

agricultural exports and around 3% of total exports.

Processed vegetables

Exports of processed vegetables reached US\$102 million in 1992, representing 6.4% of total agricultural and agroindustrial exports. These were mainly in the form of pulp and pastes (over 40% share), seeds (17%), dehydrated products (17%), and canned and frozen vegetables (10% and 9%, respectively).

Tomato is, by far, the most important vegetable used in agroindustry. Processing capacity has grown exponentially, from 17,000 tons of concentrates and 5,600 tons of canned products in 1988, to 85,000 tons and 14,000 tons, respectively, in 1991. The main output produced is tomato paste, followed by canned tomatoes at considerable distance; production of tomato juices and sauces, however, is currently marginal. One third of exports of tomato concentrates go to Brazil, and about one quarter to the United States.

Processed Fruits

Exports of processed fruits were about US\$200 million in 1991, representing 70% of total agroindustrial exports. The most important among them are dehydrated fruits, with a 37% share, fruit juices (32%), and canned and frozen fruits (13% and 12%, respectively).

The increase in foreign demand coupled with the rise in the availability of abundant raw materials have given an important boost to national production of fruit juices, which traditionally have not been important in the Chilean agroindustrial sector. Clearly, the surge in production of fresh fruit does not mean that 100% of production qualifies for export. A significant minority share of production (which varies by fruit) is left behind for local consumption, and as input to agroindustry. With the development of this sector, however, some new plantations have been geared specifically to supply agroindustry.

In 1989-92, 11 juice plants were among the most modern in the