# Citrus in Argentina: 

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## Presentation Highlights

- Global Citrus Production Figures
- Northern Hemisphere
- Southern Hemisphere
- Argentina Citrus Production Figures
- All Citrus
- Lemon
- Processing Plant
- Sustainability


## World Production by Species (Mio, MT)


 EEAOC Tucums I Alogemma

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## Utilization of Citrus Fruit by Species (Mio, MT)



World citrus production 2010 (1,000 MT)

| Country | Orange | Mandarin | Grapefruit | Lemon | Lime | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 5,900 | 14,000 | 2,800 |  |  | 22,700 |
| Brazil | 22,603 |  |  |  |  | 22,603 |
| EU | 6,198 | 3,245 | 83 | 1,380 |  | 10,906 |
| Mexico | 4,080 |  |  |  |  | 2,133 |
| USA | 8,078 | 643 | 1138 | 835 |  | 6,213 |
| Turkey | 1,710 | 858 | 213 | 787 |  | 10,694 |
| Egypt | 2,430 |  |  |  |  | 2,568 |
| Argentina | 850 | 450 |  | 1,550 |  | 2,850 |
| South África | 1,428 | 140 | 406 | 257 |  | 2,231 |
| India |  |  |  |  | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Total aprox. $53,277(61 \%)$ | $19,336(22 \%)$ | $4,640(5 \%)$ | $4,057(5 \%)$ | $4,233(5 \%)$ | 86,295 |  |

## World citrus production 2021/22 (1,000 Metric Tons)

| Country | Orange | Mandarin | Grapefruit | Lemon | Lime | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 7,550 | 27,000 | 5,200 |  |  | 39,750 |
| Brasil | 16,908 |  |  |  |  | 16,908 |
| EU | 6,096 | 3,162 | 107 | 1,571 |  | 10,936 |
| Mexico | 4,280 |  | 534 |  | 3,217 | 8,031 |
| USA | 3,457 | 758 | 336 | 882 |  | 5,433 |
| Turkey | 1,750 | 1,810 | 249 | 1,337 |  | 5,146 |
| Egypt | 3,000 |  |  |  |  | 3,000 |
| Argentina | 920 | 400 |  | 1,900 |  | 3,220 |
| South Africa | 1,600 | 660 | 380 | 670 |  | 3,310 |
| India |  |  |  |  | 3,150 | 3,150 |
| Total apr. | $45,561(46 \%)$ | $33,790(34 \%)$ | $6,806(7 \%)$ | $6,360(6 \%)$ | $6,367(6 \%)$ | 99,014 |

## Northern Hemisphere Lemon Production (1000 tons)



## Northern Hemisphere Lemon Area (Hectares)



## South American Southern Hemisphere Lemon Production (1,000 tons)



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EEADC OBIISPO colomeres
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## Southern Hemisphere Lemon Growing Area (Hectares)



## Global Lemon Producing Areas and Processing

## Lemon Production 2021/22




- Only Argentina processes the majority of lemons grown in the country.
- Other countries mainly consume lemons as fresh fruit.


## Percentage of Fruit Processed by Country



## Fresh Fruit Exportations (MT)

| Country | $2011-12$ | $2012-13$ | $2013-14$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4 - 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5 - 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 - 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 - 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 - 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 - 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 - 2 1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mexico | 523,000 | 519,000 | 610,000 | 662,000 | 731,000 | 729,000 | 751,000 | 798,000 | 795,000 | 798,000 |
| EU | 77,000 | 101,000 | 106,000 | 69,000 | 165,000 | 144,000 | 172,000 | 174,000 | 155,000 | 150,000 |
| USA | 110,000 | 127,000 | 114,000 | 110,000 | 112,000 | 97,000 | 96,000 | 93,000 | 85,000 | 90,000 |
| Argentina | 280,000 | 150,000 | 185,000 | 279,000 | 241,000 | 272,000 | 234,000 | 256,000 | 264,000 | 265,000 |
| Chile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96,606 | 101,996 |
| South | 165,000 | 220,000 | 246,000 | 237,000 | 299,000 | 315,000 | 350,000 | 458,000 | 490,000 | 510,000 |
| Africa | 369,000 | 426,000 | 433,000 | 434,000 | 495,000 | 536,000 | 576,000 | 382,000 | 620,000 | 775,000 |
| Turkey | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

South Africa $+3.1 \%$ increase in exportation

## Argentina Citrus Growing Regions



## INFLUENCIA REGIONAL | REGIONAL INFLUENCE

## Localización de la producción citrícola Argentina

Distribution per province of the Argentine citrus production

|  | - NEA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64,83\% | 2019 | 35,17\% |
| 64,87\% | 2020 | 35,13\% |

## Source: <br> FEDERČITRUS

|  |  | Provincia Province | Año Year | Naranja Orange | Mandarina Mandarin | Limón Lemon | Pomelo Grapefruit | Total Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEA | - | Entre Ríos | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +378.315 \\ +302.652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +161.629 \\ -113.140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =16.200 \\ & =16.200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.500 \\ -4.374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +560.644 \\ +436.366 \end{array}$ |
| NEA | $\bigcirc$ | Misiones | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =15.006 \\ & =15.006 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =24.793 \\ & =24.793 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =8.671 \\ & =8.671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =9.887 \\ & =9.887 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =58.357 \\ & =58.357 \end{aligned}$ |
| NEA | $\bullet$ | Corrientes | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -304.262 \\ +352.042 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -179.370 \\ +\quad 197.535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -51.194 \\ +81.100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -10.200 \\ +12.379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -545.026 \\ & +643.056 \end{aligned}$ |
| NEA | $\bullet$ | Buenos Aires | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72.500 \\ +\quad 31.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.800 \\ & -1.490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.900 \\ +5.000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.100 \\ & +3.400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78.300 \\ +\quad 40.890 \end{array}$ |
| NEA | $\bullet$ | Formosa | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =441 \\ & =441 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =0 \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =774 \\ & =774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =10.329 \\ & =10.329 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =11.544 \\ & =11.544 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOA | - | Jujuy | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +159.075 \\ & -148.154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +35.489 \\ -16.838 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +51.352 \\ -84.707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +17.762 \\ & -10.980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline-260.678 \\ +\quad 260.679 \end{array}$ |
| NOA | - | Salta | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =54.625 \\ & =54.625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.550 \\ -1.980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =203.940 \\ & =203.940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =33.000 \\ & =33.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline+294.115 \\ +\quad 293.545 \end{array}$ |
| NOA | - | Tucumán | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =43.100 \\ & =43.100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =7.800 \\ & =7.800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =1.679 .765 \\ & =1.573 .000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =4.700 \\ & =4.700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =1.735 .365 \\ & =1.628 .600 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOA | - | Catamarca | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +10.839 \\ -10.140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7.940 \\ +\quad 3.560 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.193 \\ +1.260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =0 \\ & =0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +20.972 \\ -14.960 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | TOTAL | $\begin{aligned} & 2019 \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +\begin{array}{l} 1.038 .163 \\ -957.160 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline-421.371 \\ +367.136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline+2.015 .989 \\ -1.974 .652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +89.478 \\ -89.049 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3.565 .001 \\ & +3.387 .997 \end{aligned}$ |

## PRODUCCIÓN NACIONAL DE FRUTAS CÍTRICAS FRESCAS EN LA ARGENTINA |ARGENTINA CITRUS PRODUCTION

Producción de frutas cítricas frescas (En toneladas - Período 2010/2021) Argentina citrus production (Metric tons - 2010/2021)

Fuente/Source:
Instituto Nacional de Tecnologla Agropecuaria (INTA) - Informes Regionales 2019 EEAOC Obispo Colombres (*) Estimación Federcitrus basado en progresión de afios anteriores y ACNOA

| Año agrícola <br> Crop year | Naranja <br> Orange | Mandarina <br> Mandarin | Limón <br> Lemon | Pomelo <br> Grapefruit | Total <br> Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | 833.486 | 423.737 | 1.113 .375 | 188.820 | 2.559 .418 |
| 2011 | 1.130 .074 | 554.640 | 1.756 .351 | 172.382 | 3.613 .447 |
| 2012 | 933.526 | 373.970 | 1.456 .069 | 132.196 | 2.895 .761 |
| 2013 | 859.752 | 364.883 | 1.485 .963 | 113.549 | 2.824 .147 |
| 2014 | 1.022 .276 | 486.630 | 953.890 | 130.786 | 2.593 .582 |
| 2015 | 1.001 .309 | 491.384 | 1.561 .606 | 130.382 | 3.184 .681 |
| 2016 | 1.032 .446 | 468.278 | 1.678 .337 | 102.259 | 3.281 .320 |
| 2017 | 1.024 .918 | 459.665 | 1.675 .851 | 112.337 | 3.272 .771 |
| 2018 | 1.006 .779 | 431.374 | 1.989 .400 | 114.118 | 3.541 .671 |
| 2019 | 1.038 .352 | 421.371 | 2.061 .660 | 114.695 | 3.636 .078 |
| 2020 | 957.160 | 367.136 | 1.974 .652 | 89.049 | 3.387 .997 |
| 2021 | 1.038 .163 | 421.371 | 2.015 .989 | 89.478 | 3.565 .001 |



## Argentina Citrus Production (Metric Tons)

Orange Production 2021/22
$920,000 \mathrm{MT}$


- Processing - Fresh Fruit - Export

Tangerine Production 2021/22
400,000 MT


Grapefruit Production 2020/21
70,000 MT


## Argentina Lemon Production (1,000 MT)



Source: USDA July 2022 Citrus: World Markets and Trade
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Lemon Production in Tucumán (MT)


## Lemon Growing Area in Tucumán (Hectares)



## Age Distribution of Trees in Tucumán (2020)



# Summary of Fresh Fruit and Industrial Products 

How your products are grown and made

## Packing House


\%
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## Lemon Growing in Argentina



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## Success Begins in the Nursery

Good genetic citrus propagating material free from damaging pathogens

Availability of a large range of rootstocks and scions in the nursery

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Lemon Rootstocks (to name a few) :
Sour orange
Cleopatra mandarin
Rangpur
Volkamer lemon
Troyer and Benton citrange
Swingle citrumelo
Flying Dragon trifoliate
X }639\mathrm{ citrandarin
Citrandarin 61 AA3
```


## Lemon Scions:

## Eureka Frost *

Lisboa Frost *
Lisboa Limoneira 8 A
Genoa EEAT
Santa Teresa Feminello

* Main variety

Rangpur
Volkamer lemon
Troyer and Benton citrange
Swingle citrumelo
Flying Dragon trifoliate
X 639 citrandarin
Citrandarin 61 AA3


## Nursery



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## Nursery


$\%$
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## Argentina Socio-Economic Summary

Citrus Growers Forecast

| Citrus Growers | 5,300 Companies |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2017/2018 and 2019/ <br> 2020 Forecast | 3.3 Mio MT |
| Citrus Packing Houses <br> (export) | 75 |
| Processing Plants | 22 |
| Total Direct Workers | 91,490 |

Citrus Industry Employment

| Total Direct Workers | 91,490 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Permanent <br> Employment / Primary <br> Production | 6,440 |
| Transitional <br> Employment <br> - Nursery plantation <br> and other activities <br> - Pruning/ weeding/ <br> and other pre- <br> harvest work | 5,460 |
| - Harvest (picking) | 27,900 |
| Permanent <br> Employment (packing) | 22,000 |
| Permanent <br> Employment (Industry) | 4,600 |

## Industrial Products - Lemon

How Lemons are made into the products you buy

## Anatomy of a Lemon

Colored outer layerFlavedo or Epicarp contains minute oil glands. This is the source for Lemon peel essential oil.

White inner peel layer- Albedo or Mesocarp - Mostly chopped and dried and sold as "dried peel" for pectin manufacture.


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## Industrial Products

## Main products per MT of Fruit:

- Peel oil $=5.5 \mathrm{Kg}$
- Dried peel $=50-55 \mathrm{Kg}$
- Concentrated juice $=60-65 \mathrm{Kg}$
- Aroma Water $=0.5 \mathrm{Kg}$
- Essence Oil $=0.03 \mathrm{Kg}$


## Lemon Processing



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## HLB - Citrus Greening



## Sustainability

## - Care for the Forests

- As part of our commitment to the conservation of native forests we actively collaborate in the formation of sustainable communities through reforestation, cultural activities and forest management in public green spaces.
- During the year 2021, 300 trees were donated from our forest nursery.
- Strategic work in our forests
- We work together with Proyungas foundation in the survey of animal and plant species.
- Given its great environmental value, the continuous forest patch area and the connections with the surrounding protected areas had more than satisfactory results in their evaluation, which generated a strong commitment to the preservation of this space.


## Water and Energy

- We work to achieve water efficiency and the maximum harnessing of energy resources, promoting two guiding practices:
- Sustainable use of the water
- Sustainable energy management
- Some measures applied for water efficiency in primary production and industry:
- Primary lemon production counts on two irrigation systems: drip irrigation and spray irrigation.
- The primary production of blueberries has precision drip irrigation, with $95 \%$ efficiency, applied to $100 \%$ of the hectares destined for this crop.
- We carry out analyses of water quality and collect samples of tap and superficial water.
- Recirculation of 20,000 liters of water every 48 hours in the packing house, by filtration of the lemon tanks. It is carried out during the harvest period.
- $80 \%$ of the lighting of the factory warehouse was replaced by LED lights.

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## Social Responsibility

- We respect the legitimacy, the equity, the justice, the human rights, and the communities where our operations are carried out. By generating strategic actions with solid lines of work, we aim to improve the life quality of the communities in the area of influence.


## Primary Production

- Global GAP.
- GRASP
- SPRING: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards irrigation water sustainable management.
- FSMA: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards FDA's Food Safety Modernization Act.
- GGFSA: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards sustainability production, based on SAI Platform.
- SMETA 4 pillar V6
- Organic: Certified under NOP, IFOAM, SUE, JAS, and NOP-COR protocols.


## Industrial Certifications

- FSSC 22000 System: Food Safety System Certification provides a framework for effectively managing our organization's food safety responsibilities.
- ISO 9001:2015: is a quality management standard.
- ISO 14001:2015: specifies the requirements for an environmental management system that an organization can use to enhance its environmental performance.
- SGF IRMA: (Sure Global Fair - International Raw Material Assurance). Voluntary system focused on fruit juices genuineness.
- SMETA 4 pillar V6: (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) is one of the most widely used ethical audit formats in the world. SMETA is an audit methodology, providing a compilation of best practice ethical audit techniques. It is designed to help auditors conduct high quality audits that encompass all aspects of responsible business practice, covering Sedex's four pillars of Labour, Health and Safety, Environment and Business Ethics.
- Kosher: Kosher Certification is the stamp of kosher approval by a rabbinical Agency verifying they have checked the products ingredients, production facility and actual production to ensure all ingredients, derivatives, tools and machinery have no trace of non-kosher substances. The Kosher Certified symbol assures consumers that both the actual product and its production adhere to all Kosher Law requirements.
- Halal Halal certification is a process which ensures the features and quality of the products according to the rules established by the Islamic Council that allow the use of the mark Halal
- Organic: Certified under NOP, IFOAM, SUE, JAS, and NOP-COR protocols.


## Fresh Fruit Certifications

- BRC (British Retail Consortium): BRC Standards guarantee the standardization of quality, safety and operational criteria and ensure that manufacturers fulfil their legal obligations and provide protection for the end consumer.
- HACCP: (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) is internationally accepted as the most cost-effective method of preventing food contamination from chemical, microbiological and physical hazards.
- Organic: Certified under NOP, IFOAM, SUE, JAS, and NOP-COR protocols.
- Global GAP: The Worldwide Standard for Good Agricultural Practices
- GRASP: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards social aspects. GRASP helps producers establish a good social management system on their farms. It offers buyers added assurance. And it helps protect one of the farm's most important resources: ITS PEOPLE.
- SMETA 4 pillar V6
- SPRING: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards irrigation water sustainable management.
- FSMA: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards FDA's Food Safety Modernization Act.
- GGFSA: Designed to complement GLOBALG.A.P. Certification towards sustainability production, based on SAI Platform.

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## Summary

- Global Citrus production has increased 14\% from 2010 to 2022
- Total Lemon Production is up 56.8\%.
- Favorable weather resulted in higher Lemon Production in Argentina in 2021/22 (1.9 MMT)
- Argentina is in a strong position to provide the lemon products the food and beverage industries need.

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## Thank you!

## Questions?

