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Argentina

Citrus

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Report Highlights:
Overall Argentine citrus production for calendar year (CY) 2005 is forecast to remain at the level in CY 2004 2.4 million metric tons (MT). Exports are expected to continue climbing in CY 2005 as more producers are engaging in the ongoing export programs that are carried out by the Argentine Animal and Plant Health and Food Safety authority (SENASA). Imports are forecast to continue frozen due to the strength of the Euro and U.S. Dollar vis-a-vis the Argentine peso. Domestic consumption will continue falling, and more fruit will be destined foreign markets.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Buenos Aires [AR1]
[AR]

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Section I. Situation and Outlook

Production

Overall citrus production in CY 2005 is forecast to remain at 2.4 million MT. While the dry spring has damaged part of the crop, it is expected that good quality fruit will be a positive side effect.

Lemon production in CY 2005 is forecast at 1.1 million MT. Potential lemon production is estimated at 1.4 million MT, but a very dry October, just at blossom time, caused much fruit loss. Rain, however, came in November and now sources in the industry think that some plantations will recover. However, the damage provoked by the drought can not be reversed. Production of grapefruits, oranges and tangerines in CY 2005 is expected to decline between four and five percent compared with CY 2004 (see table below).

A three per cent drop in total citrus production has been estimated for CY 2004 with respect to CY 2003 due to unfavorable weather conditions in north central Argentina.

Tangerine and orange production in CY 2004, however, is reported to have increased about 10 per cent since the Northeastern region, where most of oranges and tangerines plantations are, did not undergo any negative climatic event. Lemon production in the Province of Tucuman, the main production area, suffered a decrease of nearly 12 per cent due to the effect of the drought in early summer. Grapefruit production was the most affected with a fall of 14 per cent in CY 2004.

Table 1. Production

	Total Citrus Production (Metric Tons)		
Species	**2003**	**2004**	**2005***
Lemon	1,200,000	1,050,000	1,100,000
Tangerines	380,000	420,000	400,000
Oranges	700,000	770,000	750,000
Grapefruits	185,000	160,000	150,000
Grand total	2,465,000	2,400,000	2,400,000

*FAS Forecast

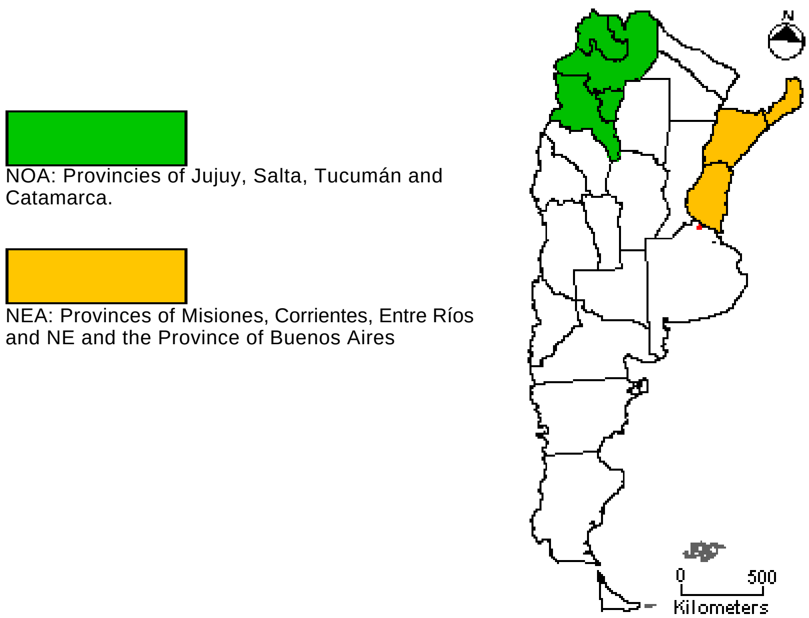
Production Regions

The main production areas in Argentina are: northwestern Argentina (NOA) and northeastern Argentina (NEA).

The NEA covers the provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes and Misiones, and mainly produces oranges and tangerines. In CY 2004, there were no extreme climatic events in that region that affected citrus production: drought was not an issue here as it was in the northern regions. This is the oldest citrus production area in Argentina and it experienced its mjost productive period in the 1970's. Production units are spread about in many small orchards. Orchards are generally old, and production techniques have evolved little since the 1970s, compared with the new plantations in the NOA.

The NOA encompasses mainly the provinces of Tucuman, Jujuy and Salta. Tucuman is specialized in lemon production accounting for the 90 per cent of the total Argentina production. Tucuman's annual rainfall regime is 80 inches, concentrated from October through April. In 2004, rains did not occur until late January. The lack of spring precipitation caused severe damages to lemon yields. However a timely rain which occurred in November 2004, will partially compensate the loss in yield via the larger size of the fruit.

Orange and grapefruit production is mainly located in the provinces of Jujuy and Salta, close to the Bolivian border. Oranges from the NOA arrive in Europe at the beginning of July, and face their first competition in August, when oranges from South Africa just begin to reach European ports. In CY 2004, South African oranges failed to reach Europe due to production problems and the Argentine exporters extended their shipments.



Domestic Consumption

Table 2. Domestic consumption in kilogram (Kg.)/Capita/Year

Species	2001	2002	2003
Lemon	2.66	1.93	1.481
Tangerines	9.31	9.18	6.62
Oranges	14.33	11.77	11.34
Grapefruit	1.83	1.98	0.85
Total	28.13	24.86	20.29

Source: Argentine Citrus Federation (FEDERCITRUS)

Trade

Citrus exports in CY 2004 are estimated at 540,000 MT a record high for this sector due to increases in orange exports and to a lesser degree, tangerines exports.

Exports of citrus from Jan-Aug CY 2004 reached 480,000 MT valued at $190 million, seven and 11 per cent higher than in the same period in CY 2003, respectively, due to increases in oranges and tangerines exports. These numbers represent a record high for Argentine citrus exports.

Orange exports in the period Jan-Aug 2004 were 88,000 MT valued at $28 million, compared with the 57,000 MT and $17 million of CY 2003, this is only comparable to CY 2001 where in the same period, exports reached 89,000 MT valued at $35 million. In CY 2001 the exports of oranges were at the record high of 107,000 MT valued at $41 million. Falling CY 2004 production in South Africa due to drought and extreme heat pushed Argentine exports up as it occurred back in CY 2001.

The European Union (EU) is still the largest market for the Argentine oranges, and sales for CY 2004 increased 20 per cent (12,000 MT more than in CY 2003). However, the upsurge in purchases from Russia, which alone increased its purchases by 14,000 MT in the first eight months of CY 2004, have heavily influenced total exports of oranges. Tangerines exports also reached a record high for the period Jan-Aug with a total volume of 60,000 MT at $30 million against 40,000 MT and $18 million achieved in the same period in CY 2003.

Grapefruit exports in CY 2004 remained at the same level as previous years at 30,000 MT valued at $11 million. Lemon exports in the first eight months of CY 2004 reached were 302,000 MT valued $121 million compared to 319,000 MT achieved in the same period in CY 2003 valued at $123 million.

Total citrus exports for CY 2003 were 485,000 MT, a 13.5 percent increase with respect to citrus exports of 419,000 MT shipped in 2002. Total citrus exports values accounted for $181 million in 2003, 29 percent more than that achieved in CY 2002. This increase was due to the higher international prices attained in CY 2003 for tangerines, oranges and grapefruit.

The EU continued to be the main market for Argentine citrus, accounting for 76 per cent of the total exports of CY 2003 or 372,000 MT. The Russian Federation followed with 15.5 per cent, 75,000 MT. In 2002, total Argentine citrus exported to Europe accounted for 300,000 MT while the Russian Federation purchased 64,000 MT.

Table 3. Export volumes and values

Lemons				
Partner Country	2002		2003	
	Value USD	Volume MT	Value USD	Volume MT
World	87,307,766	267,714	130,792,708	336,815
Russian Federation	16,974,353	53,009	22,771,626	61,227
Spain	12,235,125	36,176	22,418,730	56,074
Netherlands	10,967,335	35,679	20,488,180	55,137
Italy	10,458,520	33,602	19,008,613	50,027
Greece	9,795,725	30,196	14,529,365	33,293
Belgium	8,111,393	23,029	6,736,676	16,139
Poland	4,966,012	15,736	6,063,682	17,518
United Kingdom	2,891,056	7,811	5,056,518	11,188
Canada	5,183,907	14,874	3,850,349	10,177
Ukraine	1,669,552	5,476	3,260,097	8,803
Hong Kong	2,025,545	5,098	1,655,438	3,926
Romania	0	0	1,024,591	3,118
France	917,923	3,516	861,683	2,363
Slovenia	0	0	594,215	1,903
Others	1,111,320	3,511	2,472,945	5,924

Oranges						
Partner Country	2001		2002		2003	
	USD	Volume	USD	Volume	USD	Volume
World	40,710,971	107,402	17,590,656	84,825	22,481,500	78,134
Spain	13,787,777	37,565	3,630,968	16,587	7,110,452	23,411
Netherlands	5,716,806	16,467	4,324,783	18,146	5,000,818	19,134
Belgium	5,687,191	11,087	4,068,882	12,737	3,465,527	10,502
Russian Federation	5,507,783	13,899	1,149,391	3,936	2,263,766	6,909
Poland	877,632	2,260	139,997	481	790,257	3,577
Italy	1,858,811	4,397	363,961	1,212	777,241	2,569
Portugal	400,860	998	61,000	229	594,582	1,744
United Kingdom	1,099,774	3,709	757,496	6,406	578,766	3,916
Ukraine	607,731	1,425	538,340	1,642	463,316	1,359
Romania	0	0	0	0	329,950	1,100
Canada	1,507,342	3,276	708,715	2,150	292,736	847
Sweden	250	1	250,848	2,315	195,332	1,251
Greece	1,619,139	4,258	586,298	2,061	194,692	435
Czech Republic	0	0	12,672	48	150,960	497
France	1,079,032	3,010	531,286	1,997	127,304	418
Yugoslavia	590,611	1,400	66,360	204	47,914	134
Others	81.051.710	211,153	34,781,653	154,973	44,865,113	155,936

Tangerines						
Partner Country	2001		2002		2003	
	USD	Volume	USD	Volume	USD	Volume
World	22,530,001	36,704,530	17,633,137	46,048,735	19,000,224	42,927,205
Netherlands	7,212,293	12,541,104	6,627,916	16,949,493	7,431,205	16,180,541
Russian Federation	2,420,581	3,963,596	1,949,080	4,839,336	2,719,191	5,596,299
United Kingdom	4,948,148	8,199,234	3,570,979	9,055,217	2,187,966	5,645,126
Philippines	1,164,339	1,936,680	788,316	2,293,956	1,491,057	4,144,600
Canada	2,834,076	4,022,295	1,251,871	3,104,770	1,165,332	2,421,741
Belgium	956,784	1,230,618	1,095,652	2,617,276	607,986	1,283,590
Poland	741,345	1,233,692	195,456	515,720	508,340	1,038,688
Spain	490,883	810,505	404,879	1,484,919	491,222	1,074,898
Hong Kong	444,123	578,786	532,163	1,319,000	373,903	808,100
Portugal	45,572	75,420	128,192	378,160	298,253	703,040
Indonesia	260,113	368,960	141,786	355,967	245,724	532,160
Malaysia	108,124	186,880	142,550	353,360	190,576	441,144
Italy	170,974	310,832	71,940	165,744	184,069	495,668
United Arab Emirates	181,428	277,680	83,120	249,600	180,593	420,400
Saudi Arabia	189,730	260,560	74,798	195,760	178,590	416,800
Ukraine	0	0	184,368	463,392	129,835	290,400
Romania	0	0	0	0	115,248	271,600
Singapore	60,480	103,680	157,039	384,402	112,940	272,800
Czech Republic	11,200	22,400	66,080	134,400	89,752	221,320
Others	289,808	581,608	166,952	1,188,263	298,442	668,290

Grapefruit						
Partner Country	2001		2002		2003	
	USD	Volume	USD	Volume	USD	Volume
World	9,780,441	23,993	6,349,243	22,891	9,212,373	29,183
Belgium	4,538,186	10,728	3,769,945	12,856	5,414,892	16,928
Netherlands	1,519,188	4,518	847,611	3,273	1,157,313	3,988
Spain	565,976	1,446	436,789	2,038	788,042	2,502
Russian Federation	268,799	699	534,705	1,859	505,228	1,392
Romania	0	0	0	0	371,910	1,409
Italy	459,370	1,073	132,627	455	250,769	777
Poland	139,628	353	27,702	101	205,951	612
Greece	187,406	446	144,922	578	137,190	430
Ukraine	0	0	66,344	237	131,425	393
United Kingdom	417,737	1,055	121,051	384	125,290	343
France	445,880	1,003	80,364	321	53,700	178
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	32,836	104
United States	619,848	1,286	0	0	0	0
Others	618,423	1,385	187,183	789	37,827	127

Source: Global Trade Atlas (GTA)

Citrus imports in CY 2003 totaled 3,700 MT valued at $800,000 a little bit more that the 1,300 MT imported in CY 2002 at $640,000 but far from the 13,000 MT at $7 million imported in CY 2001. The total CIF price fell in CY 2003 to $220 per MT compared with the $480 and $540 paid in CY 2002 and CY 2001 respectively. In the first eight months of CY 2004 citrus imports reached 2,000 MT valued at $460,000 price was $230 per MT.

Table 4. Export and Import requirements

Citrus	
Import tariff Outside the Mercosur Area (%)	10.00
Import tariff Inside the Mercosur Area (%)	0.00
Export tax (%)	5.00
Statistical tax (%)	0.50
Rebate Cases containing more than 20 Kg (%)	2.70
Rebate Cases containing 16 to 20 Kg (%)	4.05
Rebate Cases containing 16 Kg or less (%)	5.00

Factors Affecting Industry Structure

Phytosanitary Issues

On November 11, 2003, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture decided to interrupt imports of Argentine citrus based on findings of the citrus disease –black spot, on shipments of Argentine citrus. All the shipments affected were rejected, and a ban on all citrus from Argentina was imposed immediately. As a result, Spain issued an emergency directive, which allowed for the exclusion of Argentine citrus due to the risk of black spot as well as citrus canker and citrus scab, three diseases that do not exist in the EU. On April 29, 2004, the EU passed a new rule that allowed for the strengthening of the control measures applied to all citrus from Argentina and Brazil in order to protect its agriculture from the three diseases. Sources in the industry informed that this new rule as applied by the Argentine Plant Protection and Food Safety Agency (SENASA) has already excluded some of the largest citrus producers/exporters of Argentina. On August 27, 2004 the EU's audit on the Argentine phytosanitary system ended successfully. However one week later on September 8, SENASA was notified by its Spanish counterpart that a 126 MT shipment with lemons and oranges from Salta Province (Northern Argentina) had been detained due to findings of black spot. According to sources in the industry, the tractability imposed by Argentina was a success in CY 2004. Compared with other exporter countries from the Southern Hemisphere, the four rejected shipments that the Argentine citrus shipments undergone in CY 2004 in the European Union (75% in Spain) represent very little. Also compared with the 30 rejected shipments in CY 2003, CY 2004 looks very good.

Certified Plantations and Products

In CY 2004, the lower number of rejected shipments by the EU is due, according to sources in the industry, to the result of the excellent surveillance system imposed by the SENASA. The Citrus Health Program includes two components, the Citrus Certification Program for the NEA and the Citrus Certification Program for the NOA. In both programs, farmers must be registered with SENASA. In order to be registered, farms must claim to be free of citrus canker and black spot and be willing to receive audits from SENASA, whos technicians certify the plantations. At a later stage, all the harvested fruit receive a preventive treatment at the packing house. Before leaving for the port of export, SENASA's inspectors make sure that the fruits are free of symptoms of the diseases. SENASA is also present at the different ports of departure where inspectors check the fruit for diseases. All these control measures are supported by a very sophisticated traceability system.

The Impact of a Larger European Union II

Although citrus consumption in the new EU members is now only half that in the old EU, (11 Kg. Vs. 22 Kg.), it is probable that citrus consumption in the new member states will slowly match the current old European levels. So, with 75 million new people, the new European Union members are expected to increase their citrus consumption by 825,000 MT per year. This will inevitably benefit citrus exporters such as Argentina. Despite the latter, sources in the industry believe that this beneficial impact on the Argentine citrus exports will only be noted in the long term (20 years) or more since the lower GDP in the new member states will take that period of time to catch up the old EU. The same sources asserted that there would be a larger effect on exports of tangerines and oranges than on grapefruits and lemons.

The Asian Market

On November 16 2004, the Presidents of China and Argentina, wrapped up a phytosanitary protocol that will allow for the initial tests and audits to start with the CY 2005 exports of oranges, tangerines and grapefruits to the China. Sources in the industry informed that lemons were not included in the protocol because of China's requirement of cold treatment. This special requirement models the Japanese protocol that intends to eliminate fruit fly from the lemon shipments. The above-mentioned protocol establishes that only six ports of entry may be used and those are ports located above Shanghai in Northern China. Therefore, the agreement leaves Hong Kong out of the potential markets. According to sources in the industry, only oranges and tangerines can be exported to China per terms of the agreement. Due to the lack of knowledge of this market it is difficult to forecast the potential size at this moment.

In the past two years, lemon exports to Japan have undergone losses as a result of the 19-21 days that the shipments have to be subjected to 32 degrees. According to sources in the industry the all-30 containers exported in CY 2003 arrived in Japan in bad conditions. Argentina is thinking to undertake a new approach in order to prove, through research, that lemon is not a fruit fly host. Therefore, it will take some years to convince Japan and its followers in Southeastern Asia that cold treatment intended to kill fruit fly is not necessary in lemons. Chile and the U.S. already accept it.

Prices

Table 5. Wholesale domestic prices in Argentine US dollars per kilo

Lemon	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
January	$0.31	$0.32	$0.16	$0.18
February	$0.36	$0.23	$0.21	$0.24
March	$0.36	$0.15	$0.22	$0.36
April	$0.34	$0.11	$0.17	$0.41
May	$0.29	$0.09	$0.15	$0.21
June	$0.25	$0.08	$0.13	$0.17
July	$0.24	$0.08	$0.13	$0.14
August	$0.23	$0.08	$0.12	$0.15
September	$0.23	$0.08	$0.13	$0.15
October	$0.22	$0.11	$0.14	
November	$0.22	$0.13	$0.15	
December	$0.27	$0.14	$0.25	
Average	$0.28	$0.13	$0.16	$0.22
Oranges	**CY 2001**	**CY 2002**	**CY 2003**	**CY 2004**
January	$0.28	$0.12	$0.18	$0.29
February	$0.24	$0.09	$0.26	$0.30
March	$0.27	$0.13	$0.25	$0.21
April	$0.27	$0.10	$0.25	$0.16
May	$0.33	$0.09	$0.21	$0.14
June	$0.27	$0.10	$0.16	$0.13
July	$0.22	$0.09	$0.16	$0.12
August	$0.21	$0.08	$0.14	$0.14
September	$0.20	$0.09	$0.15	$0.17
October	$0.21	$0.11	$0.13	
November	$0.18	$0.15	$0.18	
December	$0.19	$0.20	$0.17	
Average	$0.24	$0.11	$0.19	$0.18
Tangerines	**CY 2001**	**CY 2002**	**CY 2003**	**CY 2004**
January	$0.28	$0.21	$0.21	$0.25
February	$0.38	$0.19	$0.18	$0.22
March	$0.33	$0.11	$0.20	$0.22
April	$0.25	$0.08	$0.16	$0.24
May	$0.24	$0.10	$0.14	$0.19
June	$0.20	$0.10	$0.11	$0.16
July	$0.19	$0.10	$0.10	$0.15
August	$0.21	$0.09	$0.10	$0.15
September	$0.21	$0.10	$0.13	$0.16
October	$0.19	$0.11	$0.14	
November	$0.22	$0.14	$0.16	
December	$0.29	$0.19	$0.25	
Average	$0.25	$0.13	$0.16	$0.19

Grapefruit	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
January	$0.37	$0.14	$0.28	$0.41
February	$0.37	$0.13	$0.39	$0.43
March	$0.31	$0.15	$0.19	$0.45
April	$0.24	$0.10	$0.17	$0.31
May	$0.24	$0.10	$0.15	$0.19
June	$0.27	$0.10	$0.14	$0.15
July	$0.25	$0.10	$0.14	$0.14
August	$0.24	$0.09	$0.14	$0.19
September	$0.25	$0.10	$0.14	$0.21
October	$0.22	$0.11	$0.14	
November	$0.20	$0.15	$0.17	
December	$0.21	$0.19	$0.39	
Average	$0.26	$0.12	$0.20	$0.28

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Table 6: Retail domestic prices in U.S. dollars per Kilo

	Lemons			Orange		
Months	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
January	$0.64	$0.36	$0.54	$0.28	$0.36	$0.40
February	$0.57	$0.45	$0.47	$0.25	$0.43	$0.49
March	$0.34	$0.49	$0.48	$0.22	$0.48	$0.62
April	$0.32	$0.43	$0.49	$0.25	$0.44	$0.64
May	$0.25	$0.38	$0.45	$0.22	$0.37	$0.43
June	$0.22	$0.34	$0.40	$0.19	$0.31	$0.33
July	$0.22	$0.32	$0.36	$0.19	$0.28	$0.30
August	$0.22	$0.31	$0.38	$0.18	$0.27	$0.28
September	$0.20	$0.32	$0.35	$0.17	$0.29	$0.29
October	$0.25	$0.47		$0.20	$0.33	
November	$0.28	$0.54		$0.22	$0.34	
December	$0.30	$0.54		$0.30	$0.35	
Average	$0.32	$0.41	$0.44	$0.22	$0.35	$0.42

Source: The National Institute for Statistics and Census (INDEC)

Table 7. FOB Prices in U.S. Dollars

Average FOB Prices				
Species	2001	2002	2003	Aug - 2004
Citrus	$440	$310	$370	$400
Lemons	N/A	$330	$390	$400
Tangerines	$610	$380	$440	$490
Oranges	$380	$210	$290	$320
Grapefruits	$410	$280	$320	$360

Section II. Statistical Tables

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Lemons, Fresh				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	44100	45200	44100	45200	0	46000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	42000	44000	42000	44000	0	45000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	9200	11000	9200	11000	0	11000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	2700	1000	2700	1000	0	1000	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	11900	12000	11900	12000	0	12000	(1000 TREES)
Production	1050	1200	950	1050	0	1100	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1050	1200	950	1050	0	1100	(1000 MT)
Exports	340	337	300	323	0	330	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	35	53	35	47	0	50	(1000 MT)
Processing	675	810	615	680	0	720	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1050	1200	950	1050	0	1100	(1000 MT)

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	MT
Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	0	300	
Feb	0	590	
Mar	350	410	17%
Apr	420	400	-7%
May	390	410	5%
Jun	380	400	5%
Jul	380	410	8%
Aug	390	400	3%
Sep	390		-100%
Oct	420		-100%
Nov	0		
Dec	170		-100%

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Oranges, Fresh				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	63000	63000	60000	60000	0	60000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	60000	60000	58000	58000	0	58000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	22000	22000	20000	20000	0	20000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	2200	2200	3000	3000	0	3000	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	24200	24200	23000	23000	0	23000	(1000 TREES)
Production	700	700	730	770	0	770	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	700	700	730	770	0	770	(1000 MT)
Exports	76	76	80	120	0	90	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	474	474	490	490	0	500	(1000 MT)
Processing	150	150	160	160	0	180	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	700	700	730	770	0	770	(1000 MT)

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	MT
Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	0
Mar	0	0	0
Apr	0	0	0
May	360	360	0
Jun	330	330	0
Jul	300	320	3%
Aug	290	310	7%
Sep	250	0	0
Oct	160	0	0
Nov	190	0	0
Dec	0	0	0

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh			(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)			
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	36000	36000	38000	38000	0	38000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	32000	32000	33000	33000	0	33000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	14000	14000	14000	14000	0	14000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	15000	15000	15000	15000	0	15000	(1000 TREES)
Production	380	380	400	420	0	400	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	380	380	400	420	0	400	(1000 MT)
Exports	43	43	45	65	0	70	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	292	292	310	310	0	300	(1000 MT)
Processing	45	45	45	45	0	30	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	380	380	400	420	0	400	(1000 MT)

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	MT
Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	0	0	
Feb	470	0	
Mar	450	510	13%
Apr	450	520	16%
May	460	530	13%
Jun	460	510	11%
Jul	430	470	7%
Aug	410	460	12%
Sep	400		
Oct	400		
Nov	0		
Dec	0		

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Grapefruit, Fresh				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	12000	12000	13000	13000	0	13000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	12000	12000	12000	12000	0	12000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	2950	2950	3000	3000	0	3000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	150	150	100	100	0	100	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	3100	3100	3100	3100	0	3100	(1000 TREES)
Production	185	185	150	160	0	160	(1000 MT)
Imports	1	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	186	186	150	160	0	160	(1000 MT)
Exports	30	30	20	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	81	50	60	40	0	40	(1000 MT)
Processing	75	106	70	90	0	90	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	186	186	150	160	0	160	(1000 MT)

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	MT
Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	0
Mar	0	0	0
Apr	310	380	23%
May	300	360	20%
Jun	330	350	6%
Jul	320	340	3%
Aug	330	360	9%
Sep	180		
Oct	0		
Nov	0		
Dec	0		