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Report Highlights:

China's citrus production is forecast at more than 16 MMT in MY 2006, up 10 percent from 14.5 MMT in MY 2005, due to new bearings and favorable weather conditions in major producing provinces. Orange production for fresh consumption and processing is expected to increase dramatically in the next 5-10 years as new plantings become mature. Exports to neighboring countries continue to grow fast as the quantity and quality of domestically grown citrus improves. Orange imports are also expected to increase, especially during the off-season, due to consumption growth for high quality fruit.

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Executive Summary

China's citrus production is forecast at more than 16 MMT in MY 2006, up 10 percent from 14.5 MMT in MY 2005, as a result of increased bearings and favorable weather conditions in major producing areas. Orange production is forecast at 4.8 MMT, up 8 percent from 4.45 MMT in MY 2005, as a result of new bearings in the southern Jiangxi province. In addition, the southwestern Chongqing municipality has also been developing oranges for processing since 2000 with government support applied to relocating citrus farmers in the Three Gorges area. Therefore, orange production is expected to increase dramatically in the next 5-10 years.

Mandarin production is forecast at 9 MMT, up 12 percent from 8.05 MMT in MY 2004, due largely to the recovery of mandarin production in the top producing province of Zhejiang from the previous year's crop failure as a result of adverse weather conditions. With acreage likely stable in the foreseeable future, mandarin production is expected to grow moderately as yields improve.

Fruit quality keeps improving as a result of wider adoption of standardized farming practices and the farming model shifting from focusing on increased quantity to higher quality. Consolidated farming is slowly improving with the involvement of packers and traders in the course of the production cycle. Cleaning, sorting and waxing have become more common.

The canned citrus sector continues to grow strongly, sourced by abundant materials. Most canned citrus is exported. High world market prices of FCOJ will put pressure Chinese juice manufacturers to source more domestically produced juice; which is expected to triple in MY 2006.

Fruit consumption is growing steadily supported by higher incomes and wider availability of fruit as a result of the expansion of supermarkets. Consumption patterns are also shifting from generic food purchasing to higher quality food. Although faced with competition from domestic fruit, imported fruit is popular during the off-season and is preferred by high-end consumers.

Citrus exports to the neighboring countries such as Russia and Southeast Asia are expected to increase quickly as a result of quantity and quality improvements. Imports are also growing during the off season. FCOJ imports will likely be down sharply due to high world market prices.

The Three Gorges Immigration Project funds immigrants to build citrus orchards. However, most government policy initiatives focus more on improving fruit quality and market distribution and less on direct payment subsidies. A newly adopted legislation is expected to benefit farmer cooperatives on production and marketing and a separate government program will subsidize the upgrading of rural marketing and distribution channels through construction of wholesale and retail markets.

Production

Production up significantly despite severe drought in Chongqing

Citrus production is forecast at more than 16 million metric tons (MMT) in the 2006 marketing year (MY), up 10 percent from 14.5 MMT in MY2005, as a result of the increasing number of maturing trees and favorable weather conditions in major producing areas. A severe drought in Chongqing municipality is likely to cut citrus production by 20 percent, however bumper crops in other major producing provinces are expected to offset the production decline. Production increases are notable also because of crop failure in two major producing provinces in MY 2005.

Moderate growth in mandarins and accelerated growth in oranges

Mandarin production is forecast at 9 MMT in MY 2006, up 12 percent from the previous season at 8.05 MMT, due largely to the recovery of mandarin orchards in the top producing province of Zhejiang from last year's 20-percent drop as a result of cold temperatures and typhoons. While the acreage is likely to remain stable in the foreseeable future, mandarin production is expected to grow moderately due to higher yields.

Orange production is forecast at 4.8 MMT, also up 8 percent from last year's 4.45 MMT, as a result of new bearings in key producing provinces like Jiangxi. Orange production, however, is expected to increase dramatically leading up to 2010, as new plantings mature and begin bearing fruit. A significant number of navel oranges were planted between 2000 and 2004 in southern Jiangxi province, the largest producer of fresh-consumed oranges. According to local agricultural officials and industry sources, orange production in Jiangxi is expected to increase by 30 percent annually until 2010-2012. Additionally, since 2000 Three Gorges immigrants in southwestern Chongqing have been developing thousands of hectares of orchards for oranges, good for both fresh consumption and processing, with the help of subsidies from the government and investment from processing companies. Full production yield in this area is expected in five to ten years.

Fruit quality improves along with enhanced farming practices

Fruit quality is improving as a result of wider adoption of standardized farming practices required for producing "wholesome food" and "green food" and enhanced management and financial input by farmers. Under government guidance, citrus farming is shifting from the earlier model of short trunk trees, dense plantation and early bearing to focus more on both high production and quality. The drought conditions in citrus producing provinces like Jiangjin and Chongqing, however, resulted in smaller fruit sizes. In addition, post-harvest treatment (cleaning, grading and waxing) has become a common practice. Industry sources indicate that more than 4,000 packing lines were built in the past 2-3 years in the major producing provinces such as Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan and Guangxi. The largest packer in the citrus industry is building additional packinghouses and cold storages in Jiangxi and Guangdong in a bid to source more fruit for an extended supply season.

Consolidated farming a slow process with involvement of private companies

Consolidated farming is slowly taking place, especially in Jiangxi province, with the involvement of large packinghouses and trading companies in the course of production. A few large trading companies lease land from groups of individual farmers. The leases can typically run anywhere from 10 to 30 years. A greater number of packers or traders sign contracts with farmers and provide subsidized seedlings and/or technical guidance along with production guidelines and the companies' growing/production standards. Farmer cooperatives, often small in scale, may also coordinate citrus farming within certain areas. These types of consolidation practices still require intensive labor given China's limited agricultural mechanization. As the growing trend of young rural residents migrating to urban areas continues to increase, the labor supply will tighten in the medium and long term. The tight labor market is a concern in Jiangxi province where citrus orchards are built on hills and

require substantial manual labor. Furthermore, labor cost has already significantly risen in the recent years.

Processing

Canned citrus continues to grow sourced by abundant raw materials

The canned citrus sector is expecting continued strong growth in MY 2006 and well beyond, with production likely to exceed 400,000 MT as a result of the bumper mandarin crop. Production increases can also be attributed to the expanded production capacity of canned citrus in inner provinces like Hubei and Hunan. With domestic consumption of this product relatively stable at around 50,000 MT, the export volume is expected to top 350,000 MT in MY2006, an 8-percent increase from the previous year.

FCOJ production to triple supported by high world prices

Production of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) is small due to lack of processing oranges. Chinese juicing companies, however, may produce up to 10,000 MT of FCOJ in MY 2006, three times the amount as compared to the previous season. The increase in production is largely due to high world market prices in the wake of crop declines in Florida and Brazil. Orange juice production is centered in Chongqing and Hubei. Several large juicing companies have started operations in the Three Gorges area and foreign processing companies are eyeing investment possibilities for additional juicing facilities in this area. Chinese plants are using low-grade oranges for juicing (13 tons of oranges produce one ton of FCOJ). However, with greater availability of processing oranges in the area in the near future, China's orange juice production in Chongqing is likely to reach its maximum levels in the next 5-10 years.

A major orange processor in Chongqing has built a modern nursery capable of supplying two million seedlings a year. According to industry sources, most citrus processors provide subsidized seedlings to farmers and are responsible for building the orchards. Additionally, they provide assistance to farmers on farming practices such as on the application of fertilizers and pesticides. Farmers are encouraged to grow early-maturing Hamlin varieties, mid-maturing Jin oranges (local variety good for both fresh consumption and processing), and late-maturing Valencia in order to extend the supply season. With support of the government (see Policy) and private sector, it is projected that orange production will reach 1 MMT in Chongqing in the next 5-10 years.

Consumption

Citrus consumption growing steadily, especially for high quality fruit

Food consumption, including fruit, is growing strong in tandem with rising incomes. According to the National Statistical Bureau, disposable incomes of urban and rural residents reached \$US1,312 and \$US407 in 2005, up 53 percent and 86 percent, respectively, from \$US858 and \$US219 in 2001. The consumption patterns are shifting from generic food to higher quality food and consumers are now willing to pay a premium for these goods. For example, the US oranges are well-known in China for their high quality and better taste. The expansion of supermarkets as a result of urbanization, coupled with food safety concerns, has further boosted fruit consumption in the more reliable retail venues and the purchasing of fruit in urban areas has moved gradually away from wet markets and street vendors.

Domestic fruit dominates the market; imported fruit popular in the off season

Most consumers choose domestically grown citrus as its production and quality are quickly catching up. Given the fact that citrus cannot be stored for an extended period of time (domestic citrus is available only between September and February), imported citrus becomes popular during off seasons. Some high-end consumers, however, favor imported fruit despite higher prices relative to domestic fruit. Nearly all medium and large supermarkets sell imported fruit, usually on a separate counter, to attract the high-end

consumers. Some institutional buyers such as five-star hotels and up-scale restaurants have always sourced imported fruit, for example U.S. oranges, for their sophisticated clientele.

Juice consumption growth begets more diverse products

Orange juice consumption has remained strong in the past few years. This trend appears to slow down due to lack of popular products. Single strength juice and 10 percent content juice drinks are not particularly favored by Chinese consumers. Industry sources indicate that mixed juice products may stimulate an increase in orange juice consumption.

Trade

Exports to increase due to improved quantity and quality

As production and quality improve and tariffs with ASEAN countries lower, Chinese citrus exports to neighboring countries are likely to reach a new high. Mandarin exports are forecast to rebound to 407,000 MT in MY 2006, up 20 percent from the previous year, following a downturn in MY 2005 as a result of a production drop. The main markets are likely to remain in Southeast Asia, Russia and Canada. Orange exports are forecast at 62,000 MT in MY 2006, up 22 percent from the previous year. The increased building of packinghouses in Jiangxi and Chongqing will facilitate export growth in the coming years. Pomelos are also expected to keep the export momentum to Hong Kong, Russia and EU markets.

Imports to grow moderately on seasonality of local fruit

Imports of oranges are also forecast to increase, especially during the off-season, to 68,000 MT in MY 2006, up 6 percent from MY 2005. Although the government encourages farmers to plant different maturing varieties to extend the supply season, the scenario is unlikely to happen soon because farmers would only replace a small portion of their orchard in order to avoid the complete loss of crop for several years. US Valencia oranges normally dominate the market from March through May or June until South African oranges become available in June. Australia may ship more oranges in MY 2006 following its official access to the Chinese market in MY 2005. In addition to the traditional import channels through Hong Kong, more oranges are arriving in Shanghai, Tianjin and Dalian. These cities are emerging distribution centers for imported citrus. The appreciation of the Chinese currency RMB (Renminbi) is another factor that may boost fruit imports.

High world prices will likely limit FCOJ imports

Imports of FCOJ are expected to drop to around 38,000 MT in MY 2006, down nearly 60 percent from last season's 64,653 MT, due to high world market prices, which are currently quoted at \$US2,700 per ton, up 170 percent from the lowest in MY 2005. Many juice manufacturers have begun sourcing domestically produced FCOJ. China imported 64,653 MT of FCOJ in MY 2005, up 41 percent from the previous year, despite increased world prices. Industry sources indicate that Chinese importers, the hike in prices forced importers to buy in larger volumes amidst high prices to hedge against anticipated price escalations.

Prices



Policy

Immigrant relocation fund helps expansion of citrus plantation

Unlike apples, the national plan for citrus production in advantageous regions (see CH3132) seems to show progress at a much slower pace. Current policy initiatives are focused on improving fruit quality and market distribution but not so much on trade. Governments at different levels only provide guidance and technical support and no financial incentives to citrus farmers, with the exception of Chongqing where both central and municipal governments are financing the relocation of Three Gorges immigrants by providing subsidized citrus seedlings and building citrus orchards. As more than half a million displaced farmers are likely to engage in citrus farming, the government is allocating \$US3,000 to \$US5,812 per hectare for building or renovating citrus farms, mostly for oranges, to attract these immigrants. The government, along with private companies and public institutions, has also funded construction for large state-of-the-art nurseries in this area.

New legislation benefits cooperative efforts on production and marketing

The National People's Congress ratified the Law on Specialized Farmer Cooperatives on October 31, 2006. The new legislation, which takes effect on July 1, 2007, provides support and guidance for the establishment and development of farmer cooperatives and protects legitimate rights of specialized farmer cooperatives. Currently, it is the local and provincial governments who have the responsibility of providing this type of technical and sometimes financial support. However, cooperative groups have a promising future to some small farmers who are left vulnerable during crisis periods.

According to the law, governments at different levels may entrust the cooperatives to carry out rural development projects and provide these cooperatives with financial support for services such as market information, training, and the application of standardized farming practices. It was reported that the central budget established a specialized fund in 2004 to support farmer cooperatives and some US\$12 million of the fund was allocated in 2005.

The new law is seen as encouraging farmer cooperatives to play a larger role in assisting farmers in producing and marketing their products. Cooperatives will also help farmers become more self-sufficient and market-oriented. Although there exist numerous farmer cooperatives in China, especially in the fruit sector, they are very small and their functions are limited at this point. In the short run, farmers stand to benefit from cooperatives as their coalition can improve prices for small-scale farmers. However, in the long run

insufficient rural financing (i.e., loans) from the state-banking sector will continue to impede rural development and limit farmer incomes.

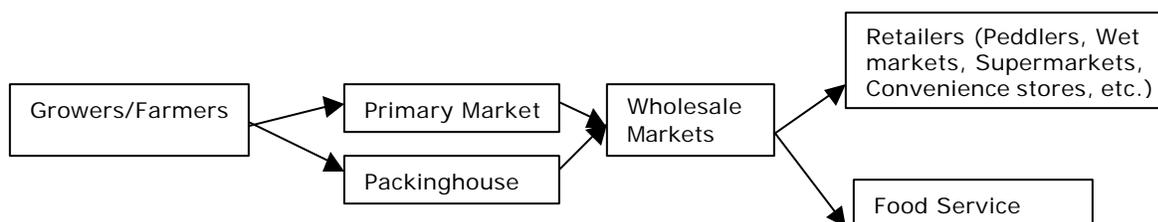
Program aimed at improving distribution channels for farm produce

The Ministry of Commerce launched a program in February 2006 to renovate and upgrade 100 large wholesale markets and 100 retail markets for farm produce through direct funding and subsidized loans totaling US\$62 million. The program is aimed at facilitating the sales of agriculture products through improved distribution channels.

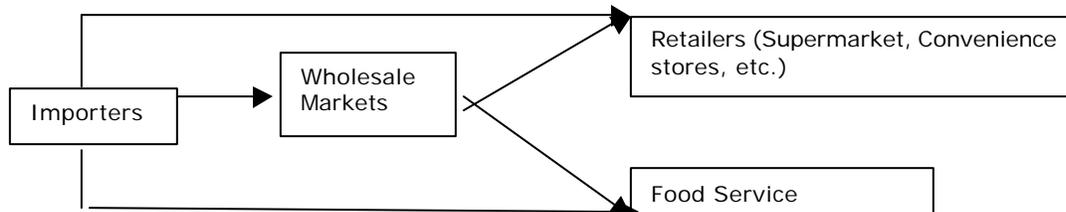
Marketing

As one of the world's largest fruit consumers, Chinese normally prefer to consume fresh fruit as a snack and with most meals. Among all citrus varieties, Mandarin and Valencia oranges are traditional citrus favorites. Lemons have recently gained a place in the foodservice sector due to their colorful appearance and versatility for cooking. On the other hand, grapefruit remains relatively unknown and are confused with pomelos, a staple fruit traditionally consumed during the Chinese New Year.

Despite the increasing demand, market and distribution channels continue to lag. The following diagram outlines local citrus distribution in China:



Citrus imports have a slightly different distribution system:



Citrus distribution channels vary significantly by region. Southern China has highly developed distribution channels compared to the North. However, northern China is catching up quickly with an estimated 4,240 wholesale markets, including 836 wholesale fruit markets with an annual turnover of more than US\$5 billion. Wholesale markets are regional. For example, the largest wholesale market in Beijing, Xinfandi, mainly supplies Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province while the Jiangnan fresh fruit market in Guangzhou supplies South and southeast China. In recent years, many wholesalers and distributors have begun to import citrus directly rather than through local agents, cutting transit time and costs significantly. In cooperation with the local government, a fresh fruit distributor in Dalian recently invested about US\$15 million to build a cold storage facility at the Port of Dalian. Earlier this year, the same distributor began importing fresh fruit directly from overseas, purchasing 4 or 5 containers of U.S. citrus per week in the low season and up to 20-25 containers a week during the high season. The importer is now able to supply all of the Carrefour stores in North and Northeast China.

Chinese consumers are increasingly concerned with food safety and middle and high-income consumers are often willing to pay a premium for quality and perceived food safety. Chinese

consumers believe there is a relationship between the quality of product packaging and the quality of the fruit itself. Thus, attractive packaging can have a significant impact on sales volumes, particularly during holiday seasons such as the Chinese New Year, National Day, etc. Chinese traditionally send gifts to friends and relatives during these holidays and fruit baskets with pomelos, oranges, tangerines and lemons are common and attractive gift options.

As the main competitor of US citrus, Chinese citrus is available on the market only between October and January due to concentrated harvest and limited cold storage. It is difficult to maintain a consistent product supply throughout the marketing year. The main competitors for U.S. citrus during the off-season are Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southeast Asian countries. In more recent years, Taiwan has also become a supplier to the China citrus market. Asian supplier countries have cost advantages over North American and Australian exporters given lower production costs based on comparatively cheaper labor and transportation cost. Australian citrus is less competitive with US citrus on price and South African citrus is perceived as lacking taste due to higher water-content of the fruit.

For new to market citrus exporters, it is important to realize that given the size, market complexity and nature of the competition, selling citrus in China has high market entry costs with commensurate low-profit margins. Recommendations for U.S. citrus exporters are as follows:

Marketing recommendations:

- For new products to China, long-term market development is needed in order to identify market segments, developing a strategy for each segment, and educating traders and consumers, etc.
- Adopting different marketing approaches and strategies is highly encouraged. For example, consumers from north China tend to like larger fruit, including citrus, while southerners generally prefer smaller fruit. Grapefruit is relatively new and considered a taste to be acquired or non-traditional taste to most Chinese. Marketing grapefruit as a healthy fruit option is better targeted at the more educated, wealthier consumers living in highly developed cities.
- Potential tools and activities to be budgeted include market visits, trade show participation, transportation costs, product demonstrations, promotional and point of purchase materials, as well as product and brand registration.
- Consumers try and judge citrus based upon consumption; attributes such as taste, color, shelf life and consistency are all important. Therefore, it is useful to provide samples at trade shows and retail venues to encourage consumer trial.
- To differentiate citrus products and to set them apart from competitors, it's necessary to build brand awareness. To date, Sunkist is the only U.S. citrus brand known by most Chinese consumers, leaving room for further development of additional U.S. brands.
- Citrus products should be marketed as healthy, safe, high-quality and convenient food options. For example, many consumers are aware of the Vitamin C benefits obtained from citrus consumption, which could be used to market the fruit. Ready-to-serve orange juices, including those with geographic notoriety (such as Florida and California citrus), meet consumer convenience needs and could be marketed as a convenient food option.

Tables

Historical Production Tables by Provinces

Orchard Area and Production by Province								
	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	1000 Ha	1000 MT						
Fujian	163.8	1,932	164.0	1,944	165.6	2,068	170.3	2,153
Zhejiang	124.0	1,643	125.0	1,767	124.1	2,010	123.0	1,481
Sichuan	180.7	1,662	191.7	1,862	201.5	1,988	206.9	2,137
Hunan	261.8	1,489	259.9	1,728	276.4	1,879	296.2	2,120
Guangxi	118.0	1,373	122.0	1,521	134.3	1,719	141.3	1,877
Guangdong	105.9	1,234	149.9	1,351	175.7	1,591	195.5	1,827
Hubei	100.3	939	109.6	1,241	124.7	1,308	143.2	1,463
Jiangxi	166.4	490	186.0	620	217.3	844	215.1	1,098
Chongqing	92.6	657	96.3	752	98.1	799	108.9	909
Shanghai	6.0	159	9.5	174	11.4	185	8.7	180
Yunnan	23.2	118	25.1	133	25.9	166	27.9	211
Guizhou	34.9	135	33.9	150	35.5	158	38.7	172
Shaanxi	14.6	59	16.6	99	18.1	117	19.7	168
Jiangsu	3.3	49	3.2	54	3.6	48	3.9	52
Henan	4.0	22	8.1	30	9.5	35	10.1	36
Hainan	2.6	18	2.5	15	3.1	23	3.7	20
Anhui	2.3	8	2.2	11	2.3	13	4.0	12
Gansu	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	3
Total	1,404.6	11,990	1,505.7	13,454	1,627.3	14,958	1,717.3	15,919
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Abstracts								

Chinese Citrus Imports from the World by Volume and Value

Fresh and Processed Citrus Imports							
HS Code	Description	Volume (MT)			Value (US \$ Million)		
		10/03-9/04	10/04-9/05	10/05-9/06	10/03-9/04	10/04-9/05	10/05-9/06
080510	Oranges	53,059	48,498	63,795	37.729	34.307	42.48
080520	Mandarins	6,332	3,940	6,815	3.896	2.779	5.413
080540	Grapefruit	2,195	2,322	3,610	1.467	1.956	2.918
080550	<i>Lemons/Limes</i>	5,921	5,465	4,420	5.148	5.050	3.857
080590	<i>Other Citrus</i>	28	173	183	0.02	0.110	0.145
200791	Citrus Jams/Jellies	152	45	248	0.23	0.205	0.386
200830	Citrus Prep.	2,365	1,163	26,667	1.66	11.745	23.383
200911	Frozen OJ	47,675	42,112	64,207	52.615	44.906	79.646
200912	<i>OJ <20 Brix</i>	1,299	862	2,178	0.962	1.299	1.63
200919	<i>OJ <20 Brix</i>	4,206	1,611	501	4.513	3.856	0.445
200921	<i>Grapefruit Juice <20 Brix</i>	460	331	369	0.367	0.320	0.397
200929	<i>Grapefruit Juice <20 Brix</i>	329	295	867	0.576	2.176	2.107
200931	<i>Citrus Fruit Juice <20 Brix</i>	350	219	148	0.215	0.201	0.123
200939	<i>Citrus Fruit Juice >20 Brix</i>	58	157	142	0.121	0.303	0.407
Source of Data: China Customs							

Chinese Citrus Exports to the World by Volume and Value

Fresh and Processed Citrus Exports

HS Code	Description	Volume (MT)			Value (US \$ Million)		
		10/03-9/04	10/04-9/05	10/05-9/06	10/03-9/04	10/04-9/05	10/05-9/06
080510	Oranges	28,792	46,660	50,885	9.09	17.447	18.645
080520	Mandarins	298,684	351,484	337,863	93.111	103.386	110.327
080540	Grapefruit	15,207	10,870	26,785	2.642	3.689	10.89
080550	Lemons/Limes	253	75	128	0.093	0.088	0.039
080590	Other Citrus	11,048	18,184	12,777	3.48	5.841	5.089
200791	Citrus Jams/Jellies	1,794	2,230	2,097	2.081	2.549	2.561
200830	Citrus Prep.	274,860	293,351	322,495	164.728	190.807	233.659
200911	Frozen OJ	2,540	2,650	1,741	2.568	2.760	2.053
200912	OJ <20 Brix	49	82	165	0.024	0.035	0.093
200919	OJ <20 Brix	529	772	2,398	0.461	0.770	2.462
200921	Grapefruit Juice <20 Brix	187	182	204	0.207	0.211	0.331
200929	Grapefruit Juice <20 Brix	1	1	2,435	0.002	0.001	1.012
200931	Citrus Fruit Juice <20 Brix	47	0	18	0.028	0.000	0.02
200939	Citrus Fruit Juice >20 Brix]	15	93	650	0.026	0.124	0.629

Source of Data: China Customs

Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD) Tables and Trade Matrices

Oranges

PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of								
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh (HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)								
	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		11/2004	11/2004		11/2005	11/2005		11/2006	11/2006
Area Planted	590120	590120	590120	598000	598000	612000	0	0	628000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4250	4250	4250	4450	4450	4450	0	0	4800
Imports	48	48	48	45	45	64	0	0	68
Total Supply	4298	4298	4298	4495	4495	4514	0	0	4868
Exports, Fresh	47	47	47	66	66	51	0	0	62
Fresh Dom. Consumption	4223	4223	4223	4387	4387	4421	0	0	4661
For Processing	28	28	28	42	42	42	0	0	145
Total Distribution	4298	4298	4298	4495	4495	4514	0	0	4868

Orange Trade Matrix Table

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	26655	U.S.	50947
Others		Others	
New Zealand	10782	New Zealand	8288
South Africa	10485	South Africa	3446
Uruguay	229	Argentina	698
Argentina	125	Thailand	266
Thailand	102	Uruguay	122
Taiwan	84	Taiwan	23
Chile	34	Brazil	5
Brazil	2		
Total for Others	21843		12848
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	48498		63795

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	25	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	24474	Hong Kong	17194
Vietnam	9831	Vietnam	17099
Russia	3231	Malaysia	5962
Malaysia	2393	Russia	4573
Macau	1961	Singapore	1867
Indonesia	1341	Macau	1808
Philippines	1202	Canada	791
Singapore	607	Thailand	694
Thailand	602	Indonesia	328
UAE	439	Philippines	177
Total for Others	46081		50493
Others not Listed	554		392
Grand Total	46660		50885

Tangerines

PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of								
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh (HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)								
	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2004	10/2004		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006
Area Planted	729000	729000	729000	768000	768000	760000	0	0	756000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	8550	8550	8550	8050	8050	8050	0	0	9000
Imports	4	4	4	3	3	7	0	0	5
Total Supply	8554	8554	8554	8053	8053	8057	0	0	9005
Exports, Fresh	351	351	351	405	405	338	0	0	407
Fresh Dom. Consumption	7693	7693	7693	7168	7168	7169	0	0	7948
For Processing	510	510	510	480	480	550	0	0	650
Total Distribution	8554	8554	8554	8053	8053	8057	0	0	9005

Note: Processing citrus covers mainly canned citrus and producing one MT of canned citrus needs about 1.5 MT of fresh mandarins.

Tangerine Trade Matrix Table

Import Trade Matrix

Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	235	U.S.	214
Others		Others	
New Zealand	1840	Thailand	5439
Thailand	937	Australia	542
Australia	620	Argentina	266
Argentina	155	Chile	224
Taiwan	49	Taiwan	104
Chile	45	New Zealand	26
Japan	33		
Uruguay	26		
Total for Others	3705		6601
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	3940		6815

Export Trade Matrix

Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	0	U.S.	24
Others		Others	
Vietnam	110364	Vietnam	100486
Malaysia	62355	Malaysia	76925
Indonesia	40295	Indonesia	40777
Russia	40245	Russia	36980
Philippines	37679	Philippines	27375
Hong Kong	24775	Hong Kong	20465
Canada	18067	Canada	18866
Singapore	8057	Singapore	8188
Kyrgyzstan	2918	Kyrgyzstan	2196
North Korea	1808	North Korea	1714
Total for Others	346563		333972
Others not Listed	4921		3867
Grand Total	351484		337863

Pomelos and Grapefruits

PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of								
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh								
	(HECTARES)			(1000 TREES)			(1000 MT)		
	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2004	10/2004		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1800	1800	1800	1850	1850	1867	0	0	2020
Imports	2	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	5
Total Supply	1802	1802	1802	1852	1852	1871	0	0	2025
Exports, Fresh	11	11	11	15	15	27	0	0	60
Fresh Dom. Consumption	1791	1791	1791	1837	1837	1844	0	0	1965
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1802	1802	1802	1852	1852	1871	0	0	2025

Pomelo/Grapefruit Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	556	U.S.	274
Others		Others	
Taiwan	910	Thailand	2565
Thailand	666	Taiwan	746
South Africa	102	Argentina	24
Maanmar	50		
Argentina	22		
Chile	15		
Total for Others	1765		3335
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	2322		3610

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	3290	Hong Kong	7127
Canada	2321	Russia	7044
Russia	1355	Netherlands	3836
France	1208	Canada	3607
Netherlands	814	Belgium	1309
Macau	222	France	669
Singapore	216	Macau	583
Malaysia	110	Malaysia	504
Saudi Arabia	53	Philippines	465
Philippines	38	Singapore	441
Total for Others	9627		25585
Others not Listed	1243		1200
Grand Total	10870		26785

Orange Juice

PSD Table

Country	China, Peoples Republic of Degrees Brix								
Commodity	Orange Juice (MT)								
	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2004	10/2004		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006
Deliv. To Processors	28000	28000	28000	42000	42000	42000	0	0	145
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12000
Production	2000	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000	0	0	10000
Imports	45883	45883	45883	41200	41200	64653	0	0	38000
Total Supply	47883	47883	47883	44200	44200	67653	0	0	60000
Exports	2793	2793	2793	1500	1500	2168	0	0	2000
Domestic Consumption	45090	45090	45090	42700	42700	53485	0	0	58000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	12000	0	0	0
Total Distribution	47883	47883	47883	44200	44200	67653	0	0	60000

Note: Numbers have been converted into concentrated orange juice using a ratio of 6:1 between single strength and concentrate. Products under HS codes 20091200 and 20091900 are both treated as single strength juice.

Orange Juice Trade Matrix Table

Import Trade Matrix

Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Orange Juice		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	330	U.S.	48
Others		Others	
Brazil	38591	Brazil	43918
Israel	4932	Israel	18049
Netherlands	1094	Netherlands	1412
Italy	242	Taiwan	279
Australia	140	Italy	277
Spain	96	Belgium	246
Denmark	44	Spain	160
Hong Kong	37	Australia	131
France	11	Hong Kong	37
Taiwan	7	South Korea	33
Total for Others	45194		64542
Others not Listed	359		63
Grand Total	45883		64653

Export Trade Matrix

Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Orange Juice		
Time Period	Oct-Sep	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	2139	Thailand	865
Thailand	315	Kuwait	509
Belgium	131	Hong Kong	437
Japan	69	Malaysia	132
Taiwan	46	Singapore	103
Singapore	44	Taiwan	45
Malaysia	19	Indonesia	18
Vietnam	14	UAE	18
Russia	6	Sri Lanka	8
North Korea	4	Pakistan	6
Total for Others	2787		2141
Others not Listed	6		28
Grand Total	2793		2169