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Report Highlights:

For MY 2020/21, Post's revises its estimate for fresh lemon production to 1.15 million metric tons (metric tons), up 12 percent from prior estimates, as summer rains offset some drought impacts. For fresh sweet citrus production, Post lowers its production estimate to 670,000 MT for oranges with a stable production forecast for tangerines at 360,000 MT. Lemon and orange exports are forecast to decrease to 180,000 MT and 70,000 MT, respectively, a decrease of 10,000 MT for each fruit, while tangerine exports are expected to remain flat at 35,000 MT. The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a major impact on the activity of the citrus industry.

Executive Summary

A drought during the spring of MY 2020/21 reduced fruit size and volumes across the sector, however, timely summer rains facilitated a partial recovery in lemon production resulting in a larger than initially expected volume. Fresh lemon production for MY 2020/21 is increased to 1.15 MMT (million metric tons), compared to USDA Official of 1.03 MMT. Post's estimate for fresh orange production is revised down to 670,000 MT (metric tons), and fresh tangerine production is forecast to remain unchanged at 360,000 MT, from official estimates.

MY 2020/21 lemon exports are forecast at 180,000 MT, down 10,000 MT from USDA Official as a result of larger fruit supply in the Northern Hemisphere, strong competition from South Africa, and uncertainty about stringent EU sanitary measures restricting imports of fruit. Argentine sweet citrus exports will remain significantly lower than historical levels due to domestic economic conditions that undercut Argentina's competiveness in export markets against Southern Hemisphere competitors, mainly South Africa. In addition, oranges have also been affected by the EU import restrictions. Post forecasts sweet citrus exports at 70,000 MT for oranges and 35,000 MT for tangerines.

Lemon consumption for MY 2020/21 is forecast at 140,000 MT, up 27.5 percent from USDA Official. However, due to the overall downward trend in lemon production this volume reflects a 12.5 percent drop below revised MY 2019/20 production levels. Orange and tangerine consumption is estimated to increase to 420,000 MT and 240,000 MT, respectively, as a result of smaller exports (for oranges), and less fruit devoted for processing (for oranges and tangerines). Moreover, fresh sweet citrus consumption, especially oranges, is projected to remain at high levels due to sustained demand as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

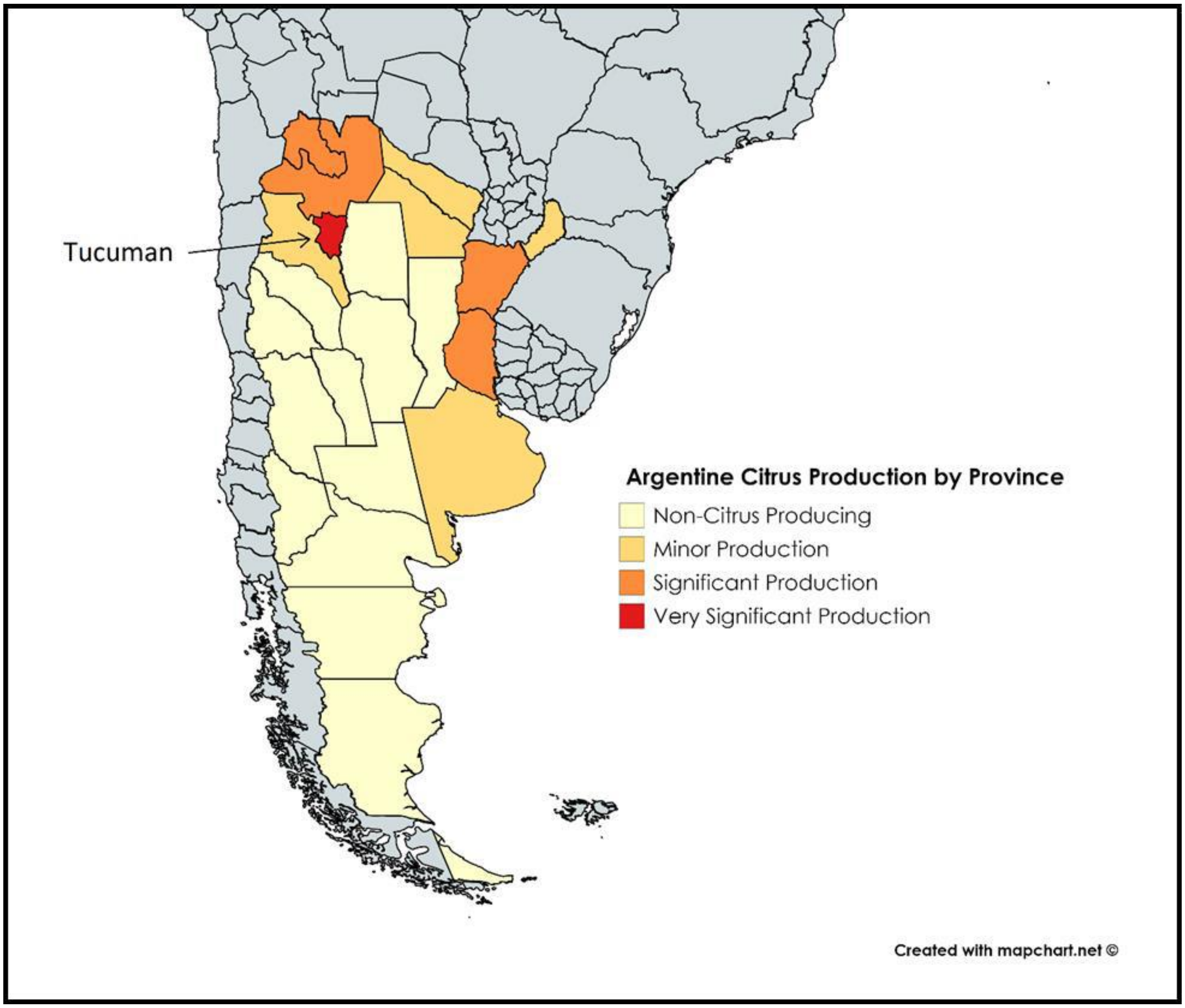
Production

Lemons

Lemons are grown principally in northwest provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, with some minor production in northeast Argentina. Eureka Frost, Lisboa Frost, Limoneira 8 A, and Génova EEAT are the main lemon varieties grown in Argentina (Source: Estacion Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombres - EEAOC). Over the past decade, the lemon sector has been buoyed by investments in new production and technology, with 70-75 percent of total production directed to exports of processed lemon products, such as essential oil, frozen pulp, and dehydrated peel. However, growing global competition and domestic economic contraction have negatively impacted the lemon sector.

For MY 2020/21, Post's fresh lemon production is revised up to 1.15 MMT, 120,000 MT more than USDA Official. During the spring of 2020, a severe drought during blossom and fruit set in the main lemon growing area of the country was expected to reduce fruit volumes. However, precipitation during the summer rainy season allowed lemon trees to recuperate, increasing production above low initial estimates.

For MY 2019/20, fresh lemon production is increased slightly to 1.49 MMT, following private sector revisions. Production is estimated to have fallen by 16 percent from the previous calendar year, due to a combination of high temperatures in October-November 2019 as well as the summer and autumn of 2020 which negatively impacted the volume and size of fruit produced. Additionally, due to the alternating seasonal natural lifecycle of trees in lemon orchards, this marketing year was expected to be a "lighter" season for lemons as trees recovered from a heavy blossom season in MY 2018/19.



Oranges and Tangerines

Sweet citrus is grown in both the northwest (oranges) and northeast (oranges and tangerines) of Argentina. The main orange varieties grown in northwest Argentina are Hamlin, Pineapple, Robertson and Navel, whereas in the northeast they are Navel, Salustiana and improved Valencia (Midnight, Delta Seedless). The main tangerine varieties are Clementina, Clemenvilla, Ellendale, Malvasio, Montenegrina, Murcott, and Ortanique. Expansion of sweet citrus includes seedless varieties, such as Tango for oranges, and Clementines and Clemenules for tangerines. Growers in the northeast tend to produce on smaller plot sizes than those in the northwest.

Post decreases its estimate for fresh orange production in MY 2020/21 to 670,000 MT which is 30,000 below USDA Official. Tangerine production is left unchanged at 360,000 MT. Production of both fruits remains below normal levels as a result of the drought that affected the main citrus growing areas during the spring of 2020.

For MY 2019/20, Post raises its estimate for orange production to 700,000, up 50,000 MT and raises its estimate for tangerine production to 330,000 MT, up 20,000 MT. Despite these revisions, production for both sweet citrus fruits decreased from MY 2018/19 due to a drought, which affected both volume and fruit size. In addition, low temperatures affected fruit blossom.

Planted Area

Lemons

Over the past few years, growers (both existing producers and new entrants) in northwest Argentina have expanded planted area. Tree removal and resetting have been increasing the plant per hectare ratio and improving productive efficiency and yields. For MY 2020/21, the area planted to lemons is estimated to remain stable at 50,000 hectares (HA), the same as MY 2019/20, as lemon producers invest in plant resetting but not in new orchards. In addition, some independent producers have decreased investment and expansion following poor financial performance after having to discard fruit in MY 2018/19.

Oranges and Tangerines

Projected planted area for MY 2020/21 remains unchanged for oranges and tangerines, respectively, at 39,000 HA and 28,000 HA, in line with USDA Official, and no adjustments to estimates for MY 2019/20. There has been no significant investment in area expansion in recent years, and industry consolidation is continuing. Smaller producers are struggling to compete and, when they exit the business, tend to sell their orchards to larger farmers. Better capitalized operators are focused on improving land management practices to increase productivity.

Lemon orchards in the northwest region of Argentina. Source: ACNOA

Processing

Lemons

For MY 2020/21, fresh lemons for processing are forecast to increase to 831 MT, up by 13.5 percent from USDA Official, due to an increase in production and decline in exports. For MY 2019/20, Post's estimate is revised up slightly to 1.07 MMT due to the production increase. Processors had large stocks of processed lemon products because of the oversupply of fruit in the previous season which reduced prices for both fresh fruit and processed lemon products.

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2020/21, Post's fresh sweet citrus for processing is decreased to 180,000 MT for oranges and 85,000 MT for tangerines, down 21.5 percent and 19 percent from USDA Official, as a result of smaller production (for oranges) and larger domestic consumption (for oranges and tangerines).

Post´s estimates for oranges and tangerines for processing in MY 2019/20 are revised down slightly to 190,000 MT and 76,000 MT, respectively, from USDA Official, due to larger exports and domestic consumption.

The 2020/21 citrus harvest is progressing smoothly without major concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the national government enacted a mandatory quarantine in 2020 (which was continued in 2021 on an intermittent basis), the citrus harvest was declared an excepted activity, allowing the packing and processing industry to continue working under a stringent protocol, coordinated by ACNOA (Citrus Association of the Northwest Argentina, in Spanish), SENASA (national plant health officials), provincial governments, and labor unions, to guarantee the safety of workers in the citrus sector, and prevent transmission of the virus. In addition, under Decree No. 297/2020, a Regional Crisis Committee was created to coordinate activities to address the negative effects of the pandemic on the citrus industry of northwest Argentina. The committee developed a “Protocol for the Citrus Activity: COVID-19/Preventive Measures and Mitigation of Transmission Risk throughout the Supply Chain.”

Investment

Larger lemon producers continue to replace unproductive trees and invest in genetic materials to improve yields. Furthermore, new investments by the private sector are primarily concentrating in improving efficiency in processing and packing facilities, irrigation, and research and development projects. Some factory retrofitting is taking place as exporters look to expand cold-chain capacity to meet export market requirements.

Consumption

Lemons

Although fresh lemon domestic consumption tends to be inelastic, for MY 2020/21, it is forecast at 140,000 MT, up 30,000 MT from official estimates, as a result of larger production, smaller exports, and significant interest in consumers in strengthening their immune systems to face the COVID-19 pandemic through the consumption of vitamin C.

For MY 2019/20, Post’s estimate for lemon consumption is increased to 160,000 MT, up 10,000 MT from USDA estimates, as a result of larger production.


Argentine lemons being sorted - Source: ACNOA

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2020/21, Post projects domestic consumption of fresh sweet citrus to increase to 420,000 MT for oranges, and 240,000 MT for tangerines, up by 7.5 percent and 9 percent, respectively, from MY 2019/20 estimates. The increase is due to smaller exports (for oranges) and less fruit devoted for processing (for tangerines and oranges). Consumption of fresh sweet citrus, especially oranges, continued to remain high due to sustained consumer demand for vitamin C as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

For MY 2019/20, Post's estimate of domestic consumption for sweet citrus is revised to 429,000 MT for oranges and 220,000 MT for tangerines, up 46,000 MT and 20,000 MT, respectively, compared to USDA official estimates, due to larger production. Consumption for both types of fruits remained at relatively high levels.

Internal Fruit Tracking

The implementation of "Plant Transit Certificates" (DTVs, in Spanish) by Argentina's Animal and Plant Health authorities (SENASA) to control the transportation of plants and plant material, has improved the information on domestic movement of such products, including fruits. As a result, more complete data on fruit consumption is available (*Resolución* SENASA 31/2015 http://www.senasa.gob.ar/tags/dtv).

Trade

Exports

Lemons

Post forecasts MY 2020/21 fresh lemon exports at 180,000 MT, a decrease of 5 percent from USDA Official. The projected decline is due to below-normal production, adequate fruit supply in Northern Hemisphere fruit producing countries, and strong competition by South Africa. On May 1, 2021**,** the EU reopened the market to Argentine fresh lemons and oranges after the detection of citrus black spot (CBS) in MY 2019/20. However, some exporters may need additional investments to insure their compliance with the EU's technical requirements.

Post's estimate for fresh lemon exports in MY 2019/20 remained stable at 256,000 MT in line with USDA Official. At the beginning of the season, local contacts were optimistic about export prospects due to decreased supply in the northern hemisphere, increased consumer demand and expanded market access. However, the EU's detection of CBS in May 2020 saw Argentina voluntarily withdraw from the EU market in mid July 2020 with approximately 20,000 MT of lemons reoriented to processing and/or exported to non-traditional markets like the United States.

The fresh lemon export business remains profitable, however, with production costs, such as labor, inputs, energy, inland and ocean freight increasing, and high inflation rates, the competitiveness of the lemon sector has been affected. Furthermore, although the continuous depreciation of the Argentine peso and the elimination of export taxes make exports more price-competitive in foreign markets, a decrease in export rebates and high interest rates, partially offset that advantage.

Oranges and Tangerines

For MY 2020/21, Post revises its orange export forecast down 10,000 MT to 70,000 MT with tangerine exports estimated to remain stable at 35,000 MT, in line with USDA Official. Exports for both fruits will be below normal levels due to suboptimal production and economic conditions. Both sweet citrus fruits continue to face robust competition from Southern Hemisphere competitors, primarily South Africa, and other non-traditional competitors, such as Peru. In addition, orange exports to the EU also face strict sanitary requirements for CBS, which may further constrain exports.

Argentine oranges for export – Source: ACNOA

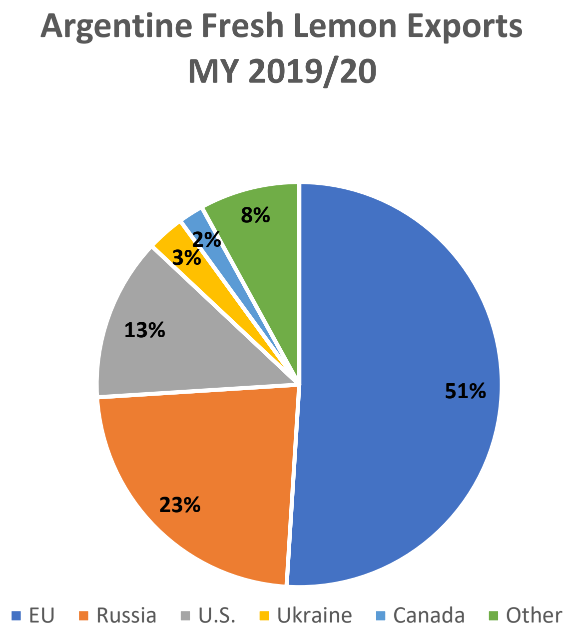
For MY 2019/20, orange exports are revised up slightly to 83,000 MT, and tangerine exports to 34,000 MT, on latest available trade data. Despite decreased production of both fruits, compared to MY 2018/19, the demand for Argentina´s sweet citrus, primarily Valencia oranges, was strong due to lower supply in the Northern Hemisphere countries and increased demand for products containing vitamin C (due to the COVID-19 pandemic). However, Argentina's dispute with the EU over CBS caused an estimated 20,000 MT of oranges to be reoriented to the domestic and other non-traditional markets such as Canada, Ukraine, and several Asian countries. This reduced profitability because prices in these markets were lower than those in the EU. Tangerine exports were not affected by this ban due to a low market share.

Export Destinations

For MY 2020/21, the Argentine citrus sector will continue to look toward Asian markets for expansion. For sweet citrus, Argentina has had access to China since 2004 and added Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines in 2017.

For fresh lemons, Argentina exported its first shipment of fresh lemons to Japan in 2018 under a stringent cold treatment plan and in 2019 accessed markets in China, India and Vietnam. Argentina and India are currently negotiating the 30 percent import tariff applied to imports from countries without special trade agreements.

In February 2021, following Brexit, the United Kingdom deregulated citrus imports from all origins allowing Argentina to export citrus fruit without a phytosanitary certificate.



Source: FAS Buenos Aires, based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

During MY 2019/20, the EU remained the largest export market for Argentine fresh lemons with 51 percent of Argentina's total exports, followed by Russia, with 23 percent, and the U.S., with 13 percent.

After regaining market access to the U.S. in MY 2016/17, Argentine lemon exports to the U.S. have shown an upward trend, as shown in the table below:

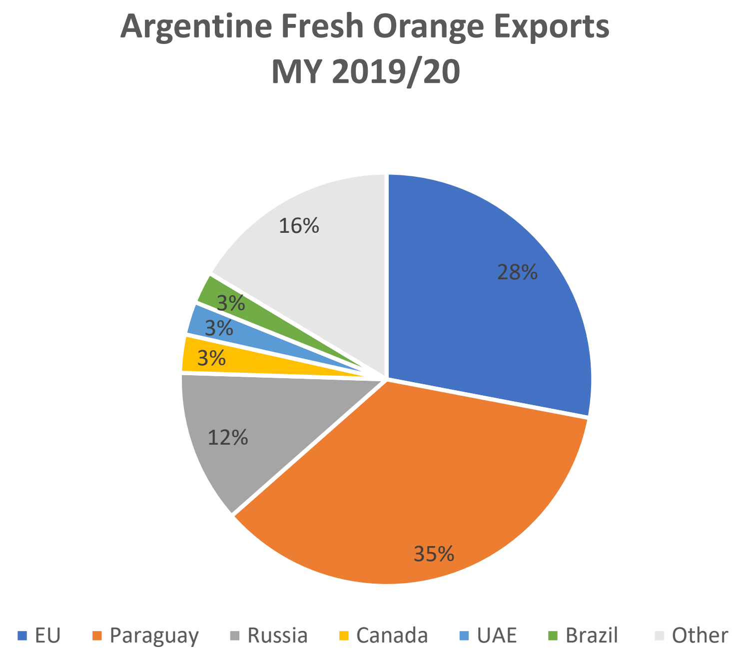
Fresh Lemon Exports to the U.S.	
Marketing Year	**Metric Tons**
MY 2017/18	10,640
MY 2018/19	23,179
MY 2019/20	33,963
MY 2020/21 (est*)	45,000

(*) Estimated by private sources.
Source: FAS Buenos Aires, based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

For MY 2020/21, with about forty-five certified exporters, fresh lemon exports to the U.S. are estimated at about 45,000 MT, depending on the recovery of pre-covid consumption patterns in the US and the impact of a 25 percent tariff levied in October 2019 by the US on EU fresh citrus imports. The analysis of Argentina's request for market access to the US for sweet citrus is ongoing.

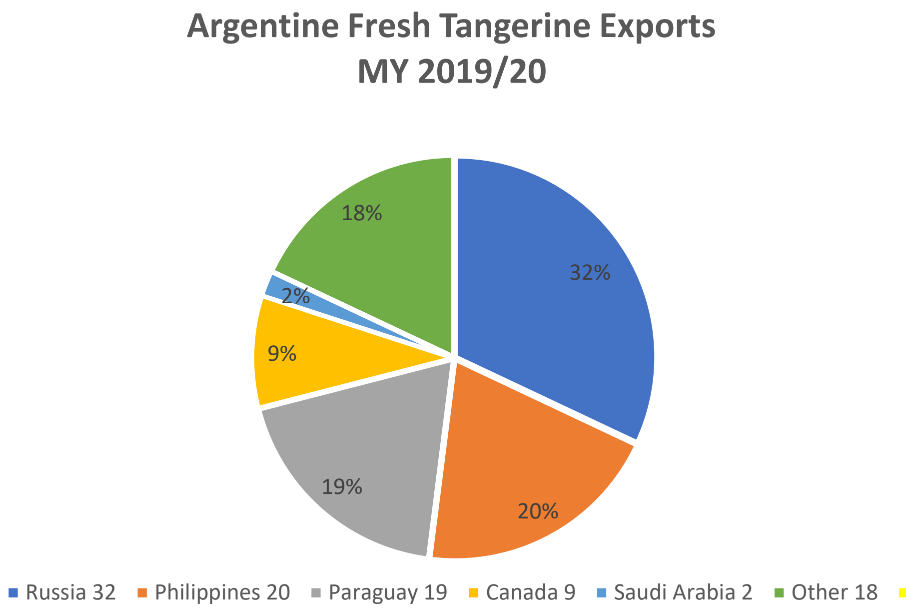
Argentina has access to Brazil for all citrus fruits but faces competitive challenges in this market.

In MY 2019/20, orange exports to the EU accounted for 28 percent of total exports, down from 48 percent in MY 2018/19 due to CBS rejections, followed by Paraguay at 36 percent, Russia at 12 percent, and Canada 3 percent.



Source: FAS Buenos Aires, based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

For tangerines, Russia became the largest export market with 32 percent market share, shifting Philippines to the second largest position with 20 percent of Argentina's exports, followed by Paraguay with 19 percent share, and Canada with 9 percent. Tangerine exports to traditional markets, such as the EU, have fallen over the past few years and virtually vanished in 2018 due to the lack of competitiveness and strong competition from South Africa.



Source: FAS Buenos Aires, based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

<u>Imports</u>

Citrus imports are expected to remain negligible in MY 2020/21 and MY 2019/20 as Argentina is a net citrus fruit producing and exporting country, with ongoing economic difficulties and currency devaluation further reducing competitiveness. During MY 2019/20, Argentina imported 3,119 MT of fresh lemons, primarily from Chile and Brazil, 911 MT of fresh oranges from Spain, and 126 MT of fresh tangerines, primarily from Uruguay.

Policy

Import and Export Regulations

In July 2019, the government published Decree No. 464/2019, which applied an export tax of 3 Argentine pesos for every 1 U.S. dollar, by value or FOB export price, on commodities including citrus fruits.

On December 31, 2020, the Government of Argentina published Decree No. 1060/2020 (https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/decreto-1060-2020-345886) in the Official Bulletin modifying or eliminating export taxes for 4,593 HTS codes related to industrial and agricultural products, including fresh citrus fruit. While the citrus sector welcomed the elimination of export taxes on fresh citrus fruit exports, some taxes on citrus products were reduced and not eliminated. Lemon essential oil and dehydrated peel were reduced to three percent.

Below is a table including current tariffs, taxes, and rebates for all types of citrus fruit:

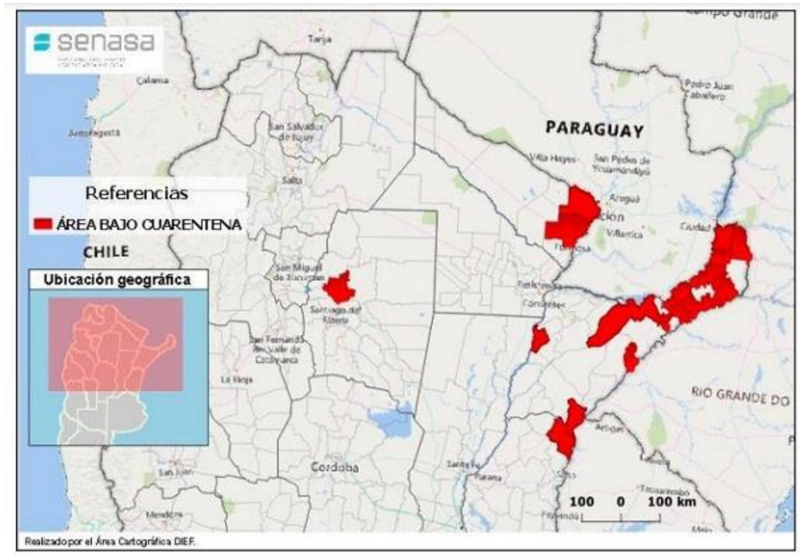
Tariffs, Taxes, & Rebates for All Citrus Fruit	
(HTS codes: 080510, 080520, 080521, 080522, 080529, 080550)	%
Import Tariff (outside Mercosur)	10.00
Import Tariff (within Mercosur)	0.00
Statistical Tax	3.00
Value-added Tax	10.5
Export Tax	0.00
Export Rebate (bulk) (*)	1.00

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar
(*) The export rebate applies equally within and outside Mercosur

Phytosanitary Issues: Citrus Greening

In July 2014, a non-commercial case of Huanglongbing (HLB) was found in Mocoreta, Province of Corrientes (Northeastern region of Argentina – close to the border with Uruguay). The Argentine government immediately implemented its monitoring system in the area, as per the National HLB Prevention Program (created by Secretariat of Agriculture Resolution No. 517/2009, and ratified by National Law No. 26.888/2013, and SENASA Resolution 336/14), and subsequently found no other signs of the disease.

On July 4, 2012, APHIS was officially informed that a case of HLB had been reported in one infected tangerine tree in Puerto Deseado, Province of Misiones (Northeastern region of Argentina – close to the border with Brazil). The infected tree was destroyed as a precautionary action. In addition, SENASA intensified the surveillance for citrus species in the area with sampling in 150 premises with negative results for both: the symptoms and vector (Diaphorina citri) of the disease. SENASA stated that, since the location is not a citrus commercial area, and it is surrounded by national parks, it is likely that this was an illegal introduction from outside the country. Despite this, Diaphorina citri was reported in other areas of Argentina. A few additional cases were detected in Misiones and Corrientes Provinces and, in 2016, for the first time, in citrus commercial areas (i.e. vector presence, no disease).



Map of Northern Argentina. Red means area under HLB-related quarantine - Source: SENASA

In November 2017, the Ministry of Agroindustry and the Argentine Citrus Federation (FEDERCITRUS, in Spanish) signed an agreement to work jointly on the prevention of HLB into Argentina and, in March 2019, under the framework of the National Program for HLB Prevention, SENASA, the Secretariat of Agroindustry's National Trust Fund (FONDAGRO, in Spanish), and the Phytosanitary Association of the Northwest of Argentina (AFINOA, in Spanish) signed an agreement for resource contribution and management. SENASA recently made some changes to the National Program for HLB Prevention in an effort to protect citrus production. Since the presence of the pest was detected in new areas, these recently affected areas were declared under quarantine in Resolution #875/2020.

In November 2018, the Government of Entre Rios Province, through Decree #3757, declared a Phytosanitary Emergency in the province after finding the HLB vector in commercial farms and in urban areas.

SENASA has defined the following areas based on HLB presence or absence, as follows:

- Area free of HLB and/or Diaphorina citri: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, and Tucuman.
- Area free of HLB with presence of Diaphorina citri: Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fe, Chaco, Misiones, Entre Ríos (some departments), Corrientes, Formosa, and Santiago del Estero.
- Areas under quarantine: Corrientes (some departments); Misiones (some departments), Entre Ríos (Federación), Formosa (some departments) and Santiago del Estero (Banda).
- Area protected from HLB: NOA region.

For additional information on HLB in Argentina: http://www.senasa.gob.ar/cadena-vegetal/frutales/produccion-primaria/programas-fitosanitarios/hlb

Marketing

International (FOB) Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit

In MY 2019/20, Argentine FOB prices for all three fresh citrus fruits were below FOB prices in MY 2018/19 despite smaller fruit supplies in the Northern Hemisphere as the sector suffered lower prices for redirected fruit following the EU market closure. Overall, FOB prices, especially for sweet citrus, remained relatively low and were not sufficient to cover costs, resulting in increased financial difficulties for the local fruit sector.

The highest FOB prices for lemons during MY 2019/20 was $748/MT (March); for oranges, $533/MT (September); and for tangerines, $645/MT (August).

Export prices tables can be found below on the following three pages.

Lemon	FOB Prices (US$/MT)		
	2019	**2020**	**Jan-Apr 2021**
January	--	--	--
February	--	--	--
March	849	748	628
April	806	744	643
May	806	739	n/a
June	784	725	n/a
July	763	666	n/a
August	750	560	n/a
September	688	--	n/a
October	--	--	n/a
November	--	--	n/a
December	**--**	--	n/a
Average	**778**	**697**	**n/a**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 100/US$1

Date of quote: 06/08/2021

Orange	FOB Prices (US$/MT)		
	2019	**2020**	**Jan-Apr 2021**
January	--	--	157
February	--	--	116
March	--	--	169
April	--	--	--
May	--	148	n/a
June	422	272	n/a
July	492	501	n/a
August	465	512	n/a
September	488	533	n/a
October	363	346	n/a
November	--	298	n/a
December	--	279	n/a
Average	**446**	**361**	**n/a**

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 100/US$1

Date of quote: 06/08/2021

Tangerine	FOB Prices (US$/MT)		
	2019	**2020**	**Jan-Apr 2021**
January	--	425	--
February	--	519	--
March	895	451	638
April	836	579	685
May	822	633	n/a
June	792	575	n/a
July	755	627	n/a
August	705	645	n/a
September	572	639	n/a
October	180	593	n/a
November	--	--	n/a
December	--	--	n/a
Average	**695**	**569**	n/a

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 100/US$1

Date of quote: 06/08/2021

The following are domestic retail prices for fresh citrus fruit:

Fresh Citrus Fruit	US$/kg
Lemon (Standard)	0.84
Lemon (Organic)	1.89
Orange "Valencia" (Standard)	0.79
Orange "Valencia" (Premium)	0.99
Orange "Navel" (Standard)	1.19
Orange "Navel" (Premium)	1.29
Tangerine "Okitsu"	0.79
Tangerine "Nova"	0.79
Tangerine "Criolla"	1.19

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data gathered from supermarkets and grocery stores.

The link below to the Buenos Aires Central Market provides updated wholesale citrus prices: http://www.mercadocentral.gob.ar/paginas/precios-mayoristas

Promotion

"ALL LEMON Tested & Certified for Export" is a seal that guarantees the quality of Argentine fresh lemons for export. It includes an audit program of the sixteen leading lemon producers, packers, and exporters in Argentina, which certifies quality standards for export of about 85 percent of the country's total lemon production. Lemons identified under ALL LEMON parameters must comply with:

o Food safety standards
o Traceability
o Freshness
o Firmness
o Durability
o High juice content
o Aesthetic care
o Balanced color
o Uniform format.

For additional information on All Lemon: http://www.latinlemon.com.ar/all-lemon-english.html

Lemons/Limes, Fresh	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2019		Jan 2020		Jan 2021	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	44000	44000	46900	46900	46900	46900
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	840	840	840	840	840	840
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	12340	12340	12340	12340	12340	12340
Production (1000 MT)	1780	1780	1471	1491	1030	1150
Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	0	3	1	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1781	1781	1471	1494	1031	1151
Exports (1000 MT)	234	234	255	256	190	180
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	170	170	150	160	110	140
For Processing (1000 MT)	1377	1377	1066	1078	731	831
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1781	1781	1471	1494	1031	1151
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Oranges, Fresh	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2019		Jan 2020		Jan 2021	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	39000	39000	39000	39000	3900	39000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	37200	37200	37200	37200	37200	37200
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	18300	18300	18300	18300	18300	18300
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	19800	19800	19800	19800	19800	19800
Production (1000 MT)	800	800	650	700	700	670
Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	1	2	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	802	802	651	702	700	670
Exports (1000 MT)	85	85	74	83	80	70
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	410	410	383	429	390	420
For Processing (1000 MT)	307	307	194	190	230	180
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	802	802	651	702	700	670
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2019		Jan 2020		Jan 2021	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	23000	23000	23000	23000	23000	23000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	12600	12600	12600	12600	12600	12600
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000
Production (1000 MT)	430	430	310	330	360	360
Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	430	430	310	330	360	360
Exports (1000 MT)	37	37	33	34	35	35
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	280	280	200	220	220	240
For Processing (1000 MT)	113	113	77	76	105	85
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	430	430	310	330	360	360
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments