

HD **Chinese** acquire a taste for olive **oil**

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International olive **oil** producers are counting on **China** to increase their earning strength because the nation appears to have developed a taste for the healthy **oil**.

Because **China**'s climate is not suitable for mass olive production and more **Chinese** are realizing olive **oil** is generally healthier than most cooking oils, imports have surged in recent years, especially in top-tier cities such as Shanghai and Shenzhen, where 80 percent of olive **oil** shipped from Spain, Italy, Australia and Turkey is consumed. Jean-Louis Barjol, executive director of the Madrid-based International Olive Council, the world's only international intergovernmental organization in the field of olive **oil** and table olives, said because **China**'s huge middle class is very conscious about food quality and health issues, the Mediterranean diet, which uses plenty of olive **oil**, is a practical way to maintain health.

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"The numerous television advertisements released recently by **Chinese** olive **oil** importers and the campaigns led by export countries' trade-promotion bodies to explain the uses of olive **oil** have resulted in a significant increase in sales, as well as the opening of hypermarkets in the nation's main cities selling imported foods," Barjol said.

"We found people in **China** are more inclined to buy extra-virgin olive **oil**, which does not require refining and is 20 percent more costly than refined olive **oil**," said Amparo Chozaz, assistant managing director of the Spanish Olive **Oil** Exporters Association in Madrid.

Eager to gain more market share from their already established rivals from Italy and Greece in the **China** market, Spanish olive **oil** companies chose to join together in promoting their products under the name Spanish olive **oil** in the **China** market.

Chozaz said they spent 4.5 **million** euros (\$6.19 **million**) on popular cooking programs featuring Spanish olive **oil** on **Chinese** TV stations, commercial websites and magazines. They also held national food events to boost their olive **oil** exports to **China** in 2013.

With 2.5 **million** hectares of planting area and 310 **million** olive trees, Spain contributes more than half of the world's total olive **oil** production. It shipped 18,700 metric tons of the **oil** to **China** in the first three quarters of 2013, up 13 percent from the same period a year earlier, according to the Beijing-based **China** Chamber of Commerce of Foodstuffs and Native Produce.

Despite the fact that olive **oil** accounts for only 1 percent of **China**'s total edible **oil** consumption, the country's olive **oil** imports remained strong and hit 43,400 metric tons in 2013, an increase of 5.8 percent from the previous year.

The growing trade figure has also pushed **Chinese** companies to seek takeover targets overseas that can help meet demand for olive **oil** back home.

In 2012, six investors from **China**'s textile, garment and agribusiness industries secured a \$15.47 **million** deal for the **purchase** of the olive **oil** company Kailis Organic Olive Groves, which owned 3,813 hectares of plantations in Western Australia.

Another major deal was sealed by Jiangxi Qinglong Group, which invested \$32 million in Australia to purchase 5,000 hectares of olive plantations last year, as well as half of the shares in Tatiara Olive Processing Pty, a major olive oil processing company in Keith, South Australia.

The Chinese company will invest another \$12 million to purchase new equipment and build needed infrastructure to ensure future production. This project is expected to produce 25,716 metric tons of extra virgin olive oil after 15 years and achieve sales revenue of \$157 million by then. Both Australia and China will be its main target markets.

"Although Australian olive oil is less renowned than that produced in Italy and Greece, local producers are carrying out strict quality standards to ensure the product's safety," said Shao Yufei, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences in Beijing.

Shao said a well-developed logistics system, the closer distance to China and appropriate climate conditions are key elements to lure Chinese investment to operate an olive oil business in Australia.

"From a long-term perspective, rising per capita income, an increase in the number of middle-class people and growing demand for more sophisticated food will continue to increase in China," said Zhang Yuxin, a professor at the Chinese Agricultural University in Beijing.

"The biggest attraction of investing abroad is that domestic demand is strong for a number of agricultural products. Products such as olive and palm oil, soybean, beef and certain fruits to a certain extent have become more dependent on foreign markets," Zhang said.

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