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Fresh Peaches and Cherries:\\ \title{
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Fresh Peach/Nectarine 2017/18 Highlights

World peach and nectarine production is forecast up a modest 458,000 metric tons (tons) to 21.2 million as gains in China and the European Union more than offset losses in the United States. Global trade is forecast up on larger supplies in China and the European Union.

China's production is expected to continue growing, rising slightly to 14.3 million tons as new bearings come into production. Exports are projected up 16,000 tons to 90,000 on higher shipments, especially to Kazakhstan and Vietnam. Imports are forecast to rocket from 400 tons to 9,000 mostly due to supplies from Chile and resulting from a bilateral trade agreement signed in November 2016.

United States production is forecast down 72,000 tons to 787,000 as low chill hours, early bloom, and a late spring freeze decimated crops in Georgia and South Carolina, the top producing states after California. Exports are expected to fall sharply by 21,000 tons to 60,000 on diminished output. Imports are projected down slightly to 40,000 tons on lower supplies from Chile in both early and late 2017.

Turkey's production is forecast to ease fractionally to 505,000 tons following hail damage in the Marmara region. Exports are expected to rise 9,000 tons to 60,000 on revived exports to Russia following the lifting of its ban on Turkey's peaches in October 2016.

European Union's production is expected to rise 238,000 tons to 4.1 million due to new higher-yielding trees coming into production and good flowering and fruit set in main producing Member States. Exports are anticipated to rise 69,000 tons to 295,000 as higher available supplies boost shipments, especially to Belarus and Ukraine. Despite this rebound, EU trade continues to be affected by Russia's ban on imports from certain countries. Imports are forecast down slightly to 28,000 tons on higher available domestic supplies.


Chile's production is projected slightly lower, down 3,000 tons to 146,000 as growing area for peaches continues to decline. Despite a significant jump in shipments to China resulting from the signing of a bilateral agreement, total exports are expected down in line with production, to 85,000 tons.

Japan's production is forecast to continue its downward trend, easing 2,000 tons to 125,000 as growing area continues to erode due to the farming population declining further amidst an aging population, a lack of succeeding younger farmers, and an unstable labor supply.

Australia's production is expected to rise slightly to 92,000 tons on good growing conditions and lower water costs. Exports are projected up 3,000 tons to 12,000 on higher shipments especially to China after gaining market access in 2016. Imports, dominated by the United States, are forecast flat at 3,000 tons due to low domestic prices. This will provide little or no incentive for key suppliers to expand their market presence.

World cherry production is forecast down 3 percent to 3.1 million tons as weather damaged crops in the European Union and Turkey counter gains in the United States and China. Global exports are up 10 percent to over 400,000 tons on higher exportable supplies in Chile and the United States.

United States production is projected up 37,000 tons to 495,000, the second highest level since 2009/10, as good growing conditions for sweet cherries in the Pacific Northwest and good moisture levels in California offset frost-induced losses in tart cherry-producing states. Exports are expected to surge 45 percent, rising 34,000 tons to a record 110,000 as a bumper crop boosts shipments to all top markets, especially Canada and China. Imports are forecast down slightly though in line with recent years.

Higher U.S. Cherry Production Propels Exports to New Record


European Union's production is projected to plunge 21 percent to 576,000 tons due to heavy April and May frosts affecting over half of the key cherry-producing Member States, most significantly in Poland, the top tart cherry grower. Despite lower production, sustained demand from non-EU Eastern European countries is expected to slightly boost exports. Imports are forecast down 8,000 tons to 50,000 on fewer deliveries from top supplier Turkey.

Turkey's production is expected to contract a modest 25,000 tons to 500,000 on reduced fruit set caused by summer hail coupled with heavy rain at harvest in several regions, including Canakkale and Balikesir. Fruit quality issues resulting from poor weather conditions are expected to sharply limit exports by 25 percent to 60,000 tons.

China's production is forecast up for the fifth straight year, rising 30,000 tons to 360,000 on the continuing trend of new plantings reaching maturity. Despite strong mid-year shipments from the United States, lower deliveries from Chile in early 2017 are expected to result in slightly reduced imports of 105,000 tons.

Chile's production is forecast up 8,000 tons to a near-record 124,000 , the second highest level in 3 years, as new orchards come into production. Cherry tree acreage and production have grown steadily for over a decade partly due to growers of other fruit converting their orchards to highyield varieties of cherries. Exports are expected to rise near 10 percent to 105,000 tons as expanding production leads to higher shipments, especially to China in later 2017.

Japan's production is projected nearly flat at 19,000 tons as frost during flowering exacerbated the decline in production resulting from retiring farmers. Imports are forecast up slightly to 5,000 tons as higher shipments from the United States fulfill steady consumer demand.

Russia's imports are expected to remain nearly flat at 67,000 tons as deliveries from Moldova and Serbia offset lower shipments from Azerbaijan.

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## Marketing Years:

Peaches/Nectarines - Northern Hemisphere countries are on a January-December year indicated as the first year of the split year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a November-October year indicated as the first year of the split year.

Cherries - Northern Hemisphere countries are on a January-December year indicated as the first year of the split year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a November-October year indicated as the first year of the split year.
(1,000 Metric Tons)

|  | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sep } \\ 2017 / 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 11,430 | 11,900 | 12,784 | 13,600 | 14,000 | 14,300 |
| European Union | 3,832 | 3,731 | 4,055 | 4,043 | 3,848 | 4,086 |
| United States | 1,039 | 953 | 946 | 906 | 859 | 787 |
| Turkey | 550 | 550 | 500 | 560 | 510 | 505 |
| Argentina | 290 | 292 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 |
| Brazil | 218 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 |
| Uzbekistan | 154 | 170 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Mexico | 163 | 161 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 |
| South Africa | 171 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Chile | 149 | 91 | 137 | 146 | 149 | 146 |
| Other | 375 | 352 | 342 | 325 | 326 | 326 |
| Total | 18,369 | 18,577 | 19,804 | 20,620 | 20,732 | 21,190 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 9,733 | 10,183 | 10,719 | 11,314 | 11,427 | 11,819 |
| European Union | 2,704 | 2,877 | 2,733 | 3,022 | 2,904 | 2,966 |
| Turkey | 387 | 396 | 341 | 390 | 340 | 445 |
| United States | 551 | 432 | 472 | 440 | 419 | 391 |
| Argentina | 72 | 79 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 290 |
| Russia | 295 | 281 | 260 | 235 | 231 | 250 |
| Brazil | 242 | 231 | 234 | 234 | 231 | 231 |
| Other | 1,135 | 1,112 | 1,102 | 1,074 | 1,072 | 1,117 |
| Total | 15,119 | 15,590 | 15,936 | 16,786 | 16,702 | 17,509 |
| For Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 1,650 | 1,680 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,400 |
| European Union | 774 | 558 | 972 | 708 | 725 | 823 |
| United States | 431 | 459 | 412 | 430 | 406 | 376 |
| Japan | 18 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Australia | 37 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chile | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Argentina | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 0 |
| Other | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 0 |
| Total | 3,244 | 3,065 | 3,746 | 3,701 | 3,992 | 3,628 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | 265 | 248 | 225 | 200 | 196 | 215 |
| Belarus | 22 | 37 | 82 | 170 | 110 | 115 |
| Kazakhstan | 31 | 31 | 46 | 37 | 36 | 45 |
| Canada | 46 | 48 | 40 | 41 | 44 | 40 |
| Ukraine | 69 | 36 | 42 | 17 | 26 | 40 |
| United States | 40 | 37 | 23 | 38 | 47 | 40 |
| Switzerland | 33 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 36 |
| European Union | 32 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 28 |
| Mexico | 32 | 33 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 25 |
| Vietnam | 22 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 18 | 25 |
| Other | 123 | 136 | 78 | 87 | 98 | 101 |
| Total | 713 | 681 | 637 | 700 | 666 | 710 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 366 | 308 | 357 | 297 | 226 | 295 |
| Belarus | 3 | 19 | 55 | 150 | 87 | 90 |
| China | 47 | 37 | 65 | 86 | 74 | 90 |
| Chile | 93 | 43 | 84 | 86 | 88 | 85 |
| Turkey | 44 | 34 | 39 | 51 | 51 | 60 |
| United States | 97 | 100 | 86 | 73 | 81 | 60 |
| Uzbekistan | 21 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 42 | 20 |
| South Africa | 14 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| Australia | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 12 |
| Japan | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 699 | 583 | 739 | 788 | 680 | 734 |

Note: The marketing year begins in January of the first year for Northern Hemisphere countries and November of the first year for Southern Hemisphere countries.

## Fresh Cherries Summary

(1,000 Metric Tons)

|  | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sep } \\ 2017 / 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 622 | 724 | 758 | 751 | 730 | 576 |
| Turkey | 500 | 510 | 465 | 565 | 525 | 500 |
| United States | 418 | 401 | 462 | 417 | 458 | 495 |
| China | 170 | 180 | 220 | 250 | 330 | 360 |
| Ukraine | 245 | 282 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| Russia | 255 | 278 | 278 | 278 | 278 | 278 |
| Uzbekistan | 126 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Serbia | 97 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| Chile | 65 | 86 | 127 | 103 | 116 | 124 |
| Syria | 82 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Other | 105 | 117 | 115 | 115 | 111 | 116 |
| Total | 2,686 | 2,906 | 3,033 | 3,087 | 3,156 | 3,057 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 209 | 214 | 280 | 336 | 431 | 455 |
| European Union | 377 | 401 | 422 | 424 | 424 | 389 |
| Russia | 332 | 363 | 347 | 352 | 346 | 345 |
| Turkey | 289 | 301 | 260 | 341 | 290 | 275 |
| United States | 214 | 142 | 170 | 167 | 171 | 194 |
| Ukraine | 93 | 126 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 128 |
| Uzbekistan | 121 | 123 | 123 | 135 | 111 | 111 |
| Other | 371 | 360 | 393 | 391 | 428 | 409 |
| Total | 2,006 | 2,030 | 2,123 | 2,275 | 2,329 | 2,307 |
| For Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 262 | 328 | 339 | 315 | 338 | 207 |
| United States | 116 | 202 | 218 | 189 | 224 | 201 |
| Turkey | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 165 |
| Ukraine | 150 | 152 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| China | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| Chile | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Canada | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Other | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 697 | 853 | 881 | 828 | 887 | 745 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 42 | 38 | 65 | 92 | 109 | 105 |
| Hong Kong | 46 | 32 | 58 | 63 | 100 | 75 |
| Russia | 76 | 85 | 69 | 74 | 68 | 67 |
| European Union | 47 | 50 | 42 | 37 | 58 | 50 |
| Canada | 37 | 25 | 30 | 24 | 24 | 30 |
| Korea, South | 10 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 19 |
| Belarus | 3 | 8 | 12 | 44 | 18 | 15 |
| Taiwan | 15 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| United States | 13 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 |
| Japan | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Other | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 304 | 279 | 323 | 378 | 427 | 397 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 101 | 67 | 88 | 75 | 76 | 110 |
| Chile | 51 | 67 | 103 | 84 | 96 | 105 |
| Turkey | 57 | 54 | 50 | 69 | 80 | 60 |
| European Union | 30 | 43 | 39 | 48 | 25 | 30 |
| Uzbekistan | 5 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 29 | 29 |
| Serbia | 11 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 23 |
| Azerbaijan | 7 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 14 |
| Canada | 8 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 12 |
| Belarus | 1 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 6 | 8 |
| Australia | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Other | 15 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 288 | 301 | 351 | 362 | 366 | 403 |

Note: The marketing year begins in January of the first year for Northern Hemisphere countries and November of the first year for Southern Hemisphere countries. Fresh cherries includes sweet and sour cherries.

