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# Global Trade Patterns in Fruits and Vegetables

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### **Abstract**

International trade in fruits and vegetables has expanded at a higher rate than trade in other agricultural commodities, particularly since the 1980s. Not only has world trade in fruits and vegetables gained prominence, but the variety of commodities has expanded. Over the years, three regions—the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) area, and Asia (East, Southeast, and South)—have remained as both the major destinations and sources of supply. A substantial share of their trade is intraregional, particularly that of the EU. All the three regions, however, depend on Southern Hemisphere countries for imports of juices and offseason fresh fruits, and on equatorial regions for bananas, the leading fresh fruit import. In addition to global north-south trading, due mostly to the counter-cyclical seasons of the two hemispheres, Asian trade has also become much more important since the 1980s as incomes and populations have grown and policies changed.

**Keywords:** European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) area, Asia, United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, China, Southern Hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, bananas, fruits, vegetables.

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## **Contents**

Summary	
Chapter 1.	Introduction
Chapter 2.	An Overview of Global Trade Patterns in Fruits and Vegetables
Chapter 3.	Basic Determinants of Global Trade in Fruits and Vegetables
Chapter 4.	The Role of the European Union in Fruit and Vegetable Trade
Chapter 5.	NAFTA Trade in Fruits and Vegetables
Chapter 6.	China's Fruit and Vegetable Trade
Chapter 7.	Japan's Fruit and Vegetable Market
	ns and Prospects for the Future of Vegetable Trade
References	

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