

Egypt supplied 93% of the oranges that the EU imported in the first quarter of the year

According to the Enhanced Monitoring on EU Citrus Imports report published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, in the 2022/23 campaign, the EU imported 613,597 tons of oranges between September and April, i.e. 22.4% (+112,400 tons) more than in the same period of the previous campaign and +9.8% (54,800 tons) more than the average.

| IMPORTACIONES DE NARANJA POR LA UE 27 | | | | | | | | | | | Variaciones (%) | | Variaciones (t) | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ANO NATURAL | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 vs 2022 | 2023 vs 2022 | 2023 vs 2022 | 2023 vs 2022 |
| | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | Imp. Abs. | 2023 vs 2022 | 2023 vs 2022 | 2023 vs 2022 | 2023 vs 2022 |
| FORMULAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| BRASIL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| CHINA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| EGIPTO | 89.922 | 93.525 | 136.010 | 167.758 | 179.626 | 166.849 | 189.001 | 200.203 | 171.512 | 239.610 | 81.0% | 80.0% | 107.918 | 69.210 |
| MARRUECOS | 28.371 | 28.628 | 29.366 | 39.967 | 38.945 | 19.421 | 16.892 | 9.258 | 12.516 | 2.643 | -78.0% | -85.7% | -9.672 | -16.876 |
| INDONESIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| ARGENTINA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0 | 0 |
| Nuevo TRABAJO | 18.844 | 18.716 | 45.291 | 37.780 | 46.154 | 32.267 | 30.347 | 18.973 | 27.030 | 14.014 | 33.1% | 32.0% | -6.668 | -16.753 |
| TOTAL S | 118.295 | 122.479 | 184.653 | 203.718 | 215.605 | 176.270 | 198.847 | 209.180 | 184.252 | 241.738 | 81.0% | 80.0% | 97.516 | 53.213 |
| TOTAL S | 118.295 | 122.479 | 184.653 | 203.718 | 215.605 | 176.270 | 198.847 | 209.180 | 184.252 | 241.738 | 81.0% | 80.0% | 97.516 | 53.213 |
| HERNANDEZ MONTE | 135.116 | 145.287 | 188.523 | 222.486 | 238.638 | 182.283 | 213.907 | 218.884 | 154.644 | 148.718 | 88.0% | 87.4% | 84.166 | 49.473 |
| HERNANDEZ MONTE | 19.409 | 19.427 | 22.880 | 19.962 | 23.286 | 19.263 | 19.287 | 9.578 | 19.780 | 7.181 | 36.2% | 32.0% | -2.684 | -7.863 |
| TOTAL EXTRA UE | 164.543 | 164.634 | 211.403 | 212.448 | 231.901 | 201.546 | 233.194 | 228.458 | 174.424 | 200.432 | 54.0% | 51.4% | 16.888 | 27.621 |
| CAMPANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2021/2021 | 2022/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 | 2023/2021 vs 2021/2021 | 2023/2021 vs 2021/2021 | 2023/2021 vs 2021/2021 | 2023/2021 vs 2021/2021 |
| FORMULAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA | 233.173 | 232.837 | 188.262 | 114.821 | 224.088 | 243.953 | 241.996 | 232.485 | 212.726 | 203.138 | 13.0% | 10.5% | 53.821 | 46.913 |
| BRASIL | 89.897 | 93.524 | 146.164 | 179.230 | 180.470 | 166.820 | 153.347 | 202.970 | 132.896 | 241.428 | 81.0% | 80.0% | 108.210 | 69.210 |
| MARRUECOS | 28.371 | 28.628 | 29.366 | 37.951 | 37.951 | 17.965 | 17.965 | 11.208 | 15.867 | 9.130 | -48.0% | -48.0% | -8.737 | -16.876 |
| INDONESIA | 17.740 | 18.640 | 14.640 | 15.850 | 16.854 | 22.710 | 22.710 | 22.300 | 24.200 | 26.363 | 2.0% | 21.6% | 10.613 | 5.443 |
| ARGENTINA | 23.198 | 27.280 | 22.181 | 22.973 | 21.216 | 15.420 | 22.119 | 4.678 | 22.621 | 18.215 | 19.1% | 11.2% | -4.400 | -2.300 |
| Nuevo TRABAJO | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 181.848 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL S | 327.170 | 333.288 | 361.670 | 362.714 | 432.742 | 420.896 | 475.343 | 447.721 | 401.889 | 538.304 | 53.0% | 51.8% | 134.811 | 90.886 |
| TOTAL S | 327.170 | 333.288 | 361.670 | 362.714 | 432.742 | 420.896 | 475.343 | 447.721 | 401.889 | 538.304 | 53.0% | 51.8% | 134.811 | 90.886 |
| HERNANDEZ MONTE | 142.984 | 174.279 | 228.141 | 293.887 | 308.626 | 228.467 | 299.209 | 348.652 | 174.948 | 168.813 | 53.2% | 51.2% | 93.848 | 27.436 |
| HERNANDEZ MONTE | 214.879 | 226.101 | 226.840 | 248.888 | 315.532 | 341.311 | 324.167 | 297.788 | 327.838 | 348.788 | 6.0% | 6.0% | 19.253 | 27.436 |
| TOTAL EXTRA UE | 164.543 | 164.634 | 211.403 | 212.448 | 231.901 | 201.546 | 233.194 | 228.458 | 174.424 | 200.432 | 54.0% | 51.4% | 16.888 | 27.621 |

EU Orange imports, Source: Bulletin No 44: Enhanced Monitoring of EU Citrus Imports. [Click to enlarge](#).

South Africa has been the main supplier of oranges in the campaign with 46.5% of the total, increasing its share with quantities exceeding the average by 19.5% (+46,600 tons). It is followed by Egypt (with a 39.4% share), which increased its volume by 40.3% (+69,400 tons) over the average, and its share (+9 points). Moroccan supply, by contrast, has dropped significantly by 68.8% (-20,100 tons).

In the first four months of 2023, the EU-27 has imported a volume of 255,812 tons, i.e. 54.7% (+90,500 tons) more than in the same period of 2022 and 17.2% (37,500 tons) more than the average.

Imports from Egypt, which has recovered its production volume, increased by 82% (+107,500 tons) compared to 2022 and 41% (+69,200 tons) compared to the average. As a result, the country supplied 93% of all the oranges that the EU imported in this period, increasing its share by almost 16 points. By contrast, Morocco has reduced its quantities by 85.7% (-15,900 tons) relative to the average.



You can read the full report at the following [link](#).

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