

# Sector of the Development of Olives and Challenges

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**Abstract --** *This article gives a glimpse of the major changes that have occurred in the olive sector during the transition years. Briefly analyzed achievements and failures as well as some of the trends for the future. Olive cultivation has an old tradition in Albania since Antiquity, because of the great economic importance that has been and continues to be cultivated, but its importance has also increased due to the financial and economic value being taken from its sale at the present time in particular. Both for the nutritional needs and for the dietary values that this product has.*

**Index Terms:** *olives, transitions years, antiquity, Albania*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The olive sector in our country occupies an important place in the agricultural economy. The size of which has fluctuated between 6-9% of the value of agricultural production.

After the 90s, with the economic and social changes, this sector changed, resulting in a large number of trees and entire surfaces being damaged as a result of their tendency for the creation of construction and burning squares, etc. It did so in the years the first after the 90s, we had great injuries in this sector. Over the first few years the farmers' interest due to the benefits began to gradually increase and scale-scale to increase the number of new plantings. There are also positive developments other directions such as the establishment of new private nurseries, the introduction of new cultivated crops, the growth of cultural services etc. In addition to the positive developments, the sector also has a number of problems which hamper its faster development.

## II. FINDINGS

Based on the official statistics and in the interviews with the farmers dealing with olive cultivation, there are some problems. According to the data of the Institute of Statistics for the agricultural part of 2004-2015, the data are presented in the tables and graphs below and showcase the performance of this sector through figures and where the best performance has been observed over the past 12 years and the sector's

trends have been viewed. As the data shows with respect to the number of roots, it has had a positive performance with continuous growth every year, and so the number of roots embedded in the production shows a relatively good performance. It is also seen the performance of the average yield for root in its dynamics, where its fluctuations are seen every year, fluctuations among others determined by the periodic production specifications of this agricultural crop.

Dynamics, the developments of olive culture sector 2004-2015.

Name	Years					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total roots	4092	4264	4497	4715	5011	5590
Ne prodiprodhim	3429	3488	3603	3728	4179	4207
Rendiment	17,0	8,6	11,2	7,4	15,8	11,4
Production	58668	3016	40195	2812	56165	48000

Name	Years					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	6255	7443	8000	8620	8994	9225
In production	4298	4576	4829	5277	5803	6332
Rendiment	16,3	14,3	22,4	14,7	16,9	12,1
Production	70000	65400	108000	92000	98000	96000

F.E. The number of roots is in thousands, rendiment is kg for roots and production in ton.

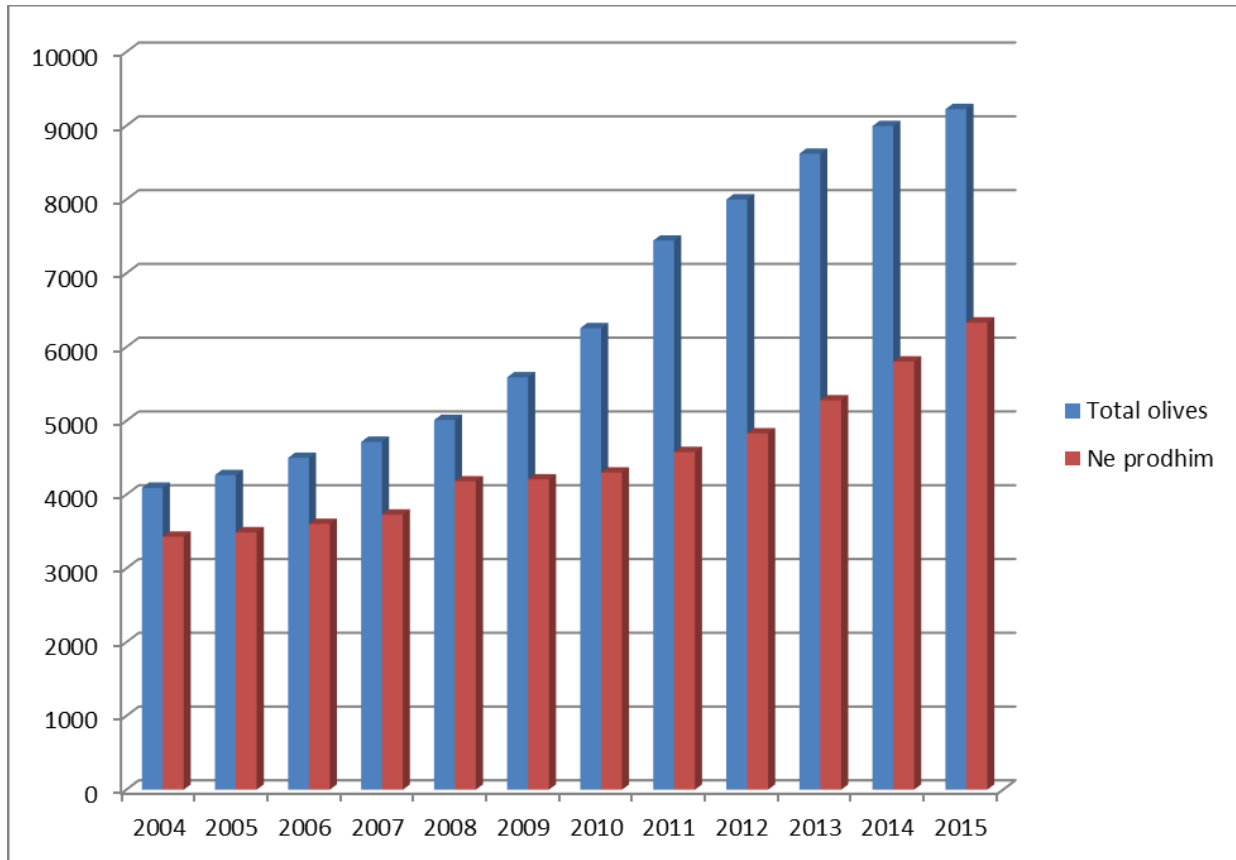


Figure: 1. The dynamics of the total number of roots and of them in production for the years 2004-2015

From the official data as well as the data from the farmers it results that from year to year the number of roots has increased and this speaks for a positive fact of interest increase from the farmers dealing with this sector but also by improving the supportive policies of the state. This has increased the interest to increase the surface and the number of seedlings grown. As shown by the data presented in the tables and graphs above, the official data shows that the number of roots has increased year by year and in 2004 the number of roots was in total 4092 thousand, whereas in 2015 there were 9225 thousand. So in an absolute difference of 5133 thousand, which are new sowns. but if we look at and analyze every year and every period we see that the highest rhythms in new planting are in the years in which the grant scheme for new planting was applied, this really confirms that the grant of grant and rhymes have tangible results in increasing the number of roots in new plantings. This adds to the necessity for this scheme to be strengthened to grow at the fastest pace of the olive sector.

From interviews with farmers, they have also presented other factors that have an impact on the development of this sector. Most importantly, there is the lack of funding for spraying against olive oil, which has important effects on reducing production and its quality.

Likewise, the lack of funding for the purchase of some important agricultural inputs, such as chemicals and seedlings which, according to farmers, play an important part in the cost of planting and olive oil.

### III. CONCLUSION

By looking at and analyzing the panorama and the dynamics of the olive sector during the transition and in the last 10-12 years we think that the main findings are: the sector has been growing dynamically but for a long period has suffered the lack of funding for its development, in the lack of state subsidies for new plantings and for the most important needs. The growth of the sector has led to private initiatives, which in most of them have been spontaneous and important.

Another problem has been and is the lack of sector subsidies, especially in some important processes such as harvesting, which plays an important role in the cost of olive production. So another factor we think is the lack of partial subsidy or completely in the direction of chemical fertilizers.

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