

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

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Report Number: CI2023-0012

Report Name: Citrus Semi-Annual

Country: Chile

Post: Santiago

Report Category: Citrus

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Report Highlights:

In MY 2022/23, FAS Santiago estimates lemon production will increase by 26.4 percent and total 172,000 MT (metric tons) due to favorable climatic conditions. Lemon exports will increase by 33.9 percent and reach 75,000 MT due to higher productions and a decrease in freight costs. Likewise, in MY 2022/23, orange production will increase by 6.1 percent and exports will increase by 4.7 percent, totaling 174,000 MT and 90,000 MT, respectively. In MY 2022/23, mandarin production will increase by 26.5 percent and total 215,000 MT, based on an increase in yields and new orchards coming online. Mandarin exports will total 180,000 metric tons. In March 2023, Chile gained market access to Mexico for lemons, clementines, and mandarins using an enhanced inspection system instead of methyl bromide fumigation.

Commodities:
Lemons, Fresh

Table 1: Production, Supply and Distribution

Lemons/Limes, Fresh Market Year Begins Chile	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Apr 2021		Apr 2022		Apr 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	7340	7340	8040	8040	8500	8080
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	7100	7100	8000	8000	8300	8000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	200	200	140	136	200	172
Imports (1000 MT)	13	13	15	15	12	12
Total Supply (1000 MT)	213	213	155	151	212	184
Exports (1000 MT)	102	102	60	56	100	75
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	86	86	101	98
For Processing (1000 MT)	11	11	9	9	11	11
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	213	213	155	151	212	184

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

Source: Post Estimates

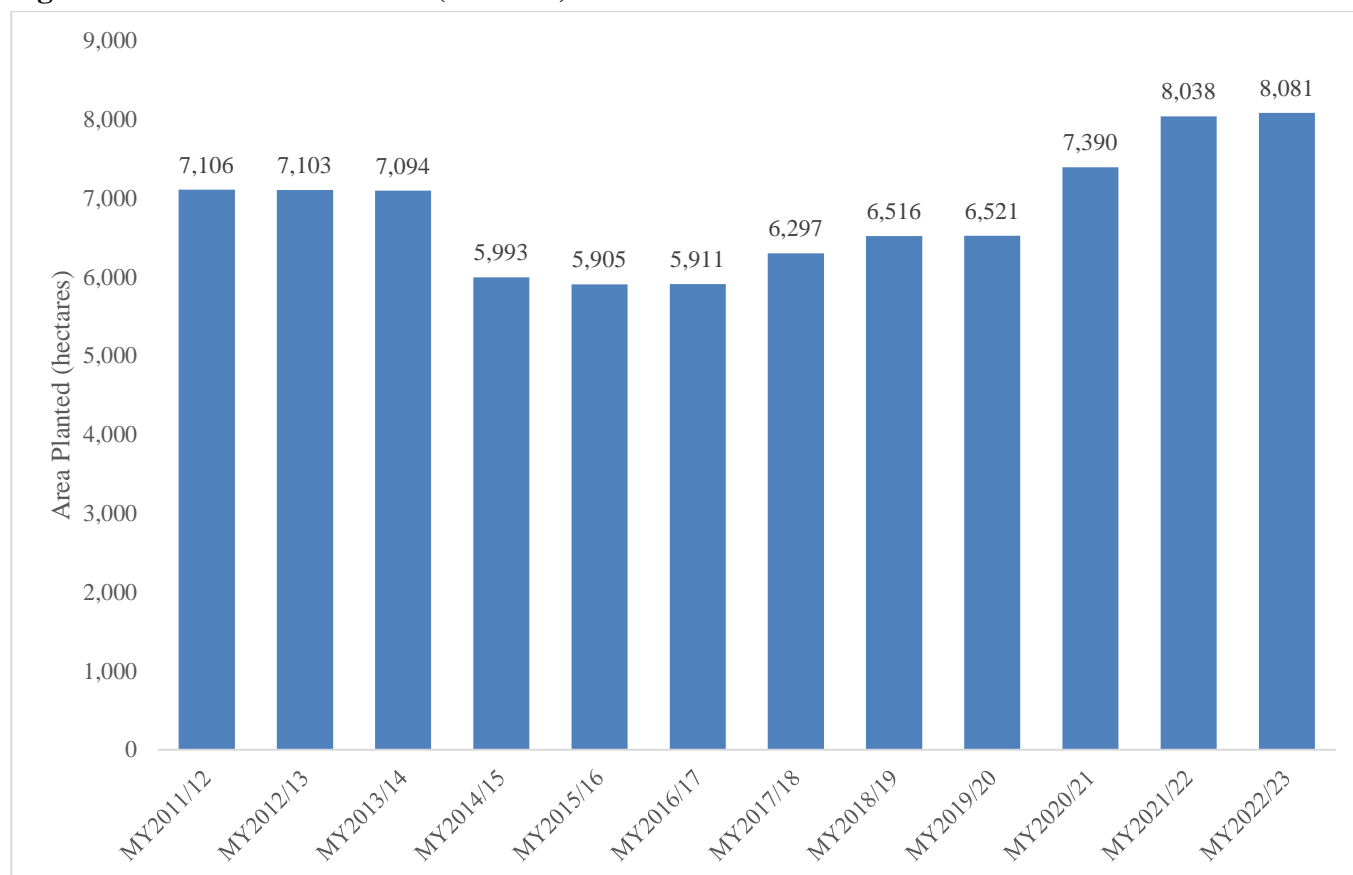
Production:

In MY 2022/23, Post estimates lemon production will increase by 26.4 percent and total 172,000 MT (Table 1). According to Post sources, favorable climatic conditions and an increase in water supplies in the *Coquimbo* region pushed up lemon yields, and thus overall production. The *Coquimbo* region holds 1,628 hectares of lemons, which represents 20.3 percent of the lemon area planted in Chile.

In MY 2022/23 total area planted reached 8,080 hectares (ha), a 0.5 percent increase over MY 2021/22. This signifies a slowdown from the area planted growth observed over the past three marketing years (Figure 1). Lemon production and exports have surged as a profitable alternative in the *Coquimbo*, *Valparaíso*, and *Metropolitana* regions against other crops such as table grapes, which have experienced a decrease in grower returns due to low prices. The *Metropolitana* region, in the central part of Chile holds 41.1 percent of the lemon area planted, making it the top producing region.

In Chile, the lemon marketing year starts April with the beginning of the harvest season. The bulk of exports take place between June and September each year and peak in July or August depending on the specific conditions of the marketing year.

Figure 1: Lemon Area Planted (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2023

Consumption:

Domestic consumption of lemons peaks in the summer months between December and March. During the Chilean winter, between June and September, domestic consumption decreases and most of the lemon production goes to export markets. In MY 2022/23, Post estimates fresh domestic consumption will increase by 14 percent to 98,000 MT following the increase in production. Consumption of lemons for processing will reach 11,000 MT, a 22.2 percent increase over MY 2021/22. The processing industry uses lemons to produce juice, essential oils, or concentrates for confectionary.

Trade:

In MY 2022/23, Post estimates exports to increase by 33.9 percent and reach 75,000 MT following the increase in production and drop in freight costs. In MY 2021/22, freight cost increased significantly due to high demand from exporters, and tight supply of shipping containers, reducing export volumes, and cutting export returns. In MY 2021/22, due to lower production caused by frost and high freight costs, lemon exports decreased by 44.9 percent and totaled 56,000 metric tons.

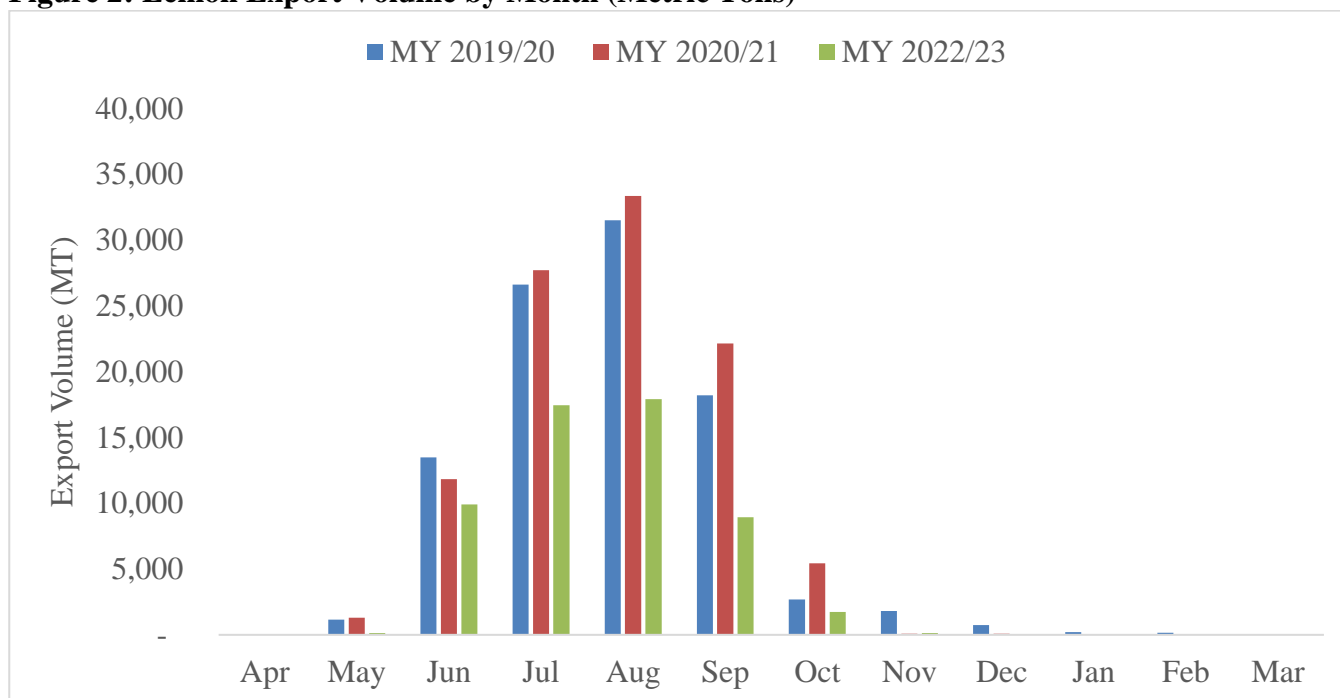
The United States is the top market for Chilean lemons. In MY 2021/22, Chile exported 31,222 MT to the United States, which represented 55.5 percent of export volume (Table 2). Chile also exported lemons to Japan, China, and South Korea.

Table 2: Lemon and Limes Export Volume to the World (MT)

Commodity: 080550, Lemons And Limes, Fresh Or Dried				
Partner Country	Marketing Year			Variation (%)
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	
The World	96,606	101,996	56,217	-44.9%
United States	54,458	65,682	31,222	-52.5%
Japan	18,705	17,056	15,578	-8.7%
South Korea	5,343	4,999	4,423	-11.5%
China	5,657	6,532	1,558	-76.1%
Denmark	821	962	1,434	49.1%
Netherlands	4,575	4,630	901	-80.5%
Spain	966	858	689	-19.7%
Italy	1,298	617	209	-66.1%
Colombia	88	54	58	7.4%
Dominican Republic	30	56	54	-3.6%
Panama	40	49	39	-20.4%
Canada	70	95	12	-87.4%
Germany	74	173	0	-100.0%
Finland	0	115	0	-100.0%
Brazil	389	47	0	-100.0%
Others	4,092	71	40	-43.7%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 2: Lemon Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In MY 2021/22, Chile imported 12,267 MT of lemons, which represented 9.0 percent of production. Chile imports lemons from Peru, Brazil, Colombia, and the United States (Table 3). Historically the top supplier has been Peru, due to its proximity to Chile. During the summer months in Chile, there is a high demand for lemons and prices are high, justifying the need for imports.

Table 3: Lemon and Limes Import Volume from the World (MT)

Commodity: 080550, Lemons and Limes, Fresh Or Dried				
Partner Country	Marketing Year			
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	11,356	12,703	12,267	-3.4%
Peru	8,027	10,350	8,567	-17.2%
Brazil	0	202	3,057	1413.4%
Colombia	2,204	1,827	500	-72.6%
United States	1,116	324	142	-56.2%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy:

In March 2023, Chile [gained market access to Mexico for lemons](#) using an enhanced inspection system, which will avoid the use of methyl bromide fumigation. According to Chilean fruit exporters, this will

allow them to reach the Mexican market with higher quality fruit since methyl bromide reduces post-harvest life. Additionally, it will help Chilean exporters diversify their export markets.

Commodities:

Oranges, Fresh

Table 4: Production, Supply and Distribution

Oranges, Fresh Market Year Begins Chile	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Apr 2021		Apr 2022		Apr 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HECTARES)	6326	6326	6371	6371	6400	6362
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	6150	6150	6180	6180	6200	6200
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	200	200	164	164	200	174
Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Supply (1000 MT)	203	203	167	167	203	177
Exports (1000 MT)	105	105	86	86	105	90
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	86	86	71	71	86	76
For Processing (1000 MT)	12	12	10	10	12	11
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	203	203	167	167	203	177

(HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT)
Source: Post Estimates

Production:

In MY 2022/23, orange production will increase by 6.1 percent and total 174,000 metric tons assuming regular yields and steady area planted (Table 4). Yields are up due to increased rainfall and no damage from frost. In MY 2022/23, orange area planted totaled 6,362 hectares, remaining unchanged from MY 2021/22 (Figure 3). The total orange area planted has remained steady at around 6,300 hectares since MY 2018/19.

Orange production in Chile takes place in the central part of the country. The *Metropolitana* and the *O'Higgins* regions are the top orange producing regions in Chile, holding 39.3 percent and 31.3 of the orange area planted, respectively. The *O'Higgins* region holds 31.3 percent of the area planted. Area planted in the *Metropolitana* and the *O'Higgins* regions increased in the past three marketing years by 8.5 percent and 13.5, respectively.

Figure 3: Oranges Area Planted (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2022

Consumption:

Chilean consumption consists of fresh domestic consumption and processing for orange juice. In MY 2022/23, fresh domestic consumption will increase by 7.0 percent, to 76,000 MT as production increases. Orange for processing will total 11,000 metric tons. Out of total production, Post estimates that around half of all oranges are consumed domestically and the other half are exported.

Trade:

In MY 2022/23, Post projects export to increase by 4.7 percent and total 90,000 MT due to recovered production. In Chile, the orange marketing year starts April with the beginning of the harvest season. The bulk of Chilean orange export takes place between July and September each year and peaks around August.

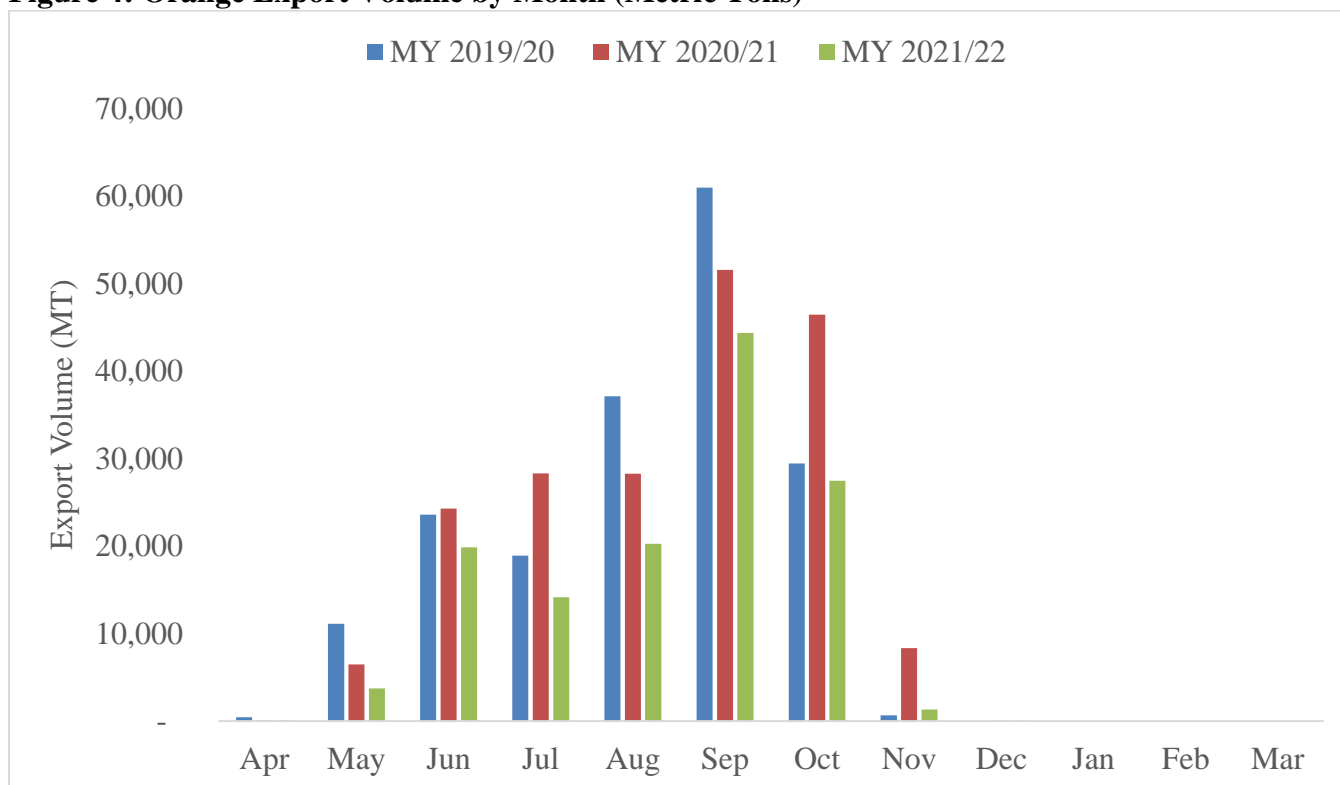
In MY 2021/22, orange exports decreased by 22.6 percent from MY 2020/21 and totaled 81,062 metric tons (Table 5). In MY 2021/22, exports to the United States decreased by 23.3 percent and totaled 73,916 MT, which represents 91.2 percent of Chilean orange exports. Chile exported oranges to various other countries, such as the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Canada.

Table 5: Orange Export Volume to the World (MT)

Commodity: 080510, Oranges, Fresh				
Partner Country	Marketing Year			
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	89,946	104,714	81,062	-22.6%
United States	81,928	96,319	73,916	-23.3%
Dominican Republic	718	1,309	1,559	19.1%
Ecuador	1,025	1,596	1,258	-21.2%
Canada	1,883	898	670	-25.4%
Guatemala	674	890	644	-27.6%
Costa Rica	812	774	638	-17.6%
Brazil	324	91	621	582.4%
Panama	501	564	536	-5.0%
Colombia	303	465	407	-12.5%
Peru	339	378	373	-1.3%
South Korea	575	468	209	-55.3%
El Salvador	49	137	88	-35.8%
Honduras	74	140	71	-49.3%
China	404	462	0	-100.0%
Netherlands	83	65	0	-100.0%
Others	254	158	72	-54.4%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 4: Orange Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In MY 2021/22, Chile imported 1,704 MT of oranges, a 45.2 percent decrease from MY 2020/21 due to high inflation which pressed down Chilean purchasing power (Table 6). The United States was the main supplier of oranges, with 91.3 percent market share and totaling 1,555 metric tons. Chile imported the remaining share of oranges from Argentina.

Table 6: Orange Import Volume from the World (MT)

Commodity: 080510, Oranges, Fresh				
Partner Country	Marketing Year			
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	3,726	3,107	1,704	-45.2%
United States	3,726	2,983	1,555	-47.9%
Argentina	0	105	147	40.0%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy:

No new policy developments to report.

Commodities:

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh

Table 7: Production, Supply and Distribution

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh Market Year Begins	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Apr 2021		Apr 2022		Apr 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Chile						
Area Planted (HECTARES)	11194	8444	12500	11194	13500	11184
Area Harvested (HECTARES)	10800	8400	12000	11000	13000	11000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	230	230	170	170	237	215
Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	231	231	171	171	238	216
Exports (1000 MT)	194	194	144	144	200	180
Fresh Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	35	35	25	25	35	33
For Processing (1000 MT)	2	2	2	2	3	3
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	231	231	171	171	238	216

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

Source: Post Estimates

Production:

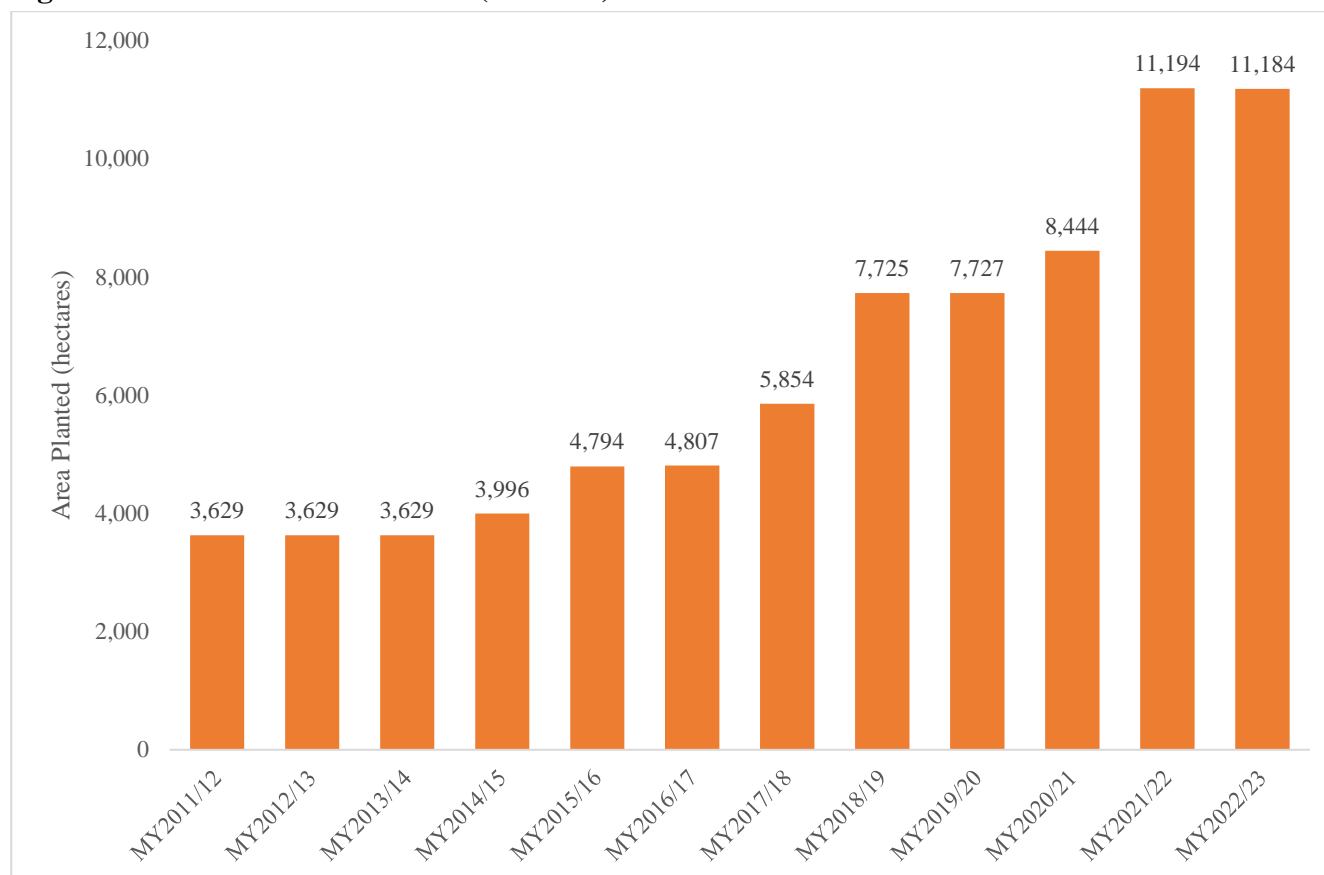
In MY 2022/23, Post estimates that mandarin production (includes mandarins, clementines, and tangerines) will increase by 26.5 percent and total 215,000 MT, driven by an increase in yields and new orchards reaching production (Table 7). Yields this year recovered as rainfall reached more normal levels and there were no adverse impacts from early frost.

In MY 2021/22, mandarin area planted totaled 11,184 hectares, unchanged from MY 2021/22 (Figure 5). Post projects mandarin area planted to increase around 1,000 hectares per year; however, a lag in official data often absconds the steady annual growth. Chilean official data for area planted is updated only once every three years for each region.

Due to high profits, mandarin area planted increased significantly since MY 2014/15. Specifically, the W. Murcott variety became a viable alternative to replace other crops such as oranges or table grapes, which are less profitable than mandarins, or avocados, which are sensitive to cold temperatures and excessive irrigation.

The *Coquimbo* region is the top mandarin production region in Chile, holding 5,309 hectares, which represents 47.4 percent of area planted. The *O'Higgins* and the *Valparaiso* regions, in the central part of the country, hold 21.9 percent and 20.7 percent of the area planted, respectively. Area planted in all mandarin producing regions grew in the past three marketing years.

Figure 5: Mandarin Area Planted (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2023

Consumption:

In MY 2022/23, Post estimates domestic consumption at 36,000 MT, which represents a 33 percent increase from MY 2021/22. Out of total domestic consumption, 33,000 MT or 92 percent will be fresh domestic consumption and the remaining 3,000 MT, or eight percent, will be used for processing. The processing industry used mandarins mostly to produce juice.

Trade:

In MY 2022/23, Post estimates that mandarin exports will increase by 25.0 percent totaling 180,000 MT due to an increase in yields and steady area planted. In Chile, the mandarin marketing year starts April with the beginning of the harvest season. Chile exports mandarins from April until December, peaking in September.

In MY 2021/22, Chile exported 131,363 MT of mandarins to the world, a 32.2 percent decrease from MY 2020/21 (Table 8). Yields in MY 2021/22 were lower due to frost and low moisture levels. The top export market for mandarins is the United States. In MY 2021/22, Chile exported 128,468 MT to the

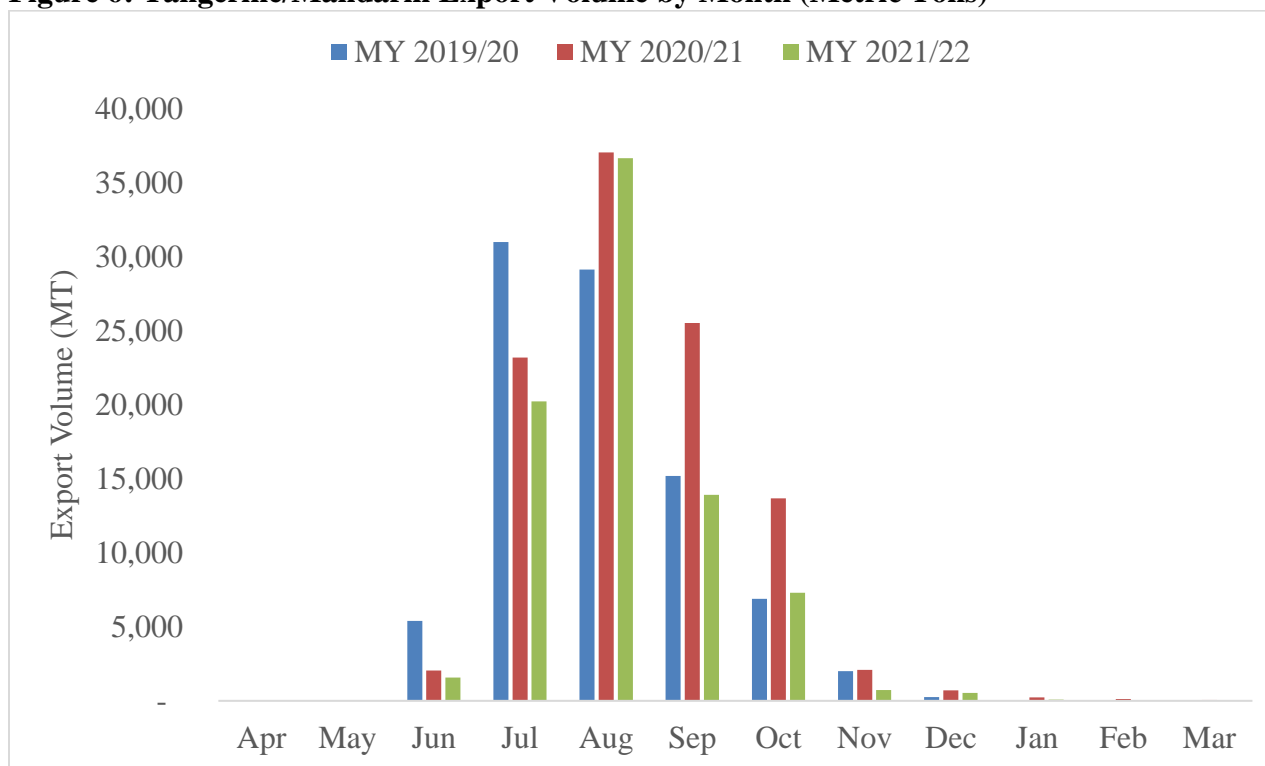
United States, which represented 97.8 percent of exports. Other markets for Chilean mandarins are Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and Canada, although volumes exported to these markets are much lower.

Table 8: Tangerine/Mandarin Export Volume to the World (MT)

Commodity: 080520,080521,080522,080529, Mandarins (Including Tangerines and Satsumas); Clementines, Wilkings and Similar Citrus Hybrids, Fresh or Dried/Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)/Clementines/Other citrus hybrids				
Partner Country	Marketing Year			
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	182,337	193,821	131,363	-32.2%
United States	172,286	183,957	128,468	-30.2%
Puerto Rico	776	951	776	-18.4%
Dominican Republic	340	599	582	-2.8%
Canada	3,561	2,867	493	-82.8%
United Kingdom	1,632	2,795	193	-93.1%
Russia	207	385	92	-76.1%
Costa Rica	52	53	91	71.7%
Netherlands	814	946	68	-92.8%
Honduras	36	42	55	31.0%
Japan	79	48	30	-37.5%
Guatemala	44	60	28	-53.3%
Panama	209	157	23	-85.4%
China	1,141	508	22	-95.7%
India	0	222	0	-100.0%
Germany	203	148	0	-100.0%
Others	957	83	442	432.5%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 6: Tangerine/Mandarin Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In MY 2021/22, Chile imported 529 MT of mandarins a 10 percent decrease from MY 2020/21. The main supplier of mandarins is the United States, with a 419 MT of imports which represent a 79.2 percent of total imports MY 2021/22. Chile imported the remaining 20.8 percent from Peru (Table 9). Chilean mandarin imports represent only 0.2 percent of total supply.

Table 9: Tangerine/Mandarin Import Volume from the World (MT)

Commodity: 080520,080521,080522,080529, Mandarins (Including Tangerines and Satsumas); Clementines, Wilkings and Similar Citrus Hybrids, Fresh or Dried/Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)/Clementines/Other citrus hybrids				
Partner Country	Marketing Year			
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	695	588	529	-10%
United States	532	305	419	37%
Peru	141	283	110	-61%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy:

In March 2023, Chile [gained market access to the Mexican market for clementines and mandarins](#) using an enhanced inspection system instead of methyl bromide fumigation. According to Chilean fruit exporters, this will allow fruit to reach the Mexican market with higher quality since methyl bromide reduced post-harvest life. Additionally, it moves towards the effort of Chilean exporters to diversify their export markets.

Attachments:

No Attachments