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## Italy

## Citrus

## Annual

2003

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## Report Highlights:

Italian citrus output for 2002/2004 marketing year is forecasted to be very low, especially for tangerines ( -20 percent) and oranges ( -14 percent), although producers should be partly compensated by the high quality of production. Lemons are expected to perform well on the winter crop and very badly on the spring crop. After a bad 2002/2003 MY Italian citrus producers are under ever-increasing pressure on internal and international markets and struggle to compete with EU and non-EU (mainly Spanish) colleagues.

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## Executive Summary

Italian citrus producers are facing greater challenges, especially after 2002/2003, because increasing competition and adverse climactic conditions such as: a) the Etna volcano eruption that covered part of Sicilian production in ashes forcing sales at very low prices or to industrial processors; b) The exceptionally dry Summer in most of Southern Italy citrus producing regions.

The Italian Citrus Producers' association's forecast for marketing year 2003/2004 is pessimistic, especially in terms of production volume, mainly due to spring frosts, exceptional summer drought and September floods that affected all the citrus producing regions.
Overall citrus production is expected to be down by more than 8 percent, specifically:
1,000MT

| Oranges | 1437 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Lemons | 570 |
| Grapefruits | 30 |
| Tangerines | 450 |

Tangerine production is likely to decrease by as much as 20 percent in some areas, with very little variation among regions. As far as Oranges are concerned, production in Sicily and Calabria, where most of the production takes place, is not expected to be significantly affected by adverse conditions. However, decreasing production in Campania and Puglia is expected to lower national production by about 13 percent.

Despite lower production for both tangerines and oranges, losses in quantity will probably be partly compensated by the increased quality of production, which is expected to be very good thanks to rainy weeks in September and October.
Lemons, which are harvested in two different times of the year (winter and spring), can yield very different results. Winter production (Primo Fiore) is expected to be better than average, while spring production will probably be very scarce because of drought conditions during the flowering period.

At the industry level there is a general trend for producers to shift from oranges, lemons and mandarins to seedless clementines and grapefruits in order to be better placed on the market and to meet consumer demand. As a result, productivity losses for tangerines and grapefruits are partly compensated by increased planted area.

Despite producer efforts to improve their response to consumer demand, Italian citrus producers are losing share both on internal and international markets. This is partly due to the ever-increasing competition from Spain, as well as from other non-EU competitors (i.e. South Africa) that are able to offer cheaper prices and longer marketing periods. Italian producers also find it very difficult to meet the demands of large-scale distribution, both in terms of volume produced and in terms of services (packaging, logistics, etc). As a result, Spanish production is quickly gaining share on the Italian market, especially for tangerines and oranges in the large supermarkets chains.

Since 2002, especially after the introduction of the Euro currency, there has been a significant concern over prices and inflation. In July/August 2003, the Italian media widely reported on suspected wholesale and retail vendors who were allegedly overpricing on fruits and vegetables to take advantage of the introduction of Euro. Since then, many families
have reduced their fruit and vegetable expenditures, purchasing lower quantities of domestic product or switching to imported products, which are generally cheaper.

As far as exports are concerned, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and other North European countries are still the main destination market for Italian oranges, lemons and grapefruits. Nevertheless East European countries (such as Croatia or Bosnia Herzegovina) and EU acceding countries (such as Poland and Hungary) are becoming increasingly interesting for exporters.

Italian Citrus producers, organized in producers associations, benefit from EU payments on the basis of quantities delivered to processing plants according to EU Fruit and Vegetables common market organisation (CE2202/1996). Deliveries to processors, though, are subject to ceilings per product that were updated in the year 2000 by EU Reg 2699. When the processed production exceeds the established ceiling, the aid is reduced proportionally.

In marketing year 2002/2003 deliveries to processors have been exceptionally high especially for oranges that were damaged by pests or by Mount Etna ashes, and therefore were not absorbed into the fresh consumption market. This increase, partly compensated by stable trends for other products, led to a 14.93 percent reduction of the payment per delivered ton of production. Although official data on juice production have not yet been released, they are expected to be very high compared to previous years, leading to the possibility of a substantial increase of stocks.

Orange juice production for the 2003/2004 marketing campaign is forecast to be down due to low quantity, but generally high quality of production, which will therefore be mainly consumed as fresh fruit. Tangerines and lemons are expected to follow the same trend, whereas lemon juice production is forecast to decrease due to poor performance of the spring harvest.
Italian citrus producers are increasingly looking at EU-Registered Geographic Indications (GI) and organic production to be more competitive on the national and international markets. Currently, there are 3 registered GIs: Clementina di Calabria IGP, Clementina del golfo di Taranto IGP and Arancia Rossa di Sicilia IGP. GI products are generally produced in very limited quantities and are almost entirely sold on the national market.

Organic production amounts to $8 \%$ of oranges, $5 \%$ of clementines, $3 \%$ of mandarins and $7 \%$ of lemons.

## PSD TABLES

Fresh Oranges

| PSD Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country Italy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Oranges |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (HECTARE } \\ \text { S)(1000 } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | TREES)(10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 00 MT ) |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2001}$ | Revised | 2002 | Estimate |  | Forecast | UOM |
|  | USDA | Post | USDA | Post | USDA | Post |  |
|  | Official [Old] | Estimate [New] | Official [Old] | Estimate [New] | Official [OId] | Estimate <br> [New] |  |
| Market Year Begin |  | 11/2001 |  | 11/2002 |  | 11/2003 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Planted | 108000 | 108076 | 108000 | 106433 | 0 | 106434 | (HECTAR |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ES) |
| Area Harvested | 106000 | 108076 | 106000 | 106433 | 0 | 106434 | (HECTAR |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ES) |
| Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TREES) |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TREES) |
| Production | 1829 | 1724 | 1765 | 1663 | 0 | 1437 | (1000 MT) |
| Imports | 65 | 77 | 75 | 88 | 0 | 90 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 1894 | 1801 | 1840 | 1751 | 0 | 1527 | (1000 MT) |
| Exports | 129 | 148 | 140 | 128 | 0 | 65 | (1000 MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 1145 | 970 | 1130 | 815 | 0 | 815 | (1000 MT) |
| Processing | 620 | 683 | 570 | 808 | 0 | 647 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 1894 | 1801 | 1840 | 1751 | 0 | 1527 | (1000 MT) |

Juice, Orange
PSD Table

Country
Commodity
Market Year Begin
Italy

Fresh Lemons

| PSD Table |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| Country | Italy |
| Commodity | Fresh <br> Lemons |

## Market Year Begin

Area Planted
Area Harvested
Bearing Trees
Non-Bearing Trees
TOTAL No. Of Trees
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Production } \\ \text { Imports }\end{array}$
TOTAL SUPPLY
Exports
Fresh Dom. Consumption
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION

## Juice, Lemon

PSD Table
Country
Commodity
Market Year Begin
Deliv. To Processors
Beginning Stocks
Production
Imports
TOTAL SUPPLY
Exports
Domestic Consumption
Ending Stocks
Country
Commodity

## J uice, Grapefruit

PSD Table

Country Italy
Commodity Juice, Grapefruit


Fresh, Tangerines

| PSD Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country Italy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh | (HECTARES)(1000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tangerine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{s}$ |  |  | TREES)(10$00 \mathrm{MT})$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2001 | Revised | 2002 | Estimate | 2003 | Forecast | UOM |
|  | USDA | Post | USDA | Post | USDA | Post |  |
|  | Official | Estimate | Official | Estimate | Official | Estimate |  |
|  | [OId] | [New] | [OId] | [ New ] | [OId] | [ New ] |  |
| Market Year Begin |  | 11/2001 |  | 11/2002 |  | 11/2003 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Planted | 37000 | 37000 | 37000 | 37000 | 0 | 37500 | (HECTAR |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ES) |
| Area Harvested | 35000 | 35000 | 35000 | 35000 | 0 | 35500 | (HECTAR |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ES) |
| Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TREES) |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TREES) |
| Production | 611 | 611 | 560 | 548 | 0 | 450 | (1000 MT) |
| Imports | 65 | 65 | 75 | 76 | 0 | 99 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 676 | 676 | 635 | 624 | 0 | 549 | (1000 MT) |
| Exports | 71 | 71 | 70 | 51 | 0 | 28 | ( 1000 MT ) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 475 | 475 | 455 | 455 | 0 | 450 | (1000 MT) |
| Processing | 130 | 130 | 110 | 118 | 0 | 71 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 676 | 676 | 635 | 624 | 0 | 549 | (1000 MT) |

## Trade Matrixes



| Import Trade Matrix |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Italy |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Oranges | Units: |  |
| Time Period |  |  |  |
| Imports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. |  | U.S. |  |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Spain | 31514 | Spain | 49725 |
| S. Africa | 16557 | S. Africa | 16059 |
| France | 6797 | Netherlands | 4784 |
| Netherlands | 6582 | France | 4395 |
| Argentina | 5237 | Belgium | 3284 |
| Uruguay | 4126 | Egypt | 1648 |
| Ciprus | 1142 | Uruguay | 1612 |
| Greece | 1057 | Argentina | 1558 |
|  |  | Germany | 1045 |
|  |  | Greece | 977 |
| Total for Others | 73012 |  | 85087 |
| Others not Listed | 3988 |  | 2913 |
| Grand Total | 77000 |  | 88000 |

Fresh Lemons

| Export Trade Matrix |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Italy |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Lemons |  |  |
| Time Period |  | Units: |  |
| Exports for: | 2001 |  | 2002 |
| U.S. |  | U.S. |  |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Austria | 10757 | Austria | 7126 |
| Germany | 8405 | Germany | 5453 |
| France | 2329 | France | 1687 |
| Slovenja | 1754 | Slovenja | 1344 |
| Croatia | 1408 | Croatia | 1528 |
| Check Rep | 1307 | Check Rep | 1146 |
| UK | 1145 | UK | 619 |
| Switzerland | 1143 | Switzerland | 948 |
|  |  | Hungary | 840 |
|  |  | Bosnia - Erz | 793 |
| Total for Others | 28248 |  | 21484 |
| Others not Listed | 5752 |  | 7516 |
| Grand Total | 34000 |  | 29000 |

## Import Trade <br> Matrix <br> Country Italy <br> Commodity $\begin{array}{r}\text { Fresh } \\ \text { Lemons }\end{array}$

| Time Period Imports for: |  | Units: | 2002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2001 | U.S. |  |
| U.S. |  |  |  |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Spain | 27557 | Spain | 45984 |
| Argentina | 25667 | Argentina | 33693 |
| Netherlands | 2624 | Netherlands | 1440 |
| S. Africa | 2413 | S. Africa | 3158 |
| Turkey | 2195 | Turkey | 1611 |
| France | 2033 | France | 1116 |
| Uruguay | 2032 | Ciprus | 1174 |
| Belgium | 1380 |  |  |
| Ciprus | 1772 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 67673 | 88176 |  |
| Others not Listed | 327 |  | 824 |
| Grand Total | 68000 |  | 89000 |




| Fresh Tangerines Export Trade Matrix |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Italy |  |  |
| Commodity $\begin{array}{r}\text { Fresh } \\ \text { Tangerines }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Time Period Exports for: | 2001 | Units: | 2002 |
|  |  |  | 1 |
| U.S. |  | U.S. |  |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Poland | 24949 | Poland | 15504 |
| Hungary | 7347 | Bosnia - Erz | 6117 |
| Check Rep | 7089 | Hungary | 5560 |
| Slovenja | 5317 | Germany | 4575 |
| Slovack | 3965 | Slovenja | 3658 |
| Germany | 3428 | Check Rep | 2692 |
| Bosnia - Erz | 3413 | Slovack | 2939 |
| France | 3336 | Austria | 2058 |
| Latvia | 3120 | France | 2045 |
| Austria | 2931 | Latvia | 1657 |
| Total for Others | 64895 |  | 46805 |
| Others not Listed | 6105 |  | 4195 |
| Grand Total | 71000 |  | 51000 |


| Import Trade Matrix |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Italy |  |  |
| Commodity | Fresh Tangerines | Units: |  |
| Time Period |  |  |  |
| Imports for: U.S. | 2001 |  | 2002 |
|  |  | u.s. |  |
| Others |  | Others |  |
| Spain | 49855 | Spain | 65988 |
| France | 4126 | France | 4601 |
| Ciprus | 2017 | Ciprus | 1635 |
|  |  | Greece | 1469 |
|  |  | Uruguay | 992 |
|  |  | Morocco | 723 |
|  |  | Netherlands | 228 |
|  |  | Argentina | 132 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total for Others | 55998 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 75768 |
| Others not Listed | 9002 |  | 232 |
| Grand Total | 65000 |  | 76000 |

