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SPECIFIC ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

U.S., China Recommend \$30 Billion in Reciprocal Tariff Reductions Under New Board of Trade

- On September 27, U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Ambassador Jamieson Greer [issued a statement](#) announcing recommendations from the U.S.-China Board of Trade, established by Presidents Trump and Xi Jinping to manage trade of non-sensitive products. Both sides have now recommended reciprocal lists of goods worth roughly \$30 billion in trade on each side for potentially more favorable tariff treatment under a "30-for-30" framework.
- Per the [Terms of Reference](#), future tariff reductions "will be determined and implemented in accordance with each side's domestic legal processes." No specific rates, schedule, or implementation date have been published.
- China's [recommended import list](#) includes fresh cherries (HS 0809.21).

USDA Publishes Cherry World Markets, Trade Circular

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA FAS) recently published a [Fresh Peaches and Cherries: World Markets and Trade](#) circular assessing U.S. and global cherry exports and production.
- U.S. sweet cherry production is forecast at 277,000 MT in MY 2026/27, an 18% decrease of 60,000 MT from the prior season due to freeze damage in the Pacific Northwest offsetting a rebound in California. Additionally, warm spring temperatures in the West shifted California and Washington sweet cherry harvests earlier than normal.
- U.S. fresh cherry exports are forecast at 62,000 metric tons (MT) in marketing year (MY, April-March) 2026/27, down nearly 25% from the previous season.
- Top destinations for U.S. fresh cherry exports are Canada, South Korea, Taiwan, China, and Mexico. The U.S. is generally the sole supplier of imports to these countries during its season, only competing with domestic production in Canada and China.
- Global fresh cherry production is forecast to increase by 17% to 5.4 million MT, with record crops expected in three of the four top producing countries: China, Turkey, and Chile.
- Global fresh cherry trade is forecast to increase by more than 15% to roughly 900,000 MT. China imports are forecast to increase by 12% to 560,000 MT, slightly above the record set in 2024/25, due to increased shipments from Chile. Chilean exports are forecast to rise by 80,000 MT to 650,000 MT due to higher exportable supplies and continued market diversification.

**A REPORT FOR
THE CALIFORNIA
CHERRY BOARD**

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GENERAL ISSUES OF INTEREST TO THE CCB:

China Publishes Technical Requirements for South African Cherry Imports

- On September 22, China's General Administration of Customs (GACC) published [*Announcement No. 140 of 2026*](#) (in Chinese), setting out detailed quarantine requirements implementing the phytosanitary protocol for South African fresh cherry exports. The agreement was signed by Chinese and South African officials earlier in September (*BCI Monitor* 9-8-26). Cherries meeting the requirements are permitted to enter China effective immediately.
- According to machine translation, six quarantine pests of concern are listed: Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), a closely related fruit fly species (*Ceratitis quilicii*), Natal fruit fly (*Ceratitis rosa*), fig wax scale (*Ceroplastes rusci*), obscure mealybug (*Pseudococcus viburni*), and bacterial canker of stone fruit (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *morsprunorum*).
- Cherries must undergo either cold treatment or methyl bromide fumigation. Cold treatment requires a fruit center temperature of 2.22°C or below for at least 18 days, 1.67°C or below for at least 16 days, or 1.11°C or below for at least 14 days. Fumigation requires a minimum dose of 32 g/m³ at 21.1°C or above for two hours, with specified minimum concentrations at the 30-minute and 2-hour marks.
- Exporting orchards and packing facilities must be jointly registered and approved by Chinese and South African authorities, maintain at least two years of pest-monitoring and chemical-use records, and are subject to a minimum 2% inspection sampling rate (reducible to 1% after two pest-free years).