Olive oil market in Idlib and Aleppo

Farmers:
Farmers were affected with the crisis as the poor farmer is considered to have 50 trees before the crisis and it became 100 trees for poor farmers after the crisis. They depend on olive oil selling and the unit is usually “tank” (16 KG of oil, 20 liters). The prices of inputs had increased very significantly such as plowing, transportation, fertilizers, labor, pesticides, Irrigation and olive milling...
they were affected mostly by:

- Severe tree trimming
- Dryness
- Bombing
- Insecurity
- Expensive inputs
- Monopoly of olive mills

As for customers the prices went up from 2500 SP for 1 tank of olive oil (16 KG) to 6000 SP for 1 tank of olive oil

The prices were affected by:

- Monopoly of traders
- Monopoly of olive mills
- Dryness
- Stealing
- Expensive inputs
- High fuel prices
- Smuggling
- Decreasing of production amounts
- Decreasing of production qualities

Olive mills:
The number of olive mills decreased significantly as some of them were bombed, other were stolen and other are not reachable for security issues.
The high price of diesel, lack of water and expensive labor.
So the mills are taking high prices for milling olives between 7% to 8% of the production.
When they used to take 3% to 4% of the production
Olive oil traders:
The olive oil traders take oil directly from the farmer, from olive mills or local markets like Souq alHal. And they were affected by the smuggling to Turkey as the tank of oil is sold for 11000 SP in Turkey and that is the good and average quality oil and they do not seal with first class oil because this first class oil was used to be exported.

 Inputs:
The inputs were the most affected factor in the olive market. the lack of goods availability and the high prices made the farmer use less than average usage of inputs:

- Expensive labor
- Expensive diesel
- Expensive milling
- Expensive transportations
- Expensive and non-available fertilizers
- Expensive pesticides
- Expensive plowing
- Expensive irrigation (if needed)