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China - Peoples Republic of

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:
Cold spring weather limited China's apple, pear, and grape production in key northern and western provinces. Post forecasts that China's MY 2013/14 apple production (July-June) will slightly decline to 38 million tons from the revised MY 2012/13 figure. China's MY 2013/14 pear production (July-June) is estimated to increase by three percent to 17.5 million tons as south China pear production is expected to offset crop losses in the North. Post forecasts that China's MY 2013/14 grape production (June-May) will increase by five percent to 7.8 million tons due to expanding acreage. While Washington State Red Delicious apple import permit suspension continues to thwart U.S. apple imports, market access for U.S. pears was obtained in 2013. Demand for U.S. seedless grape variety imports continues to increase.

Commodities:

Apples, Fresh
Pears, Fresh
Table Grapes, Fresh

Executive Summary:

Cold spring weather limited China's apple, pear, and grape production in key northern and western provinces. Post forecasts that China's MY 2013/14 apple production (July-June) will slightly decline to 38 million tons from the revised MY 2012/13 figure. China's MY 2013/14 pear production (July-June) is estimated to increase by three percent to 17.5 million tons as south China pear production is expected to offset crop losses in the North. Post forecasts that China's MY 2013/14 grape production (June-May) will increase by five percent to 7.8 million tons due to expanding acreage. While Washington State Red Delicious apple import permit suspension continues to thwart U.S. apple imports, market access for U.S. was obtained in 2013.Demand for US seedless grape variety imports continues to increase.

Production

Apples

Post estimates that China's MY 2013/14 apple production will reach 38 million tons, slightly down from the revised MY 2012/13 production figure, primarily due to adverse weather in key provinces. For example, in western China's Shaanxi, Gansu, and Shanxi provinces, lower-than-normal temperatures in early April limited flower sets and reduced the overall size of the apples, compared to previous years. In eastern China's Shandong province, a major apple producing region, persistent heavy rains in July killed a large number of mature apple trees.

Post forecasts that China's MY2013/14 apple acreage will increase by one percent to 2.3 million hectares, primarily for Fuji varieties which account for more than 70 percent of China's production. New plantings in China will begin to reach bearing age in the near future, so this year's lower production numbers should recover quickly. In addition, apple farmer profits have been rising over the past few years due to improved management practices. These factors support a forecast for continued expanding acreage and positive production growth; however, some constraints to production growth do exist. Acreage expansion has slowed considerably in western provinces, such as Shaanxi and Gansu, due to limited land availability. In Shandong province, apple acreage is stable; however, approximately 40 percent of the apple trees are mature and losing productivity.

Since 2009, Shaanxi province has been China's largest apple producer and apple juice concentrate (AJC) processor. China's apple juice industry currently consumes around 15 percent of total domestic production, which is 50 percent lower than a few years ago. The downward shift is attributed to higher domestic prices for fresh apples and weaker global demand.

Pears

Post forecasts that China's MY 2013/14 pear production will increase by three percent to 17.5 million tons from the revised MY 2012/13 figure. Similar to apples, China's pear production also experienced a 'spring freeze' that limited flower set, but larger pear supplies in the southern provinces are estimated to offset losses in northern China.

China's MY 2013/14 pear acreage is estimated to reach 1.1 million hectares, a slight increase from the previous year. Favorable pear prices are prompting farmers (in northern and central provinces like Hebei) to expand acreage by replacing old varieties, like Ya pears, with more popular varieties such as Huangguan and Sand pears.

Grapes

Post forecasts that China's MY 2013/14 table grape production (June-May) will improve by five percent to 7.8 million tons mainly due to expanded acreage across China. Overall gains in production were limited, however, by lower-than-normal temperatures in North and West China.

China's MY2013/14 table grape acreage is estimated at 730,000 hectares, an increase of nearly 10 percent from the previous year, with Red Globe, Kyoho, Thompson and Muscat as the most popular varieties. Grapes are the most widely grown fruit in China, with new varieties being grown that adapt to local climate conditions and increase the planting zones. Grapes are also produced in greenhouses to extend the supply season and achieve better quality. In some regions, new technologies enable farmers to harvest grapes twice a year.

Prices

Apples

Labor costs continue to be the main driver in rising production costs. Sources indicate that production costs for growing one kilogram of apples is 3 RMB (equivalent to $0.49). While most production management practices are performed by the growers themselves, temporary laborers are needed for harvest. Labor costs vary throughout China: in Shaanxi province, labor costs 80-100RMB ($13.10-16.40) per day; in Shandong province, the cost can reach 180-200RMB ($29.50-32.80) a day. Higher input costs are raising, farm gate prices are reaching record levels year over year. In late October, China's Fruit Marketing Association noted that the average farm gate price for Fuji apples was quoted at 6.30 RMB ($1.03) per kilo in Shaanxi, an increase of 14 percent from the previous year. The average purchase price in Shandong was 6.1RMB ($1.00) per kilo, up 20 percent on a yearly basis. Purchase prices may decrease as farmers who do not wish to rent cold storage unload their unsold crop for lower prices.

Pears

Pear prices have improved recently in response to much higher prices for apples and grapes. For the traditional Ya variety, the average farm gate price in Hebei was reported at around RMB 2 ($0.33) per kilo in MY 2013/14, an increase of 18 percent from the previous year. New variety pears are more popular and higher priced than traditional ones. For example, the relatively new Huangguan pears are

currently priced at RMB 3.4 ($0.56) per kilo in Tianjin, but were priced at RMB 2.4 ($0.39) per kilo a year ago.

Grapes

Grape prices are generally higher compared to other deciduous fruit. Farm gate prices for table grapes in Jiangsu are estimated at RMB 24-30 ($3.93-4.92) per kilo this year. As land and labor costs in western China are significantly less than in eastern and central China, prices average around RMB 16 ($2.62) per kilo in MY2013/14.

Consumption

Improved storage capacity has extended the supply season for most deciduous fruits leading to increased opportunities for year-round consumption. An industry conference revealed that apple storage capacity has reached the level of 11 million tons, including 8 million tons of cold or air-controlled storage and 3 million tons of simplified storage facilities.

Apples are the second most popular fruit consumed in China and consumers are increasingly turning to e-commerce as a source for their fresh fruit demands. Online fruit sales are expected to grow by 300 percent year over year and to increase fruit consumption, especially for high-end imported fruit. Sales outlets in China, including the No.1 Store, China's first online supermarket and other major online merchants are extending delivery options to include fresh fruit, despite reliable supply and limited cold chain facility challenges.

Trade

Imports

Post estimates that China's MY 2013/14 apple imports (July-June) will decline by seven percent to 40,000 metric tons. Traditionally, government agencies and state-run enterprises used fresh, imported fruit as gifts during major holidays. Given recent government promotions for frugality among its officials, the demand for purchasing fruit as gifts has weakened. Import permits for some US origin apples remain an issue of bilateral discussion as does the long standing U.S. market access request for additional apple varietals.

Post forecast that China's MY 2013/14 table grape imports (June-May) will increase by 26 percent due to strong demand for better quality grapes. This year's adverse weather conditions in key producing provinces lowered the quality of many locally-produced varieties. Moreover, domestic grape prices have increased making imported grapes more price-competitive.

Post forecasts China's MY 2013/14 pear imports (July-June) at 2,500 tons, an increase of 18 percent from the previous year, due to new market access for U.S. pears. In January 2013, China and the United States approved two-way market access for pears midway through the 2012/13 export season. Traders in both countries are closely evaluating the trade potential during the first full season for market access in MY 2013/14.

Exports

China's MY 2013/14 apple exports are forecast at 900,000 tons, a decrease of 12 percent from the previous year, primarily due to a 10-20 percent rise in domestic apple prices compared to the same period last year. Additionally, in September, the Chinese currency (RMB) appreciated by nearly four percent against the U.S. dollar year over year, reducing demand from major buyers in Russia and Southeast Asian countries.

Post estimates that China's MY 2013/14 pear exports will decline by 10 percent to 370,000 tons compared to the previous year. Similar to apples, China's pear export prices are becoming less competitive in the world market. The average export price (fob) for Chinese pears has increased by nearly 27 percent over the past year.

China's MY2013/14 table grape exports are forecast at 100,000 tons, down more than 18 percent from the previous year. China's export prices are currently 30 percent higher compared to last year and, as a result, China has limited exportable supplies for Hong Kong and other Asian countries.

Policy

China's domestic support policies focus primarily on grains (such as wheat and rice) and other key commodities such as pork and cotton. Domestic support policies for fruit and vegetables are limited. In provinces or counties where deciduous fruit production is a major industry, local governments may provide support or subsidies to fruit farmers. For example, over the past five years, the government of Yanshan of Liaoning invested 20 million RMB to support farmer cooperatives and agribusinesses that assist farmers with pear production and management. In Yan'an of Shaanxi province, the local government provides farm machinery to large apple producers based on their annual income.

Marketing

China's imported fresh deciduous fruit market can be divided into three major regions: South, East, and North, although Chengdu and Chongqing are emerging Western cities whose markets carry imported fresh fruits. Proximity to Hong Kong enhances Guangzhou's role in promoting imported fresh fruit. Professional wholesale markets handle large quantities of imported fruits while distributors collect various products and arrange for the distribution to retailers and end-users.

In MY2012/13, California table grapes faced competition from locally produced grapes. U.S. pears gained market access to China in January 2013. Direct shipments of Washington apples into mainland China largely decreased due to China's import permit suspension.

Regional markets:

South China, in particular Guangzhou, is the most mature fresh deciduous fruit market and has been the transaction hub for imported fruit for over two decades. Shanghai is the leading consumption center in the East while Beijing, Dalian and Qingdao are key markets in the North. Most imported fruits available in Western regions are transshipped from Guangdong Province.

South Region: Imported fresh fruits can be found not only in hypermarkets and supermarkets, but are also available at many small scale fruit chains and street vendors. The Jiangnan Fruit and Vegetable

Wholesale Market in Guangzhou is the largest wholesale market in China in terms of total sales and volume of imported fruit transactions. Industry sources estimate that around 70 percent of China's entire supply of imported fruit passes through this market. Jiangnan wholesale market has developed an ambitious expansion plan for the next five years. Key consumption markets in South China include major cities in the Pearl River Delta such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Dongguan as well as emerging city markets such as Foshan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Huizhou, Jiangmen, and Shunde. U.S. fresh fruit sales in the cities of Fuzhou, Xiamen, and Changsha have increased dramatically over the past two years.

East Region: Imported fresh fruit is primarily sold in modern supermarkets. Three new wholesale markets were newly opened in Shanghai, in addition to the existing Longwu Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market. According to the industry-insiders, it is likely that within five years, Longwu Fruit and Vegetable Market will be replaced by the newly opened wholesale market operated by Guangzhou Jiangnan Fruit and Vegetable wholesale market. . Shanghai is the leading consumption center while other emerging markets in the East include Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wenzhou, and Wuhan. Consumers in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Nanjing, prefer 88 heads Red Delicious apples.

North Region: The best venues for U.S. imported fruits in the North are the modern retail outlets. Direct shipments to local ports help reduce transportation costs and facilitate trade. Xinfadi Wholesale Market in Beijing is one of the major hubs for the imported fruit trade in the North. Dalian and Qingdao are emerging markets. Consumers in the North prefer bigger size apples with good appearance.

U.S. Table Grapes:

In 2012, the total table grape export value from United States to Mainland China reached $63 million, accounting for 21 percent of China's total import value of table grapes. Other key table grape exporting countries (in order) are Chile, Peru, South Africa and Australia. Table grapes are the preferred fruit purchased by consumers in South China. U.S. grapes are consumed mainly during the Mid-Autumn Festival (September) and National Day (October) holidays, while Chilean grape exporters target China's Spring Festival (January or February).

Most retailers offer both imported grapes and domestic varieties. U.S. Red Globe grapes are considered to be firmer, larger, and better tasting than the local product; however, newer Chinese varieties are becoming more comparable to imported grapes from a quality perspective. Demand for U.S. seedless varieties continues to increase even though the retail price may be much higher than seeded varieties. Red Globe is the most popular seeded variety in terms of sale volume. Other U.S. varieties (such as Scarlet Royal, Crimson and Thomson) are becoming popular in some niche markets. South China remains China's largest fresh table grape consumption region, followed by the East and North regions. Each year, over 70 percent of imported table grapes enter China through South China ports. North China is the key domestic production region for table grapes. In the North, the price of domestic table grapes is much lower than that of imported grapes and it is much more difficult for traders to profitably market U.S table grapes. The East region table grape market is expanding and more varieties are becoming available. However, traders note that table grape sales in East China have not been as robust as expected.

U.S. Apples:

Due to inflation and slow economic growth, consumers have been more conservative with their food expenditures. It is estimated that the total consumption of Washington apples in Mainland China has been reduced by 30 percent. In addition to United States, China also imports apples from Chile, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

Since last summer, the Chinese government ceased issuing import permits for Washington State Red Delicious apples. Moreover, the Chinese government policy against corruption also largely reduced the institutional purchases and the gift sales of Washington apples. For example, Red Delicious is considered a preferred choice for gift-giving because of its shiny dark red color and unique shape. These apples were offered as gifts during national holidays such as the Mid-Autumn Festival, National Holiday, Spring Festival, and other special occasions. This year, the demand for institutional purchasing and gift presentation of Red Delicious in the first tier cities has dropped significantly due to this new policy on gift giving.

U.S. Pears:

U.S. pears gained official access to China market in January 2013. Three major U.S. varieties are readily available in the market. Starkrimson was the first variety to arrive for sale at the Jiangnan wholesale market. The supply season is relatively short, from August through January. Green Anjou and Red Anjou are available from September to June. According to traders, Starkrimson has an appealing color and a more attractive fruit shape; while Red Anjou has a better taste and longer shelf life. Being a new product to the market, U.S. pears have great potential, but are facing multiple challenges. Chinese consumers mainly consume domestically-produced pears, which are cheaper and tend to be more crunchy and juicy than imported products. Some local consumers do not like soft varieties, and there is a low number of consumers that are aware of U.S. pears.

Traders and retailers still lack sufficient knowledge of U.S. pears' availability, varieties, harvest seasons and proper handling. Further training and education are necessary to enhance consumers' awareness of high-quality U.S. pears. It is also essential to stimulate traders' interest in pears by organizing buyer missions and field visits in the United States. Once traders have a better understanding of U.S pear production and marketing they will be able to create effective in store promotions that should increase consumer demand and boost U.S pear imports.

Production, Supply and Demand (PS&D) Tables

Apples, Fresh	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		Market Year Begin: Jul 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	2,177,000	2,177,000	2,200,000	2,231,300		2,250,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	35,985,000	35,985,000	38,000,000	38,500,000		38,000,000
Non-Comm. Production	0		0			0
Production	35,985,000	35,985,000	38,000,000	38,500,000		38,000,000
Imports	73,400	73,400	46,600	43,219		40,000
Total Supply	36,058,400	36,058,400	38,046,600	38,543,219		38,040,000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	30,646,700	30,646,700	32,186,600	32,316,902		32,940,000
Exports	1,011,700	1,011,700	1,100,000	1,026,317		900,000
For Processing	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,760,000	5,200,000		4,200,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	36,058,400	36,058,400	38,046,600	38,543,219		38,040,000

Pears,Fresh	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		Market Year Begin: Jul 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,080,000	1,088,000		1,090,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	15,800,000	15,800,000	16,500,000	17,000,000		17,500,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	15,800,000	15,800,000	16,500,000	17,000,000		17,500,000
Imports	1,700	1,676	4,000	2,114		2,500
Total Supply	15,801,700	15,801,676	16,504,000	17,002,114		17,502,500
Fresh Dom. Consumption	14,118,700	14,118,676	14,714,000	15,242,897		15,674,500
Exports	419,000	419,000	440,000	409,217		370,000
For Processing	1,264,000	1,264,000	1,350,000	1,350,000		1,458,000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	15,801,700	15,801,676	16,504,000	17,002,114		17,502,500

Grapes, Fresh	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jun 2011		Market Year Begin: Jun 2012		Market Year Begin: Jun 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	597,000	597,000	633,000	665,600		730,000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0		0
Commercial Production	6,600,000	6,600,000	7,200,000	7,400,000		8,100,000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0
Production	6,600,000	6,600,000	7,200,000	7,400,000		7,800,000
Imports	149,500	149,500	165,000	158,776		200,000
Total Supply	6,749,500	6,749,500	7,365,000	7,558,776		8,000,000

Fresh Dom. Consumption	6,643,600	6,643,600	7,240,000	7,435,879		7,900,000
Exports	105,900	105,900	125,000	122,897		100,000
For Processing	0	0	0	0		0
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	6,749,500	6,749,500	7,365,000	7,558,776		8,000,000

China Apple Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2008-2012 (Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report)

Province	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Shaanxi	530.9	7,455,054	564.9	8,051,728	601.5	8,560,132	623.2	9,029,316	645.2	9,650,885
Shandong	276.3	7,631,768	270.4	7,710,497	264.6	7,988,405	276.3	8,379,378	279.6	8,710,375
Henan	173.1	3,743,917	175.7	3,886,253	177.6	4,089,647	180.5	4,203,235	178.8	4,367,005
Shanxi	148.2	2,228,789	145.2	2,384,755	137.6	2,566,472	144.7	3,339,390	150.7	3,752,442
Hebei	243.8	2,615,982	235.5	2,767,973	265.4	2,724,614	236.7	2,926,425	235.7	3,114,632
Liaoning	114.0	1,709,138	121.9	1,948,100	125.9	2,094,719	134.0	2,396,805	139.0	2,634,128
Gansu	246.5	1,641,352	261.6	1,856,204	268.6	2,016,609	274.8	2,276,003	283.9	2,487,504
Xinjiang	38.5	435,392	55.3	535,058	73.3	658,728	83.3	715,136	83.9	820,982
Jiangsu	34.8	575,299	34.8	572,333	34.0	566,332	35.8	616,738	34.3	601,221
Ningxia	31.5	283,461	33.5	327,487	40.4	354,421	40.5	408,903	39.8	489,412
Sichuan	28.6	389,048	28.6	408,938	29.2	429,339	30.5	456,775	32.9	488,292
Anhui	17.1	304,886	16.1	368,978	16.8	406,858	16.8	411,238	15.5	386,624
Yunnan	29.9	267,954	30.5	269,289	30.9	257,908	31.9	252,886	40.6	322,445
Jilin	14.5	135,219	13.4	145,764	13.7	153,521	12.8	144,152	13.6	166,735
Heilongjiang	12.0	138,330	12.0	140,670	11.4	117,019	10.9	113,984	11.6	150,661
Inner Mongolia	23.1	69,919	22.6	78,576	26.35	77,676	18.9	105,730	18.1	143,736
Beijing	9.2	120,543	8.2	119,676	8.1	103,772	7.8	104,626	7.8	103,017
Tianjin	5.4	62,946	5.3	63,405	4.7	55,512	4.5	55,256	4.7	49,639
Guizhou	6.3	12,182	6.9	16,177	6.6	15,475	6.5	21,668	9.6	24,856
Hubei	3.3	8,881	2.2	11,445	1.7	9,672	1.9	9,903	2.0	10,573
Qinghai	2.5	5,823	2.5	5,729	2.1	5,738	2.0	5,773	1.7	5,880
Chongqing	1.6	5,831	2.0	6,887	1.6	5,287	1.4	5,711	1.0	4,960
Tibet	1.1	4,423	0.1	4,427	1.4	5,124	1.4	5,453	1.3	4,442
Fujian	N/A	310	N/A	300	N/A	309	N/A	306	N/A	240
Shanghai	N/A	162	N/A	139	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	6
National Total	1,992.2	29,846,609	2,049.1	31,680,788	2139.9	33,263,290	2,177.3	35,984,832	2,231.3	38,490,692

Pear Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2008-2012 (Source: China Agricultural Statistical Report)

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Province	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Hebei	197.7	3,539,679	194.1	3,640,682	189.2	3,758,287	193.4	4,068,629	194.0	4,450,544
Liaoning	83.2	937,944	97.9	1,103,509	98.6	1,261,402	98.8	1,401,586	98.8	1,547,193
Shandong	48.8	1,190,413	45.2	1,166,317	42.5	1,112,099	43.8	1,227,380	42.5	1,190,939
Anhui	39.5	628,895	38.5	867,949	38.1	966,259	36.5	1,004,351	23.7	1,069,300
Henan	46.0	876,538	47.1	922,590	47.3	946,619	49.6	1,005,027	52.0	1,043,927
Sichuan	83.3	821,316	84.0	845,236	82.7	873,351	81.9	923,356	83.3	960,290
Xinjiang	73.1	692,831	69.5	874,988	68.8	1,052,854	69.9	605,731	70.2	950,197
Shaanxi	52.2	854,119	51.6	629,939	49.0	799,909	49.2	881,483	48.6	896,932
Jiangsu	36.7	639,385	37.3	662,410	37.8	669,130	39.5	729,747	39.4	748,219
Shanxi	30.7	378,518	31.1	479,790	28.1	342,203	33.5	590,119	35.1	663,588
Hubei	35.4	473,326	38.2	468,461	32.2	480,523	48.8	462,901	37.3	536,352

Yunnan	46.9	286,850	48.3	278,681	51.6	332,044	48.9	364,142	52.2	416,326
Zhejiang	27.5	375,587	25.4	382,379	24.9	379,297	24.4	385,684	23.7	390,500
Chongqing	32.7	235,587	35.4	259,982	35.2	294,381	35.9	303,782	34.9	340,983
Gansu	44.4	285,490	35.6	320,461	34.5	334,180	33.3	333,848	36.3	333,281
Guangxi	18.6	181,679	18.9	193,990	19.8	222,572	20.7	241,557	21.3	257,690
Guizhou	41.3	162,872	43.6	167,719	44.5	182,099	45.4	195,363	48.1	217,178
Fujian	22.1	169,303	22.4	183,967	21.9	185,345	22.0	197,218	22.0	205,745
Beijing	10.4	151,643	9.8	155,889	9.2	158,632	9.1	161,712	9.1	162,632
Hunan	30.7	125,529	30.8	128,561	32.2	154,630	33.1	150,889	33.3	154,253
Jiangxi	26.1	113,715	26.2	117,653	25.7	116,830	26.5	134,816	27.1	140,594
Jilin	16.6	147,119	15.4	142,198	15.9	141,429	14.8	133,163	13.7	112,603
Guangdong	7.3	46,365	7.4	55,116	7.6	62,232	7.7	73,849	7.8	77,982
Inner Mongolia	9.7	86,612	7.9	78,399	7.9	80,319	5.8	77,229	7.5	74,924
Shanghai	1.9	30,961	1.9	32,733	2.0	38,427	1.8	31,671	1.9	37,359
Heilongjiang	5.3	47,078	4.2	41,164	4.8	37,648	4.6	40,224	4.0	37,259
Tianjin	3.4	29,774	3.6	33,131	3.8	35,701	3.7	39,276	4.1	36,218
Ningxia	2.3	23,194	2.3	22,831	2.2	33,016	2.3	28,900	2.0	14,161
Qinghai	0.9	4,680	0.9	4,835	0.8	4,428	0.8	N/A	0.9	4,708
Tibet	N/A	1,140	N/A	1,420	0.1	1,228	0.1	1,170	0.1	1,150
National Total	1,074.5	13,538,142	1,074.3	14,262,979	1,063.1	15,057,084	1,085.5	15,794,801	1,088.6	17,073,026

China Grape Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2008-2012 (Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report)

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Province	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Xinjiang	108.8	1,648,718	114.7	1,932,157	125.3	1,965,695	135.5	1,754,725	143.3	2,090,508
Hebei	61.0	988,071	63.4	1,050,802	70.4	1,075,468	73.7	1,125,481	76.8	1,241,764
Shandong	36.7	904,759	37.9	935,686	35.9	957,825	35.8	985,070	37.5	1,050,223
Liaoning	26.6	614,422	26.8	642,124	26.6	634,296	27.4	672,695	35.3	769,027
Zhejiang	14.6	332,472	17.0	390,359	20.0	425,866	22.5	527,356	25.5	605,773
Henan	26.8	437,329	29.6	461,083	29.9	484,130	30.2	500,852	29.6	552,024
Yunnan	7.9	128,449	9.6	167,090	12.3	205,992	19.2	356,139	27.1	543,478
Jiangsu	14.9	242,747	18.1	278,506	21.7	331,877	25.4	392,234	31.2	485,652
Shaanxi	17.7	216,562	23.9	258,829	28.8	322,292	31.6	363,839	35.2	464,710
Guangxi	11.6	170,750	12.9	180,790	17.2	232,009	20.7	272,250	24.5	318,859
Anhui	6.2	182,011	6.8	214,046	9.4	261,114	9.6	259,177	13.5	316,334
Shanxi	10.1	116,618	10.3	129,413	9.6	219,513	9.7	259,294	10.0	258,450
Sichuan	14.8	201,673	16.2	206,370	18.2	216,500	20.7	243,379	24.9	249,751
Gansu	11.0	99,601	13.4	116,185	18.4	128,370	20.8	124,666	26.0	227,891
Hubei	5.9	98,467	6.2	123,644	5.6	131,213	8.5	151,896	10.2	204,864
Jilin	12.4	131,940	11.2	144,685	11.8	152,573	12.2	142,394	12.3	148,090
Ningxia	14.0	97,033	20.2	115,827	28.7	137,640	27.1	140,965	29.2	146,925
Hunan	14.5	73,365	15.2	83,892	16.7	100,776	20.1	118,860	22.3	132,291
Fujian	5.5	95,912	5.6	98,817	5.8	100,171	6.3	111,966	6.9	127,623
Tianjin	5.1	99,959	5.2	104,560	5.3	103,322	5.2	122,956	N/A	106,929
Shanghai	3.8	62,508	4.2	77,123	4.4	90,814	4.6	95,429	5.0	102,861
Guizhou	6.5	36,182	7.6	41,734	9.5	46,714	11.1	80,351	13.3	86,969
Heilongjiang	2.7	45,062	2.5	42,206	3.0	56,732	3.0	62,120	4.0	83,443
Inner Mongolia	4.8	40,644	6.0	46,983	7.6	53,148	7.4	74,116	8.2	81,359
Chongqing	2.5	24,711	3.9	31,124	4.7	43,261	5.6	54,055	6.3	62,757
Jiangxi	1.9	16,012	2.4	24,564	2.5	29,001	N/A	33,152	4.2	42,757
Beijing	3.0	45,112	2.7	40,618	2.7	42,140	3.0	41,552	3.2	41,316
Tibet	N/A	289	N/A	1,286	12.3	377	N/A	399	N/A	423
Qinghai	N/A	106	N/A	109	0.1	117	0.1	97	0.1	103
National Total	451.2	7,151,484	493.4	7,940,612	552.0	8,548,946	596.9	9,067,464	665.6	10,543,154