

CIAO2022

**International Congress on the Olive
Grove and Olive Oil**

*Olive-growing territories facing socioeconomic
and environmental changes*



Andalusian Academy of Regional Science

Jaén Congress Center (IFEJA)

May 26-29, 2022

The Andalusian Academy of Regional Science (AACR) is pleased to invite you to participate in the CIAO2022, INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE OLIVE GROVE AND OLIVE OIL, the olive-growing territories facing socio-economic and environmental changes, which will take place at the Palacio de Congresos de Jaén (IFEJA), during the 26th, 27th and 28th of May 2022.

Presentation and aim of the Congress

Olive growing and olive oil production are currently undergoing a moment of transcendental change, both from a productive and technological point of view as well as from a commercial, institutional and political.

Technologically, there have been remarkable advances in the last decades, due to great efforts in R&D. This has enhanced different types of production systems in olive groves, from the most marginal traditional to the super intensive and in hedgerows, and from the most conventional to the totally organic cultivation. Likewise, varietal diversity and advances in oil extraction and packaging technologies have made it possible to introduce variants in the final product that determine a gradient of qualities and types, thus responding to the demands and preferences of different consumer niches.

The olive grove will have to face some immediate future challenges: in addition to the global objectives of the agricultural sector in general, such as the processes of generational replacement, digitalisation and greening, it will have to adapt to the new CAP reform. This reform forces a process of convergence of direct aid to the olive grove, and favours the application of eco-schemes, thereby supporting compliance in olive farms with agricultural practices that favour the environment.

On the other hand, the already evident process of climate change on the planet will undoubtedly affect, in some way, the phenology of the olive trees, its irrigation water requirements or its productivity, particularly in the warmer regions of the Mediterranean basin, thus generating a new technological challenge to identify and try to mitigate these effects.

The olive tree is now cultivated in more than 50 countries, occupying nearly eleven million hectares. The supply of olive oil is constantly growing, due to the increase in surface area and intensification of cultivation in the typical producing countries and the entry into production of new large plantations in other countries. Besides, although demand tends to grow in the emerging consumer countries, it is stagnant or decreasing in the large producing ones, which are also those with largest consumption.

The markets, mainly controlled by large-scale distribution, due to the relative fragmentation of the productive sector, often experience price volatility. This cannot always be explained by the natural supply-demand balance. In some situations, olive oil retail prices are almost dumping prices. On the other hand, production costs, particularly labour costs, have been rising considerably, pushing some farms, particularly traditional mountain olive groves, to the limit of their profitability.

Another recent problem for olive oil is the European quality standards. This emerges with Nutri-Score, a front-end labelling system that aims to evaluate the nutrient content of foods with an overall quality rating without nuances. In this standard, up to now of optional application, although already assumed by several European countries, olive oil does not fare very well, since the beneficial properties that it undoubtedly possesses are not sufficiently taken into account. If this labelling system, as it is currently conceived, were to be made compulsory, the consumption of olive oil in the important European Union market could be significantly affected, as its image in the eyes of the European consumer would be harmed.

For Spain, as the leading producer of olive oils and one of the countries with the highest consumption, the current challenges are particularly acute. To complicate the situation, in October 2019, a major consumer and importing country such as the United States imposed high tariffs on import of bottled Spanish olive oil, as a result of trade wars that have nothing to do with the olive grove. This extraordinary tariff, which during its year and a half of validity affected very negatively a large part of Spanish exports of bottled olive oil to the USA, was temporarily eliminated for four months from the beginning of March 2021. Finally, it has recently been suppressed, at least for the next five years, by the Biden administration, giving a break to the sector. This asymmetric and competition-distorting tariff policy has shown strong negative effects on Spanish olive oil exports to the USA. As a consequence, Spain has lost its leadership role in that market, which it had recently managed to achieve with much export effort.

The issue of the effect of possible future tariffs, both generalized or applied specifically to the exports of some countries, is a subject of interest for research and debate. In the specific case of Spain, another interesting subject is the design of strategies to recover the leadership lost in the US market, which, with 400,000 MT of consumption, rank third in the world in total consumption of olive oil, and it is by far the first among the countries that are not considered large producers.

Against this background, the CIAO2022 aims to become a scientific forum for discussion on the current situation of the olive grove and olive oil and to provide analysis and ideas that can crystallize into possible technological, commercial, institutional and political solutions.

To this end, the CIAO2022 sessions will be organized around four main themes:

- **Olive growing systems: technical and economic aspects.**
- **Olive oil: production, types and characteristics**
- **Olive groves, environment and territory: olive groves in rural development.**
- **Markets, consumption and demand: marketing strategies.**

The important institutional and political aspects related to olive groves and olive oil will have a fundamental treatment in CIAO2022, constituting a fifth axis of a transversal nature, as they will be addressed in the sessions that will be developed from the four previous thematic axes.

The plenary sessions will start with an invited lecture. The name of the speakers, relevant people from the scientific, institutional and business world will be announced in the next circular.

Within these thematic axes, the following sessions of the Congress have been determined, to which abstracts may be submitted until February 15, 2022:

Cultivation systems and agronomy of the olive grove.

Pests and diseases.

Genetic improvement and varieties.

Problems of irrigation water use in olive groves.

Challenges and opportunities for the development of circular bioeconomy in olive groves.

Organic olive groves and biodiversity.

Extraction of olive oils: technologies and qualities.

International trade of olive oils: traditional and emerging markets.

Olive oil consumption and demand.

Role of olive groves in the endogenous and sustainable development of rural territories.

History of olive growing and olive oil use.

The names of the coordinators and chairpersons of each of the sessions will be indicated in a future circular letter. The session coordinator will review, together with the scientific committee of CIAO2022, the abstracts and papers submitted to the session, making the necessary decisions to ensure their quality. The scientific committee, always in contact with the session coordinators, reserves the right to group or divide sessions according to the number and nature of the papers presented.

Institutional Support:

From the beginning, a strong and generalized search for support, collaborations and patronage has been made for the realization of the Congress. At present, the negotiations for institutional support and/or collaboration in the different fields involved, in some way, in the world of the olive grove and olive oil are concluded or very advanced: Central and Autonomous Administrations, different structures of the Provincial and Local ones, Universities, Business Organizations and Cooperative sector, Banking entities interested, in some way, in the olive sector, as well as international entities such as the International Olive Council (IOC). A forthcoming circular will specify the Honorary and Patronage Committees in which these supports and collaborations will take shape.

Important dates

Deadline for submission of abstracts: February 15, 2022
Deadline for abstract acceptance: March 1, 2022
Deadline for submission of full papers or extended abstracts: April 15, 2022
Deadline for communicating acceptance of papers or extended abstracts and, if applicable, reviewers' suggestions: April 30, 2022
Final date for submission of revised abstracts: May 10, 2022
Deadline for reduced registration: April 30, 2022

Abstract submission guidelines

Abstracts, in English or Spanish, can be submitted to any of the ICOA22 sessions from the time of publication of this circular up to and including February 15, 2022, to the e-mail address jdsanche@ujaen.es. They should have a maximum length of 500 words in Times New Roman 12 format and single spacing, including title, author, place of work, e-mail address, text (with reference to the objectives, methods and main results), key words and session to which you wish to be included.

Guidelines for the submission of papers

Papers may be submitted in the form of full papers or, alternatively, in the form of extended abstracts, in those cases in which the authors do not wish the full text to be published, because it is an advance of a work in progress or for any other reason.

The rules for the presentation of papers (in the form of extended abstracts, with a minimum of 1,500 words and a maximum of 2,000 words; or full papers, with a maximum of 10,000 words) will be available in the second circular and can be consulted at <https://www.acacr.es>.

The papers accepted and presented during the congress will be published in paper in the book of papers and communications of CIAO2022, which will bear the title of the Congress, and will have ISBN.

Registration

Registration should be done by sending a message to the address jdsanche@ujaen.es indicating in the subject INSCRIPCIÓN CIAO2022. In the body of the message should be specified the full name, institution to which it belongs, the type of registration to which it applies and a copy of the receipt of payment, which will be made by transfer to the account of the bank Unicaja Banco ES06 2103 0722 8400 3005 0049.

Registration fees

Modality	Until April 30, 2022	After April 30, 2022
General fee	200	250
Undergraduate and graduate students	40	50

Congress Secretariat

For any queries, please contact jdsanche@ujaen.es

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

THURSDAY 26TH MAY

08:15 a.m.: START OF ACCREDITATION AND PICK-UP OF MATERIALS

09:15 to 10:15 a.m. INSTITUTIONAL INAUGURATION

10:15 to 10:45 a.m. MILLER'S BREAKFAST (DESAYUNO MOLINERO)

10:45 to 11:45 INAUGURAL CONFERENCE

11:45 to 14:15 GENERAL PAPERS ON THE 4 THEME AXES

14:15 to 16:00 BREAK

16:00 to 19:00 SPECIFIC PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS SESSIONS: Axis 1 and Axis 2 (parallel sessions)

21:00 hours: INSTITUTIONAL RECEPTION

FRIDAY, MAY 27TH

8:30 to 13:00 TECHNICAL VISIT WITH FIELD TRIP

14:00 to 15:30 BREAK

16:00 to 19:00 SPECIFIC PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS: Axis 3 and Axis 4 SESSIONS (parallel sessions)

20:30 to 21:30 NIGHT TOUR OF JAÉN
FREE DINNER

SATURDAY, MAY 28

9:30 to 11:00 ROUND TABLE WITH PARTICIPATION OF THE INDUSTRY

11:00 to 11:30 MILLER'S BREAKFAST (DESAYUNO MOLINERO)

11:30 TO 12:30 SCIENTIFIC CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONGRESS

12:30 TO 13:30 CLOSING CEREMONY

13:30 CONGRESS LUNCH

ANNEX

President of the Congress:

José Valles Ferrer. President of the Andalusian Academy of Regional Science (AACR).

Vice-president

Francisco Rodríguez Martínez. Vice-president of the AACR

General Secretary

Francisco del Río Muñoz. Secretary of the AACR

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Monji Msallem. Institut de l'Olivier. Tunes

Andrea Marchini. Università di Perugia

José Alberto Pereira. Escola Superior Agraria (ESA) Braganza

Manuel Parras Rosa. Universidad de Jaén.

Luis Rallo Romero. Universidad de Córdoba.

Agustí Romero Aroca. IRTA-Mas Bové. Tarragona.

José Domingo Sánchez Martínez. Universidad de Jaén. AACR.

Sebastián Sánchez Villasclaras. Inst. de Inv. en Olivar y Aceite de Oliva. Univ. de Jaén.

Samir Sayadi Gmada, IFAPA (Granada).

Maurizio Servili. Università di Perugia.

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