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## Italy

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## Citrus Annual 2018

## Report Categories:

Citrus

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## Report Highlights:

Italy's marketing year (MY) 2018/19 orange production is forecast to drop by 7.5 percent from the previous campaign due to summer rains and major flooding that occurred in Sicily in October and November. Italy's MY 2018/19 tangerine production is forecast to grow by 14.8 percent from MY 2017/18 due to favorable weather in Calabria, the main producing region. Italy's MY 2018/19 lemon production is forecast to decrease by 8 percent compared to the previous campaign due to spring hailstorms. Overall, quality is forecast to be excellent.

## ITALY

## I. ORANGES

Table 1: Area (Hectares), Supply and Distribution (Metric Tons)

| Oranges | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates 2016/2017 | Estimates 2017/2018 | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 2 0 1 9}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 85,570 | 86,803 | 86,803 |
| Area Harvested | 84,675 | 86,324 | 86,324 |
| Production | $1,915,000$ | $1,621,000$ | $1,500,000$ |
| Imports | 225,536 | 220,000 | 225,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 0 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 4 1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 105,685 | 107,000 | 107,100 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | $1,693,981$ | $1,445,462$ | $1,350,900$ |
| For Processing | 340,870 | 288,538 | 267,000 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{2 , 1 4 0 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 4 1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 2 5 , 0 0 0}$ |

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

## PRODUCTION

Italy is the second largest European orange producer after Spain. Sicily and Calabria are the main orange-producing areas, accounting for approximately 63 and 19 percent of total production, respectively. Tarocco, Moro, Sanguinello, Naveline, and Valencia are the leading orange varieties grown in the country. Moreover, Ippolito and Meli cultivars are gaining popularity. Italy's marketing year (MY) 2018/19 orange production is forecast to drop by 7.5 percent from the previous campaign due to summer rains and major flooding that occurred in Sicily in October and November. However, quality is forecast to be excellent.

The MY 2017/18 orange campaign was exceptional from a quality standpoint, despite a 15 percent production reduction from MY 2016/17 due to the summer drought that affected the Italian peninsula. However, beneficial rains that occurred at the end of September in the main producing regions, and favorable weather in November helped mitigate the drought effects.

## CONSUMPTION

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

## TRADE

Italy's orange imports dropped by 37 percent in the period January-July 2018 (101,834 MT) compared to the same period in 2017 ( $161,060 \mathrm{MT}$ ), mainly due to reduced volumes from Spain ( -37 percent) and Egypt ( -29 percent), leading suppliers, accounting for 67 and 14 percent of total imports, respectively. Conversely, Italy's orange exports increased by 31 percent in the period January-July 2018 (103,217 MT) compared to the same period in 2017 ( 79,037 MT), mainly due to increased quantities to Germany ( +30 percent), Switzerland ( +17 percent), and France ( +66 percent), leading destinations, accounting for 28,14 , and 12 percent of total exports, respectively.

Table 2: Italy's leading orange imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | $\%$ <br> Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| World | T | 218,370 | 146,105 | 225,536 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 54.37 |
| Spain | T | 143,455 | 69,948 | 133,349 | 65.69 | 47.88 | 59.13 | 90.64 |
| South Africa | T | 38,628 | 33,733 | 30,569 | 17.69 | 23.09 | 13.55 | -9.38 |
| Egypt | T | 10,308 | 7,789 | 19,888 | 4.72 | 5.33 | 8.82 | 155.35 |
| Netherlands | T | 4,513 | 5,732 | 9,082 | 2.07 | 3.92 | 4.03 | 58.45 |
| Germany | T | 7,519 | 9,884 | 8,527 | 3.44 | 6.76 | 3.78 | -13.72 |
| Greece | T | 4,294 | 7,074 | 6,444 | 1.97 | 4.84 | 2.86 | -8.90 |
| France | T | 2,485 | 956 | 4,356 | 1.14 | 0.65 | 1.93 | 355.83 |
| Uruguay | T | 2,357 | 3,247 | 4,021 | 1.08 | 2.22 | 1.78 | 23.81 |
| Argentina | T | 1,561 | 3,783 | 3,807 | 0.71 | 2.59 | 1.69 | 0.64 |
| Cyprus | T | 612 | 797 | 1,286 | 0.28 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 61.28 |
| Slovenia | T | 209 | 703 | 958 | 0.10 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 36.28 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 1,042 | 391 | 861 | 0.48 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 120.29 |
| Morocco | T | 679 | - | 685 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| Brazil | T | - | 508 | 564 | 0.00 | 0.35 | 0.25 | 11.08 |

Source: GTA

## Table 3: Italy's leading orange exports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \%Change$2017 / 2016$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| World | T | 121,262 | 150,046 | 105,685 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -29.56 |
| Germany | T | 31,721 | 43,579 | 29,904 | 26.16 | 29.04 | 28.30 | -31.38 |
| Switzerland | T | 17,344 | 19,210 | 14,966 | 14.30 | 12.80 | 14.16 | -22.09 |
| Austria | T | 13,067 | 16,242 | 10,911 | 10.78 | 10.82 | 10.32 | - 32.82 |
| France | T | 10,998 | 15,952 | 10,625 | 9.07 | 10.63 | 10.05 | -33.40 |
| Czech <br> Republic | T | 2,572 | 3,958 | 5,499 | 2.12 | 2.64 | 5.20 | 38.93 |
| Poland | T | 4,001 | 7,359 | 4,394 | 3.30 | 4.90 | 4.16 | -40.28 |
| Belgium | T | 4,182 | 4,723 | 3,368 | 3.45 | 3.15 | 3.19 | -28.69 |
| Slovenia | T | 4,320 | 4,929 | 3,135 | 3.56 | 3.29 | 2.97 | -36.39 |
| Spain | T | 771 | 1,788 | 2,839 | 0.64 | 1.19 | 2.69 | 58.77 |
| Sweden | T | 4,427 | 5,940 | 2,760 | 3.65 | 3.96 | 2.61 | - 53.54 |
| Denmark | T | 2,587 | 3,825 | 2,549 | 2.13 | 2.55 | 2.41 | -33.36 |
| Croatia | T | 2,807 | 4,053 | 2,174 | 2.32 | 2.70 | 2.06 | -46.35 |
| Romania | T | 4,528 | 3,204 | 2,174 | 3.73 | 2.14 | 2.06 | -32.15 |
| United <br> Kingdom | T | 3,363 | 3,825 | 2,087 | 2.77 | 2.55 | 1.97 | -45.44 |

Source: GTA

## II. ORANGE JUICE

Table 4: Production and Processing (MT)

| Orange Juice | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates 2016/2017 | Estimates 2017/2018 | Forecast <br> 2018/2019 |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Delivered to Processors | 340,870 | 288,538 | 267,000 |
| Production | 23,861 | 20,198 | 18,690 |

Sources: Italian industry

Italy is forecast to process approximately 267,000 MT of oranges in MY 2018/19 and produce 18,690 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.

## III. TANGERINES

Table 5: Area (Hectares), Supply and Distribution (Metric Tons)

| Tangerines |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Estimates 2017/2018 | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 2 0 1 9}$ |
|  |  | Post Data | Post Data |
|  |  | 35,084 | 35,086 |
| Area Harvested | 34,149 | 34,624 | 34,626 |
| Production | 828,000 | 697,000 | 800,000 |
| Imports | 83,253 | 87,000 | 84,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{9 1 1 , 2 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 4 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 96,252 | 88,000 | 92,000 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 757,041 | 647,210 | 736,000 |
| For Processing | 57,960 | 48,790 | 56,000 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{9 1 1 , 2 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 4 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 4 , 0 0 0}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Italy's tangerine production consists of over 80 percent seedless clementines and nearly 20 percent mandarins. Calabria, Sicily, and Puglia are Italy's main tangerine-producing areas, accounting for approximately 53, 20, and 15 percent of total production, respectively. Comune or Oroval and Monreal are the leading clementine varieties grown in the country. Avana and Tardivo di Ciaculli are the chief mandarin cultivars. Italy's MY 2018/19 tangerine production is forecast to grow by 14.8 percent from MY 2017/18 due to favorable weather in Calabria, the main producing region. Quality is forecast to be excellent.

Italy's MY 2017/18 tangerine production dropped by 16 percent compared to the previous campaign due to the summer drought that affected the Italian peninsula. However, beneficial rains that occurred at the end of September in the main producing regions, and favorable weather in November helped mitigate the drought effects, while guaranteeing a high quality product.

## 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 tangerine imports grew by 5 percent in the period January-July 2018 ( 52,104 MT) from the same period in 2017 ( 49,723 MT), mainly due to increased volumes from Spain ( +13 percent), the main supplier, accounting for 73 percent of total imports. Italy's tangerine exports declined by 20 percent in the period January-July 2018 ( 22,956 MT) compared to the same period in 2017 ( 28,817 MT), mainly due to reduced quantities to Romania ( -62 percent), Poland ( -60 percent), Slovenia ( -28 percent), and Germany (-22 percent).

Table 6: Italy's leading tangerine imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \% \\ \text { Change } \\ \hline \text { 2017/2016 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| World | T | 98,280 | 83,425 | 83,253 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -0.21 |
| Spain | T | 81,603 | 69,469 | 63,712 | 83.03 | 83.27 | 76.53 | -8.29 |
| France | T | 6,672 | 5,381 | 6,335 | 6.79 | 6.45 | 7.61 | 17.73 |
| Israel | T | 2,139 | 1,794 | 4,554 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 5.47 | 153.89 |
| Germany | T | 3,503 | 2,970 | 4,384 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 5.27 | 47.59 |
| Cyprus | T | 1,838 | 1,646 | 2,132 | 1.87 | 1.97 | 2.56 | 29.49 |
| Netherlands | T | 525 | 415 | 496 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 19.63 |
| Croatia | T | 318 | 3 | 472 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.57 | $\infty$ |
| South Africa | T | 118 | 256 | 231 | 0.12 | 0.31 | 0.28 | -9.75 |
| Tunisia | T | - | - | 180 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| Austria | T | 111 | 144 | 150 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 3.62 |
| Uruguay | T | 375 | 479 | 111 | 0.38 | 0.57 | 0.13 | - 76.81 |
| Greece | T | 145 | 26 | 79 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 205.95 |
| Egypt | T | 45 | - | 68 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| Slovenia | T | 42 | 96 | 68 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.08 | -29.20 |

## Source: GTA

Table 7: Italy's leading tangerine exports

| Partner <br> Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  |  | \% Share |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 88,334 | 84,830 | 96,252 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 13.46 |
| Poland | T | 14,859 | 14,776 | 20,819 | 16.82 | 17.42 | 21.63 | 40.90 |
| Germany | T | 8,446 | 8,564 | 11,461 | 9.56 | 10.09 | 11.91 | 33.84 |
| Hungary | T | 6,015 | 6,156 | 7,725 | 6.81 | 7.26 | 8.03 | 25.49 |
| Romania | T | 9,689 | 5,634 | 7,535 | 10.97 | 6.64 | 7.83 | 33.74 |
| Slovakia | T | 4,920 | 5,610 | 6,353 | 5.57 | 6.61 | 6.60 | 13.26 |
| France | T | 4,471 | 6,654 | 6,077 | 5.06 | 7.84 | 6.31 | -8.68 |
| Slovenia | T | 6,840 | 8,371 | 5,923 | 7.74 | 9.87 | 6.15 | -29.24 |
| Austria | T | 4,491 | 5,855 | 4,317 | 5.08 | 6.90 | 4.49 | -26.26 |
| Latvia | T | 1,301 | 2,865 | 3,579 | 1.47 | 3.38 | 3.72 | 24.92 |
| Bulgaria | T | 2,167 | 1,126 | 2,612 | 2.45 | 1.33 | 2.71 | 132.04 |
| Switzerland | T | 1,649 | 1,657 | 2,274 | 1.87 | 1.95 | 2.36 | 37.21 |
| Croatia | T | 2,142 | 2,338 | 2,209 | 2.43 | 2.76 | 2.30 | -5.51 |
| Lithuania | T | 4,763 | 3,588 | 2,129 | 5.39 | 4.23 | 2.21 | -40.68 |
| Ukraine | T | 906 | 1,168 | 1,799 | 1.03 | 1.38 | 1.87 | 53.99 |
| P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: GTA

## IV. LEMONS

Table 8: Area (Hectares), Supply and Distribution (Metric Tons)

| Lemons | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates 2016/2017 | Estimates 2017/2018 | Forecast <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 2 0 1 9}$ |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 25,604 | 25,507 | 25,505 |
| Area Harvested | 22,647 | 22,592 | 22,590 |
| Production | 447,000 | 435,000 | 400,000 |
| Imports | 128,467 | 127,500 | 128,000 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{5 7 5 , 4 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 8 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exports | 48,191 | 48,000 | 47,850 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 446,816 | 436,200 | 408,150 |
| For Processing | 80,460 | 78,300 | 72,000 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{5 7 5 , 4 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 8 , 0 0 0}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Italy is the second largest European lemon producer after Spain. Sicily is the main lemon-producing area, accounting for 88 percent of domestic production. Femminello Siracusano, Lunario, Interdonato, Limone di Sorrento, and Limone di Procida are the leading lemon varieties grown in the country. Italy's MY 2018/19 lemon production is forecast to decrease by 8 percent compared to the previous campaign due to hailstorms that occurred in spring. However, quality is forecast to be excellent.

MY 2017/18 lemon production registered a 2.7 percent decrease from MY 2016/17, due to the summer drought that affected the Italian peninsula.

## CONSUMPTION

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

## TRADE

Italy's lemon imports decreased by 2.7 percent in the period January-July 2018 ( $68,503 \mathrm{MT}$ ) compared to the same period in 2017 ( 70,399 MT), mainly due to reduced volumes from Spain ( -4 percent) and Argentina ( -15 percent), the leading suppliers, accounting for 53 and 22 percent of total imports, respectively. Italy's lemon exports decreased by 2.7 percent in the period January-July 2018 ( 33,936 MT) compared to the same period in 2017 ( 34,884 MT), mainly due to lower quantities to Slovenia ( -32 percent), Croatia ( -26 percent), and Austria ( -7 percent).

Table 9: Italy's leading lemon imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \% \\ \text { Change } \end{array} \\ \hline \text { 2017/2016 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| World | T | 124,225 | 111,031 | 128,467 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 15.70 |
| Spain | T | 73,818 | 41,313 | 63,741 | 59.42 | 37.21 | 49.62 | 54.29 |
| Argentina | T | 26,479 | 31,987 | 31,563 | 21.32 | 28.81 | 24.57 | - 1.32 |
| South Africa | T | 4,822 | 7,905 | 9,769 | 3.88 | 7.12 | 7.60 | 23.59 |
| Netherlands | T | 5,230 | 8,973 | 7,863 | 4.21 | 8.08 | 6.12 | -12.36 |
| Germany | T | 3,954 | 3,145 | 3,992 | 3.18 | 2.83 | 3.11 | 26.93 |
| Turkey | T | 2,293 | 6,312 | 3,026 | 1.85 | 5.69 | 2.36 | - 52.06 |
| France | T | 1,851 | 1,594 | 1,881 | 1.49 | 1.44 | 1.46 | 18.04 |
| Uruguay | T | 2,382 | 1,993 | 1,796 | 1.92 | 1.79 | 1.40 | -9.89 |
| Chile | T | 854 | 1,802 | 1,282 | 0.69 | 1.62 | 1.00 | -28.85 |
| Mexico | T | 468 | 857 | 901 | 0.38 | 0.77 | 0.70 | 5.04 |
| Slovenia | T | 250 | 464 | 485 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 4.70 |
| Egypt | T | 24 | 475 | 343 | 0.02 | 0.43 | 0.27 | -27.81 |
| Colombia | T | 444 | 367 | 316 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.25 | -13.82 |
| Tunisia | T | 13 | 1,405 | 271 | 0.01 | 1.27 | 0.21 | -80.72 |

Source: GTA

Table 10: Italy's leading lemon exports

| Partner <br> Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \% <br> Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 2 0 1 6}$ |
| World | T | 39,298 | 45,742 | 48,191 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 5.35 |
| Germany | T | 11,669 | 14,655 | 15,485 | 29.69 | 32.04 | 32.13 | 5.67 |
| Austria | T | 5,749 | 7,426 | 6,928 | 14.63 | 16.24 | 14.38 | -6.71 |
| France | T | 2,733 | 4,652 | 5,180 | 6.96 | 10.17 | 10.75 | 11.35 |
| Greece | T | 4,511 | 1,088 | 2,820 | 11.48 | 2.38 | 5.85 | 159.06 |
| Slovenia | T | 2,197 | 2,510 | 2,767 | 5.59 | 5.49 | 5.74 | 10.24 |
| Croatia | T | 1,735 | 1,393 | 2,090 | 4.42 | 3.04 | 4.34 | 50.04 |
| Switzerland | T | 1,170 | 1,750 | 2,052 | 2.98 | 3.83 | 4.26 | 17.26 |
| United <br> Kingdom | T | 1,373 | 2,713 | 1,641 | 3.49 | 5.93 | 3.40 | -39.51 |
| Hungary | T | 1,238 | 1,757 | 1,314 | 3.15 | 3.84 | 2.73 | -25.23 |
| Denmark | T | 1,071 | 1,664 | 1,205 | 2.73 | 3.64 | 2.50 | -27.58 |
| Romania | T | 1,358 | 890 | 1,036 | 3.46 | 1.95 | 2.15 | 16.45 |
| Slovakia | T | 524 | 648 | 1,021 | 1.33 | 1.42 | 2.12 | 57.74 |
| Czech <br> Republic | T | 156 | 1,004 | 834 | 0.40 | 2.20 | 1.73 | -16.98 |
| Poland | T | 199 | 256 | 765 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 1.59 | 198.64 |
| P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: GTA

## V. GRAPEFRUITS

Table 11: Area (Hectares), Supply and Distribution (Metric Tons)

| Grapefruits | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimates 2016/2017 | Estimates 2017/2018 | Forecast <br> 2018/2019 |
|  | Post Data | Post Data | Post Data |
| Area Planted | 271 | 305 | 305 |
| Area Harvested | 271 | 271 | 271 |
| Production | 4,858 | 4,833 | 4,835 |
| Imports | 29,928 | 29,930 | 29,928 |
| Total Supply | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 6 3}$ |
| Exports | 2,837 | 2,837 | 2,838 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 31,949 | 31,926 | 31,925 |
| For Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 7 6 3}$ |

Sources: Italian industry; ISTAT; GTA

## PRODUCTION

Sicily is the main grapefruit-producing area, accounting for 86 percent of domestic production. Italy's MY 2018/19 grapefruit production is forecast to remain flat.

## TRADE

Italy's grapefruit imports grew by 9 percent in the period January-July 2018 ( 21,036 MT) from the same period in 2017 ( 19,290 MT), mainly due to increased volumes from South Africa ( +46 percent), Turkey ( +41 percent), and Cyprus ( +22 percent), the leading suppliers, accounting for 47,18 , and 12 percent of total imports, respectively. Italy's grapefruit exports remained flat in the period January-July 2018 ( $1,411 \mathrm{MT}$ ) compared to the same period in 2017, mainly to France, the Netherlands, and Slovenia.

Table 12: Italy's leading grapefruit imports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \% \\ \text { Change } \end{array} \\ \hline \text { 2017/2016 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| World | T | 29,991 | 30,106 | 29,928 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | -0.59 |
| South Africa | T | 11,614 | 8,462 | 8,993 | 38.73 | 28.11 | 30.05 | 6.27 |
| Turkey | T | 3,370 | 5,551 | 4,425 | 11.24 | 18.44 | 14.79 | -20.28 |
| Netherlands | T | 1,706 | 2,868 | 3,243 | 5.69 | 9.53 | 10.84 | 13.10 |
| Israel | T | 4,444 | 3,110 | 3,067 | 14.82 | 10.33 | 10.25 | - 1.39 |
| Spain | T | 3,528 | 3,057 | 2,860 | 11.76 | 10.15 | 9.56 | -6.43 |
| Cyprus | T | 2,800 | 3,401 | 2,739 | 9.34 | 11.30 | 9.15 | -19.45 |
| China | T | 921 | 1,996 | 2,499 | 3.07 | 6.63 | 8.35 | 25.23 |
| France | T | 836 | 609 | 1,035 | 2.79 | 2.02 | 3.46 | 70.06 |
| Germany | T | 361 | 165 | 377 | 1.20 | 0.55 | 1.26 | 127.78 |
| Slovenia | T | 105 | 222 | 315 | 0.35 | 0.74 | 1.05 | 42.07 |
| Mexico | T | 103 | 423 | 126 | 0.34 | 1.41 | 0.42 | -70.26 |
| Croatia | T | 95 | 81 | 120 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.40 | 47.28 |
| Portugal | T | - | - | 22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| Argentina | T | - | - | 21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 |

## Source: GTA

Table 13: Italy's leading grapefruit exports

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity |  |  | \% Share |  |  | \%Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |  |
| World | T | 2,762 | 2,592 | 2,837 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 9.45 |
| Netherlands | T | 282 | 555 | 603 | 10.21 | 21.42 | 21.26 | 8.64 |
| Slovenia | T | 436 | 346 | 453 | 15.81 | 13.36 | 15.96 | 30.67 |
| Croatia | T | 336 | 290 | 392 | 12.16 | 11.20 | 13.82 | 35.07 |
| France | T | 394 | 398 | 352 | 14.28 | 15.34 | 12.41 | -11.41 |
| Hungary | T | 145 | 123 | 151 | 5.25 | 4.76 | 5.30 | 21.89 |
| Germany | T | 154 | 164 | 148 | 5.59 | 6.32 | 5.22 | -9.66 |
| Romania | T | 185 | 67 | 125 | 6.69 | 2.57 | 4.42 | 88.27 |
| Spain | T | 173 | 108 | 123 | 6.25 | 4.18 | 4.33 | 13.28 |
| Austria | T | 87 | 85 | 97 | 3.16 | 3.28 | 3.41 | 13.85 |
| Greece | T | 163 | 69 | 57 | 5.90 | 2.66 | 2.02 | - 16.94 |
| Switzerland | T | 17 | 27 | 57 | 0.62 | 1.06 | 2.00 | 107.08 |
| Poland | T | 4 | 3 | 47 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 1.67 | 1553.08 |
| United <br> Kingdom | T | 25 | 167 | 45 | 0.92 | 6.43 | 1.57 | -73.19 |
| Czech Republic | T | 38 | 1 | 41 | 1.36 | 0.04 | 1.45 | 3661.63 |

Source: GTA

## Abbreviations and definitions used in this report

Ha: Hectare -1 ha $=2.471$ acres
MT: Metric Ton - $1 \mathrm{MT}=1,000 \mathrm{~kg}$

## MY Marketing year:

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

## Harmonized System (HS) Codes:

Oranges: 080510
Tangerines: 080520, 080521,080522,080529
Lemons: 080550
Grapefruit: 080540
Orange juice: 200911, 200912, 200919

