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U.S. Department of Agriculture . Foreign Agricultural Service . Washington, D.C.

## Eve foreign <br> agriculture

FCAN l-82
February 1982


SUMMARY

Production of fresh pineapples in the major producing countries of Thailand, Mexico, the Philippines, Ivory Coast, Taiwan, Malaysia, South Africa, Australia, and the United States during 1980 totaled an estimated 4.84 million metric tons, l/ 6 percent above 1979. Canned pineapple production during the same period amounted to 851,763 tons, only 1 percent above 1979. The leading single strength juice producers in 1980 were the United States, 123,572 tons, the Philippines, 41,500 tons, Ivory Coast, 16,000 tons, Mexico, ll, 750 tons, Australia, 10,206 tons, and Malaysia, 2,189 tons. Major producers of pineapple juice concentrate were Thailand, 21,500 tons, the Philippines, 20,000 tons, South Africa, 6,835, and the United States, 4, 145 tons.

Exports of fresh pineapple from the Philippines, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Malaysia and Taiwan totaled 239,190 tons, 14 percent below the 1979 level of 277,016. Shipments of canned pineapple in 1980 from the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan, Mexico, and Australia totaled 432,822 tons, only marginally above a year earlier. Exports of pineapple concentrate from the Philippines declined 16 percent, while shipments from the United States and Thailand increased 57 and 73 percent, respectively. Exports of single strength juice from the United States, Philippines and Ivory Coast were up 58, 64, and 148 percent, respectively.

In 1980, leading importers of fresh pineapples were: Japan, 105,013 tons; the United States, 69,006 tons; France, 39,55l tons; Italy, 17,927 tons; the United Kingdom, ll,906 tons; West Germany, 12,589 tons, Canada, 10,180 tons; the Netherlands, 8,076 tons; Belgium-Luxembourg, 5,689 tons; and Denmark, l,032 tons. Imports of canned pineapple in 1980 into Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States totaled 465,228 tons, only slightly below the previous year.
l/ All tons are metric unless otherwise specified. One metric ton equals $\overline{2}, 204.6$ pounds.

Area: Pineapple production in Australia is largely confined to the State of Queensland where soil and weather conditions are conducive to the cultivation of this tropical crop. Small quantities of pineapple also are grown in Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and the northern most regions of New South Wales.

Pineapple plantings have expanded over the past several years as a result of good domestic demand and attractive prices for both the fresh and processed product. Total plantings have risen from 6,001 hectares in 1978 to 6,450 hectares in 1980, of which 3,749 hectares were bearing in 1978 and 4,150 were bearing in 1980. Bearing area during the 1981 season is projected to be 4,250 hectares.

Fresh Production: Fresh output during the 1980 season dropped to 123,000 tons, 8 percent below the record crop of 133,000 tons in 1979. Seasonal conditions and lighter yields were primarily responsible for the smaller harvest.

Processed Production: There is only one pineapple processing operation in Australia. The Golden Circle Cannery--located in Brisbane, Queensland-supplies processed products for both the domestic and export markets.

Canned pineapple production in 1980 totaled 36,742 tons, 12.8 percent below the 1979 pack. Because of the smaller 1980 harvest, cannery intake was off 13 percent from 115,250 tons in 1979 to 100,657 tons in 1980.

Production of mixed fruit packs, comprising tropical fruit salad (pineapple and papaya), tropical fruit cocktail (pineapple, peaches and pears), and other mixtures, of which pineapple is the principal ingredient, totaled 5,817 tons in 1980, 5 percent less than a year earlier. The proportion of tropical fruit salad remained fairly small due to the continuing shortage of papaya.

Canned pineapple juice output declined for the fourth consecutive year--from 14,003 tons in 1976 to 10,206 tons in 1980. Falling domestic demand due to strong competition from orange juice, and poor returns from export sales were responsible for the smaller juice pack.

Marketing: Distribution of fresh pineapples in Australia is the responsibility of the Queensland Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, a statutory fruit organization established in 1923. The Committee of Direction also is responsible for the marketing of all fruit crops, including pineapple, which is sold on the Brisbane market or shipped by rail to produce markets in Sydney and Melbourne. In other states, fresh pineapples are consigned to the produce markets by individual growers.

Traditionally, the bulk of fresh consignments to southern produce markets have been mainly green or semi-green fruit. However, marketing authorities have begun shipping riper fruits in an effort to expand fresh consumption.

On December 1, 1968, the Queensland Government introduced a pineapple rationalization plan in response to the loss of overseas tariff preferences and increased competition from Asian and African suppliers in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth Markets. The plan set limits on the volume of fruit for processing, according to the requirements of the domestic market, plus a small margin for exports to New Zealand and nearby Pacific Islands, Australia's traditional export outlets that still afford reasonably attractive returns.

Under the rationalization program, the cannery in Brisbane operates two pools: one combining returns from the high priced domestic and lucrative export markets; the other pools returns from juiced fruit and the less profitable export markets. Each grower has been allocated a quota for the No. 1 pool, and any surplus the grower delivers to the cannery over quota is credited to the No. 2 pool. Since returns from the No. 2 pool normally yield little profit, growers are reluctant to deliver supplies in excess of their No. l pool quotas.

Exports: Australian exports of fresh pineapple are minimal, and in most years fluctuate between 250 and 300 tons. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea are the major markets.

Canned pineapple exports during the 1980 season amounted to 5,242 tons, well above the norm of recent years and a reflection of the large 1979 pack. New Zealand and Canada remained the principal market outlets.

Australian exports of tropical fruit salad and other pineapple-based mixed packs showed a sharp increase to 541 tons largely as a result of increased sales to Japan, which took 286 tons in 1980. Also in 1980, 136 tons were purchased by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with most of the remaining supplies shipped to New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, and other Pacific Islands.

In addition to the above products, Australia exported a few tons of fresh crushed pineapple in bulk, both sweetened and unsweetened crushed pineapple in frozen form, and small quantities of pineapple pulp in No.10-size cans for markets throughout the Pacific islands. Exports of canned pineapple juice during 1980 totaled l,143 tons, down from l,878 tons in 1979. New Zealand and the United Kingdom were the principal markets.

Prices: While grower prices of pineapples for fresh consumption are determined by supply and demand factors, minimum prices for fruit delivered to the processing industry are determined on an annual basis by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. One of the conditions for payment of the domestic and export sugar rebates requires that prices paid for processing fruits equal or exceed the minimum prices set each year by the committee. The domestic sugar rebate for the 1980 season was US $\$ 17.13$ per ton of sugar used. Export sugar rebates have not been paid out in recent years because the domestic sugar price has remained below the world market price.

The minimum grower price set during the 1980 season was US\$121.08 per ton delivered to the cannery door for canning grade fruit not less than 9.53 centimeters in diameter and 11.43 centimeters in length with the crowns removed. The price for juice grade fruit--i.e. blemished, canning grade fruit, and fruit that does not meet the canning grade size specifications-was US\$70.82 per ton.

Government Policy: There is no specific Federal policy with respect to the pineapple industry. Since production is largely confined to queensland, most of the industry is subject to the rural policies of that state.

## IVORY COAST

Area: Pineapple production in the Ivory Coast is concentrated in the southeast region of the country. All of the major plantations are in the forest zone within 75 miles of the coastal capital city of Abidjan.

Over the past several years, planted area has been steadily increasing. In 1980, area planted to pineapples was reported to have covered about 12,000 hectares. Approximately 55 percent of the total planted area produces pineapples for processing--the remainder yields fresh pineapples for both domestic consumption and export.

Land devoted to pineapple for fresh market sale is all privately owned. There is a wide variation in the size of farms. However, the bulk of production comes from large plantations of several hundred hectares.

Canneries own about one-fifth of the area used for growing processing pineapples. The remainder is worked by smallholders with plots of 2 to 3 hectares each.

Fresh Production: Total output of fresh pineapple in 1980 is estimated at 306,000 tons, 7 percent above the 1979 level. Production is highest ouring the rainy seasons--April/July and September/October. Since seasonal rainfall is usually adequate, irrigation is used on only about 5 percent of the total cultivated area.

Most of the labor force in the agricultural sector consists of foreign workers--mainly from Mali, Upper Volta, and other neighboring countries. These migrant farm workers have increasingly gravitated toward better paying jobs in urban areas which has significantly reduced the rural labor force.

Many growers servicing the export market operate their own packinghouses. The fruit is automatically weighed, cleaned, graded, and inspected to ensure it meets the export standard set by the Government.

Processed Production: Currently, there are three pineapple canneries operating in the Ivory Coast. Two are owned by private companies--SALCI in Ono and SAFCO in Tiassale. The third cannery is owned by Nouvelle SIACA, a cooperative based in Bonoua. While SALCI draws only about 20 percent of its annual raw material requirement from its own plantation, 80 percent of SAFCO's canning requirement is supplied by its own farms. Nouvelle SIACA purchases all its fresh fruit from the SACABO Cooperative Society.

The tonnage processed by each cannery during 1978-80 was as follows:

|  | : | 1978 | : | 1979 | : | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SALCI ................ |  | 122.3 |  | 90.0 |  | 92.5 |
| SAFCO | : | 17.4 |  | 16.5 |  | 17.0 |
| Nouvelle SIACA | : | 42.3 |  | 51.0 |  | 53.5 |
|  | : | 182.0 |  | 157.5 |  | 163.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The end products from the three processing factories are whole slices, broken slices, crushed, tidbits, and juice. The recovery rate is approximately 80 percent. The most popular can size for both slices and juice is 540 grams. Juice and slice production average about 45 percent of the canning sector's output.

Total processed output in 1980 rose to 80,360 tons- 64,360 tons of canned fruit and 16,000 tons of pineapple juice. This compares with 62,400 tons of canned, and 15,600 tons of juice produced in 1979--a 3-percent increase for both items.

The processing industry in the Ivory Coast has remained relatively static since 1978 due to rising production costs, labor and supply shortages, and fierce competition from other producing countries. In 1979, the Government paid out US\$6 million in direct subsidies in an effort to keep the industry solvent. However, no subsidies were granted during the 1980 season.

The Government also established an interministerial commission to enforce the following measures:
(1) reduce freight rates for exports
(2) reduce the price of cans
(3) reduce bank financing charges
(4) exempt certain inputs from import duties (i.e., processing equipment, spare parts, pesticides).

Marketing: Fresh pineapples are marketed by a producer cooperative-COFRUITEL. The cooperative does not take ownership of the pineapples, but simply acts as a selling agent for the members. Cash advances are granted to members for the purchase of inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides. COFRUITEL has packaging and storage facilities at several locations throughout the main growing areas. Since December 1979, all the shipping and sales arrangements have been handled through COFRUITEL's new office in Abidjan. Prior to December, COFRUITEL dealt through sales agents in Paris.

The marketing of processed pineapples and juice is handled by the individual canneries. SALCI markets its processed products both locally and abroad. Nouvelle SIACA sells only to European importers. SAFCO markets through domestic retail outlets.

Export: However, fresh pineapple exports increased sharply in 1978 and 1979, topping 91,000 tons in 1980. For the years 1974-77, exports of fresh pineapples averaged 64,500 tons. The principal market for Ivory Coast pineapples is France, although it appears to be dwindling in relative importance. The percentage share by major market outlets has been as follows:

## FRESH PINEAPPLE EXPORTS l/



I/ Exports by boat only; does not include 5,000 to 7,000 tons exported each year by air, all of which goes to France.

SOURCE: COFRUITEL

France also is the major market for Ivorian exports of pineapple slices and juice, with other European Community (EC) members taking the bulk of the remainder. The only exception is crushed pineapple which is primarily exported to the United States. The Ivory Coast has endeavored to expand its markets throughout Eastern Europe, but without much success.

Prices: Grower farm-gate prices for processing pineapples have been 052 U.S. cents per kilogram since 1976. Growers who deliver to the factory receive 060 U.S. cents. The stationary grower price level has caused labor and raw material shortages which have severely hampered growth in the processing sector.

Grower prices for fresh pineapplès for export vary according to the prevailing world market price. COFRUITEL pays growers based on the price the fruit can be exported for at the time of procurement. Export prices vary according to the season. Pineapples harvested and shipped during the main rainy season (June-September) are generally of lower quality and bring a lower price than pineapples marketed during the remainder of the year.

Grower prices for fresh pineapples destined for export have averaged as follows:

| YEAR | $:$ GROWER PRICE--US\$/KG |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971 | $\vdots$ | .23 |
| 1972 | $:$ | .20 |
| 1973 | $:$ | .17 |
| 1974 | $\vdots$ | .14 |
| 1975 | $\vdots$ | .14 |
| 1976 | $:$ | .13 |
| 1977 | $\vdots$ | .23 |
| 1978 | $\vdots$ | .27 |
| 1979 | $\vdots$ | .24 |
| 1980 | $\vdots$ | .28 |
|  | $\vdots$ |  |
| SOURCE: COFRUITEL |  |  |

The high prices paid for export pineapples in recent years have been an important factor in boosting fresh production. A modest increase in producer prices is forecast during the 1981 season because COFRUITEL has eliminated middlemen from the marketing process.

Government Policies: Although the Ivorian Government occasionally subsidizes the canning sector, no direct assistance is given to the fresh pineapple industry. In fact, COFRUITEL must pay an export tax of US $\$ 16.80$ per ton to the government on every ton of fresh pineapple that is exported. Authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture is also required so that processors will be assured of enough fruit for processing.

The government does, however, assist the pineapple sector through one of its agencies, SODEFEL, that provides technical assistance. Future production goals have also been set by the government:

|  | $\vdots$ | 1985 PLAN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fresh Pineapples | $\vdots$ | 250,000 tons |
| Canning Pineapples | $\vdots$ | 270,000 tons |
|  | $\vdots$ |  |
| Total Output |  |  |
|  | $\vdots$ |  |

MALAYSIA
Area: The total area under pineapple cultivation in 1980 was 18,400 hectares, down from 19,000 hectares a year earlier. The primary reason for the overall decline was the shrinkage in smallholder area.

Area planted to varieties for the fresh market expanded approximately 3 percent to 5,000 hectares, while the area under varieties for canning dropped 5 percent to 13,400 hectares. Nearly all production is centered in the State of Johore at the southern tip of penisular Malaysia.

Nearly 3,000 smallholder families are engaged in the pineapple industry. They provide all of the fruit for fresh market sale and account for approximately 48 percent of the processing pineapple area.

Over 2,000 people are employed on plantations owned by the three private canneries. The plantations range in size from 600 to 2,800 hectares.

Planted area has been trending downward since the mid-1960's because of serious labor shortages throughout most of the growing regions. For the past several years, workers have been increasingly drawn to more lucrative paying jobs on oil palm and rubber estates, or to factories and construction sites in Singapore.

Fresh Production: Output of fresh pineapple dropped to 185,000 tons in 1980--4 percent smaller than the 1979 volume. Key factors contributing to the decline were low producer prices, declining area, poor yields, disease problems, lack of credit and the labor shortage.

The Government of Malaysia is continuing its efforts to increase fresh pineapple production via the Replanting Scheme begun in 1971. Under the scheme, the goverment provides high yielding stock, fertilizer subsidies and cash allotments. An average of 742 hectares per year have been replanted under the terms of the scheme. The scheme's cash allotment in 1981 was set at the equivalent of US $\$ 409$ per hectare.

Three principal pineapple varieties are grown extensively in Malaysia: the Sarawak (Kew); the Mauritius (Queen); and the Singapore Spanish (Spanish). The Kew and Queen varieties are marketed almost exclusively in fresh form. The Singapore Spanish pineapple is utilized for canning. Since 1976, the Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board has been encouraging smallholders to replant their pineapple plots with a larger, high-yielding variety known as "Mas Merah". This hybrid not only provides larger fruits, but reportedly produces yields as much as three times more than the traditional varieties.

Processed Production: Domestic production of canned pineapple declined from 48,188 tons in 1979 to 43,000 tons in 1980. In contrast, output of single strength juice rose from l,227 tons in 1979 to 2,189 tons in 1980. For the past 2 years, an upsurge in frozen pineapple exports to Japan has sharply reduced the availability of fresh fruit for canning. High production costs, low yields and poor fruit quality have figured prominently in the reduced output of canned pineapple.

Prior to 1980, four pineapple canneries were operating in Malaysia: Pineapple Cannery of Malaysia, SDN. BHD.; Lee Pineapple Company, SDN. BHD.; United Malayan Pineapple Growers and Canners Private Limited; and Lam Huat Hup Kee Pineapple Company Limited. In 1980, the Lee Pineapple Cannery took over operation of the Lam Huat Cannery.

While the three privately owned canneries are supplied with fruit from their own plantations, the Pineapple Cannéry of Malaysia (PCM), a quasi-government agency, depends entirely on fresh pineapple grown by smallholders. The Johore State Government has agreed to grant PCM 3,000 hectares near Pontain to develop its own pineapple estate. Production from the estate would be regulated to assure PCM a steady supply of fruit whenever smallholder output falls short of demand.

The combined capacity of the canneries is approximately 66,700 tons per year. The canneries employ about 2,770 workers and produce a wide range of packs including various grades, can sizes, and styles of cuts designed to meet world market requirements.

While the 1981 crop of fresh pineapple is forecast at 188,900 tons, canned pineapple production is expected to remain stagnant at the 1980 level of 43,000 tons. However, juice output could have risen moderately to 2,000 tons.

Marketing: A small portion of the fresh pineapple in Malaysia is sold directly by producers at roadside stands or to fruit vendors in small towns and villages. However, most of the fresh market crop is sold to wholesalers who then distribute to retail outlets and export markets.

Malaysian canned pineapple is exported under contract. All export contracts must be endorsed by the Pineapple Industry Marketing Corporation--a branch of the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board--to ensure that all products are sold above the minimum price set by the Corporation. This is to prevent pricecutting by the exporters.

Consolidated Pineapple Sales, an association comprised of the major pineapple canners, is responsible for the marketing of all canned pineapple destined for the United Kingdom, Canada, Spain, New Zealand, Japan, and the Middle East. There are also several independent exporters that ship to other parts of the world--the largest being Pineapple Malaya Limited which specializes in the U.S. market. Over 90 percent of Malaysia's canned pineapple exports exit via Singapore, regardless of destination.

Exports of canned pineapple in 1981 are forecast at 42,000 tons, 28 percent below the 1980 volume. In spite of the government's aggressive market promotion campaigns, demand in Europe and the Middle East is expected to remain weak.

Prices: As an incentive to increase production, the Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board raised the purchase price of fresh fruit supplied by smallholders from the equivalent of 2.1 U.S. cents to 2.2 cents per pound, effective July 1, 1980. The average export price for fresh pineapple improved from US $\$ 60.42$ per ton in 1979 to US $\$ 61.72$ per ton in 1980. The average export price for canned pineapple rose marginally--from US\$476.92 per ton in 1979 to US\$482.10 per ton in 1980.

Exports: Malaysia's exports of canned pineapple have declined steadily since 1970 and its former ranking as the world's second largest exporter has slipped to sixth place. Total exports in 1980 rose to 58,255 tons from the 1979 level of 47,305 tons. The United States became Malaysia's major market outlet in 1980, taking one-third of total exports. Other principal destinations were the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, and Oman.

Government Policy: In 1959, the government established the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board (MPIB) to regulate the development of the canned pineapple industry. The MPIB is funded by a tax of $16 \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$. cents per case of pineapple exported. Its major functions include:
(1) Enactment of regulations governing production, grading and marketing;
(2) Fixing of prices on fruits sold by smallholders to the canneries;
(3) Operation of the replanting program and an extension service;
(4) Administration of quality control and health regulations in the canneries;
(5) Regulation of canned pineapple exports.

## MEXICO

Area: Harvested area declined l percent in 1980 to 14,800 hectares. A further decline to 14,700 hectares is estimated for the 1981 season. This short-term decline in harvested area is the result of unfavorable weather conditions throughout the main growing areas during the planting periods of new pineapple slips in the summers of 1978-79.

The short-term outlook is for a return to the pre-1980 upward trend in pineapple area. The current forecast places 1982 harvested area at 14,900 hectares.

Fresh Production: Fresh output during the 1980 season totaled 604,600 tons, 4 percent smaller than the 1979 crop. Of the 1980 harvest, 58 percent was marketed domestically, 35 percent was purchased by canneries, and 7 percent moved into export channels.

The average yield per hectare declined to 41 tons in 1980, down from 42.3 tons per hectare in 1979. A further reduction to 38 tons per hectare is estimated for the 1981 crop due to lack of moisture early in the growing cycle and a severe insect ("piojo harinero") infestation.

Approximately 63 percent of the total area under cultivation is in the Loma Bonita area which transverses the States of Oaxaca and Veracruz. Other producing states include Mexico, Nayarit, Tabasco, Chiapas, Jalisco, and Quintana Roo.

Over 95 percent of the country's pineapple area is rainfed and is thus highly susceptible to adverse weather conditons. Except during periods of widespread drought, as in 1978-79, Mexico's pineapple areas receive sufficient water throughout the growing season to provide the minimal amounts required by the pineapple plants.

Processed Production: Despite the reduced crop, 1980 production of canned pineapple, mainly slices and chunks, edged up 2 percent to 72,350 tons. In contrast, juice production dropped to 11,750 tons, 4 per cent below the record high output of 12,300 tons produced in 1979.

COFRINSA, the government-controlled pineapple processing and marketing company, purchases approximately 25 percent of domestic fresh output and produces about 50 percent of total processed output. This production is mainly for export. Less than 10 percent of its processed products are marketed domestically.

There are four major private canneries in Mexico--three in the state of Mexico and one in Queretaro. Other plants exist, but their processing capacity is negligible. Currently, no efforts are underway to establish new canning facilities or to expand existing operations.

Since none of the canneries own plantations, raw product is contracted for from individual growers. COFRINSA purchases the bulk of its requirement from small ejido producers who account for approximately 60 percent of total production. Private packers generally pay a slightly higher price for pineapple than does COFRINSA, but COFRINSA guarantees a minimum price to ejido producers, which is negotiated early in the season.

Exports: Exports of canned pineapple declined 27 percent during 1980, and pineapple juice exports were off 6 percent. COFRINSA is the sole exporter of processed pineapples in Mexico. Normally, about two-thirds of COFRINSA's exports are destined for the United States.

Pineapple exports are not subsidized by the Mexican Government, nor are there any government restrictions on the export of either fresh or processed pineapple products.

Prices: Through December 31, 1980, COFRINSA contracted fresh pineapples for processing at a guaranteed price of US $\$ 76.00$ per ton. A new minimum price of approximately US $\$ 88.00$ per ton was reportedly negotiated for the 1981 season.

The 1980 export price for fresh pineapple was US $\$ 92.00$ per ton, an increase of 8.6 percent--to US $\$ 100.00$ per ton--was forecasted for 1981.

Government Policy: A major policy development affecting the pineapple industry in Mexico was the government's decision to move COFRINSA under the control of the Comision Nacional de Fruticultura (CONAFRUT). This move took place on March l, 1981. However, a transition period of unknown duration is anticipated before full control of CONAFRUT is in effect.

CONAFRUT will take over COFRINSA's administrative, production, and sales responsibilities without actually taking title to the cannery. Major new policy objectives which CONAFRUT plans to focus on include:
-- Improvement of field conditions through the introduction of modern crop methods.
-- Reduction of production costs and waste.
-- Modernization of plant equipment.
-- Utilization of pineapple by-products for animal feed.
-- Improvement of domestic and export sales.

## PHILIPPINES

Area: The area under pineapple cultivation totaled about 40,000 hectares in 1980, 7 percent above 1979. Approximately 60 percent of this total is situated on the island of Mindanao where the three largest pineapple canneries-Dole Philippines Inc., Philippine Packing Corporation (Del Monte), and Crown Fruits and Canning Corporation (CFCC)--base their operations. Dole and Del Monte together account for roughly 80 percent of harvested area and 90 percent of fresh production.

Although CFCC reportedly owns most of its plantation area (approximately 900 hectares), the bulk of Dole and Del Monte's lands are leased from the government. In addition, all three canneries have contracts with individual growers which allow the canneries to develop and plant smallholder lands and pay the owner for the pineapple produced.

Planted area yielding fresh pineapple for the domestic market expanded by 2,000 hectares during 1980. It is estimated that about 21,000 hectares service the country's domestic requirements. Plant population in these areas is very low, compared with plantations supplying the canneries, because most of these pineapple areas are intercropped with other fruit trees such as coconuts, papayas, or bananas.

Fresh Production: Pineapple production has increased steadily during the past several years despite severe drought during 1978-79. Output during 1980 rose to 901,000 tons, 3 percent greater than the 1979 level. Most of the increase is the result of expansion in planted area throughout the country. Following the trend of recent years, production in 1981 is forecast at 930,000 tons.

Yields on the large cannery managed plantations average 175 tons per hectare in a 3-year cycle (plant crop in 18 months, ratoon in 16 months, and 2 months land preparation) or about 60 tons per hectare per year. Because of low plant population, yields in other areas in the Philippines average only 13 to 15 tons per hectare per year.

The volume of fresh pineapple processed during the 1980 season was 741,200 tons, 2 percent above the preceding year. From a ton of fresh pineapple, the three large canneries recover approximately 80 percent for use in processed products. Approximately half of this total is canned. The balance is either processed into single strength or concentrated juice, or combined with bananas, papayas, and cherries into a tropical fruit mixture.

Continued growth in production is anticipated over the next 2 years. The increased output will be generated from two sources: (1) the on-going expansion by Del Monte and CFCC; and (2) new area cultivated by growers servicing the domestic market. Foreign demand for fresh pineapple is expected to remain strong during the coming years. However, long-term expansion of the Philippine industry will depend upon competition from other pineapple producing countries.

Processed Production: Production of canned pineapple (slices, chunks, tidbits, and crushed) rose to 276,000 tons in 1980. While output of single strength juice jumped 30 percent, production of concentrate declined 9 percent due to slackening demand. Tropical fruit salad production rose 16 percent to 18,500 tons from 15,913 tons in 1979.

The four pineapple canning companies in the Philippines have a combined total of 18 production lines and close to 400,000 tons of fresh fruit processing capacity per year. About 93 percent of this capacity is controlled by the two largest companies.

Marketing: Only about 5 percent of total fresh production enters domestic trade channels. The bulk of the fresh crop is utilized by the canneries for processing or for fresh export. Pineapple produced by non-cannery affiliated sources is bought by traders directly from the farms, either by the truckload or carload. The fruit is then sold to retailers for sale in local market places or in large supermarkets.

Exports: Exports of fresh pineapple have increased substantially during the last 5 years. Shipments in 1980 were up 6 percent from the previous year and more than four times greater than the 1974 level. Exports of canned pineapple were slightly below the 1979 volume, but well above the norm of previous years. Japan is the principal buyer of fresh pineapple, while the United States is the major purchaser of the processed products. Strong demand and competitive prices have been primarily responsible for the recent upsurge in exports.

Fresh pineapples exported by Dole and Del Monte are packed in cases weighing approximately 10 kilograms ( 5 pineapples per case). The cartons are palletized and shipped on refrigerated vessels. Canned pineapple products are shipped on containerized vessels.

Prices: In 1980, the average retail price for fresh pineapple in Manila ranged from 39 U.S. cents per fruit weighing l. 2 to 1.5 kilos up to 66 to 79 U.S. cents for fruits of 2 kilograms or more. Farm gate prices, or prices paid by traders, are usually 35 to 40 percent lower than retail prices.

Based on official data, the derived export prices of fresh pineapples and pineapple products are as follows:

| : | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LARS PER METRIC TON |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh Pineapple ........: | 46.49 | 53.34 | 65.86 | 73.60 | 86.59 | 88.29 |
| Canned Pineapple | 263.80 | 377.87 | 361.99 | 369.76 | 391.05 | 438.98 |
| Single Strengh Juice....: | 160.58 | 174.92 | 132.08 | 171.94 | 209.21 | 231.12 |
| Concentrate ........ | 258.10 | 277.51 | 346.98 | 382.95 | 435.79 | 492.62 |
| Fruit Salad .............: | 471.73 | 447.57 | 452.37 | 479.38 | 574.79 | 667.96 |

Government Policy: There is no specific government policy on pineapple production and marketing. Although the Philippine Government has been encouraging increased pineapple production, the only direct assistance to farmers is a production loan provided by government banks. The government assesses a 4 percent tax on the F.O.B. value of both fresh and processed pineapple exports.

## SOUTH AFRICA

Area: Pineapple is grown in four principal regions throughout South Africa-the coastal area of the Eastern Cape, the Umkomaas area south of Durban, the Empangani and Hluhluwe regions of Zululand, and the Levubu area in the northern Transvaal. However, over 90 percent of South Africa's annual output is produced in the Eastern Cape region near the city of East London.

Planted area has been increasing steadily in recent years. In 1977, 14,562 hectares were planted to pineapple. This expanded to 16,200 hectares in 1979 and 16,500 hectares in 1980. Further expansion to 17,000 hectares is anticipated during the 1981 season.

Fresh Production: The 1980 pineapple crop sustained drought damage and, as a result, output was down slightly from the record high outturn of 212,119 tons harvested in 1979. Better climatic conditions coupled with expanding acreage point to a bumper harvest during 1981. The production and distribution of fresh pineapple since 1977 is detailed in the table below.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: FRESH PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

| YEAR | : | CANNERS | : | LOCAL SALES | EXPORTS | : | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TRIC TONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977 | : | 127,429 |  | 29,410 | 1,986 |  | 158,825 |
| 1978 | : | 131,893 |  | 33,349 | 2,058 |  | 167,300 |
| 1979 |  | 158,859 |  | 49,795 | 3,465 |  | 212,119 |
| 1980 1/. |  | 155,885 |  | 50,000 | 4,650 |  | 210,535 |
| 1981 2/ $\cdot$. | : | 165,000 |  | 51,000 | 5,200 |  | 221,200 |

I/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

The 1981 pineapple crop was expected to surpass the 1980 harvest by about 5 percent. Continued growth also is expected in domestic sales of fresh fruit and juice.

Processed Production: Output of canned pineapple declined moderately in 1980 due to reduced availability of raw product. Production of processed products absorbs over three-fourths of the annual South African crop.

Due to excess supply on the world market, the South African pineapple industry is concentrating on canning bigger fruit that can be cut into rings to fit the standard A $21 / 2$ can. Small fruits are sent to the fresh market. Beginning in 1981, more emphasis will be placed on the production of concentrated juice for domestic consumption.

Pineapples are processed by five canneries in the East London area and one in Northern Natal. No new facilities are currently under construction. Existing canneries are kept in good repair and continually updated. The bulk of South Africa's annual harvest is handled by two canners--the Langeberg Cooperative and the Western Province Preserving Company--both of which are located within the East London area.

Marketing: Pineapple is one of the few commodities in South Africa whose marketing system is not controlled by a marketing board. Domestic and export sales of fresh pineapple are made on a free enterprise basis by the growers with canners competing individually for the farmers' fruit. Farmers are represented by a Pineapple Growers' Association. Processors belong to the South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association.

Exports: South Africa ships the bulk of its supplies of both fresh and processed pineapple to European markets. The United Kingdom purchased about 23 percent of the 53,393 tons of canned pineapple exported during 1980 and 73 percent of the 6,266 tons of single strength/concentrated juice exports.

Exports to the European Community during 1980 were not very profitable due to unfavorable exchange rates as well as the 24 -percent import duty. The South African pineapple industry is looking at other markets, particularly the United States, as alternate outlets during the 1981 season.

Government Policy: There are no government restrictions or levies imposed on the pineapple industry in South Africa.

## TAIWAN

Area: Taiwan's pineapple area has been steadily declining since 1974. Total area under cultivation in 1980 dropped to 9,341 hectares--15 percent below the 1979 level of 11,018 hectares. The downturn in area reflects the diminishing importance of pineapple relative to other crops such as sugarcane, as well as the lack of competitiveness of Taiwan's canned pineapple in export markets. A further reduction in area to 8,000 hectares was estimated for 1981.

Cannery-owned pineapple farms constitute about 10 percent of total planted area. The remainder are small farms owned or cultivated by over 20,000 growers. The average size of the smallholder farms is less than one-half hectare.

Taiwan's pineapple farms are scattered around the central, southern, and eastern parts of the island. According to a 1978 survey, 42 percent of the total pineapple area was located in the central region, 40 percent in the southern, and 18 percent in the eastern. Although the planted area in central and southern Taiwan is saturated, reportedly there is room for expansion in the eastern region of the country.

Production: Fresh pineapple production in 1980 totaled 233,291 tons, 5 percent below the 1979 outturn. A smaller yield in 1980-29,489 kilograms per hectare, compared with 30,320 kilograms per hectare in 1979-was the primary cause of decline. However, production in 1981 was expected to decline to about 200,000 tons, because of smaller yields, increasing production costs and stiff competition in export markets from Thailand and the Philippines.

Taiwan's 1980 production of canned pineapple increased to 37,089 tons, 30 percent above 1979. However, a return to the downward trend began in 1972 was targeted for the 1981 season.

Marketing: The marketing of fresh pineapple is handled by the Taiwan Pineapple Industry Improvement Committee. This committee is composed of several government agencies, the Taiwan Canners Association, Fresh and Frozen Pineapple Dealers, the Provincial Farmers Association, and the Taiwan Provincial Federation of Fruit Marketing Cooperatives.

Since 1972, export sales of canned pineapple have been carried out exclusively by the Taiwan Pineapple Packers United Export Corporation (TPPUEC). The 24 canneries belonging to the TPPUEC jointly decide on uniform procurement policies and export pricing.

Prices: The guaranteed contract prices paid to growers were increased at the beginning of the 1981 season due to rising wages and a 37 percent increase in fertilizer prices. A breakout by grade is detailed below:

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Exports: Exports of fresh pineapples in 1980, according to the U.S. agricultural officer, totaled 10,887 tons, 34 percent below the volume of 16,569 tons the preceding year. Japan was the primary market for Taiwan's fresh pineapple. Frozen pineapple exports were reported by the government at 4,627 tons, compared with 6,528 tons in 1979.

Canned pineapple exports in 1980 totaled 35,624 tons, 22 percent below the 1979 level. Japan was again Taiwan's major customer, followed by the United States and Canada.

Government Policies: In view of Taiwan's increasing inability to compete with other southeast Asian producers, government officials and pineapple canneries jointly agreed to phase down pineapple production by discontinuing the unified contract purchasing scheme. In November 1979, it was decided that the Taiwan Pineapple Industry Improvement Committee should no longer promote the contract purchasing system currently operating between growers on one side, and canners and exporters on the other. After the expiration of existing contracts, it was agreed that the Committee should be abolished. Since the cultivation schedule in Taiwan is two harvests over a 43-month period, the Committee is tentatively scheduled to terminate activities at the end of 1981.

## THAILAND

Area: Planted area has been increasing steadily over the last decade. Total land under cultivation in Thailand during 1980 reached 300,000 hectares, up from 63,062 hectares 10 years earlier.

Large scale plantations owned by private canneries occupy less than 10 percent of the total planted area. Such plantations employ approximately 5,000 people in any given year and range in size from 1,000 to 1,500 hectares. Since cannery-owned plantations can supply only part of the fruit required, processors must purchase additional fresh pineapple from nearby growers.

Over 35,000 small farm families are engaged in pineapple growing. The average size of individual holdings are reported to be 8 to 11 hectares.

Fresh Production: Production of fresh pineapple during the past few years has not increased commensurate with the expansion of planted area. During 1978, 1979, and early 1980, weather sharply lowered yields and, as a result, production in 1979 dropped to about 1,372,000 tons. Adequate moisture and better growing conditions throughout the latter part of 1980 improved yields which resulted in a record crop of $1,680,000$ tons. Data on area, yields, and fresh production for 1967-8l are shown in the following table:

| YEAR | : AREA PLANTED | : YIELD | PRODUCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| :------HA-----------MT/HA-:-----MT------- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1967. | 35,140 | 5.18 | 182,023 |
| 1968. . | : 42,252 | 4.37 | 184,753 |
| 1969. | 45,978 | 4.22 | 193,991 |
| 1970. . | : 63,062 | 3.85 | 242,489 |
| 1971.. | 43,060 | 2.90 | 124,826 |
| 1972. . | : 87,251 | 3.65 | 318,789 |
| 1973. . | : 102,958 | 4.70 | 483,493 |
| 1974... | : 148,837 | 5.40 | 803,720 |
| 1975. | : 184,040 | 6.26 | 1,151,865 |
| 1976. . | 220,000 | 5.89 | 1,295,850 |
| 1977... | 245,000 | 6.12 | 1,499,400 |
| 1978... | 275,000 | 5.60 | 1,540,000 |
| 1979.... | 280,000 | 4.90 | 1,372,000 |
| 1980 1/ | 300,000 | 5.60 | 1,680,000 |
| 1981 2/ | 300,000 | 6.00 | 1,800,000 |

I/Preliminary. ${ }^{2 /}$ Forecast.

Processed Production: Thailand produces a wide range of canned products-whole slices, broken slices, chunks, tidbits, pieces, crushed, and juice. The canned pack for 1980 is estimated at 147,650 tons: 126,150 tons of canned fruit, and 21,500 tons of juice.

Approximately 90 percent of Thailand's annual pack is exported. All juice for export is in the form of concentrate. Only a few hundred tons of single strength juice are produced annually for local hotels and the restaurant trade.

Thailand's total annual production capacity is estimated at 435,000 tons of canned fruit vis-a-vis actual production to date of less than 145,000 tons. Although there are 40 canneries currently processing pineapple, nine large canners account for approximately two-thirds of Thailand's output.

The Board of Investment has imposed a ban on further expansion of processing facilities. However, three pineapple canning projects, approved prior to the ban, are nearing completion. Should all three commence operations, Thailand's total canning capacity is projected to exceed 585,000 tons annually.

Marketing: There is no marketing board or organized distribution system for fresh pineapple. The majority of pineapple growers are independent farmers who sell their crops directly to canneries or wholesale distributors.

There are also no special marketing arrangements for processed products. As a result, over-expansion in recent years has led to intense competition and price cutting by local producers. In 1978, the newly formed Pineapple Packers Group attempted to alleviate the cut-throat competition among canners by introducing a "code of conduct" which called for discussion of contract prices as well as mandatory compliance with export quotas.

Exports: Foreign sales of fresh pineapple hit a record low of 6,300 tons in 1979 as a result of reduced supplies, higher freight costs, and the issuance of a new regulation that prohibited the shipment of pineapple crowns out of the country. Exports during 1980 soared to 35,900 tons--nearly six times the volume shipped in 1979. The major purchasers of Thai pineapple in 1980 were the United Arab Emirates which absorbed 82 percent of the total, and Saudi Arabia with a 9-percent share. The turnaround in 1980 was the result of Thailand's ongoing efforts at market diversification aimed primarily at the lucrative markets throughout the Middle East.

Exports of canned pineapple reached 126,966 tons during 1980--8 percent above the 1979 level. The United States was the largest purchaser taking 50 percent of the total. Other major destination were: West Germany ( 24 percent); Canada ( 6 percent); Saudi Arabia (4 percent); Japan (3 percent); and the Netherlands (2 percent).

As a result of the European Community's quota restraints, Thailand has been forced to develop additional markets for its canned product. New outlets have emerged throughout the Middle East, and in 1980, China made its first purchase of 95 tons of Thai canned pineapple.

On February 20, 1980, the Commerce Ministry instituted export licensing for canned pineapple, regardless of destination. Previously, licenses were only required for shipments to the Community as a means of monitoring the EC quota.

Because of the intense competition for canned pineapple export markets, Thai canneries have been trying to expand sales of juice concentrate. Exports of pineapple concentrate in 1980 were nearly twice the 1979 level of 12,223 tons. Although the United States remains the major outlet for Thai juice concentrate, purchases by Asian countries have shown steady growth.

Thailand began exporting frozen pineapple during 1977, when a trial shipment of 4,500 tons was made to Japan. Sales of frozen pineapple topped 23,000 tons in 1978, but plummeteo to 10,737 tons in 1979 because of processing problems and a scarcity of fresh fruit. A further decline to 6,849 tons occurred in 1980, due to smaller purchases by Japan, again because of quality problems.

Prices: Farm gate prices were seasonally low early in 1980 as the bumper crop started moving to market. Prices rose steadily throughout the season as canners competed for increasingly limited supplies of fresh fruit. The average farm price for fresh pineapple in 1980 was 07 U.S. cents per kilo.

Minimum export prices for canned pineapple are set by the Ministry of Commerce. The price level for 1980 was sharply above the 1979 minimum. The minimum F.O.B. prices set per standard case ( 14.5 kilos $-24 / 2$ size cans) for 1979-80 are shown below:

|  | $\underline{1979}$ | $\underline{1980}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Slices | $\$ 6.80$ | $\$ 10.55$ |
| Pieces or Broken Slices | $\$ 6.00$ | $\$ 8.80$ |
| Chunks | $\$ 6.80$ | $\$ 10.55$ |
| Tidbits | $\$ 6.30$ | $\$ 10.00$ |

Exports of fresh and frozen pineapple are not subject to the minimum price requirement.

Government Policies: Prior to 1978, only the Board of Investment had been actively involved in the development of the pineapple industry. When excess production became apparent in late 1978, and price cutting came to be practiced by some exporters, the industry requested the government to regulate trade so each would have a fair share of the market. The Ministry of Commerce (MOC) initiated licensing and quota allocations, and, with the assistance of the Pineapple Packers Group, set minimum export prices. The MOC also is responsible for ensuring that all exporters adhere to the prevailing minimum price level. To date, this has been accomplished without implementing the licensing law.

Under the government's long-term projects, a system of Economic Crop Zones has been proposed as a means of controlling over-supply of pineapple. This crop zoning program would result in the control of the area planted, and would require all pineapple farmers who intend to grow pineapple in this specific area or zone to register with the government. Only those farmers who have contracts to supply canning plants would be eligible to grow pineapple in the zone.

This circular was prepared by Bernadine M. Baker, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Inquires relative to production and trade estimates may be directed to the Foreign Production Estimates Division (202/382-8891) and to the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division (202/382-891l), respectively.

| Year | Australia | Ivory Coast | : Malaysia | : Mexico | :Philippines: | South Africa | Taiwan | Thailand | United States |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970. | 128,021 | 110,579 | 283,246 | 248,800 | 365,000 | 160,539 | 338,191 | 242,489 | 865,453 |
| 1971. | 128,000 | 135,746 | 268,190 | 297,300 | 380,000 | 173,506 | 358,529 | 124,826 | 854,567 |
| 1972. | 126,000 | 201,304 | 255,391 | 218,200 | 375,000 | 173,994 | 334,384 | 318,789 | 859,103 |
| 1973. | 126,000 | 201,010 | 241,538 | 268,300 | 333,235 | 147,389 | 327,982 | 483,493 | 734,819 |
| 1974. | 119,761 | 229,000 | 245,339 | 397,800 | 405,000 | 184,226 | 307,851 | 803,720 | 635,029 |
| 1975. | 95,451 | 240,000 | 199,292 | 371,300 | 400,000 | 169,374 | 318,978 | 1,151,865 | 653,172 |
| 1976. | 119,000 | 267,000 | 194,418 | 442,000 | 752,000 | 172,317 | 278,830 | 1,295,850 | 616,885 |
| 1977. | 101,000 | 242,000 | 191,844 | 510,000 | 780,000 | 158,825 | 282,193 | 1,499,400 | 625,957 |
| 1978. | 103,000 | 312,000 | 190,344 | 568,300 | 815,000 | 167,300 | 249,627 | 1,540,000 | 612,349 |
| 1979... | 133,000 | 287,000 | 192,646 | 632,100 | 875,000 | 212,119 | 244,777 | 1,372,000 | 617,792 |
| 1980 1/. | 123,000 | 306,000 | 185,000 | 604,600 | 901,000 | 210,535 | 233,291 | 1,680,000 | 596,020 |
| 1/ Preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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table 3--Production: pineapple juice, single strengit (Metric Tons)


TABLE 4--PRODUCTION: PINEAPPLE JUICE, CONCENTRATE 1/ (Metric Tons)

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1/ Mostly } 60 \text { degrees brix. } \\ \underline{\underline{2}} / & \text { Includes some single strength juice. }\end{array}$

TABLE 5--PRODUCTION: TROPICAL FRUIT SALAD (Metric Tons)

| Year : | Australia | Philippines |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| : |  |  |
| 1976.....: | 6,532 | ---- |
| 1977.....: | 6,940 | 15,434 |
| 1978.....: | 5,797 | 15,460 |
| 1979.....: | 6,103 | 15,913 |
| 1980.....: | 5,817 | 18,500 |

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TABLE 6--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM IVORY COAST (METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: FAS Attache reports, except years 1976 and 1977, official trade.

TABLE 7--PINEAPPLE, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM MALAYSIA (METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: Official trade, except years 1978-1980, FAS Attache reports.

TABLE 8--PINEAPPLE, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM MEXICO (METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: Official trade except years 1976-1980, FAS Attache reports.

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TABLE 9--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES


SOURCE: Official trade, except years 1978, 1979 and 1980, FAS Attache Reports.

TABLE 10--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM TAIWAN

| (METRIC TONS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
| United States .......... | 337 | 682 | 962 | 1,745 | 1,312 | 1,570 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australla ............ | 15 | 22 | 51 | 73 | 43 | 35 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of : | 45 | 63 | 85 | 40 | 53 | 69 |
| Hong Kong . .......... | 926 | 1,317 | 1,173 | 1,778 | 1,588 | 3,041 |
| Japan .................. | 7,953 | 15,924 | 13,120 | 10,470 | 10,102 | 9,457 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 30 | 111 | - 22 | --- |  |  |
| Ryukyu Islands ........ | 69 | 113 | 34 | 833 | 1,109 | 862 |
| United Kingdom ....... : | 23 | 41 | 50 | 8 | 12 | 10 |
| Other .................. | 108 | 46 | 96 | 89 | 137 | 163 |
| Total ............. | 9,169 | 17,637 | 14,631 | 13,291 | 13,044 | 13,637 |
| Grand Total ....... : | 9,506 | 18,319 | 15,593 | 15,036 | 14,356 | 15,207 |

SOURCE: FAS Attache Reports

TABLE ll--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: EXPORTS FROM THAILAND ﹎/


1/ Not separately classified prior to 1977
SOURCE: FAS Attache Reports.
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TABLE 12--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG (METRIC TONS)

| COUNTRY <br> OF <br> ORIGIN | (METRIC TONS) . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | 599 | 210 | 700 | 1,960 | 1,046 | 665 |
| Honduras | 413 | 747 | 49 | 93 | 97 | --- |
| Ivory Coast | 2,717 | 3,721 | 3,212 | 3,275 | 4,496 | 4,504 |
| Kenya | 113 | 61 | 88 | 34 | 24 | 37 |
| Netherlands | 29 | 46 | 79 | 135 | 99 | 99 |
| Portugal | 69 | 60 | 37 | 24 | 11 | 13 |
| South Africa | --- | --- | 42 | 166 | 369 | 251 |
| Other | 90 | 14 | 34 | 23 | 124 | 120 |
| Total | 4,030 | 4,859 | 4,241 | 5,710 | 6,266 | 5,689 |

TABLE 13--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO CANADA


TABLE 14--PINEAPPLES, FRESH, IMPORTS INTO DENMARK

| (METRIC TONS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| Cameroon | 16 | 29 | 9 | 43 | 62 | 12 |
| Honduras | 62 | 473 | 71 | 169 | 453 | --- |
| Ivory Coast | 634 | 641 | 695 | 950 | 1,050 | 992 |
| Kenya . | 39 | 36 | 81 | 210 | 41 | 2 |
| Other ........ | 15 | 33 | 49 | 28 | 59 | 26 |
| Total | 766 | 1,212 | 905 | 1,400 | 1,665 | 1,032 |

TABLE 15--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE (METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benin | 147 | 119 | 19 | --- | --- | 2 |
| Cameroon | 2,996 | 4,572 | 4,763 | 5,810 | 6,225 | 3,370 |
| Guatemala | --- | --- | --- | --- | 637 | --- |
| Guinea | --- | 7 | 271 | 302 | 111 | 313 |
| Ivory Coast | 30,838 | 30,569 | 26,427 | 42,297 | 37,853 | 34,873 |
| Kenya | 226 | 95 | 129 | 64 | 110 | 23 |
| Martinique | 214 | 14 | 160 | 40 | 52 | 191 |
| Philippines | --- | --- | -- | -- | - | 695 |
| Portugal | 107 | 48 | 50 | 16 | 19 | 5 |
| South Africa | --- | --- | 61 | 312 | 40 | 48 |
| Tunisia | 220 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other | 40 | 74 | 38 | 131 | 36 | 31 |
| Total | 34,788 | 35,498 | 31,918 | 48,972 | 45,083 | 39,551 |

TABLE 16--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { ORIGIN } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brazil | -- | --- | 168 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cameroon | 106 | 255 | 148 | 370 | 468 | 107 |
| China, Taiwan | 31 | 28 | 31 | 60 | 68 | 65 |
| Honduras | 957 | 5,266 | 1,255 | 3,619 | 2,268 | --- |
| Ivory Coast | 11,417 | 8,150 | 8,445 | 14,121 | 12,660 | 11,584 |
| Kenya | 537 | 454 | 808 | 808 | 467 | 448 |
| South Africa | --- | --- | --- | 176 | 164 | 182 |
| Other | 96 | 183 | 71 | 58 | 109 | 203 |
| Total | 13,144 | 14,336 | 10,926 | 19,212 | 16,204 | 12,589 |

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TABLE 17--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO ITALY
(METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 ㄱ/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cameroon | 221 | 184 | 452 | 1,630 | 1,065 | --- |
| France | -- | 126 | 428 | 527 | 231 | --- |
| Ivory Coast | 8,805 | 7,204 | 6,459 | 13,670 | 12,943 | 15,549 |
| Kenya ..... | 114 | 127 | 299 | 282 | 274 | --- |
| Martinique | --- | 1,058 | --- | --- | --- |  |
| Philippines. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,795 |
| Other .... | --- | 17 | 88 | 35 | 78 | 583 |
| Total | 9,140 | 8,716 | 7,726 | 16,144 | 14,591 | 17,927 |

1/ Complete country breakdown not available.

TABLE 18--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO JAPAN
(METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China, Taiwan | 14,143 | 8,494 | 6,087 | 6,934 | 6,973 | 4,061 |
| Philippines. | 40,029 | 53,855 | 71,502 | 94,475 | 102,190 | 100,930 |
| United States | 45 | 28 | 8 | 38 | 27 | 22 |
| Other | 1 | 7 | 10 | 31 | --- | --- |
| Total | 54,218 | 62,384 | 77,607 | 101,478 | 109,190 | 105,013 |

TABLE 19--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO NETHERLANDS (METRIC TONS)


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TABLE 20--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM (METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: Fruit Intelligence, except years 1978, 1979, and 1980, official trade.

TABLE 21--PINEAPPLES, FRESH: IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES
(METRIC TONS)

| (METRIC TONS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ 0 F \\ \text { ORIGIN } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1971 | 1972 | $: 1973$ | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| Colombia. | 22 | 22 | 97 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | --- |
| Costa Rica... | 99 | 79 | 82 | 1,130 | 174 | 348 | 42 | 35 | 57 | 520 |
| Dominican Rep. | 367 | --- | --- | 49 | 19 | 113 | 13 | 2 | 85 | --- |
| Ecuador.... | 9 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | --- | --- | 2 | 70 | --- |
| Guatemala. | 221 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | --- | --- | 3 | 40 |
| Honduras. | 7,340 | 8,320 | 9,226 | 8,963 | 11,599 | 16,159 | 18,347 | 22,462 | 21,805 | 26,105 |
| Mexico | $10,290$ | 15,891 | 13,045 | 12,231 | 22,611 | 21,980 | 30,299 | $38,076$ | 43,115 | 42,339 |
| Other. | $48$ | -5 | -1 | 43 | 22 | 41 | 4 | 60 | 17 | 2 |
| Total. | 18,396 | 24,317 | 22,451 | 22,416 | 34,429 | 38,649 | 48,705 | 60,637 | 65,156 | 69,006 |

TABLE 22--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA (METRIC TONS)

| (METRIC TONS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| Canada | 1,746 | 1,509 | 1,736 | 1,241 | 838 | 1,463 | 999 |
| Fiji Islands | 42 | 100 | 157 | 85 | 27 | 79 | 43 |
| New Caledonia | 87 | 33 | 67 | 108 | 17 | 83 | 40 |
| New Zealand | 1,036 | 624 | 1,218 | 1,385 | 612 | 1,664 | 2,879 |
| Papua, New Guinea | 313 | 171 | 164 | 129 | 141 | 147 | 94 |
| United Kingdom.. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 974 |
| United States | 75 | 15 | 51 | 51 | --- | 13 | 2 |
| Other ..... | 125 | 68 | 188 | 300 | 126 | 95 | 211 |
| Total | 3,424 | 2,520 | 3,581 | 3,299 | 1,761 | 3,544 | 5,242 |

SOURCE: FAS Attache reports, except years 1974-1976, official trade.

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TABLE 23--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: EXPORTS FROM MALAYSIA (METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: Official trade, except years 1978, 1979-1980, FAS Attache reports.

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TABLE 24--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: EXPORTS FROM MEXICO
(METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: Official trade except year 1978, 1979, 1980 FAS Attache report.
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TABLE 25--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES (METRIC TONS)

| COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 79,405 | 86,293 | 96,151 | 101,924 | 105,901 | 121,034 | 114,106 |
| EUROPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 1,747 | 813 | 1,437 | 1,857 | 3,122 | 3,516 | 3,059 |
| Denmark .......... | 994 | 1,053 | 840 | 1,062 | 2,957 | --- | --- |
| Finland | 808 | 72 | 138 | 206 | 873 | --- | 3,263 |
| France | --- | 15 | 10 | 281 | 2,101 | --- | 2,876 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 5,094 | 2,568 | 8,900 | 12,911 | 9,448 | 14,219 | 15,381 |
| Greece .......... | --- | --- | --- | 80 | 213 | --- | --- |
| Italy | 1,894 | 94 | 1,871 | 1,975 | 1,707 | 4,522 | 6,298 |
| Netherlands | 8,192 | 4,069 | 5,682 | 4,129 | 8,943 | 8,590 | 7,834 |
| Norway | 1,830 | 671 | 1,138 | 1,079 | 890 | -.- | --- |
| Spain | 1,961 | 2,004 | 3,812 | 4,007 | 2,108 | 3,522 | 3,005 |
| Sweden | 3,028 | 2,457 | 2,696 | 3,261 | 2,625 | 5,028 | 3,859 |
| Switzerland |  | --- | --- | 409 | 32 | , |  |
| United Kingdom | 5,539 | 5,274 | 3,197 | 5,154 | 3,634 | 2,265 | 3,704 |
| Other .......... | 21 | 2 | 139 |  | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 31,108 | 19,092 | 29,860 | 36,411 | 38,653 | 41,662 | 49,279 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | --- | 11 | 10 | - | 1,021 | --- | --- |
| Canada | 4,129 | 7,744 | 7,137 | 7,706 | 8,920 | 10,086 | 11,407 |
| Hong Kong | 1,126 | 634 | 1,132 | 1,655 | 1,325 | --- | 2,423 |
| Japan ...... | 9,253 | 2,351 | 3,926 | 6,523 | 5,477 | 7,912 | 5,084 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 28 | 65 | 26 | 86 | 75 | - | 1,507 |
| Lebanon . | 84 | 108 | -- | 79 | 41 | --- | , |
| Other | 174 | 95 | 94 | 62 | 223 | 7,915 | 3,213 |
| Total | 14,794 | 11,008 | 12,325 | 16,111 | 17,082 | 25,913 | 23,634 |
| Grand Total | 125,307 | 116,393 | 138,336 | 154,446 | 161,636 | 188,609 | 187,019 |

SOURCE: Official trade, except years 1978, 1979 and 1980, FAS Attache Reports.

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TABLE 26--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: EXPORTS FROM TAIWAN
(METRIC TONS)

| COUNTRY $\vdots$ <br> OF $\vdots$ <br> DESTINATION $\vdots$ | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Puerto Rico | 141 | 329 | 336 | 80 | 36 | 203 |
| United States | 33,782 | 23,551 | 18,660 | 19,175 | 17,044 | 20,782 |
| Total | 33,923 | 23,880 | 18,996 | 19,255 | 17,080 | 20,985 |
| EUROPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BeTgium-Luxembourg .... | 1,374 | 294 | 249 | 72 | 34 | 30 |
| Denmark ............... | 410 | 428 | 24 | 24 | 36 | 12 |
| Finland ...............: | 220 | 232 | 230 | --- | 148 | 18 |
| France ................ | 93 | 233 | 710 | 456 | 272 | 305 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of : | 7,071 | 6,273 | 2,453 | 709 | 1,466 | 1,438 |
| Greece ................. | 69 | 194 | 146 | 149 | 26 | 55 |
| Italy | 208 | 38 | 95 | 51 | 38 | 376 |
| Netherlands ...........: | 2,085 | 1,157 | 1,251 | 683 | 578 | 218 |
| Norway ................: | 169 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 14 |
| Spain ..................: | 775 | 827 | 541 | 233 | 34 | 341 |
| Sweden .................: | 356 | 193 | 86 | 32 | --- | 17 |
| United Kingdom ........: | 1,350 | 1,152 | 191 | 94 | 358 | 441 |
| Other ..................: | 95 | 22 | 51 | 18 | 18 | 32 |
| Total | 14,275 | 11,057 | 6,036 | 2,528 | 3,012 | 3,297 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 1,999 | 478 | 932 | 993 | 882 | 1,071 |
| Bahrain | 35 | 61 | 188 | 304 | 334 | 196 |
| Canada | 3,672 | 7,188 | 5,196 | 1,820 | 1,975 | 2,018 |
| Egypt .................. | 27 | --- | 50 | 18 | 25 | 478 |
| Hong Kong .............: | 656 | 918 | 1,124 | 939 | 930 | 1,604 |
| Indonesia .............: | 30 | 63 | 837 | 33 | 304 | 289 |
| Israel | 769 | 92 | 852 | 1,004 | 89 | 571 |
| Japan ..................: | 10,497 | 2,537 | 7,013 | 7,626 | 7,670 | 6,494 |
| Korea, Rep. of ........: | 304 | 557 | 431 | 307 | 367 | 1,036 |
| Kuwait ................. | 99 | 16 | 92 | 33 | 168 | 90 |
| Lebanon | 27 | 71 | --- | 114 | 114 | 86 |
| Malaysia | 302 | 73 | 78 | 71 | 193 | 132 |
| New Zealand | 1,438 | 523 | 382 | 252 | 193 | 582 |
| Oman ...................: | --- | 48 | 5 | 179 | 308 | 407 |
| Ryukyu Islands ........: | 65 | 109 | 75 | 48 | 47 | 18 |
| Saudi Arabia ..........: | 1,739 | 1,004 | 352 | 1,046 | 1,974 | 1,361 |
| Singapore .............: | 2,273 | 1,713 | 3,573 | 773 | 2,291 | 1,700 |
| United Arab Emirates .: | --- | --- | 1,559 | 643 | 779 | 3,014 |
| Yemen, Aden ...........: | 394 | -- | --- | -- | --- |  |
| Yemen, Sana ...........: | 75 | 42 | 59 | 84 | --- | --- |
| Other .................. | 291 | 964 | 315 | 413 | 198 | 470 |
| Total | 24,692 | 16,457 | 23,113 | 16,700 | 18,841 | 21,617 |
| Grand Total ........ | 72,890 | 51,394 | 48,145 | 38,483 | 38,933 | 45,899 |

SOURCE: Official Trade.
February 1982
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

| COUNTRY $\vdots$ <br> $0 F$ $\vdots$ <br> DESTINATION  | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States............ | 10,964 | 20,367 | 29,213 | 42,826 | 45,832 | 60,548 | 63,421 |
| EUROPE : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria................. | --- | --- | --- | 7 | --- | 239 | --- |
| Belgium-Luxembourg.... | 567 | 30 | 479 | 727 | 1,817 | 1,192 | 699 |
| Czechoslovakia......... | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | 15 | 76 |
| Denmark................ | 47 | 27 | 374 | 633 | 1,360 | 908 | 885 |
| Finland................ | 85 | --- | 57 | 260 | 570 | 326 | 499 |
| France.................. | 29 | 91 | 147 | 1,201 | 6,303 | 1,434 | 2,394 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of.: | 8,707 | 8,206 | 16,276 | 15,921 | 29,502 | 22,672 | 30,955 |
| Greece.................. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 39 | 115 |
| Ireland................ | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | --- | 16 |
| Italy................... | 388 | 18 | 85 | 7,821 | 689 | 480 | 791 |
| Netherlands............. | 1,313 | 1,180 | 1,097 | 4,120 | 4,172 | 2,356 | 2,626 |
| Norway................ . : | 60 | 59 | 107 | 810 | 777 | 600 | 789 |
| Spain.................. | 288 | 2,818 | 6,377 | 4,884 | 1,419 | 3,144 | 1,814 |
| Sweden.................. | 40 | 379 | 306 | 682 | 591 | 530 | 154 |
| Switzerland............ | 269 | 137 | 24 | 57 | 81 | 555 | 181 |
| United Kingdom......... | 383 | 124 | 40 | 1,754 | 813 | 384 | 627 |
| Yugoslavia.............: | 375 | 227 | --- | 365 | 455 | --- | --- |
| Other................... | 68 | --- | 1 | 14 | --- | 119 | 5 |
| Total................ | 12,619 | 13,296 | 25,370 | 39,256 | 48,565 | 34,993 | 42,626 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia.............. | --- | --- | -- | 49 | 82 | 209 | 314 |
| Bahrain................ | 35 | --- | 27 | 72 | 231 | 9 | 16 |
| Canada.................. | 698 | 1,779 | 2,293 | 3,071 | 6,702 | 7,314 | 7,309 |
| Chile................. | --- | - | - | , | --- | 82 | 428 |
| China, Mainland........ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 95 |
| Cyprus................. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 35 |
| Djibouti...............: | --- | --- | --- | --* | --* | --- | 101 |
| Egypt................... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 235 |
| Hong Kong. ............. | 29 | --- | 405 | 24 | 95 | 318 | 142 |
| Indonesia............... | --- | --- | --- | -- | -- | --- | 19 |
| Iran.................... | --- | --- | *- | 67 | 318 | -- |  |
| Israel.................. | --- | --- | 105 | 235 | 61 | 418 | 62 |
| Japan................... | 4,890 | 1,382 | 3,343 | 4,809 | 6,566 | 5,855 | 3,267 |
| Jordan.................. . | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 |
| Korea, Rep. of......... | 38 | 7 | 54 | 648 | 1,113 | 1,633 | 2,046 |
| Kuwait.................. | 68 | 26 | 65 | 85 | 224 | 60 | 576 |
| Lebanon................ | -- | 1 | -- | - | 8 | 105 | 298 |
| New Zealand............ | 24 | --- | 48 | 7 | 108 | 114 | 62 |
| Oman................... | 156 | 41 | 140 | 432 | 301 | --- | 14 |
| Saudi Arabia.......... | --- | 22 | 149 | 1,753 | 1,571 | 3,567 | 4,905 |
| Singapore..............: | --- | --- | 3 | 61 | 76 | 102 | 105 |
| Somalia................. | --- | --- | --- | 376 | 273 | 137 | --- |
| Soviet Union...........: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 250 |
| Syria...................: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 28 | 44 |
| United Arab Emirates..: | --- | 20 | 20 | 211 | 765 | 703 | 151 |
| Yemen, Aden..............: | --- |  | 122 | 1,030 | 836 | 1,059 | 399 |
| Other................... | --- | 1 | 88 | 49 | 132 | 49 | 34 |
| Total................ | 5,938 | 3,279 | 6,862 | 12,979 | 19,462 | 21,763 | 20,919 |
| Grand Total......... | 29,521 | 36,942 | 61,445 | 95,061 | 113,859 | 117,304 | 126,966 |

SOURCE: FAS Attache Reports
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[^0]February 1982

TABLE 29--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG (METRIC TONS)


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TABLE 30--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO CANADA
(METRIC TONS)


TABLE 31--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO DENMARK
(METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 298 | 42 | 25 | 20 | 2 | 31 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, Mainland | 424 | 332 | 233 | 268 | 189 | 221 |
| China, Taiwan .. | 375 | 96 | -- | 62 | --- | 15 |
| Indonesia .. | -- | 41 | 20 | 54 | 32 | --- |
| Ivory Coast | 64 | 110 | 96 | 61 | 670 | 209 |
| Kenya ..... | 175 | 618 | 886 | 366 | 892 | 762 |
| Malaysia | 67 | 159 | 137 | 150 | 137 | 169 |
| Philippines | 777 | 1,008 | 919 | 1,204 | 1,100 | 666 |
| South Africa | 470 | 430 | 353 | 234 | 149 | 106 |
| Swaziland | 138 | 18 | 32 | --- | 31 | 46 |
| Thailand | 14 | 392 | 708 | 1,394 | 1,296 | 905 |
| Other | 48 | 50 | 72 | 63 | 88 | 81 |
| Total | 2,552 | 3,254 | 3,456 | 3,856 | 4,584 | 3,180 |
| Grand Total | 2,850 | 3,296 | 3,481 | 3,876 | 4,586 | 3,211 |

TABLE 32--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE (METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | : | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States |  | 2,035 | 2,388 | 1,286 | 1,079 | 268 | 194 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, Taiwan |  | 1 | --- | 196 | 133 |  |  |
| Ivory Coast . |  | 16,441 | 20,484 | 19,210 | 21,714 | 17,831 | 18,135 |
| Kenya ... |  | 60 | 70 | 2,026 | 2,534 | 2,791 | 5,270 |
| Malaysia .. |  | --- | --- | , | 119 | , | , |
| Martinique |  | 9,290 | 10,263 | 6,791 | 5,004 | 7,667 | 8,015 |
| Philippines |  | --- | --- | 418 | 2,877 | 1,886 | 1,985 |
| South Africa |  | 156 | 18 | 367 | 1,569 | 839 | 2,328 |
| Swaziland |  | --- | 237 | 240 | 979 | 489 | 63 |
| Thailand |  | -- | 5 | 1,156 | 4,188 | 2,587 | 3,208 |
| Other |  | 69 | 157 | 86 | 300 | 249 | 413 |
| Total |  | 26,017 | 31,234 | 30,490 | 39,417 | 34,339 | 39,417 |
| Grand Total | : | 28,052 | 33,622 | 31,776 | 40,496 | 34,607 | 39,611 |

TABLE 33-_PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF


TABLE 34--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO ITALY
(METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { ORIGIN } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 1/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States ........... | 177 | 163 | 164 | 55 | 35 | --- |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, Taiwan .........: | 9 | --- | 47 | 20 | 14 | --- |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of : | 16 | 68 | 24 | --- | 72 | --- |
| Ivory Coast ........... | 1,440 | 2,795 | 2,489 | 4,309 | 5,561 | 5,805 |
| Kenya .................. | 187 | 442 | 2,124 | 1,029 | 1,780 | 2,023 |
| Malaysia | 280 | 64 | 175 | 132 | 127 | --- |
| Philippines ...........: | 94 | 337 | 591 | 1,657 | 1,515 | 1,508 |
| South Africa ..........: | 879 | 585 | 340 | 902 | 645 | 237 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 20 | 11 | 77 | 122 | --- |
| Thailand ..............: | 109 | --- | 136 | 137 | 220 | --.- |
| Other ................. | 159 | 83 | 21 | 216 | 203 | 1,195 |
| Total .............. | 3,193 | 4,394 | 5,958 | 8,479 | 10,259 | 10,768 |
| Grand Total | 3,370 | 4,557 | 6,122 | 8,534 | 10,294 | 10,768 |

I/ Complete country breakdown not available.

TABLE 35--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO JAPAN
(METRIC TONS)


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TABLE 36--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO NETHERLANDS
(METRIC TONS)

| COUNTRY $\vdots$ <br> OF $\vdots$ <br> ORIGIN  | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States ..........: | 685 | 682 | 690 | 518 | 509 | 437 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China, Mainland .......: | 170 | 210 | 60 | 113 | --- | 89 |
| China, Taiwan .........: | 543 | 427 | 281 | 232 | 60 | --- |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of : | 457 | 927 | 728 | 876 | 2,267 | 1,061 |
| Ivory Coast ...........: | 2,813 | 3,556 | 2,606 | 2,715 | 4,380 | 4,529 |
| Kenya .................. | 3,247 | 3,576 | 3,764 | 1,554 | 3,147 | 3,149 |
| Philippines ........... | 1,487 | 1,867 | 2,098 | 3,133 | 3,712 | 4,163 |
| South Africa .......... | 277 | 249 | 238 | , | --- | 42 |
| Thailand .............. | 362 | 779 | 2,535 | 2,506 | 2,690 | 2,288 |
| United Kingdom ........ | --- | 206 | -- | 352 | --- | --- |
| Other .................. | 209 | 284 | 310 | 357 | 304 | 485 |
| Total .............. | 9,565 | 12,081 | 12,620 | 11,838 | 16,560 | 15,806 |
| Grand Total .......: | 10,250 | 12,763 | 13,310 | 12,356 | 17,069 | 16,243 |

TABLE 37--PINEAPPLES, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM (METRIC TONS)


## II Includes Singapore.

SOURCE: Food News, except years 1974 and 1975 Fruit Intelligence.

| 1489820 |  | TABLE 38-U. S. $_{\text {. IMPORTS }}$ OF PINEAPPLES IN AIRTIGHT CONT. calenoar years <br> (IN metric tons) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| country | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEXICO.............. | 10,888 | 11,108 | 9,344 | 8,230 | 6,906 | 12,333 | 13,880 | 16,185 | 12,743 | 12,296 |
| total | 10,888 | 11,108 | 9,360 | 8,230 | 6,907 | 12,333 | 13,881 | 16,185 | 12,743 | 12,296 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA 0 0 0 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COSTA RICA.........: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 122 | 87 | 31 | 13 | 0 |
| HONOURAS............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 93 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER ..............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 6 | 131 | 104 | 124 | 13 | 0 |
| CARIB8EAN 0 - 0 - 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER ..............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| SOUTH AMERICA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8RAZIL..............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COLOM 8IA............ | 0 | 0 | 24 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| ECUAOOR.............: | 0 | 5 | 1,896 | 553 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VENEZUELA..........: | 0 | 7 | 1 | 31 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| total | 0 | 12 | 1,921 | 672 | 163 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NETHERLANOS........: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| UNITEO KINGOOM.....: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| OTHER .............: | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| total | 2 | 0 | 14 | 30 | 37 | 6 | 89 | 64 | 16 | 34 |
| OTHER UESTERN EUROPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| far east |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| China (Mainlano)...: | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| CHINA (TAIHAN).....: | 32,308 | 33,913 | 21,985 | 18,759 | 15,538 | 12,736 | 7.911 | 3,872 | 9,721 | 16,915 |
| HONG KONG..........: | 87 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 635 | 344 | 1 | 17 | 48 | 270 |
| INOIA............... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 539 | 0 |
| INOONESIA...........: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 875 | 949 | 812 | 245 | 86 | 0 |
| JAPAN...............: | 0 | 19 | 27 | 199 | 175 | 30 | 133 | 15 | 189 | 149 |
| KOREA, REPU8LIC OF: | 8 | 26 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 31 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MALAYSIA............: | 7.602 | 8,620 | 5,024 | 3,241 | 3.676 | 5.810 | 5.948 | 5,303 | 5,509 | 3.634 |
| PHILIPPINES........: | 52.799 | 46,429 | 49,809 | 51,221 | 83,877 | 98.636 | 99,262 | 94,944 | 107,823 | 100,686 |
| SINGAPORE...........: | 4,148 | 3.226 | 3,811 | 3,250 | 6,432 | 5,142 | 4,012 | 2.709 | 2,647 | 4,466 |
| SRI LANKA.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 16 |
| THAILANO...........: | 7.387 | 6.247 | 6.434 | 8.880 | 18.559 | 25,994 | 39.139 | 44,906 | 60,505 | 65,596 |
| total | 104.338 | 98,484 | 87,091 | 85,828 | 129,786 | 149,687 | 157,256 | 152,102 | 187,067 | 191,755 |
| AFRICA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ANGOLA..............: | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IVORY COAST........: | 272 | 393 | 665 | 527 | 833 | 1,673 | 1,749 | 1,561 | 995 | 1.697 |
| Mozambique.........: | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REP SOUTH AFRICA..: | 1,798 | 2,452 | 1,547 | 2,644 | 3,291 | 2,794 | 2,757 | 3,012 | 3,391 | 3,736 |
| SAHZILANO...........: | 83 | 426 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| total | 2.153 | 3.289 | 2,346 | 3,171 | 4.125 | 4,468 | 4,506 | 4.573 | 4,386 | 5,432 |
| aUSTRALIA ANO PACIFIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total | 412 | 315 | 104 | 65 | 17 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


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TABLE 40--PINEAPPLE JUICE: EXPORTS FROM IVORY COAST (METRIC TONS)

| COUNTRY OF DESTINATION | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 169 | 80 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 101 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 186 | 90 | 127 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cameroon .......... | 128 | 80 | --- | --- | 103 | --- | --- |
| France .. | 12,903 | 8,613 | 10,021 | 9,554 | 5,427 | 1,580 | 4,865 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 404 | 165 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mali .............. | 120 | 83 | --- | 117 | 193 | --- | --- |
| Mauritania.. | 161 | 165 | 104 | 89 | --- | --- | --- |
| Morocco | 111 | 98 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | 179 | 60 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Niger . | 44 | 38 | --- | 82 | 185 | 133 | 220 |
| Senegal ......... | 481 | 574 | 840 | 503 | 307 | 270 | 300 |
| Spain ............ | --- | --- | --- | 333 | --- | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | 212 | -- | --- | 479 | --- | --- | 1,023 |
| Upper Volta ...... | 38 | 58 | --- | 115 | --- | --- | 122 |
| 0ther ............. | 414 | 224 | 949 | 423 | 1,830 | 809 | 292 |
| Total | 15,381 | 10,248 | 12,041 | 11,695 | 8,045 | 2,792 | 6,822 |
| Grand Total | 15,550 | 10,328 | 12,041 | 11,695 | 8,045 | 2,792 | 6,923 |

SOURCE: FAS Attache reports.

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TABLE 41--PINEAPPLE JUICE, NOT CONCENTRATED: EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES (METRIC TONS)


SOURCE: Official trade except year 1980 FAS Attache Reports.

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TABLE 42--PINEAPPLE JUICE, CONCENTRATED: EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES


SOURCE: Official trade except year 1980, FAS Attache Reports.

TABLE 43--PINEAPPLE JUICE: EXPORTS FROM THAILAND //


1/ Mostly concentrated juice.
SOURCE: Official trade, except year 1980 FAS Attache Report.

| 1652100 |  | TABLE 44--U.S. EXPORTS OF PINEAPPLE JU1CE, NOT CONCENTRATEO calenoar years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| country | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1988 |
| NORTH AMERICA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| canada.............: | 1.599 | 1.436 | 1,805 | 1,454 | 840 | 616 | 1.303 | 1.494 | 966 | 1.626 |
| MEXICO..............: | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 4 | , | 1 |
| total | 1,604 | 1,438 | 1, R10 | 1,4¢1 | 843 | 617 | 1,317 | 1,498 | 968 | 1,627 |
| central america |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8ELIZE.............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| hovouras............: | 0 | - | ! | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| panama..............: | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 54 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| other .............: | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| total | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 59 | 4 | 9 | ค |
| caribrean |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bamamas............: | 82 | 74 | 74 | 60 | 45 | 26 | 10 | 50 | 33 | 21 |
| 8AR8A00S...........: | 14 | 9 | 14 | 3 | ? | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| bermuda............: | 24 | $1{ }^{18}$ | 12 | 8 | 34 | 47 | 21 | 51 | 54 | 51 |
| Cayman islanos....: | 0 | 。 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 8 |
| french west incies: | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ? | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| Jamaica............: | 0 | 3 | ? | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 16 |
| Jamajca............: | 17 | 27 | 12 | 22 | 29 | 0 | n | ก | ? | 9 |
| L४ \& UH ISLANOS...: | 12 | 17 | 26 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 23 | 32 | 46 | 52 |
| nethl. antilles...: | 77 | 78 | 67 | 86 | 50 | 60 | 69 | 75 | 71 | 100 |
| trinioad toeago...: | 4 | 2 | 51 | 0 | 0 | \% | 15 | 7 | 13 | 13 |
| other .............: | ก | ? | ก | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| total | 230 | 216 | 257 | 193 | 168 | 212 | 147 | 263 | 237 | 283 |
| SOUTH AMERICA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| colomeja...........: | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 17 |
| SURINaM.............: | 7 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| other .............: | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | c | 0 | 0 | ? |
| total | 10 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 5 | ? 0 | 25 |
| European comulaity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| aELsiUM LUXEMBGURG: | 187 | 42 | 65 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| ofnmark............: | 5 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 32 | 2 | 12 | , | , |
| Fravce.............: | 340 | 446 | 325 | 208 | 141 | 227 | 64 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| GERMANY. FEC. REP.: | 136 | 46 | 55 | 35 | 27 | 26 | 55 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 1relanc............. | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ? | 0 | ! | 3 | ? |
| ITALY..............: | 73 | 29 | 27 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 146 |
| NETHERLANOS........: | 78 | 61 | 36 | 31 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| UNITEO KINGCOM.....: | 51 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| total | 847 | 64 ? | 52 n | 311 | 215 | 314 | 143 | 4) | 10 | 157 |
| other bestern elrope |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qustria.............: | 34 | 32 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $n$ | 0 |
| 1 CELANO.............: | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| NORWAY..............: | 6 | 4 | ? | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | * | 2 |
| SDA1N..............: | 1 | 35 | 24 | 21 | - | 17 | 4 | 3 | 0 | , |
| SUEOEN..............: | 30 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 27 | 18 |
| Shitzerlano.......: | 9 | 5 | 21 | 9 | ก | 0 | - | , | 1 | 0 |
| other ..............: | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| total | 26 | 39 | 91 | 63 | 21 | 33 | 16 | 19 | 32 | 20 |
| mioole east |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8ahrain............: | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 21 | 12 |
| 1sraml..............: | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| jorcan..............: | 0 | 1 |  | ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | n | 7 | 26 |
| Kuwalt..............: | 21 | 15 | 7 | 11 | $\epsilon$ | 15 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 38 |
| Lebanon.............: | 62 | 14 | 28 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 28 | 12 | 18 |  |
| oman................: | ก | ? | - | ¢ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| Saudi araria.......: | 2 | 9 | 68 | 55 | 50 | 73 | 83 | 123 | 262 | 365 |
| UNItED arab emirat: | c | 6 | , | 49 | 7 | 33 | 25 | 70 | 55 | 84 |
| other ..............: | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | z | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| total | 93 | 55 | 119 | 122 | 91 | 124 | 163 | 234 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 542 |
| fag east |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hong kone..........: | 7 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1ndonesia..........: | , | 1 | 7 | 10 | , | 51 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| Japan..............: | 4 | 2 | 15 | 61 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 5 | , |
| korea, repuelic of: | 26 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 27 | 36 | 76 |
| Nanse 1 ISLands..... | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sinsapore..........: | 12 | 12 | 13 | 15 | $\epsilon$ | 7 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 15 |
| Other .............. : | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| total | 69 | 30 | 58 | 105 | 21 | 69 | 38 | 65 | 56 | 112 |
| africa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chnary islancs....: | 4 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EGrpt..............: | 0 | 0 | e | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| LIaERIA............ | 8 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |
| LI8YA...............: | 14 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 56 | 3 |
| MOROCCO............ | 9 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| N1GER1A............ | 1 C | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | , | 0 |
| other ............. | 2 | , | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | ? | 3 | 2 | , |
| total | 47 | 57 | 38 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 32 | 60 | 9 |
| australia ano facific |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FR PaCific islancs: | 58 | 118 | 112 | 119 | 55 | 33 | 38 | 40 | 22 | 29 |
| NEW zealano-h sam.: | 5 | 0 | c | 9 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| t ter pacific is... | 0 | 1 | , | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 0ther .............: | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| total | 67 | 123 | 120 | 123 | 64 | 37 | 39 | $4 ?$ | 27 | 78 |
| horlo total.......: | 3,051 | 2.694 | =:=: 3 = | =: $=$ = $=$ | = $=:==$ | 1.436 | = ==:= | = = = = = | : $=$ = $=$ = $=$ | = $=3=3=$ |
| --20-----... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| note: totals may not a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$9741975 \quad 197$ $1971 \quad 1972$ 9731974 1976 $\qquad$ 1977 1978 1979 1980

| COUNTRY | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| CENTRAL AMERICA <br> BELIZE..............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PANAMA............: | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER ............ : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| CARIBEEAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BAHAMAS............: | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| BARBADOS...........: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| BERMUDA............: | 9 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| JAMAICA............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 55 | 74 | 0 | 100 |
| JAMA I CA............: | 9 | 15 | 35 | 7 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LY \% पท ISLANDS...: | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 31 | 2 |
| NETHL. ANTILLES...: | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 36 | 8 |
| TRINIDAD TOBAGO...: | 13 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER .............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 36 | 78 | 52 | 13 | 63 | 42 | 84 | 140 | 77 | 119 |



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BELGIUM LUXEABOURG: FRANCE ................ GERMANY, FED. REP.: NE THE RLA ND S......... OTHER

| 26 | 34 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 26 | 35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 126 | 139 | 266 | 220 | 156 | 9 | 36 | 140 | 165 | 189 |
| 56 | 38 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 48 | 71 |
| 30 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 89 |
| 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 241 | 246 | 288 | 233 | 160 | 9 | 38 | 168 | 321 | 385 |


| OTHER YESTERN EUROPE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AUSTRIA............: | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SPAIN..............: | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SWITZERLAND........: | 71 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER .............: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 106 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MIDDLE EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ISRAEL............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| LEBANON............: | 23 | 37 | 42 | 88 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SAUDI ARABIA.......: | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 39 | 11 | 59 | 171 |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRAT: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 51 |
| OTHER .............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| total | 25 | 40 | 46 | 90 | 14 | 11 | 44 | 14 | 80 | 233 |


| FAR EAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JAPAN..............: | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PHILIPPINES........: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| OTHER .............: | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 18 |
| AFRICA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NIGERIA............ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| OTHER .............: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| total | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUSTRALIA..........: | 10 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 53 |
| OTHER .............: | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 57 |



NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.
1/ Beginning 1978 data are in single strength equivalent qallons.

# TABLE 46--PINEAPPLE JUICE, DENSITY NOT MORE THAN 1.33: <br> IMPORTS INTO BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG <br> (METRIC TONS) 



TABLE 47--PINEAPPLE JUICE, NOT CONCENTRATED: IMPORTS INTO CANADA

| (METRIC TONS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| Philippines | 6,611 | 5,217 | 5,590 | 6,587 | 8,819 | 8,050 |
| Thailand | 216 | --- |  |  | 201 | 26 |
| United States | 2,484 | 3,050 | 4,286 | 5,971 | 5,696 | 8,094 |
| Other | 102 |  | --- |  | 24 | 128 |
| Total | 9,413 | 8,267 | 9,876 | 12,558 | 14,740 | 16,298 |

TABLE 48--PINEAPPLE JUICE, DENSITY NOT MORE THAN 1.33:
IMPORTS INTO DENMARK
(METRIC TONS)


February 1982
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, IISDA

TABLE 49--PINEAPPLE JUICE: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE
(METRIC TONS)


TABLE 50--PINEAPPLE JUICE, WITH A DENISTY NOT MORE THAN 1.33: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC (METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { COUNTRY } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { ORIGIN } \end{gathered}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 143 | 135 | 84 | 86 | 139 | 68 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil ...... | --- | --- | --- | --- | 111 | 587 |
| Ivory Coast | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kenya ...... | --- | --- | 36 | --- | 102 | 364 |
| Netherlands | 302 | 348 | 90 | 42 | 64 | 95 |
| Philippines | 145 | 384 | 254 | 207 | 187 | 348 |
| South Africa | --- | --- | --- | --- | 101 | --- |
| Swaziland | --- | 282 | 208 | 114 | 95 | 195 |
| Other | 195 | 58 | 77 | 129 | 188 | 357 |
| Total | 642 | 1,072 | 665 | 492 | 848 | 1,946 |
| Grand Total | 785 | 1,207 | 749 | 578 | 987 | 2,014 |

TABLE 51--PINEAPPLE JUICE: IMPORTS INTO ITALY
(METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { ORIGIN } \end{gathered}$ | : | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 1/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | : | 6 | 57 | 11 | 29 | 82 |  |
| Ivory Coast ........ |  | 23 | 17 | 4 | - |  | --- |
| Kenya ......... |  | -- | 24 | 115 | 60 | 50 | 70 |
| Philippines |  | 55 | 281 | 239 | 221 | 246 | 326 |
| South Africa |  | 72 | 83 | 82 | 121 | 196 | 297 |
| United Kingdom |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | 93 |  |
| Other .......... |  | 107 | 119 | 68 | 167 | 107 | 446 |
| Total |  | 263 | 581 | 519 | 598 | 780 | 1,139 |

I/ Complete country breakdown not available.

TABLE 52--PINEAPPLE JUICE, NOT MORE THAN 10\% BY WEIGHT OF SUCROSE, NOT SUGARED: IMPORTS INTO JAPAN (METRIC TONS)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { COUNTRY } \\ \text { OF } \\ \text { ORIGIN } \end{gathered}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Philippines | 181 | 219 | 225 | 210 | 266 | 305 |
| United States | 1 | 10 | 47 | --- | 14 | 15 |
| Other | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 182 | 229 | 274 | 210 | 280 | 320 |

TABLE 53--PINEAPPLE JUICE WITH A DENSITY NOT MORE THAN 1.33: IMPORTS INTO NETHERLANDS (METRIC TONS)


February 1982
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 54--PINEAPPLE JUICE WITH A DENSITY NOT MORE THAN 1.33: IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM

| (1,000 LITERS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { COUNTRY } \\ & \text { OF } \\ & \text { ORIGIN } \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| United States | 379 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OTHER COUNTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia ... | --- | --- | 265 | 5 | 208 | --- |
| Brazil ........ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 595 |
| France | 11 | --- | 12 | 303 | 127 | --- |
| Italy . | --- | --- | -- | 259 | 168 | --- |
| Ivory Coast | --- | --- | 488 | 628 | 383 | 1,710 |
| Kenya ...... | --- | --- | 474 | 894 | 511 | --- |
| Mozambique | --- | --- | 148 | 24 | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | 189 | --- | 220 | 188 | 739 | 1,844 |
| Philippines | 1,469 | 2,361 | 1,735 | 823 | 603 | 1,858 |
| South Africa | 5,769 | 6,125 | 5,881 | 6,592 | 1,975 | 4,945 |
| Spain .... | 4 | --- | 201 | 10 | --- | --- |
| Swaziland. | --- |  | 157 | 366 | 332 |  |
| Other | 310 | 1,276 | 41 | 77 | 316 | 2,765 |
| Total | 7,752 | 9,762 | 9,622 | 10,169 | 5,362 | 13,717 |
| Grand Total | 8,131 | 9,762 | 9,622 | 10,169 | 5,362 | 13,717 |

February 1982
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA
TABLE 55--U.S. IMPORTS OF PINEAPPLE JUICE NOT CONC.
CALENDAR YEARS
(IN THOUSANOS OF GALLONS)

| 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

CALENDAR YEARS
(IN THOUSAND OF GALLONS) $1 /$

| 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: |

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[^0]:    NOTE: TDTALS MAY NOT AOO OUE TO ROUNOING.

