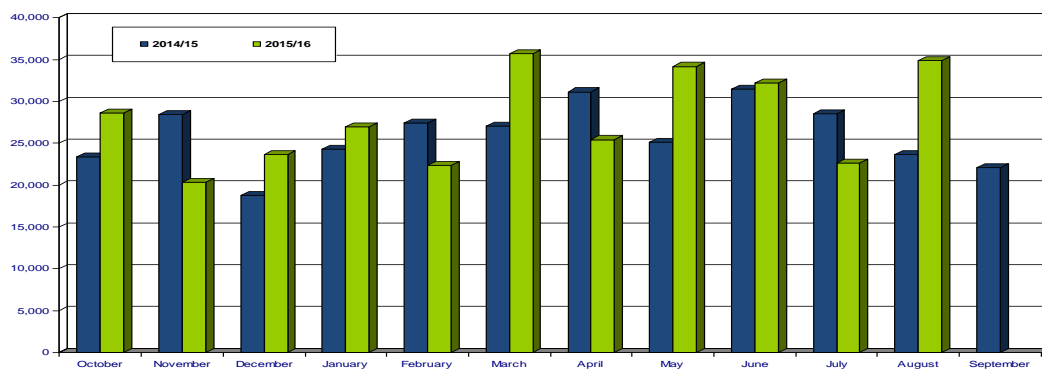




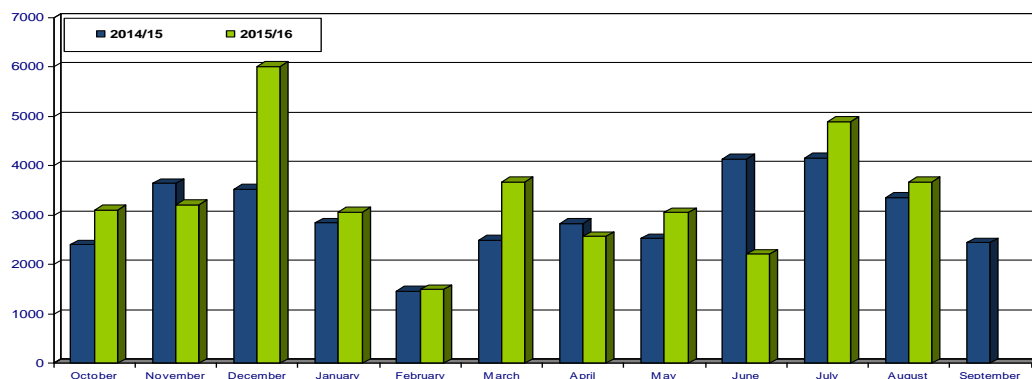
**Spain, the first global producer and exporter**, has increased its extra-EU exports of olive oil and olive pomace oil by 20% in the first 11 months of 2015/16 (October 2015-August 2016), compared to the previous crop year. The top five export destinations which post increases (by order of volume) are the United States, where Spain has taken the lead with a 43% year-on-year increase, followed by China (+30%), Japan (+4%), Australia (+41%) and Mexico (+8%). It should be noted that intra-EU sales have also increased in exports to France (+10%), Germany (+49%), the United Kingdom (+2.5%), and Belgium (+10%).

The imports of olive oil and olive pomace oil by the **United States**, a month off the end of the crop year, are looking to set record highs. Over the first 11 months of the crop year (October 2015 – August 2016) it has recorded a total of 306 844.1 t. Of these imports, 98% come from IOC member countries, of which 83% from EU countries and 15% from the other Members. Spain leads this market for the first time with a 32% increase compared to the same period the previous year, followed by Italy, Tunisia, Morocco and Greece.



Graph I – Monthly US imports (t) of olive oil and olive pomace oil

One month before the end of the 2015/2016 crop year, imports of olive oil and olive pomace oil by **China** have increased by 11% compared to the same period the previous year. Graph II shows the monthly import rates of the last two campaigns. European countries supplied 97% of these imports, with Spain leading the market, with a 19% year-on-year increase, followed by Italy, up by 5%, Greece, Australia, Morocco, Turkey, Tunisia and Portugal. In relation to oil categories, 77% consisted of virgin olive oil (150910), 8% by olive oil (150990) and 15% by olive pomace oil (151000).



Graph II – Monthly Chinese imports (t) of olive oil and olive pomace oil



**IOC PARTICIPATION IN COP22**

The IOC will participate in COP22, which will be held from 7 to 18 November 2016 in Marrakech.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is an annual conference on climate change organised under the auspices of the United Nations. The twenty-second conference (COP22) will focus on the mitigation of the effects of global warming and innovation in relation to climate change.

The IOC will present its paper "***Olive oil: the liquid gold helping reduce greenhouse gases***" on 16 November from 9.00 to 10.30 hours, in the Green Zone area for side events.

The IOC will present results that indicate that when the proper agricultural practices are applied, the carbon sink effect (i.e. CO2 sequestration) of the olive tree (in its biomass and the soil) is much higher than the greenhouse gases emitted to produce one production unit (one litre of virgin or extra virgin olive oil).

**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA**

The IOC will hold a seminar in collaboration with CIHEAM on the bacterium *Xylella Fastidiosa* from 28 to 30 November 2016 in Bari (Italy)

The objectives of the seminar, in addition to providing an overview of the current situation and the development of this disease, are to produce recommendations and conclusions and draft a technical handbook containing general guidance to prevent, identify, contain and control an infestation like that of *Xylella fastidiosa*. This handbook will be decisive for the implementation of all the protocols available to protect the olive tree from this bacterium and will be a useful instrument, not only for the relevant control and certification authorities, but also for sectoral technical officers.

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

**1. OLIVE OIL - 2015/16 CROP YEAR**

Imports of olive oil and olive pomace oil over the first eleven months of 2015/16 (October 2015 –August 2016) in the eight markets that appear in the table below show a year-on-year increase of 14% in Australia, 11% in China, 7% in Canada, 6 % in the United States and 3% in Russia. Conversely, imports are lower in Brazil (-28%) and Japan (-9%).

Data for the EU in the first ten months of this crop year (October 2015 – July 2016) indicate that intra-EU acquisitions decreased by 7% and extra-EU imports decreased by 54% year-on-year.

		Olive oil imports (including olive-pomace oils) (t)																							
No	Importing country	October 15	October 16	November 15	November 16	December 15	December 16	January 15	January 16	February 15	February 16	March 15	March 16	April 15	April 16	May 15	May 16	June 15	June 16	July 15	July 16	August 15	August 16		
1	Australia	3125.1	1717.8	2024.8	5818.9	1822.1	1205.9	1888.0	2365.8	5827.8	2128.3	1709.4	2688.2	1727.8	2234.4	1721.9	3179.2	1848.8	2324.0	1081.8	1832.5	1883.4	2839.4		
2	Brazil	9684.8	6628.8	2268.8	4803.8	8238.3	2889.4	8187.2	4384.8	5817.4	3388.2	8982.1	2880.4	4789.2	4879.0	2781.4	3876.1	4180.9	4813.7	4736.2	5297.2	5182.3	5182.3		
3	Canada	3885.0	3882.2	3257.8	2875.6	3876.4	3193.2	2243.1	5815.8	3088.0	3234.8	2873.2	3740.1	4118.7	3883.2	4251.3	3872.0	3283.7	3838.0	3872.0	2395.3	4484.6	4484.6		
4	China	2410.8	2186.7	3405.1	2219.6	2830.0	8215.2	2850.1	3867.8	1471.1	1501.8	3502.8	3686.2	2835.3	2075.0	2334.2	3682.0	4158.4	2245.7	4181.0	4908.3	3361.2	3682.6		
5	Japan	4776.8	4481.8	4738.8	3797.0	3889.4	3587.5	4891.0	5402.9	3474.0	3816.8	8752.8	4876.8	4318.9	6686.0	6688.9	6437.8	4883.8	4876.8	5129.9	5885.8	6473.8	6473.8		
6	Russia	4259.5	1705.8	3102.4	2084.0	2853.1	1948.8	1813.0	1306.9	1216.5	1705.8	1588.2	2424.1	1183.1	2882.8	1128.1	1730.0	1812.2	1776.0	1082.4	2288.7	1488.4	2488.0		
7	USA	2333.0	2880.0	3849.8	2024.2	1875.8	23827.8	24288.2	26822.3	27443.4	22388.8	27883.3	38723.2	31105.8	25427.8	28881.8	34172.1	31444.8	32219.2	26484.6	25819.8	32821.4	34877.1		
8	EU extra-EU27	8122.0	17888.0	8801.8	8433.7	14787.0	8888.9	18881.7	8787.2	38819.4	11348.1	28731.8	12888.1	35428.3	6483.8	28181.8	1718.0	28794.8	8888.0	23118.8	4887.2	32883.1	nd		
9	EU extra-EU27	8872.0	8122.0	30818.0	81283.5	123883.8	112788.4	132347.8	38575.4	187248.2	182171.0	189229.9	88441.1	81172.8	88388.7	84726.7	88788.8	83712.3	88182.2	88817.7	81112.1	77288.8	nd		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147924.8</b>	<b>135885.6</b>	<b>157785.8</b>	<b>128864.2</b>	<b>177388.3</b>	<b>165597.8</b>	<b>184877.0</b>	<b>148618.8</b>	<b>173884.8</b>	<b>152188.0</b>	<b>181585.4</b>	<b>158287.7</b>	<b>175888.3</b>	<b>141814.6</b>	<b>168838.8</b>	<b>153551.3</b>	<b>160218.8</b>	<b>154382.3</b>	<b>157884.2</b>	<b>142013.8</b>	<b>143318.1</b>			



## 1. WORLD TRADE IN TABLE OLIVES - 2015/16 CROP YEAR

Imports in table olives in the first 11 months of the 2015/16 crop year (October 2015 – August 2016) in the six markets that appear in the table below presented a year-on-year increase of 7% in Australia, 3% in Canada and a 1% increase in the United States. However, imports decreased by 4% in Brazil, and by 2% in Russia.

EU data for the first ten months of 2015/16 (October 2015 – July 2016) present a year-on-year increase of 2% in intra-EU acquisitions and of 3% in extra-EU acquisitions.

		Table Olive Imports (t)																							
#	Shipping country	October 14	October 15	November 14	November 15	December 14	December 15	January 15	January 16	February 15	February 16	March 15	March 16	April 15	April 16	May 15	May 16	June 15	June 16	July 15	July 16	August 15	August 16		
1	Australia	1547.8	1156.0	1234.8	1488.8	1588.8	1682.8	1488.8	1288.8	1064.0	1118.8	1418.0	1875.0	1385.0	1556.0	1316.0	1387.0	1154.0	1226.0	1426.0	1298.0	976.0	1638.8		
2	Brazil	12928.3	7793.4	18286.5	9311.3	8825.1	8534.9	8887.7	8834.8	8715.2	7737.9	8258.8	8273.8	8610.0	7701.3	8197.6	7789.3	8856.6	9127.3	8822.6	8373.0	6790.3	18627.8		
3	Canada	2413.6	2636.0	2469.6	3098.8	2818.8	3025.8	2144.9	1494.0	2398.0	1843.8	1898.0	2736.0	2794.0	2266.0	2721.0	3821.0	2500.0	3237.0	2988.0	2888.0	2341.8	2486.7		
4	Russia	11076.5	8948.9	8719.1	7216.6	7288.8	5487.8	3473.8	3870.7	2313.6	3848.3	3282.9	4589.4	3564.1	4285.0	2896.5	4898.8	4834.7	4280.2	3846.3	4279.8	4884.4	5218.7		
5	USA	18387.0	12336.8	18184.0	18526.0	12219.0	11997.0	11829.0	8133.0	10732.0	11348.0	18877.8	15441.0	13796.8	11179.8	14816.8	12329.8	11578.8	13725.8	18387.8	12848.8	12528.8	18170.0		
6	EU9-RU27	8283.2	8388.7	7652.3	7115.3	8093.5	7636.3	7680.5	7833.0	8899.8	7888.4	8333.8	8731.2	8886.4	10432.8	7215.6	8244.4	8821.8	8631.8	8382.4	8885.8	5788.8	nd		
	EU9-RU27	27945.4	30114.8	23889.4	31646.4	27869.4	26882.0	22021.7	21736.1	23680.1	22809.5	27484.1	28437.7	28315.7	24834.8	27319.8	26388.6	30542.8	28696.8	30222.8	29615.8	28882.1	nd		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74562.4</b>	<b>67471.8</b>	<b>83793.3</b>	<b>71501.8</b>	<b>88495.0</b>	<b>89792.2</b>	<b>58290.7</b>	<b>60336.6</b>	<b>53813.8</b>	<b>56771.1</b>	<b>69750.8</b>	<b>67886.1</b>	<b>65220.2</b>	<b>82218.5</b>	<b>65242.8</b>	<b>64519.4</b>	<b>68380.8</b>	<b>88142.3</b>	<b>68413.3</b>	<b>65288.0</b>	<b>55892.3</b>			

## II. PRODUCER PRICES - OLIVE OILS

Graph 1 tracks the weekly movements in prices paid to producers for extra virgin olive oil in the top three European producing countries and Tunisia, while Graph 3 shows the weekly changes in producer prices for refined olive oil in the main three EU producers. The monthly price movements for these two grades of oil are tracked in Graphs 2 and 4.

**Extra virgin olive oil:** Producer prices in **Spain** fell slightly in the last few weeks coming in at **€3.14/kg in the third week of October**, which is a 1% year-on-year decrease. If we compare this price with the maximum price of the third week in August 2015 (€4.23/kg) it presents a 26% decrease (Graph 1).

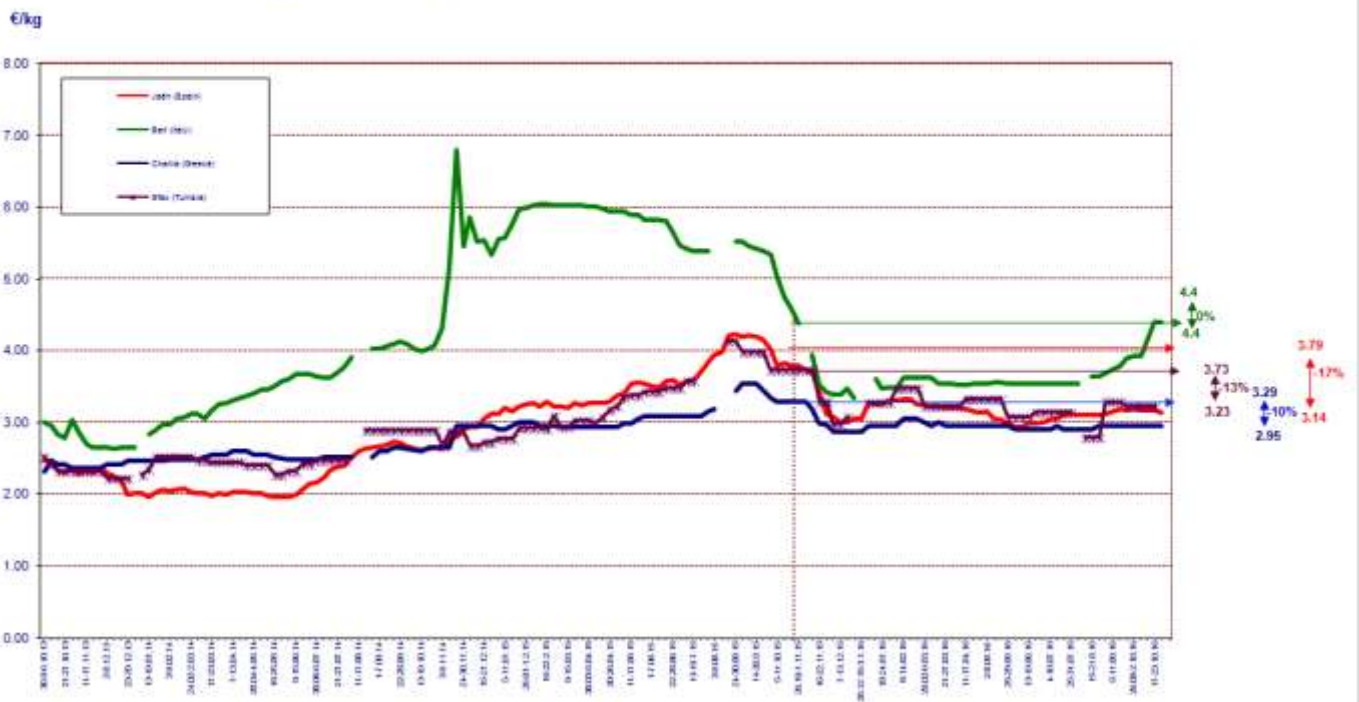
**Italy** – Producer prices in Italy started to climb in mid-August, which intensified at the beginning of October, breaking the €4 barrier to reach **€4.40/kg in mid-October**, at the same level year-on-year. Graph 2 shows how the monthly prices of extra virgin olive oil behaved in recent crop years.

**Greece** – Prices in Greece have remained stable since mid-August, standing at **€2.95/kg** in the third week of October 2016, which was a 10% year-on-year decrease.

**Tunisia** – The prices in Tunisia fell in August 2016 before rising in the first three weeks of September. They have remained stable over the last few weeks, standing at **€3.23/kg** in the third week of October 2016, which is a 13% decrease compared to the previous year.

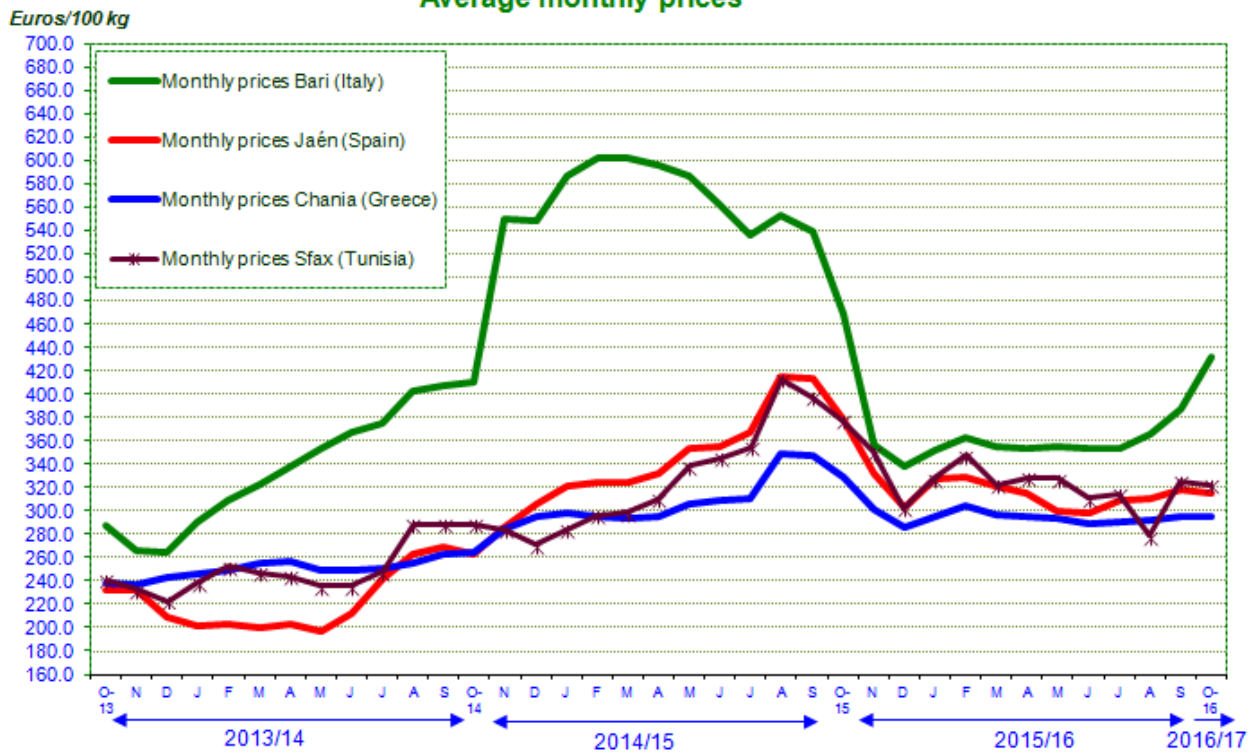


**2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 & 2016/17 CROP YEARS EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OILS**  
**Weekly producer price movements Bari, Chania, Jaen and Sfax markets**



Graph 1

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

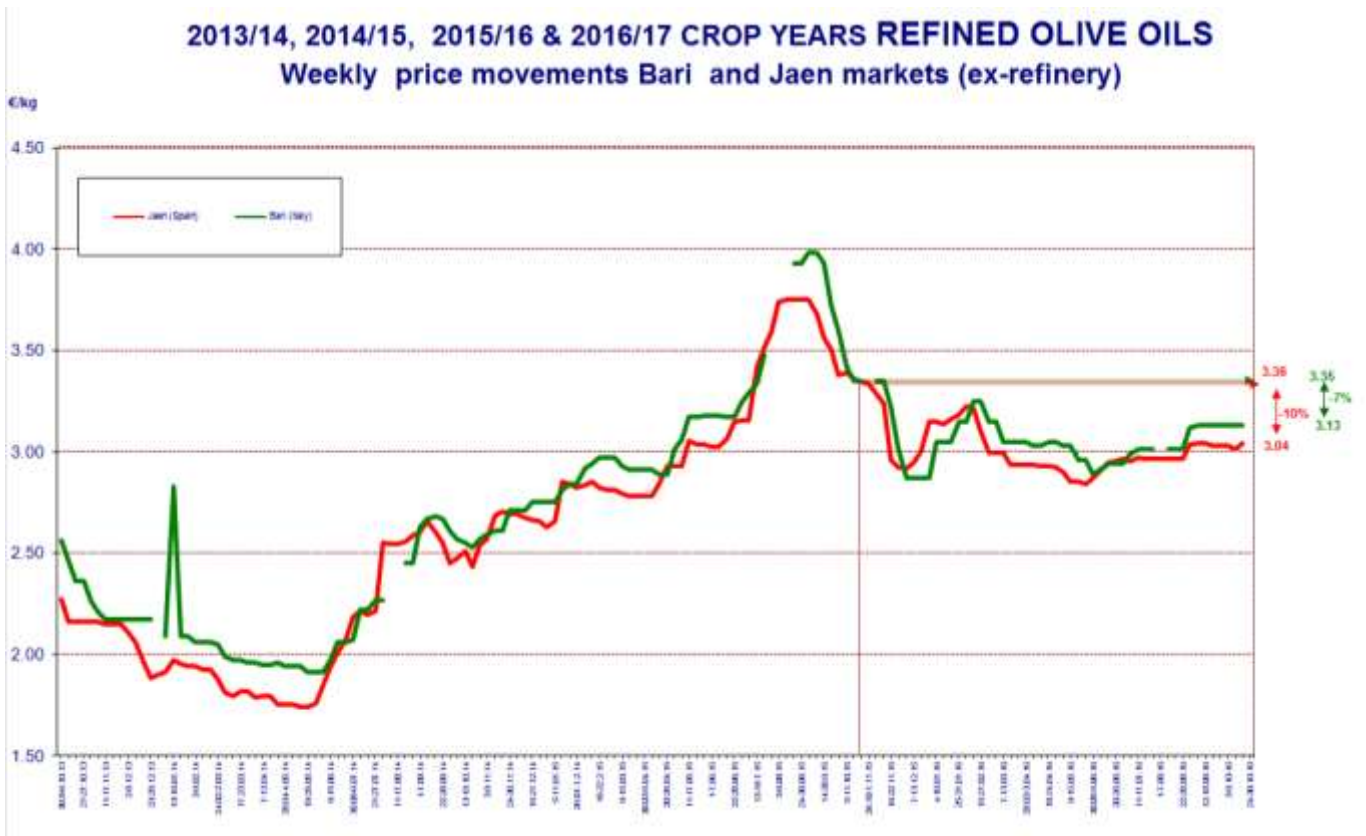


Graph 2



- **Refined olive oil:** The prices of refined olive oil in Spain and Italy generally follow the same trend as the price of extra virgin olive oil. In **Spain**, they came in at roughly the same level as the previous month, at **€3.04/kg**, down by 10% compared to the previous year. However, while prices for virgin oils in **Italy** rose in recent weeks, refined olive oil remained stable, coming in at **€3.13/kg** in mid-October, which is a 7% fall on the same period the previous year. No price data are available for this product category in Greece.

In mid-October 2016, the price of refined olive oil (€3.04/kg) and extra virgin olive oil (€3.14/kg) differed by €0.10/kg in Spain. In Italy, the difference in price between the two categories is wider than in Spain at €1.27/kg (Graph 3).

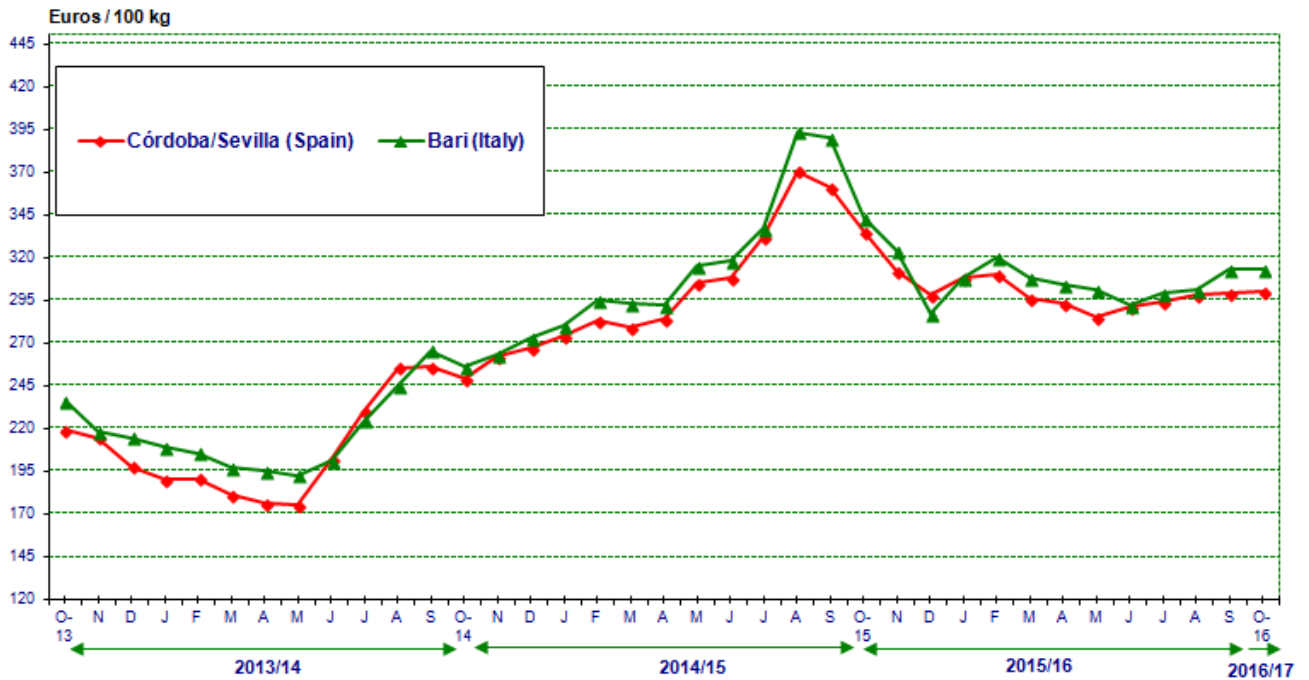


Graph 3





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



Graph 4

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