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Foreign Agricultural Service

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Report Name: Stone Fruit Annual

Country: Chile

Post: Santiago

Report Category: Stone Fruit

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Report Highlights:

Chilean cherry area planted reached 61,599 hectares (ha) in marketing year (MY) 2022/23. Post projects that MY 2023/24 cherry production will reach 500,000 metric tons (MT), which represents a 6.6 percent increase over MY 2022/23. Chilean cherry exports will reach 444,000 MT, a 7.2 percent increase assuming regular yields and higher area planted. In MY 2023/24, Post projects that fresh peach and nectarine production will total 162,500 MT, a 1.6 percent increase over MY 2022/23. Peach and nectarine exports will increase by 2.3 percent totaling 106,400 MT based on typical yields and a slight growth area planted.

Commodity:
Fresh Cherries, (Sweet & Sour)

Table 1: Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Cherries (Sweet&Sour), Fresh	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2021		Nov 2022		Nov 2023	
Chile	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	49000	49000	52000	61599	0	64000
Area Harvested (HA)	44000	44000	50000	50000	0	55000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	33900	33900	36000	36000	0	38000
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	35900	35900	38000	38000	0	40000
Commercial Production (MT)	390000	390000	465000	469000	0	500000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Production (MT)	392000	392000	467000	471000	0	502000
Imports (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (MT)	392000	392000	467000	471000	0	502000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	36400	36400	57000	56936	0	58000
Exports (MT)	355600	355600	410000	414064	0	444000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	392000	392000	467000	471000	0	502000
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

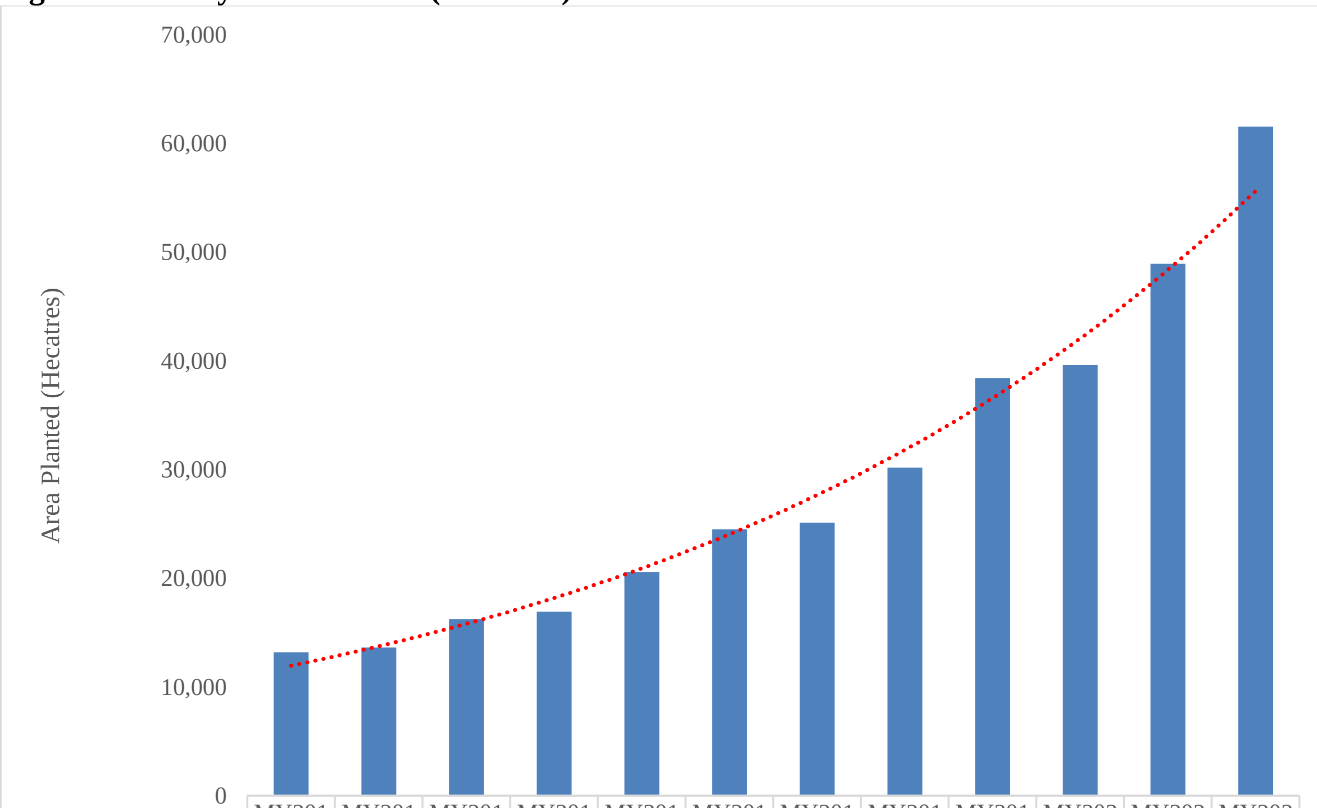
Source: Post estimates

Production:

Cherry area planted grew in Chile, reaching 61,599 hectares in MY 2022/23, a 25.7 percent increase over MY 2021/22. However, in MY 2022/23, Post estimates that area harvested was 50,0000 hectares. In MY 2023/24, Post estimates area planted at 64,000 ha and area harvested at 55,000 hectares (Table 1). Note that the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture updates official data for area planted every three years, which explains the large single year increase in MY2022/23.

Production has grown consistently year over year, surpassing record production volumes each year, due to the increase in planted area an influx of young cherry orchards. In MY 2022/23, because of high yields, cherry production reached 469,000 MT, a 20.3 percent increase from MY 2021/22. For MY 2023/24, due to the projected increase in area planted and assuming normal yields, Post projects cherry production at 500,000 MT, a 6.6 percent increase over MY 2022/23.

Figure 1: Cherry Area Planted (Hectares)



	MY2011/12	MY2012/13	MY2013/14	MY2014/15	MY2015/16	MY2016/17	MY2017/18	MY2018/19	MY2019/20	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23
Area Planted (ha)	13,174	13,642	16,243	16,933	20,591	24,498	25,109	30,179	38,392	39,645	48,961	61,559

Source: based in ODEPA, 2023
* Post estimation

According to data from the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture, the *Maule* region holds 27,818 ha or 45.2 percent of the area planted in Chile, making it the top production region in Chile (Table 2). The *O'Higgins* region, which is in the central part of the country, holds 22,966 ha of area planted and represents 37.3 percent of total area planted.

The *Maule* and *O'Higgins* regions have ideal conditions for cherry production, which include sufficient chilling hours during the winter, sufficient water for irrigation, and absence of frost during the spring. However, the *Maule* region, has a higher risk of rainfall during the harvest months, in December and January. Chilean producers typically use plastic sheeting to act as a rooftop to avoid potential damage to the fruit by rainfall. Likewise, all the regions in the south of the country, *Ñuble*, *Biobío*, *Araucanía*, *Los Ríos, and Los Lagos*, have high risk of rainfall during the harvest months, between November and February each year.

Table 2: Cherry Area Planted by Region (Hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Three-Year Variation (%)	Share (%)
Maule	27,818	57.6%	45.2%
O'Higgins	22,966	67.6%	37.3%
Metropolitana	3,681	49.9%	6.0%
Ñuble	2,973	85.8%	4.8%
La Araucanía	1,635	39.7%	2.7%
Los Lagos	803	53.5%	1.3%
Biobío	718	33.4%	1.2%
Los Rios	362	55.9%	0.6%
Valparaíso	240	13.5%	0.4%
Others	362	-	0.6%
Total	**61,559**	**60.30%**	100.0%

Source: based in ODEPA, 2023

The top cherry varieties produced in Chile are Santina, Lapins, and Regina. However, Chile produces many other varieties like Bing, Sweet Heart, Rainier, Royal Dawn, Skeena, and Kordia.

Due to the consistent growth in cherry production each marketing year, harvest and packing became major challenge for the cherry production industry. Cherry harvest and packing are critical tasks since cherries are easily damaged by manipulation and high temperatures. Producers harvest cherries in the morning to avoid high temperatures and the fruit is transported and cooled as fast as possible to avoid exposure to high temperature. The packing process is automated to avoid physical damage of the fruit. Cherry producers and exporters need to optimize their resources to complete all the tasks on time.

Trade:

For MY 2023/24, Post projects Chilean cherry exports will increase by 7.2 percent over MY 2022/23 reaching 444,000 MT (Table 1). The increase in exports follows the cherry production increase. In MY 2022/23 cherry exports totaled 414,064 MT, a 16.5 percent increase over MY 2021/22 (Table 2). In the same period, export value increased by 16.4 percent and totaled $2.2 billion (Table 3).

China is the top market for Chilean cherries. Cherry exports to China totaled 362,793MT in MY 2020/21 and represented 87.6 percent of Chilean cherry exports. The second top market is the United States with exports of 17,727 MT, accounting for 4.9 percent of total Chilean fresh cherry exports. However, Chilean cherry exports to the United States grew by 34.6 percent as Chilean exporters try to diversify export markets.

In MY 2022/23, shipments and logistics worked more fluently that in the previous marketing year. Shipment costs decreased and travel times to China were optimized by incorporating faster vessels. In MY 2023/24, cherry exporters expect a return to normal logistics and shipping conditions.

A major challenge for the cherry exporting industry is to consistently provide high quality cherries to maintain high prices for Chilean exports. This becomes increasingly difficult for the Chilean cherry industry since production increases rapidly each year. The Chilean export industry has put effort in maintaining high standards of fruit quality by working together with producers and exporters.

Table 3: Chile Exports to the World by Volume (MT)

Chile Exports to _World						
Commodity: 080921,080929, Sour Cherries (Prunus Cerasus), Fresh/Cherries, Fresh, Other Than Sour						
Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)	Nov 2021-May 2022 (MT)	Nov 2022-May 2023 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	353,310	355,721	0.7%	355,547	414,064	16.5%
China	321,943	311,656	-3.2%	311,532	362,793	16.5%
United States	6,866	13,203	92.3%	13,169	17,727	34.6%
South Korea	5,414	6,930	28.0%	6,924	6,448	-6.9%
Taiwan	4,608	5,945	29.0%	5,945	6,383	7.4%
United Kingdom	3,212	2,907	-9.5%	2,907	2,476	-14.8%
Brazil	2,096	2,676	27.7%	2,676	3,891	45.4%
Ecuador	2,118	2,259	6.7%	2,259	2,835	25.5%
Netherlands	720	1,802	150.3%	1,802	761	-57.8%
Hong Kong	963	1,608	67.0%	1,608	1,482	-7.8%
Thailand	1,027	1,012	-1.5%	1,010	1,734	71.7%
Spain	519	922	77.6%	922	981	6.4%
Canada	702	897	27.8%	897	956	6.6%
Vietnam	259	595	129.7%	595	1,400	135.3%
Bolivia	440	567	28.9%	567	648	14.3%
India	252	391	55.2%	391	419	7.2%
Mexico	275	338	22.9%	338	626	85.2%
Argentina	188	247	31.4%	247	193	-21.9%
Japan	195	201	3.1%	195	167	-14.4%
Colombia	130	154	18.5%	154	174	13.0%
Russia	167	153	-8.4%	152	94	-38.2%
Others	1,216	1,258	3.5%	1,257	1,876	49.2%

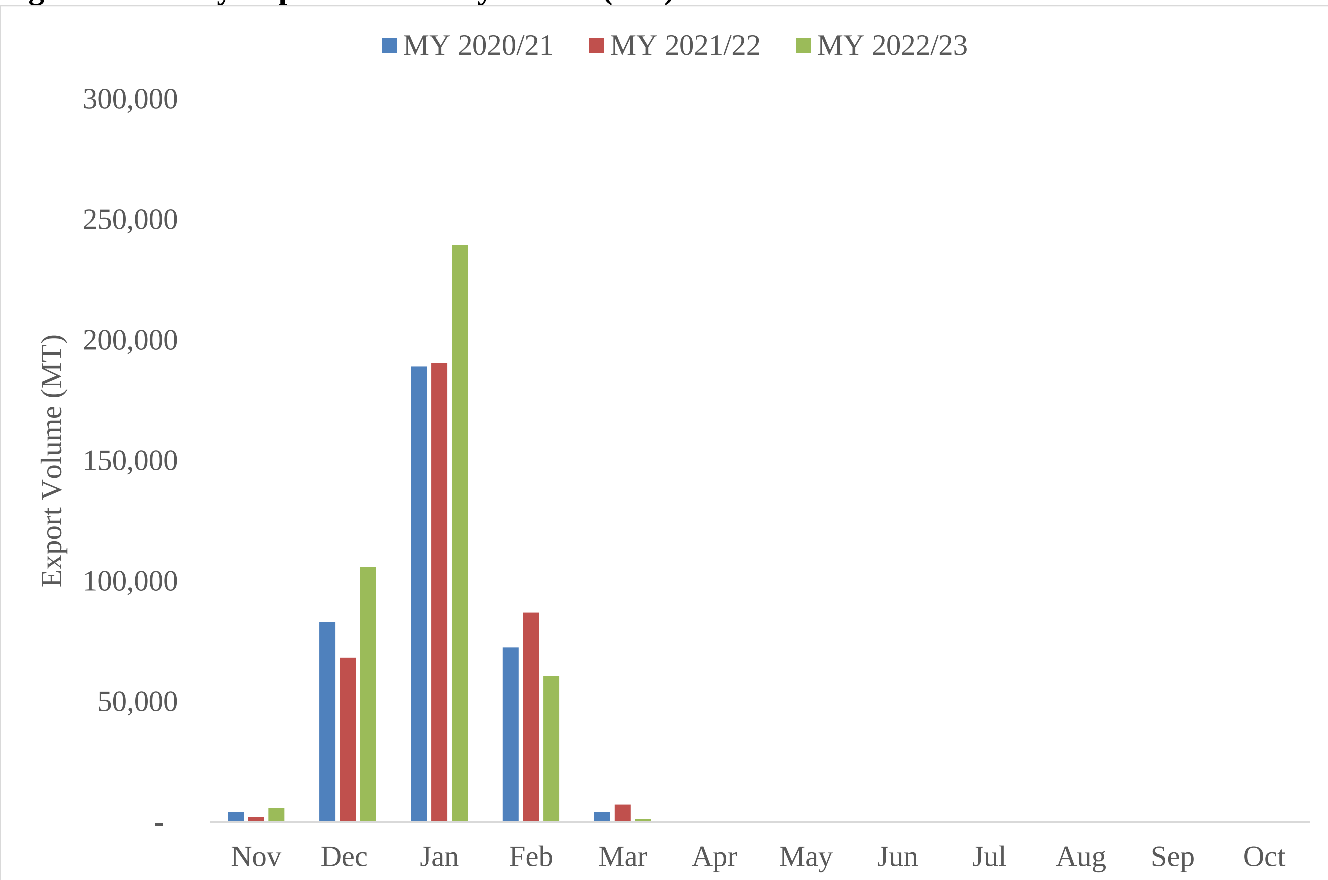
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Table 4: Chile Exports to the World by Value (USD)

Commodity: 080921,080929, Sour Cherries (Prunus Cerasus), Fresh/Cherries, Fresh, Other Than Sour						
Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY 2020/21(USD)	MY 2021/22 (USD)	Variation (%)	Nov 2021-May 2022 (USD)	Nov 2022-May 2023 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	1,874,116,795	1,886,877,241	0.7%	1,885,486,217	2,193,959,063	16.4%
China	1,707,928,063	1,670,339,252	-2.2%	1,669,345,116	1,956,846,026	17.2%
United States	32,047,411	59,880,698	86.9%	59,615,772	81,908,426	37.4%
South Korea	37,623,299	41,677,009	10.8%	41,631,662	34,437,133	-17.3%
Taiwan	25,543,742	30,909,487	21.0%	30,909,487	33,830,750	9.5%
United Kingdom	15,441,526	12,978,761	-15.9%	12,978,761	9,903,245	-23.7%
Hong Kong	4,536,050	11,007,302	142.7%	11,007,302	8,497,744	-22.8%
Brazil	10,075,639	9,608,639	-4.6%	9,608,639	12,447,703	29.5%
Netherlands	4,029,457	9,505,890	135.9%	9,505,890	4,121,912	-56.6%
Thailand	7,911,605	7,203,359	-9.0%	7,175,077	11,139,910	55.3%
Spain	3,413,681	5,103,133	49.5%	5,103,133	5,146,052	0.8%
Ecuador	4,688,594	4,330,492	-7.6%	4,330,492	4,749,226	9.7%
Canada	3,038,745	4,266,569	40.4%	4,266,569	4,957,869	16.2%
Vietnam	1,909,052	4,166,606	118.3%	4,166,606	7,732,855	85.6%
India	2,212,813	2,899,489	31.0%	2,899,489	2,803,427	-3.3%
Japan	1,678,609	1,826,745	8.8%	1,785,547	1,434,140	-19.7%
Mexico	1,199,111	1,525,805	27.2%	1,525,805	2,745,530	79.9%
Russia	1,440,494	1,304,541	-9.4%	1,296,833	705,865	-45.6%
Singapore	778,340	785,917	1.0%	785,917	1,009,227	28.4%
Germany	411,424	785,759	91.0%	785,759	374,250	-52.4%
Colombia	627,596	661,357	5.4%	661,357	702,625	6.2%
Others	7,581,544	6,110,431	-19.4%	6,101,004	8,465,148	38.8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Figure 3: Cherry Export Volume by Month (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Consumption:

In MY2022/23, Post estimates that domestic consumption will increase by 1.8 percent and total 58,000 MT which represents 11.6 percent of commercial production. This increase in domestic consumption follows the increase in production and, thus, in the overall supply and availability of cherries. Domestic consumption consists mostly of cherries that do not comply with the quality features for exports. Most of the domestic cherry consumption is fresh and very few companies are currently processing to produce canned cherries or confectionery products.

Policy:

No policy updates to report.

Commodities:
Fresh Peaches & Nectarines

Table 5: Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Peaches & Nectarines, Fresh	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2021		Nov 2022		Nov 2023	
Chile	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	8400	8400	8500	8475	0	8500
Area Harvested (HA)	7000	7000	8000	8000	0	8000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	6300	6300	6500	6500	0	6500
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	700	700	720	720	0	700
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	7000	7000	7220	7220	0	7200
Commercial Production (MT)	169548	169548	178500	160000	0	162500
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Production (MT)	170548	170548	179500	161000	0	163500
Imports (MT)	130	130	100	100	0	100
Total Supply (MT)	170678	170678	179600	161100	0	163600
Domestic Consumption (MT)	59178	59178	59600	57100	0	57200
Exports (MT)	111500	111500	120000	104000	0	106400
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	170678	170678	179600	161100	0	163600
(HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(MT)						

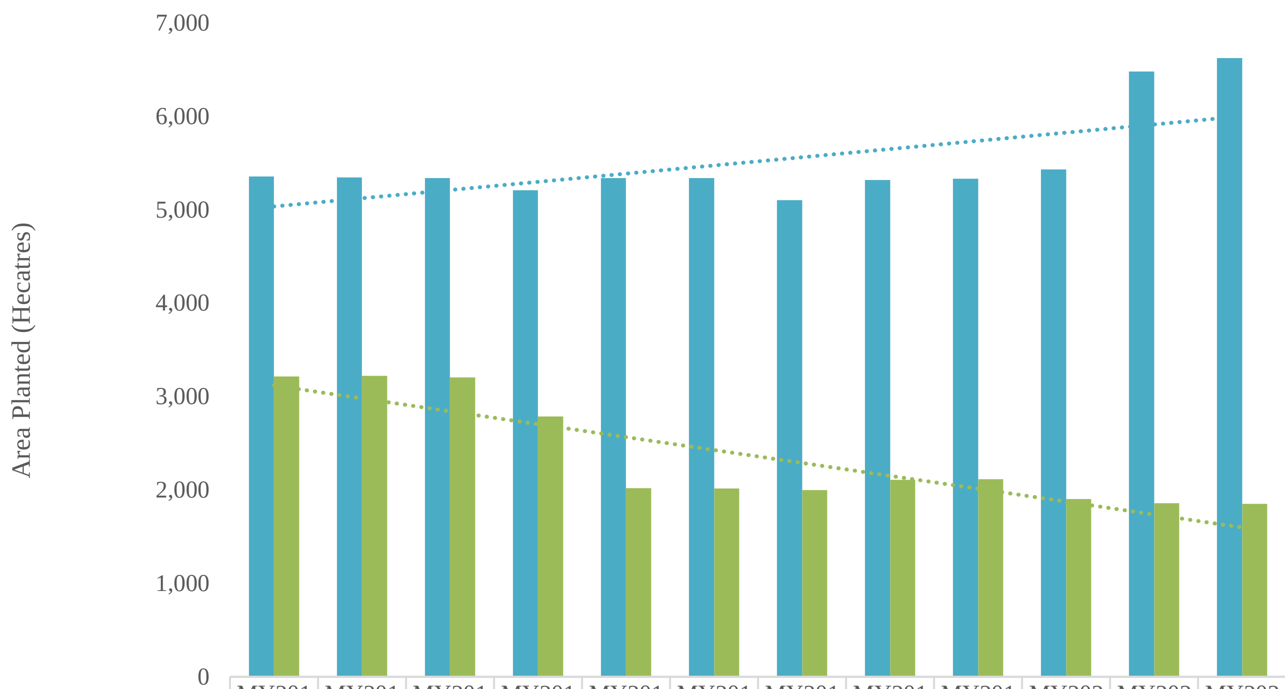
Source: Post estimates
Note: data does not include canned peaches

Production:

In MY 2023/24, Post estimates fresh peach and nectarine production to total 162,500 MT, a 1.6 percent increase over MY 2022/23 (Table 5). This slight increase is explained by growth in area planted and assumes regular yields. Post expects MY 2022/23 yields to be average because there are haven not been any climatic events damaging production capacity in the stone fruit production regions, and because rainfall has been high in the winter of MY 2023/24 increasing the water reservoir capacities in the *O'Higgins* and *Maule* regions.

In MY 2023/24, Post estimates fresh peach and nectarine area planted at 8,500 ha, a 0.3 percent increase from MY 2022/23. Post estimates this slight variation in area planted because the increases in nectarine planted area is offset by a decrease in fresh peach area planted (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Peach and Nectarine Area Planted (Hectares)



	MY2011/12	MY2012/13	MY2013/14	MY2014/15	MY2015/16	MY2016/17	MY2017/18	MY2018/19	MY2019/20	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23
Nectarines (ha)	5,357	5,348	5,338	5,209	5,340	5,339	5,101	5,320	5,333	5,433	6,479	6,624
Fresh Peaches (ha)	3,217	3,223	3,204	2,787	2,019	2,015	2,000	2,108	2,116	1,902	1,860	1,851

Source: based in ODEPA, 2023
Note: data does not include canned peaches

Fresh peach area planted continues a declining trend, totaling 1,851 ha in MY 2022/23 a 0.5 percent decrease from MY 2021/22 (Figure 4). The decline in planted area is due to low margins that fresh peaches have against other stone fruits, which caused producers to shift their orchards to more profitable crops such as nectarines or even cherries. Fresh peach area planted is located mainly in the *O'Higgins* region, which holds 55.3 percent of the peach area planted in Chile (Table 6).

Nectarine area planted totaled 6,624 ha in MY 2022/23, a 2.2 percent increase from MY 2021/22. Nectarine area planted is in the central part of the country, specifically in the *O'Higgins* and the *Metropolitana* regions. Area planted in both of those regions grew by 26.6 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively, in the past three marketing years (Table 7). Nectarine production and exports remains a profitable business for producers and exporters in comparison to fresh or canned peaches, which has experienced decreasing profits in the past ten marketing years.

Table 6: Fresh Peach Area Planted by Region (Hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Three-Year Variation (%)	Share (%)
O'Higgins	1,025	-3.7%	55.3%
Metropolitana	556	-20.3%	30.1%
Valparaíso	231	-24.0%	12.5%
Others	39		2.1%
Total	**1,851**	**-12.5%**	**100.0%**

Source: ODEPA, 2023

Table 7: Nectarine Area Planted by Region (Hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Three-Year Variation (%)	Share (%)
O'Higgins	4,893	26.6%	73.9%
Metropolitana	1,209	10.5%	18.3%
Valparaíso	295	-4.7%	4.5%
Others	226	-	3.4%
Total	**6,624**	**24.2%**	**100.0%**

Source: ODEPA, 2023

Consumption:

In MY 2023/24, Post estimates that total domestic consumption, which includes both fresh domestic consumption and processing, will increase by 0.17 percent and total 57,200 metric tons. In MY 2022/23, Post estimates that domestic consumption of peaches and nectarines totaled 57,100 metric tons. Domestic consumption of nectarines remains relatively steady since it is a well-known product that is regularly consumed during the harvest season, between December and February.

Trade:

For MY 2023/24, Post projects exports to increase by 2.3 percent totaling 106,400 MT based on the slightly higher production volume, mostly in nectarines (Table 5). In MY 2022/23 Chilean exports of peaches and nectarines decreased by 6.9 percent in volume, totaling 103,806 MT (Table 8) and $136 million (Table 9).

China is the top market for Chilean nectarines. In MY 2022/23, Chile exported 34,658 MT of nectarines to China. However, nectarine exports to China decreased by 7.1 percent from MY 2021/22. On the contrary, exports to the United States totaled 32,320 MT, which represents a 1.2 percent increase from MY 2021/22. The United States remains a competitive market for Chilean stone fruit exports and maintains diversification in Chilean export portfolios.

Policy:

No policy updates to report.

Table 8: Chile Exports to The World by Volume

Commodity: 080930, Peaches, Including Nectarines, Fresh						
Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY 2020/21 (MT)	MY 2021/22 (MT)	Variation (%)	Nov 2021-May 2022 (MT)	Nov 2022-May 2023 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	99,081	111,588	12.6%	111,548	103,806	-6.9%
China	26,231	37,307	42.2%	37,307	34,658	-7.1%
United States	33,085	31,964	-3.4%	31,924	32,320	1.2%
Mexico	8,308	9,355	12.6%	9,355	10,416	11.3%
Brazil	5,226	6,360	21.7%	6,360	5,662	-11.0%
Netherlands	4,730	5,936	25.5%	5,936	3,298	-44.4%
Taiwan	4,080	4,923	20.7%	4,923	5,283	7.3%
Canada	3,262	3,250	-0.4%	3,250	2,102	-35.3%
Russia	2,294	2,055	-10.4%	2,055	1,078	-47.5%
United Kingdom	3,172	1,784	-43.8%	1,784	464	-74.0%
Peru	913	1,226	34.3%	1,226	1,758	43.4%
Ecuador	968	1,065	10.0%	1,065	909	-14.6%
Germany	1,845	856	-53.6%	856	248	-71.0%
Colombia	849	751	-11.5%	751	585	-22.1%
Guatemala	607	668	10.0%	668	879	31.6%
Belgium	406	629	54.9%	629	327	-48.0%
Argentina	67	516	670.1%	516	626	21.3%
Italy	542	438	-19.2%	438	527	20.3%
Spain	552	429	-22.3%	429	632	47.3%
Costa Rica	407	397	-2.5%	397	356	-10.3%
Hong Kong	138	304	120.3%	304	173	-43.1%
Others	1,399	1,375	-1.7%	1,375	1,505	9.5%

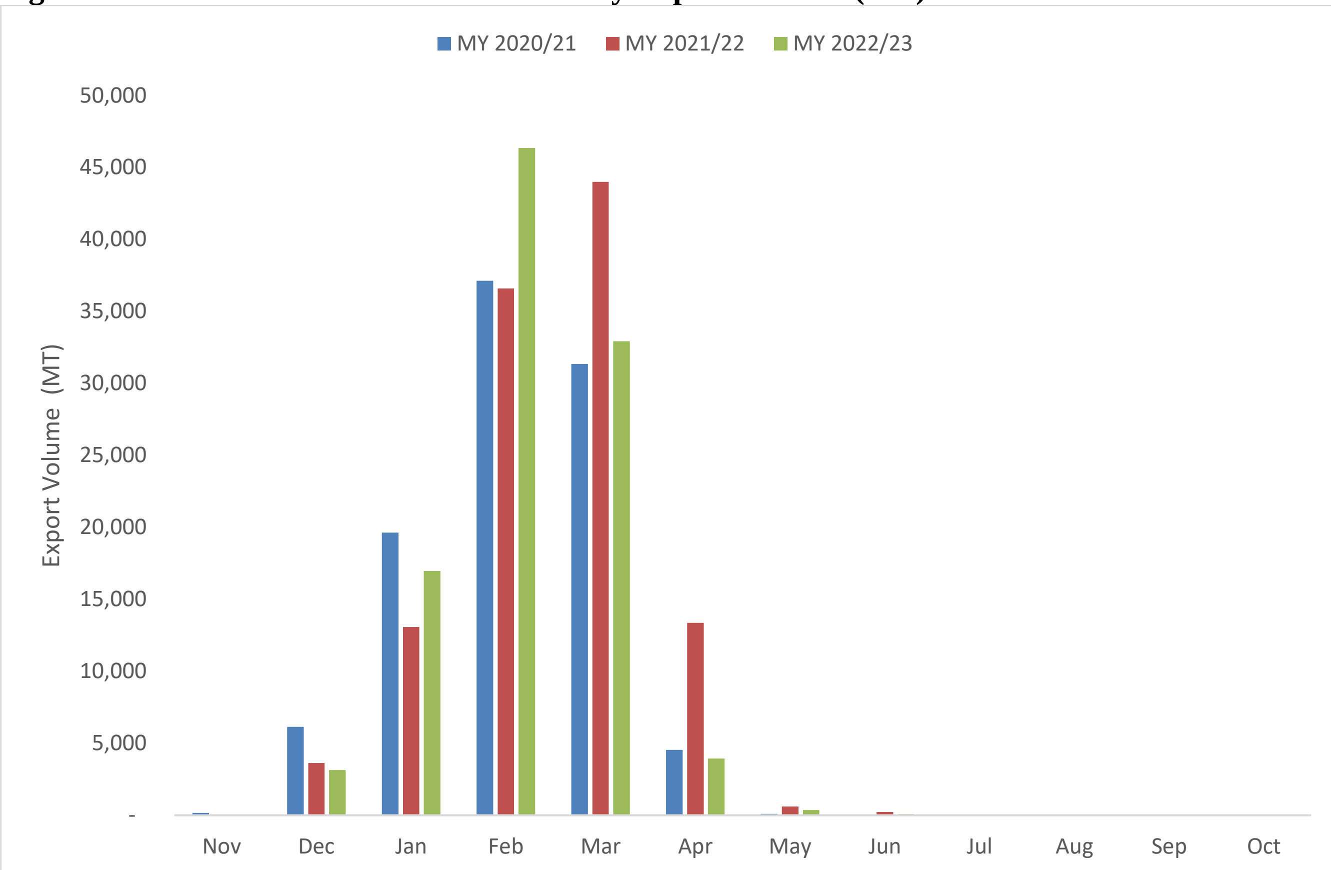
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.
Note: Data does not include canned peaches

Table 9: Chile Exports to the World by Value (USD)

Commodity: 080930, Peaches, Including Nectarines, Fresh						
Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY 2020/21 (USD)	MY 2021/22 (USD)	Variation (%)	Nov 2021-May 2022 (USD)	Nov 2022-May 2023 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	122,465,279	139,637,848	14.0%	139,591,441	135,992,538	-2.6%
China	37,527,313	52,539,096	40.0%	52,539,096	47,994,824	-8.6%
United States	37,001,392	35,898,295	-3.0%	35,851,889	37,440,423	4.4%
Mexico	11,589,786	12,251,603	5.7%	12,251,603	14,904,858	21.7%
Brazil	5,823,805	6,768,236	16.2%	6,768,236	6,451,834	-4.7%
Taiwan	5,284,701	6,208,736	17.5%	6,208,736	7,360,224	18.5%
Netherlands	4,005,379	6,075,079	51.7%	6,075,079	4,691,969	-22.8%
Canada	4,840,342	4,751,144	-1.8%	4,751,144	3,465,872	-27.1%
Russia	2,920,011	2,812,545	-3.7%	2,812,545	1,629,781	-42.1%
Peru	866,833	1,470,424	69.6%	1,470,424	1,967,082	33.8%
United Kingdom	2,801,515	1,377,198	-50.8%	1,377,198	669,946	-51.4%
Ecuador	1,185,799	1,253,079	5.7%	1,253,079	1,086,421	-13.3%
Colombia	1,116,832	1,038,496	-7.0%	1,038,496	756,338	-27.2%
Guatemala	1,007,644	1,038,138	3.0%	1,038,138	1,573,406	51.6%
Germany	1,763,976	836,335	-52.6%	836,335	280,443	-66.5%
Costa Rica	634,711	601,135	-5.3%	601,135	677,221	12.7%
Spain	719,445	577,246	-19.8%	577,246	835,827	44.8%
Belgium	333,052	534,858	60.6%	534,858	329,431	-38.4%
Argentina	57,090	527,809	824.5%	527,809	710,445	34.6%
Hong Kong	195,396	519,241	165.7%	519,241	243,811	-53.0%
Italy	606,136	513,753	-15.2%	513,753	651,206	26.8%
Others	2,184,121	2,045,402	-6.4%	2,045,401	2,271,176	11.0%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.
Note: Data does not include canned peaches.

Figure 5: Fresh Peach and Nectarine Monthly Export Volume (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Attachments:

No Attachments