



BACK TO WORK FOR THE STANDARDISATION AND RESEARCH UNIT

Madrid – After the summer break, the Standardisation and Research Unit is back in full force with a busy calendar for the coming months.

A meeting for the working group on the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oil and panel harmonisation will take place on 19 and 20 September at IOC headquarters in Madrid, with the goal of updating and improving the method for sensorial analysis. This will be followed by a meeting of the statistics working group on the application of sensorial analysis on 20 September.

A meeting of experts from the European Commission will take place in Brussels on 23 and 24 September. This will be followed by a meeting with representatives of the US Embassy on 25 September.

On 27 September, the GCS – the company that helps the IOC evaluate physico-chemical and sensory analysis laboratories – will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

The Standardisation and Research Unit has scheduled a meeting at IOC headquarters with experts from the Codex Alimentarius Commission on 2 October. The two institutions work closely together to ensure harmonisation and consistency between trade and food standards for olive oils, olive-pomace oils and table olives in order to facilitate international trade and reduce trade barriers. A meeting of the technical commission of experts on laboratory monitoring will also be held at headquarters on the same day.



The chemistry experts have been invited to headquarters on 3 and 4 October for a meeting on analytical methods. Participants will discuss the adopted methods for the analysis of virgin olive oils and olive-pomace oils as well as new methods, the results of ongoing studies and ring tests and relations with other standardisation bodies.

The IOC has organised a workshop on the quality, authenticity and organoleptic characteristics of virgin olive oils as part of the international standardisation and harmonisation of standards to defend the IOC standard and strengthen relations between the IOC and the United States. The workshop will take place in Andalusia from 7 to 12 October.

On 15 October, the 54th meeting of the Advisory Committee and the 55th meeting of the Signatory Associations to the Agreement on Quality Control will be held at headquarters.

The IOC will also attend the Torribera Mediterranean Center conference in Barcelona on 15 and 16 October.

Lastly, a meeting of the scientific commission of nutrition experts will take place on 21 October in Seville on the occasion of the 17th Euro Fed Lipid Congress and Expo. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss studies on the nutritional properties of olive oil products and to propose new research projects to improve knowledge on the benefits of olive oil consumption.

A workshop is also planned for 24 October as part of the Oleum project at the Instituto de la Grasa in Seville (Spain).

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING: INTERNATIONAL OLIVE COUNCIL (IOC) / UNIVERSITY OF JAEN (UJA)



Universidad de Jaén



Madrid - The Technology Unit at the IOC organised a meeting between the University of Jaen and the Executive Secretariat in order to finalise a Memorandum of Understanding between the two institutions.

At the meeting, the University of Jaen was represented by the Rector of the University, Juan Gomez Ortega; the Director of the International Project Office, Marta Romero Ariza; Professor Sebastian Sanchez Villascarras; and the international projects manager, Nieves Muñoz García. From the IOC, the Executive Director, Abdellatif Ghedira; the Deputy Executive Director, Jaime Lillo; the Head of the Technology Unit, Abdelkrim Adi;



the Head of the Legal Department, Eduardo Muela; and the Head of the Training and Technical Cooperation Department, Catarina Bairrao.

The agreement sets out to define collaboration between the two parties in order to create synergies in training, research and technical cooperation and in activities carried out in as part of bilateral and regional development projects.

The IOC expert course on the organoleptic assessment of virgin olive oils will now be taught in English as well as Spanish, an interesting element introduced as part of the new MoU.

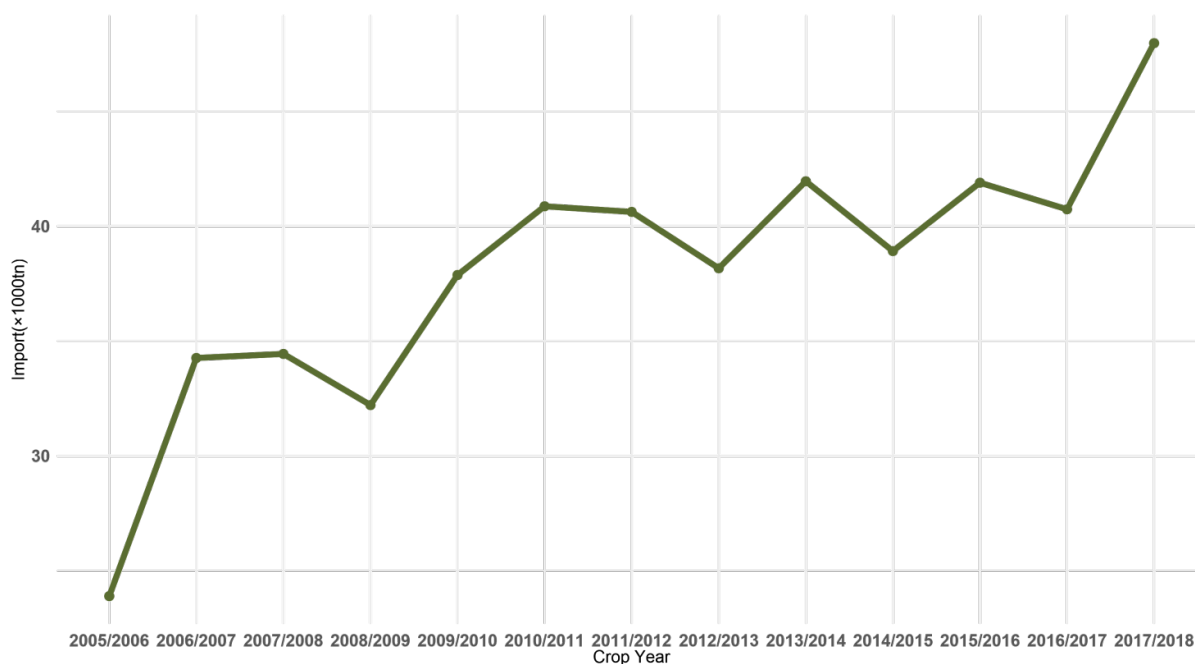
CANADA – IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

1.Olive oil and olive-pomace oil

Canada accounts for about 5% of world imports of olive oil and olive-pomace oil. Imports reached 47 967 t in the 2017/18 crop year, an increase of 17.8% compared to the previous year, but an increase of 25.7% if we compare to the 2012/13 crop year, when Canada imported 38 169 t. Table I shows changes in imports over the last 6 crop years. The three main suppliers to Canada are Italy, with just over half of total imports, Spain and Tunisia, accounting for 82% of all imports, followed by Greece with 7.7% and the United States with 4.2%. The greatest increases in the 2017/18 crop year were found in Spain (59.8%), Lebanon (44.6%), Tunisia (23.6%) and Italy (14.6%) compared to the previous crop year. Monthly price movements can be found in section I.1 of this newsletter.

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	%Variation Rates
ITALY	24208	28111	22809	24747	21830	25025	↑ 14.6
SPAIN	1844	2741	3596	2991	4927	7875	↑ 59.8
TUNISIA	2477	2980	4318	4403	5202	6429	↑ 23.6
GREECE	3321	3138	3580	4242	3776	3676	↓ -2.7
USA	1982	1814	2017	2564	2070	2013	↓ -2.8
TURKEY	2149	694	256	165	516	512	↓ -0.7
LEBANON	290	330	255	228	347	502	↑ 44.6
PORTUGAL	538	540	674	760	633	480	↓ -24.3
CHILE	389	439	442	754	512	433	↓ -15.3
MOROCCO	319	320	261	336	417	363	↓ -12.9
Others	651	846	710	703	505	660	↑ 30.8
Total	38169	41955	38917	41893	40736	47967	↑ 17.8

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



■ Graph II - Changes in imports 2005/06 - 2017/18 (×1000 t)

By origin, around 77.3% of imports came from the European Union. The remainder came mainly from Tunisia (13.4%), the United States (4.2%), Turkey (1.1%) and Lebanon (1%).

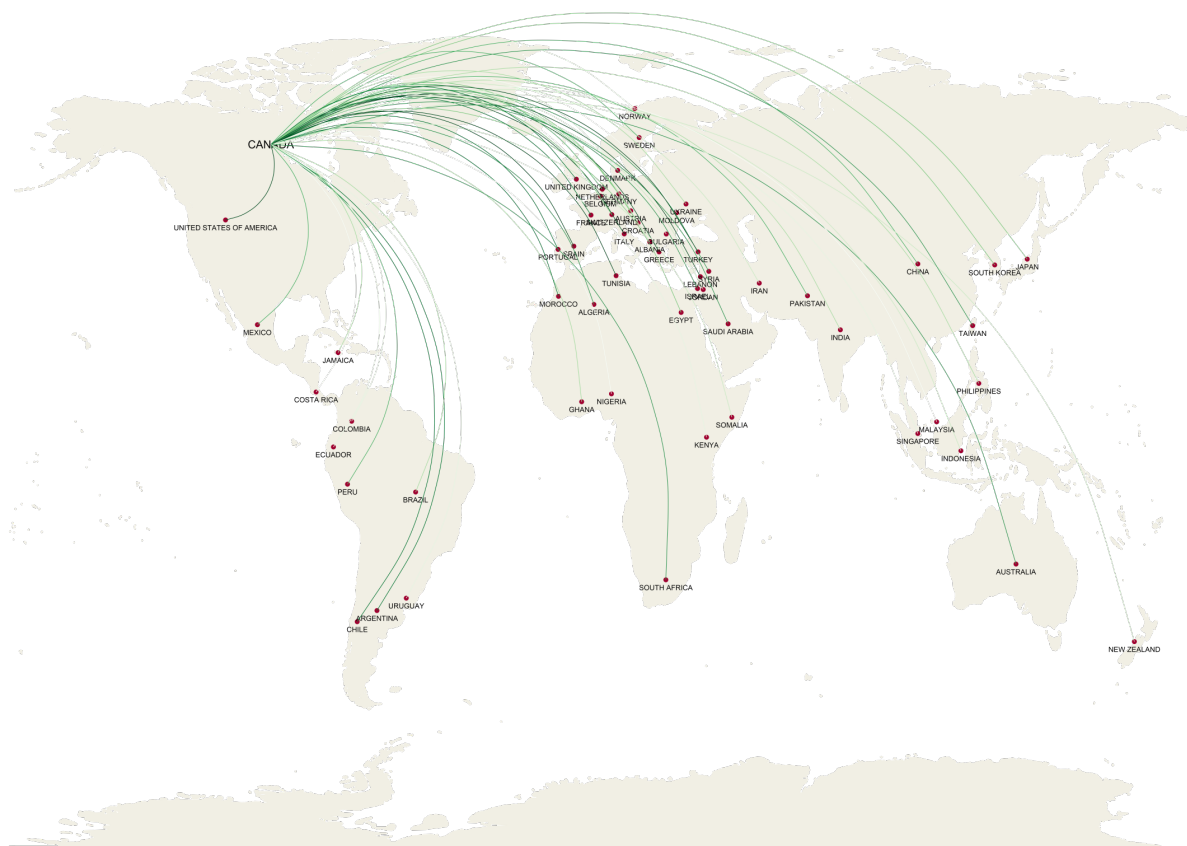
As for volumes by product, 79.6% of imports fell under code 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), followed by imports under code 15.09.90 (olive oils) with 18.3% and the remaining 2.1% corresponding to imports under code 15.10.00 (olive-pomace oils).



Country	OLIVE OIL		OLIVE POMACE OIL	TOTAL
	150910 VIRGIN OLIVE OIL	150990 OLIVE OIL	151000 OLIVE POMACE OIL	
ITALY	20841	3804	380	25025
SPAIN	5840	1763	272	7875
TUNISIA	5357	915	156	6429
GREECE	3385	265	26	3676
USA	569	1434	10	2013
TURKEY	317	191	4	512
LEBANON	459	33	10	502
PORTUGAL	197	282	1	480
CHILE	432	1	1	433
MOROCCO	241	16	107	363
OTHERS	526	57	78	660
TOTAL	38163	8761	1043	47967

* Source: Own elaboration based on Statistics CANADA - International Trade Division

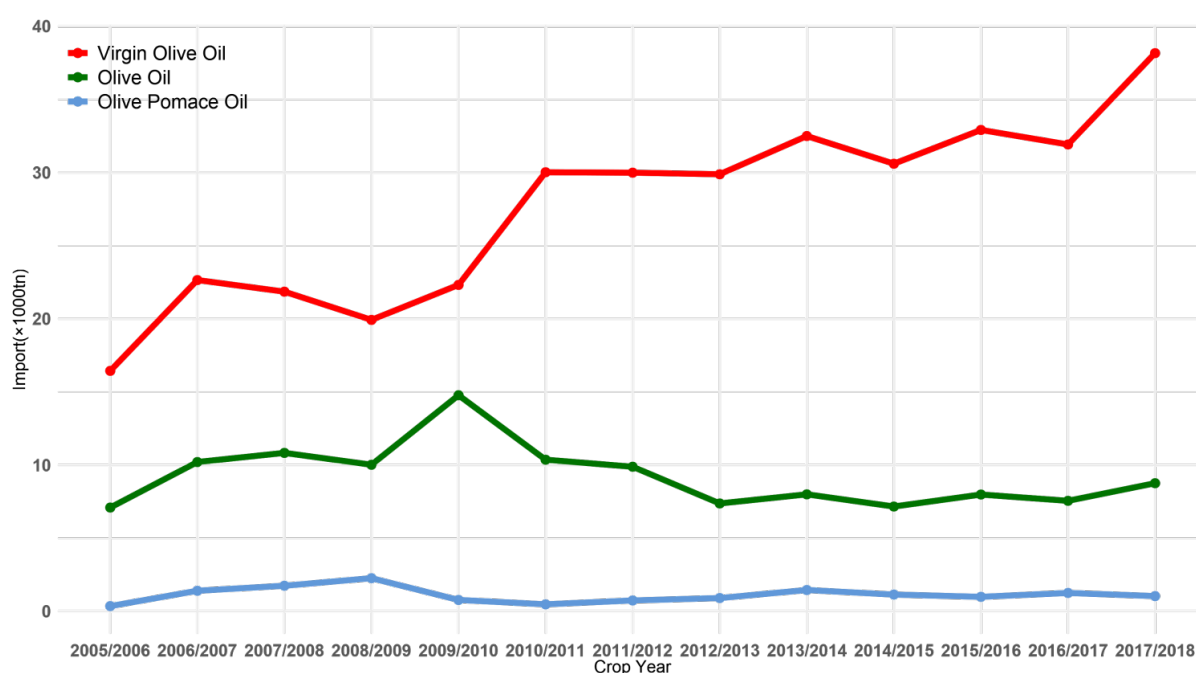
Olive oil imports to Canada. 2017/18 crop year



Source: IOC own elaboration based on Statistics CANADA - International Trade Division



Overall, imports of virgin olive oils have been ticking upwards. The total volume imported has increased by 132.1% if we compare the 2017/2018 crop year with the 2005/2006 crop year, when they accounted for 68.8% of all imports.

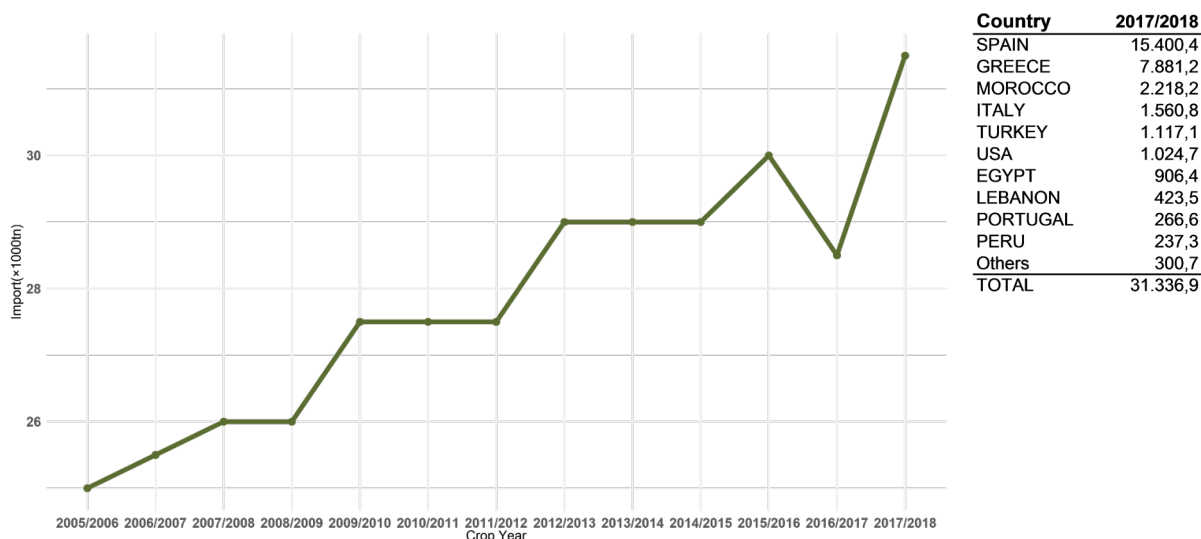


■ Graph III – Changes in imports by product type 2005/06 – 2017/18 (x1000 t)

2.Table olives

The Canadian market for table olives has shown overall long-term growth, reaching 31 336.9 t in the 2017/18 crop year (September 2017 – August 2018), or 4.8% of world imports, an increase of 9.3% compared to the previous crop year. Graph IV shows the trend in imports over the last 13 crop years, from 20 007.9 t in 2005/06 to 31 336.9 t in 2017/18, an increase of 56.6%.

Table II shows imports in the last crop year by country of origin. Spain stands out as the main supplier, producing 49.1% of all imports (15 400.4 t); followed by Greece with 25.1% (7 881.2 t); Morocco with 7.1% (2 218.2 t) and Italy with 5.0% (1 560.8 t). The rest of the countries are below 5%. Monthly price movements can be found in section I.2 of this newsletter.



■ Graph IV – Imports of table olives 2005/06 – 2017/18 (×1000 t)

■ Table III – Imports of table olives by country

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 shows trade figures for olive oil and olive-pomace oil in the top eight markets in the first nine months of the current crop year (October 2018 – June 2019). Increases were found in Japan (22%); Brazil (14%); Russia (13%); China (10%); the US (9%); and Australia (7%). Imports in Canada fell by 1%, the only country to see a fall compared to the same period the previous crop year¹.

In the first eight months of the current crop year, intra-EU acquisitions rose by 6% and extra-EU exports fell by 10% compared to the same period the previous crop year.

¹ Data for the EU for June 2019 were not available when this newsletter went to print.



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	133064,5
OCTOBER 18	3343,7	8245,6	4663,2	2495,9	5142,4	3058,9	34986,8	12787,9	89163,6	163888,0
NOVEMBER 17	2039,0	7285,3	3218,8	3833,4	4432,0	2036,0	20715,0	16739,1	91723,7	152022,3
NOVEMBER 18	3378,8	8467,6	4028,9	4405,4	5893,7	2291,4	26394,3	14892,6	91148,2	152022,3
DECEMBER 17	2016,3	7275,6	2888,2	7696,5	3946,3	2106,9	26836,2	25156,9	95192,9	173115,9
DECEMBER 18	1894,3	6310,5	4217,5	4740,2	4610,2	2836,1	30983,4	19103,1	102335,2	177030,5
JANUARY 18	1475,0	6103,3	3993,4	6113,6	4705,3	1783,0	25134,8	11126,2	102835,3	163269,9
JANUARY 19	2363,8	6515,5	3245,9	7115,2	5594,4	1420,6	24753,6	14229,4	94954,1	160192,6
FEBRUARY 18	2498,0	6442,4	3348,0	859,0	3664,0	1746,5	22999,6	23024,1	89279,8	153861,4
FEBRUARY 19	2208,5	8022,5	2778,9	1520,3	4489,0	2177,9	26292,8	19875,5	98532,5	165897,8
MARCH 18	2454,3	8383,4	4787,9	1338,0	4585,0	2011,2	29692,2	23411,7	87091,1	163754,8
MARCH 19	2548,4	8848,9	4017,0	3598,7	5398,7	1970,7	25869,5	18327,4	99815,8	170395,0
APRIL 18	2160,0	7079,4	4243,0	1547,8	4466,0	1995,0	32556,0	18123,6	81351,2	153522,0
APRIL 19	2178,1	8794,1	4763,8	3047,9	7211,1	2351,1	33158,2	14793,0	94274,0	170571,3
MAY 18	2826,0	6124,1	3621,0	2195,1	5128,0	2432,0	28242,0	21339,7	91582,2	163490,0
MAY 19	2777,4	6699,1	3986,2	3275,0	5832,1	2251,3	28349,6	16365,3	90213,9	159749,8
JUNE 18	3397,0	4808,0	4713,0	4142,9	5037,0	2160,5	26137,	15548,7	97838,5	163782,9
JUNE 19	2583,8	5323,9	3013,6	3252,2	5786,2	2594,0	29734,5	-	-	52288,0



2. TABLE OLIVE – 2018/19 CROP YEAR

The table below shows trade in table olives in the first ten months of the 2018/19 crop year² (September 2018 – June 2019). Increases were found in the US (16%); Brazil (7%); Australia (6%) and Canada (1%) compared to the same period the previous crop year.

In the first nine months of the 2018/19 crop year (September 2018 – May 2019), intra-EU acquisitions and extra-EU imports rose by 3% and 1% respectively compared to the same period the previous crop year³.

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	55047,3
SEPTEMBER 18	1598,5	9521,8	2702,7	9902,5	6523,2	29234,7	59483,4
OCTOBER 17	1295,0	9492,3	2843,0	11055,0	7304,7	32329,3	64319,3
OCTOBER 18	1462,9	12056,6	2641,3	11907,0	8807,6	31315,6	68191,0
NOVEMBER 17	1406,0	11055,2	2663,6	12596,0	8255,4	29794,9	65706,6
NOVEMBER 18	1997,5	12807,1	2848,2	13040,2	9501,1	34606,4	74800,5
DECEMBER 17	1336,8	11055,2	2663,6	12469,9	10381,4	27305,2	65212,1
DECEMBER 18	1232,9	9626,1	2403,5	11242,6	8713,5	29204,6	62423,2
JANUARY 18	1023,0	7023,3	2343,0	9811,0	9647,1	24624,0	54471,4
JANUARY 19	1427,8	7349,8	2326,4	12164,6	10517,6	23680,6	57466,9
FEBRUARY 18	1410,0	8780,0	2297,0	8976,0	9355,6	24741,0	55559,6
FEBRUARY 19	1233,8	9384,3	2112,2	9854,0	9519,6	25012,7	57116,4
MARCH 18	1421,0	7571,7	2444,0	11297,0	12533,7	27031,1	62298,5
MARCH 19	1848,5	8535,6	2695,6	15965,2	11044,0	27382,2	67471,2
APRIL 18	1467,0	8902,8	3044,0	11454,0	11552,4	28051,3	64471,5
APRIL 19	1590,2	10371,6	3071,6	16395,3	12024,3	29124,2	72577,2
MAY 18	1897,0	8140,0	2714,0	12953,0	12289,9	30987,5	68981,4
MAY 19	1556,4	9465,4	2993,9	14787,7	11594,7	30823,2	71221,3
JUNE 18	1561,0	10569,0	3146,0	12834,0	9262,1	32931,6	70203,7
JUNE 19	1191,9	7874,0	2625,2	16081,7	-	-	27772,9

² 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.

³ Data for the EU for June 2019 were not available when this newsletter went to print.



II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OILS

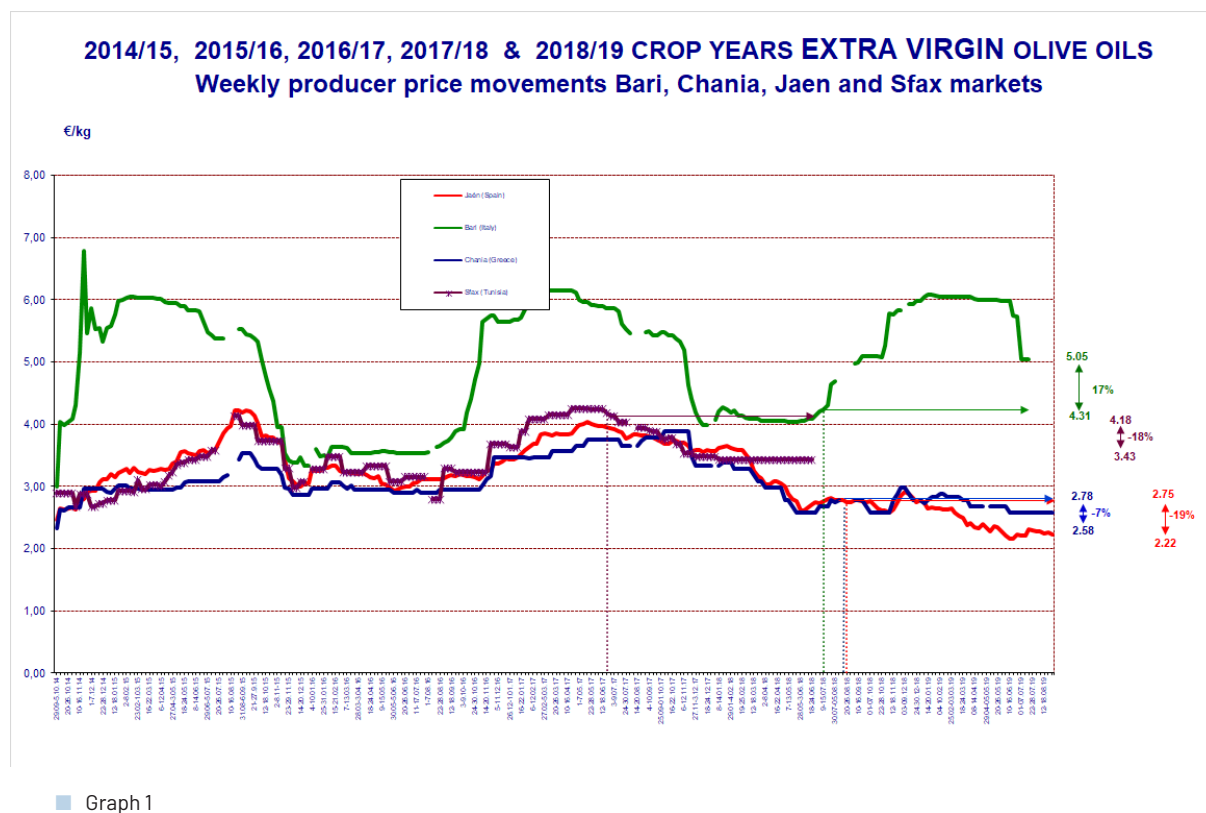
Graph 1 shows the weekly producer price movements of extra virgin olive oil in the top three producer countries of the EU and Tunisia. Graph 3 shows the weekly producer price movements of refined olive oil in the top two producer countries of the EU. Price movements by month can be found in graphs 2 and 4.

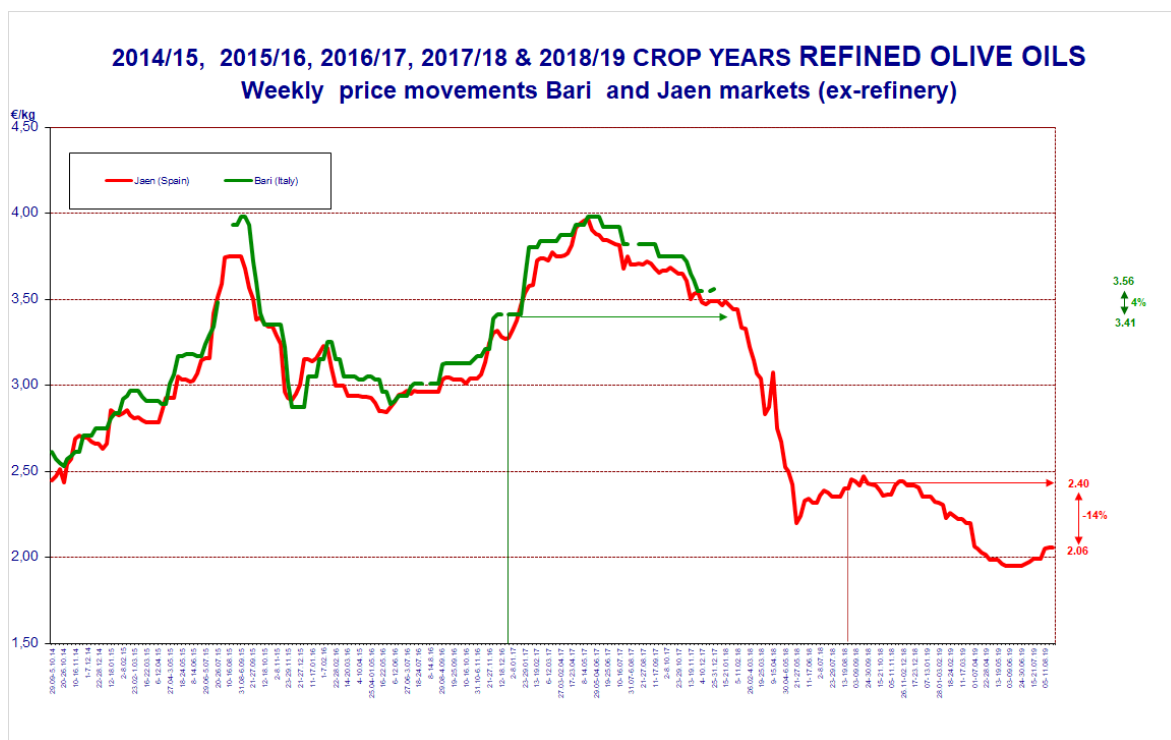
Extra virgin olive oil – Producer prices in Spain in the third week of August stood at €2.22/kg, an 19% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year (Graph 1).

Italy – Prices in Italy in the second week of July 2019 stood at €5.05/kg, a 17% rise compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Greece – Prices in Greece in the second week of August 2019 stood at €2.58/kg, a 7% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year.

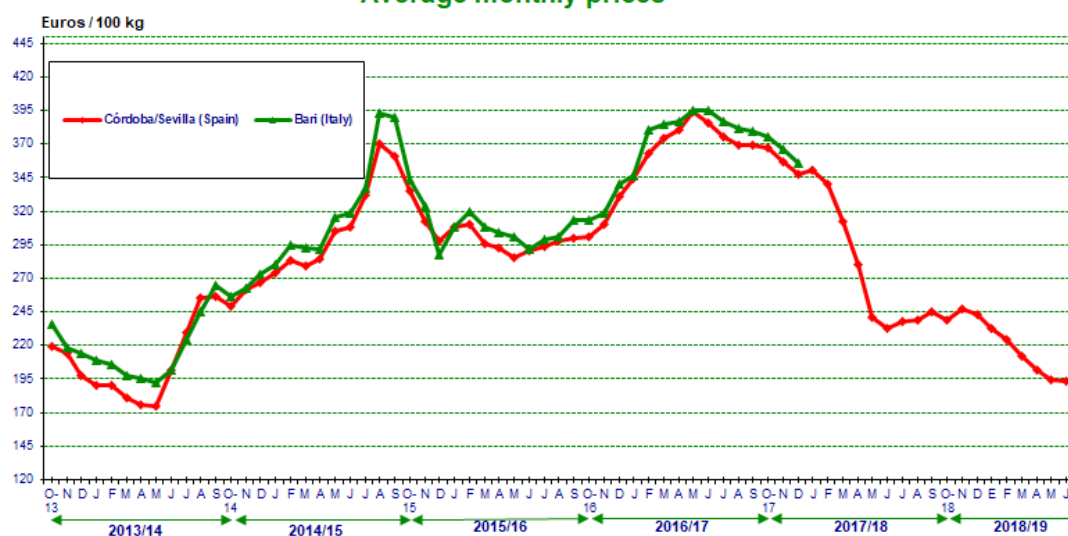
Tunisia – Prices in Tunisia were stable in the last weeks of June 2018, coming in at €3.43/kg, an 18% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year.





■ Graph 3

MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES REFINED OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices



■ Graph 4



STAY TUNED!

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