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India

Product Brief

Indian Fresh Fruit Sector

2008

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Report Highlights:

India imported 77,450 tons of fresh fruit during IFY 2007-08 (April-March), of which apple imports constituted the maximum share of around 75 percent. Consistent quality, attractive appearance and the positive image of U.S. produce led to higher imports of fresh fruits from the United States. Apple import volumes from the United States were lower during the first nine months of 2008 due to limited supplies and strong prices but the growing Indian economy, middle income population, increasing health consciousness, and expanding organized retail sector will drive future increases in imports of fresh fruits.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Trade Report
New Delhi [IN1]
[IN]

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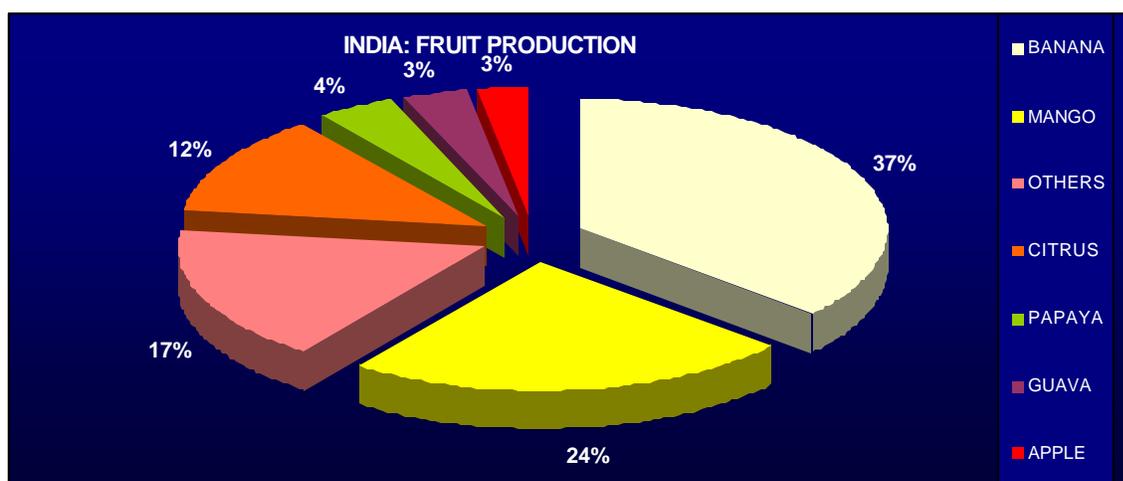
MARKET OVERVIEW

PRODUCTION

Indian fresh fruit production for 2008/09 (July/June) ¹ is forecast to increase by six percent to 66.63 million tons assuming normal weather conditions and growing demand for fresh fruits in the Indian food consumption basket. India is the second largest producer of fruit in the world with an area of around 5.8 million hectares and production of 62.86 million tons in 2007/08. Area and production were 5.5 million hectares and 58.9 million tons in 2006/07. The Indian fresh fruit production² increased by 51 percent during 1995/96 to 2007/08, with an overall fruit productivity of around 10.84 tons per hectare in 2007/08. The diverse climatic zones in India favor production of different kinds of produce throughout most of the year. India harvests a sizeable crop of various fruits but lacks a fully developed cold chain and transportation infrastructure which leads to post-harvest losses and affects the quality of the produce. Fruit production in India is largely dominated by tropical fruits like bananas, mango, citrus, papaya, guava and grapes. Banana, mango and citrus production alone account for more than 70 percent. The share of temperate fruits like apples in total fruit production is roughly three percent.

Post forecasts 2008/09 apple production down by 3.5 percent at 1.93 million tons due to unfavorable climatic conditions during the apple planting season in some of the major apple growing states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Fig I: FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION IN INDIA (2006/07)



Data Source: National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture (Percentage on volume basis)

The states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh account for 90 percent of total apple plantations in India. Earlier this year the state of Himachal Pradesh and some parts

Note: There is a marked discrepancy between the U.S. export statistics and Indian import statistics for fruits (see Annexure V). However, for all trade calculations and analysis in this report (except, for a few specific cases), Indian fiscal year data (compiled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India) has been used.

¹ Indian horticultural crop year (July/June) is used for production data

² See annexure II for additional details

of Jammu and Kashmir received late snowfalls and excessive rainfall; adversely impacting production.

Mangoes (considered as the king of fruits in India) and apples have been traditionally the most popular fruit in India. Mangoes are primarily available during March-August. However, with the gradual advancement in cold storage infrastructure for apples and increasing imports, apples are now available throughout the year. Various tropical fruits like bananas, papayas, guavas, citrus, pomegranates etc. are harvested year round in India. For additional details, see the crop harvest chart (Annexure III). Availability of various temperate fruits like pears, peaches, plums and apricots is seasonal because of their limited production, highly perishable nature, and lack of adequate cold storage infrastructure.

CONSUMPTION

Indian consumers are very price sensitive and spend just four percent of their monthly food expenditure on fresh fruits. Therefore, per capita fruit consumption in India is low compared to other markets. However, the growing Indian economy is leading to a rise in the income level of Indian customers. The growth of organized retail is also supporting improvements in the availability and assortment of quality domestic and imported fruits.

Furthermore, fresh fruits have started gaining popularity³ among a growing population of health-conscious consumers in rural and urban areas. Nevertheless, imported fruit is primarily consumed by the higher income groups because of their relatively high prices compared to domestic fruits. The wholesale prices data for domestic fruits shows that prices of tropical fruits like banana, citrus are quite low compared to fruits like apples. Prices of domestic fruits like mangoes, bananas, and oranges are generally lower because of their higher production and extended availability compared to temperate fruits like apples. Therefore, the per capita consumption of apples (around 1.5 kgs/person) is much lower than bananas (19 kgs/person), mangoes (12 kgs/person) or oranges (6.5 kgs/person) in 2006/07. Furthermore, prices of imported fruits including apples are very high as compared to the domestic fruits. Indian apples are generally sold in the average range of Rs. 40 to 80 per kg compared to Rs. 80 to 120 per kg for imported apples (depending upon the origin, variety and season).

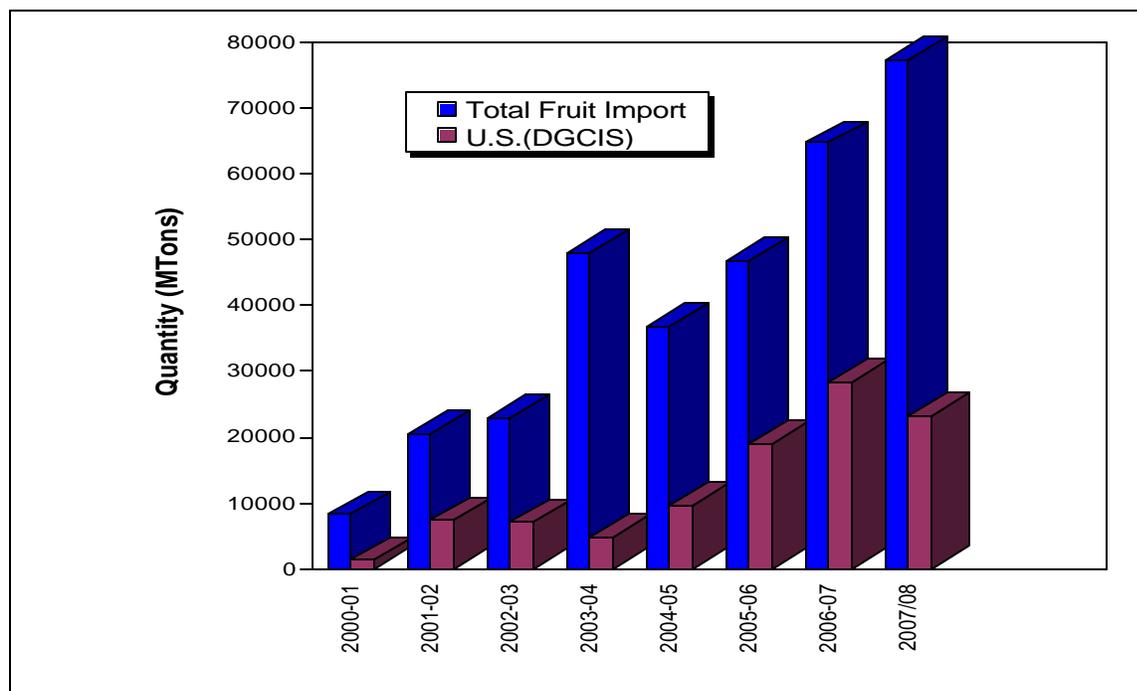
TRADE

India is a net exporter of fresh fruits with exports primarily dominated by mangoes and grapes (See annexure V for more details). Bangladesh, Nepal, the Middle East and several EU countries are the major export destinations for Indian mangoes and grapes. Indian fresh fruit imports of 77,450 tons during IFY 2007-08 were just 0.12 percent of total fruit production in India. However, fresh fruit imports registered a significant 826 percent increase from IFY 2000-01 to IFY 2007/08. Unlike exports, more than 85 percent of total Indian fruit imports are dominated by temperate fruits. Imports of most fresh fruits in 2007-08 have been trending upward (21 percent increase than the previous year) and the growing middle income population and expanding organized retail are expected to continue driving increased imports. However, during the current year (2008/09) the rupee has depreciated against the USD, raising the cost of imports. If the trend continues further, the impact is expected to reduce total annual fresh fruit imports for the current year.

³ *The findings of the National Sample Survey organization of the Government of India for the past several years support the fact that the Indian population is gradually increasing the share of high value fruit products (fruits, vegetables, nuts and processed foods) in the food consumption basket.*

The Government of India lifted quantitative restrictions on imports of a number of agricultural commodities (including apples and other fruits) in 1999. Nevertheless, the absence of an adequate cold chain and transportation infrastructure, lack of proper post-import management practices and fraudulent country of origin labeling continue to hamper increased import prospects, as well as domestic sales.

Fig II: U.S. SHARE IN TOTAL FRUIT IMPORTS BY INDIA (IFY 2000/01 to 2007/08)

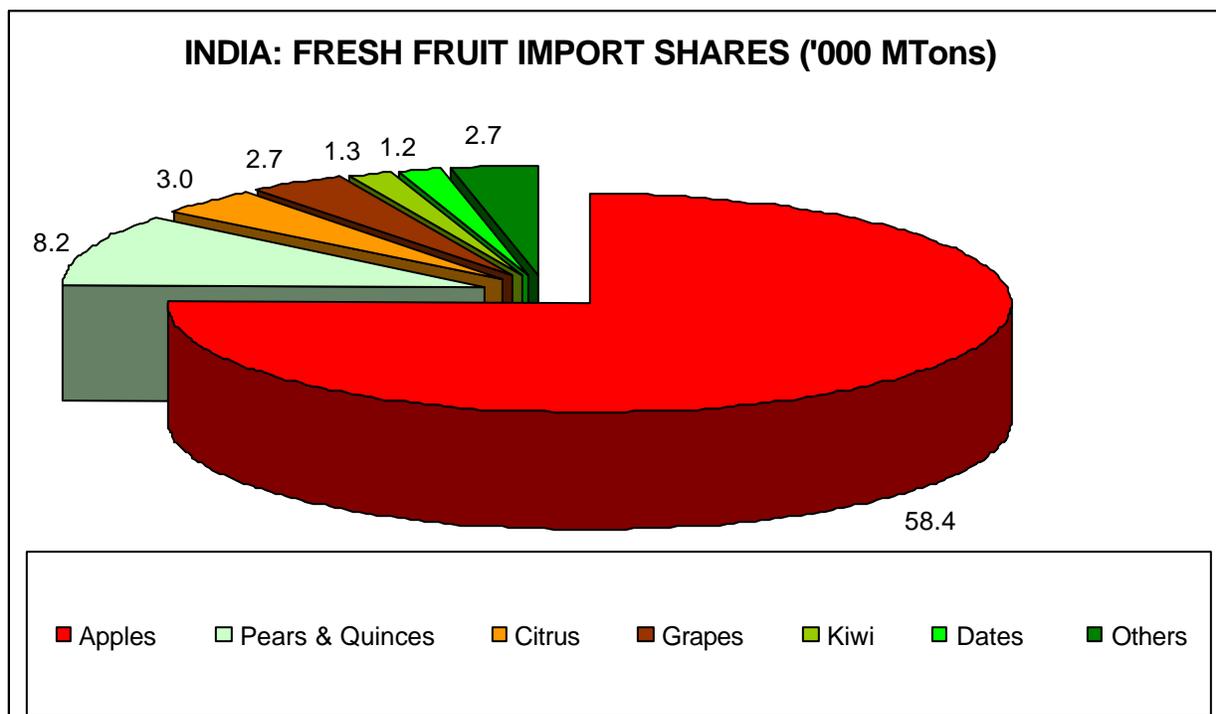


Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Fresh fruit imports from the U.S. registered a significant increase from 1,525 tons in IFY 2000-01 to 23,428 tons in IFY 2007-08. Consistent quality, good appearance and the positive image of U.S. products led to higher imports of fresh fruits from the United States. Some of U.S. fruits also enjoy a seasonal advantage in the Indian market.

Fresh fruit imports in India are mainly dominated by apples followed by pears, citrus, dates, grapes, etc. Out of total fresh fruit imports of 77,450 tons in IFY 2007/08, apple imports continue to hold the maximum share. Apples are traditionally preferred in India for their health benefits. Moreover, the shelf life for apples is longer than for other temperate fruits. Tropical fruit production dominates India, with temperate fruits consisting of only three percent of total production. Additionally, there is a limited scope for further area expansion under temperate fruits. Fresh fruits are primarily imported during the Indian lean season (Please see Annexure III for details on the lean season for different fruits).

Fig III: INDIA - FRESH FRUIT IMPORTS (IFY 2007/08)

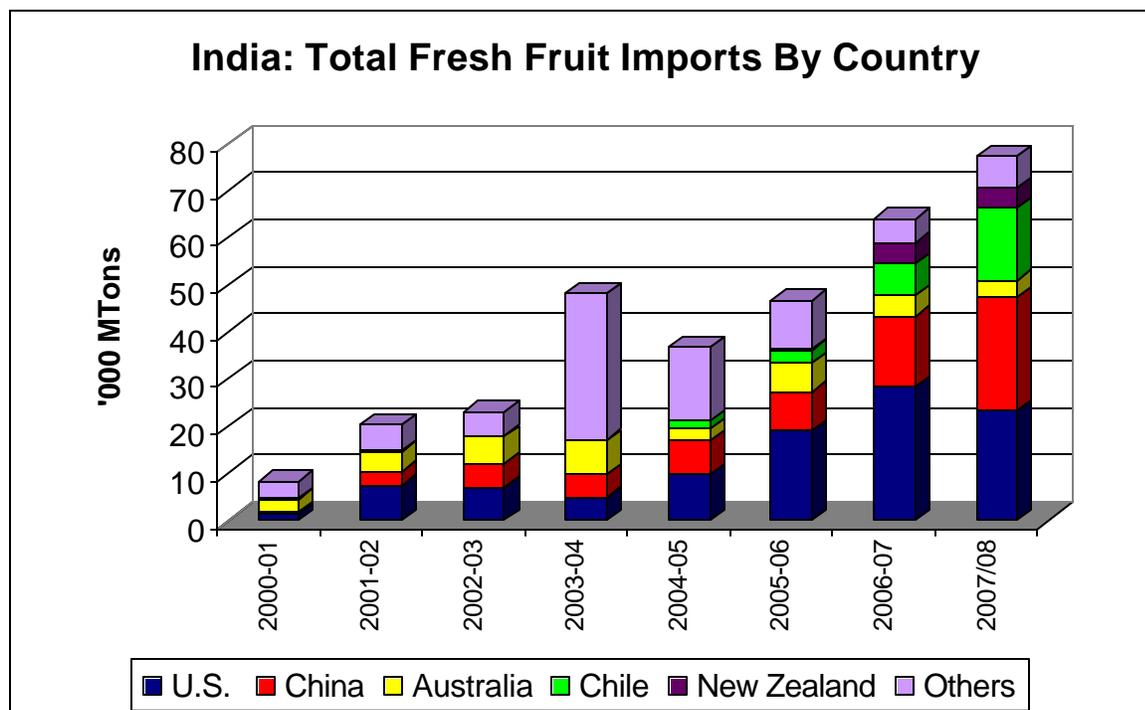


* [Plums & Soles, Figs, Apricots, Peaches (including nectarines) etc.]

Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

China and the United States have emerged as the largest exporters of fresh fruits to India. The United States was the largest apple exporter in IFY 2007/08 but the share of Chinese apples in the Indian market is also increasing due to a freight advantage. Chinese fruit exports to India have shown significant growth from 238 tons in IFY 2000-01 to 24,007 tons in IFY 2007/08. Chile, New Zealand and Australia are the other major fresh fruit exporters. There has been a gradual reduction in exports from smaller supply countries because the major exporting countries are able to ensure better quality, consistent supplies and competitive pricing.

Fig IV: SHARE OF FRESH FRUIT EXPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE INDIAN MARKET



Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

TRADE POLICY

Fresh fruits can be imported into India without any quantitative restrictions. The basic duties levied on the major fresh fruits imported by India fall in the range of 25 to 50 percent. The basic duty imposed on apple imports is the highest (50 percent) among the fresh fruits. Detailed tariff schedules for some of the major fresh fruits are given in annexure I. Higher import duties, international freight rates, and local taxes and other miscellaneous expenses together are responsible for relatively high prices of imported fruits in the Indian markets.

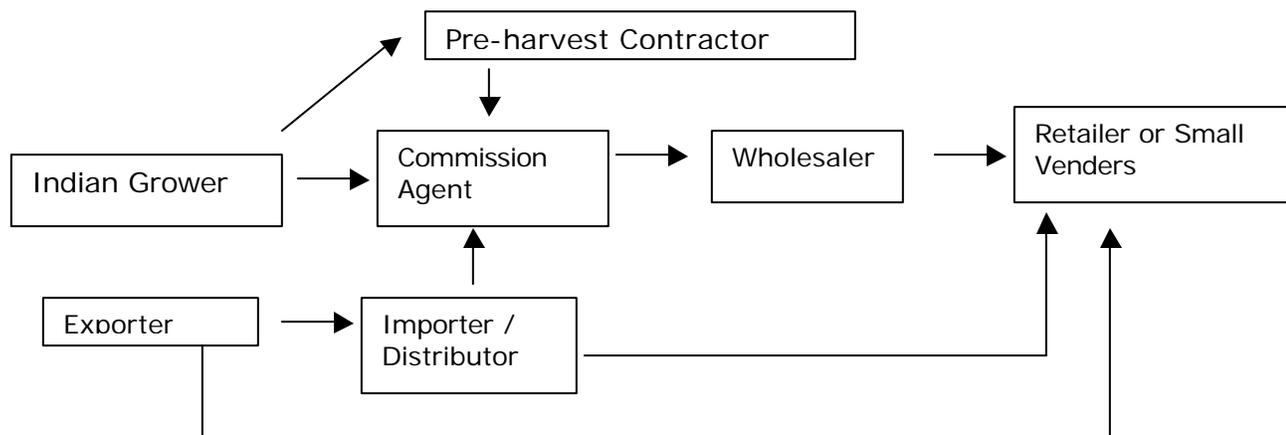
The conditions specified under **the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003, and amendments** (www.plantquarantineindia.org/PQO_amendments.htm) regulate imports of planting seeds and agricultural products (including fresh fruits for consumption) from various origins into India.

The **Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**⁴ regulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), stipulates pesticide residue standards for domestic and imported fruits. The MOHFW released a final gazette notification on February 28, 2008 to allow carnauba/bees/shellac waxes for surface coating of fresh fruits. These edible food grade waxes help to prolong the shelf life and freshness of fresh produce. Please see 'IN8019' for additional details regarding this regulation.

⁴ <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/pfa%20acts%20and%20rules.pdf>

MARKETING CHANNELS

Figure V: MARKET CHANNEL FOR FRUITS IN INDIA



Fresh fruits are marketed through a network of wholesale agricultural markets (mandis) spread throughout India. Market channels for domestic and imported fruits are given in figure V. However, for domestic fruits, the number of intermediaries can vary between the farm gate to the point of sale and two such channels are represented in figure V. The Azadpur market in Delhi is one of the largest wholesale market for perishable commodities in Asia. Most of the retail players have established direct contacts with big wholesalers /distributors for procuring fresh fruits and vegetables. Additionally, some retailers prefer to import fruits directly. According to the trade sources, more than 90 percent of imported fruits are currently marketed through small venders, at the street level.

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

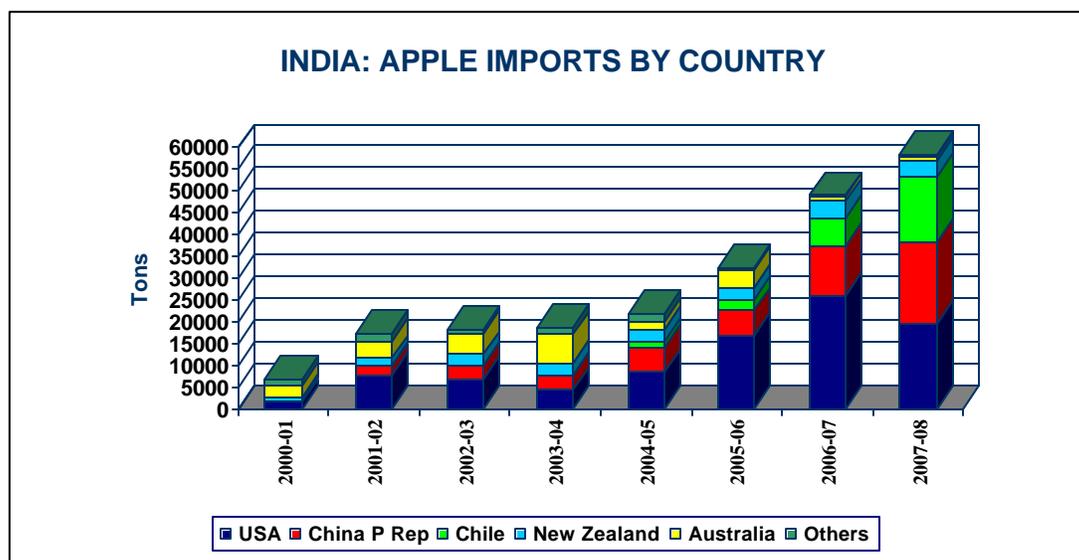
APPLES

The Post forecast for 2008/09 apple production is reduced by 3.5 percent at 1.93 million tons compared to two million tons in 2007/08 due to unfavorable climatic conditions during the apple planting season in the major apple growing states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The apple crop in Himachal Pradesh was affected by late snowfall and excess rainfall in some of the major growing areas and the cold storage requirement of the crop was not adequately met. The size of the fruit was also affected in Himachal Pradesh due to the advent of rains and hail storms after the fruit setting stage. Additionally, some of the areas in the state of Jammu and Kashmir received rains during the initial phases of the crop development and snowfall during the later part of the harvesting season which affected overall production.

The Indian apple crop totaled two million tons during IFY 2007/08 with imports equating to only three percent of total production. Apples are mostly grown in the northern states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal and the peak marketing season is from August to February. Jammu and Kashmir is the largest apple producing state with a share of around 67 percent of total apple production. An increase in acreage, new plantations and some government initiatives have helped to boost apple production in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. More than 40 percent of apple production from the major producing states is marketed in the Delhi market followed by Mumbai, Bangalore, Calcutta, and Ahmedabad, etc. Domestic apples are primarily transported through ordinary trucks

with an average capacity of around nine tons. The transportation cost from the northern states to the Delhi markets is around two Rs/Kg compared to three Rs/kg for the Mumbai market. The Indian crop is largely marketed from August until February because of lack of sufficient cold chain infrastructure. However, large agri-business firms like Adani Agrifresh, Reliance, Dev Bhumi Cold Chain, Mother Dairy and others have either set up or are in the process of establishing collection centers and some have also invested in controlled atmosphere and cold storage for apples in Himachal Pradesh. The entry of big Indian corporates in apple procurement, storage and marketing has led to extended availability of domestic apples in the Indian market. Indian apples were available in the South Indian markets up to March-April this year, which is unusual for domestic apples.

Figure VI: Indian Apple Imports



Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Apple imports accounted for 75 percent of the total fruit import market in India during IFY 2007/08 and India sourced 33.4 percent of imports from the United States. Total apple imports from the United States registered a large increase from 1,399 tons in IFY 2000-01 to 19,500 tons in IFY 2007/08 and India was the third largest export market for U.S. apples during 2007. However, apple imports from the United States declined by around 25 percent in IFY 2007/08 to 19,500 tons compared to the previous year, primarily due to the availability of relatively cheaper imported apples from other countries. Fresh fruit importers believe that the quantity of apple imports from the United States can double if the basic duty is reduced from 50 percent to 30 percent or lower. Indian consumers have a special preference for Red Delicious and similar varieties of apples. However, price sensitivity has led to increased preference for other varieties like Fuji from China. The United States emerged as the largest exporter of apples to India since IFY 2004-05 due to consistent quality, good appearance, and the enhanced shelf life of U.S. apples. Other major exporting countries in the order of priority are China, Chile, New Zealand, and Australia. China is the second largest exporter of apples to India and according to recent market surveys. Chinese apple⁵ imports are rising fast due to price competitiveness. Similarly, Chilean apple exports have also grown significantly to 14,872 tons in IFY 2007/08 from 6,440 tons last year.

⁵ Each unit Chinese apple is generally packed in a unique styrofoam net to prevent the fruit from external bruises and injury marks.

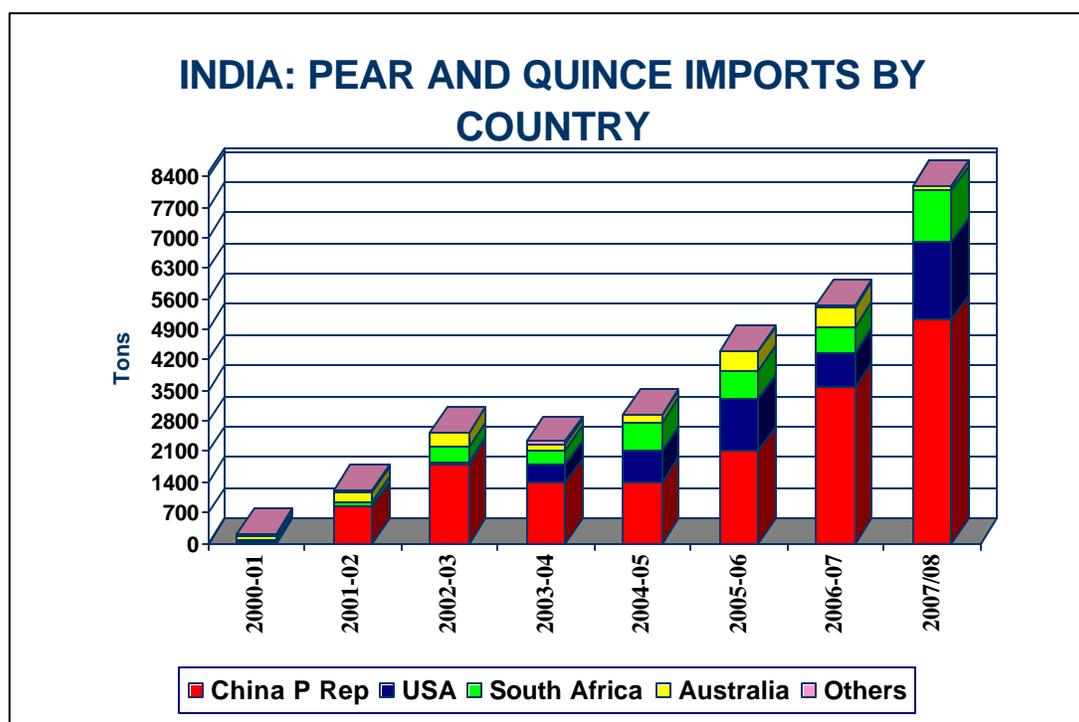
The share of Australian apples in the Indian market fell significantly from IFY 2003/04 to 2007/08 due to limited exportable surplus. Chinese and U.S. apples are mostly imported from November to July compared to April-July for New Zealand and Australian apples. Imported apples remain in the cold chain right until the point of sale. Therefore, the quality of imported apples is maintained properly. Indian growers have benefited from the entry of imported apples as it has offered them a competitive market environment with an opportunity to improve quality and packaging and thus better price realization.

Apple exports from the United States to India for the current year (Jan-September, 2008) are reported down (in volume terms) by 39 percent compared to the last year because of the high prices of U.S. apples as a result of a relative small crop and higher demand.

PEARS

India produces a small pear crop, which is largely concentrated in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttaranchal. Pears are the second largest fruit (in volume terms) imported in India after apples with a total share of 11 percent in total fresh fruit imports. Imports of pears have grown from 216 tons in IFY 2000-01 to 8,183 tons in 2007-08.

Figure VII: Indian Pear and Quince Imports



Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Pears are generally imported during the months of January to June, which is the off-season or lean season for the Indian pear crop. The volume of U.S. exports of pears to India is second behind China. The share of Chinese pears in total pear imports is rising and was 62 percent in IFY 2007/08 followed by 22 percent from the United States and 14 percent from South Africa. Chinese pears (the most common variety is recognized as the Shandong pear) compete well in the market due to their long shelf life and lower relative prices (The retail prices of Chinese pears were found to be 30 percent cheaper (at 60 Rs/kg) than U.S.

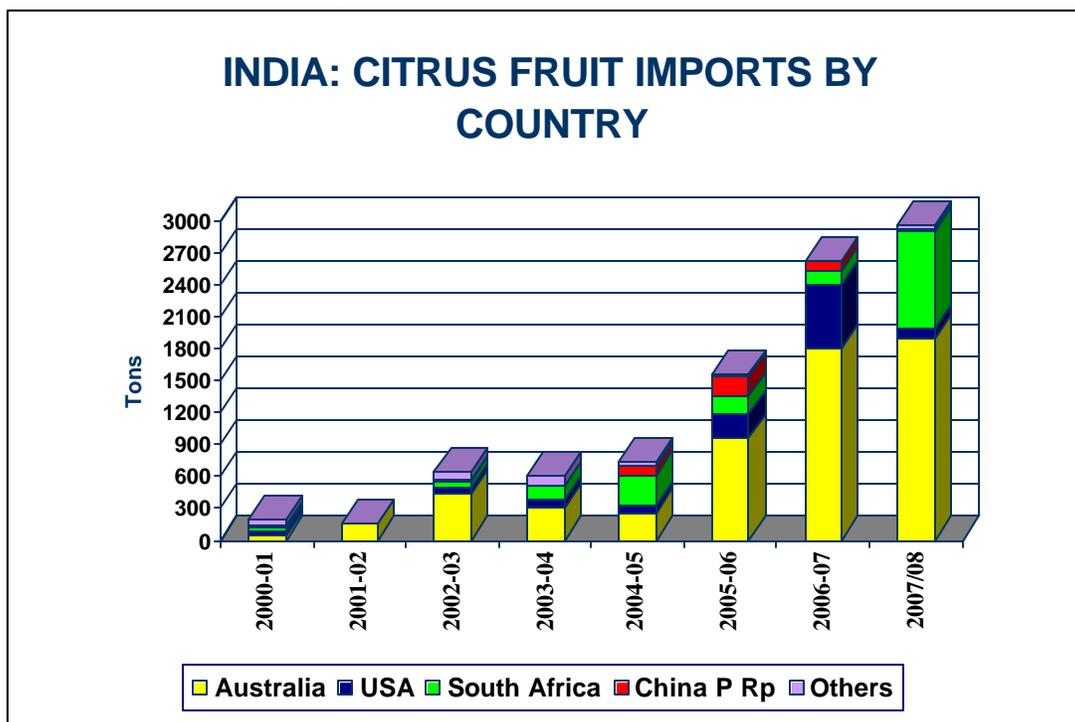
pears in one of the major south-Indian markets during July this year). However, the United States remains the second largest exporter of pears to India.

CITRUS

Citrus was the third largest fruit category produced in India with a production of seven million tons during IFY 2006/07. India produces various kinds of citrus fruits (loose skinned mandarins, tight skinned citrus/mousambi, kinnow mandarins, and limes / lemons). Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh are the leading producers of citrus in India.

Citrus imports increased from a small base of 187 tons in IFY 2000/01 to 2,961 tons in 2007/08. Australia was the largest citrus exporter to India with an export share of 64 percent in IFY 2007/08 while South Africa was second with an export share of 31 percent. Citrus fruits are imported from the United States from January to July and Australian origin citrus fruits are primarily imported during June to October. The U.S. harvesting season coincides partly with that of Indian oranges which are available during November to March. However, Australian fruit enjoys a seasonal advantage as they are available during the off-season of the Indian domestic citrus crop. Indian consumers prefer loose skinned citrus fruits. Imported citrus is largely consumed by the hotel and catering business. Currently, the main variety of citrus imported from the United States is Valencia, which is tight skinned but has a shelf life of 1-1.5 months. The loose skinned varieties like 'Navel' are in high demand in India but traders have reported that the Navel variety from the United States has a short shelf life of 10-15 days and so is less preferred by Indians importers.

Figure VIII: Indian Citrus Imports



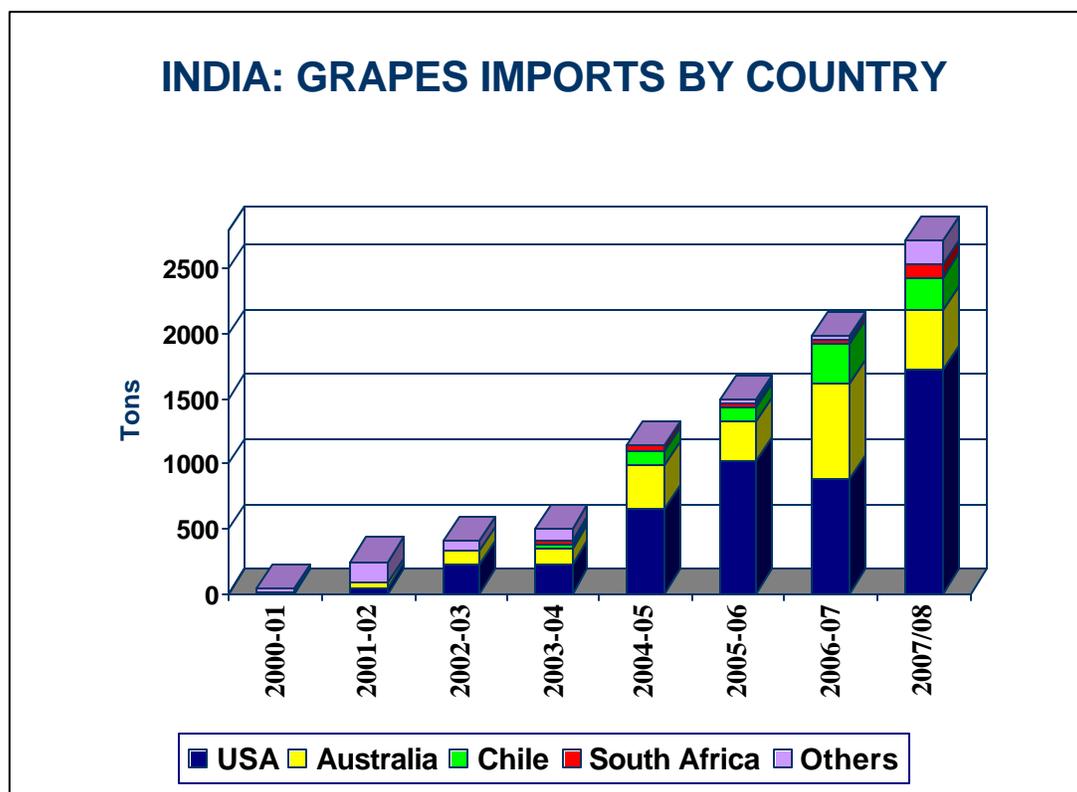
Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

GRAPES

Imports of grapes by India have increased significantly from 32 tons in IFY 2000/01 to 2,722 tons in IFY 2007/08. Grape imports from the United States had a market share of 63 percent, followed by Australia at 16.5 percent during IFY 2007/08. The share of Australian grapes was increasing and followed the U.S. share in 2006/07. However, grape imports from the United States registered a substantial increase of 96 percent from IFY 2006/07 to 2007/08. Fruit importers report that the quality of U.S. grapes are at par or superior to Australian grapes, but grapes from Western Australia have a seasonal advantage as they are available two months before the Indian and U.S. grape harvests. Nevertheless, U.S. origin grapes have successfully managed to grab the largest acceptance and brand preference in the Indian imported grape market. The market share of Chilean grapes has also shown positive growth during the period of study. India primarily imports Red Globe variety grapes. Industry sources report that the cultivation of Red Globe varieties of grapes has started in Maharashtra (which is the largest state in India for growing an exportable quality of grapes). However, U.S. grapes still enjoy a size advantage as they are 20-30 mm in size whereas the Indian red grapes are 20-22 mm.

India produced 1.6 million tons of grapes during IFY 2006/07 with Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the major producing states. The grape harvesting season (January – April) in Maharashtra coincides with the U.S. harvesting season.

Figure IX: Indian Grapes Imports



Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry

PLUMS

Plum imports in India are not substantial at 580 tons in 2007/08, primarily due to their short shelf life. United States, Chile and Australia are the key exporters of plums to India with a market share of 46, 13 and 9 percent, respectively in 2007/08.

PEACH AND NECTARINES

Peach and nectarine imports by India are minimal at 66 tons in IFY 2007/08, primarily due to the limited shelf life of the fruits. Peach imports have grown from just three tons in IFY 2000/01 to 66 tons in 2007/08. The United States has roughly 80 percent of the import market followed by Australia at 11 percent.

Other Fresh Fruits

Apples, grapes, pears and oranges constitute more than 90 percent of total fruit imports. Other fruits like plums, apricots, cherries, various berries, kiwi, durians, dates, figs, etc. are imported in small quantities. Cherries, apricots and some berries are imported in very small quantities due to their highly perishable nature and high cost. Nonetheless, some fresh fruit importers have shown their increased interest in these fruits. These fruits are mainly imported by air so the freight costs inflate their prices. Recently, the GOI released a notification listing the phyto-sanitary conditions for the import of blueberries into India. For more details, see IN8084.

Annexure I: DUTY STRUCTURE FOR VARIOUS FRESH FRUITS-INDIA

HS CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	BASIC	CVD	SPL CVD	TOTAL DUTY WITH 2+1% EC
080810	APPLES FRESH	50	0	0	51.5
080820	PEARS & QUINCES FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
080910	APRICOTS FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
080920	CHERRIES FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
080930	PEACHES INCL NECTARINES FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
080940	PLUMS & SLOES FRESH	25	0	0	25.7
081010	STRAWBERRIES FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
081020	RASPBERRIS, BLACKBRS, MULBRS & LOGANBRS, FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
081040	CRANBERRY BILBERS & OTHER OF GNUS VCINUM FRESH	30	0	0	30.9
081050	KIWI FRUIT	30	0	0	30.9
080510	ORANGES	30	0	0	30.9
080550	LEMON	30	0	0	30.9
080610	GRAPES FRESH	30	0	0	30.9

Annexure II: India: Area and Production of Major Fruits in 2006/07 (July-June)

FRUITS	Area '000 Ha	Production '000 Tons	Productivity MT/Ha
BANANA	600.34	20,857.79	34.74
MANGO	2,142.95	13,500.96	6.30
CITRUS	795.77	7,097.11	8.92
PAPAYA	72.01	2,404.82	33.40
GUAVA	178.71	1,855.95	10.39
GRAPE	63.72	1,667.67	26.17
APPLE	252.00	1,622.09	6.44
PINEAPPLE	85.83	1,307.96	15.24
SAPOTA	146.00	1,191.03	8.16
POMEGRAN ATE	117.60	853.16	7.25
LITCHI	64.90	404.43	6.23
OTHERS	987.05	6,158.57	6.24
TOTAL	5,506.88	58,921.54	10.70

Area and Production of Major Fruits in 1995/96 (July/June)

FRUITS	Area '000 Ha	Production '000 Tons	Productivity MT/Ha
BANANA	433.01	13,095.08	30.24
MANGO	1,283.03	10,810.95	8.42
CITRUS	454.06	3,798.27	8.36
PAPAYA	60.92	1,329.66	21.82
GUAVA	131.62	1,501.29	11.40
GRAPE	35.6	603.59	16.95
APPLE	217.14	1,214.65	5.59
PINEAPPLE	71.27	1,071.16	15.02
SAPOTA	47.73	569.65	11.93
LITCHI	48.57	364.61	7.50
OTHERS	574.28	7,148.05	12.44
TOTAL	3,357.23	41,506.96	12.36

Data Source: National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

Annexure III : HARVEST CHART OF THE MAJOR FRESH FRUITS IN INDIA

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apple						Dark Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Dark Red	Dark Red
Pear					Dark Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green			
Peach					Light Pink	Light Pink	Light Pink					
Plum					Dark Purple	Dark Purple	Dark Purple					
Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Brown	Brown		Brown	Orange	Brown	Orange
Grapes	Dark Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Light Green	Dark Green	Light Green	Dark Green
Guava	Light Green											
Mango	Dark Brown	Dark Brown	Yellow	Dark Brown								
Banana	Dark Green	Dark Green	Light Yellow	Dark Green		Light Yellow	Dark Green					
Papaya	Light Orange	Dark Brown	Dark Brown	Light Orange	Light Orange							
Pomegranate	Dark Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Dark Red	Red	Red	Dark Red	Red	Red	Dark Red

Data Source: National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

Note: The striped boxes show months of relatively low production/harvest.

Annexure IV: A) Fresh Fruit Exports from the U.S. to the Indian market*Quantity: MTons, Value: '000 USD*

IFY (April/March)	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
APPLES, FRESH	9,835	5,777	8,705	5,330	19,943	14,109	24,617	17,663	42,589	34,880
GRAPES, FRESH	1,765	2,788	2,726	4,230	6,329	9,791	7,164	11,071	8,475	13,376
PEARS, FRESH	42	29	406	251	751	562	1,047	710	959	888
ORANGES	64	24	441	193	213	135	362	211	579	364
PLUMS, SLOES, FRESH	23	32	71	56	48	50	62	78	101	116
FIGS	0	0	0	0	35	81	41	65	20	38
CRANBERRIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20
CHERRIES, FRESH	0	0	3	6	0	0	23	18	0	0
PEACHES, NECTARINES,	0	0	8	4	0	0	8	8	0	0
FRUITS, FRESH NES	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
	11,728	8,650	12,359	10,070	27,318	24,732	33,323	29,824	52,731	49,682

Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics

B) India: Fresh Fruits Imports from the U.S.

IFY	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
APPLES, FRESH	4,180	2,470	8,273	5,490	16,689	10,690	26,057	17,700	19,500	19,640
GRAPES, FRESH	223	260	651	710	1,019	1,250	879	1,160	1,725	3,410
PEARS, FRESH	419	190	694	460	1,174	690	783	530	1,795	1,940
ORANGES / CITRUS	83	50	60	40	223	130	596	360	84	80
PLUMS, SLOES, FRESH	61	50	133	120	90	70	109	110	268	260
FIGS		0		0		0		0		0
CRANBERRIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHERRIES, FRESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
PEACHES, NECTARINES	0	0	0	0	15	10	19	10	54	50
FRUITS, FRESH NES	0	0	66.31	200	14	80	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,966	3,020	9,878	7,020	19,224	12,920	28,444	19,870	23,428	25,380

Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI

Annexure V: Exports of Fresh Fruits from India*Quantity: MTons, Value: million USD*

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
FRESH MANGOES	53,480.0	20.0	69,606.6	29.0	79,060.9	31.4
FRESH GRAPES	39,339.0	28.6	54,049.9	48.6	85,897.8	66.8
OTHER FRESH FRUITS	136,954.3	38.2	158,339.3	51.1	159,569.7	56.7
Total	229,773.2	86.8	281,995.7	128.6	324,528.4	154.9

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCIS), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GOI