

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: November 01, 2020

Report Number: CH2020-0144

Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: China - Peoples Republic of

Post: Beijing

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Prepared By: Alexandra Baych

Approved By: Adam Branson

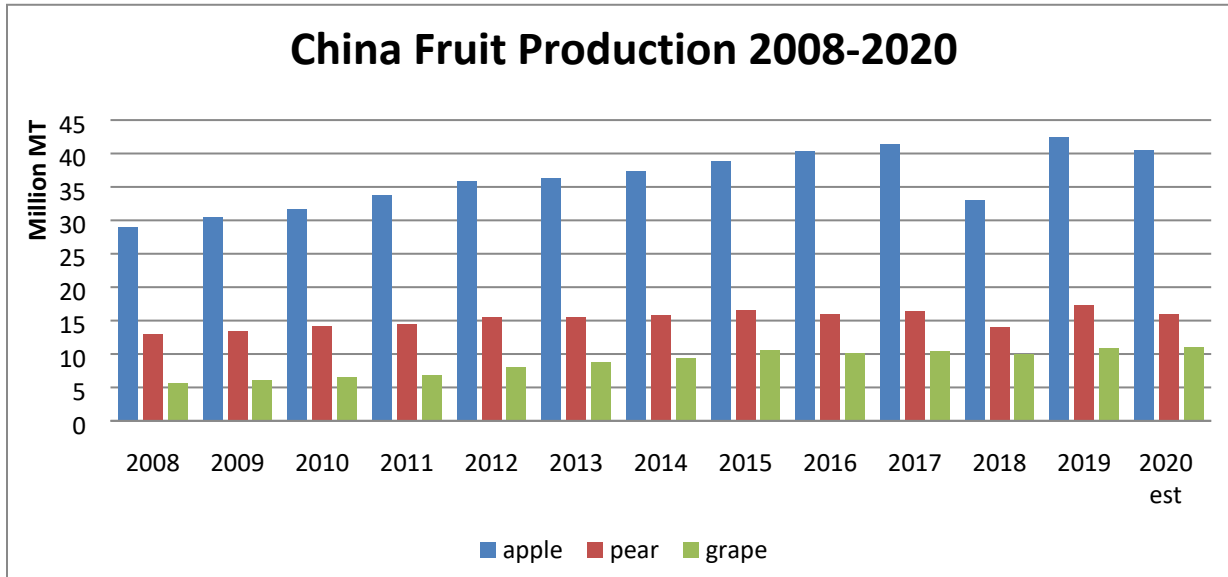
Report Highlights:

China's apple and pear production is forecast at 40.5 MMT and 16 MMT, respectively, in MY 2020/21, due largely to frost damage during flowering. Grape production is expected to increase to 11 MMT in MY 2020/21 due to continued enhancements in crop management techniques. At the same time, the outbreak of COVID-19 led to an economic slowdown and reduced fruit purchases by consumers. For these reasons, deciduous fruit imports will likely decline in MY 2020/21 amid reduced demand.

Production

China remains the world largest producer of apples, pears, and table grapes in 2019.

Chart 1. China: Select Deciduous Fruit Production by Volume



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, FAS Beijing

Apples

China's apple production is forecast to decrease nearly 5 percent to 40.5 million metric tons (MMT) in marketing year (MY) 2020/21 (July-June), from the revised estimate in the previous year. Severe frosts during the apple flowering period in April hurt fruit settings in the key apple producing provinces in northwest China. Apple production in other important producing regions such as Shandong, Hebei and Henan remained unchanged or increased from last year.

The northwest provinces of Shaanxi, Shanxi and Gansu will see declines in production. In Shaanxi the country's largest apple producing province, apple production is forecast to drop by 15 percent, according to estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA). Shanxi and Gansu, the other two major apple producing provinces in the region, are forecast to see their apple production decrease by 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

Part of Shandong, the second largest apple producing province, experienced several hailstorms in the months of April through May, but these storms had limited impact on apple production, which will remain unchanged from the previous marketing year. Production in other apple producing provinces in northern China, including Hebei and Henan, is forecast to remain unchanged or slightly increased. Post has revised the apple production estimate for MY 2019/20, in line with official statistics accounting for favorable weather conditions that led to greater than expected apple production.

The production declines in northwestern provinces have led to reduced supplies of high-quality apples. Local fruit traders reported that the proportion of large-sized apples (8 cm in diameter or above), one of the key characteristics of apple quality in China, is much smaller from the previous season. In Shandong and other northern apple provinces, hail damaged the surface of many apples and heavy rains caused spots to appear on the surface of some apples. In general, this has caused China's overall apple quality to decline from last year.

Apple acreage remains relatively unchanged, estimated at 1.98 million hectares in MY 2020/21 (July-June), similar to the revised FAS China estimate in the previous year. Apple orchard planting area remains stable. Some farmers are replacing older apple orchards that have become less productive or that produce less popular varieties. Typically, farmers replace individual apple trees with varieties that belong to the Fuji family. Less common is the trend of some farmers and companies to consolidate their orchards and plant new varieties, such as Venus Gold. An industry report shows that the acreage of Fuji apples across China, especially late mature varieties, accounts for nearly 70 percent of the total apple planting area and limited early mature varieties, such as Gala and Red Delicious, hold the remaining 30 percent share. Many apple varieties are on trial planting, but few have been commercialized as producers continue to assess consumer preferences for these new-to-market products. Fuji apples remain the dominant variety. However, industry analysts indicate that newer varieties will increase their market share as consumers continue to seek new varieties.

Image 1. China: Apple Growing Provinces



Source: China Statistical Yearbook (2019 data)

Brown = 20% or more of total Chinese production (Shaanxi and Shandong)

Gray = 5% to 10% (Shanxi, Henan, Gansu, Liaoning, Hebei)

The fruit industry faces increasing production costs as labor costs increase. For this reason, some private companies are implementing more production models with increased automation such as a dwarfing rootstock production model. However, few farmers can afford the large investments needed to build such orchards. Some private companies and individuals are experimenting with apple varieties that do not need bagging, a common practice that requires extensive labor.

Pears

Pear production is estimated at 16 MMT in MY 2020/21 (July-June), down nearly 8 percent from the previous year estimate from FAS China. Hebei province suffered the greatest loss due to an April frost which damaged *Huangguan* (i.e., Golden or Crown pears) pear production. The frost was particularly detrimental to the early stage of pear fruit development. Reportedly, *Huangguan* production in Hebei declined by more than 50 percent on a yearly basis. Hebei is China's largest pear producing region. Other key pear producing provinces, including Henan, Shandong, Liaoning, Anhui, and Xinjiang, as well as many minor pear producers in southern China, are forecast to experience normal harvests for

their respective pear crops. However, weather anomalies, including several hailstorms in northern China during the summer, have affected pear quality in terms of fruit size and general appearance.

The planted area of pears is forecast at 940,000 hectares in MY 2020/21, a slight decrease from the revised FAS China estimate number in the previous year. Pear acreage has declined due to lower market returns and weak domestic demand, especially for traditional pear varieties such as *Ya* Pear, Snow Pear, and even *Huangguan* Pear, according to industry sources. However, pear acreage has expanded in some provinces for certain pear varieties, such as *Su* Pear, Fragrant Pear, Jade Pear, Autumn Moon Pear, *Yulu* Pear that are favored by domestic consumers. Pears are widely planted in almost all provinces across China, except for Hainan and Tibet (see production map below). Post has revised the acreage numbers for the past two years, according to MARA statistics.

Image 2. China: Pear Growing Provinces



Source: China Statistical Yearbook (2019 data)

Orange= 20% or more of total Chinese production (Hebei)

Yellow = 5% to 10% (Henan, Liaoning, Anhui, Xinjiang, Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan)

Table grapes

China's production of table grapes is forecast at 11 MMT in MY 2020/21 (June-May), an increase of nearly 4 percent from the revised FAS China estimate in the previous year driven by grape producers enhanced crop management techniques. Unlike apples and pears, grape crops in most producing provinces have not experienced serious damage caused by abnormal weather patterns during the fruit development period. However, excessive rains in northern China during the summer diminished the fruit flavor. Post has revised the MY 2019/20 production estimate in accordance with industry information.

In Xinjiang Province the government in mid-July enforced a quarantine lockdown across the whole province following an outbreak of COVID-19 in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang. As a result, many farming activities, including the grape harvest, were suspended, according to local area sources. Table grapes are produced across multiple provinces in China, where similar lockdown measures were not taken. Additionally, due to the perishable nature of table grapes, distribution and consumption typically occur close to the production area. For this reason, the lockdown measure in Xinjiang had limited effect on overall table grape production in China.

Grape acreage is forecast at 728,000 hectares in MY 2020/21, slightly up from the previous year. Although grape area has stabilized, farmers have increased planting acreage of popular varieties such as Shine-Muscat, Summer Black, Jumbo Muscat, Gold Finger, and Crimson Seedless to replace traditional varieties such as Red Globe and Kyoho that held a combined 57 percent of total acreage planted in 2018, according industry estimates. The planting of Shine-Muscat, for example, has quickly expanded to almost all grape producing provinces, with its planted area holding a market share of nearly 10 percent. Due to rapid expansion, prices per kilogram for Shine-Muscat this year dropped more than 50 percent (see Prices section below). However, the price per kilogram of Shine-Muscat remains high compared to traditional varieties. Also, more farmers are willing to invest in building greenhouses or rain shields to improve grape quality and extend the supply season when prices are high. FAS China has revised the acreage numbers for the past two years in accordance with MARA statistics.

Image 3. China: Grape Growing Provinces



Source: China Statistical Yearbook (2019 data)

Purple = 20% or more of Chinese production (Xinjiang)

Pink = 5% to 10% (Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, Henan, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Shaanxi)

Prices

Apples

The harvest of Fuji apples of MY 2020/21 (July-June) started in early October. Initial farm gate prices for second grade Fuji apples (8 cm in diameter and larger) averaged at RMB 7.7 (\$1.13) per kilogram in Shaanxi province, an increase of 14 percent from the same period last year. Price data released by the Shaanxi Fruit Industry Center also reported an 8 percent price increase in Shandong province.

According to local fruit dealers, fruit farmers in Shaanxi have been reluctant to sell their high-grade apples since the proportion of good apples (second grade or above) is much smaller than that in the previous year. Due to apple production losses and weather-related issues, industry sources indicate that many farmers are storing their higher-grade apples with the expectation that they will be able to sell them at higher prices in the future.

Despite higher purchasing prices for this year’s apple crop, wholesale prices have remained stable (see below). Apple prices fell following a bumper harvest in MY 2019/20 and the wholesale prices have stayed at low levels. The COVID-19 outbreak disrupted the sale of apples held in the storage, further keeping prices low. Industry sources reported that there were still 2.5 MMT of apple stocks at the beginning of MY 2020/21.

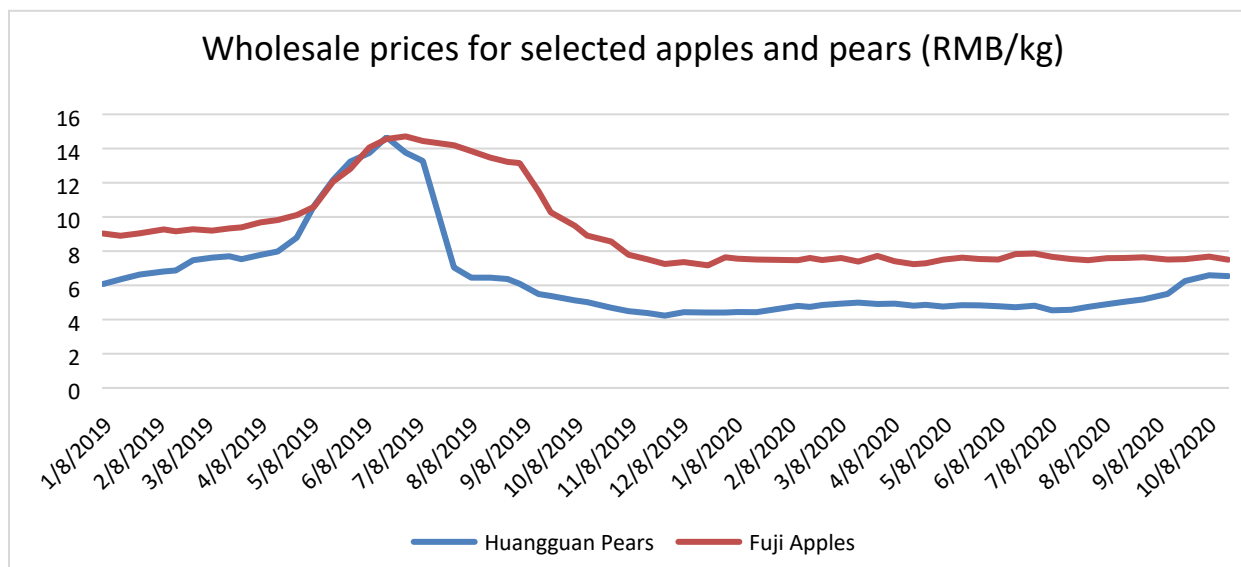
Pears

Pear prices followed a similar trend to apples until the harvest of *Huangguang* pears began in late July when average farm gate price soared by 64 percent to RMB 5.79 (\$0.85) per kilogram. According to the China Fruit Marketing Association (CFMA) this price increase was the result of a sharp decline in production. The high purchase price of *Huangguang* pears has driven the wholesale price to take off as well. As a result, fruit traders had been actively buying and storing *Huangguang* pears, a major exporting pear variety that can be stored for more than a year.

Table Grapes

Table grape prices continue to decline amid production gains this year. The average wholesale prices for Kyoho grapes were quoted at RMB 7.37 (\$1.08) per kilogram in early September, down 8 percent from the same period of last year, according to CFMA price data. The retail price of Shine-Muscat grapes with acceptable quality has dropped nearly 50 percent year on year to RMB 20-40 (\$2.94-5.88) per kilogram following rapid expansion in acreage.

Chart 2. China: Wholesale Price Comparison



Source: China Fruit Marketing Association

Consumption

Apples

Consumption of apples, one of Chinese consumers favorite fruits, has seen tepid growth in recent years. Increasing production in China has created an oversupply of traditional varieties of apples. This is the case even though China's per capita consumption of apples currently exceeds other countries. Industry reports indicate that Chinese consumers prefer crunchy apples and are seeking out new apple varieties. Market access to China by multiple countries has increased imported apples and exposed Chinese consumers to new apple varieties.

Pears

Compared with apples, pears are not as popular. Additionally, the consumption season for pears is relatively shorter (little consumption during the winter) due to consumer preferences. The consumption growth is driven primarily by availability of new pear varieties. Consumption of traditional varieties is decreasing. Chinese consumers like crunchy Asian pears versus western pear varieties. Imported western pears are mostly consumed by children and older people.

Table Grapes

Consumption of table grapes remains strong. Improved quality and new varieties have driven increased demand for table grapes. Chinese consumers prefer fragrant grapes, such as Muscat, and seedless varieties have become increasingly popular. Consumers across China still cannot afford high-end grape varieties such as Shine-Muscat. However, grape consumption is expected to continue rising in the foreseeable future, as prices become more affordable to an expanded consumer base.

The outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2020 seriously impacted incomes and discretionary spending, leading to reduced consumption of fruit. Specifically, inflation decreased per capita disposable income by 1.3 percent, even though per capita disposable incomes in the first half of 2020 increased by 2.4 percent. The sale of fresh fruit as reported by wholesale retailers reportedly declined significantly in the first 9 months of 2020, while online fruit shopping increased (see Marketing section below).

Trade

Import

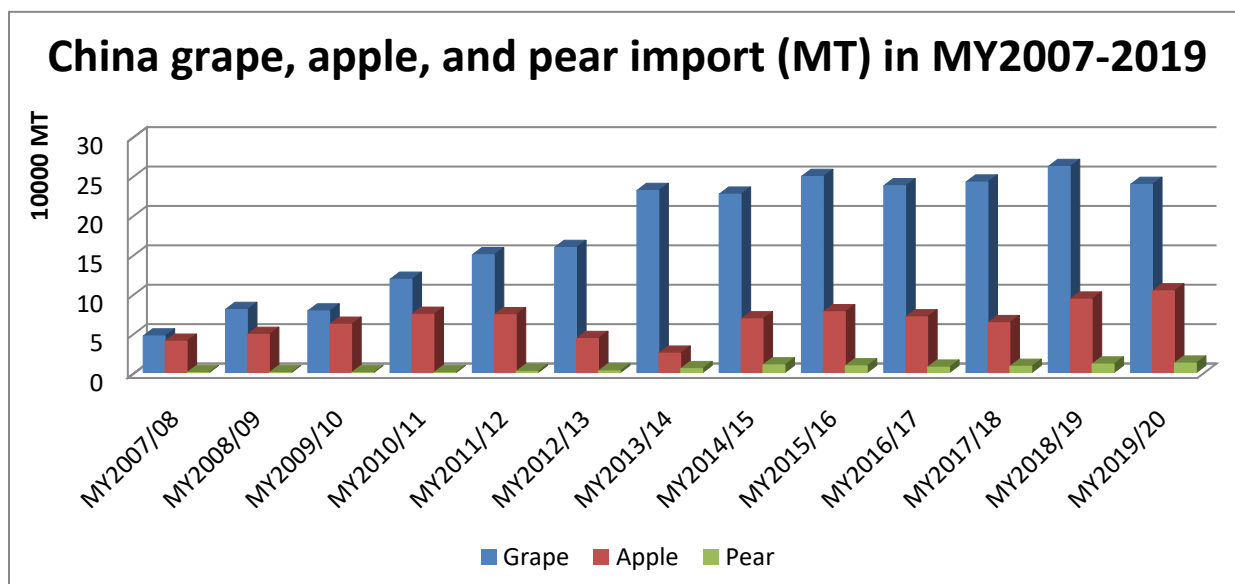
The outbreak of COVID-19 led to logistical disruptions and slowed consumer purchases in the first quarter of 2020. As a result, many importers lost money in the first half of 2020, which has made importers cautious. In the case of grapes, domestic grapes have been substituted for imported grapes. However, the import of tropical fruit and fruit from southern hemisphere countries (during China's off-season) is expected to remain relatively strong.

China’s imports of apples are forecast at 80,000 MT in MY 2020/21 (July-June), down 23 percent from the previous year, due to consumers reduced purchasing power. Apple imports have been dominated by southern hemisphere countries such as New Zealand, Chile, and South Africa. More than 90 percent of the U.S. apple exports to China originate from the state of Washington. U.S. apples are eligible to benefit from the Section 301 tariff exclusion process whereby Chinese importers can request for additional tariffs be waived on their import of apples from the United States.

China’s table grape imports are forecast at 220,000 MT in MY 2020/21 (June-May), down 6 percent from the previous year. Improved production and quality of local supplies will reduce China’s grape imports. Like apples, Chinese importers buy grapes predominantly from southern hemisphere countries, including Chile, Australia, and Peru during China’s off-season. Imports from northern hemisphere countries has decreased. Demand for seedless varieties remains strong. The import of Red Globe is declining as the quality of domestic seedless and domestic Red Globe production continues to improve.

According to importers, marketing western pear varieties remains challenging due to consumer taste and texture preferences (see Consumption above). Currently, China imports limited quantities of western pear varieties from the European Union and South America. The MY 2020/21 pear import forecast is 11,000 MT, down nearly 8 percent from the previous year FAS China estimate.

Chart 3. China: Deciduous Fruit Import Comparison



Source: China Customs data

Note: the marketing year for apples and pears is from July to June and that for grapes is from June to May.

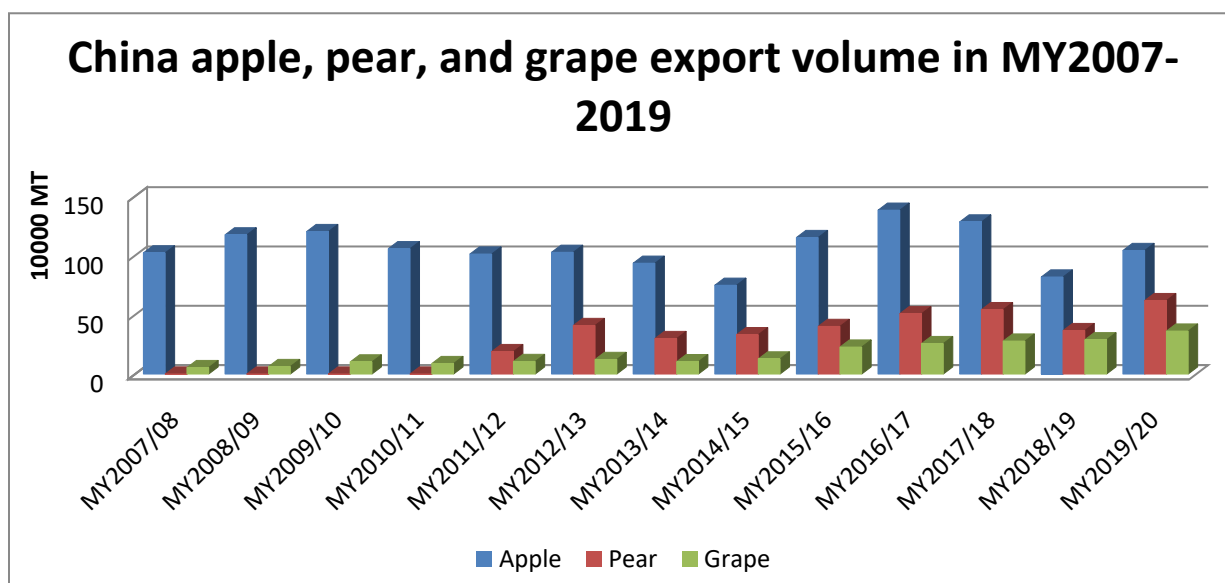
Export

China’s apple exports are expected to continue increasing by 15 percent to reach 1.2 MMT in MY 2020/21. Although prices of high-grade apples are high amid reduced supplies, lower grade apples remain relatively inexpensive. China’s exported apples are shipped to Southeast Asian markets that are price sensitive and prefer smaller sized apples, according to apple traders.

China’s pear exports are forecast at 600,000 MT in MY 2020/21, down 3 percent from the previous year due to reduced supplies. Hebei, the country’s largest pear exporting province, is estimated to harvest 50 percent fewer *Huangguan* pears in MY 2020/21 due to frost damage. *Huangguan* pears are one of the major exporting pear varieties. Most buyers of Chinese pears are from Southeast Asia.

Grape exports are forecast at 420,000 MT in MY 2020/21, an increase of 17 percent year on year. China will likely maintain its strong momentum on grape export as its grape production and quality keeps improving. Similar to apples and pears, Chinese grapes are mostly exported to ASEAN countries.

Chart 4. China: Deciduous Fruit Export Comparison



Source: China Customs data

Note: the marketing year for apples and pears is from July to June and that for grapes is from June to May.

Policy

On February 14, 2020, China’s State Council Tariff Commission (SCTC) announced its policy to reduce its planned tariff to 5 percent on certain products from the United States (see GAIN report [CH2020-0016](#)). The aggregate tariff for U.S. apples, pears, and grapes totaled 55 percent, 55 percent, and 58 percent respectively, as of February 14, 2020. Meanwhile, SCTC kicked off a tariff exclusion process on March 2, 2020 to allow importers to apply for exclusion of Section 301 retaliatory tariffs on U.S.

products (see GAIN report [CH2020-0017](#)). Although fresh grapes are the only deciduous fruit specified in this exclusion process, importers may apply for tariff exclusions for other fruit provided with justifications. If exclusion applications are approved, U.S. apples, pears, and grapes can be imported at tariffs of 25-28 percent for one year from the date of approval (see Table below).

Table 1. China: Import Tariffs and VAT for Fresh Apples, Pears, and Grapes in 2020

Country	Apples	Pears	Grapes	VAT
United States	55%* (as of Feb. 14)	55%* (as of Feb. 14)	58%** (as of Feb. 14)	9%
Chile	0	0	0	9%
Peru	No market access	No market access	0	9%
Australia	0	No market access	0	9%
New Zealand	0	0	0	9%
Belgium	No market access	10%	No market access	9%
Argentina	10%	10%	13%	9%
Poland	10%	No market access	No market access	9%
France	10%	No market access	No market access	9%

Source: Customs Import and Export Tariff of China

*Tariff would be 25 percent for one year (from the date of approval) if exclusion applications are approved under a tariff exclusion process launched by the Chinese government on March 2, 2020.

**Tariff would be 28 percent for one year (from the date of approval) if exclusion applications are approved under a tariff exclusion process launched by the Chinese government on March 2, 2020.

See consolidated GAIN [CH2020-0106](#) on Section 232 and Section 301 retaliatory tariffs.

Note: China has signed Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with Chile, Peru, New Zealand, and Australia.

On January 6, 2020, the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) published plant quarantine requirements for Chinese pears exporting to Brazil, officially announcing market access of Chinese pears to the Brazilian market, the world fourth largest pear importer.

On March 26, 2020 the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of USDA completed the regulatory notice process for fragrant pears from additional production area in China. This completes the work of APHIS on a commodity list in the U.S. - China Phase One Economic and Trade Agreement.

Consequently, fragrant pears can now ship from both Korla region and Akesu region in Xinjiang Province. For additional information see APHIS [notice](#).

On September 14, 2020, China and the European Union signed an agreement on protection of geographic indicators (GI). Fourteen GI fruit from China, including Yantai Apples and Korla Fragrant Pears can use EU certified labels, which may facilitate China's fruit export to the European Union countries.

Marketing

The market for apples, pears and table grapes in China is competitive with an increase in the variety of products offered to Chinese consumers. For example, China has granted market access across deciduous fruit products to multiple southern and northern hemisphere countries. The quality of Chinese domestically produced fresh fruit, coupled with improving cold chain infrastructure and facilities, has made Chinese fresh fruit more competitive. Additionally, online fresh fruit retailing and quick delivery, has influenced consumer purchases and increased traditional retailers demand for new and innovative products.

Overall, the improving quality and new varieties of domestic fresh deciduous fruit as well as more access and fewer barriers for other countries' fresh deciduous fruit has increased competition for U.S. apples, pears and table grapes. Meanwhile, though the Section 301 tariff exclusion process is in place, some industry contacts have indicated their hesitancy to make purchases due to the uncertainty in the trade relationship between the United States and China.

Three primary trends are visible in the deciduous fresh fruit market in 2020.

Community and bulk online ordering increased during Covid-19 pandemic

COVID-19 has spurred retail sales of fresh foods as consumers, seeking Covid-safe and convenient food options turned increasingly to online ordering and home cooking. Chinese consumers have reported consuming fresh food products as a way to boost their immune system response. This perception has subsequently boosted the sale of fresh items through online platforms, including those of mega retailers (such as Taobao and PinDuoDuo), individual retail stores, and through WeChat Apps. Consumer behavior also changed during the Covid-19 pandemic with more consumers purchasing produce online or in bulk, rather than daily smaller purchases, in order to minimize physical contact.

Outside traditional commercial channels, there has been a rise in community ordering. In this model, a self-identified community leader promotes a product or variety of products at a discount. This organizer will offer these products to contacts living in the residential community through his or her WeChat account, residents will then be able to pick up their orders from a central location. This phenomenon saw significant growth in January/ February 2020 when movement around China was significantly restricted to prevent the spread of Covid-19. This form of purchasing has persisted even after restrictions were lifted, as consumers appreciate the convenience. Both domestic and imported fruits are available through this informal distribution channel, and FAS China foresees growth for all fruits here as

importers expand their networks in these groups. Though this offers discounted prices, cold chain is likely not followed.

Fresh fruit innovation and product differentiation

Domestic investments in improving the quality and expanding varieties of new domestic deciduous fruits is affecting and/or responding to consumer preferences. Meanwhile, greater market access, lower tariffs (for certain Free Trade Agreement countries like New Zealand, Australia and others), and fewer barriers for other countries' fresh deciduous fruits has increased competition for U.S. apples, pears and table grapes.

Intense online and offline retail competition, especially in 1st and 2nd tier cities, has encouraged regional supermarket chains and distributors to differentiate themselves by sourcing new-to-market or unique products. This, and consumer interests in new fruits and varieties, creates bountiful opportunities for suppliers who are able to offer new varieties to the Chinese market. Ongoing online and innovative marketing activities are essential to introduce new products, as well as to maintain market share and to further strengthen the image of U.S. deciduous fruits in a dynamic Chinese market. Branding and image are also critical.

Improvements in domestic fruit quality and cold chain

Improvements in domestic Chinese production has been positive and noticeable by consumers. This is particularly noticeable in new varieties of table grapes. Additionally, cold chain infrastructure and facilities have expanded as companies seek a consistent quality across the supply chain. Cold chain systems in 2nd and 3rd tier cities continues to face hurdles where the specialized knowledge, skilled workers and uniform standards are lacking.

U.S. Apples:

New Zealand has become the largest apple supplier to China – supplying around 53 percent of Chinese fresh apple imports in 2018 and 2019 - far outperforming both Chile and the United States in both years. Consumers reported preferences for the crunchy texture and special aroma of New Zealand apples, the strong national branding image and consistent quality. Other countries with market access include South Africa, France, Argentina, Australia, and Poland.

Red Delicious, Gala and Granny Smith are the dominant U.S. apples varieties in the Chinese market. These apples are primarily available from August through March. With keen retail competition in both online and offline distribution channels, retailers have an increasing demand for premium new varieties. Trade contacts show interest in newer U.S. varieties such as Honeycrisp and Cosmic Crisp to diversity offerings and appeal to new consumer preferences.

Holiday sales for high-value products can be two or three times the value of sales generated during other time periods. In addition to traditional holidays such as Chinese New Year (typically in January or February) and the Mid-Autumn Festival (typically in September or October), Chinese consumers tend to increase their purchases during retail holidays created by major online platforms such

as *Tmall* and *JD.com*. Special packaging for families and individuals is developed to stimulate purchases.

With the boom of online ordering in China, and home delivery services largely improving, promotions through both traditional and online channels will be increasingly important to remain competitive.

U.S. Pears:

Most U.S. pears enter through ports in Dalian, Guangzhou, and Shanghai. The three most common U.S. varieties in the Chinese market are Starkrimson, Red Anjou, and Green Anjou. However, disruptions in the global logistics chain due to Covid-19 pandemic made it difficult to find U.S. pears in the Chinese market in the first and second quarter of 2020.

U.S. pears have potential in the Chinese market but face strong competition from domestically produced pears and from imported varieties from New Zealand, Belgium, Argentina, the Netherlands and other countries. U.S. pears may find a niche market for consumers, such as children and the elderly, looking for a happy medium between the crispy domestically grown pears and softer pears imported from Belgium.

According to trade contacts, many retailers, especially those in 2nd and 3rd tier cities, lack sufficient awareness of the availability and proper handling techniques for U.S. pears. Separately, consumers in these areas are less familiar with ideal consumption because U.S. pear's ripened texture is different from domestically produced and other imported pears. Outreach and seminars in emerging market regions of the country to educate retailers, traders and consumers on the seasonality, quality attributes and best handling practices for U.S. varieties, will be important in identifying new consumers for U.S. pears.

U.S. Table Grapes:

In recent years, the quality of domestically grown table grapes has greatly improved as major table grape growers have invested in research and the development on new varieties, as well as new packaging technologies for extended product shelf life. Seedless varieties of green and black table grapes are popular among Chinese consumers and have higher profit margins for traders. One green seedless variety, Shine-Muscat, developed in Yunnan has gained early nationwide popularity and its price reached a record high, increased planted acreage, and substantially decreased prices this year (see Prices section).

To improve consumer awareness and likelihood of purchase, retail contacts report that in-store promotions with point-of-sale materials and decorations highlighting attributes of imported grapes have proven to dramatically increase sales. Retail contacts also note that timing promotional events with major Chinese holidays can be especially effective and that there are a growing number of consumers (especially in 1st tier city markets) that are willing to pay a significant premium for high quality, new-to-market varieties and those in ornate packaging.

Production, Supply, and Demand (PS&D) Tables

Apples

Apples, Fresh	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	1968000	1938600	1960000	1978000	0	1980000
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	33000000	33000000	41000000	42425000	0	40500000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	33000000	33000000	41000000	42425000	0	40500000
Imports	93200	93200	115000	103700	0	80000
Total Supply	33093200	33093200	41115000	42528700	0	40580000
Domestic Consumption	32275100	32275100	40080000	41487100	0	39380000
Exports	818100	818100	1035000	1041600	0	1200000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	33093200	33093200	41115000	42528700	0	40580000
For Processing	2500000	2500000	2000000	3600000	0	3000000

Pears

Pears, Fresh	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	925000	943400	920000	941000	0	940000
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	14000000	14000000	17000000	17314000	0	16000000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	14000000	14000000	17000000	17314000	0	16000000
Imports	11000	11000	11000	12000	0	11000
Total Supply	14011000	14011000	17011000	17326000	0	16011000
Domestic Consumption	13644700	13644700	16431000	16706000	0	15411000
Exports	366300	366300	580000	620000	0	600000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	14011000	14011000	17011000	17326000	0	16011000
For Processing	1200000	1200000	1600000	1600000	0	1300000

Table grapes

Grapes, Fresh Table	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jun 2018		Jun 2019		Jun 2020	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	705000	725100	708000	726000	0	728000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Production	9900000	9900000	10800000	10600000	0	11000000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	9900000	9900000	10800000	10600000	0	11000000
Imports	261600	261600	235000	235000	0	220000
Total Supply	10161600	10161600	11035000	10835000	0	11220000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	9872800	9872800	10675000	10475000	0	10800000
Exports	288800	288800	360000	360000	0	420000
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	10161600	10161600	11035000	10835000	0	11220000

Attachments:

No Attachments