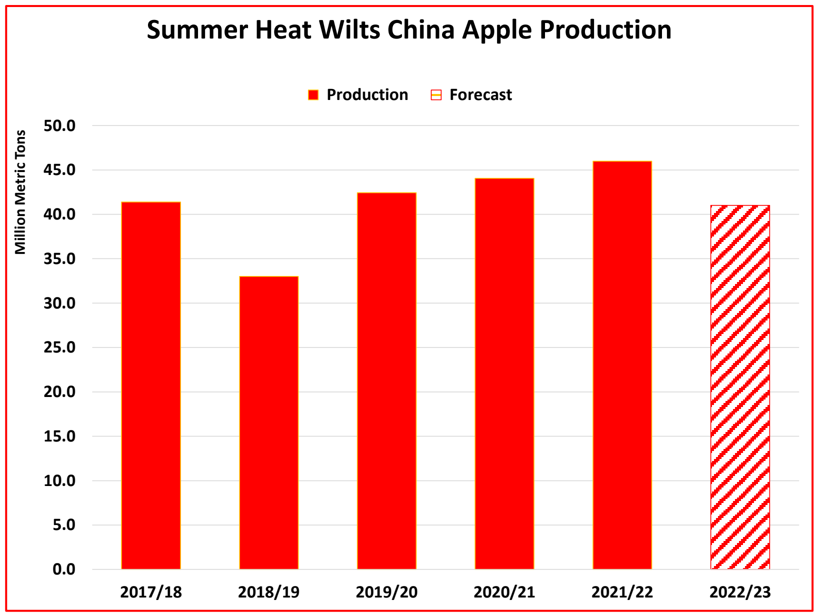
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

December 2022

Fresh Apples, Grapes, and Pears: World Markets and Trade

FRESH APPLES

World production for 2022/23 is forecast down 3.9 million metric tons (tons) to 78.8 million as a weather-affected crop in China more than offsets gains in the European Union and Turkey. Exports are projected down 300,000 tons to 6.3 million on lower supplies in China and South Africa.



China production is forecast down 5.0 million tons to 41.0 million as high temperatures during bloom reduced fruit set in the top producing provinces of Shaanxi and Shandong. Acreage is also contracting as low market returns and government encouragement of grain production prompts some farmers to cut down trees. Some growers are replacing older trees with new varieties, but output from these new plantings is not yet sufficient to offset declines stemming from tree removals. Exports are expected to drop 20 percent to 800,000 tons as reduced supplies shrink shipments to several key markets, especially Indonesia and Bangladesh. Imports are projected up 25,000 tons to 100,000 on greater shipments from New Zealand.

EU production is forecast up 500,000 tons to 12.8 million as France and Italy rebound from last year's frost damage and leading producer Poland continues to boost output. Greater supplies are anticipated to lift exports 100,000 tons to 1.3 million and raise consumption nearly 400,000 tons to 11.8 million. Rising cold storage costs are expected to divert a larger amount of lower value fruit to processing rather than holding for exports. Imports are projected down 11,000 tons to 320,000 as greater domestic supplies dampen import demand.

U.S. production is expected to rise 158,000 tons to 4.5 million, a slight reversal after back-to-back annual declines, as a bumper crop in Michigan more than offsets losses in Washington from a wet, windy, and cold spring. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveyed industry and published a U.S. forecast for apple production in the August 2022 *Crop Production* report. Despite higher supplies, exports are forecast down 53,000 tons to 670,000 for a third straight year of declines on reduced Washington output. Imports are expected up 10,000 tons to 115,000 on higher shipments from New Zealand.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board/USDA
For email subscription, click here to register:
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new

Chile production is forecast flat at 1.0 million tons as higher yields from increased rain and greater chill hours is expected to offset losses from reduced planted area. In line with production, exports are expected to remain nearly unchanged at 605,000 tons on steady shipments to top markets European Union, Colombia, and United States.

Mexico production is expected to reach 640,000 tons, a slight rise following 2 years of decline as trees continue to recover from limited chill hours and last year's drought. Planted area continues to contract pressured by suburban development while some growers in the top producing states of Chihuahua and Coahuila are trialing alternative crops that are more profitable and require less water, including grapes and figs. Imports are forecast unchanged at 265,000 tons as demand stagnates amidst rising inflation and reduced consumer purchasing power.

New Zealand production is forecast up 60,000 tons 573,000 as the return of overseas workers under the Recognized Seasonal Employers scheme significantly reduces the volume of unpicked apples, including apples for processing, aiding a recovery to pre-COVID-19 levels. Though expansion of planted area slowed the past 2 years during COVID-19, improvements to orchards continued. Replanting older trees with new and more profitable varieties is ongoing, with the industry incorporating modern trellising systems and allowances for integration of future advancements such as robotic pickers. Higher output is expected to boost exports 45,000 tons to 385,000 and lift consumption to 188,000.

South Africa production is expected to contract 70,000 tons to 1.1 million on lower yield following 2 consecutive years of record harvests. In addition, planted area is expected to stagnate on limited investments as grower profits shrink on rising input costs and reduced returns. Shipping delays at domestic ports are compromising fruit quality and thus fruit value. Exports are forecast down 65,000 tons to 560,000 on reduced supplies and dampening demand from top market United Kingdom due to inflation.

Turkey production is projected up 277,000 tons to 4.8 million on good growing conditions and as new high-yield trees come into production. Greater supplies in combination with improving quality are expected to boost exports 22,000 tons to a record 420,000, making Turkey one of only three top-10 exporters expected to show positive export growth in 2022/23.

India production is forecast up slightly to 2.4 million tons as sufficient monsoon rain during flowering and fruit set improved yield. Higher supplies are expected to ease imports lower to 430,000 tons, only a slight reduction below last year's record as domestic supplies continue to compete with imports. The domestic industry continues to be disadvantaged by an insufficient cold chain network and limited distribution outside the northern region.

Key Revisions to 2021/22:

World production is raised 1.1 million tons to 82.6 million.

- Belarus is raised 196,000 tons to 532,700 on revised FAO data.
- Brazil is lowered 239,700 tons to 983,300 on revised FAO data.
- China is raised 973,400 tons to 46.0 million on revised official data.
- European Union is raised 400,300 tons to 12.3 million on revised official data.
- Mexico is reduced 146,000 tons to 633,800 due to growing conditions affecting output.
- Moldova is reduced 130,500 tons to 480,400 on revised FAO data.
- Turkey is raised 207,000 tons to 4.5 million on revised official data.

World imports are raised 160,900 tons to 6.5 million.

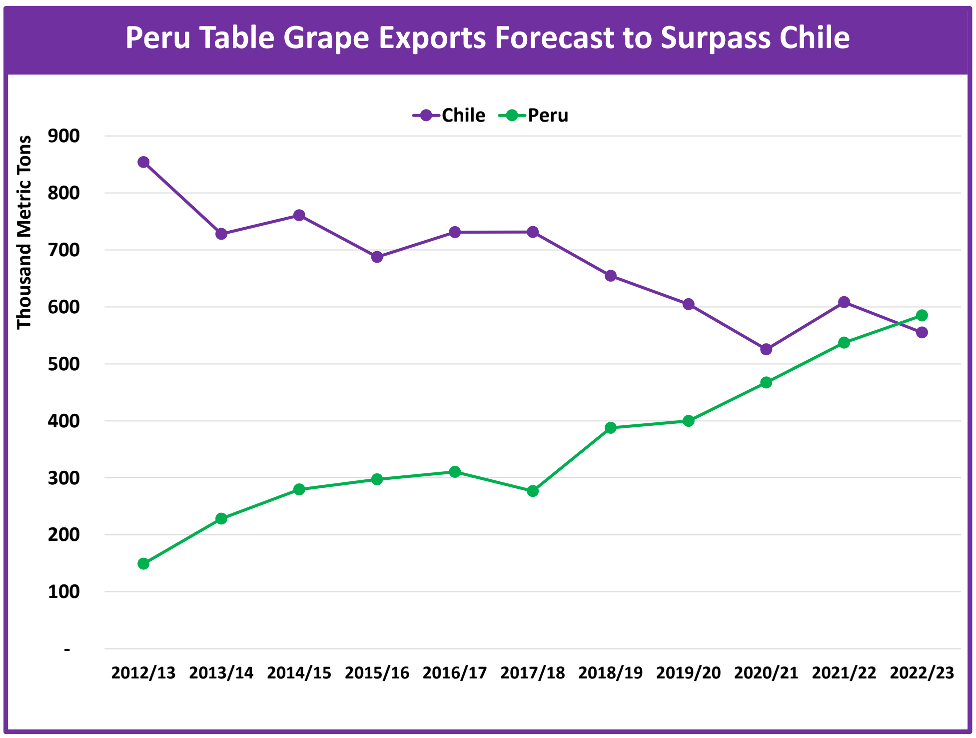
- Brazil is raised 60,000 tons to 120,000 on surging shipments from Chile.
- Russia is raised 100,700 tons to 580,700 on higher-than-expected shipments from Moldova and Turkey.

World exports are raised 35,000 tons to 6.6 million.

- China is lowered 32,900 tons to 997,100 on a drop in shipments to Burma.
- European Union is raised 79,300 tons to 1.1 million on greater shipments to India.
- Moldova is raised 33,300 tons to 253,300 on greater shipments to Russia.
- New Zealand is reduced 35,000 tons to 340,000 on lower-than-expected yield and labor shortages limiting harvested fruit.

Peru Forecast to Become World's Top Exporter

Chile's position as the world's top table grape exporter is expected to be challenged by Peru in 2022/23. Chile has been the leading exporter for decades, but in 2022/23, Peru is forecast to exceed Chile in production for the second time in 3 years, and in exports for the first time. Chile production is forecast down to 737,000 metric tons, declining for the eighth time in 10 years in contrast to Peru production which has not declined since at least 2001/02 and is projected up again in 2022/23 at 766,000 tons. Chile exports are projected down to 555,000 tons on reduced supplies while Peru's rising output is expected to boost exports to 585,000, edging out Chile to become the world's top exporter.



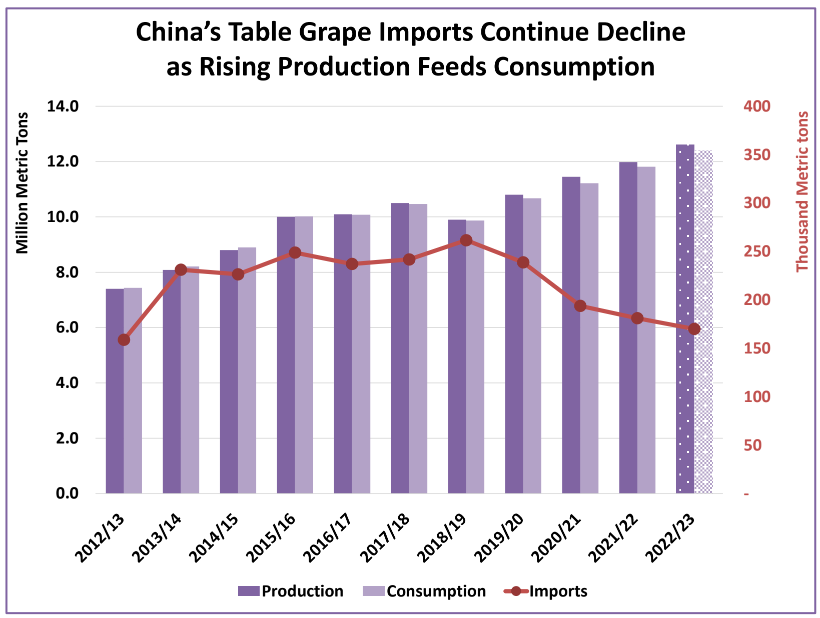
Chile and Peru are export-dependent, with both countries expected to export at least 75 percent of production in 2022/23. From a shipping period perspective, their exports are mostly complementary. Peru enters the market first with the bulk of shipments traditionally occurring November through February, while the majority of Chile's exports occur February through May. However, Peru's increasing production continues to expand, including into months where its shipments overlap with Chile. Seven of Peru's top 10 markets are also top 10 markets for Chile, and both have the United States as their top destination though Chile's market share is eroding. Since 2017/18, Chile's market share in the United States has dropped from 57 to 41 percent while Peru's has grown from 19 to 31 percent.

Chile's growers have faced multiple hurdles during the last 10 years, including damaging floods, freezes, and drought. This has not only reduced output but resulted in lost acreage as growers switch some acreage to more profitable crops, including in the top growing regions. In

Valparaiso, Chile's leading table grape producer, walnuts and citrus have replaced some table grape acreage, while walnuts and cherries have replaced some acreage in the second largest producer region of O'Higgins. In contrast, Peru's production is located along dry coastline with plentiful water supplied through precision irrigation, and table grape acreage continues to rise. To boost output and satisfy market demand, Chilean growers are transitioning vineyards to newer varieties, and output from those vines is increasingly coming into production and making up a greater share of exported product. It remains to be seen if Chile's transition will lift production and exports to previous heights to make them the leading world exporter once again.

FRESH TABLE GRAPES

World production for 2022/23 is forecast up 1.2 million tons to 27.4 million as good growing conditions boost output in China and Turkey, offsetting losses in Chile and India. Despite higher supplies, imports are expected to ease slightly to 3.5 million tons on reduced demand from the European Union and China.



China production is projected up 620,000 tons to 12.6 million as good growing conditions improve yield and quality. Planted area is expected to remain stable while some production is shifting from traditional grape areas to southern provinces such as Yunnan. Exports are expected to rebound on greater supplies, rising 24,000 tons to 375,000, with higher shipments especially to Vietnam and Thailand. Imports are forecast to continue their decline, slipping 11,000 tons to 170,000 as improved production practices, newer varieties, and adoption of cultivation technologies and greenhouse production raise output and improves quality, reducing import demand.

Turkey production is forecast to recover from last year's frost damage, surging 20 percent to a record 2.2 million tons on favorable growing conditions. Exports are projected up for a fourth straight year as greater supplies and continued overseas demand are expected to lift exports to a near-record 270,000 tons.

EU production is projected to rise for a second straight year, up 161,000 tons to 1.6 million mostly due to good fruit set in Italy, as well as new seedless varieties coming into production in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Despite higher supplies, exports are forecast down 13,000 tons to

160,000 and consumption up to 1.9 million as high freight and transportation costs encourage more intra-EU trade. Imports are projected down 77,000 tons to 520,000 on lower demand and reduced output in some Southern Hemisphere suppliers.

U.S. production is forecast up 24,000 tons to 850,000 following 3 years of reduced output, a slight increase as drought and frost hindered a stronger recovery and growers continue to struggle with labor and water availability. USDA's NASS surveyed industry and published a U.S. forecast for table grapes production in the August 2022 *Crop Production* report. Exports are expected to be nearly flat at 255,000 tons on sustained shipments to top markets. Imports are projected up 32,000 tons to 745,000 on greater supplies from Peru and surging shipments from Chile at the beginning of the May-April marketing year.

Peru production is forecast up 53,000 tons to 766,000 on continued good growing conditions and expanding area. Higher output is expected to boost exports for a fifth straight year, surging nearly 50,000 tons to 585,000. If realized, Peru would surpass Chile to become the world's top exporter. Peru is continuing efforts to expand their export markets, including to Japan, which is the third largest market for the United States. Peru's export gains have been driven by expanding market presence in the United States, European Union, and Mexico.

Chile production is set to continue its long-term decline after last year's rebound, falling 56,000 tons to 737,000. Abundant rainfall is expected to only partially mitigate losses from continued reduced acreage across all regions as growers continue to switch to more profitable crops such as cherries and walnuts. Reduced output is expected to slash exports 53,000 tons to 555,000.

India production is forecast nearly flat at 2.9 million tons on a second straight year of excessive rainfall in September and October, resulting in delayed pruning and a shorter harvest period. Combined with above-normal temperatures, higher volumes of lower quality fruit are expected. Insufficient cold-chain infrastructure and domestic and foreign demand is also prompting growers to increasingly divert grapes to raisin production, further reducing fresh supplies. Exports are expected to ease slightly to 270,000 tons on the reduced availability of fresh grapes.

Australia production is projected to rebound 30,000 tons to a near-record 210,000 on good bud burst and bunch formation, new vines coming into production, and improved labor availability. If realized, this would halt a 2-year decline in which harvest potential was significantly impacted by labor shortages and damaging weather. Labor is still anticipated to affect the harvest but to a lesser degree than the prior 2 years. Recovering supplies are expected to spur exports nearly 30,000 tons higher to 135,000.

Key Revisions to 2021/22:

World production is raised 749,000 tons to 26.3 million.

- China is revised up 780,000 tons to 12.0 million on updated data.
- Namibia production of 45,000 tons has been added to the database as a new series beginning with 2014/15.
- Turkey is lowered 83,000 tons to 1.9 million on revised official data.

World imports are raised 76,800 tons to 3.6 million.

- European Union is raised 37,400 tons to 597,400 on higher-than-expected shipments from Chile.
- United Arab Emirates exports of 47,100 tons has been added to the database as a new series beginning with 2012/13.

World exports are revised up 149,000 tons to 3.8 million.

- Chile is raised 28,200 tons to 608,200 on higher-than-expected export supplies.
- India is raised 20,100 tons to 275,100 on greater shipments to Bangladesh.
- Namibia exports of 39,600 tons has been added to the database as a new series beginning with 2014/15.

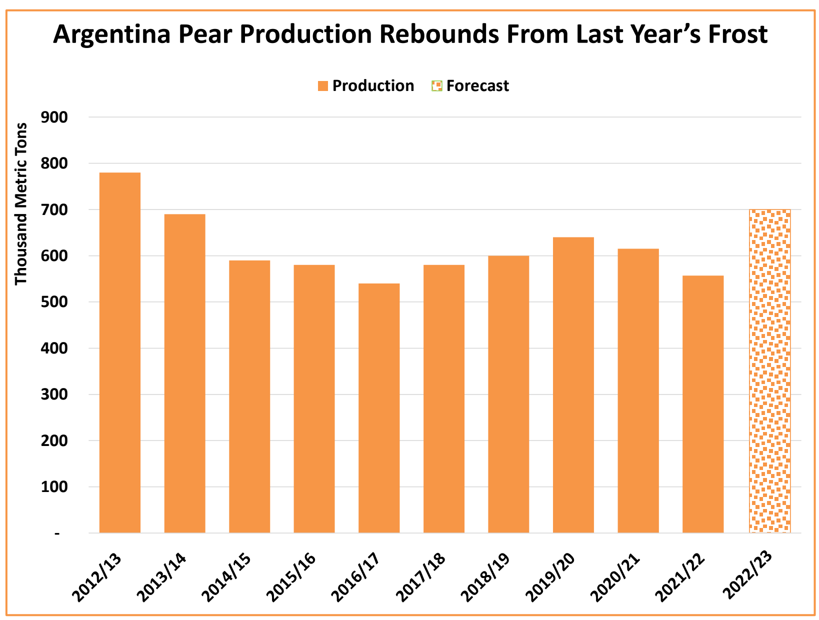
FRESH PEARS

World production for 2022/23 is forecast down 647,000 tons to 23.9 million as China losses from weather damage more than offset recovering Argentina and EU supplies. Exports are expected to remain flat at 1.8 million tons as higher export supplies in Argentina and European Union offset reduced China shipments.

China production is projected to fall over 1.0 million tons to 17.9 million due to reduced fruit set in top producer Hebei province as well as Xinjiang. Farmers in several Hebei counties are also removing trees triggered by low profit margins and an aging labor force, while the local government is encouraging farmers to grow grains. With its relatively flat land, Hebei is also a key producer of grain. Pear exports are forecast down 62,000 tons to 420,000 on lower supplies, while imports are expected to edge up to 12,000 tons on new-to-market supplies from South Africa, which gained market access in December 2021.

EU production is forecast up 240,000 tons to 2.1 million on good growing conditions in the Netherlands and a partial recovery in Italy from last year's damaging frost. While the high number of sunny days in the European Union is expected to result in excellent taste quality, drought is causing smaller sizing, and combined with high temperatures, could also impact storability. However, greater supplies are projected to lift exports just 13,000 tons to 360,000. Output in Portugal was significantly reduced, tempering EU exports to Brazil, the third largest market. Brazil's preference for Portuguese pear varieties make it unlikely that other EU countries will replace these shipments. Imports are forecast 21,000 tons lower to 165,000 as higher supplies reduce demand.

Argentina production is expected to surge over 25 percent to 700,000 tons, rebounding to their highest level since 2012/13 on good growing conditions. However, the industry continues to face challenges in maintaining and improving orchards as it is increasingly difficult to import needed inputs, resulting in postponed investments including equipment and replanting orchards with new consumer-preferred varieties. In line with production, exports are projected up 20 percent to 325,000 tons on higher output and increased demand from Northern Hemisphere markets.



U.S. production is expected to slip 20,000 tons to 613,000 as Oregon output contracts following last year's record production due to an April cold snap and rainy spring. USDA's NASS surveyed industry and published a U.S. forecast for pear production in the August 2022 *Crop Production* report. Reduced output is projected to lower exports 11,000 tons to 100,000, while imports are forecast to rebound to their highest level since 2014/15, rising 11,000 tons to 80,000 as diminished supplies strengthens import demand, particularly for supplies from Argentina.

Chile production is projected to ease slightly to 217,000 tons. Abundant rainfall and good growing conditions in the spring are expected to raise yields but not enough to offset losses from continued declining acreage. Exports are expected to slip to 110,000 tons on lower output.

South Africa production is forecast down 45,000 tons to 450,000 on reduced yield following last year's record crop. Acreage is expected to remain flat after a decade of growth as a variety of issues, including rising input costs, electricity disruptions, and poor port operations, limit and discourage grower investments. Reduced supplies are anticipated to lower exports 30,000 tons to 250,000.

Key Revisions to 2021/22:
World production is raised 966,300 tons to 24.5 million.

- China is raised 876,000 tons to 18.9 million on revised official data.
- European Union is raised 116,000 tons to 1.8 million on revised official data.

World imports are raised 41,000 tons to 1.7 million.

- Belarus is raised 17,800 tons to 77,800 on higher-than-expected imports from the European Union.
- Russia is raised 25,800 tons to 185,800 on greater shipments from Argentina and South Africa.

World exports are raised 54,800 tons to 1.8 million.

- European Union is raised 47,300 tons to 347,300 on higher exportable supplies.
- South Africa is raised 20,000 tons to 280,000 on greater shipments to the European Union and United Arab Emirates.

The next release of this publication will be on June 13, 2023.

For additional information, please contact Elaine Protzman at 202-720-5588, or *elaine.protzman@usda.gov*

For email subscription, click here to register:
https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new
To download additional data tables, go to Production, Supply and Distribution Database (PSD Online): (https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/downloads), click on the tab PSD Reports, and click on Fruits and Vegetables.
For FAS Reports and Databases: Current *World Market and Trade* Reports:
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home and click on the Reports and Data tab.
For archived *World Market and Trade* Reports:
https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/1z40ks800?locale=en
For Production, Supply and Distribution Database (PSD Online):
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home
For the Global Agricultural Information Network (Agricultural Attaché Reports):
https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/
For Global Agricultural Trade System (U.S. Exports and Imports):
https://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

NOTES
European Union definition: includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

Effective January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) was complete, including trade between both entities. Starting in December 2021 with the release of 2021/22 data, PSD's for apples, pears, and table grapes reflect EU27 (shown in the PSD system as "European Union") and UK separately. Historical data for both EU27 and the UK is provided for 5 years (2016/17 through 2020/21).

Russia: Due to a cessation of reporting from Russia, production for apples, pears, and table grapes is being carried from the previous year.

Marketing Years:

- **Apples -** The United States and Mexico are on an August-July marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.

- **Table Grapes -** The United States and Mexico are on a May-April marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a June-May marketing year. Southern Hemisphere producer countries of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Peru, and South Africa are on an October-September marketing year; Brazil remains on a calendar year basis indicated as the second year of the split year.

- **Pears -** Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.

Apples, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Dec 2022/23
Production						
China	41,390	33,000	42,425	44,066	45,973	41,000
European Union	9,798	14,810	11,480	11,935	12,277	12,772
Turkey	3,032	3,600	3,620	4,300	4,493	4,770
United States	5,085	4,479	4,852	4,505	4,336	4,494
India	1,920	2,371	2,370	2,300	2,300	2,350
Iran	1,937	2,241	2,207	2,207	2,207	2,207
Russia	1,360	1,611	1,779	1,540	1,540	1,540
Ukraine	1,462	1,154	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
South Africa	836	894	991	1,164	1,170	1,100
Chile	1,330	1,210	1,124	1,099	1,046	1,040
Other	7,041	6,480	6,619	6,453	6,186	6,373
Total	75,191	71,849	78,581	80,683	82,643	78,760
Domestic Consumption						
China	40,172	32,275	41,487	43,033	45,051	40,300
European Union	9,247	13,839	10,659	11,175	11,459	11,842
Turkey	2,844	3,324	3,412	4,013	4,096	4,351
United States	4,212	3,884	4,098	3,838	3,718	3,939
India	1,955	2,384	2,250	2,400	2,577	2,600
Russia	2,156	2,323	2,455	2,259	2,110	2,080
Iran	1,212	1,916	1,389	1,251	1,299	1,457
Ukraine	1,426	1,110	1,114	1,109	1,066	1,086
Brazil	1,207	1,246	1,028	936	1,068	1,043
Mexico	1,001	794	1,017	973	899	904
Other	9,159	8,528	9,130	9,123	9,054	8,880
Total	74,591	71,623	78,040	80,111	82,398	78,482
Imports						
Russia	859	795	763	796	581	550
India	249	277	194	377	448	430
Iraq	307	329	405	406	456	375
United Kingdom	365	343	320	330	328	330
European Union	394	389	378	325	331	320
Vietnam	160	158	232	278	300	280
Mexico	287	247	257	260	266	265
Egypt	72	271	253	266	306	220
Bangladesh	245	188	271	266	252	215
Canada	222	203	205	190	206	215
Other	3,144	2,903	3,139	2,880	3,010	2,945
Total	6,304	6,102	6,417	6,374	6,483	6,145
Exports						
European Union	944	1,359	1,199	1,084	1,149	1,250
China	1,281	818	1,042	1,102	997	800
Iran	725	325	818	956	907	750
United States	1,007	741	861	775	723	670
Chile	779	674	660	644	610	605
South Africa	449	469	509	589	625	560
Turkey	189	278	209	288	398	420
New Zealand	369	391	401	358	340	385
Moldova	264	251	217	150	253	220
Serbia	156	184	206	185	165	160
Other	492	530	476	506	421	468
Total	6,654	6,020	6,597	6,635	6,589	6,288

Note: The United States and Mexico are on an August-July marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.

Grapes, Fresh Table: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Dec 2022/23
Production						
China	10,500	9,900	10,800	11,450	11,980	12,600
India	2,800	2,900	2,280	2,300	2,900	2,850
Turkey	2,109	1,950	2,050	2,220	1,857	2,236
Uzbekistan	1,590	1,603	1,607	1,607	1,607	1,607
European Union	1,448	1,589	1,548	1,374	1,420	1,581
Egypt	1,315	1,350	1,385	1,170	1,435	1,480
Brazil	1,592	1,485	1,436	1,436	1,436	1,436
United States	935	997	905	871	826	850
Peru	623	630	645	685	713	766
Chile	915	835	785	665	793	737
Other	1,264	1,147	1,316	1,311	1,286	1,274
Total	25,091	24,386	24,757	25,089	26,252	27,417
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	10,464	9,873	10,677	11,215	11,810	12,395
India	2,401	2,356	1,803	1,830	2,285	2,270
Turkey	1,830	1,771	1,845	2,006	1,595	1,966
European Union	1,792	1,916	1,872	1,765	1,844	1,941
Brazil	1,572	1,455	1,394	1,364	1,399	1,409
Uzbekistan	1,463	1,485	1,487	1,478	1,383	1,402
United States	1,217	1,199	1,252	1,227	1,281	1,340
Egypt	1,210	1,235	1,248	1,027	1,273	1,307
Russia	412	307	308	369	399	362
United Kingdom	270	268	275	269	271	280
Other	2,217	2,082	2,168	2,228	2,196	2,213
Total	24,847	23,948	24,328	24,779	25,737	26,884
Imports						
United States	618	571	672	670	713	745
European Union	523	520	501	570	597	520
Russia	387	290	288	351	380	340
United Kingdom	270	268	275	269	271	280
Canada	179	179	189	191	184	190
China	242	262	239	194	181	170
Thailand	143	124	131	140	103	135
Vietnam	101	100	112	146	99	135
Bangladesh	51	48	60	106	130	120
Mexico	81	102	91	98	103	115
Other	850	893	857	835	822	741
Total	3,445	3,355	3,414	3,571	3,584	3,491
Exports						
Peru	277	388	400	468	537	585
Chile	731	655	605	526	608	555
China	278	289	362	428	351	375
South Africa	279	276	284	322	336	310
India	210	250	185	267	275	270
Turkey	280	179	205	215	264	270
United States	336	368	325	314	258	255
Uzbekistan	127	118	120	129	224	205
Mexico	196	147	224	207	196	200
Egypt	115	125	150	155	170	180
Other	660	696	680	638	532	499
Total	3,489	3,490	3,540	3,668	3,751	3,704

Note: The United States and Mexico are on a May-April marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a June-May marketing year. Southern Hemisphere producer countries of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Peru, and South Africa are on an October-September marketing year, and Brazil is on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year. Some countries may include raisin-type and/or table-type grapes.

Pears, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Dec 2022/23
Production						
China	16,410	14,000	17,314	17,815	18,876	17,850
European Union	2,361	2,568	2,059	2,373	1,843	2,083
Argentina	580	600	640	615	557	700
United States	663	726	645	593	633	613
Turkey	503	520	530	550	530	560
South Africa	408	413	438	461	495	450
India	280	300	310	308	310	312
Russia	218	242	290	247	247	247
Korea, South	266	203	201	133	210	244
Chile	262	252	222	233	222	217
Other	680	585	577	579	581	581
Total	22,631	20,410	23,226	23,907	24,504	23,857
Domestic Consumption						
China	15,875	13,645	16,707	17,345	18,404	17,442
European Union	2,096	2,305	1,823	2,173	1,682	1,888
United States	621	654	586	560	591	593
Turkey	459	478	479	477	436	463
Russia	470	461	436	446	432	441
Argentina	260	291	300	301	288	375
India	267	288	327	330	338	342
Korea, South	234	176	170	113	186	214
South Africa	186	188	212	214	215	200
Japan	257	237	197	197	197	197
Other	1,725	1,542	1,799	1,620	1,666	1,645
Total	22,450	20,265	23,037	23,776	24,436	23,800
Imports						
Russia	285	261	194	241	186	195
Indonesia	180	145	236	196	215	180
European Union	186	157	172	175	186	165
Brazil	158	154	138	121	128	135
Belarus	133	118	119	112	78	115
United Kingdom	124	118	100	105	103	110
Vietnam	87	63	133	97	101	95
Hong Kong	73	85	76	81	77	80
United States	79	73	72	75	69	80
Mexico	72	92	84	73	72	70
Other	472	426	495	454	486	484
Total	1,851	1,691	1,818	1,729	1,700	1,709
Exports						
China	543	366	619	480	482	420
European Union	452	420	407	375	347	360
Argentina	320	310	340	315	270	325
South Africa	222	226	227	247	280	250
Chile	129	132	114	127	115	110
United States	122	144	130	109	111	100
Turkey	44	42	51	73	94	97
Belarus	83	70	16	54	27	55
Korea, South	32	27	31	19	24	30
Australia	12	9	9	9	7	7
Other	13	14	15	11	10	12
Total	1,971	1,760	1,959	1,819	1,767	1,766

Note: Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.