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Citrus

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Report Highlights: Total Brazilian orange crop for MY 2002/03 is forecast at 441 MBx, up from the previous season. Good yields are expected in the São Paulo commercial growing area due to uniform blossoming, good weather conditions and better grove management. The citrus industry has expressed major concern with the "Sudden Death of Citrus" disease, a recently identified situation affecting western Minas Gerais and northen São Paulo. Total MY 2002/03 FCOJ production is forecast at 1.269 MMT, up 30 percent from the previous season, resulting from higher fruit availability for processing and increasing worldwide demand. FCOJ exports for MY 2001/02 were revised upward to 1.135 MMT.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
São Paulo [BR3], BR

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Executive Summary

The U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO), São Paulo, forecasts total Brazilian orange production for marketing year (MY) 2002/03 (July-June) at 441 million 40.8 kilograms (Kg) boxes (MBx), up 80 MBx. from the previous season. Good yields are expected in the São Paulo and western Minas Gerais commercial growing area due to the uniform 2001 blossoming, good weather conditions through mid-March and better grove management, a result of improved prices last season.

The citrus industry has shown major concern with the "Sudden Death of Citrus" ("Morte Subita dos Citrus" – MSC) a recently identified disease initially noted in December 1999 in western Minas Gerais. It is currently limited to that region and northen São Paulo. Many symptoms are similar to those of "Tristeza." One major difference is that MSC affects the sweet orange/lime "cravo" grafting combination, whereas the Tristeza affects sweet orange on sour orange graft. Fundecitrus has several studies and surveys underway to identify, diagnose and determine controls and preventive measures needed to address the MSC situation.

ATO forecasts total Brazilian MY 2002/03 frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) production at 1.269 million metric tons (MMT), 65 Brix, up 30 percent from the previous season, due to higher availability of oranges for processing and increasing worldwide demand for FCOJ. ATO forecasts that approximately 300 MBx of oranges will be crushed during MY 2002/02, as compared to 227 MBx during MY 2001/02, a consequence of the increased orange availability. The São Paulo commercial area harvest season began in late May and should extended through December or January. FCOJ exports for MY 2001/02 were revised upward to 1.135 MMT, up 80 TMT, from the previous estimate, based on updated information provided by ATO contacts and official Brazilian Government (GOB) data (SECEX). Exports for MY 2002/03 are expected to reach 1.216 MMT, up 81 TMT from the current season, a consequence of expected higher fruit availability for processing.

FRESH ORANGES

PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	**Brazil**					
Commodity	**Fresh Oranges**			(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(TMT)		
	Revised 1999		Preliminary 2000		Forecast 2001	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	07/2000		07/2001		07/2002	
Area Planted	754,300	754,300	735,300	768,700	0	756,700
Area Harvested	697,500	697,500	678,500	717,800	0	699,800
Bearing Trees	198,000	198,000	195,000	207,000	0	202,000
Non-Bearing Trees	18,600	18,600	18,600	19,000	0	21,000
TOTAL No. Of Trees	216,600	216,600	213,600	226,000	0	223,000
Production	17,136	17,136	14,117	14,729	0	17,993
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	17,136	17,136	14,117	14,729	0	17,993
Exports	90	90	122	122	0	122
Fresh Dom. Consumption	5,418	5,418	4,488	5,100	0	5,222
Processing	11,628	11,628	9,507	9,507	0	12,649
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	17,136	17,136	14,117	14,729	0	17,993

Production

PS&D Tables

The following tables provide data for the state of São Paulo and total Brazilian fresh orange production, supply and demand (PS&D) for MY 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03 (July-June).

São Paulo: Fresh Oranges PS&D (July-June) (1,000 Ha, million trees & million 40.8 Kg boxes)			
Item/Marketing Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
(Bloom/Harvest)	(99/00)	(00/01)	(01/02)
Area Planted	602.0	583.0	571.0
Area Harvested	559.0	540.0	522.0
Bearing Trees	162.0	159.0	154.0
Non-Bearing Trees	15.0	15.0	17.0
Total Trees	177.0	174.0	171.0
Production	355.0	280.0	360.0
Exports	2.2	3.0	3.0
Domestic Consumption	78.8	51.0	57.0
Processing FCOJ	270.0	220.0	290.0
Processing NFC (exports)	4.0	6.0	10.0

Brazil: Fresh Oranges PS&D (July-June) (1,000 Ha, million trees & million 40.8 Kg boxes)			
Item/Marketing Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
(Bloom/Harvest)	(99/00)	(00/01)	(01/02)
Area Planted	754.3	768.7	756.7
Area Harvested	697.5	717.8	699.8
Bearing Trees	198.0	207.0	202.0
Non-Bearing Trees	18.6	19.0	21.0
Total Trees	216.6	226.0	223.0
Total Production	420.0	361.0	441.0
São Paulo	355.0	280.0	360.0
Others	65.0	81.0	81.0
Exports	2.2	3.0	3.0
Domestic Consumption	132.8	125.0	128.0
Processing FCOJ	281.0	227.0	300.0
São Paulo	270.0	220.0	290.0

Others	11.0	7.0	10.0
Processing NFC (exports)	4.0	6.0	10.0

General

The ATO forecasts the total Brazilian 2001/02 orange crop (MY 2002/03) at 441 MBx, up 22 percent from the previous crop. The commercial production area of the states of São Paulo and western Minas Gerais is expected to yield 360 MBx, up 80 MBx from the previous crop, and other producing regions should remain stable at 81 MBx.

Expected higher orange production in the commercial production area of São Paulo and western Minas Gerais for MY 2002/03 is the result of projected higher yields reflecting the excellent and uniform October 2001 bloom, favorable weather conditions through mid-March, which contributed to steady fruit set and good fruit development, and better grove management, a result of improved prices last season. However, dry, warm weather from mid-March through April had a negative impact on fruit size, lowering initial expectations for an even larger crop. The harvest season for processing began in late May and should extend to December or January.

As reported by the Institute of Agricultural Economics (IEA) of the São Paulo State Secretariat of Agriculture, the results of the fourth 2001/02 São Paulo citrus crop survey (April 2002), indicate total orange production, for both commercial and non-commercial areas, at 371.56 MBx (third survey, February 2002, 371.34 MBx). Note that the IEA estimate takes into account the entire state of São Paulo, while the ATO estimate considers only the commercial area of the state and western Minas Gerais.

The ATO, based on reports from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), revised upward the estimate for total MY 2001/02 orange production to 361 MBx., up 15 MBx from the previous figure. This comes as a consequence of increased production in regions other than the commercial area of São Paulo and western Minas Gerais. ATO estimates the MY 2001/02 orange crop of the commercial area of São Paulo and western Minas Gerais at 280 MBx. The final IEA estimate for the 2000/01 São Paulo crop is approximately 328 MBx (November 2001).

Crop Area and Tree Inventory

ATO estimates total Brazilian orange area for MY 2001/02 at 768,700 hectares (Ha.), up 4.5 percent from the previous estimate, based on updated IBGE information. The commercial area in São Paulo and Minas Gerais is estimated unchanged at 583,000 Ha. The total MY 2001/02 Brazilian tree population is estimated at 207 million. The commercial area in São Paulo and Minas Gerais accounted for 174 million trees, and other producing regions have 52 million.

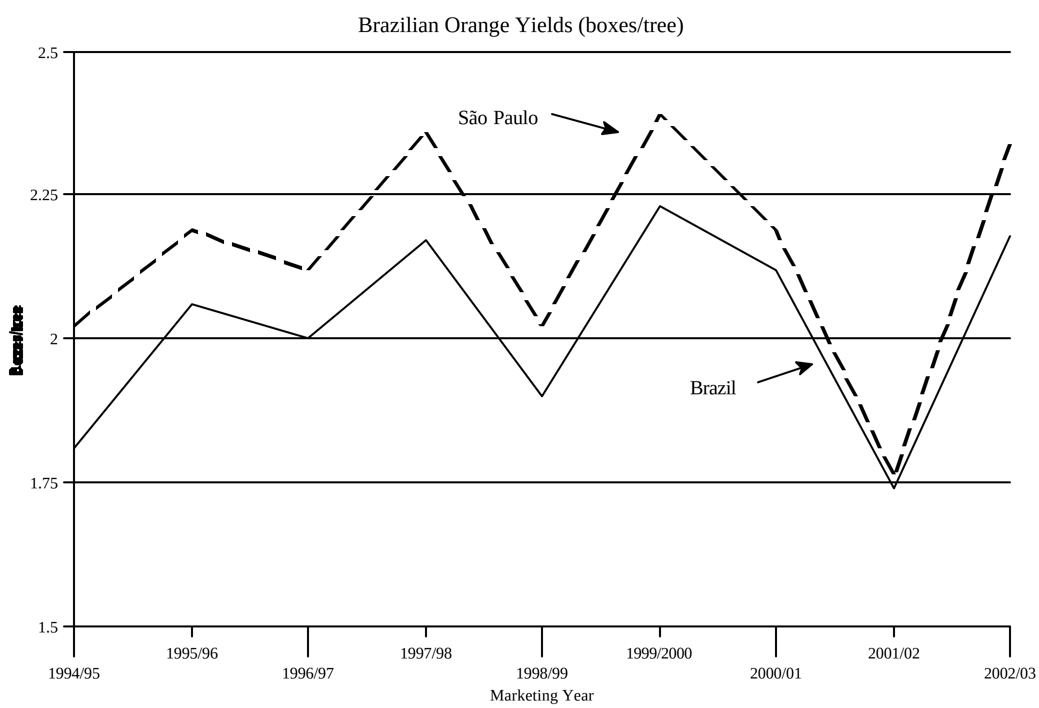
The total MY 2002/03 orange area is forecast at 756,700 Ha., a 1.5 percent reduction relative to the previous season. This comes as a consequence of reduced tree inventory in the commercial area of São Paulo and Minas Gerais, projected at 171 million trees (154 million bearing and 17 million non-bearing trees). The bearing trees inventory is likely to decrease over the next 2-3 years as a result of fewer trees reaching the productive cycle relative to those eradicated due to age, disease, substitution for other agricultural crop, etc. ATO contacts report that while planting operations intensified the past 2 years, those new trees will not reach production for 3-4 years. The tree inventory of other producing regions is expected to remain stable at 52 million.

As reported by the IEA in the April 2002 survey results, the MY 2002/03 São Paulo state orange tree inventory is estimated at 206.6 million trees (185.1 million bearing and 21.5 million non-bearing trees), relatively stable from MY 2001/02 (184.97 million bearing and 20.86 million non-bearing trees, per the November 2001 survey).

The São Paulo State Fund for Defense of Citriculture (Fundecitrus) reported a total of 985 nurseries were inspected in May 2002. The results indicate that 915 nurseries were in operation. Unprotected nurseries, in which seedling are kept without screened enclosures, represented 71 percent of total nurseries in operation. These nurseries represented over 91 percent of total nurseries in operation, showing a continuous trend toward protected nurseries, as a consequence of the new legislation related to seedlings (see BR1024 for further information). The number of inspected seedlings totaled 10,066,584 (5,455,344 from unprotected nurseries and 4,611,240 from protected nurseries).

Yields

The yield for the 2001/2002 crop (MY 2002/03) is forecast at 2.18 boxes (40.8 Kg) per tree, up 25 percent from the previous crop, a result of expected good yields in the São Paulo and Minas Gerais commercial growing area (2.34 boxes per tree). Consistent and uniform blossoming, favorable weather conditions and good care of orange groves during the past year are the dominant supporting factors. The graph below shows historical yields for Brazil and the commercial area of São Paulo and western Minas Gerais.



Diseases

The table below shows the evolution of citrus canker for 2001 and 2002, as reported by Fundecitrus. Cumulative eradication in 2001 reached 263,588 trees for commercial groves (blocks) and 51,347 trees for non-commercial groves. These figures represent a drastic reduction from 2000 when over 990,000 trees from commercial groves were eradicated.

Evolution of Citrus Canker in the State of São Paulo, 2001 and 2002

	Block				Domestic Grove				Nurseries		
2001 Month	New	Recontamination	Total	Plants Eradic.	New	Recontamination	Total	Plants Eradic.	New	Total	Plants Eradic.
January	14	40	54	23,285	279	37	316	27,898	1	1	0
February	23	47	70	57,268	70	6	76	1,112	0	0	12,000
March	23	55	78	46,189	18	3	21	2,182	0	0	0
April	13	50	63	58,307	22	9	31	2,115	0	0	0
May	32	43	75	30,319	89	6	95	3,139	0	0	0
June	14	36	50	20,462	22	3	25	3,612	0	0	0
July	8	21	29	7,966	39	2	41	2,680	0	0	0
August	9	10	19	10,627	67	36	103	1,694	0	0	0
Sep.	9	9	18	5,865	47	8	55	2,598	0	0	0
October	7	5	12	2,355	36	2	38	1,263	0	0	0
Nov.	2	5	7	875	84	23	107	1,581	0	0	0
Dec.	6	3	9	70	33	53	86	1,473	0	0	0
Total	160	324	484	263,588	806	188	994	51,347	1	1	12,000
	Block				Domestic Grove				Nurseries		
2002 Month	New	Recontamination	Total	Plants Eradic.	New	Recontamination	Total	Plants Eradic.	New	Total	Plants Eradic.
January	11	10	21	3,135	109	88	197	2,273	0	0	0
February	8	15	23	15,344	90	25	115	2,239	0	0	0
March	10	19	29	19,972	22	11	33	2,061	2	2	0
April	18	25	43	15,580	36	10	46	1,265	0	0	51
May	10	16	26	63,155	142	33	175	8,698	1	1	49,300
Total	57	85	142	117,186	399	167	566	16,536	3	3	49,351

The citrus industry has shown a major concern with a new disease named "Sudden Death of Citrus" ("Morte Subita dos Citrus" – MSC). The disease was initially noted in December 1999 in the western part of Minas Gerais and it is currently limited to that region and northen São Paulo. The MSC symptoms are: leaves lose brightness, become yellowish and fade; partial and/or total leaf droppage; extended fruit set, especially in late-season varieties; the inside of the rootstock bark becomes yellowish; the phloem flow is blocked; reduction and death of the root system; and, the death of the tree. Many symptoms are similar to those of Tristeza. One major difference, however, is that MSC affects the sweet orange/lime "cravo" grafting combination, whereas the Tristeza affects sweet orange on sour orange grafts. Symptoms are observed mainly during the spring in plants over 5 years old.

Researchers have reported that for the late season varieties (Valencia and Natal) grafted on lime "cravo" variety, the death of the plant can occur within 2 months. For early (Hamlin) and mid-season (Pera Rio) varieties, the death of the plant can occur within 6 months. Researchers, this far, have not identified the pathogen but the main hypotheses focuses on a Tristeza virus strain transmitted by certain aphid (*Toxoptera citricola*). Fundecitrus has several ongoing studies and surveys to identify, diagnose and establish control and preventive measures to address the MSC situation.

Producer Prices

The Orange Index price series released by the University of São Paulo's College of Agriculture "Luiz de Queiroz" (ESALQ) for both the fresh market and product delivered to orange juice plants in the state of São Paulo follow. Both series track orange prices since September 1994. Prices for fresh market are for fruit on the tree. Note the decrease in prices during 2002, a consequence of an expected larger crop. According to ATO contacts, over 80 percent of total fruit contracts for the MY 2002/03 processing have already been set. A major part of those contracts were set in 2001, with prices ranging from US$2.70 to $3.80 per box. The 2002 contracts have been set at US$3.20-3.50 per box for the current crop and the next 2-3 crops.

Orange Prices Received by Producers in the Domestic Market
(Pera Variety, average prices in Reals - R$/40.8 Kg box, fruits on the tree)

Month	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jan	--	4.47	1.74	3.65	4.44	6.70	2.17	4.15	11.29
Feb	--	3.98	1.61	5.29	5.50	8.14	2.61	6.33	10.62
Mar	--	4.84	2.03	5.69	5.67	8.13	4.54	9.97	10.50
Apr	--	5.48	2.70	4.49	4.32	6.15	4.79	9.82	10.07
May	--	3.72	2.42	3.06	3.48	4.33	3.41	8.51	8.86
Jun	--	2.67	2.05	2.44	3.72	3.52	2.22	7.88	8.27
Jul	--	2.52	2.09	2.38	4.31	2.85	2.18	8.31	--
Aug	--	2.18	2.25	2.31	5.06	2.25	2.50	9.27	--
Sep	3.52	2.18	2.48	2.41	5.24	1.81	2.72	10.34	--
Oct	4.41	1.96	2.76	2.80	5.41	1.42	2.75	11.30	--
Nov	7.23	1.93	2.82	3.45	5.55	1.29	3.43	11.69	--
Dec	5.32	1.66	2.82	4.07	5.87	1.52	3.79	11.62	--

Source: CEPEA/ESALQ

Orange Prices Paid by São Paulo Industry - Spot Market (Pera, Natal, Valencia varieties, average prices in Reals - R$/40.8 Kg box, fruits delivered to the processing plant).									
Month	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jan	--	3.03	1.44	2.62	3.24	3.91	1.47	3.98	8.71
Feb	--	2.68	1.29	2.58	3.54	3.89	1.46	5.11	7.19
Mar	--	2.60	1.32	2.50	3.80	3.96	1.61	5.46	6.00
Apr	--	2.36	1.41	2.50	3.80	--	1.80	5.50	5.80
May	--	2.18	1.47	2.50	3.94	--	1.70	5.50	5.04
Jun	--	1.97	1.53	2.50	4.30	--	1.68	--	4.89
Jul	--	1.66	1.81	2.50	4.76	2.72	1.66	6.97	--
Aug	--	1.56	1.95	2.50	5.21	2.47	1.58	7.16	--
Sep	3.04	1.58	2.11	2.49	5.25	2.06	1.66	7.44	--
Oct	2.92	1.54	2.48	2.59	5.19	1.87	2.01	8.08	--
Nov	3.06	1.61	2.46	2.83	5.20	1.65	2.48	8.97	--
Dec	3.16	1.50	2.50	3.08	4.78	1.52	2.94	9.27	--
Source: CEPEA/ESALQ									

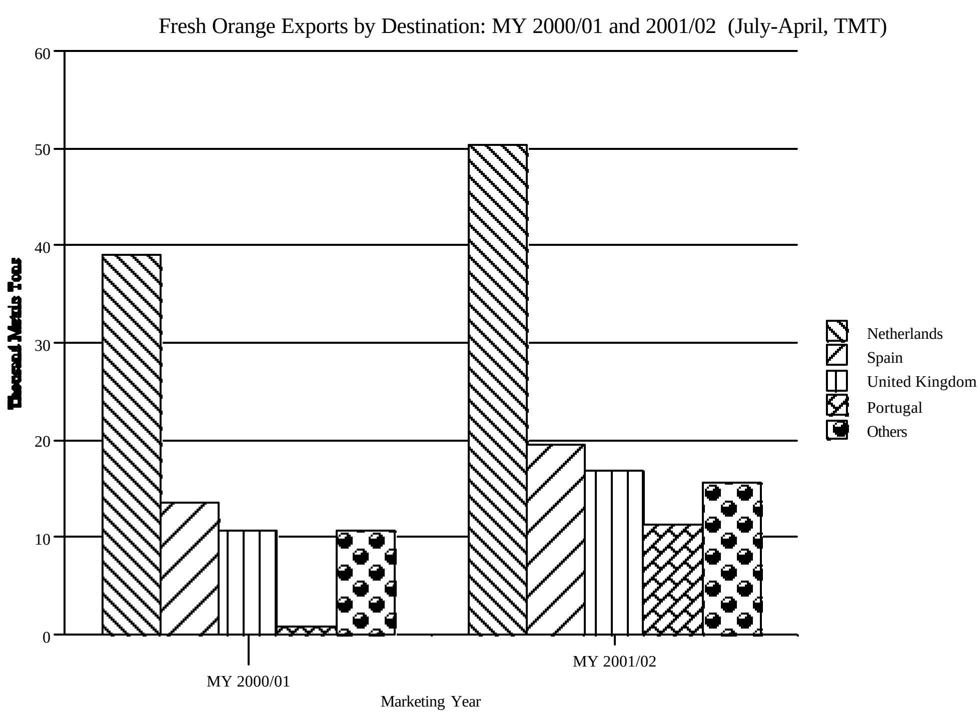
Consumption

Domestic orange consumption for MY 2002/03 is forecast at 128 MBx, up 3 MBx from the revised figure for MY 2001/02 (125 MBx). According to ATO contacts, the domestic market is restrained and it is unlikely to push demand up. Note that these figures include actual domestic consumption plus losses from natural drop, harvesting, transportation and packing. Fruit delivered to processors for "not from concentrated (NFC)" orange juice production for the domestic market is also included in these figures. Domestic consumption estimates are taken as the difference between production estimates and the volume of oranges delivered to processors for FCOJ and NFC produced for export.

Trade

The ATO projection of MY 2002/03 orange exports at 3 MBx is similar to the current season level. The table below shows official fresh orange exports (NCM 0805.10.00) by country of destination for MY 2000/01 and 2001/02 (July-April), as reported by the Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX). The graph below shows fresh orange exports to major destinations for MY 2000/01 and 2001/02, according to SECEX. Note that MY 2000/01 (July-June) exports can be found in report BR1044.

Fresh Orange Exports by Country of Destination (MT & US$ 1,000 FOB)				
	MY 2000/01 1/		MY 2001/02 1/	
Destination	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Netherlands	38,954	7,953	50,273	9,983
Spain	13,580	2,939	29,602	6,248
United Kingdom	10,574	1,662	16,770	2,635
Portugal	834	194	11,329	2,339
U.A.E.	4,489	983	9,069	1,860
Greece	0	0	4,765	916
Kuwait	1,376	297	1,314	270
Indonesia	0	0	214	63
Switzerland	3,341	567	90	17
Sweden	0	0	46	8
Others	1,530	349	57	19
Total	74,678	14,943	123,530	24,358
Source: Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX), NCM 0805.10.00. 1/ July to April.				



Source: SECEX

FCOJ

PS&D Tables

PSD Table						
Country	**Brazil**			65 Degrees Brix (MT)		
Commodity	Juice, Orange					
	Revised 1999		Preliminary 2000		Forecast 2001	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	07/2000		07/2001		07/2002	
Deliv. To Processors	11,628	11,628	9,507	9,507	0	12,649
Beginning Stocks	312,000	346,000	211,000	263,000	100,000	91,000
Production	1,180,000	1,197,000	960,000	978,000	0	1,269,000
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,492,000	1,543,000	1,171,000	1,241,000	100,000	1,360,000
Exports	1,265,000	1,265,000	1,055,000	1,135,000	0	1,216,000
Domestic Consumption	16,000	15,000	16,000	15,000	0	15,000
Ending Stocks	211,000	263,000	100,000	91,000	0	129,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,492,000	1,543,000	1,171,000	1,241,000	0	1,360,000

Production

PS&D Tables

The following tables provide PS&D data for the state of São Paulo and total Brazilian frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) for MY 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03 (July-June).

São Paulo: FCOJ PS&D (July-June) (Million 40.8 Kg boxes, TMT, 65 degrees Brix)			
Item/Marketing Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
(Bloom/Harvest)	(99/00)	(00/01)	(01/02)
Delivered to Processors	270.0	220.0	290.0
Beginning Stocks	346.0	263.0	91.0
Production	1,157.0	953.0	1,233.0
Total Supply	1,503.0	1,216.0	1,324.0
Exports	1,225.0	1,110.0	1,180.0
Domestic Consumption	15.0	15.0	15.0
Ending Stocks	263.0	91.0	129.0

Total Distribution	1,503.0	1,216.0	1,324.0

Brazil: FCOJ PS&D (July-June) (Million 40.8 Kg boxes, TMT, 65 degrees Brix)			
Item/Marketing Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
(Bloom/Harvest)	(99/00)	(00/01)	(01/02)
Delivered to Processors	281.0	227.0	300.0
São Paulo	270.0	220.0	290.0
Others	11.0	7.0	10.0
Beginning Stocks *	346.0	263.0	91.0
Total Production	1,197.0	978.0	1,269.0
São Paulo	1,157.0	953.0	1,233.0
Others	40.0	25.0	36.0
Total Supply	1,543.0	1,241.0	1,360.0
Exports	1,265.0	1,135.0	1,216.0
São Paulo	1,225.0	1,110.0	1,180.0
Others	40.0	25.0	36.0
Domestic Consumption	15.0	15.0	15.0
Ending Stocks	263.0	91.0	129.0
Total Distribution	1,543.0	1,241.0	1,360.0
* São Paulo stocks			

General

ATO forecasts total MY 2002/03 FCOJ production at 1.269 MMT, 65 Brix, up 30 percent from the previous season (978 TMT), due to the higher fruit availability for processing and increasing worldwide FCOJ demand. São Paulo state should account for 1.233 MMT, with the remaining 36 TMT coming from other producing regions. Note that the ATO adjusted São Paulo FCOJ production for MY 1998/99 and 2000/01 to 1.19 MMT and 1.157 MMT, respectively, to reflect adjustments in industrial yields as reported by local contacts.

With the larger crop, ATO forecasts that approximately 300 MBx of oranges will be crushed in MY 2002/03 (290 MBx in São Paulo and Minas Gerais, and 10 MBx in other regions), relative to 227 MBx during MY 2001/02. Approximately 5 MBx of the oranges processed in São Paulo during MY 2001/02 came from other producing regions as far away as the state of Sergipe. According to ATO contacts, over 80 percent of the orange contracts for MY 2002/03 have already been set, with citrus growers attracted by the relatively good prices paid by the crushing plants. Moreover, citrus processors need to rebuild stocks which are considered low. In addition, the domestic market has not given any strong signal to citrus producers as to any expected increase in demand for fruit, thus not posing any current threat to the FCOJ processors.

The São Paulo commercial area harvest season began in late May and should extend through December or January. Major processors include Cutrale, Citrosuco (Fischer), Citrovita, Cargill, Louis Dreyfus Corporation (Coinbra), Bascitrus, Sucorrico and Kiki.

Consumption

ATO adjusted the MY 2000/01 and 2001/02 domestic FCOJ consumption estimates to 15 TMT, 65 Brix, according to updated information provided by industry contacts. Domestic consumption for MY 2002/03 is forecast to remain stable at 15 TMT.

Trade

Exports

ATO revised total FCOJ exports for MY 2001/02 (July-June) upward to 1.135 MMT, 65 Brix, up 80 TMT from the previous estimate. The change was based on updated information received from ATO contacts and SECEX data. FCOJ exports from São Paulo production are estimated at 1.11 MMT, with the remainder coming from other producing regions. Lower 2001/02 FCOJ exports, compared to previous years, are due to less fruit for processing and reduced exports to the United States, a result of increased Florida orange production

Brazilian FCOJ exports for MY 2002/03 are expected to reach 1.216 MMT, 65 Brix, up 81 TMT from the current season, a consequence of expected higher availability of fruit for processing. The São Paulo producing region should export 1.18 MMT, and the remaining 36 TMT should be exported from other producing regions. Increasing demand worldwide, including markets such as China and Russia, and the steady devaluation of the local currency, the Real, are factors supporting Brazilian FCOJ exports.

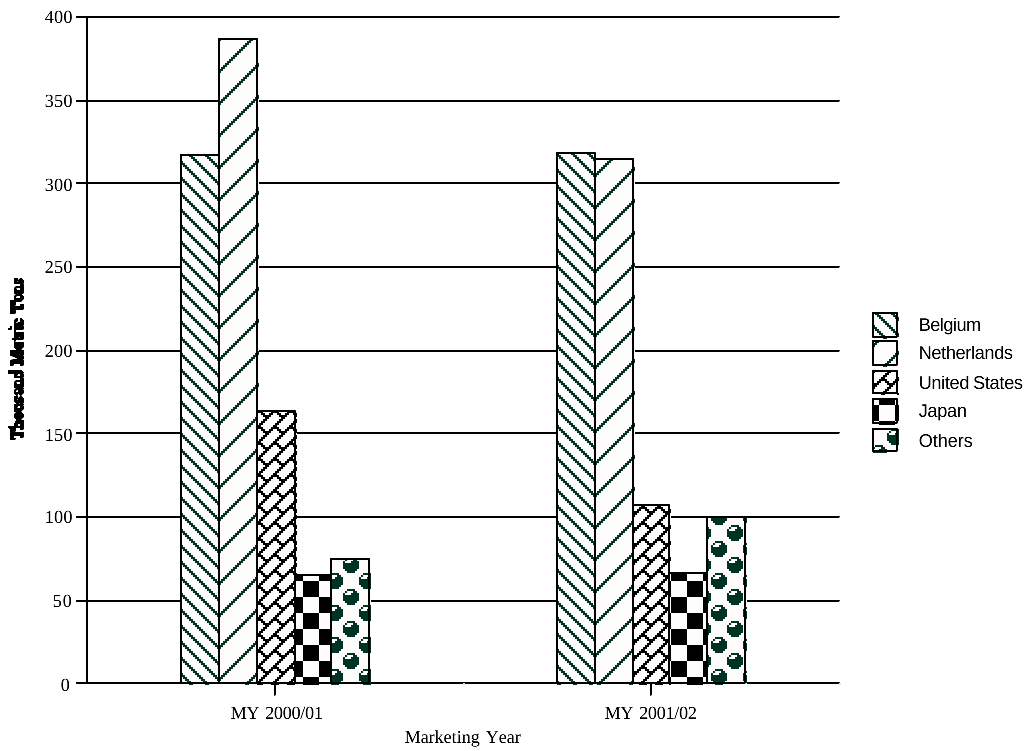
As reported by trade sources, current FCOJ export prices have been set at US$1,200 per metric ton (bulk). Prices should be stable in the short-term due to low FCOJ stocks. In the mid-term, prices will likely depend on the Brazilian crop size and the volume of fruit for processing.

The table and graph below show official FCOJ exports (NCM 2009.11.00) by country of destination for MY 2000/01 and 2001/02 (July-April), as reported by the Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX). Note that MY 2000/01 (July-June) exports can be found in report BR1044.

Frozen Concentrated/Non-Concentrated Orange Juice Exports (MT and US$1,000 FOB).				
Destination	MY 2000/01 1/		MY 2001/02 1/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Belgium	316,819	216,236	318,957	220,323
Netherlands	386,559	271,150	315,518	243,477
United States	163,223	111,604	106,655	78,593
Japan	65,510	48,295	66,730	59,343
South Korea	12,132	9,063	33,557	27,979
Australia	16,572	11,332	16,907	11,672
China	3,744	2,667	9,923	7,666
Puerto Rico	7,348	6,716	7,636	6,870
Switzerland	167	159	6,474	5,878
New Zealand	4,764	3,727	5,006	3,680
Israel	1,168	713	2,911	1,886
Others	29,329	21,665	17,927	14,765
Total	1,007,336	703,327	908,202	682,132

Source: Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX), NCM 2009.11.00.
1/ July to April.

FCOJ Exports by Destination: MY 2000/01 and 2001/02 (July-April, TMT).



Stocks

ATO forecasts FCOJ MY 2002/03 ending stocks at 129 TMT, 65 Brix, up 38 TMT from the revised MY 2001/02 level. Note that these figures do not include FCOJ stored in processors' offshore tanks and in transit. Many contacts report that 100 TMT is a minimum volume required by processors for carry over. Those stocks will are needed for mixing with early season FCOJ from the next crop to reach the right blend for export products. Brazilian owned FCOJ stocks worldwide are reported at approximately 300 TMT.

NFC (Not From Concentrated)

There is no official estimate for NFC supply and demand in Brazil. ATO forecasts that approximately 10 MBx of oranges will be crushed for MY 2002/03 NFC exports , up 4 MBx from the current MY. Note that current PS&D tables consider NFC production for exports as a different entry (see Tables in PS&D section). The table below shows "Other Orange Juice" exports by country of destination for MY 2000/01 and 2001/02 (July-April), according to the Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX).

Brazilian Orange Juice Exports, Others (MT and US$ 1,000 FOB).				
Destination	MY 2000/01 1/		MY 2001/02 1/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Belgium	48,193	11,085	85,497	19,938
United States	19,272	4,528	12,884	2,900
Netherlands	5,345	1,290	6,071	2,314
Argentina	6,465	3,244	3,258	1,539
Chile	352	172	427	221
Uruguay	154	120	105	74
Portugal	7	4	83	38
Angola	7	4	76	28
Spain	0	0	55	33
Canada	0	0	52	76
Bahamas	0	0	36	24
Others	124	50	94	68
Total	79,919	20,498	108,638	27,253
Source: Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX), NCM 2009.19.00. 1/ July to April.				

The following table shows "Not Frozen Orange Juice, Brix 20 or under" exports by country of destination for 2001/02 (January-April), according to the Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX). The entry NCM 2009.12.00 was added to the SECEX system in of January 2002.

Orange Juice Exports, Not Frozen (Brix equal or lower than 20 degrees) (MT and US$1,000 FOB).				
Destination	MY 2000/01 1/		MY 2001/02 1/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Argentina	n/a	n/a	64	27
Chile	n/a	n/a	47	20
Netherlands	n/a	n/a	340	136
Total	n/a	n/a	451	183

Source: Brazilian Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX), NCM 2009.12.00.
1/ January to April.
Note: n/a = not available

Exchange Rate

Exchange Rate (R$/US$1 - official rate, last day of period)					
Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	1.12	1.92	1.80	1.97	2.42
February	1.13	2.03	1.77	2.04	2.35
March	1.14	1.77	1.75	2.16	2.32
April	1.14	1.66	1.81	2.22	2.36
May	1.15	1.72	1.82	2.36	2.52
June 1/	1.16	1.77	1.80	2.30	2.68
July	1.16	1.79	1.78	2.43	--
August	1.18	1.81	1.82	2.55	--
September	1.19	1.92	1.84	2.67	--
October	1.19	1.95	1.91	2.71	--
November	1.20	1.92	1.98	2.53	--
December	1.21	1.79	1.96	2.32	--

Source: Gazeta Mercantil
1/ June 2002 exchange rate refers to June 17.

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