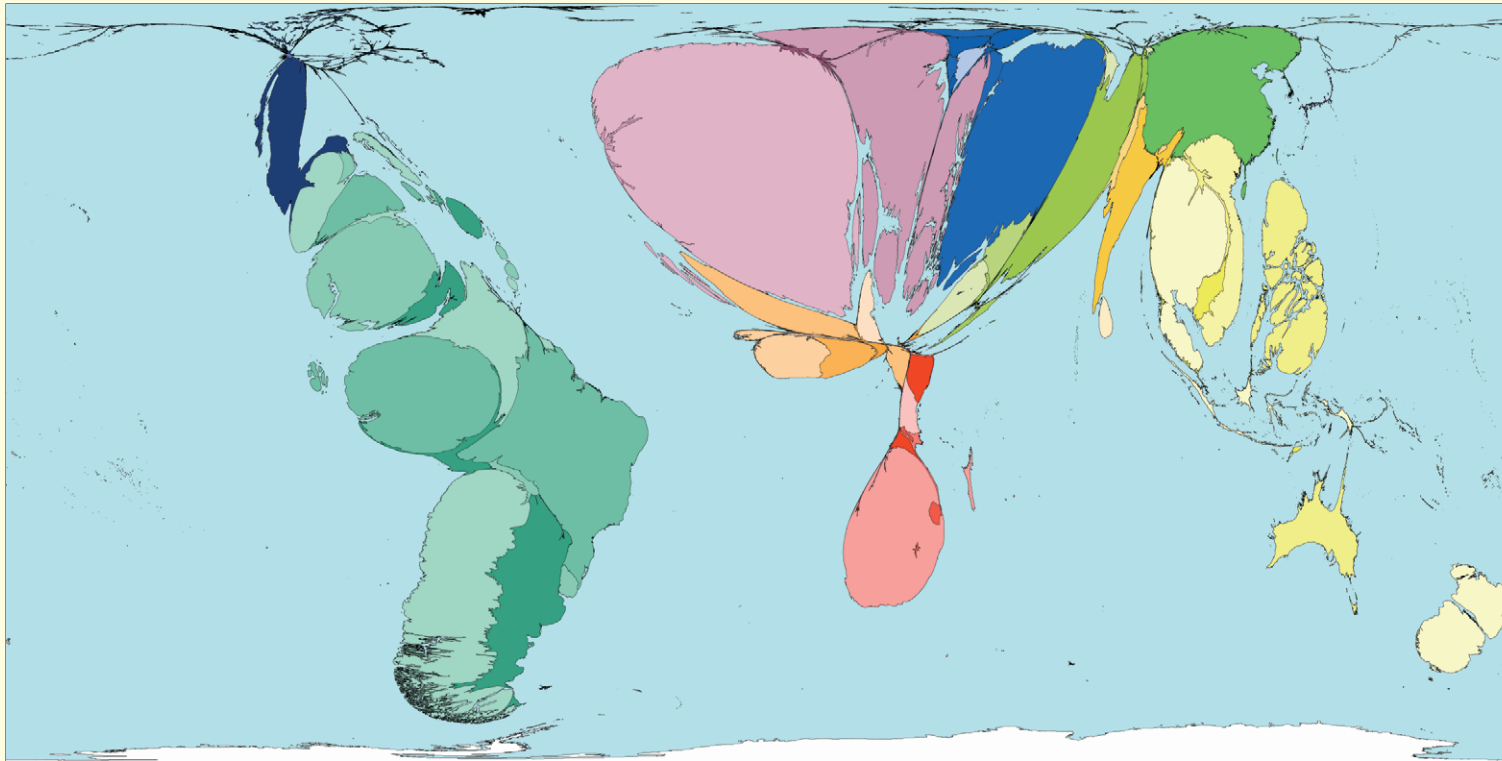


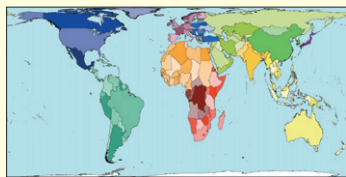
# Fruit Exports



South American territories export twice as much fruit (net) as territories in any other region, except for Western Europe. Net exports are shown when positive. That is when more is exported than is imported. As almost every territory within South America has positive net fruit exports, they all appear on the map here. This is also the reason why the regional net total of exports for South America shown below are so significant. Whereas, as a region, Western Europe is not a net exporter.

Territories located more than 50 degrees of latitude North are rarely net fruit exporters.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net exports of fruit (in US\$) that come from there. Net exports are exports minus imports. When imports are larger than exports the territory is not shown.



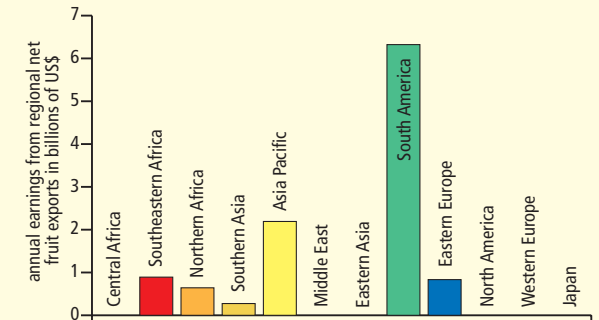
Land area

## MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET FRUIT EXPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Costa Rica	187	78	Pakistan	0.27
2	Saint Lucia	187	79	India	0.24
3	St Vincent & The Grenadines	160	80	Indonesia	0.22
4	Dominica	119	81	Bulgaria	0.17
5	New Zealand	107	82	Myanmar	0.06
6	Chile	95	83	Sao Tome and Principe	0.03
7	Spain	89	84	Ethiopia	0.02
8	Ecuador	79	85	Central African Republic	0.01
9	Belize	61	86	Uganda	0.01
10	Greece	43	87	Rwanda	<0.01

annual US\$ worth of fruit exported per person living in that territory\*

## REGIONAL NET FRUIT EXPORTS



- Technical notes**
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
  - \*There were no net exports of fruit recorded for 113 territories.
  - Fruit includes fresh, preserved and prepared fruit, as well as nuts.
  - See website for further information.

*“Originally a native of Mexico, the papaya has been grown in Southeast Asia since the 16th century and the long yellow or orange fruit, rich in Vitamins A and C, is a well-established component of Thai cuisine.”* Phuket-Plaza, 2005