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Chile

Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

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Report Highlights:

Forecasts for MY 2015 production and exports of Chilean table grapes, apples and pears are expected be greater than the previous MY, as a result of stable weather conditions and sufficient cold accumulation during the previous winter months. Table grape and pear production in particular are expected to climb by 14.2% and 8.6% respectively.

Executive Summary:

Stable weather during this last winter and sufficient cold hours accumulated has resulted in a positive effect on budding for fresh deciduous fruits. Industry sources expect production to increase, which will also positively impact exports for apples, table grapes and pears that are typically exported on consignment. Table grape and pear production in particular are expected to climb by 14.2% and 8.6% respectively.

Commodities:

Apples, Fresh

Production:

Total output for the coming 2015 production season (January 2015 through December 2015), producers are forecasting a larger harvest than in CY2014 of 100,000MT, as weather conditions where fairly normal over the last winter. In addition, higher than normal temperatures over the spring months are not expected to have a negative effect on quality and total volume of the production.

Crop Area

Producers have been diversifying their orchards, by planting new and more productive varieties, i.e., Fuji, Gala, Jonathan, Braeburn, Pink Lady and Galaxies in replacement for the traditional varieties, such as Red Delicious and its variations (i.e., Richard Red, Starking, etc.) and increasing orchard density. As a result we expect that output will expand under normal weather conditions in the coming years. Red apple varieties constitute over 75 percent of total planting and output. The main green variety is Granny Smith, which is used both for fresh export (mainly to Europe and the United States) as well as for concentrated apple juice production.

Consumption:

There are no official statistics on domestic fresh apple consumption. The figures shown in the PS&D table are estimated as a residual of production, minus an estimate of apples destined for processing and the known export figure.

Trade:

The US continues to be Chile's largest export market for apples.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Apples, Fresh Chile	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	37,300	37,300	37,700	37,700		37,207
Area Harvested	33,150	33,150	33,500	33,500		33,500
Bearing Trees	14,912	14,912	15,100	15,070		15,070
Non-Bearing Trees	1,899	1,899	1,920	1,920		1,698
Total Trees	16,811	16,811	17,020	16,990		16,768
Commercial Production	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,290,000	1,300,000		1,400,000
Non-Comm. Production	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000
Production	1,420,000	1,420,000	1,300,000	1,310,000		1,410,000
Imports	1,100	1,050	600	600		600
Total Supply	1,421,100	1,421,050	1,300,600	1,310,600		1,410,600
Fresh Dom. Consumption	195,800	196,000	150,600	196,000		196,000
Exports	833,200	833,100	840,000	820,000		834,000
For Processing	392,100	391,950	310,000	294,600		380,600

Withdrawal From Market	0		0			
Total Distribution	1,421,100	1,421,050	1,300,600	1,310,600		1,410,600
HA, 1000 TREES, MT						

Commodities:

Grapes, Table, Fresh

Production:

MY 2015 production is expected to increase by 14.2% for table grapes as a result of weather conditions being stable in all production areas. Sufficient cold hours accumulated during last winter will assure a good production and harvest in the coming season. Some areas in Atacama (Copiapo), Coquimbo and Valparaiso Region are being affected by a drought for the third year, as a result total output of these areas are uncertain according to a contact, but total output is not expected to be affected.

Chile produces over 36 varieties of table grapes for export. Thompson Seedless and Flame Seedless account for the bulk of production. Varieties like Red Globe, Superior Seedless, Crimson and Autumn Royal continued to increase in the last few years, as most of the replanting has been with these varieties. Table Grapes are planted from Atacama Region (Copiapo) to Maule Region (Curico-Talca).

Crop Area

As a result of new and updated planting statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture we adjusted the total area planted in our PS&D table. Nonetheless, industry sources agree that significant new plantings are not likely for the next few years as economic returns have been affected by increasing costs and in general falling prices for table grapes. Additionally, a revaluation of the Chilean peso against the dollar, some years ago, has not helped the fresh fruit export industry in general, as their cost are in pesos and the income is in dollars.

Consumption:

As with most Chilean fresh fruits, domestically consumed table grapes are mainly export rejects. There are no official statistics on domestic consumption. Domestic fresh consumption is derived from the only known figure, which is exports, and estimated production data. Domestic consumption generally accounts for about 10 percent of total output, while processing, mainly into raisins, accounts for another 30 percent.

Trade:

Table grape export volumes are expected to increase in 2015 when compared with the previous year, as a result of a larger production. Over 40 percent of total exports go to the US. The EU is Chile’s second most important export market of table grape. As in the past, table grapes are being imported during the off-season from the United States. MY 2015 exports are expected to increase by 14.6% over MY 2014, due to an increase in production and consignment shipments of table grapes expected.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Grapes, Fresh Chile	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	62,470	62,470	62,570	62,570		52,234
Area Harvested	53,125	53,125	53,250	53,250		49,622
Commercial Production	1,170,000	1,190,000	1,050,000	1,050,000		1,200,000
Non-Comm. Production	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000

Production	1,175,000	1,195,000	1,055,000	1,055,000		1,205,000
Imports	300	215	300	200		200
Total Supply	1,175,300	1,195,215	1,055,300	1,055,200		1,205,200
Fresh Dom. Consumption	318,900	339,215	300,300	305,200		345,200
Exports	856,400	856,000	755,000	750,000		860,000
For Processing	0		0			
Withdrawal From Market	0		0			
Total Distribution	1,175,300	1,195,215	1,055,300	1,055,200		1,205,200
HA, MT						

Commodities:

Pears, Fresh

Production:

Although it is still early for a good prediction on pear production volumes, weather has been good for fruit fresh fruit in general. Similar to table grapes and apples, this last winter provided enough cold hours for good budding for pears, which are likely to have a positive effect on total production. As a result total production is expected to increase by 8.6 % in MY 2015.

There are over 36 pear varieties grown in Chile. Packam's Triumph and Beurre Bosc make up over 60 percent of Chile's exports. Other important varieties in Chile are Abate Fetel, Summer Bartlets and D'Anjou.

Consumption:

Most pears are consumed fresh because only a few existing varieties in Chile can be processed for canned pears or juice concentrates. Domestically consumed pears are mainly export rejects.

Trade:

MY 2015 exports are expected to increase by 9% over MY 2014, in line with the production expansion. The European Union is Chile's main export market close to 50 percent of pear exports are destined for the EU.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Pears, Fresh Chile	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	6,590	6,590	6,590	6,590		6,590
Area Harvested	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		6,000
Bearing Trees	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981		2,981
Non-Bearing Trees	285	285	285	285		285
Total Trees	3,266	3,266	3,266	3,266		3,266
Commercial Production	287,000	287,000	265,000	265,000		288,000
Non-Comm. Production	2,000	2,000	5,000	2,000		2,000
Production	289,000	289,000	270,000	267,000		290,000
Imports	200	165	0	150		150
Total Supply	289,200	289,165	270,000	267,150		290,150
Fresh Dom. Consumption	83,600	84,000	90,000	84,000		85,000
Exports	143,600	143,000	120,000	125,000		136,300
For Processing	62,000	62,165	60,000	58,150		68,850

Withdrawal From Market	0		0			
Total Distribution	289,200	289,165	270,000	267,150		290,150
HA, 1000 TREES, MT						