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Annual

2005

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Report Highlights:

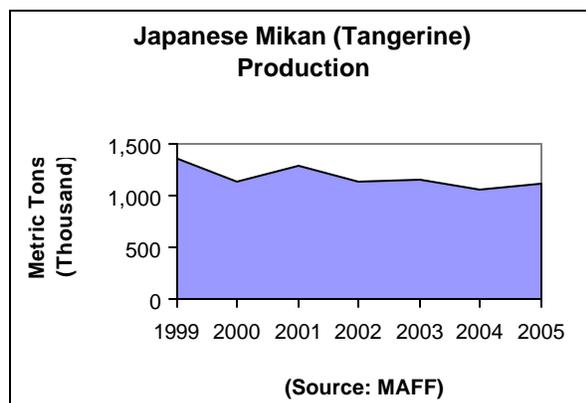
The 2005 Japanese "unshu mikan" tangerine crop is estimated to be 1.11 million MT, up 4.7% from the previous season. Mild spring weather helped produce good tangerine crops, although over-supply of early-crop tangerines led to lower market prices. The amount of 2005/06 grapefruit shipments from Florida to Japan is estimated at 6 to 7 million cartons, which is significantly below average for the second consecutive year. Japanese traders will hold back major sales promotions of Florida product until the new year when sufficient fruit becomes available. South Africa experienced record shipments of grapefruit to Japan in the summer of 2005, creating a huge inventory in the nation's cold storage warehouses. Japanese traders expect higher demand for U.S. oranges in the early spring after domestic tangerines clear the market. The weakening Japanese yen is a serious concern for Japanese citrus importers.

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2005 Japanese “Mikan” Tangerine Production Up Marginally to 1.11 Million Tons



The 2005 Japanese *unshu mikan* tangerine (mikan) production is estimated to be 1.11 million metric tons up approximately 4.7 percent from the previous season, according to Japan’s fruit growers association. Relatively mild weather in the spring led to good flowering and fruiting of the crop, according to growers. This season’s mikan crop has been described as an “on-year” crop, which usually bears more fruit per tree. Japanese mikans experience “on-year” and “off-year” crops in alternate years; therefore, after the last season’s relatively short crop, there is expected to be a good crop this

season. Usually after the “on-year” production, trees rest the following season by bearing less fruit.

Traditionally, Japanese mikan harvesting starts in December, but in recent years many Japanese farmers have transplanted their groves into early-crop varieties in order to get a better return for their investment by marketing earlier in the season for higher prices. Today, mikan harvesting starts in October with early-crop varieties in the southern region of Japan. Mikan sales peak in the Christmas and the New Year holiday season. Currently, approximately 60 percent of Japanese mikan groves are early-crop varieties and the rest are traditional regular-crop types.

In May 2005, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) announced the 2005 production guidelines for mikan. The guidelines set based on discussed with the nation’s grower co-ops about flowering conditions of the groves. According to the guidelines, the 2005 production level is 1.11 million metric tons. Commercial shipments are expected to be 985,000 tons, of which 860,000 tons are for fresh consumption and 125,000 tons are for processing. The processing demand consist of 95,000 tons for juice and 30,000 tons for canning.

After the Japanese “mikan” tangerine harvest season is over in mid January, the harvesting of late-crop tangerine varieties such as “iyokan” and “hassaku” start in January and February. Post estimates the 2005 production of “iyokan” and “hassaku” to be 123,200 and 55,500 metric tons, respectively. The 2005 total production of Japanese tangerines is estimated to be 1.289 million metric tons which include “unshu mikan”, “iyokan” and “hassaku” tangerines.

Early-Crop “Unshu Mikan” Face Slow Sales

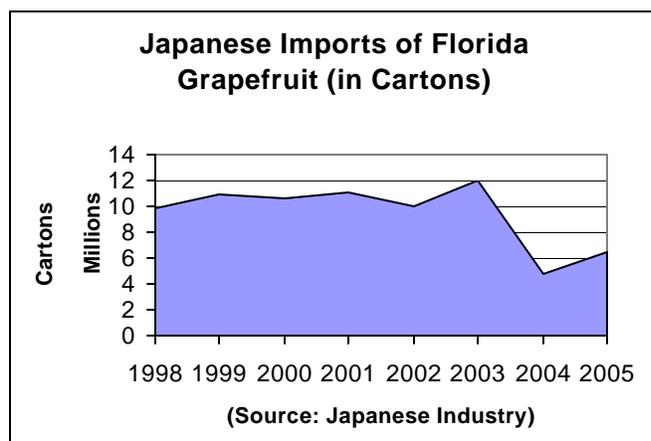
This season’s “unshu mikan” tangerine crop has been relatively good in terms of volume, but in terms of quality, there are many small sized fruits, according to growers. A summer drought somewhat limited the growth of the fruit and caused the many small sized fruit. Sales of mikan in October and November were fairly slow, over-flooding the wholesale market. In mid November 2005, mikan were trading at the prices approximately 23 percent lower than the previous season at Tokyo’s Ohta Wholesale Market. An average wholesale price in mid November was \$1.31 (158 yen) per kilogram, while it was \$1.70 (206 yen) per kilogram in the previous year. In late November, Japan’s major grower’s coops voluntarily reduced fruit shipments to the wholesale market and some fruit was redirected to the

processing sectors. Japanese traders are expecting a better market situation in the Christmas and New Years holiday season, which usually brings stronger demand.

In late November, Tokyo supermarkets sold early-crop “unshu mikan” tangerines for \$4.13 (498 yen) per bag of 10 medium sized fruit, \$4.13 (498 yen) per bag of 8 large sized fruit, and \$3.30 (398 yen) per bag of 12 small sized fruit. They all indicated Brix levels of 11.5 to 12.0 degrees.

* The exchange rate of 120.54 yen per dollar is based on the Nikkei News quote on December 2, 2005.

Reduced Florida Grapefruit Shipments to Japan for Two Consecutive Years



In the 2004/05 season, Florida shipped 4,755,972 cartons (80,851 metric tons) of fresh grapefruit to Japan, which is only 40 percent of the level that they normally ship to Japan, due to the serious crop damage caused by devastating hurricanes. Japanese traders hoped for a good crop in the 2005/06 season, however hurricane Wilma hit Florida’s citrus region in late October 2005 and caused significant damage to the groves again. Because of short supplies from Florida for two consecutive years, Japanese traders show some concerns about marketing Florida grapefruit.

Florida growers expect to ship 6 to 7 million cartons (102,000 – 119,000 metric tons) of new crop grapefruit to Japan in the 2005/06 season, down from a pre-Wilma forecast of 8 million cartons (136,000 metric tons.)

Japanese Traders Hold Back on Big Florida Sales Promotions Until the New Year

In Japan the sale of grapefruit from Florida normally starts in November. However, there are two major factors causing a delay of Florida grapefruit sales this season. (1) There will be sufficient supplies of Japanese “unshu mikan” tangerines in the market until late January 2006, and (2) there will be a delay in grapefruit harvesting in Florida in this season.

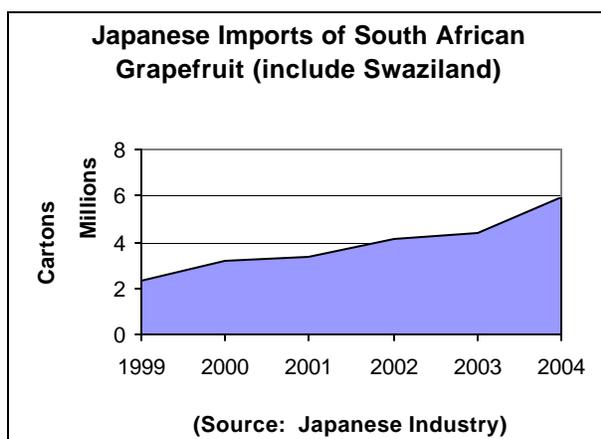
Japanese growers experienced a bumper crop of “unshu mikan” tangerines this season. In late November 2005, Japanese tangerines were flooding in the market, creating lower prices. This situation most likely will continue until Christmas and the New Year holiday season. December is Japan’s year-end gift-giving season, which significantly stimulates the market. High quality Florida grapefruits are quite popular among Japanese consumers in this gift-giving season, but unfortunately there may not be sufficient Florida product available in time for the gift-giving season. Some traders air-shipped new crop grapefruit from Florida in order to fulfill their gift orders, according to Tokyo traders.

New crop grapefruit from Florida arrived in November and two or three boat shipments are still scheduled to arrive in Japan in time for holiday sales. The new crop fruit has a fairly

good flavor, according to Tokyo citrus traders, and the market prices for the new crop are relatively high in the Japanese market because of Florida's short crop. In early December 2005, the new crop fruit was trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for \$33.18 - \$35.67 (4,000 – 4,300 yen) per 17-kilogram carton for sizes 32 or 36 (the size 32 has 32 grapefruit in a 17-kilogram carton), \$31.52 - \$33.18 (3,800 – 4,000 yen) for size 40, and \$29.03 - \$31.52 (3,500 – 3,800 yen) for size 48. These wholesale prices are the prices that wholesale market jobbers sell to retailers.

Florida grapefruit shipments are expected to increase after January when more fruit become mature. Japanese wholesalers and retailers are expecting to have heavy sales promotions in February through April after Japanese "unshu mikan" sales completes in January.

South Africa Marked A Record Grapefruit Exports To Japan

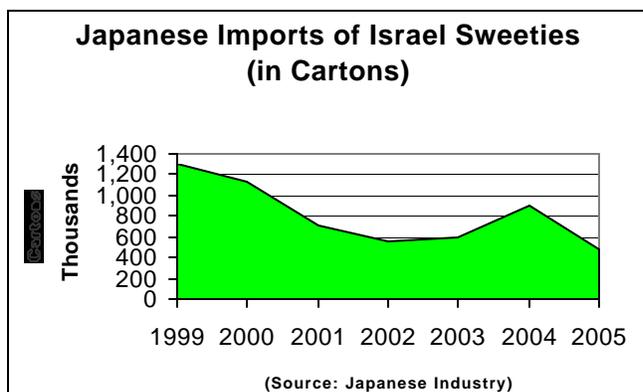


South Africa (including Swaziland) supplied approximately 6 million cartons or 96,721 metric tons of grapefruit to Japan in the 2004/05 season. This was approximately 1.55 million cartons more than the level of the previous season.

Due to the Florida's record shortage in the 2004/05 season, Japanese grapefruit prices were high, trading at prices 40 to 50 percent higher than the previous season. This strong price situation encouraged Japanese citrus traders to purchase South African fruit in order to fill their orders. Florida grapefruits were all sold out by May 2005

and South Africa's new crop arrived in Japan in early June. However, Japan's summer grapefruit market was not as strong as the traders anticipated, resulted in high inventory levels in the nation's warehouses. In mid August 2005, the nation's inventory reached a record level of 3.3 million cartons (56,100 metric tons) of grapefruit, which could supply Japan for more than three months. South African fruit lasted until early December. This over-supply market situation forced South African grapefruit to be traded at significantly lower prices. In some cases, fruit was trading at less than \$8.29 (1,000 yen) per 17-kilogram box at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market. At this price importers could not recover their import costs, according to Tokyo traders. In early December, many supermarkets carried grapefruit only from South Africa and retail prices varied significantly from store to store. One store sold at \$1.06 (128 yen) for a large sized grapefruit and \$3.30 (398 yen) for a bag of 4 medium sized grapefruits. Another store in Tokyo sold them at \$2.47 (298 yen) for a bag of 5 large sized fruit.

470,000 Cartons of Israel Sweeties Expected to Sell in 2005

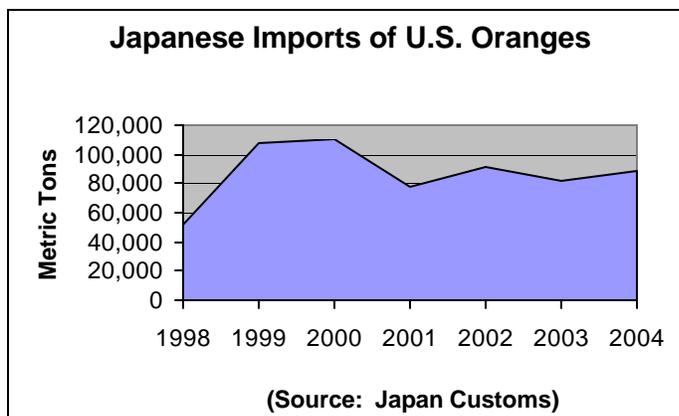


Israel plans to export approximately 470,000 cartons (6,580 metric tons) of Israel sweeties to Japan in the 2005/06 season, a significant reduction from the previous season (approximately 893,000 cartons or 12,500 metric tons). Sweeties are sold in Japan from November through January; however, this season domestic citrus products are moving fairly slowly since a great deal of “unshu mikan” products are in the market. Reportedly, this season’s sweeties are of good quality and are trading fairly smoothly in the

market at prices similar of the previous year. In early December, sweeties were trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at \$20.74 (2,500 yen) per 14-kilogram carton for sizes 23, 27, 32 or 36 and \$19.08 (2,300 yen) for size 41. Tokyo supermarkets sold them for \$0.82 (99 yen) for a medium sized sweetie in early December.

There were two boat shipments from Israel this season, whereas there were three shipments in the previous season. The first boat arrived in Tokyo on November 17 and the second one is expected to arrive in December.

2004 U.S. Oranges Sold Well in Japan



U.S. oranges (both navels and Valencias) sold well in Japan in the 2004 season (October 2004 through September 2005), and total imports were 88,555 metric tons, up approximately 8 percent from the previous season. The fruit quality of the 2004 crop was reportedly excellent, except for some rain damage suffered in February 2005. Market demand for U.S. oranges was very strong throughout the season, trading at prices 10 to 20 percent higher than the previous season at the

nation’s wholesale markets. Short supplies of Florida grapefruits to the market in winter 2005 likely encouraged the consumption of U.S. oranges, according to Tokyo traders. The total import value from the U.S. in the 2004 season was \$85.7 million on a CIF basis.

Higher Market Demand for New Crop U.S. Oranges Come After February 2006

According to Tokyo citrus traders, higher market demand for the new crop of U.S. oranges may probably come after February 2006, since domestic crops of “unshu mikan” and apples were good this season in terms of volume as well as quality. Reflecting the current “over-supply” situations in the market, domestic “unshu mikan” tangerines are trading at fairly low prices and this market situation is likely continue throughout the Christmas and New Year

holiday season. Market demand for U.S. oranges normally becomes stronger when the supply of domestic tangerine products slows down in late January. Japanese traders stress their prime sales of U.S. orange to be in February through May. They expect an import volume of U.S. oranges to be a similar level as the last season.

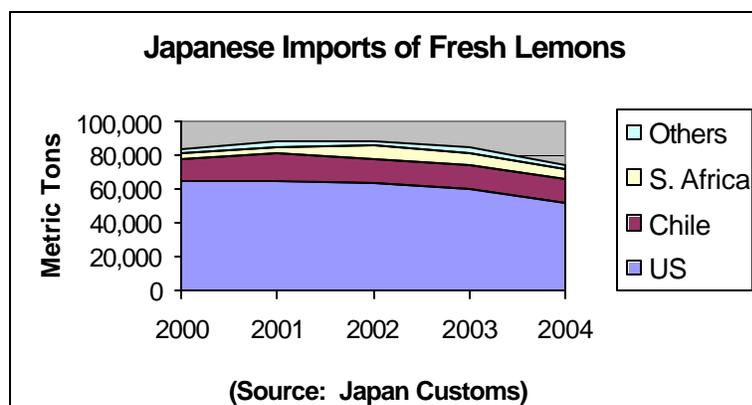
The new crop 2005 U.S. navel oranges arrived in Japan in late November. Japanese traders explain that they are not expecting a large volume of imports before Christmas, mainly because; (1) the Japanese market will be filled with domestic products until Christmas, and (2) Currently U.S. offer prices are relatively high. Traders commented that market demand for U.S. oranges are extremely strong in other Asian markets such as in Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China. In the Korean market, for example, traders pay a premium in order to get U.S. oranges. Japanese buyer's decisions somewhat depend on offer prices from the United States.

In early December, Japanese supermarkets have been selling Australian Valencia oranges and Chile navels. New crop U.S. navels are largely used as a gifts at prime prices during Japan's year-end gift giving season. Australian Valencia oranges were trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at \$29.03 (3,500 yen) for a 15-kilogram box for sizes 56, 72 or 88 (size 56 has 56 oranges in 15-kilogram box), and \$23.22 (2,800 yen) for size 113. Chile navel oranges were trading at \$24.88 (3,000 yen) for a 17-kilogram box for sizes 56, 72 or 88, and \$20.74 (2,500 yen) for size 113. Tokyo retailers were selling Australian Valencia oranges at \$0.81 - \$1.06 (98 – 128 yen) per fruit. Chile navels were selling at a similar price to Australian Valencia oranges.

Weakening Japanese Yen Hitting Japanese Citrus Importers

Needless to say, the weakening yen is not good for anyone in the import business. Many Japanese citrus importers are facing difficulties as a result of the current exchange rate. On December 2, 2005 Nikkei News quoted that the exchange rate was 120.54 yen to one U.S. dollar, while the rate was quoted as 104.36 yen per dollar on December 9, 2004. This means that Japanese importers now have to pay an additional 16-yen per dollar or pay an additional 15 percent to purchase U.S. products this season compared to the previous season. This weakening yen situation creates a significant cost burden for Japanese traders.

Japanese Imports of Fresh Lemons Declined in 2004



Japan imported 74,148 metric tons of fresh lemons in the 2004 season (October 2004 through September 2005), a 12.8 percent decline from the previous season. The United States, Chile and South Africa are the major suppliers of fresh lemons to Japan. Southern hemisphere countries such as Chile and South Africa supply their products to Japan largely in the summer season while the U.S. supplies Japan all year round.

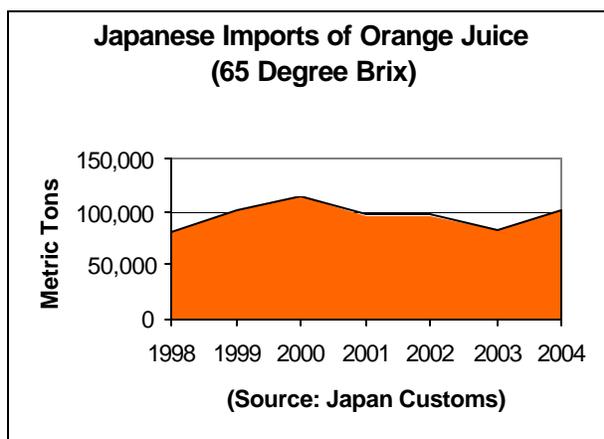
The United States supplied 51,911 metric tons of lemons to Japan in 2004, down approximately 12.8 percent from the previous season. Supplies from Chile and South Africa

also declined in 2004. Japanese consume a great deal of fresh lemons in the hot summer so that Japan's summer weather significantly affects national consumption of lemons. Japan experienced a fairly mild summer in 2004.

Although Japan's lemon imports declined in 2004, the lemon market stayed fairly stable, maintaining the right amount of stocks in the nation's cold warehouses. In December 2005, the Japanese industry was holding approximately 121,000 cartons (2,057 metric tons) of fresh lemons in their cold warehouses, which could fill approximately 10 days of nation's lemon consumption.

In early December 2005, new crop U.S. lemons (from Arizona) were trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at \$33.18 (4,000 yen) for a 17-kilogram box for size 95 (95 lemons in a 17-kilogram box), \$29.03 (3,500 yen) for size 115, \$27.37 (3,300 yen) for size 140, and \$24.88 (3,000 yen) for size 165. In the same week, Tokyo supermarket sold Arizona lemons for \$0.81 (98 yen) per fruit or \$1.64 (198 yen) for a bag of three medium sized lemons. Meanwhile, domestic lemons were sold for \$2.05 (248 yen) for a bag of two.

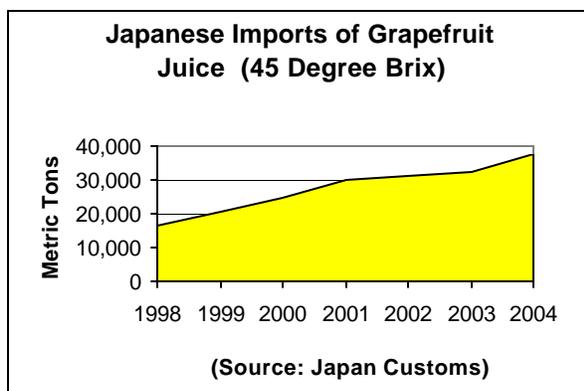
Japanese Citrus Juice Imports Up Significantly in 2004



Japan imported 101,320 metric tons of orange juice (based on 65 Brix concentrate) in the 2004 season (October 2004 through September 2005), up approximately 20.6 percent from the previous season. Brazil supplied the largest volume to Japan, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the nation's imports. The United States supplied 5.4 percent. The total import value was \$158.65 million on a CIF basis. Reportedly, Brazil experienced a good orange crop in 2004 and Brazil's offer prices for orange juice were so attractive that Japanese traders increased their purchase volumes. The average CIF price for

Brazilian FCOJ (frozen concentrated orange juice) was \$1.41 per liter in the 2004 season, down approximately 13 percent from the previous season. The average CIF price for U.S. FCOJ was \$1.77 per liter.

Japan's 100% pure orange juice market was somewhat stable in the past a few years. Kirin's Tropicana, Minute Maid from Coca Cola, JA brand from Japan Agriculture Coop, Dole and Sunkist are commonly sold brand items in Japan's retail stores. Japanese consumer preference has shifted toward healthier low-sugar products such as mineral water, Japanese green tea, Chinese tea, and other tea products. For convenience, many Japanese consumers purchase orange juice or orange drink products at local convenience stores so that the size of a juice package has shifted to smaller sizes such as 250 or 500 milliliter from the larger one-liter pack size. They are packed in paper packs, cans or PET (plastic) bottles.



Demand for grapefruit juice is strong in Japan's "chuhai" market. Chuhai is a liquor drink made from fruit juice mixed with Japanese vodka. Japanese beer brewers produce "chuhai" in cans (just like beer cans) and sell them at liquor stores, convenience stores and supermarkets. Grapefruit is the best selling flavor. Japan imported 37,879 metric tons of grapefruit juice (based on 45 Brix concentrate) in the 2004 season (October 2004 through September 2005), up approximately 17.9 percent from the previous season. The total import value was \$76.90 million on a CIF basis. The United States was

the largest supplier of grapefruit juice to Japan until the hurricanes hit Florida in 2004. The U.S. supplied 14,699 metric tons in 2004, valued at \$27.72 million (CIF). Israel filled the Japanese demand for grapefruit juice and almost doubled the amount of their shipments to Japan in 2004. Israel supplied 15,947 metric tons, valued at \$29.66 million (CIF).

Import Duties on Citrus Products

All duties are charged on a CIF basis. These duties are not subject to further reductions outside the next round of WTO negotiations. The applicable import duties for citrus products are as follows:

TARIFF CODE (HS)	DESCRIPTION	DUTY RATE (%)
0805.10-000	Fresh Orange, Imports during the December-May period	32 %
	Fresh Orange, Imports during the June-November period	16 %
0805.40-000	Fresh Grapefruit	10 %
0805.30-010	Fresh Lemon	Free
2009.11-110	Orange Juice, Frozen, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5 %
2009.11-190	Orange Juice, Frozen, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.11-210	Orange Juice, Frozen, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3 %
2009.11-290	Orange Juice, Frozen, Not containing added sugar, Other	25.5 %
2009.12-110	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not	25.5 %

	exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	
2009.12-190	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.12-210	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3 %
2009.12-290	Orange Juice, Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Other	25.5 %
2009.19-110	Orange Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	25.5 %
2009.19-190	Orange Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.19-210	Orange Juice, Other, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	21.3 %
2009.19-290	Orange Juice, Other, Not containing added sugar, Other	25.5 %
2009.21-110	Grapefruit Juice, Of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	23 %
2009.21-190	Grapefruit Juice, Of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.21-210	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	19.1 %
2009.21-290	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Other	25.5 %
2009.29-110	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	23 %
2009.29-190	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Containing added sugar, Other	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
2009.29-210	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Other, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	19.1 %

2009.29-290	Grapefruit Juice, Other, Other, Other	25.5 %
2009.31-211	Lemon Juice, Of a Brix value not exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	6 %
2009.39-211	Lemon Juice, Of a Brix value exceeding 20, Not containing added sugar, Not more than 10% by weight of sucrose	6 %

PS&D Tables and Trade Matrices

Fresh Orange PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh					(HECTARE S)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	1210	1210	1130	1130	0	1060
Area Harvested	1210	1210	1120	1110	0	1040
Bearing Trees	726	726	672	666	0	624
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	18	36	0	36
TOTAL No. Of Trees	726	726	690	702	0	660
Production	16	16	15	14	0	13
Imports	109	109	120	119	0	120
TOTAL SUPPLY	125	125	135	133	0	133
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption	123	125	133	133	0	133
Processing	2	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	125	125	135	133	0	133

Orange Juice PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan		65 Degrees Brix			
Commodity	Orange Juice		(MT)			
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Deliv. To Processors	2000	0	2000	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	15000	15000	10000	8000	10000	22000
Production	200	0	200	0	0	0
Imports	83989	83989	90000	101320	0	90000
TOTAL SUPPLY	99189	98989	100200	109320	10000	112000
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	89189	90989	90200	87320	0	90000
Ending Stocks	10000	8000	10000	22000	0	22000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	99189	98989	100200	109320	0	112000

Fresh Orange Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	81946	U.S.	88555
Others		Others	
South Africa	10472	Chile	11600
Chile	9075	South Africa	10750
Australia	7399	Australia	8493
Mexico	277	New Zealand	21
New Zealand	4		
Total for Others	27227		30864
Others not Listed	2		2
Grand Total	109175		119421

Orange Juice Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Orange Juice		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	6760	U.S.	5476
Others		Others	
Brazil	71819	Brazil	88063
Mexico	1318	Mexico	2031
Australia	990	Netherlands	1009
Italy	778	Australia	998
Belize	509	Belize	925
Spain	509	South Korea	817
Greece	457	Israel	552
Israel	280	Italy	434
South Korea	168	Spain	319
Canada	139	Greece	197
Total for Others	76967		95345
Others not Listed	262		499
Grand Total	83989		101320

Fresh Orange Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	172	189	10%
Feb	155	184	19%
Mar	162	184	14%
Apr	172	195	13%
May	158	190	20%
Jun	166	172	4%
Jul	195	158	-19%
Aug	179	161	-10%
Sep	167	151	-10%
Oct	165	138	-16%
Nov	185		-100%
Dec	197		-100%
Exchange Rate	117.9	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	11/7/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	

Fresh Grapefruit PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh					(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	304	304	190	219	0	229
TOTAL SUPPLY	304	304	190	219	0	229
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption	304	304	190	219	0	229
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	304	304	190	219	0	229

Grapefruit Juice PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Grapefruit Juice (MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	32128	32128	22000	37879	0	38000
TOTAL SUPPLY	33128	33128	23000	38879	1000	39000
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	32128	32128	22000	37879	0	38000
Ending Stocks	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	33128	33128	23000	38879	0	39000

Fresh Grapefruit Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	220305	U.S.	102160
Others		Others	
South Africa	69477	South Africa	96721
Israel	8353	Israel	12504
Swaziland	5442	Swaziland	4572
Cuba	608	Chile	1787
Chile	168	Cuba	1531
Argentina	89	Argentina	21
Total for Others	84137		117136
Others not Listed	3		2
Grand Total	304445		219298

Grapefruit Juice Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapefruit Juice		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	21571	U.S.	14699
Others		Others	
Israel	8169	Israel	15947
Italy	661	South Africa	2171
Belize	584	Belize	1223
Australia	440	Mexico	1164
Cuba	214	Cuba	910
South Africa	175	Italy	861
Canada	82	Australia	319
Netherlands	68	Spain	183
South Korea	57	Argentina	113
Spain	42	South Korea	109
Total for Others	10492		23000
Others not Listed	65		180
Grand Total	32128		37879

Fresh Grapefruit Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	132	185	40%
Feb	135	180	33%
Mar	145	181	25%
Apr	143	196	37%
May	135	201	49%
Jun	131	165	26%
Jul	149	142	-5%
Aug	148	115	-22%
Sep	133	80	-40%
Oct	133	59	-56%
Nov	175		-100%
Dec	198		-100%
Exchange Rate	117.9	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	11/7/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	

Fresh Lemon PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Lemons, Fresh				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	280	0	280	0	280
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2	4	2	4	0	4
Imports	85	85	83	74	0	80
TOTAL SUPPLY	87	89	85	78	0	84
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption	87	89	85	78	0	84
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	87	89	85	78	0	84

Lemon Juice PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Lemon Juice					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	500	500	500	500	1000	1000
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	10200	10200	11000	11851	0	11000
TOTAL SUPPLY	10700	10700	11500	12351	1000	12000
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	10200	10200	10500	11351	0	11000
Ending Stocks	500	500	1000	1000	0	1000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	10700	10700	11500	12351	0	12000

Fresh Lemon Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Lemons, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	59590	U.S.	51911
Others		Others	
Chile	14369	Chile	13561
South Africa	7733	South Africa	6858
Argentina	2286	New Zealand	876
New Zealand	837	Argentina	839
Australia	210	Mexico	45
Mexico	74	Swaziland	32
		Australia	23
Total for Others	25509		22234
Others not Listed	2		3
Grand Total	85101		74148

Lemon Juice Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Lemon Juice		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	637	U.S.	574
Others		Others	
Israel	3857	Israel	4317
Italy	2504	Italy	3001
Argentina	2414	Argentina	2694
Brazil	595	Brazil	950
Spain	141	Spain	192
Chile	49	Chile	91
France	1	India	28
Total for Others	9561		11273
Others not Listed	2		4
Grand Total	10200		11851

Fresh Lemon Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Lemons, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	160	171	7%
Feb	159	173	9%
Mar	190	180	-5%
Apr	219	204	-7%
May	221	244	10%
Jun	244	244	0%
Jul	243	209	-14%
Aug	207	176	-15%
Sep	172	165	-4%
Oct	152	177	16%
Nov	159		-100%
Dec	168		-100%
Exchange Rate	117.9\$	Local Currency/US	
Date of Quote	11/7/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	

Fresh Tangerine PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh					(HECTARES) (1000 TREES)(100 0 MT)
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	67630	67630	65680	65680	0	64360
Area Harvested	64230	64230	62370	62230	0	60290
Bearing Trees	38538	38538	37422	37338	0	36174
Non-Bearing Trees	6120	6120	5958	6210	0	7326
TOTAL No. Of Trees	44658	44658	43380	43548	0	43500
Production	1330	1330	1235	1249	0	1289
Imports	11	11	11	11	0	11
TOTAL SUPPLY	1341	1341	1246	1260	0	1300
Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5
Fresh Dom. Consumption	1171	1171	1116	1112	0	1153
Processing	165	165	125	143	0	142
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1341	1341	1246	1260	0	1300

Tangerine Juice PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Tangerine Juice (MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Deliv. To Processors	135000	135000	95000	95000	0	95000
Beginning Stocks	1000	1000	3000	3000	2000	2000
Production	13500	13500	9500	9500	0	9500
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	14500	14500	12500	12500	2000	11500
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	11500	11500	10500	10500	0	10000
Ending Stocks	3000	3000	2000	2000	0	1500
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14500	14500	12500	12500	0	11500

Fresh Tangerine Export Trade Matrix

EXPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	275	U.S.	271
Others		Others	
Canada	4713	Canada	4523
Hong Kong	106	Hong Kong	56
Guam	33	Taiwan	41
Singapore	26	Singapore	29
Taiwan	20	Northern Mariana	17
Northern Mariana	8	Guam	14
North Korea	3	North Korea	10
		Philippines	2
Total for Others	4909		4692
Others not Listed	1		3
Grand Total	5185		4966

Fresh Tangerine Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct.-Sept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	8365	U.S.	7894
Others		Others	
Australia	971	Chile	1428
Chile	921	Australia	828
New Zealand	879	New Zealand	593
South Korea	76	South Korea	239
Taiwan	53	Taiwan	70
		Spain	53
		China	5
Total for Others	2900		3216
Others not Listed	3		3
Grand Total	11268		11113

Fresh Tangerine Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	145	203	40%
Feb	174	200	15%
Mar	192	226	18%
Apr	367	484	32%
May	995	1113	12%
Jun	805	803	0%
Jul	779	727	-7%
Aug	631	627	-1%
Sep	302	314	4%
Oct	162	136	-16%
Nov	180		-100%
Dec	193		-100%
Exchange Rate	117.9	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	11/7/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	

Fresh Citrus, Other PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Citrus, Other, Fresh				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		10/2003		10/2004		10/2005
Area Planted	3850	3850	3700	3700	0	3570
Area Harvested	3810	3810	3660	3640	0	3530
Bearing Trees	2286	2286	2196	2184	0	2118
Non-Bearing Trees	72	72	72	108	0	72
TOTAL No. Of Trees	2358	2358	2268	2292	0	2190
Production	75	75	69	74	0	72
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	75	75	69	74	0	72
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Dom. Consumption	72	72	66	68	0	66
Processing	3	3	3	6	0	6
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	75	75	69	74	0	72

Fresh Citrus, Other Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Citrus, Other, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	199	215	8%
Feb	177	190	7%
Mar	164	178	9%
Apr	149	170	14%
May	147	176	20%
Jun	129	154	19%
Jul	96	99	3%
Aug	108	75	-31%
Sep	108	177	64%
Oct			
Nov			
Dec	254		-100%
Exchange Rate	117.9	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	11/7/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	