## Global Citrus Outlook

## Methodologies and sources



# Citrus production and export in perspective of global fruit trends 

Steady growth of fruit production in the last 3 decades (since 1980 ) from 338 Mio T to 865 Mio T

## Global Fruit production growth

Citrus (140\%) , lower growth rather than world fruit average ( $155 \%$ ) and significantly lower than the other fruit ( mangoes, avocadoes, melons, kaki

Share of citrus of total fruit production dropping from $18 \%$ to $17 \%$ => increased competition inside the fruit category and further pressure of overall decline of consumption of fresh produce in many markets

Oranges: share drops from $67 \%$ to $55 \%$ to 73 Mio T (growing in volume by 83\%)

Soft citrus: up from $13 \%$ to $25 \%$ to 33 Mio T (growing in volume by 288\%)

## Citrus production \& growth trends by categories

Lemons: increase from $8 \%$ to $13 \%$ to 17,5 Mio T (growing in volume by 218\%)

Grapefruits: drop by $1 \%$ from $8 \%$ to $7 \%$ to 9 Mio T (growing in volume by 100\%)

Share of citrus production


Steady growth of fruit exports in the last 3 decades from 23 Mio T to $87,5 \mathrm{Mio}$ T

## Global Fruit export trends

Growth of all fruit exports (280\%), faster than production growth (+155\%). However, growth of citrus export (133\%) slower than production (139\%)


Share of citrus of total export in last 3 decade drops from $30 \%$ to 18,5\% at 16 Mio T <br> \title{
Citrus export <br> \title{
Citrus export growth trends by categories
}

Oranges share drops from 59 \% to $43 \%$ at 6,8 Mio T

Lemons increase from 14 \% to 19 \% to $3,1 \mathrm{Mio}$

Soft citrus move
from $15 \%$ to $31 \%$ to 5 Mio T

Share of citrus trade


## Leading citrus exporters

- Spain: $n^{\circ} 1$ for oranges and soft citrus and 2nd to Mexico for lemons/limes
- South Africa: $2^{\text {nd }}$ for oranges, $4^{\text {th }}$ for soft citrus \& lemons first for grapefruit

| Oranges (in T) | TOP 15 = 87\% |
| :--- | ---: |
| Spain | $1,847,877$ |
| South Africa | $1,173,121$ |
| Egypt | 660,201 |
| Turkey | 620,775 |
| United States | 573,281 |
| Pakistan | 268,476 |
| Greece | 252,286 |
| Australia | 191,119 |
| Peru | 117,740 |
| Portugal | 113,759 |
| Italy | 113,452 |
| Argentina | 79,838 |
| Chile | 75,679 |
| Mexico | 75,535 |
| Honduras | 67,591 |


| Lemons | TOP 15 = 90\% |
| :--- | ---: |
| Mexico | 733,918 |
| Spain | 688,256 |
| Turkey | 451,911 |
| South Africa | 299,020 |
| Argentina | 237,653 |
| United States | 132,616 |
| Brazil | 92,393 |
| Chile | 76,806 |
| Italy | 47,470 |
| Egypt | 25,051 |
| China | 20,367 |
| Colombia | 16,475 |
| India | 16,369 |
| Uruguay | 14,491 |
| Portugal | 13,069 |


| Soft Citrus | TOP $\mathbf{1 5}=\mathbf{9 0 \%}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Spain | $1,110,432$ |
| China | 493,983 |
| Turkey | 453,901 |
| South Africa | 201,111 |
| Israel | 128,925 |
| Chile | 116,901 |
| Italy | 84,670 |
| Greece | 71,661 |
| Australia | 62,251 |
| Egypt | 48,663 |
| Peru | 42,775 |
| Pakistan | 42,584 |
| Argentina | 40,863 |
| United States | 35,433 |
| Georgia | 23,874 |


| Grapefruit | TOP 15 = 83\% |
| :--- | ---: |
| South Africa | 227,245 |
| China | 192,326 |
| Turkey | 127,033 |
| United States | 84,503 |
| Israel | 79,142 |
| Spain | 59,140 |
| Mexico | 22,514 |
| Egypt | 14,374 |
| Cyprus | 8,212 |
| Malaysia | 2,977 |
| Italy | 2,579 |
| Chile | 2,182 |
| Greece | 1,425 |
| Australia | 1,320 |
| Peru | 1,080 |



4000
Larger variations of all citrus export in T

- Turkey=> + 800.000 T
- Spain, Egypt, China => + 450/500.000 T
- Pakistan, Mexico , South Africa .....


## Main citrus export trends (last 10 years -top 15)



Larger variation of all citrus export in \%

Peru => +380\%
Chile => + 200\%
Egypt, Pakistan => + 175\%
China, Turkey => + 100\%

## Selected Citrus market developments

## Regional citrus trade trends

Larger market growth in Russia, North America and Asia ( Eastern \& South East Asia )( based on import) EU trends taking both intra EU and import value)

|  |  |  | var \% | var vol in T |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Av 17-15 | Av 07-05 | Av 17-15/07-05 | Av 17-15/07-05 |
| Russian Federation | $1,538,638$ | 999,967 | $54 \%$ | 538,671 |
| North America | $1,458,143$ | 942,986 | $55 \%$ | 515,158 |
| EU | $7,159,663$ | $6,491,865$ | $10 \%$ | 667,798 |
| Eastern Asia | $1,110,163$ | 858,031 | $29 \%$ | 252,132 |
| South-East Asia | 545,985 | 385,482 | $42 \%$ | 160,503 |
| Southern Asia | 86,739 | 18,375 | $372 \%$ | 68,364 |
| Central Asia | 82,445 | 20,430 | $304 \%$ | 62,015 |
| South America | 99,019 | 38,031 | $160 \%$ | 60,988 |
| Eastern Africa | 52,456 | 20,454 | $156 \%$ | 32,002 |
| Europe | 675,361 | 650,834 | $4 \%$ | 24,527 |
| Middle Africa | 14,529 | 90,583 | 39,071 | $1461 \%$ |
| Oceania | 50,53, | $29 \%$ | 13,598 |  |
| Northern Africa | 21,296 | 12,872 | $65 \%$ | 11,512 |
| Caribbean | 6,813 | 5,512 | $24 \%$ | 8,424 |
| Central America | 112,556 | 111,381 | 1,301 |  |
| Western Africa | 10,883 | 11,562 | $1 \%$ | 1,175 |
| Southern Africa | 17,703 | 28,938 | $-6 \%$ | -678 |
| Middle East | 624,562 | 703,832 | $-39 \%$ | $-11,235$ |



Intra EU trade: 7,25 Mio T worth 6,5 billion $€$


| South Africa | 652,704 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Egypt | 331,235 |
| Argentina | 221,025 |
| Morocco | 203,756 |
| Turkey | 185,817 |
| Brazil | 79,357 |
| Israel | 74,711 |
| Peru | 61,409 |
| Mexico | 43,529 |
| Zimbabwe | 29,997 |
| China | 28,150 |
| Uruguay | 26,125 |
| United States | 15,278 |
| Tunisia | 12,512 |
| Chile | 10,410 |



European Union: Market size


## 4,7 Mio T

| USA Market in T | Production | Processing | Import | Export | Total Fresh |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oranges | $5,000,000$ | $3,200,000$ | 600,000 | 200,000 | $2,200,000$ |
| Soft Citrus | 850,000 | 240,000 | 325,000 | 35,000 | 900,000 |
| Lemons | 800,000 | 175,000 | 100,000 | 90,000 | 635,000 |
| Grapefruit | 600,000 | 185,000 | 15,000 | 60,000 | 370,000 |
| Limes | 0 | 0 | 600,000 | 0 | 600,000 |
| TOTAL | $7,250,000$ | $3,800,000$ | $1,640,000$ | 385,000 | $4,705,000$ |


| Total Import | $\mathbf{9 4 4 , 2 2 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Mexico | 409,143 |
| Chile | 272,417 |
| South Africa | 73,433 |
| Peru | 55,979 |
| Morocco | 50,725 |
| Uruguay | 23,838 |
| Spain | 18,427 |
| Australia | 16,596 |
| Israel | 12,299 |
| Colombia | 3,733 |


| Total Export | $\mathbf{8 3 5 , 7 6 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| South Korea | 227,158 |
| Canada | 212,363 |
| Japan | 126,014 |
| Hong Kong | 96,026 |
| China | 47,029 |
| Mexico | 23,553 |
| Australia | 18,500 |
| Singapore | 11,417 |
| France | 10,566 |
| Malaysia | 10,110 |



Lemon \& limes together !!!

## United States: Market size

## 34 Mio T

| China Market in T | Production | Processing | Import | Export | Total Fresh |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oranges | $7,200,000$ | 570,000 | 495,000 | 75,000 | $7,050,000$ |
| Soft Citrus | $22,000,000$ | 650,000 | 325,000 | 655,000 | $21,020,000$ |
| Lemons | $1,750,000$ | 175,000 | 35,000 | 50,000 | $1,560,000$ |
| Grapefruit | $4,800,000$ | 185,000 | 15,000 | 150,000 | $4,480,000$ |
| TOTAL | $35,750,000$ | $1,580,000$ | 870,000 | 930,000 | $34,110,000$ |

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Total export 932,622 Viet-Nam 165,226
Russia 153,765 Thailand 138,345 EU 109,572
Malaysia 99,451

Kazakhstan 40,537
Philippines 46,725
Hong Kong 39,793
Myanmar
31,436
Indonesia
19,213

| Total Import | $\mathbf{8 7 7 , 0 8 7}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| South Africa | 315,355 |
| United States | 173,405 |
| Egypt | 153,331 |
| Australia | 128,581 |
| China | 29,335 |
| Spain | 27,437 |
| Israel | 13,437 |
| Thailand | 10,038 |
| Peru | 7,920 |
| Turkey | 4,524 |
| Argentina | 2,415 |
| Singapore | 2,310 |
| Morocco | 1,713 |
| Japan | 1,168 |
| Cyprus | 985 |



| Turkey | 596,135 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Egypt | 250,329 |
| Morocco | 230,147 |
| South Africa | 145,575 |
| China | 123,989 |
| Argentina | 67,432 |
| Pakistan | 65,416 |
| Israel | 18,787 |
| Georgia | 15,200 |
| Uruguay | 9,112 |
| Peru | 7,764 |

## Russia <br> All citrus imports



Main suppliers : South Africa, Egypt, Australia, USA


Other citrus imports markets


Main suppliers: Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Italy, South Africa


## Trade and consumption trends \& outlook by citrus varieties

## ORANGE OUTLOOK

 CONDITIONS EXECPT CHINA

DIVERSIFICATION OF VARIETIES

BALANCE BETWEEN FRESH AND PROCESS MARKET


COMPETITION BETWEEN UNSETTLED ORANGES AND SOFT ENVIRONMENT ON CITRUS

REPLACEMENT OF OLD CULTIVARS
CONTINUE FOR MORE CONVENIENCE

IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS :

IMPORTS FROM EG,MA, RSA TO BE UNDER PRESSURE


## SOFT CITRUS OUTLOOK



EVOLUTION OF THE CALENDAR AND VARIETAL MIX
NOT ALL INNOVATION ARE SUCCESFULL
BETTER RESULTS FOR THE LATER PART OF THE NH SEASON WITH VARIETIES WITH GOOD TASTE AND COLOURING


NEW PLANTINGS IN
NH OF LATE SEASON IN SPAIN, ISRAEL, MORROCO AS LARGE OF 350;000 T

CAPACITY OF EU MARKET TO ABSORB OR MARKET
DIVERSIFICATION NEEDED TO ASIA, USA??


SEASON OVERLAP?
NH EARLY
VARIETIES AND SH LATE
VARIETIES WITH ADDITIONAN PRODUCTION IN PERU, RSA, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY


## LEMON OUTLOOK

MAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES TO REPORT SIGNIFICANT INCREASE BY > 700.000 T IN NH AND > 550.000 T IN SH IN NEXT 5 YEARS


IN PAST YEARS LEMON WAS ON DEMAND WITH HIGH RETURN INCREASING BY 100.000 T PER YEAR

SPAIN EXPECTING THIS YEAR A RECORD VERNA CROP , NEW PLAYERS ON THE MARKETS

FINDING NEW BALANCE ON THE MARKET NEEDED


LEMONS WAS TRENDY , BUT NEED OF COLLECTIVE PROMOTION CAMPAIGN TO KEEP TRACK OF GROWTH (?)


## GRAPEFRUIT OUTLOOK


decline of PRODUCTION IN USA, SHRINKING OF EU MARKET BY 20\% IN 10 YEARS AS DECLINE OF FLORIDA NOT REALLY COMPENSATED


STABLE PRODUCTION IN THE MEDITERRANENAN BASIN

STILL LUCRATIVE ASIAN MARKET IN PARTICULAR FOR ISRAEL


RECOVERY IN FLORIDA SOUTH AFRICA UNDISPUTED EXPORTER FROM SH WITH 30\% OF WORLD TRADE? AHEAD O TURKEY AND USA

## 



LEMON
from 2 kg to 0,5

## CONSUMPTION: <br> STILL WIDE <br> DIVERGENCE SELECTED MARKETS?

## Other issues

 influencing future fresh produce and citrus market developments
## SUSTAINABILITY NOT ANY MORE A BUZZWORD BUT A BUSINESS REALITY



## TOTHELAST DROp 

CLIMATE CHANGE \& RELATED SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- IMPACT ON CROP QUALITY AND YIELDS
- IMPACT ON TRADE AND FTA
- IMPACT ON CONSUMPTION




## POLICY PRIORITIES AND COHERENCE IN FOOD AND PLANT SAFETY

SETTING THE RIGHT BALANCE BETWEEN THE NEEDS TO PROTECT PLANT AND CONSUMERS WITH THE NEEDS OF A TRADING ENVIRONMENT

BENEFIT OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION TO BE MATCHING SOCIETAL ACCEPTANCE

SCIENCE


EMOTION



## COPING

 WITH TRADE UNCERTAINTIES


- Citrus fruit are competing with other fresh fruit and other agrifood assortments - making further consumption growth challenging
- Fruit and citrus have positive assets in regard to health and other societal concerns that should better be put forward to stimulate demand. Year round availability is important


## Conclusions

- Citrus is a global business, with the EU as a key center of business, but as new players and orchard adjustment arise, new market are opening leading to new market diversification.
- The trade environment is challenging, leading to new uncertainties and capacity to business to reposition
- The millennials, adopting new eating habits, could influence the demand. Fresh produce, including the citrus categories have multiple assets to advocate to conquer these consumers of tomorrow

