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## China, Peoples Republic of

### Agricultural Situation

### Tropical Fruit in China

### 2008

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**Report Highlights:**

China produces five main tropical fruits: banana, longan, lychee, mango, and pineapple. Production of all five increased dramatically from 1996-2001 because of increased incomes, improved post-harvest treatment, and improvements to the transportation network. While China's tropical fruit planted area is expected to remain at the current level because of limited land resources, MY 2008 production decreased for all five tropical fruits because of cold winter temperatures and the devastating winter storms in early 2008 that destroyed many tropical fruit trees in South China. Although China is a major producer of tropical fruit, it remains a net importer because of strong consumer demand.

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## Executive Summary

China produces five main tropical fruits: banana, longan, lychee, mango, and pineapple. Production of all five increased dramatically from 1996-2001 because of increased incomes, improved post-harvest treatment, and improvements to the transportation network. While China's tropical fruit planted area is expected to remain at the current level because of limited land resources, MY 2008 production decreased for all five tropical fruits because of cold winter temperatures and the devastating winter storms in early 2008 that destroyed many tropical fruit trees in South China. China is a major producer of tropical fruit but remains a net importer because of continued consumer demand. Most tropical fruit imports are sourced from Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines. China exports a limited but stable volume of tropical fruit, with the major export markets being Hong Kong, the United States, and Russia. Tropical fruit consumption in China has increased dramatically in recent years, and annual per capita consumption of tropical fruit reached 18 pounds in 2001. Lack of adequate cold chain technology for tropical fruit remains a constraint to availability and marketing. Chinese research institutes and farmers are developing new varieties and technologies, such as regulating blossom time, to extend the supply season.

## Production

### General

China's tropical and sub-tropical area totals 480,000 km<sup>2</sup> and spans eight provinces in South China including Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Fujian, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Hunan. The planted area for tropical fruit is about three million hectares on mostly hilly terrain inhabited by poor farmers and minority groups. In 2007, total production of tropical fruit exceeded 20 million metric tons (MT) but annual production fluctuates due to weather conditions crop production cycles. China produces five main tropical fruits: banana, longan, lychee, mango, and pineapple. In total, these five fruits account for about 50 percent of China's overall tropical fruit production. Production of all five increased dramatically from 1996-2001 because of increased incomes, improved post-harvest treatment, and improvements to the transportation network. From 1996 to 2001, production of mango increased by 307 percent, longan 227 percent, lychee 111 percent, banana 108 percent, and pineapple 76 percent. While China's tropical fruit planted area is expected to remain at the current level because of limited land resources, MY 2008 (Marketing Year, August-July for all tropical fruit) production is forecast to decrease for all five tropical fruits because of cold winter temperatures and the devastating winter storms in early 2008 that destroyed many tropical fruit trees in South China. China's production of other varieties of tropical fruits is minor, mainly because of the lack of an established market.

### Banana

MY 2008 total banana production is forecast at 6,300,000 MT, an increase of seven percent over MY 2007, when production was down to 5,870,000, a 15-percent decrease from MY 2006 because of an anticipated reduction in the planted area for banana. MY 2007 total banana planted area dropped to 255,000 hectares, down from 300,000 hectares in MY 2006. This decrease is mainly attributed to a harmful market rumor that spread across China in MY 2006 claiming that bananas carried a virus similar to SARS. The rumor resulted in a sharp decrease in consumption that lowered farm gate prices in major producing provinces like Hainan and Guangdong to as low as U.S. \$0.2 per pound from around U.S. \$2 per pound in the previous year. MY 2008 planted area is forecast to rebound to 2006 levels.

Previously, bananas were mostly harvested in July and August, but harvest varied with latitude differences. Due to greenhouse cultivation of seedlings and enhanced harvesting technology like the ability to delay flowering, bananas can now be produced year round in China. Most banana varieties are introduced from other countries like Brazil with average

yields of as high as three MT per mu (or 45 MT a hectare). According to government sources, greater consolidated farming is seen in banana plantations than in any other fruit farms. Currently, specialized farmers who produce about 50 percent of the total production operate 30 percent of the orchards. The main producing region includes the south eastern provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunan, Fujian, and Hainan.

#### Longan

Like production of other major tropical fruits in MY 2008, production of longan is forecast down to 937,500 MT in MY 2008, a decrease of 25 percent from MY 2007, the result of colder temperatures and winter snowfall in early 2008. MY 2007 production was 1,250,000 MT, up 14 percent from the previous year, given favorable weather conditions in major producing areas. Unlike lychee, which is not traditionally processed, longan sown area continues to expand because a large portion of longan is processed into dried fruit. The planted area is forecast up at 410,000 hectares, up nearly three percent from MY 2006. Like lychee, longan planting expanded quickly in the early 1990's. Unlike lychee, longan planted area continues to increase because longan has more market opportunities since it can be consumed fresh or be processed into dried fruit.

Longan yield is averaged at 7.5 MT per hectare. The harvest season begins in June and ends in August. Longan originated in China and its area and production account for 70 percent and 60 percent, respectively, of the world. Main producing provinces include Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, and Hainan.

#### Lychee

Lychee production is forecast at 900,000 MT in MY 2008, down about 30 percent from 1,288,000 MT in MY 2007. The MY 2008 decrease is attributed to the winter storms in early 2008 that destroyed many tropical fruit trees in China's southern provinces. MY 2007 witnessed a bumper crop, up 15 percent over MY 2006, because of an "up year" in the production cycle. Lychee planted area, however, is forecast to continue its downward slope to 516,000 hectares in MY 2008, down from 543,000 hectares in MY 2007, and 560,000 hectares in MY 2006. This steady decrease is occurring as farmers have begun pulling land out of production because of weakening market prices. Lychee planting expanded quickly in the early 1990's as a result of good returns – but industry sources indicate farmers are beginning to question that decision.

The lychee yield in Guangdong Province is around six MT per hectare. Harvested between May and July, lychee is produced mainly in Guangdong, Guangxi, and Fujian provinces. China's lychee planted area and production account for 80 percent and 70 percent, respectively, of the world total.

#### Mango

Production of mangoes is forecast at 785,000 MT in MY 2008, down nearly five percent from MY 2007, due in part to poor weather conditions, but is already beginning to rebound and is above MY 2006 production, the result of increased plantation and improved yields. Acreage is forecast at 135,000 hectares, up 2.5 percent from the previous year as stable market prices are contributing to steady growth of mango plantings.

Mango yield is as high as 15 MT per hectare and the harvest season is long, from February to September, because of latitude and variety differences. Mangos are produced in Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Sichuan Provinces.

#### Pineapple

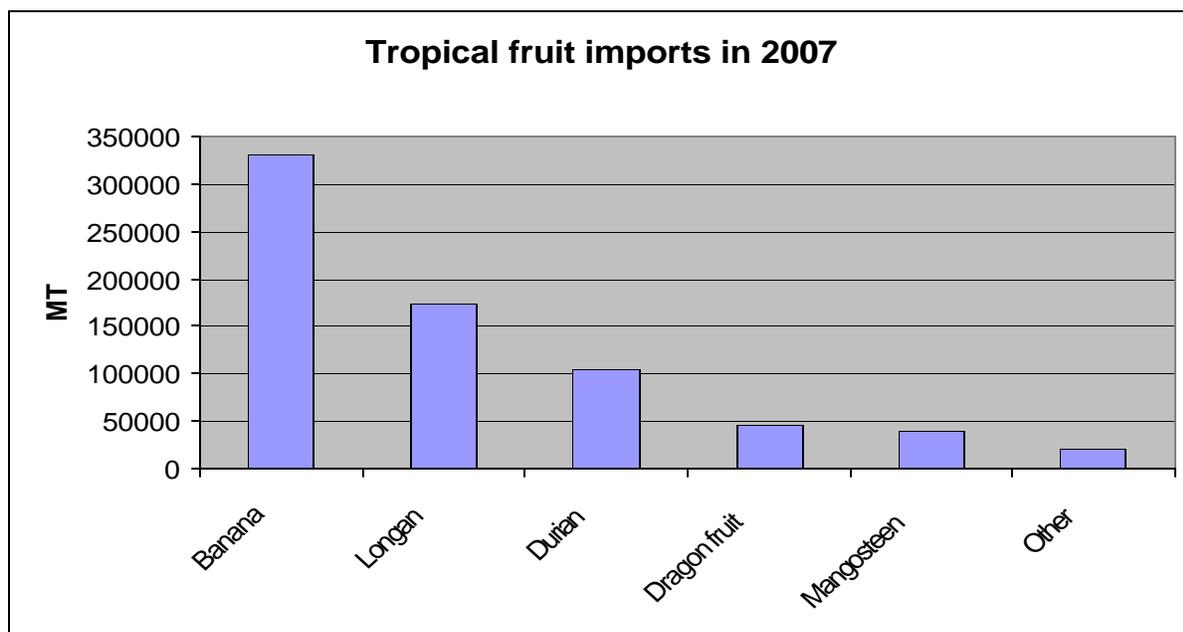
Production is forecast at 780,000 MT in MY 2008, a nine percent decrease from 858,000 MT in MY 2007. Pineapple production has been steady due to stable domestic and international

market demand. The acreage is forecast at 500,000 hectares, down about two percent from the previous year because some farmers in major producing areas like Zhenjiang in Guangdong Province are alternately planting pineapple with sugar cane, which is more profitable.

Farmers use plant regulators to control the blossom season so pineapples can be produced year round. Compared with other tropical fruits, more pineapples are processed into canned fruit and juice in China. Between 20-30 percent of the pineapples harvested are processed and most are exported to Hong Kong, the United States, and Russia. Currently, more than a dozen pineapple processing facilities are operational in China, and all are wholly Chinese-owned. Each facility has a processing capacity of over 10,000 MT per year. However, processing capacity is not expected to grow much due to anticipated stable availability of fruit. Pineapples are produced mainly in Guangdong Province.

### Trade

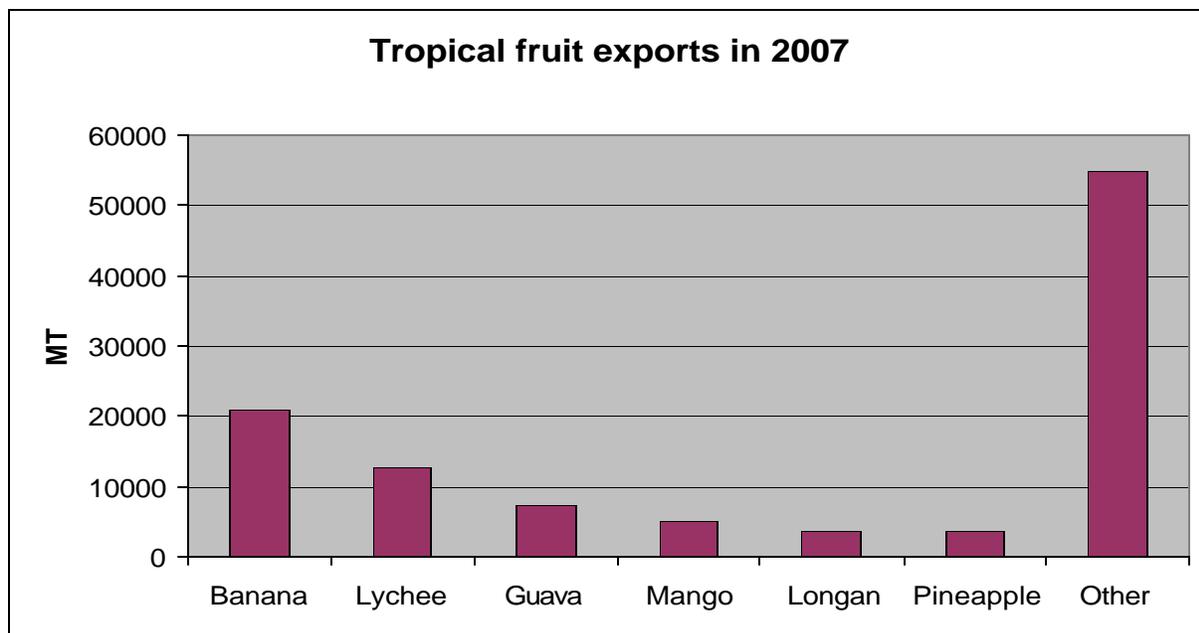
China is a large producer but remains a net importer of tropical fruit. Since January 2004, China began eliminating import tariffs on fruit and vegetables from ASEAN countries under a bilateral trade arrangement. By the end of 2004, China's import volume and value of tropical fruit from ASEAN nations increased quickly to account for 70 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of total fruit imports. Tropical fruits that are not traditionally produced in China such as durian, mangosteen, and dragon fruit have enjoyed the most rapid growth in imports. Thailand has become the major supplier of durian and mangosteen, dragon fruit is supplied by Vietnam, and banana is imported from the Philippines. China's imports of other tropical fruits such as longan and lychee are decreasing as domestic production increases. Longan and lychee are imported primarily during China's off-season.



Source: China Customs

China exports a limited amount of tropical fruit to other countries with stable volume. The major export markets include Hong Kong, the United States, and Russia. Lychee and longan exports are expected to increase in MY 2007 due to a bumper harvest for these two fruits. Banana exports are expected to rebound in MY 2008, as production continues to recover from the impact of the market rumor in MY 2006.

Processed tropical fruit, mostly canned pineapple slices, canned chunks, and pineapple juice is exported to the United States and Europe. China's exports of canned pineapple remain stable, because of growing consumer demand. Exports of concentrated pineapple juice are increasing because of strong world demand and increased consumption of specialty juice products.



Note: "Other" fruit is a basket category, but includes coconut, star fruit, guava, and passion fruit.

Source: China Customs

### Policy

The tropical fruit industry plays a limited role in China's agricultural production as it accounts for a mere 12 percent of total fruit production. However, because the majority of the population in tropical and sub-tropical areas where these fruits are grown are poor farmers and many come from ethnic minority groups, the government intends to support the development of the tropical fruit industry.

The Central government has undertaken the following efforts to support the industry:

- 1) Planning and identifying regions that are most suitable for the cultivation of specific tropical fruits. This includes individual varieties for fresh versus processing of the fruit.
- 2) Promoting superior varieties (high quality, high yield, disease resistant, favorable market prospect) through research on existing germplasm resources or introduction of varieties from other countries, building nurseries and breeding centers.
- 3) Facilitating new technology through demonstration farms and training courses. For example, 40 demonstration farms were built in five provinces to showcase mechanized harvesting of bananas.
- 4) Certifying leading farms and breeding nurseries to help improve quality through standardized farming. The Ministry of Agriculture has certified 53 farms and 16 nurseries.
- 5) Providing market information on production, supply, and prices through various venues such as specialized web sites and building wholesale markets to facilitate distribution.

China's policy for the tropical fruit industry focuses on facilitating production to accommodate domestic consumption, rather than on producing fruit for export. However, given China's large population, it is inevitable that excess production will impact regional markets. In November 2002, China signed "the Agreement between China and ASEAN on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Framework," which started the process of establishing the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area by 2010. An "early harvest" initiative came into force on October 1, 2003. This trade arrangement features lower import tariffs on agricultural products traded between China and Thailand. China's rapid increase of tropical fruit imports from ASEAN nations have impacted the domestic tropical fruit industry, especially in Guangxi Province, resulting in reduced income for local tropical fruit farmers.

### **Consumption**

Tropical fruit consumption in China has increased dramatically in recent years. It is reported that annual per capita consumption of tropical fruit reached 18 pounds in 2001. In the past, tropical fruit was consumed mostly in southern China, largely because of storage and transportation constraints. As transportation facilities and market distribution systems have improved and market prices have fallen in the wake of production increases, tropical fruit consumption has expanded significantly. Some fruits like banana and pineapple are now considered traditional fruits throughout China and are available almost year round. This consumption growth is expected to continue for at least the next five years, as incomes rise and consumers pay greater attention to healthy lifestyles.

Although most tropical fruit is consumed fresh, the demand for processed tropical fruit is increasing because of developments within the processing industry. In addition to traditional processed fruit like canned fruit, more tropical fruit, especially pineapple, is processed into juice products.

### **Marketing**

Wholesalers or middlemen collect domestically produced tropical fruit at the orchard. The fruit is then packed in foam boxes with ice and transported by truck to wholesale markets across the country. This is especially true for lychee. Improved cold storage facilities and transportation networks, along with increased production, have resulted in more affordable prices for a large group of consumers. Before, tropical fruit was mostly purchased by higher-income consumers, and mostly in China's southern provinces who are accustomed to eating this type of specialty fruit. Consumers in the south can more easily differentiate higher quality fruit than consumers elsewhere in China who are not as familiar with the product, and are also willing to pay a higher price for higher quality tropical fruit. Even today, the best and most expensive lychee varieties are sold in Guangdong Province in the south, mainly because consumers in other provinces cannot differentiate between quality and are unwilling to pay a premium price.

Lack of adequate cold chain technology for tropical fruit remains a constraint to availability. Chinese research institutes and farmers are developing new varieties and technologies such as regulating the blossom time to extend the supply season.

Imported tropical fruit enters the market mainly through Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces. The Jiangnan market in Guangzhou remains the central distribution hub for all imported fruit, including tropical fruit. Most durian and mangosteen from Thailand are shipped to the market via Hong Kong. Guangxi Province, which shares a long border with Vietnam, is another major importer of tropical fruit. Industry sources report that Guangxi has overtaken Guangdong as the top importer of tropical fruit in terms of volume. Dragon fruit is the number one fruit imported from Vietnam. Fruit is normally trucked into China in refrigerated containers through Pingxiang port in Guangxi and then transported to other areas in China.

Over the long term China's consumption of tropical fruit is expected to continue to increase in tandem with rising incomes. However, overall food price hikes could result in a decrease in fruit consumption, particularly those viewed as luxury items in the short term, especially in China's lower income bracket. As prices for staple goods stabilize, market opportunities for tropical fruits, fruit products, and juices is expected to expand.

## Production, Supply and Demand (PS&amp;D) tables

Banana

PSD Table									
Country	China, Peoples Republic of								
Commodity	Banana, fresh						(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(MT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008
Area Planted	0	0	300000	0	0	255000	0	0	300000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	6900000	0	0	5870000	0	0	6300000
Imports	0	0	341581	0	0	327800	0	0	360000
Total Supply	0	0	7241581	0	0	6197800	0	0	6660000
Exports, Fresh	0	0	22738	0	0	17060	0	0	20000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	0	0	6668843	0	0	5680740	0	0	6120000
For Processing	0	0	550000	0	0	500000	0	0	520000
Total Distribution	0	0	7241581	0	0	6197800	0	0	6660000

Trade Matrices for banana

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Banana, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports from:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Philippines	343157	Philippines	303836
Vietnam	29246	Thailand	13809
Thailand	14092	Vietnam	9969
Indonesia	725	Ecuador	4190
Taiwan	296	Laos	150
Ecuador	36	Taiwan	1
Brazil	5		
Costa Rica	2		
Total Imports other than from U.S.	387559		331955
Others not Listed	2		1
Grand Total	387561		331956

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Banana, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports to:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	21	U.S.	25
Russia	13204	Russia	10656
Hong Kong	5452	Hong Kong	6006
Japan	1586	Japan	2250
Malaysia	1024	Macau	1006
Macau	974	Malaysia	379
Mongolia	358	Mongolia	375
Kazakhstan	142	Kazakhstan	74
North Korea	21	Vietnam	71
Kyrgyzstan	19	Kyrgyzstan	23
Italy	3	North Korea	12
Total Exports to Countries other than U.S.	22783		20492
Others not Listed	4		361
Grand Total	22808		20878

Longan

PSD Table									
Country	China, Peoples Republic of								
Commodity	Longan, fresh						(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(MT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008
Area Planted	0	0	400000	0	0	410000	0	0	410000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	1100000	0	0	1250000	0	0	937500
Imports	0	0	167403	0	0	202800	0	0	280000
Total Supply	0	0	1267403	0	0	1452800	0	0	1217500
Exports, Fresh	0	0	3008	0	0	3500	0	0	2800
Fresh Dom. Consumption	0	0	1044395	0	0	1209300	0	0	1014700
For Processing	0	0	220000	0	0	240000	0	0	200000
Total Distribution	0	0	1267403	0	0	1452800	0	0	1217500

Trade Matrices for longan

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Longan, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports from:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Vietnam	100587	Vietnam	98915
Thailand	67895	Thailand	75675
		Indonesia	19
Total Imports other than from U.S.	168482		174609
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	168482		174609

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Longan, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports to:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	1445	U.S.	1420
Hong Kong	1074	Hong Kong	1833
Macau	301	Macau	307
Malaysia	206		
Canada	62		
Vietnam	62		
Total Exports to Countries other than U.S.	1705		2140
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	3150		3560

Lychee

<b>PSD Table</b>									
<b>Country</b>	<b>China, Peoples Republic of</b>								
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Lychee, fresh</b>						<b>(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(MT)</b>		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008
Area Planted	0	0	560000	0	0	543000	0	0	516000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	1120000	0	0	1288000	0	0	900000
Imports	0	0	3479	0	0	7000	0	0	10000
Total Supply	0	0	1123479	0	0	1295000	0	0	910000
Exports, Fresh	0	0	12449	0	0	13700	0	0	9000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	0	0	1006030	0	0	1151300	0	0	816000
For Processing	0	0	105000	0	0	130000	0	0	85000
Total Distribution	0	0	1123479	0	0	1295000	0	0	910000

Trade Matrices for lychee

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Lychee, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports from:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Thailand	5667	Thailand	3408
		Vietnam	58
		Malaysia	4
Total Imports other than from U.S.	5667		3470
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	5667		3470

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Lychee, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports to:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	2269	U.S.	2964
Hong Kong	5537	Hong Kong	5472
Japan	569	Malaysia	1687
Malaysia	512	Singapore	797
Canada	343	Japan	440
Macau	237	Indonesia	389
Philippines	63	Canada	368
Singapore	61	Macau	240
France	53	Netherlands	134
Netherlands	38	Australia	130
Australia	29	UK	57
Total Exports to Countries other than U.S.	7442		9714
Others not Listed	205		27
Grand Total	9916		12705

Mango

PSD Table									
Country	China, Peoples Republic of								
Commodity	Mango, fresh						(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(MT)		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008
Area Planted	0	0	130000	0	0	132000	0	0	135000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	750000	0	0	825,000	0	0	785000
Imports	0	0	1850	0	0	2396	0	0	2875
Total Supply	0	0	751850	0	0	827396	0	0	787875
Exports, Fresh	0	0	6327	0	0	3100	0	0	2480
Fresh Dom. Consumption	0	0	741773	0	0	820171	0	0	781595
For Processing	0	0	3750	0	0	4125	0	0	3800
Total Distribution	0	0	751850	0	0	827396	0	0	787875

Trade Matrices for mango

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Mangos, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports from:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Vietnam	3245	Thailand	716
Philippines	2112	Philippines	692
Thailand	729	Taiwan	275
Taiwan	282	Myanmar	92
Myanmar	120	Peru	49
New Zealand	3	Australia	7
Columbia	2		0
Pakistan	1		0
Total Imports other than from U.S.	6494		1831
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	6494		1832

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Mangos, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports to:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	5	U.S.	0
Vietnam	6034	Vietnam	3375
Hong Kong	1578	Hong Kong	1298
Russia	140	Russia	217
Macau	122	Macau	141
Malaysia	119	Myanmar	128
Japan	72	Indonesia	6
UK	25	UK	2
Germany	24	South Korea	1
Australia	22		0
Indonesia	1		0
Total Exports to Countries other than U.S.	8137		5168
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	8143		5168

Pineapple

<b>PSD Table</b>									
<b>Country</b>	<b>China, Peoples Republic of</b>								
<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Pineapple, fresh</b>						<b>(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(MT)</b>		
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
<b>Market Year Begin</b>		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008
Area Planted	0	0	520000	0	0	510000	0	0	500000
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	850000	0	0	858000	0	0	780000
Imports	0	0	6554	0	0	11200	0	0	15000
Total Supply	0	0	856554	0	0	869200	0	0	795000
Exports, Fresh	0	0	4187	0	0	2685	0	0	3000
Fresh Dom. Consumption	0	0	648367	0	0	656515	0	0	602000
For Processing	0	0	204000	0	0	210000	0	0	190000
Total Distribution	0	0	856554	0	0	869200	0	0	795000

Trade Matrices for pineapple

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Pineapple, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports from:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	2	U.S.	0
Philippines	3288	Philippines	8774
Thailand	584	Taiwan	93
Taiwan	144	Thailand	23
Total Imports other than from U.S.	4016		8890
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	4018		8891

<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>			
<b>Country</b>	China, Peoples Republic of		
<b>Commodity</b>	Pineapple, Fresh		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Exports to:	2006		<b>2007</b>
U.S.	4	U.S.	4
Russia	1421	Russia	1605
Hong Kong	1184	Hong Kong	1043
Kyrgyzstan	608	South Korea	533
Macau	122	Kazakhstan	200
South Korea	120	Japan	168
Japan	106	Macau	98
Malaysia	61	Kyrgyzstan	64
Kazakhstan	51	Italy	2
Italy	5		
UAE	4		
Total Exports to Countries other than U.S.	3682		3713
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	3686		3717