

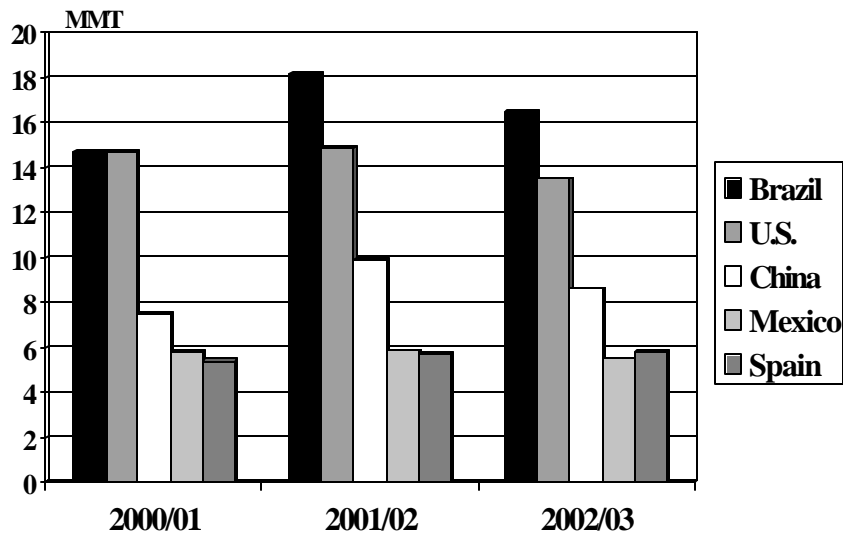
Situation and Outlook for Citrus

World citrus production in selected major-producing countries in 2002/03 is estimated at 68.2 million metric tons, a decrease of 7 percent from the 2001/02 level. Almost all of the reduction is attributed to the 3-largest producers, Brazil, the United States, and China. Brazil's total citrus production in 2002/3 is forecast at 16.5 million tons, down 9 percent from the previous year; while China's level is down by almost 1.3 million tons. U.S. production of citrus is estimated at 13.5 million tons, down 9 percent. Total world exports of citrus for major exporters during 2002/03 are estimated at 8.2 million tons, up nearly 6 percent from the 2001/02 level. Please note that Southern Hemisphere countries are providing the outyear forecast at this time.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION

World citrus production in selected major-producing countries in 2002/03 is estimated at 68.2 million tons, a decrease of 7 percent from the 2001/02 level. Almost all of the reduction is attributed to the 3-largest producers, Brazil, the United States, and China.

Total Citrus Production in the Top Producing Countries



Brazil

Brazil's production of oranges in 2002/03 (marketing year July 2003-June 2004) is forecast at 16.5 million tons. This decreased production is due to several factors, including: the drop of the flowers and fruits after the first blossoming in September/October 2002 caused by dry and hot weather in October, the off-year of the biennial cycle of the Hamlim and Valencia varieties, the expected decrease in the number of bearing trees, and disease-related problems such as canker and Citrus Chlorosis Variegated (CVC). The first blossoming did not occur uniformly in all producing regions. If favorable weather conditions prevail in the growing regions, the second and eventual third blossomings that are expected and improved crop management could partially offset the expected drop in the upcoming crop,

United States

Total U.S. citrus production during 2002/03 is estimated at 13.5 million tons, down 9 percent from the 2001/02 level. Orange production during 2002/03 is estimated at 10.3 million tons, down 10 percent from the previous year. Almost all of the reduction is attributed to a drop in Florida's orange crop, which is down about 15 percent from 2001/02. California's orange crop is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 9 percent from last year.

Citrus canker continues to be a problem in Florida. There have been new canker finds in several counties in Florida. The legal battle to eradicate canker continues as well. On January 15, 2003, the Fourth District Court of Appeal in Florida ruled that the law granting the state the right to take any citrus tree found near a canker infestation is constitutional. This ruling comes after months of legal procedures. Governor Bush of Florida had signed into law a bill that allowed the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to remove citrus trees that are located within 1,900 feet of canker-infected trees. However, on May 24, 2002, a Broward County circuit court issued a temporary injunction against the eradication program. The state sought an appeal of that ruling so that it can again start eliminating infected trees and those trees within 1,900 feet of the infected trees. The Fourth District Court of Appeal issued an opinion on July 9, 2002, that the issue should go to the Florida Supreme Court as soon as the case could be heard. However, on July 18, 2002, the Florida Supreme Court refused to hear the case, and it was remanded back to the Fourth District Court of Appeal. The court also ruled, however, that work crews must get warrants before searching private property for signs of the disease. Citrus canker represents a significant risk to Florida's \$9 billion citrus industry. According to sources, nearly 609,000 residential trees and 1.7 million commercial grove trees have been destroyed in 15 Florida counties since 1995.

China

China's production of citrus during 2002/03 is estimated at 8.6 million tons, down from 9.9 million tons last year. Orange production is estimated at 3.2 million tons. Tangerine production is estimated at 5.4 million tons, down 915,000 tons from the 2001/02 level. China's fresh citrus production is estimated lower this year as citrus groves alternate between the off-year of the biennial cycle.

Spain

January 2003

Spain's total citrus production during 2002/03 is estimated at 5.8 million tons, up just 1 percent from the previous year. An increase in tangerine production will be partially offset by drops in lemon and orange production. Orange production is forecast at 2.9 million tons, down 1 percent from last year. Tangerine production is forecast at 2.0 million tons, up 13 percent from the 2001/02 level. Clementine production accounts for 1.7 million tons of the tangerine total. Lemon production is forecast at 904,000 tons, down 11 percent from last year. According to sources, the weather has been favorable for the crop and the quality is expected to be good. Production in the Valencia region continues to account for two-thirds of Spain's citrus crop. However, most recent new area planted has been in Andalucia. In addition, orange orchards are being replanted with clementines. Sources indicate that production of clementines is expected to surpass orange production in the Valencia region for the first time in 2002/03.

GLOBAL TRADE

Total world exports of citrus for major exporters during 2002/03 are estimated at 8.2 million tons, up nearly 6 percent from the year before. Spain is the largest exporter, accounting for 36 percent of the total, followed by the United States with 12 percent.

Spain

Spain's exports of total citrus during 2002/03 are estimated at 2.9 million tons. Oranges are estimated at 1.2 million tons, tangerines at 1.25 million tons, and lemons at 483,000 tons. Following the U.S. ban on imports of Spanish clementines imposed in December 2001 in response to the detection of live Medfly larva in several shipments, exports of tangerines to the United States during calendar year (CY) 2001 dropped 4 percent from the previous year. The United States accounted for only 7 percent of Spain's total fresh tangerine shipments during 2001. Shipments of clementines have resumed to the United States following the removal of the import ban on October 15, 2002.

United States

U.S. exports of citrus during 2002/03 are estimated at 992,000 tons, comprising 525,000 tons of oranges; 350,000 tons of grapefruit; 100,000 tons of lemons; and 15,000 tons of tangerines. The volume of exports of oranges is estimated to increase this year about 5 percent as a result of strong demand and increased production in California, the leading source of orange exports.

The 2002/03 grapefruit crop in the United States is down again this year. As a result, U.S. exports of grapefruit during 2002/03 are forecast to decline to 350,000 tons. Japan and Canada are the top two markets. The European Union (EU) is also an important market for U.S. grapefruit.

Citrus Industry Receives New Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) Funds

January 2003

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**World Horticultural Trade &
U.S. Export Opportunities**

The Citrus Research Board in California will receive 2002 TASC funds to analyze Japan's Non-Compliance with SPS Standard of Official Control. The citrus industry is concerned about Japan's regulations covering cosmopolitan pests and their affect on trade. This analysis should help clarify the situation and help resolve it.

The funds became available last year when Congress created a new trade program specifically aimed to aid specialty crops in the 2002 Food Security Act. The TASC program is funded at \$2 million annually, beginning with fiscal year 2002. The program is intended to fund activities and initiatives aimed at overcoming phytosanitary and other related technical barriers to U.S. exports of specialty crops.

FAS will be announcing the 2003 program through the Federal Register process. For more information on the administrative aspect of the program, please contact FAS at (202) 720-5521.

Korea

During 2002/03, Korea's imports of oranges are forecast at 130,000 tons, up from 99,421 during 2001/02. The increased imports are a result of stable growth in demand for oranges among consumers, favorable exchange rates, and the good quality and availability of U.S. navel oranges. In addition, beginning in January 2003, the out-of-quota tariff rate drops to 54.9 percent. Next year the out-of-quota rate drops to the in-quota rate, effectively eliminating the quota.

During October-September 2001/02 the United States supplied 96 percent of the total imports. As the out-of-quota tariff rate continues to decline, Korea continues to import more oranges outside of the quota. Of the orange total, 43,669 tons entered under Korea's Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota. During this past year, the Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) was given the responsibility for the administration of the MMA quota. In prior years, CCGAC would import the MMA quota oranges and then sell the oranges in the retail market at the going higher price. This enabled the cooperative to capture the significant quota rent associated with the importation of these oranges. However, as the out-of-quota tariff rate has declined and come more in line with the in-quota rate, these profits to CCGAC have declined as well. CCGAC shifted its approach and auctioned the full MMA quota to 13 companies in Korea this past year.

And on January 24, 2003, the Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) of Korea announced guidelines for the quota auction of imported oranges and other citrus. CCGAC intends to auction its allocation of the Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota for 2003 as it did last year. CCGAC will sell its MMA orange and citrus quota to private traders and will not import oranges directly. CCGAC expects the first quota auction to take place in early or mid-February. The total MMA orange quota for 2003 is 50,684 tons of which CCGAC's allocation amounts to 49,384 tons (1,300 tons have been allocated to the Korean Tourist Supply Center for tourist hotel use). For other citrus, the total MMA quota of 2,002 tons has been allocated to CCGAC. Under Korea's import regime, oranges may enter within the quota at a tariff of 50 percent, or outside the quota at a 2003-duty rate of 54.9 percent. However, the

Korean government has also taken actions which have served to discourage trade. For example, U.S. shipments of citrus to Korea in May 2002 were held up at ports following the imposition of new regulations by the Korean government. Korea's port authorities were not releasing some U.S. citrus because the issue dates on the phytosanitary certificates were after the departure dates of the shipments even though this had been standard procedure for the industry. Following discussions between the Koreans and U.S. officials, imports resumed.

Japan

Japan's imports of citrus during 2002/03 are estimated at 485,000 tons, up 10,000 tons from the previous year's level. Of the total, 285,000 tons are grapefruit, 100,000 tons are oranges, 90,000 tons are lemons, and 10,000 tons are tangerines. The United States is the major supplier. Although Japan's consumers like the taste and quality of U.S. citrus, Japan's authorities continue to take steps to protect the domestic citrus industry, which produces unshu oranges. In order to limit the imports of oranges during the distribution season for its domestic production of unshu oranges, Japan imposes seasonal duties for oranges. Imports during December-May (key marketing season for U.S. oranges) of any given year face a duty rate of 32 percent compared to 16 percent during the rest of the year. Japan continues to be an important market for U.S. grapefruit. The Florida citrus industry has plans to increase sales of grapefruit to Japan in 2002/03 by 7 percent.

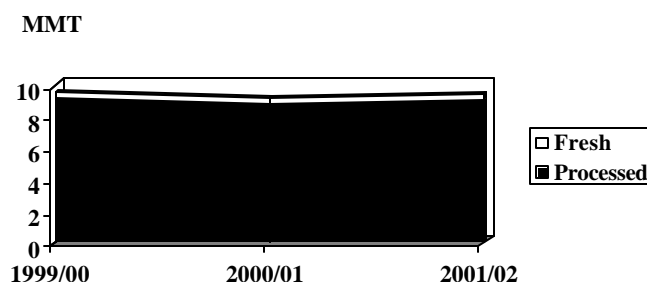
CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING

Total citrus consumption in 2002/03 for the major producing countries is estimated at 61.5 million tons, including 33.4 million tons of fresh consumption and 28.1 million tons of processed consumption. Processed consumption is for the basically for the processing of oranges into orange juice. This represents a decrease from the previous year of 10 percent.

United States

A large part of the citrus produced in the United States goes to processing for juice. About 72 percent of the total citrus crop is forecast to be processed in 2002/03. For oranges produced in Florida, 95-96 percent of the orange crop is processed for orange juice. For grapefruit produced in Florida, the amount going to processing varies, but has ranged from 56-59 percent during the last few years. If production increases, more goes to processing, since grapefruit consumption has been static. So the production and demand for juices in the United States and in major markets plays a significant role in Florida's citrus industry.

Florida's Orange Crop Goes Mainly for Processing



Brazil

The total for Brazil's volume of oranges processed is estimated at 11.4 million tons, which is about 70 percent of the production level. Since only a small amount of fresh oranges is exported, most of Brazil's production is headed to the processing sector and for export of orange juice. The amount used for fresh consumption (mostly domestic) represents 30 percent of the total.

China

China's consumption of fresh oranges closely follows its production level. About 95 percent of the total citrus produced is freshly consumed within China; about 4 percent is processed for juice. Right now imports of citrus (mostly oranges) represent less than 2 percent of consumption. However, U.S. exports of oranges to China account for a large share of the country's imports and China represents an important developing market for U.S. exporters. There is a long history of citrus consumption within China and citrus fruit remains a popular snack, gift, and "ending" to meals, especially at restaurants.

The Attaché Report search engine contains reports for citrus for several countries including Egypt, Israel, Japan, Korea, Morocco, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Mexico, China, Germany, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa. For more information on production and trade, contact Debra A. Pumphrey at 202-720-8899 or at Debra.Pumphrey@usda.gov. Also, please visit the citrus commodity page: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/horticulture/citrus.html> for the latest information. For more information on marketing issues, contact Sonia Jimenez at 202-720-0898.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION. SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

TOTAL CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1.000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
2000/01	166	0	83	48	35
2001/02	156	0	78	41	37
2002/03	159	0	80	42	37
Egypt					
2000/01	2,438	0	248	2,146	44
2001/02	2,541	0	281	2,208	52
2002/03	2,580	0	294	2,229	57
Gaza					
2000/01	124	0	12	112	0
2001/02	124	0	12	112	0
2002/03	124	0	12	112	0
Greece					
2000/01	1,192	11	435	473	295
2001/02	1,251	11	317	641	304
2002/03	1,355	11	412	590	364
Israel					
2000/01	646	0	204	128	314
2001/02	524	0	129	129	266
2002/03	591	5	195	151	250
Italy					
2000/01	3,022	186	255	1,744	1,209
2001/02	3,062	228	228	1,987	1,075
2002/03	2,685	270	183	1,766	1,006
Morocco					
2000/01	983	0	376	569	38
2001/02	1,155	0	430	707	18
2002/03	1,302	0	526	726	50
Spain					
2000/01	5,442	258	2,697	1,590	1,413
2001/02	5,725	237	2,730	1,730	1,502
2002/03	5,796	218	2,933	1,670	1,411
Turkey					
2000/01	2,225	0	513	1,492	220
2001/02	2,475	9	640	1,603	241
2002/03	2,220	0	555	1,455	210
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
2000/01	16,238	455	4,823	8,302	3,568
2001/02	17,013	485	4,845	9,158	3,495
2002/03	16,812	504	5,190	8,741	3,385
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China					
2000/01	7,466	63	157	7,170	202
2001/02	9,866	48	174	9,392	348
2002/03	8,585	65	175	8,101	374
Cuba					
2000/01	779	0	35	159	585
2001/02	527	0	10	77	440
2002/03	590	0	10	105	475
Japan					
2000/01	1,504	503	5	1,883	119
2001/02	1,633	475	5	1,970	133
2002/03	1,483	485	5	1,848	115

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

TOTAL CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
South Korea					
2000/01	563	0	7	529	27
2001/02	651	0	3	601	47
2002/03	636	0	7	559	70
Mexico					
2000/01	5,778	42	273	4,855	692
2001/02	5,850	40	261	4,888	741
2002/03	5,490	42	266	4,609	657
United States					
2000/01	14,711	394	1,084	3,090	10,931
2001/02	14,871	320	1,018	3,190	10,983
2002/03	13,489	415	992	3,204	9,708
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	30,801	1,002	1,561	17,686	12,556
2001/02	33,398	883	1,471	20,118	12,692
2002/03	30,273	1,007	1,455	18,426	11,399
Total Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	47,039	1,457	6,384	25,988	16,124
2001/02	50,411	1,368	6,316	29,276	16,187
2002/03	47,085	1,511	6,645	27,167	14,784
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
2000/01	2,808	13	413	1,272	1,136
2001/02	2,666	3	431	1,040	1,198
2002/03	2,470	0	440	880	1,150
Australia					
2000/01	437	9	146	130	170
2001/02	591	13	150	180	274
2002/03	535	13	150	153	245
Brazil					
2000/01	14,729	0	122	5,100	9,507
2001/02	18,197	0	61	5,080	13,056
2002/03	16,524	0	102	4,998	11,424
South Africa					
2000/01	1,526	2	867	176	485
2001/02	1,624	2	800	240	586
2002/03	1,580	2	870	210	502
Total Southern Hemisphere					
2000/01	19,500	24	1,548	6,678	11,298
2001/02	23,078	18	1,442	6,540	15,114
2002/03	21,109	15	1,562	6,241	13,321
Total World					
2000/01	66,539	1,481	7,932	32,666	27,422
2001/02	73,489	1,386	7,758	35,816	31,301
2002/03	68,194	1,526	8,207	33,408	28,105

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain, "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

FRESH ORANGES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
2000/01	102	0	40	40	22
2001/02	98	0	39	34	25
2002/03	100	0	40	35	25
Egypt					
2000/01	1,610	0	225	1,357	28
2001/02	1,696	0	258	1,406	32
2002/03	1,725	0	270	1,420	35
Gaza 4/					
2000/01	105	0	7	98	0
2001/02	105	0	7	98	0
2002/03	105	0	7	98	0
Greece					
2000/01	976	0	371	326	279
2001/02	1,076	1	282	503	292
2002/03	1,170	1	370	451	350
Israel					
2000/01	218	0	71	62	85
2001/02	160	0	34	62	64
2002/03	198	5	61	70	72
Italy					
2000/01	1,800	59	143	1,106	610
2001/02	1,829	65	129	1,145	620
2002/03	1,551	90	106	965	570
Morocco					
2000/01	693	0	240	415	38
2001/02	720	0	240	462	18
2002/03	814	0	294	470	50
Spain					
2000/01	2,688	180	1,068	900	900
2001/02	2,907	169	1,126	1,000	950
2002/03	2,869	170	1,200	950	889
Turkey					
2000/01	1,070	0	116	847	107
2001/02	1,250	9	170	964	125
2002/03	1,250	0	170	955	125
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
2000/01	9,262	239	2,281	5,151	2,069
2001/02	9,841	244	2,285	5,674	2,126
2002/03	9,782	266	2,518	5,414	2,116
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China					
2000/01	2,635	57	2	2,675	15
2001/02	3,598	42	5	3,612	23
2002/03	3,232	60	5	3,264	23
Cuba					
2000/01	450	0	15	105	330
2001/02	340	0	5	50	285
2002/03	375	0	5	75	295
Japan					
2000/01	19	132	0	149	2
2001/02	18	99	0	115	2
2002/03	17	100	0	115	2

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/

FRESH ORANGES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Mexico					
2000/01	3,885	31	19	3,497	400
2001/02	4,000	31	19	3,562	450
2002/03	3,600	32	17	3,255	360
United States 5/					
2000/01	11,139	54	566	1,538	9,089
2001/02	11,444	60	500	1,661	9,343
2002/03	10,257	55	525	1,687	8,100
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	18,128	274	602	7,964	9,836
2001/02	19,400	232	529	9,000	10,103
2002/03	17,481	247	552	8,396	8,780
Total Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	27,390	513	2,883	13,115	11,905
2001/02	29,241	476	2,814	14,674	12,229
2002/03	27,263	513	3,070	13,810	10,896
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
2000/01	913	7	107	670	143
2001/02	780	0	80	540	160
2002/03	700	0	90	460	150
Australia					
2000/01	437	9	146	130	170
2001/02	591	13	150	180	274
2002/03	535	13	150	153	245
Brazil					
2000/01	14,729	0	122	5,100	9,507
2001/02	18,197	0	61	5,080	13,056
2002/03	16,524	0	102	4,998	11,424
South Africa 6/					
2000/01	1,119	1	690	146	284
2001/02	1,230	1	640	210	381
2002/03	1,200	1	700	180	321
Total Southern Hemisphere					
2000/01	17,198	17	1,065	6,046	10,104
2001/02	20,798	14	931	6,010	13,871
2002/03	18,959	14	1,042	5,791	12,140
Total World					
2000/01	44,588	530	3,948	19,161	22,009
2001/02	50,039	490	3,745	20,684	26,100
2002/03	46,222	527	4,112	19,601	23,036

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain, "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

4/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges.

5/ Includes Temples.

6/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/

FRESH TANGERINES

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin						
Egypt						
	2000/01	481	0	8	471	2
	2001/02	493	0	5	485	3
	2002/03	500	0	5	492	3
Greece						
	2000/01	86	0	34	50	2
	2001/02	67	0	27	39	1
	2002/03	85	0	35	48	2
Israel						
	2000/01	81	0	30	25	26
	2001/02	83	0	25	30	28
	2002/03	100	0	35	35	30
Italy						
	2000/01	592	56	74	376	198
	2001/02	611	65	71	475	130
	2002/03	519	80	58	431	110
Morocco 4/						
	2000/01	260	0	136	124	0
	2001/02	405	0	190	215	0
	2002/03	458	0	232	226	0
Spain						
	2000/01	1,780	39	1,106	460	253
	2001/02	1,778	45	1,054	489	280
	2002/03	2,005	9	1,250	500	264
Turkey						
	2000/01	560	0	158	346	56
	2001/02	580	0	230	295	55
	2002/03	450	0	180	230	40
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	2000/01	3,840	95	1,546	1,852	537
	2001/02	4,017	110	1,602	2,028	497
	2002/03	4,117	89	1,795	1,962	449
Other Northern Hemisphere						
China						
	2000/01	4,831	6	155	4,495	187
	2001/02	6,268	6	169	5,780	325
	2002/03	5,353	5	170	4,837	351
Cuba						
	2000/01	5	0	0	5	0
	2001/02	2	0	0	2	0
	2002/03	3	0	0	3	0
Japan 5/						
	2000/01	1,398	13	5	1,292	114
	2001/02	1,527	10	5	1,404	128
	2002/03	1,376	10	5	1,271	110
South Korea						
	2000/01	563	0	7	529	27
	2001/02	651	0	3	601	47
	2002/03	636	0	7	559	70

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

FRESH TANGERINES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
United States 6/					
2000/01	425	100	14	353	158
2001/02	468	53	15	334	172
2002/03	418	95	15	343	155
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	7,222	119	181	6,674	486
2001/02	8,916	69	192	8,121	672
2002/03	7,786	110	197	7,013	686
Total Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	11,062	214	1,727	8,526	1,023
2001/02	12,933	179	1,794	10,149	1,169
2002/03	11,903	199	1,992	8,975	1,135
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
2000/01	501	0	37	418	46
2001/02	416	0	46	325	45
2002/03	400	0	45	310	45
Total Southern Hemisphere					
2000/01	501	0	37	418	46
2001/02	416	0	46	325	45
2002/03	400	0	45	310	45
Total World					
2000/01	11,563	214	1,764	8,944	1,069
2001/02	13,349	179	1,840	10,474	1,214
2002/03	12,303	199	2,037	9,285	1,180

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain, "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

4/ Clementines only.

5/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan, but also including mandarin hybrids).

6/ Includes tangelos which account for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. Export and import data include mandarins.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/

FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
2000/01	38	0	27	3	8
2001/02	37	0	26	3	8
2002/03	37	0	26	3	8
Gaza					
2000/01	10	0	5	5	0
2001/02	10	0	5	5	0
2002/03	10	0	5	5	0
Israel					
2000/01	316	0	94	20	202
2001/02	251	0	68	20	163
2002/03	255	0	91	27	137
Italy					
2000/01	20	30	5	40	5
2001/02	51	37	6	79	3
2002/03	43	40	0	80	3
Turkey					
2000/01	135	0	88	36	11
2001/02	135	0	90	34	11
2002/03	120	0	80	30	10
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
2000/01	519	30	219	104	226
2001/02	484	37	195	141	185
2002/03	465	40	202	145	158
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Cuba					
2000/01	310	0	20	35	255
2001/02	175	0	5	15	155
2002/03	200	0	5	15	180
Japan					
2000/01	0	274	0	274	0
2001/02	0	277	0	277	0
2002/03	0	285	0	285	0
Mexico					
2000/01	320	9	7	282	40
2001/02	250	8	2	221	35
2002/03	270	9	4	238	37
United States					
2000/01	2,233	19	387	623	1,242
2001/02	2,202	27	397	604	1,228
2002/03	1,919	30	350	524	1,075
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	2,863	302	414	1,214	1,537
2001/02	2,627	312	404	1,117	1,418
2002/03	2,389	324	359	1,062	1,292
Total Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	3,382	332	633	1,318	1,763
2001/02	3,111	349	599	1,258	1,603
2002/03	2,854	364	561	1,207	1,450

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/

FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
2000/01	177	6	24	88	71
2001/02	170	3	25	75	73
2002/03	170	0	25	70	75
South Africa					
2000/01	288	1	137	20	132
2001/02	264	1	120	20	125
2002/03	240	1	110	20	111
Total Southern Hemisphere					
2000/01	465	7	161	108	203
2001/02	434	4	145	95	198
2002/03	410	1	135	90	186
Total World					
2000/01	3,847	339	794	1,426	1,966
2001/02	3,545	353	744	1,353	1,801
2002/03	3,264	365	696	1,297	1,636

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain, "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

FRESH LEMONS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
2000/01	26	0	16	5	5
2001/02	21	0	13	4	4
2002/03	22	0	14	4	4
Gaza					
2000/01	9	0	0	9	0
2001/02	9	0	0	9	0
2002/03	9	0	0	9	0
Greece					
2000/01	130	11	30	97	14
2001/02	108	10	8	99	11
2002/03	100	10	7	91	12
Israel					
2000/01	16	0	0	15	1
2001/02	19	0	0	15	4
2002/03	30	0	3	16	11
Italy					
2000/01	610	41	33	222	396
2001/02	571	61	22	288	322
2002/03	572	60	19	290	323
Morocco					
2000/01	20	0	0	20	0
2001/02	20	0	0	20	0
2002/03	20	0	0	20	0
Spain					
2000/01	960	39	522	230	247
2001/02	1,018	23	550	241	250
2002/03	904	39	483	220	240
Turkey					
2000/01	460	0	151	263	46
2001/02	510	0	150	310	50
2002/03	400	0	125	240	35
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
2000/01	2,231	91	752	861	709
2001/02	2,276	94	743	986	641
2002/03	2,057	109	651	890	625
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Japan					
2000/01	2	84	0	86	0
2001/02	2	89	0	91	0
2002/03	2	90	0	92	0
United States					
2000/01	904	33	113	383	441
2001/02	751	38	102	451	236
2002/03	889	35	100	450	374

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/

FRESH LEMONS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	906	117	113	469	441
2001/02	753	127	102	542	236
2002/03	891	125	100	542	374
Total Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	3,137	208	865	1,330	1,150
2001/02	3,029	221	845	1,528	877
2002/03	2,948	234	751	1,432	999
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
2000/01	1,217	0	245	96	876
2001/02	1,300	0	280	100	920
2002/03	1,200	0	280	40	880
South Africa					
2000/01	119	0	40	10	69
2001/02	130	0	40	10	80
2002/03	140	0	60	10	70
Total Southern Hemisphere					
2000/01	1,336	0	285	106	945
2001/02	1,430	0	320	110	1,000
2002/03	1,340	0	340	50	950
Total World					
2000/01	4,473	208	1,150	1,436	2,095
2001/02	4,459	221	1,165	1,638	1,877
2002/03	4,288	234	1,091	1,482	1,949

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain, "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

OTHER CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Egypt 4/					
2000/01	347	0	15	318	14
2001/02	352	0	18	317	17
2002/03	355	0	19	317	19
Israel					
2000/01	15	0	9	6	0
2001/02	11	0	2	2	7
2002/03	8	0	5	3	0
Morocco					
2000/01	10	0	0	10	0
2001/02	10	0	0	10	0
2002/03	10	0	0	10	0
Spain 5/					
2000/01	14	0	1	0	13
2001/02	22	0	0	0	22
2002/03	18	0	0	0	18
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
2000/01	386	0	25	334	27
2001/02	395	0	20	329	46
2002/03	391	0	24	330	37
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Cuba 4/					
2000/01	14	0	0	14	0
2001/02	10	0	0	10	0
2002/03	12	0	0	12	0
Japan 6/					
2000/01	85	0	0	82	3
2001/02	86	0	0	83	3
2002/03	88	0	0	85	3
Mexico 7/					
2000/01	1,573	2	247	1,076	252
2001/02	1,600	1	240	1,105	256
2002/03	1,620	1	245	1,116	260
United States 7/					
2000/01	10	188	4	193	1
2001/02	6	142	4	140	4
2002/03	6	200	2	200	4
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	1,682	190	251	1,365	256
2001/02	1,702	143	244	1,338	263
2002/03	1,726	201	247	1,413	267
Total Northern Hemisphere					
2000/01	2,068	190	276	1,699	283
2001/02	2,097	143	264	1,667	309
2002/03	2,117	201	271	1,743	304

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
2000/01 - 2002/03 1/**

OTHER CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Total World					
2000/01	2,068	190	276	1,699	283
2001/02	2,097	143	264	1,667	309
2002/03	2,117	201	271	1,743	304

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain, "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

4/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.

5/ Sour oranges.

6/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).

7/ Limes.