United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

June 2022

# Fresh Apples, Grapes, and Pears: World Markets and Trade

## FRESH APPLES

**World** production for 2021/22 is projected up 1.0 million tons to 81.6 million as China supplies edge upward and several EU Member States recover from the previous year's damaging weather. Imports are expected to slip on reduced shipments to Russia.

**China** production is expected to rise nearly 1.0 million tons to 45.0 million on output from new plantings coming into production, though a string of adverse weather events is expected to reduce supplies of high-quality fruit. Acreage is estimated to remain nearly unchanged, but some farmers are converting land to more profitable fruit such as cherries. Despite higher supplies of lower-quality fruit, exports are forecast down 72,000 tons to 1.0 million as COVID-19-related disruptions hinder shipments to several key ASEAN markets, including Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand. Sustained shipments from New Zealand and South Africa are expected to keep imports nearly unchanged at 65,000 tons.

**EU** production is estimated nearly flat at 11.9 million tons as losses from a spring frost in Italy and France are offset by rebounds in leading producers Poland, Spain, and Hungary. In line with production, exports are forecast nearly unchanged at 1.0 million tons, while imports edge higher to 335,000 tons on greater shipments from Chile.

**U.S.** production is expected to shrink 170,000 tons to 4.3 million, its lowest level since 2012/13, as high temperatures affected yield in Washington and frost reduced Michigan's output. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveyed industry and updated U.S. production in the May 2022 *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2021 Summary* report. Reduced supplies are expected to pressure exports 63,000 tons lower to 715,000, their lowest level since 2007/08. Gains to top markets Mexico, Canada, and Taiwan are more than offset by losses to other Asian markets, including India. Imports are expected to rise 11,000 tons to 120,000 on higher shipments from all major suppliers.

**Turkey** production is anticipated to remain elevated at 4.3 million tons despite a spring frost in the second largest apple-producing province of Karaman. Exports are projected up to a record 385,000 tons on surges in shipments to India and Middle East markets, rising over 80 percent in just 2 years. Investments in newer varieties are continuing in an effort to meet export demand, with the number of export markets doubling since 2016/17.

**India** production is projected unchanged at 2.3 million tons but good growing conditions will improve quality. The top producing state of Jammu and Kashmir is working to rejuvenate and convert orchards to high-density plantings and varieties, with state subsidies to cover plant material, micro-irrigation systems, and anti-hail nets. Following last year's record, imports are expected to rise to 430,000 tons to support growing domestic consumption and are mostly from Iran and Turkey.

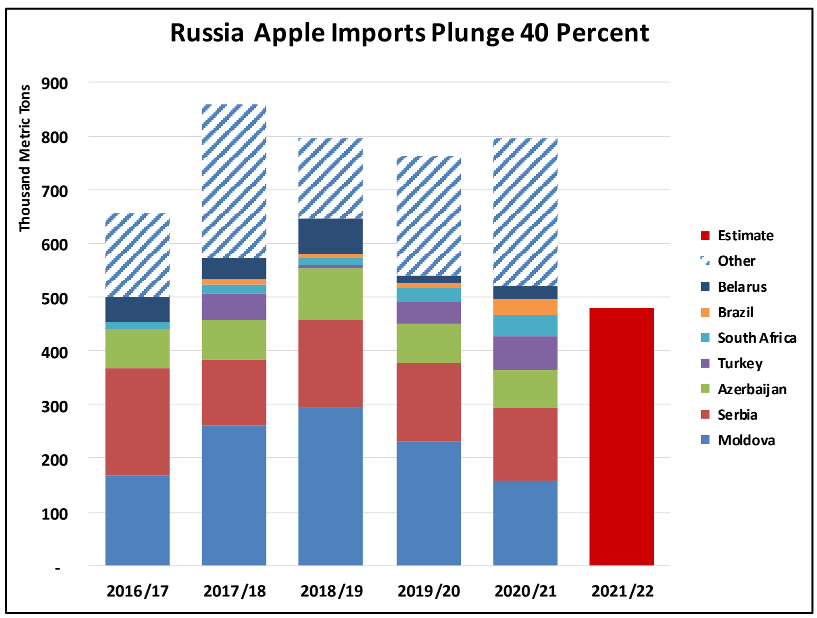
**South Africa** production is expected to rise for a fourth straight year to a record 1.2 million tons. Volumes are up as new trees are coming into production and sufficient water for irrigation combines with good growing conditions throughout the year, leading to higher output. Many growers have also invested in netting to help manage impacts of weather and pests, resulting in higher yields. Greater supplies are expected to boost exports to a record 625,000 tons.

**Chile** production is anticipated to slip 50,000 tons to 1.0 million. Planting area continues to decrease in the top growing regions of Maule and O'Higgins as growers shift to more profitable crops such as walnuts and cherries. Exports are expected to continue their decline on reduced supplies, contracting over 30,000 tons to 610,000.

**Mexico** production is projected up 66,000 tons to 780,000 on higher yields resulting from favorable pre-harvest rainfall. Imports are also expected to edge higher to 265,000 tons on higher U.S. shipments, combining with higher domestic supplies to lift consumption above 1.0 million tons.

**New Zealand** production is expected to improve only slightly to 553,000 tons as labor shortages and a delayed harvest prevented greater volumes from being picked and packed. Planted area is expected to remain unchanged though growers continue to replace old blocks of trees with newer high-yield varieties and new trellising systems. Exports are projected to rise to 375,000 tons following last year's decline as growers prioritize picking high-value varieties and export-quality fruit.

**Russia** imports are projected to drop 40 percent to 480,000 tons. Shipments from most suppliers have been lower throughout the year, including Southern Hemisphere countries at the start of the marketing year, more than offsetting gains from top supplier Moldova.



**FRESH TABLE GRAPES**

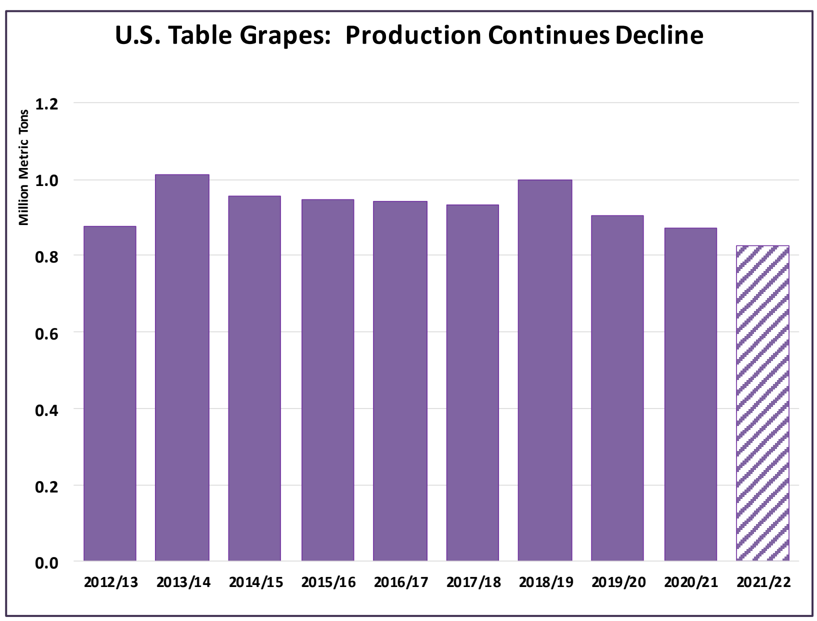
**World** production is anticipated to rise nearly 1.0 million tons to 25.5 million on recovering supplies in India and higher output in China. Exports are expected to remain flat at 3.6 million tons as reduced shipments from China and the United States offset gains from Chile and Peru.

**China** production is projected up 300,000 tons to 11.2 million on good crops in the top producing provinces of Xinjiang, Hebei, and Shandong. The industry is continuing to make investments, expanding production facilities and increasing plantings of new varieties such as Crimson Seedless and Shine Muscat. Despite higher supplies, exports are projected down to 350,000 tons as COVID-19-related disruptions impact shipments especially to top markets Vietnam and Thailand. Imports are expected to ease slightly to 185,000 tons as losses from Australia more than offset gains from Peru.

**India** production is expected to rebound to 2018/19 levels, rising 600,000 tons to 2.9 million on good weather and the ability to conduct vital maintenance on vineyards due to improved labor availability. Higher output is projected to boost consumption over 25 percent to 2.3 million tons, facilitated by wholesale markets recovering from COVID-19 restrictions. Exports are expected to contract slightly to 255,000 tons on reduced shipments to the United Kingdom.

**Turkey** production is projected to fall 280,000 tons to 1.9 million due to frost damage in the main producing region of Manisa. Though volumes are lower, higher prices in export markets are expected to drive shipments up to 265,000 tons with greater supplies going to Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. The bulk of these shipments occur between July and December.

**U.S.** production is expected to contract 45,000 tons to 826,000, the lowest level since 2009/10, as higher summer temperatures and lower water availability for irrigation reduced yields in California. USDA's NASS surveyed industry and updated U.S. production in the May 2022 *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2021 Summary* report. Final trade data shows exports fell for a third straight year, down 54,000 tons to 260,000 reflecting lower supplies. Imports were up over 40,000 tons to a record 713,000 as higher shipments from Peru and rebounding supplies from Chile more than offset weather-reduced shipments from Mexico.



**EU** production is projected to hold steady at 1.4 million tons as rebounding supplies in Italy from good fruitset negate weather-related losses in other grower Member States. Modest growth in acreage is expected on new investments in seedless varieties in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. High transportation costs are expected to pressure exports down to 165,000 tons, while reduced shipments from South Africa and Peru lower imports slightly to 560,000 tons.

**Chile** production is projected up 100,000 tons to 765,000, rebounding from last year's damaging rains in the main growing regions of Metropolitana, O'Higgins, and Valparaiso. In line with production, higher supplies are expected to boost exports over 50,000 tons to 580,000.

**Peru** production is anticipated to continue its upward trend, rising to 700,000 tons on favorable growing conditions and output from new plantings continuing to come into production. Though Red Globe remains the dominant variety, grown mainly for export to China, consumer preferences in other markets are spurring growers to broaden the varietal mix. Higher supplies are expected to drive exports up for a fourth straight year, rising over 60,000 tons to 530,000.

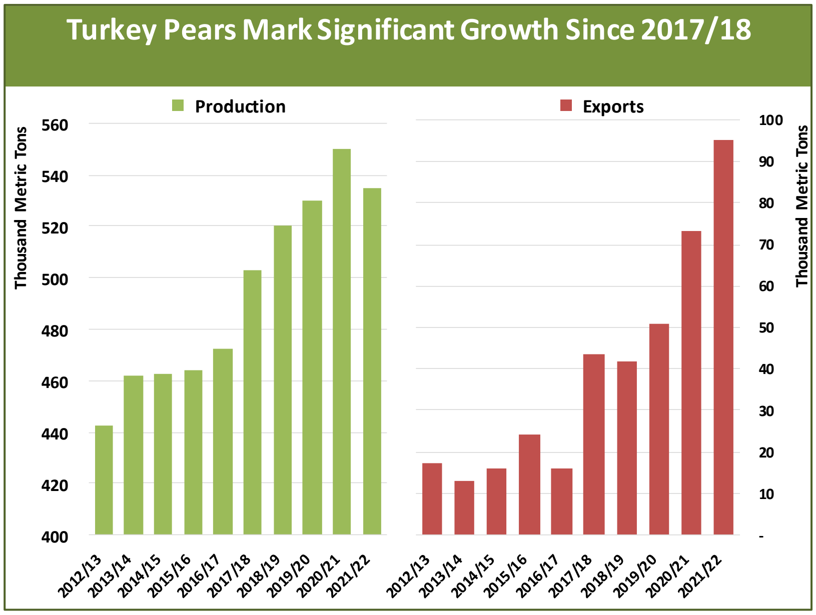
**Australia** production is expected to see a slight improvement to 210,000 tons. New plantings are coming into production though COVID-19-related harvest labor shortages have curtailed output and reduced overall fruit quality. Acreage continues to expand, though at a lower rate, including conversion of wine grape areas to table grapes. Lower supplies of export quality fruit are expected to reduce exports to 110,000 tons.

**South Africa** production is anticipated to reach record volumes for the third straight year as good growing conditions throughout the year and high-yield varieties coming into production boost supplies to 380,000 tons. Growers are continuing to replace seeded with seedless varieties to meet export demand. However, after near-constant growth since 2010, planted area is expected to remain flat as rising input costs check expansion. Despite record supplies, exports are expected to remain essentially unchanged at 320,000 tons as rising shipping costs and inefficiencies at the Port of Cape Town deter more robust shipments.

**Russia** imports are projected up 30,000 tons to 380,000 on a surge in shipments from Uzbekistan, which primarily occurred between August and November.

**Turkey Pears Expand Global Presence**

Turkey is currently ranked fifth among pear producers and seventh among exporters after significant growth over the past 5 years. In the first half of the last decade, Turkey's production was range-bound from 440,000-470,000 tons and exports saw minimal growth. But starting in 2017/18, both production and exports saw a sharp rise and since then have seen almost non-stop growth.




Turkey produces domestic and foreign pear varieties which are grown predominantly in the northwest region of Marmara, followed by the Aegean and Mediterranean regions. But due to rising demand in export markets, an increasing number of orchards are seeing non-commercial varieties replaced with those preferred by consumers in export markets. The number of export markets has grown from less than 40 in 2012/13 to more than 50 by 2020/21. This continued success and rising demand are spurring growers to also expand operations and invest in new orchards. Though modest, growth in acreage has been steady since 2016/17, averaging about 3 percent per year, with production surpassing 500,000 tons for the first time in 2017/18. Output has continued to edge higher, reaching a peak of 550,000 tons in 2020/21. Though unfavorable weather is expected to reduce output slightly in 2021/22, production should continue to rise in the future as new plantings come online.

Turkey has been a top exporter for more than 10 years, but as with production, 2017/18 marked a significant upward turn. Prior to this point, annual exports averaged less than 20,000 tons and 4 percent of production, but 2017/18 saw exports nearly triple from 16,000 tons to 44,000, and annual growth in most subsequent years has been above 20 percent. Export markets also shifted for Turkey beginning in 2017/18. The European Union was Turkey's top destination in 2012/13, accounting for 45 percent of exports, but Russia become the top market in 2017/18 at 36 percent market share. Within 5 years, Turkey's market share in Russia rose from less than 1 percent in 2016/17 to 12 percent in 2020/21. Iraq is Turkey's second-largest market averaging 28 percent, while the European Union is third averaging 18 percent. Higher supplies have enabled trade success, but even with lower output in 2021/22, exports are still expected to surge 30 percent to 95,000 tons on strong demand from top markets Russia and Iraq. If realized, this would be almost 20 percent of production and a third straight year of record exports. It remains to be seen how the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine impacts future growth.

## FRESH PEARS

**World** production for 2021/22 is expected to rise over 900,000 tons to 23.5 million as recovering supplies in China more than offset weather-related losses in the European Union. Imports are projected down on reduced demand from Russia.

**China** production is projected up 1.5 million tons to a record 18.0 million as Hebei province rebounds from last year's severe frost and Xinjiang province experiences a bumper crop. Exports are expected to modestly rebound on higher supplies, spurred by higher shipments to Indonesia. However, COVID-19-related shipping challenges are expected to hinder shipments to other Asia markets, keeping exports at 500,000 tons, a gain of 20,000.

**EU** production is expected to see a drop of over 25 percent to 1.7 million tons as snow, frost, and cold temperatures impacted crops for several top producer Member States, especially Italy and France. Exports are expected to decline 20 percent to 300,000 tons, a fourth straight year of declines. Lower domestic supplies will propel imports higher to 185,000 tons.

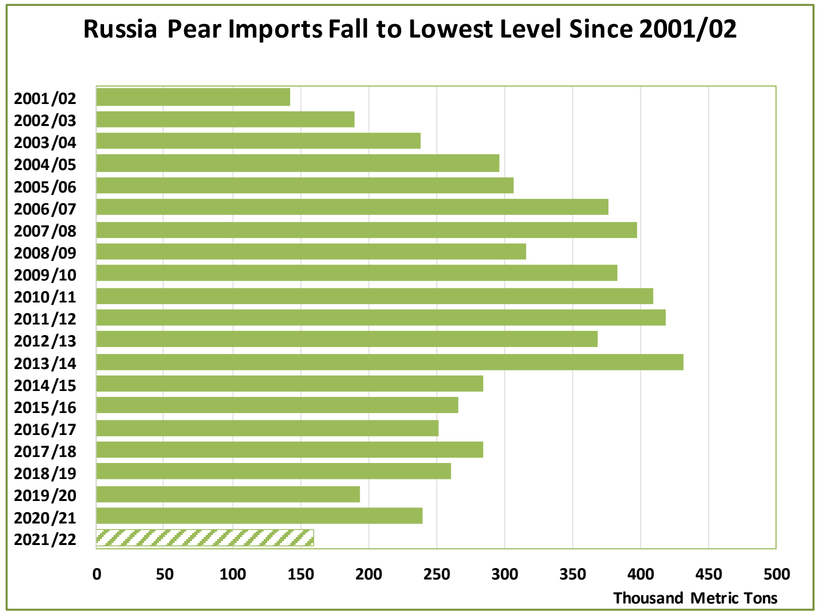
**U.S.** production is expected to rise 40,000 tons to 633,000, as gains in California and Oregon offset losses in Washington. Both Washington and Oregon saw high temperatures and low rainfall, but late summer rain led to good quality fruit. USDA's NASS surveyed industry and updated U.S. production in the May 2022 *Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts 2021 Summary* report. Exports are projected nearly flat at 107,000 tons as gains to Mexico are offset by reduced shipments to other top markets. Imports are lower at 70,000 tons as higher domestic supplies are anticipated to dampen demand for Southern Hemisphere supplies.

**South Africa** production is projected up 35,000 tons to 510,000, a third-straight year of record output. New plantings continue to come online, while the season also saw good growing conditions and increased irrigation on good winter rainfall. Higher supplies are expected to lift exports only slightly to 260,000 tons as reduced shipments to Russia dampen greater gains.

**Chile** production is expected to continue its downward trend, slipping 16,000 tons to 217,000 as acreage shrinks for a fifth consecutive year. Following the decline in production, reduced volumes are expected to pressure exports lower to 110,000 tons.

**Argentina** production is anticipated to ease slightly to 584,000 tons due to an October frost following very good fruit blossom. Acreage is expected to hold steady after years of decline, but a persistent lack of resources continues to prevent investments to maintain orchards and improve yields. Exports are projected down to 265,000 tons on lower output and reduced shipments to Russia, which typically occur February through June.

**Russia** imports are projected to drop to their lowest level since 2001/02, plunging over 30 percent to 160,000 tons. Reduced shipments are expected from Argentina and Belarus, more than offsetting gains from Turkey, lowering Russia's rank in world imports from first to third.



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**NOTES**
**European Union definition:** includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

Effective January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) was complete, including trade between both entities. Starting in December 2021 with the release of 2021/22 data, PSD's for apples, pears, and table grapes reflect EU27 (shown in the PSD system as "European Union") and UK separately. Historical data for both EU27 and the UK is provided for 5 years (2016/17 through 2020/21).

**Russia:** Due to a cessation of reporting from Russia, production for apples, pears, and table grapes is being carried from the previous year.

**Marketing Years:**

- **Apples -** The United States and Mexico are on an August-July marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.

- **Table Grapes -** The United States and Mexico are on a May-April marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a June-May marketing year. Southern Hemisphere producer countries of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Peru, and South Africa are on an October-September marketing year; Brazil remains on a calendar year basis indicated as the second year of the split year.

- **Pears -** Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.

## Apples, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | Dec 2021/22 | Jun 2021/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| China | 41,390 | 33,000 | 42,425 | 44,066 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| European Union | 9,798 | 14,810 | 11,480 | 11,719 | 11,877 | 11,877 |
| United States | 5,085 | 4,479 | 4,852 | 4,505 | 4,608 | 4,336 |
| Turkey | 3,032 | 3,600 | 3,620 | 4,300 | 4,286 | 4,286 |
| India | 1,920 | 2,371 | 2,370 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Iran | 1,937 | 2,241 | 2,241 | 2,241 | 2,241 | 2,241 |
| Russia | 1,360 | 1,611 | 1,779 | 1,540 | 1,540 | 1,540 |
| Brazil | 1,203 | 1,223 | 1,223 | 1,223 | 1,223 | 1,223 |
| South Africa | 836 | 894 | 991 | 1,100 | 997 | 1,160 |
| Ukraine | 1,462 | 1,154 | 1,154 | 1,154 | 1,154 | 1,154 |
| Other | 7,184 | 6,480 | 6,658 | 6,465 | 6,573 | 6,462 |
| **Total** | 75,206 | 71,863 | 78,792 | 80,613 | 81,799 | 81,578 |
| **Domestic Consumption** | | | | | | |
| China | 40,172 | 32,275 | 41,487 | 43,033 | 44,060 | 44,035 |
| European Union | 9,247 | 13,839 | 10,659 | 10,960 | 11,172 | 11,142 |
| Turkey | 2,844 | 3,324 | 3,412 | 4,013 | 3,987 | 3,902 |
| United States | 4,212 | 3,884 | 4,098 | 3,836 | 3,953 | 3,741 |
| India | 1,955 | 2,384 | 2,250 | 2,400 | 2,580 | 2,560 |
| Russia | 2,156 | 2,322 | 2,455 | 2,259 | 2,155 | 2,010 |
| Iran | 1,212 | 1,916 | 1,423 | 1,286 | 1,281 | 1,306 |
| Brazil | 1,207 | 1,246 | 1,268 | 1,175 | 1,213 | 1,228 |
| Ukraine | 1,426 | 1,110 | 1,153 | 1,148 | 1,159 | 1,119 |
| Mexico | 1,001 | 794 | 1,017 | 973 | 1,029 | 1,044 |
| Other | 9,171 | 8,425 | 9,012 | 8,969 | 8,958 | 9,122 |
| **Total** | 74,604 | 71,518 | 78,235 | 80,052 | 81,546 | 81,208 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Russia | 859 | 793 | 763 | 796 | 630 | 480 |
| Iraq | 307 | 329 | 405 | 406 | 415 | 460 |
| India | 249 | 277 | 194 | 377 | 450 | 430 |
| United Kingdom | 365 | 343 | 320 | 330 | 350 | 350 |
| European Union | 394 | 389 | 378 | 325 | 355 | 335 |
| Egypt | 72 | 271 | 253 | 266 | 300 | 305 |
| Vietnam | 160 | 158 | 232 | 278 | 280 | 290 |
| Bangladesh | 245 | 188 | 271 | 266 | 250 | 265 |
| Mexico | 287 | 247 | 257 | 260 | 250 | 265 |
| Indonesia | 154 | 150 | 140 | 177 | 195 | 215 |
| Other | 3,209 | 2,948 | 3,203 | 2,891 | 2,938 | 2,927 |
| **Total** | 6,302 | 6,092 | 6,416 | 6,370 | 6,413 | 6,322 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| European Union | 944 | 1,359 | 1,199 | 1,084 | 1,060 | 1,070 |
| China | 1,281 | 818 | 1,042 | 1,102 | 1,000 | 1,030 |
| Iran | 725 | 325 | 818 | 956 | 960 | 935 |
| United States | 1,007 | 741 | 861 | 778 | 785 | 715 |
| South Africa | 449 | 469 | 509 | 589 | 565 | 625 |
| Chile | 779 | 674 | 660 | 644 | 635 | 610 |
| Turkey | 189 | 278 | 209 | 288 | 300 | 385 |
| New Zealand | 369 | 391 | 401 | 358 | 380 | 375 |
| Moldova | 264 | 299 | 238 | 147 | 200 | 220 |
| Serbia | 156 | 184 | 206 | 185 | 160 | 145 |
| Other | 493 | 590 | 469 | 491 | 482 | 444 |
| **Total** | 6,655 | 6,128 | 6,611 | 6,621 | 6,527 | 6,554 |

Note: The United States and Mexico are on an August-July marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.

## Grapes, Fresh Table: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | Dec 2021/22 | Jun 2021/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| China | 10,500 | 9,900 | 10,800 | 10,900 | 11,200 | 11,200 |
| India | 2,800 | 2,900 | 2,280 | 2,300 | 2,900 | 2,900 |
| Turkey | 2,109 | 1,950 | 2,050 | 2,220 | 1,940 | 1,940 |
| Uzbekistan | 1,590 | 1,603 | 1,603 | 1,603 | 1,603 | 1,603 |
| Brazil | 1,592 | 1,485 | 1,485 | 1,485 | 1,485 | 1,485 |
| Egypt | 1,315 | 1,350 | 1,385 | 1,170 | 1,435 | 1,435 |
| European Union | 1,448 | 1,589 | 1,548 | 1,371 | 1,386 | 1,386 |
| United States | 935 | 997 | 905 | 871 | 905 | 826 |
| Chile | 915 | 835 | 785 | 665 | 810 | 765 |
| Peru | 623 | 630 | 645 | 687 | 700 | 700 |
| Other | 1,231 | 1,107 | 1,279 | 1,262 | 1,252 | 1,262 |
| **Total** | 25,058 | 24,347 | 24,766 | 24,535 | 25,617 | 25,503 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | | | | | | |
| China | 10,464 | 9,873 | 10,677 | 10,665 | 11,080 | 11,035 |
| India | 2,401 | 2,356 | 1,803 | 1,830 | 2,282 | 2,305 |
| European Union | 1,792 | 1,916 | 1,872 | 1,762 | 1,806 | 1,781 |
| Turkey | 1,830 | 1,771 | 1,845 | 2,006 | 1,710 | 1,677 |
| Brazil | 1,571 | 1,455 | 1,443 | 1,414 | 1,431 | 1,448 |
| Uzbekistan | 1,463 | 1,485 | 1,507 | 1,487 | 1,468 | 1,408 |
| Egypt | 1,210 | 1,235 | 1,248 | 1,027 | 1,273 | 1,283 |
| United States | 1,217 | 1,199 | 1,252 | 1,228 | 1,315 | 1,279 |
| Russia | 412 | 307 | 308 | 369 | 391 | 400 |
| United Kingdom | 270 | 268 | 275 | 269 | 280 | 275 |
| Other | 2,196 | 2,061 | 2,120 | 2,186 | 2,124 | 2,168 |
| **Total** | 24,826 | 23,927 | 24,350 | 24,244 | 25,161 | 25,060 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| United States | 618 | 571 | 672 | 670 | 700 | 713 |
| European Union | 523 | 520 | 501 | 570 | 590 | 560 |
| Russia | 387 | 290 | 288 | 351 | 370 | 380 |
| United Kingdom | 270 | 268 | 275 | 269 | 280 | 275 |
| Canada | 179 | 179 | 190 | 191 | 195 | 185 |
| China | 242 | 262 | 239 | 194 | 210 | 185 |
| Hong Kong | 250 | 259 | 238 | 201 | 195 | 130 |
| Bangladesh | 51 | 48 | 60 | 106 | 105 | 120 |
| Mexico | 101 | 127 | 91 | 98 | 105 | 115 |
| Kazakhstan | 96 | 78 | 77 | 60 | 75 | 110 |
| Other | 715 | 751 | 756 | 832 | 777 | 734 |
| **Total** | 3,432 | 3,350 | 3,387 | 3,543 | 3,602 | 3,508 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| Chile | 731 | 655 | 605 | 526 | 645 | 580 |
| Peru | 277 | 388 | 400 | 468 | 510 | 530 |
| China | 278 | 289 | 362 | 428 | 330 | 350 |
| South Africa | 279 | 276 | 284 | 322 | 344 | 320 |
| Turkey | 280 | 179 | 205 | 215 | 230 | 265 |
| United States | 336 | 368 | 325 | 314 | 290 | 260 |
| India | 210 | 250 | 185 | 267 | 280 | 255 |
| Mexico | 196 | 147 | 224 | 207 | 190 | 195 |
| Uzbekistan | 126 | 118 | 96 | 116 | 135 | 195 |
| European Union | 179 | 193 | 177 | 179 | 170 | 165 |
| Other | 571 | 605 | 637 | 580 | 585 | 487 |
| **Total** | 3,464 | 3,467 | 3,501 | 3,622 | 3,709 | 3,602 |

Note: The United States and Mexico are on a May-April marketing year. All other Northern Hemisphere countries are on a June-May marketing year. Southern Hemisphere producer countries of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Peru, and South Africa are on an October-September marketing year, and Brazil is on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year. Some countries may include raisin-type and/or table-type grapes.

## Pears, Fresh: Production, Supply and Distribution in Selected Countries

**(1,000 Metric Tons)**

| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | Dec 2021/22 | Jun 2021/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production** | | | | | | |
| China | 16,410 | 14,000 | 17,314 | 16,500 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| European Union | 2,361 | 2,568 | 2,059 | 2,381 | 1,727 | 1,727 |
| United States | 663 | 726 | 645 | 593 | 605 | 633 |
| Argentina | 580 | 600 | 640 | 615 | 590 | 584 |
| Turkey | 503 | 520 | 530 | 550 | 535 | 535 |
| South Africa | 408 | 413 | 438 | 475 | 425 | 510 |
| India | 280 | 300 | 310 | 308 | 310 | 310 |
| Russia | 218 | 242 | 290 | 247 | 247 | 247 |
| Japan | 259 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 239 | 239 |
| Chile | 262 | 252 | 222 | 233 | 217 | 217 |
| Other | 687 | 550 | 549 | 483 | 531 | 536 |
| **Total** | 22,631 | 20,410 | 23,235 | 22,623 | 23,424 | 23,537 |
| **Domestic Consumption** | | | | | | |
| China | 15,875 | 13,645 | 16,707 | 16,030 | 17,479 | 17,510 |
| European Union | 2,096 | 2,305 | 1,823 | 2,181 | 1,667 | 1,612 |
| United States | 621 | 654 | 586 | 560 | 569 | 596 |
| Turkey | 459 | 478 | 479 | 477 | 465 | 440 |
| Russia | 470 | 461 | 437 | 446 | 466 | 406 |
| India | 267 | 288 | 327 | 330 | 335 | 330 |
| Argentina | 260 | 291 | 300 | 300 | 280 | 319 |
| South Africa | 186 | 188 | 212 | 228 | 180 | 250 |
| Japan | 257 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 237 |
| Indonesia | 180 | 145 | 236 | 196 | 210 | 235 |
| Other | 1,779 | 1,573 | 1,702 | 1,506 | 1,526 | 1,548 |
| **Total** | 22,450 | 20,265 | 23,047 | 22,491 | 23,414 | 23,484 |
| **Imports** | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 180 | 145 | 236 | 196 | 210 | 235 |
| European Union | 186 | 157 | 172 | 175 | 190 | 185 |
| Russia | 285 | 261 | 194 | 240 | 220 | 160 |
| Brazil | 158 | 154 | 138 | 121 | 125 | 120 |
| United Kingdom | 124 | 118 | 100 | 105 | 100 | 110 |
| Vietnam | 87 | 63 | 133 | 97 | 90 | 95 |
| Mexico | 72 | 92 | 84 | 73 | 75 | 80 |
| Hong Kong | 73 | 85 | 76 | 81 | 80 | 75 |
| United States | 79 | 73 | 72 | 75 | 74 | 70 |
| Thailand | 53 | 35 | 60 | 57 | 55 | 65 |
| Other | 552 | 509 | 554 | 508 | 495 | 464 |
| **Total** | 1,851 | 1,691 | 1,818 | 1,728 | 1,714 | 1,659 |
| **Exports** | | | | | | |
| China | 543 | 366 | 619 | 480 | 530 | 500 |
| European Union | 452 | 420 | 407 | 374 | 250 | 300 |
| Argentina | 320 | 310 | 340 | 315 | 310 | 265 |
| South Africa | 222 | 226 | 227 | 247 | 245 | 260 |
| Chile | 129 | 132 | 114 | 127 | 112 | 110 |
| United States | 122 | 144 | 130 | 109 | 110 | 107 |
| Turkey | 44 | 42 | 51 | 73 | 70 | 95 |
| Belarus | 83 | 70 | 16 | 54 | 50 | 30 |
| Korea, South | 32 | 27 | 31 | 19 | 25 | 25 |
| Australia | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Other | 13 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| **Total** | 1,971 | 1,760 | 1,959 | 1,819 | 1,724 | 1,713 |

Note: Northern Hemisphere countries are on a July-June marketing year. Southern Hemisphere countries are on a calendar year indicated as the second year of the split year.