

Statistical Bulletin

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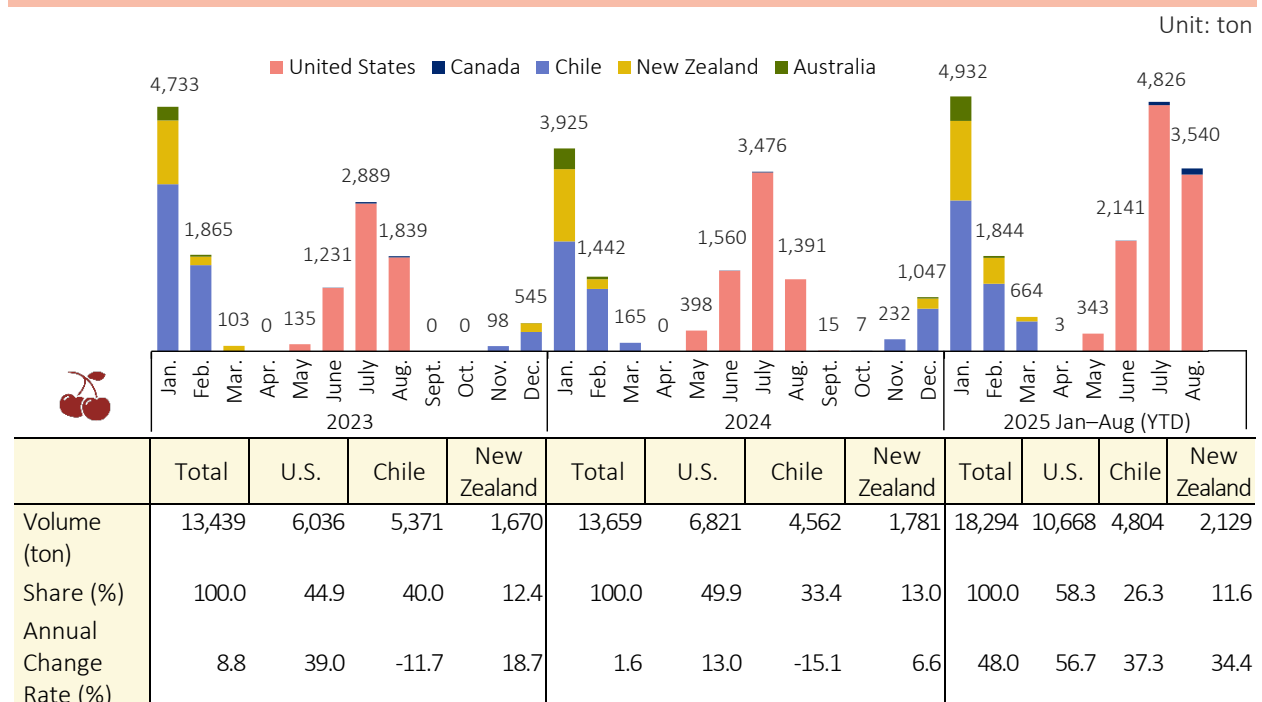


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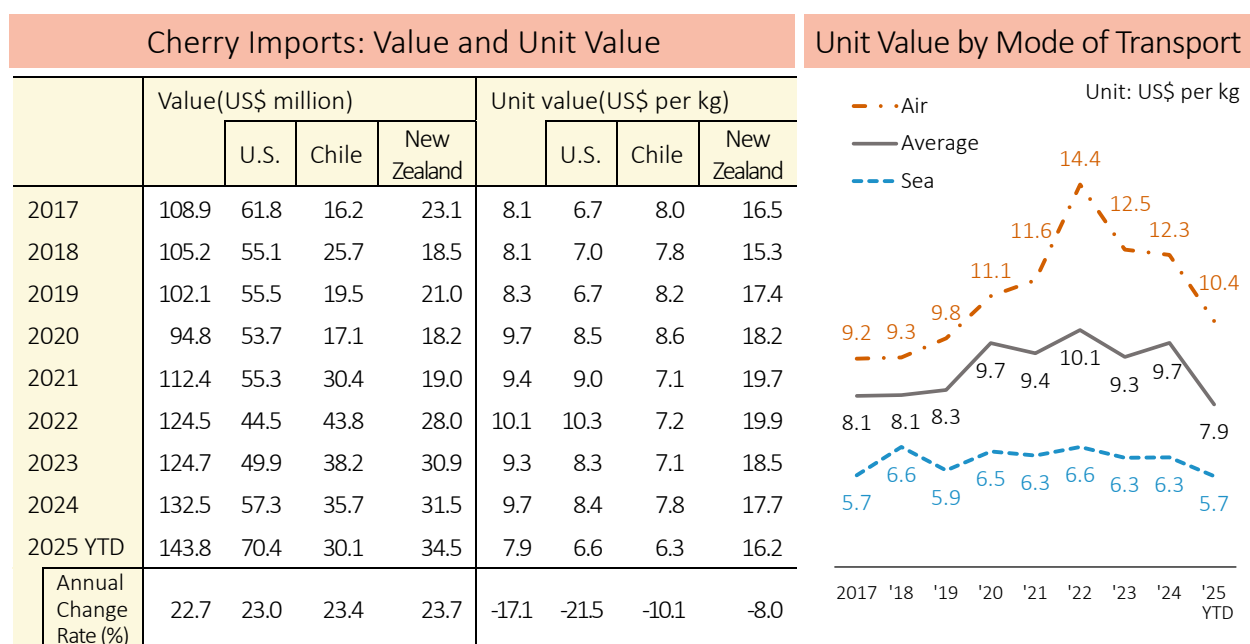
In the first 8 months of 2025, Taiwan's cherry imports reached record highs in both volume and value, while the average unit value fell 17% to an eight-year low.

1. Taiwan's climate is unsuitable for cherry cultivation, leaving domestic demand heavily reliant on imports. Influenced by harvest cycles in major producing regions, cherry imports follow a seasonal pattern, with two peaks each year. The summer crop, from June to Aug., is mainly supplied by the United States and Canada, while the winter crop, from Dec. to Feb., comes from Southern Hemisphere suppliers, such as New Zealand, Australia, and Chile.
2. In recent years, Taiwan's annual cherry imports exceeded 10,000 tons. In 2024, imports totaled about 14,000 tons, with the United States accounting for half, Chile one-third, and New Zealand 13%. From Jan. to Aug. 2025, imports had already reached 18,000 tons, surpassing the annual volume of previous years and marking a 48% year-on-year increase. Shipments from the United States rose by nearly 60%, driven by both higher U.S. production and a shift of exports from mainland China to other Asian markets amid U.S.–China tariff barriers. Imports from Chile and New Zealand also increased, by 37.3% and 34.4%, respectively.

Taiwan's Cherry Imports: Volume and Major Supplying Countries



3. The value of Taiwan's cherry imports has exceeded US\$100 million annually since 2017, except in 2020. Imports reached US\$140 million in the first 8 months of 2025, setting a new full-year record. However, the year-on-year growth rate was only 22.7%, reflecting a decline in unit value (value of imports divided by volume of imports). The year-to-date average stood at US\$7.9 per kilogram, the lowest for the same period in the past 8 years, down 17.1% from a year earlier. U.S. cherries posted the steepest drop, with unit value falling 21.5%.
4. Unit values varied by origin and type, with New Zealand cherries commanding the highest levels among Taiwan's main suppliers. Mode of transport and shipping costs were also key factors: air shipments offered fresher fruit and more consistent quality, and thus generally commanded higher prices. In the first 8 months of 2025, air-shipped cherries averaged US\$10.4 per kilogram, significantly higher than the US\$5.7 for sea shipments.



Data Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: Cherries refer to HS code 080929- Other cherries, fresh.