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## Italy

Post: Rome

## Citrus Semi Annual 2016

## Report Categories:

Citrus
Approved By:
Christine Sloop
Prepared By:
Ornella Bettini

## Report Highlights:

Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) orange production is expected to recover significantly from the previous campaign thanks to ideal weather conditions. Moreover, the introduction of new varieties and rootstocks of great quality and resistant to the Tristeza virus enabled Italy to extend the production calendar. Quality is expected to be excellent. Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) tangerine production is expected to remain steady. Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) lemon production is expected to remain flat.

## General Information:

## Italy

## Oranges

Table 1: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

| Oranges | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Estimates <br> 2013/2014 | Estimates 2014/2015 | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 88,784 | 86,200 | 86,840 |
| Area Harvested | 87,221 | 84,530 | 84,291 |
| Production | $1,800,000$ | $1,360,000$ | $1,900,000$ |
| Imports | 156,377 | 214,085 | 145,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{1 , 9 5 6 , 3 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 7 4 , 0 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 120,260 | 119,565 | 125,000 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | $1,516,117$ | $1,212,420$ | $1,581,800$ |
| For Processing | 320,000 | 242,100 | 338,200 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{1 , 9 5 6 , 3 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 5 7 4 , 0 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 5 , 0 0 0}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT (Italian Institute of Statistics); GTA (Global Trade Atlas)

## PRODUCTION

Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) orange production is expected to recover significantly from the previous campaign thanks to ideal weather conditions. Moreover, the introduction of new varieties and rootstocks of great quality and resistant to the Tristeza virus enabled Italy to extend the production calendar. Quality is expected to be excellent. MY 2014/15 orange production dropped by 24.3 percent from MY 2013/14 due to the lack of rain and the Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) that infected approximately 32,000 hectares of orange groves in the provinces of Catania and Siracusa (Sicily). Sicily and Calabria are the main orange-producing areas, accounting for 59 and 22 percent of total production, respectively. Tarocco, Moro, Sanguinello, Naveline, and Valencia are the chief orange varieties grown in Italy. Moreover, Ippolito and Meli varieties are gaining popularity.

## CONSUMPTION

Most oranges are consumed fresh. Blood varieties (Tarocco, Moro, and Sanguinello) are used mainly for fresh consumption. Late varieties (Ovale and Valencia) are destined to both fresh market and processing industry.

## TRADE

Italy's MY 2014/15 orange imports increased by 37 percent compared to the previous year, mainly because of increased volumes from Spain ( +47 percent), the leading supplier to the Italian orange
market, accounting for approximately 67 percent of total imports. In MY 2014/15, Italy exported 119,565 MT of oranges, mainly to Germany (30,858 MT), Switzerland (17,324 MT), Austria (12, 782 MT), and France ( 10,637 MT).

## Orange Juice

Table 2: Production and Processing (MT)

| Orange Juice | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates <br> 2013/2014 | Estimates 2014/2015 | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Delivered to Processors | 320,000 | 242,100 | 338,200 |
| Production | 22,400 | 16,947 | 23,674 |

Sources: Italian industry
According to latest industry estimates, Italy is forecast to process approximately $338,200 \mathrm{MT}$ of oranges in MY 2015/16 to produce 23,674 MT of concentrate. The total volume of oranges channeled to processing depends on crop quality and quantity of oranges destined for the fresh market, both domestic and foreign.

## Tangerines

Table 3: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

| Tangerines | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Estimates <br> 2013/2014 | Estimates 2014/2015 | Forecast <br> 2015/2016 |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 35,868 | 35,514 | 35,921 |
| Area Harvested | 34,920 | 34,772 | 34,365 |
| Production | 789,000 | 866,000 | 859,000 |
| Imports | 80,644 | 98,714 | 102,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{8 6 9 , 6 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 4 , 7 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 77,323 | 88,119 | 85,000 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 715,321 | 815,975 | 815,870 |
| For Processing | 77,000 | 60,620 | 60,130 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{8 6 9 , 6 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 4 , 7 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 1 , 0 0 0}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Italy's tangerine production consists of over 80 percent seedless clementines and nearly 20 percent mandarins. Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) tangerine production is expected to remain steady. The decrease in clementine production by approximately 4.3 percent ( $708,000 \mathrm{MT}$ in MY 2015/16 compared to 740,000 MT in MY 2014/15) is expected to be compensated by the 20 percent
growth in the mandarin production ( 151,000 MT in MY 2015/16 compared to 126,000 MT in MY 2014/15). Calabria, Sicily, and Apulia are Italy's main tangerine-producing areas, accounting for 50, 23, and 14 percent of total production, respectively. Comune or Oroval and Monreal are the leading clementine varieties grown in Italy. Avana and Tardivo di Ciaculli are the chief mandarin varieties.

## CONSUMPTION

Most tangerines are consumed fresh. Italians consume large quantities of clementines and mandarins during winter holidays when the bulk of production hits the market.

## TRADE

Italy's MY 2014/15 tangerine imports reached 98,714 MT, an increase of 22 percent from MY 2013/14, mainly thanks to increased volumes from Spain (+21 percent), the leading supplier to the Italian tangerine market, representing 84 percent of total imports. In MY 2014/15, Italy exported approximately $88,119 \mathrm{MT}$ of tangerines, 14 percent more than the previous year, mainly because of increased quantities to Poland ( +38 percent) and Romania ( +25 percent), the leading destinations for Italian tangerines, accounting for 17 and 11 percent of total exports, respectively.

## Lemons

Table 4: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

| Lemons | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Estimates <br> 2013/2014 | Estimates 2014/2015 | Forecast <br> 2015/2016 |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 26,145 | 25,924 | 25,466 |
| Area Harvested | 20,967 | 20,584 | 20,620 |
| Production | 412,000 | 429,000 | 430,000 |
| Imports | 91,830 | 126,399 | 126,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{5 0 3 , 8 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 5 , 3 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 6 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 44,707 | 39,640 | 39,980 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 374,123 | 438,539 | 438,620 |
| For Processing | 85,000 | 77,220 | 77,400 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{5 0 3 , 8 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 5 , 3 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 6 , 0 0 0}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) lemon production is expected to remain flat. Quality is expected to be better than the past year. Moreover, no insect problems and the abundant rainfall made the lemons even juicier. Sicily produces more than 86 percent of Italy's lemons. Femminello Commune (F. Zagara Bianca, F.Siracusano, F. S.Teresa), Monachello, and Interdonato are the main lemon varieties grown in Italy.

## CONSUMPTION

Italy's lemon production is mostly destined for the fresh market.

## TRADE

Italy's MY 2014/15 lemon imports reached 126,399 MT, mostly from Spain and Argentina, accounting for 57 and 21 percent of total imports, respectively. In MY 2014/15, Italy exported 39,640 MT of lemons, a decrease of 11 percent compared to the previous year, mainly because of reduced volumes to Germany ( -25 percent), the leading destination for Italian lemons, accounting for 30 percent of total exports.

## Grapefruits

Table 5: Production, Supply, and Demand (MT)

| Grapefruits | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Estimates <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 3 / 2 0 1 4}$ | Estimates 2014/2015 | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 327 | 324 | 324 |
| Area Harvested | 277 | 274 | 274 |
| Production | 7,500 | 5,400 | 7,500 |
| Imports | 28,990 | 29,627 | 29,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{3 6 , 4 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 , 5 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 3,071 | 2,809 | 3,100 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 33,419 | 32,218 | 33,400 |
| For Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{3 6 , 4 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 , 5 0 0}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Italy's MY 2015/16 (November/October) grapefruit production is expected to reach 7,500 MT.

## TRADE

Italy's MY 2014/15 grapefruit imports reached 29,627 MT, mainly from South Africa (11,613 MT), Israel (4,271 MT), and Spain (3,440 MT). In MY 2014/15, Italy exported 2,809 MT of grapefruits, mainly to Slovenia and France.

# Abbreviations and definitions used in this report 

## MY Marketing year

Oranges, Tangerines, Lemons, Grapefruit, Orange Juice: November/October

## HS Codes

Oranges: 080510
Tangerines: 080520
Lemons: 080550
Grapefruit: 080540
Orange juice: 200911; 200912; 200919
MT Metric ton $=1000 \mathrm{~kg}$
Ha hectare; 1 ha $=2.471$ acres
EU European Union

