



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



BANANA

MARKET REVIEW

Preliminary results 2020



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Required citation:

FAO. 2021. *Banana market review – Preliminary results 2020*. Rome.



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Note on methodology

Data and information in this market review were compiled from communications with national sources and industry partners in trading countries, monthly data from TDM and COMTRADE and secondary information and data from desk research.

All data in this report should be considered as provisional.

Foreword

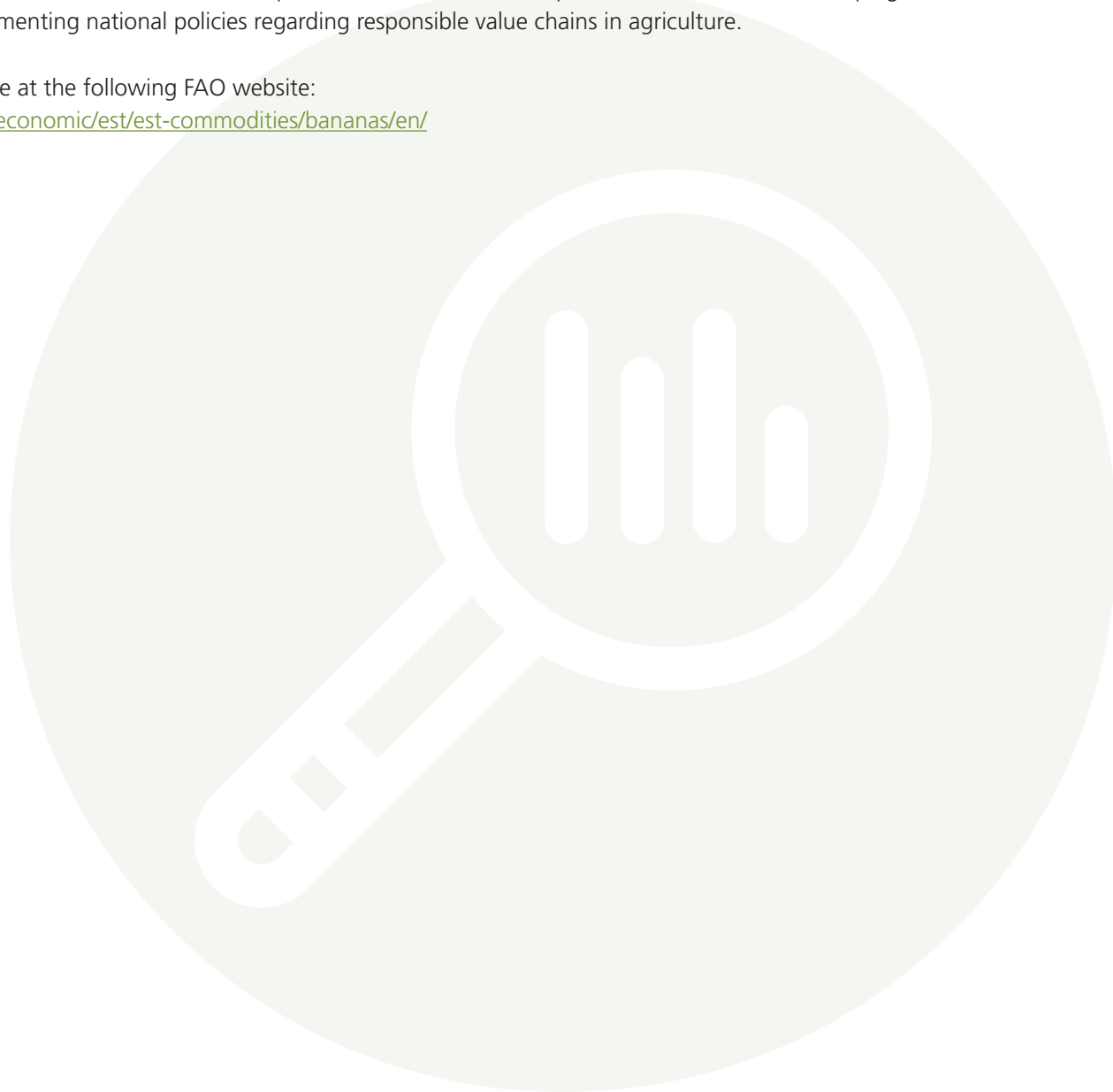
The Banana Market Review is issued on an annual basis to Members and Observers of the Sub-Group on Bananas of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and Tropical Fruits, which is a subsidiary body of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP).

It is prepared by the Team on Responsible Global Value Chains, Markets and Trade Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, and the tables contained bring together the information available to FAO, supplemented by data obtained from other sources in particular with regard to preliminary estimates.

The Team on Responsible Global Value Chains provides research and analyses on global value chains for agricultural commodities, and economic data and analyses on tropical fruits. Regular publications include market reviews, outlook appraisals and projections for bananas and tropical fruits. The team also provides assistance to developing countries in designing and implementing national policies regarding responsible value chains in agriculture.

The report is available at the following FAO website:

<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/bananas/en/>





BANANA



Developments in global banana trade – preliminary results for 2020

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the smooth continuation of global supplies of bananas has been jeopardized by the impact of the disease on the labour force as well as the mitigation measures that have been implemented, such as restrictions on the movements of people and temporary closure of borders and logistical hubs. While it is difficult to draw clear conclusions due to the many factors at play, both of these issues seem to have affected the production, transport, distribution, marketing and consumption of fresh bananas in 2020, with temporary as well as longer-lasting disruptions and contractions widely reported, which particularly hampered exports from Asia and Africa. Yet, at the same time, industry sources indicate that many large-scale producers of bananas, notably those located in Latin America and the Caribbean, managed to keep a sufficient number of workers in plantations to avoid output disruptions. Against this background, and according to currently available data and information, world exports of bananas appear to have remained stronger than expected at the onset of the crisis, suggesting that, for the most part, global banana supply chains proved more resilient in 2020 than previously anticipated.

However, in the presence of significant delays and discrepancies in data reporting among major trading partners, and in view of a lack of a counterfactual and the existence of multiple factors at play, it should be noted that the precise impact of COVID-19 on global banana trade in 2020 continues to be difficult to gauge. In particular, reported trade data for bananas currently display a large discrepancy between exports and imports for 2020, as further elaborated below. FAO is continuously monitoring global trade flows of bananas and will update these estimates with more precise data becoming available.

Exports

Preliminary estimates indicate that global exports of bananas, excluding plantain, reached a record high of 22.2 million tonnes in 2020, a growth of 1.7 percent compared to 2019. Strong supply growth in Ecuador, Costa Rica and Colombia, three of the five leading exporters, was chiefly accountable for this rise. All three countries reportedly implemented disease mitigation strategies in their plantations at early stages of the pandemic and were thereby able to minimize disruptions to their ability to supply bananas to world markets. As such, exports from **Latin America and the Caribbean** (LAC), the world's leading exporting region, grew by an estimated 6.6 percent in 2020, to a total of 17.1 million tonnes – nearly 1 million tonnes higher than the 2019 level. Ecuador, the largest exporter of bananas globally, registered an estimated 5.6 percent growth in shipments, to reach an unprecedented high of 6.9 million tonnes. A reported 22-percent surge in exports to the United States, the second largest export destination for bananas from Ecuador with a quantity of 890 000 tonnes in 2020, was the main reason behind this expansion.

Exports from Costa Rica, which had been affected by adverse weather conditions in 2018 and 2019, witnessed a strong recovery and grew by an estimated 21 percent in 2020, to 2.6 million tonnes, allowing the country to regain its position as the second largest exporter from the region. Similarly, exports from Colombia, the fourth leading supplier of bananas in the LAC region, reached an estimated 2 million tonnes following a 7.3-percent expansion in 2020, on account of successful disease mitigation strategies pertaining to both the containment of the TR4 outbreak and the impact of COVID-19. On the other hand, exports from Guatemala, the third largest exporter from the LAC region, registered a contraction of 0.2 percent in 2020, totalling 2.4 million tonnes. Aside from COVID-19-related difficulties, exports from the country were hampered by production shortages caused by two hurricanes that passed through Central America in November 2020. The impact of COVID-19, in conjunction with adverse weather conditions, also caused substantial disruptions to exports from Honduras, which fell by 28 percent in 2020, to 430 000 tonnes. Reports by the Honduran Ministry of Agriculture



and Livestock elaborated that the two Hurricanes Eta and Iota in the fall of 2020 resulted in the flooding of 200 000 hectares of banana plantations, and in the ensuing destruction of approximately 40 percent of plants. Similarly, flooding in critical production areas in southern Mexico adversely impacted Mexican banana exports, which declined by 9 percent in 2020, to 530 000 tonnes.

Exports from the **Caribbean** reportedly grew at a rapid pace in 2020, reaching an estimated 690 000 tonnes, a rise of 69 percent compared with the quantities exported in 2019. A very strong performance of banana supplies from the Dominican Republic, which recovered from the series of destructive hurricanes that had hampered the country's banana production between 2017 and 2019, was the key reason behind this surge. The Dominican Republic accounts on average for some 95 percent of banana exports from the Caribbean and specializes in the production and export of organic bananas, which made up approximately 75 percent of the country's total exports in 2017-18. While precise data on global trade in organic bananas are not available – as most countries do not separately report these in their customs declarations – anecdotal evidence suggests that the category witnessed particularly high demand in 2020, as consumers in key import markets, notably in the European Union and the United States, displayed a higher propensity to spend on organic produce. As such, according to provisional data, banana shipments from the Dominican Republic registered an estimated 71 percent increase from 2019, to 670 000 tonnes in 2020, on account of a near doubling of procurements from the European Union (importantly from the Netherlands, an important re-exporter within the European Union, and Germany) and the United Kingdom. However, it should be noted that reported trade data as well as industry information for the Dominican Republic are currently incomplete and may be subject to later revisions, allowing only an indicative assessment of the country's 2020 banana shipments at this stage.

According to provisional data and information, banana exports from **Asia** suffered a 12.4 percent decline in 2020, to 4.4 million tonnes, induced by the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on banana production in the region. On average, some 90 percent of Asian banana exports originate in the Philippines, which ranks as the second leading global banana exporter behind Ecuador. Industry information conveys that banana exports from the Philippines were affected by severe production difficulties arising from the spread of plant diseases, which were worsened by the movement restrictions implemented to contain COVID-19. This reportedly had a particularly detrimental effect on small-scale banana producers, which were faced with cancelled orders due to quality concerns. Preliminary data and information indicate a contraction of 14 percent in the quantity of Philippine banana exports in 2020. Shipments to China, the largest destination for bananas from the Philippines, procuring one third of total Philippine exports in 2019, reportedly fell by 25 percent in 2020, to 1.2 million tonnes. Shipments to Japan, another important export market for Philippine bananas, displayed a decrease of 1 percent in 2020, to 1.4 million tonnes.

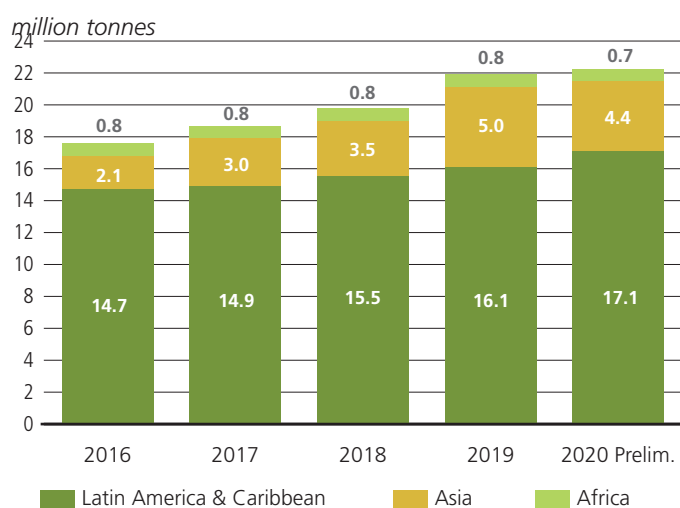
Africa's exports¹ registered an estimated contraction of 8.2 percent in terms of quantity in 2020, in the face of COVID-19-induced difficulties in the production, harvesting and transport of bananas, which resulted in higher costs and a reduced ability to compete with cheaper bananas from Latin America. The leading exporter from the region, Côte d'Ivoire, registered a contraction in exports of 5.5 percent in 2020, to 390 000 tonnes, as previously negotiated contracts with importers were interrupted by the impact of the pandemic. Exports from Côte d'Ivoire primarily go to the European Union, mainly France, which typically receives 50 to 60 percent of quantities each year. At an average import unit value of USD 840 per tonne in 2020 – a rise of 7.4 percent from 2019 – banana shipments from Côte d'Ivoire to France were approximately 26 percent more expensive than those from competing Colombia, which accordingly witnessed a surge in procurements from France by 360 percent in 2020, to 50 000 tonnes. At the same

¹ Data in this market review exclude intra-African trade.



time, shipments from Côte d'Ivoire to France in 2020 registered a 14 percent decline, to 220 000 tonnes. Similarly, shipments from Cameroon, the second leading exporter from the region, to the United Kingdom fell by 37 percent in 2020, to 23 000 tonnes, as a result of high unit values, which averaged USD 920 per tonne at the import level. In terms of new developments in trade agreements, Côte d'Ivoire signed an Economic Partnership Agreement with the United Kingdom in November 2020, which encompasses tariff-free trade of bananas between the two partners.

Figure 1 - World banana exports by region, 2016-2020 (preliminary)



Imports

Preliminary estimates suggest that global net import quantities of bananas stood at approximately 18.9 million tonnes in 2020, a mere 0.2 percent increase from 2019. This stagnation, which contrasts with the relatively rapid growth observed in previous years, might reflect pandemic-induced strains on global supply chains as well as impacts on demand in several key import markets, although it is difficult to attribute the cause to a specific factor among the many at play. Preliminary data indicate that imports by the European Union rose, while those by the United States, the

second largest importer behind the European Union, remained relatively stable. On the other hand, imports by China, the third largest importer of bananas globally, contracted by an estimated 10 percent on account of supply chain disruptions and the production shortages experienced in the Philippines. However, as previously noted, currently prevailing inconsistencies in trade data as well as persistent delays in data reporting are rendering a complete assessment of global banana trade in 2020 difficult. As it stands, reported trade data indicate an imbalance of global exports and imports of approximately 3.3 million tonnes, or 15 percent, which substantially exceeds the commonly accepted tolerance of 2-5 percent generally caused by fruit shrinkage and loss in transit. This imbalance may also be caused by data reporting lags or errors beyond the impact of the pandemic. FAO is continuously monitoring global trade flows of bananas and will update these estimates as more precise and complete data become available.

Net imports by the **European Union** grew by a reported 4.8 percent in 2020, to 5.2 million tonnes, marking a new peak in EU banana procurements. Overall, in response to the COVID-19-related health concerns and the elevated importance of supporting the immune system through healthy nutrition, bananas ranked among the most popular fruit choices as consumers aimed to increase their intake of fresh fruits and vegetables. Furthermore, amid lockdown induced panic buying, bananas reportedly benefited from the fruit's convenience factor, perceived sanitary safety and longer shelf life. Since bananas tend to be predominantly consumed at home, the repeated and prolonged lockdowns implemented in many EU countries were probably another reason that contributed to higher sales. As such, import demand for bananas remained particularly strong in some of the countries that were worst affected by the spread of COVID-19, including France and Italy, which, in 2020, expanded their imports by 4 and 7 percent, respectively. While precise data are currently not available, industry sources further described significantly higher demand for organic bananas in major EU markets. For example, imports from the Dominican Republic, a key supplier of organic bananas, increased by 30 percent in Germany and by 20 percent in Belgium in 2020.



In terms of imports by origin, Ecuador, Colombia and Costa Rica remained the three predominant suppliers of bananas to the European Union, jointly accounting for approximately 72 percent of total EU imports in 2020.

Higher import demand in the European Union was additionally supported by an approximate 6 percent decrease in European banana production, which fell to 594 198 tonnes in 2020.² On average, over 90 percent of EU banana production takes place in Spain and France, namely in the Canaries and the French West Indies. Both cultivation zones face difficulties to compete in global banana markets due to their significantly higher production costs stemming from the remoteness and insularity of their locations. In 2020, this situation was further exacerbated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the movement of workers, as well as by disruptions in global supply chains and transport routes. Production in Martinique and Guadeloupe, the two key production locations in the French West Indies, additionally suffered from prolonged drought conditions that began in March 2020. In view of higher production costs, the average unit value of bananas produced in the European Union and sold at the stage of delivery at the first port of unloading rose by 12 percent in 2020, to EUR 1 001 per tonne, which is 39 percent higher than the average unit value of imports from Latin American suppliers.³ More severely, the average unit value of bananas produced in Spain increased by 16 percent in 2020, to EUR 1 220 per tonne, approximately double the average unit price from the globally leading origins.⁴ In light of these difficulties, banana supplies from Spain declined by 4 percent in 2020, to approximately 382 000 tonnes. Supplies from the French West Indies fell by 7 percent, to 184 000 tonnes – another factor contributing to the higher import demand witnessed in France.

Net imports into the **United States** remained almost

unchanged at 4.1 million tonnes in 2020, a slight reduction of 0.1 percent from 2019. The significantly more severe spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States had serious consequences for the country's economic performance and incidence of unemployment, and this may have hampered domestic demand. The production shortages experienced in Guatemala and Honduras, alongside lower imports from Mexico, added further difficulties by triggering a 7 percent increase in the average import price in the United States. On average, the United States purchases some 40 percent of its banana imports from Guatemala and some 10 to 11 percent from Honduras and Mexico, all of which typically supply bananas at lower unit values than competing origins. In 2020, as combined imports from these three suppliers to the United States fell by approximately 110 000 tonnes and the prices of imports from Costa Rica and Colombia increased, banana import prices in the United States surged to their highest levels in the decade. While for the full year, import prices averaged around USD 1 220 – approximately 20 percent higher than their 10-year average – they reached nearly USD 1 300 per tonne during the months of May and September 2020, when the second wave of the pandemic in the United States was acute.

Net imports by **China** declined by 10 percent in 2020, to 1.8 million tonnes, according to preliminary data. Available information suggests that Chinese imports were severely hindered by the immediate impact of China's mitigation strategies against the COVID-19 disease on its import infrastructure early in the year, which included the temporary closure of ports and wholesale markets. The production shortage in the Philippines, which resulted in a 23 percent decrease in Chinese imports from the country in 2020, caused additional difficulty. Similarly to Japan, China typically procures the majority of its bananas from the Philippines, which accounted for respectively some 50 and 75 percent of total Chinese banana imports in 2018 and 2019. In

² Data provided by the European Commission in March 2021.

³ Data refer to the average unit value of EU green bananas based on average selling prices at the stage of delivery at the 1st port of unloading, as reported by the European Commission in March 2021.

⁴ Data refer to the average unit value of EU green bananas based on average selling prices at the stage of delivery at the 1st port of unloading, as reported by the European Commission in March 2021.



response to the supply difficulties experienced in the Philippines, China considerably increased imports from several South East Asian exporters, notably Viet Nam, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as suggested by provisional data and information. This was supported by a recent upsurge in Chinese investments in banana production facilities in these countries, and by the fact that the sea route from Ho Chi Minh port, through which banana exports from these countries are channelled, remained unaffected by COVID-19-related disruptions. Accordingly, Chinese imports from Viet Nam, which had more than doubled already in 2019, grew by 1.8 percent in 2020, to 280 000 tonnes. Chinese procurements of bananas from Cambodia, meanwhile, reached 240 000 tonnes in 2020, more than 10-times the level of 2019. Similarly, imports from the Lao People's Democratic Republic rose more than eight-fold, to reach 69 000 tonnes in 2020. Overall, despite the contraction in imports, China maintained its position as third largest importer of bananas globally in 2020, at an estimated quantity share of 9 percent of global imports.

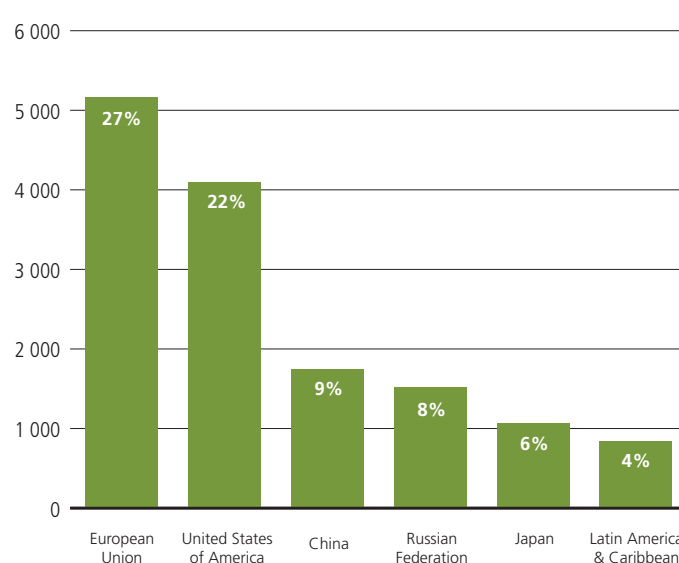
Net imports by the **Russian Federation** remained almost unchanged at 1.5 million tonnes, a small rise of 0.2 percent from 2019. The Russian Federation imports bananas almost exclusively from Ecuador via previously agreed contracts, which are settled in US dollars. In 2020, growth opportunities were limited by the depreciation of the Russian rouble, which fell by 11.4 percent against the US dollar due to the collapse of the global oil price, and which reportedly led to unexpected intermittences of import orders and changes to previously agreed quantities and prices. The closing of the Russian border in response to the COVID-19 pandemic posed an additional obstacle to higher import growth.

Net imports by **Japan** grew by a reported 2.2 percent in 2020, to 1.1 million tonnes, partly due to higher consumer demand for nutritious fruits in response to COVID-19-related health concerns. Japan typically sources some 80 to 85 percent of its banana imports from the Philippines, but it notably raised procurements from several Central and Latin American suppliers in 2020, following the supply shortages experienced in the Philippines. Accordingly, while Japanese banana

imports from the Philippines fell to 800 000 tonnes in 2020, a decline of 4 percent, imports from Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica rose at double-digit paces, to jointly amount to nearly 240 000 tonnes. This was seemingly also due to the significantly lower unit prices offered by these four exporters, which, at average import unit values in Japan of USD 765 to USD 870 per tonne, ranged between 19 and 7 percent lower than those of the Philippines.

Figure 2 - Distribution of global net imports by market, 2020

thousand tonnes and share in global imports



Uncertainties

The social and economic impacts of the on-going COVID-19 pandemic continue to pose risks and uncertainties for global banana markets. Although data from the IMF indicate that the global economic downturn in 2020 was less severe than earlier expected, particularly in the banana key importing countries of the United States and the European Union, the paths of recovery will likely vary across countries and regions. While for high-income countries, the economic performance in 2021-22 is currently anticipated to be better than previously expected, recovery in low-income countries, which tend to lack resilience in infrastructure and fiscal capacity, is predicted to be less



robust. Overall, these diverging patterns of recovery should underpin higher import demand for bananas in high-income countries but could result in continuing and possibly higher risks on the supply side. While banana supply chains from most of the leading exporters have so far adapted to constraints on input supplies and the impacts of implemented lockdowns, emerging issues such as much higher energy and transportation costs will likely have adverse effects in the short- to medium-term. The net impact of these factors on trade remains uncertain, but given the evidence on the impact of the pandemic on global banana trade thus far, trade quantities and prices will be mostly determined by the characteristics of the supply chains at the country level.

Beyond the uncertain future developments of the COVID-19 pandemic, several significant threats to global production, trade and consumption of bananas are present. The effects of climate change are resulting in a higher occurrence of droughts, floods, hurricanes and other natural disasters, which render the production of bananas increasingly difficult and costly in many producing regions. In late 2020, for example, banana production in Guatemala and Honduras was significantly impeded by a succession of two destructive hurricanes, as described above. Such adverse events pose a particular threat to the livelihoods of smallholder banana producers in affected areas, who often lack the financial means to sustain operations in the face of simultaneous yield losses and increased production costs. With rising temperatures, more rapid and more severe spreads of plant pests and diseases are additionally being observed, as for example is the case with the plant fungus Banana Fusarium Wilt. The currently expanding strain of the disease, described as Tropical Race 4 (TR4), poses particularly high risks to global banana supplies, as it can affect a much broader range of banana and plantain cultivars than other strains of Fusarium wilt. Furthermore, despite some recent breakthroughs in the engineering of resistant varieties, no effective fungicide or other eradication method is presently available. According

to official information from April 2021, TR4 is currently confirmed in 23 countries, predominantly in South and Southeast Asia, but also in the Middle East and Latin America, with Colombia reporting the first infection in August 2019 and Peru in April 2021.⁵ In particular, the spread of TR4 to important banana exporting countries in Latin America is of alarming concern to global trade given the significance of the region in the supply of key markets, notably the European Union, the United States and the Russian Federation. A recently conducted assessment of the potential economic impact of the TR4 disease on global banana production and trade showed that a further spread of TR4 would, inter alia, entail considerable loss of income and employment in the banana sector in the affected countries, as well as significantly higher consumer costs in importing countries, at varying degrees contingent on the actual spread of the disease.⁶ FAO is monitoring the situation closely and has launched an emergency project under its Technical Cooperation Programme to help countries in Latin America and the Caribbean contain the spread of Fusarium wilt. Under the umbrella of the multi-stakeholder World Banana Forum, FAO has further established the **TR4 Global Network**, a neutral platform for information exchange and global collaboration that coordinates actions worldwide to fight the disease.

⁵ www.promusa.org/Tropical+race+4+--+TR4#Distribution

⁶ The results of this scenario were published in the November 2019 issue of FAO's biannual publication *Food Outlook* (www.fao.org/3/CA6911EN/CA6911EN.pdf).



Table 1 - Banana exports

	2014–2018	2019	2020
	(...tonnes...)		
Latin America & Caribbean	14 635 544	16 052 785	17 109 572
South America	8 338 218	8 892 198	9 364 093
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	127 737	109 240	115 972
Brazil	67 004	79 951	84 277
Colombia	1 770 007	1 896 091	2 034 002
Ecuador	6 067 565	6 493 424	6 855 865
Mexico	479 833	599 642	547 660
Panama	217 832	642 371	693 928
Peru	197 635	223 298	192 630
Suriname	73 566	23 464	23 464
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	59	-	-
Central America	5 977 411	6 754 280	7 059 280
Belize	97 493	184 723	203 249
Costa Rica	2 218 889	2 188 912	2 639 239
Guatemala	2 221 464	2 404 789	2 399 815
Honduras	645 043	593 402	427 633
Nicaragua	96 858	140 441	147 755
Caribbean	319 915	406 308	686 199
Dominica	461	-	-
Dominican Republic	303 901	394 448	674 340
Jamaica	196	544	544
Saint Lucia	13 813	11 315	11 315
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 544	-	-
Asia	2 898 470	5 036 133	4 409 454
China (Mainland)	11 058	23 432	19 842
Malaysia	23 711	23 983	28 059
Pakistan	51 613	116 265	102 388
Philippines	2 612 194	4 402 799	3 769 123
Thailand	31 631	23 856	15 619
Viet Nam	69 775	254 864	254 864
India	90 486	173 804	211 407
Indonesia	8 001	17 132	8 153
Africa	745 715	784 224	720 182
Cameroon	268 376	204 320	204 320
Côte d'Ivoire	353 862	411 444	388 845
Ethiopia	12 330	7 254	3 637
Ghana	66 520	97 424	41 201
Madagascar	61	94	68
Uganda	5 284	3 872	3 872
Zimbabwe	1 525	7 258	7 258
Oceania	22	91	91
WORLD	18 279 750	21 873 234	22 239 300



Table 2 - Banana imports

	2014–2018	2019	2020
	(...tonnes...)		
DEVELOPING	3 871 350	4 839 058	4 567 235
Latin America & Caribbean	757 203	803 875	841 035
Argentina	441 991	433 288	468 065
Chile	185 846	245 719	246 315
El Salvador	63 683	70 045	72 153
Uruguay	49 313	50 960	50 701
Paraguay	11 693	64	1
Trinidad and Tobago	4 676	3 800	3 800
Asia	3 738 049	4 650 935	4 350 157
China	1 203 738	2 013 461	1 818 806
<i>China (Mainland)</i>	1 134 394	1 939 973	1 746 941
<i>China, Hong Kong SAR</i>	64 909	68 376	66 576
<i>China, Macao SAR</i>	4 436	5 112	5 289
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	93 777	19	19
Jordan	24 337	28 628	46 061
Republic of Korea	390 340	368 338	351 995
Kuwait	88 701	47 965	47 965
Saudi Arabia	199 349	131 442	1 036
Singapore	55 151	54 159	58 895
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-
Turkey	341 685	372 833	373 434
United Arab Emirates	154 751	166 845	166 845
Bahrain	900	681	1 962
Iraq	100 097	221 320	221 320
Lebanon	990	24	24
Qatar	4 742	4 892	4 305
Armenia	12 283	21 201	22 834
Azerbaijan	22 208	39 782	39 782
Georgia	19 080	23 146	21 102
Kazakhstan	38 461	44 914	39 741
Kyrgyzstan	9 041	21 144	21 144
Africa	346 290	429 633	444 173
Algeria	178 337	180 633	180 633
Egypt	8 459	5 550	526
Morocco	16 514	21 035	22 626
Senegal	5 830	149	17 860
Tunisia	54 357	45 812	45 812
Botswana	2 064	6 966	15 572
Burkina Faso	1 564	683	683
Libya	2 814	13 136	13 136
South Africa	76 347	155 621	147 277

	2014–2018	2019	2020
	(...tonnes...)		
DEVELOPED	13 287 851	14 061 084	14 362 328
Europe	7 533 844	8 223 731	8 495 468
European Union	5 488 375	5 889 186	5 156 567
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	-	944 997
Albania	23 030	30 145	31 383
Belarus	70 135	71 047	75 040
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74 278	128 419	136 177
Iceland	3 626	3 282	3 135
Republic of Moldova	11 410	16 752	16 752
Norway	84 686	82 638	82 437
Russian Federation	1 391 539	1 512 442	1 515 711
Serbia	59 192	77 870	95 700
Montenegro	11 283	11 125	11 603
Switzerland	89 692	95 190	100 324
Ukraine	208 410	280 848	325 644
North America	4 702 361	4 705 299	4 711 916
Canada	580 428	603 118	614 226
United States of America	4 121 934	4 102 181	4 097 690
Japan	970 192	1 045 386	1 068 130
New Zealand	81 454	86 668	86 814
WORLD	17 159 201	18 900 142	18 929 563





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