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Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Canada

Post: Ottawa

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Prepared By: Alexandria Watters

Approved By: Philip Hayes

Report Highlights:

FAS/Ottawa forecasts an eight percent decline in Canadian apple production for marketing year (MY) 2021/22, as adverse weather events affected many growing regions in Canada. Pear and table grape production in Ontario were less impacted by weather compared to British Columbia, with overall Canadian production forecast to grow for both commodities driven by better growing conditions in Ontario. Canadian imports of fresh apples and pears are forecast to decline on lower production in source countries, while imports of table grapes are forecast to grow for MY 2021/22. The United States will remain the main supplier of apples, pears, and table grapes to Canada.

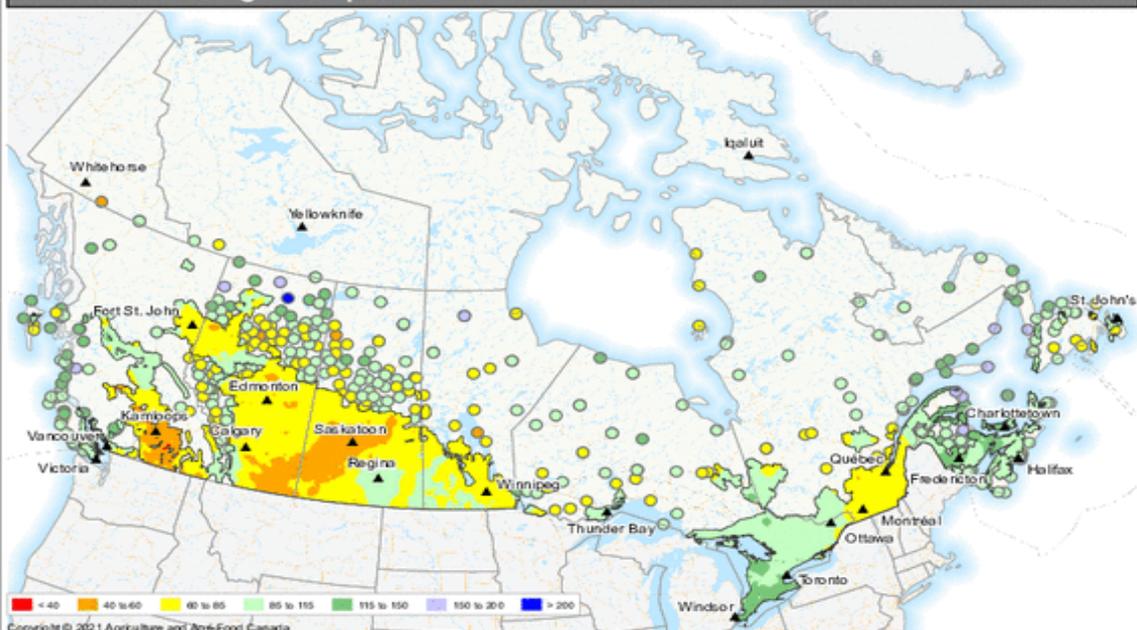
Executive Summary:

- FAS/Ottawa forecasts an eight percent reduction in Canadian apple production in MY 2021/22 as a result of extreme weather events in multiple provinces. Production in British Columbia will be most negatively impacted followed by Ontario, the main apple producing province.
- Reductions in apple trade, both imports and exports, are anticipated for Canada for MY 2021/22 as a result of a reduction in the domestic apple crop as well as across much of the Northern Hemisphere.
- Pear production for MY 2021/22 is forecast to grow as a result of favorable weather conditions in Ontario. Drought and heat events in British Columbia will negatively impact production in that province.
- Imports of fresh pears are forecast to decline as a result of increased domestic production and reductions in overseas pear crops. U.S. market share is forecast to grow given geographic proximity and robust transport logistics between the United States and Canada.
- FAS/Ottawa forecasts increased table grape production for MY 2021/22 as a result of a strong Ontario table grape crop resulting from favorable growing conditions. The crop in British Columbia will be reduced as a result of adverse weather that negatively impacted growth and quality.
- Larger global supplies will see imports of fresh grapes grow in MY 2021/22 despite a larger domestic crop. Given limited local volumes, Canada is highly dependent on imports to fulfill consumer demand for fresh table grapes.



Percent of Average Precipitation

April 1, 2021 to October 18, 2021



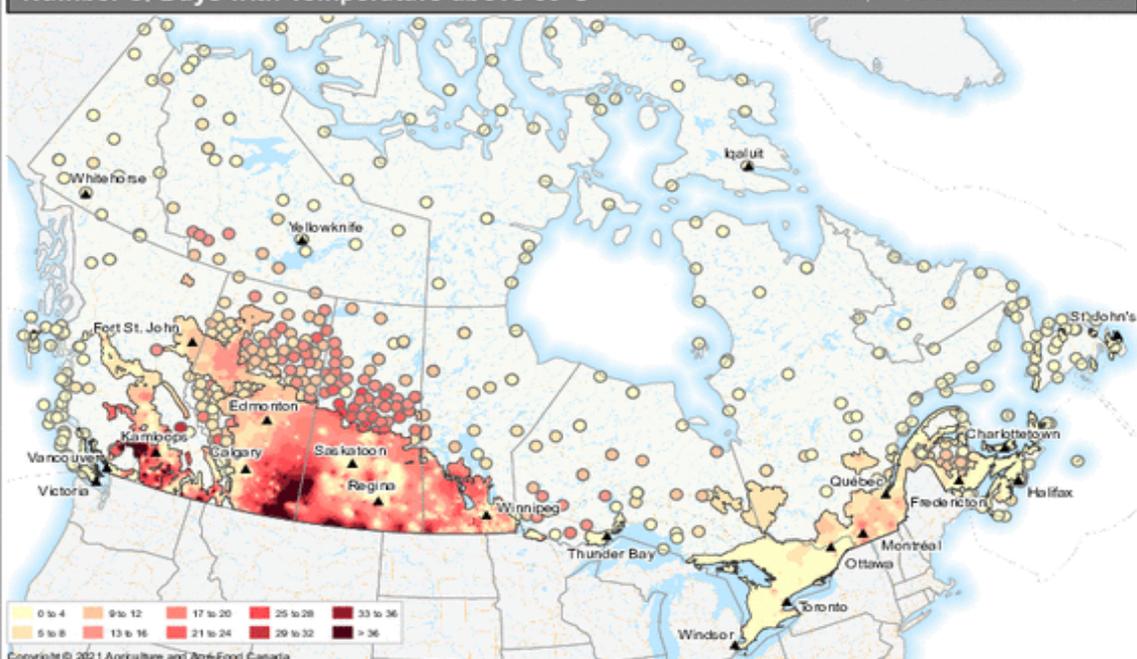
Prepared by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Science and Technology Branch. Data provided through partnership with Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Provincial and private agencies. Produced using near real-time data that has undergone some quality control. The accuracy of this map varies due to data availability and potential data errors.

Created: 2021-10-19
www.agr.gc.ca/drought



Number of Days with Temperature above 30°C

April 1, 2021 to October 18, 2021



Prepared by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Science and Technology Branch. Data provided through partnership with Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Provincial and private agencies. Produced using near real-time data that has undergone some quality control. The accuracy of this map varies due to data availability and potential data errors.

Created: 2021-10-19
www.agr.gc.ca/drought

APPLES

NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect FAS/Ottawa's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

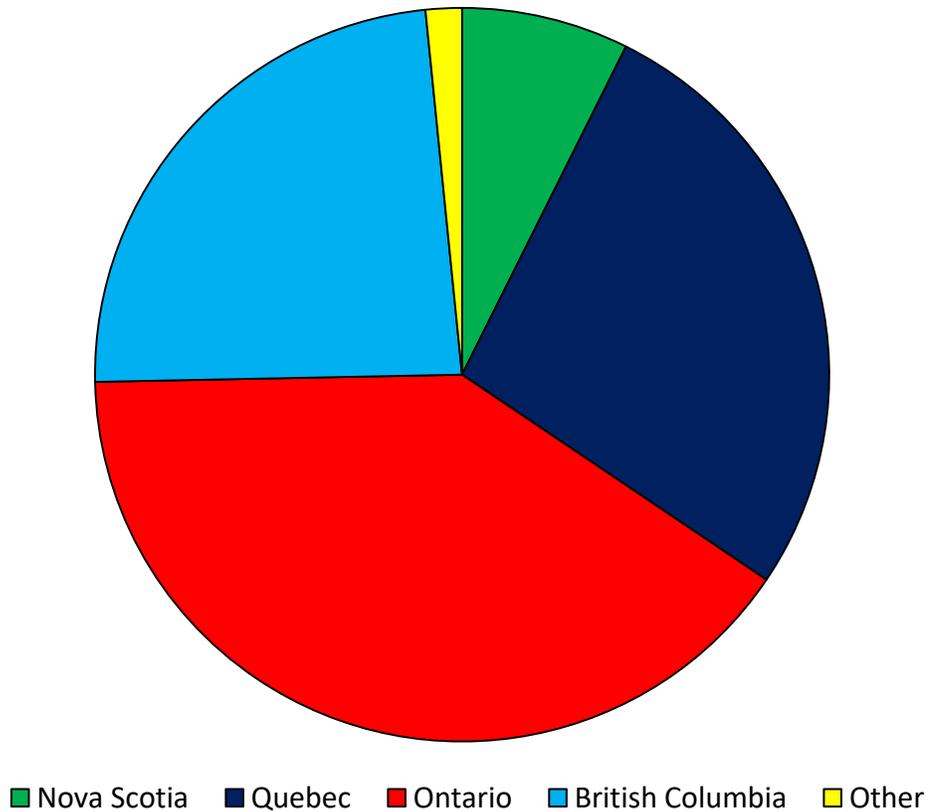
APPLES Fresh Canada	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022*	
	<i>Marketing Year: July-June</i>					
	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates
Production	368,422	380,669	385,000	385,452	0	355,000
Imports	204,900	204,886	195,000	190,345	0	185,000
Total Supply	573,322	585,555	580,000	575,797	0	540,000
Domestic Consumption	545,122	557,378	540,000	536,261	0	505,000
Exports	28,200	28,177	40,000	39,536	0	35,000
Total Distribution	573,322	585,555	580,000	575,797	0	540,000

*Data in hectares or metric tons / *FAS/Ottawa forecast*

Production:

FAS/Ottawa forecast Canadian apple production to decline eight percent in MY 2021/22 as a result of adverse weather impacting crops in the three main apple producing provinces; British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Production is expected to be nine percent below the five-year average. Labor availability was a major constraint to orchard maintenance and harvest in MY 2020/21 as a result of the global pandemic. While labor challenges continue in MY 2021/22, the impact is less severe than last year. Weather conditions are the main contributor to production declines across much of the country for MY 2021/22. There are also concerns about crop quality and crop storability.

Apples Marketed Production By Province 2020

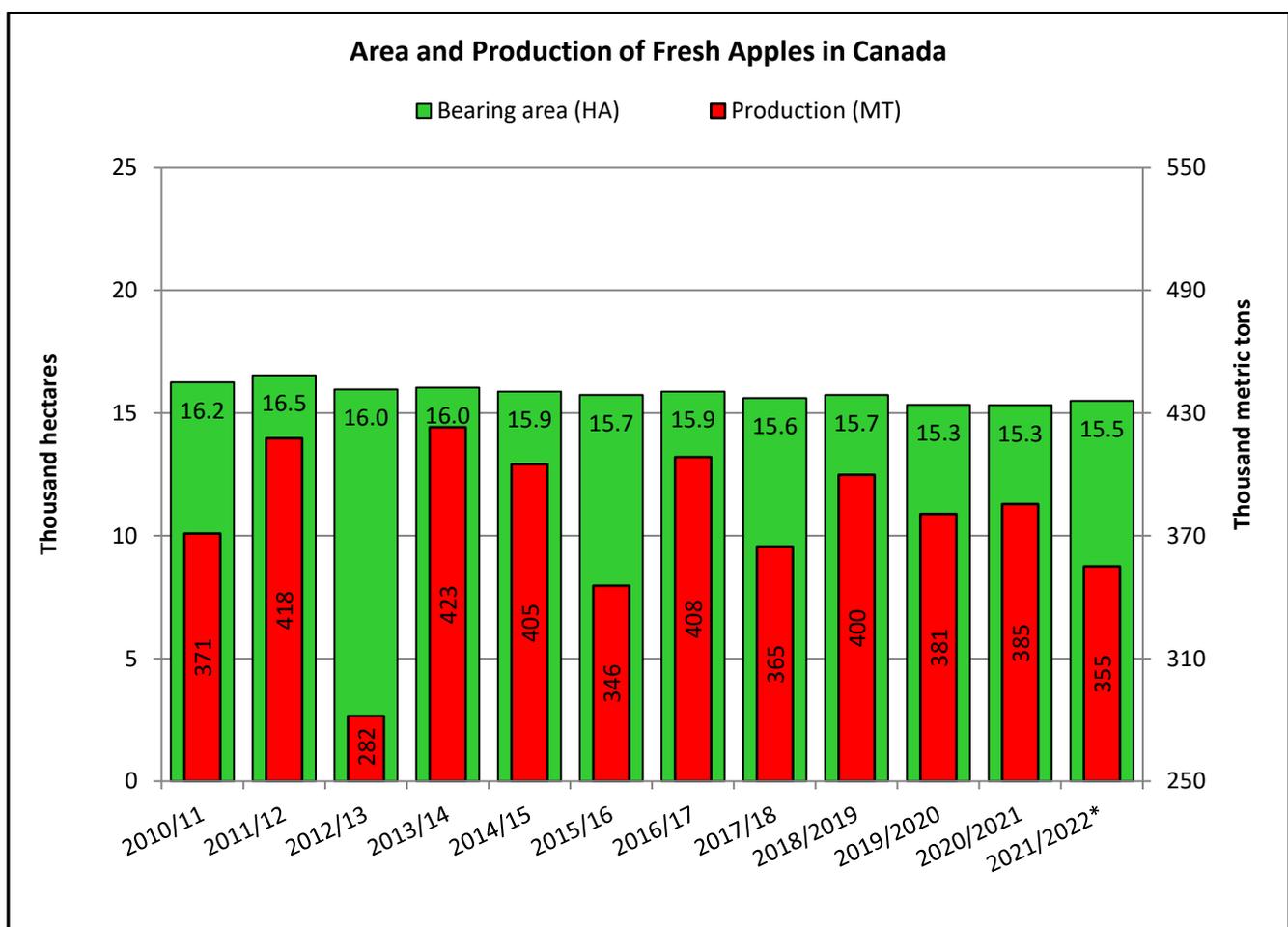


Source: Statistics Canada

Sources report that, despite a good start to the 2021 growing season, late spring frost events across much of Ontario damaged blooms and impacted pollination. Increased orchard maintenance occurred as a result. Further, Eastern and Northern regions of the province experienced periods of drought during the summer and hail events which impacted crop quality. Ontario also experienced a significant infestation with *Lymantria dispar dispar* in 2021 leading to widespread defoliation in certain regions. While some growers did see significant damage to trees, sources report that this only occurred in some regions and that most growers were able to mitigate caterpillar damage through standard maintenance practices. Late season rains in Southwestern Ontario also negatively impacted harvest activities. Ontario accounts for roughly 40 percent of Canadian apple production and estimates suggest over an 11 percent reduction in crop size for MY 2021/22. The extreme weather has also impacted sizing and coloration as well as raising concerns about storability for the Ontario crop, although there is variability on impacts across the province.

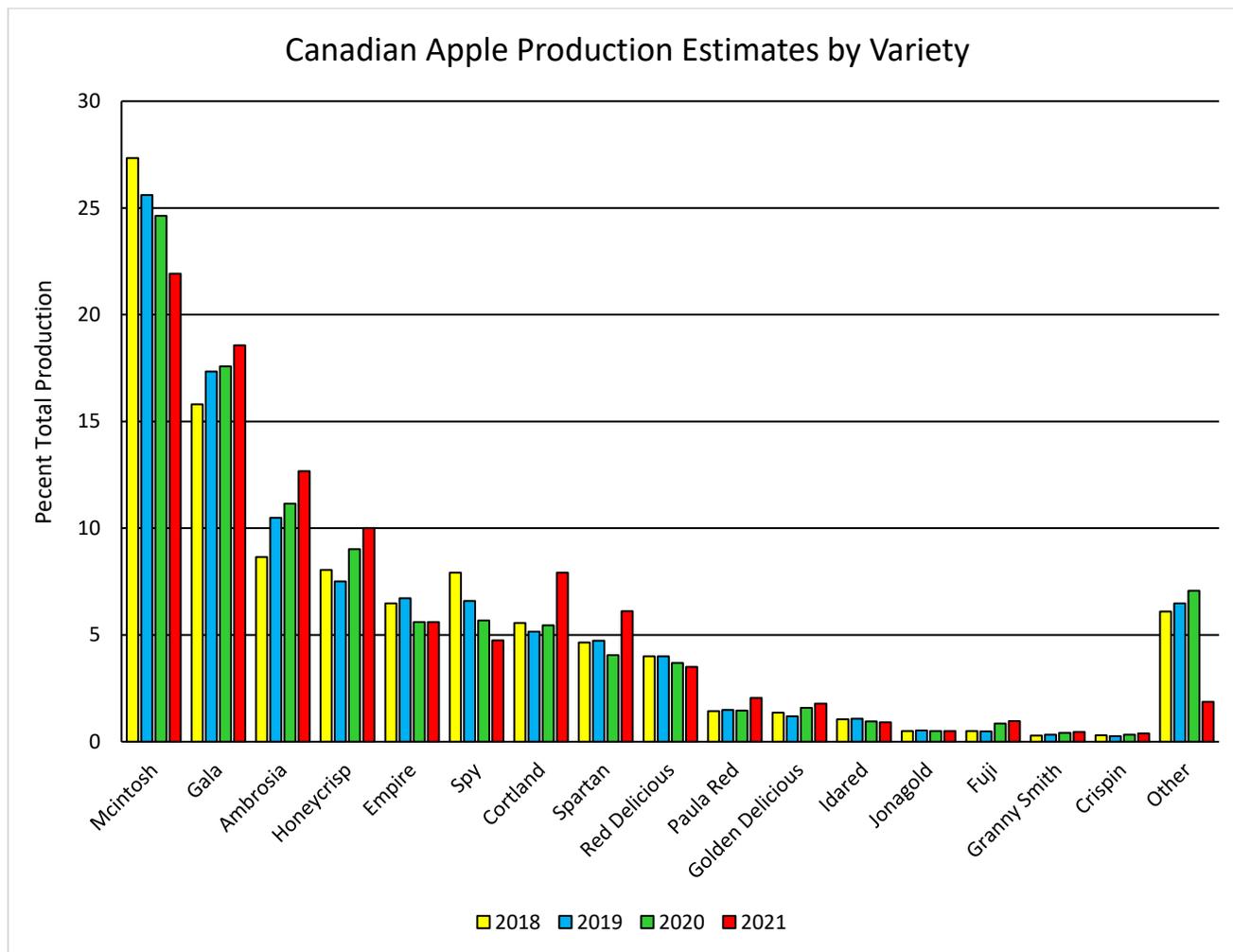
Apple production in British Columbia was adversely impacted by drought and heat for MY 2021/22 with estimates suggesting over a 15 percent decline in production compared to MY 2020/21. Extreme heat during the summer as a result of a heat dome event caused damage to trees and fruit resulting in sunburned apples and smaller sizing, although the impacts are highly variable and contacts report color as decent. There are concerns that some younger trees negatively impacted by the heat will also see production impacted in MY 2022/23. Wind damage was also a factor in certain regions. While there are concerns about storability due to the extreme heat impacts, sources report that early indicators for storability are positive.

FAS/Ottawa forecasts a slight gain in cultivated acreage as growers shifting acreage to more premium varieties continues. Harvested acreage is also forecast to grow in MY 2021/22 as a result of fewer labor disruptions, however, the adverse weather events will offset this with lowered yields. These gains are expected to be offset by continued reduction in McIntosh acreage. Demographics of the industry continue to shift as growers retire and industry consolidation occurs. Producers continue to move to higher density plantings for production efficiency and urban expansion continues to compete with agriculture for land in many regions of the country.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Acres and production of the McIntosh variety continues to decline in MY 2021/22 although this still remains the dominant variety produced in Canada. Driven by higher prices, growers are adding more acres and production of Gala, Ambrosia, and Honeycrisp as there is strong consumer demand for these varieties. However, suitability of growing climate still limits expansion of some varieties in certain regions and provinces in Canada still. The Okanagan Valley, Annapolis Valley, and Niagara Peninsula largely have soil and weather conditions which can accommodate a greater diversity of apple varieties.

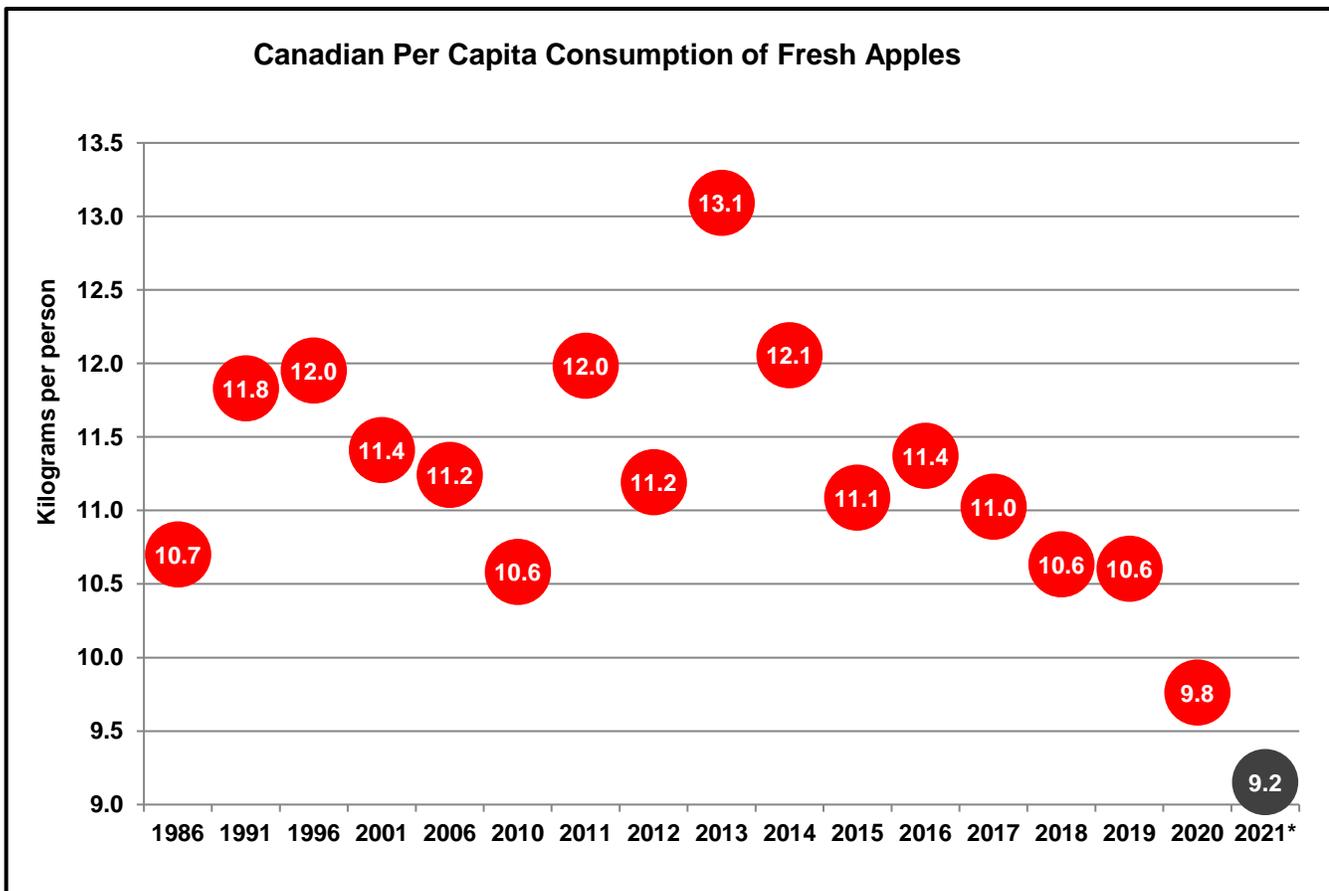


Source: Early Crop Estimates Survey, Canada

Consumption:

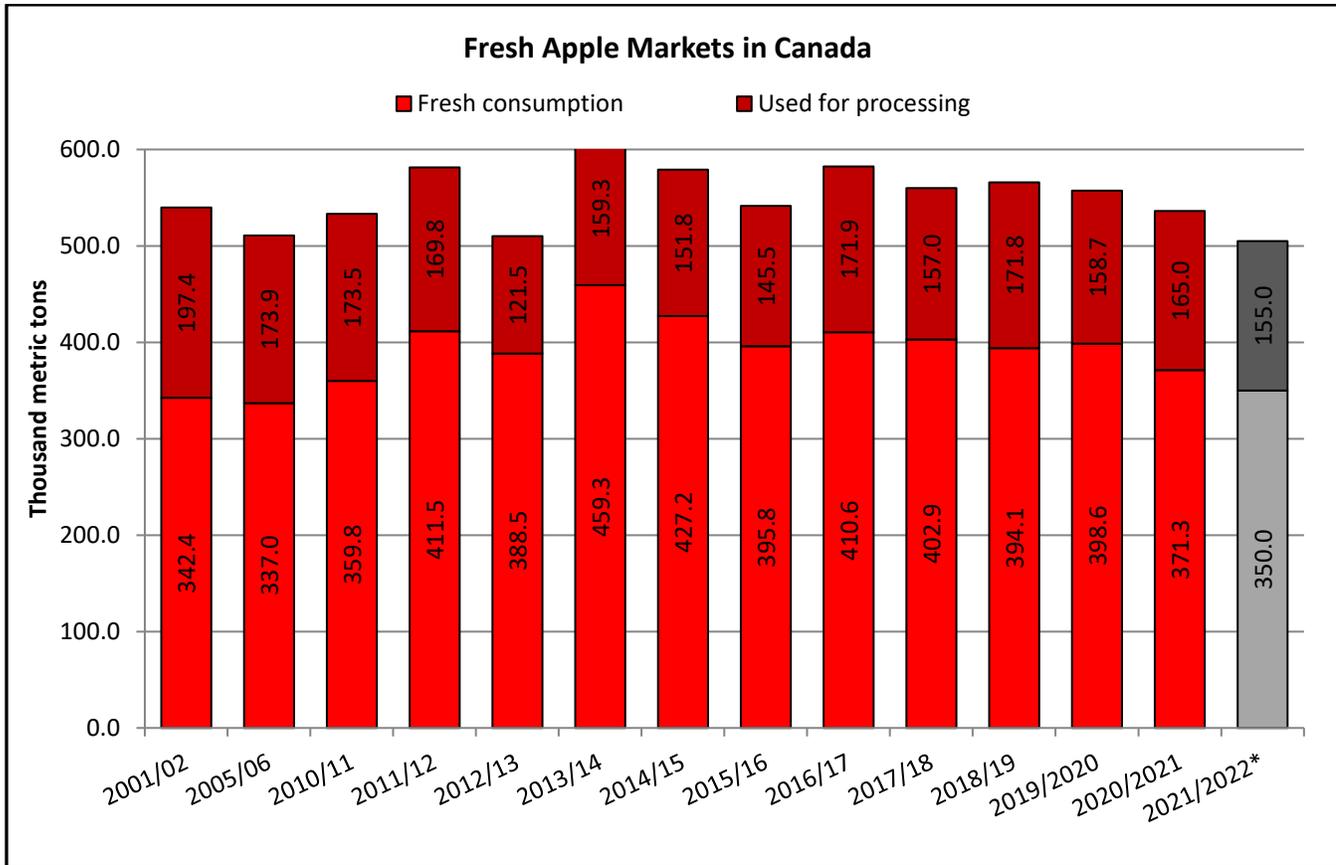
Approximately 70 percent of apples grown in Canada go to fresh consumption. FAS/Ottawa forecasts a decline in both fresh and processing apples for MY 2021/22 as a result of a smaller crop. While there were many signals of strong fresh demand for apples initially in MY 2020/21, fresh consumption ultimately declined seven percent compared to 2019; also falling seven percent below the five-year average. Fewer bulk displays in grocery stores as a result of shifting consumer and retailer demands related to the pandemic were likely a factor. Sources report that bulk displays in retailers are expected to

return to normal in MY 2021/22. While fresh apples will remain a consumer staple due to competitive pricing and storage duration, FAS/Ottawa forecasts a further six percent decline in fresh consumption in MY 2021/22. A smaller Canadian and global apple crop will contribute to the smaller consumption volume. However, declining per capita consumption has been a trend since 2013 in Canada. Canadian research has suggested stronger preferences for fresh fruits and vegetables from Canadian consumers, and also increased interest in having a more plant-based diet, although this has not always directly translated to increased fruits and vegetables consumption. A 2021 survey of Canadians by Dalhousie University, suggested that less than 30 percent of Canadians are purchasing sufficient quantities of fruits and vegetables to meet the dietary quantities suggested by Canada’s Food Guide.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Processing volumes will also fall relative to MY 2020/21 but will be proportionate to the overall decline in the apple crop.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Trade:

FAS/Ottawa forecasts a three percent decline of imports of fresh apples into Canada for MY 2021/22, driven by a lowered global apple crop and weaker consumer demand. U.S. market share has averaged 80 percent in the past five-years. While estimates suggest a decline in the U.S. apple crop, declines in Europe will support continued strong market performance for U.S. apples in Canada in MY 2021/22. Favorable supply logistics between Canada and the United States will also support demand for U.S. apples, although reduced Canadian consumption of apples will see a reduction in volume year-over-year. The United States will remain the dominant supplier of apples to Canada.

Canada: Imports of fresh apples

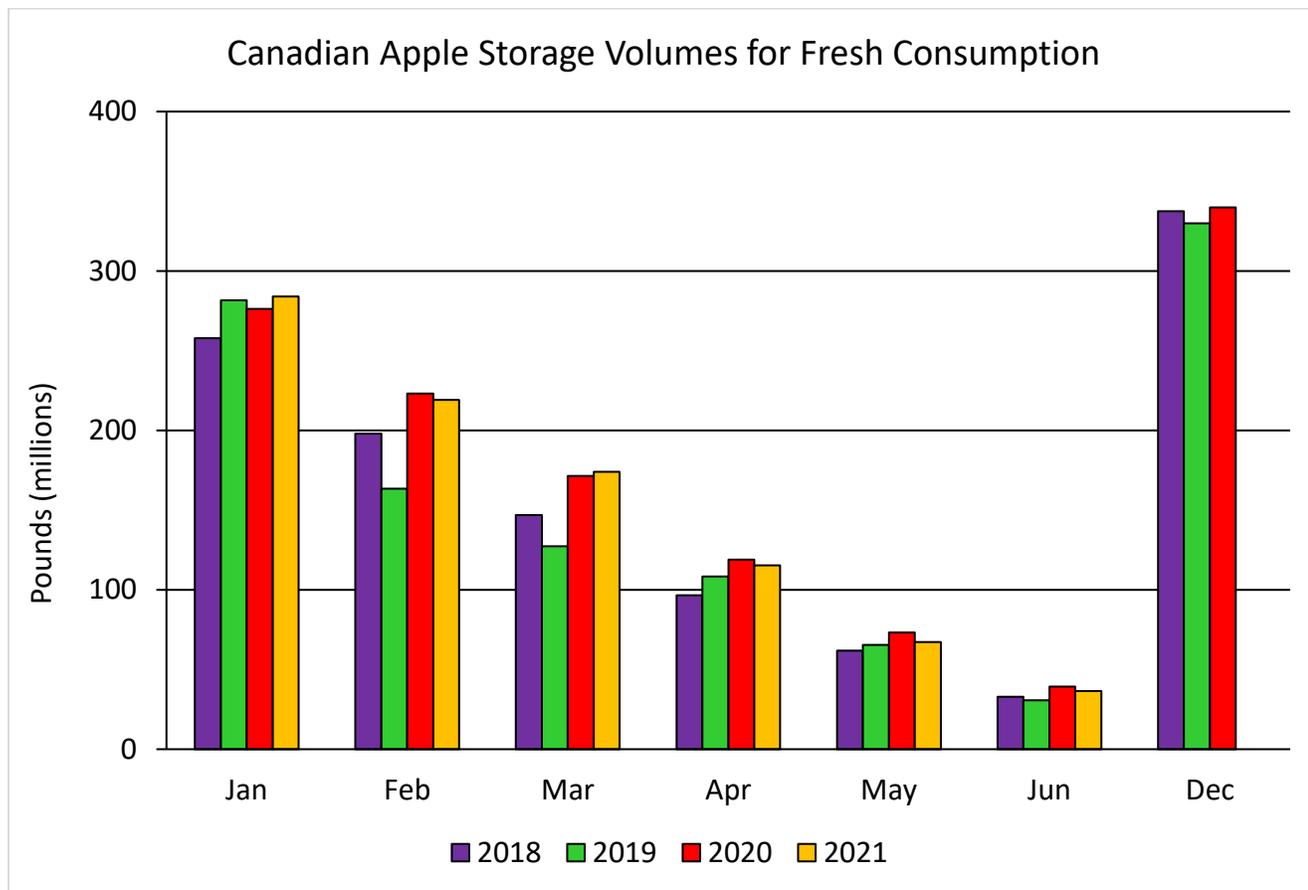
Marketing year: July-June / Quantity in metric tons

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
World	229,925	220,572	222,195	203,207	204,886	190,345
for processing	63,168	63,495	76,367	69,182	68,689	66,450
organic	9,742	10,808	12,296	11,456	14,297	14,511
other	157,013	146,222	133,533	122,569	121,904	109,384
United States	183,025	175,322	177,785	155,019	171,085	157,367
for processing	56,860	61,834	75,982	64,277	65,661	64,648
organic	7,009	7,989	10,515	9,411	12,938	12,728
other	119,154	105,498	91,291	81,331	92,489	79,990
Chile	23,075	22,501	24,858	23,590	15,359	14,469
European Union	7,060	5,506	4,170	11,171	3,865	4,881
Italy	2,223	3,885	3,094	9,612	3,577	4,643
New Zealand	6,645	7,673	8,522	8,164	8,454	5,553
China	3,204	3,877	3,551	2,683	2,458	2,839
All other countries	11,753	7,314	4,385	4,139	3,953	5,474
Import Market Shares						
United States	79.6%	79.5%	80.0%	76.3%	83.5%	82.7%
Chile	10.0%	10.2%	11.2%	11.6%	7.5%	7.6%
European Union	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	5.5%	1.9%	2.6%
Italy	1.0%	1.8%	1.4%	4.7%	1.7%	2.4%
New Zealand	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	2.9%
China	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

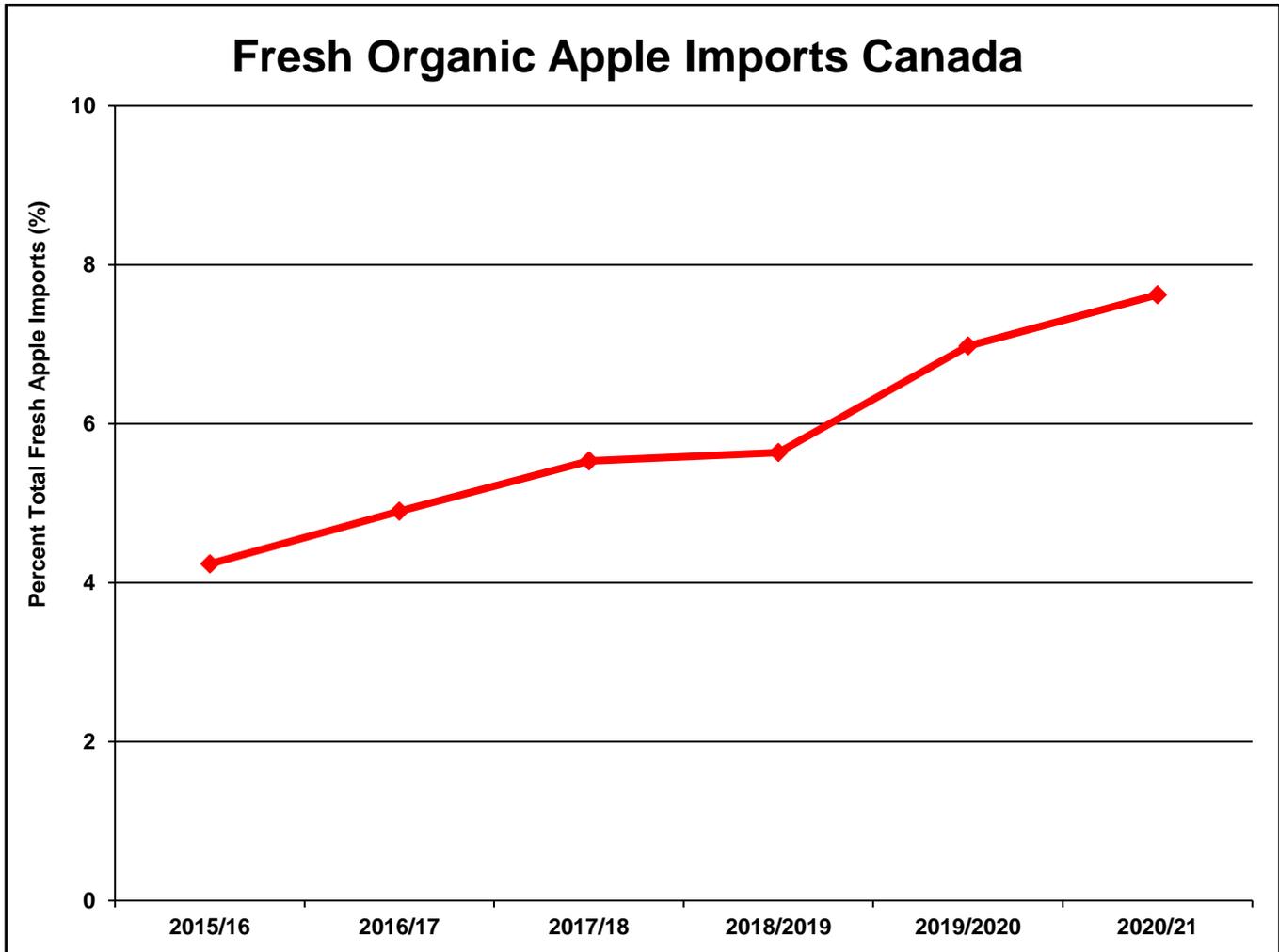
Note: Tariff lines for organic apples were introduced on January 1, 2007

Storage volumes in June 2021 were slightly less than 2020 despite a larger MY 2020/21 crop. Volumes remain ample compared to 2019 and 2020. Stronger export activity of fresh apples from Canada in MY 2020/21 have helped to draw stocks down even though domestic consumption has been reduced.



Source: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Imports of organic apples have increased steadily year-over-year since MY 2015/16 and continued to grow despite the pandemic. Consumer surveys have shown that Millennial Canadians, currently the largest generational cohort in Canada, are driving growth in organic purchasing. Generation Z (post-millennials) also are contributing and are expected to further contribute as their cohort continues to age into the workforce. While growth is small, organics demand has remained strong despite higher costs.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

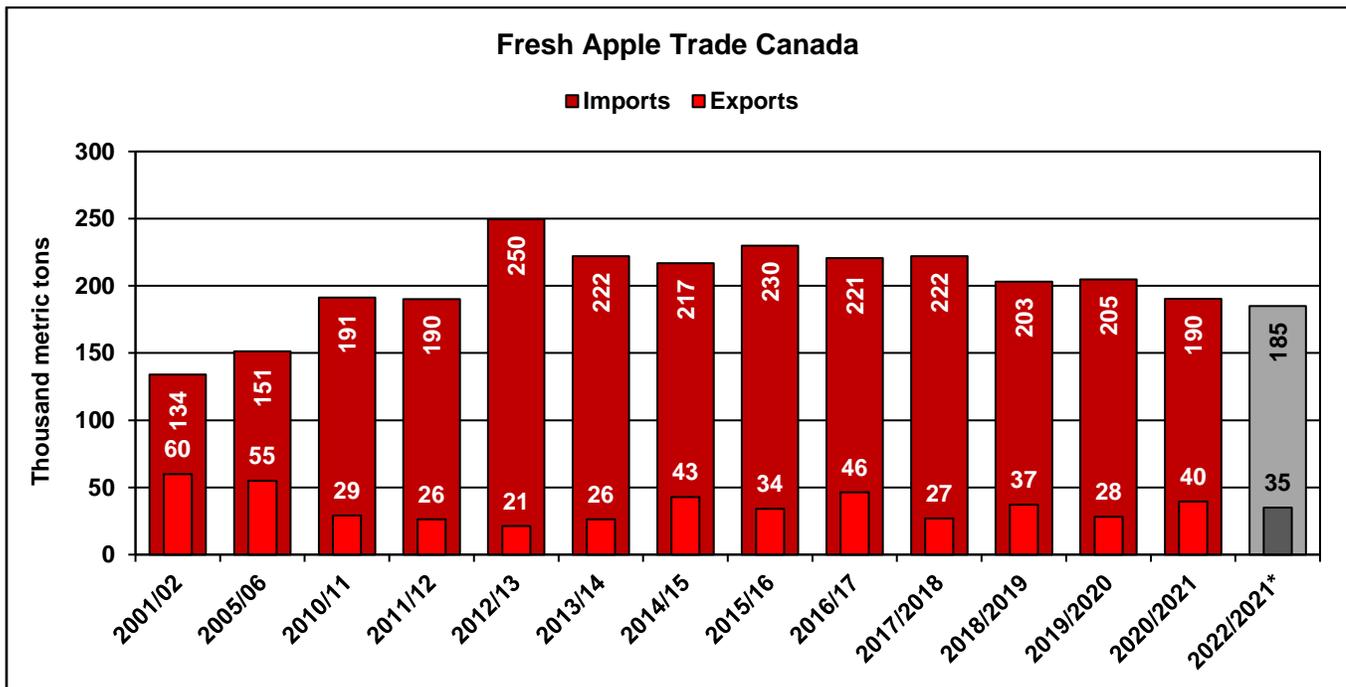
Approximately 10 percent of fresh apple production in Canada is exported depending on the Canadian apple crop size. FAS/Ottawa forecasts that exports will decline over 11 percent in MY 2021/22 due to a reduced Canadian apple crop. Exports will fall only two percent relative to the five-year average as growers target premium export markets for varieties like Ambrosia and Honeycrisp. Growers are looking to expand export opportunities into Asia as a result, a smaller crop will limit this expansion. The United States will remain the top export market given geographic proximity in MY 2021/22. Canadian exporters were able to take advantage of export opportunities to the United States in MY 2020/21 as a result of a smaller U.S. apple crop. While the U.S. crop is estimated to be reduced once again in MY 2021/22, a reduction in the Canadian apple crop will also reduce available export volume for Canada.

Canada: Exports of fresh apples

Marketing year: July-June / Quantity in metric tons

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/2019	2019/20	2020/21
World	34,124	46,472	27,092	37,072	28,177	39,536
for processing	11,718	19,665	9,340	16,752	12,732	19,001
other	22,405	26,807	17,752	20,320	15,445	20,534
United States	25,429	32,776	18,762	22,896	14,802	20,887
for processing	5,157	10,821	3,968	8,335	4,420	5,118
other	20,272	21,955	14,793	14,560	10,382	15,770
Cuba	5,216	2,805	3,367	5,787	975	1,564
Vietnam	719	4,067	2,220	5,051	9,608	8,645
Mexico	505	821	493	476	515	458
All other countries	2,974	10,070	4,470	7,913	11,885	16,627

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

PEARS

NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect FAS/Ottawa's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

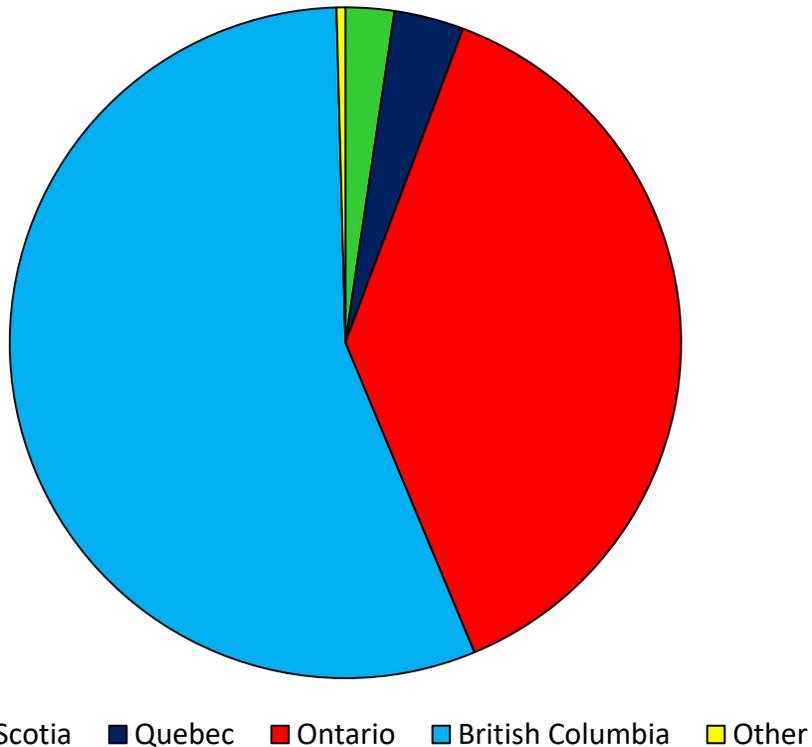
PEARS Fresh Canada	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022*	
	<i>Marketing Year: July-June</i>					
	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates
Production	9,192	9,247	8,600	8,245	0	8,500
Imports	60,300	60,299	63,000	63,483	0	63,000
Total Supply	69,492	69,546	71,600	71,728	0	71,500
Domestic Consumption	69,092	69,147	71,400	71,528	0	71,250
Exports	400	399	200	200	0	250
Total Distribution	69,492	69,546	71,600	71,728	0	71,500

*Data in hectares or metric tons / *FAS/Ottawa forecast*

Production:

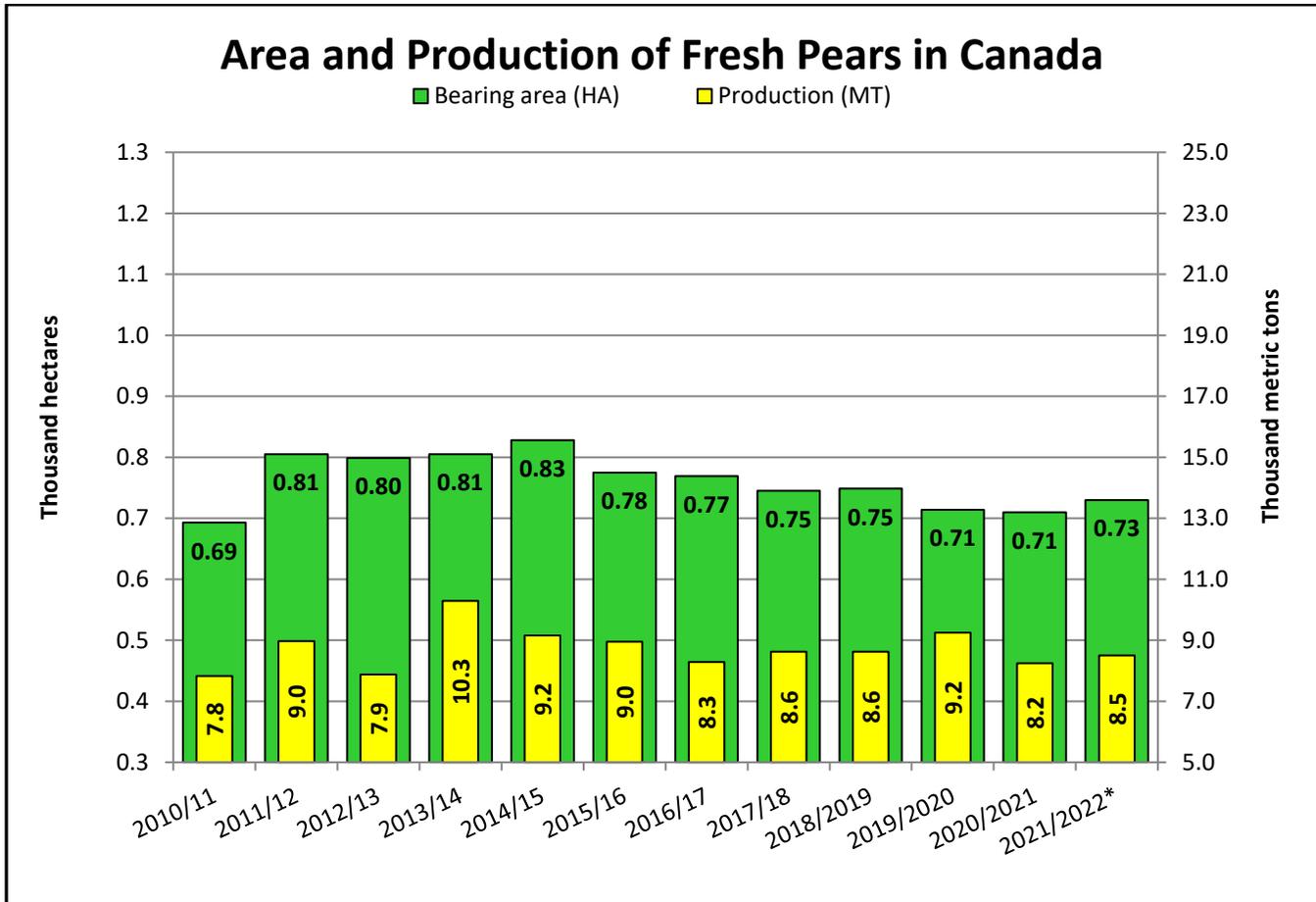
Following the pandemic-related labor challenges and drought in Ontario in MY 2020/21, which reduced the marketed pear crop, FAS/Ottawa forecasts a three percent growth in pear production for MY 2021/22. Labor challenges remain for pear growers across Canada but harvest is less impacted. Weather conditions were more favorable in Ontario for MY 2021/22 and an average crop is expected. However, extreme heat negatively impacted the crop in British Columbia, where over half of Canadian pear production is concentrated. Production declines of up to 10 percent have been estimated in some regions as a result. As a result, Canadian marketed production will remain below the five-year average. Smaller cultivated area relative to the five-year average partially explains this decline with weather also a factor. MY 2021/22 yields are projected to be similar to MY 2020/21 although harvested area will be higher and quality is reportedly good overall. As Canadian growers experiment with growing different varieties, combined with strong demand for locally grown produce, increased acreage in the coming years in Ontario is anticipated.

Pears Marketed Production by Province
2020



Source: Statistics Canada

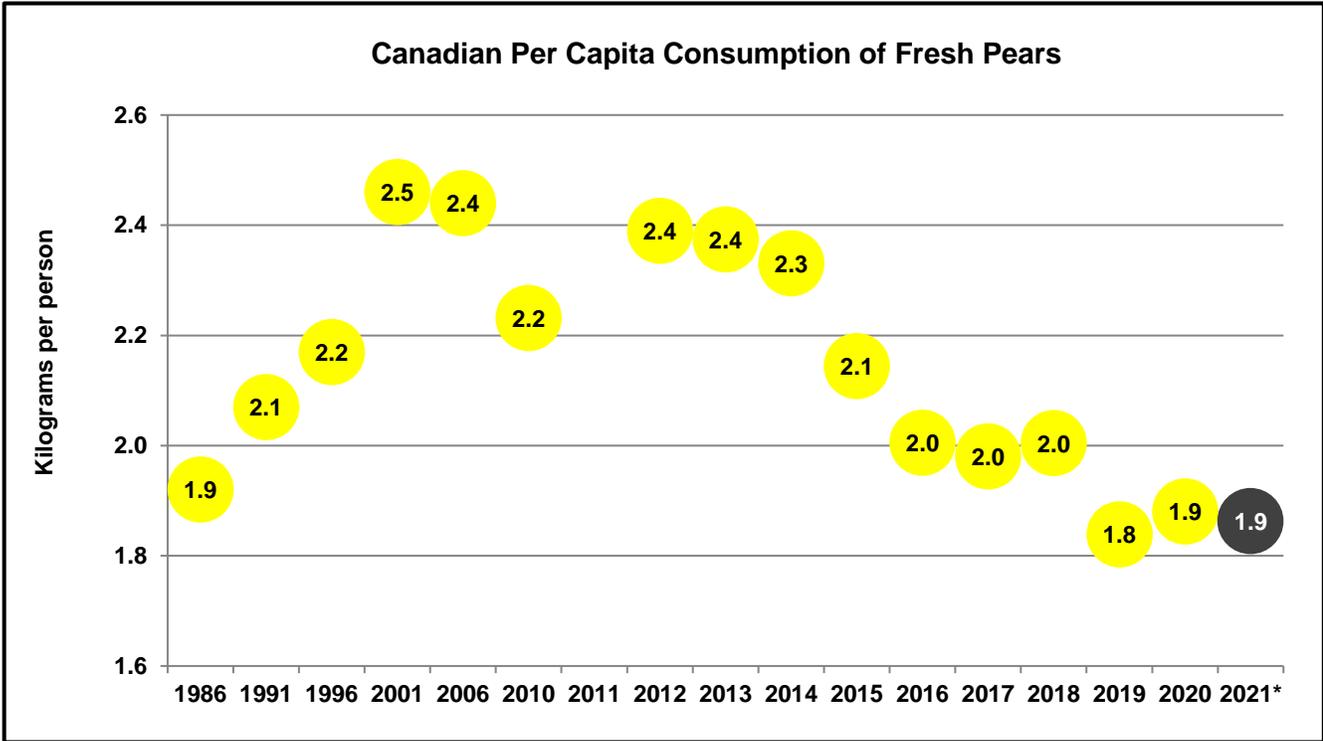
British Columbia continues to be the dominant pear producing province in Canada with over 50 percent of marketed production. Ontario follows with close to 40 percent of production. British Columbia experienced a less favorable growing season for MY 2021/22 as a significant heat event and drought impacted much of the province as well as a many significant wildfires. While some fruit crops were decimated because of the heat dome and drought, the pear producing regions were less impacted although production will still be less than MY 2021/22 as a result. Though smoke from west coast fires did cause some harvest delays, the smoke is not expected to significantly degrade fruit quality with sources describing fruit quality as decent despite weather challenges. While Ontario was the province experiencing drought impacts in MY 2020/21, MY 2021/22 has resulted in improved weather conditions to positively impact the crop. More Bartlett crop will be produced in the province in MY 2021/22 although Bosc production is expected to be lower.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

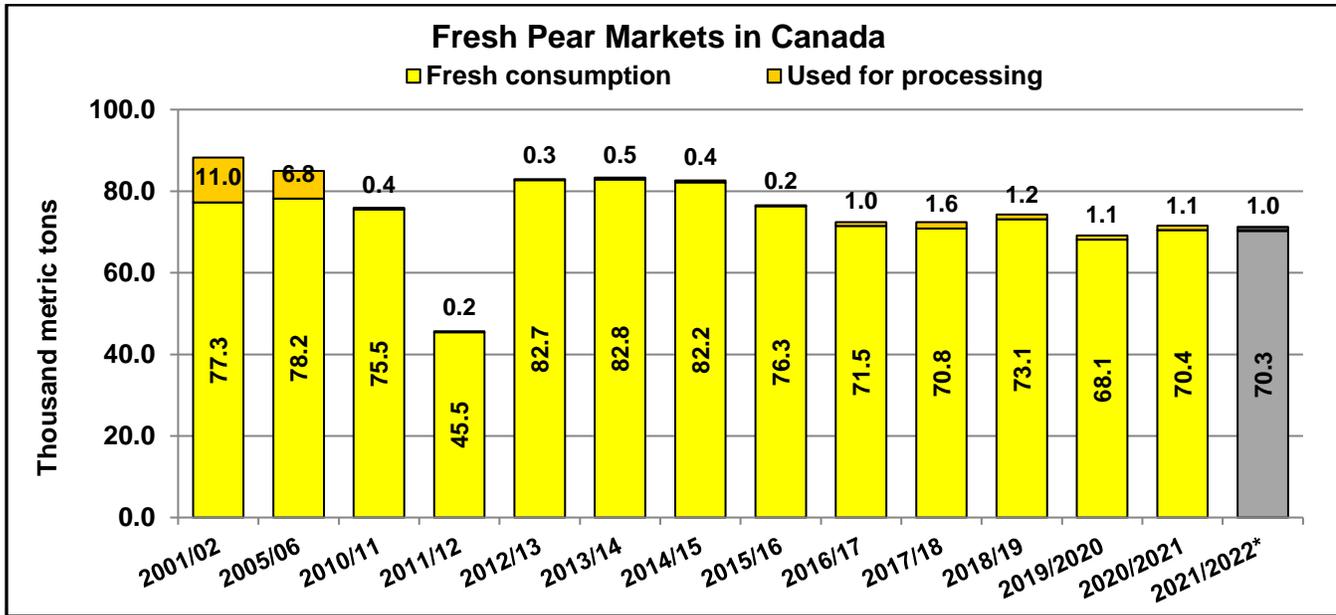
Consumption:

Fresh consumption is forecast to be down in MY 2021/22, mainly as a result of reduced imports. The pandemic resulted in increased per capita consumption in MY 2020/21, reversing a multi-year sustained decline in per capita fresh pear consumption. Despite a smaller Canadian crop, demand for local, as well as fresh fruit in general, saw increased Canadian consumption of fresh pears although still below the five-year average. Demand for local produce and fresh fruit will continue to support a relatively stable consumption pattern in MY 2021/22, although reduced pear crops in other parts of the world will see fewer imports contributing to the slight decline in total consumption.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Fresh consumption accounts for over 80 percent of the pear market in Canada. There are a limited number of processors in Canada and MY 2021/22 will continue to see only a small portion of the crop sent for processing. Cideries represent one area of growth for pear processing although volumes remain small. Niche cidery markets have seen strong local support in both British Columbia and Ontario.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Trade:

FAS/Ottawa forecasts a one percent decline in fresh pear imports for MY 2021/22 driven by lower crop production in certain regions and logistical challenges with the transport chain. It is expected that reduced imports will be partially offset by increased local production. The United States will remain as the top supplier of fresh pears to Canada. U.S. market share has averaged just over 50 percent for the last five years. Increased imports from Argentina, China, and South Africa contributed to a reduction in U.S. market share in MY 2019/20 and MY 2020/21. Lower U.S. pear crops in those years factor in to the reduction in market share. Given close proximity and land transport routes, U.S. growers should see improved market share in Canada for MY 2021/22 as shipping logistics are less complex compared to imports from overseas.

Canada: Imports of fresh pears

Marketing year: July-June / Quantity in metric tons

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
World	67,835	64,324	63,930	65,850	60,299	63,483
for processing	86	353	392	411	211	126
organic	3,143	2,804	2,443	3,292	2,681	3,101
other	64,606	61,167	61,095	62,147	57,406	60,256
United States	36,815	34,979	31,884	35,676	28,966	30,210
for processing	86	353	250	411	211	126
organic	1,698	1,686	1,314	1,794	1,266	1,671
other	35,031	32,939	30,319	33,471	27,489	28,413
Argentina	9,996	9,350	8,544	9,729	10,500	11,974
China	11,142	11,371	12,030	9,204	11,341	9,897
South Africa	4,666	4,967	5,623	6,241	4,592	6,521
European Union	2,089	1,606	2,749	2,569	2,753	2,757
Portugal	1,447	976	2,158	2,032	2,350	2,094
Australia	1,000	859	1,607	1,536	940	1,241
All other countries	2,769	1,822	2,084	1,432	1,610	1,546

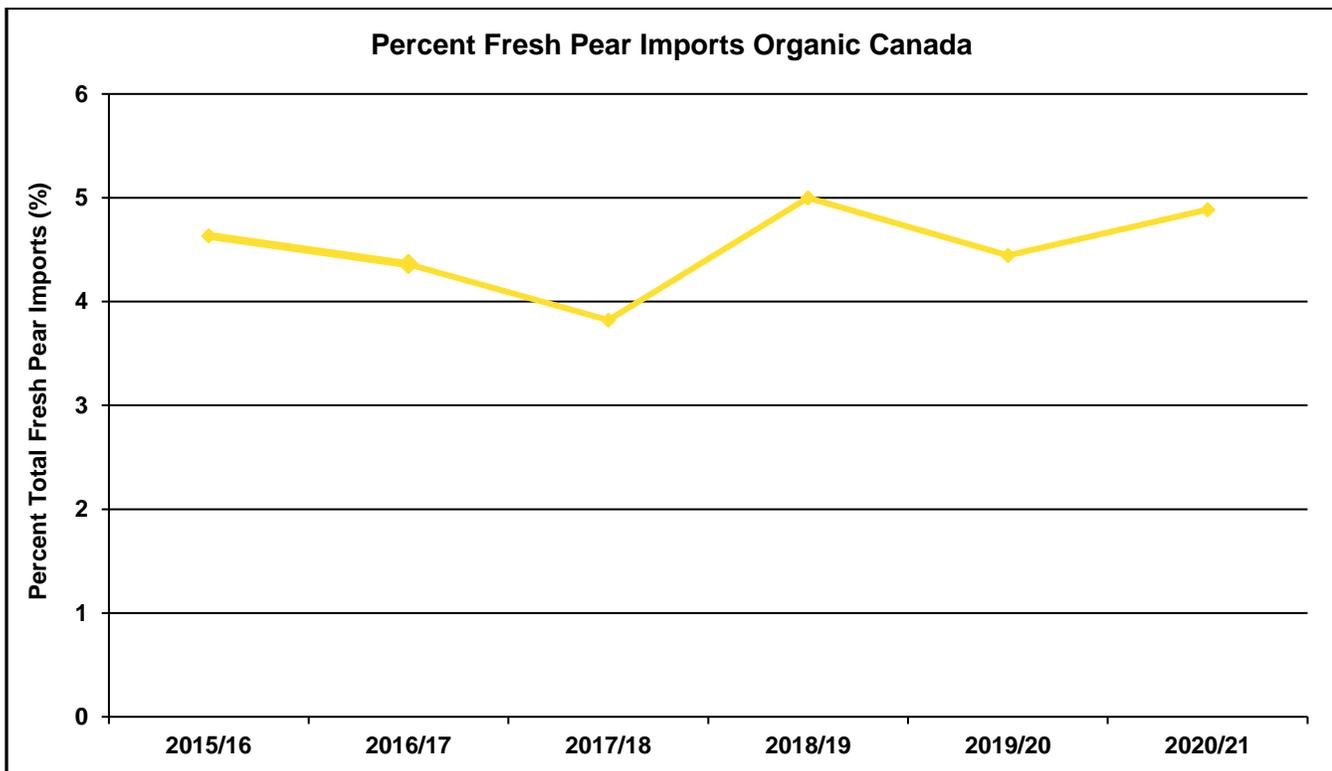
Import Market Shares

United States	54.3%	54.4%	49.9%	54.2%	48.0%	47.6%
Argentina	14.7%	14.5%	13.4%	14.8%	17.4%	18.9%
China	16.4%	17.7%	18.8%	14.0%	18.8%	15.6%
South Africa	6.9%	7.7%	8.8%	9.5%	7.6%	10.3%
European Union	3.1%	2.5%	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	4.3%
Portugal	2.1%	1.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.3%
Australia	1.5%	1.3%	2.5%	2.3%	1.6%	2.0%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

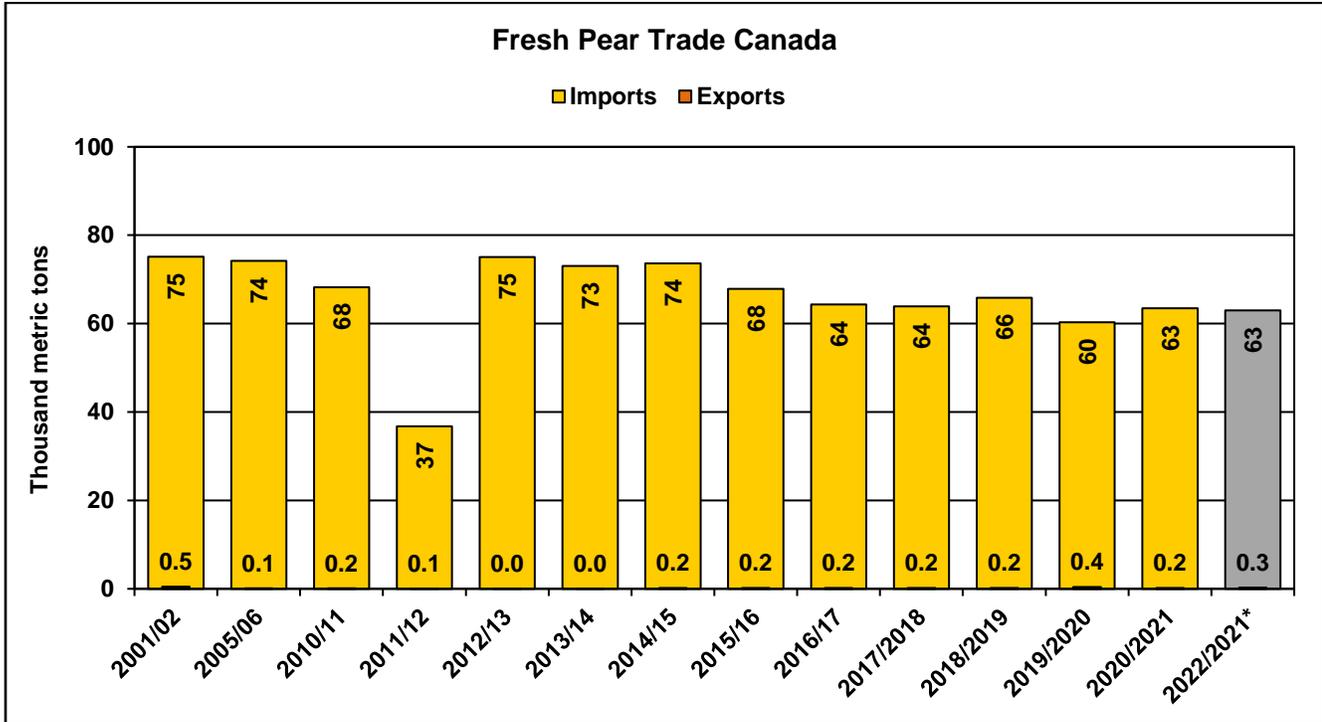
Note: Tariff lines for organic pears were introduced on January 1, 2007

Imports of organic fresh pears remain consistent at four and five percent of total pear imports. Canada continues to see sustained consumer interest in organics although the percent will continue to remain minimal relative to non-organic pears. Consumer price sensitivity is likely to be a factor in MY 2021/22, which may result in lowered demand for organic pears.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Canadian exports of fresh pears are negligible in comparison to fresh pear production and imports. FAS/Ottawa forecasts that exports will grow in MY 2021/22 on production growth. However, export volumes will remain below one percent of import volumes and account for less than five percent of Canadian total pear production.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

FRESH TABLE GRAPES

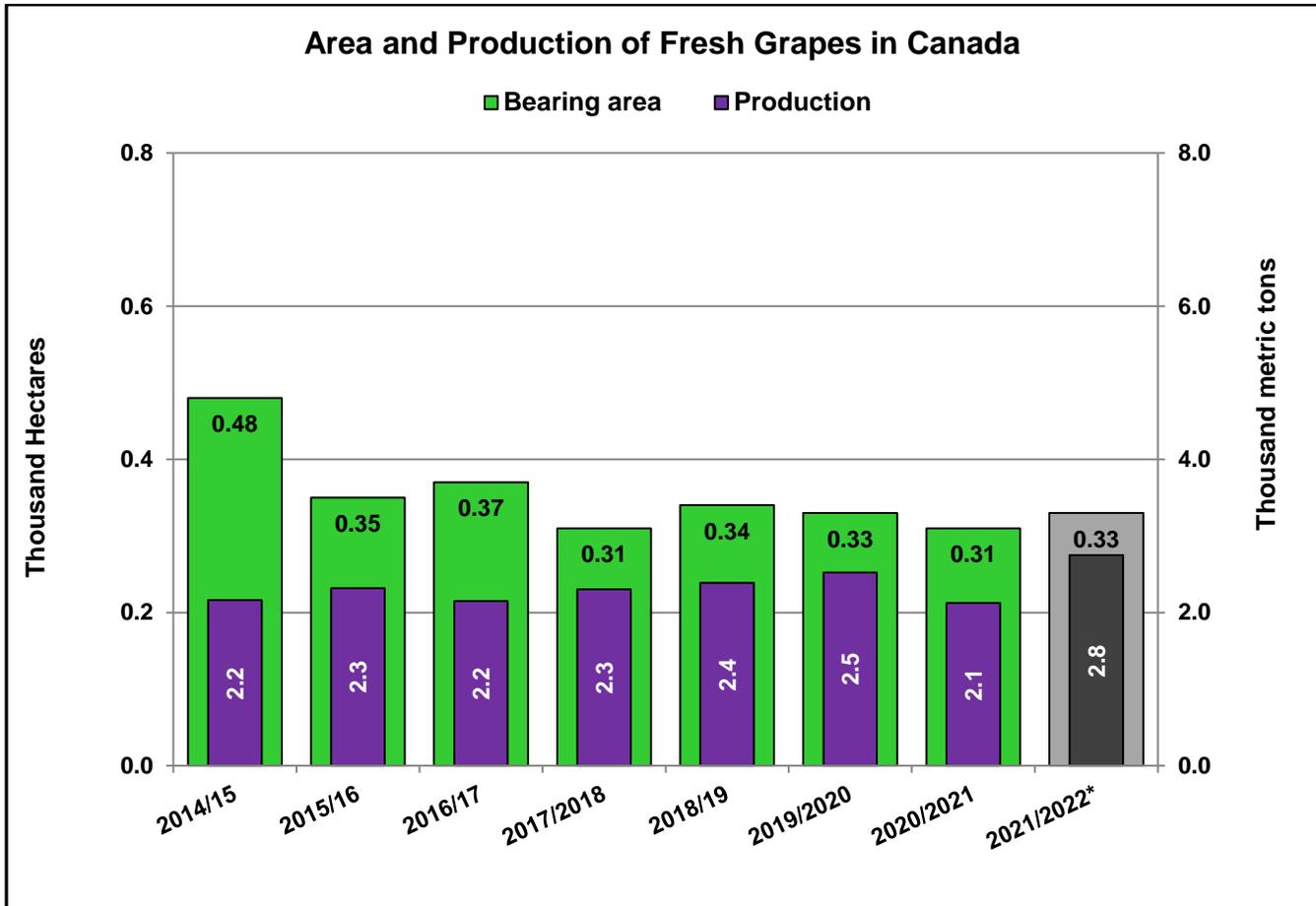
NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect FAS/Ottawa's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

GRAPES Fresh Canada	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022*	
	<i>Marketing Year: June-May</i>					
	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates
Production	2,527	2,523	2,200	2,125	0	2,750
Imports	188,600	190,213	190,000	191,022	0	194,500
Total Supply	191,127	192,736	192,200	193,147	0	197,250
Domestic Consumption	191,127	192,736	192,200	193,147	0	197,250
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	191,127	192,736	192,200	193,147	0	197,250

*Data in metric tons / *FAS/Ottawa forecast*

Production:

Table grape production in Canada remains limited relative to wine grapes. However, more favorable weather through the growing season in Ontario, the main table grape producing province, will see MY 2021/22 production grow. Year-over-year, FAS/Ottawa forecasts 29 percent growth in table grape production for MY 2021/22 and a 20 percent increase in production above the five-year average. Following drought conditions in MY 2020/21 in Ontario, MY 2021/22 saw better temperature and precipitation outcomes. Labor challenges continue to impact industry, however, impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic were less than a year ago. Harvested acres were up and a modest increase in overall acreage also helped increase production. While Ontario experienced favorable conditions, the second largest table grape producing province, British Columbia, was negatively impacted by severe heat events and drought. Impacts from wildfires in the region were also reported for the wine grape crop, although smoke impacts to the table grapes are less clear. Significant amounts of grape shatter have also been reported. Thus, marketed production in British Columbia will likely be negatively affected with total production and quality adversely impacted by weather and wildfires.

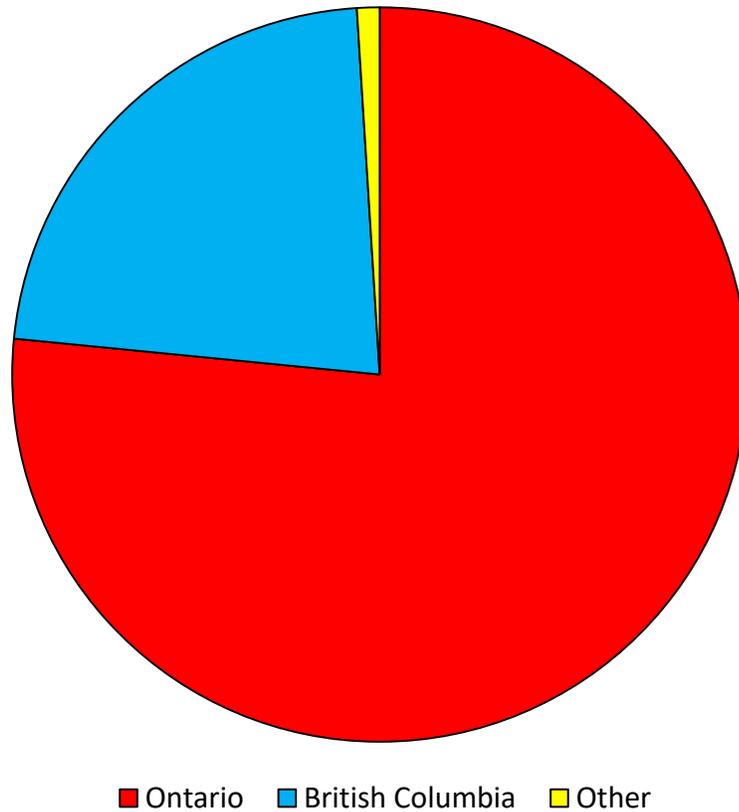


Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Ontario continues to dominate Canadian table grape production, accounting for over three-quarters of Canadian production. British Columbia is the second largest producing province accounting for over 20 percent of production. The Sovereign Coronation variety remains the dominant variety grown by Ontario growers. However, both growers and researchers continue to collaborate on exploring new varieties adaptable to the growing climate but also responsive to changing consumer demands.

Ontario is trialing a new seedless, blue variety with consumers this year. The Jupiter grape is described as being sweeter in flavor with a thinner skin than the Sovereign Coronation variety. Additionally, with a later harvest date than Sovereign Coronation, this variety represents an opportunity to also extend the marketing window for Ontario fresh table grapes without negatively impacting sales of the earlier marketed Sovereign Coronation variety. Should the trial with consumers be successful, growth in Jupiter acres is expected by 2023.

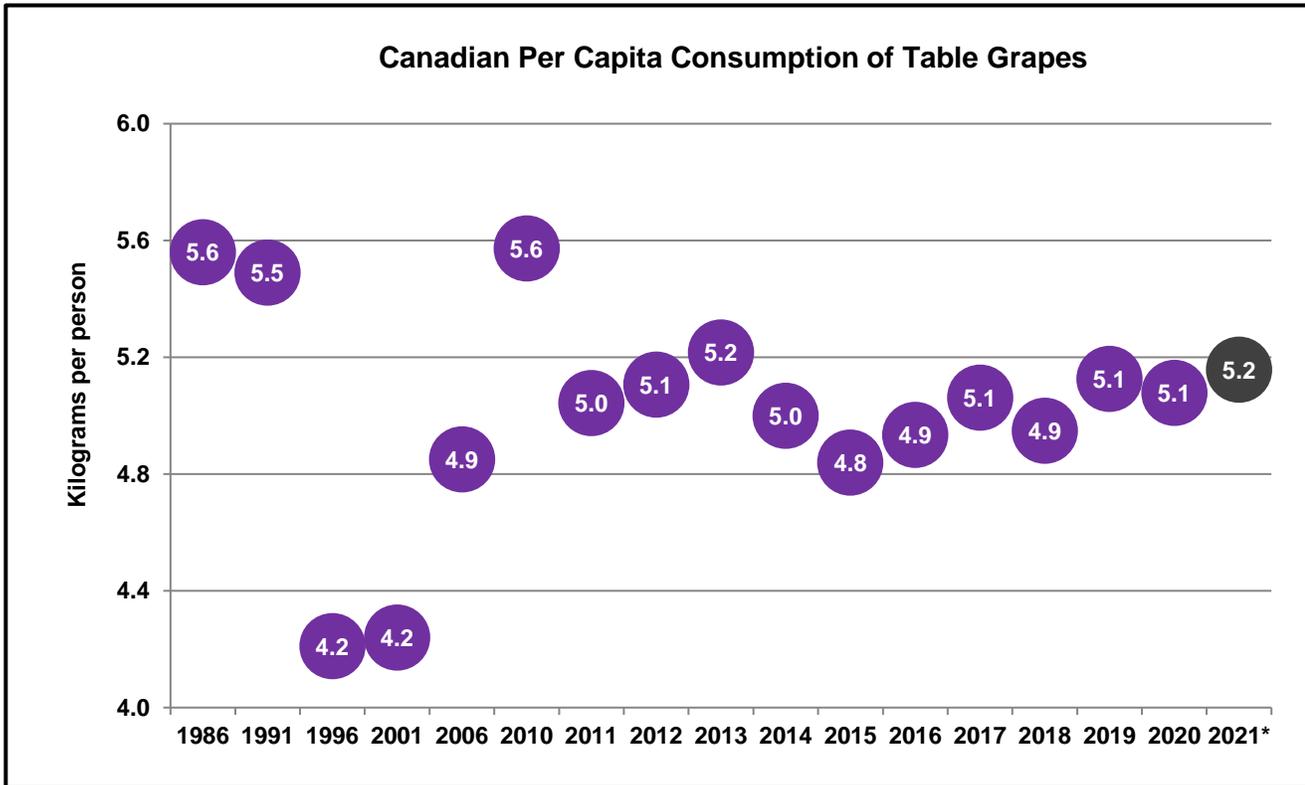
Grapes Marketed Production by Province
2020



Source: Statistics Canada

Consumption:

FAS/Ottawa forecasts a two percent growth in domestic consumption of fresh table grapes fueled by an increase in Canadian production and imports. Per capita table grape consumption will increase slightly compared to MY 2020/21. Typically, Canadian production is consumed locally although Ontario does ship a large quantity of grapes to Quebec where there is more consumer demand and more households make their own fresh jams and jellies. Overall, over 98 percent of Canadian consumption is dependent on imports.



Source: Statistics Canada / *FAS/Ottawa forecast

Trade:

FAS/Ottawa forecasts imports of fresh grapes to see continued growth in MY 2021/22 on larger global supplies. The United States typically supplies over 50 percent of Canadian imports although market share has decreased in recent years as imports from Peru, Mexico, and South Africa have increased. The United States will remain the dominant supplier, however, adverse weather impacts in California and reports of a record crop in Peru will likely see Canada increase imports of Peruvian table grapes once again in MY 2021/22. Transport logistics from overseas markets may impact import volumes.

Canada: Imports of fresh grapes

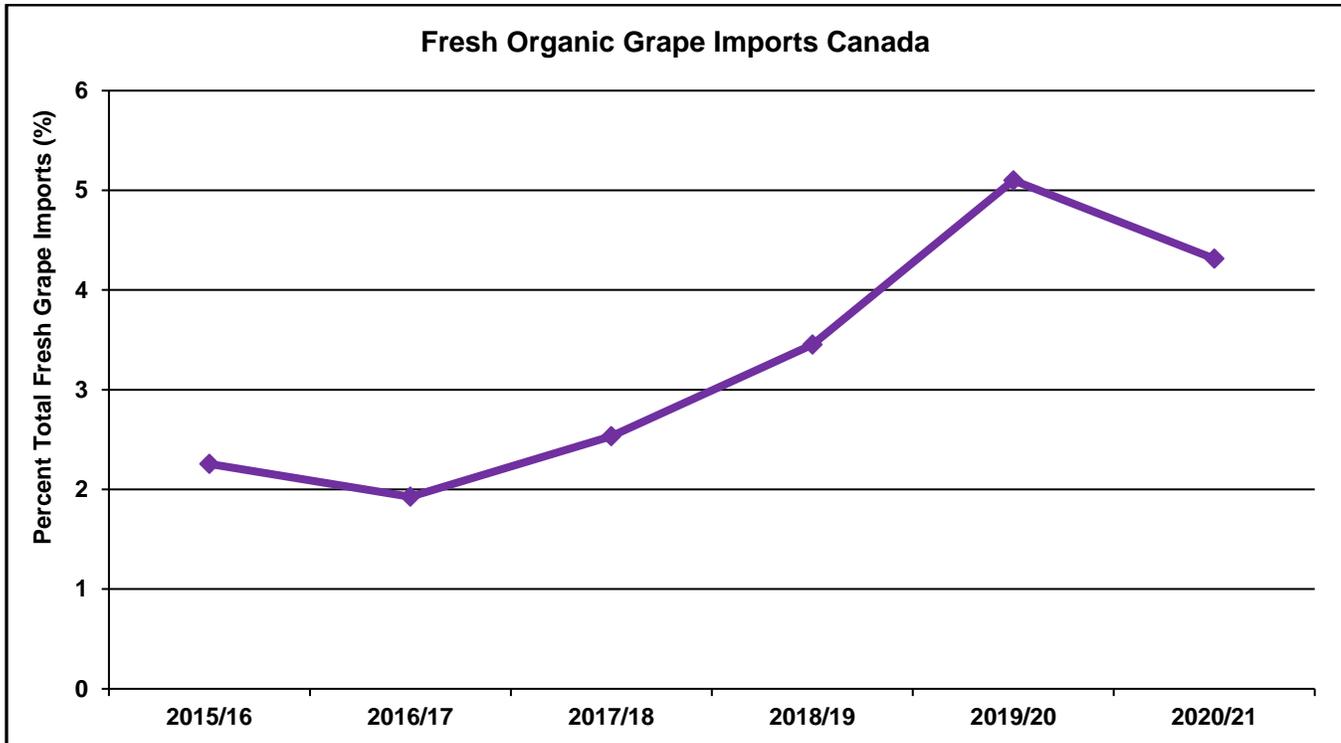
Marketing year: June-May / Quantity in metric tons

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
World	172,572	178,074	183,168	181,141	190,443	191,891
organic	3,891	3,430	4,638	6,253	9,713	8,280
other	168,672	174,637	178,495	174,356	180,222	183,095
United States	97,972	97,110	94,684	98,076	93,733	88,942
organic	2,910	2,600	3,058	4,579	5,861	5,906
other	95,055	94,504	91,608	93,083	87,527	82,553
Chile	36,536	40,239	43,778	33,657	29,709	27,735
Mexico	18,976	17,541	21,488	16,043	25,163	24,942
Peru	12,058	11,101	10,017	15,459	18,104	23,859
South Africa	5,272	10,502	11,181	13,399	19,907	20,368
All other countries	1,758	1,581	2,020	4,507	3,827	6,045
Import Market Shares						
United States	56.8%	54.5%	51.7%	54.1%	49.2%	46.4%
Chile	21.2%	22.6%	23.9%	18.6%	15.6%	14.5%
Mexico	11.0%	9.9%	11.7%	8.9%	13.2%	13.0%
Peru	7%	6%	5%	9%	10%	12%
South Africa	3.1%	5.9%	6.1%	7.4%	10.5%	10.6%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Note: Tariff lines for organic grapes were introduced on January 1, 2009

Imports of organic fresh table grapes had experienced steady volumetric growth since MY 2016/17 before a slight decline in MY 2020/21. Younger consumers are driving the demand for organic products although the overall market size remains around five percent of total imports. Economic challenges related to COVID-19 likely mitigated MY 2020/21 demand. With rising food costs in Canada, consumers may be more sensitive to pricing and less likely to purchase higher priced products. FAS/Canada anticipates that demand for organic grapes will be stagnant in MY 2021/22.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Canadian exports of fresh table grapes are extremely minimal though Canada does import some fresh table grapes which are then re-exported. These re-exports account for all of Canada's exports of fresh table grapes according to sources. The majority of Canadian grape production is of wine varieties with limited table grape production. The lack of production and strong Canadian domestic demand limits any fresh table grape exports.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Prices

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) monitors fresh apple, pear and grape prices in the major Canadian wholesale markets. Any daily and weekly market wholesale prices are made available electronically at the AAFC [InfoHort website](#).

Policy:

Safe Food for Canadians Regulations

Many provisions of the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR) were implemented in January 2019 with some elements scheduled to be phased in through 2021. The [Canadian Food Inspection Agency](#) website contains more information on these regulations. Lot code provisions were scheduled to

come into force January 15, 2020 for [fresh fruits and vegetables](#). While traceability requirements must be met, industry has been given until January 15, 2021 to use remaining packaging and to update packaging labels to meet lot code requirements.

Single Use Plastics Ban

In October 2020, the Government of Canada [announced](#) proposed regulatory changes as part of a broader initiative aiming towards achieving a zero plastic waste strategy by 2030. Under this proposal 6 single-use plastic products (listed below) were identified as highly problematic and are proposed to be banned. A public consultation was conducted and the Government of Canada targeted that the ban would be implemented by the end of 2021. At this time, consumer pre-packaged produce for retail does not appear to be targeted. The six single-use plastic products proposed to be banned are:

- plastic checkout bags
- stir sticks
- 6-pack rings
- cutlery
- straws
- food service ware made from problematic/hard-to-recycle plastics

In May 2021, the Canada Gazette Part II published and [order](#) adding plastic manufactured items to Schedule 1 (List of Toxic Substances) of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA, 1999). This Order allows for risk assessments of manufactured items to be conducted and for risk management measures, such as bans, to be proposed. An exact deadline for the banning of the original six single-use plastics identified has yet to be established. Some Canadian cities and provinces have moved forward with their own bans on certain single-use plastics.

Promotion and Research Agency

The Canadian apple industry has been discussing the idea of establishing a national marketing agency to promote the consumption of apples and conduct various research projects for several years. This discussion is still occurring although no formal proposals have been put forth at this time. Such an agency would collect levies on both the domestic production and on imports of apples to fund its activities.

Attachments:

No Attachments