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# Brazil

**Post:** Brasilia

# Annual Fresh Deciduous Fruit Report

**Report Categories:**

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

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**Report Highlights:**

Post forecasts that apple production will decrease slightly in CY 2015 as a result of unfavorable weather conditions. Apple imports increased 24 percent reaching 111,920 MT in CY 2014, but it is not expected to increase in the same amount in CY 2015. Total pear imports were up 10 percent in CY 2014 to 208,346 MT versus 189,696 MT from the previous year. Grape production will increase slightly in CY 2015.

## General Information:

### Apples

### Area:

Total planted area for apples in Brazil in 2015 is forecast to decrease to 36,312 hectares, a 3 percent decline, as the planting of new trees is limited due to the higher costs of production. Another reason for the reduction in the area is the eradication of old orchards, which were showing low productivity in recent years. Some producers claimed dissatisfaction with the profit margins, and did not show any interest in replacing eradicated trees and planted other crops instead. Apples producers are working to increase productivity using the same area.  New investments in new areas are not expected in the short term, as a result the area for 2016 will remain the same as 2015.

Santa Catarina continues to be the main apple-producing state in Brazil, accounting for 49 percent of total area, followed by Rio Grande do Sul with 45 percent. Brazil mainly produces three varieties of apples: Gala, Fuji and Eva.

Eva variety

Fuji variety

Gala variety

**Total planted area for apple production**

| State | Principal Varieties | Planted area 2013 (ha) | Planted area 2014 (ha) | Planted area 2015 (ha) | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Catarina | Gala and Fuji | 18,493 | 18,038 | 17,929 | -1% |
| Rio Grande do Sul | Gala and Fuji | 18,076 | 17,582 | 16,471 | -6% |
| Parana | Eva | 1,700 | 1,730 | 1,700 | -2% |
| Sao Paulo | Eva | 151 | 212 | 212 | 0% |
| TOTAL BRAZIL | Gala, Fuji and Eva | 38,420 | 37,562 | 36,312 | -3% |

Source: based on IBGE data base – SIDRA

**Production:**

In calendar year (CY) 2014, apple production reached a total of 1.377 million metric tons (MMT). The major producing regions for apples, during the Brazilian winter and spring (Jun-Nov), experienced unfavorable weather conditions. Due to these adverse weather conditions, the general quality of the fruit was low and more fruit was sent for processing in 2014 when compared with 2015.

| State | Production 2013 (MT) | Production 2014 (MT) | Production 2015 (MT) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Santa Catarina | 530,601 | 633,197 | 613,828 |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 642,989 | 690,422 | 598,513 |
| Parana | 49,300 | 48,786 | 51,000 |
| Sao Paulo | 3,665 | 4,988 | 2,684 |
| TOTAL BRAZIL | 1,226,555 | 1,377,393 | 1,266,025 |

Source: IBGE database – SIDRA

The CY 2015 started with some hail in the principal producing areas and the unusual weather also was not favorable for apples producers. As a result, some orchards experienced problems. The Fuji harvest ended on April 2015 and did not develop in the amount expected and the quality was not excellent. The weather damaged the fruit and has affected the quality of the 2015 harvest in general for all varieties, this weather conditions will lead to decrease the volume when compared to 2014.

Trade sources indicate that total apple production for 2016 harvest production is forecast to decrease 2 percent and this number can reach 6 percent depending on the fruit that will be harvested on the period of July – November, 2016.

**Consumption:**

Brazilians consume fresh apples with large variations in preference depending on the region. Consumers in southern Brazil, who have been exposed to a more European style of colonization, prefer larger apples. Consumers in the central region of Brazil prefer medium-sized apples. Those in the Northeast favor smaller-sized apples. Trade contacts highlight that this wide variety of preferences allows Brazilian apples to be marketed all year long. According to the World Apple and Pear Association, fresh apple consumption was 3 kilos (6.61 lbs) per inhabitant.

Apples consumption decreased in 2015 when compared to the previous year as a consequence of the low quality of the fruit available for the purchase. Consumers preferred to substitute low quality apples with other fruits. In addition, the outlook for the economy in 2016 remains weak with rising inflation, rising unemployment, and the escalating indebtedness of Brazilian consumers which is affecting consumer's confidence. Consumer confidence in Brazil plunged in July 2015 to the lowest level since the data series began in September 2005. The higher cost of the fruit also makes Brazilian consumers to switch to other fruits (due to ample variety of fruit in Brazil) or simple do not purchase it.

## Trade:

### Fresh Apple Exports

In CY2014, Brazil exported 44,294 MT of apples, a 48 percent decrease compared to the same period in 2013. The top three export markets were: 25 percent to Netherlands, 25% to Bangladesh and 9 percent to United Kingdom. Apples producers focused on the internal market as the prices were more competitive than compared to the external market.

| Brazil Export Statistics<br>Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calendar Year: 2012 - 2014** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2012** | | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 48,559,505 | 72,253 | 62,941,935 | 85,429 | 31,902,813 | 44,294 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

The panorama is different for CY 2015; the internal market is experiencing economic problems, so apple producers prioritized exports. The outlook for 2016 is the same scenario as in 2015. The only factor that can influence the reduction in volume for exports is the adverse weather conditions that can interfere in the volume and quality of the fruit.

| Brazil Export Statistics<br>Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year To Date: January - August** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 62,843,602 | 85,369 | 31,847,946 | 44,251 | 40,646,356 | 60,112 |
| Bangladesh | T | 8,879,653 | 14,407 | 6,865,270 | 11,123 | 12,058,527 | 17,285 |
| Netherlands | T | 16,061,748 | 22,208 | 8,009,491 | 10,978 | 6,465,726 | 10,754 |
| Ireland | T | 3,440,939 | 4,338 | 2,394,448 | 3,154 | 4,664,544 | 6,260 |
| United Kingdom | T | 15,872,766 | 19,539 | 3,465,899 | 3,938 | 2,804,160 | 3,803 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

## Fresh Apple Imports

Due to increased consumption in 2014, more apples were imported to the national market. According to trade statistics, the amount of imported apples rose by 24 percent, reaching 116,697 MT in 2014.

The panorama changed for CY 2015, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), decreed the ban of apples imports from Argentina due the occurrence of *Cydia pomonella* (from April to June). This is a codling moth known as a regular pest of apple orchards. MAPA published in 2014 that Brazil is free of this pest.

In addition, as reported, the country is experiencing economic problems; the exchange rate increased dramatically which will decrease the imports of the fruit. This scenario is expected to continue the same in CY 2016.

Brazil Import Statistics
Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh
**Calendar Year: 2012 - 2014**

| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2012** | | **2013** | | **2014** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 60,853,791 | 57,920 | 95,427,279 | 93,964 | 111,920,900 | 116,697 |
| Argentina | T | 33,352,487 | 30,937 | 48,836,685 | 46,154 | 52,308,550 | 49,719 |
| Chile | T | 17,010,464 | 18,296 | 36,003,141 | 39,186 | 35,331,781 | 42,366 |
| Italy | T | 3,814,306 | 3,013 | 2,750,846 | 2,011 | 7,772,967 | 7,518 |
| Portugal | T | 718,617 | 709 | 1,382,640 | 1,403 | 6,048,564 | 6,586 |
| Spain | T | 2,820,434 | 2,401 | 3,128,888 | 2,454 | 5,026,040 | 5,229 |
| France | T | 2,320,881 | 1,763 | 3,298,782 | 2,692 | 4,526,305 | 4,120 |
| Uruguay | T | 793,363 | 783 | 26,297 | 64 | 851,796 | 1,101 |
| United States | T | 23,239 | 19 | - | - | 54,897 | 58 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

| Brazil Import Statistics<br>Commodity: 080810, Apples, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year To Date: January - August** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 43,570,525 | 40,823 | 62,190,910 | 64,508 | 36,380,202 | 41,358 |
| Chile | T | 14,630,079 | 15,005 | 22,098,780 | 26,372 | 16,677,068 | 21,499 |
| Argentina | T | 25,886,856 | 23,592 | 34,808,775 | 33,556 | 12,702,966 | 12,318 |
| Italy | T | 1,529,722 | 1,051 | 1,685,207 | 1,221 | 2,526,612 | 2,636 |
| France | T | 652,439 | 448 | 838,638 | 656 | 1,741,654 | 1,661 |
| Portugal | T | 155,681 | 159 | 634,149 | 613 | 1,256,178 | 1,419 |
| Spain | T | 689,451 | 503 | 1,322,013 | 1,056 | 650,251 | 691 |
| Uruguay | T | 26,297 | 64 | 789,402 | 1,015 | 637,885 | 920 |
| United States | T | - | - | 13,946 | 17 | 187,588 | 214 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

## Apple Juice Exports and Imports

As reported last year, apple juice exports and imports decreased in 2014 when compared to 2013. Most of the fruit was destined for processing because the quality was not good enough for table consumption. The apple juice industry is not well established in Brazil, so most of the damaged and small fruit was destined for processing for other products such as puree, concentrates and etc and not juice. The Brazilian juice industry focuses on other fruit flavors such as grape, orange, etc. That is the reason imports of this type of juice have a slight insignificant volume.

| Brazil Export Statistics<br>Commodity: 200979, Apple Juice, Nesoi, Not Fortified With Vitamins Or Minerals, Unfermented, Not Containing Added Spirit, Whether Or Not Sweetened | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calendar Year: 2012 - 2014** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2012** | | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 51,664,042 | 37,063 | 32,660,246 | 24,768 | 21,946,302 | 15,822 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

| Brazil Export Statistics<br>Commodity: 200979, Apple Juice, Nesoi, Not Fortified With Vitamins Or Minerals, Unfermented, Not Containing Added Spirit, Whether Or Not Sweetened | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year To Date: January - August** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 26,147,657 | 19,992 | 12,736,971 | 9,395 | 16,764,177 | 14,880 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

## Harmonized Tariff System (HS) Codes:

## Tariff Rate Table

| Tariff Number (HTS) | Product Description | Rate (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 0808.10.00 | Apples, Fresh | 10 |
| 2009.7 | Apple juice | 14 |

## Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Apples, Fresh Brazil | 2014/2015 | | | 2015/2016 | | | 2016/2017 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2014 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2015 | | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2016 | | | |
| | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | USDA Official | Old Post | New Post | |
| Area Planted | | 37,585 | 37,562 | | | 36,312 | | | 36,312 | (HA) |
| Area Harvested | | 37,432 | 37,122 | | | 35,884 | | | 36,000 | (HA) |
| Bearing Trees | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 TREES) |
| Total Trees | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (1000 TREES) |
| Commercial Production | | 1,185,000 | 1,377,393 | | | 1,266,025 | | | 1,240,000 | (MT) |
| Non-Comm. Production | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Production | 0 | 1,185,000 | 1,377,393 | 0 | 0 | 1,266,025 | 0 | 0 | 1,240,000 | (MT) |
| Imports | | 98,850 | 116,697 | | | 82,716 | | | 72,000 | (MT) |
| Total Supply | 0 | 1,283,850 | 1,494,090 | 0 | 0 | 1,348,741 | 0 | 0 | 1,312,000 | (MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | | 1,024,350 | 1,237,798 | | | 1,200,000 | | | 1,190,000 | (MT) |
| Exports | | 78,000 | 44,294 | | | 90,380 | | | 91,000 | (MT) |
| For Processing | | 181,500 | 211,998 | | | 39,241 | | | 31,000 | (MT) |
| Withdrawal From Market | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 19,120 | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Total Distribution | 0 | 1,283,850 | 1,494,090 | 0 | 0 | 1,348,741 | 0 | 0 | 1,312,000 | (MT) |

**Pear**

**Production**

Pear production in Brazil is insignificant, with only 19,000 MT of output. Thus, the majority of demand for pears is met by imports. This small production is concentrated in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana, Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. The fruit is sold locally, mostly in small cities and with little impact in the big wholesale markets.

The CY 2015 started with some hail in the principal producing areas. As a result, some orchards experienced problems. Considering that the apples production area is near the pear production area, the unusual weather conditions also affected the pear production and will lead to decrease the volume for 2016. The cost of pear production is expensive when compared to other tropical fruit available in Brazil, which does not attract new growers to this market.

**Harmonized Tariff System (HS) Codes:**

**Tariff Rate Table**

| Tariff Number (HTS) | Product Description | Rate (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 0808.30.00 | Pears, Fresh | 10 |

**Imports**

Argentina is the largest pear supplier to Brazil. Pear imports from Spain and Portugal have been increasing over the past several seasons and have impacted the market share of U.S Pears. Spanish and Portuguese pears have the same season as U.S. Pears and enjoy a freight rate and transit time advantage over U.S. Pears. Also, Argentinean pears face a tariff advantage, having preferential access, while U.S. and European Union Pears face a 10% tariff.

Total pear imports were up 10 percent in CY 2014 to 208,346 MT versus 189,696 MT from the previous year.

| Brazil Import Statistics<br>Commodity: 080830, Pears, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calendar Year: 2012 - 2014** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2012** | | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 223,610,350 | 216,826 | 196,301,227 | 189,696 | 200,725,508 | 208,346 |
| Argentina | T | 157,269,491 | 158,338 | 147,355,945 | 147,611 | 135,107,118 | 137,585 |
| Portugal | T | 37,411,562 | 35,481 | 28,699,736 | 26,496 | 44,817,226 | 51,834 |
| Spain | T | 13,678,096 | 10,885 | 12,727,448 | 9,976 | 13,796,163 | 13,495 |
| United States | T | 10,780,264 | 7,987 | 5,119,607 | 3,757 | 4,034,424 | 3,088 |
| Chile | T | 2,689,701 | 2,286 | 2,080,343 | 1,588 | 2,512,048 | 1,838 |
| Italy | T | 404,005 | 267 | 147,943 | 108 | 213,007 | 181 |
| Uruguay | T | 1,377,231 | 1,583 | 170,205 | 160 | 197,360 | 267 |
| France | T | - | - | - | - | 48,162 | 59 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

| Brazil Import Statistics<br>Commodity: 080830, Pears, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year To Date: January - August** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 124,700,146 | 123,476 | 133,952,767 | 137,867 | 108,714,817 | 124,249 |
| Argentina | T | 112,160,302 | 114,193 | 105,943,735 | 109,695 | 81,949,261 | 89,758 |
| Portugal | T | 8,444,705 | 6,260 | 23,541,773 | 24,557 | 21,003,054 | 28,973 |
| Chile | T | 2,033,082 | 1,544 | 2,362,772 | 1,721 | 4,049,589 | 3,907 |
| Spain | T | 692,586 | 473 | 1,509,971 | 1,304 | 908,712 | 840 |
| United States | T | 1,199,266 | 845 | 397,156 | 323 | 620,315 | 461 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uruguay | T | 170,205 | 160 | 197,360 | 267 | 183,886 | 311 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

Trade sources forecast that 2015 pears imports will reach the same volume of 2014 or decrease 2 percent. The Brazilian economy and the depreciating exchange rate are the two biggest concerns and the final import number for CY 2015 and 2016 is strongly linked to that.

## Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Pears, Fresh Brazil | 2013/2014 | | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016+ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2014 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2015 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2016 | | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | |
| Area Planted | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (HA) |
| Area Harvested | | 0 | | | | | (HA) |
| Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (1000 TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (1000 TREES) |
| Total Trees | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (1000 TREES) |
| Commercial Production | 19,500 | 19,000 | | 19,000 | | 18,000 | (MT) |
| Non-Comm. Production | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Production | 19,500 | 19,000 | | 19,000 | | 18,000 | (MT) |
| Imports | 207,000 | 208,346 | | 201,000 | | 202,500 | (MT) |
| Total Supply | 226,500 | 227,346 | | 220,000 | | 220,500 | (MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 226,500 | 227,346 | | 220,000 | | 220,500 | (MT) |
| Exports | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| For Processing | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Total Distribution | 227 | 227,346 | | 220,000 | | 220,500 | (MT) |
| TS=TD | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |

**Grapes**

**Area**

Total planted area for grapes is expected to remain the same with a slight decrease to 80,328 hectares (0.3 percent). Future investments in new areas are not expected, due to higher land values. Grapes farmers are working to increase productivity using the same area.

**Total planted area for grape production**

| States | Planted area 2013 (ha) | Planted area 2014 (ha) | Planted area 2015 (ha) | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rio Grande do Sul | 51,450 | 51,005 | 50,743 | -0.5% |
| Sao Paulo | 9,526 | 8,308 | 8,308 | 0.0% |
| Pernambuco | 6,817 | 6,872 | 6,833 | -0.6% |
| Parana | 5,824 | 5,580 | 5,600 | 0.4% |
| Santa Catarina | 4,272 | 4,922 | 4,931 | 0.2% |
| Bahia | 2,395 | 2,864 | 2,864 | 0.0% |
| Others | 1,154 | 997 | 1,049 | 5.2% |
| **Brazil total area** | **81,438** | **80,548** | **80,328** | -0.3% |

Source: Based on IBGE data

**Production**

Trade sources indicate that grape production is expected to increase 1 percent to 1.450 MMT in 2015 when compared to 1.437 MMT in 2014. Trade sources forecast that grape production will increase by 1 percent again in CY 2016. This forecast considers favorable weather conditions and that growers continuing in the business and investing in technology to increase yields.

The peak of the harvest for the export markets is in May and September-November and for the domestic market April-June and September-December.

**Consumption**

Post sources estimate grape consumption at 3.54 kilos (7.08 lbs) per inhabitant.

Following last year's trend, there was strong growth in demand for natural grape juice (with stocks being exhausted at some wineries). As consumers seek healthier juice options and organic products, there is a trend for producers to shift to producing grapes destined for juice as opposed to wine.

**Trade**

**Grape Exports**

Production in Rio Grande do Sul is intended for processing, in the Northeast (Sao Francisco Valley) for exports, and the state of Sao Paulo, for table consumption.

Grape exports decreased 34 percent in CY 2014, as it was a favorable year for the internal market. The situation will not continue and it's expected that this volume increase in CY 2016, as exporters will focus on the external markets due to the economic crisis.

Brazil Export Statistics
Commodity: 080610, Grapes, Fresh
**Calendar Year: 2012 - 2014**

| Partner Country | Unit | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | USD | Quantity | USD | Quantity | USD | Quantity |
| World | T | 121,890,881 | 52,016 | 102,994,687 | 43,181 | 66,790,828 | 28,348 |
| Netherlands | T | 61,694,552 | 26,639 | 48,735,513 | 20,822 | 33,260,983 | 14,927 |
| United Kingdom | T | 30,179,689 | 12,426 | 32,153,501 | 13,294 | 22,621,039 | 8,958 |
| Germany | T | 2,064,845 | 1,021 | 5,316,776 | 2,458 | 3,524,291 | 1,650 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 133,946 | 65 | 545,937 | 233 | 2,560,696 | 918 |
| Norway | T | 3,748,091 | 1,274 | 3,776,488 | 1,214 | 2,423,945 | 919 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | T | 2,143,723 | 752 | 1,858,772 | 726 | 761,641 | 293 |
| Lithuania | T | 302,874 | 112 | 263,523 | 119 | 534,737 | 255 |
| Finland | T | 445,626 | 109 | 971,821 | 304 | 386,650 | 153 |
| Denmark | T | 40,211 | 12 | 298,900 | 111 | 272,459 | 98 |
| United States | T | 19,162,062 | 8,826 | 5,673,245 | 2,667 | 175,546 | 61 |
| Russia | T | 104,620 | 45 | 176,640 | 61 | 150,552 | 67 |
| Uruguay | T | 39,923 | 15 | 117,918 | 49 | 73,671 | 29 |
| Equatorial Guinea | T | - | - | 14,609 | 3 | 23,363 | 4 |
| Belgium | T | - | - | - | - | 21,255 | 17 |
| Argentina | T | 298,692 | 171 | 73,440 | 33 | - | - |
| Ireland | T | 56,563 | 61 | 98,900 | 81 | - | - |
| Italy | T | 383,214 | 119 | 144,696 | 48 | - | - |
| Kuwait | T | - | - | 28 | - | - | - |
| Sweden | T | 1,076,257 | 364 | 2,773,969 | 958 | - | - |
| Luxembourg | T | 15,993 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | T | - | - | 11 | - | - | - |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

## Grape Imports

Post forecasts that grape imports will continue at the same level as it was in 2014. CY2015 grape imports will increase slightly in CY 2015 to 1 percent or maintain the same volume as in CY 2014. Chile is the main supplier, accounting for 77 percent market share.

| Brazil Import Statistics<br>Commodity: 080610, Grapes, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calendar Year: 2012 - 2014** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2012** | | **2013** | | **2014** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 54,381,834 | 33,295 | 59,580,756 | 32,631 | 62,338,038 | 33,761 |
| Chile | T | 36,393,910 | 22,385 | 43,466,944 | 24,392 | 47,301,298 | 25,952 |
| Peru | T | 1,040,103 | 426 | 1,798,788 | 728 | 6,629,415 | 3,185 |
| Argentina | T | 13,595,978 | 8,715 | 10,558,621 | 5,811 | 4,852,008 | 2,758 |
| Italy | T | 2,161,324 | 1,154 | 2,303,222 | 1,074 | 2,274,045 | 1,228 |
| Spain | T | 679,189 | 393 | 505,467 | 247 | 716,423 | 401 |
| Mexico | T | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 388,467 | 173 | 742,610 | 299 | 398,096 | 185 |
| United States | T | 85,451 | 32 | 205,104 | 81 | 166,753 | 51 |
| Brazil | T | 37,412 | 15 | - | - | - | - |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

| Brazil Import Statistics<br>Commodity: 080610, Grapes, Fresh | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year To Date: January - August** | | | | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **2013** | | **2014** | | **2015** | |
| | | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** | **USD** | **Quantity** |
| World | T | 54,658,304 | 30,449 | 52,773,326 | 28,953 | 45,133,733 | 29,035 |
| Chile | T | 42,716,401 | 24,106 | 46,864,150 | 25,770 | 36,953,855 | 24,253 |
| Argentina | T | 10,558,621 | 5,811 | 4,388,697 | 2,511 | 5,608,506 | 3,554 |
| Peru | T | 556,114 | 204 | 956,234 | 429 | 2,102,883 | 1,031 |
| Mexico | T | 742,610 | 299 | 398,096 | 185 | 307,654 | 134 |
| United States | T | 34,058 | 9 | 39,456 | 7 | 65,265 | 17 |
| Spain | T | 50,500 | 21 | 47,113 | 22 | 58,562 | 28 |
| Italy | T | - | - | 79,580 | 29 | 37,008 | 19 |

Source of Data: SECEX – Foreign Trade Secretariat

## Harmonized Tariff System (HS) Codes:

## Tariff Rate Table

| Tariff Number (HTS) | Product Description | Rate (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 0806.10.00 | Grapes, Fresh | 10 |

## Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

| Grapes, Fresh Brazil | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016 | | 2016/2017 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Market Year Begin: Jan 2014 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2015 | | Market Year Begin: Jan 2016 | | |
| | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | |
| | | | | | | | (Units) |
| Area Planted | | 80,548 | | 80,328 | | 80,400 | (HA) |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 79,168 | | 79,017 | | 79,500 | (HA) |
| Commercial Production | | 1,437,245 | | 1,450,900 | | 1,460,000 | (MT) |
| Non-Comm. Production | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Production | | 1,437,245 | | 1,450,900 | | 1,460,000 | (MT) |
| Imports | | 33,761 | | 34,150 | | 34,500 | (MT) |
| Total Supply | | 1,471,006 | | 1,485,050 | | 1,494,500 | (MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | | 1,442,658 | | 1,456,300 | | 1,465,400 | (MT) |
| Exports | | 28,348 | | 28,750 | | 29,100 | (MT) |
| For Processing | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Withdrawal From Market | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | (MT) |
| Total Distribution | | 1,471,006 | | 1,485,050 | | 1,494,500 | |
| TS=TD | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Comments | | | | | | | |