## Fresh Peaches and Cherries:

## World Markets and Trade

Fresh Peach/Nectarine 2016/17 Highlights

World peach and nectarine production is forecast to remain flat at 20.0 million metric tons as gains in China are offset by losses in the European Union (EU), Turkey, and the United States. Global trade is projected down on sharp drops in Belarus imports and exports.

China's production is forecast to continue its upward trend, increasing 300,000 tons to 13.5 million due in large part to additional plantings coming into production. Record exports are expected for a third consecutive year, climbing 14,000 tons to 100,000 on higher shipments to Russia and Vietnam.

United States' production is expected to decline again for the sixth straight year, sliding 35,000 tons to 863,000 . Freestone full bloom in California occurred approximately a week ahead of schedule with fruit set reported as variable, and

China Peach Exports Gaining Market Share While EU Flattens
 some growers reported below-average yields due to a warm winter and lack of water. On the East Coast, early spring frost damage lowered production in many producing states. Exports are forecast up slightly to 75,000 tons as shipments to Canada experience a marginal rise yet remain fairly flat to other top markets. Imports are expected up 4,000 tons to 42,000 on data showing higher trade with Chile.

EU's production is projected to fall 217,000 tons to 3.7 million as unfavorable weather lowered yields in top producers Spain and Italy. Exports are forecast down 11 percent to 265,000 tons as Russian's ban on imports from certain countries, extended through 2017, continues to affect EU trade. Imports are slated to rise slightly to 30,000 tons on lower available domestic supplies.

Turkey's production is projected to drop 50,000 tons to 510,000 due to a spring freeze in the northwest province of Bursa. Exports are forecast to rise 4,000 tons to 55,000 as higher shipments to Iraq and Eastern Europe more than offset lost trade with Russia following its January 1, 2016, ban on Turkish peaches.

Chile's production is forecast down 10,000 tons to 130,000 as planting area continues to decline in favor of more profitable crops. Exports are expected down similarly, dropping 6,000 tons to 80,000.

Japan's production is anticipated to rebound from last year's weather-damaged crop and rise 8,000 tons to 130,000 despite the continued dwindling of planted area.

Australia's production is slated to remain flat at 90,000 tons due to low domestic prices and subdued demand. Exports are expected to rise 5,000 tons to 15,000 on higher exports to China resulting from a bilateral trade agreement signed in May 2016. Imports are forecast to keep pace with exports, rising a modest 2,000 tons to 8,000 mostly due to new shipments from China stemming from the agreement.

Russia's imports are forecast to continue their decline, dropping 20,000 tons to 180,000 as shipments from Belarus decline and Russia's ban on fruit from certain countries is extended through 2017.

World cherry production is forecast to remain steady at 3.0 million metric tons as losses in the EU and Turkey offset gains in China. Global exports are projected up 50,000 tons to 412,000 on higher demand in the EU and Hong Kong.

EU's production is forecast down 81,000 tons to 655,000 as growth in top growers Poland and Spain is more than offset by losses in Italy and Greece due to adverse growing conditions. Exports are projected to plunge nearly 40 percent, dropping 18,000 tons to 30,000 on lower exports to Belarus and Moldova. Imports are expected to surge over 60 percent, rising 23,000 tons to 60,000 as lower domestic supplies drive increased shipments from Turkey.

Turkey's production is expected to drop 90,000 tons to 475,000 due to frost damage during flowering. However, exports are forecast to surge 30 percent to 90,000 tons on higher demand from the EU.

United States' production is anticipated to remain flat at 419,000 tons as a rebound in Michigan production is offset by lower production in Washington due to poor pollination. Exports are forecast up a marginal 2,000 tons to 77,000 on higher exports to some Asian markets. Imports are down slightly to 13,000 tons because of lower available product from Chile at the beginning of 2016.

China's production is expected to jump nearly 30 percent, rising 70,000 tons to 320,000 as new plantings continue to reach maturity and a warm spring in the north prompts higher yield. Imports are forecast up only slightly to 95,000 tons as a result of fewer available supplies from Chile at the beginning of 2016.

Chile's cherry production is forecast to surge 32,000 tons to 135,000 , as plantings rebound from the previous year's adverse weather and new trees come into production. Exports are expected up similarly, rising 26,000 tons to 110,000 on strong demand in China (to be reflected in

China's Cherry Production and Imports Continue to Grow
 China’s 2017/18 imports).

Japan's production is forecast up slightly to 19,500 tons on good weather during flowering and fruit maturing. Sluggish consumer demand is projected to keep imports flat at 5,000 tons.

Russia's imports are projected higher at 80,000 tons as shipments from Azerbaijan more than offset lower shipments from Belarus.

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## Marketing Years:

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

|  | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sep } \\ 2016 / 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 11,500 | 11,430 | 11,900 | 12,784 | 13,200 | 13,500 |
| European Union | 4,250 | 3,832 | 3,731 | 4,055 | 3,953 | 3,736 |
| United States | 1,150 | 1,039 | 953 | 946 | 898 | 863 |
| Turkey | 520 | 550 | 550 | 500 | 560 | 510 |
| Argentina | 285 | 290 | 292 | 290 | 290 | 290 |
| Brazil | 222 | 233 | 218 | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| South Africa | 157 | 176 | 174 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Mexico | 167 | 163 | 161 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Chile | 153 | 149 | 91 | 137 | 140 | 130 |
| Japan | 140 | 135 | 125 | 137 | 122 | 130 |
| Other | 347 | 327 | 315 | 289 | 287 | 287 |
| Total | 18,891 | 18,323 | 18,509 | 19,688 | 20,000 | 19,996 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 9,861 | 9,733 | 10,183 | 10,719 | 10,914 | 10,900 |
| European Union | 3,265 | 2,704 | 2,877 | 2,733 | 2,817 | 2,719 |
| United States | 632 | 551 | 432 | 472 | 433 | 430 |
| Turkey | 367 | 387 | 396 | 341 | 390 | 335 |
| Brazil | 249 | 257 | 237 | 243 | 242 | 240 |
| Russia | 282 | 295 | 281 | 255 | 229 | 210 |
| Mexico | 202 | 194 | 194 | 186 | 186 | 190 |
| Other | 907 | 953 | 922 | 900 | 857 | 887 |
| Total | 15,765 | 15,073 | 15,522 | 15,849 | 16,067 | 15,910 |
| For Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,680 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,500 |
| European Union | 689 | 774 | 558 | 972 | 828 | 762 |
| United States | 464 | 431 | 459 | 412 | 430 | 400 |
| Argentina | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 | 211 |
| Turkey | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Australia | 37 | 37 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chile | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Other | 18 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 3,142 | 3,244 | 3,065 | 3,746 | 3,806 | 4,013 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | 250 | 265 | 248 | 225 | 200 | 180 |
| Belarus | 11 | 22 | 37 | 82 | 170 | 120 |
| Canada | 51 | 46 | 48 | 40 | 41 | 45 |
| United States | 47 | 40 | 37 | 23 | 38 | 42 |
| Kazakhstan | 25 | 31 | 31 | 46 | 37 | 35 |
| Mexico | 35 | 32 | 33 | 26 | 26 | 30 |
| European Union | 31 | 32 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
| Switzerland | 31 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 30 |
| Ukraine | 40 | 69 | 36 | 42 | 17 | 25 |
| Vietnam | 21 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 22 | 25 |
| Other | 124 | 123 | 136 | 107 | 89 | 88 |
| Total | 666 | 713 | 681 | 666 | 701 | 650 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 309 | 366 | 308 | 357 | 297 | 265 |
| China | 39 | 47 | 37 | 65 | 86 | 100 |
| Chile | 96 | 93 | 43 | 84 | 86 | 80 |
| Belarus | 0 | 3 | 19 | 55 | 150 | 75 |
| United States | 101 | 97 | 100 | 86 | 73 | 75 |
| Turkey | 33 | 44 | 34 | 39 | 51 | 55 |
| South Africa | 13 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Australia | 6 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 15 |
| Uzbekistan | 28 | 21 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 15 |
| Argentina | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Other | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 632 | 699 | 583 | 739 | 788 | 704 |

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)

|  | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Sep } \\ 2016 / 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 834 | 622 | 724 | 758 | 736 | 655 |
| Turkey | 400 | 500 | 510 | 465 | 565 | 475 |
| United States | 404 | 418 | 401 | 462 | 419 | 419 |
| China | 210 | 170 | 180 | 220 | 250 | 320 |
| Ukraine | 246 | 245 | 282 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| Russia | 267 | 255 | 278 | 278 | 278 | 278 |
| Uzbekistan | 88 | 126 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Chile | 86 | 65 | 86 | 127 | 103 | 135 |
| Serbia | 119 | 97 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| Syria | 62 | 82 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Other | 105 | 104 | 117 | 114 | 115 | 116 |
| Total | 2,820 | 2,686 | 2,906 | 3,032 | 3,074 | 3,006 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 224 | 209 | 214 | 280 | 336 | 407 |
| European Union | 530 | 377 | 401 | 422 | 415 | 377 |
| Russia | 347 | 332 | 363 | 347 | 352 | 358 |
| Turkey | 209 | 289 | 301 | 260 | 341 | 230 |
| United States | 184 | 214 | 142 | 170 | 171 | 150 |
| Ukraine | 96 | 93 | 126 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| Uzbekistan | 74 | 121 | 123 | 123 | 135 | 110 |
| Other | 356 | 371 | 359 | 394 | 390 | 397 |
| Total | 2,020 | 2,005 | 2,029 | 2,123 | 2,269 | 2,158 |
| For Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 314 | 262 | 328 | 339 | 310 | 307 |
| United States | 169 | 116 | 202 | 218 | 188 | 205 |
| Turkey | 144 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Ukraine | 147 | 150 | 152 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| China | 10 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Chile | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Canada | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Other | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 793 | 697 | 853 | 881 | 821 | 840 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 24 | 42 | 38 | 65 | 92 | 95 |
| Hong Kong | 32 | 46 | 32 | 58 | 63 | 80 |
| Russia | 80 | 76 | 85 | 69 | 74 | 80 |
| European Union | 40 | 47 | 50 | 42 | 37 | 60 |
| Canada | 33 | 37 | 25 | 30 | 24 | 30 |
| Belarus | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 44 | 15 |
| United States | 20 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| Korea, South | 5 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| Taiwan | 12 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| Japan | 10 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Other | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Total | 265 | 304 | 279 | 324 | 379 | 405 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chile | 71 | 51 | 67 | 103 | 84 | 110 |
| Turkey | 47 | 57 | 54 | 50 | 69 | 90 |
| United States | 71 | 101 | 67 | 88 | 75 | 77 |
| European Union | 30 | 30 | 43 | 39 | 48 | 30 |
| Uzbekistan | 14 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 30 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 20 |
| Serbia | 11 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Canada | 7 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 15 |
| Belarus | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 10 |
| Australia | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Other | 16 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 5 |
| Total | 271 | 288 | 301 | 351 | 362 | 412 |

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.

