

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: November 08, 2022

Report Number: CI2022-0025

Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Chile

Post: Santiago

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Prepared By: Sergio Gonzalez

Approved By: Bret Tate

Report Highlights:

In marketing year (MY) 2022/23, FAS Santiago estimates that table grape production will decrease by 7.1 percent reaching 732,000 metric tons (MT) and exports will decrease by 7.1 percent, totaling 565,000 metric tons. For MY 2022/23, FAS Santiago estimates apple production at 1,030,000 metric tons, a 0.6 percent decrease from MY 2021/22 on lower planted area. Apple exports will total 605,000 MT, a 0.8 percent decrease from MY 2021/22. Considering the declining trend in planted pear area, FAS Santiago estimates Chile's MY 2022/23 fresh pear exports will decrease by 2.6 percent and total 112,000 metric tons.

Commodities:

Grapes, Table, Fresh

Table 1: Production, Supply and Distribution:

Grapes, Fresh Table Market Year Begins Chile	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	45489	45489	43104	43104	0	42500
Area Harvested (HA)	44000	44000	43000	43000	0	42000
Commercial Production (MT)	660000	660000	760000	788110	0	732000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	4700	4700	5000	5000	0	4800
Production (MT)	664700	664700	765000	793110	0	736800
Imports (MT)	700	700	900	900	0	0
Total Supply (MT)	665400	665400	765900	794010	0	736800
Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT)	139900	139900	185900	185900	0	171800
Exports (MT)	525500	525500	580000	608110	0	565000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	665400	665400	765900	794010	0	736800
(HA),(MT)						

Source: Post estimates

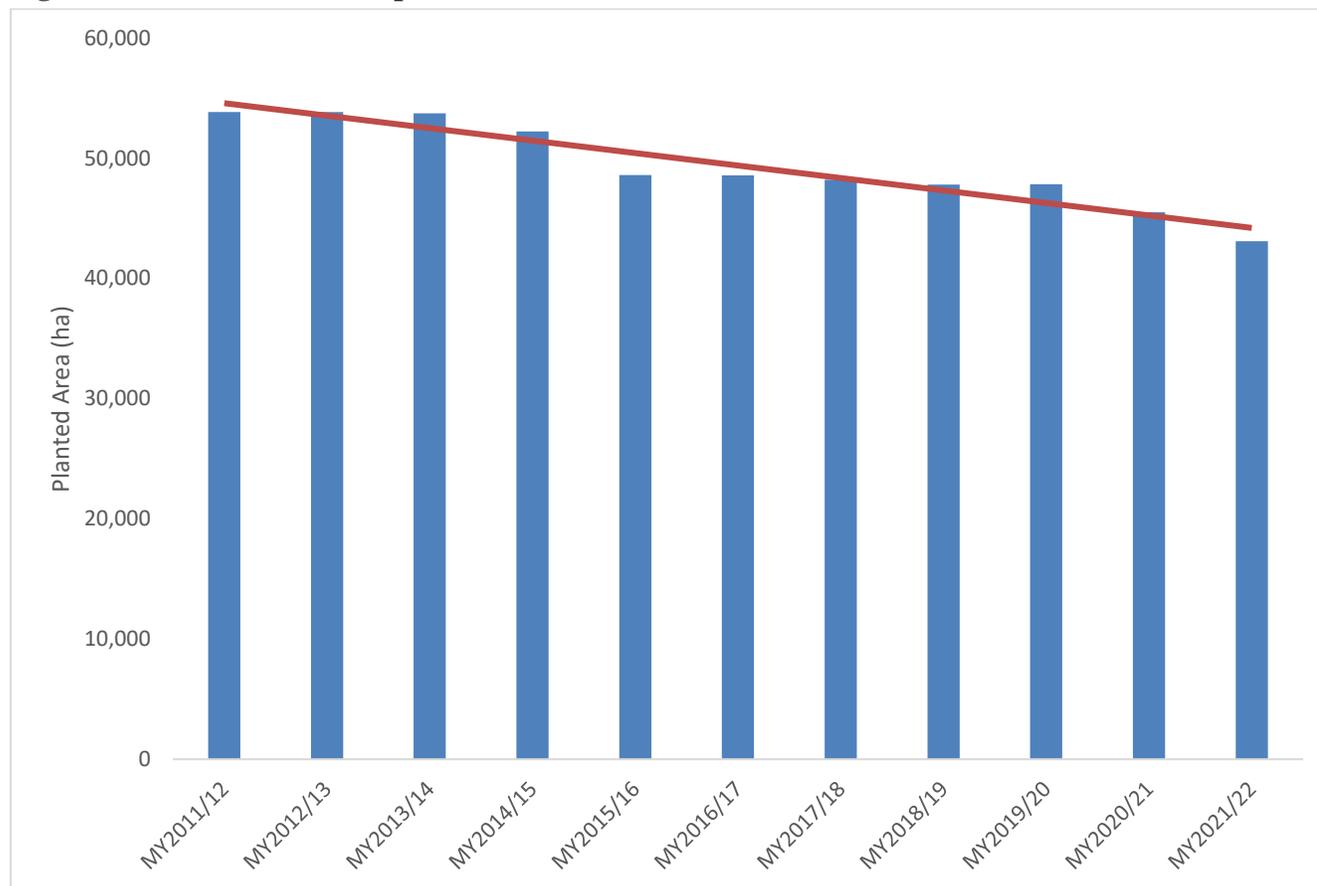
Production:

In MY 2022/23, FAS Santiago (Post) estimates that table grape production will decrease by 7.1 percent reaching 732,000 metric tons. The decrease in production is caused by a decrease in table grape area planted (Figure 1). Planted table grape area decreased from 53,851 hectares in MY 2011/12 to 43,104 hectares in MY 2021/22. Post estimates that planted table grape area in MY 2022/23 will total 42,500 hectares, a 1.4 percent decrease from MY 2021/22, as grape producers continue to face tight margins.

According to industry contacts, production of new varieties is taking the place of traditional varieties such as Red Globe. While new varieties like Allison, Arra-15, Timco, and Sweet Celebration are growing in area, more traditional varieties are decreasing at a faster rate.

Table grape production is trending downwards because of drought and competition from more profitable crops. Drought has caused a decline in table grape production in recent years; it is considered a structural problem that will persist in the upcoming marketing years. Notably, rainfall in MY 2022/23 was abundant and may have mitigated more serious declines in grape production; however, those gains are not expected to be long-term. The most recent data from the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture's Office of Policy and Studies (ODEPA) shows a decrease in planted area across all regions (Table 2). The decrease in planted area is especially high in the *Valparaiso* region, where walnuts and citrus have replaced some of the planted table grape area, and in the *O'Higgins* region, where more profitable crops like cherries and walnuts are growing in planted area.

Figure 1: Planted Table Grape Area (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2022

Table 2: Planted Table Grape Area by Region MY 2021/22 (hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Variation* (%)	Share (%)
Atacama	5,987	-12.4%	13.9%
Coquimbo	7,321	-10.3%	17.0%
Valparaíso	9,970	-10.9%	23.1%
Metropolitana	6,848	-14.1%	15.9%
O'Higgins	12,736	-5.2%	29.5%
Maule	241	16.7%	0.6%
Others	2	-	0.0%
Total	43,102	-9.9%	100.0%

*Variation of planted area is measured every third year; data provided are the latest available

Source: Based on data from ODEPA

Consumption:

Post estimates that in MY 2022/23 fresh domestic consumption of table grapes will reach 171,800 metric tons or 23.5 percent of commercial production. This level of consumption represents a 7.6 percent decrease in fresh domestic consumption from MY 2021/22 and is explained by the decrease in fresh table grape production. In MY 2021/22, consumption increased due to the increase in table grape production and overall higher supply of table grapes on the domestic market, decreasing domestic prices.

Trade:

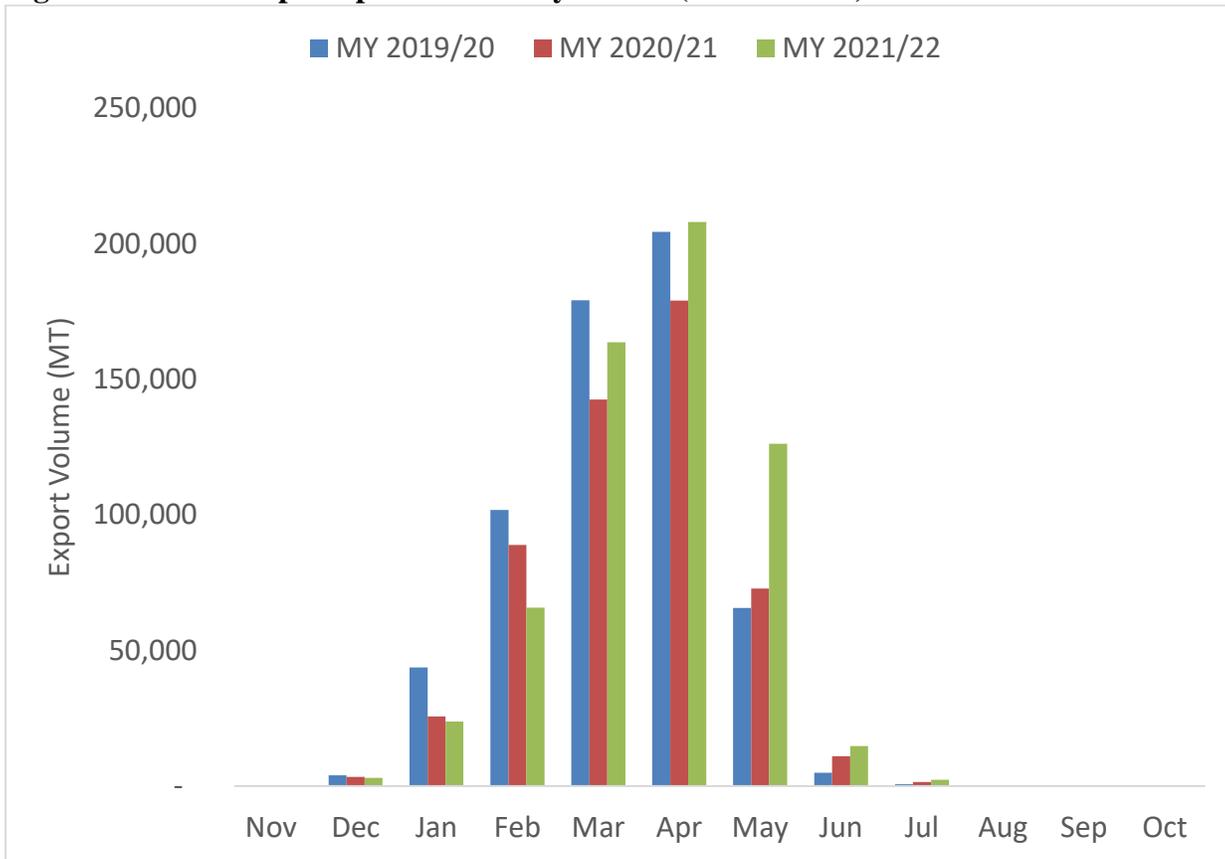
In MY 2021/22, Post estimates export volume to decrease by 7.1 percent totaling 565,000 metric tons due to the decrease in total table grape production.

In MY 2021/22 year-over-year table grape exports increased by 15.7 percent in volume, totaling 608,110 MT (Table 3). In MY 2021/22, between March and May, table grape exports increased significantly over the same period in MY 2020/21 (Figure 2). MY 2021/22 was characterized by general problems in logistics and delays in ports. According to Chilean fruit exporters, shipping costs increased significantly, packing materials and containers were scarce, freight shipments were difficult to schedule, and there was significant congestion in Chilean ports increasing loading times.

Delays at both Chilean and international ports were longer from February to April. In March 2022, the Chilean Fruit Producers Association (FEDEFRUTA) [requested priority at the Chilean port of Valparaiso](#) for table grapes, due to the overdemand for cargo and the perishable nature of their products. During March and April of MY 2021/22, Chilean exporters reported delays in the port of Philadelphia, due to the requirement for methyl bromide fumigation, which caused fines, demurrage, and decreased quality of some of the shipments that were delayed for long periods of time.

The United States is the main market for Chilean table grape exports. In MY 2021/22, table grape exports to the United States increased by 21.7 percent accounting for 310,033 MT, which represents 51 percent of Chilean table grape exports. (Table 3). China is the second largest market for Chilean table grapes accounting for 77,610 MT in MY 2020/21, which represented 12.8 percent of total Chilean grape exports. Chilean exporters expect shipments of Red Globe and other red seedless varieties to China to remain strong in MY 2022/23.

Figure 2: Table Grape Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 3: Table Grape Export Volume to the World (MT)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	Variation (%)	Nov 20 - Aug 21 (MT)	Nov 21 - Aug 22 (MT)	Variation (%)
_World	604,561	525,457	-13.1%	525,419	608,110	15.7%
United States	275,495	254,825	-7.5%	254,811	310,033	21.7%
China	111,819	78,117	-30.1%	78,117	77,610	-0.6%
Netherlands	35,308	28,030	-20.6%	28,030	45,196	61.2%
South Korea	24,491	23,222	-5.2%	23,222	17,952	-22.7%
United Kingdom	26,606	18,175	-31.7%	18,175	23,789	30.9%
Russia	11,002	14,038	27.6%	14,038	4,274	-69.6%
Japan	12,308	11,535	-6.3%	11,535	14,118	22.4%
Canada	16,398	10,892	-33.6%	10,892	9,600	-11.9%
Spain	7,903	9,489	20.1%	9,489	10,536	11.0%
Indonesia	2,098	9,392	347.7%	9,392	7,431	-20.9%
Mexico	13,709	9,112	-33.5%	9,112	11,239	23.3%
Ecuador	9,625	9,011	-6.4%	9,011	9,654	7.1%
Saudi Arabia	7,052	4,302	-39.0%	4,302	3,625	-15.7%
Portugal	3,805	3,888	2.2%	3,888	4,694	20.7%
Brazil	4,943	3,873	-21.6%	3,873	6,531	68.6%
Others	41,999	37,556	-10.6%	37,532	51,828	38.1%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 4: Table Grape Export Value to the World (USD)*

Partner Country	Marketing Year			October - August		
	MY 2019/20 (USD)	MY 2020/21 (USD)	Variation (%)	Oct 20 - Aug 21 (USD)	Oct 21 - Aug 22 (USD)	Variation (%)
_World	926,221,114	826,237,153	-10.8%	826,181,079	1,095,845,420	32.6%
United States	382,436,706	366,637,286	-4.1%	366,608,621	425,341,409	16.0%
China	186,676,292	131,502,991	-29.6%	131,502,991	129,580,803	-1.5%
South Korea	56,577,540	53,868,037	-4.8%	53,868,037	38,617,758	-28.3%
Netherlands	45,295,153	37,904,086	-16.3%	37,904,086	56,794,610	49.8%
United Kingdom	44,060,556	29,549,365	-32.9%	29,549,365	37,928,744	28.4%
Canada	24,915,288	23,442,866	-5.9%	23,442,866	16,940,788	-27.7%
Russia	16,744,751	20,961,924	25.2%	20,961,924	6,682,380	-68.1%
Japan	22,521,017	20,838,279	-7.5%	20,838,279	25,999,705	24.8%
Spain	13,217,362	16,293,201	23.3%	16,293,201	84,426,297	418.2%
Ecuador	15,163,986	14,451,363	-4.7%	14,451,363	15,337,395	6.1%
Mexico	22,721,460	14,074,790	-38.1%	14,074,790	17,996,547	27.9%
Indonesia	3,137,405	13,779,387	339.2%	13,779,387	11,334,189	-17.7%
Saudi Arabia	11,138,919	7,059,559	-36.6%	7,059,559	5,693,029	-19.4%
Taiwan	9,883,607	6,351,691	-35.7%	6,351,691	11,675,122	83.8%
Portugal	5,368,346	6,020,558	12.1%	6,020,558	102,081,327	1595.5%
Others	66,362,726	63,501,770	-4.3%	63,474,361	109,415,317	72.4%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC and Chilean Customs

*Note: Chilean exports to the Netherlands in May 2022 were corrected using Chilean Customs data

Policy:

Chile seeks a systems approach to improve market access to the United States for table grapes from three growing regions: Atacama, Coquimbo, and Valparaíso. A systems approach would benefit the three Chilean regions by helping them avoid using methyl bromide fumigation to mitigate against European grapevine moth. Fumigation significantly decreases the quality and shelf life of the fruit, which results in lower prices from retailers. Further, fumigated product is ineligible to be certified USDA organic.

USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service published a proposed notice in the *Federal Register* on Monday, October 17, 2022, to allow for systems approach access. The notice will be open for public comment for 60 days, until December 16, 2022. Once the rule is approved, Chilean grapes produced from Arica to Valparaíso regions will not need methyl bromide fumigation. The Chilean fresh fruit sector [welcomed this news with excitement](#). During the annual meeting of the Chilean Agriculture Association ([ENAGRO](#)), Chilean President Gabriel Boric referred to this achievement as “one of the most important milestones of Chilean agriculture in the last twenty years.”

Commodities:

Apples, Fresh

Table 5: Production, Supply and Distribution

Apples, Fresh Market Year Begins Chile	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	32314	32314	30967	30967	0	30500
Area Harvested (HA)	31300	31300	30000	30000	0	29500
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	34430	34430	33000	33000	0	32500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	2400	2400	2300	2300	0	2250
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	36830	36830	35300	35300	0	34750
Commercial Production (MT)	1088700	1088700	1036000	1036000	0	1030000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	10000	10000	10000	10000	0	10000
Production (MT)	1098700	1098700	1046000	1046000	0	1040000
Imports (MT)	3300	3300	3000	3000	0	3000
Total Supply (MT)	1102000	1102000	1049000	1049000	0	1043000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	458300	458300	439000	439000	0	438000
Exports (MT)	643700	643700	610000	610000	0	605000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	1102000	1102000	1049000	1049000	0	1043000
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Source: Post estimates

Production:

Post estimates MY 2022/23 apple production at 1,030,000 MT, a 0.6 percent decrease from MY 2021/22. The decrease follows a 1.5 percent decrease in apple planted area (Table 5). The decrease in production is lower than decrease in planted area because it is offset by higher yields due to favorable climatic conditions in MY 2022/23. This year the winter was wetter than normal with a higher number of chilling hours, followed by milder temperatures in spring.

According to data from ODEPA, the *Maule* and *O'Higgins* regions in the central-south part of the country hold 63.4 percent and 20.6 percent of the planted area, respectively. The two regions make up 84 percent of the total planted area (Table 6). However, apple planted area is trending downwards in both regions since many producers have orchards with old varieties that are not profitable in comparison to modern varieties or other crops such as cherries, and walnuts (Figure 3).

In the *Araucania* region, an area with abundant rainfall located in the southern part of Chile, producers have found apples to be a profitable alternative to traditional crops such as wheat or oats. In this region, since rainfall is abundant, planting stone fruit or walnuts is difficult since the climate is not adequate for those type of crops.

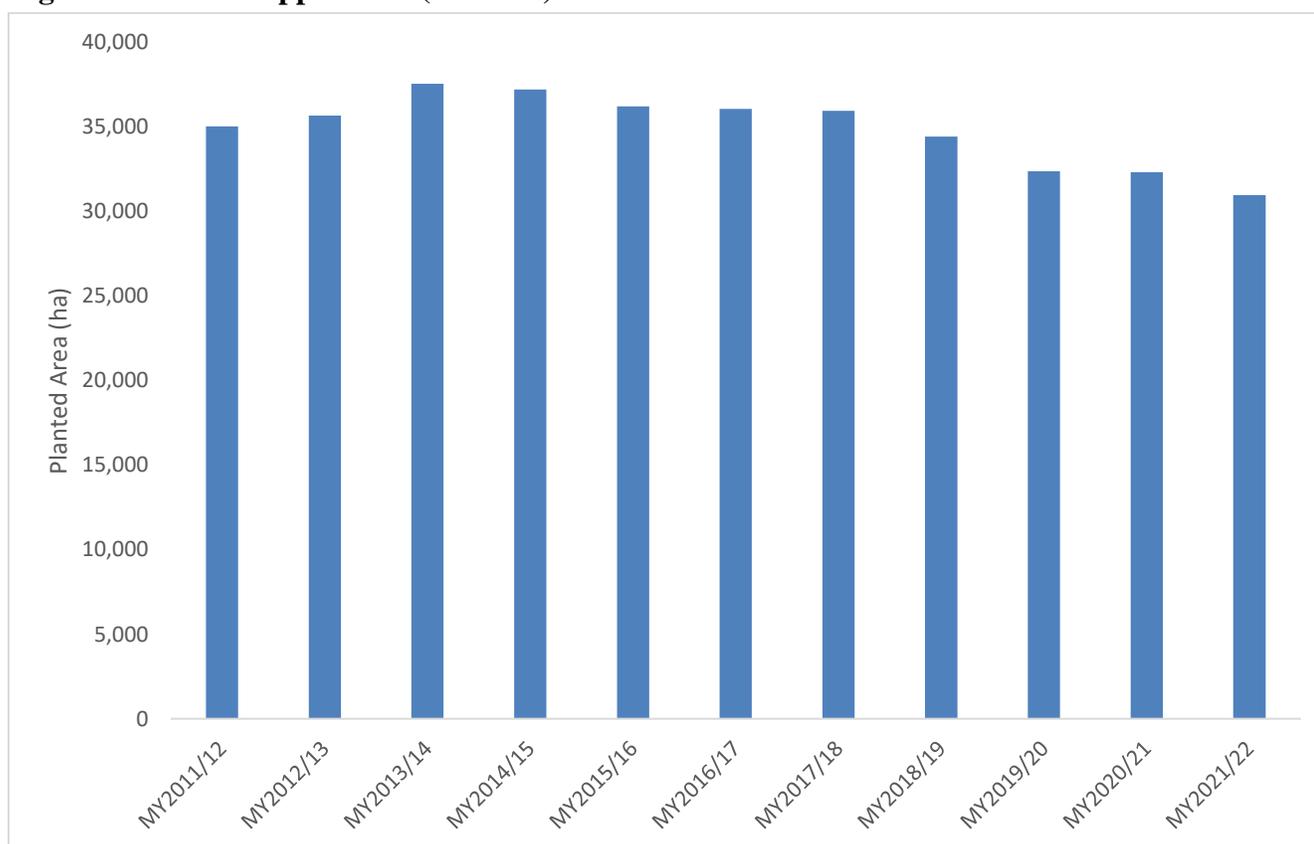
Table 6: Planted Apple Area by Region MY 2021/22 (hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Variation* (%)	Share (%)
Valparaíso	144	-4.1%	0.5%
Metropolitana	83	-38.0%	0.3%
O'Higgins	6,388	-17.4%	20.6%
Maule	19,637	-11.0%	63.4%
Ñuble	1,004	8.7%	3.2%
Biobío	623	-2.2%	2.0%
Araucanía	3,061	10.6%	9.9%
Others	27	-	0.1%
Total	30,967	-10.1%	100.0%

*Variation of planted area is measured every third year; data provided are last available

Source: ODEPA, 2022

Figure 3: Planted Apple Area (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2022

Consumption:

For MY 2022/23, Post estimates domestic consumption of apples, including fresh and processed, will total 438,000 MT, representing 42.5 percent of total commercial apple production. Domestic consumption of apples will remain virtually unchanged from MY 2021/22 following the production trend.

Apple consumption preferences in Chile have shifted due to post COVID-19 inflation. According to sources in the apple industry, consumers are preferring small and mid-size apples, instead of the larger sized apples which are more expensive.

Policy

No new policy developments to report.

Trade:

For MY 2022/23, Post estimates Chilean apple exports to total 605,000 MT, a 0.8 percent decrease from MY 2021/22. Higher yields in MY 2022/23 should offset some of the reduction in planted area and thus exports volume is expected to decrease very slightly.

In MY 2021/22 (data until August), Chilean apple exports totaled 497,612 MT, an 8.9 percent decrease from MY 2021/22. In MY 2021/22, the main difficulty for Chilean apple exporters was the increase in freight costs, which caused many exporters to operate at a loss, because apple export margins were already very low. Freight costs should normalize in the coming season, and exporters are already adjusting export plans to compensate if needed.

Along with COVID-19, labor cost increased significantly, and workers became difficult to find. According to sources, this situation persists. However, Chilean apple exporters operate with a very modern packing system and are maximizing the automation of their packing process to reduce costs (Figure 4).

Chile exports apples to 70 different markets. In MY 2021/22, Chile sent 62,044 MT of apples to Colombia, which represented 12.5 percent of Chilean apple exports (Table 7). Historically, Colombia has been a top market for Chilean apples and in MY 2021/22 it remains the top destination. The preference for shipping to Colombia is mostly due to high freight costs that apple exporters face when shipping to other destinations, such as the United States. In MY 2021/22, Chilean apple exports to the United States decreased by 12.6 percent, totaling 51,590 metric tons. This reduction in exports is explained mainly by the increase in freight costs.

Figure 4: Automatic Pre-Selection Equipment in a Chilean Packing Plant



Apples harvested in bins are mechanically placed in the selection line.



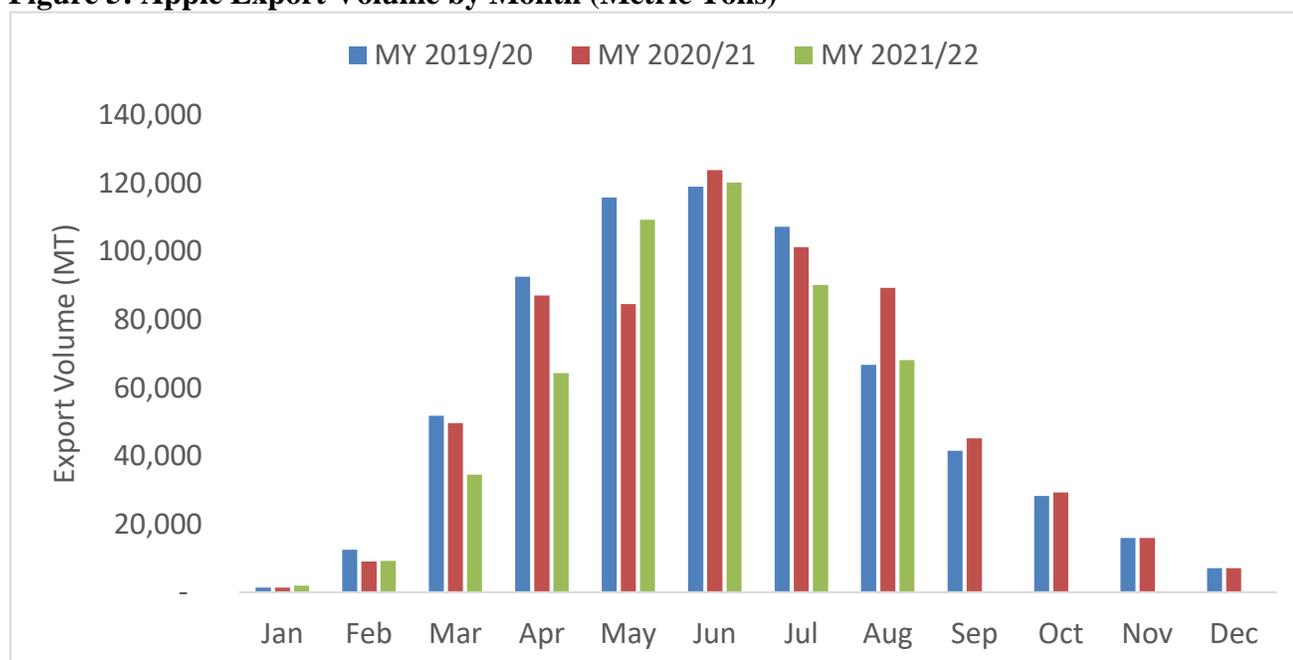
Workers discard apples that have defects; one of the very few steps that requires workers.



Apples are categorized automatically by size and color, before moving forward to the packing process.

Source: FAS Staff

Figure 5: Apple Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 7: Apple Export Volume to the World (MT)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	Variation (%)	Jan 21 - Aug 21 (MT)	Jan 22 - Aug 22 (MT)	Variation (%)
_World	659,875	643,736	-2.4%	546,193	497,612	-8.9%
Colombia	74,158	74,348	0.3%	52,304	62,044	18.6%
United States	52,841	60,496	14.5%	59,031	51,590	-12.6%
India	20,643	56,297	172.7%	56,153	35,003	-37.7%
Ecuador	52,705	52,586	-0.2%	37,986	37,313	-1.8%
Netherlands	41,452	49,013	18.2%	46,952	33,248	-29.2%
Saudi Arabia	51,875	35,913	-30.8%	34,494	23,580	-31.6%
Peru	41,860	35,330	-15.6%	21,935	23,633	7.7%
Taiwan	38,964	34,093	-12.5%	28,136	27,039	-3.9%
United Kingdom	29,810	30,080	0.9%	27,695	17,842	-35.6%
Germany	21,505	26,662	24.0%	24,931	19,461	-21.9%
France	15,503	17,556	13.2%	16,939	12,428	-26.6%
Bolivia	20,869	16,514	-20.9%	11,048	9,970	-9.8%
Guatemala	7,451	14,255	91.3%	10,150	13,124	29.3%
Brazil	47,885	12,722	-73.4%	9,126	40,366	342.3%
Canada	9,293	11,199	20.5%	10,887	9,788	-10.1%
Others	133,061	116,672	-12.3%	98,426	81,183	-17.5%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 8: Apple Export Value to the World (USD)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2019/20 (USD)	MY 2020/21 (USD)	Variation (%)	Jan 21 - Aug 21 (USD)	Jan 22 – Aug 22 (USD)	Variation (%)
_World	568,584,995	589,512,674	3.7%	500,253,211	437,739,679	-12.5%
Colombia	64,724,614	70,492,351	8.9%	48,141,267	53,493,090	11.1%
United States	59,247,479	67,399,039	13.8%	66,007,478	64,210,748	-2.7%
Netherlands	37,219,073	46,778,817	25.7%	44,574,407	28,933,457	-35.1%
India	15,652,391	44,566,566	184.7%	44,473,489	24,299,754	-45.4%
Ecuador	38,500,026	40,307,932	4.7%	28,936,091	27,592,338	-4.6%
Taiwan	37,934,380	32,924,640	-13.2%	26,193,234	27,765,874	6.0%
Saudi Arabia	46,261,905	32,275,700	-30.2%	30,875,840	21,206,878	-31.3%
United Kingdom	28,343,967	29,741,943	4.9%	27,204,546	14,664,828	-46.1%
Peru	29,471,879	26,381,020	-10.5%	16,153,396	16,420,226	1.7%
Germany	18,648,339	24,591,716	31.9%	22,937,607	15,327,234	-33.2%
France	14,761,744	17,033,893	15.4%	16,490,883	10,369,540	-37.1%
Guatemala	6,573,975	13,830,420	110.4%	9,717,799	12,771,621	31.4%
Canada	9,328,960	12,214,931	30.9%	11,851,325	10,930,851	-7.8%
Brazil	36,586,530	11,640,880	-68.2%	8,349,401	33,018,850	295.5%
El Salvador	7,451,401	9,385,269	26.0%	5,662,284	6,138,521	8.4%
Others	117,878,332	109,947,557	-6.7%	92,684,164	70,595,869	-23.8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Commodities:

Pears, Fresh

Table 9: Production, Supply and Distribution

Pears, Fresh Market Year Begins Chile	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	6950	6950	6165	6165	0	6000
Area Harvested (HA)	6700	6700	6000	6000	0	5900
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	7000	7000	6200	6200	0	6000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	1000	1000	900	900	0	1000
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	8000	8000	7100	7100	0	7000
Commercial Production (MT)	231000	231000	215000	220000	0	215000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Production (MT)	233000	233000	217000	222000	0	217000
Imports (MT)	700	700	700	700	0	700
Total Supply (MT)	233700	233700	217700	222700	0	217700
Domestic Consumption (MT)	107200	107200	107700	107700	0	105700
Exports (MT)	126500	126500	110000	115000	0	112000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	233700	233700	217700	222700	0	217700

(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)

Source: Post estimates

Production:

For MY 2022/23, Post estimates that pear area planted will decrease by 2.7 percent totaling 6,000 hectares (Table 9). Planted pear area decreased from 8,647 hectares in MY 2016/17 to 6,165 hectares in MY 2021/22 (Figure 6). According to data from ODEPA, planted pear area in *O'Higgins* and *Maule* regions, the top pear producing regions in Chile, decreased by 17.5 and 32.2 percent respectively in the past three marketing years (Table 10). Pear producers face low margins compared to other crops and increasing costs have limited the planted pear area growth. However, existing pear producers are very efficient, and can export and obtain profits.

Considering the declining trend in planted pear area, Post estimates Chile's MY 2022/23 fresh pear production to decrease by 2.3 percent and total 215,000 MT. For MY 2022/23, Post estimates higher yields due to abundant rainfall in the winter and favorable climatic conditions in the spring.

Consumption:

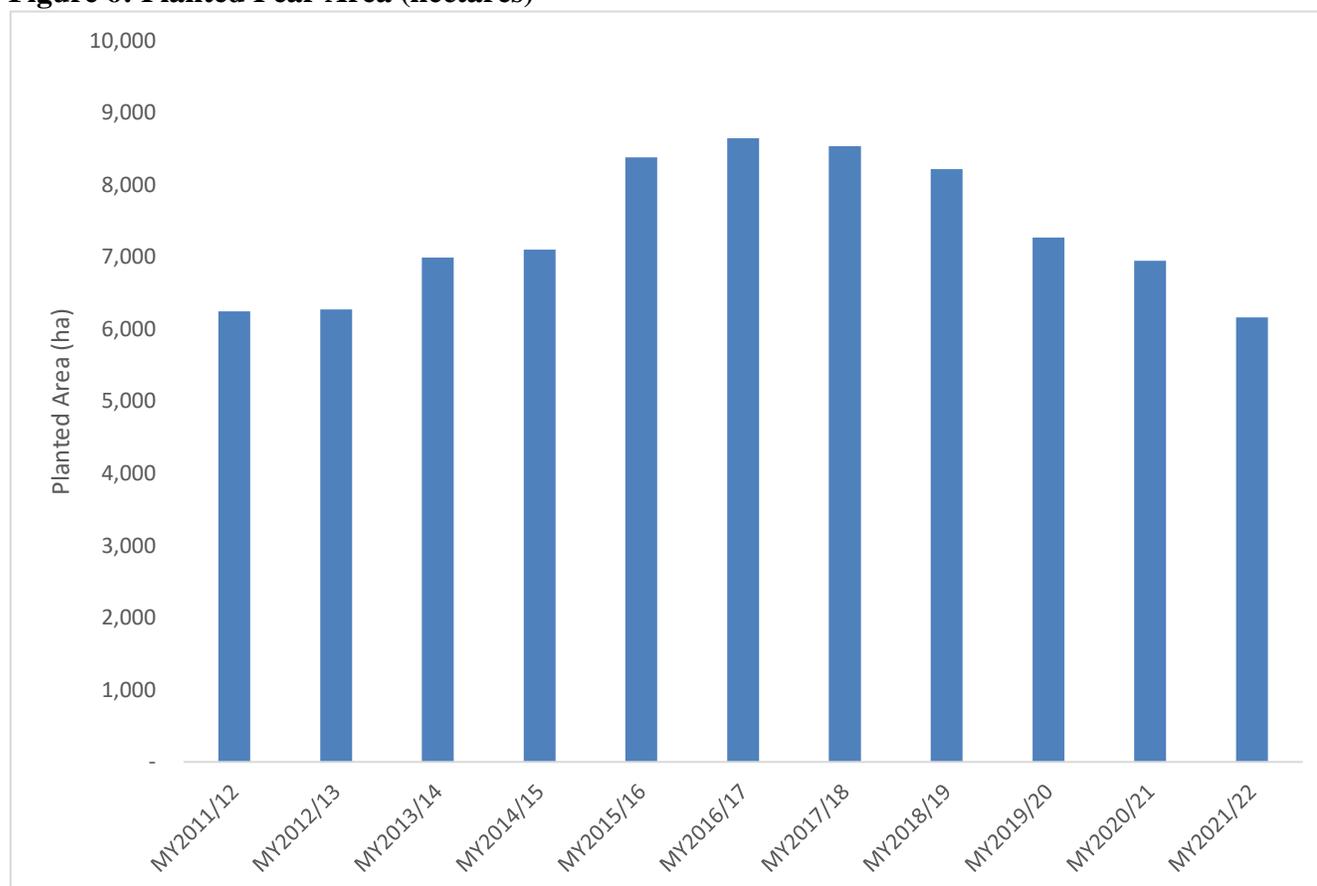
For MY 2022/23, Post estimates domestic consumption of pears to decrease by 1.9 percent and total 105,700 MT following the decrease in production. Consumption includes fresh domestic consumption and further processing, which represents 49.2 percent of total pear production.

The 1.9 percent decrease in consumption is lower than the 2.7 percent decrease in production, which is explained by lower exports. With higher shipping costs, producers opted to sell a larger part of their production for processing, thus increasing domestic consumption. Post expects this situation to continue in MY 2022/23.

Policy

No new policy developments to report.

Figure 6: Planted Pear Area (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2022

Table 10: Planted Pear Area by Region MY 2021/22 (hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Variation* (%)	Share (%)
Metropolitana	479.74	-35.0%	7.8%
O'Higgins	3,715	-17.5%	60.3%
Maule	1,859	-32.2%	30.2%
Others	111	-	1.8%
Total	6,165	-25.0%	100.0%

*Variation of planted area is measured every third year; data provided are last available

Source: ODEPA, 2022

Trade:

For MY 2021/22, Post estimates pear exports to decrease by 2.6 percent and total 112,000 MT due to the decrease in planted pear area and lower production volume. In MY 2021/22 (data until August), pear exports decreased by 7.7 percent, totaling 106,090 MT (Table 11).

Chile's top markets for fresh pear exports are Italy, Colombia, Russia, and the Netherlands. In MY 2021/22, due to high freight costs, pear exporters allocated more of their exports in Latin America. In MY 2021/22 (data until August), exports to Colombia increased by 18.2 percent totaling 14,240 MT, making it the second top market for Chilean pears after the Netherlands. Likewise, exports to Ecuador increased by 5.8 percent, surpassing Russia, which had been a relevant market, before the war with Ukraine. In MY 2021/22, pear exports to Russia decreased by 36.1 percent, and Post does not expect any change in this situation for MY 2022/23.

Table 11: Pear Export Volume to the World (MT)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2019/20 (MT)	MY 2020/21 (MT)	Variation (%)	Jan 21 - Aug 21 (MT)	Jan 22 – Aug 22 (MT)	Variation (%)
_World	113,954	126,511	11.0%	114,915	106,090	-7.7%
Italy	14,394	18,649	29.6%	18,649	12,924	-30.7%
Colombia	18,676	16,687	-10.7%	12,043	14,240	18.2%
Russia	11,672	13,531	15.9%	13,418	8,573	-36.1%
Netherlands	12,716	12,650	-0.5%	12,650	15,102	19.4%
Ecuador	9,446	11,847	25.4%	8,675	10,045	15.8%
United States	9,206	8,560	-7.0%	8,492	7,356	-13.4%
Peru	8,742	8,260	-5.5%	6,541	5,762	-11.9%
Spain	5,279	7,643	44.8%	7,643	4,540	-40.6%
Germany	5,060	3,839	-24.1%	3,839	4,182	8.9%
China	2,541	2,497	-1.7%	2,497	3,719	48.9%
Saudi Arabia	2,297	2,436	6.1%	2,436	1,816	-25.5%
Mexico	1,279	2,353	84.0%	2,353	821	-65.1%
Brazil	1,620	1,994	23.1%	1,654	2,569	55.3%
Panama	1,350	1,799	33.3%	1,383	1,595	15.3%
India	155	1,699	996.1%	1,657	600	-63.8%
Others	9,521	12,067	26.7%	10,985	12,246	11.5%

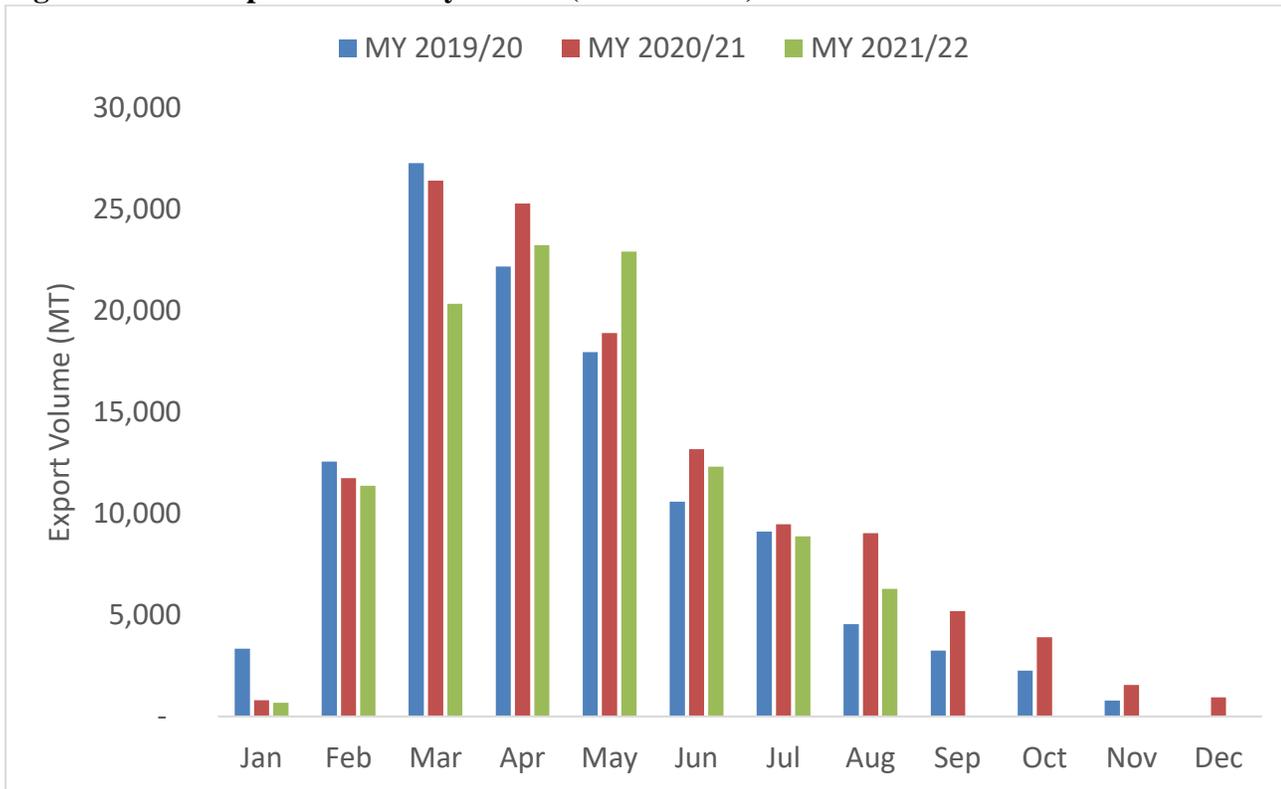
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 12: Pear Export Value to the World (USD)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2019/20 (USD)	MY 2020/21 (USD)	Variation (%)	Jan 21 - Aug 21 (USD)	Jan 22 – Aug 22 (USD)	Variation (%)
_World	109,426,528	124,376,276	13.7%	113,360,723	101,733,846	-10.3%
Italy	13,776,978	19,405,055	40.9%	19,405,055	11,790,174	-39.2%
Colombia	17,768,052	17,267,915	-2.8%	12,252,004	13,570,628	10.8%
Russia	12,297,762	13,990,211	13.8%	13,892,611	8,696,692	-37.4%
Netherlands	13,460,683	13,982,155	3.9%	13,982,155	15,897,124	13.7%
Ecuador	8,192,098	9,908,370	21.0%	7,368,581	8,504,585	15.4%
Spain	5,703,585	7,457,034	30.7%	7,457,034	4,154,588	-44.3%
United States	7,729,322	7,450,740	-3.6%	7,397,158	6,631,902	-10.3%
Peru	6,364,392	6,204,098	-2.5%	4,927,739	4,728,800	-4.0%
Germany	4,934,175	3,313,144	-32.9%	3,313,144	3,486,970	5.2%
China	2,836,696	2,814,957	-0.8%	2,814,957	4,710,515	67.3%
Saudi Arabia	2,662,032	2,731,065	2.6%	2,731,065	2,134,994	-21.8%
Mexico	1,091,814	2,185,807	100.2%	2,185,807	691,787	-68.4%
Brazil	1,645,348	1,978,677	20.3%	1,626,817	2,434,254	49.6%
Panama	1,309,400	1,898,491	45.0%	1,415,438	1,686,657	19.2%
India	143,353	1,706,486	1090.4%	1,666,425	511,753	-69.3%
Others	9,510,838	12,082,071	27.0%	10,924,733	12,102,423	10.8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 7: Pear Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments