Required Report: Required - Public Distribution
Date: December 20, 2023
Report Number: MO2023-0021

## Report Name: Citrus Annual

Country: Morocco
Post: Rabat
Report Category: Citrus

Prepared By: Mohamed Fardaoussi
Approved By: Benjamin Rau

## Report Highlights:

Post expects Morocco's Tangerine/mandarin production for MY 2023/24 to reach an estimated 950,000 metric tons, increasing 3 percent over MY 2022/23, orange production should increase by 5 percent over the previous year to $820,000 \mathrm{MT}$, while lemon/lime production will reach $40,000 \mathrm{MT}$. Much of the increase in production is due to improved weather conditions compared to the previous season coupled with an increased adoption of drip irrigation techniques. Post estimates Morocco's MY 2023/24 tangerine/mandarin exports will slightly decrease to approximately $450,000 \mathrm{MT}$ due to high domestic prices while orange exports should reach around $50,000 \mathrm{MT}$ and lemon/lime exports at 7,000 MT.

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... 3
I. Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh ..... 4
II. Oranges, Fresh ..... 6
III. Orange Juice ( $65^{\circ}$ brix basis) ..... 8
IV. Lemons/Limes, Fresh ..... 9
V. Policy ..... 10
VI. Annex ..... 11

## Executive Summary

While still below historical averages, Morocco's MY 2023/24 citrus production showed a slight improvement over the previous season due to improved weather conditions during the growing season coupled with an increased adoption of drip irrigation techniques. Growers reported a favorable production compared to last year, except in the Souss-Massa region of southern Morocco, where high temperature led to smaller sizes and drier fruits. Post expects Morocco's Tangerine/mandarin production for MY 2023/24 to reach an estimated 950,000 metric tons, increasing 3 percent over MY 2022/23, orange production should increase by 5 percent over the previous year to $820,000 \mathrm{MT}$, while lemon/lime production to reach $40,000 \mathrm{MT}$.

The export season did not start until the second week of November due to a delay in fruit maturation. The European Union and Russia remain Morocco's top export markets. Moroccan exporters are encountering challenges in shipping their products to the North American market, mainly because of issues in securing reservations on conventional ships. Consequently, the majority are turning to container shipping as an alternative, largely driven by the lower costs of containers. This situation is expected to reduce Moroccan tangerine and mandarin exports to the United States and Canada in MY2023/24.

The industry reports that for MY2023/24 farmers are prioritizing the domestic market, influenced by the high costs of shipping, strong competition posed by Egypt, and attractive domestic prices.

Post estimates Morocco's MY 2023/24 tangerine/mandarin exports at approximately 450,000 MT while orange exports should reach around $50,000 \mathrm{MT}$ and lemon/lime exports at 7,000 MT.

Summary of Post's Citrus PSDs (1,000MT)

| Citrus | MY 2022/2023 |  |  | MY 2023/2024 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Production | Domestic <br> Consumption | Exports | Production | Domestic <br> Consumption | Exports |
| Tangerines/Mandarins Fresh | 927 | 474 | 453 | 950 | 500 | 450 |
| Oranges, Fresh | 783 | 703 | 40 | 820 | 715 | 50 |
| Lemons/Limes Fresh | 35 | 28 | 7 | 40 | 33 | 7 |
| Orange Juice (65 ${ }^{\circ}$ brix)* | 4 | 4 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3 |

Source : Office des Changes, * For import data see trade section.

## I. Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh

(HS-080520, 080521, 080522, 080529)

Production: For MY 2023/2024, Morocco's tangerine and mandarin production is forecasted to reach $950,000 \mathrm{MT}$, slightly up by 3 percent compared to the previous season. This increase is largely due to intensified irrigation efforts aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of heatwaves on crops. Growers in southern Morocco reported that while heatwaves have negatively impacted various agricultural crops, the timing of the most severe heatwave occurred after the citrus flowering phase, which somewhat reduced its effect on the tangerine and mandarin harvest. Additionally, growers in southern Morocco's Souss-Massa region noted that drought conditions led to delayed fruit maturation, resulting in abundance of smaller-sized fruits, which generally have lower market demand.

Consumption: Post forecasts domestic tangerine and mandarin consumption at 500,000 MT in MY 2023/2024, which represents a 5 percent increase compared to MY 2022/2023 based on increased production and higher domestic prices. Post also updates MY 2022/2023 fresh domestic consumption, reflecting remaining available supply in the balance sheet after accounting for yearend trade data. Post notes that increasing domestic tangerine/mandarin prices have helped maintain domestic supply at the cost to some exports.

Trade: The export season did not start until the second week of November due to a delay in fruit maturation. Industry sources in the south reported that the fruits are smaller in size and drier than usual. Consequently, many farmers chose to postpone harvesting, resulting in a delay to the start of the export season. Post projects MY 2023/2024 tangerine and mandarin exports to reach $450,000 \mathrm{MT}$, reflecting the figures from the previous season. The European Union and Russia continue to be the primary export destination for Morocco's tangerine and mandarin. Post also updates MY 2022/2023 export figures based on year-end trade data. It should be noted that Moroccan exporters are encountering challenges in shipping their products to the North American market, mainly because of issues in securing reservations on conventional ships. Consequently, the majority are turning to container shipping as an alternative, largely driven by the lower costs of containers. This situation is expected to reduce Moroccan tangerine and mandarin exports to the United States and Canada in MY2023/24.

Tangerine/Mandarin Exports (1,000 MT) by Marketing Year (Sep-Aug)

| Partner Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 / 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 / 2 3}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EU 27 | 151,914 | 150,097 | 165,801 | 180,699 | 145,059 | $-20 \%$ |
| Russia | 303,330 | 124,247 | 149,464 | 182,346 | 94,900 | $-48 \%$ |
| United States | 56,477 | 38,244 | 43,208 | 109,254 | 82,139 | $-25 \%$ |
| Canada | 64,492 | 53,824 | 54,160 | 69,033 | 73,049 | $6 \%$ |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 23,855 | 26,830 | 30,364 | 52,428 | 37,338 | $-29 \%$ |
| Middle East | 15,762 | 14,093 | 18,007 | 18,801 | 15,376 | $-18 \%$ |
| Other | 6,993 | 3,617 | 4,648 | 12,415 | 6,001 | $-52 \%$ |
| Total | 622,823 | 410,952 | 465,652 | 624,976 | 453,862 | $-27 \%$ |

Source: Office des changes

Production, Supply \& Distribution: Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh

| Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh | 2021 | 022 | 2022 | 023 | 2023 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Year Begins | Sep |  | Sep |  | Sep |  |
| Morocco | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official } \end{gathered}$ | New Post | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official } \end{gathered}$ | New Post | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { USDA } \\ & \text { Official } \end{aligned}$ | New Post |
| Area Planted (HECTARES) | 65750 | 65750 | 59150 | 59150 | 0 | 59100 |
| Area Harvested (HECTARES) | 58900 | 58900 | 50000 | 50000 | 0 | 50050 |
| Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 20000 | 20000 | 17975 | 17975 | 0 | 17400 |
| Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 6820 | 6820 | 6150 | 6150 | 0 | 6100 |
| Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES) | 26820 | 26820 | 24125 | 24125 | 0 | 23500 |
| Production (1000 MT) | 1360 | 1360 | 927 | 927 | 0 | 950 |
| Imports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply (1000 MT) | 1360 | 1360 | 927 | 927 | 0 | 950 |
| Exports (1000 MT) | 625 | 625 | 425 | 453 | 0 | 450 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT) | 735 | 735 | 502 | 474 | 0 | 500 |
| For Processing (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution (1000 MT) | 1360 | 1360 | 927 | 927 | 0 | 950 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## II. Oranges, Fresh

(HS-080510)
Production: Weather conditions remain challenging, ongoing drought and increasing temperatures are adversely affecting orange production in Morocco. Industry indicates that while this season's production is better than the previous drought-affected year, it is still approximately 24 percent lower than in a favorable year. For MY 2023/2024 orange production is expected to increase by 5 percent, reaching $820,000 \mathrm{MT}$, due to improved weather conditions during the growing season compared to the last year, coupled with an increased adoption of drip irrigation techniques.
Consumption: Post estimates MY 2023/2024 domestic consumption of fresh oranges at 715,000 MT, an increase of 1.7 percent from the previous season. Deliveries to processors are estimated to increase to $55,000 \mathrm{MT}$ due to available supplies. Post adjusts domestic consumption for MY $2022 / 2023$, based on year-end trade figures.

Trade: Orange exports have declined due to intense competition from Egypt and attractive prices in the local market. The industry reports that for MY2023/24 farmers are prioritizing the domestic market, influenced by the high costs of shipping and strong competition posed by Egypt. Post projects orange exports for MY2023/2024 to reach $50,000 \mathrm{MT}$, a 25 percent increase from the MY 2022/2023 due to the available of supplies. However, the MY2023/24 export projection is still approximately 67 percent below the levels seen in a good year due to lower-than-average production and continued higher domestic prices.

Post also updates the MY2020/2021 export number based on year-end trade data.
Orange Exports (MT) by Marketing Year (Oct-Sep)

|  | Marketing Year |  |  |  | Year to Date |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Partner Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 / 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 / 2 1 - 0 8 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 / 2 2 - 0 8 / 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{\%} \boldsymbol{\Delta}$ |
| EU 27 | 97,459 | 84,191 | 52,011 | 51,284 | 46,955 | 5,915 | $-87 \%$ |
| Russia | 14,908 | 9,909 | 9,609 | 20,307 | 20,307 | 6,343 | $-69 \%$ |
| United States | 6,244 | 2,142 | 2,919 | 18,611 | 18,611 | 6,622 | $-64 \%$ |
| Canada | 12,869 | 6,968 | 10,972 | 17,783 | 17,783 | 10,309 | $-42 \%$ |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 9,977 | 8,706 | 10,030 | 13,867 | 13,037 | 8,401 | $-36 \%$ |
| Middle East | 9,592 | 4,532 | 4,459 | 6,784 | 6,784 | 579 | $-91 \%$ |
| Other | 3,634 | 736 | 1,546 | 1,723 | 1,723 | 522 | $-70 \%$ |
| Total | 154,683 | 117,184 | 91,546 | 130,359 | 125,200 | 38,691 | $-69 \%$ |

Source: Office des changes

Production, Supply \& Distribution: Oranges, Fresh

| Oranges, Fresh | 2021/2022 |  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 / 2 0 2 3}$ |  | 2023/2024 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Market Year Begins | Oct 2021 |  | Oct 2022 |  | Oct 2023 |  |
| Morocco | USDA <br> Official | New Post | USDA <br> Official | New Post | USDA <br> Official | New Post |
| Area Planted (HECTARES) | 59600 | 59600 | 58500 | 58500 | 0 | 58200 |
| Area Harvested (HECTARES) | 56500 | 56500 | 55100 | 55100 | 0 | 54900 |
| Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 17200 | 17200 | 17125 | 17125 | 0 | 17100 |
| Non-Bearing Trees (1000 <br> TREES) | 1635 | 1635 | 1600 | 1600 | 0 | 1590 |
| Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES) | 18835 | 18835 | 18725 | 18725 | 0 | 18690 |
| Production (1000 MT) | 1150 | 1150 | 783 | 783 | 0 | 820 |
| Imports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply (1000 MT) | 1150 | 1150 | 783 | 783 | 0 | 820 |
| Exports (1000 MT) | 130 | 130 | 80 | 40 | 0 | 55 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 <br> MT) | 965 | 965 | 663 | 703 | 0 | 715 |
| For Processing (1000 MT) | 55 | 55 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 50 |
| Total Distribution (1000 MT) | 1150 | 1150 | 783 | 783 | 0 | 820 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (HECTARES),(1000 TREES),(1000 MT) |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |

## III. Orange Juice ( $65^{\circ}$ brix basis)

(HS-200911, 200912, 200919)
Production: Post forecasts orange juice production for MY 2023/24 at 55,000 MT, 37 percent higher than MY 2022/23 based on industry reports indicating more available fruit for processing.

Consumption: Post forecasts MY 2023/24 domestic consumption at 4,500 MT, up 11 percent over the previous season on higher available supply. Post revised its estimate for MY2022/23 following year-end trade figures.

Trade: For MY 2023/24, Post estimates that orange juice exports will reach 3,000 MT, about 118 MT higher than MY 2022/23. Post also expects Morocco to import 2,000 MT of orange juice, a decrease of 934 MT over the previous year. Decreased imports reflect domestic production increase.

Orange Juice Imports (MT @ 65 ${ }^{\circ}$ ) by Marketing Year (Oct-Sep)

| Product | conv. factor | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0} / \mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 / 2 3}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009.11: Frzn | 1.0154 | 1,052 | 627 | 243 | 165 | 469 | $184.24 \%$ |
| 2009.12: Not Frzn, $\leq 20$ Brix | 0.1815 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 15 | $87.50 \%$ |
| 2009.19: Not Frzn, Other | 1 | 1,320 | 1,054 | 1,304 | 1,607 | 2,451 | $52.52 \%$ |
| Total $\left(\mathbf{6 5}^{\circ}\right.$ Basis) |  | 2,379 | 1,687 | 1,556 | 1,780 | 2,934 | $64.83 \%$ |

Source: Office des Changes
Orange Juice Exports (MT @ $65^{\circ}$ ) by Marketing Year (Oct-Sep)

| Product | conv. factor | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 / 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 / 2 3}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009.11: Frzn | 1.0154 | 1,310 | 226 | 522 | 818 | 846 | $3.42 \%$ |
| 2009.12: Not Frzn, $\leq 20$ Brix | 0.1815 | 1,266 | 755 | 554 | 841 | 460 | $45.30 \%$ |
| 2009.19: Not Frzn, Other | 1 | 1,707 | 1,075 | 1,594 | 1,398 | 1,576 | $12.73 \%$ |
| Total $\left(\mathbf{6 5}^{\circ}\right.$ Basis) |  | 4,283 | 2,056 | 2,670 | 3,057 | 2,882 | $-5.72 \%$ |

Source : Office des Changes

Production, Supply \& Distribution: Orange Juice ( $65^{\circ}$ brix basis)

| Orange Juice | 2021 | 022 | 2022 |  | 2023 | 024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Year Begins | Oct |  | Oct |  | Oct |  |
| Morocco | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official } \end{gathered}$ | New Post | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | New Post | USDA <br> Official | New Post |
| Deliv. To Processors (MT) | 55000 | 55000 | 40000 | 40000 | 0 | 55000 |
| Beginning Stocks (MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production (MT) | 5500 | 5500 | 4000 | 4000 | 0 | 5500 |
| Imports (MT) | 1780 | 1780 | 2000 | 2934 | 0 | 2000 |
| Total Supply (MT) | 7280 | 7280 | 6000 | 6934 | 0 | 7500 |
| Exports (MT) | 3057 | 3057 | 2500 | 2882 | 0 | 3000 |
| Domestic <br> Consumption (MT) | 4223 | 4223 | 3500 | 4052 | 0 | 4500 |
| Ending Stocks (MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution (MT) | 7280 | 7280 | 6000 | 6934 | 0 | 7500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## IV. Lemons/Limes, Fresh

(HS-080550)
Production: Post forecasts lemon and lime production for MY 2023/24 to reach 40,000 MT, about 14 percent higher than MY 2022/23. Production increases are due to the increase in area harvested. Consumption: Post forecasts MY 2023/24 fresh domestic consumption to be slightly up at 33,000 MT based on available supply.

Trade: Post projects lemon/lime exports for MY 2023/24 to be flat at 7,000 MT. Post also updates MY2022/23 exports number based on year-end trade data.

Lemon/Lime Exports by Destination (MT)

| Partner Country | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 / 2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 / 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{\%} \mathbf{\Delta}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Russia | 5,151 | 6,477 | 4,242 | 2,091 | 1,615 | $-23 \%$ |
| Sub Saharan Africa | 7,708 | 6,855 | 2,727 | 2,536 | 2,880 | $14 \%$ |
| EU 27 | 703 | 2,117 | 891 | 1,120 | 1,391 | $24 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | 115 | 317 | 4 | 44 | 204 | $364 \%$ |
| Canada | 719 | 1,073 | 649 | 1,642 | 1,203 | $-27 \%$ |
| United States | 0 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Middle East | 658 | 434 | 339 | 4 | 28 | $600 \%$ |
| Other | 149 | 44 | 31 | 0 | 3 | $0 \%$ |
| Total | 15,228 | 17,319 | 8,909 | 7,437 | 7,324 | $-2 \%$ |

Source: Office des Changes

Production, Supply \& Distribution: Lemons/Limes, Fresh

| Lemons/Limes, Fresh | 2021 | 022 | 2022 | 023 | 2023 | 024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Year Begins | Oct |  | Oct |  | Oct |  |
| Morocco | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USDA } \\ & \text { Official } \end{aligned}$ | New Post | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USDA } \\ & \text { Official } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | New Post | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USDA } \\ & \text { Official } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | New Post |
| Area Planted (HECTARES) | 4000 | 4000 | 3900 | 3900 | 0 | 3950 |
| Area Harvested (HECTARES) | 3110 | 3110 | 3000 | 3000 | 0 | 3050 |
| Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 1680 | 1680 | 1650 | 1650 | 0 | 1670 |
| Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES) | 1680 | 1680 | 1650 | 1650 | 0 | 1670 |
| Production (1000 MT) | 45 | 45 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 40 |
| Imports (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply (1000 MT) | 45 | 45 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 40 |
| Exports (1000 MT) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT) | 38 | 38 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 33 |
| For Processing (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution (1000 MT) | 45 | 45 | 35 | 35 | 0 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## V. Policy

The Moroccan government continues to provide a set of incentive measures to support citrus export and encourage new investment in citrus packinghouses.

Subsidies and Incentives for the Citrus Sector:

| Program | Subsidy |
| :--- | :--- |
| Phyto-sanitary assistance | $\$ 100 /$ ha for the mass trapping technique <br> based on the use of Medfly <br> female attractant. |
| Packinghouse station | $30 \%$ of the cost of construction |
| Export subsidy for citrus <br> destined to Ukraine, China, Gulf countries | Since September 2017, exporters receive 500 <br> DH/T for quantities that exceed the amount <br> exported during the 2000/2001 export <br> campaign. |
| Export subsidy for Countries <br> other than Russia, Ukraine, <br> China, Gulf countries, EU <br> Members, and UK | Exporters receive 500MAD/MT for all <br> exported quantities exceeding the levels <br> exported between September 1, 2000 to <br> August 31, 2001 |

Source: MoA/FDA-2023 link

## VI. Annex

Figure 1: Morocco's Tangerine/Mandarin Production by Variety in MY 2023/2024
Tangerine/Mandarin Production by Variety (in MT)


Source: MinAg, *MY2023/2024 forecast

Figure 2: Morocco's Orange Production by Variety in MT 2023/2024


Source: MinAg, *MY2023/2024 forecast

Field Trip Observations:
The photos, captured on our field trip in the Souss-Massa region during the week of November $6^{\text {th }}$, shows the effect of the drought, with many fruits being small size and too dry.


## Attachments:

No Attachments

