United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

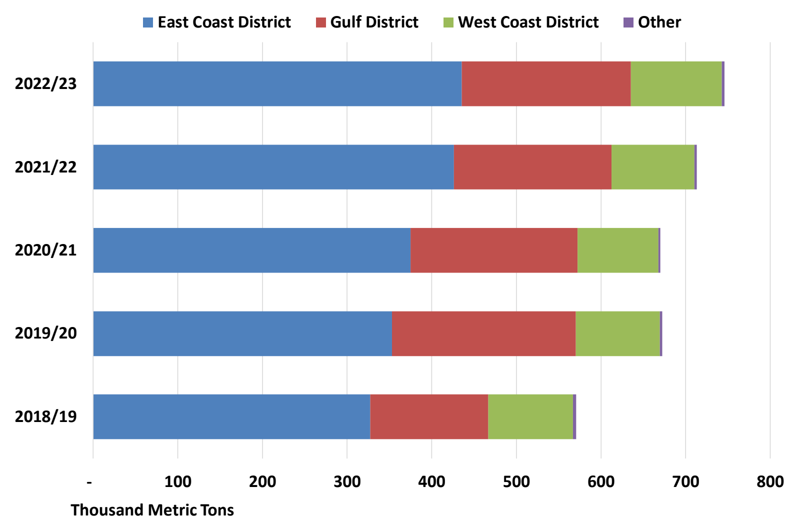
December 2023

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

Panama Canal Limitations May Impact U.S. Table Grape Imports

A severe drought has reduced the levels of freshwater in the watershed of the Panama Canal, impacting shipping volumes. October 2023 rainfall is the lowest October since 1950, with 2023 so far ranking as the second-driest year since 1950. As a result, the Panama Canal Authority has reduced the daily transit capacity of the canal, which in turn is increasing the wait time for vessels passing through the canal. This could impact fresh fruit and vegetable shipments to the East Coast of the United States, both in volume and quality, particularly for table grapes.

Imports of U.S. Table Grapes by Customs District



The United States consumes 1.3 million tons of table grapes per year on average, with imports accounting for slightly more than half. The main suppliers are Peru, Chile, and Mexico, which combined account for 98 percent of total imports. Almost all of Mexico's shipments enter the United States overland through Arizona and Texas, but the majority of supplies from Chile and Peru enter East Coast ports, with the quickest and most economical transit being through the Panama Canal.

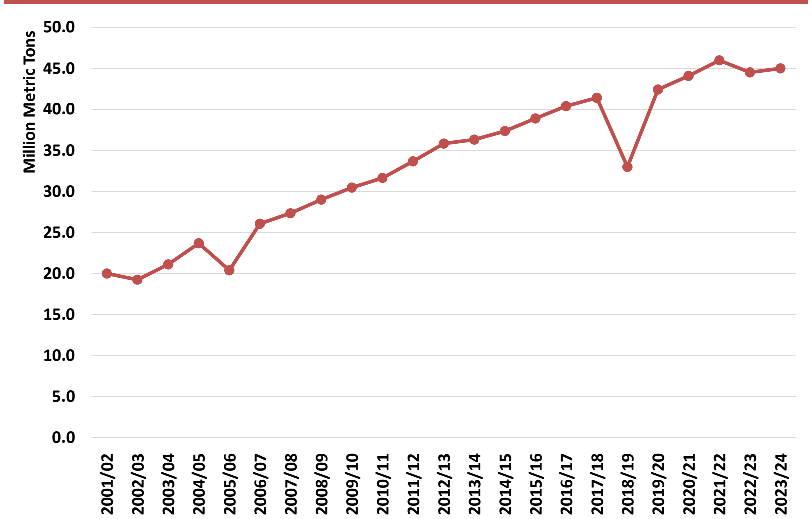
On average, the United States imports nearly 270,000 tons of table grapes from Chile, with 75 percent of shipments entering the United States via East Coast ports. For Peru, East Coast ports are even more critical at 85 percent and averaging 230,000 tons. The Port of Philadelphia is the top port of destination for both countries, accounting for over 90 percent of their East Coast shipments. Given disruptions to Panama Canal capacity, shippers may need to explore alternatives. These would include shipping to west coast ports, as significant volumes already enter the west coast via Los Angeles, California. Shipping could also be routed around Cape Horn. However, these and other options would result in added time in transit, potentially reducing valuable shelf-life, which in turn could impact fruit quality and thus sales. With key importing months from Chile and Peru running December through April, it remains to be seen whether Panama Canal restrictions will impact East Coast table grape imports. U.S. imports for 2023/24 are forecast up slightly to 760,000 tons on sustained consumer demand, assuming normal shipping volumes from Southern Hemisphere suppliers through the Panama Canal.

FRESH APPLES

World apple production for 2023/24 is forecast to edge slightly higher, up 175,000 metric tons (tons) to 83.1 million as recovering supplies in China, South Africa, and the United States more than offset losses in the European Union and Turkey. Exports are estimated up 632,000 tons to 6.1 million primarily on higher shipments from the United States, Iran, and China.

China production is forecast up 500,000 tons to 45.0 million as higher output in the provinces of Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, and Liaoning more than offsets frost and temperature-related losses in Shandong and Gansu provinces. Acreage continues to decline due to a policy encouraging or requiring certain farmland (as defined by government regulations) be used for grains, cotton, oilseeds, sugar, vegetables, and forages (see FAS/GAIN report CH2023-0103). However, growers are working to optimize production in existing orchards; it is estimated that nearly 20 percent of apple growing area is now made up of high-density plantings of dwarf trees. Exports are anticipated to rise 71,000 tons to 845,000 as increased supplies boost shipments to Asia markets. Imports are projected down 15,000 tons to 80,000 on reduced shipments from New Zealand following damage from Cyclone Gabrielle in February 2023.

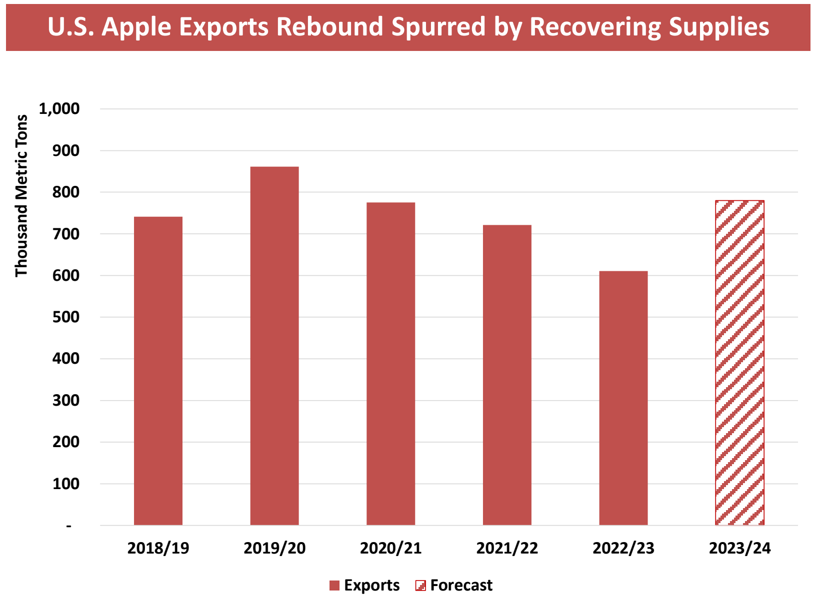
China Apple Production Levels After Decades of Growth as Acreage Continues Decline



EU production is expected to slip 475,000 tons to 12.2 million due to higher-than-normal fruit drop and cold temperatures during bloom which caused poor pollination, including in top producer Poland. However, quality is expected to be good with output in France and Spain improving on recovery from last year's prolonged high temperatures. Exports are forecast up 62,000 tons to 1.1 million as greater export-quality supplies boost shipments to India and South American markets. Imports are projected nearly flat at 250,000 tons.

Turkey production is forecast down for the first time since 2014/15, easing 118,000 tons to 4.9 million, as low moisture during bloom and unseasonal rains during fruit maturation lowers yield and fruit size. However, the industry continues to modernize as growers convert orchards to 2-dimensional growing systems and plant higher-yield varieties preferred by consumers. With lower supplies, exports are expected to contract 16,000 tons to 380,000.

United States production is forecast up 56,000 tons to 4.4 million as good growing conditions spur a recovery in Washington state output following last year's damaging spring weather. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveyed industry and published a U.S. forecast for apple production in the August 2023 *Crop Production* report. Greater supplies are expected to boost exports by 209,000 tons to 820,000, with shipments up to the majority of U.S. markets, including top market Mexico. Exports to India are also expected to improve following the removal of India's retaliatory tariffs on U.S. apples, effective September 5, 2023. U.S. imports are expected to remain near historical levels, edging up slightly to 110,000 tons on greater shipments from Southern Hemisphere suppliers.



India production is expected to hold steady at 2.4 million tons on favorable weather and unchanged planted area. Imports are forecast up 50,000 tons to 410,000 as continued strong consumer demand encourages greater shipments, especially from the European Union, Afghanistan, and Turkey. Shipments from the United States are also expected to improve with the removal of India's retaliatory tariffs, effective September 5, 2023. The tariff had been in place since June 2019.

South Africa production is anticipated to rise 80,000 tons to 1.2 million on good growing conditions and output from new plantings coming into full production. Quality is also expected to improve over last year's hail-damaged crop. Minimal growth in planted area is expected as growers shift investments to managing inputs such as ensuring reliable power and water sources. Bolstered by improved output and greater exportable supplies, exports are forecast up 55,000 tons to 650,000.

Chile production is expected to contract slightly to 907,000 tons as planted area continues its long, downward trend. Exports are projected to contract 10,000 tons to 480,000 on reduced supplies.

Mexico production is expected to remain steady at 812,000 tons as new trees continue to come into production in the largest producing state of Chihuahua. Chihuahua's planted area continues to expand, more than offsetting continued losses in other states from suburban development and conversion to more profitable and less water-dependent crops. Imports are forecast up 18,000 tons to 250,000 on recovering U.S. supplies.

New Zealand production is forecast to rebound 20,000 tons to 463,000, though remaining below previous highs as orchards continue to recover from Cyclone Gabrielle. A marked drop in planted area is expected in the Hawke's Bay and Gisborne areas as significant numbers of trees were lost as a result of Gabrielle. However, remaining trees are expected to have a full season's crop. Growers also continue to invest in technology to improve labor efficiencies and fruit quality management. Improved supplies are expected to lift exports 10,000 tons to 320,000.

Key Revisions to 2022/23:

World production is raised 4.5 million tons to 82.9 million.

- Brazil is raised 314,100 tons to 1.3 million on revised FAO data.
- China is raised 3.5 million tons to 44.5 million on greater-than-expected fruitset following high temperatures.
- Mexico is raised 170,900 tons to 810,900 on higher-than-expected yield.
- Moldova is raised 167,000 tons to 647,700 on revised FAO data.
- Turkey is raised 197,500 tons to 5.0 million on revised official data.

World imports are lowered 35,800 tons to 5.4 million.

- Brazil is raised 30,000 tons to 150,000 on higher shipments from the European Union and Argentina.
- European Union is lowered 47,400 tons to 242,600 on reduced supplies in Chile and New Zealand.
- India is lowered 25,000 tons to 360,000 on lower shipments from Iran and the European Union.

World exports are unchanged at 5.5 million tons.

- Chile is reduced 95,000 tons to 490,000 on lower supplies.
- New Zealand is raised 40,000 tons to 310,000 as damage from Cyclone Garbrielle was less than expected.
- South Africa is raised 60,000 tons to 595,000 as damage from hailstorms was less than expected.

FRESH TABLE GRAPES

World table grapes production for 2023/24 is forecast up 490,000 tons to 28.4 million on improved China supplies. Exports are expected to remain nearly unchanged at 3.7 million tons as greater shipments from Chile and China offset losses from Turkey and the United States.

China production is projected up 750,000 tons to 13.5 million on good growing conditions and improved production practices. Investments in crop protection, plant breeding, cultivation, and storage technology is enhancing fruit quality but also extending the supply season and enabling production in nearly all the provinces. Exports are forecast to surge by 23 percent to 480,000 tons as higher supplies boost shipments to Asia markets, especially Indonesia and Vietnam. Imports are forecast to decline for the fifth straight year, plunging over 25 percent to 130,000 tons, as greater volumes of good quality domestic supplies further erode import demand.

India production is anticipated to improve slightly, up 100,000 tons to 3.0 million, as good rainfall and favorable growing conditions boost yield and improve fruit quality. Supply gains are expected to boost exports by 13,000 tons to 295,000, especially to top market European Union.

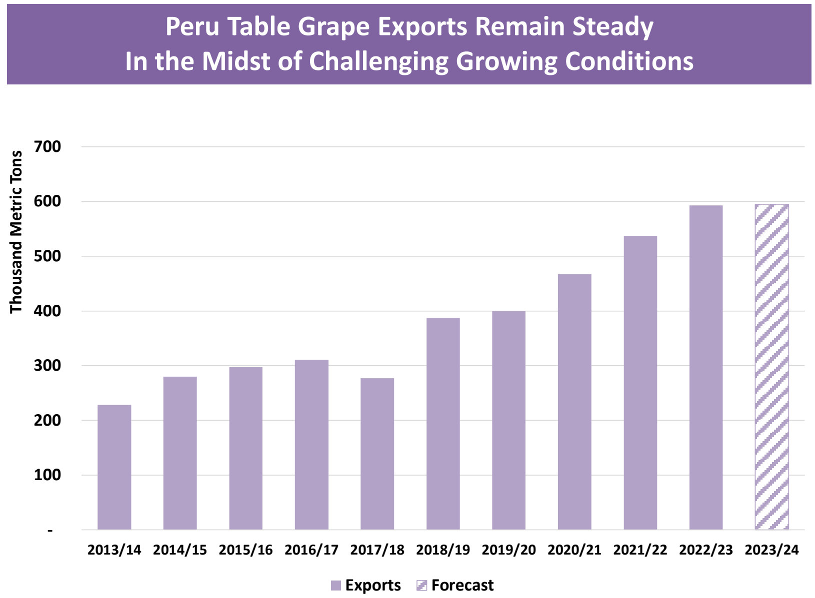
Turkey production is expected to drop 320,000 tons to 1.9 million on crop losses mostly in the Aegean region, as delayed rains caused significant breakouts of downy mildew disease. Lower supplies are expected to push exports down 47,000 tons to 180,000.

EU production is forecast to tumble 248,000 tons to 1.3 million with heavy losses in top producer Italy following heavy rains in May and June. However, EU fruit quality overall is expected to be excellent due to high temperatures in July. Persistent high freight and transportation costs are encouraging shipments of available supplies to intra-EU markets and combining with lower supplies to pressure exports down 23,000 tons to 150,000. Imports are expected to rise 57,000 tons to 630,000 as reduced output boosts demand.

United States production is forecast to rise 67,000 tons to 878,000. USDA-NASS surveyed industry and published a U.S. forecast for table grapes production in the August 2023 *Crop Production* report. The surveys were conducted in June, prior to Hurricane Hilary that hit California in late August. NASS will release final production numbers in May 2024. Exports are expected to decline 37,000 tons to 210,000 on reduced exportable supplies. Imports are anticipated to rise slightly to 760,000 tons as record shipments from Mexico more than offset lower Chile supplies at the start of the marketing year (May-April).

Chile production is projected to rebound from last year's adverse weather, surging 89,000 tons to 745,000, as abundant winter rains boost yield, more than offsetting losses from continued declining acreage. Higher supplies are expected to boost exports 68,000 tons to 565,000. The United States is Chile's top market, accounting for nearly half of total exports.

Peru production is expected to remain steady at 776,000 tons. Warmer temperatures and higher humidity in the northern regions around Piura have made the vineyards more susceptible to fungal disease and therefore reducing volumes. However, more typical growing conditions in and around Ica to the south are expected to boost output and offset losses in the north. In line with production, exports are forecast nearly unchanged at 595,000 tons on continued strong demand in Northern Hemisphere markets. If realized, Peru would remain the world's largest exporter, just ahead of Chile.



South Africa production is expected to recover from last year's rain and heat affected crop, rising 24,000 tons to 342,000 on good growing conditions and new cultivars coming into production. More than half of the vines are relatively young at 9 years old or younger, with 15 percent less than 2 years old, and over 90 percent are now seedless varieties. Exports are forecast up 25,000 tons to 310,000 on greater output.

Australia production is forecast up 10,000 tons to a record 220,000, marking a complete recovery to pre-COVID levels. A dry spring and summer combined with abundant irrigation supplies have resulted in very good bud burst and bunch formation, with strong yields expected. With greater export-quality supplies available, exports are anticipated up 9,000 tons to 140,000 with higher shipments to Asia markets.

Key Revisions to 2022/23:

World production is raised 553,000 tons to 27.9 million.

- Brazil is raised 312,600 tons to 1.7 million on revised FAO data.
- China is raised 150,000 tons to 12.8 million on revised official data.
- Uzbekistan is raised 88,400 tons to 1.7 million on revised FAO data.

World imports are lowered 16,900 tons to 3.6 million.

- The European Union is lowered 16,900 tons to 573,100 on lower-than-expected shipments from Chile.

World exports are reduced 23,700 tons to 3.7 million.

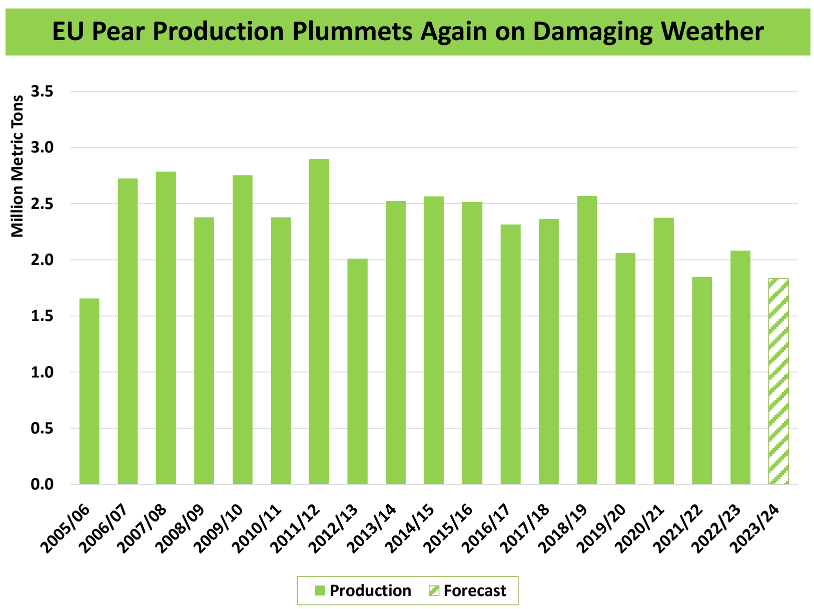
- Chile is lowered 58,000 tons to 497,000 on lower-than-expected output.
- India is raised 26,700 tons to 281,700 on greater shipments to Nepal and United Arab Emirates.

FRESH PEARS

World pear production for 2023/24 is expected to edge up 300,000 tons to 25.2 million as gains in China more than offset weather-related losses in the European Union. Exports are forecast up 89,000 tons to 1.8 million on improved shipments from China and South Africa.

China production is anticipated to rise 600,000 tons to 19.6 million, rebounding from last year's frost-damaged crop. Good growing conditions throughout the major production provinces are expected to improve output, more than offsetting losses from declining acreage. Planted area continues to slowly decrease due to a policy encouraging or requiring the removal of fruit trees from farmland (as defined by government regulations). However, in areas where pears are allowed to be grown, growers continue to upgrade farming practices with investments in new technologies and new varieties, improving volume and quality. Exports are expected to surge over 20 percent to 500,000 tons as higher domestic volumes boost shipments to top markets, particularly Indonesia and Vietnam. Imports are forecast slightly higher to 20,000 tons on greater output in Southern Hemisphere suppliers.

EU production is forecast down 249,000 tons to 1.8 million, similar to 2021/22 output and the smallest crop since 2005/06, driven by severe losses in top producer Italy. Multiple damaging weather events are expected to reduce Italy's crop by over 60 percent. Lower supplies are expected to pressure exports 21,000 tons lower to 325,000 and raise demand, boosting imports 30,000 tons to 170,000.



United States production is forecast unchanged at 583,000 tons. A third straight year of gains in California and greater output in Washington is expected to offset losses in Oregon from a delayed and concentrated bloom and from warm temperatures and rain causing fire blight issues. USDA-NASS surveyed industry and published a U.S. forecast for pear production in the August 2023 *Crop Production* report. Exports are expected to edge up 10,000 tons to 110,000 on steady supplies and improved shipments to top markets Mexico and Canada. Imports are projected to rebound to their highest level since 2014/15, up 9,000 tons to 80,000, as higher shipments from Argentina are augmented by rising pear shipments from China and to a lesser extent South Korea.

Argentina production is expected to rise for a second straight year, up 23,000 tons to 625,000, on favorable weather. The industry continues to consolidate as growers are pressured by the rise of production costs, urbanization decreasing planted area, and an aging labor force creating a shortage of knowledgeable workers for production operations. Exports are projected to edge slightly higher to 320,000 tons as greater available supplies lift shipments to Northern Hemisphere markets.

South Africa production is expected to make a slight recovery from last year's hail damage, rising 10,000 tons to 500,000 on improved growing conditions. Acreage continues to rise but at a slow rate. Input costs and shipping rates are reducing profitability, and combined with uncertainty around the future of the pear canning industry (see GAIN Report SF2023-0023, South Arican Canned Fruit Trade), growers are cautious about investing in new plantings. Higher supplies and increased EU demand are expected to boost exports 35,000 tons to 280,000.

Chile production is forecast to continue its downward trend, contracting 10,000 tons to 202,000 on declining acreage. Exports are expected to slip another 5,000 tons to 105,000 on reduced supplies.

Key Revisions to 2022/23:

World production is raised 1.2 million tons to 24.9 million.

- China is raised 1.2 million tons to 19.0 million on less-than-expected frost damage in Hebei province.

World imports are raised 22,400 tons to 1.7 million.

- The European Union is reduced 24,700 tons to 140,300 on fewer shipments from South Africa.
- Indonesia is lowered 9,400 tons to 150,600 on fewer-than-expected shipments from China.
- Iraq imports of 25,700 tons have been added to the database as a new series beginning with 2013/14.

World exports are lowered 26,200 tons to 1.7 million.

- South Africa is lowered 30,000 tons to 245,000 on greater-than-expected hail damage reducing exportable supplies.

Future Releases and Contact Information
For additional information, please contact Elaine Protzman at (202) 720-5588 or *elaine.protzman@fas.usda.gov*

The next release of this circular is scheduled for June 18, 2024. To receive the circular via email, go to https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new. Please visit https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/fresh-apples-grapes-and-pears-world-markets-and-trade to view archived reports.

The *Fresh Apples, Grapes, and Pears: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on reports from FAS Overseas Posts and on available secondary information. The individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx.

PSD Online
The entire USDA PSD database is available online at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline

Additional Resources
For additional data and analysis, please refer to the USDA-FAS website: https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/commodities/fresh-fruit

NOTES TO USERS:
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, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

HS Codes:
The following harmonized codes are used for compiling trade data:

- 080610 – table grapes
- 080810 – apples
- 080830 – pears

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)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Dec 2023/24
Production						
China	33,000	42,425	44,066	45,973	44,500	45,000
European Union	14,810	11,480	11,935	12,266	12,683	12,208
Turkey	3,600	3,620	4,300	4,493	4,968	4,850
United States	4,479	4,852	4,505	4,375	4,300	4,356
India	2,371	2,370	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,410
Iran	2,241	2,241	2,241	2,241	2,241	2,241
Russia	1,611	1,779	1,540	1,641	1,742	1,844
Brazil	1,223	983	1,297	1,297	1,297	1,297
Ukraine	1,154	1,115	1,279	1,279	1,279	1,279
South Africa	894	991	1,164	1,250	1,150	1,230
Other	6,467	6,810	6,620	6,321	6,374	6,394
Total	71,849	78,665	81,247	83,436	82,934	83,109
Domestic Consumption						
China	32,275	41,487	43,033	45,051	43,821	44,235
European Union	13,839	10,659	11,175	11,448	11,893	11,363
Turkey	3,324	3,412	4,013	4,096	4,572	4,471
United States	3,884	4,098	3,838	3,759	3,788	3,646
India	2,384	2,250	2,400	2,577	2,550	2,639
Russia	2,323	2,455	2,259	2,216	2,079	2,129
Iran	1,916	1,423	1,286	1,334	1,695	1,511
Brazil	1,246	1,028	1,250	1,392	1,412	1,417
Ukraine	1,110	1,114	1,273	1,231	1,247	1,254
Mexico	794	1,017	973	899	1,042	1,061
Other	8,534	9,189	9,177	9,208	8,601	8,924
Total	71,629	78,133	80,678	83,213	82,699	82,649
Imports						
Iraq	332	405	406	455	341	425
India	277	194	377	448	360	410
United Kingdom	343	320	330	328	278	315
Vietnam	158	233	278	299	303	305
Russia	795	763	796	587	347	295
European Union	389	378	325	331	243	250
Mexico	247	257	260	266	232	250
Bangladesh	188	271	266	252	178	205
Saudi Arabia	182	195	174	179	199	205
United Arab Emirates	150	171	175	211	190	200
Other	3,045	3,239	2,989	3,145	2,712	2,909
Total	6,106	6,425	6,375	6,502	5,383	5,769
Exports						
European Union	1,359	1,199	1,084	1,149	1,033	1,095
China	818	1,042	1,102	997	774	845
United States	741	861	775	721	611	820
Iran	325	818	956	907	546	730
South Africa	469	509	589	625	595	650
Chile	674	660	644	603	490	480
Turkey	278	209	288	398	396	380
New Zealand	391	400	356	341	310	320
Serbia	184	206	185	165	110	170
Moldova	251	217	150	253	123	140
Other	528	476	506	428	471	463
Total	6,018	6,596	6,634	6,587	5,461	6,093

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)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Dec 2023/24
Production						
China	9,900	10,800	11,450	11,980	12,750	13,500
India	2,900	2,280	2,300	2,900	2,850	2,950
Turkey	1,950	2,050	2,220	1,857	2,220	1,900
Brazil	1,486	1,436	1,748	1,748	1,748	1,748
Uzbekistan	1,603	1,607	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
Egypt	1,350	1,385	1,170	1,470	1,560	1,568
European Union	1,589	1,548	1,374	1,422	1,546	1,298
United States	997	905	871	826	811	878
Peru	630	645	685	713	766	776
Chile	835	785	665	793	656	745
Other	1,159	1,302	1,293	1,308	1,296	1,331
Total	24,399	24,743	25,471	26,713	27,899	28,389
Fresh Dom. Consumption						
China	9,873	10,677	11,215	11,810	12,537	13,150
India	2,356	1,803	1,830	2,285	2,256	2,360
European Union	1,916	1,872	1,766	1,854	1,946	1,778
Turkey	1,771	1,845	2,006	1,595	1,997	1,722
Brazil	1,455	1,394	1,677	1,703	1,699	1,705
Uzbekistan	1,485	1,487	1,566	1,471	1,455	1,595
United States	1,199	1,252	1,227	1,281	1,311	1,428
Egypt	1,235	1,248	1,027	1,328	1,392	1,400
Russia	307	308	369	405	440	328
United Kingdom	268	275	269	271	258	280
Other	2,098	2,158	2,214	2,213	2,143	2,192
Total	23,964	24,318	25,166	26,216	27,434	27,938
Imports						
United States	571	672	670	713	746	760
European Union	520	501	572	604	573	630
Russia	290	288	351	380	409	300
United Kingdom	268	275	269	271	258	280
Canada	179	189	191	184	178	175
Vietnam	101	113	147	99	141	150
Thailand	124	131	140	103	136	145
China	262	239	194	181	175	130
Hong Kong	259	238	201	119	116	120
Indonesia	112	94	101	100	105	120
Other	674	679	740	838	727	729
Total	3,359	3,418	3,577	3,592	3,565	3,539
Exports						
Peru	388	400	468	537	593	595
Chile	655	605	526	608	497	565
China	289	362	428	351	389	480
South Africa	276	284	322	336	285	310
India	250	185	267	275	282	295
Mexico	147	224	207	196	209	230
United States	368	325	314	258	247	210
Turkey	179	205	215	264	227	180
Egypt	125	150	155	150	170	170
European Union	193	177	180	173	173	150
Other	620	623	588	592	634	490
Total	3,490	3,540	3,669	3,739	3,705	3,675

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)

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Dec 2023/24
Production						
China	14,000	17,314	17,815	18,876	19,000	19,600
European Union	2,568	2,059	2,373	1,847	2,081	1,832
Argentina	600	640	615	557	602	625
United States	726	645	593	589	583	583
Turkey	520	530	550	530	571	540
South Africa	413	438	461	540	490	500
India	300	310	308	310	300	313
Russia	242	290	247	240	235	230
Japan	239	198	206	206	206	206
Chile	252	222	233	223	212	202
Other	547	586	487	564	605	554
Total	20,407	23,233	23,889	24,481	24,886	25,186
Domestic Consumption						
China	13,645	16,707	17,345	18,404	18,607	19,120
European Union	2,305	1,823	2,172	1,684	1,875	1,677
United States	654	586	560	547	554	553
Turkey	478	479	477	436	482	465
Russia	461	436	446	422	454	389
India	288	327	330	338	328	347
Argentina	291	300	301	283	287	306
South Africa	188	212	214	253	245	220
Japan	237	197	205	205	205	205
Indonesia	145	236	196	215	151	185
Other	1,585	1,754	1,531	1,629	1,684	1,622
Total	20,277	23,059	23,776	24,416	24,871	25,090
Imports						
Indonesia	145	236	196	215	151	185
European Union	157	172	175	186	140	170
Brazil	154	138	121	133	159	160
Russia	261	194	241	183	220	160
Vietnam	63	133	97	101	96	110
Belarus	118	119	112	78	108	105
United Kingdom	118	100	105	103	112	100
Hong Kong	85	76	81	77	80	80
Mexico	92	84	73	72	80	80
United States	73	72	75	69	71	80
Other	442	509	473	503	485	479
Total	1,706	1,832	1,749	1,719	1,701	1,709
Exports						
China	366	619	480	482	410	500
European Union	420	407	377	349	346	325
Argentina	310	340	315	275	315	320
South Africa	226	227	247	287	245	280
United States	144	130	109	110	100	110
Chile	132	114	127	116	110	105
Turkey	42	51	73	94	89	75
Belarus	70	16	54	27	50	45
Korea, South	27	31	19	24	30	25
Australia	9	9	9	8	7	8
Other	15	15	11	11	15	12
Total	1,760	1,959	1,821	1,784	1,716	1,805

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.