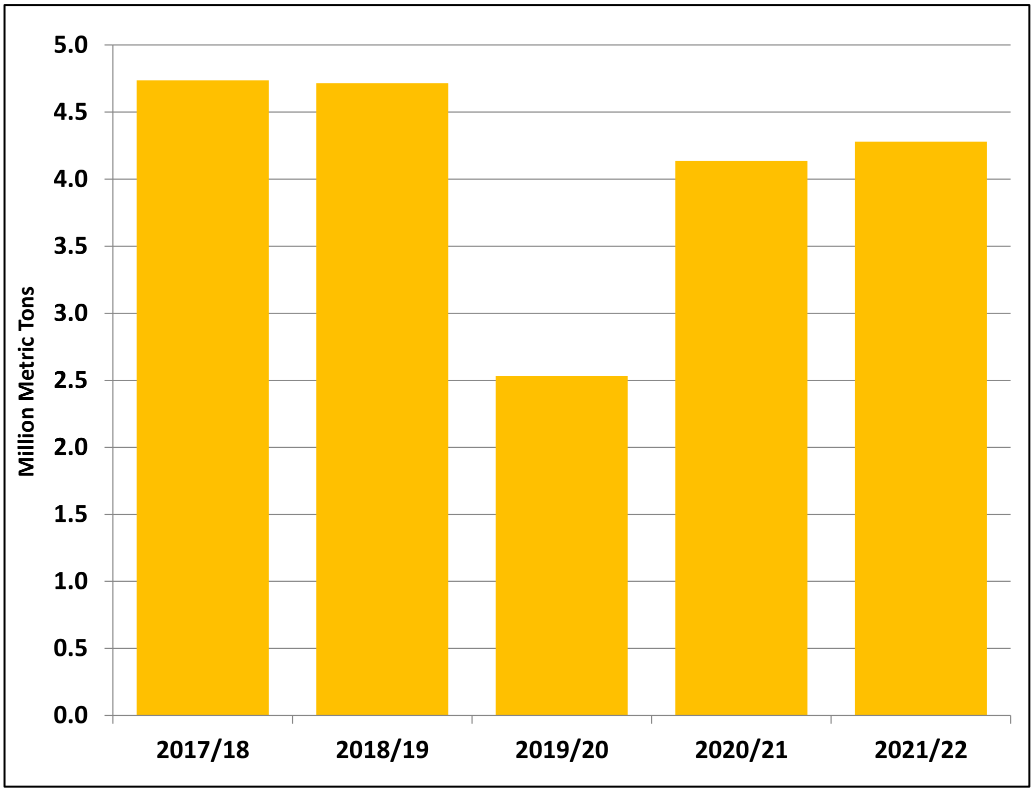
January 2022

Citrus: World Markets and Trade

Mexico Orange Production
Continues to Recover from 2019/20 Drought



Mexico orange production is forecast at 4.3 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous year due to a return to normal weather conditions in Veracruz. The 2019/20 drought affected orange production more than other citrus, as many orange trees are old and require more energy to produce fruit. Mexico produces three main orange varieties: Valencia, which is favorable for juice production; Lane Late, which is mainly consumed fresh; and Navelina, which is consumed fresh and is also used for juice production. Oranges are harvested mainly from November to May.

Oranges are the most prevalent citrus fruit planted in Mexico, with the state of Veracruz accounting for nearly half of the total harvested area. Its high elevation, nutrient-rich soil, and high humidity make it ideal for citrus production. Other significant producer states include Nuevo León, Puebla, Sonora, and Tamaulipas. Additionally, many small producers lack irrigation technology and have poor crop management practices, exacerbating production challenges. Producers, many of whom are small-scale (3 hectares or less), have little liquidity or government assistance to invest in tree maintenance activities such as leaf removal and fertilization, both necessary to maintain soil health for optimal production. In Veracruz, only 3 percent of orange planted area, typically owned by large juice production businesses, utilizes sophisticated irrigation technologies and regular fertilizer application. Tamaulipas, Nuevo León, and Yucatán have the most significant area planted with irrigation technology.

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had little effect on citrus production throughout the country, as the agricultural sector was deemed essential by the federal government. Producers have adopted a number of precautions and safety measures in the field, such as distance restrictions between workers while harvesting and additional shifts at packing plants to enhance social distancing. Consistent supply chains have allowed for ample supplies and stable prices for consumers.

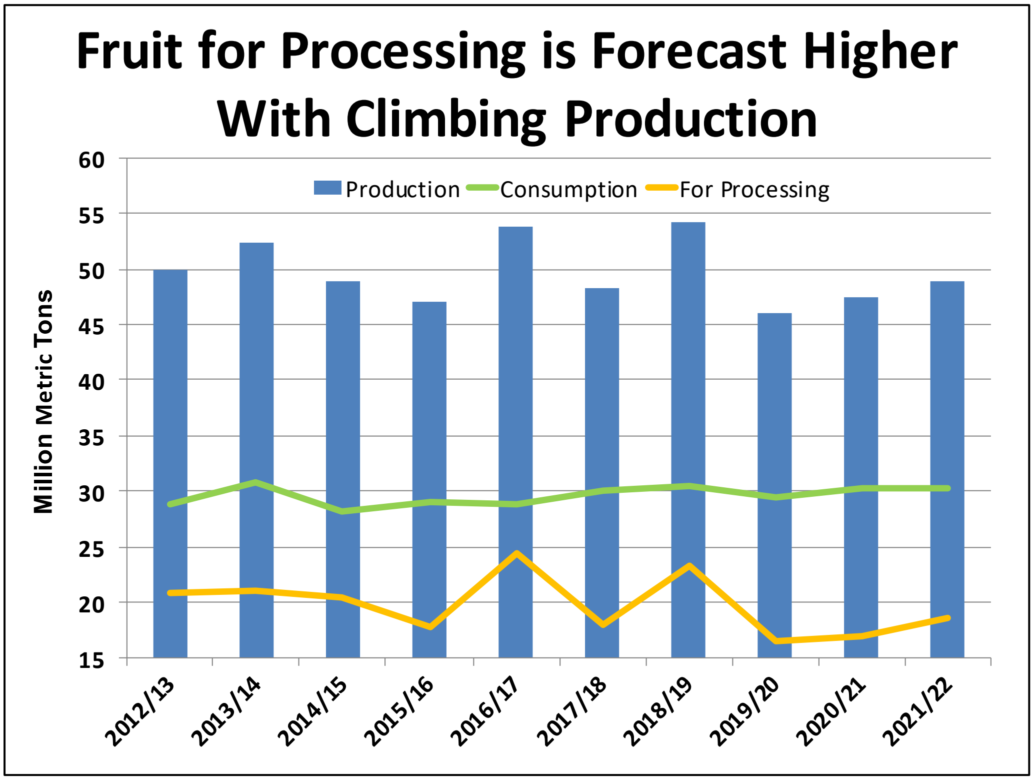
Mexico continues to face challenges with citrus greening, or Huanglongbing (HLB). Caused by bacteria introduced by psyllids, the disease makes citrus trees produce misshapen, partially green fruit. Taste can also be affected, and the fruit is not marketable for fresh consumption. Trees infected with HLB will eventually succumb to the disease and die within a few years. Mexico's first detection was in 2009, and since then, the National Service of Agricultural Food Safety and Quality (SENASICA) has implemented a monitoring program for the disease. HLB has been detected in citrus production areas including the states of Veracruz, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Nuevo Leon. In 2019, Baja California had HLB positive detections along the California/Mexico border region. HLB is present in all Florida counties with commercial citrus groves and has also been found in California and Texas.

Oranges are the primary sweet citrus fruit consumed in Mexico and are mainly used for fresh-squeezed juice found in grocery stores and street-side juice stands. Fresh orange availability in the domestic market depends greatly on the volume of oranges sent for processing, as producers usually find higher returns selling to juice processors.

Exports are forecast at 75,000 tons, due to strong U.S. demand for fresh consumption. Most of the oranges shipped to the United States are navel oranges grown in Sonora. Imports are forecast at 34,000 tons, exclusively from the United States, and primarily for fresh consumption in the border region.

Oranges

Global orange production for 2021/22 is estimated up 1.4 million tons from the previous year to 48.8 million as favorable weather leads to larger crops in Brazil, Mexico, and Turkey. These gains more than offset lower production in Egypt, the European Union, and the United States. Most of the higher production is expected to go into fruit for processing.



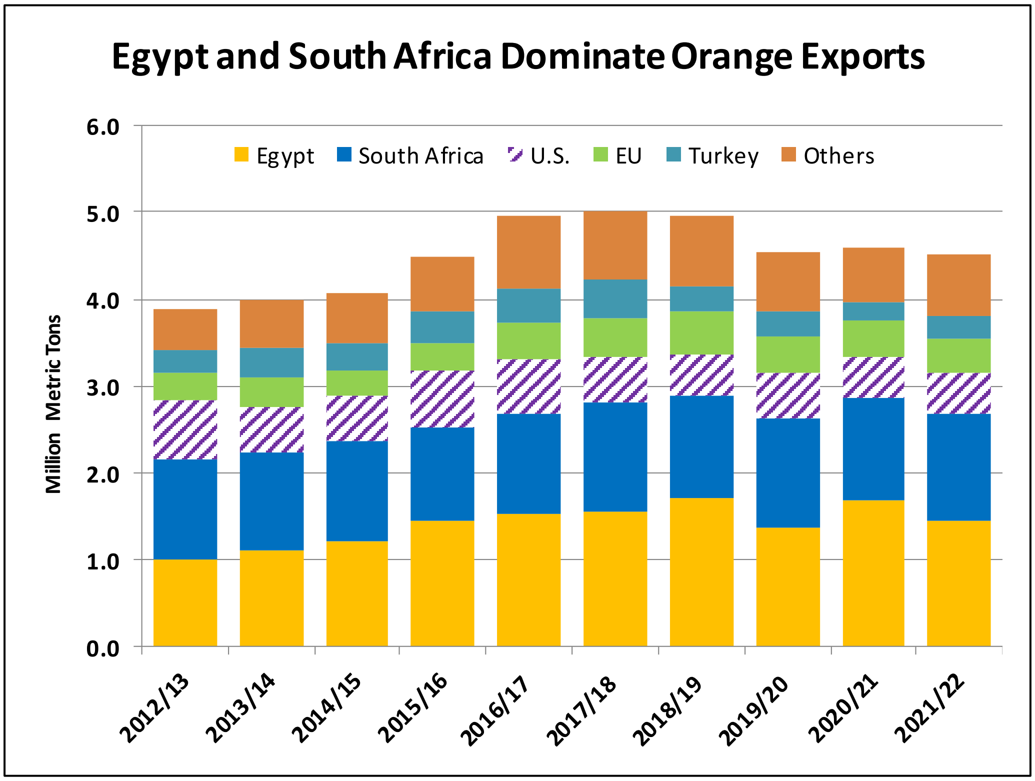
Brazil production is forecast up 1.8 million tons to 16.5 million; favorable weather during flowering improved fruit set. Consumption is up slightly while fruit for processing is forecast up 16 percent, accounting for the majority of the increase in available supplies.

China production is projected up slightly to a record 7.6 million tons. The forecast is based on higher output in new navel planting areas in Jiangxi and higher yields in Hubei and Hunan provinces, offsetting decreases in southern Jiangxi province where citrus greening disease has affected crops for several years. Consumption and exports are forecast up with the higher production while imports are down.

U.S. production is forecast to drop 11 percent to a near record low 3.6 million tons due to poor fruit set in California and the continued decline in area and yields as a result of citrus greening in Florida. Consumption, exports, and fruit for processing are all lower with the drop in production, while imports are projected to be flat due to weak consumer demand.

European Union production is expected to decline 6 percent to 6.1 million tons due to unfavorable weather and a slight drop in area harvested. Fresh consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are down with the lower supplies. Imports are projected up with the drop in production. Egypt and South Africa are expected to continue to be the leading suppliers of imports.

Egypt production is forecast to drop by almost 16 percent to 3.0 million tons due to unfavorable weather during flowering which reduced fruit set. Consumption is forecast lower due to the lower production. Exports are forecast down due to lower supplies, but a greater share of supply is expected to go towards exports (less to domestic consumption) given high global demand for the fruit. Top export markets are expected to include the European Union, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and China.



South Africa production is forecast to increase 3 percent to 1.7 million tons (the highest level in 8 years) due to favorable weather and a rise in area. Consumption and exports are up with the rise in production as well as strong demand. The EU is expected to remain the top market, accounting for over 40 percent of shipments.

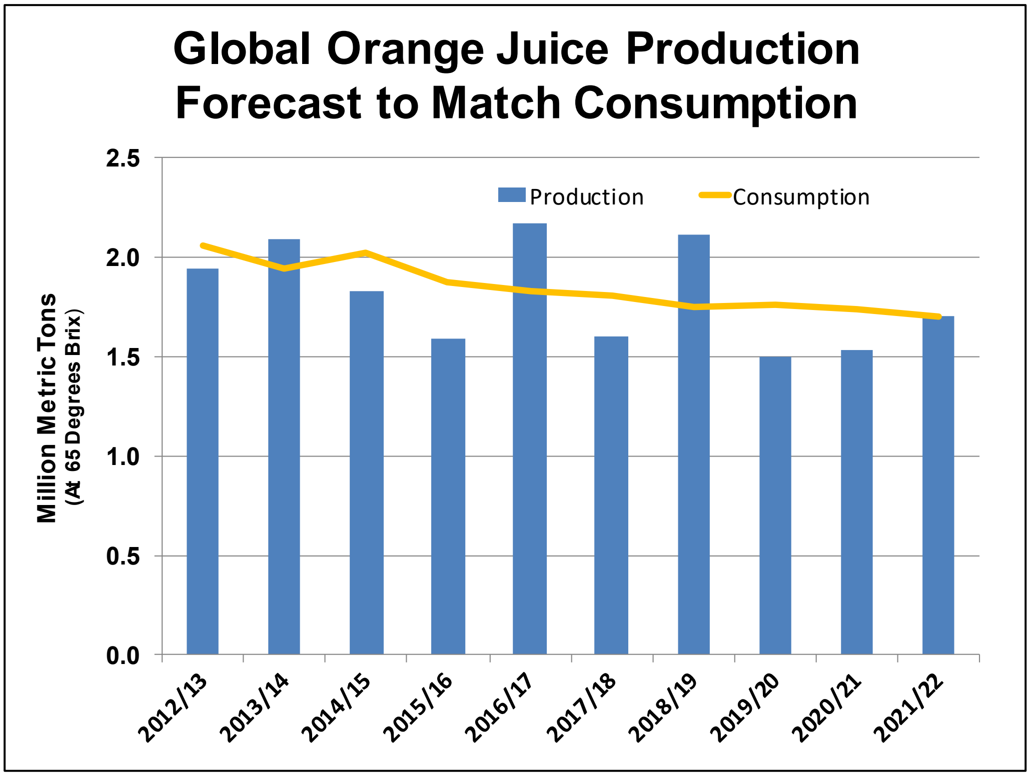
Turkey production is forecast to rise 40 percent to 1.8 million tons due to favorable weather and higher area and yields. Consumption and exports are up as a result of the increased supplies.

Morocco production is estimated to rise 11 percent to 1.2 million tons due to favorable weather and increased area as new orchards begin production. Consumption and exports are also projected up as a result of the greater supplies.

Argentina production is projected up 50,000 tons to 800,000 as a result favorable weather. Consumption is forecast higher with the greater supplies while exports are projected to be unchanged.

Orange Juice

Global orange juice production for 2021/22 is forecast 11 percent higher to 1.7 million tons (65 degrees brix). Higher production in Brazil and Mexico is expected to more than offset U.S. and EU declines. Consumption is projected to match production but continue its long-term downward trend. With exports from Brazil expected to remain unchanged, global exports are forecast up only slightly.



Brazil production is forecast up 16 percent to 1.1 million tons as a result of more oranges available for processing. Similarly, consumption and stocks are forecast higher. Brazil is by far the largest producer and is projected to account for nearly three-quarters of global orange juice exports.

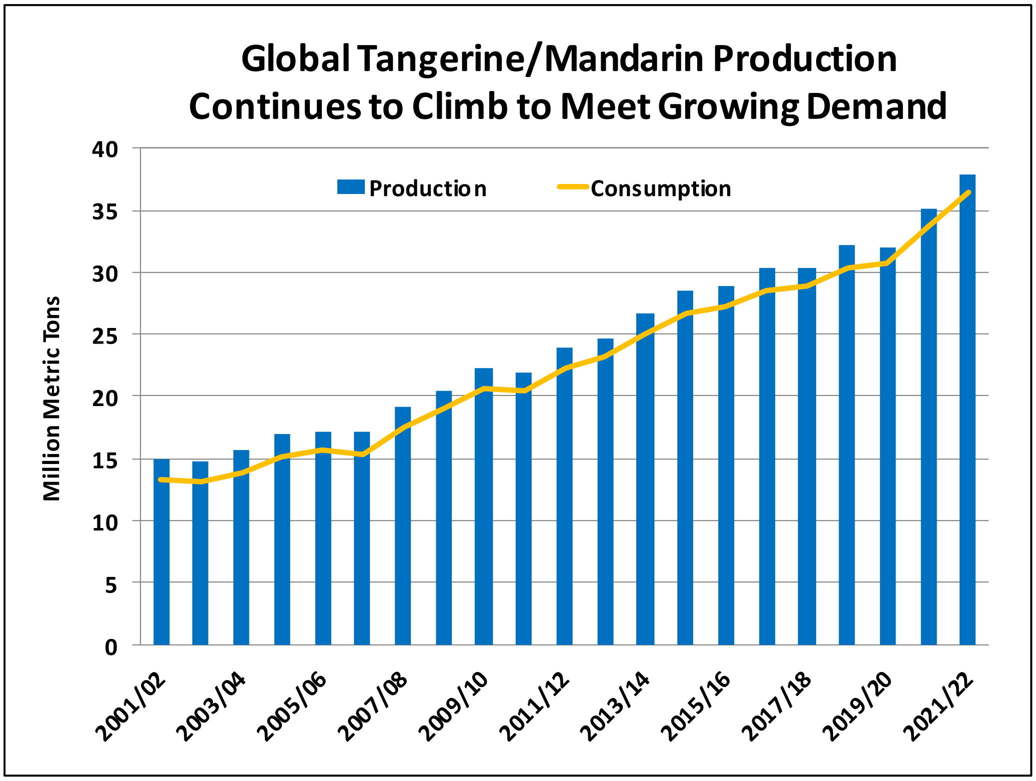
U.S. production is estimated to fall 7 percent to a record low 215,000 tons due to the drop in oranges available for processing. Exports are forecast down with the lower production, while significantly higher imports are insufficient to counter falling consumption.

Mexico production is projected to increase by over 25 percent to 170,000 tons as a result of more oranges available for processing. Consumption, exports, and stocks are each forecast to climb with the higher supplies.

EU production is forecast down 10 percent to 70,000 tons on a reduced quantity of oranges available for processing. Consumption is expected to grow slightly as a result of increased imports. Brazil is expected to remain the leading supplier of orange juice to the European Union.

Tangerines/Mandarins

Global production for 2021/22 is estimated up 2.8 million tons to a record 37.9 million with growth in China expected to more than offset declines in the United States and European Union. Consumption and exports are both at record highs. Production and consumption have been trending higher for more than 20 years on growth from China, the EU, Morocco, and Turkey.



China production is forecast to rise 3.0 million tons to a record 28.0 million due to favorable weather and higher area and yields. Consumption and exports are also at record highs with the increase in supplies. The Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam are expected to remain the top export markets.

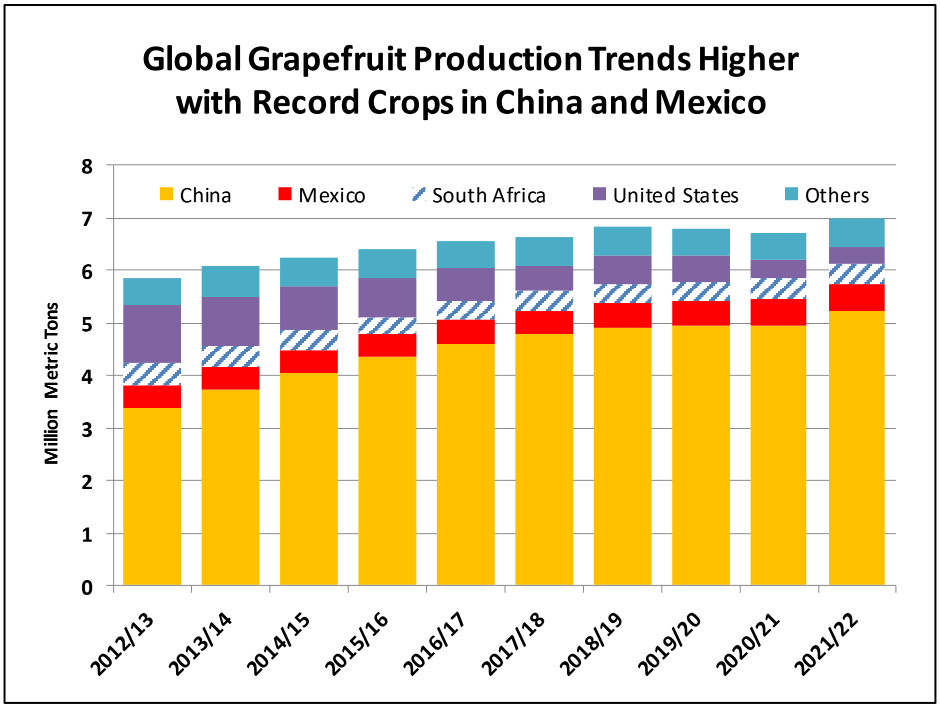
EU production is expected to fall 8 percent to 3.0 million tons as a result of unfavorable weather in Spain. With reduced supplies, consumption is down, exports are down slightly, and imports are up. Morocco and South Africa are anticipated to remain the leading suppliers of imports to the EU.

Turkey production is forecast up 150,000 tons to a record 1.8 million due to favorable weather and higher area and yields. Consumption is up with rise in supplies and exports are at a new record. Russia is expected to remain the top market.

Morocco production is projected to jump 13 percent to 1.4 million tons due to favorable weather. Consumption is forecast at a record and exports are set to rise with the higher production. Top export markets are expected to continue to be the European Union and Russia.

U.S. production is expected to fall by a quarter to just under 800,000 tons due to unfavorable weather in California. Consumption is down as higher imports do not fully offset the decline in production.

Grapefruit



Global production in 2021/22 is forecast up 4 percent to a record 7.0 million tons due to favorable weather and expanded area in China and Mexico. Consumption is forecast at a record high with record supplies, and exports are expected to rebound.

China production is forecast up 250,000 tons to a record 5.2 million tons on favorable weather and expanded area. Consumption is forecast at a record high and exports are up with the greater supplies. The top export market is expected to be the European Union.

Mexico production is forecast 5 percent higher to a record 534,000 tons due to favorable weather and a slight rise in area. Consumption is expected to rise to a new record with the higher production while exports are forecast down slightly. The United States and the European Union are anticipated to remain the top export markets.

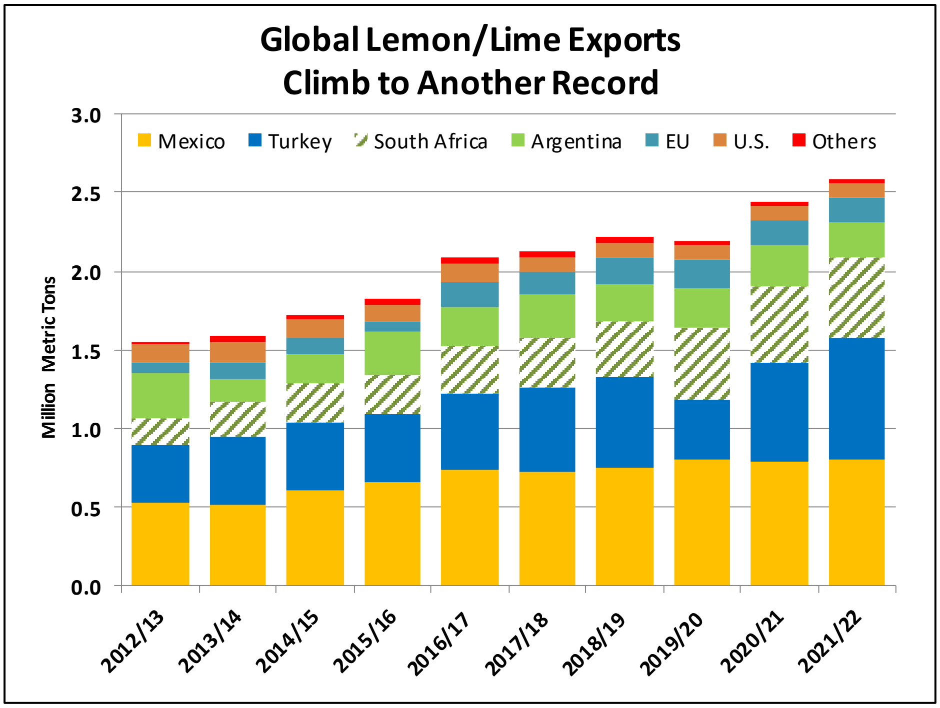
South Africa production is projected to rise slightly to 374,000 tons due to favorable weather and newly planted areas coming into production. Consumption is forecast up with the higher supplies and exports are expected to set a new record. The top export markets are expected to be China and the European Union.

U.S. production is expected down 11 percent to 343,000 tons due to smaller harvests in California and Texas. Fruit for processing and exports are forecast lower due to the reduced supplies. Imports are forecast up but consumption is still down with the drop in production.

Turkey production is forecast up 5 percent to 250,000 tons due to favorable weather and a rise in area. Consumption is forecast up with the higher production while exports are projected lower due to quality issues. The European Union and Russia are anticipated to be the top export markets.

EU production is forecast up 3 percent to 108,000 tons due to expected higher production in Spain. Consumption and exports are up as a result of the rise in supplies while imports are forecast to be unchanged.

Lemons/Limes



Global production in 2021/22 is forecast up 4 percent to a record 9.5 million tons due to higher production in Mexico, Turkey, and the United States. With higher available supplies, record global consumption and exports are expected. Fruit for processing, however, is down on lower production in Argentina and the European Union.

Mexico production is forecast to expand 7 percent to a record 3.2 million tons on favorable weather and higher area in Oaxaca and Veracruz. Consumption and exports are at record highs due to the greater supplies. The United States is expected to remain the top market accounting for nearly all of Mexico's exports.

Argentina production is forecast to drop 150,000 tons to 1.7 million as a result of an alternate bearing off year. Consumption, fruit for processing, and exports are all down with the lower supplies.

EU production is projected 9 percent lower to 1.6 million tons as a result of unfavorable weather in Spain and Italy. Consumption and fruit for processing are down with the lower production while imports are expected to rise.

Turkey production is forecast to climb 300,000 tons to a record 1.4 million due to favorable weather and higher area and yields. Consumption is forecast up by a third and exports by a quarter with the jump in supplies leading to new records. Russia and Iraq are expected to remain the top export markets.

U.S. production is forecast 10 percent higher to 885,000 tons on a larger crop in California. With the larger harvest, consumption and exports are projected up while imports are expected to be down.

South Africa production is forecast to climb 4 percent to a record 650,000 tons as a result of favorable weather and higher area. Record production for the sixth year in a row is also expected to lead to a sixth year of record exports. The EU is expected to continue to account for around 40 percent of the exports.

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Future Releases and Contact Information
Please visit https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/citrus-world-markets-and-trade to view archived and future releases. The next release of this circular is scheduled for July 27, 2022.

FAS Reports from Overseas Offices
The *Citrus: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on reports from FAS Overseas Posts since December 2021 and on available secondary information. Individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx.

European Union definition: includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

Effective January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) was complete, including trade between both entities. Starting in January 2022 with the release of 2021/22 data, PSD's for grapefruit, fresh; lemons/limes, fresh; oranges, fresh; orange juice; and tangerines/mandarins, fresh reflect EU27 (shown in the PSD system as "European Union") and UK separately. Historical data for both EU27 and the UK is provided for 5 years (2016/17 through 2020/21).

PSD Online
The entire USDA PSD database is available online at:
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home

Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS)
U.S. Exports and Imports at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

Additional Resources
Please refer to the USDA-FAS Citrus website at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/fruits-and-vegetables/citrus-fruit for additional data and analysis.

Situation and outlook information on U.S. citrus can be obtained from the USDA-Economic Research Service at: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/fruit-tree-nuts.aspx
Publications are available from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/

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Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jan 2021/22
Production						
Brazil	20,890	15,953	19,298	14,870	14,712	16,524
China	7,000	7,300	7,200	7,400	7,500	7,600
European Union	6,739	6,270	6,800	6,268	6,488	6,101
Mexico	4,630	4,737	4,716	2,530	4,136	4,280
United States	4,616	3,515	4,923	4,766	4,015	3,560
Egypt	3,000	3,120	3,600	3,200	3,570	3,000
Turkey	1,850	1,905	1,900	1,700	1,300	1,820
South Africa	1,363	1,586	1,590	1,620	1,650	1,700
Morocco	1,037	1,021	1,183	806	1,039	1,150
Vietnam	768	855	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Argentina	700	750	800	700	750	800
Australia	526	528	515	485	525	535
Costa Rica	322	315	295	285	290	300
Guatemala	177	178	178	180	180	180
Iraq	73	75	73	134	134	130
Other	168	166	153	147	142	141
Total	53,859	48,274	54,241	46,108	47,448	48,838
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	6,718	7,058	7,059	7,236	7,295	7,370
European Union	5,690	5,582	5,878	5,963	5,930	5,793
Brazil	4,761	4,982	4,961	4,967	4,573	4,749
Mexico	2,473	2,785	2,486	1,596	2,749	2,539
Turkey	1,402	1,386	1,539	1,347	1,018	1,488
Egypt	1,380	1,480	1,540	1,490	1,550	1,250
United States	1,184	1,216	1,259	1,409	1,274	1,100
Vietnam	811	917	1,068	1,062	1,092	1,097
Morocco	822	826	968	654	893	975
Argentina	350	320	410	429	480	516
Russia	425	458	457	426	471	475
Saudi Arabia	374	380	402	369	419	424
Iraq	258	337	266	303	309	273
United Kingdom	261	239	243	226	241	240
Bangladesh	158	242	175	221	230	227
Other	1,780	1,765	1,773	1,788	1,749	1,743
Total	28,847	29,973	30,484	29,486	30,273	30,259
For Processing						
Brazil	16,116	10,975	14,362	9,915	10,159	11,791
United States	3,001	2,010	3,378	3,050	2,488	2,230
Mexico	2,100	1,900	2,200	900	1,350	1,700
European Union	1,491	1,154	1,309	848	1,006	908
South Africa	123	239	333	282	363	368
China	580	570	520	400	350	350
Egypt	100	100	360	335	350	300
Australia	214	215	210	195	250	225
Costa Rica	238	232	216	213	215	220
Argentina	273	375	307	190	186	200
Other	181	179	189	174	164	194
Total	24,417	17,949	23,384	16,502	16,881	18,486

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Oranges, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries (Continued)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jan 2021/22
Exports						
Egypt	1,520	1,540	1,700	1,375	1,670	1,450
South Africa	1,171	1,279	1,186	1,260	1,200	1,240
United States	613	511	479	507	471	450
European Union	419	443	494	417	410	400
Turkey	397	454	298	292	220	265
Australia	191	186	198	181	160	190
Morocco	165	145	155	117	96	120
China	59	65	55	52	100	110
Argentina	80	60	85	83	85	85
Hong Kong	176	189	167	117	60	80
Mexico	76	72	60	65	72	75
Saudi Arabia	15	13	15	12	11	11
Brazil	33	20	4	8	4	8
Russia	5	5	5	6	6	5
United Kingdom	30	29	32	38	5	5
Other	16	13	15	10	12	11
Total	4,966	5,024	4,948	4,540	4,582	4,505
Imports						
European Union	861	909	881	960	858	1,000
Russia	430	463	462	432	477	480
Saudi Arabia	389	393	417	381	430	435
United Kingdom	291	268	275	264	246	245
China	357	393	434	288	245	230
Bangladesh	155	239	172	218	230	227
United Arab Emirates	204	181	190	234	220	220
United States	182	222	193	200	218	220
Hong Kong	315	347	332	270	170	193
Canada	183	190	186	198	170	168
Iraq	185	262	193	169	175	143
Korea, South	143	141	126	116	110	105
Malaysia	98	92	106	87	95	103
Ukraine	73	88	95	89	88	90
Japan	92	83	85	91	86	84
Vietnam	43	62	51	45	75	80
Switzerland	68	70	70	73	74	75
Costa Rica	70	69	66	71	68	71
Guatemala	36	19	34	38	55	44
Turkey	49	33	42	49	43	43
Singapore	42	43	44	42	41	42
Mexico	19	20	30	31	35	34
Norway	35	32	33	30	32	33
Brazil	20	24	29	20	24	24
Australia	21	14	16	16	15	15
Other	10	15	13	8	8	8
Total	4,371	4,672	4,575	4,420	4,288	4,412

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to November-October in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:

Argentina - January through December
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Orange Juice: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons at 65 Degrees Brix)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jan 2021/22
Production						
Brazil	1,447	1,004	1,324	938	967	1,123
United States	303	187	329	297	230	215
Mexico	210	190	220	90	135	170
European Union	116	89	101	66	78	70
South Africa	19	49	63	49	55	56
China	45	44	40	31	27	27
Australia	17	17	16	15	19	17
Other	18	17	18	16	15	18
Total	2,174	1,596	2,112	1,502	1,526	1,696
Domestic Consumption						
European Union	665	653	627	589	581	585
United States	581	572	530	556	529	497
United Kingdom	167	161	163	196	168	168
China	97	110	108	89	108	108
Canada	86	85	85	87	80	80
Brazil	38	40	52	63	70	75
Japan	72	73	70	60	68	49
Other	117	107	110	120	133	137
Total	1,823	1,801	1,745	1,760	1,737	1,699
Ending Stocks						
United States	268	261	376	293	246	246
Brazil	185	160	312	151	48	96
Japan	12	23	26	40	38	34
South Africa	0	6	36	39	40	28
European Union	15	15	15	15	15	15
Other	4	7	25	8	9	11
Total	485	472	791	546	395	430
Exports						
Brazil	1,230	989	1,120	1,036	1,000	1,000
Mexico	204	182	195	105	130	161
European Union	170	161	157	162	132	135
South Africa	28	39	30	30	30	40
United States	57	35	30	34	31	28
Other	59	69	62	43	35	32
Total	1,747	1,475	1,593	1,410	1,358	1,395
Imports						
European Union	719	725	683	685	635	650
United States	301	413	346	210	283	310
United Kingdom	192	191	191	214	175	175
China	55	68	70	60	83	84
Canada	90	86	85	87	80	80
Japan	71	84	75	76	68	45
Russia	35	31	33	32	36	35
Other	64	70	63	59	58	55
Total	1,528	1,667	1,546	1,424	1,418	1,434

For 2007/08 and after, one metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,392.6 gallons at single strength equivalent. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent for 2006/2007 and earlier.

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown and the harvest and marketing period begins in the second year shown:
South Africa - February through January
Australia - April through March
Brazil - July through June

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jan 2021/22
Production						
China	20,600	21,200	22,000	23,000	25,000	28,000
European Union	3,421	2,913	3,209	2,889	3,206	2,965
Turkey	1,300	1,550	1,650	1,400	1,600	1,750
Morocco	1,278	1,185	1,375	926	1,205	1,360
Japan	1,070	968	994	962	976	924
United States	933	729	1,004	856	1,058	797
South Africa	261	356	375	461	567	630
Korea, South	600	577	608	631	655	610
Argentina	320	350	430	330	380	370
Australia	160	157	175	160	180	190
Other	403	340	394	357	346	337
Total	30,346	30,325	32,214	31,972	35,173	37,933
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	19,416	20,058	20,735	21,768	23,577	26,490
European Union	2,953	2,650	2,870	2,694	3,001	2,813
United States	862	876	956	1,004	1,034	952
Russia	841	836	903	819	930	935
Japan	991	904	949	902	930	877
Morocco	761	646	752	515	742	860
Turkey	614	836	969	614	739	784
Other	2,096	2,070	2,290	2,319	2,738	2,707
Total	28,534	28,876	30,424	30,635	33,691	36,418
For Processing						
China	650	640	620	620	630	680
European Union	372	226	271	272	277	262
United States	309	171	317	198	343	200
Japan	98	79	64	80	68	70
Korea, South	56	72	63	77	78	60
Argentina	110	116	113	76	60	55
South Africa	24	75	59	47	51	53
Other	59	36	46	44	37	34
Total	1,678	1,415	1,553	1,414	1,544	1,414
Exports						
Turkey	710	739	712	827	898	1,000
China	584	556	706	657	857	900
South Africa	210	261	296	389	490	550
Morocco	517	539	623	411	463	500
European Union	406	373	407	330	350	340
Australia	70	61	87	61	80	90
Israel	120	88	102	98	76	90
Other	83	76	87	86	114	108
Total	2,700	2,693	3,020	2,859	3,328	3,578
Imports						
Russia	841	836	903	819	930	935
European Union	310	336	339	407	422	450
Vietnam	118	143	160	254	405	420
United States	274	353	314	391	374	400
United Kingdom	313	293	292	298	301	300
Ukraine	138	154	171	184	198	200
Philippines	68	87	101	112	167	170
Canada	154	154	157	159	163	165
Thailand	116	73	85	71	135	135
Indonesia	69	60	73	69	98	100
Other	165	170	188	172	197	202
Total	2,566	2,659	2,783	2,936	3,390	3,477

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Grapefruit, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jan 2021/22
Production						
China	4,600	4,800	4,900	4,930	4,950	5,200
Mexico	442	418	473	491	510	534
South Africa	354	403	372	345	367	374
United States	633	462	548	517	386	343
Turkey	253	260	250	249	238	250
Israel	149	144	139	143	121	130
European Union	106	107	108	95	105	108
Other	25	26	26	27	27	27
Total	6,562	6,620	6,816	6,797	6,704	6,966
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	4,460	4,670	4,713	4,797	4,867	5,070
Mexico	335	311	361	376	395	408
European Union	364	413	366	374	358	360
United States	282	231	213	250	221	203
Turkey	131	71	112	65	77	98
Russia	106	134	158	119	77	79
Japan	108	96	89	86	79	75
Ukraine	15	27	29	39	40	40
Canada	37	35	35	37	37	37
United Kingdom	31	30	26	28	27	27
Other	26	27	29	28	31	33
Total	5,895	6,045	6,131	6,199	6,209	6,430
For Processing						
United States	268	191	292	226	138	130
Mexico	88	90	94	95	94	105
South Africa	118	111	107	94	69	65
China	0	0	0	0	50	60
Israel	80	68	77	78	60	60
Other	20	19	21	17	19	19
Total	574	479	591	510	430	439
Exports						
South Africa	231	288	258	244	290	300
China	180	208	248	209	158	200
Turkey	125	189	138	184	161	152
Israel	61	68	54	59	54	63
United States	108	58	57	56	48	35
European Union	26	27	29	27	26	27
Hong Kong	15	32	21	24	26	26
Other	22	20	24	26	25	24
Total	768	890	829	829	788	827
Imports						
European Union	303	350	306	320	295	295
China	40	78	61	76	125	130
Russia	106	134	158	121	78	80
Japan	84	71	64	61	54	50
Ukraine	15	27	29	39	40	40
Canada	37	35	35	37	37	37
Hong Kong	20	37	27	31	34	35
United Kingdom	33	32	30	31	28	28
United States	25	18	14	15	21	25
Switzerland	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other	5	5	4	3	4	3
Total	675	794	735	741	723	730

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere and April-March in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.

Lemons and Limes, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jan 2021/22
Production						
Mexico	2,513	2,311	2,686	2,851	2,998	3,217
Argentina	1,450	1,770	1,780	1,491	1,800	1,650
European Union	1,535	1,472	1,683	1,488	1,720	1,567
Turkey	850	1,000	1,100	950	1,100	1,400
United States	800	806	909	983	802	885
South Africa	430	446	492	620	625	650
Israel	67	65	68	75	53	70
Other	99	91	92	96	97	93
Total	7,744	7,961	8,810	8,554	9,195	9,532
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
Mexico	1,397	1,190	1,542	1,549	1,858	2,023
European Union	1,551	1,649	1,631	1,521	1,724	1,694
United States	1,222	1,222	1,361	1,407	1,420	1,435
Turkey	319	417	476	520	433	578
Russia	210	216	229	221	255	256
United Kingdom	152	156	157	162	149	148
Saudi Arabia	128	131	126	144	132	135
Argentina	90	151	170	160	150	130
Canada	95	98	102	109	109	110
United Arab Emirates	93	84	106	98	100	95
Other	253	254	262	269	265	288
Total	5,510	5,568	6,162	6,160	6,595	6,892
For Processing						
Argentina	1,122	1,348	1,377	1,078	1,388	1,291
Mexico	388	396	397	507	350	400
European Union	284	232	376	314	392	283
United States	164	189	240	301	158	200
South Africa	115	113	122	138	110	114
Turkey	40	50	50	51	50	50
Japan	31	31	32	28	28	28
Other	4	4	6	9	3	5
Total	2,148	2,363	2,600	2,426	2,479	2,371
Exports						
Mexico	731	729	751	798	795	798
Turkey	495	536	576	382	620	775
South Africa	299	315	350	458	490	510
Argentina	241	272	234	256	264	230
European Union	165	144	172	174	155	150
United States	112	97	96	93	85	90
Hong Kong	20	13	9	7	10	10
Other	22	17	24	28	18	18
Total	2,085	2,123	2,212	2,196	2,437	2,581
Imports						
United States	698	702	788	818	861	840
European Union	465	553	496	521	551	560
Russia	213	219	232	225	259	260
United Kingdom	155	160	161	169	151	150
Saudi Arabia	128	131	126	144	132	135
Canada	95	98	102	109	109	110
United Arab Emirates	87	79	101	93	95	95
Ukraine	47	50	55	59	65	65
Japan	53	53	59	48	44	50
Hong Kong	47	39	36	31	37	37
Other	11	9	8	11	12	10
Total	1,999	2,093	2,164	2,228	2,316	2,312

Split years refer to the harvest and marketing period, which corresponds roughly to October-September in the Northern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs January - December of the second year shown.

Import and export totals may not equal due in part to different marketing years such as those listed above.