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Date: 10/29/2018
GAIN Report Number: CI1829

## Chile

## Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

## 2018

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## Report Highlights:

For marketing year (MY) 2018/19, Post estimates Chile's apple production will reach 1.24 million metric tons (MMT) and 720,000 MT of exports assuming average yields, and a 4.2 percent decrease over MY2017/18 in planted area. So far, climatic conditions in Chile's growing areas have been normal.

The top market for Chilean table grapes is the United States. Post estimates MY2018/19 table grape exports at $720,000 \mathrm{MT}$, a 1.5 percent decrease over MY2017/18, assuming average level yields, and one percent decrease in planted area.

Post projects MY2018/19 Chile's pear production to reach $250,000 \mathrm{MT}$ and exports total $127,000 \mathrm{MT}$, a 2.3 percent export decrease over MY2017/18. Chile's pear planted area in MY2018/19 totaled 8,217 hectares (ha), a 3.8 percent decrease over MY2017/18.

## Commodities:

Apples, Fresh

## Production:

Chile's apple production is concentrated in the Central regions of the country in Maule and O'Higgins regions, which hold 64 percent and 22 percent of the 34,427 (ha) planted in MY2018/19, respectively. In the southern part of the country, in La Araucania region, apple planted area is 2,767 ha or eight percent of total planted area. In La Araucania region rainfall is abundant and apple production became a profitable alternative to traditional annual crops such as wheat and oats.

Chile's total apple planted area decreased from 37,545 ha in MY2013/14 to 34,427 ha in MY2017/18 (graph 1). This decrease is explained because apple exports have not been as profitable as other fruit crops such as cherries, walnuts, and hazelnuts.

Apple producers are renewing old orchards with modern varieties such as Jazz, Envy, Brookfield, Rosy Glow or Ambrosia.

According to Post sources, MY2018/19 climatic conditions have been normal so far. Winter chill hour accumulation has been sufficient in apple production areas generating a normal blooming, so production conditions should be normal. However, final apple production depends on normal temperature accumulation during the fruit development stages in the spring and summer months.

Post estimates MY2018/19 production at 1.24 MMT assuming average yields of $36 \mathrm{MT} / \mathrm{ha}$, and a 4.2 percent decrease over MY2017/18 in planted area.


ODEPA, 2018

## Consumption:

For MY 2018/19, post estimates domestic consumption of fresh apples to reach 240,000 MT or 19 percent of the total commercial apple production while 291,000 MT or 23 percent of the Chilean apple crop will be processed, and $720,000 \mathrm{MT}$ or 58 percent will be exported.

Apples that do not meet the export market quality requirements (low caliber, less coloring or limited post-harvest life) are re-directed to the domestic market and fruit-processing sector.

## Trade:

In MY2017/18, Chile's fresh apple exports increased by 10 percent over MY2016/17 (January- August data). The United States is the top market for Chilean apples followed closely by the Netherlands, Colombia, and India. Chilean apple exports to the United States decreased by 17 percent in MY2016/17 over MY2015/16 and have decreased by 29 percent in MY2017/18 so far (see table 1).

Post expects MY2017/18 fresh apple exports to reach 750,000 MT following an increase in export volumes from April to August over the same period in MY2016/17 (see graph 2).

In MY2018/19, post projects 720,000 MT of fresh apple exports assuming average year yields, and a 4.2 percent decrease in planted area. This will constitute a 4 percent decrease over MY2017/18 (see table 2).

| Table 1. Chile Export Statistics Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marketing Year (MY) and Year to Date Quantity (MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partner Country | Marketing year (MT) |  |  | Year To Date (MT) |  |  |
|  | MY2015/16 | MY2016/17 | \% Change | Jan - Aug 2017 | Jan - Aug 2018 | \% Change |
| World | 764,833 | 716,307 | -6\% | 626,961 | 686,748 | 10\% |
| United States | 105,039 | 87,629 | -17\% | 87,230 | 62,211 | -29\% |
| Netherlands | 46,164 | 38,719 | -16\% | 38,504 | 59,069 | 53\% |
| Colombia | 76,392 | 80,598 | 6\% | 58,652 | 56,996 | -3\% |
| India | 32,189 | 24,102 | -25\% | 24,102 | 56,119 | 133\% |
| Taiwan | 49,899 | 53,519 | 7\% | 52,029 | 47,906 | -8\% |
| Saudi Arabia | 47,075 | 45,730 | -3\% | 44,968 | 41,520 | -8\% |
| United Kingdom | 27,150 | 28,256 | 4\% | 27,970 | 40,623 | 45\% |
| Ecuador | 37,898 | 49,402 | 30\% | 34,898 | 40,056 | 15\% |
| Germany | 9,791 | 15,155 | 55\% | 14,966 | 29,621 | 98\% |
| Russia | 20,632 | 26,722 | 30\% | 26,702 | 29,387 | 10\% |
| Peru | 47,894 | 52,779 | 10\% | 36,640 | 27,854 | -24\% |
| Brazil | 86,261 | 34,465 | -60\% | 21,709 | 25,372 | 17\% |
| Canada | 22,648 | 21,808 | -4\% | 21,418 | 22,675 | 6\% |
| France | 12,710 | 14,695 | 16\% | 14,574 | 19,451 | 33\% |
| Bolivia | 22,457 | 24,364 | 8\% | 16,556 | 16,453 | -1\% |
| Others | 120,634 | 118,364 | -2\% | 106,043 | 111,435 | 5\% |

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas - Chile Customs - Servicio Nacional de Aduana


Source: Based in Servicio Nacional de Aduana, 2018
Table 2. Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Apples, Fresh | 2016/2017 |  | 2017/2018 |  | 2018/2019 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2017 |  | Jan 2018 |  | Jan 2019 |  |
| Chile | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 36,063 | 36,063 | 35,937 | 35,937 | 0 | 34,427 |
| Area Harvested | 33,600 | 33,600 | 33,400 | 33,400 | 0 | 33,000 |
| Bearing Trees | 39,000 | 39,000 | 38,950 | 38,950 | 0 | 36,300 |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 0 | 2,500 |
| Total Trees | 41,800 | 41,800 | 41,750 | 41,750 | 0 | 38,800 |
| Commercial Production | $1,300,000$ | $1,300,000$ | $1,260,000$ | $1,290,000$ | 0 | $1,240,000$ |
| Non-Comm. Production | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Production | $1,310,000$ | $1,310,000$ | $1,270,000$ | $1,300,000$ | 0 | $1,250,000$ |
| Imports | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Total Supply | $1,311,800$ | $1,311,800$ | $1,271,000$ | $1,301,000$ | 0 | $1,251,000$ |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 285,500 | 285,500 | 241,000 | 245,000 | 0 | 240,000 |
| Exports | 716,300 | 716,300 | 730,000 | 750,000 | 0 | 720,000 |
| For Processing | 310,000 | 310,000 | 300,000 | 306,000 | 0 | 291,000 |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | $1,311,800$ | $1,311,800$ | $1,271,000$ | $1,301,000$ | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 | $1,251,000$ |
| (HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT) |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |

Source: Post estimations

## Commodities:

Grapes, Table, Fresh

## Production:

Table grapes are the top-planted fruit in Chile. Planted area stretches from the Copiapo valley in the northern part of the country to the Maule Region in the southern part of the country.

The table grape harvest runs from November to April. The Copiapo valley produces the earliest table grapes from Chile in late November and finishes its harvest in mid- February. Extending the season even more, the table grape harvest in the central and southern part of the country starts in mid- January and lasts until late March. In January and early February, the Copiapo harvest overlaps with the harvest in the Valparaiso and Metropolitana region (Chile's central valley).

FAS Santiago staff traveled to the northern part of the country to see table grape production in the Copiapo Valley. In the Copiapo valley, one of the priorities for table grape producers/exporters is the renewal of orchards with modern varieties. Producers have been renewing their orchards for the last seven years at a 20 percent renewal rate. Most of the producers in the Copiapo valley are large companies that have vast experience in the export markets and the capacity to make necessary investments.

Producers in the central and southern regions are also renewing their orchards with new varieties, but this process has been especially critical in the Copiapo valley, which exports 75 percent of its table grapes to the United States, a market that demands modern seedless varieties.

Picture 1. Field visit to grape orchards in the Copiapo valley, Atacama region, which is 800 km to the north of Chile's capital, Santiago. The Copiapo valley is irrigated with water from the Lautaro Water Reservoir and water from underground wells.


- Picture 2. The Lautaro Water Reservoir provides water for irrigation. The Chilean government has a project to improve the water reservoir's efficiency.

- Picture 3. Table grape orchards have drip irrigation systems which allow farmers to grow grapes on hillsides


rce: ODEPA, 2018


## Consumption:

Eighty percent of all table grape production in Chile is destined for the fresh table grape export markets while the remainder 20 percent is destined for the domestic market (fresh domestic consumption) or fruit processing sector in the of form raisins, juice, and wine.

## Trade:

The United States is the top market for Chilean table grapes. Exports to the United States in MY2016/17 reached 344,180 MT or 47 percent of the total table grape exports (see table 3 ).

The export volume from the Copiapo valley ranges from 82,000 MT to 100,000 MT every season. Seventy percent is exported to the United States, mainly seedless varieties. The Red Globe variety produced in Copiapo is exported to China. Exporters from the Copiapo valley estimate that in MY2018/19 table grape exports will reach 90,200 MT.

In MY2017/18, exports remained unchanged from MY2016/17 (see table 3). April was the peak export month in MY2017/18, following a delayed harvest compared to MY2016/17 (see graph 4). Table grape exports to the United States decreased by five percent while exports to China increased by 21 percent. Exports to the Netherlands and South Korea decreased by four percent and six percent, respectively. Post expects Chilean table grape exports to continue this trend, allocating more exports to the Chinese market in order to obtain high prices.

Post estimates MY2018/19 exports at 720,000 MT, a 1.5 percent decrease over MY2017/18, assuming regular yields, and a decrease in planted area (see table 4).

| Table 3. Chile Export Statistics Commodity: 080610, Grapes, Fresh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marketing Year (MY) and Year to DateQuantity (MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partner Country | Marketing year (MT) |  |  | Year To Date (MT) |  |  |
|  | MY2015/16 | MY2016/17 | \% Change | Jan - Aug 2017 | Jan - Aug 2018 | \% Change |
| World | 687,559 | 731,156 | 6\% | 731,156 | 731,258 | 0\% |
| United States | 314,221 | 344,180 | 10\% | 344,180 | 328,081 | -5\% |
| China | 120,259 | 97,334 | -19\% | 97,334 | 118,155 | 21\% |
| Netherlands | 43,806 | 45,728 | 4\% | 45,728 | 43,726 | -4\% |
| Korea, South | 33,857 | 34,343 | 1\% | 34,343 | 32,212 | -6\% |
| United Kingdom | 30,466 | 31,546 | 4\% | 31,546 | 32,823 | 4\% |
| Brazil | 18,446 | 18,505 | 0\% | 18,505 | 16,162 | -13\% |
| Canada | 13,132 | 17,527 | 33\% | 17,527 | 17,182 | -2\% |
| Russia | 11,937 | 15,218 | 27\% | 15,218 | 16,700 | 10\% |
| Mexico | 12,986 | 14,381 | 11\% | 14,381 | 16,505 | 15\% |
| Japan | 9,255 | 10,526 | 14\% | 10,526 | 8,972 | -15\% |
| Spain | 5,637 | 9,088 | 61\% | 9,088 | 10,253 | 13\% |
| Germany | 4,569 | 8,861 | 94\% | 8,861 | 9,316 | 5\% |
| Indonesia | 4,303 | 8,191 | 90\% | 8,191 | 6,947 | -15\% |
| Taiwan | 6,421 | 6,459 | 1\% | 6,459 | 4,513 | -30\% |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,990 | 6,155 | 23\% | 6,155 | 5,736 | -7\% |
| Others | 53,274 | 63,114 | 18\% | 63,114 | 63,975 | 1\% |

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Source: Based in Servicio Nacional de Aduana, 2018

## Policy:

The Ministry of Agriculture through SAG (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero) continues to carry out the National Program for the control of Grapevine Moth (Lobesia botrana). SAG's control actions are mandatory for table grapes (Vitis vinifera) as a primary host from Atacama region (Copiapo province to the south) to Araucanía region.

Chile is working on having systems approach for table grape exports and specifically for the Atacama region (Copiapo Valley). Currently, exporters have to fumigate with methyl bromide to export to the United States, which affects conditions and the overall quality of the grapes. According to grape producers in Copiapo, Lobesia botrana does not develop in that area due to Copiapo's climatic conditions.

Table 4. Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Grapes, Fresh Table | 2016/2017 |  | 2017/2018 |  | 2018/2019 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2016 |  | Oct 2017 |  | Oct 2018 |  |
| Chile | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 48,582 | 48,582 | 48,202 | 48,202 | 0 | 47,800 |
| Area Harvested | 46,100 | 46,100 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 0 | 45,900 |
| Commercial Production | 911,000 | 912,156 | 895,000 | 910,578 | 0 | 900,000 |
| Non-Comm. Production | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,650 | 4,650 | 0 | 4,600 |
| Production | 915,800 | 916,956 | 899,650 | 915,228 | 0 | 904,600 |
| Imports | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 0 | 300 |
| Total Supply | 916,100 | 917,256 | 899,950 | 915,528 | 0 | 904,900 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 186,100 | 186,100 | 179,950 | 184,000 | 0 | 184,900 |
| Exports | 730,000 | 731,156 | 720,000 | 731,528 | 0 | 720,000 |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Total Distribution | 916,100 | 917,256 | 899,950 | 915,528 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 904,900 |
| (HA) ,(MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Post estimations

## Commodities:

Pears, Fresh

## Production:

In MY 2018/19, Chile's pear planted area totaled 8,217 ha, or 3.8 percent less than in MY2017/18. Pear planted area reached 8,647 ha in MY2016/17, but decreased in the last two MY (see graph 5). Post estimates that pear's planted area could increase if the demand for Chilean pears increases with the expected opening of the Chinese market in MY2019/20.

Chile's pear production will total $250,000 \mathrm{MT}$ following the 3.8 percent decrease in planted area. Post projects normal yields for MY2018/19.


ODEPA, 2018

## Consumption:

Post estimates that Chile's pear exports are 50 percent of the commercial production, 29 percent is fresh domestic consumption of pears and the processing fruit sector uses the remainder 21 percent.

Post estimates fresh domestic consumption of pears at $73,000 \mathrm{MT}$ and $52,600 \mathrm{MT}$ for the processing industry.

## Trade:

Chile's pear exports totaled 151,627 MT in MY2016/17. In MY2017/18, pear exports reached 122,190 so far, a 15 percent decrease over MY2016/17 (see table 5 and graph 6). Chile's main market for Chilean pears is the Netherlands, followed by Colombia, Peru, and Italy. Chile's pear exports to all of these markets decreased in MY2017/18 while exports to Russia grew by 19 percent in MY2017/18.

Post estimates pear exports to decrease to 130,000 MT in MY2017/18, a 14 percent decrease over MY2016/17 (see table 6). Chile's pear exports in MY2018/19 are projected to decrease again to $127,000 \mathrm{MT}$, a 2.3 percent decrease due to lower than expected production.

| Table 5. Chile Export Statistics Commodity: 080830, Pears, Fresh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marketing Year (MY) and Year to Date Quantity (MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Partner Country | Marketing year (MT) |  |  | Year To Date (MT) |  |  |
|  | MY2015/16 | MY2016/17 | \% Change | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan - Aug } \\ 2017 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan - Aug } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% Change |
| World | 128,703 | 151,627 | 18\% | 143,907 | 122,190 | -15\% |
| Netherlands | 21,065 | 27,273 | 29\% | 27,273 | 17,649 | -35\% |
| Colombia | 20,875 | 22,149 | 6\% | 18,785 | 16,544 | -12\% |
| Peru | 13,303 | 16,061 | 21\% | 14,161 | 10,361 | -27\% |
| Italy | 13,814 | 15,616 | 13\% | 15,616 | 10,937 | -30\% |
| Russia | 6,400 | 12,938 | 102\% | 12,938 | 15,455 | 19\% |
| United States | 13,896 | 12,638 | -9\% | 12,638 | 11,930 | -6\% |
| Ecuador | 8,981 | 12,332 | 37\% | 10,767 | 9,265 | -14\% |
| Germany | 4,032 | 6,204 | 54\% | 6,204 | 7,097 | 14\% |
| Brazil | 3,047 | 4,291 | 41\% | 3,951 | 2,838 | -28\% |
| Spain | 2,016 | 4,280 | 112\% | 4,280 | 5,233 | 22\% |
| Saudi Arabia | 3,027 | 1,839 | -39\% | 1,839 | 2,034 | 11\% |
| Panama | 1,722 | 1,712 | -1\% | 1,354 | 1,654 | 22\% |
| Belgium | 1,732 | 1,695 | -2\% | 1,695 | 1,705 | 1\% |
| Portugal | 1,528 | 1,522 | 0\% | 1,522 | 745 | -51\% |
| United Arab Emirates | 1,562 | 1,312 | -16\% | 1,312 | 643 | -51\% |
| Others | 11,703 | 9,765 | -17\% | 9,572 | 8,100 | -15\% |

Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas - Chile Customs - Servicio Nacional de Aduana


Source: Based in Servicio Nacional de Aduana, 2018.

## Policy:

Chile began market access negotiations for Chilean pears with the Chinese authorities in February 2017. In MY2019/20, Chilean pear producers expect that they will be able to export to China.

Table 6. Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Pears, Fresh | 2016/2017 |  | 2017/2018 |  | 2018/2019 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2017 |  | Jan 2018 |  | Jan 2019 |  |
| Chile | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted | 8,781 | 8,647 | 8,671 | 8,538 | 0 | 8,217 |
| Area Harvested | 7,900 | 7,900 | 8,200 | 8,200 | 0 | 8,100 |
| Bearing Trees | 8,295 | 8,295 | 8,610 | 8,610 | 0 | 8,505 |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 1,308 | 1,308 | 1,155 | 1,155 | 0 | 1,050 |
| Total Trees | 9,603 | 9,603 | 9,765 | 9,765 | 0 | 9,555 |
| Commercial Production | 288,000 | 288,000 | 270,000 | 260,000 | 0 | 250,000 |
| Non-Comm. Production | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 |
| Production | 290,000 | 290,000 | 272,000 | 262,000 | 0 | 252,000 |
| Imports | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 0 | 600 |
| Total Supply | 290,600 | 290,600 | 272,600 | 262,600 | 0 | 252,600 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 82,400 | 82,400 | 75,600 | 75,600 | 0 | 73,000 |
| Exports | 151,600 | 151,600 | 140,000 | 130,000 | 0 | 127,000 |
| For Processing | 56,600 | 56,600 | 57,000 | 57,000 | 0 | 52,600 |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution | 290,600 | 290,600 | 272,600 | 262,600 | 0 | 252,600 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |
| (HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT) |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |

Source: Post estimations


[^0]:    Source of Data: Global Trade Atlas - Chile Customs - Servicio Nacional de Aduana

