## Fruit Growers Tasmania

## TASMANIAN Apples 2022 Export season analysis

Fresh Intelligence Consulting
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Australian Apple exports increased 2.0 per cent in 2022 to 2,714 tonnes valued at A\$6.61 million. Unit values decreased 2 per cent or 5 c per kg

China increased 428 per cent to 268 tonnes, or 69 per cent of the total Tasmanian exports, which were the only Australian apples exported to China

|  |  | Janu | ry to | Dec-22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Volume |  | 2,714 | tonnes | - ....... | 2.0\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | Value |  |  | million | ...... | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | A\$ per kg |  | \$2.44 |  | ........ | -2\% | -\$0.05 |  |  |  |
|  | Volume Tonnes |  |  |  | Value \$ Millio | n AUD |  |  |  |  |
| Market | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-22 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { to } 21 \end{gathered}$ | Share <br> \% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-22 } \end{aligned}$ | Change to 21 | Share \% | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Jan to } \\ \text { Dec-22 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Papua New Guinea | 792 | 701 | -12\% | 26\% | 1.92 | 1.61 | -16\% | 24\% | 2.42 | 2.30 |
| Thailand | 148 | 268 | 80\% | 10\% | 0.58 | 1.10 | 88\% | 17\% | 3.93 | 4.10 |
| Hong Kong | 295 | 288 | -3\% | 11\% | 0.84 | 0.99 | 17\% | 15\% | 2.86 | 3.44 |
| China | 51 | 268 | 428\% | 10\% | 0.12 | 0.63 | 444\% | 10\% | 2.29 | 2.36 |
| Italy | 486 | 517 | 6\% | 19\% | 0.68 | 0.57 | -16\% | 9\% | 1.40 | 1.10 |
| Singapore | 49 | 114 | 133\% | 4\% | 0.23 | 0.43 | 86\% | 6\% | 4.65 | 3.72 |
| Indonesia | 16 | 134 | 762\% | 5\% | 0.08 | 0.31 | 264\% | 5\% | 5.44 | 2.30 |
| United Arab Emirates | 43 | 48 | 11\% | 2\% | 0.22 | 0.18 | -15\% | 3\% | 5.00 | 3.86 |
| New Caledonia | 104 | 110 | 7\% | 4\% | 0.17 | 0.18 | 8\% | 3\% | 1.61 | 1.63 |
| Malaysia | 20 | 30 | 51\% | 1\% | 0.06 | 0.14 | 112\% | 2\% | 3.24 | 4.55 |
| India | 120 | 85 | -30\% | 3\% | 0.20 | 0.11 | -45\% | 2\% | 1.63 | 1.28 |
| all other | 535 | 151 |  | 6\% | 1.51 | 0.37 |  | 6\% |  |  |
| TOTAL Apples | 2,660 | 2,714 | 2.0\% | 100\% | 6.61 | 6.61 | 0\% | 100\% | 2.49 | 2.44 |

source : ABS data via IHS Global Trade Atlas, Fresh Intelligence analysis

Tasmania exported 388 tonnes of apples in 2022, growth of 126 per cent accounting for 14 per cent of national apple exports.
The leading markets for Tasmanian apples were China, Hong Kong, and Papua New Guinea, accounting for $95 \%$ of the season's apple exports.

Apple Exports by State 2022


|  | Volume Tonnes |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| State | Jan to <br> Dec-21 |  | Jan to <br> Dec-22 | Change <br> to 21 | Share <br> $\%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 8}$ | $126 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ |  |
| Tasmania | 1,873 | 1,742 | $-7 \%$ | $64 \%$ |  |
| Victoria | 421 | 347 | $-17 \%$ | $13 \%$ |  |
| Queensland | 77 | 95 | $24 \%$ | $3 \%$ |  |
| Western Australia | 101 | 122 | $21 \%$ | $5 \%$ |  |
| New South Wales | 17 | 19 | $16 \%$ | $1 \%$ |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL Apples | $\mathbf{2 , 6 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |

source : ABS data via IHS Global Trade Atlas, Fresh Intelligence analysis


| Market | Volume Tonnes |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan to } \\ & \text { Dec-22 } \end{aligned}$ | Change to 21 | Share \% |
| China | 51 | 268 | 428\% | 69\% |
| Hong Kong | 53 | 76 | 43\% | 20\% |
| Papua New Guinea | 63 | 22 | -66\% | 6\% |
| Thailand | 0 | 21 |  | 5\% |
| Singapore | 0 | 1 |  | 0\% |
| Other | 1 | 0 | -100\% | 0\% |
| Other | 171 | 388 | 126.4\% | 100\% |

Australian Apple exports by month peaked in June with 764 tonnes though remained around 200 tonnes or below for most of the year. All exports to China were from Tasmania from April to June.


[^0]Victoria has been the main export state while Tasmania became the No. 2 export state in 2022 after recording 126 per cent growth to 14 per cent share. Queensland had been a key supplier influenced by PNG demand arguably from southern fruit. South Australia has almost disappeared as an export state and WA and NSW volumes remain small.


[^1]The annual trend for Australian apples has decreased 10 per cent per year over 5 years although has been showing some signs of reversing the trend. In 2022 exports to Asian markets were led by Hong Kong, China and Thailand, all with around 280 tonnes. PNG remains consistently the largest single export market at 700 tonnes. Italy was the only European destination in 2022 with 516 tonnes.


Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas; Fresh Intelligence analysis

Imports of apples by Asian markets were 2.1 million tonnes, of which over 50 per cent is supplied from China.
India, the largest importer of apples in Asia, decreased 10 per cent to 392,000 tonnes after a 100 per cent increase in 2021. China increased 40 per cent to 95,000 tonnes. Japan imported 5,000 tonnes and South Korea does not import any apples.

Asian import growth for Apples from all sources 2013-2022


[^2]India imported 392,000 tonnes of apples in 2022, down 10 per cent after 100 per cent growth last year. Turkey became the largest supplier while China remains banned and the US supply has dwindled with higher tariffs, competition and logistics. Average unit values were low at A $\$ 1.15 \mathrm{~kg}$ Chile and New Zealand are the main southern suppliers.

India Imports of Apples 2013-2022


[^3]China has imported 95,000 tonnes in 2022, mostly from New Zealand from March to June. The US imports have declined since the additional tariffs were applied to the US in 2018. South Africa and Chile supplement southern season supplies. In context China produced 46 million tonnes and exported 1 million tonnes in 2022.

China Imports of Apples 2013-2022


[^4]Thailand has imported around 185,000 tonnes per year over the last 3 years, mostly from China with New Zealand holding a significant southern share. The US also holds a small share.
Unit values have been increasing to $A \$ 2.00$ per kg.
Thailand has no recorded production of apples, thus imports represent total consumption

Thailand Imports of Apples 2013-2022


Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, Decofruit; Fresh Intelligence analysis

Japan imported around 5,000 tonnes in 2022, all from New Zealand and decreased 36 per cent last year. This is small in context to the 765,000 tonnes of mostly Fuji apples grown in Japan.

Japan Imports of Apples 2013-2022


Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, Decofruit; Fresh Intelligence analysis

Taiwan has imported up to 170,000 tonnes of apples in 2016 though has eased to 135,000 tonnes in 2022. Four main suppliers include US, Chile, New Zealand and Japan. A 20 per cent tariff applies to all except New Zealand. Australia has access from Tasmania only where there has been no measurable trade since 2017. Unit values have been steadily increasing.

Taiwan Imports of Apples 2013-2022


[^5]

Chile has exported 600,000 tonnes in 2022 albeit falling 6.5 per cent per year over 5 years. Asian markets account for 12.8 per cent falling 11 per cent per year over 5 years. Europe remains the larger destination though decreased 31 per cent last year. Trade to North America decreased 12.6 per cent last year. All other markets include other Latin American markets that take 53 per cent of Chilean apple exports, and is growing.


| Chile - Exports of Apples 2022 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2021 | 1 yr chg | 5 yr CAGR | share |
|  | Tonnes | \% | \& CAGR | \% |
| India | 35,003 | -37.8\% | -11.1\% | 5.8\% |
| Taiwan | 29,432 | -13.7\% | -12.5\% | 4.9\% |
| China | 11,497 | 50.4\% | -0.3\% | 1.9\% |
| Thailand | 244 | -74.6\% | -25.6\% | 0.0\% |
| Hong Kong | 608 | -6.1\% | -1.9\% | 0.1\% |
| Bangladesh | 22 | -96.6\% | -71.6\% | 0.0\% |
| Vietnam | - | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Malaysia | - |  |  | 0.0\% |
| Singapore | - |  |  | 0.0\% |
| Japan | - |  |  | 0.0\% |
| Indonesia | - |  |  | 0.0\% |
| Philippines | - |  |  | 0.0\% |
| Sub Total Asia | 76,996 | -23.3\% | -11.1\% | 12.8\% |
| United States \& Canada | 62,684 | -12.6\% | -7.3\% | 10.4\% |
| EUROPE | 112,745 | -31.1\% | -12.7\% | 18.7\% |
| MIDDLE EAST | 28,438 | -40.0\% | -17.7\% | 4.7\% |
| all other | 321,718 |  |  | 53.4\% |
| Total Exports - Tonnes | 602,581 | -6.4\% | -6.2\% | 100\% |

[^6]New Zealand exported 340,000 tonnes of apples last year after rising to 400,000 in 2020 and easing in 2021 with the 5 year trend down 2.0 per cent per year. Over 60 per cent is now destined to Asian markets including China, Vietnam, Taiwan and India. Trade to Asia has increased 10 per cent per year over 5 years while trade to other regions have declined. Once dominant, the trade to Europe has contracted 16 per cent per year over 5 years and now accounts for 22 per cent share of exports.

5 year trend for New Zealand apples exports by region


| New Zealand - Exports of Apples 2022 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2022 | 1 yr chg | 5 yr CAGR | share |
|  | Tonnes | \% | \& CAGR | \% |
| China | 53,287 | 48.6\% | 24.5\% | 15.6\% |
| Vietnam | 47,223 | 41.1\% | 27.0\% | 13.9\% |
| Taiwan | 31,183 | 6.7\% | 8.6\% | 9.2\% |
| India | 18,074 | -35.3\% | -8.5\% | 5.3\% |
| Thailand | 22,486 | 6.5\% | 4.8\% | 6.6\% |
| Hong Kong | 12,398 | -9.9\% | -3.1\% | 3.6\% |
| Japan | 5,317 | -48.9\% | 12.0\% | 1.6\% |
| Singapore | 5,950 | -18.4\% | -4.5\% | 1.7\% |
| Malaysia | 4,767 | -20.0\% | 2.9\% | 1.4\% |
| Indonesia | 3,965 | -22.2\% | -0.6\% | 1.2\% |
| Philippines | 1,040 | 30.3\% | 1.2\% | 0.3\% |
| Bangladesh | 2,121 | 622.9\% | 25.7\% | 0.6\% |
| Sub Total Asia | 207,810 | 8.7\% | 10.0\% | 61.0\% |
| United States \& Canada | 30,590 | 0.9\% | -10.1\% | 9.0\% |
| EUROPE | 75,458 | -29.1\% | -15.9\% | 22.1\% |
| MIDDLE EAST | 17,299 | -13.5\% | -2.5\% | 5.1\% |
| all other | 9,606 |  |  | 2.8\% |
| Total Exports-Tonnes | 340,762 | -4.8\% | -2.0\% | 100\% |

Source: NZ Customs via ITC Trademap; Fresh Intelligence analysis

## REFERENCES

- International Trade Centre, TRADE MAP www.trademap.org/
- IHS Global Trade Atlas

DISCLAIMER

- Fresh Intelligence Consulting collated the data for Fruit Growers Tasmania from data provided by the international trade databases as referenced.
- While every effort is made to ensure that the data is a true reflection of the trade, some errors may occur due to the reporting and Fresh Intelligence Consulting takes no responsibility for any losses that may occur as a result of decisions based on this data.
- Views expressed are personal and may not reflect the same views of Fruit Growers Tasmania.

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[^0]:    Source : ABS (2021) via IHS Global Trade Atlas; Fresh Intelliqence analysis

[^1]:    Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas; Fresh Intelligence analysis

[^2]:    Source : ITC Trademap; Fresh Intelligence analysis

[^3]:    Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, Decofruit; Fresh Intelligence analysis

[^4]:    Source: China Customs via IHS Global Trade Atlas, Decofruit; Fresh Intelligence analysis

[^5]:    Source: IHS Global Trade Atlas, Decofruit; Fresh Intelligence analysis

[^6]:    Source: Chile Customs via ITC Trademap; Fresh Intelligence analysis

