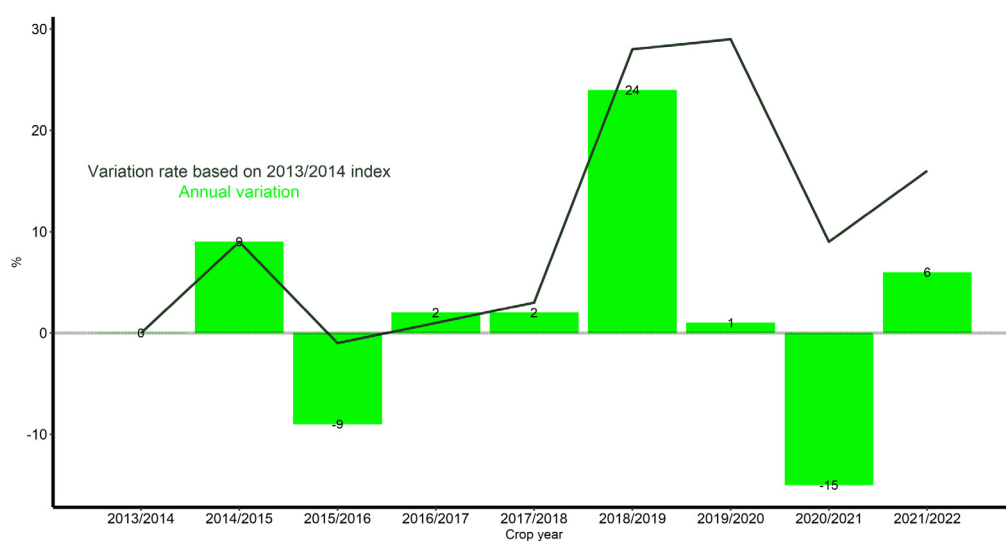
Better understand how to use water efficiently in olive growing, adopt recommended management strategies to prevent water losses in the field, and introduce innovative technologies to optimise the use of water and other resources;

- Gain a better understanding of the soil-water balance, its components and the soil-plant-atmosphere continuum;
- Learn about olive ecophysiological response to water availability and climate;
- Identify the main points for efficient water use and adopt adequate solutions to support informed decision-making;
- Acquire the know-how about the pros and cons of the use of low-quality water as an alternative or integrating water sources for olive irrigation;
- Update their knowledge and ability to appraise critically the new technologies for monitoring water status.



## JAPAN - OLIVE OIL IMPORTS

Imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil by Japan reached 64,488 t during the 2021/22<sup>1</sup> crop year, an increase of 5.6% compared to the 2020/21 crop year.



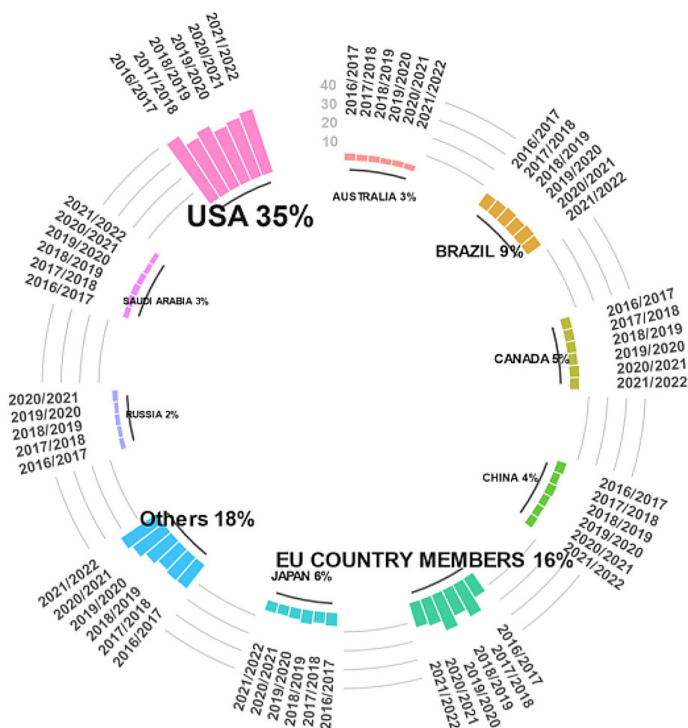
Source: International Olive Council

Graph 1 - Evolution of olive oil imports into Japan

## OLIVE OIL AND OLIVE-POMACE OIL

Japan accounts for around 6% of world olive oil imports, just behind Brazil, which accounts for 9%.

<sup>1</sup> Provisional data



Graph 2 - Percentage of world olive oil imports (average of 6 crop years)<sup>2</sup>

Japan's imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil increased by 5.6% in the 2021/22 crop year, reaching 64,488 t. Table 1 shows the evolution of imports over the last seven crop years. Spain and Italy are Japan's main suppliers, together accounting for 89.9% of the country's total imports. Türkiye, with 6.8%, is Japan's third largest supplier.

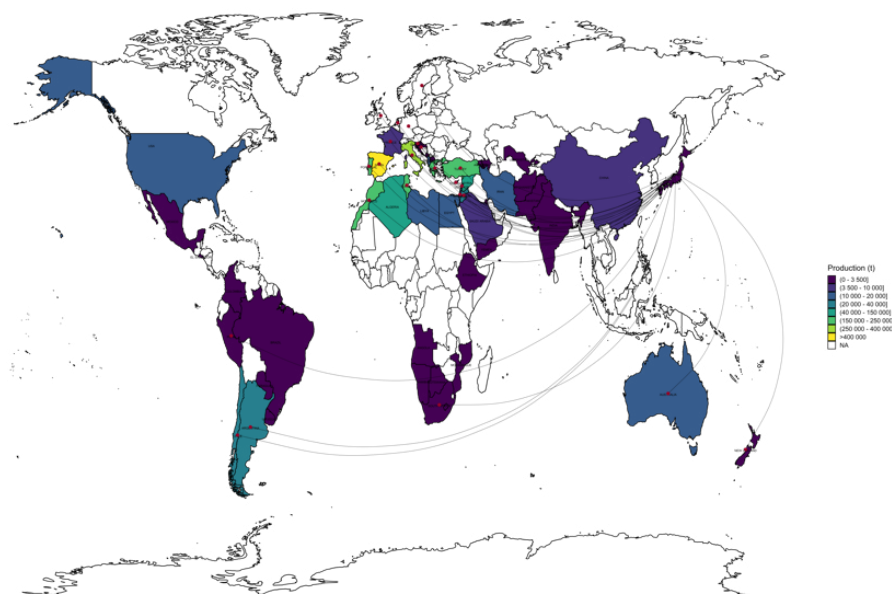
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	%Variation Rates
SPAIN	31455	33757	33622	43360	47277	38619	36853	↓ -4.6
ITALY	22233	20769	19022	22998	20606	18401	21127	↑ 14.8
TÜRKIYE	870	830	2757	2590	2325	2623	4372	↑ 66.7
GREECE	1160	691	705	744	867	579	788	↑ 36.2
PORTUGAL	413	213	397	256	482	457	1018	↑ 122.5
Others	608	623	662	692	480	385	330	↓ -14.4
Total	56738	56884	57166	70640	72038	61065	64488	↑ 5.6

Table 1 - Olive oil and olive-pomace oil imports by partner country (2015/16 - 2021/22)(t)

<sup>2</sup> The United Kingdom is not included in this ranking



Olive oil imports to Japan and olive oil production, 2021/22 crop year



Source: IOC own elaboration based on Trade Statistics of Japan - Ministry of Finance

Map 1 - Japan's import flows and world production - 2021/22, provisional data

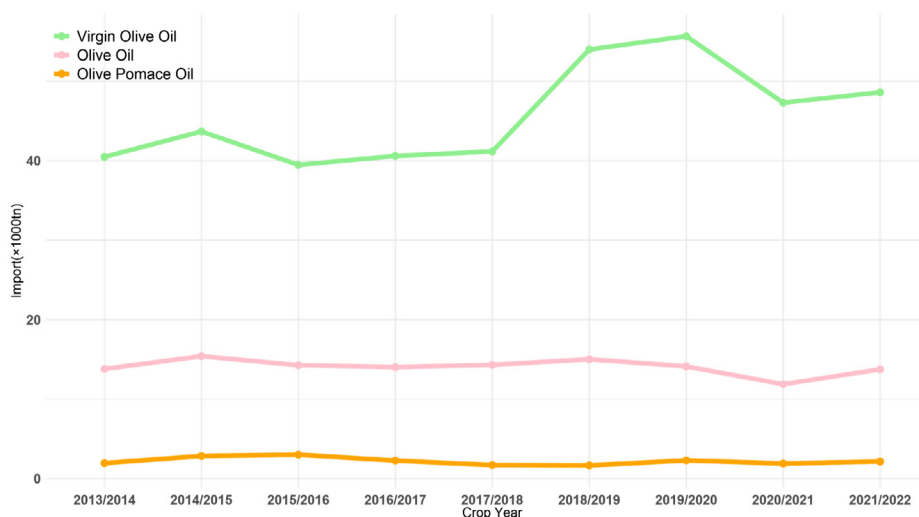
In terms of volumes by product category, 75.4% of total imports are virgin olive oils, 21.3% olive oils and 3.3% olive-pomace oils.

Country	OLIVE OIL		OLIVE POMACE OIL	TOTAL
	150910 VIRGIN OLIVE OIL	150990 OLIVE OIL	151000 OLIVE POMACE OIL	
SPAIN	25726	9649	1477	36853
ITALY	16982	3831	315	21127
TÜRKIYE	4120	240	13	4372
PORTUGAL	691	7	320	1018
GREECE	758	6	24	788
TUNISIA	92	5	0	97
CHILE	86	0	0	86
OTHERS	134	13	0	148
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48589</b>	<b>13750</b>	<b>2148</b>	<b>64488</b>

\* Source: Own elaboration based on JAPAN Customs

Table 2 - Breakdown of imports by type of product and by partner (2021/2022)(t)





Graph 3 - Evolution of imports by type of product 2013/14 - 2021/22 (x1000 t)  
<https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/economic-affairs-promotion-unit/#prices>  
<https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/economic-affairs-promotion-unit/#exports>

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

### 1. OLIVE OIL - 2022/23 CROP YEAR

Trade in olive oil and olive-pomace oil on the 8 markets shown in the table below during the 2022/23 crop year (October 2022 - April 2023) shows an increase of 8% in Brazil, 3% in Canada and 1% in the United States compared to the same period of the previous crop year. Conversely, imports fell by 3% in Australia, 17% in China and 12% in Japan.

As far as EU trade is concerned, up to March of the 2022/23 crop year, intra-EU purchases and extra-EU imports have fallen by 4% and 16% respectively compared to the same period of the previous crop year.

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

No	Importing country	October 21	October 22	November 21	November 22	December 21	December 22	January 22	January 23	February 22	February 23	March 22	March 23	April 22	April 23
1	Australia	3385,1	2687,1	2254,0	3071,9	2809,0	2423,4	1942,9	3220,5	2453,0	2141,9	2941,4	2701,6	2366,1	1403,1
2	Brazil	8137,6	8488,4	8895,7	12979,1	7465,7	9772,4	9219,6	7735,8	6199,6	9010,5	9808,9	10174,5	8204,9	4400,5
3	Canada	3195,9	4845,4	3628,6	5634,9	3209,7	3862,3	3997,5	3935,3	5294,5	3476,8	5632,6	4798,4	4200,3	3431,5
4	China	3156,3	3447,5	5464,2	7032,8	8439,6	6035,3	4931,3	3220,7	2931,0	1691,7	2711,2	1548,3	2787,0	2236,9
5	Japan	4567,0	5555,5	6856,5	3476,5	4514,3	4508,3	3690,9	4092,4	3557,2	3838,6	5759,4	4023,0	4871,7	4311,1
6	Russia	3227,1	n.d	3393,8	n.d	2805,4	n.d	2220,1	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d
7	USA	24667,7	37568,0	32101,5	32131,2	25586,4	24321,7	41415,3	32843,2	31094,2	30683,6	32371,3	38221,3	40530,7	35301,9
8	Extra-EU/27	15418,9	10879,0	9681,7	9374,4	28845,2	29095,3	14900,6	8375,4	14814,2	14024,2	15339,9	11839,4	22021,2	n.d
	Intra-EU/27	81263,4	86190,7	98173,2	101980,4	116706,2	116557,8	96943,8	92295,8	113380,0	100229,5	110910,4	95704,9	104439,8	n.d
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147019,0</b>	<b>159661,6</b>	<b>170449,1</b>	<b>175681,3</b>	<b>200381,5</b>	<b>196576,5</b>	<b>179262,1</b>	<b>155718,9</b>	<b>179723,6</b>	<b>165096,8</b>	<b>185474,9</b>	<b>169011,3</b>	<b>189421,7</b>	<b>51085,0</b>



## 2. TABLE OLIVES – CROP YEAR 2022/23

Trade in table olives for the 2022/23 crop year<sup>3</sup> (September 2022 – April 2023) on the markets showcased in the table below shows an increase of 4% in Brazil and 21% in the United States compared to the same period of the previous crop year. Conversely, imports fell by 2% in Australia and Canada.

With regard to trade in table olives within the EU, up to March of the 2022/23 crop year, intra-EU purchases increased by 13% and extra-EU imports fell by 1% compared to the same period of the previous crop year.

Table olive imports (t)

No	Importing country	September 21	September 22	October 20	October 22	November 21	November 22	December 21	December 22	January 22	January 23	March 22	March 23	April 22	April 23
1	Australia	1622,4	2366,1	1120,8	996,5	1277,0	1600,5	1531,5	1547,0	1296,8	1221,0	2275,7	1545,0	1691,3	1301,8
2	Brazil	11770,4	11432,5	10495,0	8957,5	13417,9	10838,6	9812,7	11057,8	5484,3	9922,8	9275,3	11740,6	8914,5	8302,4
3	Canada	2581,3	3172,0	2396,9	2872,2	3150,3	3459,8	3032,9	2661,1	3320,0	2827,9	2837,2	2379,2	2996,2	2567,4
4	USA	12274,1	14272,0	11534,0	13449,3	10713,6	17146,0	12419,3	13606,8	11211,4	12173,9	12150,6	12511,0	10494,0	14477,2
5	Extra-EU/27	8335,4	8262,9	8858,6	9177,3	9328,5	8683,8	8114,0	8982,9	8747,8	8034,1	11235,7	10663,5	11548,2	n.d
	Intra-EU/27	28211,0	28224,8	33305,3	50645,7	39645,5	31851,5	26423,6	32850,1	22988,4	23537,5	25720,4	32287,7	25529,0	n.d
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64794,6</b>	<b>67730,2</b>	<b>67710,6</b>	<b>86098,4</b>	<b>77532,7</b>	<b>73580,1</b>	<b>61334,0</b>	<b>70705,7</b>	<b>53048,6</b>	<b>57717,1</b>	<b>63494,8</b>	<b>71127,0</b>	<b>61173,2</b>	<b>26648,7</b>

## II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OILS

The monthly evolution of extra virgin and refined olive oil prices is shown in graphs 1 and 2.

**Spain** – During the week of 12 – 18 June 2023, the price of extra virgin olive oil reached 6.2€/kg, 86.7% more than during the same period of the previous crop year.

**Italy** – Producer prices for this category rose to €7.05/kg during the week of 12 – 18 June 2023, an increase of 62.1% compared to the same period last year.

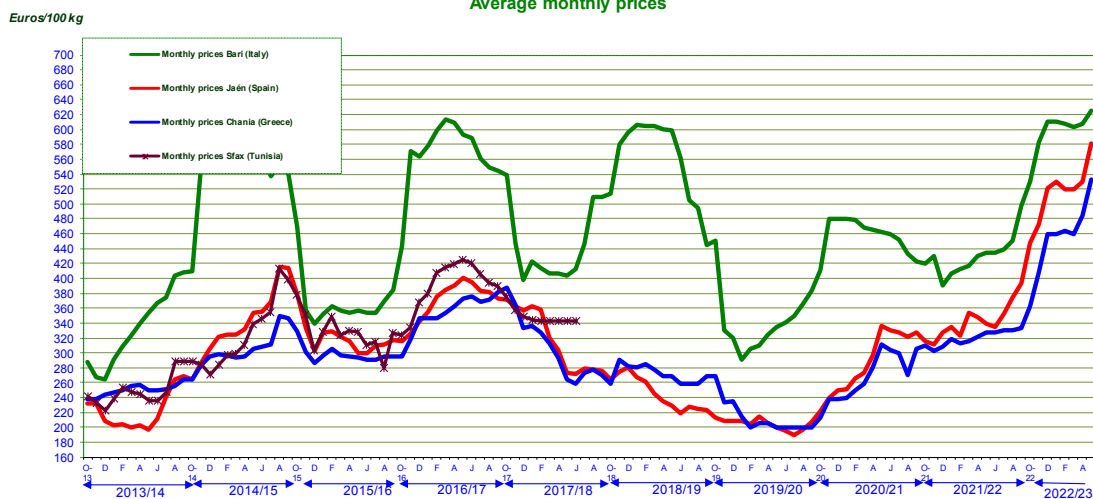
**Greece** – During the week of 12 – 18 June 2023, the price of extra virgin olive oil was €5.7/kg, representing an increase of 72.7% compared to the same period of the previous crop year.

**Tunisia** – The producer price for this category reached €6.18/kg during the second week of June 2023. It was around €3.43/kg during the last weeks of June 2018.

<sup>3</sup> According to the 2015 International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, in force since 1 January 2017, a “table olive crop year” is defined as the twelve-month period from 1 September of any one year to 31 August of the following year.



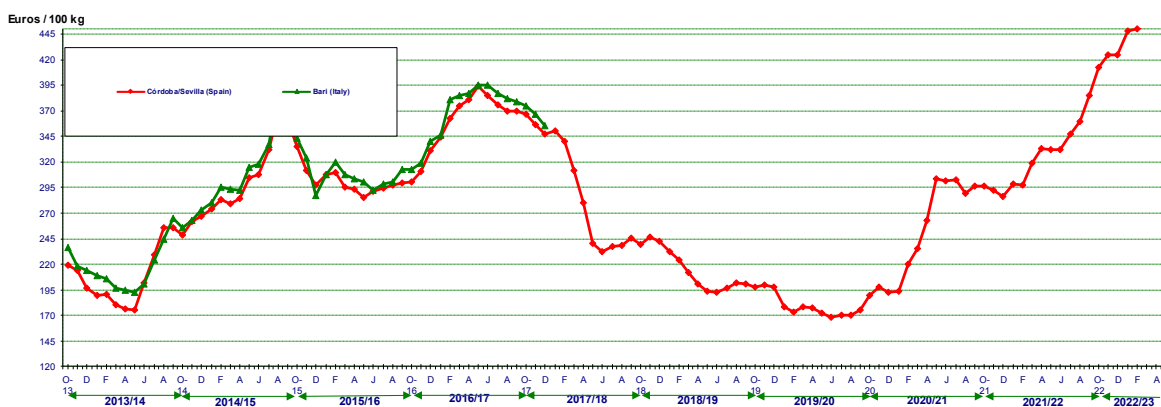
### MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices



Graph 1

**Refined olive oil:** The producer price for this category in Spain was €5.71/kg during the week of 12-18 June 2023, an increase of 74.8% compared to the same period of the previous crop year. Italian data for this category has not been available since the end of December 2017, when it was trading at €3.56/kg, an increase of 4% versus the same period last year.

The difference between the price of extra virgin olive oil (€6.2/kg) and the price of refined olive oil (€5.71/kg) is €0.49/kg in Spain.



Graph 2

<https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/economic-affairs-promotion-unit/#prices>  
<https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/economic-affairs-promotion-unit/#exports>



## THE IOC EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT CLOSURES IN AUGUST

The **IOC headquarters** in Madrid will be closed from **7 to 18 August 2023**.

The **IOC Executive Secretariat** will be back at full speed on **21 August** with exciting announcements and the organisation of engaging upcoming events.

The IOC takes this opportunity to wish you a fabulous summer!



## STAY TUNED!

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