Required Report: Required - Public Distribution
Date: November 03, 2023
Report Number: CI2023-0030

## Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Chile
Post: Santiago
Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

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## Report Highlights:

In marketing year (MY) 2023/24, FAS Santiago (Post) estimates table grape production will increase by 13.6 percent, totaling 740,000 metric tons (MT) due to abundant rainfall and high yields. Table grape export volume will increase by 13.5 percent, totaling 564,000 metric tons. In MY 2023/24, Post projects apple production at $897,000 \mathrm{MT}$, a 1.5 percent decrease from MY 2022/23, due to a reduction in area planted as profit margins remain low. Chilean apple exports will decrease by 1.9 percent and total 510,000 metric tons. Post estimates Chile's MY 2023/24 fresh pear production to decrease by 4.8 percent and total 200,000 metric tons due to a decrease in area planted. Subsequently, Chilean pear exports will decrease by 4.5 percent and total 105,000 metric tons.

## Commodities:

Grapes, Table, Fresh
Table 1: Production, Supply and Distribution:

| Grapes, Fresh Table Market Year Begins Chile | 2021/2022 |  | 2022/2023 |  | 2023/2024 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct 2021 |  | Oct 2022 |  | Oct 2023 |  |
|  | USDA Official | New Post | USDA <br> Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted (HA) | 43104 | 43104 | 42500 | 43025 | 0 | 42500 |
| Area Harvested (HA) | 43000 | 43000 | 42000 | 42000 | 0 | 41500 |
| Commercial Production (MT) | 788110 | 788110 | 720000 | 651500 | 0 | 740000 |
| Non-Comm. Production (MT) | 5000 | 5000 | 4800 | 4800 | 0 | 4800 |
| Production (MT) | 793110 | 793110 | 724800 | 656300 | 0 | 744800 |
| Imports (MT) | 900 | 900 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 900 |
| Total Supply (MT) | 794010 | 794010 | 725500 | 657000 | 0 | 745700 |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT) | 185810 | 185816 | 170500 | 160000 | 0 | 181700 |
| Exports (MT) | 608200 | 608194 | 555000 | 497000 | 0 | 564000 |
| Withdrawal From Market (MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution (MT) | 794010 | 794010 | 725500 | 657000 | 0 | 745700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (HA) ,(MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Post estimates

## Production:

In MY 2023/24, Post estimates table grape production will increase by 13.6 percent, totaling 740,000 metric tons due to high yields. MY 2023/24 high yields are a result of abundant rainfall during the winter and overall favorable climatic conditions (Table 1).

Table grape area planted is trending downward, because of long-term tight margins for producers. Area planted decreased from 53,851 hectares in MY 2011/12 to 43,025 hectares in MY 2022/23. Increasing international competition and low prices for traditional varieties such as crimson, flame, and red globe has put pressure on smaller table grape exporters, many of which eventually exited the market.

Data from ODEPA shows a decrease in area planted from all table grape production regions (Table 2). For example, table grape area planted in the Metropolitana region decreased by 14.1 percent over the last three marketing years. In this region, area planted with table grapes was generally replanted with more profitable crops such as walnuts, cherries, and citrus. Notably, some of the decrease in area around the Metropolitana region was driven by expansion of urban areas.

The Atacama and Coquimbo regions remain the most threatened of Chile's grape producing areas. Reduction in area planted there is significant due to low price of table grapes in international markets and sustained high production costs. In recent years, the costs of labor, transportation, and agrochemicals have increased dramatically, while producers struggle to compete with the prices offered by Peruvian and other regional suppliers. Many producers in these regions are small and have orchards
with traditional table grape varieties, which are now in lower demand than new table grape varieties. Additionally, these regions offer very few alternatives to table grape production because of the arid climate and high temperatures; the alternative crops produced further south will not survive in these conditions, leaving farmers limited options.

Figure 1: Table Grape Area Planted (Hectares)


Source: ODEPA, 2023

Table 2: Table Grape Area Planted by Region MY 2022/23 (hectares)

| Region | Area Planted (hectares) | Three Year Variation (\%) | Share (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Atacama | 5,987 | $-12.4 \%$ | $13.9 \%$ |
| Coquimbo | 7,321 | $-10.3 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ |
| Valparaiso | 9,970 | $-10.9 \%$ | $23.2 \%$ |
| Metropolitana | 6,848 | $-14.1 \%$ | $15.9 \%$ |
| O'Higgins | 12,736 | $-5.2 \%$ | $29.6 \%$ |
| Maule | 163 | $-32.3 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| Others | 1 |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 3 , 0 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 0 . 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note: Variation of area planted is measured every three years; data provided are the latest available
Source: Based on data from ODEPA, 2023

## Policy:

Chile seeks a systems approach to improve market access to the United States for three Chilean growing regions: Atacama, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso. A systems approach would benefit the three Chilean regions by avoiding the use of methyl bromide fumigation to mitigate against European grapevine moth. Fumigation decreases the quality and shelf life of the fruit, which results in lower prices from retailers. Further, fumigated product is ineligible to be certified USDA organic. Notably, two of the three regions that will benefit most from the systems approach are those that have few options to table grape production and are also now seeing large decreases in area planted.

USDA published a proposed rule to allow the grape systems approach on October 17, 2022. The comment period ended on January 17, 2023, and publication of the final rule is currently pending.

## Consumption:

Following the increase in table grape production, Post estimates that in MY 2023/24 fresh domestic consumption of table grapes will increase by 13.6 percent and reach 181,700 metric tons. This level of consumption represents 24.6 percent of commercial production, and it consists mostly of table grapes that do not comply with the quality conditions for exports, such as firmness and size.

## Trade:

In MY 2023/24, Post estimates export volume to increase by 13.5 percent, totaling 564,000 metric tons. The rise in exports follows the recent increase in table grape production. In MY 2022/23, data until August shows that current year table grape exports are down by 18.4 percent, due to low yields and adverse climatic conditions during the last growing season.

The United States is the main market for Chilean table grape exports accounting for 249,782 MT in MY $2022 / 23$, which represents 50.3 percent of Chilean table grape exports (Table 3). Chilean table grape exporters are facing challenges in the U.S. market due to the demand for new table grape varieties and increasing competition with Peruvian table grape exports.

China is the second largest market for Chilean table grapes accounting for 56,928 MT in MY 2022/23, which represented 11.5 percent of total Chilean grape exports. In MY 2022/23 (data until August), Chilean exports to China decreased by 26.6 percent. The shipping distance from Chile to China remains the biggest challenge for Chilean table grape exports to that market. Chilean table grapes need to arrive in good conditions after travelling for 3-4 weeks. This requires that tables grapes comply with quality characteristics and that exporters optimize logistics, from harvest and packing to shipping.

Table 3: Table Grape Export Volume to the World (MT)

| Partner Country | Marketing Year |  |  | Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MY 2020/21 } \\ & \text { (MT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MY 2021/22 } \\ \text { (MT) } \end{gathered}$ | Variation (\%) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Oct } 2021 \\ \text { - Aug } \\ \text { 2022 } \\ \text { (MT) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Oct } 2022 \\ -\mathrm{Aug} \\ 2023 \\ \text { (MT) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Variation (\%) |
| The World | 525,457 | 608,194 | 15.7\% | 608,110 | 496,321 | -18.4\% |
| United States | 254,825 | 310,058 | 21.7\% | 310,033 | 249,782 | -19.4\% |
| China | 78,117 | 77,627 | -0.6\% | 77,610 | 56,928 | -26.6\% |
| Netherlands | 28,030 | 45,196 | 61.2\% | 45,196 | 31,076 | -31.2\% |
| United Kingdom | 18,175 | 23,789 | 30.9\% | 23,789 | 21,676 | -8.9\% |
| South Korea | 23,222 | 17,952 | -22.7\% | 17,952 | 16,491 | -8.1\% |
| Japan | 11,535 | 14,118 | 22.4\% | 14,118 | 13,457 | -4.7\% |
| Spain | 9,489 | 10,536 | 11.0\% | 10,536 | 12,282 | 16.6\% |
| Mexico | 9,112 | 11,239 | 23.3\% | 11,239 | 11,344 | 0.9\% |
| Canada | 10,892 | 9,600 | -11.9\% | 9,600 | 10,089 | 5.1\% |
| Ecuador | 9,011 | 9,654 | 7.1\% | 9,654 | 8,537 | -11.6\% |
| Russia | 14,038 | 4,274 | -69.6\% | 4,274 | 6,638 | 55.3\% |
| Brazil | 3,873 | 6,551 | 69.1\% | 6,531 | 6,031 | -7.7\% |
| Germany | 3,202 | 5,641 | 76.2\% | 5,641 | 4,608 | -18.3\% |
| Portugal | 3,888 | 4,694 | 20.7\% | 4,694 | 3,358 | -28.5\% |
| Colombia | 2,618 | 4,426 | 69.1\% | 4,426 | 3,352 | -24.3\% |
| Others | 45,430 | 52,839 | 16.3\% | 52,817 | 40,672 | -23.0\% |

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 4: Table Grape Export Value to the World (USD)

| Partner <br> Country | Marketing Year <br> MY 2020/21 <br> (USD) |  |  | MY 2021/22 <br> (USD) | Variation <br> $(\%)$ | Oct 2021 - <br> Aug 2022 <br> (USD) |  |  | Oct 2022 <br> Aug 2023 <br> (USD) | Variation <br> $(\%)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $826,237,153$ | $2,301,227,667$ | $178.5 \%$ | $2,301,064,981$ | $797,668,802$ | $-65.3 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| United States | $366,637,286$ | $425,368,169$ | $16.0 \%$ | $425,341,409$ | $360,761,163$ | $-15.2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| China | $131,502,991$ | $129,637,803$ | $-1.4 \%$ | $129,580,803$ | $101,177,999$ | $-21.9 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands | $37,904,086$ | $1,262,014,173$ | $3229.5 \%$ | $1,262,014,173$ | $45,061,854$ | $-96.4 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| United | $29,549,365$ | $37,928,744$ | $28.4 \%$ | $37,928,744$ | $38,331,142$ | $1.1 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Kingdom | $53,868,037$ | $38,617,758$ | $-28.3 \%$ | $38,617,758$ | $32,824,340$ | $-15.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| South Korea | $20,838,279$ | $25,999,705$ | $24.8 \%$ | $25,999,705$ | $26,117,711$ | $0.5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Japan | $16,293,201$ | $84,426,297$ | $418.2 \%$ | $84,426,297$ | $23,073,021$ | $-72.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Spain | $23,442,866$ | $16,940,788$ | $-27.7 \%$ | $16,940,788$ | $21,676,054$ | $28.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | $14,074,790$ | $17,996,547$ | $27.9 \%$ | $17,996,547$ | $17,812,421$ | $-1.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | $14,451,363$ | $15,337,395$ | $6.1 \%$ | $15,337,395$ | $14,178,595$ | $-7.6 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ecuador | $20,961,924$ | $6,682,380$ | $-68.1 \%$ | $6,682,380$ | $11,382,386$ | $70.3 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Russia | $5,245,938$ | $9,406,268$ | $79.3 \%$ | $9,375,668$ | $9,138,555$ | $-2.5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil | $6,351,691$ | $11,675,122$ | $83.8 \%$ | $11,675,122$ | $9,044,998$ | $-22.5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Taiwan | $2,871,570$ | $5,288,946$ | $84.2 \%$ | $5,288,946$ | $6,883,691$ | $30.2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Vietnam | $3,864,738$ | $6,458,989$ | $67.1 \%$ | $6,458,989$ | $6,408,134$ | $-0.8 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Germany | $78,379,028$ | $207,448,583$ | $164.7 \%$ | $207,400,257$ | $73,796,738$ | $-64.4 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 2: Table Grape Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)

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■MY 2020/21 ■MY 2021/22 ■ MY 2022/23
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250,000
(200,000

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

## Commodities:

Apples, Fresh
Table 5: Production, Supply and Distribution

| Apples, Fresh | 2021/2 | 2022 | 2022/ | 2023 | 2023 | 2024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2 | 022 | Jan 2 | 023 | Jan | 024 |
| Chile | USDA <br> Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted (HA) | 30967 | 30967 | 29035 | 29035 | 0 | 28000 |
| Area Harvested (HA) | 30000 | 30000 | 28500 | 28500 | 0 | 27500 |
| Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 33000 | 33000 | 32500 | 32500 | 0 | 30000 |
| Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 2300 | 2300 | 2250 | 2250 | 0 | 2000 |
| Total Trees (1000 TREES) | 35300 | 35300 | 34750 | 34750 | 0 | 32000 |
| Commercial Production (MT) | 1030000 | 1030000 | 1000000 | 910000 | 0 | 897000 |
| Non-Comm. Production (MT) | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 0 | 10000 |
| Production (MT) | 1040000 | 1040000 | 1010000 | 920000 | 0 | 907000 |
| Imports (MT) | 3600 | 3600 | 3000 | 3000 | 0 | 3000 |
| Total Supply (MT) | 1043600 | 1043600 | 1013000 | 923000 | 0 | 910000 |
| Domestic Consumption (MT) | 441000 | 441000 | 428000 | 403000 | 0 | 400000 |
| Exports (MT) | 602600 | 602600 | 585000 | 520000 | 0 | 510000 |
| Withdrawal From Market (MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution (MT) | 1043600 | 1043600 | 1013000 | 923000 | 0 | 910000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Post estimates

## Production:

Post projects MY 2023/24 apple production at 897,000 MT, a 1.5 percent decrease from MY 2022/23 (Table 5). The decline in production assumes regular yields and a decrease to 28,000 hectares in area planted, following the decline trend from the past ten marketing years.

In MY 2022/23, apple area planted decreased by 6.2 percent totaling 29,035 hectares. According to the latest data from ODEPA, area planted decreased in all apple-producing regions in Chile (Table 6). The Maule and O'Higgins regions in the central-south part of the country hold 62.4 percent and 22.0 percent of the area planted, respectively, making up 84.4 percent of the total area planted. However, area planted decreased in both regions since many producers have orchards with old varieties that are not profitable in comparison to modern varieties or other crops like cherries and walnuts.

Figure 3: Apple Area Planted (Hectares)


Source: ODEPA, 2023

Table 6: Apple Area Planted by Region MY 2022/23 (Hectares)

| Region | Area Planted (hectares) | Three Year Variation (\%) | Share (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valparaiso | 144 | $-4.1 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| Metropolitana | 83 | $-38.0 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| O'Higgins | 6,388 | $-17.4 \%$ | $22.0 \%$ |
| Maule | 18,110 | $-4.2 \%$ | $62.4 \%$ |
| Nuble | 860 | $-14.3 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ |
| Biobio | 584 | $-6.3 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ |
| La Araucania | 2,834 | $-7.4 \%$ | $9.8 \%$ |
| Others | 31 |  | $0.1 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 9 , 0 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 0 . 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note: Variation of planted area is measured every three years; data provided are last available
Source: ODEPA, 2023

## Policy:

No new policy developments to report.

## Consumption:

For MY 2023/24, Post estimates domestic consumption of apples (including fresh and processed) will decrease by 0.7 percent and total $400,000 \mathrm{MT}$, following production the decrease in production. This level of consumption represents 44.6 percent of commercial apple production. According to Post sources, while Chileans continue to eat apples, total consumption volume has fallen as consumers eat smaller fruit which is often packaged in smaller packages.

## Trade:

For MY 2023/24, Post projects Chilean apple exports to total 510,000 MT, a 1.9 percent decrease from MY 2022/23, in line with the expected production decrease. In MY 2022/23 (data until August), Chilean apple exports decreased by 15.8 percent from MY 2021/22 and totaled 418,901 metric tons. The decrease in exports is due to the overall decrease in area planted and production.

Colombia is the top market for Chilean apples. In MY 2022/23 Chile exported 53,885 MT of apples to Colombia, which represented 12.9 percent of Chilean apple exports (Table 7). The United States is the second largest market for Chilean apples, receiving 11.0 percent of Chilean exports. In MY 2022/23, exports to Brazil, the third largest market for Chilean apples, increased by 3.9 percent. This was one of the few markets were Chilean apple exports increased and it is attributed to the lower transport costs in comparison to other markets such as the United States.

Table 7: Apple Export Volume to the World (MT)

| Partner Country | Marketing Year |  |  | January-August |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { MY 2020/21 } \\ \text { (MT) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { MY 2021/22 } \\ \text { (MT) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Variation (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2022 \\ & \text { (MT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2023 \\ & \text { (MT) } \end{aligned}$ | Variation (\%) |
| The World | 643,736 | 602,581 | -6.4\% | 497,612 | 418,901 | -15.8\% |
| Colombia | 74,348 | 85,899 | 15.5\% | 62,044 | 53,885 | -13.2\% |
| United States | 60,496 | 52,669 | -12.9\% | 51,590 | 46,221 | -10.4\% |
| Brazil | 12,722 | 65,193 | 412.4\% | 40,366 | 41,941 | 3.9\% |
| Ecuador | 52,586 | 47,169 | -10.3\% | 37,313 | 32,775 | -12.2\% |
| Peru | 35,330 | 39,013 | 10.4\% | 23,633 | 27,046 | 14.4\% |
| Taiwan | 34,093 | 29,432 | -13.7\% | 27,039 | 23,347 | -13.7\% |
| Saudi Arabia | 35,913 | 23,848 | -33.6\% | 23,580 | 21,256 | -9.9\% |
| Netherlands | 49,013 | 33,819 | -31.0\% | 33,248 | 18,507 | -44.3\% |
| India | 56,297 | 35,003 | -37.8\% | 35,003 | 16,483 | -52.9\% |
| Germany | 26,662 | 19,903 | -25.4\% | 19,461 | 13,684 | -29.7\% |
| France | 17,556 | 12,693 | -27.7\% | 12,428 | 11,217 | -9.7\% |
| Canada | 11,199 | 10,015 | -10.6\% | 9,788 | 10,873 | 11.1\% |
| Guatemala | 14,255 | 16,427 | 15.2\% | 13,124 | 10,086 | -23.1\% |
| Bolivia | 16,514 | 15,992 | -3.2\% | 9,970 | 9,704 | -2.7\% |
| United <br> Kingdom | 30,080 | 18,770 | -37.6\% | 17,842 | 9,319 | -47.8\% |
| Others | 116,672 | 96,736 | -17.1\% | 81,183 | 72,557 | -10.6\% |

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 8: Apple Export Value to the World (USD)

| Partner Country | Marketing Year |  |  | January-August |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { MY 2020/21 } \\ \text { (USD) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { MY 2021/22 } \\ & \text { (USD) } \end{aligned}$ | Variation (\%) | 2022 (USD) | 2023 (USD) | Variation (\%) |
| The World | 589,512,674 | 526,215,366 | -10.7\% | 437,739,679 | 428,337,229 | -2.1\% |
| United States | 67,399,039 | 65,553,893 | -2.7\% | 64,210,748 | 67,311,497 | 4.8\% |
| Colombia | 70,492,351 | 73,860,986 | 4.8\% | 53,493,090 | 52,371,838 | -2.1\% |
| Brazil | 11,640,880 | 52,483,057 | 350.9\% | 33,018,850 | 38,978,692 | 18.0\% |
| Taiwan | 32,924,640 | 31,524,649 | -4.3\% | 27,765,874 | 30,252,520 | 9.0\% |
| Ecuador | 40,307,932 | 35,007,797 | -13.1\% | 27,592,338 | 28,233,006 | 2.3\% |
| Peru | 26,381,020 | 28,236,545 | 7.0\% | 16,420,226 | 23,464,908 | 42.9\% |
| Netherlands | 46,778,817 | 29,404,944 | -37.1\% | 28,933,457 | 19,319,447 | -33.2\% |
| Saudi Arabia | 32,275,700 | 21,536,793 | -33.3\% | 21,206,878 | 18,311,384 | -13.7\% |
| Canada | 12,214,931 | 11,197,348 | -8.3\% | 10,930,851 | 13,922,594 | 27.4\% |
| India | 44,566,566 | 24,299,754 | -45.5\% | 24,299,754 | 13,649,319 | -43.8\% |
| Germany | 24,591,716 | 15,745,546 | -36.0\% | 15,327,234 | 12,964,751 | -15.4\% |
| Guatemala | 13,830,420 | 16,082,616 | 16.3\% | 12,771,621 | 10,932,350 | -14.4\% |
| United Kingdom | 29,741,943 | 15,443,950 | -48.1\% | 14,664,828 | 9,994,306 | -31.8\% |
| France | 17,033,893 | 10,601,577 | -37.8\% | 10,369,540 | 9,564,173 | -7.8\% |
| China | 8,134,215 | 12,996,586 | 59.8\% | 12,336,761 | 8,467,503 | -31.4\% |
| Others | 111,198,611 | 82,239,325 | -26.0\% | 64,397,629 | 70,598,941 | 9.6\% |

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC
Figure 4: Apple Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)


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## Commodities:

Pears, Fresh
Table 9: Production, Supply and Distribution

| Pears, Fresh Market Year Begins Chile | 2021/2022 |  | 2022/2023 |  | 2023/2024 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan 2022 |  | Jan 2023 |  | Jan 2024 |  |
|  | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Planted (HA) | 6165 | 6165 | 5787 | 5878 | 0 | 5750 |
| Area Harvested (HA) | 6000 | 6000 | 5800 | 5800 | 0 | 5700 |
| Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 6200 | 6200 | 5950 | 5950 | 0 | 5800 |
| Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES) | 900 | 900 | 1000 | 1000 | 0 | 1000 |
| Total Trees (1000 TREES) | 7100 | 7100 | 6950 | 6950 | 0 | 6800 |
| Commercial Production (MT) | 220659 | 220659 | 210000 | 210000 | 0 | 200000 |
| Non-Comm. Production (MT) | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 0 | 2000 |
| Production (MT) | 222659 | 222659 | 212000 | 212000 | 0 | 202000 |
| Imports (MT) | 900 | 900 | 700 | 700 | 0 | 700 |
| Total Supply (MT) | 223559 | 223559 | 212700 | 212700 | 0 | 202700 |
| Domestic Consumption (MT) | 107859 | 107859 | 102700 | 102700 | 0 | 97700 |
| Exports (MT) | 115700 | 115700 | 110000 | 110000 | 0 | 105000 |
| Withdrawal From Market (MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Distribution (MT) | 223559 | 223559 | 212700 | 212700 | 0 | 202700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Post estimates

## Production:

Post estimates Chile's MY 2023/24 fresh pear production to decrease by 4.8 percent and total 200,000 metric tons. Pear area planted has been decreasing since MY 2016/17, due to low margins. In MY 2022/23, pear area planted area decreased by 4.7 percent from MY 2021/22, totaling 5,878 hectares (Figure 5). According to data from ODEPA, pear area planted in O'Higgins and Maule regions, the top pear producing regions in Chile, decreased by 17.5 and 26.6 percent, respectively, in the past three marketing years (Table 8). Because of the decreasing trend, Post projects MY 2023/24 area planted at 5,750 hectares, which represents a 2.2 percent decrease from MY 2022/23.

## Policy:

No new policy developments to report.

## Consumption:

In MY 2022/23, due to the decrease in production, Post estimates domestic consumption of pears to decrease by 4.9 percent and total 97,700 metric tons. Domestic consumption represents 48.9 percent of total pear production and consists of fresh consumption and for further processing. The processing industry uses pears to produce juice, mashed pears for infants, and desserts.

Figure 5: Pear Area Planted (Hectares)


Source: ODEPA, 2023
Table 10: Pear Area Planted by Region MY 2022/23 (hectares)

| Region | Area Planted (hectares) | Three Year Variation (\%) | Share (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Metropolitana | 480 | $-35.0 \%$ | $8.2 \%$ |
| O'Higgins | 3,715 | $-17.5 \%$ | $63.2 \%$ |
| Maule | 1,564 | $-15.9 \%$ | $26.6 \%$ |
| Others | 119 |  | $2.0 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 , 8 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 9 . 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |

Note: Variation of planted area is measured every three years; data provided are last available
Source: ODEPA, 2023

## Trade:

In MY 2022/23, due to the lower production volume, Post estimates pear exports to decrease by 4.5 percent and total 105,000 metric tons. In MY 2022/23 (data until August), pear exports decreased by 6.8 percent, totaling 98,880 metric tons (Table 9).

Chile's top markets for fresh pear exports are Italy, Colombia, and Ecuador. In MY 2021/22, due to high freight cost, pear exporters started to allocate more of their pear exports in Latin America to reduce their transport cost. In MY 2022/23, with lower freight cost, Chilean pear exports to Italy increased by 9.7 percent and by 51.7 percent to Spain. In MY 2023/24, as exporters seek high prices, Post expects pear exports to European markets to continue increasing.

Table 11: Pear Export Volume to the World (MT)

| Partner Country | Marketing Year |  |  | January-August |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { MY 2020/21 } \\ \text { (MT) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MY 2021/22 } \\ & \text { (MT) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Variation (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & 2022 \\ & \text { (MT) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2023 \\ & (\mathrm{MT}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Variation (\%) |
| The World | 126,511 | 115,659 | -8.6\% | 106,090 | 98,880 | -6.8\% |
| Italy | 18,649 | 12,924 | -30.7\% | 12,924 | 14,184 | 9.7\% |
| Colombia | 16,687 | 18,964 | 13.6\% | 14,240 | 12,827 | -9.9\% |
| Ecuador | 11,847 | 11,348 | -4.2\% | 10,045 | 8,537 | -15.0\% |
| Netherlands | 12,650 | 15,102 | 19.4\% | 15,102 | 7,419 | -50.9\% |
| Spain | 7,643 | 4,540 | -40.6\% | 4,540 | 6,885 | 51.7\% |
| Russia | 13,531 | 8,659 | -36.0\% | 8,573 | 6,490 | -24.3\% |
| United States | 8,560 | 7,356 | -14.1\% | 7,356 | 6,265 | -14.8\% |
| China | 2,497 | 3,765 | 50.8\% | 3,719 | 5,329 | 43.3\% |
| Peru | 8,260 | 7,348 | -11.0\% | 5,762 | 4,202 | -27.1\% |
| Germany | 3,839 | 4,182 | 8.9\% | 4,182 | 3,892 | -6.9\% |
| Brazil | 1,994 | 2,913 | 46.1\% | 2,569 | 3,323 | 29.3\% |
| Taiwan | 346 | 1,624 | 369.4\% | 1,555 | 2,017 | 29.7\% |
| Guatemala | 1,335 | 1,491 | 11.7\% | 1,389 | 1,737 | 25.1\% |
| France | 1,026 | 1,103 | 7.5\% | 1,103 | 1,523 | 38.1\% |
| India | 1,699 | 721 | -57.6\% | 600 | 1,374 | 129.0\% |
| Others | 15,948 | 13,619 | -14.6\% | 12,431 | 12,876 | 3.6\% |

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 12: Pear Export Value to the World (USD)

| Partner <br> Country | Marketing Year |  |  | January-August |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | MY 2020/21 <br> (USD) | MY 2021/22 <br> (USD) | Variation <br> $(\mathbf{\%})$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ (USD) | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ (USD) | Variation <br> $(\mathbf{\%})$ |
| _World | $124,376,276$ | $110,679,379$ | $-11.0 \%$ | $101,733,846$ | $97,864,255$ | $-3.8 \%$ |
| Colombia | $17,267,915$ | $18,037,970$ | $4.5 \%$ | $13,570,628$ | $12,972,671$ | $-4.4 \%$ |
| Italy | $19,405,055$ | $11,790,174$ | $-39.2 \%$ | $11,790,174$ | $12,768,321$ | $8.3 \%$ |
| Netherlands | $13,982,155$ | $15,897,124$ | $13.7 \%$ | $15,897,124$ | $8,598,100$ | $-45.9 \%$ |
| Ecuador | $9,908,370$ | $9,688,521$ | $-2.2 \%$ | $8,504,585$ | $7,549,462$ | $-11.2 \%$ |
| Spain | $7,457,034$ | $4,154,588$ | $-44.3 \%$ | $4,154,588$ | $7,448,179$ | $79.3 \%$ |
| China | $2,814,957$ | $4,756,595$ | $69.0 \%$ | $4,710,515$ | $6,506,459$ | $38.1 \%$ |
| Russia | $13,990,211$ | $8,754,620$ | $-37.4 \%$ | $8,696,692$ | $6,221,979$ | $-28.5 \%$ |
| United States | $7,450,740$ | $6,631,902$ | $-11.0 \%$ | $6,631,902$ | $5,272,396$ | $-20.5 \%$ |
| Brazil | $1,978,677$ | $2,768,411$ | $39.9 \%$ | $2,434,254$ | $3,494,510$ | $43.6 \%$ |
| Peru | $6,204,098$ | $5,962,519$ | $-3.9 \%$ | $4,728,800$ | $3,430,911$ | $-27.4 \%$ |
| Germany | $3,313,144$ | $3,486,970$ | $5.2 \%$ | $3,486,970$ | $3,325,940$ | $-4.6 \%$ |
| Guatemala | $1,482,707$ | $1,743,815$ | $17.6 \%$ | $1,617,538$ | $2,057,485$ | $27.2 \%$ |
| Taiwan | 340,606 | $1,517,749$ | $345.6 \%$ | $1,461,557$ | $1,767,417$ | $20.9 \%$ |
| Panama | $1,898,491$ | $2,181,037$ | $14.9 \%$ | $1,686,657$ | $1,504,254$ | $-10.8 \%$ |
| Saudi Arabia | $2,731,065$ | $2,134,994$ | $-21.8 \%$ | $2,134,994$ | $1,422,088$ | $-33.4 \%$ |
| Others | $14,151,051$ | $11,172,390$ | $-21.0 \%$ | $10,226,868$ | $13,524,083$ | $32.2 \%$ |

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 6: Pear Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)


[^1]
## Attachments:

No Attachments


[^0]:    Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

[^1]:    Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

