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Report Highlights:

China's apple production is forecast at 24.48 MMT in MY 2006, up 20 percent from the previous year. Favorable weather and a high year in the production cycle are expected to boost production to a record high. CAJ production is forecast at 710,000 MT in MY 2006, up 31 percent from the previous year, as a result of an expected fresh apple bumper harvest. The MY 2006 pear production is forecast at 12.45 MMT, up 10 percent from the previous year, due to significant increases in major producing provinces like Hebei, Shandong and Liaoning. Table grape production is forecast at 6,020,000 MT in MY 2006, up 4 percent from the previous year as a result of improved yields.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Production	4
Apple	4
Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ)	4
Pears	4
Table Grapes.....	5
Consumption.....	5
Trade.....	5
Prices	6
Policy	6
Marketing	7
Tables.....	8
Historical Acreage and Production Tables.....	8
2001-2005 China Apple, Pear, and Grape Acreage and Production by Province.....	8
Apples	8
Pears	9
Grapes	10
Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD) Tables and Trade Matrices.....	11
Apples	11
Apple Trade Matrix Tables	12
Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ)	13
CAJ Trade Matrix Table	14
Pears.....	15
Pear Trade Matrix Table	16
Grapes	17
Grape Trade Matrix Tables	18

Executive Summary

China's apple production is forecast at 24.48 MMT in MY 2006, up 20 percent from the previous year. Favorable weather and a high year in the production cycle are expected to boost production to a record high. Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ) production is forecast at 710,000 MT in MY 2006, up 31 percent from the previous year, as a result of an expected fresh apple bumper harvest.

The MY 2006 pear production is forecast at 12.45 MMT, up 10 percent from the previous year, due to significant increases in major producing provinces like Hebei, Shandong and Liaoning. Table grape production is forecast at 6,020,000 MT in MY 2006, up 4 percent from the previous year as a result of improved yields.

Fruit consumption continues to rise in tandem with increased incomes. Demand for high quality fruit has increased in major consumption areas. There is a growing trend of health conscious consumers who value food safety and are willing to pay a premium for high quality fruit. Consumption of processed fruit, especially fruit juice and drink, is rising quickly.

Apple exports are forecast to rebound to a record high 860,000 MT in MY 2006, up 12 percent from the previous year as a result of the expected bumper crop and improved fruit quality. CAJ exports are forecast to increase by 3 percent to 635,000 MT in MY 2006 due to the growth in production. Increased production costs, however, are likely to limit export growth in MY 2006. Pears and table grape exports are expected to continue increasing at a fast pace, with volumes forecast at 391,200 MT and 27,000 MT in MY 2006, up 8 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Asian countries, including Russia, are expected to remain as the major markets for Chinese fruit. Imports of apples and grapes continue a downward trend.

In 2005, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) initiated an apple bagging subsidy program in producing areas with export potential. Similar to apples and citrus, the central government is working on identifying advantageous areas for pear production. The Ministry of Commerce issued the first Five-Year Development program (2006-2010) for Agricultural Exports, in which the government vows to focus its support on developing fruit processing capacity and exploring U.S. and European markets.

Production**Apple**

China's apple production is forecast at 24.48 million metric tons (MMT) in the 2006 marketing year (MY), up 20 percent from the previous year. Favorable weather and a high year in the production cycle are expected to boost production to a record high. Apple production dropped by more than 15 percent in MY 2005 to 20.4 MMT due to cold temperatures in late spring. China's official statistics reported a 24 MMT apple crop in MY 2005, however, high market prices and industry expectations do not support this number. Wholesale market prices in MY 2005 increased by an average of 22 percent from that of MY 2004 (see price table). Overall fruit quality is expected to improve, as farmers increased inputs in farming seeking high returns similar to last year's. In some areas, however, apple quality is likely to decline due to hailstorms, pests and diseases.

Apple acreage is forecast at 1,889,000 hectares in MY 2006, slightly up from 1,890,300 hectares in MY 2005. China's apple planted area began to decline from its peak of 2,986,930 hectares in 1996 due to poor returns, but has started to pick up slowly since 2004, mainly attributed to new plantations in the Yellow Plateau producing area including Shaanxi province. Red Fuji apples account for more than 60 percent of the total apple area. This share is declining and the area of other varieties like Gala and Jonathan are gradually increasing.

Production costs keep rising, driven by increased prices of inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and fuels. Farmers in Shandong indicated that production costs had doubled from ten years ago to \$US 3,750 per hectare.

Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ)

CAJ production in China is forecast at 710,000 MT in MY 2006, up 31 percent from the previous year, as a result of an expected fresh apple bumper harvest. CAJ production in MY 2005 is revised down to 540,000 MT in the wake of tight supplies of raw materials. The MY 2004 CAJ production and ending stocks were revised up to 720,000 MT and 121,047 MT, respectively, based on information obtained in the latest industry conference. About 20 percent of Chinese fresh apples are used for processing, predominantly CAJ products.

Recent investment in the fruit processing industry, including CAJ production, resulted in a surplus of production capacity. CAJ production capacity exceeded 3,170 MT per hour in 2006. Foreign investors are also eyeing the Chinese fruit processing sector. China's fruit juice giant Hui Yuan Group recently raised more than \$US 200 million by selling 35 percent of its shares to four overseas strategic partners, namely French Danone Group, U.S. Warburg Pincus Investment Group, Dutch ABN Amro Bank and Hong Kong Value Partners Fund. Shaanxi has overtaken Shandong as the top producing province of CAJ in China with a volume-share accounting for 37 percent, followed by Shandong's 19 percent. Although China's CAJ production is on the rise, production costs, including fuels, packing materials and labor are similarly increasing at a fast pace. Chinese CAJ producers use non-commercial apples for juicing, but purchase prices are also rising. Currently, CAJ companies are buying apples at around \$US 56 per ton.

Pears

The MY 2006 pear production is forecast at 12.45 MMT, up 10 percent from the previous year, due to significant increases in major producing provinces like Hebei, Shandong and Liaoning. Fruit quality continues to improve as a result of expansion of new varieties and the increased number of bagged pears. Planted area is forecast at 1,123,000 hectares in MY 2006, up a mere 1 percent from 2005, attributed to stable market prices. Faster expansion of pear orchards is seen in mid-west areas such as Xinjiang, Shaanxi and Gansu. New and

early mature varieties like Golden and Huangguan are gradually replacing traditional Ya and Snow pears. More pears have been processed into juice, fruit drink and canned fruit.

Table Grapes

China's grape production is forecast at 6,020,000 MT in MY 2006, up 4 percent from the previous year as a result of improved yields. The MY 2005 production was revised down to 5,794,411 MT in line with official statistics. Acreage is forecast at 404,000 hectares in 2006, down slightly from 408,100 hectares in 2005. Grape area has decreased recently due to fluctuating market prices. Land devoted to processing (wine) grapes, however, has increased moderately following an expansion in processing facilities. The table grape production area has declined and traditional varieties like Kyoho are gradually giving way to seedless grapes and Red Globe.

Consumption

Fruit consumption continues to rise in tandem with increased incomes, especially in urban areas. Consumer demand for high quality fruit has increased in major consumption areas like Shanghai and Jiangsu, and widening price gaps between high-grade and low-grade fruit is evidence for this trend in high-quality consumption. Additionally, there is a growing trend of health conscious consumers who value food safety and are willing to pay a premium for high-quality fruit. As a result, consumers favor bagged fruit and "green" fruit (known to Chinese consumers as being produced with little or no chemicals or pesticides). In addition, domestic consumers tend to look for a wider variety of fruit types, such as different varieties and colors of apples.

Consumption of processed fruit is also on the rise in urban areas. Fruit juice and drink consumption increased by 27 percent in 2005. In large cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, fresh fruit juice is becoming popular among urban residents, especially young working women.

Trade

Apple exports are forecast to rebound to a record high of 860,000 MT in MY 2006, up 12 percent from the previous year, as a result of the expected bumper crop and improved fruit quality. The MY 2005 export volume dropped to 768,087 MT, down 9 percent from 842,010 MT in MY 2004, mainly attributed to decreases in production of major producing areas. Primary export destinations are expected to remain in Russia and Southeast Asia. Apple imports are expected to continue a downward trend, as the quality of domestically produced apples improves and prices become more competitive, especially in 2006.

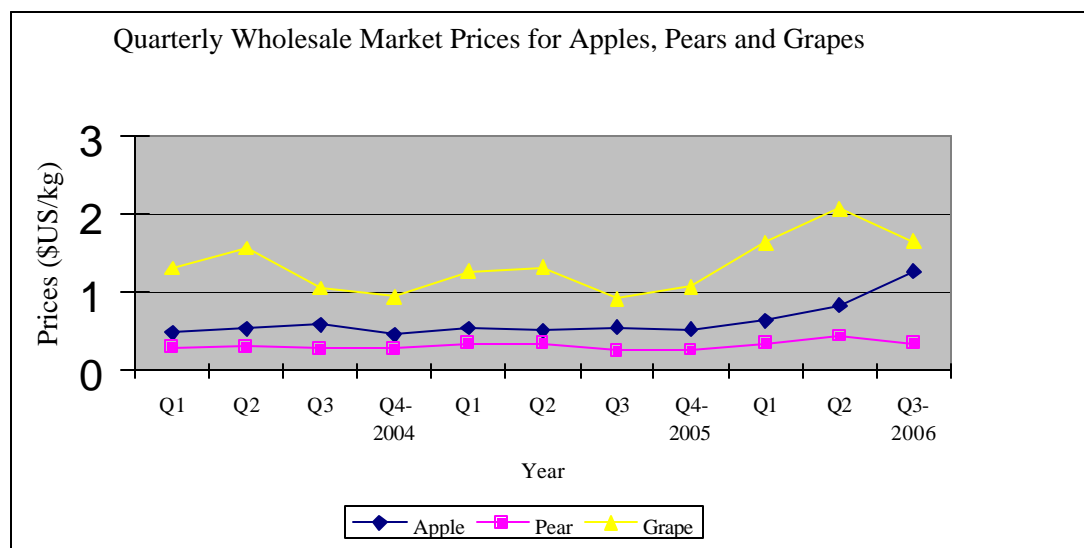
CAJ exports are forecast at 635,000 MT in MY 2006, up 3 percent from the previous season, due to the increased fresh apple production. Despite CAJ production falling by 25 percent as a result of the sharp decline of the 2005 apple crop, CAJ exports increased by 10 percent to 613,766 MT, offset by huge stocks remaining from the previous season. Germany became the largest importer of Chinese CAJ in MY 2005, volume increased by 314 percent to 91,221 MT, largely because of crop failure in Germany. Increased production costs, coupled with appreciation of the RMB are expected to slow down the pace of export growth in MY 2006 (current CAJ FOB prices for the US market are quoted at \$US 950 to \$US 1,050 per metric ton). Importers claim that many Chinese processors did not honor contracts given China's shortages of raw materials in MY 2005. The Ministry and Commerce, along with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce indicated that they were working on ways to regulate the industry. The Chamber suggested publishing a list of violators to alert importers of companies who have a history of breaching contracts.

Fresh pear exports are expected to continue rising with volume forecast at 391,200 MT in MY 2006, up 8 percent from the previous year, mainly destined for Asian markets including

Russia. The opening of the United States and Canadian markets is also expected to boost pear exports. China imports a limited amount of fresh pears.

Table grape exports, albeit small in quantity, are expected to increase quickly with volume forecast at 27,000 MT, up 17 percent over the previous year, as a result of improved quality of domestically produced Red Globe, the major export variety. Major buyers are still expected to be in neighboring countries. Fresh table grape imports are mainly between Mid-Autumn Festival and Chinese Lunar New Year, yet quantities are expected to decline.

Prices



Source: Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)

The MY 2005 fruit prices, especially in the first half of 2006, increased by a large margin over the previous year, triggered by production decreases of major fruit crops like apples. Improved fruit quality and hiking production costs also drove fruit prices to high levels. Fruit prices in MY 2006 are expected to be lower than the previous year as a result of enhanced production.

Policy

The Chinese government has officially eliminated agricultural taxes on farmers since 2006. Aside from providing technical service and market information, the government does not provide support or subsidies to fruit production.

In 2005, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), however, initiated an apple bagging subsidy program in production areas with export potential. The program provides cash subsidies for the purchase of apple bags and covers a total of 8,067 hectares of apple orchards in key producing provinces including Shandong, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan and Liaoning. In 2006, a total of \$US 3,125,000 will be allocated to these provinces.

Similar to apples and citrus, the central government is working with provincial agricultural departments on identifying advantageous areas for pear production. In 2003, the Ministry of Agriculture mapped out a five-year-plan to develop 11 commodities in areas with unique advantages. In the case of apple, the plan had identified east Bohai Rim (covering part of Shandong, Hebei and Liaoning) and west Yellow Plateau (covering Shaanxi, Shanxi, Henan and Gansu) as two areas that are most suitable for apple production.

The government of Shaanxi, which is located in one of the two apple advantageous areas, has invested tremendous efforts and resources in assisting farmers on apple farming and marketing. Each year the provincial fruit bureau sponsors various activities to attract buyers from home and abroad. This year the government will lead a trade mission consisting of large growers and traders to Europe to promote Shaanxi apples.

On August 24, 2006 the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) issued the first Five-Year Development Program (2006-2010) for Agricultural Exports. The program has identified labor-intensive horticultural products as one of a few agricultural products with great export potential. The government support will focus on developing fruit processing capacity and exploring the U.S. and European markets. They will also assist enterprises in gaining international certification and plan to foster national brands.

In a joint announcement issued by the Ministry of Finance and MOFCOM in July 2006, the government decided to provide subsidized loans and direct subsidies to construction projects of modern distribution centers, cold storages, and wholesale markets.

Marketing

Improved infrastructure and increased capacity of cold storages (mainly for apples) have helped enhance the distribution networks for fresh fruit in China. Specialized wholesale markets have seen more transaction volumes of fresh produce. Diversified distribution such as specialized distribution centers, outlets, and chain stores have also contributed to fruit sales. Trading companies and industry groups are accelerating their efforts on marketing. As a result, US apples face increasing competition from domestically produced apples. Imported apples from the Southern hemisphere including Chile and New Zealand also compete with US apples. The flavor of US Red Delicious does not appeal to most Chinese consumers. Most people buy it as gift for its deep red color. The import volume increased in MY 2005 because domestic apple crop declined significantly. Trade sources indicated that Granny Smith has become an increasingly attractive apple variety in China.

US Red Globe is well known to Chinese for their good taste and high quality. The import volume remains stable but face competition from countries like Chile, Mexico, and Peru. High prices also limit imports of US grapes. Due to lack of post-harvest treatment and storage facilities, the Chinese grape season is relatively short, with grape imports peaking during the Chinese Lunar New Year.

Chinese urban consumers pay close attention to fruit characteristics and presentation such as look, flavor, safety and nutrition, however, a good portion is still price sensitive. Consumers do not care much about origin of fruit and those that do lack the knowledge to distinguish differences. Improving the quality of local fruit and availability of a wider variety of imported fruit has limited the sale of US fruit. Market development efforts are likely to extend to second or third tier cities.

Tables

Historical Acreage and Production Tables

2001-2005 China Apple, Pear, and Grape Acreage and Production by Province

Apples

China Apple Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2001-2005										
Province	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Shandong	397.68	6,163,790	369.00	5,000,017	357.30	6,118,563	340.5	6,690,553	342.5	6,716,634
Shaanxi	374.29	3,912,713	369.00	3,921,630	401.50	4,617,921	412.1	5,552,054	426.3	5,601,167
Henan	180.20	2,524,083	168.30	2,603,588	164.50	2,509,614	164.7	2,869,272	165.8	3,006,245
Hebei	316.50	1,845,447	288.30	1,965,571	276.40	2,002,769	266.5	2,142,882	263.9	2,202,273
Shanxi	164.73	1,551,595	158.40	1,724,180	154.10	1,801,786	152.7	2,021,372	151.4	1,648,413
Liaoning	161.90	1,134,657	131.90	1,005,142	115.10	1,089,937	111.8	1,222,119	110.3	1,299,595
Gansu	165.90	723,901	163.50	776,004	167.50	829,959	173.2	799,650	183.8	1,012,568
Jiangsu	47.73	680,191	46.70	614,555	38.90	494,611	38.0	560,871	38.4	552,794
Xinjiang	31.17	270,983	30.40	250,396	27.80	263,418	28.9	293,850	28.6	330,206
Anhui	20.68	259,680	17.90	296,552	17.10	221,317	16.1	283,524	13.9	278,143
Jilin	22.20	97,164	26.10	168,372	25.30	190,133	20.4	241,491	18.6	252,298
Sichuan	26.90	193,972	25.70	206,909	26.80	225,384	26.4	240,481	26.6	242,923
Ningxia	20.91	126,642	20.40	124,682	20.40	154,927	18.3	156,333	19.1	222,126
Heilongjiang	25.20	109,689	28.80	183,067	18.40	169,115	16.1	160,003	15.5	177,432
Yunnan	42.28	103,496	37.30	104,816	33.70	13,414	33.1	141,239	31.5	159,396
Beijing	16.00	153,174	13.50	144,392	13.20	134,815	12.9	134,753	10.8	138,447
Tianjin	9.31	68,424	8.30	67,056	7.30	68,069	6.2	64,721	6.4	66,039
Inner Mongolia	20.90	43,081	16.50	40,350	18.80	51,940	21.4	59,327	22.5	62,319
Hubei	6.80	21,800	4.30	12,388	4.20	13,458	3.6	10,934	3.3	12,437
Guizhou	7.70	7,854	7.40	9,406	4.80	9,262	6.0	10,263	5.7	10,230
Qinghai	3.91	9,661	3.90	9,078	3.90	8,246	5.3	7,198	2.8	7,316
Chongqing	1.98	6,226	1.80	6,225	2.70	6,441	1.8	6,854	1.9	6,094
Tibet	0.83	5,405	0.50	5,072	0.60	5,577	0.6	5,327	0.7	5,674
Fujian	0.20	311	0.10	302	0.00	151	0.1	244	0.0	198
Shanghai	0.01	111	0.10	135	0.00	139	0.0	158	0.0	114
Zhejiang	0.24	936	0.20	1,100	0.20	810	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jiangxi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hunan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guangdong	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guangxi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hainan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	2066.00	20,014,986	1938.30	19,240,985	1,900.50	21,001,776	1,876.7	23,675,473	1,890.300	24,011,081

Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report

Pears

Pear Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2001-2005

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Province	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Hebei	211.50	2,445,536	211.7	2,662,875	213.1	2,820,702	213.3	3,131,868	215.0	3,246,220
Shandong	62.96	961,234	64.1	829,821	74.1	982,562	70.6	1,000,938	69.9	1,061,389
Liaoning	87.60	509,942	85.5	412,724	85.5	515,892	88.5	605,679	91.6	690,354
Sichuan	52.30	394,805	61.9	469,702	71.2	547,714	78.9	620,276	83.0	684,593
Henan	32.80	395,919	35.5	479,640	36.7	433,413	36.4	544,554	39.2	654,680
Anhui	34.72	672,389	36.7	767,482	36.5	583,091	38.4	601,134	38.6	638,058
Shaanxi	57.95	451,236	57.2	460,171	57.3	689,816	59.8	669,327	59.6	621,224
Jiangsu	39.71	462,768	43.7	519,451	44.2	502,033	44.7	542,455	47.3	556,158
Hubei	52.80	676,761	50.8	677,021	40.9	563,895	39.7	548,759	35.9	501,856
Xinjiang	42.67	226,967	45.8	308,989	47.7	249,537	53.3	285,703	66.8	367,808
Zhejiang	19.40	188,737	22.1	147,842	24.1	244,454	25.7	285,751	26.6	310,375
Gansu	52.40	266,001	50.6	266,254	51	286,128	50.0	251,516	49.5	283,345
Shanxi	29.78	139,782	30.3	104,019	27.9	154,901	28.5	197,298	30.0	246,247
Yunnan	40.90	157,491	38.7	161,000	39.7	176,285	38.6	189,396	39.7	197,028
Chongqing	18.20	89,316	21.2	100,777	24.4	142,901	26.3	161,200	28.0	180,049
Fujian	21.90	110,029	22.2	125,032	22.5	129,980	22.8	142,254	23.0	147,755
Beijing	10.28	115,197	12.1	125,009	12.5	130,766	10.9	137,563	11.2	145,759
Jilin	36.30	75,508	30.6	200,593	26.3	120,215	21.4	156,736	17.8	134,833
Guizhou	25.30	66,606	28.4	82,385	31	97,867	33.9	108,368	36.5	123,740
Guangxi	11.50	64,528	12	69,819	13.3	82,088	14.3	97,452	16.7	120,741
Hunan	20.20	55,348	20.9	63,237	24.1	70,750	25.5	84,435	27.5	108,417
Inner Mongolia	23.56	103,160	15.1	93,676	13.6	93,020	11.4	68,425	10.8	77,602
Jiangxi	19.20	42,790	21.3	48,795	21.8	45,181	24.0	65,685	26.2	74,538
Heilongjiang	5.27	27,965	6.8	44,863	5.7	35,379	5.4	47,149	5.4	48,422
Guangdong	8.00	37,097	7.5	40,318	6.3	38,760	6.4	42,097	7.3	42,963
Tianjin	4.53	27,991	4.2	22,863	4.1	25,851	3.5	25,182	3.5	22,553
Shanghai	1.30	15,752	1.9	12,752	2.1	17,931	2.4	17,710	2.0	18,794
Ningxia	2.25	9,071	2.4	6,707	2.6	12,430	2.4	7,502	2.3	12,081
Qinghai	1.06	5,525	1.1	5,228	1.2	4,418	1.6	5,362	1.2	5,105
Tibet	0.09	646	0.1	387	0.1	464	0.1	513	0.1	836
Hainan	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	1,026.0	8,796,097	1,042.4	9,309,432	1,061.5	9,798,424	1,078.7	10,642,287	1,112.200	11,323,514

Source: China Agricultural Yearbooks

Grapes

Grape Production (1000 Ha and MT) by Province 2001-2005

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Province	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT	1000 ha	MT
Xinjiang	70.55	661,524	87.9	908,069	91.7	1,066,331	92.2	1,241,450	96.2	1,287,642
Hebei	46.34	580,139	51.5	758,280	52.1	803,418	53.3	840,916	54.2	863,938
Shandong	49.67	619,141	54.6	640,723	65.9	761,031	50.9	849,718	46.5	831,401
Liaoning	29.70	396,991	35.6	522,061	37.4	586,124	36.8	613,683	28.1	581,711
Henan	18.15	280,331	20.4	304,982	21.6	331,036	25.0	382,743	26.2	412,605
Zhejiang	6.20	132,849	7.1	145,171	8.2	172,714	9.3	203,076	9.8	219,942
Anhui	5.06	76,062	8	100,306	7.6	161,600	9.1	165,377	6.0	173,264
Sichuan	9.10	120,980	9.8	133,709	11.1	144,409	11.7	142,587	12.1	160,827
Jiangsu	8.10	114,568	9.9	133,564	10.8	140,777	10.9	164,829	11.4	153,021
Shaanxi	6.87	58,206	10.3	61,896	11.4	89,925	12.7	110,842	13.9	139,372
Shanxi	9.40	70,236	14	90,686	13.7	111,885	14.2	116,572	13.2	119,187
Guangxi	7.80	63,058	8.6	79,197	8.6	94,210	8.9	106,512	10.0	119,135
Jilin	9.75	62,618	12.7	79,268	13.8	107,362	10.6	108,831	10.2	109,971
Tianjin	6.00	114,154	5.7	137,909	5.9	140,060	5.6	132,084	5.1	93,229
Gansu	6.87	32,008	8.8	52,442	9.4	63,343	9.2	70,002	8.9	77,506
Yunnan	6.30	25,414	4.9	34,539	5.3	42,606	5.3	50,862	5.6	69,734
Fujian	3.10	39,291	3.9	48,775	4.5	55,801	4.8	67,449	5.0	59,066
Hunan	5.30	24,218	8.3	28,850	9.8	36,944	11.7	46,153	12.4	52,255
Beijing	4.08	43,361	4.8	50,972	4.5	63,053	3.1	57,700	3.2	50,559
Hubei	4.90	68,301	4.9	59,850	5.7	57,415	5.2	50,519	4.8	49,671
Ningxia	6.61	20,582	7	22,639	7	41,407	6.9	37,688	7.8	48,154
Inner Mongolia	5.04	16,004	3.6	14,408	3.5	20,789	4.9	23,339	5.3	29,119
Shanghai	1.39	23,921	1.8	26,140	1.5	27,564	1.7	26,165	1.8	26,681
Guizhou	3.20	11,306	3.2	14,708	3.4	15,895	3.8	17,346	4.5	21,050
Chongqing	1.47	10,493	1.7	12,137	2.6	17,413	2.1	17,183	2.3	20,727
Heilongjiang	1.64	10,513	1.6	14,506	2.1	19,122	1.6	27,404	1.7	20,720
Jiangxi	1.76	3,294	1.8	3,560	1.8	3,631	1.9	3,868	1.9	3,741
Tibet	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	318	0.0	103
Qinghai	0.02	117	0	106	0.1	74	0.1	102	0.0	80
Guangdong	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hainan	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total	334.00	3,679,680	392.4	4,479,453	421	5,175,939	413.5	5,675,318	408.100	5,794,411

Source: China Agriculture Statistical Report

Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD) Tables and Trade Matrices

Apples

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Apples, Fresh (HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)					
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006
Area Planted	1876700	1876700	1850000	1890300	0	1899000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	23675000	23675000	20400000	20400000	0	24480000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	23675000	23675000	20400000	20400000	0	24480000
TOTAL Imports	36945	36945	33600	30157	0	27500
TOTAL SUPPLY	23711945	23711945	20433600	20430157	0	24507500
Domestic Fresh Consump	17994935	17994935	15453600	15462070	0	18677500
Exports, Fresh Only	842010	842010	780000	768087	0	860000
For Processing	4875000	4875000	4200000	4200000	0	4970000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	23711945	23711945	20433600	20430157	0	24507500

Apple Trade Matrix Tables

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Apples, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	19465	U.S.	20599
Others		Others	
Chile	12649	Chile	9691
New Zealand	5101	New Zealand	2837
Japan	43	Japan	77
Total for Others	17793		12605
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	37258		33204

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Apples, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	191	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Russia	113307	Russia	124733
Vietnam	94699	Vietnam	97718
Indonesia	75191	Indonesia	87818
Philippines	62306	Philippines	60938
Thailand	52661	Kazakhstan	60183
Malaysia	49293	Thailand	58743
Netherlands	35965	Malaysia	47963
Kazakhstan	32347	Kyrgyzstan	36716
Singapore	28112	Bangladesh	27870
Hong Kong	27349	Hong Kong	26754
Total for Others	571230		629436
Others not Listed	202478		194552
Grand Total	773899		823988

Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ)

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Apple Juice, Concentrated (MT)					
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006
Deliv. To Processors	4875000	5040000	4200000	4200000	0	4970000
Beginning Stocks	1372	1372	51047	121047	14247	1413
Production	650000	720000	585000	540000	0	710000
Imports	803	803	200	132	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	652175	722175	636247	661179	14247	711513
Exports	556152	556152	580000	613766	0	635000
Domestic Consumption	44976	44976	42000	46000	0	50000
Ending Stocks	51047	121047	14247	1413	0	26513
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	652175	722175	636247	661179	0	711513

CAJ Trade Matrix Table

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Apple Juice, Concentrated		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	239392	U.S.	227282
Others		Others	
Japan	49900	Germany	91221
Russia	39715	Netherlands	73430
Australia	33739	Japan	67469
Netherlands	33290	Russia	62031
Canada	25600	Australia	29616
Germany	22056	Canada	27164
New Zealand	5455	South Africa	9669
U.K.	4136	U.K.	6978
Israel	3937	Spain	6630
South Africa	3666	Israel	6370
Total for Others	221494		380578
Others not Listed	25540		41889
Grand Total	486426		649749

Pears

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Pears, Fresh (HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)					
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		07/2004		07/2005		07/2006
Area Planted	1078700	1078700	1090000	1112200	0	1123000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	10640000	10642287	11200000	11323514	0	12450000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	10640000	10642287	11200000	11323514	0	12450000
TOTAL Imports	199	199	100	24	0	18
TOTAL SUPPLY	10640199	10642486	11200100	11323538	0	12450018
Domestic Fresh Consump	9747777	9750064	10110100	10281273	0	11242818
Exports, Fresh Only	342422	342422	410000	362265	0	391200
For Processing	550000	550000	680000	680000	0	816000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	10640199	10642486	11200100	11323538	0	12450018

Pear Trade Matrix Table

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Pears, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	102	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Indonesia	73326	Indonesia	71988
Hong Kong	42470	Vietnam	51002
Malaysia	37406	Malaysia	47997
Vietnam	36123	Hong Kong	46171
Russia	31150	Russia	42866
Thailand	19683	Thailand	27985
Singapore	12429	Singapore	12739
Netherlands	10622	Netherlands	11200
Philippines	9319	Canada	8509
Myanmar	7049	Philippines	8248
Total for Others	279577		328705
Others not Listed	38394		39628
Grand Total	318073		368333

Grapes

PSD Table						
Country	China, Peoples Republic of					
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh (HA)(MT)					
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Area Planted	415500	415500	420000	408100	0	404000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	6010000	5675318	6500000	5794411	0	6020000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	6010000	5675318	6500000	5794411	0	6020000
TOTAL Imports	58000	57490	50000	53050	0	48000
TOTAL SUPPLY	6068000	5732808	6550000	5847461	0	6068000
Domestic Fresh Consump	4393000	4061551	4770000	4074461	0	4116000
Exports, Fresh Only	25000	21257	30000	23000	0	27000
For Processing	1650000	1650000	1750000	1750000	0	1925000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	6068000	5732808	6550000	5847461	0	6068000

Grape Trade Matrix Tables

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	China, Peoples Republic of		
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	21305	U.S.	21663
Others		Others	
Chile	37302	Chile	34370
New Zealand	323	New Zealand	1442
South Africa	32	Japan	15
Thailand	24		
Total for Others	37681		35827
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	58986		57490