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Argentina

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Semi-annual

Apples, Pears, and Table Grapes

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Report Highlights:
For calendar year (CY) 2016, Post revises production down to 640,000 metric tons (MT) for apples and 580,000 MT for fresh pears. The decrease in production for both types of fruit was due to hail storms and blooming difficulties, and an ongoing decline of planted area. For table grapes, production is projected to decrease significantly to 60,000 MT, from the official estimate of 100,000 MT, as a result of an increasing level of table grape area converting to raisin production through the season, and the loss of export competitiveness due to strong competition. Exports are revised down to 105,000 for apples and 11,000 MT for table grapes. Pear exports are revised up to 330,000 MT.

Executive Summary:

For CY 2016, Post revises production down to 640,000 metric tons (MT) for apples and 580,000 MT for fresh pears. The severe economic and financial crisis which has been affecting the local fruit sector during the past few years has contributed to decreased planted area for both fruits. Table grape production is revised down drastically to 60,000 MT, a 40 percent decrease from official estimates, due to less competitiveness of local companies in export markets, and the conversion of table grape areas to raisin production.

Post revises domestic consumption down to 235,000 MT for apples and 90,000 MT for pears, due to lower production. Table grape consumption will decrease to 49,000 MT due to lower available supplies.

Exports of all three types of deciduous fruit are estimated to remain lower than historical levels as a result of lost competiveness and stressed demand due to economic problems in major export markets, such as devaluations in Russia and Brazil. Exports are revised down to 105,000 MT for apples and 11,000 MT for table grapes, due to lower supplies. On the other hand, pear exports are revised up from 310,000 MT to 330,000 MT, in line with CY 2015 official estimates. Amid volatile export markets, the United States remains a reliable market for Argentine apples and pears.

Commodities:

Apples, Fresh
Pears, Fresh
Grapes, Table, Fresh

Production:

Apples and Pears

CY 2016 fresh apple and pear production is revised down to 640,000 MT (for apples) and 580,000 MT (for pears) due to various hail storms throughout the summer, which reduced both fruit volumes and quality. Production is also down compared to last year as a result of blooming problems, which delayed the harvest 10-15 days. In addition, production of both fruit types is lower than the thistorical levels of a combined 1.5 MMT as a result of a gradual decline in planted area. A lower proportion of apples and pears for processing are expected compared to CY 2015, as a result of lower production and relatively low prices paid by the juice industry.

CY 2015 production is revised slightly up for to 650,000 MT for apples and 590,000 MT for pears. Post adjusted estimates based on revisions of official harvest statistics from the provincial government of Rio Negro. The decrease from historical levels in apple and pear production was primarily due to large fruit volumes that were not harvested as a result of the severe economic crisis affecting the local fruit sector. Total losses of both fruits were estimated at 400,000 MT, of which 140,000 MT were lost to hail storms that occurred in October 2014 and the beginning of 2015, and the remainder due to fruit left on the trees.

The cost of production of a kilogram of apples or pears is about $0.30-0.35. It is composed as follows: labor at 60 percent (40 percent, packing, and 20 percent, production), and a combination of capital, inputs, and service

costs at 40 percent (energy, fertilization, transportation, packaging, customs fees, phytosanitary and quality certifications, etc.).

About 95 percent of total apple and pear production is concentrated in the Provinces of Rio Negro (80 percent) and Neuquen (15 percent), and the remaining 5 percent is produced primarily in Valle de Uco, Province of Mendoza. There are approximately 2,200 producers and 60,000 direct-hire employees in the fruit sector of Rio Negro and Neuquen Provinces (fifteen years ago, fruit producers totaled approximately 9,000).

Apples and Pears Planted Area

For CY 2016, area planted for apples is expected to remain unchanged from official USDA estimates at 22,500 hectares. For pears, area planted is revised down to 23,500 hectares. Area planted to both fruits has been following a downward trend during the past few years. Area planted for apples and pears for CY 2015 remains unchanged from official USDA estimates.

Argentina's economic problems in the past few years have led to reduced profitability in the sector, resulting in planted area gradually falling in the main fresh deciduous fruit growing region of Argentina, i.e. Alto Valle and Valle Medio in the Province of Rio Negro, and in the Provinces of Neuquen and San Juan. In addition, land that was traditionally used for apple production in the Province of Mendoza is now being devoted to wine grapes and other more profitable crops. In San Juan, land used for table grape production is increasingly being devoted to raisin and wine grape production.

Smaller fruit producers from Rio Negro and Neuquen, who can no longer face the financial difficulties of the past few years, continue to sell their plantations to larger producers and/or packers/exporters. However, when plantations are in a poor phytosanitary condition or their yields are not good due to lack of financial resources to implement phytosanitary treatments, they are purchased for real estate projects. Although the fruit sector had become increasingly concentrated among fewer and larger producers, some of them have also been affected by the economic crisis which has forced them to reduce their operations. In addition to those trends, the petroleum industry has been lately advancing on fruit farms, decreasing area planted for fruits.

Table Grapes

CY 2016 table grape production is revised down by 40 percent to 60,000 MT, compared to official estimates, since a significant portion of table grape area was converted to raisin production through the season, and the loss of export competitiveness due to strong competition from other grape producing countries, and phytosanitary restrictions established by Brazil.

For CY 2015, the table grape production forecast was revised upward from official estimates, from 110,000 to 120,000 MT, based on updated information. As such, CY 2015 production experienced a significant rebound, a 70 percent increase over CY 2014, due to favorable weather conditions.

Table Grapes Planted Area

About 90 percent of the total area planted for table grapes is concentrated in the Province of San Juan, Argentina. For CY 2016, area planted for table grapes is revised upward to 12,800 hectares following revisions to official statistics from the National Wine Institute. Despite the estimate correction, area has been going

down gradually due to the lack of economic resources for some producers to carry out maintenance activities in their vines, such as pruning.

As mentioned before, table grape area is increasingly being devoted to raisin production, especially the Flame Seedless variety. This conversion is particularly prevalent in the 2016 season as producers realized after they planted table grapes that it was more profitable to harvest them as grapes for raisins. It is estimated that about 3,000 hectares are dedicated to Flame Seedless grapes in San Juan Province, of which over 95 percent is devoted for raisin production, which is in stark contrast to its historical use for table grapes.

Varieties

Two of the primary challenges of the fruit sector are (1) to improve quality to meet the requirements of demanding export markets, and (2) to develop new varieties, especially for apples.

Main apple varieties grown: Red Delicious Clones (40 percent of total apple planted area), Red Delicious Standard (22 percent), Granny Smith (15 percent), and Gala and Clones (14 percent).

Main pear varieties grown: William's, Packham's Triumph and Beurre D'Anjou (81 percent of total pear planted area). Some varieties have increased share in the past few years, such as Abate Fetel, Red Barttlet, Beurre Bosc, and Beurre Giffard.

Source: *Rio Negro – Fruticultura*, *Secretaria de Fruticultura, Gobierno de Rio Negro*

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 Fruit Sector

-- Since 2007 the fruit sector has been losing competitiveness in international markets because of increased costs, lower profitability, and a decrease in the labor force. This economic situation got worse year after year as costs continued to increase and incomes declined. In addition, the fruit sector's labor force has decreased significantly in the past few years as a result of this crisis. Smaller producers have been seriously affected by the overall bad economic situation since large companies tend to produce and market their own fruit, minimizing the volumes of fruit purchased from smaller producers. This problem was exacerbated by an ongoing crisis in the sector that has the sector about $500 million.

-- High inflation rates between 20-38 percent during the past few years (estimated at 38-40 percent for CY 2016), a relatively uncompetitive peso, and increasing production costs, have drastically reduced the competitiveness of the domestic fruit sector in international markets and discouraged domestic and foreign investment. However, as of December 2015, local apple and pear producers have become more competitive in international markets as a result of the new economic measures taken by the new Macri administration - a five percent export tax elimination, devaluation of the Argentine peso, and a seven percent export rebate for fruit shipped from Patagonian ports. During the past few months, part of this competitiveness was lost to high inflation rates, and a significant cost increase primarily on account of labor, inputs, and energy.

Organics

According to private sources, 10-12 percent of the total production of fresh apples and pears in Alto Valle of Rio Negro and Neuquen Provinces is certified as organic, and 10 percent is exported as organic. This region concentrates 59 percent of the total organic fruit harvested area in the country. In CY 2015, organic apple production destined for export markets decreased by 6 percent, and organic pear production, increased by 7 percent. Organic production and exports are expected to grow in the next few years. In CY 2015, organic fruit exports totaled 17,600 MT for apples and 30,500 MT for pears. The main destination for organic apples is the EU, and for organic pears, the United States. Higher organic production costs are primarily due to the manual pruning of fruit, biological weed control, and certification fees. Producers who have been more successful in the organic business are those who grow varieties such as Cripps Pink (Pink Lady), Granny Smith, and Gala apples. For organic pears, all varieties are demanded by export markets. An increasing volume of organic fruit is utilized for the manufacturing of organic juices and specialty food products, such as cereal bars. Exports of organic table grapes are negligible.

Consumption:

Apples and Pears

CY 2016 domestic consumption is revised down to 235,000 MT for apples (down by 16 percent from USDA official estimates) and 90,000 MT for pears (down by 25 percent), due to lower production.

For CY 2015, apple consumption is revised slightly up to 244,290 MT due to greater than expected production and lower exports. Pear consumption is revised down to 105,000 MT, despite larger production, as a result of higher exports. Average annual per capita consumption is estimated at 7-8 kg for apples and 2-3 kg for pears.

Table Grapes

CY 2016 fresh table grape domestic consumption is estimated at 49,000 MT, down 11,000 MT from official estimates, due to smaller production. For CY 2015, fresh table grape consumption was revised up to 100,200 MT from the official estimate of 88,000 MT, as a result of greater supplies. CY 2014 domestic consumption was revised up to 58,900 MT due to a change in the marketing year from January-December to October-September, carried out by USDA/FAS Washington.

Note: Table grape domestic consumption includes grapes reallocated to raisin, grape juice, and wine production. In the PSD table, all three volumes are included under the “Domestic Consumption” category, increasing it above the normal consumption level.

Distribution Channels

The Argentine domestic fruit market is highly concentrated in Buenos Aires City and its suburbs, where over one third of the country’s total population lives, although the GOA has been trying to decentralize it through the creation of a few fruit distribution markets in the interior of the country. There are three channels for the distribution of fresh fruit: (1) Large exporters from Alto Valle use the domestic market as a secondary outlet for their products, since their main focus is export markets. They usually sell by volume rather than quality. Their main customers are hyper and supermarkets. (2) Medium-sized firms handle smaller volumes and focus on quality, and their brands are usually well-known both in the domestic and export markets. They have consolidated on niche markets, and they regulate their supply to maintain high prices. The domestic market is key to their business. (3) Small companies handle small volumes that are distributed to pre-established points of

sale in larger cities. They usually serve those stores where large exporters and medium-sized firms do not have a presence. In general, the markets they access have a high per capita fruit consumption rate.

Trade:

Apples and Pears

Fresh apple exports in CY 2016 are revised down to 105,000 MT, a decrease of 25,000 MT from official estimates, due to lower production. Fresh pear exports are revised up to 330,000 MT, up 20,000 MT from USDA estimates, in line with CY 2015 USDA estimates. 2016 exports for both fruit types are projected to remain stable compared to the previous year; but, lower than historical levels as a result of economic difficulties in major export markets, such as Brazil and Russia. In addition, Brazil has been restricting imports due to phytosanitary issues.

CY 2015 apple exports were revised down to 106,000 MT, from the official estimate of 120,000 MT, due to lack of competitiveness of local exporters and economic problems in export markets. Pear exports are revised up from 300,000 to 333,000 MT as Argentina's position in the pear international market is stronger than for apples.

Fresh Apple Exports – Main Destinations						
Partner Country	2013		2014		2015	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	155,857,759	162,107	137,331,634	144,241	85,728,506	106,326
Brazil	48,875,278	46,012	52,010,170	49,600	22,498,634	24,058
Russia	19,110,017	21,926	10,927,441	12,935	12,821,074	16,172
EU	49,620,364	47,205	37,750,289	34,909	14,976,630	14,453
U.S.	7,802,092	7,783	9,510,522	9,216	13,598,583	13,856
Paraguay	1,280,758	4,944	1,663,792	5,817	3,639,471	11,960

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

Fresh Pear Exports – Main Destinations						
Partner Country	2013		2014		2015	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	416,474,223	438,675	379,341,922	408,743	283,076,504	333,090
Brazil	148,006,573	147,374	134,614,447	137,306	106,045,472	119,284
Russia	91,867,896	103,190	77,985,526	93,629	50,400,484	68,661
EU	98,965,797	109,033	81,827,420	90,565	48,732,386	59,262
U.S.	38,626,779	40,684	41,542,120	43,611	44,276,791	47,093

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

Currently, Argentina exports apples and pears to about 60 export markets. In CY 2015, Brazil remained the most significant fruit export market for apples and pears (by volume), followed by Russia and the EU. Brazil is a traditional market for Argentine pears, especially in the second semester of the year, as it is not a pear producing country. On March 24, 2015, the Government of Brazil closed the market to Argentine apples and pears due to the detection of Cydia pomonella (Carpocapsa) in Villa Regina, Province of Rio Negro. Findings were detected in fifteen shipments to Brazil. There was an audit carried out by Brazilian phytosanitary inspectors in the main apple and pear growing region of the country and, on June 17, 2015, the Brazilian market was reopened to Argentine apples and pears. However, the local fruit sector considers the protocol negotiated

by the Argentine and Brazilian phytosanitary authorities to be too stringent, which hinders export flows. Private sources estimate that this conflict resulted in losses for fruit sector of about $50 million in CY 2015.

CY 2015 exports decreased by 26 percent for apples and 18.5 percent for pears, compared to CY 2014, due to the devaluation of local currencies in the main export markets, which decreased local demand for both apples and pears, and the ongoing loss of competitiveness by local companies. After the import ban that Russia imposed on EU fruit in August 2014, Russia sought other sources of supply. However, Argentina was unable to take advantage of the opportunity to increase exports to the Russia, especially for pears, due to the lack of competitiveness of local producers and the devaluation of the ruble followed by recession of the Russian economy. Amidst volatile export markets, the United States remains a reliable market for Argentine apples and pears.

During CY 2015, apple exports to Russia increased by 23 percent and pear exports decreased by 27.5 percent, compared to the previous year, and exports to the EU fell by almost 60 percent for apples and 35 percent for pears, due to lower production, more fruit availability in the Northern Hemisphere, and low competitiveness. Exports of table grapes increased to Russia (by 33 percent) and Brazil (by 37 percent) in CY 2015, yet they still remain significantly below from normal levels. Exports to the EU decreased by 3 percent due to lack of exporters' competitiveness.

During the first part of the year, most apple and pear exports are destined for overseas markets (mainly Europe and the U.S.) and, during the last part of the year, exports are oriented to Mercosur countries. Traditionally, Brazil has been more flexible than other markets, such as the EU and the U.S., regarding the quality of the fruit they import. However, they are becoming increasingly demanding as an export market.

The United Kingdom and the United States are traditional markets for Argentine organic apples and pears**.** The British market is projected to remain stable and the U.S. market to continue to grow. In the U.K. there is a broader distribution of organic fruit, while in the U.S. organic fruit is primarily sold in specialty retail stores. In destinations such as the EU, where the organic fruit market is usually oversupplied, organic apples and pears are sometimes sold as conventional fruit.

India has recently opened the market to Argentine apples and pears but exports have not been significant. In addition**,** a technical inspection visit from China was carried out in the apple and pear growing region, and the Chinese market was recently opened, although shipments have not been significant so far.

Argentina is a net fruit producing and exporting country. Thus, fresh deciduous fruit imports have traditionally been negligible.

Table Grapes

For CY 2016, fresh table grape exports are revised down to 11,000 MT, down 9,000 MT from CY 2015, due to lower production and because producers are increasingly less competitive in international markets.

Table grape exports in CY 2015 were revised down to 19,800 MT from the official estimate of 22,000 MT. Exporters expected that Russia's import restrictions on the EU and the United States, would present a good opportunity for Argentine table grapes. However, the devaluation of the ruble decreased Argentina's competitiveness in this export market during the CY 2015 marketing season.

CY 2014 table grape exports were revised down to 11,200 MT due to a change in the marketing year from January-December to October-September, carried out by USDA/FAS Washington.

In 2013, Brazil began requiring methyl bromide (MB) treatment for grapes (a treatment that Argentina does not use because it damages the fruit quality), which resulted in a 35 percent decrease in Argentine exports to Brazil. This treatment continues to be required, and negatively affects the quality of grapes. Table grape exports are also facing difficulties in some export markets, which have become more demanding in quality terms, due to competition from rising fruit supplies from Peru, Chile, and South Africa.

Fresh Table Grape Exports – Main Destinations						
Partner Country	2013		2014		2015 (*)	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	36,311,239	23,254	28,992,966	17,571	31,484,584	19,803
EU	11,560,926	7,366	16,324,848	9,421	15,953,979	9,154
Russia	12,294,311	8,294	5,885,184	3,963	7,915,392	5,328
Brazil	10,428,879	5,732	4,876,197	2,775	6,066,177	3,801

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

(*) Marketing year was changed from January-December to October-September (ending Sep 2015).

Policy:

Government Support to Producers

The Governments of the Provinces of Rio Negro and Neuquen have traditionally provided financial assistance to the local fruit sector through compensation funds for a variety of things including hail damage, fruit pruning, and harvest, unsold processing fruit, insurance coverage, employers' social security contributions, fuel and agrochemical costs, among other expenses.

During the past season, the national government contributed US$ 7 million, and the governments of Rio Negro and Neuquen Provinces contributed US$ 6 million each to help producers harvest the fruit which remained unharvested (during CY 2015, the provincial government's contribution totaled over US$20 million). The sector protested for additional financial assistance from the national government to implement an updated phytosanitary program and to cover costs of fruit pruning.

As for the current season, the national government has provided assistance at $10 million with the Province of Rio Negro (GRN) providing $3.5 million. The GRN is also providing subsidies to smaller producers whose farms have been seriously affected by hail storms, of $320/hectare to producers with 50-100 hectares, and $290/hectare to producers with 0-50 hectares. In addition, they are implementing a program which is focused towards the eradication of 3,000 hectares of abandoned fruit orchards or plantations with phytosanitary problems that pose a risk to the region. The plant clearance program will be carried out at no charge to producer. To finance the program, the provincial government will contribute with $1 million.

Import and Export Regulations

In December 2015, the new government lifted export taxes on all fruits and other commodities. Export rebates remained the same for apples, pears, and table grapes, and they depend on the size of the container. This

policy change has had a significant impact in international markets as it has made Argentine agricultural commodities more competitive.

Below are tables on current tariffs, taxes, and rebates for apples, pears, and table grapes:

Fresh Apples (0808.10) & Pears (0808.30)	
Outside the Mercosur area	
Import Tariff (%)	10.00
Statistical Tax (%)	0.50
Export tax (%)	0.00
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (apples)	3.40
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (pears)	2.70
Export Rebate (%) Cases containing between 2.5 Kg. and 20 Kg.	5.00
Cases containing 2.5 Kg. or less	6.00
Within the Mercosur area	
Import tariff (%)	0.00
Export tax (%)	0.00
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (apples)	3.40
Export Rebate (%) Bulk (pears)	2.70
Export Rebate (%) Cases containing between 2.5 and 20 kg.	5.00
Cases containing 2.5 kg. or less	6.00

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

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

Source: FAS Buenos Aires based on data from Tarifar

Export and Import Restrictions

In 2010, the GOA began implementing an import substitution policy which focused on reducing imports and supporting domestic production of goods. Under this policy, it has been difficult for producers to obtain imported inputs, such as agrochemicals, and agricultural machinery and equipment, which necessitated the purchase of locally manufactured products (when available), often at higher costs. With the new government administration, imports are expected to gradually return to previous levels.

Phytosanitary Issues

Under SENASA Resolution No. 98/2015, dated March 17, 2015, the President of SENASA declared Phytosanitary Emergency due to reiterated Fruit Fly (Ceratitis capitata Wied.) findings in Villa Regina, Province of Rio Negro. In addition, by SENASA Resolution No. 170/2016, dated April 6, 2016, the President of SENASA declared a Phytosanitary Emergency due to reiterated Fruit Fly findings in Neuquen Province. SENASA has already implemented the corresponding phytosanitary measures including cold treatment (in transit or at destination) to all shipments originating in the regulated area.

Marketing:

Prices

In CY 2015, FOB prices were lower for apples (by 10 percent) and pears (by 12.5 percent), compared to CY 2014 prices. In turn, prices in CY 2014 were lower than prices during the previous calendar year. Thus, prices paid have been declining and are not generally sufficient to cover costs, resulting in increased financial difficulties for the local fruit sector and damaging Argentine exporters' competitiveness in export markets.

The following tables show average export prices for CY 2013, 2014, and 2015:

FOB Prices (USD/MT) Fresh Apples			
Month	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Jan	1,094	906	756
Feb	950	909	791
Mar	929	929	839
Apr	1,010	972	909
May	1,009	1,016	885
Jun	975	1,022	876
Jul	932	932	831
Aug	896	929	696
Sep	907	878	615
Oct	883	897	604
Nov	896	913	678
Dec	936	941	623
Average	**951**	**937**	**759**

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

Note: Exchange rate: Argentine Pesos 14.64/USD 1
Date of Quote: 05/16/2016

FOB Prices (USD/MT) Fresh Pears			
Month	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Jan	1,010	967	921
Feb	906	897	858
Mar	923	900	840
Apr	911	897	849
May	939	920	850
Jun	962	989	824
Jul	1,040	992	863
Aug	1,024	965	881
Sep	1,033	948	878
Oct	1,059	998	792
Nov	1,114	1,081	835
Dec	1,105	1,126	836
Average	**1,002**	**973**	**852**

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

Note: Exchange rate: Argentine Pesos 14.64/USD 1
Date of Quote: 05/16/2016

FOB Prices (USD/MT) Fresh Table Grapes			
Month	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Jan	1,525	1,676	1,569
Feb	1,583	1,583	1,473
Mar	1,719	1,582	1,523
Apr	1,544	1,567	1,460
May	1,360	1,357	0
Jun	953	0	0
Jul	0	0	0
Aug	0	0	0
Sep	0	0	0
Oct	0	0	0
Nov	0	1,341	0
Dec	1,729	1,667	1,772
Average	**1,487**	**1,539**	**1,559**

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

Note: Exchange rate: Argentine Pesos 14.64/USD 1
Date of Quote: 05/16/2016

Retail prices are as follows:

Retail Prices (USD/kg) – May 2016		
	Variety	Price (US$/kg)
Pears	Beurre Bosc	1.84
	Williams	1.84
	Abate Fetel	1.84
Apples	Red Delicious (Premium)	2.73
	Red Delicious (Standard)	1.70
	Granny Smith (Premium)	2.38
	Granny Smith (Standard)	1.50
	Rome	2.73
Table Grapes	Superior Seedless	2.73

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

For fresh organic apples and pears, retail prices may vary between 5-20 percent higher than prices of conventional fruit, depending on the fruit variety. However, some stores sell organic fruit at the same price of premium conventional fruit.

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

Apples, Pears, and Table Grapes, Fresh

Domestic Wholesale Prices for all Varieties (US$/kg.)									
	2012			2013			2015		
	Apples	Pears	Grapes	Apples	Pears	Grapes	Apples	Pears	Grapes
January	1.08	0.89	1.35	0.94	0.81	0	0.98	0.70	0.71
February	0.92	0.87	1.16	0.91	0.83	0	0.93	0.67	0.68
March	0.95	0.75	1.03	0.83	0.98	0	0.72	0.65	0.71
April	0.92	0.72	1.05	0.83	0.80	0	0.74	0.63	0.76
May	1.01	0.83	1.15	0.98	0.88	0	0.72	0.52	1.10
June	1.05	0.69	1.19	1.01	0.96	0	0.83	0.53	1.63
July	1.05	0.74	1.58	1.21	0.93	0	0.85	0.47	1.99
August	1.05	0.90	2.38	1.21	0.94	0	0.93	0.50	2.34
September	1.11	0.97	0	1.24	0.90	3.68	0.96	0.49	2.42
October	1.01	0.87	0	1.36	0.92	0	1.07	0.50	2.69
November	1.07	0.97	0	1.48	0.97	1.94	1.11	0.60	0
December	1.09	1.03	0	1.62	1.00	1.61	1.22	0.65	1.48
Annual Average	**1.03**	**0.85**	**1.36**	**1.14**	**0.91**	**2.41**	**0.92**	**0.58**	**1.50**

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

Note: "0" means "not in season/no fruit sold."

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Apples, Fresh	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2015	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	27000	27000	24000	24000	22500	22500
Area Harvested	25500	25500	22500	22500	21000	21000
Bearing Trees	24500	24500	21700	21700	20400	20400
Non-Bearing Trees	4200	4200	3800	3800	3500	3500
Total Trees	28700	28700	25500	25500	23900	23900
Commercial Production	630000	630000	640000	650000	720000	640000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	630000	630000	640000	650000	720000	640000
Imports	0	0	200	290	0	200
Total Supply	630000	630000	640200	650290	720000	640200
Fresh Dom. Consumption	235700	235700	240200	244290	280000	235000
Exports	144300	144300	120000	106000	130000	105000
For Processing	250000	250000	280000	300000	310000	300200
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	630000	630000	640200	650290	720000	640200
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Pears, Fresh	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2014		Jan 2015		Jan 2016	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	28500	28500	26500	26500	24500	23500
Area Harvested	27000	27000	25500	25500	23200	22300
Bearing Trees	20000	20000	19200	19200	19000	18200
Non-Bearing Trees	4000	4000	3700	3700	3650	3500
Total Trees	24000	24000	22900	22900	22650	21700
Commercial Production	690000	690000	580000	590000	650000	580000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	690000	690000	580000	590000	650000	580000

Imports	500	500	200	850	0	500
Total Supply	690500	690500	580200	590850	650000	580500
Fresh Dom. Consumption	95600	95600	110000	105000	120000	90000
Exports	408700	408700	300000	333000	310000	330000
For Processing	186200	186200	170200	152850	220000	160500
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	690500	690500	580200	590850	650000	580500
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

Grapes, Fresh	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015	
Argentina	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	10500	10500	10000	10000	9500	12800
Area Harvested	10200	10200	9700	9700	9200	12200
Commercial Production	70000	70000	110000	120000	100000	60000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	70000	70000	110000	120000	100000	60000
Imports	100	100	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	70100	70100	110000	120000	100000	60000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	52500	58900	88000	100200	80000	49000
Exports	17600	11200	22000	19800	20000	11000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	70100	70100	110000	120000	100000	60000
(HA) ,(MT)						