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# Argentina

# Fresh Deciduous Fruit Semi-annual

# 2010

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**Report Highlights:**
Argentina’s CY 2010 fresh apple and pear production is expected to decrease due to unfavorable weather conditions, and table grape production is estimated to increase due to higher yields. Exports of apples and pears are projected to decrease as a result of smaller production, and table grape exports are forecast to increase mainly due to larger production.

**Executive Summary:**

For CY 2010, Post forecasts a decrease in fresh apple and pear production to 860,000 MT (apples) and 700,000 MT (pears) due to late frosts which affected blossoms. Fresh table grape production is estimated to rebound to 140,000 MT as a result of higher yields resulting from good weather conditions. Apple and pear exports are expected decrease due to smaller production, while table grape exports are projected to increase due to larger production and the recovery of export markets. Domestic consumption of apples is expected to decrease due mainly to lower supply, and pear and table grape consumption is forecast to remain stable.

**Commodities:**

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

**Production:**

CY 2010 fresh apple production is estimated to decrease to 860,000 MT, and fresh pear production is forecast to decrease to 700,000 MT, due to late frosts during the spring of 2009, which affected blossoms in the main growing area. 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 equally 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 rebound to 140,000 MT 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 production increased to 960,000 MT, and fresh pear production to 780,000 MT, up 20,000 MT for both fruit from official USDA estimates, 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 2010 is expected to decrease to 43,000 MT due to smaller supply of fruit for processing. In addition, some fruit which should be devoted for processing is being exported to Brazil and other neighboring countries and sold in the domestic market. 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 2008** | **CY 2009** | **CY 2010** |
| **Production** | 45,000 (+Beg. Stocks 3,633) | 45,000 (+Beginning Stocks: 2,300) | 43,000 (Beg. Stocks 1,600) |
| **Exports** | 43,000 | 42,200 | 40,000 |
| **Imports** | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Domestic Consumption** | 3,333 | 3,500 | 3,100 |

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 (production costs for organic apples and pears have increased by over 300 percent since 2001).

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, Bartlett accounts for 35 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.

-- 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% of the employees work at fruit packing plants and, at the beginning of this season, they received a salary increase of 23%, significantly increasing labor costs for the sector.

-- The AJC industry is facing a difficult situation due to lower supply of fruit for processing and the relatively high price they are paying to producers, which has 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 usually be used for processing is being exported, thus competing with the industry and increasing prices.

-- According to private sources, in CY 2009, conventional fruit production costs increased between 20-30 percent, especially labor and energy (labor costs account for 60-65 percent of total production costs).

-- The current economic conditions in Argentina (the 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

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 apples in CY 2010 is expected to decrease to 260,000 MT due to lower supply and relatively stable demand from processors. Pear and table grape consumption is forecast 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. AJC consumption in CY 2010 is estimated to decrease as a result of smaller production.

In CY 2009, domestic consumption increased for apples and pears 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.

AJC consumption increased in CY 2009 as a consequence to the expansion of the Argentine beverage industry during the past few years.

**Trade:**

CY 2010 apple and pear exports are forecast to decrease to 190,000 MT for apples, and 410,000 MT for pears, as a result of smaller production. Table grape exports 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 210,000 MT (apples) and 450,000 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 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 2010 AJC exports are forecast to decrease to 40,000 MT, compared to previous estimates, as a result of smaller production. 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 | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | USD | MT | USD | MT | USD | MT |
| World | 157,929,159 | 283,067 | 174,025,382 | 235,738 | 144,172,826 | 205,860 |
| E.U. | 64,446,296 | 110,365 | 61,088,205 | 79,107 | 43,688,352 | 57,300 |
| Brazil | 35,143,923 | 58,352 | 39,471,166 | 45,210 | 37,267,847 | 50,601 |
| Russia | 34,771,599 | 67,319 | 47,442,969 | 72,100 | 26,882,623 | 41,843 |
| Algeria | 9,045,923 | 17,601 | 12,676,797 | 18,589 | 23,279,090 | 34,588 |
| Norway | 4,104,897 | 7,290 | 4,500,631 | 6,247 | 4,381,966 | 6,375 |

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

| Fresh Pears Exports – Main Destinations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Partner Country | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | USD | MT | USD | MT | USD | MT |
| World | 269,499,810 | 454,005 | 336,526,670 | 463,809 | 334,175,102 | 452,862 |
| E.U. | 90,083,694 | 157,224 | 113,946,401 | 162,872 | 117,149,761 | 160,146 |
| Brazil | 73,359,061 | 112,901 | 98,864,616 | 121,605 | 101,908,011 | 132,402 |
| Russia | 49,521,368 | 94,991 | 75,555,129 | 116,088 | 64,597,604 | 95,775 |
| United States | 35,480,243 | 59,967 | 26,974,389 | 38,444 | 29,658,083 | 38,742 |

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

| Fresh Table Grape Exports – Main Destinations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Partner Country | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | USD | MT | USD | MT | USD | MT |
| World | 62,038,753 | 60,000 | 88,640,188 | 69,657 | 58,607,349 | 46,086 |
| E.U. | 37,155,831 | 33,000 | 51,665,653 | 38,947 | 35,649,619 | 26,386 |
| Russia | 12,345,464 | 12,000 | 23,442,506 | 18,663 | 11,796,791 | 9,242 |
| Brazil | 7,312,167 | 8,000 | 10,209,443 | 8,925 | 8,123,176 | 7,502 |

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

| Apple Juice Concentrate Exports – Main destinations | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Partner Country | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
| | USD | MT | USD | MT | USD | MT |
| World | 63,651,830 | 57,857 | 72,515,799 | 42,931 | 41,411,926 | 42,182 |
| United States | 59,860,102 | 54,494 | 69,965,988 | 41,431 | 39,631,846 | 40,886 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 472,106 | 477 | 409,989 | 280 | 359,021 | 393 |
| E.U. | 625,959 | 382 | 579,952 | 247 | 279,837 | 237 |
| Russia | 672,006 | 686 | 1,090,672 | 734 | 143,898 | 99 |

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

Currently, 62 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.

Russia and Brazil are 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 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.

Exports of organic fruit, which had been growing steadily during the past few years, have been slowing down after the global crisis, except to the U.S., where the demand is still growing although at a slower pace. Occasionally, organic fruit that are not demanded in foreign markets, must be sold as conventional fruit both internationally or in the domestic market, losing price differentials.

According to the Global Trade Atlas database, in CY 2009, there were virtually no fresh deciduous fruit imports into Argentina.

Prices

During the first few months of CY 2009, international prices for apples and pears were relatively higher than the previous year. Then they began to decrease gradually due to higher supply from South Africa and higher stocks in the EU. Prices recovered slightly by the end of the year. Prices for table grapes were lower for most of CY 2009, compared to CY 2008. By the end of the year, however, prices were higher than 2008 levels.

In CY 2009, AJC prices decreased significantly due to China´s high stocks. Due to severe frosts which affected China´s main apple production area, an increase in international prices is expected.

The following tables show average export prices for CY 2008 and Jan-Sep 2009:

| **FOB Prices (US$/MT) Fresh Apples** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Month** | **2008** | **2009** |
| Jan | 691 | 815 |
| Feb | 688 | 725 |
| Mar | 672 | 691 |
| Apr | 713 | 714 |
| May | 765 | 703 |
| Jun | 793 | 679 |
| Jul | 828 | 654 |
| Aug | 862 | 658 |
| Sep | 898 | 670 |
| Oct | 887 | 697 |
| Nov | 862 | 693 |
| Dec | 859 | 750 |
| Average | 793 | 704 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Exchange rate | 3.87 | Local currency/US$1 |
| Date of Quote | 04/27/2010 | |

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

| **FOB Prices (US$/MT)<br>Fresh Pears** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Month** | **2008** | **2009** |
| Jan | 678 | 734 |
| Feb | 650 | 705 |
| Mar | 672 | 717 |
| Apr | 706 | 715 |
| May | 749 | 726 |
| Jun | 828 | 749 |
| Jul | 925 | 807 |
| Aug | 918 | 832 |
| Sep | 998 | 862 |
| Oct | 1,000 | 899 |
| Nov | 992 | 988 |
| Dec | 994 | 1,031 |
| Average | 843 | 814 |
| | | |
| Exchange rate | 3.87 | Local currency/US$1 |
| Date of Quote | 04/27/2010 | |

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

| **FOB Prices (US$/MT)<br>Fresh Table Grapes** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Month** | **2008** | **2009** |
| Jan | 1,289 | 1,280 |
| Feb | 1,208 | 1,164 |
| Mar | 1,167 | 1,092 |
| Apr | 1,,221 | 1,152 |
| May | 1,179 | 1,031 |
| Jun | 1,723 | 1,235 |
| Jul | 0 | 2,485 |
| Aug | 0 | 479 |
| Sep | 0 | 0 |
| Oct | 0 | 0 |
| Nov | 1,518 | 1,829 |
| Dec | 1,405 | 1,581 |
| Average | 1,339 | 1,333 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Exchange rate | 3.87 | Local currency/US$1 |
| Date of Quote | 04/27/2010 | |

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

| FOB Prices (US$/MT)<br>Apple Juice Concentrate | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Month** | **2008** | **2009** |
| Jan | 1,070 | 1,048 |
| Feb | 1,935 | 1,284 |
| Mar | 1,328 | 1,181 |
| Apr | 1,906 | 1,187 |
| May | 1,759 | 1,077 |
| Jun | 1,784 | 1,635 |
| Jul | 1,751 | 862 |
| Aug | 1,565 | 1,008 |
| Sep | 1,738 | 864 |
| Oct | 1,552 | 1,135 |
| Nov | 1,702 | 854 |
| Dec | 1,511 | 845 |
| Average | 1,633 | 1,082 |
| | | |
| Exchange rate | 3.87 | Local currency/US$1 |
| Date of Quote | 04/27/2010 | |

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

| Retail Prices (US$/kg) | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Variety | Price (US$/kg) |
| Pears | Packham's Triumph | 2.44 |
| | William's | 2.45 |
| | Red Bartlett | 2.06 |
| Apples | Red Delicious (Superior quality) | 3.87 |
| | Red Delicious (Commercial quality) | 2.55 |
| | Granny Smith (Superior quality) | 3.10 |
| | Granny Smith (Commercial quality) | 2.31 |
| | Rome | 2.84 |
| Table Grapes | Red Globe | 2.94 |

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

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

| Table 17. 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 | | | |
| June | 0.99 | 0.60 | 0 | 0.68 | 0.49 | 0 | | | |
| July | 0.99 | 0.67 | 0 | 0.68 | 0.57 | 0 | | | |
| August | 1.10 | 0.71 | 0 | 0.72 | 2.62 | 0 | | | |
| September | 1.11 | 0.81 | 0 | 0.70 | 0.59 | 0 | | | |
| October | 1.02 | 0.79 | 0 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0 | | | |
| November | 1.29 | 0.98 | 0 | 0.77 | 0.91 | 0 | | | |
| December | 0.60 | 1.06 | 0 | 0.78 | 0.92 | 0 | | | |
| **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

**Policy:**

Import and Export Regulations

On December 22, 2008, President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner announced a new 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)**<br>**Export Rebate (%) Bulk (pears)**<br>**Export Rebate (%)Cases containing between 2.5 Kg. and 20 Kg.**<br>**Cases containing 2.5 Kg. or less** | 3.40<br>2.70<br>5.00<br>6.00 |
| **Within the Mercosur area** | |
| **Import tariff (%)** | 0.00 |
| **Export tax (%)** | 5.00 |
| **Export Rebate (%) Bulk (apples)**<br>**Export Rebate (%) Bulk (pears)**<br>**Export Rebate (%) Cases containing between 2.5 and 20 kg.**<br>**Cases containing 2.5 kg. or less** | 3.40<br>2.70<br>5.00<br>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**<br>**Export Rebate (%)Cases containing between 2.5 Kg. and 20 Kg.**<br>**Cases containing 2.5 Kg. or less** | 2.70<br>4.05<br>6.00 |
| **Within the Mercosur Area** | |
| **Import tariff (%)** | 0.00 |
| **Export tax (%)** | 5.00 |
| **Export Rebate (%) Bulk**<br>**Export Rebate (%) Cases containing between 2.5 and 20 kg.**<br>**Cases containing 2.5 kg. or less** | 2.70<br>4.05<br>6.00 |

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

| **Concentrated Apple Juice (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**<br>**tainers of 1 liter or less** | 5.00<br>6.00 |
| **Within the Mercosur Area** | |
| **Import tariff (%)** | 0.00 |
| **Export tax (%)** | 5.00 |
| **Export Rebate (%) Containers larger than 1 liter**<br>**tainers of 1 liter or less** | 5.00<br>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 are operating with some delays but both Brazilian importers and Argentine fruit suppliers seem to 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 been adjusting 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 have the Chinese market open 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 | 2007/2008 | | | 2008/2009 | | | 2009/2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2008 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2010 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Planted | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Area Harvested | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 29,000 |
| Bearing Trees | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total Trees | 31,500 | 31,500 | 31,500 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Commercial Production | 850,000 | 850,000 | 850,000 | 940,000 | 940,000 | 960,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 860,000 |
| Non-Comm. Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 850,000 | 850,000 | 850,000 | 940,000 | 940,000 | 960,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 860,000 |
| Imports | 750 | 795 | 795 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 850,750 | 850,795 | 850,795 | 941,000 | 941,000 | 960,000 | 801,000 | 801,000 | 860,000 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 264,750 | 260,000 | 260,000 | 270,000 | 270,000 | 280,000 | 265,000 | 270,000 | 260,000 |
| Exports | 236,000 | 236,000 | 236,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 210,000 | 205,000 | 200,000 | 190,000 |
| For Processing | 350,000 | 354,795 | 354,795 | 471,000 | 471,000 | 470,000 | 331,000 | 331,000 | 410,000 |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 850,750 | 850,795 | 850,795 | 941,000 | 941,000 | 960,000 | 801,000 | 801,000 | 860,000 |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | |
| AGR Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments To Post | Units of Measure: hectares, thousand trees, and metric tons. | | | | | | | | |

| Pears, Fresh Argentina | 2007/2008 | | | 2008/2009 | | | 2009/2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2008 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | 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 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Area Harvested | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 |
| Bearing Trees | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total Trees | 27,500 | 27,500 | 27,500 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| Commercial Production | 720,000 | 720,000 | 720,000 | 760,000 | 760,000 | 780,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 700,000 |
| Non-Comm. Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 720,000 | 720,000 | 720,000 | 760,000 | 760,000 | 780,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 700,000 |
| Imports | 25 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 720,025 | 720,025 | 720,025 | 760,040 | 760,040 | 780,000 | 750,030 | 750,030 | 700,000 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 80,025 | 80,025 | 80,025 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Exports | 465,000 | 465,000 | 465,000 | 410,000 | 410,000 | 450,000 | 410,000 | 410,000 | 410,000 |
| For Processing | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 260,040 | 260,040 | 240,000 | 250,030 | 250,030 | 200,000 |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 720,025 | 720,025 | 720,025 | 760,040 | 760,040 | 780,000 | 750,030 | 750,030 | 700,000 |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | |
| AGR Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments To Post | Units of Measure: hectares, thousand trees, and metric tons. | | | | | | | | |

| Grapes, Fresh Argentina | 2007/2008 | | | 2008/2009 | | | 2009/2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2008 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2009 | | | 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 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Area Harvested | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 |
| Commercial Production | 145,000 | 145,000 | 145,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| Non-Comm. Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | 145,000 | 145,000 | 145,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| Imports | 1,740 | 1,740 | 1,740 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| Total Supply | 146,740 | 146,740 | 146,740 | 121,500 | 121,500 | 120,000 | 141,200 | 141,200 | 141,000 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 76,740 | 76,740 | 76,740 | 66,500 | 65,000 | 73,900 | 76,200 | 68,000 | 74,000 |
| Exports | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 55,000 | 56,500 | 46,100 | 65,000 | 73,200 | 67,000 |
| For Processing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 146,740 | 146,740 | 146,740 | 121,500 | 121,500 | 120,000 | 141,200 | 141,200 | 141,000 |
| TS=TD | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | |
| AGR Number | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments To Post | Units of Measure: hectares, thousand trees, and metric tons. | | | | | | | | |