



Global Production & Trade

Southern Hemisphere opportunities & challenges

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Production
166 million tonnes
FAOSTAT est in 2022

15.6 million
tonnes (gross)
traded in 2023
+1% (1 yr)

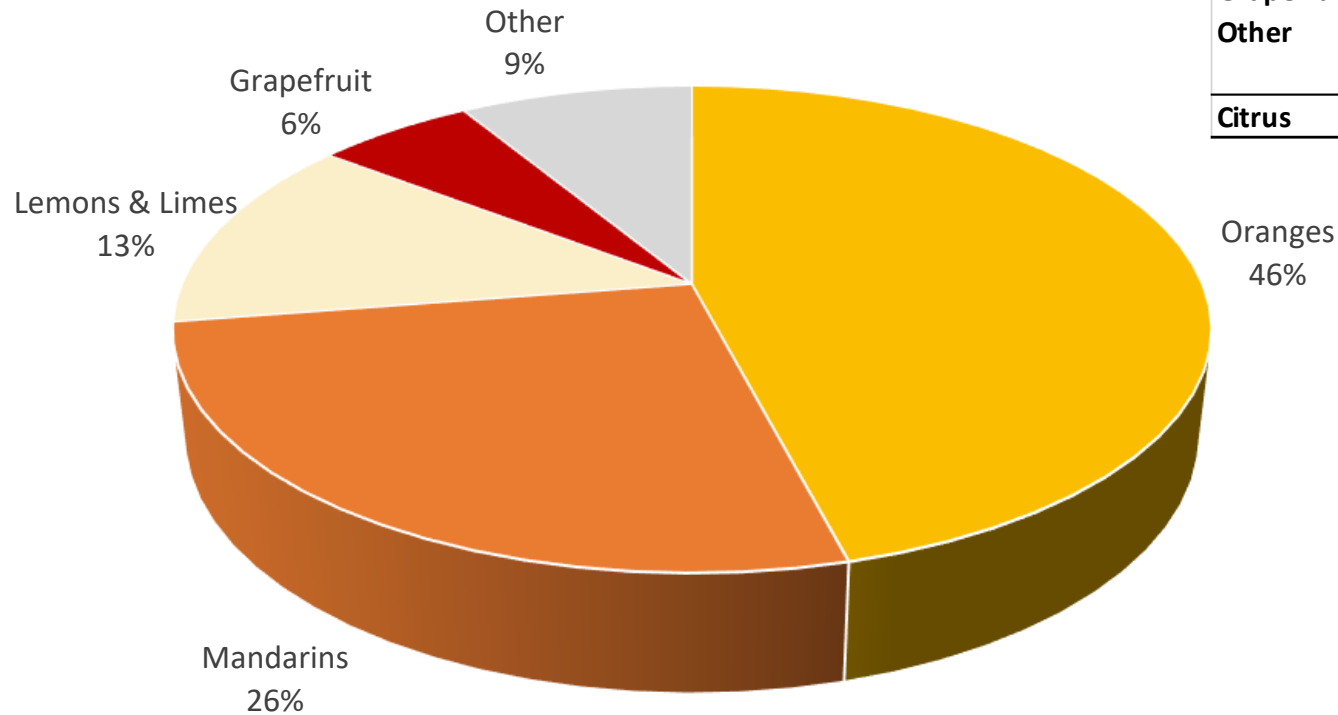
9.1 % of citrus is
traded globally

Source: FAOASTAT, ITC Trademap, World Bank, Fresh Intelligence analysis



Global Citrus Production

166 Million Tonnes in 2022



| | Mill Tonnes | 1 yr change | 5 yr trend (CAGR) | share |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Oranges | 76.4 | 0.1% | 1.0% | 46% |
| Mandarins | 44.2 | 4.1% | 6.4% | 27% |
| Lemons & Limes | 21.5 | -0.1% | 2.6% | 13% |
| Grapefruit | 9.8 | 0.6% | 1.9% | 6% |
| Other | 14.4 | 2.8% | 0.3% | 9% |
| Citrus | 166.3 | 1.4% | 2.5% | 100% |



Global Citrus Production (2022)

166
million
tonnes

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| North America | 5.1 |
| Share of global production | 3.1% |

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Europe | 10.5 |
| Share of global production | 6.3% |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| MENA | 21.4 |
| Share of global production | 12.9% |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Asia | 75.2 |
| Share of global production | 45.2% |

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Mexico & other | 14.4 |
| Share of global production | 8.7% |

40 M t
24 %
S Hem

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Australia Pacific | 0.6 |
| Share of global production | 0.4% |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| South America | 26.0 |
| Share of global production | 15.6% |

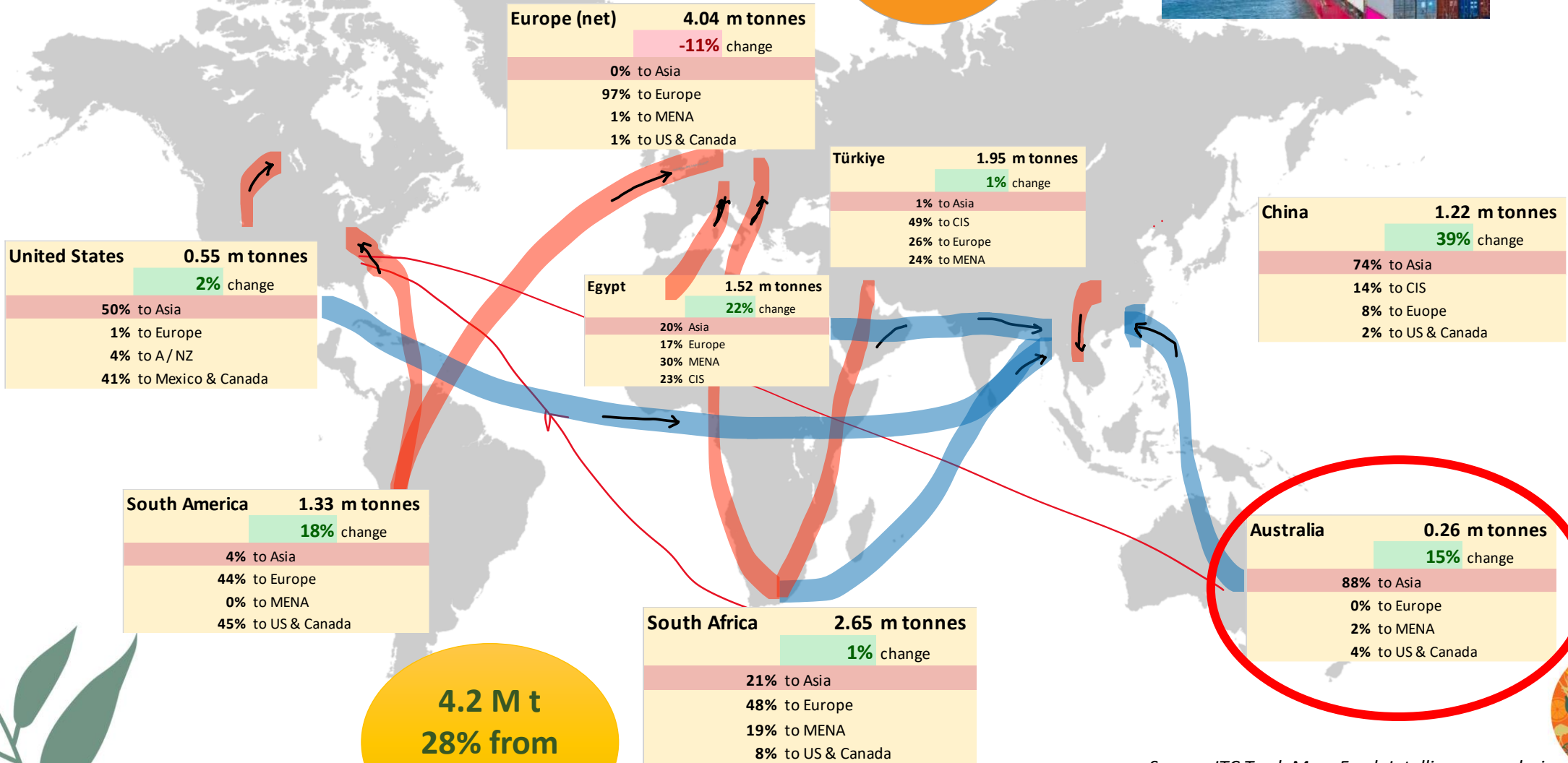
| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Southern Africa | 13.0 |
| Share of global production | 7.8% |

Source: FAOSTAT; Fresh Intelligence analysis



2023 Global Trade

15.6 million tonnes

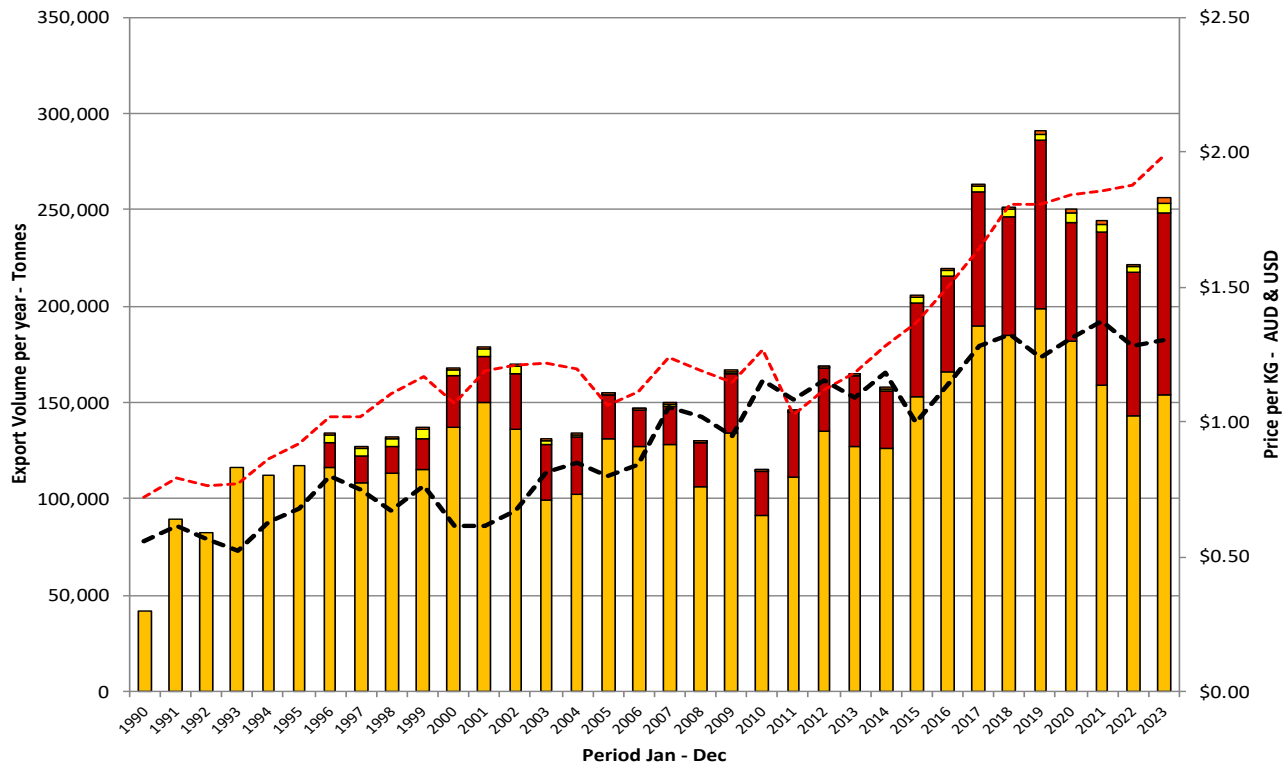


4.2 M t
28% from
S Hem

Source: ITC TradeMap; Fresh Intelligence analysis



Australian Citrus exports since 1990



Source: ABS data via S&P Global Trade Atlas; Fresh Intelligence analysis

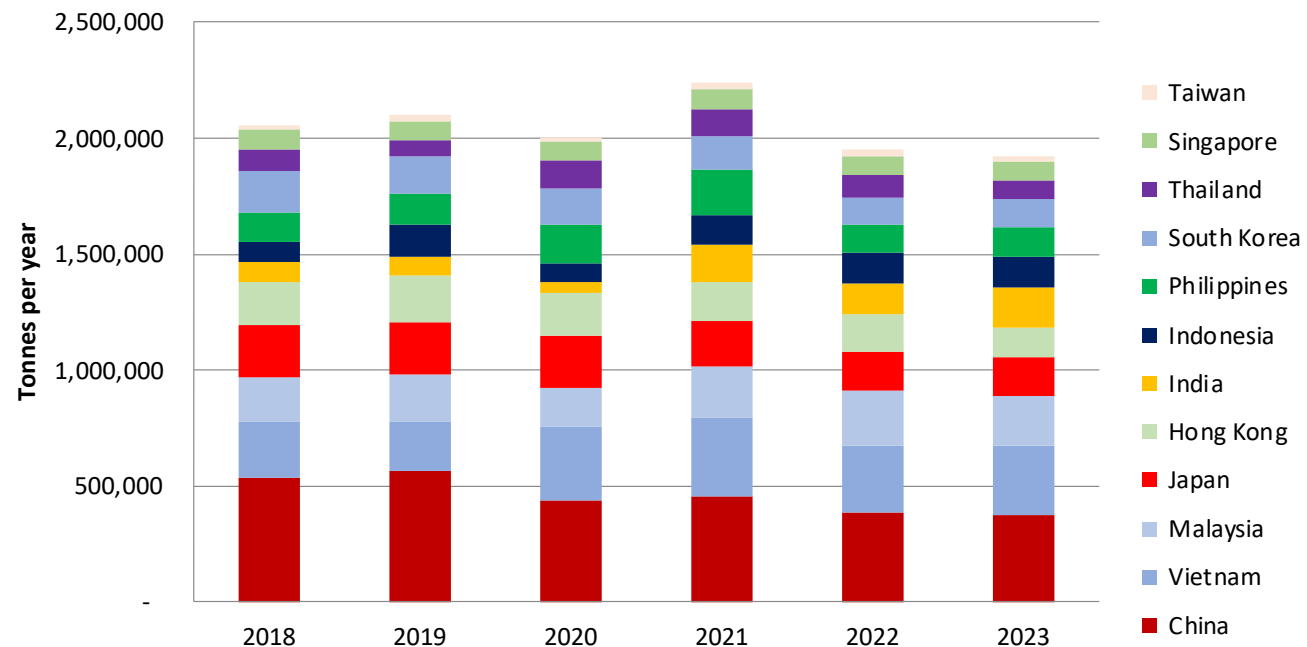
2023 results

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| Volume | 255,914 tonnes | + | 15.3% |
| Value | 506.7 million | + | 21.5% |
| A\$ per kg | \$1.98 | + | 5% |
| | | | 0.10 |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Australia | 0.26 m tonnes |
| | 15% change |
| 88% to Asia | |
| 0% to Europe | |
| 2% to MENA | |
| 4% to US & Canada | |



Citrus Imports by Asia 2018 – 2023



| | Tonnes | 1 yr chg | 5 yr CAGR | Share |
|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| China | 373,360 | -3% | -10% | 19% |
| Vietnam | 302,407 | 4% | 10% | 16% |
| Malaysia | 211,362 | -10% | 1% | 11% |
| Japan | 169,364 | -1% | -7% | 9% |
| Hong Kong | 125,523 | -21% | -11% | 7% |
| India | 174,467 | 30% | 23% | 9% |
| Indonesia | 134,655 | 2% | -1% | 7% |
| Philippines | 123,579 | 0% | -2% | 6% |
| South Korea | 122,048 | 8% | -7% | 6% |
| Thailand | 83,345 | -13% | 5% | 4% |
| Singapore | 80,614 | -5% | -1% | 4% |
| Taiwan | 22,941 | -17% | -3% | 1% |
| Total | 1,923,666 | -1% | -2% | 100% |

Source: ITC TradeMap; Fresh Intelligence analysis

Source :ITC TradeMap; Fresh Intelligence analysis

1.9 million tonnes imported – 1 per cent lower than last year and trending 2 per cent lower per year over 5 years



2023 Global Trade

15.6 million tonnes



| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Europe (net) | 4.04 m tonnes |
| | -11% change |
| 0% to Asia | |
| 97% to Europe | |
| 1% to MENA | |
| 1% to US & Canada | |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Türkiye | 1.95 m tonnes |
| | 1% change |
| 1% to Asia | |
| 66% to Europe | |
| 26% to MENA | |
| 0% to US & Canada | |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| China | 1.22 m tonnes |
| | 39% change |
| 74% to Asia | |
| 14% to CIS | |
| 8% to Europe | |
| 2% to US & Canada | |

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| United States | 0.55 m tonnes |
| | 2% change |
| 50% to Asia | |
| 1% to Europe | |
| 4% to A/ NZ | |
| 41% to Mexico & Canada | |

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Egypt | 1.52 m tonnes |
| | 22% change |
| 20% Asia | |
| 17% Europe | |
| 30% MENA | |
| 23% CIS | |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| South America | 1.33 m tonnes |
| | 18% change |
| 4% to Asia | |
| 44% to Europe | |
| 0% to MENA | |
| 45% to US & Canada | |

4.2 M t
28% from
S Hem

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| South Africa | 2.65 m tonnes |
| | 1% change |
| 21% to Asia | |
| 48% to Europe | |
| 19% to MENA | |
| 8% to US & Canada | |

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Australia | 0.26 m tonnes |
| | 15% change |
| 88% to Asia | |
| 0% to Europe | |
| 2% to MENA | |
| 4% to US & Canada | |

Source: ITC TradeMap; Fresh Intelligence analysis



Big influencers in Asia



South Africa

- 3.5 million tonnes of Citrus production
- Largest competitor to Australia exporting 550,000 tonnes to Asia in same season
- **Load Shedding** – power cuts interrupted irrigation, packing and cooling
- **High Input Costs** – surge in general farming costs in 2023
- **Floods** – devastated Western Cape in Citrusdal Valley (June)
- **Logistics** – port congestion, dysfunctional rail impacted on freight.
- **Unjustified Phytosanitary Regulations** by the EU against CBS and FCM
 - *Europe takes almost 50% though ongoing market access issues could mean they are forced to send more elsewhere including to Asia*
- **Slow market access** – slow pace mainly in Asia



Big influencers in Asia



Peru

- 1.6 million tonnes of Citrus production
- Smaller competitor to Australia exporting 12,000 tonnes of **mandarins** to China
 - **New Agrarian Law** – imposed higher minimum wage and is stifling investment
 - **Weather** – creating size and quality issues due to elevated temperatures
 - El Nino wreaking havoc on quality of production
 - **Quality** – often fruit does not meet appearance demanded by consumers
 - **Logistics** – higher shipping costs
- **Expansion of production areas** – increasing supply and urgency to resolve challenges



Big influencers in Asia



Egypt

- 4.7 million tonnes of Citrus production, 1.5m tonnes exported
- Impact to Australia exporting over 200,000 tonnes to Asia just prior to Australia's season (Jan – May)
 - **Size** – mostly small sizes leads to lower prices – lowers price expectation
 - **Weather** – rain and hail affects production
 - **High Input Costs** – surge in input costs in 2023
 - **High Transport Costs** – container shortage, port congestion, increased freight costs
- **Red Sea Crisis – very difficult to send to Asia in 2024**
 - *Egypt sends 20% of exports to Asia and 23% to Russia – both now have difficult transport logistics.*



Big influencers in Asia



United States

- 4.7 million tonnes of Citrus production – ~ 10 per cent exported
- Impact to Australia exporting 240,000 tonnes to Asia just prior to Australia's season (Dec – May) mostly to South Korea and Japan.
 - **Production Loss** – From 16 million tonnes in 2000 to 4.7 million tonnes in 2023
 - mainly due to *Citrus Greening* disease in Florida
 - Loss of agricultural land to development
 - **High Labour Costs** – guest worker program costs are increasing
 - **Domestic demand** – now greater than supply – increasing import demand
 - **Logistics** – California port congestion.



Big influencers in Asia



China

- 48 million tonnes of Citrus production – ~ 1.2 million tonnes exported
- Impact to Australia exporting 875,000 tonnes (mostly mandarins) to SE Asia prior to Australia's season (Oct – May) Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and others.
- Citrus production is expected to grow stronger, and doubled since 2013
 - **Production Increase** – reducing need for imports, particularly Northern Hemisphere, though longer season extend into start of southern season
 - **Domestic demand** – is strong in China for health (Vitamin C) benefits



Opportunities

- **Asia** is Australia's key markets for 88 per cent of exports
- **South Africa** the main player to watch – or even work with
 - South America is not a major threat – focus on US and Europe
- **Egypt** is more likely to disrupt earlier starts in China and other SE Asia though is less likely this year as the Red Sea crisis disrupts trade
 - The Red Sea crisis also thwarts opportunities in UK in 2023 even though the AUKFTA has wiped off 16% tariff this year.
- **United States** reduction in production and exports is providing an earlier start to our marketing year, particularly in Japan and South Korea
 - The United States is again becoming an opportunity in itself
 - Can we compete in the US with South America ?



REFERENCES

- International Trade Centre, TRADE MAP www.trademap.org/
- IHS Global Trade Atlas
- FAOSTAT

DISCLAIMER

- Fresh Intelligence Consulting collated the data for Citrus Australia from data provided by the international trade databases as referenced.
- While every effort is made to ensure that the data is a true reflection of the trade, some errors may occur due to the reporting and Fresh Intelligence Consulting takes no responsibility for any losses that may occur as a result of decisions based on this data.
- Views expressed are personal and may not reflect the same views of Citrus Australia.

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