## Tree Nuts: World Markets and Trade

## China: World's Largest Walnut Producer Turns to Exports

China is forecast to produce 1.4 million metric tons (tons) of walnuts in 2022/23, accounting for over half of world output. Within China, Xinjiang Province accounts for more than half of China's production followed by Yunnan, Shanxi, and Shaanxi Provinces. Output increased nearly 80 percent in the last decade due in part to a poverty-alleviation program that was implemented in mountainous and hilly areas, which encouraged farmers to invest in new plantings. However, new growers have struggled to implement modern crop management practices such as mechanization, irrigation, pruning, and fertilization. In contrast, most walnut orchards in Xinjiang Province have been planted in flat areas, making it feasible for growers to mechanize the harvest and keep labor costs low. Industry sources indicate that Xinjiang walnut varieties have a much higher kernel content than their counterparts in other walnut-producing countries.

In 2016/17, China was the world's seventh-largest exporter with shipments of just 18,000 tons. By 2019/20, China became the secondlargest exporter behind the United States with shipments of 144,000 tons and is forecast to remain in that position. This impressive growth has been driven by exports to new and neighboring markets Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan where competition is limited. Shipments have also risen to the world's top markets European Union, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates.


As the world's largest walnut producer, China is well-positioned to continue expanding trade to border countries. However, it is less certain whether China continues to expand its market share in the world's top markets European Union, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates because output is dominated by over 50 local walnut varieties characterized as having dark kernels and bitter taste. With an eye to the future, the China Chamber of Commerce (CNFA) is drafting industry standards to differentiate by grade to improve export quality and solidify its position in these markets.

## Almonds

Global almond production for 2022/23 is forecast 10 percent lower to 1.5 million metric tons (tons) shelled basis, as losses in the United States and the European Union more than offset gains in other producing countries. Rebounding consumption is expected to draw inventories down nearly one third from last year's record level. Global exports are expected to rise nearly 10 percent to a record 1.1 million tons on strong shipments from the United States and Australia to the European Union and China.
U.S. production is forecast down 11 percent to 1.2 million tons as average nut set per tree decreased 12 percent, more than offsetting a 4percent gain in bearing acres. Although the crop started off with favorable weather for pollination, warm temperatures caused a shorter bloom period than in recent years. Also, some areas were hit by a freeze during the last week of February, with reports that some acres suffered frost damage and were left unharvested because of an inadequate nut set. Water availability became a top concern as drought conditions persisted through the summer. Exports are forecast to rise 9 percent to a record


Record U.S. Almond Exports Forecast Despite Lower Output


960,000 tons largely on additional shipments to the European Union and China, drawing U.S. ending inventories down sharply from last year's record.

Australia production is forecast nearly flat at 140,000 tons on normal growing conditions. With higher total supplies (production plus beginning stocks) as compared to last year, exports are forecast to gain 13 percent to a record 90,000 tons on stronger demand from the European Union and China.

EU production is forecast down 24 percent to 105,000 tons mainly due to adverse weather in Spain and Italy, where most of the crop is grown. Despite an expected 6-percent rise in imports to a record 310,000 tons, consumption is forecast down slightly on reduced production. In-shell almonds are mainly
sold for fresh consumption, while shelled almonds are typically used as a raw material for confectionary and bakery food companies. The food processing and snack industries are the largest buyers of almonds, both as an ingredient (for traditional sweets and pastries) and for processing and re-export. Almonds are mainly used as an ingredient for the manufacturing of marzipan, nougat, and turron. Shifting eating habits are also affecting the demand for nuts. The increasing popularity of plant-based diets is also helping to drive demand for nuts, as consumers look for alternative forms of protein to meat and fish.

China imports are forecast over 15 percent higher to 125,000 tons, driven by rebounding demand from food manufacturers as well as the snack food sector. In March 2020, China's State Council Tariff Commission (SCTC) launched a tariff exclusion process where importers can apply for tariff exclusions on specific consignments from the United States. If an exclusion application is successfully approved, then the Section 301 tariffs imposed on U.S. products are exempt for a year from the date of approval. However, almonds are still subject to China's Section 232 retaliatory tariffs, which stand at 15 percent in addition to Most Favored Nation (MFN) duties.

India imports are forecast 7 percent higher to a record 160,000 tons. Typically, demand peaks during the September to January festive season, although food processors are using more almonds in a broader variety of product categories such as snack foods, health foods, beverages, and confectionary products. In addition, there is growing demand for lower-quality almond kernels for use in the cosmetic industry for oil extraction.

## Walnuts

Record global walnut production and trade are forecast for 2022/23. Production continues to expand to 2.6 million tons in-shell basis as higher production in China more than offsets lower output in the United States. China and the United States account for nearly 80 percent of total output. World consumption is expected to rise nearly 15 percent on the strength of China's output. World exports are forecast to rise 5 percent to a record 1.0 million tons on strong shipments from Ukraine. World ending stocks are expected 22 percent lower on a sharp drawdown by Ukraine.


China production is forecast up 27 percent to a record 1.4 million tons on favorable growing conditions following last year's weather-related shortfalls in top producing regions. Exports are expected to reach a record 225,000 tons on rising shipments to top markets Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, and Turkey. Imports are expected to remain modest at just 20,000 tons as consumers continue to rely on domestic output. Importers can apply for exclusion from the Section 301 tariffs applied to shipments from the

United States. However, walnuts are still subject to China's Section 232 retaliatory tariffs, which stand at 15 percent in addition to MFN duties.
U.S. production is forecast just 1 percent lower to $653,000 \mathrm{MT}$ as lower yields more than offset greater area. California benefitted from heavy rain and significant snowpack in late 2021, though the state has since experienced hot and dry conditions. As a result, water allocations were significantly reduced in many areas. During the last 2 weeks of February, the Sacramento Valley experienced several nights of freezing temperatures and frost damage was observed. Exports account for a substantial portion of output and are forecast 3 percent lower to 485,000
U.S. Walnut Exports Forecast Down on Lower Supplies
 tons on lower shipments to the European Union, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates. With lower available supply, stocks are expected to drop 5 percent to 52,000 tons.

Ukraine production is forecast down 17 percent to 96,000 tons due to a sharp drop in area harvested in certain areas of the Donetsk, Zaporozhe, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, and Kherson regions following the Russian invasion in February 2022. Exports are expected to jump nearly 60 percent to 95,000 tons as ending stocks are drawn sharply lower after last year's build up.

EU production is forecast flat at 146,000 tons on normal growing conditions. Imports are expected up 2 percent to a record 325,000 tons on rising demand from both the retail sector (snack foods and cooking ingredients) and industrial sector (pastries).

## Pistachios

Global production for 2021/22 was down 16 percent to 826,000 tons as declines in Iran and Turkey more than offset record U.S. output. As a result of lower available supplies, world consumption and trade declined.

Iran production, reported by the Iranian Pistachio Association, dropped 29 percent to 135,000 tons as frost damage in many growing regions lowered yields despite being

Global Pistachio Output Lower Despite Record U.S. Production

the on-year of the alternate bearing crop cycle. As a result of the smaller harvest, exports were halved to 115,000 tons.
U.S. production gained 11 percent to a record 524,000 tons due to a combination of high yields and increased bearing area. The last time output increased in 2 consecutive years was 2010/11 when high yields also combined with additional acreage. Exports were 40 percent higher to a record 328,000 tons on strong shipments to top markets China and European Union. Despite record shipments, ending stocks continued to climb to a record 180,000 tons.

Turkey production plunged 65 percent to 87,000 tons due to low yields from the alternate bearing crop cycle. Lower production had limited effect on trade as almost the entire harvest is consumed domestically.

China imports slipped 7 percent to 144,000 tons as shipments leading up to the Lunar New Year were down from previous years. Shanghai and Beijing are key markets for U.S. pistachios, whereas other cities prefer more competitively-priced imports from Iran. With lower output from Iran, shipments from the United States increased. Importers can apply for exclusion from the Section 301 tariffs applied to shipments from the United States. However, pistachios are still subject to China's Section 232 retaliatory tariffs, which stand at 15 percent in addition to MFN duties.

EU production was up 2,000 tons to 20,000 on slight gains in Spain and Italy. Imports were nearly unchanged at 120,000 tons as increased shipments from the United States were offset by reduced trade from Iran.

## NOTES TO USERS:

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).

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## Almond Summary

Metric Tons, Shelled Basis

|  | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct } \\ 2022 / 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 1,029,650 | 1,034,190 | 1,161,160 | 1,412,940 | 1,322,220 | 1,179,340 |
| Australia | 80,000 | 104,000 | 114,400 | 127,000 | 139,000 | 140,000 |
| European Union | 109,500 | 134,200 | 139,100 | 168,000 | 137,500 | 105,000 |
| China | 43,000 | 43,000 | 45,000 | 44,000 | 42,000 | 52,000 |
| Turkey | 15,000 | 16,000 | 15,000 | 16,500 | 20,000 | 22,500 |
| Other | 13,500 | 15,500 | 14,500 | 15,200 | 15,500 | 16,400 |
| Total | 1,290,650 | 1,346,890 | 1,489,160 | 1,783,640 | 1,676,220 | 1,515,240 |
| Domestic Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 354,462 | 364,100 | 389,600 | 442,800 | 410,200 | 394,000 |
| United States | 366,193 | 375,664 | 382,470 | 403,101 | 348,577 | 375,000 |
| China | 126,300 | 148,200 | 113,800 | 170,900 | 148,500 | 177,000 |
| India | 92,100 | 111,600 | 112,350 | 156,780 | 153,880 | 168,000 |
| United Arab Emirates | 38,200 | 36,300 | 40,800 | 56,200 | 61,200 | 65,000 |
| Australia | 27,000 | 33,750 | 37,000 | 42,000 | 46,000 | 50,000 |
| Japan | 36,400 | 37,800 | 38,600 | 38,800 | 45,800 | 50,000 |
| Turkey | 29,300 | 28,400 | 36,000 | 32,500 | 39,500 | 42,500 |
| Korea, South | 23,700 | 25,600 | 24,700 | 35,900 | 31,900 | 35,000 |
| Canada | 29,400 | 29,600 | 29,700 | 31,100 | 30,500 | 32,000 |
| Other | 151,300 | 147,200 | 165,050 | 196,550 | 169,900 | 196,700 |
| Total | 1,274,355 | 1,338,214 | 1,370,070 | 1,606,631 | 1,485,957 | 1,585,200 |
| Ending Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 162,846 | 144,387 | 204,172 | 275,847 | 379,998 | 234,338 |
| Australia | 5,250 | 7,300 | 16,500 | 22,200 | 37,700 | 40,200 |
| India | 36,000 | 35,000 | 30,650 | 37,470 | 37,090 | 34,090 |
| European Union | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Chile | 500 | 500 | 450 | 800 | 500 | 500 |
| Other | 400 | 400 | 300 | 300 | 500 | 500 |
| Total | 222,996 | 205,587 | 270,072 | 354,617 | 473,788 | 327,628 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 696,200 | 691,629 | 730,844 | 947,970 | 879,571 | 960,000 |
| Australia | 56,900 | 71,300 | 70,700 | 81,400 | 80,000 | 90,000 |
| European Union | 31,800 | 37,000 | 29,300 | 22,900 | 21,100 | 21,000 |
| Turkey | 11,900 | 10,100 | 12,100 | 16,600 | 17,300 | 20,000 |
| Chile | 7,700 | 10,200 | 6,500 | 7,700 | 8,000 | 8,300 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 804,500 | 820,229 | 849,444 | 1,076,570 | 1,005,971 | 1,099,300 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 276,762 | 266,900 | 279,800 | 297,700 | 293,800 | 310,000 |
| India | 100,600 | 106,100 | 103,500 | 159,100 | 149,000 | 160,000 |
| China | 83,300 | 105,200 | 68,800 | 126,900 | 106,500 | 125,000 |
| United Arab Emirates | 38,200 | 36,300 | 40,800 | 56,200 | 61,200 | 65,000 |
| Japan | 36,400 | 37,800 | 38,600 | 38,800 | 45,800 | 50,000 |
| Turkey | 26,100 | 22,500 | 33,000 | 32,600 | 37,000 | 40,000 |
| Korea, South | 23,700 | 25,600 | 24,700 | 35,900 | 31,900 | 35,000 |
| Canada | 29,400 | 29,600 | 29,700 | 31,100 | 30,500 | 32,000 |
| Morocco | 1,700 | 4,100 | 11,800 | 25,300 | 19,800 | 23,000 |
| United Kingdom | 23,800 | 22,000 | 23,500 | 23,300 | 18,400 | 23,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 9,200 | 8,300 | 9,400 | 16,700 | 10,200 | 15,000 |
| Mexico | 11,500 | 11,400 | 11,900 | 14,400 | 14,500 | 15,000 |
| Saudi Arabia | 9,800 | 9,700 | 10,900 | 12,900 | 11,400 | 14,000 |
| Switzerland | 11,000 | 10,300 | 10,800 | 10,300 | 11,100 | 12,000 |
| United States | 14,752 | 14,644 | 11,939 | 9,806 | 10,079 | 10,000 |
| Other | 86,200 | 83,700 | 85,700 | 93,100 | 83,700 | 94,100 |
| Total | 782,414 | 794,144 | 794,839 | 984,106 | 934,879 | 1,023,100 |

Marketing year begins in August of the first year of the split year for the United States and other Northern Hemisphere countries.
Southern hemisphere countries are on a calendar year basis indicated as the second year of the split year.

## Walnut Summary

Metric Tons, In-shell Basis

|  | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Oct } \\ 2022 / 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 1,000,000 | 850,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,400,000 |
| United States | 571,527 | 615,979 | 594,206 | 716,676 | 657,709 | 653,173 |
| Chile | 126,000 | 150,000 | 140,400 | 161,000 | 153,000 | 165,000 |
| European Union | 121,000 | 130,000 | 125,411 | 139,500 | 146,000 | 146,000 |
| Ukraine | 108,660 | 127,190 | 125,900 | 113,320 | 115,400 | 95,500 |
| Turkey | 58,000 | 63,000 | 65,000 | 67,000 | 68,000 | 67,000 |
| India | 32,500 | 34,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 36,000 | 34,000 |
| Other | 55,300 | 45,200 | 50,000 | 43,200 | 38,600 | 43,000 |
| Total | 2,072,987 | 2,015,369 | 2,135,917 | 2,375,696 | 2,314,709 | 2,603,673 |
| Domestic Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 980,000 | 809,900 | 884,700 | 944,100 | 903,700 | 1,195,000 |
| European Union | 365,818 | 368,169 | 392,425 | 414,700 | 449,800 | 454,000 |
| United States | 171,700 | 187,427 | 187,411 | 200,814 | 193,290 | 175,000 |
| Turkey | 129,200 | 137,900 | 145,400 | 138,900 | 129,400 | 132,000 |
| United Arab Emirates | 28,700 | 59,100 | 46,300 | 61,100 | 72,400 | 75,000 |
| India | 45,100 | 44,900 | 61,800 | 76,700 | 66,700 | 66,000 |
| Japan | 46,800 | 43,400 | 41,900 | 46,900 | 50,800 | 55,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 800 | 2,000 | 14,200 | 45,100 | 37,100 | 45,000 |
| Korea, South | 28,800 | 30,800 | 27,000 | 40,500 | 34,600 | 40,000 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 7,600 | 37,700 | 56,100 | 23,500 | 26,400 | 30,000 |
| Other | 238,249 | 262,214 | 242,600 | 291,400 | 287,100 | 297,500 |
| Total | 2,042,767 | 1,983,510 | 2,099,836 | 2,283,714 | 2,251,290 | 2,564,500 |
| Ending Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 57,493 | 59,915 | 57,930 | 89,087 | 54,774 | 51,947 |
| European Union | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| India | 13,600 | 14,400 | 14,400 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Ukraine | 7,000 | 500 | 540 | 11,168 | 36,118 | 6,643 |
| Chile | 400 | 300 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 3,200 |
| Other | 3,800 | 1,800 | 2,800 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Total | 122,293 | 116,915 | 118,870 | 158,855 | 149,292 | 117,090 |
| Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 409,564 | 429,442 | 412,067 | 487,153 | 502,239 | 485,000 |
| China | 45,200 | 62,100 | 144,100 | 183,500 | 212,800 | 225,000 |
| Chile | 123,700 | 147,900 | 135,400 | 158,800 | 151,000 | 162,500 |
| Ukraine | 82,000 | 106,100 | 105,000 | 69,800 | 60,500 | 95,000 |
| Turkey | 23,200 | 28,900 | 32,700 | 30,400 | 32,600 | 35,000 |
| European Union | 21,182 | 21,531 | 20,286 | 17,600 | 16,200 | 17,000 |
| Moldova | 37,200 | 26,300 | 29,800 | 18,200 | 11,300 | 15,000 |
| Other | 14,500 | 9,900 | 10,000 | 10,500 | 11,200 | 11,400 |
| Total | 756,546 | 832,173 | 889,353 | 975,953 | 997,839 | 1,045,900 |
| Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| European Union | 266,000 | 259,700 | 287,300 | 292,800 | 320,000 | 325,000 |
| Turkey | 91,400 | 101,800 | 114,100 | 100,800 | 94,000 | 100,000 |
| United Arab Emirates | 28,700 | 59,100 | 46,300 | 61,100 | 72,400 | 75,000 |
| Japan | 46,800 | 43,400 | 41,900 | 46,900 | 50,800 | 55,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 800 | 2,000 | 14,200 | 45,100 | 37,100 | 45,000 |
| Korea, South | 28,800 | 30,800 | 27,000 | 40,500 | 34,600 | 40,000 |
| India | 16,100 | 15,900 | 29,800 | 44,200 | 35,200 | 36,000 |
| Canada | 27,200 | 28,900 | 28,800 | 31,300 | 27,700 | 30,000 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 7,600 | 37,700 | 56,100 | 23,500 | 26,400 | 30,000 |
| Iraq | 15,400 | 24,600 | 21,900 | 18,700 | 23,600 | 25,000 |
| United Kingdom | 23,200 | 25,500 | 25,400 | 26,100 | 25,400 | 25,000 |
| Israel | 11,200 | 18,000 | 10,400 | 16,900 | 20,300 | 23,000 |
| China | 25,200 | 22,000 | 28,800 | 27,600 | 16,500 | 20,000 |
| Russia | 6,700 | 11,500 | 16,300 | 21,100 | 20,400 | 20,000 |
| Mexico | 9,700 | 10,500 | 9,900 | 10,100 | 17,300 | 18,000 |
| Other | 112,675 | 103,536 | 97,027 | 117,256 | 103,157 | 107,525 |
| Total | 717,475 | 794,936 | 855,227 | 923,956 | 924,857 | 974,525 |

Marketing year begins in September of the first year of the split year for the United States and other Northern Hemisphere countries.
Southern hemisphere countries are on a calendar year basis indicated as the second year of the split year.

## Pistachio Summary

Metric Tons, In-shell Basis

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |

The marketing year begins in September of the first year of the split year.

