USDA Foreign Agricultural Service GAI N Report

Required Report - public distribution
Date: 6/1/2004
GAI N Report Number: JA4057

## Japan

## Citrus

## Semi-Annual

## 2004

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## Report Highlights:

The 2003/04 season's U.S. grapefruits sold in record numbers, with imports up 18 percent in the first half of the season. The nation's stock levels in the final stage of the season have Japanese citrus traders concerned, however. High quality U.S. oranges also sold well this season, with imports up 12.3 percent in the first half of the season. While consumption was stable, imports of U.S. lemons declined 6.6 percent in the first half of the season, with competition from Chile and South Africa increasingly supplying Japan's summer citrus market.

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## High Quality U.S. Grapefruit Sold Well in J apan

The 2003/04 crop of U.S. grapefruits sold in record numbers at supermarkets, retail stores and restaurants nationwide. High quality U.S. grapefruit attracted J apanese traders and quality oriented Japanese consumers. J apanese imports of Florida grapefruit will likely reach a record of 12.0 million cartons ( 204,000 metric tons) in the 2003/04 season, up approximately 15 percent from the previous season. In the first half of the season (October 2003 through March 2004) Japan imported 147,498 metric tons of grapefruit from the United States, up approximately 18 percent from the same period the previous season. This season's U.S. grapefruit had good flavor throughout the season with higher Brix levels, and good sales already started before Christmas with early-crop fruit, selling over 2 million cartons (34,000 metric tons) before the New Year 2004. Japan imported $\$ 172.2$ million (CIF) of U.S. grapefruit in the last season.

Weather plays a significant role in sales of grapefruit in Japan, and warm weather in February helped U.S. grapefruit sales, but cold March weather meant sales in March did not perform to Japanese traders' expectations. April and May including Japan's Golden Week Holiday were prime season for marketing U.S. grapefruit and sales of U.S. grapefruit reached over 500,000 cartons (8,500 metric tons) per week nationwide.

Japanese citrus traders anticipated a flavorful crop and increased their purchases of U.S. grapefruits, leading to an over-supply since March 2004. In mid-May, there were over 2.4 million cartons ( 40,8000 metric tons) of U.S. grapefruit in the nation's cold storage facilities, sufficient to supply grapefruit to the Japanese market for approximately 5 weeks.

In early May, Florida grapefruit traded at Tokyo's Ohta Wholesale Market at $\$ 24.81$ (2,800 yen) for a carton of size 27 ( 27 grapefruit in a $17-\mathrm{kg}$ carton), 32 and 36 . Sizes 40 and 48 were trading at $\$ 23.04$ ( 2,600 yen) and $\$ 22.15$ ( 2,500 yen), respectively. Ruby grapefruit were trading at slightly higher prices (approximately 5 percent) than white ones due to higher demand. A large sized U.S. grapefruit (sizes 32 or 36 ) sells for $\$ 1.15$ (130 yen) per fruit at Tokyo's supermarkets. A medium sized fruit (size 40) sells at $\$ 0.88$ (100 yen) per fruit or $\$ 3.52$ ( 398 yen) for a bag of 6 .

In early June, the nation's stocks of U.S. grapefruit accounted for approximately 1.5 million cartons (25,500 metric tons), enough to supply approximately 3 weeks, and some traders started selling at discounted prices in order to liquidate their products before deteriorating. Wholesale prices have significantly declined at Tokyo's Ohta Wholesale Market in early June and U.S. grapefruit were trading at $\$ 18.61$ ( 2,100 yen) for a carton of sizes $27,32,36$ and 40. Size 48 grapefruit were trading at $\$ 15.06$ ( 1,700 yen) for a carton, down approximately 40 percent.

* The exchange rate of 112.82 yen per dollar is based on the Nikkei News quote on May 19, 2004.


## FDOC's Creative Marketing I ncreased Sales of Florida Grapefruit

Japanese traders cooperated with the Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) to launch a new marketing campaign which increase sales of Florida grapefruit to achieve record sales of 12 million cartons. Traditionally, J apanese traders prefer so- called "J apan Grade" grapefruit, top quality USDA Fancy grade, in order to satisfy demand by quality conscious Japanese consumers, but the supply of Fancy grade fruit is limited. For the first time in Japan, Florida growers and FDOC promoted the sales of USDA Choice grade grapefruit in retail stores and supermarkets in packages of 4 to 6 with a plastic squeezer to make fresh squeezed juice at home. Choice grade grapefruit may have minor wind scars on the fruit surface but their
flavor and sweetness are equal to the USDA Fancy grade. Tokyo supermarkets sold a package of 4 to 6 grapefruits at $\$ 4.25$ ( 480 yen).

## U.S. Oroblancos and Texas Star Ruby Become Regular Players

The U.S. Oroblanco, the same variety as the Israel Sweetie, became a regular item in Japan's supermarkets. Japan imported Oroblancos from California and Arizona from late October through early December 2003, directly competing with Israel Sweeties. High quality U.S. Oroblancos took market shares, with imports reaching 90,000-100,000 cartons (1,3701,520 metric tons) in the 2003/04 season, according to Tokyo traders.

Texas Star Ruby grapefruit also became an important product in the Japanese fresh produce market, with a good reputation among J apanese traders and consumers. Japan imported 50,000 cartons ( 905 metric tons) of Texas Star Ruby grapefruit in the 2003/04 season, with sales from early December through late January in supermarkets and retail stores nationwide. Texas Star Rubies were largely gift items during Japan's year- end gift giving season.

## Season's First Shipments of South African Citrus Products Arrive Mid-J une

The first shipment of South African and Swaziland citrus products (grapefruits and lemons) are scheduled to arrive in Japan on June 8, according to Tokyo traders. Japanese imports of South African grapefruit will likely increase 10 to 15 percent this season to 4.4 to 4.6 million cartons ( 74,800 to 78,200 metric tons). Grapefruit shipments to Japan are likely to continue until late September. Reportedly, there are many small sized grapefruit in this season's crop, with higher sweetness levels (approximately 10 degree Brix). As of May 15, with 1.95 million cartons ( 33,150 metric tons) of U.S. grapefruit stocked in the nation's cold storage facilities, twice as much as the same time last year, J apanese traders anticipate that South African grapefruit will be trading at lower prices than last season until U.S. product is mostly liquidated.

South Africa plans to supply 500,000 cartons ( 7,500 metric tons) of lemons to the Japanese market this season. Starting this season, South Africa will ship lemons in 15-kilogram cartons instead of 17 -kilogram ones. South African will supply oranges to the Japanese market from late June through September, with the total volume expected to be 800,000 cartons (13,600 metric tons), according to Tokyo citrus traders.

## J apanese I srael Sweetie Sales Up

Japan imported 623,000 cartons ( 8,353 metric tons) of Israeli Sweeties in the 2003/04 season, up approximately 8.2 percent from the previous season. The total shipments were delivered to Japan in three boats, with the first boat arriving in mid-November 2003, followed by the second and third boats in early- and mid-December, respectively. This season's Israeli Sweeties had good flavor and higher Brix levels ( 10 degree) and sold well among Japanese traders. The FOB prices this season were reportedly $\$ 13$ per 13.5 kilogram- carton, according to Tokyo traders. In the early season, Israeli Sweeties were trading at $\$ 20.38$ ( 2,300 yen) for a 13.5 - kilogram carton at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market, with fairly high demand among Japanese traders, and retailed at $\$ 1.32$ (150 yen) per fruit in Tokyo supermarkets. Sweeties were particularly popular among Japanese young women because of their flavor and color. However, beginning in December Sweeties could not keep their higher prices in the face of competition from Florida and California product. The total CIF value of Israeli Sweeties was $\$ 8.6$ million in the 2003/04 season.

## High Quality U.S. Oranges Sold Well in J apan

This year's crop of U.S. oranges has sold well in the J apanese market since the market opened in November. In the first six months of the season (October 2003 - March 2004), Japanese imports of U.S. oranges were 31,647 metric tons, up approximately 12.3 percent from the same period in the previous season. Japanese imports of U.S. oranges will likely reach 95,000 metric tons in the $2003 / 04$ season, according to Tokyo citrus traders. The two reasons, according to Japanese traders, are good supply of high quality fruit throughout the season and poor Japanese Mikan tangerine sales in February and March 2004. Japanese market sales of U.S. oranges have been steady and the nation's inventory has remained approximately 500,000 cartons ( 8,500 metric tons), enough to supply approximately 2.5 weeks of sales nationwide. In early May, Japanese sales of U.S. oranges switched from navels to Valencias. Japan imported $\$ 74.8$ million (CIF) of oranges from the United States last season.

In early April 2004, California navels were trading at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at $\$ 26.59$ ( 3,000 yen) for a 17 - kilogram carton for sizes 56 ( 56 oranges in 17 - kg carton), 72 and 88, and $\$ 23.93$ ( 2,700 yen) for size 113. California navel sold at $\$ 0.69$ - $\$ 0.88$ (78100 yen) for a medium sized fruit at Tokyo supermarkets. In late May 2004, California Valencia oranges were trading at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at \$24.81 (2,800 yen) for a 17 -kilogram carton for sizes 56,72 and 88 , and $\$ 22.15$ ( 2,500 yen) for size 113 . Valencia oranges currently sell at $\$ 0.69$ - $\$ 0.88$ ( $78-100$ yen) for a medium sized fruit at Tokyo supermarkets. Small sized oranges sold in a bag at \$3.17-\$3.54 (358-400 yen) for a bag of 6 fruit. In March and April 2004, U.S. Minneolas and Blood Oranges were trading at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at $\$ 24.81$ and $\$ 20.38$ ( 2,800 yen and 2,300 yen) for a 9kilogram carton, respectively.

## J apanese I mports of U.S. Lemons Decreased

In the first half of the $2003 / 04$ season (October 2003 - March 2004), Japan imported 34,399 metric tons of fresh lemons from the United States, down approximately 6.6 percent from the same period in the previous season. Although U.S. sales declined some, the Japanese lemon market remains stable. In late May 2004, the nation's stocks of lemons were approximately 100,000 cartons (1,700 metric tons), approximately 10 days of lemon sales nationwide. Tokyo citrus traders anticipate that Japanese imports of U.S. lemo ns will likely increase in the second half of the season (April - September 2004) as Japanese fresh lemon demand increases during the early summer. The 2003/04 Japanese imports of U.S. lemons are expected to reach be 61,000-63,000 metric tons, 2.5 percent down from the previous season. Japan imported $\$ 79.1$ million (CIF) of fresh lemons from the United States in the last season.
U.S. lemons are key players in the Japanese market, taking over 75 percent of the nation's lemon sales. Japanese traders generally sell U.S. lemons from October through June, and Chilean and South African lemons from July through September. California can supply lemons to the Japanese market year- round, while Arizona supplies from November through January. In mid May, California lemons were trading at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market at $\$ 33.68$ ( 3,800 yen) for a 17 - kilogram carton for sizes $95,115,140$ and 165 . Tokyo supermarkets sold medium sized lemons at \$0.78-\$0.87 (88-99 yen) each, or \$1.57 (178 yen) for a bag of two lemons.

## Chile Plays Major Role in J apan's Summer Lemon Market

Chilean lemons established a foothold in Japan's summer lemon market, supplying the seasons crop of citrus products to Japan from June through September. Japanese imports of

Chilean lemons surpass California lemons in July, August and September, since California lemons deteriorate quickly during summer months due to Japan's hot temperatures and humidity. Chilean lemon sales are expected to expand this season, according to Tokyo citrus traders. Japanese imports of Chilean lemons were $\$ 15.9$ million (CIF) last season.

PS\&D Tables and Trade Matrices
Fresh Orange PS\&D Table

| PSD TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Oranges |  |  |  | (HECTARES )(1000 TREES)(100 0 MT) |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast |
|  | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate $[$ New $]$ | USDA Official [Old] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Post } \\ & \text { Estimate } \\ & {[\text { New] }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official [OId] } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Post } \\ \text { Estimate } \\ {[\text { New] }} \end{gathered}$ |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2001 |  | 10/2002 |  | 10/2003 |
| Area Planted | 1330 | 1330 | 1260 | 1260 | 1210 | 1210 |
| Area Harvested | 1330 | 1330 | 1260 | 1260 | 1210 | 1210 |
| Bearing Trees | 798 | 798 | 756 | 756 | 726 | 726 |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 798 | 798 | 756 | 756 | 726 | 726 |
| Production | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| Imports | 99 | 99 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 125 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 117 | 117 | 138 | 138 | 135 | 140 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 115 | 115 | 136 | 136 | 133 | 138 |
| Processing | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISTRIBUTION | 117 | 117 | 138 | 138 | 135 | 140 |

Orange J uice PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  | 65 | Degrees Brix |  |
| Commodity | Juice, Orange |  |  |  | (MT) |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate $[$ New $]$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate [New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2001 |  | 10/2002 |  | 10/2003 |
| Deliv. To <br> Processors | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Beginning Stocks | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 |
| Production | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Imports | 96629 | 96629 | 96575 | 96575 | 96000 | 96000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 111829 | 111829 | 111775 | 111775 | 111200 | 111200 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Consumption | 96829 | 96829 | 96775 | 96775 | 96200 | 96200 |
| Ending Stocks | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 111829 | 111829 | 111775 | 111775 | 111200 | 111200 |

## Fresh Orange I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Oranges |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. | 78393 | U.S. | 90956 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| South Africa | 8114 | South Africa | 13118 |
| Australia | 6501 | Australia | 10158 |
| Chile | 3973 | Chile | 6779 |
| Spain | 1648 | Swaziland | 194 |
| Mexico | 391 | Mexico | 167 |
| Swaziland | 241 | New Zealand | 139 |
| New Zealand | 99 | Argentine | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 20967 |  | 30578 |
| Others not Listed | 3 |  | 0 |
| Grand Total | 99363 |  | 12153 |

Orange J uice I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Juice, Orange |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. | 12395 | U.S. | 7398 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Brazil | 73848 | Brazil | 82154 |
| Mexico | 3945 | Mexico | 1730 |
| Italy | 3050 | Belize | 1575 |
| Belize | 1457 | Italy | 1299 |
| Australia | 759 | Australia | 992 |
| Spain | 248 | Israel | 418 |
| Israel | 217 | Spain | 294 |
| Canada | 145 | Canada | 157 |
| Cuba | 129 N | Netherland | 156 |
| South Korea | 111 | South Korea | 129 |
| Total for Others | 83909 |  | 88904 |
| Others not Listed | 325 |  | 273 |
| Grand Total | 96629 |  | 96575 |

Fresh Orange Wholesale Price Table

| PRICES <br> TABLE |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Oranges |  |  |
| Prices in | Yen | per uom | KG |
| Year | 2003 | 2004 | \% Change |
| Jan | 184 | 172 | -7\% |
| Feb | 168 | 155 | -8\% |
| Mar | 161 | 162 | 1\% |
| Apr | 188 |  | -100\% |
| May | 185 |  | -100\% |
| Jun | 167 |  | -100\% |
| Jul | 150 |  | -100\% |
| Aug | 141 |  | -100\% |
| Sep | 134 |  | -100\% |
| Oct | 128 |  | -100\% |
| Nov | 132 |  | -100\% |
| Dec | 160 |  | -100\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Exchange Rate | 112.82 | Local Currency/US \$ |  |
| Date of Quote | 5/19/2004 | MM/DD/YYYY |  |

Fresh Grapefruit PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Grapefrui t |  |  |  | (HECTARES )(1000 TREES)(100 0 MT) |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast |
|  | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate $[$ New] | USDA Official <br> [OId] | Post Estimate [New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official [OId] } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate $[\mathrm{New}]$ |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2001 |  | 10/2002 |  | 10/2003 |
| Area Planted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Area Harvested |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| TOTAL No. Of | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports | 277 | 277 | 272 | 272 | 275 | 300 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 277 | 277 | 272 | 272 | 275 | 300 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 277 | 277 | 272 | 272 | 275 | 300 |
| Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 277 | 277 | 272 | 272 | 275 | 300 |

Grapefruit J uice PS\&D Table

| TPSD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Juice, Grapefruit |  |  |  | (MT) |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Post Estimate $[$ New] | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate $[$ New $]$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA } \\ \text { Official [OId] } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate $[$ New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2001 |  | 10/2002 |  | 10/2003 |
| Deliv. To Processors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 2000 | 2000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Imports | 29925 | 29925 | 31272 | 31272 | 32000 | 32000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 31925 | 31925 | 32272 | 32272 | 33000 | 33000 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\square$ |
| Domestic Consumption | 30925 | 30925 | 31272 | 31272 | 32000 | 32000 |
| Ending Stocks | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DISTRIBUTION | 31925 | 31925 | 32272 | 32272 | 33000 | 33000 |

## Fresh Grapefruit I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Grapefruit |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. | 209262 | U.S. | 194357 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| South Africa | 52548 | South Africa | 65330 |
| Israel | 9907 | Israel | 7718 |
| Swaziland | 5009 | Swaziland | 4893 |
| Cuba | 75 | Chile | 153 |
| Chile | 41 | Argentina | 23 |
|  |  | Cuba | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 67580 |  | 78136 |
| Others not Listed | 1 |  | 1 |
| Grand Total | 276843 |  | 272494 |

## Grapefruit J uice I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Juice, Grapefruit |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. | 20119 | U.S. | 19122 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Israel | 7022 | Israel | 9724 |
| Cuba | 1010 | Cuba | 839 |
| Italy | 437 | Australia | 499 |
| Australia |  | Belize | 379 |
| Belize |  | Italy | 209 |
| Netherlands | 219 | Netherlands | 195 |
| Iceland | 114 | South Africa | 129 |
| Mexico | 96 | Canada | 54 |
| Canada | 33 | Austria | 49 |
| Austria | 31 | Spain | 44 |
| Total for Others | 9702 |  | 12121 |
| Others not Listed | 104 |  | 29 |
| Grand Total | 29925 |  | 31272 |

Fresh Grapefruit Wholesale Price Table

| PRICES |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TABLE |  |  |  |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Grapefruit |  |  |
| Prices in | Yen | per uom | KG |
|  |  |  |  |
| Year | 2003 | 2004 | $\%$ Change |
| Jan | 146 | 132 | $-10 \%$ |
| Feb | 143 | 135 | $-6 \%$ |
| Mar | 152 | 145 | $-5 \%$ |
| Apr | 161 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| May | 161 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Jun | 157 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Jul | 159 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Aug | 152 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Sep | 150 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Oct | 154 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Nov | 139 |  | $-100 \%$ |
| Dec |  |  | $-100 \%$ |
|  | 112.82 | Cocal |  |
| Currency/US \$ |  |  |  |
| Exchange Rate | $5 / 19 / 2004$ | MM/DD/YYYY |  |
| Date of Quote |  |  |  |

Fresh Lemon PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Lemons |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { (HECTARES)( } \\ 1000 \\ \text { TREES)(1000 } \\ \text { MT) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast |
|  | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate $[$ New $]$ | USDA Official [OId] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Post } \\ & \text { Estimate } \\ & \text { [New] } \end{aligned}$ | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2001 |  | 10/2002 |  | 10/2003 |
| Area Planted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Imports | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 90 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh Dom. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 90 |
| Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 90 |

Lemon J uice PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Juice, Lemon |  |  |  | (MT) |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate $[$ New] | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [OId] | Post Estimate [New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2001 |  | 10/2002 |  | 10/2003 |
| Deliv. To Processors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 2000 | 2000 | 1500 | 1500 | 500 | 500 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | O | 0 | 0 |
| Imports | 12506 | 12506 | 9995 | 9995 | 12000 | 12000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 14506 | 14506 | 11495 | 11495 | 12500 | 12500 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption | 13006 | 13006 | 10995 | 10995 | 11000 | 11000 |
| Ending Stocks | 1500 | 1500 | 500 | 500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 14506 | 14506 | 11495 | 11495 | 12500 | 12500 |

## Fresh Lemon I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \mid \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Lemons |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. | 65165 | U.S. | 6352 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Chile | 15766 | Chile | 13960 |
| South Africa | 4141 | South Africa | 8437 |
| Australia | 2267 | Australia | 1250 |
| New Zealand | 1421 | New Zealand | 1050 |
| Spain | 207 | Argentina | 701 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 23802 |  | 2540 |
| Others not Listed | 2 |  | 0 |
| Grand Total | 88969 |  | 88931 |

Lemon J uice I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \mid \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Juice, Lemon |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. | 591 | U.S. | 577 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Israel | 5066 | Israel | 4056 |
| Italy | 3814 | Argentina | 2409 |
| Argentina | 2782 | Italy | 2244 |
| Chile |  | Brazil | 374 |
| Spain | 47 | Spain | 313 |
|  |  | Chile | 22 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 11900 |  | 9418 |
| Others not Listed | 15 |  | 0 |
| Grand Total | 12506 |  | 9995 |

Fresh Lemon Wholesale Price Table

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { PRICES } \\ \text { TABLE } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Lemons |  |  |
| Prices in | Yen | per uom | KG |
| Year | 2003 | 2004 | \% Change |
| Jan | 210 | 160 | -24\% |
| Feb | 192 | 159 | -17\% |
| Mar | 169 | 190 | 12\% |
| Apr | 198 |  | -100\% |
| May | 260 |  | -100\% |
| Jun | 235 |  | -100\% |
| Jul | 213 |  | -100\% |
| Aug | 194 |  | -100\% |
| Sep | 186 |  | -100\% |
| Oct | 188 |  | -100\% |
| Nov | 183 |  | -100\% |
| Dec | 166 |  | -100\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Exchange Rate | 112.82 | Local <br> Currency/US \$ |  |
| Date of Quote | 5/19/2004 | MM/DD/YYYY |  |

