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MAURITANIA TO JOIN THE IOC

An agreement on strategic cooperation was signed between the IOC and the government of Mauritania.



NOUAKCHOTT/ On 28 January 2021, Dy Ould Zein, the Minister of Rural Development of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and Abdellatif Ghedira, the Executive Director of the International Olive Council, signed a cooperation action plan aimed at:

- Facilitating Mauritania's accession to the IOC;
- Developing olive cultivation and olive oil production in Mauritania;
- Promoting the consumption of olive oil and showcasing its many health benefits; and
- Ensuring the quality control of olive oils following the international standards of the IOC.

AMBASSADOR OF CYPRUS VISITS IOC HEADQUARTERS

The new Ambassador of Cyprus, H.E. Helena Mina, paid a courtesy visit to IOC headquarters in Madrid (pictured). She was welcomed by Abdellatif Ghedira, the Executive Director, who outlined the opportunities for developing the olive sector in her country in terms of the production, consumption and quality of olive oil.





IOC GIVEN OLIVE OIL CULTURE AWARD



The International Olive Council has been awarded the “Premi Cultura de l’Oli 2021”. The award was given by “Patronato Fira de l’Oli i les Garrigues, y el alcalde de les Borges Blanques” for the commitment of the IOC to the cultural promotion of olive oil consumption and the dissemination of information on market regulations in the olive sector.

The award ceremony, which was held online, was attended by the IOC’s Deputy Executive Director Jaime Lillo (pictured), who spoke about the nutritional properties of olive oil and the global olive oil market.

The municipality of Les Borges and the region of Les Garrigues have a strong link with olive production. Olives are one of the most important sectors of the local economy, making olive oil a tool for promotion and territorial marketing. In the last edition before the pandemic, the Fira de l’Oli i les Garrigues recorded some 70 000 visitors. The organisers’ commitment to drawing attention to this event is commendable, ensuring the event could go ahead despite the pandemic to share news of great scientific, economic and health importance.

AMBASSADOR OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA VISITS IOC HEADQUARTERS

Madam Ambassador Danka Savic of Bosnia and Herzegovina visited IOC headquarters in Madrid and was welcomed by Executive Director Abdellatif Ghedira (both pictured).

During the meeting, Mr Ghedira outlined the mission of the Executive Secretariat and the Council of Members and highlighted the advantages of acceding to the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015.



Mr Ghedira emphasised to Ambassador Savic that the International Olive Council is a decisive player in contributing to the sustainable and responsible development of olive growing, serving as a world forum for discussing policymaking issues and tackling present and future challenges, working in close partnership with the private sector and member governments.



AMBASSADOR OF MAURITANIA VISITS IOC HEADQUARTERS



H.E. Kane Boubaker, Ambassador of the Republic of Mauritania in Madrid, held talks with the Executive Director, **Abdellatif Ghedira**, on implementing the cooperation agreement signed in Nouakchott with the Mauritanian Minister of Rural Development, H.E. Dy Ould Zein.

The Executive Director described the steps planned up to the official accession of Mauritania to the International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives 2015 and the activities the country will be able to benefit from once it becomes a Member of the Organisation.

The heads of the different areas of IOC activities intervened to provide more detailed information, including Eduardo Muela, Head of the Legal Department; Abdelkrim Adi, Head of the Olive Growing, Olive Oil Technology and Environment Unit; and Mercedes Fernández, Head of the Chemistry and Standardisation Unit.

The Ambassador expressed the hope that this collaboration would materialise as soon as possible. He recalled the importance of olive products in Mauritanian culture and culinary traditions and indicated that the cultivation of olive trees in his country would not only create a new industry and jobs but would also be an excellent means of combating desertification.

NEW IOC DONATION TO THE SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA

MADRID/ The Executive Director of the International Olive Council has donated samples of olive oil to the Order of Malta in Spain to be used in the Order's kitchens for forgotten or excluded members of society. These are surplus samples of extra virgin olive oil that were candidates for the IOC's international Mario Solinas Quality Award.

This donation is particularly important and is intended as a contribution from the IOC at this time of crisis caused by covid-19, to help the many people in need. This is the third donation the Organisation has made to this charity for a total of almost 400 litres of olive oil. Currently, the Order of Malta provides more than a thousand meals a day, 7 days a week, in Madrid.



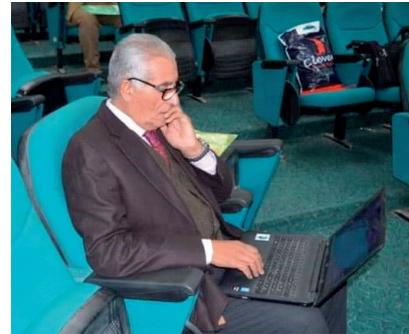
In the photo, from left to right: Abdellatif Ghedira, Executive Director; Javier Aragón, delegate of the Order of Malta in Spain; and Eduardo Muela, Head of the IOC Legal Department.



The Sovereign Order of Malta is an international charitable organisation created in 1113, today considered a subject of public international law, which maintains diplomatic relations with more than 100 states and the European Union, and has permanent observer status at the United Nations. Today, the Order of Malta is active in 120 countries and cares for people in need through its medical, social and humanitarian work.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT REMEMBERS A DEAR FRIEND

CAIRO/ Today we remember **Prof. Abdelaziz Mahmoud Aboelkhabab**, Professor Emeritus at the Horticulture Research Institute of the Agriculture Research Center Egypt, who passed away recently. One of Egypt's top experts in the field of olives and olive growing, he coordinated and took part in many research projects in his country, working with a number of scientific bodies including the IOC to produce internationally recognised research.



Recently, he chaired the Editorial Board of and wrote several articles for the 127th edition of **OLIVAE**, the annual IOC journal that was dedicated to Egypt in 2020. The **Executive Secretariat** will remember him for his many contributions to the olive sector.

MARIO SOLINAS QUALITY AWARD 2021

New rules of the Mario Solinas Quality Award 2021 and of national competitions with IOC sponsorship

MADRID/ The rules for the Mario Solinas Quality Award, the international competition for extra virgin olive oils, can be found here: <https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/chemistry-standardisation-unit/#national-competitions> in Arabic, English, French, Italian and Spanish. Participation in this IOC competition is open. The samples and required documents outlined in the competition rules have been sent to the Executive Secretariat (Calle Principe de Vergara 154, 28002 Madrid, Spain). The rules for national extra virgin olive oil competitions that have been granted IOC sponsorship, as well as the corresponding decisions, can be found here: <https://www.internationaloliveoil.org/what-we-do/chemistry-standardisation-unit/#institutional> in English, French and Spanish.





MEETING OF EXPERTS ON OLIVE TABLES

Two meetings took place on 27 January 2021 via videoconference. First, the meeting of the group of experts on standards, and second, the meeting of the group of experts on the organoleptic assessment of table olives.

Several topics of interest were discussed at these meetings. The experts emphasised the importance of the 2013 harmonisation of the Codex standard on table olives, and the positive impact it had on international trade. Regarding the organoleptic assessment of table olives, the experts proposed revising (rev. 3) the current method for the sensory analysis of table olives as well as creating an electronic working group to create a didactic guide for the institutional sponsorship of the IOC.



TECHNICAL MISSION TO MAURITANIA

NOUAKCHOTT/ An IOC delegation, headed by the Executive Director Abdellatif Ghedira, went on mission to Mauritania in February 2021. During this mission, the Head of the Technology and Environment Unit, Abdelkrim Adi held a meeting with the central directors of the Minister of Rural Development and the officials in charge of the country's agricultural sector. They discussed the technical means to help boost the local production of extra virgin olive oil and guarantee consumption in line with the norms and standards of the IOC through installing physico-chemical and sensory quality control laboratories.



Discussions focused on the conclusions of the IOC's TRUE HEALTHY OLIVE CULTIVARS project, on the work carried out by the Executive Secretariat to identify, conserve and utilise the genetic resources of the olive tree (RESGEN), as well as the technical collaboration made possible between the germplasm banks on the IOC's network. The meeting also provided an opportunity to discuss collaborating with the international collection in Marrakech and begin a preliminary study to help choose the varieties of olive tree that would be well adapted to the pedoclimatic conditions of Mauritania.

The Head of the Technical Unit invited the Mauritanian officials to take part in the next international webinar on climate change and the olive tree that will be hosted by the Executive Secretariat.

The Executive Director selected three varieties of olive tree from the international collection of Marrakech to give to the Mauritanian Minister during the signing of the plan of action for cooperation. In the picture: Abdellatif Ghedira and Abdelkrim Adi, alongside Eduardo Muela Rodriguez, the Head of the IOC's Legal Department.



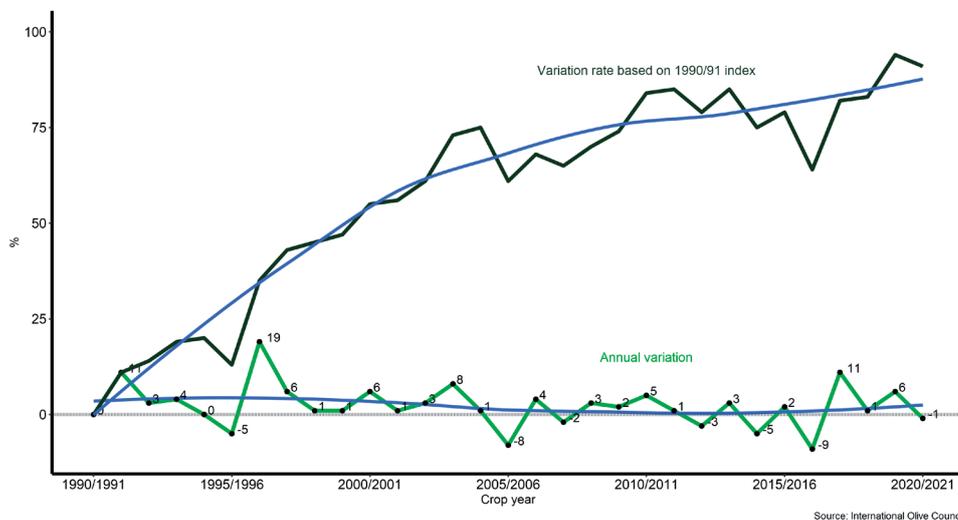
THE WORLD OF OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES

Source: Economy and Promotion Unit



FOCUS: EVOLUTION OF THE CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES

Olive oil consumption increased by 91.1% from the 1990/91 crop year to the 2018/19 crop year. Provisional data for the 2019/20 crop year point to an increase of 5.8%, reaching 3 234 000 t. Estimates for the 2020/21 crop year put consumption at below 3.2 million tonnes.



Graph I - Changes in the consumption of olive oil. Annual variation rates and with base 1990/91.



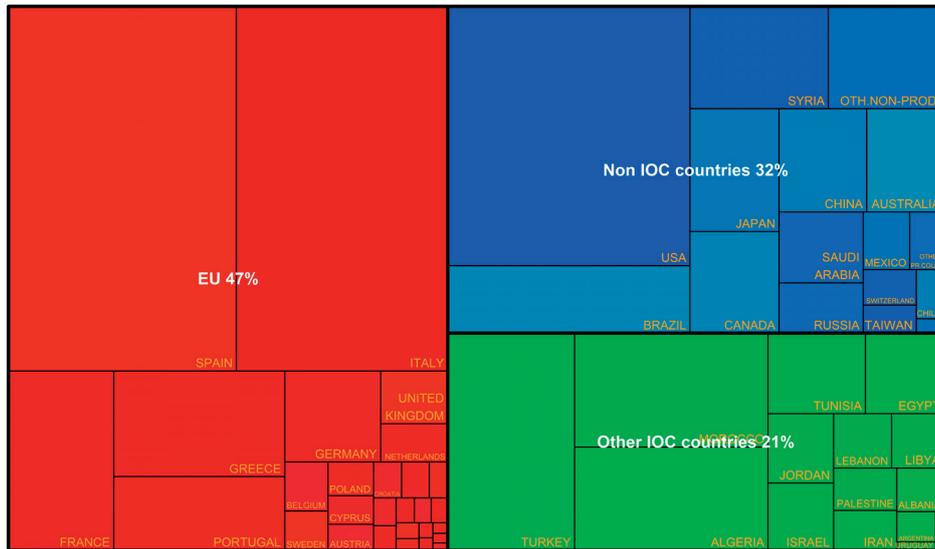
1. OLIVE OIL – PROVISIONAL 2019/20 CROP YEAR AND ESTIMATED 2020/21 CROP YEAR

According to official data provided by countries and estimates from the Executive Secretariat of the IOC, world consumption may reach 3 185 500 t in the 2020/21 crop year for a fall of 1.5% compared to the 2019/20 crop year.

Though the data are still provisional, world consumption reached 3 234 000 t in the 2019/20 crop year for an increase of 5.8%, or 177 000 t more than the previous crop year. Consumption in IOC member countries reached 2 204 000 t for an increase of 3.4% in the 2019/20 crop year. The group of EU countries consumed 1 519 000 t of olive oil for an increase of 0.7%. In the remaining IOC member countries, consumption reached 685 000 t, or 9.8% more than the previous crop year. Non-member countries saw consumption at 1 030 000 t, 11.4% more than the previous crop year.

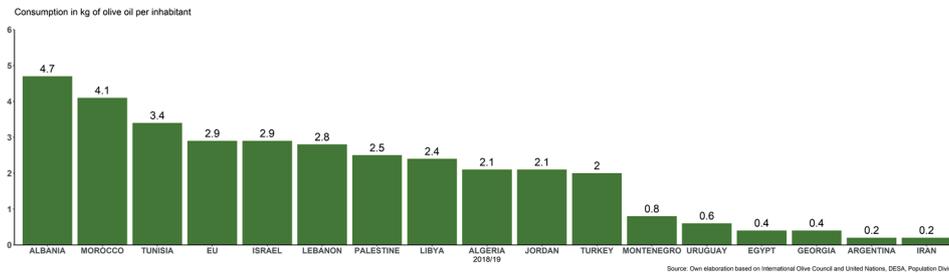
Consumption (x1000tn)	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020(p.)	Average	2020/2021(e.)	%variation rates
EU, of which:	1 660	1 402	1 595	1 509	1 519	1 537	1 594	↑ 4.9%
SPAIN	494	443	478	495	528	488	542	↑ 2.6%
ITALY	598	439	580	453	490	512	511	↑ 4.3%
FRANCE	113	109	102	137	120	116	118	↓ -1.7%
GREECE	140	105	130	121	115	122	115	↓ 0.0%
PORTUGAL	70	70	75	56	80	70	80	↓ 0.0%
Non-producers	227	219	215	230	169	212	212	↑ 25.6%
Deficit producers	17	17	15	17	17	17	16	↓ -6.4%
Other IOC countries, of which:	502	504	590	624	685	581	620	↓ -9.4%
TURKEY	116	150	176	163	175	156	170	↓ -2.9%
MOROCCO	120	120	120	150	140	130	140	↓ 0.0%
ALGERIA	80	67	82	92	127	90	85	↓ -33.1%
EGYPT	16	22	40	45	40	33	41	↑ 2.5%
TUNISIA	35	21	40	40	50	37	35	↓ -30.0%
ISRAEL	20	21	21	25	28	23	28	↓ 0.0%
JORDAN	29	19	22	21	29	24	25	↓ -13.8%
Non-IOC producers, of which:	548	548	540	586	656	576	614	↓ -6.4%
USA	321	315	315	351	400	340	357	↓ -10.6%
SYRIA	104	98	80	75	90	89	86	↓ -4.4%
CHINA	39	44	44	52	58	47	66	↑ 14.8%
AUSTRALIA	42	45	48	50	50	47	51	↑ 1.0%
Non producers, of which:	268	272	314	338	374	313	357	↓ -4.4%
BRAZIL	50	60	76	86	104	75	96	↓ -7.2%
JAPAN	54	54	56	69	70	60	78	↑ 11.5%
CANADA	41	40	47	46	58	46	49	↓ -14.8%
RUSSIA	20	20	20	24	27	22	22	↓ -18.5%
TOTAL	2 980	2 726	3 039	3 057	3 234	3 007	3 186	↓ -1.5%

Table I – Consumption of olive oil.



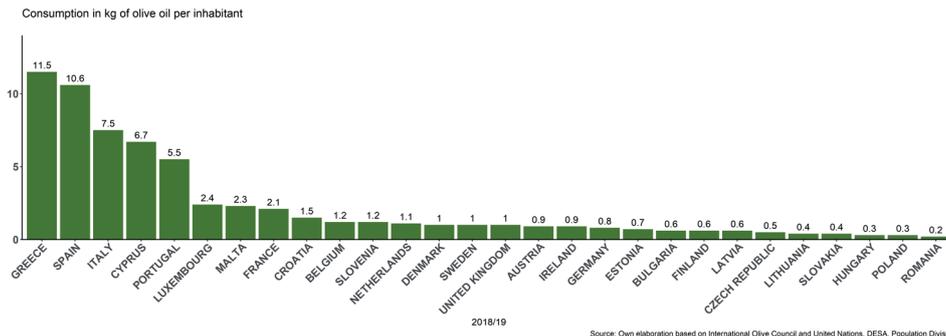
Graph 2 - Consumption of olive oil 2019/20.

Albania and Morocco stood out from IOC member countries in 2019 with per capita consumption reaching over 4kg of olive oil that year, whereas the overall average in member countries was 2.2kg.



Graph 3 - Consumption in kg of olive oil per inhabitant per year in 2019 in IOC member countries.

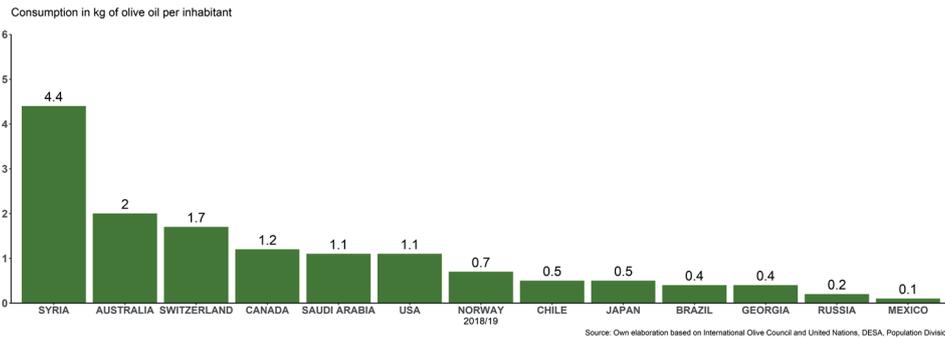
Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus and Portugal stood out among European member countries with per capita consumption at over 5kg in 2019, whereas the overall average was 2.9kg that year.



Graph 4 - Consumption in kg of olive oil per inhabitant per year 2019 in IOC member countries (EU).



Syria stood out among non-member countries with per capita consumption at 4kg. The average rate of consumption in non-member countries was 0.4kg.



Graph 5 – Consumption in kg of olive oil per inhabitant per year in 2019 in the main non-member countries.

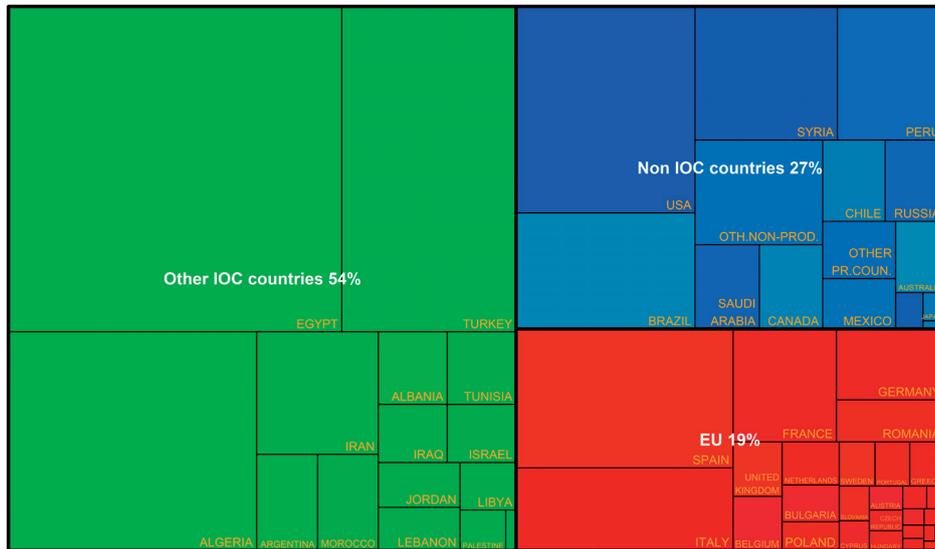
Table olives – Provisional 2019/20 crop year and estimated 2020/21 crop year

The largest increase in consumption was found in the main producing member countries of the IOC. In some countries, rising production drove consumption, such as in Egypt, which went from consuming 11 000 t in the 1990/91 crop year to 650 000 t in the 2019/20 crop year. Algeria went from 14 000 t to 325 000 t and Turkey from 110 000 t to 340 000 t in the same period.

Estimates point to consumption increasing by 0.4% in the 2020/21 crop year compared to 2019/20.

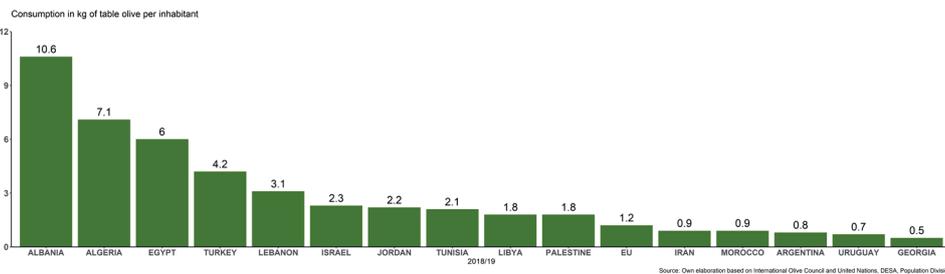
Consumption (×1000tn)	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020(p.)	Average	2020/2021(e.)	%variation rates
EU, of which:	579	572	595	592	567	581	595	↑ 4.9%
SPAIN	183	191	192	191	181	187	185	↑ 2.3%
ITALY	126	85	107	92	107	103	103	↓ -3.9%
FRANCE	65	65	65	70	70	67	71	↑ 1.4%
GREECE	15	15	16	15	9	14	10	↑ 11.1%
PORTUGAL	6	6	6	10	9	7	9	↓ 0.0%
Non-producers	178	204	203	207	184	195	209	↑ 13.6%
Deficit producers	6	6	6	8	7	7	8	↑ 13.8%
Other IOC countries, of which:	1 175	1 328	1 514	1 560	1 656	1 447	1 688	↑ 1.9%
EGYPT	319	400	555	600	650	505	700	↑ 7.7%
TURKEY	318	332	355	349	340	339	345	↑ 1.5%
ALGERIA	234	297	300	305	325	292	313	↓ -3.7%
IRAN	58	71	55	75	90	70	94	↑ 4.5%
ARGENTINA	35	40	40	35	35	37	35	↓ 0.0%
MOROCCO	31	31	32	32	35	32	36	↑ 2.9%
ALBANIA	30	32	32	30	30	31	32	↑ 5.0%
TUNISIA	23	20	25	24	30	24	24	↓ -21.7%
IRAQ	24	24	24	22	24	23	24	↓ -2.1%
JORDAN	32	16	23	22	22	23	24	↑ 9.1%
Non-IOC producers, of which:	521	565	520	512	551	534	502	↓ -8.9%
USA	215	206	216	182	222	208	196	↓ -11.7%
SYRIA	147	185	105	109	114	132	102	↓ -10.1%
PERU	32	45	65	90	85	63	70	↓ -17.6%
CHILE	28	28	30	32	30	30	32	↑ 4.9%
Non producers, of which:	225	258	248	254	274	252	275	↑ 0.2%
BRAZIL	102	114	110	118	124	114	124	↓ 0.0%
CANADA	30	28	32	32	32	31	34	↑ 6.2%
RUSSIA	22	25	25	28	28	26	25	↓ -12.3%
TOTAL	2 500	2 724	2 878	2 920	3 049	2 814	3 060	↑ 0.4%

Table 2 – Consumption of table olives.



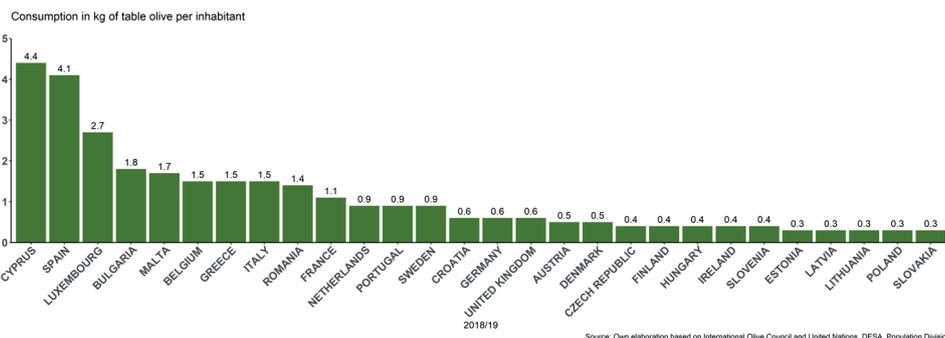
Graph 6 – Consumption of table olives 2019/20.

Albania stood out from IOC member countries in 2019, consuming some 10.6kg of table olives per capita. Algeria followed with 7.1kg per inhabitant, for a total consumption of 305 000 t for a population of over 43 million. Egypt consumed 6kg and Turkey 4.2kg, and the remaining countries fell under 4kg per inhabitant per year.



Graph 7 – Consumption in kg of table olives per inhabitant per year in 2019 in IOC member countries

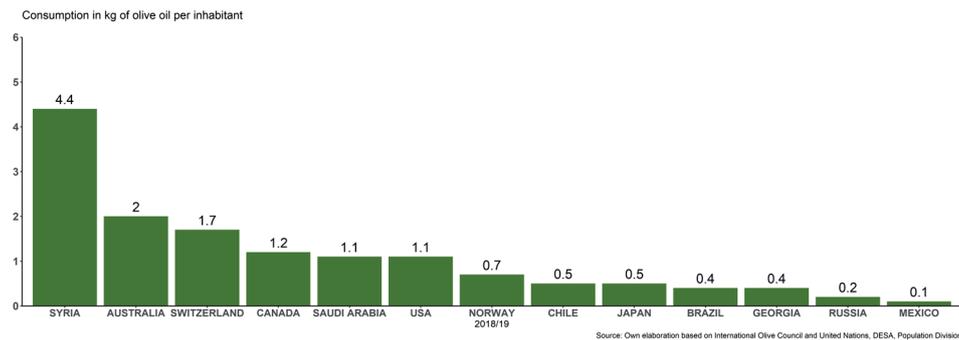
Consumption in the EU increased by 63.8% in the period from 1990/91 to 2019/20, from 346 500 t to 567 500 t. In 2019, EU consumption stood at 1.2kg per person per year.



Graph 8 – Consumption in kg of table olives per inhabitant per year in 2019 in IOC member countries (EU)



Among non-member countries, Syria stood out with per capita consumption reaching 6.4kg, as did Chile with 1.7kg and Peru with 2.8kg. In Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Brazil, Iraq, the US and Georgia, per capita consumption stood at between 0.5kg and 1kg. The remaining countries fell under 0.5kg per inhabitant per year.



Graph 9 – Consumption in kg of table olive per inhabitant per year in 2019 in non-member countries of the IOC

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 month of the current crop year (October 2020). Imports rose in Australia (47%); Brazil (33%); Canada (27%); and Russia (22%) compared to the same period the previous crop year. However, imports fell in Japan (1%); the US (12%); and China (19%).

OLIVE OIL IMPORTS (INCLUDING OLIVE POMACE OIL) (T)		
Country	OCTOBER 19	OCTOBER 20
Australia	2275.4	3353.3
Brazil	8334.3	11052.3
Canada	4516.1	5755.7
China	3203.8	2588.2
Japan	4963.1	4902.6
Russia	3411.8	4156.7
USA	33224.7	29339.7
Extra-EU	13337.0	-
Intra-EU	102199.1	-
Total	180976.3	61148.4



2. TABLE OLIVES – 2020/21 CROP YEAR

The table below shows trade in table olives in the 2020/21 crop year (September 2020 – October 2020). Imports grew by 49% in Canada, 41% in Brazil and 29% in Australia compared to the same period the previous crop year. However, imports fell by 31% in the US.

In the 2020/21 crop year (September 2020), intra-EU acquisitions grew by 13% and extra-EU imports by 20% compared to the same period the previous crop year.

TABLE OLIVE IMPORTS (T)				
Country	SEP 19	SEP 20	OCT 19	OCT 20
Australia	1177.7	1590.2	1187.7	1470.6
Brazil	9869.7	14702.7	12570.2	17012.7
Canada	2310.2	4139.0	2934.7	3671.0
USA	14579.7	8942.1	14945.7	11341.4
Extra-EU	6993.8	8372.4	8276.1	-
Intra-EU	26166.8	29487.6	38698.8	-
Total	62000.9	67232.9	80537.5	33495.7

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 21 to 27 December 2020 stood at €2.52/kg, a 17.1% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Italy - Prices in Italy from 14 to 20 December 2020 stood at €4.8/kg, a 50% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Greece - Prices in Greece from 14 to 20 December 2020 stood at €2.33/kg, a 1.1% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year.

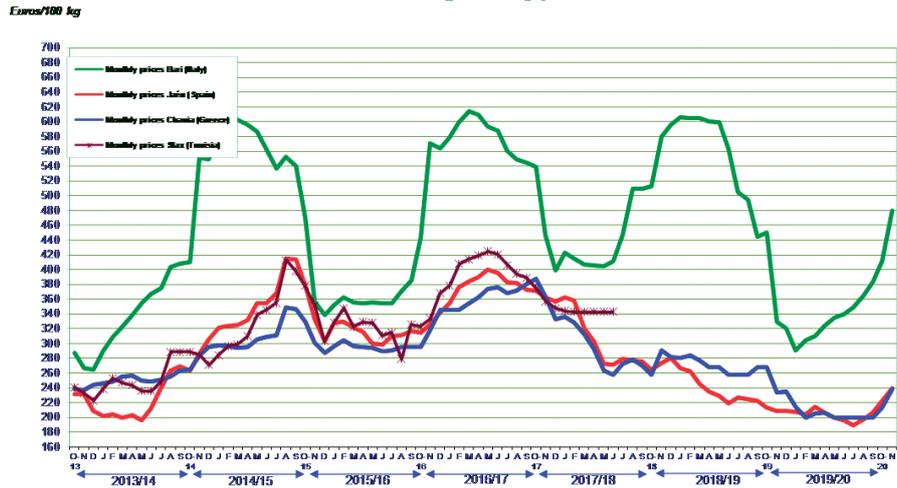
Tunisia - Prices in Tunisia remained stable in the last weeks of June 2018, at €3.43/kg, an 18% fall compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Refined olive oil - Producer prices in Spain stood at €1.93/kg from 21 to 27 December 2020, which indicates an increase of 1.4% 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 (€2.52/kg) and refined olive oil (€1.93/kg) in Spain was €0.59/kg. In Italy, the difference was €0.43/kg in December 2017 (Graph 2).

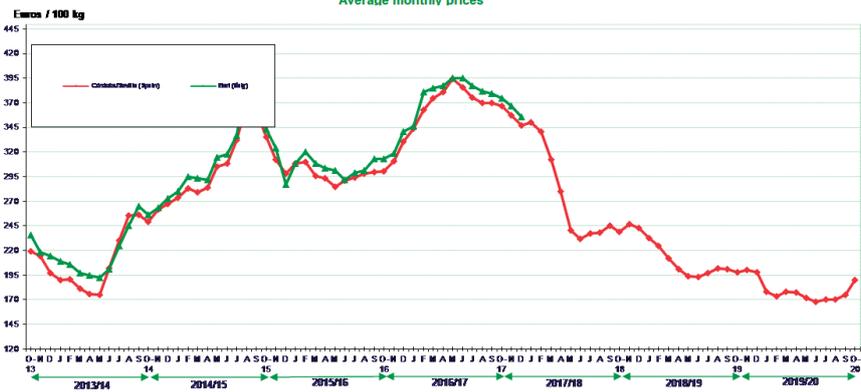


MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices



Graph 1

MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCER PRICES REFINED OLIVE OIL Average monthly prices

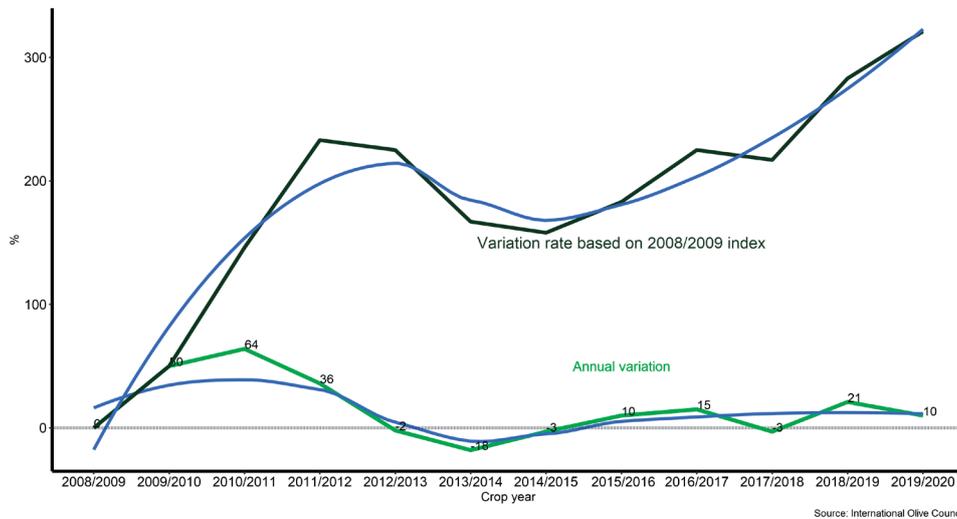


Graph 2



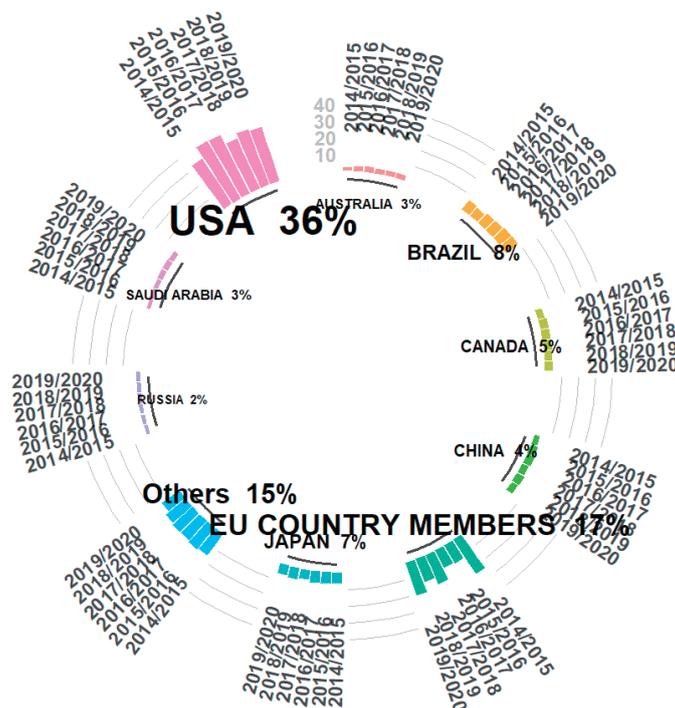
CHINA - IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

Imports rebound to reach the highest figure on record. Imports of virgin olive oil and olive oil into China have increased by 10% in the 2019/20 crop year compared to the previous crop year to reach 50 641 tonnes.



Olive oil and olive pomace oil

China accounts for around 4% of world olive oil imports, ranking sixth behind the United States (36%), the European Union (17%), Brazil (8%), Japan (7%) and Canada (5%). Between them, these six account for 77% of world imports. The rest of the importing countries are below 4%.



Graph 1 - Olive oil and olive pomace oil, percentage of world imports (average 6 crop years)

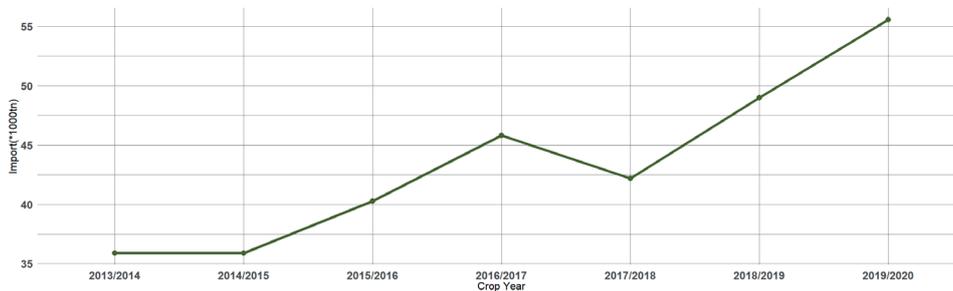


Imports of olive oil and olive pomace oil into China increased by 13.5% in the last crop year. The olive oil market in China has maintained strong growth during the period from 2014/15 to 2019/20. In this last crop year, imports reached 55,580t, which is 54.8% more than in the 2014/15 crop year.

Table I shows changes in imports in the last 7 crop years. We can see that Spain, with an increase of 17.1% compared to the previous crop year, is China's main supplier.

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	%Variation Rates
SPAIN	21768	26812	32459	35564	35152	41244	48298	↑ 17.1
ITALY	8108	5118	5341	7271	4740	5832	5142	↓ -11.8
CHILE	66	37	25	20	44	97	604	↑ 522.1
AUSTRALIA	816	568	508	314	492	350	459	↑ 31.3
GREECE	1327	964	871	716	554	441	284	↓ -35.6
PORTUGAL	159	163	162	139	70	125	200	↑ 60.4
TUNISIA	1303	373	266	289	180	79	176	↑ 122.7
TURKEY	1145	774	169	235	163	196	107	↓ -45.5
CYPRUS	0	110	11	20	0	50	80	↑ 61.5
UNITED KINGDOM	15	15	36	28	60	38	60	↑ 57.2
SOUTH KOREA	1	28	36	36	17	45	54	↑ 20.2
Others	1184	937	399	1190	728	489	115	↓ -76.5
Total	35891	35898	40281	45822	42198	48986	55580	↑ 13.5

Table 1 – Imports of olive oil and olive pomace oil per country of origin (2013/14 – 2019/20)(t)



Graph 2 – Changes in imports 2013/14 – 2019/20 (x1000 t)

By origin, just over 97% of imports to China came from the European Union in the 2019/20 crop year, with Spain in the lead with 86.9%, followed by Italy with 9.3%. The rest of the countries are below 2%.



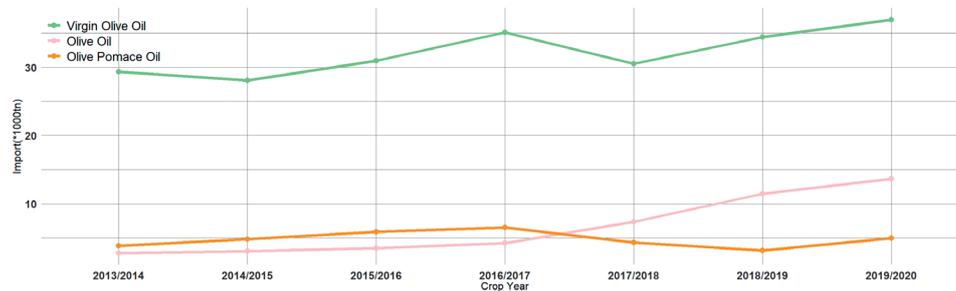
In terms of volume by product category, 66.5% of total imports were under code 15.09.10 (virgin olive oils), followed by 24.6% under code 15.09.90 (olive oils) and the remaining 8.9% corresponds to imports under code 15.10.00 (olive pomace oils).

Country	OLIVE OIL		OLIVE POMACE OIL	TOTAL
	150910 VIRGIN OLIVE OIL	150990 OLIVE OIL	151000 OLIVE POMACE OIL	
SPAIN	31205	13283	3811	48298
ITALY	3932	159	1051	5142
CHILE	604	0	0	604
AUSTRALIA	459	0	0	459
GREECE	247	37	0	284
PORTUGAL	141	0	59	200
TUNISIA	82	94	0	176
TURKEY	85	14	8	107
CYPRUS	80	0	0	80
UNITED KINGDOM	1	59	0	60
SOUTH KOREA	54	0	0	54
OTHERS	100	6	10	115
TOTAL	36990	13651	4939	55580

* Source: Own elaboration based on China Customs

Table 2 – Distribution of imports per product type and country - 2019/2020 (t)

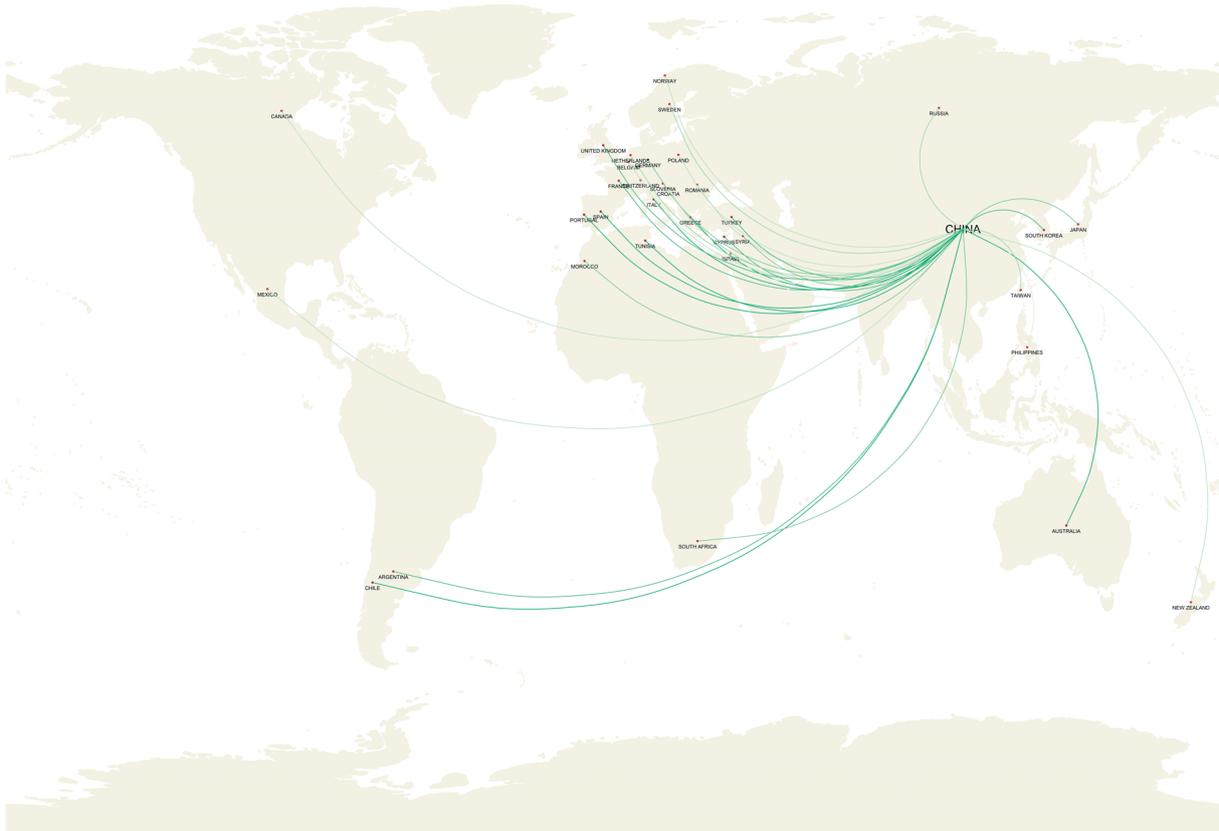
Imports of virgin olive oil saw a positive trend in the last crop year and the volume imported increased by 31.7% if we compare the 2019/2020 crop year to the 2014/2015 crop year in which they represented 78.3% of total imports.



Graph 4 – Changes in imports by product type 2013/14 – 2019/20 (×1000 t)



Olive oil imports to China. 2019/20 crop year



Source: IOC own elaboration based on China Customs

Map 1 - Import flows to China- 2019/20.

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 two months of the current crop year (October 2020 – November 2020). Imports rose by 28% in Canada; 25% in Australia; 21% in Brazil; 12% in the US; and 8% in Japan compared to the same period the previous crop year. On the other hand, imports fell by 55% in China. Data from Russia were only available up until October when this Newsletter went to print, indicating an increase of 22%.

In the first month of the 2020/21 crop year, intra-EU acquisitions fell by 4% and extra-EU imports rose by 49% compared to the same period the previous crop year.



OLIVE OIL IMPORTS (INCLUDING OLIVE POMACE OIL)(T)				
Country	OCTOBER 19	OCTOBER 20	NOVEMBER 19	NOVEMBER 20
Australia	2275.4	3353.3	2471.8	2563.6
Brazil	8334.3	11052.3	10999.9	12249.6
Canada	4516.1	5755.7	4001.1	5146.6
China	3203.8	2588.2	6565.4	1789.6
Japan	4963.1	4902.6	5298.7	6160.0
Russia	3411.8	4156.7	2628.9	-
USA	33224.7	29339.7	22626.7	33389.2
Extra-EU	13337.0	19817.7	11688.1	-
Intra-EU	102199.1	98528.6	100322.8	-
Total	180976.3	179494.7	169448.3	61298.6

2. TABLE OLIVES – 2020/21 CROP YEAR

The table below shows trade in table olives in the 2020/21 crop year 2020/21 (September 2020 – November 2020). Imports grew by 47% in Canada, 30% in Brazil and 19% in Australia compared to the same period the previous crop year. However, imports fell by 22% in the US.

In the first two months of the 2020/21 crop year (September 2020 – October 2020), intra-EU acquisitions of table olives fell by 10% and extra-EU imports rose by 26% compared to the same period the previous crop year.

TABLE OLIVE IMPORTS (T)						
Country	SEP 19	SEP 20	OCT 19	OCT 20	NOV 19	NOV 20
Australia	1177.7	1590.2	1187.7	1470.6	1606.4	1671.5
Brazil	9869.7	14702.7	12570.2	17012.7	13466.6	14990.8
Canada	2310.2	4139.0	2934.7	3671.0	2863.4	4088.8
USA	14579.7	8942.1	14945.7	11341.4	13593.2	13197.0
Extra-EU	6993.8	8372.4	8276.1	10867.0	9150.1	-
Intra-EU	26166.8	29487.6	38698.8	29041.7	31792.5	-
Total	62000.9	67232.9	80537.5	73404.4	74518.7	33948.1



II. PRODUCER PRICES – OLIVE OILS

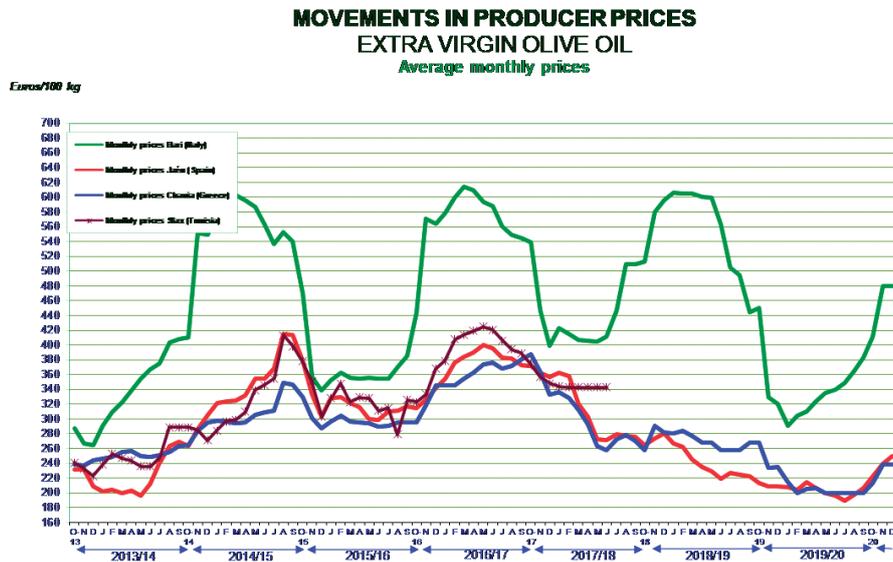
Monthly price movements for extra virgin olive oil and refined olive oil are shown in graphs 1 and 2.

Extra virgin olive oil – Producer prices in Spain from 18 to 24 January 2021 stood at €2.52/kg, a 25.5% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Italy – Prices in Italy from 18 to 24 January 2021 stood at €4.8/kg, a 65.5% increase compared to the same period the previous crop year.

Greece – Prices in Greece from 18 to 24 January 2021 stood at €2.4/kg, a 17.1% fall 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.

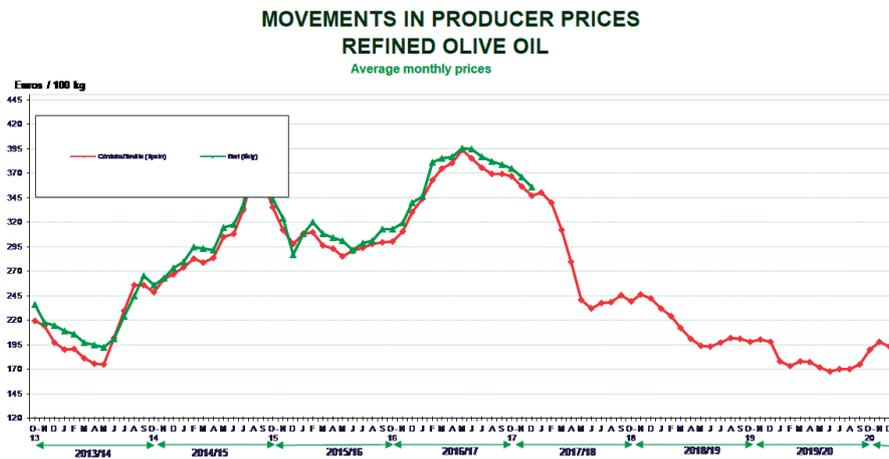


Graph 1



Refined olive oil – Producer prices in Spain stood at €1.97/kg from 18 to 24 January 2021, which indicates an increase of 13.3% 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 (€2.52/kg) and refined olive oil (€1.97/kg) in Spain was €0.55/kg. In Italy, the difference was €0.43/kg in December 2017 (Graph 2).



Graph 2



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