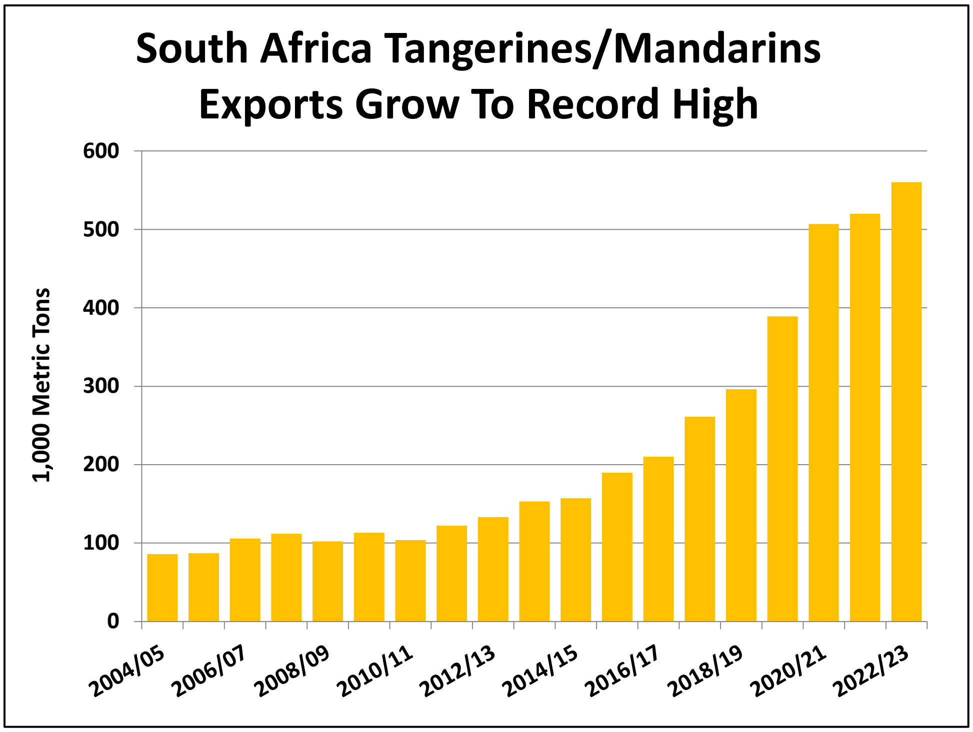
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service
January 2023

Citrus: World Markets and Trade

Record Exports Forecast for South Africa Mandarins

South Africa exports of tangerines/mandarins are forecast to grow by almost 8 percent in 2022/23 to reach a record 560,000 tons on higher production and strong overseas demand. The European Union and the United Kingdom account for 45 percent of total South Africa exports followed by Russia (10 percent) and the United States (10 percent).



South Africa exports to the United States under African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) have quadrupled over the past 5 years, reaching nearly 50,000 tons in 2021/22. This trend is expected to continue based on the expanding consumer preference for tangerines/mandarins in the United States and continued duty-free market access under AGOA.

Local consumption of tangerines/mandarins is much smaller than oranges as the industry prioritizes export markets and mostly supplies surplus fruit to the local market. The increased use of pest management netting has yielded higher quality produce and has reduced the percentage of fruit that is considered surplus. However, some high-end retail chains sell export-grade citrus to domestic consumers. Therefore, local consumption of tangerines/mandarins is estimated to grow marginally to 48,000 tons in 2022/23.

Tangerines/mandarins production is forecast to grow 6 percent in 2022/23 to 670,000 tons. Decent rains have led to sufficient water resources for irrigation in major production areas. In addition, an increasing number of new plantings are reaching full production.

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The area planted to tangerines/mandarins increased significantly over the past 7 years, driven by higher global demand for seedless tangerines/mandarins and relatively higher profit margins compared to other citrus types. However, this aggressive area growth is expected to slow down in 2022/23 on concern that demand is softening as well as rising costs. Economic growth is expected to weaken in key markets such as the European Union and United Kingdom while inflationary pressures may temper consumer spending on imported fruit. In addition, rising farm input costs, higher shipping rates, infrastructure inefficiencies, ineffective ports operations, and deteriorating road networks are diminishing the profitability, limiting continued investment in the industry. Area planted is forecast to rise just 1 percent in 2022/23 to 28,225 hectares compared to an estimated 7-percent growth the year before.

The Western Cape province is the predominate producer, with 37 percent of total production, followed by the Limpopo (28 percent) and Eastern Cape (25 percent) provinces. More than 50 percent of the area in South Africa consist of orchards younger than 5 years, resulting in higher production potential in coming years.

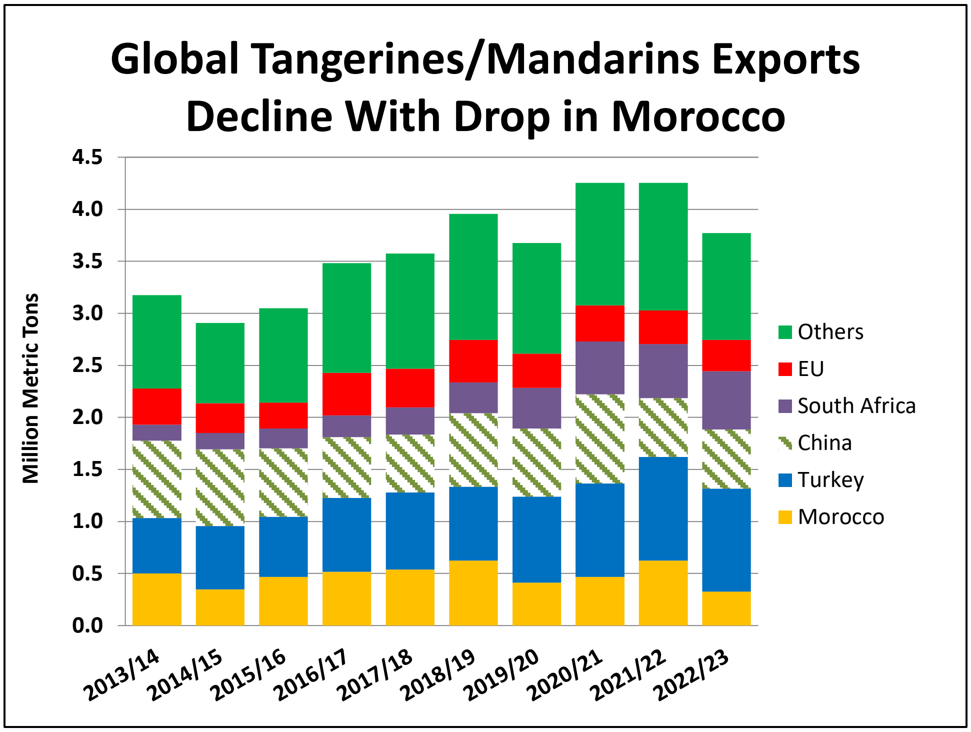
Tangerines/Mandarins

Global production for 2022/23 is forecast down 1.2 million tons to 36.6 million with expected declines in China, Morocco, and Turkey due to unfavorable weather. Consumption is expected to be lower with the reduced supplies. Exports are also forecast down with a near 50-percent decline in exports from Morocco due to the drop in production.

China production is estimated down 2 percent to 26.5 million tons due to lower yields. Consumption is down with the decrease in production while exports are flat. Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam are expected to remain the top export markets.

EU production is forecast down 5 percent to 3.0 million tons as higher production in Greece due to favorable conditions during fruit set is not enough to offset lower production in Spain due to unfavorable warm temperatures during the summer. Consumption is forecast lower after peaking in 2020/21 and 2021/22 when health-conscious consumers sought natural sources of vitamin C. Imports are projected down with an expected return to normal consumption levels while exports are expected down with reduced supplies. Morocco and South Africa are anticipated to remain the leading suppliers.

Turkey production is estimated to fall 330,000 tons to 1.5 million as a freeze affected the bloom. While exports are projected flat, consumption is down due to the decreased supplies.



Morocco production is forecast to shrink 34 percent to 900,000 tons due to heat stress, water scarcity, and increased input costs. Consumption and exports are projected to fall with the reduced production. The European Union, Russia, and the United States are expected to remain the top export markets.

U.S. production is estimated up 23 percent to 820,000 tons due to favorable weather and higher yields in California. Consumption and exports are higher with the increased supplies while imports are forecast down.

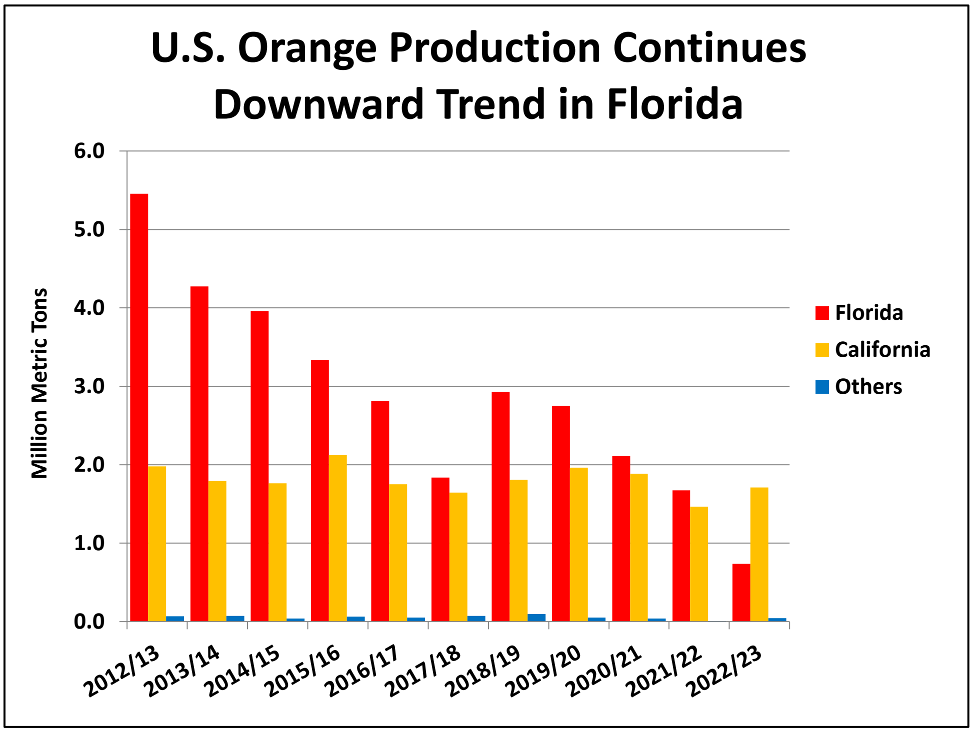
Chile production is estimated to rise 67,000 tons to 237,000 on expected favorable weather after last year's frost and higher area harvest. Consumption and exports are forecast to rebound with the jump in available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market capturing around 95 percent market share.

Peru production is forecast down 20,000 tons to 550,000 as a result of labor cost increases, the high cost of fertilizer, and erratic weather. Consumption is unchanged while exports are forecast down due to increased transportation costs, container shortages, and the reduced supplies.

Oranges

Global orange production for 2022/23 is estimated 5 percent lower to 47.5 million tons as lower production in the European Union and the United States is only partially offset by a larger crop in Egypt. Consumption and fruit going into processing are both down with the lower production.

U.S. production is forecast to drop 697,000 tons to 2.5 million, the lowest level in over 56 years. Yields continue to decline in Florida due to fruit drop caused by citrus greening and high winds from hurricanes. California is forecast to produce over twice as many oranges as Florida in 2022/23. Consumption is flat with less fruit going to processing while exports are lower with the drop in production.



Brazil production is forecast down 408,000 tons to 16.5 million due to unfavorable weather during the second bloom resulting in a reduced fruit set. Consumption and fruit for processing are forecast lower with the reduced available supplies.

China production is projected up slightly to a record 7.6 million tons due to higher area. Consumption is forecast up with the higher production along with less fruit expected to be used for processing. Imports are expected up on higher demand and exports are anticipated to go up with the rise in supplies.

European Union production is expected to decline 13 percent to 5.9 million tons due to dry and unusually warm summer conditions in Spain and Italy. The reduced domestic availability is anticipated to be only partially offset by imports. As a result, fresh consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are down with the lower supplies. Egypt and South Africa are expected to continue to be the leading suppliers.

Mexico production is forecast to drop 395,000 tons to 4.2 million due to prolonged drought in northeastern Mexico that most severely affected the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. While fruit for processing drops with the reduced production, consumption is flat and exports are unchanged.

Egypt production is estimated to rise 600,000 tons to 3.6 million tons due to increased area and favorable weather during flowering which favored fruit set. Consumption and exports are projected up due to higher supplies with a greater share of supply expected to go towards exports to meet high global demand for the fruit. Top export markets are expected to include the European Union, Russia, and Saudi Arabia.

South Africa production is forecast up 3 percent to 1.7 million tons as a result of favorable weather and slightly higher area harvested. Consumption and exports (at a record high for the third year in a row) are estimated to grow with the greater available supplies. South Africa exports oranges to more than 100 countries around the world, but the European Union is expected to remain the largest export market.

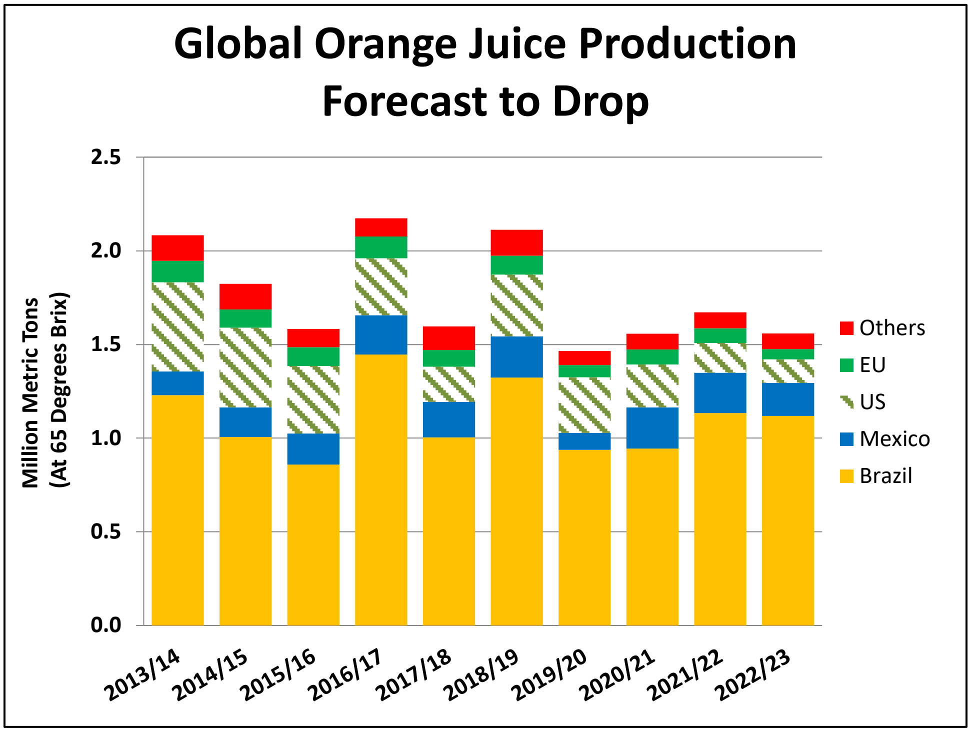
Turkey production is estimated to fall 350,000 tons to 1.4 million as a freeze affected the bloom. Consumption and exports are down due to the decreased supplies.

Morocco production is estimated to drop 400,000 tons to 750,000 due to lower yields and area harvested caused by unfavorable weather during the growing season and water shortages. Consumption and exports are projected to drop by over one-third as a result of the lower supplies. The European Union is expected to remain the top export market.

Chile production is estimated to rise 36,000 tons to 200,000 on higher area and expected favorable weather after last year's frost. Consumption and exports are forecast to rebound with the jump in available supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market with over 90 percent market share.

Orange Juice

Global orange juice production for 2022/23 is forecast 7 percent lower to 1.6 million tons (65 degrees brix). Production is down due to reduced fruit available for processing in Brazil, the European Union, Mexico, and the United States. Consumption is flat while exports are forecast down with the reduced available supplies.



Brazil production is forecast down 1 percent to 1.1 million tons as less oranges are available for processing. Consumption is forecast to be higher as orange juice consumption has been steadily rising, pushing down exports and stocks. Brazil is by far the largest producer and is projected to account for three-quarters of global orange juice exports.

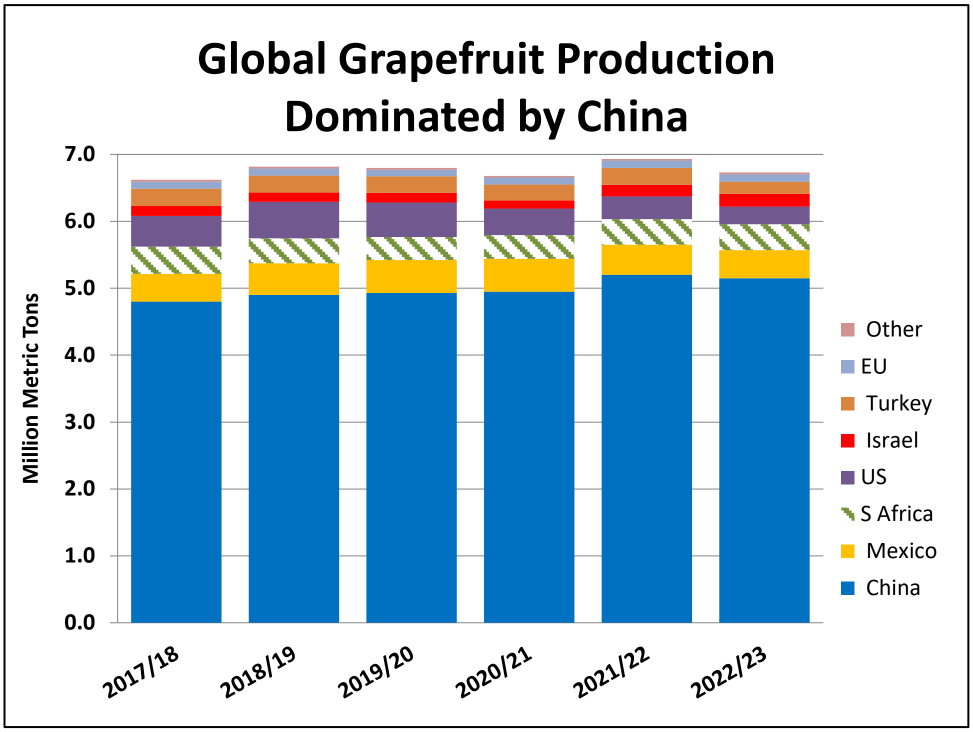
Mexico production is projected to decrease by 18 percent to 176,000 tons as a result of fewer oranges available for processing. Consumption is up due to growing demand while exports are forecast to dip with the lower supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

U.S. production is estimated to fall over 20 percent to a record low 125,000 tons due to a drop in oranges available for processing, especially in Florida. Consumption is forecast down with the reduced production but is somewhat offset as imports are forecast to increase 30 percent.

EU production is forecast to drop 29 percent to 55,000 tons on a reduced quantity of oranges being used for processing. Consumption is up slightly as less orange juice is expected to be exported. Imports are forecast flat with Brazil expected to remain the leading supplier.

Grapefruit

Global production in 2022/23 is estimated down 2 percent to 6.8 million tons due to unfavorable weather and reduced production in China, Mexico, Turkey, and the United States. Consumption and fruit for processing are down with the lower supplies while exports are expected to be flat.



China production is forecast down slightly to 5.2 million tons due to summer drought. Exports are flat with the lower production while consumption is down slightly despite higher imports and less fruit going to processing. South Africa is expected to be the largest supplier.

Mexico production is forecast down 7 percent to 420,000 tons due to reduced yields as rising costs reduce the use of inputs. Consumption is expected to be down with the lower production while exports are forecast up on demand from the United States and the European Union.

South Africa production is forecast to rise slightly to 385,000 tons. Consumption is unchanged with marginal growth forecast for exports. China and the European Union are expected to be top export markets.

U.S. production is forecast down 13 percent to 294,000 tons due to fruit drop caused by citrus greening and the high winds of Hurricane Ian in late September. Consumption and exports are forecast lower due to the reduced supplies.

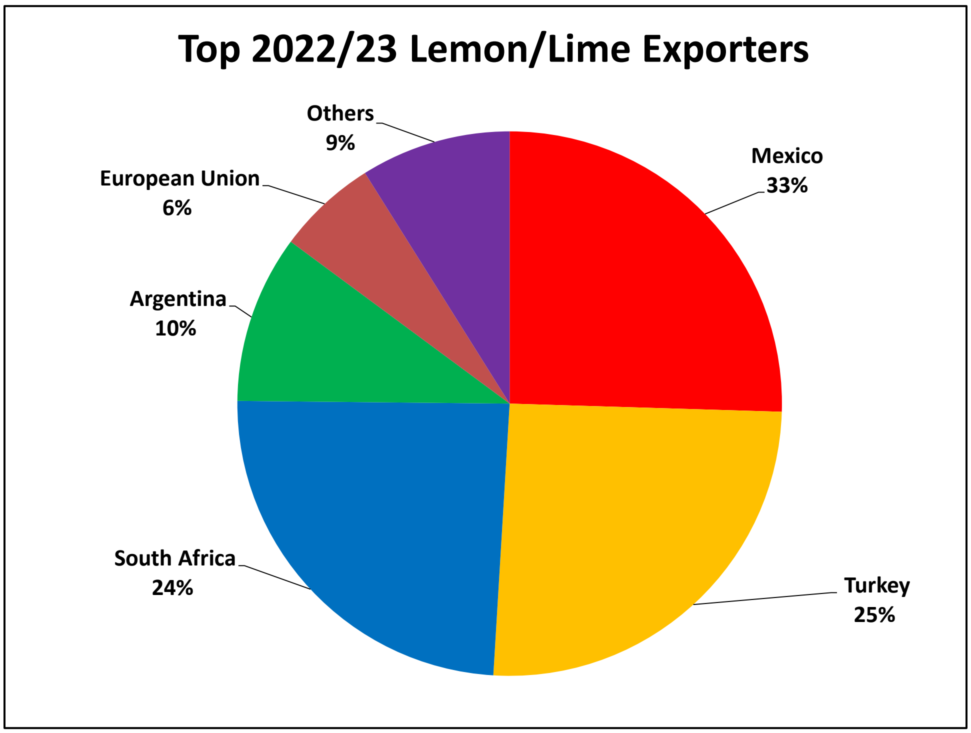
Turkey production is forecast to drop by a quarter to 186,000 tons as a freeze affected the bloom. Consumption and exports are down due to the decreased supplies. The European Union and Russia are anticipated to be the top export markets.

EU production is forecast down 2 percent to 109,000 tons due to drought-driven lower production in Spain. Consumption and exports are down because of the reduced supplies. EU imports of grapefruit are expected to decline, despite the shorter domestic crop, as higher prices curb demand.

Lemons/Limes

Global production in 2022/23 is forecast down 7 percent to 9.3 million tons with lower production in Argentina, Mexico, and Turkey due to unfavorable weather and higher input costs. Lower available supplies reduce global consumption, exports, and fruit for processing.

Mexico production is forecast 5 percent lower to 2.8 million tons as higher input costs reduce use and drive down yields. Consumption and exports are lowered due to the reduced supplies. The United States is expected to continue to account for nearly all of Mexico's exports.



Turkey production is forecast to drop by 20 percent to 1.2 million tons as a freeze affected the bloom. Consumption and exports are down due to the decreased supplies. Russia, Iraq, and the European Union are expected to remain the top export markets.

South Africa production is forecast 2 percent higher to 660,000 tons due to favorable weather and a growing number of young trees approaching full production. Record production for the seventh year in a row is also expected to lead to a seventh year of record exports. The European Union is expected to continue to account for over one-third of the exports.

Argentina production is forecast down 7 percent to 1.8 million as a result of drought. A reduction in consumption, fruit for processing, and exports is expected with the decreased supplies.

EU production is forecast 4 percent lower to 1.6 million tons as spring rains negatively affected flowering and fruit set. This combined with the extremely warm and dry summer pushed production down in Spain. Consumption is down with the lower production and imports are forecast down due to reduced demand.

U.S. production is forecast down 9 percent to 853,000 tons on lower yields in California. Because of the reduction, consumption and fruit for processing are forecast down and imports are expected to be up.

Chile production is estimated to rise 60,000 tons to 200,000 on higher area and expected favorable weather after last year's frost. Consumption is forecast to rebound with the jump in available supplies and exports are expected to be up by two-thirds. The United States is expected to remain the top export market.

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Future Releases and Contact Information
Please visit https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/citrus-world-markets-and-trade to view archived and future releases. The next release of this circular is scheduled for July 27, 2023.

FAS Reports from Overseas Offices
The *Citrus: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on reports from FAS Overseas Posts since November 2022 and on available secondary information. Individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx.

European Union definition: includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

PSD Online
The entire USDA PSD database is available online at:
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Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)
U.S. Exports and Imports at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

Additional Resources
Please refer to the USDA-FAS Citrus website at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/fruits-and-vegetables/citrus-fruit for additional data and analysis.

Situation and outlook information on U.S. citrus can be obtained from the USDA-Economic Research Service at: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/fruit-tree-nuts.aspx
Publications are available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/

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Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Jan 2022/23
Production						
Brazil	15,953	19,298	14,870	14,676	16,932	16,524
China	7,300	7,200	7,400	7,500	7,550	7,600
European Union	6,270	6,800	6,268	6,540	6,720	5,854
Mexico	4,737	4,716	2,530	4,649	4,595	4,200
Egypt	3,120	3,600	3,200	3,570	3,000	3,600
United States	3,515	4,923	4,766	3,981	3,149	2,452
South Africa	1,586	1,590	1,414	1,511	1,600	1,650
Turkey	1,905	1,900	1,700	1,300	1,750	1,400
Vietnam	855	855	1,017	1,150	1,150	1,150
Argentina	750	800	700	750	830	800
Morocco	1,021	1,183	806	1,039	1,150	750
Australia	528	515	485	505	535	505
Costa Rica	315	295	285	290	300	305
Chile	138	140	135	200	164	200
Guatemala	178	178	180	180	180	180
Other	241	309	356	356	397	358
Total	48,412	54,302	46,112	48,197	50,002	47,528
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	7,058	7,059	7,240	7,291	7,460	7,520
European Union	5,582	5,878	5,963	5,992	5,947	5,640
Brazil	4,982	4,961	4,967	4,586	4,676	4,636
Mexico	2,785	2,486	1,596	2,416	2,392	2,400
Egypt	1,480	1,537	1,372	1,519	1,400	1,600
United States	1,216	1,259	1,409	1,234	1,197	1,207
Vietnam	917	906	1,062	1,224	1,195	1,200
Turkey	1,386	1,539	1,348	1,018	1,296	1,044
Morocco	826	968	654	897	965	630
Argentina	320	410	428	478	569	542
Russia	458	540	501	537	516	518
Saudi Arabia	380	402	369	428	420	423
Iraq	337	268	393	364	368	373
Bangladesh	242	175	221	297	253	253
United Kingdom	239	243	219	238	250	250
Other	1,796	1,808	1,829	1,820	1,839	1,795
Total	30,004	30,439	29,571	30,339	30,743	30,031
For Processing						
Brazil	10,975	14,362	9,915	10,118	12,281	11,913
Mexico	1,900	2,200	900	2,200	2,150	1,760
United States	2,010	3,378	3,050	2,498	1,844	1,140
European Union	1,154	1,309	848	996	1,110	659
Egypt	100	360	335	350	300	300
China	570	520	400	350	249	240
Costa Rica	232	216	213	215	218	221
Australia	215	210	195	226	215	210
Argentina	375	307	190	186	200	200
South Africa	239	333	76	123	174	184
Other	187	197	182	196	219	193
Total	17,957	23,392	16,304	17,458	18,960	17,020

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries (Continued)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Jan 2022/23
Exports						
Egypt	1,540	1,703	1,493	1,701	1,300	1,700
South Africa	1,279	1,186	1,260	1,296	1,345	1,380
European Union	443	494	417	410	403	390
Turkey	454	301	293	223	389	291
United States	511	479	507	467	344	285
Australia	186	198	181	160	145	180
Chile	101	100	90	105	86	105
Morocco	145	155	117	92	130	80
Mexico	72	60	65	69	75	75
China	65	55	52	100	64	70
Hong Kong	189	167	117	87	70	70
Argentina	60	85	83	88	63	60
Saudi Arabia	13	15	12	11	12	12
Malaysia	3	5	3	5	5	5
Singapore	5	6	4	3	5	5
Other	59	45	55	18	7	8
Total	5,125	5,054	4,749	4,835	4,443	4,716
Imports						
European Union	909	881	960	858	740	835
Russia	463	462	432	477	453	455
Saudi Arabia	393	417	381	439	432	435
Bangladesh	239	172	218	294	250	250
United Kingdom	268	275	256	242	250	250
China	393	434	292	241	223	230
Iraq	262	195	259	221	225	230
United Arab Emirates	181	191	234	190	195	200
Canada	190	186	198	186	187	190
Hong Kong	347	332	270	208	191	190
United States	222	193	200	218	236	180
Malaysia	92	106	87	104	116	120
Japan	83	85	91	86	72	80
Korea, South	141	126	116	110	78	75
Ukraine	88	95	89	88	76	74
Switzerland	70	70	73	74	71	72
Costa Rica	69	66	71	68	65	65
Vietnam	62	51	45	74	45	50
Guatemala	19	34	38	49	48	48
Turkey	33	45	51	46	45	45
Singapore	43	44	42	41	42	42
Mexico	20	30	31	36	22	35
Norway	32	33	30	32	33	34
Brazil	24	29	21	28	25	25
Australia	14	16	16	11	10	15
Other	17	15	11	14	14	14
Total	4,674	4,583	4,512	4,435	4,144	4,239

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Orange Juice: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons at 65 Degrees Brix)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Jan 2022/23
Production						
Brazil	1,004	1,324	938	944	1,134	1,119
Mexico	190	220	90	220	215	176
United States	187	329	297	230	159	125
European Union	89	101	66	80	78	55
South Africa	49	63	14	22	31	33
China	44	40	31	27	19	18
Australia	17	16	14	17	17	16
Other	17	18	16	17	20	17
Total	1,596	2,112	1,465	1,557	1,672	1,559
Domestic Consumption						
European Union	653	627	589	585	535	543
United States	572	530	556	542	530	498
China	110	108	89	108	129	139
United Kingdom	156	160	193	165	138	137
Brazil	40	52	63	70	75	80
Canada	85	85	84	78	80	80
Japan	73	70	60	68	65	65
Other	78	79	76	73	81	81
Total	1,767	1,711	1,710	1,689	1,633	1,623
Ending Stocks						
United States	261	376	293	240	155	165
South Africa	6	36	17	12	16	18
European Union	15	15	15	15	15	15
Brazil	160	312	151	15	14	13
Japan	23	26	40	22	15	5
Other	7	25	8	8	8	7
Total	472	791	524	312	223	223
Exports						
Brazil	989	1,120	1,036	1,010	1,060	1,040
Mexico	182	195	105	217	210	171
European Union	161	157	162	132	112	82
United States	35	30	34	31	30	27
South Africa	39	30	30	22	22	25
Other	67	60	40	32	28	27
Total	1,473	1,591	1,407	1,444	1,461	1,372
Imports						
European Union	725	683	685	637	569	570
United States	413	346	210	290	316	410
United Kingdom	186	188	210	172	141	140
China	68	70	60	83	112	122
Canada	86	85	84	78	80	80
Japan	84	75	76	50	58	55
Australia	19	18	20	13	18	19
Other	51	45	40	41	39	39
Total	1,631	1,510	1,385	1,364	1,332	1,435

For 2007/08 and after, one metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,392.6 gallons at single strength equivalent. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent for 2006/2007 and earlier.

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Jan 2022/23
Production						
China	21,200	22,000	23,000	25,000	27,000	26,500
European Union	2,913	3,209	2,889	3,243	3,155	3,013
Turkey	1,550	1,650	1,400	1,600	1,810	1,480
Japan	968	994	962	976	954	921
Morocco	1,185	1,375	926	1,205	1,360	900
United States	729	1,004	856	1,083	664	820
South Africa	356	375	461	591	630	670
Korea, South	577	608	631	655	613	595
Peru	482	503	526	540	570	550
Argentina	350	430	330	380	380	380
Other	677	760	725	743	672	765
Total	30,987	32,908	32,706	36,016	37,808	36,594
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	20,058	20,735	21,768	23,577	25,889	25,410
European Union	2,650	2,870	2,694	3,059	3,016	2,990
United States	876	956	1,004	1,046	925	985
Russia	825	893	816	943	879	885
Japan	906	948	902	930	895	866
Morocco	646	752	515	739	735	575
Turkey	836	969	614	740	868	539
Other	2,478	2,758	2,682	3,069	2,860	2,841
Total	29,275	30,881	30,995	34,103	36,067	35,091
For Processing						
China	640	620	620	630	600	580
United States	171	317	198	357	193	190
European Union	226	271	272	257	249	133
Korea, South	72	63	77	78	66	70
Japan	79	64	80	68	71	69
South Africa	75	59	47	44	68	65
Argentina	116	113	76	60	70	60
Other	60	71	70	61	60	77
Total	1,439	1,578	1,440	1,555	1,377	1,244
Exports						
Turkey	739	712	827	898	994	990
China	556	706	657	857	566	570
South Africa	261	296	389	507	520	560
Morocco	539	623	411	466	625	325
European Union	373	407	330	350	322	300
Chile	170	144	182	194	144	200
Peru	159	158	214	215	220	200
Other	237	287	255	300	238	302
Total	3,034	3,333	3,265	3,787	3,629	3,447
Imports						
Russia	836	903	824	955	884	890
European Union	336	339	407	423	432	410
United States	353	314	391	375	484	400
United Kingdom	293	292	298	296	287	290
Vietnam	143	160	204	321	219	225
Canada	154	157	159	162	166	167
Ukraine	154	171	184	201	180	165
Philippines	87	101	112	174	120	125
Indonesia	60	73	69	98	112	115
Thailand	73	85	71	135	90	95
Other	272	289	275	289	291	306
Total	2,761	2,884	2,994	3,429	3,265	3,188

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Grapefruit, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Jan 2022/23
Production						
China	4,800	4,900	4,930	4,950	5,200	5,150
Mexico	418	473	491	491	453	420
South Africa	403	372	345	351	380	385
United States	462	548	517	397	339	294
Israel	144	139	143	121	175	190
Turkey	260	250	249	238	249	186
European Union	107	108	95	106	111	109
Other	26	26	27	27	27	27
Total	6,620	6,816	6,797	6,681	6,934	6,761
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	4,670	4,713	4,797	4,867	5,134	5,110
Mexico	311	361	376	472	438	402
European Union	413	366	374	362	300	297
United States	231	213	250	231	170	167
Japan	96	89	86	79	70	65
Turkey	71	112	65	77	103	60
Russia	134	158	119	77	50	50
Canada	35	35	37	37	32	33
Israel	8	8	6	7	16	30
United Kingdom	30	26	28	27	23	25
Other	46	50	61	55	42	42
Total	6,045	6,131	6,199	6,291	6,378	6,281
For Processing						
South Africa	111	107	94	59	147	138
United States	191	292	226	138	159	126
Israel	68	77	78	60	97	80
China	0	0	0	50	60	45
European Union	17	19	14	13	18	12
Other	92	96	98	3	3	3
Total	479	591	510	323	484	404
Exports						
South Africa	288	258	244	290	235	245
Turkey	189	138	184	161	149	126
China	208	248	209	158	117	115
Israel	68	54	59	54	62	80
Mexico	18	20	21	21	17	20
United States	58	57	56	48	34	20
Hong Kong	32	21	24	26	15	17
Other	29	33	32	28	17	15
Total	890	829	829	786	646	638
Imports						
European Union	350	306	320	295	224	215
China	78	61	76	125	111	120
Russia	134	158	121	78	50	50
Japan	71	64	61	54	45	40
Canada	35	35	37	37	32	33
Hong Kong	37	27	31	34	25	27
United Kingdom	32	30	31	28	23	25
Ukraine	27	29	39	37	23	23
United States	18	14	15	20	24	19
Switzerland	7	7	7	7	6	6
Other	5	4	3	4	11	4
Total	794	735	741	719	574	562

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Lemons and Limes, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Jan 2022/23
Production						
Mexico	2,311	2,686	2,851	2,870	2,954	2,800
Argentina	1,770	1,780	1,491	1,800	1,900	1,770
European Union	1,472	1,683	1,481	1,731	1,629	1,567
Turkey	1,000	1,100	950	1,100	1,500	1,200
United States	806	909	983	804	938	853
South Africa	446	492	620	627	650	660
Chile	170	173	204	200	140	200
Other	156	210	226	229	223	220
Total	8,131	9,033	8,806	9,361	9,934	9,270
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
Mexico	1,190	1,542	1,549	1,757	1,985	1,955
European Union	1,649	1,631	1,514	1,734	1,741	1,731
United States	1,222	1,361	1,407	1,426	1,368	1,350
Turkey	417	476	520	433	762	553
Russia	216	229	221	255	225	229
Saudi Arabia	131	176	196	187	197	202
United Kingdom	156	157	154	146	148	149
Argentina	151	170	160	150	150	130
Canada	98	102	109	108	110	111
United Arab Emirates	84	106	101	104	103	104
Other	341	347	378	381	359	384
Total	5,655	6,297	6,309	6,681	7,148	6,898
For Processing						
Argentina	1,348	1,377	1,078	1,388	1,491	1,406
United States	189	240	301	158	329	258
European Union	232	376	314	393	375	256
Mexico	396	397	507	350	300	250
South Africa	113	122	138	103	65	63
Turkey	50	50	51	50	50	50
Japan	31	32	28	28	28	19
Other	13	15	18	16	12	15
Total	2,372	2,609	2,435	2,486	2,650	2,317
Exports						
Mexico	729	751	798	769	678	600
Turkey	536	576	382	620	693	600
South Africa	315	350	458	499	560	570
Argentina	272	234	256	264	260	235
European Union	144	172	174	155	142	140
Chile	88	90	97	102	60	100
United States	97	96	93	81	88	95
Other	30	33	35	28	13	15
Total	2,211	2,302	2,293	2,518	2,494	2,355
Imports						
United States	702	788	818	861	847	850
European Union	553	496	521	551	629	560
Russia	219	232	225	259	226	230
United Kingdom	160	161	161	148	149	150
Saudi Arabia	131	126	144	130	140	145
Canada	98	102	109	108	110	111
United Arab Emirates	79	101	93	95	94	95
Ukraine	50	55	59	65	54	55
Japan	53	59	48	44	46	50
Hong Kong	39	36	31	37	30	30
Other	23	19	22	26	33	24
Total	2,107	2,175	2,231	2,324	2,358	2,300

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs January - December of the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.