FRESHFEL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
PRODUCTION, TRADE
AND CONSUMPTION MONITOR
IN THE EU-25

With the support of:
“Freshfel Fruit & Vegetable Production, Trade & Consumption Monitor in the EU” 2006
New enlarged version covering the EU-25 Member States (250 €)
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Freshfel Europe

Freshfel Europe is the European Fresh Produce Association, representing the interests of fresh produce sector in Europe. Freshfel Europe’s current membership includes more than 200 members, including companies and national associations in the EU and from other countries in the world. Freshfel’s membership covers producer organisations, shippers, exporters, importers, wholesalers, logistics companies, distributors and retailers. Freshfel’s work is organised on the basis of its four divisions: import, export, wholesale and distribution, and supply chain/retail. Freshfel’s missions and objectives can be summarised as follows:

- represent the interests of small, medium and large companies and associations thereof in the fresh produce sector;
- study measures aimed at improving the freedom of international trade and the distribution of fresh produce;
- undertake research and set up educational programmes to reinforce the positioning of the fresh produce sector;
- provide a networking platform where industry representatives from across the chain can meet, share views and develop common positions to lobby for change; and
- update members on recent legislative and commercial developments.

Freshfel Europe is structured around an AGM, a Board and four Divisions. Daily work is carried out by a Brussels-based secretariat. Specific topics are addressed within Working Groups, including the Working Group on Promotion.

The present study was elaborated by Freshfel’s Working Group on Promotion, chaired by Dr Laurence Swan (Fyffes, IE), under the auspices of the Supply Chain and Retail Division, and coordinated by Raquel Izquierdo de Santiago at Freshfel Europe.

For more information on this report and the activities of the Freshfel Working Group on Promotion, contact Mr Philippe Binard, General Delegate, at Freshfel Europe, Avenue de Broqueville 272 – 4, 1200 Brussels, tel: +32 2 777 15 80, fax: +32 2 777 15 81, email: info@freshfel.org, website: www.freshfel.org.
I. FOREWORD

Although a significant number of national reports and studies on the consumption of fruits and vegetables are available in the various EU Member States (often in different formats), consolidated information on fresh produce consumption at the European level remains scarce. Freshfel Europe has filled this gap with its annual ‘Consumption Monitor’.

The very positive feedback that followed the publication of the first report encouraged Freshfel to take this initiative forward, and produce a yearly update of the statistical data published in the first report. For the fourth consecutive year, Freshfel sets out to compile national information on fresh produce consumption with a view to identifying both national and EU-wide consumption trends. This task is carried out under the responsibility of Freshfel’s Supply Chain and Retail Division, and more specifically the Freshfel Working Group on Promotion. This study is part of the actions undertaken by Freshfel in the framework of the European Commission’s Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health, of which the association became a member in 2005.

We are pleased to hereby present to you the main findings of the 2006 update report on the consumption of fruits and vegetables in Europe, now including all EU-25 Member States. Figures presented in this report relate to 2005 data. Freshfel intends to further improve the format and contents of its Consumption Monitor in the coming years to allow for a trend analysis of consumption patterns over a period of several years. Over time, contents will become more accurate as any discrepancies are removed. Freshfel wishes to remind readers that should they be able to provide data in any area that is believed to be more accurate than the one presented here, they are invited to make contact with Freshfel Europe. The remarks will be taken into account for future editions of the monitor.

II. OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

The present report aims to present a number of performance indicators relating to the production, trade and consumption/supply of fresh produce in an easily understandable format. It includes the following sections:

1. total gross supply for fruit and vegetables in the EU-25 including trends in production, exports and imports for fruit and vegetables;
2. a review of the total gross supply, trends in production, exports and imports of fruit and vegetables in the countries of the EU-25; and
3. a comparative review of consumption trends across the EU-25.

The information contained in this report may NOT be used by third parties unless previously agreed in written by Freshfel Europe, and provided the source is clearly mentioned.
TOTAL GROSS SUPPLY AND RELATED PRODUCTION & TRADE TRENDS
EU-25
III. MAIN FINDINGS

III. A. TOTAL GROSS SUPPLY AND RELATED PRODUCTION AND TRADE TRENDS – EU-25

In this section, we compare statistics on the production, export and import of fruits and vegetables in the EU-25, with a view to determine the total gross supply. The total supply is calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Total supply} = \text{total EU production}^* + \text{total imports}^{**} - \text{total exports}^{**}
\]

*Source: FAOSTAT data
**Source: EUROSTAT data


Similarly, the vegetable production information presented in this document covers the following FAOSTAT headings: "Artichokes, Asparagus, Beans – green, Broad Beans – green, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflower, Chillies&Peppers – green, Cucumbers and Gherkins, Eggplants, Garlic, Green corn (maize), Lettuce, Mushrooms, Onions – dry, Onions+Shallots – green, Peas – green, Pumpkins-Squash-Gourds, Spinach, String beans, Tomatoes, Other Vegetables Fresh.

In order to adjust the information provided by different sources (FAOSTAT for production figures and EUROSTAT for import/export figures) the fruit import/export data presented in this report refer to the aggregate of the following CN codes: 0803 – Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried; 0804 – Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried; 0805 – Citrus fruit, fresh or dried; 0806 – grapes, fresh or dried; 0807 – Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh; 0808 – Apples, pears and quinces, fresh; 0809 – Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh; 0810 – Other fruit, fresh (including soft fruit, kiwifruit, other...).

Similarly, the vegetable import/export data contained in this report refer to the aggregate of the following CN codes: 0702 – Tomatoes, fresh or chilled; 0703 – Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables; 0704 – Cabbages, cauliflower, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled; 0705 –Lettuce and chicory; 0706 – Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled; 0707 – Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled; 0708 – Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled; 0709 – Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (artichokes, asparagus, aubergines, celery, mushrooms, peppers, spinach, salad vegetables, chard, fennel, sweetcorn, courgettes...).
Taking into account that FAOSTAT production data does not distinguish between what is destined for fresh or transformed consumption (e.g. canned tomatoes, puree tomatoes, grapes for juice/wine), for grapes only 10% of production has been considered as destined to fresh consumption, according to data provided by the sector. In the case of tomatoes, figures are based on the European Commission “Working Group on Tomatoes” document of 16 June 2006, providing data of supply of tomatoes destined to fresh consumption. When data was not available for 2005, the average of the previous four years (2001-2004) has been used (that was the case for BE, DE, DK, GR, IE, IT, MT, PT, SK and SV).

In the country by country reports, reference is made to extra and intra data for imports and exports. "Extra" refers to produce from outside the EU-25 (in the case of imports) or destined countries outside the EU-25 (in the case of exports). "Intra" refers to produce that is traded within the EU-25, regardless of its origin and provided they are custom cleared in the EU-25 in the case of produce form third countries. When analysing exports and imports trends in the country by country section, only the extra imports and exports have been analysed, although graphics are provided for both extra and intra.

For the purpose of clarity, this report uses tonnes in the metric system, that is 1 tonne (T) = 1.000 Kg. Furthermore, the evolution of the gross per capita consumption takes into account the evolution of the population in the EU-25 Member States. Population data used in this report are from EUROSTAT.

**PRODUCTION**

The EU does not publish reliable and timely information on the production of fruits and vegetables in Europe. We therefore used the FAOSTAT - database for the identification of production trends in the EU. The information is presented per calendar year.

A comparison of the total production of fruits and vegetables shows that in 2005, the production of fruits in the EU decreased by 2% compared with 2004, to reach a total of 43.06 mln T. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of gooseberries (-38%), sour cherries (-17%), dates (-16%), soft citrus (-15%) and peaches and nectarines (-13%). Total fruit production remained slightly below the average of the past 8 years (43.08 mln T), which is influenced by the peak production levels of 2000, 2001 and 2004. Melons and watermelons are added to the total fruit volume as in previous years. This classification allows a better comparison between FAOSTAT and EUROSTAT figures (which are used in this document to measure import and export volumes).
The production of vegetables experienced a 4% decrease in 2005, reaching a total of 49.17 mln T (as compared to the average output of the past 6 years, which stands at 50.57 mln T). The decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of artichokes, dry onions, garlic and cauliflower (-16%, -15%, -9% and -8%, respectively).

The production of vegetables experienced a 4% decrease in 2005, reaching a total of 49.17 mln T (as compared to the average output of the past 6 years, which stands at 50.57 mln T). The decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of artichokes, dry onions, garlic and cauliflower (-16%, -15%, -9% and -8%, respectively).

TRADE

Imports

a) Imports of fruit originating in third countries has continued to increase in 2005, to reach a total of 9.77 mln T, resulting in a 2.76% increase as compared to 2004. On a longer term perspective, the 2005 fruit import level is 11% above average import volume of the past 8 years, which stands at 8.80 mln T. After bananas, citrus fruit remain the highest imported category, followed by apples/pears, tropical fruit and table grapes. In 2005 imports of tropical fruit (dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens) increased by 15.9% year-on-year; imports of table grapes experienced a 2.06% decrease compared with 2004.
b) In 2005, imports of vegetables originating in third countries increased for the fifth consecutive year. The total imported volume amounted to 1.26 mln T, 5.25% above the 2004 level, and 24.7% above average import volume of the past 8 years. Imports of lettuce and chicory presented the highest increase, 278.4% year-on-year in 2005. The rest of categories also increased with the exception of onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables which decreased by 20.8%.

Exports

a) Exports of fruits destined to third countries increased in 2005, to reach a total of 2.20 mln T, resulting in a 16.1% increase as compared to 2004. The 2005 fruit export level is 24.9% above average import volume of the past 8 years, which stands at 1.76 mln T, and 15% above the peak experienced in 2001. Following a three-year period of stagnant exports, 2005 shows an increase on fruit exports.

b) After a decrease on export of vegetables destined to third countries experienced the previous year, 2005 represents an increase of 17.3% year-on-year, reaching a total of 1.5 mln T. This volume represents a 33.7% above the average of the past 8 years.
EU Trade Balance and Comparison Imports/Exports of Fruits & Vegetables

**Fruit Imports / Fruit Exports**

- **1998**
- **1999**
- **2000**
- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Vegetables Imports / Vegetables Exports**

- **1998**
- **1999**
- **2000**
- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Trade deficit (in T): F&V Imports / F&V Exports**

- **1998:** 5.9
- **1999:** 7.2
- **2000:** 6.4
- **2001:** 6.7
- **2002:** 6.9
- **2003:** 7.5
- **2004:** 7.6
- **2005:** 7.4
Putting the production and trade statistics together gives us an indication of the trends in the EU-25 gross supply (net home grown and imported minus exported fruits and vegetables).

The gross fruit supply in 2005 stands at 50.63 mln T, just above the 50.11 mln T average of the past 8 years and down by 2.16%, year-on-year.

Based on 1998-2005 fresh fruit trends in EU-25 (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table here presents the average gross consumption per capita, based on Eurostat’s figures as regards the population in the EU-25.

Total gross supply per capita stands at 109.75 kg in 2005, compared to the average total gross supply per capita of 110.19 kg since 1998. The total gross supply of fruit in the EU-25 consequently increased in 2005 by 1% compared to the average, while the gross per capita consumption effectively decreased by 0.4% in 2005, compared to the average of the period, given the evolution of population in the EU, which grew from 450mln in 1998 to 461mln in 2005.
The gross supply of vegetables decreased by 4.4% in comparison with 2004, to reach 48.98 mln T. The gross supply of vegetables in 2004 stood 3% below the average of the past 8 years of 50.50 mln T.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table here presents the average gross consumption per capita, based on Eurostat’s figures as regards the population in the EU-25.

Total gross supply per capita stands at 106.19 kg in 2005, compared to the average total gross supply per capita of 111.05 since 1998. The total gross supply of vegetables in the EU-25 consequently decreased in 2005 by 3% compared to the average, while the gross per capita consumption effectively decreased by 4.4% in 2005, compared to the average of the period, given the evolution of population in the EU, which grew from 450mln in 1998 to 461mln in 2005.
CONSUMPTION IN EU-25 MEMBER STATES
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Austria decreased compared to 2004: by -17.8% - reaching a total of 670,322 T, and by -6.3% - reaching a total of 518,279 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of apples (-27%), apricots (-17%), plums (-12%) and pears (-9%). Austrian fruit production in 2005 remained -11% below the average of the past 5 years (753,017 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of other vegetables (-32%), mushrooms (-17%), cucumbers and gherkins (-11%) and onions (-11%). Austrian vegetables production in 2005 was -2.5% below the average of the past 5 years (531,334 T).

Both imports and exports increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 4.2% (extra EU main product was table grapes, although main increase was on apples & pears by 117% and main decrease on bananas by -78%), and vegetables imports by 2.8% (extra EU mainly "other vegetables", but main increase on lettuce & chicory by 689% and main decrease on cucumbers and gherkins by -11%). Fruit exports increased by 27.1% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, although main increase on "other fruits" by 158%, followed by stone fruit by 118%), and vegetables exports by 11.6% (extra EU mainly "onions, shallots, garlic, leeks", but main increase on cabbages and cauliflowers by 366% and main decrease on lettuce & chicory and other vegetables by -48% and -36% respectively).
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 1.77 mln T. This represents a decrease by 10.5% year-on-year, and by 4.5% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Austria (in 2005):

- **Production**: Fruits -11% Veg -2.5%
- **Imports**: Fruits +7.6% Veg +7.4%
- **Exports**: Fruits +24% Veg +8.2%
- **Total gross supply**: Fruits -6.7% Veg -0.5%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 134 Kg of fruit and 82 Kg of vegetables, down -14% and -7% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Belgium decreased slightly compared to 2004 by -1.18%, reaching a total of 632,900 T. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of raspberries (-13%) and plums (-9%). Belgian fruit production in 2005 however remained 11% above the average of the past 5 years (572,586 T). Belgian vegetable production in 2005 increased slightly compared to 2004 by 1.4%, reaching a total of 1.7 mln T. The increase on vegetables production was mainly driven by an increase in the production of spinach (18%) and cauliflower (11%), however there was a significant decrease in the production of onions (-27%) and cucumbers and gherkins (-23%). Belgian vegetables production in 2005 was 4% above the average of the past 5 years (1.6 mln T).

Imports and exports of fruits increased in 2005, by 4% fruit imports (extra EU main product is bananas, although main increase is on exotics and citrus fruits by 28% and 29% respectively, and main decrease on apples & pears by -17% and stone fruits by -13%), and by 15% fruit exports (extra EU main product being apples & pears, although main increase is on citrus fruit by 302%, and significant decrease on bananas by -97%). Imports of vegetables increased by 5.3% (extra EU mainly "onions, shallots, garlic, leeks", although main increase on lettuce & chicory by 832%, followed by carrots with 315%). However, exports of vegetables decreased slightly by 0.29% (extra EU main product being "onions; shallots, garlic, leeks" which also represents the biggest increase by 380%, followed by leguminous vegetables by 325%, and main decrease on cucumbers & gherkins by -23%, followed by lettuce & chicory by -17%).
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Belgian Veg Imports extra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflower...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Vegetable imports in T


Trend in Belgian Veg Imports intra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflower...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Vegetable imports in T


Trend in Belgian Veg Exports extra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflower...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Vegetable exports in T


Trend in Belgian Veg Exports intra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflower...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Vegetable exports in T

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 2.63 mln T. This represents a decrease by -5.2% year-on-year, and by -1.6% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Belgium (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+11%</td>
<td>+3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+8%</td>
<td>+0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+17%</td>
<td>+2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>+2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit decreased and that of vegetables increased slightly in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 69 Kg of fruit and 184 Kg of vegetables, down -23% and up 4% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Cyprus remained the same as in 2004, reaching a total of 230.246 T. Cyprus fruit production in 2005 was 1.31% above the average of the past 5 years (227.267 T). Cyprus vegetables production decreased compared with 2004 by -9%, reaching a total of 87.966 T. The decrease on vegetables production was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of tomatoes (-23%). Cyprus vegetables production in 2005 was -7% below the average of the past 5 years (94.522 T).

Imports in both fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004: by 44% in fruits (extra EU main product is apples & pears, although main increase on citrus fruit by 471% and main decrease on bananas by -99%), and by 29% in vegetables (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main increase on “carrots, edible roots” by 15.050%, followed by leguminous vegetables and lettuce & chicory with 871% and 546% respectively; and main decrease on “onion, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -77%). Exports in fruit however decreased in 2005 by -28% (extra EU main product is citrus fruit, which however decreased by -4%, as well as table grapes and other fruit by -100%, and exotic fruit by -61%). Exports in vegetables increased by 37% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main increase on leguminous vegetables by 6.200% and main decrease on cucumbers and gherkins by -100%).
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Cyprus Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Cyprus Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Cyprus Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Cyprus Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.26 mln T. This represents an increase by 9.4% year-on-year, and by 3.4% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Cyprus (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+1.3%</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+61%</td>
<td>+26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>-8.3%</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+9.5%</td>
<td>-7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit increased and that of vegetables decreased slightly in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 247 Kg of fruit and 120 Kg of vegetables, up 23% and down -10% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in the Czech Republic decreased compared with 2004: by -19% - reaching a total of 376.850 T, and by -11% - reaching a total of 271.209 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of sour cherries (-67%), apricots (-64%), currants (-52%) and gooseberries (-50%). Czech fruit production in 2005 remained -8% below the average of the past 5 years (408.056 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of tomatoes (-67%), garlic (-22%), and cabbages (-19%). Czech vegetables production in 2005 was -13% below the average of the past 5 years (311.822 T).

Both imports and exports increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 23% (extra EU main product is bananas, although main increase was on stone fruit by 71% and significant decreases on exotic fruit and apples & pears both by -83%, table grapes by -69% and melons & papayas by -63%), and vegetables imports by 27% (extra EU mainly cucumbers & gherkins, but all products decrease, mainly “carrots, edible roots” by -99%, lettuce & chicory by 98%, “cabbages, cauliflowers” by -97% and “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -95%). Fruit exports increased by 20% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, although main increase on “other fruits” by 3.485%, followed by melons & papayas by 1.133%, with only bananas decreasing by -100%), and vegetables exports by 102% (extra EU mainly “cabbages, cauliflowers”, which also represent the main increase by 50.392%, followed by “other vegetables” with 33.195%, and only decrease on tomatoes by -50%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Czech Fruit Imports extra EU

Fruit imports in T

Other fruit
Stone fruit
Apples & pears
Melons & papayas
Table grapes
Citrus fruit
Dates, figs, exotics
Bananas

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Trend in Czech Fruit Imports intra EU

Fruit imports in T

Other fruit
Stone fruit
Apples & pears
Melons & papayas
Table grapes
Citrus fruit
Dates, figs, exotics
Bananas

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Trend in Czech Fruit Exports extra EU

Fruit exports in T

Other fruit
Stone fruit
Apples & pears
Melons & papayas
Table grapes
Citrus fruit
Dates, figs, exotics
Bananas

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Trend in Czech Fruit Exports intra EU

Fruit exports in T

Other fruit
Stone fruit
Apples & pears
Melons & papayas
Table grapes
Citrus fruit
Dates, figs, exotics
Bananas

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 1.48 mln T. This represents an increase by 2.5% year-on-year, and by 4% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Czech Republic (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+29%</td>
<td>+24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+66%</td>
<td>+137%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+6.3%</td>
<td>+1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 86 Kg of fruit and 59 Kg of vegetables, up 1% and 4.6% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Germany decreased compared with 2004: fruits by -0.4% - reaching a total of 3.2 mln T, and vegetables by -8.8% - reaching a total of 3.7 mln T. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of gooseberries (-48.5%), although there was an increase on strawberries (+10.5%). German fruit production in 2005 was in any case 1.5% above the average of the past 5 years (3.2 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of cauliflower (-55.6%), cucumbers and gherkins (-43%) and spinach (-38%). German vegetable production in 2005 was -1.4% below the average of the past 5 years (3.7 mln T).

Imports in both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004: by -5% in fruits (extra EU main product is bananas, main decrease was on apples & pears by -20%, although there was an increase on exotic fruits by 41%), and by -15% in vegetables (extra EU mainly "onion, shallots, garlic, leeks", with main decrease on cabbage & cauliflowers by -72%, although significant increase on lettuce & chicory by 461%). Exports in fruit however increased in 2005 by 3.4% (extra EU main product was apples & pears, which however decreased by -11%, as well as stone fruit by -13%, but there was a significant increase on melons & papayas by 1.020% and citrus fruit by 426%). Exports in vegetables decreased by -12% (extra EU mainly cabbages & cauliflowers, which represent also the biggest increase by 1.312% and main decrease on leguminous vegetables by -97%).
Fruit Trade Data

**Trend in German Fruit Imports extra EU**

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

**Trend in German Fruit Imports intra EU**

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

**Trend in German Fruit Exports extra EU**

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

**Trend in German Fruit Exports intra EU**

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in German Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in German Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in German Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in German Veg Exports intra EU

Vegetable imports in T

Vegetable exports in T

Other vegetables
Leguminous vegetables
Cucumbers & gherkins
Carrots, turnips, edible roots
Lettuce & chicory
Cabbages, cauliflower
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
Tomatoes

Other vegetables
Leguminous vegetables
Cucumbers & gherkins
Carrots, turnips, edible roots
Lettuce & chicory
Cabbages, cauliflower
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
Tomatoes

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Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased significantly in 2005 to reach a total of 13.33 mln T. This represents a decrease by 7.3% year-on-year, and by 4.1% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Germany (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+1.5%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>-2.5%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+22%</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-2.4%</td>
<td>-6.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 91 Kg of fruit and 71 Kg of vegetables, down -4% and -12% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Denmark increased slightly compared with 2004: by 4.3% - reaching a total of 65,510 T, and by 5.5% - reaching a total of 259,467 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to a decrease in the production of apples (6.67%), cherries (5.26%) and raspberries (4.84%). Danish fruit production in 2005 was also 23% above the average of the past 5 years (53,081 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of other vegetables (12.5%), and peas (11%), although there was a decrease on lettuce (-8%). Danish vegetables production in 2005 was 1.7% above the average of the past 5 years (255,023 T).

Imports of fruit decreased in 2005 by -1% (extra EU main product was apples & pears, that increased by 31%, although main increase was on stone fruit by 138% and melons & papayas by 65%, however main decrease on “other fruit” by -43%), while vegetables imports increased by 3% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main increase on lettuce & chicory by 434%, followed closely by “carrots & edible roots” with 421%; and main decrease on cucumbers and gherkins by -40%). Fruit exports increased in 2005 by 16.5% (extra EU mainly apples & pears and citrus fruit, although main increase on stone fruit by 30%, and main decrease on bananas by -35%), while vegetables exports decreased by -26% (extra EU mainly cabbages & cauliflowers, but main decrease on leguminous vegetables by -98%).
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Danish Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Danish Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Danish Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Danish Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.81 mln T. This represents an increase by 2.5% year-on-year, and by 3.7% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Denmark (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+23%</td>
<td>+1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+1.4%</td>
<td>+6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+36%</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+2.8%</td>
<td>+4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit decreased and that of vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 73 Kg of fruit and 76 Kg of vegetables, down -1.2% and up 6.3% year-on-year respectively.

Danish Gross Consumption in kg per capita

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In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Estonia decreased compared with 2004: by -0.8% - reaching a total of 8.100 T, and by -11.5% - reaching a total of 51.100 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of currants (-9%) and raspberries (-5%). Estonian fruit production in 2005 remained -50% below the average of the past 5 years (16.303 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of garlic (-46%), tomatoes (-41%) and carrots (-24%). Estonian vegetables production in 2005 was -6.6% below the average of the past 5 years (54.448 T).

Both imports of fruits and vegetables decreased in 2005. Fruit imports decreased by -20% (extra EU main product was bananas, and main decrease was on citrus fruit by -97%, apples & pears by -78%, stone fruit by -73%, and exotic fruit by -71%; only increase on “other fruit” by 78%), and vegetables imports by -9% (extra EU mainly “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks”, which also represents the main decrease by -36%; main increase on carrots & edible roots by 7.718% and leguminous vegetables by 540%). Exports of both fruits and vegetables increased in 2005. Fruit exports increased by 247% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, which also represents the main increase by 1.340%, all the rest decrease by -100%), and vegetables exports by 73% (extra EU mainly cabbages & cauliflowers, which also represent main increase by 1.513%, all the rest decrease by -100%).

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Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.14 mln T. This represents a decrease by 16% year-on-year, and by 13% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Estonia (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-50%</td>
<td>-6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>-7.6%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+92%</td>
<td>+49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-9.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 52 Kg of fruit and 54 Kg of vegetables, down -13% and -6% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Spain decreased compared with 2004: by -4% - reaching a total of 11.9 mln T, and by -12% - reaching a total of 7.6 mln T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of mandarins & clementines (-21%) and lemons & limes (-20%), there was however a significant increase on plums (+50%) and cherries (+42%). Spanish fruit production in 2005 remained -6% below the average of the past 5 years (12.6 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of artichokes (-37%) and tomatoes (-25%), however there was an increase on peas and eggplants (both +29%). Spanish vegetables production in 2005 was -12% below the average of the past 5 years (8.7 mln T).

Imports of fruits increased by 8% in 2005 (extra EU main product is citrus fruit, which increased by 35%, although the main increase was in bananas by 38% and stone fruit by 30%), while imports of vegetables decreased by -6% (extra EU mainly leguminous vegetables, main increase on cabbages & cauliflowers by 246%, lettuce & chicory by 119% and cucumbers & gherkins by 104%; main decrease on “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -30% and carrots & edible roots by -23%). Both fruits and vegetables exports decreased in 2005. Fruit exports decreased by -7% (extra EU mainly citrus fruits, that decreased by 24%, followed by table grapes with -19%; although significant increase on stone fruit by 121%), and vegetables exports by -6% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, followed closely by tomatoes, which however represent the main decrease by -33%; main increase was on leguminous vegetables by 58%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Spanish Fruit Imports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Spanish Fruit Imports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Spanish Fruit Exports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Spanish Fruit Exports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Spanish Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Spanish Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Spanish Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Spanish Veg Exports intra EU

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Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 12.41 mln T. This represents a decrease by 6% year-on-year, and by 8.5% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Spain (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-5.7%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+13%</td>
<td>+25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>-5.6%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 184 Kg of fruit and 105 Kg of vegetables, down -2% and -16% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Finland remained the same as in 2004, reaching a total of 14.573 T. Finland fruit production in 2005 was -10.4% below the average of the past 5 years (16.263 T). Finnish vegetables production increased compared with 2004 by 1.5%, reaching a total of 232.031 T. The increase on vegetables production was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of tomatoes (9.8%). Finnish vegetables production in 2005 was 2.32% above the average of the past 5 years (226.767 T).

Both imports of fruits and vegetables decreased in 2005. Fruit imports decreased by -3.5% (extra EU main product was citrus fruit, followed closely by bananas, and main decrease was on “other fruit” by -38%, however there was a significant increase on exotic fruit by 92%), and vegetables imports by -4.7% (extra EU mainly “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks”, which also represents a decrease by -59%, although main decrease on cucumbers & gherkins by -100%; main increase on leguminous vegetables by 175%). Exports of both fruits and vegetables increased in 2005. Fruit exports increased by 7.2% (extra EU mainly citrus fruit, which represents the only increase by 21%, all the rest decrease), and vegetables exports by 147.6% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, main increase being on carrots & edible roots by 76%, and main decrease on “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -80%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Finnish Fruit Imports extra EU

Trend in Finnish Fruit Imports intra EU

Trend in Finnish Fruit Exports extra EU

Trend in Finnish Fruit Exports intra EU
Vegetables Trade Data

**Trend in Finnish Veg Imports extra EU**

**Trend in Finnish Veg Imports intra EU**

**Trend in Finnish Veg Exports extra EU**

**Trend in Finnish Veg Exports intra EU**

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Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.56 mln T. This represents a decrease by 1.77% year-on-year, but an increase by 1.07% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Finland (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>+2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>-49%</td>
<td>+20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>+2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 48 Kg of fruit and 60 Kg of vegetables, down -3% and -0.5% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in France increased compared to 2004 by 1.5% - reaching a total of 4.4 mln T, while that of vegetables decreased by -5% - reaching a total of 7.7 mln T. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to a decrease in the production of cherries (24%), plums (23.5%) and apricots (20%). French fruit production in 2005 however remained -0.4% below the average of the past 5 years (4.5 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of carrots (-41%), the sole increase being on lettuce (14%) and tomatoes (3.4%). French vegetables production in 2005 was -2.4% below the average of the past 5 years (7.9 mln T).

Both imports of fruits and vegetables decreased in 2005. Fruit imports decreased by -3% (extra EU main product was exotic fruits, which decreased by -7%, while main decrease was on bananas and citrus fruit by -17% and -16% respectively; however melons & papayas increased by 47%, apples & pears by 11% and table grapes by 9%), and vegetables imports by -4% (extra EU mainly tomatoes, main decrease on “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -22%; while increase on lettuce & chicory by 74%). Exports of fruits decreased by -0.6% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, which also represents the main increase by 1.340%, all the rest decrease by -100%), while vegetables exports increased by 7.6% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, although main increase on “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by 128% and carrots & edible roots by 59%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in French Fruit Imports extra EU

Trend in French Fruit Imports intra EU

Trend in French Fruit Exports extra EU

Trend in French Fruit Exports intra EU

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Vegetables Trade Data

**Trend in French Veg Imports extra EU**

- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Vegetables**
- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in French Veg Exports extra EU**

- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Vegetables**
- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in French Veg Imports intra EU**

- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Vegetables**
- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in French Veg Exports intra EU**

- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Vegetables**
- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes
Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 14.06 mln T. This represents a decrease by 3.8% year-on-year, and by 0.05% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in France (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
<td>-2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+3.2%</td>
<td>+1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>+2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+3.4%</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 92 Kg of fruit and 134 Kg of vegetables, down -1% and -7% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Greece decreased compared to 2004 by -1.8%, reaching a total of 3.4 mln T. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease on production of apricots (-40%) and cherries (-35%), however, there was an increase on lemons & limes (31%) and oranges (25%). Greek fruit production in 2005 was -4% below the average of the past 5 years (3.5 mln T). Otherwise, Greek vegetables production increased compared with 2004 by 9.5%, reaching a total of 2.2 mln T. The increase on vegetables production was mainly driven by an increase in the production of artichokes (37%) and tomatoes (27%), although there was a decrease on chillies & peppers (-15%). Greek vegetables production in 2005 was however -0.5% below the average of the past 5 years (2.2 mln T).

Imports in both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004: by -11% in fruits (extra EU main product is citrus fruits, which decreased by -25%, followed closely by bananas; main decrease on melons & papayas by -65%, and main increase on stone fruit by 75%), and by -35% in vegetables (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main decrease on “onion, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -62% and lettuce & chicory by -56%; however, significant increase on carrots & edible roots by 1.337%). Exports in fruit however increased in 2005 by 17% (extra EU main product was citrus fruit, although main increase was on bananas by 3.833%). Exports in vegetables decreased by -8% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, followed by cucumbers & gherkins, and tomatoes, but main decrease on leguminous vegetables by -43%, and significant increase on carrots & edible roots by 886% and lettuce & chicory by 349%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Greek Fruit Imports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Greek Fruit Imports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Greek Fruit Exports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Greek Fruit Exports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Greek Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Greek Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Greek Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Greek Veg Exports intra EU

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Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 5.03 mln T. This represents a decrease by 0.8% year-on-year, and by 2.2% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Greece (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-3.9%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+11%</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit decreased and that of vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 256 Kg of fruit and 197 Kg of vegetables, down -7.3% and up 6.8% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Hungary increased compared to 2004: by 4.9% - reaching a total of 1.4 mln T, and by 1.1% - reaching a total of 1.6 mln T respectively. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to an increase in the production of quinces, raspberries and strawberries (all by 25%). Hungarian fruit production in 2005 was 21% above the average of the past 5 years (1.2 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production of asparagus (16.7%), although there was a significant decrease in the production of tomatoes (-64%). Hungarian vegetables production in 2005 was -0.4% below the average of the past 5 years (1.6 mln T).

Both imports of fruits and vegetables increased in 2005. Fruit imports by 2.6% (extra EU main product was table grapes, which however represented the main decrease by -45%, and main increase was on stone fruit by 718% and apples & pears by 237%), and vegetables imports by 25.5% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main increase on lettuce & chicory by 1582% and cabbage and cauliflowers by 1064%, whereas main decrease on “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -52%). Fruit exports decreased by -15.5% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, with a significant increase on exotic fruit by 10.400%, and decrease on stone fruit and melons & papayas both by -56%), while vegetables exports increased by 8% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main increase on cucumbers & gherkins by 1.394% and only decrease on leguminous vegetables by -61%).
Vegetables Trade Data

**Trend in Hungarian Veg Imports extra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in Hungarian Veg Imports intra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in Hungarian Veg Exports extra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in Hungarian Veg Exports intra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 3.09 mln T. This represents an increase by 12% year-on-year, and by 4.4% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Hungary (in 2005):

- Production of fruits increased by 21% and vegetables decreased by 0.4%.
- Imports of fruits increased by 9% and vegetables by 40%.
- Exports of fruits decreased by 18% and vegetables by 9.4%.
- Total gross supply increased by 25% and 1.8% for fruits and vegetables, respectively.

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 149 Kg of fruit and 157 Kg of vegetables, up 7.3% and 1.9% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Ireland remained the same as in 2004. Fruit production reached a total of 22,700 T (main product being apples), and vegetables production reached a total of 219,960 T (main products being mushrooms and cabbages). Irish fruit production in 2005 remained -3% below the average of the past 5 years (23,385 T). Irish vegetable production in 2005 was -0.2% below the average of the past 5 years (220,307 T).

Both imports and exports increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 10.6% (extra EU main product was bananas, although main increase was on melons & papayas by 175% and stone fruit by 106%), and vegetables imports by 14.7% (extra EU mainly “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks”, but main increase on leguminous vegetables by 253% and carrots & edible roots by 227%, however decrease on cabbages & cauliflowers by -100%). Fruit exports increased by 63.4% due to intra EU exports, and vegetables exports by 39.4% equally due to intra EU exports.
**Fruit Trade Data**

### Irish Fruit Imports extra EU

#### Trend in Irish Fruit Imports extra EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other Fruit</th>
<th>Stone Fruit</th>
<th>Apples &amp; Pears</th>
<th>Melons &amp; Papayas</th>
<th>Table Grapes</th>
<th>Citrus Fruit</th>
<th>Dates, Figs, Exotics</th>
<th>Bananas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Trend in Irish Fruit Imports intra EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other Fruit</th>
<th>Stone Fruit</th>
<th>Apples &amp; Pears</th>
<th>Melons &amp; Papayas</th>
<th>Table Grapes</th>
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<th>Dates, Figs, Exotics</th>
<th>Bananas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Irish Fruit Exports extra EU

#### Trend in Irish Fruit Exports extra EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other Fruit</th>
<th>Stone Fruit</th>
<th>Apples &amp; Pears</th>
<th>Melons &amp; Papayas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Trend in Irish Fruit Exports intra EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other Fruit</th>
<th>Stone Fruit</th>
<th>Apples &amp; Pears</th>
<th>Melons &amp; Papayas</th>
<th>Table Grapes</th>
<th>Citrus Fruit</th>
<th>Dates, Figs, Exotics</th>
<th>Bananas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2002</td>
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<td>2003</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Irish Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Irish Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Irish Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Irish Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.47 mln T. This represents an increase by 1.44% year-on-year, and by 1.04% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Ireland (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+7.7%</td>
<td>+4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+19%</td>
<td>+18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+5.4%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit increased while that of vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 49 Kg of fruit and 66 Kg of vegetables, up 3.34% and down -4.08% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Italy increased compared to 2004: by 6.57% - reaching a total of 12.6 mln T, and by 2.76% - reaching a total of 9.1 mln T respectively. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to an increase in the production of kiwi fruit (30%) and oranges (20%), although there was a decrease on stone fruit production (-10%). Italian fruit production in 2005 was 12.5% above the average of the past 5 years (11.2 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production of garlic (13.7%) and cauliflower (11.4%), although there was a decrease in the production of lettuce (-14%). Italian vegetables production in 2005 was 1.67% above the average of the past 5 years (8.9 mln T).

Imports of fruit decreased in 2005 by -7.4% (extra EU main product was bananas, which decreased by -10.4%, although main decrease was on stone fruit by -22%, however significant increase on melons & papayas by 95%), while vegetables imports increased by 6.3% (extra EU mainly "other vegetables", but main increase on lettuce & chicory by 375% and "carrots & edible roots" by 114%). Fruit exports increased in 2005 by 14.4% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, which also represents main increase by 44%, although main decrease on bananas by -91%), while vegetables exports decreased by -10.8% (extra EU mainly "other vegetables", but main decrease on tomatoes by -49%, cabbages & cauliflower and lettuce & chicory by -29%, and cucumbers & gherkins by -28%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Italian Fruit Imports extra EU

Trend in Italian Fruit Imports intra EU

Trend in Italian Fruit Exports extra EU

Trend in Italian Fruit Exports intra EU
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Italian Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Italian Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Italian Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Italian Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 20.46 mln T. This represents an increase by 3.4% year-on-year, and by 8.6% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Italy (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+13%</td>
<td>+1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+0.02%</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+3.9%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+13%</td>
<td>+3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 197 Kg of fruit and 152 Kg of vegetables, up 1.9% and 3% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Lithuania decreased compared to 2004 by -3%, reaching a total of 45.965 T. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease on production of “other fresh fruit” (-51%), plums (-20) and strawberries (-11%), however, there was a significant increase on gooseberries (97%). Lithuanian fruit production in 2005 was -51.4% below the average of the past 5 years (94.574 T). Otherwise, Lithuanian vegetables production increased compared with 2004 by 6.3%, reaching a total of 286.890 T. The increase on vegetables production was mainly driven by an increase in the production of cauliflower (127%), eggplants and garlic (both by 100%). Lithuanian vegetables production in 2005 was 4.3% above the average of the past 5 years (275.149 T).

Imports in both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004: by -11% in fruits (extra EU main product is citrus fruits, which decreased by -25%, followed closely by bananas; main decrease on melons & papayas by -65%, and main increase on stone fruit by 75%), and by -35% in vegetables (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, but main decrease on “onion, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -62% and lettuce & chicory by -56%; however, significant increase on carrots & edible roots by 1.337%). Exports in fruit however increased in 2005 by 17% (extra EU main product was citrus fruit, although main increase was on bananas by 3.833%). Exports in vegetables decreased by -8% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, followed by cucumbers & gherkins, and tomatoes, but main decrease on leguminous vegetables by -43%, and significant increase on carrots & edible roots by 886% and lettuce & chicory by 349%).
### Vegetables Trade Data

#### Trend in Lithuanian Veg Imports extra EU

- **Vegetable imports in T**
  - Other vegetables
  - Leguminous vegetables
  - Cucumbers & gherkins
  - Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
  - Lettuce & chicory
  - Cabbages, cauliflowers...
  - Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
  - Tomatoes

#### Trend in Lithuanian Veg Imports intra EU

- **Vegetable imports in T**
  - Other vegetables
  - Leguminous vegetables
  - Cucumbers & gherkins
  - Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
  - Lettuce & chicory
  - Cabbages, cauliflowers...
  - Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
  - Tomatoes

#### Trend in Lithuanian Veg Exports extra EU

- **Vegetable exports in T**
  - Other vegetables
  - Leguminous vegetables
  - Cucumbers & gherkins
  - Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
  - Lettuce & chicory
  - Cabbages, cauliflowers...
  - Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
  - Tomatoes

#### Trend in Lithuanian Veg Exports intra EU

- **Vegetable exports in T**
  - Other vegetables
  - Leguminous vegetables
  - Cucumbers & gherkins
  - Carrots, turnips, edible roots...
  - Lettuce & chicory
  - Cabbages, cauliflowers...
  - Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
  - Tomatoes
Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.48 mln T. This represents a decrease by 0.29% year-on-year, and by 6% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Lithuania (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-51%</td>
<td>+4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+21%</td>
<td>+32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+134%</td>
<td>+54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>+5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit decreased and that of vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 48 Kg of fruit and 93 Kg of vegetables, down -10.8% and up 6.2% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Luxembourg increased compared to 2004: by 88.6% - reaching a total of 15,738 T, and by 5.7% - reaching a total of 16,705 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to an increase in the production of apples (167.5%). Luxembourg's fruit production in 2005 was 42.7% above the average of the past 5 years (11,029 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production of mushrooms (6.7%), although there was a significant decrease in the production of onions (-100%). Luxembourg's vegetables production in 2005 was 4.25% above the average of the past 5 years (16,024 T).

Imports of fruit decreased in 2005 by -3.5% (extra EU main product was exotic fruits, although main decrease was on bananas, citrus fruits and table grapes, all by -100%), while vegetables imports increased by 13.8% (extra EU mainly leguminous vegetables, which represent the main increase by 17%, although significant decrease on "onions, shallots, garlic, leeks" by -100%). Both exports of fruits and vegetables increased in 2005: fruit by 42.5% due to intra EU exports, and vegetables by 20.2% also due to intra EU exports.
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.08 mln T. This represents an increase by 12.3% year-on-year, and by 7.2% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Luxembourg (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+43%</td>
<td>+4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>-5.2%</td>
<td>+8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>+29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+8.6%</td>
<td>+5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 88 Kg of fruit and 79 Kg of vegetables, up 14.7% and 9.7% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Latvia increased compared to 2004 by 11.3% - reaching a total of 19.798 T; while production of vegetables decreased by -3.3% - reaching a total of 167.910 T. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to an increase in the production of quinces (100%), pears (71.4%) and cherries (55.6%). Latvian fruit production in 2005 was however -50% below the average of the past 5 years (39.676 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by an increase in the production of onions (-19%) and tomatoes (-14%), although there was a significant increase in the production of cucumbers & gherkins (49%). Latvian vegetables production in 2005 was -0.5% below the average of the past 5 years (168.826 T).

Imports of fruit decreased in 2005 by -7.5% (extra EU main product was melons & papayas, which also represents main decrease by -17.3%, followed by citrus fruit with -15.6%, table grapes -14% and apples & pears -13%, although significant increase on bananas by 294%), while vegetables imports increased by 2.7% (extra EU mainly tomatoes, which also represent the main increase by 307%, although significant decrease on carrots & edible roots by -100%, and "onions, shallots, garlic, leeks" by -74%). Both exports of fruits and vegetables increased in 2005: fruit by 268% (extra EU main product was apples & pears, although main increase on stone fruit by 3800%), and vegetables by 464% (extra EU mainly “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks”, which represent an increase by 1501%, although main increase on lettuce & chicory by 2368%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Latvian Fruit Imports extra EU

Trend in Latvian Fruit Imports intra EU

Trend in Latvian Fruit Exports extra EU

Trend in Latvian Fruit Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.32 mln T. This represents a decrease by 5.7% year-on-year, and by 6.7% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Latvia (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-50%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+0.2%</td>
<td>+9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+121%</td>
<td>+143%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>+0.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 51 Kg of fruit and 90 Kg of vegetables, down 8.8% and 3.9% year-on-year respectively.

Latvia Gross Consumption in kg per capita
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Malta increased compared with 2004: by 1.2% - reaching a total of 18.574 T, and by 2.1% - reaching a total of 24.931 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the increase was mainly due to an increase in the production of apples (109%) and figs (86%). Maltese fruit production in 2005 was also 1.4% above the average of the past 5 years (18.319 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production of "Pumpkins, Squash, Gourds" (14.4%), and cabbages (11.7%), although there was a decrease on garlic (-31%). Maltese vegetables production in 2005 was 4.8% above the average of the past 5 years (23.785 T).

Imports of both fruit and vegetables increased in 2005: fruits by 9.3% (extra EU mainly product was apples & pears, that increased by 31%, although main increase was on stone fruit by 138% and melons & papayas by 65%, however main decrease on "other fruit" by -43%), and vegetables by 33% (extra EU mainly "other vegetables", but main increase on lettuce & chicory by 434%, followed closely by "carrots & edible roots" with 421%; and main decrease on cucumbers and gherkins by -40%). Fruit exports decreased in 2005 by -90% (extra EU mainly "other fruit", which also represents a decrease by -89%, although main decrease on apples & pears by -100%), while vegetables exports increased by 100% due to intra EU exports.
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Maltese Fruit Imports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Maltese Fruit Imports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Maltese Fruit Exports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Trend in Maltese Fruit Exports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Maltese Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Maltese Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Maltese Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Maltese Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.08 mln T. This represents an increase by 5.4% year-on-year, and by 5.7% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Malta (in 2005):

- **Production**: +1.4% (+4.8%)
- **Imports**: +3.5% (+101%)
- **Exports**: -98% (+353%)
- **Total gross supply**: +2.8% (+11%)

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 122 Kg of fruit and 71 Kg of vegetables, up 6.1% and 4.1% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in the Netherlands decreased compared with 2004: by -0.07% - reaching a total of 696.910 T, and by -10.1% - reaching a total of 3.7 mln T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was due to a slight decrease in the production of strawberries (-1.4%), while the rest remained unchanged. Dutch fruit production in 2005 was however 13.3% above the average of the past 5 years (615.050 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of onions (-35%). Dutch vegetables production in 2005 was -0.1% below the average of the past 5 years (3.7 mln T).

Imports of fruit increased in 2005 by 3.2% (extra EU main product was citrus fruit, which increased by 33.9%, although main increase was on "other fruit" by 87.8% and bananas by 43%, however decrease on stone fruit by -43.4%), while vegetables imports decreased by -12.6% (extra EU mainly "onion, shallots, garlic, leeks", which also represents main decrease by -25%, although significant increase on lettuce & chicory by 840%). Fruit exports increased in 2005 by 12.9% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, although main increase on stone fruit by 49.4% and exotic fruits by 36.4%, however decrease on citrus fruit by -21.3%), while vegetables exports decreased by -6% (extra EU mainly "onion, shallots, garlic, leeks", main decrease on carrots & edible roots by -12%, and significant increase on leguminous vegetables by 154%).
Fruit Trade Data

**Trend in Dutch Fruit Imports extra EU**

- **Fruit imports in T**
- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Trend in Dutch Fruit Imports intra EU**

- **Fruit imports in T**
- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Trend in Dutch Fruit Exports extra EU**

- **Fruit exports in T**
- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

**Trend in Dutch Fruit Exports intra EU**

- **Fruit exports in T**
- **2001**
- **2002**
- **2003**
- **2004**
- **2005**

Categories:
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Dutch Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Dutch Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Dutch Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Dutch Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 2.12 mln T. This represents a decrease by 18.7% year-on-year, and by 14.7% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in the Netherlands (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+13%</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+3.7%</td>
<td>-6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+23%</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 55 Kg of fruit and 76 Kg of vegetables, down -15.6% and -20.7% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Poland decreased compared with 2004: by -18.2% - reaching a total of 2.9 mln T, and by -0.2% - reaching a total of 5.1 mln T respectively. In the case of fruits, despite an increase on berries (33%), the decrease was due mainly to a decrease in the production of sour cherries (-31.6%), pears (-29%), plums (-25%), cherries (-20%) and apples (-19%). Polish fruit production in 2005 was 11.22% below the average of the past 5 years (3.2 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of tomatoes (-81%). Polish vegetables production in 2005 was however 2% above the average of the past 5 years (5 mln T).

Imports of both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005. Fruit imports decreased by -2.8% (extra EU main product was bananas, which decreased by -23%, although main decrease was on “exotic fruit” by -66%, followed by melons & papayas and table grapes by -66% and -32% respectively, however increase on apples and pears by 86%), and vegetables imports by -10.2% (extra EU mainly “onion, shallots, garlic, leeks”, although main decrease on leguminous vegetables by -100%, cabbage & cauliflowers and lettuce & chicory both by -70%). Fruit exports decreased in 2005 by -2% (extra EU mainly apples & pears, although main decrease on bananas by -99%, and considerable increase on table grapes by 196% and exotic fruits by 149%), while vegetables exports increased by 27% (extra EU mainly cabbages & cauliflowers, which also represents main increase by 244%, followed an increase on carrots & edible roots by 162%, although decrease on leguminous vegetables by -41%).

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Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Polish Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Polish Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Polish Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Polish Veg Exports intra EU

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Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 7.96 mln T. This represents a decrease by 9.2% year-on-year, and by 6.2% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Poland (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+4.2%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+26%</td>
<td>+42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 85 Kg of fruit and 124 Kg of vegetables, down -16.7% and -3.24% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, the production of fruits in Portugal decreased, whereas that of vegetables increased compared with 2004: fruit production decreased by -8.4% - reaching a total of 954.934 T, and vegetable production increased by 6.31% - reaching a total of 1.3 mln T. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of pears (-30.2%) and apples (-11.3). Portuguese fruit production in 2005 was -3% below the average of the past 5 years (984.865 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was driven by a decrease in the production of tomatoes (662%), while the rest of products remained unchanged. Portuguese vegetables production in 2005 was however -2.9% below the average of the past 5 years (1.3 mln T).

Both imports and exports increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 2.9% (extra EU main product was bananas, although main increase on citrus fruit by 25.3% and “other fruit” by 17.8%, and decrease on melons & papayas by -29.7%), and vegetables imports by 4.7% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, although main increase on leguminous vegetables by 806%). Fruit exports increased by 43.5% (extra EU main product was apples & pears, although main increase on stone fruit by 581% and melons & papayas by 144%), and vegetables exports by 12.6% (extra EU mainly carrots & edible roots, which increased by 152%, although main increase on tomatoes by 199% and leguminous vegetables by 190%, and decrease on lettuce & chicory by -100%).
**Fruit Trade Data**

**Trend in Portuguese Fruit Imports extra EU**

- 2001: 100,000 T
- 2002: 120,000 T
- 2003: 140,000 T
- 2004: 160,000 T
- 2005: 180,000 T

**Trend in Portuguese Fruit Imports intra EU**

- 2001: 100,000 T
- 2002: 120,000 T
- 2003: 140,000 T
- 2004: 160,000 T
- 2005: 180,000 T

**Trend in Portuguese Fruit Exports extra EU**

- 2001: 40,000 T
- 2002: 60,000 T
- 2003: 80,000 T
- 2004: 100,000 T
- 2005: 120,000 T

**Trend in Portuguese Fruit Exports intra EU**

- 2001: 20,000 T
- 2002: 40,000 T
- 2003: 60,000 T
- 2004: 80,000 T
- 2005: 100,000 T

**Categories**

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas
Vegetables Trade Data

**Trend in Portuguese Veg Imports extra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in Portuguese Veg Imports intra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in Portuguese Veg Exports extra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

**Trend in Portuguese Veg Exports intra EU**

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots…
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers…
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 2.65 mln T. This represents a decrease by 1.78% year-on-year, and by 5% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Portugal (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+1.3%</td>
<td>-9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+33%</td>
<td>+39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>-4.4%</td>
<td>-5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit decreased while that of vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 126 Kg of fruit and 126 Kg of vegetables, down -8.3% and up 5.7% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Sweden decreased compared with 2004: by -1.44% - reaching a total of 33.598 T, and by -4.66% - reaching a total of 297.849 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was due mainly to a decrease in the production of strawberries (-11.6%). Swedish fruit production in 2005 was however 2.41% above the average of the past 5 years (32.808 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of cabbages (-16.8%) and carrots (-12%). Swedish vegetables production in 2005 was however 3.21% above the average of the past 5 years (288.599 T).

Imports of both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005. Fruit imports decreased by -2.7% (extra EU main product was bananas, which decreased by -9%, although main decrease was on stone fruit by -14%, however increase on “exotic fruit” by 36%), and vegetables imports by -0.05% (extra EU mainly “onion, shallots, garlic, leeks”, although main decrease on tomatoes by -72.2%, and significant increase on lettuce & chicory by 857%). Fruit exports decreased in 2005 by -16% (extra EU mainly “other fruit”, which however increased by 59%, right after table grapes that increased by 125%, but main decrease on “exotic fruit” by -68%, citrus fruit by -58%, and apples & pears and bananas by -39% and -34% respectively), while vegetables exports increased by 13.4% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, which represent main increase by 80%, followed by leguminous vegetables by 79%, however decrease on cucumbers & gherkins by -89%, tomatoes -37%, “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by -32% and carrots & edible roots by -31%).
Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Swedish Fruit Imports extra EU

Trend in Swedish Fruit Imports intra EU

Trend in Swedish Fruit Exports extra EU

Trend in Swedish Fruit Exports intra EU

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Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Swedish Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Swedish Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Swedish Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Swedish Veg Exports intra EU
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 1.18 mln T. This represents a decrease by 2.04% year-on-year, but an increase by 4.7% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Sweden (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+2.4%</td>
<td>+3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+4.7%</td>
<td>+7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+4.1%</td>
<td>+29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+4.6%</td>
<td>+4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 67 Kg of fruit and 64 Kg of vegetables, down -1.32% and -2.78% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Slovakia remained practically unchanged compared with 2004, both representing a small increase: by 0.04% - reaching a total of 154.730 T, and by 0.29% - reaching a total of 261.365 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the increase was due to an increase in the production of cantaloupes & other melons (6.2%), while the rest decreased slightly or remained unchanged. Slovakian fruit production in 2005 was however -2.6% below the average of the past 5 years (158.791 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production of cauliflower (4.6%), spinach (2.7%) and green beans (2.2%). Slovakian vegetables production in 2005 was also -2.7% below the average of the past 5 years (268.730 T).

Both imports and exports increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 12.2% (extra EU main product was citrus fruit, which increased by 38%, although main increase was on “exotic fruit” by 44.5%, the rest of products all decreased), and vegetables imports by 10% (extra EU mainly tomatoes, although most products decreased considerably). Fruit exports increased by 228% (extra EU main product was “other fruits”, although main increase on table grapes by 474%, stone fruit by 325% and apples & pears by 220%), and vegetables exports by 62% (extra EU mainly “other vegetables”, although main increase on cucumbers & gherkins by 10114%).

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Fruit Trade Data

Trend in Slovakia Fruit Imports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Fruit imports in T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit imports in T</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend in Slovakia Fruit Imports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Fruit imports in T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit imports in T</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend in Slovakia Fruit Exports extra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Fruit exports in T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit exports in T</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend in Slovakia Fruit Exports intra EU

- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Apples & pears
- Melons & papayas
- Table grapes
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Bananas

Fruit exports in T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit exports in T</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Slovakia Veg Imports extra EU

Trend in Slovakia Veg Imports intra EU

Trend in Slovakia Veg Exports extra EU

Trend in Slovakia Veg Exports intra EU

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Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.68 mln T. This represents an increase by 1.07% year-on-year, and by 5.68% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Slovakia (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+12%</td>
<td>+21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+19%</td>
<td>-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+4.1%</td>
<td>+7.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 62 Kg of fruit and 64 Kg of vegetables, up 0.4% and 1.7% year-on-year respectively.
In 2005, both the production of fruits and vegetables in Slovenia decreased compared with 2004: by -2.25% - reaching a total of 282,824 T, and by -12.1% - reaching a total of 55,220 T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of grapes (-11%), even though the production of sour cherries increased (14.5%). Slovenian fruit production in 2005 was however 30.54% above the average of the past 5 years (216,651 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of cabbages (-22.2%), onions (-18.5%) and tomatoes (-15.3%). Slovenian vegetables production in 2005 was also 1.15% above the average of the past 5 years (54,590 T).

Both imports and exports increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 20.7% (extra EU main product was bananas, although main increase was on citrus fruit by 52%, and significant decrease on apples & pears by -70%, “other fruit” by -66% and stone fruit by -52%), and vegetables imports by 2.9% (extra EU mainly tomatoes, which increased by 118%, although main increase on “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks” by 143%, and decrease on lettuce & chicory and carrots & edible roots by -81% and -76% respectively). Fruit exports increased by 134% (extra EU main product was apples & pears, although main increase was on stone fruit by 853%), and vegetables exports by 431% (extra EU mainly “onions, shallots, garlic, leeks”, although main increase on leguminous vegetables by 640%, cabbages & cauliflowers by 415%, and carrots & edible roots by 335%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fruit Production</th>
<th>Vegetables Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Vegetables Trade Data

Trend in Slovenia Veg Imports extra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Trend in Slovenia Veg Imports intra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Trend in Slovenia Veg Exports extra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes

Trend in Slovenia Veg Exports intra EU

- Other vegetables
- Leguminous vegetables
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Lettuce & chicory
- Cabbages, cauliflowers
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Tomatoes
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 to reach a total of 0.49 mln T. This represents a decrease by 5.4% year-on-year, and by 17.8% below the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in Slovenia (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>+31%</td>
<td>+1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+33%</td>
<td>+12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+111%</td>
<td>+229%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+23%</td>
<td>+2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 188 Kg of fruit and 57 Kg of vegetables, down -4.4% and -8.7% year-on-year respectively.

Slovenia Gross Consumption in kg per capita

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In 2005, both the production of fruits in the UK decreased while that of vegetables increased compared with 2004: by -5.68% - reaching a total of 279.970 T, and by 3.02% - reaching a total of 2.6 mln T respectively. In the case of fruits, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the production of apples (-8.1%) and strawberries (-4.4%) while there was an increase on the production of cherries (4%). UK fruit production in 2005 was -4.5% below the average of the past 5 years (293.118 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production of carrots (9.3%) and onions (6.5%). UK vegetables production in 2005 was 0.5% above the average of the past 5 years (2.6 mln T).

Imports of both fruit and vegetables increased in 2005. Fruit imports increased by 3.5% (extra EU main product was bananas, although main increase was on exotic fruits by 27.4% and “other fruit” by 13.6%), and vegetables imports by 13.7% (extra EU mainly “onion, shallots, garlic, leeks”, which however decreased by -14%, and main increase on lettuce & chicory by 630%). Fruit exports increased in 2005 by 13.7% (extra EU mainly citrus fruits and table grapes, which represent an increase by 145% and 85% respectively, although main increase on bananas by 759%), while vegetables exports decreased by -5.5% (extra EU mainly leguminous vegetables, which increased by 78%, although main increase on cucumbers & gherkins by 249%, and main decrease on carrots & edible roots by -57%, and “other vegetables” and tomatoes by -27% and -25% respectively).
Supply and Consumption Data

Gross supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 to reach a total of 8.03 mln T. This represents an increase by 5.22 year-on-year, and by 6.69% above the average of the past five years.

Based on 2001-2005 fresh fruit and vegetables trends in the United Kingdom (in 2005):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Veg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
<td>+0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>+7.7%</td>
<td>+17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>+36%</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gross supply</td>
<td>+5.9%</td>
<td>+7.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005 the average per capita consumption stood at 60 Kg of fruit and 74 Kg of vegetables, up 1.9% and 7.1% year-on-year respectively.
COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF CONSUMPTION TRENDS ACROSS EU-25 & COUNTRY BY COUNTRY SUPPLY
III.C. COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF CONSUMPTION TRENDS ACROSS THE EU-25

The graphs below show the availability of fruits and vegetables in kg per capita in the different Member States. On the next page, graphs illustrate the variation in consumption levels, in each individual country, between the average consumption of the last five years (2001-2005) and the most recent consumption data available (2005). These graphs aim to compare consumption trends in relative terms and cannot be read as a comparison of absolute consumption levels. Both graphs demonstrate that continued efforts are needed to increase consumption levels for fresh fruits and vegetables across Europe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER STATE</th>
<th>2005 Fruit Kg/person</th>
<th>2005 Veg Kg/person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU – Austria</td>
<td>133.65</td>
<td>81.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE – Belgium</td>
<td>68.63</td>
<td>184.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY – Cyprus</td>
<td>246.69</td>
<td>120.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ - Czech Republic</td>
<td>85.76</td>
<td>59.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE – Germany</td>
<td>90.87</td>
<td>70.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK – Denmark</td>
<td>72.92</td>
<td>76.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE – Estonia</td>
<td>51.58</td>
<td>54.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES – Spain</td>
<td>183.81</td>
<td>104.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI – Finland</td>
<td>48.19</td>
<td>59.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR – France</td>
<td>91.57</td>
<td>133.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR – Greece</td>
<td>255.92</td>
<td>196.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU – Hungary</td>
<td>149.10</td>
<td>157.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE- Ireland</td>
<td>49.26</td>
<td>65.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT – Italy</td>
<td>197.30</td>
<td>152.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT – Lithuania</td>
<td>48.02</td>
<td>93.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU – Luxembourg</td>
<td>88.02</td>
<td>79.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV – Latvia</td>
<td>51.39</td>
<td>89.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT – Malta</td>
<td>122.08</td>
<td>71.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL – The Netherlands</td>
<td>54.79</td>
<td>75.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL – Poland</td>
<td>84.50</td>
<td>123.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>PT – Portugal</td>
<td>126.18</td>
<td>125.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE – Sweden</td>
<td>66.97</td>
<td>63.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK – Slovakia</td>
<td>61.45</td>
<td>64.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV – Slovenia</td>
<td>187.53</td>
<td>56.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK – United Kingdom</td>
<td>59.58</td>
<td>74.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-25</td>
<td>109.75</td>
<td>106.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III.D. COUNTRY BY COUNTRY FRUIT & VEGETABLE SUPPLY

The graphs in this section illustrate the size of the market by ranking Member States according to total level of supply in tonnes, respectively for fruits, vegetables and fruit & vegetables together. The last graph illustrates total supply of fruits and vegetables in grams per day per capita, and compares this data with the FAO/WHO recommendation of 400 grams per day/per person.
Fruit & Vegetable supply in T (2005)

Fruit & Vegetable supply in gr per day (2005)

WHO/FAO minimum intake recommendation
This Monitor is one of Freshfel’s commitments to the European Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health established by the European Commission, DG Health and Consumer Protection.

http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/nutrition/platform/platform_en.htm

EU Platform on Diet, Physical Activity and Health

Freshfel Europe
The European Fresh Produce Association

Avenue de Broqueville 272-4
1200 Brussels

Tel: +32 2 777 15 80
Fax: +32 2 777 15 81
info@freshfel.org
www.freshfel.org

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Special thanks to:

**Chilean Fresh Fruit Association**
133 Cruz del Sur Street, 2^o floor
Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
Tel: (56-2) 472 4700
Fax: (56-2) 204 4163
ljones@chileanfreshfruit.com
www.chileanfreshfruit.com

**Greencell Limited**
St. John’s House, 37/41 Spital Street
Dartford, Kent, DA1 2DR
Tel: +44 (0) 1322 425555
Fax: +44 (0) 1322 425500
info@greencell.com
www.greencell.com

**Fyffes plc**
The Ramparts, Dundalk
Co. Louth; Ireland
Tel: +353-42-9335451
Fax: +353-42-9337115
info@fyffes.com
www.fyffes.com

**Katopé International**
24 rue du Pont des Halles
94656 RUNGIS CEDEX
Tel: +33 (0)1 49782000
Fax: +33 (0)1 46871645
katopeintl@katope.fr
www.katope.fr

**GF Group**
Cime di Leca, 30
IT - 17031 ALBENGA (Sv)
Tel: +39.0182.560400
Fax: +39.0182.589019
gf@gfgroup.it
cms.costacontainer.com/homegfg_ita.asp
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