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# **Report Name:** Citrus Annual

**Country:** Argentina

**Post:** Buenos Aires

**Report Category:** Citrus

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**Report Highlights:**

For MY 2021/22, Post forecasts fresh lemon production at 1.65 MMT (million metric tons), as orchards recover from an unusually heavy blossom season in MY 2020/21. Fresh orange production is projected to increase to 800,000 MT, and fresh tangerine production is expected to decrease to 370,000 MT. Recent weather conditions for both sweet citrus fruit have been relatively favorable so far allowing trees to recuperate from a stressful period characterized by drought followed by heavy rains. Lemon exports are projected to fall to 230,000 MT due to smaller production, and sweet citrus exports are expected to increase slightly to 55,000 MT for tangerines and remain stable at 85,000 MT for oranges. The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a major impact on the activity of the Argentine citrus industry.

## Executive Summary

Fresh lemon production for MY 2021/22 is estimated to decrease to 1.65 MMT, compared to MY 2020/21, as a result of the natural lifecycle of these trees which allows for a heavier fruit blossom one season and a lighter one the following season. Sweet citrus production is projected to go up to 800,000 MT for oranges and to decrease to 370,000 MT for tangerines with relatively favorable weather conditions for both types of fruits.

Fresh lemon exports in MY 2021/22 are forecast to decrease to 230,000 MT from USDA estimates due to smaller production. Fresh orange exports will remain stable at 85,000 MT, and fresh tangerine exports are expected to increase to 55,000 MT. Argentine exporters continue to face long-standing economic and financial challenges which erode their profitability and reduce their ability to compete with other Southern Hemisphere fruit producing countries.

For MY 2021/22, fresh lemon consumption is forecast at 130,000 MT, down by 13 percent from MY 2020/21, as a consequence of smaller production. Fresh orange consumption is projected to go up to 516,000 MT as a result of larger production, and fresh tangerine production is expected to decrease to 260,000 MT due to smaller production and larger exports.

## Production

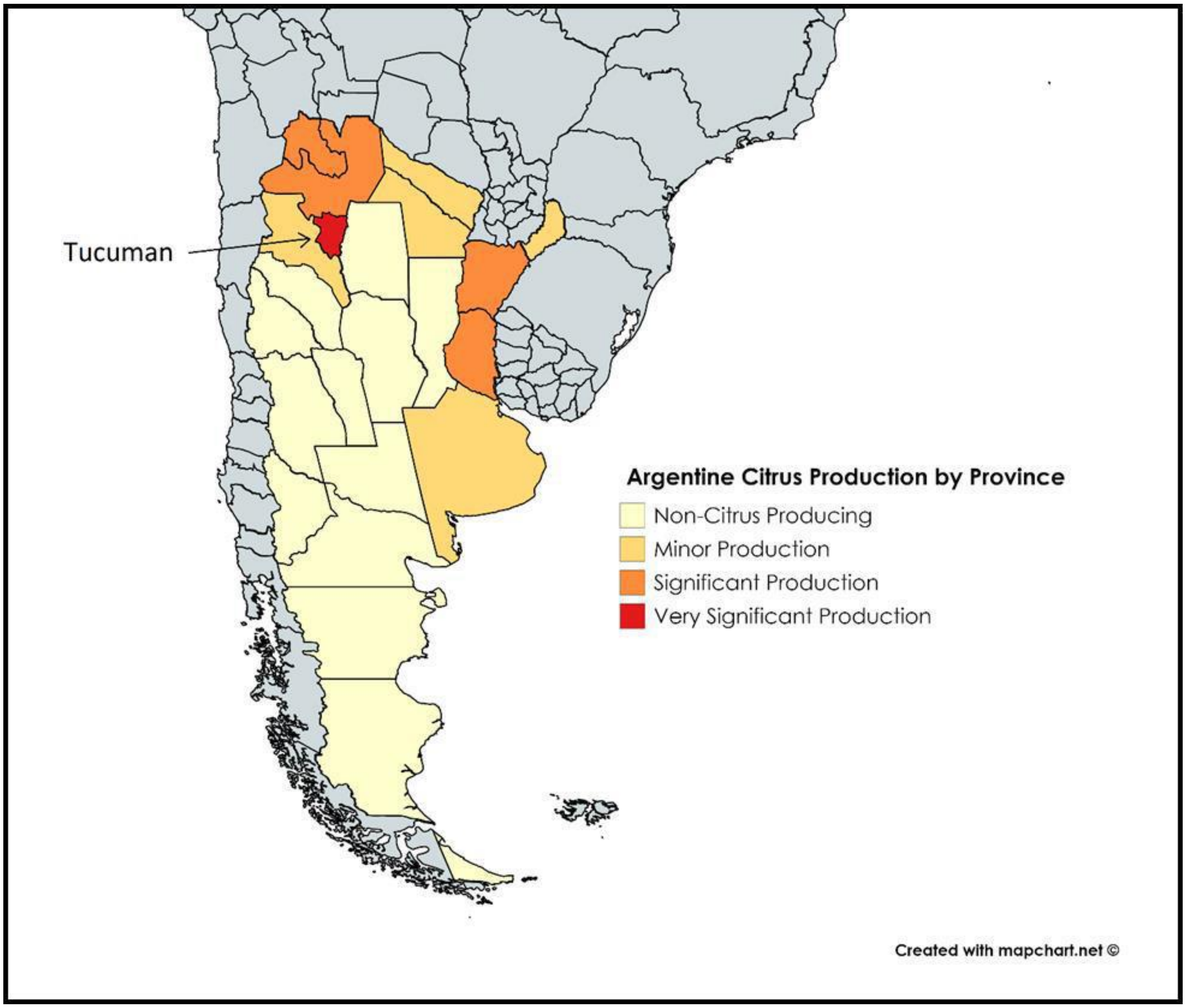
*Lemons*

FY 2021/22, fresh lemon production is forecast at 1.65 MMT, down 150,000 MT from the previous marketing year when production was estimated at unexpectedly high levels. The natural lifecycle of lemon trees results in heavier fruit blossoms one season and lighter the following season. MY 2021/22 is expected to be this lighter season as the orchards recover from a heavy blossom season in MY 2020/21.

For MY 2020/21, Post's fresh lemon production is revised to 1.8 MMT, up 56.5 percent from USDA estimates. During the southern hemisphere spring of 2020, a severe drought that occurred during blossom and fruit set in the main lemon growing area of the country was expected to reduce fruit volumes. However, heavy rains in the summer rainy season allowed lemon trees to recuperate very well, increasing production above low initial estimates. At first, the fruit size was not expected to meet market standards due to the effects of low temperatures and drought in Tucuman. However, winter temperatures during the current season were milder than normal levels, it rained more than the previous marketing season, and frosts were isolated and did not affect blossoms as they would usually do. Thus, lemon production was significantly higher than previous expectations, and MY 2020/21 was considered an exceptional season in terms of production levels.

For MY 2019/20, fresh lemon production remained unchanged at 1.49 MMT in line with official estimates.

Lemons are grown principally in northwest provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy, with some minor production in northeast Argentina. Eureka Frost, Lisboa Frost, Limoneira 8 A, and Génova EEAT are the main lemon varieties grown in Argentina (Source: Estacion Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombres - EEAOC). Over the past decade, the lemon sector has been buoyed by investments in new production and technology, with 70-75 percent of total production devoted to exports of processed lemon products, such as essential oil, frozen pulp, and dehydrated peel. However, growing global competition and domestic economic contraction have negatively impacted the lemon sector.




*Oranges and Tangerines*

FY 2021/22, fresh orange production is forecast to increase to 800,000 MT, up 50,000 MT from MY 2020/21 official estimates, and fresh tangerine production is estimated to decrease to 370,000 MT, down 10,000 MT from the previous marketing year. So far, weather conditions have been relatively favorable for both types of citrus fruits as the effects of the long drought affecting the main citrus growing areas of the country were offset by heavy rains as of November 2021.

Post's estimate for fresh orange production in MY 2020/21 is revised to 750,000 MT, up by 12 percent from USDA estimates, and fresh tangerine production is increased to 380,000 MT, up by 5.5 percent from official estimates. Production of both fruits remains below normal levels as a result of the drought that affected the main citrus growing areas during the spring of 2020, and producers´ reduced profitability, which discourages investment.

For MY 2019/20, sweet citrus production remained unchanged at 700,000 MT for oranges and 330,000 MT for tangerines, compared to USDA estimates.

Sweet citrus is grown in both the northwest (oranges) and northeast (oranges and tangerines) of Argentina. The main orange varieties grown in northwest Argentina are Hamlin, Pineapple, Robertson and Navel, whereas in the northeast they are Navel, Salustiana and improved Valencia (Midnight, Delta Seedless). The main tangerine varieties are Clementina, Clemenvilla, Ellendale, Malvasio, Montenegrina, Murcott, and Ortanique. Expansion of sweet citrus includes seedless varieties, such as Tango for oranges, and Clementines and Clemenules for tangerines. Growers in the northeast tend to produce on smaller plot sizes than those in the northwest.

Planted Area

*Lemons*

Over the past few years, growers (both existing producers and new entrants) in northwest Argentina have expanded planted area. Tree removal and replanting have been increasing the plant per hectare ratio and improving productive efficiency and yields. For MY 2021/22, the area planted to lemons is estimated to remain stable at 50,000 hectares (HA), the same as MY 2020/21 and MY 2019/20, as lemon producers invest in replanting but not in new orchards.

*Oranges and Tangerines*

Projected planted area for MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 remains unchanged for oranges and tangerines at 39,000 HA and 28,000 HA, respectively, in line with USDA estimates, and no adjustments are made to MY 2019/20 estimates. There has been no significant investment in area expansion in recent years. Smaller producers are struggling to compete, and when they exit the business, they tend to sell their orchards to larger farmers. There is a new trend of producers switching into more profitable crops, such as “yerba mate” and other activities, such as livestock production.

Processing

*Lemons*

For MY 2021/22, fresh lemons for processing are projected to decrease to 1.29 MMT, compared to MY 2020/21, as a result of a production decrease.

For MY 2020/21, fresh lemons for processing are forecast to increase significantly to 1.38 MMT, up by 66 percent from USDA estimates, due to an unexpected increase in production. For MY 2019/20, lemons for processing remained unchanged at 1.07 MMT, following official estimates.

*Oranges and Tangerines*

Fresh oranges for processing in MY 2021/22 are forecast to increase from 186,000 MT to 200,000 MT due to a production increase, compared to the previous marketing year. Fresh tangerines for processing are expected to decrease slightly to 55,000 MT, 5,000 MT from MY 2020/21, as a consequence of smaller production and larger exports.

For MY 2020/21, Post's fresh sweet citrus for processing is increased slightly to 186,000 MT for oranges as a result of larger production, and it is decreased to 60,000 MT for tangerines, down by 29.5 percent from USDA estimates, due to larger exports and domestic consumption.

Orange and tangerine for processing remained unchanged at 190,000 MT and 76,000 MT, respectively, in line with USDA estimates.

The 2020/21 citrus harvest was carried out smoothly, without major concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the national government enacted a mandatory quarantine in 2020 (which was continued in 2021 on an intermittent basis), the citrus harvest was declared an exempted activity, allowing the packing and processing industry to continue working under a stringent protocol, coordinated by ACNOA (Citrus Association of the Northwest Argentina, in Spanish), SENASA (national plant health officials), provincial governments, and labor unions, to guarantee the safety of workers in the citrus sector, and prevent transmission of the virus. In addition, under Decree No. 297/2020, a Regional Crisis Committee was created to coordinate activities to address the negative effects of the pandemic on the citrus industry of northwest Argentina. The committee developed a "Protocol for the Citrus Activity: COVID-19/Preventive Measures and Mitigation of Transmission Risk throughout the Supply Chain."

Investment

Larger lemon producers continue to replace unproductive trees and invest in genetic materials to improve yields. These replanted orchards also tend to have higher tree densities. Furthermore, new investments by the private sector are primarily concentrating in improving efficiency in processing and packing facilities, irrigation, and research and development projects. Some factory retrofitting is taking place as exporters look to expand cold-chain capacity to meet export market requirements.

In the past few years, additional investments were made by citrus exporters to comply with protocols required by new export markets, such as the U.S. and China, and to meet the EU Citrus Black Spot (CBS) requirements to prevent further detections.

## Consumption

*Lemons*

Although fresh lemon domestic consumption tends to be inelastic, for MY 2021/22, fresh lemon consumption is projected at 130,000 MT, down 20,000 MT from the previous marketing year, due to smaller production.

For MY 2020/21, Post's consumption estimate is revised up 10,000 MT and it is projected at 150,000 MT, as a result of larger production, and significant interest in consumers in strengthening their immune systems to face the COVID-19 pandemic through the consumption of vitamin C.

For MY 2019/20, lemon consumption remained stable at 160,000 MT from USDA estimates.

*Oranges and Tangerines*

Fresh orange domestic consumption in MY 2021/22 is forecast to increase to 516,000 MT, up 7.5 percent from MY 2020/21, as a consequence of larger production. Fresh tangerine domestic consumption is projected to decrease to 260,000 MT, down by 3.5 percent, due to smaller production and larger exports.

For MY 2020/21, Post projects domestic consumption of fresh sweet citrus to increase to 480,000 MT for oranges, and 270,000 MT for tangerines, up by 14.5 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively, from official estimates. The increase is due to larger production (for oranges and tangerines) and less fruit devoted for processing (for tangerines). Consumption of fresh sweet citrus, especially oranges, continued to remain high due to sustained consumer demand for vitamin C as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

For MY 2019/20, domestic consumption for sweet citrus remained stable at 429,000 MT for oranges and 220,000 MT for tangerines, compared to USDA estimates. Consumption for both types of fruits remained at relatively high levels.

*Internal Fruit Tracking*

The implementation of "Plant Transit Certificates" (DTVs, in Spanish) by Argentina's Animal and Plant Health authorities (SENASA) to control the transportation of plants and plant material, continues to improve the information on domestic movement of such products, including fruits. As a result, more complete data on fruit consumption is available (*Resolución* SENASA 31/2015 http://www.senasa.gob.ar/tags/dtv).

**Trade**

Exports

*Lemons*

For MY 2021/22, fresh lemon exports are forecast at 230,000 MT, down 34,000 MT from official estimates, as a result of smaller production.

Post forecasts MY 2020/21 fresh lemon exports at 264,000 MT, an increase of 47 percent from USDA estimates due to larger production, and less fruit supply in the Northern Hemisphere fruit producing countries.

Post's estimate for fresh lemon exports in MY 2019/20 remained stable at 256,000 MT in line with USDA official estimates.

The fresh lemon export business continues to remain profitable. However, with production costs, such as labor, inputs, energy, inland and ocean freight increasing significantly (during MY 2020/21, there has been a shortage of containers, which complicated logistics and increased prices), and high inflation rates, the competitiveness of the lemon sector has been affected. Furthermore, although the continuous depreciation of the Argentine peso and the elimination of export taxes make exports more price-competitive in foreign markets, a decrease in export rebates and high interest rates, partially offset that advantage.

*Oranges and Tangerines*

Fresh orange exports in MY 2021/22 are forecast to remain stable at 85,000 MT and tangerine exports are estimated to increase slightly to 55,000 MT, from MY 2021/21 estimates. Exports are expected to continue to remain lower than normal levels as a result of local producers' reduced profitability and lack of competitiveness in international markets.

For MY 2020/21, Post's estimate for sweet citrus exports is revised at 85,000 MT for oranges and 50,000 MT for tangerines, up 15,000 MT for both fruits from official estimates. Exports for both fruits will be below normal levels due to poor economic and financial conditions affecting the citrus business. In addition, both sweet citrus fruits continue to face robust competition from Southern Hemisphere competitors, primarily South Africa, and other non-traditional competitors, such as Peru, Chile, and Uruguay.

For MY 2019/20, sweet citrus exports remained unchanged at 83,000 MT for oranges and 34,000 MT for tangerines, in line with official estimates.

Export Destinations

During MY 2020/21, the Argentine citrus sector managed to diversify fruit exports shifting destinations from the EU and Russia into other significant markets such as the U.S. and Canada, and non-traditional markets such as Mexico, China, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and other Asian markets, where Argentina is beginning to have a presence. During MY 2021/22, Argentina will strengthen its presence in its traditional markets and the ones that have recently been opened to Argentine citrus fruits, and will continue to look toward Asian markets for expansion.

On May 1, 2021, the EU reopened the market to Argentine fresh lemons and oranges after the detection of citrus black spot (CBS) in MY 2019/20. Argentine exporters had to make additional investments to insure their compliance with the EU's technical requirements, which resulted in virtually zero CBS detections during the MY 2020/21 marketing season.

Argentina exported its first shipment of fresh lemons to Japan in 2018 under a stringent cold treatment plan, and in 2019 accessed markets in China, India and Vietnam. During MY 2020/21, fresh lemon exports to China totaled 4,946 MT, compared to 427 MT in MY 2019/2020.

In addition, Argentina and India continue to negotiate the 30 percent import tariff applied to imports from countries without special trade agreements.

For sweet citrus, Argentina has had access to China since 2004 and added Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines in 2017.

In February 2021, following Brexit, the United Kingdom deregulated citrus imports from all origins allowing Argentina to export citrus fruit without a phytosanitary certificate.

During January-September 2021, the EU remained the largest export market for Argentine fresh lemons with 40 percent of Argentina's total exports, followed by the U.S. with 28 percent, which shifted Russia to the third position with 15 percent.


*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

After regaining market access to the U.S. in MY 2016/17, Argentine lemon exports to the U.S. have shown an upward trend, as shown in the table below. However, exports are expected to decrease in MY 2021/22.

| Fresh Lemon Exports to the U.S. | |
|---|---|
| **Marketing Year** | **Metric Tons** |
| MY 2017/18 | 10,640 |
| MY 2018/19 | 23,179 |
| MY 2019/20 | 33,963 |
| MY 2020/21 | 72,998 |
| MY 2021/22 | 40,000 |

*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

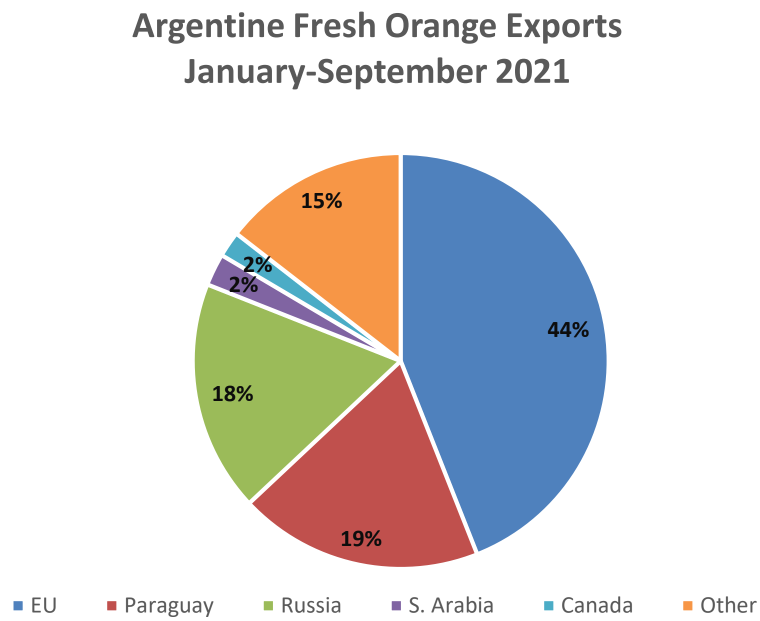
Lemon exports to the U.S. rebounded from 33,963 MT in MY 2019/2020 to 72,998 MT in MY 2020/21 due to the following reasons: 1. Lemon production in California was smaller than initially estimated; 2. there were frosts in Mexico affecting lemon exports to the U.S.; 3. there were delays in lemon exports from Chile to the U.S.; 4. and there was a steep increase of lemon demand from the reopening of the HRI (hotel, restaurant, and institutional) sector following the COVID closures.

Private sector sources report that the significant increase of lemon exports to the U.S. was due to very special and favorable circumstances to Argentina. However, the scenario will not be the same in MY 2021/22, thus exports are expected to go fall substantially.

For MY 2021/22, with about forty-five certified exporters, fresh lemon exports to the U.S. are projected at about 40,000 MT, depending on the recovery of pre-COVID consumption patterns in the U.S. and the impact of a 25 percent tariff levied in October 2019 by the US on EU fresh citrus imports. Argentina does not currently have market access to the U.S. for sweet citrus.

Argentina has access to Brazil for all citrus fruits but faces competitive challenges in this market.

In January-September 2021, orange exports to the EU accounted for 44 percent of total exports, up 57.5 percent from the same period of 2020 when several CBS rejections occurred during the peak of the marketing season. Paraguay followed with 19 percent of Argentina's total orange exports, Russia with 18 percent, Saudi Arabi, 2.5 percent, and Canada, 2 percent.




*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

During January-September 2021, Russia was the primary export market for Argentina's fresh tangerines accounting for 36.5 percent of total exports, followed by Philippines with 15.6 percent, Canada with 7.6 percent, Paraguay with 6.7 percent, Singapore 4.1 percent, Indonesia 3.4 percent, and Saudi Arabia 3.2 percent.


*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

Export Promotion

"ALL LEMON Tested & Certified for Export" is a seal that guarantees the quality of Argentine fresh lemons for export. It includes an audit program of the sixteen leading lemon producers, packers, and exporters in Argentina, which certifies quality standards for export of about 85 percent of the country's total lemon production. Lemons identified under ALL LEMON parameters must comply with:

- Food safety standards
- Traceability
- Freshness
- Firmness
- Durability
- High juice content
- Aesthetic care
- Balanced color
- Uniform format.

For additional information on All Lemon: http://www.latinlemon.com.ar/all-lemon-english.html

Imports

Citrus imports are expected to remain negligible in MY 2021/22 and MY 2020/21 as Argentina is a net citrus fruit producing and exporting country, with ongoing economic difficulties and currency devaluation further reducing the competitiveness of imports. During January-September 2020/21, Argentina imported 1,522 MT of fresh lemons, primarily from Brazil, and 2,237 MT of fresh oranges from Spain. No fresh tangerine imports were registered during that time period.

## Policy

*Import and Export Regulations*

In July 2019, the government published Decree No. 464/2019, which applied an export tax of 3 Argentine pesos for every 1 U.S. dollar, by value or FOB export price, on commodities including citrus fruits.

On December 31, 2020, the Government of Argentina published Decree No. 1060/2020 (https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/decreto-1060-2020-345886) in the Official Bulletin modifying or eliminating export taxes for 4,593 HTS codes related to industrial and agricultural products, including fresh citrus fruit. While the citrus sector welcomed the elimination of export taxes on fresh citrus fruit exports, some taxes on citrus products were reduced and not eliminated. Lemon essential oil and dehydrated peel were reduced to three percent.

Below is a table including current tariffs, taxes, and rebates for all types of citrus fruit:

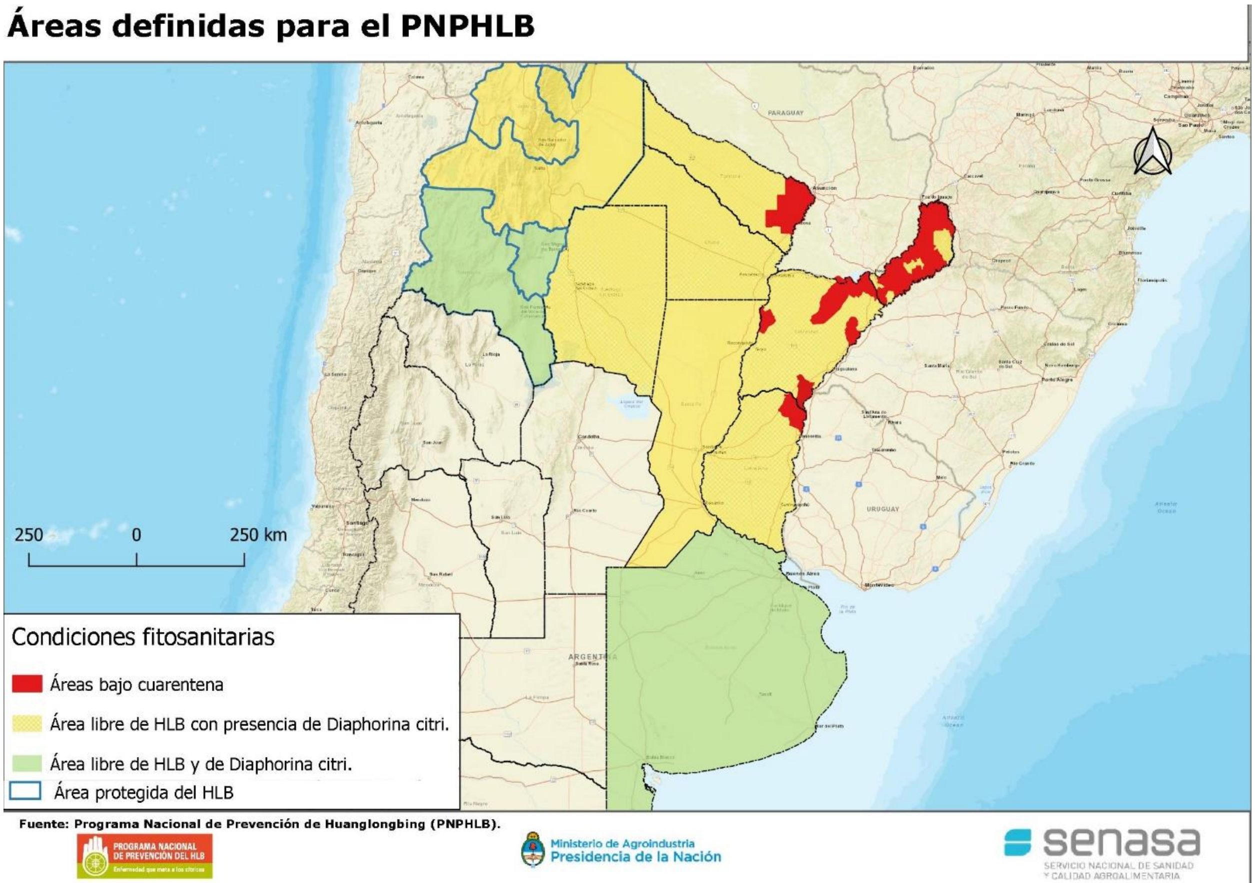
| **Tariffs, Taxes, & Rebates for All Citrus Fruit** | |
|---|---|
| **(HTS codes: 080510, 080520, 080521, 080522, 080529, 080550)** | % |
| Import Tariff (outside Mercosur) | 10.00 |
| Import Tariff (within Mercosur) | 0.00 |
| Statistical Tax | 3.00 |
| Value-added Tax | 10.5 |
| Export Tax | 0.00 |
| Export Rebate (bulk) (*) | 1.00 |

*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Tarifar*
*(*) The export rebate applies equally within and outside Mercosur*

Phytosanitary Issues: Citrus Greening

In July 2014, a non-commercial case of Huanglongbing (HLB) was found in Mocoreta, Province of Corrientes (Northeastern region of Argentina – close to the border with Uruguay). The Argentine government immediately implemented its monitoring system in the area, as per the National HLB Prevention Program (created by Secretariat of Agriculture Resolution No. 517/2009, and ratified by National Law No. 26.888/2013, and SENASA Resolution 336/14), and subsequently found no other signs of the disease.

On July 4, 2012, APHIS was officially informed that a case of HLB had been reported in one infected tangerine tree in Puerto Deseado, Province of Misiones (Northeastern region of Argentina – close to the border with Brazil). The infected tree was destroyed as a precautionary action. In addition, SENASA intensified the surveillance for citrus species in the area with sampling in 150 premises with negative results for both: the symptoms and vector (Diaphorina citri) of the disease. SENASA stated that, since the location is not a citrus commercial area, and it is surrounded by national parks, it is likely that this was an illegal introduction from outside the country. Despite this, Diaphorina citri was reported in other areas of Argentina.  A few additional cases were detected in Misiones and Corrientes Provinces and, in 2016, for the first time, in citrus commercial areas (i.e. vector presence, no disease).




*Map of Northern Argentina.  Red means area under HLB-related quarantine - Source: SENASA*

In November 2017, the Ministry of Agroindustry and the Argentine Citrus Federation (FEDERCITRUS, in Spanish) signed an agreement to work jointly on the prevention of HLB into Argentina and, in March 2019, under the framework of the National Program for HLB Prevention, SENASA, the Secretariat of Agroindustry's National Trust Fund (FONDAGRO, in Spanish), and the Phytosanitary Association of the Northwest of Argentina (AFINOA, in Spanish) signed an agreement for resource contribution and management. SENASA recently made some changes to the National Program for HLB Prevention in an effort to protect citrus production. Since the presence of the pest was detected in new areas, these recently affected areas were declared under quarantine in Resolution #875/2020.

In November 2018, the Government of Entre Rios Province, through Decree #3757, declared a Phytosanitary Emergency in the province after finding the HLB vector in commercial farms and in urban areas.

SENASA has defined the following areas based on HLB presence or absence, as follows:

- Area free of HLB and/or Diaphorina citri: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, and Tucuman.

- Area free of HLB with presence of Diaphorina citri: Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fe, Chaco, Misiones, Entre Ríos (some departments), Corrientes, Formosa, and Santiago del Estero.

- Areas under quarantine: Corrientes (some departments); Misiones (some departments), Entre Ríos (Federación), Formosa (some departments) and Santiago del Estero (Banda).

- Area protected from HLB: NOA region.

For additional information on HLB in Argentina visit:
https://www.argentina.gob.ar/senasa/micrositios/hlb

**Marketing**

International (FOB) Prices for Fresh Citrus Fruit

During January-September 2021, FOB prices for fresh lemons and oranges were lower than during the same period of MY 2020/21 despite smaller fruit supply in the Northern Hemisphere. FOB prices were higher for fresh tangerines. One of the factors resulting in lower prices was that the COVID pandemic did not have an effect on increasing prices as it did in MY 2019/20.

Overall, FOB prices, especially for sweet citrus, remained relatively low and were not sufficient to cover costs, resulting in increased financial difficulties for the local fruit sector.

The highest FOB prices for lemons during MY 2020/21 was $667/MT (June); for oranges, $487/MT (August); and for tangerines, $787/MT (July).

Export prices tables can be found below:

| Lemon | FOB Prices (US$/MT) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2019** | **2020** | **Jan-Sep 2021** |
| **January** | -- | -- | -- |
| **February** | -- | -- | -- |
| **March** | 849 | 748 | 628 |
| **April** | 806 | 744 | 642 |
| **May** | 806 | 739 | 657 |
| **June** | 784 | 725 | 667 |
| **July** | 763 | 666 | 656 |
| **August** | 750 | 560 | 643 |
| **September** | 688 | -- | 657 |
| **October** | -- | -- | n/a |
| **November** | -- | -- | n/a |
| **December** | -- | -- | n/a |
| **Average** | **778** | **697** | **n/a** |

*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

*Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 105.75/US$1*

*Date of quote: 11/24/2021*

| Orange | FOB Prices (US$/MT) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2019** | **2020** | **Jan-Sep 2021** |
| **January** | -- | -- | 157 |
| **February** | -- | -- | 116 |
| **March** | -- | -- | 169 |
| **April** | -- | -- | -- |
| **May** | -- | 148 | 107 |
| **June** | 422 | 272 | 311 |
| **July** | 492 | 501 | 447 |
| **August** | 465 | 512 | 487 |
| **September** | 488 | 533 | 439 |
| **October** | 363 | 346 | n/a |
| **November** | -- | 298 | n/a |
| **December** | -- | 279 | n/a |
| **Average** | **446** | **361** | **n/a** |

*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*
*Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 105.75/US$1*
*Date of quote: 11/24/2021*

| Tangerine | FOB Prices (US$/MT) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2019** | **2020** | **Jan-Sep 2021** |
| **January** | -- | 425 | -- |
| **February** | -- | 519 | -- |
| **March** | 895 | 451 | -- |
| **April** | 836 | 579 | 697 |
| **May** | 822 | 633 | 707 |
| **June** | 792 | 575 | 769 |
| **July** | 755 | 627 | 787 |
| **August** | 705 | 645 | 766 |
| **September** | 572 | 639 | 660 |
| **October** | 180 | 593 | n/a |
| **November** | -- | -- | n/a |
| **December** | -- | -- | n/a |
| **Average** | **695** | **569** | n/a |

*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Trade Data Monitor, LLC*
*Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 105.75/US$1*
*Date of quote: 11/24/2021*

The following are domestic retail prices for fresh citrus fruit:

| **Fresh Citrus Fruit** | **US$/kg** |
|---|---|
| Lemon (Standard) | 0.84 |
| Lemon (Premium) | 1.31 |
| Orange “Valencia” (Standard) | 0.52 |
| Orange “Valencia” (Premium) | 0.70 |
| Orange “Navel” (Standard) | 0.84 |
| Orange “Navel” (Premium) | 1.13 |
| Tangerine “Okitsu” | 0.84 |
| Tangerine “Murcot” | 0.81 |
| Tangerine “Criolla” | 0.94 |
| Tangerine “Ellendale” | 0.83 |

*Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data gathered from supermarkets and grocery stores.*
*Exchange rate: Argentine pesos 105.75/US$1*
*Date of quote: 11/24/2021*

The link below to the Buenos Aires Central Market provides updated wholesale citrus prices:
http://www.mercadocentral.gob.ar/informaci%C3%B3n/precios-mayoristas

## Production, Supply and Distribution Tables:

| Lemons/Limes, Fresh | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2020 | | Jan 2021 | | Jan 2022 | |
| Argentina | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** (HECTARES) | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 | 0 | 50000 |
| **Area Harvested** (HECTARES) | 46900 | 46900 | 46900 | 48000 | 0 | 48000 |
| **Bearing Trees** (1000 TREES) | 11500 | 11500 | 11500 | 11800 | 0 | 11800 |
| **Non-Bearing Trees** (1000 TREES) | 840 | 840 | 840 | 860 | 0 | 860 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** (1000 TREES) | 12340 | 12340 | 12340 | 12660 | 0 | 12660 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 1491 | 1491 | 1150 | 1800 | 0 | 1650 |
| **Imports** (1000 MT) | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 1494 | 1494 | 1151 | 1802 | 0 | 1651 |
| **Exports** (1000 MT) | 256 | 256 | 180 | 264 | 0 | 230 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** (1000 MT) | 160 | 160 | 140 | 150 | 0 | 130 |
| **For Processing** (1000 MT) | 1078 | 1078 | 831 | 1388 | 0 | 1291 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 1494 | 1494 | 1151 | 1802 | 0 | 1651 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

| Oranges, Fresh | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2020 | | Jan 2021 | | Jan 2022 | |
| Argentina | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** (HECTARES) | 39000 | 39000 | 3900 | 39000 | 0 | 39000 |
| **Area Harvested** (HECTARES) | 37200 | 37200 | 37200 | 35000 | 0 | 35000 |
| **Bearing Trees** (1000 TREES) | 18300 | 18300 | 18300 | 17200 | 0 | 17200 |
| **Non-Bearing Trees** (1000 TREES) | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 | 1400 | 0 | 1400 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** (1000 TREES) | 19800 | 19800 | 19800 | 18600 | 0 | 18600 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 700 | 700 | 670 | 750 | 0 | 800 |
| **Imports** (1000 MT) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 702 | 702 | 670 | 751 | 0 | 801 |
| **Exports** (1000 MT) | 83 | 83 | 70 | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** (1000 MT) | 429 | 429 | 420 | 480 | 0 | 516 |
| **For Processing** (1000 MT) | 190 | 190 | 180 | 186 | 0 | 200 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 702 | 702 | 670 | 751 | 0 | 801 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

| Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2020 | | Jan 2021 | | Jan 2022 | |
| Argentina | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** (HECTARES) | 28000 | 28000 | 28000 | 28000 | 0 | 28000 |
| **Area Harvested** (HECTARES) | 23000 | 23000 | 23000 | 23000 | 0 | 23000 |
| **Bearing Trees** (1000 TREES) | 12600 | 12600 | 12600 | 12600 | 0 | 12600 |
| **Non-Bearing Trees** (1000 TREES) | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 0 | 1400 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** (1000 TREES) | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 | 0 | 14000 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 330 | 330 | 360 | 380 | 0 | 370 |
| **Imports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 330 | 330 | 360 | 380 | 0 | 370 |
| **Exports** (1000 MT) | 34 | 34 | 35 | 50 | 0 | 55 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** (1000 MT) | 220 | 220 | 240 | 270 | 0 | 260 |
| **For Processing** (1000 MT) | 76 | 76 | 85 | 60 | 0 | 55 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 330 | 330 | 360 | 380 | 0 | 370 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

**Attachments:**

No Attachments