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## Japan

## Citrus

## Semi-Annual

## 2006

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## Report Highlights:

Overall, Japanese imports of U.S. oranges declined approximately $25 \%$ and the nation's inventory stayed relatively low. However, Japan increased its imports of U.S. Minneola oranges by $20 \%$, and U.S. Moro oranges and Cara Cara oranges also enjoyed a high level of demand from Japanese traders. Imports of U.S. lemons were up approximately $5 \%$, and were trading at slightly higher prices. For two years in a row, J apanese imports of Florida grapefruit were down ( 78,824 metric tons) due to the crop losses caused by hurricane Wilma and the spread of citrus canker. Japanese traders anticipate significant reductions in imports of South African grapefruit in the summer 2006, down to approximately 78,200 metric tons. California products played a major role in filling in for the shortage of Florida products.

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## Two Years in a Row J apanese I mports of Florida Grapefruit Were at Low Levels

The 2005 Florida grapefruit shipments were significantly reduced due largely to the damage caused by hurricane Wilma and the spreading of citrus canker. Early in the season, Japanese traders anticipated a recovery from the devastating hurricanes of 2004; however, another large-scale hurricane (Wilma) hit Florida's grapefruit region in the fall of 2005 and again reduced Florida grapefruit supplies. The 2005 season's shipments of Florida grapefruits to Japan ended in early May 2006 with a total volume of $4,636,752$ cartons ( 78,824 metric tons), which was 119,220 cartons ( 2,026 metric tons) lower than the record low level of 2004, according to industry sources.

The first shipments of the 2005 new crop arrived in Japan in early November 2005 and, in some cases, sold at a premium price of $\$ 2.29$ ( 258 yen) per fruit at Tokyo's high- end supermarket. Traditionally, Japanese traders expect good sales of Florida grapefruit during Japan's year-end gift giving season, but the sales were reportedly slow due to the relatively higher market prices, according to industry sources. However the demand for smaller sized grapefruit was high at Japan's restaurants and pubs, particularly during the year-end party season for making grapefruit cocktails called "Chuhai," grapefruit juice mixed with Japanese vodka, but Japanese restaurant operators did not make good profits from the popularity of "Chuhai" this season since the price of grapefruit was high.

Florida grapefruits were not widely available at supermarkets until supplies became more sufficient in mid March. Customarily, Japanese consumer demand for fresh grapefruit rises as Japanese temperatures rise in March and April. In mid March 2006, Japanese sales of Florida grapefruit were approximately 200,000 cartons ( 3,400 metric tons) per week, with peak sales of approximately 300,000 cartons ( 5,100 metric tons) per week during Japan's Golden Week in early May. Currently, there are approximately 800,000 cartons ( 13,600 metric tons) of Florida grapefruit in the nation's warehouses and these are expected to be depleted by mid June, according to Tokyo traders.

The short crop of Florida grapefruit in 2005 created higher FOB prices in the United States as well as higher market prices in Japan. Tokyo trader commented that the price that Japanese consumers expect to pay for grapefruit has already been set and it is very difficult to raise retail prices in response to the higher purchasing prices. Tokyo wholesale market traders also commented that if FOB prices in Florida were at a reasonable level it would be highly likely that annual sales would reach 8 to 10 million cartons.

In November 2005, the new crop was trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for \$41.77 ( 4,700 yen) per 17-kilogram carton for sizes 32 and 36 (the size 32 has 32 grapefruits in a 17- kilogram carton,) $\$ 40.00$ ( 4,500 yen) for size 40 and $\$ 36.44$ ( 4,100 yen) for size 48. These are the prices that wholesale market jobbers sell to retailers.

In April 2006, the wholesale price of Florida grapefruit was slightly lower, reflecting the peak supply season. They were trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for $\$ 35.55$ (4,000 yen) per 17-kilogram carton for sizes 27,32 and $36, \$ 33.77$ ( 3,800 yen) for size 40 and $\$ 29.33$ ( 3,300 yen) for size 48. A large- to medium- sized piece of fruit (sizes 36 and 40 ) sells for $\$ 1.13$ to $\$ 1.31$ ( 128 yen to 148 yen) each at Tokyo supermarkets or $\$ 4.26$ to $\$ 5.15$ (480 yen to 580 yen) for a bag of 4 .

[^0]
## J apanese Traders Estimate 4.6 Million Cartons of South African Grapefruit in 2005

In the previous season, the short crop in Florida created short supplies of grapefruit in the Japanese market and in response, South African suppliers increased their shipments to Japan significantly in order to fill the shortage. Grapefruit shipments from South Africa reached a record high of 6.3 metric cartons ( 107,100 metric tons). However, Japanese traders could not sell South African products as well as they anticipated and it resulted in significantly high-levels of inventory in the nation's warehouses.

The 2005 new crop is expected to arrive Japan in early June 2006 and continue until August. Japanese traders are expecting approximately 4.6 million cartons ( 78,200 metric tons) of grapefruit from South Africa in this season, which is significantly less than the previous season.

## a Moderate Volume of Israel Sweeties Sold in 2005

The 2005 new crop arrived in Japan in two shipments, one in November and the other in December, with a total volume of approximately 400,000 cartons (5,600 metric tons). The quality of the new crop was reportedly excellent. However, sales were relatively slow in November due to the amount of South African grapefruit still in distribution. Sweetie sales continued until February 2006. Israel Sweeties were trading at around the same prices as the previous season at Tokyo's Ohta Wholesale Market. Sweeties of sizes 27,32 and 36 were trading at $\$ 22.22$ ( 2,500 yen) per 14-kilogram carton in December 2005 and at $\$ 20.44$ ( 2,300 yen) for size 41 . Tokyo supermarkets sold them for $\$ 1.13$ (128 yen) per fruit.

Israel sent regular grapefruit to Japan from January through April 2006, with total shipments of approximately 240,000 cartons ( 3,360 metric tons), according to Tokyo traders. There were many small-sized fruit shipped to Japan, destined for the food service sector. Israel regular grapefruit was trading at around the same price as Israel Sweeties, which was $\$ 22.22$ ( 2,500 yen) per 14-kilogram carton for sizes 27, 32 and 36 at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market in mid March 2006 and at $\$ 20.44$ ( 2,300 yen) for size 41.

## California Grapefruit Became Available in J apan's Retail Stores in May and J une 2006

California grapefruit sales in Japan were up significantly when the supplies of Florida products were down in May and June 2006. California products played a major role in filling the gap between the Florida and South African shipping seasons.

Texas ruby grapefruit also played a major role in filling in for Florida's short supplies. Japanese retailers sold approximately 150,000 cartons ( 2,700 metric tons) of Texas Rubies in the 2005 Season, according to industry sources. Texas Rubies were sold from December through March at similar prices as Florida grapefruits.

## J apan's Modest Imports of U.S. Oranges Kept the Market Stable

Japanese imports of U.S. oranges declined approximately $25 \%$ for the first seven months of the 2005 Season, and the nation's inventory stayed at lower levels in 2005. Japan imported 41,620 metric tons of U.S. oranges from October 2005 through April 2006. Rain damage in California groves in March 2006 also affected the Japanese sales of U.S. oranges.

Japanese producers experienced fairly good Mikan tangerines and other citrus crops, so there was a great deal of domestic produce in the market until March 2006. Therefore Japanese importers were extremely cautious when placing orders with U.S. suppliers. Japanese traders are expecting good U.S. orange sales May and June with sufficient supplies available from California. This season's quality of U.S. oranges is reportedly excellent.

Japanese sales of the 2005 new crop of U.S. Navels started in early December 2005, a little late compared to the previous season, and they were primarily marketed in Japan's year- end gift-giving season, according to Tokyo traders. California Navels were sold until the new crop of Valencia oranges became available in the market in mid-March. U.S. Valencia oranges will continue to sell in Japan until new crop Navels arrive in November. Japan's peak sales of U.S. Valencia oranges start with the new crop in mid-March and continue until July.

In February 2006, U.S. Navel oranges were trading at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for $\$ 33.77$ - $\$ 35.55$ ( 3,800 yen - 4,000 yen) per 17-kilogram carton for sizes 56 and 72 , $\$ 28.44$ - $\$ 31.10$ ( 3,200 yen- 3,500 yen) for size 88 and $\$ 22.22$ - $\$ 24.88$ ( 2,500 yen - 2,800 yen) for size 113. These are the prices that wholesalers (jobbers) sell to retailers. U.S. Valencia oranges were also trading at similar prices to Navels. They were trading at \$31.10-\$33.77 ( 3,500 yen - 3,800 yen) per carton for sizes 56,72 and 88 , and $\$ 23.99$ - $\$ 24.88$ ( 2,700 yen - 2,800 yen) for size 113 in mid May 2006. In early June U.S. oranges sold for approximately $\$ 1.24$ ( 140 yen) for a medium sized piece of fruit at Tokyo supermarkets or $\$ 4.44$ (500 yen) for a bag of 4.

## J apanese Imports of U.S. Minneola Oranges Up 20 Percent in 2005

Japan increased its imports of U.S. Minneola oranges to approximately 650,000 cartons ( 11,050 metric tons) this season, up approximately $20 \%$ from the previous season, according to Tokyo traders. Minneola oranges were sold from February through May with peak sales in March and April. In March 2006, U.S. Minneola oranges were trading at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for $\$ 24.88$ ( 2,800 yen) per 17 -kilogram carton for sizes 54, 66, 90 and 120.
U.S. Moro oranges and Cara Cara oranges were also sold at about the same level as the previous season ( 4,400 cartons and 3,300 cartons, respectively). Moro oranges (known as Blood oranges in Japan since its flesh is dark red) and Cara Cara oranges received steady support from Japanese traders. Moro oranges have gained many fans in the food service sector because of its usefulness for making cocktails, while Cara Cara oranges were commonly sold in Japan's high- end fruit stores. U.S. Moro and Cara Cara oranges were packed in half-size (9-kilogram) cartons.

## J apanese Fresh Lemon Market is Fairly Stable

By keeping the nation's stock levels low, the market movements of fresh lemons were very smooth this season, according to Tokyo traders. In the first seven months of this season (from October 2005 to April 2006) J apan imported 37,917 metric tons of U.S. lemons, up approximately $5 \%$ from the same period of the previous season. U.S. lemons were trading at relatively higher prices this season, due largely to the strong demand for U.S. lemons in the Asian and U.S. market. The average import price (CIF) of U.S. lemons was $\$ 1.21$ per kilogram, relatively higher than the previous season's price of $\$ 1.12$. In early J une 2006, Japan's fresh lemon supply was fairly tight, with approximately 127,000 cartons ( 2,159 metric tons) of lemons kept in the nation's warehouses, or approximately 10 days worth of nationwide sales. This tight market situation will likely be eased by the new crop arrivals
from Southern Hemisphere suppliers such as Chile and South Africa in June. The U.S. kept its very strong position in Japan's lemon market, with over $98 \%$ of the market share from October through June, while Southern Hemisphere suppliers take the lead in Japan with their new crops during the summer season.

In early June 2006, California lemons were trading at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market for $\$ 38.21$ ( 4,300 yen) per 17 -kilogram carton for sizes $95,115,140$ and 165 . These prices are the prices at which wholesalers (jobbers) sell to retailers. The new crops arrived from South Africa in early June and were sold at approximately $\$ 8.88$ ( 1,000 yen) per carton cheaper than California lemons for all sizes. In June, Tokyo supermarkets sold medium sized California lemons for $\$ 0.88$ (100 yen) each.

## The Positive List System Became Effective on May 29, 2006

On May 29, 2006 Japan implemented new regulations on maximum residue limits (MRLs) for agricultural chemicals. The MRLs of agricultural chemicals applied for citrus products may be found in the following web site:
http://www.m5.ws001.squarestart.ne.jp/foundation/search.html (English)
Related information on the positive list system may be found in JA6011, JA6025 and JA6027.

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

| TASD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Oranges, Fresh |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & (\text { HECTARES)( } \\ & 1000 \\ & \text { TREES)(1000 } \\ & \text { MT) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 2003 | Revised | 2004 | Estimate | 2005 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] |  | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2003 |  | 10/2004 |  | 10/2005 |
| Area Planted | 1210 | 1210 | 1130 | 1130 | 1060 | 1060 |
| Area Harvested | 1210 | 1210 | 1110 | 1110 | 1040 | 1040 |
| Bearing Trees | 726 | 726 | 666 | 666 | 624 | 624 |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 726 | 726 | 702 | 702 | 660 | 660 |
| Production | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Imports | 109 | 109 | 119 | 119 | 120 | 100 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SUPPLY | 125 | 125 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 113 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 125 | 125 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 113 |
| Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 125 | 125 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 113 |

Orange J uice PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  | 65 | Degrees Brix |  |
| Commodity | Orange Juice |  |  |  | (MT) |  |
|  | 2003 | Revised | 2004 | Estimate | 2005 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2003 |  | 10/2004 |  | 10/2005 |
| Deliv. To Processors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 15000 | 15000 | 8000 | 8000 | 22000 | 22000 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports | 83989 | 83989 | 101320 | 101320 | 90000 | 90000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 98989 | 98989 | 109320 | 109320 | 112000 | 112000 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Consumption | 90989 | 90989 | 87320 | 87320 | 90000 | 90000 |
| Ending Stocks | 8000 | 8000 | 22000 | 22000 | 22000 | 22000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 98989 | 98989 | 109320 | 109320 | 112000 | 112000 |

## Fresh Orange I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Oranges, Fresh |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2003 |  | 2004 |
| U.S. | 81946 | U.S. | 88555 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| South Africa | 10472 | Chile | 11600 |
| Chile | 9075 | South Africa | 10750 |
| Australia | 7399 | Australia | 8493 |
| Mexico | 277 | New Zealand | 21 |
| New Zealand | 4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 27227 |  | 30864 |
| Others not Listed | 2 |  | 2 |
| Grand Total | 109175 |  | 119421 |

Orange J uice I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Orange Juice |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2003 |  | 2004 |
| U.S. | 6760 |  | 5476 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Brazil | 71819 | Brazil | 88063 |
| Mexico | 1318 | Mexico | 2031 |
| Australia | 990 | Netherlands | 1009 |
| Italy | 778 | Australia | 998 |
| Belize | 509 | Belize | 925 |
| Spain | 509 | South Korea | 817 |
| Greece | 457 | Israel | 552 |
| Israel | 280 | Italy | 434 |
| South Korea | 168 | Spain | 319 |
| Canada | 139 | Greece | 197 |
| Total for Others | 76967 |  | 95345 |
| Others not Listed | 262 |  | 499 |
| Grand Total | 83989 |  | 101320 |

Fresh Orange Wholesale Price Table

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PRICES } \\ & \text { TABLE } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Oranges, Fresh |  |  |
| Prices in | Yen | per uom | KG |
| Year | 2005 | 2006 | \% Change |
| Jan | 189 | 190 | 1\% |
| Feb | 184 | 184 | 0\% |
| Mar | 184 | 178 | -3\% |
| Apr | 195 | 194 | -1\% |
| May | 190 |  | -100\% |
| Jun | 172 |  | -100\% |
| Jul | 158 |  | -100\% |
| Aug | 161 |  | -100\% |
| Sep | 151 |  | -100\% |
| Oct | 138 |  | -100\% |
| Nov | 135 |  | -100\% |
| Dec | 168 |  | -100\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Exchange Rate | 115.63 | Local <br> Currency/US \$ |  |
| Date of Quote | \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# | MM/DD/YYYY |  |

Fresh Grapefruit PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Grapefruit, Fresh |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (HECTARES) } \\ & \text { (1000 } \\ & \text { TREES)(100 } \\ & 0 \text { MT) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 2003 | Revised | 2004 | Estimate | 2005 | Forecast |
|  | USDA Official [Old] | Post <br> Estimate[New] | USDA Official [OId] | Post <br> Estimate[New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post <br> Estimate[New |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2003 |  | 10/2004 |  | 10/2005 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports | 304 | 304 | 219 | 219 | 229 | 195 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 304 | 304 | 219 | 219 | 229 | 195 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 304 | 304 | 219 | 219 | 229 | 195 |
| Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 304 | 304 | 219 | 219 | 229 | 195 |

Grapefruit J uice PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Grapefruit Juice |  |  |  | (MT) |  |
|  | 2003 | Revised | 2004 | Estimate | 2005 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [Old] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2003 |  | 10/2004 |  | 10/2005 |
| Deliv. To Processors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports | 32128 | 32128 | 37879 | 37879 | 38000 | 38000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 33128 | 33128 | 38879 | 38879 | 39000 | 39000 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Consumption | 32128 | 32128 | 37879 | 37879 | 38000 | 38000 |
| Ending Stocks | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 33128 | 33128 | 38879 | 38879 | 39000 | 39000 |

## Fresh Grapefruit I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Grapefruit Fresh |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2003 |  | 2004 |
| U.S. | 220305 | U.S. | 102160 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| South Africa | 69477 | South Africa | 96721 |
| Israel | 8353 | Israel | 12504 |
| Swaziland | 5442 | Swaziland | 4572 |
| Cuba | 608 | Chile | 1787 |
| Chile | 168 | Cuba | 1531 |
| Argentina | 89 | Argentina | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 84137 |  | 117136 |
| Others not Listed | 3 |  | 2 |
| Grand Total | 304445 |  | 219298 |

## Grapefruit J uice I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Grapefruit Juice |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2003 |  | 2004 |
| U.S. | 21571 | U.S. | 14699 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Israel | 8169 | Israel | 15947 |
| Italy | 661 | South Africa | 2171 |
| Belize | 584 | Belize | 1223 |
| Australia | 440 | Mexico | 1164 |
| Cuba | 214 | Cuba | 910 |
| South Africa | 175 | Italy | 861 |
| Canada | 82 | Australia | 319 |
| Netherlands | 68 | Spain | 183 |
| South Korea | 57 | Argentina | 113 |
| Spain | 42 | South Korea | 109 |
| Total for Others | 10492 |  | 23000 |
| Others not Listed | 65 |  | 180 |
| Grand Total | 32128 |  | 37879 |

Fresh Grapefruit Wholesale Price Table

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { PRICES } \\ \text { TABLE } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Grapefruit, Fresh |  |  |
| Prices in | Yen | per uom | KG |
| Year | 2005 | 2006 | \% Change |
| Jan | 185 | 179 | -3\% |
| Feb | 180 | 184 | 2\% |
| Mar | 181 | 189 | 4\% |
| Apr | 196 | 194 | -1\% |
| May | 201 |  | -100\% |
| Jun | 165 |  | -100\% |
| Jul | 142 |  | -100\% |
| Aug | 115 |  | -100\% |
| Sep | 80 |  | -100\% |
| Oct | 59 |  | -100\% |
| Nov | 66 |  | -100\% |
| Dec | 145 |  | -100\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Exchange Rate | 115.63 | Local <br> Currency/US <br> \$ |  |
| Date of Quote | \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{MM} / \mathrm{DD} / \mathrm{YYY} \\ & \mathrm{Y} \end{aligned}$ |  |

Fresh Lemon PS\&D Table

| TASD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Lemons, Fresh |  |  |  | (HECTARES)( 1000 TREES)(1000 MT) |  |
|  | 2003 | Revised | 2004 | Estimate | 2005 | Forecast |
|  | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate[New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate[New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post <br> Estimate[New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2003 |  | 10/2004 |  | 10/2005 |
| Area Planted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Area Harvested | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| 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 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Imports | 85 | 85 | 74 | 74 | 80 | 80 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 89 | 89 | 78 | 78 | 84 | 84 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 89 | 89 | 78 | 78 | 84 | 84 |
| Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 89 | 89 | 78 | 78 | 84 | 84 |

Lemon J uice PS\&D Table

| PSD <br> TABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Lemon Juice |  |  |  | (MT) |  |
|  | 2003 | Revised | 2004 | Estimate | 2005 | Forecast |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { USDA Official } \\ \text { [OId] } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Post Estimate[New] |
| Market Year Begin |  | 10/2003 |  | 10/2004 |  | 10/2005 |
| Deliv. To Processors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Imports | 10200 | 10200 | 11851 | 11851 | 11000 | 11000 |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 10700 | 10700 | 12351 | 12351 | 12000 | 12000 |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Consumption | 10200 | 10200 | 11351 | 11351 | 11000 | 11000 |
| Ending Stocks | 500 | 500 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 10700 | 10700 | 12351 | 12351 | 12000 | 12000 |

Fresh Lemon I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Lemons, Fresh |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2003 |  | 2004 |
| U.S. | 59590 | U.S. | 51911 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Chile | 14369 | Chile | 13561 |
| South Africa | 7733 | South Africa | 6858 |
| Argentina | 2286 | New Zealand | 876 |
| New Zealand | 837 | Argentina | 839 |
| Australia | 210 | Mexico | 45 |
| Mexico | 74 | Swaziland | 32 |
|  |  | Australia | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 25509 |  | 22234 |
| Others not Listed | 2 |  | 3 |
| Grand Total | 85101 |  | 74148 |

## Lemon J uice I mport Trade Matrix

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { IMPORT } \\ \text { TRADE } \\ \text { MATRIX } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Lemon Juice |  |  |
| Time Period | Oct.-Sept. | Units: | Metric Tons |
| Imports for: | 2003 |  | 2004 |
| U.S. | 637 | U.S. | 574 |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Israel | 3857 | Israel | 4317 |
| Italy | 2504 | Italy | 3001 |
| Argentina | 2414 | Argentina | 2694 |
| Brazil | 595 | Brazil | 950 |
| Spain | 141 | Spain | 192 |
| Chile | 49 | Chile | 91 |
| France |  | India | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 9561 |  | 11273 |
| Others not Listed | 2 |  | 4 |
| Grand Total | 10200 |  | 11851 |

Fresh Lemon Wholesale Price Table

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { PRICES } \\ \text { TABLE } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Japan |  |  |
| Commodity | Lemons, Fresh |  |  |
| Prices in | Yen | per uom | KG |
| Year | 2005 | 2006 | \% Change |
| Jan | 171 | 194 | 13\% |
| Feb | 173 | 186 | 8\% |
| Mar | 180 | 201 | 12\% |
| Apr | 204 | 260 | 27\% |
| May | 244 |  | -100\% |
| Jun | 244 |  | -100\% |
| Jul | 209 |  | -100\% |
| Aug | 176 |  | -100\% |
| Sep | 165 |  | -100\% |
| Oct | 177 |  | -100\% |
| Nov | 197 |  | -100\% |
| Dec | 198 |  | -100\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Exchange Rate | 115.63 | Local Currency/US \$ |  |
| Date of Quote | \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# | MM/DD/YYYY |  |


[^0]:    * The exchange rate of 112.51 yen per dollar is based on the Nikkei News quote on June 2, 2006.

