

ESSENTIAL OILS
MARKET REPORT

SPRING 2025

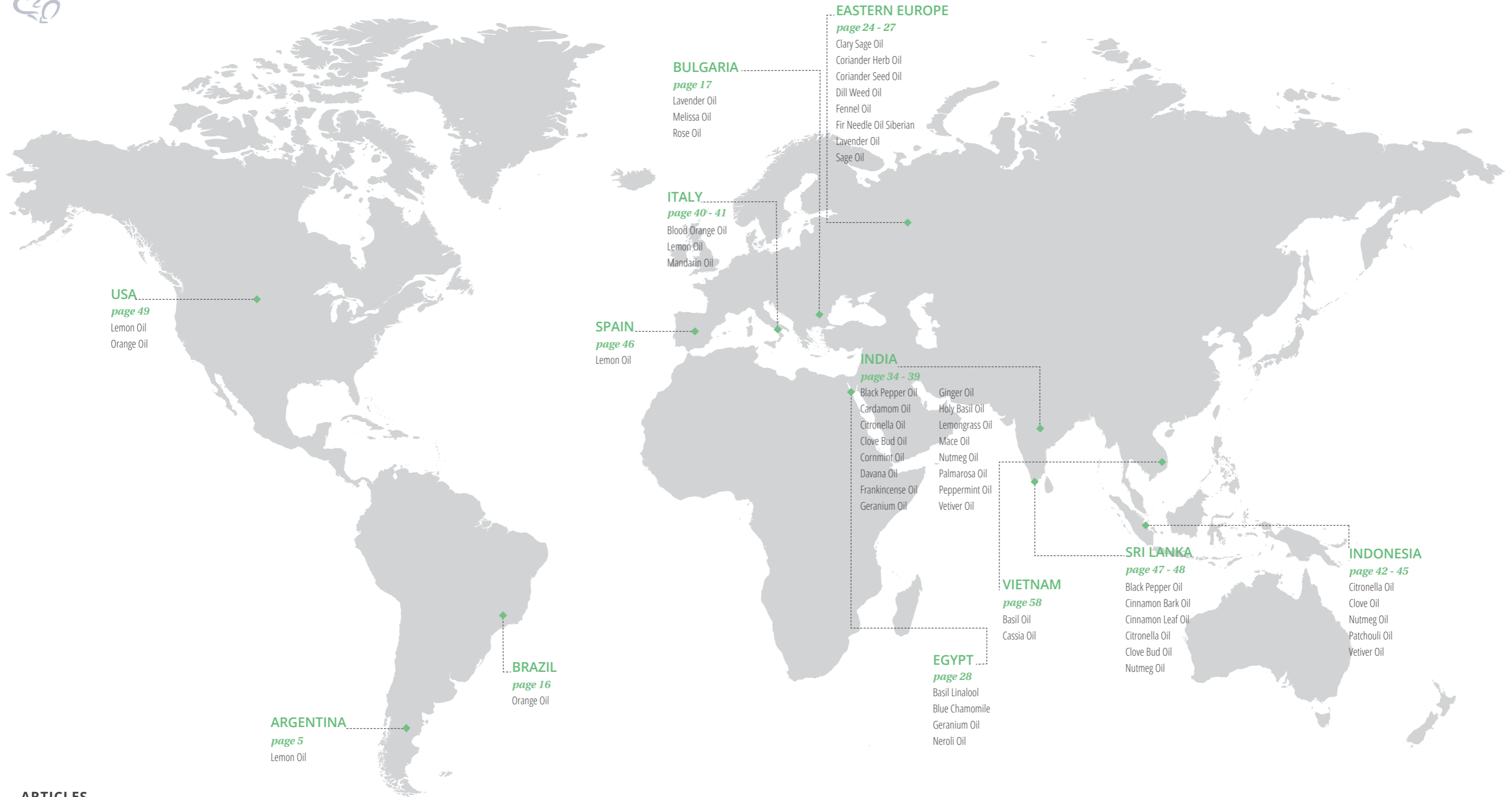


**LES
ANNÉES
FOLLES**



Ultra International

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SPRINGING BACK TO THE ROARING 20S

A sensory feast, a symphony of rebirth, spring is a season of vibrant awakening after winter's slumber. The cold and crisp air of winter now carries the delicate fragrance of unfolding blossoms, and a palette of pastel hues is painted upon landscapes. The earthy scent of damp soil mingles with the fresh, green aroma of newly sprouted grass, creating an intoxicating cocktail. Spring invigorates the senses and inspires a renewed sense of hope and vitality.

As we are engulfed by this immersive experience of flavours and fragrances, we capture the evolution of perfumes through time. The era and location that caught our attention was 1920s, especially the influence of Paris.

Roman scholar Plinius the Elder famously declared, *"Perfume is the most superfluous of all luxury items."* Yet, throughout history, humans have been captivated by scent. Every era has its unique olfactory signature, reflecting prevailing tastes, values, and social conditions. From ancient Egypt to the Roman Empire, perfume has played a multifaceted role, far beyond mere aesthetic appeal. Flip through the pages of this report for this captivating tale of scents.

The 1920s were a giant party, seducing visitors from across the globe. From appreciating artist ateliers to enjoying a coffee at La Coupole, there was magic pulsating through the city's veins. Spectators soaked up this exuberant ambiance of Paris that pulsed with a vibrant energy, and a cultural renaissance fuelled by liberation and artistic expression. In this report we go down memory lane for a Parisian rhapsody of senses. Relive the era through its cultural highlights, city's hidden gems, fashion revolution, and the transformative scents and flavours that captivated the city.

At Ultra, we are committed to oils— origin, history, production, farmers, processes, quality, distribution, and sustainability, in every step of our journey. Our continued promise to quality and sustainable sourcing has aided in forging long lasting partnerships. We are confident that together, we will cultivate a flourishing 2025, rooted in the pure essence of nature's finest oils.

Priyamvada Sanganeria

Director, Ultra International BV



LEMON OIL

Citrus limon (L.) Burm. F. 🌍 Argentina

Lemons in Argentina are primarily grown in the northwest provinces of Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy, with some minor production in the northeastern region. The main lemon varieties cultivated include Eureka Frost, Lisboa Frost and Limoneira 8A. Over the past decade, the sector has received significant investments in new production techniques and technology, with 70-75% of total production dedicated to exports of processed lemon products, such as essential oil, frozen pulp, and dehydrated peel.

Argentina has long been a dominant force in the global lemon essential oil market, but 2025 presents notable challenges. The country's fresh lemon production is projected to decline by 20%, reaching approximately 1.38 million metric tons. This decrease is primarily due to excessive rainfall during the blooming period, which has impacted fruit quality and yield. Additionally, some farmers are shifting to more profitable crops, further reducing the area dedicated to lemon cultivation. Due to this lemon oil prices are expected to rise.

📈 USD 15.00 /kilo



THE PARISIAN EUPHORIA OF THE 1920S

Paris in the 1920s was a giant party seducing visitors from across the globe. From appreciating artist ateliers to enjoying café at La Coupole, there was a surrealness through the city's veins. Spectators soaked up this exuberant ambiance of Paris that pulsed with a vibrant energy, and a cultural renaissance fuelled by liberation and artistic expression.



A GLAMOROUS PLAYGROUND

Paris in the 1920s was labelled as *'Les Années folles'* or The Crazy Years. This was an era of liberation and exuberance after the horrors of World War I. Montmartre was the heart of Parisian glamour and home to the iconic Moulin Rouge. This legendary cabaret, with its windmill silhouette, was a spectacle of dazzling costumes, risqué dance routines, and a whirlwind of entertainment. The can-can was the rage, and the atmosphere was one of uninhibited joy. While the Crazy Horse de Paris might not have existed in its current form in the 1920s, the spirit of daring and avant-garde performance was alive in venues across the city. Cabarets showcased innovative acts, pushing boundaries and captivating audiences with their boldness.



A CITY OF HIDDEN DELIGHTS

Paris had an infectious energy in this decade that made people feel a sense of freedom. With it followed a thirst for excitement and a taste for the forbidden. Unlike America, Paris offered a relaxed attitude towards alcohol, though there were still secrets to be discovered. Speakeasies, though not illegal in the same way as in the US, still held an air of mystery and exclusivity. Hidden behind unmarked doors or in the back rooms of unassuming cafes, these clandestine bars offered a haven for those seeking a more intimate and adventurous experience. Jazz music filled the air, classic and innovative cocktails flowed freely, and the conversation buzzed with the energy of a city embracing change. These speakeasies were more than just places to drink. They were cultural hubs where artists, writers, and socialites mingled, forging connections and shaping the spirit of the age.

Beyond the speakeasies, traditional bars and cabarets also thrived. But even in these established venues, the influence of the era's rebellious spirit could be felt. The speakeasies and bars of 1920s Paris were a reflection of the city, signifying a place where tradition and modernity intertwined, where secrets were whispered and dreams were pursued.





A FASHION REVOLUTION

The influence of this rebellious spirit was visible in the fashion scene as well. Gone were the constricting corsets and elaborate gowns. In their place emerged a new, liberated silhouette that reflected the modern woman's changing role in society. Coco Chanel was at the forefront of this revolution. Her designs emphasised comfort and practicality, with simple lines and loose shapes that allowed women to move freely. The *garçonne* look, with its dropped waistlines and shorter hemlines, became the defining style of the era.

This newfound freedom in fashion extended beyond daywear. Evening dresses shimmered with sequins and beads, often featuring daringly low necklines and backs. The focus was on glamour and sophistication, with designers like Jeanne Lanvin creating exquisite gowns that captured the spirit of the age. While the *banana dress* as we know it, associated with Josephine Baker's iconic performances, came a bit later in the decade, it's important to remember that the seeds of this daring and expressive style were already being sown in the early 1920s. Parisian fashion was all about pushing boundaries and embracing individuality.

Accessories played a crucial role in completing the look. Cloche hats were omnipresent often tilted at a jaunty angle, while long strands of pearls added a touch of elegance. Women embraced makeup, with bold lipstick and rouged cheeks becoming fashionable.

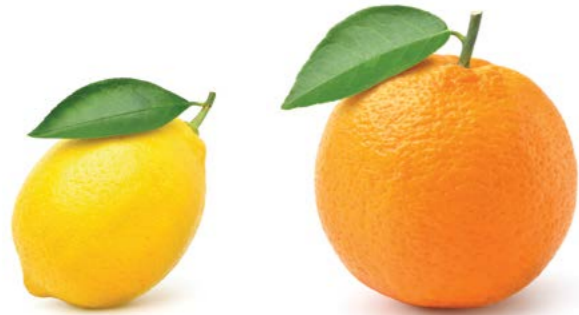
The fashion scene in 1920s Paris was a reflection of the city itself, dynamic, innovative, and unapologetically glamorous. It was a time when women dared to break the mould and express themselves through their clothing, leaving a lasting legacy on the world of fashion.

A WHIFF OF MODERNITY

The cultural and social change of this decade extended to the world of fragrance. Scents were considered more than just pleasant smells. They were an expression of the changing world and represented freedom, independence, and self-expression. Women were breaking free from traditional constraints, and their perfumes reflected this newfound sense of liberation. Gone were the heavy, overpowering scents of the past. In their place emerged lighter, more modern fragrances that captured the spirit of the age. Perfumers experimented with new ingredients and techniques, creating scents that were both sophisticated and daring.

Launched in 1921, Chanel No. 5 became an instant classic. This iconic fragrance embodied the modern woman, confident, elegant, and expressing herself. Its abstract, floral-aldehyde composition was revolutionary, and it quickly became a favourite of fashionable women. Guerlain was another brand that made its mark on the 1920s fragrance scene. Shalimar, with its sensual blend of vanilla, incense, and citrus, was a bold and exotic choice. It evoked images of faraway lands and passionate romance, perfectly capturing the era's adventurous spirit. Other popular perfumes of the time included Lanvin's *Arpège*, a floral symphony that exuded femininity, and Molinard's *Habanita*, a smoky, woody scent that was considered quite daring for its time.





A FEAST FOR THE SENSES

The 1920s was also a time of culinary innovation and sensory exploration. Chefs and mixologists were pushing boundaries, experimenting with new combinations and techniques to create culinary experiences that were both exciting and memorable.

The world of cocktails saw mixologists experiment with aromatic ingredients to create unique and tantalising concoctions. Lavender, with its calming floral notes, was used to infuse gin or vodka, adding a touch of elegance to classic cocktails like the Aviation. Citrus oils, such as lemon and orange, were staples in many drinks. They provided a refreshing zest to cocktails like French 75, which became a popular choice.

When it came to culinary exploration, chefs embraced the use of herbs and spices to enhance flavours. Rosemary, with its earthy and slightly piney aroma, was a popular choice for roasted meats and vegetables. Thyme, with its subtle minty and lemony notes, was used to season soups, stews, and sauces. Vanilla, with its warm and comforting scent, was a favourite in desserts. Almond extract, with its nutty and slightly sweet flavour, was another popular ingredient in baked goods.

1920s in Paris was a whirlwind of sensory delights, a cocktail of cultural revolution, daring fashion, intoxicating fragrances, and vibrant flavours. From smoky jazz clubs to elegant salons, the city pulsed with a creative energy that continues to resonate, leaving an indelible mark on the world of art, style, and *joie de vivre*.

OAKWOOD

CO₂



**Soft & smoky, a seductively wholesome soulfulness,
Oakwood CO₂ is a signature of the 1920s.**



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A ROLLER COASTER RIDE FOR BRAZIL'S CITRUS MARKET IN 2025/26 **LET'S BUCKLE UP AND ENJOY THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE SEASON!**

By **Felippe Biz**

Ultra LATAM Sales Development Manager

As 2025 begins, Brazil's citrus market faces both opportunities and challenges. With the first report of the year shedding light on the 2025/26 crop, it's clear that the season will be anything but smooth. From unpredictable weather to global demand dynamics, the citrus industry seems set for a roller coaster year.

A TOUGH OUTLOOK FOR ORANGE SUPPLY

Friday, January 3, 2025

Once again, orange supply in Brazil's São Paulo state and the Triângulo Mineiro region may struggle to meet demand in the 2025/26 season. Although October 2024 brought much-needed rain, breaking nearly a year of below-average rainfall, its effects remain uncertain. Orchards, weakened by prolonged water stress, saw a strong bloom in mid-October. However, experts warn that the summer weather in 2025 will determine the fate of the crop. A hot summer could lead to further setbacks for already fragile orchards, potentially keeping orange supplies tight.

By February, a clearer picture of the drought's long-term impact is expected. In the meantime, growers and industry stakeholders are bracing for more challenges, as the citrus belt struggles to recover from a challenging 2024.

2024/25 SEASON: A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE

The 2024/25 orange crop was estimated at 223.14 million boxes of 40.8 kg—a steep 27.4% decline compared to the 2023/24 season. According to Fundecitros (Citrus Defense Fund), this represents one of the lowest levels of production for São Paulo and the Triângulo Mineiro in years.

Such a sharp drop in production has left orange juice stocks nearly depleted. Cepea (Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics) highlights that even with reduced orange juice exports in 2024/25, Brazil's stockpiles will see a drastic decline. This depletion underscores the need for a strong 2025/26 crop to ensure even minimal recovery for the sector.

Adding to the pressure, domestic demand remains high, with factory deliveries averaging 105R\$ (17.5 USD) per 40.8 kg box of oranges.

GLOBAL DEMAND AND FLORIDA'S CHALLENGES

Brazil's orange juice market isn't only under strain from local issues—global factors are also at play. Florida, a major player in the citrus industry, is grappling with its own challenges. According to the USDA, Florida's 2024/25 orange production is projected at just 12 million boxes of 40.8 kg—a significant 20% drop from October's estimate of 15 million boxes. This decline is attributed to the combined effects of citrus greening and Hurricane Milton, which hit Florida's orange-growing regions in October 2024.

As a result, the U.S. will need to import more orange juice from Brazil, adding further upward pressure on domestic prices. In January 2025, orange juice prices hit an all-time high of \$7,431 USD per ton—a 1% rise from January 2024 levels.

2025/26: UNCERTAINTY AHEAD

Despite the late 2024 rains, the 2025/26 season is unlikely to deliver above-average yields. Late blooms in non-irrigated areas and below-average fruit development have left experts doubtful. Even irrigated orchards, which bloomed earlier in July 2024, are underperforming. These conditions, coupled with dwindling stocks and tight production, suggest that orange prices will remain high throughout 2025.

INVESTMENTS IN THE CITRUS BELT

As the high incidence of citrus greening continues to plague São Paulo, investments are shifting to other states such as Mato Grosso, Paraná, Goiás, and Minas Gerais. São Paulo's record levels of citrus greening in 2024 have discouraged new plantings, particularly in heavily affected regions.

The Triângulo Mineiro has emerged as an alternative hub for orange cultivation, but challenges remain. Limited land availability and water resources for irrigation pose obstacles to large-scale expansion.

TAHITI ACID LIME: A GLIMPSE OF RELIEF

While the orange market faces tight supplies and rising prices, Tahiti lime producers have a different story to tell. The supply of Tahiti limes is expected to surge at the start of 2025, with peak harvest beginning in January and lasting until mid-March. During this period, prices are likely to remain low, limiting earnings for growers.

To offset these challenges, producers are focusing on exports and industrial processing. This approach may help stabilize the market, even as the high supply continues to weigh on prices.

CONCLUSION

Brazil's citrus market is entering 2025 with a mix of uncertainty and opportunity. While oranges face a tough road ahead, both domestically and globally, investments in new regions and the diversification into limes provide some glimmers of hope. As we wait for February's updated outlook, the industry remains braced for another unpredictable season.



ORANGE OIL

Citrus sinensis 🌍 Brazil

According to the Fundecitrus report of February 2025, Brazil's orange production for the 2024–2025 season is forecast to be 228 million boxes. This is a 2.4 percent increase from the December forecast of 223 million boxes. This anticipated recovery is attributed to improved weather conditions and enhanced agricultural practices, which have positively influenced fruit yield. However, despite the increase in overall orange production, the orange oil industry continues to face challenges that could impact its long-term stability.

One of the most significant threats remains Citrus Greening Disease (HLB), which continues to spread across major citrus-producing regions. This disease reduces fruit quality and yield, directly affecting the extraction process and supply of orange oil. Additionally, climate variability has further complicated production, with unpredictable weather patterns—including droughts and extreme heat—posing risks to fruit-bearing trees and oil content in citrus peels. Prolonged dry spells have been particularly concerning, leading to inconsistent oil extraction rates and fluctuations in supply.

Despite these challenges, market trends indicate continued demand for Brazilian orange oil, given its extensive use in the fragrance and flavor industries. However, supply constraints remain an issue. Global orange oil exports have faced disruptions, with Brazil experiencing a notable decline in availability due to climatic and disease-related impacts. Although production is expected to recover, international supply chains remain volatile, affecting export volumes and overall market stability.

While production forecasts are optimistic, the industry must focus on disease management, sustainable agricultural practices, and enhanced processing efficiencies to ensure long-term stability and meet growing global demand.

🏠 USD 19.00 /kilo



LAVENDER OIL

Lavandula angustifolia 🌍 Bulgaria

Lavandula angustifolia prospers in Bulgaria's climate. Apart from the rose valley, lavender is also cultivated in northern Bulgaria. High quality oil is extracted from the flower spikes by steam distillation. Lavender oil produced in Bulgaria is high in linalyl acetate content, which is a quality indicator.

Due to its refined fragrance, Bulgarian lavender oil is a prized product in perfumery. Its soothing properties also make it popular in aromatherapy. It is also used in cosmetics due to its skin-calming effects.

There is a 30-40% drop in production volumes from 2023. The combination of high production costs and low market price has prompted many distillers to close. This has encouraged farmers in northern Bulgaria to shift from lavender cultivation.

Prices are expected to rise due to a shortage of ISO-spec lavender oil in the market.

🏠 USD 45.00 /kilo



MELISSA OIL

Melissa officinalis 🌍 Bulgaria

Melissa oil is extracted from *Melissa officinalis* plant, also known as lemon balm. Bulgaria is a notable producer of the oil. It is cultivated across the country with special emphasis on organic farming practices to ensure high quality. The plant has a low yield, making the oil an expensive commodity.

The oil is extracted via steam distillation and has a delicate, lemony aroma. Melissa oil has calming and uplifting properties which make it a highly valued commodity in aromatherapy. It also possesses therapeutic benefits and is used in making high-end cosmetics. Perfumery industry also consumes melissa oil due to its complex citrusy fragrance.

Last summer the plantation experienced extreme heat and drought like conditions. This has resulted in stunted growth and could impact price in the coming months. Farmers are finding it hard to sustain melissa fields as production costs are barely being covered. This has led to a reduction in fields with farmers moving towards profitable alternatives.

🏠 USD 1190.00 /kilo



ROSE OIL

Rosa damascena 🌍 Bulgaria

The Rose Valley in Bulgaria, nestled between the Balkan and Sredna Gora mountains, is the heart of rose oil production. The unique climate and soil conditions here are ideal for the thriving of *Rosa Damascena*.

Oil is primarily distilled via steam distillation. The Bulgarian variety has exceptional quality and is sought after globally. It is popular in high-end perfumery, where it acts as a prized fragrance fixative. Its therapeutic and aromatic properties also make it a popular ingredient in skincare and cosmetics. The demand for rose water, rose absolute and rose concrete is rising.

🏠 USD 11580.00 /kilo

Interview



Independent perfumer **Vanina Muracciole** is an artist of olfaction. In her creative agency located in Paris, she combines raw materials, playing with each of their facets until she brings forth an infinite array of emotions.

A graduate in chemistry and from ISICPA in Versailles, she began her career at MANE in Milan and Grasse before returning to Paris to work alongside the master perfumer of the Jean Patou fashion house. In 2012, she embarked on the adventure of independence to diversify her collaborations and established herself on the "Rive Gauche" in Paris. Since then, she has achieved more than 100 wins and continues to collaborate regularly with both institutional perfume houses and more exclusive brands.

Drawing on her vast experience, Vanina now dares to refine her artistic identity while putting her talent at the service of the brands she works with. Whether inspired by the Corsican mountains, her passion for music, or the antique perfumery books she collects, she strives to translate the very essence of her client's story into fragrance.

A true professional in the world of perfumery, Vanina has also surrounded herself with experts with whom she collaborates regularly to offer far more than just olfactory creation. She is able to oversee the manufacturing of scented products, address olfactory marketing challenges, design collections, or even perfume an exhibition. Her curiosity knows no bounds.

What inspired you to pursue a career as a perfumer, and what have been the main steps in your creative journey so far?

I have always wanted to be a perfumer since I was a child, after discovering the trail of a magical fragrance that transported me. I wanted to create fragrances with the same emotional impact as what I had experienced. I attended preparatory classes and then studied chemistry to enter ISIPCA in Versailles.

I immediately joined the fragrance house Mane, and five years later, I joined Maison Jean Patou, which had an in-house perfumer. I have had my own fragrance development and creation company for almost ten years.

What led you to choose Yuzu essential oil and Indian vetiver (Pondicherry) as "key" ingredients for the Diana perfume?

I discovered Ultra International's natural materials while developing Diana for Masque Milano. I wanted a real burst of freshness at the top and a sensual woody note at the base. I didn't hesitate; I immediately tested these two materials in the composition, and they brought exactly what I was looking for.

The Pondicherry vetiver oil is extraordinary—it's a fragrance in itself, and the Yuzu has a transparency that is close to purity.

How do you approach the process of selecting ingredients for a perfume, and what made these two ingredients stand out for you?

It is essential for us perfumers to regularly discover (or rediscover) raw materials. What I loved about Ultra International is the olfactory range of the many raw materials; many are excellent and original. Yuzu and Pondicherry vetiver suited my current project, but other materials are also in development for other projects, such as Kunzea, Virilina, or their Sichuan pepper CO2.





Interview



Can you share with us the creative process that led to the final composition of the perfume? How did our ingredients influence the overall scent?

The clients wanted a fragrance inspired by natural and strong femininity. A woman in the middle of nature, the forest, strong, courageous, and seductive. I worked on a floral chypre with a very woody base. The Yuzu gave me ultra-freshness with a perfectly balanced touch of acidity. Vetiver is one of the woods I consider perfectly unisex. Its sensuality adds character and depth to this feminine fragrance.

Masque Milano is known for its niche and artistic approach to perfumery. How does this collaboration fit into their brand vision, and how do our ingredients enhance this vision?

I have been working with Masque Milano for years. I have total artistic freedom on their projects, and their briefs are extremely well-thought-out and detailed in terms of the emotions the new fragrance should evoke. Both in character and the originality of the juice. These two materials had never been used in the European market before—perfect!

Can you tell us about other brands you've worked with? What has been the most special creative journey?

I work with many other brands, both in fine fragrances and in cosmetics or ambiance. I have a very strong connection with the Jovoy/Jeroboam brand, for which the development of Gozo was remarkable. The founder, François Henin, asked me to systematically increase the strength of the juice until I pushed the dosages to the extreme, just for fun. We ended up with an international success that never loses momentum!

Interview



How do you balance creative freedom and technical precision when working with natural ingredients, especially on a project like this?

It's important to test the evolution of new raw materials, both alone on strips and within a composition. I chose different dosages of Yuzu and Vetiver, tested separately and then together in the formula. It's a balancing act.

What is the importance of the relationship between perfumers, brands, and ingredient suppliers in creating niche perfumes like this?

It's crucial. As an independent perfumer, the relationship with the brand founders is essential. We work directly, and the creative process draws its inspiration from human relationships. The connection, communication (and humor) are very important to me.

The raw material supplier is also directly involved. They are the ones who introduce us to new materials and, in a way, feed our creative process. When I add new materials to my compositions, they must be extremely responsive regarding supply, legal documents, and available quantities.

What message or emotion do you hope the final perfume will convey to the wearer?

Comfort and strength. The fragrance is an immaterial shield that leaves an unforgettable imprint. Both for the wearer and those who perceive it.

VETIVER INDIA



**Sweet & leathery, yet florally warm,
synonymous with the era blooming out of the darkness
and into light- hearted flirtation, the dynamic 1920s.**



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CLARY SAGE OIL*Salvia sclarea L.* 🌍 Eastern Europe

Clary sage is a biennial herbaceous plant. It produces tall, upright flowering stems. The flowers themselves are small and can be white, lavender, or light blue.

The plant flourishes in the southern and central regions of Moldova, where warm, dry summers and well-drained, calcareous soils provide optimal growing conditions. Ample sunlight is crucial for the plant's development and oil production.

Clary sage oil is extracted through steam distillation of flowering tops and leaves. It yields a pale yellow to amber liquid with a sweet, herbaceous, and slightly nutty aroma. Rich in linalool and linalyl acetate, it is highly valued in aromatherapy for its calming and uplifting properties. It was a good crop season. Product is available in the market.

🏠 USD 122.00 /kilo

CORIANDER HERB OIL*Coriandrum sativum* 🌍 Eastern Europe

Coriander is a versatile perennial herb widely used in culinary applications. Coriander herb oil offers a fresh, green, and slightly citrusy aroma, distinct from the seed oil. The oil is extracted via steam distillation of the fresh aerial parts, mainly the leaves. Herb oil is valued for its refreshing and uplifting properties and is used in flavouring, perfumes, and aromatherapy.

It differs from seed oil in aroma and composition. Herb oil is lighter, with a leafy, fresh scent due to the higher content of aldehydes. Seed oil on the other hand is warmer and spicier, due to its linalool content. Seed oil is primarily known more for its digestive properties, while herb oil is used more for its fresh aroma.

Product is almost sold out with limited quantities on offer.

🏠 USD 140.00 /kilo

CORIANDER SEED OIL*Coriandrum sativum* 🌍 Eastern Europe

Russia, India, and Morocco are major producers of coriander. It requires warm, sunny climates and well-drained, fertile soils to prevail. Coriander thrives in temperatures between 15-30°C and requires ample sunlight.

Coriander seed oil is extracted from the dried seeds of *Coriandrum sativum*. It has a warm, spicy, and slightly sweet aroma. Coriander seed oil finds diverse applications in the food, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical industries. It is a popular flavouring agent in cuisines worldwide, particularly in curries and spice blends.

The yield this year is low. In growing areas there was inadequate rain and high temperature. Several plants died on the field before harvest. Sourcing from areas of Moldova, Kazakhstan and Ukraine has increased. Stock is available, but sustained quantities will only be available after fresh crop arrives.

🏠 USD 85.00 /kilo

DILL WEED OIL*Anethum graveolens* 🌍 Eastern Europe

Dill weed is an annual herb belonging to the parsley family. It can grow up to a height of 18 inches to 4 feet. Dill weed is majorly cultivated in India, Egypt, and parts of Europe. It thrives in warm, sunny climates with well-drained, fertile soil. Dill requires temperatures between 15-25°C and ample sunlight to prosper.

Dill weed oil boasts of a fresh, herbaceous aroma. It is extracted through steam distillation of dill weed. Dill plants are known for their feathery leaves and yellow flowers. The oil finds diverse applications in the food, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical industries. It is a popular flavouring agent in pickles, sauces, and savoury dishes. Plantations in Moldova had a good crop covering demand for the product.

🏠 USD 55.00 /kilo



FENNEL OIL

Foeniculum vulgare 🌍 Eastern Europe

Fennel plant is a tall, upright herb with a bulbous base and feathery foliage. It is a perennial herb with feathery leaves and yellow flowers. It thrives in warm, sunny climates and well-drained, fertile soils, particularly in the Mediterranean region, India, and other temperate zones.

The oil is extracted through steam distillation of the crushed fennel seeds. It yields a pale yellow to colourless liquid with a sweet, anise-like aroma. The oil produced is rich in anethole and other compounds. Fennel oil is valued for its digestive, carminative, and expectorant properties. It is used in traditional medicine for digestive issues, respiratory ailments, and to stimulate milk production in lactating women. In aromatherapy, it is used to relieve bloating and promote relaxation. It also finds applications in the food and beverage industry. Fennel gives a unique flavour to culinary creations and liqueurs.

Stocks are ready for shipment. Production was higher than expected.

🏠 USD 50.00 /kilo

FIR NEEDLE OIL SIBERIAN

Abies sibirica 🌍 Eastern Europe

Fir needle is primarily cultivated in Siberia, Canada, and parts of Europe. It thrives in cool coniferous forests. Fir trees prefer cool, humid climates and well-drained, slightly acidic soil.

Oil is primarily extracted through steam distillation of fir needles and sometimes young twigs. Fir needle oil is prized for its fresh, woody aroma. It is widely used in aromatherapy for its refreshing and invigorating properties. It is often employed to ease respiratory congestion and promote relaxation.

Demand for the product is high. Raw material and production costs have increased. Production season has concluded, and volume produced is significantly lower than last year. There is a constant increase in price.

🏠 USD 60.00 /kilo

LAVENDER OIL

Lavandula angustifolia 🌍 Eastern Europe

Moldova has emerged as a significant producer of lavender oil, benefiting from its favourable climate and soil conditions. Lavender thrives in the southern and central regions of Moldova, particularly in areas with warm, dry summers and mild winters. Well-drained soil, combined with ample sunlight, is ideal for lavender cultivation.

The oil is extracted through steam distillation of lavender flowers. It yields a pale-yellow liquid with a characteristic floral, sweet, and slightly herbaceous aroma. Moldovan lavender oil is prized for its high linalool and linalyl acetate content. It is a prized ingredient in aromatherapy and perfumery. The oil is known to promote relaxation, reduce stress, and improve sleep. Due to its calming and antiseptic properties, it also finds applications in skincare products, cosmetics, and soaps.

Stock is available and demand for this variety is increasing.

🏠 USD 45.00 /kilo

SAGE OIL

Salvia officinalis 🌍 Eastern Europe

Salvia officinalis is a perennial shrub with greyish-green, aromatic leaves. It has woody stems, and the leaves have a distinctive velvety texture due to fine hairs. It produces flowers, often in shades of blue or purple, though they can also be pink or white. Sage thrives in sunny, dry climates and well-drained, slightly alkaline soils, particularly in the Mediterranean region. It is also cultivated in various parts of Europe and North America.

The oil is extracted through steam distillation of the leaves, yielding a pale yellow to greenish liquid with a strong, herbaceous, and camphoraceous aroma. The product is of good quality and supply is available in the market.

🏠 USD 75.00 /kilo



BASIL LINALOOL*Ocimum basilicum* 🇪🇬 Egypt

Linalool is known for its high linalool content. Egypt cultivates Basil Linalool primarily in the Nile Delta due to favourable soil and climate conditions. Basil is a heat-loving plant, requiring warm temperatures to flourish.

Oil is extracted from the flowering tops and leaves via steam distillation. It appears in some cosmetic products, due to its aromatic and potential skin benefits. The food industry also uses it as a flavouring agent. Next season of production commences in August. There is sufficient supply to meet market demand. No fluctuation in price is expected till the next cycle.

🏠 USD 110.00 /kilo

**BLUE CHAMOMILE***Matricaria chamomilla* 🇪🇬 Egypt

Blue chamomile prefers full sun, though in extreme hot climates, partial afternoon shade is required to prevent scorching. It flourishes in moderate temperatures, between 15°C to 20°C. While adaptable, it prefers moderate humidity. Sandy loam or loamy soils are ideal for its growth. Blue chamomile is cultivated in the Nile Delta in Egypt.

Blue chamomile oil gets its deep blue colour due to the chamazulene content. It has potent anti-inflammatory properties, making it a sought-after ingredient in several formulations. Blue chamomile is highly valued in skincare for its anti-inflammatory and soothing properties.

The harvest season is in progress and production is on expected level. The price is still at an elevated level and is expected to reduce. Though, unlike last year, price has remained stable. Crop stability can be attained if these price levels hold.

🏠 USD 855.00 /kilo

GERANIUM OIL*Pelargonium graveolens* 🇪🇬 Egypt

Geranium oil is a versatile product with demands arising from various industries. Egypt is a significant producer of geranium oil. Cultivations are majorly concentrated in the Nile Delta, where favourable climate supports optimal growth.

The oil is characterised by a floral, rosy scent and is attained via steam distillation. Due to its rose-like qualities, it is widely used in perfumery. It also features prominently in cosmetics and skincare for its balancing and rejuvenating properties.

There is sufficient oil in stock to meet global demand until the next season. Around July, stock is expected to get depleted leading to a price rise. Long term price trend will depend on the yield during the season. There could also be a potential increase in price once the season begins.

🏠 USD 90.00 /kilo

NEROLI OIL*Citrus aurantium var. amara* 🇪🇬 Egypt

Neroli oil is obtained from the blossoms of the bitter orange tree. It is extracted via steam distillation. The fertile soil of the Nile Delta region makes it the perfect cultivating ground for Neroli in Egypt. It flourishes in regions with warm, sunny conditions. The bitter orange tree needs to be protected from frost, as it can severely damage the blossoms. Ample sunlight is essential for healthy growth and abundant flowering. While not as large a producer as Morocco or Tunisia, Egypt's neroli oil is recognised for its quality.

Neroli oil is highly valued in perfumery, offering a sophisticated, floral scent. It is incorporated into skincare products for its rejuvenating and calming properties.

Low priced neroli oil stocks are getting exhausting. The upcoming production cycle is expected to maintain this price level. Rising production costs will eventually impact oil price. Though this is unlikely in 2025 and is expected to take a couple of years.

🏠 USD 1200.00 /kilo

CARDAMOM OIL



**Crisp & fresh with camphor undertones,
it brought the spicy sweetness to Golden Twenties epoch.**

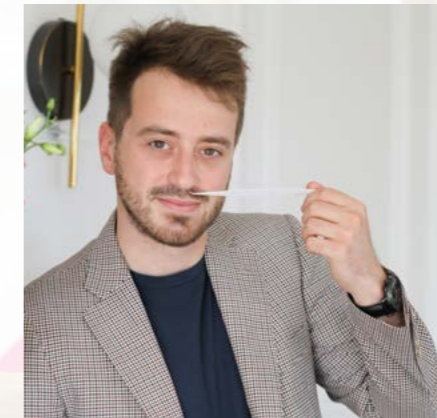

Ultra International

www.ultranl.com

KEY ELEMENTS OF A CREATIVE FRAGRANCE FORMULATION PROCESS

Thomas Amantea

VP Sales France and Italy, Ultra International



CONCEPT AND INSPIRATION

A clear creative vision or story behind the fragrance is crucial as it sets the direction for the composition. This inspiration can come from emotions, nature, culture, art, or even trends. Having a story or a defined vision helps anchor the creative process and creates a narrative that resonates with the end user.

However, creativity isn't always linear. Sometimes, the vision emerges through experimentation and iteration. A creative perfume, much like art, often evolves as it is being crafted.



INGREDIENT SELECTION

The choice of ingredients defines the character of a fragrance. A mix of natural and synthetic ingredients brings complexity. While natural ingredients offer authenticity and richness, synthetics provide uniqueness (with captives), stability, and performance. Today, perfumers can access incredible materials in both natural and synthetic categories.

Some perfumers choose to work exclusively with naturals, which is more challenging but offers a unique depth and authenticity. Regardless of the approach, knowing your materials and your accords—like a music composer knowing their notes and chords—is essential. This expertise allows a perfumer to translate creative ideas into the fragrance they are creating. Without it, creating a good creative fragrance is nearly impossible.

BALANCE OF NOTES

A successful fragrance relies on a harmonious interplay of top, heart, and base notes, ensuring it unfolds beautifully over time. The perfumer must carefully decide how the fragrance evolves: will it transition seamlessly from sparkling top notes to deep, rich base notes, or will it create the illusion of a singular, unchanging impression?

This balance is akin to storytelling in olfactory form, where each note plays a role in the narrative arc of the fragrance, captivating the wearer from the first spray to the final lingering traces.

INNOVATION AND ORIGINALITY

Creativity often lies in pushing boundaries. Combining unexpected accords or emphasizing unconventional ingredients can give a fragrance its unique signature. Sometimes, focusing on a single, unexpected material in a composition can transform it into something truly memorable.

This risk-taking and willingness to explore uncharted territories often set great perfumes apart from the ordinary.



TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

Beyond creativity, a fragrance must meet functional and technical criteria. Longevity, diffusion, and adherence to regulatory standards are critical to ensuring the fragrance performs well in real-world conditions.

An extraordinary fragrance that lasts only a few hours, or one that lacks projection, may fail to meet consumer expectations. A “technically good perfume” strikes the perfect balance between artistry and practicality, making it both memorable and wearable.

MARKET RELEVANCE

Understanding the target audience is crucial to aligning the fragrance with market expectations. For example, the preferences of Asian consumers may lean towards lighter, fresher scents, while European or American markets may favor richer, more complex compositions.

Some niche perfumers deliberately disregard market trends to preserve their artistic freedom and authenticity. While this approach can result in groundbreaking creations, it depends entirely on the final objective of the product. Whether the goal is commercial success or artistic expression, the fragrance must resonate with its intended audience.

CONCLUSION

A creative fragrance formulation is both an art and a science. It demands a perfect balance of inspiration, technical expertise, and market awareness. Ultimately, the most successful fragrances are those that tell a compelling story, perform impeccably, and connect emotionally with their audience.

“I believe creativity comes with knowledge, and they both need to work hand in hand to create a unique and magnificent perfume.” – Thomas Amantea



BLACK PEPPER OIL

Piper nigrum L. 🇮🇳 India

Black pepper oil is a potent and versatile essential oil widely utilised in India. This climbing vine thrives in the warm, humid climate of India's southern regions, particularly Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. It prefers rich, well-drained soil and requires ample rainfall.

There are supply disruptions globally, but stock from India can help balance the market situation. There was limited production in Sri Lanka during the Kandy season. Raw material prices for oil and oleoresin production increased because of bold harvest instead of light berries. Indonesia also saw a 2.5% decrease in production as farmers move towards cash crops that fetch higher returns. Black pepper production in Vietnam declined by almost 7.7% and exports reduced by 1.9%. Carry-forward stock in the region is also limited. There was a decrease in demand from China and supply took a hit due to a decrease in cultivation areas. This resulted in stable pricing for the product.

📈 USD 68.00 /kilo

CARDAMOM OIL

Elettaria cardamomum L. 🇮🇳 India

Cardamom is known as the queen of spices in India. It thrives in the warm, humid climate of Western Ghats, particularly in Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

Oil is extracted through steam distillation of cardamom seeds, yielding a pale-yellow liquid with a warm, sweet, and spicy aroma. It is used in aromatherapy to relieve stress and promote mental clarity. In Ayurvedic medicine, it is used to treat digestive issues and respiratory ailments.

There is limited carry-forward stock and production levels have declined drastically. This has resulted in supply constraints in domestic and international markets. Plantations have been damaged significantly due to excessive rainfall and harsh summer. Large scale replantation has been undertaken. Since there has been no time for soil recovery and maturity, lower and delayed yields are expected. decline in production and rising domestic demand will put pressure on exports. The gap left by Indian exports creates opportunities for countries like Guatemala in the international market.

📈 USD 500.00 /kilo

CITRONELLA OIL

Cymbopogon winterianus 🇮🇳 India

Citronella grass is native to tropical Asia. It is fragrant and thrives in warm, tropical regions, including parts of the Nilgiris and other southern Indian areas. The grass can grow several feet in height. It prefers full sun to partial shade and moist, well-drained soil to grow.

Citronella oil is extracted through steam distillation and is renowned for its distinct lemony scent. It is primarily valued as a natural insect repellent, particularly against mosquitoes. It is also incorporated in aromatherapy, and used as a component in soaps, candles, and other household products.

There is consistent demand for citronella oil from domestic and international market. High production and labour costs are making citronella production an expensive proposition. Cultivation areas have reduced and there is limited carry forward stock. While the supply is limited, buyers are actively trying to purchase product. This is driving citronella prices upward.

📈 USD 23.00 /kilo

CLOVE BUD OIL

Syzygium aromaticum 🇮🇳 India

Clove is predominantly cultivated in the southern regions in India, especially in the Nilgiris, Kerala, and parts of Tamil Nadu. Clove trees thrive in warm, humid tropical climates with well-drained, fertile soils. They require ample rainfall and some shade.

The oil is extracted through steam distillation of the dried flower buds, yielding a dark brown to reddish-brown liquid with a strong, spicy, and warm aroma.

There are significant stocks and a soft demand for the product. With the harvest season commencing, supply is expected to increase. There is decent carry-over stock from last season to meet any demand. There is a strong demand for the Zanzibar variety, and it is priced higher. Madagascar and Sri Lanka varieties are cheaper but remain competitive in the market. Price is holding steady, and no change is expected in the short term.

📈 USD 65.00 /kilo

CORN MINT OIL

Mentha arvensis 🇮🇳 India

The cornmint oil market remains stable, with favorable cropping conditions and positive yield forecasts reported for 2025. No significant disruptions are anticipated, and steady supply is expected to support balanced pricing, assuming stable weather patterns continue.

📈 USD 18.00 /kilo

DAVANA OIL

Artemisia Pallens 🇮🇳 India

Davana oil is obtained from the aromatic herb *Artemisia pallens*. It is cultivated in the southern states, particularly Karnataka and some parts of Andhra Pradesh. It thrives in warm, dry climates with well-drained, sandy loam soils. The plant is sensitive to excessive moisture.

Oil is extracted through steam distillation of the flowering tops of davana plant. Its aroma is complex, sweet, and fruity, with subtle balsamic undertones. It is known to change on individual skin, making it highly valued in high-end perfumery.

There is consistent demand, but limited supply of davana oil. Heavy rainfall and failed nurseries have delayed sowing in all major growing areas. This will adversely affect production timelines. Delayed sowing will also impact yield, which will further put a strain on supply. Carry-over stock from last season is also critically low. Due to the supply challenges prices will either firm or increase.

📈 USD 690.00 /kilo

FRANKINCENSE OIL

Boswellia serrata 🇮🇳 India

Frankincense oil is extracted through steam distillation of the resin obtained from the tree's bark. This yields a pale-yellow liquid with a warm, spicy, and balsamic aroma. Frankincense oil is valued for its anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, and spiritual properties. It is used in aromatherapy to promote relaxation and reduce stress.

Indian frankincense oil has emerged as a reliable option in the global market. There is increased demand for the Indian product as political instability in major African producing areas has disrupted global supply chains. There is a consistent high demand for the product and supply is unable to meet this demand. This has resulted in a steady increase in price. Higher quality material is attracting a premium in the market due to the declining yield.

📈 USD 55.00 /kilo



GERANIUM OIL

Pelargonium graveolens 🇮🇳 India

Geranium oil has a sweet, floral aroma with a hint of rose. It is extracted from the leaves and stems of *Pelargonium graveolens*. In India, geranium is cultivated in regions with cooler climates, such as the hills of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and parts of the Nilgiris. These areas offer the required moderate temperatures and well-drained, fertile soils.

Geranium oil is pale yellow to greenish in colour and is rich in citronellol and geraniol. It is widely used in perfumery and cosmetics.

There is an imbalance in demand and supply in the market. While the demand is steady, low carry-over stocks and limited supply is affecting price. Untimely rain has impacted yield. Oversupply in the past few seasons resulted in a drop in price, and several distillation units shut down. This has affected production levels this season and supply is limited. There is a constant increase in price, but the market is expected to stabilise.

📈 USD 158.00 /kilo



GINGER OIL

Zingiber officinale 🇮🇳 India

Ginger oil is derived from the rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* and is widely produced in India. This versatile plant thrives in warm, humid climates, particularly in Kerala, Meghalaya, and other northeastern states. It favours rich, well-drained loamy soil and requires ample rainfall. Ginger oil is extracted through steam distillation and is pale yellow to amber in colour. It is valued for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and digestive properties.

Quality and quantity of ginger oil produced is low because of the heavy rains. As the temperature increases moisture content will decrease.

Increase in area of cultivation helped offset the high price observed in early 2024. Upcoming harvest is expected to be 40% higher than last year. Price will ease once the season begins, and fresh stock enters the market.

📈 USD 82.00 /kilo



HOLY BASIL OIL

Ocimum sanctum 🇮🇳 India

Holy basil, or tulsi is considered a sacred herb in India and thrives throughout the country. It is an adaptable plant and grows in various climates, but flourishes in warm, tropical regions with ample sunlight and well-drained, fertile soil. It is commonly cultivated in home gardens and on a larger scale in states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.

The oil is extracted through steam distillation of the plant's leaves and flowering tops. It yields a potent liquid rich in eugenol, camphor, and other beneficial compounds.

Buyers are showing limited interest in the product and demand is declining steadily. This trend is expected to persist. Reduction in demand has created a supply surplus in the market and farmers are selling older volumes at discounted price. Cultivation for holy basil has almost ceased and with demand not recovering, sellers continue to find it challenging to secure competitive market rates.

📈 USD 65.00 /kilo

LEMONGRASS OIL

Cymbopogon citratus 🌍 India

Lemongrass thrives in India's warm, humid climates, particularly in Kerala, Karnataka, and Assam. It is a tall, perennial grass that boasts of fragrant, lemon-scented leaves. Lemongrass oil is obtained via steam distillation. It is rich in citral and known for its antiseptic and antifungal properties. The oil is used in traditional medicine, aromatherapy, and as a natural insect repellent.

There is a strong demand for the oil in the local and international market. A declining trend was noticed in oil price, but due to the demand-supply disparity, they have increased. Prices are expected to stay elevated till supply is restored to meet the demand.

📈 USD 24.00 /kilo



MACE OIL

Myristica fragrans 🌍 India

Mace oil is extracted from the dried, lacy aril surrounding nutmeg seed. It yields a pale yellow to orange liquid with a warm, spicy, and slightly sweeter aroma than nutmeg oil. Rich in compounds like myristicin and elemicin, mace oil is used in aromatherapy for its stimulating and digestive properties.

It is the off season for mace and supply is limited. But carry-over stock is sufficient to meet demand. Production is expected to increase once the season for mace begins. Yield is low during the off-season, which puts pressure on the supply. The current supply situation and steady demand for mace oil has led to a spike in oil price. Until fresh stock becomes available, price is expected to stay elevated.

📈 USD 140.00 /kilo

NUTMEG OIL

Myristica fragrans 🌍 India

Nutmeg is primarily cultivated in the southern states of India, particularly Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. This tropical evergreen tree thrives in warm, humid climates with well-drained, fertile soils. It requires consistent rainfall and shade during its early growth stages. Nutmeg oil is extracted through steam distillation and is rich in compounds like myristicin and pinene.

Major nutmeg growing areas are experiencing supply issues. There is lower than expected crop arrival in Indonesia. There are also quality concerns about the product and prices are witnessing an upward trend. In Sri Lanka demand has been on the rise since November. Carry-over stock is of low quality and fresh stock is limited. Thus, price has increased in the region. Harvesting season has ended in India and due to high moisture content low quality material has been produced. Demand for the product remains high and with the supply challenges being faced, price is expected to remain elevated in the coming months.

📈 USD 60.00 /kilo



PALMAROSA OIL

Cymbopogon martini 🌍 India

The aromatic palmarosa grass thrives in warm, tropical climates, with notable cultivation in regions of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra. It prefers well-drained, sandy loam soil and requires ample sunlight and moderate rainfall.

The oil is extracted through steam distillation of dried grass. It yields a pale-yellow liquid with a sweet, floral, and slightly rosy scent. Rich in geraniol, palmarosa oil has diverse applications.

There has been a decline in supply of palmarosa oil and production is facing severe challenges. Unfavourable weather conditions such as cyclone Fengal have impacted production. Fixed costs for palmarosa are high. Labour shortage has become a major concern for the product. Workers have migrated to crops offering higher returns and favourable government subsidies. All these factors have resulted in a sharp rise in oil price.

📈 USD 45.00 /kilo

PEPPERMINT OIL

Mentha Piperita 🌍 India

Following a 25% crop reduction in 2024, the new season is projected to start with a supply shortfall, especially from June 2025 onward. Although Uttar Pradesh maintained a steady output last year, the limited carryover stock and current indicators suggest tightening supply conditions.

There is sustained demand from the pharmaceutical and flavor industries, which may lead to continued upward pressure on prices.

📈 USD 28.00 /kilo

VETIVER OIL

Chrysopogon zizanioides 🌍 India

Vetiver oil, known as khus in India, is prized for its earthy, grounding aroma. Vetiver grass, flourishes in India's tropical climate, particularly the regions of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. It favours deep, sandy loam soil and requires ample moisture.

Vetiver oil is extracted through steam distillation of the plant's intricate root system. The resulting oil produced is thick and amber coloured. Vetiver oil is widely used in perfumery, creating base notes in fragrances. Its calming properties are also valued in aromatherapy.

Haiti is a major producer of vetiver and political instability has impacted exports from the region. This has put pressure on Indian vetiver supply. Demand is higher than supply. While there are decent carry-over stocks from last season, they aren't enough to meet the growing demand. With the new season approaching fresh stock will enter the market and potentially balance the demand-supply dynamics. At present oil prices are rising and future trends depend on production levels in various growing regions.

📈 USD 400.00 /kilo

BLOOD ORANGE OIL

Citrus sinensis 🇮🇹 Italy

Blood oranges thrive in Mediterranean climate with abundant sunshine, mild winters, and well-drained, fertile volcanic soils. Temperature variations in the region are important in developing the characteristic red pigmentation. The fertile plains near Catania and Sicily, with its unique microclimate, are the main growing regions of blood orange in Italy.

Italian blood orange oil is sought after for its rich, ruby-red hue, intense, sweet-tart aroma and high anthocyanin content. Cold pressing of orange peel produces the oil. It is used in culinary preparations for its distinctive citrus note. The oil possesses mood enhancing and uplifting properties, making it beneficial in aromatherapy. Blood orange oil is also used as a middle note in the formulation of fine fragrances.

Unlike 2024, production volumes in first half of 2025 are stable. Despite irregular rainfall, supply has not been impacted. A consistent demand has resulted in increase in price from last year.

📈 USD 250.00 /kilo

LEMON OIL

Citrus limon (L.) Burm. F. 🇮🇹 Italy

Italy is one of the largest producers of lemon oil globally. Sicily and Calabria, with their sunny coastal areas, are the major producers of lemon in Italy. Lemon trees thrive in warm, Mediterranean climates with ample sunshine and well-drained, fertile soils. They prefer slightly acidic to neutral pH. Protection from frost is crucial for their growth.

Italian lemon oil is prized for its bright, citrusy aroma, and is obtained by cold pressing of lemon peel. It is widely used in food and beverages. Lemon oil is also incorporated in skincare and fragrance products.

Italian lemon oil is preferred for high-end products due to its superior aldehyde and limonene concentration. Inconsistent rainfall and warm temperatures have impacted the yield in the first half of 2025. The volumes produced are lower than early 2024. There is a slight increase in price in comparison to same time last year.

📈 USD 20.00 /kilo

MANDARIN OIL

Citrus reticulata 🇮🇹 Italy

Coastal areas of Sicily and Calabria are primary mandarin growing areas in Italy. Mandarins thrive in warm, subtropical to tropical climates. They require ample sunshine and are sensitive to frost.

To preserve the oil's delicate fragrance, it is obtained through cold pressing of mandarin peel. Italian mandarin oil is known for its exceptionally sweet, delicate, and slightly floral citrus scent. It is often considered more refined than other mandarin oils. It is a versatile product with uses in various industries, from perfumery and aromatherapy to food and beverages.

Favourable weather conditions have contributed to a decent yield. In comparison to early 2024, higher volumes have been produced in 2025. Oil price though has remained stable with a slight increase noticed in niche markets.

📈 USD 100.00 /kilo



THE INDONESIAN COLLECTION

CITRONELLA OIL

Cymbopogon winterianus 🌍 Indonesia

Citronella thrives in Indonesia's tropical climate, favouring warm, humid conditions and plenty of sunlight. It prefers well-drained, fertile soils, though it can tolerate a range of soil types. High humidity and consistent warm temperatures are essential for its growth. While the plant is relatively drought tolerant it prefers abundant rainfall. Aceh is a significant producer of citronella in Indonesia. Historically, Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi have been important regions for citronella cultivation.

Steam distillation of citronella grass leaves is the standard method for extracting the essential oil. Citronella oil is widely known for its insect-repellent properties, particularly against mosquitoes. It is used in candles, lotions, and sprays for this purpose. Due to its citrusy aroma, it is also used in the formulation of perfumes and soaps. Citronella oil is also used in aromatherapy for its uplifting and stress-relieving effects.

Production cost for citronella has increased. This could impact sourcing capabilities. Last year oil production was between 1000-1200 tons.

🏠 USD 23.00 /kilo



CLOVE OIL

Eugenia caryophyllata 🌍 Indonesia

Indonesia is a major producer of clove oil. Its rich volcanic soil and tropical climate contribute to the high quality and quantity of oil production. Clove trees thrive in Indonesia's tropical climate, requiring warm, humid conditions and well-distributed rainfall. They prefer fertile, well-drained soils.

Clove production in Indonesia is widespread, but it primarily grows in Maluku Islands, Sulawesi, Java and Sumatra. While Maluku Islands is the key production area of cloves in Indonesia, Sulawesi has seen an increase in production in recent years.

Clove oil is derived from dried flower buds, leaves and stems of *Syzygium aromaticum* tree. Clove oil is widely used in the flavour industry, particularly in food and beverages. It is also used in dentistry for its antiseptic and analgesic properties. Clove oil is also incorporated in pharmaceutical products and is popular in the fragrance industry. The harvest has been plentiful in 2025. This could lead to a potential drop in prices. In 2024 the production volumes were between 4000-4500 tons..

📈 USD 20.00 (Eugenol) USD 18.00 (Clove Leaf) /kilo

NUTMEG OIL

Myristica fragrans 🌍 Indonesia

Myristica fragrans, commonly known as nutmeg thrives in tropical climates with high humidity and consistent rainfall. It prefers well-drained and fertile soil. Partial shade is beneficial for the growth of the tree, especially when it is young. Consistent rainfall throughout the year is ideal for its growth.

Nutmeg oil is obtained through steam distillation of the dried nutmeg kernels. Nutmeg is widely used as a spice in culinary applications, while the oil is used by the flavour and fragrance industries. It is also used in pharmaceutical and aromatherapy applications. Nutmeg is also a popular ingredient in traditional medicines.

The nutmeg industry faces challenges, including concerns about quality due to unseasonal weather patterns affecting nutmeg cultivation. Despite these challenges, Indonesia's commitment to maintaining high-quality standards and meeting international certifications ensures its continued dominance in the global nutmeg oil market. The versatility and widespread application of nutmeg oil across various industries underscore its significance as a valuable export commodity for the nation.

📈 USD 72.00 /kilo

PATCHOULI OIL

Pogostemon cablin 🌍 Indonesia

Indonesia continues to lead the global Patchouli oil market, maintaining its position as the world's top producer with more than 85% of global supply originating from the archipelago. The key production regions—Sulawesi and Sumatra—are reporting stable harvests; however, logistical bottlenecks and unpredictable weather patterns remain ongoing concerns for exporters and buyers alike.

As of February 2025, prices for Patchouli oil remain firm. This represents a notable 8–10% increase since late 2024. The upward price movement is also being fuelled by a shortage of high-quality, well-aged material, which continues to command a premium in global markets.

While overall output remains steady, Indonesian producers are exercising caution considering potential climate disruptions and rising transportation costs. The market is expected to stay bullish through the first half of 2025, supported by continued consumer interest in natural, sustainable, and traceable essential oils.

The immediate future may see price stabilization as new harvests enter the market, the long-term trajectory suggests sustained demand driven by the global shift towards natural products. Ensuring market stability will require addressing supply challenges, promoting sustainable farming practices and supporting farmers through education and resources to maintain the quality and availability of Indonesian patchouli oil.

📈 USD 150.00 /kilo

VETIVER OIL

Vetiveria zizanioides 🌍 Indonesia

Vetiver is cultivated across Indonesia, with significant production in Java and Sumatra. It is also grown in some regions of Sulawesi. The climate and soil conditions in these areas help cultivate superior product. Vetiver thrives in Indonesia's tropical climate. It requires warmth, humidity, and abundant rainfall to prosper. It is tolerant of varied pH levels but requires well-drained soil.

Rich, earthy oil is distilled from the roots of vetiver through steam distillation. Indonesian vetiver is favoured for its unique earthy, smoky, and sweet notes. Its rich, complex aroma makes it a sought-after base note in high-end perfumes. The consistent and high quality of Indonesian vetiver oil has solidified its standing in the global market.

With buyers seeking options beyond Haiti, there was a global interest in vetiver oil produced in Indonesia. Approximately 12-14 tons of oil was produced last year.

There is significant demand for the oil, leading to a constant increase in price. In 2024, 1100-1300 tons of oil was produced.

📈 USD 200-325.00 /kilo





LEMON OIL

Citrus limon (L.) Burm. F. 🌍 Spain

The 2024-2025 campaign is set to bring a notable reduction in Spain's lemon production, following last season's record harvest. According to Ailimpo's latest forecast, Spain's total lemon production for the upcoming season is expected to reach 1.26 million metric tonnes (MMT), marking a 21% decrease from the 1.595 MMT recorded in 2023/2024. This decline is attributed to an 18% drop in Fino lemon production and a more pronounced 31% reduction in Verna lemons.

The Spanish lemon market will face significant challenges in balancing supply and demand. The previous campaign's record-breaking harvest led to a situation where supply exceeded market capacity, putting downward pressure on prices and leaving many lemons unharvested. This year's reduced harvest could alleviate some of that pressure, but market uncertainties remain.

With the drop in production, attention now shifts to quality and market adjustments. The Verna lemon campaign, in particular, is expected to be shorter and more concentrated, potentially providing more opportunities for Spanish lemons in the European market before the arrival of fruit from the Southern Hemisphere. However, the effects of climate conditions on fruit sizes and overall yield will be key factors influencing the industry's performance in the coming months.

On a global scale, Spain continues to be the world leader in organic lemons, maintaining a significant share of global production. The country's commitment to organic farming ensures that Spanish lemons, as well as derived products such as juice and essential oil, remain a benchmark in the international market.

As the season progresses, market players will closely monitor supply conditions, pricing trends, and export opportunities, particularly in light of competing production from countries such as Turkey, Italy, Greece, and Egypt. The evolving balance between production levels and demand will determine the outlook for Spain's lemon industry in the months ahead.

🏠 USD 18.00 /kilo

SPAIN'S LEMON PRODUCTION TABLE

Category	2023/24 Production (MMT)	2024/25 Production (MMT)
Total Lemon Production	1.595	1.26
Fina Lemons	1.0	0.82
Verna Lemons	0.64	0.44



BLACK PEPPER OIL

Piper nigrum 🌍 Sri Lanka

Black pepper cultivation in Sri Lanka is prevalent in the districts of Matale, Kandy, and Kegalle. It thrives in warm, humid tropical climates with well-drained, fertile loamy soils. It requires consistent rainfall and partial shade for optimal growth.

Black pepper oil is a pungent and warming essential oil extracted via steam distillation of dried black peppercorns. It has a spicy aroma and is used by the food industry for flavouring.

Product from the next harvest will be available in May-June. The price for extracting oil locally and globally has risen. With a scarcity of the product in the global market, farmers are focused on harvesting bold material.

🏠 USD 68.00 /kilo

CINNAMON LEAF OIL

Cinnamomum verum 🌍 Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's favourable climate and soil contribute to its reputation for producing high-quality cinnamon products. In Sri Lanka, cinnamon is primarily cultivated in the southern and southwestern coastal regions of Galle, Matara, and Ratnapura.

Cinnamon leaf oil is extracted by steam distilling the leaves of *Cinnamomum verum*. It yields a less expensive oil with a spicier, harsher aroma compared to the bark oil. Bark oil also has higher cinnamaldehyde content, which gives it a sweeter, warmer profile. Leaf oil on the other hands has higher eugenol content, lending it a spicy, clove-like scent.

There is a steady demand for the oil, but the supply is limited. Next harvest cycle commences towards May end and will carry on until December. Fresh stock is expected to enter the market only around June. Last year the off season started towards the end of Q4. Low availability of raw materials and high demand have led to an increase in oil price.

🏠 USD 30.00 /kilo



CINNAMON BARK OIL

Cinnamomum verum 🌍 Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is a leading producer of true cinnamon. It is renowned for its high-quality with cultivations concentrated in the southern and southwestern coastal regions. It holds a prominent position in the global market for its Ceylon cinnamon, which is highly valued for its delicate flavour and low coumarin content.

Cinnamon bark oil is potent and aromatic and extracted through steam distillation of the dried inner bark of the *Cinnamomum verum* tree.

There is steady demand for the oil. Harvest is expected to commence towards the end of May and continue till December. Last year the off season started a little early with harvest concluding before December end. At present, raw material is sparsely available, though there is decent supply of oil in the market.

🏠 USD 285.00 /kilo





CITRONELLA OIL

Cymbopogon nardus 🌍 Sri Lanka

Citronella is cultivated in Sri Lanka's southern regions, particularly around Matara and Galle districts. The warm, humid climate and well-drained soil in the region are ideal for its growth. Citronella grass is tall, perennial, and has a distinctive citrusy aroma. It thrives in tropical climates.

Sri Lanka is a significant producer of citronella oil holding a notable position in the global market. Citronella oil is extracted through steam distillation of the leaves and stems of the grass. It is primarily used as an insect repellent. It effectively masks the scent that attracts insects making it a popular ingredient in candles, sprays, lotions, and even, wristbands.

There are concerns around DEP and other contaminants in the oil. There is limited supply of the product and culture with only few farmers maintaining stock. Availability of the oil is low, and prices have firmed.

📈 USD 35.00 /kilo



CLOVE BUD OIL

Syzygium aromaticum 🌍 Sri Lanka

Clove requires a warm, humid tropical climate with well-drained, fertile loamy soils to prosper. Consistent rainfall and partial shade are also essential for its growth. Sri Lanka has the ideal conditions for the cultivation of clove. It is propagated mid-country and in the wet zones of Kandy, Matale, and Kegalle districts.

Clove bud oil is extracted from dried flower buds of *Syzygium aromaticum*. Clove bud oil has a sweeter, more refined aroma compared to clove leaf or stem oil. Due to its antiseptic and analgesic properties it is popular in dental care. It is also used for flavouring food and beverages.

Crop harvested in December 2024 and January 2025 resulted in low production. The trend for next harvest will only be confirmed around October when flowering begins. There is an increase in demand for clove and clove bud globally. Local stocks are getting lower and price for raw material has firmed.

📈 USD 65.00 /kilo



NUTMEG OIL

Myristica fragrans 🌍 Sri Lanka

Nutmeg is a medium-sized tropical tree that retains its foliage year around. It produces small, pale-yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Nutmeg fruit is yellowish-brown in colour. The seed inside the fruit is nutmeg, while the lacy covering is mace.

Sri Lanka's favourable terrain is responsible for producing high quality nutmeg. It is cultivated mostly in Matale, Kandy, and Kegalle. Nutmeg thrives in a warm, humid tropical climate with consistent rainfall. It prefers well-drained, fertile loamy soils which is rich in organic matter. Partial shade is also beneficial for its growth.

Nutmeg oil has a warm, spicy note and is obtained via steam distillation of dried nutmeg kernels. The oil has stimulating and pain-relieving qualities. It is used in aromatherapy and the preparation of certain medications. It is also popular in the formulations of perfumes and cosmetics.

Harvest season is underway, and quality of the produce is good. Volumes produced are comparable to last season.

📈 NA



LEMON OIL

Citrus limon (L.) Burm. F. 🌍 USA

Specific data on U.S. lemon production for the 2024-2025 season is limited in the current USDA reports. The lemon oil, is projected to grow steadily and is forecasted to increase by 8 percent, reaching 1.0 million tons. This growth is attributed to higher yields in California, driven by favorable weather conditions.

As a result of the increased production, both fruit allocated for processing and exports are projected to rise. Additionally, imports are expected to increase to help meet ongoing domestic demand.

📈 USD 19.00 /kilo

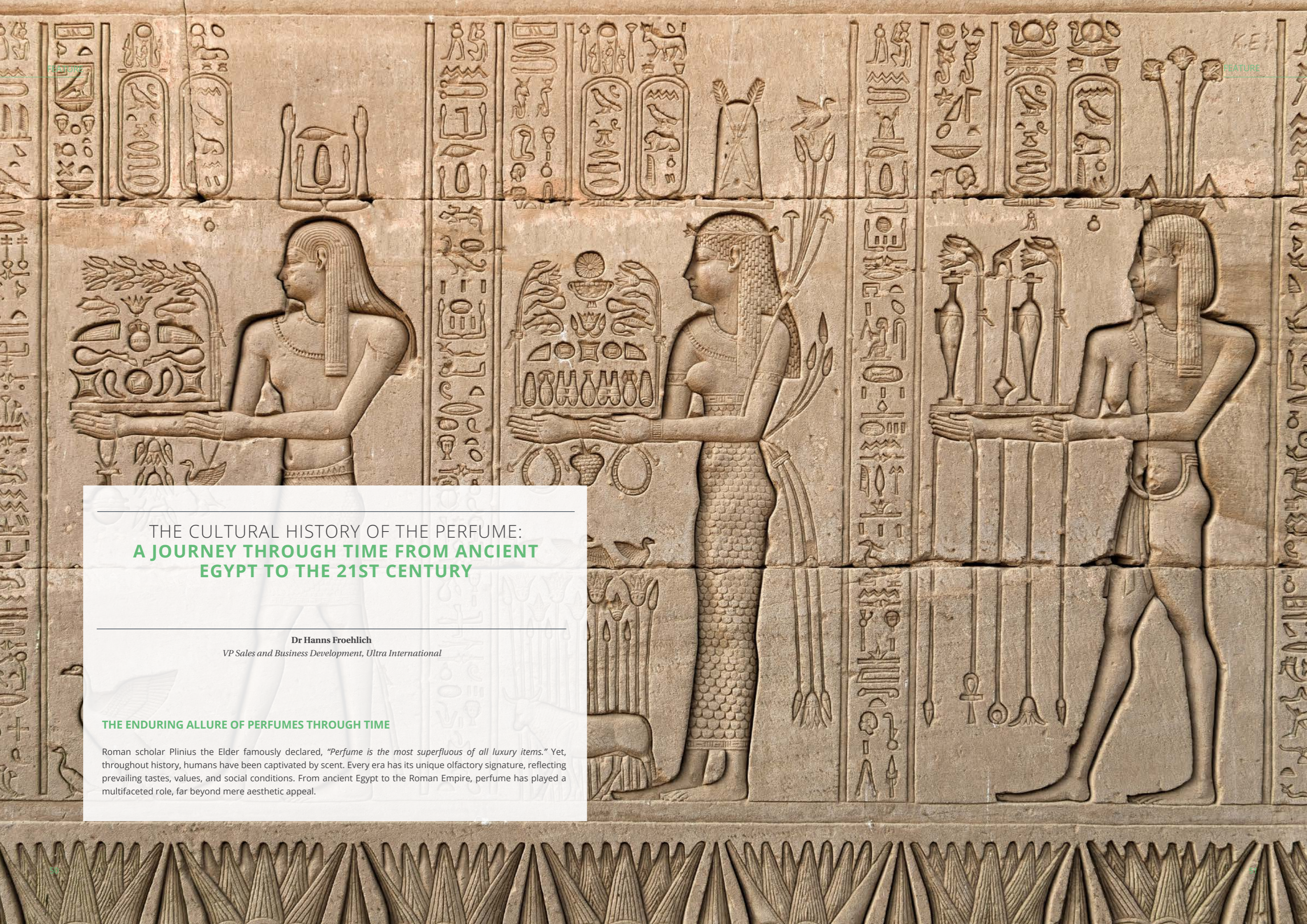
ORANGE OIL

Citrus sinensis 🌍 USA

The latest USDA report forecasts a decline in U.S. orange production for the 2024-2025 season. The total orange output is projected at 2.42 million tons, a 12% decrease from the previous season. Florida production is expected to be 11.6 million boxes (522,000 tons), down 35% from last season. California's total orange production is forecasted at 46.5 million boxes (1.86 million tons), a 2% decrease from the prior year. These reductions are primarily due to adverse weather conditions and disease pressures affecting key growing regions.

Given this downturn in orange production, the availability of orange oil is anticipated to tighten. This constrained supply may lead to increased prices in the orange oil market.

📈 USD 19.00 /kilo



THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE PERFUME: A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME FROM ANCIENT EGYPT TO THE 21ST CENTURY

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THE ENDURING ALLURE OF PERFUMES THROUGH TIME

Roman scholar Plinius the Elder famously declared, *"Perfume is the most superfluous of all luxury items."* Yet, throughout history, humans have been captivated by scent. Every era has its unique olfactory signature, reflecting prevailing tastes, values, and social conditions. From ancient Egypt to the Roman Empire, perfume has played a multifaceted role, far beyond mere aesthetic appeal.



ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SCENTS: SACRED AND THERAPEUTIC

Egyptians were pioneers in fragrance creation, viewing scent as sacred and entrusting its production to priests. Mummification rituals incorporated a range of aromas, while a vast array of perfumed balms were crafted for the living, serving both therapeutic and spiritual purposes. These balms typically employed vegetable oils and animal fats as carriers. Incense with its cleansing and invigorating properties held particular significance. Kyphi, a renowned Egyptian incense blend, was believed to connect the earthly realm with the divine.

ROSE OIL: A FRAGRANCE OF ANTIQUITY

The Greeks and Romans, inspired by Egyptian practices, embraced the art of perfumery. Rose oil, a luxurious blend of rose petals, lemongrass, calamus, honey, and olive oil, became a highly prized fragrance. The labour-intensive production process was often relegated to slaves, while physicians and philosophers contributed to the development of perfume recipes.

In ancient times, and well into the 19th century, perfumes were not merely cosmetic enhancements. They were believed to possess medicinal properties, used to treat various ailments. For instance, rose perfume was prescribed for headaches and digestive issues. Women's health concerns, particularly menstrual cramps, were also addressed with scented oils. Moreover, in an era where hygiene standards were elementary, perfumes served as a crucial tool to mask unpleasant odours.



ROMAN AROMA: FROM PERSONAL TO PUBLIC SPACE

Roman society was rife with pungent smells. They emptied urine onto the streets and only the wealthy could afford access to public baths and the luxury of fine perfumes. Caesar himself is said to have favoured "Cyprinum," a fragrance crafted from henna, olive oil, and a medley of spices.

Perfuming extended beyond the human body in ancient Rome. Textiles, curtains, cushions, and even pets were scented. Public spaces, such as theatres and bathhouses, were also infused with fragrances to enhance the visitor experience. However, the pervasive use of perfume was not always met with approval. Emperor Nero's decision to burn a year's worth of incense at the funeral of his second wife, Popaea, drew criticism for its extravagance.

Some philosophers declared perfume as frivolous luxury yet often lacked personal hygiene themselves. However, within the upper echelons of society, a subtle fragrance was considered a mark of sophistication. In the theatre, saffron perfume was sprinkled on the best seats, which stained the white robes of senators occupying them. This was used as a visible symbol of their privilege.

The link between women, eroticism, and seductive scents has long been established. Ancient art, from vase paintings to wall murals, depicts women using alluring fragrances to captivate men. This strategy persists today, with brands like Chanel and Dior employing heavily sexualized imagery in their advertising.

“In the theatre, saffron perfume was sprinkled on the best seats, which stained the white robes of senators occupying them. This was used as a visible symbol of their privilege.”



PERFUMES AND THE ADVENT OF CHRISTIANITY

The use of perfume in ancient times was associated with eroticism, but Christianity shifted its purpose to religious ceremonies. From then on, perfumes were to serve primarily ceremonial purposes, like incense in the church. Nevertheless, physicians and alchemists studied the knowledge of the ancient world and developed it further. Even though ancient Egyptians are said to have produced alcoholic perfumes, it was only in the Middle Ages that the combination of alcohol as a carrier substance and essential oils found widespread use. In the 15th century, the first European manual of distillation appeared in Strasbourg. But for a long time, the centre of the art of perfumery was Italy. Though, with the marriage of Catherine de' Medici to Henry II of Bourbon in 1547, the balance of power gradually shifted to France.

By the 17th century, the French court was setting the tone. Anything that smelled was considered foul and was therefore perfumed. This was the case everywhere, in the Louvre, in the Tuileries and in the opera. Contemporaries called Paris an amphitheatre of latrines, and even in Versailles, the sewage is right next to the palace. Hygiene practices were poor in this era. Even royalty like Louis XIV, known for his lavish lifestyle, was said to have feet that stunk horribly of sweat, body odour issues. People relied heavily on perfume to mask body odour due to the belief that water was considered dangerous and pathogenic, so people prefer to powder themselves instead of washing, carry small cloth bags with aromatic substances or amulets with camphor with them like protective shields against the stench, and use heavy perfumes liberally, preferably with an animalic note.

Plague doctors wore beak masks filled with aromatic substances to keep the plague breath away from their necks. Mixture to carry with you at court: two grams of musk, one gram of civet, four drops of Peru balsam. Musk is the reddish-brown, intensely smelling secretion from the hairy pouch between the navel and penis of a musk deer. The male musk deer uses it to attract a female. Until the 20th century, the animals had to be killed to obtain the coveted contents of their glands. The origin of amber, one of the most precious fragrances of all, is similarly unappetising. Amber is formed from the digestive products of sperm whales, which either regurgitate them or empty them into the sea through their intestines. There they drift for years and, through contact with light, air and salt water, turn into solid lumps that then smell fabulously.

GRASSE: THE CITY OF PERFUMES

Grasse, a town in the hinterland of Cannes on the French Riviera, became famous above all for its plant-based fragrances. There were historical reasons for this, because there were a great many tanneries there, which, of course, had to perfume their gloves or boots, which required fragrant substances to mask odours. And that's where the demand for fragrances came from. By decree of the Sun King, Louis XIV, fragrant fields were laid out around the city, creating veritable seas of flowers, and Grasse became the world capital of perfume. The leather industry declined, and Grasse actually developed into a pure fragrance factory with the surrounding areas supplying it.



FARINA: THE MAESTRO OF THE PERFUMERY BUSINESS

Johann Maria Farina, the eighth-generation head of the world's oldest family-owned perfume factory, carries on a 300-year legacy. Located in Cologne, Germany, the factory houses a fragrance museum alongside its operations.

Farina's ancestor, Giovanni Maria Farina, revolutionised perfumery in the 18th century with the creation of Eau de Cologne. He was just 23-years-old when he created the fragrance that gained international recognition for the city of Cologne. This refreshing citrus scent, inspired by Italian spring mornings, was a stark contrast to the heavy, musky fragrances of the time. Farina, a master distiller, ensured the alcohol used in his creation was pure and odourless.

The exotic fruits used in Eau de Cologne, oranges, lemons, grapefruits, and bergamot, were sourced from Farina's homeland, Italy. Bergamot, a unique citrus fruit from Calabria, added a distinct character to the fragrance.

Giovanni Maria Farina not only had an excellent sense of smell, but also a nose for business. He spoke several languages fluently and travelled a great deal. He marketed Eau de Cologne to European royalty, including Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Frederick the Great, and Russian Empress Catherine the Great. The fragrance's popularity led to its name becoming synonymous with cologne itself, despite countless imitations.

FRENCH REVOLUTION'S IMPACT ON PERFUMERY

The French Revolution brought an abrupt end to the lavish use of perfume. Luxury was frowned upon, and in extreme cases, smelling good could even be dangerous. The sans-culottes, the working-class Parisians known for their loose-fitting trousers, were a symbol of this new era. They shunned the elaborate scents favoured by the aristocracy. However, perfume still existed, albeit in a more discreet form. It was sold under the guise of "Eau Medicinalis" or a health tonic.

The 19th century saw a renewed appreciation for cleanliness and hygiene. With advancements in medicine and the understanding of germs, people began to associate cleanliness with health. Bathing became more common, and soap became more affordable. Perfume, however, lost its medicinal purpose and became primarily about fragrance. Lighter scents like cologne were favoured over the heavy, musky aromas associated with the decadent aristocracy. Even Napoleon, known for his simple lifestyle, enjoyed cologne so much that it's said he even drank it.



THE BIRTH OF SYNTHETICS IN PERFUMERY

The 19th century was the golden age of perfume culture in France and marked the beginning of synthetic materials in perfumery. Talented perfumers like Pierre-Francois Pascal Guerlain emerged, creating bespoke fragrances for individuals and special occasions. He catered to royalty, crafting unique scents for figures like the Prince of Wales and the Tsar of Bulgaria. Guerlain also created Eau de Cologne Imperial for Empress Eugenie, a blend of orange blossom, lemon, bergamot, lavender, rosemary, and possibly even a hint of musk. It is difficult to say who dabbed more perfume on themselves back then, men or women. It was not until the end of the 19th century that a distinction was made into women's and men's fragrances, with citrus notes being attributed primarily to the latter.

The 19th century also witnessed a significant revolution in perfume production, the invention of synthetic fragrances. No longer reliant on natural extracts from plants and animals, perfumers could now create entirely new scents using chemical processes. This led to the development of new fragrance families, such as the Oriental fragrances with their warm vanilla notes and the Fougères, a blend of lavender, oakmoss, and coumarin combined with geranium, bergamot and vetiver.

While synthetic fragrances opened exciting possibilities, they also marked a shift away from natural ingredients. Today, most perfumes contain synthetic components, as extracting natural ingredients like jasmine or rose is incredibly labour-intensive and expensive.

The invention of synthetic fragrances democratised perfume. It became more affordable and accessible to the masses. Perfume counters appeared in department stores, and specialised perfume shops opened in major cities.

Chanel No. 5, with its groundbreaking use of aldehydes, is a prime example of the power of synthetic fragrances. This iconic perfume, created for women like Marilyn Monroe, ushered in a new era of fragrance innovation. The floral-woody fragrance used a combination of synthetic aldehydes to create a novel aroma for the first time. Since its creation the fragrance has been constantly evolving. Its success can be attributed to the high quality of the product, which has been achieved by an amalgamation of synthetic aldehydes and naturals.



Coco Chanel was the first fashion designer to launch a perfume under her own name. In an age of visual presence, fashion houses are sometimes better at marketing their products than perfume houses. Many fashion designers like Jean Patou, Christian Dior, Yves Saint Laurent, and Wolfgang Joop followed Chanel's example. Their names and fashion shows helped their perfumes achieve immense success. However, they do owe their success also to the creativity, inventiveness and fine noses of their perfumers.

While France reigned supreme in the perfume industry for centuries, the 20th century saw a bold new player emerge, the USA. Visionaries like Estée Lauder challenged the status quo, introducing fragrances that defied the fleeting nature of traditional French perfumes. These American creations, born from a different philosophy, boasted an unprecedented longevity, promising a scent that lingered not just for hours, but for days. This revolutionary approach captivated the masses, ushering in a new era of long-lasting fragrances.

THE SCENT OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

Fast forward to today, and the world of perfume is flooded with scents inspired by our favourite foods. From zesty mandarin and rich coffee to invigorating green tea and decadent chocolate, edible aromas are all the rage. While many brands rely on tried-and-true ingredients to guarantee success, a countermovement is brewing. Niche perfumeries, a collection of smaller, independent brands, are daring to break free from convention. These passionate artisans, often with their own in-house perfumers, embrace innovation, exclusivity, and unparalleled quality, crafting unique scents that challenge the norm.

And what about the future? Who knows what aromas will captivate future generations? One thing remains certain, the enduring allure of nature's essence. The crisp, invigorating scent of citrus oils like lemon, mandarin, and bergamot will forever hold a special place in our hearts, a timeless testament to the power of natural fragrance.

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BASIL OIL*Ocimum basilicum* 🌍 Vietnam

Basil is an herbaceous plant belonging to the mint family. Vietnam cultivates various basil species, particularly in the Mekong Delta and central highlands. Basil prefers tropical to subtropical climate with consistent moisture. It thrives in warm, sunny conditions with well-drained, fertile soil.

Steam distillation of the leaves and flowering tops is the primary method to obtain basil oil. It is widely used in aromatherapy for its uplifting and stress-relieving properties. It is also used in traditional medicine and as a flavouring agent in food.

There is good supply of basil oil in the market. Oil production in 2024 was approximately 10 MT. Crop for 2025 is expected to arrive in three months. At present, farmers are in the process of nurturing seedlings and transplantation is expected to begin soon. Since the 2024 crop ended, prices have seen a decline. Though they are expected to remain stable until the upcoming harvest in June.

🏠 USD 140.00 /kilo

CASSIA OIL*Cinnamomum cassia* 🌍 Vietnam

Vietnam is a significant producer of cassia with cultivations concentrated in the mountainous regions of Yen Bai and Quang Nam provinces. Cassia trees thrive in tropical climates with high humidity and rainfall. They prefer well-drained, fertile soils, often found on slopes. Year-round warm temperatures are essential for its growth.

Steam distillation of dried bark yields cassia oil. Its robust flavour and aroma make it a popular and versatile ingredient. Cassia oil is used as a flavouring agent in food and beverages. It is also used by the fragrance industry to create formulations for perfumes and soaps.

Production of oil is underway with sufficient raw material supply to meet demand until the next harvest cycle in April 2025. Cassia is harvested twice a year, between April to June and September to December. There is adequate oil supply in the market, but the demand is lower than expected. This has resulted in a decrease in price.

🏠 USD 35.00 /kilo



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