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Report Highlights:

In MY 2020/21, EU citrus production is projected to rebound 10.4 percent compared to previous season to 11.7 MMT. Favorable weather conditions in the top EU citrus-producing countries contributed to the recovery. Increased domestic supplies, higher demand for citrus derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the reopening of the hospitality sector may encourage EU citrus exports but discourage EU imports. Spain is the major citrus supplier to the EU market. Switzerland, Norway, and Serbia, followed by Canada, Brazil, and the Middle East continue to be strategic export markets outside the EU. In MY 2019/20, additional tariffs impacted citrus trade between the United States and the EU. Additional issues concerning trade agreements and agricultural bans may also influence global citrus trade.

Disclaimer: Unless otherwise noted, "EU" in this report refers to EU27 + United Kingdom (UK), the current EU Customs Union. This report presents the outlook for citrus production, trade, and consumption for the EU. This report presents the views of the authors and does not reflect the official views of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The data are not official USDA data.

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Harmonized System (HS) Codes:

Oranges 080510

Mandarins/Tangerines 080520, 080521, 080522, 080529

Lemons 080550

Grapefruits 080540

Orange Juice 200911, 200912, 200919

MY Marketing year:

Oranges October/September

Tangerines October/September

Lemons October/September

Grapefruits October/September

Orange Juice October/September

Abbreviations used in this report:

CAP Common Agricultural Policy

CMO Common Market Organization

EC European Commission

EU European Union

FAS Foreign Agricultural Service

FCOJ Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice

HA Hectares

TDM Trade Data Monitor

MY Marketing Year

MS EU Member State

MT Metric ton (1,000 kg)

MMT Million Metric Tons

PS&D Production, Supply, and Demand

\$ U.S. Dollar

EU Citrus Production and Exports May Rebound in MY 2020/21

Executive Summary

EU citrus production is concentrated in the Mediterranean region. Spain and Italy represent the leading EU citrus producers, followed by Greece, Portugal, and Cyprus. For Marketing Year (MY) 2020/21 (October/September), Post expects citrus production to rise 10.4 percent compared to previous season to 11.7 MMT due to favorable weather conditions and rebound production mainly in Spain and Italy following a significant drop in MY 2019/20. This rise in EU citrus production is 2.65 percent higher than previous estimations. EU citrus consumption may continue trending upwards in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and the reopening of the hospitality sector. During 2019/20, EU citrus consumption increased during the EU citrus season, as consumers looked for foods to strengthen the immune system. Last season, higher consumption combined with lower EU citrus supplies led to peak citrus prices (see [EU Citrus Annual Report](#)). Sustainable packaging is also a significant trend in the EU citrus sector. Additionally, EU citrus exports are expected to remain dynamic, while imports may decrease due to the estimated growth in local supply.

For MY 2020/21, EU orange production is forecast 5.2 percent higher than the previous season to 6.5 MMT but 0.4 percent lower than previous estimations. Correspondingly, orange juice production in the EU is forecast to rise almost 25 percent compared to the previous period to 89,228 MT and 1.4 percent higher than previously estimated. This forecast aligns with the expected volume of EU oranges destined for processing in MY 2020/21. In addition, in MY 2020/21, EU mandarin production is forecast to jump 21 percent from the previous year to 3.4 MMT. This new expected EU mandarin production is 10 percent higher than previous estimations, mainly due to the strong growth in Spanish production. Similarly, MY 2020/21 EU lemon production is forecast to increase almost 11.7 percent compared to previous season to 1,654 MMT and 0.8 percent higher than previous estimations. EU grapefruit production is estimated to increase 8 percent compared to previous season to 103,000 MT. Over the last decade, EU's total orange and mandarin planted area shrunk while citrus farms are increased productivity, sustainability, and performance. Conversely, EU total lemon and grapefruit planted area continues to trend upwards mainly due to the growth in Spain in response to global market demand.

In MY 2019/20, U.S. tariffs related to the World Trade Organization (WTO) case against EU aircraft subsidies impacted EU citrus exports, primarily Spanish mandarins and lemons. In addition, on November 9, 2020, the European Commission (EC) imposed additional tariffs on a list of U.S. products following the WTO Case against U.S. aircraft subsidies (see [GAIN report](#)). The EU list included grapefruits, prepared citrus fruits, frozen orange juice, and grapefruit juice. However, in March 2021, the United States and the EU agreed to suspend all retaliatory tariffs for a period of four months (see Policy Section). Similarly, since 2018, EU imports of U.S. orange juice have sharply declined due to the EU additional imposed tariffs of 25 percent on orange juice products in retaliation to U. S. safeguard measures against EU steel and aluminum (see Policy Section). EU Free Trade Agreements (FTA), especially EU-Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) may also impact U.S. exports to

the EU, although the EU Parliament and Commission still have to ratify the agreement (see Policy Section). Additionally, during the first half of MY 2020/21, UK citrus imports from EU-27, the vast majority shipping from Spain, were not affected by Brexit.

Over the past year, the COVID-19 crisis, the European Green Deal, the Common Agricultural Policy reform (CAP), and Brexit consumed agricultural EU policy makers. In particular, the pandemic shaped EU policy with concerns over resilient supply chains and sustainability. This influenced the Green Deal's agri-food vision under the Farm to Fork (F2F) and Biodiversity Strategies (see Policy Section). Specifically at the production level, the Commission proposes actions to reduce the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50 percent by 2030. The reduction of pesticide use could affect the availability of active substances for citrus producers in the EU and therefore impact U.S. citrus trade to the European market.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Spain's citrus sector held strong responding to domestic and export demand. As a result, last season, EU citrus exports were not negatively affected by the COVID-19 crisis. In MY 2020/21, due to the expected increase in EU citrus production, EU citrus exports may rebound. Similarly, last season, EU imports, mainly from South Africa, Egypt, Turkey, Morocco increased due to the shorter EU citrus supply. In addition, EU citrus imports from Brazil continue to grow. Conversely, EU citrus imports from Argentina declined mainly due to the EU ban on Argentine citrus (see Policy Section). In MY 2020/21, EU citrus imports are forecast to decrease as a result of the expected higher EU citrus supply.

Commodities

ORANGES

Table 1: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

Oranges, Fresh Market Begin Year European Union	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	278,449	278,449	278,746	278,746	281,226	278,960
Area Harvested	259,797	259,797	260,958	261,958	263,070	261,114
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	6,796	6,800	6,205	6,205	6,556	6,531
Imports	1,017	1,017	1,086	1,086	1,000	1,000
Total Supply	7,813	7,817	7,291	7,291	7,556	7,531
Exports	357	357	290	290	300	300
Fresh Dom. Consumption	6,107	6,151	5,949	6,078	6,121	6,080
For Processing	1,349	1,309	1,052	923	1,135	1,151
Total Distribution	7,813	7,817	7,291	7,291	7,556	7,531
(HECTARES), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT)						

Source: FAS offices

PRODUCTION

EU orange production is concentrated in the Mediterranean region. Spain and Italy represent 80 percent of the EU's total production of oranges. The remaining 20 percent is distributed among other Member States (MS), such as Greece and Portugal. For MY 2020/21 (October/September), EU orange production is forecast at 6.5 MMT, 0.4 percent lower than previous estimations and 5.2 percent higher than MY 2019/20 (see [GAIN Report](#)). The expected EU orange production in MY 2020/21 is 3.5 percent higher than the EU's ten-year average of 6.3 MMT. This new forecast is mainly due to expected slightly smaller declines in Spanish orange production than estimated at the beginning of this current season (see Table 2).

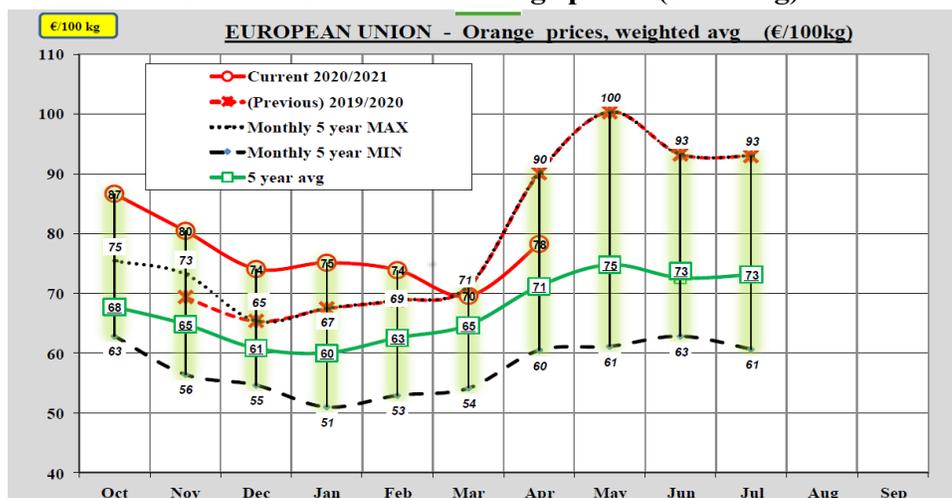
Table 2. EU Fresh Orange Production by Country and Year (MT)

Country	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
Spain	3,930,000	3,279,000	3,431,000
Italy	1,592,000	1,650,000	1,850,000
Greece	914,501	910,186	915,000
Portugal	344,000	347,000	315,000
Cyprus	20,000	19,000	20,000
Total Production	6,800,501	6,205,186	6,531,000

Source: FAS offices

According to [EU Citrus Dashboard](#), during the first half of MY 2020/21, EU average orange prices stood at 76.6 €/100kg, 20 percent higher than the last five-year average (see Chart 1). This rise in prices was mainly fueled by strong EU orange demand due to lower winter temperatures and the improved image of citrus as an immune restorative product following COVID-19. As Spain is the major orange supplier to the EU, the rise in Spanish orange prices also stimulated the overall EU price.

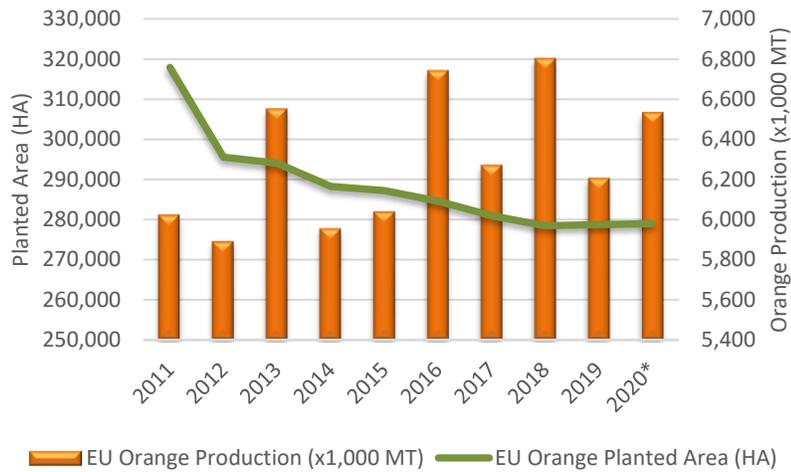
Chart 1. Current EU orange prices (€/ 100 kg)



Source: DG AGRI

Orange planted area is expected to remain flat despite the expected expansions in Spain and Italy that may not offset reduced Portuguese planted area. According to local official data, the reviewed orange planted area in Portugal stands 18 percent lower than previous estimations at 13,340 hectares (HA). In MY 2020/21, estimated EU orange planted area remains at 278,960 HA (see Chart 2).

Chart 2. EU Orange Production and Orange Planted Area 2011-2020



*: Estimation. Source: FAS offices

Spain is one of the top global citrus producers and the first global citrus exporter ([see Citrus World Markets and Trade Report](#)). In MY2019/20, Spanish citrus exports were valued at \$4 billion and mainly oranges, mandarins, and lemons. The primary export destination for Spanish citrus are other EU countries. According to Spanish official data, around 35 percent of Spain’s citrus production is destined for domestic fresh consumption, 20 percent for processing (mainly into citrus juice, essential oils, and by-products), and 45 percent for exports.

Spain is the primary orange producer in the EU. According to Spanish official data, Spain’s MY 2020/21, orange production during this marketing year is forecast to grow 4.6 percent higher compared to previous season to 3.4 million metric tons (MMT). This is only 0.5 percent lower than previously estimated at the beginning of this Marketing Year and due to unfavorable weather conditions in January 2021. The Spanish orange sector performed well during the first six months of MY 2020/21, with a positive evolution in prices and exports. Average orange prices have not been affected by greater volumes, remaining above last season’s prices from October until April. It is important to highlight the substantial increase in prices from January 2021 caused by both lower supplies and a higher demand as a result of the low temperatures in Europe, Spain’s main orange export destination. In April 2021, Spanish orange prices stood at 72 €/100kg, 111 percent compared to the last five-year average. During the first half of MY 2020/21, Spanish average orange prices stood at 66 €/100kg, 18 percent higher than the last five-year average. By varieties, it is worth noting the positive evolution of the *Salustiane* orange with higher demand and prices than last season.

Over the last decade, Spain has reduced its orange planted area by 8.4 percent. In 2020, Spanish planted area for oranges stood at 141,130 HA, the highest orange planted area in the EU. It is worth noting that after several consecutive years of economic slowdown, citrus farmers left orange production for more profitable products such as persimmons and avocado. However, Spanish orange planted area has been

steadily increasing since MY2017/18. Nevertheless, sustainable practices and the productivity of Spanish orange farms utilizing efficient varieties and performance have kept Spain as the top orange producer and exporter in the EU.

Accounting for approximately 90 percent of the Spanish orange production, Valencia and Andalusia are Spain's major orange producing regions. Spanish producers try to supply the market throughout the whole marketing year by growing both early and late varieties to extend the fruit availability. *Naveline*, *Navel*, *Navelate*, *Salustiane*, *Valencia* and *Sanguinello* are the leading orange varieties grown in Spain.

Italy is the second largest European orange producer after Spain. Sicily and Calabria are the main orange-producing areas, accounting for approximately 63 and 19 percent of total production, respectively. *Tarocco*, *Moro*, *Sanguinello*, *Naveline*, and *Valencia* are the leading orange varieties grown in the country. Moreover, *Ippolito* and *Meli* cultivars are gaining popularity. Italy's MY 2020/21 orange production is expected to increase 12 percent from the previous season, mainly due to favorable weather during flowering and fruit set, and new orchards entering production. This growth is in line with the previous estimations standing at 1.8 MMT.

In MY 2020/21, *Navelina* variety in Eastern Peloponnese had lower yields due to adverse weather conditions during fruit setting, and February frosts affected western Greece orchards yields. However, *Commons* and *Lanelate* produced higher yields to compensate the loss, and production is expected to grow 0.5 percent compared to previous season at 915,000 MT. Peloponnese and Etoloakarnania (western Greece) are the main orange-producing areas. *Washington Navel*, *Commons*, *Skaggs Bonanza*, *Navelina*, *New hall*, *Lanelate*, and *Valencia* are the chief varieties grown in Greece.

Conversely, according to official data, in MY2020/2021, Portuguese production is expected to decline 9 percent to 315,000 MT compared to previous season due to unfavorable weather and updates on official citrus data. Nevertheless, over the last decade, Portugal has increased its orange production with more efficient and irrigated citrus farms. Seventy-five percent of Portuguese orange production is located in Algarve, the southern region. During the first half of MY 2020/21, Portuguese average orange prices stood at 73.6 €/100kg, a 32 percent higher than the last five-year average.

CONSUMPTION

In the EU, oranges are mainly consumed fresh. Late varieties are destined for both the processing and fresh markets. In MY 2020/21, orange consumption is expected to increase slightly compared to the previous season. During the COVID-19 pandemic, EU consumers sought citrus fruits for their health benefits and as good natural sources of vitamin C. Thus, in MY 2019/20, EU citrus consumption rose compared to previous estimations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This growth in citrus consumption combined with lower EU citrus supplies, pushed EU citrus prices upward during the 2020 season.

Spain's per capita orange consumption is estimated at approximately 30 kg. In Spain, most oranges are consumed fresh, especially *Navelina* and *Navelate* varieties. *Valencia Late* varieties are predominantly used for processing. In Spain, the increase in orange consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic and the short citrus supply led to a rise in citrus prices including orange prices. In Italy, blood varieties (*Tarocco*, *Moro*, and *Sanguinello*) are used primarily for fresh consumption. Late varieties (*Ovale* and *Valencia*) are destined for both the processing and fresh markets. In Greece and Portugal, the majority of oranges are also consumed fresh.

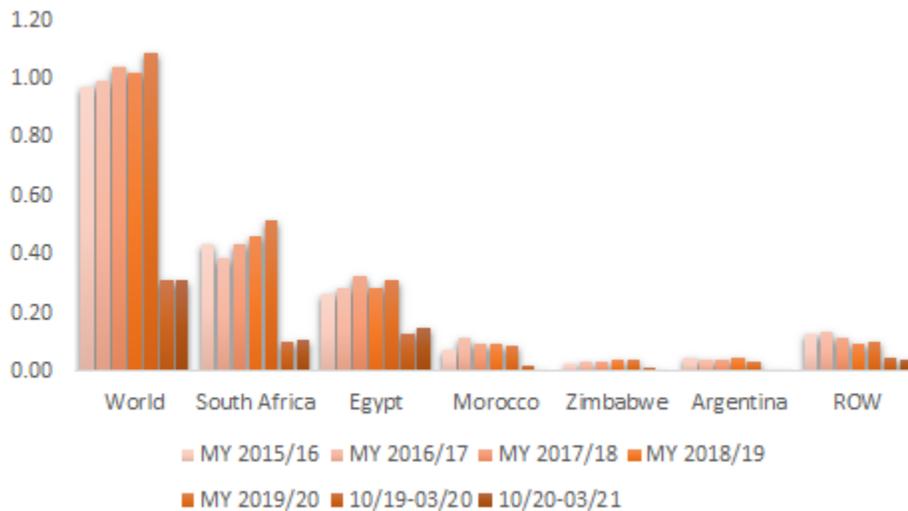
EU oranges destined for processing constitute approximately 18 percent of EU orange production. In MY 2020/21, the volume of oranges for processing (mainly for orange juice and by-products) is expected to rise 24 percent compared to previous period because of the growth in EU orange production. This volume of oranges for processing is 1.4 percent higher than previous expectations, as the extremely cold weather that affected Spain in January 2021 slightly reduced the quality of the product for fresh consumption. Spain is the major orange processor in the EU followed by Italy, and around 20 percent of Spanish orange production is used in processing. In Spain, there are more than 30 citrus processors for both domestic and international markets.

TRADE

The EU is a net importer of oranges. According to Trade Data Monitor (TDM), during MY 2019/20, following a significant drop in EU orange production compared to previous season, the EU imported 1,086,513 MT of oranges. This import volume was almost 7 percent higher compared to MY 2018/19 and valued at \$931 million (see Chart 3). South Africa and Egypt continued to be the leading suppliers to the EU market, mainly shipping to the Netherlands and Portugal. Other important suppliers are Morocco, Zimbabwe, and Argentina. For MY 2020/21, EU orange imports may decline due to the expected growth in EU orange supplies.

Spain is the major citrus supplier to the EU. Ninety percent of Spain's orange exports are destined to other EU markets and 10 percent to non-EU countries mainly to Switzerland, Canada, Brazil, the Middle East, and China. In MY2019/20, despite the Spanish production decline and the logistical difficulties under COVID-19, TDM statistics indicate Spain exported 1.6 MMT of oranges to the EU and non-EU markets. Valued at almost \$1.4 billion, Spanish global orange exports rose in value 8.8 percent more compared to previous season. During the first half of MY 2020/21, exports of Spanish oranges to UK rose slightly despite the Brexit (see Policy Section). Conversely, during this period, Spanish orange exports to China dropped significantly and followed last season's decline during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Chart 3. MY EU Imports of Oranges by Origin
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (Million MT)**

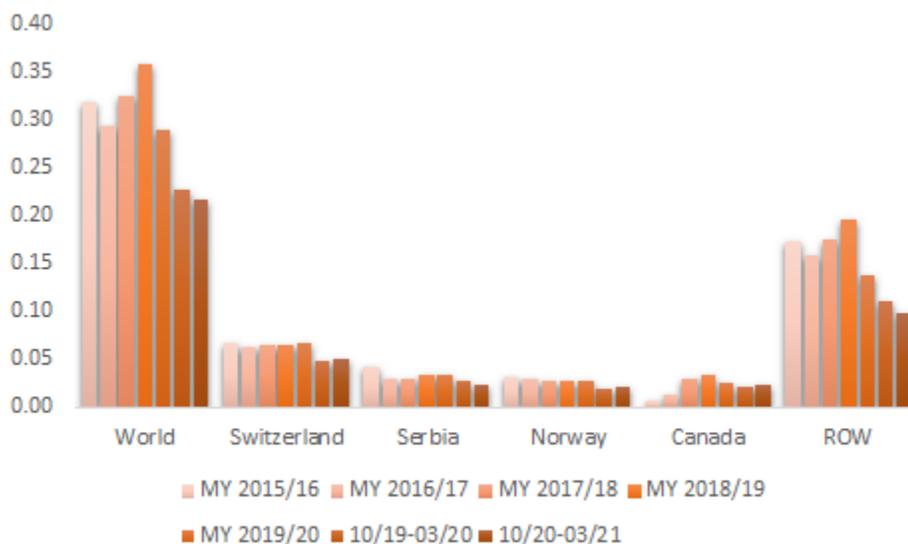


Source: TDM

According to TDM, in MY 2019/20, the volume of EU orange exports declined 19 percent to 289,805 MT and valued at \$247 million. Lower EU orange supply and a larger EU orange consumption in response to COVID-19 account for the decline in EU exports. During this period, main export destinations were Switzerland, Serbia, Norway, and Canada, mainly shipped from Spain. Greece is the top orange supplier in Serbia. Higher demand in the EU and EU's top markets, as well as logistics disruptions due to the pandemic, plummeted EU orange exports to China by 79 percent (see Chart 4). During the first half of MY 2020/21, EU orange exports to this market continued their accelerated decline. The Middle East and Brazil are also growing markets for EU orange exports. Additionally, during this period, UK imports of orange from EU-27 (mainly from Spain) grew 3.2 percent despite Brexit. Overall, in MY 2020/21, EU orange exports may grow slightly due to the expected expansion in EU orange supplies.

Since 2014, the Russian government banned a range of agricultural and food products, including fresh citrus, from the United States, the EU, Canada, Australia, and Norway (see Policy Section). This has resulted in a total loss of \$34 million in EU orange exports to Russia since 2013. To compensate for the loss of the Russian market, the EU's major orange exporters have reoriented their exports to new markets such as Canada, Brazil, Middle East, and China.

**Chart 4. MY EU Exports of Oranges by Destination
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (Million MT)**



Source: TDM

ORANGE JUICE

Table 3: Production, Supply, and Demand (Brix 65)

Orange Juice	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Deliv. To Processors	1,349,000	1,309,000	1,052,000	923,000	1,135,000	1,151,000
Beginning Stocks	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Production	104,577	101,476	81,553	71,553	87,987	89,228
Imports	658,056	658,080	686,223	686,195	681,000	670,000
Total Supply	777,633	774,556	782,776	772,748	783,987	774,228
Exports	59,943	59,943	66,805	66,788	67,000	67,000
Domestic Consumption	702,690	699,613	700,971	690,960	701,987	692,228
Ending Stocks	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Distribution	777,633	774,556	782,776	772,748	783,987	774,228
(MT)						

Source: FAS offices

PRODUCTION

For MY 2020/21, EU orange juice production is forecast at 89,228 MT, a rise of almost 25 percent compared to the previous period and 1.4 percent higher than previously estimated. This strong difference in forecasts stems from a downward revision of 12 percent for MY2019/20 compared to previous estimates. An exceptional surge in domestic orange consumption in Italy lowered its deliveries to processors during that season. The MY 2020/21 forecast is in line with the expected growth in the volume of EU oranges destined for processing this season, specially from Spain and Italy. The total volume of oranges channeled to processing depends on the crop quality and quantity of oranges destined for the fresh markets at home and abroad and acts as a regulator of the fresh citrus market, balancing supply and demand.

Spain is the major orange processor in the EU followed by Italy, and around 20 percent of Spanish orange production is used in processing mainly into fresh orange juice. The focus of Spanish fresh orange juice processors is to increase domestic production to reduce imports of orange juice, mainly as concentrated juice. The Spanish citrus processing industry also manufactures other essential citrus by-products following the concept of circular economy. Additionally, prominent Spanish citrus processors are implementing sustainable measures to increase efficiency and respond to new consumer demand. The use of sustainable packaging is also a significant trend in the EU.

According to the Spanish citrus industry, the EU-Mercosur trade agreement (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) will strongly impact the Spanish citrus processing industry, and Spanish citrus growers. Spain's citrus sector is oriented to fresh markets. Brazilian orange juice exports to the EU, the EU's top foreign supplier, are oriented to orange juice production, mainly as frozen concentrated juice. Given the higher domestic costs of producing fresh orange juice and Brazil's more competitive prices, the Spanish citrus industry is concerned about being able to compete with Brazil in the EU market under the EU-Mercosur trade agreement (see Policy Section). Additionally, orange juice imports from Brazil could further discourage U.S. orange juice and citrus fruits exports to the EU.

CONSUMPTION

While orange juice is the most popular juice within the EU, it competes with other non-alcoholic drinks and other fruit juices. In recent years, such competition has reduced consumption of orange juice in the EU. In MY 2020/21, EU orange juice consumption is forecast to grow slightly as a result of increased domestic supplies and growing consumer interest for immune-strengthening products following the COVID-19 crisis.

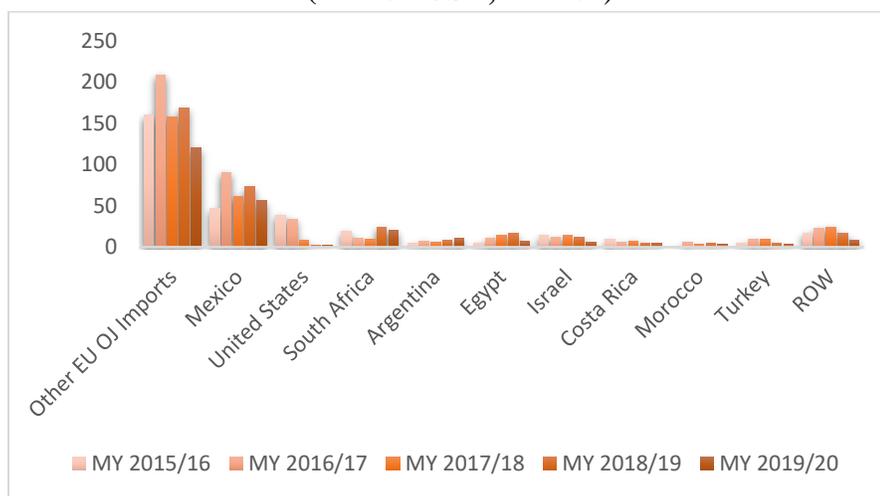
TRADE

The EU is a net importer of orange juice. However, during the last decade, EU imports of orange juice declined by 6 percent due to the growth in production and the downward trend in orange juice

consumption. According to TDM, in MY 2019/20, EU orange juice imports declined 8.5 percent compared to the last ten-years average, standing at 750,072 MT. Conversely, during the last decade, EU exports increased by 31 percent, growing 15 percent in MY 2019/20 compared to the last ten-years average, standing at 57,920 MT.

According to TDM, in MY 2019/20, EU imports of orange juice grew 4 percent to 686,195 MT due to the shorter EU supply and valued 10 percent less than the previous season at \$1.2 billion. Brazil is by far the leading supplier of orange juice to the EU market, representing 90 percent of total imports, followed by Mexico, South Africa, and Argentina, which last season surpassed Egypt. The United States used to be the third orange juice supplier to the EU (see Chart 5). However, since 2018, EU imports of U.S. orange juice have declined sharply. In MY 2019/20, due partially to COVID-19, the value of EU imports of U.S. orange juice dropped another 27 percent to \$1.9 million, compared to the previous season. The value of EU imports of orange juice from the United States had already plummeted 75 percent in MY 2018/19 as a result of additional EU tariffs of 25 percent imposed since 2018 in response to U. S. safeguard measures on EU steel and aluminum (see Policy Section). For MY 2020/21, Post expects EU imports of orange juice to decline as a result of the expected growth in EU orange supply and orange juice production.

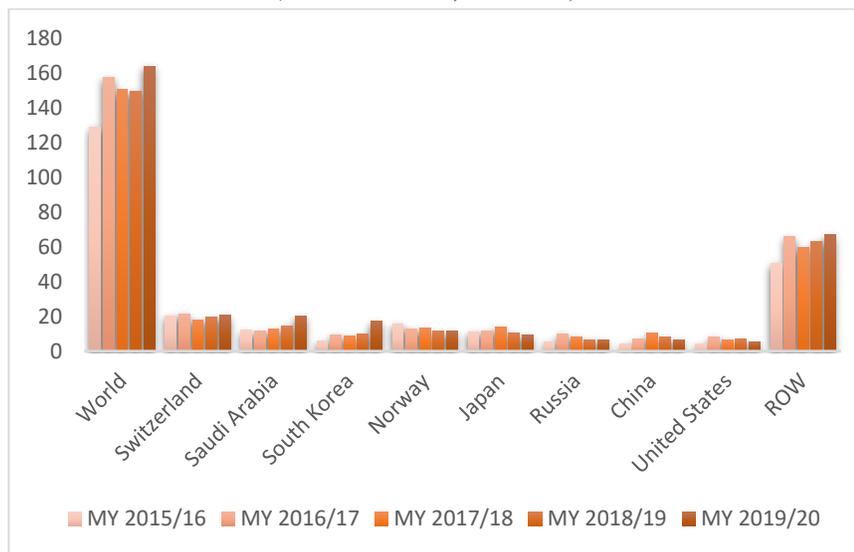
Chart 5: EU Imports of Orange Juice, excluding Brazil, by Origin 2015-2020
(Million USD, Brix 65)



Source: TDM

In MY 2019/20, the EU exported 11 percent more volume of orange juice than in previous season at 66,788 MT, valued at \$164 million. Main export destinations are Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Norway, Japan, and China (see Chart 6). In addition, in MY 2019/20, EU orange juice exports to the United States reached 2,084 MT and valued at \$5 million. In MY 2020/21, EU orange juice exports are expected to grow slightly in line with the major supply of the EU orange production.

**Chart 6: EU Exports of Orange Juice by Destination 2015-2020
(Million USD, Brix 65)**



Source: TDM

TANGERINES/MANDARINS

Table 4: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
European Union						
Area Planted	155,444	155,444	155,304	153,224	153,015	152,781
Area Harvested	142,337	142,337	142,632	141,552	142,331	141,207
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	3,225	3,209	2,834	2,827	3,117	3,424
Imports	483	483	558	558	480	450
Total Supply	3,708	3,692	3,392	3,385	3,597	3,874
Exports	246	246	172	172	245	250
Fresh Dom. Consumption	3,191	3,175	2,990	2,983	3,097	3,354
For Processing	271	271	230	230	255	270
Total Distribution	3,708	3,692	3,392	3,385	3,597	3,874

(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)

Source: FAS offices

PRODUCTION

MY 2020/21 EU mandarin production is forecast to rise 21 percent from the previous year to 3.4 MMT. This new expected production of EU mandarin is 10 percent higher than previous estimations, mainly due to the strong growth in Spain. In MY 2020/21, EU mandarin production may also be almost 10 percent higher than the nine-year average production at 3.1 MMT. The higher production expected for this marketing year is mainly the result of expected increases in EU's major mandarin producers (Spain and Italy) due to favorable weather conditions (see Table 5).

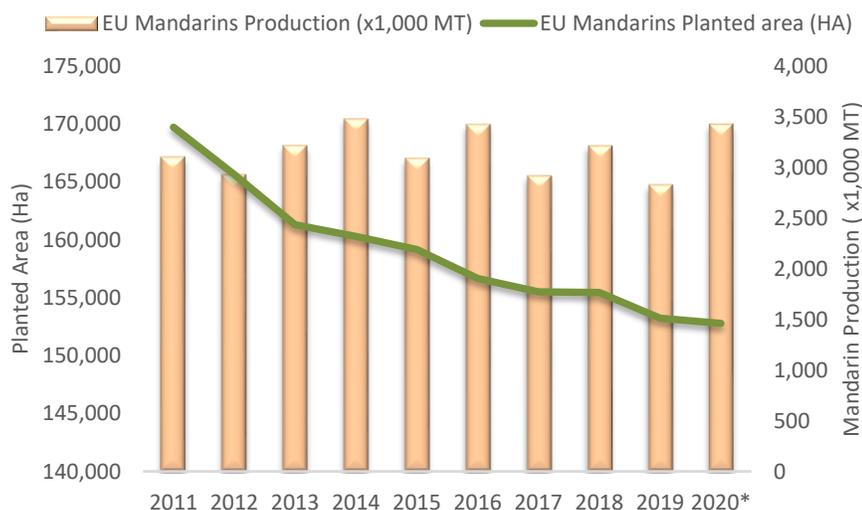
Table 5: EU Fresh Mandarin Production by Country and Year (MT)

Country	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
Spain	2,385,000	1,832,000	2,357,000
Italy	577,000	763,000	825,000
Greece	176,881	174,147	178,000
Portugal	37,000	33,000	34,000
Cyprus	33,000	25,000	30,000
Total Production	3,208,881	2,827,147	3,424,000

Source: FAS offices

In MY 2020/21, EU planted area for mandarin may drop at 152,781 HA as the expected growth in Italy will not compensate the declines in Spain and Portugal (see Chart 7). According to Eurostat, during 2011-2020 period, EU reduced its mandarin planted area by 8 percent, Spanish mandarin planted area decreased by 13 percent and Italian area by 8 percent.

Chart 7. EU Mandarins Production and Planted Area 2011-2020



*: Estimation. Source: FAS offices

According to official data, Spain's MY 2020/21 mandarin production is forecast to rise 28.6 percent due to favorable weather conditions to 2.3 MMT and 9 percent higher than the last ten-years average. The Spanish citrus sector reports that during the first half of MY 2020/21, the mandarin season has developed well, with increases in production and exports. Since January 2021, weather conditions prompted Spanish mandarin supply to decline, demand to increase, and drove prices to rise. However, during the first half of this marketing year, Spanish mandarin prices stood 6.9 percent lower compared to the same period last season. Spain's main mandarin-producing areas are the Regions of Valencia, Andalusia, and Catalonia. Spain continues to develop new early and late seedless varieties to extend fruit availability throughout the year.

Italy's tangerine production consists of over 80 percent seedless clementines and nearly 20 percent mandarins. Italy's main tangerine-producing areas are Calabria (accounting for almost 53 percent of total production), Sicily (20 percent), and Puglia (15 percent). *Comune* or *Oroval* and *Monreal* are the leading clementine varieties grown in the country. *Avana* and *Tardivo di Ciaculli* are the chief mandarin cultivars. Italy's MY 2020/21 tangerine production is expected to increase 8 percent from the previous season thanks to favorable weather. Tangerine production rose significantly in MY 2019/20 recovering from the previous poor season affected by unusually warm and humid temperatures.

Greece's MY 2020/21 tangerine production is expected to increase 2.2 percent compared to the previous year due to good yields for *Clementine* and *Nova* varieties. The main producing areas include the prefectures of Igoumenitsa, Arta, Mesologgi, and Thesprotia, located in West Greece and prefecture of Laconia in Peloponnese. *Clementine* is the major tangerine variety grown in Greece; new plantings include *Nova*, *Page* and *Ortanique* varieties. Meanwhile, according to Portuguese official data, the mandarin production in Portugal for MY 2020/21 is expected to rise 3 percent compared to previous season at 34,000 MT.

CONSUMPTION

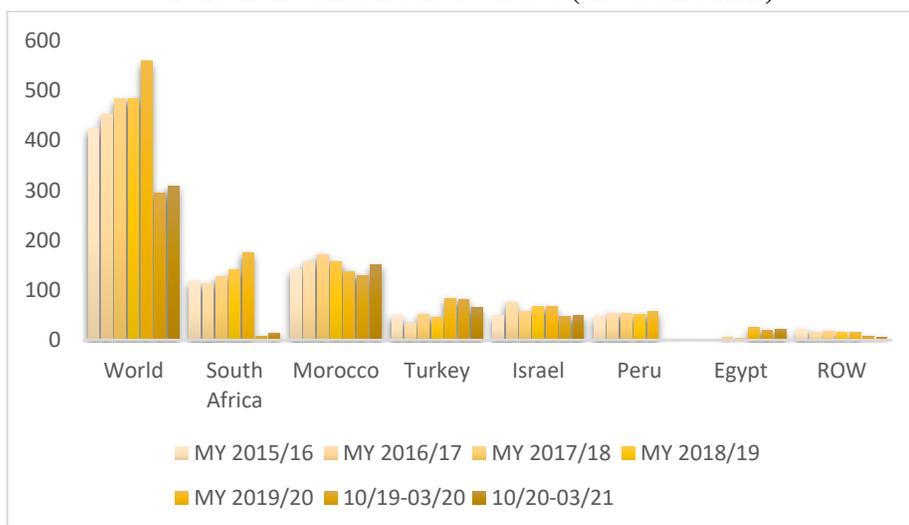
EU mandarins are mainly consumed fresh. MY 2020/21 EU fresh mandarin for consumption and processing are forecast to increase in line with the expected growth in supply. During the COVID-19 pandemic, EU consumers sought tangerines for their health benefits and as good natural sources of vitamin C. Spain is the major consumer of mandarins in the EU, mainly seedless clementines, for both fresh consumption and processing. Italy and Portugal also consume large quantities of mandarins. Greece consumes fresh mandarins mainly along the west coast.

TRADE

The EU is a net importer of mandarins. According to TDM, during MY 2019/20, due to a shorter domestic supply, EU imports of mandarins grew by 15 percent at 558,507 MT and valued at \$657 million, 22 percent more than previous year. South Africa and Morocco continue to be the leading

suppliers to the EU market, followed by Turkey, Israel, and Peru (see Chart 8). Last season, EU imports of South African mandarins grew 25 percent, imports from Turkey jumped 83 percent, and imports from Egypt leaped 456 percent. In MY 2019/20, the volume of imports from the United States decreased 2.6 percent and valued at \$6 million, due to higher unit value than its competitors. For MY2019/20, EU imports of mandarins are expected to drop as a result of the estimated increase in EU mandarin production.

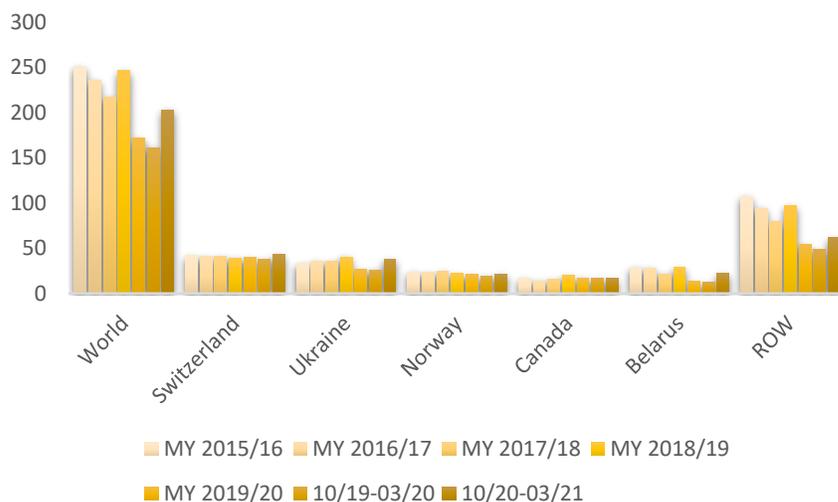
**Chart 8. MY EU Imports of Mandarins by Origin
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (thousand MT)**



Source: TDM

During MY 2019/20, EU exports of mandarins declined 30 percent to 171,825 MT and valued at \$201 million. This significant decrease in mandarin exports was mainly due to higher EU consumption of mandarins as a result of the COVID-19 and shorter domestic supply. In volume terms, EU’s main export market destinations were Switzerland, the Ukraine, Norway, Canada, and Belarus, (see Chart 9). In addition, up to MY 2012/13, the United States was the third major export destination for EU mandarins. As the top global supplier of mandarins to the United States, Spain shipped around 50,000 MT worth of mandarins valued at around \$70 million. However, since then, South America, North Africa, and South Africa have surpassed the presence of Spanish mandarins in the U.S. market. In MY 2019/20, EU exports to the United States, were almost negligible. Major global competition combined with U.S. tariffs on Spanish mandarins related to the WTO case against EU aircraft subsidies imposed in late 2019 discouraged shipments of Spanish mandarins to the U.S. market (see Policy Section). In response, EU exporters searched for new alternative third markets such as Canada, the Middle East, Brazil, and China. In addition, since 2013, EU mandarin exports to Russia have plummeted \$106 million since due to the Russian ban (see Policy Section). In MY2020/21, EU mandarins exports are forecast to grow due to the expected rise of EU mandarin production in response to growing markets outside the EU.

**Chart 9. MY EU Exports of Mandarins by Destination
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (thousand MT)**



Source: TDM

In MY2019/20, Spain, the leading EU mandarin producer and exporter, decreased its mandarin exports by 13 percent to 1.3 MMT due to shorter supplies during that season. However, the value of exports grew 10 percent to \$1.5 billion. Ninety-three percent of these exports were sent to other EU Member States. Canada, the Middle East, and Brazil continue to be important new strategic markets for Spanish mandarin exports. Due to the Russian ban, Spain lost \$37 million of mandarin exports to Russia. Despite the lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Spanish mandarin sector remained strong, satisfying domestic and export demands. The United Kingdom is the third major export destination for Spanish mandarins, which were valued at \$188 last season. During the first half of this marketing year, UK mandarins' imports from EU-27, mainly from Spain, grew by 3.4 percent despite Brexit.

LEMONS

Table 6: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

Lemons/Limes, Fresh Market Begin Year European Union	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	77,028	78,028	78,229	79,229	79,046	80,420
Area Harvested	66,792	66,792	67,933	68,433	69,712	70,020
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	1,683	1,683	1,480	1,480	1,640	1,654
Imports	548	548	579	579	550	550
Total Supply	2,231	2,231	2,059	2,059	2,190	2,204
Exports	82	82	81	81	82	85
Fresh Dom. Consumption	1,871	1,773	1,746	1,658	1,818	1,757
For Processing	278	376	232	320	290	362
Total Distribution	2,231	2,231	2,059	2,059	2,190	2,204
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Source: FAS offices

PRODUCTION

In MY 2020/21, EU lemon production is forecast to increase by almost 11.7 percent compared to previous season to 1.6 MMT and 0.8 percent higher than previous estimations. This expansion is due to the overall expected production rise in EU's main lemon producers except for Portugal (see Table 7). Additionally, EU lemon planted area continued trending upwards in MY2019/20 at around 79,000 HA (see Chart 10), mainly due to the strong expansion in Spain.

Table 7: EU Fresh Lemons Production by Country and MY (MT)

Country	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
Spain	1,149,000	931,000	1,061,000
Italy	424,000	445,000	491,000
Greece	88,258	82,255	83,000
Portugal	16,000	17,000	13,000
Cyprus	6,000	5,000	6,000
Total Production	1,683,258	1,480,255	1,640,000

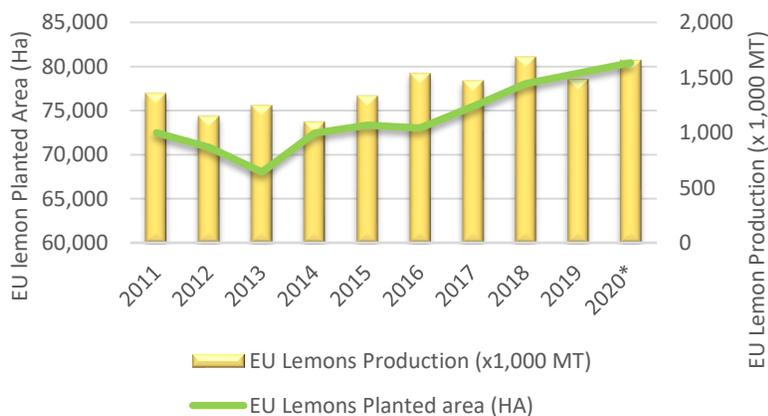
Source: FAS offices

According to the latest Spanish official data, Spain’s MY 2020/21 lemon production is forecast at 1 MMT, an increase of 14 percent compared to the previous year. In addition, in recent years, Spain increased its total planted area for lemons standing at around 46,000 HA in 2019. Spain will continue to consolidate its leading commercial position in Europe with its quality and phytosanitary guarantees. Following Mexico and Argentina, Spain is the third largest lemon producer in the world but the first global exporter of lemons for fresh consumption. Spanish lemon production is concentrated in the regions of Murcia and Valencia, and the Provinces of Malaga and Almeria in Andalusia. The leading lemon varieties grown in Spain are *Fino* accounting for 70 percent of total production, and *Verna*, a Spanish variety, representing 30 percent. The *Fino* variety is predominantly used for processing. Around 25 percent of Spanish lemon production is destined for industry use as Spain is the second major global industrial lemon manufacturer, mainly juice, essential oils, and dehydrated peel. In addition, according to the Spanish lemon sector, certifications are key elements to differentiate Spanish lemons and promote economic, environmental, and social sustainable lemon production.

Italy is the second largest European lemon producer after Spain. Sicily is the main lemon-producing area, accounting for 88 percent of domestic production. *Femminello Siracusano*, *Lunario*, *Interdonato*, *Limone di Sorrento*, and *Limone di Procida* are the leading lemon varieties grown in the country. Italy’s MY 2020/21 lemon production is expected to increase by 10.3 percent from to the previous season.

In MY 2020/21, Greece’s lemon production is expected to increase slightly to approximately 83,000 MT. The main lemon-producing areas include the prefectures of Achaia, Korinthos, Crete, and Laconia, located in southern Greece. The major lemon variety grown in Greece is *Maglini*, with strongly aromatic fruit and bitter juice. Greece also grows early varieties such as *Interdonato*, *Eureka*, and *Verna*. Portuguese official data reflects a strong decline in lemon production in MY 2020/21, mainly due to unfavorable weather conditions and an update to the official data.

Chart 10. EU Lemon Production and Planted Area 2011-2020



*: Estimation. Source: FAS offices

CONSUMPTION

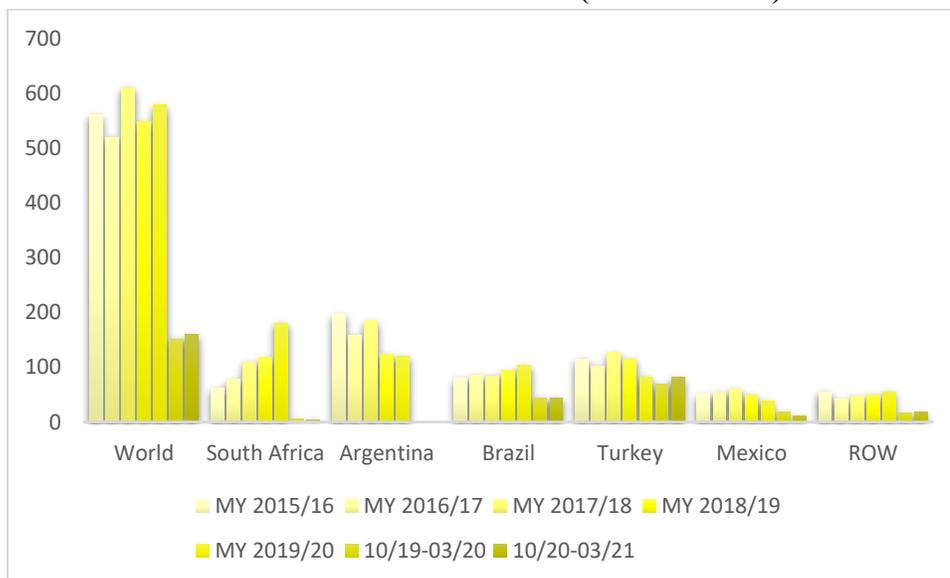
EU lemons are mainly consumed fresh. In MY 2020/21, EU fresh lemon consumption and lemons for processing are forecast to increase in line with the rise in EU lemon production. EU per capita lemon consumption stands at 3kg. According to industry sources, Spain has become the second global producer of processed lemons. Italian, Greek, and Portuguese lemons are mainly destined for the fresh market. Greece became increasingly reliant on imported lemon juice to meet consumer demand for soft drinks.

In addition, the Spanish Lemon and Grapefruit Association has presented a [proposal to the EU](#) to eliminate the additive citric acid (E-330) used as a preservative in the organic food industry. The proposal suggests for this additive to be replaced with natural organic lemon juice, mainly composed by natural citric acid. The Spanish industry remarked that the availability of organic lemon juice is fully guaranteed by EU lemon production.

TRADE

The EU is a net importer of lemons. During MY 2019/20, EU imports of lemons increased 5.5 percent to 579,031 MT mainly due to lower domestic lemon production during this season. The value of EU imports rose 12 percent to \$646 million compared to the previous year. South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, and Turkey are the leading suppliers to the EU market, followed by Mexico (see Chart 11). Given the expected growth in EU lemon production in MY 2020/21, EU imports of lemons are expected to decline slightly.

**Chart 11. MY EU Imports of Lemons by Origin
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (thousand MT)**

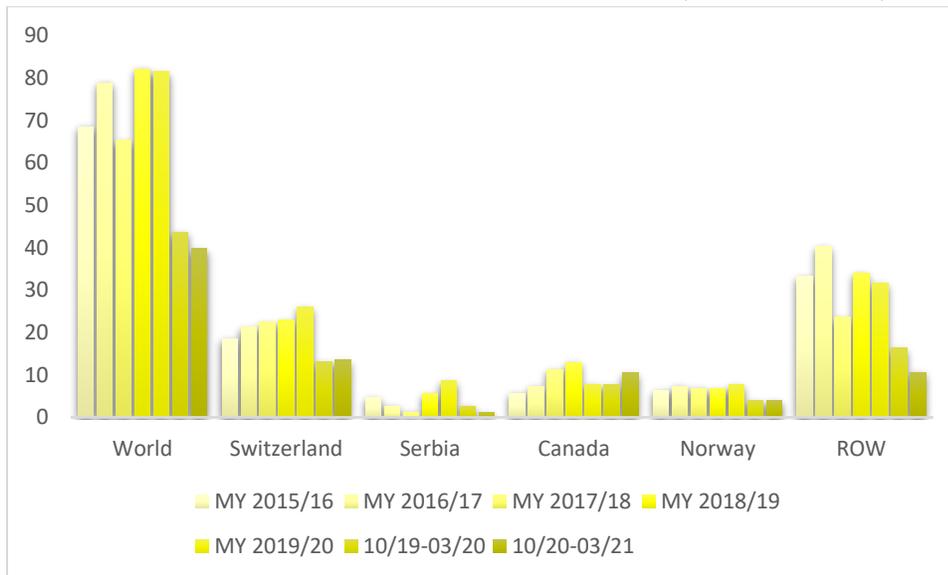


Source: TDM

The decline in EU lemon imports from Argentina may be due to the EU ban imposed on Argentina citrus last season. Conversely, EU imports of Brazilian lemons continue to grow (see Policy Section).

In MY 2019/20, the volume of EU lemon exports stayed flat compared to the previous year at 81,523 MT, while the value rose 16 percent to \$123 million. Shipping primarily from Spain, main export destinations for EU lemons were Switzerland, Serbia, Canada, and Norway (see Chart 12). During the last season, EU lemon exports to the United States, declined sharply 86 percent to 1,001 MT in volume, and 85 percent in value to \$1.3 million. In MY 2018/19, the United States became the EU’s third largest lemon export destination. However, U.S. tariffs related to the WTO Case against EU aircraft subsidies impacted Spanish lemon exports to this market. EU lemon exports to UK were valued almost \$120 million.

**Chart 12. MY EU Exports of Lemons by Destination
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (Thousand MT)**



Source: TDM

In MY 2019/20, Spanish lemon exports rose almost 5 percent compared to previous season to 740,466 MT and valued at \$996 million. Spanish lemon strategic export markets outside the EU, accounting for 5 percent of total Spanish lemon exports, are Switzerland, Canada, Norway, Serbia, and Brazil. In addition, UK is Spain’s third largest lemon export market with exports valued at \$89 million. Given the expected growth in Spanish lemon production, the Spanish lemon sector expects to increase lemon exports in MY 2020/21.

GRAPEFRUIT

Table 8: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

Grapefruit, Fresh Market Begin Year European Union	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	3,311	3,311	3,292	3,352	3,292	3,405
Area Harvested	2,911	2,911	2,884	2,868	2,874	2,827
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	108	108	95	95	96	103
Imports	324	324	340	340	350	335
Total Supply	432	432	435	435	446	438
Exports	16	16	17	17	17	17
Fresh Dom. Consumption	395	397	404	404	415	406
For Processing	21	19	14	14	14	15
Total Distribution	432	432	435	435	446	458
(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)						

Source: FAS offices

PRODUCTION

MY 2020/21 EU grapefruit production is forecast to grow 8 percent at 103,000 MT. This expected EU grapefruit production is 7 percent higher than previous estimations, due to the expected increase in Spanish grapefruit production, the major EU grapefruit producer. EU grapefruit planted stands at around 3,300 HA. According to the Spanish official data, in MY 2020/21, Spain's grapefruit production is forecast to rise 12.5 percent at 79,400 MT. Leading grapefruit producing areas include the Regions of Murcia, Andalusia, and Valencia. *Ruby Red* is the main grapefruit variety planted in Spain. Cyprus is the second largest grapefruit producer in the EU. *White Marsh Seedless*, mostly grown in the Limassol area, is the leading Cypriot grapefruit variety (see Table 9). Sicily is the main grapefruit-producing area in Italy, accounting for 86 percent of domestic production. Greek's prefectures of Corinth and Kavala, the region of Thessaly, and the island of Crete are the major grapefruit-producing areas in Greece.

Table 9: EU Fresh Grapefruit Production by Country and Year (MT)

Country	MY 2018/19	MY 2019/20	MY 2020/21
Spain	80,600	70,600	79,400
Cyprus	19,000	16,000	16,000
Italy	5,160	5,210	5,215
Greece	3,051	3,098	3,000
Portugal	210	260	200
Total Production	108,421	95,568	96,475

Source: FAS offices

CONSUMPTION

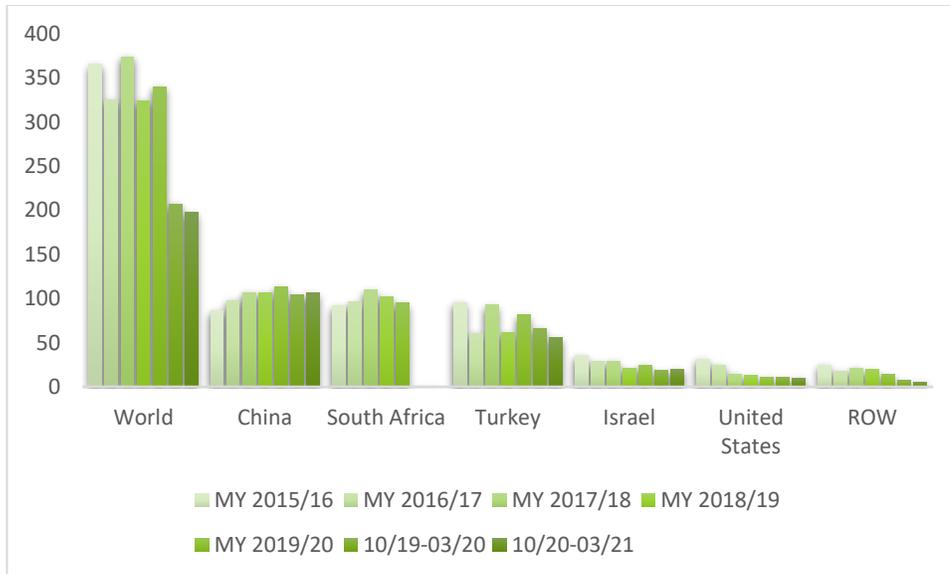
EU grapefruits are mainly consumed fresh with consumption significantly surpassing grapefruit production. In MY 2020/21, EU fresh grapefruit consumption is forecast to grow in line with greater supplies. Spain and Cyprus are the main grapefruit processors in the EU.

TRADE

The EU is a net importer of grapefruits to satisfy the EU domestic demand. EU grapefruit imports comprise around 80 percent of EU's total grapefruit supply. During MY 2019/20, EU imports of grapefruit increased almost five percent to 340,057 MT compared to previous period and valued at \$285 million. The increase is due to a shorter EU supply. China, South Africa, Turkey, Israel, and the United States are the leading suppliers to the EU market. EU imports of grapefruit from the United States dropped 15 percent to almost 11,000 MT and valued at \$14.5 million, as U.S. grapefruit competed with lower prices from other foreign suppliers (see Chart 13). Additional EU tariffs related to the WTO case against U.S. aircraft subsidies imposed in November 2020, but currently suspended, would have further discouraged imports of U.S. grapefruit in MY 2020/21 (see Policy Section). Mexico is also another active supplier to the EU market. Due to the expected rise in EU grapefruit production, EU imports are expected to decrease in MY2020/21.

During MY 2019/20, EU grapefruit exports grew 9.7 percent to 17,819 MT and valued at \$18 million. Switzerland, Ukraine, and Belarus are the main export destinations for EU grapefruit. In MY 2020/21, EU grapefruit exports are expected to grow slightly due to the expected larger supply.

**Chart 13. MY EU Imports of Grapefruits by Origin
2015-2020 and Year-To-Date (Thousand MT)**



Source: TDM

POLICY SECTION

Overview

Over the past year, the COVID-19 crisis, the European Green Deal, the Common Agricultural Policy reform (CAP), and Brexit consumed agricultural EU policy makers in Brussels. In particular, the pandemic shaped EU policy making responding to concerns over resilient supply chains and sustainability. These concerns influenced the Green Deal’s agri-food vision under the Farm to Fork (F2F) and Biodiversity Strategies and sparked debates over CAP reform. In addition, other issues concerning tariff changes and agricultural bans also influenced global citrus trade.

The Farm to Fork Strategy

The F2F Strategy highlights 27 actions aimed to transform the way EU food is produced, processed, transported, presented, and sold. The full Strategy is available [here](#). At the production level, the Commission’s proposed actions include reducing the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50 percent by 2030 and reducing the use of fertilizers by at least 20 percent. Additionally, the Commission is aiming to increase agricultural lands devoted to organic farming from the current 8 percent to 25 percent. See [GAIN report: Pesticides Initiatives in the EU Farm to Fork Strategy](#) for more information. The proposed reduction of pesticide use could affect the availability of active substances for citrus

producers in the EU and potentially impact trade from foreign citrus suppliers including the United States.

Biodiversity Strategy

The Biodiversity Strategy provides a broad focus on nature conservation and tackling biodiversity loss in the EU and globally. The two main pesticide reduction initiatives presented in F2F are emphasized in the Biodiversity Strategy and complemented by the Biodiversity Strategy's pledge to review and possibly revise the EU 2018 Pollinators Initiative. See [GAIN report: Green Deal Strategies for the EU Agri-Food Sector Present a Politically Ambitious Policy Roadmap](#).

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Reform

Every five to seven years, the Commission begins multi-year stakeholder consultations on the next CAP, adjusting the framework to social and political priorities and gradually modifying the way farming operates in the EU. Agricultural sector stakeholder consultations for the current CAP proposal began in 2018. At the July 2020 European Council summit, EU heads of state and government allocated 344 billion euros for the CAP under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, comprising 32 percent of the overall 2021-2027 budget. Portugal, who currently heads the Presidency of the Council of the EU is working to reach a trilogue agreement on the CAP (Parliament, Council, and Commission) before the end of its term in June 2021.

Brexit

The UK officially left the European Union on January 31, 2020. The transition period, in which the UK was expected to comply with EU rules and legislation ended on December 31, 2020. During this transition period, both parties negotiated a [Trade and Cooperation Agreement](#) (TCA) on its future relationship, which was only concluded on December 24, 2020 avoiding a no deal outcome (hard Brexit). The European Commission published a specific [guide](#), as well as for [import licenses](#) on the EU Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ). According to TDM, during the first half of MY 2020/21, Brexit has not presented any impact on EU citrus trade to the UK.

Certification of Fruit Shipments

Fruit and vegetables exported to the EU require a phytosanitary certificate. A USDA/Animal Plant Health Inspection Service inspector issues these certificates. This standard-setting body coordinates cooperation between nations to control plant and plant product pests and to prevent their spread.

[Regulation 2016/2031](#) concerning protective measures against pests of plants since December 14, 2019 contains provisions concerning compulsory plant health checks. This includes documentary, identity, and physical plant health checks to verify compliance with EU import requirements and uniform conditions for its implementation that are established in [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2072](#). There is more

information available on the DG SANTE website:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/non_eu_trade/index_en.htm

The Commission monitors imports of fruit and vegetables on an annual basis to determine how to adjust the frequency of testing consignments. There is a reduced frequency of plant health checks when justified, as published in the latest updated list of products on [October 22, 2020](#).

Pesticides and Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for Citrus – Upcoming Reviews

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides, including import tolerances, have been harmonized throughout the EU and can be found in the [EU MRL database](#). The following tables provide interested stakeholders with advance notice of active ingredients under review for renewal of approval in the EU and are listed with a U.S. MRL for citrus fruit in the global MRL database.

In particular, the Commission recently put forward a proposal for the non-renewal of the active substance phosmet and submitted its intention to not renew the substance to the WTO. Phosmet will likely be voted on at an upcoming Standing Committee meeting on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed for Phytopharmaceuticals (Legislation). If phosmet is not renewed, this will likely have an impact on MRLs for future U.S. exports of citrus to the EU. For additional information, please consult the FAS/Brussels’ website on [EU Early Alerts](#).

Upcoming reviews for MRLs:

Active Substance Under Article 12 MRL Review	RMS	Start of Data Collection	Adoption of the RO* (expected date)
AlpHA-cypermethrin	BE	04/15/2021	04/15/2021
Beta-cyfluthrin	DE	09/15/2020	09/17/2020
Cyflumetofen	ES	06/15/2020	06/17/2021
Cyfluthrin	DE	09/15/2020	09/17/2021
Difenoconazole	ES	To be defined	To be defined
Dimethoate	IT	Not applicable	Not applicable
Phosmet	ES	07/15/2021 to be confirmed at the PAFF June 2021	07/15/2022
Pyrethrins	IT	To be defined	To be defined
Pyriproxyfen	NL	08/15/2021 to be confirmed at the PAFF June 2021	08/15/2022
Spirodiclofen	AT	08/15/2020	08/15/2021

**Expected date for the ‘Reasoned Opinion’ by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), which is the risk assessment agency, on which the Commission will base its proposal for the MRLs.*

Upcoming reviews for active substances:

Active Substance	Expiration Date	Last Day of Application for Renewal of the Active Substance:
Chlorantraniliprole	04/30/2024	07/30/2021
Spirotetramat	04/30/2024	07/30/2021
Spinetoram	06/30/2024	09/30/2021
Acequinocyl	08/31/2024	11/30/2021
Pendimethalin	08/31/2024	11/30/2021
Metaflumizone	12/31/2024	03/31/2022

Glyphosate

The active substance glyphosate is approved for use at the EU level and is set to expire on December 15, 2022. Its renewal procedure is currently ongoing, and its last reauthorization was limited to [five years](#) instead of the typical 10 to 15 years. Although the substance is still approved at the EU level, some Member States are banning its sale or restricting its use in plant protection at the national level, such as Luxembourg, Austria, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

Despite the restrictions, the EU MRLs for glyphosate remain in place in these Member States. At the time of this report, impact on trade has been limited as there are no restrictions on imported products that are treated with products containing glyphosate. However, some Member States may be under political pressure to restrict imported products containing glyphosate because some EU farmers are not allowed to use the substance.

EU Import Policies Concerning Tariffs

Entry Price System

EU imports of fresh fruit and vegetables are subject to the Entry Price System, which has been in place in its current form since the Uruguay Round. It is a complex tariff system, which provides a high level of protection to EU producers. In this system, fruits and vegetables imported at or above an established entry price are charged an ad valorem duty only. Tariff levels for 2021 are published in [Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/1577](#). The tariffs for citrus fruit can be found on page 96 for oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit and other citrus fruit, while the tariff for orange juice can be found on page 163.

First Come, First Served Principle

Regarding the administration of import tariff quotas, certain types of citrus fruit are subject to the [‘first come, first served’ principle](#):

Product	Tariff codes	Quantity (kg)	Period	Origin	In-Quota Duty
Sweet oranges	0805 10 22 10 0805 10 24 10 0805 10 28 10	20 000 000	Feb 1 – April 30	All origins	10%
Minneolas	0805 29 00 21 0805 29 00 29	17 931 000	Feb 1 – April 30	All origins	2%
Frozen Orange Juice	2009 11 99 11 2009 11 99 19	1 500 000	Jan 1 – Dec 31	All origins	13%

Additional Duties Impacting Bilateral Citrus Trade

EU retaliation on U.S. Section 232 Safeguard Measures on EU Steel and Aluminum: On June 22, 2018, the EU imposed [additional tariffs](#) of 25 percent on orange juice products in retaliation to U. S. safeguard measures on EU steel and aluminum ([Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2018/886](#)).

U.S. – EU WTO Cases on Aircraft Subsidies: In MY 2019/20, the United States imposed additional tariffs on EU exports, including citrus, following a WTO ruling authorizing the United States to adopt countermeasures against EU aircraft subsidies. These measures impacted exports of Spanish mandarins and lemons. On November 9, 2020, the European Union adopted countermeasures against U.S. exports following another WTO ruling authorizing the EU to take steps against U.S. aircraft subsidies. The European Commission published [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1646](#) lists the products affected by a 25 percent additional tariff, which includes fresh grapefruit.

On March 5, 2021, the [United States](#) and the [EU](#) agreed on a four-month suspension on these additional tariffs. However, if no further agreement is found between the two parties before July 10, 2021, the additional tariffs are likely to resume.

Tariff Rate Quota’s Under Free Trade Agreements

On June 28, 2019, the European Union became the first major partner to strike a trade agreement with the Southern Common Market (or MERCOSUR) countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The EU Parliament and Commission still have to ratify the agreement, but it will eliminate 93 percent of tariffs for MERCOSUR exports to the EU, while offering preferential treatment for the remaining 7 percent. Although a final tariff schedule has not yet been publicly released, a [preliminary](#)

[analysis](#) indicates that U.S. agricultural products that compete with MERCOSUR and EU products will be impacted.

Other Free Trade Agreement affecting citrus fruit exports to the EU:

The EU is negotiating and has implemented several Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries and regions such as the major EU citrus partners: South Africa, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Israel, the UK, and Canada, which include concessions on food products. Additional information is available on the website of the EC at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/negotiations-and-agreements/>

Bans Impacting Citrus Trade

Russian Ban on Agricultural Products

On August 7, 2014, the Russian government implemented a one-year ban on a range of agricultural and food products, including citrus fruit, from the United States, the EU, Canada, Australia, and Norway. The ban was in response to U.S. and EU sanctions over Russian actions in Ukraine. Since then, Russia has continued to extend the ban every year. The Commission introduced specific market support measures for citrus fruit, including oranges, mandarins and clementines, but the last emergency measures for fruit and vegetables were phased out on June 30, 2018. Overall, the EU granted \$588 million (€500 million) of aid to EU producers of fruit and vegetables corresponding to 1.7 million tons of withdrawals from the market. For more information, see the [Commission's website](#) regarding the Russian ban.

Argentinian Citrus Imports to the EU Suspended

The EU suspended the import of Argentinian citrus fruit until May 2021 following numerous detections of citrus black spot (CBS) over recent months. The ban applied to oranges, mandarins, lemons, and grapefruit until late April 2021 following five detections of CBS in orange shipments originating from Jujuy in northern Argentina. In response, Argentina halted lemon exports to Europe, putting an early end to the export season. The European suspension on imports of all Argentina citrus came at the height of its export season.

School Scheme

The European “School Scheme” is a measure to combat child obesity. It includes three elements: free distribution of fruit and vegetables and milk in schools, informational campaigns on healthy eating habits, and monitoring and evaluation. It allocates EU funds of \$271 million (€223 million) for the school year 2021/2022 to all of the Member States according to [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2021/462](#) , which will apply as of August 1, 2021.

[Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/600](#) extends the time limits for the submission of aid applications for accompanying educational measures, because of the temporary closure of educational establishments in the Member States during the pandemic.

EU's Decision on Citrus Canker

The new [provisions](#) for citrus fruit exported from areas where *Xanthomonas citri* (Citrus canker) exists, require that groves are appropriately managed and that the fruit is free of symptoms of canker. The previous regulation required certification that “no symptoms...have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity,” which was overly burdensome and would require expensive and time-consuming inspections of entire groves.

Attachments:

No Attachments