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3

The market for non-traditional agricultural exports

prepared by

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FOREWORD

The last decade has witnessed a steady decline in the dollar values of many of the traditional agricultural export crops (TAEs) from developing countries and has highlighted the risks of depending upon a very narrow export base for foreign exchange earnings. Breaking the dependence upon the traditional primary commodities and diversifying into higher value or added value exports is not easy. This report provides an overview of the market for non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs). In particular, the report focuses upon the trends in international trade in these products, the trade and import policies of the major destination buyers, the extent of the "adding-up" problem for selected NTAEs, the lessons learned, and the prospects for developing niche markets for organic and fair trade NTAEs.

The report provides detailed statistical data on trends in the export of NTAEs during the ten-year period 1992 to 2001, both in volume and value terms, analyses the contribution of developing countries and least-developed countries (LDCs) to trade in NTAEs and identifies the leading developing country exporters. Trade and import policies of the key destination countries for NTAEs: the European Union, the United States and Japan are examined. Trade barriers such as tariffs and other import measures, including the complex area of phytosanitary controls, are examined and the impact of tariff liberalization, tariff escalation and the extent of tariff preferences for developing country exporters of NTAEs are discussed.

The report also explores the degree to which an increase in exports may lead to a proportionately lower increase, or even to a decline, in export revenues for selected fruits and vegetables among key countries and regions. A detailed review of the current literature on NTAEs is provided, with a particular focus on key issues for developing countries in the export horticulture sector. Other market opportunities for NTAEs are described focusing on developments in the markets for fair trade and organic produce.

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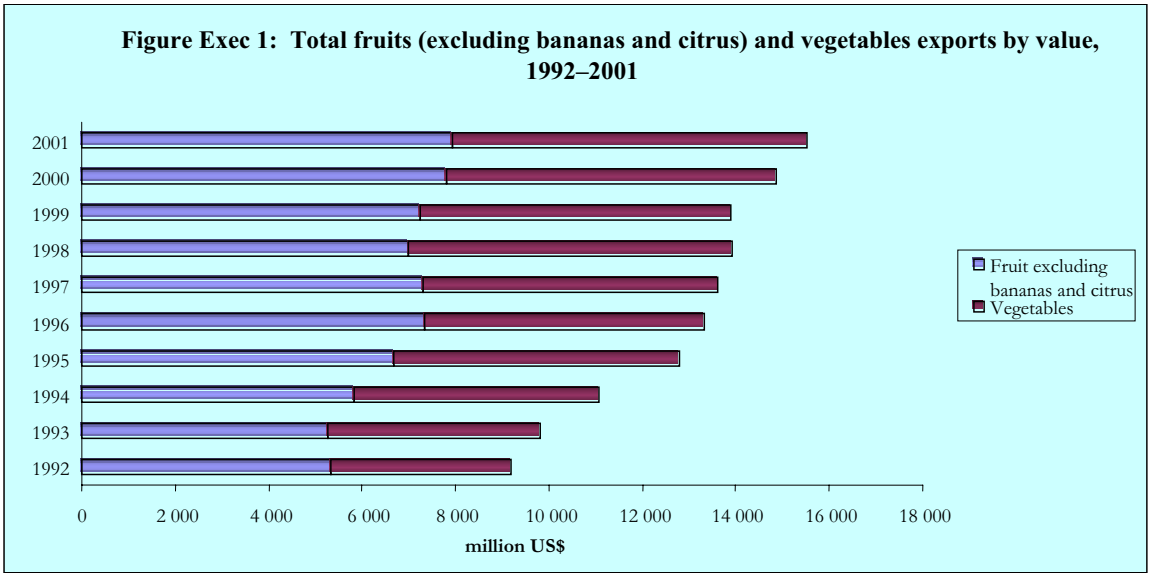
Executive Summary

Trends in world trade in non-traditional agricultural exports

By 2001, total world trade in non-traditional fruits and vegetables[1] was worth US$15.5 billion (Figure Exec 1). In this same year, developing countries' combined share of non-traditional fruit and vegetable exports increased to 56 percent, assisted by strong growth in trade in vegetables. Bananas and citrus have declined in importance. In 1992, bananas and citrus accounted for 50 percent of world trade in fruits; by 2001 this had fallen to 43 percent.

Figure Exec 1: Total fruits (excluding bananas and citrus) and vegetables exports by value, 1992–2001



Three fruits — apples, grapes and pears — account for close to 50 percent of world trade in non-traditional fruits. Grapes, in particular, have increased in importance, with their share in the value of world trade up from 17 percent in 1992 to 22 percent in 2001.

Close to 60 percent of all world trade in vegetables is in the "other vegetables" category, which covers a wide range of green vegetables, salads and root vegetables, pumpkins/squashes etc. Individually, tomatoes are by far the most important traded vegetable, accounting for 22 percent of world trade by value.

In the speciality products category, combined trade in chillies, ginger and garlic reached US$1.5 billion in 2001, up from US$650 million in 1992. Close to US$1.0 billion of this trade originated from developing countries.

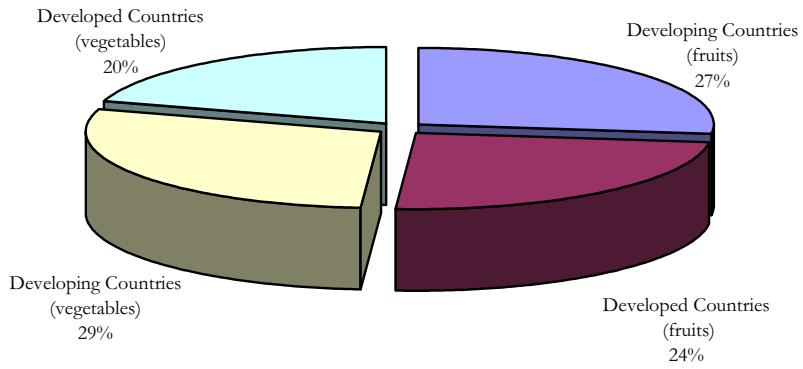
Among the processed NTAEs, the prepared fruit and vegetable category are by far the most important. In 2001, total trade in prepared fruits and vegetables was valued at US$2.9 billion and US$1.6 billion, respectively. The total value of trade among the leading processed NTAEs[2] reached US$8.1 billion in 2001, divided almost equally between developing and developed countries.

Developing countries have played an increasingly important role in world trade in NTAEs, accounting for 56 percent of all trade in 2001 (Figure Exec 2). However, it is apparent that the export markets for non-traditional fruits and vegetables are dominated by just a handful of developing country suppliers.

[1] Excluding bananas and citrus.

[2] This category includes, in order of value contribution: prepared fruit, prepared vegetables, tomato paste, concentrated apple juice, canned pineapples, single strength apple juice, canned mushrooms, processed sweetcorn, dried mushrooms, dried fruit, peeled tomatoes, pineapple juice, tomato juice, mango pulp, dried tropical fruit, mango juice, concentrated tomato juice. It excludes all traditional processed products, notably single strength and concentrated orange juice.

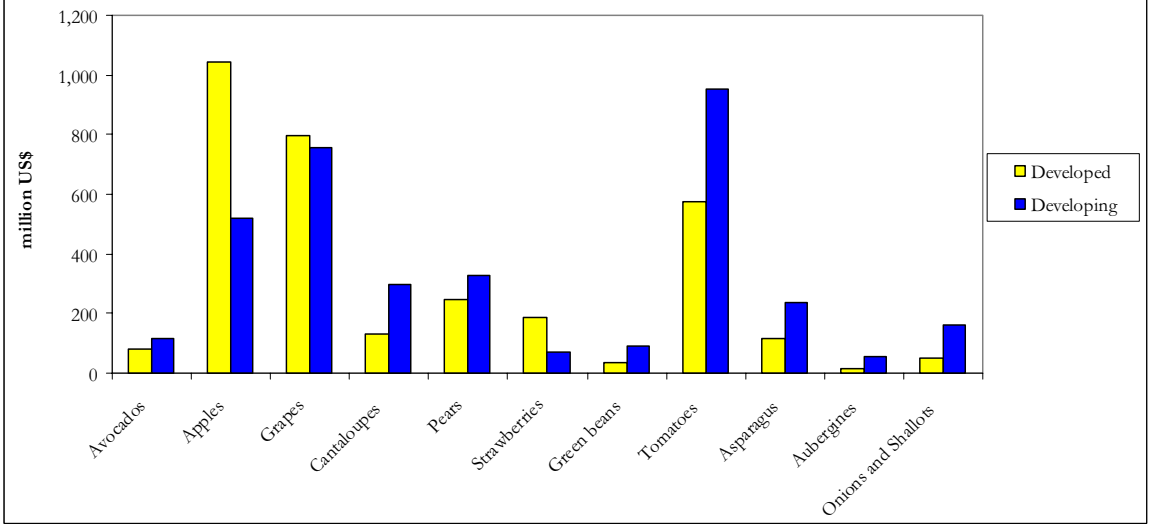
Figure Exec 2: Share of developing and developed countries in world exports of fruits (excluding bananas and citrus) and vegetables, by value, 2001 (%)



In the case of fruits, Chile and Mexico account for 53 percent of world trade in avocados; Mexico, the Philippines and Brazil for 62 percent of world mango trade; Costa Rica and Côte d'Ivoire for 61 percent of trade in pineapples; Thailand and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China for 50 percent of trade in the other fresh fruit category. Between 1997 and 2001, 43 percent of world developing country fruit exports by value were shipped by just four suppliers: Mexico, Chile, Ecuador and Costa Rica.

Export trade in vegetables is similarly concentrated, although the regional bias is less marked. Mexico is a leading supplier of tomatoes, asparagus, aubergines and onions. Together, Zimbabwe and Guatemala dominate the world market for green peas, whilst Kenya supplies 25 percent of world trade in green beans. Thailand, India and Mexico are the leading developing country suppliers of green corn, dried onions and cabbages (Figure Exec 3).

Figure Exec 3: Developed countries vs developing countries: exports of selected fruits and vegetables by value, average 1997–2001



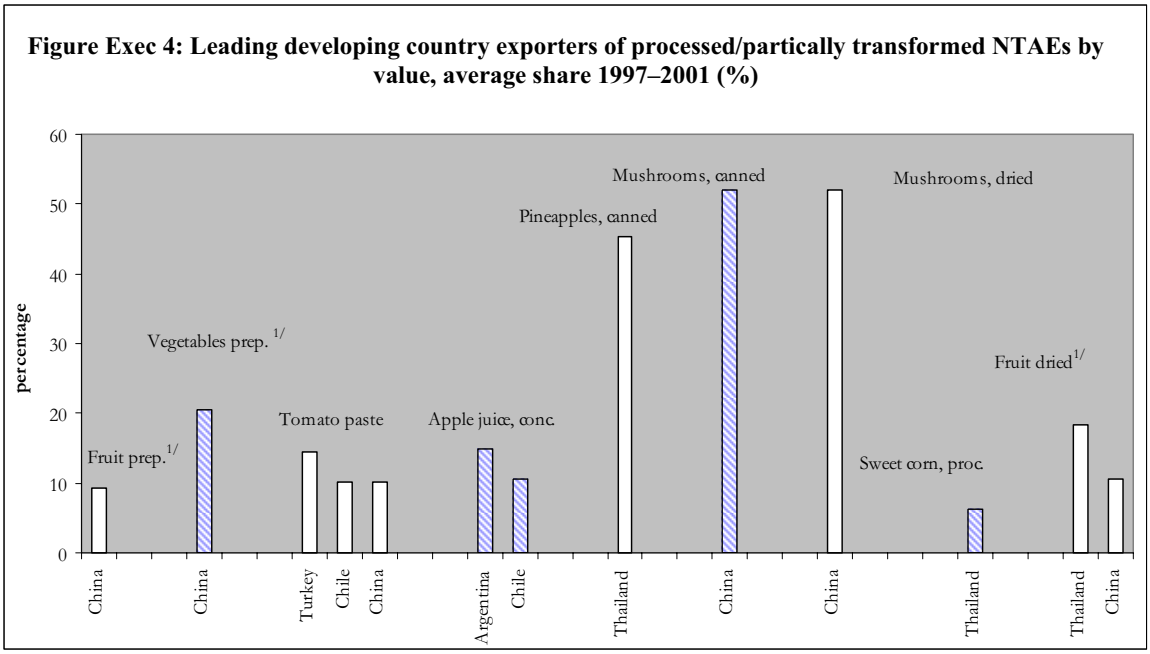
Taken overall, four suppliers — Mexico, China, Argentina and the Syrian Arab Republic — accounted for 67 percent of developing country vegetable exports by value between 1997 and 2001. Mexico alone, with its proximity to the huge United States market, accounted for a massive two-thirds of the group's exports.

African countries are better represented in the vegetable export trade than they are in the fruit trade. In the case of the latter, only three African countries hold more than a 3 percent share in the trade of any fruit: Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, have a 17 percent and 3.8 percent share, respectively, in world pineapple exports; whilst Kenya holds a 6 percent share in the trade in other tropical fruits.

The concentration is also marked in the case of speciality NTAEs. Mexico accounts for 43 percent of world trade in chillies, China for 45 percent, 33 percent and 21 percent of world trade in ginger, garlic and medicinal herbs, respectively, and Colombia for 14 percent of world trade in cut flowers.

The processed products category is also similarly controlled by just a handful of developing country exporters (Figure Exec 4). China accounts for 52 percent of world trade in both dried mushrooms and canned mushrooms. The canned pineapple trade is dominated by Thailand with a 45 percent share of world trade in value terms. Chile and Argentina account for one quarter of world trade in concentrated apple juice; Turkey, Chile and China for 35 percent of world trade in tomato paste. Apart from its importance as an exporter of these products, China also accounts for close to 10 percent of trade in dried fruit and 10 percent of trade in prepared fruit, whilst shipments of apple juice are increasing rapidly.

Figure Exec 4: Leading developing country exporters of processed/partically transformed NTAEs by value, average share 1997–2001 (%)



1/ Not specified elsewhere

In contrast to the performance of leading developing country exporters of NTAEs, LDCs exports of NTAEs can be measured in thousands of dollars and hundreds of tonnes. The only LDC exporting country of any significance is Niger, which accounts for 2.6 percent of world green bean exports by value. Countries such as Burkina Faso, Haiti, Yemen, Uganda, Madagascar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic export mangoes and papayas and fruits in the "other" category, but these exports are typically small-scale with considerable variability in the volumes shipped year-on-year. Other countries, such as The United Republic of Tanzania, Niger, Ethiopia and Yemen, are featuring more frequently as exporters of vegetables but volumes are still very low.

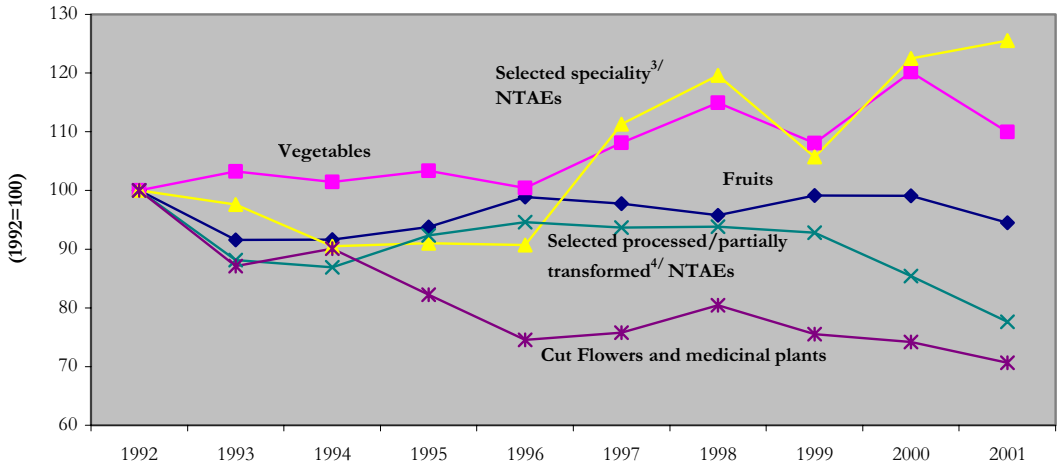
Overall, the LDCs are significant exporters of only one product — green beans — in which they hold a 12.3 percent share in world trade. They also hold between 3 percent and 5 percent of world trade in mangoes, grapes, fresh tropical fruits and green peas. Their share in world trade in other selected fruits and vegetables is negligible.

Despite the difficulties associated with the calculation and use of unit values, the use of aggregated data from all exporting countries for each product category does provide a reasonable indicator of the f.o.b. value of key NTAEs and of the trend in these values over time.

Unlike values of traditional agricultural exports, the unit values of non-traditional fruits have held up fairly well during the past 10 years. Values of grapes, papayas, avocados and pineapples have remained stable, despite the fact that export volumes have grown strongly. The values of the counter seasonal fruits — apples, pears and melons — have declined, but relatively gently and also against a background of very strong export growth. Mango values have declined more sharply, but this has merely served to bring them more in line with other mainstream fruits with which they now compete more closely.

Export values for vegetables have also held up well despite strong underlying growth in export availability. Unit values of tomatoes have risen over the period, reflecting the trend towards the export of speciality lines such as vine and baby tomatoes. A similar trend is apparent for chillies and peppers, also reflecting innovations in the range and value of products available in this category (Figure Exec 5).

Figure Exec 5: Trend[1/] in real[2/] unit values for selected fruits, vegetables, speciality products and processed/partially transformed products, 1992-2001



1/ Composite Index (beginning at 100)
2/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)
3/ Chillies/Peppers and Ginger
4/ Refers to the following selected processed/partially transformed NTAEs: Prepared fruits, prepared vegetables, tomato paste, canned pineapples, apple juice, concentrated apple juice, peeled tomatoes, processed sweet corn and canned mushrooms

The empirical evidence indicates that producers and exporters of non-traditional fruits and vegetables must innovate continuously in order to retain their market share and maintain unit values. Hence, exporters are developing new product lines which include high care products (trimmed and packed beans, ready prepared salads, pre-prepared stir fry mixes, prepared fruits); speciality products (baby vegetables, purple carrots, smaller-sized watermelons) and exotics (cape gooseberries, Chinese vegetables, fresh hearts of palm, tropical peppers).

Unlike the fresh produce sector, there has been comparatively little innovation in the presentation and packaging of processed products. Perhaps because of this, the processed products category appears to have fared less well over the period, with unit values generally experiencing a downward trend. The entry of China into the export market for many of these products, with its low unit costs, is also exerting continuing downward pressure on prices.

The focus of much of this analysis has been on non-traditional agricultural exports, i.e., on trade. In practice, some countries are very substantial producers of non-traditional products, and of fruits and vegetables in particular, but export comparatively little. Taken overall, developing countries export less

than 10 percent of fruit produced and less than 5 percent of vegetable production. Exports as a percentage of production tend to be highest among the high value counter-seasonal fruits — grapes, pears and strawberries — and among the more specialist vegetables such as aubergines and asparagus.

Regionally, it is Central and South America which are the most heavily export-orientated. Typically, the Far East exports relatively little, despite being a very large producer of many fruits and vegetables. Far East countries account for an estimated 70 percent of developing country production of apples and 85 percent of pear production, but export less than 2 percent. The same is true for green beans and cabbages, the Far East is the largest developing country producing region but exports just 1.0 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.
The extent of recorded trade between developing countries, so-called south-south trade, varies depending on the region. The greatest trade between developing countries takes place in the Far East, both for fruits and vegetables. Outside the Far East, regional trade among developing countries is far less important. In the case of fruits, it is confined principally to the temperate fruits which are not widely grown in developing countries, with little or no south-south trade in tropical fruits. Trade in the specialist, higher value vegetables, such as asparagus, green beans and green peas, takes place almost exclusively with developed countries.

Trade and import policy in the non-traditional agricultural export sector

In the non-traditional agricultural export sector, the overwhelming majority of trade takes place in horticultural products and individual countries' import and tariff policies reflect this bias.

Import policy measures aim to protect domestic fruit and vegetable producers in destination countries. In temperate countries, import tariffs and other measures tend to be lowest and least restrictive on tropical fruits; highest on temperate fruits and vegetables, particularly during the domestic growing season. The converse tends to be true within many developing countries, where import tariffs on tropical fruits are bound, although not necessarily applied, at generally high levels. Typically, these range between 35 percent and 100 percent.

The EU, Japan and the United States, the major markets for NTAEs, operate complex systems of seasonal duties, quotas and entry prices to regulate imports of NTAEs. However, the combination of tariff concessions extended to developing country and LDC exporters of fruits and vegetables by the European Union and the United States in particular, and the seasonal nature of those tariffs that remain, suggests that import tariffs per se are not the major barrier to entry into these markets. This view is supported by the literature reviewed in Section 5.

Where exports of non-traditional products are made in fresh form (fruits, vegetables and cut flowers) then a potentially more significant constraint to exporters are the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls that are imposed by destination buyers. These are particularly stringent in the United States and Japan, but they are also widely imposed elsewhere. A number of import controls which are reported to the WTO by implementing countries are SPS in origin. Not surprisingly, many of these also become the focus of subsequent trade disputes, where it is felt that the measures taken by the importing country are disproportionate to the risks involved. Between 1995 and 2000 it is estimated that nearly 270 SPS measures were introduced on imports of fresh fruit and vegetables.

A further hindrance to trade in fresh produce worldwide is the lack of harmonized technical standards and treatments. Some countries apply the Codex Alimentarius standards for maximum (pesticide) residue levels (MRLs), whilst other countries apply their own, often stricter, MRLs which may only partially conform to Codex. New regulations in the EU regarding pesticide residues are also of concern, most particularly for their effect on production practices and agrochemical costs in exporting countries.

Statutory food safety policy instruments are also being overtaken by a large number of private standards imposed by the global retailers and processors, led by the supermarkets. In addition to these standards there are many structural difficulties which exporters, particularly new entrants, must overcome in order to successfully develop trade in NTAEs.

Market saturation and "adding-up"

One of the major issues for governments and private sector investors, is whether increased exports of a commodity will lead to a lower average price received. The prospect of a proportionately lower increase, or even a decline, in sales revenues is a particular issue for new investments. It is also of concern when planning an expansion to an existing area of production if, at the margin, the increase in volumes exported results in an actual decline in revenues earned.

This so-called "adding up" problem can be severe for traditional agricultural exports (TAEs) such as coffee and cocoa. For these commodities, and others like wheat and maize, own price elasticities of demand are low and can result in a low, or even a negative, ERV.[3] The analysis contained within this report indicates that the NTAEs have much higher own price elasticities of demand than the TAEs.

Most of the developing countries examined are relatively small scale exporters and, not surprisingly, face highly elastic demand and correspondingly high ERVs for the NTAEs selected. Some large-scale individual producers, and individual producing regions, do face potentially lower own price elasticities of demand and correspondingly lower ERVs for some NTAEs. Where this is the case, increased production and exports would lead to a reduction in price and to a proportionately lower increase in sales revenues. Countries where this might apply include China, in respect of asparagus, cabbages, green beans and green peas; India (green peas and mangoes); Mexico (avocados). At the regional level, an expansion of cabbage, green bean and/or pineapple production in Asia would have a marked impact on price. Similarly, pineapple and avocado prices are likely to be highly sensitive to an expansion in African and Central/South American production, respectively.

Although NTAEs are not entirely unaffected by the potential problem of "adding up", they are not subject to the very severe price effects facing the TAEs. For example, research carried out in the mid 1990s[4] found that the ERV of cocoa from sub Saharan Africa was negative (-0.19), indicating that an increase in export sales from the region would lead to an actual decline in total revenues earned. The lowest ERVs calculated in the most recent exercise reported here, are recorded for pineapples and mangoes ex Asia, but these are still both positive at 0.17.

Review of the current literature on the NTAE sector

The literature available on the production and trade in high value/non-traditional agricultural products has a relatively narrow focus. Much of the literature, with the exception of that taken from commercial/trade sources, has been written by development economists investigating the potential for crop diversification in developing countries, particularly those within sub Saharan Africa. Despite its relatively narrow focus the literature reveals a number of common themes and issues.

The supply chain for NTAEs has changed markedly in recent years with the emergence of the supermarkets as a major buyer force. Increasingly, product markets means supermarkets (UNCTAD, 2002). These large retailers now control 70 percent to 90 percent of fresh produce imports from Africa (Fearne and Hughes, 1998).

Demand for "convenience" among supermarket shoppers is providing developing countries with opportunities to grade, pre-prepare and package prior to export (Humphrey and Oetero, 2000). It is also opening up opportunities for innovative and exotic produce and introducing tropical crops, such as mangoes, into the mainstream market. Pushing these functions back onto origin countries has considerable advantages for supermarkets, but it also requires considerable investment by the producer/exporters at origin.

Supermarkets' standards are high. All export firms must now have sophisticated quality assurance systems in place that document seed procurement, planting schedules, agrochemical and fertilizer use, and which ensure full traceability throughout the supply chain.

[3] A measurement of the elasticity of export revenues given changes in export volumes.
[4] Akiyama and Larson (1994).

The demand for product traceability and for high standards of social and environmental compliance, not to mention commercial considerations, have tended to result in a shorter supply chain in recent years and, typically, there is a much greater degree of vertical integration. Exporters have invested upstream in production and downstream in import companies.

There also tend to be fewer active players, with production and exports taking place on a much larger scale. This is mainly for the following reasons:

- Compliance and certification costs are high and this tends to favour the larger scale businesses over the small and medium scale enterprises.
- Factors such as traceability, the monitoring of social and environmental standards and the transmission of new technology all tend to favour larger scale agricultural operations.
- Importers/category managers prefer to deal with larger producers and exporters, and tend to favour vertically integrated production and export operations which are able to provide fully-assured produce.

New entrants to the export market face a daunting challenge. They have to be competitive on costs and quality with long-established producers and exporters, and meet the standards set by the major retailers and supermarkets, if they are to have an assured market for their produce. Increasingly they also need to be able to produce and export on a scale which is cost-effective and acceptable to the importers. This does not rule out participation by small growers, but it does require very well organized pool marketing or outgrower schemes for it to be successful.

The costs of freight, whether by sea or air, are a major determinant of a country's export competitiveness. Whilst distance from markets is obviously an important determinant of overall freight costs other factors are also important, including the extent of competition in freight handling and whether a country operates an "open skies" policy.

Freight costs tend to be lower among those countries that already have well-developed and frequently used freight routes, whether by sea or air. The synergies which are attained from economic growth elsewhere in the economy, such as in the tourist sector, tend to work to the disadvantage of the poorest, least developed countries where economic activity is generally low.

It is generally accepted that the private sector should take the lead in identifying opportunities for developing the NTAE sector. However, governments have an important role to play in facilitating this development through the provision of infrastructure (Coote, Greenhalgh and Orchard, 2003) and through the creation of a macro-economic environment which is conducive to investment. Kenya's development has been enhanced by an open and competitive market for air freight, zero rated duties on inputs and outputs, and liberalized foreign exchange markets (Barghouti, Kane and Sorby, 2004). Security of land tenure is often an important issue for investors, particularly for NTAEs where the investment per hectare is typically high.

Given the level of investment required to diversify successfully into the production of non-traditional export crops, attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) is also a key criterion. The literature reveals that some of the most important factors considered by investors as they decide on investment location are as follows:

- A predictable and non-discriminatory regulatory environment and an absence of undue administrative impediments to business generally.
- A stable macroeconomic environment, including the opportunity for engaging in international trade.
- Sufficient and accessible resources, including the presence of the necessary infrastructure and human capital.

Alternative markets for non-traditional exports: fair trade and organic

There has been considerable interest in the opportunities which the fair trade and organic markets could offer to producers or exporters of non-traditional products, particularly those in developing countries.
It is apparent, however, that the current market for fair trade and organic produce is still small relative to that for conventional produce and vulnerable to over-supply. Most registered suppliers of fair trade produce are only finding a fair trade market for a percentage (up to one third) of their total output. Similar market limitations are evident in the organic market.

The Fair Trade Labelling Organization (FLO) has already taken the unusual step, for a certification agency, of only issuing certificates to those producer groups which are able to demonstrate that they have a market for their fair trade produce. The likelihood is that much of the future growth in demand for products such as tea, coffee, sugar and bananas will be captured by existing producers, which will limit the opportunities for new entrants to the fair trade market.

Producers of fair trade and/or organic NTAEs, which are mostly perishable, rely principally on the supermarkets as their main outlets. This has the advantage of opening up a market for these products which might not, otherwise, have existed.

Supermarkets, however, are keen to develop highly efficient and low cost supply chains. The way that fresh produce sourcing is structured and the demands for traceability tend to favour the large commercial exporters with their own production capability. Smaller scale producer groups are not generally favoured as autonomous suppliers unless they are able to demonstrate considerable management capability. The preference of category managers to deal with a single exporter in a sufficient spread of countries to ensure security of supplies, is likely to be mirrored in the case of fair trade and organic produce sourcing.

Much of what applies to the conventional market for NTAEs from developing countries is also true for organic produce. Developing country exporters must meet strict phytosanitary requirements. They face the same constraints with regard to the availability of air or sea freight, good internal infrastructure and an efficient cold chain, as their counterparts producing conventional produce. If they are selling to supermarkets, they must achieve the same high standards of traceability, good agricultural practice, and health and safety. In addition to the challenges that they face as exporters of a high value, often highly perishable, product they also face specific challenges and constraints in producing crops organically.

Managing crops without recourse to synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, whilst maintaining crop quality and soil fertility, requires considerable skill. For developing country producers with limited access to technical expertise and no government support this is often a process of trial and error. Certification is also costly and time consuming. Organic producers worldwide cite the vast amount of paperwork involved in meeting and maintaining organic status as a major cost to their business.

Conversion to organic farming is risky and highly management and skill-intensive. It is also high cost: producers must pay for certification and bear the additional cost of reduced yields and higher levels of produce rejection. In a market vulnerable to over-supply, great care must be taken in recommending organic farming methods to producers in developing countries.

Section 1: Introduction

The last decade has witnessed a steady decline in the dollar values of many of the traditional agricultural export crops (TAEs) from developing countries and has highlighted the risks of depending upon a very narrow export base for foreign exchange earnings. Breaking the dependence upon the traditional primary commodities and diversifying into higher value or added value exports is not easy. This report provides an overview of the market for non-traditional agricultural exports or NTAEs. In particular, the report focuses upon the trends in international trade in these products, the trade and import policies of the major destination buyers, the extent of the "adding-up" problem[5] for selected NTAEs, the lessons learned, and the prospects for developing niche markets for organic and fair trade NTAEs.

1.1 PRODUCT COVERAGE

We have identified four main product categories for study: fruits, vegetables, speciality produce and processed products.

The fruit category encompasses temperate fruits that can be grown in the southern hemisphere during the northern hemisphere "off-season", so-called counter-seasonal fruits. Grapes, pears and apples are the most widely traded of these counter-seasonal fruits. The category also covers a wide range of tropical fruits including pineapples, mangoes and papayas. The other tropical fruits category contains data on the minor, more exotic tropical fruits, such as passion fruit, lychees, guava, rambutan, durian etc., which are beginning to play a more important role in the international tropical fruit trade but are not yet separately specified within the statistics. Bananas and citrus are considered to be traditional exports for the purpose of this analysis. Trade data for these two crops are included within the "other fruit" category.

Historically, international trade in vegetables has been far less important than the equivalent trade in fruits, although vegetables now feature much more prominently in international trade than they did 10 years ago. The greater availability and lower cost of air freight, and the role of the supermarkets in opening up greater market opportunities for these products, have been important factors in this growth.

The vegetables which are separately specified for trade purposes include tomatoes, green beans, green peas, aubergines, asparagus, green corn, onions and cabbages. The "other vegetable" category, which includes around 50 percent of all vegetables traded includes a very diverse range of minor traded vegetables including the "Asian" vegetables, cucumbers, squash, spinach, mushrooms etc.

For both the speciality and the processed products categories, we have identified key products for analysis. Speciality products include cut flowers, medicinal herbs, chillies, garlic and ginger. Processed products include fruit juices (single strength and concentrated), tinned or prepared products (mushrooms, tomatoes and sweet corn), dried fruits, fruit (mango) pulp, tomato paste. It also includes prepared fruits and prepared vegetables; a category of trade which is growing in importance internationally.

1.2 REPORT STRUCTURE

The report is divided into six further sections. **Section 2** uses the FAO statistical database, FAOSTAT, to provide detailed statistical data on trends in the export of NTAEs during the ten year period 1992 to 2001, both in volume and value terms. In particular, it analyses the contribution of developing countries and LDCs to trade in NTAEs and identifies the leading developing country exporters. It also provides data on the trend in the dollar (unit) values of the individual NTAEs during the ten year period. Using Brazil as an example, it also compares the trend in the volume and value of Brazil's exports of selected TAEs and NTAEs.

Section 3 examines the trade and import policies of the key destination countries for NTAEs: the European Union, the United States and Japan. It analyses tariffs and other import measures, including the complex area of phytosanitary controls. It also includes sections on tariff liberalization, tariff escalation and the extent of tariff preferences for developing country exporters of NTAEs.

[5] Akiyama & Larson (1994).

Section 4 explores whether "adding up" is a potential problem in NTAE markets, as it has proved to be increasingly in the case of the TAEs. The section explores the degree to which an increase in exports may lead to a proportionately lower increase, or even to a decline, in export revenues for selected fruits and vegetables among key countries and regions.

Section 5 contains a detailed review of the current literature on NTAEs, with a particular focus on key issues for developing countries in the export horticulture sector. The main topics explored include developments in the supply chain; the opportunities for adding value at origin; "entry" issues, particularly with regard to grades and standards, the participation by small-scale producers and exporters; cost competitiveness; and macro-economic factors.

Other market opportunities for NTAEs are explored in **Section 6**, which focuses on developments in the markets for fair trade and organic produce. It highlights the current issues in both these markets, including over-supply and the risks associated with conversion to organic agriculture.

Section 7 presents brief conclusions and highlights key issues for developing countries in the production and marketing of NTAEs.

Section 2: Trends in World Trade in Non-traditional Agricultural Exports

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The source for the data in this table is the FAO's statistical data-base, FAOSTAT. This covers production and trade (imports and exports) by country for a wide range of commodities. In the case of NTAEs, the main categories covered by the analysis in this section are fruits and vegetables, speciality products (ginger, chillies, garlic, cut flowers etc.) and processed products (juices, canned fruits and vegetables, tomato paste etc.). Data for total world trade are presented for fruits and vegetables. Data are presented for the 10 year period 1992 to 2001.

Annex tables A2.1 to A2.10 outline import, export and production data for fruits and vegetables (by volume and value) for selected countries and for the world. Tables A2.11 onwards present detailed export data by product for avocados, apples etc.

The analysis that follows focuses solely on trade in NTAEs. Some countries are very substantial producers of NTAEs, and of fruits and vegetables in particular, but export comparatively little. For example, China and India between them account for close to 25 percent of global fruit production. Both countries only export a relatively small percentage of what they produce and this is particularly true in the case of India.

2.2 WORLD TRADE IN NTAEs

2.2.1 Fruits and vegetables

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 depict the trend in the value and volume of world fruit and vegetable exports during the ten year period between 1992 and 2001. A more detailed breakdown is presented in annex tables A1.1 to A1.4.

Table 2.1: Total value of world trade in NTAEs – fruit and vegetables exports, 1992–2001

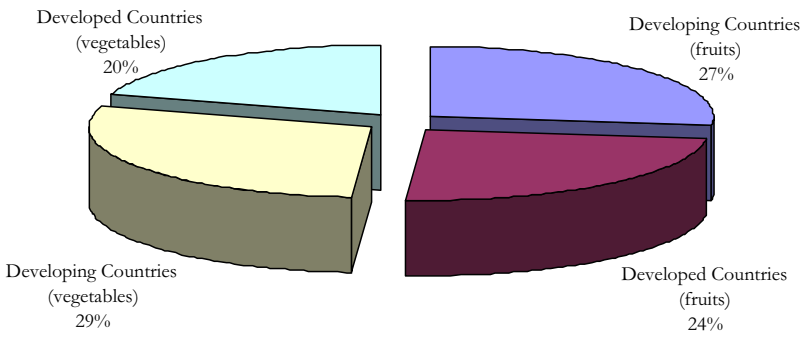
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
						million US$					
Fruit	World Total	10 673	10 446	11 542	12 989	13 793	13 953	13 364	13 269	13 628	13 826
	of which:										
	Developing	6 158	5 911	6 308	7 267	7 957	8 037	7 933	7 963	7 971	8 257
	Developed	4 516	4 535	5 234	5 722	5 836	5 916	5 430	5 306	5 657	5 569
Fruit excluding bananas and citrus	World Total	5 328	5 267	5 848	6 693	7 338	7 320	6 989	7 259	7 810	7 945
	of which:										
	Developing	2 387	2 391	2 527	3 029	3 459	3 381	3 450	3 664	3 950	4 179
	Developed	2 941	2 876	3 321	3 664	3 879	3 939	3 539	3 595	3 859	3 766
Vegetables	World Total	3 867	4 545	5 226	6 105	5 988	6 303	6 932	6 625	7 050	7 563
	of which:										
	Developing	2 025	2 507	2 790	3 469	3 282	3 416	3 894	3 765	4 057	4 427
	Developed	1 842	2 038	2 436	2 636	2 706	2 887	3 038	2 860	2 993	3 136
Total fruit and vegetables	**World Total**	**14 541**	**14 991**	**16 768**	**19 094**	**19 781**	**20 256**	**20 295**	**19 894**	**20 678**	**21 389**
	of which										
	Developing	8 183	8 418	9 098	10 736	11 238	11 453	11 827	11 728	12 028	12 684
	Developed	6 358	6 573	7 670	8 358	8 543	8 803	8 468	8 166	8 650	8 705
Total fruits and vegetables excluding bananas and citrus	**World Total**	**9 195**	**9 813**	**11 074**	**12 798**	**13 326**	**13 622**	**13 920**	**13 884**	**14 860**	**15 508**
	of which										
	Developing	4 412	4 898	5 316	6 498	6 741	6 797	7 343	7 429	8 007	8 606
	Developed	4 783	4 914	5 757	6 300	6 585	6 825	6 577	6 454	6 853	6 902

Source: FAOSTAT
Note: Data excludes Intra-EC trade.

By 2001, the value of total world trade in all fruits and vegetables had reached US$21.4 billion (Table 2.1), of which US$13.8 billion was in fruits and US$7.6 billion in vegetables. Excluding bananas and citrus, total world trade in fruits and vegetables was worth US$15.5 billion. The value of developing countries' exports rose by US$4.5 billion overall, of which US$1.8 billion was accounted for by exports of fruits other than bananas and citrus. This compares with a more modest US$2.3 billion rise in the value of exports from developed country origins. Developing countries now account for close to 60 percent of the world's fruit and vegetable exports, by value, as Figure 2.1 illustrates.

In 1992, bananas and citrus accounted for 50 percent of world trade in fruits. Over the period, however, the share of bananas and citrus in total world fruit trade has fallen progressively, accounting for 43 percent of all fruit entering world trade by 2001. Figure 2.1 presents the share held by developed and developing countries in world exports of non-traditional fruits (i.e. excluding bananas and citrus) and vegetables. Developing countries' combined share of fruit and vegetables exports amounted to 56 percent (60 percent including bananas and citrus).

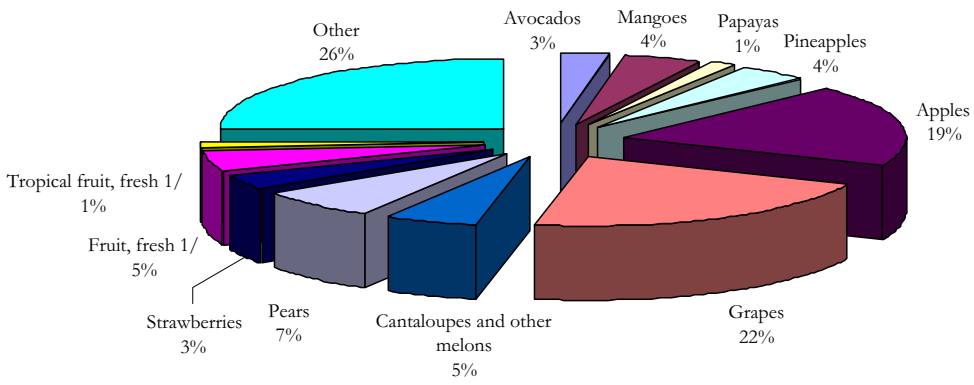
Figure 2.1: Share of developing and developed countries in world exports of fruits (excluding bananas and citrus) and vegetables, by value, 2001 (%)



Figures 2.2 and 2.3 present the share of individual fruits and vegetables in these category totals for the final year of the data, 2001.

Three fruits – apples, grapes and pears – account for close to 50 percent of world trade by value. Grapes, in particular, have increased their share of world trade, up from 17 percent in 1992 to 22 percent in 2001. The combined value of trade in tropical fruits (avocados, mangoes, papayas, pineapples and other tropical fruits) is still fairly small by comparison, at just over 13 percent. Around one quarter of world trade is accounted for by the "other fruit" category, which includes stone-fruit, kiwi-fruit and an increasing range of berries.

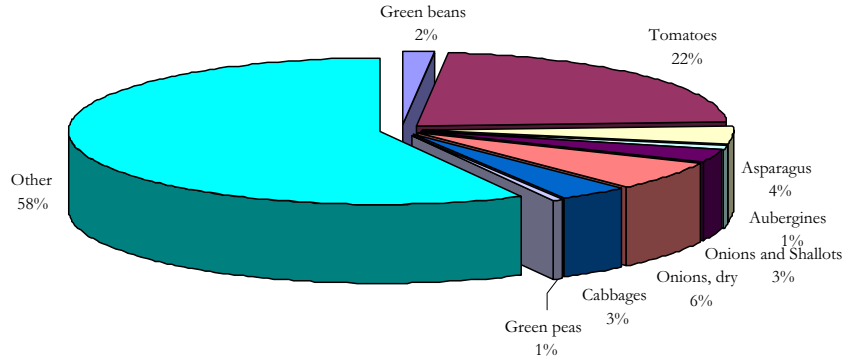
Figure 2.2: Share of selected fruits in world exports by value, excluding bananas and citrus, 2001 (%)



1/ Not specified elsewhere.

Close to 60 percent of all trade in vegetables is in the "other vegetable" category, which covers a wide range of green vegetables, salads and root vegetables, pumpkins/squashes etc. Individually, tomatoes are by far the most important traded vegetable, accounting for 22 percent of world trade by value.

Figure 2.3: Share of selected vegetables in world exports by value, 2001 (%)



The total volume of all fruit and vegetables entering world trade also rose sharply during this ten year period, up from 31.3 million tonnes in 1992, to 47.0 million tonnes by 2001 (Table 2.2). The volume share of vegetables in total world trade also increased significantly: from 24 percent in 1992 to 30 percent in 2001. Trade in fruits still accounted for over two-thirds of total trade by volume in 2001, equivalent to around 33.1 million tonnes. Of this, 19.6 million tonnes was contributed by trade in bananas and citrus fruits. However, the share of bananas and citrus in the total world fruit trade has declined over the past ten years. For example, these two fruits categories accounted for 66 percent of world fruit trade by volume in 1992, by 2001 this had fallen to 59 percent.

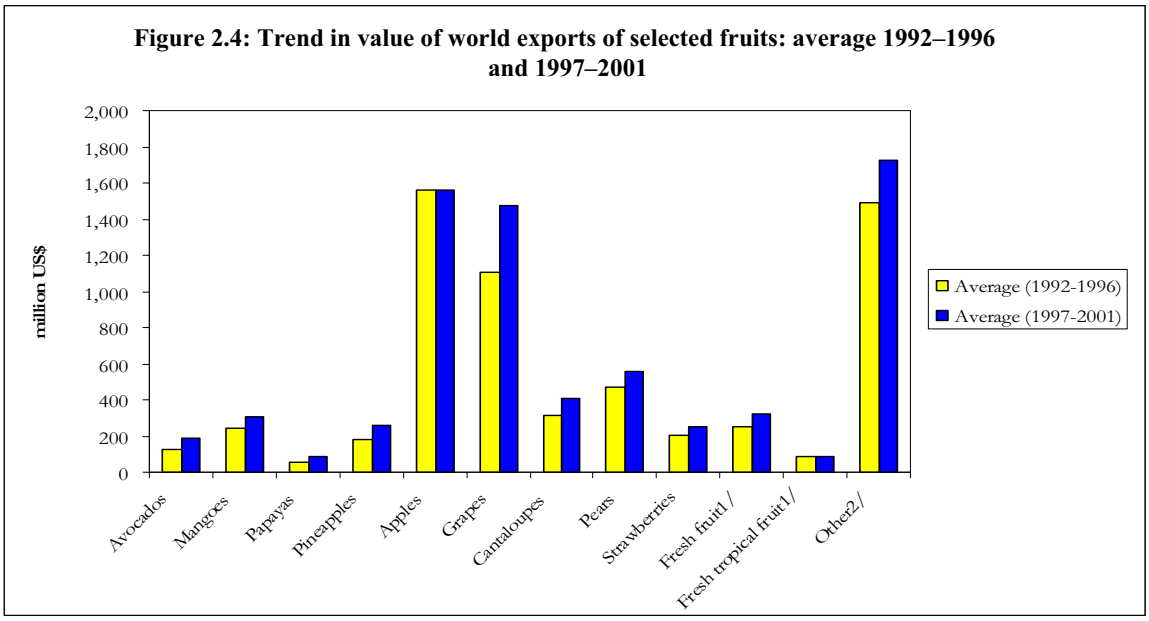
Table 2.2: Total volume of world trade in NTAEs – fruit and vegetables exports, 1992–2001

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
						'000 tonnes					
Fruit	World Total	23 774	25 074	27 073	27 837	29 278	30 752	30 261	30 645	32 337	33 104
	of which:										
	Developing	16 792	17 466	18 532	19 447	20 926	21 591	21 722	22 201	22 676	23 483
	Developed	6 982	7 608	8 540	8 390	8 351	9 161	8 539	8 445	9 660	9 621
Fruit excluding bananas and citrus	World Total	8 196	8 799	9 529	9 781	10 955	11 509	11 333	12 078	13 150	13 462
	of which:										
	Developing	4 436	4 748	5 059	5 344	6 248	6 380	6 788	7 225	7 535	7 998
	Developed	3 760	4 051	4 471	4 437	4 707	5 129	4 546	4 853	5 614	5 464
Vegetables	World Total	7 557	8 836	10 028	10 671	11 223	11 627	12 860	13 254	13 089	13 942
	of which:										
	Developing	4 255	5 303	5 652	6 370	6 753	6 701	7 965	7 867	7 747	8 800
	Developed	3 302	3 533	4 376	4 301	4 469	4 925	4 895	5 387	5 342	5 142
Total fruit and vegetables	**World Total**	**31 332**	**33 911**	**37 101**	**38 508**	**40 500**	**42 379**	**43 121**	**43 899**	**45 426**	**47 046**
	of which:										
	Developing	21 047	22 769	24 184	25 817	27 680	28 293	29 687	30 067	30 423	32 283
	Developed	10 285	11 142	12 917	12 691	12 821	14 086	13 434	13 832	15 003	14 763
Total fruit and vegetables excluding bananas and citrus	**World Total**	**15 753**	**17 635**	**19 557**	**20 452**	**22 177**	**23 135**	**24 194**	**25 332**	**26 239**	**27 403**
	of which:										
	Developing	8 691	10 051	10 710	11 714	13 002	13 081	14 753	15 092	15 282	16 798
	Developed	7 062	7 585	8 847	8 738	9 176	10 054	9 441	10 240	10 957	10 606

Source: FAOSTAT
Note: Data excludes intra-EC trade

Figures 2.4 and 2.5 depict the trend in the average export value of selected fruits and vegetables for the two five year periods, 1992 to 1996 and 1997 to 2001. The aggregate value of trade has increased for many of the fruits and vegetables between these two periods. This is most marked in the case of trade in grapes and tomatoes. The average value of trade in these two products increased by 40 percent and 52 percent, respectively. Although less important in total value terms, a number of other products have witnessed strong growth. This is particularly true for many of the fruits and for asparagus. Growth in the "other vegetable" category (not shown in Figure 2.5) has also been very strong. 80 percent of the growth in the vegetable sector between these two periods has been contributed by tomatoes and "other vegetables", and amounts to close to US$1.5 billion in value terms.

Figure 2.4: Trend in value of world exports of selected fruits: average 1992–1996 and 1997–2001



1/ Not specified elsewhere
2/ Excludes bananas and citrus

Figure 2.5: Trend in value of world exports of selected vegetables: average 1992–1996 and 1997–2001

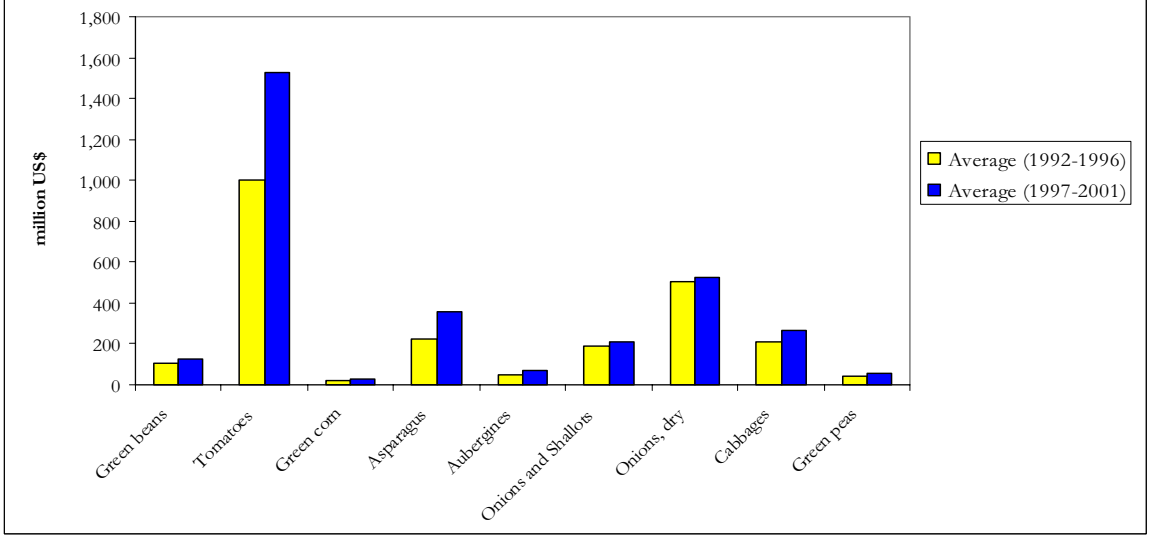
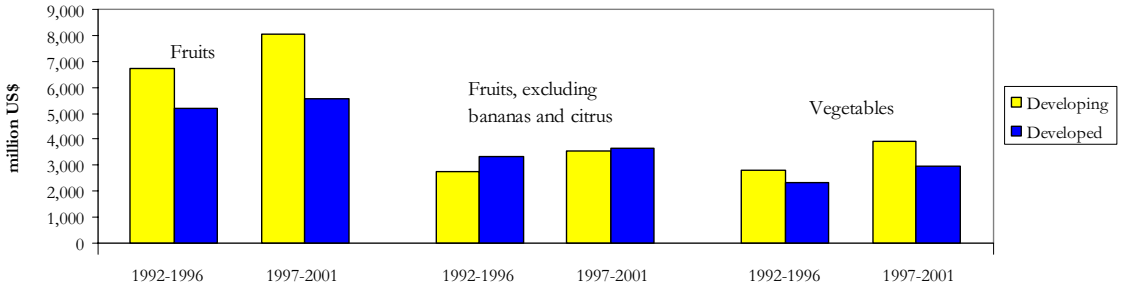


Figure 2.6 outlines the trend in the value of exports of fruit and vegetables from developed and developing countries during the two five year periods: 1992 to 1996 and 1997 to 2001. It is clear from this chart that the strongest growth in the value of world trade has been recorded by the developing countries in both product categories.

Figure 2.5: Trend in value of developing and developed countries' exports of fruits and vegetables, average 1992–1996 and 1997–2001



2.2.2 Selected speciality products

Table 2.3 illustrates the ten year trend in export values for three products (chillies and peppers, garlic and ginger) and two products (cut flowers and medicinal plants) of the speciality NTAEs category. Of the three speciality products, each has recorded an increase in total traded values between 1992 and 2001. Most significantly, there has been an almost three-fold increase in the value of trade in chillies and peppers: up from US$347 million in 1992, to US$989 million in 2001. Of this total, 52 percent of exports by value originate from developing countries. World trade in garlic is dominated by the developing countries and their share of trade has been growing at the expense of that of the developed countries during the past ten years. The 65 percent increase in the value of world trade in ginger has been captured entirely by developing country suppliers. The value of trade in cut flowers[6] has increased by US$760 million, up 25 percent on 1991. Table A1.5, in Annex 1, presents comparable data by volume.

Table 2.3: World exports of selected speciality NTAEs by value, 1992–2001

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
						million US$					
Chillies and Peppers, green	Word Total	347	389	406	501	476	605	704	678	843	989
	of which:										
	Developing	187	206	198	267	222	306	351	335	450	517
	Developed	161	184	208	235	254	298	353	343	393	473
Garlic	World Total	225	292	257	305	353	356	400	432	323	405
	of which:										
	Developing	186	247	219	259	298	294	324	373	273	350
	Developed	39	45	37	46	55	61	76	59	51	54
Ginger	World Total	75	85	90	130	146	136	101	112	126	124
	of which:										
	Developing	70	80	85	126	141	131	95	107	122	119
	Developed	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	5	4	4
		1991	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
						million US$					
Cut flowers[1/]	World Total	3 019	3 311	2 969	3 438	3 877	3 912	3 660	3 769	3 944	3 780
Medicinal plants[1/]	World Total	1 056	1 226	1 127	1 352	1 513	1 402	1 318	1 216	1 078	1 077

Source: FAOSTAT and FAO estimates
Note: Data excludes Intra-EC trade
1/ Includes Intra-EC trade – Separate data for developing and developed countries is not available for cut flowers and medicinal plants

[6] Trade data for cut flowers includes intra-EU trade which has the effect of inflating the overall figures; therefore, the focus should be on the trend in the value of trade rather than in the absolute value of trade.

2.2.3 Processed products

Table 2.4, illustrates the ten year trend in export values for a range of processed[7] NTAEs. The prepared fruit category[8] is by far the most important, with total trade reaching US$2.9 billion in 2001. The prepared vegetable category is next in importance, with trade reaching US$1.6 billion by 2001. For this sub-set of processed commodities, the value of export trade rose from US$6.4 billion to US$8.1 billion between 1992 and 2001.

Not all processed products have seen a rise in export values over this period. The value of trade has fallen, or at best increased only slightly, in some category groups. A decline in the value of trade in concentrated pineapple juice has been offset to a small extent by a rise in the value of trade in its single strength equivalent. Canned products (mushrooms and pineapples in this instance) and the dried goods (tropical fruits, mushrooms) have been steadily declining in importance in world trade. Table A1.6 presents volume data in an equivalent format.

Table 2.4: World exports of selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs by value, 1992–2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
						million US$				
Fruit, prepared[1/]	2 206	2 121	2 436	2 662	2 799	2 809	2 859	2 818	2 838	2 863
Vegetables, prepared[1/]	1 072	1 182	1 391	1 502	1 514	1 481	1 636	1 676	1 651	1 649
Tomato Paste	539	561	595	739	749	797	816	781	701	724
Apple juice conc.	453	360	397	567	584	487	336	398	463	503
Pineapples, canned	645	571	537	521	623	470	440	615	469	459
Apple juice	165	153	187	243	313	295	271	279	381	374
Mushrooms, canned	369	318	400	481	378	291	271	310	370	359
Sweet Corn, processed	163	176	198	217	262	288	285	268	272	269
Mushrooms, dried	267	240	382	485	284	289	255	244	260	234
Fruit dried[1/]	153	153	187	201	246	270	189	194	271	232
Tomatoes, peeled	147	180	188	206	213	204	208	230	193	185
Pineapple juice	132	98	127	155	181	140	141	174	161	155
Tomato juice	13	14	27	52	46	50	48	24	24	20
Pineapple juice conc.	31	29	33	45	59	49	43	50	16	17
Mango Pulp	29	24	33	33	7	6	5	6	6	6
Tropical fruit, dried[1/]	6	8	8	6	8	29	3	12	7	6
Mango juice	6	6	5	7	10	10	7	9	5	3
Tomato juice conc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs of which:	6 390	6 189	7 126	8 116	8 257	7 955	7 806	8 076	8 083	8 056
Developing	3 241	3 072	3 498	4 173	4 258	3 947	3 683	4 206	3 980	4 014
Developed	3 149	3 117	3 628	3 943	3 998	4 008	4 123	3 870	4 103	4 042

Source: FAOSTAT
Note: Data excludes Intra-EC trade
1/ Not specified elsewhere

Table A1.7 presents a breakdown of world trade in processed and partially transformed products by developed and developing countries. The picture is mixed for developing countries' participation in this trade during the past 10 years. Although the value of developing countries' trade in concentrated apple juice has fallen over the period, they would appear to have captured the lion's share of the growth in trade in single strength apple-juice, overtaking developed country origins as the major suppliers. Developing countries have also captured the larger share of the increased trade in prepared fruits and a somewhat lesser share of the increased trade in prepared vegetables. They have also taken the major share of growth

[7] The term "processed" is used in this context to cover activities such as juice making, vegetable canning or drying, tomato paste manufacture etc.
[8] This includes all prepared fruit products not specified elsewhere.

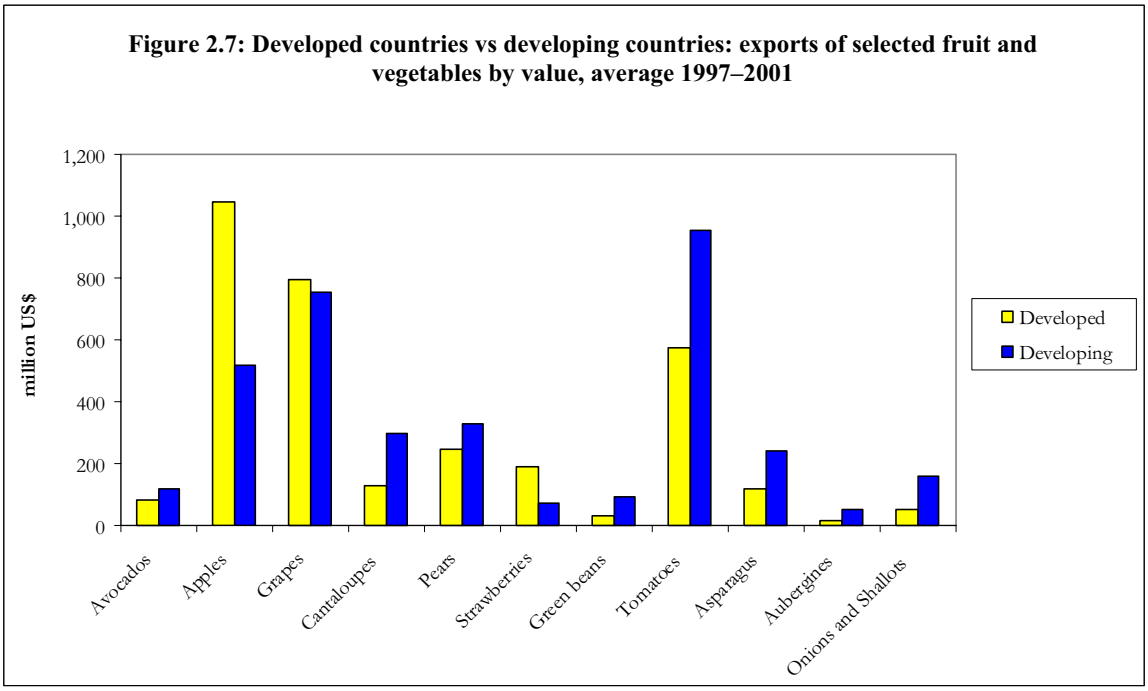
in the value of world tomato paste sales. On the downside, developing countries have shared only marginally in the growth in the value of the processed sweet corn trade, whilst the value of developing countries' trade in peeled tomatoes has declined despite the overall value of world trade having increased.

Further discussion of the role of developing countries in world trade in NTAEs is contained in Section 2.3 which follows.

2.3 THE CONTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO WORLD TRADE IN NTAEs

Figures 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 illustrate the shares held in world trade by leading developing country exporters of fruits and vegetables, based on average export values between 1997 and 2001. Figures 2.8a and 2.9a provide summarize the extent of exporter concentration in world fruit and vegetable trade. More detailed data are available in Annexes A1.8 and A1.9.

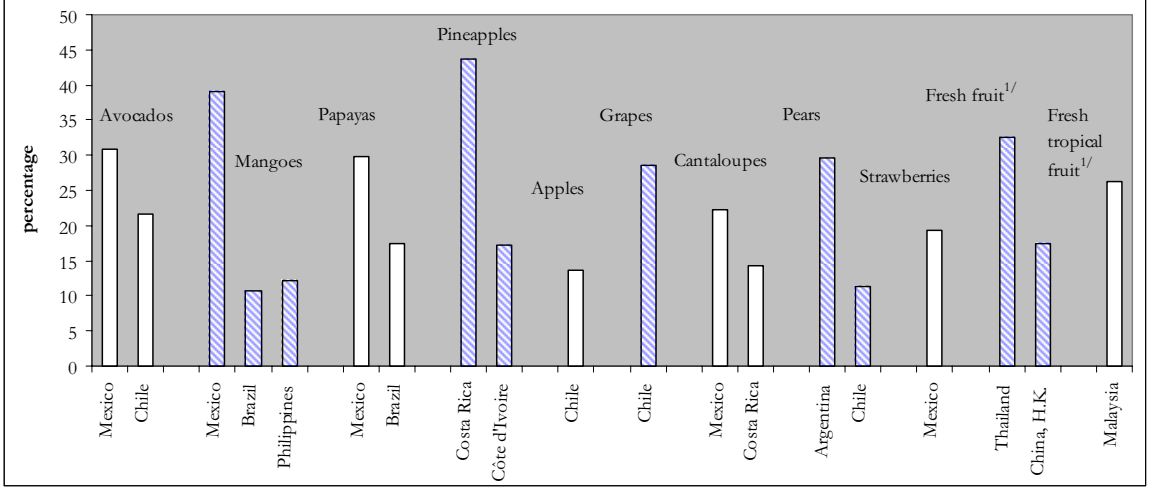
Figure 2.7: Developed countries vs developing countries: exports of selected fruit and vegetables by value, average 1997–2001



2.3.1 Exports of fruits from developing countries

In the case of fruits, it is apparent that the export market for each of the key fruits is dominated by just a handful of suppliers and between them they may account for more than 50 percent of exports by value (Figure 2.8). For example, Chile and Mexico account for 53 percent of world trade in avocados; Mexico, the Philippines and Brazil for 62 percent of world mango trade; Costa Rica and Côte d'Ivoire for 61 percent of trade in pineapples; Thailand and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China for 50 percent of trade in the other fresh fruit category.

Figure 2.8: Leading developing country exporters of fruits by value, average share 1997–2001 (%)



1/ Not specified elsewhere

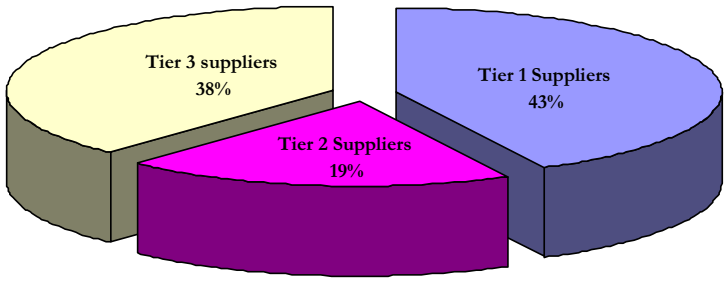
The exporter base is also highly concentrated, both among individual countries and, in particular, regions. Mexico, for example, is the leading developing country exporter of avocados, mangoes, papayas and strawberries. Brazil is a leading exporter of mangoes and papayas; Costa Rica of pineapples and melons; Chile of grapes, strawberries and avocados. Argentina, Thailand and Malaysia are the leading exporters of pears, fresh fruit and tropical fresh fruit.[9]

There is also a strong regional concentration. The very large, dominant suppliers of non-traditional (temperate and tropical) fruits are either from Latin America or from Asia. Only three African countries, hold more than a 3 percent market share in any product: Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, with a 17 percent and 3.8 percent share, respectively, in the world pineapple trade; and Kenya, with a 6 percent, share in trade in other tropical fruits. In contrast, in Latin America, there are a number of smaller-scale, second-tier, exporters which account for more than 3 percent of world trade, including the Dominican Republic (avocados), Peru (mangoes), Belize (papayas), Honduras (pineapples), Panama (melons), Colombia (other fresh fruit).

A summary of this exporter concentration is presented in Figure 2.8a. Between 1997 and 2001, 43 percent of total developing country fruit exports by value were shipped by just four (Tier 1) suppliers: Mexico, Chile, Ecuador and Costa Rica. During this period, a further 19 percent of fruits by value were exported by the second tier of suppliers, Colombia, Argentina, Philippines and Turkey. Tier 3 suppliers, comprising the rest of exporters, supplied 38 percent.

[9] Fresh fruit and tropical fruits not specified elsewhere.

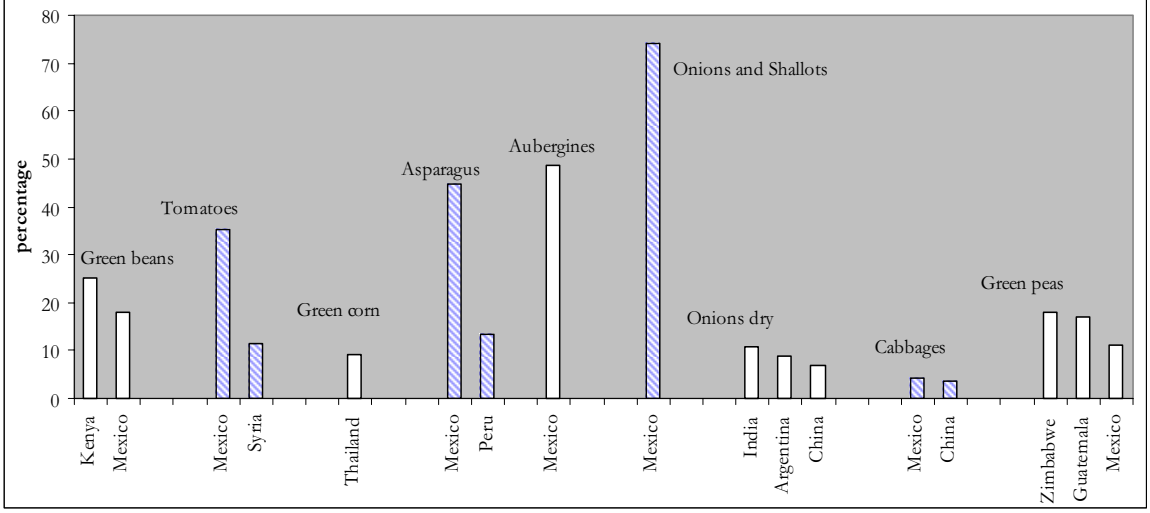
Figure 2.8a: Leading developing countries share of fruits exports by value, average 1997–2001 (%)



2.3.2 Exports of vegetables from developing countries

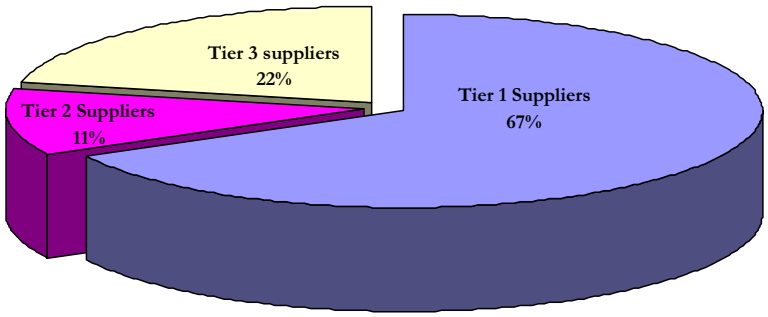
Export trade in vegetables is similarly concentrated (Figure 2.9). Mexico is a leading supplier of tomatoes, asparagus, aubergines and onions. Together, Zimbabwe and Guatemala dominate the world market for green peas, whilst Kenya supplies 25 percent of world trade in green beans. Thailand, India and Mexico are the leading developing country suppliers of green corn, dried onions and cabbages, but none hold shares in these respective export markets exceeding 11 percent. Beyond this handful of countries, there are relatively few developing countries that hold shares of more than 3 percent in exports of any particular product and most of these are either in North Africa (Morocco) or in the Near East, including the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan and Turkey.

Figure 2.9: Leading developing country exporters of vegetables by value, average share 1997–2001 (%)



A summary of this concentration among developing country exporters of vegetables is presented in Figure 2.9a. The concentration in the vegetable trade is even more pronounced than it is for the fruit trade. Four Tier 1 suppliers — Mexico, China, Argentina and the Syrian Arab Republic — accounted for 67 percent of developing country vegetable exports by value between 1997 and 2001. Mexico alone, with its proximity to the huge United States market, accounted for a massive two-thirds of the group's exports. The Tier 2 suppliers, in this case Turkey, Morocco, India and Jordan, contributed just 11 percent. Tier 3 suppliers, comprising the rest of exporters, supplied 22 percent.

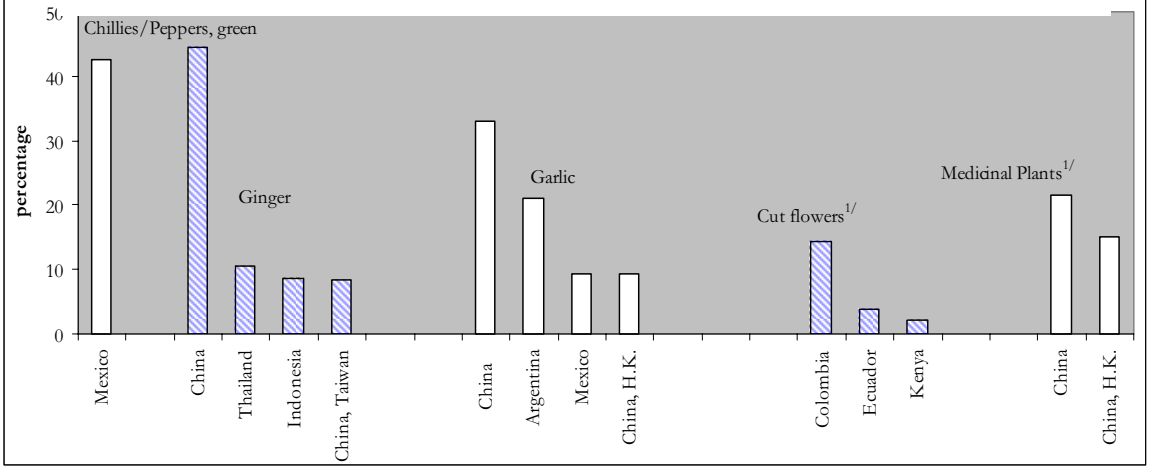
Figure 2.9a: Leading developing countries share of vegetables exports by value, average 1997–2001 (%)



A comparison of leading developing country exporters of fruits and vegetables, by volume share is presented in Annexes A1.10 and A1.11.

Figure 2.10 provides a comparison of the export value shares held by leading developing country exporters in trade in speciality NTAEs such as chillies, ginger, garlic and cut flowers. Again the concentration is marked. Mexico accounts for 43 percent of world trade in chillies, China for 45 percent, 33 percent and 21 percent of world trade in ginger, garlic and medicinal herbs, respectively, and Colombia for 14 percent of world trade in cut flowers. If one assumes that a significant percentage of the exports from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China will have originated in mainland China, then China's overall share in world trade in garlic and medicinal herbs may be as high as 40 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

Figure 2.10: Leading developing country exporters of speciality NTAEs by value, average share 1997–2001 (%)



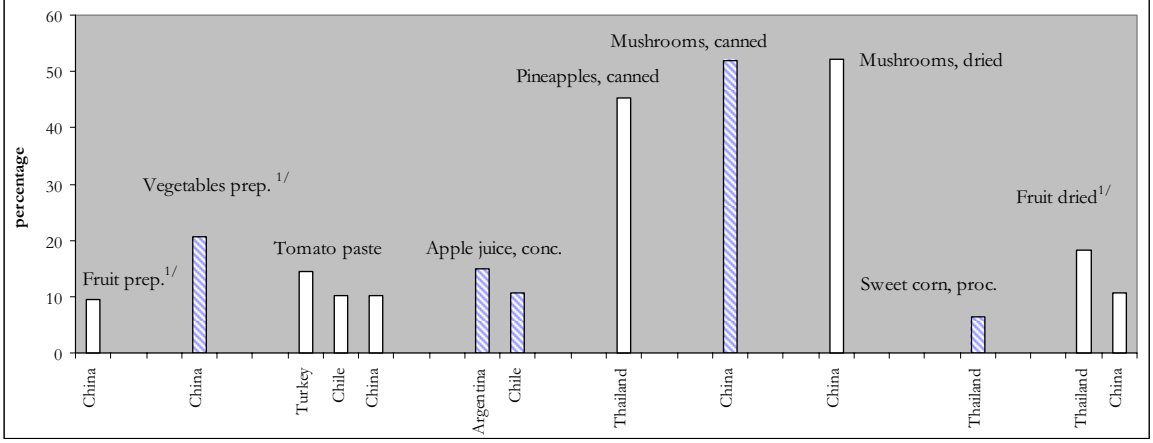
1/ Average share 1996–2000 (percent)

2.3.3 Exports of speciality and processed products from developing countries

The share of developing country exporters in the processed products categories (Figure 2.11) varies markedly depending on the product. For example, China accounts for 52 percent of world trade in both dried mushrooms and canned mushrooms. The canned pineapple trade is dominated by Thailand with a 45 percent share of world trade in value terms. Chile and Argentina account for one quarter of world trade in concentrated apple juice; Turkey, Chile and China for 35 percent of world trade in tomato paste. China's growth in apple juice exports has been rapid and disruptive of traditional markets, resulting in

dumping actions in the US and import restraints in the EU. China is also a rapidly rising exporter of tomato paste, and now features among the top three exporters.

Figure 2.11: Leading developing country exporters of processed/partially transformed NTAEs by value, average share 1997–2001 (%)

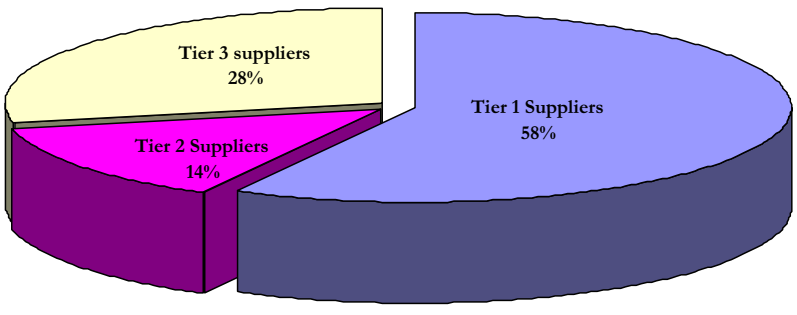


1/ Not specified elsewhere

The share of developing countries in the prepared vegetables and prepared fruit categories is not as high as in the other categories, but far from insignificant. China, Thailand and Peru account for one third of world trade in prepared vegetables; China Thailand and Chile for 20 percent of world trade in prepared fruits. At the regional level, Latin American and, particularly, Far Eastern countries dominate the trade. Sub Saharan Africa is very poorly represented. Only Kenya, with an 8 percent share in the canned pineapple trade, is significant. A more detailed breakdown of this data is presented in Annex tables A1.12 and A1.13.

A summary of the leading developing country exporters of the selected processed/partially transformed NTAEs is presented in Figure 2.11a. Of the four Tier 1 suppliers which feature prominently in the trade of processed products (China, Thailand, Chile and Turkey), China is by far the most important, accounting for over half of the 58 percent share of developing country exports held by this group. The Tier 2 suppliers, in this case Philippines, Mexico, Argentina and Indonesia, accounted for 14 percent of developing country exports by value over this period, with 28 percent accounted for by all other developing countries.

Figure 2.11a: Leading developing countries share of processed/partially transformed NTAEs exports by value, average 1997–2001 (%)



2.3.4 Exports of NTAEs from Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

LDCs' exports of NTAEs in the fruit and vegetable categories can be measured in thousands of dollars and hundreds of metric tonnes.

The only LDC exporting country of any significance is Niger, which accounts for 2.6 percent of world green bean exports by value. Between them, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Yemen, Uganda, Madagascar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic export mangoes and papayas and fruits in the "other" category, but these exports are typically small-scale with considerable variability in the volumes shipped year-on-year.[10] In the vegetable category, the United Republic of Tanzania is developing its export market for green peas. Niger, and to a lesser extent Ethiopia and Madagascar, are developing a more consistent export presence in the market for dried onions; whilst Ethiopia and Yemen feature more frequently as exporters of tomatoes.

The overall value of world trade in fruit and vegetables by LDCs remains small. In the five year period between 1997 and 2001, LDC trade in fruits averaged around US$62 million and trade in vegetables averaged US$46 million.

In volume terms, LDCs' share of total world trade in fruit and vegetables during this period was 0.5 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively (Tables 2.5 and 2.6).

[10] This may be as a result of under-recording or misrecording, or it may also be an indication of the much more opportunist nature of exports, particularly where these are intra-regional.

Table 2.5: Average share of LDCs in total world trade of fruits, 1997–2001

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports
				'000 tonnes			percent
Avocados	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
	World	164.6	236.2	211.7	281.0	248.7	
Mangoes	LDC	19.8	11.6	13.8	23.7	19.1	**3.4**
	World	438.7	501.4	506.4	561.5	590.2	
Papayas	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	**0.1**
	World	112.8	129.3	152.0	172.6	192.3	
Pineapples	LDC	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.9	**0.2**
	World	746.2	721.3	838.0	848.4	953.4	
Apples	LDC	9.7	6.6	9.2	9.7	4.9	**0.2**
	World	3 567.1	3 347.1	3 357.1	3 478.0	3 654.6	
Grapes	LDC	101.6	22.3	35.7	37.5	41.7	**2.7**
	World	1 606.0	1 507.4	1 668.4	2 011.9	1 892.4	
Cantaloupes and other melons	LDC	0.0	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.2	**0.1**
	World	985.1	1 214.0	1 189.2	1 118.2	1 009.1	
Pears	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	**0.0**
	World	1 101.1	1 028.9	1 034.9	1 054.4	1 119.6	
Strawberries	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
	World	127.1	156.4	187.2	167.9	208.6	
Fresh fruit[1/]	LDC	7.8	2.4	9.0	12.2	9.0	**1.4**
	World	512.7	401.6	550.3	622.2	715.8	
Fresh tropical fruit[1/]	LDC	4.4	3.5	5.2	4.9	11.8	**4.8**
	World	107.7	101.7	123.6	146.3	142.9	
Other[2/]	LDC	4.5	8.5	13.0	12.5	11.1	**0.4**
	World	2 039.6	1 987.7	2 259.3	2 687.3	2 734.2	
Other[3/]	LDC	49.6	45.5	56.7	49.2	57.9	**0.3**
	World	19 243.5	18 927.4	18 567.1	19 187.1	19 642.3	
Total	LDC	**198.3**	**102.4**	**144.2**	**154.9**	**159.1**	**0.5**
	World	**30 752.2**	**30 260.6**	**30 645.3**	**32 336.8**	**33 104.0**	

Source: FAOSTAT
Notes: Data excludes Intra-EC trade
1/ Not specified elsewhere
2/ List of other fruits includes: inter alia, stone fruit (apricots, peaches, etc.), berries (raspberries, blueberries, etc.), cashewapple, kiwi fruit, figs and dates
3/ Includes bananas and citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruits, lemons, etc.)

Table 2.6: Average share of LDCs in total world trade of vegetables, 1997–2001

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports
				'000 tonnes			percent
Asparagus	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
	World	96.6	105.2	126.3	139.5	138.5	
Green beans	LDC	11.8	19.1	19.0	26.7	11.7	**12.3**
	World	120.4	147.2	135.6	161.7	152.3	
Cabbages	LDC	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	**0.0**
	World	642.7	663.9	741.5	676.6	748.4	
Aubergines	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
	World	106.4	134.5	134.3	156.8	149.2	
Green corn	LDC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
	World	113.3	50.9	51.1	55.8	62.1	
Onions dry	LDC	44.1	60.7	76.7	62.6	54.6	**2.4**
	World	2 276.0	2 551.3	2 712.1	2 480.8	2 603.7	
Onions and Shallots	LDC	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	**0.1**
	World	407.9	484.2	489.8	487.9	450.8	
Green peas	LDC	0.6	3.7	3.1	0.8	2.3	**3.0**
	World	68.5	82.6	69.4	67.9	61.4	
Tomatoes	LDC	0.7	2.7	5.5	3.8	5.8	**0.2**
	World	2 110.3	2 435.5	2 248.5	2 191.8	2 389.3	
Other[1/]	LDC	14.2	25.1	22.5	29.4	34.7	**0.4**
	World	5 684.5	6 205.2	6 545.0	6 670.4	7 185.8	
Total	LDC	**73.3**	**111.8**	**127.3**	**124.1**	**110.1**	**0.8**
	World	**11 626.5**	**12 860.4**	**13 253.6**	**13 089.2**	**13 941.5**	

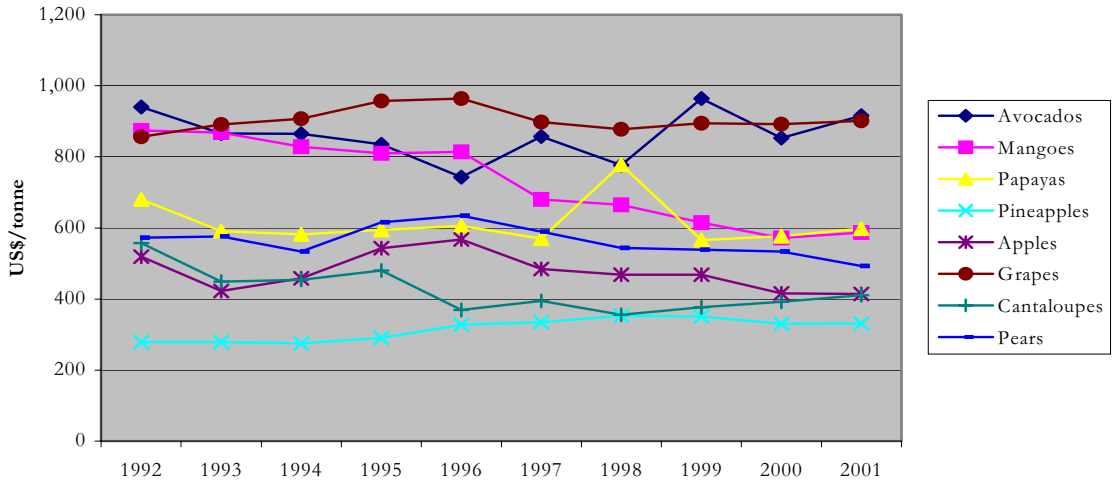
Source: FAOSTAT
Notes: Data excludes Intra-EC trade
1/ List of other vegetables includes: inter alia artichokes, lettuce, spinach, cauliflower, pumpkins, squash, gourds, cucumbers, gherkins, leeks, broad beans, string beans, carrots, okra and mushrooms

2.4 TREND IN UNIT VALUES OF NTAEs

Unit values represent a combined measure of the trend in the value and volume of exports. For non exchange-traded commodities and for products which are not homogeneous, such as NTAEs, unit values are generally the best (and often only) indicator of the underlying trend in price. The robustness of unit value data depends on the quality, accuracy and reliability of the data collected by the customs service or its equivalent. Under-declaring of values and volumes and the mis-recording or mis-classifying of cargoes can be a problem in many countries. In addition, customs categories are not always sufficiently detailed to reflect the diversity of products that may be classified under a single category heading. Thus, a "green bean" category will not only encompass a variety of different types of beans, but also lower value bulk beans and higher value "topped and tailed" beans.

Despite these caveats, the use of aggregated data from all exporting countries for each product category does provide a reasonably good indicator of the f.o.b. value of key NTAEs and of the trend in these unit values over time**.** Tables A1.14 to A1.19 present the trends in the nominal unit values of selected NTAEs in the fruit, vegetable, speciality and processed products categories. Figure 2.12 plots the trend in the nominal unit values of eight main fruits. Figure A1.1, in Annex 1, presents its equivalent in real terms, calculated using the IMF's MUV deflator.

Figure 2.12: Trend in nominal unit values for selected fruits, 1992-2001



Although all products for which we have calculated unit values are produced in a range of countries some with different seasons, weather and crop cycles still result in production fluctuations and these have an influence on the underlying trend in output. Where fruits are produced from tree crops, the response to higher or lower prices is much slower than for annual crops, and this can lead to greater volatility in export values. Notwithstanding these comments, it is noteworthy that overall trends in nominal unit values are relatively steady for a range of fresh fruit and vegetables.

If one fits trend lines to the data presented in Figure 2.12 it is apparent that the unit values of each of the fruits have charted slightly different paths over the ten year period. The unit values of grapes, papayas, avocados and pineapples have been fairly flat. This is despite the fact that export volumes have grown strongly over this period.[11] (For example, world exports of avocados doubled, exports of grapes and pineapples increased by 80 percent and 70 percent, respectively, and papaya exports increased four-fold). The unit values for the counter seasonal fruits, such as apples, pears and melons have declined, but fairly gently, and still against a background of very strong export growth. In the case of apples, production is tending to shift to China from more traditional production areas in developed countries. China's

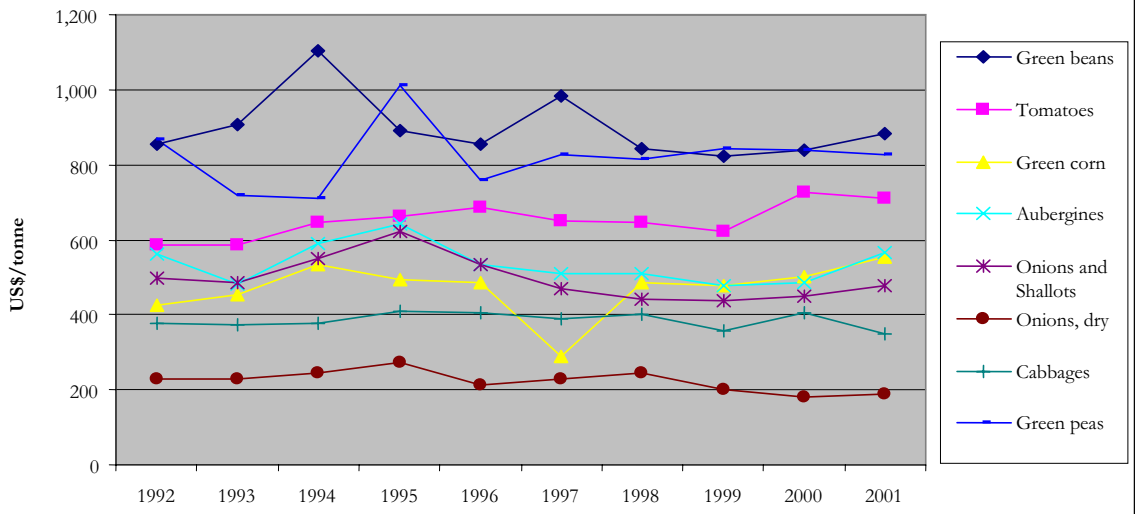
[11] Refer to the tables in Annex 2 for more detailed data on the trends in individual commodities during the past 10 years.

production costs are low and, like Argentina and South Africa, it is able to continue to expand output. Both these factors are likely to contain any upward rise in unit export values.

In contrast, the unit values of mangoes have experienced a steep downward trend, with values declining from around U$875/tonne in 1992 to closer to US$590/tonne in 2001. During this same period world exports of mangoes have almost tripled, up from 220 000 tonnes in 1992 to closer to 600 000 tonnes in 2001. At these price levels, mango values are now much more closely aligned with those for other fruits, indicating that mango consumption is now more mainstream.

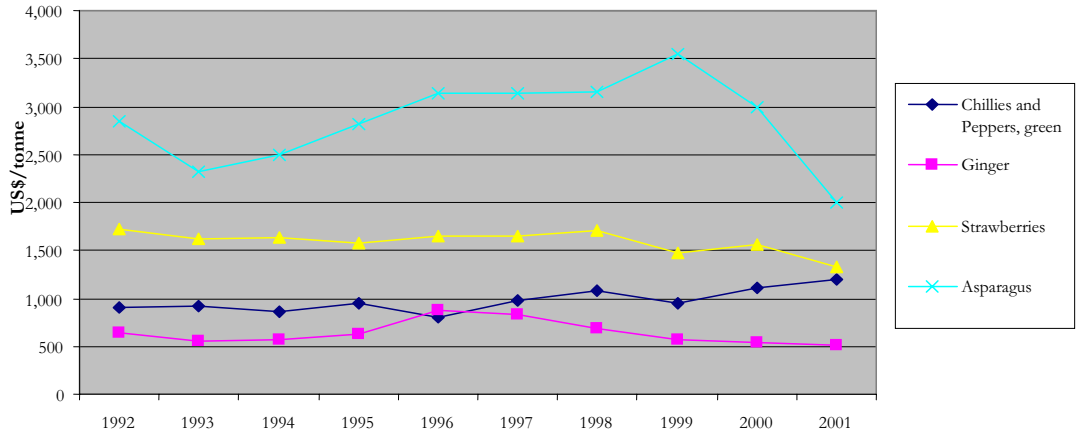
Similar data on the trend in the nominal unit values of selected vegetables are presented in Figure 2.13. If one fits a trend line to this data it is apparent that only one product — tomatoes — has seen unit values rise over this period. For the other vegetables there has been a slight decline, although this is somewhat more pronounced in the case of green beans. A comparable Figure for the trend in the real unit value of these vegetables is contained in Annex 1, Figure A1.2.

Figure 2.13: Trend in nominal unit values for selected vegetables, 1992–2001



Comparable data for selected speciality and processed products are presented in Figures 2.14 to 2.16 (and in Figures A1.3 to A1.5). The most marked trend has been in the nominal unit values of the selected processed products. All have experienced a downward trend in unit values and this is particularly pronounced in the case of canned mushrooms and apple juice concentrate. In the case of these latter two products, the entry of China into the export market has lowered unit values, a process which is expected to continue because China enjoys a comparative advantage in these products. Innovations in packaging and in the products themselves have helped to hold unit values steady in the fresh produce sector (see 2.5.2). In contrast, in the processed products sector there has been little innovation and products such as tomatoes, pineapples, sweet corn and tomato paste are packed and presented pretty much as they have been for many years. Some of the downward trend in unit values for these products can be attributed to this lack of product innovation.

Figure 2.14: Trend in nominal unit values for selected speciality products, 1992–2001[1/]



1/ Including the high value fruit and vegetable products: strawberries and asparagus

Figure 2.15: Trend in nominal unit values for selected processed products, 1992–2001

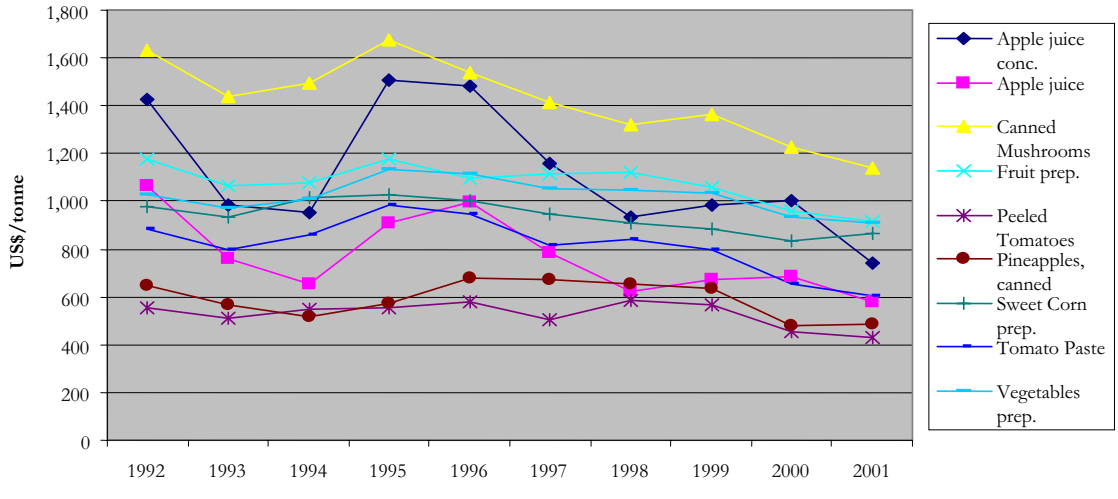
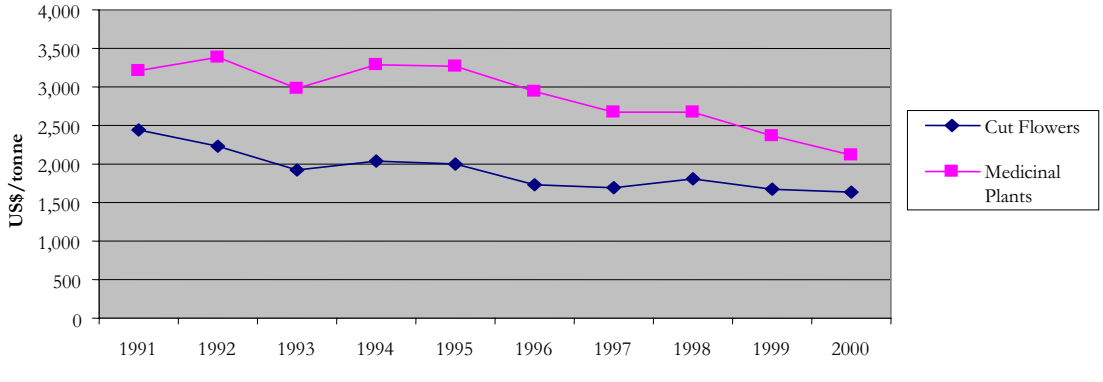


Figure 2.16: Trend in nominal unit values for cut flowers and medicinal plants, 1991–2000



2.5 TRENDS IN THE EXPORT OF MINOR CROPS AND IN PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION

2.5.1 Minor crops

FAOSTAT presents statistics for a large number of commodity categories. More minor NTAEs are not reported or presented separately but are included within other (not elsewhere specified) categories. Tables 2.7 and 2.8 present import data for the United States and the EU for three minor tropical fruits: guava, lychees and passion fruit. Whilst only selective, this data is an indication of the growing importance of these exotic fruits in world trade and of the importance of individual origins in meeting demand.

Table 2.7: EC[1/] – Imports of other tropical fruits by country of origin

	1997	1998	1999	2000
			tonnes	
LYCHEE				
Madagascar	7 677	10 380	12 439	18 677
South Africa	1 703	1 644	4 233	1 983
Thailand	455	279	1 067	1 051
Israel	186	303	695	547
Mauritius	75	116	92	49
Saint Lucia	221	52	16	11
Others	177	249	305	287
Total	**10 494**	**13 023**	**18 847**	**22 605**
PASSION FRUIT				
Malaysia	2 976	3 210	3 602	3 411
Zimbabwe	681	887	1 001	958
Kenya	559	375	604	663
Colombia	317	405	469	393
South Africa	78	161	162	153
Vietnam	105	110	106	125
Others	96	172	229	384
Total	**4 812**	**5 320**	**6 173**	**6 087**

Source: Eurostat and FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

Table 2.8: United States – Imports of other tropical fruits by country of origin

	1998	1999	2000
		tonnes	
GUAVA			
Ecuador	0	0	2 744
Thailand	494	591	552
Mexico	121	163	364
Philippines	153	198	151
Singapore	6	49	50
Others	99	106	91
Total	**873**	**1 107**	**3 952**

Source: FAO

2.5.2 Product differentiation and innovation

Differentiation within product categories is not something that is identified in international trade statistics, except perhaps indirectly in higher unit values. However, it is apparent that the fruit and vegetable sector is seeing a process of continuous innovation. Increasingly, exporters are developing and introducing new product lines which include high care products (trimmed and packed beans, ready prepared salads, pre-

prepared stir fry mixes, prepared fruits) or speciality products (baby vegetables, purple carrots, smaller-sized watermelons) or exotics (cape gooseberries, Chinese vegetables, fresh hearts of palm, tropical peppers).

The very specialist products among them will probably remain as a niche market, destined for the catering sector, but it is apparent that many exotic and speciality fruits and vegetables do eventually move into the mainstream. More recently these have included mangoes, vine tomatoes, baby tomatoes and avocados.

2.6 TRENDS IN NTAEs VS TAEs: BRAZIL

The importance of these NTAEs in terms of countries' overall trade in agricultural produce and their importance relative to traditional agricultural exports (TAEs) vary from country to country. For illustrative purposes, we have chosen to look in more detail at the trends in the volume and value of selected NTAEs and TAEs from Brazil during the past five years. These data are presented in Tables 2.9 and 2.10.

Table 2.9 presents the trend in exports of selected NTAEs and TAEs by volume. Between 1997 and 2001, exports of TAEs increased by 55 percent. The most marked increase was in soya beans and sugar exports. In percentage terms, the increase in exports of the selected NTAEs was even more pronounced; up nearly 145 percent over the five year period. The growth in exports of cantaloupes, grapes and mangoes was particularly strong, but most NTAEs saw traded volumes increase.

Table 2.9: Brazil - comparison of the trend in export volumes of selected NTAEs vs. selected TAEs, 1997 to 2001

Selected NTAEs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
			tonnes		
Apples	20 725	10 706	57 438	64 480	35 786
Avocados	260	296	746	464	606
Cantaloupes	45 729	65 005	65 453	60 912	99 435
Carrots	132	8	263	1 061	3 689
Cucumbers	5	31	630	341	247
Eggplants	115	381	2 036	1 778	682
Fruit, prepared	21 573	23 610	25 696	25 248	30 838
Grapes	3 705	4 406	8 083	14 363	20 660
Mangoes	23 370	39 186	53 765	67 172	94 291
Papayas	7 869	9 878	15 709	21 513	22 804
Pepper	13 962	17 249	19 617	20 469	36 975
Pimento (Allspice)	7	547	1 079	4 072	6 171
Pineapples	12 956	13 003	15 815	16 063	14 457
Sweet Corn Prep. or Pres	1 959	2 216	2 395	3 221	5 436
Total, selected NTAEs	**152 367**	**186 522**	**268 725**	**301 158**	**372 077**
Soya bean cake	10 013 360	10 446 980	10 430 880	9 389 189	11 270 730
Cocoa beans	4 915	5 582	3 918	1 900	3 272
Cocoa butter	20 807	24 931	22 065	30 399	24 046
Cocoa paste	8 188	10 610	9 232	9 474	10 322
Cocoa powder & cake	22 541	22 916	21 051	21 171	23 400
Coffee, green	868 439	995 212	1 271 772	967 042	1 252 217
Soya beans	8 339 590	9 274 752	8 917 210	11 517 260	15 675 540
Raw sugar	3 844 224	4 788 981	7 826 984	4 346 076	7 089 873
Refined sugar	2 527 746	3 575 266	4 273 257	2 158 348	4 083 343
Tobacco	318 984	300 513	343 029	341 488	435 395
Total, selected TAEs	**25 968 794**	**29 445 743**	**33 119 398**	**28 782 347**	**39 868 138**

Source: FAOSTAT

Table 2.10 presents similar data for export values. What is striking from this table is that despite TAEs increasing by 55 percent, dollar earnings from these commodities actually fell, from US$10.9 billion in 1997 to US$9.3 billion in 2001.[12] Total earnings on these selected NTAEs fared somewhat better, rising from US$170 million to US$257 million, but this increase failed to match the increase in export volumes. This reflects both declining unit values for NTAEs over the period and, to a lesser extent, a shift towards a higher share of low(er) value NTAEs in the total.

Table 2.10: Brazil -comparison of the trend in export values of selected NTAEs vs. selected TAEs, 1997 to 2001

Selected NTAEs	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
			'000 US$		
Apples	11 297	5 667	30 153	30 757	18 139
Avocados	160	156	423	215	345
Cantaloupes	20 913	28 324	28 733	25 008	39 297
Carrots	31	6	68	207	517
Cucumbers	3	9	143	85	51
Eggplants	27	115	609	498	196
Fruit, prepared	39 827	38 228	32 196	26 065	27 440
Grapes	4 780	5 823	8 614	14 618	21 563
Mangoes	20 182	32 517	32 011	35 764	50 814
Papayas	7 277	9 454	13 577	17 696	18 503
Pepper	59 376	77 670	87 448	69 275	59 677
Pimento (Allspice)	19	1 100	2 105	8 992	12 567
Pineapples	3 938	3 854	4 290	4 099	3 408
Sweet Corn Prep. or Pres	2 577	2 650	2266	2 856	4 366
Total of selected NTAEs	**170 407**	**205 573**	**242 636**	**236 135**	**256 883**
Soybean cake	2 680 885	1 749 876	1 503 572	1 652 620	2 065 192
Cocoa beans	7 865	9 273	4 758	2 004	3 785
Cocoa butter	85 054	99 305	67 688	66 101	47 820
Cocoa paste	17 849	24 809	17 038	12 885	15 333
Cocoa powder and Cake	16 127	18 842	17 929	20 143	27 234
Coffee, green	2 745 289	2 330 874	2 230 844	1 559 614	1 207 735
Soya beans	24524 27	21754 28	15932 94	2 187 879	2 725 508
Raw sugar	1 045 395	1 094 687	1 162 307	761 792	14008 27
Refined sugar	725 929	846 194	748 419	437 633	878 232
Tobacco	1 091 394	939 766	892 686	812 921	921 135
Total of selected TAEs	**10 868 214**	**9 289 054**	**8 238 535**	**7 513 592**	**9 292 801**

Source: FAOSTAT

2.7 TRADE INTENSITY FOR NTAEs

Tables 2.11 summarizes the intensity of trade for selected fruits by developing country region on average between 1997 and 2001. This is calculated by taking the percentage of each region's production[13] which is exported. A composite figure is also presented for all developing countries' exports. Taken overall, developing countries export less than 10 percent of fruit produced. Exports as a percentage of production tend to be highest among the high value counter-seasonal fruits — grapes, pears and strawberries — than for the lower value, indigenous tropical fruits for which there is also a strong local market. By far the greatest degree of export-orientation is in Central and in South America. These two regions export between 20 percent and 50 percent of their production of apples, melons, grapes, pears, pineapples and strawberries.

[12] The situation in Brazil is complicated by the fact that it is an important "price maker" in both sugar and soya beans and by the devaluation of its currency.

[13] Individual countries' production data for fruits and vegetables and other non-traditional crops can be very unreliable. Unlike export data, which can be cross-checked at the point of reported destination, production data are much more difficult to verify and so should be used and interpreted with caution.

Table 2.11: Regional production vs. regional exports – percentage of fruit production exported, average 1997–2001

	Apples	Avocados	Cantaloupes and other melons	Fruit, fresh [1/]	Tropical fruit, fresh [1/]	Grapes	Mangoes	Papayas	Pears	Pineapples	Strawberries
					percent						
All developing countries	3.9	6.6	6.2	2.3	0.7	5.0	2.1	2.7	6.3	5.9	8.0
Africa	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	4.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	9.0	11.6
Central America and Caribbean	0.7	7.3	56.3	1.5	0.6	22.6	9.9	9.3	3.8	21.3	24.4
South America	23.1	10.7	16.1	2.2	0.0	11.9	8.8	1.0	52.9	1.2	0.7
Near East in Asia	4.4	1.2	5.0	3.2	3.5	2.2	10.3	0.2	4.6	0.0	2.6
Far East	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.7	1.6	0.8	3.2	1.8	2.4	0.7

Source: FAOSTAT
1/ Not specified elsewhere.

Table 2.12 summarizes the trade intensity for selected vegetables exported from developing country regions. With the exception of onions and shallots, developing countries export less than 5 percent of vegetables produced. At the regional level, the Central American/Caribbean and South American regions are more heavily export orientated. This is particularly marked for high value crops such as asparagus and aubergines where, for example, 75 percent and 80 percent, respectively, of Central American production is exported. The trade intensity is also high (over 20 percent) for onions/shallots, green peas, green beans and tomatoes from the same region.

Table 2.12: Regional production vs. regional exports – percentage of vegetable production exported, average 1997–2001

	Asparagus	Green beans	Cabbages	Aubergines	Green corn	Onions, dry	Onions and Shallots	Green peas	Tomatoes
					percent				
All developing countries	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	4.3	9.1	1.1	2.5
Africa	2.0	13.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	0.6	2.7	1.9
Central America and Caribbean	75.7	43.7	15.0	80.3	0.2	7.4	26.7	52.1	25.5
South America	18.8	0.6	2.0	17.8	0.0	9.3	1.2	0.5	0.6
Near East in Asia	0.0	2.8	3.3	2.7	0.0	6.2	0.2	3.0	3.5
Far East	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.8	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.2

Source: FAOSTAT

Typically, the Far East region tends to be a very large producer of many of the selected fruits and vegetables, but a relatively small exporter. In the case of apples, for example, Far East countries account for an estimated 70 percent of developing country production, but export less than 2 percent. The same is true for mangoes, where three quarters of the developing country production is in the Far East, but the region as a whole accounts for less than 1 percent of total developing country exports. It is also true for pears (85 percent produced versus only 2 percent exported), and for many of the other fruits, including pineapples, tropical fresh fruits and cantaloupes/melons.

A very similar pattern emerges in the case of vegetables. The major producer of asparagus is the Far East region, but the export trade is dominated by the much smaller scale producers in Central and South America. The same is true for green beans — the Far East is the largest producer but exports less than one percent — and for cabbages, where the Far East accounts for 90 percent of developing countries' production but exports less than 0.5 percent.

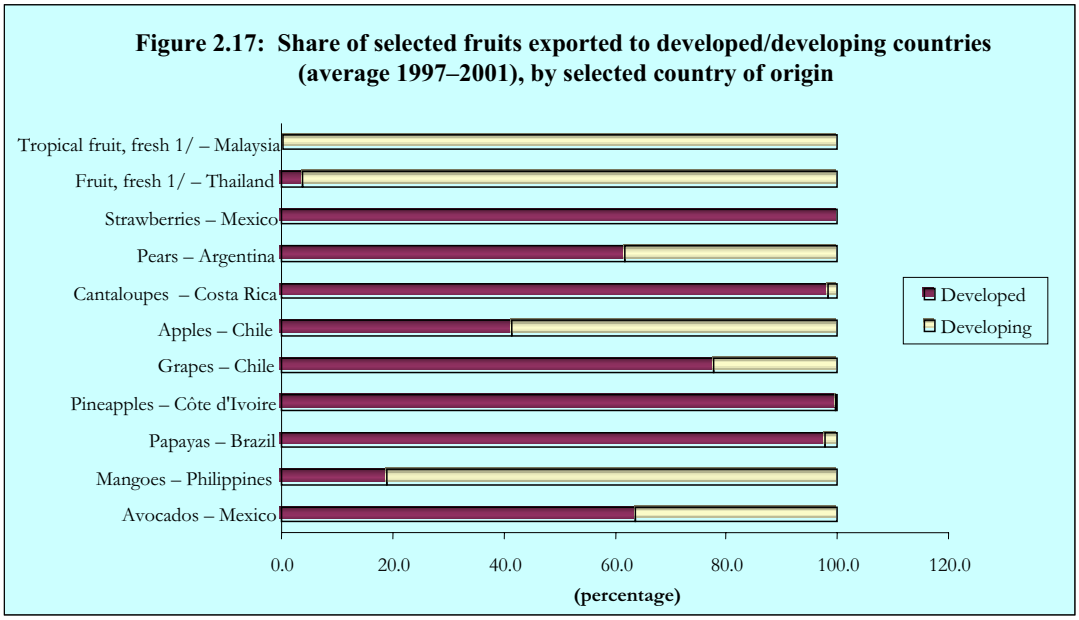
The reason for the more export-orientated nature of fruit and vegetable production in Central and South America, and also in Africa, is partly the limited demand within local markets (certainly in contrast to the much larger local markets available to Far East producers), and also the traditional trading links with the United States and Europe, which have created off-shore markets of major importance.

2.8 SOUTH-SOUTH TRADE IN NTAEs

In order to illustrate the extent of so-called south-south trade, or trade between developing countries, we have taken a major developing country supplier of each of the key fruits and vegetables and calculated the percentage of exports destined for other developing countries versus the percentage destined for developed countries. The results are summarized in Figures 2.17 and 2.18.

In the case of fruits it is possible to make the following observations. First, the three major suppliers of mangoes, other fresh fruits and other tropical fruits are all Far East countries: Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia, respectively. Trade in these three fruits is almost exclusively with other developing countries. Outside the Far East, regional trade among developing countries is much less important. Where it does take place, it is confined principally to the counter-seasonal fruits such as pears, apples and grapes, which are not widely grown in other developing countries. In contrast, there is little or no south-south trade in tropical fruits such as pineapples and papayas, which are destined (along with high value strawberries) for export to developed countries.

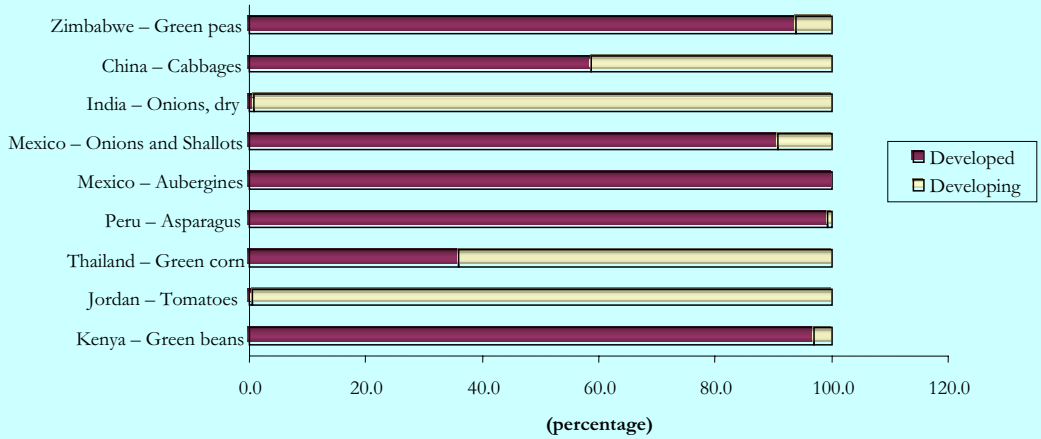
Figure 2.17: Share of selected fruits exported to developed/developing countries (average 1997–2001), by selected country of origin



1/ Not specified elsewhere

A similar pattern emerges in the case of trade in vegetables (Figure 2.18). Again, it is the Far East region (and also Jordan in the case of tomatoes) where the greatest degree of trade with other developing countries would appear to be taking place. The two major African suppliers of green beans and green peas, Kenya and Zimbabwe, trade almost exclusively with developed countries. The same is true for trade in high value asparagus, ex-Peru.

Figure 2.18 : Share of selected vegetables exported to developing/developed countries (average 1997–2001), by selected country of origin



Demand by developing countries for fruits and vegetables grown in other developing countries will be influenced by a number of factors. Price and purchasing power are key determinants, but other factors will also be important such as whether these fruits/vegetables have a traditional place in the diet of neighbouring developing countries, or whether these crops are grown widely among other countries within the region.

Section 3: Trade and Import Policy in the Non-traditional Agricultural Export Sector

3.1 OVERVIEW

Among non-traditional agricultural exports, the overwhelming majority of trade takes place in the horticultural[14] sector and individual countries' import and tariff policies reflect this bias.

In the main, import policy measures are driven by a desire to protect domestic fruit and vegetable producers in destination countries. Hence, in temperate countries, import tariffs and other measures tend to be lowest and least restrictive on tropical fruits, and highest on temperate fruits and vegetables, particularly during the domestic growing season. The converse tends to be true within many (tropical) developing countries, where import tariffs on tropical fruits have been bound under the Uruguay Round Agriculture Agreement (URAA), although not necessarily applied, at generally high ad-valorem tariffs. Typically, these range between 35 percent and 100 percent).[15]

Because many importing countries also have well-developed domestic horticultural sectors, the importation of fruits, vegetables and cut-flowers can be a highly sensitive issue. Domestic pressures from producers and their representatives often results in governments introducing additional measures to control imports. During recent years, a number of countries have taken steps to further protect their domestic industries by raising tariffs, introducing tariff quotas and, occasionally, implementing outright bans.[16]

Overall, the tariff systems in importing countries can be highly complex. This is particularly true in the EU. Here, exporters must negotiate a complex raft of tariff/preferential quotas, entry prices and a wide range of import duties which are country, import price or season-dependent.

A further hindrance to trade in fruit and vegetables worldwide is the lack of harmonized technical standards and treatments. Some countries apply the Codex Alimentarius standards for maximum (pesticide) residue levels (MRLs), whilst other countries apply their own, often stricter, MRLs which may only partially conform to Codex. Statutory food safety policy instruments are also being overtaken by a large number of private standards imposed by the global retailers and processors, led by the supermarkets.

Phytosanitary standards are another area in which the rules and procedures differ markedly between countries. Sometimes these sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements can appear disproportionate to the risks involved, at which point they become barriers to trade. A number of import controls which are reported to the WTO[17] by implementing countries, involve phytosanitary issues. These may also become the focus of trade disputes.[18] Between 1995 and 2000, it is estimated that nearly 270 SPS measures were introduced against imports of fresh fruit and vegetables.[19]

The combination of tariff concessions extended to developing country and LDC exporters of fruits and vegetables, by the EU and the US in particular, and the seasonal nature of those tariffs that remain, would indicate that import tariffs are unlikely to represent the major barrier to exports. This is a view that is

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[14]For the purpose of this analysis, horticulture is taken to include fruit, vegetable and cut flower production. The latter is sometimes referred to under the separate production category, floriculture.

[15] FAO. 2002. Agricultural commodities: profiles and relevant WTO negotiating issues. Commodities and Trade Division, Rome.

[16] During the last two years, Nigeria increased the tariff on apples and pears from 40 percent to 75 percent, whilst Morocco imposed a 7 000 tonnes tariff quota on bananas, with initial out-of-quota tariffs of 150 percent. The Philippines resorted to special safeguard measures (SSGs) to protect its domestic onion industry. The government of Thailand continues to operate a very small tariff quota for fresh potatoes, just 300 tonnes, with out-of-quota duties of 84.9 percent. In 2002, the Philippines imposed a temporary ban on all vegetable imports, to try to curb the alleged flood of lower priced vegetables from elsewhere in the region (Foreign Agricultural Service, GAIN Reports, USDA, 2001 to 2003).

[17]The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) requires countries to: (i) base SPS measures on science; (ii) look at different measures to achieve equivalent safety outcomes; and (iii) allow imports from distinct regions in an importing country when presented with evidence of the absence or low incidence of pests and diseases.

[18]For example, the EU has recently questioned the legality of Australia's quarantine system citing, in particular, delays in outstanding requests for access to the Australian market for several products, including citrus fruit and tomatoes. The Mexican government also raised objections to the United States' general ban on the import of cantaloupe melons at the start of the Mexican export season in October 2002, describing the ban as "an unjustified restriction .... and inconsistent with the SPS Agreement [of the WTO]".

[19] Roberts, Donna and Krissof, Barry (2001).

supported by the literature reviewed in Section 5. A potentially more significant constraint to exporters is the phytosanitary controls and the private standards imposed by the global retailers.

3.2 SPECIFIC IMPORT POLICIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

3.2.1 European Union

A common market for fruit and vegetables has been a feature of the EU Common Agricultural Policy for several decades. For the importer of horticultural products, the key elements of EU policy which are of importance include common marketing standards for a wide range of products; seasonal import tariffs; entry prices for key products, the provision for "special safeguards" and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures.

Common marketing standards

Marketing standards are in operation for a wide range of fresh horticultural produce. The standards apply at all stages of distribution, and include imports and exports. They apply to over 40 products in the fruit, vegetables, salads, non edibles (cut flowers, foliage, flowering bulbs) and nuts categories. The standards apply to products produced within the EU, so tropical fruits and exotic[20] vegetables, for example, are excluded.

Produce exported from a non EU origin must meet the standards applied to domestic produce, in respect of quality, packaging and labelling. Products that meet the required marketing standards are issued with a conformity certificate; those failing to meet the standards are refused entry. Some countries are able to carry out their own conformity checks. Only two of these, Morocco and South Africa, are non European[21].

Import tariffs, entry prices and special safeguard measures

The EU's highly complex import tariff regime aims to protect domestic production of fruit and vegetables during the growing season. For this reason, the regime's key features are as follows: (i) relatively low tariffs on imports of tropical fruit, for example 5.8 percent on pineapples and 0 percent on papayas and mangoes; (ii) differentiated tariffs for temperate and semi-tropical fruits, so that tariffs are higher during the season for European producers and lower out-of-season; and (iii) generally higher overall tariffs for vegetables, with no seasonal differentiation (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

[20] Usually non temperate zone or niche vegetables.
[21] Both countries have a long-standing tradition of exporting to Europe and, in the case of Morocco, European investment in the horticultural sector.

Table 3.1: Current MFN import tariffs for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – fruits – EC, US and Japan (percent)

MFN Applied tariffs	Japan		EC		US	
Avocados	Fresh or Dried:	3.0%	Fresh or dried: – 01 Dec-31 May – 01 Jun to 30 Nov	 4.0% 5.1%	Fresh or dried:	11.2 c/kg
Mangoes	Fresh or dried:	3.0%	Fresh or dried:	Free	Fresh: Dried:	6.6 c/kg 1.5 c/kg
Papayas	Fresh: Dried:	2.0% 7.5%	Fresh: Dried:	Free 2.0%	Fresh: Dried:	5.4% 1.8%
Pineapples	Fresh: Dried:	17.0% 7.2%	Fresh or dried:	5.8%	Fresh or dried Not reduced in size: – in bulk: – in crates: Reduced in size:	 0.51 c/kg 1.10 c/kg 0.44 c/kg
Apples[1/]	Fresh: Dried:	17.0% 9.0%	Fresh: Dried:	3.0%+MAX 23€/100kg 3.2%	Fresh: Dried:	Free 0.74 c/kg
Grapes[1/]	Fresh: – 01 Mar-31 Oct – 01 Nov-end Feb Dried:	 17.0% 7.8% 1.2%	 Fresh: Dried:	 11.5% 2.4%	Fresh: – 15 Feb-31 Mar – 01 Apr-30 Jun Dried:	 1.13$/cubic meter Free 3.5 c/kg
Cantaloupes and other melons	Fresh:	6.0%	Fresh:	8.8%	Fresh: – 01 Aug–15 Sep – Any other time Ogen and Galia melons: – 01 Dec-31 May – Any other time Other melons: – 01 Dec-31 May – Any other time	 12.8% 29.8% 1.6% 6.3% 5.4% 28%
Pears[1/]	Fresh:	4.8%	Fresh: Dried:	2.5%MIN 1€/100kg 6.4%	Fresh: – 01 Apr-30 Jun – Any other time	 Free 0.3 c/kg
Strawberries	Fresh: Dried:	6.0% 9.0%	Fresh: – 01May– 31 Jul – 01 Aug-30 Apr Dried:	 12.8% MIN 2.4€/100kg 11.2% 2.4%	Fresh: – 15 Jun–15 Sep – Any other time Dried:	 0.2 c/kg 1.1 c/kg 1.4 c/kg

Table 3.2: Current MFN import tariffs for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – vegetables – EC, US and Japan (percent)

MFN Applied tariffs	Japan	EC	US
Green beans	Fresh or chilled: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 11.2%	Fresh or chilled: 4.9 c/kg
Tomatoes[1/]	Fresh or chilled: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 8.8%+MAX 29.8€/100kg	Fresh or chilled: – 01 Mar–15 Jul 3.9 c/kg – 01 Sep–14 Nov 3.9 c/kg – 15 Jul-31 Aug 2.8 c/kg – 15 Nov-end Feb 2.8 c/kg
Sweet corn	Fresh or chilled: 6.0%	Fresh or chilled: 9.4€/100kg	Fresh or chilled: 21.3%
Asparagus	Fresh or chilled: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 10.2%	Fresh or chilled: – Not reduced in size; entered from 15 Sep to 15 Nov and transported by air: 5.0% – Other: 21.3%
Aubergines	Fresh or chilled: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 12.8%	Fresh or chilled: – 01 Apr-30 Nov 2.6 c/kg – Other 1.9 c/kg
Onions and Shallots	Fresh or chilled Onions: – Not more than 67 ¥/kg[2/] 8.5% – More than 67 ¥/kg and up to 73.70 ¥/kg [2/] 73.70 ¥ /kg minus import value – More than 73.70 ¥/kg[2/] Free Shallots: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 9.6%	Fresh or chilled: Onion sets 0.83 c/kg Other: – Pearl onions not over 16 mm in diameter 0.96 c/kg – Other 3.1 c/kg
Onions, dry	9.0%	12.8%	Powder or flour: 29.8% Other: 21.3%
Cabbages	Fresh or chilled: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 12.0%	Fresh or chilled: 0.54 c/kg
Green peas	Fresh or chilled: 3.0%	Fresh or chilled: 1.2%	Fresh or chilled: 4.9 c/kg

Sources: EU Taxation and Customs Union TARIC database, Market Access Applied Tariff Database, Official Journal of the European Communities
1/ Entry prices apply. Specific duties vary depending on import price of the product, ad-valorem duties are constant
2/ Value for customs purposes

Seasonally differentiated tariffs also apply to imports of cut flowers (Table 3.3). The system is more straightforward than that for fruits and vegetables: an 8.5 percent tariff for seven months of the year and a 12.0 percent tariff for the remainder. Of the other speciality products listed in Table 3.3, medicinal herbs and ginger enjoy year-round duty-free status, whilst chillies and garlic face higher tariffs.

Table 3.3: Current MFN import tariffs for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – speciality products - EC, US and Japan (percent)

MFN Applied tariffs	Japan		EC		US	
Garlic	Fresh or chilled:	3.0%	Fresh or chilled:	9.6%	Fresh or chilled:	0.43 c/kg
Ginger		2.5%		Free	Not ground: Ground:	Free 1.0 c/kg
Chillies and Peppers, green	Fresh or chilled:	3.0%	Fresh or chilled:	6.4%	Fresh or chilled: Other	4.4 c/kg Free
Cut Flowers	Fresh: Orchids	Free	Fresh: From 1 November to 31 May		Fresh: Orchids	6.4%
	Chrysanthemums spp.	Free	Orchids	8.5%	Chrysanthemums	6.4%
	Lilies spp.	Free	Chrysanthemums	8.5%	Roses	6.8%
	Roses	Free	Gladioli	8.5%	Standard carnations	6.4%
	Carnations	Free	Roses	8.5%	Miniature (spray) carnations	3.2%
	Other	Free	Carnations	8.5%	Anthuriums	6.4%
			Other	8.5%		
			From 1 June to 31 October:		Alstroemeria	6.4%
			Orchids	12.0%	Gypsophila	6.4%
			Chrysanthemums	12.0%	Lilies	6.4%
			Gladioli	12.0%	Snapdragons	6.4%
			Roses	12.0%	Other	6.4%
			Carnations	12.0%		
			Other	12.0%		
	Other	Free	Other	10.0%	Other	4.0%

Sources: EU Taxation and Customs Union TARIC database, Market Access Applied Tariff Database, Official Journal of the European Communities

Under the URAA, a reference price system was replaced by a system of minimum import or entry prices which apply to a limited number of fruits and vegetables,[22] but not to cut flowers or to other speciality products. The entry price system works in conjunction with the system of tariffs. The standard ad-valorem tariff is charged on imports with a c.i.f value above the entry price level. A specific duty is applied, in addition to the standard ad-valorem tariff, where the import price is below the entry price. This specific duty varies depending on the level of the import price. There is also a ceiling on this duty. In the case of tomatoes, for example, the maximum specific duty is €29.8/100 kg.

In most cases, the entry prices vary depending on the time of year. They are highest during the European production season for these products and lowest during the off-season. In the case of courgettes for example, the entry price rises from a base level of €451/tonne to €730/tonne in April and May.

Tariff rate quotas (TRQs) apply for a limited number of products (Table 3.4). These TRQs were established under the URAA and formalize long-established preferential access terms. Lower tariffs are applied to in-quota shipments. In addition to tariff quotas registered at the time of the Uruguay Round, the EU also establishes country-specific preferential quotas for certain products. This season, these include, inter alia, quotas for garlic, carrots, potatoes, dried onions and sweet peppers. For the most part, these are duty free.

[22]Entry prices apply to tomatoes, cucumbers, globe artichokes, courgettes, citrus, table grapes, apples, apricots, cherries, peaches and plums.

Table 3.4: Tariff rate quotas on fruit and vegetable imports into the EC[1/]

Product	Tariff Quota[2/] (tonne)
Bananas[3/]	3 403 000
Oranges	20 000
Minneolas	15 000
Lemons	10 000
Table grapes	1 500
Apples	600
Apricots	2 500
Cherries	800
Pears	1 000
Potatoes	4 000
Carrots	1 200
Sweet peppers	500
Mushrooms[4/]	62 660
Onions, dried	12 000
Almonds, excl. bitter	45 000
Orange juice, frozen	1 500

1/ Notified under the URAA as current access quotas and non tariffied product quotas. NB. No minimum access quotas were negotiated for fruits or vegetables
2/ In addition to the scheduled tariff quotas, the EU also establishes additional preferential quotas
For example, this season these include an additional 5 880 tonnes for dried onions (0 percent duty vs. 10 percent in-quota duty); 6 200 tonnes for carrots (0 percent & 2.7 percent vs. 7 percent) for Switzerland and Slovenia; 9 500 tonnes for potatoes (0 percent and 1.9 percent vs. 3 percent) for Bulgaria, Lebanon and Slovenia; 14 350 tonnes for sweet peppers (0 percent vs. 1.5 percent) for Bulgaria, Cyprus, Israel and Romania; 4 000 tonnes for garlic (0 percent duty vs. 9.6 percent) for Chile, Latvia, Estonia, Lebanon and Poland
3/ Includes the 2.2 million metric tonnes tariff quota established under the URAA and a further preferential quota of 1.103 tonnes
4/ Mushrooms, prepared or preserved. Tariff level depends on mushroom type

Sources:
Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Schedule LXXX, European Communities, Marrakesh, April 1994.
Notification concerning imports under tariff quotas, Committee on Agriculture, World Trade Organization, G/AG/N/EEC/40, July 2002
EU Taxation and Customs Union TARIC database

Under the URAA, the EU can implement special safeguard measures (SSGs) if the import price of certain products falls below a "trigger price", or if the quantities being imported exceed a "trigger volume". SSGs have been registered for all those products to which entry prices apply. The relationship between trigger prices and entry prices varies depending on the commodity and the time of year. In practice, many trigger prices are well above entry prices, limiting the relevance of the SSGs to importers.

Phytosanitary, sanitary and other control measures

In the European market, in particular, it is important to distinguish between the private standards and controls imposed by the buyers of imported produce, notably the supermarkets, and the public standards and controls which are legally mandated, notably those for MRLs.

Currently, the two main areas of control relate to MRLs and the phytosanitary status of imported produce.

The EU Agrochemical Registration Directive, introduced in 1991, aims to consolidate Members States' approach to pesticide regulation. This will involve a (much reduced) Community-wide list of approved pesticides and a harmonising of MRLs permitted in fresh produce. There are two concerns for suppliers of fresh produce to the EU. First, the reduction in the list of approved substances is likely to lead to the withdrawal of many of the cheaper, but now out-of-patent, products. Second, the MRLs are typically determined on the basis of supervised trials. For tropical products, in particular, there may not be

sufficient data generated to establish an MRL, which could result in the MRL being set at the limit of determination (LOD), which is close to zero.[23]

In practice, only a relatively small proportion of produce is sampled on entry to the EU. It is the buyers' own demands for samples to be laboratory tested for MRLs that are of greater importance to third country exporters, particularly where they are supplying supermarkets.

Phytosanitary certificates are generally required for all imports of fresh produce. Again, the level of inspection is very limited given the volume of produce entering the EU and the number of potential entry points.

3.2.2 Japan

In the fresh (and dried) fruit and vegetable sector, Japan applies a range of import controls. These include tariffs; phytosanitary rules; and special measures for imports of fresh onions, dried beans, Welsh onions (leeks) and shitake mushrooms.

Import tariffs

The tariff on fresh vegetables is mostly set at 3 percent, but is higher for some products including onions (8.5 percent) and sweet potatoes (12.8 percent). Tariffs are higher for frozen vegetables and generally set at 6 percent. Again there are exceptions; for example, the tariff for frozen sweet corn at 10.6 percent. Tariffs are higher still for dried vegetables, averaging around 9 percent. A number of categories of dried vegetables can be imported duty free from LDCs (but not from developing countries); for example, asparagus, avocados, cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumbers, garlic, lettuce, spinach and potatoes. Products that do not benefit from this duty-free preference include dried shitake mushrooms, onions, peas and beans, sweet corn and sweet potatoes.

Constant tariffs on fresh fruits range from 2 percent on papayas, 17 percent on pineapples and apples, up to 36 percent on citrus. Higher seasonal tariffs are applied to grapes and bananas, designed to coincide with the local season for competing fruits. In the case of grapes, ad-valorem tariffs are 7.8 percent between November and February, rising to 17 percent between March and October. Similarly, in the case of bananas, an off-season duty of 23.3 percent is applied between April and September, but with a preferential rate of 10.0 percent, rising to 29.2 percent between October and March, but with a preferential rate of 20.0 percent. In practice, all bananas enter under the preferential rate which is applied to developing countries (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

For commodities with high constant tariffs or high in-season tariffs, the duty applied on dried fruits tends, on average, to be lower than for the fresh produce, for example, grapes 1.2 percent, apples 9 percent and pineapples 7.2 percent.

Japan operates zero rates of duty on cut flowers and comparatively low tariffs on other speciality products, including ginger, medicinal herbs, chilli peppers and garlic (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

Phytosanitary controls

Japan's phytosanitary barriers are a far more important determinant of what can and what cannot enter the market than its import tariff regime. All consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables require a phytosanitary certificate and are subject to import inspection on arrival. Dried fruits are subject to import inspection but are excluded from plant quarantine.

Imports of a number of fresh vegetables are banned from most countries because of plant disease restrictions. Fresh peppers, cucumbers, eggplants and potatoes are not imported in large quantities

[23]Brazil has recently made a submission to the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures regarding the use of the LOD for determining the residue levels in dimethoate treated crops. It claims that this will terminate the export of all dimethoate-treated crops to the EU and will have a major impact on its exports of concentrated orange juice, in particular. (WTO G/SPS/GEN/355 November 2002).

because of these restrictions. Fruits such as mangoes, papayas and lychees may be imported from specified origins (principally China, the Philippines and Thailand) provided they receive vapour heat and/or cold treatments. Other products are affected by the policy of fumigating any fresh produce shipments where insects are seen to be present, even if these are already endemic in Japan.[24]

Fumigation can seriously damage the quality of imported produce, and this has been a problem in the case of light coloured vegetables such as lettuce and cauliflowers.[25] In the case of the organic sector, random fumigation of organic fresh produce presents a major disincentive to export organic produce to Japan, because once fumigated the product can no longer be sold as organic. Exporters have experienced problems, even where hot air treatments have been applied and the products have been cleared by quarantine arrangements in the country of origin.[26]

Other import controls

Fresh onions are the subject of a minimum import price. This was fixed during the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) at 73.7 yen/kg.

Restrictions were recently applied to imports of two vegetables —leeks and shitake mushrooms — using the special safeguard provisions of the URAA. The safeguard measures were applied for six months during 2001 in the form of a TRQ.[27] The TRQ was set at the average annual volume of imports of these two products during the previous three years. Punitive out-of-quota duties were applied at 266 percent for shitake mushrooms and 256 percent for leeks. Following retaliatory action by the Chinese, who were the major suppliers of these two products, in the form of 100 percent duties on key Japanese (non agricultural) exports, the TRQ was not extended beyond the initial six month period.

3.2.3 United States

Import tariffs

The United States employs a mix of specific and ad-valorem tariffs on fruits, vegetables and cut flowers. In common with the EU, it has tiered (seasonal) tariffs for a wide range of fruits and vegetables. For example, the in-season tariff on asparagus, which applies for ten months of the year, is 21.3 percent. Similarly high tariffs are levied on cantaloupes (29.8 percent) for imports made outside a six week time window. A single, year-round import tariff of 6.4 percent applies for most cut flowers. Medicinal herbs and other related products generally enter duty free.

Phytosanitary controls

All food products are subject to examination by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) when they arrive in the United States. By law, all of these products must meet the same standards as domestically-produced products. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) inspects imported agricultural products. Importers must obtain phytosanitary certificates from the country of origin. Quarantine laws require a cargo to be inspected at the first US port of arrival. Where pests are discovered, unless they are endemic, APHIS will undertake fumigation. Where APHIS determines that imports of a certain product (often from a specific origin) may lead to the introduction of new, or not widely distributed, plant pests into the United States it introduces a ban. This was done recently in the case of mangoes from the British Virgin Islands.

[24] Ito and Dyck (2002).
[25] op. cit
[26] FAO, International Trade Centre (ITC) and Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (2001).
[27] A TRQ is also applied to imports of dried beans, primarily to protect the domestic production of kidney and Azuki beans.

3.3 TRADE LIBERALIZATION IN THE NTAE SECTOR

3.3.1 **Commitments** under **the URAA among selected countries**

Table 3.5 presents a comparison of bound and base rates which were agreed during the UR for a range of NTAEs. The comparison is made between eight countries: the EU, the United States and Japan, plus Brazil, Mexico, Australia, the Republic of Korea and India. Generally speaking, the lowest bound tariffs for all products are in Australia; the highest in India, Brazil and Mexico.

A comparison of the United States tariff commitments is made extremely difficult by the use of a mix of ad-valorem and specific duties. The commitments scheduled by the EU are complicated by the use of minimum "entry" prices, which may result in much higher "effective" rates of tariff when actual c.i.f. import prices are low or the entry price is seasonally high. Not all countries apply the full bound tariff to imported produce; this tends to be particularly true for the developing countries listed. A low import tariff does not necessarily mean an open market. Stringent phytosanitary requirements, or delays in granting access to certain products, may represent the ultimate barrier to entry.

3.3.2 The issue of tariff escalation in the NTAE sector

FAO (2002, op cit) reports that tariff escalation is a particular problem for citrus and tropical fruits. Table 3.6, provides tariffs for a range of processed fruit and vegetable products in the EU, Japan and the United States. In Japan, fresh tomatoes face an import tariff of 3 percent. Shipments of tomato paste or peeled (canned) tomatoes face duties of 16 percent and 13.4 percent respectively. In the EU, fresh pineapples face a tariff of just 5.4 percent, when shipped as juice the tariff rises to 15.2 percent.

Tariff escalation has been one of the obstacles for developing countries in their attempts to establish processing industries for exports at origin. It also explains the investments that have been made by origin countries in point-of-destination processing, such as Brazil in orange juice production within the United States. In the latter case, local Florida oranges are juiced and blended with Brazilian juice, and partially re-exported to benefit from duty drawbacks.

The URAA has had some impact on the extent of tariff escalation among agricultural commodities. FAO (1997)[28] evaluated the change in the "tariff wedge" (TW)[29] between primary and processed products for a wide range of commodities imported into the EU, Japan and the United States. A comparison of the change in the TWs for tomato paste, canned mushrooms, frozen vegetables, orange juice, dried apricots, preserved pears and apple juice, indicated the following: (i) the reductions in tariff escalation are generally fairly modest (between -1 percentage points and -7 percentage points in most cases), with the exception of canned mushrooms into the EU (-22 percentage points) and apple juice into Japan (-11 percentage points); (ii) there is no change, post URAA, for apple juice and dried apricots imported into the United States; (iii) some products are the subject of reduced tariff "de-escalation", including frozen artichokes (+10 percentage points) and canned mushrooms (+2 percentage points) destined for the United States and dried apricots to the EU (+4 percentage points).

[28] FAO (1997).

[29] The change in the "tariff wedge" (TW) due to the URAA is calculated as the bound TW minus the base TW. Negative figures indicate a reduction in tariff escalation, positive figures a reduction in tariff de-escalation. The analysis does not take into account changes in effective rates of protection, which depend on the relationship between input costs and output prices, and may be rising even if there is a reduction in tariff escalation.

Table 3.5: Base and bound rates of duty for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – EC, US, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Republic of Korea and India (percent)

	EC		Japan		US		Brazil		Mexico		Australia		Republic of Korea		India	
	Base rate	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**
Pineapples					Fresh or dried:											
Fresh	9.0%	5.8%	20.0%	17.0%	Not reduced in size:		55.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	100.0%
					– In bulk											
Dried	9.0%	5.8%	12.0%	7.2%	0.64 c/kg	0.51 c/kg	55.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	100.0%
					– In crates											
					1.31 c/kg	1.10 c/kg										
					Reduced in size:											
					0.55 c/kg	0.44 c/kg										
Apples																
Fresh:			20.0%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Within the 10 000 tonnes limit between 1 Aug and 31 Dec:		50.0%	45.0%	2.0%	1.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	55.0%
	From 1 Aug to 31 Dec:						32.0%	28.8%								
	14%+297€/t	11.2%+238€/t					Other:									
	From 1 Jan to 31 Mar:															
	8%+297€/t	6.4%+238€/t					15.0%	13.5%								
	From 1 Apr to 31 Jul:															
	6%+297€/t	4.8%+238€/t														
Dried:	8.0%	6.4%	15.0%	9.0%	1.65 c/kg[1/]	0.74 c/kg	55.0%	35.0%	30.0%	27.0%	10.0%	8.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	150.0%
Strawberries, fresh							55.0%	35.0%								
	From 1 May to 31 Jul:				From 15 Jun to 15 Sep:											
	16.0% MIN 3.0€/100kg	12.8% MIN 2.4€/100kg	10.0%	6.0%	0.4 c/kg	0.2 c/kg			50.0%	45.0%	5.0%	4.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	100.0%
	From 1 Aug to 30 Apr:				Other:											
	14.0	11.2%			1.7 c/kg	1.1 c/kg										

1/ The base rate to be used for the staging of this good to the full concession rate is 4.4 c/kg

Table 3.5 (cont.): Base and bound rates of duty for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – EC, US, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Republic of Korea and India (percent)

	EC		Japan		US		Brazil		Mexico		Australia		Republic of Korea		India	
	Base rate	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**
Asparagus, fresh or chilled	16.0%	10.2%	5.0%	3.0%	Not reduced in size, from 15 Sep to 15 Nov, transported by air: 25.0% 5.0% Other: 25.0% 21.3%		45.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	2.0%	1.0%	30.0%	27.0%	140.0%	100.0%
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	From 1 Nov to 14 May: 11.0%+372€/t 8.8%+298€/t From 15 May to 31 Oct: 18.0%+372€/t 14.4%+298€/t		5.0%	3.0%	From 1 Mar to 14 Jul: 4.6 c/kg 3.9 c/kg From 1 Sep to 14 Nov: 4.6 c/kg 3.9 c/kg From 15 Jul to 31 Aug: 3.3 c/kg 2.8 c/kg From 15 Nov to the end of Feb: 3.3 c/kg 2.8 c/kg		45.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	2.0%	1.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	100.0%
Onions and Shallots																
Onions	12.0%	9.6%	10.0%	8.5%	Onion sets: 1.3. c/kg 0.83 c/kg Other:		45.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	2.0%	1.0%	155% or 200 won/kg which is greater	135% or 180 won/kg which is greater	140.0%	100.0%
Shallots	12.0%	9.6%	5.0%	3.0%	3.9 c/kg	3.1 c/kg	45.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	2.0%	1.0%	30.0%	27.0%	140.0%	100.0%

Table 3.5 (cont.): Base and bound rates of duty for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – EC, US, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Republic of Korea and India (percent)

	EC		Japan		US		Brazil		Mexico		Australia		Republic of Korea		India	
	Base rate	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**
Mushrooms, dried	16.0%	12.8%	15.0%	9.0%	Air dried or sun dried: 4% + 2.9 c/kg Other: 4% + 2.9 c/kg	1.8% + 1.3 c/kg 2.6% +1.9 c/kg	55.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	25.0%	14.0%	45.0% or 1 763 won/kg, which is greater	40.5% or 1 586 won/kg, which is greater	140.0%	35.0%
Tomatoes, peeled																
Tomatoes, whole or in pieces:	18.0%	14.4%	15.0%	9.0%	14.7%	12.5%	105.0%	55.0%	50.0%	37.0%	20.0%	11.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	150.0%
Tomato paste:			Tomatoes containing added sugar: 22.4% In airtight containers: 25.0% Other: 20.0%	13.4% 16.0% 16.0%									Tomato paste of a soluble solid of 24% or less: 35.0%	31.5%		
Other:	18.0%	14.4%	15.0%	9.0%	13.6%	11.6%	105.0%	55.0%	50.0%	37.0%	20.0%	11.0%	50.0%	45.0%	140.0%	150.0%

Table 3.5 (cont.): Base and Bound rates of duty for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – EC, US, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, Republic of Korea and India (percent)

	EC		Japan		US		Brazil		Mexico		Australia		Republic of Korea		India	
	Base rate	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**	**Base rate**	**Bound rate**
Sweet corn preserved or prepared by vinegar or acetic acid	8.0% +147€/t	5.1%+94€/t	Containing added sugar: 17.5% Other: 12.5%	10.5% 7.5%	17.5%	14.0%	105.0%	35.0%	50.0%	37.0%	10.0%	8.0%	60.0%	54.0%	140.0%	150.0%
Garlic	12.0%	9.6%	5.0%	3.0%	1.7 c/kg	0.43 c/kg	45.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	2.0%	1.0%	400.0% or 2 000 won/kg, which is greater	360.0% or 1 800 won/kg which is greater	140.0%	100.0%
Chillies and Peppers, green	10.0%	6.4%	5.0%	3.0%	5.5 c/kg	4.4 c/kg	60.0%	35.0%	50.0%	36.0%	2.0%	1.0%	300.0% or 6 900 won/kg, which is greater	270.0% or 6 210 won/kg, which is greater	140.0%	100.0%
Cut Flowers	Fresh:		Fresh:		Fresh:		Fresh:		Fresh:		Fresh:		Fresh:			
	From 1 Jun to 31 Oct:		0.0%	0.0%	Miniature carnations		Roses		50.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	36.0%	Fresh:	
	24.0%	12.0%			4.0%	3.2%	85.0%	35.0%	Other:		Other:		Other:		100.0%	150.0%
	From 1 Nov to 31 May				Roses		Gladioli		50.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	36.0%	Other:	
	17.0%	8.5%			8.0%	6.8%	85.0%	35.0%							100.0%	150.0%
					Chrysanthemums, standard carnations, anthuriums and orchids:											
	Other:		Other:				Other									
	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	6.4%	85.0%	35.0%								
					Other:											
					8.0%	6.4%	Other:									
					Other:		85.0%	35.0%								
					5.0%	4.0%										

Source: FAS, WTO Tariff Schedules

Table 3.6: Current MFN import tariffs for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – processed/partially transformed products – EC, US and Japan (percent)

MFN Applied tariffs	Japan	EC	US
Mushrooms, dried	9.0%	12.8%	Air dried or sun dried: 1.3 c/kg +1.8% Other: 1.9 c/kg + 2.6%
Vegetables, prepared (by vinegar or acetic acid)	12.0%	16.0%	9.6%
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid)	Containing added sugar 10.5% Other 7.5%	5.1%+9.4€/100kg	14%
Tomatoes, peeled	Whole or in pieces: 9.0% – containing added sugar 13.4% Tomato paste: – in airtight containers for the quantity quota stipulated Free – other 16.0%	14.4%	Whole or in pieces: 12.5% Tomato paste: 11.6% Other 11.6%
Tropical fruits, prepared	Homogenized preparations: – containing added sugar 34.0% – other 21.3% Jams and fruit jellies, containing added sugar 16.8% Other jams and fruit jellies 12.0% Fruit purée and pastes containing added sugar 34.0% Other, containing added sugar 40.0% Fruit purée and fruit pastes 21.3% Other 25.0%	Homogenized preparations: 15.0% Tropical fruits purée: 15.0%	Homogenized preparations: 12.0% Jams: Pineapple 4.0% Other 5.6% Pastes and purées: Mango/Guava 1.3% Papaya 14.0% Other 10.0%
Pineapple juice	Containing added sugar: – not more than 10% by weight of sucrose 19.1% – other 25.5%	Containing added sugar: 15.2% Not containing added sugar 16.0%	Not concentrated: 4.2 c./litre Other: 1.0 c./litre
Tomato juice	Containing added sugar 29.8% Other 21.3%	Containing added sugar 16.0% Other 16.8%	0.14c./litre
Apple juice	Containing added sugar: - not more than 10% by weight of sucrose: 19.1% – other 29.8%	Containing added sugar 18.0% Not containing added sugar 18.0%	Free
Apple paste and purée	21.3%	Apple purée, including compotes: 24.0% Apple purée, including compotes, with a sugar content exceeding 13% but not exceeding 30% by weight: 24%+4.2€/100kg	12.0%

Table 3.6 (cont.): Current MFN import tariffs for selected non-traditional agricultural exports – processed/partially transformed products – EC, US and Japan (percent)

MFN Applied tariffs	Japan	EC	US
Strawberry purée and paste	21.3%	With a sugar content exceeding 30% by weight: 24%+23€/100kg	12.0%
Strawberry jam	Containing added sugar: 16.8% Other: 12.0%	Homogenized preparations, with a sugar content not exceeding 13% by weight: 24%+4.2€/100kg Other: 24.0%	2.2%

Sources: Market Access Applied tariffs Database; Official Journal of the European Communities

3.4 PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TREATMENT IN THE NTAE SECTOR

3.4.1 European Union

The EU's system of GSP includes general arrangements and, in addition, a number of special arrangements including those for LDCs (under the Everything But Arms or EBA initiative) and those for countries where drug production and drug trafficking are a problem.

Table 3.7 compares tariff rates under selected GSP arrangements with the standard tariffs applied under the MFN. Entry prices still apply to products such as apples, pears etc., regardless of the preferential status of the country, but the ad-valorem duty component may be zero, as in the case of LDCs, or lower than the MFN rate, as in the case of SPGEs exporting grapes. SPGEs exporting apples, pears and tomatoes, for which entry prices also apply, do not benefit from a preferential ad-valorem tariff rate except where these products are shipped within a quota.

In practice, most developing countries are able to export to the EU under different forms of concession which impose low or zero duties on many NTAEs. This may explain why import tariffs are not cited by exporters as a barrier to entry into the EU market.

3.4.2 United States

Table 3.8 outlines the range of tariff rates for selected commodities entering the United States. In addition to the MFN tariff rate, there is the GSP (generalized system of preferences) rate applied to imports from developing countries and others (e.g. a number of near East and north African countries), a further concessional rate for the least developed countries (LDCs) and special rates applying to the United States' NAFTA partners, Canada and Mexico.

For developing countries these (GSP) tariff concessions result in year-round duty-free access for several products and duty-free access for others at specific times of year. Exceptions are major origins (such as Peru for asparagus and Colombia for cut flowers). LDCs enjoy duty free access for all the major product categories. Under the NAFTA, tariffs are zero for the most part, but there are tariffs at certain times of year on tomatoes, chillies and cantaloupes/melons (ex Mexico).

3.4.3 Japan

Japan offers relatively few tariff concessions to developing countries under its GSP system. For the most part, GSP rates and MFN rates are the same. It does apply reduced GSP rates on imports of mangoes, lychee, passion fruit, rambutan and guavas, and on some very specific fresh and dried vegetable products. Duty free status is afforded to LDCs for certain products, principally tropical fruits, dried vegetables, cut flowers, medicinal herbs and ginger.

Where importing countries operate tiered (seasonal) tariff systems, the margin of preference for GSP and LDC countries tends to exist only during the out-of-season (low tariff) period.

Table 3.7: Current preferential[3/] import tariffs for selected NTAEs – EC (percent)

		MFN	SPGA[1/]	SPGE[2/]
Avocados	Fresh or dried:			
	– 01 Dec-31 May	4.0%	Free	Free
	– 01 Jun to 30 Nov	5.1%	Free	Free
Mangoes	Fresh or dried:	Free	Free	Free
Papayas	Fresh:	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	2.0%	Free	Free
Pineapples	Fresh or dried:	5.8%	Free	Free
Apples[5/]	Fresh:	3.0%MAX 23€/100kg	Free	3.0%MAX 23€/100kg[4/]
	Dried:	3.2%	Free	Free
Grapes[5/]	Fresh:	11.5%	Free	8.0%
	Dried:	2.4%	Free	Free
Cantaloupes and other melons	Fresh:	8.8%	Free	Free
Pears[5/]	Fresh:	2.5%MIN 1€/100kg	Free	Free
	Dried:	6.4%	Free	Free
Strawberries	Fresh:			
	01May – 31 Jul	12.8% MIN 2.4€/100kg	Free	12.8% MIN 2.4€/100kg
	01 Aug – 30 Apr	11.2%	Free	7.7%
Green beans	Fresh or chilled:	11.2%	Free	Free
Tomatoes[5/]	Fresh or chilled:	8.8%+MAX 29.8€/100kg	Free	8.8%+MAX 29.8€/100kg
Sweet corn	Fresh or chilled:	9.4€/100kg/net	Free	Free
Asparagus	Fresh or chilled:	10.2%	Free	Free
Aubergines	Fresh or chilled:	12.8%	Free	Free
Onions and Shallots	Fresh or chilled:	9.6%	Free	6.1%
Onions, dry		12.8%	Free	Free
Cabbages	Fresh or chilled:	12.0%	Free	8.5%
Green peas	Fresh or chilled:	11.2%	Free	Free
Mushrooms, dried		12.8%	Free	Free
Vegetables, prepared (by vinegar or acetic acid)		16.0%	Free	Free
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid)		5.1%+9.4€/100kg	Free	0%+9.4€/100kg
Tomatoes, peeled		14.4%	Free	Free
Tropical fruits, prepared	Homogenized preparations:	15.0%	Free	Free
	Tropical fruits purée:	15.0%	Free	Free
Pineapple juice	-containing added sugar	15.2%	Free	Free
	-not containing added sugar	16.0%	Free	Free
Tomato juice	-containing added sugar	16.0%	Free	Free

Table 3.7 (cont.): Current preferential[3/] import tariffs for selected NTAEs – EC (percent)

		MFN	SPGA[1/]	SPGE[2/]
Apple juice	-containing added sugar	18.0%	Free	Free
	-not containing added sugar	18.0%	Free	Free
Apple paste and purée	Apple purée, including compotes:	24.0%	Free	Free
	Apple purée, including compotes, with a sugar content exceeding 13% but not exceeding 30% by weight:	24%+4.2€/100kg	Free	0%+4.2€/100kg
Strawberry purée and paste	With a sugar content exceeding 30% by weight	24%+23€/100kg	Free	0%+23€/100kg
Strawberry jam	Homogenized preparations, with a sugar content exceeding 13% by weight:	24%+4.2€/100kg	Free	0%+4.2€/100kg
	Other:	24.0%	Free	Free
Garlic	Fresh or chilled	9.6%+120€/100kg	Free	9.6%+100€/100kg
Ginger		Free	Free	Free
Chillies and peppers, green	Fresh or chilled	6.4%	Free	Free
Cut flowers	Fresh:			
	From 1 November to 31 May:			
	Orchids	8.5%	Free	Free
	Chrysanthemums	8.5%	Free	Free
	Gladioli	8.5%	Free	Free
	Roses	8.5%	Free	Free
	Carnations	8.5%	Free	Free
	Other	8.5%	Free	Free
	From 1 June to 31 October:			
	Orchids	12.0%	Free	Free
	Chrysanthemums	12.0%	Free	Free
	Gladioli	12.0%	Free	Free
	Roses	12.0%	Free	Free
	Carnations	12.0%	Free	Free
	Other	12.0%	Free	Free
	Other	10.0%	Free	Free
Medicinal Plants	Liquorice roots	Free	Free	Free
	Ginseng roots	Free	Free	Free
	Coca leaf	Free	Free	Free
	Poppy straw	Free	Free	Free
	Tonquin beans	3.0%	Free	Free
	Wild marjoram (Organum volgare) branches, stems and leaves	Free	Free	Free
	Sage (Salvia officinalis), leaves and flowers	Free	Free	Free
	Other	Free	Free	Free

Sources: EU Taxation and Customs Union, TARIC database; Official Journal of the European Communities
1/ SPGA: Countries included in the special arrangements for Least Developed Countries (LDC), following the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative.
2/ SPGE: Countries included in the special arrangements to combat drug production and trafficking: Andean Group (Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia).
plus the Central American Common Market (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama), plus Pakistan.
3/ Zero or reduced duties are also available to signatory countries of the Lomé Agreement.
4/ 0% for within-quota shipments.
5/ Entry prices apply.

Table 3.8: Current preferential import tariffs for selected NTAEs – United States (percent)

		MFN	GSP	LDC	Canada	Mexico
Avocados	Fresh or dried:	11.2 c/kg	11.2 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
Mangoes	Fresh:	6.6 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	1.5 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Papayas	Fresh:	5.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	1.8%	Free	Free	Free	Free
Pineapples	Fresh or dried Not reduced in size:					
	– in bulk:	0.51 c/kg	0.51 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
	– in crates:	1.10 c/kg	1.10 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
	Reduced in size:	0.44 c/kg	0.44 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
Apples	Fresh:	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	0.74 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Grapes	Fresh:					
	– 15 Feb-31 Mar	1.13 US/$/m^3	1.13 US$/m^3	Free	Free	Free
	– 01 Apr-30 Jun	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Any other time	1.80 US$/m^3	1.80 US$/m^3	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	3.5 c/kg	3.5 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
Cantaloupes and other melons	Fresh:					
	– 01 Aug–15 Sep	12.8%	12.8%	Free	Free	Free
	– Any other time	29.8%	Free	Free	Free	01 Jan – 15 May & during December: Free 16 May -31 July: 11.6% 16 Sep -30 Nov: 11.6%
	Ogen and Galia melons:					
	– 01 Dec-31 May	1.6%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Any other time	6.3%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other melons:					
	– 01 Dec-31 May	5.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Any other time	28.0%	28.0%	Free	Free	11.6%
Pears	Fresh:					
	– 01 Apr-30 Jun	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Any other time	0.3 c/kg	0.3 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
Strawberries	Fresh:					
	– 15 Jun–15 Sep	0.2 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Any other time	1.1 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	1.4 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Green beans	Fresh or chilled:	4.9 c/kg	4.9 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
	Fresh or chilled:					
Tomatoes	– 01 Mar-Jul 15	3.9 c/kg	3.9 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
	– 01 Sep–14 Nov	3.9 c/kg	3.9 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
	– 15 Jul-31 Aug	2.8 c/kg	2.8 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
	– 15 Nov-end Feb	2.8 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	15 Nov-30 Nov: Free 01 Dec-end Feb: Free Other: subject to quantitative limits – Free Other: 2.8 c/kg

Table 3.8 (cont.): Current preferential import tariffs for selected NTAEs – United States (percent)

		MFN	GSP	LDC	Canada	Mexico
Sweet corn	Fresh or chilled:	21.3%	21.3%	21.3%	Free	Free
Asparagus	Fresh or chilled:					
	– Not reduced in size: entered from 15 Sep to 15 Nov and transported by air:	5.0%	Free[1/]	Free	Free	Free
	– Other:	21.3%	21.3%	Free	Free	White asparagus: Free Other: January: 5.8% February-June: 8.3% July-December: Free
Aubergines	Fresh or chilled:					
	– 01 Apr-30 Nov	2.6 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Other	1.9 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Onions and shallots	Fresh or chilled:					
	Onion sets	0.83 c/kg	Free[2/]	Free	Free	Free
	Other:					
	– Pearl onions not over 16 mm in diameter	0.96 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
	– Other	3.1 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Onions, dry	Powder or Flour:	29.8%	29.8%	29.8%	Free	11.6%
	Other:	21.3%	21.3%	21.3%	Free	8.3%
Cabbages	Fresh or chilled:	0.54 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Green peas	Fresh or chilled:	4.9 c/kg	4.9 c/kg	Free	Free	Free
Mushrooms, dried	Air dried or sun dried:	1.3 c/kg +1.8%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other:	1.9 c/kg +2.6%	1.9 c/kg +2.6%	Free	Free	Free
Vegetables, prepared (by vinegar or acetic acid)		9.6%	14.0%	Free	Free	Free
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid)		14.0%	14.0%	Free	Free	Free
Tomatoes, peeled	Whole or in pieces:	12.5%	12.5%	Free	Free	Free
	Tomato paste:	11.6%	11.6%	Free	Free	Free
	Other	11.6%	11.6%	Free	Free	Free
Tropical fruits, prepared	Homogenized preparations:	12.0%	12.0%	Free	Free	Free
	Jams:					
	Pineapple	4.0%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other	5.6%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Pastes and purees:					
	Mango/guava	1.3%	Free[3/]	Free	Free	Free
	Papaya	14.0%	14.0%	Free	Free	Free
	Other	10.0%	10.0%	Free	Free	Free
Pineapple juice	Not concentrated:	4.2 c./litre	4.2 c./litre	4.2 c./litre	Free	Free
	Other:	1.0 c./litre	1.0 c./litre	Free	Free	Free
Tomato juice		0.14 c./litre	Free	Free	Free	Free

Table 3.8 (cont.): Current preferential import tariffs for selected NTAEs – United States (percent)

		MFN	GSP	LDC	Canada	Mexico
Apple juice		Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Apple paste and purée		12.0%	Free[3/]	Free	Free	Free
Strawberry purée and paste		12.0%	12.0%	Free	Free	Free
Strawberry jam		2.0%	Free	Free	Free	Free
Garlic	Fresh or chilled:	0.43 c/kg	Free[3/]	Free	Free	Free
	Dried:	29.8%	29.8%	29.8%	Free	11.6%
Ginger	Not ground:	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Ground:	1.0 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
Chillies and peppers, green	Fresh or chilled:	4.4 c/kg	free	Free	Free	01 Aug-30 Sep: Free 01 Oct-30 Jun: subject to quantitative limits – Free Other: 4.4 c/kg
Cut flowers	Fresh:					
	Orchids	6.4%	Free[4/]	Free	Free	Free
	Chrysanthemums	6.4%	Free[4/]	Free	Free	Free
	Roses	6.8%	6.8%	Free	Free	Free
	Standard carnations	6.4%	Free[4/]	Free	Free	Free
	Miniature (spray) carnations		Free	Free	Free	Free
	Anthuriums	6.4%	Free[4/]	Free	Free	Free
	Alstroemeria	6.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Gypsophila	6.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Lilies	6.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Snapdragons	6.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other	6.4%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other	4.0%	Free	Free	Free	Free
Medicinal plants	Liquorice roots	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Ginseng roots	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Coca leaf	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Poppy straw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Mint leaves, crude or manufactured	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Herbal teas and herbal infusions (single species, unmixed)	4.8%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other	4.8%	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Tonka beans	6.6 c/kg	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Psyllium seed husks	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Basil	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Sage	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Herbal teas and herbal infusions (single species, unmixed)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	Other	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free

Source: Market Access Applied Tariffs Database
1/Exception to the GSP rate for Peru
2/ Exception to the GSP rate for Chile
3/ Exception to the GSP rate for Argentina
4/ Exception to the GSP rate for Colombia

Section 4: Market saturation and adding-up

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this section is to explore the degree to which the adding-up problem, or the possibility that increased production and exports may lead to a proportionately lower increase or decline in sale revenues, is relevant in selected NTAE markets, countries or group of countries. The analysis of the adding-up problem adheres to that by Imran and Duncan (1988) and Akiyama and Larson (1994) and is based on the estimation of the elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume. Sub-section 4.2 contains a brief discussion of the methodology, whilst sub-section 4.3 presents the results of the econometric estimation of demand and supply functions of selected NTAE markets, the calculation of the elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume for each country and commodity under examination and discusses the extent to which the adding up problem is relevant for the selected NTAEs.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

The adding-up problem was first discussed by Bhagwati (1958) in the context of immizerizing growth. In the body of research that followed, several authors examined the adding-up problem from the partial equilibrium perspective focusing on particular commodities that are important, as far as revenue and economic development are concerned (Schiff, 1994; Akiyama and Larson, 1994; Imran and Duncan, 1988). The objective of such analyses remains the assessment of optimal commodity strategies for individual countries and for country groups or regions and the provision of recommendations for trade, investment and lending policies. A production strategy for a small country that, in isolation, faces an infinite price elasticity of demand may not be optimal for a group of small countries that together face an inelastic demand both at home and at the export market, as an increase in production may deteriorate their terms of trade.

The assessment of the relevance of the adding-up problem for a particular commodity is based on estimation of the corresponding elasticities of demand that a country or a group of countries face. Imran and Duncan (1988) and subsequently Akiyama and Larson (1994) provided a framework for the estimation of elasticities of demand and the analysis of the adding-up problem. For a particular country or region and commodity, the authors state the adding-up problem in terms of the elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume (ERV) as follows:

$$\text{ERV}=1+\frac{1}{\eta}=1-\frac{p-C'}{p} \qquad (1)$$

where η is the price elasticity of demand facing the country, p is the price of the commodity and C' is marginal cost of production. The price elasticity of demand facing the country (that is the elasticity of the demand at home, as well as at the export market) is defined as:

$$\eta=\frac{(\varepsilon_d^w-m^{row}\varepsilon_s^{row})}{m^h} \qquad (2)$$

where ε_d^w and ε_s^{row} denote the price elasticity of demand at the world market and the elasticity of supply for the rest-of-the-world respectively, whilst m^{row} denotes the market share of the rest of the world and m^h the market share of the country under examination.[30]

The above relations demonstrate the following:

[30] For the mathematical derivation of the ERV and η see Imran and Duncan (1988) and Section 3, Akiyama and Larson (1994)

(i)The elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume exported usually lies between 0 and 1. The ERV will be equal to 1 when the market share of the country under examination m^h is very small and will be equal to zero in the unlikely case of zero marginal costs, or when the country under examination has a very large market share.

(ii)The higher the world price elasticity of demand ε_d^w is, the higher the price elasticity of demand η facing the country, and the higher the elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume. This suggests that traditional agricultural commodities are likely to encounter adding-up problems, as the corresponding price elasticities of demand tend to be low in absolute value. For example, the own-price elasticities for wheat in the World Food Model of FAO lie between -0.20 and -0.60, whilst those for maize lie between -0.20 and -0.55. Traditional commodities that are produced by developing countries are also subject to low elasticities of demand. For example, estimated own-price demand elasticities in the World Coffee Model of FAO lie between -0.10 and -0.37. Moreover, the fact that market shares in traditional agricultural exports are usually concentrated exacerbates the adding-up problem.

(iii)The higher the elasticity of supply of the rest-of-the-world ε_s^{row} is, the higher the price elasticity of demand η facing the country, and the higher elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume. Elastic supply in the rest-of-the-world results in an increased share of the rest-of-the-world in world production and a decreasing share of the country under consideration, suggesting higher elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume.

(iv)The higher the market share of a country m^h, the lower the price elasticity of demand η facing the country, and the lower the elasticity of export revenue with respect to volume, as large producers may exert power over the price, resulting in decreased revenue as sales increase.

4.3 ESTIMATION AND RESULTS

In order to calculate the elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERV), the own price elasticities for demand η and the elasticities of supply of the rest-of-the-world ε_s^{row} for each country under consideration were estimated for selected NTAEs, namely: asparagus, avocados, green peas, green corn, cabbages, green beans, mangoes and pineapples.

The estimation of world demand and rest-of-the-world supply functions was carried out utilizing FAO data on production, consumption and trade of the commodities under consideration for the period 1970–2000. Due to the lack of data on prices, the export unit value at the world level was used as a proxy.

World demand per capita was taken to depend on the real price of the commodity and the real Gross Domestic Product per capita which is used as a proxy for income[31]. World demand functions were specified as static and thus the estimated elasticities can be thought of as reflecting the response of economic agents to price changes in the long run. Several specifications were tried in order to take into account the simultaneity bias, as both quantity consumed and produced at the world level and the price of each commodity are endogenous variables. Initially world demand functions were estimated by 2SLS utilizing lagged prices and GDP per capita as instruments. However, it was decided to introduce a dynamic element in the rest-of-the-word supply function. Supply was taken to depend on the lagged ratio of the world price to the unit import value of fertilizer which was used as a proxy for input costs. Consequently, as the specification implies that quantity produced is pre-determined, the world demand functions were specified in their inverse form, with the real price being depended on quantity consumed per capita and the real GDP per capita, thus taking into account the endogeneity of the world price. Both world demand and rest-of-the-world supply functions were estimated by OLS.

[31] This is standard practice in the estimation of demand functions, based on the assumption that income per capita is highly correlated with the GDP per capita.

The estimated world demand own-price elasticities are presented in Table 4.1[32]. The estimates suggest that the selected NTAEs have higher own-price elasticities than traditional agricultural commodities and therefore, may be less likely to be subject to adding-up problems, depending on the market shares of the countries under examination.

Table 4.1: Estimated own-price demand elasticities for selected NTAEs

NTAE	Own-price elasticity
Asparagus	-1.69
Avocados	-2.67
Cabbages	-1.11
Green Peas	-1.14
Green Beans	-0.70
Green Corn	-0.90
Pineapples	-1.35
Mangoes	-0.84

For each country under examination, the estimated own-price demand elasticities were used in conjunction with estimates of the elasticity of supply for the rest-of-the-world and the corresponding market shares in order to calculate the ERV (see equations (1) and (2)). Sub-sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.9 present the estimated own-price elasticities for demand and the corresponding elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs) for each commodity and country under examination.

4.3.1 Asparagus

Table 4.2 presents the estimates on the asparagus market. These indicate that South American asparagus producing countries, as a group, do not face serious adding-up problems with ERVs lying between 0.95 and 1.00.

Table 4.2: Asparagus: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
China	-1.76	0.43
Morocco	-128.49	0.99
South America	**-19.29**	**0.95**
Chile	-259.25	1.00
Mexico	-91.67	0.99
Peru	-26.72	0.96

However, it appears that China faces a relatively inelastic demand reflecting its large share in the world production (0.84), suggesting that an increase in production will have a negative impact on the price of asparagus partly offsetting the increase in sale revenues.

4.3.2 Avocados

The estimates of own-price elasticity of demand and ERVs are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Avocados: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
Asia	**-4.82**	**0.79**
China	-10.58	0.91
Indonesia	-6.90	0.86
Philippines	-17.80	0.94
Africa	**-2.90**	**0.87**
Cameroon	-14.01	0.93
Congo, Republic of	-111.68	0.99
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-24.03	0.96
Madagascar	-27.82	0.96

[32] Estimates of the rest-of-the-world supply elasticities are not presented here due to their large number.

Table 4.3 (cont.): Avocados: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
South America	**-7.97**	**0.65**
Bolivia	-79.02	0.99
Brazil	-10.11	0.90
Chile	-8.25	0.88
Colombia	-6.61	0.85
Costa Rica	-27.12	0.96
Dominican R.	-10.24	0.90
Ecuador	-39.73	0.98
El Salvador	-17.11	0.94
Guatemala	-24.83	0.96
Haiti	-15.86	0.94
Mexico	-2.96	0.66
Peru	-9.80	0.90
Venezuela	-13.87	0.93

The estimates indicate that most of the South American avocado producing countries, with the exception of Mexico and Colombia, face highly elastic demands with ERVs ranging from 0.90 to 0.99. For Mexico, an important producer of avocados with a production share of 0.36l, the ERV was estimated to be equal to 0.66, suggesting an increase in production and exports will result in depressed prices and a proportionately lower increase in revenue.

The adding-up problem is not directly relevant to small groups of African and Asian avocado producers, with the possible exception of Indonesia. However, simultaneous expansion of avocado production in Africa and Asia will result in a proportionately smaller increase in export revenues.

4.3.3 Cabbages

Table 4.4 shows the estimated own-price elasticities for demand and the corresponding ERVs for selected cabbages producing countries. The estimated elasticities indicate that China which has a production share of 0.4, faces a relatively inelastic demand (-1.32) and a low ERV, suggesting that given an increase in volume will depress prices and will result in a proportionately smaller increase in revenue.

Table 4.4: Cabbages: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
China	-1.32	0.24
Asia (excl. China)	**-2.14**	**0.53**
India	-4.69	0.79
Indonesia	-12.24	0.92
Iran	-87.20	0.99
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-30.97	0.97
Republic of Korea	-6.31	0.84
Taiwan, Province of China	-30.50	0.97
Thailand	-94.09	0.99
Turkey	-27.35	0.96
Africa	**-28.58**	**0.96**
Egypt	-34.58	0.97
Niger	-160.66	0.99
South America	**-37.50**	**0.97**
Chile	-318.60	1.00
Colombia	-67.45	0.98
Mexico	-111.40	0.99

The ERV for Asia as a single entity, excluding China, also suggests that adding-up may constitute of a problem, as a simultaneous expansion of production and exports will deteriorate the terms of trade in Asian countries. Both South American and African cabbage-producing countries face high elasticities of demand and appear not to be subject to adding-up problems.

4.3.4 Green beans

The estimated own-price elasticities for demand and the corresponding ERVs for selected green beans producing countries are presented in Table 4.5. An inelastic own-price elasticity of world demand (-0.70) in conjunction with a relatively high share of China in the green beans world market (0.34) suggests that China has an ERV close to zero, indicating that increases in sales of cabbages by China will have a detrimental impact on the world price and subsequently on the export revenues of all exporting countries.

Table 4.5: Green beans: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
China	-1.02	0.02
Asia (excl. China)	**-4.13**	**0.76**
Bangladesh	-98.35	0.99
India	-12.75	0.92
Indonesia	-29.34	0.97
Thailand	-69.80	0.99
Turkey	-8.27	0.88
Africa	**-17.32**	**0.94**
Egypt	-19.75	0.95
Kenya	-229.15	1.00
South America	**-67.37**	**0.98**
Chile	-181.83	0.99
Ecuador	-208.71	0.99
Mexico	-111.85	0.99

Asia, as an entity has an ERV of 0.76, indicating that a simultaneous expansion in production and exports may also depress market prices and deteriorate the terms of trade. However, Far East countries only (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Thailand) do not appear to be subject to an adding-up problem.

African and South American countries both in isolation and as a group face high elasticities of demand and high ERVs, indicating that increases in production and exports will bring about approximately equal increases in revenue.

4.3.5 Green corn

Table 4.6 presents the estimated own-price elasticities for demand and the corresponding ERVs for selected green corn producing countries. The estimates suggest that individual producers, with the possible exception of Nigeria for which the ERV is estimated to be equal to 0.82, are not likely to experience a slowdown in their revenue following an increase in sales.

Nevertheless, a simultaneous expansion of production and export sales by Asian, South American and especially African countries may result in a decrease in world prices and a proportionately smaller increase in export revenues, suggesting that the adding-up problem is relevant as far as green corn is concerned.

Table 4.6: Green corn: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
Asia	**-7.58**	**0.87**
Indonesia	-17.15	0.94
Papua	-14.33	0.93
Thailand	-68.76	0.99
Africa	**-3.29**	**0.69**
Cote d'Ivoire	-13.57	0.92
Guinea	-13.01	0.92
Nigeria	-5.66	0.82
United Republic of Tanzania	-112.62	0.99
South America	**-3.70**	**0.73**
Bolivia	-53.00	0.98
Chile	71.00	0.98
Mexico	-10.77	0.90
Peru	-9.55	0.89

4.3.6 Green peas

The estimated own-price elasticities for demand and the corresponding ERVs for selected green peas producing countries are presented in Table 4.7. The estimates indicate that an increase in sales of green peas by India and China is likely to result in a proportionately lower increase in revenues as their ERVs amount to 0.39 and 0.52 respectively.

Table 4.7: Green peas: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
China	-2.10	0.52
Asia (excl. China)	**-1.55**	**0.36**
India	-1.64	0.39
Pakistan	-43.12	0.98
Turkey	-64.90	0.98
Africa	**-6.71**	**0.85**
Algeria	-64.48	0.98
Egypt	-8.94	0.89
Morocco	-47.64	0.98
South America	**-16.49**	**0.94**
Argentina	-125.94	0.99
Bolivia	-144.77	0.99
Chile	-100.18	0.99
Mexico	-67.11	0.98
Peru	-41.72	0.98

Algeria and Morocco, as well as all South American countries, both in isolation and as a group, face high elasticities of demand and do not appear to be subject to an adding-up problem. The estimated ERV for Egypt is equal to 0.89, suggesting that an expansion in production and exports may result in a decrease in world prices that will partly offset the corresponding increase in export revenues.

4.3.7 Mangoes

Table 4.8 presents the estimated own-price elasticities for demand and the corresponding ERVs for selected mango producing countries. Among the Asian countries, India and China face an elasticity of demand of -1.64 and -3.87 and an ERV of 0.39 and 0.74 respectively, indicating that an expansion in production and exports by these countries will result in a proportionately lower increase in revenues.

Table 4.8: Mangoes: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
Asia	**-1.22**	**0.17**
Egypt	-40.25	0.97
Bangladesh	-66.57	0.99
China	-3.87	0.74
India	-1.64	0.39
Indonesia	-13.82	0.93
Pakistan	-12.51	0.92
Philippines	-14.27	0.93
Taiwan, Province of China	-56.70	0.98
Thailand	-7.48	0.87
Vietnam	-67.19	0.99
Africa	**-7.72**	**0.87**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-58.77	0.98
Madagascar	-57.72	0.98
Niger	-16.67	0.94
United Republic of Tanzania	-63.94	0.98
South America	**-4.34**	**0.77**
Brazil	-24.17	0.96
Colombia	-88.58	0.99
Dominican R.	-67.44	0.99
Ecuador	-84.02	0.99
Guatemala	-66.63	0.99
Haiti	-49.32	0.98
Mexico	-7.54	0.87
Peru	-93.88	0.99
Sudan	-62.64	0.98
Venezuela	-98.84	0.99

Individual African and South American countries, with the exception of Mexico, face highly elastic demand and, in the event of an increase in production, they are not likely to experience an increase in revenue that would be proportionately lower than the corresponding increase in sales. However, both Africa and South America as single entities are likely to experience adding-up problem following a simultaneous increase in production and sales both at home and the world market.

4.3.8 Pineapples

The estimated own price elasticities for demand and the corresponding ERVs for selected pineapple producing countries are presented in Table 4.9. Amongst the Asian mango producers, Thailand, Philippines and China face relatively low price elasticities of demand and are likely to experience a slowdown in their revenue, following an increase in production. Asia, as an entity is subject to serious adding-up problem. The estimated ERV of 0.17 indicates that a simultaneous increase in export sales by Asian countries will result in export revenues increasing by only a small proportion.

Table 4.9: Pineapples: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Country or region	η	ERV
Asia	**-1.22**	**0.17**
Bangladesh	-46.00	0.98
China	-8.00	0.87
India	-6.70	0.85
Indonesia	-18.86	0.95
Papua	-551.98	1.00
Philippines	-4.72	0.79
Taiwan, Province of China	-19.99	0.95

Table 4.9 (cont.): Pineapples: own-price elasticities for demand (η) and elasticities of export revenue with respect to volume (ERVs)

Thailand	-3.76	0.74
Vietnam	-23.75	0.96
Africa	**-4.34**	**0.77**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-35.07	0.97
Kenya	-24.04	0.96
Nigeria	-8.64	0.88
South America	**-7.72**	**0.87**
Brazil	-5.64	0.82
Costa Rica	-14.22	0.93
Cote d'Ivoire	-31.05	0.97
Dominican R.	-102.69	0.99
Ecuador	-34.45	0.97
Guatemala	-66.66	0.99
Honduras	-93.43	0.99
Mexico	-14.07	0.93
Peru	-45.65	0.98
Venezuela	-19.44	0.95

African and Asian countries, with the exception of Nigeria, face highly elastic price elasticities of demand. Nevertheless, the adding-up problem is relevant as both Africa and South America, as single entities, have relatively low ERVs.

Section 5: Review of the current literature on the NTAE sector

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The literature available on the production and trade in high value/non-traditional agricultural products has a relatively narrow focus. It is dominated by an analysis of horticultural (fruit and vegetable) production, with some limited analysis of the cut-flower industry. Analysis of processing is confined principally to the production of "high care" products in the horticultural sector, such as pre-prepared salads and stir fry mixes.

The geographic focus of the literature is mainly the developing countries of sub Saharan Africa. Because of the traditional trading links between these countries and Europe, it is also the case that the end-user focus is on the EU market, and in particular the UK. There is comparatively little analysis of intra-regional trade within SSA or of inter-regional trade beyond the Africa—Europe axis.

Notwithstanding these caveats, the literature reveals a number of common themes and issues. These form the topic headings for the review that follows.

5.2 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

The supply chain for horticultural products has changed markedly in recent years with the evolution of the supermarkets and large retailers as a major buying force. Increasingly, product markets mean supermarkets (UNCTAD, 2002).

In the UK, sales of fresh fruit and vegetables are concentrated in the hands of a small number of retail chains. In the UK, the seven largest food retailing chains now account for 76 percent of fresh fruit and vegetable sales. These large retailers now control 70 percent to 90 percent of fresh produce imports from Africa (Fearne and Hughes, 1998). Wholesale markets remain more important in France as an outlet for fresh produce, but even so supermarkets still account for 40 percent of fresh produce sales (Lambert, 2002). Increasingly, these retailers are global. For example, in most Latin American countries, the top five supermarket chains are global multinationals, mainly the top three food retailers in the world — Royal Ahold, Carrefour and Wal-Mart — but also others such as Casino and Auchan (Reardon, Berdegué and Farringdon, 2002).

Supermarkets have played a decisive role in defining how international trade in fresh fruit and vegetables is structured (Humphrey and Oetero, 2000). In the late 1980s and early 1990s, high value agricultural exports were typically produced by smallholders and exported by locally owned companies to independent importers in Europe.

Several changes have taken place in the supply chain in recent years. At grower level, smallholder production has been replaced, increasingly, by production from larger commercial units. Many exporters have invested upstream in production, for example, half of all produce exported by nine leading fresh vegetable exporters in Kenya and Zimbabwe was produced on their own farms (Dolan, Humphrey and Harris-Pascal, 1999). The number of exporting companies has reduced. Supermarkets no longer buy through the wholesale trade but direct from importers, often known as category managers in the UK (Coote, Greenhalgh and Orchard, 2003). Importers and exporters have forged closer ties, often through mergers, joint ventures or acquisitions, such as that made by Colombian flower exporters in a US-based importer (UNCTAD, 2002).

The combined effect of each of these trends has been to produce a much shorter supply chain, a greater degree of vertical integration, fewer active players (particularly among the exporter and importer categories) and production and exporting on a much larger scale. The supermarkets and large retail buyers have played a key role in the transformation of the supply chain, principally because the demand for product traceability and for high standards of social and environmental compliance have tended to favour the concentration of production and exports in the hands of a few large players (NRI/IDS, 1999).

Homegrown, Kenya's largest horticultural exporter, is an example of a highly vertically integrated company. 90 percent of its crops are grown on its own farms, it controls the storage, cooling and logistics from field to packing station, has a joint venture with an airfreight company and a dedicated importer based in the UK (Dolan, Humphrey and Harris-Pascal, 1999).

This trend towards greater concentration in the supply chain has been reinforced by economic factors. The capital required for investment in post harvest processing and the cool chain, and the need to ensure rapid and reliable exports, have also favoured the emergence of large-scale exporters. Currently, the top five exporters in Kenya and Zimbabwe control over 75 percent of fresh vegetable shipments overseas (Dolan and Humphrey, 2000). The emergence of oligopolies in packing, processing and exports (Jaffee, 1993) has also been necessary to counter-balance the growing concentration among importers/buyers at destination.

5.3 VALUE-ADDING AT ORIGIN: DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MARKET FOR NTAEs

The increasing demand for "convenience" among supermarket shoppers in particular, is providing developing countries with opportunities to grade, pre-prepare and package prior to export (Humphrey and Oetero, 2000). Homegrown of Kenya has recently completed a factory for prepared salads. This guarantees that salads are picked, prepared, fully labelled and transported to the supermarket shelves within 48 hours (Dolan, Humphrey and Harris-Pascal, 1999).

In Kenya, the increase in value-added processing (pre-preparation and pre-packing) to produce "high care" products such as salads, prepared vegetables, stir fry mixes etc., has increased f.o.b. export values for fresh vegetables by 250 percent. Exporters report that typical margins range from 0 percent to 2 percent and 2 percent on 4 percent on fine beans and okra, respectively, where these are sold in bulk (loose) in cartons. Margins rise to between 4 percent and 6 percent for topped and tailed beans, 6 percent to 8 percent for podded peas, 10 to 12 percent for sliced runner beans, and from between 12 percent and 14 percent for stir fry mixes. (Jaffee, 2003).

The value-adding that most typifies the fruit, vegetable and cut-flower export sectors, involves comparatively little product transformation or processing. For the most part, it is confined to preparation, packing, bar-coding and labelling. Pushing back these functions onto the origin country has considerable advantages for the supermarkets. For example, these tend to be highly labour-intensive operations and labour is cheaper in countries such as Kenya; it reduces repackaging at destination; and, it places the responsibility for inventory control and traceability in the hands of exporters, many of whom will operate just-in-time delivery systems.

Adding value in this way does require considerable investment by the producer/exporter at origin, not just in technology and equipment but also in management systems. (Dolan and Humphrey, 2000). This is a potential barrier to entry for smaller, less well capitalized producers/exporters and possibly also to new entrants.

Added-value opportunities are not confined solely to additional preparation and packing at origin. There is growing potential for developing value-added versions of conventional fruits and vegetables, principally in the "baby" vegetables and, to a lesser extent, "baby" fruits sector. The US fresh produce industry reports increased demand for baby vegetables, including squashes, carrots, snap peas, French beans, radishes and tomatoes (AmericaFruit, 2002).

5.4 ENTRY ISSUES: COMPLIANCE WITH GRADES AND STANDARDS

5.4.1 Legal vs. commercial standards of compliance

Jaffee (2003), in a review of the compliance requirements for Kenyan vegetables exported to various EU countries and to New Zealand and Australia, draws an important distinction between compliance standards which are legally mandated and those which are a commercial requirement. Broadly speaking, adherence to maximum residue levels (MRLs) of pesticides in food and the possession of a phytosanitary certificate are legal requirements for any exporter. Many other compliance requirements, such as

traceability, adherence to good agricultural practice (GAP) and the possession of a hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) system are not legally mandated but may be imposed by the buyer.

Thus, exporters targeting UK supermarkets will find themselves subject to a raft of other private grades and standards. Other UK markets, such as the wholesale trade and the Asian vegetable market are much less demanding, particularly with regard to ethical, social and/or environmental standards, but they are declining in importance as an outlet for exporters.

Reardon, Berdegué and Farringdon (2002) comment that public grades and standards are being overtaken by the private grades and standards imposed by the large supermarkets and processors, for example the Nestlé quality assurance standard. All export firms must now have sophisticated quality assurance systems that document seed procurement, planting schedules, agrochemical and fertilizer use/storage, personal hygiene practices etc.

Increasingly, retailers have expanded the standards that exporters must meet, moving beyond procedures to ensure regulatory compliance to addressing broader social, environmental and ethical issues (Dolan and Humphrey, 2000). Exporters are not currently obliged to have an HACCP, neither to meet the Euro Retailer Produce Working Group for Good Agricultural Practice (EUREPGAP) standards, nor to be audited according to the Ethical Trade Initiative, but compliance with some or all of these standards will assist exporters in securing the broadest level of market access (CBI, 2002).

Pesticides legislation

The literature addresses pesticides legislation within importing countries, but focuses in particular on the EU's recent directive,[33] which aims to harmonize the regulations in the EU on maximum (pesticide) residue levels (MRLs) and establish a single list for approved pesticides. There are mixed reports on how this new directive will affect producers in exporting countries.

A study conducted by Smelt and Jager (2002), concluded that trade problems may occur when EU-MRLs are lower than residue levels set in Codex Alimentarius and, in particular, where they are set at the limit of determination (LOD). Exporting countries can escape LOD levels by making a request for an import tolerance; however, for the agro-chemical companies it may not be commercially attractive to do this for the minor crops.

A detailed case-study, which analysed the possible impact on Ethiopia, concluded that the use of pesticides and fertilizers in the production of horticultural products is relatively low. In the case of green beans, the major horticultural export crop, the report concludes that the new EU pesticide legislation will have little or no impact, because the beans are grown during the dry season when the incidence of pests is low.

A recent report on the Egyptian horticultural produce sector concludes that the impact will vary (Eurofruit, 2003). Egypt's largest exporter of grapes and strawberries expects there to be no significant impact on its business. In contrast, the CLRA[34] believes that the new legislation will have a significant impact for two reasons: (i) because the EU's MRLs are tougher than those of Codex and (ii) because a large number of the cheaper pesticides that are manufactured within Egypt will not be permitted.

5.4.2 Meeting compliance standards — new and established producers/exporters

Collinson (2001), reporting on the Kenyan flower industry, reports that growers have little difficulty meeting the social and environmental codes required of them. Equally, Jaffee (2003) reports that, rather than posing an imminent threat to Kenya's fresh vegetable trade, the "racketing" up of private standards by the supermarkets has provided a lifeline to the Kenyan industry at a time of increased competition from other origins such as Morocco and Egypt.

[33] EU Directive 2000/42/EC implemented on 1st July 2001.
[34] Central Laboratory for Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food.

Whilst Kenya's pre-eminence in the high value vegetable export market may be rated a considerable success story, it should be borne in mind that Kenya first began exporting fresh vegetables in the mid 1950s. Since then, the private sector has invested heavily in the technology and infrastructure needed to manage all stages of the supply chain highly efficiently. Collective action by various groups such as the Fresh Produce Exporters' Association of Kenya (FPEAK) and the Kenya Flower Council (KFC) on pesticide use and other codes of practice, and environmental initiatives by the Lake Naivasha Growers Group, have been reinforced by statutory measures adopted by the Government of Kenya.[35]

New entrants to the export market face a daunting challenge. They have to be competitive both on costs and quality with long-established producers and exporters and be able to meet, or at least come close to, the benchmark standards being set by the supermarkets and major retailers.

In Senegal, recently, exporters' compliance with EUREPGAP standards were assessed within the framework of the Agricultural Export Promotion Project (PPEA). Of a total of 15 exporters, two-thirds were less than 50 percent compliant with EUREPGAP production standards; none were fully compliant. Handling standards were even lower: barring two exporters all were less than 60 percent compliant with EUREPGAP.

A recent evaluation of the feasibility of vegetable export production in a sub-Saharan African country, reported that very substantial effort and investment would be needed to improve standards throughout the entire supply chain before buyers for the UK supermarkets would consider it as an origin. There are other potential outlets for the produce, both outside the UK and to the non-supermarket trade. However, it is apparent that the dominance of the supermarkets, and greater competition among exporters of fresh produce, is leading to a general rise of standards across all sectors. A new exporter of fresh produce is unlikely to carve out a long term, viable export market if its standards are substantially below the benchmark set by the major international food retailers and processors.

5.4.3 Meeting the costs of compliance with grades and standards

The costs of meeting the standards demanded by the end-users in the importing markets are high, particularly at the top end of the market. Jaffee (2003), reports that one large Kenyan producer/exporter expects to spend around US$300 000 per annum, or 3 percent of turnover, on annual food safety management costs. The compliance costs for the "high-care" end of the business are much higher (at 5 percent of turnover) than those for the premium, pre-packing business (2 percent) of turnover.

Initial, or start-up, compliance costs are also high. A Kenyan exporter currently supplying the loose (bulk) end of the fresh produce market and exploring the feasibility of pre-packaging of vegetables, estimated that it would cost around US$150 000 to upgrade pack house facilities to meet the British Retail Consortium (BRC) standard, and that further costs would be incurred in recruiting food technology staff and developing HACCP and traceability systems.

Collinson (2001), writing on the Kenyan flower industry reports that the management time to implement compliance, in the form of documentation and record keeping, is one of the biggest costs faced by growers and falls disproportionately on smaller growers. Reardon, Berdegué and Farringdon (2002) claim that increasingly tough grades and standards, and the capital investment needed to meet them, have driven many small firms and farms out of business in developing countries and accelerated the process of concentration.

Certainly, there is a large element of fixed costs in implementing and maintaining high levels of compliance and certification, which favours larger businesses over small and medium scale enterprises. This is tending to drive the rationalization process at the supplier end. At the end-user end of the market, it can be more costly to meet the supermarkets demands for traceability and fully assured foods when dealing with a large number of relatively small producers/exporters at origin. For this reason,

[35] This includes phytosanitary inspection through KEPHIS, and a national standard for horticultural operations through the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS).

importers/category managers tend to favour large scale exporters (NRI/IDS, 1999), so further driving the process of concentration from the buyer end.

5.5 ENTRY ISSUES — PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTING

Economies of scale and the cost and organizational benefits associated with short, vertically integrated supply chains with a limited number of players, tend to mitigate strongly against small-scale producers and exporters. The situation facing both categories of participant is discussed in more detail in the following two sections.

5.5.1 Small-scale production

Growing fresh produce is not as scale-dependent as many of the traditional agricultural export crops (Humphrey and Oetero, 2000). Furthermore, smallholder-based systems may have distinct benefits over larger farms. For example, crop care is often better, dispersed plots can pose fewer disease problems and the management of a large work-force is not an issue as it is on commercial farms (NRI/IDS, 1999). Jaffee (2003), notes that, in Kenya, smallholders have come to dominate the fruit sector. This is particularly true in the case of mangoes and avocados, where large commercial growers have been unable to maintain profitability.

However, factors such as traceability, the monitoring of social and environmental standards, the transmission of new technology and good agricultural practice, maintenance of the cool chain and general logistics all tend to favour larger scale agricultural operations. In north east Brazil, the investment costs associated with high standards of quality certification made it difficult for smallholders to participate in the export market for mangoes and grapes. Smallholders were much more likely to produce beans, industrial tomatoes, onions and watermelons for the domestic market (Damiani, 1999).

These practical issues are reinforced by the perception among some buyers, particularly the supermarkets that a more concentrated grower base provides for much greater control over the production and distribution process (Dolan and Humphrey, 2000).

Some of the key issues that face smallholder growers include a lack of organization, poor quality, over-supply and a lengthy supply chain operated by middlemen. As a result, rejection rates can be high, farm gate prices low and the impact on poverty reduction limited.

There are examples of smallholders being successfully integrated in the export supply chain. The outgrower model, as developed by Hortico in Zimbabwe and by Homegrown in Kenya, is one such example.

Hortico supports an outgrower network of around 3 000 growers through 19 service centres. Some may have plots of less than one hectare, with irrigation done solely by hand. These centres, which co-ordinate the production and harvesting activities of between 50 and 250 growers, ensure safe pesticide use, product traceability and post-harvest handling systems equal to those of commercial growers. There have been only two incidences of side selling and virtually 100 percent repayment of loans. All commercial and financial risk has been born by the company (NRI/IDS, 1999).

The vegetable supply chain tends to require all produce to be handled through a single pack-shed. In the case of cut-flowers and citrus in Zimbabwe, the product is packed at the out growers' own facilities and delivered as finished product to the exporter (Heri, 2000).

Homegrown in Kenya, operates a similar style outgrower scheme. It has fewer growers than Hortico — 900 currently — and growers' holdings are larger. For example, some growers have holdings of up to 50 hectares and would be more correctly defined as medium scale farms. Homegrown provides high quality seed, extension services through agronomists and crop protection specialists, loans, grading facilities and a charcoal cooler (NRI/IDS, 1999).

Also in Kenya, the Fresh Produce Exporters' Association of Kenya (FPEAK) has been bringing together groups of small farmers to operate as a single commercial entity. The ideal group size is 15 to 20 growers, within a radius of 1 km. These groups use trained "crop scouts" and trained spray operators who undertake all spraying on behalf of growers (IDS/NRI, Workshop 1999). Whilst similar to outgrowing schemes in structure, the group must source and administer credit on its own behalf.

In the flower sector in Zimbabwe, a pool marketing system operates, under which growers consolidate their exports into a single consignment, and sell under one brand name. One such system involves a local syndicate of 50 small growers. Each grower is responsible for production, packing and local transport to the agent's cold-stores at the airport. The agent is responsible for marketing the crop and all onward transport and logistics (Heri, 2000).

Such pool marketing or collective marketing organizations are not uncommon. At the extreme are organizations such as The Capespan Group in South Africa, a public limited company which markets citrus fruit for around 3 000 suppliers, most of whom are shareholders (Eurofruit, 2002). Nevertheless, such organizations are not immune from the pressures of scale, particularly where there is a mix of both small and large growers. For example, The Greenery, a Dutch producer organization marketing tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and aubergines on behalf of its growers, raised its sales commission, effectively forcing several hundred smaller growers to leave the group and market independently. This yielded immediate cost benefits for larger producers, particularly in lower logistics and marketing costs (Eurofruit, 2002).

5.5.2 Small-scale exporting

Small-scale exporters face a number of problems. Dolan and Humphrey (2000) comment that the need for scale in exporting weighs strongly against the survival of small to medium scale exporters in the supply chain. In Kenya, where over 90 percent of fresh horticultural products are air freighted, securing air cargo space is a priority (Barrett et al, 1999). Large exporters have been able to exercise some control by joint ventures with freight forwarders, but this requires a scale of operation which small exporters do not possess (Dolan and Humphrey, 2000).

The benefits of scale in export logistics are reinforced by the benefits of scale in other aspects of the business. For example, Dolan and Humphrey comment that importers tend to work with exporters in developing new products. Cape gooseberries, king passion and runner beans are all examples of products developed by Zimbabwean exporters in concert with importers. The costs of such product development are borne by the exporters; this means they must be of a sufficient scale to absorb the losses when these are unsuccessful. Similarly, suppliers (i.e. exporters) must participate and pay for the promotional offers which are run by the supermarkets; a practice which works against any exporter without a strong cashflow position.

5. 6 COST COMPETITIVENESS

5.6.1 Freight

The cost of freight typically comprises a major element of the total delivered (c.i.f.) cost of a product. In the case of mangetout from Zimbabwe, the air freight, handling and insurance charges accounted for nearly 50 percent of the total cost of producing, packing and delivering mangetout to Europe (Dolan, Humphrey and Harris-Pascal, 1999). Not surprising, therefore, that for most exporters the availability of airfreight, and its cost, is of critical importance in determining overall export competitiveness. In Malawi, for example, a small export-orientated rose sector virtually collapsed with the withdrawal of air services to the Netherlands (Coote, Greenhalgh and Orchard, 2003).

Sea freight vs. air freight

For ACP countries (COLEACP), there are three main products which are air-freighted: green beans; cut flowers and other vegetables (including Asian, European and exotic). 50 percent of this volume comes from East Africa (Kenya), and this is divided equally between cut flowers and fresh vegetables. The

tonnage of products freighted by air from West Africa represents only around one third of that sent from Kenya and is highly fragmented. Principal users include Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire. Bananas, pineapples and citrus dominate the sea freight trade. An estimated 95 percent of all ACP horticultural produce in these three categories is shipped by sea. In addition, there are shipments of lychees (ex Madagascar) and avocados (ex Kenya).

Many of the high value agricultural products that are under discussion have either a very high or fairly high level of perishability. For many origins, transport by air is the only option. Some countries do use trucks for certain products, particularly where they are close to an export market, for example, Mexico into the United States, Morocco into the EU via southern Spain.

Improvements in technology and restrictions on airfreight availability have prompted a number of origins to explore the sea freight option, even for the more perishable products such as table grapes (South Africa and Namibia) and blueberries (Chile). Maintaining product quality with the much longer journey times involved with sea shipments is of critical importance. Various types of controlled atmosphere or specially ventilated containers have assisted those shipping via sea freight.

In Pakistan, for example, one company has invested in grading and storage infrastructure. This has permitted it to increase the shelf-life of its mangoes by 28 days and to utilize sea freight (Eurofruit, 2002). Similarly, a project in Mali, initiated by the Agence pour la Promotion des Filières Agricoles (APROFA), greatly improved in-country supply chain efficiencies, cutting shipment times for mangoes between the packhouse in Sikasso, the port of Abidjan in the neighbouring Cote d'Ivoire and North European ports, from 25 to 12 days (SASKI, 2003).

In Zimbabwe, a joint venture between Zimbabwean growers and the port authority in Beira (Mozambique) has strengthened Zimbabwe's sea freight capability for citrus exports and reduced its dependence on the more distant (and increasingly congested) South African ports (Heri, 2000).

Costs of freight

Jaffee (2003) analyses the cost of freighting green beans and Asian vegetables from origins that compete directly with Kenya in the supply of the European market. Kenya's own (air) freight costs are estimated to be between US$1.50 and US$1.60/kg. In the case of green beans, Kenya's main competitors are Morocco, Egypt, Senegal and Zambia. Only Zambia has similar freight costs to Kenya. The other countries' costs are much lower, ranging from US$0.75/kg to as low as US$0.20/kg for sea shipment ex-Egypt.

A similar picture emerges in the case of Asian vegetables[36] exports. Here, Kenya's main competitors are Ghana, the Dominican Republic and India. Only India, at US$1.50/kg, has costs close to those of Kenya. The other two countries enjoy freight costs ranging from US$0.60/kg to US$1.00/kg.

Freight costs are a strong determinant of a country's export competitiveness. In the face of growing competition from Egypt and Morocco, Kenya has seen its margins contract markedly in the loose (bulk) produce market. Kenya's exporters see little likelihood of their airfreight costs declining relative to those of their competitors and believe that the only viable long term position is to specialize in supplying the premium/high-care end of the market (Jaffee, 2003).

Despite the comments in the previous paragraph, countries with higher freight costs can still remain competitive, providing that all other costs in the supply chain are kept to a minimum. Both Colombia and Chile face much higher freight costs transporting produce to the European market, than do African countries exporting to the same destination. For example, Colombia's air freight costs for cut flowers are estimated to be US$2.75/kg versus US$1.75/kg ex Kenya. Similarly, Chile's sea freight (reefer) costs are US$240 per pallet versus US$130 to US$135 for shipments ex Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire, respectively.

[36] Asian vegetables include karela (bitter melon), dudhi (long squash), fuzzy squash, valore (long bean), turia (Chinese okra), oriental eggplant, lemon grass and others. The UK, because of its large Asian population, is the largest European market, and Kenya its main supplier

Freight synergies and critical mass

For similar distances, freight costs are likely to be lower among countries that already have well-developed and frequently-used freight routes, whether these are for air (including passenger) freight or containerized sea freight. Thus, the tourist economy in Kenya has had important spin-offs for the availability of freight for other sectors of the export economy. In Zimbabwe, the recent downturn in the tourism industry, and the consequent reduction in foreign passenger aircraft, has adversely affected the cost and availability of air freight for fresh produce exporters (Heri, 2000).

Once routes are well-established for one product, then it is possible to ship other products. For example, vessels plying the main banana routes (ex Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Windward Islands and the Caribbean/Central Americas region), can offer space for other produce, particularly now that many of the newer generation reefer vessels have refrigerated containers on deck (COLEACP, 1998).

The synergies which are attained from economic growth elsewhere in the economy, such as the tourist sector, tend to work to the disadvantage of the poorest, least developed countries. For example, Ethiopia's passenger flights offer only 50 tonnes of cargo space per week, representing just 5 percent of the space available to Kenyan exporters. Despite opening up the cargo freight market to greater competition, freight companies have yet to establish in Ethiopia because the volumes of export produce are insufficient to justify the investment and the government is reluctant to grant licences to private charter companies (Greenhalgh, personal communication).

The issue of "critical mass" is a recurring theme for new or small-scale exporters within LDCs, in particular. Analysis carried out in Ethiopia suggests that private sector horticultural exports would need to expand rapidly at the outset in order to fully load a weekly charter aircraft. Failure to achieve this volume of exports would result in higher unit freight costs and would undermine the overall profitability of the project (Greenhalgh, personal communication). A case study on a cut flower (rose) business in Ethiopia (UNCTAD, 2002) reinforces this view. The flower producer identified several constraints, including limited air freight capacity.

5.7 MACRO ISSUES

There is comparatively little literature which links performance at the micro level with macro economic conditions. What has been located is summarized below.

5.7.1 The role of governments in facilitating local and inward investment

The fiscal, monetary and macro policy environment

A stable policy environment can be an essential pre-condition for investors and an important way of lessening risk (Barghouti, Kane and Sorby, 2004). In Zimbabwe, Heri (2000), writing prior to the government's land distribution programme, cites a number of reasons for the growth in the horticultural sector, including the liberalization of foreign exchange controls; export incentives, such as concessionary pre– and post shipment finance schemes and corporate tax savings; and a clear statement of agricultural policy in its Zimbabwe Agricultural Framework: 1995 – 2020. Kenya's development has been enhanced by an open and competitive market for air freight, zero– rated duties on inputs and outputs, and liberalized foreign exchange markets. In Ecuador, the creation of more favourable investment conditions, along with the regional free trade area, encouraged investment by Colombian cut flower producers (Barghouti, Kane and Sorby, 2004).

In contrast, in Senegal, UNCTAD comments that the combination of an overvalued exchange rate, poor infrastructure, credit shortages, lack of competition in capital markets and high import tariffs on essential inputs, have created major impediments to diversification. In Uganda, there have been major constraints to the development of the country's economy including poor infrastructure and support services, low skill levels and lack of financing for SMEs (Barghouti, Kane and Sorby, 2004).

In Ethiopia, the government-owned airline has held a monopoly on freight handling at the main airport and, in the past, this has been criticized for poor service, high handling charges and a lack of responsiveness to exporter needs (Greenhalgh personal communication).

Investment in commercial infrastructure

A recurring theme in the literature is the need for infrastructural investment. It is widely accepted that large-scale infrastructural investment in adequate internal road systems and in port handling facilities or cold storage at airports, cannot be borne by the producers/exporters alone, particularly when industries are still small scale. Coote, Greenhalgh and Orchard (2003) conclude that governments do have a facilitating role in the provision of cold chain and other infrastructure.

Jaffee (1993) comments that whilst the impetus for the development of new production and export industries must come from the private sector, there are a number of examples of successful export sectors which received government assistance in the early stages before they were fully commercialized. Government research and extension was important in the development and adoption of new temperate fruit varieties in Chile. Fundación Chile, the Israel Citrus Marketing Board and the old South African Citrus Board all carried out direct marketing campaigns. In Chile and Israel, common forms of subsidy have been low interest production credits, subsidies on production infrastructure and material inputs, grants and low interest loans for processing and storage facilities.

Coote, Greenhalgh and Orchard (2003) attribute much of the success in the development of the horticultural sector in Zambia to a recent EU-funded export development programme. This provided the Zambia Association for High Value Products and the Zambia Export Growers' Association (ZEGA) with short-term credit for procuring seasonal inputs and financing of airfreight. The Export Board for Zambia has also done a lot to promote and develop NTAEs, backed by a pro-active stance by the government.

Other issues

The issue of land tenure arises in some areas of the literature, particularly in respect of small growers. It is an issue which is not confined to the development of NTAEs, but it is possibly made more acute in this sector because of the higher investment capital required and the risks involved. In Ethiopia, there is considerable uncertainty surrounding the lease of land and the security, or otherwise, that this confers (Greenhalgh, personal communication).

Land tenure arrangements that protect land use rights and encourage investment on a long term basis are important for the development of sustainable farm enterprises. Access to water is also critical to the success of horticultural ventures. In Kenya, households owning land were found to have incomes 38 percent higher than those without land; whilst those with access to irrigation had incomes 50 percent higher than those without water (Barghouti, Kane and Sorby, 2004).

5.8 FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

5.8.1 The general context of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Attracting FDI into the agriculture sector, producing for domestic consumption or export markets requires a set of disciplines which are no different from those applying to FDI in other sectors.

The aim of policies for attracting FDI must necessarily be to provide investors with an environment in which they can conduct their business profitably and without incurring unnecessary risks. Experience shows that some of the most important factors considered by investors as they decide on investment location are: [37]

[37] OECD (2003).

• A predictable and non-discriminatory regulatory environment and an absence of undue administrative impediments to business more generally.
• A stable macroeconomic environment, including the possibility of engaging in international trade.
• Sufficient and accessible resources, including the presence of relevant infrastructure and human capital.

The conditions sought by foreign enterprises are largely equivalent to those that constitute a healthy business environment more generally. However, internationally mobile investors may be more rapidly responsive to changes in business conditions. The most effective actions by host country authorities to meet investors' expectations are:

• Safeguarding public sector transparency, including an impartial system of courts and law enforcement.
• Ensuring that rules and their implementation rest on the principle of non-discrimination between foreign and domestic enterprises and are in accordance with international law.
• Providing the right of free transfers related to an investment and protecting against arbitrary expropriation.
• Putting in place adequate frameworks for a healthy competitive environment in the domestic business sector.
• Removing obstacles to international trade.
• Redressing those aspects of the tax system that constitute barriers to FDI.
• Ensuring that public spending is adequate and relevant.

The usage of tax incentives, financial subsidies and regulatory exemptions directed at attracting foreign investors is no substitute for pursuing the appropriate general policy measures (and focusing on the broader objective of encouraging investment regardless of source). In some circumstances, incentives may serve either as a supplement to an already attractive enabling environment for investment or as a compensation for proven market imperfections that cannot be otherwise addressed (OECD, 2003).

Clearly, the application of these general principals in the agricultural sectors of developing countries is difficult and the results have been spotty.

The way in which agriculture will become integrated within a broader globalized economy is likely to be different from the process in manufacturing. Trans-border institutions are largely absent from primary agriculture. Farming is generally not the province of multinational corporations (MNCs). Most MNCs that exist in the sector are concerned with the supply sector (chemicals, fuel, fertilizer, and feed), the processing activities (e.g. sugar and dairy), and marketing and distribution (e.g. grain handling and selling). Even in the more advanced US agricultural sector the median size of business is still modest by manufacturing standards. Unlike in the automobile sector, complex webs of component suppliers are not likely to emerge. Farmers do buy from other farmers, particularly animal feeds and live animals. Also, food processors purchase their raw materials from farmers, sometimes under medium-term contracts. But only a few goods, such as highly processed foods, are "assembled" from internationally traded components. The path of integration from FDI lies more through the development of the domestic food industry, which may draw agriculture along with it into an international marketplace (Josling and Tangermann, 1998).

5.8.2 The agricultural sector

Because the return on capital in agricultural production has traditionally been rather low, this sector has rarely been a magnet for FDI and will probably continue to fail to attract substantial amounts of foreign capital. In addition, in many countries, foreign ownership of land is restricted, although there are frequently ways around such legislative hurdles.

The more optimistic side of the picture is that FDI in the food processing sector does take place. Although FDI has not been drawn to farm production, there has been some investment in more highly processed foods. It seems that investors prefer the rather more stable conditions of markets for consumer-ready foods. FDI has concentrated in confectionery, soft drinks, dairy and beer in most developing countries, but there is also some FDI in fruits and vegetables. In some cases, FDI can be reckoned to contribute significantly to farm income as well as to the development of marketing habits such as the provision of

good quality supplies on a regular basis. The key parameters governing investment are thus access to markets and the degree of market differentiation in the product. In more middle income developing countries investments are already being made, in particular in sub-sectors that produce differentiable products for middle class consumers. In the fruit and vegetable sectors the inputs needed by such processors for the local markets are limited in nature, unlike cereals or other basic foodstuffs (Josling and Tangermann, 1998).

From the point of view of a potential foreign investor, trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) are principal strategies to access foreign markets. As the world becomes increasingly interdependent, the linkages between these two strategies become increasingly important. Processed foods are the fastest growing market for United States agricultural exports and foreign affiliate sales have grown even faster than exports. Historically, exports were the primary means of accessing foreign markets. Foreign direct investment by agribusinesses provides a market access alternative that can be viewed as "tariff jumping." Foreign affiliate sales that stem from FDI are not subject to import tariffs or other trade barriers. For example, in 2000, FDI sales by US processed food companies were five times the amount of US exports--$150 billion versus $30 billion. The relationship between FDI and exports appears to be complementary from developed to developing countries. Thus the MNC benefits from profits made from the investment and some increase in exports as well. Unfortunately, in the fruit and vegetable sector these linkages are unlikely to be found. Most gain will come from exports or local sales of processed product. (Marchant, Manukyan and Koo, 2002).

A review of a few cases of FDI levels in three countries and one region provides some feel for the problems faced and the limited success.

(i) Vietnam

To date some US$ 2.81 billion in FDI has gone into the agricultural or agricultural processing sector in Vietnam. About ten percent has gone into the fruit and vegetable sector, a relatively high figure. Some of this investment has gone into export agriculture for the Asian market, particularly Japan, and for the ethnic Vietnamese market in the United States.

(ii) Costa Rica

FDI inflows to Costa Rica showed high growth rates during the 1990s. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) deemed the country's explicit policy to attract investments to be successful, as it did not only respond to a temporary trend of deregulation, privatization and liberalization. Although the high incidence of FDI contributed to economic growth, its effects have not translated into improvement of the internal economy due to poor linkages between FDI and local activities. Average underemployment remained relatively high at 12.5 percent. FDI has only contributed 7.6 percent of the growth in employment (ECLAC, 2002).

However, agriculture and tourism have been among the sectors contributing to employment growth. Although 68 percent of that growth went into the industrial sector and 4 percent to tourism, agriculture garnered 16 percent of the new jobs coming from FDI. Costa Rica has also enjoyed the presence of banana multinationals for over 100 years. These companies have made major investments in pineapple production, turning the country into a major exporter of fresh pineapples. They have also invested in melon production, processed banana production, mostly for baby foods, and in other processed food production for local and export markets. FDI has also been attracted from smaller investors to fern production for export to the United States of America.

(iii) Bolivia

During the 1990s Bolivia experienced a sharp increase in levels of FDI. FDI statistics, however, indicate that the hydrocarbon sector attracted 40 percent of inflows, the services sector 26 percent, telecommunications and utilities 17 percent and manufacturing 9 percent, while the agricultural sector does not even appear statistically. However, closer examination of the manufacturing sector indicates that 3.3 percent of investment went into food products and beverages. More significantly, 22.8 percent of the

production from this investment was exported. In those sectors most attractive to FDI, real wages increased, for example, by 28.3 percent in mining and hydrocarbon extraction, while they declined by 11.9 percent in agriculture. FDI has gone into skill intensive sectors, creating relative shortages of skilled labour, whereas agriculture remains dominated by un-skilled labour and an absence of FDI in actual production. Another interesting point in the Bolivian case is that investment has flowed into the country from neighbouring countries as well as the traditional sources of FDI in the Northern Hemisphere.

(iv) Africa

Many African countries have improved their FDI regulatory frameworks in recent years. Seven countries who have led this reform include Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tunisia and Uganda. By 1996 they were receiving 25 percent of Africa's FDI in spite of only having 10 percent of the continent's GDP (ICC, 2002). Egypt, Morocco and Nigeria have each attracted FDI, along with The United Republic of Tanzania. On closer analysis most of this FDI has gone into the hydrocarbon, mining and manufacturing sectors. However, in Mozambique, where the sugar sector has benefited, and in Morocco, where vegetable production has grown through FDI, there are exceptions.

In Morocco there is considerable investment by farmers and farm groups from Italy and Spain, seeking to lower labour costs on land available for purchase at lower prices or on good lease terms as compared to Europe. Advantageous market access via associate arrangements with the EC have stimulated this investment in high quality market sensitive vegetables and fruits, particularly as transport is generally by truck to markets in Europe.

Section 6: Alternative markets for non-traditional agricultural exports: fair trade and organic

THE FAIR TRADE MARKET

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The idea of "fair trade" as a practice began in a very limited way in the 1940s and 1950s. In Europe, Oxfam began importing and selling crafts made by Chinese refugees in The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. In 1964, it created the first Alternative Trading Organization (ATO) to import fairly traded produce. Parallel initiatives were also taking place in the Netherlands, with the creation of the importing organization S.O.S Wereldhandel (now Fair Trade Organizatie) in 1967.[38] During this time, the market was very small and specialist, and limited by outlets open to the ATOs. Products were principally durable and non agricultural, including handicrafts and textiles.

Poor commodity prices during the mid 1980s created difficulties for small-scale producers in developing countries. In 1988, in response to this, "fairly traded" coffee was imported into the Netherlands, under the Max Havelaar Keurmerk label. This was widely regarded as the outset of the "second generation" of fair trade initiatives and the beginning of standard setting and certification by independent organizations. It also permitted fair trade products to be distributed more widely, and not solely through ATOs.[39]

6.2 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MARKET FOR FAIR TRADE PRODUCE

6.2.1 Organization and certification

In the early years, fair trade initiatives were organized at national level and so the market appeared highly fragmented. The Fair-Trade Labelling Organizations (FLO) International was created in 1997 as an umbrella organization for 17 national fair trade labelling initiatives, in Europe the US, Canada and Japan. Its aim was to establish international standards for fair trade produce, to certify producers and to licence importers. Since 2003, the various national fair trade labels in Europe are being replaced by the new International Fair Trade Certification mark, although the US and Canada will continue to use their own labels.

FLO first developed product standards for coffee. These have been followed by standards for tea, cocoa, cane sugar and bananas, and for NTAEs such as honey, tropical fresh fruits and fruit juice. For the other NTAEs, such as tropical nuts, dried fruits, spices and herbal teas, there are currently no FLO standards.[40] This tends to limit the distribution of these products to the so-called "world" shops.[41] Development of FLO criteria for such products would open the possibility of selling through conventional channels and for reaching out to a wider consumer base.

For those products for which FLO standards exist, fair trade certification opens up the opportunity for producer groups or plantations to sell to conventional retailers, including the supermarkets, as well as to the ATOs.

In 2002, FLO established generic standards for production, based on smallholder and plantation-based agricultural systems. These include the following:

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[38] Bowen (2001).

[39] Excerpt from forthcoming publication: *Voluntary environmental and social standards, certification and labelling for tropical and horticultural products*. Commodity and Trade Division, FAO, Rome.

[40] It is not envisaged that FLO standards will be introduced for temperate fruits and vegetables because they are produced in both developed and developing countries.

[41] In the UK, further trading opportunities have been opened up for mail order sales through charities such as the Save the Children Fund and Oxfam. Whilst the bulk of the produce sold falls into the category of handicrafts and ethnic clothing, there are numerous fair trade food products, including dried fruits, chocolate, nuts, tea, coffee and sugar.

- *labour standards* —freedom of association and right to collective bargaining, criteria for wages, working hours and accommodation, occupational health and safety standards, the prohibiting of forced or child labour;

- *criteria for the organizational structures of producer organizations* — in particular that they should be fully democratic;

- *trading standards* — stipulating that traders should pay a "fair" price, a fair trade premium, offer advance payments and commit to a longer term trading relationship.[42]

In addition to these generic standards, there are also product-specific standards.

6.2.2 Demand for fair trade produce

Within the major demand centres — Europe, the United States and Japan — the fair trade market for the main FLO-certified products (coffee, tea, bananas and citrus juice) is most developed within Europe, but still relatively unimportant in Japan[43] and the United States. In the United States market only coffee sells in any volume. Even so, the total tonnage sold is very small. FLO reports that fair trade coffee sales in the US amounted to just 2 300 tonnes in 2002.[44] In Europe,[45] current estimates indicate that fair trade coffee sales amounted to 13 500 tonnes; bananas 36 600 tonnes; tea 1 000 tonnes and single strength citrus juice 1 300 tonnes.

There is some cross-over between fair trade and organic, particularly in the banana market where it is estimated that 25 percent of all fair trade bananas sold are also organic, principally from the Dominican Republic and Ecuador. The growth in demand for fair trade produce has been quite strong, but from an initially low base. Total fair trade banana imports into the EU are estimated to have grown from 12 500 tonnes in 1997 to 36 600 tonnes in 2002.

Recent experience indicates that the fair trade market can be quite fragile. For example, in the Netherlands, fair trade bananas gained a 10 percent share of the market after only a few months (Eurofruit, 1997). Problems with quality dented consumer confidence and the Dutch market has since failed to recover. In Belgium, sales also declined and, in 2001, had only recovered to their 1998 levels. In contrast, in Finland, sales of fair trade bananas are estimated to account for 5 percent of all banana sales, and in Switzerland for as much as 20 percent (FAO, op cit).

6.2.3 Supply of fair trade products

There is a structural over-supply of fair trade produce. For example, FLO (2002) reports that of 171 certified producer organizations only 80 sold coffee under fair trade conditions. Of those 80, FAO (op cit) estimates that around 30 percent of the coffee finds a home in the fair trade market, with the balance being sold by producer organizations into the conventional market.

The same is true for tea. FLO (FLO, 2002) reports that of 49 certified fair trade producer organizations, only 37 were able to sell even a percentage of their tea under the fair trade label due to over supply.[46] In 2001, it was reported that an association of small banana producers in El Oro in Ecuador was marketing around 30 percent of its bananas under the fair trade logo, with the balance sold as conventional.[47] In Europe, the supply of fair trade bananas initially did not meet demand, but the market is now well supplied. Fair trade bananas have not yet been introduced in the US markets, but efforts are now under way to find suppliers and to identify which supermarkets would be willing to offer this fruit.

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[42] Excerpt from forthcoming FAO publication: *Fair trade tea: concepts, criteria and markets*. Commodities and Trade Division, FAO, Rome.
[43] In Japan, there have been imports of fair trade bananas into Japan since the late 1980s by the ATO Altertrade. These bananas are sourced in the Philippines (so-called "Balangon" bananas) and are also organic, even though they do not bear the official "JAS organic" label.
[44] FLO (2002) statistics, Bonn, Germany (personal communication to FAO).
[45] The EU 15 + Switzerland and Norway.
[46] FLO (2002) Report 01/02: Mainstreaming fair trade labelling, Bonn, Germany.
[47] FAO (2001).

FLO has taken the unusual step, for a certification agency, of only issuing certificates to those producer groups which are able to demonstrate that they have a market for their fair trade produce. Because demand for fair trade produce is growing only slowly in absolute volume terms, and most registered suppliers are only finding a fair trade outlet for a percentage of their total output, it seems likely that any future growth in demand for products such as coffee, tea, sugar and bananas will be captured, initially, by existing registered producers. This effectively closes the door on new fair trade producers of these commodities.

The Agrofair company, which is 50 percent owned by producers, is the main importer of fair trade bananas.[48]

Agrofair has also been working to develop a market for fair trade mangoes, oranges and pineapples. It began importing fair trade pineapples from Costa Rica for the Co-op supermarket in the UK, having launched mangoes in the market in 2001 (Eurofruit, 2003).

6.2.4 The role of the supermarkets in the fair trade market for NTAEs

Supermarkets, and to a very much more limited extent the wholesale markets, are likely to be the major outlets for fair trade NTAEs. This has potential advantages and possible disadvantages for fair trade produce. Because NTAEs, particularly the tropical fruits and cut flowers, tend to be perishable they are unsuited for distribution through the traditional ATOs. Supermarkets will open up a market for these products which would not, otherwise, have existed.

Supermarkets are keen to develop highly efficient and low cost supply chains. As we note in Section 5, supermarkets have played a decisive role in defining how international trade in fresh fruit and vegetables is structured. This will be equally true for fair trade products, particularly where these include NTAEs such as the fresh tropical fruits. The rationalization of the supply chain for conventional fresh produce, which has resulted in UK category managers dealing with a single exporter in a sufficient spread of countries to ensure security of supplies, is likely to be mirrored in the case of fair trade produce sourcing.

Supermarkets are already asking for a "fair trade organic" banana and it is likely that this requirement would extend to other tropical fruits. Ease of supply chain management and availability of shelf-space are factors driving this requirement, but it has implications for producers that are able to meet the fair trade requirements but are unable to produce organic fruits.[49]

Supermarkets, and currently those in the UK and the Netherlands in particular, are also requiring increased levels of compliance with a range of grades and standards. Meeting these standards can be more difficult for small scale organizations, although they will have had some experience with the fair trade certification process.

6.2.5 Pricing practices for fair trade products

The pricing of fair trade products varies depending upon the commodity. For tea, farm gate or factory gate prices are based on market prices, and these vary according to the flavour, origin and quality of the tea. A fair trade premium is added to this price. In the case of coffee, the FLO standards set (fixed) minimum prices for robusta and arabica and add a price premium. Specific minimum prices are set for organic coffee. In the case of Cafédirect,[50] the FLO-minimum price of US$1.26 c/lb is paid for arabica coffee, plus a 10 percent fair trade premium.[51]

This price is intended to cover the costs of production (and compliance) and to give a living wage to the workers or smallholders involved in the coffee production. The fixed minimum price does help to protect

[48] Fair trade bananas are also imported into the UK by supermarket category managers such as Mack Multiples.
[49] For example, black sigatoka disease and crown rot remain major constraints to organic banana production.
[50] The company Cafédirect is a joint venture between four UK ATOs, it markets roast and ground coffee and instant coffee under the Cafédirect label.
[51] Tallontire (2000).

producers from the particular volatility of the world coffee price, but it has been criticized for being "de-linked" from world prices and for failing to transfer market signals.

The premium payable on Fair Trade bananas in El Oro, Ecuador was reported to be US$1.75 per box in 2001, equivalent to an extra 30 percent on the basic price (FAO, 2001).

For most growers of fair trade produce, the price they receive will be a composite of the prices earned in the conventional market and the prices earned in the fair trade market. Producers bear the costs of fair trade compliance across all output, regardless of whether it finds a conventional market or a fair trade market. However, they do not have to bear the certification costs.

The objective of FLO is to ensure that the price paid delivers a living wage for producers or workers. The premium is intended to be used to deliver some collective benefit to the group (or to the workers in the case of plantations). Producer groups may invest in social infrastructure such as a health clinic or in environmental improvements (water management, etc.). In some cases it is distributed direct to growers to assist with poverty alleviation, or it may be used to establish a revolving credit fund.

In the El Oro example, of the US$1.75 per box premium, 30 cents was distributed direct to growers, 40 cents to a project for social and environmental improvement; and US$1.05 on various forms of administration and organizational development. One challenge is to ensure that the premium paid does not get swallowed up in managing and administering the fair trade element of the group's banana sales. This said, case studies suggest that the organizational development of producer groups is often one of the greatest benefits of fair trade, because it places growers in a much stronger position when selling into the conventional market.

6.3 CHALLENGES IN THE MARKET FOR FAIR TRADE NTAEs

Because many of the NTAEs tend to be perishable, except in dried form[52] they are likely to rely almost exclusively on the supermarkets for their distribution. This is illustrated in the case of bananas. Sales to supermarkets carry with them their own particular set of challenges. The way that fresh produce sourcing is structured and the demands for traceability tend to favour the large commercial exporters with their own production capability. Smaller scale producer groups are not generally favoured as autonomous suppliers unless they are able to demonstrate considerable management capability.

The fact that combined demand for fair trade and organic produce is still small as a percentage of total demand, and consumers who buy fair trade may also be inclined to buy organic, suggests that a composite category "organic and fair trade" may be demanded increasingly by the supermarkets. Banafair of Germany, now markets a fair trade organic banana (called a fair trade bio banana) under its Banafair logo. In the UK, a trial programme has been launched by the Soil Association and the Fair Trade foundation to create a label which combines organic and fair trade certification schemes. South African table grapes, citrus and green beans, as well as table grapes from Egypt, are expected to be among the first fruit and vegetable lines included in the scheme (Biologic, 2003).

This may well set a trend for imported produce and may be one means for developing countries to more effectively penetrate the organic market for temperate produce in developed countries, which currently tends to favour locally-grown produce over imported equivalents.

Increasingly, the organic and fair trade movements are working together to ensure their initiatives are complementary. However, with both markets in oversupply the challenge will be to retain the integrity of the "fair trade" price premium within the composite price for a fair trade organic product. In other words will the price received be the sum of the organic premium and the fair trade premium or somewhat less? Whilst the fair trade movement will be very reluctant to accept any erosion of fair trade prices, there are already examples of traders negotiating discounts on conventionally-grown coffee, in exchange for a full priced consignment of fair trade coffee.

[52] As in dried banana chips, dried mango etc., for snacks.

THE ORGANIC MARKET[53]

6.4 INTRODUCTION

Much of what applies to the conventional market for NTAEs from developing countries is also true for organic produce. Developing country exporters must meet strict phytosanitary requirements. They face the same constraints with regard to the availability of air or sea freight, good internal infrastructure and an efficient cold chain, as their counterparts producing conventional produce. If they are selling to supermarkets, they must achieve the same high standards of traceability, good agricultural practice, and health and safety.

In addition to the challenges that they face as exporters of a high value, often highly perishable, product they also face challenges and constraints which are unique to the organic sector. It is these challenges which are the focus of the discussion in the remainder of this section.

6.5 KEY ISSUES IN THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF ORGANIC NTAEs

6.5.1 Crop production

Growing crops organically presents particular agronomic challenges which are not present in conventional agriculture. Managing crops without recourse to synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, whilst maintaining crop quality and soil fertility, requires considerable skill. For developing country producers with limited access to technical expertise and no government support this is often a process of trial and error.

For smallholder growers that have traditionally used little or no artificial inputs the transition to certified organic production often requires little change in current practices. Equally, the larger commercial farms and plantations tend to have access to greater technical expertise, the scope to build fertility through green manuring or running parallel livestock enterprises, and the cash flow to withstand the drop in yields that can occur when no agrochemicals or artificial fertilizers are applied.

Growers that appear to face the greatest difficulties in managing the transition from conventional agriculture to organic are those have become accustomed to using agrochemicals and artificial fertilizers, lack the knowledge to produce crops without recourse to these inputs and have production systems which are not self-sufficient in nutrients.[54] On the other hand, traditional low-input production systems may experience yield increases if correct organic practices are applied.

A lack of knowledge of the principles and methods of organic agriculture was one of the problems cited by FAO in its case studies of organic production in Zambia and Madagascar. In the Dominican Republic diseases in bananas (black sigatoka and crown rot) and vegetables (whitefly) are reportedly difficult to manage, whilst a lack of composting material to maintain soil fertility was also identified as a constraint.

6.5.2 Phytosanitary and other import requirements

The phytosanitary requirements for imported organic produce in the major end-user markets are the same as those for conventional produce, and these are described in more detail in Section 3 and Section 5. However, their strict enforcement has special consequences for consignments of imported organic produce. For example, in Japan, the high phytosanitary requirements can routinely require methyl bromide fumigation of imported produce. Tough rules also apply at United States customs posts where, if "actionable" pests are found, the consignment must be fumigated, destroyed or returned. For exporters of organic produce fumigation is particularly costly because the organic status of the consignment is lost.

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[53] The FAO/ITC/CTA report published in 2001: *World markets for organic fruit and vegetables: opportunities for developing countries in the production and export of organic horticultural products* is the major document source for this section.

[54] Many smallholders in developing countries do not have access to livestock manure and so are constrained to produce under a "stockless arable" system. Such systems can be managed organically but to be successful they need to include legumes which are cut and mulched in-situ as part of a rotation.

6.5.3 Certification requirements

The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) has established private voluntary basic standards for organic production, while the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Committee has adopted guidelines for the production, processing, marketing and labelling of organic foods. However, in practice, neither of these is used as a universal standard, and many developed countries, including the United States, Canada, Japan and the EU, have defined their own organic standards. Producers and exporters of organic fruit and vegetables seeking to sell their produce to developed countries, have to meet the rules established by the importing country concerned and to gain organic certification from a body recognized by the importing country.

In the United States, any fruit and vegetable labelled or shipped as organic will require certification by an approved certifier based on the US National Organic Standards (NOS). In the EU, produce from the seven countries on the Article 11 list[55] can be imported straightforwardly, as for conventional produce. For countries not on the Article 11 list, which include the vast majority of the EU's suppliers, an importer will need an individual permit to import.

Certification can be costly. In addition, organic producers worldwide cite the vast amount of paperwork involved in meeting and maintaining organic status as a major cost to their business.

6.5.4 Demand for imported agricultural produce

The market for organic produce has grown strongly in the EU and the United States, albeit from a relatively low initial base. The United States and Europe now have markets of roughly equal size, with retail sales forecast to reach, respectively, some US$12 billion and US$ 10.5 billion in 2003.[56] Japan's sales of organic produce are expected to reach only US$400 million in 2003, although sales in the more important "green" product[57] category were of the order of US$2.5 billion.[58]

From initially high annual growth rates during the late 1990s — 20 percent to 30 percent cited in many markets — the growth in demand is slowing. There are marked country and regional differences. In Germany, organic fruit and vegetable sales are still estimated to be growing at 8 percent and 15 percent per annum, respectively. In Denmark and Austria, both relatively mature markets where organic produce already holds a fairly high market share, the growth in organic food sales was found to be low or zero.

The potential for growth in the organic fresh produce sector, has to be judged against the potential for growth in the retail sector overall. European consumers' growing preference for eating out has meant that retail sales of food and drink are reported to be at a standstill (Eurofruit, 2003). This means that in the retail (principally supermarket) sector growth in the sale of organic produce will have to take place largely at the expense of conventionally-grown produce.

The major outlet for fresh organic produce remains the supermarkets. In Finland, for example, it is estimated that 90 percent of organic foods are marketed through the supermarket chains. The figure is not so high elsewhere in Europe. In the UK, the mainstream supermarkets are believed to account for around 70 percent of sales of organic produce, with farm shops and local vegetable box schemes contributing a significant 16 percent. However, they are likely to account for the majority, probably well over 90 percent, of sales of imported produce.

This means that exporters of fresh organic produce must meet all the stringent demands of the supermarkets as well as the additional challenge of supplying quality produce without recourse to

[55] The Article 11 list includes countries that are able to export products certified by an approved domestic certification body to the EU without the need for additional certification or accreditation. The countries on this list include Israel, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Australia and two developing countries, Argentina and Costa Rica.
[56] ITC (2002).
[57] Japan has a catch-all category of "green labelled" products. This category includes products grown with no artificial inputs, but it also includes products grown with some artificial inputs. Produce in the "reduced use of agrochemicals category" accounted for around 68 percent of green label produce in 2001. New Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) for organic agriculture were implemented in 2000.
[58] ITC, op. cit.

artificial inputs. The supermarkets are also highly demanding, judging (probably unfairly) the quality of organic fruits and vegetables in exactly the same way that they judge their conventionally-grown alternatives.

One of the barriers to the export of fresh organic produce is at consumer level. Many consumers of organic produce are also concerned about "food miles". In many European countries, consumers tend to opt for locally-grown conventional produce in preference to imported organic produce. In the UK, the highest level of penetration for organic produce is achieved for temperate crops that are traditionally grown domestically, although penetration levels are reasonably high for traditionally consumed (and imported) fruits such as oranges and bananas. This is true also in Germany. In Switzerland, the rules of Bio-Suisse, the leading national organic label, expressly forbid air freighted organic food. The preference in Europe is for domestic fruits and vegetables, or for vegetables from neighbouring countries.

Many European consumers are reported to be sceptical about the reliability of certification mechanisms abroad. Strong marketing efforts may be required to offset the current mistrust and bias against imported organic produce. Some countries have already succeeded in establishing a "green" or "fresh produce" image, such as Chile and Costa Rica, and this should help the marketing of their organic produce.

6.5.5 Processed products

Because of the difficulties and costs involved in storing and exporting relatively small quantities of organic produce, one option for developing countries is to transform more produce at origin. This is not without its problems and there are issues, such as tariff levels on processed products and the management (and cost) of installing separate organic processing lines, which have to be taken into account.

The FAO case studies indicate that there is already some moderate success in exporting processed products. The major single market is the citrus (orange) juice market. Brazil dominates the supply of organic frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The single strength organic orange juice market is dominated by Israel, with Brazil and Costa Rica also being important suppliers.[59] The Dominican Republic has developed organic export markets for dried coconut, mango puree and concentrated mango juice. Madagascar's exports of organic fruit (papayas, mangoes, guavas, pineapple and passion fruit) are made solely in the form of juice and pulp.[60]

6. 6 CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

There is a view that organic production methods are more suited to developing country agriculture and that this is an area of potential growth both for TAEs and NTAEs. In practice, with the exception of small scale traditional agricultural systems which have used little or no artificial inputs, most developing country agricultural systems have come to rely on artificial fertilizers and agrochemicals in order to maintain the yields and quality of produce. The transition to organic farming represents as big a challenge to developing country producers as it does to producers in developed countries. Arguably, the challenges are greater in developing countries: pests and disease are more difficult to control in wetter, more humid growing conditions, and in perennial crops; whilst the transition to organic farming is made harder by the absence of adequate research and extension advice.

Producing and exporting conventional fresh produce is a high risk business. The risks are even greater when it comes to the production and export of organic produce. At the producer level, there is the risk of substantial yield or quality reduction, additional costs of organic certification and compliance and considerable uncertainty about the final value of the produce. At the exporter level, rigorous quality control is necessary both to meet the standards of the importers but also to ensure that phytosanitary standards are met. Again, this is costly and high levels of rejection may be necessary to maintain

[59] FAO (2003).

[60] An attempt to export apples to Germany failed because the apples were found to be infected by "bitter bit", which resulted in spotting throughout the apple. This illustrates the difficult of exporting high quality organic fruit, particularly when it is in competition with apples grown in, or close to, the export markets themselves.

standards.[61] Nevertheless, Harris *et al*. (2001) argue that the rigours of organic certification make small-scale organic farmers more likely to be acceptable as a source of produce than smallholder conventional farmers.[62]

The organic market also remains small-scale and vulnerable to over-supply and declining price premiums. This is an added risk. In Europe, there has been support for farmers during the conversion process, which is intended to compensate for the reduced yields during this period. In some European countries ongoing payments have been made to organic farmers on environmental grounds. Developing countries do not benefit from equivalent support. They may also be hampered by poor macro-economic policy which discourages investment or further increases investor risk. For example, unstable land tenure systems may deter farmers from converting to organic cultivation, since a transition period of two years is often required before products can be sold as organic. Farmers consider this period of low yields and prices as an investment which is worth making only if they can keep the land long enough to benefit from higher prices once they have obtained certification. Subsidies on agrochemicals may have a similar effect.

Taken together, the risks inherent in the production and export of fresh produce are such that they may only be absorbed by the much larger scale, commercial farming operations in developing countries (possibly in concert with smaller scale out growers) which already have a track record of producing and exporting fresh produce to supermarket standards. In some cases, however, groups of small farmers supported by an external organization (e.g. development agency or trading company) have been able to set up internal systems that enabled them to export successfully.

[61] Savid of Germany, which imports organic bananas, comments that organic bananas must undergo a strict selection process at the pack-house and then again at the destination port (Biologic, 2003).
[62] Harris et al. (2001).

Section 7: Conclusions

The analysis of the FAOSTAT data presented in Section 2, indicates that trade in non-traditional agricultural exports, including fruits and vegetables and selected speciality and processed products, is currently worth at least US$30 billion annually. If we exclude the traditional export crops, i.e., bananas and citrus, then developing countries held a 56 percent share of world trade in fruit and vegetables by value in 2001. In this same year, developing countries also accounted for two-thirds of trade in selected speciality products, such as chillies, ginger and garlic, and for 50 percent of trade in selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs.

Across a broad range of NTAEs, developing countries have been gaining market share at the expense of the developed countries. This has been particularly marked in the case of trade in vegetables and speciality products, in which developing countries have taken the lion's share of the very substantial growth in global trade during the last decade.

In the fruit, vegetables and speciality products sectors[63] the increase in the dollar value of developing countries' exports has kept pace with the increase in traded volumes during the past decade. This is positive trend for which there are two main reasons. First, developing countries have had some degree of success in adding value to existing export products, and have moved downstream into the production of packaged and labelled "high care" products, such as trimmed beans, sliced fruits etc. They have also been successful in diversifying into the production and export of produce with higher unit values, such as berries and asparagus. Second, despite a substantial increase in export availability there would still appear to be a reasonably high elasticity of demand for these non-traditional exports.

7.1 CURRENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE MARKET FOR NTAEs

The non-traditional agricultural export market is dominated by just a handful of countries and many of these, such as Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Costa Rica, are leading developing country exporters of more than one product. Other countries are dominant in the market for one product: Kenya for green beans, Malaysia for minor tropical fruits, Thailand for minor fresh fruits and Zimbabwe for green peas, for example. There is also a very strong regional concentration, led by Latin America, which dominates developing country exports of fruits.

Many of these countries have been long-established in the export market. It is these countries which have also tended to be most prominent and innovative in the development of export markets for new fruits and vegetables, and for value-adding at origin. They are also the countries most able to take advantage of the niche marketing opportunities for more specialist produce, including organic. This is not altogether surprising. These countries have an established infrastructure (physical, commercial and organizational) which has been built up over a number of years to support the export of the "core" NTAEs. They enjoy economies of scale throughout the supply chain and this makes them well placed to take advantage of opportunities to add value, or to further diversify their export base.

In addition to those countries which are well-established in the export market for non-traditional products, there are those, like India and China in particular, which are very large scale producers of a range of non-traditional crops, but are currently modest exporters. Both these countries have the capability to become large scale, very low cost exporters across a wide range of non-traditional products, as China is already beginning to demonstrate.

Despite the relative success stories for a number of countries, it is clear that certain regions and a large number of countries have only a very limited participation in the market for non-traditional products. LDCs, for example, account for only 0.5 percent of world fruit trade and only 0.8 percent of world vegetable trade, and even this is shipped by just a handful of countries, such as Niger, Burkina Faso and Madagascar. Sub-Saharan Africa, as a region, is also poorly represented. Of the leading developing

[63] It is not possible to compare volume data for the processed/partially transformed products because of the different units used (tins, kilos, litres) in recording trade.

country exporters from this region, only Zimbabwe, Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire (pineapples) play a leading role in world fruit and vegetable trade.

The final characteristic of the market for NTAEs is that the majority of trade takes place between developing countries and developed countries. Outside the Far East, where there is substantial inter-country trade in mangoes, other fresh fruits and tropical fruits, trade between developing countries is extremely limited. Where it does take place it is confined principally to the counter-seasonal fruits, such as pears, apples and grapes. Low demand is the main reason for the limited extent of south-south trade, whether this is because of income, taste or the fact that many of the products are grown, and widely available, throughout developing countries. Where the latter is the case, import tariffs and other import measures, such as outright bans, can be a significant barrier to inter-developing country trade.

7.2 DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESS IN THE NTAE SECTOR AND THE CHALLENGES FOR NEW ENTRANTS

The global market for non-traditional agricultural produce is both valuable and dynamic. Supermarkets have played an important role in increasing the opportunities for developing countries to produce and supply high value and innovative NTAEs. Against the backdrop of falling prices for primary commodities during the past decade, it is not surprising that diversifying their production and/or export base has become a major objective for many developing countries.

Import tariffs, phytosanitary rules and other measures are often perceived as the major barrier to trade for developing country exporters. In practice, the greatest challenge for existing and new entrants to the NTAE market is to meet the high standards of compliance set by the supermarkets and large retailers. It is these end-users which represent the major outlet for the NTAEs and which now set the benchmark by which all suppliers must conform.

Existing producers of NTAEs must:

- innovate continuously, both product presentation and product line, in order to maintain and increase market share;
- strive to lower costs throughout the supply chain to take advantage of economies of scale, in order to maintain cost competitiveness;

and,

- invest in the capital equipment and technology needed throughout the supply chain, in order to meet the demands of new legislation and the standards required by major destination buyers.

New entrants to the NTAE market must achieve all of the above, but they must also:

- identify, produce and market a non-traditional agricultural product to a sufficiently high standard to meet the demands of the major global retailers and processors;

and,

- do so on a scale, and with the level of efficiency necessary, for them to be at least as cost competitive as existing producers and exporters.

There are several important pre-conditions for the successful establishment of NTAEs, including technical expertise, a well-structured production and export sector and a highly efficient supply chain from field through to port or airport. Those countries that have a long-established presence in the export market, as exporters of both traditional and non-traditional produce, have invested heavily in the technology and infrastructure needed to manage all stages of the supply chain highly efficiently.
The leading developing country exporters of non-traditional produce can now claim to have considerable technical expertise, high levels of local and foreign direct investment, unrivalled cold chain storage facilities and excellent relations with leading importers in Europe and the United States.

To create similarly favourable conditions among fledgling producers and exporters of NTAEs requires a highly integrated or "joined up" approach, which removes barriers to development and fosters success.

However, among the least developed countries there is unlikely to be a quick fix. Many of the advantages that are enjoyed by current exporters of NTAEs exist because of the development that has taken place elsewhere in the economy. For example, whilst an open and competitive market for freight is very important — particularly given the prominence of freight costs in total c.i.f. costs — this cannot overcome the innate disadvantages that some developing countries face in the freight market. The near collapse of Malawian rose exports with the withdrawal of air services to the Netherlands, demonstrates just how vulnerable export-orientated businesses can be when the underlying freight market is relatively narrow.

In a similar vein, pineapple exports in Côte d'Ivoire would never have developed as fast or reached the current level of volumes without the established banana tonnage; exports of mangoes and coconuts benefited from the same "drag" effect. The strong tourist economy in Kenya has had important spin-offs for air freight availability, whilst the recent downturn in Zimbabwe's tourist industry has adversely affected the cost and availability of air freight for fresh produce exporters.

Similar points can be made throughout the entire supply chain, highlighting the importance of a "virtuous circle" which makes it comparatively easy for existing suppliers to expand and diversify further, and much more difficult for new entrants to break into the market and compete on equal terms.

Many of the pre-conditions for the success of NTAE projects do not need to be restated, not least because they apply equally to all investment projects. They must be founded on a sound investment plan for a product for which there is a long term and reasonably assured market. The other preconditions for the success of NTAE projects can be divided into two categories: those which may be innate (climate, rainfall, soils, distance from end-user markets) and those which can be created.

It is generally accepted that the impetus for new development must come from the private sector; the public sector has neither the capacity nor the business acumen to identify potential investments. However, governments and other public sector bodies do have an important role to play in creating the right macro and micro-economic environment for good investment projects to succeed. There are a number of areas in which sound policy making can play a role, and these are summarized below.

7.2.1 Labour market

Good standards of education are essential to ensure that the workforce is of a sufficiently high calibre to deliver products of the standard and quality required by destination buyers. Labour laws must also meet international standards and expectations.

Technical assistance can be particularly vital in NTAE promotion projects, particularly in the introduction of new products, packaging and technologies, such as a cool chain. To be able to draw entirely from the local labour force is obviously most desirable, but where the skills are not available locally it must be possible to bring in suitably trained outside personnel. Foreign companies often experience difficulties in securing the necessary clearance for expatriate personnel and this can act as a major disincentive to investment.

Government intervention in the labour market can reduce competitiveness. In Senegal, for example, the government placed restrictions on the employment of short term and casual staff, and this increased Senegal's labour costs relative to those of its main competitors.

7.2.2 Land tenure

This is an issue in many developing countries where land may be tribal or leasehold. The NTAE sector often requires considerable start-up capital, often including investment in irrigation infrastructure. Security of tenure is essential for producers, not least for those that must raise loans with the banks. If land cannot be purchased outright then producers need to be able to lease land for a sufficiently long

period to be able to recoup any investment. One of the key constraints to developing the Ethiopian horticultural sector has been uncertainty about land policy, particularly with respect to security of tenure. Legislation protecting tenants rights and formalising the landlord/tenant relationship are essential where land is leased.

Rules preventing ownership of land by foreign companies can also hinder efforts to develop NTAEs, as was the case in the Mahaweli region in Sri Lanka.

7.2.3 Monetary policy

The evidence from the literature is that Kenya's development of NTAEs has been enhanced by a liberalized market for foreign exchange, whilst, in contrast, Senegal's has been hampered by an over-valued exchange rate. There is no doubt that a sound exchange rate policy and access to foreign exchange to purchase imported inputs are key criteria for investors. Equally, important are the cost and availability of capital. High and volatile interest rates represent a major cost, and deterrent, to investors. In Ecuador, the government created more favourable investment conditions, which encouraged foreign direct investment by Colombian cut flower producers. In Uganda, macro-economic reforms have encouraged diversification into NTAEs.

7.2.4 Fiscal and other policy incentives

Zero rated duties on inputs and outputs and the rationalization of the tariff structure on imported inputs are cited as reasons for the success of the Kenyan and, more recently, the Zimbabwean NTAE sectors. Other fiscal or financial incentives, including tax breaks, low rates of corporation tax and pre/post shipment finance schemes have also been important.

Grants and subsidies have played an important role in establishing the pre-eminence of a number of the leading exporters of non-traditional crops, and when applied on a targeted basis still have an important role to play in developing projects in the NTAE sector. In Chile and Israel, the common forms of subsidy have been low interest production credits, subsidies on production infrastructure and material inputs, and grants and low interest loans for investment in processing and storage facilities. Fundaciòn Chile, the Israel Citrus Marketing Board and the former South African Citrus Board conducted direct advertising campaigns, both in domestic and external markets. Most countries within the European Union now provide direct payments to organic producers to assist in the development of that sector.

7.2.5 Maintaining grades and standards

Increasingly, the trend is away from public grades and standards, towards the private grades and standards imposed by the large supermarkets and processors. Governments still have an active role to play in ensuring that SPS standards and MRLs continue to be met, not least because if one exporter has problems all exporters from that country can be penalized. In other areas, the government, or donor agencies, can play an important role in supporting private sector initiatives to encourage common grades and standards across commodities.

7.2.6 Infrastructure

The efficiency of supply chain from production through to export is a major determinant of cost competitiveness and of critical importance for perishable products. The logistical infrastructure cannot generally be met solely by investment from the private sector and governments have a role to play in making the necessary investments in public sector infrastructure, such as roads and railways. They may also have a role to play in directly financing or encouraging private sector investment in more specific infrastructure such as cold storage facilities at airports or ports.

Because freight costs often account for a high percentage of the total cost of producing NTAEs, it is essential that the government pursues policies which result in a low cost and competitive market for storage, handling and transport throughout the supply chain. Dismantling state-run monopolies in freight and ground handling, introducing competition among carriers, cleverly managing unionized stevedores,

ensuring competitive freight handling fees and privatising export terminals, can all assist in reducing transport costs and enhancing export competitiveness.

7.2.7 Assistance to small-scale producers

The trend towards large scale, integrated producer/exporter operations, now makes it even more difficult for small scale producers to participate in the market for NTAEs. Private sector initiatives to support pool marketing and outgrower schemes have been successful in Zimbabwe and in Kenya and could be replicated elsewhere. These schemes have enabled smallholders to meet the scale, quality and traceability requirements which are now demanded by the major international buyers.

Many of the most successful smallholder schemes, in a wide range of traditional and non-traditional commodities, are initiated and led by the private sector. However, more financial assistance could be provided by governments and/or donor agencies to support those initiatives, such as revolving credit funds, extension advice, training, building of cold stores etc., which are currently financed by the private sector.

7.2.8 Availability of key inputs

There are a number of inputs which are critical in the production of high value exports. The quality, cost and availability of packaging is very important. In the short term, packing materials can be imported, but in the long term local manufacturing capacity needs to be developed. Organic products have special requirements and may need to be packaged in biodegradable packaging.

Timely access to, often specialist, agrochemicals and fertilizers is also essential. One problem identified in the horticultural sector in Ethiopia was the time taken to gain approval for the import of a new agrochemical. This also raises the question of whether it is really necessary for countries such as Ethiopia to replicate the testing and approval process already carried out by the regulatory authorities in the United States and Europe. Approval of an input (particularly a pesticide) in the developed importing country, which usually involves extensive and expensive testing and research, should be sufficient for a product to be used on imports or domestic production in the importing country.

7.2.9 Investment and ownership

Rules governing the investment and ownership by foreign companies can be a major deterrent to attracting foreign direct investment. In turn, this can prevent mergers/acquisitions taking place which create greater vertical integration in the supply chain and engender greater efficiency and cost savings. Foreign capital has been central to the development of NTAEs in a number of instances, including cut flowers in Ethiopia, Asian vegetable exports from Kenya and the production and packaging of tomatoes in Mexico.

7.2.10 Niche markets

Developing countries have experienced some success participating in niche markets, such as those for organic and fair trade produce, but these markets remain relatively small in absolute volume terms. Most registered suppliers are only finding a fair trade market for a relatively low percentage of their total output, with the balance being sold into the conventional market. Any future growth in demand for fair trade products such as tea, coffee and bananas will tend to be captured by existing registered producers, which makes it difficult for new entrants. It is also likely that the market for the "new generation" of fair trade products, such as mangoes and pineapples, will be met by those countries which are already established exporters of these products.

Exporters of organic NTAEs, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables, face exactly the same constraints as exporters of conventional produce. But they also face challenges and constraints which are unique to the organic sector. The transition to organic agriculture represents at least as big a challenge to developing countries as it does to developed countries. Rigorous quality control is necessary and high levels of

rejection may be necessary to meet standards. The organic market also remains small scale and vulnerable to over-supply and downward pressure on premiums.

Because the risks inherent in producing organic produce are considerable, they are only likely to be absorbed by the much larger scale farming operations in developing countries and may not offer the perceived benefits to small scale producers, except perhaps where they operate as under the umbrella of an outgrower scheme, or similar, and have access to centralized technical advice, shared logistics and pool marketing.

7.2.11 Risks

The major risk facing producers diversifying products is structural over-supply and falling prices, and this is of primary concern to policy makers and investors. The market for NTAEs has been buoyant during the last decade and unit values appear to have held up reasonably well. This has been helped by continuous innovation in the type of products being marketed and by the fact that demand has kept place with supply. However, the NTAE market is still potentially vulnerable to the kind of supply shocks that have typified many of the traditional commodity markets and to dominance by one or two large producers. Policy makers need to be mindful of this risk and planned projects must always be based on careful and thorough market research.

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ANNEX 1

A1.1: Total world trade in non-traditional agricultural exports, by value - fruits, 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million U.S. dollars					
Avocados	116	98	122	150	159	141	183	204	240	228
Mangoes	195	235	231	253	303	298	333	311	321	346
Papayas	37	45	49	60	72	64	101	86	100	115
Pineapples	158	168	176	189	222	250	255	294	280	315
Apples	1 388	1 287	1 400	1 821	1 907	1 727	1 567	1 573	1 446	1 513
Grapes	909	985	1 109	1 188	1 342	1 441	1 323	1 492	1 793	1 705
Cantaloupes and other melons	297	296	333	337	320	389	431	448	439	415
Pears	413	411	440	529	566	649	559	557	563	552
Strawberries	186	169	213	227	239	210	267	276	261	278
Fruit, fresh[2/]	207	200	236	265	358	371	243	317	341	385
Tropical fruit, fresh[2/]	71	82	81	85	95	85	75	92	97	100
Other[1/]	1 352	1 292	1 457	1 589	1 755	1 694	1 651	1 609	1 930	1 993
Other[3/]	5 345	5 178	5 695	6 296	6 455	6 633	6 375	6 010	5 818	5 881
WORLD Total	**10 673**	**10 446**	**11 542**	**12 989**	**13 793**	**13 953**	**13 364**	**13 269**	**13 628**	**13 826**
of which:										
Developing	6 158	5 911	6 308	7 267	7 957	8 037	7 933	7 963	7 971	8 257
Developed	4 516	4 535	5 234	5 722	5 836	5 916	5 430	5 306	5 657	5 569

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ List of other fruits includes: inter alia, stone fruit (apricots, peaches etc.), berries (raspberries, blueberries etc.), cashewapple, kiwi fruit, figs and dates.

2/ Not specified elsewhere.

3/ Includes bananas and citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruits, lemons etc.).

A1.2: Total world trade in non-traditional agricultural exports, by value - vegetables, 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million U.S. dollars					
Green beans	77	97	119	115	104	118	124	112	135	134
Tomatoes	662	884	988	1 225	1 251	1 375	1 577	1 397	1 594	1 694
Green corn	20	17	21	28	23	33	25	24	28	34
Asparagus	170	200	226	259	269	303	331	448	418	277
Aubergines	39	38	46	56	52	54	68	64	76	84
Onions and Shallots	140	155	197	237	215	191	215	214	219	216
Onions, dry	365	377	588	635	548	518	624	540	447	486
Cabbages	155	194	221	239	242	250	267	265	273	263
Green peas	24	31	43	53	47	57	67	59	57	51
Other[1/]	2 216	2 553	2 777	3 259	3 238	3 404	3 633	3 502	3 804	4 324
WORLD Total	**3 867**	**4 545**	**5 226**	**6 105**	**5 988**	**6 303**	**6 931**	**6 625**	**7 050**	**7 563**
of which:										
Developing	2 025	2 507	2 790	3 469	3 282	3 416	3 894	3 765	4 057	4 427
Developed	1 842	2 038	2 436	2 636	2 706	2 887	3 038	2 860	2 993	3 136

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ List of other vegetables includes: inter alia, artichokes, lettuce, spinach, cauliflower, pumpkins, squash, gourds, cucumbers, gherkins, leeks, broad beans, string beans, carrots, okra and mushrooms.

A1.3: Total world trade in non-traditional agricultural exports, by volume - fruits, 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					thousand tonnes					
Avocados	124	113	141	180	213	165	236	212	281	249
Mangoes	223	271	279	312	372	439	501	506	561	590
Papayas	54	76	84	100	119	113	129	152	173	192
Pineapples	567	601	639	650	678	746	721	838	848	953
Apples	2 675	3 045	3 055	3 354	3 363	3 567	3 347	3 357	3 478	3 655
Grapes	1 062	1 106	1 223	1 241	1 393	1 606	1 507	1 668	2 012	1 892
Cantaloupes and other melons	532	660	734	701	866	985	1 214	1 189	1 118	1 009
Pears	721	713	825	860	893	1 101	1 029	1 035	1 054	1 120
Strawberries	107	104	130	144	145	127	156	187	168	209
Fruit, fresh[2/]	484	458	523	493	675	513	402	550	622	716
Tropical fruit, fresh[2/]	91	122	109	111	135	108	102	124	146	143
Other[1/]	1 556	1 529	1 787	1 633	2 103	2 040	1 988	2 259	2 687	2 734
Other[3/]	15 579	16 275	17 543	18 056	18 323	19 244	18 927	18 567	19 187	19 642
WORLD Total	**23 774**	**25 074**	**27 073**	**27 837**	**29 278**	**30 752**	**30 261**	**30 645**	**32 337**	**33 104**
of which:										
Developing	16 792	17 466	18 532	19 447	20 926	21 591	21 722	22 201	22 676	23 483
Developed	6 982	7 608	8 540	8 390	8 351	9 161	8 539	8 445	9 660	9 621

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ List of other fruits includes: inter alia, stone fruit (apricots, peaches etc.), berries (raspberries, blueberries etc.), cashewapple, kiwi fruit, figs and dates.

2/ Not specified elsewhere.

3/ Includes bananas and citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruits, lemons etc.).

A1.4: Total world trade in non-traditional agricultural exports, by volume - vegetables, 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					thousand tonnes					
Green beans	90	107	108	129	121	120	147	136	162	152
Tomatoes	1 132	1 505	1 525	1 854	1 818	2 110	2 436	2 249	2 192	2 389
Green corn	46	39	39	56	47	113	51	51	56	62
Asparagus	60	86	91	92	86	97	105	126	139	138
Aubergines	69	78	78	87	98	106	134	134	157	149
Onions and Shallots	280	320	359	380	401	408	484	490	488	451
Onions, dry	1 597	1 654	2 409	2 320	2 555	2 276	2 551	2 712	2 481	2 604
Cabbages	413	521	583	582	597	643	664	742	677	748
Green peas	27	43	60	52	61	69	83	69	68	61
Other[1/]	3 843	4 484	4 777	5 119	5 440	5 684	6 205	6 545	6 670	7 186
WORLD Total	**7 557**	**8 836**	**10 028**	**10 671**	**11 223**	**11 626**	**12 860**	**13 254**	**13 089**	**13 942**
of which:										
Developing	4 255	5 303	5 652	6 370	6 753	6 701	7 965	7 867	7 747	8 800
Developed	3 302	3 533	4 376	4 301	4 469	4 925	4 895	5 387	5 342	5 142

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ List of other vegetables includes, inter alia, artichokes, lettuce, spinach, cauliflower, pumpkins, squash, gourds, cucumbers, gherkins, leeks, broad beans, string beans, carrots, okra and mushrooms.

A1.5: World exports of selected speciality NTAEs, by volume, 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					thousand tonnes					
Chillies and Peppers, green	383.0	425.1	471.2	530.6	596.7	615.2	655.1	719.0	757.8	829.5
Ginger	117.5	151.4	157.0	206.0	166.5	162.7	146.5	194.8	233.0	242.3
Garlic	297.1	517.1	400.8	404.9	449.7	453.3	533.7	831.4	670.2	798.6

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
					thousand tonnes					
Cut Flowers[1/]	1 240.0	1 490.3	1 547.7	1 689.3	1 936.5	2 257.5	2 151.6	2 088.5	2 346.3	2 316.5
Medicinal Plants[1/]	328.2	362.9	378.6	411.3	463.4	476.4	492.2	453.6	457.1	508.2

Source: FAOSTAT and FAO estimates.

1/ Includes Intra EC-trade

A1.6: World exports of selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs, by volume, 1992-2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					thousand tonnes					
Fruit, prepared[1/]	2 002.1	2 008.0	2 298.4	2 325.9	2 569.3	2 561.3	2 598.3	2 699.3	2 982.6	3 148.5
Vegetables, prepared[1/]	1 115.3	1 207.8	1 306.6	1 310.8	1 299.8	1 306.4	1 473.5	1 466.4	1 537.2	1 630.7
Tomato Paste	659.8	713.3	690.2	769.2	802.4	982.8	943.8	965.9	1 054.9	1 166.6
Pineapples, canned	1 012.6	1 028.3	1 068.2	937.7	955.1	736.3	714.5	1 002.3	1 012.5	987.8
Apple juice	162.7	196.1	276.7	271.2	318.5	366.5	427.4	396.2	540.5	620.2
Apple juice conc.	351.6	389.8	429.0	381.5	417.4	438.0	394.5	418.5	491.3	608.8
Tomatoes, peeled	250.9	347.2	338.2	362.7	355.1	368.7	338.6	393.0	378.4	373.4
Sweet Corn, processed	194.6	217.0	223.8	244.1	298.3	336.7	342.9	341.1	362.9	343.9
Mushrooms, canned	258.8	253.1	292.1	315.3	274.9	238.0	227.9	261.6	352.3	337.3
Pineapple juice	159.9	162.7	221.4	224.7	205.7	169.0	206.6	226.6	321.7	318.1
Fruit, dried[1/]	112.0	121.3	140.0	135.4	182.0	183.7	131.3	141.0	237.0	184.5
Tomato juice	25.0	29.6	50.3	89.7	85.8	101.5	95.7	48.8	53.2	47.1
Mushrooms, dried	28.7	32.4	37.8	38.5	36.7	40.2	37.2	34.1	41.5	38.1
Tropical fruit, dried[1/]	1.5	10.4	4.0	15.0	44.0	102.1	28.2	34.0	103.8	34.4
Pineapple juice conc.	49.9	47.4	55.8	67.2	75.0	59.3	55.7	68.5	27.0	25.4
Mango Pulp	35.9	32.3	43.3	43.7	7.0	6.2	5.6	6.4	6.9	7.7
Mango juice	7.0	7.9	5.3	8.8	14.9	19.2	14.8	17.7	5.2	5.8
Tomato juice conc.	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.2	2.5

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Not specified elsewhere

Table A1.7: World exports of selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs by value, 1992-2001

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
		million US$									
Apple juice conc.	**World Total**	**453**	**360**	**397**	**567**	**584**	**487**	**336**	**397**	**463**	**503**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	252	245	296	357	357	318	219	223	370	369
	Developing Countries	201	115	101	210	227	170	117	174	92	134
Apple juice	**World Total**	**165**	**153**	**187**	**243**	**313**	**295**	**271**	**279**	**381**	**374**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	142	132	164	196	233	207	163	151	180	178
	Developing Countries	24	21	23	47	80	88	108	128	200	196
Mushrooms, canned	**World Total**	**369**	**317**	**400**	**481**	**378**	**291**	**271**	**310**	**370**	**359**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	77	60	78	73	67	62	61	88	97	101
	Developing Countries	292	257	322	408	311	229	210	222	273	258
Mushrooms, dried	**World Total**	**267**	**240**	**382**	**485**	**284**	**289**	**255**	**244**	**260**	**234**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	90	60	68	60	58	59	65	59	56	65
	Developing Countries	177	180	314	425	226	230	191	186	204	169
Fruit, dried[1/]	**World Total**	**153**	**153**	**186**	**201**	**246**	**270**	**189**	**194**	**271**	**232**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	66	70	75	81	85	92	99	94	89	88
	Developing Countries	87	83	111	120	161	178	90	100	182	143
Fruit, prepared[1/]	**World Total**	**2 206**	**2 121**	**2 436**	**2 662**	**2 792**	**2 809**	**2 859**	**2 817**	**2 838**	**2 863**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	1 394	1 308	1 495	1 572	1 568	1 576	1 648	1 512	1 607	1 565
	Developing Countries	812	813	941	1 090	1 224	1 232	1 211	1 305	1 230	1 298
Tropical fruit, dried[1/]	**World Total**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**8**	**29**	**3**	**12**	**6**	**6**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Developing Countries	5	8	7	6	8	28	3	12	6	6
Mango Pulp	**World Total**	**29**	**24**	**33**	**33**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Developing Countries	29	24	33	33	7	6	5	6	6	6
Tomatoes, peeled	**World Total**	**146**	**180**	**188**	**206**	**213**	**204**	**208**	**230**	**193**	**185**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	111	148	155	164	176	181	188	207	172	168
	Developing Countries	36	32	32	42	37	24	20	23	20	17
Pineapple juice conc.	**World Total**	**31**	**29**	**33**	**45**	**59**	**49**	**43**	**50**	**16**	**17**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	7	5	7	8	5	5	7	7	4	3
	Developing Countries	25	24	25	37	54	43	36	42	12	14
Pineapple juice	**World Total**	**132**	**97**	**127**	**155**	**181**	**140**	**141**	**174**	**161**	**155**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	22	15	25	30	25	20	22	15	13	14
	Developing Countries	109	83	103	126	156	121	119	159	148	142
Pineapples, canned	**World Total**	**644**	**571**	**537**	**520**	**623**	**470**	**440**	**615**	**469**	**459**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	35	27	29	29	30	29	29	24	23	19
	Developing Countries	609	544	508	492	593	442	411	591	446	440

Table A1.7: World exports of selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs by value, 1992-2001 (cont.)

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
		million US$									
Sweet Corn, processed	**World Total**	**163**	**176**	**198**	**217**	**262**	**288**	**285**	**268**	**272**	**269**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	160	170	186	197	226	249	245	237	245	234
	Developing Countries	3	6	12	20	36	40	39	31	27	35
Tomato Paste	**World Total**	**539**	**561**	**595**	**739**	**748**	**797**	**816**	**781**	**701**	**724**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	304	317	313	423	418	417	436	363	370	366
	Developing Countries	236	244	282	316	330	380	380	418	331	357
Tomato juice conc.	**World Total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Developing Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomato juice	**World Total**	**13**	**16**	**27**	**52**	**46**	**50**	**48**	**24**	**24**	**20**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	12	13	24	48	42	47	42	19	22	18
	Developing Countries	2	3	2	4	4	3	6	5	2	2
Vegetables, prepared[1/]	**World Total**	**1 072**	**1 182**	**1 391**	**1 502**	**1 514**	**1 481**	**1 636**	**1 676**	**1 651**	**1 649**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	478	546	711	705	710	748	898	872	851	852
	Developing Countries	595	636	681	797	805	733	738	804	800	797
Total selected processed and partially transformed NTAEs	**World Total**	**6 390**	**6 189**	**7 126**	**8 116**	**8 257**	**7 955**	**7 806**	**8 076**	**8 083**	**8 056**
	of which:										
	Developed Countries	3 149	3 117	3 628	3 943	3 998	4 008	4 123	3 870	4 103	4 042
	Developing Countries	3 241	3 072	3 498	4 173	4 258	3 947	3 683	4 206	3 980	4 014

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Not specified elsewhere

A1.8: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - fruits

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
						million U.S. dollars						%
Avocados												
	Mexico	19.9	18.5	29.5	34.3	42.8	42.9	53.9	58.6	73.7	78.4	**30.9**
	Chile	12.0	3.1	14.6	10.9	15.2	14.3	41.4	43.7	64.6	51.7	**21.7**
	Dominican Republic	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.9	3.8	4.2	5.4	7.6	6.7	8.7	**3.3**
	World	116.1	97.6	122.0	150.1	158.6	141.1	183.4	204.1	239.7	227.7	
Mangoes												
	Mexico	84.9	110.0	104.0	104.8	137.1	127.6	143.5	123.3	111.1	122.9	**39.0**
	Brazil	6.9	19.8	17.5	22.1	28.7	20.2	32.5	32.0	35.8	50.8	**10.6**
	Philippines	28.7	26.6	29.5	43.2	39.8	40.5	46.0	32.3	39.8	36.0	**12.1**
	Peru	7.7	5.4	7.3	6.9	11.8	10.1	11.8	23.4	23.3	26.9	**5.9**
	India	17.5	14.7	15.1	12.4	13.4	20.6	20.0	18.0	15.3	19.1	**5.8**
	Pakistan	4.5	4.3	2.9	3.2	4.1	5.8	6.4	7.5	15.6	16.6	**3.2**
	Ecuador	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	6.5	9.3	11.9	**2.1**
	Thailand	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.9	**1.4**
	World	194.8	235.5	231.0	253.1	302.8	298.4	333.2	311.1	321.1	346.3	
Papayas												
	Mexico	3.6	4.5	6.8	12.6	20.6	12.6	51.3	20.8	23.7	30.3	**29.8**
	Brazil	9.3	12.0	11.8	13.3	12.0	12.0	10.3	15.7	18.2	24.6	**17.4**
	Jamaica	2.2	3.4	4.8	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	3.3	3.3	**5.0**
	Malaysia	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.8	5.8	6.4	**4.4**
	Belize	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.8	5.8	6.4	**4.4**
	Philippines	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.3	4.8	**2.1**
	World	36.9	44.7	49.0	59.7	71.8	64.3	100.6	86.0	99.5	115.0	
Pineapples												
	Costa Rica	34.7	34.5	56.5	58.6	68.9	102.8	115.0	128.2	121.6	140.7	**43.7**
	Côte d'Ivoire	44.5	40.0	36.5	42.9	57.1	49.5	37.3	54.5	47.1	51.8	**17.2**
	Philippines	22.9	23.2	24.4	24.8	24.5	27.2	20.8	22.8	24.8	27.4	**8.8**
	Honduras	10.5	18.5	9.5	11.8	8.7	5.6	18.5	19.2	6.3	8.5	**4.2**
	Ghana	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	9.1	10.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	7.9	**3.8**
	Mexico	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	3.4	4.6	6.0	7.0	8.3	11.1	**2.7**
	World	158.2	167.5	175.9	189.0	222.3	249.7	254.6	294.0	279.9	315.4	
Apples												
	Chile	188.1	131.8	139.5	197.2	223.3	189.6	233.4	229.3	181.7	236.2	**13.7**
	China	20.4	48.0	41.1	45.3	69.1	77.5	64.5	75.9	96.6	100.6	**5.3**
	Argentina	106.5	73.7	70.7	137.1	112.3	129.2	118.1	95.7	54.2	96.8	**6.3**
	China, Hong Kong	14.6	15.1	16.8	28.7	26.2	23.8	30.1	21.6	18.8	28.0	**1.6**
	Brazil	20.6	11.8	15.0	6.2	1.8	11.3	5.7	30.2	30.8	18.1	**1.2**
	Syria	2.1	3.2	2.6	6.0	4.2	4.7	8.1	12.0	21.0	21.0	**0.9**
	Iran	12.3	22.7	19.1	30.0	30.0	11.8	19.8	16.6	14.3	13.1	**1.0**
	World	1 388.2	1 286.8	1 400.5	1 820.9	1 907.3	1 726.8	1 567.0	1 572.9	1 446.0	1 513.2	
Grapes												
	Chile	322.6	327.5	350.0	345.3	429.4	414.0	403.4	406.9	523.5	460.2	**28.5**
	Mexico	33.4	36.1	36.2	65.9	52.7	71.5	98.0	99.9	104.6	109.8	**6.2**
	China, Hong Kong	7.8	9.8	14.9	23.5	50.1	47.1	48.4	43.9	51.6	65.0	**3.3**
	Syria	7.6	7.4	14.3	22.6	13.5	22.2	17.8	32.8	59.8	59.8	**2.5**
	Argentina	4.0	3.9	5.5	9.6	12.9	17.8	22.6	31.5	40.7	36.3	**1.9**
	Turkey	7.4	11.3	12.7	14.6	17.6	18.2	21.0	25.3	28.8	32.8	**1.6**
	Afghanistan	4.0	7.0	11.4	11.5	23.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	29.6	5.0	**1.2**
	World	909.1	985.2	1 109.0	1 188.2	1 341.9	1 441.1	1 322.9	1 491.9	1 793.4	1 704.9	

A1.8: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - fruits (cont.)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
					million U.S. dollars						%
Cantaloupes and other melons											
Mexico	66.8	38.2	48.0	64.6	49.9	99.4	97.3	103.1	87.4	83.6	**22.2**
Costa Rica	23.4	28.4	39.0	41.7	45.4	57.0	59.4	66.2	62.7	59.3	**14.4**
Brazil	16.4	30.5	31.5	16.5	25.3	20.9	28.3	28.7	25.0	39.3	**6.7**
Guatemala	0.0	13.9	14.0	12.4	18.7	19.2	30.5	33.4	48.2	9.0	**6.6**
Syria	23.0	8.1	10.2	7.6	6.0	10.1	6.1	10.7	30.2	30.2	**4.1**
Panama	6.3	7.5	9.7	10.8	5.5	9.0	21.2	14.0	11.7	15.8	**3.4**
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	12.3	19.3	12.9	13.9	**3.1**
Honduras	15.7	19.6	18.8	13.2	14.7	11.2	21.7	10.0	1.9	1.9	**2.2**
Morocco	1.2	4.6	6.5	6.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	8.1	9.6	**1.8**
Dominican Republic	0.8	0.9	1.3	3.4	3.5	4.9	4.3	7.5	11.4	8.4	**1.7**
World	296.7	296.2	333.3	336.6	320.0	388.6	431.5	448.0	438.6	414.6	
Pears											
Argentina	96.0	78.2	71.2	132.1	140.1	176.9	173.4	170.0	170.0	165.9	**29.7**
Chile	54.8	54.0	60.0	58.5	73.2	73.7	68.8	71.6	57.1	57.9	**11.4**
China	29.1	33.8	46.0	45.7	47.9	52.7	35.0	30.2	35.8	40.8	**6.8**
Syria	1.1	3.0	3.3	7.7	5.2	9.1	4.0	21.5	36.4	36.4	**3.7**
Korea, Republic of	3.8	4.9	6.6	7.1	9.7	9.0	7.7	11.8	17.1	19.6	**2.3**
Singapore	6.9	10.1	13.1	16.5	16.6	12.5	9.0	4.4	4.4	3.5	**1.2**
World	412.8	410.9	439.8	529.5	566.4	649.4	559.1	557.3	562.9	552.3	
Srawberries											
Mexico	12.2	21.9	31.5	43.9	53.3	27.0	66.7	63.7	50.2	43.4	**19.4**
Morocco	1.3	3.7	6.2	7.4	8.0	5.2	12.5	13.7	19.5	18.0	**5.3**
Korea, Republic of	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	5.8	6.7	**1.2**
World	185.7	169.0	213.5	226.7	238.9	210.2	267.2	275.6	261.1	277.8	
Fresh fruit[1/]											
Thailand	38.1	48.6	73.2	102.0	126.8	145.1	68.6	111.1	109.6	105.6	**32.6**
China, Hong Kong	1.9	4.7	5.9	17.1	63.2	68.4	26.9	39.7	72.6	81.9	**17.5**
VietNam	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.1	5.1	10.4	10.7	12.4	41.0	**4.8**
Colombia	5.5	5.2	6.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	9.3	9.6	11.2	13.4	**3.1**
United Arab Emirates	14.5	15.2	6.8	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	**2.9**
India	3.5	4.4	4.7	6.2	7.1	7.5	5.0	8.2	8.3	15.5	**2.7**
China	3.9	0.9	4.4	7.8	4.0	7.6	5.6	12.3	11.3	7.1	**2.6**
Pakistan	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.8	7.1	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.2	**2.3**
China, Taiwan	4.4	7.8	10.3	7.8	10.8	8.7	7.0	8.5	6.4	5.9	**2.2**
Iran	18.3	17.0	24.5	17.0	17.0	3.1	8.0	5.4	3.3	3.0	**1.4**
World	206.9	200.2	235.8	264.9	357.6	370.9	243.3	317.0	340.5	385.4	
Fresh tropical fruit[1/]											
Malaysia	30.8	37.6	30.6	19.9	26.7	14.0	19.3	29.6	29.1	26.2	**26.3**
Kenya	4.6	3.6	4.4	6.7	6.1	8.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2	**6.1**
Thailand	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.2	3.0	7.5	9.5	**5.2**
China, Hong Kong	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.3	6.0	7.7	**3.8**
Singapore	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.2	5.0	4.2	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.8	**3.7**
Indonesia	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.3	0.2	3.9	5.9	4.0	**3.6**
Madagascar	5.1	6.4	8.0	6.9	6.2	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.8	**2.9**
World	71.1	81.6	81.2	85.2	95.4	85.1	75.1	91.6	97.4	100.1	

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Not specified elsewhere.

A1.9: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - vegetables

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		million U.S. dollars										%
Green beans												
	Kenya	15.5	15.1	33.7	21.8	25.6	22.0	30.2	25.5	37.6	42.2	**25.2**
	Mexico	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	15.7	18.7	19.5	18.1	27.0	29.4	**18.1**
	Jordan	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.9	1.1	8.9	11.1	6.2	4.8	4.8	**5.8**
	Syria	1.2	8.7	10.5	5.8	2.2	10.4	1.5	1.3	3.4	3.4	**3.2**
	Burkina Faso	5.2	4.3	6.5	9.5	5.2	7.2	7.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	**2.5**
	Oman	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.5	**2.4**
	Malaysia	0.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.0	**1.6**
	World	76.6	96.7	118.9	114.7	103.5	118.2	124.1	111.6	135.4	134.4	
Tomatoes												
	Mexico	202.1	395.0	394.6	585.6	539.4	523.4	638.1	534.8	462.6	540.8	**35.4**
	Syria	9.8	24.7	51.9	42.3	45.7	60.5	78.0	94.8	320.1	320.1	**11.4**
	Morocco	60.4	52.9	43.9	71.7	82.5	90.9	121.5	123.7	81.8	82.4	**6.6**
	Turkey	12.4	33.9	41.9	37.5	39.0	55.6	57.1	18.9	37.5	48.9	**2.9**
	Jordan	31.4	23.4	26.7	24.7	13.3	32.5	50.0	41.6	34.3	50.4	**2.7**
	World	662.2	883.7	987.6	1,224.9	1,250.6	1,375.4	1,576.7	1,396.9	1,593.8	1,693.6	
Green corn												
	Thailand	1.9	1.0	1.5	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.2	**9.2**
	World	19.7	17.5	20.9	27.5	22.6	32.9	24.7	24.4	27.9	34.3	
Asparagus												
	Mexico	31.9	40.9	39.6	69.3	80.9	111.3	144.8	247.9	213.7	78.5	**44.8**
	Peru	10.2	15.7	19.5	23.9	29.8	37.1	35.7	47.2	53.8	64.1	**13.4**
	Philippines	3.3	5.8	6.9	9.1	13.7	12.5	7.8	10.2	9.6	10.1	**2.8**
	Thailand	6.3	7.2	8.2	6.7	4.1	5.4	5.0	3.6	6.5	10.8	**1.8**
	Chile	3.0	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	9.0	5.5	3.9	**1.7**
	World	169.6	199.5	226.2	259.2	269.4	302.6	331.2	447.8	417.5	277.0	
Aubergines												
	Mexico	16.7	15.4	24.4	31.9	25.7	26.0	36.9	32.3	34.1	40.1	**48.7**
	Jordan	3.1	3.4	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.9	3.0	3.3	6.4	**6.7**
	Turkey	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5	**2.7**
	Syria	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.2	3.2	**2.5**
	World	38.7	37.6	46.2	55.6	52.0	54.4	68.4	64.3	75.9	84.3	
Onions and Shallots												
	Mexico	107.7	121.5	139.3	165.3	163.6	146.4	149.3	145.5	174.5	166.7	**74.3**
	World	140.0	155.0	197.2	236.9	214.8	190.7	214.6	214.1	218.5	215.7	
Onions, dry												
	India	45.4	58.5	65.6	71.6	74.4	54.7	42.3	47.1	61.5	74.0	**10.7**
	Argentina	23.2	27.4	34.0	55.7	39.6	75.1	79.8	34.6	18.8	24.3	**8.9**
	China	3.3	7.6	17.7	13.1	16.7	8.0	28.8	43.0	41.2	57.7	**6.8**
	Turkey	22.8	17.6	12.1	20.4	24.2	19.5	26.2	19.6	11.7	16.4	**3.6**
	Egypt	11.6	20.6	20.4	17.2	10.9	12.8	18.8	9.5	12.4	14.2	**2.6**
	Niger	2.4	2.5	0.1	16.1	24.5	13.3	22.0	20.0	6.5	5.3	**2.6**
	Pakistan	1.0	0.2	4.0	0.7	1.4	2.1	12.4	26.4	10.6	9.7	**2.3**
	Singapore	10.5	14.5	17.4	25.1	21.9	16.6	12.0	8.8	4.2	3.1	**1.7**
	Chile	4.6	4.9	13.8	23.7	10.4	7.3	8.5	10.0	7.9	10.8	**1.7**
	Peru	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	6.2	0.7	7.0	11.1	6.5	11.9	**1.4**
	United Arab Emirates	24.3	18.6	14.6	14.2	16.5	12.5	6.5	6.5	4.4	4.1	**1.3**
	Malaysia	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.1	7.0	7.7	7.2	**1.2**
	Iran	5.4	2.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.1	8.5	5.7	4.0	5.4	**1.1**
	World	365.1	377.3	588.0	635.4	548.0	518.0	624.2	539.8	447.2	486.2	

A1.9: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - vegetables (cont.)

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		million U.S. dollars										%
Cabbages												
	Mexico	2.3	2.9	3.8	7.1	7.3	8.8	10.8	8.3	11.0	16.4	**4.2**
	China	5.7	8.7	13.7	13.5	12.1	6.6	9.0	10.3	11.7	8.9	**3.5**
	Syria	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.3	12.5	12.5	**2.4**
	Indonesia	7.3	9.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	7.1	4.4	5.3	5.1	6.2	**2.1**
	Korea, Republic of	0.8	5.4	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	8.6	4.3	0.8	3.9	**1.3**
	World	155.3	194.1	220.7	239.1	242.2	249.7	267.4	265.5	273.4	262.6	
Green peas												
	Zimbabwe	2.0	4.0	6.6	18.0	8.0	13.4	18.9	14.3	5.1	0.2	**17.9**
	Guatemala	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	8.1	9.9	7.9	10.5	12.4	**16.8**
	Mexico	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.8	5.4	6.5	8.7	6.7	**11.1**
	China	0.8	1.4	3.9	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.1	4.4	7.8	**7.5**
	China, Hong Kong	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.3	2.1	**6.9**
	Syria	0.3	1.6	5.2	1.0	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.6	4.7	4.7	**5.4**
	World	23.8	30.8	43.0	52.6	46.6	56.6	67.3	58.5	56.9	50.8	

Source: FAOSTAT

A1.10: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by volume - fruits

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		thousand tonnes										%
Avocados												
	Mexico	15.7	18.8	33.8	54.6	78.6	49.8	71.2	55.4	89.3	71.6	**29.5**
	Chile	16.7	4.6	18.7	11.9	16.7	16.7	48.2	37.7	56.2	57.6	**18.9**
	Dominican Republic	8.0	8.1	6.7	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.7	11.9	7.9	10.3	**4.1**
	Guatemala	0.5	1.8	3.2	4.9	5.0	2.3	2.4	6.3	4.0	4.6	**1.7**
	World	123.5	112.8	141.1	179.7	213.5	164.6	236.2	211.7	281.0	248.7	
Mangoes												
	Mexico	78.0	110.8	125.8	131.7	164.9	187.1	209.4	204.0	206.8	194.5	**38.6**
	Brazil	9.1	18.2	13.2	12.8	24.2	23.4	39.2	53.8	67.2	94.3	**10.7**
	Philippines	27.1	30.3	29.1	43.9	40.3	44.9	52.6	35.1	40.0	38.5	**8.1**
	Peru	6.6	4.8	7.3	7.6	12.2	9.4	10.5	20.0	21.1	26.5	**3.4**
	India	25.9	23.4	27.3	23.3	26.8	44.9	47.1	37.8	37.1	46.2	**8.2**
	Pakistan	17.7	18.8	14.8	16.6	18.4	25.1	40.3	38.0	48.5	52.5	**7.9**
	Ecuador	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.0	15.7	25.5	34.0	**3.3**
	Haiti	7.5	7.1	2.9	10.1	8.2	10.3	7.1	9.1	10.2	5.9	**1.6**
	Thailand	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	8.3	8.5	10.2	10.5	8.8	10.8	**1.9**
	World	222.9	271.3	278.8	312.5	371.9	438.7	501.4	506.4	561.5	590.2	
Papayas												
	Mexico	8.1	11.6	16.9	36.4	54.2	47.6	59.6	60.0	59.8	74.0	**39.7**
	Malaysia	22.6	34.7	35.2	36.3	32.6	33.0	34.3	37.0	44.1	54.0	**26.7**
	Brazil	4.2	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.7	7.9	9.9	15.7	21.5	22.8	**10.2**
	India	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	2.5	12.7	11.9	2.0	**3.9**
	Belize	0.7	2.2	2.1	0.8	2.5	3.6	4.6	4.1	6.1	6.4	**3.3**
	Jamaica	2.0	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	**2.0**
	Guatemala	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	4.4	3.5	2.8	**1.8**
	World	54.3	75.6	84.1	100.4	118.7	112.8	129.3	152.0	172.6	192.3	
Pineapples												
	Costa Rica	93.5	97.1	160.5	177.6	179.5	250.1	271.3	304.4	322.5	386.9	**37.4**
	Côte d'Ivoire	126.7	125.9	134.1	135.9	170.4	175.1	149.4	201.8	187.8	183.0	**21.8**
	Philippines	151.9	154.3	161.5	163.5	144.0	144.8	117.4	127.7	135.5	154.4	**16.6**
	Honduras	49.1	54.3	42.9	44.2	30.6	22.9	43.1	43.5	22.8	30.6	**4.0**
	Mexico	9.8	8.2	6.6	8.4	10.2	18.3	19.8	19.6	24.4	34.7	**2.8**
	Ghana	9.8	13.2	15.0	15.8	26.8	25.4	21.3	21.8	26.2	19.7	**2.8**
	Malaysia	19.1	23.5	21.3	20.0	17.8	17.0	18.6	19.1	17.0	16.9	**2.2**
	World	567.1	600.8	639.4	649.8	678.5	746.2	721.3	838.0	848.4	953.4	
Apples												
	Chile	417.4	361.3	347.1	432.5	442.1	411.5	575.6	556.3	414.9	614.8	**14.8**
	China	38.3	119.4	107.2	108.9	165.0	188.4	170.3	219.2	297.7	303.6	**6.8**
	Argentina	194.9	145.5	146.8	243.3	187.7	229.9	227.5	182.2	95.9	194.5	**5.3**
	Iran	120.3	215.8	190.2	190.0	190.0	117.8	176.1	157.9	133.0	89.1	**3.9**
	Brazil	32.6	24.2	30.1	12.1	3.3	20.7	10.7	57.4	64.5	35.8	**1.1**
	Lebanon	40.8	30.0	17.6	20.0	12.0	36.0	42.3	36.9	37.4	31.9	**1.1**
	World	2 674.6	3 045.2	3 054.7	3 354.2	3 362.8	3 567.1	3 347.1	3 357.1	3 478.0	3 654.6	
Grapes												
	Chile	428.5	440.7	458.2	442.8	513.1	536.4	558.6	539.6	676.5	630.8	**33.9**
	Mexico	44.2	46.2	43.8	79.4	59.5	79.9	112.7	107.8	115.4	97.7	**5.9**
	Turkey	16.1	22.5	26.3	25.2	28.4	33.4	53.9	47.9	64.9	79.3	**3.2**
	China, Hong Kong	4.7	5.0	10.1	15.5	33.9	40.5	50.6	46.8	52.8	51.8	**2.8**
	Afghanistan	8.0	14.0	19.0	11.5	25.0	21.0	21.0	34.0	35.8	40.0	**1.7**
	Lebanon	18.7	16.0	14.4	20.0	15.0	33.2	22.1	27.7	20.4	22.4	**1.4**
	Syria	12.6	11.7	16.9	21.3	12.8	20.1	19.8	38.8	21.2	21.2	**1.4**
	Argentina	5.0	3.7	4.9	8.8	10.6	13.3	16.5	21.8	27.1	26.6	**1.2**
	India	10.8	15.9	16.8	22.2	21.0	23.7	11.4	14.0	20.6	14.6	**1.0**
	World	1 062.2	1 106.3	1 223.2	1 241.3	1 392.8	1 606.0	1 507.4	1 668.4	2 011.9	1 892.4	

A1.10: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by volume - fruits (cont.)

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		thousand tonnes										%
Cantaloupes and other melons												
	Mexico	118.7	119.4	106.9	138.8	194.2	223.3	241.6	266.8	240.9	189.6	**21.1**
	Costa Rica	60.5	74.8	109.3	92.0	104.7	122.2	135.8	148.8	176.9	190.9	**14.0**
	Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.2	204.2	172.9	118.4	111.1	**13.3**
	Guatemala	0.0	50.8	51.9	45.6	72.2	64.2	102.7	118.6	149.1	41.3	**8.6**
	Brazil	38.1	67.1	69.8	36.8	50.7	45.7	65.0	65.5	60.9	99.4	**6.1**
	Honduras	36.1	67.7	83.4	68.4	129.1	44.6	108.4	40.0	7.3	7.3	**3.8**
	Dominican Republic	5.9	6.5	10.2	22.2	24.7	33.8	29.3	42.9	46.6	34.7	**3.4**
	Panama	13.3	15.0	15.0	22.7	15.7	49.7	41.0	24.4	23.0	25.6	**3.0**
	Syria	28.0	17.2	21.5	9.3	10.0	17.0	11.1	18.7	17.2	17.2	**1.5**
	Morocco	1.6	6.1	8.0	7.3	10.7	11.1	9.1	10.4	13.2	16.3	**1.1**
	World	532.3	660.5	734.2	700.9	865.9	985.1	1 214.0	1 189.2	1 118.2	1 009.1	
Pears												
	Argentina	168.2	142.2	142.6	222.4	223.4	278.3	289.5	286.8	279.5	315.6	**27.2**
	Chile	133.4	146.5	156.9	146.8	162.4	175.9	165.5	169.3	135.4	146.2	**14.8**
	China	52.8	69.3	97.0	90.7	88.1	120.4	112.7	121.4	146.4	182.3	**12.8**
	World	720.6	713.3	824.8	860.5	892.9	1 101.1	1 028.9	1 034.9	1 054.4	1 119.6	
Srawberries												
	Mexico	5.5	12.9	19.5	27.9	29.8	15.9	29.7	44.9	35.0	30.9	**18.5**
	Morocco	1.1	5.5	7.4	8.7	8.8	7.6	9.3	16.4	21.7	17.8	**8.6**
	World	107.4	104.4	130.3	144.3	144.8	127.1	156.4	187.2	167.9	208.6	
Fresh fruit[1/]												
	Thailand	55.3	71.4	98.2	117.4	162.4	195.7	115.0	190.4	211.0	247.8	**34.3**
	China, Hong Kong	1.0	2.8	4.4	11.5	43.9	62.6	27.9	61.1	103.3	117.2	**13.3**
	China	4.9	2.7	6.4	8.2	8.8	12.3	23.1	56.7	54.0	32.2	**6.4**
	Pakistan	20.3	21.4	21.3	27.8	33.2	32.2	30.9	28.0	23.9	19.6	**4.8**
	India	11.0	13.2	14.8	18.8	121.8	23.6	12.2	18.6	24.4	47.6	**4.5**
	Iran	131.0	130.0	206.1	150.0	130.0	23.4	41.8	27.0	16.7	15.3	**4.4**
	United Arab Emirate	31.0	32.1	8.7	15.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	**3.3**
	Vietnam	5.1	4.7	3.4	0.6	5.6	6.1	10.8	13.5	11.1	45.5	**3.1**
	China, Taiwan	3.3	7.3	10.4	5.1	10.9	9.9	8.2	10.1	4.5	7.2	**1.4**
	World	483.8	458.3	522.8	493.0	674.9	512.7	401.6	550.3	622.2	715.8	
Fresh tropical fruit[1/]												
	Malaysia	44.2	71.4	57.4	40.9	69.2	43.0	43.3	52.4	56.2	52.6	**39.8**
	Kenya	6.3	6.5	7.9	10.6	9.6	13.3	8.2	10.6	12.2	12.2	**9.1**
	Thailand	1.1	2.1	1.0	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.5	5.5	15.8	19.4	**7.4**
	Egypt	0.0	3.6	2.2	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.1	3.8	2.0	**3.3**
	Indonesia	1.9	1.1	2.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	0.3	4.8	7.2	4.9	**3.0**
	Madagascar	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.8	3.9	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.7	**2.4**
	World	91.4	122.0	109.1	111.1	135.2	107.7	101.7	123.6	146.3	142.9	

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Not specified elsewhere.

A1.11: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by volume - vegetables

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		thousand tonnes										%
Green beans												
	Jordan	4.5	4.1	3.4	8.0	1.6	10.8	16.9	9.1	7.7	6.6	**7.1**
	Mexico	12.4	11.1	10.6	15.5	17.0	15.1	21.9	18.9	27.6	29.8	**15.8**
	Egypt	8.6	4.4	5.1	11.3	8.3	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.7	8.2	**3.8**
	Kenya	14.7	15.8	12.8	15.6	22.3	15.1	16.4	18.1	17.7	21.8	**12.4**
	Niger	0.0	0.0	5.5	8.1	9.7	6.3	10.9	18.0	21.5	6.6	**8.8**
	Malaysia	2.4	14.2	12.1	11.0	10.5	8.4	8.8	6.8	7.1	9.4	**5.6**
	World	89.5	106.6	107.7	128.7	120.9	120.4	147.2	135.6	161.7	152.3	
Tomatoes												
	Mexico	191.6	487.6	459.6	717.3	753.9	687.6	888.3	665.4	690.0	771.5	**32.6**
	Morocco	139.4	162.4	150.9	156.2	153.0	188.7	238.6	243.6	166.7	206.1	**9.2**
	Jordan	166.4	126.7	100.9	135.7	61.6	159.2	196.1	184.5	194.6	202.4	**8.2**
	Turkey	45.1	77.3	116.0	98.5	110.8	132.0	143.9	100.0	119.9	190.8	**6.0**
	Syria	25.5	64.3	93.2	72.9	83.1	108.2	133.2	143.4	189.6	189.6	**6.7**
	China	9.3	8.9	12.2	21.0	18.3	28.4	28.0	14.3	22.6	28.1	**1.1**
	Malaysia	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.6	10.4	7.4	9.9	10.2	12.3	15.1	**0.5**
	Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.1	7.0	11.7	8.4	**0.3**
	Chile	1.6	3.8	2.8	3.5	5.3	3.2	2.4	3.9	6.4	7.4	**0.2**
	Egypt	41.5	28.5	25.1	9.7	10.7	12.4	19.5	5.3	1.7	4.5	**0.4**
	World	1 132.4	1 505.5	1 524.7	1 854.3	1 817.6	2 110.3	2 435.5	2 248.5	2 191.8	2 389.3	
Green corn												
	Thailand	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.0	4.2	4.5	**5.8**
	World	46.5	38.5	39.0	55.8	46.7	113.3	50.9	51.1	55.8	62.1	
Asparagus												
	Mexico	10.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	20.0	26.0	31.1	41.2	43.9	40.5	**30.1**
	Peru	6.5	10.9	11.4	13.3	15.5	17.8	19.7	27.0	37.0	41.6	**23.6**
	Thailand	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.8	7.4	**2.6**
	Philippines	1.9	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.7	5.1	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	**3.4**
	Chile	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.6	4.1	3.3	**3.6**
	World	59.6	85.8	90.6	91.8	85.8	96.6	105.2	126.3	139.5	138.5	
Aubergines												
	Mexico	22.9	23.4	27.3	33.9	42.7	36.3	54.2	48.0	55.4	55.7	**36.6**
	Jordan	14.8	13.5	11.1	16.0	16.0	21.7	25.7	16.0	15.6	22.3	**14.9**
	Turkey	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	5.5	**2.6**
	Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	16.9	14.9	11.4	5.8	**9.2**
	China	5.0	7.6	8.0	7.4	4.8	0.8	0.5	16.5	27.8	18.9	**9.5**
	Malaysia	0.0	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	3.9	5.7	4.4	4.3	5.8	**3.5**
	World	68.6	78.2	78.5	86.9	97.6	106.4	134.5	134.3	156.8	149.2	
Onions and Shallots												
	Mexico	185.1	205.6	202.9	217.0	229.9	242.1	306.4	259.9	236.3	241.0	**55.4**
	Indonesia	7.8	5.3	6.8	4.2	7.2	3.2	0.2	8.6	6.8	6.0	**1.1**
	World	280.4	320.1	358.7	380.2	401.2	407.9	484.2	489.8	487.9	450.8	

A1.11: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by volume - vegetables (cont.)

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		thousand tonnes										%
Onions, dry												
	India	272.2	357.1	402.0	351.2	428.0	333.5	215.8	260.7	343.3	441.9	**12.6**
	China	11.3	32.0	58.8	43.2	84.5	45.4	128.1	190.6	165.7	291.0	**6.5**
	Turkey	205.1	112.6	61.7	109.9	195.3	114.9	144.2	132.2	85.7	161.3	**5.1**
	Iran	72.1	14.1	96.1	100.0	100.0	74.2	119.6	80.2	53.4	57.7	**3.1**
	United Arab Emirate	100.0	80.0	65.0	63.0	57.0	44.0	20.3	21.8	26.1	22.0	**1.1**
	Egypt	56.9	137.6	130.8	115.6	104.0	104.0	150.6	106.0	147.3	166.4	**5.3**
	Niger	20.0	20.0	1.3	31.1	59.7	41.7	54.9	49.1	46.3	37.9	**1.8**
	Pakistan	12.2	1.8	28.8	5.6	11.9	18.7	68.2	67.8	81.7	94.6	**2.6**
	Argentina	115.7	90.6	144.3	184.6	254.6	267.1	406.0	268.6	96.9	134.4	**9.3**
	Chile	19.1	24.5	53.1	82.7	43.4	25.3	24.4	41.0	30.3	36.9	**1.3**
	Peru	0.0	1.5	0.9	5.1	24.5	11.7	21.4	32.5	22.0	36.2	**1.0**
	Malaysia	13.1	15.7	13.0	17.8	22.3	22.3	18.1	23.3	30.7	26.6	**1.0**
	World	1 596.7	1 653.9	2 408.9	2 320.2	2 555.0	2 276.0	2 551.3	2 712.1	2 480.8	2 603.7	
Cabbages												
	Mexico	9.3	8.3	7.9	16.5	20.0	23.0	20.6	20.8	30.2	49.0	**4.1**
	Guatemala	6.5	6.3	8.1	12.9	16.5	13.8	11.5	36.4	37.4	49.5	**4.3**
	Syria	4.1	4.1	6.2	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.0	3.6	6.8	6.8	**0.7**
	China	23.7	39.8	64.3	50.3	44.1	27.3	53.2	70.4	75.5	58.2	**8.2**
	Indonesia	57.8	71.7	73.8	64.3	61.8	44.6	31.1	36.4	38.6	46.6	**5.7**
	Korea, Republic of	0.6	5.9	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	12.2	5.7	1.4	8.6	**0.8**
	Malaysia	17.4	28.1	21.3	22.0	21.2	8.7	20.3	17.8	16.0	16.0	**2.3**
	Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	19.6	19.1	21.7	25.7	**2.9**
	Jordan	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.5	2.1	5.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.7	**1.0**
	World	413.0	520.6	582.8	581.7	596.7	642.7	663.9	741.5	676.6	748.4	
Green peas												
	Mexico	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	8.1	6.4	8.8	7.6	8.7	6.4	**10.8**
	Guatemala	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	19.4	15.2	12.1	17.5	17.7	**23.4**
	China	1.5	3.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.5	7.5	7.9	12.0	**10.5**
	Zimbabwe	1.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	7.4	8.1	2.7	0.1	**6.3**
	China, Hong Kong	3.0	4.4	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.0	8.9	7.8	4.6	**9.5**
	Syria	0.5	2.1	6.0	1.4	3.0	4.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	**3.1**
	World	27.5	42.9	60.4	52.1	61.3	68.5	82.6	69.4	67.9	61.4	

Source: FAOSTAT

A1.12: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - speciality products

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		million U.S. dollars										%
Chillies and Peppers, green												
	Mexico	148.1	162.9	160.8	221.3	175.7	254.0	299.1	272.6	374.3	426.8	**42.6**
	Turkey	19.1	20.5	17.5	23.3	23.0	28.1	19.5	21.6	20.3	19.7	**2.9**
	Korea, Republic of	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	4.8	12.0	23.6	34.1	**2.0**
	Jordan	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	6.2	10.4	6.6	5.9	8.7	**1.0**
	World	347.3	389.2	405.8	501.4	476.0	604.9	704.4	678.0	843.3	989.4	
Ginger												
	China	10.2	17.0	32.9	58.8	66.4	50.1	36.8	43.3	63.8	73.4	**44.6**
	Thailand	10.4	4.1	3.7	5.2	7.0	11.2	9.9	12.0	18.4	11.2	**10.5**
	Indonesia	16.2	23.4	14.5	13.9	19.8	18.0	9.8	14.1	5.8	3.5	**8.5**
	China, Taiwan	6.7	8.8	6.4	8.4	10.7	12.0	11.7	11.8	7.4	6.8	**8.3**
	India	6.4	7.9	5.4	12.1	16.6	19.6	9.8	7.2	5.9	4.5	**7.8**
	Brazil	3.3	5.3	6.2	6.6	5.4	6.0	7.1	6.7	5.5	6.1	**5.2**
	Nepal	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.4	**2.2**
	Nigeria	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	**2.0**
	Singapore	2.4	3.4	4.5	6.3	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.2	**1.8**
	Fiji Islands	2.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.8	2.9	**1.7**
	World	75.0	84.5	90.1	129.8	146.0	136.4	100.8	112.0	126.2	123.8	
Garlic												
	China	67.6	110.6	75.6	80.0	92.4	98.3	84.5	106.8	136.3	207.1	**33.0**
	Argentina	44.6	55.4	58.0	54.9	49.2	78.3	110.3	87.3	62.0	64.1	**21.0**
	Mexico	13.9	22.7	12.3	21.5	39.5	31.2	52.9	40.3	22.6	31.7	**9.3**
	China, Hong Kong	6.3	2.1	17.4	34.4	43.9	34.6	39.7	75.7	19.5	8.5	**9.3**
	Chile	5.4	7.9	6.1	7.9	9.2	7.6	5.1	13.3	9.1	9.5	**2.3**
	Singapore	11.4	17.5	22.0	33.3	31.4	19.2	10.1	8.5	3.0	2.3	**2.2**
	United Arab Emirates	5.3	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.7	5.5	5.3	11.0	4.9	4.9	**1.6**
	Malaysia	3.2	3.9	4.9	7.4	7.5	8.4	5.2	7.0	4.6	5.5	**1.6**
	World	224.8	292.4	256.8	304.7	353.3	355.8	400.2	432.0	323.3	404.6	

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Share in world exports 1996-2000 average
		million U.S. dollars										%
Cut Flowers												
	Colombia	280.3	340.9	385.2	429.8	476.7	509.9	545.8	556.4	550.4	581.3	**14.4**
	Ecuador	19.2	26.1	38.0	59.6	79.4	99.1	119.0	162.0	180.4	155.6	**3.8**
	Kenya	22.6	27.1	36.2	53.4	64.9	72.2	79.1	87.2	90.4	91.0	**2.2**
	Zimbabwe	5.6	10.8	26.7	19.3	32.5	33.5	37.8	36.4	37.1	25.3	**0.9**
	Thailand	28.1	29.9	31.2	32.9	34.5	30.5	27.4	27.3	30.2	33.8	**0.8**
	Mexico	18.5	19.6	6.9	20.7	27.0	24.3	26.4	25.9	31.8	31.9	**0.7**
	Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	22.3	24.5	21.6	24.1	24.3	24.5	**0.6**
	Singapore	19.0	20.6	22.7	25.5	27.7	24.6	21.3	17.9	18.3	20.6	**0.5**
	India	2.8	3.3	3.8	7.2	13.9	14.2	19.4	18.1	16.9	21.3	**0.5**
	Guatemala	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.8	8.9	10.8	11.1	11.3	8.9	14.3	**0.3**
	Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.2	7.9	14.3	21.6	**0.2**
	Malaysia	9.7	16.0	9.9	12.9	7.3	7.0	5.7	6.4	9.7	12.5	**0.2**
	Other Asia, nes	11.3	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.3	10.0	8.6	**0.2**
	World	3 018.5	3 311.1	2 969.0	3 437.9	3 877.4	3 912.0	3 660.3	3 768.6	3 944.4	3 779.9	
Medicinal Plants												
	China	208.3	238.5	235.8	410.1	415.4	327.8	314.0	238.4	211.9	216.5	**21.5**
	China, Hong Kong	265.0	310.5	260.1	249.5	239.8	248.9	213.0	157.4	149.1	143.3	**15.0**
	India	52.8	55.1	40.7	52.2	65.7	66.9	68.5	63.9	44.2	79.5	**5.3**
	Rep. of Korea	103.0	90.0	88.1	84.3	94.8	81.8	55.3	49.1	58.6	54.9	**4.9**
	Singapore	49.0	52.4	51.9	67.0	73.4	69.0	63.9	49.5	42.7	44.6	**4.4**
	Chile	14.4	21.2	18.8	22.4	31.5	37.9	32.3	54.3	28.9	20.5	**2.9**
	Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	13.6	16.1	18.1	15.2	15.0	5.0	**1.1**
	Mexico	8.1	8.2	9.5	9.3	10.2	9.8	11.0	13.6	15.2	16.7	**1.1**
	Other Asia, nes	8.4	4.5	4.5	3.2	5.2	8.3	5.4	11.1	21.2	12.0	**1.0**
	Turkey	6.7	4.5	7.8	13.1	22.4	5.7	6.1	9.5	7.4	4.9	**0.6**
	World	1 056.2	1 226.2	1 126.9	1 352.0	1 513.4	1 401.8	1 317.6	1 215.6	1 078.4	1 077.3	

Source: FAOSTAT and FAO estimates.

A1.13: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - processed/partially transformed products

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		million U.S. dollars										%
Fruit, prepared[1/]												
	China	118.8	96.4	129.7	211.7	212.5	217.9	224.0	283.6	287.1	316.8	**9.4**
	Thailand	110.6	107.7	117.1	144.2	182.9	149.6	111.1	145.1	141.2	155.7	**5.0**
	Chile	85.5	91.5	106.8	137.8	153.2	125.5	122.2	141.9	131.6	133.8	**4.6**
	Turkey	64.3	66.8	91.0	78.8	93.1	129.6	120.8	109.3	88.7	96.6	**3.8**
	Mexico	45.5	50.4	60.2	77.7	72.2	94.4	103.5	124.5	100.7	92.4	**3.6**
	Costa Rica	17.0	14.9	31.8	47.4	62.9	67.8	75.5	78.9	71.3	78.4	**2.6**
	India	4.6	8.4	7.6	10.9	38.8	44.0	41.1	54.9	69.8	69.3	**2.0**
	Philippines	37.0	65.6	60.8	52.1	57.2	61.1	52.0	44.1	42.1	51.6	**1.8**
	Ecuador	11.3	10.5	10.1	17.7	23.3	28.8	33.7	40.7	43.1	50.3	**1.4**
	Brazil	45.0	53.2	48.7	40.5	41.1	39.8	38.2	32.2	26.1	27.4	**1.2**
	China, Hong Kong	46.7	41.1	40.9	43.8	55.2	51.0	39.9	21.5	25.8	14.8	**1.1**
	Morocco	16.3	16.4	20.6	33.6	24.0	25.0	38.3	32.2	28.1	25.0	**1.0**
	China, Taiwan	57.0	59.1	48.2	34.0	33.0	23.9	22.1	30.3	21.8	39.4	**1.0**
	World	2 206.1	2 121.1	2 435.9	2 661.7	2 791.8	2 808.8	2 858.9	2 817.5	2 837.6	2 863.0	
Vegetables, prepared[1/]												
	China	246.2	270.3	291.1	359.6	370.1	312.6	319.6	337.2	340.1	356.1	**20.6**
	Thailand	88.1	94.8	106.0	125.1	125.0	120.3	97.0	93.6	103.8	100.0	**6.4**
	Peru	51.5	60.5	63.8	71.9	93.8	85.5	84.9	101.0	89.0	95.5	**5.6**
	Korea Republic of	25.0	36.9	48.0	54.4	40.9	41.3	47.7	81.0	81.0	70.9	**4.0**
	Mexico	7.4	7.0	11.3	13.3	21.6	27.9	29.5	43.5	33.9	26.0	**2.0**
	China, Hong Kong	54.1	46.4	35.2	27.8	17.9	18.8	24.4	17.5	24.1	15.0	**1.2**
	Turkey	17.5	20.2	22.0	21.1	17.4	18.1	22.1	15.0	12.5	25.1	**1.1**
	Kenya	6.8	12.6	9.5	17.5	16.2	17.2	17.0	18.9	10.5	10.5	**0.9**
	China, Taiwan	26.7	23.5	21.9	23.1	21.2	15.6	13.6	12.7	10.9	11.6	**0.8**
	Malaysia	11.8	10.3	9.5	8.6	9.0	6.5	7.3	7.5	9.1	9.8	**0.5**
	World	1 072.3	1 182.2	1 391.4	1 502.4	1 514.2	1 480.8	1 635.7	1 676.0	1 651.1	1 648.6	
Tomato Paste												
	Turkey	99.8	83.1	104.1	94.5	122.9	126.0	134.1	124.0	92.5	74.9	**14.4**
	China	22.1	24.1	25.9	43.3	35.1	63.4	66.3	72.4	68.5	117.5	**10.2**
	Chile	54.6	50.5	71.5	92.5	88.6	72.0	86.6	99.1	57.6	72.6	**10.2**
	Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	16.1	37.1	43.1	22.5	**4.0**
	Tunisia	13.2	2.9	1.1	4.8	7.4	13.0	14.0	32.5	20.0	22.5	**2.7**
	Brazil	11.1	17.4	14.1	17.2	14.8	13.0	11.2	10.4	8.5	9.1	**1.4**
	Mexico	5.5	22.3	20.9	23.2	8.6	10.1	13.4	17.6	5.2	5.2	**1.3**
	Morocco	4.7	10.4	11.0	13.4	6.7	12.3	10.4	7.3	6.5	3.7	**1.1**
	Syria	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.7	6.6	1.8	12.1	12.1	**1.0**
	Jordan	1.6	14.1	4.5	7.4	5.0	9.2	7.2	4.3	0.4	1.0	**0.6**
	Peru	0.0	2.8	6.6	2.4	4.3	7.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.0	**0.6**
	World	539.4	561.2	594.9	739.1	748.5	797.3	816.3	780.8	701.2	723.6	
Apple juice, conc.												
	Argentina	112.7	58.7	50.4	103.4	108.2	93.0	50.4	78.3	46.1	58.3	**14.9**
	Chile	58.0	33.2	22.4	52.4	67.1	47.5	29.9	58.1	45.7	51.0	**10.6**
	Turkey	30.4	22.9	28.3	53.5	50.8	28.9	36.8	37.5	0.0	23.4	**5.8**
	World	453.1	360.3	397.1	567.0	583.6	487.4	336.4	397.5	462.9	502.8	
Pineapples, canned												
	Thailand	328.8	287.0	265.7	234.1	263.8	202.4	174.1	313.7	212.4	207.1	**45.2**
	Philippines	96.2	94.2	90.2	80.8	93.2	85.8	79.2	82.4	90.7	90.8	**17.5**
	Indonesia	47.0	50.0	46.9	47.7	91.8	47.5	25.7	85.3	60.3	62.7	**11.5**
	Kenya	35.3	34.8	30.6	53.8	68.8	44.5	53.8	37.2	33.4	30.3	**8.1**
	Singapore	31.4	25.3	24.0	23.0	21.8	16.6	21.9	25.5	10.9	12.5	**3.6**
	Malaysia	31.1	26.1	23.6	22.9	22.2	19.0	12.9	13.1	8.6	7.5	**2.5**
	China	8.3	4.8	5.4	4.5	6.7	12.3	32.2	18.5	9.9	11.1	**3.4**
	Swaziland	16.1	10.7	13.6	16.2	14.6	1.7	0.2	2.2	7.8	2.3	**0.6**
	VietNam	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	3.6	4.7	4.5	6.6	2.2	5.0	**0.9**
	World	644.5	571.0	537.0	520.5	622.9	470.2	440.4	615.0	469.3	458.8	

A1.13: Leading developing countries exporters of selected NTAEs by value - processed/partially transformed products (cont.)

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Share in world exports 1997-2001 average
		million U.S. dollars										%
Mushrooms, canned												
	China	153.8	140.8	172.8	263.9	201.1	159.3	151.1	151.3	187.1	183.4	**52.0**
	Indonesia	39.0	20.6	32.8	38.6	36.4	23.5	10.3	27.9	31.3	25.8	**7.4**
	China, Taiwan	16.4	10.2	11.1	9.8	9.8	9.8	12.1	11.7	17.3	12.9	**4.0**
	Mexico	0.0	8.6	8.4	7.9	9.3	7.3	10.2	7.3	8.4	6.3	**2.5**
	Thailand	9.9	9.7	10.1	9.8	7.4	6.0	5.3	6.1	4.6	4.5	**1.7**
	VietNam	1.4	1.1	4.0	4.5	6.2	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	**1.2**
	India	4.1	4.8	7.6	8.0	5.4	0.5	3.3	4.1	5.6	4.8	**1.1**
	Chile	2.8	6.7	10.2	10.4	8.6	6.6	4.0	0.3	1.2	2.4	**0.9**
	Colombia	0.1	0.0	2.2	4.6	3.3	1.7	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.4	**0.7**
	Korea Republic of	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7	3.3	4.4	**0.6**
	Singapore	5.4	6.8	8.2	3.9	3.8	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.0	**0.5**
	China, Hong Kong	54.6	44.4	49.2	40.8	15.0	4.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	**0.5**
	World	369.2	317.5	399.8	481.3	377.6	291.0	271.1	309.9	369.9	359.1	
Mushrooms, dried												
	China	85.9	100.6	232.6	341.7	147.8	155.0	132.4	119.9	137.4	123.8	**52.1**
	China, Hong Kong	48.4	40.8	40.4	39.2	39.2	35.3	20.4	24.5	24.7	14.1	**9.3**
	India	3.4	2.8	6.4	5.9	5.9	9.6	6.7	8.1	15.1	6.1	**3.6**
	Korea, Republic of	19.6	14.8	12.6	15.1	9.9	9.1	10.2	9.6	6.8	6.0	**3.2**
	Pakistan	5.1	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.1	2.7	**2.0**
	Brazil	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.6	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	**1.4**
	Chile	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.0	**1.2**
	Singapore	4.4	5.9	6.8	5.7	4.8	3.5	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	**0.9**
	China, Taiwan	2.8	2.1	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	**0.8**
	Turkey	3.1	1.9	2.8	5.3	3.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.8	**0.7**
	World	266.9	239.6	382.2	485.0	283.9	289.1	255.3	244.3	260.2	234.4	
Sweet corn, processed												
	Thailand	0.3	0.7	3.4	9.2	11.9	15.1	16.4	17.6	15.7	22.0	**6.3**
	China, Hong Kong	1.4	3.4	4.5	3.3	14.6	15.2	13.4	4.5	1.3	1.1	**2.6**
	Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	**1.6**
	Brazil	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.9	4.4	**1.1**
	World	162.9	176.4	197.8	217.2	261.6	288.3	284.5	267.8	272.0	269.0	
Fruit dried[1/]												
	Thailand	10.8	9.5	16.7	13.2	51.9	79.2	9.2	16.6	70.6	35.4	**18.3**
	China	28.9	21.1	32.1	44.2	37.1	29.4	24.5	24.0	22.2	22.3	**10.6**
	Chile	12.4	11.3	11.2	13.0	19.3	14.1	13.3	12.6	13.1	15.0	**5.9**
	VietNam	0.2	5.1	6.5	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.3	3.6	27.0	35.0	**5.8**
	Pakistan	3.1	5.1	4.7	7.0	7.1	13.7	10.5	7.6	15.2	8.8	**4.8**
	Argentina	7.8	7.0	7.3	5.3	8.5	8.6	6.6	6.6	5.9	4.5	**2.8**
	Turkey	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.6	4.7	5.5	6.6	6.0	5.1	4.8	**2.4**
	India	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.7	**1.6**
	China, Hong Kong	5.0	4.3	5.5	4.5	7.0	7.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	1.6	**1.6**
	Sri Lanka	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	3.1	2.1	0.6	4.4	2.3	1.6	**1.0**
	World	152.9	153.2	186.5	201.2	246.1	269.6	188.7	193.6	271.0	231.7	

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Not specified elsewhere.

A1.14: Trend in nominal unit values of selected NTAEs - fruits, 1992 to 2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Avocados	939.7	865.1	864.5	835.2	742.7	857.3	776.3	964.1	853.1	915.4
Mangoes	873.6	867.8	828.6	809.9	814.2	680.2	664.5	614.4	571.9	586.8
Papayas	680.1	591.5	582.1	594.2	605.4	570.3	778.3	565.8	576.7	598.2
Pineapples	279.0	278.8	275.1	290.8	327.7	334.6	352.9	350.8	329.9	330.8
Apples	519.0	422.6	458.5	542.9	567.2	484.1	468.2	468.5	415.8	414.1
Grapes	855.9	890.5	906.6	957.2	963.5	897.3	877.6	894.2	891.4	900.9
Cantaloupes and other melons	557.5	448.5	454.0	480.3	369.6	394.4	355.4	376.7	392.3	410.9
Pears	572.9	576.1	533.2	615.3	634.4	589.7	543.4	538.5	533.9	493.3
Strawberries	1 728.5	1 618.6	1 637.8	1 571.3	1 649.7	1 653.5	1 707.8	1 471.9	1 555.1	1 331.7
Fresh fruit[1/]	427.6	436.9	451.0	537.2	529.9	723.5	605.8	576.0	547.3	538.4
Fresh tropical fruit[1/]	777.8	669.1	744.8	767.1	705.8	790.5	738.9	741.2	665.8	700.6

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Not specified elsewhere.

A1.15: Trend in real[1/] unit values of selected NTAEs - fruits, 1992 to 2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Avocados	881.6	813.9	784.5	702.2	654.3	792.4	731.4	933.2	845.2	875.6
Mangoes	819.5	816.4	751.9	681.0	717.2	628.7	626.1	594.7	566.6	561.3
Papayas	638.0	556.4	528.2	499.6	533.3	527.1	733.3	547.6	571.4	572.3
Pineapples	261.7	262.3	249.6	244.5	288.6	309.3	332.5	339.5	326.8	316.4
Apples	486.9	397.5	416.0	456.5	499.6	447.5	441.1	453.5	411.9	396.1
Grapes	802.9	837.8	822.7	804.8	848.7	829.4	826.8	865.5	883.1	861.8
Cantaloupes and other melons	523.0	421.9	412.0	403.8	325.6	364.6	334.9	364.7	388.6	393.0
Pears	537.4	542.0	483.9	517.4	558.8	545.1	511.9	521.3	528.9	471.9
Strawberries	1 621.5	1 522.7	1 486.2	1 321.2	1 453.2	1 528.3	1 609.0	1 424.7	1 540.8	1 273.9
Fresh fruit[2/]	401.1	411.0	409.3	451.7	466.8	668.7	570.7	557.5	542.2	515.0
Fresh tropical fruit[2/]	729.6	629.5	675.9	645.0	621.7	730.7	696.2	717.4	659.7	670.2

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

2/ Not specified elsewhere.

A1.16: Trend in nominal unit values of selected NTAEs - vegetables, 1992 to 2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Green beans	855.7	907.0	1 104.0	891.4	856.2	981.6	843.5	822.6	837.6	882.1
Tomatoes	584.8	587.0	647.7	660.6	688.1	651.7	647.4	621.2	727.1	708.8
Green corn	424.4	453.7	534.6	493.2	483.9	290.6	485.6	476.3	500.5	552.7
Asparagus	2 846.4	2 325.8	2 496.4	2 822.4	3 138.7	3 133.8	3 148.1	3 545.9	2 993.6	2 000.4
Aubergines	563.7	481.2	588.3	640.4	532.5	511.7	508.3	479.1	484.1	564.9
Onions and Shallots	499.2	484.4	549.6	622.9	535.2	467.6	443.3	437.0	447.8	478.4
Onions, dry	228.6	228.1	244.1	273.8	214.5	227.6	244.6	199.0	180.3	186.7
Cabbages	376.1	372.7	378.7	411.0	406.0	388.6	402.8	358.0	404.0	350.9
Green peas	865.0	717.9	712.2	1 009.6	759.2	825.7	815.2	842.9	837.2	826.5

Source: FAOSTAT

A1.17: Trend in real[1/] unit values of selected NTAEs - vegetables, 1992 to 2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Green beans	802.7	853.2	1 001.8	749.5	754.2	907.3	794.7	796.3	829.9	843.8
Tomatoes	548.6	552.2	587.8	555.4	606.1	602.4	626.6	601.3	720.4	678.0
Green corn	398.1	426.9	485.1	414.7	426.2	268.6	470.0	461.0	495.9	528.7
Asparagus	2 670.2	2 187.9	2 265.3	2 373.2	2 764.9	2 896.6	3 047.2	3 432.3	2 966.0	1 913.5
Aubergines	528.8	452.6	533.9	538.5	469.1	472.9	492.1	463.8	479.6	540.4
Onions and Shallots	468.3	455.6	498.8	523.8	471.5	432.2	429.1	423.0	443.7	457.7
Onions, dry	214.5	214.6	221.5	230.3	188.9	210.4	236.8	192.7	178.6	178.6
Cabbages	352.8	350.6	343.7	345.5	357.6	359.2	389.9	346.5	400.3	335.7
Green peas	811.4	675.4	646.3	848.9	668.7	763.2	789.1	815.9	829.5	790.6

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

A1.18: Trend in nominal unit values of selected NTAEs - speciality, processed and semi transformed products

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Chillies and Peppers, green	906.8	915.4	861.2	944.8	797.8	983.3	1 075.3	943.0	1 112.9	1 192.9
Ginger	638.3	558.1	574.2	630.1	877.0	838.5	688.5	574.9	541.4	511.2
Apple juice conc.	1 426.9	987.1	954.9	1 507.7	1 483.6	1 161.5	933.1	983.0	1 002.9	744.2
Apple juice	1 067.5	758.5	655.7	907.2	996.8	784.0	625.2	671.1	684.5	582.0
Mushrooms, canned	1 629.8	1 436.1	1 493.0	1 674.5	1 540.1	1 414.8	1 320.7	1 363.5	1 224.6	1 141.9
Fruit, prepared[1/]	1 176.8	1 066.5	1 080.5	1 178.1	1 095.3	1 113.2	1 118.3	1 056.2	957.7	917.2
Tomatoes, peeled	556.0	508.6	546.6	552.1	579.3	504.7	583.8	564.8	454.6	432.8
Pineapples, canned	647.6	566.4	516.8	574.6	677.5	672.8	652.5	637.2	481.0	483.2
Sweet Corn, prepared	975.3	931.6	1 015.9	1 028.5	1 000.2	945.0	911.5	882.9	831.5	863.4
Tomato Paste	882.7	794.8	860.7	982.6	949.8	813.3	841.8	798.7	655.0	601.6
Vegetables, prepared[1/]	1 028.4	970.8	1 007.2	1 131.1	1 117.9	1 053.0	1 047.8	1 033.9	931.7	906.7
	1991	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Cut Flowers	2 434.2	2 221.8	1 918.4	2 035.1	2 002.2	1 732.9	1 701.2	1 804.5	1 681.1	1 631.7
Medicinal Plants	3 217.9	3 379.1	2 976.8	3 287.6	3 265.5	2 942.5	2 677.2	2 679.9	2 359.1	2 119.6

Source: FAOSTAT and FAO estimates

1/ Not specified elsewhere.

A1.19: Trend in real[1/] unit values of selected NTAEs - speciality, processed and semi transformed products

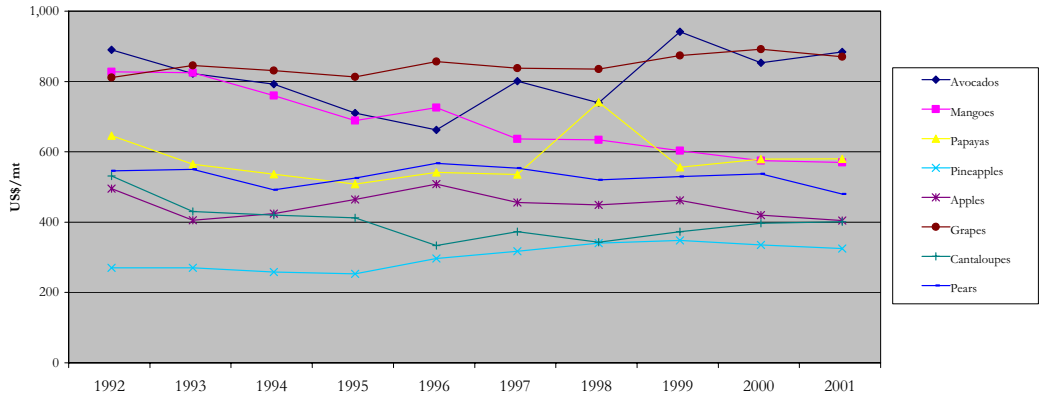
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Chillies and Peppers, green	850.7	861.1	781.4	794.5	702.7	908.8	1 013.2	912.8	1 102.7	1 141.1
Ginger	598.8	525.0	521.0	529.8	772.5	775.0	648.7	556.5	536.4	489.0
Apple juice conc.	1 338.6	928.6	866.6	1 267.8	1 306.9	1 073.6	879.1	951.5	993.7	711.9
Apple juice	1 001.4	713.5	595.0	762.8	878.1	724.6	589.0	649.6	678.2	556.7
Mushrooms, canned	1 528.9	1 351.0	1 354.8	1 408.0	1 356.7	1 307.7	1 244.3	1 319.8	1 213.3	1 092.3
Fruit, prepared[2/]	1 104.0	1 003.3	980.5	990.6	964.8	1 028.9	1 053.6	1 022.3	948.8	877.3
Tomatoes, peeled	521.6	478.5	496.0	464.2	510.3	466.5	550.0	546.7	450.4	414.0
Pineapples, canned	607.5	532.8	468.9	483.1	596.8	621.9	614.8	616.8	476.6	462.3
Sweet Corn, prepared	914.9	876.4	921.9	864.8	881.1	873.4	858.8	854.6	823.9	825.9
Tomato Paste	828.1	747.7	781.1	826.2	836.7	751.7	793.1	773.1	648.9	575.4
Vegetables, prepared[2/]	964.8	913.3	914.0	951.1	984.8	973.3	987.2	1 000.7	923.1	867.3
	1991	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**
	(U.S. dollars / tonne)									
Cut Flowers	2 381.7	2 084.2	1 804.6	1 846.7	1 683.5	1 526.5	1 572.4	1 700.2	1 627.3	1 616.7
Medicinal Plants	3 148.5	3 169.7	2 800.2	2 983.1	2 745.8	2 592.0	2 474.4	2 525.0	2 283.6	2 100.1

Source: FAOSTAT and FAO estimates.

1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

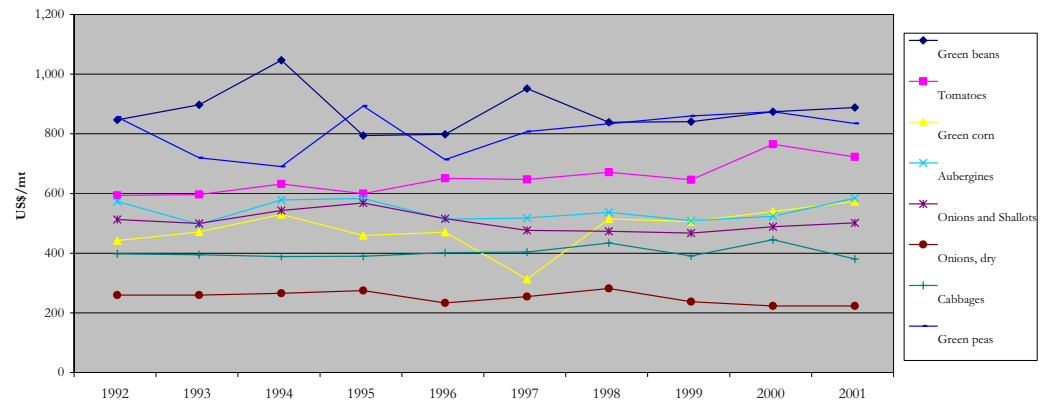
2/ Not specified elsewhere

Diagram A1.1: Trend in real[1/] unit values for selected fruits, 1992-2001



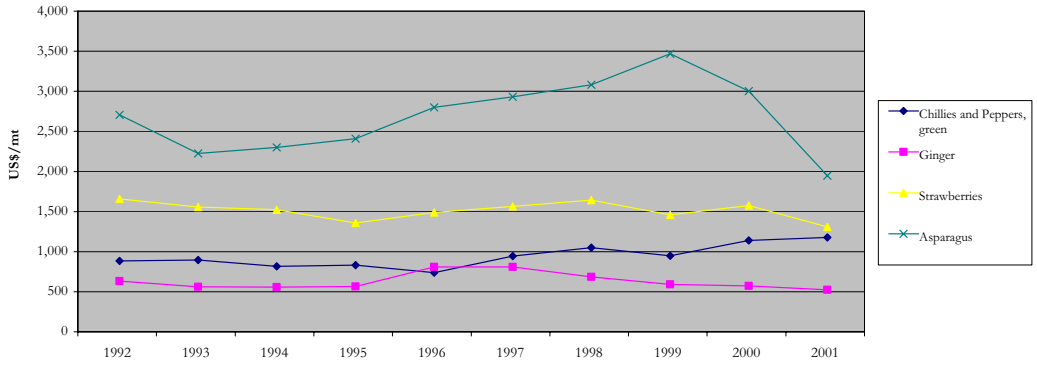
1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

Diagram A1.2: Trend in real[1/] unit values for selected vegetables, 1992-2001



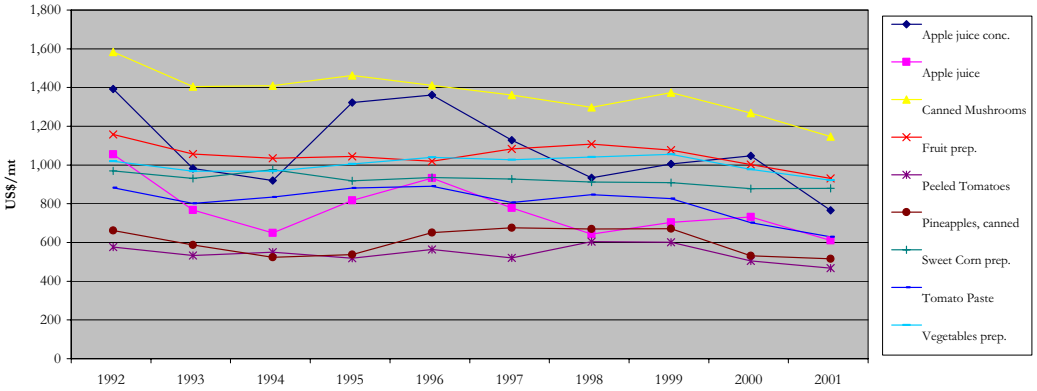
1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

Diagram A1.3: Trend in real[1/] unit values for selected speciality products[2/], 1992-2001



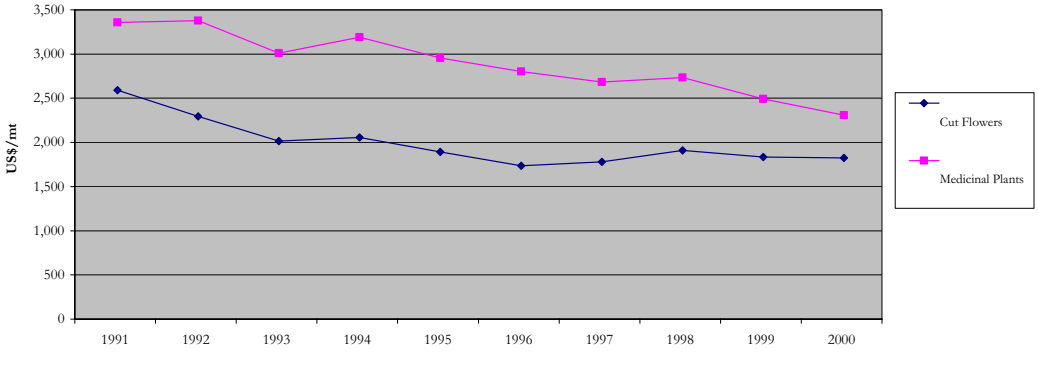
1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)
2/ Including the high value fruits and vegetable products: strawberries and asparagus

Diagram A1.4: Trend in real[1/] unit values for selected processed products, 1992-2001



Notes: Prepared fruits and prepared vegetables are those not specified elsewhere
1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

Diagram A1.5: Trend in real[1/] unit values of cut flowers and medicinal plants, 1991-2000



1/ Adjusted for inflation using the MUV deflator (source: International Financial Statistics, IMF)

ANNEX 2

A2.1 - Trend in total world exports of fruits by value, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**10 673**	**10 446**	**11 542**	**12 989**	**13 793**	**13 953**	**13 364**	**13 269**	**13 628**	**13 826**
DEVELOPED	**4 516**	**4 535**	**5 234**	**5 722**	**5 836**	**5 916**	**5 430**	**5 306**	**5 657**	**5 569**
Europe	**941**	**1 064**	**1 527**	**1 600**	**1 672**	**1 660**	**1 513**	**1 387**	**1 558**	**1 539**
EC1/	669	810	1 180	1 248	1 377	1 362	1 223	1 186	1 337	1 337
North America	**2 111**	**2 126**	**2 375**	**2 446**	**2 456**	**2 556**	**2 301**	**2 297**	**2 550**	**2 619**
USA	2 034	2 065	2 299	2 360	2 367	2 480	2 206	2 208	2 460	2 527
Other developed	**1 465**	**1 345**	**1 332**	**1 676**	**1 709**	**1 700**	**1 617**	**1 623**	**1 549**	**1 412**
South Africa	524	508	469	544	426	524	607	659	532	488
New Zealand	487	404	420	546	657	535	471	439	496	411
Australia	160	144	158	189	233	244	206	231	244	242
Israel	225	227	229	329	294	269	262	242	204	202
Other	69	62	56	67	99	130	71	52	73	68
DEVELOPING	**6 158**	**5 911**	**6 308**	**7 267**	**7 957**	**8 037**	**7 933**	**7 963**	**7 971**	**8 257**
Africa	**544**	**489**	**496**	**680**	**776**	**622**	**677**	**660**	**573**	**601**
Morocco	185	172	176	223	332	274	308	315	235	226
Côte d'Ivoire	90	108	99	129	148	122	109	136	119	110
Egypt	48	35	20	24	25	23	66	24	25	57
Other	220	175	201	304	271	203	193	184	194	208
Latin America & Caribbean	**4 380**	**4 030**	**4 268**	**4 869**	**5 180**	**5 555**	**5 605**	**5 389**	**5 199**	**5 365**
Central America & Caribbean	**2 056**	**1 916**	**1 856**	**2 137**	**2 079**	**2 049**	**2 324**	**2 173**	**2 097**	**2 118**
Costa Rica	548	605	641	793	769	778	882	857	751	715
Mexico	338	368	385	432	500	520	659	624	586	616
Guatemala	132	101	133	158	183	180	234	185	235	218
Honduras	315	259	143	149	165	140	161	69	134	211
Panama	210	215	215	201	190	189	161	198	160	139
Other	513	369	338	405	271	242	227	241	231	219
South America	**2 325**	**2 114**	**2 412**	**2 732**	**3 102**	**3 506**	**3 281**	**3 216**	**3 101**	**3 246**
Chile	737	657	723	807	969	898	966	994	1 070	1 096
Ecuador	678	559	703	849	982	1 331	1 078	966	835	866
Argentina	285	215	243	417	441	504	483	459	416	505
Colombia	423	438	500	445	471	512	489	491	494	424
Brazil	100	131	127	102	104	108	118	161	168	212
Other	101	114	116	113	135	152	146	144	119	143
Near East in Asia	**539**	**573**	**635**	**688**	**793**	**665**	**657**	**841**	**977**	**1 000**
Turkey	162	174	220	233	265	217	234	344	250	338
Syria	43	48	58	80	74	83	66	133	348	310
United Arab Emirates	59	55	53	72	97	123	102	114	148	150
Iran	78	101	118	102	143	45	67	78	69	68
Other	197	195	185	201	214	196	188	172	163	134
Far East	**693**	**818**	**909**	**1 029**	**1 206**	**1 193**	**994**	**1 073**	**1 221**	**1 292**
Philippines	210	277	270	293	301	284	284	298	360	366
China, Hong Kong	72	81	102	148	230	209	188	159	197	243
China	89	126	154	164	191	222	163	167	196	197
Thailand	45	56	82	112	140	157	79	125	129	127
China, Taiwan	68	61	60	49	58	40	41	46	41	27
Other	209	217	242	264	285	281	239	277	298	332
Oceania	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.2 - Trend in total world exports of fruits by volume, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**23 774**	**25 074**	**27 073**	**27 837**	**29 278**	**30 752**	**30 261**	**30 645**	**32 337**	**33 104**
DEVELOPED	**6 982**	**7 608**	**8 540**	**8 390**	**8 351**	**9 161**	**8 539**	**8 445**	**9 660**	**9 621**
Europe	**1 925**	**2 729**	**3 176**	**2 770**	**2 925**	**3 245**	**2 741**	**2 665**	**3 309**	**3 336**
EC1/	1 130	1 720	2 241	1 915	2 102	2 267	2 071	2 140	2 616	2 616
North America	**2 939**	**2 972**	**3 362**	**3 268**	**3 252**	**3 494**	**3 182**	**3 021**	**3 423**	**3 490**
USA	2 826	2 878	3 251	3 134	3 105	3 367	3 075	2 899	3 308	3 373
Other developed	**2 118**	**1 907**	**2 002**	**2 353**	**2 175**	**2 422**	**2 616**	**2 758**	**2 928**	**2 796**
South Africa	1 038	883	958	1 062	850	1 074	1 332	1 472	1 385	1 542
New Zealand	467	432	437	490	524	521	539	584	651	525
Australia	180	184	206	222	242	258	252	256	295	302
Israel	363	334	332	454	426	427	389	354	301	249
Other	69	74	67	124	133	142	103	91	295	177
DEVELOPING	**16 792**	**17 466**	**18 532**	**19 447**	**20 926**	**21 591**	**21 722**	**22 201**	**22 676**	**23 483**
Africa	**1 198**	**1 202**	**1 231**	**1 254**	**1 518**	**1 419**	**1 615**	**1 656**	**1 625**	**1 709**
Morocco	517	529	527	445	659	541	637	676	517	475
Côte d'Ivoire	255	305	297	325	373	385	362	456	444	422
Egypt	133	91	61	80	85	76	248	87	112	292
Cameroon	113	131	166	189	163	185	138	171	240	255
Other	179	146	179	216	237	232	230	266	313	263
Latin America & Caribbean	**12 258**	**12 293**	**12 885**	**13 726**	**14 343**	**15 184**	**15 232**	**15 062**	**15 153**	**14 983**
Central America & Caribbean	**5 761**	**5 825**	**5 720**	**6 043**	**6 181**	**6 106**	**6 569**	**6 189**	**6 366**	**6 131**
Costa Rica	1 900	2 055	2 155	2 312	2 420	2 431	2 728	2 750	2 620	2 564
Mexico	568	752	711	770	949	1 082	1 228	1 225	1 148	1 098
Guatemala	508	460	644	703	727	764	933	819	1 041	1 032
Honduras	871	833	625	670	756	570	650	214	413	503
Panama	747	723	755	713	649	659	506	621	513	453
Dominican Republic	133	148	155	142	153	131	118	157	288	193
Other	1 033	854	675	733	527	469	406	404	343	289
South America	**6 497**	**6 469**	**7 165**	**7 683**	**8 163**	**9 079**	**8 663**	**8 873**	**8 786**	**8 852**
Ecuador	2 743	2 621	3 076	3 742	3 956	4 578	4 010	4 091	4 142	3 720
Chile	1 205	1 167	1 212	1 306	1 435	1 447	1 650	1 631	1 594	1 849
Colombia	1 422	1 591	1 708	1 363	1 479	1 588	1 514	1 590	1 715	1 493
Argentina	578	447	530	746	748	885	872	831	704	968
Brazil	297	357	355	222	240	259	286	416	415	566
Uruguay	111	146	147	137	137	133	170	128	85	121
Other	141	140	138	167	167	189	161	185	131	135
Near East in Asia	**1 504**	**1 571**	**1 819**	**1 740**	**1 946**	**1 865**	**1 959**	**2 223**	**2 160**	**2 343**
Turkey	416	393	519	514	521	417	459	681	629	837
Lebanon	190	144	149	160	158	185	198	169	202	220
United Arab Emirates	135	143	135	142	256	306	256	319	435	456
Iran	361	491	603	504	585	406	577	550	458	388
Syria	66	70	73	70	69	75	89	164	133	129
Other	337	330	341	349	358	476	380	340	303	314
Far East	**1 831**	**2 399**	**2 596**	**2 725**	**3 118**	**3 122**	**2 915**	**3 259**	**3 738**	**4 447**
China	174	289	362	370	444	578	521	599	718	716
Philippines	1 002	1 340	1 349	1 423	1 438	1 334	1 320	1 484	1 778	2 327
China, Hong Kong	79	93	121	160	221	255	232	228	265	309
Thailand	73	91	113	136	188	219	139	223	256	299
Pakistan	114	107	119	131	129	212	198	177	236	254
India	69	69	80	95	209	133	102	126	143	172
Malaysia	111	175	205	140	164	137	142	168	168	176
Other	207	235	247	269	325	255	261	253	174	194
Oceania	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.3 - Trend in total world exports of vegetables by value, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**3 867**	**4 545**	**5 226**	**6 105**	**5 988**	**6 303**	**6 931**	**6 625**	**7 050**	**7 563**
DEVELOPED	**1 842**	**2 038**	**2 436**	**2 636**	**2 706**	**2 887**	**3 038**	**2 860**	**2 993**	**3 136**
Europe	**655**	**747**	**948**	**1 066**	**1 108**	**1 149**	**1 220**	**1 067**	**1 018**	**1 072**
EC1/	456	535	651	771	813	882	924	803	761	761
North America	**931**	**1 032**	**1 101**	**1 165**	**1 126**	**1 267**	**1 364**	**1 375**	**1 615**	**1 665**
USA	871	963	1 020	1 065	995	1 091	1 114	1 095	1 261	1 252
Other developed	**255**	**259**	**387**	**405**	**472**	**470**	**454**	**418**	**360**	**399**
Australia	85	83	112	135	145	134	136	132	108	101
Israel	36	39	41	54	75	85	97	99	110	148
New Zealand	67	69	103	114	105	97	109	114	94	100
Other	67	68	131	101	147	155	112	73	49	51
DEVELOPING	**2 025**	**2 507**	**2 790**	**3 469**	**3 282**	**3 416**	**3 894**	**3 765**	**4 057**	**4 427**
Africa	**166**	**172**	**178**	**220**	**236**	**241**	**303**	**287**	**286**	**288**
Morocco	71	65	59	85	101	115	145	156	116	126
Kenya	26	25	44	38	46	46	56	60	102	107
Other	69	82	75	98	89	80	102	72	68	55
Latin America & Caribbean	**956**	**1 280**	**1 356**	**1 864**	**1 747**	**1 851**	**2 236**	**2 196**	**2 242**	**2 424**
Central America & Caribbean	**827**	**1 133**	**1 195**	**1 651**	**1 556**	**1 586**	**1 933**	**1 917**	**2 025**	**2 191**
Mexico	787	1 086	1 144	1 584	1 481	1 510	1 831	1 792	1 900	2 083
Costa Rica	8	8	16	22	19	16	21	19	16	18
Guatemala	14	17	13	16	24	32	42	71	66	44
Other	18	22	22	29	33	29	39	36	43	46
South America	**129**	**147**	**161**	**213**	**191**	**264**	**303**	**279**	**217**	**233**
Argentina	69	84	94	114	91	161	194	126	84	90
Brazil	6	8	2	7	6	2	8	21	14	12
Peru	16	18	21	27	39	49	45	62	66	82
Other	38	37	44	65	55	52	55	70	53	48
Near East in Asia	**337**	**362**	**393**	**363**	**335**	**450**	**485**	**370**	**631**	**685**
Syria	79	110	131	84	81	134	164	125	391	391
Jordan	57	56	59	65	38	91	118	91	84	113
Turkey	83	99	101	110	122	135	126	80	88	111
Other	118	97	102	104	95	90	77	73	69	71
Far East	**559**	**684**	**854**	**1 013**	**956**	**866**	**864**	**907**	**893**	**1 016**
China	202	316	363	426	468	437	430	393	433	533
India	51	63	73	84	88	81	65	73	93	120
Korea, Republic of	89	35	34	92	40	39	69	96	97	103
Malaysia	31	54	51	55	58	62	47	55	62	66
Thailand	31	36	41	38	32	29	31	33	40	55
Other	155	180	293	319	271	218	223	257	168	138
Oceania	**7**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**14**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.4 - Trend in total world exports of vegetables by volume, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**7 557**	**8 836**	**10 028**	**10 671**	**11 223**	**11 626**	**12 860**	**13 254**	**13 089**	**13 942**
DEVELOPED	**3 302**	**3 533**	**4 376**	**4 301**	**4 469**	**4 925**	**4 895**	**5 387**	**5 342**	**5 142**
Europe	**1 154**	**1 353**	**1 616**	**1 616**	**1 703**	**1 943**	**1 890**	**1 957**	**1 976**	**1 942**
EC1/	540	676	834	914	1 002	1 366	1 236	1 228	1 314	1 314
North America	**1 650**	**1 695**	**1 897**	**1 870**	**1 901**	**2 048**	**2 057**	**2 149**	**2 359**	**2 385**
USA	1 526	1 573	1 745	1 685	1 699	1 805	1 767	1 849	2 011	1 978
Other developed	**498**	**485**	**863**	**815**	**865**	**934**	**949**	**1 281**	**1 007**	**814**
New Zealand	161	176	241	217	247	245	271	335	366	306
Australia	141	122	167	188	193	170	190	205	165	187
Israel	32	39	36	43	41	47	54	71	61	83
Other	164	148	419	367	384	471	434	670	415	237
DEVELOPING	**4 255**	**5 303**	**5 652**	**6 370**	**6 753**	**6 701**	**7 965**	**7 867**	**7 747**	**8 800**
Africa	**357**	**472**	**447**	**457**	**488**	**485**	**629**	**586**	**560**	**665**
Morocco	151	180	170	171	170	216	278	294	219	279
Egypt	131	198	179	150	143	134	186	126	166	192
Other	75	94	98	136	175	135	165	166	175	194
Latin America & Caribbean	**1 503**	**2 034**	**2 084**	**2 778**	**3 051**	**2 977**	**3 755**	**3 578**	**3 462**	**3 762**
Central America & Caribbean	**1 240**	**1 767**	**1 758**	**2 348**	**2 569**	**2 487**	**3 067**	**2 933**	**3 033**	**3 290**
Mexico	1 143	1 619	1 624	2 168	2 341	2 284	2 806	2 539	2 603	2 840
Costa Rica	22	21	30	40	34	31	39	46	48	59
Guatemala	42	50	51	67	103	104	119	267	272	271
Other	32	78	52	73	91	67	102	82	109	119
South America	**263**	**267**	**327**	**430**	**482**	**489**	**688**	**644**	**429**	**472**
Argentina	161	142	197	236	303	346	517	368	187	221
Brazil	24	32	11	34	29	16	43	103	74	77
Peru	12	16	14	21	46	41	45	62	63	84
Other	66	78	105	139	105	86	83	111	105	90
Near East in Asia	**1 055**	**872**	**1 005**	**1 045**	**943**	**1 273**	**1 424**	**1 248**	**1 229**	**1 433**
Syria	120	184	204	122	129	174	205	191	254	254
Jordan	276	221	191	266	147	323	393	342	365	376
Turkey	338	269	279	304	418	360	369	315	293	482
Iran	74	14	168	165	100	139	195	165	133	153
Other	248	184	163	189	149	278	262	234	182	168
Far East	**1 273**	**1 830**	**2 015**	**1 997**	**2 159**	**1 989**	**2 247**	**2 497**	**2 486**	**2 928**
China	465	772	765	723	851	843	1 080	1 171	1 270	1 596
India	294	380	428	392	465	407	273	328	426	579
Malaysia	163	272	308	301	270	276	354	276	285	282
Pakistan	19	8	32	7	13	21	72	74	91	109
Other	333	399	482	573	559	441	468	648	414	361
Oceania	**10**	**15**	**20**	**12**	**16**	**17**	**9**	**17**	**17**	**16**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.5 - Trend in total world production of fruits by volume, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**398 629**	**406 061**	**411 786**	**425 725**	**445 646**	**459 300**	**455 221**	**477 999**	**490 968**	**495 709**
DEVELOPED	**134 952**	**129 027**	**122 096**	**120 523**	**128 881**	**129 326**	**123 456**	**125 625**	**134 830**	**128 223**
Europe	**87 754**	**81 541**	**74 575**	**72 202**	**80 990**	**77 251**	**73 264**	**77 878**	**81 656**	**78 146**
EC	66 715	57 844	57 396	54 189	59 086	55 854	56 069	62 396	62 772	59 393
North America	**28 688**	**30 659**	**30 868**	**31 218**	**30 743**	**34 244**	**33 440**	**30 311**	**34 822**	**32 022**
USA	27 888	29 956	30 063	30 345	29 976	33 499	32 703	29 382	34 009	31 276
Other developed	**18 509**	**16 827**	**16 653**	**17 103**	**17 148**	**17 831**	**16 753**	**17 435**	**18 351**	**18 055**
South Africa	4 854	4 408	4 236	4 218	3 899	4 540	3 905	4 250	3 794	4 029
Japan	5 251	4 778	4 590	4 584	4 265	4 900	4 241	4 567	4 112	4 337
Australia	2 562	2 581	2 655	2 421	2 636	2 672	2 767	2 917	3 057	3 359
Other	5 842	5 061	5 173	5 879	6 347	5 718	5 840	5 701	7 388	6 330
DEVELOPING	**263 677**	**277 034**	**289 690**	**305 201**	**316 765**	**329 974**	**331 765**	**352 374**	**356 138**	**367 486**
Africa	**49 418**	**49 783**	**49 753**	**50 238**	**53 128**	**53 352**	**54 856**	**56 461**	**57 093**	**57 513**
Uganda	8 411	8 838	9 127	9 640	9 781	9 942	9 963	9 895	10 528	10 626
Nigeria	7 417	7 996	7 752	7 831	8 068	8 330	8 692	8 900	8 978	9 008
Egypt	5 708	5 357	5 633	6 255	6 835	6 771	6 815	7 565	7 816	8 211
Other	27 882	27 592	27 240	26 512	28 443	28 309	29 387	30 102	29 770	29 668
Latin America & Caribbean	**83 789**	**83 684**	**85 990**	**90 128**	**92 047**	**98 824**	**91 687**	**98 535**	**98 875**	**97 759**
Central America & Caribbean	**23 541**	**23 644**	**24 454**	**24 999**	**26 777**	**26 982**	**26 247**	**27 266**	**28 497**	**29 620**
Mexico	10 692	10 800	11 704	12 082	13 087	13 187	12 230	13 013	13 790	14 727
Costa Rica	2 796	2 928	2 969	3 226	3 531	3 667	3 944	4 104	4 109	4 113
Other	10 054	9 916	9 782	9 691	10 160	10 129	10 073	10 149	10 597	10 781
South America	**60 247**	**60 040**	**61 536**	**65 129**	**65 270**	**71 841**	**65 440**	**71 269**	**70 379**	**68 139**
Brazil	33 137	32 622	31 669	34 011	33 972	36 897	34 332	37 338	36 440	32 897
Argentina	6 011	5 605	6 484	7 080	5 982	7 190	6 779	6 950	6 689	7 887
Argentina	6 080	5 675	6 577	7 183	6 082	7 258	6 840	7 022	6 757	7 965
Ecuador	5 336	5 597	6 397	6 448	7 085	9 044	6 518	8 025	7 822	7 814
Colombia	6 247	6 437	6 421	6 620	6 526	6 693	5 925	6 575	6 735	6 480
Chile	2 934	3 162	3 416	3 602	3 747	3 791	3 845	3 997	3 944	4 151
Other	501	943	572	184	1 877	967	1 200	1 362	1 991	946
Near East in Asia	**28 606**	**29 535**	**30 555**	**30 855**	**32 047**	**32 399**	**34 186**	**34 326**	**35 207**	**35 734**
Iran	9 484	10 022	10 713	10 759	11 273	12 176	12 828	13 120	13 281	13 754
Turkey	11 051	11 300	11 574	11 393	11 847	11 692	12 275	12 448	12 762	12 700
Other	8 071	8 213	8 268	8 703	8 927	8 531	9 083	8 758	9 164	9 280
Far East	**100 626**	**112 763**	**122 121**	**132 696**	**138 243**	**144 090**	**149 724**	**161 697**	**163 583**	**175 067**
China	28 201	34 712	39 693	47 136	52 098	55 271	59 396	68 206	69 495	78 250
India	31 078	34 510	36 928	36 680	38 826	41 321	44 982	45 924	44 962	46 866
Philippines	8 277	8 592	8 951	8 988	10 267	9 791	9 157	10 303	10 657	11 122
Indonesia	7 087	7 325	8 267	10 922	8 293	8 175	7 236	7 185	8 275	8 205
Thailand	6 778	7 276	7 358	7 149	7 032	7 121	6 766	7 741	7 884	7 671
Pakistan	4 329	5 049	5 358	5 565	5 678	5 820	5 891	5 553	5 671	5 776
Vietnam	3 403	3 593	3 676	3 889	4 016	3 985	4 091	4 045	4 042	4 248
Other	11 472	11 705	11 890	12 367	12 033	12 605	12 206	12 739	12 596	12 929
Oceania	**1 238**	**1 269**	**1 271**	**1 283**	**1 300**	**1 309**	**1 311**	**1 354**	**1 380**	**1 412**

Source: FAOSTAT

A2.6 - Trend in total world production of vegetables by volume, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**464 293**	**494 497**	**518 053**	**547 920**	**578 859**	**595 464**	**620 329**	**672 262**	**721 799**	**748 547**
DEVELOPED	**143 326**	**144 036**	**147 160**	**149 415**	**150 099**	**148 181**	**150 456**	**160 153**	**159 031**	**157 463**
Europe	**82 882**	**85 001**	**83 125**	**86 589**	**86 893**	**85 592**	**89 014**	**92 508**	**91 934**	**91 938**
EC	49 772	49 903	50 302	49 397	52 090	50 819	52 082	54 453	54 736	53 153
North America	**32 741**	**33 071**	**37 685**	**36 214**	**36 713**	**36 827**	**35 525**	**40 005**	**39 515**	**37 238**
USA	30 842	31 060	35 444	33 983	34 405	34 545	33 153	37 610	37 227	34 921
Other developed	**27 702**	**25 965**	**26 351**	**26 612**	**26 493**	**25 762**	**25 916**	**27 641**	**27 582**	**28 286**
Japan	13 959	13 308	13 056	13 205	13 194	12 879	12 287	12 493	12 359	12 157
Other	13 743	12 656	13 294	13 407	13 299	12 883	13 630	15 148	15 224	16 129
DEVELOPING	**320 967**	**350 461**	**370 893**	**398 506**	**428 760**	**447 283**	**469 873**	**512 109**	**562 768**	**591 085**
Africa	**31 453**	**32 211**	**33 314**	**34 232**	**37 816**	**38 766**	**40 287**	**42 394**	**43 196**	**42 530**
Egypt	8 931	9 151	9 339	9 917	11 220	11 799	11 844	12 944	13 935	12 995
Nigeria	5 043	5 488	6 017	5 892	6 886	7 216	7 543	7 783	7 864	7 919
Morocco	2 447	2 456	2 442	2 126	2 856	2 850	3 353	3 148	3 039	3 058
Other	15 032	15 115	15 515	16 297	16 853	16 901	17 547	18 519	18 357	18 558
Latin America & Caribbean	**22 263**	**23 158**	**23 870**	**25 956**	**27 042**	**27 973**	**28 851**	**31 235**	**30 753**	**30 539**
Central America & Caribbean	**8 053**	**8 269**	**7 693**	**8 680**	**9 392**	**10 326**	**10 836**	**11 896**	**11 763**	**11 925**
Mexico	5 853	6 196	5 642	6 477	7 028	7 979	8 408	9 284	8 819	9 029
Other	2 201	2 073	2 051	2 203	2 364	2 348	2 428	2 613	2 944	2 896
South America	**14 210**	**14 889**	**16 177**	**17 276**	**17 650**	**17 647**	**18 015**	**19 339**	**18 990**	**18 615**
Brazil	5 413	5 806	6 291	6 578	6 296	6 435	6 476	7 221	7 089	6 974
Argentina	3 042	2 808	3 037	3 172	3 119	2 902	3 197	3 391	3 081	3 000
Other	5 755	6 275	6 849	7 527	8 235	8 310	8 342	8 727	8 820	8 640
Near East in Asia	**35 736**	**34 733**	**35 480**	**38 978**	**41 010**	**40 126**	**44 337**	**45 141**	**44 340**	**43 057**
Turkey	17 615	16 884	17 845	20 070	20 298	19 220	21 612	22 806	22 734	22 250
Iran	8 266	7 658	7 040	7 413	9 574	9 617	11 086	11 656	10 505	10 388
Other	9 856	10 191	10 594	11 496	11 138	11 289	11 639	10 679	11 101	10 420
Far East	**231 076**	**259 892**	**277 760**	**298 878**	**322 416**	**339 920**	**355 887**	**392 791**	**443 917**	**474 382**
China	139 758	164 436	180 973	194 715	217 654	235 201	243 621	270 805	318 289	341 794
India	49 850	52 337	53 443	55 640	56 020	57 138	63 164	70 347	71 640	77 402
Korea, Republic of	9 744	10 892	9 723	10 994	10 796	10 448	10 607	10 866	11 911	11 915
Vietnam	3 769	3 962	4 283	4 645	4 723	5 812	6 003	6 551	6 839	7 614
Indonesia	4 817	5 027	5 529	8 791	8 073	6 547	7 048	7 378	7 196	7 375
Pakistan	3 141	3 290	3 494	3 836	4 107	4 082	4 067	4 141	4 665	4 585
Philippines	4 364	4 412	4 508	4 417	4 919	4 449	4 579	4 699	4 797	4 903
Korea, Democratic People's Rep	3 960	3 530	3 675	3 274	3 224	3 234	3 475	3 487	3 701	3 750
Other	11 673	12 006	12 131	12 566	12 901	13 009	13 323	14 518	14 880	15 043
Oceania	**424**	**449**	**463**	**474**	**475**	**487**	**508**	**526**	**545**	**555**

Source: FAOSTAT

A2.7 - Trend in total world imports of fruits by value, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**15 610**	**14 103**	**16 185**	**17 729**	**18 306**	**17 853**	**17 392**	**18 021**	**17 803**	**17 875**
DEVELOPED	**13 027**	**11 215**	**12 729**	**13 957**	**14 210**	**13 521**	**13 498**	**14 143**	**13 556**	**13 692**
Europe	**8 113**	**6 402**	**7 754**	**8 637**	**8 690**	**7 906**	**7 773**	**7 686**	**7 041**	**7 254**
EC1/	6 286	4 729	5 367	6 055	6 065	5 384	5 399	5 554	4 901	4 901
North America	**3 372**	**3 347**	**3 408**	**3 681**	**3 964**	**4 095**	**4 309**	**4 828**	**4 821**	**4 953**
USA	2 399	2 364	2 466	2 689	2 943	3 037	3 263	3 744	3 712	3 805
Other developed	**1 542**	**1 466**	**1 567**	**1 639**	**1 555**	**1 519**	**1 416**	**1 630**	**1 693**	**1 485**
Japan	1 399	1 334	1 433	1 497	1 383	1 350	1 277	1 468	1 545	1 346
Other	143	132	134	143	173	170	139	162	148	139
DEVELOPING	**2 583**	**2 888**	**3 456**	**3 772**	**4 096**	**4 332**	**3 894**	**3 878**	**4 248**	**4 183**
Africa	**112**	**118**	**138**	**188**	**174**	**158**	**146**	**142**	**126**	**165**
Latin America & Caribbean	**382**	**493**	**718**	**811**	**800**	**881**	**880**	**860**	**999**	**1 039**
Central America & Caribbean	**160**	**211**	**327**	**214**	**200**	**274**	**291**	**416**	**511**	**569**
Mexico	91	143	246	119	116	166	188	302	365	417
Other	68	68	81	95	84	108	103	114	146	152
South America	**222**	**282**	**391**	**597**	**600**	**607**	**589**	**444**	**488**	**470**
Argentina	61	92	99	90	113	113	117	122	142	127
Brazil	78	80	147	312	300	281	228	121	129	113
Other	83	109	145	195	187	214	244	201	218	230
Near East in Asia	**716**	**801**	**952**	**904**	**915**	**916**	**881**	**861**	**936**	**790**
Saudi Arabia	224	291	288	311	285	276	287	272	292	280
United Arab Emirates	160	138	221	232	246	246	210	190	160	167
Iran	84	100	32	66	78	85	104	106	100	27
Other	249	273	411	294	307	310	279	294	384	317
Far East	**1 348**	**1 450**	**1 625**	**1 844**	**2 181**	**2 353**	**1 964**	**1 993**	**2 164**	**2 165**
China, Hong Kong	533	583	629	715	814	940	852	759	715	730
China	11	15	31	59	167	173	192	225	317	285
China, Taiwan	189	156	212	242	260	285	261	261	261	261
Singapore	272	284	272	281	295	279	225	236	227	218
Korea, Republic of	97	76	78	95	117	146	86	135	181	187
Indonesia	35	54	66	89	101	101	36	56	135	140
Other	211	282	338	364	429	429	311	321	328	343
Oceania	**18**	**19**	**18**	**18**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**16**	**18**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.8 - Trend in total world imports of fruits by volume, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**24 665**	**24 753**	**26 699**	**27 593**	**28 845**	**29 718**	**28 967**	**30 251**	**31 573**	**32 308**
DEVELOPED	**20 122**	**19 456**	**20 734**	**21 197**	**21 727**	**22 129**	**21 696**	**22 735**	**23 113**	**23 815**
Europe	**11 979**	**11 112**	**11 922**	**12 303**	**12 597**	**12 639**	**11 994**	**12 198**	**12 429**	**13 487**
EC1/	8 581	7 595	7 554	7 516	7 733	7 326	7 057	7 526	7 445	7 445
North America	**6 416**	**6 491**	**6 795**	**6 937**	**7 280**	**7 578**	**7 884**	**8 623**	**8 566**	**8 344**
USA	5 058	5 089	5 397	5 536	5 853	6 055	6 390	7 119	6 993	6 758
Other developed	**1 727**	**1 853**	**2 018**	**1 957**	**1 849**	**1 912**	**1 818**	**1 914**	**2 118**	**1 984**
Japan	1 532	1 644	1 749	1 677	1 560	1 645	1 544	1 659	1 840	1 744
Other	196	209	269	280	289	267	274	256	278	240
DEVELOPING	**4 543**	**5 297**	**5 965**	**6 396**	**7 118**	**7 589**	**7 271**	**7 515**	**8 460**	**8 493**
Africa	**158**	**178**	**202**	**271**	**241**	**246**	**252**	**287**	**301**	**435**
Latin America & Caribbean	**939**	**1 202**	**1 475**	**1 610**	**1 631**	**1 700**	**1 724**	**1 750**	**2 143**	**2 125**
Central America & Caribbean	**349**	**425**	**540**	**386**	**396**	**503**	**498**	**606**	**796**	**847**
Mexico	131	229	339	173	203	270	259	336	456	499
El Salvador	110	90	86	86	78	108	83	115	160	170
Other	108	106	114	127	115	125	155	156	181	178
South America	**590**	**777**	**935**	**1 224**	**1 235**	**1 197**	**1 226**	**1 144**	**1 347**	**1 278**
Argentina	188	290	311	264	320	311	308	370	434	397
Brazil	118	117	202	488	450	374	368	223	194	228
Colombia	55	70	97	166	143	176	120	145	235	188
Other	230	301	324	305	322	336	429	406	484	465
Near East in Asia	**1 733**	**1 947**	**2 009**	**1 997**	**2 088**	**2 060**	**2 068**	**2 014**	**2 032**	**1 875**
Saudi Arabia	675	764	791	768	701	657	719	691	736	706
United Arab Emirates	407	384	557	503	637	639	576	529	466	489
Iran	117	173	59	120	150	170	200	200	200	76
Other	534	627	602	606	599	594	573	593	630	604
Far East	**1 691**	**1 948**	**2 259**	**2 495**	**3 137**	**3 562**	**3 206**	**3 447**	**3 967**	**4 040**
China, Hong Kong	556	612	654	695	740	874	836	799	850	892
China	32	43	120	203	578	632	631	616	856	760
Singapore	304	366	348	335	357	352	332	346	353	348
Korea, Republic of	187	168	173	178	182	222	144	235	326	333
China,Taiwan	220	208	272	277	300	324	328	335	341	333
Malaysia	132	191	219	243	235	315	223	288	310	365
India	49	70	100	98	206	186	244	242	203	264
Indonesia	43	72	83	122	140	189	70	102	231	239
Other	169	219	290	343	400	468	398	484	498	505
Oceania	**15**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**14**	**15**	**14**	**12**	**12**	**13**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.9 - Trend in total world imports of vegetables by value, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**5 190**	**5 392**	**5 961**	**6 617**	**6 804**	**6 916**	**7 877**	**7 411**	**7 434**	**7 922**
DEVELOPED	**3 946**	**4 041**	**4 444**	**5 065**	**5 214**	**5 306**	**6 043**	**5 779**	**5 907**	**6 299**
Europe	**1 956**	**1 556**	**1 619**	**1 778**	**1 845**	**1 903**	**2 010**	**1 839**	**1 731**	**1 812**
EC1/	673	638	689	831	819	782	943	912	889	889
North America	**1 503**	**1 858**	**1 968**	**2 271**	**2 478**	**2 592**	**3 095**	**2 963**	**3 198**	**3 545**
USA	855	1 168	1 288	1 546	1 809	1 836	2 297	2 175	2 303	2 618
Other developed	**487**	**627**	**857**	**1 016**	**891**	**811**	**937**	**977**	**978**	**943**
Japan	473	611	857	990	845	777	903	940	947	913
DEVELOPING	**1 244**	**1 351**	**1 517**	**1 552**	**1 590**	**1 610**	**1 834**	**1 632**	**1 527**	**1 623**
Africa	**92**	**83**	**83**	**86**	**85**	**90**	**88**	**89**	**86**	**83**
Latin America & Caribbean	**177**	**207**	**228**	**272**	**254**	**349**	**357**	**304**	**337**	**323**
Central America & Caribbean	**114**	**109**	**123**	**94**	**86**	**118**	**131**	**141**	**192**	**207**
Mexico	55	50	69	25	36	51	54	56	92	102
Other	59	59	54	69	50	67	77	86	100	105
South America	**63**	**98**	**104**	**178**	**168**	**231**	**227**	**162**	**145**	**116**
Brazil	39	68	77	136	129	193	171	101	77	68
Other	24	30	27	42	40	38	56	61	68	48
Near East in Asia	**441**	**462**	**493**	**431**	**437**	**426**	**458**	**407**	**358**	**388**
Saudi Arabia	95	109	97	79	123	112	136	131	99	96
United Arab Emirates	109	128	154	158	149	96	94	101	74	82
Kuwait	73	65	70	70	69	64	90	73	75	75
Other	163	160	173	124	96	154	138	103	111	136
Far East	**515**	**580**	**655**	**743**	**795**	**728**	**913**	**816**	**727**	**809**
China, Hong Kong	168	181	200	204	194	187	207	220	203	190
Malaysia	94	113	114	157	183	124	150	162	150	172
Singapore	145	172	169	211	198	167	149	139	138	145
Indonesia	29	34	33	61	81	91	62	110	62	71
China, Taiwan	14	12	21	20	23	28	38	34	41	65
Other	66	67	118	91	117	131	307	151	133	165
Oceania	**13**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**15**	**13**	**14**	**13**	**14**	**17**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.10 - Trend in total world imports of vegetables by volume, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**9 108**	**9 215**	**9 618**	**10 156**	**10 838**	**11 336**	**12 603**	**13 110**	**12 856**	**13 378**
DEVELOPED	**5 791**	**5 693**	**5 981**	**6 470**	**6 845**	**7 466**	**8 157**	**8 332**	**8 077**	**8 428**
Europe	**3 097**	**2 472**	**2 501**	**2 488**	**2 482**	**3 072**	**3 310**	**3 345**	**3 064**	**3 059**
EC1/	719	668	780	812	774	720	926	951	930	930
North America	**2 426**	**2 850**	**2 848**	**3 309**	**3 718**	**3 819**	**4 086**	**4 071**	**4 090**	**4 415**
USA	1 210	1 588	1 653	2 079	2 451	2 514	2 762	2 670	2 636	2 934
Other developed	**268**	**371**	**632**	**673**	**646**	**575**	**762**	**916**	**924**	**954**
Japan	246	346	582	633	565	532	701	828	860	897
DEVELOPING	**3 317**	**3 523**	**3 637**	**3 686**	**3 993**	**3 870**	**4 446**	**4 777**	**4 779**	**4 950**
Africa	**201**	**191**	**186**	**188**	**207**	**223**	**209**	**229**	**321**	**276**
Latin America & Caribbean	**469**	**462**	**507**	**564**	**655**	**758**	**867**	**865**	**953**	**906**
Central America & Caribbean	**286**	**246**	**256**	**212**	**223**	**288**	**299**	**354**	**500**	**513**
Mexico	128	119	154	61	100	129	143	153	209	218
El Salvador	77	34	23	42	51	59	41	70	154	167
Other	81	92	78	109	73	99	114	131	137	128
South America	**183**	**216**	**251**	**353**	**432**	**470**	**569**	**511**	**452**	**393**
Brazil	123	143	193	250	334	375	438	319	165	188
Argentina	24	28	9	43	38	22	33	101	82	73
Other	36	46	50	60	60	72	98	90	205	132
Near East in Asia	**1 423**	**1 523**	**1 456**	**1 376**	**1 307**	**1 233**	**1 250**	**1 215**	**1 186**	**1 237**
United Arab Emirates	424	432	484	494	440	376	380	377	283	290
Saudi Arabia	441	458	404	346	388	341	387	329	331	330
Kuwait	153	169	168	165	165	168	200	195	209	209
Other	406	464	401	372	314	348	283	314	363	408
Far East	**1 200**	**1 324**	**1 465**	**1 537**	**1 800**	**1 635**	**2 100**	**2 444**	**2 297**	**2 506**
China, Hong Kong	315	329	360	335	315	298	381	523	628	618
Malaysia	273	327	321	392	519	365	420	465	481	539
Singapore	325	397	397	449	415	397	406	414	382	383
Indonesia	46	56	54	88	115	125	194	457	249	278
China, Taiwan	40	41	65	59	59	72	113	87	90	136
Sri Lanka	34	23	25	56	96	133	117	104	140	131
Pakistan	19	28	33	58	93	61	123	121	81	87
Other	148	123	210	100	188	184	346	273	246	335
Oceania	**19**	**18**	**18**	**17**	**19**	**18**	**16**	**20**	**18**	**22**

Source: FAOSTAT

1/ Excluding Intra-EC trade

A2.11 - Avocado: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**116.1**	**97.6**	**122.0**	**150.1**	**158.6**	**141.1**	**183.4**	**204.1**	**239.7**	**227.7**
DEVELOPED	**79.2**	**70.5**	**73.7**	**99.7**	**94.5**	**76.5**	**79.8**	**88.0**	**89.0**	**82.2**
Europe	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**5.2**
EC1/	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.3	4.6	5.2	5.2
North America	**10.8**	**16.5**	**16.3**	**26.0**	**22.2**	**16.5**	**13.3**	**16.0**	**12.7**	**12.6**
- USA	10.8	16.5	16.2	26.0	22.2	16.3	13.1	15.5	12.0	11.9
Other developed	**67.4**	**52.6**	**56.1**	**71.7**	**70.2**	**56.9**	**63.2**	**67.4**	**71.1**	**64.4**
- Israel	45.9	35.3	37.1	45.8	45.8	37.9	29.9	36.5	42.3	42.0
- South Africa	15.9	14.1	14.8	19.5	17.1	12.4	26.0	15.2	17.7	11.1
- New Zealand	5.4	2.9	3.7	5.8	7.0	6.4	7.1	15.6	10.8	10.8
- Australia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
DEVELOPING	**36.8**	**27.1**	**48.3**	**50.4**	**64.0**	**64.6**	**103.6**	**116.1**	**150.7**	**145.5**
Africa	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**
- Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**36.5**	**26.5**	**48.2**	**50.2**	**63.7**	**64.3**	**103.2**	**115.6**	**150.4**	**145.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**23.1**	**21.8**	**32.2**	**38.1**	**47.5**	**49.0**	**60.8**	**68.4**	**81.9**	**88.6**
- Mexico	19.9	18.5	29.5	34.3	42.8	42.9	53.9	58.6	73.7	78.4
- Dominican Rep.	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.9	3.8	4.2	5.4	7.6	6.7	8.7
- Dominica	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
- Guatemala	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4
- Other	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
South America	**13.3**	**4.7**	**16.0**	**12.1**	**16.3**	**15.3**	**42.4**	**47.2**	**68.5**	**56.7**
- Chile	12.0	3.1	14.6	10.9	15.2	14.3	41.4	43.7	64.6	51.7
- Peru	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.5	3.5
- Brazil	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
- Venezuela	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.3
- Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.8
Near East in Asia	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Far East	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.12 - Avocado: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**123.5**	**112.8**	**141.1**	**179.7**	**213.5**	**164.6**	**236.2**	**211.7**	**281.0**	**248.7**
DEVELOPED	**77.9**	**73.2**	**73.0**	**96.5**	**99.5**	**80.0**	**99.9**	**91.3**	**113.2**	**92.3**
Europe	**0.7**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**2.9**	**3.9**	**5.8**	**5.8**
EC1/	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	5.8	5.8
North America	8.0	16.6	14.3	28.9	21.7	12.6	12.6	13.0	10.9	9.8
- USA	8.0	16.6	14.3	28.9	21.7	12.5	12.5	12.7	10.4	9.4
Other developed	**69.2**	**55.6**	**57.7**	**66.2**	**76.1**	**64.8**	**84.5**	**74.4**	**96.5**	**76.7**
- Israel	40.0	28.0	29.4	35.7	46.0	39.9	29.0	31.9	44.6	41.0
- New Zealand	2.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.3	7.9	6.0	5.9
- South Africa	26.6	26.1	26.2	28.4	27.4	22.6	52.1	34.5	45.7	29.4
- Australia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
DEVELOPING	**45.6**	**39.6**	**68.1**	**83.2**	**113.9**	**84.6**	**136.3**	**120.4**	**167.8**	**156.5**
Africa	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**
- Swaziland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
- Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**45.3**	**38.0**	**67.8**	**83.1**	**113.6**	**84.2**	**135.8**	**119.9**	**167.0**	**156.0**
Central America & Caribbean	**25.1**	**29.6**	**44.9**	**68.4**	**92.3**	**61.7**	**83.3**	**74.7**	**102.2**	**87.8**
- Mexico	15.7	18.8	33.8	54.6	78.6	49.8	71.2	55.4	89.3	71.6
- Dominican Rep.	8.0	8.1	6.7	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.7	11.9	7.9	10.3
- Guatemala	0.5	1.8	3.2	4.9	5.0	2.3	2.4	6.3	4.0	4.6
- Other	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
South America	**20.2**	**8.4**	**22.9**	**14.7**	**21.3**	**22.4**	**52.6**	**45.3**	**64.8**	**68.3**
- Chile	16.7	4.6	18.7	11.9	16.7	16.7	48.2	37.7	56.2	57.6
- Venezuela	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	1.0	3.2	3.0	0.6
- Other	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	4.4	5.6	10.0
Near East in Asia	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Far East	**0.0**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.13 - Mango: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**194.8**	**235.5**	**231.0**	**253.1**	**302.8**	**298.4**	**333.2**	**311.1**	**321.1**	**346.3**
DEVELOPED	**8.0**	**10.9**	**15.4**	**14.3**	**13.4**	**16.7**	**18.5**	**16.2**	**17.2**	**17.2**
Europe	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**4.1**	**4.1**
EC1/	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.1
North America	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other developed	**7.2**	**10.0**	**14.1**	**12.4**	**10.7**	**13.1**	**14.7**	**12.8**	**13.0**	**12.9**
- Israel	3.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	6.1	6.6	9.3	7.3	7.9	8.0
- South Africa	3.8	4.8	8.9	7.6	4.5	6.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.9
DEVELOPING	**186.7**	**224.5**	**215.5**	**238.8**	**289.3**	**281.7**	**314.6**	**294.9**	**303.9**	**329.2**
Africa	**10.5**	**7.6**	**9.2**	**9.5**	**10.3**	**11.0**	**7.6**	**8.9**	**11.5**	**10.9**
- Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	1.5	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.3
- Kenya	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
- Sudan	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1
- Gambia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6
- Mali	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
- Egypt	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
- Other	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.2	2.7
Latin America & Caribbean	**115.6**	**153.5**	**145.1**	**149.3**	**199.0**	**187.3**	**217.5**	**212.5**	**206.8**	**231.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**91.1**	**116.8**	**111.0**	**118.5**	**156.1**	**149.3**	**162.3**	**144.9**	**135.1**	**138.9**
- Mexico	84.9	110.0	104.0	104.8	137.1	127.6	143.5	123.3	111.1	122.9
- Haiti	3.9	3.9	1.6	5.6	7.2	9.7	7.6	9.1	9.8	5.1
- Nicaragua	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.9	4.5
- Guatemala	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.0	4.9	1.8
- Costa Rica	0.5	0.8	2.4	3.5	5.1	5.0	2.8	5.4	4.8	3.0
- Other	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.5
South America	**24.5**	**36.7**	**34.1**	**30.8**	**42.9**	**38.0**	**55.2**	**67.6**	**71.7**	**92.4**
- Brazil	6.9	19.8	17.5	22.1	28.7	20.2	32.5	32.0	35.8	50.8
- Ecuador	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	6.5	9.3	11.9
- Peru	7.7	5.4	7.3	6.9	11.8	10.1	11.8	23.4	23.3	26.9
- Venezuela	9.0	10.8	8.8	1.3	2.1	6.7	4.5	4.3	2.1	1.4
- Other	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
Near East in Asia	**3.0**	**3.4**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**3.6**
- United Arab Emirates	2.9	3.4	2.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
- Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Far East	**57.6**	**59.9**	**58.7**	**78.3**	**77.2**	**80.5**	**86.2**	**69.9**	**81.8**	**83.4**
- India	17.5	14.7	15.1	12.4	13.4	20.6	20.0	18.0	15.3	19.1
- Pakistan	4.5	4.3	2.9	3.2	4.1	5.8	6.4	7.5	15.6	16.6
- Philippines	28.7	26.6	29.5	43.2	39.8	40.5	46.0	32.3	39.8	36.0
- Thailand	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.9
- China, Hong Kong	0.9	8.2	6.7	13.3	11.0	5.8	7.3	3.9	2.4	1.1
- China, Taiwan	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.7
- Malaysia	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.4
- Other	4.1	4.1	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.6
Oceania	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.14 - Mango: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**222.9**	**271.3**	**278.8**	**312.5**	**371.9**	**438.7**	**501.4**	**506.4**	**561.5**	**590.2**
DEVELOPED	**7.8**	**9.2**	**14.2**	**15.7**	**14.6**	**20.3**	**23.3**	**22.4**	**25.1**	**24.0**
Europe	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**3.1**
EC1/	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	3.1
North America	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other developed	**7.5**	**8.7**	**13.6**	**14.6**	**12.9**	**17.6**	**20.8**	**20.1**	**22.1**	**20.9**
- Israel	1.9	3.4	4.1	5.3	5.1	6.7	10.2	7.7	9.8	7.0
- South Africa	5.6	5.3	9.5	9.2	7.8	10.8	10.7	12.3	12.2	13.9
DEVELOPING	**215.1**	**262.1**	**264.6**	**296.8**	**357.2**	**418.4**	**478.1**	**484.0**	**536.4**	**566.2**
Africa	**15.4**	**11.2**	**11.6**	**14.4**	**12.2**	**22.9**	**14.7**	**18.4**	**29.3**	**26.1**
- Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	2.4	4.4	7.1	5.6	8.6	6.4	11.4	12.0	12.0
- Kenya	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.5
- Sudan	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.9	0.2	0.0	5.1	5.1
- Egypt	4.9	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.0
- Mali	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6
- Other	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.2	2.4	6.7	3.9
Latin America & Caribbean	**113.3**	**155.3**	**165.9**	**177.5**	**233.3**	**259.7**	**299.9**	**326.6**	**357.3**	**375.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**89.2**	**123.3**	**136.6**	**152.9**	**191.4**	**216.8**	**234.1**	**231.5**	**240.5**	**218.3**
- Mexico	78.0	110.8	125.8	131.7	164.9	187.1	209.4	204.0	206.8	194.5
- Haiti	7.5	7.1	2.9	10.1	8.2	10.3	7.1	9.1	10.2	5.9
- Guatemala	0.0	1.7	1.9	3.5	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.1	12.9	8.1
- Costa Rica	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.5	3.7	4.4	3.0	4.6	4.9	3.1
- Other	2.9	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.3	3.8	5.6	6.7
South America	**24.1**	**32.0**	**29.3**	**24.6**	**42.0**	**42.9**	**65.8**	**95.0**	**116.8**	**157.6**
- Brazil	9.1	18.2	13.2	12.8	24.2	23.4	39.2	53.8	67.2	94.3
- Ecuador	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.0	15.7	25.5	34.0
- Peru	6.6	4.8	7.3	7.6	12.2	9.4	10.5	20.0	21.1	26.5
- Venezuela	7.6	8.1	8.3	3.9	5.4	8.4	5.4	4.6	2.5	1.9
- Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.9
Near East in Asia	**5.9**	**8.6**	**4.1**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**4.1**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.5**
- Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	3.6	3.6
- United Arab Emirates	5.9	8.5	4.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
- Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Far East	**80.4**	**87.0**	**82.9**	**102.6**	**109.1**	**132.8**	**159.3**	**132.7**	**143.2**	**157.6**
- Pakistan	17.7	18.8	14.8	16.6	18.4	25.1	40.3	38.0	48.5	52.5
- India	25.9	23.4	27.3	23.3	26.8	44.9	47.1	37.8	37.1	46.2
- Indonesia	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
- Philippines	27.1	30.3	29.1	43.9	40.3	44.9	52.6	35.1	40.0	38.5
- Thailand	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	8.3	8.5	10.2	10.5	8.8	10.8
- China, Taiwan	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.3	5.0	2.5	3.2
- Malaysia	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	2.8	4.2
- Other	2.7	9.1	5.4	11.1	10.6	6.6	7.4	4.8	3.1	1.8
Oceania	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.15 - Papaya: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**36.9**	**44.7**	**49.0**	**59.7**	**71.8**	**64.3**	**100.6**	**86.0**	**99.5**	**115.0**
DEVELOPED	**14.6**	**14.8**	**15.7**	**19.1**	**20.4**	**18.6**	**15.2**	**14.9**	**15.3**	**18.2**
Europe	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.8**
EC1/	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
North America	**14.1**	**14.3**	**15.4**	**18.6**	**20.0**	**16.7**	**14.4**	**14.2**	**14.4**	**17.2**
USA	14.1	14.3	15.4	18.6	20.0	16.7	14.4	14.2	14.4	17.2
Other developed	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**
South Africa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Australia	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**22.3**	**29.9**	**33.2**	**40.6**	**51.4**	**45.7**	**85.4**	**71.1**	**84.2**	**96.8**
Africa	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**0.9**
- Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.5
- Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
- Other	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**10.7**	**14.3**	**18.7**	**25.3**	**36.5**	**31.6**	**72.6**	**46.8**	**54.7**	**62.8**
Central America & Caribbean	**7.6**	**10.3**	**14.6**	**20.9**	**31.4**	**23.9**	**62.5**	**32.7**	**36.1**	**43.1**
- Mexico	3.6	4.5	6.8	12.6	20.6	12.6	51.3	20.8	23.7	30.3
- Belize	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.8	5.8	6.4
- Dominican Republic	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.6
- Jamaica	2.2	3.4	4.8	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	3.3	3.3
- Guatemala	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
- Costa Rica	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4
- Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
South America	**3.1**	**3.9**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**5.1**	**7.7**	**10.1**	**14.1**	**18.6**	**19.7**
- Brazil	2.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.7	7.3	9.5	13.6	17.7	18.5
- Venezuela	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
- Other	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7
Near East in Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Far East	**10.5**	**14.1**	**13.1**	**14.3**	**12.9**	**12.7**	**11.5**	**22.6**	**27.8**	**33.1**
- Malaysia	9.3	12.0	11.8	13.3	12.0	12.0	10.3	15.7	18.2	24.6
- Philippines	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.3	4.8
- India	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.8	3.6	0.6
- China, Hong Kong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.6
- Other	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Oceania	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.16 - Papaya: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**54.3**	**75.6**	**84.1**	**100.4**	**118.7**	**112.8**	**129.3**	**152.0**	**172.6**	**192.3**
DEVELOPED	**8.5**	**8.1**	**8.5**	**8.6**	**9.3**	**7.6**	**6.8**	**6.6**	**7.1**	**9.3**
Europe	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.7**
EC1/	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7
North America	**8.2**	**7.6**	**8.4**	**8.3**	**8.9**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**6.2**	**8.3**
- USA	8.2	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.9	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.2	8.3
Other developed	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**
- South Africa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
- Australia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**45.8**	**67.6**	**75.6**	**91.9**	**109.4**	**105.2**	**122.5**	**145.4**	**165.5**	**183.0**
Africa	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**1.3**
- Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.9
- Côte d'Ivoire	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**19.2**	**27.0**	**34.4**	**51.7**	**72.5**	**68.7**	**83.5**	**91.4**	**101.6**	**116.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**13.8**	**20.1**	**27.3**	**45.0**	**66.1**	**59.9**	**72.1**	**74.1**	**75.3**	**88.9**
- Mexico	8.1	11.6	16.9	36.4	54.2	47.6	59.6	60.0	59.8	74.0
- Belize	0.7	2.2	2.1	0.8	2.5	3.6	4.6	4.1	6.1	6.4
- Dominican Republic	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.6	2.6
- Jamaica	2.0	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.2
- Guatemala	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	4.4	3.5	2.8
- Costa Rica	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5
- Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
South America	**5.4**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**8.8**	**11.4**	**17.3**	**26.3**	**28.0**
- Brazil	4.2	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.7	7.9	9.9	15.7	21.5	22.8
- Venezuela	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
- Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.8	4.2
Near East in Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Far East	**25.6**	**39.3**	**40.2**	**39.4**	**35.1**	**34.7**	**37.2**	**51.5**	**61.4**	**64.5**
- Malaysia	22.6	34.7	35.2	36.3	32.6	33.0	34.3	37.0	44.1	54.0
- Philippines	1.3	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	2.5	4.2
- India	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	2.5	12.7	11.9	2.0
- Other	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.8	4.4
Oceania	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.17 - Pineapple: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**158.2**	**167.5**	**175.9**	**189.0**	**222.3**	**249.7**	**254.6**	**294.0**	**279.9**	**315.4**
DEVELOPED	**15.1**	**16.8**	**19.0**	**21.6**	**23.6**	**29.6**	**29.8**	**31.8**	**41.4**	**45.9**
Europe	**2.1**	**3.8**	**7.6**	**9.5**	**10.0**	**11.9**	**8.8**	**6.5**	**10.2**	**10.3**
EC1/	2.0	3.7	7.2	9.0	9.5	11.4	8.5	6.3	10.0	10.0
Other Europe	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
North America	**10.9**	**11.2**	**9.6**	**9.2**	**10.9**	**15.6**	**18.2**	**22.1**	**28.0**	**32.7**
- USA	10.9	11.2	9.6	9.2	10.9	15.6	18.2	22.1	28.0	32.7
Other developed	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**2.9**
- South Africa	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.9
- Australia	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**143.1**	**150.7**	**156.8**	**167.3**	**198.7**	**220.1**	**224.8**	**262.1**	**238.4**	**269.5**
Africa	**52.0**	**48.3**	**45.8**	**53.5**	**68.8**	**61.6**	**51.3**	**68.5**	**60.4**	**61.2**
- Côte d'Ivoire	44.5	40.0	36.5	42.9	57.1	49.5	37.3	54.5	47.1	51.8
- Ghana	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	9.1	10.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	7.9
- Other	3.1	3.1	4.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5
Latin America & Caribbean	**63.7**	**74.7**	**81.2**	**82.5**	**93.5**	**122.2**	**148.1**	**164.6**	**144.7**	**171.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**56.7**	**62.2**	**72.2**	**76.3**	**85.6**	**115.0**	**141.4**	**156.0**	**137.5**	**163.1**
- Costa Rica	34.7	34.5	56.5	58.6	68.9	102.8	115.0	128.2	121.6	140.7
- Mexico	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	3.4	4.6	6.0	7.0	8.3	11.1
- Honduras	10.5	18.5	9.5	11.8	8.7	5.6	18.5	19.2	6.3	8.5
- Dominican Republic	9.1	7.2	4.1	3.7	3.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.8
South America	**7.1**	**12.5**	**9.0**	**6.1**	**7.8**	**7.2**	**6.7**	**8.6**	**7.2**	**8.8**
- Ecuador	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.1	3.8	2.6	4.7
- Brazil	5.3	10.1	6.9	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.4
- Other	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
Near East in Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Far East	**27.2**	**27.7**	**29.7**	**31.3**	**36.3**	**36.3**	**25.3**	**29.0**	**33.2**	**36.2**
- Philippines	22.9	23.2	24.4	24.8	24.5	27.2	20.8	22.8	24.8	27.4
- Malaysia	1.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.6
- Sri Lanka	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8
- Thailand	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.5
- China, Taiwan	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
- Other	0.6	0.3	1.4	2.6	8.2	5.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.9
Oceania	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.18 - Pineapple: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**567.1**	**600.8**	**639.4**	**649.8**	**678.5**	**746.2**	**721.3**	**838.0**	**848.4**	**953.4**
DEVELOPED	**23.1**	**25.6**	**28.6**	**29.2**	**32.8**	**42.4**	**40.4**	**45.2**	**60.0**	**66.7**
Europe	**2.0**	**4.0**	**7.8**	**9.3**	**10.8**	**14.1**	**10.4**	**8.4**	**13.6**	**13.7**
EC1/	2.0	3.8	7.3	8.9	10.4	13.6	10.1	8.3	13.5	13.5
Other Europe	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
North America	**17.5**	**18.6**	**17.5**	**16.1**	**17.8**	**23.8**	**25.1**	**31.5**	**40.1**	**48.3**
- USA	17.5	18.6	17.4	16.1	17.8	23.8	25.1	31.5	40.1	48.3
Other developed	**3.6**	**3.0**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**6.3**	**4.6**
- South Africa	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.4	5.1	6.3	4.6
- Australia	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**544.0**	**575.2**	**610.8**	**620.6**	**645.6**	**703.8**	**681.0**	**792.8**	**788.4**	**886.7**
Africa	**139.9**	**142.4**	**156.0**	**156.9**	**202.7**	**207.3**	**176.6**	**231.0**	**218.6**	**206.5**
- Ghana	9.8	13.2	15.0	15.8	26.8	25.4	21.3	21.8	26.2	19.7
- Côte d'Ivoire	126.7	125.9	134.1	135.9	170.4	175.1	149.4	201.8	187.8	183.0
- Other	3.4	3.3	6.9	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.0	7.3	4.6	3.8
Latin America & Caribbean	**227.3**	**252.0**	**264.9**	**272.0**	**264.1**	**321.5**	**362.4**	**406.8**	**403.2**	**494.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**206.2**	**207.2**	**235.1**	**254.6**	**240.7**	**298.3**	**341.3**	**378.2**	**375.9**	**462.2**
- Costa Rica	93.5	97.1	160.5	177.6	179.5	250.1	271.3	304.4	322.5	386.9
- Mexico	9.8	8.2	6.6	8.4	10.2	18.3	19.8	19.6	24.4	34.7
- Honduras	49.1	54.3	42.9	44.2	30.6	22.9	43.1	43.5	22.8	30.6
- Dominican Republic	53.8	47.5	24.7	23.3	16.6	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.0
- Guatemala	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.4	2.3	6.0
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	3.2	3.2	3.9	6.2	1.2	1.2
South America	**21.1**	**44.8**	**29.8**	**17.5**	**23.3**	**23.3**	**21.1**	**28.6**	**27.2**	**32.0**
- Brazil	16.3	35.9	22.6	10.2	11.5	13.0	13.0	15.8	16.1	14.5
- Ecuador	1.6	2.3	4.0	5.7	9.7	8.8	6.4	12.0	10.2	16.2
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Near East in Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Far East	**176.7**	**180.8**	**189.8**	**191.6**	**178.8**	**174.9**	**141.9**	**155.0**	**166.4**	**185.6**
- Philippines	151.9	154.3	161.5	163.5	144.0	144.8	117.4	127.7	135.5	154.4
- Malaysia	19.1	23.5	21.3	20.0	17.8	17.0	18.6	19.1	17.0	16.9
- Thailand	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.2	3.0	1.5	2.0	5.0	6.5
- China	1.5	0.3	3.7	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3
- Sri Lanka	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.3
- Other	2.5	1.7	2.0	5.1	13.5	7.7	1.9	3.3	5.1	4.2
Oceania	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.19 - Apples: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**1 388.2**	**1 286.8**	**1 400.5**	**1 820.9**	**1 907.3**	**1 726.8**	**1 567.0**	**1 572.9**	**1 446.0**	**1 513.2**
DEVELOPED	**931.2**	**914.0**	**1 033.7**	**1 295.9**	**1 357.5**	**1 205.2**	**1 024.8**	**1 044.9**	**991.5**	**961.6**
Europe	**179.2**	**223.5**	**256.2**	**377.1**	**409.5**	**352.2**	**273.4**	**233.4**	**277.1**	**275.5**
EC1/	47.9	89.2	138.3	241.1	305.7	243.5	202.7	181.2	218.0	218.0
Other Europe	131.3	134.3	117.9	136.0	103.9	108.7	70.7	52.2	59.0	57.5
North America	**379.2**	**350.6**	**484.0**	**454.4**	**461.0**	**460.5**	**384.3**	**408.1**	**425.0**	**446.0**
- USA	339.2	319.0	451.4	411.0	409.5	420.3	350.5	372.4	388.0	411.7
- Canada	40.0	31.6	32.6	43.4	51.5	40.1	33.9	35.6	37.0	34.3
Other developed	**372.8**	**340.0**	**293.5**	**464.4**	**487.0**	**392.5**	**367.0**	**403.5**	**289.4**	**240.1**
- South Africa	155.7	125.0	74.1	115.8	92.7	101.7	125.2	97.9	67.4	70.5
- New Zealand	180.8	182.0	175.2	301.2	345.0	235.3	204.1	274.0	183.7	134.0
- Australia	24.5	22.9	25.8	25.9	20.3	25.4	21.7	19.8	23.7	22.4
- Japan	7.5	6.4	11.2	9.5	12.8	13.5	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.0
- Israel	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	3.7	3.5	7.3	11.9	15.9	16.5	11.4	6.3	9.1	8.1
DEVELOPING	**456.9**	**372.8**	**366.8**	**525.0**	**549.7**	**521.7**	**542.2**	**527.9**	**454.5**	**551.6**
Africa	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.6**
- Morocco	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
- Kenya	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
- Other	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Latin America & Caribbean	**316.3**	**218.3**	**226.1**	**341.6**	**339.5**	**332.5**	**360.7**	**358.8**	**269.5**	**354.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.7**
- Guatemala	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
- Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
South America	**315.8**	**218.1**	**225.9**	**341.4**	**339.2**	**331.8**	**360.4**	**358.2**	**269.1**	**353.5**
- Argentina	106.5	73.7	70.7	137.1	112.3	129.2	118.1	95.7	54.2	96.8
- Chile	188.1	131.8	139.5	197.2	223.3	189.6	233.4	229.3	181.7	236.2
- Brazil	20.6	11.8	15.0	6.2	1.8	11.3	5.7	30.2	30.8	18.1
- Other	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.3
Near East in Asia	**63.3**	**64.1**	**55.3**	**70.3**	**77.1**	**57.5**	**65.9**	**56.2**	**57.1**	**54.9**
- Iran	12.3	22.7	19.1	30.0	30.0	11.8	19.8	16.6	14.3	13.1
- Syria	2.1	3.2	2.6	6.0	4.2	4.7	8.1	12.0	21.0	21.0
- Turkey	15.8	17.5	13.7	12.1	34.2	27.2	13.1	5.4	5.4	7.5
- Lebanon	15.5	11.0	7.9	8.8	6.7	10.1	15.3	11.4	8.8	6.3
- United Arab Emirates	15.0	8.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	1.9	6.6	7.1	3.7	3.9
- Other	2.6	1.7	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.1
Far East	**77.1**	**89.7**	**85.2**	**112.9**	**133.0**	**131.4**	**115.1**	**112.7**	**127.5**	**141.9**
- China	20.4	48.0	41.1	45.3	69.1	77.5	64.5	75.9	96.6	100.6
- China, Hong Kong	14.6	15.1	16.8	28.7	26.2	23.8	30.1	21.6	18.8	28.0
- Singapore	11.1	15.8	18.9	20.9	21.0	17.3	12.3	8.4	6.7	5.1
- Korea, Republic of	25.2	7.2	4.0	13.0	9.7	6.2	3.1	1.5	1.8	3.0
- India	2.8	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	0.9	3.0
- Other	2.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.1

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.20 - Apples: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**2 674.6**	**3 045.2**	**3 054.7**	**3 354.2**	**3 362.8**	**3 567.1**	**3 347.1**	**3 357.1**	**3 478.0**	**3 654.6**
DEVELOPED	**1 688.0**	**2 020.3**	**2 094.0**	**2 209.6**	**2 223.7**	**2 419.5**	**2 005.8**	**2 022.4**	**2 333.7**	**2 254.3**
Europe	**597.5**	**977.5**	**782.3**	**864.1**	**943.0**	**1 057.7**	**710.5**	**642.4**	**923.9**	**901.0**
EC1/	77.9	222.1	246.1	400.5	461.1	419.1	374.3	384.4	508.8	508.8
Other Europe	519.6	755.4	536.2	463.6	481.8	638.6	336.2	258.1	415.1	392.2
North America	**598.5**	**590.8**	**807.6**	**724.5**	**725.2**	**769.5**	**647.2**	**707.1**	**726.0**	**776.3**
- USA	524.2	524.9	738.7	634.5	615.5	680.2	582.2	638.9	662.2	714.9
- Canada	74.4	65.9	68.9	89.9	109.7	89.3	65.0	68.1	63.8	61.4
Other developed	**492.0**	**451.9**	**504.2**	**621.1**	**555.5**	**592.2**	**648.1**	**672.9**	**683.8**	**577.0**
- South Africa	231.4	175.0	245.4	230.1	161.4	198.1	273.5	250.8	207.3	238.6
- New Zealand	209.9	224.9	201.1	302.4	296.4	286.8	291.7	362.2	373.8	261.9
- Australia	31.5	30.8	38.0	36.6	22.6	36.5	30.7	27.1	36.6	34.0
- Japan	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.8	4.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.2
- Israel	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
- Other	17.0	19.3	17.4	49.9	71.7	66.3	49.7	30.2	63.5	40.3
DEVELOPING	**986.6**	**1 024.9**	**960.6**	**1 144.5**	**1 139.1**	**1 147.6**	**1 341.3**	**1 334.7**	**1 144.3**	**1 400.4**
Africa	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**1.2**
- Morocco	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
- Other	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9
Latin America & Caribbean	**649.0**	**534.3**	**527.3**	**693.2**	**640.3**	**672.6**	**821.5**	**805.3**	**582.3**	**852.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**3.6**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**3.7**	**3.3**	**7.1**	**1.8**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**3.4**
- Guatemala	3.4	1.8	1.9	3.5	3.2	6.0	1.5	2.9	2.5	3.1
- Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
South America	**645.4**	**532.4**	**525.3**	**689.5**	**636.9**	**665.4**	**819.7**	**802.1**	**579.6**	**848.9**
- Argentina	194.9	145.5	146.8	243.3	187.7	229.9	227.5	182.2	95.9	194.5
- Chile	417.4	361.3	347.1	432.5	442.1	411.5	575.6	556.3	414.9	614.8
- Brazil	32.6	24.2	30.1	12.1	3.3	20.7	10.7	57.4	64.5	35.8
- Other	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.6	3.8	3.3	5.9	6.2	4.3	3.8
Near East in Asia	**254.0**	**326.6**	**279.5**	**276.7**	**264.6**	**220.4**	**284.0**	**252.1**	**212.9**	**169.6**
- Iran	120.3	215.8	190.2	190.0	190.0	117.8	176.1	157.9	133.0	89.1
- Lebanon	40.8	30.0	17.6	20.0	12.0	36.0	42.3	36.9	37.4	31.9
- Turkey	40.9	42.8	32.6	27.8	56.4	47.6	24.7	13.7	12.9	21.1
- Other	52.1	38.0	39.1	38.9	6.2	19.0	40.9	43.6	29.6	27.5
Far East	**83.2**	**163.4**	**153.7**	**174.5**	**234.0**	**254.3**	**235.3**	**276.9**	**348.3**	**377.4**
- China	38.3	119.4	107.2	108.9	165.0	188.4	170.3	219.2	297.7	303.6
- India	8.6	6.0	6.5	9.3	13.2	11.1	7.4	5.5	2.8	19.3
- Singapore	10.4	15.6	16.8	17.9	18.4	16.9	12.2	9.3	13.2	6.4
- Korea, Republic of	8.1	4.6	2.3	5.3	5.8	4.4	3.5	1.8	2.3	3.7
- Malaysia	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0
- Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.2	5.1	2.1	0.9
- Other	17.1	17.3	20.5	32.3	29.2	30.7	36.5	35.4	29.6	42.5

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.21 - Grapes: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**909.1**	**985.2**	**1 109.0**	**1 188.2**	**1 341.9**	**1 441.1**	**1 322.9**	**1 491.9**	**1 793.4**	**1 704.9**
DEVELOPED	**473.1**	**525.0**	**619.2**	**627.9**	**681.6**	**782.7**	**655.6**	**779.9**	**891.8**	**865.2**
Europe	**84.9**	**85.1**	**142.7**	**124.5**	**149.3**	**153.7**	**114.9**	**155.0**	**193.3**	**192.8**
EC1/	66.7	75.6	109.5	115.0	139.0	140.2	106.5	148.4	183.9	183.9
Other Europe	18.2	9.6	33.2	9.5	10.3	13.5	8.4	6.6	9.3	8.9
North America	**277.6**	**307.8**	**321.1**	**343.7**	**368.2**	**410.2**	**336.1**	**384.0**	**456.2**	**476.3**
- USA	277.1	307.6	320.8	342.9	367.2	409.2	334.8	382.3	454.8	475.8
Other developed	**110.6**	**132.1**	**155.5**	**159.7**	**164.0**	**218.8**	**204.5**	**240.9**	**242.3**	**196.1**
- South Africa	68.1	93.3	122.8	116.1	91.1	121.4	141.8	175.3	161.3	132.8
- Australia	27.7	22.2	20.5	24.0	36.5	49.5	32.6	44.0	43.0	37.9
- Israel	14.3	16.0	11.5	18.5	18.4	10.9	19.7	13.6	10.1	11.0
- Other	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	18.0	37.0	10.5	7.9	27.9	14.4
DEVELOPING	**436.0**	**460.2**	**489.7**	**560.3**	**660.3**	**658.4**	**667.3**	**712.0**	**901.5**	**839.7**
Africa	**0.8**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**6.5**	**7.9**
- Egypt	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.3
- Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.2	4.6
Latin America & Caribbean	**368.8**	**383.3**	**401.1**	**432.7**	**505.7**	**511.7**	**531.6**	**551.0**	**689.9**	**639.7**
Central America & Caribbean	**33.4**	**36.1**	**36.2**	**65.9**	**52.8**	**71.6**	**98.2**	**100.0**	**104.7**	**109.9**
- Mexico	33.4	36.1	36.2	65.9	52.7	71.5	98.0	99.9	104.6	109.8
South America	**335.4**	**347.2**	**365.0**	**366.8**	**452.9**	**440.1**	**433.5**	**450.9**	**585.2**	**529.8**
- Chile	322.6	327.5	350.0	345.3	429.4	414.0	403.4	406.9	523.5	460.2
- Argentina	4.0	3.9	5.5	9.6	12.9	17.8	22.6	31.5	40.7	36.3
- Brazil	7.7	14.6	8.5	10.1	6.3	4.8	5.8	8.6	14.6	21.6
- Peru	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.8	3.3	1.3	3.5	6.0	11.6
- Other	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Near East in Asia	**41.8**	**47.4**	**51.3**	**74.6**	**75.8**	**70.1**	**69.0**	**94.4**	**127.2**	**106.8**
- Turkey	7.4	11.3	12.7	14.6	17.6	18.2	21.0	25.3	28.8	32.8
- Afghanistan	4.0	7.0	11.4	11.5	23.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	29.6	5.0
- Syria	7.6	7.4	14.3	22.6	13.5	22.2	17.8	32.8	59.8	59.8
- Lebanon	4.1	4.8	3.2	4.5	3.8	5.0	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.1
- Cyprus	7.7	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	2.4	4.7	3.2	2.5	2.4
- Other	11.0	10.5	5.4	16.8	13.1	7.3	7.2	4.4	3.6	3.6
Far East	**24.5**	**28.3**	**36.5**	**52.5**	**77.9**	**75.8**	**64.6**	**64.8**	**78.0**	**85.3**
- China, Hong Kong	7.8	9.8	14.9	23.5	50.1	47.1	48.4	43.9	51.6	65.0
- India	8.2	10.8	13.0	16.6	14.7	17.4	8.9	12.8	18.5	13.4
- Singapore	4.9	6.0	7.8	11.5	11.9	10.2	6.8	6.6	5.6	4.9
- Other	3.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.2	2.0

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.22 - Grapes: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**1 062.2**	**1 106.3**	**1 223.2**	**1 241.3**	**1 392.8**	**1 606.0**	**1 507.4**	**1 668.4**	**2 011.9**	**1 892.4**
DEVELOPED	**476.2**	**487.6**	**586.5**	**559.3**	**630.9**	**697.2**	**613.3**	**759.0**	**935.2**	**855.6**
Europe	**129.2**	**133.6**	**207.4**	**165.3**	**230.0**	**197.0**	**163.9**	**236.1**	**256.9**	**254.6**
EC1/	77.0	109.8	147.7	135.8	197.8	165.2	141.7	215.5	225.0	225.0
Other Europe	52.1	23.8	59.7	29.5	32.2	31.8	22.1	20.6	31.9	29.6
North America	**235.1**	**248.2**	**260.4**	**265.8**	**262.6**	**313.8**	**253.5**	**286.1**	**351.1**	**346.9**
- USA	233.5	247.8	259.6	264.2	259.5	310.6	249.3	280.2	346.0	346.0
Other developed	**111.9**	**105.7**	**118.7**	**128.3**	**138.3**	**186.4**	**196.0**	**236.8**	**327.1**	**254.1**
- South Africa	88.9	85.3	99.9	101.9	88.9	124.1	146.1	183.7	186.4	180.1
- Australia	15.5	12.6	12.7	14.5	22.8	28.4	28.7	31.9	33.0	31.4
- Israel	7.4	7.7	5.9	9.4	8.5	5.6	8.9	7.3	6.6	6.6
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	18.1	28.4	12.3	13.9	101.1	35.9
DEVELOPING	**586.0**	**618.7**	**636.8**	**682.0**	**761.9**	**908.8**	**894.1**	**909.5**	**1 076.8**	**1 036.8**
Africa	**1.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.1**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**9.4**	**11.6**
- Egypt	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.6	4.6
- Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.4
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.5	5.7
Latin America & Caribbean	**486.6**	**504.8**	**515.0**	**540.1**	**595.1**	**638.2**	**693.6**	**679.5**	**836.7**	**782.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**44.3**	**46.3**	**43.8**	**79.4**	**59.6**	**79.9**	**113.1**	**108.0**	**115.6**	**97.9**
- Mexico	44.2	46.2	43.8	79.4	59.5	79.9	112.7	107.8	115.4	97.7
South America	**442.3**	**458.5**	**471.2**	**460.7**	**535.5**	**558.3**	**580.5**	**571.5**	**721.2**	**684.7**
- Chile	428.5	440.7	458.2	442.8	513.1	536.4	558.6	539.6	676.5	630.8
- Argentina	5.0	3.7	4.9	8.8	10.6	13.3	16.5	21.8	27.1	26.6
- Brazil	6.9	12.6	7.1	6.8	4.5	3.7	4.4	8.1	14.4	20.7
- Peru	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.8	6.8	4.6	0.7	1.5	3.0	6.5
- Other	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Near East in Asia	**79.4**	**87.3**	**88.7**	**97.4**	**104.6**	**199.5**	**132.8**	**162.2**	**152.3**	**171.8**
- Turkey	16.1	22.5	26.3	25.2	28.4	33.4	53.9	47.9	64.9	79.3
- Afghanistan	8.0	14.0	19.0	11.5	25.0	21.0	21.0	34.0	35.8	40.0
- Syria	12.6	11.7	16.9	21.3	12.8	20.1	19.8	38.8	21.2	21.2
- Lebanon	18.7	16.0	14.4	20.0	15.0	33.2	22.1	27.7	20.4	22.4
- Cyprus	6.9	6.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.0
- Other	17.0	17.0	7.1	14.4	18.8	89.0	11.9	9.6	6.3	5.9
Far East	**19.1**	**24.6**	**31.0**	**43.3**	**60.8**	**70.0**	**65.9**	**65.6**	**78.3**	**70.8**
- India	10.8	15.9	16.8	22.2	21.0	23.7	11.4	14.0	20.6	14.6
- Singapore	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5
- China, Hong Kong	4.7	5.0	10.1	15.5	33.9	40.5	50.6	46.8	52.8	51.8
- China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7
- Other	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.3

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.23 - Cantaloupes and other melons: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**296.7**	**296.2**	**333.3**	**336.6**	**320.0**	**388.6**	**431.5**	**448.0**	**438.6**	**414.6**
DEVELOPED	**111.2**	**118.3**	**127.6**	**131.2**	**126.0**	**124.2**	**131.4**	**133.5**	**126.6**	**129.5**
Europe	**21.3**	**19.2**	**25.1**	**23.6**	**24.9**	**28.9**	**26.4**	**23.2**	**23.5**	**23.5**
EC1/	21.0	18.7	24.5	22.6	24.4	27.4	24.9	22.0	23.3	23.3
Other Europe	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2
North America	**59.3**	**63.4**	**68.1**	**67.0**	**65.7**	**66.1**	**73.5**	**80.3**	**76.2**	**83.9**
- USA	59.3	63.3	68.1	67.0	65.6	66.1	73.5	80.3	76.1	83.6
Other developed	**30.6**	**35.8**	**34.5**	**40.6**	**35.3**	**29.3**	**31.5**	**30.0**	**26.9**	**22.1**
- Australia	6.9	7.1	8.3	11.4	8.5	6.2	6.5	7.1	8.7	8.9
- Israel	18.5	22.4	19.2	23.4	21.3	19.7	20.4	18.7	15.2	10.0
- New Zealand	2.8	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.8
- South Africa	2.3	3.9	3.6	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9
DEVELOPING	**185.6**	**177.9**	**205.7**	**205.4**	**194.1**	**264.3**	**300.1**	**314.5**	**312.1**	**285.1**
Africa	**1.3**	**4.6**	**7.9**	**7.2**	**8.4**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**8.9**	**9.6**	**11.0**
- Morocco	1.2	4.6	6.5	6.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	7.0	8.1	9.6
- Egypt	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**147.0**	**157.6**	**179.5**	**176.3**	**169.1**	**227.6**	**265.9**	**267.4**	**251.4**	**220.8**
Central America & Caribbean	**128.6**	**124.9**	**146.4**	**158.0**	**139.6**	**202.9**	**234.9**	**234.9**	**223.9**	**178.5**
- Mexico	66.8	38.2	48.0	64.6	49.9	99.4	97.3	103.1	87.4	83.6
- Costa Rica	23.4	28.4	39.0	41.7	45.4	57.0	59.4	66.2	62.7	59.3
- Guatemala	0.0	13.9	14.0	12.4	18.7	19.2	30.5	33.4	48.2	9.0
- Dominican Republic	0.8	0.9	1.3	3.4	3.5	4.9	4.3	7.5	11.4	8.4
- Panama	6.3	7.5	9.7	10.8	5.5	9.0	21.2	14.0	11.7	15.8
- Honduras	15.7	19.6	18.8	13.2	14.7	11.2	21.7	10.0	1.9	1.9
- Other	15.6	16.4	15.6	11.9	1.9	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
South America	**18.4**	**32.8**	**33.1**	**18.3**	**29.5**	**24.6**	**31.0**	**32.5**	**27.5**	**42.2**
- Brazil	16.4	30.5	31.5	16.5	25.3	20.9	28.3	28.7	25.0	39.3
- Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.0	2.6	1.4	1.8
- Ecuador	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.2
- Other	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9
Near East in Asia	**31.2**	**13.4**	**16.1**	**16.2**	**11.0**	**22.0**	**22.2**	**33.5**	**46.5**	**48.2**
- Turkey	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.1
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	12.3	19.3	12.9	13.9
- Syria	23.0	8.1	10.2	7.6	6.0	10.1	6.1	10.7	30.2	30.2
- Jordan	1.2	0.9	1.3	3.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
- Saudi Arabia	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9
- Other	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Far East	**6.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**5.8**	**5.6**	**7.2**	**4.4**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**4.9**
- China	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.9	5.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
- Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
- United Arab Emirates	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.1	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Oceania	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.24 - Cantaloupes and other melons: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**532.3**	**660.5**	**734.2**	**700.9**	**865.9**	**985.1**	**1 214.0**	**1 189.2**	**1 118.2**	**1 009.1**
DEVELOPED	**159.3**	**176.1**	**197.3**	**190.0**	**196.9**	**194.4**	**215.0**	**231.8**	**227.1**	**233.0**
Europe	**17.8**	**20.7**	**28.0**	**28.0**	**29.3**	**33.1**	**39.9**	**39.5**	**33.8**	**33.9**
EC1/	16.7	19.4	24.3	21.7	25.4	26.7	30.6	30.0	33.0	33.0
Other Europe	1.1	1.3	3.7	6.3	3.9	6.4	9.4	9.4	0.8	0.9
North America	**112.9**	**118.7**	**133.6**	**128.0**	**134.9**	**133.7**	**144.4**	**161.0**	**156.8**	**163.7**
- USA	112.9	118.6	133.6	127.9	134.7	133.7	144.4	161.0	156.7	162.0
Other developed	**28.6**	**36.7**	**35.6**	**34.0**	**32.7**	**27.6**	**30.7**	**31.3**	**36.4**	**35.5**
- South Africa	4.2	8.5	6.2	4.2	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.8
- Australia	8.2	8.7	9.9	13.2	8.8	7.2	8.6	9.5	10.8	11.8
- Israel	15.1	18.8	18.4	15.3	19.3	18.0	19.2	18.7	17.1	14.0
- Other	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	7.9	8.9
DEVELOPING	**373.0**	**484.4**	**536.9**	**510.9**	**669.0**	**790.7**	**999.0**	**957.5**	**891.2**	**776.1**
Africa	**1.8**	**6.2**	**12.7**	**10.7**	**14.6**	**13.1**	**14.7**	**14.7**	**17.2**	**20.5**
- Egypt	0.1	0.0	4.6	3.2	3.8	1.9	4.5	3.2	1.4	2.6
- Morocco	1.6	6.1	8.0	7.3	10.7	11.1	9.1	10.4	13.2	16.3
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.5
Latin America & Caribbean	**297.0**	**431.9**	**473.5**	**450.4**	**618.7**	**602.9**	**734.0**	**720.3**	**714.0**	**596.4**
Central America & Caribbean	**253.4**	**357.9**	**398.3**	**407.8**	**552.5**	**550.1**	**661.5**	**645.1**	**648.8**	**492.7**
- Mexico	118.7	119.4	106.9	138.8	194.2	223.3	241.6	266.8	240.9	189.6
- Costa Rica	60.5	74.8	109.3	92.0	104.7	122.2	135.8	148.8	176.9	190.9
- Guatemala	0.0	50.8	51.9	45.6	72.2	64.2	102.7	118.6	149.1	41.3
- Dominican Republic	5.9	6.5	10.2	22.2	24.7	33.8	29.3	42.9	46.6	34.7
- Panama	13.3	15.0	15.0	22.7	15.7	49.7	41.0	24.4	23.0	25.6
- Honduras	36.1	67.7	83.4	68.4	129.1	44.6	108.4	40.0	7.3	7.3
- Other	18.8	23.7	21.5	18.0	11.9	12.3	2.6	3.6	5.0	3.2
South America	**43.6**	**74.0**	**75.2**	**42.6**	**66.2**	**52.8**	**72.5**	**75.2**	**65.2**	**103.6**
- Brazil	38.1	67.1	69.8	36.8	50.7	45.7	65.0	65.5	60.9	99.4
- Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.9	0.0	2.9	1.9	2.1
- Ecuador	4.5	5.7	4.8	5.1	8.1	1.7	6.1	6.2	1.3	0.6
- Other	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.4	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.6
Near East in Asia	**55.5**	**33.1**	**40.6**	**35.7**	**24.5**	**159.7**	**228.1**	**204.4**	**146.3**	**144.9**
- Turkey	8.6	6.3	12.0	12.0	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.0	10.4
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.2	204.2	172.9	118.4	111.1
- Syria	28.0	17.2	21.5	9.3	10.0	17.0	11.1	18.7	17.2	17.2
- Jordan	4.9	3.0	4.0	10.9	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.8
- Saudi Arabia	3.5	2.0	0.8	2.1	4.1	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.1
- Other	10.6	4.6	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.2
Far East	**18.7**	**13.2**	**10.1**	**14.1**	**11.2**	**15.0**	**22.1**	**18.1**	**13.6**	**14.2**
- China	7.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.4	10.3	10.3	6.0	3.9	3.3
- Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	9.4	10.5	8.1	9.1
- Other	10.8	13.2	10.1	7.5	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Oceania	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.25 - Pears: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**412.8**	**410.9**	**439.8**	**529.5**	**566.4**	**649.4**	**559.1**	**557.3**	**562.9**	**552.3**
DEVELOPED	**202.7**	**208.7**	**214.0**	**231.6**	**250.7**	**302.2**	**250.7**	**239.3**	**231.8**	**218.1**
Europe	**20.1**	**17.6**	**44.5**	**56.7**	**76.4**	**105.0**	**71.1**	**56.0**	**62.3**	**62.7**
EC1/	16.7	15.0	41.3	52.4	73.5	102.5	67.4	52.5	60.1	60.1
Other Europe	3.4	2.6	3.2	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.6
North America	**74.6**	**76.7**	**88.0**	**88.2**	**96.0**	**95.9**	**100.6**	**100.4**	**105.3**	**107.3**
- USA	74.4	76.2	87.8	87.7	95.8	94.9	100.1	100.1	104.9	107.0
Other developed	**108.0**	**114.4**	**81.5**	**86.7**	**78.3**	**101.2**	**79.0**	**82.9**	**64.3**	**48.1**
- South Africa	53.4	71.6	44.5	37.5	32.9	55.8	43.1	47.7	34.4	26.4
- Australia	30.1	21.2	19.2	20.4	21.9	20.0	13.3	13.3	13.4	10.3
- Japan	19.3	17.8	12.7	19.0	15.7	17.8	15.9	14.7	8.2	6.5
- New Zealand	5.2	3.8	5.2	9.7	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.9	7.4	2.9
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.0
DEVELOPING	**210.1**	**202.3**	**225.8**	**297.9**	**315.7**	**347.2**	**308.4**	**318.0**	**331.1**	**334.2**
Africa	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**1.0**
- Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9
- Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**151.1**	**133.0**	**131.6**	**191.3**	**214.5**	**251.6**	**243.7**	**241.9**	**228.1**	**224.8**
Central America & Caribbean	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**
- Guatemala	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South America	**151.1**	**132.9**	**131.5**	**191.1**	**214.4**	**251.5**	**243.7**	**241.9**	**228.0**	**224.4**
- Argentina	96.0	78.2	71.2	132.1	140.1	176.9	173.4	170.0	170.0	165.9
- Chile	54.8	54.0	60.0	58.5	73.2	73.7	68.8	71.6	57.1	57.9
- Other	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.6
Near East in Asia	**7.5**	**6.4**	**11.2**	**14.6**	**12.4**	**15.1**	**9.7**	**26.6**	**43.3**	**42.4**
- Syria	1.1	3.0	3.3	7.7	5.2	9.1	4.0	21.5	36.4	36.4
- Turkey	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.8	3.0	4.6	3.6
- Lebanon	3.7	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0
- Other	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.4
Far East	**51.4**	**62.8**	**82.9**	**88.7**	**88.8**	**80.4**	**54.9**	**49.4**	**59.1**	**66.0**
- China	29.1	33.8	46.0	45.7	47.9	52.7	35.0	30.2	35.8	40.8
- Korea, Republic of	3.8	4.9	6.6	7.1	9.7	9.0	7.7	11.8	17.1	19.6
- Singapore	6.9	10.1	13.1	16.5	16.6	12.5	9.0	4.4	4.4	3.5
- China, Hong Kong	11.5	13.8	16.6	19.2	14.3	5.5	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.9
- Other	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.26 - Pears: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**720.6**	**713.3**	**824.8**	**860.5**	**892.9**	**1 101.1**	**1 028.9**	**1 034.9**	**1 054.4**	**1 119.6**
DEVELOPED	**320.9**	**309.0**	**363.7**	**331.7**	**360.9**	**477.4**	**416.1**	**404.5**	**437.8**	**418.1**
Europe	**28.0**	**27.6**	**65.3**	**78.3**	**110.0**	**166.6**	**97.1**	**99.4**	**118.0**	**117.5**
EC1/	20.7	21.7	55.1	68.5	101.5	155.7	89.1	91.3	109.7	109.7
Other Europe	7.3	5.8	10.3	9.9	8.5	11.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.8
North America	**119.8**	**124.5**	**162.8**	**146.3**	**147.5**	**161.0**	**160.4**	**162.1**	**182.1**	**182.4**
- USA	119.5	123.8	162.5	145.5	146.9	159.7	159.7	161.4	181.5	181.9
Other developed	**173.1**	**157.0**	**135.5**	**107.1**	**103.4**	**149.8**	**158.6**	**143.0**	**137.7**	**118.2**
- South Africa	125.8	115.0	98.6	68.9	68.7	111.3	125.9	113.5	96.2	89.4
- Australia	36.1	31.0	28.2	26.1	24.4	25.3	19.4	17.4	20.5	17.4
- New Zealand	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.6	4.4	5.0	6.7	7.6	12.4	3.6
- Japan	6.9	7.3	3.9	5.9	4.9	6.1	5.4	4.2	3.2	2.9
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.3	5.4	5.0
DEVELOPING	**399.6**	**404.2**	**461.1**	**528.7**	**532.0**	**623.7**	**612.8**	**630.4**	**616.5**	**701.5**
Africa	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**5.5**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**2.7**
- Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	2.6
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**302.2**	**290.8**	**301.2**	**371.6**	**389.4**	**458.2**	**457.5**	**457.1**	**417.8**	**466.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**0.0**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**2.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**2.9**
- Guatemala	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.8
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
South America	**302.2**	**290.3**	**300.1**	**370.3**	**388.0**	**455.9**	**457.2**	**456.8**	**417.1**	**463.3**
- Argentina	168.2	142.2	142.6	222.4	223.4	278.3	289.5	286.8	279.5	315.6
- Chile	133.4	146.5	156.9	146.8	162.4	175.9	165.5	169.3	135.4	146.2
- Other	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	0.7	2.2	1.5
Near East in Asia	**21.2**	**12.6**	**25.3**	**20.3**	**18.1**	**20.8**	**23.1**	**36.2**	**33.5**	**30.6**
- Syria	2.8	4.4	3.0	4.9	3.1	5.7	3.6	19.2	10.0	10.0
- Turkey	3.5	3.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	8.1	5.0	7.7	11.8	9.6
- Lebanon	13.7	3.9	8.0	6.0	6.0	4.6	9.1	6.9	8.7	7.8
- Other	1.3	0.4	5.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	5.4	2.5	2.9	3.2
Far East	**76.2**	**100.7**	**134.5**	**131.3**	**124.3**	**144.5**	**132.1**	**136.9**	**164.1**	**202.1**
- China	52.8	69.3	97.0	90.7	88.1	120.4	112.7	121.4	146.4	182.3
- Korea, Republic of	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.9	8.7	11.5
- Singapore	6.6	9.1	12.2	14.4	14.3	12.7	11.1	5.4	6.0	4.6
- China, Hong Kong	13.7	17.8	21.2	22.9	17.4	6.6	3.8	4.4	2.0	3.2
- India	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.27 - Strawberries: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**185.7**	**169.0**	**213.5**	**226.7**	**238.9**	**210.2**	**267.2**	**275.6**	**261.1**	**277.8**
DEVELOPED	**161.1**	**134.2**	**169.0**	**170.1**	**173.7**	**175.8**	**179.6**	**190.3**	**183.4**	**207.1**
Europe	**65.6**	**43.9**	**61.3**	**65.7**	**63.3**	**57.4**	**70.0**	**65.9**	**45.1**	**75.5**
EC1/	31.6	25.6	33.8	45.8	44.4	39.9	43.8	38.0	33.1	33.1
Other Europe	34.0	18.4	27.5	19.9	19.0	17.5	26.3	27.9	12.0	42.4
North America	**85.5**	**79.5**	**96.8**	**87.9**	**91.1**	**97.5**	**93.2**	**108.0**	**119.3**	**115.1**
- USA	85.5	79.4	96.6	87.8	90.6	97.3	93.0	107.6	118.5	114.6
Other developed	**10.0**	**10.7**	**10.9**	**16.5**	**19.2**	**20.9**	**16.4**	**16.4**	**19.0**	**16.5**
- Israel	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.9	5.9	6.0	5.1	7.7	7.4	7.4
- Australia	2.5	2.2	3.5	7.7	7.8	8.5	5.3	3.0	5.1	5.2
- New Zealand	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.5	6.1	3.7
- Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
DEVELOPING	**24.6**	**34.7**	**44.5**	**56.6**	**65.2**	**34.4**	**87.6**	**85.3**	**77.7**	**70.7**
Africa	**1.8**	**5.2**	**7.3**	**7.9**	**8.3**	**5.5**	**13.0**	**14.3**	**19.7**	**18.3**
- Morocco	1.3	3.7	6.2	7.4	8.0	5.2	12.5	13.7	19.5	18.0
- Egypt	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**22.0**	**28.7**	**36.5**	**47.4**	**55.4**	**27.9**	**68.5**	**65.1**	**51.6**	**45.0**
Central America & Caribbean	**14.8**	**23.1**	**33.0**	**45.1**	**53.7**	**27.2**	**68.0**	**64.2**	**50.5**	**43.9**
- Mexico	12.2	21.9	31.5	43.9	53.3	27.0	66.7	63.7	50.2	43.4
- Guatemala	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South America	**7.3**	**5.6**	**3.5**	**2.2**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.1**
- Colombia	6.1	4.0	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
- Brazil	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4
- Chile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
- Other	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Near East in Asia	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Far East	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**3.0**	**6.1**	**7.1**
- Korea, Republic of	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	5.8	6.7
- Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
- Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.28 - Strawberries: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**107.4**	**104.4**	**130.3**	**144.3**	**144.8**	**127.1**	**156.4**	**187.2**	**167.9**	**208.6**
DEVELOPED	**93.5**	**78.9**	**97.5**	**102.9**	**103.8**	**101.5**	**102.1**	**112.4**	**106.6**	**152.8**
Europe	**44.5**	**29.9**	**36.5**	**46.7**	**44.6**	**42.4**	**47.4**	**50.4**	**36.8**	**89.3**
EC1/	10.9	10.3	14.3	19.3	16.5	18.2	18.7	17.4	17.4	17.4
Other Europe	33.5	19.6	22.2	27.4	28.1	24.2	28.7	33.0	19.4	71.9
North America	**46.8**	**46.5**	**57.5**	**51.0**	**53.3**	**52.9**	**50.4**	**57.7**	**63.6**	**58.9**
- USA	46.8	46.4	57.5	50.9	52.8	52.8	50.3	57.5	63.1	58.6
Other developed	**2.1**	**2.6**	**3.5**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**6.2**	**4.7**
- South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2
- Israel	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
- Australia	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.7
- New Zealand	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.1
- Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**14.0**	**25.5**	**32.8**	**41.4**	**41.0**	**25.6**	**54.3**	**74.8**	**61.3**	**55.8**
Africa	**1.5**	**6.7**	**8.4**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**8.2**	**10.1**	**17.3**	**22.1**	**19.1**
- Morocco	1.1	5.5	7.4	8.7	8.8	7.6	9.3	16.4	21.7	17.8
- Egypt	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.2
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**12.0**	**18.0**	**23.9**	**31.0**	**31.0**	**16.9**	**31.8**	**48.0**	**37.5**	**33.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**9.3**	**14.6**	**21.6**	**30.1**	**30.4**	**16.6**	**31.5**	**47.4**	**36.7**	**33.2**
- Mexico	5.5	12.9	19.5	27.9	29.8	15.9	29.7	44.9	35.0	30.9
- Guatemala	3.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.5	1.6	2.3
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
South America	**2.7**	**3.4**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.7**
- Colombia	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Brazil	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
- Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
- Other	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Near East in Asia	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**11.8**	**8.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Far East	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**2.7**
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.5
- Malaysia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
- China	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
- Other	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2

Source:FAO

A2.29 - Fruit, fresh[2/]: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**206.9**	**200.2**	**235.8**	**264.9**	**357.6**	**370.9**	**243.3**	**317.0**	**340.5**	**385.4**
DEVELOPED	**63.6**	**52.6**	**60.8**	**50.4**	**53.8**	**60.4**	**49.8**	**57.0**	**57.2**	**68.1**
Europe	**27.3**	**20.3**	**29.4**	**18.6**	**18.6**	**25.2**	**17.8**	**18.2**	**17.0**	**17.2**
EC1/	9.6	11.2	15.3	13.5	12.3	17.3	9.4	10.6	13.8	13.8
Other Europe	17.7	9.2	14.2	5.1	6.3	8.0	8.4	7.6	3.2	3.4
North America	**12.8**	**10.3**	**11.3**	**13.8**	**13.7**	**14.6**	**13.3**	**16.7**	**18.5**	**22.9**
- USA	12.8	10.2	11.1	13.6	13.7	14.6	13.2	16.6	18.5	22.8
Other developed	**23.4**	**22.0**	**20.0**	**17.9**	**21.4**	**20.6**	**18.7**	**22.1**	**21.7**	**28.0**
- South Africa	4.3	4.6	1.4	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.6	6.0	5.0	5.8
- New Zealand	3.3	3.3	5.7	5.5	6.5	6.1	4.3	6.1	4.4	4.8
- Israel	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
- Australia	3.6	3.2	4.8	3.3	5.5	8.1	6.1	4.1	3.7	4.3
- Other	11.3	9.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	5.8	10.4
DEVELOPING	**143.3**	**147.6**	**175.0**	**214.5**	**303.9**	**310.5**	**193.4**	**260.0**	**283.4**	**317.2**
Africa	**7.0**	**6.5**	**4.9**	**7.8**	**7.3**	**5.6**	**7.8**	**9.5**	**5.4**	**3.7**
- Egypt	2.5	2.0	0.9	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.4	1.6
- Kenya	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
- Tunisia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
- Libya	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
- Zimbabwe	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.0
- Mauritius	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
- Other	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.6
Latin America & Caribbean	**32.8**	**19.5**	**18.4**	**16.2**	**23.6**	**15.8**	**18.9**	**21.9**	**24.2**	**28.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**25.4**	**12.3**	**9.5**	**3.6**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**6.7**	**7.7**	**8.1**
- Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.5	5.0	5.1
- Costa Rica	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
- Guatemala	16.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
- Grenada	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
- Panama	5.5	7.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6
South America	**7.5**	**7.2**	**8.8**	**12.6**	**17.1**	**10.3**	**13.8**	**15.2**	**16.5**	**20.2**
- Colombia	5.5	5.2	6.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	9.3	9.6	11.2	13.4
- Chile	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	4.2	3.9	5.0
- Venezuela	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
- Ecuador	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
- Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Near East in Asia	**41.0**	**44.3**	**40.3**	**40.4**	**48.2**	**34.6**	**33.6**	**25.3**	**23.1**	**19.3**
- Iran	18.3	17.0	24.5	17.0	17.0	3.1	8.0	5.4	3.3	3.0
- United Arab Emirates	14.5	15.2	6.8	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	4.7	4.7	4.7
- Turkey	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.2
- Lebanon	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
- Syria	0.6	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.3	5.5	5.5
- Saudi Arabia	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	4.9	4.9	3.8	3.8	0.5	0.7
- Afghanistan	4.0	4.2	4.0	0.5	4.5	4.3	0.3	5.3	6.0	0.7
- Other	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Far East	**62.3**	**77.3**	**111.4**	**150.1**	**224.7**	**254.4**	**133.2**	**203.2**	**230.6**	**265.9**
- Thailand	38.1	48.6	73.2	102.0	126.8	145.1	68.6	111.1	109.6	105.6
- China, Hong Kong	1.9	4.7	5.9	17.1	63.2	68.4	26.9	39.7	72.6	81.9
- India	3.5	4.4	4.7	6.2	7.1	7.5	5.0	8.2	8.3	15.5
- VietNam	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.9	1.1	5.1	10.4	10.7	12.4	41.0
- China	3.9	0.9	4.4	7.8	4.0	7.6	5.6	12.3	11.3	7.1
- Pakistan	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.8	7.1	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.2
- China, Taiwan	4.4	7.8	10.3	7.8	10.8	8.7	7.0	8.5	6.4	5.9
- Indonesia	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
- Other	3.0	3.3	4.3	1.4	2.8	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.8	1.8
Oceania	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade
2/ Not specified elsewhere

A2.30 - Fruit, fresh[2/]: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**483.8**	**458.3**	**522.8**	**493.0**	**674.9**	**512.7**	**401.6**	**550.3**	**622.2**	**715.8**
DEVELOPED	**98.7**	**104.1**	**83.7**	**90.9**	**52.0**	**60.2**	**54.0**	**74.5**	**109.0**	**110.5**
Europe	**57.2**	**67.6**	**41.5**	**23.5**	**19.3**	**31.2**	**24.0**	**26.2**	**28.5**	**28.8**
EC1/	8.0	13.4	15.3	10.3	10.3	17.9	8.2	11.0	16.2	16.2
Other Europe	49.2	54.3	26.1	13.2	9.0	13.3	15.8	15.2	12.3	12.6
North America	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.6**	**13.7**	**13.6**	**13.0**	**10.9**	**11.6**	**15.2**	**20.0**
- USA	10.7	10.7	10.4	13.6	13.5	13.0	10.9	11.5	15.2	19.9
Other developed	**30.7**	**25.7**	**31.6**	**53.7**	**19.2**	**16.0**	**19.1**	**36.7**	**65.3**	**61.6**
- South Africa	4.4	4.6	1.6	2.4	1.4	2.2	3.1	8.3	6.6	9.6
- New Zealand	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
- Israel	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1
- Australia	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	3.1	4.9	4.6	3.0	1.6	1.9
- Other	22.5	18.0	25.5	47.6	12.1	6.7	9.1	22.0	53.6	46.7
DEVELOPING	**385.1**	**354.3**	**439.1**	**402.1**	**622.9**	**452.5**	**347.6**	**475.8**	**513.2**	**605.3**
Africa	**10.6**	**8.1**	**6.5**	**9.6**	**9.6**	**6.8**	**8.1**	**10.4**	**9.1**	**6.5**
- Egypt	5.7	4.2	2.7	6.4	5.6	4.5	3.9	6.3	6.4	3.6
- Tunisia	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5
- Other	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.4
Latin America & Caribbean	**90.2**	**35.8**	**35.1**	**16.1**	**33.5**	**19.7**	**18.3**	**23.8**	**22.6**	**32.0**
Central America & Caribbean	**83.7**	**29.3**	**26.3**	**5.0**	**10.2**	**11.1**	**7.7**	**12.4**	**12.1**	**18.1**
- Mexico	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	7.7	9.9
- Costa Rica	4.1	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
- Guatemala	60.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.9	3.1	2.1	5.1
- Other	19.4	25.4	25.1	3.6	4.8	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.2	2.8
South America	**6.5**	**6.4**	**8.7**	**11.0**	**23.3**	**8.6**	**10.6**	**11.4**	**10.5**	**13.9**
- Colombia	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.5	4.5	3.7	5.6
- Chile	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.2	3.4	3.5	4.5
- Venezuela	2.9	2.4	2.1	4.6	7.5	4.8	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.0
- Ecuador	1.4	1.5	3.7	3.4	12.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.6
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Near East in Asia	**176.0**	**180.4**	**231.3**	**181.6**	**183.9**	**76.2**	**88.7**	**58.0**	**43.7**	**43.9**
- Iran	131.0	130.0	206.1	150.0	130.0	23.4	41.8	27.0	16.7	15.3
- United Arab Emirates	31.0	32.1	8.7	15.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
- Turkey	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.8	4.3	3.3	6.7
- Lebanon	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.9
- Syria	1.4	5.7	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
- Saudi Arabia	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	5.7	5.8	4.4	4.4	0.5	1.4
- Other	5.7	5.9	6.5	5.0	7.2	7.6	3.8	9.4	10.6	7.3
Far East	**108.2**	**129.9**	**166.2**	**194.7**	**395.8**	**349.6**	**232.5**	**383.7**	**437.8**	**522.9**
- Thailand	55.3	71.4	98.2	117.4	162.4	195.7	115.0	190.4	211.0	247.8
- China, Hong Kong	1.0	2.8	4.4	11.5	43.9	62.6	27.9	61.1	103.3	117.2
- India	11.0	13.2	14.8	18.8	121.8	23.6	12.2	18.6	24.4	47.6
- VietNam	5.1	4.7	3.4	0.6	5.6	6.1	10.8	13.5	11.1	45.5
- China	4.9	2.7	6.4	8.2	8.8	12.3	23.1	56.7	54.0	32.2
- Pakistan	20.3	21.4	21.3	27.8	33.2	32.2	30.9	28.0	23.9	19.6
- China, Taiwan	3.3	7.3	10.4	5.1	10.9	9.9	8.2	10.1	4.5	7.2
- Indonesia	3.0	2.6	3.6	3.5	5.3	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.8
- Other	4.4	3.9	3.7	1.8	4.1	3.3	1.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
Oceania	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

2/ Not specified elsewhere

A2.31 - Tropical Fruit, fresh[1/]: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**71.1**	**81.6**	**81.2**	**85.2**	**95.4**	**85.1**	**75.1**	**91.6**	**97.4**	**100.1**
DEVELOPED	**20.9**	**22.8**	**26.5**	**33.8**	**41.1**	**45.5**	**37.6**	**37.0**	**33.4**	**26.4**
North America	**17.7**	**17.8**	**21.5**	**25.4**	**34.2**	**35.8**	**30.2**	**30.8**	**26.3**	**18.9**
- USA	17.6	17.7	21.4	25.4	34.2	35.7	30.2	30.8	26.3	18.9
Other developed	**3.3**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**8.4**	**6.9**	**9.8**	**7.4**	**6.3**	**7.1**	**7.5**
- Australia	3.2	5.0	5.1	8.4	6.9	9.7	7.4	6.2	7.1	7.5
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**50.2**	**58.8**	**54.7**	**51.5**	**54.4**	**39.6**	**37.5**	**54.6**	**64.0**	**73.8**
Africa	**9.8**	**12.1**	**13.1**	**15.0**	**13.7**	**12.4**	**8.2**	**9.2**	**8.2**	**19.4**
- Kenya	4.6	3.6	4.4	6.7	6.1	8.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.2
- Madagascar	5.1	6.4	8.0	6.9	6.2	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.8
- Egypt	0.0	2.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4
- Burkina Faso	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	12.0
- Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**1.6**	**2.5**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**1.8**
Central America & Caribbean	**1.4**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**
- Bahamas	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
- Jamaica	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
- Costa Rica	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
South America	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**
- Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
- Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
- Brazil	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Near East in Asia	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Far East	**37.5**	**43.0**	**38.2**	**31.8**	**36.8**	**23.7**	**25.9**	**42.0**	**53.5**	**51.3**
- Malaysia	30.8	37.6	30.6	19.9	26.7	14.0	19.3	29.6	29.1	26.2
- Thailand	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.2	3.0	7.5	9.5
- Indonesia	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.3	0.2	3.9	5.9	4.0
- China, Hong Kong	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.3	6.0	7.7
- Singapore	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.2	5.0	4.2	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.8
- Other	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.2

Source:FAO

1/ Not specified elsewhere

A2.32 - Tropical Fruit, fresh[1/]: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**91.4**	**122.0**	**109.1**	**111.1**	**135.2**	**107.7**	**101.7**	**123.6**	**146.3**	**142.9**
DEVELOPED	**15.9**	**18.5**	**20.8**	**24.3**	**28.2**	**28.6**	**26.5**	**31.2**	**27.8**	**23.0**
North America	**14.4**	**15.8**	**18.5**	**20.4**	**25.0**	**23.8**	**22.6**	**28.3**	**24.4**	**19.4**
- USA	14.4	15.8	18.5	20.4	25.0	23.8	22.6	28.3	24.4	19.4
Other developed	**1.5**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**3.9**	**3.2**	**4.8**	**4.0**	**2.9**	**3.4**	**3.6**
- Australia	1.4	2.8	2.3	3.9	3.2	4.8	4.0	2.9	3.4	3.6
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING	**75.5**	**103.4**	**88.2**	**86.8**	**107.0**	**79.0**	**75.2**	**92.4**	**118.5**	**119.9**
Africa	**9.6**	**14.5**	**13.3**	**21.7**	**21.3**	**21.5**	**16.6**	**19.0**	**19.6**	**24.1**
- Kenya	6.3	6.5	7.9	10.6	9.6	13.3	8.2	10.6	12.2	12.2
- Madagascar	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.8	3.9	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.7
- Egypt	0.0	3.6	2.2	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.1	3.8	2.0
- Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	7.2
Latin America & Caribbean	**5.4**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**5.5**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**2.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**5.2**	**3.5**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.4**	**1.4**
- Bahamas	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
- Jamaica	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
- Costa Rica	3.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
South America	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**2.7**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**1.1**
- Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
- Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
- Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Near East in Asia	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.6**
Far East	**58.0**	**82.8**	**70.1**	**57.2**	**80.2**	**51.7**	**53.4**	**68.4**	**93.4**	**90.6**
- Malaysia	44.2	71.4	57.4	40.9	69.2	43.0	43.3	52.4	56.2	52.6
- Indonesia	1.9	1.1	2.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	0.3	4.8	7.2	4.9
- Thailand	1.1	2.1	1.0	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.5	5.5	15.8	19.4
- Singapore	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
- Other	10.5	7.7	7.7	7.9	4.3	1.9	6.0	3.5	11.8	11.5

Source:FAO

1/ Not specified elsewhere

A2.33 - Green Beans: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**76.6**	**96.7**	**118.9**	**114.7**	**103.5**	**118.2**	**124.1**	**111.6**	**135.4**	**134.4**
DEVELOPED	**26.9**	**25.6**	**28.3**	**33.7**	**31.4**	**33.1**	**33.5**	**32.2**	**34.7**	**30.9**
Europe	**5.1**	**3.6**	**5.8**	**7.1**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**3.8**	**4.4**	**4.1**
EC1/	2.4	2.2	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.0
Other Europe	2.7	1.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.1
North America	**20.8**	**20.8**	**20.1**	**23.3**	**22.8**	**26.6**	**27.1**	**26.7**	**28.0**	**24.9**
- USA	20.4	20.2	19.6	22.3	22.3	25.6	26.0	24.5	26.9	24.4
Other developed	**1.0**	**1.3**	**2.4**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**1.8**
- Australia	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
- South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3
- Other	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
DEVELOPING	**49.7**	**71.1**	**90.7**	**81.0**	**72.1**	**85.1**	**90.6**	**79.4**	**100.7**	**103.5**
Africa	**30.0**	**30.1**	**49.3**	**38.7**	**37.2**	**35.7**	**45.4**	**37.1**	**54.8**	**50.6**
- Kenya	15.5	15.1	33.7	21.8	25.6	22.0	30.2	25.5	37.6	42.2
- Egypt	3.4	1.8	1.9	3.5	2.2	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.8
- Niger	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.0	3.6	7.7	9.2	2.5
- Burkina Faso	5.2	4.3	6.5	9.5	5.2	7.2	7.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
- Other	5.9	8.9	6.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	6.4	2.5
Latin America & Caribbean	**14.0**	**13.6**	**14.3**	**14.2**	**16.9**	**19.3**	**21.7**	**23.2**	**29.9**	**33.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**13.8**	**13.0**	**13.5**	**13.8**	**16.1**	**19.1**	**21.5**	**22.8**	**29.6**	**32.5**
- Mexico	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.5	15.7	18.7	19.5	18.1	27.0	29.4
- Other	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	4.7	2.7	3.0
South America	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.7**
- Peru	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
- Other	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Near East in Asia	**3.9**	**13.6**	**15.2**	**12.9**	**6.5**	**22.3**	**15.7**	**11.7**	**12.5**	**11.5**
- Syria	1.2	8.7	10.5	5.8	2.2	10.4	1.5	1.3	3.4	3.4
- Jordan	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.9	1.1	8.9	11.1	6.2	4.8	4.8
- Oman	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.5
- Other	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Far East	**1.8**	**13.8**	**11.9**	**15.3**	**11.6**	**7.7**	**7.8**	**7.4**	**3.4**	**8.2**
- Malaysia	0.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.0
- China	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
- China, Taiwan	0.0	9.7	8.5	9.0	6.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	3.8
- Other	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.3	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.34 - Green Beans: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**89.5**	**106.6**	**107.7**	**128.7**	**120.9**	**120.4**	**147.2**	**135.6**	**161.7**	**152.3**
DEVELOPED	**30.3**	**25.5**	**25.1**	**30.8**	**28.7**	**34.6**	**42.9**	**41.9**	**52.7**	**46.1**
Europe	**7.6**	**4.9**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**5.7**	**5.0**	**5.7**	**4.2**	**16.8**	**16.6**
EC1/	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	14.1	14.1
Other Europe	6.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.7	3.9	2.5	2.7	2.6
North America	**21.2**	**19.9**	**17.3**	**22.7**	**21.6**	**28.9**	**36.3**	**36.3**	**33.9**	**27.3**
- USA	20.8	19.2	16.6	21.5	21.0	27.4	35.1	33.6	32.5	26.3
Other developed	**1.5**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**2.1**
- Australia	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2
- South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
DEVELOPING	**59.2**	**81.1**	**82.6**	**97.9**	**92.2**	**85.8**	**104.3**	**93.7**	**109.0**	**106.3**
Africa	**32.1**	**29.4**	**35.7**	**42.3**	**46.2**	**34.5**	**43.3**	**43.7**	**53.7**	**42.4**
- Egypt	8.6	4.4	5.1	11.3	8.3	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.7	8.2
- Kenya	14.7	15.8	12.8	15.6	22.3	15.1	16.4	18.1	17.7	21.8
- Niger	0.0	0.0	5.5	8.1	9.7	6.3	10.9	18.0	21.5	6.6
- Burkina Faso	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	6.5	0.2	0.8	0.8
- Other	5.5	6.4	9.4	4.0	3.9	4.9	4.0	3.5	9.0	5.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**13.0**	**12.7**	**12.4**	**17.0**	**19.1**	**16.1**	**25.2**	**24.9**	**31.2**	**34.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**12.6**	**11.5**	**11.1**	**16.2**	**17.9**	**15.8**	**24.9**	**24.4**	**30.8**	**33.7**
- Mexico	12.4	11.1	10.6	15.5	17.0	15.1	21.9	18.9	27.6	29.8
- Other	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	3.9
South America	**0.4**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.9**
- Argentina	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
- Peru	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
- Paraguay	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
- Other	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Near East in Asia	**7.6**	**14.0**	**14.6**	**12.3**	**5.5**	**20.6**	**21.2**	**13.6**	**12.7**	**13.5**
- Syria	1.8	8.4	10.0	2.8	2.0	8.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
- Jordan	4.5	4.1	3.4	8.0	1.6	10.8	16.9	9.1	7.7	6.6
- Oman	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.3	3.3
- Other	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.2
Far East	**6.5**	**25.0**	**19.9**	**26.3**	**21.5**	**14.5**	**14.5**	**11.5**	**11.4**	**15.7**
- Malaysia	2.4	14.2	12.1	11.0	10.5	8.4	8.8	6.8	7.1	9.4
- China	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.5	3.1	1.7
- China, Taiwan	0.0	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.0	2.3
- Other	1.3	1.6	1.3	7.8	5.9	2.6	1.4	0.6	1.2	2.3

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.35 - Tomatoes: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**662.2**	**883.7**	**987.6**	**1 224.9**	**1 250.6**	**1 375.4**	**1 576.7**	**1 396.9**	**1 593.8**	**1 693.6**
DEVELOPED	**300.6**	**311.8**	**395.9**	**426.3**	**499.0**	**570.0**	**587.1**	**519.7**	**596.0**	**597.7**
Europe	**115.6**	**139.8**	**215.1**	**245.6**	**254.2**	**286.1**	**278.5**	**226.0**	**208.3**	**208.4**
EC1/	83.4	118.1	184.2	226.9	235.4	267.3	259.9	212.6	189.2	189.2
Other Europe	32.2	21.7	31.0	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.6	13.4	19.1	19.2
North America	**150.6**	**138.7**	**142.4**	**141.2**	**166.2**	**218.9**	**251.5**	**261.8**	**348.7**	**343.6**
- USA	144.9	132.0	131.9	123.2	127.1	156.0	146.7	139.4	182.4	171.5
- Canada	5.7	6.8	10.6	18.0	39.2	62.9	104.8	122.4	166.3	172.0
Other developed	**34.5**	**33.2**	**38.3**	**39.5**	**78.5**	**65.1**	**57.0**	**31.9**	**39.0**	**45.7**
- Australia	3.9	4.2	5.6	6.8	7.5	6.6	4.6	4.9	3.7	2.7
- South Africa	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.1
- Israel	11.5	11.1	13.3	18.1	21.8	24.0	27.0	22.7	25.4	33.2
- Other	18.6	16.9	18.9	14.1	47.7	33.3	23.5	2.6	8.5	8.7
DEVELOPING	**361.6**	**571.9**	**591.7**	**798.6**	**751.7**	**805.4**	**989.6**	**877.1**	**997.8**	**1 096.0**
Africa	**72.7**	**61.7**	**50.9**	**76.7**	**85.3**	**93.6**	**125.8**	**126.9**	**85.3**	**88.7**
- Morocco	60.4	52.9	43.9	71.7	82.5	90.9	121.5	123.7	81.8	82.4
- Egypt	11.2	7.1	5.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.1
- Other	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.1	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.1	5.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**213.1**	**407.0**	**400.8**	**594.2**	**550.3**	**539.8**	**653.0**	**562.1**	**483.1**	**555.0**
Central America & Caribbean	**203.0**	**395.9**	**395.3**	**586.2**	**540.0**	**524.4**	**642.9**	**545.6**	**471.3**	**546.6**
- Mexico	202.1	395.0	394.6	585.6	539.4	523.4	638.1	534.8	462.6	540.8
- Other	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	4.8	10.8	8.7	5.8
South America	**10.2**	**11.1**	**5.5**	**8.1**	**10.4**	**15.4**	**10.1**	**16.4**	**11.8**	**8.4**
- Brazil	3.8	4.2	0.5	0.8	3.5	0.7	4.6	12.4	5.2	3.1
- Chile	0.7	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.6	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.8	3.9
- Venezuela	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0
- Colombia	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.2
- Peru	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Near East in Asia	**70.5**	**98.2**	**132.5**	**117.0**	**105.8**	**162.1**	**193.8**	**164.1**	**397.1**	**424.7**
- Jordan	31.4	23.4	26.7	24.7	13.3	32.5	50.0	41.6	34.3	50.4
- Turkey	12.4	33.9	41.9	37.5	39.0	55.6	57.1	18.9	37.5	48.9
- Syria	9.8	24.7	51.9	42.3	45.7	60.5	78.0	94.8	320.1	320.1
- Saudi Arabia	9.2	5.6	3.7	3.8	2.1	3.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.3
- Iran	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.2	1.6
- United Arab Emirates	1.9	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	3.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
- Lebanon	2.9	1.7	2.4	4.1	1.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
- Other	2.8	3.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	1.0	0.8
Far East	**5.3**	**5.0**	**7.4**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**9.9**	**17.0**	**24.1**	**32.2**	**27.6**
- China	2.5	2.2	3.8	6.4	5.1	6.0	6.3	2.4	3.2	4.1
- Malaysia	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.4	3.1	3.8	5.4	7.9
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	6.8	16.7	22.3	14.6
- Other	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.36 - Tomatoes: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**1 132.4**	**1 505.5**	**1 524.7**	**1 854.3**	**1 817.6**	**2 110.3**	**2 435.5**	**2 248.5**	**2 191.8**	**2 389.3**
DEVELOPED	**424.1**	**451.6**	**484.4**	**548.0**	**534.6**	**690.7**	**681.3**	**714.7**	**650.0**	**638.4**
Europe	**200.9**	**232.1**	**255.7**	**285.0**	**281.5**	**345.9**	**306.7**	**291.7**	**252.8**	**253.1**
EC1/	80.9	125.7	190.1	240.5	239.6	308.4	267.2	255.8	205.5	205.5
Other Europe	120.1	106.4	65.6	44.5	41.9	37.5	39.5	36.0	47.3	47.6
North America	**176.5**	**174.2**	**177.6**	**167.7**	**183.2**	**217.5**	**221.4**	**251.0**	**310.8**	**312.2**
- USA	171.3	169.1	169.9	156.0	161.3	179.1	159.0	170.9	208.6	205.5
Other developed	**46.6**	**45.3**	**51.1**	**95.3**	**69.9**	**127.4**	**153.2**	**172.0**	**86.4**	**73.2**
- Australia	3.5	4.6	5.5	6.2	5.6	7.0	4.8	5.8	3.8	3.4
- South Africa	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	4.1	5.1	8.6	7.5	7.1	2.1
- Israel	8.1	7.0	9.0	10.0	10.2	10.8	12.9	9.4	13.4	18.5
- Other	34.5	32.3	35.8	78.4	49.9	104.5	127.0	149.3	62.1	49.2
DEVELOPING	**708.3**	**1 053.9**	**1 040.2**	**1 306.3**	**1 283.1**	**1 419.6**	**1 754.2**	**1 533.8**	**1 541.8**	**1 750.9**
Africa	**182.2**	**196.2**	**178.5**	**171.6**	**169.8**	**204.0**	**262.2**	**253.8**	**177.6**	**219.2**
- Morocco	139.4	162.4	150.9	156.2	153.0	188.7	238.6	243.6	166.7	206.1
- Egypt	41.5	28.5	25.1	9.7	10.7	12.4	19.5	5.3	1.7	4.5
- Other	1.3	5.4	2.6	5.7	6.0	3.0	4.1	4.9	9.2	8.6
Latin America & Caribbean	**222.7**	**525.3**	**478.1**	**736.5**	**786.0**	**717.0**	**936.4**	**765.6**	**772.7**	**855.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**197.2**	**491.2**	**462.7**	**719.8**	**758.4**	**693.9**	**904.1**	**702.3**	**734.1**	**832.8**
- Mexico	191.6	487.6	459.6	717.3	753.9	687.6	888.3	665.4	690.0	771.5
- Other	5.6	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.5	6.2	15.7	36.9	44.1	61.3
South America	**25.5**	**34.1**	**15.5**	**16.7**	**27.6**	**23.2**	**32.4**	**63.2**	**38.5**	**22.8**
- Brazil	13.8	14.3	1.4	2.9	12.5	2.5	17.1	55.0	21.6	11.7
- Chile	1.6	3.8	2.8	3.5	5.3	3.2	2.4	3.9	6.4	7.4
- Other	10.2	16.0	11.3	10.3	9.7	17.5	12.9	4.3	10.5	3.6
Near East in Asia	**281.1**	**311.5**	**359.8**	**363.3**	**290.5**	**456.4**	**511.1**	**477.1**	**539.4**	**620.0**
- Jordan	166.4	126.7	100.9	135.7	61.6	159.2	196.1	184.5	194.6	202.4
- Turkey	45.1	77.3	116.0	98.5	110.8	132.0	143.9	100.0	119.9	190.8
- Syria	25.5	64.3	93.2	72.9	83.1	108.2	133.2	143.4	189.6	189.6
- Other	44.2	43.2	49.7	56.2	35.0	57.0	37.9	49.2	35.2	37.2
Far East	**22.2**	**21.0**	**23.8**	**34.9**	**36.9**	**42.1**	**44.5**	**37.4**	**52.2**	**56.1**
- China	9.3	8.9	12.2	21.0	18.3	28.4	28.0	14.3	22.6	28.1
- Malaysia	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.6	10.4	7.4	9.9	10.2	12.3	15.1
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.1	7.0	11.7	8.4
- Other	7.4	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.9	5.8	3.5	5.9	5.6	4.5

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.37 - Green Corn: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**19.7**	**17.5**	**20.9**	**27.5**	**22.6**	**32.9**	**24.7**	**24.4**	**27.9**	**34.3**
DEVELOPED	**17.8**	**16.3**	**19.2**	**24.0**	**20.7**	**31.1**	**22.4**	**20.4**	**23.1**	**28.9**
Europe	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.0**
EC1/	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0
Other Europe	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North America	**15.9**	**14.4**	**16.5**	**21.6**	**17.9**	**28.4**	**19.3**	**17.2**	**19.4**	**25.1**
- USA	15.9	14.4	16.5	21.6	17.9	28.4	19.3	17.2	19.4	25.1
Other developed	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**2.7**
- Israel	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7
DEVELOPING	**1.9**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**3.5**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**4.0**	**4.8**	**5.5**
Africa	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Latin America & Caribbean	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Central America & Caribbean	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**
- Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
South America	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Near East in Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**
- Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
- Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Far East	**1.9**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**3.5**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**4.5**	**5.0**
- Thailand	1.9	1.0	1.5	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.2
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.38 - Green Corn: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**46.5**	**38.5**	**39.0**	**55.8**	**46.7**	**113.3**	**50.9**	**51.1**	**55.8**	**62.1**
DEVELOPED	**44.2**	**36.1**	**35.8**	**51.5**	**43.2**	**109.1**	**45.0**	**43.2**	**49.8**	**55.1**
Europe	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**
EC1/	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Other Europe	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North America	**42.7**	**34.3**	**33.9**	**49.7**	**41.3**	**107.1**	**42.5**	**40.6**	**46.3**	**51.6**
- USA	42.7	34.3	33.9	49.7	41.3	107.1	42.5	40.6	46.3	51.6
Other developed	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**2.4**
- Israel	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4
DEVELOPING	**2.2**	**2.5**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**8.0**	**6.0**	**7.0**
Africa	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Latin America & Caribbean	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.6**
- Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
South America	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
- Venezuela	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Near East in Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**
- Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.1
- Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Far East	**2.2**	**2.4**	**3.0**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**4.4**	**3.3**	**5.5**	**6.2**
- Thailand	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.0	4.2	4.5
- Other	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.7

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.39 - Asparagus: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**169.6**	**199.5**	**226.2**	**259.2**	**269.4**	**302.6**	**331.2**	**447.8**	**417.5**	**277.0**
DEVELOPED	**109.4**	**120.4**	**139.4**	**131.9**	**124.2**	**117.8**	**119.6**	**120.3**	**122.6**	**103.4**
Europe	**22.4**	**23.2**	**25.1**	**25.6**	**25.1**	**21.2**	**19.7**	**18.6**	**19.9**	**20.7**
EC1/	21.0	22.0	21.3	20.8	20.6	18.4	16.3	14.9	14.9	14.9
Other Europe	1.4	1.2	3.8	4.8	4.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	5.0	5.9
North America	**64.7**	**75.4**	**87.3**	**80.4**	**66.6**	**65.9**	**62.6**	**63.5**	**69.5**	**57.7**
- USA	64.7	75.4	87.3	80.3	66.6	65.8	62.6	63.5	69.4	57.6
Other developed	**22.3**	**21.8**	**26.9**	**25.9**	**32.5**	**30.7**	**37.4**	**38.2**	**33.2**	**25.0**
- Australia	16.0	15.0	18.9	17.2	23.9	22.6	28.8	29.9	25.7	20.1
- New Zealand	5.5	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.3	4.1
- South Africa	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.8
DEVELOPING	**60.2**	**79.2**	**86.8**	**127.3**	**145.2**	**184.8**	**211.6**	**327.5**	**295.0**	**173.5**
Africa	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**
- Morocco	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
- Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**46.9**	**62.2**	**65.6**	**103.2**	**120.8**	**162.8**	**195.0**	**310.9**	**276.7**	**150.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**31.9**	**41.1**	**40.5**	**70.1**	**81.6**	**112.0**	**145.3**	**248.3**	**214.2**	**79.4**
- Mexico	31.9	40.9	39.6	69.3	80.9	111.3	144.8	247.9	213.7	78.5
South America	**14.9**	**21.0**	**25.1**	**33.2**	**39.3**	**50.8**	**49.7**	**62.6**	**62.5**	**70.9**
- Peru	10.2	15.7	19.5	23.9	29.8	37.1	35.7	47.2	53.8	64.1
- Chile	3.0	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	9.0	5.5	3.9
- Colombia	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.8	4.5	5.3	3.7	2.0	1.9
- Argentina	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	0.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.0	0.7
- Other	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Far East	**12.5**	**16.2**	**20.6**	**23.5**	**23.4**	**21.2**	**16.1**	**16.2**	**17.9**	**22.9**
- Thailand	6.3	7.2	8.2	6.7	4.1	5.4	5.0	3.6	6.5	10.8
- Philippines	3.3	5.8	6.9	9.1	13.7	12.5	7.8	10.2	9.6	10.1
- China	2.2	2.8	5.4	7.4	5.3	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.9
- Other	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.40 - Asparagus: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**59.6**	**85.8**	**90.6**	**91.8**	**85.8**	**96.6**	**105.2**	**126.3**	**139.5**	**138.5**
DEVELOPED	**32.6**	**35.9**	**38.9**	**35.3**	**33.4**	**34.6**	**38.4**	**40.7**	**42.2**	**36.9**
Europe	**5.5**	**5.6**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**7.2**	**8.0**	**8.8**	**8.4**
EC1/	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.5
Other Europe	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	3.3	2.9
North America	**21.6**	**24.6**	**25.5**	**22.2**	**17.8**	**18.9**	**20.1**	**21.2**	**23.3**	**19.7**
- USA	21.6	24.6	25.5	22.2	17.8	18.9	20.1	21.2	23.3	19.7
Other developed	**5.5**	**5.7**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**8.6**	**8.7**	**11.0**	**11.5**	**10.1**	**8.8**
- Australia	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	5.8	6.0	8.0	9.0	7.8	6.9
- New Zealand	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3
- South Africa	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
DEVELOPING	**27.0**	**49.9**	**51.7**	**56.5**	**52.4**	**62.0**	**66.9**	**85.5**	**97.3**	**101.6**
Africa	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.7**
- Morocco	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
- Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**20.8**	**41.5**	**42.0**	**45.8**	**42.2**	**52.7**	**59.7**	**77.3**	**87.5**	**87.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**10.8**	**26.7**	**26.5**	**27.0**	**20.8**	**26.7**	**31.8**	**41.6**	**44.5**	**41.0**
- Mexico	10.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	20.0	26.0	31.1	41.2	43.9	40.5
South America	**10.0**	**14.8**	**15.5**	**18.7**	**21.4**	**26.0**	**27.9**	**35.7**	**43.0**	**46.8**
- Peru	6.5	10.9	11.4	13.3	15.5	17.8	19.7	27.0	37.0	41.6
- Chile	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.6	4.1	3.3
- Other	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.1	4.0	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.9
Far East	**5.7**	**7.6**	**9.0**	**10.4**	**9.4**	**8.0**	**6.3**	**7.3**	**9.2**	**13.0**
- Thailand	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.8	7.4
- Philippines	1.9	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.7	5.1	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.2
- China	1.2	1.6	2.7	3.5	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
- Other	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.41 - Eggplants (aubergines): World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**38.7**	**37.6**	**46.2**	**55.6**	**52.0**	**54.4**	**68.4**	**64.3**	**75.9**	**84.3**
DEVELOPED	**10.7**	**9.9**	**10.4**	**12.0**	**12.9**	**15.6**	**15.1**	**14.7**	**17.5**	**18.1**
Europe	**3.3**	**2.4**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**9.0**	**9.0**
EC1/	3.3	2.3	2.7	4.1	4.7	6.7	6.5	6.0	8.9	8.9
Other Europe	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North America	**7.0**	**6.9**	**6.7**	**7.7**	**7.1**	**7.8**	**8.0**	**8.2**	**8.1**	**8.9**
- USA	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.7	7.1	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.8
Other developed	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**
- Israel	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
DEVELOPING	**28.0**	**27.7**	**35.8**	**43.7**	**39.0**	**38.8**	**53.2**	**49.6**	**58.4**	**66.2**
Africa	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**
- Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
- Egypt	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**17.3**	**16.2**	**24.8**	**32.6**	**26.8**	**27.2**	**38.6**	**34.4**	**37.0**	**42.5**
Central America & Caribbean	**17.0**	**15.7**	**24.7**	**32.5**	**26.3**	**27.0**	**38.3**	**33.6**	**36.4**	**42.2**
- Mexico	16.7	15.4	24.4	31.9	25.7	26.0	36.9	32.3	34.1	40.1
- Dominican Republic	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
South America	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.3**
- Brazil	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Near East in Asia	**8.9**	**8.2**	**7.9**	**7.6**	**8.4**	**9.8**	**10.5**	**7.4**	**10.7**	**13.6**
- Jordan	3.1	3.4	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.9	3.0	3.3	6.4
- Turkey	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5
- Syria	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.2	3.2
- Saudi Arabia	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.3
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5
- Other	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Far East	**1.5**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**1.6**	**3.6**	**7.3**	**10.3**	**9.8**
- China	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.3	2.1
- Malaysia	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.7
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	2.3	3.5	4.3	3.5
- Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	2.4
Other	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.42 - Eggplants (aubergines): World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**68.6**	**78.2**	**78.5**	**86.9**	**97.6**	**106.4**	**134.5**	**134.3**	**156.8**	**149.2**
DEVELOPED	**11.7**	**12.2**	**12.9**	**13.8**	**14.1**	**17.5**	**16.0**	**17.5**	**19.9**	**19.3**
Europe	**2.3**	**2.3**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**5.9**	**7.0**	**7.0**
EC1/	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.6
Other Europe	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
North America	**9.1**	**8.8**	**8.9**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.9**	**10.1**	**11.2**	**11.6**	**11.9**
- USA	9.1	8.8	8.9	10.0	10.0	10.9	10.1	11.1	11.5	11.8
Other developed	**0.3**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**0.4**
- Israel	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2
DEVELOPING	**56.9**	**66.0**	**65.5**	**73.0**	**83.5**	**88.9**	**118.5**	**116.8**	**136.8**	**130.0**
Africa	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.7**
- Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
- Egypt	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Morocco	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Latin America & Caribbean	**24.9**	**26.0**	**28.8**	**36.0**	**46.1**	**39.5**	**58.9**	**54.3**	**64.2**	**62.2**
Central America & Caribbean	**23.8**	**24.5**	**28.4**	**35.6**	**44.6**	**39.0**	**58.3**	**51.8**	**62.2**	**61.3**
- Mexico	22.9	23.4	27.3	33.9	42.7	36.3	54.2	48.0	55.4	55.7
- Dominican Republic	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.6	3.2	4.7	3.8
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.7
South America	**1.1**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**2.1**	**0.9**
- Brazil	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.7
- Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Near East in Asia	**25.9**	**23.9**	**21.7**	**23.7**	**24.4**	**44.1**	**50.5**	**37.8**	**36.8**	**39.4**
- Jordan	14.8	13.5	11.1	16.0	16.0	21.7	25.7	16.0	15.6	22.3
- Turkey	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	5.5
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	16.9	14.9	11.4	5.8
- Syria	1.4	2.5	2.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2
- Saudi Arabia	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.7
- Other	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Far East	**5.5**	**15.0**	**14.4**	**13.0**	**11.6**	**5.0**	**7.7**	**23.6**	**34.9**	**27.7**
- China	5.0	7.6	8.0	7.4	4.8	0.8	0.5	16.5	27.8	18.9
- Malaysia	0.0	7.3	6.2	5.6	6.4	3.9	5.7	4.4	4.3	5.8
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9
- Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Other	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.43 - Onions and Shallots: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**140.0**	**155.0**	**197.2**	**236.9**	**214.8**	**190.7**	**214.6**	**214.1**	**218.5**	**215.7**
DEVELOPED	**29.2**	**30.5**	**53.9**	**65.7**	**48.8**	**42.0**	**63.5**	**63.5**	**40.4**	**45.9**
Europe	**6.9**	**4.6**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**5.1**	**6.6**	**10.9**	**10.1**	**4.2**	**4.3**
EC1/	6.9	4.6	6.9	6.7	5.0	6.6	10.9	9.8	4.0	4.0
Other Europe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
North America	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other developed	**22.3**	**25.8**	**47.0**	**58.7**	**43.8**	**35.4**	**52.6**	**53.3**	**36.2**	**41.6**
- New Zealand	22.3	25.8	47.0	58.7	43.8	35.4	52.6	53.3	36.2	41.4
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
DEVELOPING	**110.7**	**124.6**	**143.2**	**171.2**	**165.9**	**148.7**	**151.2**	**150.6**	**178.1**	**169.8**
Africa	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.5**
- Tunisia	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
- Morocco	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
- Burkina Faso	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America & Caribbean	**108.0**	**121.9**	**139.5**	**168.8**	**163.8**	**146.8**	**149.7**	**147.3**	**176.1**	**167.4**
Central America & Caribbean	**107.9**	**121.6**	**139.5**	**165.5**	**163.8**	**146.6**	**149.4**	**145.8**	**174.7**	**167.0**
- Mexico	107.7	121.5	139.3	165.3	163.6	146.4	149.3	145.5	174.5	166.7
South America	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**0.4**
- Brazil	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.4
Near East In Asia	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**
- Turkey	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Far East	**2.4**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**2.8**	**1.8**	**1.7**
- Indonesia	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.7

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.44 - Onions and Shallots: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**280.4**	**320.1**	**358.7**	**380.2**	**401.2**	**407.9**	**484.2**	**489.8**	**487.9**	**450.8**
DEVELOPED	**84.2**	**103.6**	**142.6**	**141.1**	**161.8**	**157.6**	**171.3**	**216.4**	**242.6**	**197.4**
Europe	**4.8**	**5.8**	**7.2**	**7.7**	**7.1**	**9.0**	**8.1**	**10.5**	**12.5**	**13.8**
EC1/	4.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.9	8.1	7.5	10.2	10.2
Other Europe	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	2.4	3.6
North America	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other developed	**79.5**	**97.8**	**135.4**	**133.4**	**154.7**	**148.6**	**163.2**	**205.9**	**230.1**	**183.6**
- New Zealand	79.5	97.8	135.4	133.4	154.7	148.6	163.2	205.9	230.1	179.0
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
DEVELOPING	**196.1**	**216.5**	**216.1**	**239.2**	**239.5**	**250.3**	**313.0**	**273.5**	**245.3**	**253.4**
Africa	**1.6**	**2.6**	**5.0**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**3.1**	**4.8**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**3.6**
- Tunisia	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
- Morocco	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	4.0	0.6	0.1	1.0
- Burkina Faso	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Latin America & Caribbean	**186.0**	**207.5**	**203.2**	**230.9**	**230.0**	**243.1**	**307.2**	**263.0**	**237.7**	**241.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**185.4**	**205.8**	**202.9**	**217.1**	**229.9**	**242.1**	**306.5**	**260.5**	**236.6**	**241.3**
- Mexico	185.1	205.6	202.9	217.0	229.9	242.1	306.4	259.9	236.3	241.0
South America	**0.6**	**1.6**	**0.3**	**13.9**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**2.5**	**1.1**	**0.3**
- Brazil	0.6	1.6	0.3	13.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.3
Near East In Asia	**0.6**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**2.2**
- Turkey	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
- Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	2.2
Far East	**7.9**	**5.4**	**6.8**	**4.2**	**7.2**	**3.2**	**0.2**	**8.6**	**6.8**	**6.0**
- Indonesia	7.8	5.3	6.8	4.2	7.2	3.2	0.2	8.6	6.8	6.0

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.45 - Onions, Dry: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**365.1**	**377.3**	**588.0**	**635.4**	**548.0**	**518.0**	**624.2**	**539.8**	**447.2**	**486.2**
DEVELOPED	**169.8**	**169.7**	**342.7**	**294.3**	**246.2**	**254.2**	**306.8**	**257.6**	**218.5**	**222.6**
Europe	**63.5**	**64.7**	**111.8**	**90.0**	**71.3**	**90.9**	**121.1**	**83.1**	**73.7**	**62.0**
EC1/	33.3	37.5	63.6	56.0	45.0	74.6	96.5	61.5	56.3	56.3
Other Europe	30.2	27.1	48.2	34.0	26.3	16.3	24.6	21.6	17.4	5.7
North America	**80.2**	**92.4**	**140.7**	**119.5**	**105.9**	**104.0**	**130.6**	**116.1**	**119.7**	**137.9**
- USA	69.0	84.1	129.9	109.7	93.9	95.0	113.2	102.5	104.8	113.8
Other developed	**26.0**	**12.6**	**90.2**	**84.8**	**69.0**	**59.3**	**55.1**	**58.3**	**25.1**	**22.8**
- Australia	23.0	11.1	22.8	26.7	18.6	7.6	18.8	18.2	8.9	9.2
- South Africa	1.5	1.2	1.4	3.2	2.4	2.1	5.3	4.6	1.9	3.0
- Israel	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
- Japan	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
- Other	0.0	0.0	65.9	53.8	47.5	48.6	29.9	34.8	13.7	9.9
DEVELOPING	**195.3**	**207.6**	**245.2**	**341.1**	**301.9**	**263.9**	**317.4**	**282.3**	**228.8**	**263.6**
Africa	**18.4**	**27.3**	**24.8**	**41.8**	**43.9**	**34.3**	**49.4**	**31.7**	**20.0**	**20.9**
- Egypt	11.6	20.6	20.4	17.2	10.9	12.8	18.8	9.5	12.4	14.2
- Niger	2.4	2.5	0.1	16.1	24.5	13.3	22.0	20.0	6.5	5.3
- Libya	3.5	3.1	3.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.3
Latin America & Caribbean	**34.7**	**38.2**	**53.4**	**89.5**	**61.2**	**88.5**	**102.6**	**67.9**	**49.2**	**55.6**
Central America & Caribbean	**1.2**	**4.0**	**2.4**	**3.5**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**4.4**	**8.2**	**5.9**	**3.7**
- Guatemala	0.8	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.0	2.3
- Costa Rica	0.3	0.1	1.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.6
- Nicaragua	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
- Other	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9
South America	**33.6**	**34.2**	**51.0**	**86.0**	**59.3**	**86.7**	**98.1**	**59.7**	**43.4**	**51.9**
- Argentina	23.2	27.4	34.0	55.7	39.6	75.1	79.8	34.6	18.8	24.3
- Peru	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	6.2	0.7	7.0	11.1	6.5	11.9
- Chile	4.6	4.9	13.8	23.7	10.4	7.3	8.5	10.0	7.9	10.8
- Ecuador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	2.8	3.4
- Venezuela	0.9	1.4	2.1	0.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.2
- Other	4.9	0.4	0.9	4.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	7.0	1.2
Near East In Asia	**65.7**	**42.7**	**41.9**	**47.2**	**51.1**	**39.6**	**49.4**	**39.2**	**24.0**	**28.8**
- Turkey	22.8	17.6	12.1	20.4	24.2	19.5	26.2	19.6	11.7	16.4
- Iran	5.4	2.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.1	8.5	5.7	4.0	5.4
- United Arab Emirates	24.3	18.6	14.6	14.2	16.5	12.5	6.5	6.5	4.4	4.1
- Other	13.2	4.5	8.0	5.7	3.4	2.5	8.2	7.4	3.9	2.9
Far East	**76.5**	**99.4**	**125.1**	**162.6**	**145.6**	**101.4**	**116.0**	**143.4**	**135.6**	**158.2**
- India	45.4	58.5	65.6	71.6	74.4	54.7	42.3	47.1	61.5	74.0
- China	3.3	7.6	17.7	13.1	16.7	8.0	28.8	43.0	41.2	57.7
- Pakistan	1.0	0.2	4.0	0.7	1.4	2.1	12.4	26.4	10.6	9.7
- Malaysia	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.1	7.0	7.7	7.2
- Thailand	5.9	2.4	4.2	10.1	7.7	2.4	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.8
- Singapore	10.5	14.5	17.4	25.1	21.9	16.6	12.0	8.8	4.2	3.1
- Philippines	4.7	7.5	6.4	15.0	11.4	10.5	6.0	3.0	4.1	1.0
- Other	2.7	5.2	6.9	22.7	6.6	1.6	7.2	3.3	2.1	1.7

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.46 - Onions, Dry: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**1 596.7**	**1 653.9**	**2 408.9**	**2 320.2**	**2 555.0**	**2 276.0**	**2 551.3**	**2 712.1**	**2 480.8**	**2 603.7**
DEVELOPED	**578.2**	**633.7**	**1 210.1**	**1 006.0**	**1 008.3**	**1 051.1**	**1 041.6**	**1 284.9**	**1 208.2**	**1 001.3**
Europe	**295.0**	**358.8**	**449.5**	**330.9**	**397.0**	**466.6**	**453.3**	**473.9**	**557.4**	**451.0**
EC1/	147.3	170.2	230.7	169.8	220.8	369.5	321.9	348.5	412.7	412.7
Other Europe	147.7	188.5	218.9	161.2	176.3	97.1	131.4	125.4	144.7	38.3
North America	**197.2**	**227.8**	**397.4**	**338.4**	**309.2**	**306.5**	**338.3**	**342.8**	**390.9**	**394.6**
- USA	167.9	204.8	370.1	308.2	271.3	277.7	289.3	307.2	354.1	334.6
Other developed	**85.9**	**47.2**	**363.2**	**336.6**	**302.1**	**278.0**	**249.9**	**468.1**	**259.9**	**155.8**
- Australia	75.6	41.5	68.8	79.6	69.6	37.1	56.4	65.1	41.7	44.1
- South Africa	6.3	5.0	5.1	12.7	9.4	12.0	26.8	28.5	10.0	19.1
- Israel	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.5
- Japan	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
- Other	0.0	0.0	289.0	241.8	222.0	226.2	162.9	371.8	206.4	90.8
DEVELOPING	**1 018.5**	**1 020.2**	**1 198.8**	**1 314.2**	**1 546.7**	**1 224.9**	**1 509.7**	**1 427.2**	**1 272.6**	**1 602.4**
Africa	**83.0**	**164.9**	**141.4**	**159.9**	**174.4**	**156.6**	**217.0**	**165.9**	**200.3**	**212.6**
- Egypt	56.9	137.6	130.8	115.6	104.0	104.0	150.6	106.0	147.3	166.4
- Niger	20.0	20.0	1.3	31.1	59.7	41.7	54.9	49.1	46.3	37.9
- Other	6.1	7.3	9.3	13.2	10.7	10.9	11.5	10.9	6.7	8.3
Latin America & Caribbean	**150.3**	**135.2**	**218.4**	**299.9**	**349.1**	**326.6**	**477.1**	**388.8**	**206.1**	**239.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**7.3**	**15.1**	**11.1**	**16.3**	**13.8**	**10.2**	**16.7**	**37.6**	**31.3**	**24.0**
- Guatemala	5.7	13.9	6.6	9.3	11.3	7.4	11.0	33.9	27.7	17.1
- Costa Rica	1.3	0.6	3.3	5.0	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	3.2
- Nicaragua	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.4
- Other	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
South America	**143.0**	**120.0**	**207.3**	**283.6**	**335.2**	**316.3**	**460.4**	**351.2**	**174.8**	**215.9**
- Argentina	115.7	90.6	144.3	184.6	254.6	267.1	406.0	268.6	96.9	134.4
- Chile	19.1	24.5	53.1	82.7	43.4	25.3	24.4	41.0	30.3	36.9
- Peru	0.0	1.5	0.9	5.1	24.5	11.7	21.4	32.5	22.0	36.2
- Other	8.3	3.4	9.0	11.1	12.7	12.2	8.6	9.1	25.6	8.4
Near East In Asia	**402.2**	**226.0**	**245.8**	**294.0**	**364.8**	**241.7**	**311.1**	**270.2**	**190.6**	**258.8**
- Turkey	205.1	112.6	61.7	109.9	195.3	114.9	144.2	132.2	85.7	161.3
- Iran	72.1	14.1	96.1	100.0	100.0	74.2	119.6	80.2	53.4	57.7
- United Arab Emirates	100.0	80.0	65.0	63.0	57.0	44.0	20.3	21.8	26.1	22.0
- Other	24.9	19.3	23.1	21.1	12.5	8.6	26.9	36.0	25.4	17.9
Far East	**382.9**	**494.1**	**593.1**	**560.4**	**658.4**	**500.0**	**504.6**	**602.2**	**675.6**	**891.1**
- Pakistan	12.2	1.8	28.8	5.6	11.9	18.7	68.2	67.8	81.7	94.6
- China	11.3	32.0	58.8	43.2	84.5	45.4	128.1	190.6	165.7	291.0
- India	272.2	357.1	402.0	351.2	428.0	333.5	215.8	260.7	343.3	441.9
- Malaysia	13.1	15.7	13.0	17.8	22.3	22.3	18.1	23.3	30.7	26.6
- Thailand	19.4	10.1	12.5	20.5	20.0	10.0	11.2	20.2	22.3	18.5
- Singapore	33.3	47.5	49.9	47.9	44.8	35.3	26.3	20.0	10.9	8.5
- Other	21.4	29.8	28.1	74.3	46.9	34.7	36.9	19.6	20.9	10.2

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.47 - Cabbages: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**155.3**	**194.1**	**220.7**	**239.1**	**242.2**	**249.7**	**267.4**	**265.5**	**273.4**	**262.6**
DEVELOPED	**122.1**	**146.5**	**167.6**	**184.3**	**190.0**	**201.2**	**205.1**	**197.6**	**214.6**	**196.4**
Europe	**26.7**	**28.9**	**35.1**	**44.3**	**48.8**	**50.8**	**51.6**	**43.8**	**28.4**	**35.4**
EC1/	17.6	18.9	22.5	29.2	33.5	36.3	36.6	27.0	19.9	19.9
Other Europe	9.2	10.0	12.6	15.0	15.2	14.5	15.0	16.8	8.6	15.5
North America	**84.8**	**106.0**	**121.9**	**132.1**	**125.5**	**137.5**	**144.6**	**144.9**	**179.7**	**153.2**
- USA	81.2	99.8	115.8	123.4	117.6	127.4	132.0	133.8	166.7	138.5
Other developed	**10.5**	**11.6**	**10.7**	**8.0**	**15.8**	**12.9**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**6.5**	**7.8**
- Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
- South Africa	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
- Australia	5.7	6.9	5.9	6.6	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.1
- Israel	1.0	1.9	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9
- New Zealand	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
- Other	2.8	2.3	2.2	0.2	6.3	4.9	2.0	1.9	0.9	2.1
DEVELOPING	**33.2**	**47.5**	**53.1**	**54.7**	**52.2**	**48.5**	**62.3**	**67.8**	**58.7**	**66.2**
Africa	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Latin America & Caribbean	**3.7**	**5.0**	**8.3**	**14.4**	**17.1**	**20.7**	**26.1**	**31.0**	**15.7**	**20.9**
Central America & Caribbean	**3.4**	**3.7**	**4.8**	**8.0**	**8.3**	**9.9**	**12.6**	**13.1**	**15.2**	**20.0**
- Mexico	2.3	2.9	3.8	7.1	7.3	8.8	10.8	8.3	11.0	16.4
- Guatemala	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	3.7	3.6	2.9
- Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7
South America	**0.4**	**1.3**	**3.5**	**6.4**	**8.8**	**10.8**	**13.5**	**17.9**	**0.5**	**0.9**
- Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
- Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7
- Ecuador	0.0	0.9	3.3	6.3	8.5	10.4	13.1	17.4	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Near East In Asia	**5.6**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**4.2**	**3.8**	**7.8**	**6.6**	**7.6**	**18.5**	**18.6**
- Syria	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.3	12.5	12.5
- Jordan	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.9	3.6
- Turkey	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
- Lebanon	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
- Saudi Arabia	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
- Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Far East	**23.7**	**37.2**	**39.4**	**35.8**	**31.1**	**19.5**	**29.1**	**28.6**	**24.2**	**26.3**
- China	5.7	8.7	13.7	13.5	12.1	6.6	9.0	10.3	11.7	8.9
- Indonesia	7.3	9.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	7.1	4.4	5.3	5.1	6.2
- Korea, Republic of	0.8	5.4	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	8.6	4.3	0.8	3.9
- Malaysia	3.5	5.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	0.9	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.2
- China, Hong Kong	1.2	1.6	3.7	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.4
- Singapore	3.5	4.0	4.9	2.4	4.0	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.8
- China, Taiwan	1.4	1.7	1.6	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.6
- Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Other	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.48 - Cabbages: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**413.0**	**520.6**	**582.8**	**581.7**	**596.7**	**642.7**	**663.9**	**741.5**	**676.6**	**748.4**
DEVELOPED	**267.4**	**322.6**	**360.9**	**373.8**	**396.3**	**462.2**	**447.7**	**471.6**	**422.8**	**457.0**
Europe	**80.4**	**112.7**	**131.2**	**141.4**	**154.9**	**210.4**	**192.0**	**197.3**	**114.2**	**179.0**
EC1/	48.1	52.1	48.6	64.0	71.2	114.8	98.6	62.8	55.9	55.9
Other Europe	32.4	60.6	82.6	77.3	83.7	95.6	93.4	134.6	58.3	123.1
North America	**161.2**	**183.6**	**204.1**	**220.2**	**219.5**	**230.0**	**238.7**	**249.5**	**287.3**	**259.5**
- USA	145.5	161.7	180.3	188.2	190.0	193.4	201.3	213.1	247.9	219.4
- Canada	15.6	21.9	23.8	31.9	29.5	36.6	37.4	36.3	39.3	40.1
Other developed	**25.8**	**26.3**	**25.7**	**12.3**	**21.9**	**21.8**	**17.1**	**24.9**	**21.3**	**18.5**
- Japan	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
- South Africa	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2
- Australia	9.3	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.8	7.9	8.7	9.6	8.1	8.6
- Israel	1.4	3.2	3.3	0.5	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.9
- New Zealand	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
- Other	14.0	12.0	11.3	1.0	9.2	10.4	5.7	12.1	10.5	6.7
DEVELOPING	**145.6**	**198.1**	**221.8**	**207.9**	**200.4**	**180.5**	**216.2**	**269.9**	**253.8**	**291.4**
Africa	**0.4**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.7**
Latin America & Caribbean	**16.8**	**18.1**	**20.8**	**36.8**	**45.7**	**49.8**	**48.6**	**80.9**	**69.9**	**102.8**
Central America & Caribbean	**16.0**	**14.8**	**16.3**	**30.2**	**37.4**	**38.2**	**33.9**	**60.6**	**69.2**	**101.5**
- Guatemala	6.5	6.3	8.1	12.9	16.5	13.8	11.5	36.4	37.4	49.5
- Mexico	9.3	8.3	7.9	16.5	20.0	23.0	20.6	20.8	30.2	49.0
- Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.4	1.6	3.0
South America	**0.8**	**3.3**	**4.5**	**6.6**	**8.3**	**11.7**	**14.6**	**20.3**	**0.7**	**1.3**
- Venezuela	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
- Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
- Ecuador	0.0	1.1	3.6	6.2	7.8	10.9	13.9	19.6	0.0	0.0
- Other	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Near East In Asia	**13.2**	**14.0**	**14.1**	**12.6**	**9.9**	**36.2**	**37.7**	**37.2**	**42.9**	**46.9**
- Syria	4.1	4.1	6.2	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.0	3.6	6.8	6.8
- Jordan	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.5	2.1	5.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.7
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	19.6	19.1	21.7	25.7
- Lebanon	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.7
- Turkey	1.4	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	6.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7
- Other	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.3	0.5	1.6	2.4
Far East	**115.2**	**165.0**	**185.8**	**157.9**	**144.4**	**94.0**	**129.4**	**151.0**	**140.4**	**141.0**
- China	23.7	39.8	64.3	50.3	44.1	27.3	53.2	70.4	75.5	58.2
- Indonesia	57.8	71.7	73.8	64.3	61.8	44.6	31.1	36.4	38.6	46.6
- Korea, Republic of	0.6	5.9	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	12.2	5.7	1.4	8.6
- Malaysia	17.4	28.1	21.3	22.0	21.2	8.7	20.3	17.8	16.0	16.0
- China, Hong Kong	3.6	5.1	10.8	4.2	2.7	1.2	3.8	6.6	3.4	5.4
- China, Taiwan	4.6	5.2	4.6	9.9	5.5	5.2	2.8	9.4	2.2	3.0
- Singapore	7.1	8.7	8.2	4.8	8.4	6.4	5.4	4.1	2.2	1.7
- Other	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.5
Other	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.49 - Green Peas: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**23.8**	**30.8**	**43.0**	**52.6**	**46.6**	**56.6**	**67.3**	**58.5**	**56.9**	**50.8**
DEVELOPED	**10.6**	**11.2**	**14.0**	**13.6**	**13.3**	**13.0**	**17.6**	**12.7**	**14.4**	**11.7**
Europe	**2.4**	**4.1**	**5.3**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**2.9**	**4.5**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**1.7**
EC1/	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
Other Europe	1.2	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.1	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.4
North America	**7.8**	**6.9**	**8.0**	**8.4**	**9.2**	**9.6**	**12.6**	**10.6**	**10.1**	**9.3**
- USA	7.8	6.8	8.0	8.3	9.2	9.4	12.5	10.5	10.0	9.1
Other developed	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.7**
- South Africa	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6
DEVELOPING	**13.2**	**19.6**	**29.1**	**39.0**	**33.3**	**43.5**	**49.8**	**45.8**	**42.5**	**39.0**
Africa	**3.5**	**6.8**	**10.2**	**23.7**	**12.8**	**17.5**	**23.4**	**17.3**	**6.9**	**2.1**
- Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.6
- Kenya	0.2	0.7	2.0	4.5	4.2	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
- Zimbabwe	2.0	4.0	6.6	18.0	8.0	13.4	18.9	14.3	5.1	0.2
- Egypt	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
- Morocco	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6
- Other	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Latin America & Caribbean	**1.7**	**4.0**	**3.8**	**3.5**	**6.6**	**13.1**	**16.3**	**16.2**	**21.5**	**21.0**
Central America & Caribbean	**1.5**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**6.1**	**12.9**	**15.3**	**14.4**	**19.3**	**19.1**
- Mexico	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.8	5.4	6.5	8.7	6.7
- Guatemala	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	8.1	9.9	7.9	10.5	12.4
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
South America	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**1.9**
- Peru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.8
- Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Near East In Asia	**0.6**	**1.8**	**5.4**	**1.3**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**
- Syria	0.3	1.6	5.2	1.0	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.6	4.7	4.7
- Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Far East	**7.4**	**6.9**	**9.7**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**9.3**	**8.7**	**10.5**	**9.2**	**11.1**
- China	0.8	1.4	3.9	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.1	4.4	7.8
- China, Hong Kong	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.3	2.1
- India	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
- Thailand	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
- Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
- Other	3.6	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.50 - Green Peas: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**27.5**	**42.9**	**60.4**	**52.1**	**61.3**	**68.5**	**82.6**	**69.4**	**67.9**	**61.4**
DEVELOPED	**11.0**	**16.6**	**27.4**	**22.5**	**21.4**	**16.6**	**31.7**	**15.0**	**16.1**	**12.7**
Europe	**4.8**	**11.9**	**20.8**	**15.2**	**13.5**	**5.4**	**21.0**	**5.7**	**6.3**	**3.4**
EC1/	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.4	3.8	4.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Europe	3.4	9.6	18.5	12.4	11.0	1.6	16.2	4.2	4.7	1.9
North America	**5.5**	**4.3**	**6.1**	**6.4**	**7.3**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**8.6**	**8.7**	**7.1**
- USA	5.4	4.2	6.0	6.1	7.2	10.2	10.0	8.5	8.6	6.7
Other developed	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**2.2**
- South Africa	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
- Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.0
DEVELOPING	**16.5**	**26.3**	**33.0**	**29.6**	**39.9**	**51.9**	**50.9**	**54.4**	**51.8**	**48.7**
Africa	**4.2**	**7.9**	**8.1**	**9.9**	**13.7**	**8.5**	**13.4**	**13.2**	**4.9**	**3.7**
- Egypt	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
- Morocco	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
- Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.0	0.3	1.9
- Zimbabwe	1.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	7.4	8.1	2.7	0.1
- Other	0.1	0.6	1.4	4.3	8.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
Latin America & Caribbean	**4.7**	**6.4**	**5.6**	**5.5**	**9.2**	**26.1**	**24.7**	**20.8**	**27.7**	**25.4**
Central America & Caribbean	**4.5**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**5.5**	**8.9**	**25.9**	**24.0**	**19.7**	**26.4**	**24.3**
- Mexico	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	8.1	6.4	8.8	7.6	8.7	6.4
- Guatemala	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	19.4	15.2	12.1	17.5	17.7
- Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
South America	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.1**
- Peru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.1
- Other	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Near East In Asia	**0.8**	**2.4**	**6.4**	**1.9**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.8**
- Syria	0.5	2.1	6.0	1.4	3.0	4.7	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6
- Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Far East	**6.7**	**9.4**	**12.9**	**12.3**	**13.4**	**12.1**	**11.4**	**18.4**	**17.5**	**17.8**
- China	1.5	3.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.5	7.5	7.9	12.0
- China, Hong Kong	3.0	4.4	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.1	6.0	8.9	7.8	4.6
- India	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.5
- Other	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.51 - Chillies and Peppers, Green: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
WORLD TOTAL	**347.3**	**389.2**	**405.8**	**501.4**	**476.0**	**604.9**	**704.4**	**678.0**	**843.3**	**989.4**
DEVELOPED	**160.5**	**183.5**	**207.7**	**234.7**	**254.1**	**298.4**	**353.1**	**343.2**	**393.2**	**472.6**
Europe	**95.1**	**113.0**	**137.3**	**165.3**	**163.5**	**184.1**	**213.7**	**196.1**	**211.1**	**232.0**
EC1/	80.8	95.0	106.5	132.6	135.1	156.5	182.5	170.1	183.9	183.9
Other Europe	14.3	18.0	30.8	32.7	28.4	27.6	31.2	26.0	27.3	48.1
North America	**60.1**	**65.0**	**63.3**	**68.1**	**70.0**	**85.2**	**104.1**	**108.0**	**131.6**	**159.1**
- USA	55.3	58.4	56.4	56.8	58.3	66.5	69.7	69.2	80.5	90.9
- Canada	4.7	6.7	7.0	11.4	11.7	18.7	34.3	38.8	51.1	68.1
Other developed	**5.4**	**5.5**	**7.1**	**1.3**	**20.6**	**29.1**	**35.3**	**39.2**	**50.5**	**81.6**
- Israel	4.4	4.4	5.6	0.0	16.4	23.8	27.8	30.5	40.3	70.0
- New Zealand	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.5	3.7	6.1	6.5	7.9	10.1
- Other	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.5
DEVELOPING	**186.8**	**205.6**	**198.1**	**266.6**	**221.9**	**306.5**	**351.3**	**334.8**	**450.1**	**516.8**
Africa	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**4.9**	**5.6**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**5.4**	**5.6**	**6.9**
- Morocco	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.0	5.1	4.9	6.5
- Other	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4
Latin America & Caribbean	**152.5**	**168.7**	**164.7**	**225.9**	**180.9**	**258.9**	**304.6**	**282.1**	**385.8**	**436.4**
Central America & Caribbean	**151.8**	**167.9**	**164.2**	**225.1**	**179.3**	**258.1**	**303.2**	**279.4**	**383.6**	**433.7**
- Mexico	148.1	162.9	160.8	221.3	175.7	254.0	299.1	272.6	374.3	426.8
- Dominican Republic	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.0
- Guatemala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.2	3.0	1.8
- Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
- Honduras	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0
- Costa Rica	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
- Other	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.7
South America	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**1.5**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.6**
- Chile	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.7
- Brazil	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.5
- Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Near East in Asia	**25.0**	**27.0**	**22.7**	**29.5**	**28.9**	**37.0**	**34.1**	**31.9**	**29.8**	**31.4**
- Turkey	19.1	20.5	17.5	23.3	23.0	28.1	19.5	21.6	20.3	19.7
- Jordan	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	6.2	10.4	6.6	5.9	8.7
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.8
- Oman	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
- Saudi Arabia	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.3	0.3
- Lebanon	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Far East	**5.2**	**5.7**	**6.1**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**5.5**	**8.0**	**15.5**	**28.8**	**42.1**
- China	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.2
- Korea, Republic of	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	4.8	12.0	23.6	34.1
- Thailand	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6
- India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.8
- Other	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Oceania	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.52 - Chillies and Peppers, Green: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD TOTAL	**383.0**	**425.1**	**471.2**	**530.6**	**596.7**	**615.2**	**655.1**	**719.0**	**757.8**	**829.5**
DEVELOPED	**174.1**	**167.3**	**205.4**	**202.7**	**223.5**	**229.3**	**264.4**	**284.0**	**302.5**	**344.4**
Europe	**68.8**	**92.6**	**135.6**	**136.7**	**136.5**	**133.0**	**160.2**	**159.8**	**161.6**	**175.4**
EC1/	41.2	53.0	60.4	68.9	76.4	87.5	96.5	109.4	106.2	106.2
Other Europe	27.6	39.6	75.3	67.9	60.1	45.5	63.7	50.4	55.4	69.2
North America	**102.0**	**71.4**	**65.8**	**65.5**	**76.9**	**82.5**	**85.5**	**96.9**	**107.9**	**122.5**
- USA	100.0	67.9	62.0	58.6	70.4	71.8	68.8	74.6	81.4	87.1
- Canada	2.0	3.5	3.8	7.0	6.6	10.7	16.6	22.3	26.5	35.4
Other developed	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.9**	**0.5**	**10.1**	**13.8**	**18.6**	**27.3**	**33.0**	**46.6**
- Israel	2.7	2.5	3.2	0.0	8.0	11.3	16.1	21.6	20.5	38.0
- New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.8	3.5
- Other	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	3.6	9.7	5.1
DEVELOPING	**208.9**	**257.9**	**265.9**	**327.9**	**373.2**	**385.9**	**390.7**	**435.0**	**455.3**	**485.0**
Africa	**4.3**	**7.1**	**7.8**	**5.6**	**6.9**	**7.9**	**8.7**	**9.8**	**9.7**	**15.3**
- Morocco	3.1	5.7	6.3	5.0	6.3	7.3	8.0	9.5	8.9	14.8
- Other	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6
Latin America & Caribbean	**145.9**	**188.5**	**201.0**	**260.5**	**307.8**	**302.6**	**309.6**	**352.3**	**362.4**	**360.3**
Central America & Caribbean	**144.4**	**186.2**	**200.0**	**258.9**	**304.8**	**300.9**	**307.0**	**346.6**	**357.9**	**355.4**
- Mexico	133.5	170.5	194.7	253.6	298.7	294.7	299.9	325.6	325.1	334.3
- Dominican Republic	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.8
- Guatemala	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	15.8	18.5	14.6
- Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.8
- Honduras	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	8.5	0.2
- Costa Rica	7.8	8.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
- Other	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7
South America	**1.5**	**2.2**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**3.0**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**5.8**	**4.5**	**4.9**
- Chile	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	3.0
- Brazil	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	3.4	2.6	1.4
- Other	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Near East in Asia	**43.9**	**42.6**	**38.5**	**45.9**	**45.2**	**63.2**	**58.5**	**54.6**	**56.4**	**68.3**
- Turkey	23.3	24.7	27.0	30.2	29.6	38.0	27.2	27.9	32.1	40.2
- Jordan	14.6	11.8	9.4	13.2	13.2	16.9	21.6	16.9	13.7	16.3
- Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.8
- Lebanon	3.8	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
- Other	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3
Far East	**14.8**	**19.8**	**18.5**	**16.0**	**13.4**	**12.3**	**13.9**	**18.3**	**26.7**	**41.1**
- China	4.3	7.9	5.5	4.4	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.7	5.3	12.7
- Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	3.5	6.8	12.6
- Thailand	8.8	10.5	11.8	10.4	8.8	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.3
- India	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.6	3.6	3.1
- Other	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
Oceania	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**

Source:FAO

1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.53 - Ginger: World exports value by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					million US$					
World	**75.0**	**84.5**	**90.1**	**129.8**	**146.0**	**136.4**	**100.8**	**112.0**	**126.2**	**123.8**
Developed	**5.5**	**4.2**	**4.7**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**5.7**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.2**	**4.4**
North America	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.2
EC1/	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6
South Africa	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
Developing	**69.5**	**80.3**	**85.4**	**125.7**	**141.2**	**130.7**	**95.5**	**107.2**	**122.0**	**119.4**
China	10.2	17.0	32.9	58.8	66.4	50.1	36.8	43.3	63.8	73.4
Thailand	10.4	4.1	3.7	5.2	7.0	11.2	9.9	12.0	18.4	11.2
China, Taiwan	6.7	8.8	6.4	8.4	10.7	12.0	11.7	11.8	7.4	6.8
Brazil	3.3	5.3	6.2	6.6	5.4	6.0	7.1	6.7	5.5	6.1
Indonesia	16.2	23.4	14.5	13.9	19.8	18.0	9.8	14.1	5.8	3.5
India	6.4	7.9	5.4	12.1	16.6	19.6	9.8	7.2	5.9	4.5
Nigeria	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.9	3.3	3.3
Nepal	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.4
Singapore	2.4	3.4	4.5	6.3	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.2
Fiji Islands	2.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	3.8	2.9
Other	8.4	6.4	9.3	9.1	5.9	6.0	3.4	2.2	3.1	4.2

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.54 - Ginger: World exports volume by country, 1992-2001

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
					'000 tonnes					
World	**117.5**	**151.4**	**157.0**	**206.0**	**166.5**	**162.7**	**146.5**	**194.8**	**233.0**	**242.3**
Developed	**3.3**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**3.7**	**3.0**	**2.5**	**2.4**
North America	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4
EC1/	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
South Africa	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1
Other	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Developing	**114.2**	**149.1**	**154.4**	**203.8**	**163.6**	**159.5**	**142.8**	**191.8**	**230.6**	**239.9**
China	12.9	24.4	59.6	100.4	43.0	44.2	53.0	82.3	153.8	174.2
Thailand	20.5	5.0	4.7	6.0	5.9	14.0	14.1	25.6	27.8	24.1
Brazil	3.8	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.0	6.0	7.9	8.6	7.7	9.9
Indonesia	41.2	64.6	43.2	39.6	44.2	34.6	33.3	43.2	14.3	8.1
India	9.8	18.4	12.0	18.5	29.7	28.3	8.8	8.9	6.9	5.9
Nigeria	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.6	5.0	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.3
Costa Rica	1.6	2.0	2.4	4.2	10.8	11.2	7.8	4.1	0.7	2.7
China, Taiwan	2.4	5.0	2.2	2.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.7
Singapore	3.6	6.5	6.2	8.1	4.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.7
Fiji Islands	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.3
Other	14.7	13.0	16.3	16.5	10.9	10.0	6.7	6.6	6.8	5.0

Source:FAO
1/ Excluding intra-EC trade

A2.55 - Cut Flowers: World exports value by country, 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
						million US$				
WORLD	**3 018.5**	**3 311.1**	**2 969.0**	**3 437.9**	**3 877.4**	**3 912.0**	**3 660.3**	**3 768.6**	**3 944.4**	**3 779.9**
Developed	**2 567.0**	**2 767.4**	**2 340.8**	**2 678.1**	**3 001.0**	**2 987.9**	**2 671.5**	**2 706.5**	**2 849.6**	**2 670.3**
Netherlands	2 086.2	2 260.0	1 876.3	2 139.6	2 363.9	2 306.4	2 001.3	2 035.3	2 187.8	2 084.2
Israel	146.9	123.1	126.8	129.5	163.8	183.8	169.0	173.8	178.6	139.9
Italy	117.4 *	140.7	96.8	109.4	122.6	133.9	109.1	112.3	108.8	89.7
Spain	60.4	59.1	54.8	78.4	90.8	80.5	110.4	112.5	104.9	88.1
USA	38.6	39.2	47.9	49.1	52.5	61.3	64.6	60.4	57.3	58.2
France	28.5	29.5	24.1	27.7	28.1	26.0	22.8	24.2	23.3	28.0
New Zealand	15.3	17.5	20.7	29.8	32.9	29.8	28.7	24.6	25.2	21.9
Germany	19.9	23.6	20.2	18.6	30.9	35.5	25.9	23.5	22.0	16.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.8	8.0	12.8	28.0	28.0	35.1	41.6	51.3	51.3	52.2
United Kingdom	16.7	18.9	15.6	17.2	22.3	21.8	20.9	18.5	23.5	28.4
Australia	17.6	16.7	15.7	18.3	19.9	21.1	18.7	14.9	16.0	14.2
South Africa	0.0	15.1	13.4	15.5	19.4	19.8	20.8	19.6	20.7	16.5
Canada	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.9	7.9	10.9	15.6	16.1	16.2	18.9
Denmark	4.3	4.6	4.8	3.6	5.0	6.1	8.1	7.8	5.0	5.2
Other	4.3	7.2	5.9	7.4	13.0	15.9	14.0	11.5	8.9	8.3
Developing	**451.5**	**543.7**	**628.2**	**759.8**	**876.4**	**924.0**	**988.8**	**1 062.1**	**1 094.8**	**1 109.5**
Colombia	280.3	340.9	385.2	429.8	476.7	509.9	545.8	556.4	550.4	581.3
Ecuador	19.2	26.1	38.0	59.6	79.4	99.1	119.0	162.0	180.4	155.6
Kenya	22.6	27.1	36.2	53.4	64.9	72.2	79.1	87.2	90.4	91.0
Thailand	28.1	29.9	31.2	32.9	34.5	30.5	27.4	27.3	30.2	33.8
Mexico	18.5	19.6	6.9	20.7	27.0	24.3	26.4	25.9	31.8	31.9
Zimbabwe	5.6	10.8	26.7	19.3	32.5	33.5	37.8	36.4 *	37.1	25.3
Singapore	19.0	20.6	22.7	25.5	27.7	24.6	21.3	17.9	18.3	20.6
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	22.3	24.5	21.6	24.1	24.3	24.5
India	2.8	3.3	3.8	7.2	13.9	14.2	19.4	18.1	16.9	21.3
Turkey	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.3	11.0	12.1	13.7	13.6	12.2	7.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	13.8	16.2	18.5	15.7	12.7	11.8	8.6	7.7
Malaysia	9.7	16.0	9.9	12.9	7.3	7.0	5.7	6.4	9.7	12.5
Guatemala	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.8	8.9	10.8	11.1	11.3	8.9	14.3
Other Asia, nes	11.3	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.4	7.3	10.0	8.6
Mauritius	5.5	6.0	7.1	6.3	7.7	7.4	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.8
Korea, Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.2	7.9	14.3	21.6
Peru	0.0	5.9	3.6	3.8	4.9	5.2	6.4	4.0	4.7	5.3
China	0.0	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	5.4	5.9	4.6
Tanzania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.7	8.5	8.1
Other	17.2	17.7	19.0	21.0	26.6	21.4	18.0	25.7	27.3	29.7

Source: United Nations Statistics Division - Comtrade Database
* Estimate

A2.56 - Cut Flowers: World exports volume by country, 1991-2000

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
						'000 tonnes				
WORLD	**1 240.0**	**1 490.3**	**1 547.6**	**1 689.3**	**1 936.5**	**2 257.5**	**2 151.6**	**2 088.5**	**2 346.4**	**2 316.5**
Developed	**1 055.7**	**1 285.4**	**1 322.3**	**1 421.8**	**1 659.1**	**1 934.5**	**1 827.1**	**1 747.9**	**1 986.9**	**1 889.6**
Israel	642.0	823.4	913.1	946.5	1 197.2 *	1 447.9 *	1 321.6 *	1 291.8	1 489.9	1 365.4
Netherlands	355.5	385.4	338.1	381.8	355.8	376.0	376.7	338.2 *	363.5 *	346.3 *
Spain	16.2	15.5	14.8	24.2	31.2	33.0	49.9	42.4	55.6	51.2
New Zealand	15.3	17.8	22.2	28.9	30.0	26.5	29.0	24.9 *	25.5 *	25.5
Italy	12.5 *	15.0	11.0	13.4	14.2	15.9	14.6	15.4	15.3	13.9
Australia	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	54.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.4	1.7	2.9	7.0	6.1	8.5	8.3	10.1	9.3	10.4
Germany	3.5	4.3	4.6	3.4	4.9	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.6
United Kingdom	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.9
South Africa	0.0	5.2 *	4.6 *	5.3	6.6 *	6.7 *	7.6 *	7.2 *	8.7	6.3
Other	3.7	10.6	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.7	7.0	6.2	6.5	7.3
Developing	**184.3**	**204.9**	**225.3**	**267.5**	**277.4**	**323.0**	**324.5**	**340.6**	**359.5**	**426.9**
Colombia	108.0	124.6	133.6	138.1	138.7	140.8	147.0	147.4	147.9	170.1
Ecuador	9.9	13.5	16.0	22.8	30.4	64.5	43.9	57.8	60.9	60.2
Kenya	15.1	16.8 *	22.4	34.6	28.4	33.2	35.7	36.0	38.8	34.8
Mexico	15.5	9.0	2.0	9.4	8.7	13.2	16.1	14.5	20.9	76.4
Thailand	13.1	12.1	13.0	12.5	12.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	13.7	12.9
Zimbabwe	2.7 *	5.2 *	12.9 *	9.3 *	15.7 *	16.2 *	18.3 *	17.6 *	17.9 *	12.4
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.6	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.7
India	1.4 *	1.7 *	2.0 *	3.8 *	7.3 *	7.5	10.2	11.0	7.8	10.5
Turkey	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	3.9
China	0.0	2.7	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.3
Other Asia, nes	5.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.6	3.0	2.9
Guatemala	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.1
Morocco	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.2
Malaysia	4.1 *	6.8 *	4.2 *	5.5 *	3.1 *	3.0 *	2.4	4.2	6.1	4.4
Other	6.0	6.0	5.8	7.2	8.9	8.1	14.1	14.2	18.4	19.1

Source: United Nations Statistics Division - Comtrade Database
* Estimate

A2.57 - Medicinal Plants: World exports value by country, 1991-2000

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
					million US$					
WORLD	**1 056.2**	**1 226.2**	**1 126.9**	**1 352.0**	**1 513.4**	**1 401.8**	**1 317.6**	**1 215.6**	**1 078.4**	**1 077.3**
Developed	**300.1**	**395.5**	**350.3**	**379.1**	**451.5**	**435.6**	**443.1**	**480.2**	**420.7**	**416.7**
USA	100.5	137.0	115.2	119.0	125.0	120.3	119.5	104.1	106.7	108.3
Germany	66.1	75.7	69.6	65.6	75.1	77.5	76.6	76.3	65.6	55.5
France	24.4	24.0	28.2	22.8	31.9	34.7	37.0	44.8	45.8	54.3
Canada	13.4	28.7	25.4	25.8	49.3	50.0	41.9	43.8	32.8	29.8
Ireland	6.8	7.2	12.2	46.8	48.6	10.4	3.0	7.5	2.1	6.0
Italy	14.1	13.6	10.5	12.5	13.9	16.0	19.9	16.2	16.6	14.8
Poland	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.9	12.4	16.3	21.9	26.7	20.8	18.4
Australia	11.6	10.9	10.7	11.6	12.1	13.5	11.2	8.7	17.9	15.9
Spain	9.0	8.4	6.4	8.2	9.4	11.0	11.5	16.7	19.9	17.3
Austria	11.8	14.3	11.8	10.7	13.2	11.6	11.0	10.0	6.4	5.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.3	6.6	6.7	7.8	9.4	7.1	8.8	10.3	10.4	12.0
United Kingdom	12.8	17.7	8.8	5.8	4.8	6.1	9.3	9.6	6.3	5.9
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	35.4	12.2	14.3
Japan	8.6	10.1	11.2	7.9	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.0	4.5	5.4
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	11.7	12.6	10.4	9.5
Netherlands	3.7	5.6	4.7	3.6	3.4	6.1	4.9	5.4	6.0	3.2
Other	9.1	35.7	20.9	22.4	36.9	38.2	30.9	47.2	36.4	40.2
Developing	**756.1**	**830.7**	**776.6**	**972.9**	**1061.8**	**966.2**	**874.4**	**735.4**	**657.7**	**660.5**
China	208.3 *	238.5	235.8	410.1	415.4	327.8	314.0	238.4	211.9	216.5
China, Hong Kong	265.0 *	310.5	260.1	249.5	239.8	248.9	213.0	157.4	149.1	143.3
Rep. of Korea	103.0	90.0	88.1	84.3	94.8	81.8	55.3	49.1	58.6	54.9
India	52.8	55.1	40.7	52.2	65.7	66.9	68.5	63.9	44.2	79.5
Singapore	49.0	52.4	51.9	67.0	73.4	69.0	63.9	49.5	42.7	44.6
Chile	14.4	21.2	18.8	22.4	31.5	37.9	32.3	54.3	28.9	20.5
Mexico	8.1	8.2	9.5	9.3	10.2	9.8	11.0	13.6	15.2	16.7
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	13.6	16.1	18.1	15.2	15.0	5.0
Turkey	6.7	4.5	7.8	13.1	22.4	5.7	6.1	9.5	7.4	4.9
Other Asia, nes	8.4	4.5	4.5	3.2	5.2	8.3	5.4	11.1	21.2	12.0
Morocco	0.0	0.0	10.5	13.0	15.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	12.8
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	6.7	19.8	10.7	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	8.4	9.7	9.0	5.6	4.4	4.4	7.6	4.7	5.5	6.9
Brazil	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.9	0.0	16.5	6.0	7.4	6.1	5.8
Thailand	7.9	9.1	7.1	4.5	4.4	4.9	3.7	5.1	4.0	3.1
Argentina	4.3	4.2	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.3	3.5
Pakistan	8.4	5.8	5.1	0.0	5.5	4.7	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
Other	8.2	13.7	16.5	16.9	25.5	35.1	41.3	36.4	26.1	27.1

Source: United Nations Statistics Division - Comtrade Database
* Estimate

A2.58 - Medicinal Plants: World exports volume by country, 1991-2000

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
					'000 tonnes					
WORLD	**328.2**	**362.9**	**378.6**	**411.3**	**463.4**	**476.4**	**492.2**	**453.6**	**457.1**	**508.2**
Developed	**43.8**	**61.3**	**60.2**	**68.3**	**89.2**	**99.1**	**106.0**	**121.2**	**119.1**	**124.3**
Germany	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.6	16.5	15.5	16.5	16.5	16.1	14.3
USA	7.7	10.0	11.4	13.2	12.9	14.0	14.4	17.4	15.9	18.0
France	5.6	5.1	4.8	3.9	5.7	6.3	10.0	9.0	9.2	10.1
Poland	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.8	5.4	7.4	8.9	10.2	11.1	11.2
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	13.8	15.4	8.3	10.9
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.3	8.2	9.0	7.5
Spain	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.7
Italy	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.4	4.4	5.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
Ireland	0.8	1.1	3.3	7.1	17.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7
Australia	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.7
Czech Rep.	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	2.7	4.0	2.1	2.6	5.0	5.0
Hungary	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.8
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	9.9
Austria	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.7	1.6	1.6
Other	6.1	13.7	11.3	11.0	11.6	15.9	19.0	21.1	19.7	19.1
Developing	**284.4**	**301.6**	**318.4**	**343.0**	**374.2**	**377.3**	**386.2**	**332.4**	**338.0**	**384.0**
China	99.0 *	113.3	126.0	155.4	142.5	165.0	165.2	143.1	165.2	186.4
China, Hong Kong SAR	69.4 *	81.3	78.8	81.6	71.5	66.1	56.6	37.7	36.9	34.9
India	37.8	36.1	31.3	37.6	37.6	35.8	41.1	42.6	38.8	47.8
Mexico	8.0	7.9	4.7	5.2	6.2	15.1	17.6	13.9	13.0	42.6
Chile	9.7	11.6	9.9	10.4	12.9	13.7	11.1	15.8	11.0	9.9
Singapore	19.3	11.4	21.9	11.0	13.4	5.4	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.1	13.3	13.8	12.8	15.0	6.0
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	10.6	22.9	14.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	12.3	8.8	7.0	0.0	8.2	7.3	4.0	6.0	6.6	6.5
Morocco	0.0	0.0	5.5	7.2	7.8	8.0	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.8
Indonesia	4.2	5.4	7.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	2.8	1.9	3.8	9.2
Thailand	6.5	6.1	5.8	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.8
Turkey	5.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.4	2.9
Other	13.2	16.5	16.2	13.2	17.1	25.2	30.1	23.8	27.4	22.9

Source: United Nations Statistics Division - Comtrade Database
* Estimate