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Argentina

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

2010

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Report Highlights:
Argentina´s CY 2011 fresh apple, pear, and table grape production is estimated to increase significantly due to favorable weather conditions in CY 2010 resulting in higher yields. Exports of the three types of fruit are projected to increase as a result of larger production, and domestic consumption of fresh apples and pears is expected to increase, while table grape consumption is forecast to remain stable.

Executive Summary:

For CY 2011, Post forecasts an increase in production for all three types of fresh deciduous fruit to 990,000 MT for apples; 790,000 for pears; and 145,000 for table grapes, due to favorable weather conditions during the growing season of CY 2010 resulting in higher yields, and new plantations entering production, especially in the case of apples and pears. Exports are projected to increase to 230,000 MT for apples, 460,000 MT for pears, and 60,000 MT for table grapes, as a result of larger production. Domestic consumption of fresh apples and pears is estimated to increase due to larger production, and table grape consumption is expected to remain stable.

Commodities:

Apples, Fresh
Pears, Fresh
Grapes, Table, Fresh
Apple Juice, Concentrated

Production:

CY 2011 fresh apple production is forecast to rebound to 990,000 MT, and pear production to 790,000 MT, due to favorable weather conditions during the growing season of CY 2010 resulting in higher yields, and new plantations entering production. Fresh table grape production is forecast to increase to 145,000 MT as a result of higher yields due to good weather conditions.

CY 2010 fresh apple production is estimated to increase to 830,000 MT, compared to USDA official estimates. Smaller volumes were initially expected due to late frosts during the spring of 2009, which affected blossoms in the main growing area. Fresh pear production is forecast to decrease to 650,000 MT. Initially, pear plantations, which are younger than apple plantations and more resistant to unfavorable climate, were not expected to be affected significantly by frosts. However, later estimates concluded that both fruit were damaged. The fruit quality was primarily affected in size, and it did not reach the standards required by the most highly demanding markets. Fresh table grape production is forecast to remain stable at 140,000 MT. Production increased significantly in CY 2010, compared to the previous year, as a result of higher yields resulting from good weather conditions in the main growing area for that crop. Plantations are in very good sanitary conditions this season compared to the past season, when the appearance of fungal disease *peronospera* caused severe damage to the vines as a consequence of excess rain.

CY 2009 fresh apple and pear production remained unchanged at 933,000 MT (apples) and 780,000 MT (pears), compared to official USDA estimates. Production of both fruit increased, compared to the previous year, as a result of higher yields resulting from good weather conditions in 2008, and new plantations entering production. Both apple and pear production was expected to be larger, but over 80,000 MT of fruit (primarily pears) were reportedly lost due to a labor dispute over salaries and very low prices paid to producers, which resulted in fruit remaining unharvested. Table grape production decreased to 120,000 MT due to excess rain during the harvest season, as well as late frosts and high temperatures.
Apple juice concentrate (AJC) production in CY 2011 is expected to rebound to 40,000 MT due to larger supply of fruit for processing. AJC in CY 2010 is expected to decrease drastically to 30,000 MT due to smaller supply of

fruit for processing. In addition, some fruit which should have been devoted for processing was reoriented to the fresh market, both exported to Brazil and other neighboring countries and sold in the domestic market, which paid relatively high prices. AJC in CY 2009 remained stable at 45,000 MT, compared to CY 2008. Although apple production was larger, there were significant volumes of fruit which were not harvested due to low prices and increased harvest costs, particularly during the labor union conflict with harvesters.

Concentrated Apple Juice			
	CY 2009	**CY 2010**	**CY 2011**
Production	45,000 (Beginning Stocks: 2,300)	30,000 (Beg. Stocks: 1,600)	40,000 (Beg. Stocks: 0)
Exports	42,200	28,600	36,000
Imports	0	500	0
Domestic Consumption	3,500	3,500	4,000

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on private sources

It is estimated that about 85-90 percent of total apple production and approximately 80-85 percent of total pear production is produced in Alto Valle de Rio Negro Province and Neuquen Province, and the balance is produced primarily in Valle de Uco, Province of Mendoza. San Juan Province concentrates about 95 percent of total table grape production in Argentina.

Organic fresh apple and pear production, destined for niche export markets, has been growing steadily during the past few years – despite 30-percent higher production costs compared to conventional fruit production, primarily due to the manual pruning of fruit trees (production costs for organic apples and pears have increased by over 350 percent since 2001). Producers who have been more successful in the organic business are those who grow new non-traditional varieties, such as Cripps Pink and Braeburn apples, and Golden Bosc and Rocha pears. The recent global economic and financial crisis negatively affected the consumption of organic fruit in Argentina's high-value fruit export markets, such as the EU and the U.S. However, in CY 2009, those markets began to resume imports of organic fruit, and this trend is expected to continue to grow gradually in the future.

Varieties

Among the bicolor apples, only some Gala and Braeburn clones have succeeded in Argentina. Others, like Fuji, Jonagold and Elstar, did not adapt well to local conditions. Among yellow apples, Golden Delicious is the classic variety. Although it adapted well to Argentina's production conditions, this variety has lost popularity due to marketing problems. Among the red varieties, Red Delicious is the most widespread variety in Argentina. Since it is sterile, it must be crossed with other varieties such as Gala, Fuji, Elstar, Golden Delicious, Granny Smith, Jonathan and Ozarkgold. In Argentina, many Red Delicious clones such as Starkrimson, Red Chief, Hi Early, Top Red Delicious, Oregon Spur, or Red King Oregon and Cooper 8, have been adopted. The second most important apple variety in Argentina is Granny Smith with 15 percent of the planted area.

Apple Variety	Share (%)
Red Delicious	65
Granny Smith	15

Gala	15
Pink Lady/Rome Beauty/Golden Delicious/ Fuji/Braeburn	5

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Cadenas Alimentarias, Alimentos Argentinos, SAGyP

In Argentina, during the past couple of years, a shift towards the Royal Gala variety (bicolor) has occurred, as international markets are demanding less red varieties.
Among the most popular pear varieties, William's accounts for 45 percent of the Argentine pear production followed by Packham's Triumph. Other varieties are: Red Sensation, Red Bartlett, Beurré D'Anjou, Red Anjou, Abate Fetel (Abbé Fetel), Conference, General Leclerc, and Forelle.

Pear Variety	Share (%)
William's	45
Packham's Triumph	30
Beurre D'Anjou	10
Red Bartlett	6
Abate Fetel	2
Beurre Bosc/Beurre Giffard/Clapps Favourite/Red Beurre D'Anjou	7

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on Cadenas Alimentarias, Alimentos Argentinos, SAGyP

Two of the primary challenges of the fruit sector are to improve the quality of the fruit to meet the requirements of highly demanding export markets, and to develop new apple and pear varieties.
The most popular table grape varieties are Superior Seedless and Red Globe (mostly exported), while the varieties Cherry and Moscatel are devoted for the domestic market.

Factors Affecting the Industry

-- At the beginning of CY 2009 harvest season, over 80,000 MT of apples and pears were lost as a consequence of low prices and the trade union conflict over salary increases with Alto Valle harvesters, followed by an 11-day strike by packing plant operators. These conflicts have continued throughout CY 2010, including strikes and road blockades.

-- Union issues over salary increases: the Argentine fruit sector accounts for 1,200 employees of the total labor force of the region. Between 30-35 percent of the employees work at fruit packing plants and, at the beginning of the current season, they received a salary increase of 23 percent, significantly increasing labor costs for the sector. Rural workers have managed to obtain a 30 percent annual salary increase, and packing plant workers got a 30 percent increase, and are currently requesting an additional 25 percent increase.

-- According to private sources, in CY 2010, conventional fruit production costs increased approximately 25 percent, especially labor and energy (labor costs account for about 60 percent of total production costs).

-- During CY 2010, the AJC industry faced a difficult situation due to lower supply of fruit for processing and the relatively high prices that they paid to producers, which in some cases reached up to $0.10/kg of fruit (over double the price they paid in 2008). Due to the poor quality of the fruit harvested during the current season, the fruit which would have usually been used for processing was exported, thus competing with the industry and increasing prices.

-- The current economic conditions in Argentina (the stable value of the Argentine peso vis-a-vis the dollar and over 20 percent annual inflation rate) decreases the competitiveness of the local fruit sector and discourages foreign investment.

Government Support to Producers

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAGP, in Spanish) announced that, as of November 2, 2010, apple and pear producers with less than 20 hectares will receive support from a government fund of $5 million to help them face the low farm-gate prices they received, below production costs in some cases, which have put them in a very difficult financial situation. (In the Alto Valle and Valle Medio of Rio Negro Province and Province of Neuquen, the main apple and pear producing region of Argentina, half of the farms have less than 10 hectares.)

The MAGP is also working on other ways to provide financial assistance, such as a $1.75 million fund focusing on phytosanitary fruit issues, and a $1.25 million fund for hail insurance coverage.

On June 1, 2010, the MAGP created the National Fruit Table through official Resolution No. 189/2010 with the purpose of fostering fruit quality and competitiveness of the Argentine fruit chain.

In 2002, the Government of Neuquen Province implemented a voluntary Compensation Fund for Fruit Producers for producers who want to insure, at least, part of their harvest against hail damage. If over 50 percent of the harvest is damaged, the fund will cover the full harvest. Over 90 percent of producers have participated in this Fund. The Government of Rio Negro Province has a similar system to help fruit producers face challenges affecting the sector.

Consumption:

Domestic consumption of fresh apples and pears in CY 2011 is estimated to increase due to larger production, and table grape consumption is expected to remain stable. Only low quality table grapes are destined for the domestic market and, until extra efforts are developed to devote higher quality varieties domestically, no increase should be expected. There was an initiative to promote domestic consumption of the Red Globe variety but with no positive results to date. AJC production in CY 2011 is estimated to increase as a result of larger production and a gradual expansion of the beverage industry, especially flavored waters within the health food sector.

Domestic consumption of apples in CY 2010 is expected to increase slightly to 270,000 MT, compared USDA official estimates, primarily due to reduced exports. Pear consumption decreased slightly as a result of lower supply. Table grape consumption in CY 2010 is forecast to increase, compared to USDA estimates, since exports are not expected to reach the levels previously estimated. AJC consumption in CY 2010 is estimated to remain stable.

In CY 2009, domestic consumption increased for apples and pears, compared to the previous year, as a result of larger production and smaller exports and, in the case of apples, due to the impact of local marketing campaigns. For table grapes, consumption decreased due to smaller production.

Trade:

CY 2011 exports are projected to increase to 230,000 MT for apples, 460,000 MT for pears, and 60,000 MT for table grapes, as a result of larger production. CY 2010 apple and pear exports are forecast to decrease to 180,000 MT for apples, and 370,000 MT for pears, as a result of smaller production and fruit reorientation to the domestic market due to lower quality standards. Table grape exports are estimated to decrease to 55,000 MT, compared to USDA estimates, although they are projected to rebound from last year's drop, due to larger production and a gradual recovery of export markets for that fruit.

CY 2009 apple and pear exports increased to 208,000 MT (apples) and 454,200 MT (pears), compared to previous estimates, as markets began to recover from the impact of the global economic crisis, which had been reducing world demand. The economy and financial situation of two of Argentina´s key export markets, Brazil and Russia, are becoming stronger and they are resuming fruit imports. Table grape exports for CY 2009 decreased as a result of lower production and the impact of the global financial crisis.

CY 2011 AJC exports are expected to increase to 36,000 MT as a result of larger production and higher volumes of fruit for processing. CY 2010 AJC exports are forecast to decrease to 28,600 MT as a result of smaller production than CY 2009, and less fruit availability for processing. CY 2009 AJC exports decreased slightly to 42,200 MT due to lower supply. Local processors were not affected by a significant decrease of the demand in the U.S., the largest export market for Argentine AJC, as a consequence of the international economic crisis.

Fresh Apples Exports – Main Destinations

Partner Country	2008		2009		January-July 2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	175,395,822	235,861	146,351,724	207,195	114,725,337	144,875
EU	61,088,205	79,107	43,688,352	57,300	40,338,095	48,140
Brazil	39,471,166	45,210	37,297,717	50,646	19,034,138	21,619
Russia	48,048,160	72,205	27,153,382	41,843	21,911,597	29,732
Algeria	12,676,795	18,589	23,956,896	34,588	15,245,705	19,853
Norway	4,500,631	6,247	4,885,756	6,502	5,103,172	6,978
U.S.	1,745,044	2,119	1,475,933	1,827	5,223,797	6,056

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

Fresh Pears Exports – Main Destinations

Partner Country	2008		2009		January-July 2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	339,938,274	465,110	338,888,198	454,176	280,479,631	353,529
EU	113,946,401	162,872	117,149,761	160,146	89,499,015	112,412

Brazil	98,891,009	121,628	101,985,818	132,485	76,590,483	96,445
Russia	76,542,410	116,441	65,400,874	95,814	70,555,688	91,864
U.S.	27,176,451	38,444	30,482,501	39,025	22,355,863	26,764

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

Fresh Table Grape Exports – Main Destinations

Partner Country	2008		2009		January-July 2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	88,730,105	69,718	58,949,466	46,265	62,773,439	44,754
EU	51,665,653	38,947	35,649,619	26,386	30,345,342	20,637
Russia	23,457,530	18,663	11,899,382	9,297	12,225,038	8,877
Brazil	10,209,441	8,925	8,123,176	7,502	15,335,982	11,206

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

Apple Juice Concentrate Exports – Main destinations

Partner Country	2008		2009		January-July 2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	72,515,799	42,931	41,412,014	42,182	11,476,744	11,542
U.S.	69,965,988	41,431	39,631,846	40,886	10,780,470	10,972
Trinidad & Tobago	409,988	280	359,021	393	266,394	284
EU	579,952	247	279,837	237	227,432	121
Russia	1,090,672	734	143,898	99	0	0
Uruguay	48,207	25	96,313	71	81,245	74
Paraguay	104,597	48	102,800	56	72,549	45
Chile	45,955	22	69,722	57	48,145	46

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

Currently, over 60 markets are open to Argentine apples and pears. Of all fresh fruit exports, pear exports were the least affected by the global economic crisis. In CY 2009, pear exports in volume accounted for over 35 percent of Argentina´s total fruit exports.

In CY 2010 Brazil continued to consolidate as the most significant fruit export market (by country), especially for pears, followed by Russia. This is primarily due to the relatively high value of the real, compared to the dollar. Brazil is more flexible than other markets such as the EU and the U.S. regarding the quality of the fruit they import. That is one of the reasons why, in CY 2009, Brazil was the major export market (by country) for both Argentine apples and pears, followed by Russia. Algeria was the third export market for Argentine apples in CY 2009, almost doubling imports compared to CY 2008. The main export destination for table grapes was the EU totaling 26,000 MT. Over 95 percent of AJC was exported to the U.S. in CY 2009. Table grape exports in CY 2011 are expected to continue to focus on traditional markets, i.e. the EU, Russia, and Brazil, while local exporters are working on developing other non-traditional Latin American markets.

During the period January-July 2010, Russia became the first export market, in volume, for Argentine apples, and Brazil remained the major export market for pears. For table grapes, Brazil became the largest export market, followed by Russia. In addition, the U.S. continues to be the largest market for Argentine AJC, accounting for approximately 95 percent of total exports.

According to the Global Trade Atlas database, during January-July 2010, Argentina imported 819 MT of apples for a total value of $603,871; 60 MT of pears for a total of $53,464; 437 MT of table grapes valued at $591,743; and 483 MT of AJC valued at $480,728. In CY 2009, there were virtually no fresh deciduous fruit imports into Argentina.

Prices

During the first six months of CY 2010, FOB prices of fresh apples and pears exceeded FOB prices during the same period of CY 2009 (over 10 percent in fresh fruit and over 6 percent in fruit for industrial purposes).

The following tables show average export prices for CY 2009 and Jan-July 2010:

FOB Prices (US$/MT) Fresh Apples		
Month	**2009**	**2010**
Jan	794	795
Feb	738	772
Mar	702	769
Apr	722	795
May	713	828
Jun	684	800
Jul	651	786
Aug	646	n/a
Sep	659	n/a
Oct	681	n/a
Nov	692	n/a
Dec	750	n/a
Average	703	
Exchange rate	3.98	Local currency/US$1
Date of Quote	10/20/2010	

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

FOB Prices (US$/MT) Fresh Pears		
Month	**2009**	**2010**
Jan	736	822
Feb	716	775
Mar	728	788

Apr	726	800
May	736	796
Jun	754	813
Jul	814	825
Aug	829	n/a
Sep	861	n/a
Oct	899	n/a
Nov	989	n/a
Dec	1,031	n/a
Average	818	
Exchange rate	3.98	Local currency/US$1
Date of Quote	10/20/2010	

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

FOB Prices (US$/MT) Fresh Table Grapes		
Month	**2009**	**2010**
Jan	1,285	1,481
Feb	1,165	1,335
Mar	1,092	1,277
Apr	1,152	1,282
May	1,031	1,333
Jun	1,235	1,644
Jul	2,485	1,055
Aug	479	n/a
Sep	0	n/a
Oct	0	n/a
Nov	1,829	n/a
Dec	1,581	n/a
Average	1,333	
Exchange rate	3.98	Local currency/US$1
Date of Quote	10/20/2010	

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

FOB Prices (US$/MT) Apple Juice Concentrate		
Month	**2009**	**2010**
Jan	1,048	1,753
Feb	1,284	891

Mar	1,181	1,084
Apr	1,187	984
May	1,077	993
Jun	1,635	1,004
Jul	862	1,030
Aug	1,008	n/a
Sep	864	n/a
Oct	1,135	n/a
Nov	854	n/a
Dec	843	n/a
Average	1,082	
Exchange rate	3.98	Local currency/US$1
Date of Quote	10/20/2010	

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from the Global Trade Atlas

Retail Prices (US$/kg)		
	Variety	Price (US$/kg)
Pears	Packham's Triumph	2.26
	William's	n/a
	Red Bartlett	n/a
Apples	Red Delicious (Premium)	2.99
	Red Delicious (Standard)	2.51
	Granny Smith (Premium)	2.99
	Granny Smith (Standard)	2.51
	Rome	n/a
Table Grapes	Red Globe (from Brazil)	4.25
	Superior Seedless (from Brazil)	2.49

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from local supermarkets and grocery stores

The following table illustrates average wholesale prices for all varieties of fresh apples, pears, and table grapes:

Apples, Pears, and Table Grapes, Fresh Domestic Wholesale Prices for all Varieties (US$/kg.)			
	2008	2009	2010

	Apples	Pears	Grapes	Apples	Pears	Grapes	Apples	Pears	Grapes
January	0.85	0.71	0	0.45	0.62	2.09	0.76	0.84	0
February	0.89	0.53	0.65	0.47	0.51	1.93	0.78	0.87	0
March	0.83	0.48	0.59	0.48	0.48	1.91	0.76	0.57	0.64
April	0.88	0.49	0.61	0.57	0.46	0	0.75	0.64	0.69
May	0.89	0.56	0.69	0.62	0.48	0.61	0.68	0.67	0.93
June	0.99	0.60	0	0.68	0.49	0	0.70	0.70	0.95
July	0.99	0.67	0	0.68	0.57	0	0.72	0.66	1.41
August	1.10	0.71	0	0.72	2.62	0	0.74	0.71	1.85
September	1.11	0.81	0	0.70	0.59	0	0.76	0.75	3.32
October	1.02	0.79	0	0.64	0.62	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
November	1.29	0.98	0	0.77	0.91	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
December	0.60	1.06	0	0.78	0.92	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Annual Average	**0.95**	**0.70**	**0.64**	**0.63**	**0.61**	**0.54**			

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data provided by the Buenos Aires Central Market

Notes:

1. June-December 2008-2009: No prices available because only imported table grapes were available in the domestic market.
2. CY 2010: Prices for both imported and domestically-produced table grapes were reported.

Policy:

Import and Export Regulations

On December 22, 2008, President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner announced a package of stimulus measures for the Argentine agricultural sector. The measures affecting fruits and vegetables were published in the Official Bulletin, Decrees Nos. 38/2008 and 40/2008, on December 31, 2008. They established that the export tax for pears, apples, peaches, citrus fruit, grapes, blueberries, strawberries, onions, frozen potatoes, beans and pulses were reduced by 50 percent (i.e. fresh deciduous fruit and stone fruit currently pay a 5 percent export tax, while citrus fruit and vegetables pay 2.5 percent). The changes announced did not have a significant impact on overall fruit production. Export taxes for these products were already relatively low. Part of Argentina's 5 percent export tax on apples, pears, and table grapes is rebated depending on the size of the container. The export tax for AJC is 5 percent, with part of the tax also rebated depending on the size of the container.

Fresh Apples (0808.10) & Pears (0808.20)	
Outside the Mercosur area	
Import Tariff (%)	10.00
Statistical Tax (%)	0.50
Export tax (%)	5.00
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (apples)	3.40
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (pears)	2.70
Export Rebate (%)Cases containing between 2.5 Kg. and 20 Kg.	5.00
Cases containing 2.5 Kg. or less	6.00
Within the Mercosur area	
Import tariff (%)	0.00
Export tax (%)	5.00

Export Rebate (%) Bulk (apples)	3.40
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (pears)	2.70
Export Rebate (%) Cases containing between 2.5 and 20 kg.	5.00
Cases containing 2.5 kg. or less	6.00

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

Fresh Table Grapes (0806.10)	
Outside the Mercosur area	
Import Tariff (%)	10.00
Statistical Tax (%)	0.50
Export tax (%)	5.00
Export Rebate (%) Bulk	2.70
Export Rebate (%)Cases containing between 2.5 Kg. and 20 Kg.	4.05
Cases containing 2.5 Kg. or less	6.00
Within the Mercosur Area	
Import tariff (%)	0.00
Export tax (%)	5.00
Export Rebate (%) Bulk	2.70
Export Rebate (%) Cases containing between 2.5 and 20 kg.	4.05
Cases containing 2.5 kg. or less	6.00

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

Apple Juice Concentrate (2009.79)	
Outside the Mercosur Area	
Import Tariff (%)	14.00
Statistical Tax (%)	0.50
Export tax (%)	5.00
Export Rebate (%) Containers larger than 1 liter	5.00
iners of 1 liter or less	6.00
Within the Mercosur Area	
Import tariff (%)	0.00
Export tax (%)	5.00
Export Rebate (%) Containers larger than 1 liter	5.00
iners of 1 liter or less	6.00

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

Export/Import Restrictions and Phytosanitary Issues:

In November 2009, the Government of Brazil imposed new import requirements which affected Argentine fruit. Local fruit exporters have been operating with some delays but both Brazilian importers and Argentine fruit suppliers have adjusted to the new requirement. According to industry estimates, local companies lost $1 million in one month, by the time the requirement was implemented. Although Argentina exports fruit to Brazil throughout the year, the second half of the year is when exports become increasingly frequent. Special permits must be requested to allow the entry of trucks carrying fruit and other agricultural products.

Starting October 1, 2008, Russia implemented new measures on MRL levels for Argentine apples, pears, table grapes, and citrus fruit, which are more stringent than those required by the EU, Japan, Canada, and the U.S., among other countries. The local industry was initially highly concerned about this new measure as, during the past few years, Russia had a significant market share of total Argentine fruit exports. However, local producers have adjusted well to the new measure.

A few years ago, the GOA phytosanitary authorities, at the national and provincial level, and through the Foundation Barrier of Patagonia (FUNBAPA, in Spanish), implemented a National *Carpocapsa* Eradication Program, which has managed to keep the plague under control.
Argentine and Chinese sanitary authorities have finalized negotiations to open the Chinese market to Argentine apples and pears. However, additional documentation must still be agreed upon before any fruit shipment is allowed entry into China.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Apples, Fresh Argentina	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post
Area Planted	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	30,000			30,000
Area Harvested	26,000	28,000	28,000	26,000	29,000	28,000			28,000
Bearing Trees	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000			27,000
Non-Bearing Trees	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			5,000
Total Trees	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000			32,000
Commercial Production	933,000	960,000	933,000	800,000	860,000	830,000			990,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	933,000	960,000	933,000	800,000	860,000	830,000			990,000
Imports	1,375	0	1,375	1,000	0	1,000			0
Total Supply	934,375	960,000	934,375	801,000	860,000	831,000			990,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	257,515	280,000	256,375	290,000	260,000	270,000			280,000
Exports	205,860	210,000	208,000	180,000	190,000	180,000			230,000
For Processing	471,000	470,000	470,000	331,000	410,000	381,000			480,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	934,375	960,000	934,375	801,000	860,000	831,000			990,000
HA, 1000 TREES, MT									

Pears, Fresh Argentina	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post
Area Planted	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	28,000			28,000
Area Harvested	24,000	24,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	26,000			26,000
Bearing Trees	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000			23,000
Non-Bearing Trees	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			5,000
Total Trees	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000			28,000
Commercial Production	780,000	780,000	780,000	700,000	700,000	650,000			790,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	780,000	780,000	780,000	700,000	700,000	650,000			790,000

Imports	100	0	40	50	0	50			0
Total Supply	780,100	780,000	780,040	700,050	700,000	650,050			790,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	87,200	90,000	85,840	90,050	90,000	85,000			90,000
Exports	452,900	450,000	454,200	410,000	410,000	370,000			460,000
For Processing	240,000	240,000	240,000	200,000	200,000	195,050			240,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	780,100	780,000	780,040	700,050	700,000	650,050			790,000
HA, 1000 TREES, MT									

Grapes, Fresh Argentina	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post	USDA Official	Old Post	New Post
Area Planted	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			10,000
Area Harvested	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500			9,500
Commercial Production	120,000	120,000	120,000	140,000	140,000	140,000			145,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Production	120,000	120,000	120,000	140,000	140,000	140,000			145,000
Imports	1,536	0	1,536	1,000	1,000	437			500
Total Supply	121,536	120,000	121,536	141,000	141,000	140,437			145,500
Fresh Dom. Consumption	75,271	73,900	75,271	81,000	74,000	85,437			85,500
Exports	46,265	46,100	46,265	60,000	67,000	55,000			60,000
For Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	121,536	120,000	121,536	141,000	141,000	140,437			145,500
HA, MT									