



Consumption Monitor



FRESHFEL

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Production, Trade, Supply and
Consumption Monitor in the EU-28

Based on statistical data from 2013

With the support of:



assomela



“Freshfel Fruit and Vegetable Production, Trade, Supply & Consumption Monitor in the EU” (€500)



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Freshfel Europe
The European Fresh Produce Association

Rue de Trèves 49-51, bte 8
1040 Brussels

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



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Introduction

Philippe Binard, General Delegate for Freshfel Europe

Freshfel is very glad to release its 12th edition of the Consumption Monitor. During the last decade the document has become increasingly important in evaluating the trends of fresh fruit and vegetable production, trade and consumption in Europe. It is a unique document looking both at the business development and the evolution of the daily diet of fresh produce in Europe.

The compilation of this data is challenging because it is based on different databases and input from several partners. This year the Consumption Monitor was even more challenging because it received more of an overhaul compared to previous years. The Freshfel Consumption Monitor for this year covers the years 2008 until 2013 and is based on the data available from FAOstat (on production) and EUROSTAT (for trade: import and export).

Looking at the main results of the Consumption Monitor, we would like to highlight the following elements:

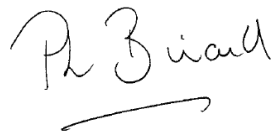
- Net per capita fruit and vegetable consumption in the EU in 2013 stands at 341,81 g/capita/day. This represents an increase of 5,6% compared with 2012, and a decrease of 1,9% compared with the average of the previous five years (2008-2012).
- Net per capita fruit consumption in 2013 stands at 188,60 g/capita/day on average in the EU-28. This represents an increase of 10,1% compared with 2012, and a decrease of 1,5% compared with the average of the previous five years (2008-2012).
- Net per capita vegetable consumption in 2012 stands at 153,22 g/capita/day on average in the EU-28. Vegetable consumption increased by 0,5% compared with 2012 and decreased by 2,3% compared with the average of the previous five years.
- Fresh produce consumption remains below the recommendation of 400 g/capita/day issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Out of the 28 member states of the European Union, only 6 countries are on this level or above this level recommended by the WHO.
- The data behind these results in this Consumption Monitor takes into account a waste percentage. The Freshfel Secretariat currently uses a percentage of 20% for waste in its calculations in this report. It is thought that this percentage is still reasonable and not excessive. This percentage is applied to the net supply and net consumption.
- Next to the waste factor, the Secretariat also took a closer look at all of the different figures for consumption and has tried to outbalance some of the clearly inconsistent consumption data, resulting from incorrect statistical input. Most of the highly inaccurate consumption data has been adjusted with a higher factor for processing, applicable on to the local production data (coming from FAOstat). Some of the clear inconsistencies have been more difficult to adjust, because it was less clear where the anomalies lie in the datasets behind the calculations. The adjustments have only been made to cases of clearly incorrect data and have been made quite carefully.

As editors of this report, we would like to stress that this Consumption Monitor is built upon official statistics. It uses a similar methodology for the calculation of the consumption on an aggregate basis for the EU-28 as well as on the same basis for all the 28 member states of the European Union. The accuracy of the trends however relies on the validity/correctness of the FAOstat/Eurostat statistics behind the calculated data reported in these databases. This data may punctually be affected by unexplained and huge variations from year to year. As mentioned earlier, this year Freshfel has decided to try and outbalance some of the clearly inconsistent consumption data, resulting from incorrect statistical input. We thank you for taking note of this remark and understanding the approach that Freshfel has taken in this respect.

Finally, we would like to thank our partners who are supporting us in developing this unique tool year after year. Their support helps us to continue the project but also to look at ways to further develop this instrument for the future, given the increasing demand of members for more tailored made data. A special word of thanks to the sponsors of this report: Anecoop, Assomela, Eurobanan, Fresh Produce Consortium, Fyffes, Total Produce and Univeg.

If you have any comments, observations or suggestions on this Consumption Monitor report, please send them to us. This would help us in improving its content. In the meantime, we are convinced that you will find in this Consumption Monitor a useful tool with information and hope that you will enjoy reading!

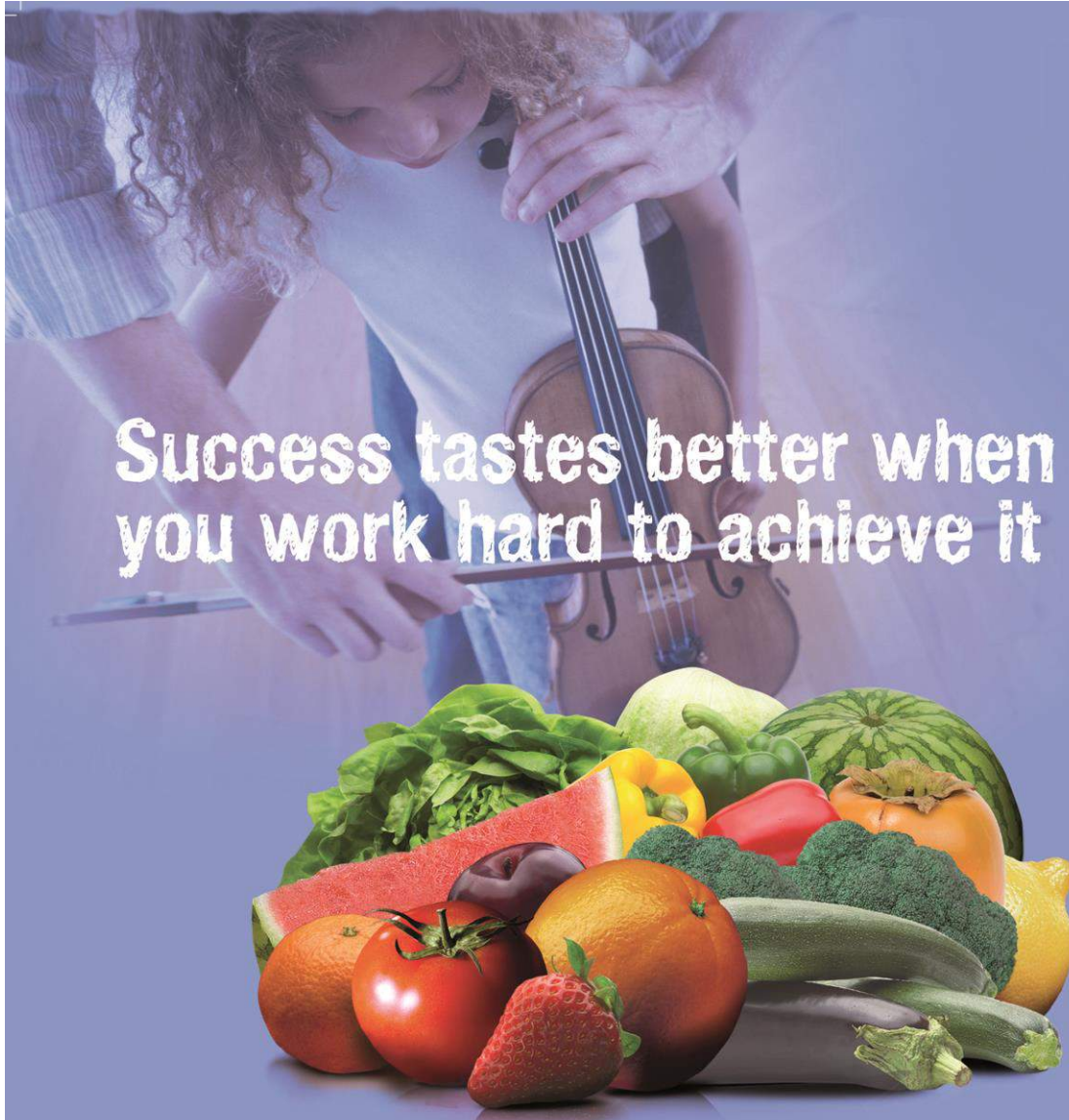
Kind regards, and enjoy fresh!



Philippe Binard



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The fruits of hard work taste better: The taste of a job well done. At **Anecoop**, we are used to hard work. It's what has taken us to the top as Spain's leading fruit, vegetable and salad stuff producer. Anecoop is synonymous with quality, innovation and food safety in the almost 60 countries we operate in.

Our hard work enables us to market a wide range of produce with a production calendar that lasts all year round.

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Freshfel Europe

Freshfel Europe is the European Fresh Produce Association, representing the interests of the fresh produce sector in Europe. Freshfel Europe currently has 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 and 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;
- facilitate 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. The 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, Communication and Image, chaired by Vincent Dolan (Total Produce, IE) and coordinated by Daphne van Doorn at the Freshfel secretariat.

For more information on this report and the activities of Freshfel Europe or the Working Group on Promotion, Communication and Image, please contact:

Mr Philippe Binard, General Delegate, at Freshfel Europe.

Rue de Trèves 49-51, 1040 Brussels, tel: +32 2 777 15 80, fax: +32 2 777 15 81, email: info@freshfel.org, website: www.freshfel.org.



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1. 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. Since 2003, 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 Secretariat, and more specifically the Freshfel Working Group on Promotion, Communication and Image. This study is one 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 for the EU consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables in 2013 in Europe, including all EU-28 Member States, as well as Norway, Switzerland and the USA, for which we want to thank our colleagues in the Norwegian Fruit Association, SWISSCOFEL and PMA. Figures presented in this report relate to 2008-2013 data. Freshfel has always intended to further improve the format and contents of its Consumption Monitor to create the most accurate consumption trends. This year a major step has been taken in carefully re-assessing some of clearly faulty consumption figures (i.e. where the consumption of a certain product in one country was suddenly four times higher than the EU average). Freshfel wishes to remind readers that should they be able to provide data in any area that is believed to be more accurate than that presented here, they are invited to make contact with Freshfel Europe. As has been done with the current edition, the remarks will be taken into account for future editions of the monitor.

2. 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-28 based on trends in production, exports and imports for fruit and vegetables;
2. a comparative review of consumption trends across the EU-28;
3. a review of the total gross supply, trends in production, exports and imports of fruit and vegetables in each of the EU-28 Member States; and
4. a review of consumption trends in Norway, Switzerland and the USA.

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.



The voice of your industry



Freshtalk Freshawards Freshlive

A graphic element consisting of a yellow background with a large, horizontal red brushstroke across the top. Below the brushstroke, there is contact information for the Fresh Produce Consortium.

freshproduce.org.uk
fpcfreshtalkdaily.co.uk

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Fresh Produce Consortium
Minerva House, Minerva Business Park,
Lynch Wood, Peterborough, PE2 6FT
Tel: 01733 237117
infor@freshproduce.org.uk



TOTAL GROSS SUPPLY AND RELATED PRODUCTION & TRADE TRENDS EU-28

3. MAIN FINDINGS

3.1. TOTAL GROSS SUPPLY AND RELATED PRODUCTION AND TRADE TRENDS – EU-28

In this section, we compare statistics on the production, export and import of fruits and vegetables in the EU-28, with a view to determining the total gross supply. The total supply is calculated as follows: **Total Supply = Total EU Production* + Total Imports** - Total Exports****

(*Source: FAOSTAT data - **Source: EUROSTAT data)

The fruit production information presented in this document covers the following FAOSTAT headings: *Apples; Apricots; Avocados; Bananas; Cherries (inc. sour cherries); Citrus fruit, nec; Cranberries, blueberries; currants and gooseberries; Dates; Figs; Fruit, nec (inc. persimmons); Grapefruit and pomelos; Grapes; Guavas, mangoes, mangosteens; Kiwi fruit; Lemons and limes; Oranges; Other melons (inc. cantaloupes); Papayas; Peaches and nectarines; Pears and quinces; Pineapples; Plantains; Plums and sloes; Raspberries and other berries; Strawberries; Tangerines, mandarins, clementines; Watermelons.*

Similarly, the vegetable production information presented in this document covers the following FAOSTAT headings: *Artichokes; Asparagus; Beans (inc. string beans), green; Cabbages and other brassicas; Carrots and turnips; Cauliflowers and broccoli; Chillies and peppers, green; Cucumbers and gherkins; Eggplants (aubergines); Garlic; Leeks, other alliaceous vegetables; Leguminous vegetables, nec; Lettuce and chicory; Mushrooms and truffles; Onions (inc. shallots); Peas, green; Pumpkins, squash and gourds; Spinach; Tomatoes; Vegetables, nec (inc. okra).*

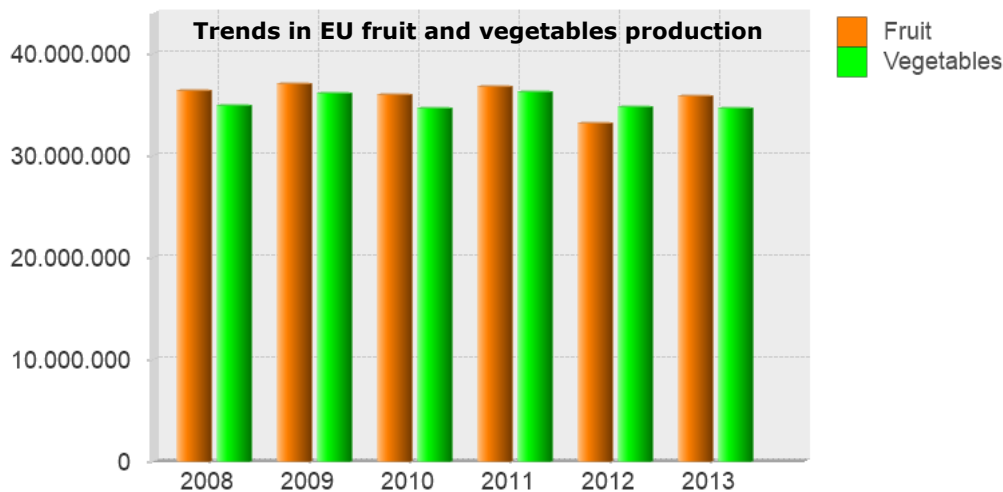
In order to adjust the information provided by different sources (FAOSTAT for production figures and EUROSTAT for import/export figures) the fruit import/export data presented in this report refer to the aggregate of the following CN codes: *0803 - Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried; 0804 - Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried; 0805 - Citrus fruit, fresh or dried; 0806 - Grapes, fresh or dried; 0807 - Melons, incl. watermelons, and papaws "papayas", fresh; 0808 - Apples, pears and quinces, fresh; 0809 - Apricots, cherries, peaches incl. nectarines, plums and sloes, fresh; 0810 - Fresh strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, black, white & red currants, gooseberries and other edible fruits (excl. nuts, bananas, dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, mangosteens, papaws "papayas", citrus fruit, grapes, melons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and sloes).*

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, fresh or chilled; 0704 - Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled; 0705 - Lettuce "lactuca sativa" and chicory "cichorium spp.", fresh or chilled; 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 (excl. potatoes, tomatoes, alliaceous vegetables, edible brassicas, lettuce "lactuca sativa" and chicory "cichorium spp.", carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, cucumbers and gherkins, and leguminous vegetables).*

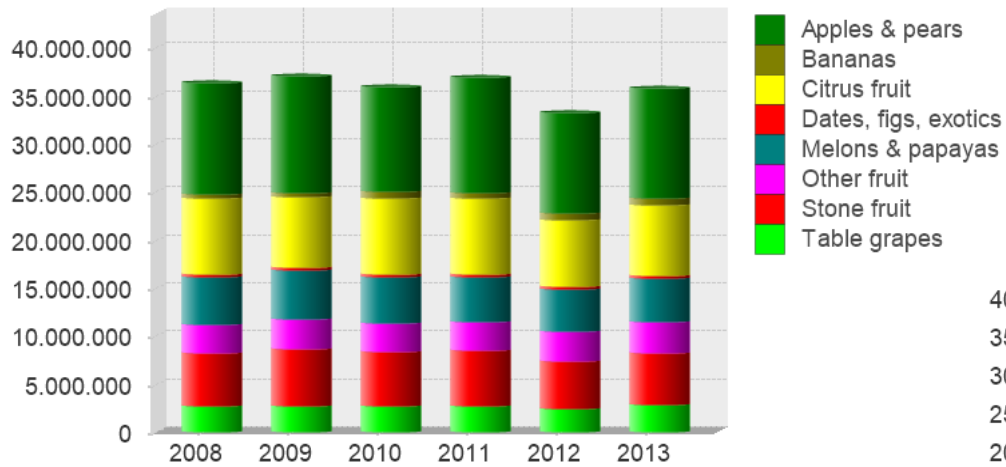
Taking into account that FAOSTAT production data does not distinguish between what is destined for fresh or transformed consumption (e.g. canned or pureed tomatoes, grapes for juice/wine, citrus fruit or apples for juice, canned stone fruit), and according to data provided by the sector, for grapes, citrus fruit and apples only 10%, 70% and 90% of production has been respectively considered as destined for fresh consumption. In the case of tomatoes, figures are based on the latest documents of the European Commission “Working Group on Tomatoes”, providing data of supply of tomatoes destined for fresh consumption. In the case of stone fruit, figures are similarly based on the latest documents of the European Commission “Working Group on Peaches and Nectarines”. Next to these standard processing factors, the Consumption Monitor this year was adjusted more heavily to outbalance some of the clearly inconsistent data. As such, other processing factors were added for other categories of vegetables and in some cases to specific products for specific country to carefully outbalance incorrect consumption outcomes. **The data behind the results of this report also takes into account produce wastage, which according to careful analysis of expert data by the sector accounts for an average of 20% of gross supply. Such percentage is therefore deducted from the total supply.**

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-28 (in the case of imports) or destined for countries outside the EU-28 (in the case of exports). “Intra” refers to produce that is traded within the EU-28, regardless of its origin and provided that it is custom cleared in the EU-28 in the case of produce from 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-28 Member States. Population data used in this report comes from EUROSTAT.

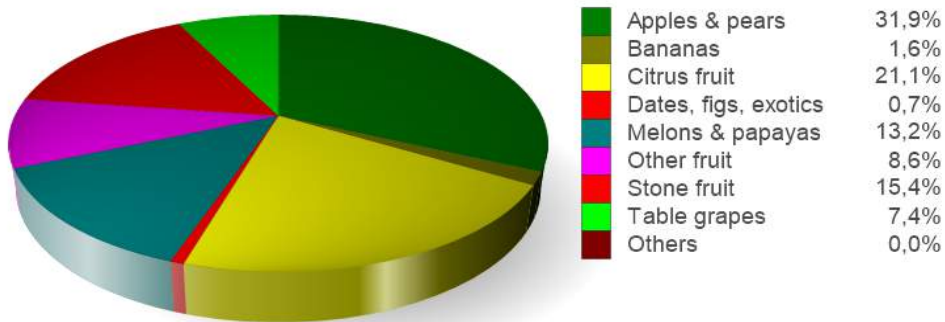
3.1.1. PRODUCTION



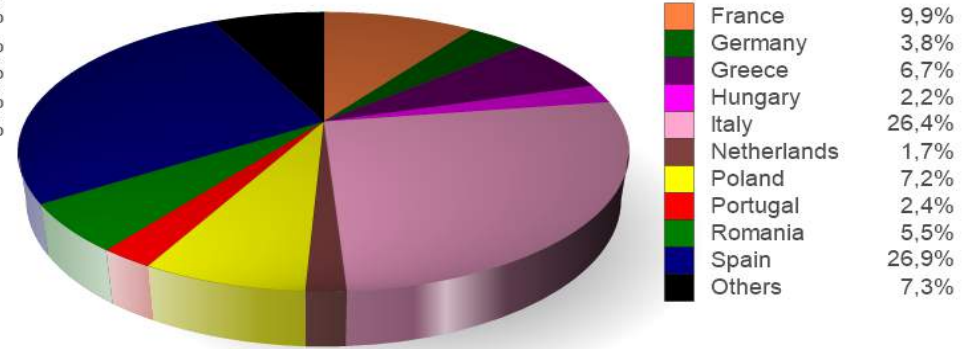
The EUROSTAT database does not publish reliable and timely information on the production of fruits and vegetables in Europe. We therefore use the FAOSTAT database for the identification of production trends in the EU. The information is presented per calendar year.



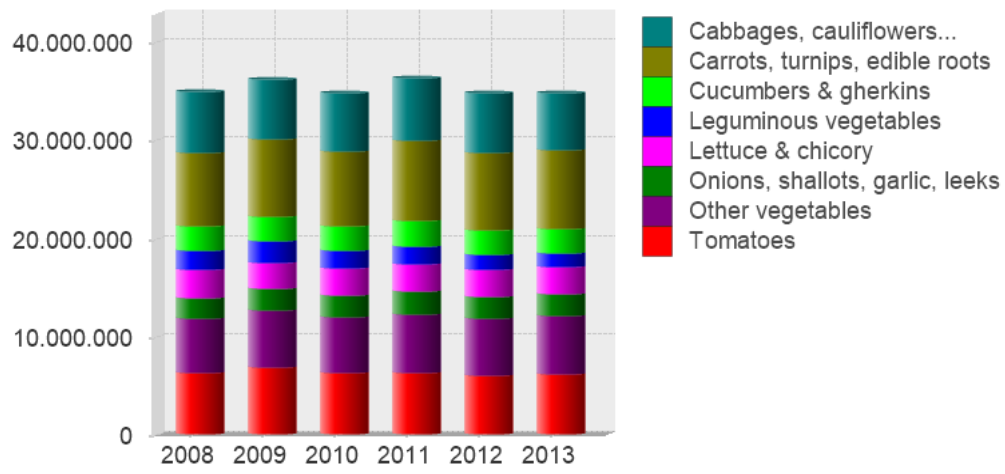
In 2013, the *production of fresh fruit* in the EU increased 8,0% compared to 2012, but has remained stable compared to the average of the last five years (2008-2012), to reach a total of 35.8 mln T. The increase compared to last year was mainly due to a good year for apple production (+10,7%) and table grapes (+20,7%).



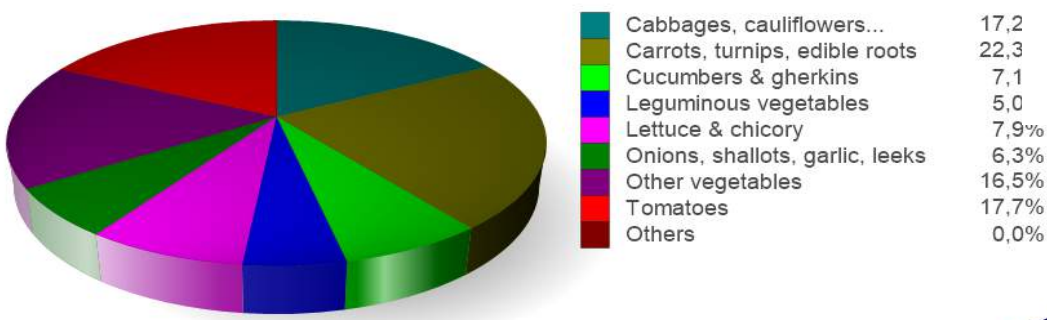
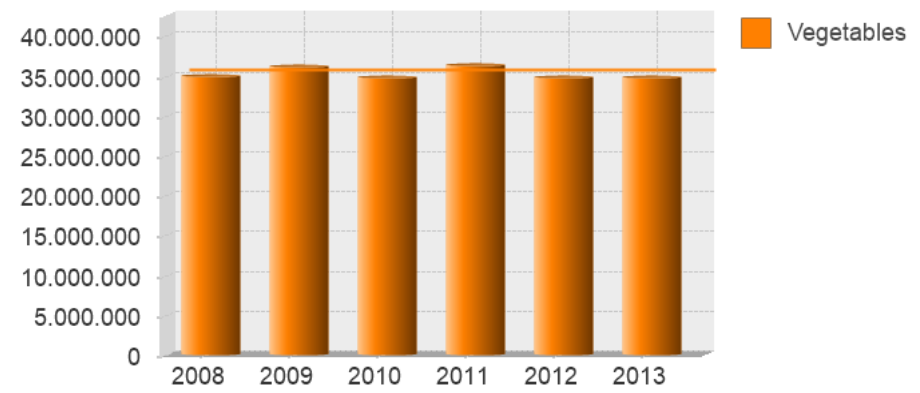
Trends in EU Fruit Production by product



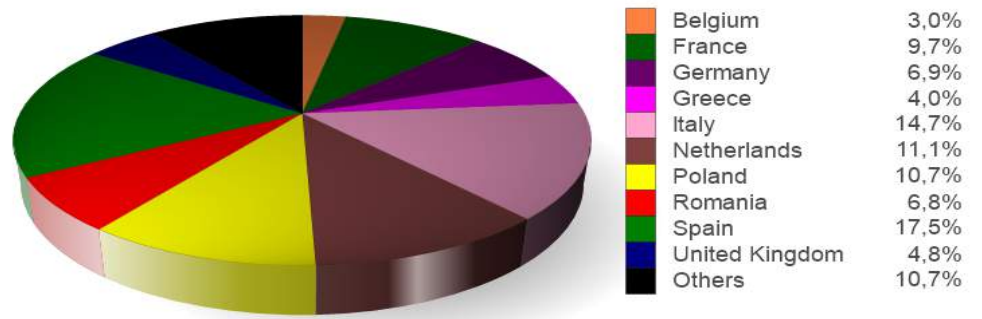
Trends in EU Fruit Production by country



The production of fresh vegetables has remained stable compared to last year around 34.7 mln. T. The average of the last five years (2008-2012) has been 35.3 mln T, resulting in a slight decrease this year by 1,8% compared to the average. Over the last five year, a decrease can be seen in the production of leguminous vegetables, i.e. beans/ peas (by 22,7%), cabbages/ cauliflower (-4,9%) and tomatoes (-3,7%).



Trends in EU Vegetables Production by product



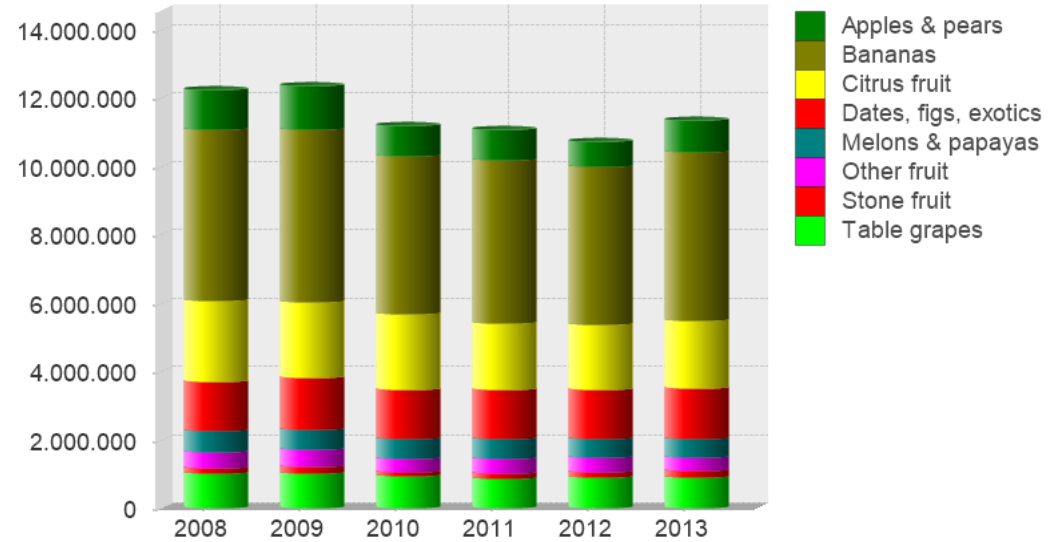
Trends in EU Vegetables Production by country

3.1.2. TRADE

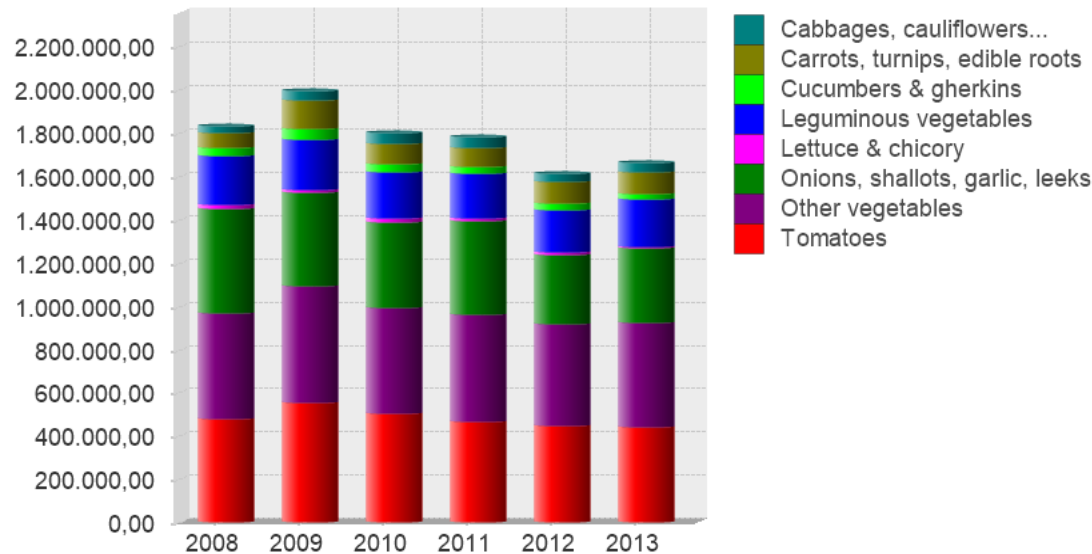


Imports

a) Imports of fruit originating in third countries increased by 6,0% between 2012 and 2013, reaching a total of 11,36 mln T, however compared with the average of 2008-2012, this is a 1,4% decrease. In 2013, there were more imports of apples and pears (30,3%) and stone fruit (10,4%), compared to 2012. On the long run, compared to the average of 2008-2012, apple & pear imports actually decreased slightly by 3,7%, whereas stone fruit was increasing by 11,1%. Bananas still make up the largest share of fruit imports with 4.9 mln T, which is up 6,4% in 2013 compared to 2012 and up 1,8% in comparison with the last five years.



Trends in EU Fruit Imports

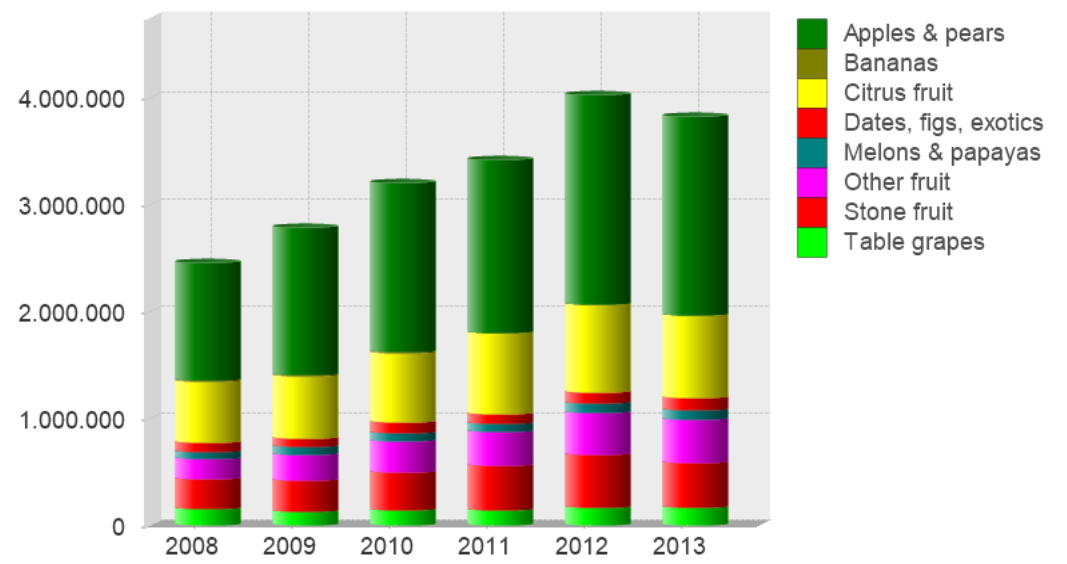


Trends in EU Vegetable Imports

b) In 2013 imports of vegetables originating in third countries increased slightly compared with 2012 (3,3%), to 1.66 mln T. Compared to 2008-2012, the vegetable imports actually a decreased by 7,8%. The last year from 2012 to 2013 there was an increase in cabbages and cauliflowers (20,6%) and in leguminous vegetables (10,0%). Comparing 2013 to the past five years there is a decline in the imports of lettuce & chicory (27,2%) cucumbers & gherkins by 23,6%, a decrease in onions and shallots (16,7%) and tomatoes by 9,8%.

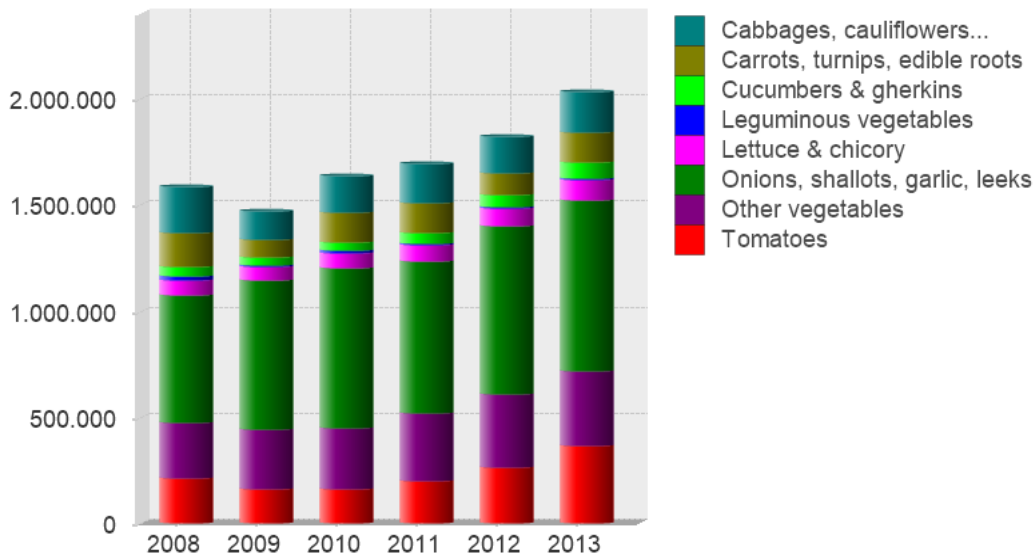
Exports

a) Exports of fruit destined for third countries decreased from 2012 (which was a very high export year with 4 mln T) to 2013 to 3.8 mln T, which is a decrease of 4,8%, but has increased compared to the average of 2008-2012 by 20,4%. The main fruit exported is apples, with 1.8 mln T in 2013, which is an increase of 21,5% compared to the average 2008-2012. Citrus fruit is also continuously growing, 2013 compared to the average 2008-2012 citrus exports are up by 14,7%. EU exports are continuously growing, ever since the enlargement of 2004.



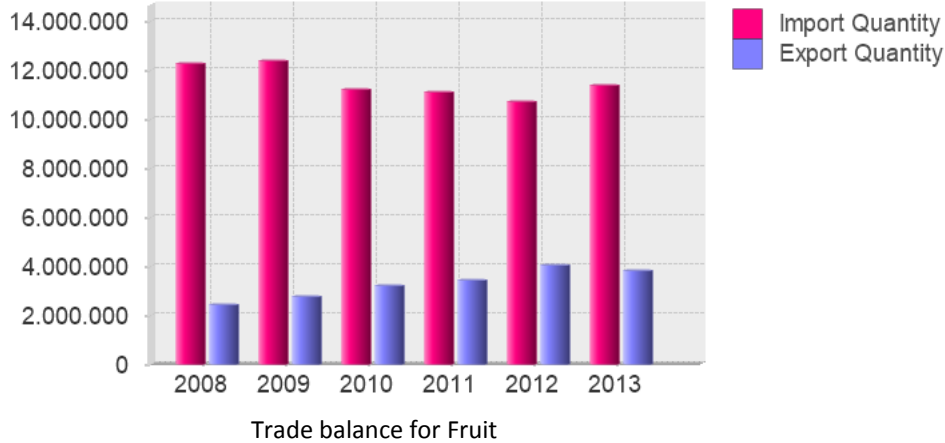
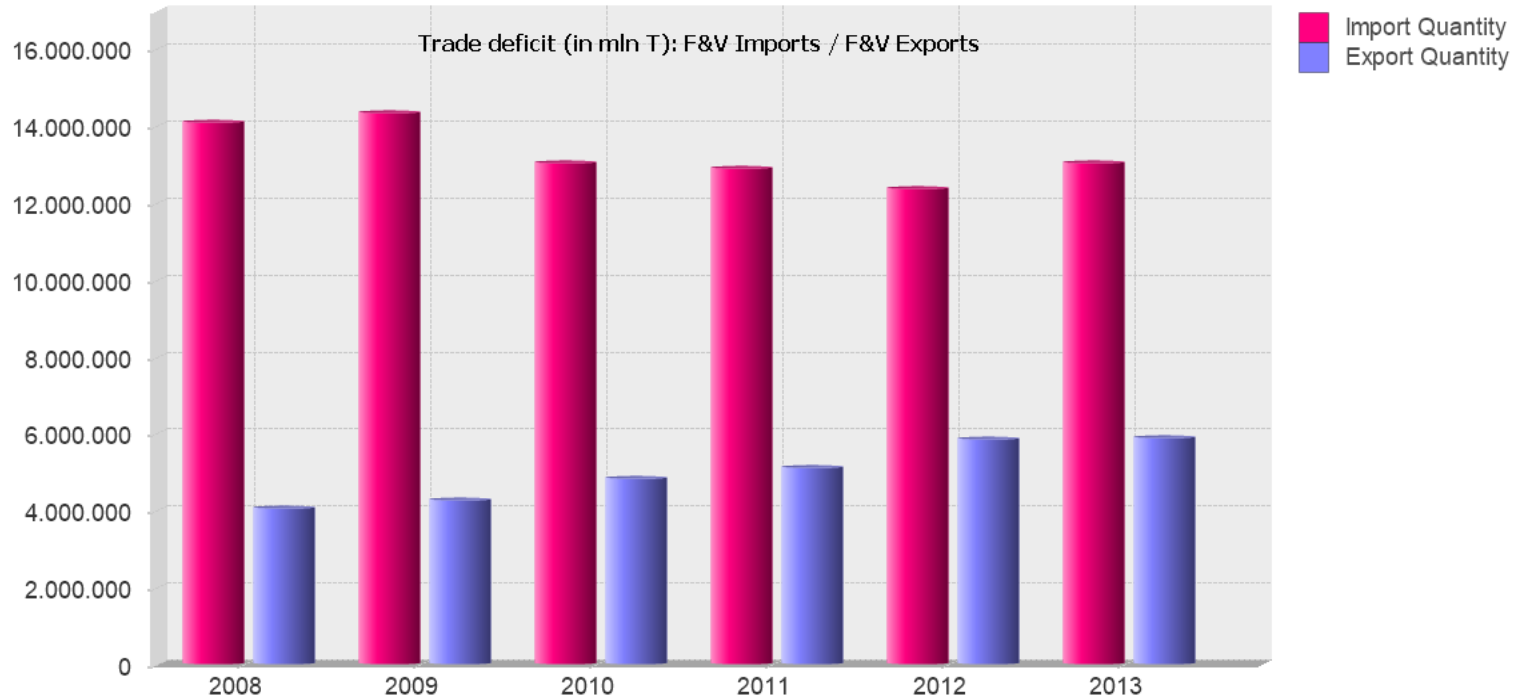
Trends in EU Fruit Exports

b) In the export in vegetables to third countries we continue to see an upward trend. Between 2012 and 2013, the exports of vegetables have grown with 11,4%, compared with the average of 2008-2012 that is even an increase of 23,7%. In total the EU now exports 2 mln T of vegetables to third countries. The main commodity exported is onions with 800.000 T in 2013, rising 12,7% in 2013 compared to the average of 2008-2012. Tomatoes are also growing quite heavily, currently at 360.000 T in 2013, which is an increase of 82,0% compared to the average of 2008-2012.



Trends in EU Vegetable Exports

EU Trade Balance Imports/Exports of Fruits & Vegetables to/from third countries

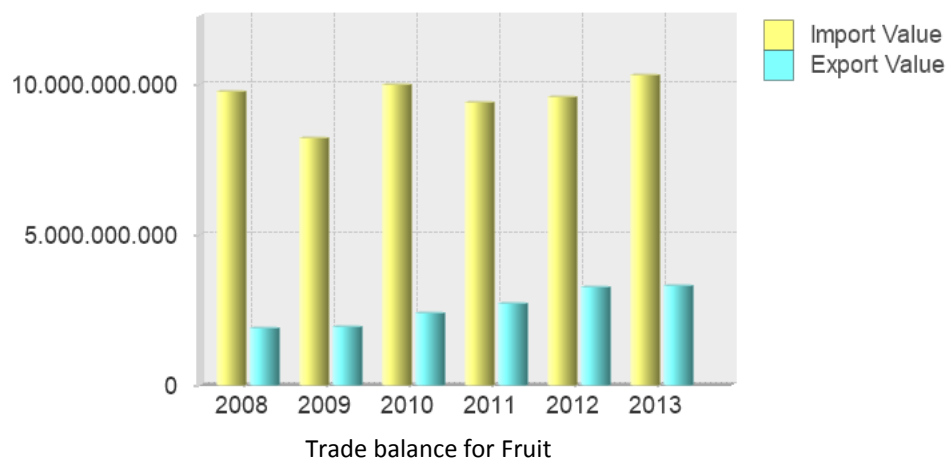
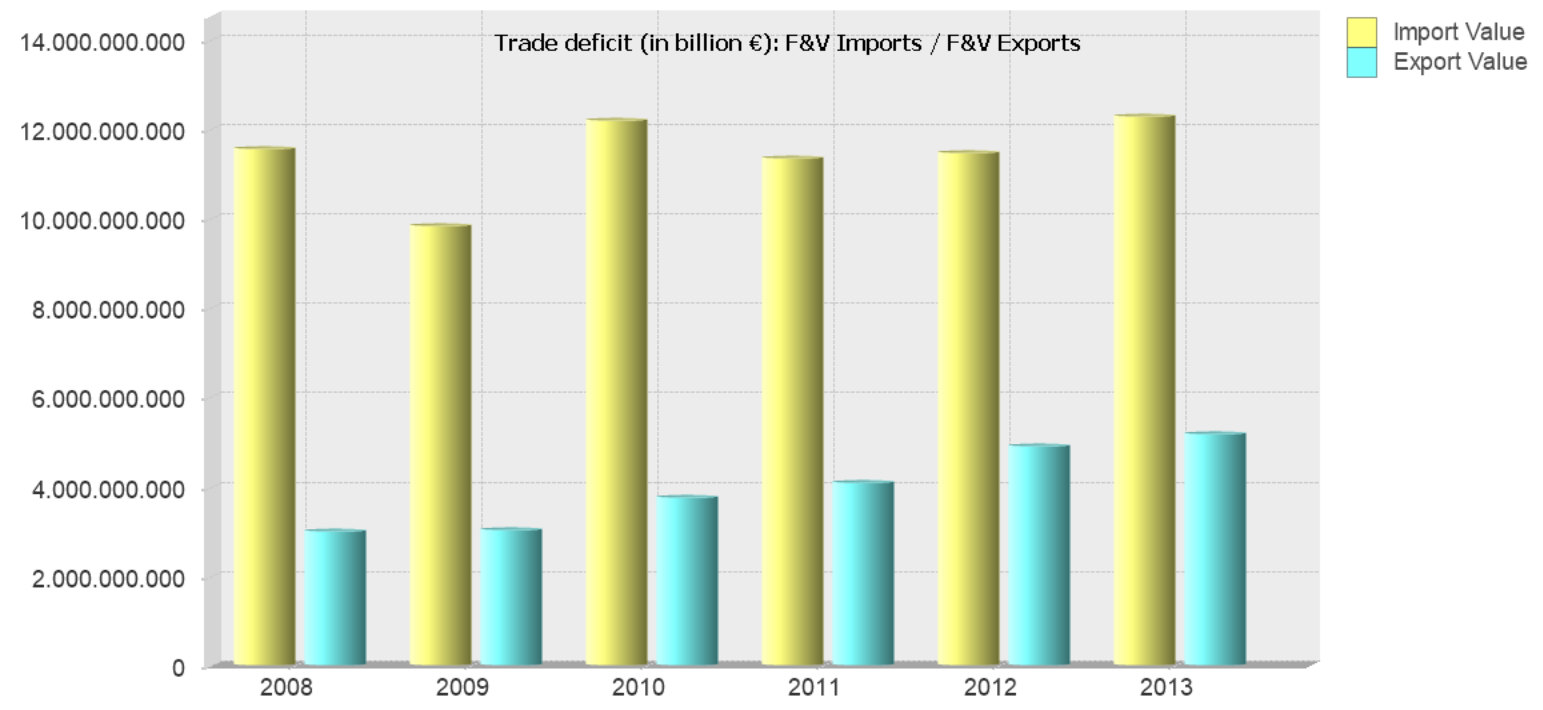


COMMISSION MONITOR

EU Trade Balance and Comparison Imports/Exports of Fruits & Vegetables



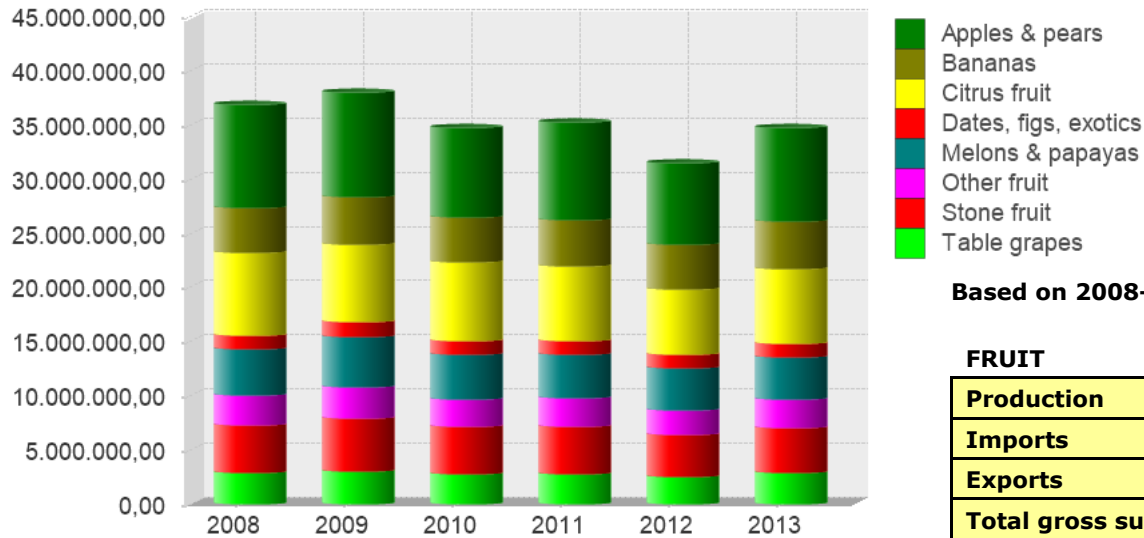
CONSUMPTION MONITOR





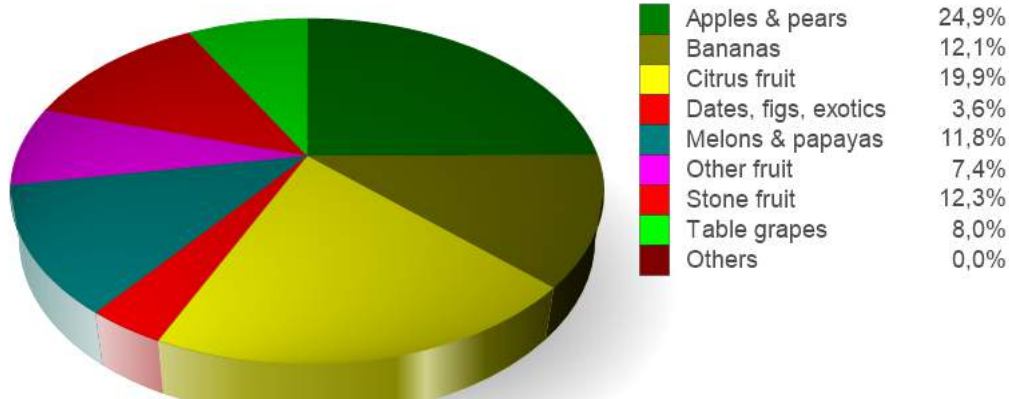
3.1.3. TOTAL GROSS SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION

Putting the production and trade statistics together gives us an indication of the trends for the EU-28 gross supply (net domestic production and imported minus exported fruits and vegetables).



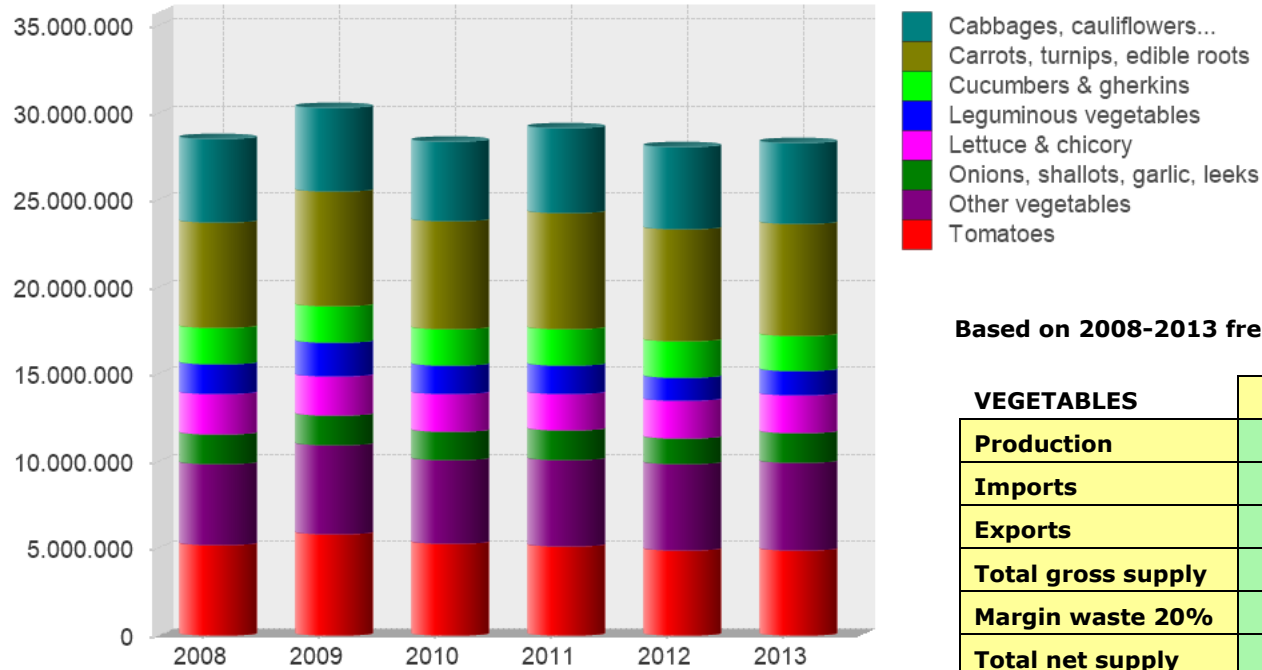
Based on 2008-2013 fresh fruit trends in EU-28:

FRUIT	2012	2013	% 13 / 12	% 13/08-12
Production	33.2 mT	35.8 mT	8,0%	-0,1%
Imports	10.7 mT	11.4 mT	6,0%	-1,4%
Exports	4.0 mT	3.8 mT	-4,8%	20,4%
Total gross supply	39.9 mT	43.4 mT	8,7%	-1,9%
Margin waste 20%	7.9 mT	8.6 mT		
Total net supply	31.9 mT	34.7 mT	8,7%	-1,9%



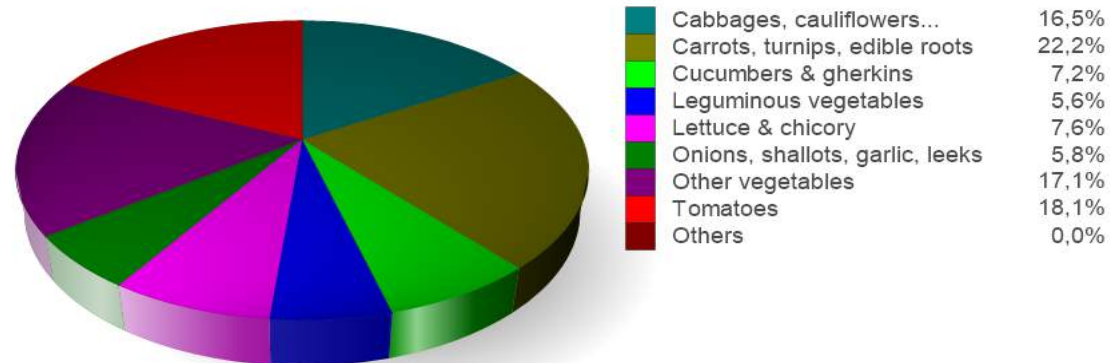
2013 EU Fruit Supply by product

CONSUMPTION MONITOR



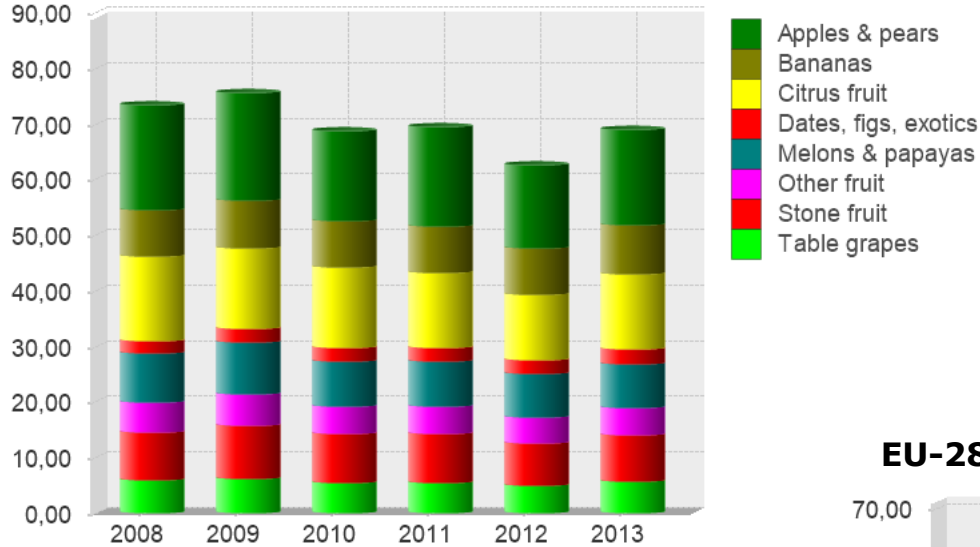
Based on 2008-2013 fresh vegetables trends in EU-28:

VEGETABLES	2012	2013	% 13 / 12	% 13/08-12
Production	34.7 mT	34.7 mT	0,0%	-1,8%
Imports	1.61 mT	1.66 mT	3,3%	-7,8%
Exports	1.8 mT	2.0 mT	11,4%	23,7%
Total gross supply	34.5 mT	34.4 mT	0,5%	-3,2%
Margin waste 20%	6.9 mT	6.9 mT		
Total net supply	27.6 mT	27.5 mT	0,5%	-3,2%



2013 EU Vegetables Supply by product

EU-28 Gross per capita fruit consumption (in kg)/year



Average gross consumption per capita, based on Eurostat's figures as regards the population in the EU-28.

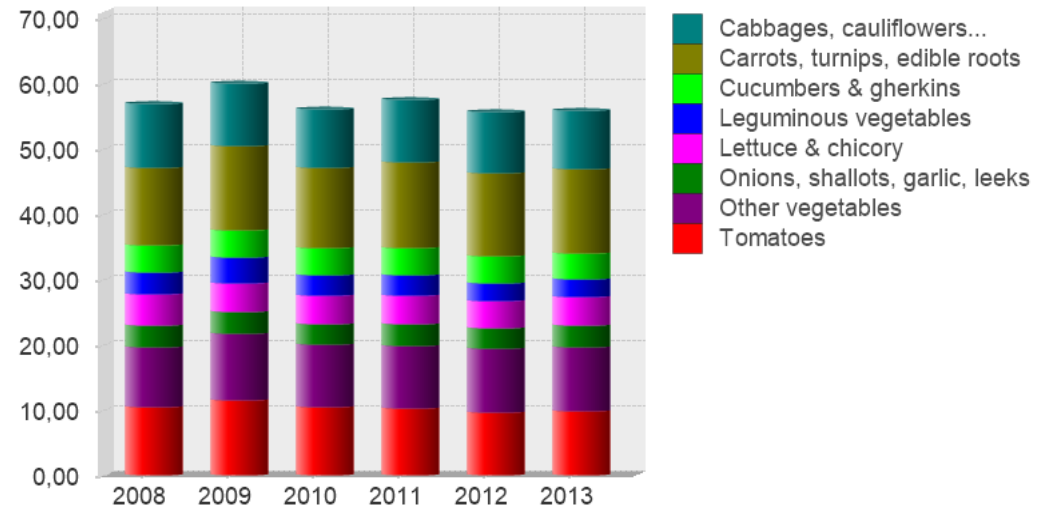
Based on a gross supply of 34,4 mln T, the per capita vegetable supply stands at 69,91 kg in 2013, compared to the average total gross supply per capita of 71,55 kg for the previous five years (2008-2012).

	%13/12	%13/08-12
VEG gross kg/per capita	-11,5%	-16,5%

Based on a gross supply of 43.4 mln T, the per capita gross fruit supply stands at 86,50 kg in 2013, compared to the average total gross supply per capita of 87,40 kg for the previous five years (2008-2012).

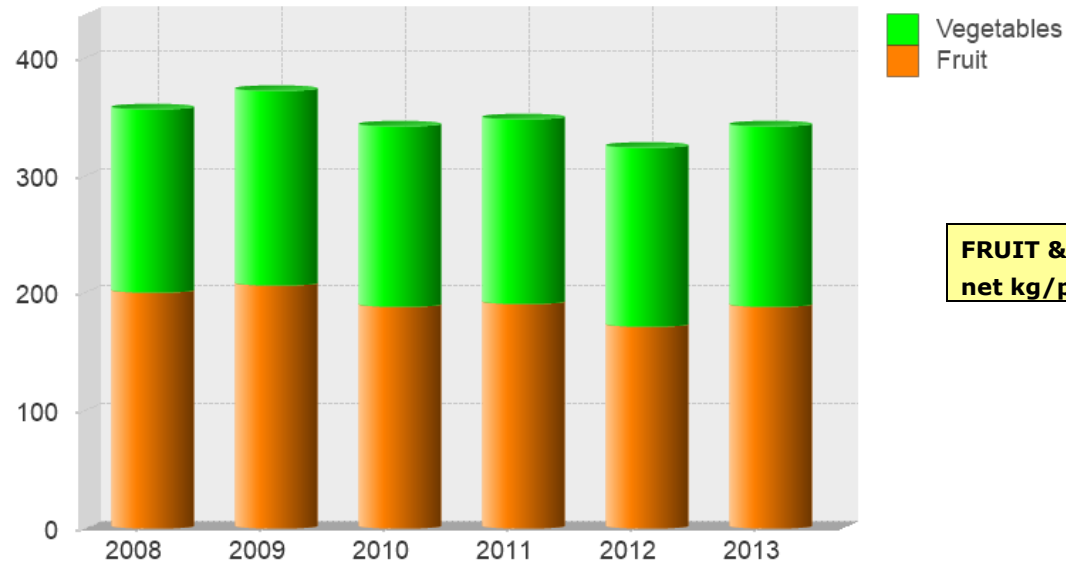
	%13/12	%13/08-12
FRUIT gross kg/per capita	10,3%	-1,5%

EU-28 Gross per capita veg consumption (in kg)/year



Average gross consumption per capita, based on Eurostat's figures as regards the population in the EU-28.

EU-28 net fruit and vegetables consumption - gram/capita/day



	%13/12	%13/08-12
FRUIT & VEG net kg/per capita	5,6%	-1,9%

Net per capita fruit and vegetable consumption in the EU-28 has increased in 2013. Citizens in the EU-28 consume an average of 341,81 gram/ capita/ day in 2013. The consumption average increased by 5,6% in 2013 compared to 2012 and declined by 1,9% compared with the average of the last five years (2008-2012).

Fruit consumption rose by 10,1 % compared to 2012 and decreased by 1,5 % compared to the average of the last five years (2008-2012). Fruit now makes up an average of 55% of the total fruit and vegetable consumption, on average a 188,60 gram/ capita/ day in 2013.

Vegetable consumption also rose slightly in 2013, by 0,5% compared to 2012. Compared to the average of the last five years (2008-2012) the consumption of vegetables decreased by 2,3%. Vegetables now make up 45% of the total fruit and vegetable consumption, an average 153,22 gram/ capita/ day in 2013.



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**COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF CONSUMPTION TRENDS ACROSS EU-28
&
COUNTRY BY COUNTRY SUPPLY**

3.2. COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF CONSUMPTION TRENDS ACROSS THE EU-28



Member State	Total 2013	Fruit	Vegetable
AT	378,97	230,89	148,08
BE	426,57	167,61	258,96
BG	283,94	141,12	142,82
HR	278,56	186,16	92,4
CY	452,91	302,64	150,27
CZ	234,57	130,65	103,93
DK	281,84	156,36	125,48
EE	270,25	116,84	153,4
FI	235,48	109,61	125,87
FR	320,52	181,84	138,68
DE	271,64	143,48	128,15
GR	586,33	319,59	266,74
HU	260,63	171,6	89,03
IE	280,96	136,79	144,16
IT	469,72	290,35	179,37
LV	269,21	116,04	153,17
LT	257,99	95,43	162,57
LU	249,45	140,01	109,43
MT	347,28	144,28	203
NL	348,84	222,97	125,87
PL	343,9	149,17	194,72
PT	462,41	267,31	195,1
RO	540,56	258,71	281,85
SK	239,9	116,32	123,58
SL	311,14	190,49	120,65
ES	358,82	231,97	126,85
SE	265,77	147,81	117,96
UK	260,61	131,03	129,58

The tables on this page show the availability per Member State of fruit and vegetables in grams per capita per day in 2013 (in red those below or just on or above the recommended 400g per day), and the evolution of population in the EU-27 Member States during the period 2008-2013. On the next page, the graphs illustrate the ranking by Member States on kg per capita supply in 2013, and pages 29 and 30 show the variation in consumption levels in each individual Member State, between the most recent consumption data available (2013) and the average of the previous five years (2008-2012). These graphs aim to compare consumption trends in relative terms and cannot be read as a comparison of absolute consumption levels. The graphs demonstrate that continued efforts are needed to increase consumption levels for fresh fruit and vegetables across Europe.

Member State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	8.318.592	8.355.260	8.375.290	8.404.252	8.408.121	8.451.860
Belgium	10.666.866	10.753.080	10.839.905	11.000.638	11.094.850	11.161.642
Bulgaria	7.640.238	7.606.551	7.563.710	7.369.431	7.327.224	7.284.552
Cyprus	789.269	796.875	819.140	839.751	862.011	865.878
Czech Republic	10.381.130	10.467.542	10.506.813	10.486.731	10.505.445	10.516.125
Germany	82.217.837	82.002.356	81.802.257	81.751.602	80.327.900	80.523.746
Denmark	5.475.791	5.511.451	5.534.738	5.560.628	5.580.516	5.602.628
Estonia	1.340.935	1.340.415	1.340.127	1.340.194	1.325.217	1.320.174
Spain	45.283.259	45.828.172	45.989.016	46.152.926	46.818.219	46.727.890
Finland	5.300.484	5.326.314	5.351.427	5.375.276	5.401.267	5.426.674
France	64.007.193	64.350.226	64.694.497	65.048.412	65.276.983	65.560.721
United Kingdom	61.191.951	61.595.091	62.026.962	62.498.612	63.495.303	63.905.297
Greece	11.213.785	11.260.402	11.305.118	11.309.885	11.123.034	11.062.508
Croatia	4.311.967	4.309.796	4.302.847	4.289.857	4.275.984	4.262.140
Hungary	10.045.401	10.030.975	10.014.324	9.985.722	9.931.925	9.908.798
Ireland	4.401.335	4.450.030	4.467.854	4.570.127	4.582.707	4.591.087
Italy	59.619.290	60.045.068	60.340.328	60.626.442	59.394.207	59.685.227
Lithuania	3.366.357	3.349.872	3.329.039	3.052.588	3.003.641	2.971.905
Luxembourg	483.799	493.500	502.066	511.840	524.853	537.039
Latvia	2.270.894	2.261.294	2.248.374	2.074.605	2.044.813	2.023.825
Malta	410.290	413.609	414.372	415.198	417.546	421.364
Netherlands	16.405.399	16.485.787	16.574.989	16.655.799	16.730.348	16.779.575
Poland	38.115.641	38.135.876	38.167.329	38.529.866	38.063.792	38.062.535
Portugal	10.617.575	10.627.250	10.637.713	10.572.157	10.542.398	10.487.289
Romania	21.528.627	21.498.616	21.462.186	21.413.815	20.095.996	20.020.074
Sweden	9.182.927	9.256.347	9.340.682	9.415.570	9.482.855	9.555.893
Slovenia	2.010.269	2.032.362	2.046.976	2.050.189	2.055.496	2.058.821
Slovakia	5.400.998	5.412.254	5.424.925	5.392.446	5.404.322	5.410.836
Total	501.998.099	503.996.371	505.423.004	506.694.559	504.096.973	505.186.103

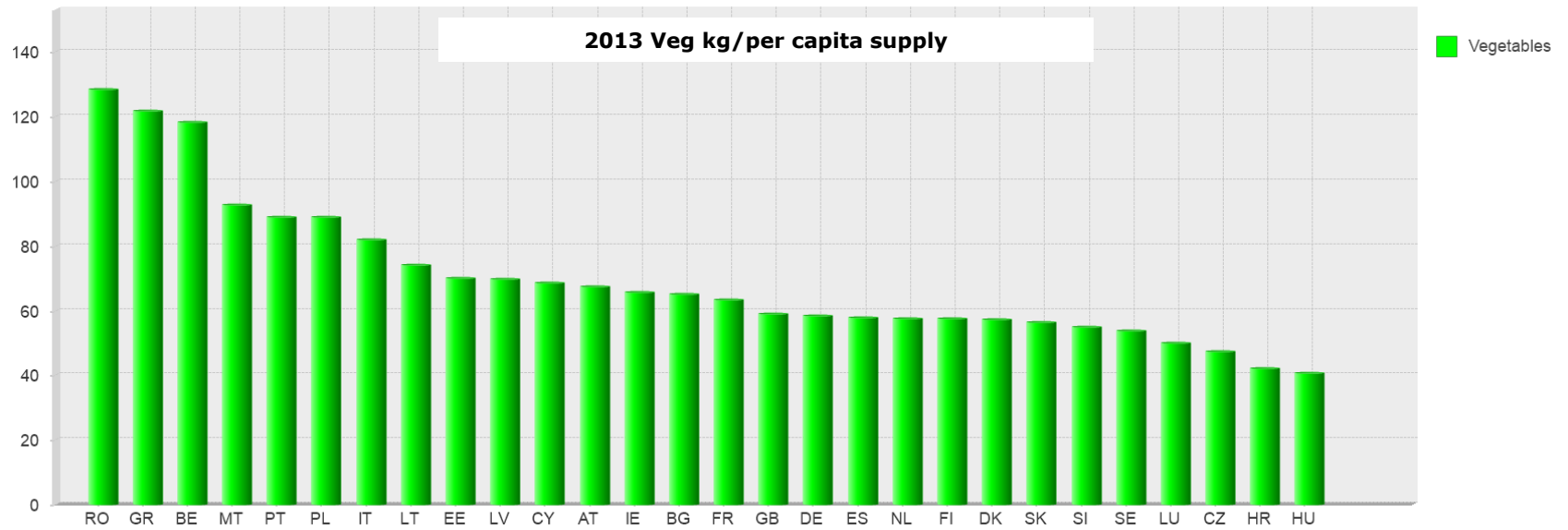
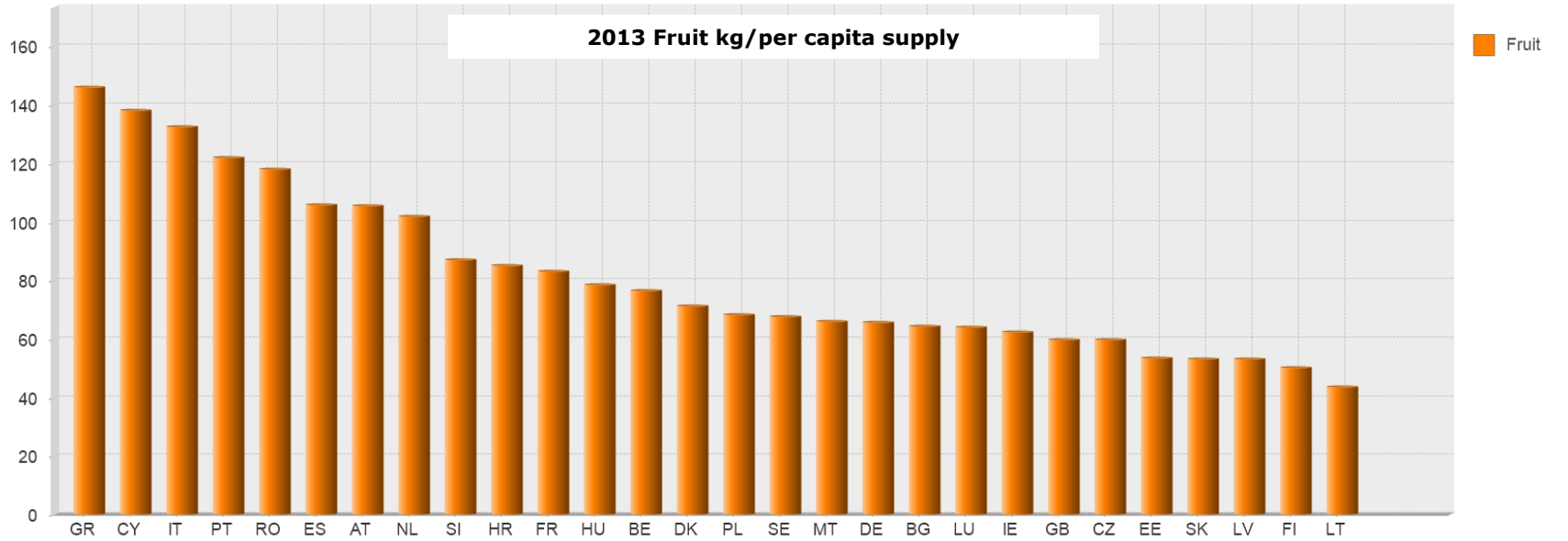
CONSUMPTION MONITOR

Local at heart Global by nature

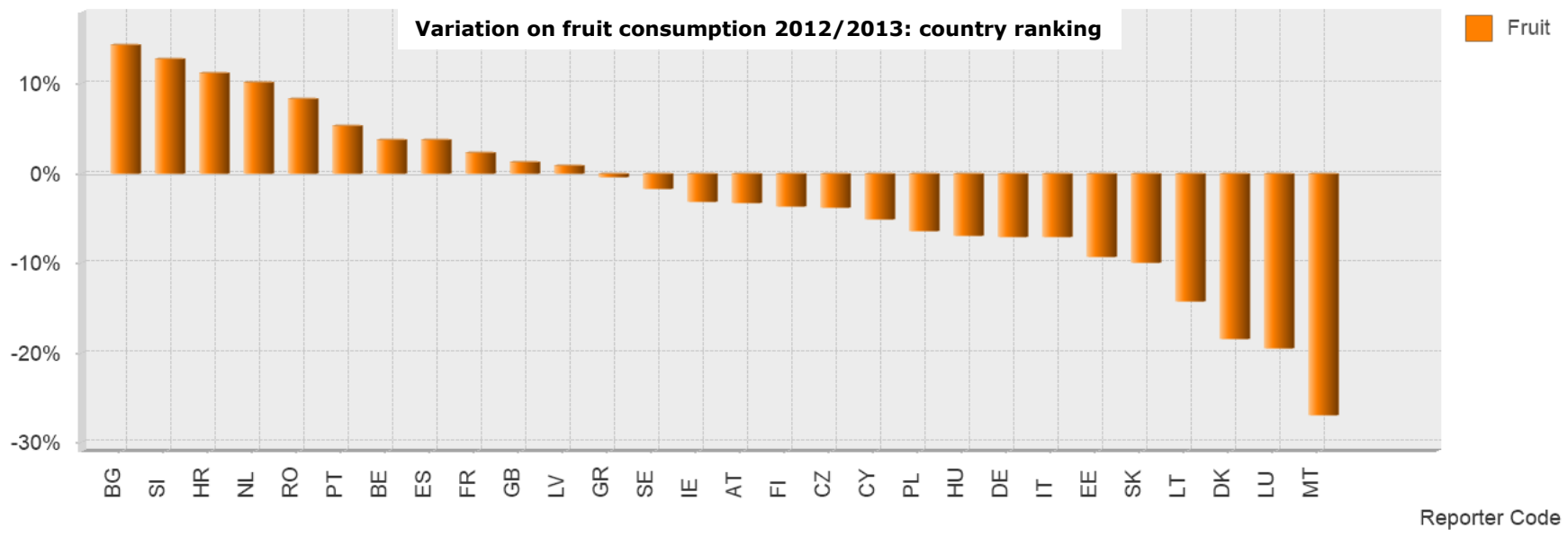
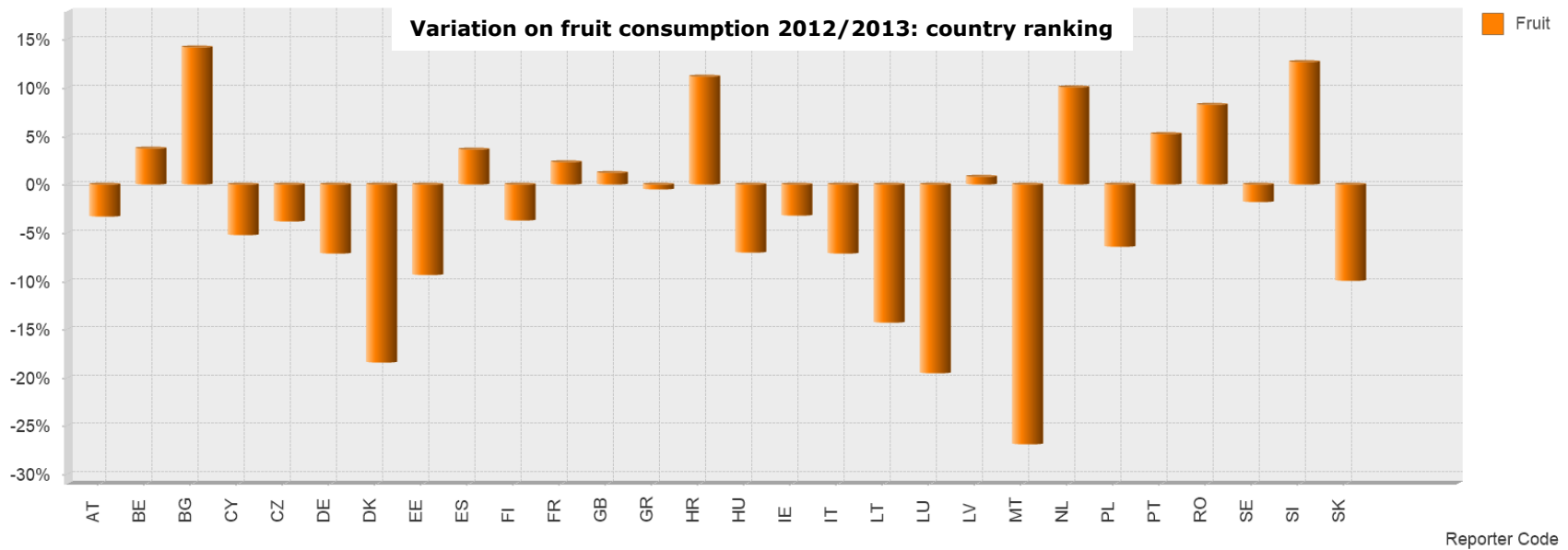


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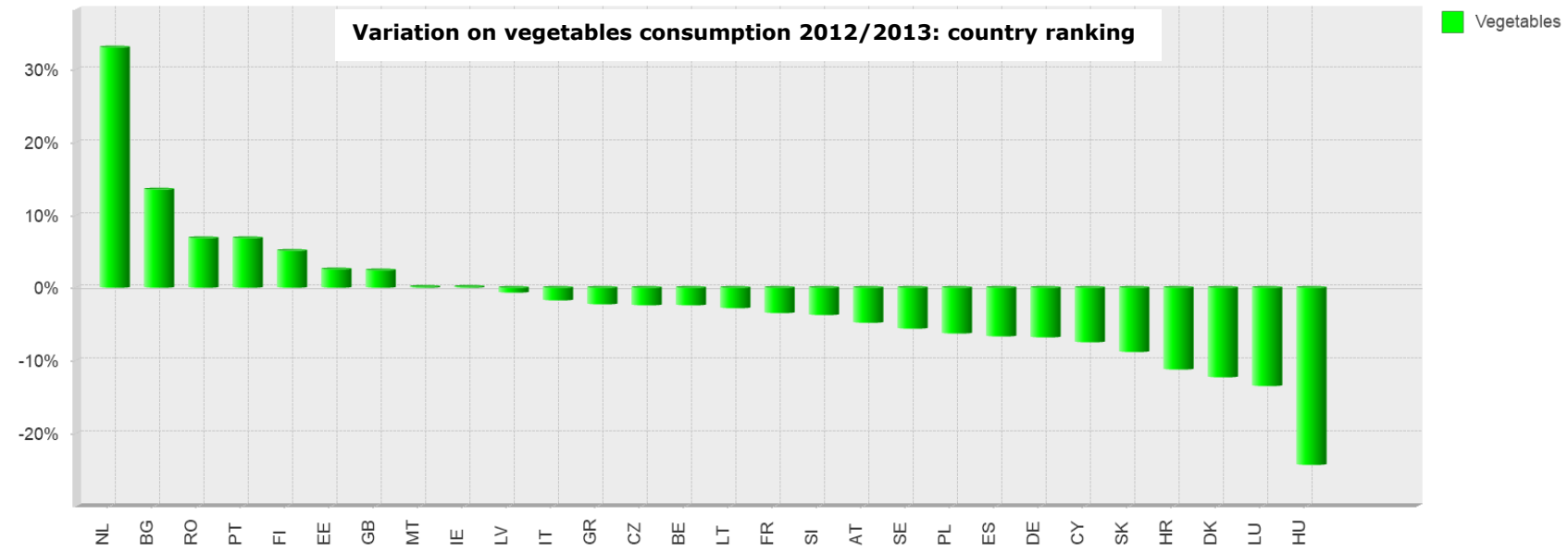
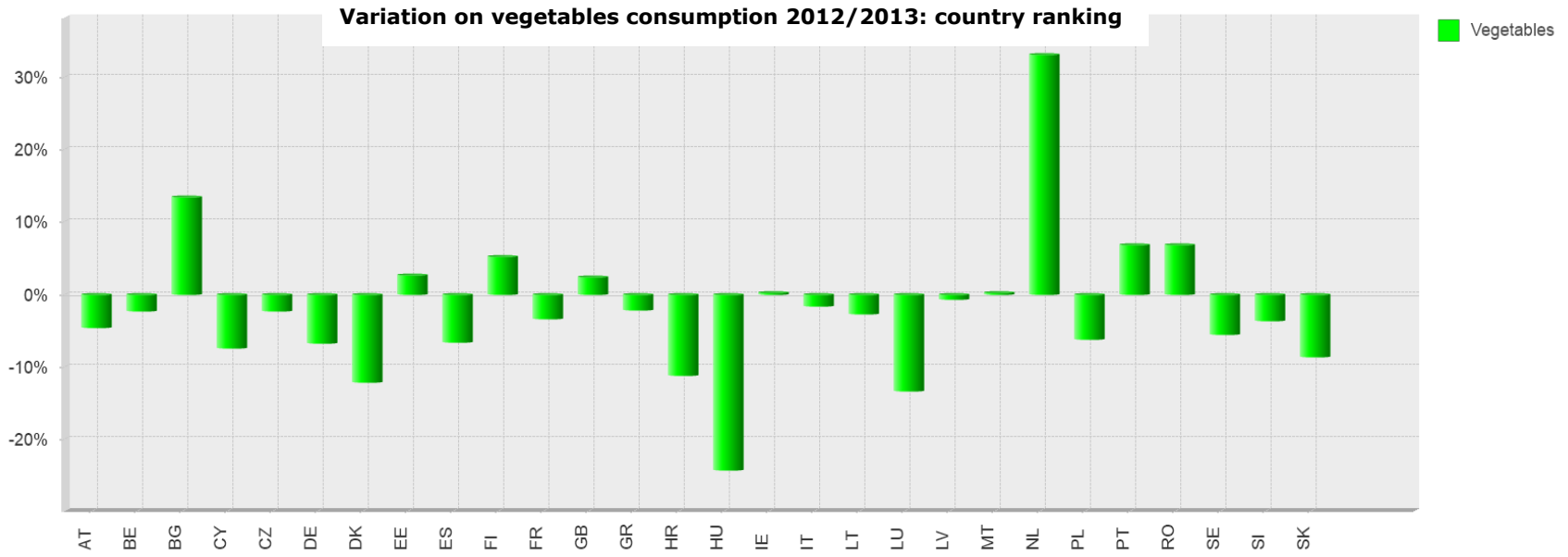


FRUIT CONSUMPTION



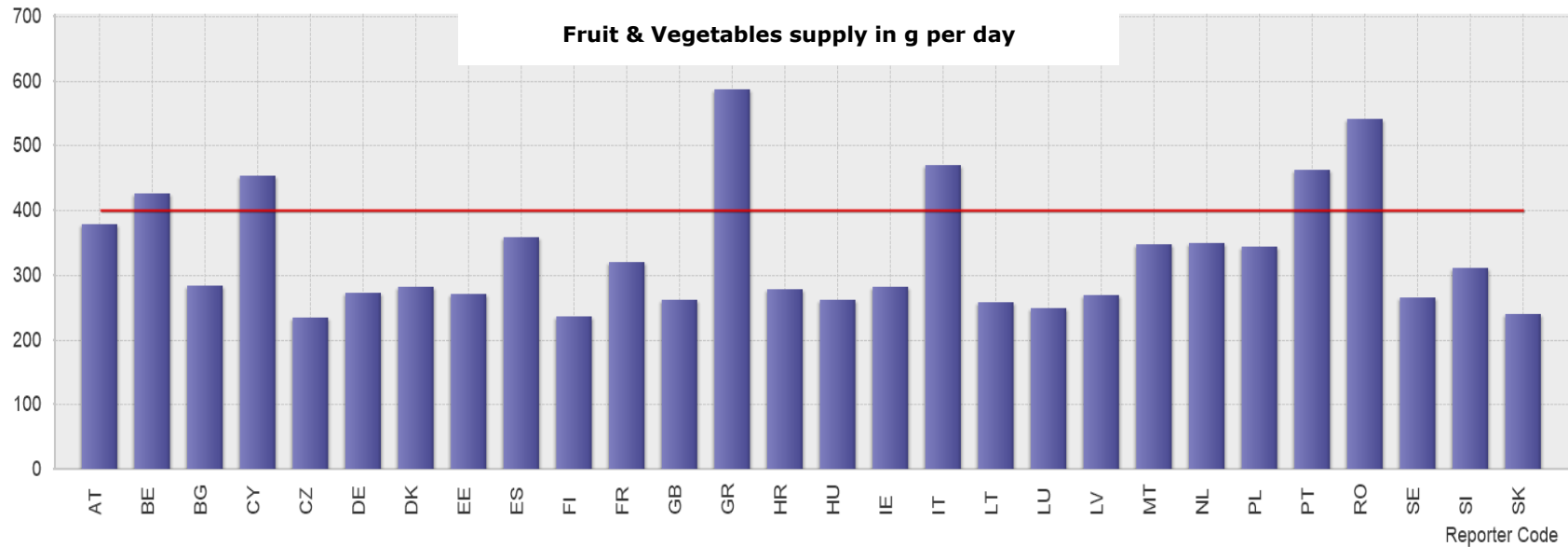
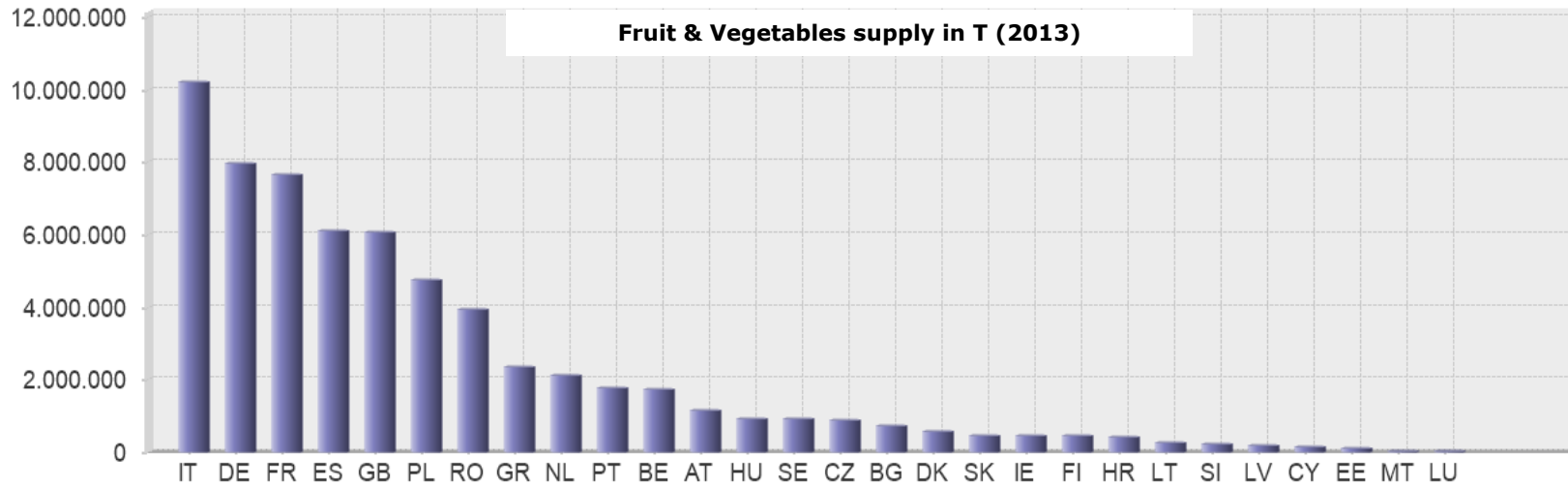
VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

MONITOR CONSUMPTION



3.3. 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 for fruit & vegetables. The last graph illustrates total supply of fruit and vegetables in grams per day per capita, and compares this data with the FAO/WHO minimum recommendation of 400 grams per day/per person.



Reporter Code



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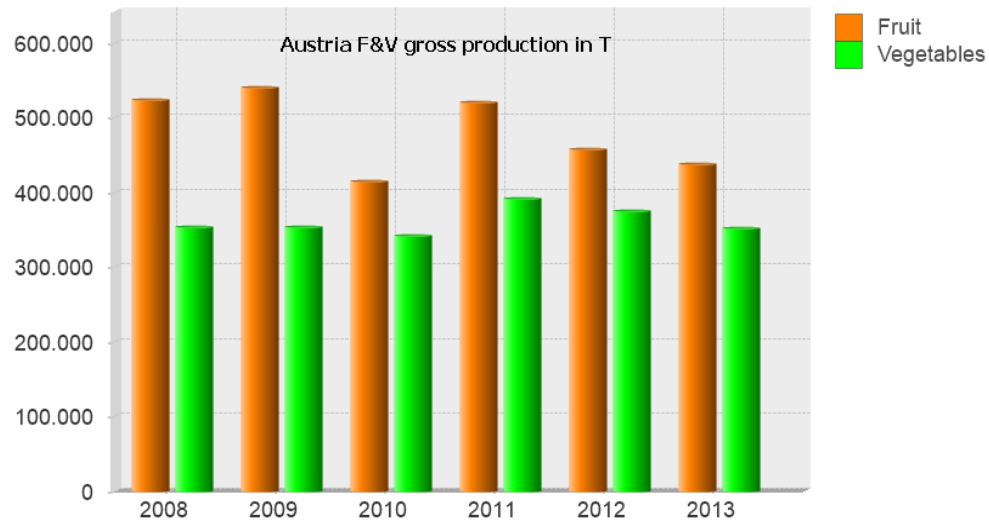
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AUSTRIA

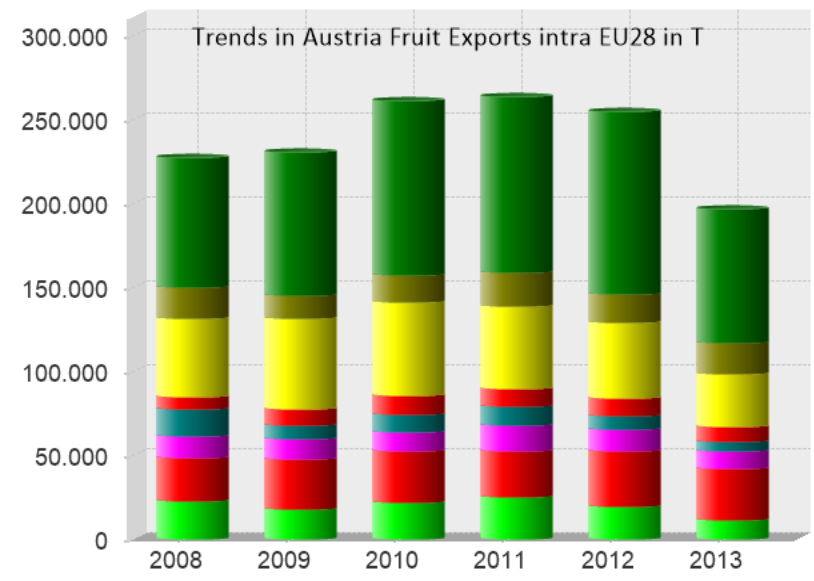
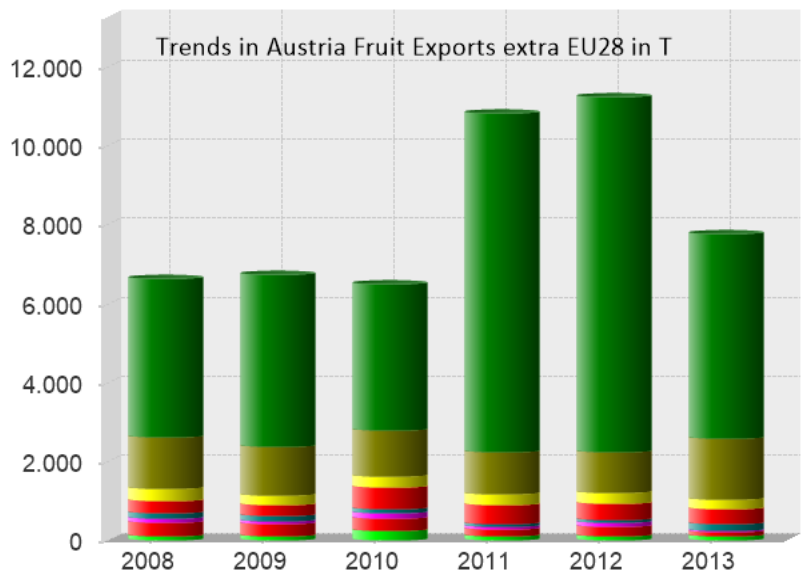
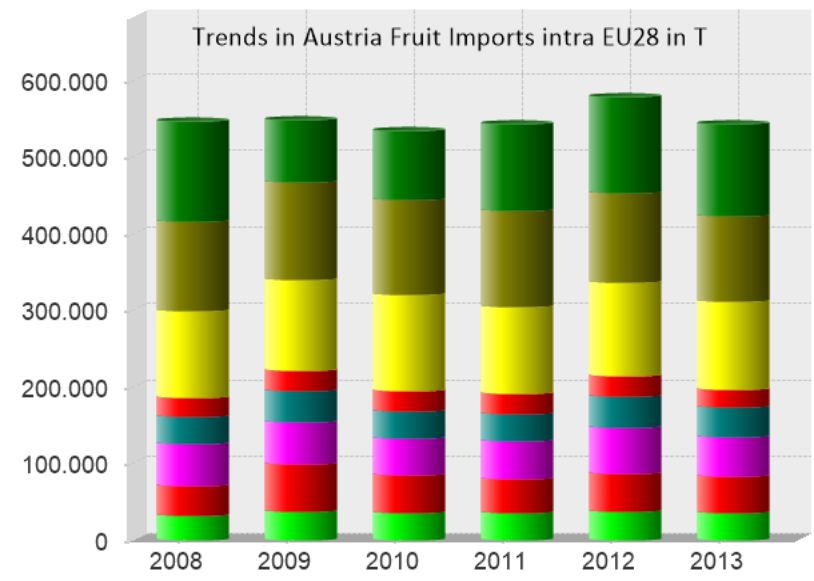
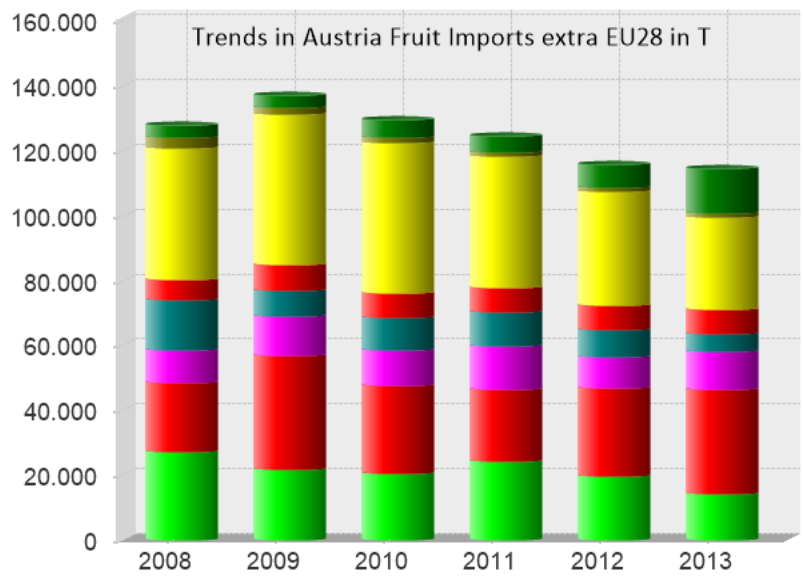


- In 2013, the gross *production* of both fruit and vegetables in Austria decreased compared to 2012: fruit by 4,3%, reaching a total of 437.295 T, and vegetables by 6,1%, reaching a total of 352.522 T. In the case of fruit, this was mainly due to a decrease in the production of apples and pears (15,5%) and a decrease in melons and papayas (-5,4%), whereas stone fruit, other fruit and table grape all increased (11,4%, 15,7% and 11% respectively). Austrian fruit production in 2013 was 12,4% beneath the average of the previous five years (491.360 T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of cabbages/ cauliflower (17,4%) onions, shallots, garlic and leeks (-11,3%) and to a lesser extent a decrease in cucumbers and gherkins (8,1%), carrots, turnips and roots (-4,4%) and other vegetables (-2,9%), while the main increase was in the production of leguminous vegetable (42,5%). Tomatoes were also up 2,5% in 2013 compared to 2012. Austrian vegetable production in 2013 was 2,9% below the average of the previous five years (362.802 T).
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 1% in 2013 compared to 2012. The main decreases were in melons/ papayas (36,4%), table grapes (27,8%), bananas (23,7%) and citrus fruit (18,8%). But apple imports doubled between 2012 and 2013 (100%), other fruit increased by 23,5% and stone fruit also increased by 17,8%. The imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 8,7%. The main increases were in leguminous vegetables (39,2%), onions, shallots, garlic, leeks (62,4%), other vegetables (14,2%), in carrots, turnips, edible roots 27%, cabbages, cauliflowers by 47,4% and cucumbers/gherkins (20,9%). Decreases were seen in lettuce and chicory by 22,6% and tomatoes by 67,6. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 30,9% (*extra EU* mainly decreased in apple and pears by 42,8%, stone fruit (50%) and other fruit (70%) despite an increase of melons/papayas (107%) and bananas (47%), while *vegetable exports* to third countries increased by 123% (*extra EU* exports increased mainly in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks by 660% and somewhat less quantity increase for leguminous vegetables (804%), carrots, turnips and roots (67%) and other vegetables (40,3%).
- *Imports from inside the EU* for fruit went down by 1,2% at 543.359 T compared to the last five years and imports in vegetables from the EU went down by 12,5% to 234.107 T. Austria exported 20,5% less fruit to the rest of the EU in 2013 compared to the last five years (196.947 T) and exported 16,1% less vegetables to the rest of the EU at 137.950 T in 2013 compared to the last five years.

Fruit Trade Data



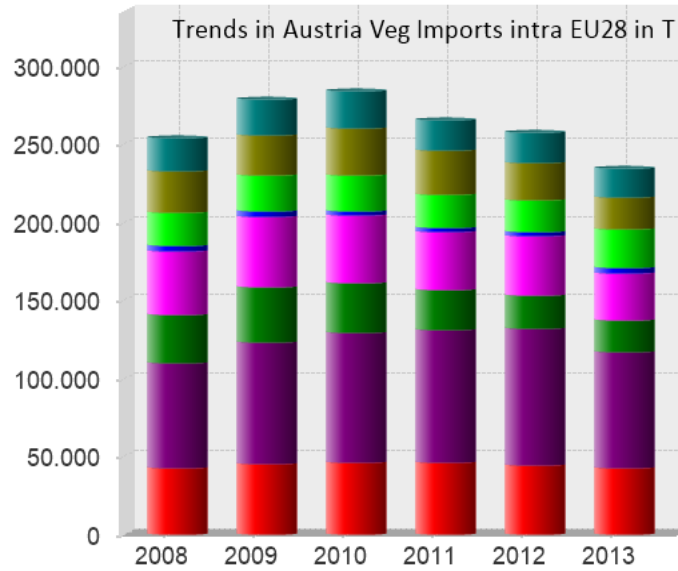
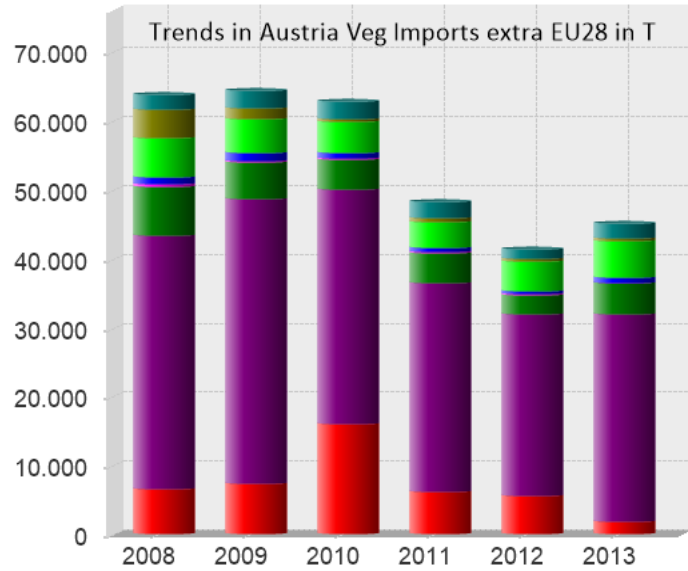
MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



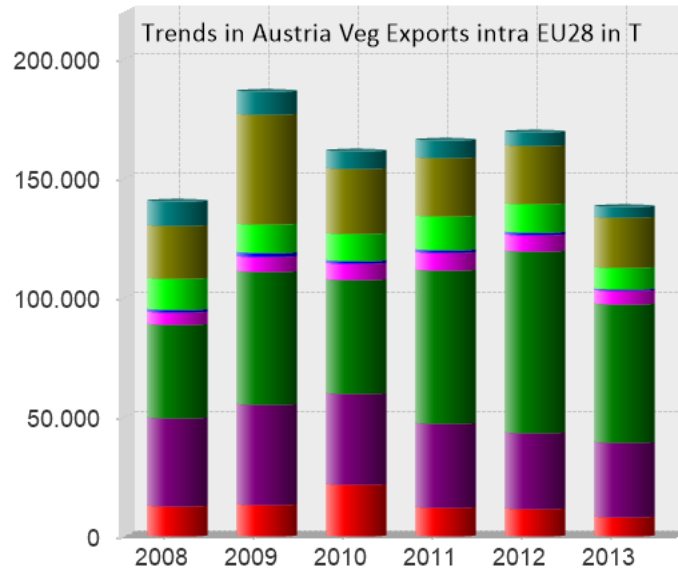
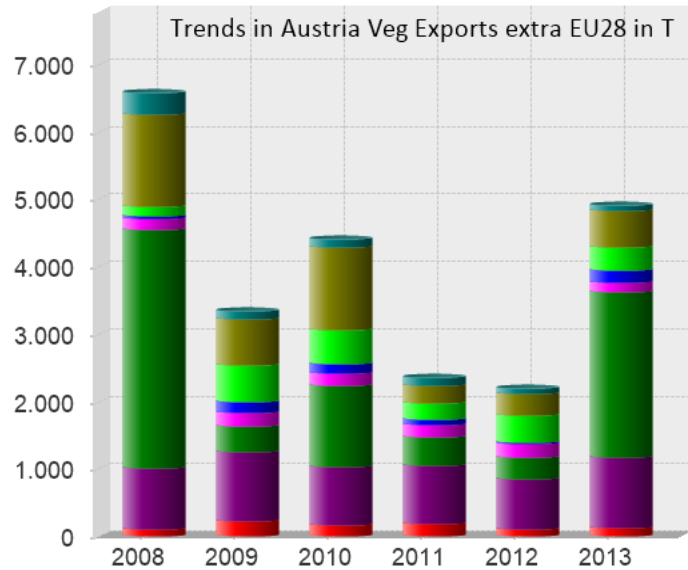
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

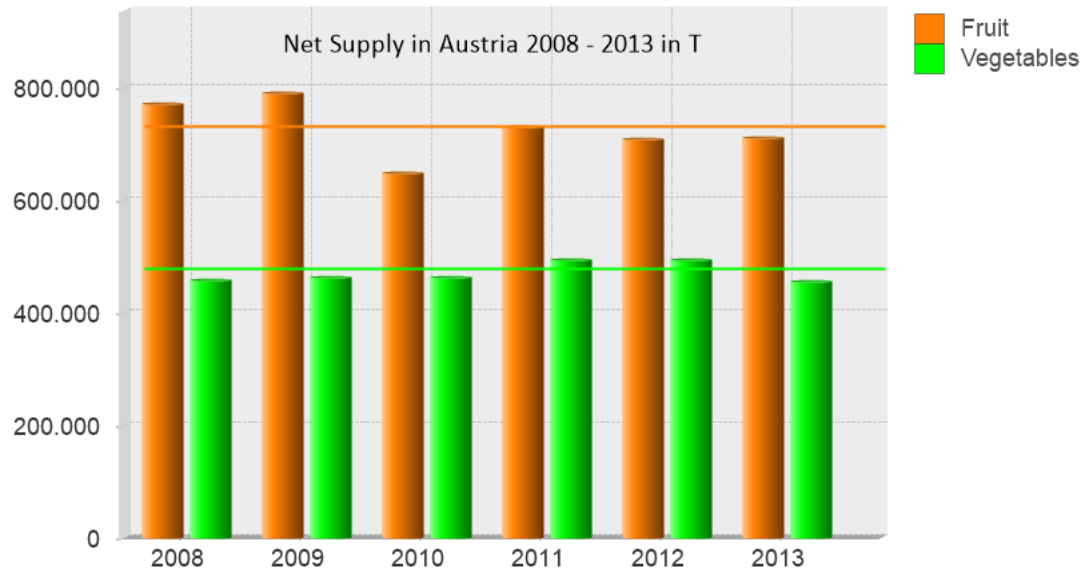


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
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- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes

Supply and Consumption Data



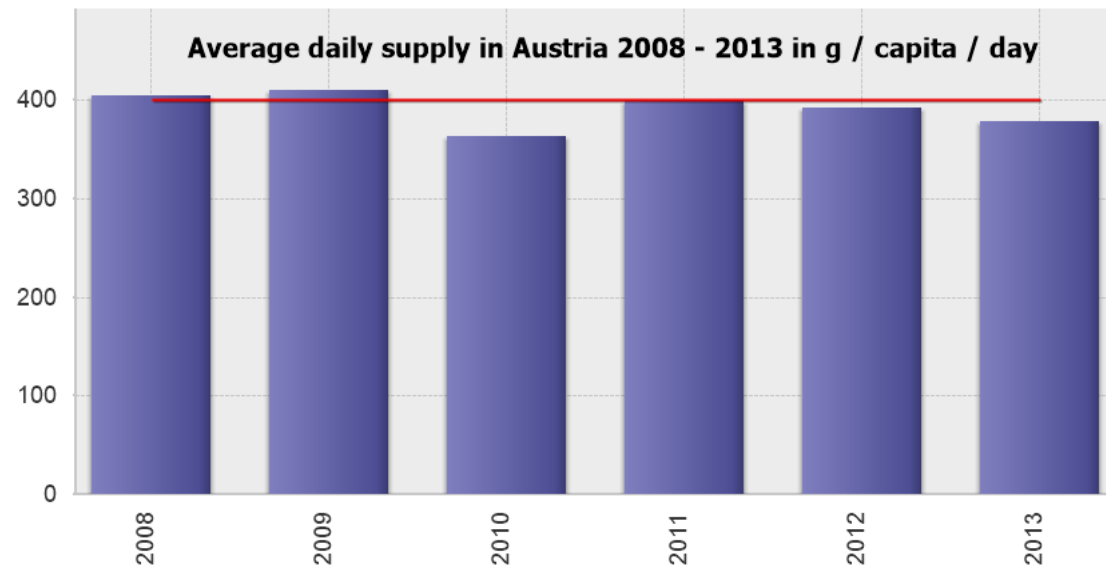
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 1,17 mln T. This represents a decrease of 2,9% year-on-year, and is also 2,9% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Austria in 2013 compared to the average 2008-2012:

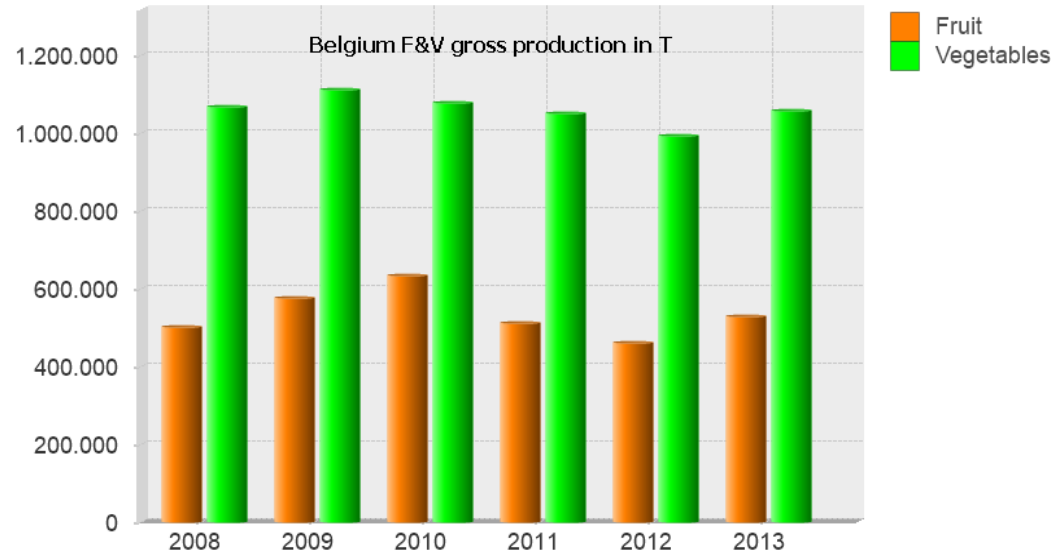
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-12,4%	-2,9%
Total Imports	-2,8%	-13,8
Total Exports	-20,1%	-15,1%
Total net supply	-2,4%	-3,8%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average annual per capita consumption stood at 84 Kg of fruit and 54 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 231 and 148 grams per day respectively, or a total of 379 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	0%	-8,3%
%08-12/13	-3,3%	-4,7%



BELGIUM

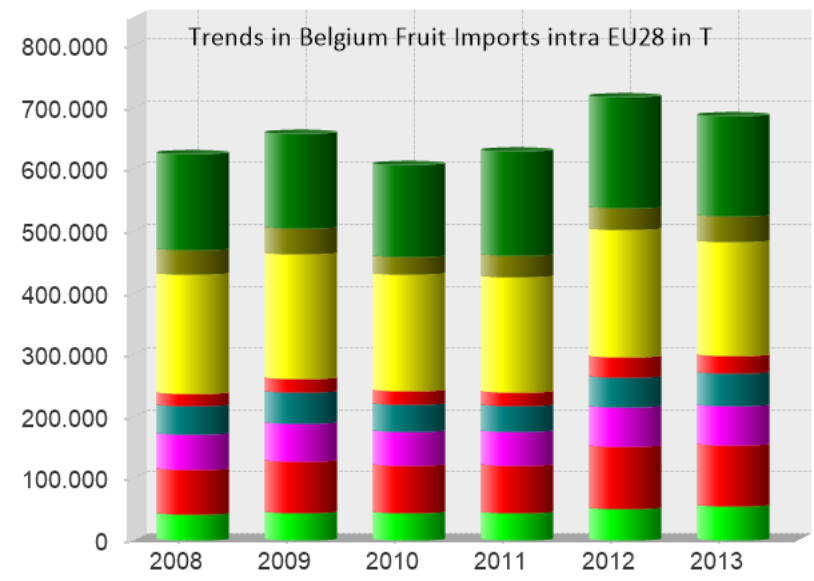
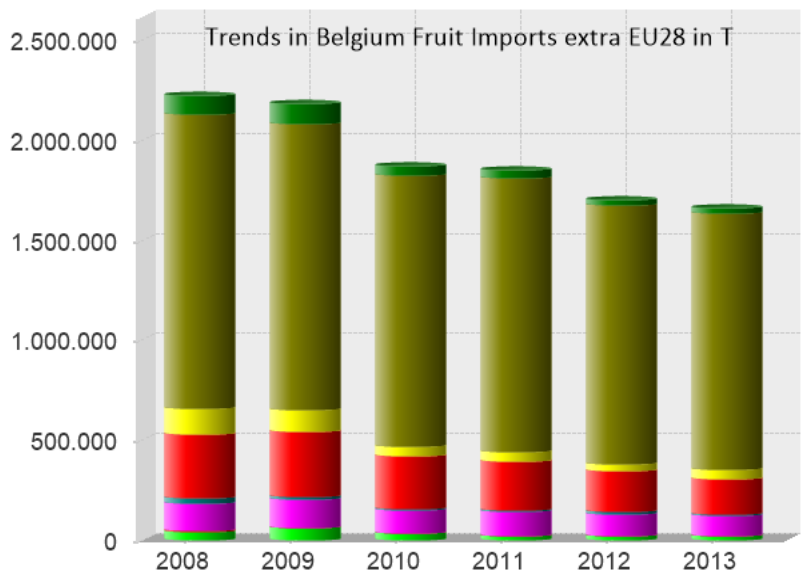


- In 2013, the *production* of fruit in Belgium increased by 14,7% compared to 2012, reaching a total of 529.020 T. This was mainly due to an increase in the production of apples and pears (16,8%) and stone fruit (70,7%). Belgian fruit production in 2013 was 1,5% below the average of the previous five years (536.839 T). In the case of vegetables, the production increased by 6,5% compared to 2012, reaching a total of 1.05 mln T. This increase was mainly driven by an increase in the production other vegetables (13,1%), leguminous vegetables (15%) and onions, shallots, garlic & leeks (11,9%). Belgian vegetable production in 2013 was 0,4% below the average of the previous five years (1.06 mln T).
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased in 2013 by 2,5% (main decreases in melons and papayas (42,7%), dates, figs and exotics by 13,3%, and stone fruit by 14,9%, although there were increases in citrus fruit (+18%) and table grapes (8,8). Vegetables imports increased by 10,1% (*extra EU* imports major increases in leguminous vegetables (+29,1%), other vegetables (27,9%) and tomatoes by (6,6%), although a decrease was seen in lettuce and chicory (72,1%), cucumbers and gherkins (27,1%) and some decrease in onions, shallots, garlic, leek and carrots, turnips, roots (both 6,1%). *Exports* of fruit decreased and export of vegetables to third countries increased in 2013: fruit exports decreased by 8,3% (mainly in apples and pears (-14,1%), table grapes (28,2%), citrus fruit (21,1%), dates, figs, exotics (24,3%) and other fruit (11,6%), although there is an increase in bananas by 60,5%, melons, papayas (52%) and stone fruit (34,7%). Vegetable exports increased by 18% (*extra EU* mainly in lettuce, chicory (67,3%), leguminous vegetables (104,7%), carrots, turnips, roots (21,2%) and tomatoes (19,2%).
- *Imports from inside the EU* for fruit went up by 2,5% at 117.093 T compared to the last five years and imports in vegetables from the EU went up by 55,8% to 50.537 T. Belgium exported 14,8% less fruit to the rest of the EU in 2013 compared to the last five years (1.8 mln T), but exported 0,6% more vegetables to the rest of the EU at 692.804 T in 2013 compared to the last five years.

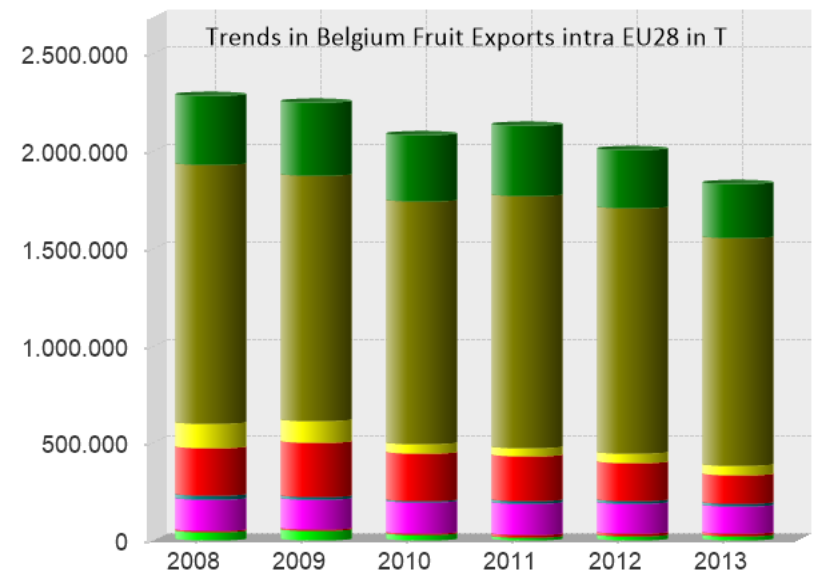
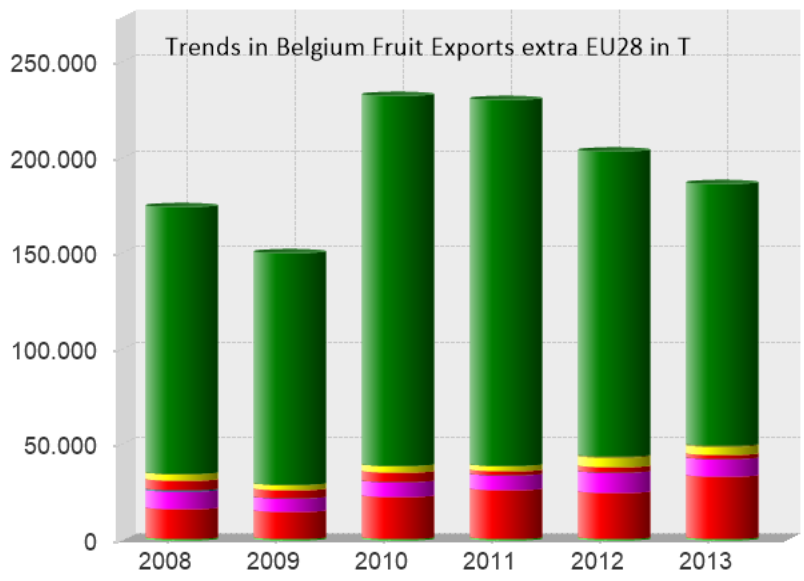
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

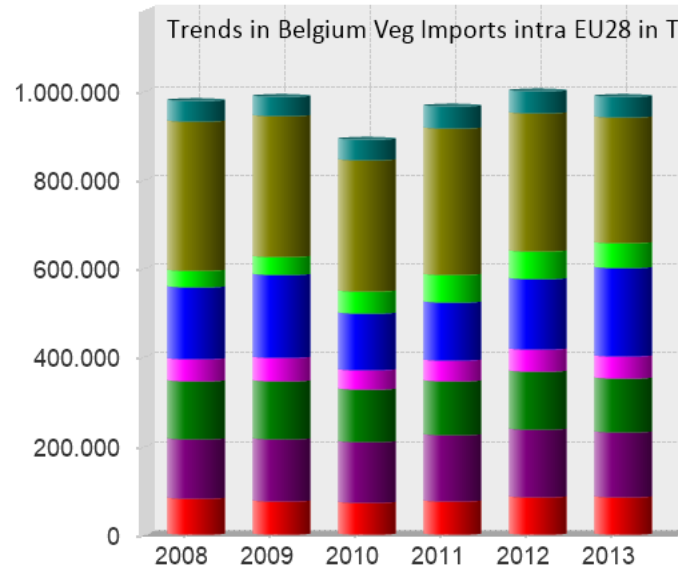
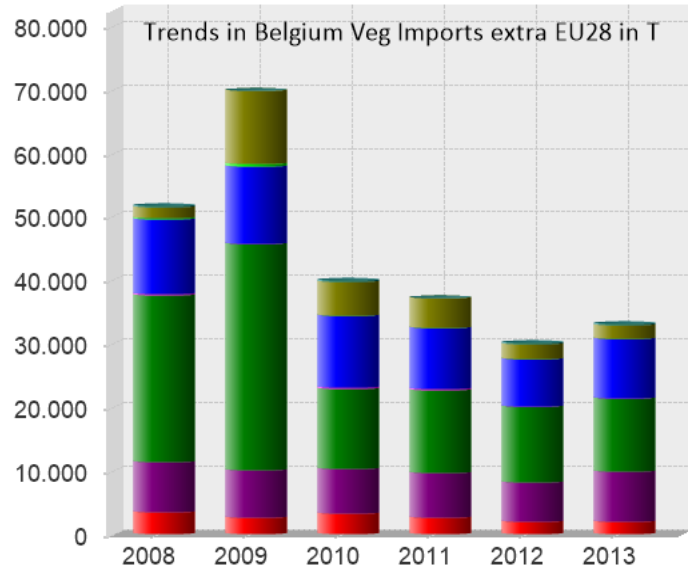


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

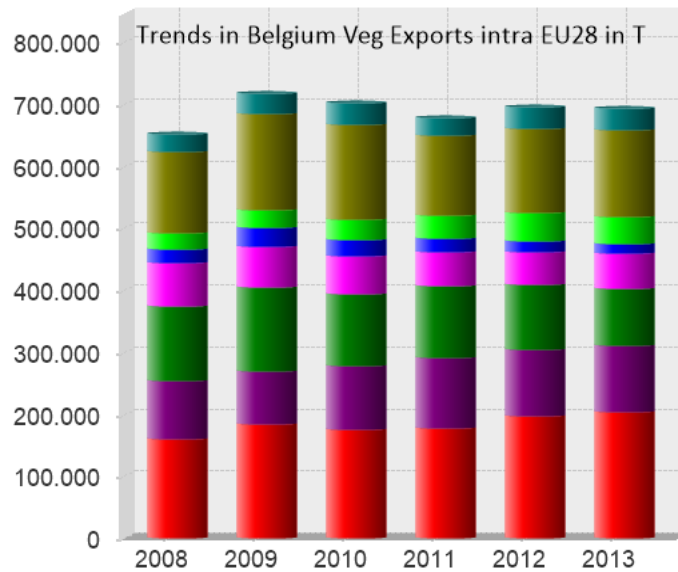
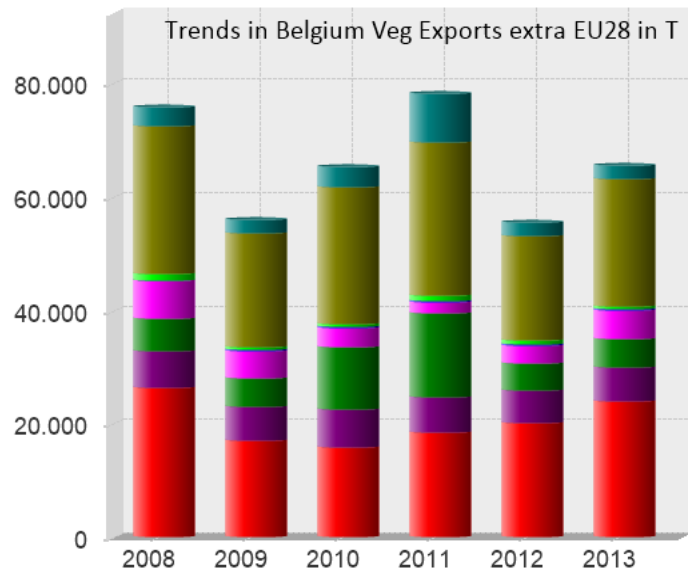
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

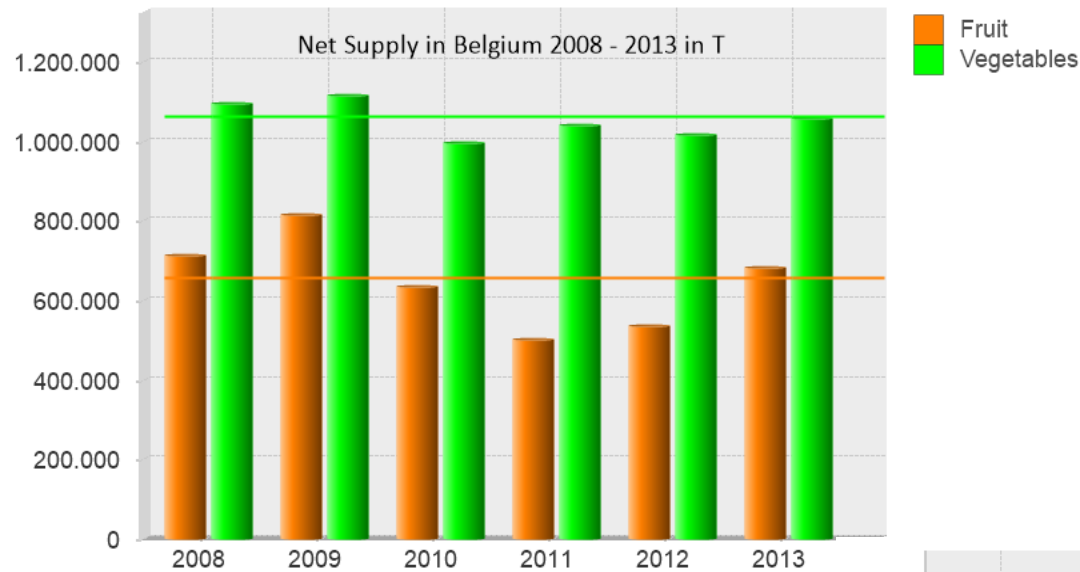


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
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- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes

Supply and Consumption Data



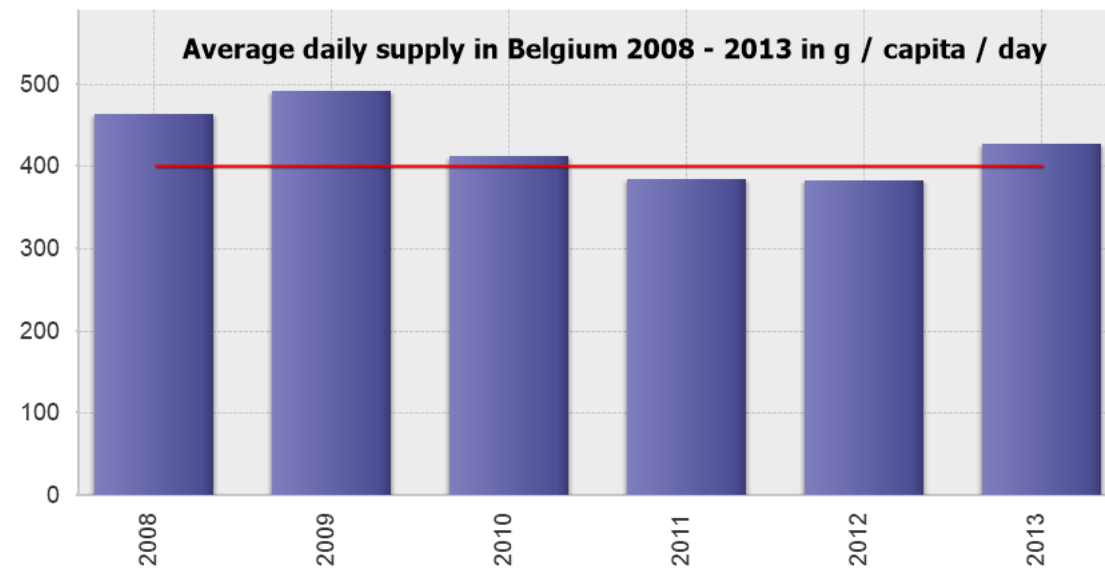
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 1,7 mln T. This represents an increase of 12% compared to 2012, and is 2,7% above the average of the previous five years.

Based on 2013 fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Belgium (in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012):

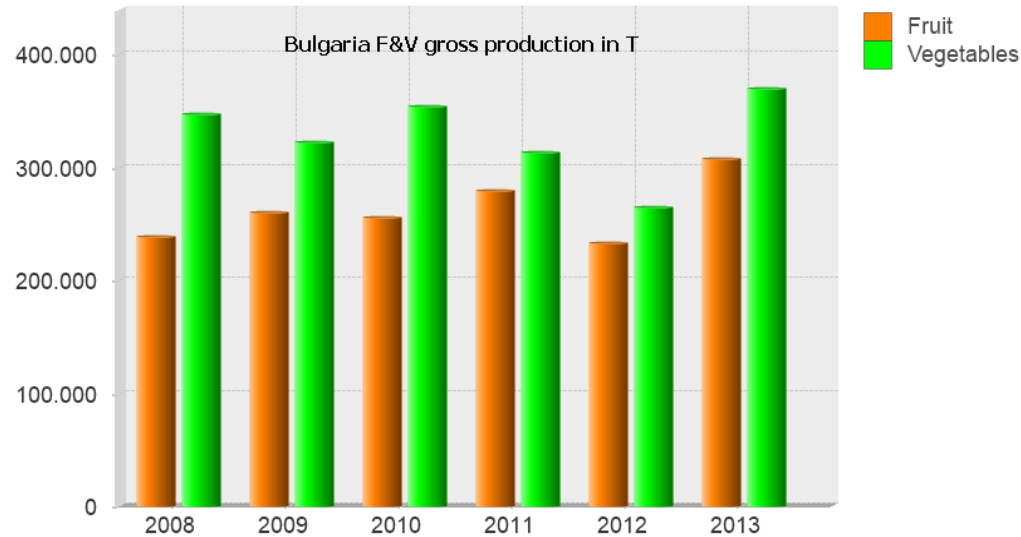
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-1,5%	-0,4%
Total Imports	-10,2%	1,1%
Total Exports	-14%	0,5%
Total net supply	6,8%	0,3

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 61 Kg of fruit and 94,5 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 168 and 259 grams per day respectively, or a total of 427 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	26,9%	3,2%
%08-12/13	4%	-2,3%



BULGARIA

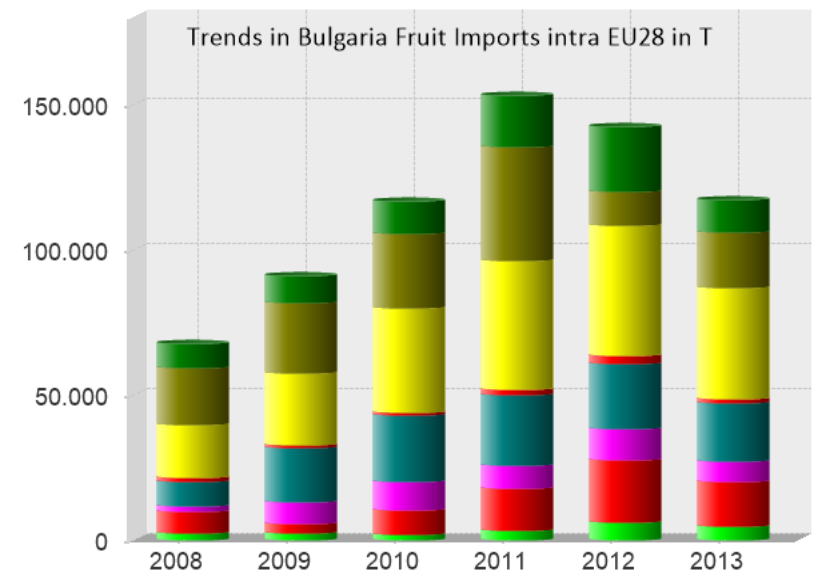
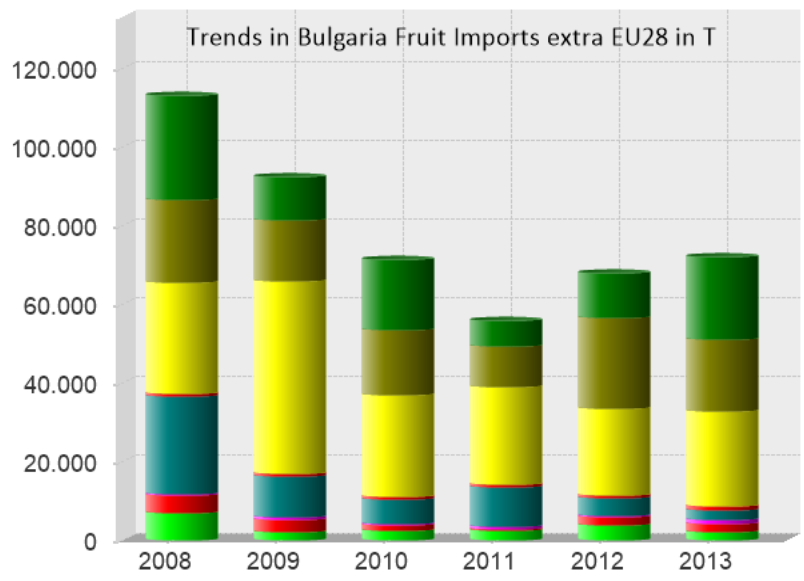


- In 2013, total fruit *production* in Bulgaria was 32,3% above 2012 levels, reaching a total of 307.984 T. The production of apples and pears increased by 77,5%, stone fruit by 67,8% and table grapes by 24,9%, though there was 12,5% less production in melons and papayas. The Bulgarian vegetable production in 2013 increased by 40,1% compared to 2012, reaching a total of 370.436 T. The increase was mainly due to an increase in production of carrots, turnips, roots (192%), other vegetables (28,3%) tomatoes (26,7%) as well as leguminous and cucumbers, gherkins (54,% and 51,2% respectively). The Bulgarian production of both fruit and vegetables in 2013 was well above the average of the previous five years by 17,7% for fruit with an average of 253.361 T and 13,6% for vegetables with an average of 320.186 T.
- In 2013, fruit *imports from third countries* increased by 6,5% compared to 2012 (main significant increase in apple and pears, which almost doubled (89,9%) as well as other fruit and dates, figs, exotics although in much lower quantities (56,5% and 55,5% respectively). Decreases were seen in table grapes by 44,7%, melons and papayas by 48,3%, and bananas by 20%). Vegetable imports increases by 16,6% (*extra EU* mainly increases in onions, leeks, garlic (92,9%) cucumbers and gherkins by 36,5%, and tomatoes by 12,6%, decreases in leguminous vegetables by 31,7% and lettuce, chicory although a lot smaller quantities (90,3%). *Exports to third countries* of fruit decreased by 18,2% compared to 2012 (main decreases in citrus fruit by 16,1%, other fruit by 47,9% and table grapes by 45,6%, while vegetable exports increased by 19,9% although the volumes are still low at 670 T in 2013.
- *Imports from inside the EU* for fruit went up by 2,5% at 117.093 T compared to the last five years and imports in vegetables from the EU went up by 55,8% to 50.537 T. Bulgaria exported 13,6% more fruit to the rest of the EU in 2013 compared to the last five years (18.306 T), but exported 40,6% less vegetables to the rest of the EU at 18.099 T in 2013.

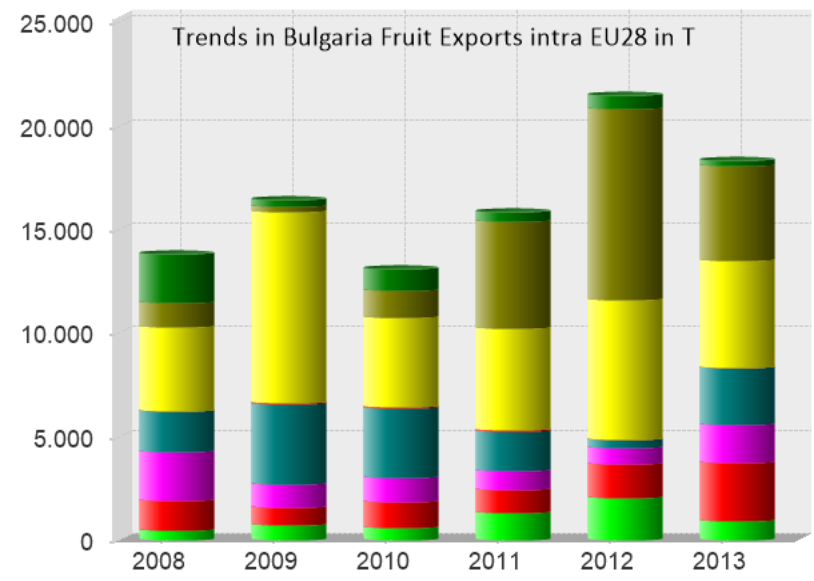
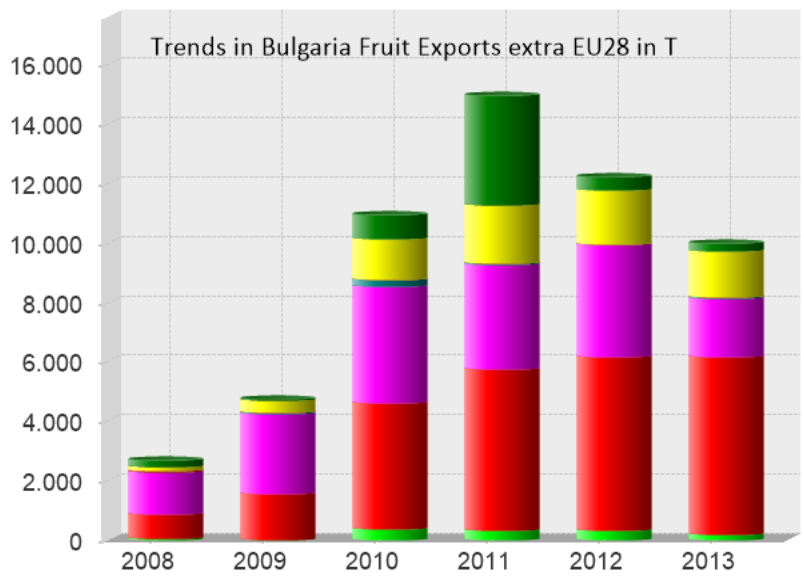
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

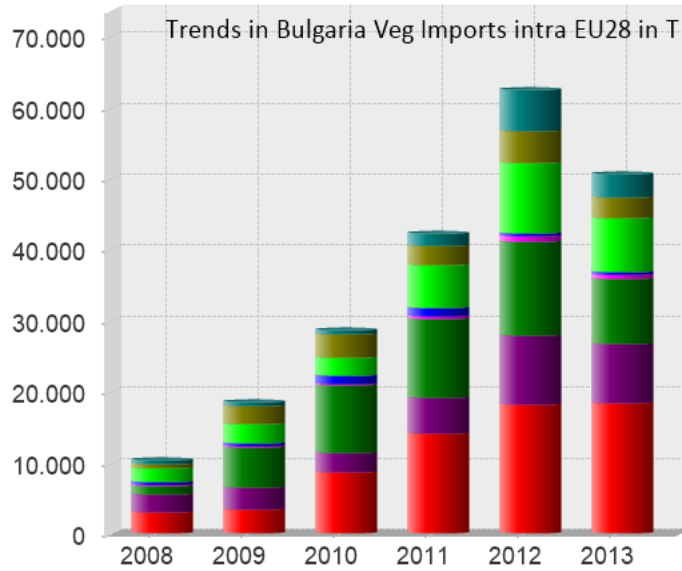
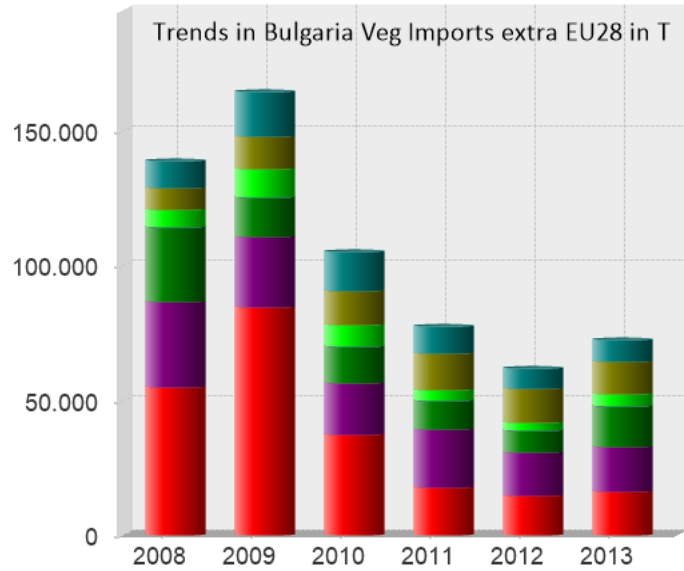


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

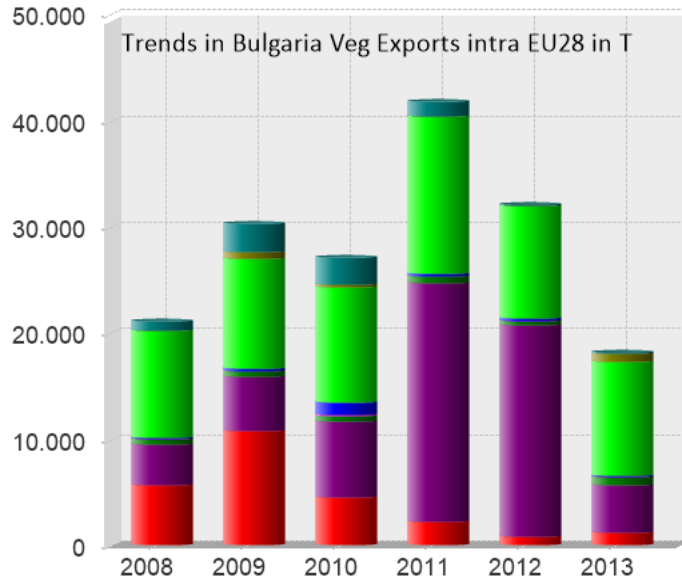
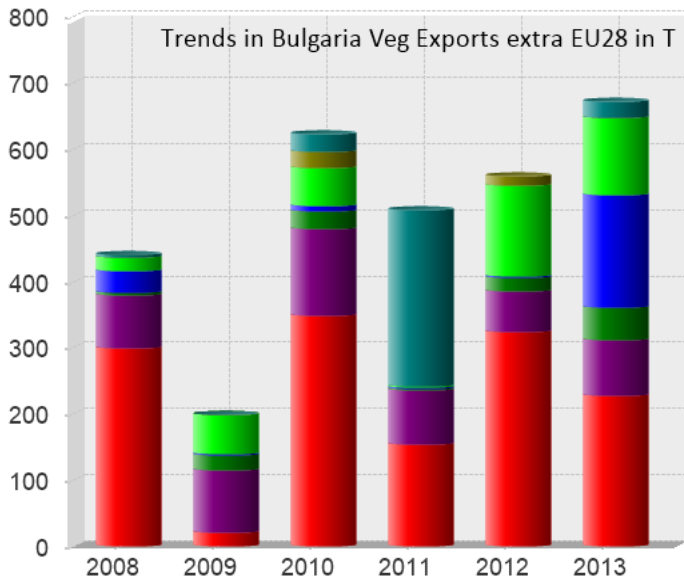
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

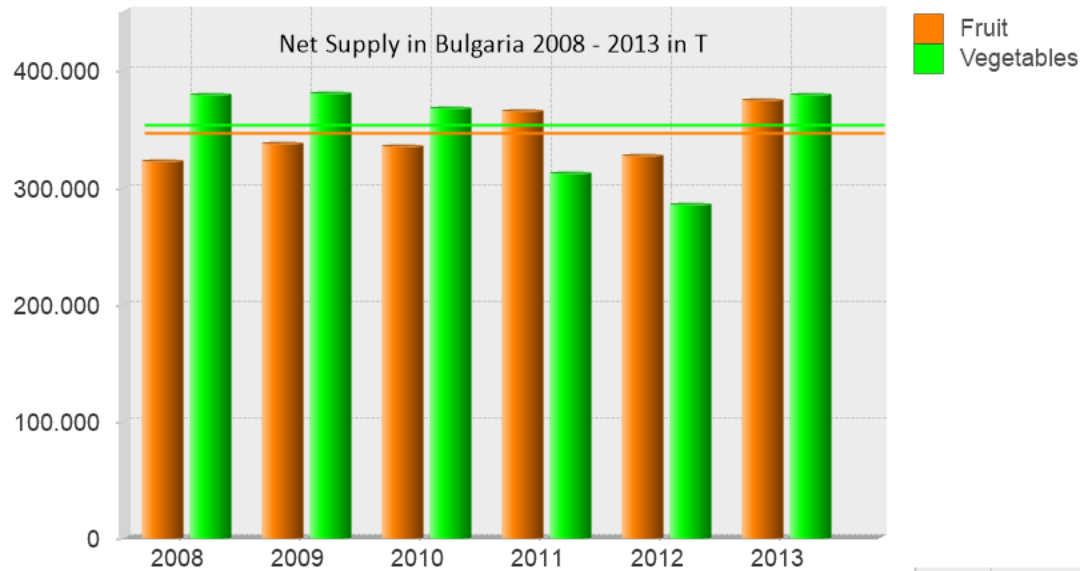


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



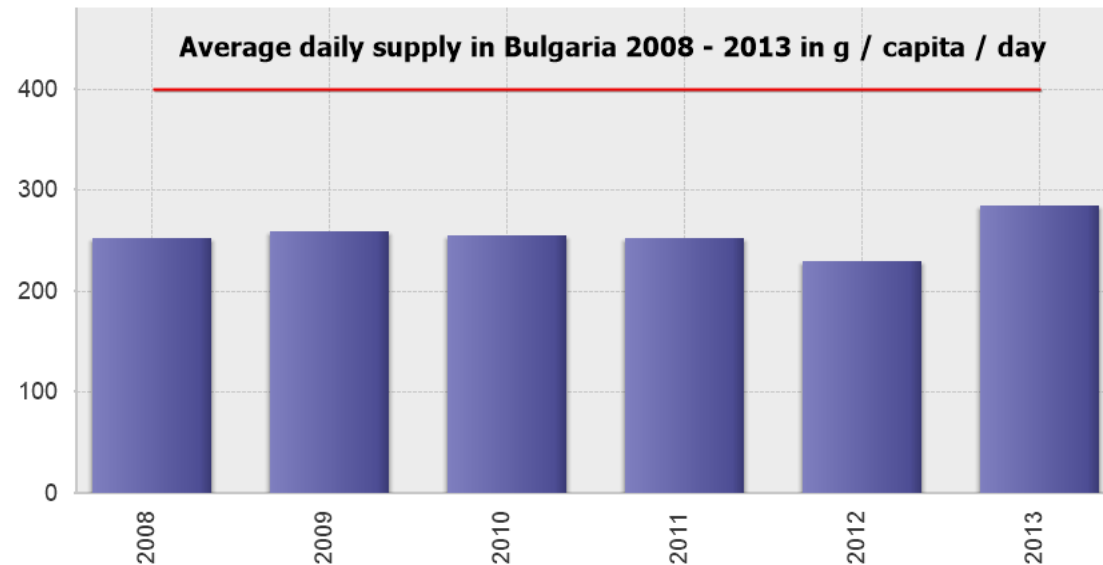
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 reaching a total of 754.961 T. This represents an increase of 10,5% year-on-year, and is 23% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Bulgaria in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

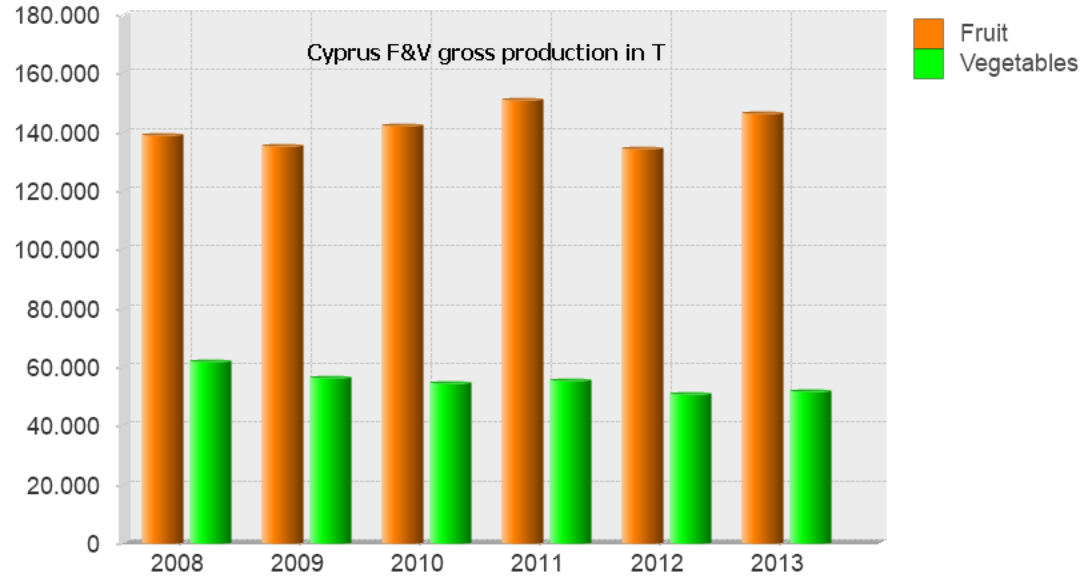
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	17,7%	13,6%
Total Imports	-2,6%	-13,5%
Total Exports	12,2%	-39,3%
Total net supply	11%	10%

Consumption of fruit increased while that of vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 51 Kg of fruit and 52 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 141 and 143 grams per day respectively, or a total of 284 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	15,3%	33,9%
%08-12/13	14,3%	13,3%



CYPRUS

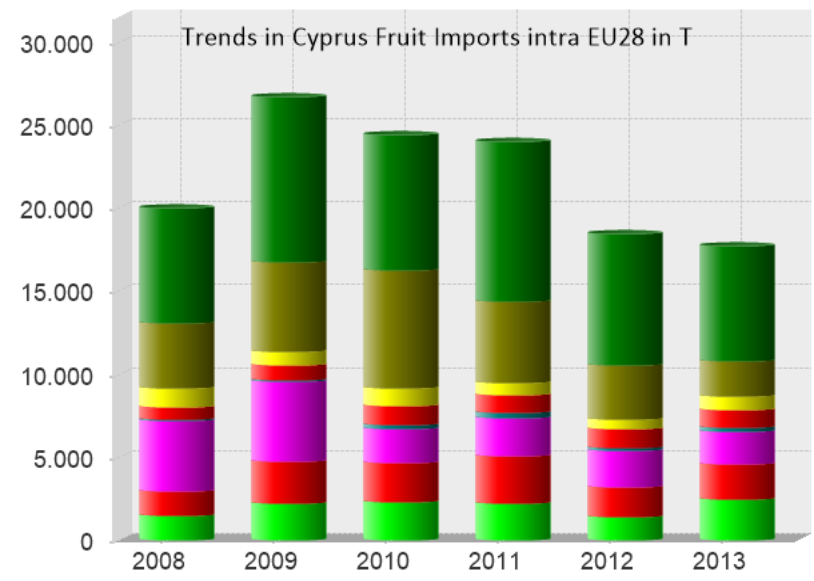
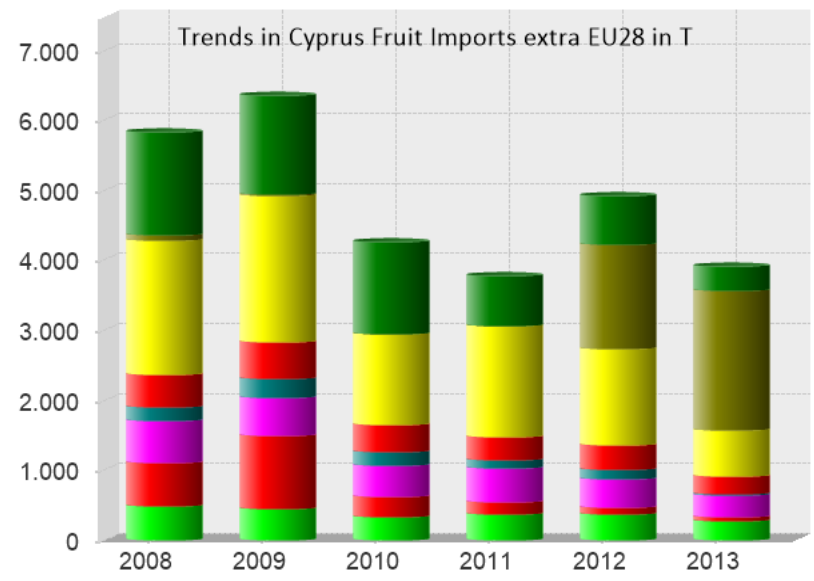


- In 2013, total fruit *production* in Cyprus was 9,1% above 2012 levels, reaching a total of 146.563 T. The main increases were in citrus (11,9%), other fruit (18,7%) and table grapes (15,7%) and there were no declines in any of the other produce categories. Cypriot fruit production in 2013 was also 4,2% up compared to the average of the previous five years (140.435 T). Cypriot vegetable production in 2013 increased by 1,8% compared to 2012, reaching a total of 51.928 T. This slight increase was mainly due to an increase in the production of lettuce, chicory (43,1%), cucumbers and gherkins by 9,5%, and tomatoes by 6,7%, however the production decreased in the other categories, mainly in carrots, turnips and roots (11,6%). Vegetable production in Cyprus in 2013 was however 7,5% below the average of the previous five years (55.810 T).
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased in 2013 by 20,6% compared to 2012. The main decreases were in citrus fruit (52,2%) although banana import increased by 33,7%). All the other categories also decreased, although less in volume. Vegetables imports from third countries also decreased by 17,2%, the main decrease was in carrots, turpins, edible roots by 34,3%, tomatoes by 28,6%,. The rest increased and decreased, but low in volume. Fruit and vegetables *exports* to third countries: fruits increased by 11,7% (citrus), and vegetables by 13,1% (other vegetables).
- *Imports from the EU* decreased for both fruit and vegetables in 2013 compared to the last five year, fruit decreased 22,2% to 17.715 T and vegetables decreased 4,4% to 8.417 T. *Exports to the rest of the EU* also both declined in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years, fruit declined 22,5% to 26.191 T and vegetables decreased 61,4% to 2.394 T.

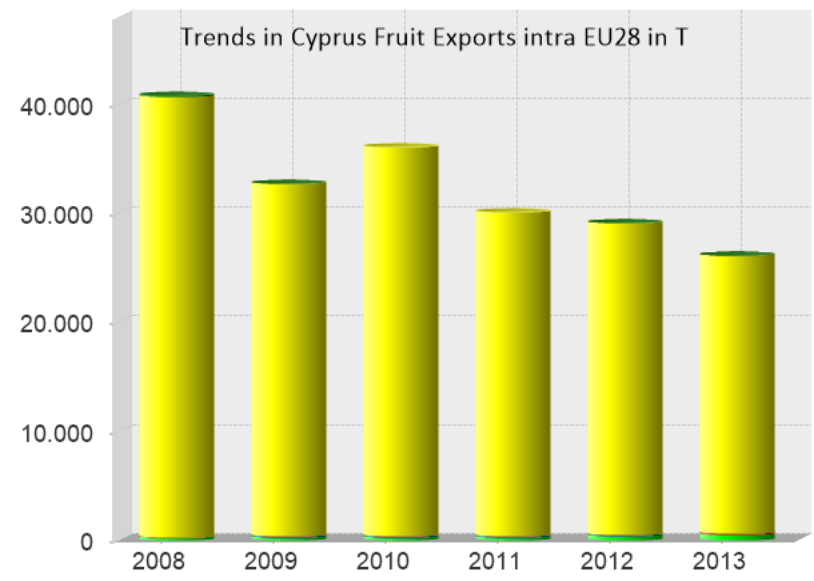
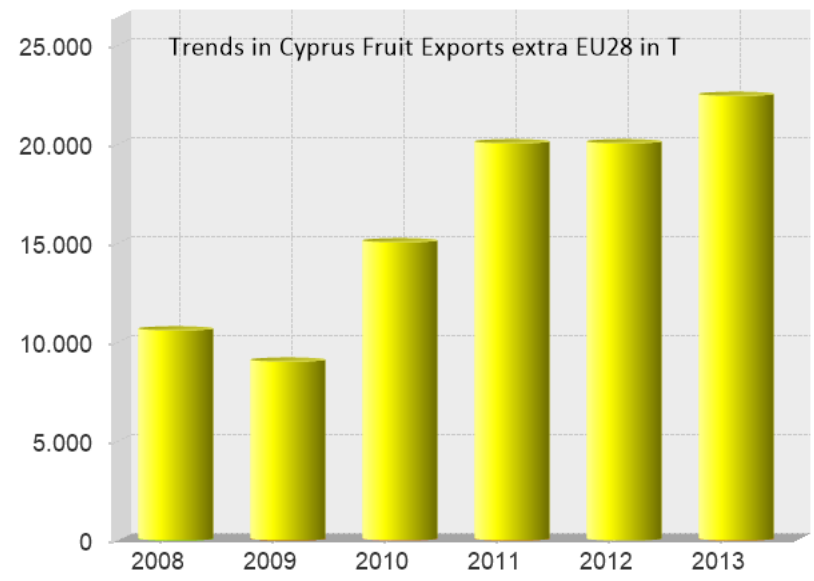
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

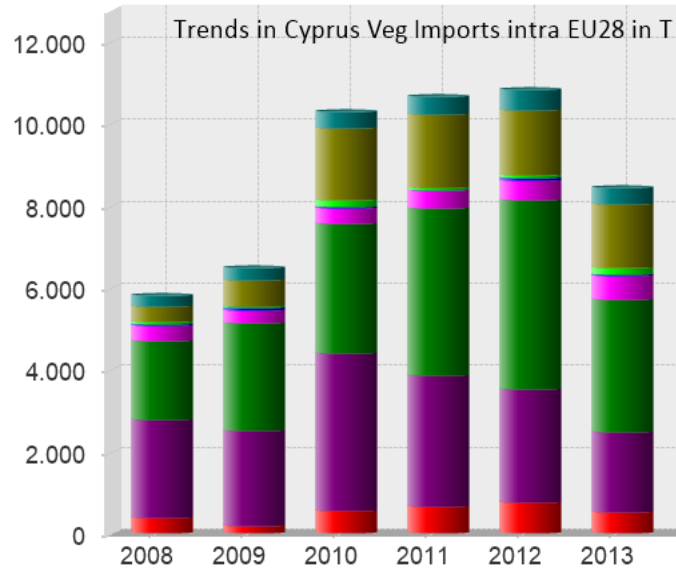
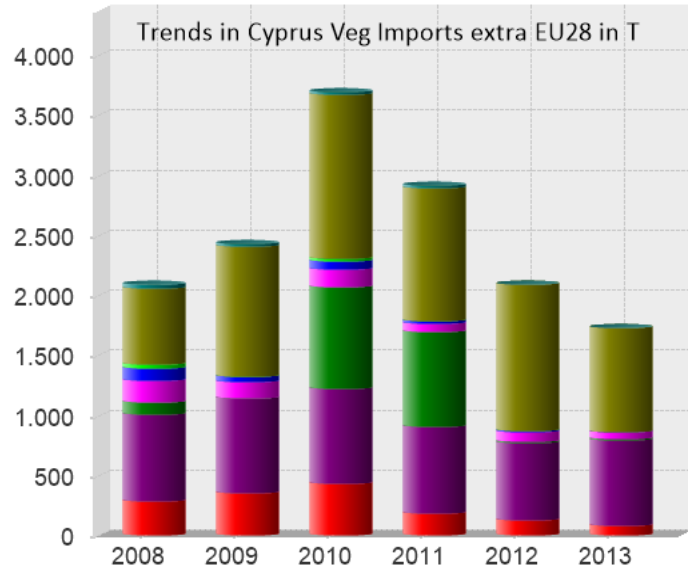


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

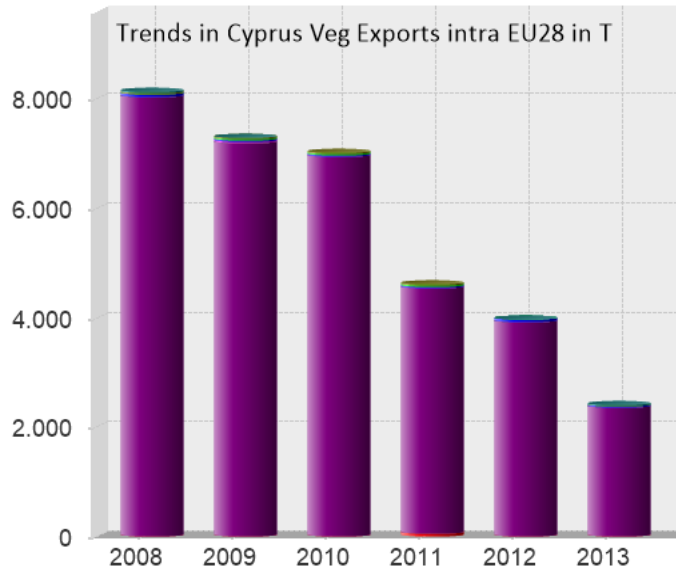
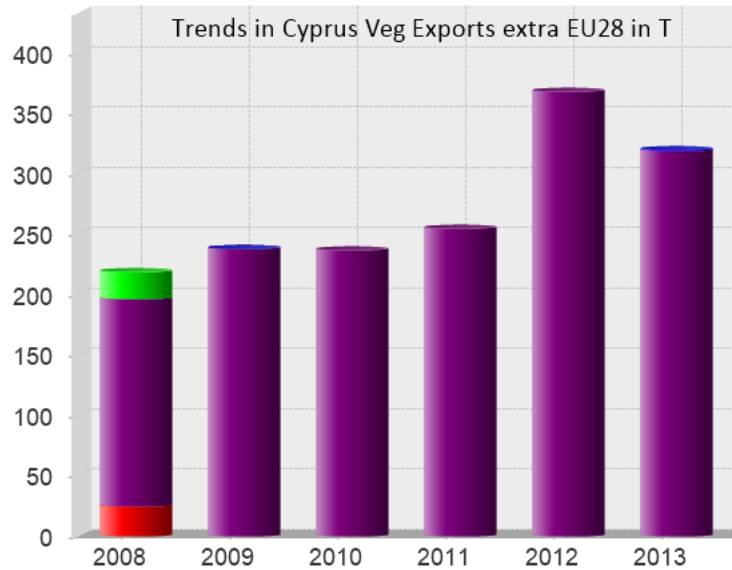
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

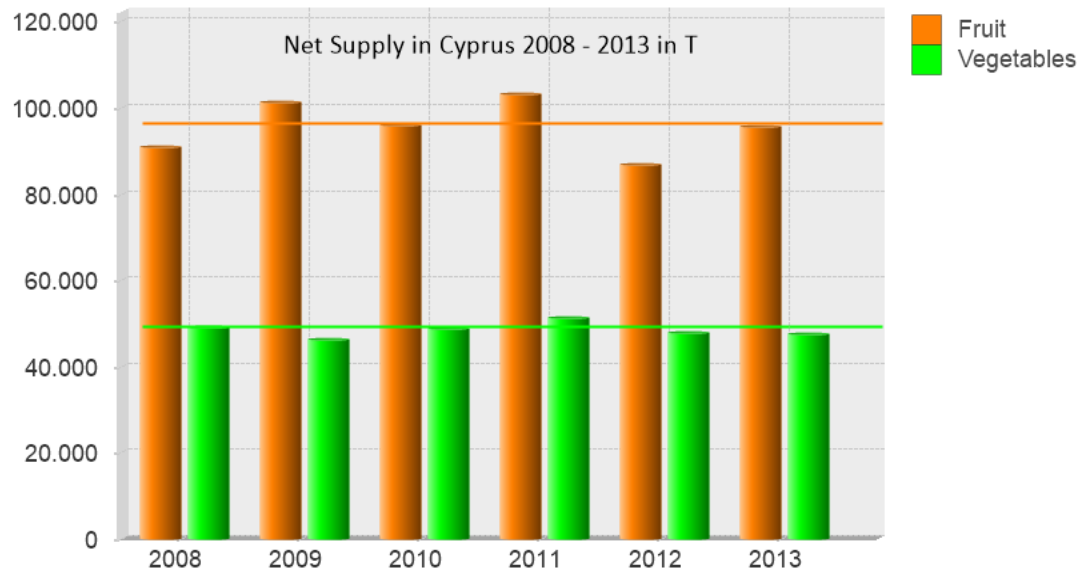


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
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Supply and Consumption Data



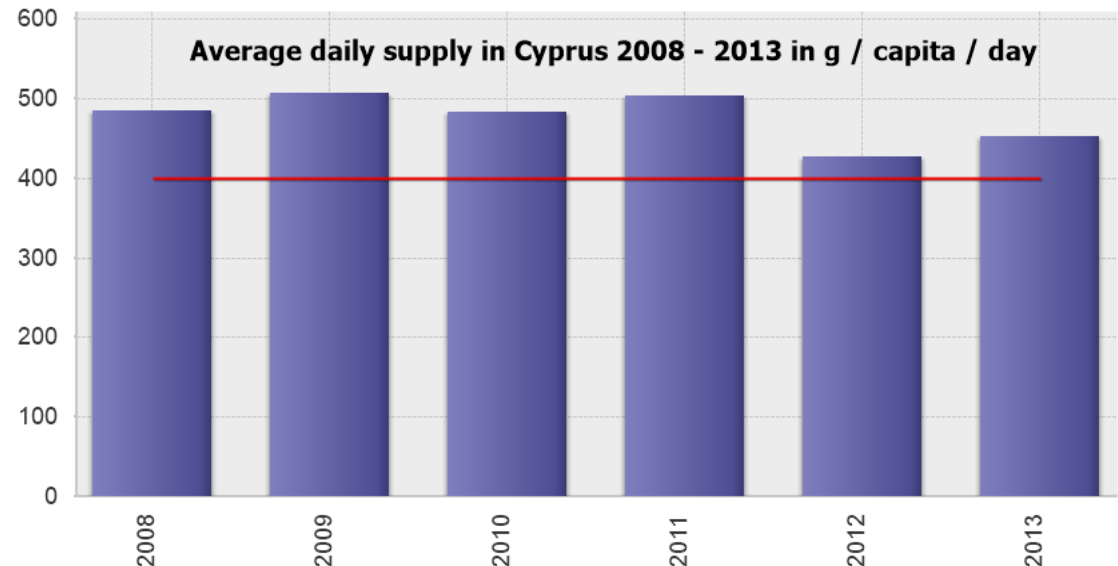
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 143.139 T. This represents an increase of -6,5% year-on-year, but a slight decrease of 0,7% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Cyprus in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

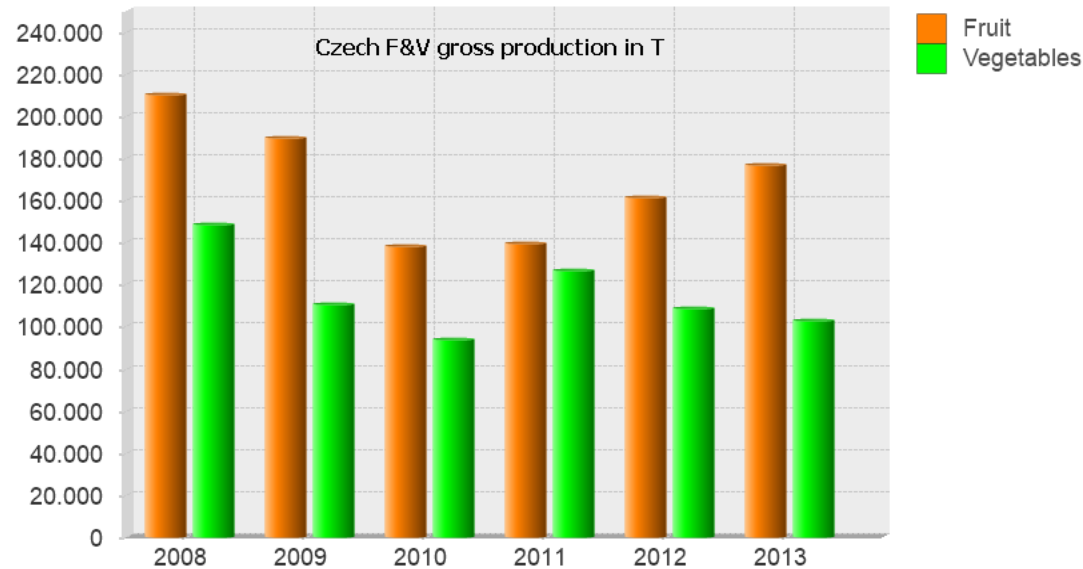
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	4,2%	-7,5%
Total Imports	-22,2%	-11,3%
Total Exports	-0,3%	-58%
Total net supply	0,1%	-2,4%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 110 Kg of fruit and 54 kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 303 and 150 grams per day respectively, or a total of 453 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	9,7%	-0,8%
%08-12/13	-5%	-7,4%



CZECH REPUBLIC

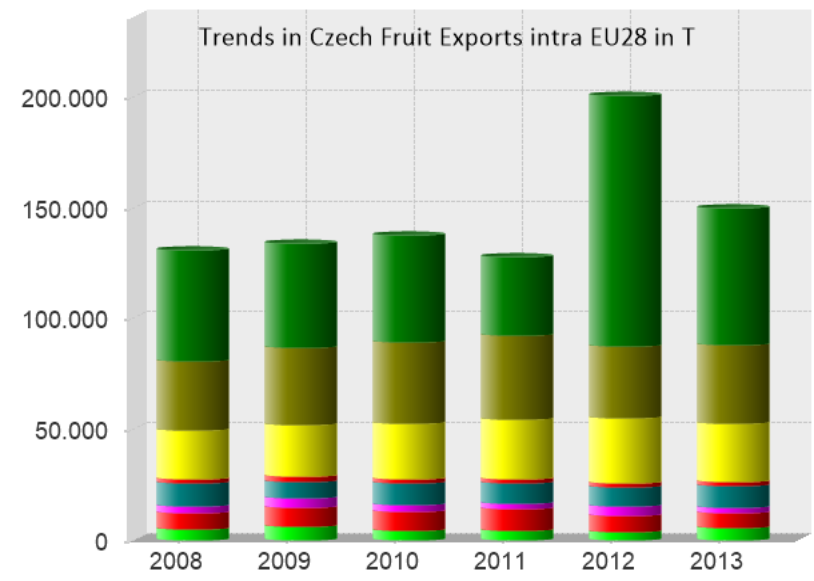
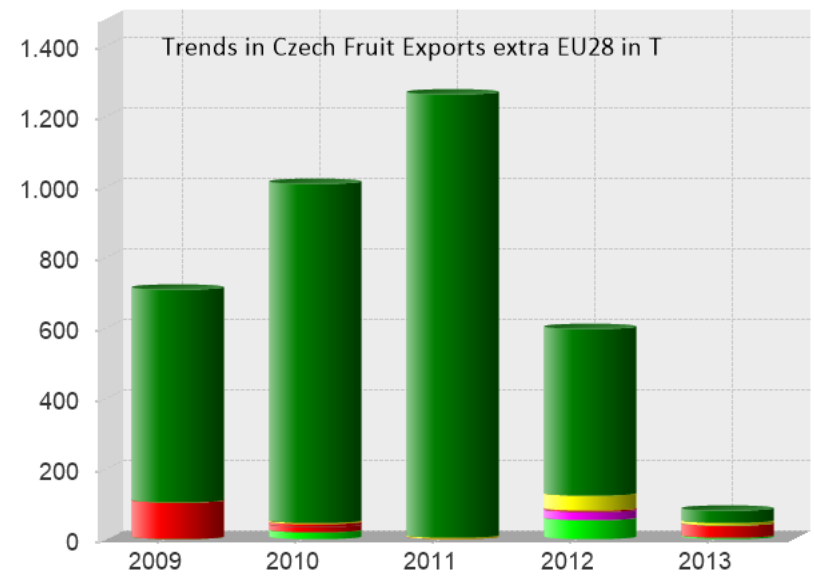
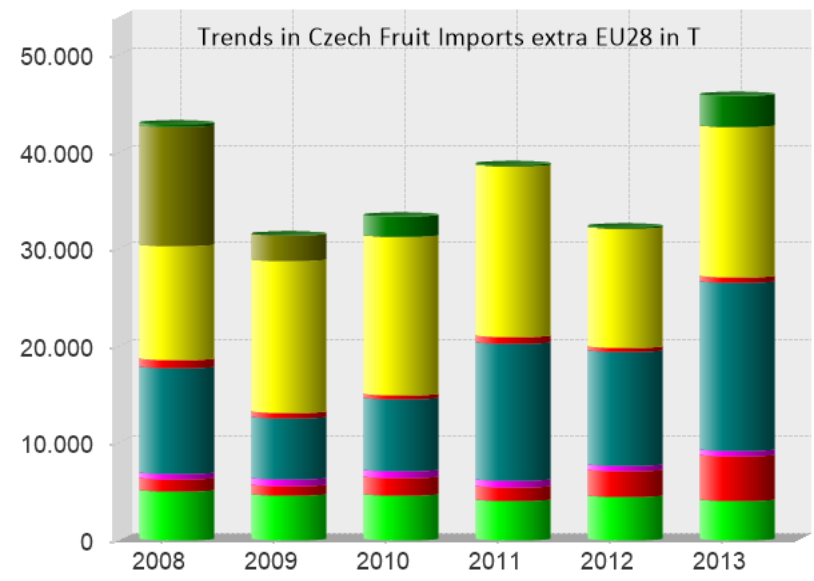
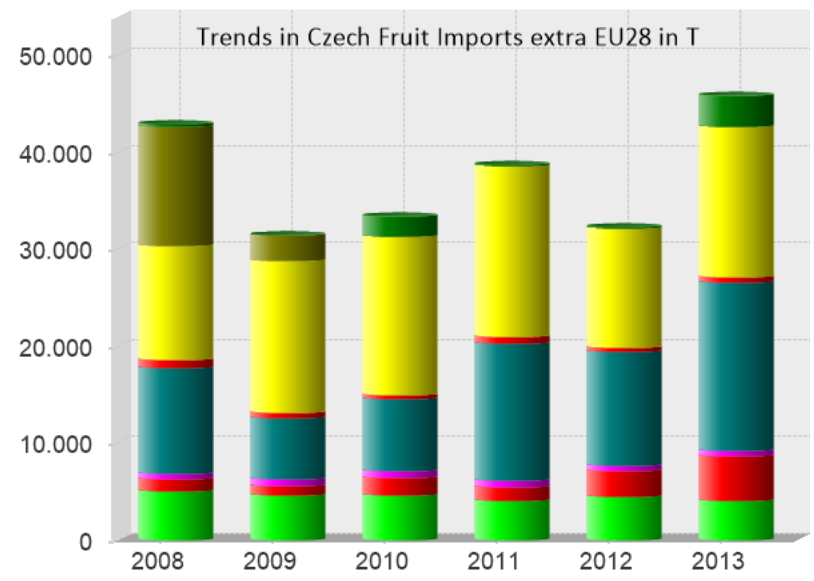


- In 2013, the *production* fruit in the Czech Republic increased compared with 2012 by 9,6%, reaching a total of 176.680 T, the production of vegetables decreased by 5,5%, reaching a total of 102.721 T. In the case of fruits, this was mainly due to an increase in the production of stone fruit (74,5%) and table grapes (24,6%). Czech fruit production in 2013 was 5% above the average of the previous five years (167.819 T). For vegetables, the decline was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of cabbages, cauliflowers, and similar brassicas (23,8%), and tomatoes (37,7%), the rest of the produce increased in production although smaller in quantities. Czech vegetable production in 2013 was 14,5% below the average of the previous five years (117.658 T).
- In 2007 fruit *imports from third countries* increased by 41,7%, mainly through an increase in citrus (26,5%), melons, papayas (48,2%) stone fruit (72,7%) and increase in apples and pears which rose from 127 T to 3.137 T. Vegetable imports from third countries decreased by 29,4%, mainly because of decreases in tomatoes (72,3%), cucumbers, gherkins (15,4%) and other vegetables (29,7%). Fruit *exports to third countries* decreased by 86,1%, but was only 83 T in 2013, while vegetables exports also decreased by 32,3%, but again these were low in volume at 240 T.
- *Imports from the EU* in fruit declined by 6,3% to 554.228 T compared to the average of the last five years. Imports from the EU in vegetables increased by 1,8% to 467.648 T compared to the same period. *Exports from the Czech Republic to the rest of the EU* rose with 2,5% for fruit to 149.753 T in 2013 compared with the average of the last five years and vegetable exports to the EU remained stable (+0,2%) in 2013 to 78.205 T.

Fruit Trade Data



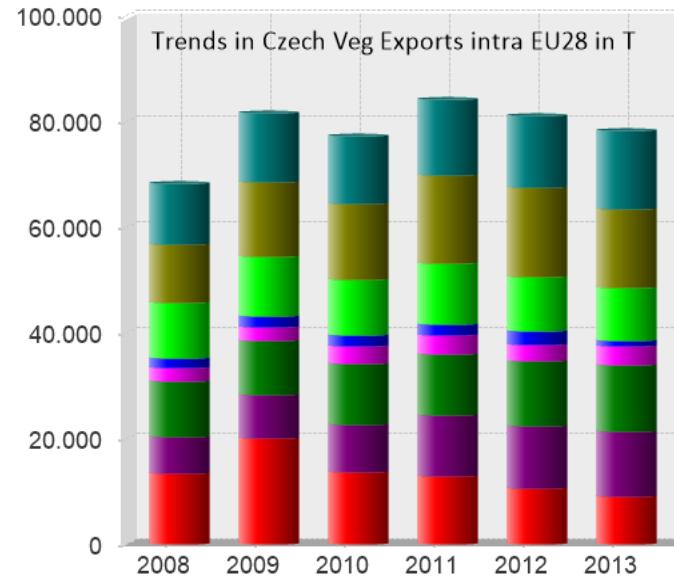
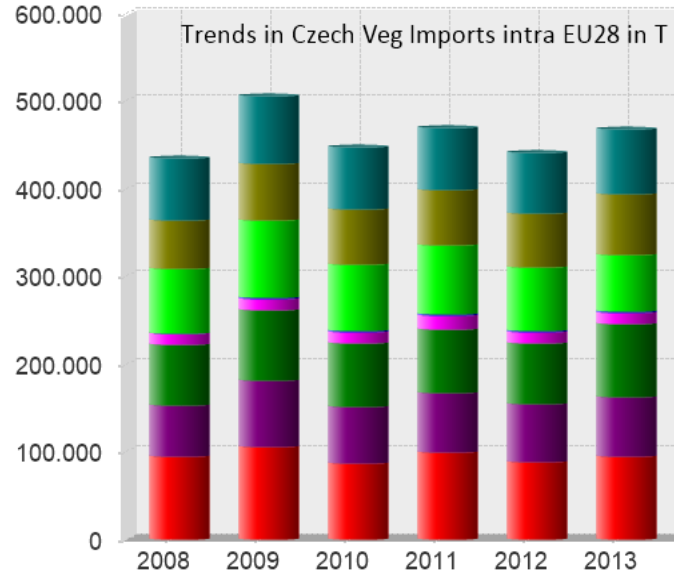
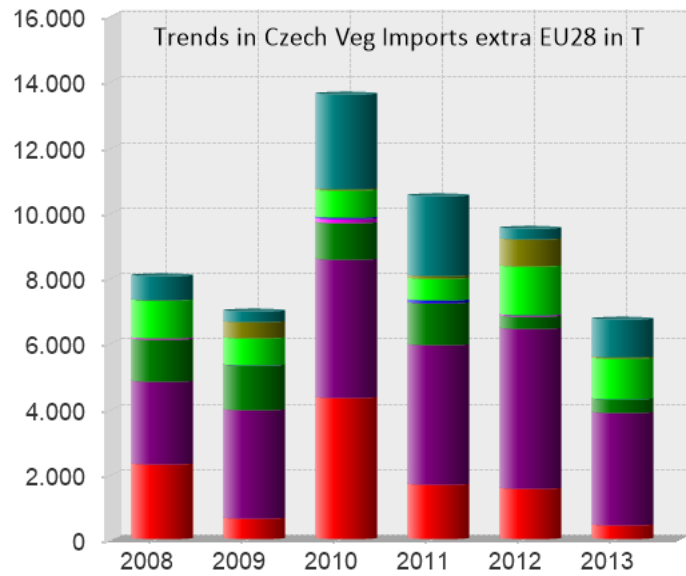
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



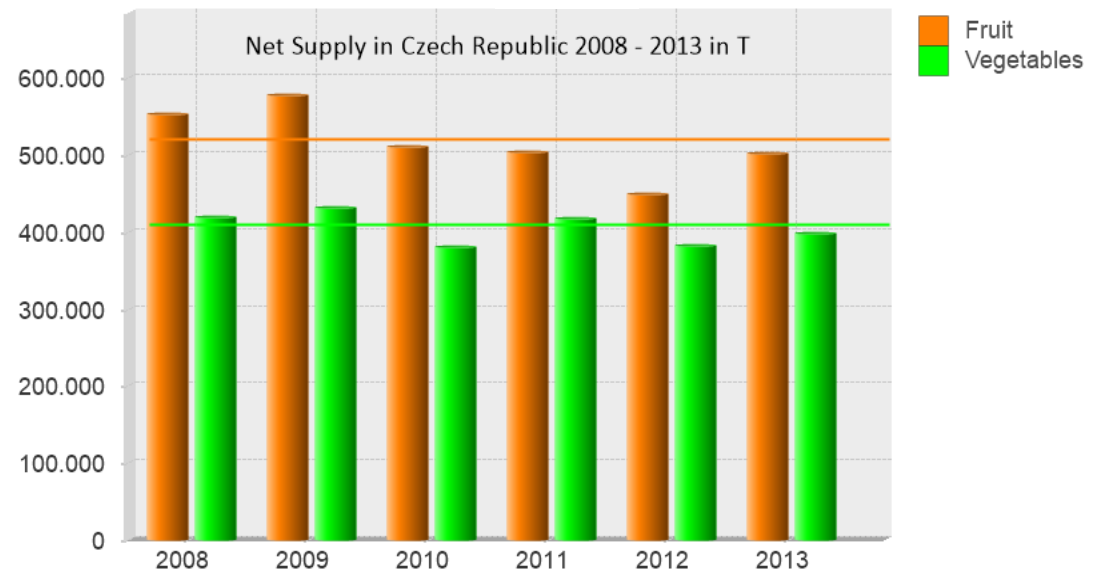
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Supply and Consumption Data



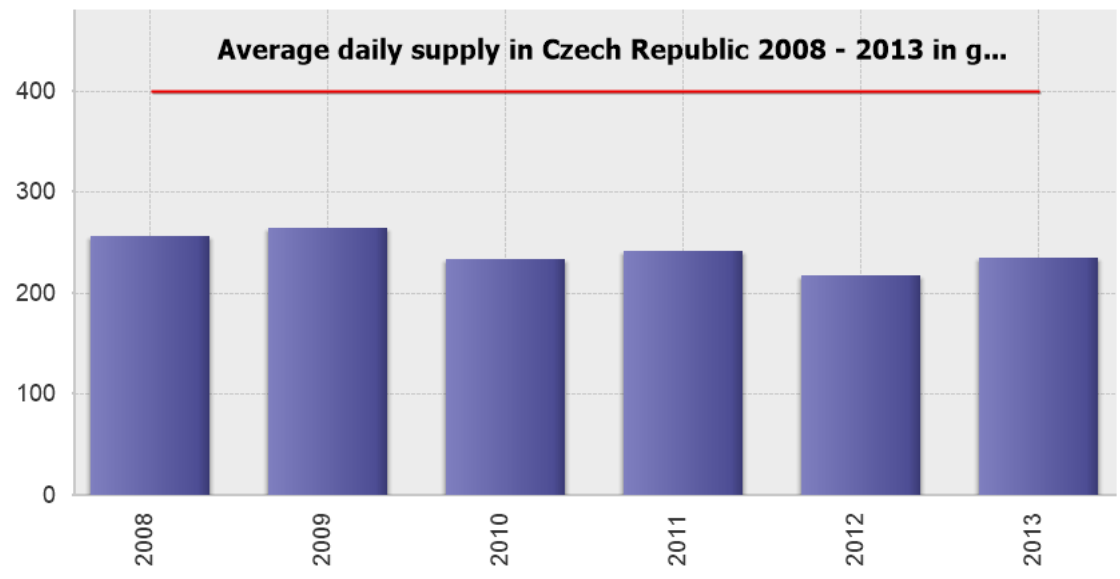
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 900.379 T. This represents an increase of 8,4% year-on-year, but is 2,7% below the average of the previous five years.

Based on fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Czech Republic (in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012):

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	5%	-14,5%
Total Imports	-4,4%	1,2%
Total Exports	2%	-0,2%
Total net supply	-3,3%	-1,8%

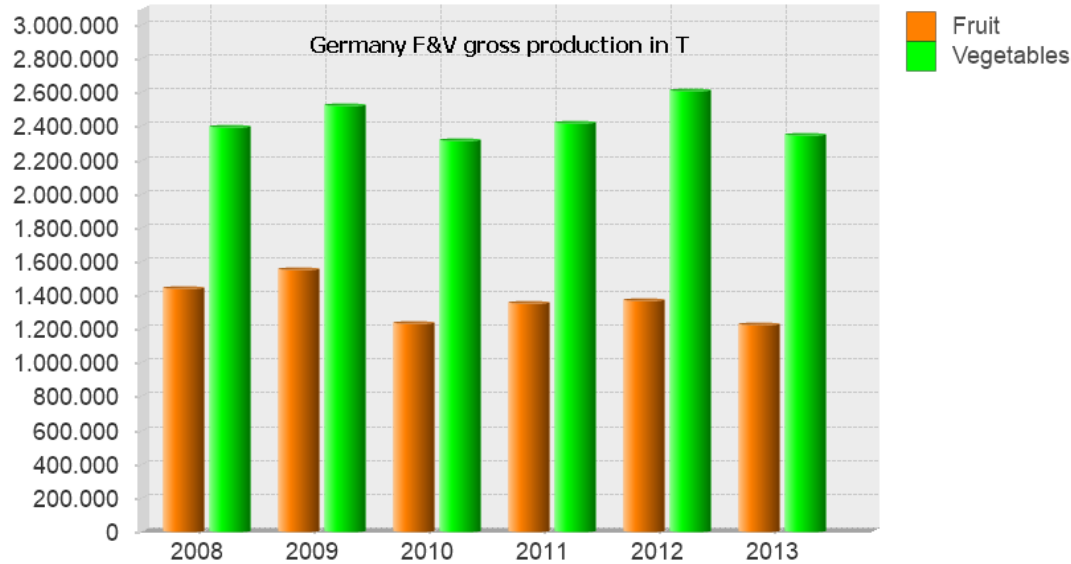
Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, the average per capita consumption stood at 48 Kg of fruit and 38 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 131 and 104 grams per day respectively, or a total of 235 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	11,6%	4,3%
%08-12/13	-3,8%	-2,3%



M O N I T O R
C O N S U M P T I O N

GERMANY

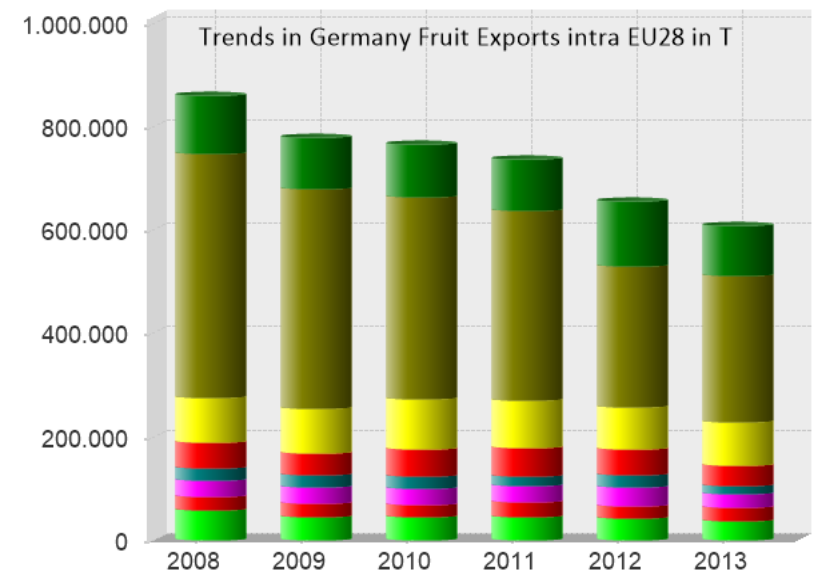
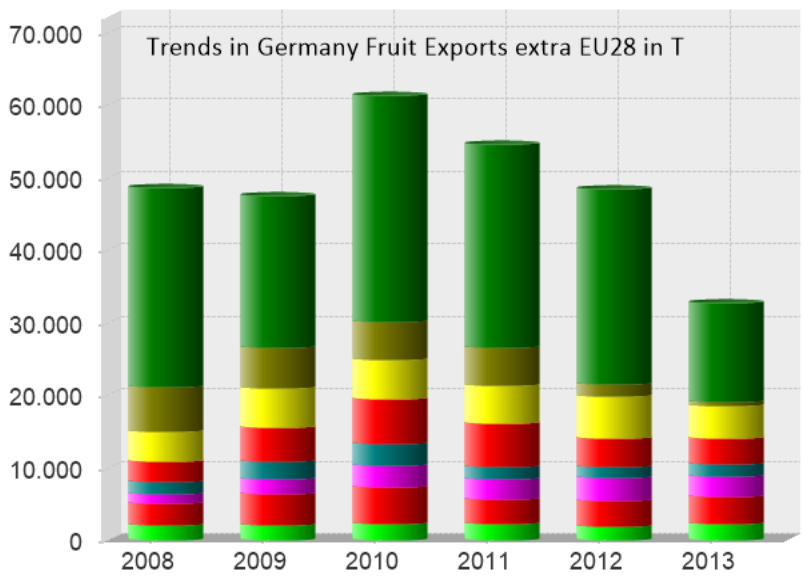
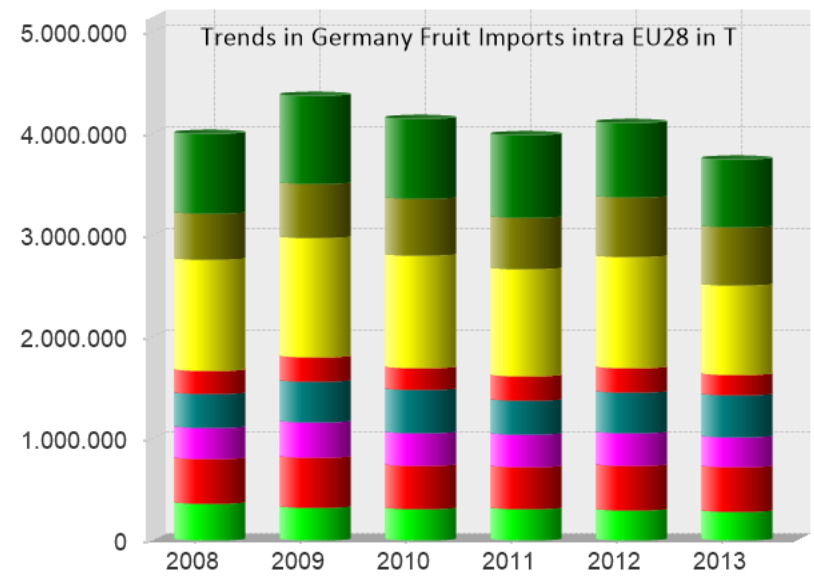
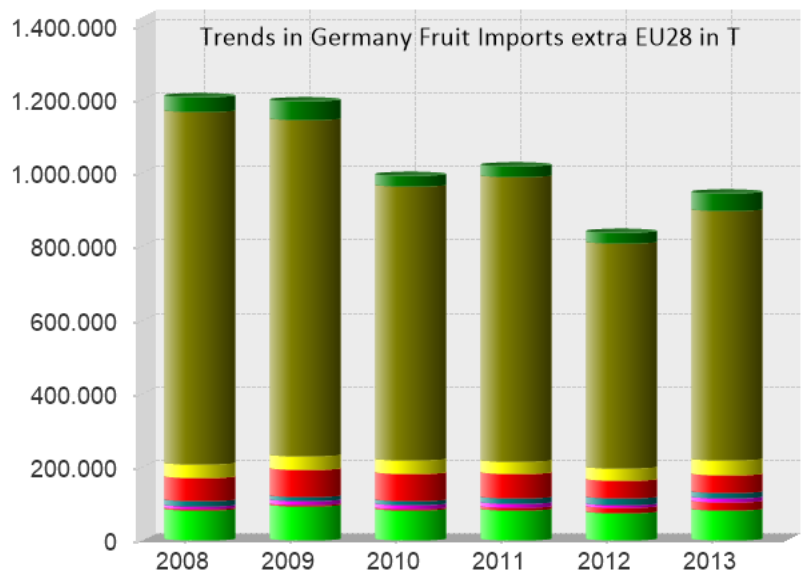


- In 2013, the *production* of fruit in Germany decreased compared with 2012 by 10,3%, reaching a total of 1,22 mln T. Production of vegetables decreased by 1by 9,9% - reaching a total of 2,35 mln T. In the case of fruit, the decrease was mainly due to a fall in the production of apples and pears (16,2%), and table grapes (7,1%). German fruit production in 2013 was 13,5% below the average of the previous five years (1,39 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the decrease was mainly caused by a drop in the production of lettuce, chicory (17,3%), cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (12,5%) and carrots, turnips, roots (7,4%), although there was an increase in tomato production (13,2%). German vegetable production in 2013 was also 4,3% below the average of the previous five years (2,45 mln T).
- *Imports* from third countries in fruit increased by 13% in 2013 compared to 2012. Except for a decline in imports in dates, figs, exotics and melons, papayas, all the other fruit categories increased. Apple and pears (79,8%) and stone fruit (92,3%) most notably, but also bananas increased 10,8%. Vegetable imports from third countries also increased by 7%, mainly caused by an increase in onions, leek, garlic (13,5%), carrots, turpins, edible roots (36,4%) and leguminous vegetables (20%) although imports decreased in cucumbers, gherkins (18,8%). *Exports* to third countries in fruit decreased by 32,5% and vegetables increased by 55,9% in 2013 compared to 2012. With fruit the main cause is the decrease in apple and pear export (48,9%) and in vegetables the main increase comes from cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (138%).
- With regards to *imports from the EU* Germany has imported 9,2% less fruit from other EU Member States in 2013 compared to the last five years at 3.7 mln T and 12,1% less vegetables at 2.68 mln T. *Exports to the rest of the EU* also decreased in 2013 compared to the last five years. Germany is exporting 19,7% less fruit to the rest of the EU at 609.065 T and 11,2% less vegetables at 397.960 T.

Fruit Trade Data



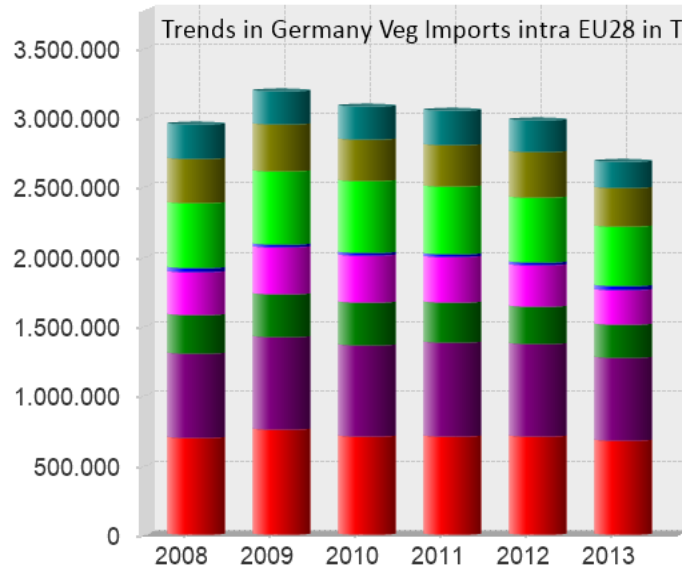
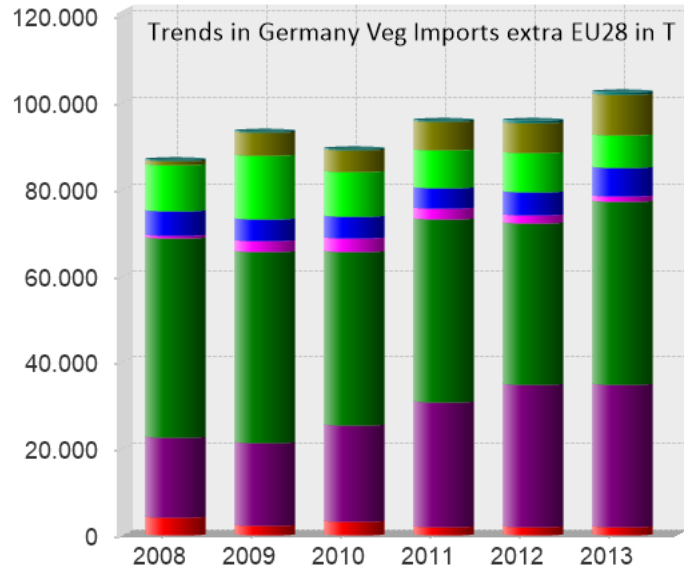
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



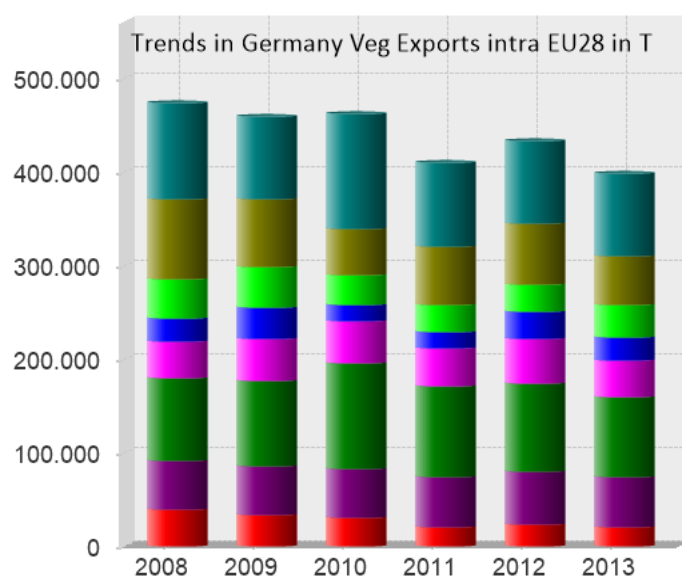
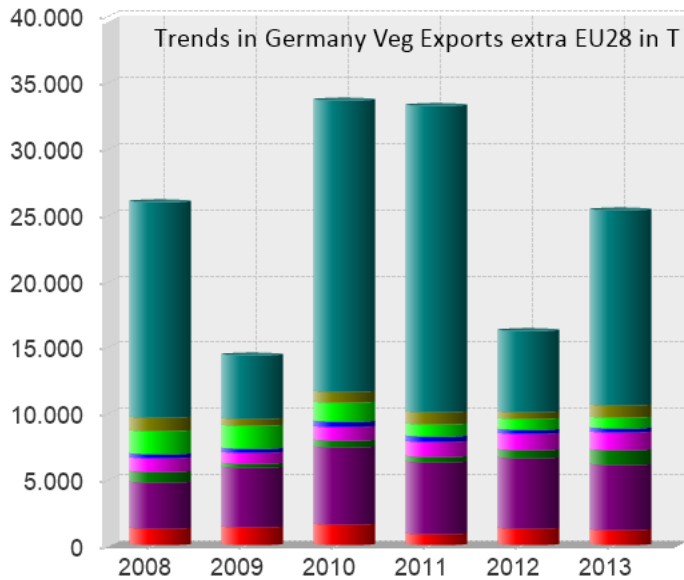
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

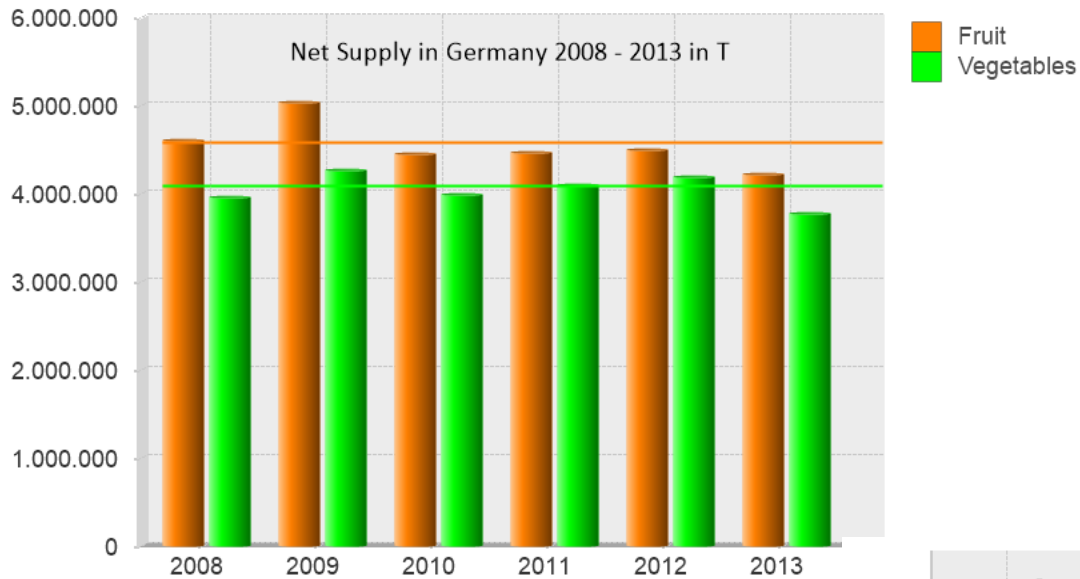


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
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Supply and Consumption Data



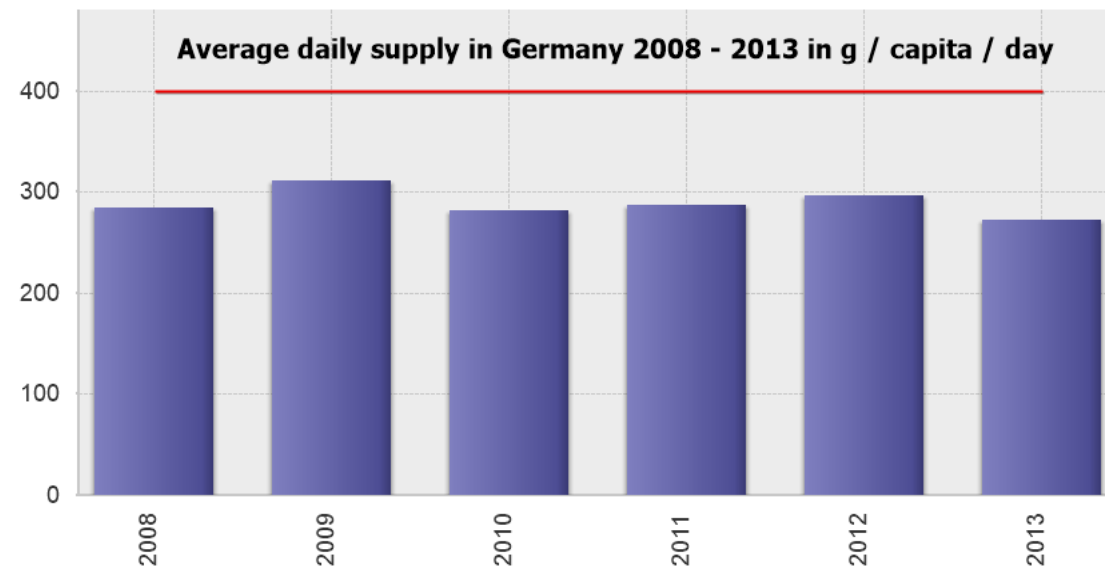
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 4.3 mln T. This represents a decrease of 9,7% year-on-year, and is 9,2% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Germany in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

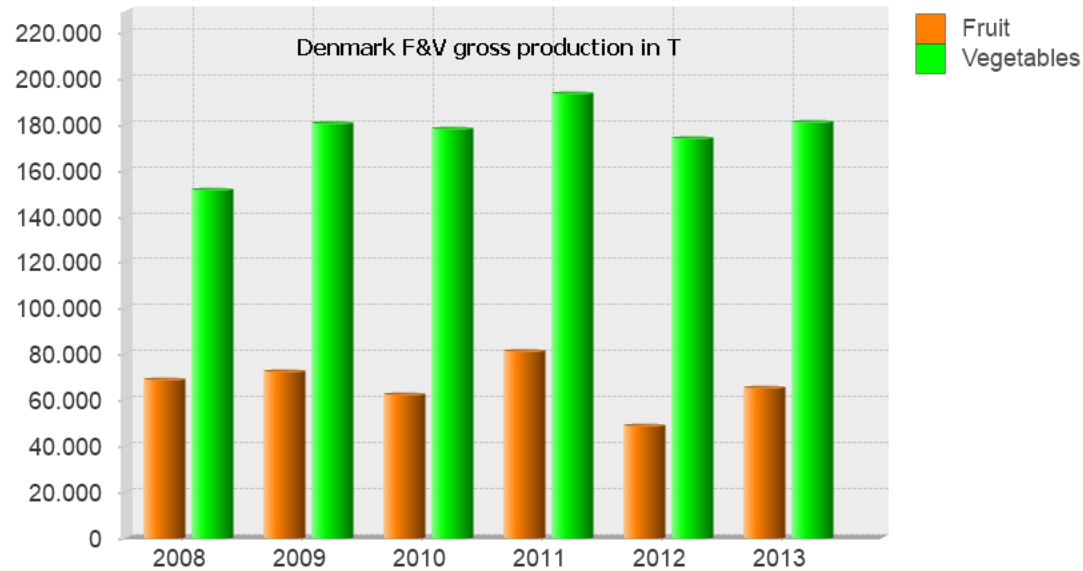
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-13,5%	-4,3%
Total Imports	-9,4%	-11,4%
Total Exports	-20,9%	-10,4%
Total net supply	-8,4%	-8,0%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 52 Kg of fruit and 47 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 144 and 128 grams per day respectively, or a total of 272 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-6,2%	-10,2%
%08-12/13	-7,1%	-6,8%



DENMARK

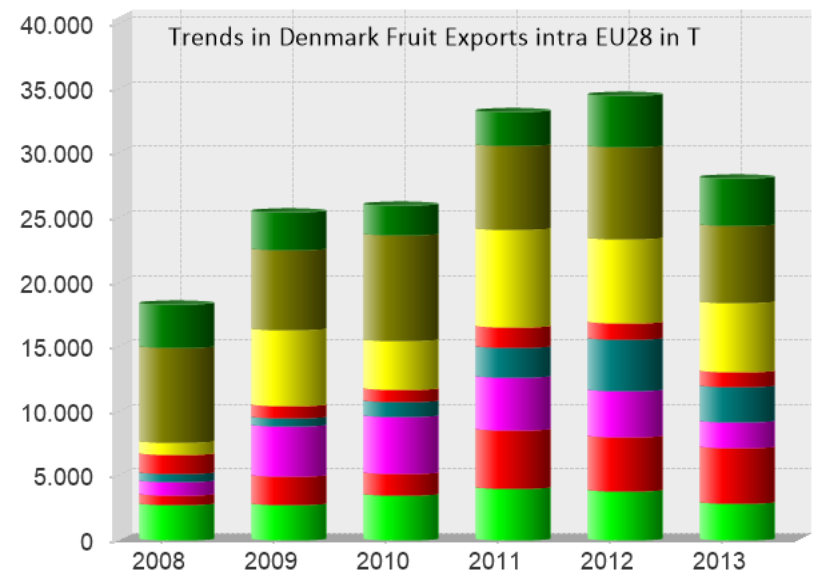
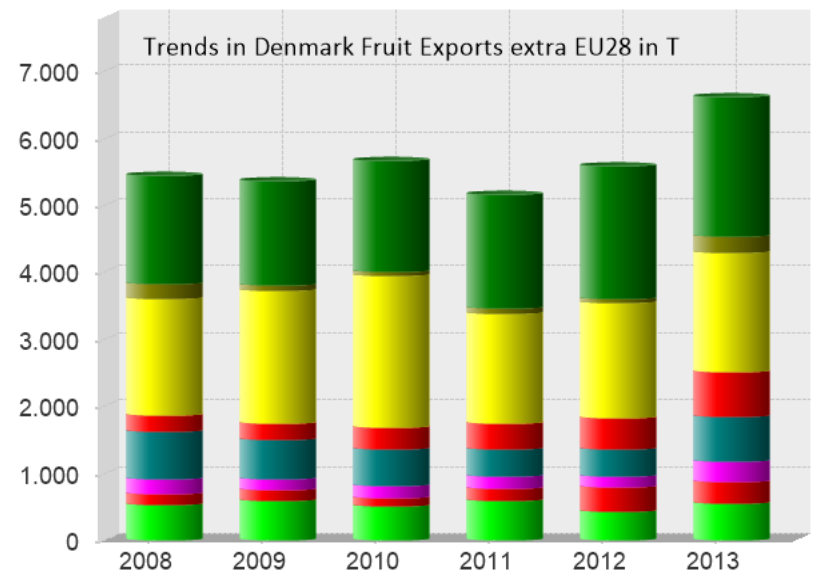
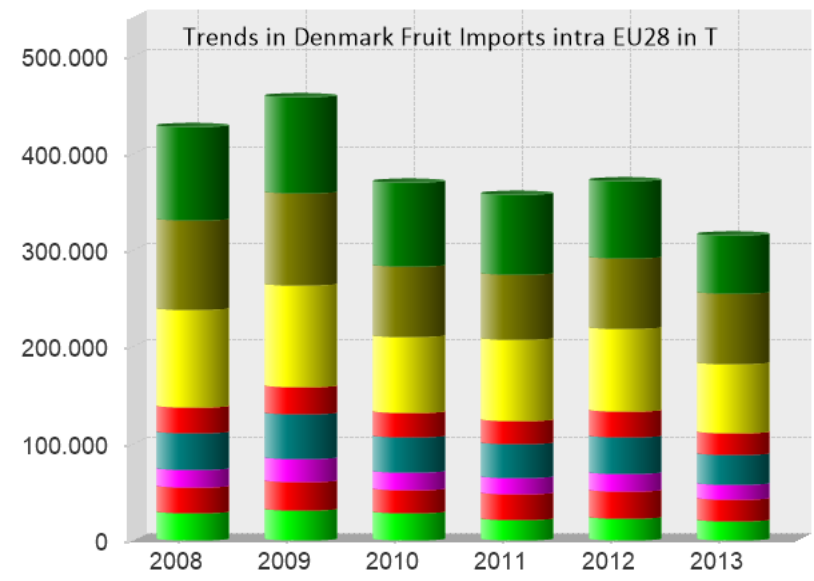
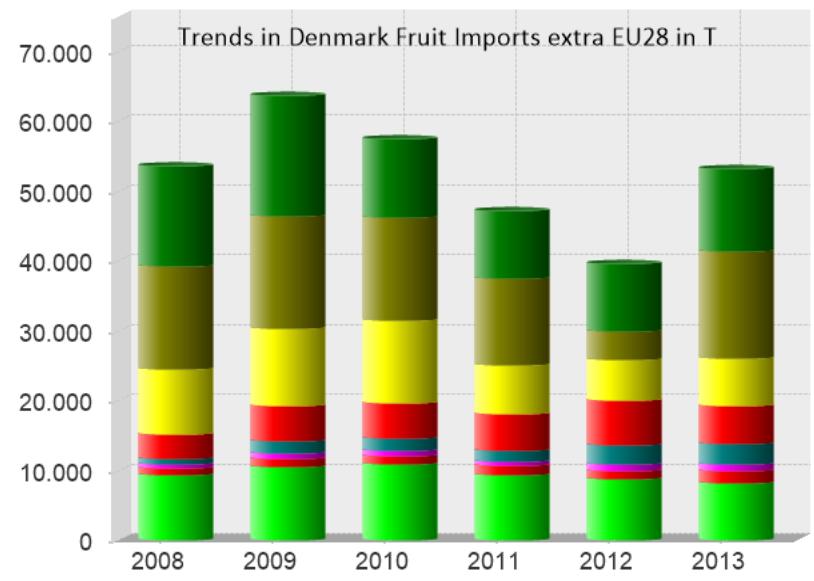


- In 2013, the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in Denmark went up compared to 2012. Danish fruit production in 2013 was 34% up compared to 201, at 65.296 T, but was 2,3% below the average of the previous five years (66.802 T). Danish vegetable production in 2013 was 3,9% up compared to 2012 at 180.819 T and 3% above the average of the previous five years (175.430 T).
- In 2013, fruit *imports from third countries* increased by 34,5%, mainly because of an increase in bananas (264,4%) and apples, pears (24,6%) in quantity. Vegetable imports from third countries decreased by 13,5%, with decreases across the different categories, except for an increase in lettuce, chicory (44,7%) and an increase in imports in carrots, turnips and roots (64,7%). Fruit *exports to third countries* increased by 18,5% in 2013 compared to 2012 with an increase in all the categories, except stone fruits. The main interesting developments are a tripling in banana export and a doubling in other fruits. Vegetables to third countries remained stable, main interesting developments are an increase in exports of onions, shallots, leeks, garlic (13,4%) and an increase in exports in lettuce, chicory (32,6%).
- *Import from the EU* to Denmark in fruit have decreased in 2013 by 20,5% compared to the average of the last five years to 315.824 T. For imported vegetables from the rest of the EU, Denmark also imported less by 18,4% to 177.334 T compared to the average of the last five years. Danish *exports to the rest of the EU* have gone up for both fruit and vegetables. Fruit exports have gone up 2,2% in 2013 at 28.063 T and vegetable exports to the rest of the EU have gone up with 13,4% at 32.842 T.

Fruit Trade Data



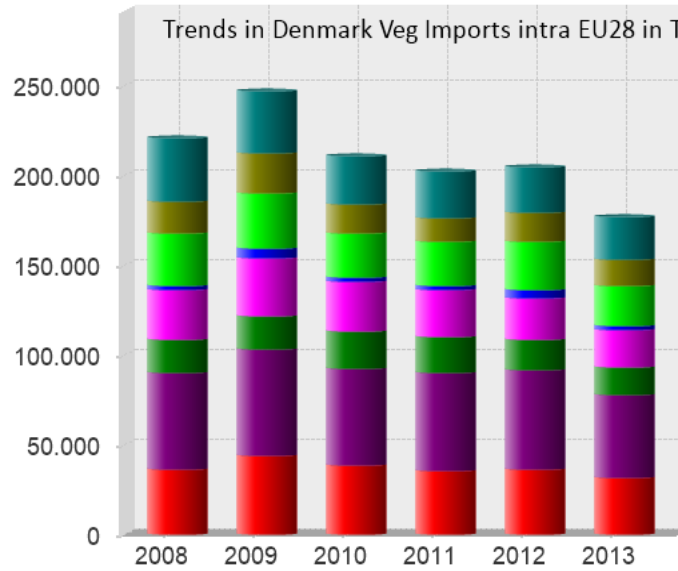
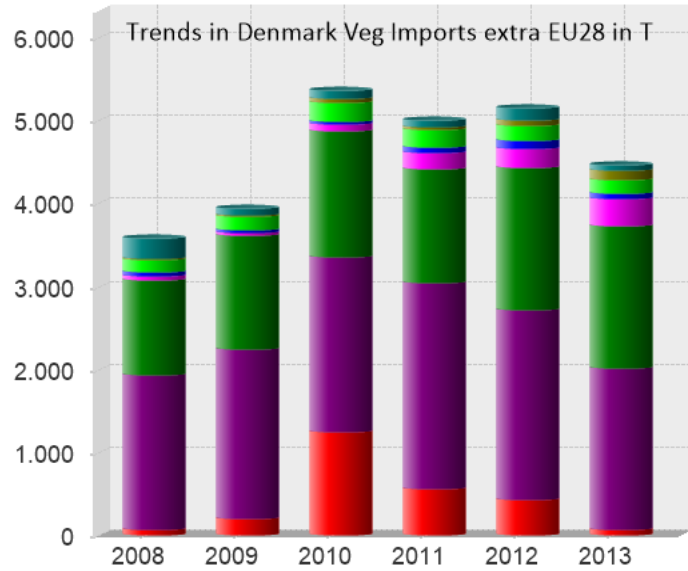
MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



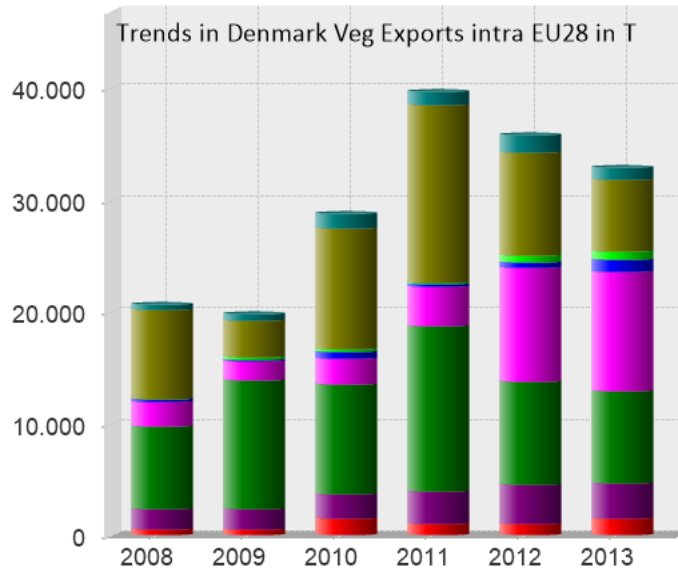
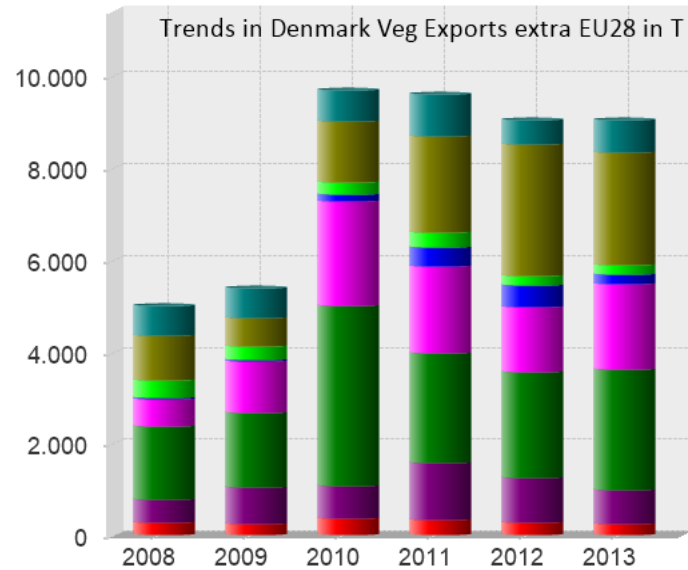
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

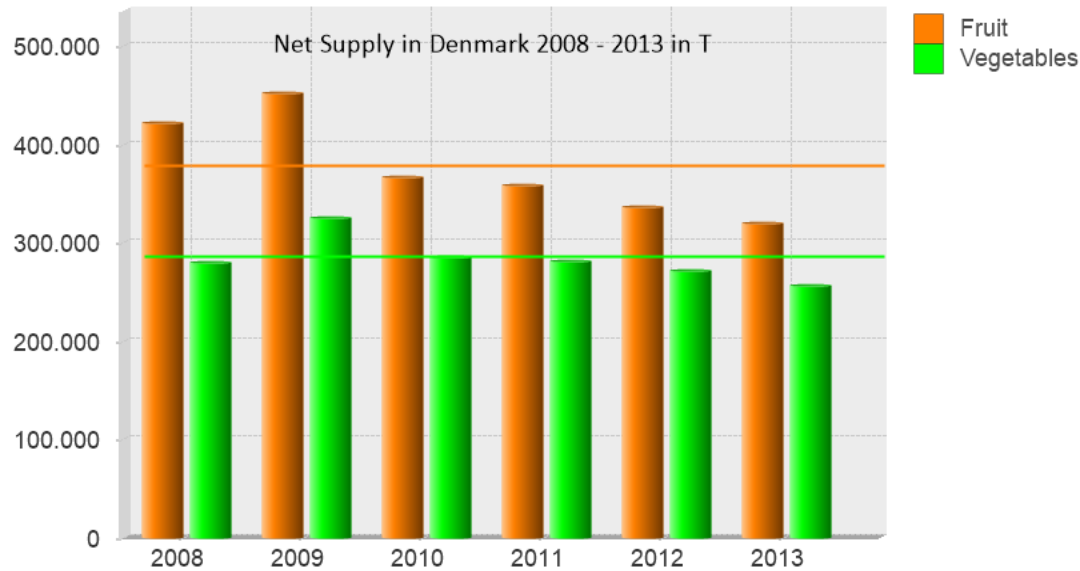


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



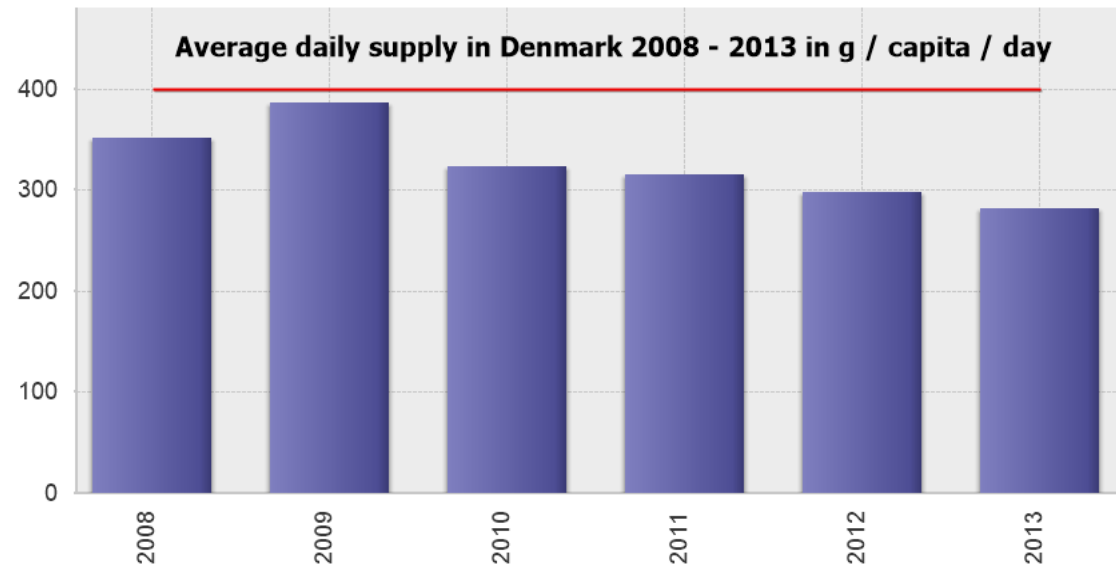
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 345.802 T. This represents a decrease of 14,6% year-on-year, and is an decrease of 22,6% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Denmark in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

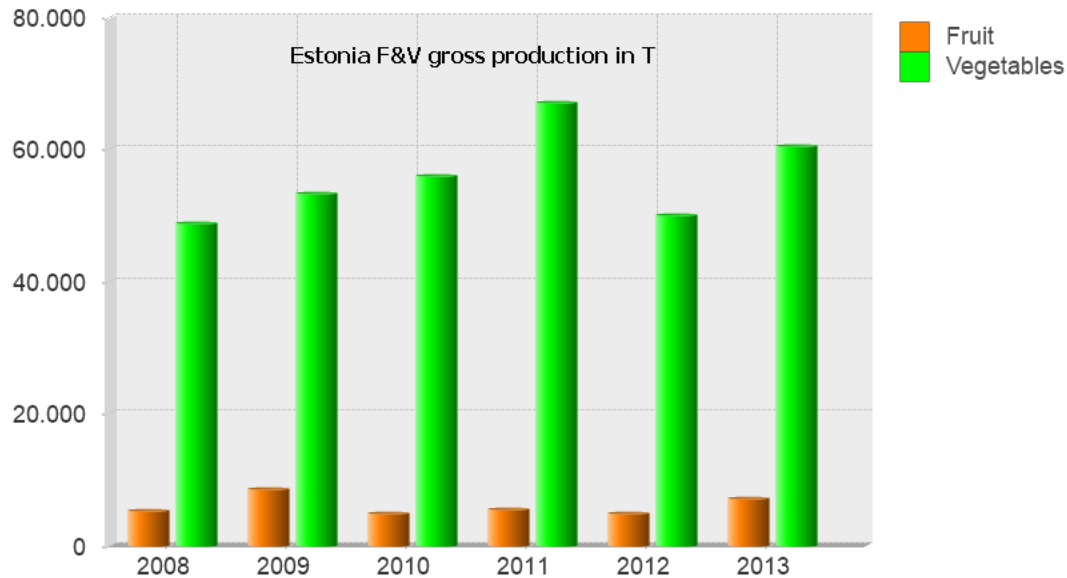
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-2,3%	3%
Total Imports	-17,9%	-18,1%
Total Exports	5,4%	14,1%
Total net supply	-17,3%	-11,1%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 57 Kg of fruit and 46 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 156 and 126 grams per day respectively, or a total of 282 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-5,1%	-5,8%
%08-12/13	-18,4%	-12,2%



ESTONIA

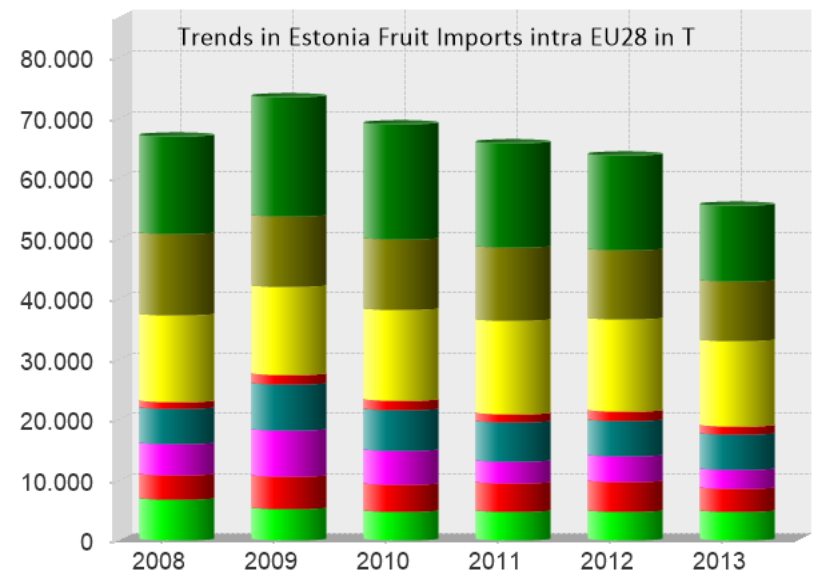
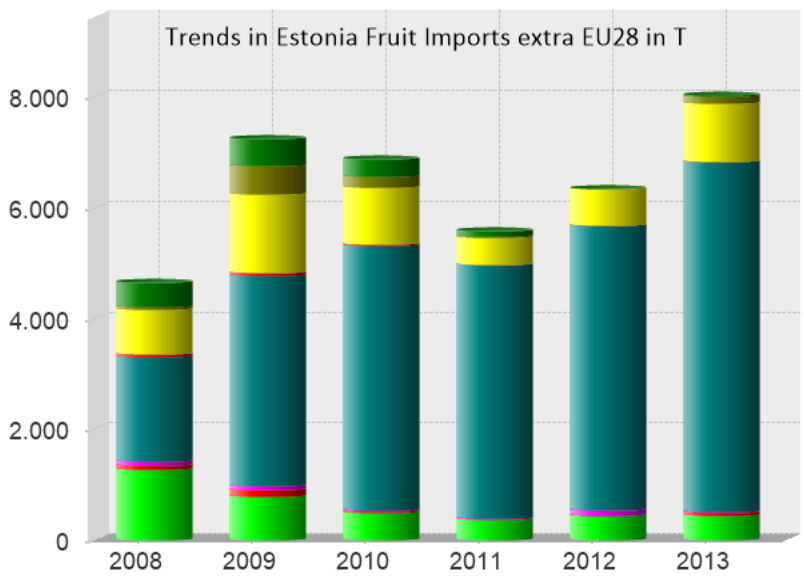


- In 2013, the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in Estonia increased by 45,2% and 21,2% compared to 2012, reaching totals of 7.202 T, and 60.489 T respectively. In the case of fruit, the increase was mainly driven by the production of apple and pears (137,8%) and stone fruit (15,3%). Estonian fruit production in 2013 was 18,7% above the average of the previous five years (5.854 T). For vegetables, the increase was mainly due to a rise in the production of cabbage, cauliflower, other brassicas (53,8%), carrots, turnips, edible roots (14,3%) and tomatoes (12%), the only production decrease was in cucumber, gherkin (5,3%) and onions, leeks, garlics (19,8%). Estonian vegetable production in 2013 was 9% above the average of the previous five years (55.031 T).
- In 2013, fruit *imports from third countries* increased by 26,3%, mainly due to increases in melons and papayas by 23,2 and citrus fruit by 59,6%. Vegetables imports from third countries increased by 139,4 mainly due to increases in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks by 32,4% and cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (2092%). Fruit *exports to third countries* decreased by 87,5%, with a low 6 T being exported to third countries. Vegetables *exports to third countries* quadrupled in 2013 compared to 2012, mainly because of extra export in carrots, turnips and roots (775%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* for fruit decreased in 2013 compared to the average of the previous five years by 18,2% to 55.561 T. Imports from the EU in vegetables also decreased with 12% to 32.981 T. *Exports to the rest of the EU* by Estonia in 2013 in fruit decreased by 57,9% to 398 T compared to the average of the last five years. Vegetable export to the rest of the EU increased with 43,6% to 2008 T in 2013.

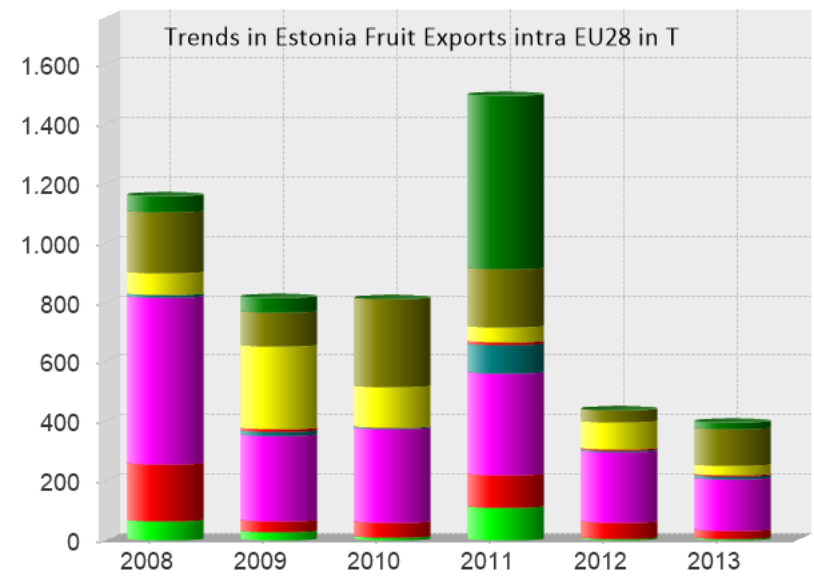
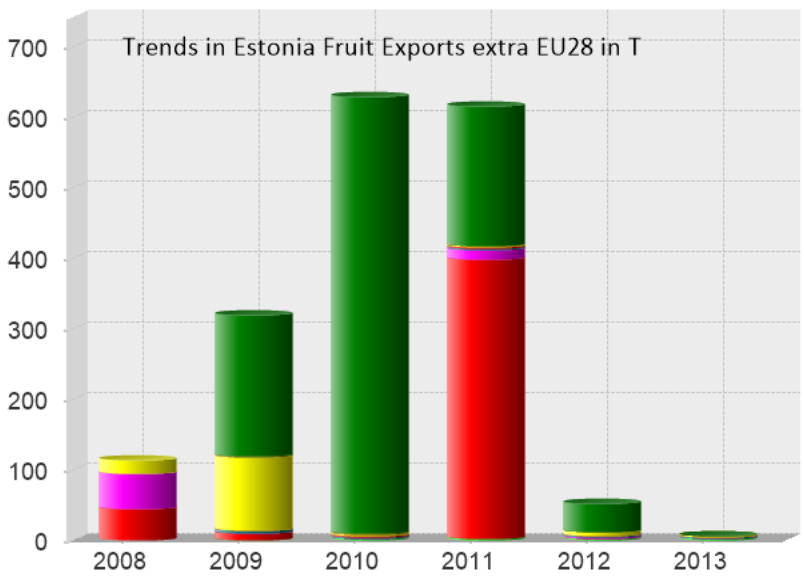
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

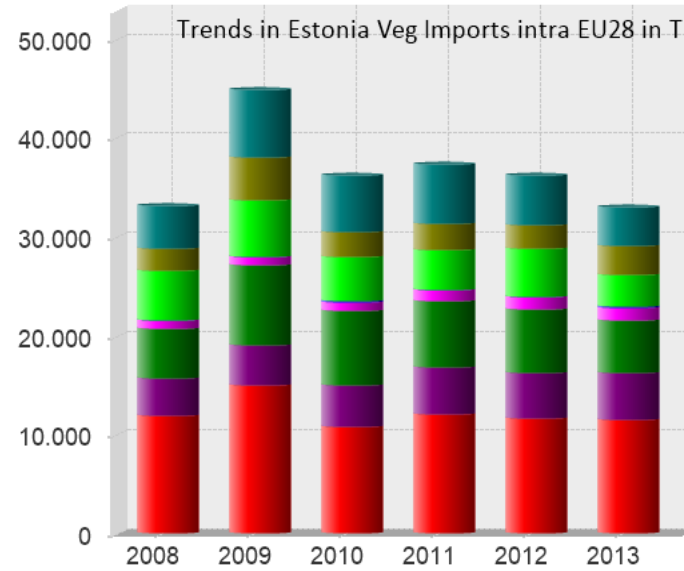
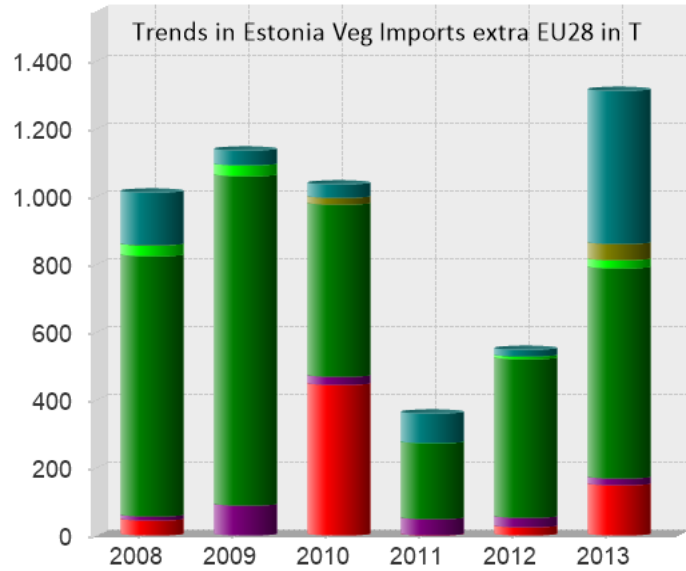


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

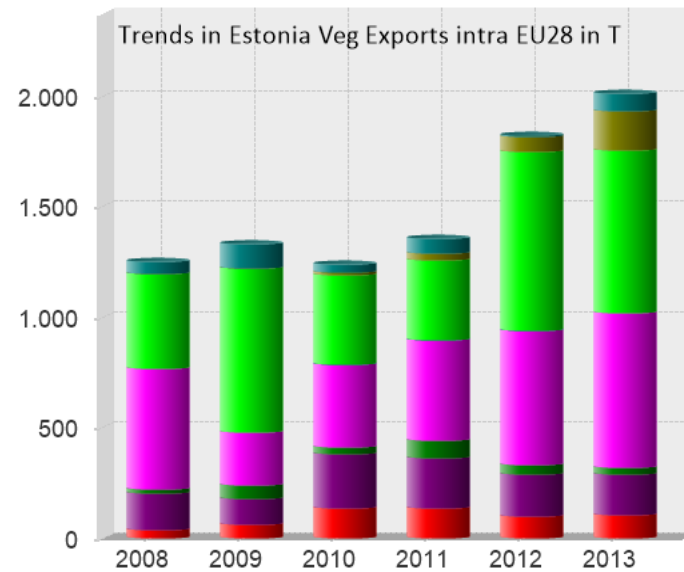
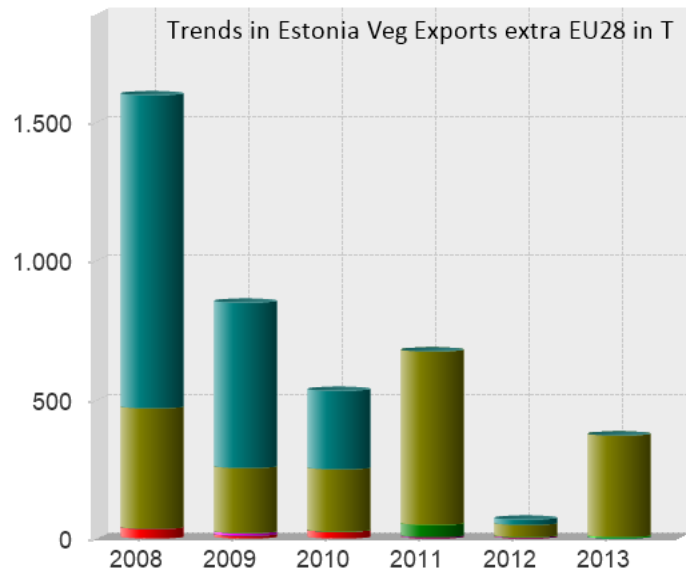
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

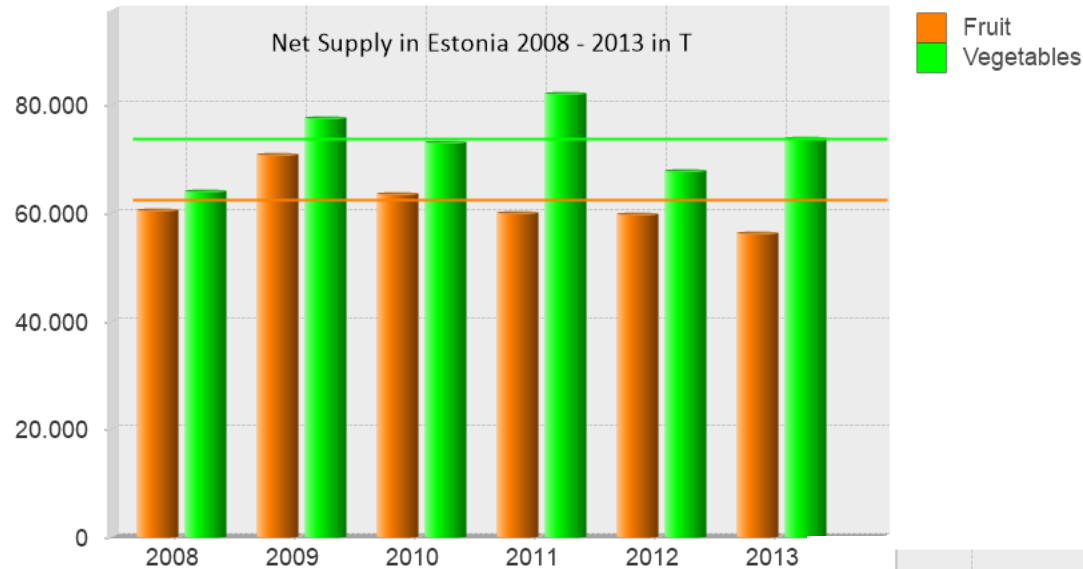


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables fluctuated in 2013 to reach a total of 130.222 T. This represents an increase of 2,1% year-on-year, but this is a decrease of 4,2% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Estonia in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

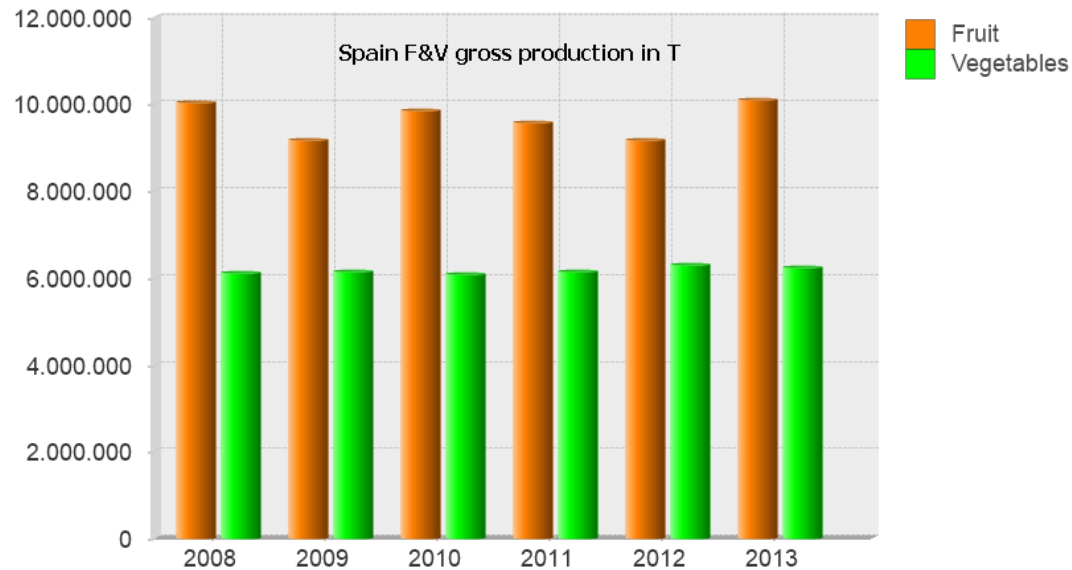
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	18,7%	9%
Total Imports	-14,2%	-10,5%
Total Exports	-68,7%	11%
Total net supply	-10,5%	1,3%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables fluctuated in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 43 Kg of fruit and 56 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 117 and 153 grams per day respectively, or a total of 270 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-5,4%	9,5%
%08-12/13	-9,3%	2,6%



SPAIN

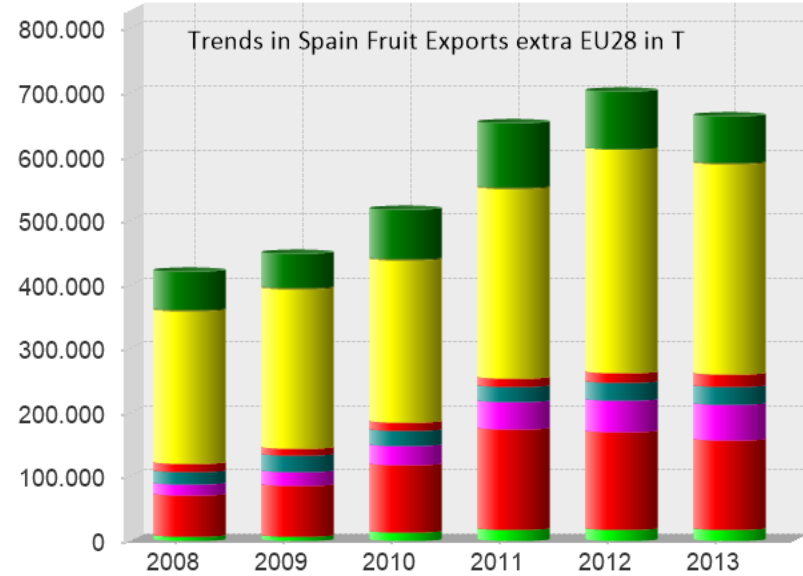
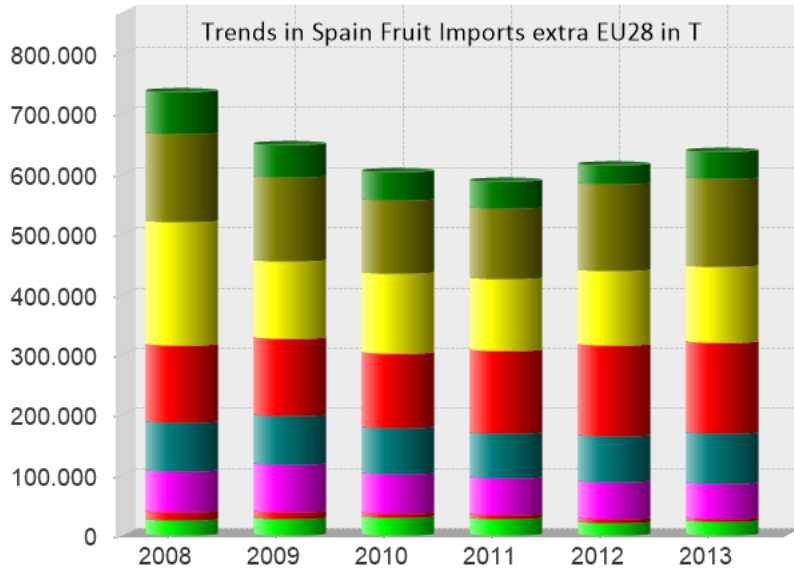


- In 2013, the *production* of fruit increased by 10,1% compared with 2012, reaching a total of 10,1 mln T. This was mainly due to an increase in the production of table grapes (42,8%), citrus fruit (14,3%) and apples, pears (10%). Spanish fruit production in 2013 was 5,5% above the average of the previous five years (9,56 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the production dropped slightly by 0,8% compared with 2012, reaching a total of 6,25 mln T. Tomatoes were the biggest decliners with 9%. Spanish vegetable production in 2013 was however 1,3% above the average of the previous five years (6,16 mln T).
- In 2013, *imports from third countries* of fruit increased by 3,4%, mainly due to an increase in imports in apples, pears (40,4%) the rest all remained similar. The imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 14,7%, mainly due to an increase in leguminous vegetables (21,7%), cucumbers, gherkins (81,9%), carrots by (219,6%), other vegetables (20,4%) and tomatoes (16%). *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 5,6%. The main decreases are in apples, pears (19%), citrus (5,3%) and stone fruit (8,8%). However, the rest of the categories have increased slightly. *Vegetables exports to third countries* increased by 29,3% with all categories increasing quite significantly. Heavy increases in exports can be seen in tomatoes (83%), onions, shallots, garlic & leeks (30,2%), and carrots, turnips, edible roots (143%).
- Spain's *imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit and vegetables has decreased with 9,9% and 27,5% in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years at 529.336 T and 244.817 T respectively. *Exports to the rest of the EU* from Spain has gone up slightly with 2,2% for fruit at 5.67 mln T and it has gone up with 1,4% for vegetables at 3.7 mln T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years.

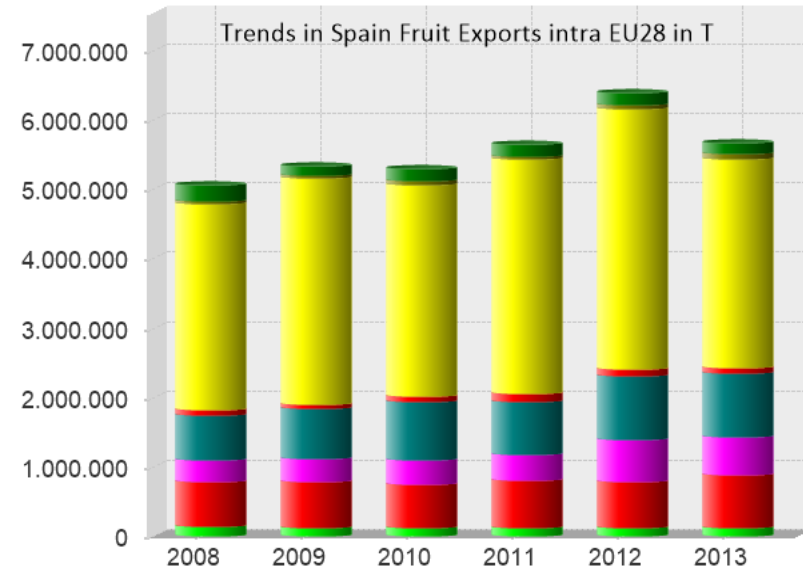
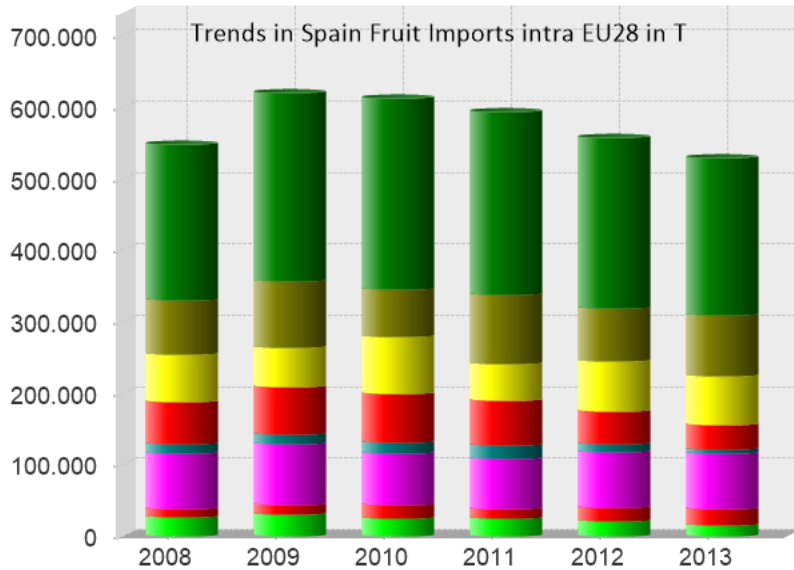
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

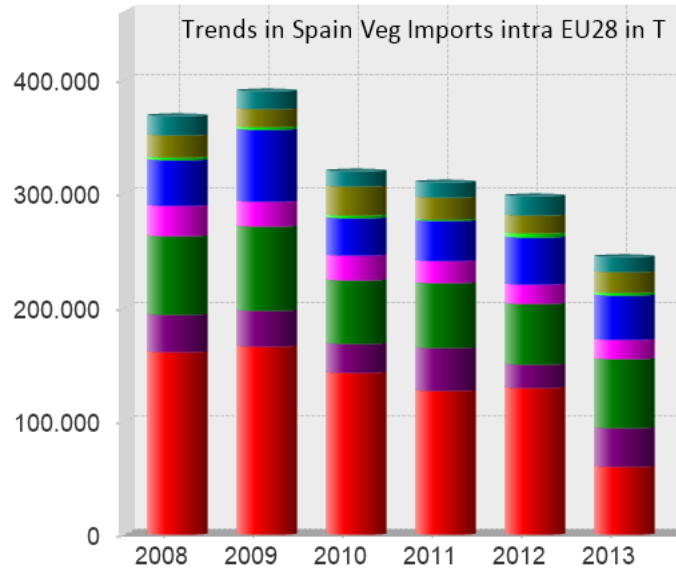
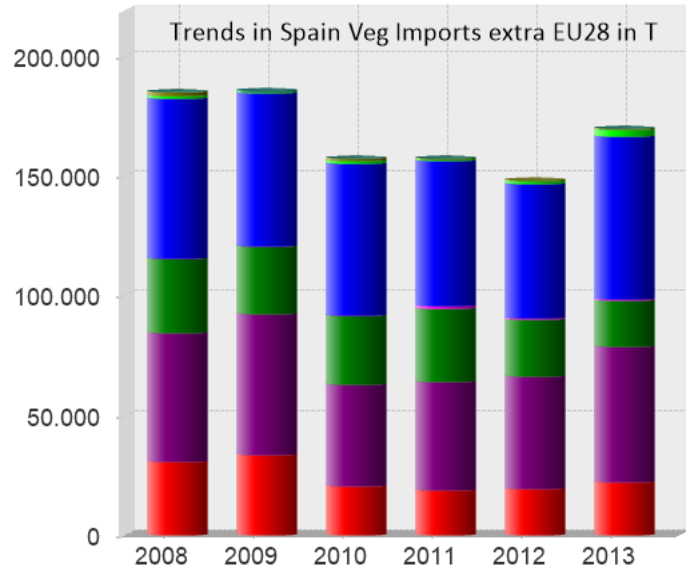


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

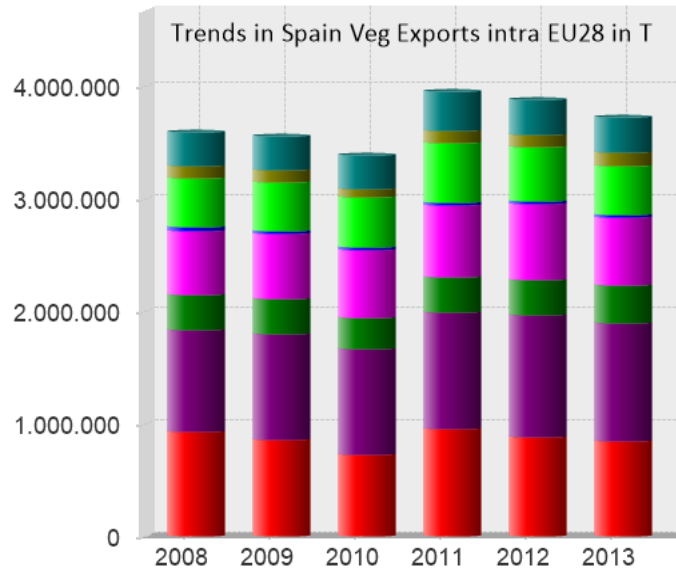
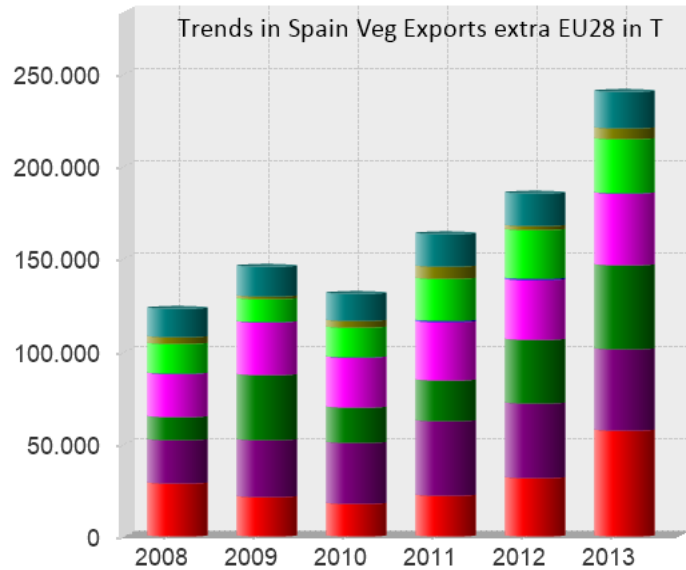
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

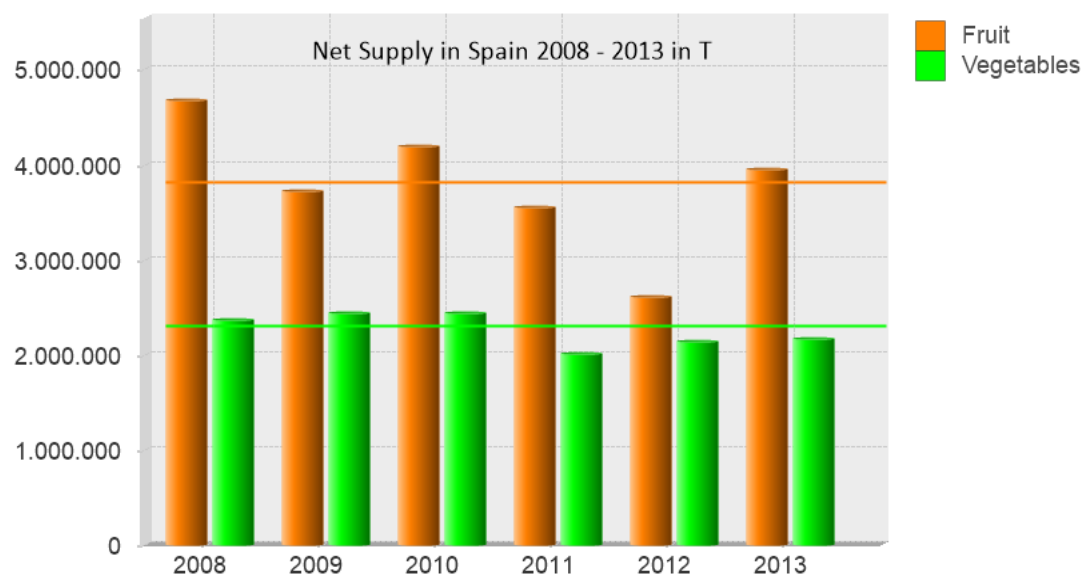


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



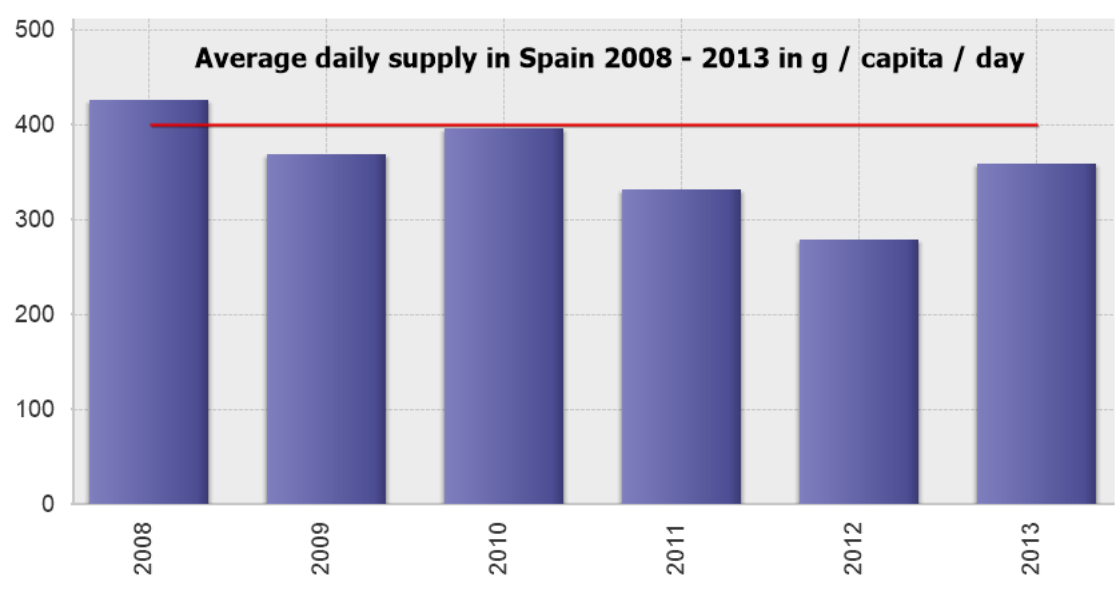
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 6.12 mln T. This represents an increase of 28,9% year-on-year, and an increase of 1,5% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Spain in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

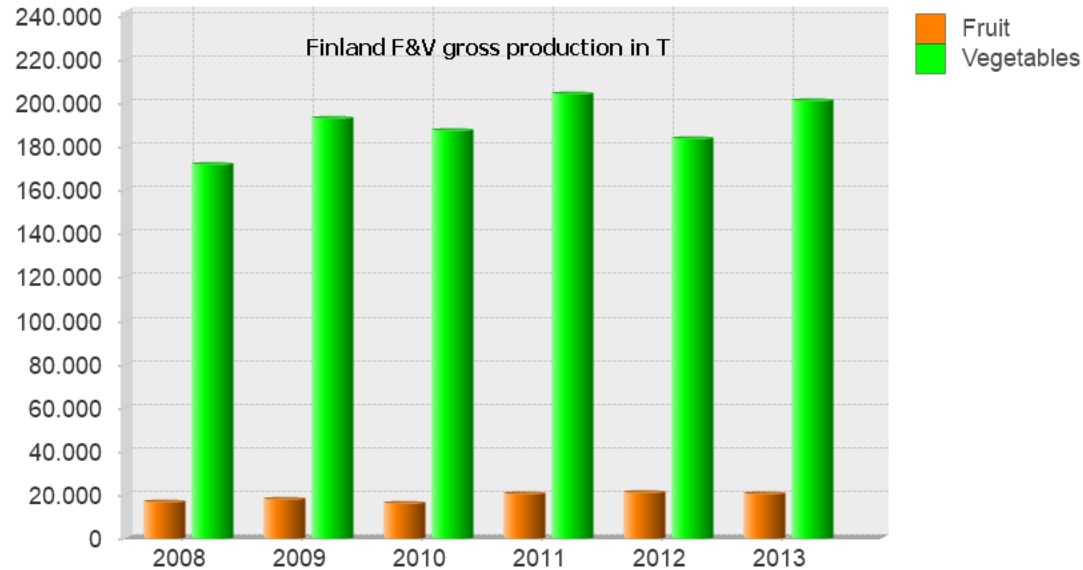
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	5,5%	1,3%
Total Imports	-4,9%	-17,7%
Total Exports	3,9%	3,7%
Total net supply	5,5%	-5,1%

Consumption of both fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 85 Kg of fruit and 46 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 232 and 127 grams per day respectively, or a total of 359 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	52,1%	1,2%
%08-12/13	3,9%	-6,6%



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

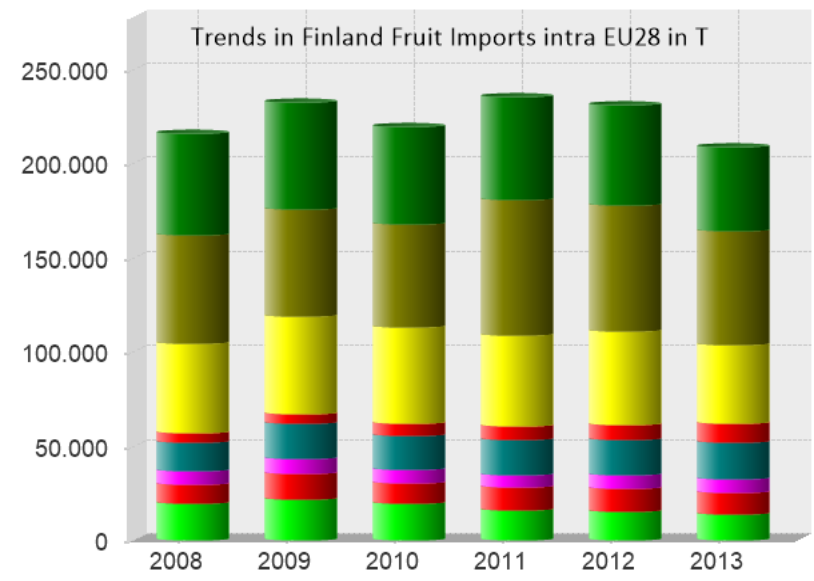


- In 2013, the *production* of fruit in Finland decreased compared to 2012 by 2,2% to 20.521 T, whereas vegetable production increased by 9,6% to 201.347 T in 2013. In the case of fruit, the decrease was mainly due to decrease in other fruit production (which includes berries). Finnish fruit production in 2013 was however still 9% above the average of the previous five years (18.667 T). For vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by a rise in the production of lettuce, chicory (25,2%) carrots, turpins, edible roots (16,3%), cucumbers and gherkins (8,3%) and leguminous vegetables (7,5%). Finnish vegetable production in 2013 was 6,6% above the average of the previous five years (188.150 T).
- *Import from third countries* of fruit increased by 12% in 2013 compared to 2012. The main increases were in imports of bananas (95,6%), dates, figs, exotics (56,6%), although there were decreases in stone fruit (60,6%) and melons, papayas (80,9%). The import from third countries in vegetables also increased, but is less high in quantity with 341 T in 2013. *Exports to third countries* of fruit decreased by 13,3% in 2013 compared to 2012 at 203 T. Exports of vegetables to third countries also decreased by 65,5% in 2013 to 158 T.
- *Imports from other EU Member States* in fruits decreased in 2013 compared to the average of the last five year by 8,1% at 208.805 T. Imports in vegetables from other EU member States increased in 2013 compared to the same period by 5,4% to 110.642 T. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit went up by 1123% to 1.992 T and for vegetables it decreased by 33,6% to 538 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years.

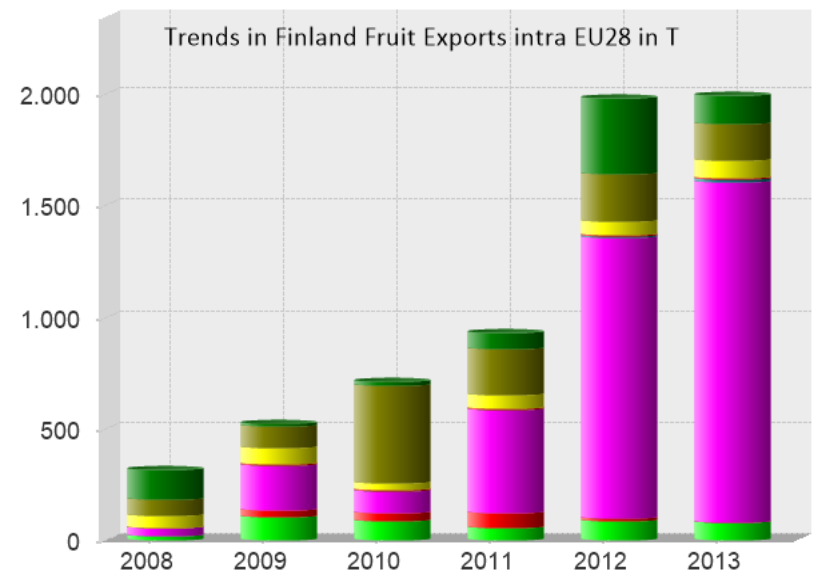
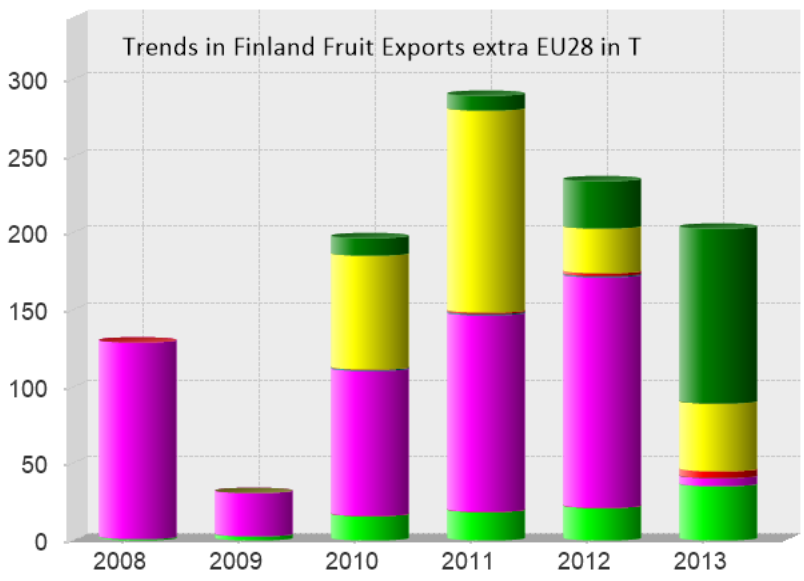
Fruit Trade data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

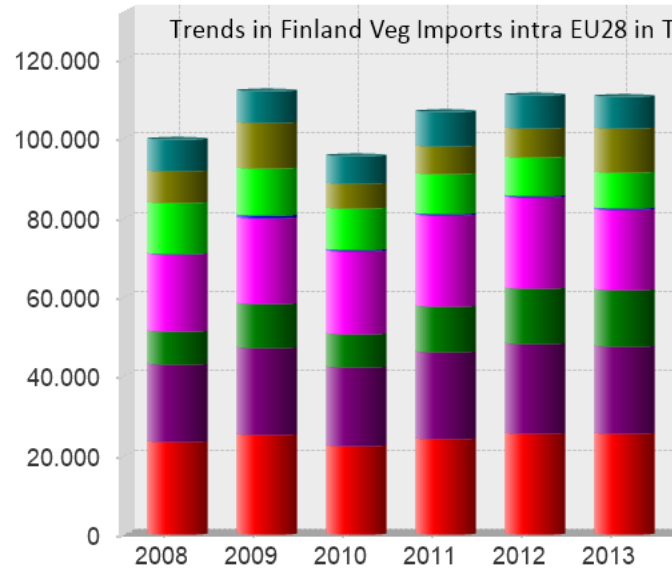


- Apples & pears
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- Citrus fruit
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- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

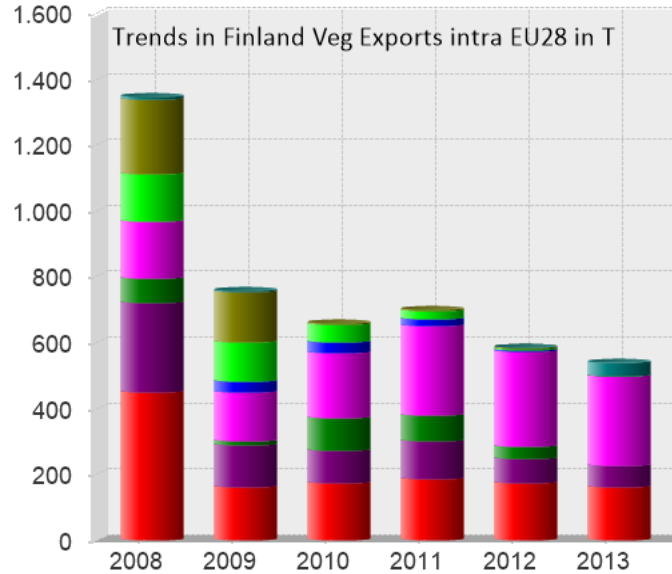
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

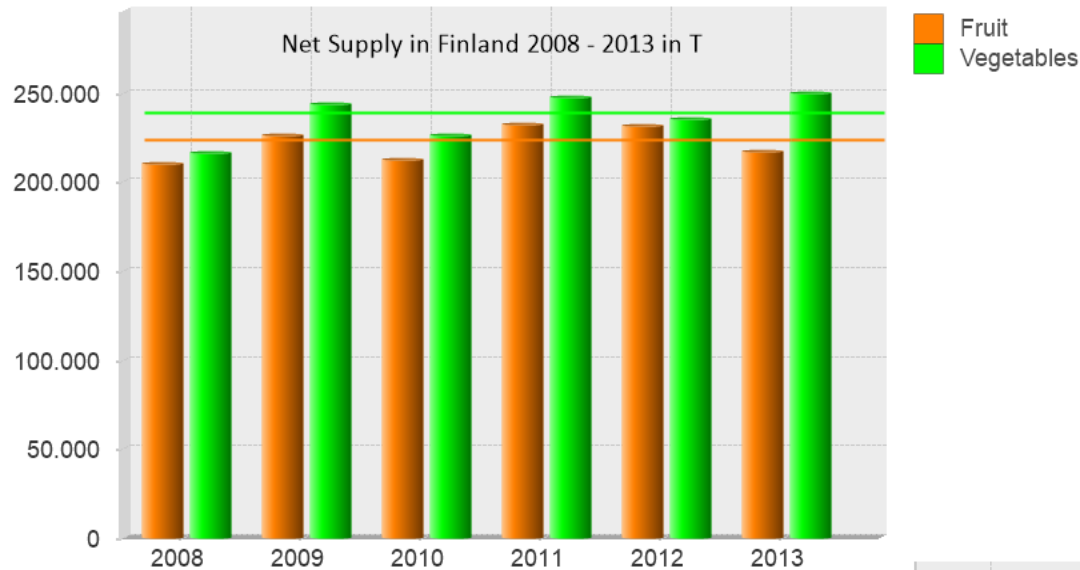


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 466.424 T. This represents a decrease of 0,1% year-on-year, and is 2,2% above the average of the previous five years.

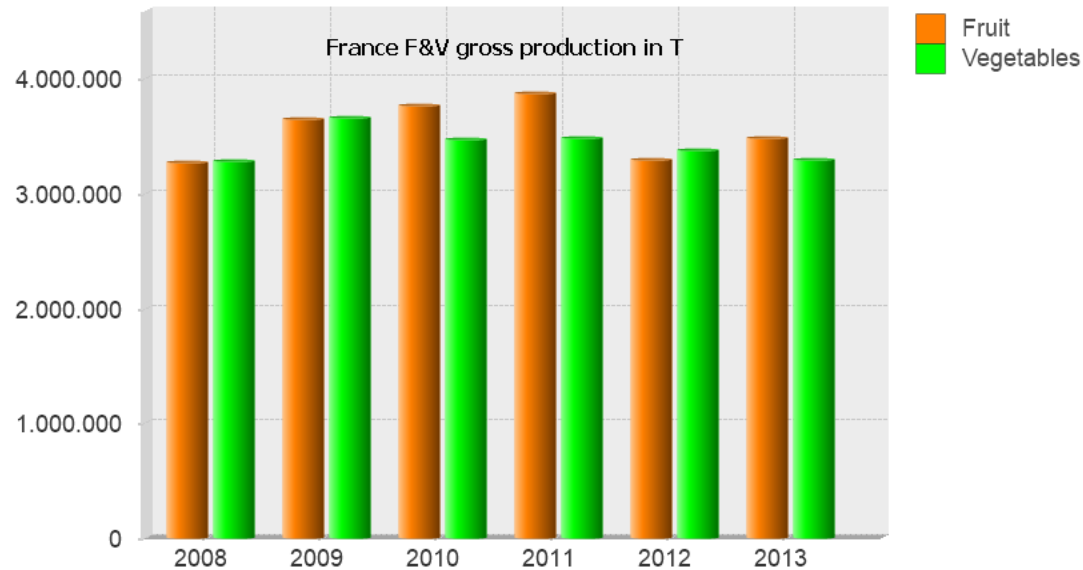
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Finland in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	9%	6,6%
Total Imports	-2,8%	5,5%
Total Exports	105,3%	-36,1%
Total net supply	-2,4%	6,6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables has remained quite stable in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 40 Kg of fruit and 46 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 110 and 126 grams per day respectively, or a total of 236 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-6,7%	5,6%
%08-12/13	-3,8%	5,1%



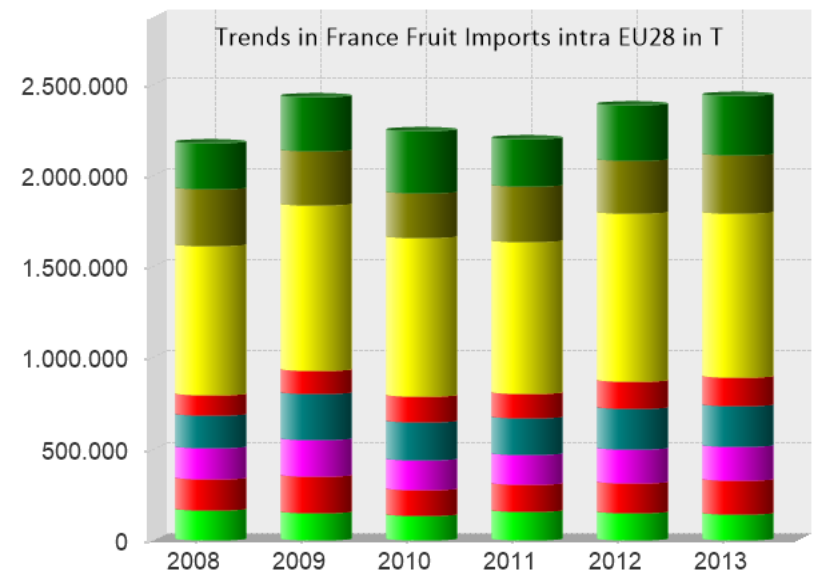
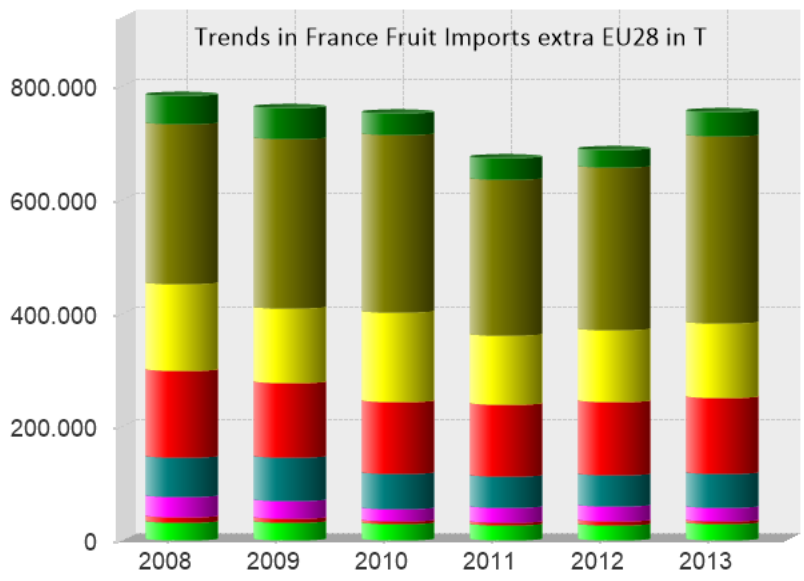


- In 2013, the *production* of fruit in France increased by 5,7% compared with 2012, reaching a total of 3,48 mln T. This was mainly due to an increase in the production of apples, pears (25%), the rest of the categories remained stable or decreased. Interesting developments were the decline in citrus fruit production (17,4%) and reduction in stone fruit (16,8%) French fruit production in 2013 was 2,4 % below the average of the previous five years (3,57 mln T). In the case of vegetables, the production decreased by 2,3% compared with 2012, reaching a total of 3.3 mln T. This drop was mainly driven by a decrease in the production of all vegetables except onions, leeks, garlic. French vegetable production in 2013 was 4,7% below the average of the previous five years (3,45 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* for fruit increased by 9,9% in 2013, compared to 2012. This was mainly due to an increase in imports in apples, pears (47,2%) and bananas (14,5%). Imports from third countries for vegetables also increased by 4,5%, mainly because of increase in imports in other vegetables (17,9%), lettuce, chicory (22%), leguminous 918,6%) and cucumbers, gherkins (77%). *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased with 13,2%, mainly due to decreases in bananas (35,8%), table grapes (18,5%), apples and pears (18,3%) stone fruit (10,6%) and melons, papayas (10,4%). Export to third countries in vegetables increased by 10,9%. This is mainly due to more exports in onions, garlic, leeks (68,6%), carrots, turnips, roots (28,9%) and cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (18,3%%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased by 6,4% to 2.4 mln T in 2013 compared to the average of the previous five years. Imports from the rest of the EU in vegetables also increased by 9,7% to 1.4 mln T. *Export to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 10,1% to 972.744 T in 2013, compared to the average of the previous five years. Exports to the rest of the EU in vegetables increased by 4,7% to 934.747 T.

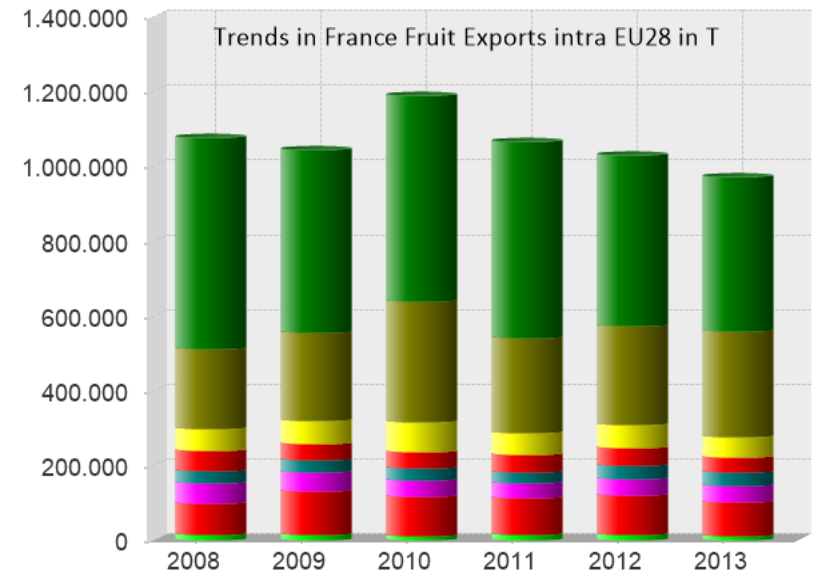
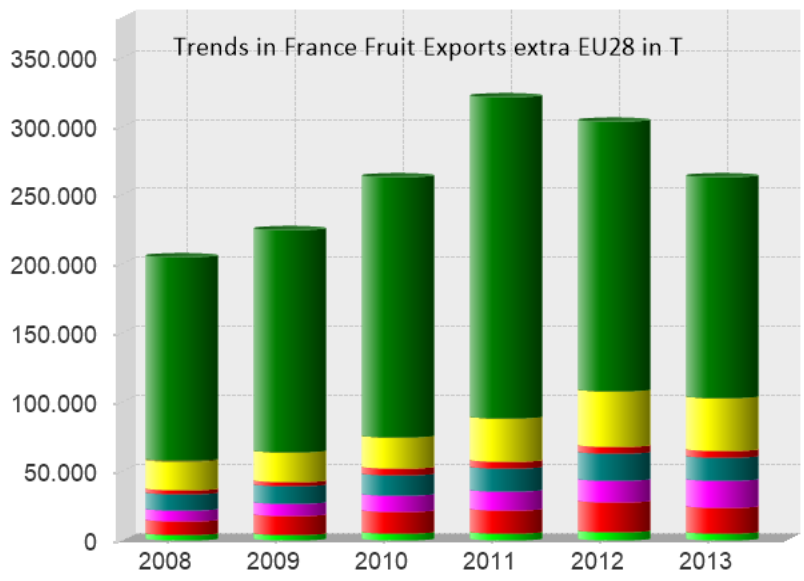
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

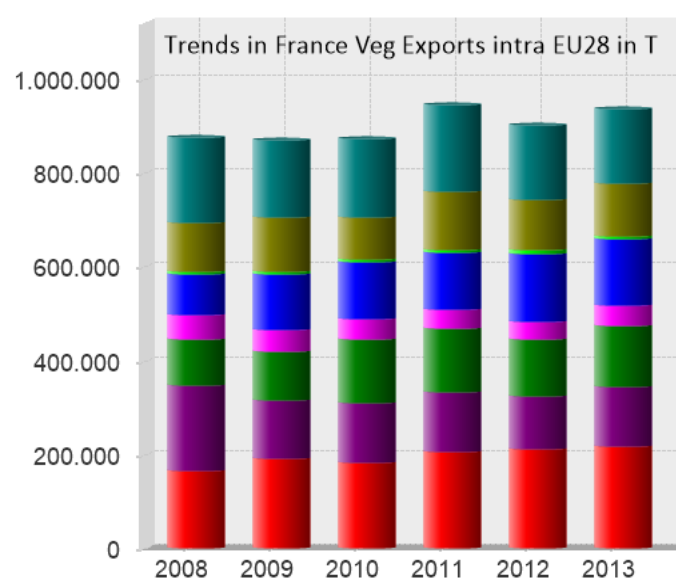
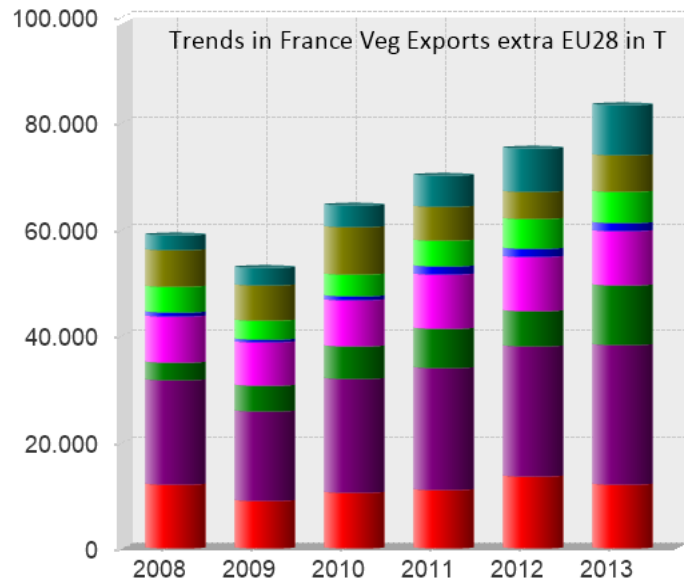
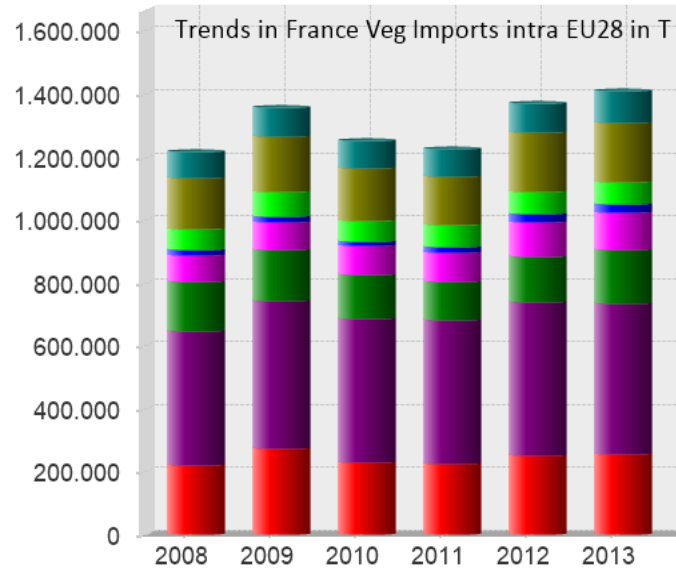
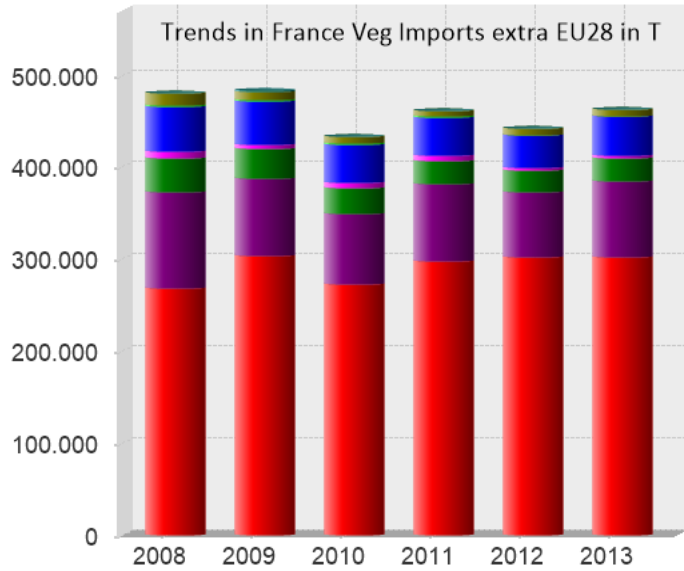


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data



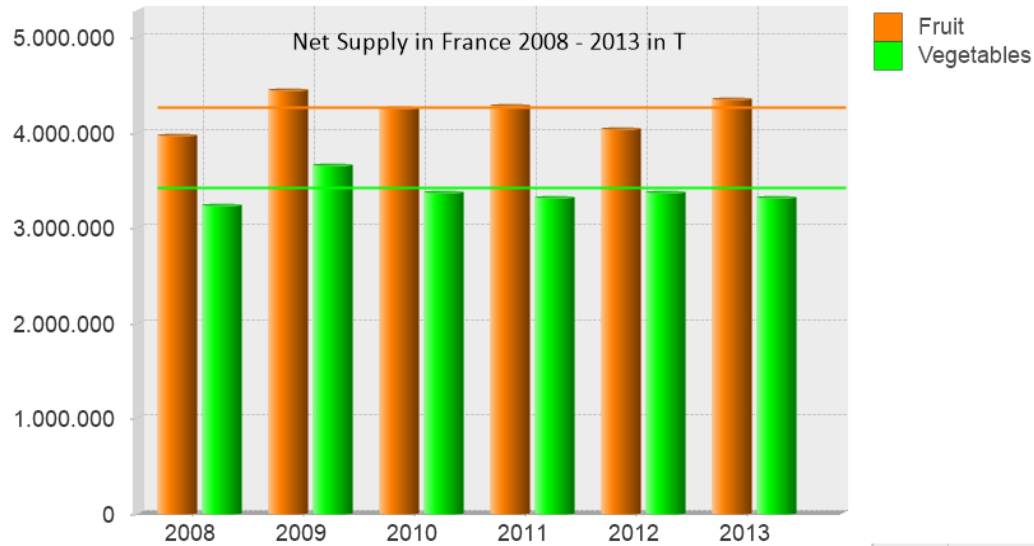
CONSUMPTION MONITOR



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

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

Supply and Consumption Data



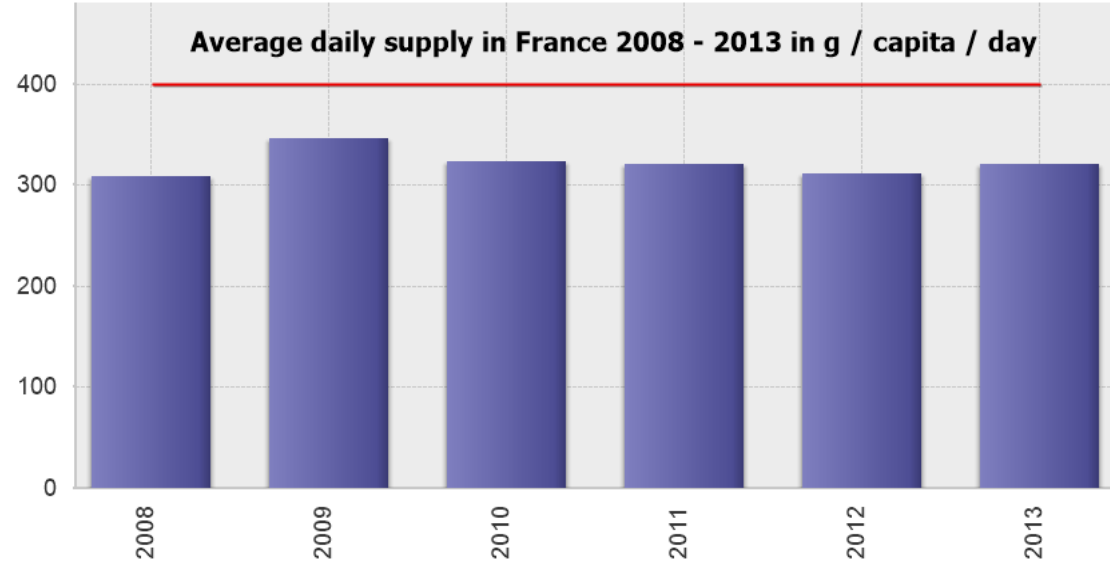
Net supply of fruit increased and of vegetable increased in 2013 to reach a total of 7.6 mln T. This represents an increase of 3,7% year-on-year and an increase of 1,1% compared to the average of the previous five years.

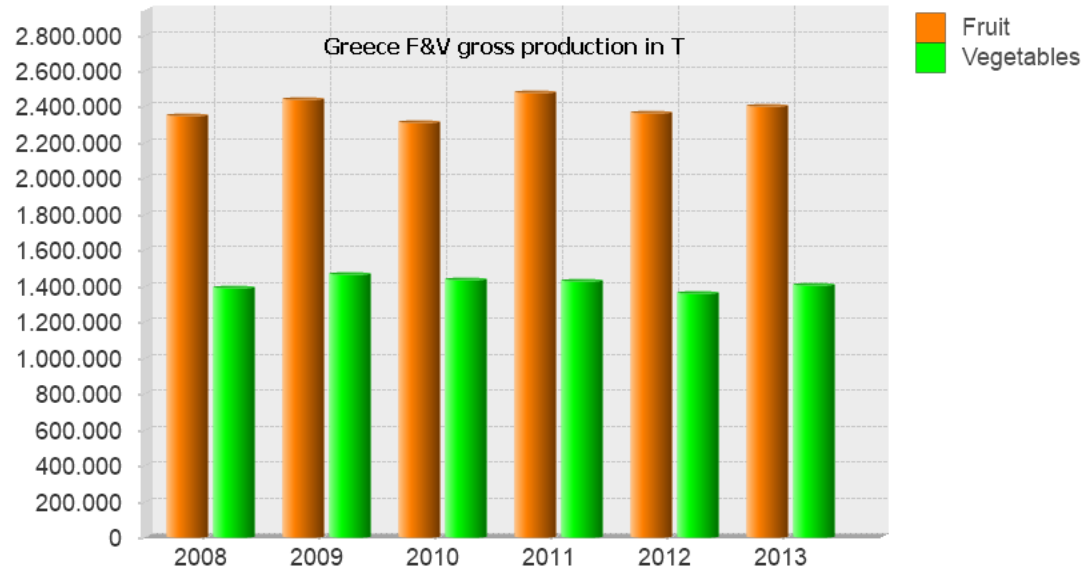
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in France in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-2,4%	-4,7%
Total Imports	5,6%	7,3%
Total Exports	-8,2%	6,3%
Total net supply	3,8%	-2,1%

Consumption of fruit increased and that of vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 66 Kg of fruit and 51 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 182 and 139 grams per day respectively, or a total of 321 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	7,5%	-1,8%
%08-12/13	2,4%	-3,4%

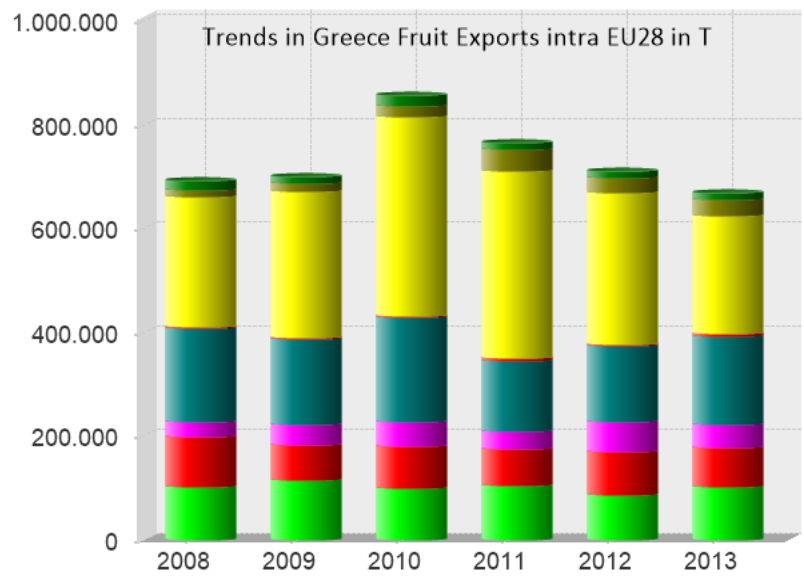
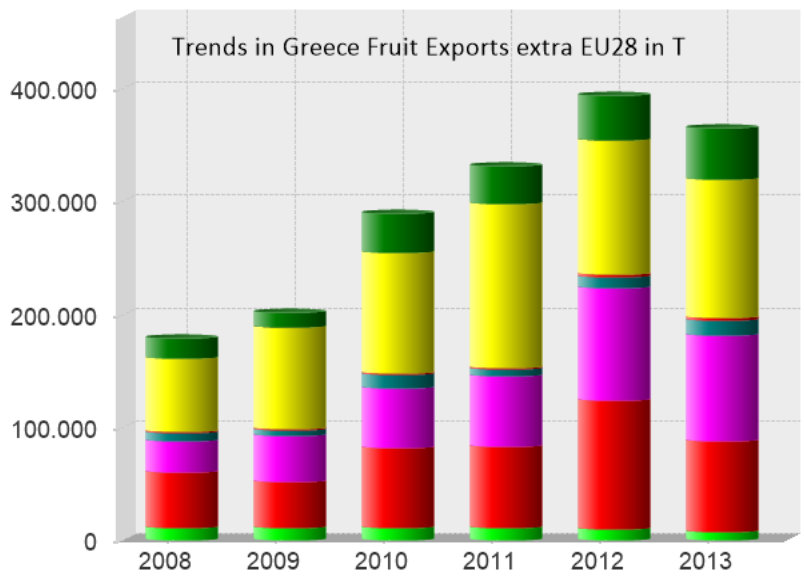
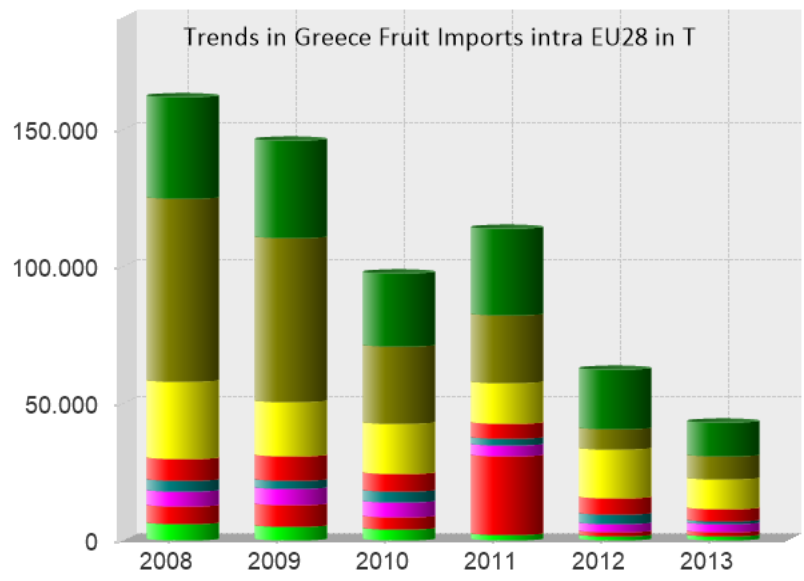
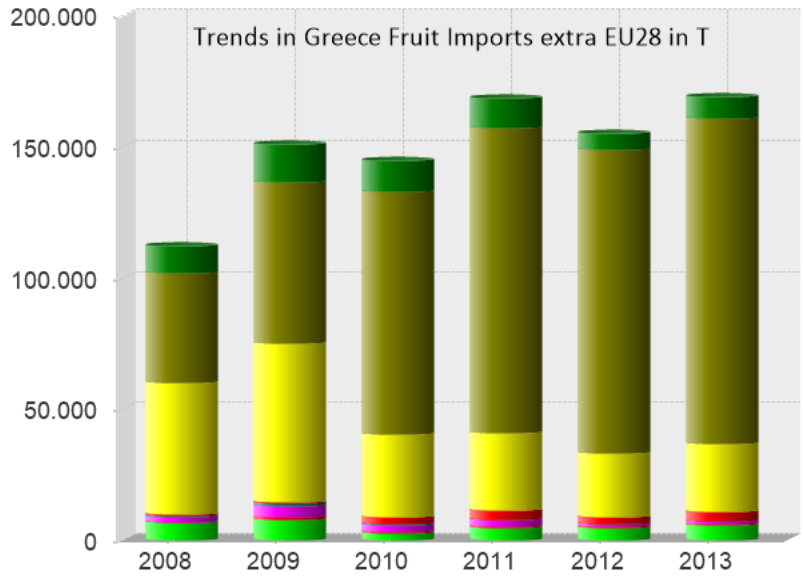




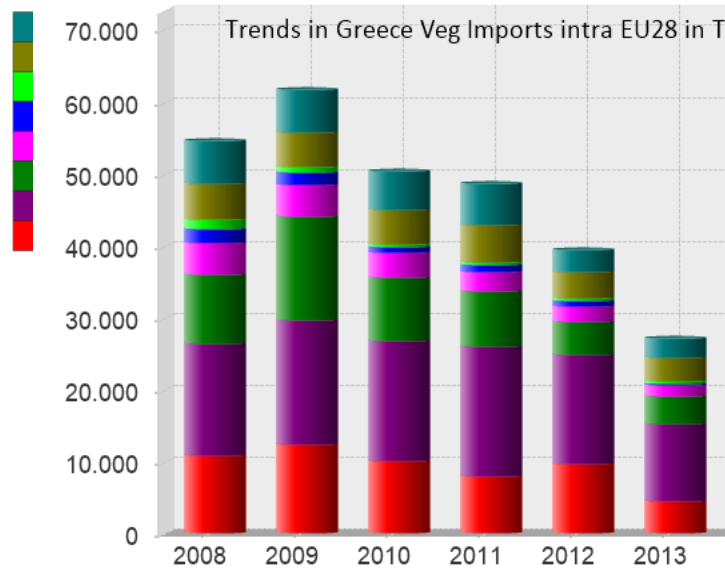
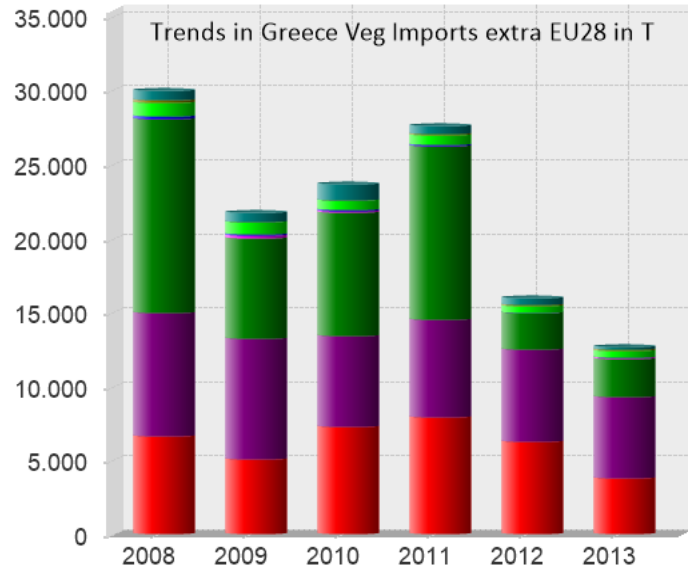
- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in Greece increased slightly compared to 2012. Fruits increased 1,6% and reached a total of 2.4 mln T, and vegetables increased 3,6% to a total of 1,4 mln T. Greek fruit production in 2013 was 0,7% above the average of the previous five years (2,39 mln T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 0,7% below the average of the previous five years (1.41 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 9,2%. The main increases were in dates, figs, exotics (60,8%), apples and pears (33,2%) and table grapes (21%). Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 21,2%. The main decreases were in tomatoes (40%), other vegetables (11,6%). *Exports from Greece to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 7%, the main decreases were in stone fruit (29,1%) and table grapes (25,6%), although apples and pears increased (19,3%) as did melons, papayas (27,3%) and citrus exports (by far the largest category of exports to third countries) increased slightly with 2,,6%. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 62,7%. Increases are seen in onions, shallots, leeks, garlic (4028%) and cucumbers, gherkins also increased heavily (61,2%). All of the other vegetable exports to third countries also increased although in smaller quantities.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 63,2% to 42.832 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 46,7% to 27.096 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU from Greece* in fruit decreased by 10,2% in 2013 to 668.786 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables increased by 2,2% to 83.988 T in 2013.

Fruit Trade Data 

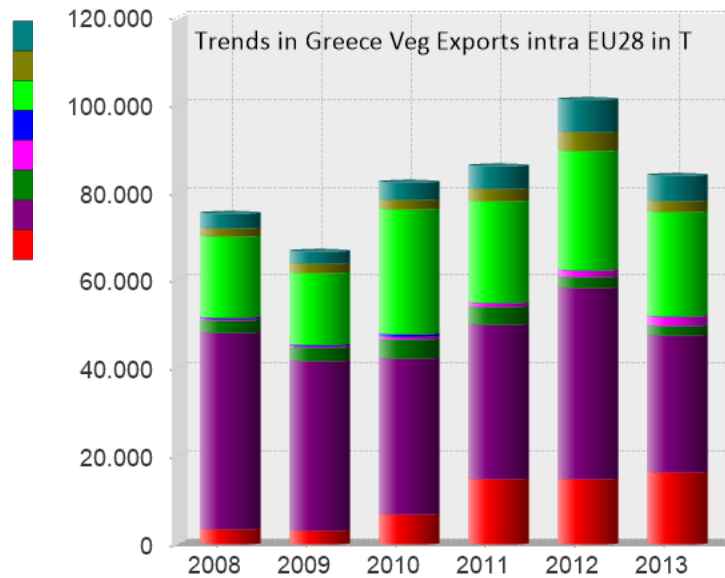
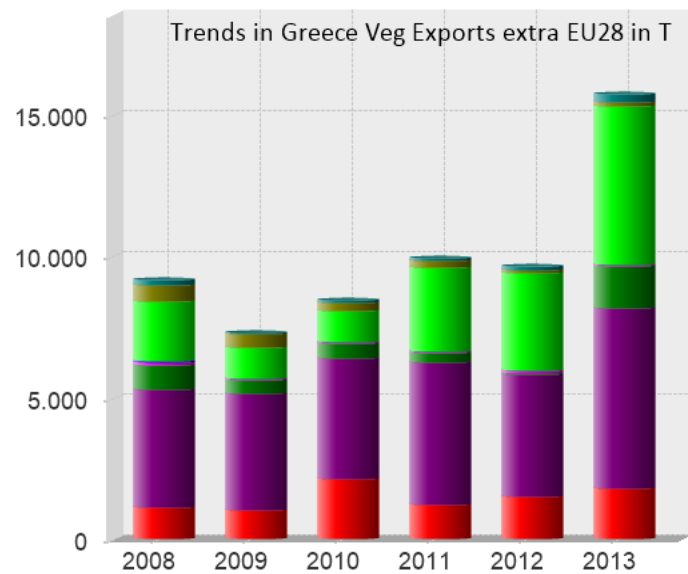
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Vegetables Trade Data

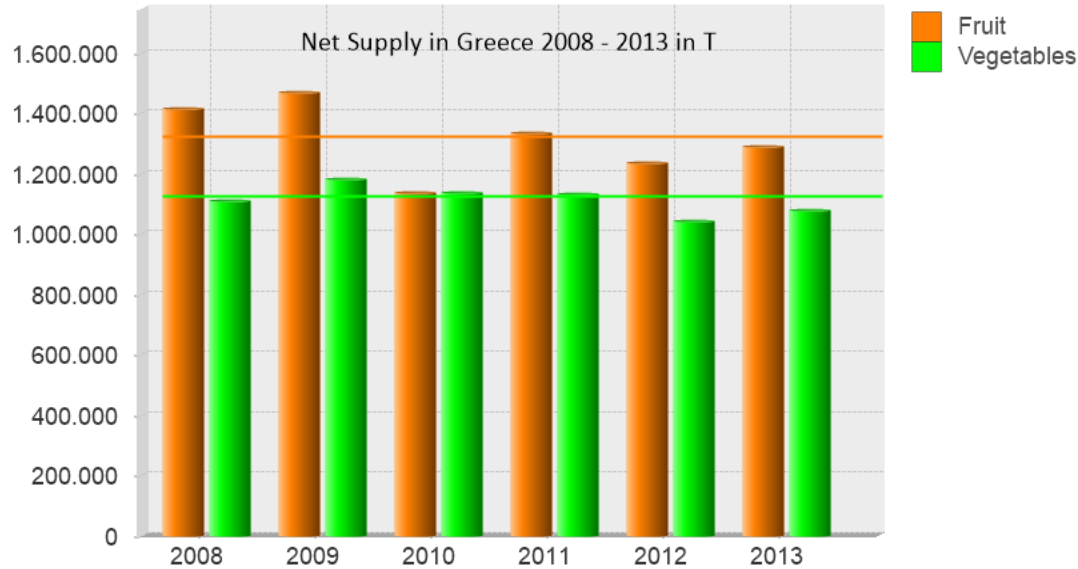


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



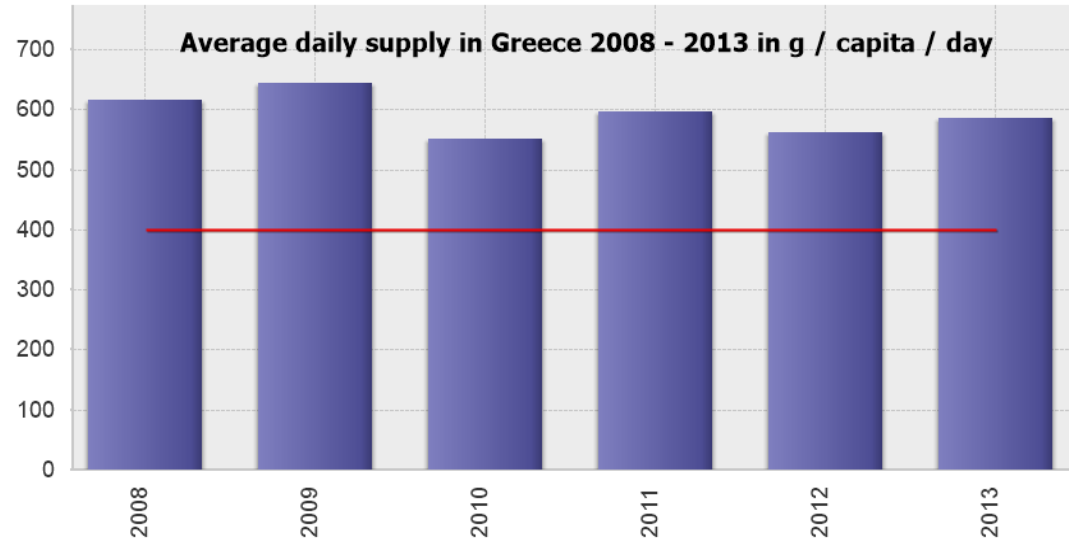
Net supply of fruit decreased and of vegetable increased slightly in 2013 to reach a total of 2.37 mln T. This represents an increase 3,9% year-on-year, but is a slight decrease of 2,9% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Greece in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

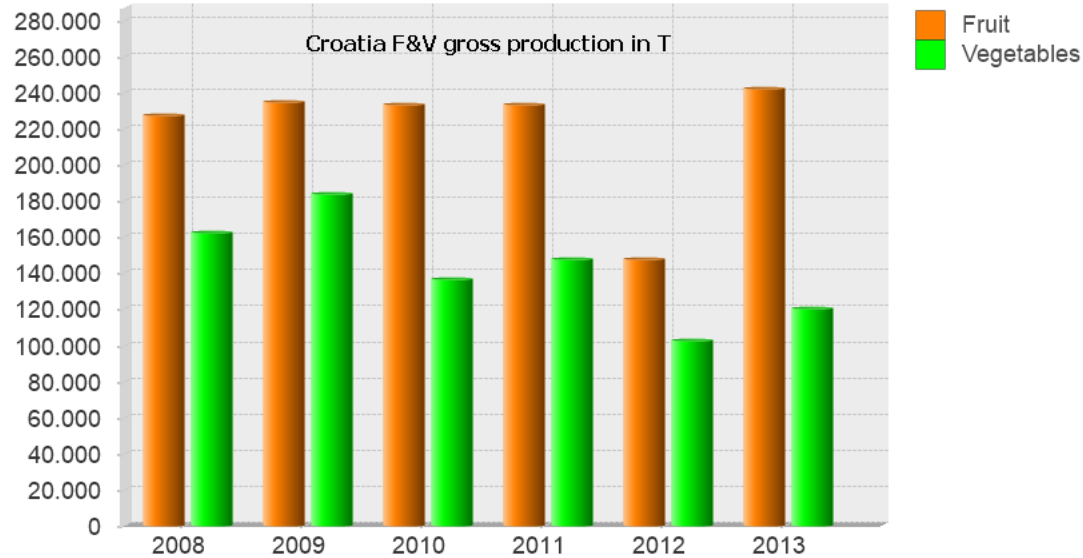
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	0,7%	-0,7%
Total Imports	-19,3%	-46,8%
Total Exports	1,1%	9,5%
Total net supply	-2%	-3,8%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 117 Kg of fruit and 97 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 320 and 267 grams per day respectively, or a total of 586 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	5%	3,9%
%08-12/13	-0,4%	-2,3%



CROATIA

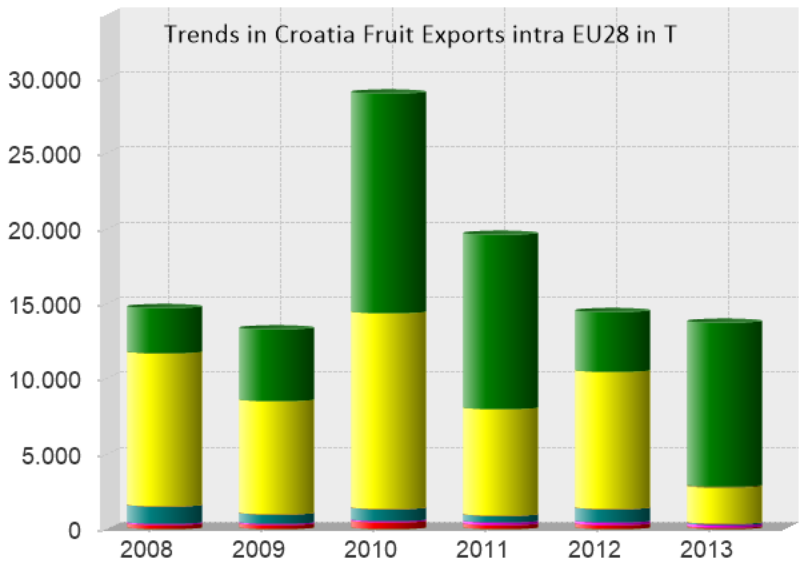
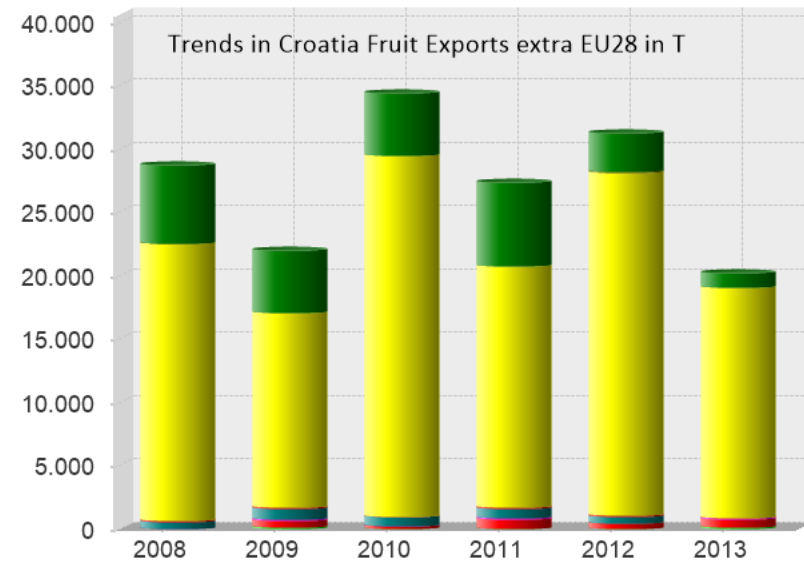
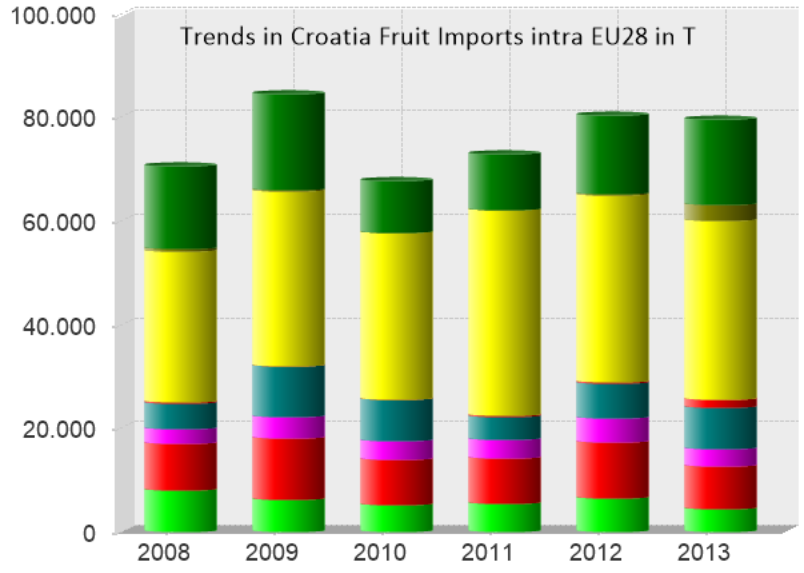
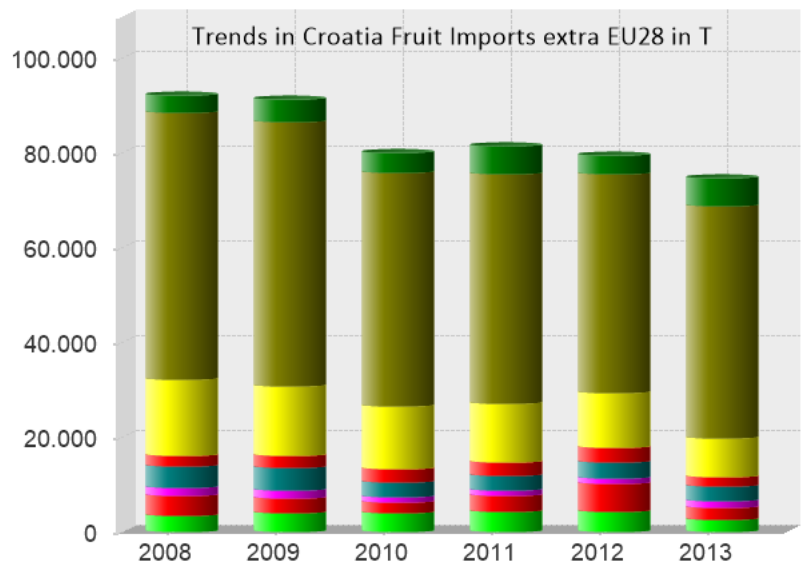


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 64,1% and reached a total of 241.771 T, and vegetables increased 16,8% to a total of 120.000 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 11% above the average of the previous five years (215.260 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 22,3% below the average of the previous five years (146.725 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 6,3%. The main decreases were in stone fruit (57,7%), table grapes (38,6%) dates, figs, exotics (33,7%) and citrus (30,6%). On the other hand, increases were seen in apples and pears (43,5%), other fruit (16% and bananas (6,7%). Imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 11,2%. The main increases were in cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (37,4%), other vegetables (37,5%) and cucumber, gherkins (32,6%). Onions, leeks, garlics decreased by 35,7%. *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 35,3%, the main decreases were in citrus (32,8%), which is also by far the largest export commodity. Apples, pears also decreased by 63%. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 14,3%. Increases were seen in almost all of the categories, although the quantities are not so large at 1.234 T.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased 5,9% to 79.659 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also increased by 5,4% to 42.654 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 24,4% in 2013 to 13.786 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 20,4% to 2.002 T in 2013.



Fruit Trade Data

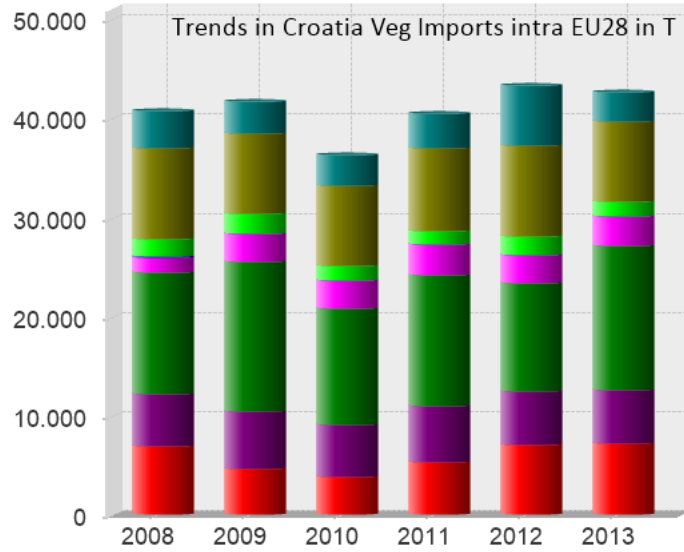
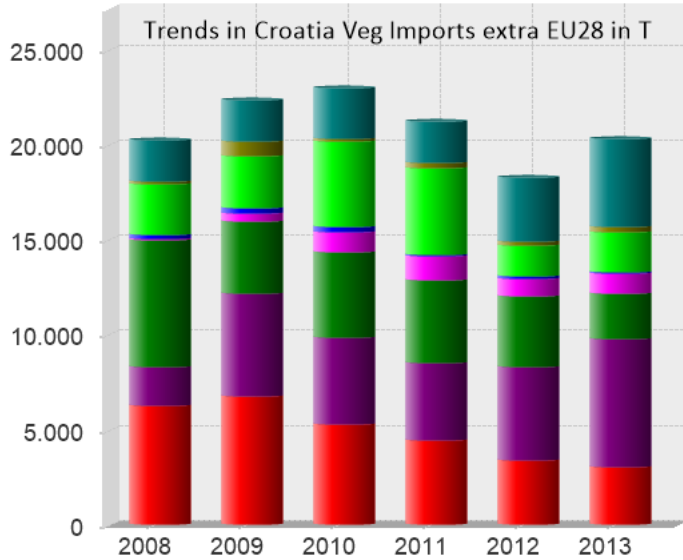
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



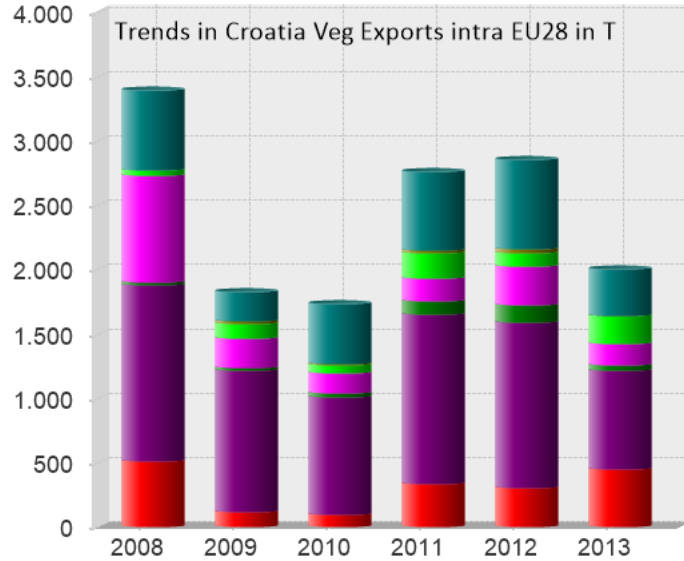
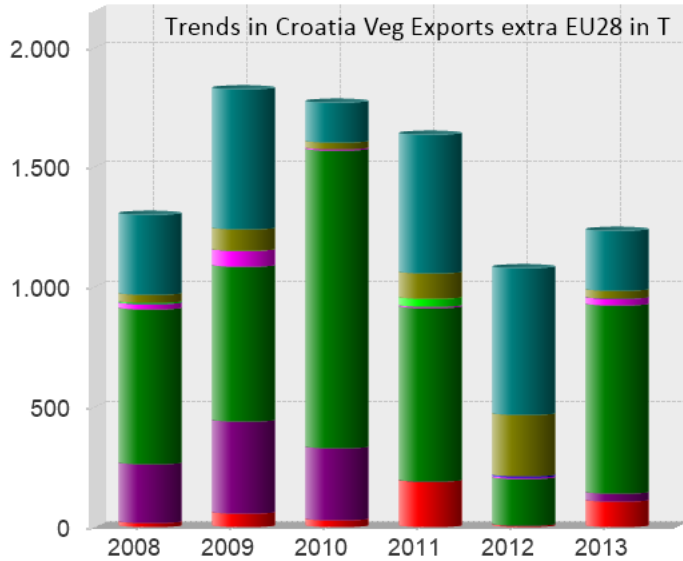
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

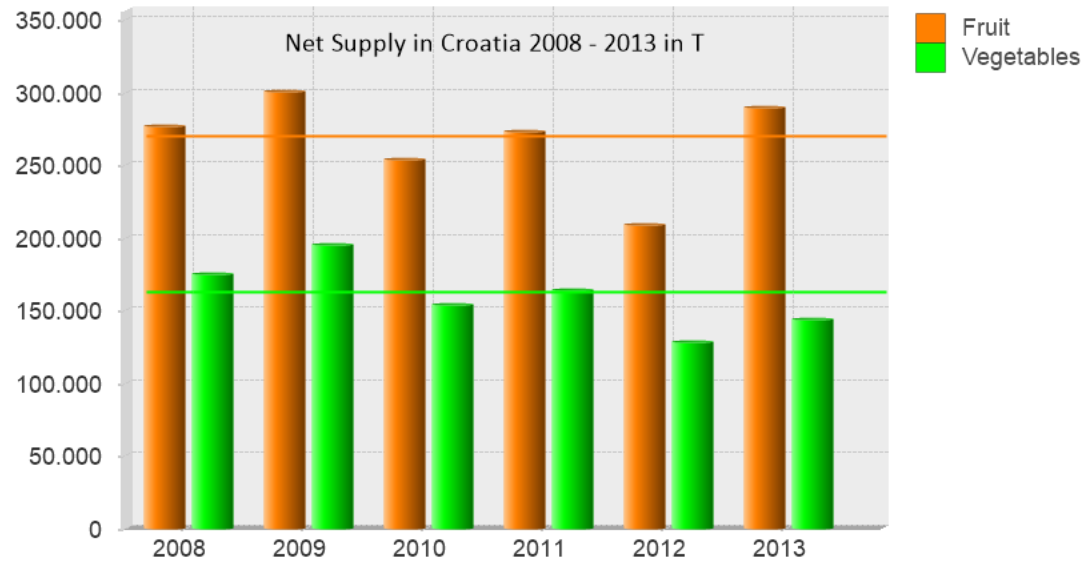


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



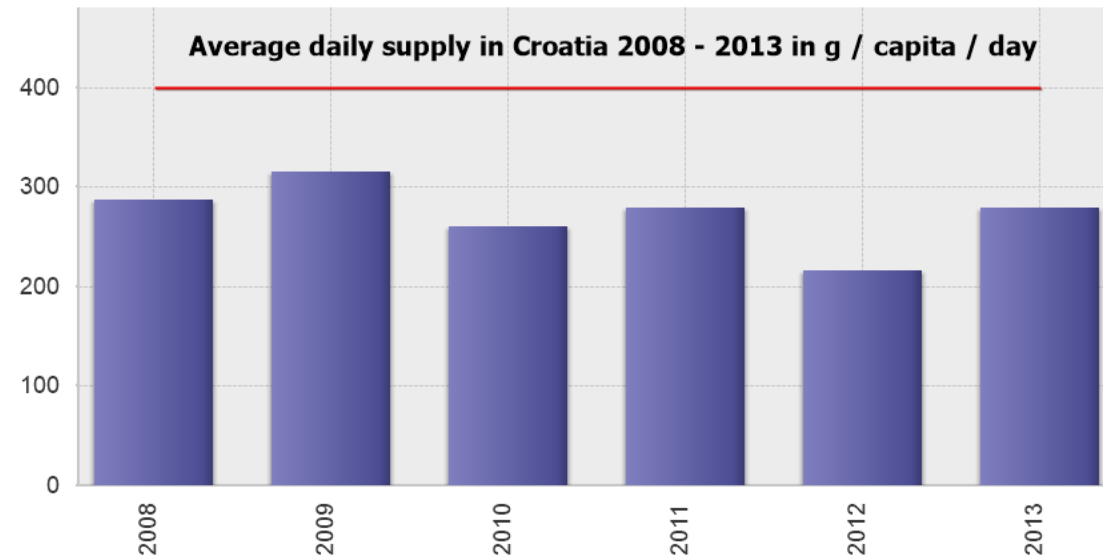
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 433.352 T. This represents an increase 28,4% year-on-year, and is also an increase of 1,7% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Croatia in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

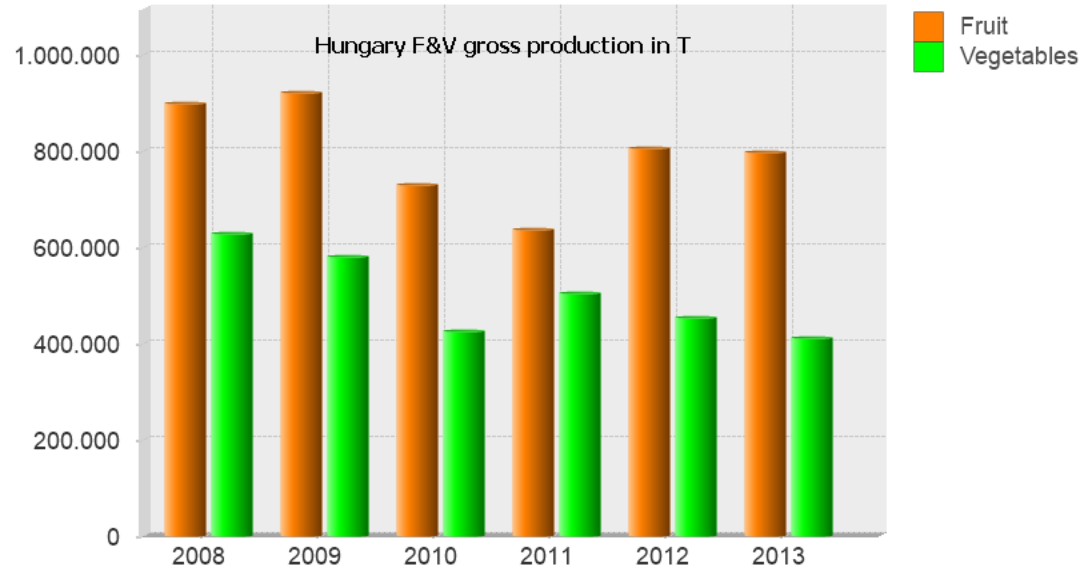
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	11%	-22,3%
Total Imports	-3,7%	2,4%
Total Exports	-27,6%	-19,8%
Total net supply	10,2%	-12%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 68 Kg of fruit and 34 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 186 and 92 grams per day respectively, or a total of 279 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	38,9%	12,5%
%08-12/13	11,2%	-11,2%



HUNGARY

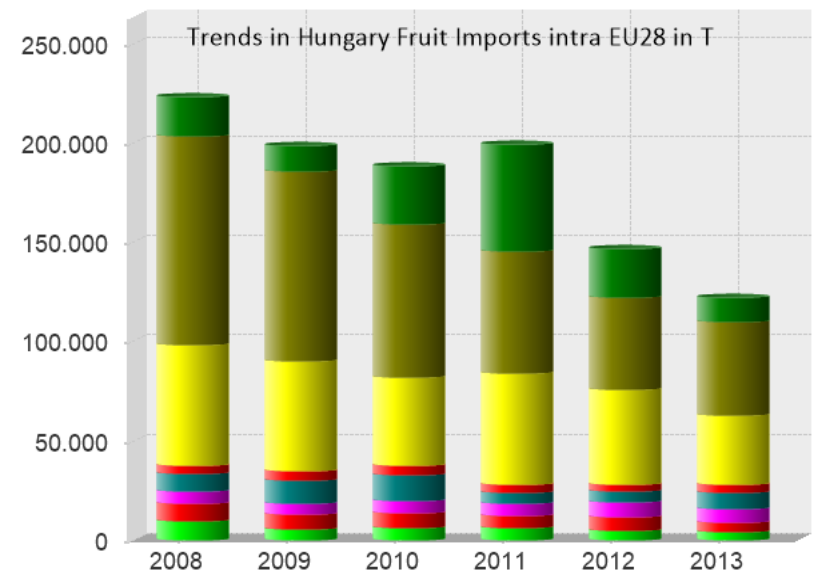
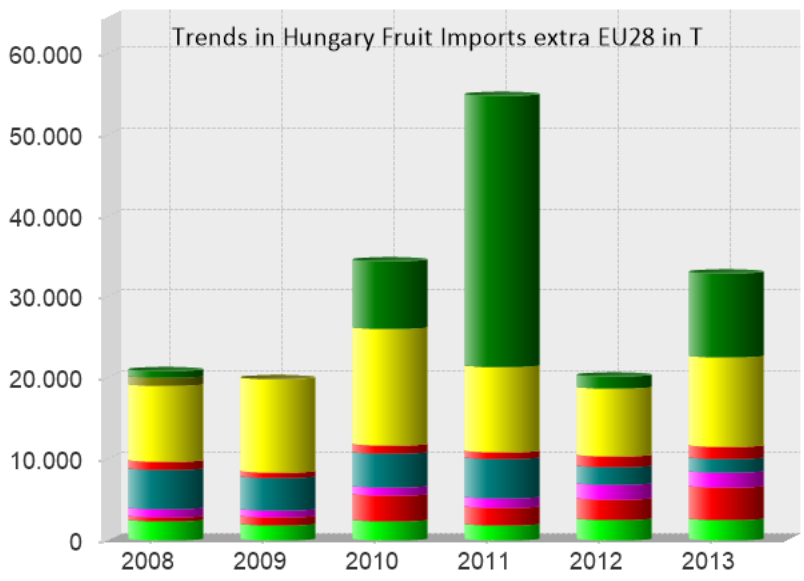


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in decreased compared to 2012. Fruits decreased 1,1% and reached a total of 795.411 T, and vegetables decreased 9,2% to a total of 410.720 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 0,3% below the average of the previous five years (798.055 T). For vegetables, production in 2013 was 26% below the average of the previous five years (517.595 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 62,2%. The main increases were in apples, pears (589%), citrus fruit (31,2%) and dates, figs, exotics (14,7%). Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 21,9%. The main decreases were in other vegetables (19,7%) and tomatoes (83,8%) even though cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas doubled in import from third countries. *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 26,1% compared to 2012. The main decreases were in apples and pears (54,9%) and stone fruit (27%). Exports in vegetables to third countries decreased by 10,7%. Decreases were seen mainly in other vegetables (13,2%) and cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (38,6%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 36,2% to 122.009 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 19,1% to 67.246 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit remained stable at 165.539 T in 2013 compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables increased by 5,5% to 76.7889 T in 2013.

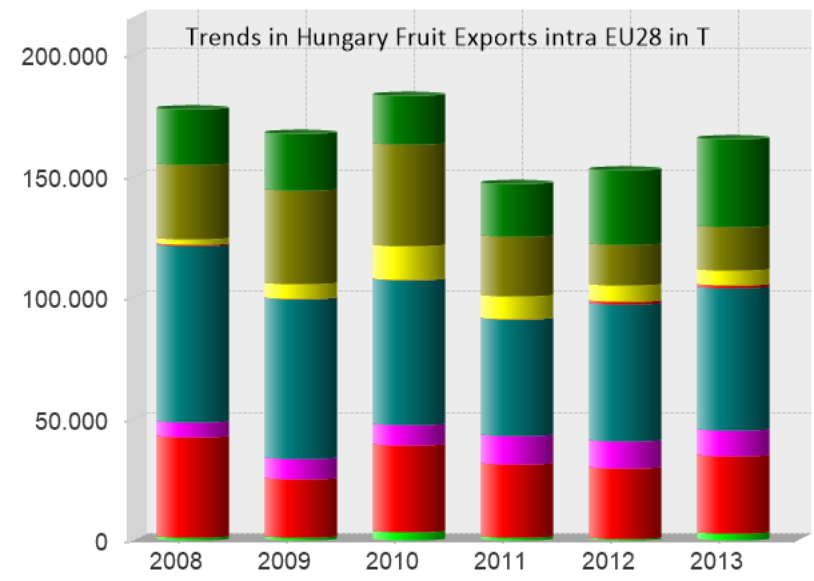
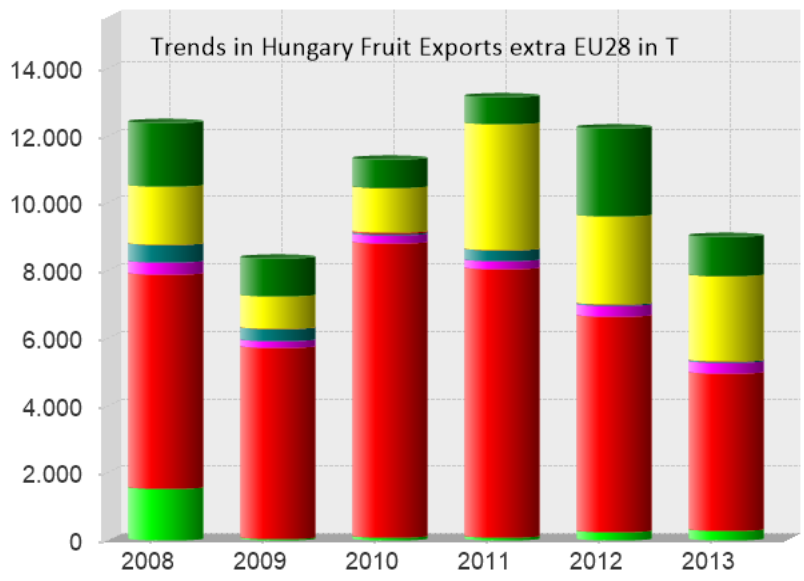
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

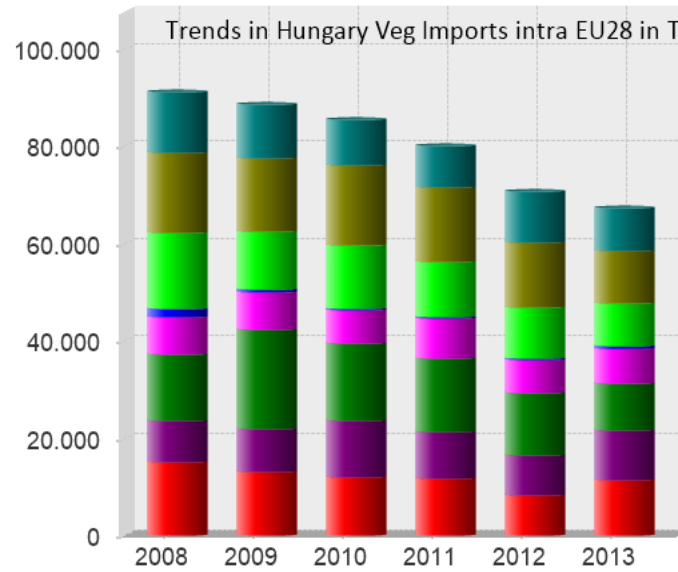
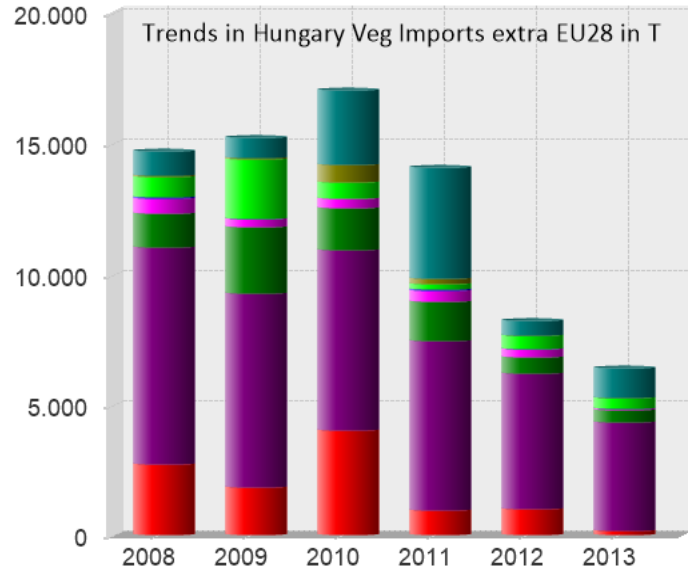


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

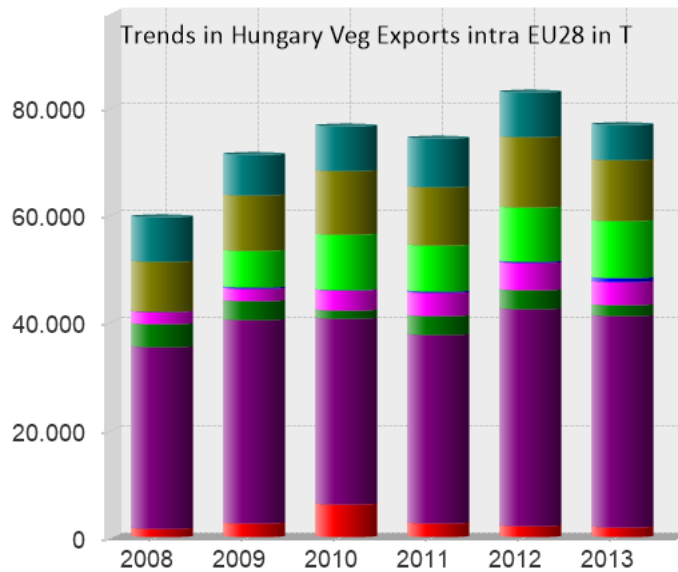
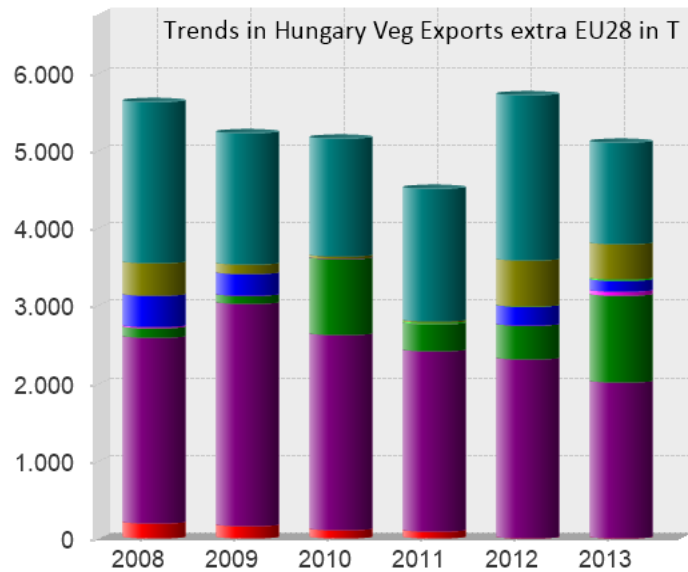


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data



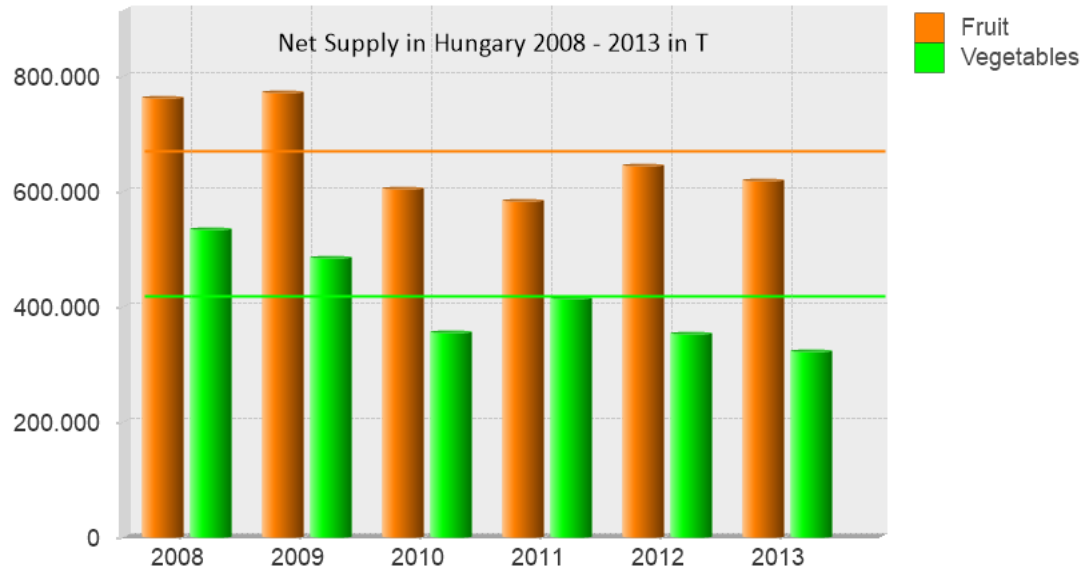
- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
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- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes

MONITOR CONSUMPTION

Supply and Consumption Data



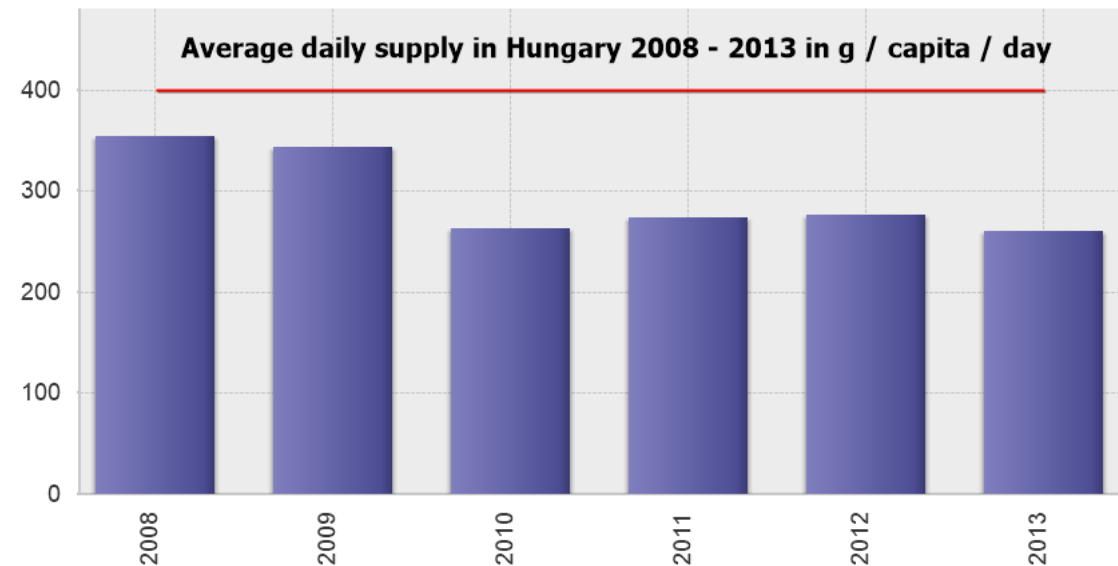
Net supply of fruit and of vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 942.608 T. This represents a decrease of 5,7% year-on-year and a decrease of 14,5% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Hungary in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

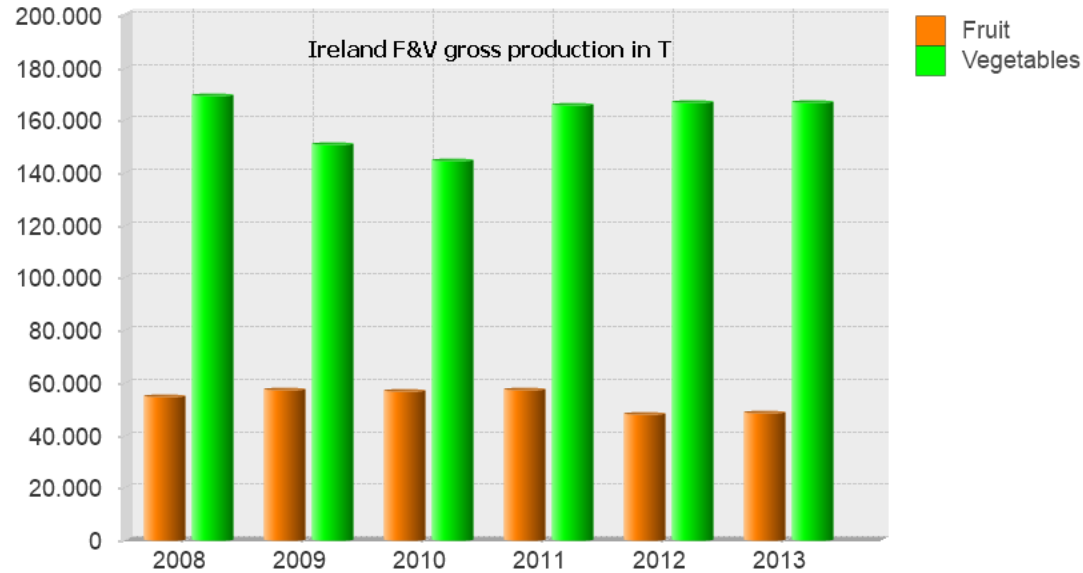
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-0,3%	-26%
Total Imports	-30%	-24%
Total Exports	-1,4%	4,9%
Total net supply	-7,9%	-25%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 63 Kg of fruit and 33 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 172 and 89 grams per day respectively, or a total of 261 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-3,6%	-8,9%
%08-12/13	-7%	-24,3%



IRELAND

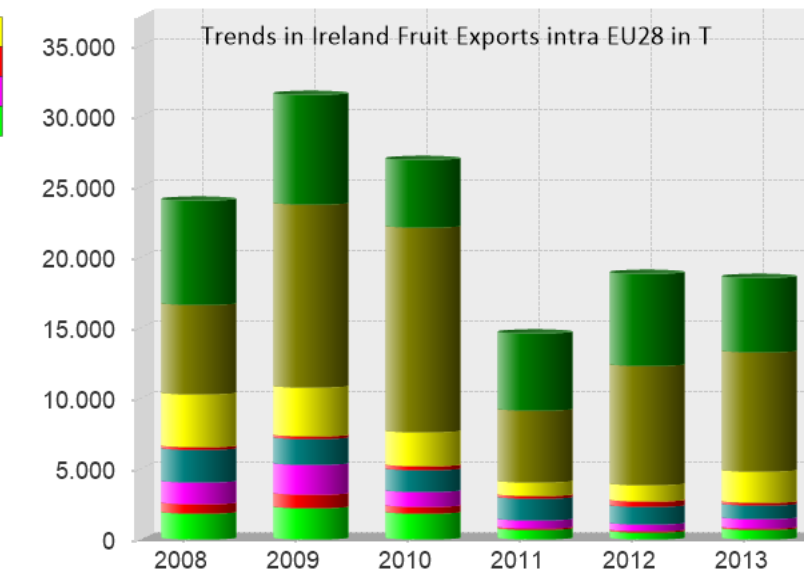
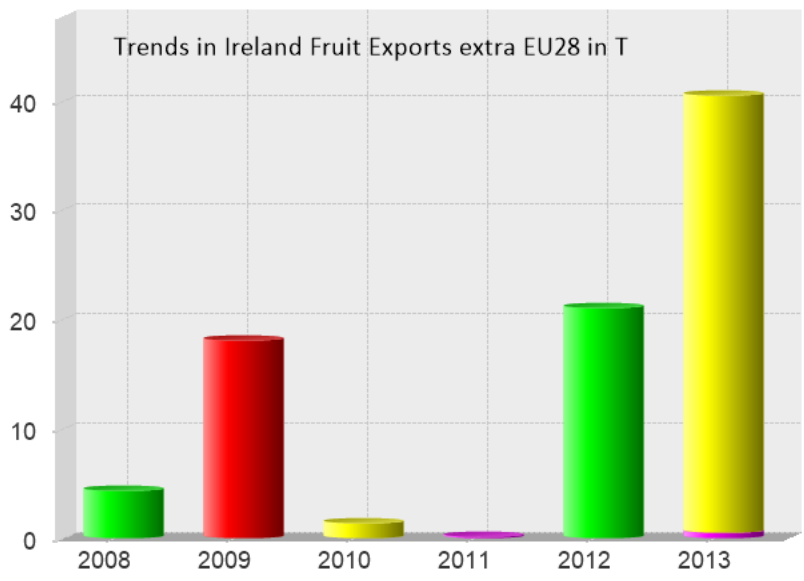
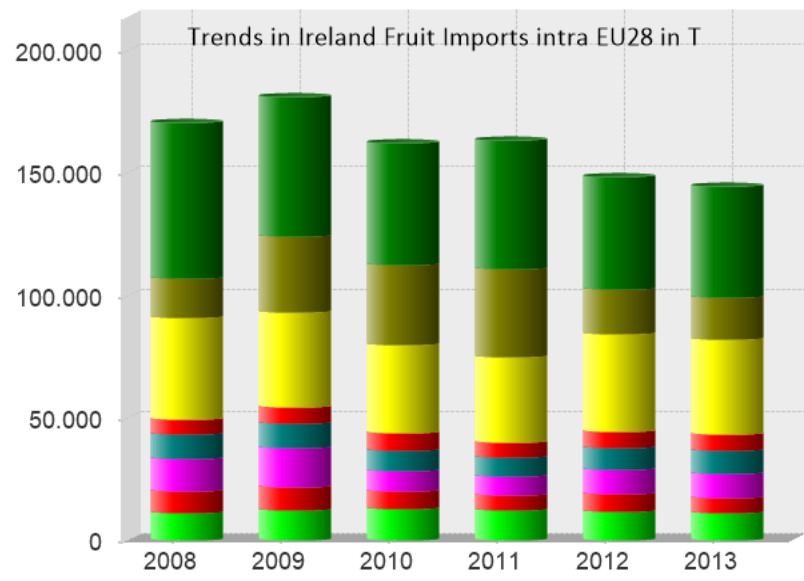
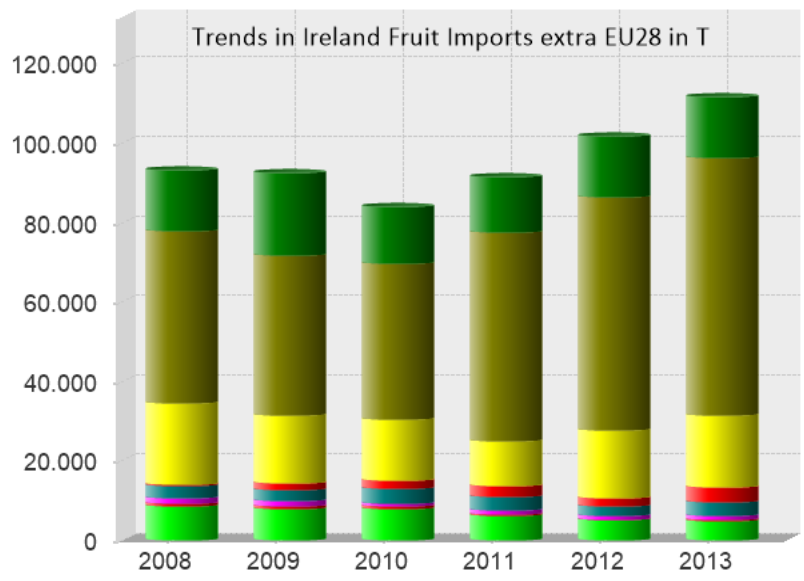


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in remained relatively stable compared to 2012. Fruits increased 1,1% and reached a total of 48.724 T, and vegetables remained stable at 167.095 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 12,7% below the average of the previous five years (54.906 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 4,5% above the average of the previous five years (159.640 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 9,7%. The main increases were in bananas (10,6%), dates, figs, exotics almost doubled, stone fruit (20,9%) and melons, papayas (44,8%). Imports of vegetables from third countries also increased by 10,8%. The main increases were in carrots, turnips, roots (133,3%) even though onions, shallots, leeks, garlic decreased by 32,8%. *Exports to third countries* in fruit and vegetables remained almost insignificant at 41 T for fruit, mainly in citrus fruit and 1 T in vegetable export to third countries.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 12,5% to 144.706 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 10,6% to 161.151 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit also decreased by 19,9% in 2013 to 18.592 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 36,3% to 33.966 T in 2013.

Fruit Trade Data



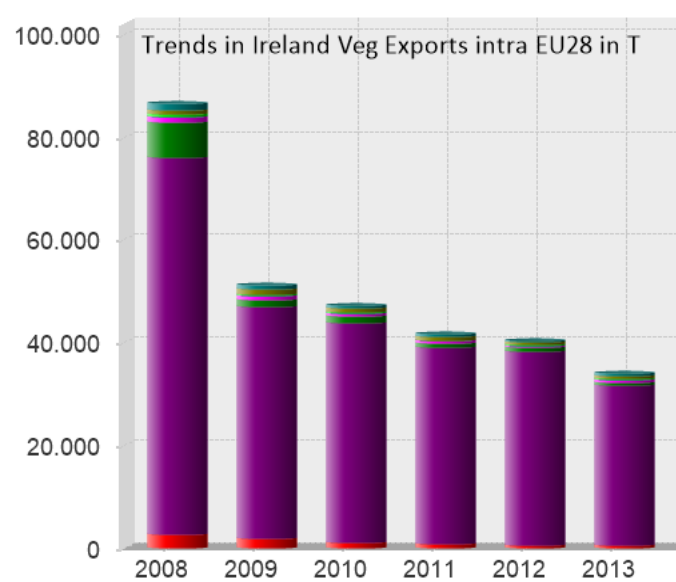
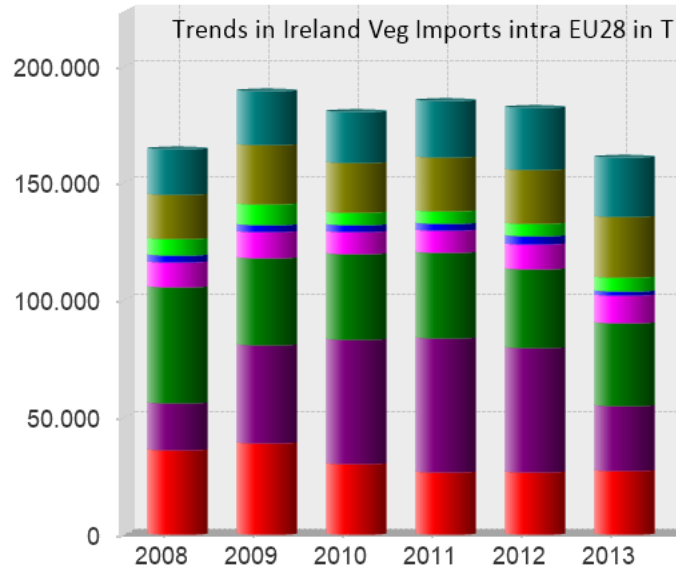
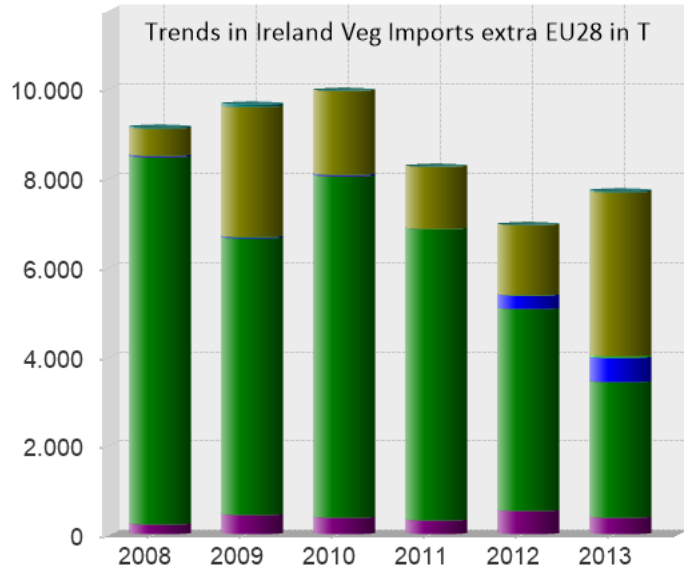
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Vegetables Trade Data



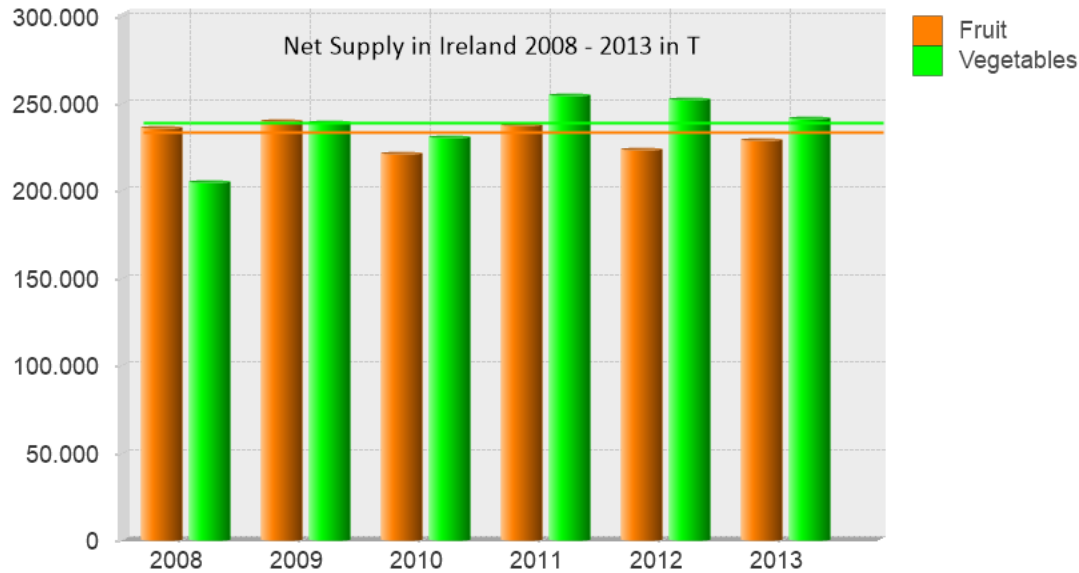
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

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

Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 202.640 T. This represents a decrease of 6,7% year-on-year, and of 5,8% compared to the average of the previous five years.

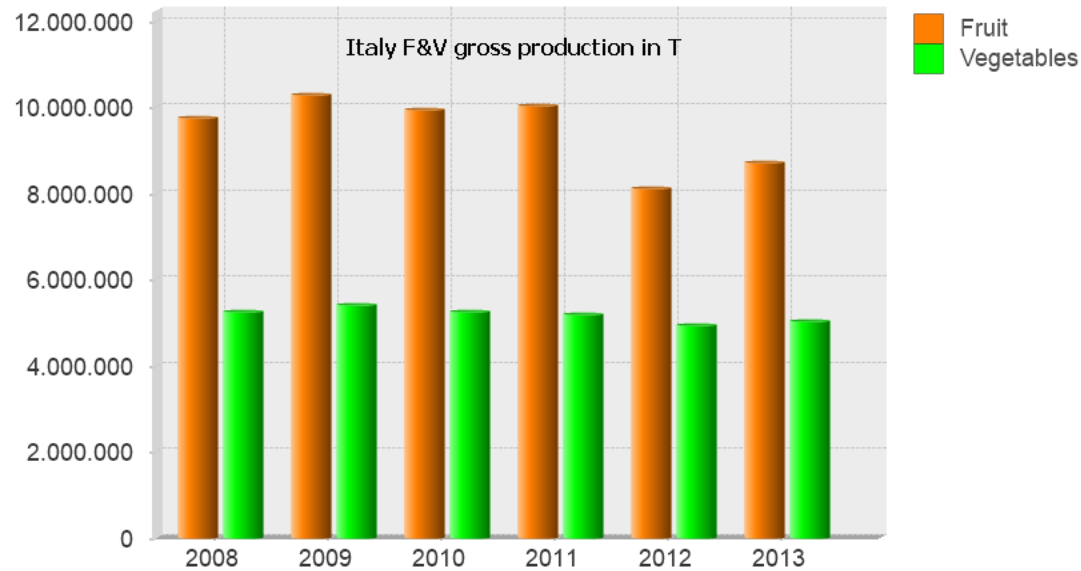
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Ireland in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-12,7%	4,5%
Total Imports	-0,6%	-10,7%
Total Exports	-19,8%	-36,3%
Total net supply	-11,3%	0,2%

Consumption of fruit increased slightly but decreased for vegetables in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 50 Kg of fruit and 53 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 137 and 144 grams per day respectively, or a total of 281 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	2,3%	-4,6%
%08-12/13	-3,1%	0,1%



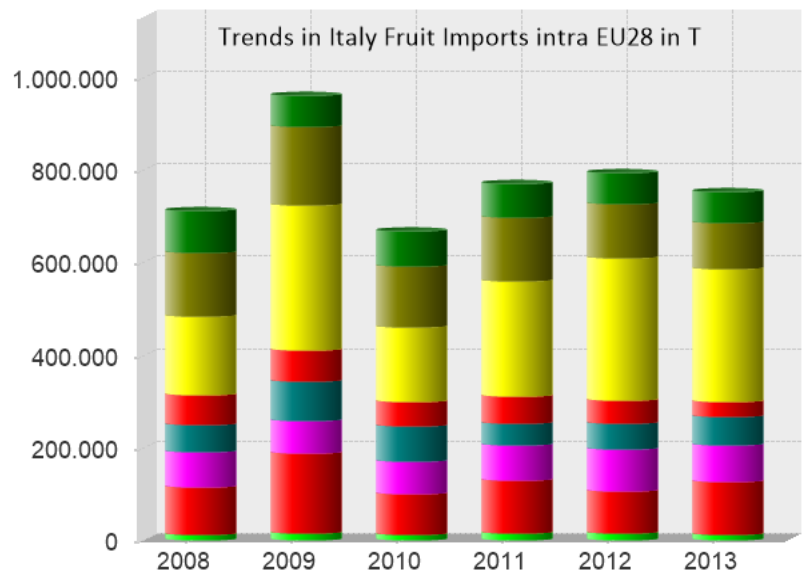
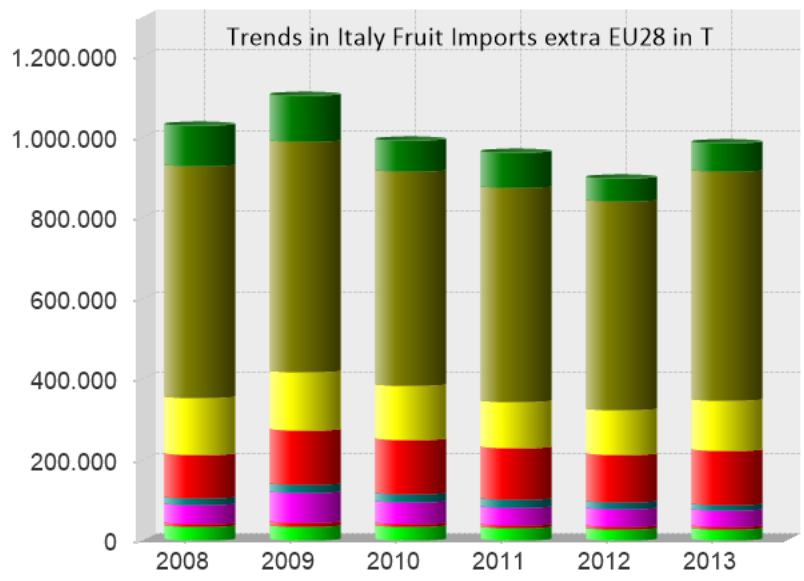


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 7,2% and reached a total of 8.7 mln T, and vegetables increased 2% to a total of 5 mln T. Fruit production in 2013 was 10,7% below the average of the previous five years (9.6 mln T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 3,6 % below the average of the previous five years (5.2 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 9,6%. The main increases were in dates, figs, exotics (14,4%), citrus fruit (12,8%) and apples, pears (21,2%). On the other hand, decreases were seen in melons, papayas (17,3%) and stone fruit (17,6%). Imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 20,2%. There were increases in almost all categories, but the main increases were in other vegetables (13,5%), onions, shallots, leeks, garlic (20,6%), and carrots, turnips, roots (90,2%) and tomato imports also more than doubled. *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 12,5%, the main decreases were in apples, pears (25,4%) and stone fruit (9,3%), the rest of the categories did increase in exports to third countries though. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 5,5%. Increases were seen mainly in carrots, turnips, roots (48,8%) and in tomatoes (13,6%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 3,6% to 753.395 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU increased by 1% to 509.996 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 15,1% in 2013 to 2 mln T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 13,2% to 645.874 T in 2013.

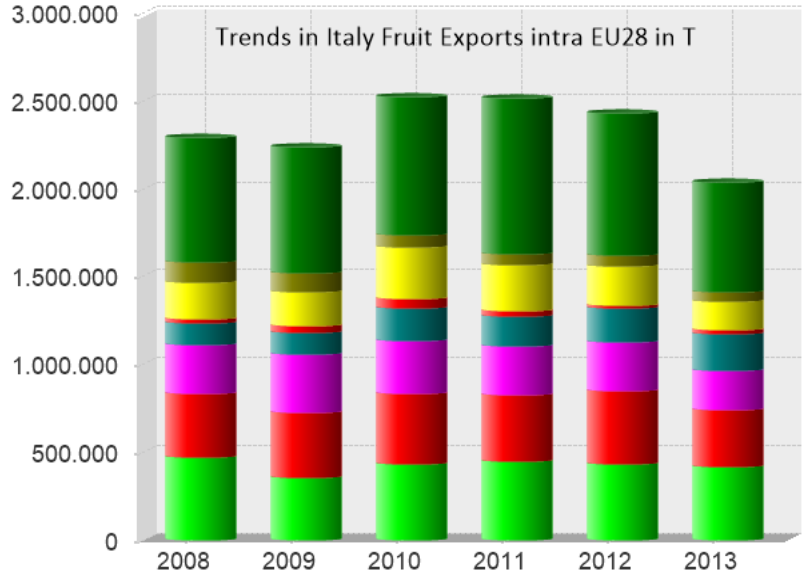
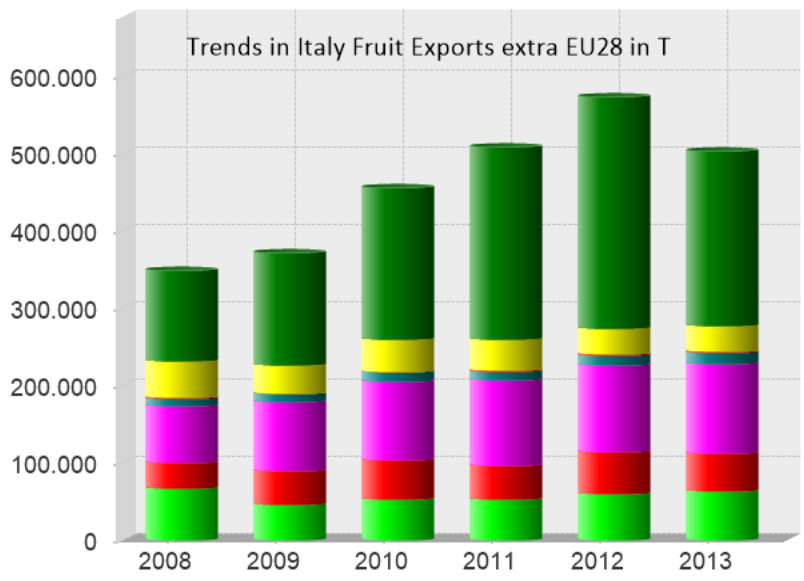
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

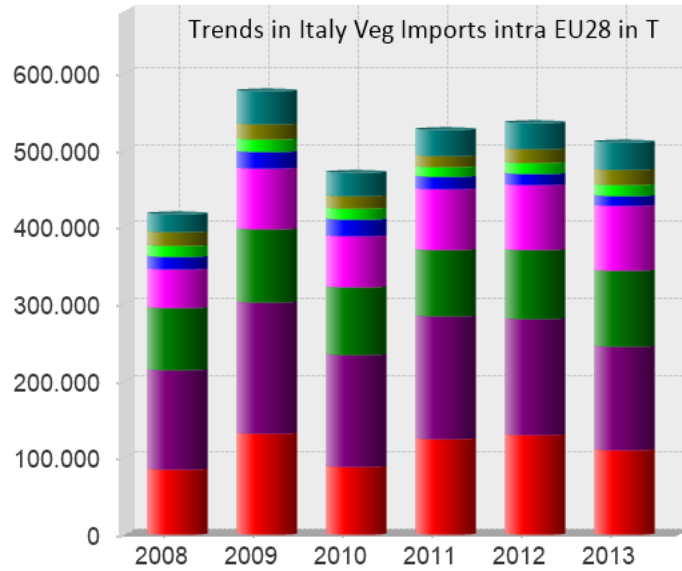
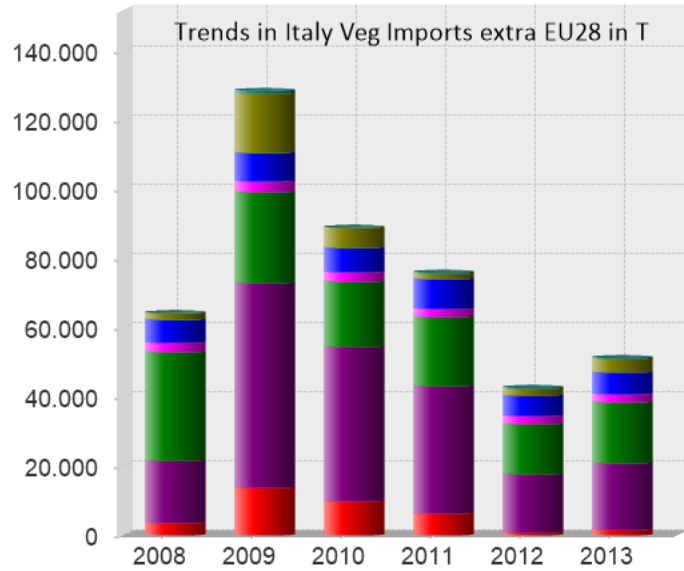


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

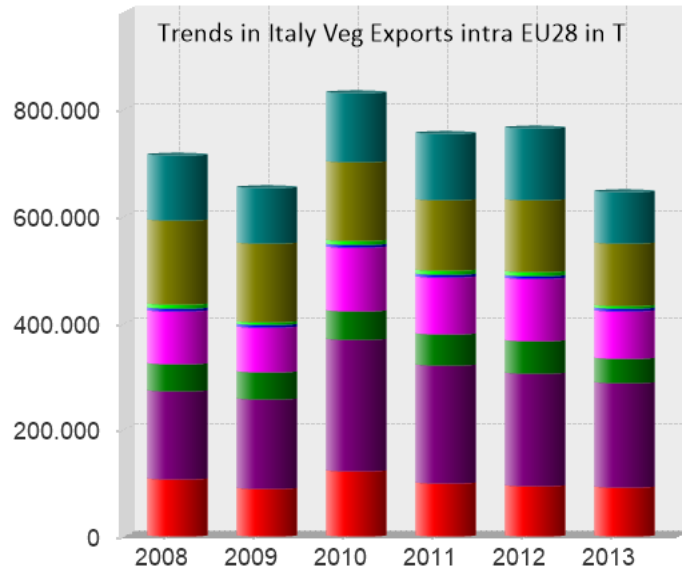
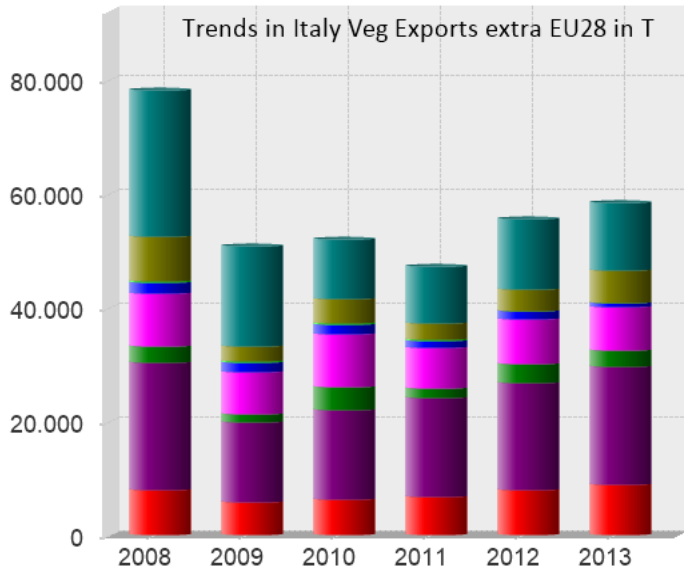
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

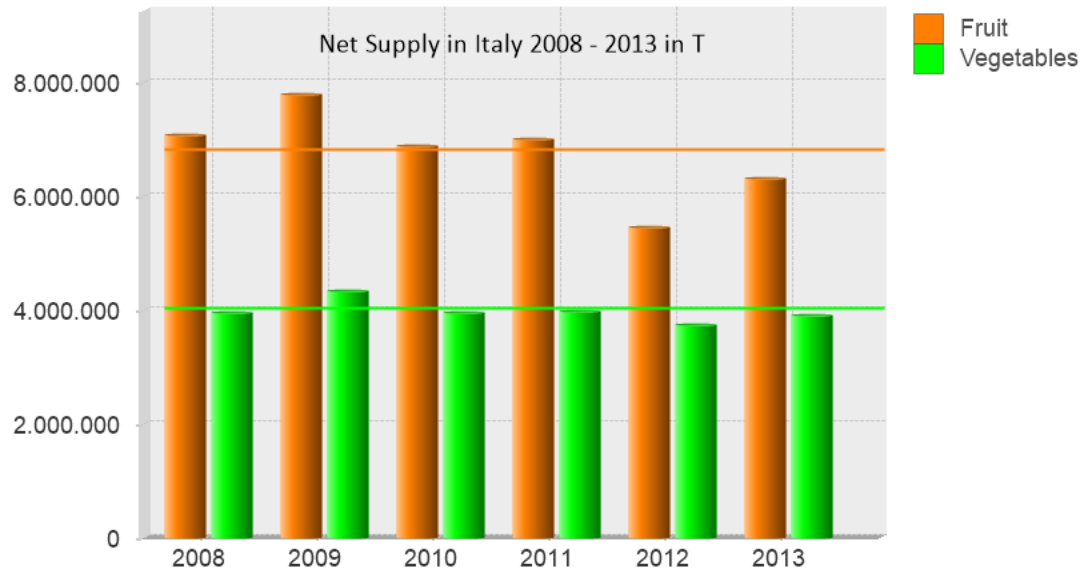


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



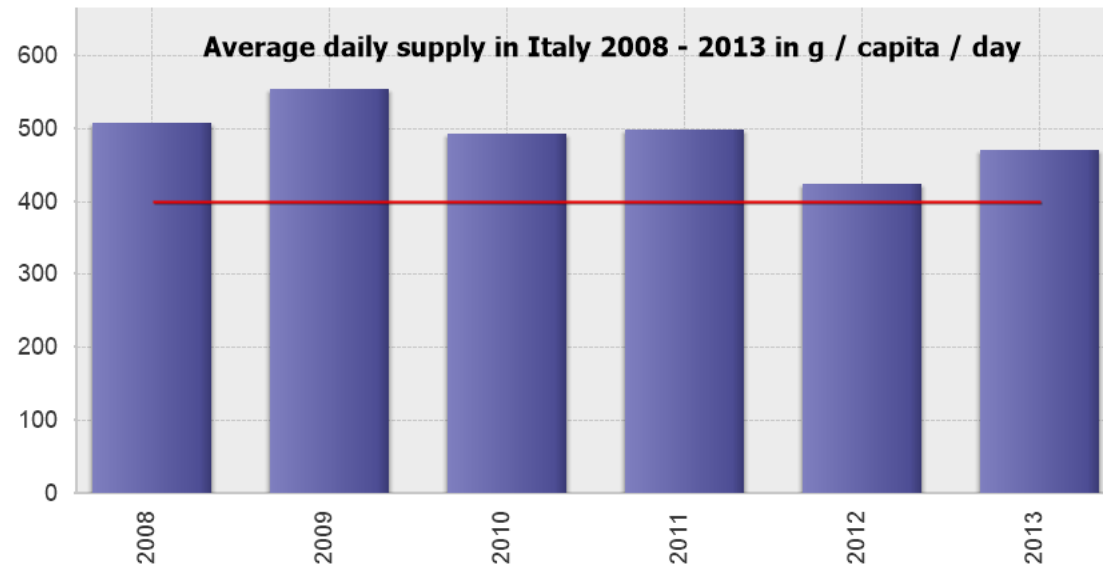
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012 to reach a total of 10.2 mln T. This represents an increase of 11,2% year-on-year, but is 5,7% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Italy in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

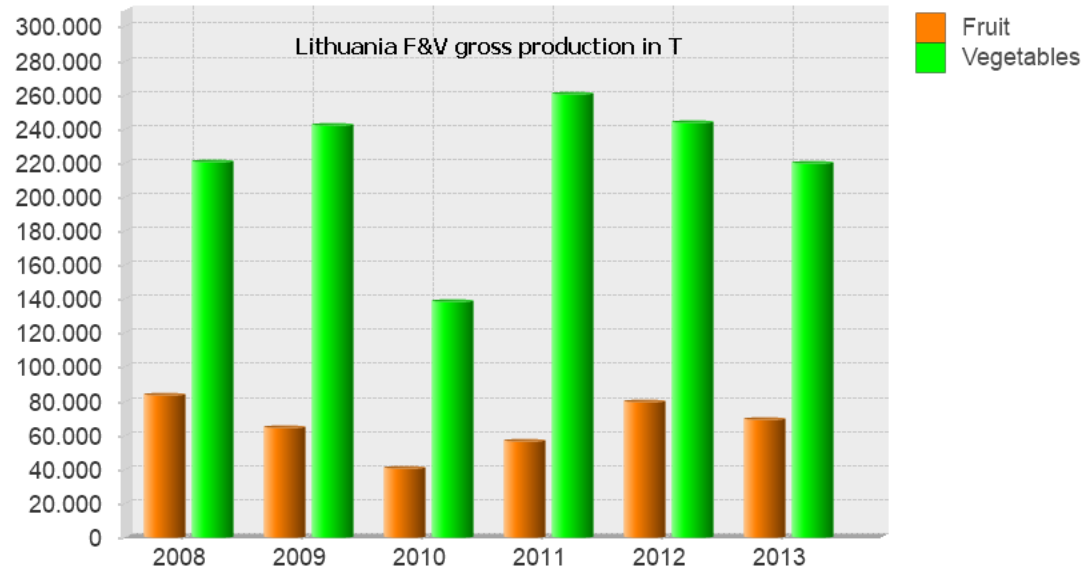
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-10,7%	-3,6%
Total Imports	-2,3%	-4,1%
Total Exports	-10,9%	-12%
Total net supply	-7,7%	-2,2%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 106 Kg of fruit and 65 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 290 and 179 grams per day respectively, or a total of 470 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	15,5%	3,8%
%08-12/13	-7,2%	-1,7%



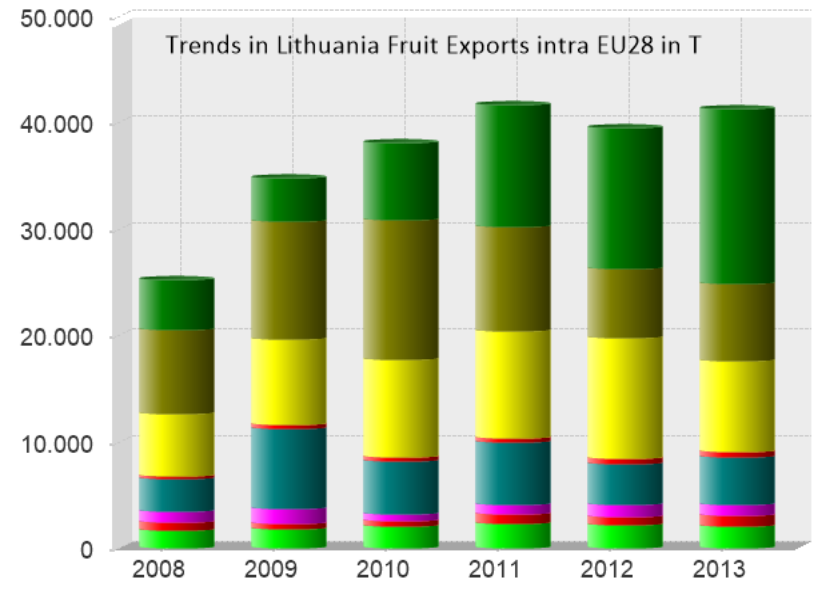
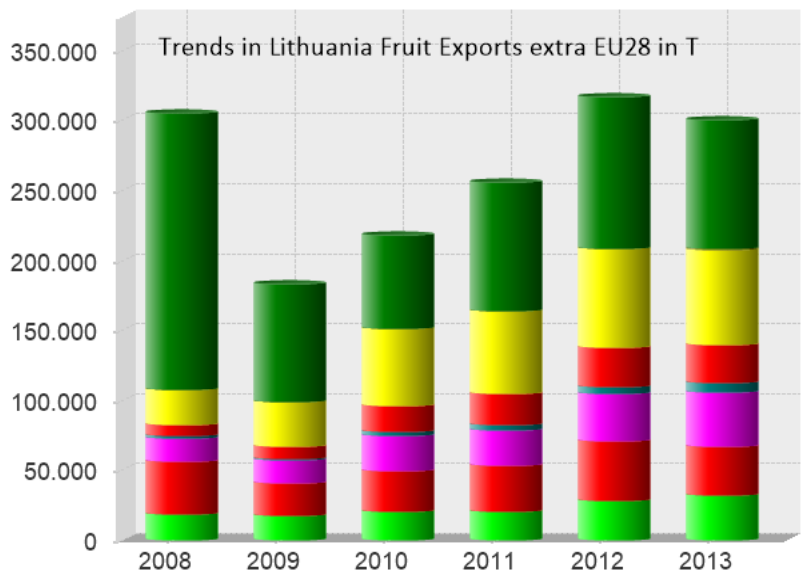
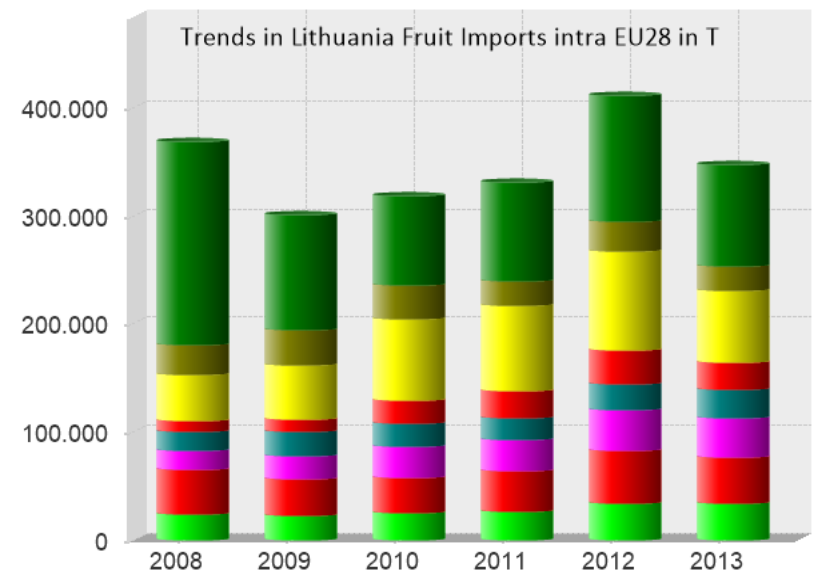
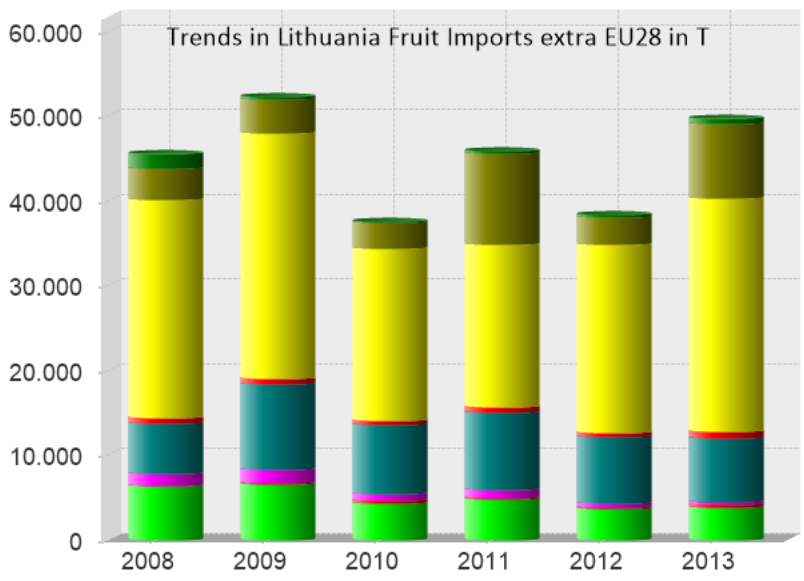
LITHUANIA



- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in decreased compared to 2012. Fruits decreased 13,2% and reached a total of 69.457 T, and vegetables decreased 9,8% to a total of 220.052 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 5,9% above the average of the previous five years (65.345 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 0,6% below the average of the previous five years (221.281 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 29,6%. The main increases were in bananas (170,1%) and citrus fruit (24,5%) and most of the other categories also increased. Imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 63,8%. The main increases were in other vegetables (125,9%) although there was some decrease in the cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (25,4%). *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 5,4%, the main decreases were in stone fruit (18,3%) and apples, pears (15,6%) although most of the other categories actually increased. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 29,6%. Increases were seen in all of the categories, most remarkably being tomatoes (49,4%), cucumbers, gherkins (89,1%) although also all the other categories increased between 5-30%.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased 0,4% to 346,901 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also increased by 50,3% to 315.148 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit also increased by 15% in 2013 to 41.278 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 29,2% to 27.507 T in 2013.

MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

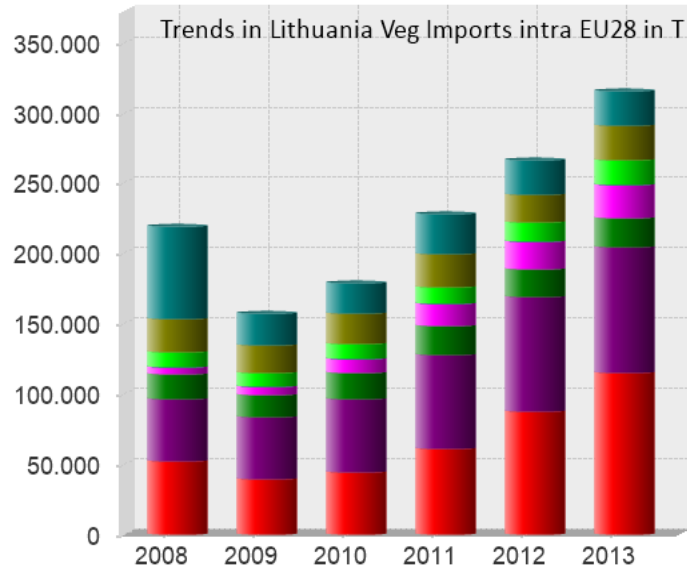
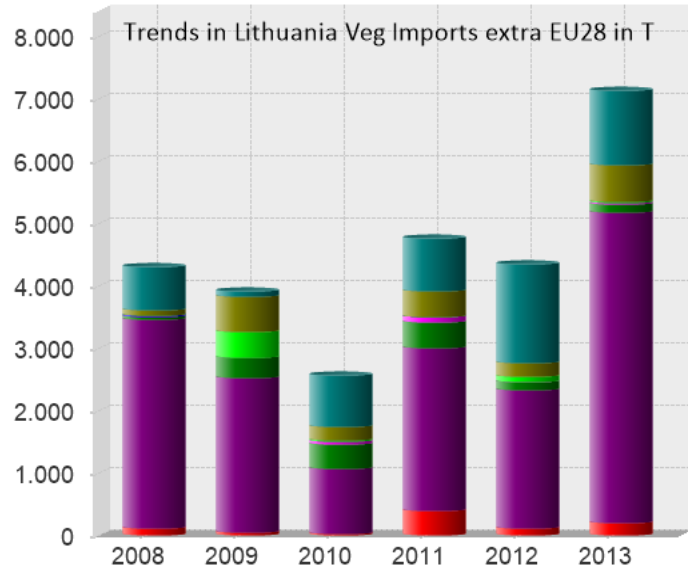
Fruit Trade Data

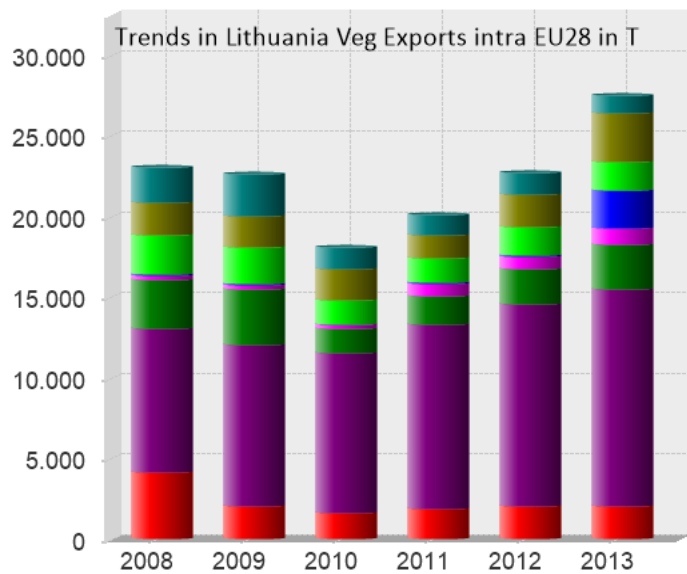
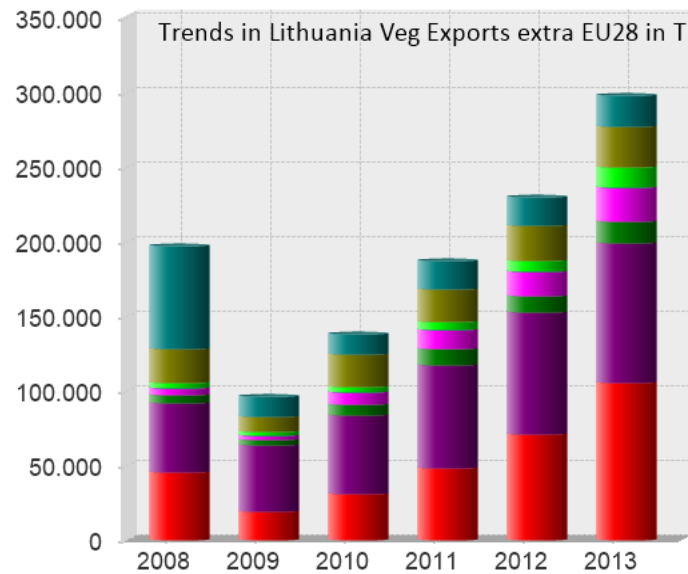
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

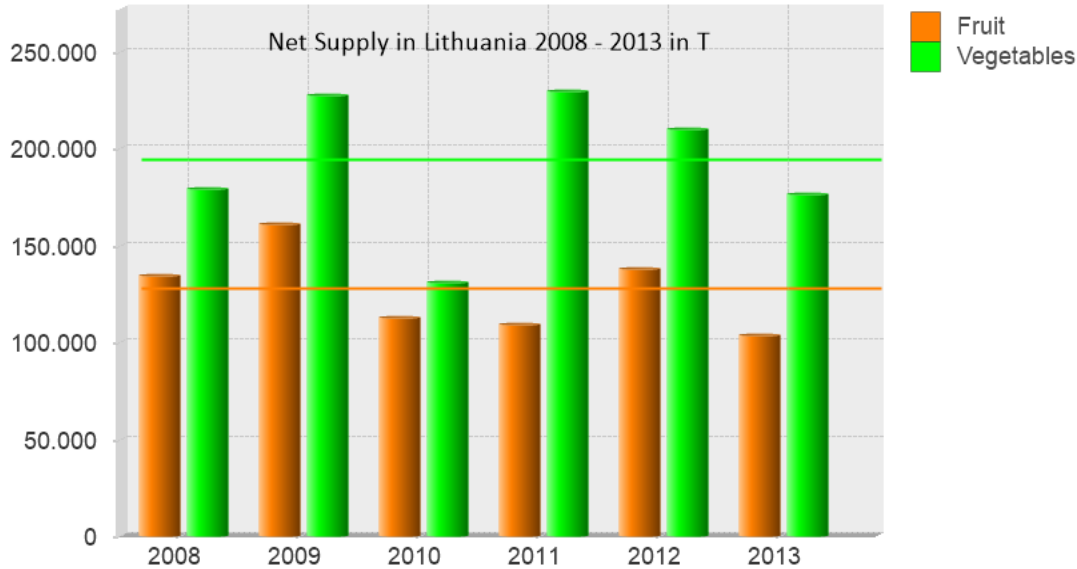


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 279.857 T. This represents a decrease of 19,5% year-on-year, and is 14,1% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Lithuania in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

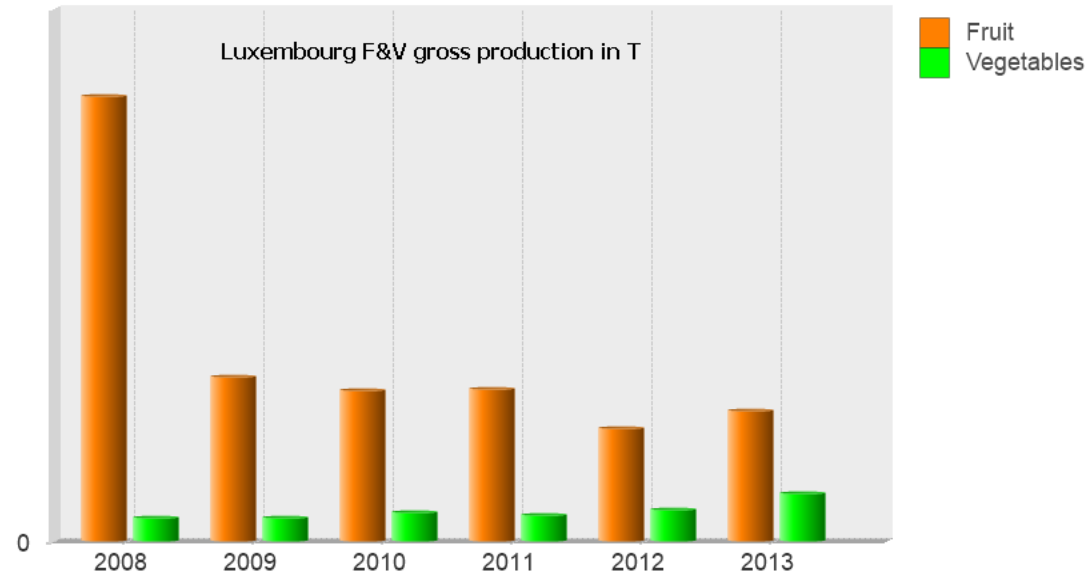
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	5,9%	-0,6%
Total Imports	1,8%	50,8%
Total Exports	17,1%	70,3%
Total net supply	-20,8%	-9,6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 34 Kg of fruit and 59 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 126 and 191 grams per day respectively, or a total of 258 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-24%	-15,1%
%08-12/13	-14,2%	-2,1%



LUXEMBOURG

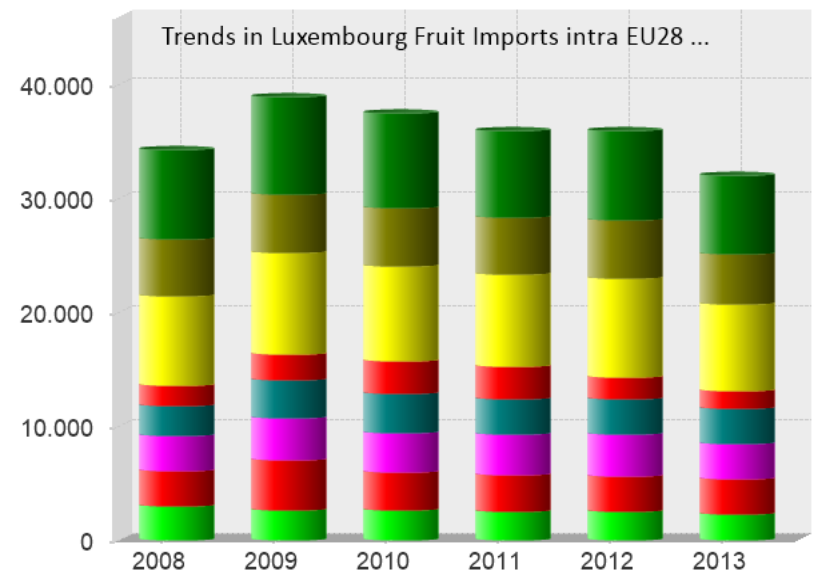
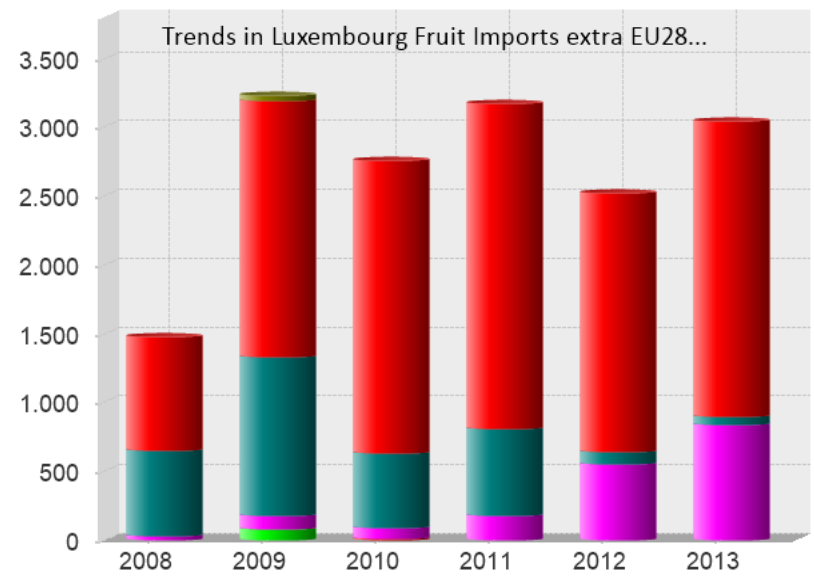


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 14,8% and reached a total of 3.468 T, and vegetables increased 49,2% to a total of 1.267 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 57.9% below the average of the previous five years (5.467T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 44,1% above the average of the previous five years (709 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 21%, which was in dates, figs, exotics and other fruit. Imports of vegetables from third countries tripled since 2012 but at a total volume of 132 T, mainly because of leguminous vegetables. *Exports to third countries* in fruit increased in 2013 by 13,4% to 66 T. Exports in vegetables to third countries also increased by 28% to 87 T.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 12,4% to 32.052 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 8,8% to 28.022 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 12,8% in 2013 to 4.194 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables increased by 4,4% to 2.520 T in 2013.

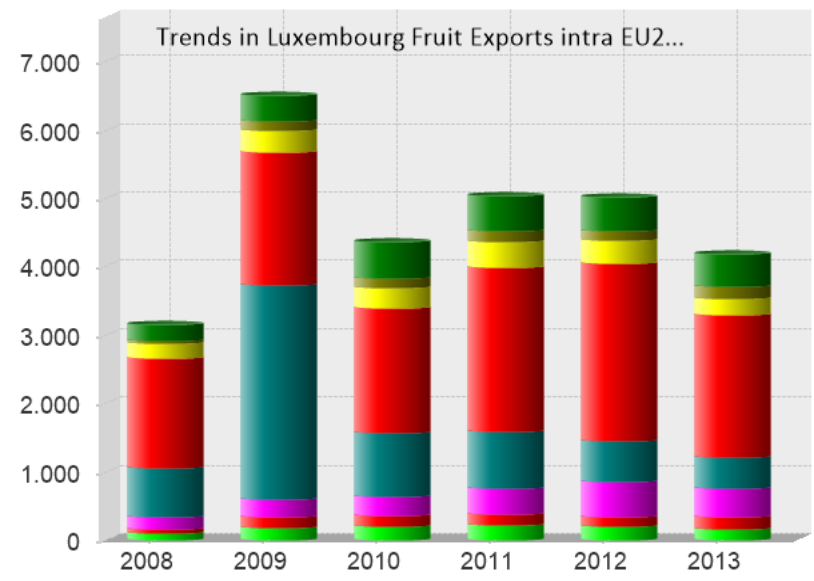
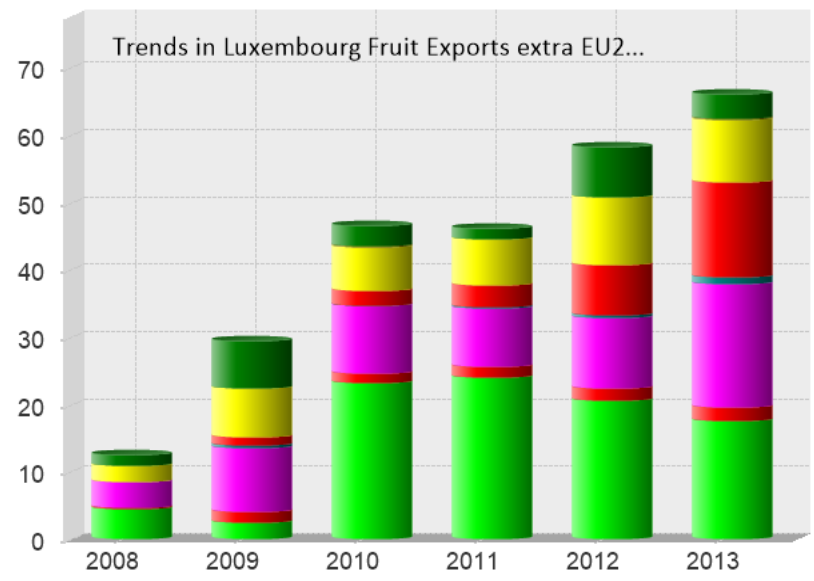
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

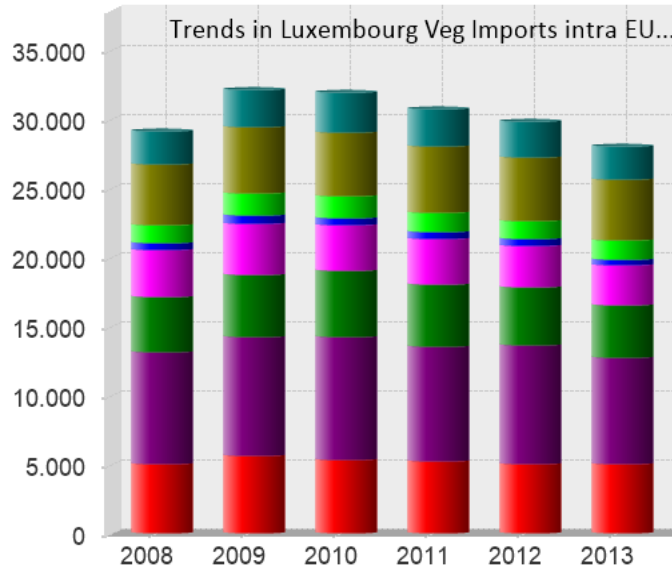
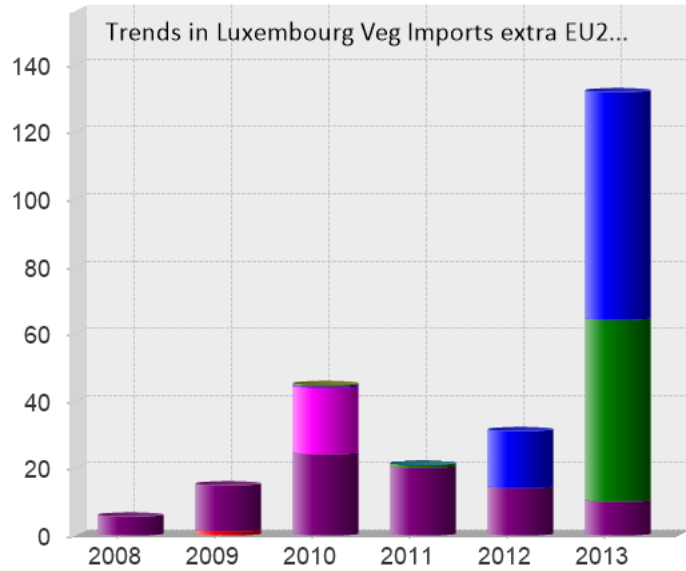


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

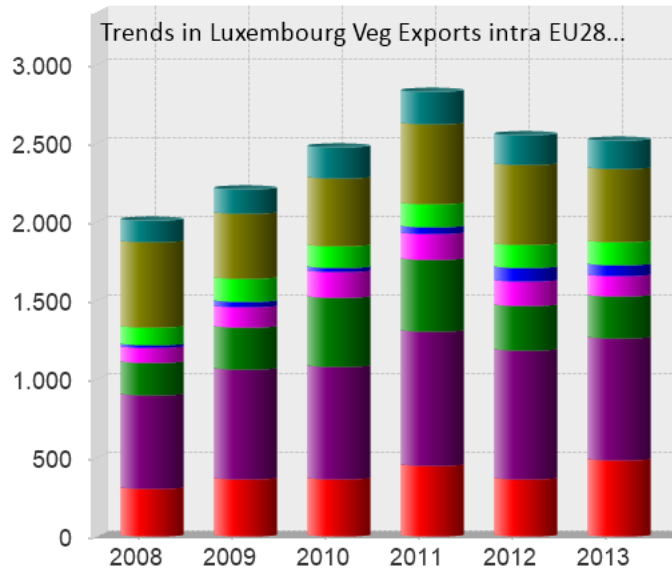
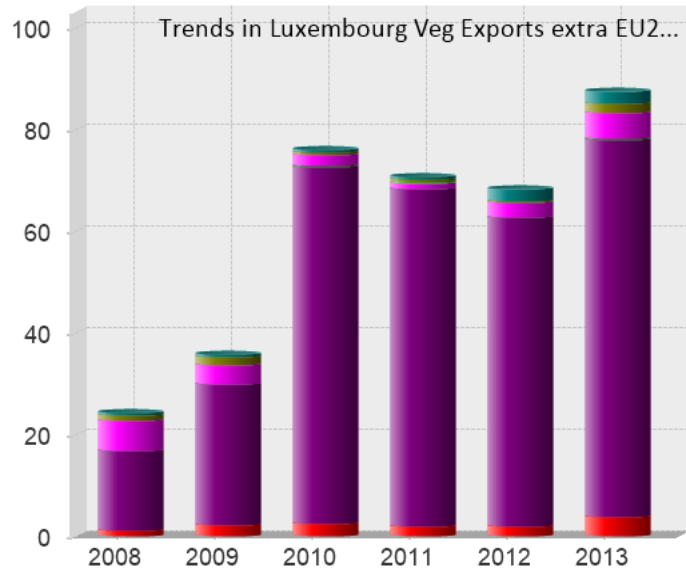
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

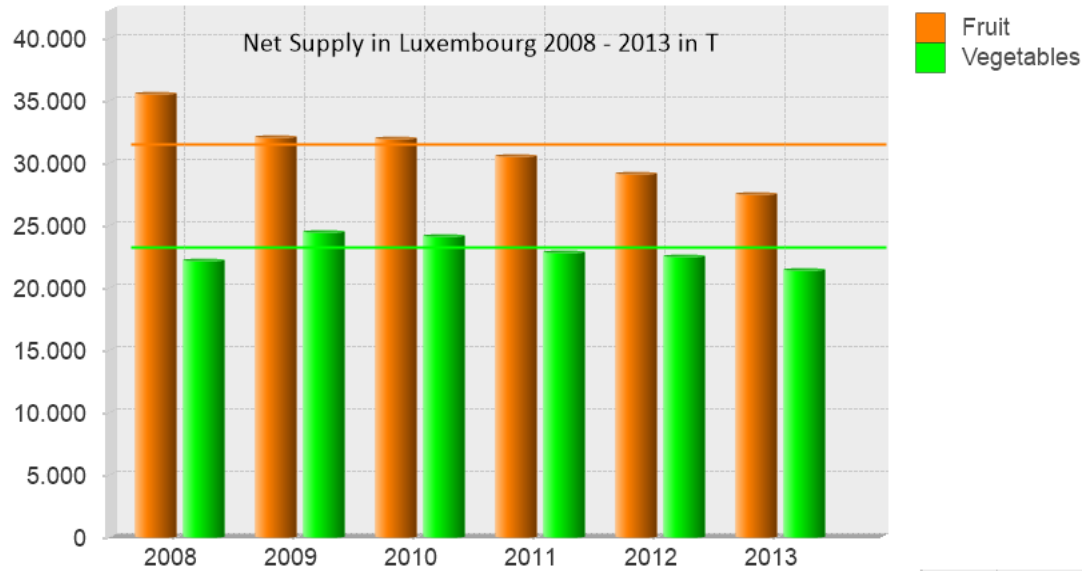


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



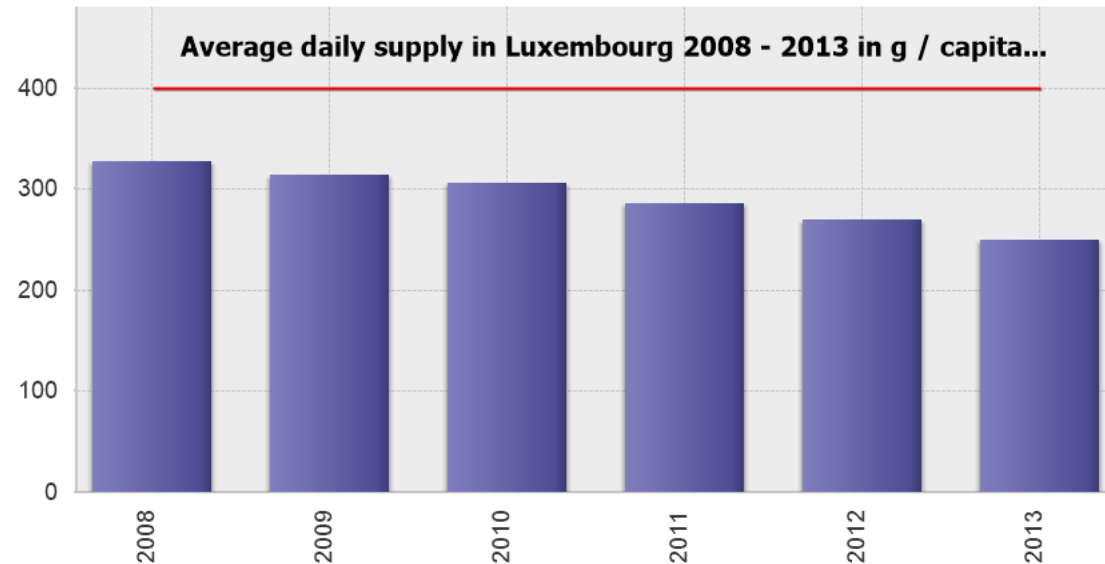
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 48.896 T. This represents a decrease of 5,4% year-on-year, and is 11,2% below the average of the previous five years.

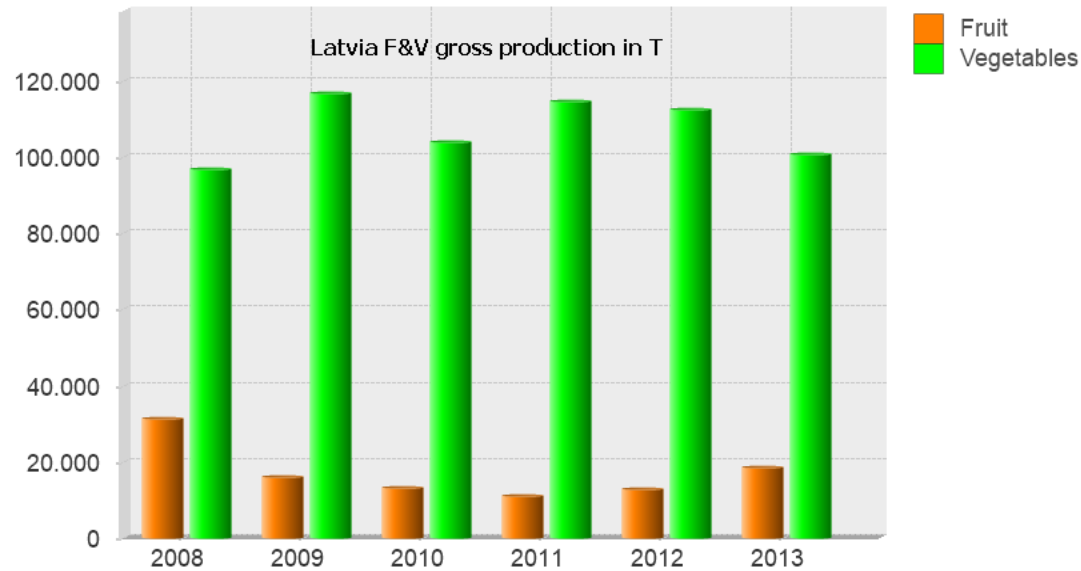
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Luxembourg in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-57,9%	44,1%
Total Imports	-10,5%	-8,5%
Total Exports	-12,1%	5,6%
Total net supply	-13,9%	-7,5%

Consumption of both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 51 Kg of fruit and 40 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 157 and 117 grams per day respectively, or a total of 249 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-8%	-6,8%
%08-12/13	-19,3%	-13,4%



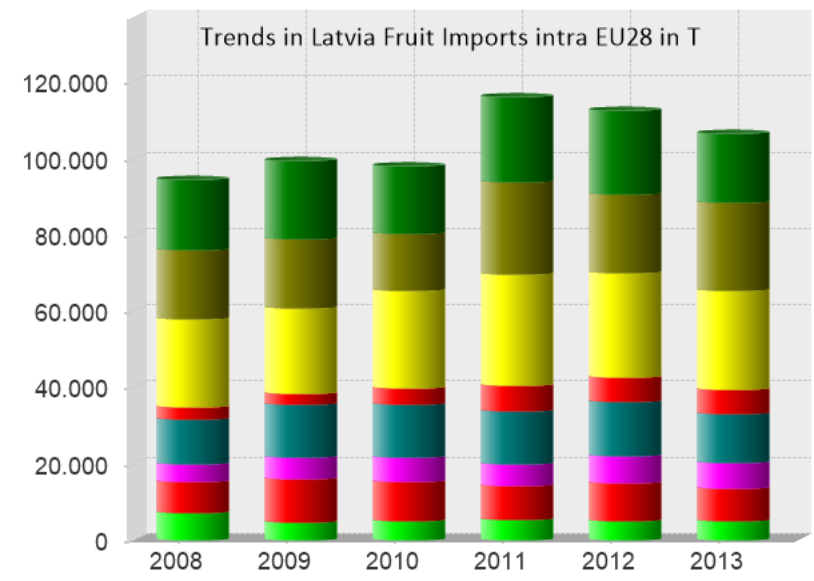
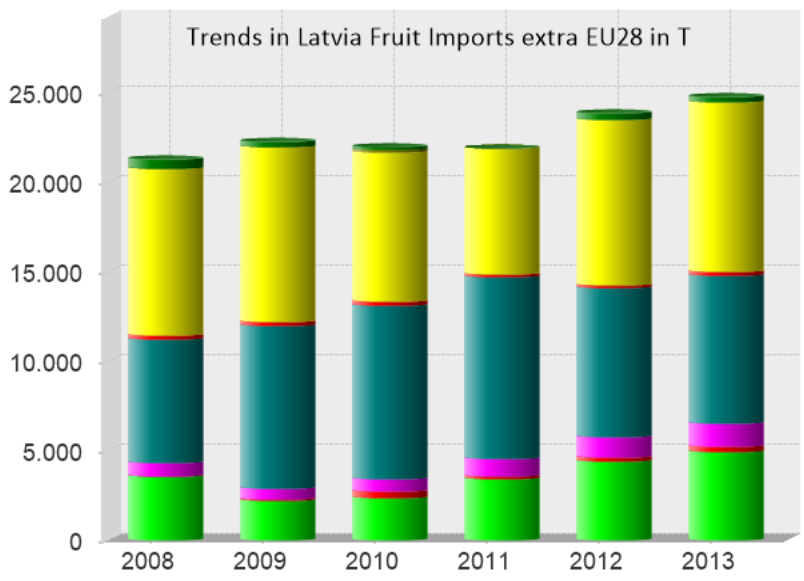


- In 2013 the *production* of fruit increased, but the production of vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. Fruits increased 43,2%% and reached a total of 18.441 T, and vegetables decreased 10,4% to a total of 100.642 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 8,4% above the average of the previous five years (16.888 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 8,1% below the average of the previous five years (108.798 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 4,1%. The main increases were in table grapes (11,8%) and other fruit (i.e. berries (18,8%). Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 43%. The main decreases were in cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (40,6%) which is also the main product imported from third countries. *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 47,6%, the main decreases were in apples, pears (68,5%), citrus (16,4%) and stone fruit (73,2%). Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 53,2%. Increases were seen in all categories, most notably in tomatoes (58%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased 2,1% to 106.446 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also increased by 19,6% to 63.246 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit increased by 89,6% in 2013 to 36.569 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables also increased heavily by 126,3% to 19.528 T in 2013.

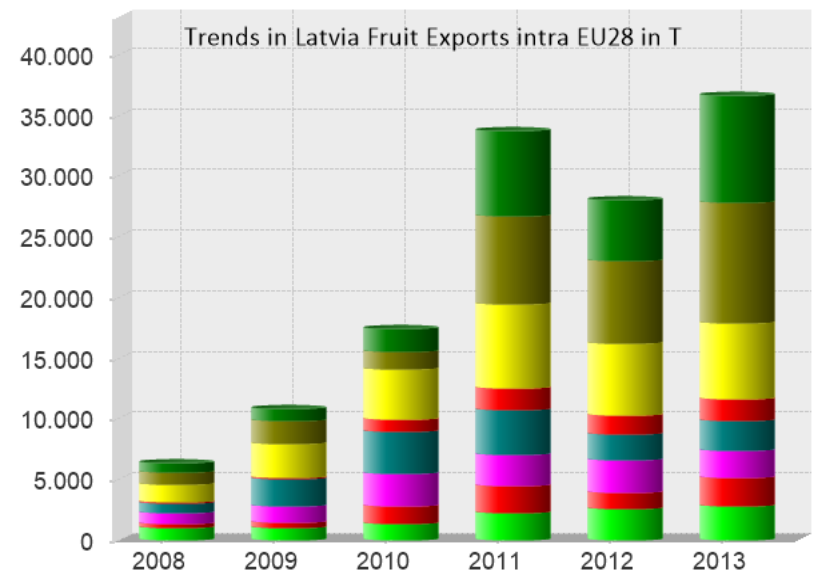
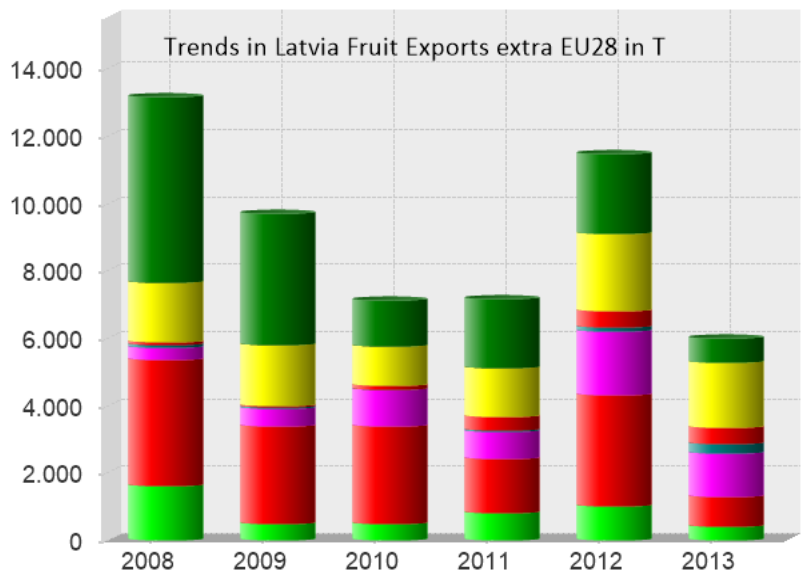
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

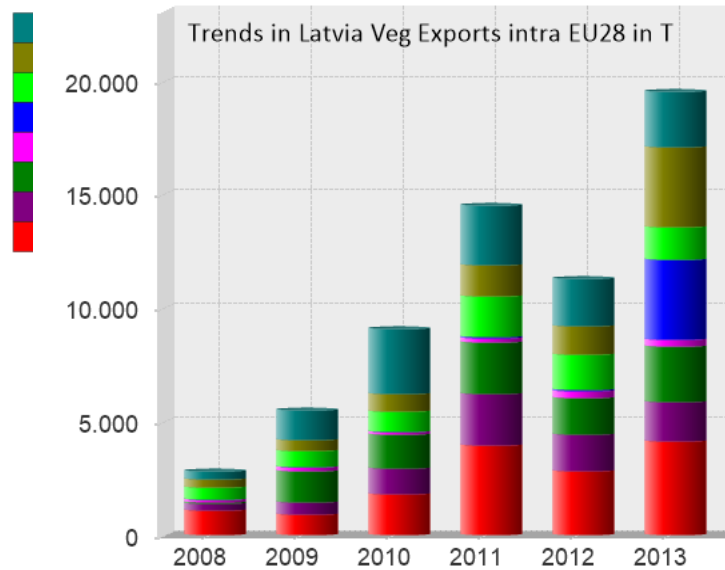
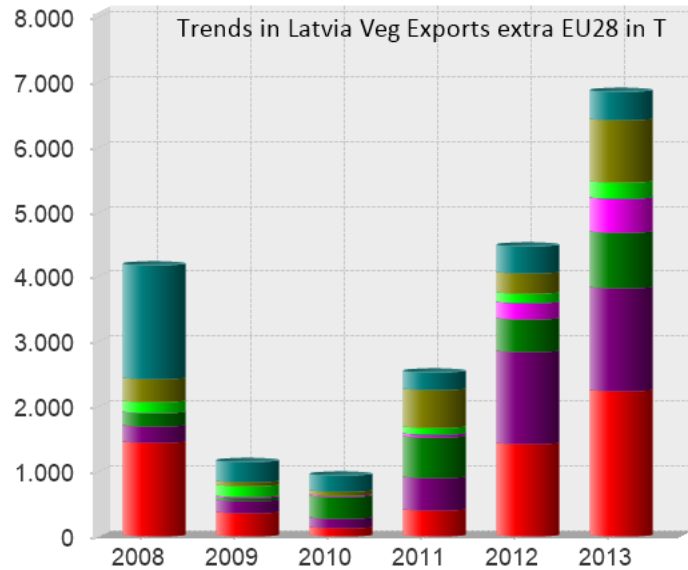
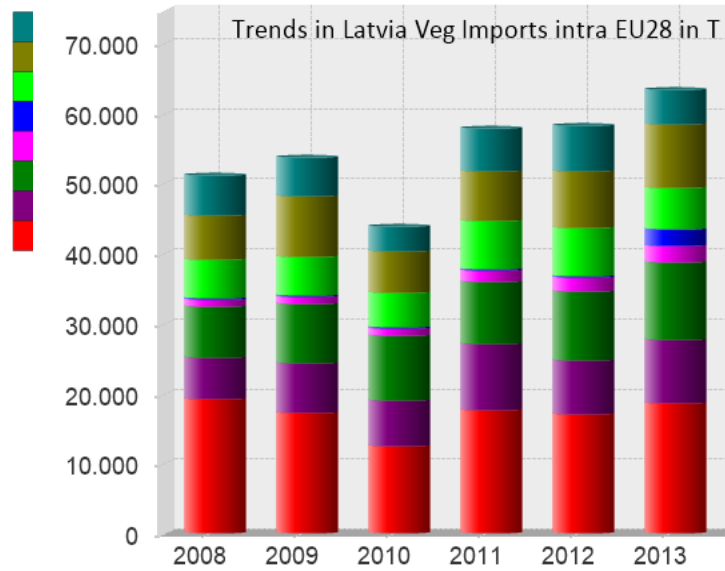
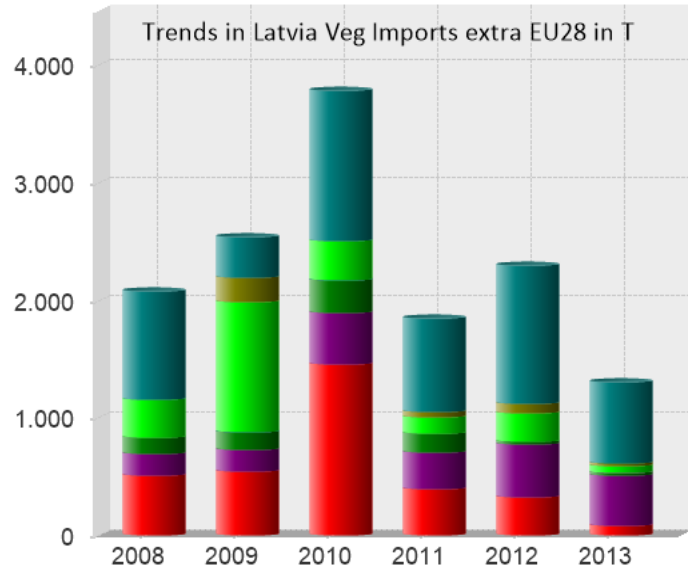


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data



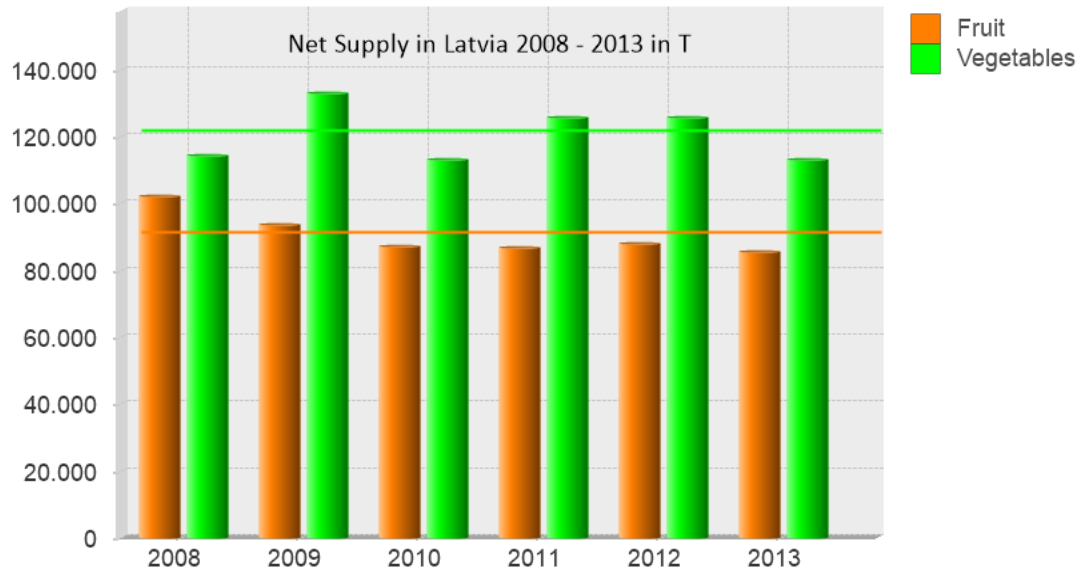
CONSUMPTION MONITOR



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

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

Supply and Consumption Data



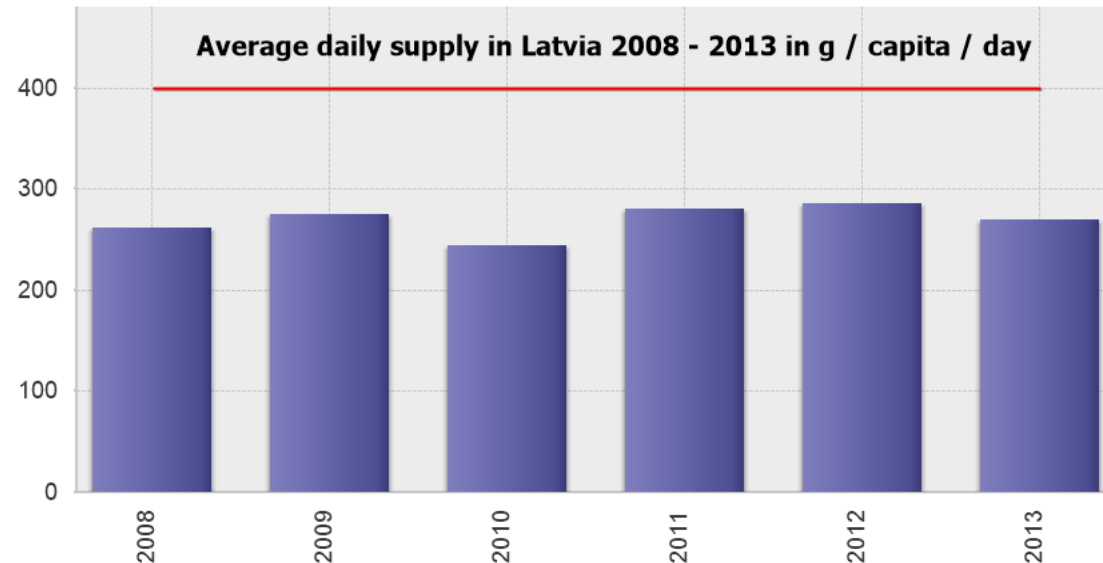
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 198.861 T. This represents a decrease of 6,9% year-on-year, and a decrease of 7% compared to the average of the previous five years.

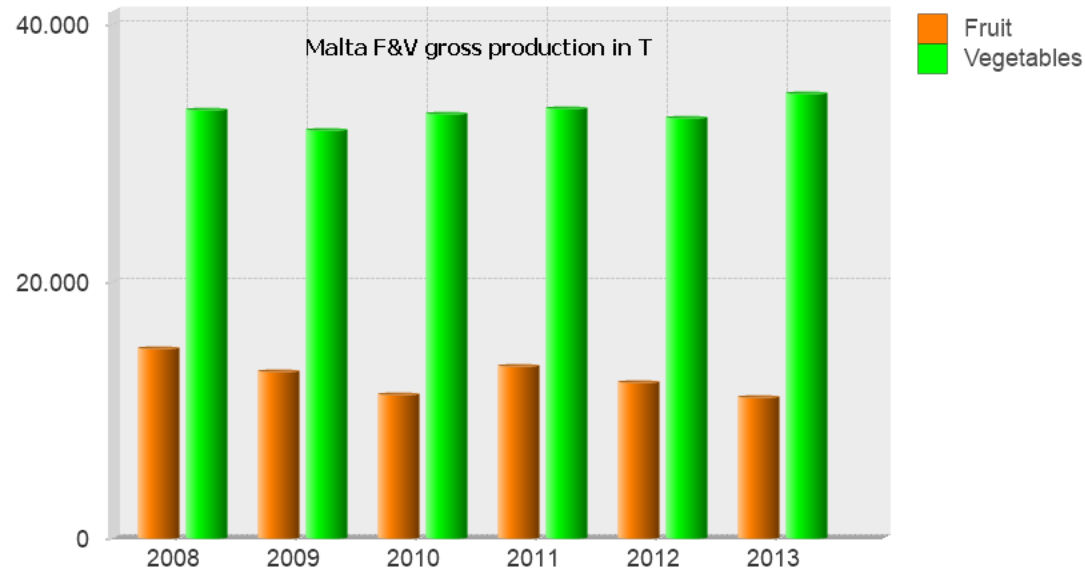
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Latvia in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	8,4%	-8,1%
Total Imports	3,8%	16,6%
Total Exports	46,8%	133,7%
Total net supply	-6,3%	-7,5%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 42 Kg of fruit and 56 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 116 and 153 grams per day respectively, or a total of 269 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-1,6%	-8,9%
%08-12/13	0,9%	-0,4%



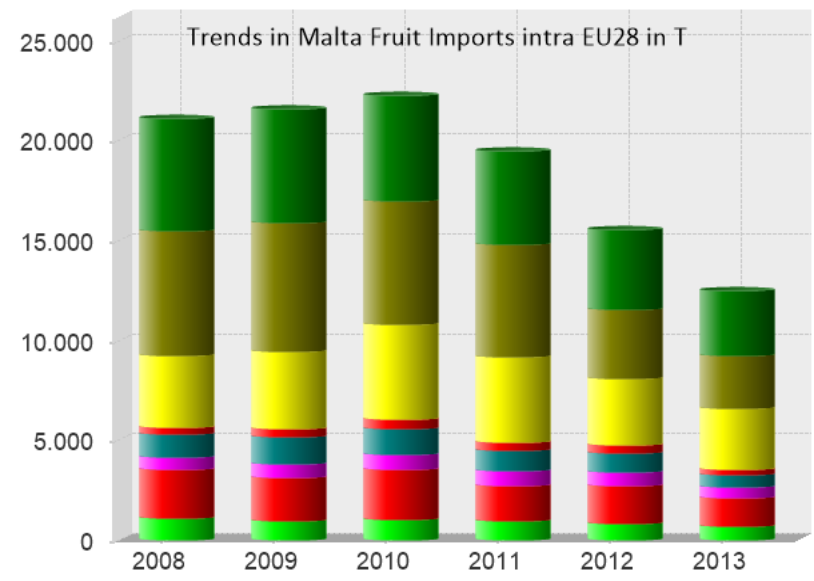
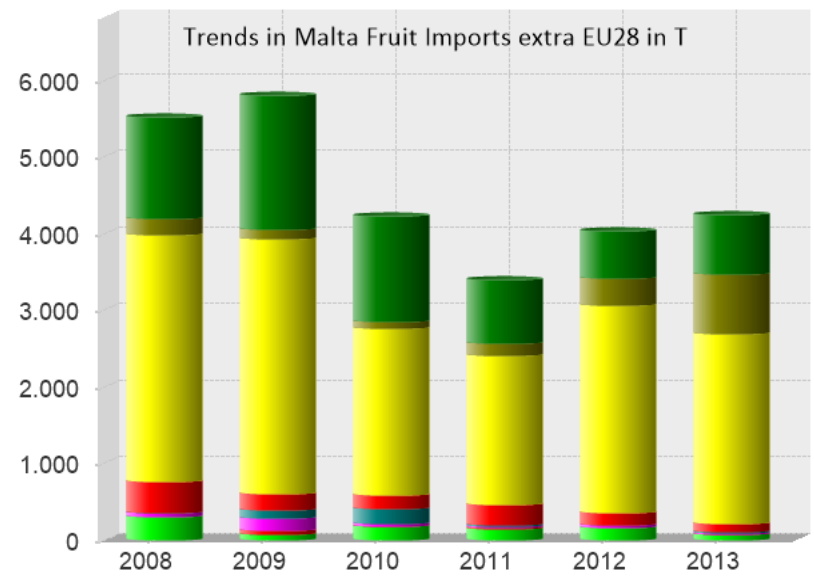


- In 2013 the *production* of fruit decreased whereas the production of vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits decreased 10% and reached a total of 10.978 T, and vegetables increased 5,7% to a total of 34.607 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 17,6% below the average of the previous five years (12.914 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 5% above the average of the previous five years (32.893 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 5,5%. The main increases were in bananas (119%) and apples, pears (28,1%). On the other hand, citrus decreased slightly (8,5%). Imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 390% to reach 62 T. *Exports to third countries* in fruit and vegetables were non-existent in 2013.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 37,4% to 12.514 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 17,9% to 4.357 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit and vegetables also decreased completely in 2013, whereas the average of 2008-2012 was 10 T for fruit and 4 T for vegetables.

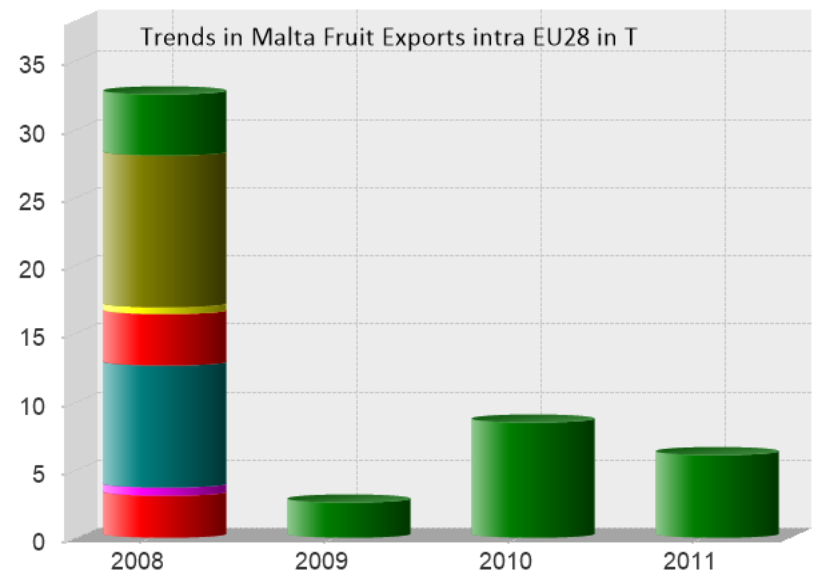
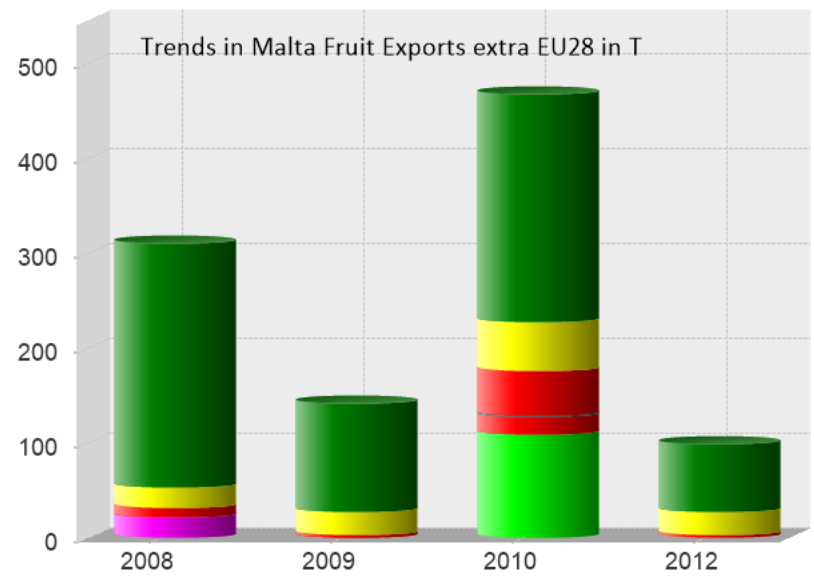
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

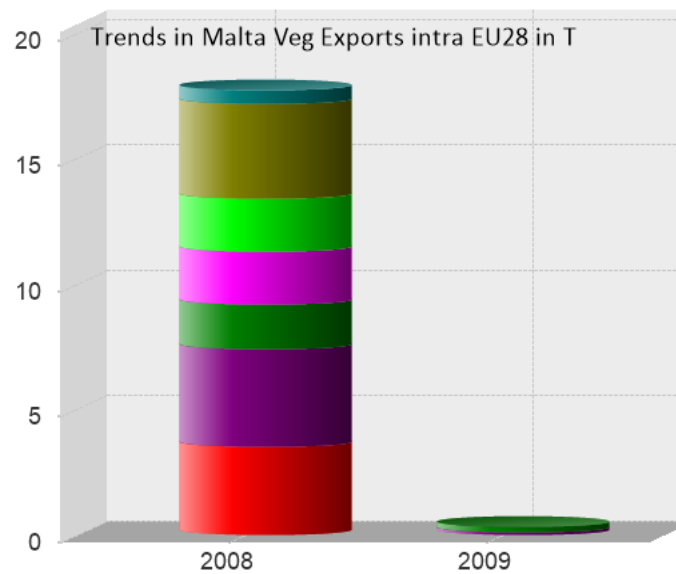
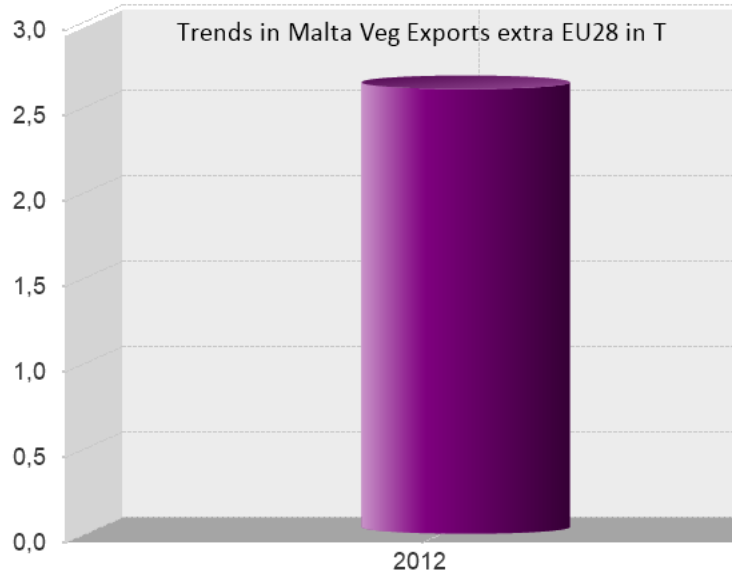
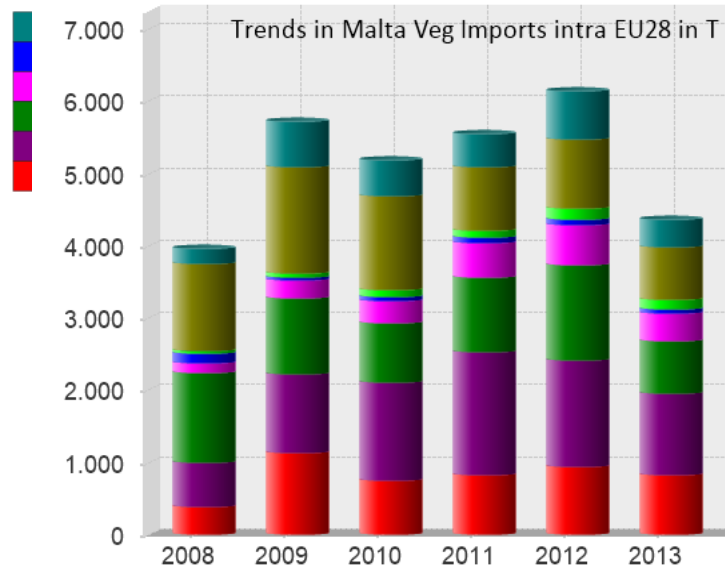
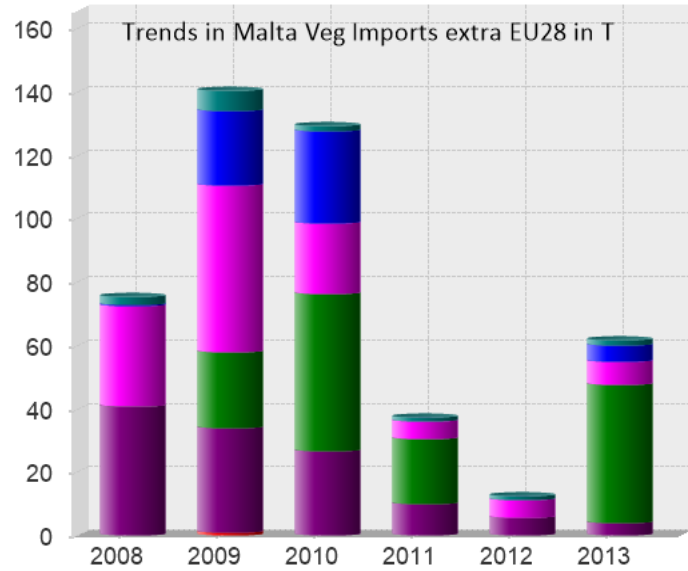


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit

Vegetables Trade Data



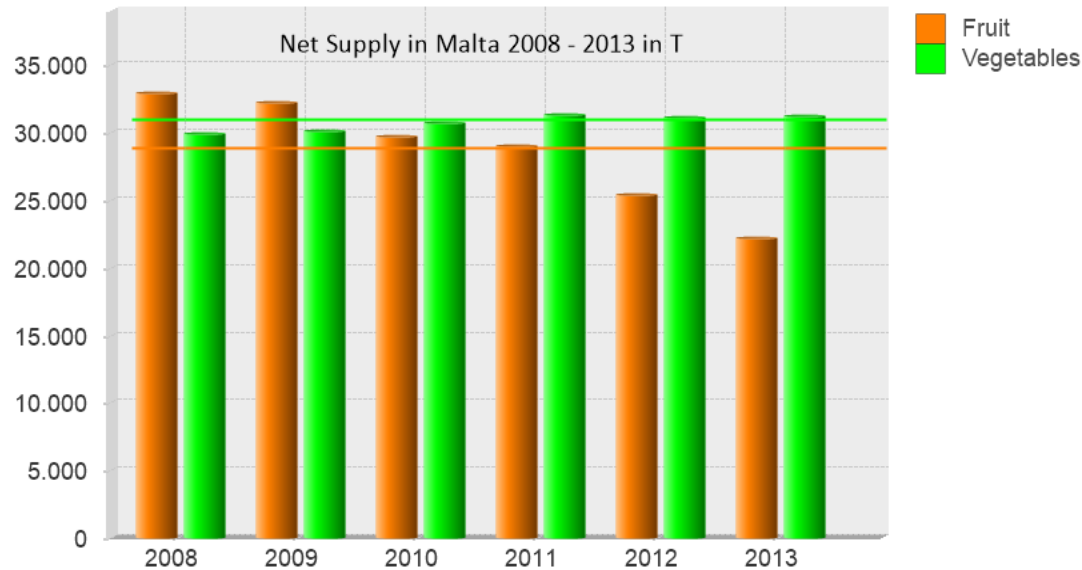
MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

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

Supply and Consumption Data



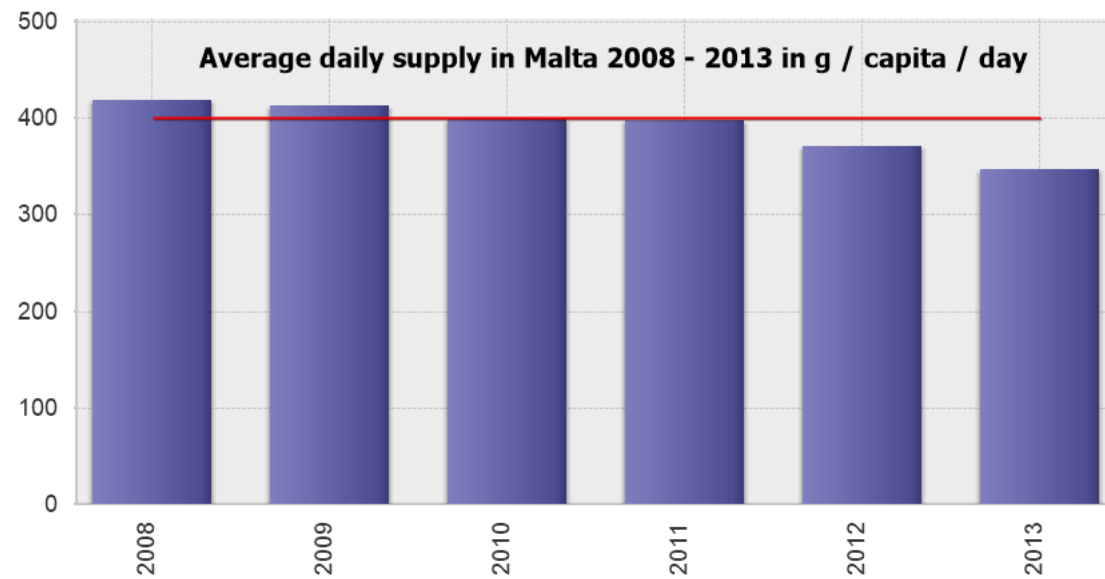
Net supply of fruit decreased, whereas vegetables remained more stable in 2013 to reach a total of 53.411T. This represents a decrease of 5,4% year-on-year, and is 11,6% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Malta in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

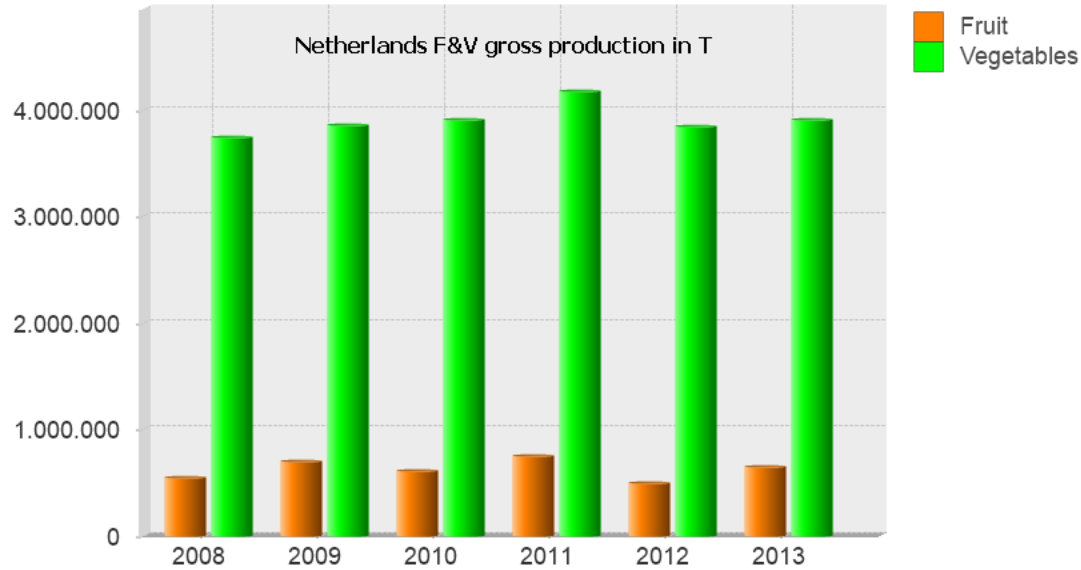
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-17,6%	5%
Total Imports	-31,8%	-18%
Total Exports	-100%	-100%
Total net supply	-25,6%	2%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2012, average per capita consumption stood at 53 Kg of fruit and 74 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 144 and 203 grams per day respectively, or a total of 347 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-13,2%	-0,6%
%08-12/13	-26,9%	0,2%



NETHERLANDS

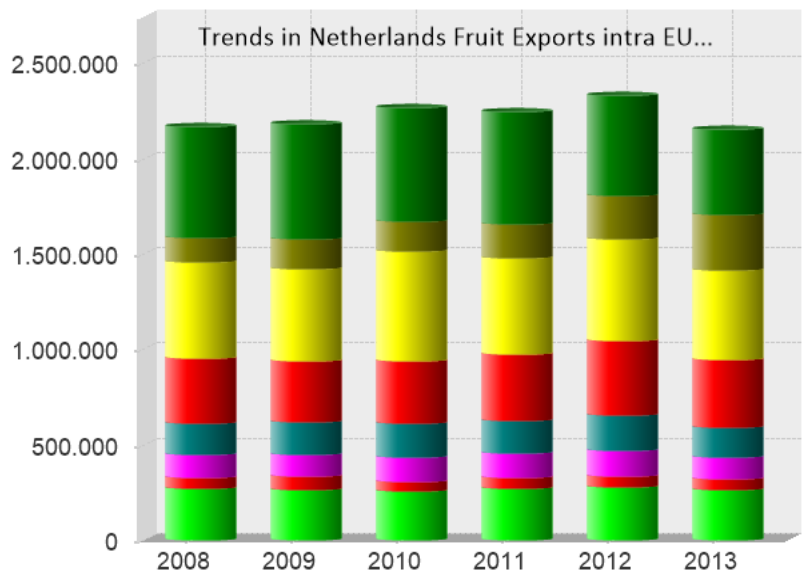
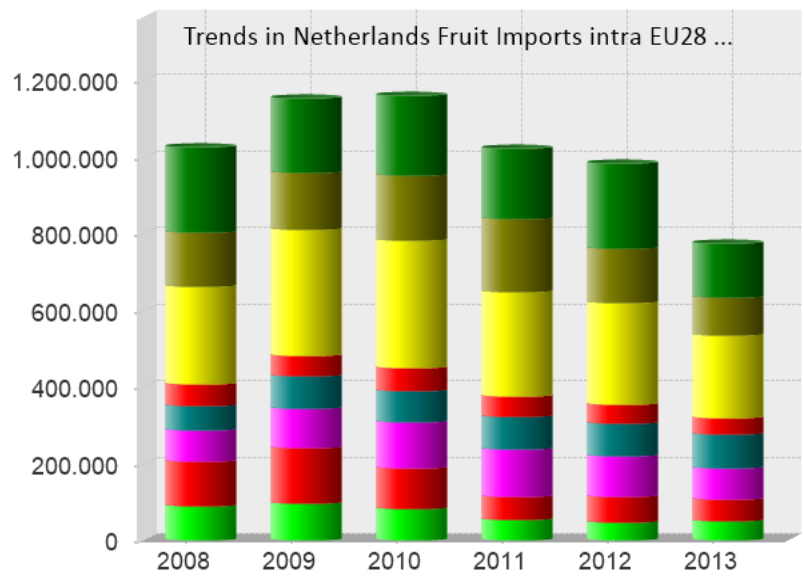
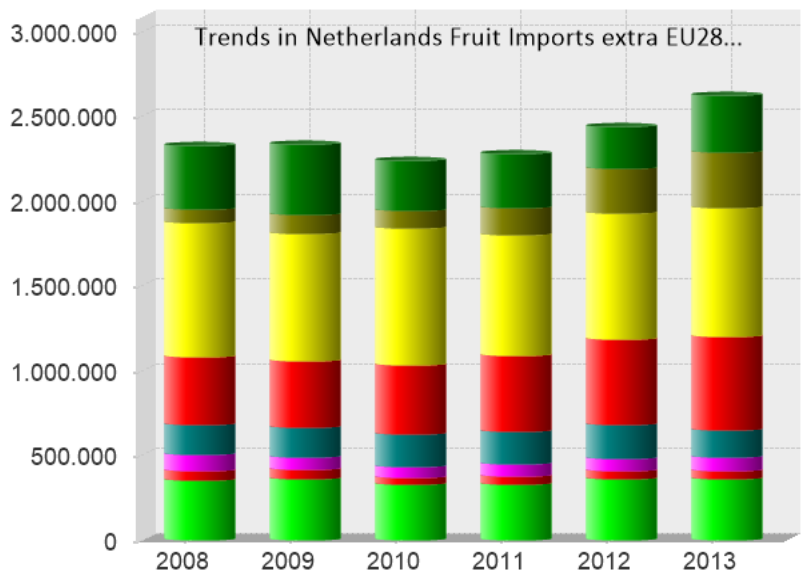


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables in increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 29,1% and reached a total of 648.070 T, and vegetables increased 1,7% to a total of 3.9 mln T. Fruit production in 2013 was 4,2% above the average of the previous five years (620.574T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 0,2% above the average of the previous five years (3.9 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 7,5%. The main increases were in apples, pears (37,2%), bananas (21%) and dates, figs, exotics (8,9%). Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 5,7%. The main decreases were in other vegetables (26,7%) as well as cucumbers, gherkins (29,6%) and carrots, turnips, roots (13,5%). *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 8,6%, the main decreases were in apples, pears (25,9%), though there were increases in dates, figs, exotics (16,3%), and stone fruit (10,8%) and other fruit (11,4%). Exports in vegetables to third countries decreased by 1,3%. Decreases were seen in cabbages, cauliflowers and other brassicas (18,9%), lettuce, chicory (16,2) and other vegetables (14,4%). Increases were seen in carrots, turnips roots (34,6%), tomatoes (28,2%) and leguminous vegetables (37,8%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 27,4% to 777.546 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 13% to 751.612 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit also increased by 3,9% in 2013 to 2.15 mln T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 9,4% to 3.2 mln T in 2013.

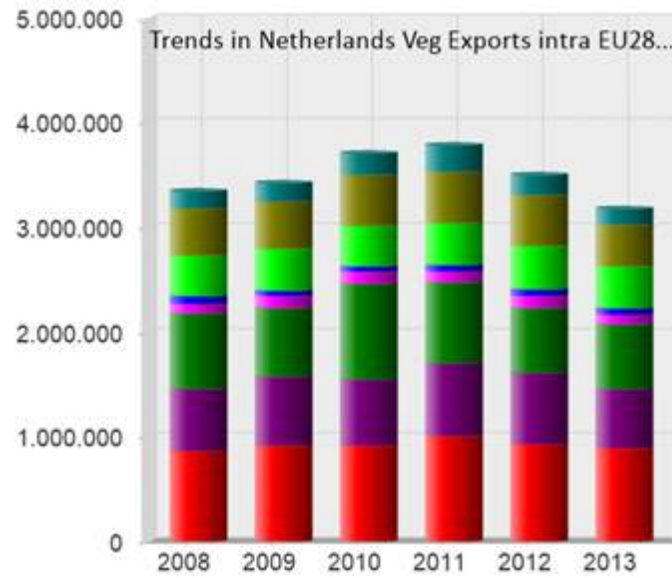
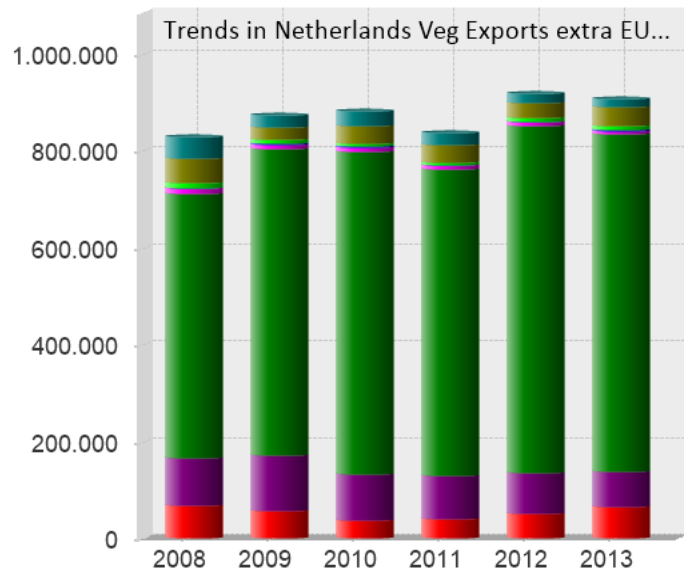
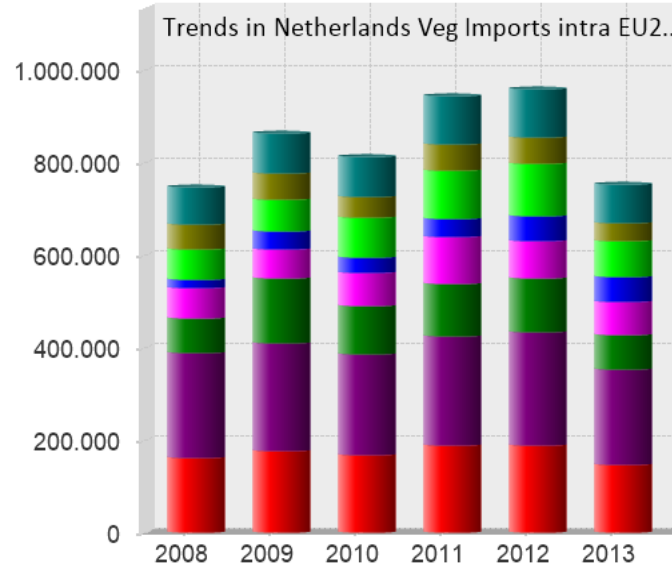
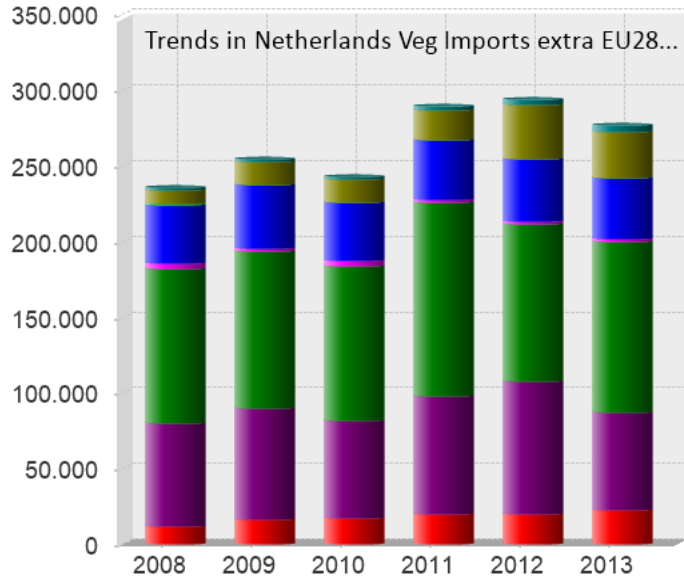
Fruit Trade Data



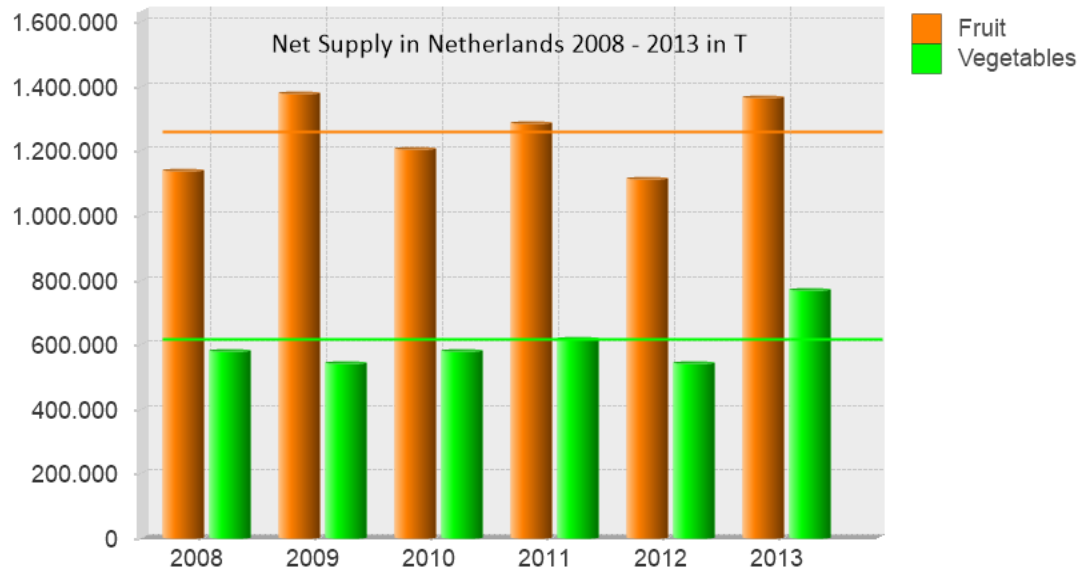
MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



Vegetables Trade Data



Supply and Consumption Data



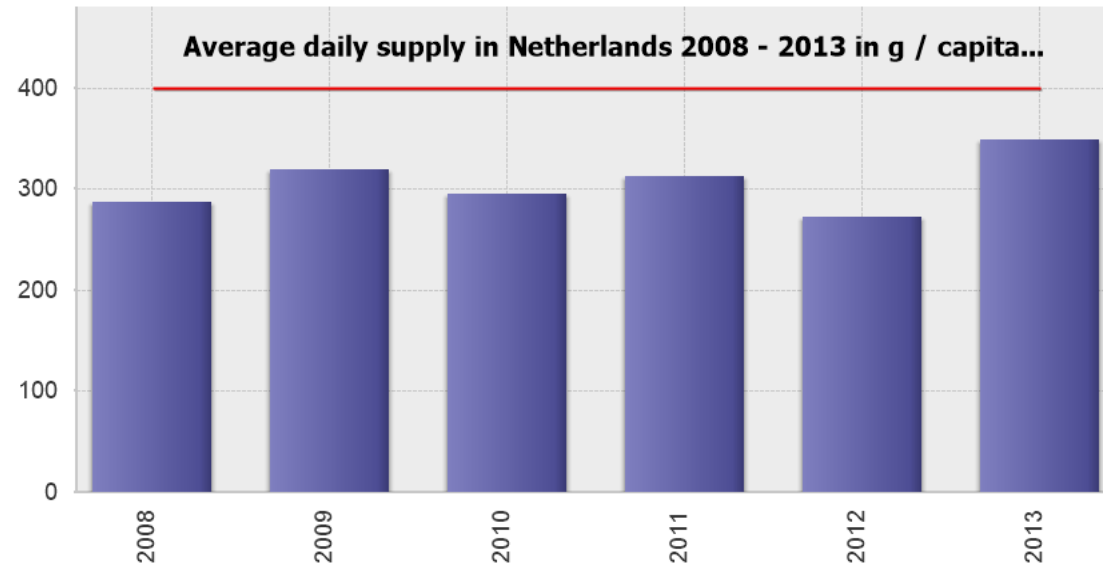
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 2.1 mln T. This represents an increase of 28,8% year-on-year, and is 18.9% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in the Netherlands in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

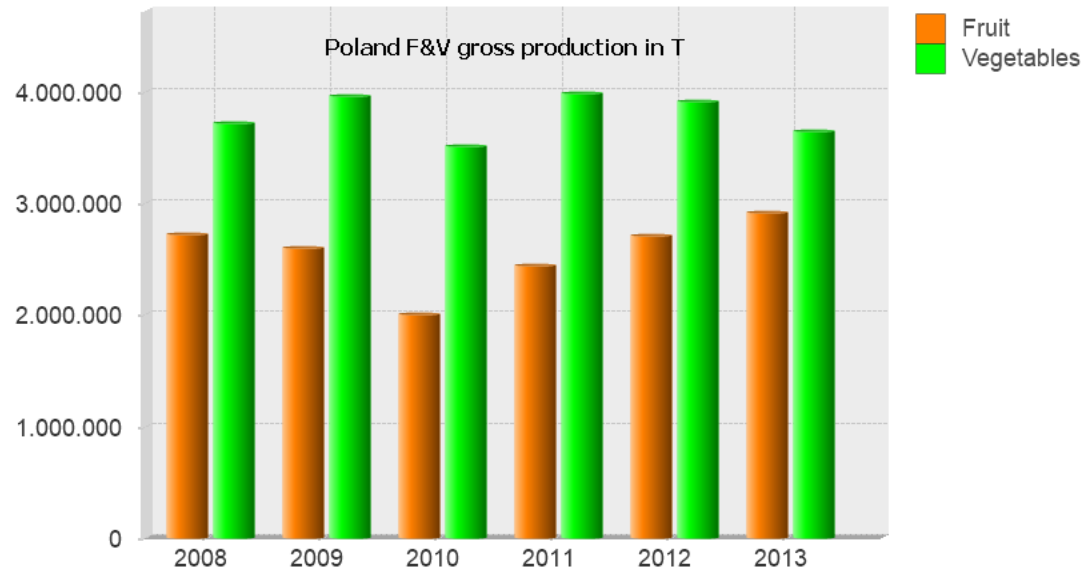
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	4,2%	0,2%
Total Imports	0,1%	-8,7%
Total Exports	-5,9%	-6,7%
Total net supply	11,5%	34,7%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 81 Kg of fruit and 46 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 183 and 89 grams per day respectively, or a total of 349 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	22,1%	41,3%
%08-12/13	10,1%	33%



POLAND

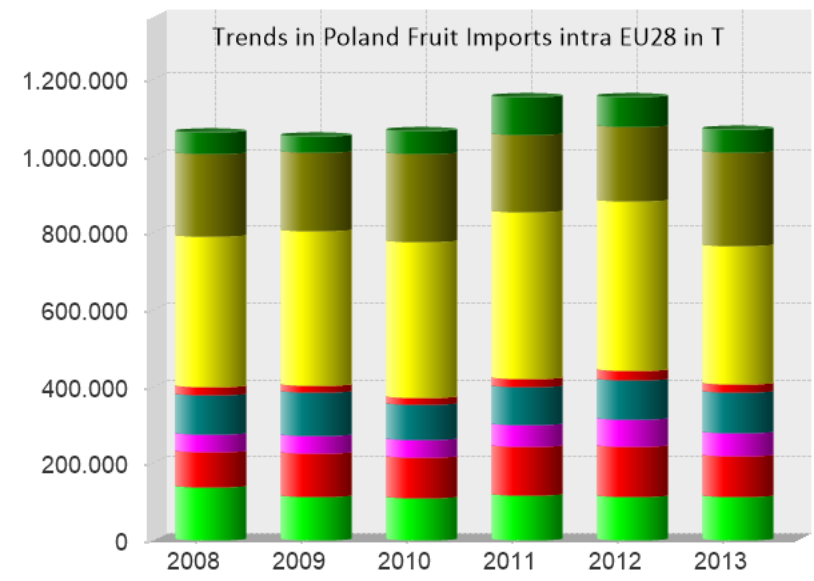
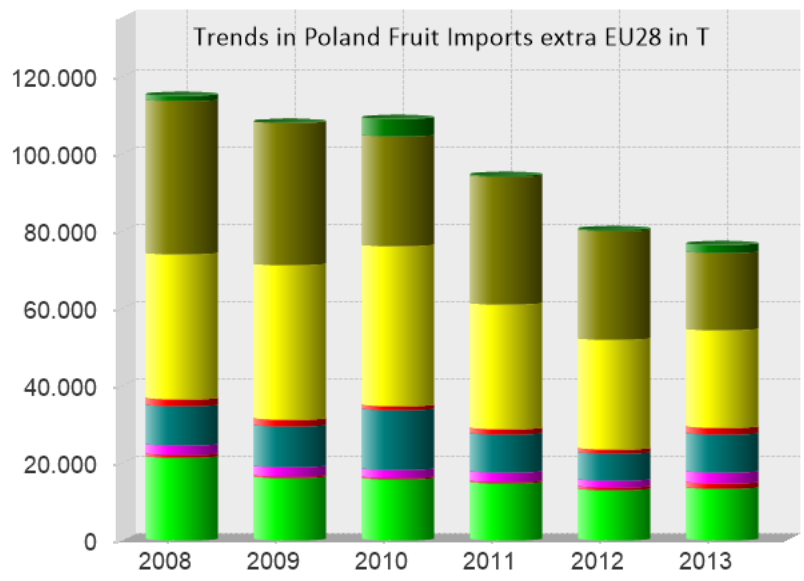


- In 2013 the *production* fruit increased and the production of vegetables decreased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 7,4% and reached a total of 2.9 mln T, and vegetables decreased 6,9% to a total of 3,6 mln T. Fruit production in 2013 was 14,3% above the average of the previous five years (2.5 mln T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 4,8% below the average of the previous five years (3.9 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 4,5%. The main decreases were in bananas (29%) and 10,3% decrease in citrus. The rest of fruit imports from third countries actually increased. Imports of vegetables from third countries increased slightly by 0,9%. The main increases were in carrots, turnips, roots (539%), cabbages, cauliflower and other brassicas (94,8%) as well as other vegetables (18,5%), tomatoes decreased though by 54,7%. *Exports to third countries* in fruit increased in 2013 by 9,6%, the main increases were in apples, pears (14,7%), though there were decreases in citrus (13,9%) and stone fruit (22,4%). Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 23%. Increases were seen in amongst others, cabbages, cauliflowers and other brassicas (14,4%), carrots, turnips roots (95,9%), onions, shallots, garlic, leeks (253,3%) and tomatoes (30,9%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 2,5% to 1.07 mln T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 2,2% to 393.355 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit increased by 40,8% in 2013 to 320.152 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 10,4% to 385.715 T in 2013.

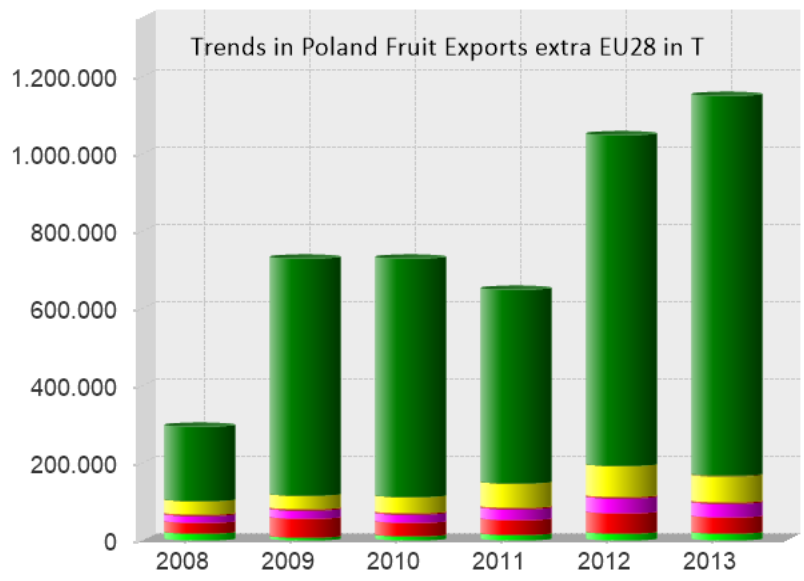
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

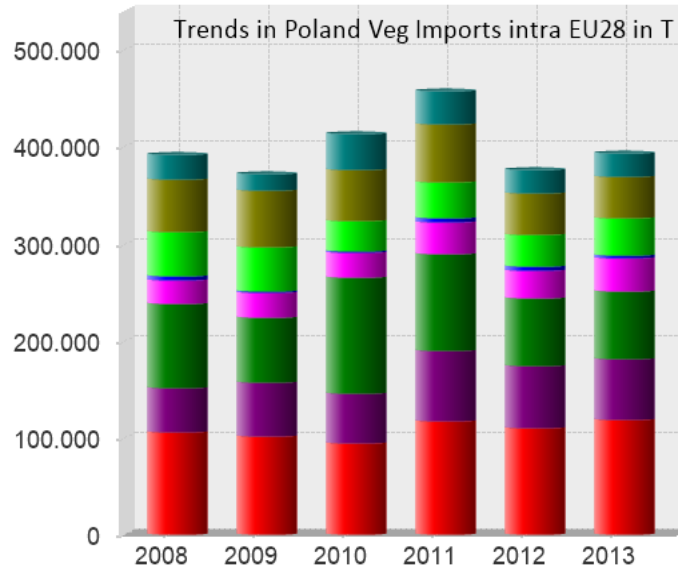
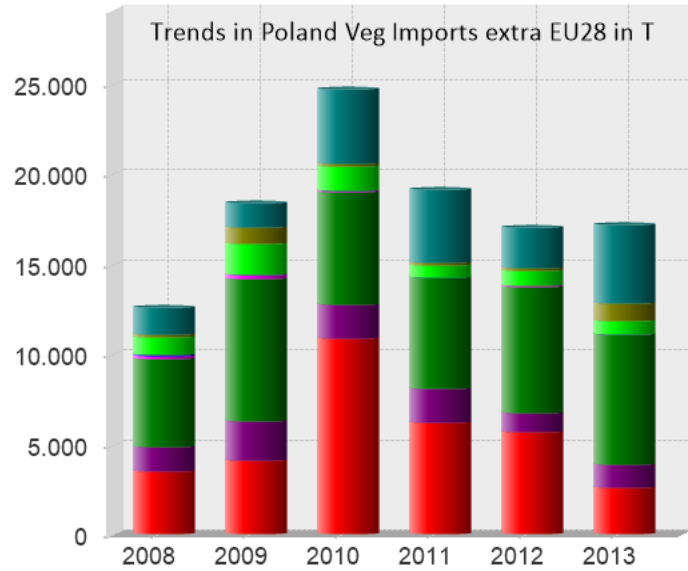


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

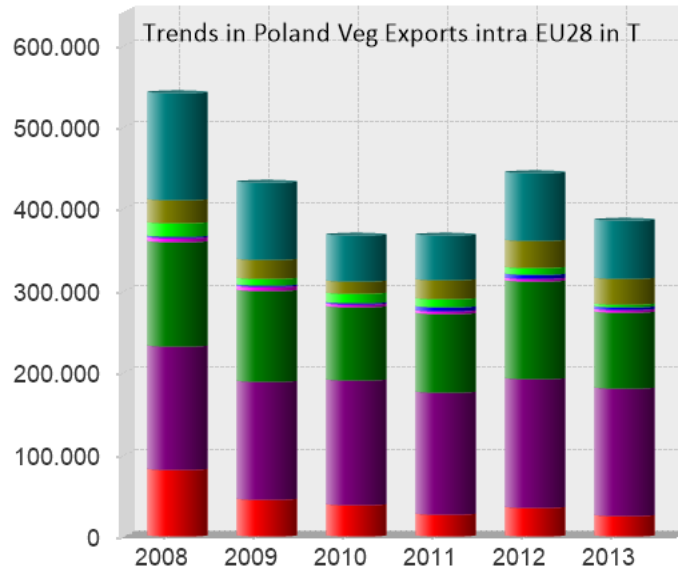
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

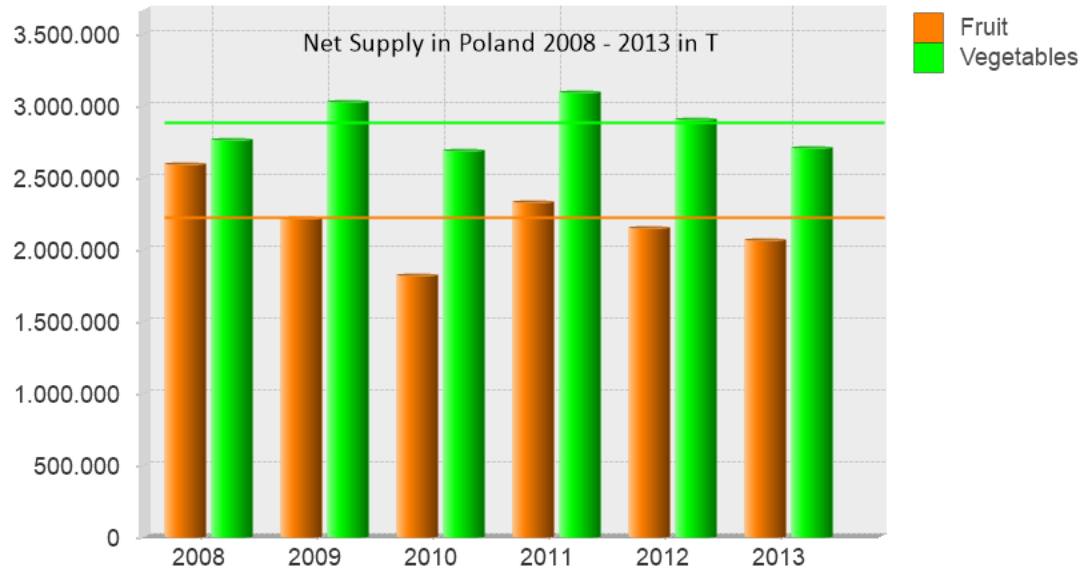


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



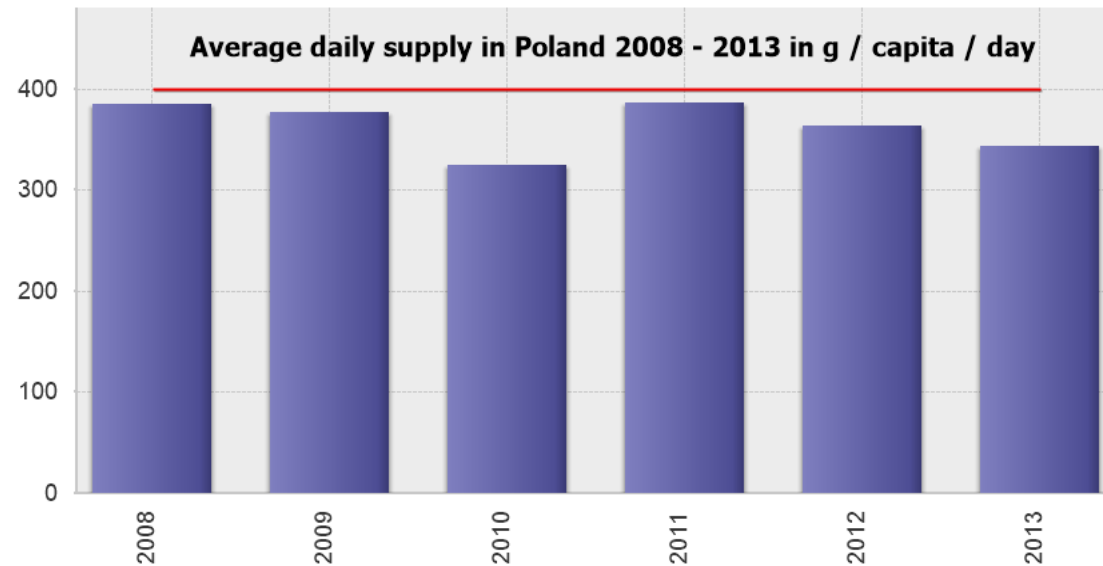
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 4.7 mln T. This represents a decrease of 5,5% year-on-year, and is 6,7% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Poland in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

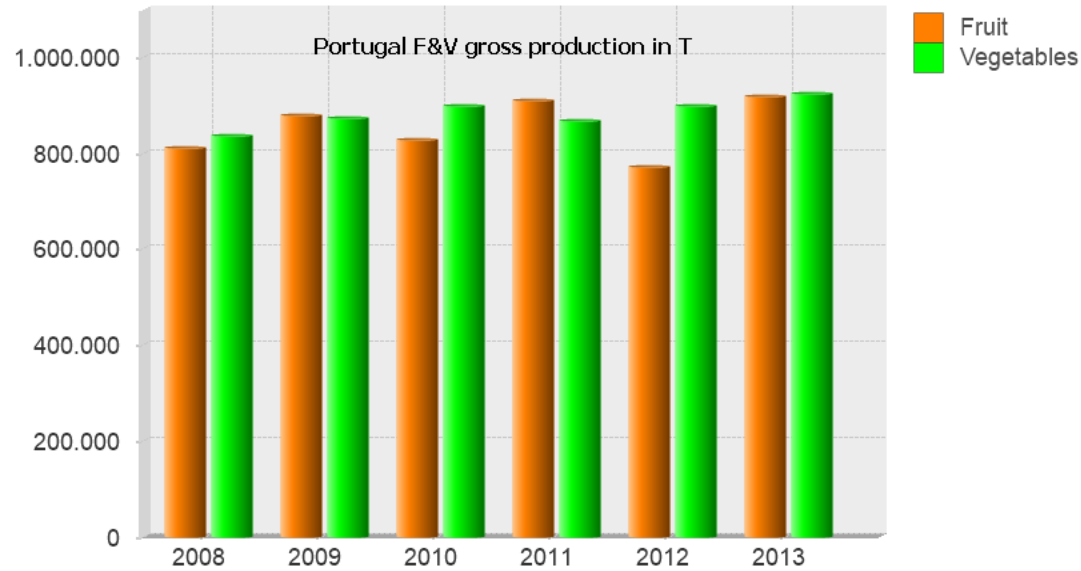
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	14,3%	-4,8%
Total Imports	-4,3%	-2,4%
Total Exports	60,1%	8,5%
Total net supply	-6,8%	-6,6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 54 Kg of fruit and 71 kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 149 and 195 grams per day respectively, or a total of 344 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-3,6%	-6,8%
%08-12/13	-6,4%	-6,2%



PORTUGAL

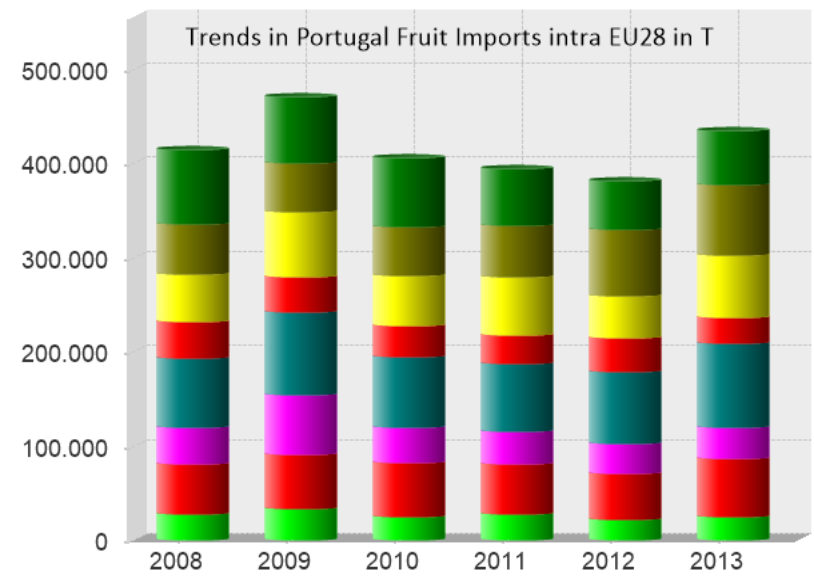
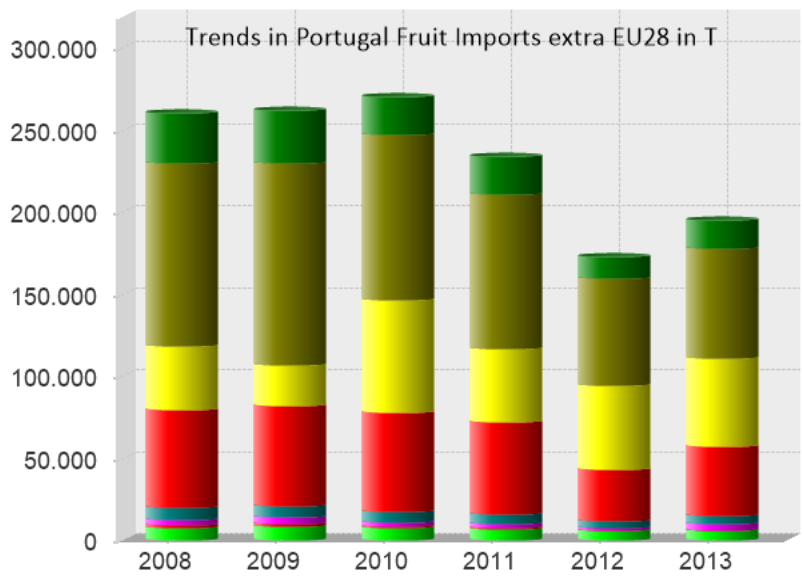


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 19% and reached a total of 917.689 T, and vegetables increased 3% to a total of 924.247 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 8,6% above the average of the previous five years (839.022 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 5,5% above the average of the previous five years (873.385 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 13%. There were increases everywhere, except in stone fruit. Most notable increases were in apples, pears (29,5%) dates, figs, exotics (35%) and other fruit (98,9%). Imports of vegetables from third countries also increased by 254% in total, although the volumes were much lower and mainly consist of leguminous, tomatoes and other vegetables. *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 5,1%, the main decreases were in stone fruit (35,5%) and apples, pears (5,4%), though the other categories increased. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 16,9%. Increases were seen in carrots, turnips roots (11,4%) and onions, shallots, garlic, leeks (33,9%), which are also the main categories exported to third countries.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased 4,9% to 434.347 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also increased by 5,2% to 213.871 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 2,2% in 2013 to 221.199 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 1,1 % to 201.707 mln T in 2013.

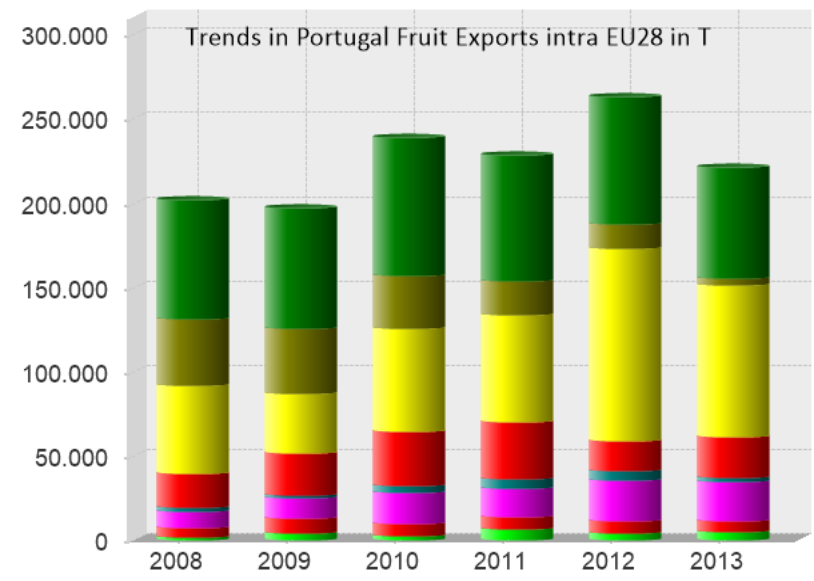
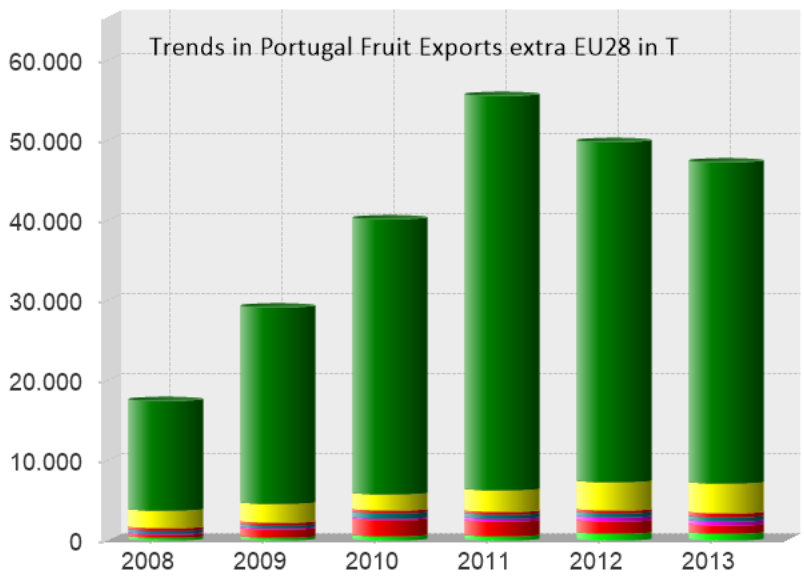
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

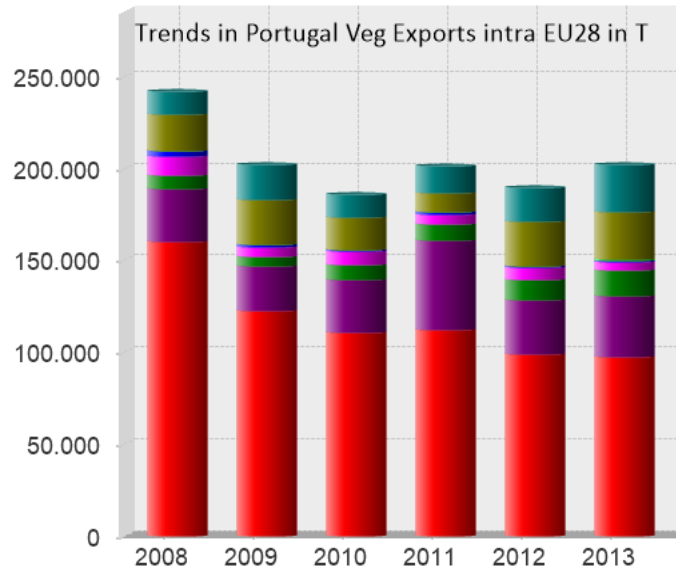
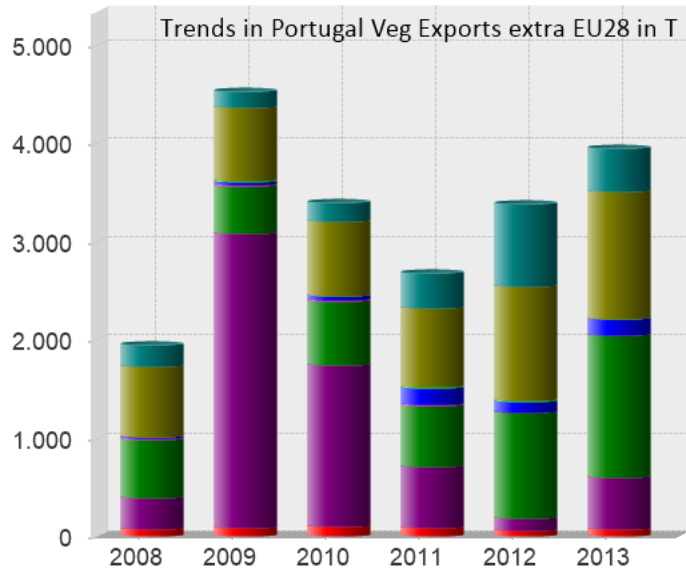
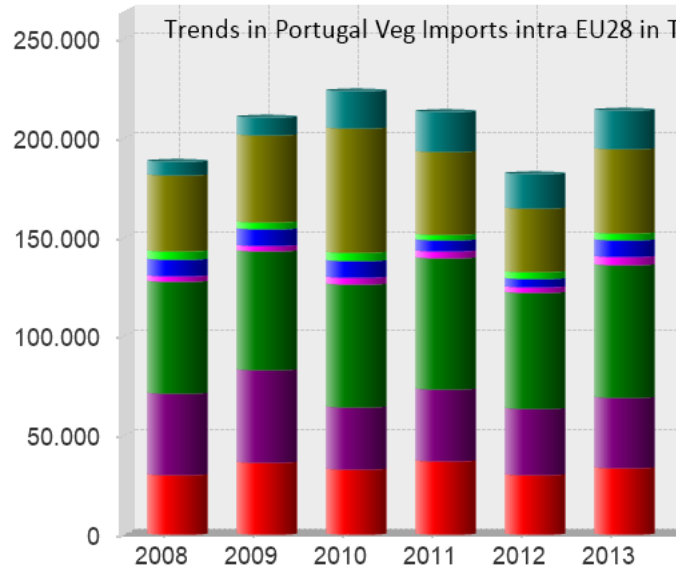
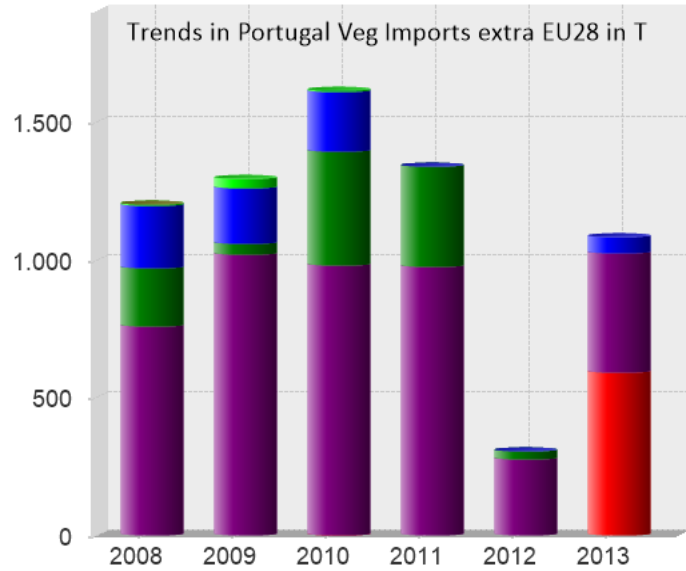


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data



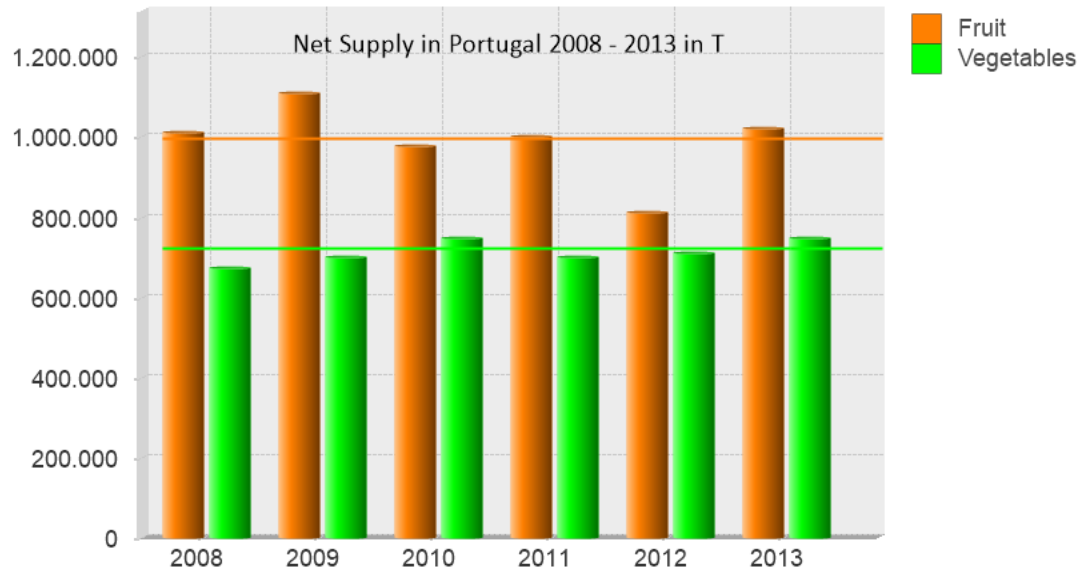
CONSUMPTION MONITOR



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

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

Supply and Consumption Data



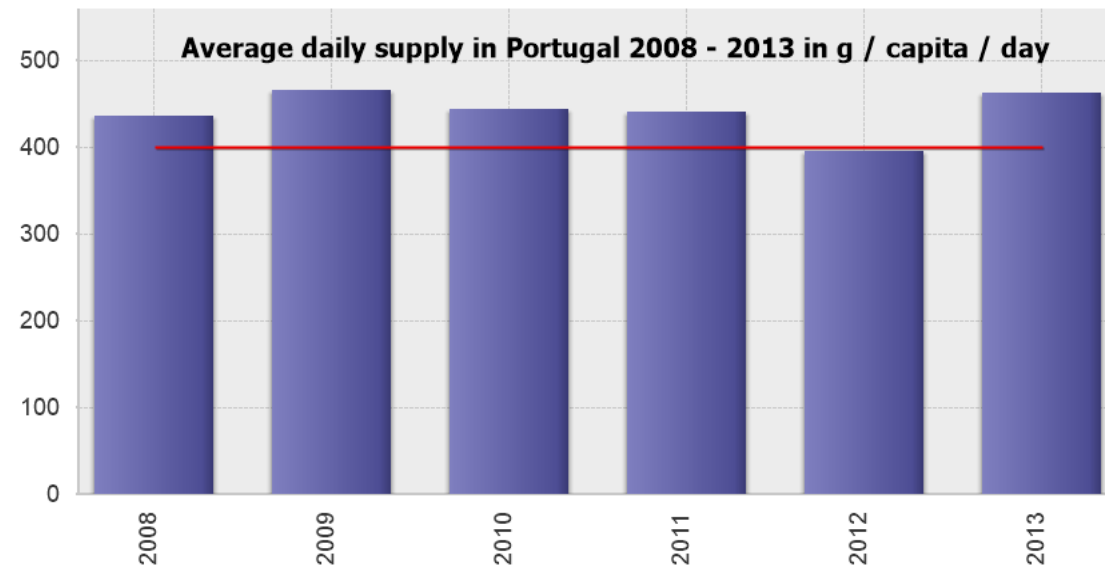
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 1.77 mln T. This represents an increase of 16,5% year-on-year, and is 4,8% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Portugal in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

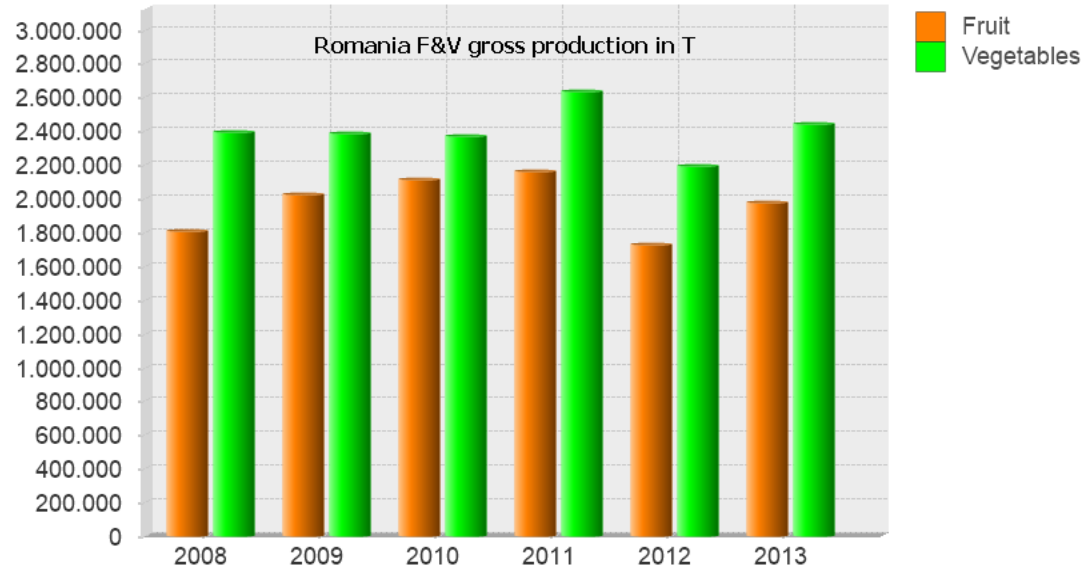
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	8,6%	5,5%
Total Imports	-3,7%	5,2%
Total Exports	1,5%	-0,7%
Total net supply	4,1%	5,7%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 98 Kg of fruit and 71 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 267 and 195 grams per day respectively, or a total of 462 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	26,9%	5,9%
%08-12/13	5,2%	6,8%



ROMANIA

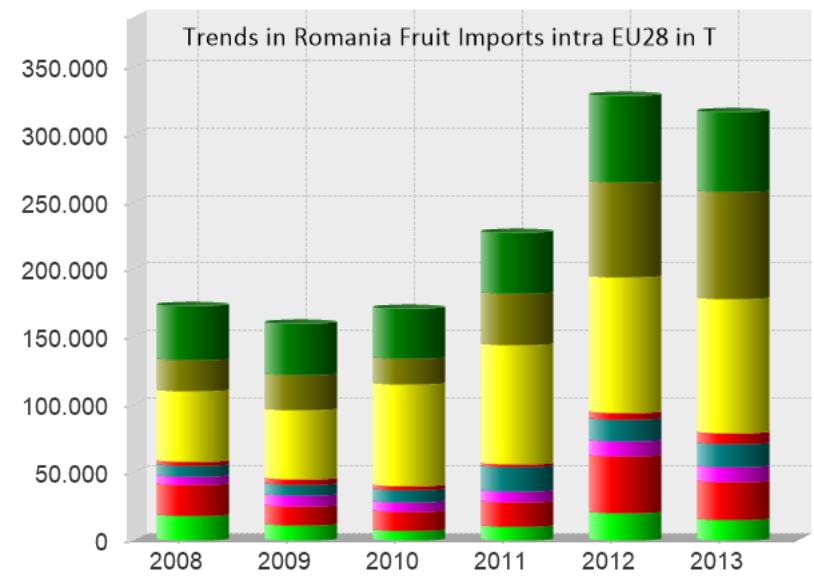
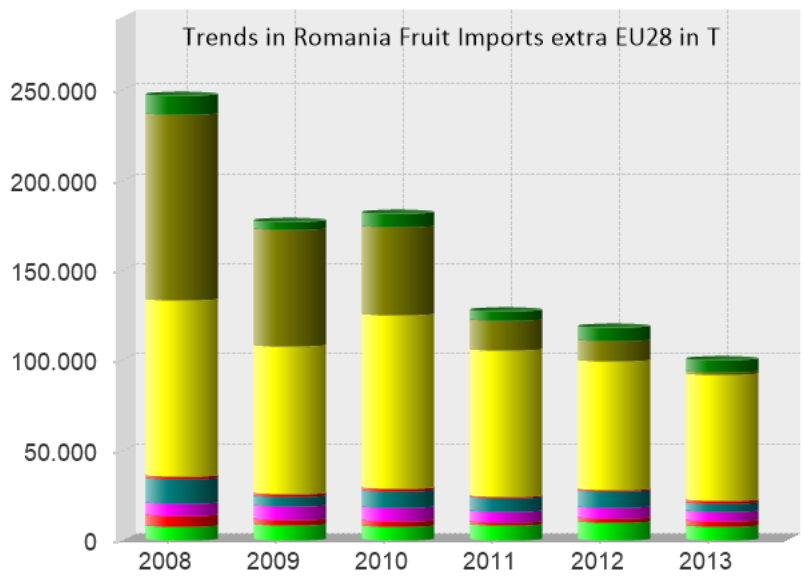


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 14,5% and reached a total of 1.98 mln T, and vegetables increased 11,4% to a total of 2.44 mln T. Fruit production in 2013 was 0,8% above the average of the previous five years (1.96 mln T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 2% above the average of the previous five years (2.39 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit decreased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 15,4%. All categories decrease, except stone fruit. The main decreases were in bananas (85,6%), melons, papayas (49,1%) and table grapes (27%). Citrus, the biggest category of imports from third countries also decreased by 1,9%. Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 32,8%. The main decreases were in carrots, turnips, roots (72,4%), cucumbers, gherkins (48,8%) other vegetables (27,9%) and tomatoes (40%). *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 26,1%, the main decreases were in stone fruit (9,9%) and citrus fruit (28,5%), other categories also declined but were less in quantity. Exports in vegetables to third countries decreased by 30,2%. Decreases were mainly seen in cucumbers, gherkins (33,3%), the other categories also decreased, but were less in quantity.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased quite a lot with 49,2% to 316.375 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also increased by 49% to 133.459 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 6,4% in 2013 to 30.304 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables increased by 29,4% to 42.947 T in 2013.

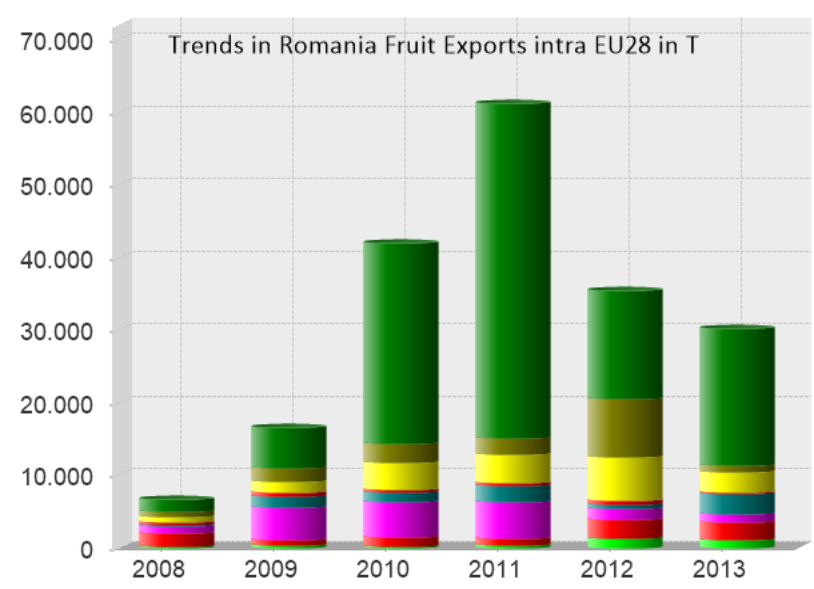
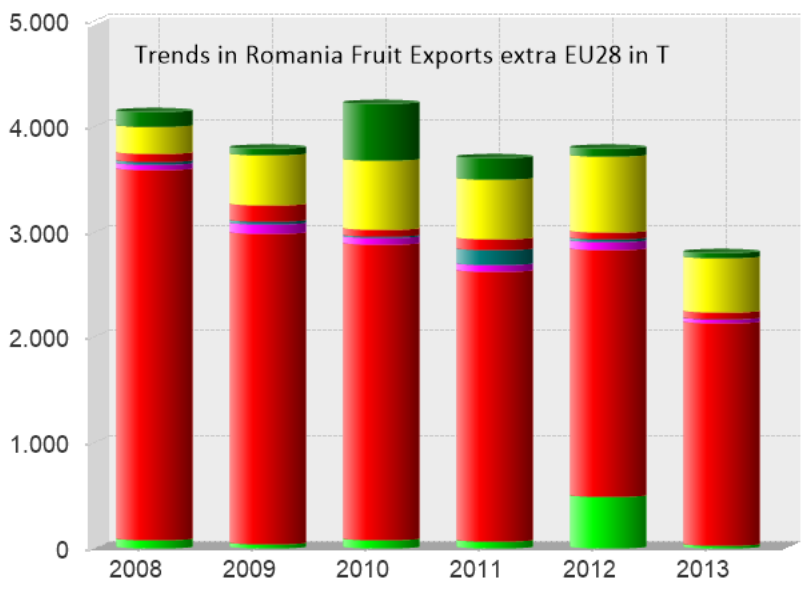
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

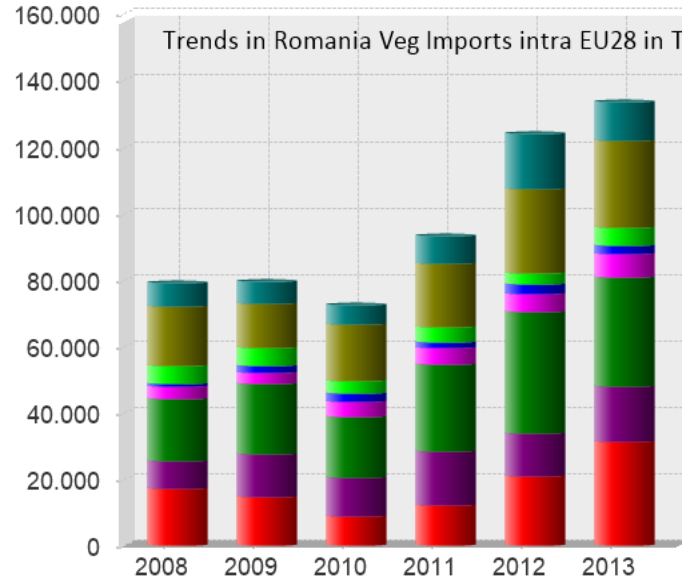
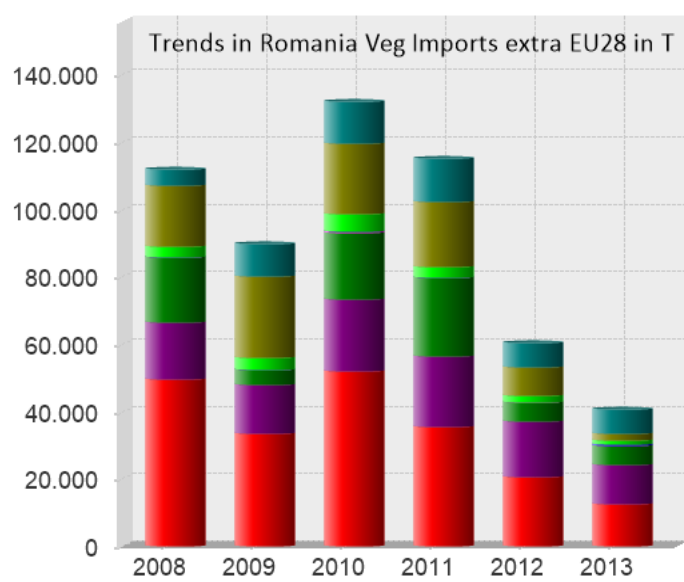


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

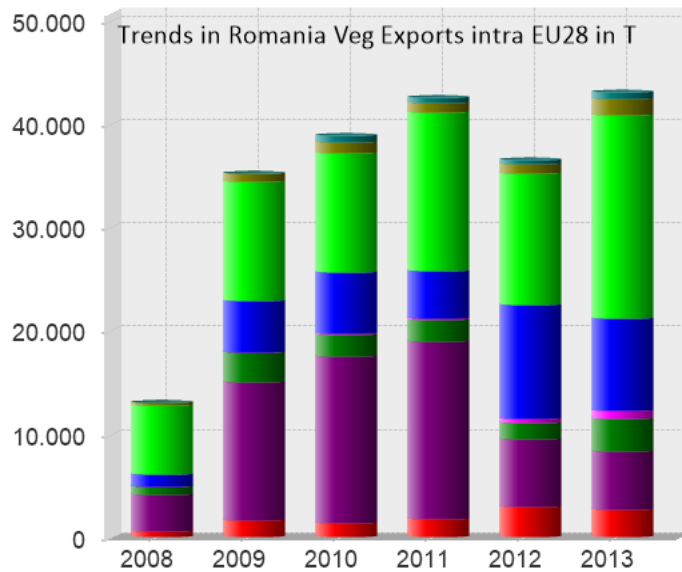
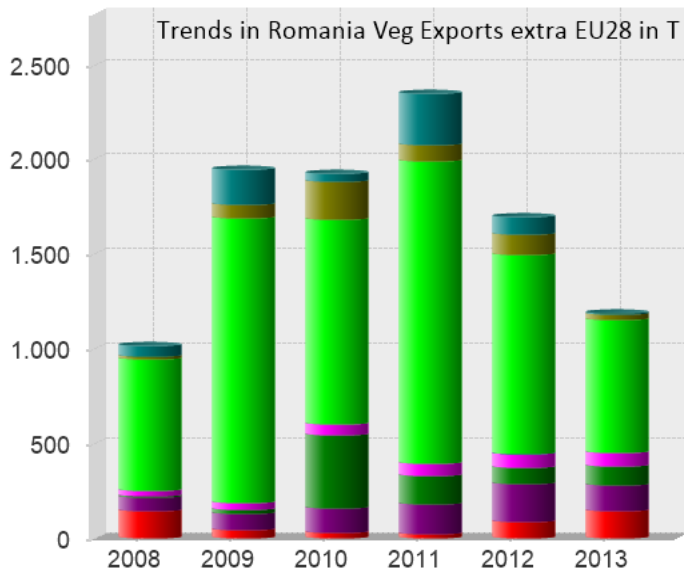
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

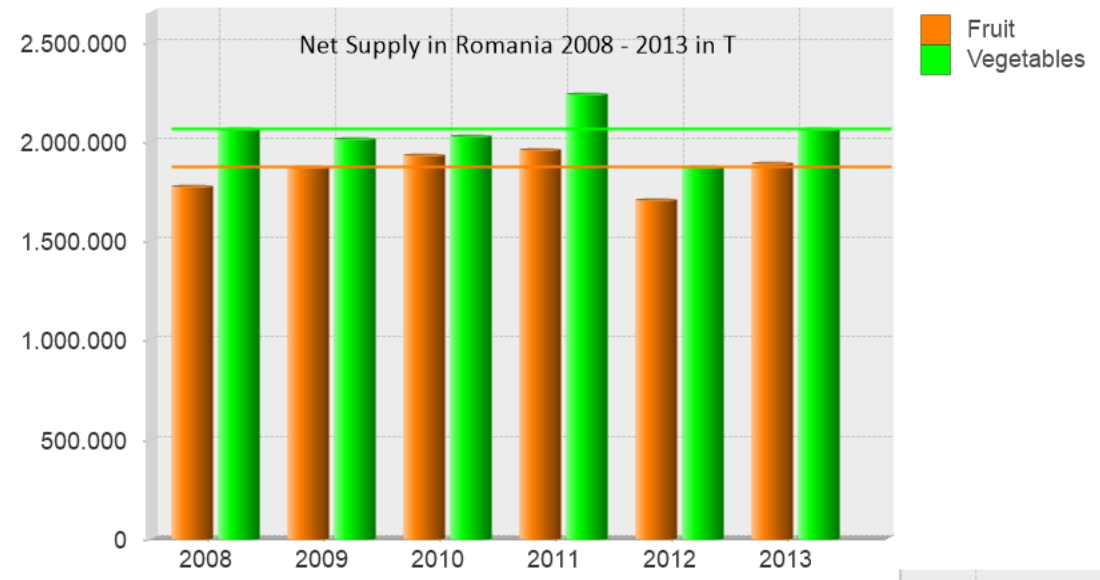


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



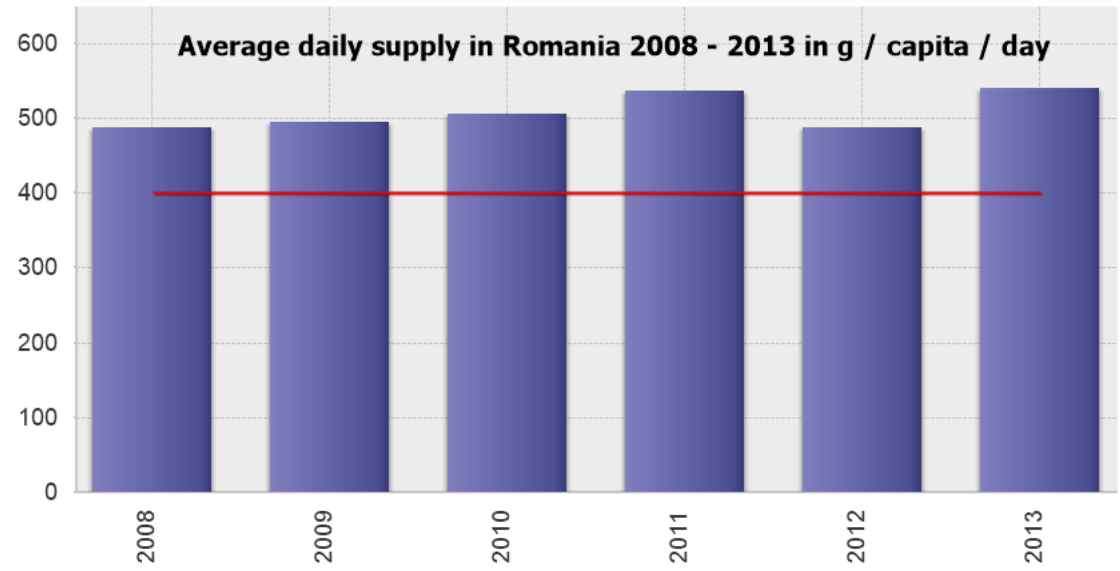
Net supply of fruit increased and of vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 3.9 mln T. This represents an increase of 10,3% year-on-year, and is 1,5% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Romania in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

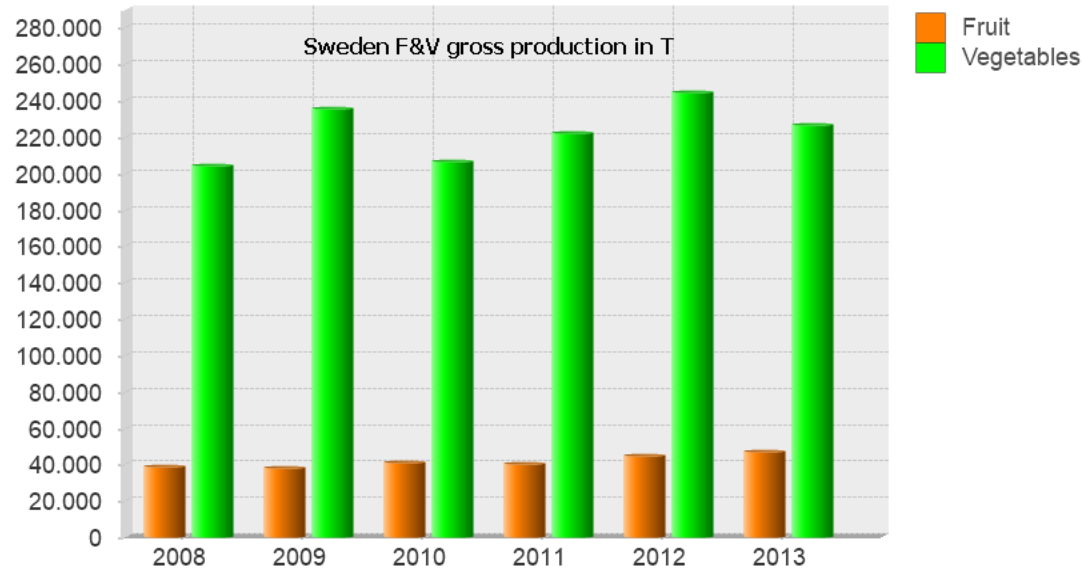
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	0,8%	2%
Total Imports	8,8%	-9%
Total Exports	-8,8%	26,2%
Total net supply	2,3%	0,9%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013 the average per capita consumption stood at 94 Kg of fruit and 103 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 259 and 282 grams per day respectively, or a total of 541 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	11,1%	10,4%
%08-12/13	8,3%	6,8%



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

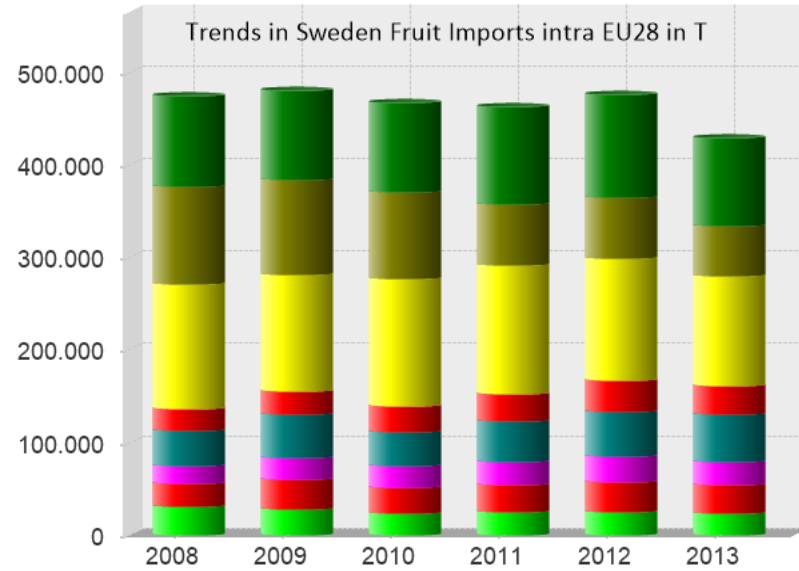
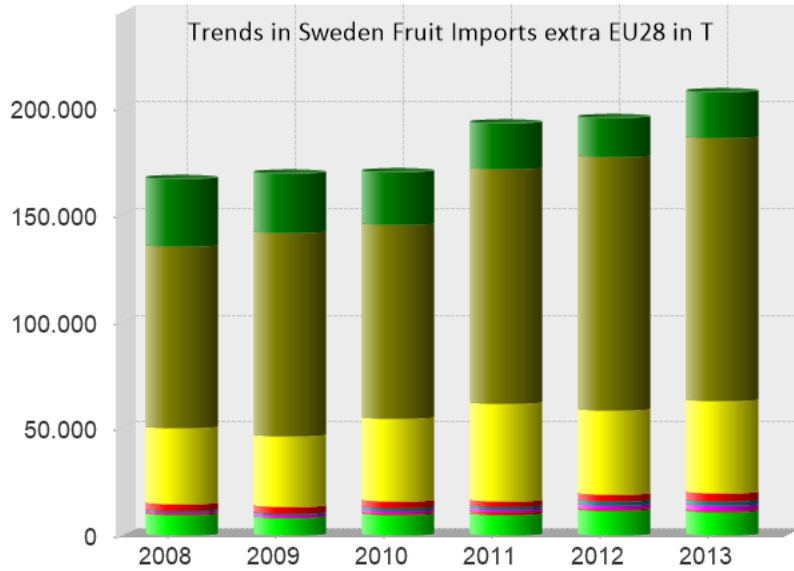


- In 2013 the *production* of fruit increased slightly, whereas vegetables decreased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 5,2% and reached a total of 47.286 T, and vegetables decreased 7,2% to a total of 226.664 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 14,1% above the average of the previous five years (40.631 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 1,8% above the average of the previous five years (222.518 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 6,2%. The main increases were in apples, pears (17,9%), dates, figs, exotics (24,1%) and other fruit (20%), also bananas, the biggest import category, increased by 3,8%. Imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 12,6%. The main increases were in tomatoes (91,8%). The other figures were all more stable or less in quantity. *Exports to third countries* in fruit increased in 2013 by 6,6%, the main increases were in other fruit (i.e. berries) by 10,3% and apples, pears (90,3%). Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 14,6%. Increases were seen in other vegetables (22,1%), cabbages, cauliflowers and other brassicas (66,8%). Also most of the other categories increased.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 9,3% to 428.656 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also decreased by 7,1% to 297.070 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit also decreased by 26,1% in 2013 to 35.329 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables increased by 2,1% to 13.710 T in 2013.

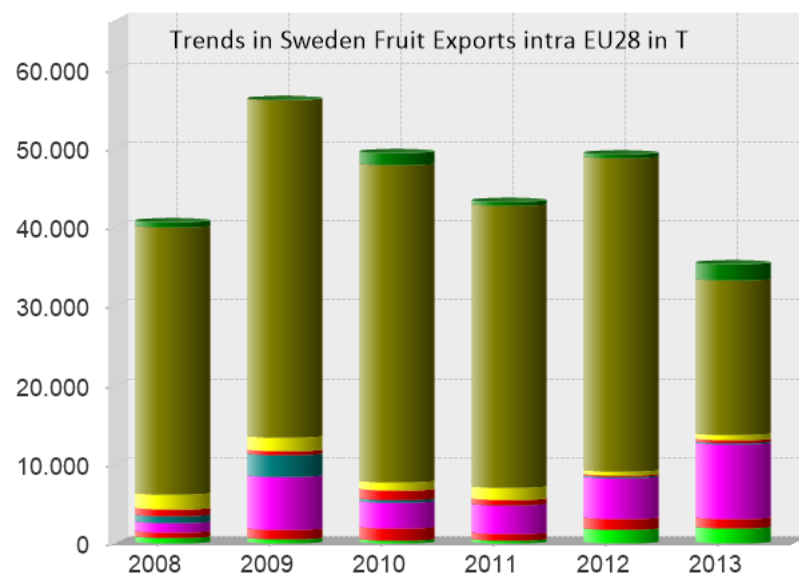
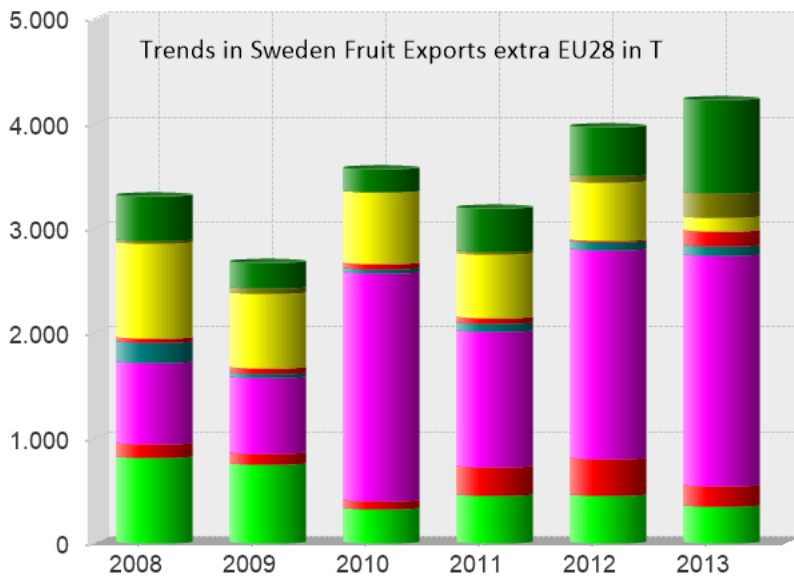
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

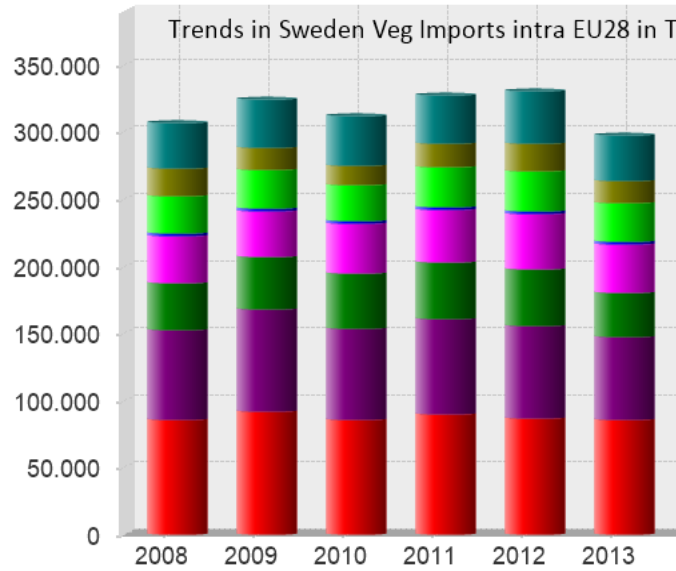
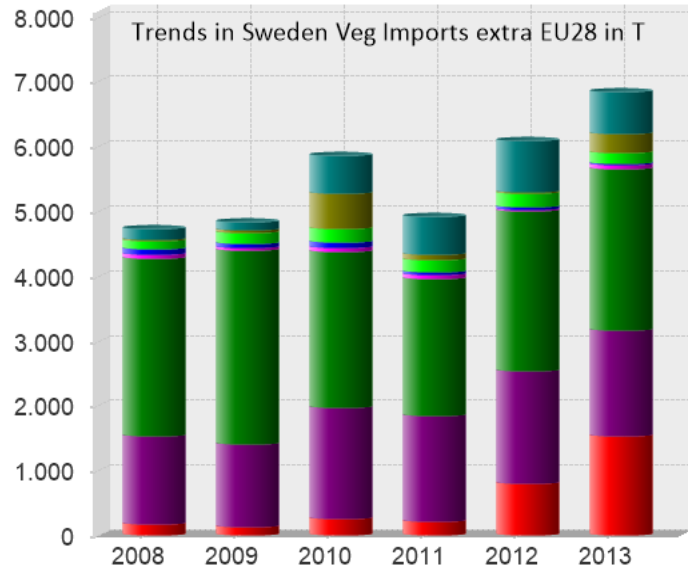


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

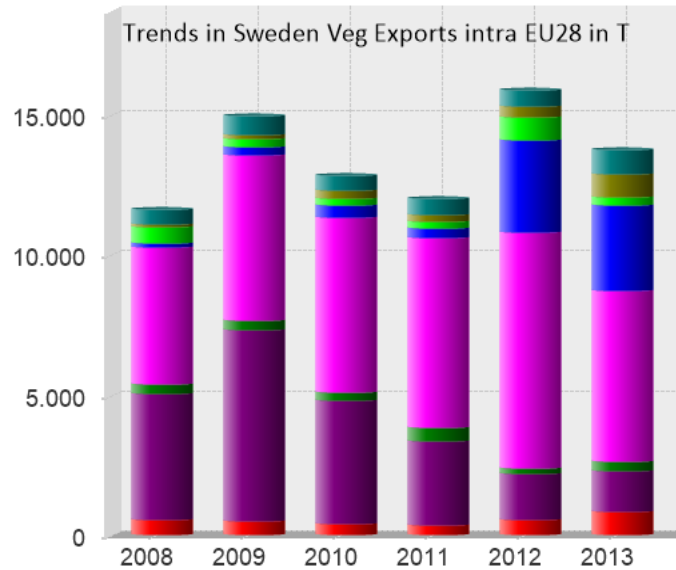
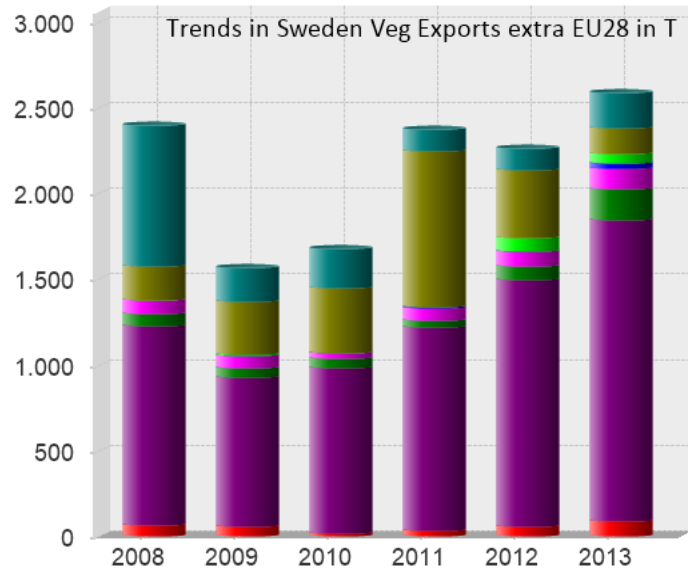
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

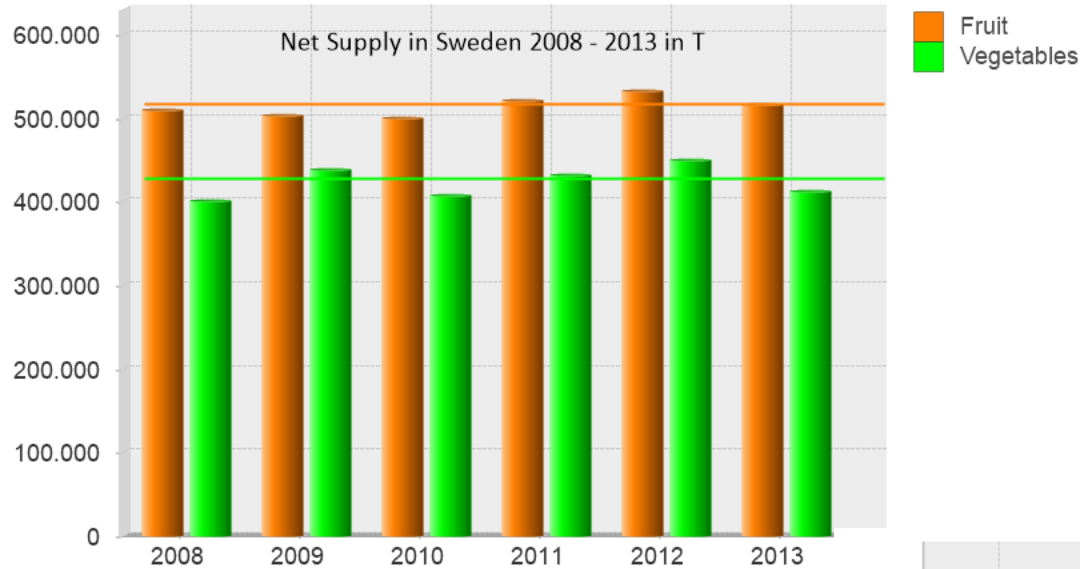


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



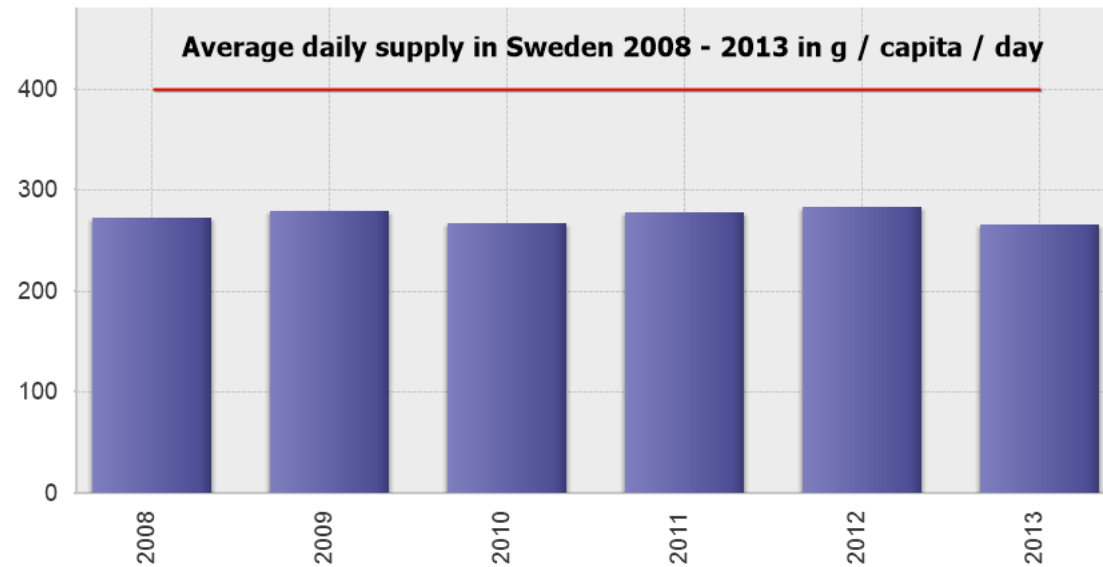
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 929.984 T. This represents a decrease of 5,5% year-on-year, and it is a decrease of 1,2% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Sweden in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

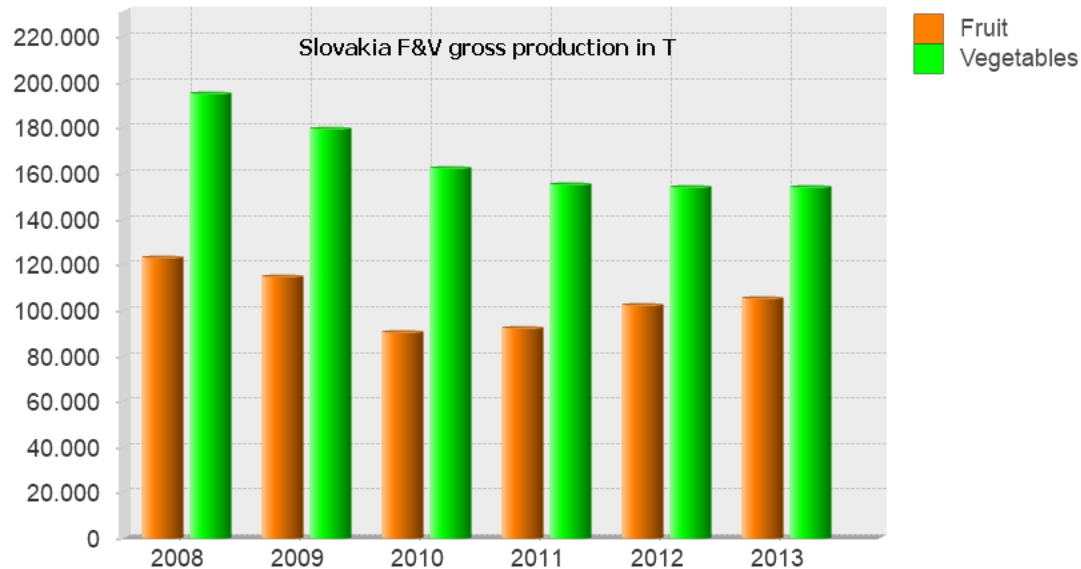
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	14,1%	1,8%
Total Imports	-2,3%	-6,6%
Total Exports	-22,6%	5,3%
Total net supply	0,5%	-3,4%

Consumption of fruit increased and that of vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 54 Kg of fruit and 43 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 148 and 118 grams per day respectively, or a total of 266 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-3,7%	-9,2%
%08-12/13	-1,8%	-5,6%



SLOVAKIA

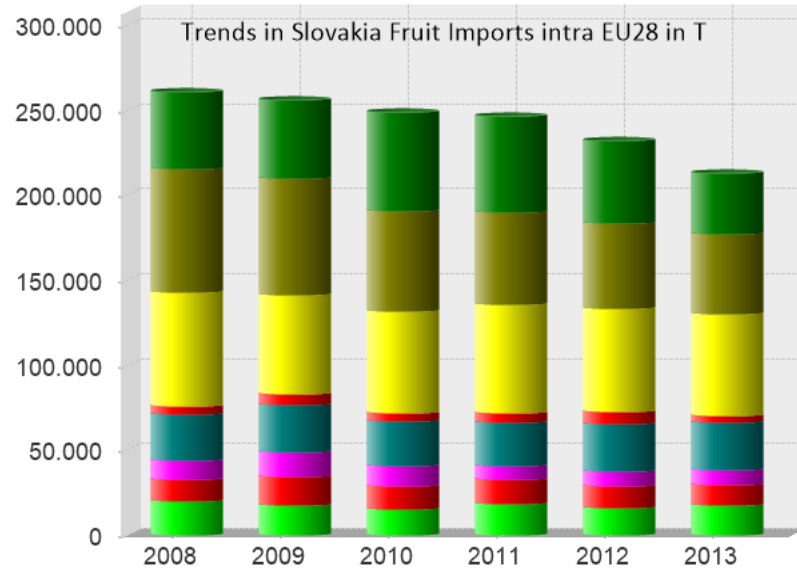
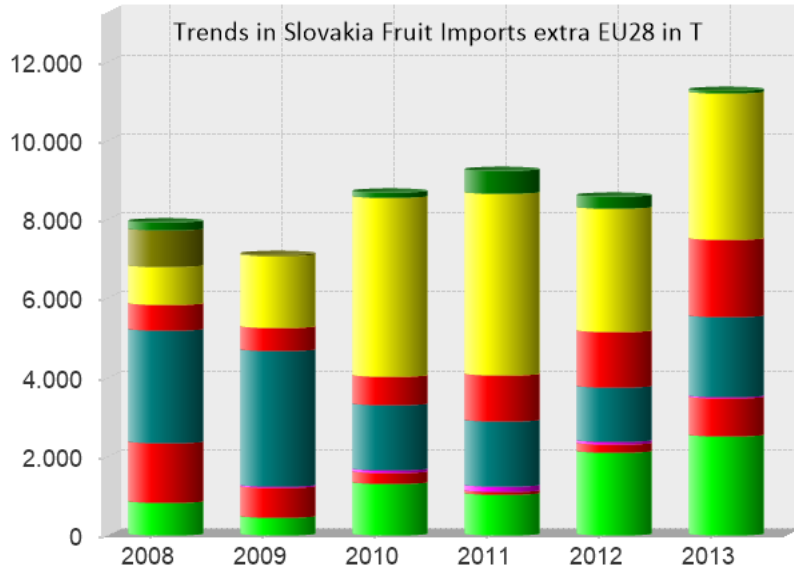


- In 2013 the *production* of fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 3% and reached a total of 105.276 T, and vegetables increased 0,1% to a total of 153.988 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 0,6% above the average of the previous five years (104.636 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 9,8% below the average of the previous five years (169.124 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 31,1%. The main increases were in table grapes (19,2%), melons, papayas (48,7%), dates, figs, exotics (37,9%) and citrus (18,6%). Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 18,9%, decreases were spread across different categories and was a total of 928 T in 2013. *Exports to third countries* in fruit increased in 2013 by 14,1%, which is mainly caused by citrus fruit which increased 17,6%. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 18,7% and is 320 T in quantity in 2013.
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 14,5% to 212.795 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU decreased by 5% to 163.619 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 2,5% in 2013 to 38.861 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables increased by 1,7% to 13.130 T in 2013.

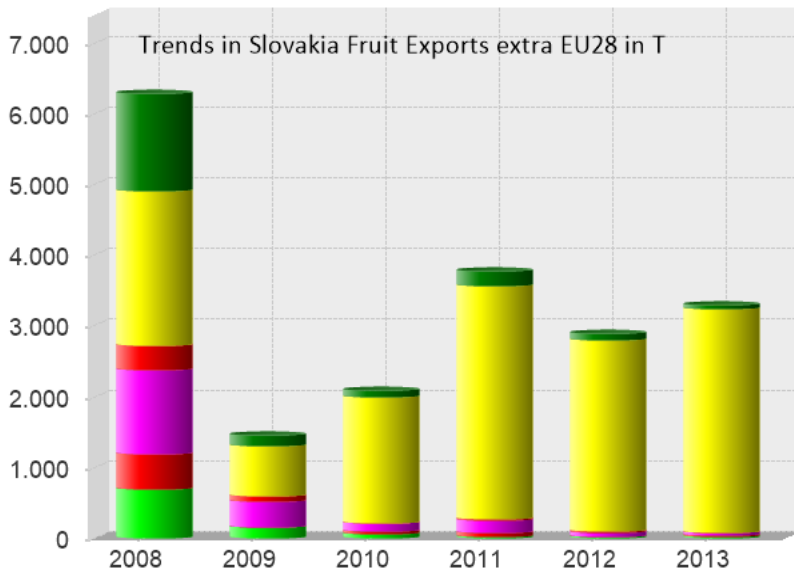
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

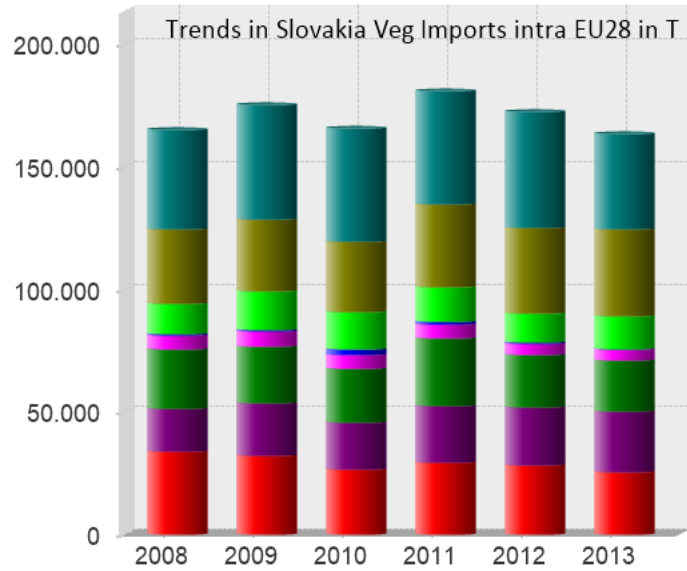
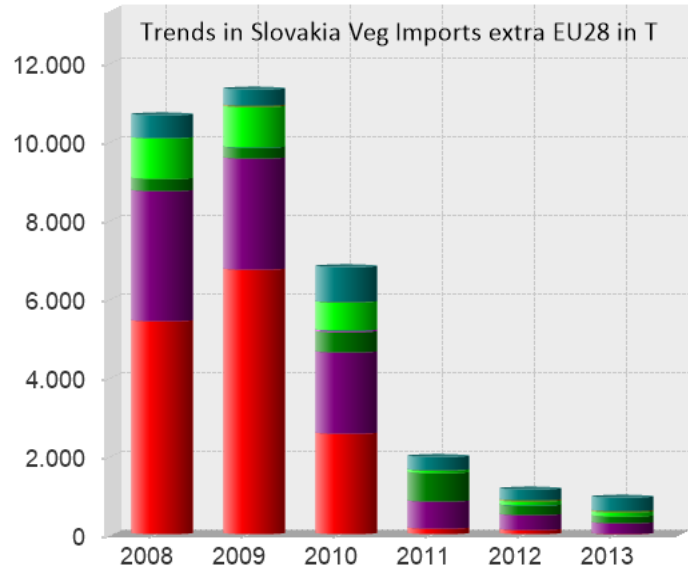


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

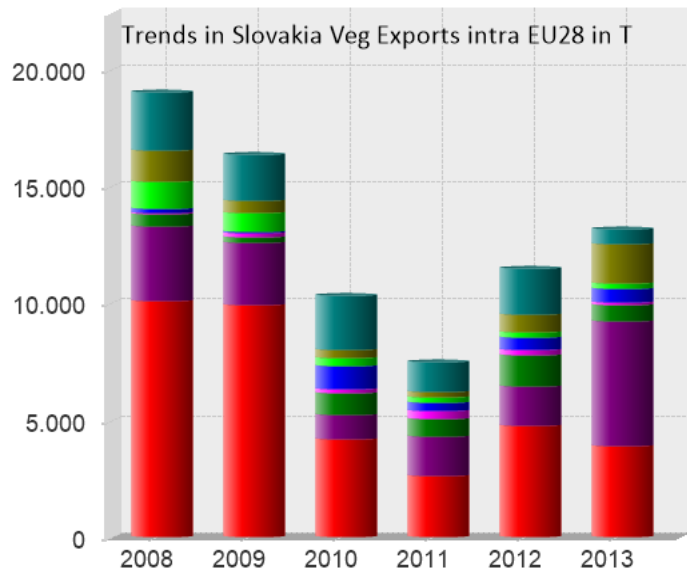
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

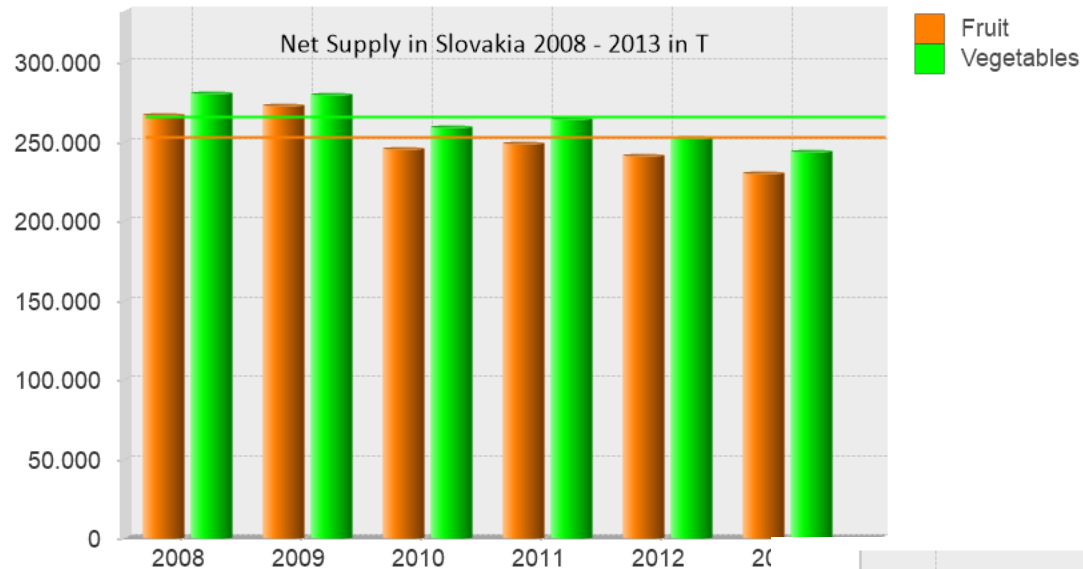


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2013 to reach a total of 473.794 T. This represents a decrease of 4,1% year-on-year, and is 9,3% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Slovakia in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

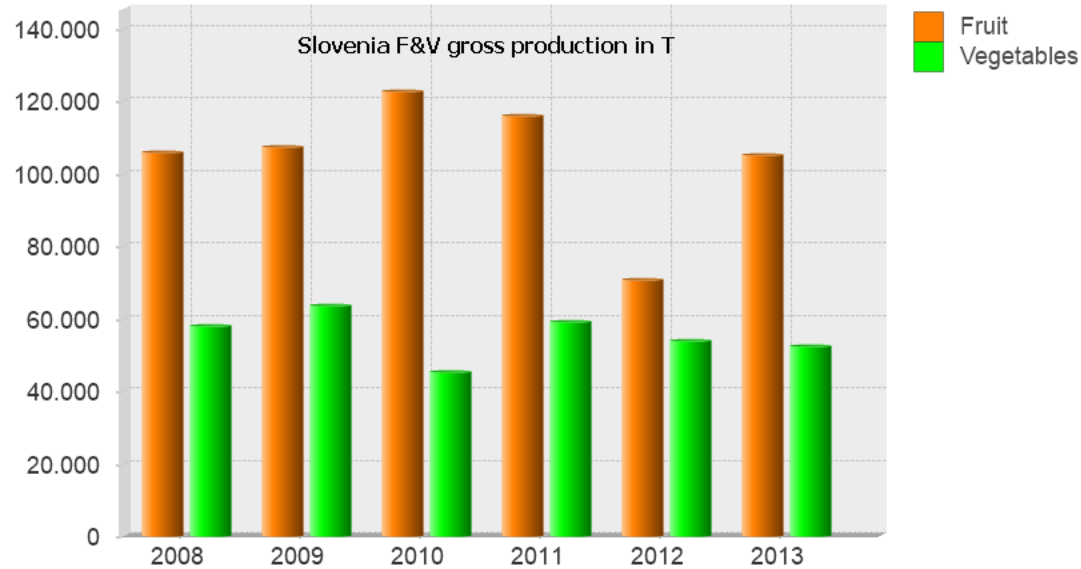
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	0,6%	-9,8%
Total Imports	-12,9%	-7,8%
Total Exports	-2,3%	-1,2%
Total net supply	-9,9%	-8,7%

Consumption of fruit decreased and of vegetables decreased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 42 Kg of fruit and 45 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 116 and 124 grams per day respectively, or a total of 240 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-4,9%	-3,5%
%08-12/13	-10%	-8,7%



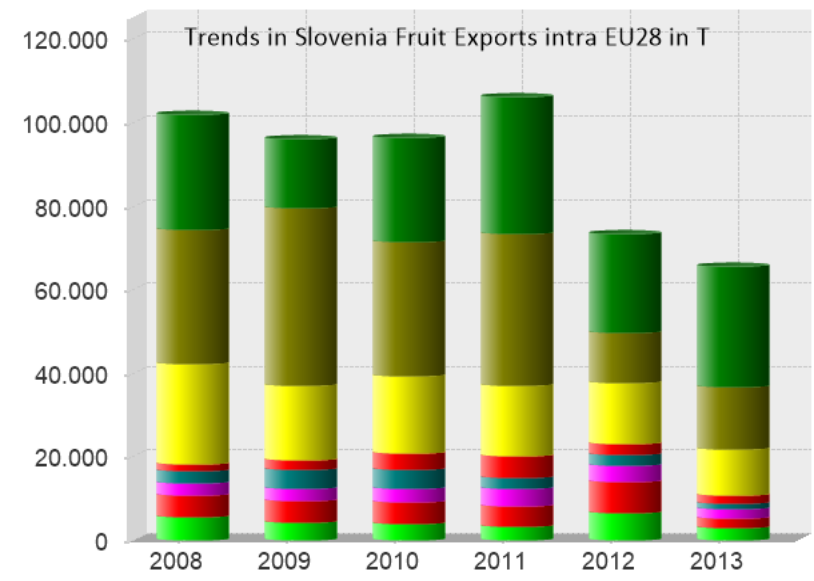
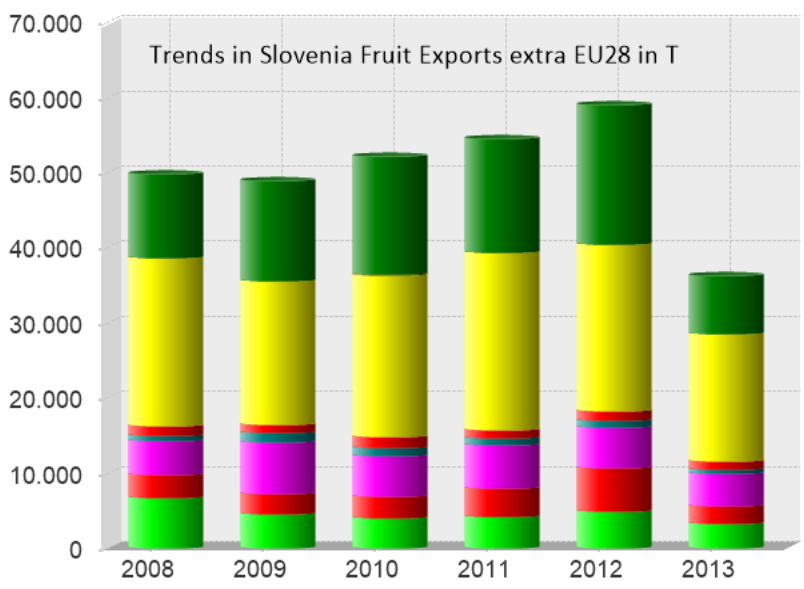
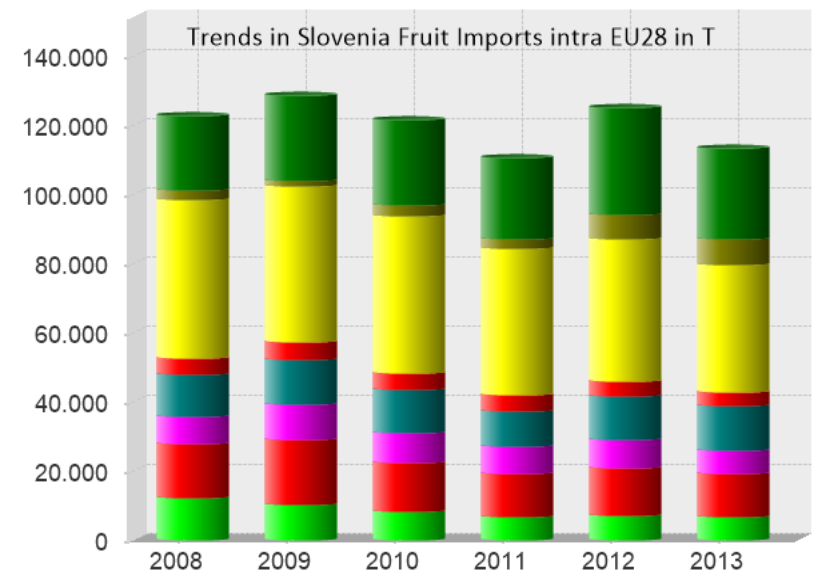
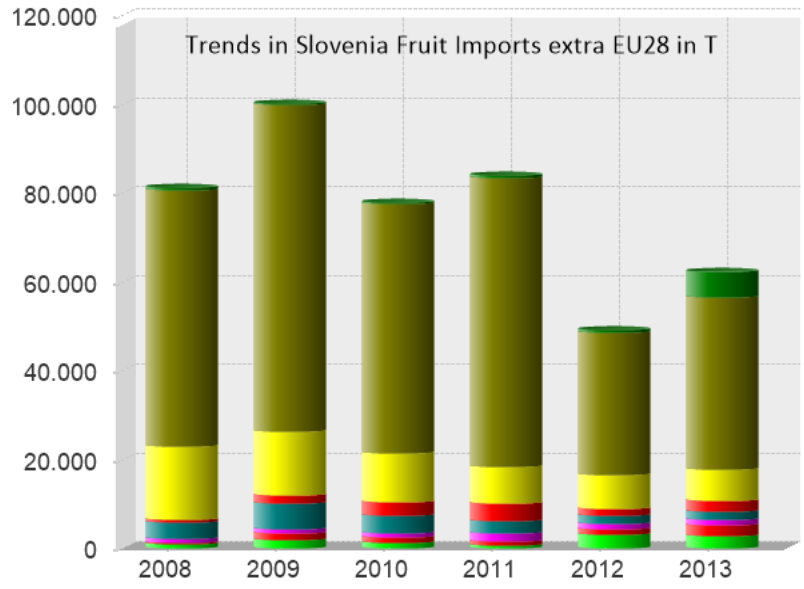
SLOVENIA



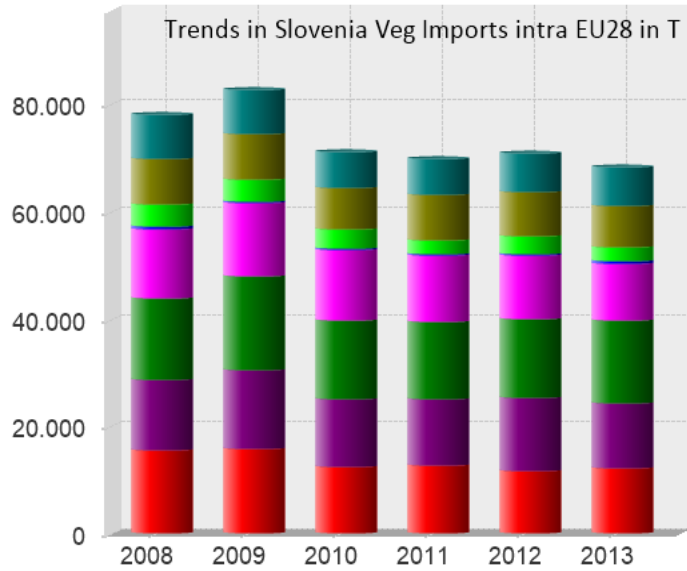
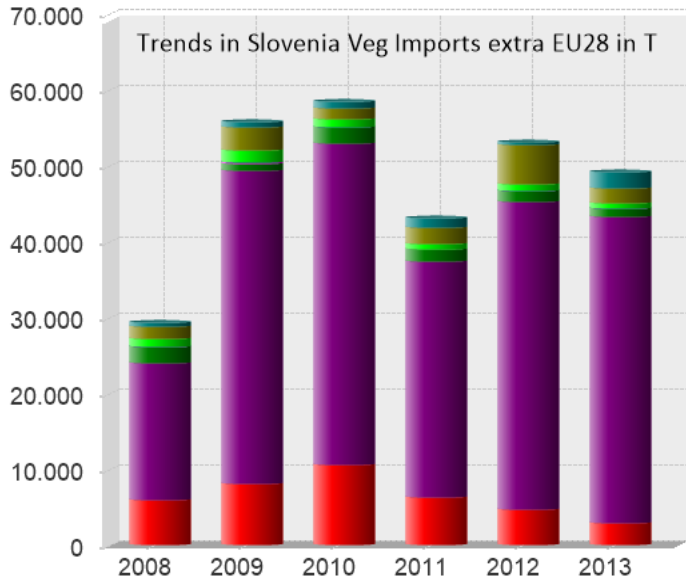
- In 2013 the *production* of fruit increased and the production of vegetables decreased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 48,4% and reached a total of 104.965 T, and vegetables decreased 3,1% to a total of 52.200 T. Fruit production in 2013 was 0,5% above the average of the previous five years (104.469 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 7,1% below the average of the previous five years (55.914 T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 26,4%. The main increases were in apples, pears (833%), bananas (19,9%), stone fruit (81%) and dates, figs, exotics (40,2%). Imports of vegetables from third countries decreased by 7,5%. The main decreases were in tomatoes (39,4%), carrots, turnips, roots (61,5%), cucumbers, gherkins (27,6%) and onions, shallots, leeks, garlic (17,4%). *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 38,6%, decreases were in all categories, but most notably were those in apples, pears (57,9%) and citrus (23,9%). Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 6,2%. Increases were seen mainly in onions, shallots, leeks, garlic (80,1%) and tomatoes (17,8%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased 6,7% to 113.586 T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU decreased by 8,5% to 68.149 T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit decreased by 30,8% in 2013 to 65.650 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 15,5% to 44.347 T in 2013.

Fruit Trade Data 

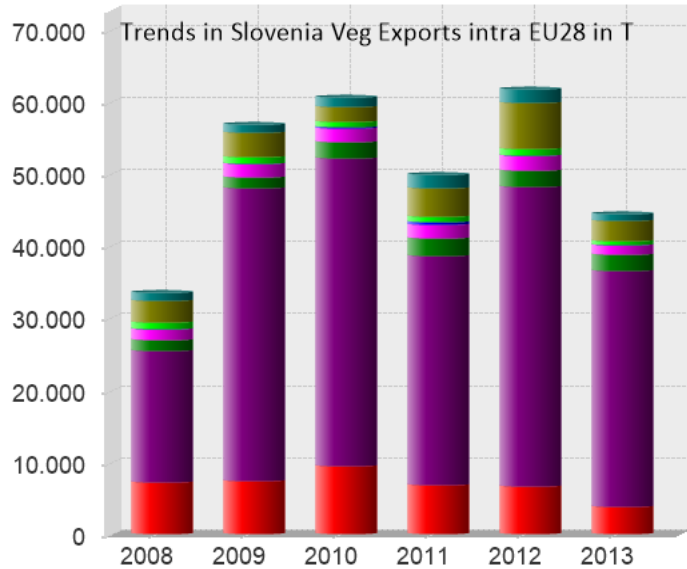
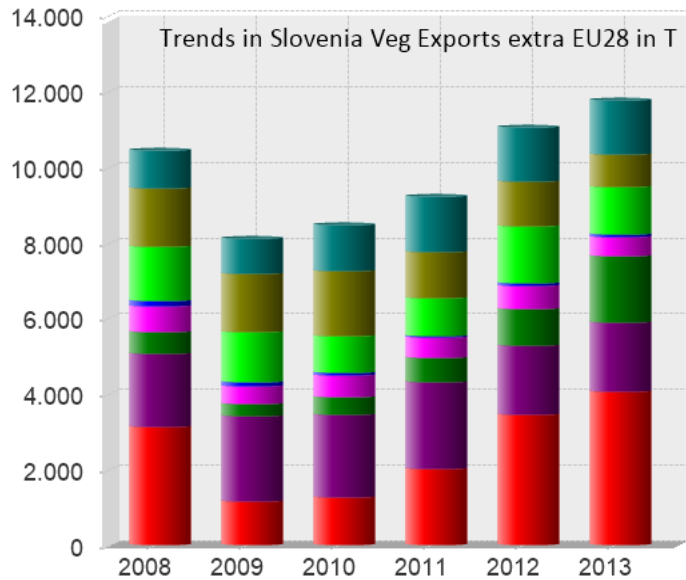
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Vegetables Trade Data

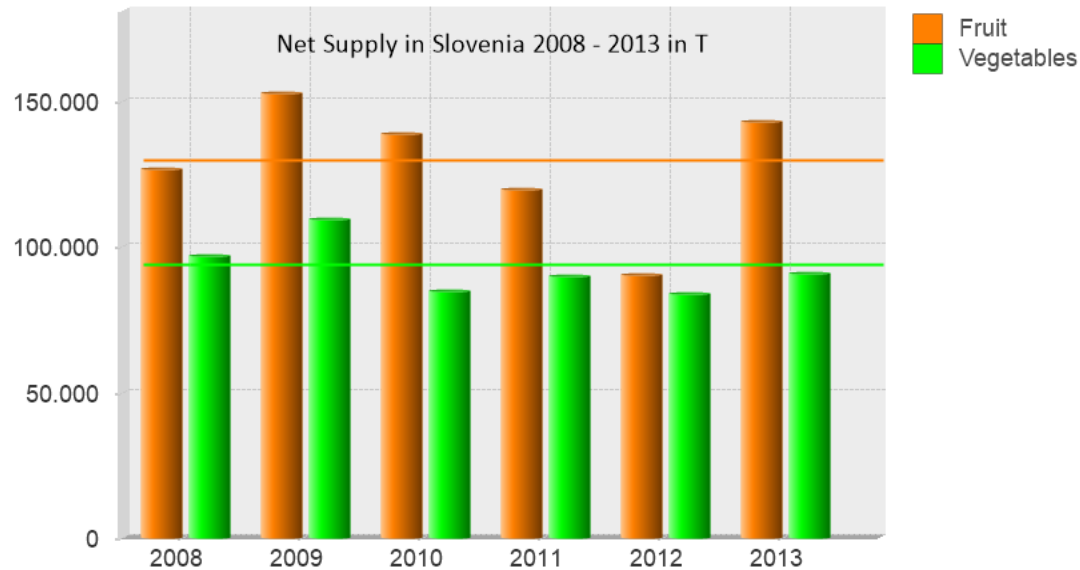


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



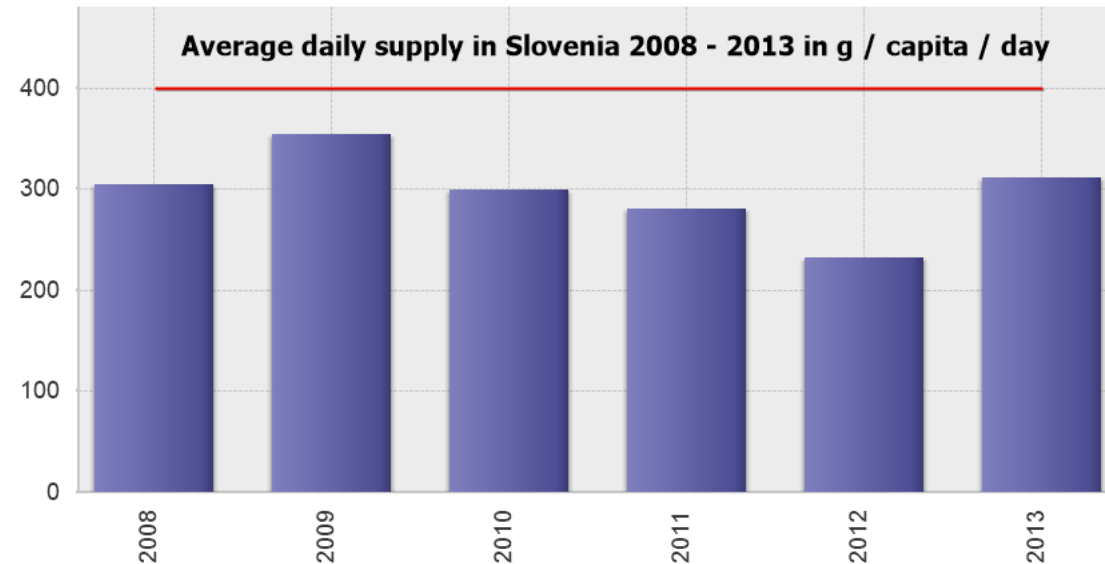
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 233.813 T. This represents an increase of 34,1% year-on-year, and is 6,9% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Slovenia in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

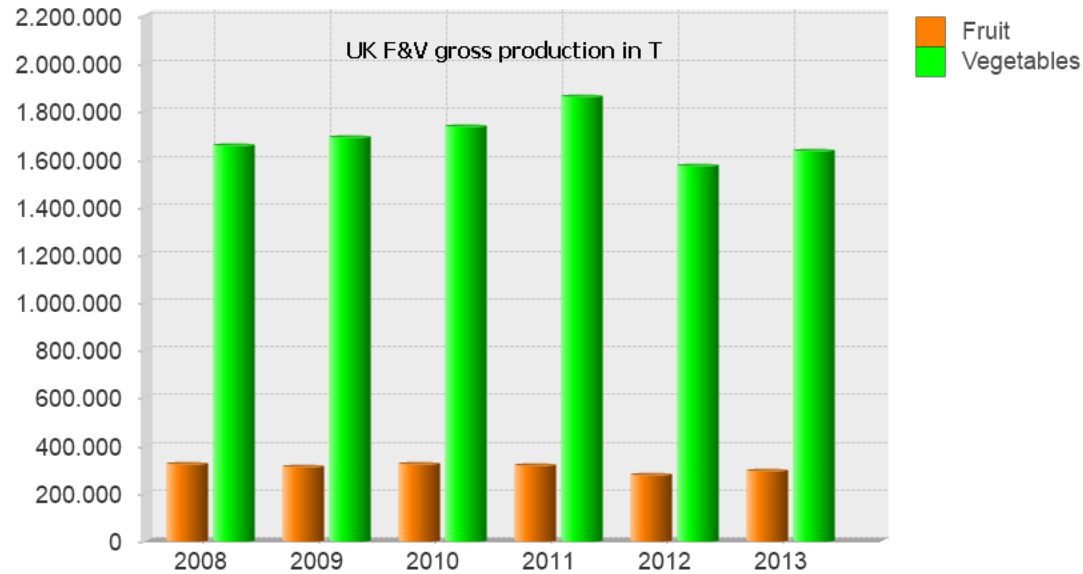
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	0,5%	-7,1%
Total Imports	-12,2%	-4,2%
Total Exports	-31%	-9,4%
Total net supply	13,9%	-2,6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 70 Kg of fruit and 44 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 190 and 121 grams per day respectively, or a total of 311 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	58,3%	7,6%
%08-12/13	12,8%	-3,6%



UNITED KINGDOM

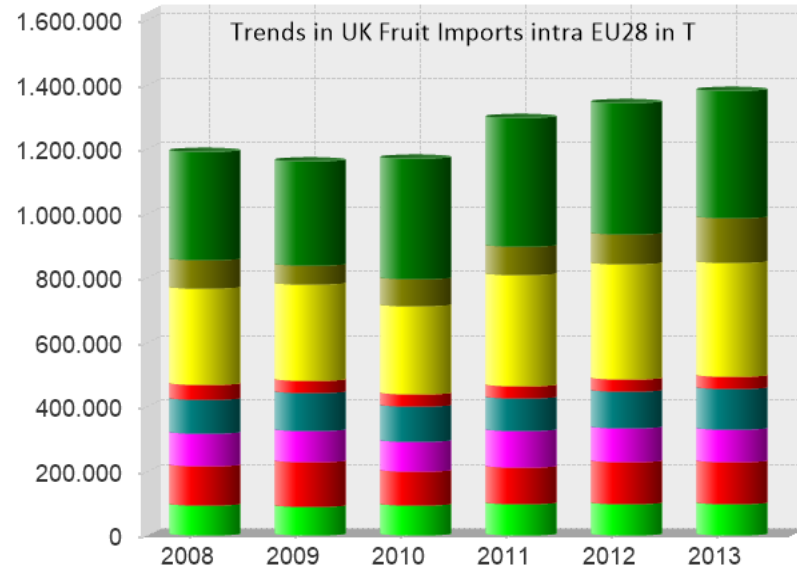
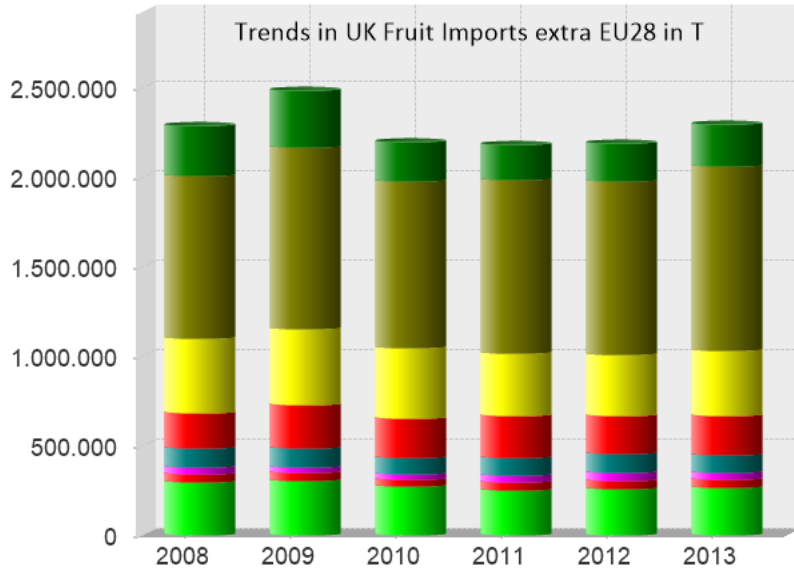


- In 2013 the *production* of both fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2012. Fruits increased 6,4% and reached a total of 295.074 T, and vegetables increased 4,1% to a total of 1.64 mln T. Fruit production in 2013 was 5,4% below the average of the previous five years (310.954 T). For vegetables production in 2013 was 4,1% below the average of the previous five years (1.7 mln T).
- *Imports from third countries* of fruit increased in 2013 compared to 2012 by 4,8%. The main increases were in apples, pears (11,2%), bananas (5,7%) and citrus fruit (7,5%). Imports of vegetables from third countries increased by 8,9%. The main increases were in tomatoes (24,4%), carrots, turnips, roots (34,9%), other vegetables (9,2%), and some other categories also increased. *Exports to third countries* in fruit decreased in 2013 by 6,2%, the only decrease was in apples, pears (68,9%), whereas all the other categories increased. Exports in vegetables to third countries increased by 35,9%. Increases were seen in almost all categories, most notably in carrots, turnips roots (332%), leguminous vegetables (18%) and tomatoes (5,2%).
- *Imports from the rest of the EU* in fruit increased 11,9% to 1.38 mln T in 2013 compared to the average of the last five years. Imports in vegetables from the rest of the EU also increased by 14,3% to 1.95 mln T in 2013 compared to the last five years. *Exports to the rest of the EU* in fruit also increased by 6,7% in 2013 to 148.210 T compared to the average of 2008-2012. Exports to the EU in vegetables decreased by 5,4% to 73.330 T in 2013.

Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

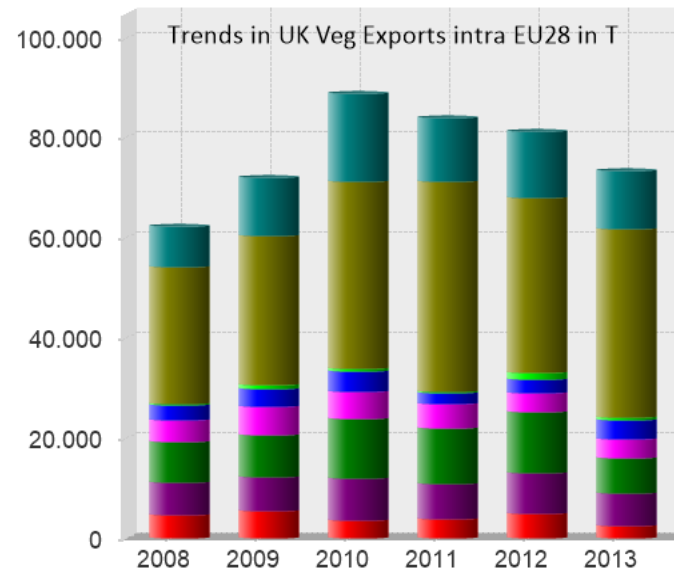
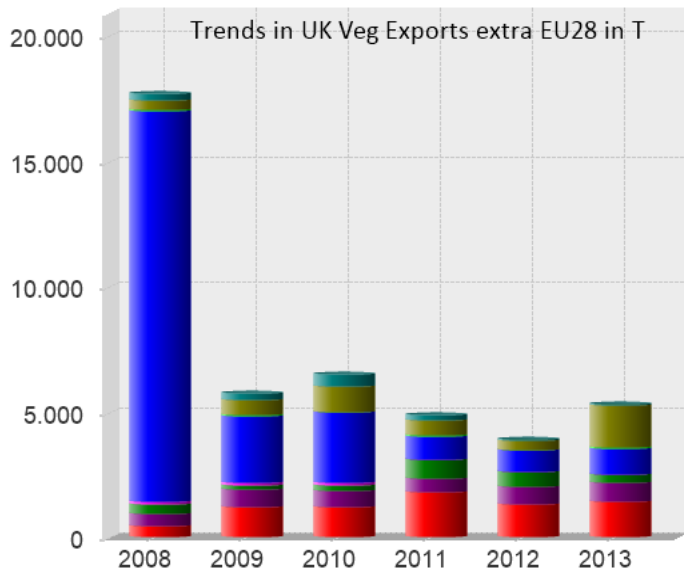
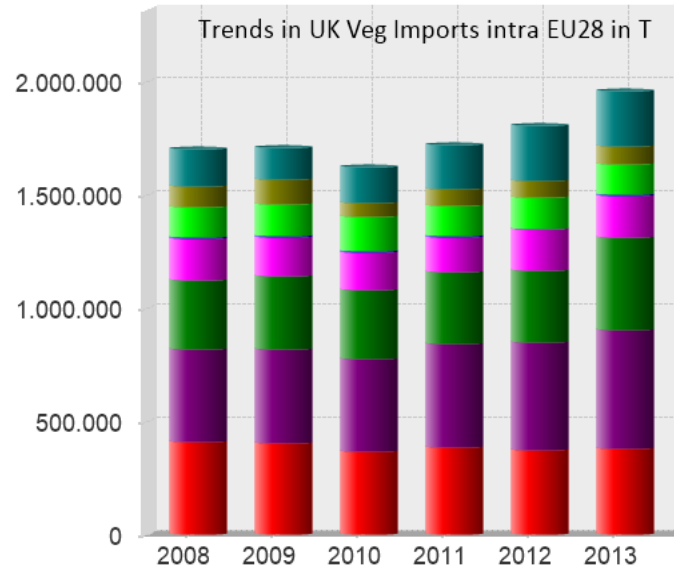
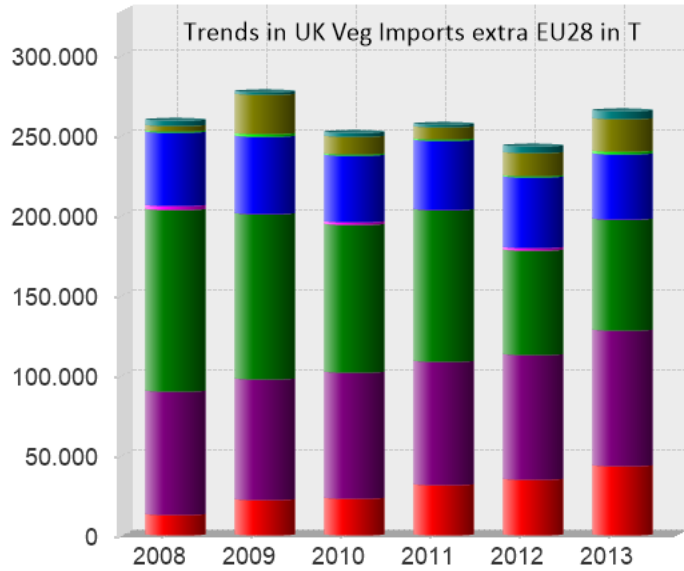


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data



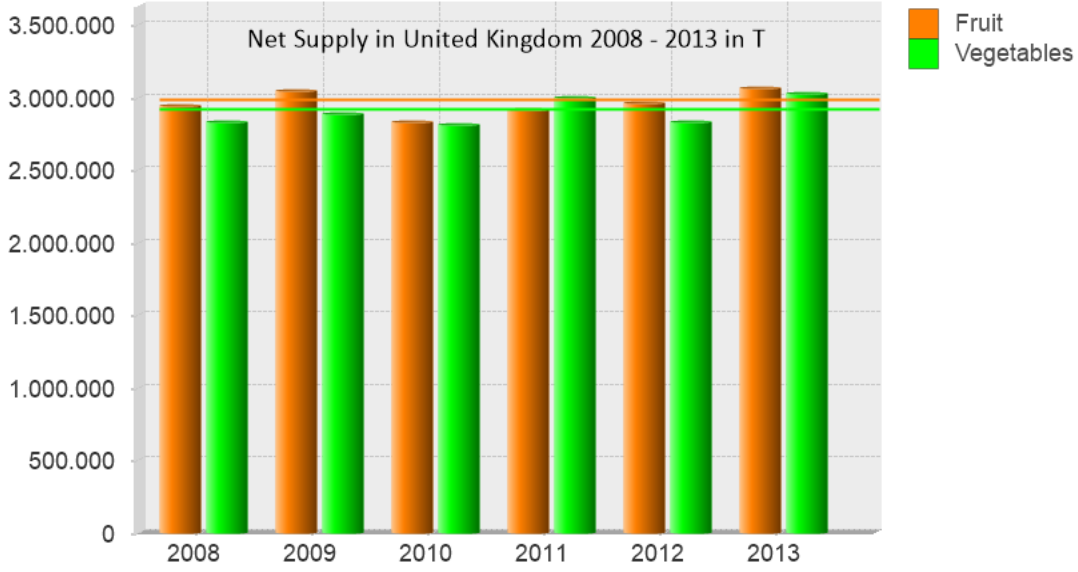
CONSUMPTION MONITOR



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

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

Supply and Consumption Data



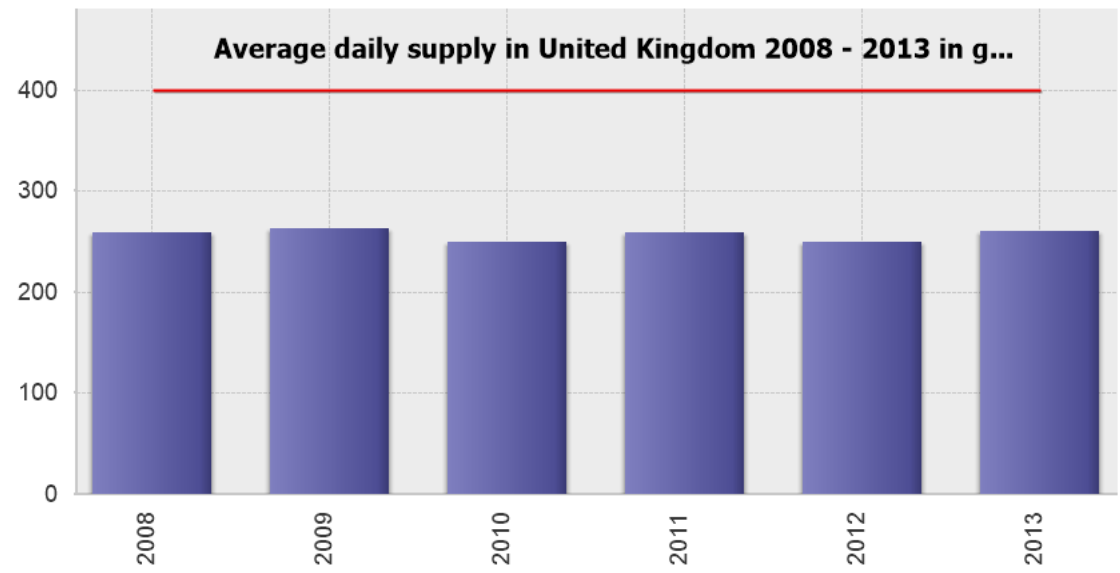
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 to reach a total of 6,08 mln T. This represents an increase of 5% year-on-year, and this is an increase of 4,7% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in the United Kingdom in 2013, compared to the average 2008-2012:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-5,4%	-4,1%
Total Imports	5%	12,8%
Total Exports	6,7%	-7,8%
Total net supply	4,1%	5,3%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, average per capita consumption stood at 48 Kg of fruit and 47 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 131 and 130 grams per day respectively, or a total of 261 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	2,6%	6,2%
%08-12/13	1,3%	2,4%

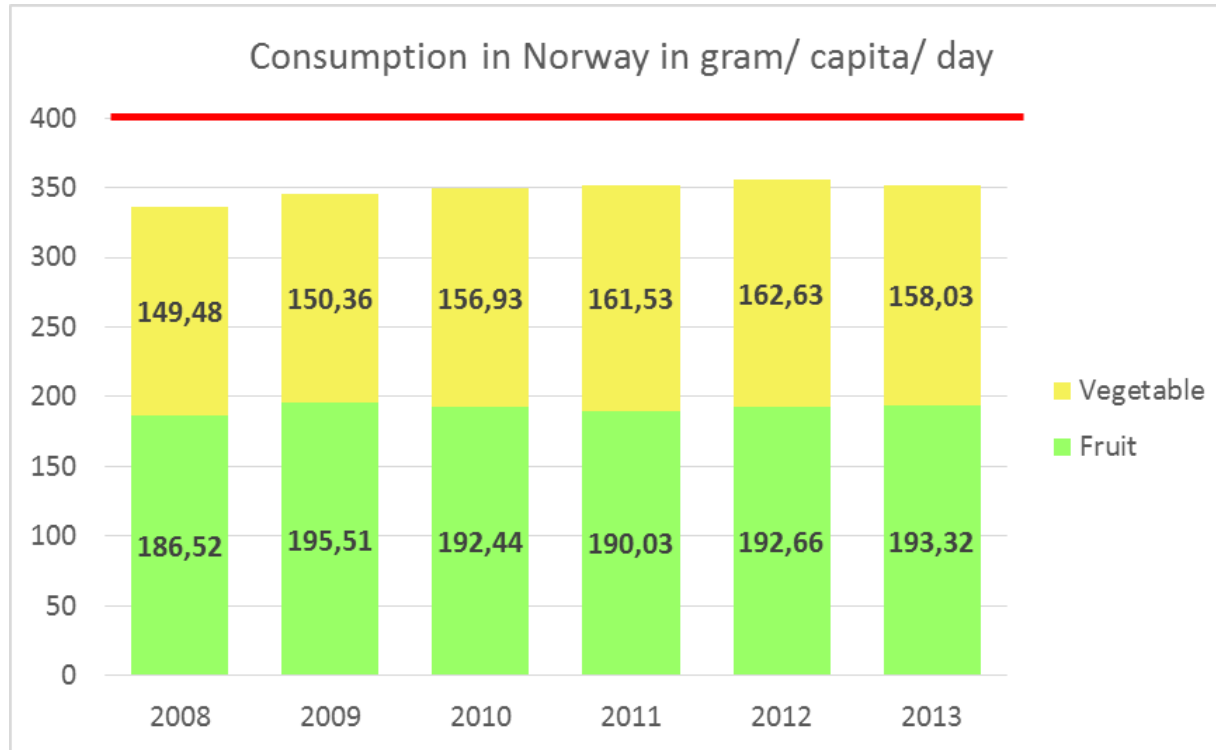


MONITOR CONSUMPTION



3.4. CONSUMPTION TRENDS NORWAY, SWITZERLAND & UNITED STATES

NORWAY 

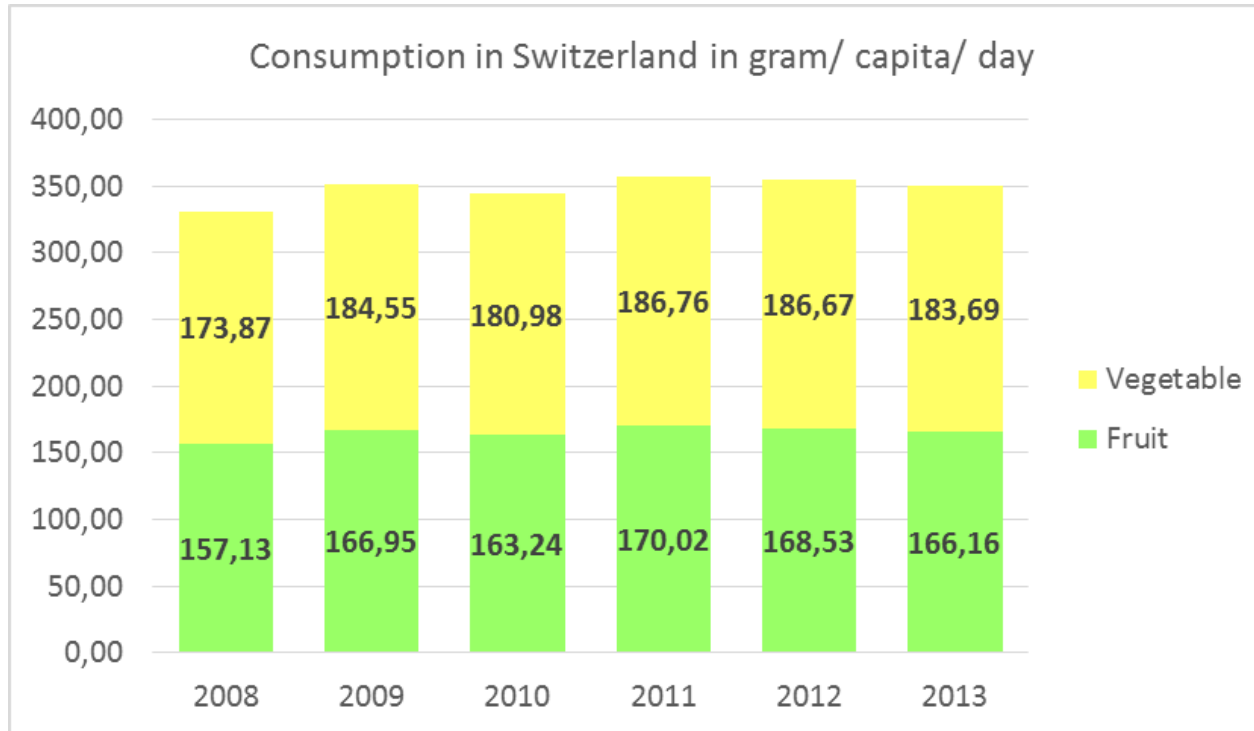


* These figures include a waste factor of 20%.

The per capita consumption of fruit and vegetables in Norway remained stable in 2013. Total per capita fruit consumption in 2013 increased to 71 Kg compared to 70 Kg in 2012. The most consumed fruits were bananas and apples. The per capita consumption of vegetables totalled 58 Kg, compared to 59 Kg in 2012. The most consumed vegetables were other vegetables, tomatoes, followed by onions and carrots. **2013 consumption of fruit and vegetables in Norway were on average 193 and 158 grams per day respectively, giving a total of 351 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	0,3%	-2,8%
%08-12/13	1%	1,2%

SWITZERLAND

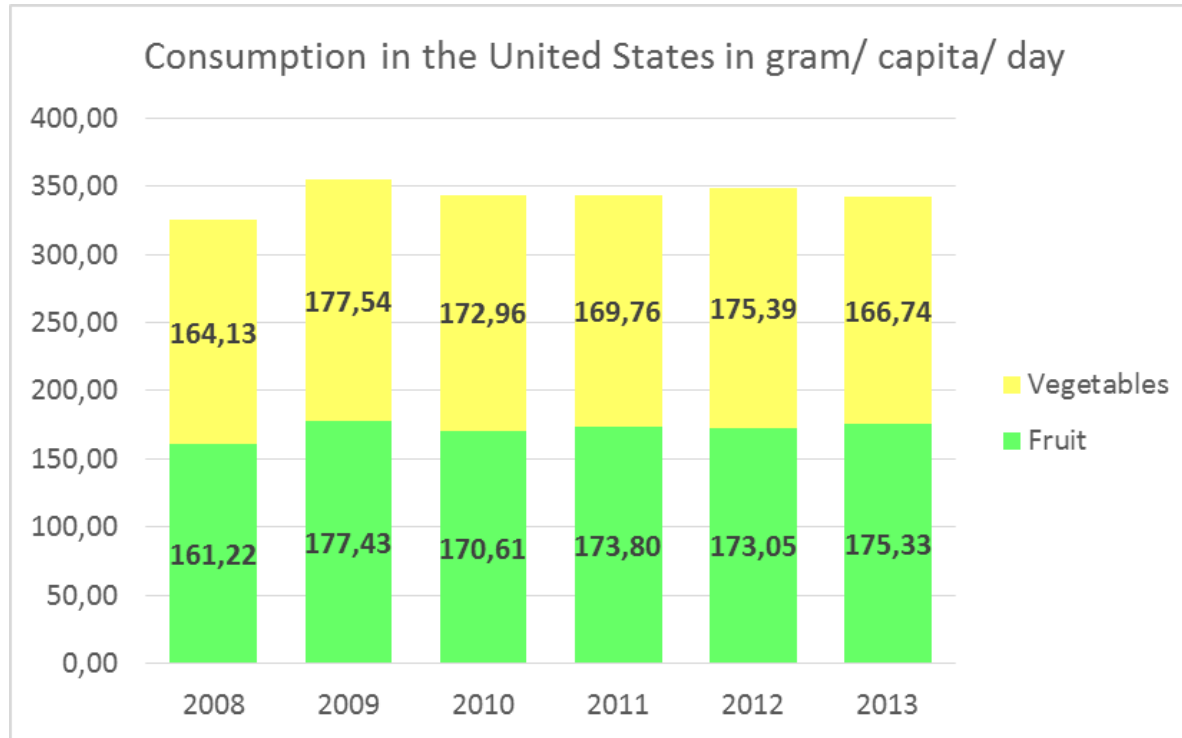


* 2013 figures still to be confirmed. These figures include a waste factor of 20%.

The per capita consumption of fruit and vegetables in Switzerland is quite stable. Total per capita fruit consumption in 2013 amounted to 60,7 Kg, compared to 61,5 Kg in 2012. The most consumed fruits were apples & pears, bananas and citrus fruit. The per capita consumption of vegetables totalled 67 Kg, compared to 68 Kg in 2012. The most consumed vegetable was lettuce, other vegetables, carrots and tomatoes. **The 2013 consumption of fruit and vegetables in Switzerland were on average 166 and 184 grams per day respectively, giving a total of 350 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	-1,4%	-1,6%
%08-12/13	0,6%	0,6%

UNITED STATES



* US data comes also from Freshfel's analysis database with the same methodology as the EU. These figures include a waste factor of 20%.

The per capita consumption of fruit in the USA increased whereas for vegetables it decreased in 2013. Total per capita fruit consumption in 2013 amounted to 175 g, compared to 173 g in 2012. The most consumed fruits were citrus fruit, bananas, apples/ pears and melons/ papayas. The per capita consumption of vegetables totalled 167 g, compared to 175 g in 2012. The most consumed vegetables were tomatoes, other vegetables and lettuce. **2013 consumption of fruit and vegetables in the USA were on average 175 and 167 grams per day respectively, giving a total of 342 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%12/13	1,3%	-4,9%
%08-12/13	2,4%	-3%

**This Monitor is one of Freshfel's commitments to
the European Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health**
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/nutrition/platform/platform_en.htm
established by the European Commission, DG Health and Consumer Protection.



EU Platform on Diet,
Physical Activity and Health

*Freshfel Europe
The European Fresh Produce Association*

*Rue de Trèves 49-51, bte 8
1040 Brussels*

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



Special thanks to:



ANECOOP S. Coop
C/ Monforte, 1 entlo.
46010 Valencia (Spain)
Tel: +34 96 393 85 00
Fax: +34 96 393 85 10
info@anecoop.com
www.anecoop.com



Assomela
Via Brennero 332
38100 – Trento – Italy
Tel.: +39 461 829323
Fax: +39 461 829395
assomela@cr-surfing.net
www.assomela.it



Grupo ARC Eurobanan
Plataforma Baja – Parcela B 3.3
Mercamadrid – 28053 Madrid,
Spain
Tel.: +34 91 779 66 00
Fax: +34 91 779 66 01
Madrid@eurobanan.com
www.eurobanan.com



Fresh Produce Consortium
Minerva House, Minerva
Business Park
Lynch Wood, Peterborough
PE2 6FT, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1733 237117
Fax: +44 (0)1733 237117
infor@freshproduce.org.uk
www.freshproduce.org.uk



Fyffes
29 North Anne Street
Dublin 7, Ireland
Tel.: +353 1 887 2700
Fax: +353 1 887 2755
info@fyffes.com
www.fyffes.com



Total Produce
Charles McCann Building
The Ramparts, Dundalk, Ireland
Tel.: +353 42 933 5451
Fax: +353 42 933 9470
info@totalproduce.com
www.totalproduce.com



Univeg Group
Strijbroek 10
2860 Sint-Katelijne-Waver
Belgium
Tel.: +32 1532 4200
Fax: +32 1532 4201
info@univeg.com
www.univeg.com



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