Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 11/25/2002

GAIN Report #IS2014

Israel

Citrus

Annual

2002

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Report Highlights:
In MY2001 the citrus industry continued to shrink as it had throughout the last decade. The economic importance of the industry is declining steadily. Production in MY2001 totaled 524 tmt. It is becoming clear that the future size of the citrus industry will be determined by local fresh demand.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Cairo [EG1], IS

Executive Summary

In MY2001 the size of the citrus industry continued to shrink, as it had throughout the previous decade. In MY2002 the trend is not expected to change although production is expected to grow from 524 thousand mt in MY2001 to 590 tmt in MY2002. A general shortage of fruit in the export market generated good prices for fresh Israeli exports and relatively good prices for the processed products. A hailstorm in the middle of the export season damaged the fruit and created a high percentage of culls. This reduced exports and lowered domestic prices.

The economic importance of Israel's citrus industry is declining steadily. It's share of total exports (excluding diamonds) fell from 2.1 percent in 1990 to less than 0.4 percent in 2001. Total planted area in 2002 were 25 percent smaller than it was in crop year 1997, while fruit bearing trees in crop year 2002 were 30 percent below the 23,600 ha of 1997.

Out of the total of 524 tmt of fresh citrus that were picked and marketed, 129 tmt were exported, 266 tmt went to the processors and 129 tmt were consumed fresh. Lack of Spanish fruit, mainly tangerines, in Europe and in the US helped to raise the price for Israeli citrus by 6-8 percent in local currencies. Accelerated devaluation of the new sheqel relative to the European currencies and the dollar, which started in December 2001, improved the farm gate price for exports, however total export income did not exceed the MY2000 figure due to the high proportion of culls. Prices for processed citrus, which are quoted in dollars, were slightly higher than those of the previous year, but the higher exchange rate increased the price in sheqels for processed fruit by 9.4 percent. Average domestic consumer prices for fresh oranges, grapefruit and tangerines started 12 percent higher than in the year before, but ended lower due to increased supply and lower consumption, the result of the deepening economic recession. Slightly lower income, compared to the previous year, together with increased production costs (mainly water, pesticides and labor), caused another season of losses to most of the growers. Continuing low profitability, aging orchards and chronic water shortages can be expected to be the key causes of increased uprooting of citrus orchards in the future. During CY2002 800 ha of citrus were abandoned. Most uprooted area consisted of Sweetie, white and red grapefruit and old Shamouti oranges. Since the consensus is that future citrus production will be limited mainly to supplying the local market, most of the replanted areas are with varieties that are "multi purpose", i.e. fit for both the local and export market.

Precipitation during winter 2001/02 was 10 percent higher than the long term average. It reduced the need for irrigation during the spring of 2002 but was insufficient to change the long-term policy of the government of reducing the water quota for orchards by 50 percent. Furthermore, the price of water for the agricultural sector is due to rise by 46 percent within two years. This is done as part of the restructuring of water prices which aims to raise water prices for agriculture to the real marginal cost of supply.

Sweetie exports continued to shrink. It is clear that plans for exports of 3.5 million boxes can not be realized. It is assumed that only 1.0 million boxes can be exported at a reasonable price, therefore only 30 tmt of Sweetie will go for export, compared to 70 tmt that were produced in MY2000. The main problem of Israel's citrus industry, and what will determine its eventual size, is neither the water problem nor the lack of manpower but continuing low profitability, a result primarily of the steadily increasing competition from suppliers such as Spain and Morocco. Lack of citrus for processing forced the processors to concentrate on production of sophisticated high value added products. These are fresh juices, aromatic food additives and etheric oils. Unlike in the past when 70 percent of processed citrus was exported, recently the local market absorbed approximately 50 percent.

Long Term Outlook

It is becoming increasingly clear to the citrus sector that the future size of the citrus industry will be determined mainly by local fresh demand and the reduced needs of the processing industry. Exports of both fresh and processed products can be expected to be aimed at specific niches. Planted area may drop to as little as 10,000 to 12,000 ha due to low profitability.

Production

Table 1: Summary Table of Citrus Production and Disposition
MY 1999-2001 and Forecast for MY2002

Thousands of Metric Tons

Species	Market Year	Total Production	Total Exports	Delivery to Processing	Fresh Consumption
Oranges	1999	327	89	142	96
	2000	218	71	85	62
	2001	160	34	64	62
	2002	198	61	69	68
Grapefruit	1999	259	98	141	20
	2000	215	40	159	16
	2001	192	53	124	15
	2002	201	71	108	22
Easy Peelers	1999	120	35	45	40
	2000	80	30	26	24
	2001	83	25	28	30
	2002	100	35	30	35
Lemons	1999	18	1	2	15
	2000	16	0	1	15
	2001	19	0	4	15
	2002	30	3	12	15
Sweetie	1999	65	23	39	3
	2000	71	23	43	5
	2001	59	15	39	5
	2002	54	20	29	5
Other	1999	11	8	0	3
	2000	15	9	0	6
	2001	11	2	7	2
	2002	8	5	0	3
Total Citrus	1999	800	254	369	177
	2000	615	173	314	128
	2001	524	129	266	129
	2002	591	195	248	148

Source: Citrus Marketing Board of Israel (CMBI) annual publications.

Total Production

Total production in MY 2001, (September 2001 - August 2002) totaled 520 tmt, 95 tmt less than in MY2000, and almost 280 tmt less than two years ago. Orange production dropped by 58 tmt and grapefruit, including Sweetie, declined by 39 tmt (-13%). Sweetie production fell by 17 percent as a result of accelerated uprooting of this commercially disappointing variety. Production in MY2002 can be expected to reach 590 tmt, despite the uprooting of another 800 ha of bearing groves during the summer of 2002.

Planted Area

The total planted area at the beginning of MY2001 was 18,800 hectares of which 17,850 were bearing. During the summer of CY 2002 800 ha were uprooted and MY2002 started with a total planted area of 18,000 hectares, of which 16,700 are fruit bearing. The main uprooted varieties include Sweetie, white grapefruit and old Shamouti orchards.

Table 2: Total Citrus Area by Region

	1980		1993		2002	
Region	**hectare**	**%**	**hectare**	**%**	**hectare**	**%**
North and Mountains	1,620	3.9	2,200	6.9	1,980	11.0
Inner Valleys	3,240	7.9	2,360	7.4	1,450	8.0
Central Israel	29,250	71.1	20,700	64.6	8,100	45.0
South	7,020	17.1	6,790	21.1	6,470	36.0
Total Area	**41,130**	**100.0**	**32,050**	**100.0**	**18,000**	**100.0**

Source: Based on CBS and MOA figures.

Table 3: Traditional Varieties' Share of Total Citrus Area

Variety	**the 70's**	**Dec. 2000**	**April 2002**
Shamouti	38	20	18
Valencia	17	10	8
Navels	-	4	5
Total Oranges	55	34	31
White Grapefruit	22	10	10
Other Varieties	23	56	59

Source: CMBI census

Oranges and white grapefruit which in the past constituted almost 80 percent of the planted area, were replaced by red grapefruit, tangerines and lemons.

A census conducted by the CMBI at the end of MY2001 indicated the following distribution of the planted area by species and by age.

Table 4: Distribution of Planted Area by Age and Species in 2001 - percent

Variety	Total	0-5 years	6-34 years	35-65 years
Oranges	34	4	27	68
Grapefruit	32	4	61	29
of which: Sweetie	9	47	53	0
Tangerines	24	31	65	3
Lemons	6	30	57	13
Other Citrus	4	26	65	9

Source: CMBI census, 2001.

The average age of the Israeli orchards is very high: nearly 70 percent of the bearing trees are over thirty-five years old, mainly the Shamouti, white grapefruit and the Valencia. The old orchards are characterized by low yields, high sensitivity to many kinds of pests and diseases and by low quality of the fruit. The continuing low profitability of citrus discourages farmers from replanting the old orchards. The trend now is that replanted groves mainly will have "multi purpose" varieties which are suitable for both exports and the domestic market. During the years 1998 - 2000 eight hundred and twenty eight hectares were planted of which 51percent are suited for the domestic market, 35 percent are of "multi purpose" varieties and only 14 percent are of export oriented varieties. Table 5 shows the leading varieties planted.

Table 5: Varietal Composition of Citrus Orchards replanted in 1998 - 2000

Or (easy peeler)	107 ha
Newhall (navel)*	58 ha
Lemon*	176 ha
Mor (easy peeler)	58 ha
Michal (easy peeler)*	92 ha
Satsuma*	40 ha
Shamouti	69 ha

Source: CMBI

*Varieties for domestic market

Outlook for the Medium Term

The prevailing thinking as to the future of Israeli citrus sees the planted area shrinking in the coming years to a level that will be only slightly above the needs of the domestic market i.e. between 10,000 and 12,000 ha.

Production Conditions

Production conditions during the 2001season were good, producing average yields slightly higher than in the previous season. A hail storm in mid January damaged the fruit and raised the percentage of culls to 73 percent. Precipitation during the winter of 2001/02 was slightly above the long term average and reduced the use of irrigation water. A heat wave in the beginning of June 2002 caused massive blossom drop in the Valencia orchards and in the late tangerines. This may adversely affect the average yield of these varieties in MY2002.

Production Problems

Israel's chronic water shortage and the increased price of water have had a serious effect on production and production decisions in recent years. Aging groves and declining average yield in Shamouti and Valencia are main causes of consistent losing seasons. Yields of less than 40mt/ha cannot produce profits even with the current season's higher farm gate prices. Continuous drought in the Middle East accentuated Israel's water problems. The government reduced water quotas for some field crops by almost 70 percent and in many orchards by 50 percent. The water price is due for an increase of 46 percent in the next two years. It is done as part of a government restructuring of water use aimed to save high quality water and to encourage utilization of recycled water only by crops that can pay the full cost of the water. The continuing low profitability of the citrus industry in recent years has put the industry at a disadvantage compared to other fruit orchards. It has become clear to industry leaders, as well as to the growers, that the continuing losses are a strategic threat. This problem, which mainly derives from marketing conditions abroad, deters the growers from investing in replanting or in new water systems. In the future, irrigation of citrus orchards will be permitted only with recycled water. Since the quantities of recycled water are also limited, citrus will have to compete with other crops if it is to continue to survive. Another significant problem for the citrus industry was the lack of pickers. The delay in picking adversely affected fruit quality and created a high percentage of culls. This problem has been solved now by the importation of more foreign workers for the citrus industry and by increasing the number of Palestinians permitted to work in Israel despite the continuation of the political tension.

R & D

Approximately 130 varieties of citrus from all over the world are under observation and introduction trials. The R & D is targeted to develop good "multi purpose" varieties, improve yields, develop resistance to high salinity in recycled water, create natural immunity against pests and diseases and develop biological pest control methods.

Profitability

Despite hopes for a better year, MY 2001 ended as most of the recent seasons with losses for a majority of the growers. The market in Europe lacked citrus and the prices in local currency were 6 to 8 percent higher than in the previous year. These prices, together with devaluation of the Israeli Sheqel promised good export returns. The growers also hoped that expanded exports would push prices up in the local market. Ultimately, the season ended with losses similar to those in recent years. The main reason was the exceptionally low percentage of export quality fruit. The second factor was the low demand for citrus in the local market as a result of the deepening economic recession and the total stoppage of deliveries of citrus to the Palestinian Authority. Due to the rainy winter, water input was lower than in previous years, but the cost of other inputs increased significantly after a few years of relative stability. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), input prices for field crops and orchards rose by 5.2 percent in 2001. The main increases were in the cost of pesticides, fertilizers and labor.

Production Policy

Governmental programmes that had been designed to preserve the total size of the industry were actually put aside, due to the continuing low profitability of citrus and the realization that it will become increasingly difficult for Israeli citrus to compete in foreign markets. Governmental grants are offered to growers who invest in new orchards in the southern part of the country. Most of these are aimed at the local market and are suitable for those who change their irrigation systems to suit recycled water.

Consumption

Local Fresh Market

Statistics on local consumption of fresh citrus differ depending on the source.
Domestic consumption of fresh citrus is estimated by the CMBI at nearly 170 tmt as a long term average. This traditionally included 20 tmt which were shipped to the Palestinians. In MY2001, at the beginning of the sales season a shortage of citrus was felt in the market despite the fact that Palestinians reduced their citrus purchases significantly. The shortage in the domestic market raised the consumer price by almost 12 percent over the same period in the previous year. As the season went on export culls entered the market. The reduced demand for citrus, caused by the deepening economic recession and the Palestinian boycott of Israeli produce, created a surplus and domestic prices dropped significantly. Total consumption of fresh citrus in MY2001 was estimated at 130 tmt, similar to the previous year. The estimation for MY2003 approaches 150 tmt.

Table 6: Estimated Domestic Consumption of Fresh Citrus - 2002/03

Variety	000'mt
Oranges	68
Grapefruit	22
Easy Peeler	35
Sweetie	5
Lemons	15
Pomelo, Kumquats, others	3
Total	**148**

Source: CMBI

The Processing Industry

The processing industry suffers from close to 60 percent over capacity. A serious competition has developed among the juice manufacturers for the shrinking annual quantity of fresh citrus.
The annual processing capacity of the three juice plants is about 500-600 tmt. The drop in total production has affected the processing plants which in recent years have been receiving only 300 tmt, compared to 500-700 tmt in previous years. MY2002 ended with 248 tmt, down from 266 tmt in the previous year. Ten years ago, ten plants processed citrus during the winter and tomatoes during the summer. Now, only three are left of which two process only citrus and the third processes citrus and tomatoes. Two more plants process 16 tmt of citrus, mainly grapefruit, producing segments and slices and processing a broad selection of other fruits. The shortage of raw material has forced the processors to concentrate on the production of high value added products. Unlike in the past, when exports constituted 70 to 80 percent of the plants' production, the local market has became a significant consumer of the processed products. The technological level of the processing plants enables them to produce a broad variety of products including fresh and frozen juices, highly sophisticated essential oils and expensive aromatic food supplements. The shortage of citrus for processing is felt mainly in white grapefruit. It induced processors to offer higher prices for grapefruit than in the past.

Table 7: Price Paid by the Processors for Citrus

Variety	MY1999	MY2000	MT2001
Grapefruit	90	90	100
Oranges	70	50	65

Source: Citrus Growers Organization

Trade

Spain, Israel's biggest competitor, lacked citrus in MY2001, mainly tangerines for both the American market and Europe. It was an opportunity for Israeli exporters to increase their market share. As a result, exports in MY2001 ended 25 percent lower than in MY2000 and 50 percent below MY1999. Western Europe's share of Israel's citrus exports for many years was as high as 70 percent of the total. It dropped to 54 percent in MY2000 and to 42 percent in MY2001. Israel channeled the fruits previously shipped to Europe, to Japan, Eastern and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union (FSU). Recently exporters have made inroads into a list of new developing markets, including India, Sri Lanka and the Maldive Islands. Israel's exports to the U.S. grew in MY2001 as Spain was unable to muster its usual quantities. Israeli exporters mainly shipped easy peelers to the markets of the Eastern US. In MY2002, the Palestinians who used to buy 20,000 tons of citrus from Israel, annually boycotted its supplies, due mainly to the unsettled political situation. For the general geographic distribution of Israel's citrus exports, see Agricultural Report #IS1011.

Policy

Starting with the early years of the State of Israel until the mid 70s' citrus constituted one of the most important branches of the agricultural sector and an important export product. More than 43,000 hectares were planted with citrus producing more than 1.5 million mt, of which 850,000 mt were exported. In recent years, some of Israel's political and economic leaders have declared the citrus industry to be a public enemy. They blame the industry for inefficient consumption of expensive water and utilization of expensive land, for using imported workers and for low profitability which needs recurrent economic aid and subsidies. This change in attitude affects the government's response to the industry's request for assistance. The citrus industry suffered losses in most of the years of the past decade, whether because of natural disasters or economic problems. Many plans were developed to deal with the various problems facing the sector, including assistance in replanting of old and unprofitable orchards. Most of them were canceled due to budget problems or low interest shown by the growers who were loathe to make new investments. In general, it appears that the GOI has retreated from attempts at well planned basic long-term solutions to the very basic problems of the sector, to palliatives and first aid measures for short term difficulties.

Marketing

The main problem of the Israeli citrus industry is marketing. Unlike the water shortage or the low yield of ageing groves, which can be solved domestically, marketing problems mainly are related to external factors over which Israeli exporters have little control and to which they must learn to adapt their practices. The main marketing problem of Israel's citrus industry is the steadily increasing competition from Spain and Morocco. In order to reduce export costs and to respond to the European importers demand for larger quantities and a greater variety of fruit, the two largest of Israel's three main exporters, who had competed in foreign markets, merged into one exporting company. The growers who are afraid of facing one outlet for their produce were not happy with the step taken by the exporters but realized that this is the only way to remain in the market.

Table 8: Fresh Citrus Exports by Main Groups - MY1999 - MY2001
Thousand of Boxes

Variety	MY2001	MY2000	MY1999	%change 2001/2000	%change 2001/1999
Total	9683	13636	15854	-29	-39
Shamouti	1532	2902	3422	-47	-55
Valencia	634	1529	987	-59	-36
Navels, Trovita	53	99	197	-47	-73
Total Oranges	2219	4530	4606	-51	-52
White Grapefruit	636	855	1600	-26	-60
Red Blush	0	0	35	-	-100
Sunrise	2835	3587	4516	-21	-37
Ray Ruby	4	40	33	-90	-88
Sweetie	1141	1672	1649	-32	-31
Total Grapefruit	4616	6154	7833	-25	-41
Easy Peelers	2056	2133	2643	-4	-22
Others	792	819	772	-3	2.5

Developments in Main Markets

The retail chains in Western Europe have become a key factor in the citrus market and have forced Israeli shippers to change their marketing systems. The chains are looking for a full line of varieties all year round. To meet these demands the three main Israeli exporters decided to merge. In addition, in order to ensure appearance of the "Jaffa" trade mark throughout the year, the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel (CMBI) sold South African exporters the authorization to export citrus to Europe under the "Jaffa" label during the summer months when Israel is not in the market. The Gulf States, close neighbors to Israel, represent a potentially important market for Israeli citrus. They are known as citrus consumers and a potential market for 900 tmt of fresh fruit. Due to the political situation in the region citrus exports to these countries appear farther removed than a few years ago.

Table 9: Exports of Israeli Fresh Citrus by Type and Destination in CY1999
Thousands of Dollars

Destination	Oranges	Easy Peelers	Lemons	Grapefruit	Sweetie+ Pomello	Others	Total
Eu	49192	16982	722	35197	2975	1654	106722
US	95		6	233	50	1296	1680
Argentina	194	24	0	729		6	953
Other S. America				23	18	5	46
Sweeden	6691	486		261			7438
FSU	9577	5089	533	2181	96		17476
S. Africa	137	630	2	101		5	875
Japan				11388	12523		23911
Other S. E. Asia	524	18	230	2731			3503
Others	2636	368	116	3590	94	112	6916
Grand Total	69046	23597	1609	56434	15756	3078	169520

Source: CBS, Foreign Trade Statistics Annuals

Table 10: Exports of Israeli Fresh Citrus by Type and Destinations in CY2000
Thousands of Dollars

Destination	Oranges	Easy Peelers	Lemons	Grapefruit	Sweetie +Pomello	Others	Total
EU	18375	10538	34	17509	1990	2239	50775
US	523	319			30	1864	2736
Argentina	758	35		2305		5	3103
Other S. America	99	11		127	11	10	258
Sweden	2825	1146	4	2740		8	6723
Norway	1657	67		52			1776
FSU	344	2088	22	177	86	56	2773
Poland	373	206	29	530			1138
S. Africa	47	176	2	133		4	362
Other Africa	148	27		23			198
Japan				11629	7942		19571
Other S.E. Asia	430	267	224	1051	159		2131
Others	1021	182		3100		122	4425
Grand Total	26600	15062	315	39376	10218	4398	95969

Source: CBS, Foreign Trade Statistics Annuals.

Table 11: Exports of Israeli Fresh Citrus by Type and Destination in CY2001
Thousands of Dollars

Destination	Oranges	Easy Peelers	Lemons	Grapefruit	Sweetie+ Pomello	Others	Total
EU	23914	11198	13	18614	1766	3144	58649
US	106	511		25	73	1106	1821
Argentina	590	83		1724	13	7	2417
Other S. America	0	0		6	16	9	31
Sweden							
Norway	2164	134		115	19	0	2432
FSU	1532	2220		2621	269	102	6744
Poland							
S. Africa	79	149		126	0	0	354
Other Africa							
Japan	0	0		2420	5279	0	7699
Other S. E. Asia	185	143	33	280	437	12	1090
Others	810	261	46	1456	80	189	2842
Grand Total	29380	14699	92	27387	7952	4569	84079

Source: CBS, Foreign Trade Statistics Annuals.

Table 12: Citrus Exports to the European Union - MY 2001 - Metric Tons

Variety	Total Exports	Of which: EU	% of Variety 2001	%of Variety 2000
Oranges	34000	16410	48	77
White grapefruit	9288	3363	36	56
Red grapefruit	41170	20385	50	58
Sweetie	15975	3335	22	27
Total Grapefruit	65458	27083	50	46
Easy Peelers	25000	8945	36	55
Lemons	3000	1623	54	0
Others	2000	820	41	25
Total	129458	54881	42	59

Source: Citrus Marketing Board of Israel.

Sweetie Exports

The Sweetie appears to be the biggest disappointment for the citrus industry in recent years. Despite concrete efforts to expand exports, sales volume was low. Only a few years ago, Israeli exporters planned to export 3 million boxes, mainly to Japan. Two years ago Sweetie production had reached 4.5 million boxes. Exports to the Japanese market have dropped from season to season. At their peak, Sweetie exports to Japan totaled 1.4 million boxes. MY1999 ended with 1.24 million, and in MY 2001 only 743 thousand boxes were shipped to Japan. Another 398 thousand boxes were exported to China, South Korea**,** Russia and Western Europe. Concerted marketing efforts to expand Sweetie exports to Japan yielded no results. Stiff restrictions on size, set by Japanese importers, and the low prices offered also had an effect. Efforts made in the South Korean market to open it to Sweetie imports failed totally due to Korean administrative restrictions on importation of new varieties. Export of yellow Sweetie to Europe reached 400,000 boxes and stopped growing. Most of the uprooted citrus orchards during the last two years were of Sweetie. The uprooting is aimed to decrease the total area of Sweetie to a size that will supply not more than 1 million boxes.

Citrus Product Exports

As with fresh citrus, Israel's exports of citrus products to the European Union have declined although with respect to grapefruit Israel still is a dominant player. Due to reduced deliveries of fresh fruit for processing, total production has declined and total export value has dropped by 35 percent.

Table 13: Exports of Israeli Citrus Products by Type and Destination in CY1999

Thousands of Dollars

Destination	Orange Conc.	Grapefruit Conc.	Grapefruit Slices	Orange Juice	Grapefruit Juice	Other	Total
EU	14330	1123	12079	32990	27255	2827	90604
US	140	26		7170	88	41	7465
Turkey	155			540			695
Sweden			24				24
FSU	794	128	10	2524	464	84	4004
Japan		777	1409	521	5989	2020	10716
Other S.E. Asia	258	259		911	2377	968	4773
Others	704	78	20	2165	1455	244	4666
Grand Total	16381	2391	13542	46821	37628	6184	122947

Source: CBS, Foreign Trade Statistics Annuals.
*Other includes concentrate and juice.

Table 14: Exports of Israeli Citrus Products by Type and Destination in CY2000

Thousands of Dollars

Destination	Orange Conc..	Grapefruit Conc.	Puree	Orange Juice	Grapefruit Juice	Other	Total
EU	17498	24703	5457	52	486	10417	58613
US		102	43	13	39	5501	5698
Argentina						35	35
Other South America						12	12
Turkey						95	95
Sweden			44			38	82
Norway			41		12		53
FSU	132	82	61	50		146	471
Poland	644	7763	927			183	9517
S. Africa				3			3
Other Africa			30				30
Japan			460	6		181	647
Other S. E. Asia		136	98	33			267
Others	679	861	305	51	14	176	2086
Grand Total	18953	33647	7466	208	551	16784	77609

Source: CBS, Foreign Trade Statistics Annuals.

*   Puree includes orange and grapefruit

** Other includes grapefruit slices and orange slices**.**

Table 15: Exports of Israeli Citrus Products by Type and Destination in CY2001
Thousands of Dollars

Destination	Orange Conc.	Grapefruit Conc.	Puree	Orange Juice	Grapefruit Juice	Other	Total
EU	1075	1146	2363	13972	24594	7080	50230
US	360	1580		5	52	3998	5995
Argentina						1744	1744
Others South America	1385	421		74		1266	3146
Turkey		222				7	229
Sweden							
Norway				31			31
FSU			106	703	352	18	1179
Poland			274	326	4798		5398
S. Africa	409	1818				502	2729
Other Africa							
Other S. E. Asia		50	79	30	302	5	466
Others	322	195	160	760	1418	343	3198
Grand Total	3551	5432	2982	15901	31516	14963	74345

Source: CBS, Foreign Trade Statistics Annuals

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Oranges						
	Revised	2000		2001		2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	7000	6760	6000	5700	0	5500
Area Harvested	6950	6700	5900	5650	0	5400
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	225	218	190	160	0	198
Imports	0	0	5	0	0	5
TOTAL SUPPLY	225	218	195	160	0	203
Exports	71	71	55	34	0	61
Fresh Dom. Consumption	69	62	70	62	0	70
Processing	85	85	70	64	0	72
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	225	218	195	160	0	203

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Fresh Grapefruit (incl. Sweetie)						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	8110	8110	5900	5600	0	5300
Area Harvested	310	7310	5700	5400	0	5250
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	320	316	297	251	0	255
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	320	316	297	251	0	255
Exports	95	94	76	68	0	91
Fresh Dom. Consumption	25	20	22	20	0	27
Processing	200	202	199	163	0	137
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	320	316	297	251	0	255

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Fresh Tangerines						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	5932	5932	5000	4900	0	4900
Area Harvested	5132	5132	4900	4750	0	4800
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	86	81	85	83	0	100
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	86	81	85	83	0	100
Exports	30	30	29	25	0	35
Fresh Dom. Consumption	30	25	35	30	0	35
Processing	26	26	21	28	0	30
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	86	81	85	83	0	100

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Fresh Lemons						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	1150	1150	1700	1700	0	1700
Area Harvested	1100	1100	1250	1250	0	1650
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	16	16	17	19	0	30
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	16	16	17	19	0	30
Exports	1	0	1	0	0	3
Fresh Dom. Consumption	14	15	15	15	0	16
Processing	1	1	1	4	0	11
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	16	16	17	19	0	30

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Fresh Citrus Other						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	1420	1420	830	830	0	600
Area Harvested	1300	1300	700	700	0	550
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	15	15	11	11	0	8
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	15	15	11	11	0	8
Exports	9	9	2	2	0	5
Fresh Dom. Consumption	6	6	2	2	0	3
Processing	0	0	7	7	0	0
Total Distribution	15	15	11	11	0	8

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Orange Juice						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Delivery to Processors	85	85	65	64	0	72
Beginning Stocks	1	1	9	15	0	15
Production	43	52	41	40	0	44
Imports	35	50	45	45	0	35
TOTAL SUPPLY	79	103	95	100	0	94
Exports	50	51	37	37	0	40
Domestic Consumption	20	37	48	48	0	45
Ending Stocks	9	15	10	15	0	9
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	79	103	95	100	0	94

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Grapefruit Juice (including Sweetie)						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Delivery to Processors	202	200	199	163	0	137
Beginning Stocks	0	0	28	22	0	16
Production	103	101	101	81	0	71
Imports	25	28	15	12	0	15
TOTAL SUPPLY	128	129	144	115	0	102
Exports	83	80	105	82	0	70
Domestic Consumption	17	27	23	22	0	25
Ending Stocks	28	22	16	11	0	7
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	128	129	144	115	0	102

PSD Table						
Country	Israel					
Commidity: Tangerine Juice						
	Revised	2000	Prelim	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Delivery to Processors	26	26	21	21	0	30
Beginning Stocks	7	7	6	9	0	4
Production	14	14	11	11	0	15
Imports	20	20	25	22	0	20
TOTAL SUPPLY	41	41	42	42	0	39
Exports	22	20	25	25	0	22
Domestic Consumption	13	12	13	13	0	12
Ending Stocks	6	9	4	4	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	41	41	42	42	0	39