Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

BANANA

Market Review
Preliminary results 2021

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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

2021 DEVELOPMENTS AT A GLANCE

- Global exports of bananas declined by an estimated 7 percent in quantity terms in 2021, the first significant disruption of the fast-paced growth experienced until 2019.

- Preliminary data indicate that global export quantities fell by some 1.5 million tonnes from their 2020 levels, to approximately 20 million tonnes in 2021.

- Amid constraints arising from the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, several factors affected global trade in bananas on both the supply and demand side in 2021:
  - Difficulties stemming from substantially higher costs for inputs such as fertilizers as well as for packaging materials
  - Shortages in refrigerated containers alongside substantial rises in global transportation costs
  - Production shortages caused by adverse weather conditions
  - Concerns surrounding the spread of plant diseases
  - More stringent limitations on maximum residue levels in some major markets
  - Slightly lower import demand in several import markets

- These difficulties exerted pressure on prices and margins along the value chain and affected the ability of producers and exporters to supply bananas in adequate quantities and quality standards expected in export markets.

This preliminary report describes expected full year results on developments in global banana trade in 2021. The analysis contained herein is based on provisional full-year estimates that were compiled and constructed from the following sources: country responses to the 2021 questionnaire of the FAO Intergovernmental Sub Group on Bananas; data from the UN Comtrade database; and secondary data and information from desk research. The findings incorporate preliminary monthly trade data as available up to the end of November 2021 as well as information from industry sources as available up to the end of November 2021. FAO is continuously monitoring global trade flows of bananas and will update these results in the second quarter of 2022 when official full year data have been released and validated.

Developments in global banana trade – preliminary results for 2021

Global trade in bananas in 2021 was affected by several factors on both the supply and demand sides, including the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, weather related shocks, concerns surrounding the worsening spread of plant diseases, more stringent regulations on maximum residue levels in some major markets as well as slightly lower demand in several import markets. Consequently, it appears that global export quantities fell by some 1.5 million tonnes in 2021. If this estimate is accurate, this fall will be among the largest annual drops in global banana shipments recorded thus far. In view of the ongoing pandemic, the persisting necessity to apply elevated sanitary measures and physical distancing to protect workers from COVID-19 continued to cause additional costs to producers and operators along the supply chain. Industry sources further reported severe difficulties stemming from substantially higher costs for inputs such as fertilizers, whose prices rose by some 30 to 45 percent, as well as for packaging materials that are vital to industry operations.[1] Shortages in refrigerated containers experienced throughout most of the year alongside substantial rises in global transportation costs posed additional obstacles to export growth and reduced margins along the value chain. In response to these challenges, banana producers and exporters from seven producing countries signed a Regional Agreement for Shared Responsibility in October 2021. This agreement was designed to urge retailers in the key import markets of the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States to adjust their prices upward to the benefit of producers and exporters to account for the rising costs of inputs as well as the higher costs associated with strengthening the sustainability of the banana industry.[2] According to news from November 2021, three companies operating in the North American markets subsequently agreed to raise their prices accordingly, with other market players expected to follow suit.[3] Further key developments of concern in 2021 were the introduction of new maximum residue levels in importing markets, which led to higher reject rates for exports, as produce not meeting these new requirements could not be imported, and the alarming discovery of the Banana Fusarium Wilt Tropical Race 4 (TR4) disease in Peru in April 2021. The plethora of simultaneous difficulties experienced by the sector in 2021 significantly impeded producers' ability to remain operational and especially affected smallholder farmers. Similar to the situation observed in 2020, these pressures continued to hamper particularly exports from Asia. However, in 2021 shipments from Latin America were also affected.

Against these relatively bleak developments in banana trade in 2021 overall, anecdotal evidence suggests that organic bananas continued to witness high demand throughout the year, as consumers in key import markets, notably in the European Union and the United States, displayed a higher propensity to spend on organic produce.[4] Continuous declines in the average unit prices for organic bananas, which industry sources reported to have fallen by some 20 percent in recent years, were quoted as further reason for the globally rising demand. However, precise data on global trade in organic bananas continue to be unavailable, as most countries do not report these separately in their customs declarations, rendering a reliable assessment of this category difficult at this stage.

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[1] *https://www.freshplaza.com/article/9364152/global-overview-bananas/; https://www.elcomercio.com/actualidad/negocios/ecuador-reduce-venta-banano-precio-exportaciones.html*

[2] *The signatories to this agreement are, namely, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. On average, these supplying countries account for approximately three quarters of global exports combined.*

[3] *https://www.ecuadortimes.net/international-markets-begin-to-review-the-price-of-a-box-of-bananas-based-on-global-cost-increases/*

[4] *See, for example: https://www.freshplaza.com/article/9364152/global-overview-bananas/; https://www.freshplaza.com/article/9246323/40-50-sales-increase-during-the-lockdown/*

Exports

Preliminary estimates indicate that global exports of bananas, excluding plantain, experienced a decline of 7 percent in 2021, the first significant disruption of the fast paced growth experienced in previous years until 2019. Total export quantities thereby fell from 21.5 million tonnes in 2020 to approximately 20 million tonnes in 2021, with almost all leading global suppliers of bananas contributing to this decline. Higher costs for inputs such as fertilizers reportedly affected producers' ability to supply bananas in adequate quantities and to the quality standards expected in export markets in all regions, while shortages in reefer containers for transport and substantially higher shipping costs impeded exporters' capacity to supply to international markets. As such, exports from **Latin America and the Caribbean** (LAC), the world's leading exporting region, declined by an estimated 2 percent in 2021, to a total of approximately 16 million tonnes – some 400 000 tonnes lower than their 2020 level. Ecuador, the largest exporter of bananas globally, registered an estimated 4 percent decline in shipments, to approximately 6.8 million tonnes. Industry sources reported that, in addition to the above mentioned obstacles, the banana industry in Ecuador was affected by higher expenditures stemming from the necessity to maintain stringent TR4 mitigation measures in view of the outbreaks of TR4 in neighbouring Colombia and Peru. The introduction of security measures to combat the introduction of illegal substances into banana containers as well as new maximum residue level regulations in some key destination markets such as the United States posed further obstacles. These challenges may explain why monthly export data obtained from the Ecuador Central Bank for the period January to September 2021 show a particularly large decline of 28 percent year on year in shipments from Ecuador to the United States, one of the leading destinations for bananas from Ecuador.

Shipments from Costa Rica, the second largest exporter from the region and third leading exporter to the European Union (EU 27), remained relatively stable in 2021, at approximately 2.3 million tonnes. Costa Rica had seen a fast expansion in banana exports in 2020 following a recovery from the adverse weather conditions of the previous years, but in 2021, it faced difficulty arising from the higher costs of inputs and transportation as well as the need to maintain stringent and costly TR4 mitigation measures. Retail prices for bananas in most of the EU-27 displayed a tendency to decline in 2021, which put elevated pressure on the margins of the Costa Rican banana value chain. Exports from Guatemala, the third largest exporter from the LAC region, registered a fall of 5 percent in 2021, to some 2.3 million tonnes. Aside from COVID-19 related difficulties, shipments from the country were hampered by production shortages caused by back to back Hurricanes Eta and Iota that had passed through Central America in November 2020. The aftermath of these two hurricanes, which had caused severe flooding, landslides and damage in several countries in the region, also continued to cause substantial disruption to banana supplies from Honduras, which fell by an estimated 32 percent in 2021, to 290 000 tonnes, as the banana cultivation area and production capacity remained impeded. Reports by the Honduran Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock elaborated that the two Hurricanes Eta and Iota in the fall of 2020 had resulted in the flooding of 200 000 hectares of banana plantations, leading to the destruction of approximately 40 percent of plants. Similarly, hurricane damage and severe flooding in critical production areas in southern Mexico caused by Hurricane Dolores in June 2021 and Hurricane Nora in August 2021 adversely affected Mexican banana supplies. Provisional estimates indicate that shipments from Mexico declined by approximately 3 percent in 2021, to 530 000 tonnes. While Mexico continues to be a comparatively small exporter in global banana markets, the country emerged as the second leading supplier of organic bananas to the United States in recent years, behind Ecuador. Exports from Colombia, the fourth leading supplier of bananas in the LAC region, stood at an estimated 2.1 million tonnes following growth of 3 percent in 2021. The country successfully implemented disease mitigation strategies pertaining to both the containment of the TR4 outbreak and the impact of COVID-19 and was thereby able to keep export quantities steady. Monthly export data disseminated by the Colombia National Customs Office for the period January to September 2021 show large year on year expansions in shipments

of bananas from Colombia to the United States, Germany, Poland and France, while shipments to some other destinations showed large declines, including to Italy, the Netherlands and Spain.

Exports from the **Caribbean**, meanwhile, reportedly grew at an exceptionally rapid pace in 2021, reaching almost 600 000 tonnes, a rise of 40 percent compared to 2020. A very strong performance of banana supplies from the Dominican Republic, which accounts on average for some 95 percent of banana supplies from the Caribbean, was the key reason behind this surge. Following a series of destructive hurricanes that had hampered the country's banana production between 2017 and 2019, the Dominican Republic invested heavily in the recovery of cultivation areas and productive capacity, which had already started to yield positive results in 2020. To strengthen further the country's banana sector, the Dominican Association of Banana Producers was constituted in August 2021, with the aim to support the sustainable development and export competitiveness of the sector through technical assistance, training and information services.[5] Bananas are an important source of revenue for the Dominican Republic, with approximately 50 000 producers engaged in their cultivation. The country specializes in the production and sale of organic bananas, which accounted for approximately 75 percent of its total banana shipments in 2017-18. Monthly data on the value of exports from the Dominican Republic up to the end of July 2021 show a year on year doubling in the value of procurements from the European Union, importantly from the Netherlands, a key re-exporter within the European Union, and from Germany. As such, banana shipments from the Dominican Republic were estimated to have registered a 40 percent increase in quantity from 2020, to nearly 590 000 tonnes in 2021.

According to provisional data and information, banana exports from **Asia** suffered an estimated 25 percent decline in 2021, to 3.3 million tonnes. This marked another drastic fall in shipments from the region, which had already seen a 12 percent decline on account of COVID-19-related difficulties and the impact of TR4 in 2020. 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 supplies from the Philippines continued to be affected by severe production difficulties arising from the combined impact of COVID-19 and the spread of TR4, which were worsened by hurricane damage and the high costs of inputs seen in 2021. This reportedly had a particularly detrimental effect on small scale banana producers in the country, who struggled to procure the necessary agricultural inputs to meet the quality requirements of export markets. Importers from China and Japan, the two major destinations for bananas from the Philippines, reportedly reduced their orders from smaller producers substantially due to quality concerns. Preliminary data and information accordingly indicate an estimated decline of 34 percent in the quantity of Philippine banana exports over the full year of 2021, to 2.5 million tonnes.

Conversely, **Africa's** exports[6] registered an estimated expansion of 8 percent in terms of quantity in 2021 and thereby experienced a strong recovery from the COVID-19 induced difficulties and related 22 percent decline seen in 2020. The leading exporter from the region, Côte d'Ivoire, saw an estimated growth in exports of 5 percent in 2021, to 340 000 tonnes. Shipments from Côte d'Ivoire primarily go to the European Union, mainly France, which typically receives 50 to 60 percent of quantities every year. In November 2020, Côte d'Ivoire signed an Economic Partnership Agreement with the United Kingdom, which encompasses tariff free trade of bananas between the two partners. Monthly export data for the period January to November 2021 showed an increase of nearly 40 percent in exports from Côte d'Ivoire to the United Kingdom, to approximately 18 000 tonnes. Shipments from Cameroon, the second leading exporter from the region, also registered higher imports from the United Kingdom, which procured almost 30 percent more bananas from Cameroon over the period January to September 2021 than in the same

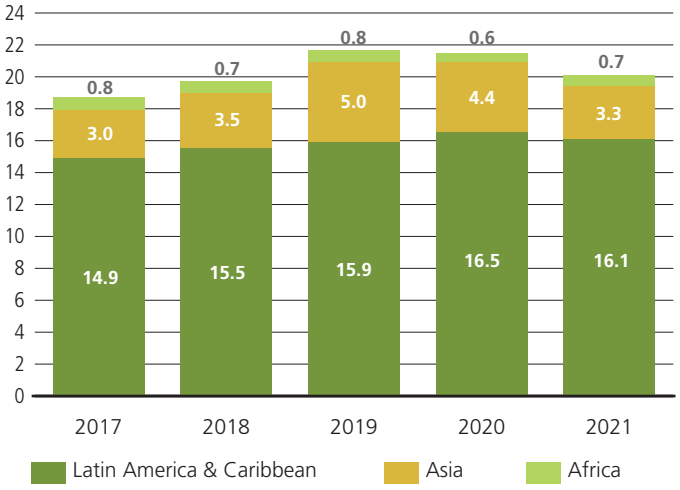
[5] *https://www.diariolibre.com/economia/constituyen-la-asociacion-dominicana-de-productores-de-platanos-IH28496385*

[6] *Data in this market review exclude intra-African trade.*

period of the previous year, according to data from United Kingdom HM Customs. Overall, exports from Cameroon are estimated to have grown by 4 percent in 2021, to close to 190 000 tonnes.

Figure 1 - World banana exports by region, 2017-2021 (preliminary)

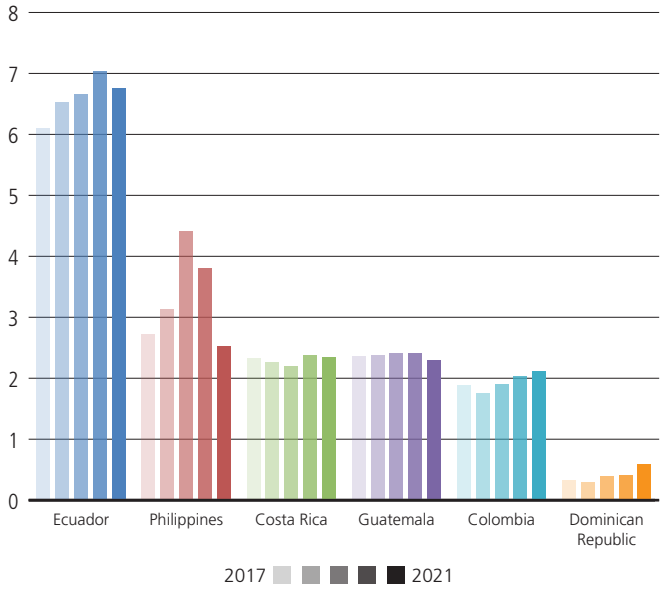
million tonnes



Source: FAO data, compiled from several sources as indicated in the note on methodology.

Figure 2 - World banana exports by leading origins, 2017-2021 (preliminary)

million tonnes



Source: FAO data, compiled from several sources as indicated in the note on methodology.

Imports

Preliminary estimates suggest that global net import quantities of bananas declined by 1 percent in 2021, a reduction of 200 000 tonnes from the previous year, to approximately 19.6 million tonnes. This decline, albeit comparatively small, contrasts with the relatively rapid expansion in global banana imports observed in pre-pandemic years and reflects several factors including globally experienced strains on supply chains as well as stagnating or declining demand in several import markets. While procurements by the two leading importers, the European Union and the United States, remained relatively stable, imports fell in some other key import markets, notably the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and Canada, which jointly account for some 15 percent of global import quantities. Similarly, imports from a number of emerging banana markets declined substantially, with marked falls in Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Iraq. On the other hand, imports by China and Japan, respectively the third and fifth largest importers of bananas globally, expanded at a comparatively fast rate in response to strong domestic demand. However, it is important to note that there is currently a large apparent discrepancy between the estimated change in exports and imports, which may also be due to statistical reporting issues.

Net imports by the **European Union (EU-27)**, the largest importer of bananas globally, remained stable at an estimated 5.2 million tonnes in 2021. Import quantities thereby stayed at a very high level in absolute terms as demand continued to be supported by COVID-19 related health concerns and higher consumer awareness of the importance of healthy eating. Similar to the situation observed in 2020, bananas ranked among the most popular fruit choices in 2021, as consumers aimed to increase their intake of fresh fruits and vegetables. Since bananas tend to be predominantly consumed at home, the repeated and prolonged lockdowns implemented in many EU-27 countries, especially throughout the first half of the year, were probably another reason that contributed to a steady performance. While precise data are currently not available, industry sources further described significantly higher demand for organic bananas in major EU-27 markets. For example,

imports from the Dominican Republic, a key supplier of organic bananas, rose by 24 percent in Germany and by 43 percent in the Netherlands in the first eight months of 2021. However, despite the relatively stable overall performance of banana imports into the European Union in 2021, industry sources reported severe difficulties for importers arising from the higher costs along global supply chains as well as from the depreciation of the Euro against the US dollar in the second half of the year. Against this background of lower exports, rising costs and relatively stable demand, import prices in the European Union displayed a tendency to increase in 2021, averaging USD 924 per tonne, some 3 percent higher than in 2020.[7]

European banana production was estimated to have grown to over 649 000 tonnes in 2021, an approximate 9 percent expansion from 2020.[8] On average, over 90 percent of EU banana production takes place in Spain and France, namely in the Canaries and the French West Indies. In 2021, according to preliminary estimates, banana production in Spain witnessed an increase of nearly 5 percent from the previous year, while quantities produced in France grew by 20 percent. Both European banana suppliers accordingly witnessed year on year growth in their shipments of approximately 25 percent in the first nine months of 2021, predominantly to recipients within the European Union. At an estimated average unit value of EUR 610/tonne in 2021, banana supplies from France competed fairly well against larger global exporters, while those from Spain remained relatively expensive at EUR 890/tonne.[9] In comparison, the average unit price of bananas supplied by Ecuador to the European Union over the first nine months of 2021 stood at EUR 593/tonne, while the average import unit values to the European Union from all origins was EUR 777/tonne.

Net imports into the **United States** were estimated to have remained almost unchanged at 4.1 million tonnes in 2021. Imports by the United States were negatively affected by the production shortages in Guatemala, its largest supplier of bananas, and Honduras, which resulted in a reduction in combined imports from both countries of 230 000 tonnes over the period January to September 2021, as indicated by preliminary data and information. Although the United States simultaneously increased its procurements from competing suppliers, notably Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Colombia, the overall growth potential remained subdued. The situation was aggravated by the fact that banana import prices in the United States remained at a high level in 2021, averaging USD 1 210 per tonne throughout the year – some 20 percent higher than their 10-year average. Likewise, United States wholesale and retail prices displayed a slight tendency to rise throughout the year, respectively averaging some 5 percent and 3 percent higher than in 2020.

Net imports by **China** grew by an estimated 7 percent in 2021, to 1.9 million tonnes, according to preliminary data. This enabled China to consolidate further its position as the third largest importer of bananas globally in 2021, reaching an estimated quantity share of 10 percent of global imports. Available information suggests that Chinese imports were supported by ample domestic demand, as the economy was less affected by the spread of COVID-19 and experienced a recovery from the slowdown seen in 2020. On average, China typically imports some 50 to 75 percent of its total banana imports from the Philippines, but this share dropped to 43 percent over the first ten months of 2021 due to the production difficulties experienced in the Philippines. As smaller producers in the Philippines struggled to meet the quality expectations of the Chinese import market, traders reportedly reduced or even cancelled their orders from Philippine smallholders. In response to this, China considerably raised imports from Viet Nam and Cambodia, where an upsurge in Chinese owned banana plantations has been seen in recent years. Imports from these two countries amounted to approximately 600 000 tonnes combined over the period January to October 2021, a

[7] *Banana Euro import price is calculated using the World Bank monthly exchange EUR-USD related to the period.*

[8] *Provisional estimates provided by the European Commission in September 2021.*

[9] *Data refer to the estimated average unit value of EU green bananas based on average selling prices at the stage of delivery at the first port of unloading, as reported by the European Commission in September 2021.*

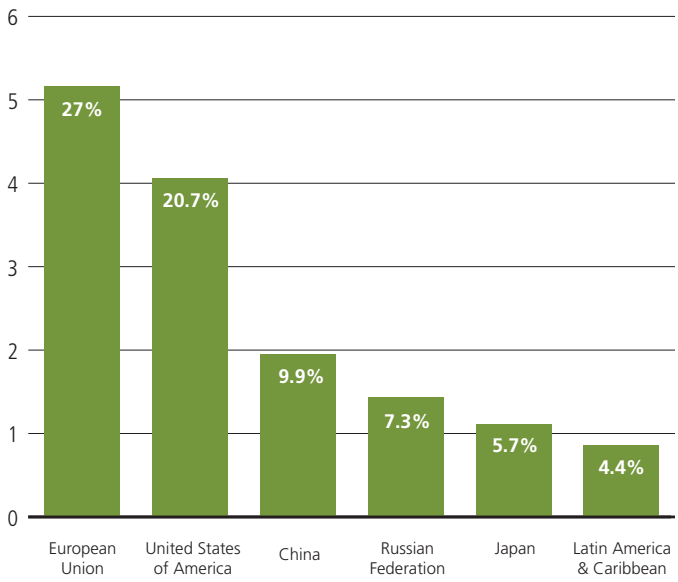
rise of nearly 200 000 tonnes from the previous year. Over the same period, Chinese procurements from Ecuador, which had seen fast expansion before the pandemic, registered a reported 37 percent year on year decline, to 180 000 tonnes, due to the supply issues experienced in Ecuador and the substantial increases in global costs of transport, which rendered shipments over this long distance costly. At an average unit price of USD 638 over the first ten months of 2021, imports from Ecuador were approximately 41 percent more expensive than bananas originating in Viet Nam. Chinese imports from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, another recently emerging location of Chinese investments in banana production facilities, were meanwhile hindered by the implementation of strict COVID-19 mitigation measures in the country, which included the closure of ports and export routes. Provisional data for the period January to October 2021, however, show only a comparatively moderate decline of 5 percent in Chinese banana imports from the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Preliminary data indicate that net imports by the **Russian Federation** dropped to approximately 1.4 million tonnes in 2021, an estimated decline of 5 percent from 2020. The Russian Federation imports bananas almost exclusively from Ecuador via previously agreed contracts, which are settled in US dollars. In 2021, growth opportunities continued to be limited by the relative weakness of the Russian rouble against the US dollar. The supply difficulties experienced in Ecuador posed additional obstacle to higher imports. According to provisional monthly data obtained from the Federal Customs Service of Russia, imports by the Russian Federation from Ecuador declined by some 7 percent over the first ten months of 2021.

Net imports by **Japan** grew by an estimated 4 percent in 2021, to 1.1 million tonnes, due to higher consumer demand for nutritious fruits amid elevated COVID-19 health concerns and a prolonged state of emergency and stay home orders in the country that lasted throughout most of the year. Both factors reportedly triggered a higher consumption of fruits at home, with bananas a popular choice due their nutritional value and convenience. Japan typically sources some 80 to 85 percent of its banana imports from the Philippines, primarily from larger scale plantations. This meant that import quantities by Japan from the Philippines remained comparatively unaffected by the production difficulties experienced in the Philippines in 2021, which affected mostly Philippine smallholder farmers. Over the first ten months of 2021, imports by Japan from the Philippines accordingly registered approximately 5 percent year on year growth, to a reported 711 000 tonnes over this period. Imports from Ecuador, Mexico, and Guatemala, three emerging origins of banana imports into Japan, meanwhile jointly amounted to some 200 000 tonnes over this period.

Figure 3 - Distribution of global net imports by market, 2021

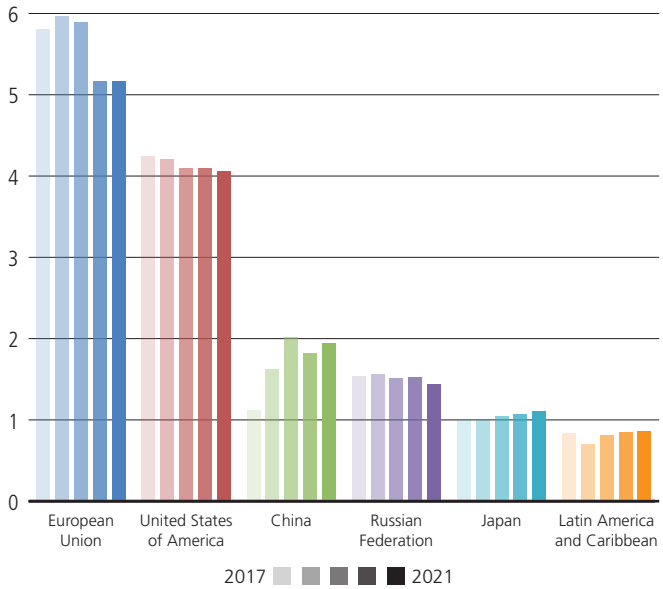
million tonnes and share in global imports



Source: FAO data, compiled from several sources as indicated in the note on methodology.

Figure 4 - World banana imports by destination, 2017-2021 (preliminary)

million tonnes



**Excluding the United Kingdom from February 2020. Source: FAO data, compiled from several sources as indicated in the note on methodology.*

Table 1 - Banana exports

	2015–2019	2020	2021
		(...tonnes...)	
Latin America & Caribbean	15 004	16 462	16 065
South America	8 557	9 563	9 385
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	125	116	112
Brazil	66	83	108
Colombia	1 792	2 034	2 109
Ecuador	6 257	7 036	6 750
Mexico	514	540	525
Panama	234	361	252
Peru	210	211	234
Suriname	63	23	10
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-	-	-
Central America	6 123	6 475	6 088
Belize	114	203	216
Costa Rica	2 223	2 380	2 348
Guatemala	2 290	2 407	2 292
Honduras	637	427	293
Nicaragua	112	157	162
Caribbean	323	424	593
Dominica			
Dominican Republic	307	412	586
Jamaica	-	1	1
Saint Lucia	14	11	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	-	-
Asia	3 134	4 449	3 323
China	15	20	20
India	114	212	330
Indonesia	11	8	6
Malaysia	24	28	32
Pakistan	66	102	60
Philippines	2 757	3 808	2 529
Thailand	30	16	16
Viet Nam	116	255	329
Africa	753	631	684
Cameroon	256	181	188
Côte d'Ivoire	358	328	344
Ethiopia	11	4	4
Ghana	76	35	38
Madagascar	-	-	-
Uganda	1	2	3
Zimbabwe	3	9	12
LDC	60	79	102
LIFDC	865	789	846
WORLD	**18 891**	**21 542**	**20 073**

Table 2 - Banana imports

	2015–2019	2020	2021
		(...tonnes...)	
Latin America & Caribbean	768	848	860
Argentina	446	468	470
Chile	200	246	256
El Salvador	66	73	69
Uruguay	51	57	60
Paraguay	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	4	4	5
Asia	4 159	5 254	5 180
Armenia	16	22	25
Azerbaijan	29	54	53
Bahrain	1	2	3
China	1 369	1 819	1 944
China (Mainland)	1 297	1 747	1 875
China, Hong Kong SAR	67	67	63
China, Macao SAR	5	6	6
Georgia	21	27	28
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	178	345	259
Iraq	120	221	148
Japan	990	1 068	1 115
Jordan	28	43	35
Kazakhstan	39	54	84
Kuwait	85	48	29
Lebanon	1	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	11	19	53
Qatar	6	4	3
Republic of Korea	392	352	353
Saudi Arabia	262	535	456
Singapore	56	59	56
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-
Turkey	375	373	302
United Arab Emirates	164	167	180
Africa	361	436	472
Algeria	162	181	159
Botswana	3	8	11
Burkina Faso	1	1	-
Egypt	8	-	1
Libya	5	13	40
Morocco	17	23	25
Senegal	3	19	9
South Africa	106	147	161
Tunisia	56	46	66

	2015–2019	2020	2021
		(...tonnes...)	
Europe	7 798	8 447	8 338
European Union	5 658	5 157	5 163
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	-	978	931
Albania	26	27	31
Belarus	71	75	74
Bosnia and Herzegovina	94	56	56
Iceland	4	4	8
North Macedonia	19	-	-
Norway	84	82	79
Republic of Moldova	13	19	23
Russian Federation	1 439	1 516	1 437
Serbia	66	96	95
Montenegro	12	11	7
Switzerland	92	100	99
Ukraine	222	326	335
North America	4 721	4 691	4 646
Canada	586	591	585
United States of America	4 135	4 099	4 062
Oceania	86	87	83
New Zealand	86	87	83
LDC	3	19	9
LIFDC	31	80	116
WORLD	**17 892**	**19 763**	**19 578**

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