



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/13/2005

GAIN Report Number: JA5060

Japan

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Annual

2005

Approved by:

Rachel Nelson
U.S. Embassy

Prepared by:

Kenzo Ito

Report Highlights:

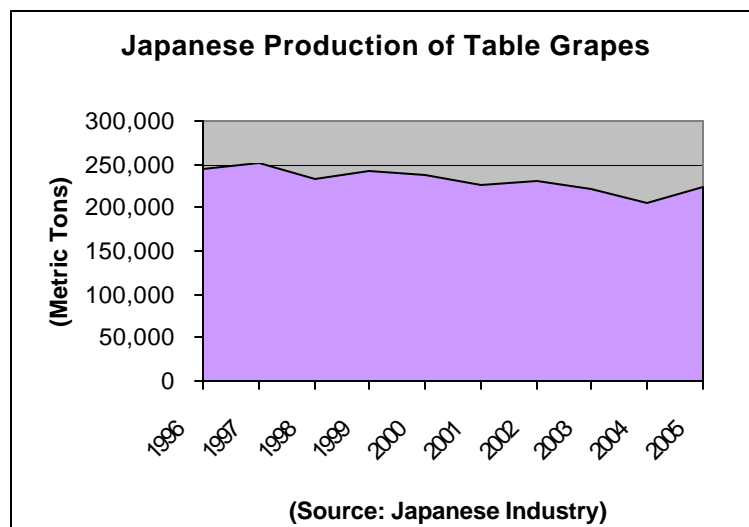
U.S. exporters successfully increased their share of the Japanese table grape market, supplying 4,642 metric tons in 2004, up approximately 22 percent from the previous year and worth \$10.81 million (CIF). Shipments from Chile were down approximately 13 percent in 2005 due to a short crop, according to Japanese traders. Japanese grape production this year is estimated to be 224,300 metric tons, up approximately 9 percent. After losing a series of U.S.-initiated WTO dispute settlement proceedings, Japan relaxed its phytosanitary restrictions against U.S. apples on August 25. Japan will also allow imports of California apples, in addition to those from Washington and Oregon. Japanese 2005 sand pear production is estimated to be 350,900 metric tons, up approximately 7 percent. Japan continues to ban imports of U.S. pears due to phytosanitary concerns.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Tokyo [JA1]
[JA]

Table of Contents

The 2005 Domestic Table Grape Crop Expected to be Up 9 Percent	3
Japanese Imports of U.S. Table Grapes Up 22 Percent in 2004.....	4
Chilean Grape Sales Down 13 Percent in 2005	4
The 2005 Japanese Apple Production Expected to be Up 15 Percent	5
Japan Relaxes Measures on U.S. Apples.....	6
No Imports of U.S. Apples by Japan in 2004	6
The 2005 Japanese Crop of Sand Pears Expected to be Up 7 Percent.....	6
Japanese Western Pear Production Recovers in 2005.....	7
Japanese Import Duties on Fresh Apples and Table Grapes	7
Table 1 - The 2005 Crop Forecast of Table Grapes of 22 Major Prefectures.....	8
Table 2 - The 2005 Crop Forecast of Sand Pears of 27 Major Prefectures	8
Table 3 – Monthly Japanese Imports of Table Grapes by Country	9
PS&D Tables and Trade Matrices	10
Fresh Apple PS&D Table	10
Fresh Apple Export Trade Matrix	11
Fresh Apple Import Trade Matrix.....	12
Fresh Apple Wholesale Price Table.....	13
Fresh Pear PS&D Table.....	14
Fresh Pear Export Trade Matrix.....	15
Fresh Pear Import Trade Matrix	16
Fresh Pear Wholesale Price Table	17
Fresh Table Grape PS&D Table	18
Fresh Table Grape Export Trade Matrix	19
Fresh Table Grape Import Trade Matrix	20
Fresh Table Grape Wholesale Price Table	21

The 2005 Domestic Table Grape Crop Expected to be Up 9 Percent



The 2005 Japanese production of table grapes approximately 224,300 metric tons, up approximately 9 percent from the previous season, according to industry sources. The growing region experienced fairly good weather this season, which brought high quality fruit. The crop experienced good fruit setting in the spring and large sized fruit. Fruit shipments to the market are expected to be delayed approximately 10 days, due to cooler temperatures in the early summer.

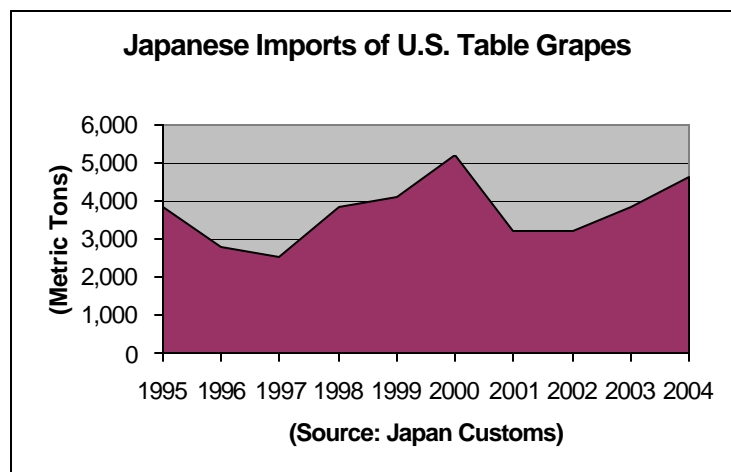
Japanese table grapes are primarily produced in mountain basin regions such as Yamanashi, Nagano and Yamagata, which produce approximately 26, 14 and 10 percent of the nation's table grapes, respectively. The high temperatures during the day and cool temperatures at night, which are characteristic of these mountain basin regions, are suitable for table grape production. Japan produces various varieties of table grapes such as Kyoho, a large dark-purple grape which is the number one variety in terms of volume, followed by Delaware and Pione grapes. These three varieties compose over 65 percent of the domestic table grape supply. Production of relatively new varieties such as Koshu and Kaiji, which are similar to the U.S. Red Globe variety, increased marginally. Koshu and Kaiji are both old names for the Yamanashi region, approximately 100 miles northwest of Tokyo. The productions of Kyoho, Pione, Kaiji and Delaware varieties are expected to be up 13, 9, 5 and 4 percent, respectively, from the previous year, while the production of Koshu is expected to decline 3 percent, according to industry sources.

Japan's total 2005 table grape harvest area is expected to be 19,200 hectares, a level similar to the previous season. The size of the Pione variety growing area is expected to increase 9 percent from the previous season, while the growing areas of Kyoho, Delaware, Koshu and Kaiji are declining 1, 2, 2 and 4 percent, respectively.

In late August, Delaware grapes were trading at \$4.14 (455 yen) per kilogram at Tokyo Central Wholesale Market, and Kyoho and Kaiji grapes were trading at \$8.60 (945 yen) and \$6.69 (735 yen) per kilogram, respectively. Tokyo supermarkets sold a cluster of Kyoho grapes (approximately 400 grams) for \$4.54 (499 yen) and a cluster of Delaware (approximately 100 gram) for \$0.80 (88 yen) or a tray of four clusters for \$3.18 (350 yen). Table grapes were individually packaged in clamshell type plastic containers.

* The exchange rate of 109.78 yen per dollar is based on the Nikkei News quote on August 23, 2005.

Japanese Imports of U.S. Table Grapes Up 22 Percent in 2004



Japan imported 4,642 metric tons of U.S. table grapes in 2004, up approximately 22 percent from the previous year, valued at \$10.81 million (CIF). The U.S. successfully increased its share of Japan's imported table grape market from 28 percent in 2002 to 34 percent in 2004. California table grapes have a reputation among Japanese traders for high quality, high brix levels and a long shelf life.

U.S. table grapes have a fairly stable, established market

from August through January. Many Japanese traders discuss their marketing plans with U.S. growers before the start of the season, in order to maintain a stable market. Traders have been trying to market various varieties of table grapes from the United States, from red colored grapes to dark purple and light green colored ones. The Red Globe variety is by far the largest amount shipped to Japan from the United States, accounting for approximately 84 percent of the total U.S. table grape shipments to Japan in 2004. Crimson Seedless (red colored grapes) and Autumn Royal (dark purple grapes) are also important varieties from the United States, totaling approximately 6 and 4 percent of Japanese imports of U.S. table grapes, respectively. Yellowish green colored grapes such as Thomson Seedless and Princess are also important varieties from the United States.

Domestic grapes make up the majority of the Japanese table grape market with the new crop starting to be harvested in early July. Many Japanese retailers start sales of U.S. table grapes when domestic sales end in early October. However, this often creates a period between the end of domestic sales and the start of U.S. sales when no grapes are sold in retail stores in mid October. One Tokyo trader suggests that the U.S. increase exports table grapes a few weeks earlier, even before domestic grape sales are over, so that the momentum of consumer purchasing smoothly shifts to U.S. products from domestic ones.

California grape promotions started in August, including trade seminars and press events held by the California Table Grape Commission. This year's promotions stressed the various health benefits of eating California table grapes. The Commission is also challenging Japanese consumers to eat California grapes with the skins on, since Japanese customarily peel skins before eating. Japanese retailers focus on California grape promotions in early December through the Christmas season using leaflets, posters and POP display materials.

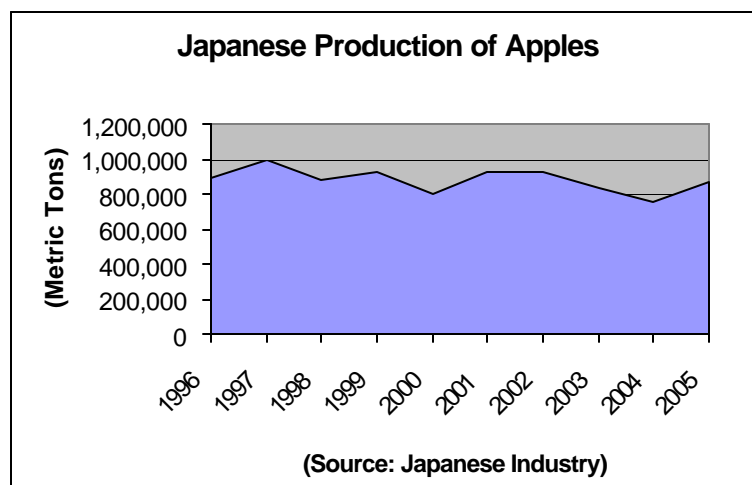
Late August is a little too early in the season to see U.S. table grapes in Japanese retail stores, although one supermarket in Tokyo sold U.S. Flame Seedless grapes for \$0.71 (78 yen) per 100 grams.

Chilean Grape Sales Down 13 Percent in 2005

Japanese imports of Chilean table grapes were down approximately 12.9 percent in the 2005 season to 7,939 metric tons, due to the short crop in Chile. Chile's main grape growing region had poor weather and also experienced fruit fly damage, according to Tokyo traders.

The total import value of Chilean grapes into Japan in 2005 was \$11.66 million (CIF). Chile enjoys a counter seasonal advantage over Northern Hemisphere suppliers including the United States. Chile shipped fresh grapes to Japan from January to May 2005. Chile has improved the quality of its grapes over the years, but still finds some instability in quality due to the long transport period, according to Tokyo traders. Chile primarily shipped Red Globes and Thompson Seedless grapes to Japan. The new crop of Chilean Red Globes was trading at \$36.43 (4,000 yen) for an 8.2-KG box in early February 2005 at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market and the trading prices declined as shipments increased in April to \$27.32 - \$29.14 (3,000 – 3,200 yen). Thompson Seedless grapes were trading at \$36.43 - \$40.99 (4,000 - 4,500 yen) for a 7.3-KG box in April.

The 2005 Japanese Apple Production Expected to be Up 15 Percent



Japan's apple production is estimated at 870,000 metric tons in 2005, up approximately 15 percent from the previous year, according to industry sources. This estimate is based on farm conditions as of May 1, 2005. Although this season's crop experienced late flowering compared to the previous season, a fairly good harvest is expected since there was good fruit setting in the spring. Shipments to the market are expecting to be delayed approximately 10 days in relation

to the previous year due to the later fruit maturity, according to industry sources. Since typhoons often hit Japan's apple region during harvest time, this year's apple production figure is still hard to predict and may be less than expected.

Aomori prefecture expects a marginal decline in the output of Fuji apples this season, while growers expect a good crop of Tsugaru and Ohrin varieties. Aomori, approximately 400 miles North of Tokyo, is the nation's apple capital, contributing approximately 53 percent of the nation's total apple production. The Nagano region is also expecting a good crop with many large sized fruit due to fairly mild weather this season. Nagano, approximately 150 miles of Northwest of Tokyo, is another important region producing approximately 20 percent of nation's apples.

In early August, the nation's earliest apples, (Tsugaru variety) from Nagano, appeared in retail stores and were selling at premium prices. Japanese retailers mainly sell Tsugaru apples until early October and then they switch to late crop varieties such as Fuji apples. Fuji is Japan's number one variety, which accounts for approximately 55 percent of the total production. Tsugaru, Jonagold and Ohrin are also important varieties, sharing approximately 12, 10 and 8 percent of Japan's apple production, respectively. Approximately 16 percent or 145,000 metric tons of the 2005 crop apples are expected to go to processing, of which 125,000 metric tons go into juice and the rest go into jam and canning, according to industry sources.

In early September, Tsugaru apples from Nagano prefecture were sold at \$1.16 (128 yen) for a medium sized apple or \$4.54 (499 yen) for a tray of 4 medium sized apples in Tokyo's

supermarket. Medium sized (32 apples in 10-kilogram box) Tsugaru apples were trading at \$28.69 - \$34.43 (3,150 – 3,780 yen) for a 10-kilogram carton at Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market.

Japan Relaxes Measures on U.S. Apples

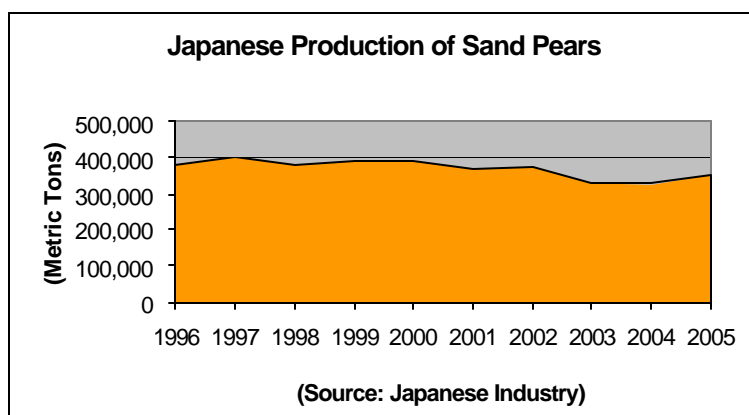
After losing in a series of U.S.-initiated WTO dispute settlement proceedings, most recently in July, Japan officially removed most of its phytosanitary restrictions against U.S. apples on Aug 25th, including a buffer zone requirement and a requirement for MAFF inspectors to travel to the United States. Japan will also allow imports of California apples, in addition to those from Washington and Oregon. The two countries jointly informed the World Trade Organization that Japan's steps end what had been a decades-long dispute. The easing of the phytosanitary restrictions should allow U.S. apple exporters to sell their fruit in Japan for a lower price, but competition from domestic producers will be fierce.

No Imports of U.S. Apples by Japan in 2004

Japan opened its fresh apple market to U.S. apples in the summer of 1994 and sold U.S. apples nationwide in January 1995, for the first time in history. Japan imported 8,497 metric tons of U.S. Red and Golden Delicious apples in 1995; however, Japanese imports of U.S. apples declined dramatically in the following year to 841 metric tons. Japanese traders explained that the import decline was due to the high cost of U.S. apples and the fact that the U.S. was selling old varieties (Red and Golden Delicious). Japan approved the importation of five additional varieties of U.S. apples (Fuji, Gala, Granny Smith, Jonagold and Braeburn) in the summer of 1999. 211 and 322 metric tons of U.S. Gala and Fuji apples were sold in Japan in 2000 and 2001, respectively. There have been no imports of U.S. apples by Japan since the 2002 marketing year.

Japan imported 17 metric tons of fresh apples in 2004, of which 15 metric tons of Fuji apples were from Australia (Tasmania) and 2 metric tons of Fujis were from South Korea. Japanese consumers comment that Tasmanian Fuji apples are not so great in terms of size, color and flavor, according to Tokyo traders.

The 2005 Japanese Crop of Sand Pears Expected to be Up 7 Percent



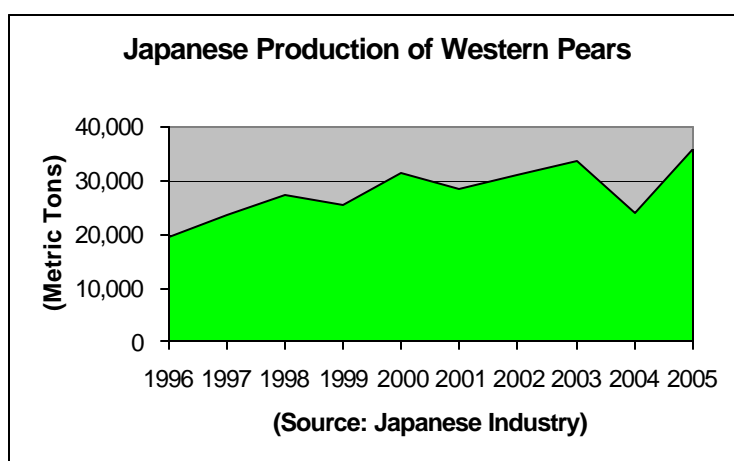
Japanese sand pear production in 2005 is estimated at 350,900 metric tons, up approximately 7 percent from the previous year, according to industry sources. Unlike the last season, there were no major typhoons that hit the growing regions this season and no significant damage to the crop was reported as of early September. Growing regions received fairly good weather in season, resulting in a good crop, although some regions

experienced damage to their crop from a black spot disease. Fruit shipments to the market are expected to be delayed approximately 3 to 10 days in some regions compared to the previous year. The Kosui and Hosui varieties, which are large and extremely juicy and sweet, are Japan's two major sand pear varieties. They comprise approximately 37 and 30

percent of the nation’s total pear production, respectively. The peak marketing of Kosui pears takes place in August and early September, while Hosui pears appear in the market later in the season. The Twentieth Century pear, which is also very juicy and sweet, is another important variety grown in Japan, comprising approximately 14 percent of total production. Kosui and Hosui varieties are light brown pears, while Twentieth Century is yellowish green pears. The growing area of Japanese sand pears in 2005 is estimated to be 15,200 hectares, down approximately 2 percent from the previous year, according to industry sources.

In early September, Kosui pears (size 24) were trading at \$21.99 - \$26.78 (2,415 – 2,940 yen) for 10-kilogram carton at the Tokyo Ohta Wholesale Market. Size 24 means that 24 of this sized fruit fit in a 10-kilogram carton. Tokyo supermarkets sold Kosui pears for \$2.72 (299 yen) per tray of two large sized fruit or \$5.28 (580 yen) per tray of four fruit.

Japanese Western Pear Production Recovers in 2005



Japan’s western pear production had significant typhoon damage in 2004, declining to 23,900 metric tons. Japanese industry sources expect recovery this season back to 36,000 metric tons. Japan’s western pear production, which is still minor compared to the nation’s sand pear output, experienced steady growth. La France pear, a yellowish green colored fruit, is the most commonly grown variety in Japan accounting for approximately 70 percent of nation’s western pear

production. Bartlett pear is a relatively minor variety adding only 8 percent of the total production. Western pears will appear in the Japanese market in late fall. Japan continues to ban imports of U.S. pears due to phytosanitary concerns.

Japanese Import Duties on Fresh Apples and Table Grapes

These duties are not subject to further reductions. The applicable import duties are:

DESCRIPTION TARIFF CODE (HS)		DUTY RATE
Fresh Apples 0808.10-000		17.0 %
Fresh Table Grapes 0806.10-000	3/1 – 10/31	17.0 %
	11/1 – 2/28	7.8 %

All duties are charged on a CIF basis.

Table 1 - The 2005 Crop Forecast of Table Grapes of 22 Major Prefectures

Varieties	Harvest Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Changes from the Previous Year	
			Harvest Area	Production
Total (22 Prefectures)	13,264	149,818	No Changes	+ 9 %
Delaware	2,655	30,157	- 2 %	+ 4 %
Campbell	550	6,517	- 2 %	+ 18 %
Kyoho	4,715	49,869	- 1 %	+ 13 %
Pione	1,624	18,414	+ 9 %	+ 9 %
Bailey-A	601	7,605	- 2 %	- 2 %
Koshu	484	7,137	- 2 %	- 3 %
Kaiji	332	5,218	- 4 %	+ 5 %
Other Varieties	2303	24,901	- 2 %	+ 12 %

Source: Japanese Industry

Table 2 - The 2005 Crop Forecast of Sand Pears of 27 Major Prefectures

Varieties	Harvest Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Changes from the Previous Year	
			Harvest Area	Production
Total (29 Prefectures)	13,027	289,899	- 2 %	+ 7 %
Kosui	5,283	107,035	- 2 %	+ 3 %
Hosui	3,276	87,663	- 3 %	+ 4 %
Niitaka	986	27,218	- 4 %	+ 17 %
Twentieth Century	1,865	35,221	- 3 %	+ 11 %
Other Varieties	1,617	32,762	- 2 %	+ 7 %

Source: Japanese Industry

**Table 3 – Monthly Japanese Imports of Table Grapes by Country
(Year: 2004 Unit: Metric Tons)**

	U.S.	Chile	New Zealand	Taiwan	Mexico	Total
January	25	483	5	41	0	555
February	0	875	3	19	0	898
March	0	2,544	4	0	0	2,548
April	0	3,506	1	0	0	3,508
May	6	1,702	0	0	0	1,709
June	2	0	0	0	0	2
July	3	0	0	0	16	19
August	26	0	0	0	0	26
September	94	0	0	0	0	94
October	891	0	0	0	0	891
November	2,618	0	0	0	0	2,618
December	975	6	1	21	0	1,003
Total	4,642	9,118	14	81	16	13,873

(Source: Japan Customs)

PS&D Tables and Trade Matrices

Fresh Apple PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Apples, Fresh				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		07/2003		07/2004		07/2005
Area Planted	44100	44100	43300	43700	0	43300
Area Harvested	41600	41600	41300	41300	0	41000
Bearing Trees	41600	41600	40800	41300	0	41000
Non-Bearing Trees	2500	2500	2500	2400	0	2300
Total Trees	44100	44100	43300	43700	0	43300
Commercial Production	746900	746900	783200	667100	0	780000
Non-Comm. Production	95200	95200	97900	87500	0	90000
TOTAL Production	842100	842100	881100	754600	0	870000
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	17	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	842100	842100	881100	754617	0	870000
Domestic Fresh Consump	681468	681468	716100	598881	0	710000
Exports, Fresh Only	15632	15632	20000	10736	0	15000
For Processing	145000	145000	145000	145000	0	145000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	842100	842100	881100	754617	0	870000

Fresh Apple Export Trade Matrix

EXPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Apples, Fresh		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	61	U.S.	55
Others		Others	
Taiwan	14947	Taiwan	10099
Hong Kong	223	Hong Kong	199
Thailand	210	Thailand	158
Indonesia	79	China	115
Singapore	41	Singapore	30
French Oceania	20	Indonesia	30
Guam	15	French Oceania	20
China	11	Russia	13
Russia	11	Guam	11
Total for Others	15557		10675
Others not Listed	14		6
Grand Total	15632		10736

Fresh Apple Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Apples, Fresh		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.		0 U.S.	0
Others		Others	
		Australia	15
		South Korea	2
Total for Others		0	17
Others not Listed		0	0
Grand Total		0	17

Fresh Apple Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Apples, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	238	281	18%
Feb	243	265	9%
Mar	256	273	7%
Apr	264	297	13%
May	281	335	19%
Jun	299	354	18%
Jul	326		-100%
Aug	292		-100%
Sep	252		-100%
Oct	295		-100%
Nov	283		-100%
Dec	294		-100%
Exchange Rate	109.78	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	8/23/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	

Fresh Pear PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Pears, Fresh				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		07/2003		07/2004		07/2005
Area Planted	18440	18440	17980	18120	0	17800
Area Harvested	17430	17430	17200	17230	0	16930
Bearing Trees	4360	4360	4300	4310	0	4260
Non-Bearing Trees	250	250	200	220	0	190
Total Trees	4610	4610	4500	4530	0	4450
Commercial Production	335100	335100	360800	321500	0	353100
Non-Comm. Production	30700	30700	32600	30400	0	33900
TOTAL Production	365800	365800	393400	351900	0	387000
TOTAL Imports	96	96	100	266	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	365896	365896	393500	352166	0	387100
Domestic Fresh Consump	363561	363561	390650	349845	0	384750
Exports, Fresh Only	1935	1935	2500	1971	0	2000
For Processing	400	400	350	350	0	350
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	365896	365896	393500	352166	0	387100

Fresh Pear Export Trade Matrix

EXPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Pears, Fresh		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	403	U.S.	371
Others		Others	
Taiwan	742	Taiwan	1107
Hong Kong	681	Hong Kong	398
Australia	48	China	29
South Korea	32	Canada	28
Guam	9	Australia	17
Singapore	8	Singapore	12
Thailand	8	Guam	4
		Thailand	4
Total for Others	1528		1599
Others not Listed	4		1
Grand Total	1935		1971

Fresh Pear Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Pears, Fresh		
Time Period	July-June	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
South Korea	96	South Korea	266
Total for Others	96		266
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	96		266

Fresh Pear Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Pears, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	250	327	31%
Feb	249	308	24%
Mar	220	272	24%
Apr	173	197	14%
May	157	564	259%
Jun	1021	1227	20%
Jul	447		-100%
Aug	276		-100%
Sep	224		-100%
Oct	287		-100%
Nov	289		-100%
Dec	402		-100%
Exchange Rate	109.78	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	8/23/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	

Fresh Table Grape PS&D Table

PSD TABLE						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005		01/2006
Area Planted	20300	20400	0	20400	0	20400
Area Harvested	19300	19200	0	19200	0	19200
Commercial Production	210000	187700	0	204600	0	205000
Non-Comm. Production	15000	18100	0	19700	0	20000
TOTAL Production	225000	205800	0	224300	0	225000
TOTAL Imports	12000	13873	0	14000	0	14000
TOTAL SUPPLY	237000	219673	0	238300	0	239000
Domestic Fresh Consump	211950	194575	0	213190	0	213880
Exports, Fresh Only	50	98	0	110	0	120
For Processing	25000	25000	0	25000	0	25000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	237000	219673	0	238300	0	239000

Fresh Table Grape Export Trade Matrix

EXPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh		
Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Taiwan	55	Taiwan	68
Hong Kong	17	Hong Kong	26
		Singapore	3
Total for Others	72		97
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	72		98

Fresh Table Grape Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT TRADE MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh		
Time Period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	3806	U.S.	4642
Others		Others	
Chile	8800	Chile	9119
Taiwan	112	Taiwan	81
Mexico	17	Mexico	17
New Zealand	15	New Zealand	14
Total for Others	8944		9231
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	12751		13873

Fresh Table Grape Wholesale Price Table

PRICES TABLE			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	517	649	26%
Feb	470	614	31%
Mar	662	836	26%
Apr	2453	2789	14%
May	1368	1605	17%
Jun	1026	976	-5%
Jul	776		-100%
Aug	569		-100%
Sep	541		-100%
Oct	727		-100%
Nov	874		-100%
Dec	722		-100%
Exchange Rate	109.78	Local Currency/US \$	
Date of Quote	8/23/2005	MM/DD/YYYY	