



C o n s u m p t i o n M o n i t o r



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

Based on statistical data from 2014



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



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Introduction

Philippe Binard, General Delegate for Freshfel Europe

Freshfel is very glad to release the latest 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. The Consumption Monitor has been modified more extensively last year, for consistency in the data. The Freshfel Consumption Monitor for this year covers the years 2009 until 2014 and is based on the data available from FAOSTAT (on production) and EUROSTAT (for trade: import and export). As such the monitor looks at the supply trends in the EU-28 and gives an overview of the trends in Norway, Switzerland and the United States.

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

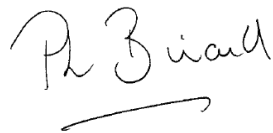
- Net per capita fruit and vegetable consumption in the EU in 2014 stood at 353.07 gram/capita/day. This represents an increase of 1.6% compared with 2013, and a slight increase of 0.3% compared to the average of the previous five years (2009-2013).
- Net per capita fruit consumption in 2014 stands at 192.27 gram/capita/day on average in the EU-28. This represents an increase of 1.2% compared with 2013, and also an increase of 1.2% compared with the average of the previous five years (2009-2013).
- Net per capita vegetable consumption in 2014 stands at 160.80 gram/capita/day on average in the EU-28. Vegetable consumption increased by 2% compared with 2013 and shows a small decrease of 0.7% compared with the average of the previous five years (2009-2013).
- The average fresh produce consumption therefore remains below the recommendation of 400 gram/capita/day issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Out of the 28 member states of the European Union, 7 countries are on or above the 400 gram as 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, which is considered as a reasonable and not excessive percentage, based on industry data. This percentage takes effect on the net supply and net consumption.
- Next to the waste factor, the Secretariat looks at all of the different figures for consumption. Freshfel has taken the liberty to address the issue of misrepresented data in the report. Most of the misrepresented consumption data has been adjusted with a higher factor for processing, applicable on to the local production data (coming from FAOSTAT). The adjustments have only been made where there were obvious issues and have been made quite carefully. In all of the cases where adjustments were made, it will be mentioned in the text of the countries.

As editors of this report, we would like to stress that this Consumption Monitor is built upon official statistics from the FAOSTAT (production) and EUROSTAT (trade). 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 and correctness of the FAOSTAT and EUROSTAT databases. This data may punctually be affected by unexplained and huge variations from year to year. The Freshfel Secretariat will mention in the country reports whenever some data has been adjusted

and for which reasons. As such the Freshfel Secretariat emphasizes to use this document for looking at the overall trends, given that the data is calculated with the same methodology. We thank you for taking note of these remarks and hope you understand the approach that Freshfel has taken in this respect.

If you have any comments, observations or suggestions on this Consumption Monitor report, please let us know (www.freshfel.org / info@freshfel.org). This would help us in continuously improving the content of the Consumption Monitor. 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



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 Annual General Meeting (AGM), a Board and several Divisions and Committees. The daily work is carried out by a Brussels-based secretariat. Specific topics are addressed within the Divisions and Committees, including the Committee on Promotion, Communication and Image.

The present study was created by Freshfel's Committee on Promotion, Communication and Image, chaired by Vincent Dolan (Total Produce, Ireland) and coordinated by Daphne van Doorn at the Freshfel secretariat.

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

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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 (in different formats, with different underlying data), consolidated information on fresh produce consumption at the European level remains scarce. Freshfel Europe fills 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 2001, Freshfel sets out to compile national information on fresh produce consumption with a view to identify both national and EU-wide consumption trends. This task is carried out under the responsibility of Freshfel's Secretariat, and more specifically the Freshfel Committee 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 Freshfel 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 2014 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 2009-2014 data. Freshfel has always intended to further improve the format and contents of its Consumption Monitor to create the most accurate consumption trends.

Freshfel wishes to remind readers that, if they are able to provide data that is believed to be more accurate than the data presented here, they more than welcome to contact 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 writing by Freshfel Europe, and provided the source is clearly mentioned.



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

1. MAIN FINDINGS

1.1. 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).*

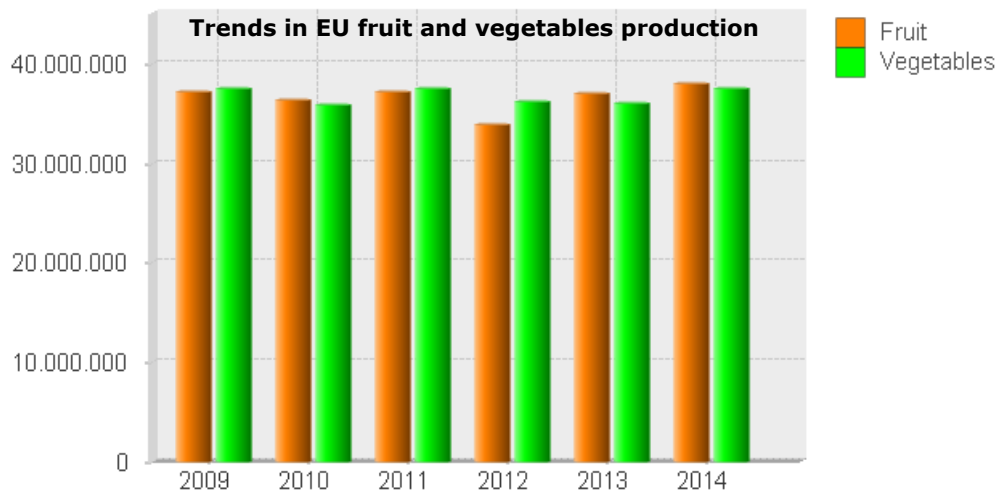
In order to adjust the information provided by different sources (FAOSTAT for production figures and EUROSTAT for import/export figures) the fruit import/export data presented in this report refer to the aggregate of the following CN codes: *0803 - Bananas, incl. plantains, fresh or dried; 0804 - Dates, 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).*

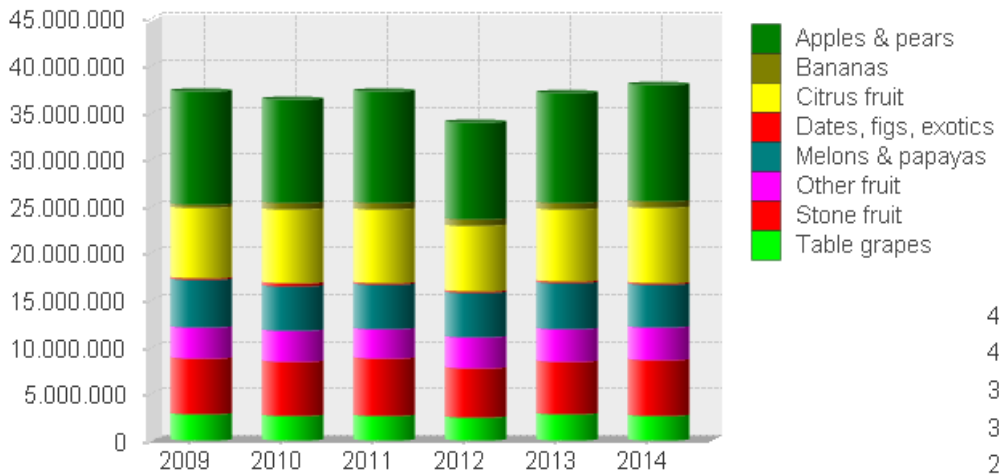
Taking into account that FAOSTAT production data does not distinguish between what is destined for fresh or transformed consumption (e.g. canned or pureed tomatoes, grapes for juice/wine, citrus fruit or apples for juice, canned stone fruit), and according to data provided by the sector, for grapes, citrus fruit and apples only a certain percentage of the production has been considered as destined for fresh consumption. In the case of tomatoes, figures are based on the European Commission “Working Group on Tomatoes” document (AGRI-C2/TOM18), providing data of supply of tomatoes destined for fresh consumption. In the case of stone fruit, figures are similarly based on the European Commission “Working Group on Peaches and Nectarines” document (AGRI-C2/PEC18). Next to these standard processing factors, the Consumption Monitor was adjusted to outbalance some of the clearly faulty 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 a percentage for produce wastage, which according to expert data by the sector accounts for an average of 20% of gross supply. This percentage is therefore deducted from the total supply to come to the net consumption figures.

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 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 export and import trends in the country by country section, mainly 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.

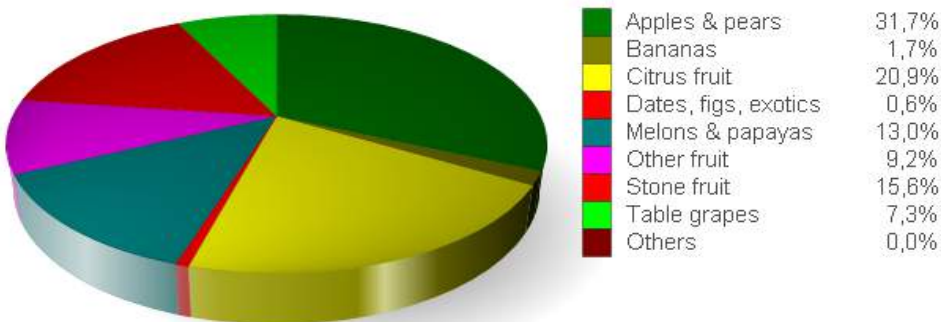
3.1.1. PRODUCTION



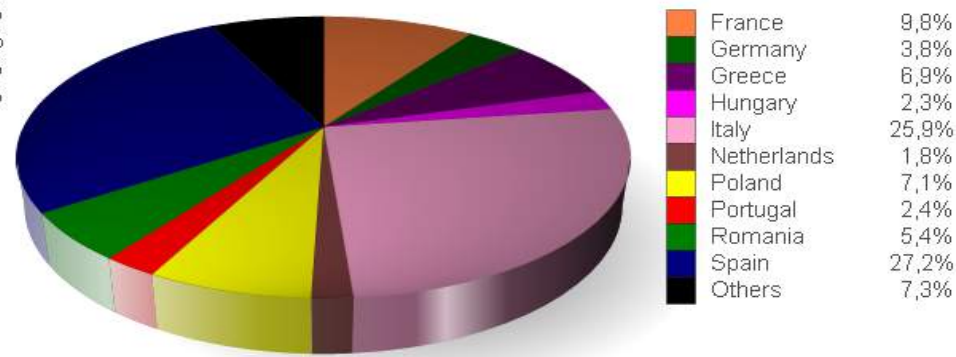
The EUROSTAT database does not yet publish reliable, comparable or timely information on the production of fruits and vegetables in Europe. We therefore use the FAOSTAT database for the identification of production trends in the EU. The information is presented per calendar year.



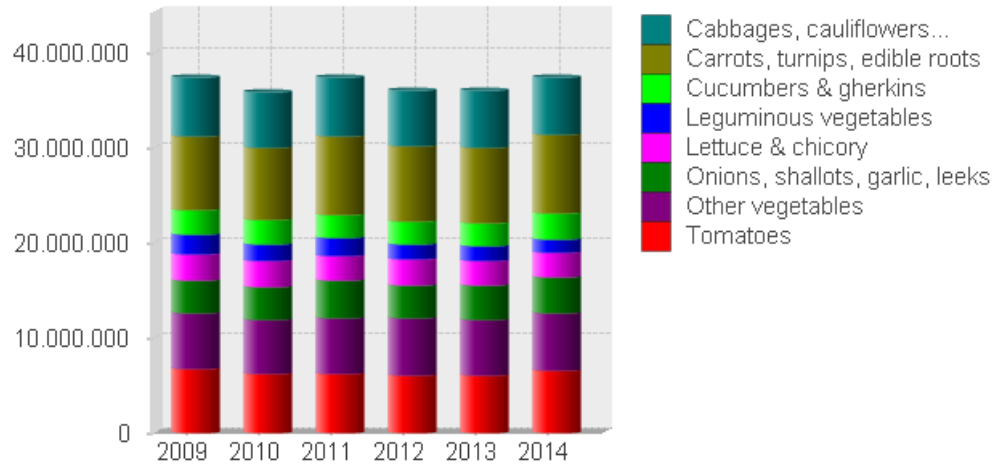
The comparison of the total production of fruit and vegetables shows that in 2014, the *production of fresh fruit* in the EU increased 2.6% compared to 2013, and increased 4.5%, compared to the average of the last five years (2009-2013), to reach a total of 37.97 mln T. The increase compared to last year was due to a good production year overall, except for melons and papayas (-8.9%) and table grapes (-6.9%).



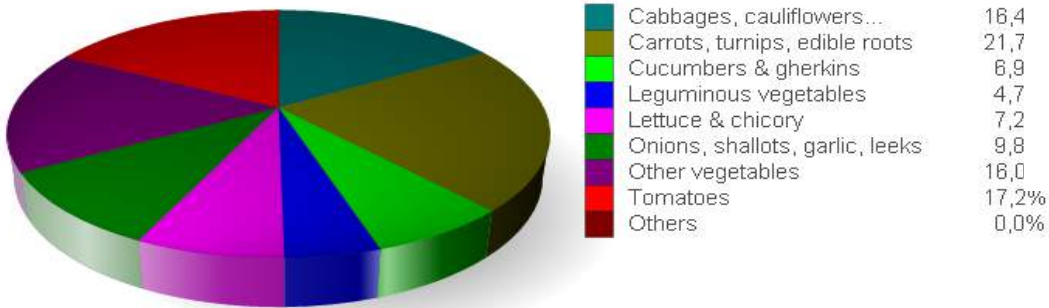
Trends in EU Fruit Production by product



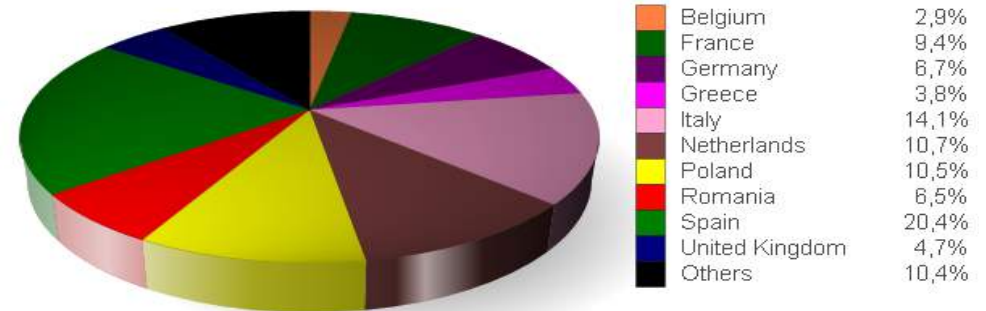
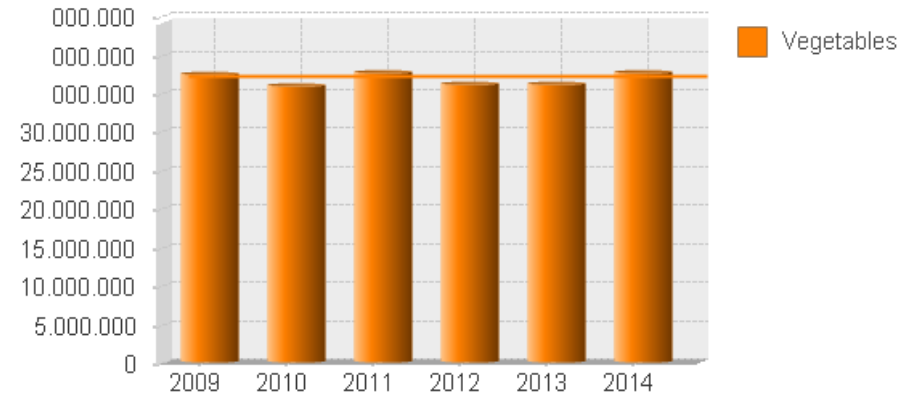
Trends in EU Fruit Production by country



The *production of fresh vegetables* in the EU increased 4.1% compared to 2013, and increased 2.3%, compared to the average of the last five years (2009-2013), to reach a total of 37.47 mln T. The increase compared to last year was due to a good production year overall for all vegetable categories, except for leguminous vegetables (-1%) and lettuce and chicory (-3%). The main growing categories over the past five years are onions, shallots and garlic (+6.9%) and cucumbers and gherkins (+6.8%).



Trends in EU Vegetables Production by product



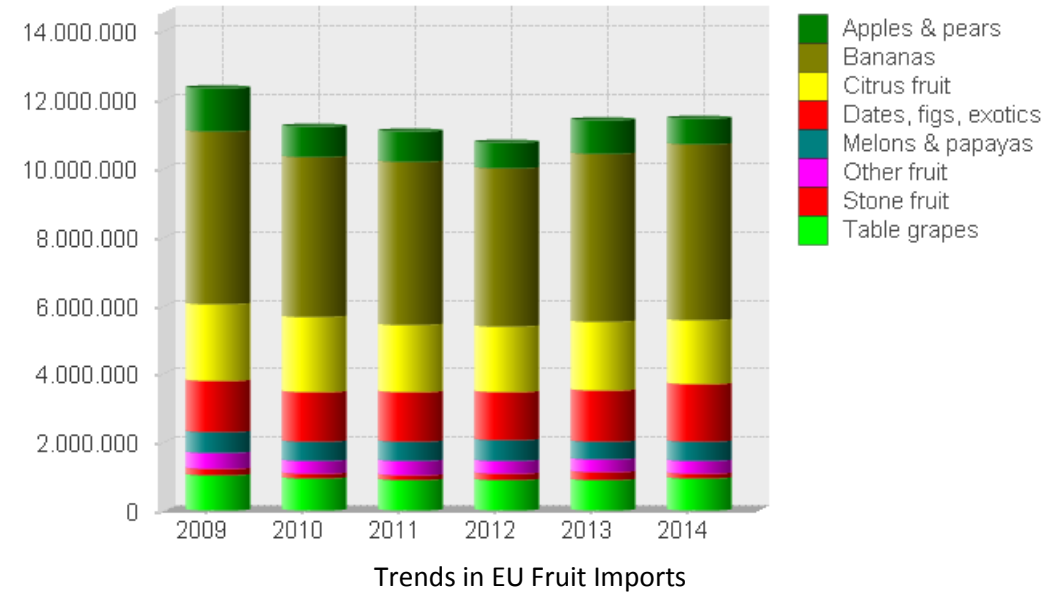
Trends in EU Vegetables Production by country

3.1.2. TRADE

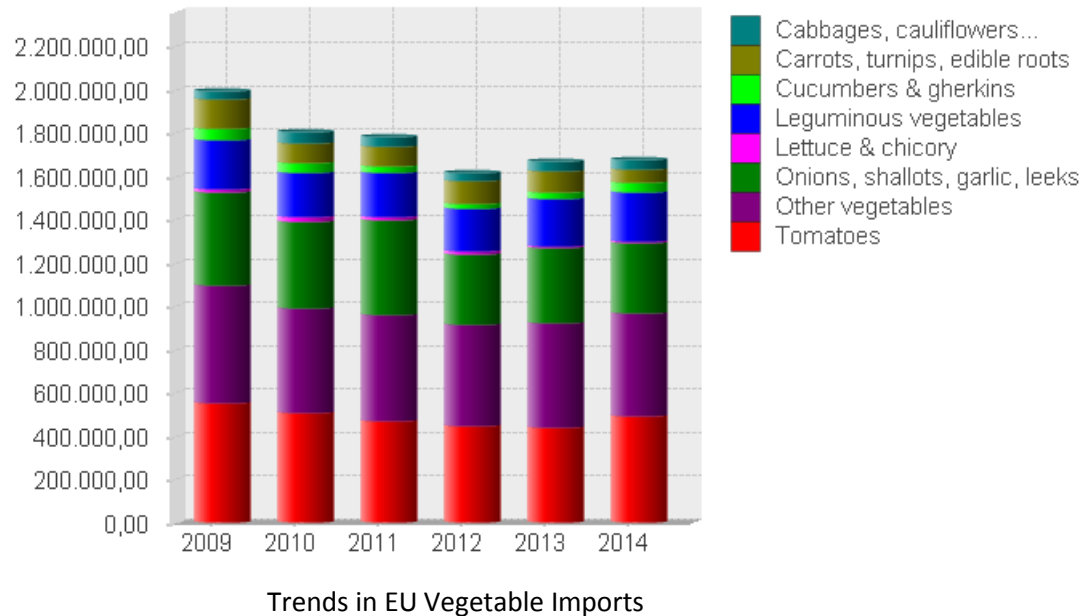


Imports

a) *Imports of fruit* originating in third countries increased slightly by 0.5% between 2013 and 2014, reaching a total of 11.43 mln T. Compared with the average of 2009-2013, this also represents a small increase of 0.9%. In 2014, there were more imports of melons and papayas (9.4%) and dates, figs, exotics (incl. pineapple, avocados, etc.) (9.9%), compared to 2013, whereas stone fruit (-27.8%) and apples and pears (-23%) decreased. Compared to the average of 2009-2013, apple and pear imports decreased by 22.6% and stone fruit decreased with 20%, whereas the exotic category was increasing by 11.4%. Bananas still make up the largest share of fruit imports with 5.1 mln T., which is up 4.2% in 2014 compared to 2013 and up 6.5% in comparison with the last five years.



Trends in EU Fruit Imports

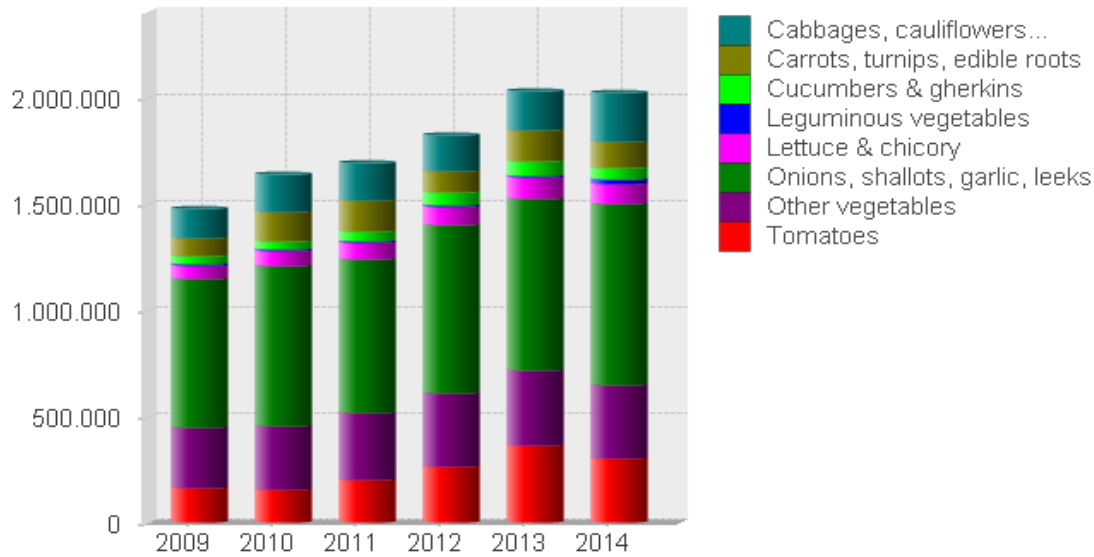
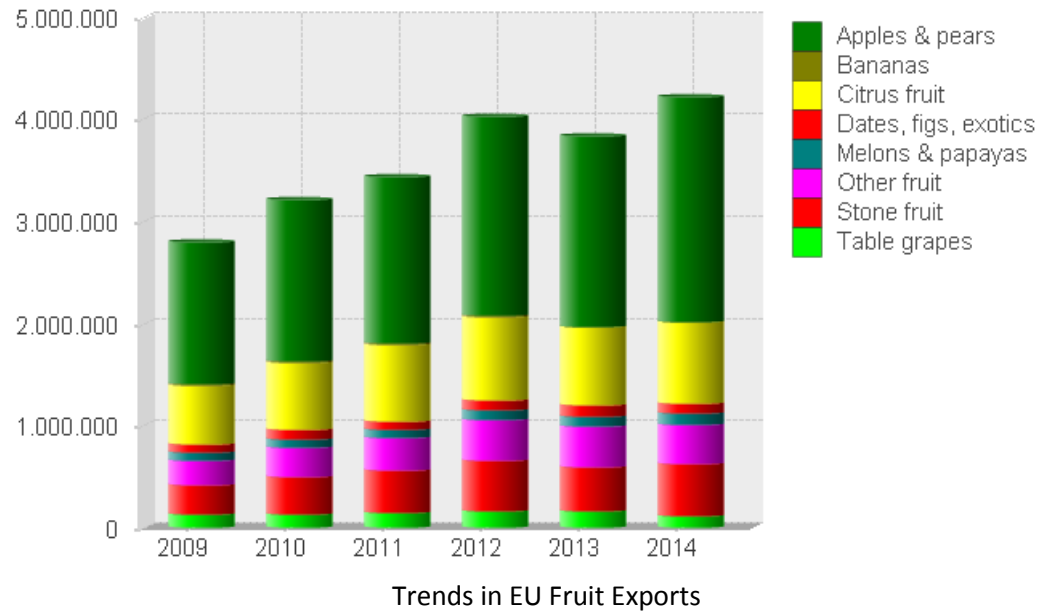


Trends in EU Vegetable Imports

b) In 2014, the *imports of vegetables* originating in third countries increased slightly compared with 2013 (0,6%), to 1.67 mln T. Compared to 2009-2013, the vegetable imports actually decreased by 5.4%. The last year from 2013 to 2014 there was an increase in the imports of cucumbers and gherkins (41%), tomatoes (10.4%) and cabbages and cauliflowers (10.3%). Comparing 2014 to the past five years there is a decline in the imports of lettuce & chicory (45%), carrots and roots (42%), and onions, shallots and garlic (15%). There is a slight increase in the imports of cucumbers & gherkins by 14%.

Exports

a) Exports of fruit destined for third countries increased from 2013 to 2014 to 4.2 mln T. (10%) and has increased compared to the average of 2009-2013 by 22%. The main fruit exported is apples, with 2.2 mln T in 2014, which is an increase of 340.000 T, which represents an increase of 31% compared to the average 2009-2013. All the other categories are also growing, except for table grapes and bananas. EU exports are continuously growing, ever since the enlargement of 2004. The year 2014 is again showing this clear growing line.

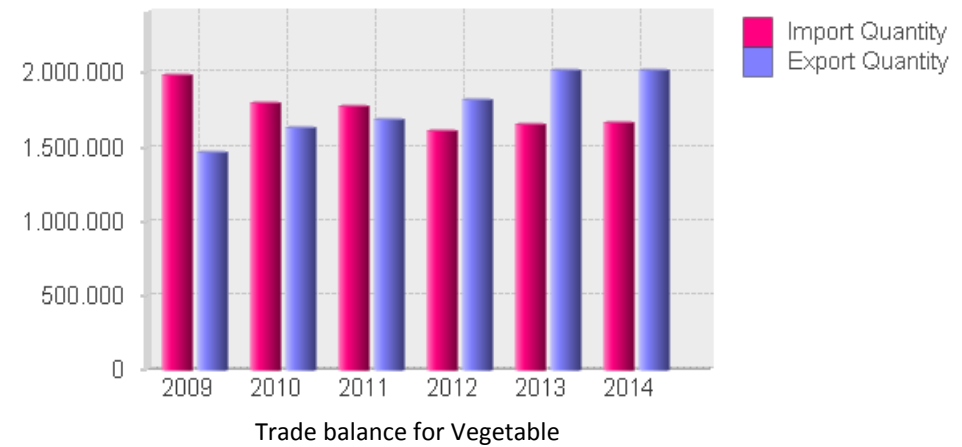
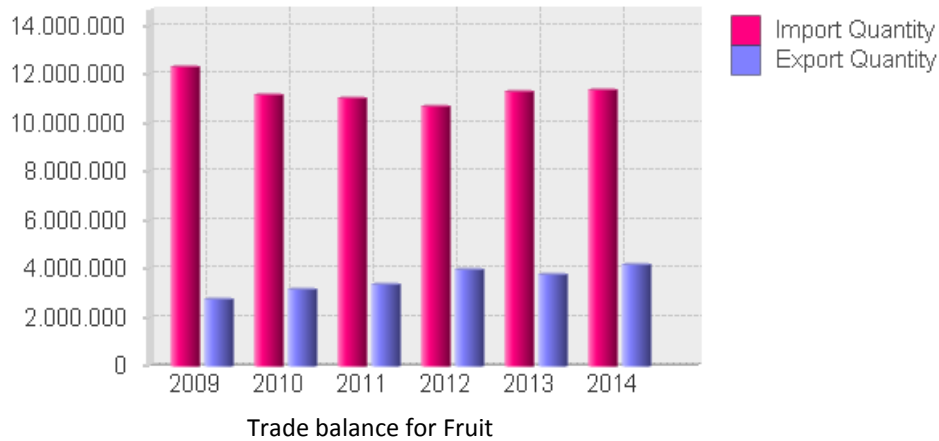
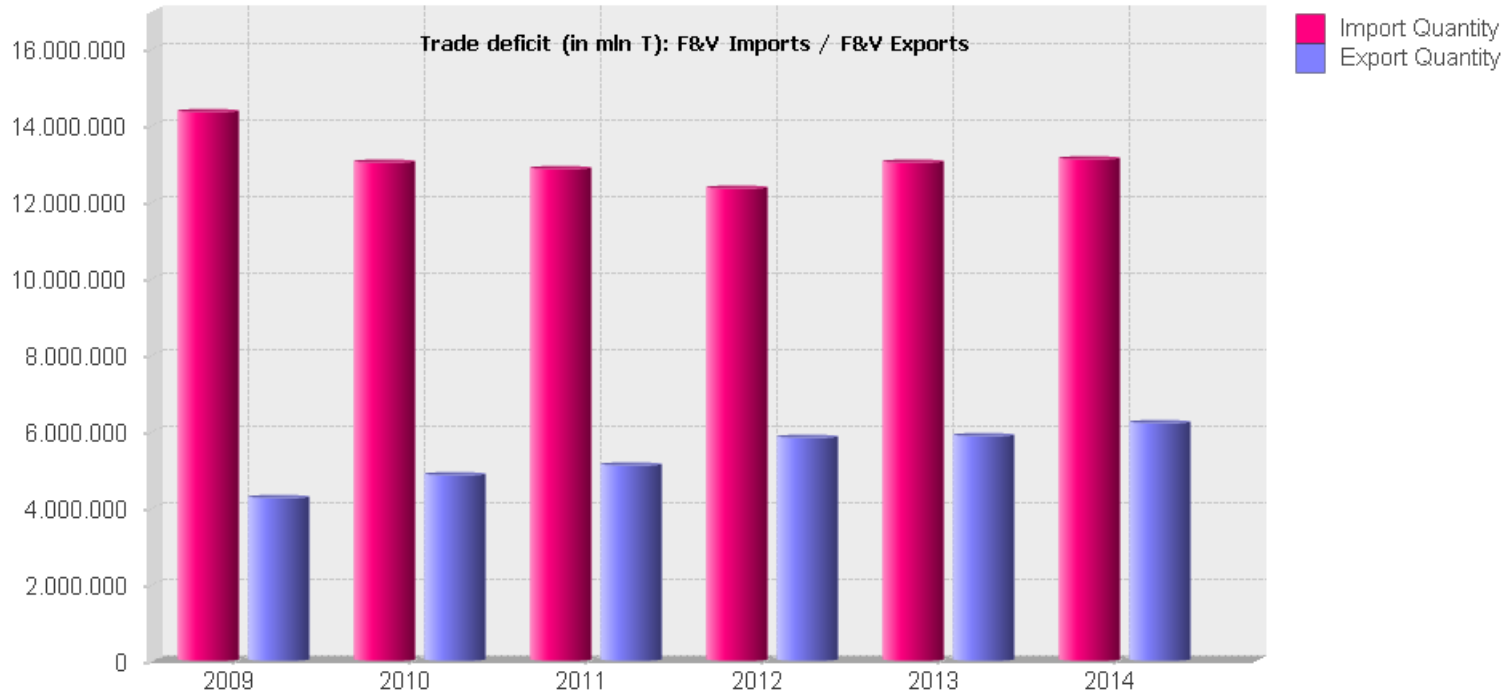


b) In the export in vegetables to third countries there is a little decrease between 2013 and 2014 (-0.45%). However, compared with the average of 2009-2013 there is an increase of the total export of vegetables of 16.8%. In total the EU now exports 2 mln T. of vegetables to third countries. The main commodity exported is onions with 850.000 T in 2014, rising 13% compared to the average of 2009-2013. Tomatoes decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 by 17%, currently at 300.000 T in 2014. Over the last five years, again a clear upward trend is noticeable regarding the exports of vegetables from the EU to third countries.

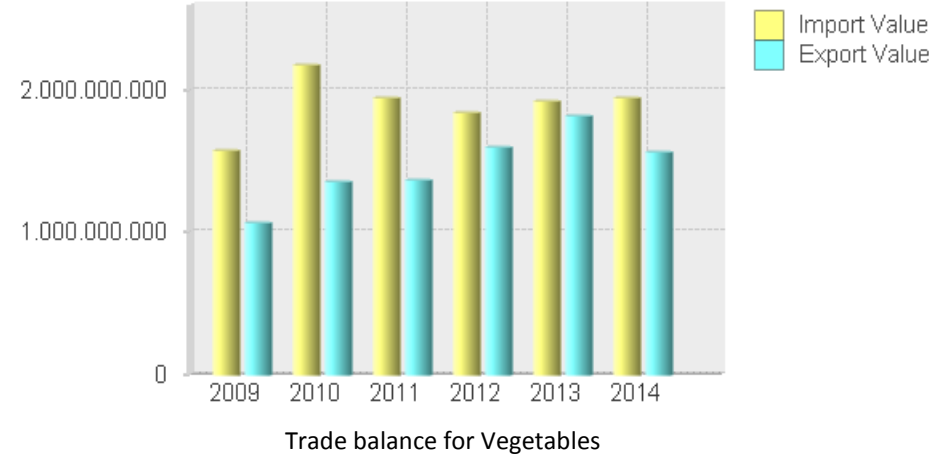
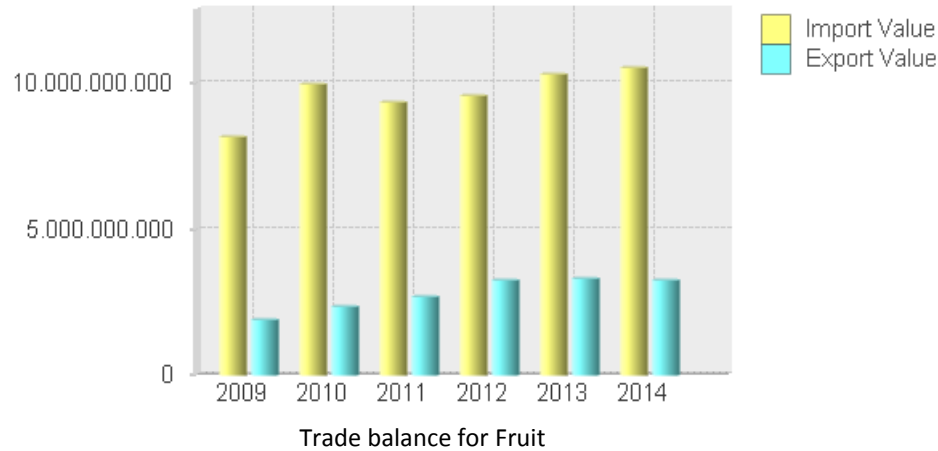
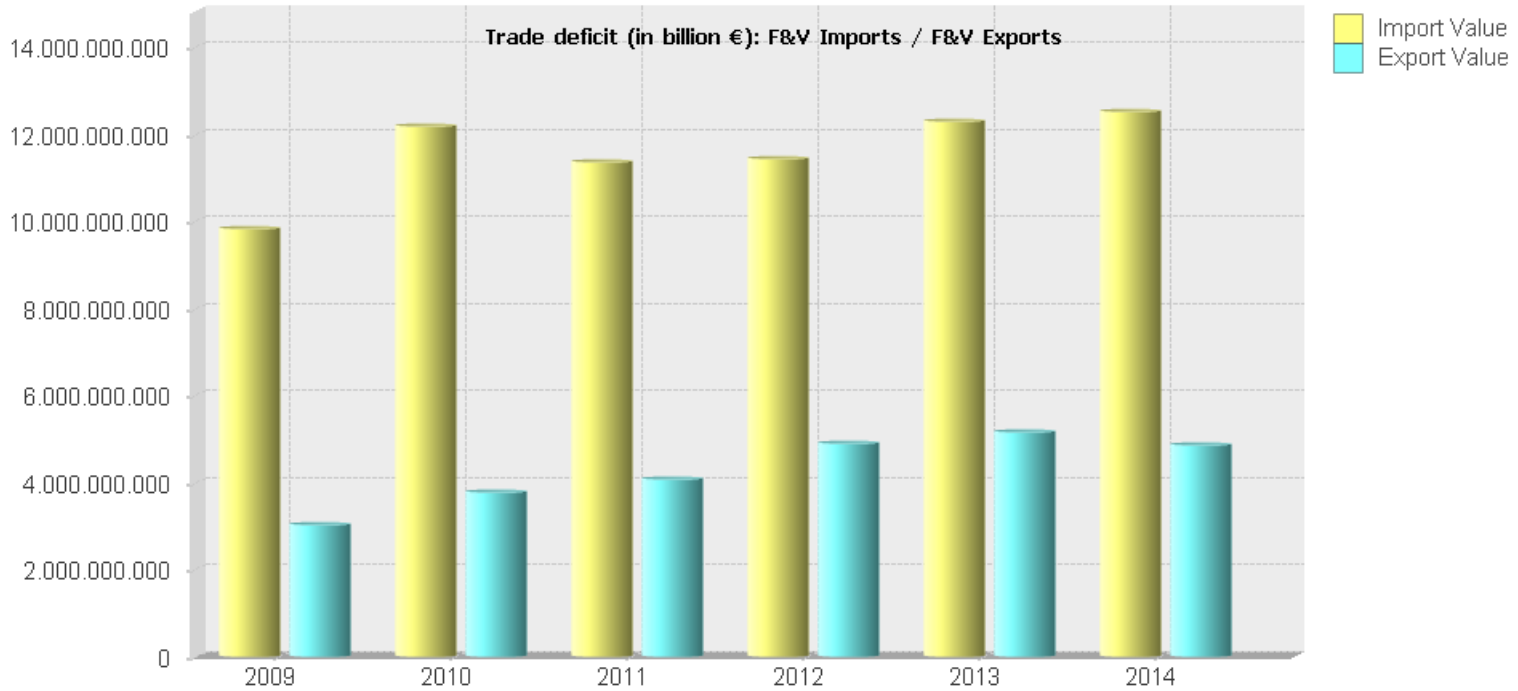
EU Trade Balance Imports/Exports of Fruits & Vegetables to/from third countries



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



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

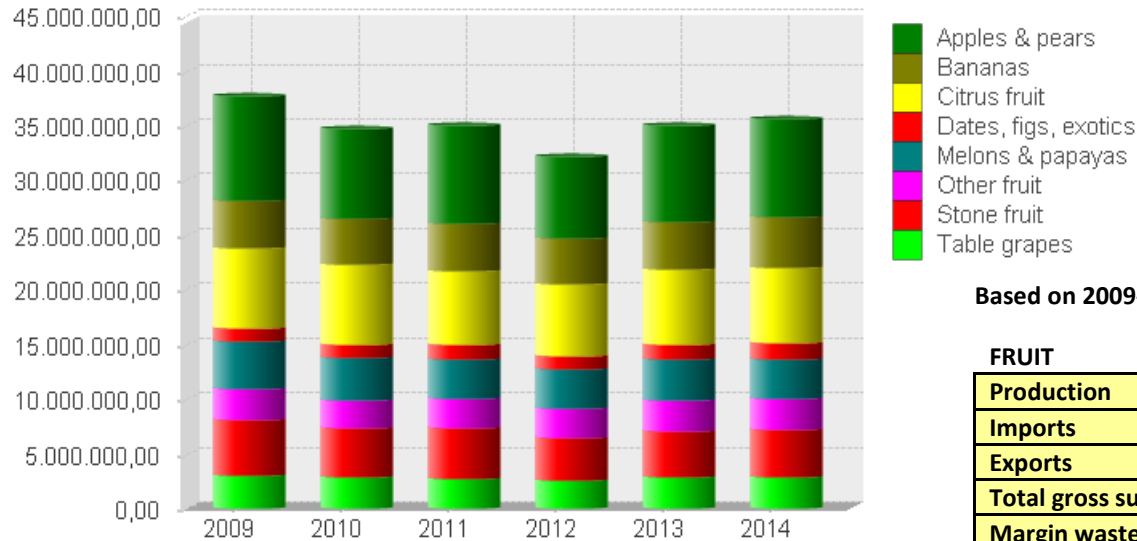


CONSUMPTION MONITOR



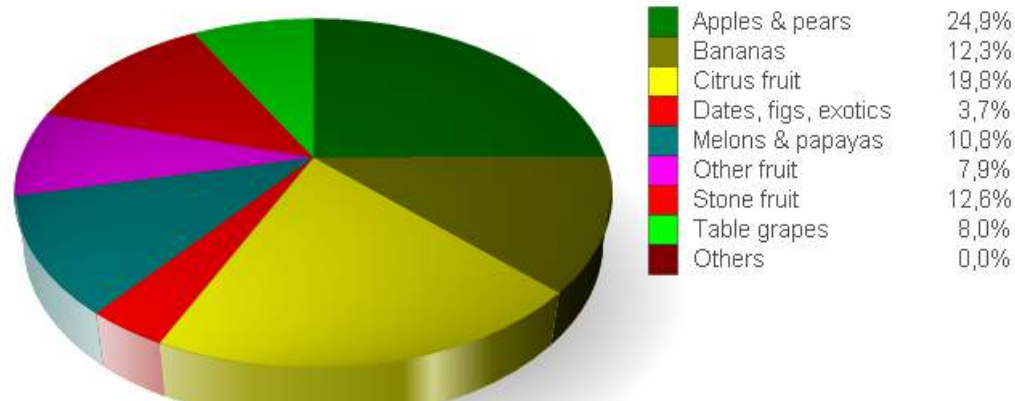
3.1.3. TOTAL GROSS SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION

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).

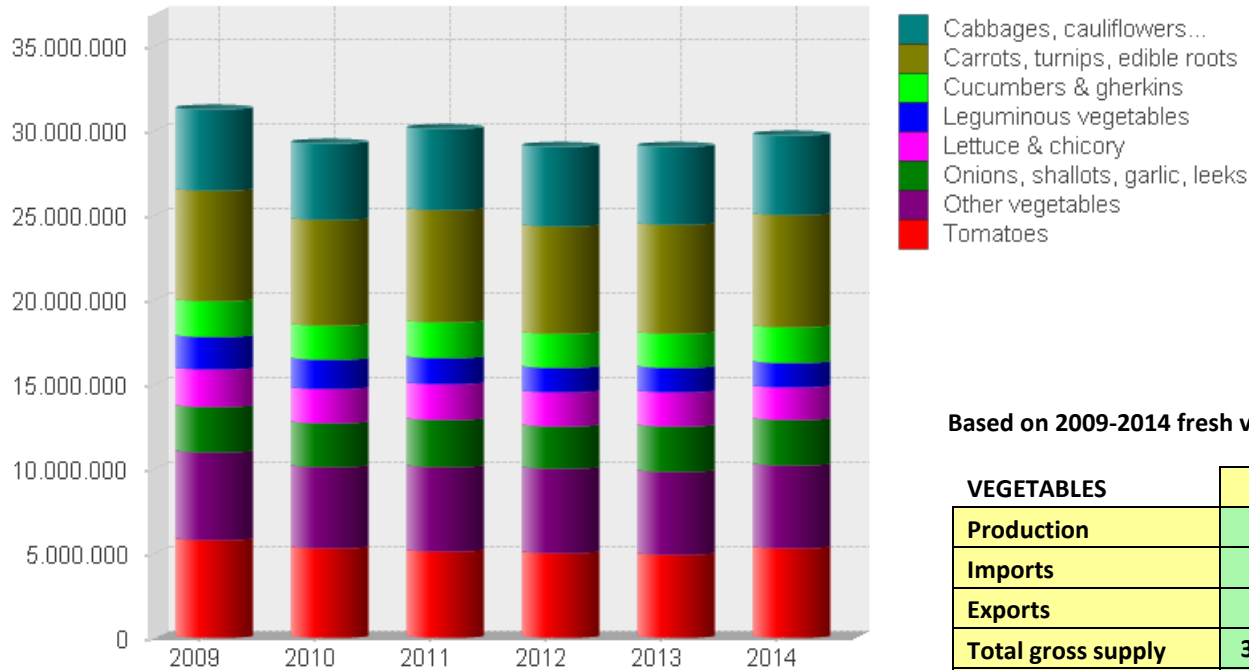


Based on 2009-2014 fresh fruit trends in EU-28:

FRUIT	2013	2014	% 14 /13	% 14/09-13
Production	37 mT	37.97 mT	2.6 %	4.5 %
Imports	11.38 mT	11.43 mT	0.46 %	0.73 %
Exports	3.8 mT	4.2 mT	10 %	22 %
Total gross supply	43.8 mT	44.6 mT	1.73 %	3.96 %
Margin waste 20%	8.76 mT	8.9 mT		
Total net supply	35 mT	35.67 mT	1.73 %	3.96 %

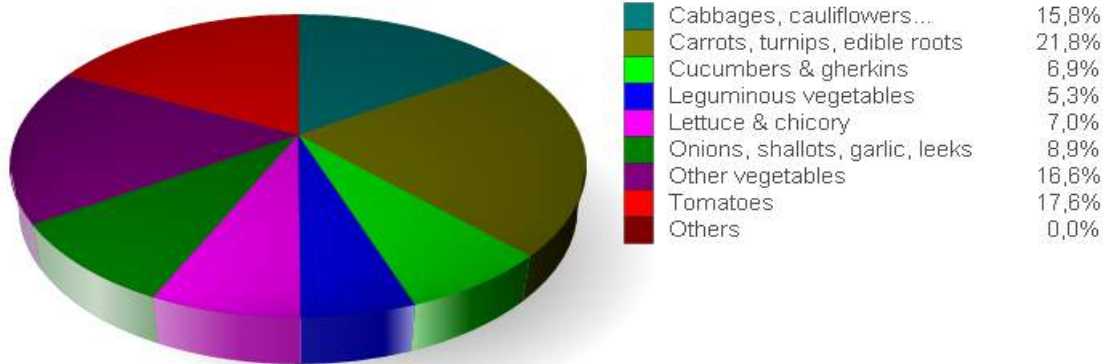


2013 EU Fruit Supply by product



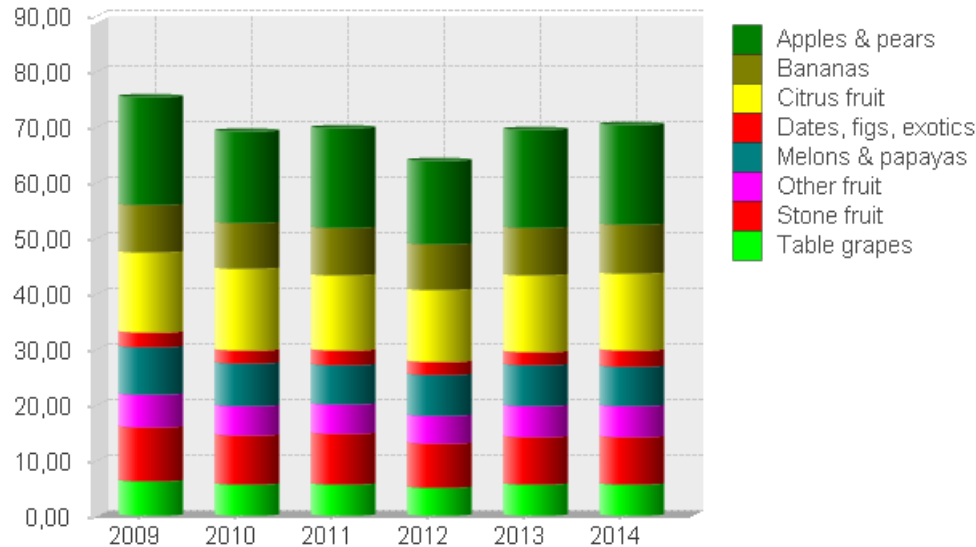
Based on 2009-2014 fresh vegetables trends in EU-28:

VEGETABLES	2013	2014	% 14 /13	% 14/09-13
Production	35.9 mT	37.5 mT	4.1 %	2.4 %
Imports	1.66 mT	1.67 mT	0.6 %	-5.4 %
Exports	2.03 mT	2.02 mT	- 0.45 %	16.8 %
Total gross supply	35.18 mT	37.15 mT	5.58 %	3.48 %
Margin waste 20%	7.04 mT	7.43 mT		
Total net supply	28.15 mT	29.7 mT	5.58 %	3.48 %



2014 EU Vegetables Supply by product

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



Based on a net supply of 35.67 mln T, the per capita fruit supply stands at 87.72 kg in 2014, compared to the average total gross supply per capita of 86.72 kg for the previous five years (2009-2013). The total gross supply of fruit in the EU-28 increased in 2014 by almost 4% compared to the average of the previous five years, while the gross per capita consumption also increased slightly with 1.16%. This is partly influenced by the evolution of population in the EU-28, which grew to 506.9 mln in 2014.

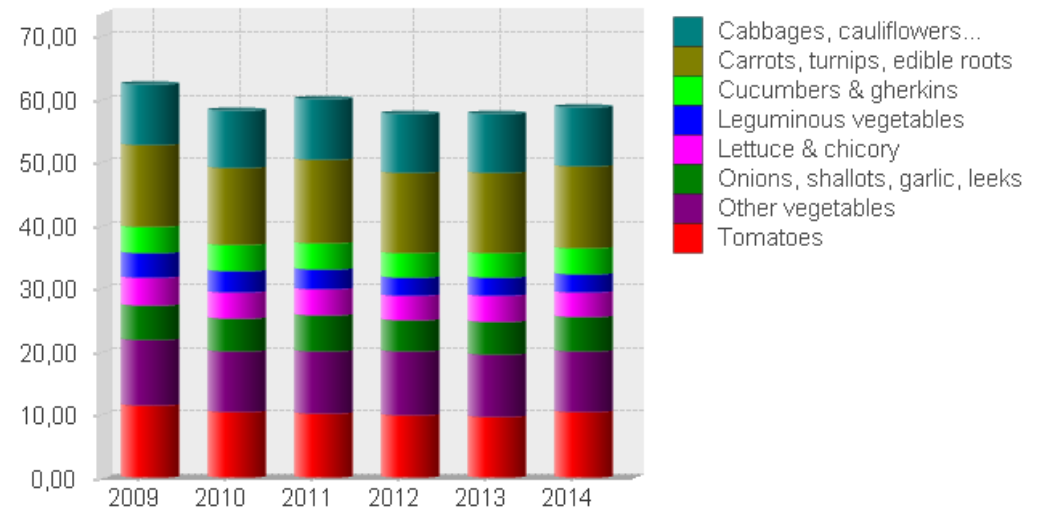
	%14/13	%14/09-13
FRUIT gross supply	1.73 %	3.96 %
FRUIT kg/per capita	1.21 %	1.16 %

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

Based on a net supply of 29.7 mln T, the per capita vegetable supply stands at 73.37 kg in 2014, compared to the average total gross supply per capita of 73.92 kg for the previous five years (2009-2013). The total gross supply of vegetables in the EU-28 increased in 2014 by 3.48 % compared to the average of the previous five years, while the gross per capita consumption decreased slightly with 0.75%. This again is partly influenced by the evolution of population in the EU, which grew to 506.9 mln in 2014.

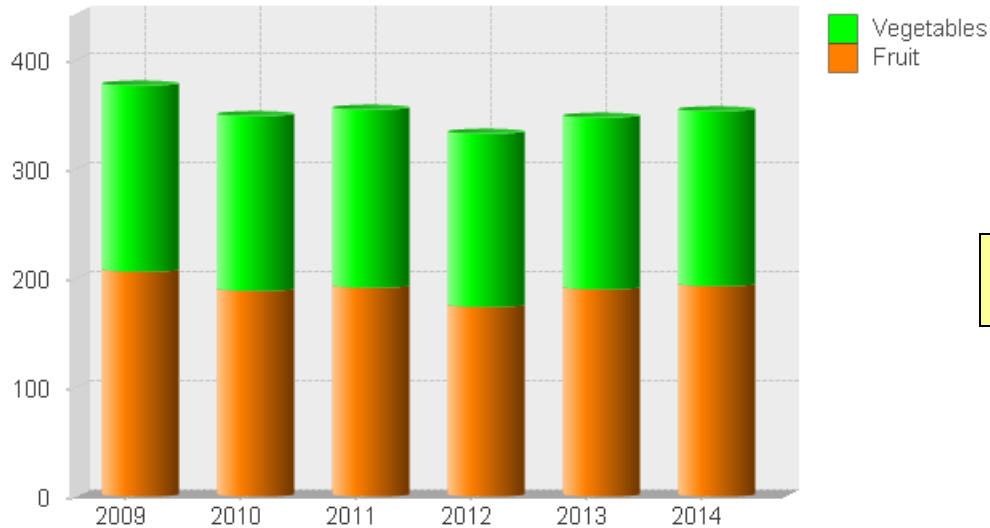
	%14/13	%14/09-13
VEG gross supply	5.58 %	3.48 %
VEG kg/per capita	2 %	-0.75 %

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

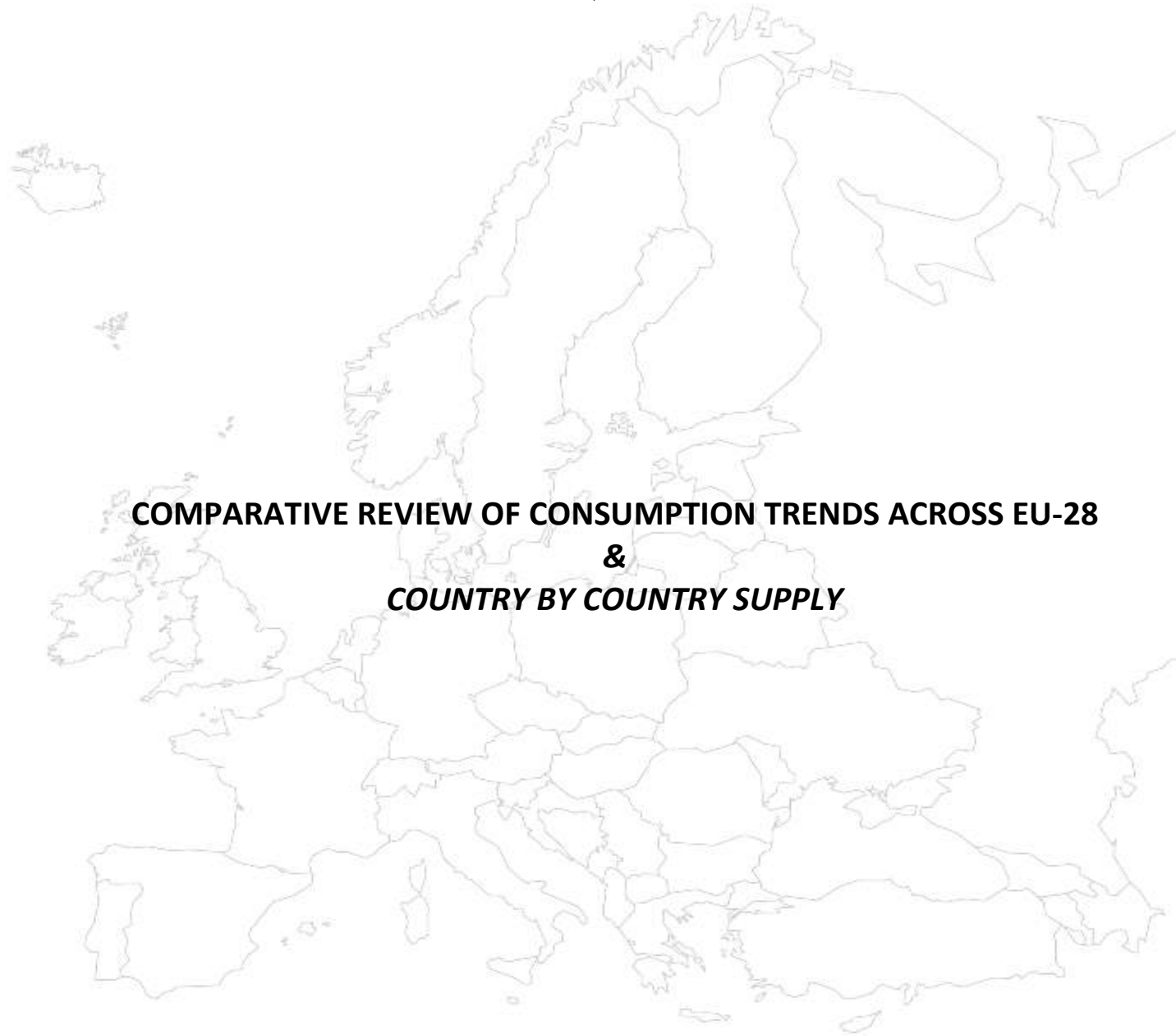


	%14/13	%14/09-13
Total FRUIT & VEG net kg/per capita	1.6 %	0.3 %

Net per capita fruit and vegetable consumption in the EU-28 has increased in 2014. Citizens in the EU-28 consume an average of 353.07 gram/ capita/ day in 2014. The consumption average increased by 1.6% in 2014 compared to 2013 and also increased slightly with 0.3% compared with the average of the last five years (2009-2013).

Fruit consumption rose by 1.21% compared to 2013 and also rose by 1.16% compared to the average of the last five years (2009-2013). Fruit now makes up an average of 54% of the total fruit and vegetable consumption, on average a 192.27 gram/ capita/ day in 2014.

Vegetable consumption also rose in 2014, by 2.0% compared to 2013. Compared to the average of the last five years (2009-2013) the consumption of vegetables decreased by 0.75%. Vegetables now make up 46% of the total fruit and vegetable consumption, an average 160.80 gram/ capita/ day in 2014.



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



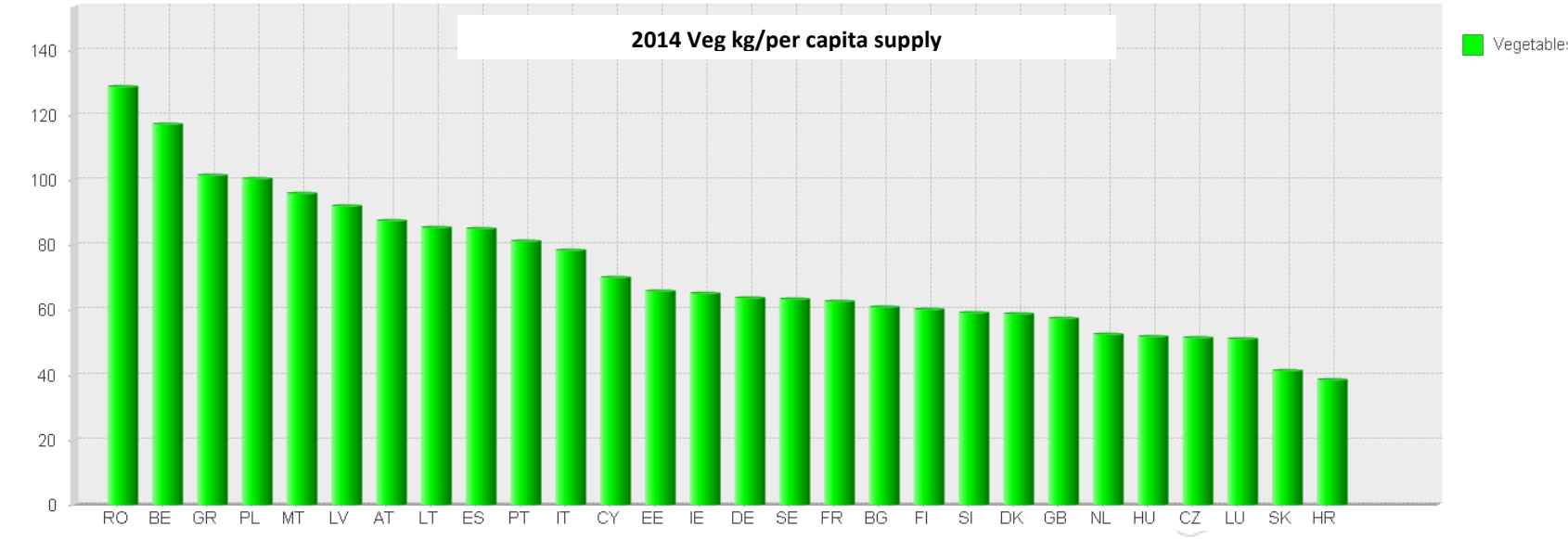
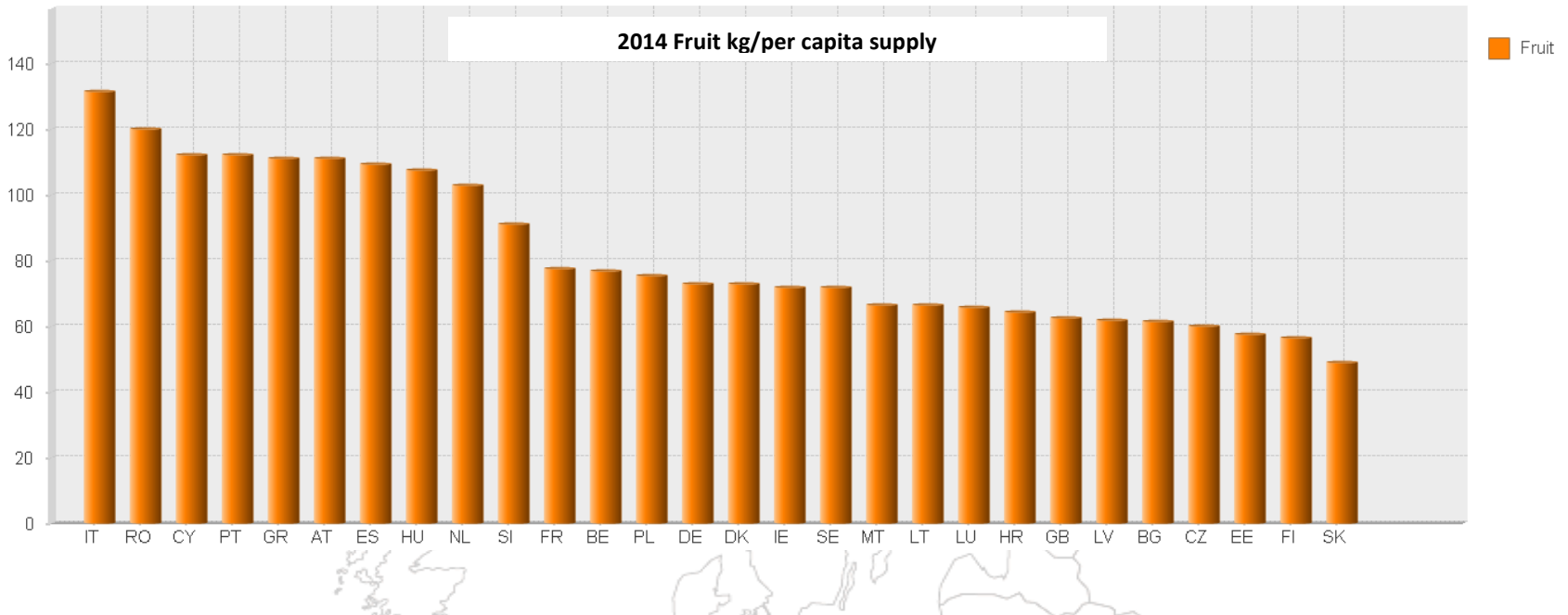
3.2. COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF CONSUMPTION TRENDS ACROSS THE EU-28

Member State	Total 2014	Fruit	Vegetables
Total	353,07	192,27	160,8
AT	435,22	243,94	191,28
BE	424,93	168,33	256,59
BG	267,96	134,58	133,38
HR	225,38	141,3	84,08
CY	399,59	246,02	153,57
CZ	244,55	132	112,55
DK	288,11	159,5	128,61
EE	270,38	126,29	144,1
FI	255,92	123,91	132,01
FR	307,14	169,74	137,4
DE	299,68	160,01	139,67
GR	466,75	244,13	222,62
HU	349,52	236,11	113,41
IE	300,36	157,86	142,5
IT	460,64	288,68	171,96
LV	337,11	135,27	201,84
LT	332,74	145,71	187,03
LU	256,26	144,07	112,19
MT	356,31	146,09	210,22
NL	340,04	225,39	114,65
PL	385,2	165,37	219,83
PT	423,54	245,83	177,71
RO	545,86	263,49	282,37
SK	197,29	107,2	90,09
SL	329,05	199,75	129,3
ES	426,37	239,82	186,56
SE	295,93	157,24	138,69
UK	262,82	136,92	125,9

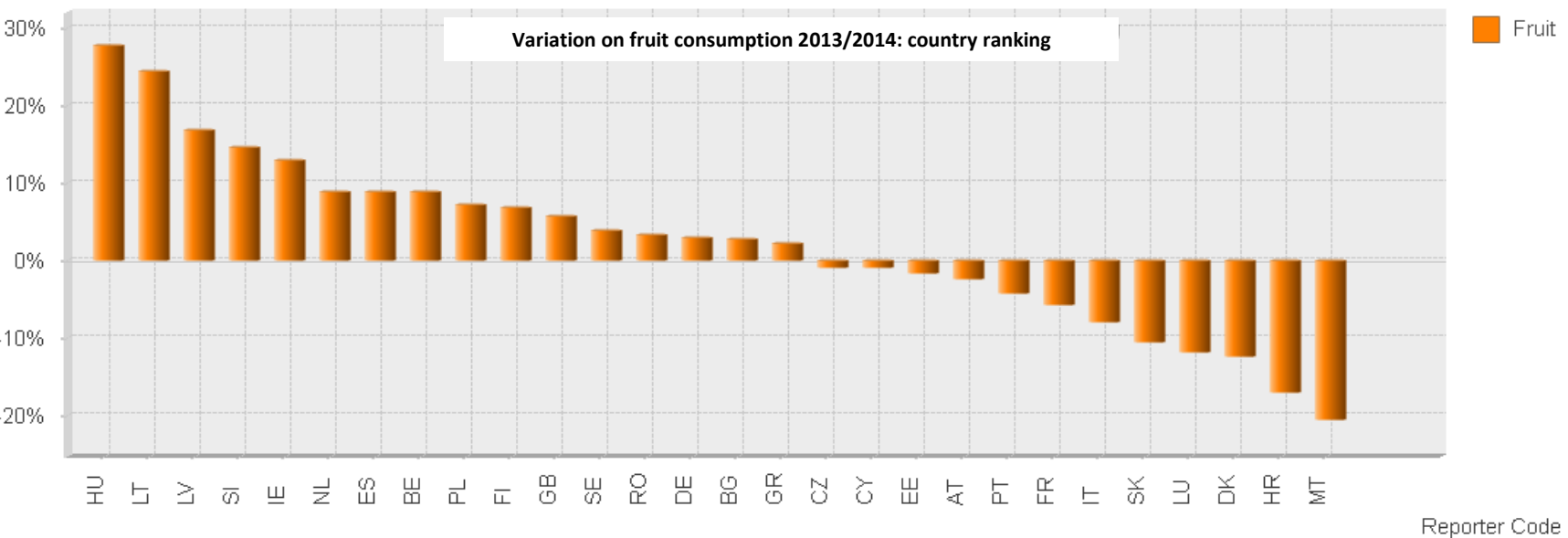
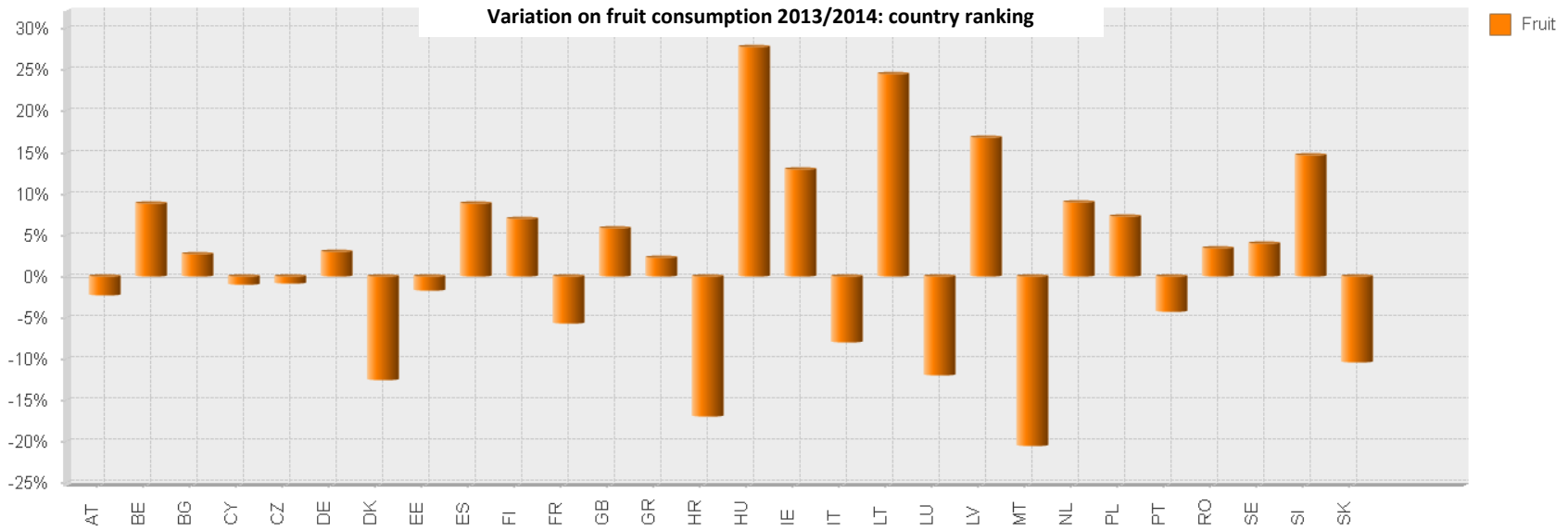
The tables on this page show the availability per Member State of fruit and vegetables in grams per capita per day in 2014 (in red those below or just on or above the recommended 400g per day), and the evolution of population in the EU-28 Member States during the period 2009-2013. On the next page, the graphs illustrate the ranking by Member States on kg per capita supply in 2014, and on the next pages show the variation in consumption levels in each individual Member State, between the most recent consumption data available (2014) and the average of the previous five years (2009-2013). 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.

Population

Countries	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	502.090.235	503.170.618	502.964.837	504.060.345	505.166.839	506.944.075
Austria	8.335.003	8.351.643	8.375.164	8.408.121	8.451.860	8.506.889
Belgium	10.753.080	10.839.905	11.000.638	11.094.850	11.161.642	11.203.992
Bulgaria	7.467.119	7.421.766	7.369.431	7.327.224	7.284.552	7.245.677
Croatia	4.309.796	4.302.847	4.289.857	4.275.984	4.262.140	4.246.809
Cyprus	796.930	819.140	839.751	862.011	865.878	858.000
Czech Republic	10.425.783	10.462.088	10.486.731	10.505.445	10.516.125	10.512.419
Denmark	5.511.451	5.534.738	5.560.628	5.580.516	5.602.628	5.627.235
Estonia	1.335.740	1.333.290	1.329.660	1.325.217	1.320.174	1.315.819
Finland	5.326.314	5.351.427	5.375.276	5.401.267	5.426.674	5.451.270
France	64.350.226	64.658.856	64.978.721	65.276.983	65.600.350	65.889.148
Germany	82.002.356	81.802.257	80.222.065	80.327.900	80.523.746	80.767.463
Greece	11.094.745	11.119.289	11.123.392	11.086.406	11.003.615	10.926.807
Hungary	10.030.975	10.014.324	9.985.722	9.931.925	9.908.798	9.877.365
Ireland	4.521.322	4.549.428	4.570.881	4.582.707	4.591.087	4.605.501
Italy	59.000.586	59.190.143	59.364.690	59.394.207	59.685.227	60.782.668
Latvia	2.162.834	2.120.504	2.074.605	2.044.813	2.023.825	2.001.468
Lithuania	3.183.856	3.141.976	3.052.588	3.003.641	2.971.905	2.943.472
Luxembourg	493.500	502.066	511.840	524.853	537.039	549.680
Malta	410.926	414.027	414.989	417.546	421.364	425.384
Netherlands	16.485.787	16.574.989	16.655.799	16.730.348	16.779.575	16.829.289
Poland	38.135.876	38.022.869	38.062.718	38.063.792	38.062.535	38.017.856
Portugal	10.563.014	10.573.479	10.572.721	10.542.398	10.487.289	10.427.301
Romania	20.440.290	20.294.683	20.199.059	20.095.996	20.020.074	19.947.311
Slovakia	5.382.401	5.390.410	5.392.446	5.404.322	5.410.836	5.415.949
Slovenia	2.032.362	2.046.976	2.050.189	2.055.496	2.058.821	2.061.085
Spain	46.239.273	46.486.619	46.667.174	46.818.219	46.727.890	46.512.199
Sweden	9.256.347	9.340.682	9.415.570	9.482.855	9.555.893	9.644.864
United Kingdom	62.042.343	62.510.197	63.022.532	63.495.303	63.905.297	64.351.155

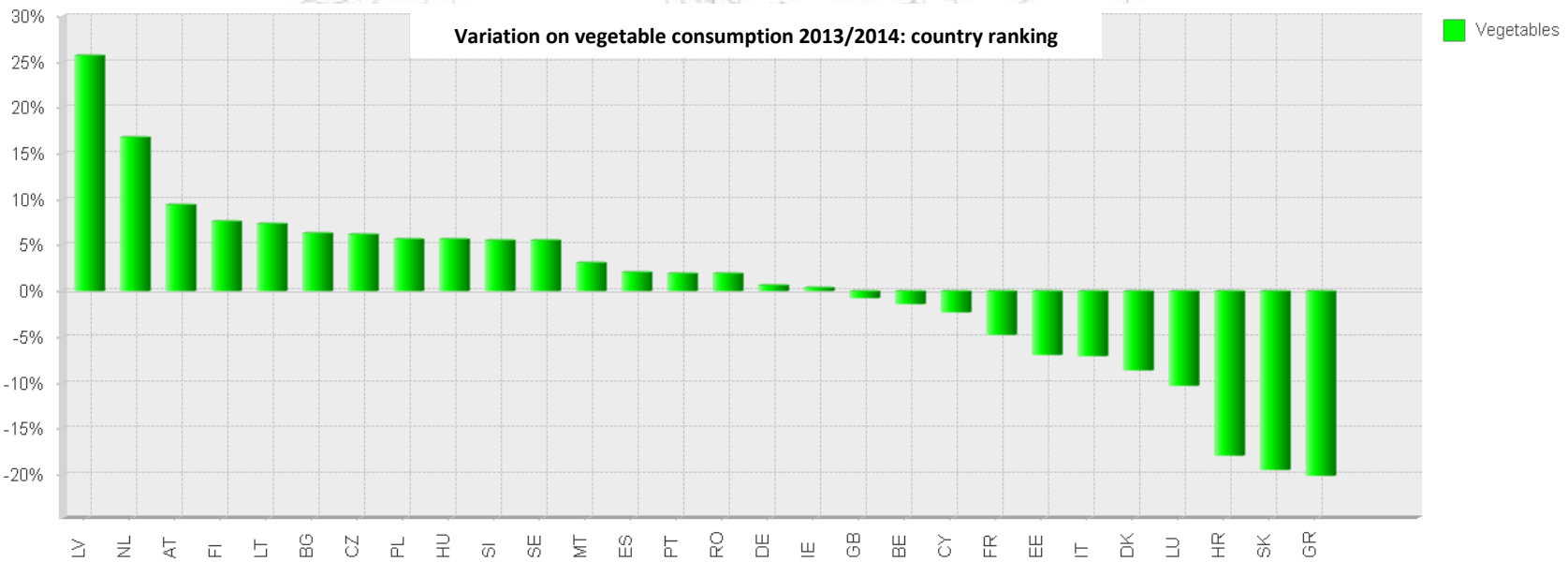
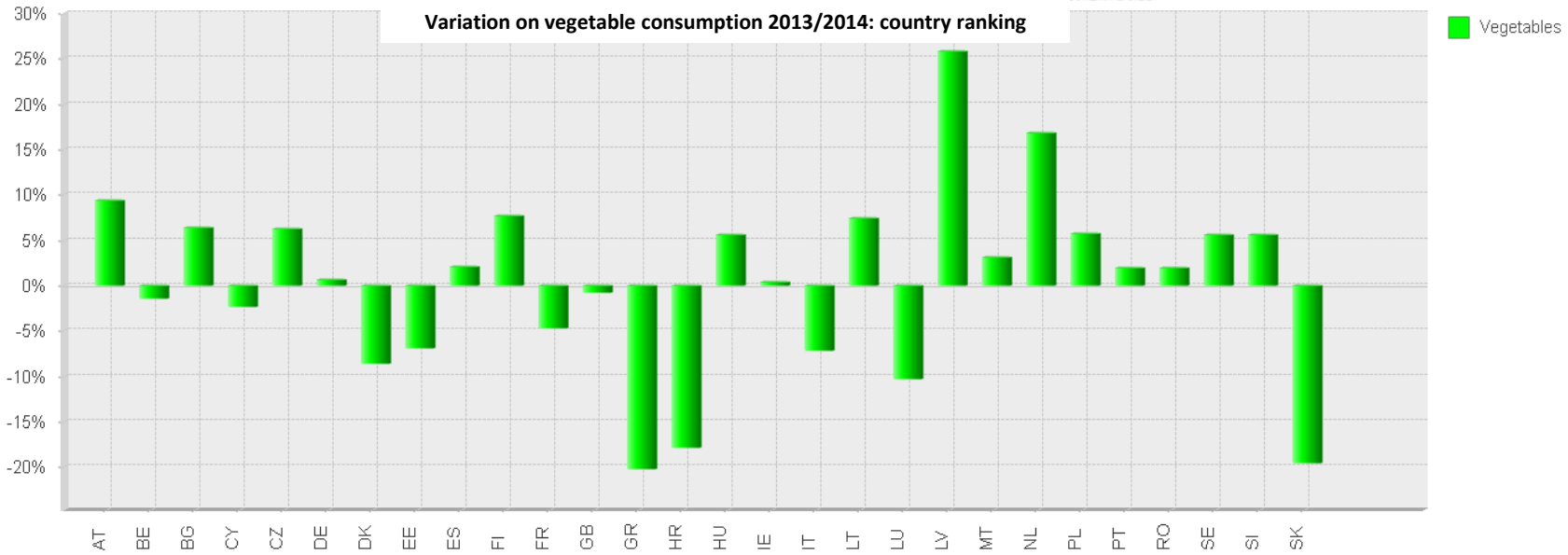


FRUIT CONSUMPTION



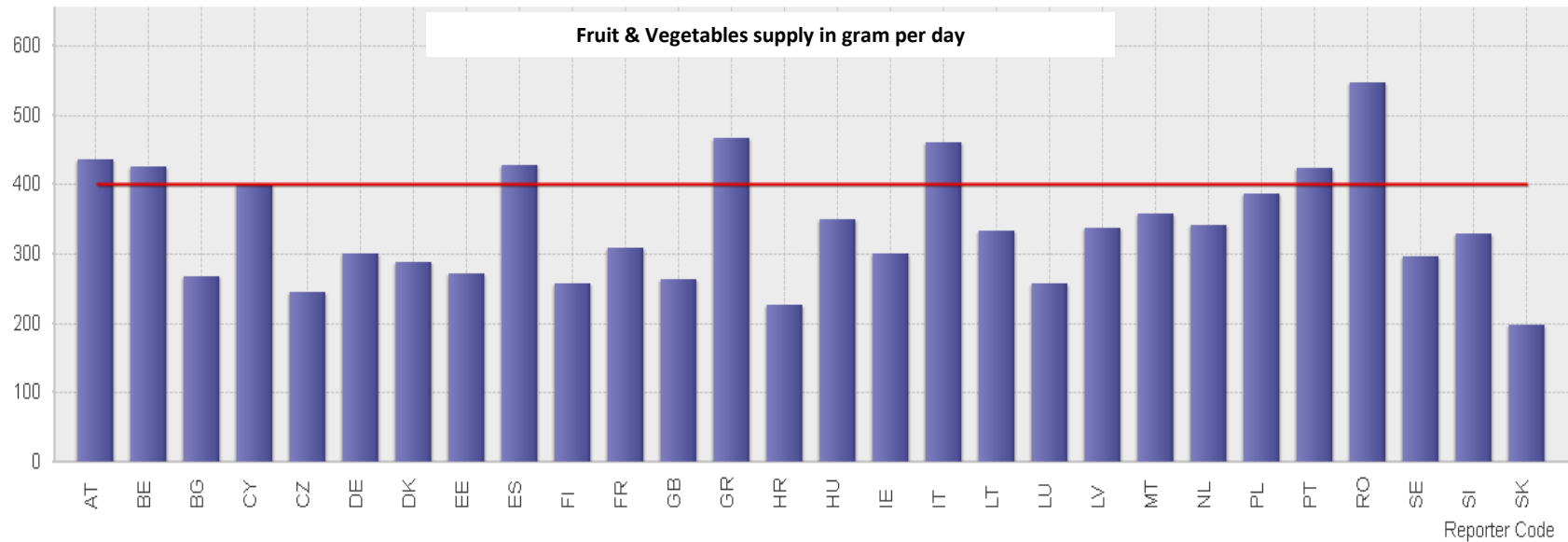
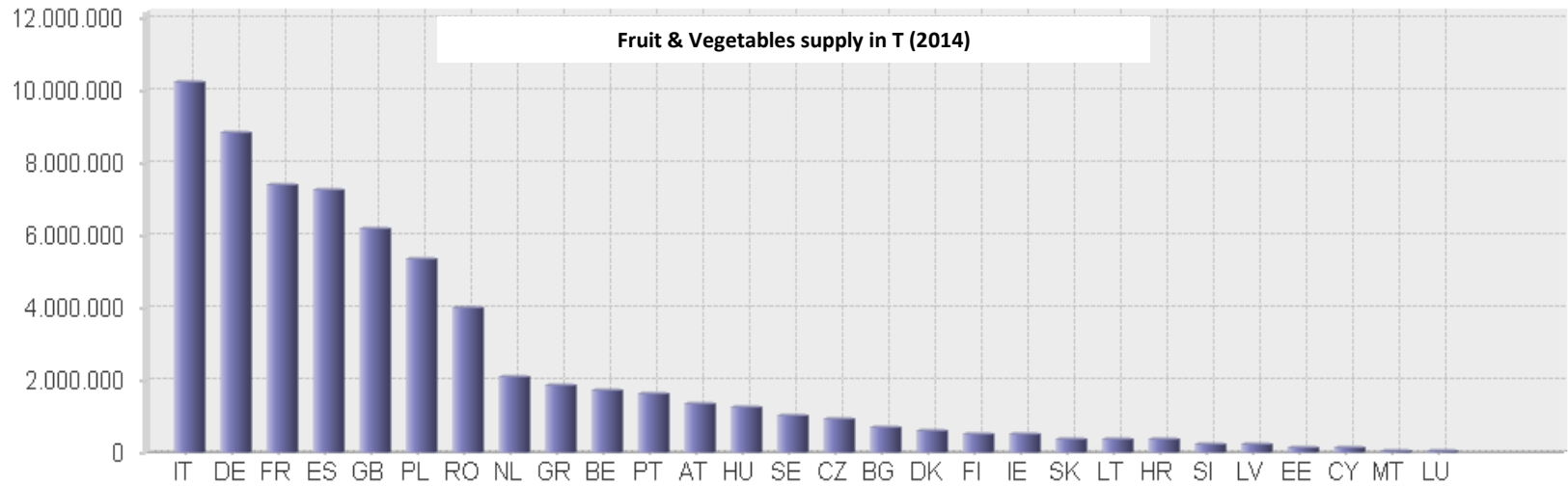
VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

MONITOR CONSUMPTION



3.3. COUNTRY BY COUNTRY FRUIT & VEGETABLE SUPPLY

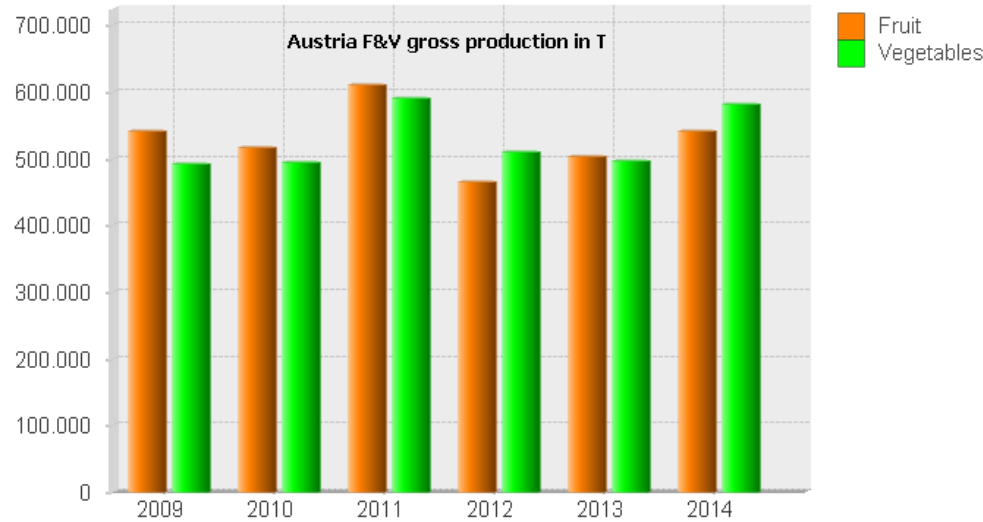
The graphs in this section illustrate the size of the market by ranking Member States according to total level of supply in tonnes for fruit & vegetables. The last graph illustrates total supply of fruit and vegetables in grams per day per capita, and compares this data with the FAO/WHO minimum recommendation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





CONSUMPTION IN EU-28 MEMBER STATES

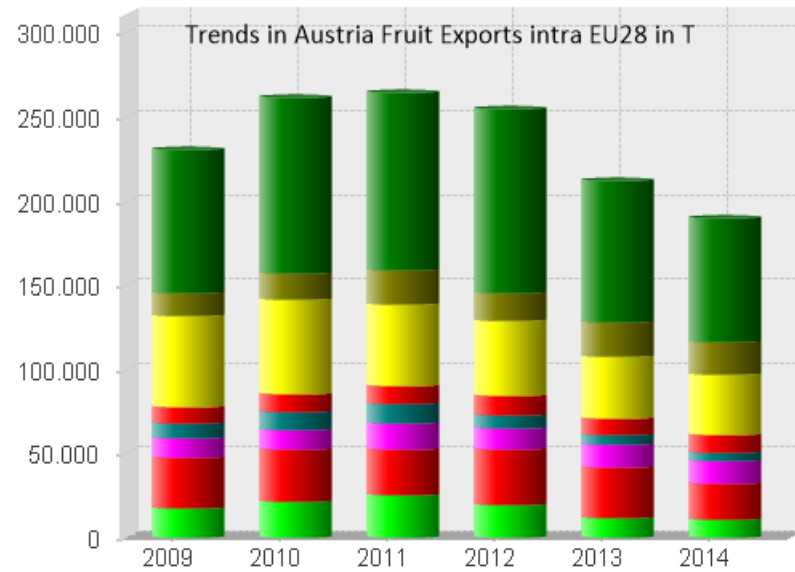
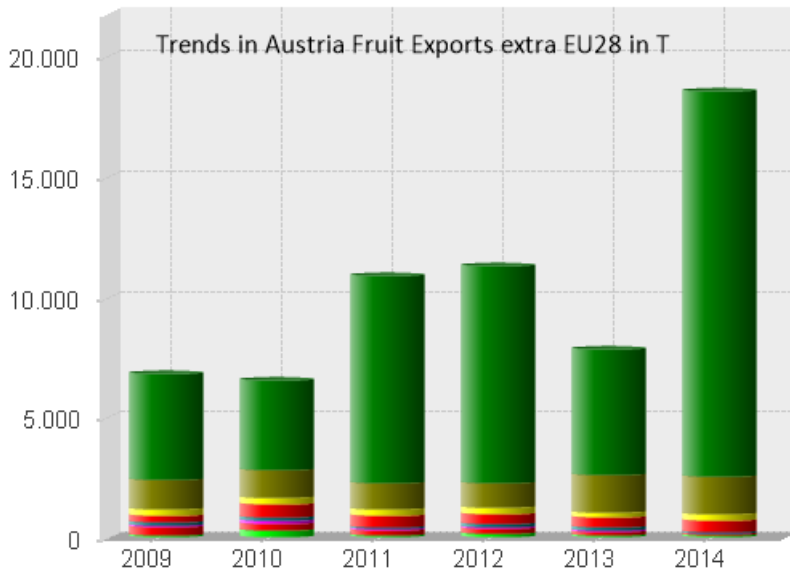
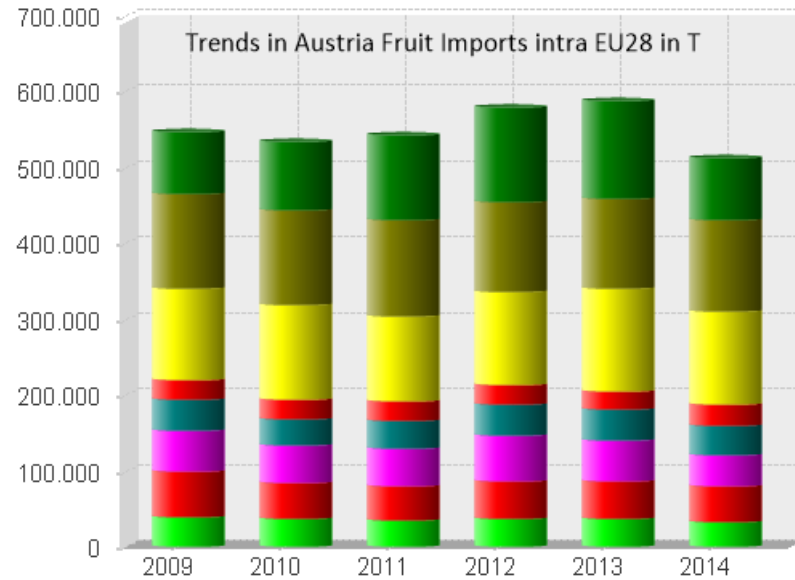
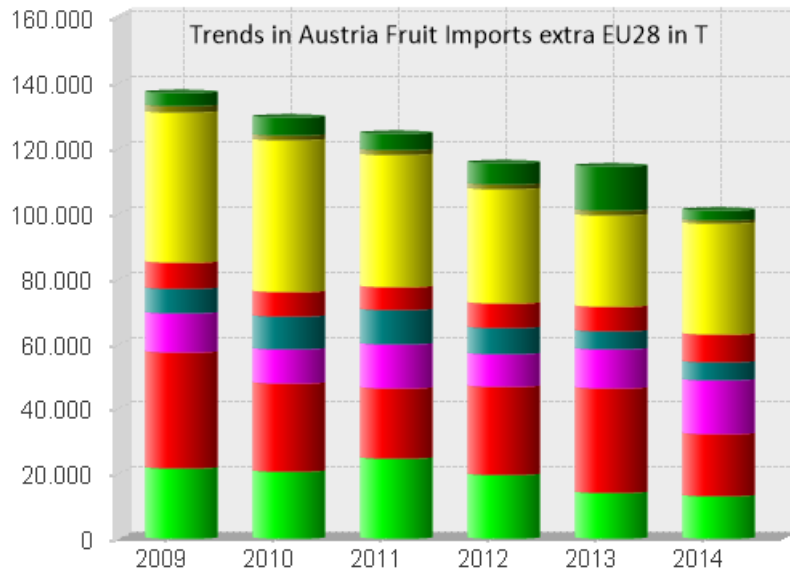
AUSTRIA



- In 2014, the *gross production* of both fruit and vegetables in Austria increased compared to 2013: fruit by 7.6%, reaching a total of 541.180 T, vegetables by 17.4%, reaching a total of 582.476 T. In the case of fruit, this was mainly due to an increase in the production of apples and pears (24.6%), and other fruit (6.9%) despite a decrease in stone fruit (10.3%), and table grapes (16.4%). Austrian fruit production in 2014 was 2.6% above the average of the previous five years (527.137 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by a rise in the production of onions, shallots, garlic and leeks (41.3%) cabbages and cauliflowers (16.4%), and carrots, turnips and edible roots (10.3%), while the main decrease was in the production of lettuce and chicory (9.0%). Austrian vegetable production in 2014 was 11.2% above average of the previous five years (517.339 T).
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 11.9% in 2014 compared to the previous year. The main decreases of imports from third countries were in apples & pears with 79.6%, and stone fruit 40.3%, whereas the main increases were in citrus fruit (20.8%), and other fruit by 37.3%. *The imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 1.8%, the main decreases were in leguminous vegetables by 15.7%, cabbage and cauliflower by 23.8%, carrots, turnips, edible roots by 33.5%, lettuce and chicory by 46.1%, and onions, shallots, garlic, leek by 70.5%, although a major increase in cucumber and gherkins by 79.3%, and tomatoes by 60.6%. *Fruit exports to third countries* saw a major increase by 137.8%, mainly by an increase in exports in apple and pears by 207.0%, despite decreases in melons and papaya by 56.6% and stone fruit by 51.6%, other fruit by 22.9%, table grapes by 10.3%, and citrus fruit by 9.0%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 14.7%, mainly because of decreased exports in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks by 62.2%, and leguminous vegetables by 17.9%, while exports increased for cucumbers and gherkins by 207.1%, and cabbages and cauliflower by 36.6%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 12.6% compared to 2013 (main decreases in apples & pears by 35.5%, other fruit by 23.9% and table grapes by 12.6%). *The imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased by 5.4% compared to 2013 (main decreases in leguminous vegetables by 43.8%, carrots, turnips, edible roots by 25.5% and cucumber and gherkins by 20.9%). *Fruit exports inside the EU* decreased by 10.8% compared to last year (main decreases in stone fruit by 30.4%, apples and pears by 12.7%, and table grapes by 10.5%). *Vegetable exports inside the EU* decreased by 16.4% (with main decreases in leguminous vegetables by 47.9%, lettuce and chicory by 33.1%, carrots, turnips and edible roots by 27.1%, onions, shallots, garlic and leek by 24%, with an increase in cucumbers and gherkins by 11.6%).

Fruit Trade Data 

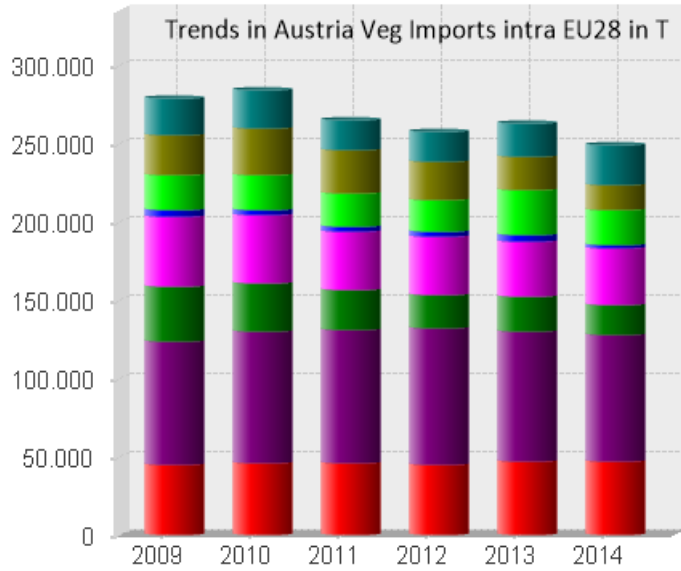
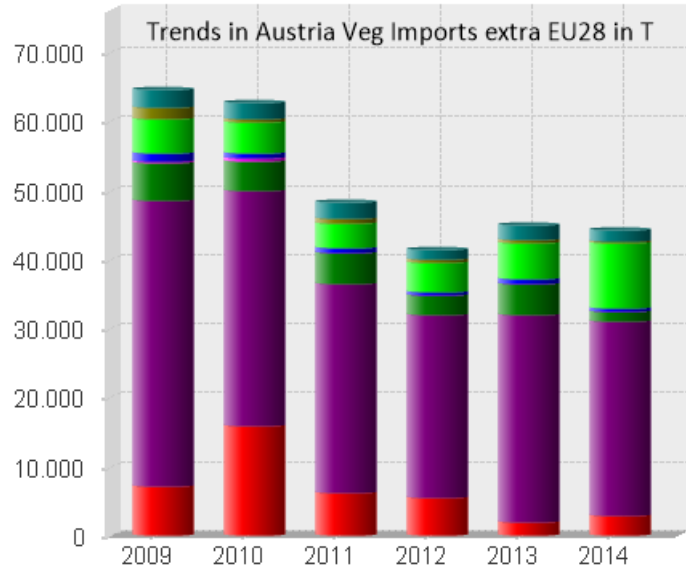
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



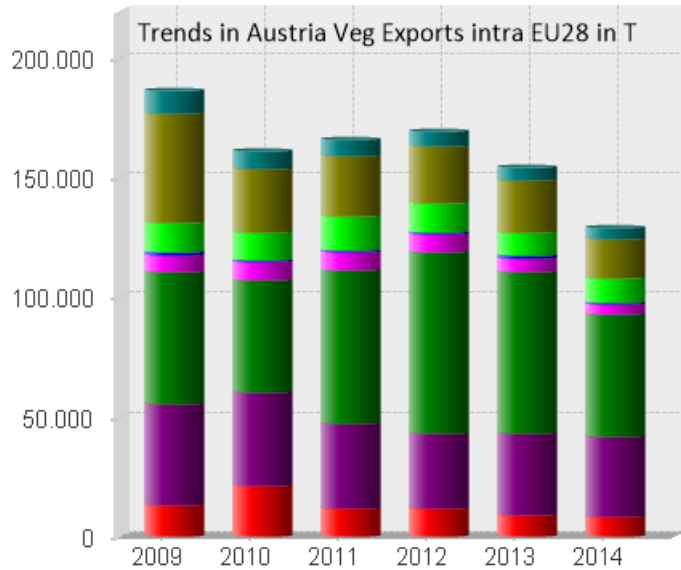
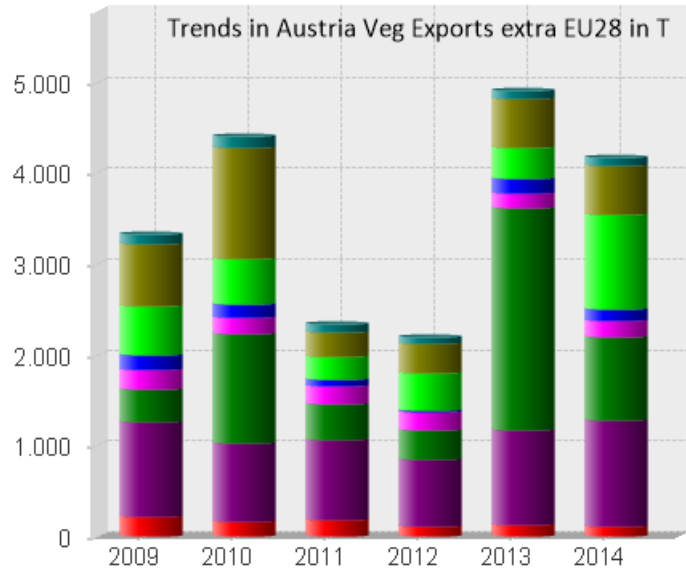
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

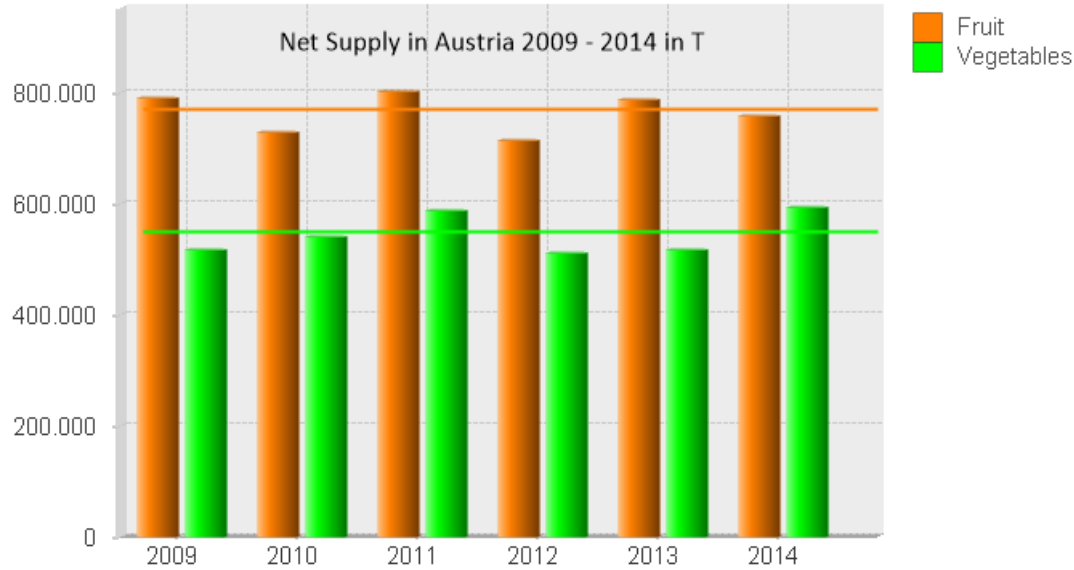


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



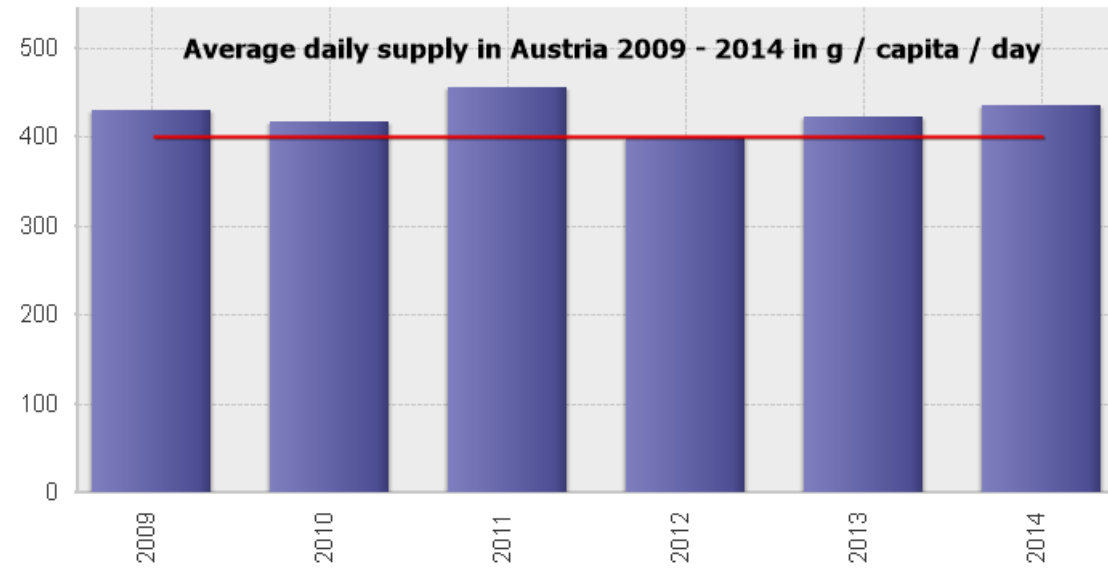
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 1,35 mln T. This represents an increase of 5.58% year-on-year, and is 4.0% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Austria in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

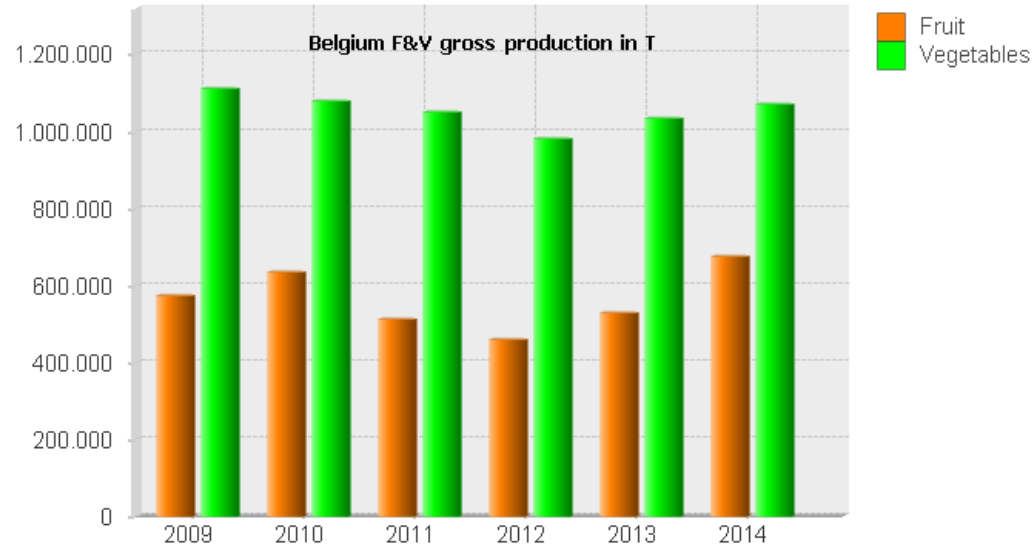
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	2.7%	12.6%
Imports	-10.0%	-9.0%
Exports	-17.9%	-22.1%
Total net supply	-0.9%	11%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average annual per capita consumption stood at 111.30 Kg of fruit and 87.27 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 244 and 191 grams per day respectively, or a total of 435 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-4.4%	14.3%
%09-13/14	-2.4%	9.5%



BELGIUM

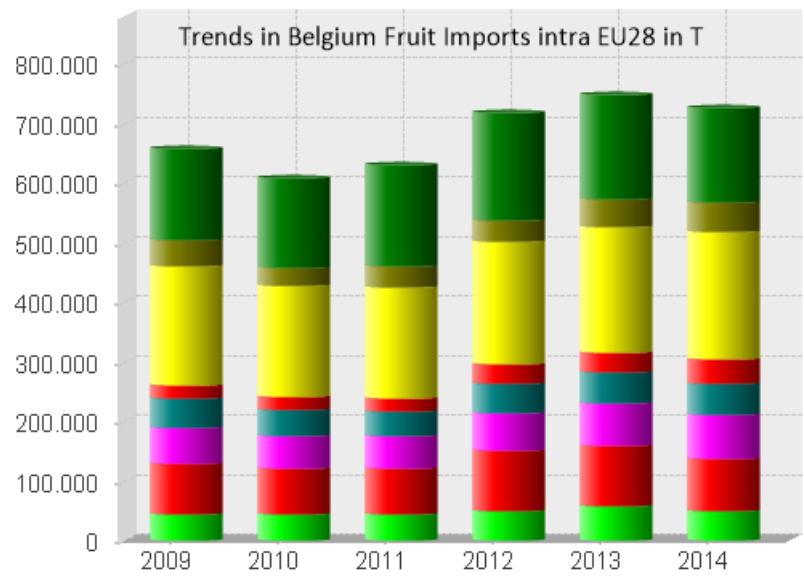
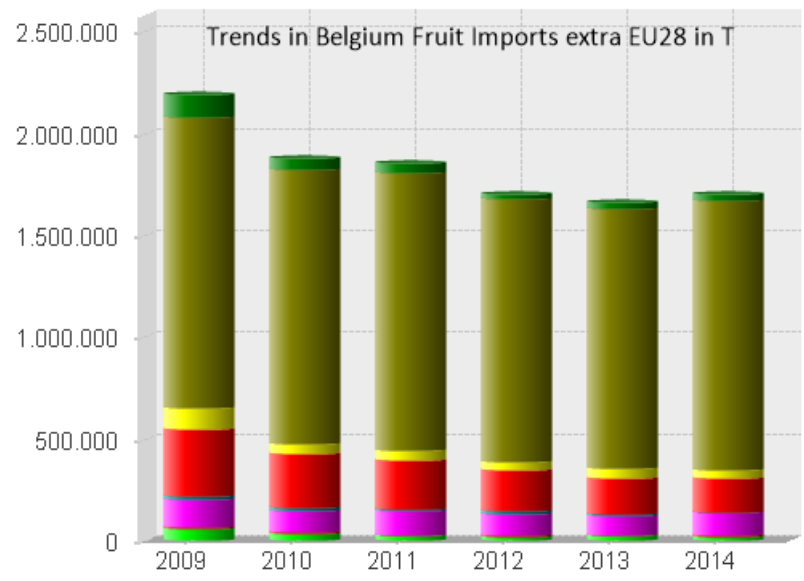


- In 2014, the *gross production* of both fruit and vegetables in Belgium increased compared to 2013: fruit by 28.2%, reaching a total of 676.500 T, vegetables by 3.6%, reaching a total of 1.072.402 T. In the case of fruit, this was due to an increase in mainly the production of apples and pears (29.6%), stone fruit (21.4%), and other fruit (11.2%). Belgian fruit production in 2014 was 19.9% above the average of the previous five years (541.995 T). In the case of vegetables, the increase was mainly driven by an increase in other vegetables (11.2%), leguminous vegetables (7.1%), and onions, shallots, garlic, leeks (4.9%). Belgian vegetable production in 2014 was 1.9% above average of the previous five years (1.051.631 T).
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 2.3% in 2014 compared to the previous year (main increases in other fruit by 12.6%, apples and pears by 6.3%, and bananas by 3.5%, main decreases in melon and papaya by 42.3%, citrus fruit by 15.5%, and stone fruit by 12.2%). The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 2.7% (main increases in lettuce and chicory by 458.3%, onions, shallots, garlic, leek by 39.3%, tomatoes by 12.2%, and cucumber and gherkins by 11.7%, despite decreases in carrots, turnips, edible roots by 85.2%, cabbages and cauliflower by 21.1%, and leguminous vegetables by 16.0%). *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 8.4% (mainly decrease in bananas by 97.5%, other fruit by 52.9%, table grapes by 48.2% and stone fruit by 37.6%, citrus by 28.3%, and melons and papayas by 18.1%), while *vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 38.9% (main decreases in cucumbers and gherkins by 99.4%, carrots, turnips, edible roots by 53.6%, tomatoes by 47.0%, cabbages, cauliflower by 27.1%, other vegetables by 20.7%, leguminous vegetables by 18.3%, and lettuce and chicory by 15.1%).
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 2.8% compared to 2013 (main decreases in stone fruit by 14.3%, table grapes by 13.5%, and apples and pears by 8.3%, while increases in dates, figs and exotics by 23.3% and bananas by 7.6%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased by 3.0% compared to the previous year (main decreases for lettuce and chicory by 13.2%, leguminous vegetables by 7.3%, cabbages, cauliflowers by 6.9%, and carrots, turnips, edible roots by 6.2%, whilst increases for cucumber and gherkins by 8.1% and other vegetables by 5.1%). *Fruit exports inside the EU* increased by 3.8% compared to last year (with a major increase in apples and pears by 17.0%, and other fruit by 8.0%, with main decreases for melons and papayas by 18.4%, table grapes by 16.7%, and dates, figs and exotics by 8.1%). *Vegetable exports inside the EU* saw an increase of 4.6% (with main increases in cabbages and cauliflowers by 19.0%, leguminous vegetables by 13.3%, onions, shallots, garlic and leek by 12.6%, and other vegetables by 12.0%).

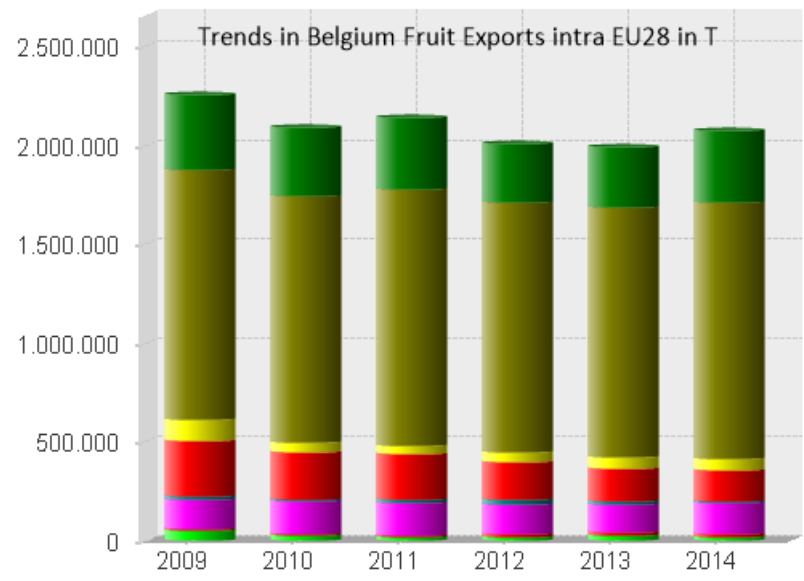
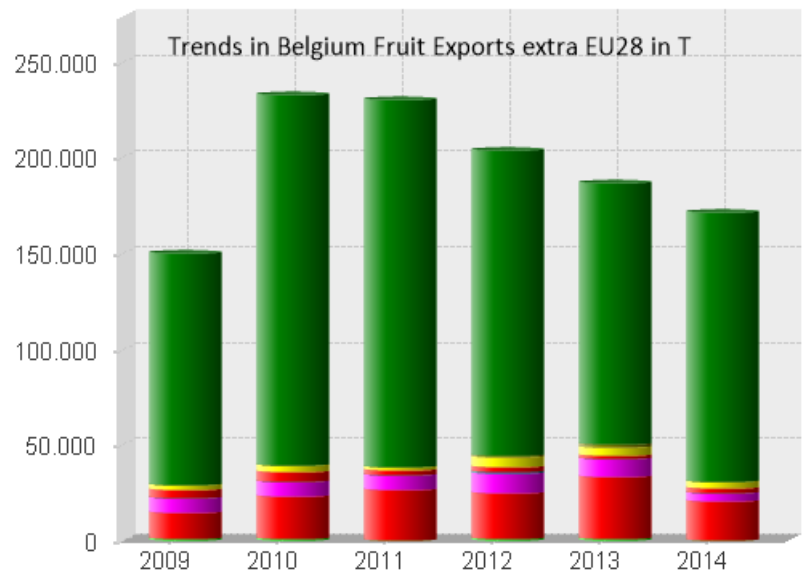
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

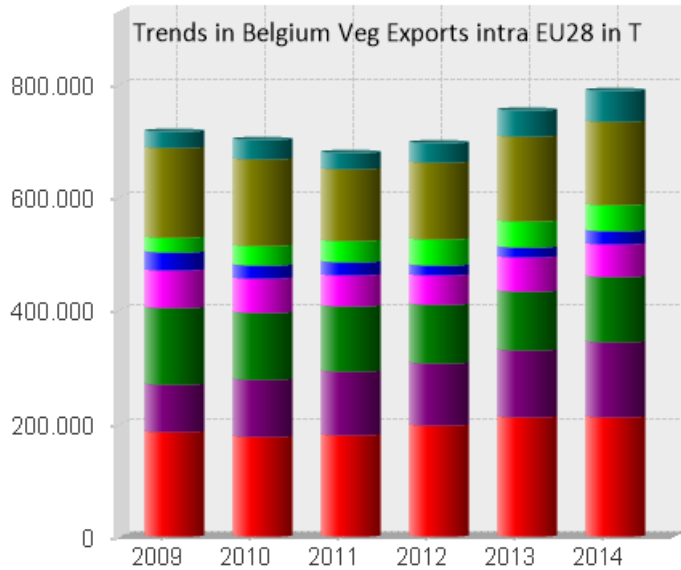
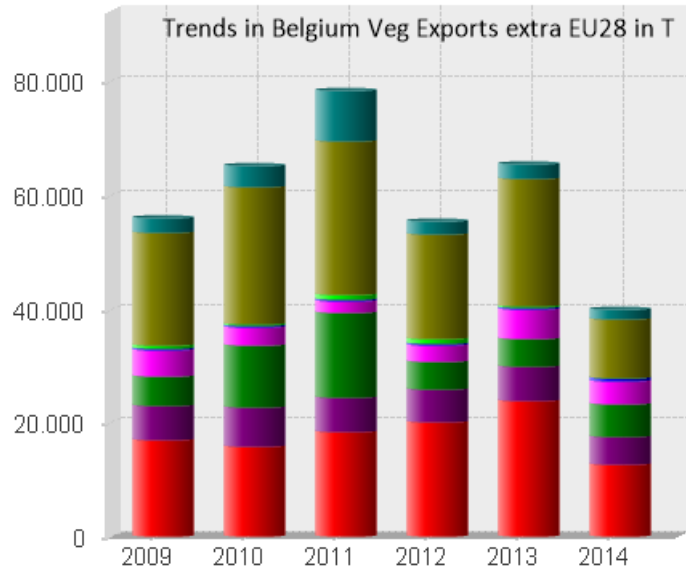
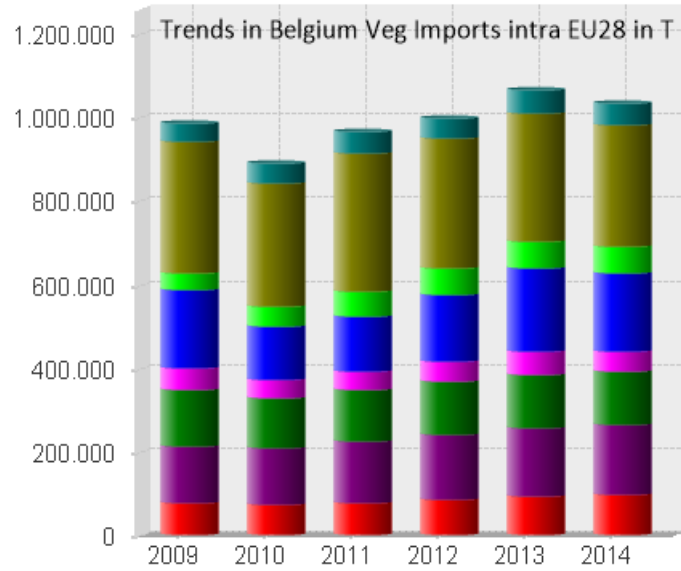
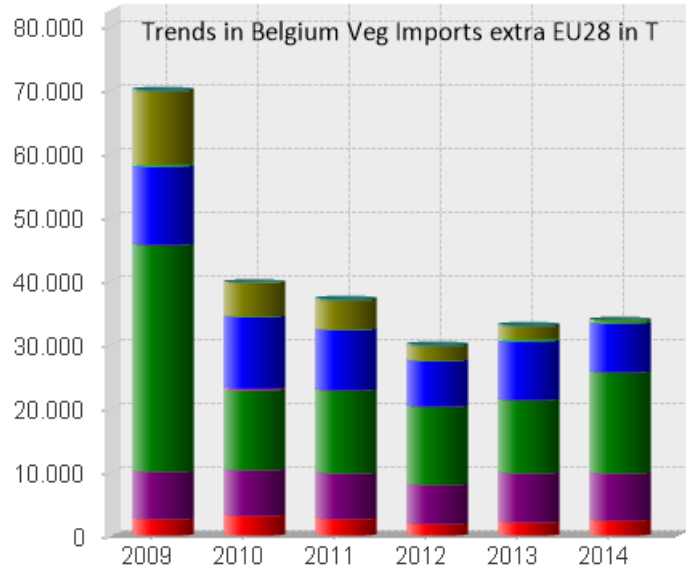


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

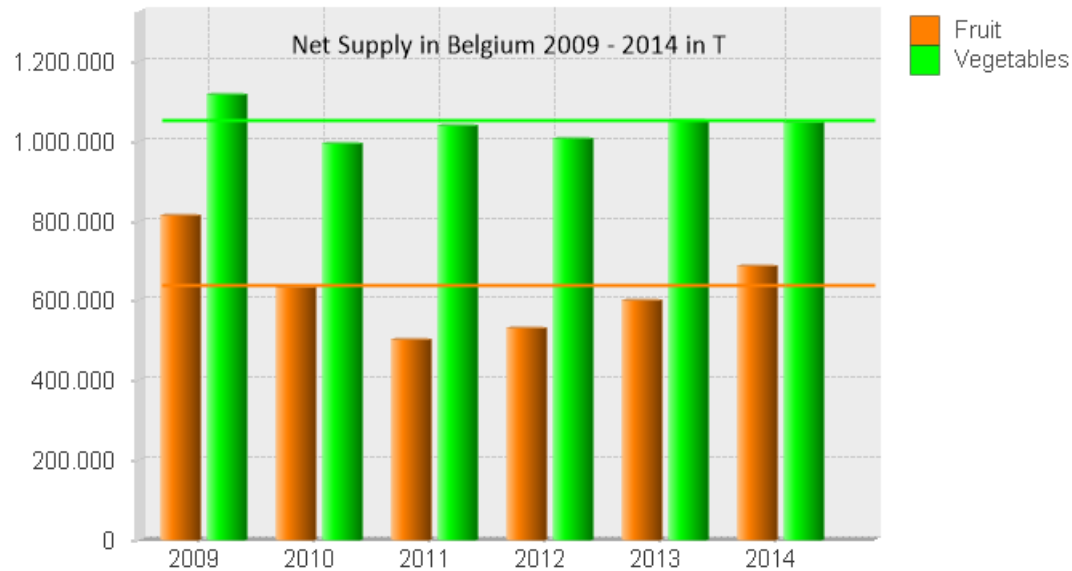
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Supply and Consumption Data



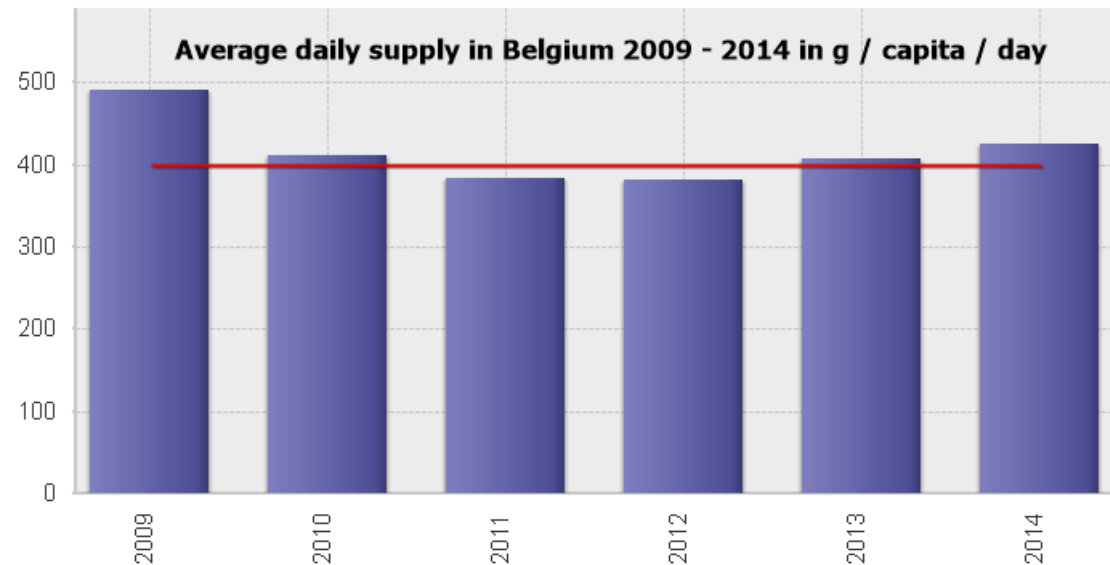
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to reach a total of 1,74 mln T. This represents an increase of 5.0% year-on-year, and is 4.7% above the average of the previous five years.

Based on 2014 fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Belgium (in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013):

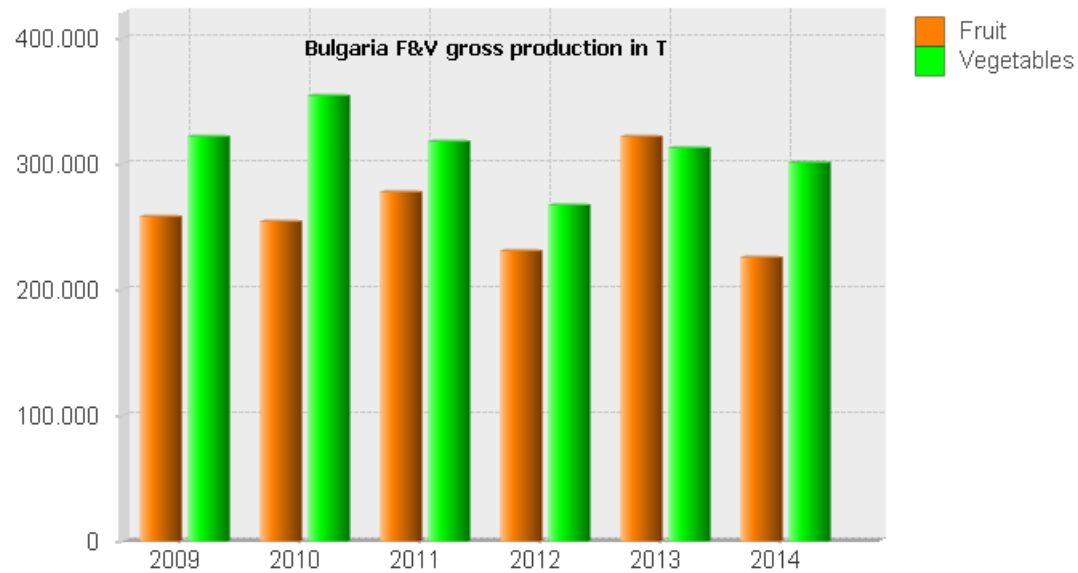
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	24.8%	2.0%
Imports	-4.0%	4.1%
Exports	-2.4%	6.9%
Total net supply	11.4%	0.7%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 61.4 Kg of fruit and 93.7 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 168.3 and 256.6 grams per day respectively, or a total of 424.9 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%06/07	13.6%	-0.6%
%02-06/07	9.1%	-1.4%



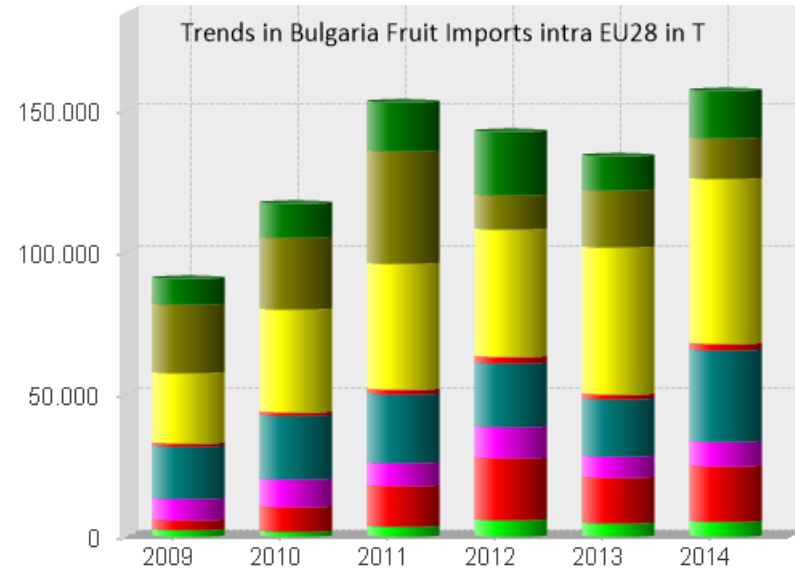
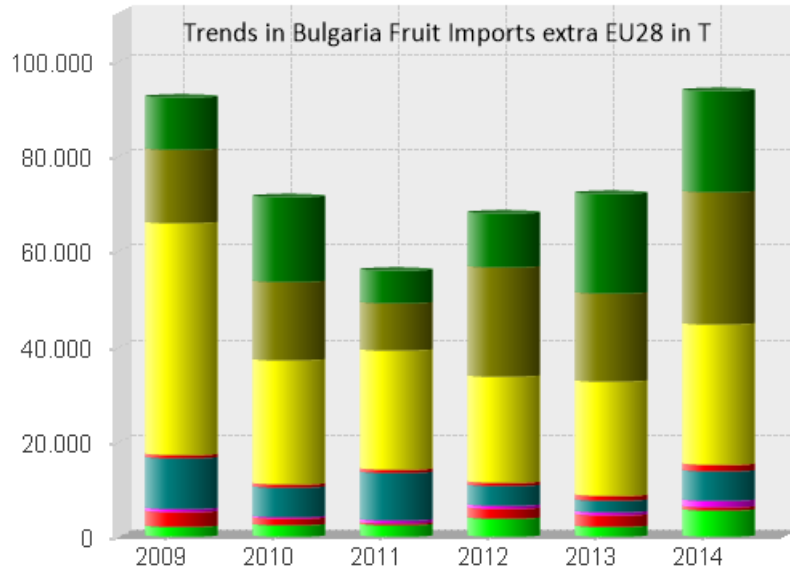
BULGARIA



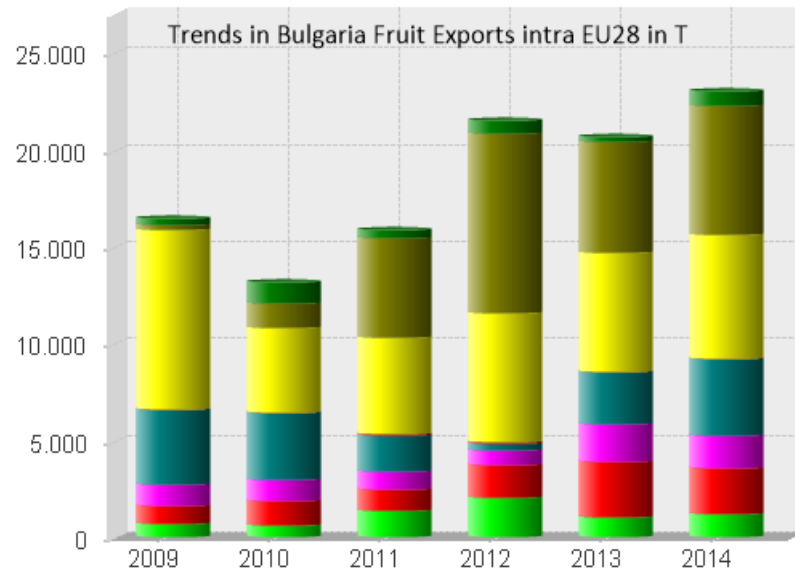
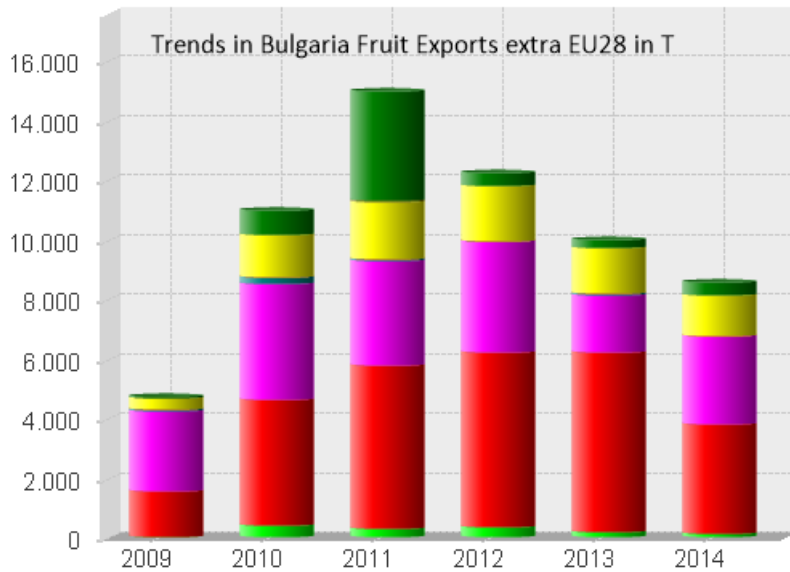
- In 2014, total *gross production* for both fruit and vegetables in Bulgaria decreased compared to 2013: fruit decreased by 29,9%, reaching a total of 226.260 T. Vegetable production decreased by 3.7%, reaching 302.139 T. Regarding fruit, this was mainly due to a decrease in melons & papayas (51%), stone fruit (25%) and table grapes (59.2%). Bulgarian fruit production was also 18.9% down compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the decrease was mainly due to a decreases across the board, such as cabbages, cauliflowers (6%), carrots, turnips (7%), leguminous vegetables (16.2%), lettuce & chicory (28.2%) and other vegetables (7.6%). Bulgarian vegetable production was also down 4.3% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 29.6% in 2014 compared to the previous year (main increases in citrus 23.1%, bananas 50.1%, melons & papayas 175% and table grapes 161.3%, even though stone fruit imports decreased by 70%). The *imports of vegetables from third countries* also increased by 41.1% (main increases in tomatoes by 43.1%, other vegetables 70.9%, onions, shallots, leeks 39.1%, and cucumber and gherkins by 62.5% and cabbages, cauliflowers 72.8%). *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 14.2% to 8.573 T (mainly decrease in stone fruit with 39.3% and citrus with 10.4%), while *vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 32.5% to 450 T in total.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 16.8% compared to 2013 (main increases in stone fruit by 26.3%, melons & papayas 60.8%, citrus 11.3% and apples and pears by 34.2%, with decreases in bananas by 28.6%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased by 13.3% compared to the previous year (main increases for carrots, turnips (59.9%), cabbages, cauliflowers by 24.5%, and tomatoes by 19.6%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 11.4% compared to last year (with a main increase in melons, papayas 43.9% and table grapes with 14.4% and bananas 16.9%, despite decreases for stone fruit 17.5% and other fruit 10.2%). *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* saw an increase of 21.4% (with main increases in tomatoes 149.1%, other vegetables with 49.1% and onions, garlic, leeks with 201.1%, despite a decrease in the export of cucumbers and gherkins with 32.2%).

Fruit Trade Data 

MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

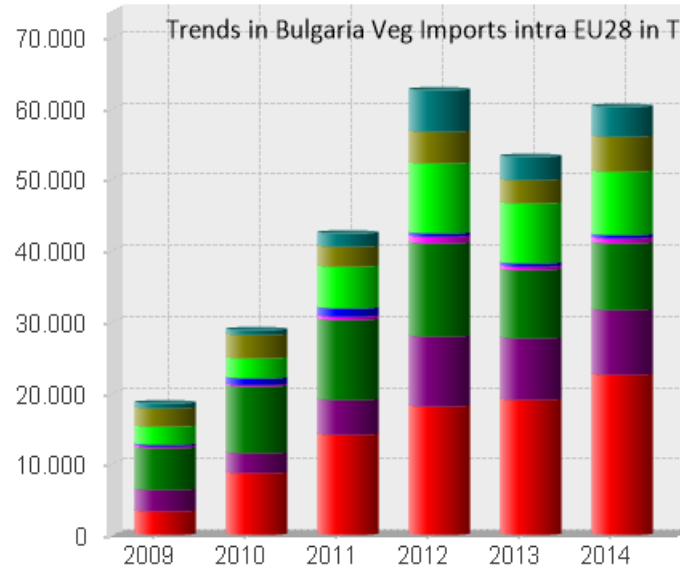
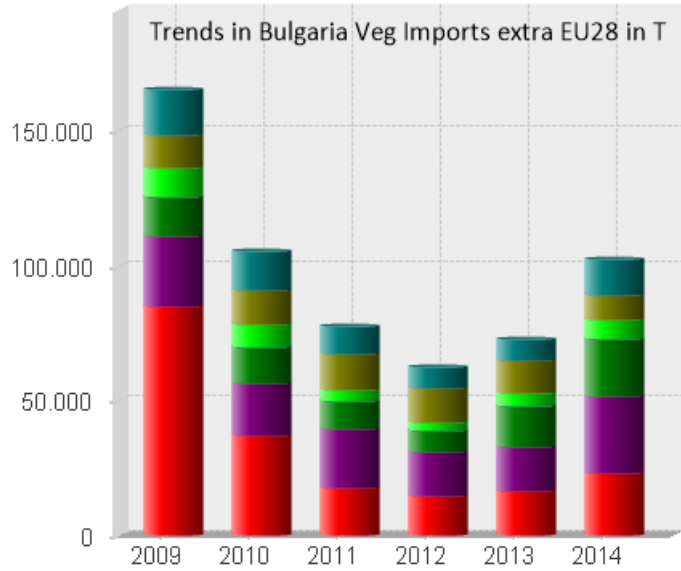


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

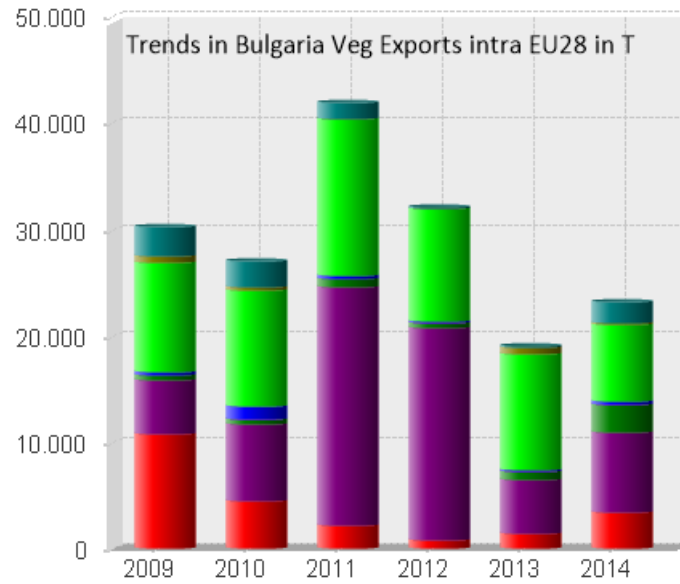
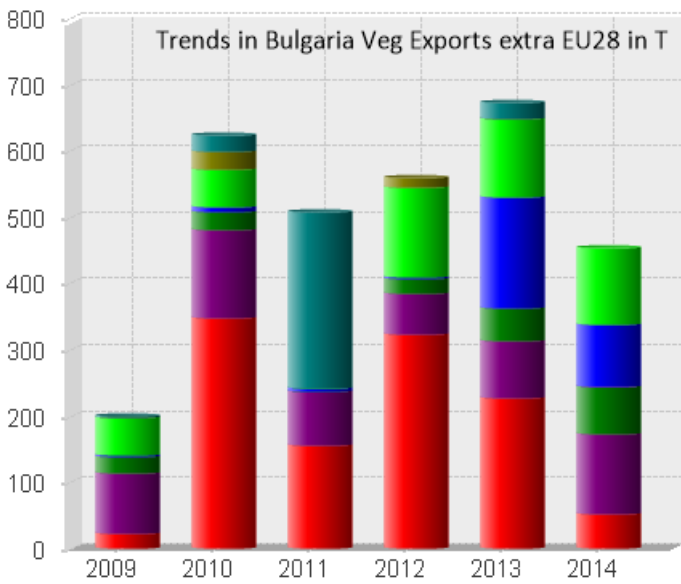
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

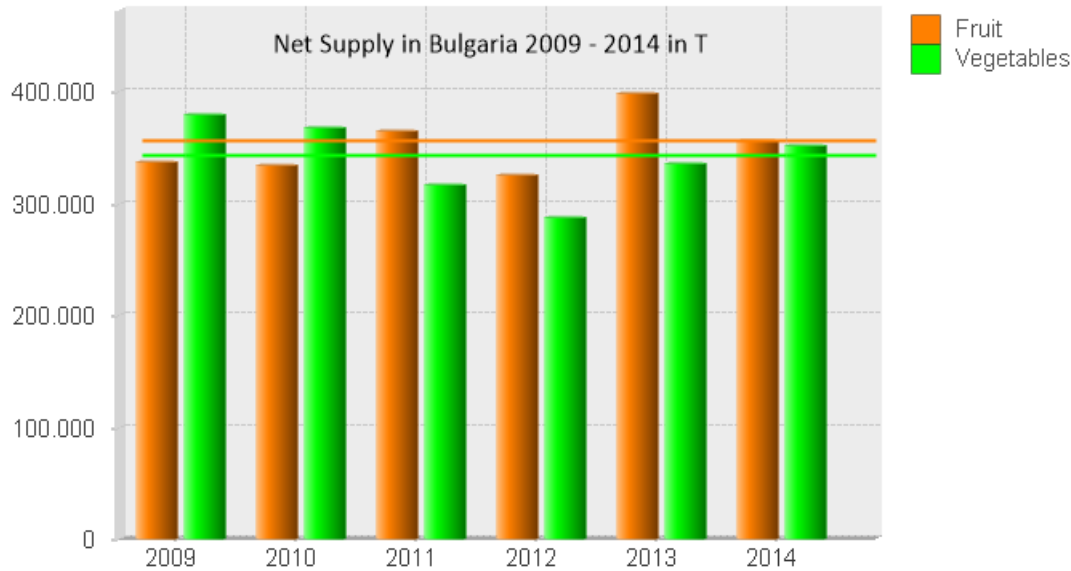


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



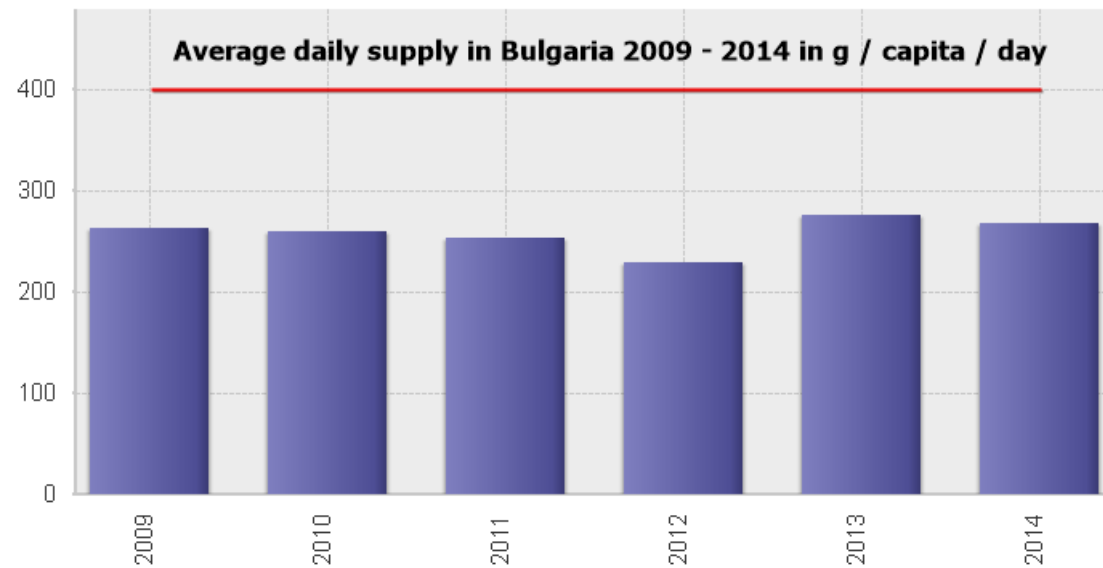
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 reaching a total of 708.667 T. This represents a decrease of 3.4% year-on-year, but is 2.7% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Bulgaria in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

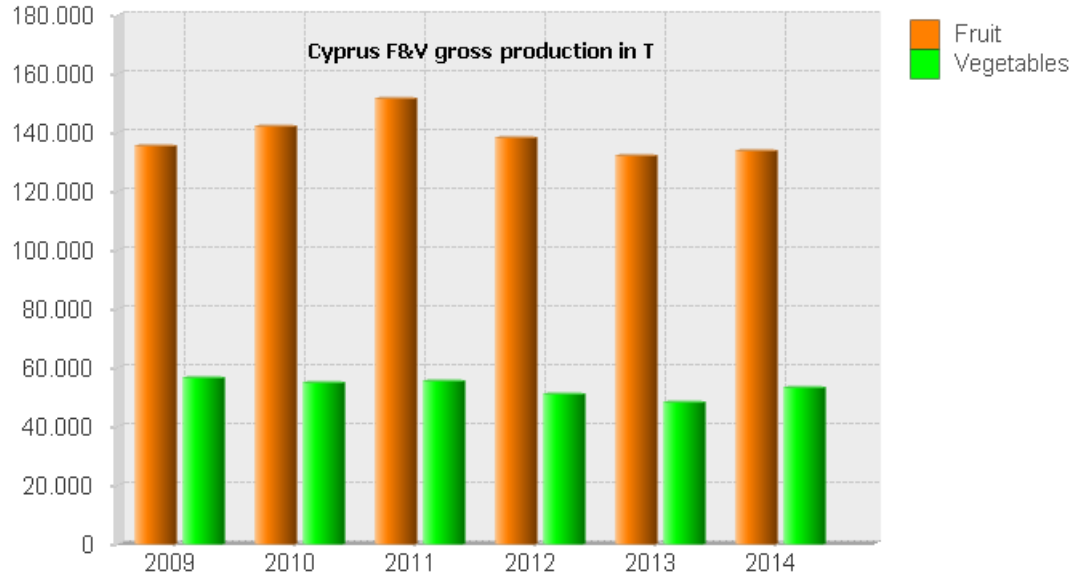
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-15.9%	-4.1%
Total Imports	25.5%	18.2%
Total Exports	12.4%	-22.8%
Total net supply	1.0%	4.5%

Consumption of fruit decreased while that of vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 49.1 Kg of fruit and 48.7 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 135 and 134 grams per day respectively, or a total of 268 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-10.1%	5.7%
%09-13/14	2.8%	6.3%



CYPRUS

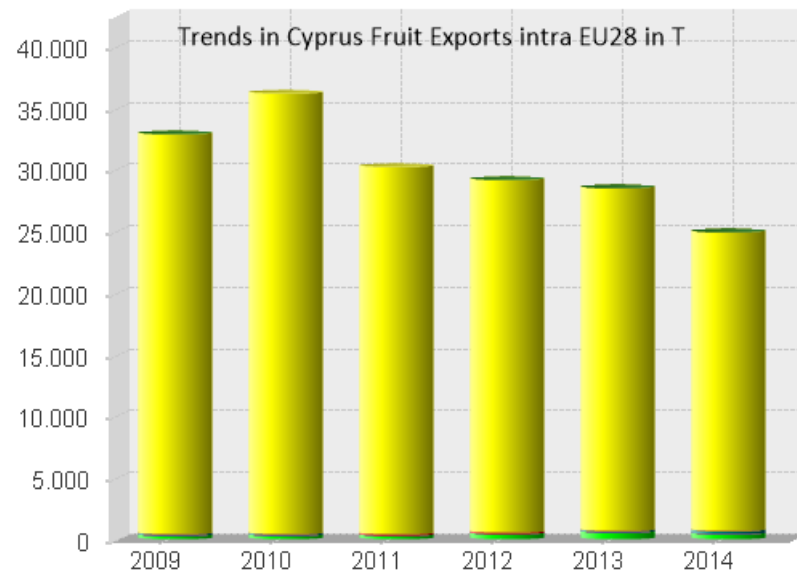
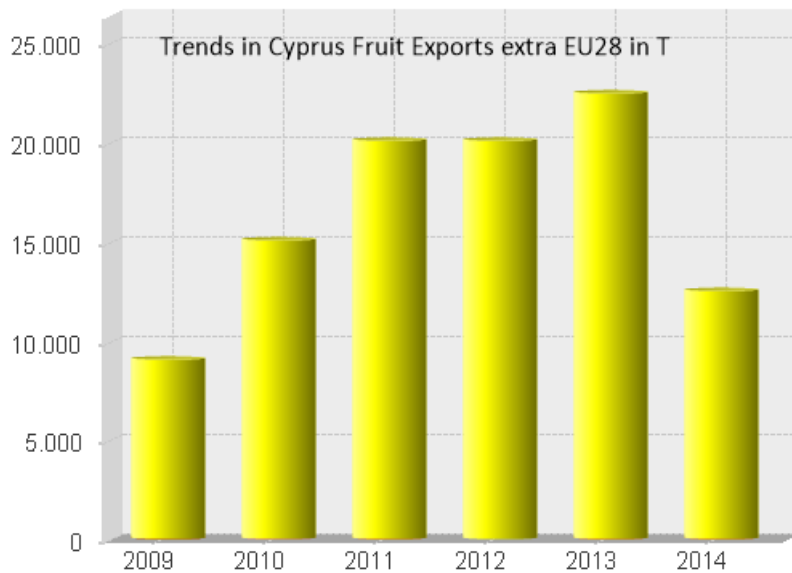
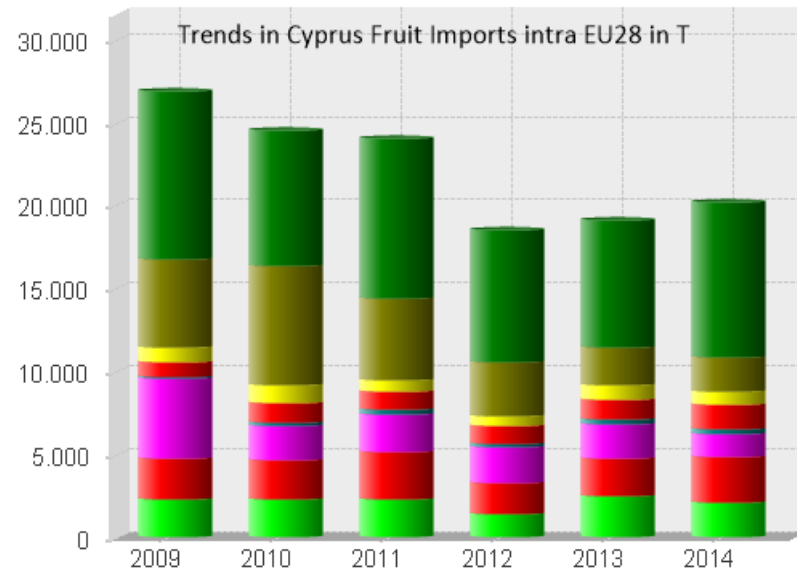
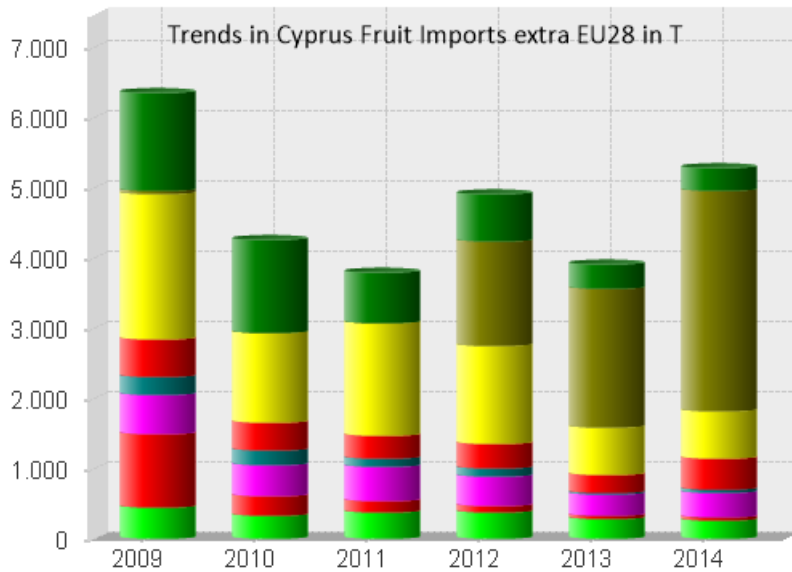


- In 2014, total *gross production* for both fruit and vegetables in Cyprus increased compared to 2013: fruit increased by 1.2%, reaching a total of 133.523 T. Vegetable production increased by 9.8%, reaching 53.104 T. Regarding fruit, this was mainly due to an increase in melons & papayas (6%), bananas (4.5%) and stone fruit (6.4%). Cypriot fruit production was 4.7% down compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to increases in all categories, most notably for tomatoes (24.7%), cucumbers and gherkins (6.3%) and cabbages, cauliflowers (14.6%). Cypriot vegetable production remained quite stable with only a 0.3% decrease compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 35.3% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because of an increase in banana imports (56.9%). The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 31.1% to 1.194 T, mainly because of decreases in carrots, turnips (43.9%) and other vegetables (11.1%). *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 44.2%, this is because of a decrease of 44.3% of citrus exports to third countries, while *vegetable exports to third countries* increased slightly with 11.8% to 357 T.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 5.5% compared to 2013 (main increases apples and pears 21.2%, stone fruit 24.7% and dates, figs & exotics 29.1%, with decreases in other fruit 31.3% and table grapes 18.7%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased by 8.5% compared to the previous year (mainly because of a decrease of onions, shallots, garlics, leeks (37.6%), whereas there was an increase for most of the other categories, most notably for carrots, turnips, edible roots with 10.1%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 12.5% compared to last year, primarily because of a decrease in citrus fruits of 12.7%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* saw a decrease of 11.9%, mainly because of a decrease of other vegetables exported to the rest of the EU by 13.2%.

Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



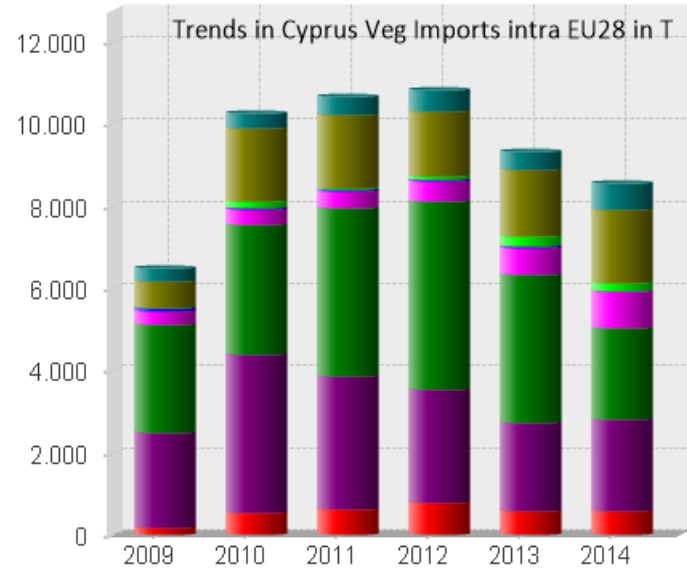
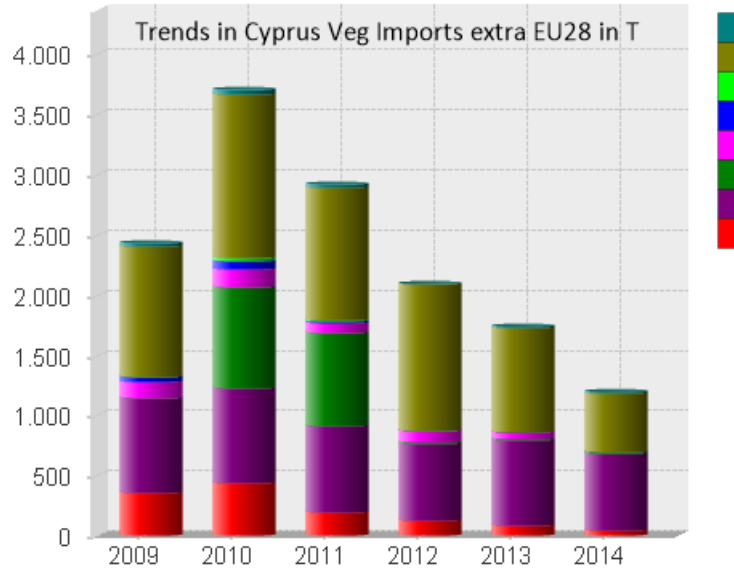
- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

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

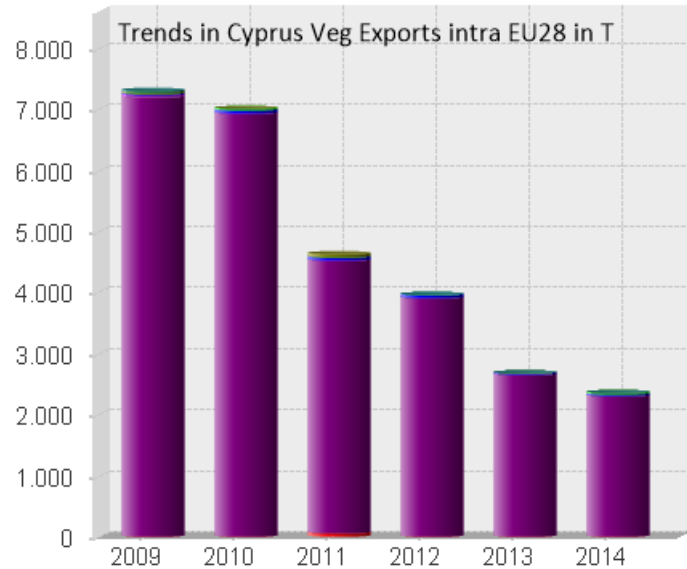
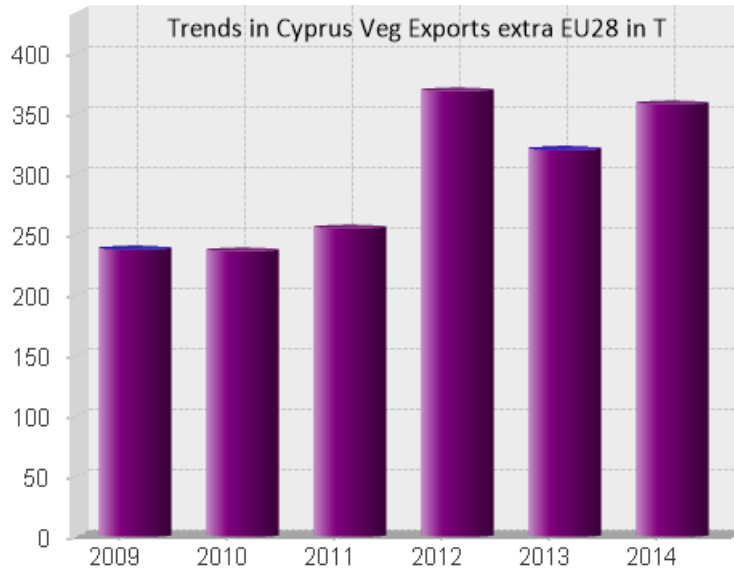
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

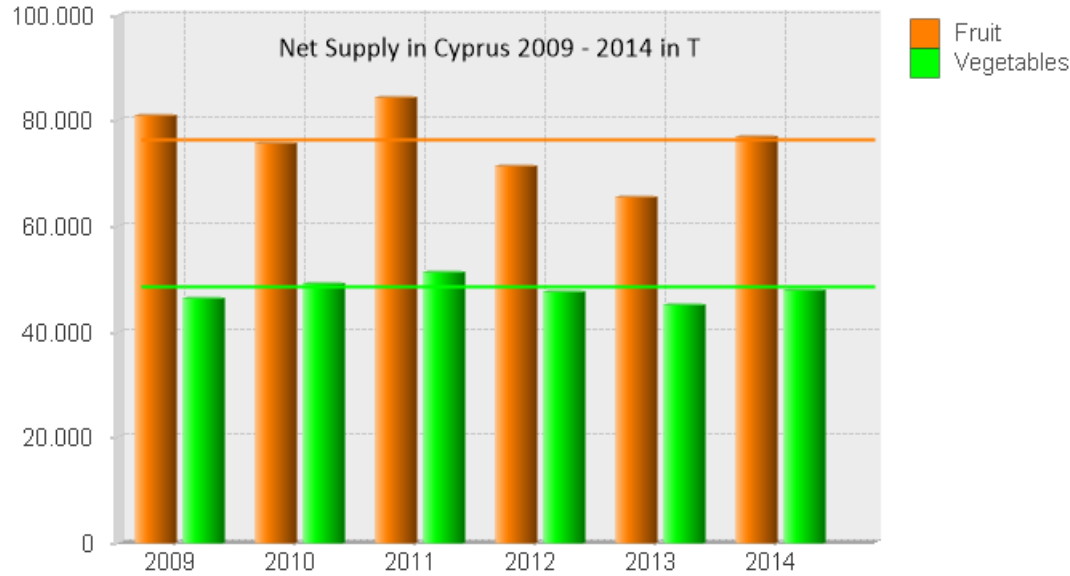


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



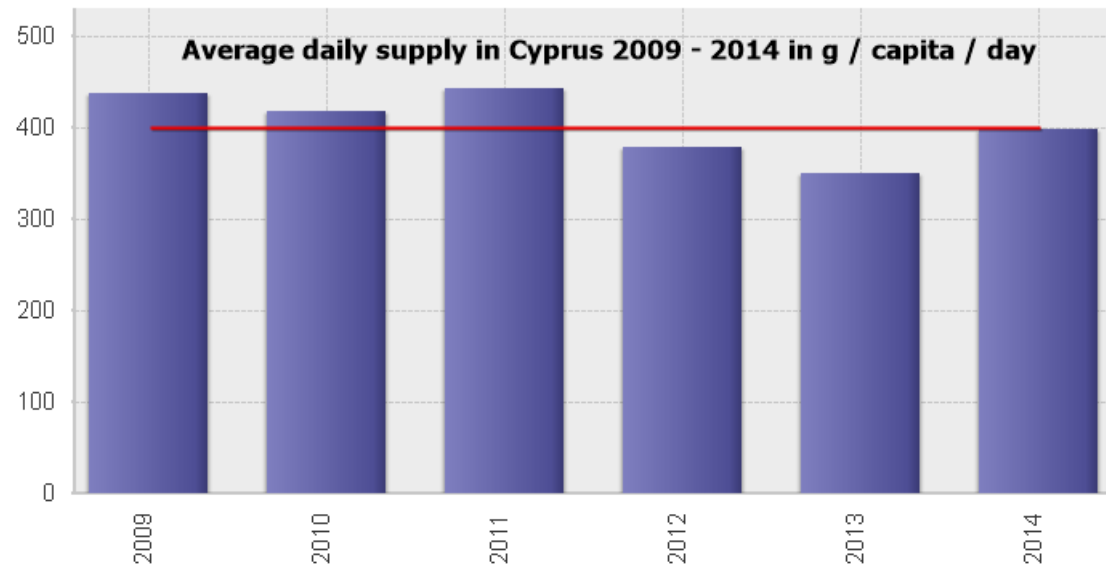
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 125.140 T. This represents an increase of 14.2% year-on-year, but is 1.3% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Cyprus in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

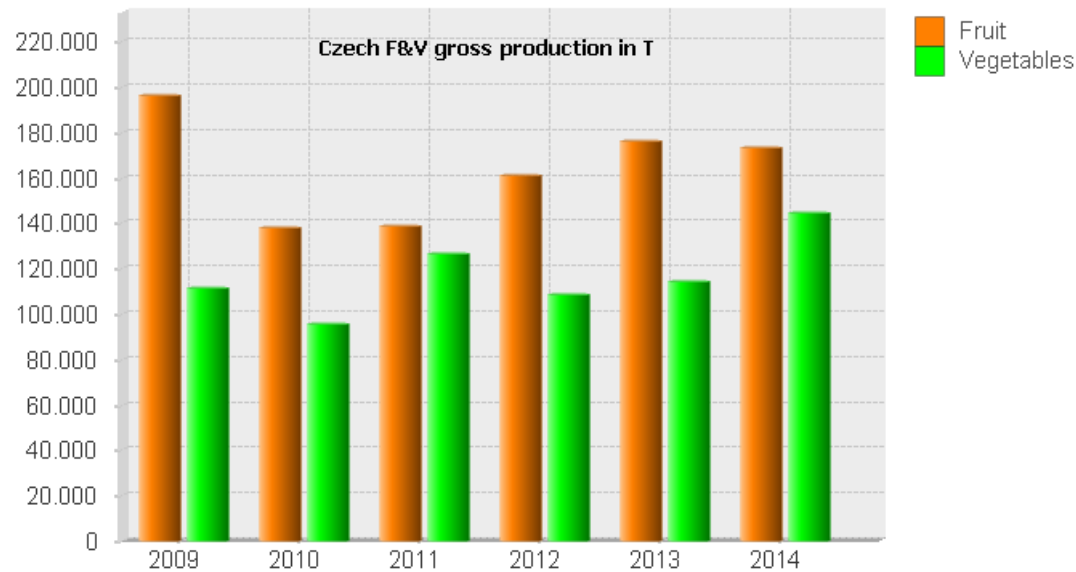
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-4.5%	-0.3%
Total Imports	-6.6%	-19.5%
Total Exports	-23.1%	-49.6%
Total net supply	1.8%	0.2%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 89.8 Kg of fruit and 56 kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 246 and 154 grams per day respectively, or a total of 400 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%14/13	18.8%	7.6%
%09-13/14	-0.7%	-2.2%



CZECH REPUBLIC

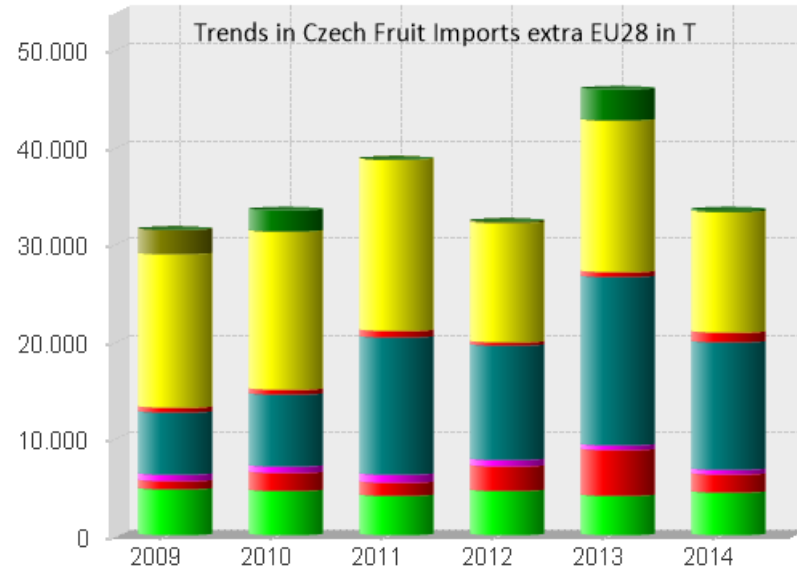
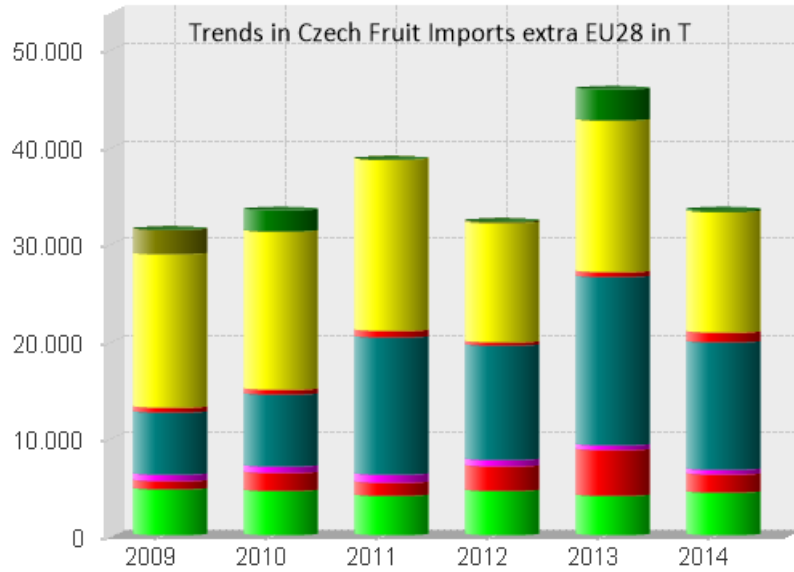


- In 2014, total *gross production* for fruit decreased and for vegetables increased in the Czech Republic compared to 2013: fruit decreased by 1.4%, reaching a total of 173.696 T. Vegetable production increased by 26.2%, reaching 144.516 T. Regarding fruit, this was mainly due to a decrease in stone fruit (18.3%) and table grapes (15%), whereas apple & pear production slightly increased with 2.4%. Czech fruit production was actually up 7.2% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to increases in all categories, most notably for carrots, turnips (23.4%), cabbages, cauliflowers (28.4%) and cucumbers and gherkins (57.8%) and leguminous vegetables (47.6%). Czech vegetable production in 2014 was also up with 29.7% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 27% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because there was almost no more apple and pear import (decrease of 97.3%) as well as a decrease in imports of citrus of 19.1%, stone fruit with 58.5% and melons & papayas with 24.2%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 12.3% to 1.194 T, mainly because of an increase in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks of 194.5%, cucumbers and gherkins (35%) and of tomatoes with 82.5%, even though other vegetables decreased by 18.4% and cabbages, cauliflowers also decreased with 8.1%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 19.5% to 95 T., while *vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 67.7% to 78 T.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 3.5% compared to 2013 (many of the categories increased, most notably dates, figs, exotics with 21.2%, stone fruit with 10.3%, bananas with 7.5%, apples and with 9.7%, and other fruit with 6.7%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased slightly with 0.8% compared to the previous year (mainly because of a decrease of cabbages, cauliflowers of 8.7%, and tomatoes of 6.4%, whereas other vegetables with 10.4% and cucumbers & gherkins with 4.1% showed slight increases). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased slightly by 1.7% compared to last year, primarily because of a decrease in apple and pear exports (20.6%) even though almost all other categories were up compared to last year. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* remained quite stable with a slight decrease of 0.5%, mainly because of a decrease of onions, shallots, etc. (12%) and tomatoes with 13.4%, whereas the other categories were mainly increasing.

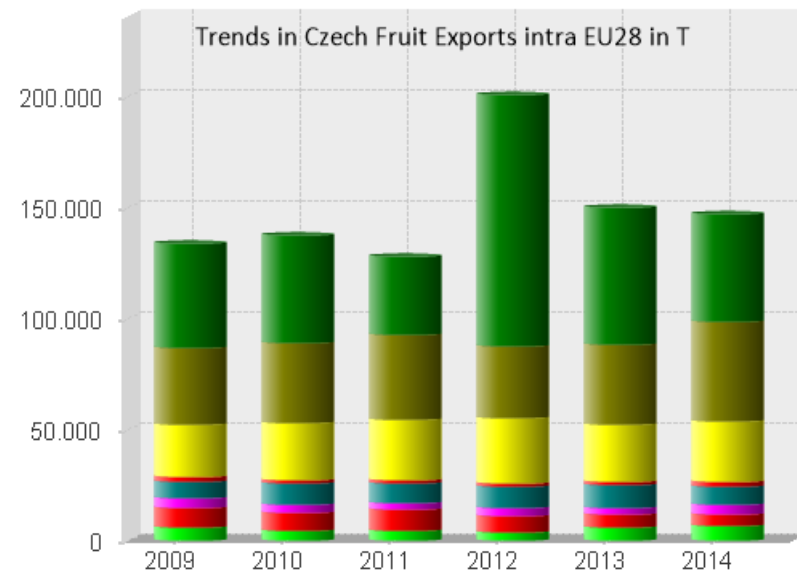
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

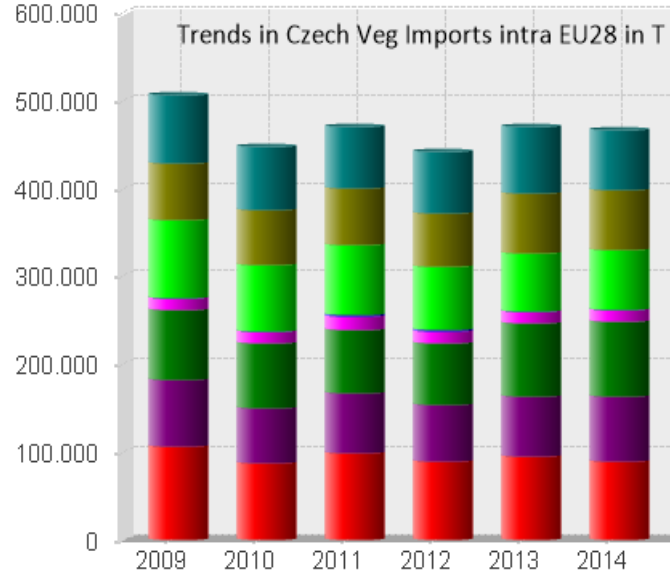
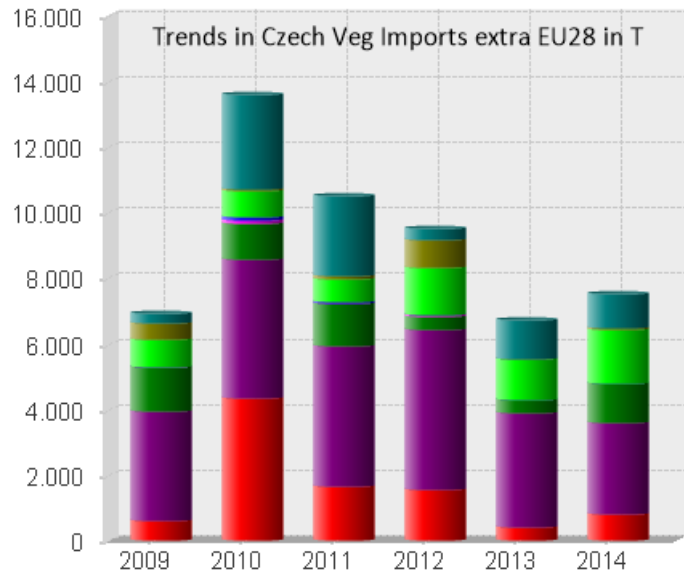


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

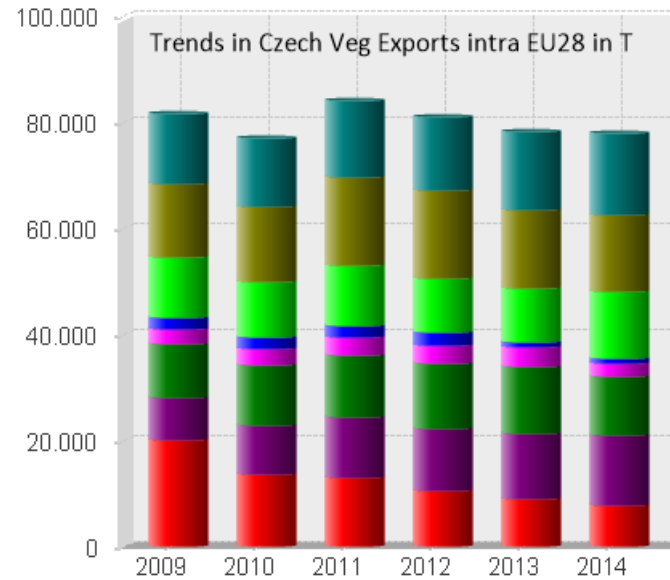


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data

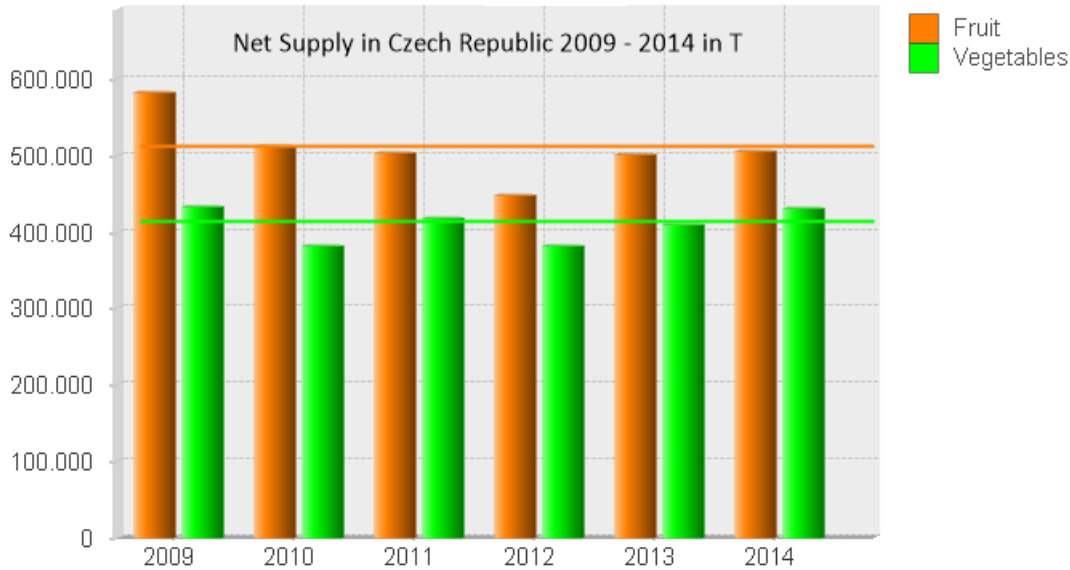


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
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- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes

Supply and Consumption Data



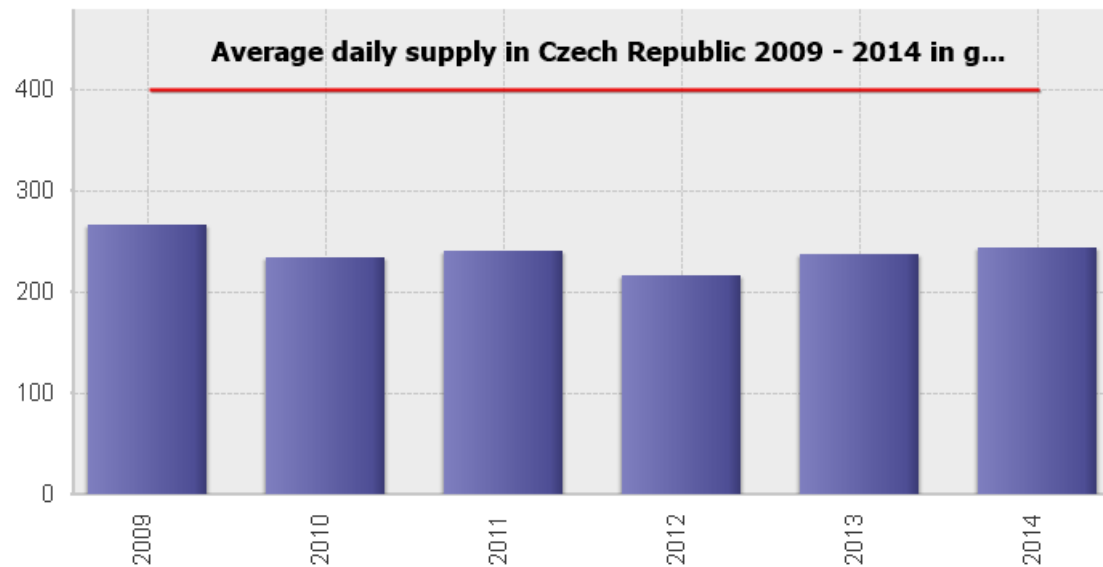
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 938.347 T. This represents an increase of 3.1% year-on-year, and is 2.6% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in the Czech Republic in 2014, compared to the average of 2009-2013:

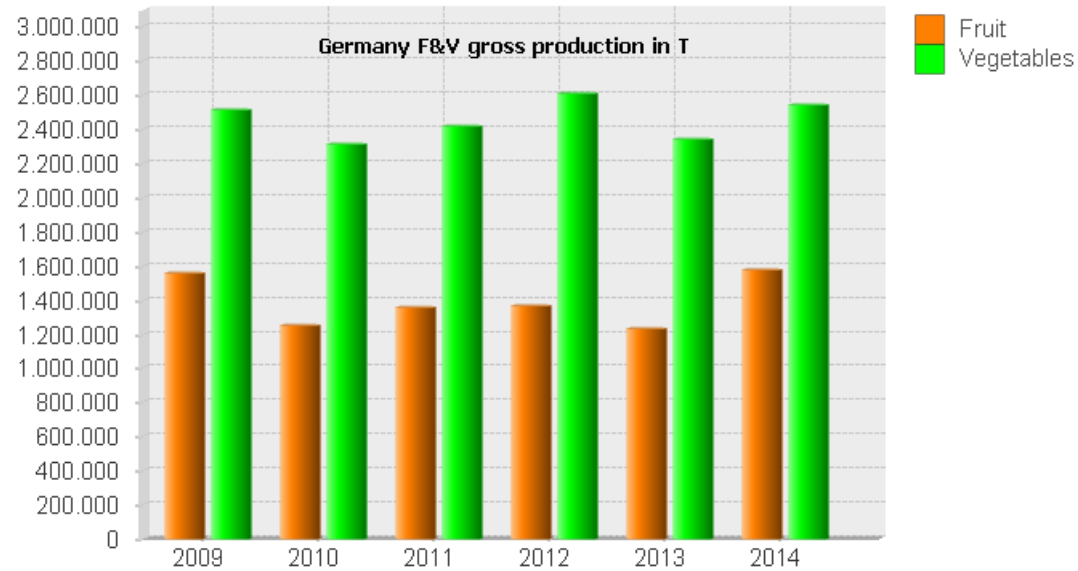
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	7.2%	29.7%
Total Imports	-2.9%	-0.5%
Total Exports	-2.2%	-3.3%
Total net supply	-0.5%	6.6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 48.2 Kg of fruit and 41.1 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 132 and 113 grams per day respectively, or a total of 245 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	1.1%	5.5%
%09-13/14	-0.9%	6.3%



GERMANY

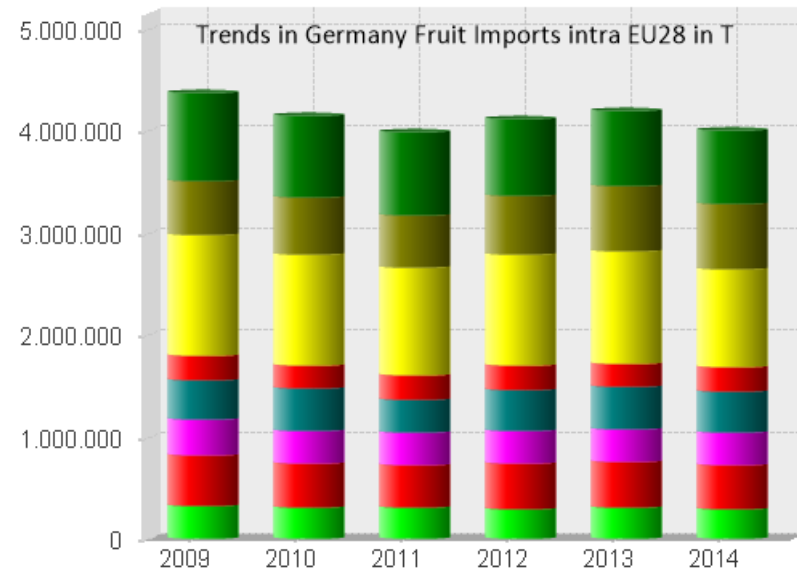
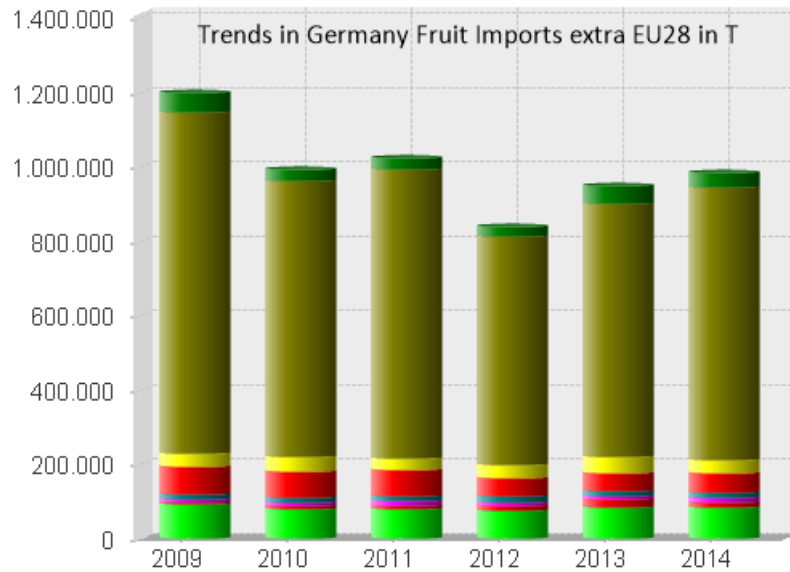


- In 2014, total *gross production* for both fruit and vegetables increased in Germany compared to 2013: fruit increased by 28.7%, reaching a total of 1.58 mln T, whereas vegetable production increased by 8.3%, reaching 2.4 mln T. Regarding fruit, this was due to an increase across the board, most notably in apples and pears (37.7%). German fruit production was also up 17% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to increases in almost all categories, most notably for cabbages, cauliflowers (11%), carrots, turnips (9.5%) and cucumbers and gherkins (14.2%) and other vegetables (9.8%). German vegetable production in 2014 was also up 4.2% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 4% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because of an increase of bananas (8.1%), other fruits (18.5%), dates, figs, exotics (11.3%), even though there were decreases in imports in apples & pears with 18.9%, stone fruit with 49.1% and citrus with 19.1%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 14.3%, mainly because of a decrease in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks of 28.8%, cucumbers and gherkins (21.3%) and carrots, turnips, edible roots (37.4%), even though tomatoes rose with 13.2%. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 32.7%, mainly because of a decrease of 46.7% of apples and pears as well as decreases for all categories. *Vegetable exports to third countries* remained quite stable with a slight decrease of 0.8%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 4.6% compared to 2013 (many of the categories decreased, most notably citrus decreased with 12.8%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased slightly with 1.5% compared to the previous year (mainly because of a decrease of carrots, turnips with 15.8%, and lettuce, chicory with 9.5%, even though there were some slight increases as well, most notably for cabbages, cauliflowers with 7.2%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 3.1% compared to last year, primarily because of a decrease in apple and pear exports (18.9%), as well as citrus (20.1%) even though bananas were up compared to last year with 7.2%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased with 9.9%, because of decreases in all categories, such as a decrease of cabbages, cauliflowers of 7.9%, cucumbers and gherkins with 20.8%, carrots, turnips, roots with 12.7%, as well as slight decreases for all the other categories.

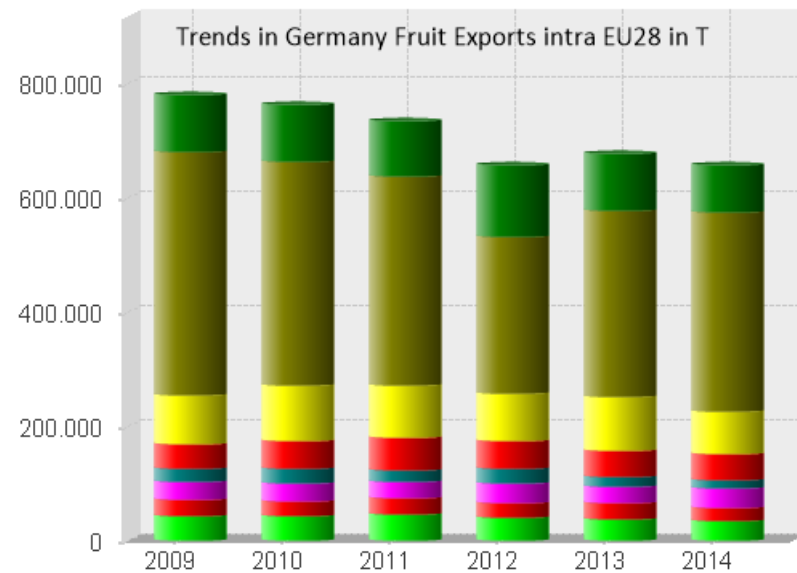
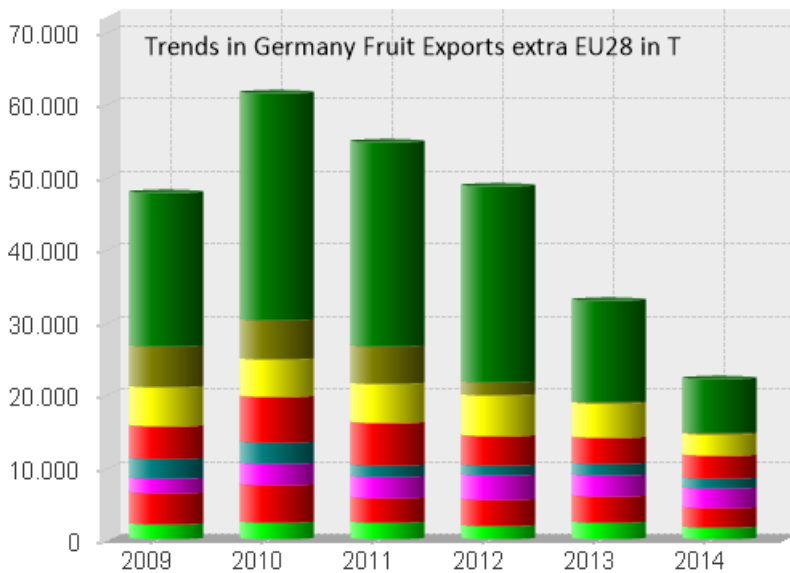
Fruit Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR



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

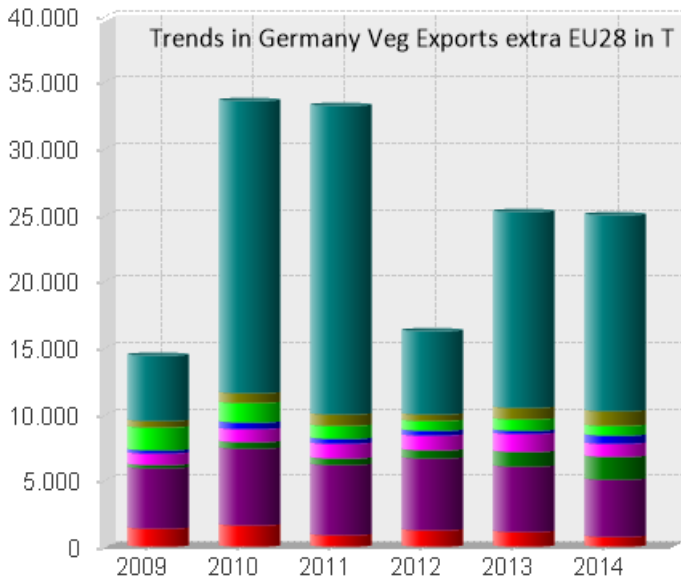
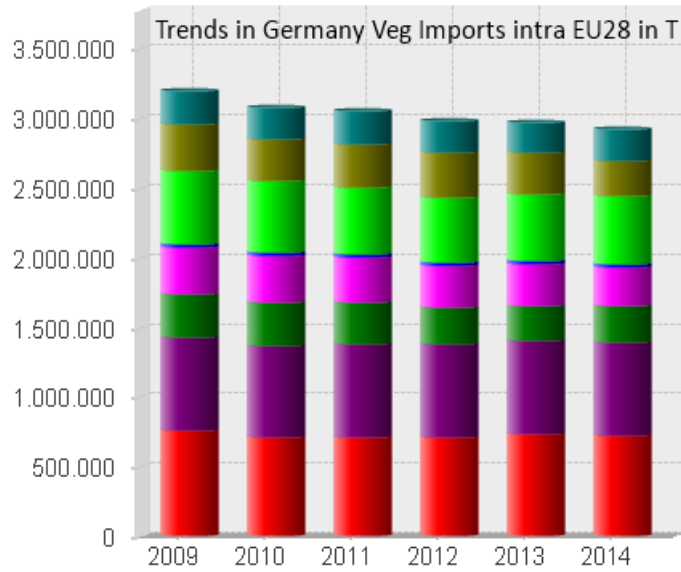
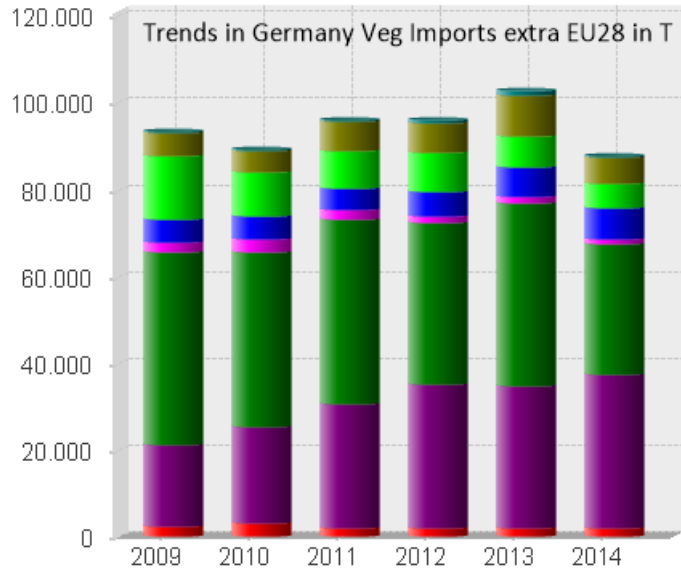


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
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- Stone fruit
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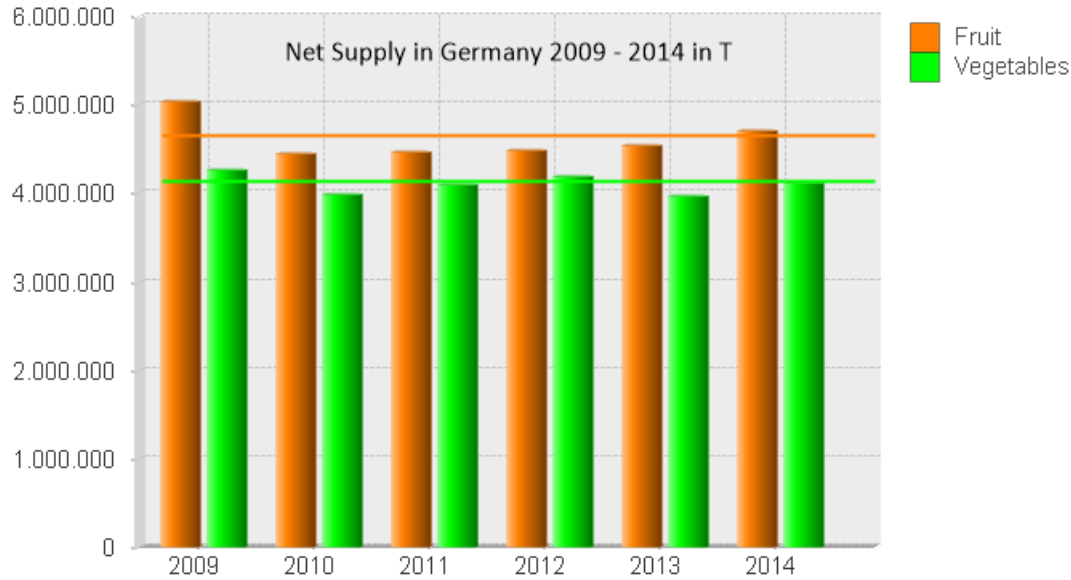
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR



Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 8.8 mln T. This represents an increase of 3.8% year-on-year, and this is 1.6% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Germany in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

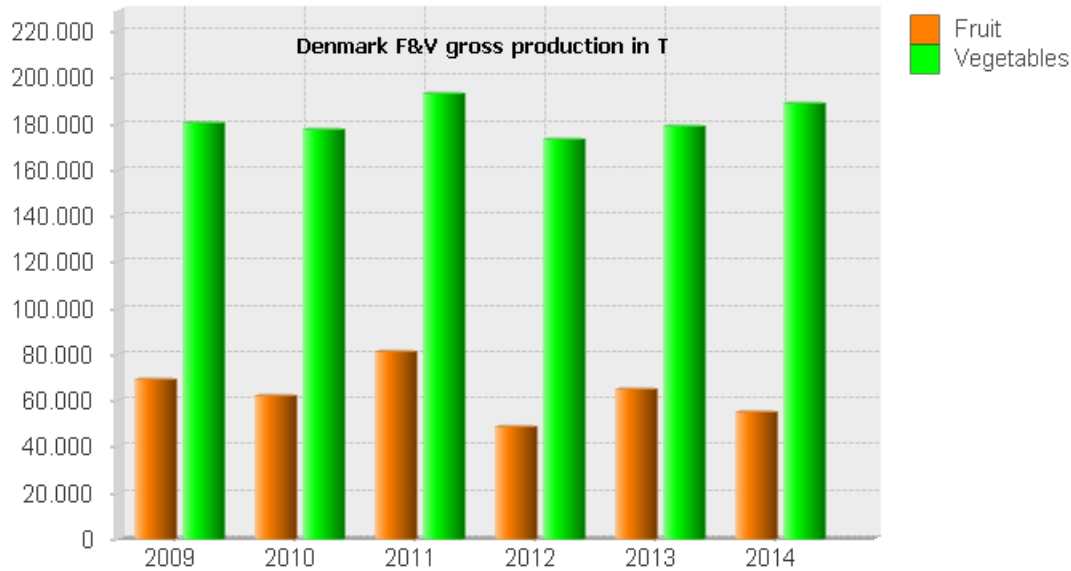
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	17%	4.2%
Total Imports	-3.3%	-4.3%
Total Exports	-12%	-12.1%
Total net supply	2.7%	0.4%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 58 Kg of fruit and 51 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 160 and 140 grams per day respectively, or a total of 300 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	3.7%	3.3%
%09-13/14	2.9%	0.7%



DENMARK

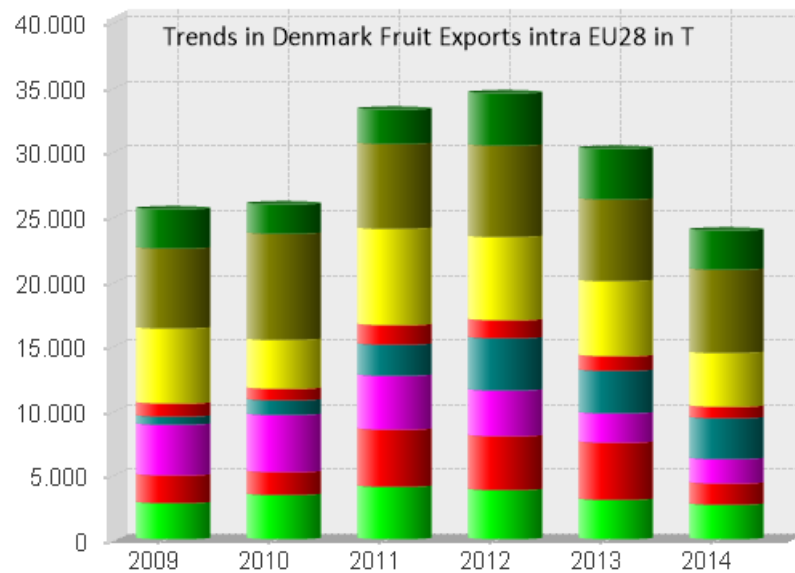
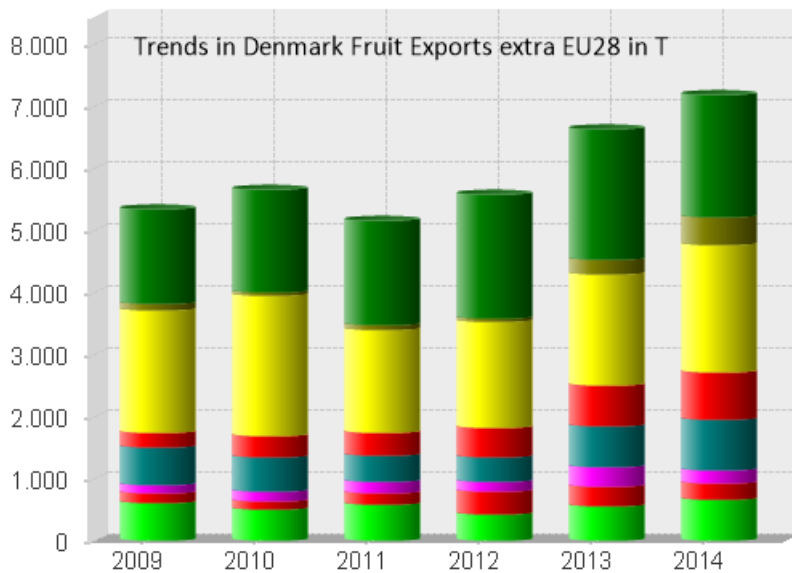
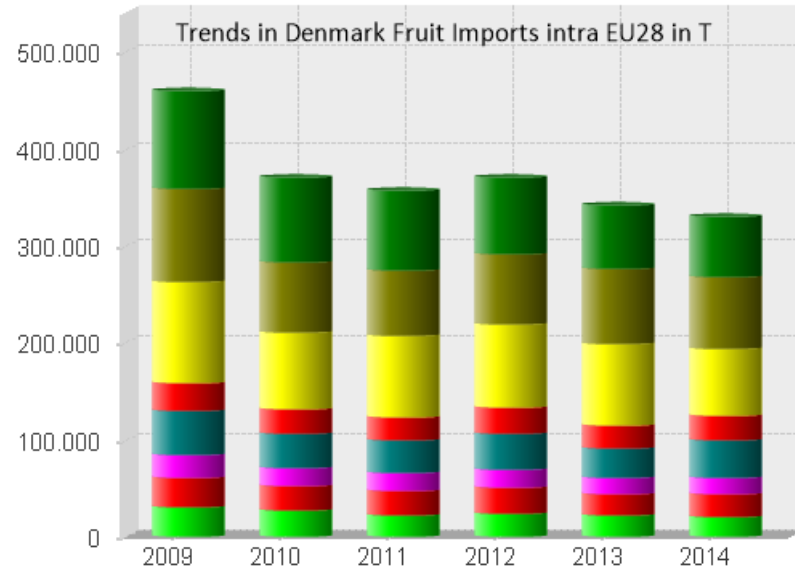
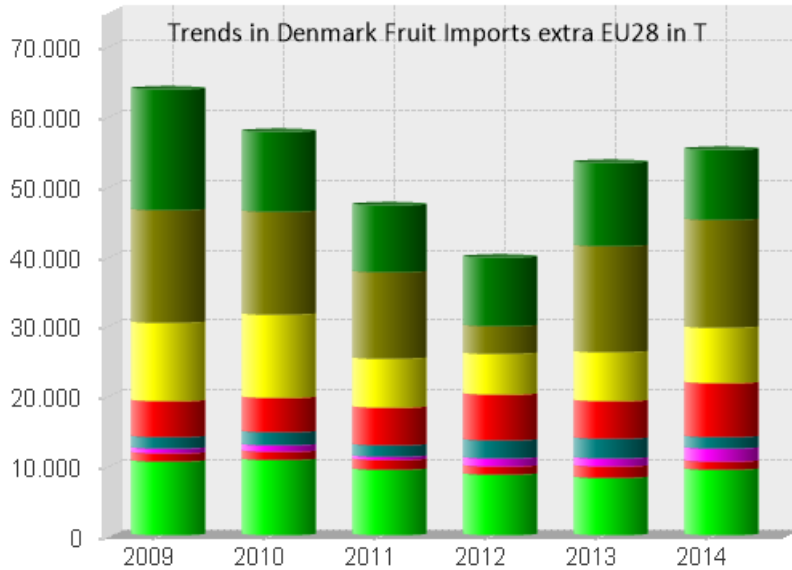


- In 2014, total *gross production* for fruit decreased and for vegetables increased in Denmark compared to 2013: fruit decreased by 14.9%, reaching a total of 55.505 T, whereas vegetable production increased by 5.3%, reaching 189.012 T. Regarding fruit, this was due to a decrease in stone fruit (56.2%) and other fruit (38.7%), whereas apples and pears' production increased by 11.4%. Danish fruit production was also down 15.1% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase in cabbages, cauliflowers (28.7%), and carrots, turnips, roots (6.3%), whereas there was a notable decrease in tomatoes with 15.4% and leguminous vegetables with 18.4%. Danish vegetable production in 2014 was also up 4.5% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 3.4% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because of citrus (16.2%), dates, figs, exotics (41.4%), and other fruits (78.8%), even though there were decreases in imports in apples & pears with 15.1%, melons papayas (44.2%) and stone fruit with 20.4%. *The imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 6.1%, mainly because of an increase in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks of 5.9%, and other vegetables with 4.1%, as well as the majority of the other vegetable categories being up. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 8.3%, mainly because of an increase of 14.2% of citrus fruit. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 2.1%, mainly given decreases in onions, shallots, garlic, leek with 40.9% and lettuce, chicory with 26.8%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 3.3% compared to 2013 (most notably citrus decreased with 16% and bananas with 6%, whereas melons and papayas were up with 24.4%, as well as the exotics category with 6.6%). *The imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 2.2% compared to the previous year (mainly because of a decrease of carrots, turnips with 20.4%, onions with 16.6% and cucumber, gherkins with 9.2%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 21.1% compared to last year, primarily because of a decrease in apple and pear exports with 22%, as well as citrus with 29%, stone fruit with 61.2%, other fruit with 20.5% and dates, figs and exotics with 20.2%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased with 20%, because of increases for carrots, turnips, roots with 181.2% and onions, shallots, leeks with 51.2%, whereas there were decreases for lettuce & chicory with 70%, cabbages, cauliflower with 53.7%, leguminous vegetables with 96.6% and other vegetables with 28.4%.

Fruit Trade Data



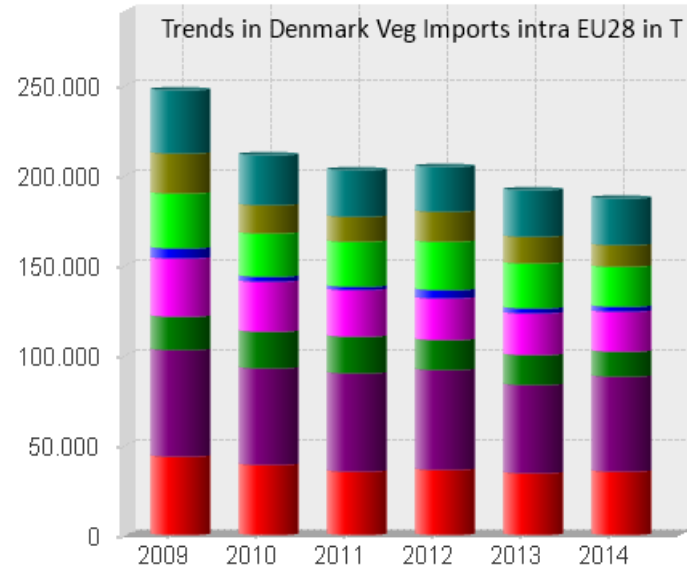
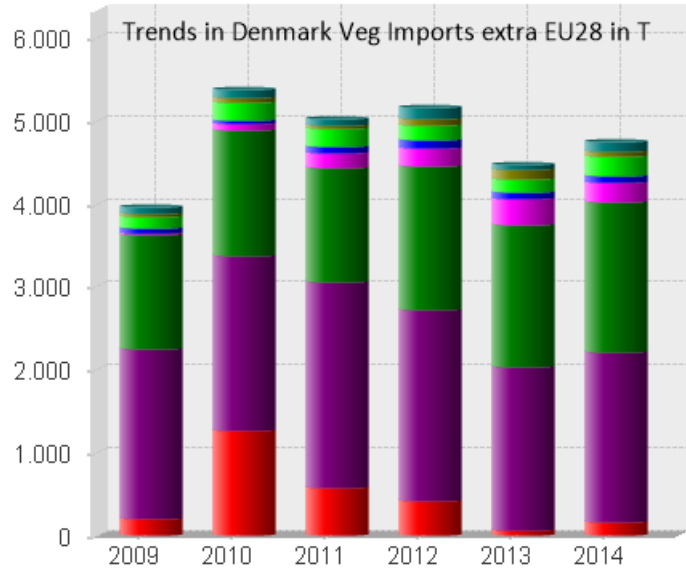
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



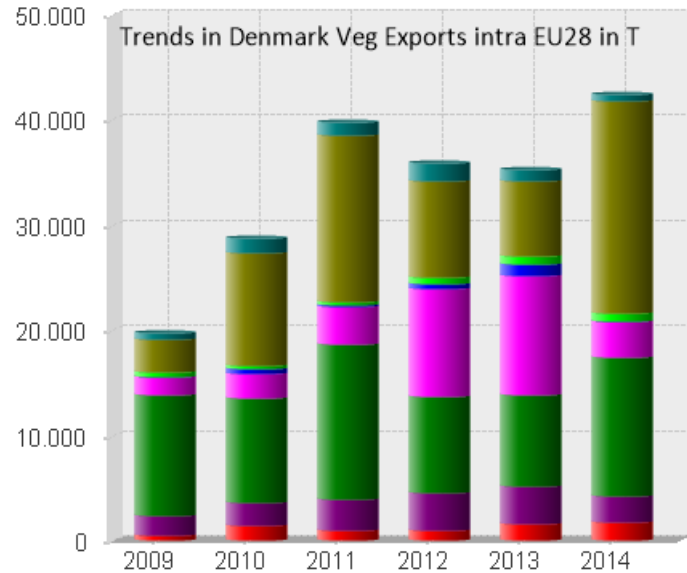
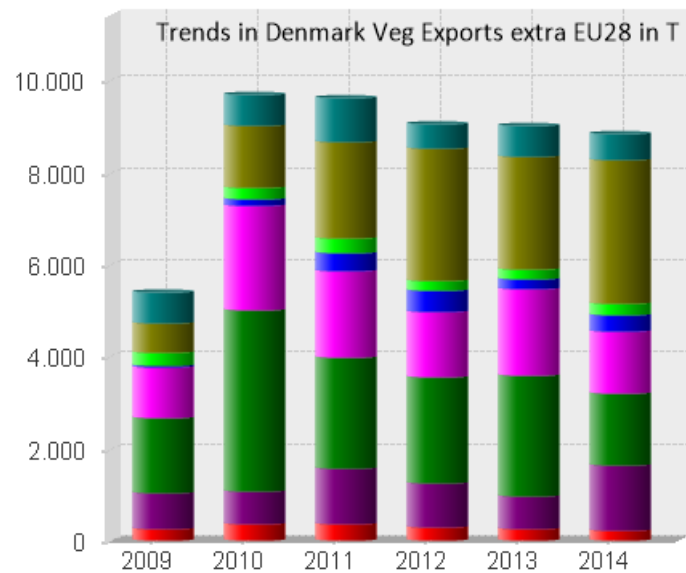
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

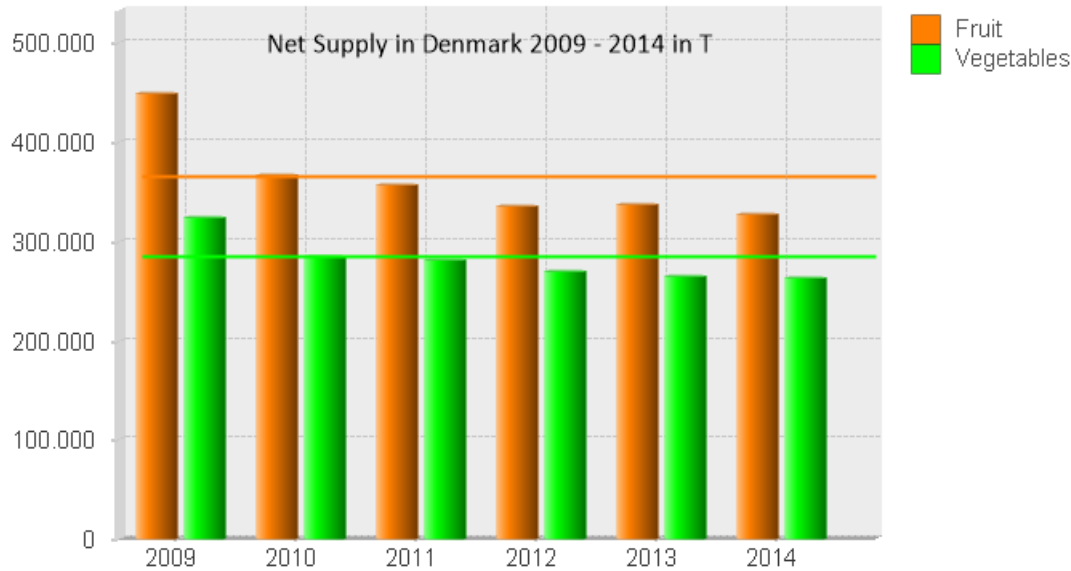


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



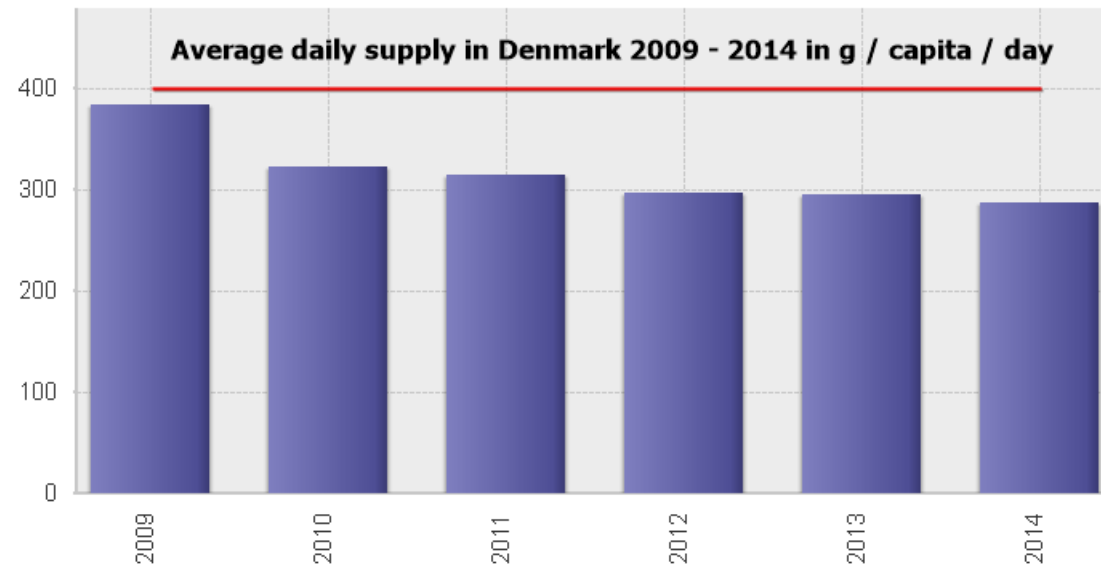
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to reach a total of 591.761 T. This represents a decrease of 1.9% year-on-year, and is also a decrease of 9.6% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Denmark in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

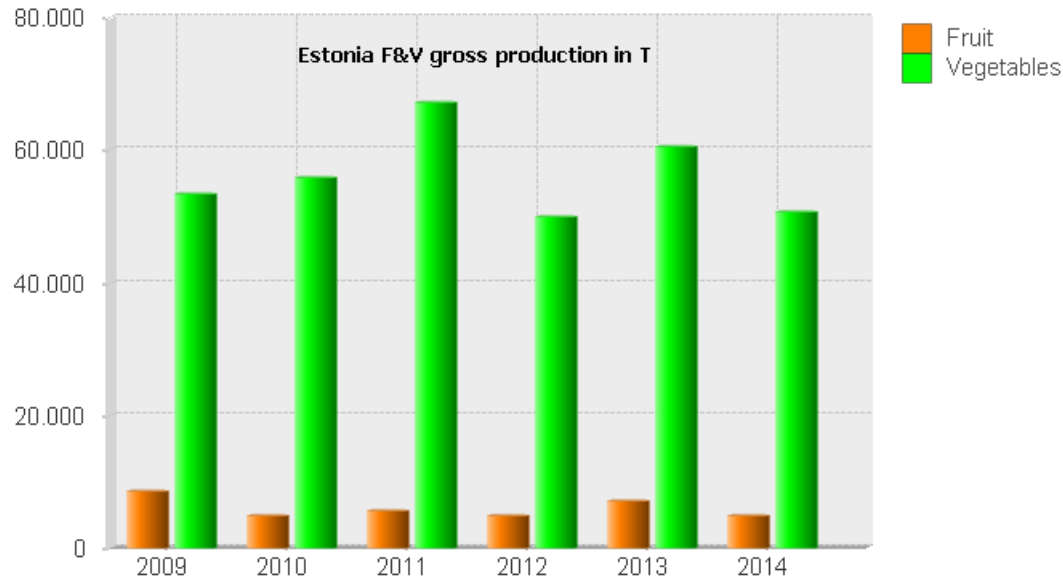
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-15.1%	4.5%
Total Imports	-10.9%	-11.1%
Total Exports	-12.7%	26.6%
Total net supply	-11.4%	-7.4%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2013, the average per capita consumption stood at 58 Kg of fruit and 47 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 160 and 129 grams per day respectively, or a total of 288 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-3.6%	-0.8%
%09-13/14	-12.4%	-8.6%



ESTONIA

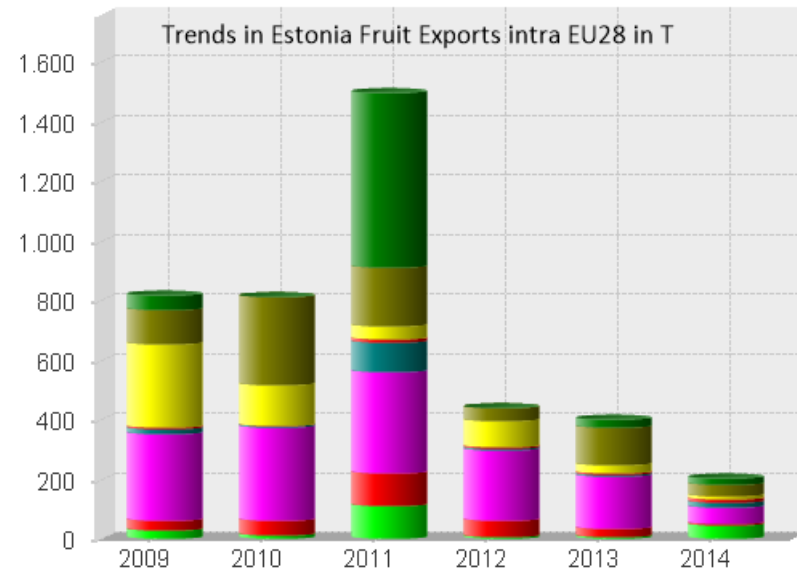
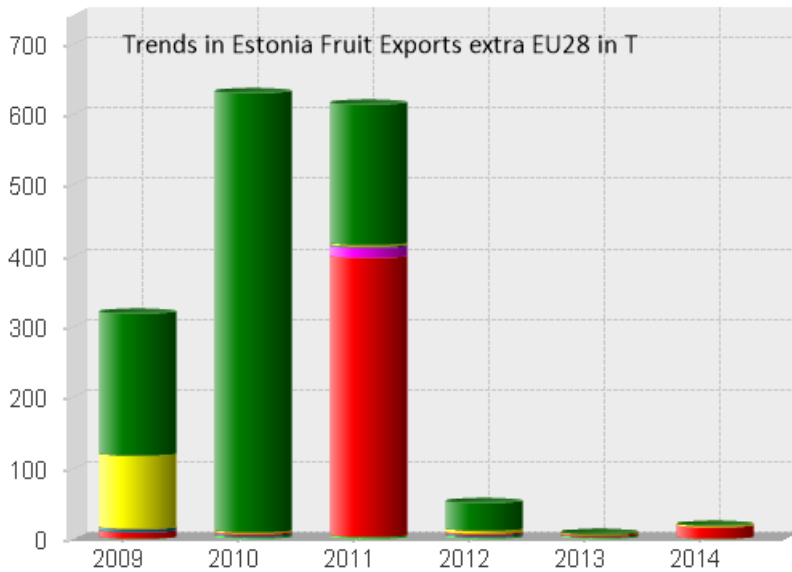
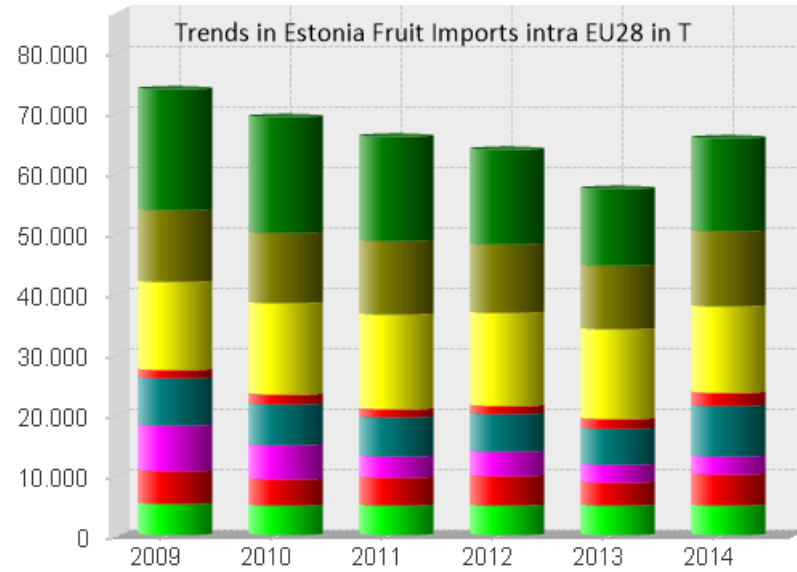
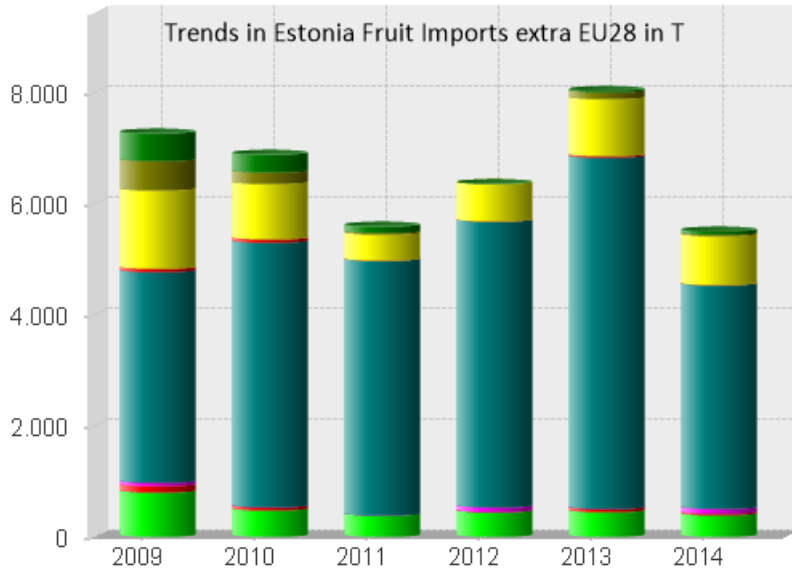


- In 2014, total *gross production* for both fruit and vegetables decreased in Estonia compared to 2013: fruit decreased by 32.4%, reaching a total of 4.867 T, whereas vegetable production decreased by 16.2%, reaching 50.741 T. Regarding fruit, this was due to a decrease across the board, mainly because of a decrease in apples and pears' production increased by 47.7%. Estonian fruit production was also down 22% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in cabbages, cauliflowers by 25.6%, and carrots, turnips, roots by 16% and tomatoes with 11.9%. Estonian vegetable production in 2014 was also down 11.6% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 31.5% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because of a decrease of melons and papayas by 36.5% and citrus fruit by 16.1%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 72.8% to 356 T. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 201%, to 19 T in 2014. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 99.8% to reach 1 T, given a decreases in onions, shallots, garlic, leek, which was 367 T in 2013.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 14.8% compared to 2013 (most categories were up, most notably for bananas with 19.6%, apples & pears with 20.8%, melons, papayas with 42.1%, stone fruit with 35.3% and exotics with 33.3%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 9% compared to the previous year (mainly because of an increase in cucumber, gherkins with 29.1%, lettuce & chicory with 17.8% and other vegetables with 36.3%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 49.6% compared to last year to reach 200 T, of which the majority is other fruit, table grapes and bananas. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased with 14.6%, because of decreases across the board, mainly for cabbages, cauliflower with 87.2%, carrots, turnips, roots with 55% and lettuce & chicory with 21.1%.

Fruit Trade Data



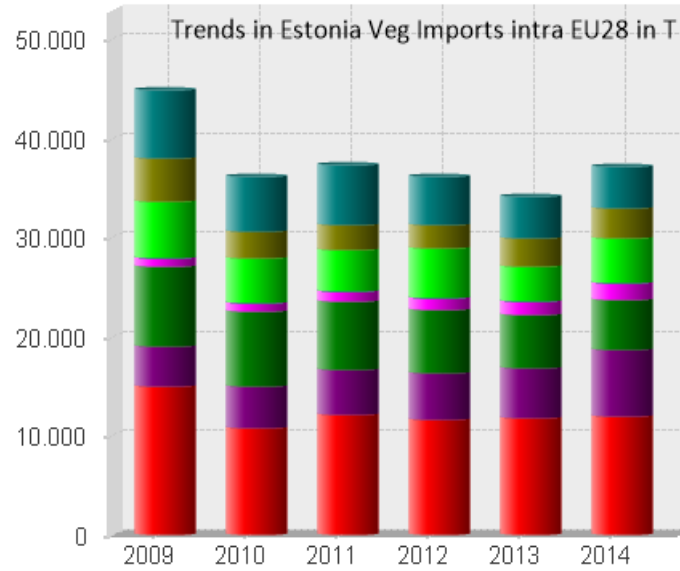
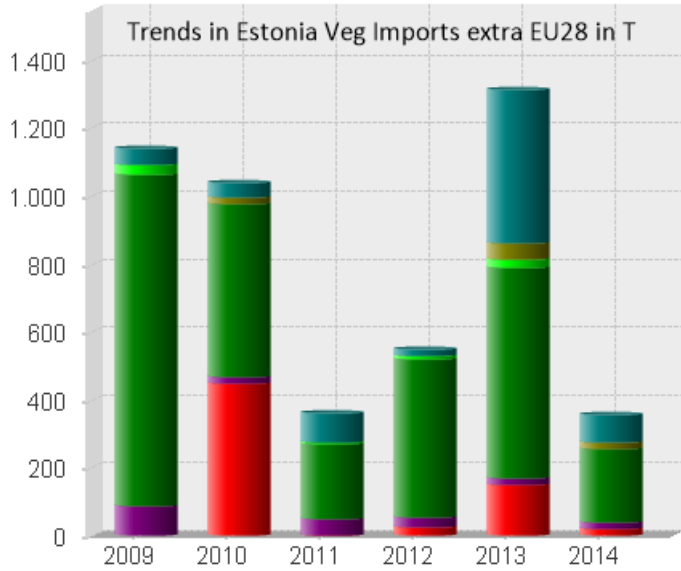
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



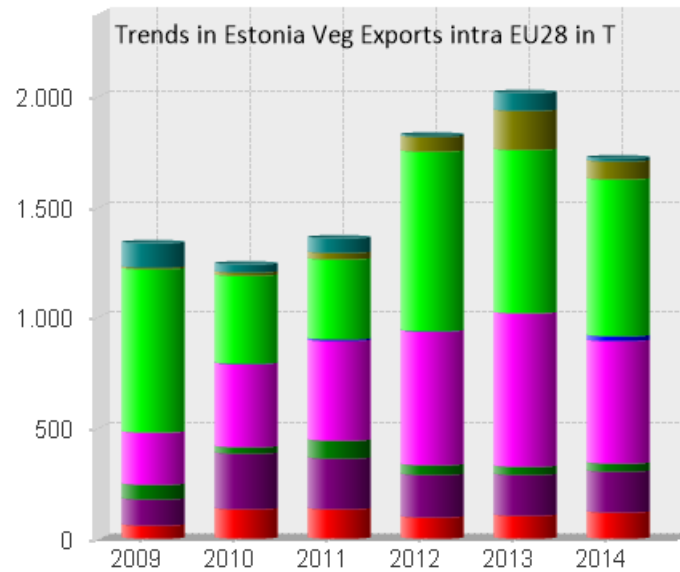
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

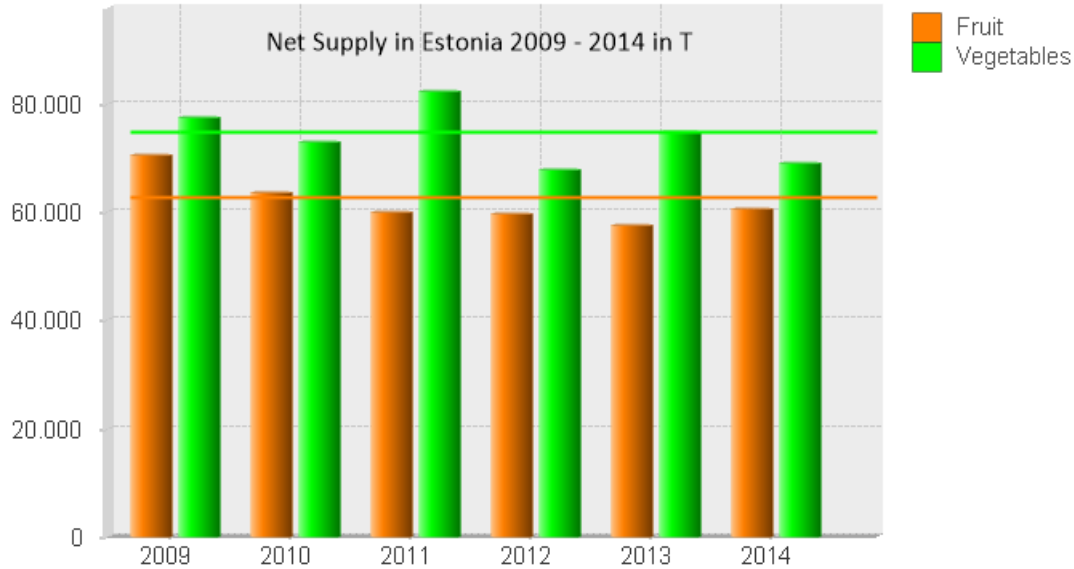


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- 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 2014 to reach a total of 129.857 T. This represents a decrease of 1.9% year-on-year, and this is an increase of 5.5% compared to the average of the previous five years.

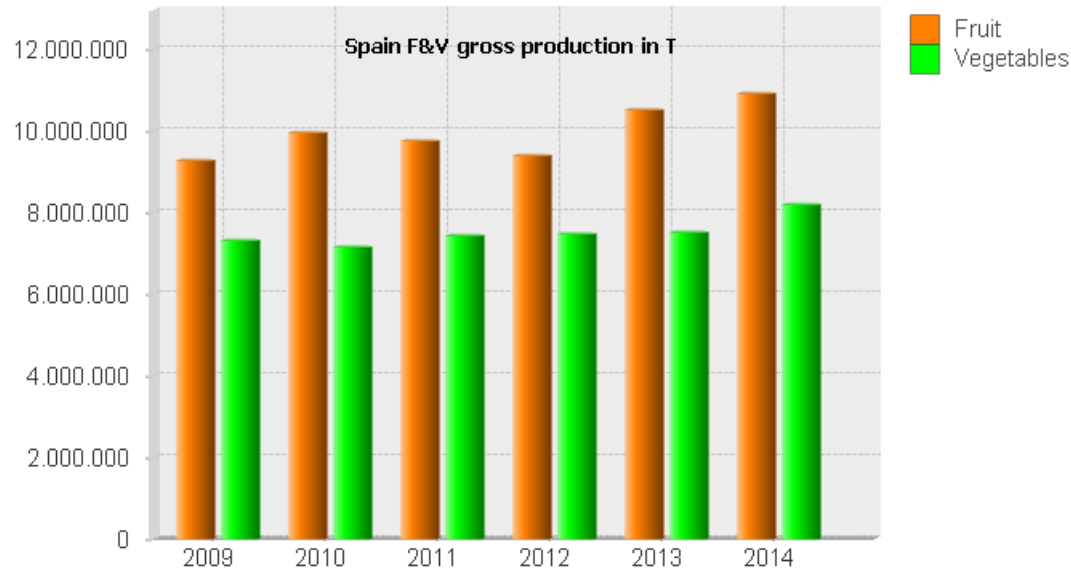
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Estonia in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-22%	-11.6%
Total Imports	-2.2%	-2.8%
Total Exports	-80.3%	-16.3%
Total net supply	-2.7%	-7.9%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 46 Kg of fruit and 53 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 126 and 144 grams per day respectively, or a total of 270 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	5.6%	-7.2%
%09-13/14	-1.7%	6.9%



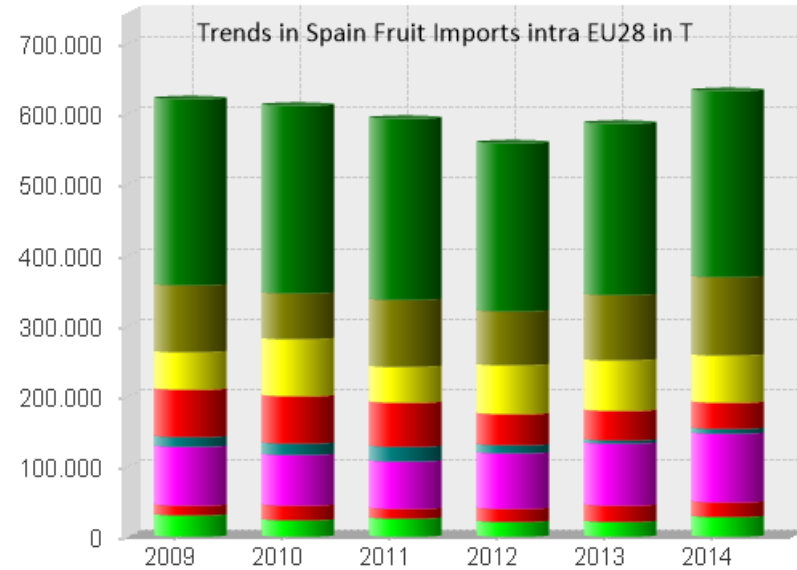
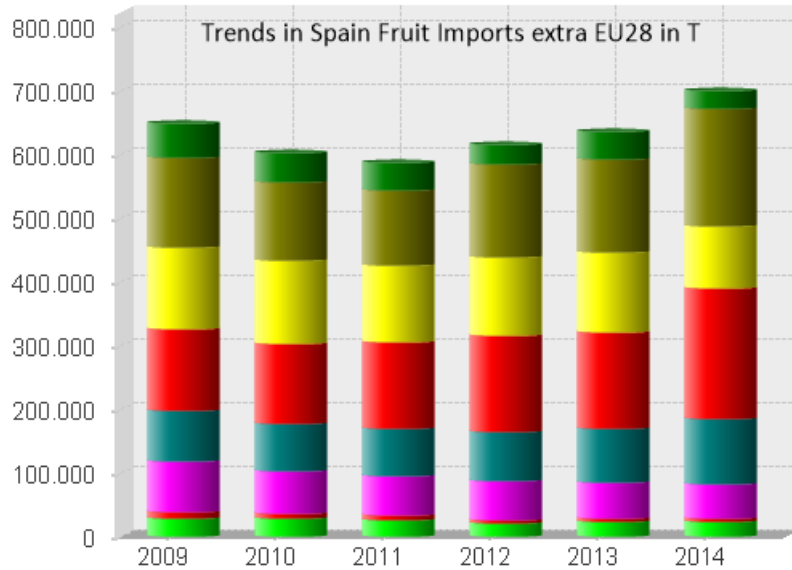


- In 2014, total *gross production* for both fruit and vegetables increased in Spain compared to 2013: fruit increased by 3.7%, reaching a total of 10.89 mln T, whereas vegetable production increased by 9.2%, reaching 8.2 mln T. Regarding fruit, this was due to an increase in stone fruit with 18.9%, citrus with 6.6%, apples & pears with 8% and dates, figs and exotics with 27.4%. Spanish fruit production was also up 11.5% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase for all categories, most notably for tomatoes with 29.6%, onions, shallots, garlic, leeks with 9.3%, and other vegetables with 3.7%. Spanish vegetable production in 2014 was also up 11.4% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 9.7% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because of an increase in exotics by 36.3%, bananas with 26.3%, melons & papayas with 20.7%, even though there was a decrease for imports in apples and pears with 40.7% and citrus fruit by 22.8%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* also increased by 4.2%, mainly because of increases in other vegetables with 7.6%, leguminous vegetables with 8.7% and cucumbers and gherkins with 86.1%, even though tomatoes decreased by 23.5%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 13.8%, mainly given increases in stone fruit with 23.1%, apples and pears with 48.1% and citrus with 9.3%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* went up by 0.8%, mainly given increases for onions by 42.1%, cabbages, cauliflowers by 24.7% and carrots, turnips by 39.5%, even though there were decreases in tomatoes with 24.3% and cucumbers, gherkins with 36.2%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 7.7% compared to 2013 (most categories were up, most notably for bananas with 16.5%, table grapes by 37.4%, apples & pears with 8.4%, melons, papayas with 24.3%, and other fruit by 8.3%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 23% compared to the previous year (mainly because of an increase in tomatoes by 106%, lettuce, chicory by 27.6% and leguminous vegetables by 42%, even though there were decreases for many other categories). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased slightly by 0.7% compared to last year, mainly given a decrease of 4.3% of citrus, even though stone fruit (up 22.3%), exotics (up 36.1%) and bananas (up 23.7%) were all up. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased with 6.6%, because of increases for almost all categories, most notably other vegetables by 12.3%, for cabbages, cauliflower with 16.9%, cucumber, gherkins with 7.3% and lettuce & chicory with 4.1%.

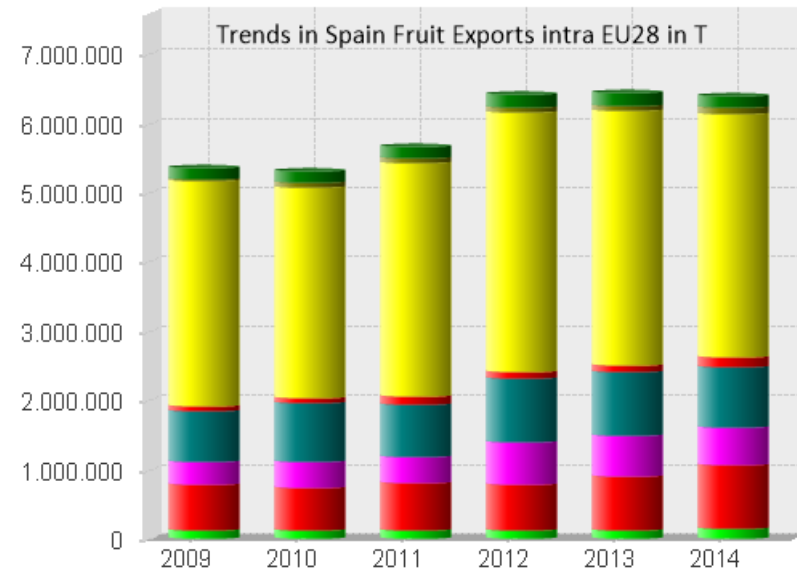
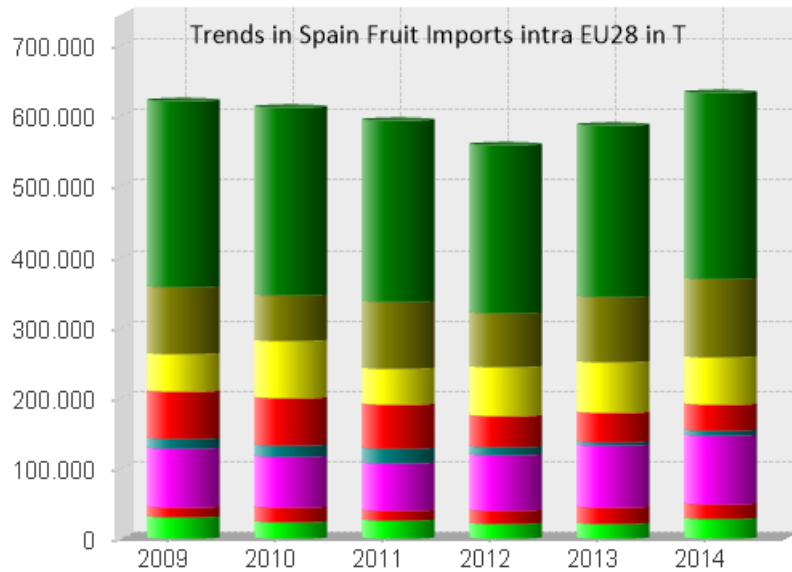
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

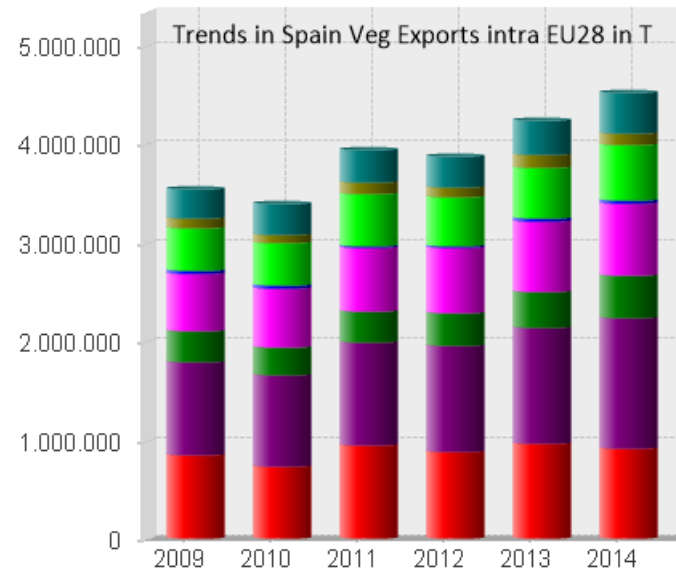
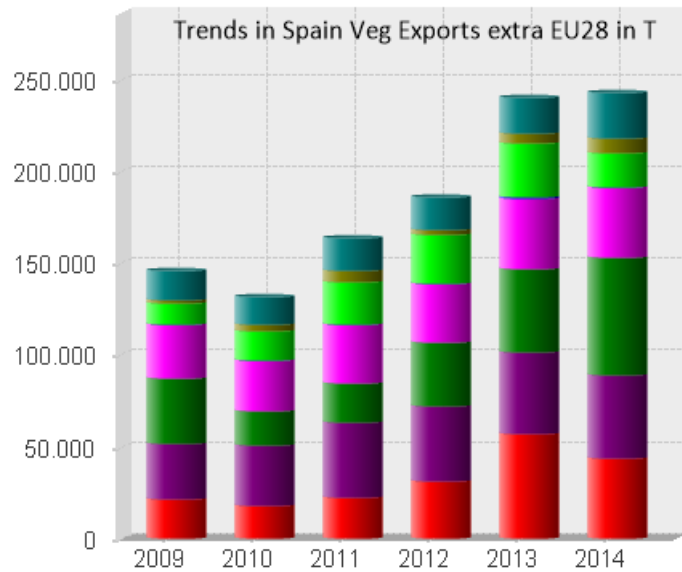
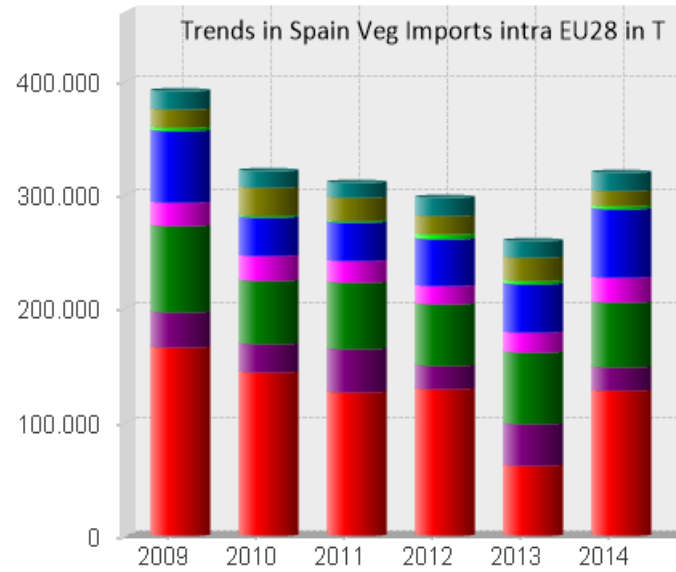
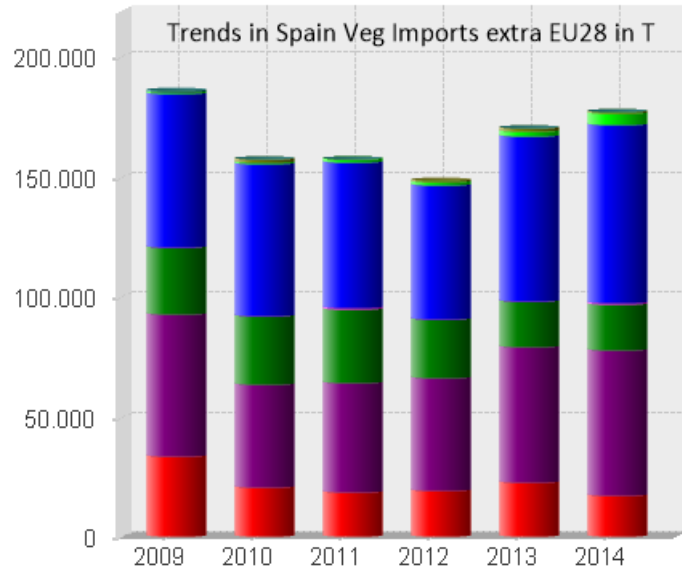


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

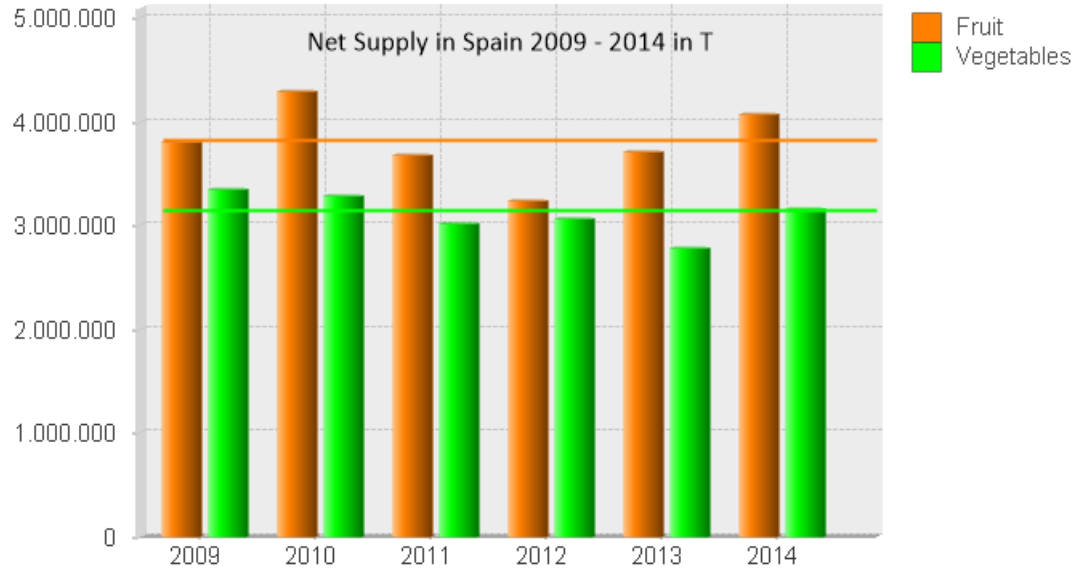
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR



Supply and Consumption Data



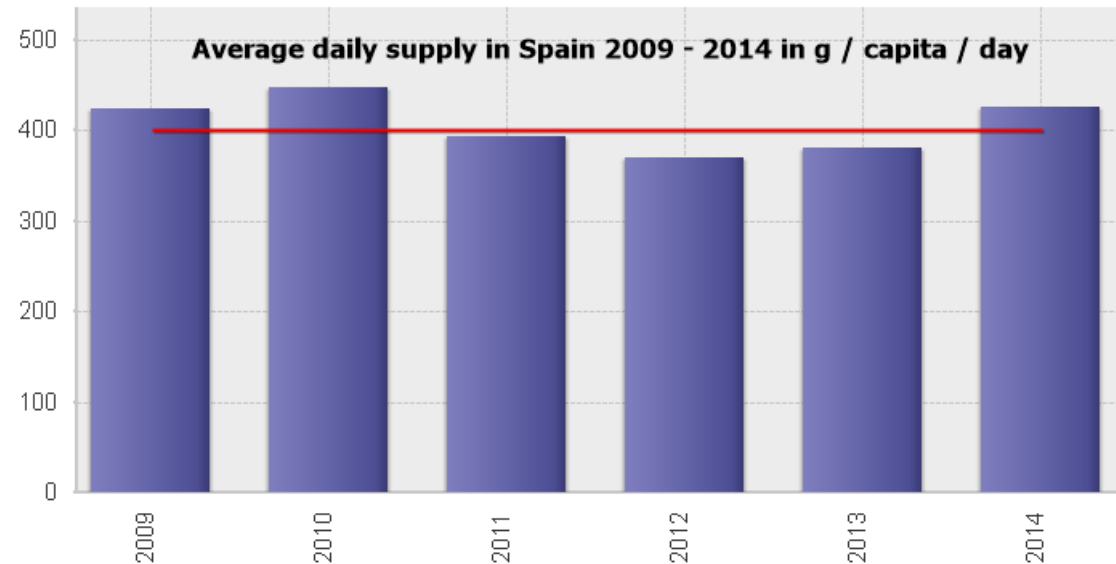
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 7.24 mln T. This represents an increase of 11.4% year-on-year, as well as an increase of 5.6% compared to the average of the previous five years.

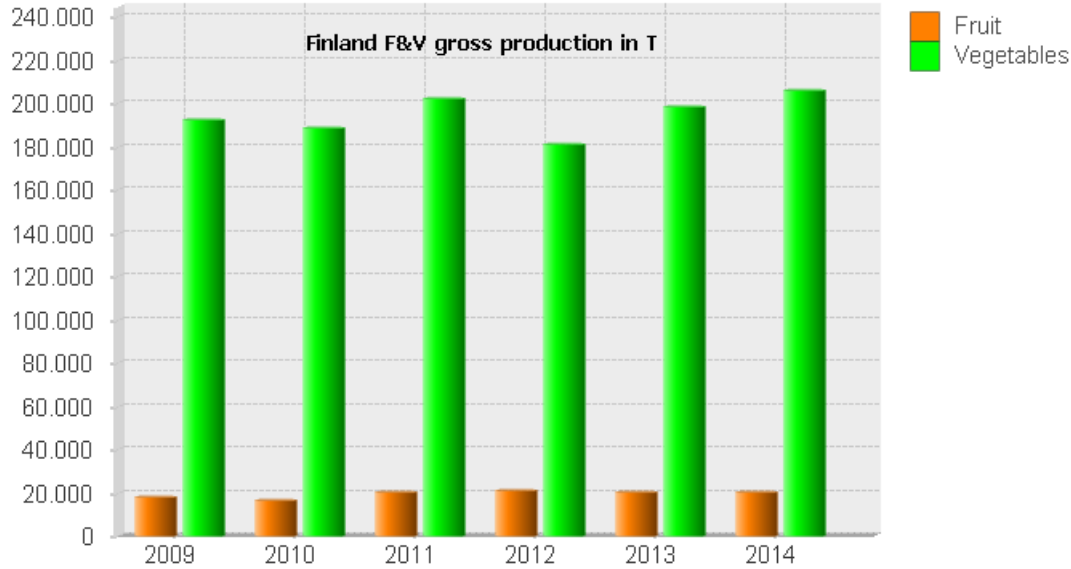
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Spain in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	11.5%	11.4%
Total Imports	9.7%	3.5%
Total Exports	11.1%	19.7%
Total net supply	8.7%	2%

Consumption of both fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 87 Kg of fruit and 68 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 240 and 187 grams per day respectively, or a total of 426 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	10.1%	14.3%
%09-13/14	8.9%	2.1%



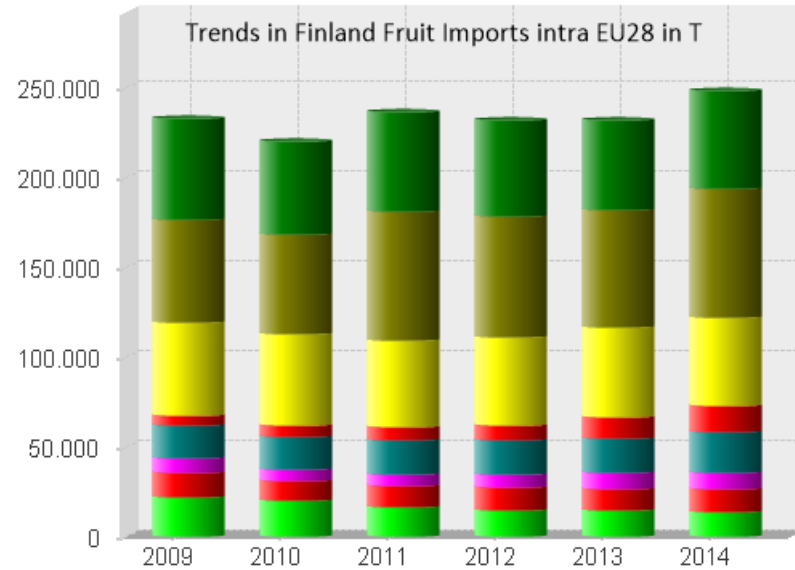
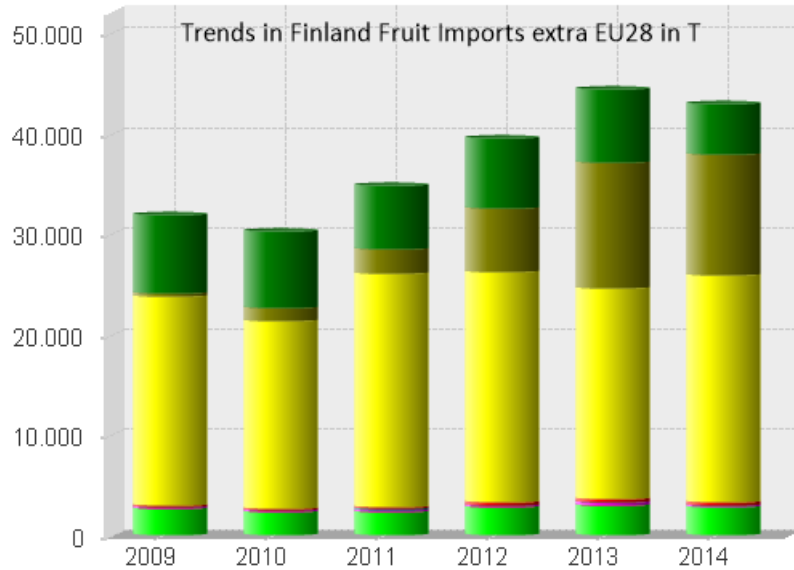


- In 2014, total *gross production* for fruit decreased and for vegetables increased in Finland compared to 2013: fruit decreased slightly by 0.9%, reaching a total of 20.488 T, whereas vegetable production increased by 3.5%, reaching 205.693 T. Regarding fruit, this was due to a decrease in other fruit by 2.8%, whereas apples and pears increased by 6.2%. Finnish fruit production was actually up 5.4% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase for almost all categories, most notably for carrots, turnips by 3.4%, cabbages, cauliflowers by 5.3%, cucumbers, gherkins by 3.1% and tomatoes by 4.1%. Finnish vegetable production in 2014 was also up 6.8% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 3.2% in 2014 compared to the previous year, primarily because of a decrease in bananas with 4.6%, apples and pears with 30.3% and table grapes with 5.9%, even though citrus fruit increased with 7.9%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 40.7% to 202 T. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 50.7% to 100 T, mainly given the decrease of 55.1% in apples and pears. *Vegetable exports to third countries* went up by 134.4% to 370 T, of which the majority was cabbages, cauliflowers.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 7% compared to 2013 (most categories were up, most notably for bananas with 9.9%, apples & pears with 8.8%, melons, papayas 14.4% and dates, figs and exotics with 27%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 3.4% compared to the previous year (mainly because of an increase in tomatoes by 5.5%, other vegetables by 14.5%, cucumbers, gherkins by 13.7% and cabbages, cauliflower by 6.3%, whereas carrots, roots decreased by 20.8%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased slightly by 18.3% compared to last year, mainly given an increase of other fruit by 14.8%, to 2.415 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased with 15.9% to 489 T, mainly because of a decrease in lettuce, chicory by 55.6%.

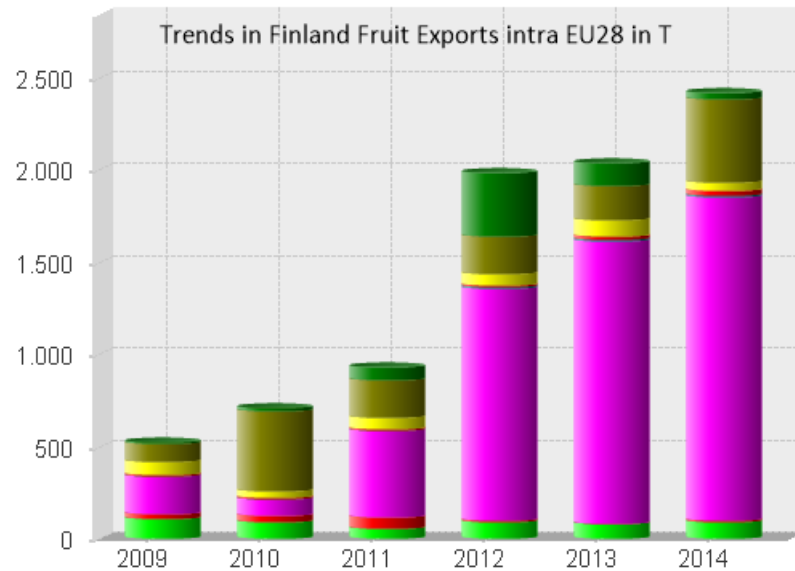
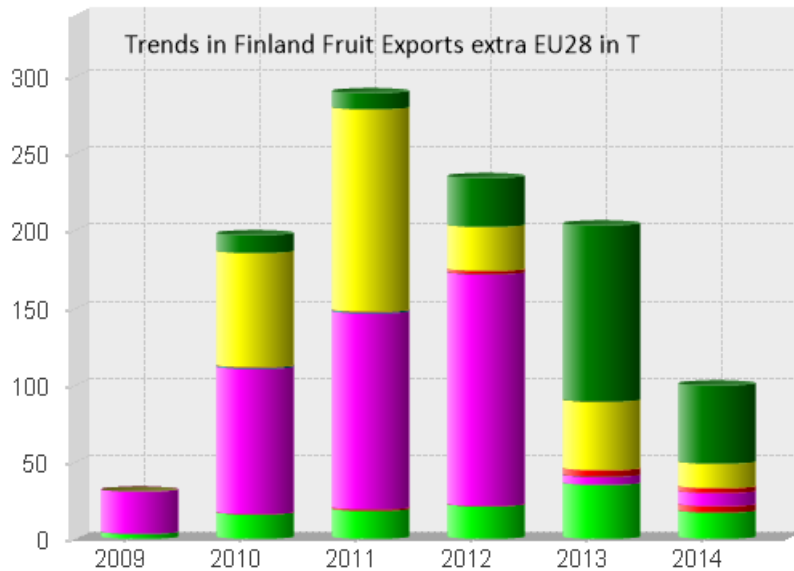
Fruit Trade data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

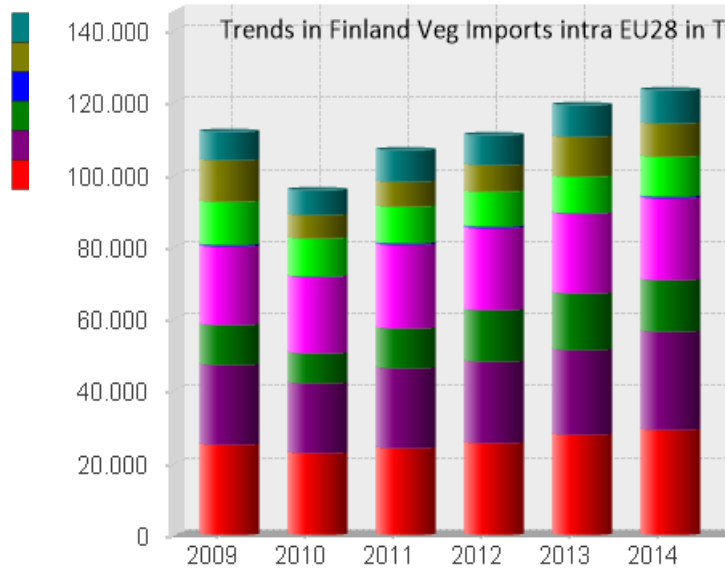
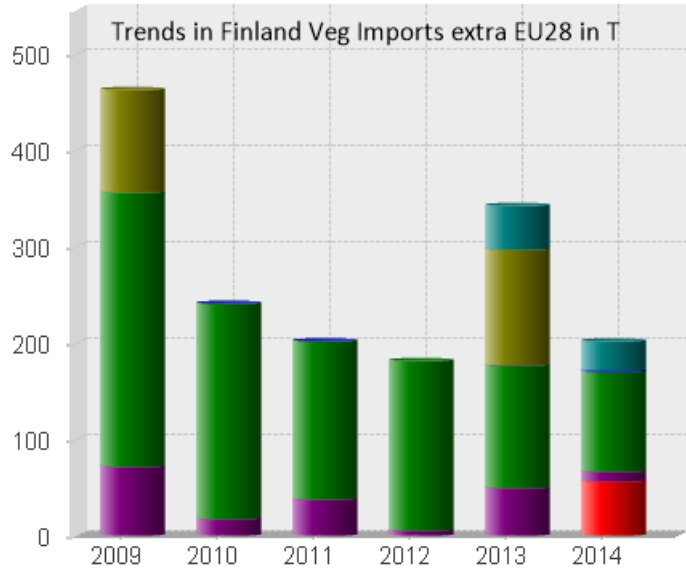


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

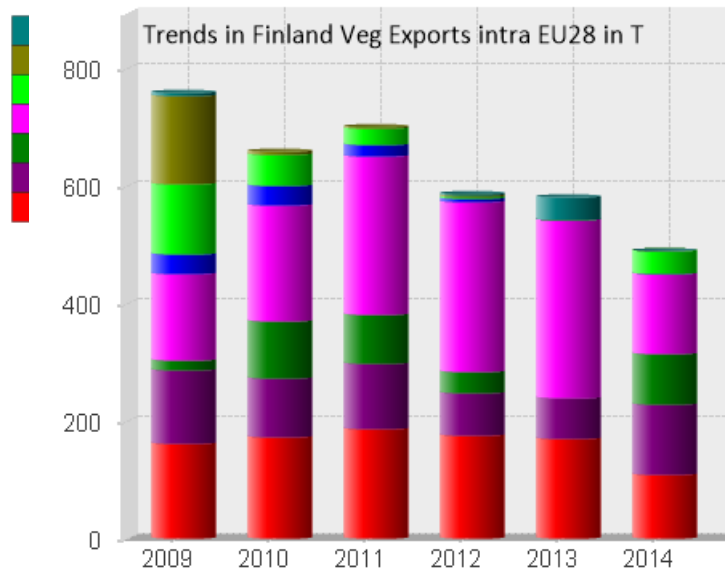


Vegetables Trade Data

CONSUMPTION MONITOR

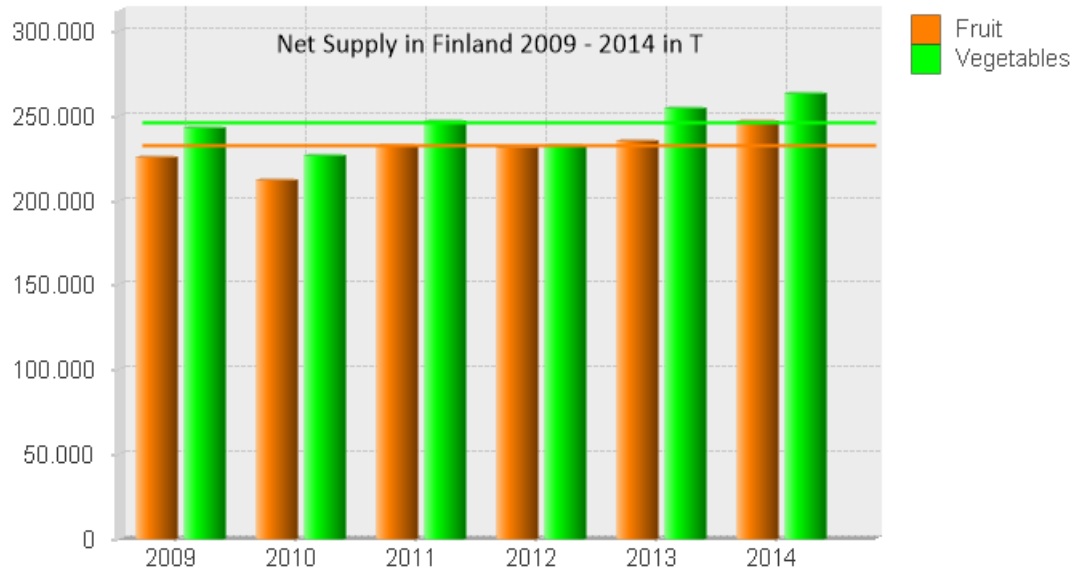


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- 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 2014 to reach a total of 509.203 T. This represents an increase of 4.1% year-on-year, and is 8.8% above the average of the previous five years.

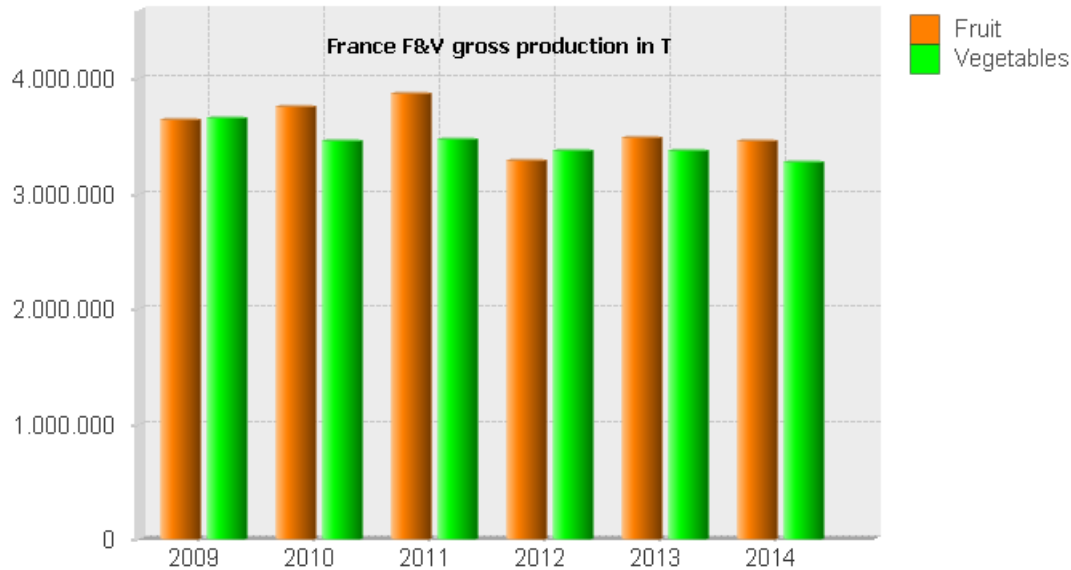
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Finland in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	5.4%	6.8%
Total Imports	9%	13.2%
Total Exports	76.1%	-8.4%
Total net supply	8.4%	9.1%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 45 Kg of fruit and 48 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 124 and 132 grams per day respectively, or a total of 256 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	4.4%	2.9%
%09-13/14	6.9%	7.6%



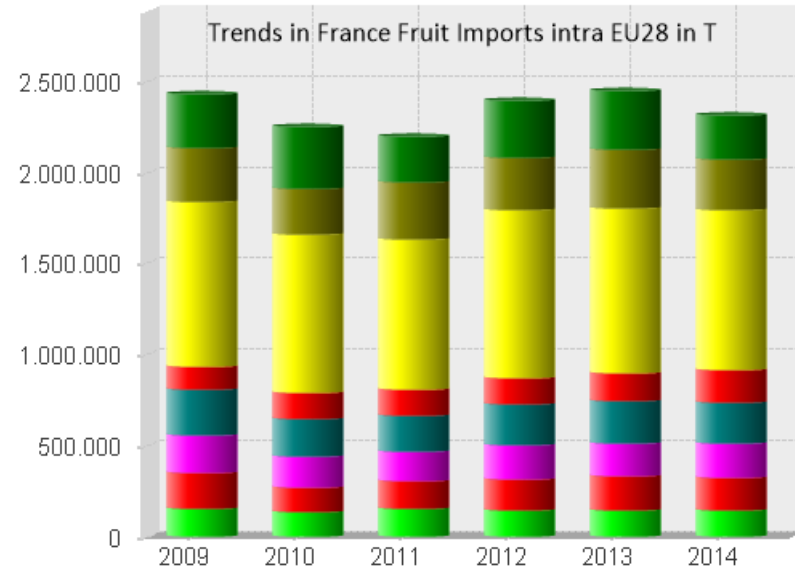
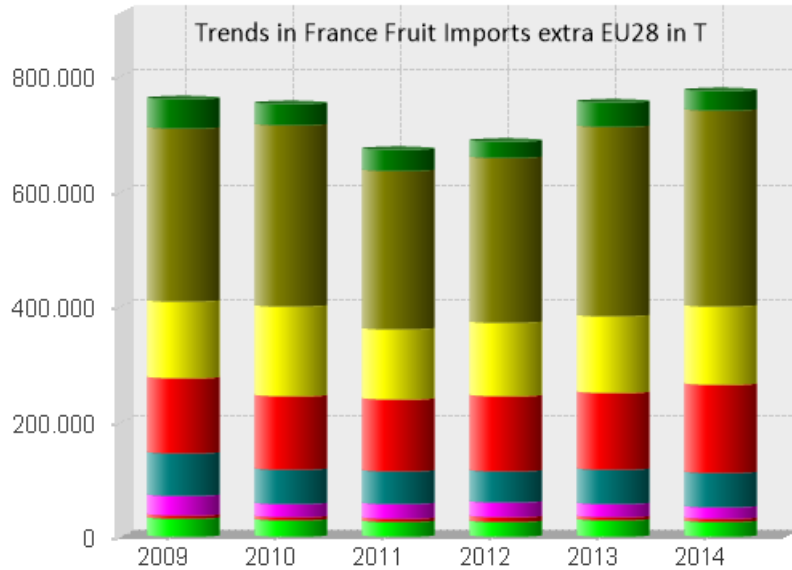


- In 2014, total *gross production* for fruit and vegetables decreased in France compared to 2013: fruit decreased slightly by 0.9%, falling to a total of 3.457.286, vegetable production decreased by 2.9%, falling to 3.282.006 T. Regarding fruit, this was due to a decrease in apple and pear by 11.8%, and dates, figs, and exotics by 13.6%, whereas citrus fruit increased by 17.4% and bananas by 15.1%. French fruit production fell by 4.4% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in most categories, most notably in leguminous vegetables by 43.8%, whereas cabbages and cauliflowers increased by 7.9%. French vegetable production in 2014 decreased by 5.8% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 2.3% in 2014 compared to the previous year, because of an increase in dates, figs, and exotics with 13%, despite a decrease in apples and pears by 24.9% and stone fruit by 19.4%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 3.7%, notably by an increase in cabbages and cauliflowers by 47.3%, despite a decrease in lettuce and chicory by 32.5%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 31.5% to 345.926,2 T, mainly due to the increase of dates, figs, and exotics by 43.9%, and apple and pear by 47.1%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* slightly increased by 1.4% to 84.633,10 T, mainly in leguminous vegetables by 62.6%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 5.5% compared to 2013 (most categories decreased, most notably apples and pears with 24.6% and bananas by 15.5%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased slightly with 1.5% compared to the previous year (in most categories, despite a strong increase in leguminous vegetables by 35.4%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 11.8% compared to last year (in most categories, except for other fruit which saw a decrease of 16.5% and citrus fruit - 7.8%) to 1.088.509 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* remained stable at 935.467,2 T, with an increase in cucumbers and gherkins by 21.5%, but a decrease in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 16%.

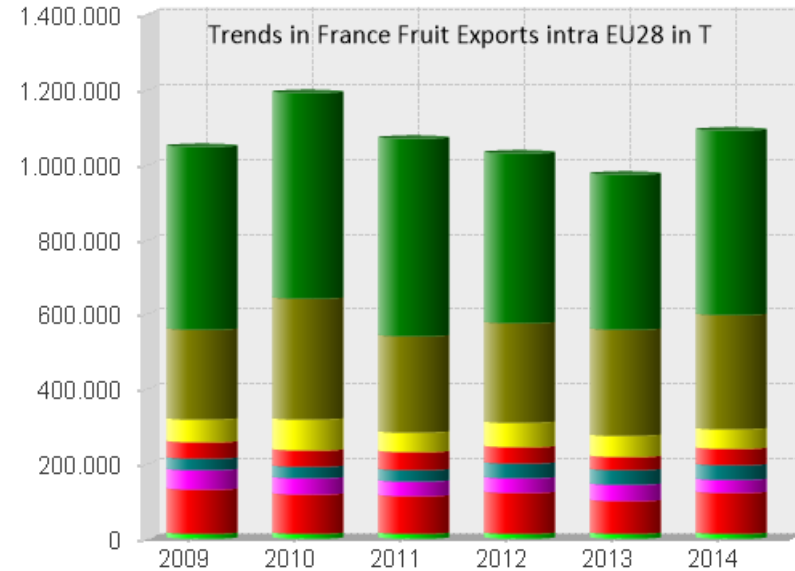
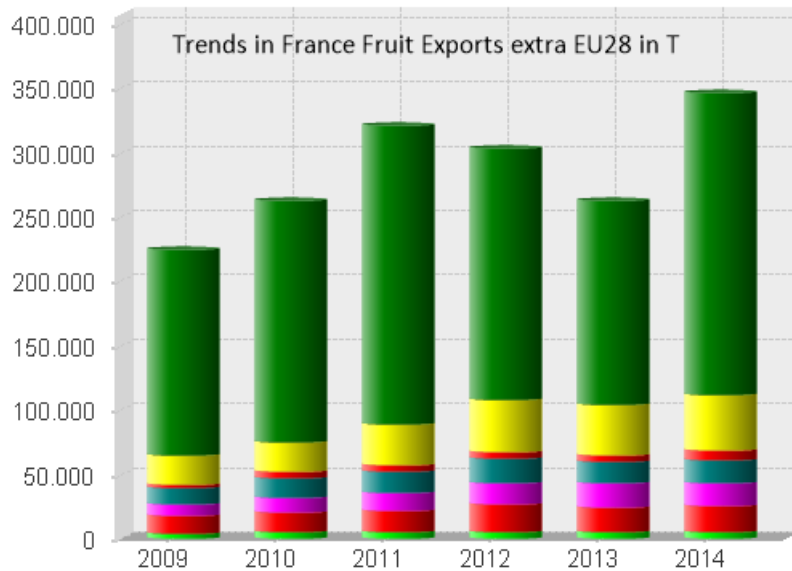
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

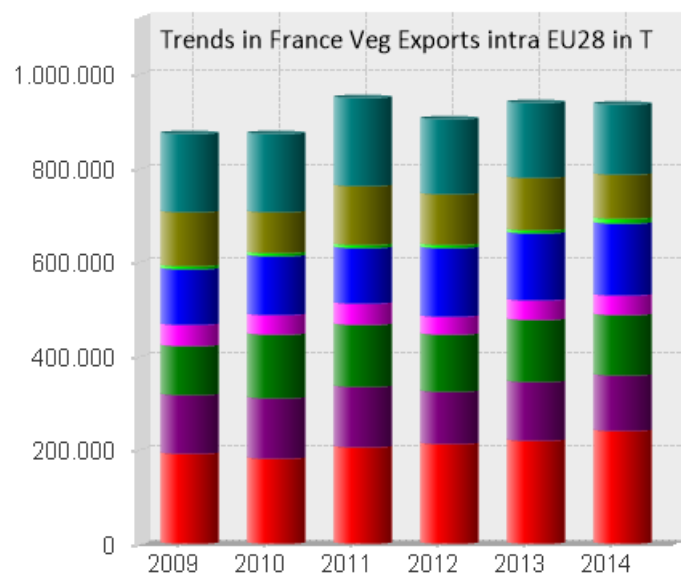
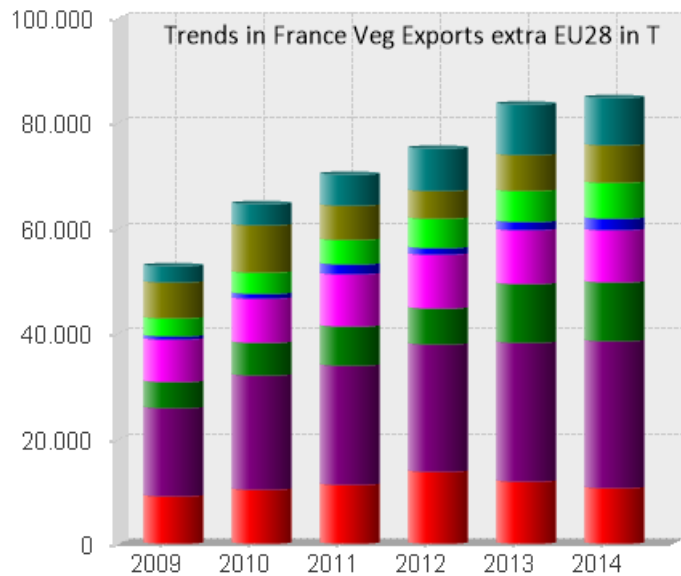
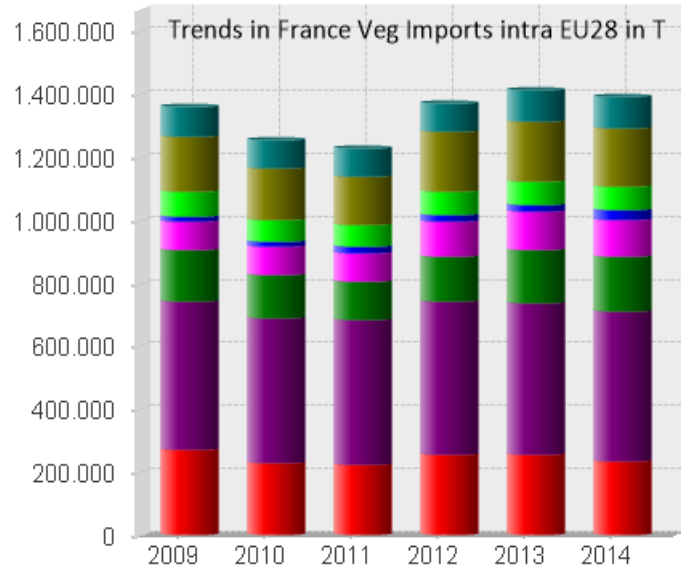
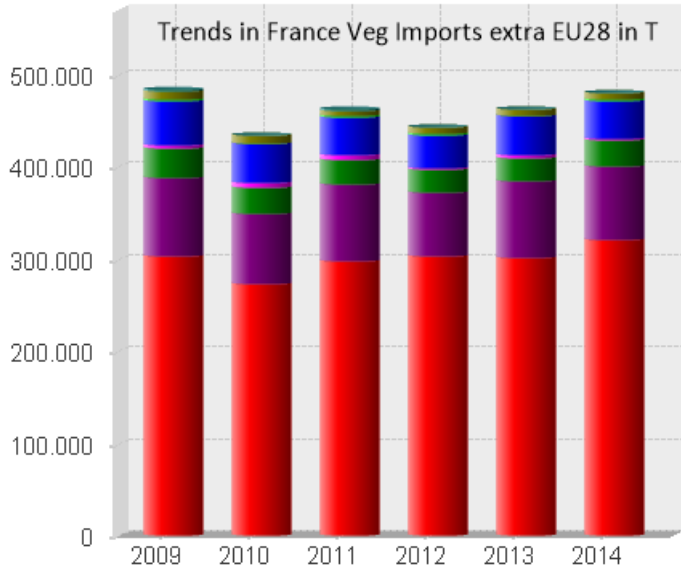


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

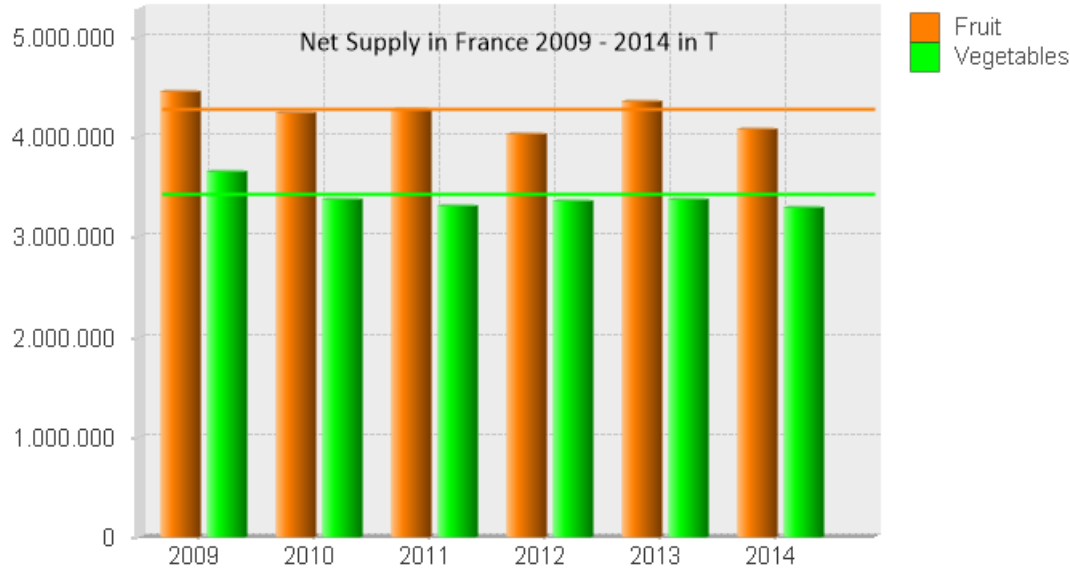
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR



Supply and Consumption Data



Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to a total of 7.386.590 T. This represents a decrease of 4% year-on-year, and is 4.6% below the average of the previous five years.

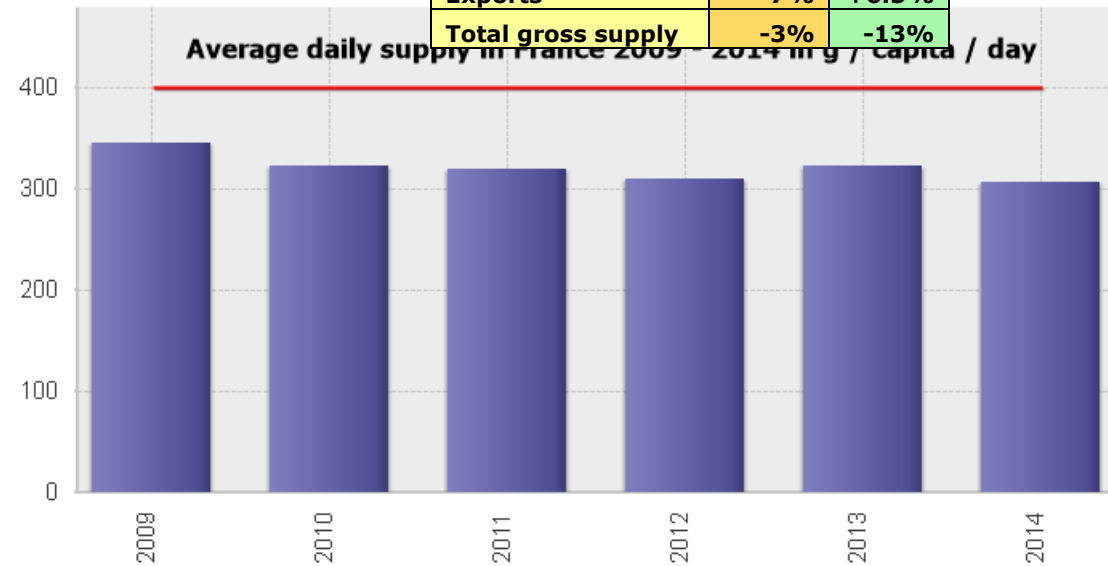
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in France in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

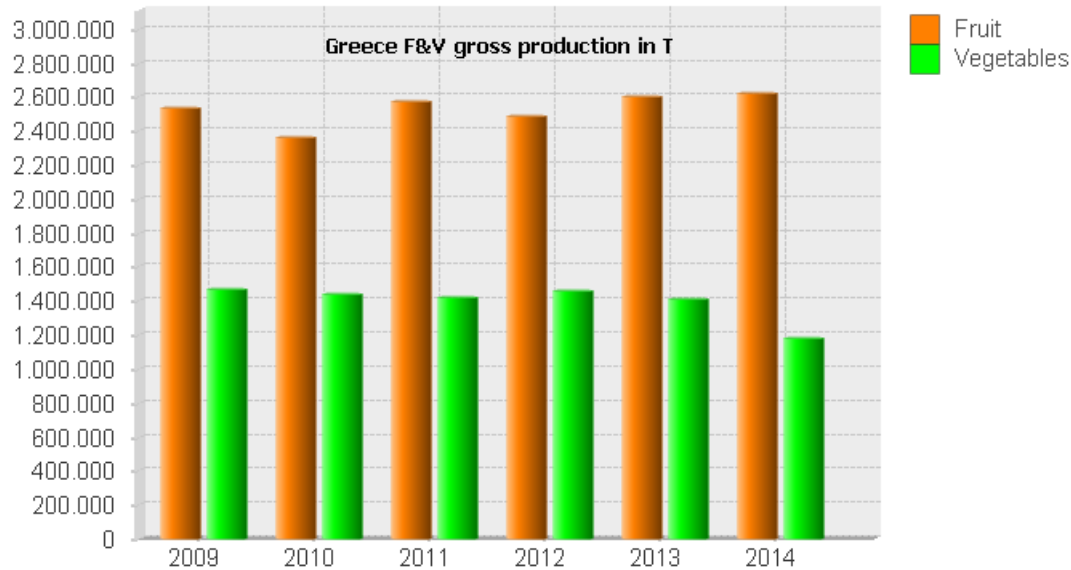
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-4.2%	-5.5%
Total Imports	0.4%	5.0%
Total Exports	7.3%	4.7%
Total net supply	-4.4%	-3.4%

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-9%	-18%
Imports	+1.6%	+5%
Exports	-7%	+6.5%
Total gross supply	-3%	-13%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 61.96 Kg of fruit and 50.15 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 170 and 137 grams per day respectively, or a total of 307 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-6.7%	-2.8%
%09-13/14	-5.8%	-4.7%



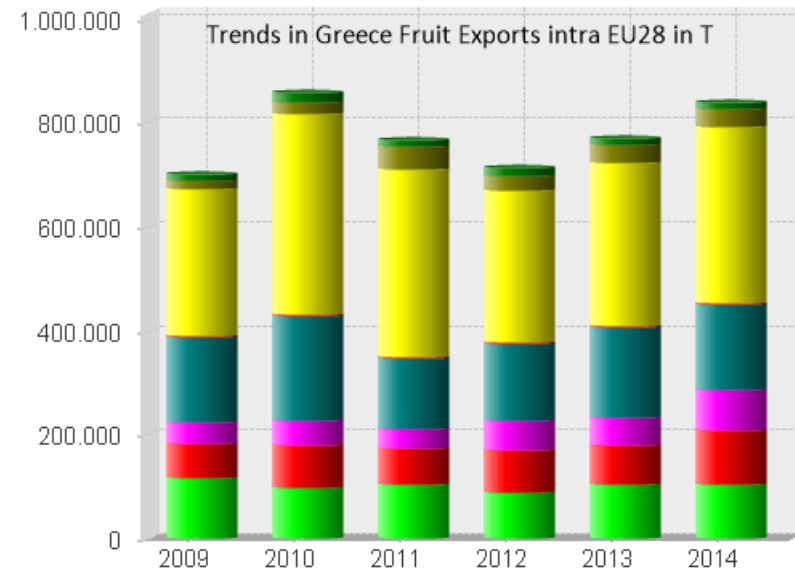
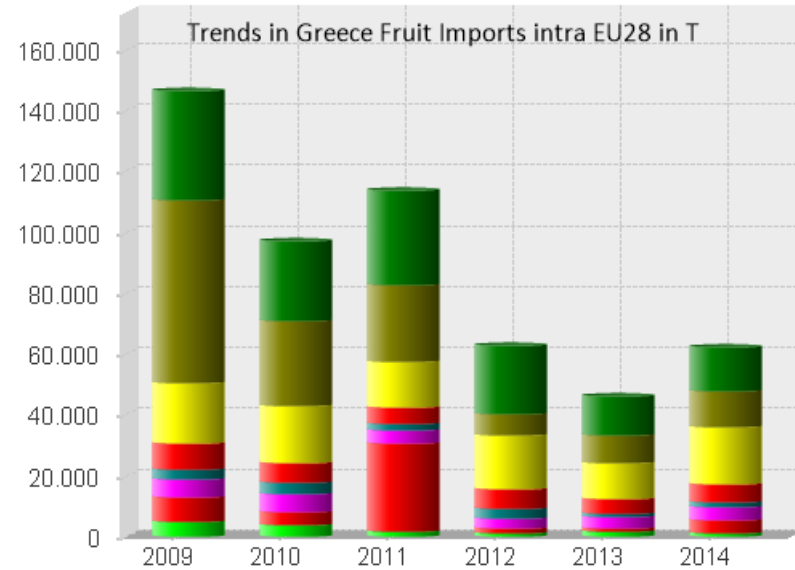
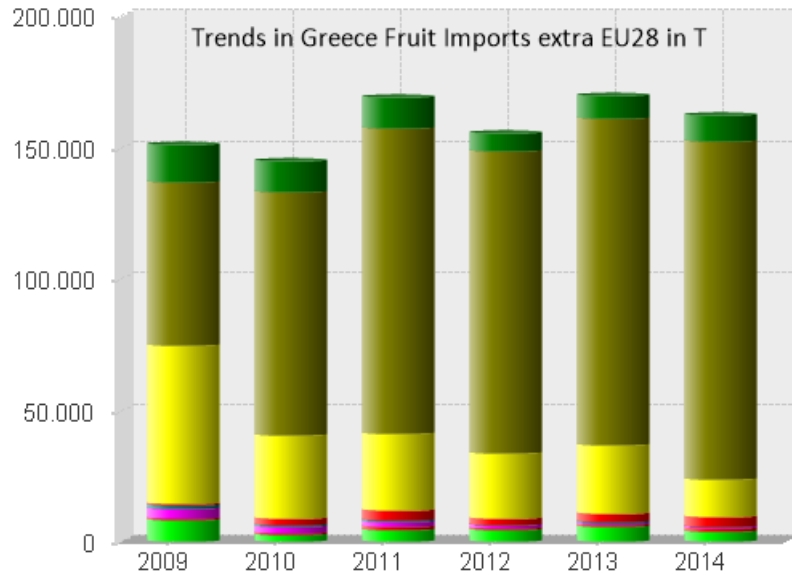


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit in Greece remained stable compared to 2013 at a total of 2.6 mln T. Vegetable production decreased by 16.4%, falling to a total of 1.18 mln T. Regarding fruit, almost all fruit production increased, mostly stone fruit by 83.5%, whilst citrus fruit decreased by 9.6%. Greek fruit production increased by 4% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the decrease was mainly due to a decrease in most categories, most notably in lettuce and chicory by 96.5%, with the only increase in cucumbers and gherkins by 29.1%. Greek vegetable production in 2014 decreased by 22% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 4.3% in 2014 compared to the previous year, because of a decrease in citrus fruit by 43.4% and other fruit by 61.4%, despite the increase of 144.1% in stone fruit. *The imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 41.4%, notably by an increase in onions, shallots, garlic, and leeks by 233.4% and cabbages and cauliflowers by 143.7%, despite a decrease in lettuce and chicory, and leguminous vegetables by 100%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 4% to 380.579,6 T, mainly due to the increase of stone fruit by 31.8% and apple and pear by 31%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 13.3% to 13.595,90 T, with the main decrease in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks by 85%, despite an increase in tomatoes by 73.2%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 4.4% compared to 2013 (almost all categories increased, most notably stone fruit with 150.1%, despite a decrease of 25.8% in table grapes). *The imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 35.8% compared to the previous year (increases in most categories, notably in onions, shallots, garlic, leeks by 111%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 9.3% compared to last year (in most categories, most notably in other fruit by 45.1% and stone fruit by 40.8%) to 839.623,3 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 20.6% to 114.218,9 T, with notable increases for tomatoes by 99.2% and leguminous vegetables by 69.5%, despite a decrease in cabbages and cauliflowers by 51.5%.

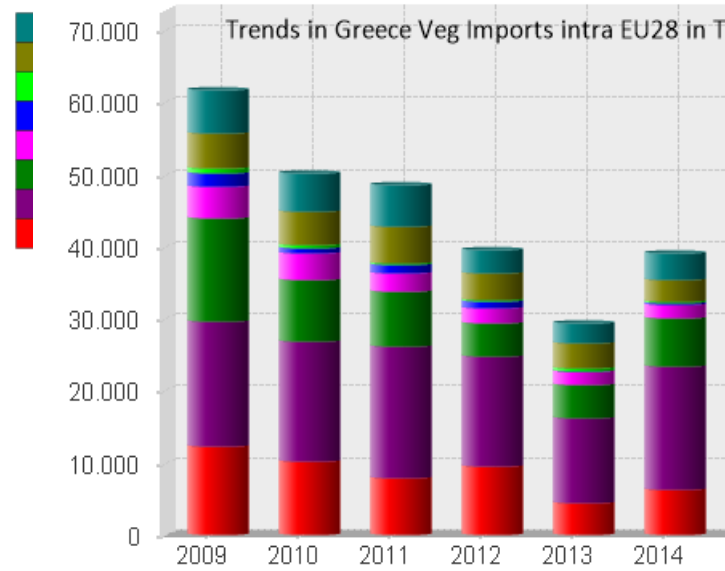
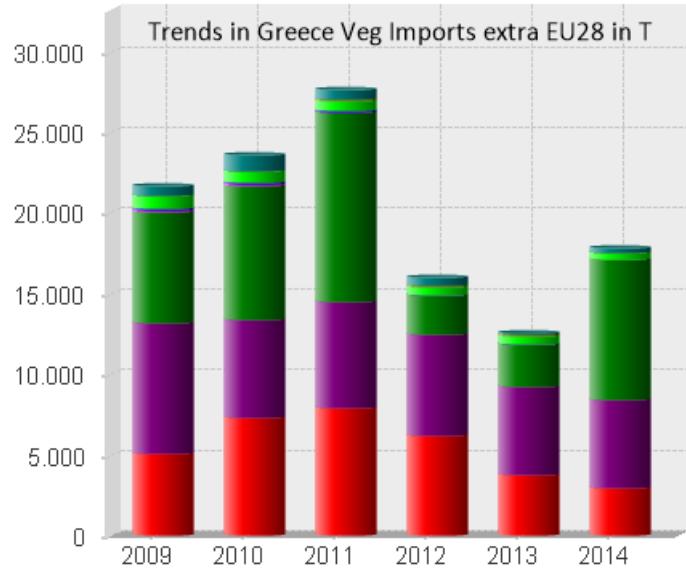
Fruit Trade Data



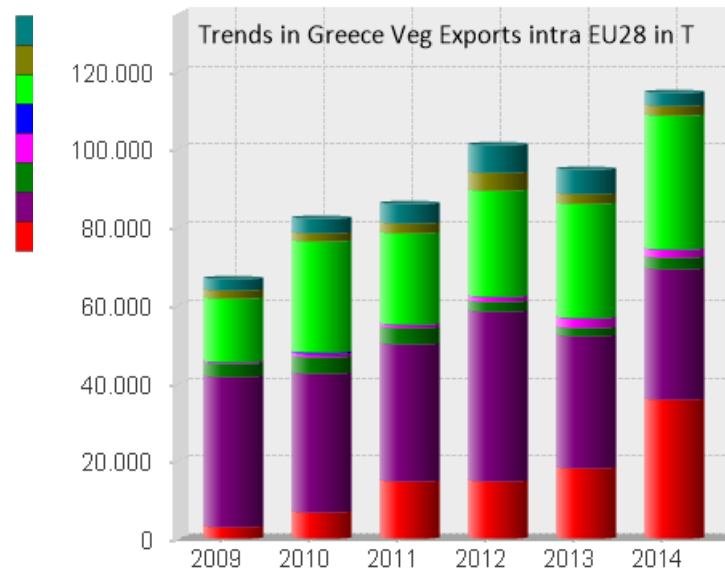
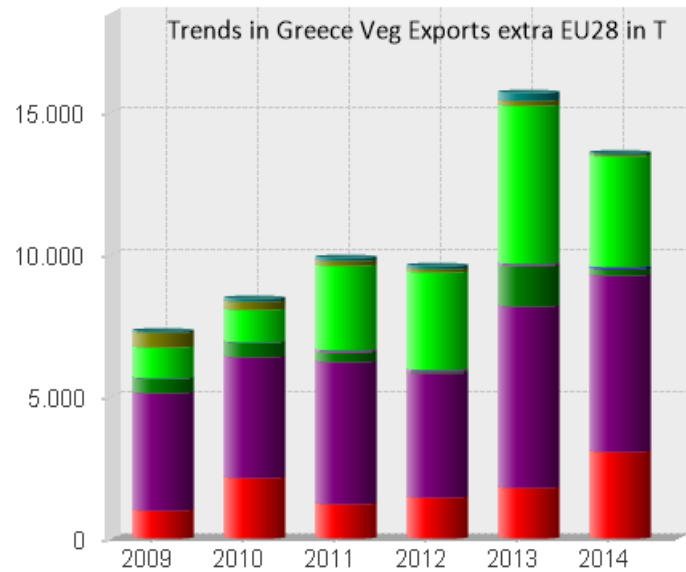
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Vegetables Trade Data

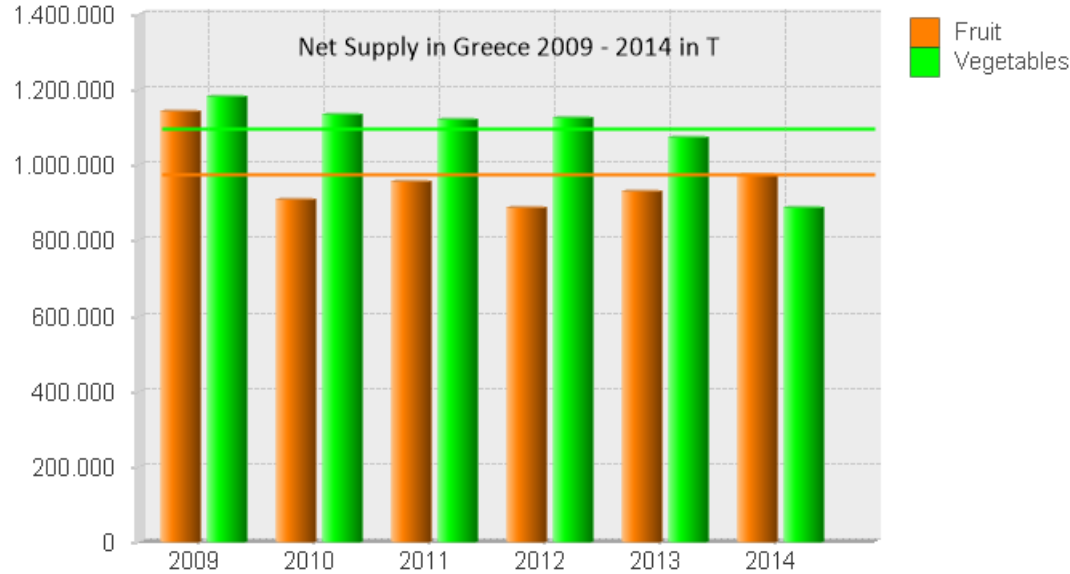


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



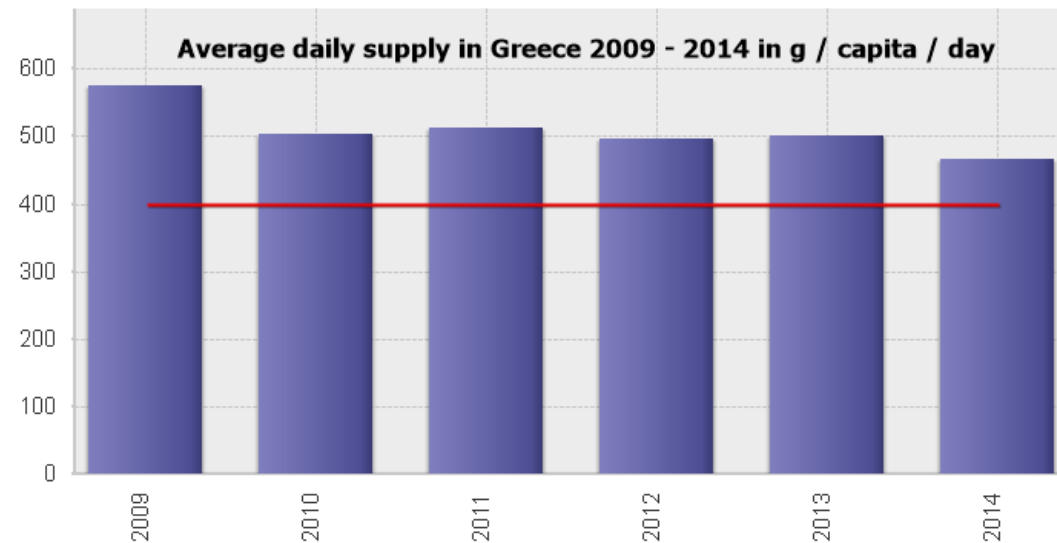
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to a total of 1.861.519 T. This represents a decrease of 6.7% year-on-year, and is 9.9% below the average of the previous five years.

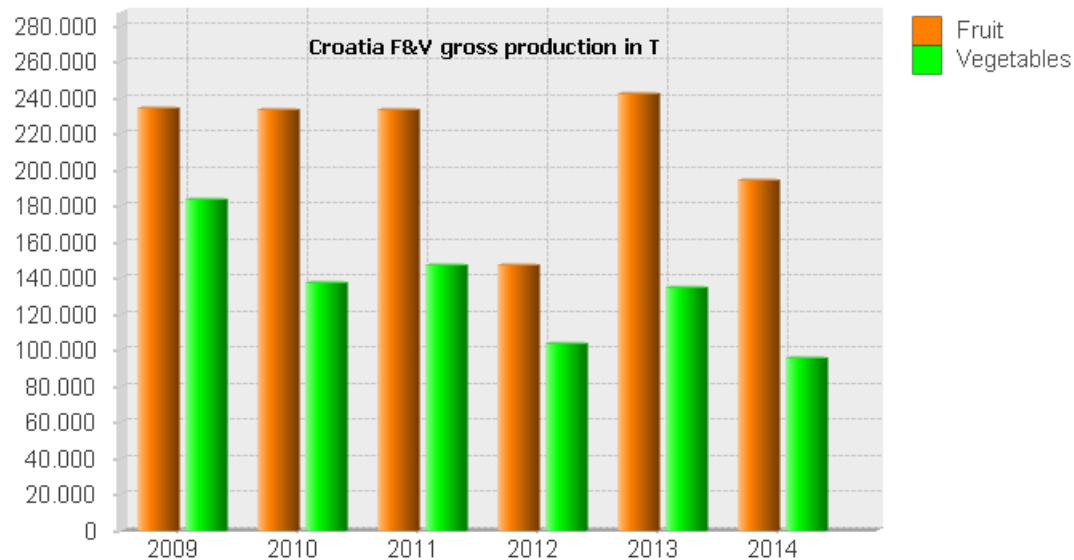
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Greece in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	4.1%	-18.1%
Total Imports	-10.5%	-13.9%
Total Exports	13.4%	32.8%
Total net supply	0.7%	-21.3%

Consumption of fruit increased and of vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 89.11 Kg of fruit and 81.26 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 244 and 223 grams per day respectively, or a total of 467 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	5.1%	-16.9%
%09-13/14	2.2%	-4.7%



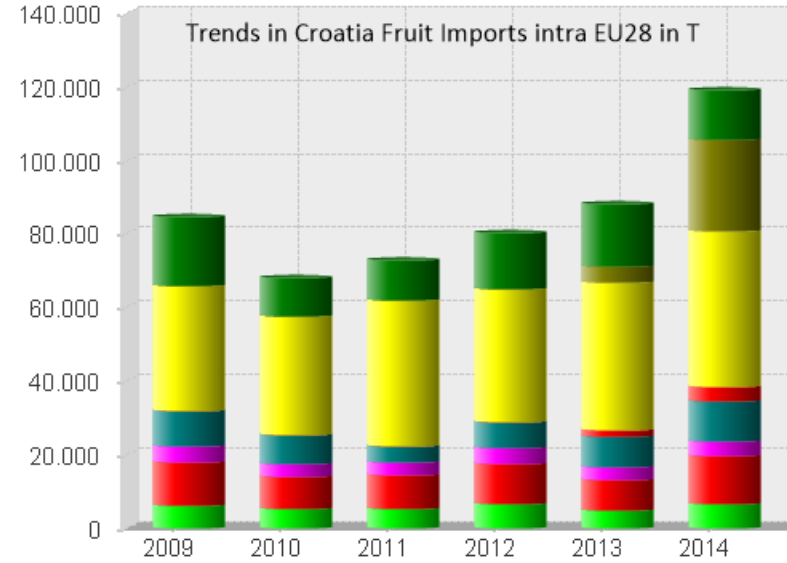
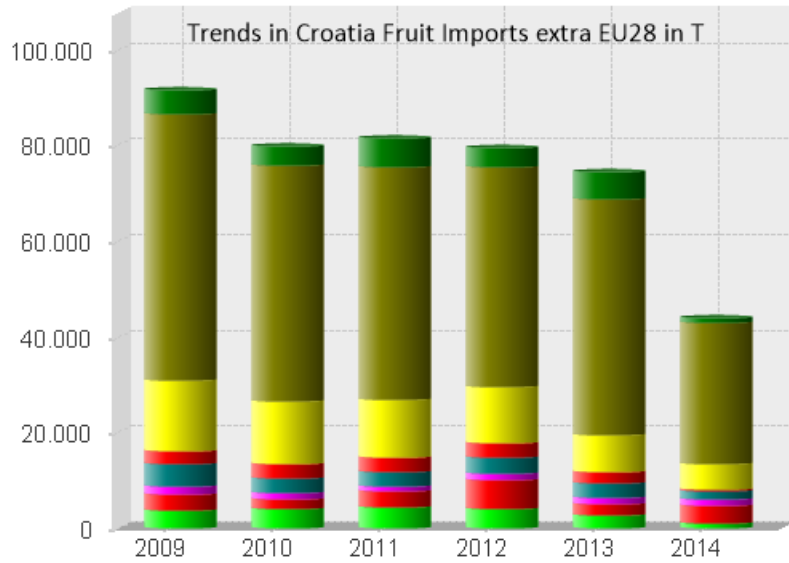


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit in Croatia decreased by 19.7% compared to 2013 to a total of 194.259 T. Vegetable production decreased by 29.1%, falling to a total of 95.758 T. Regarding fruit, almost all fruit production decreased, mostly stone fruit by 57.5%, despite an increase in citrus fruit by 60.4%. Croatian fruit production decreased by 12.4% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production decreased in all categories, most notably in tomatoes by 32.5%, in cabbages and cauliflowers by 30.2%, and in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 26.1%. Croatian vegetable production in 2014 decreased by 47.8% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 41.2% in 2014 compared to the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in bananas by 39.5%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 10.2%, notably by a decrease in cabbages and cauliflowers by 54.2%, despite an increase in lettuce and chicory by 50.6%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 96.7% to 39.794,4 T, seeing increases in apples and pears by 1.001,4%, from 1.164 T to 12.820,6 T, and citrus fruit by 43%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased by 124% to 2.763,3 T, mainly due to an increase in carrots, turnips, and edible roots from 30 T to 1.077,4 T.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 34.7% compared to 2013 (almost all categories increased, most notably bananas from 4.457,9 T to 24.790,9 T, except for apples and pears which decreased by 20.6%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 29.9% compared to the previous year, seeing increases in all categories. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 185.5% compared to last year (in most categories, most notably in citrus fruit from 2.614,5 T to 23.081 T) to 43.330,1 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 322,3% to 8.605,6 T, seeing increases in all categories, most notably tomatoes by 593.2% to 3.104,2 T.



Fruit Trade Data

MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

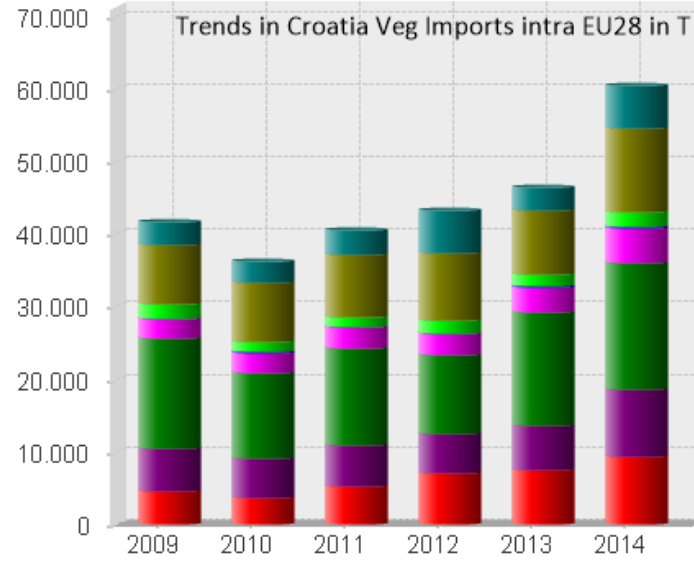
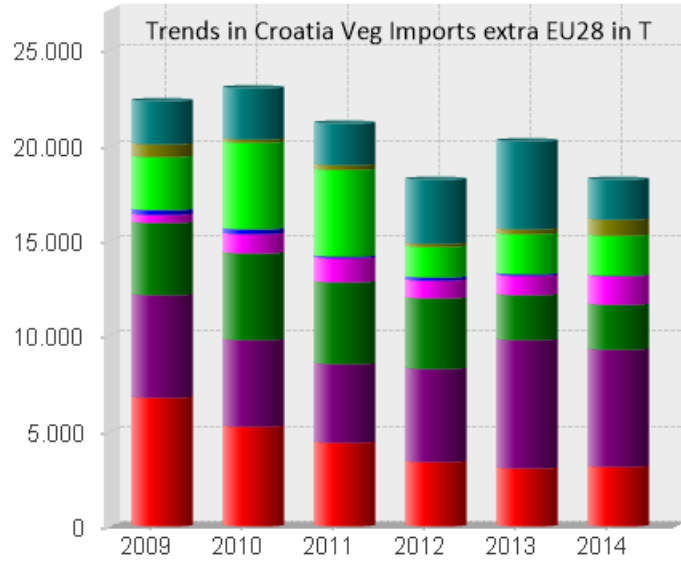


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

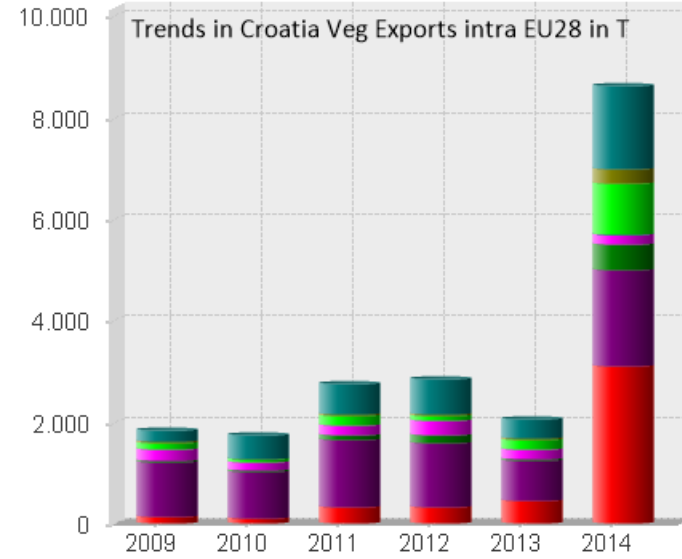
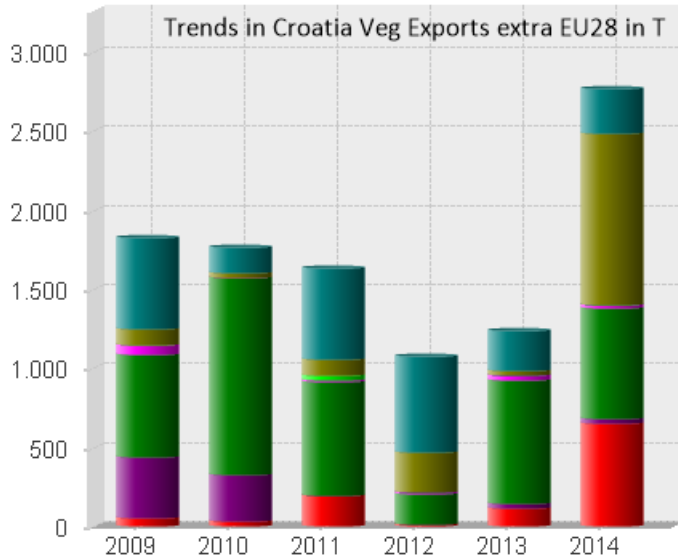


Vegetable Trade Data

CONSUMPTION MONITOR

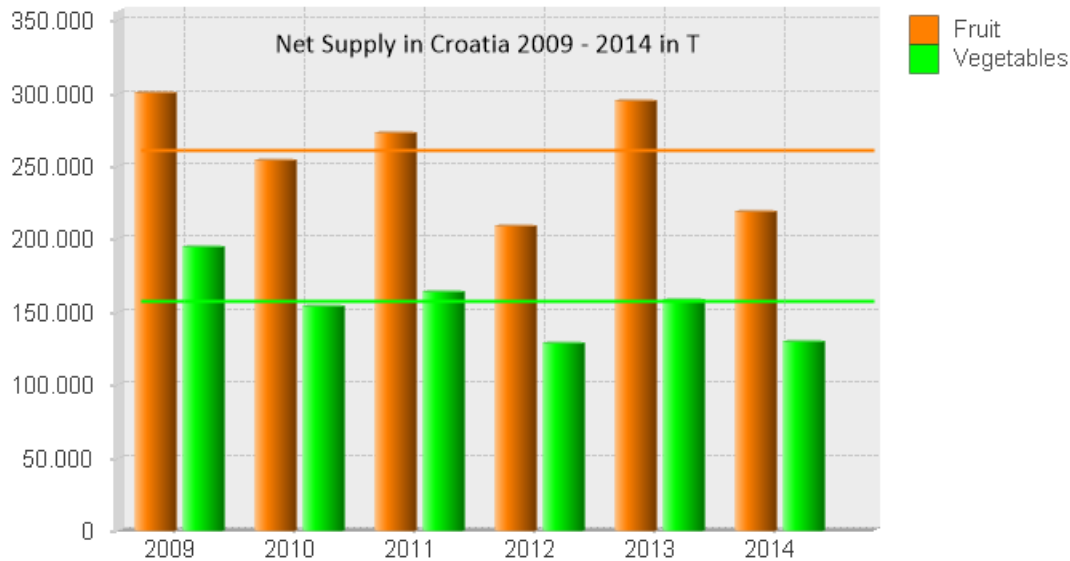


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



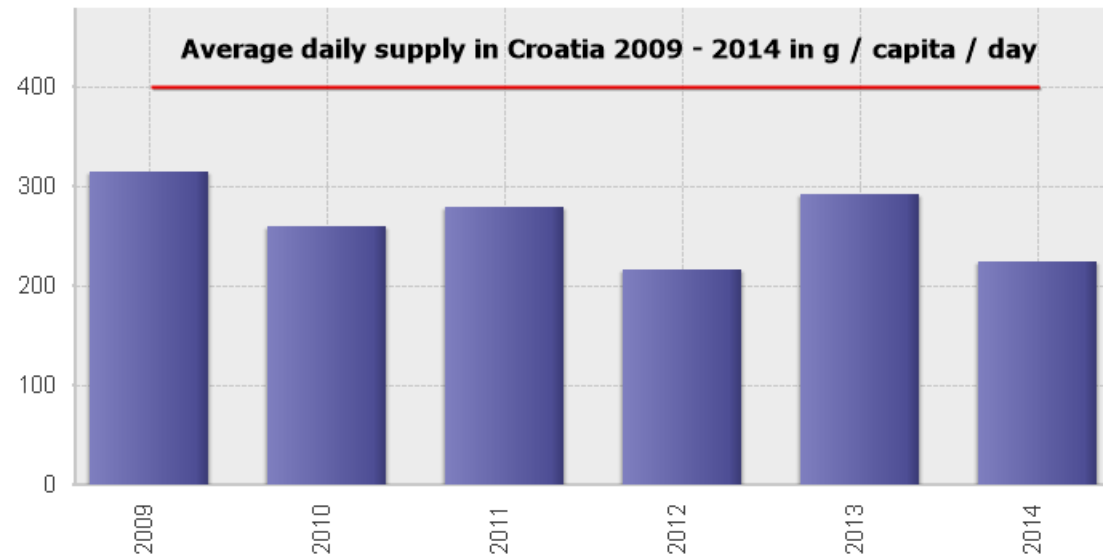
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to a total of 349.363,84 T. This represents a decrease of 23.1% year-on-year, and is 18.2% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Croatia in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

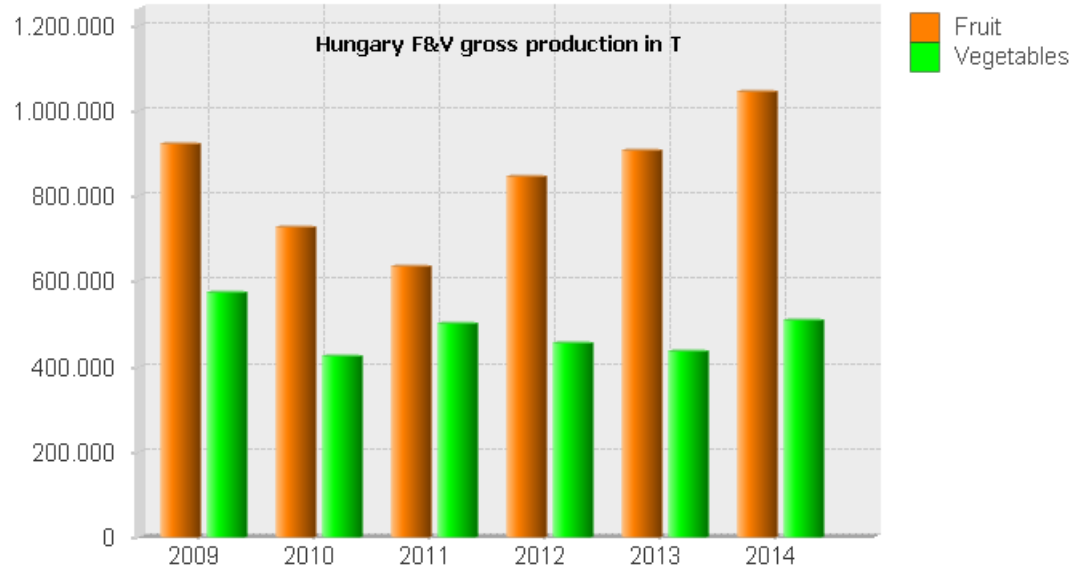
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-11.1%	-32.4%
Total Imports	1.6%	25.5%
Total Exports	83.1%	203.1%
Total net supply	-17.8%	-18.7%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 51.58 Kg of fruit and 30.69 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 141 and 84 grams per day respectively, or a total of 225 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-25.6%	-17.7%
%09-13/14	-17.0%	-17.9%



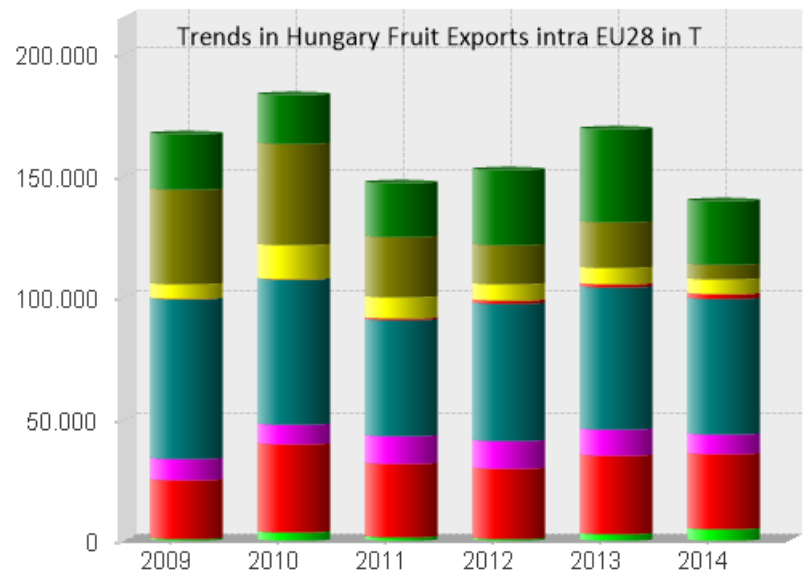
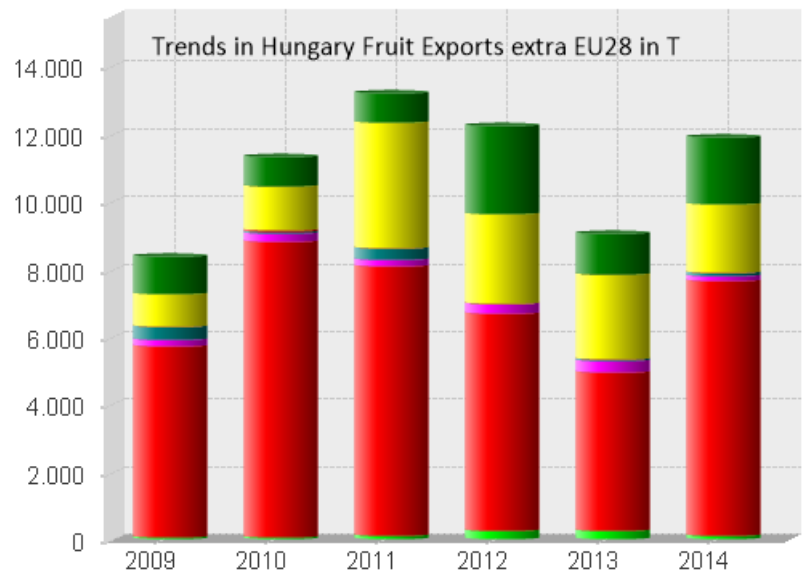
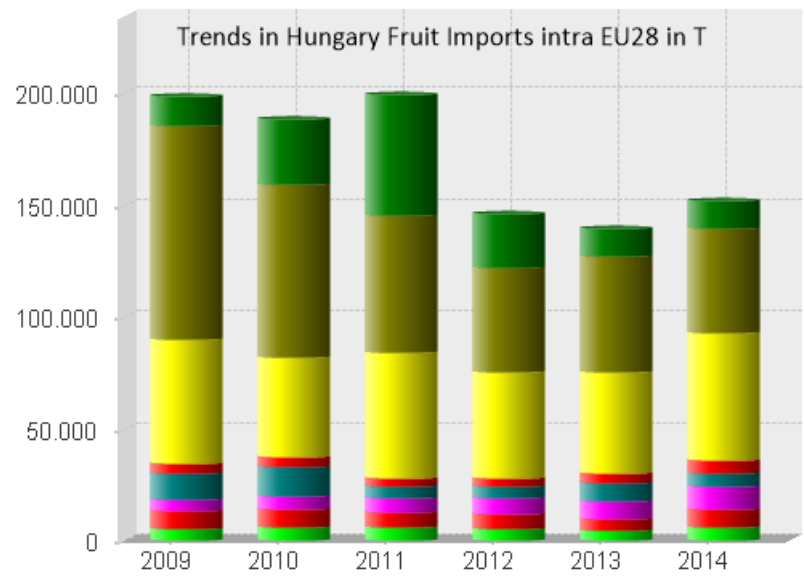
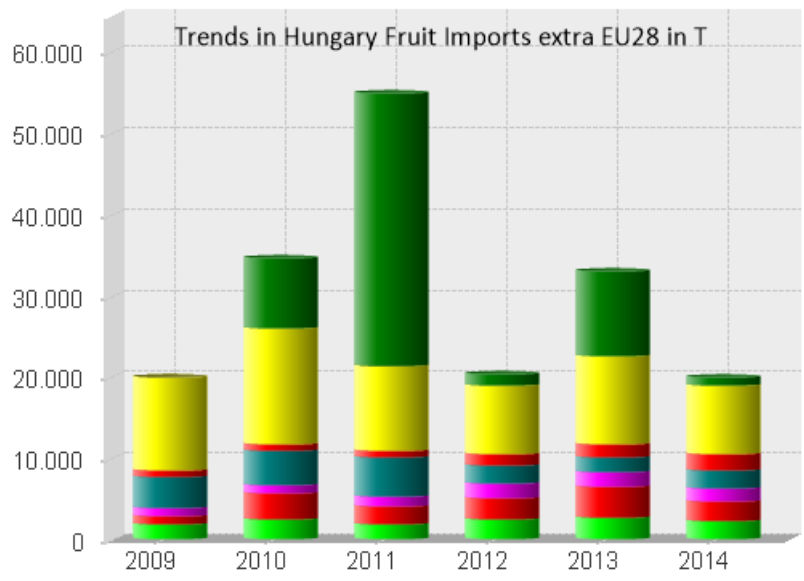
HUNGARY



- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit and vegetables in Hungary increased compared to 2013 at a total of 1.044 mln T for fruit and 510.370 T for vegetables. Regarding fruit, the main increase was noted in apples and pears by 29.1%, whilst table grapes decreased by 10% and other fruit by 7.9%. Hungarian fruit production increased by 22.5% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 47.7% and leguminous vegetables by 20%, whilst the main decreases were noted in cabbages and cauliflowers by 11.3% and lettuce and chicory by 9.2%. Hungarian vegetable production in 2014 increased by 6.2% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 39.6% in 2014 compared to the previous year, because of a decrease in most categories, most notably apples and pears by 90.9% and stone fruit by 40.7%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 44.9%, despite increases in tomatoes by 138.2% and carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 208.5%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 31.5% to 11.873,1 T, mainly due to the increase of melons and papaya by 184.3%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased by 8.1% to 5.524 T, with the main increase in cucumber and gherkins by 536.4%, tomatoes by 145.9%, and cabbages and cauliflower by 118%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 9% compared to 2013 (almost all categories increased, except for melons and papayas by 25.3% and bananas with a decrease of 10.3%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 13.7% compared to the previous year (with the only decreases in tomatoes by 5.2% and onions, shallots, garlic, leeks by 4.8%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 17.5% compared to last year, despite increases in dates, figs, and exotics by 93.9% and table grapes by 72.7%, to 139.910,2 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 0.9% to 80.203,1 T, with an increase in lettuce and chicory by 29.2%, and a decrease in leguminous vegetables by 33.6%.

Fruit Trade Data 

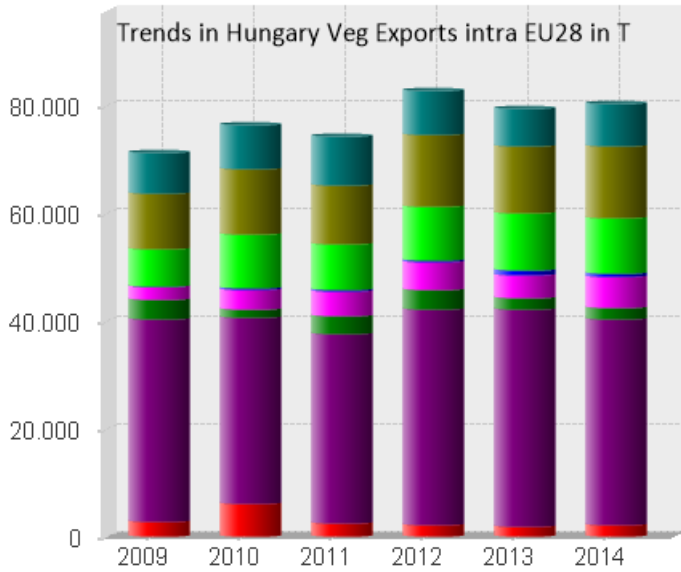
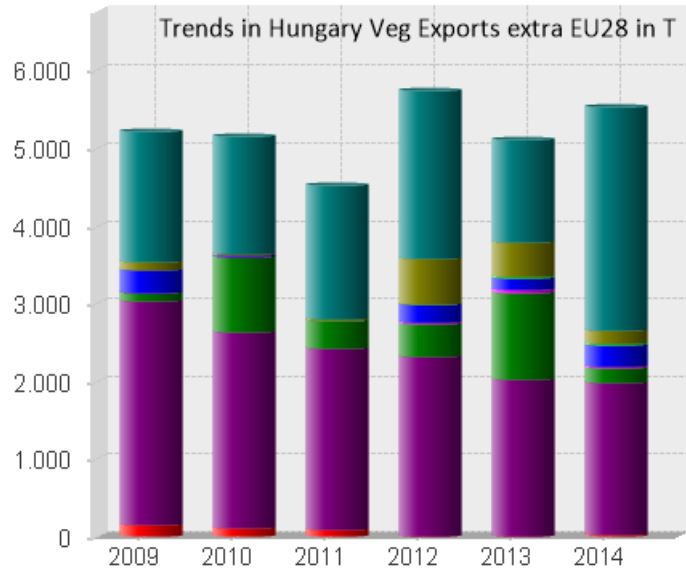
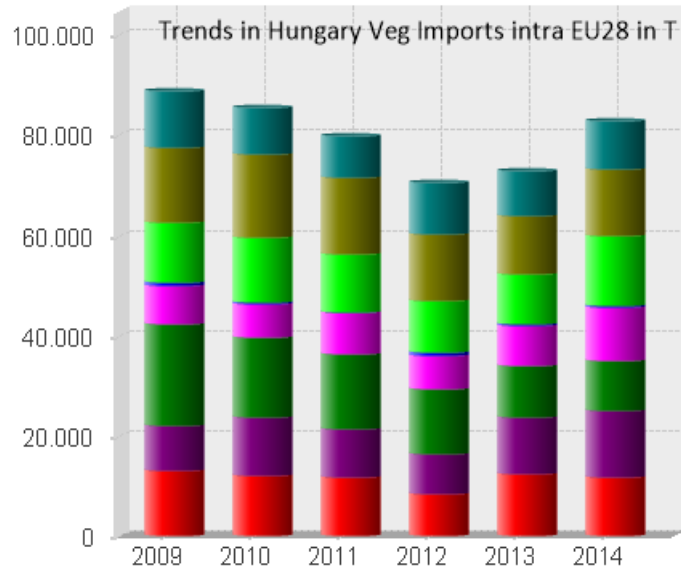
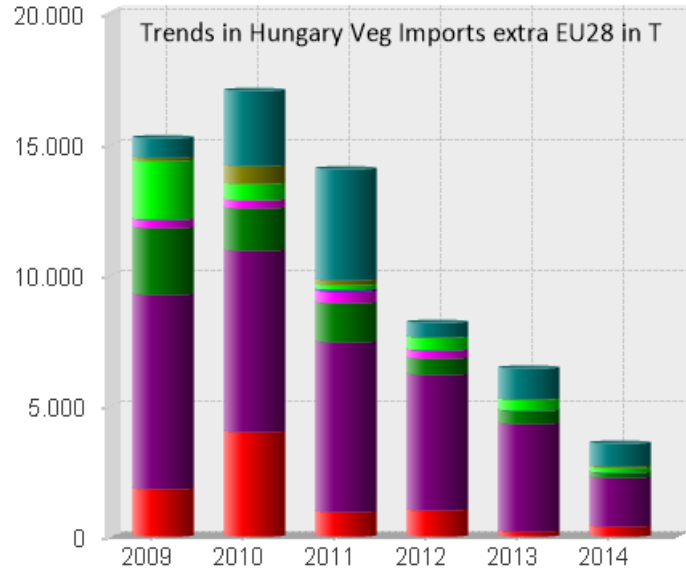
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



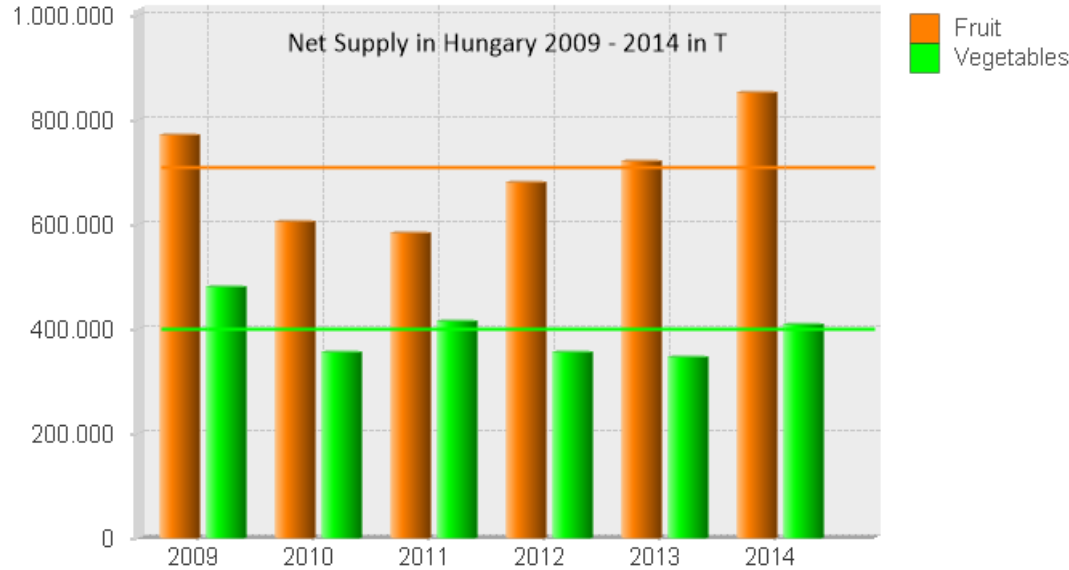
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR



Supply and Consumption Data



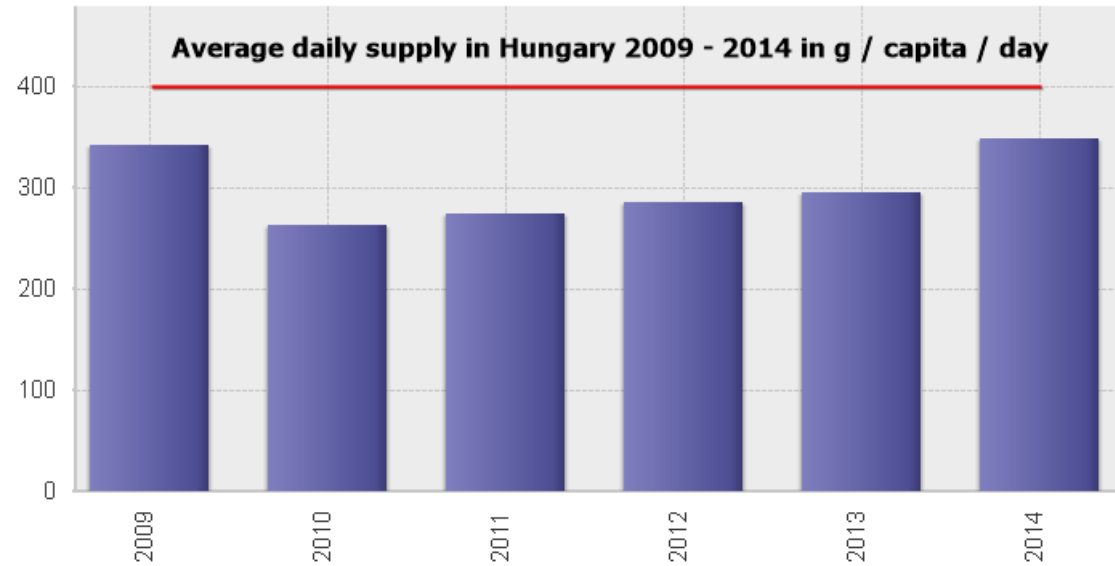
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to a total of 1.260.089,28 T. This represents an increase of 18.4% year-on-year, and is 19.5% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Hungary in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

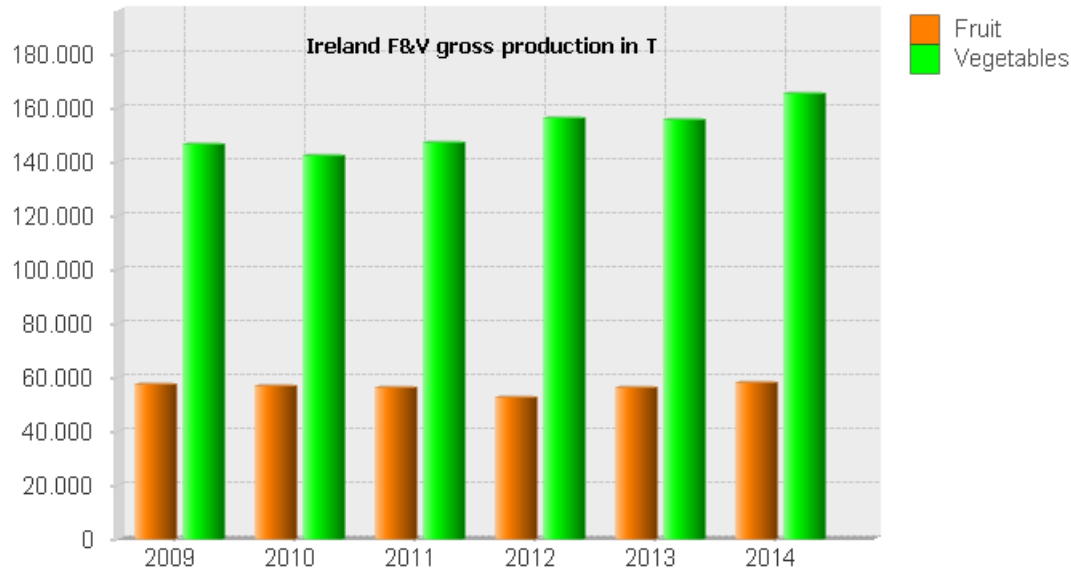
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	29.1%	6.6%
Total Imports	-17%	-5.7%
Total Exports	-13.1%	4.6%
Total net supply	26.5%	-4.6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 86.18 Kg of fruit and 41.39 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 236 and 113 grams per day respectively, or a total of 349 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	18.2%	18.7%
%09-13/14	27.8%	5.6%



IRELAND

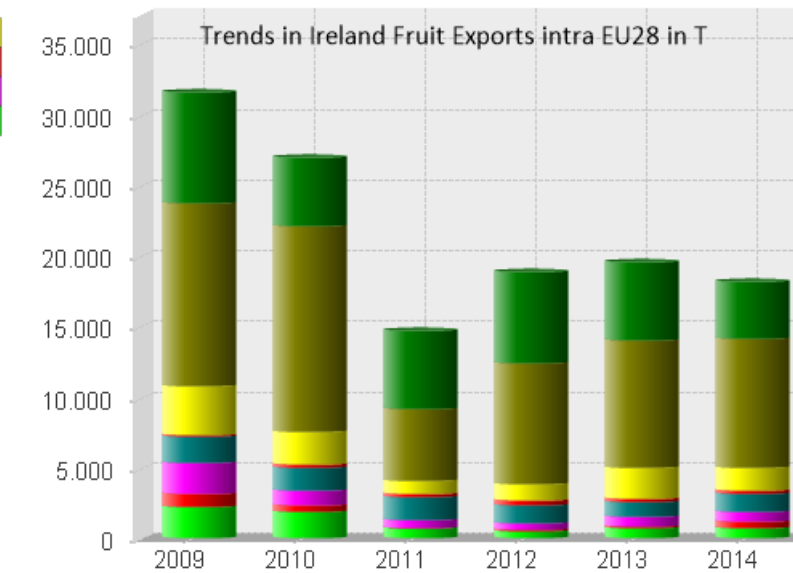
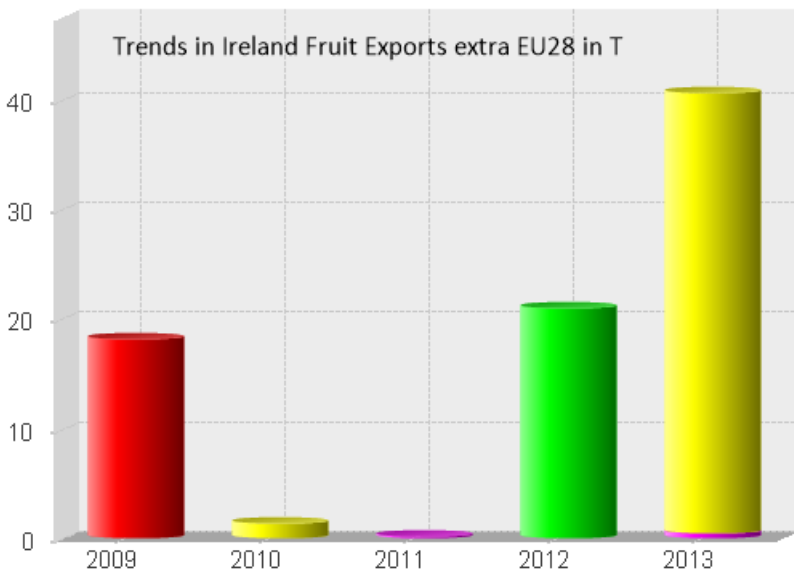
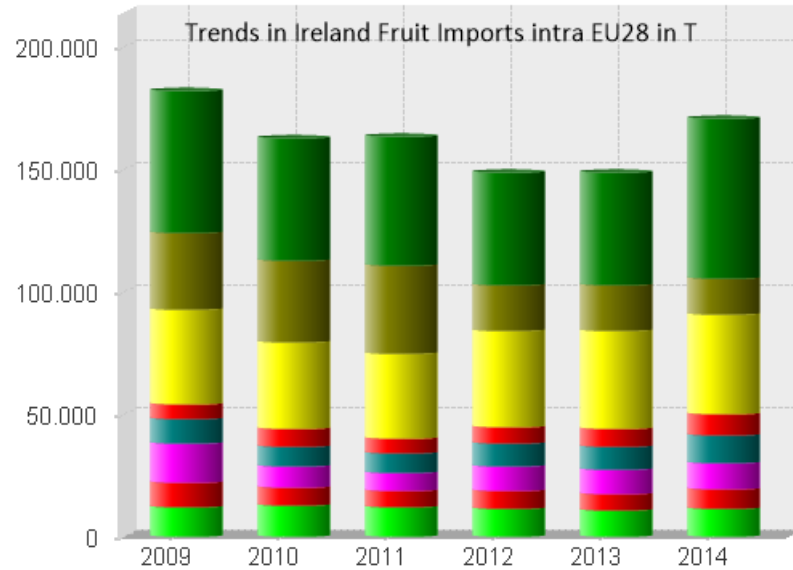
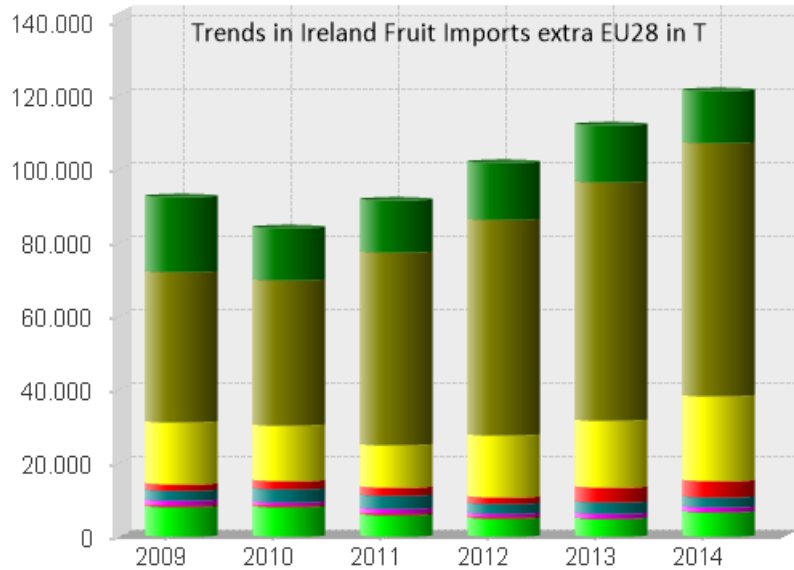


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit and vegetables in Ireland increased compared to 2013 to a total of 58.416 T for fruit and 165.421 T for vegetables. Regarding fruit, apples and pears increased by 3.8%, and other fruit by 0.7%. Irish fruit production increased by 3.8% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase in cucumbers and gherkins by 152.9% and onions, shallots, garlic, and leek by 21.4%, whilst leguminous vegetables decreased by 16.8% and tomatoes by 10.6%. Irish vegetable production in 2014 increased by 9.3% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 8.3% in 2014 compared to the previous year, despite a decrease in melons and papayas by 21.6% and apples and pears by 8.9%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 13.9%, with a main decrease in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 48.5%, despite increases in other vegetables by 83.5%, leguminous vegetables by 41.6%, and cabbages and cauliflower by 38.8%. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 100% to zero, due to loss of export of citrus fruit and other fruit (respectively 40T and 0.5 T in 2013). *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 60% to 0.4 T, due to a decrease in other vegetables by 85.7%, and carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 66.7%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 14.7% compared to 2013 (almost all categories increased, except for a decrease in bananas of 21.7%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 0.6% compared to the previous year (with the main increase in onions, shallots, garlic, and leek by 14.8%, and the main decreases in cabbages and cauliflower by 14.2%, leguminous vegetables by 14.1%, and carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 13.9%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 7% compared to last year, due to decreases in apples and pears by 26.8% and citrus fruit by 26%, despite increases in stone fruit by 160.1%, melons and papayas by 18%, and other fruit by 14.8%, to 18.178,4 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 6.7% to 36.339,5 T, with the main increases in cucumbers and gherkins by 174.7%, carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 36.6%, and in leguminous vegetables by 23.3%.

Fruit Trade Data



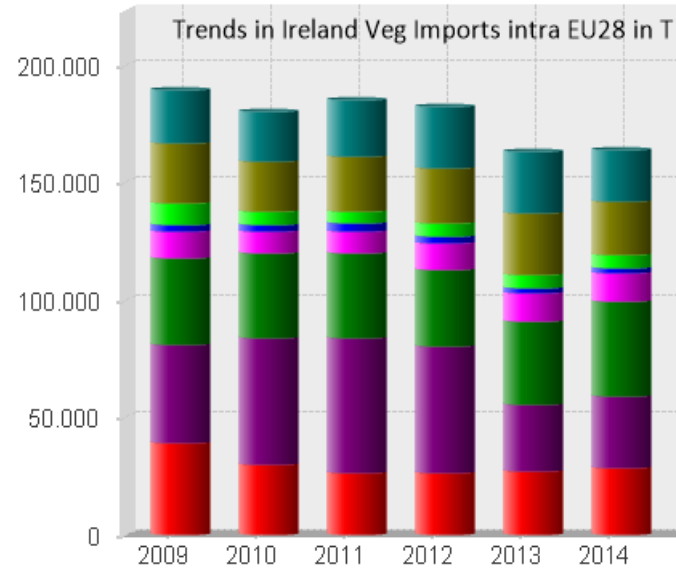
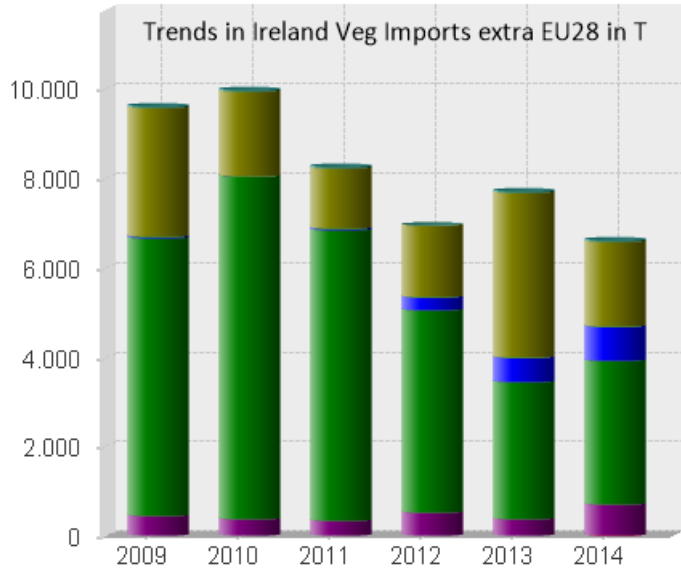
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



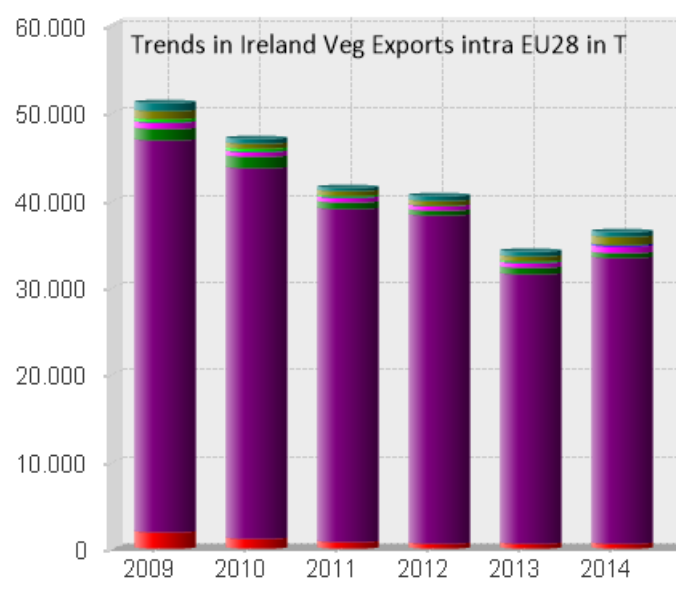
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

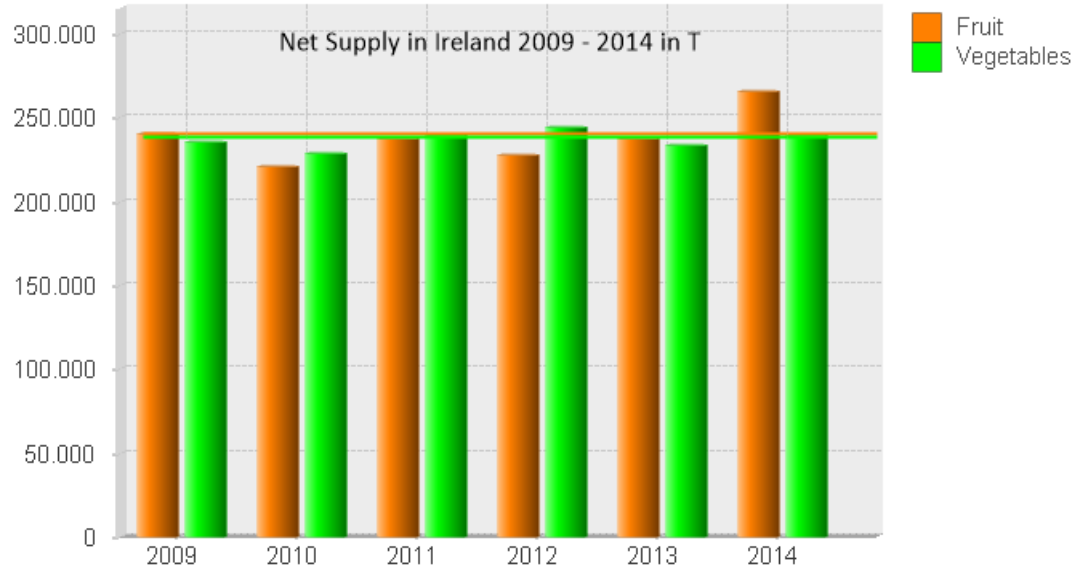


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- 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 increased in 2014 to a total of 504.901,44 T. This represents an increase of 6.6% year-on-year, and is 7.6% above the average of the previous five years.

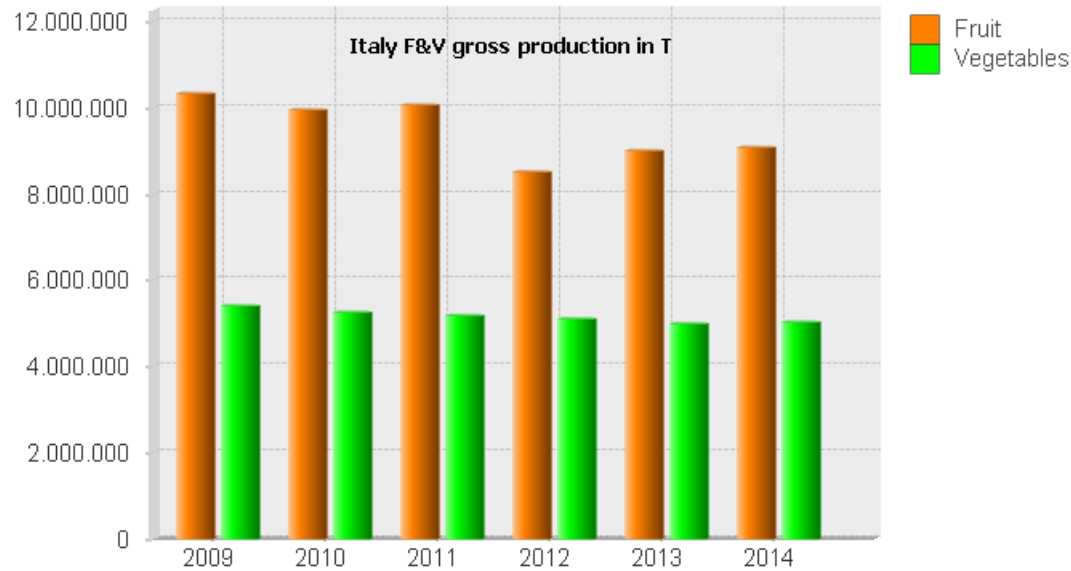
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Ireland in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	4.0%	10.3%
Total Imports	13.3%	-9.6%
Total Exports	-18.6%	-15.2%
Total net supply	14.0%	1.3%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 57.62 Kg of fruit and 52.01 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 158 and 142 grams per day respectively, or a total of 300 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	11.2%	2%
%09-13/14	12.9%	0.4%



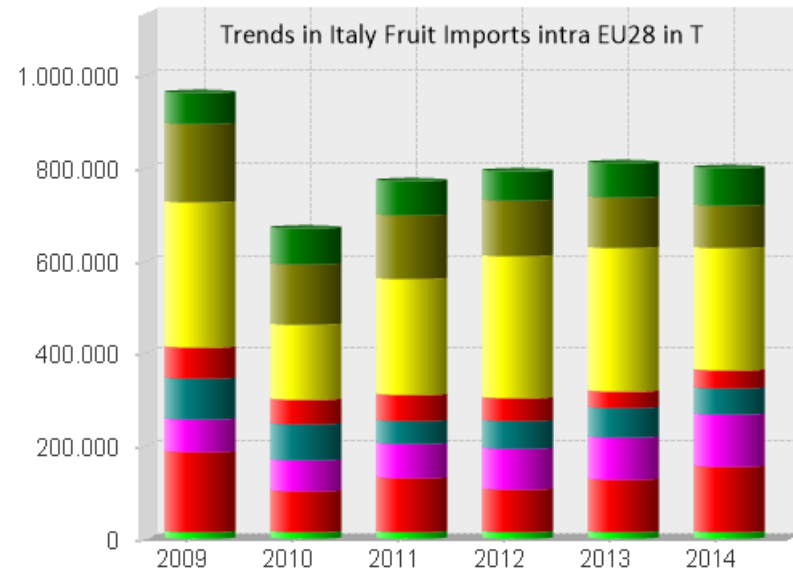
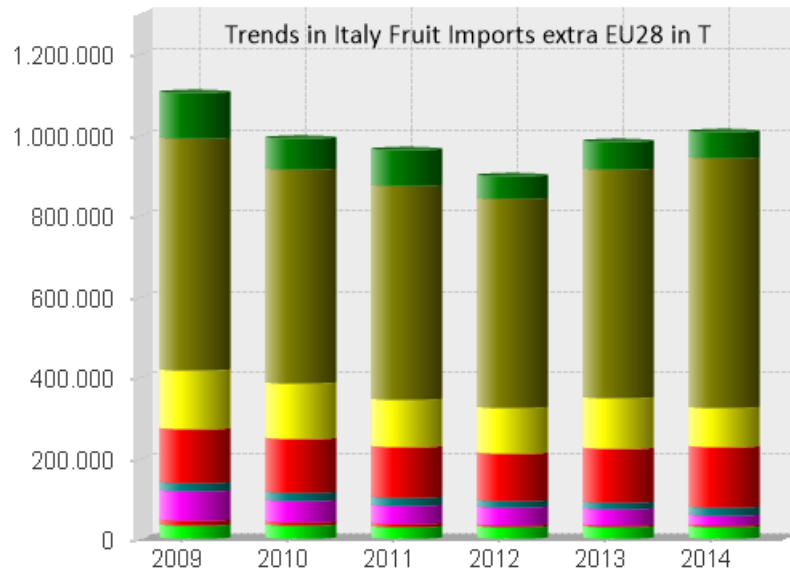


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit and vegetables in Italy increased compared to 2013 to a total of 9.066.108 T for fruit and 5.018.496 T for vegetables. Regarding fruit, most products increased slightly, despite a decrease for table grapes by 13.5%, and dates, figs, and exotics by 0.7%. Italian fruit production decreased by 5.5% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the main decrease to a decrease in cucumbers and gherkins by 10.4%. Italian vegetable production in 2014 decreased by 3.6% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 2.3% in 2014 compared to the previous year, despite a decrease in stone fruit by 41.5%, other fruit by 31.5%, and citrus by 20.8%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 17.8%, with a main decrease in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 92.6%, lettuce and chicory by 60.6%, and cabbages and cauliflowers by 52.6% despite an increase in tomatoes by 49.4%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 32.6% to 666.711,40 T, with a main increase in bananas by 443.1%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 9.4% to 53.016 T, despite an increase in cucumbers and gherkins by 240.8%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 1.5% compared to 2013, with decreases in bananas by 16.3%, in citrus fruit by 14.7%, and in melons and papayas by 11.9%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 4% compared to the previous year (with the main decrease in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 33.5%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* remained stable with a small decrease of 0.5% compared to last year to 2.199.178,6 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 7.2% to 781.605,2 T, with the main increases in lettuce and chicory by 30.8%, and cucumbers and gherkins by 20.7%.

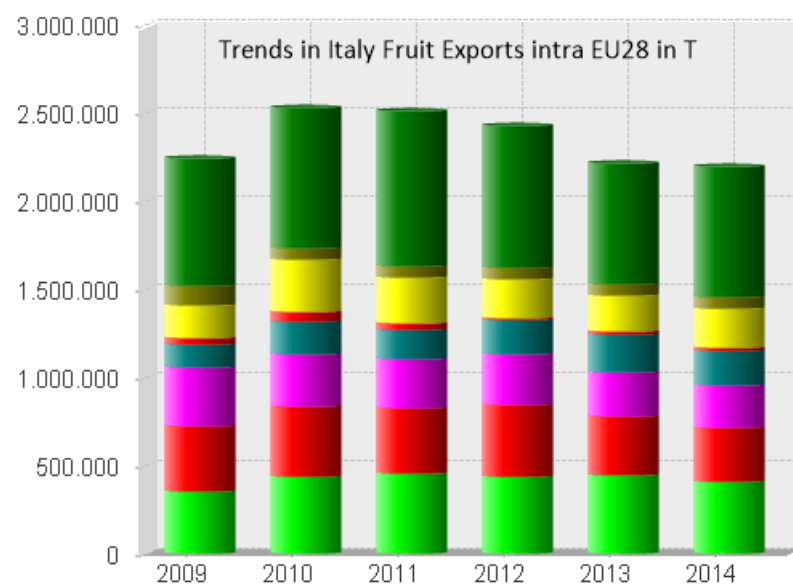
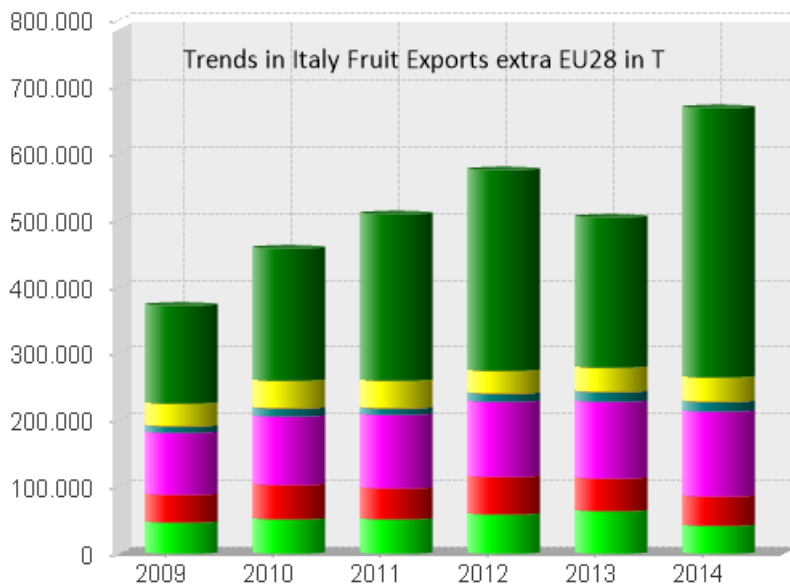
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

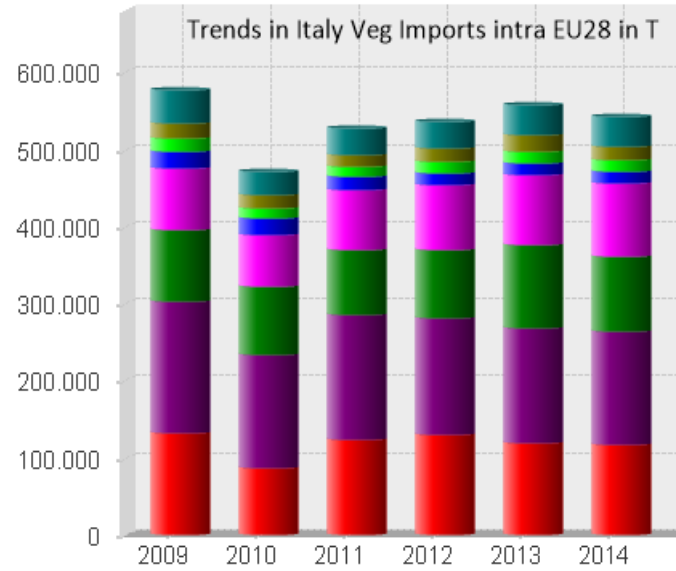
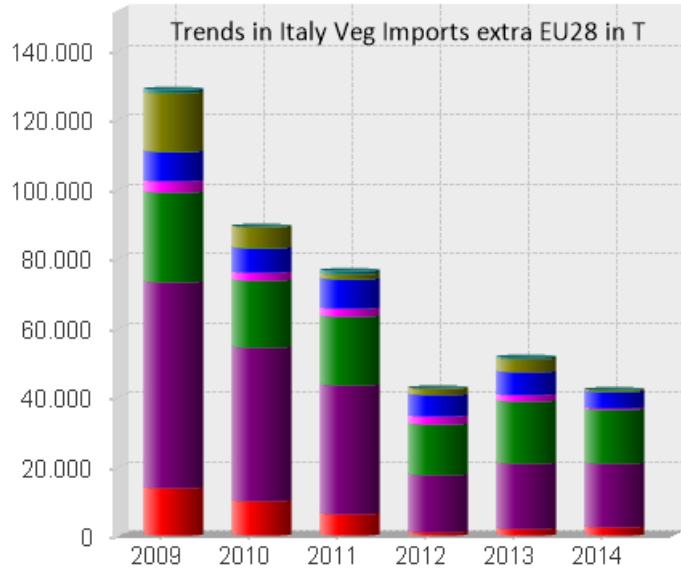


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

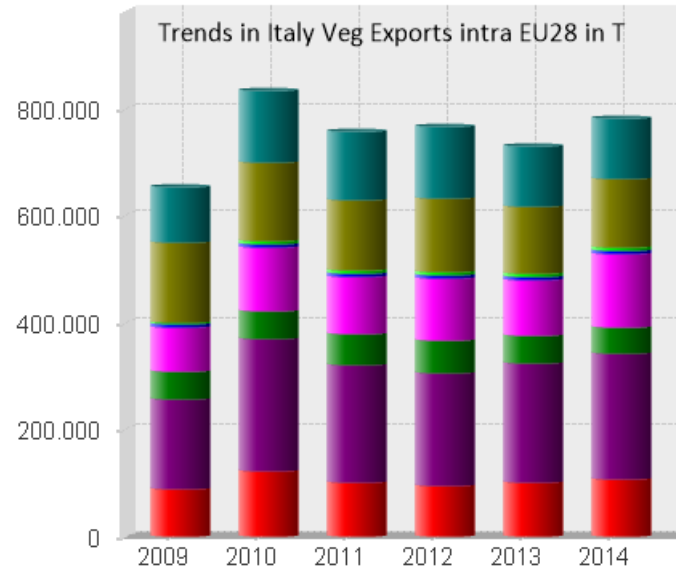
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

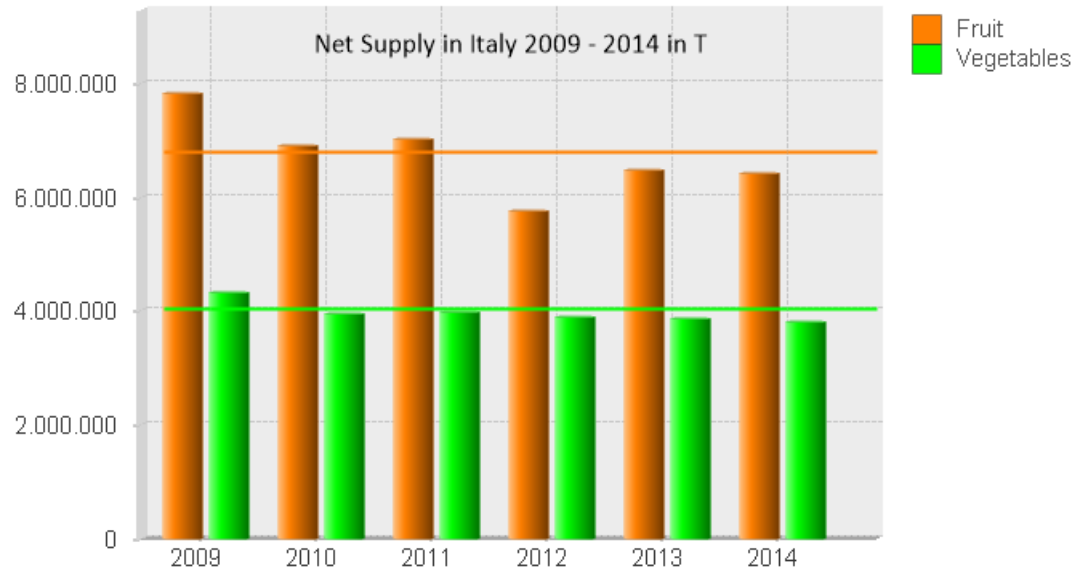


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



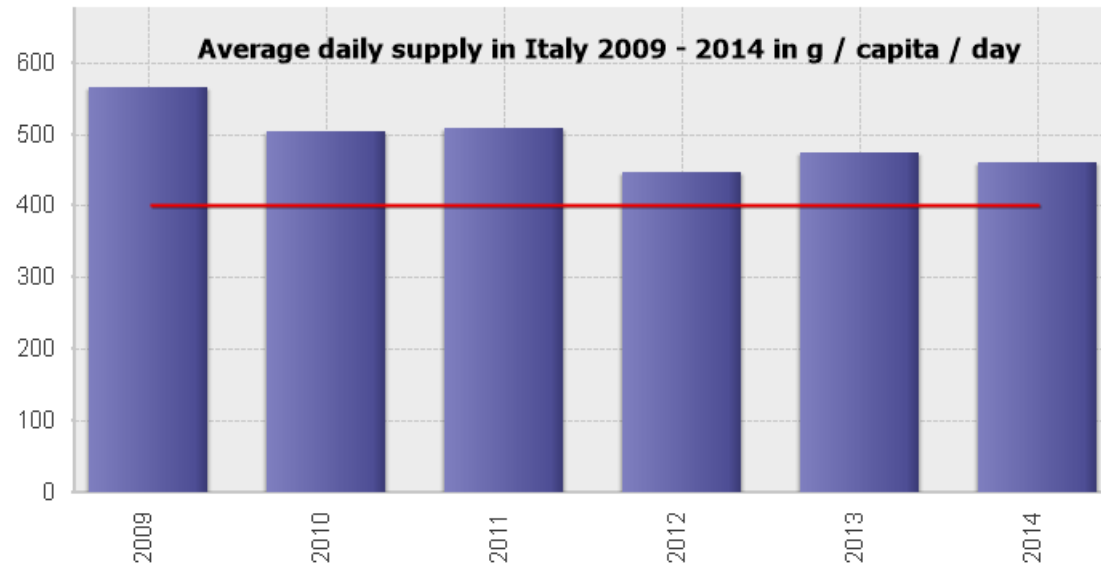
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to a total of 10.219.535,36 T. This represents a decrease of 2.9% year-on-year, and is 5.4% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Italy in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

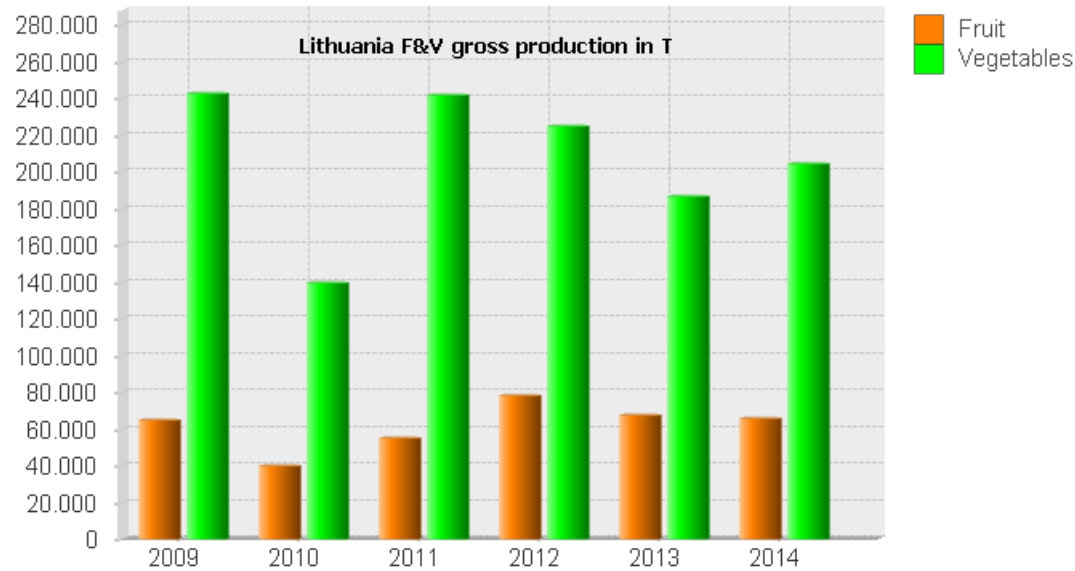
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-5.3%	-3.5%
Total Imports	1.0%	-4.2%
Total Exports	0%	4.4%
Total net supply	-5.7%	-4.8%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 105.37 Kg of fruit and 62.76 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 289 and 172 grams per day respectively, or a total of 461 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-2.8%	-3%
%09-13/14	-8%	-7.1%



LITHUANIA

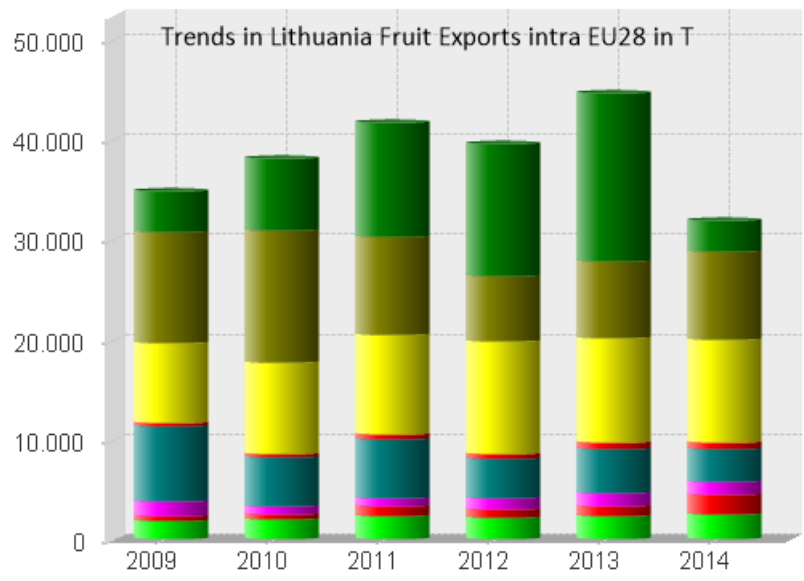
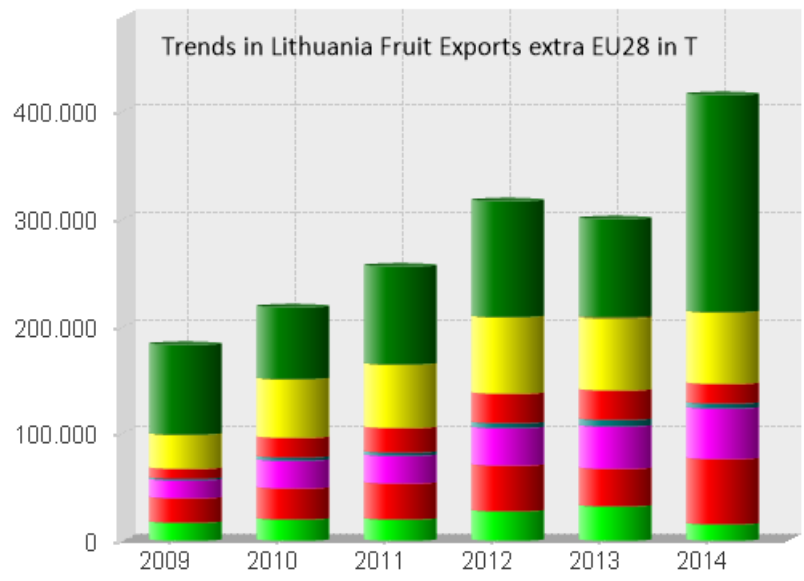
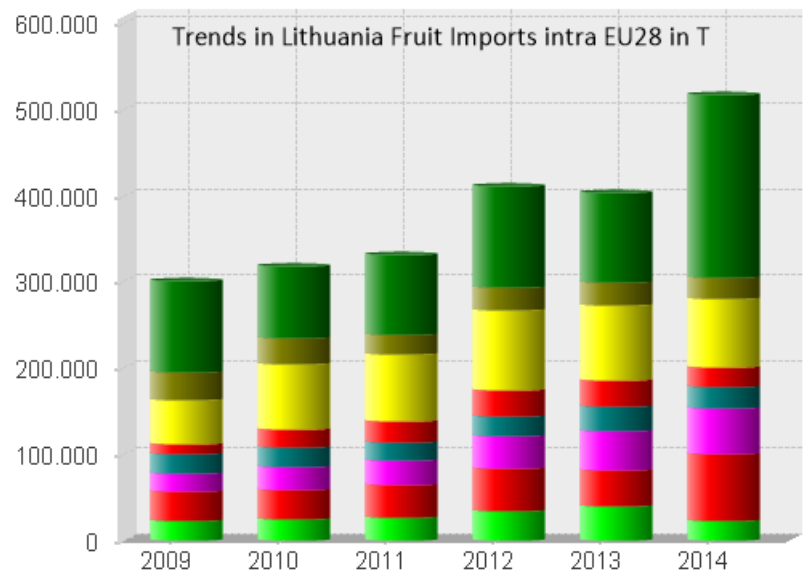
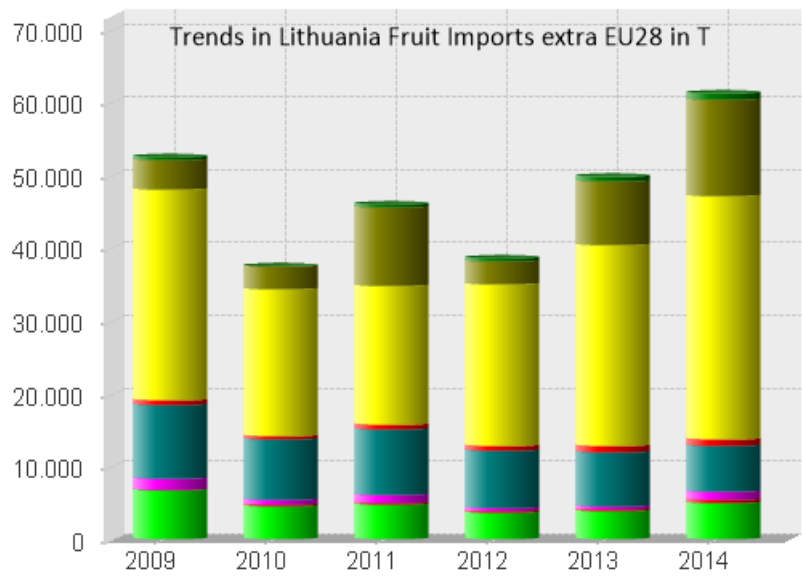


- In 2014, *production* for fruit decreased and for vegetables increased in Lithuania compared to 2013. Fruit decreased by 2.9% compared to 2013 to 65.832 T. Regarding fruit, apple and pear production decreased with 4.1%, stone fruit also decreased with 5.6%, whereas other fruit increased by 6.5%. However, Lithuanian fruit production increased by 7.4% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 9.4% compared to 2013 to 204.150 T. The main increase was seen in carrots, turnips, roots with 22.7%, and small increases for cabbages, cauliflowers (0.6%) and other vegetables with 10.9%. There were also some decreases in vegetable production, most notably for onions, shallots, leeks, garlics with 20% and leguminous vegetables with 13.3%. Lithuanian vegetable production decreased slightly in 2014 with 1.4% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 22.6% in 2014 compared to the previous year, with almost all categories increasing. The most notable increases are citrus with 21.2%, bananas with 52.7% as well as table grapes with 26.1%, despite a decrease for melons and papayas of 15.8%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 20%, with a main decrease in other vegetables with 34%, despite an increase in cabbages, cauliflowers of 39.3%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 38.3%, with a main increase in apples and pears with 118.9% and stone fruit with 70.3%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 9%, mainly because of a decrease in carrots, turnips with 28.4%, tomatoes with 21.4% and cucumbers, gherkins with 16.3%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased 27.7% compared to 2013, mainly because of a doubling of apples and pears, as well as an increase for stone fruit with 80.1% and other fruit with 17.3%, despite decreases in table grapes of 41.8% and exotics with 25.7%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 4.5% compared to the previous year, with the main decrease being tomatoes with 19.3%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 28.3% compared to last year, mainly because of a decrease in apples and pears of 80.8%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 19.6%, because of increases in leguminous vegetables with 337%, even though all the other categories decreased regarding vegetable exports to the rest of the EU.

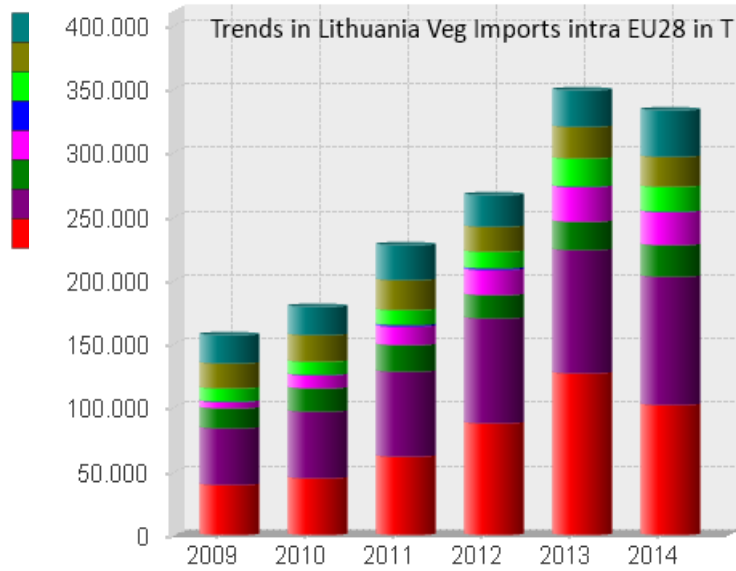
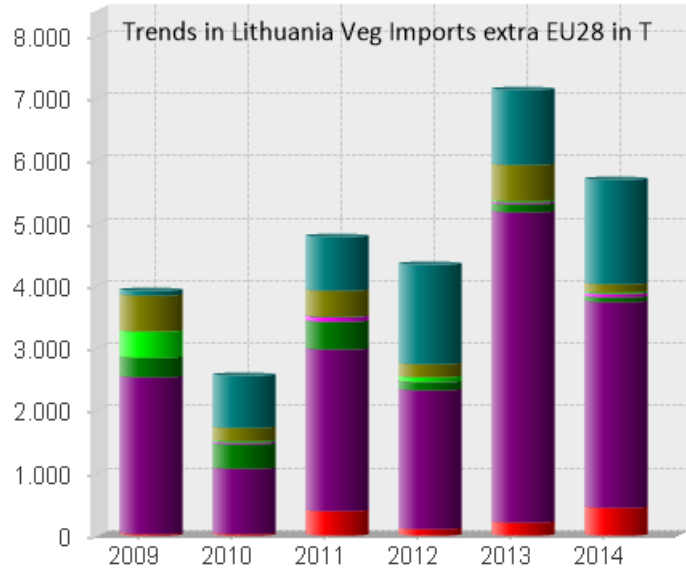
Fruit Trade Data



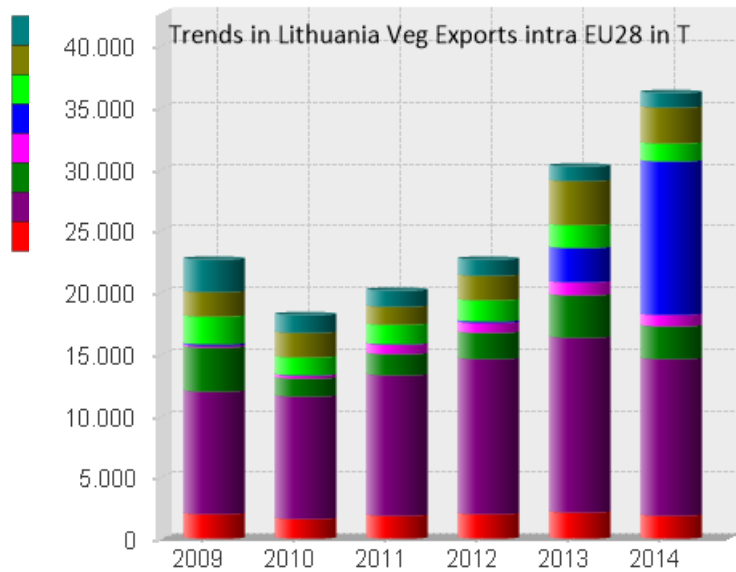
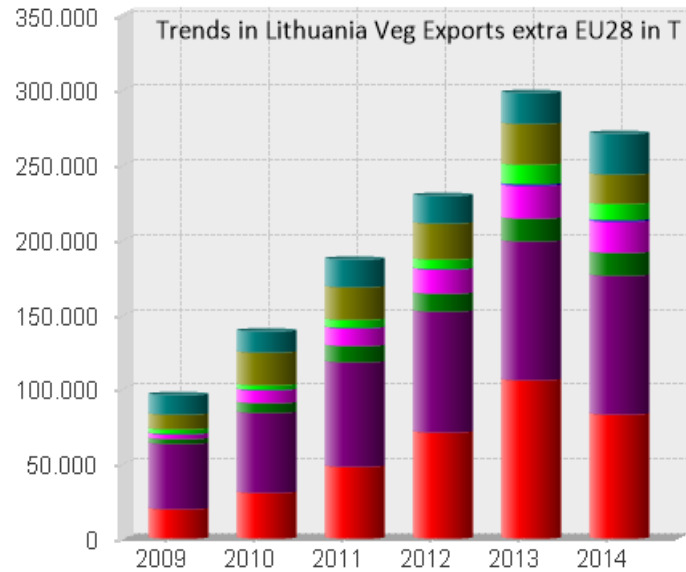
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



Vegetables Trade Data

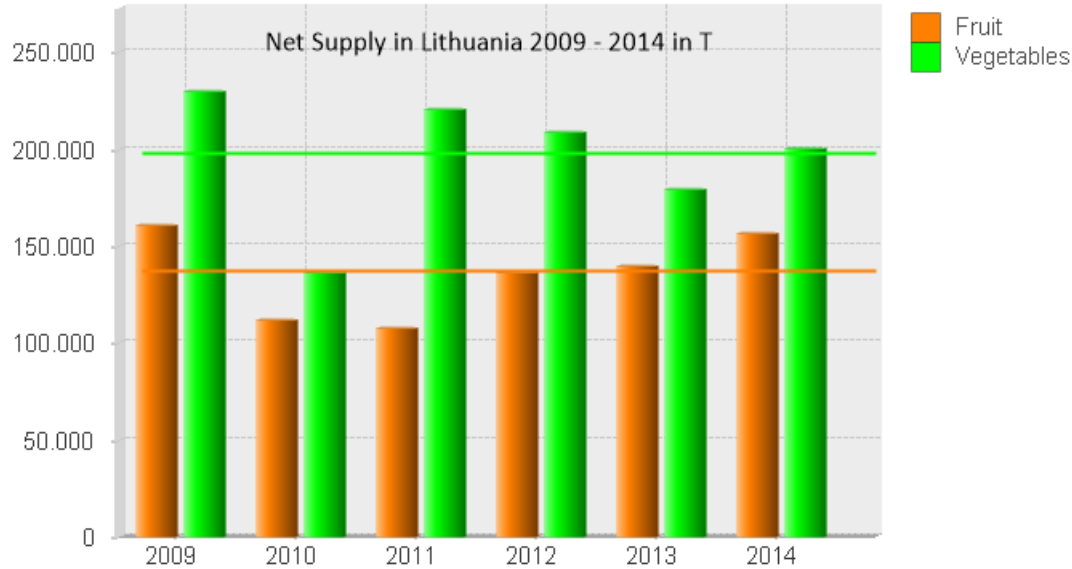


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



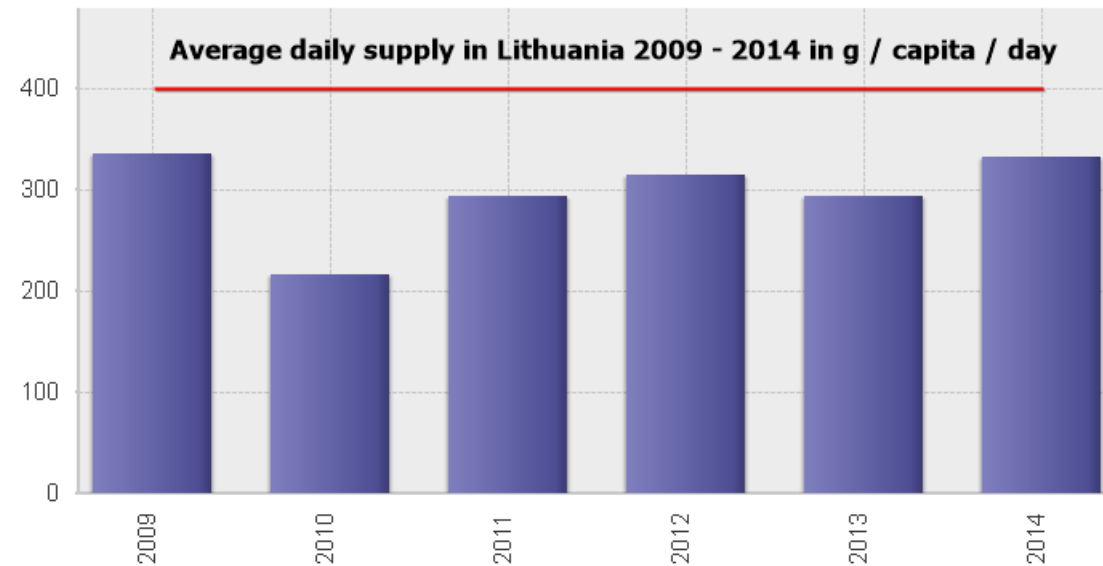
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 357.490 T. This represents an increase of 12.1% year-on-year, and is 9.6% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Lithuania in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	7.4%	-1.4%
Total Imports	45.1%	40.9%
Total Exports	51.7%	44.4%
Total net supply	19.4%	3%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 53 Kg of fruit and 68 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 146 and 187 grams per day respectively, or a total of 333 grams per day.

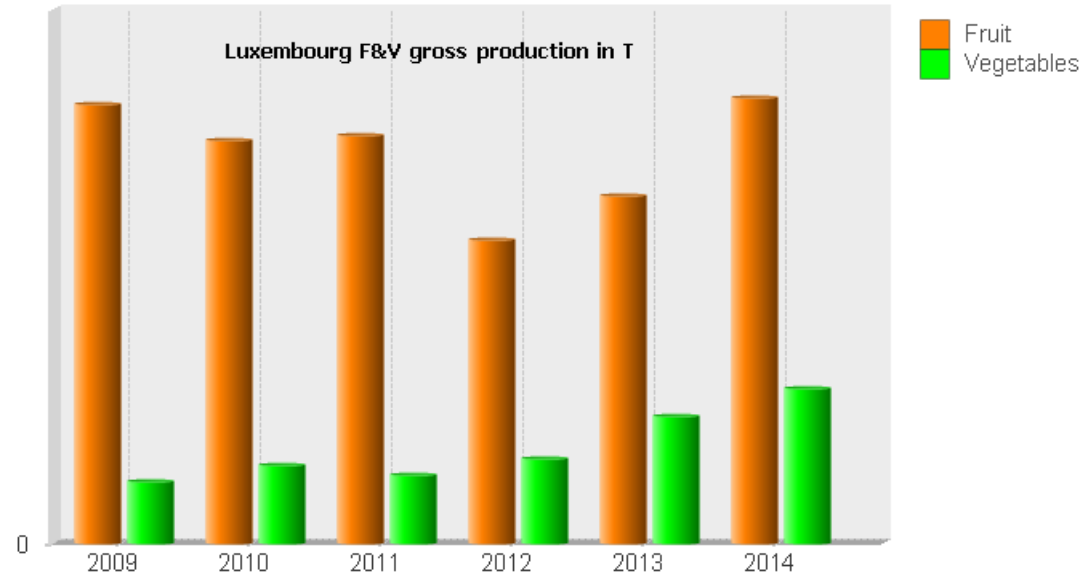
Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	13.3%	13.1%
%09-13/14	24.6%	7.5%



LUXEMBOURG



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

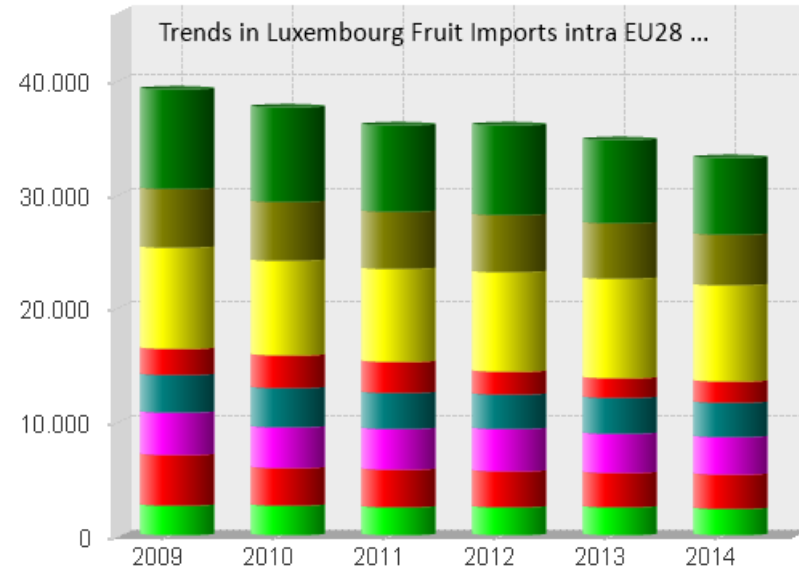
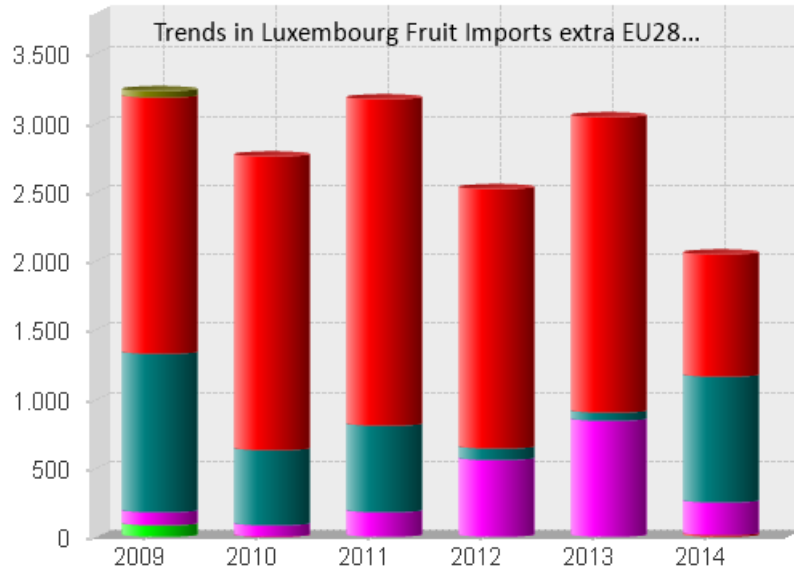


- In 2014, *production* for fruit and vegetables increased in Luxembourg compared to 2013. Fruit increased by 28.3% compared to 2013 to reach 4.439 T. Regarding fruit, the main increases were for apple and pear production with 34.2%, and table grapes with 23.8%. Luxembourg fruit production increased by 14.5% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 21.5% compared to 2013 to reach 1.549 T, with slight increases for almost all the categories. Luxembourg vegetable production also increased in 2014 with 45.6% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 32.7% in 2014 compared to the previous year, reaching 2.049 T, because of a decrease in exotics of 58.8%, and other fruit with 70.8%, even though melons and papayas increased heavily to 909 T. *The imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 56.2%, to reach 58 T. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 50% to 33 T. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 44%, to reach 49 T.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased 4.7% compared to 2013, because of many categories decreasing, such as apples and pears with 8.8%, bananas with 6.6%, melons, papayas with 4.9%, table grapes with 4.8%, or citrus fruit with 4%. *The imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 2.5% compared to the previous year, with decreases for almost all the categories, such as lettuce, chicory with 11.2%, cabbages, cauliflowers with 5.6% and tomatoes with 4.1%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 24.9% compared to last year, mainly because of dates, figs, exotics with 54%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 13.3%, because of increases for almost all categories.

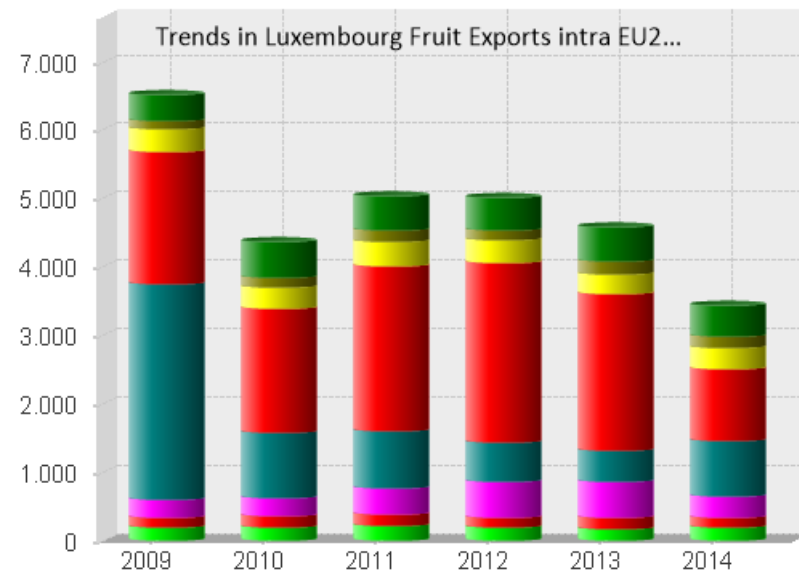
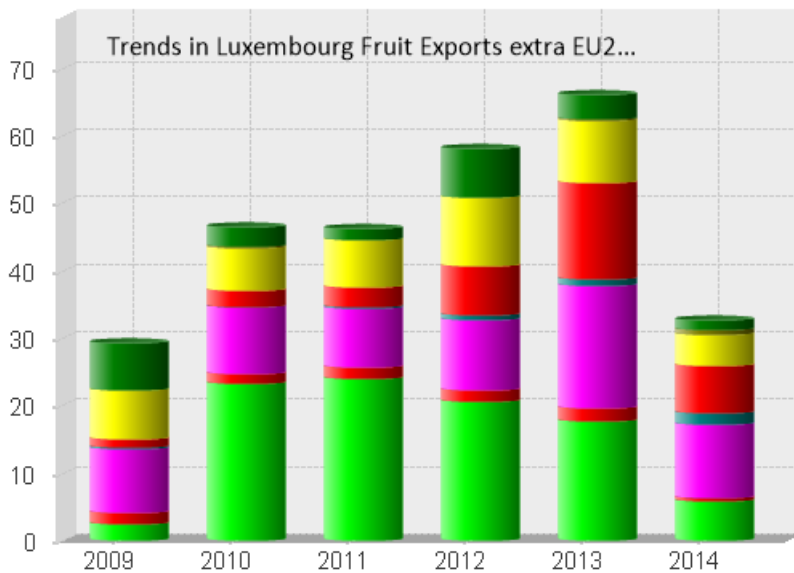
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION



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

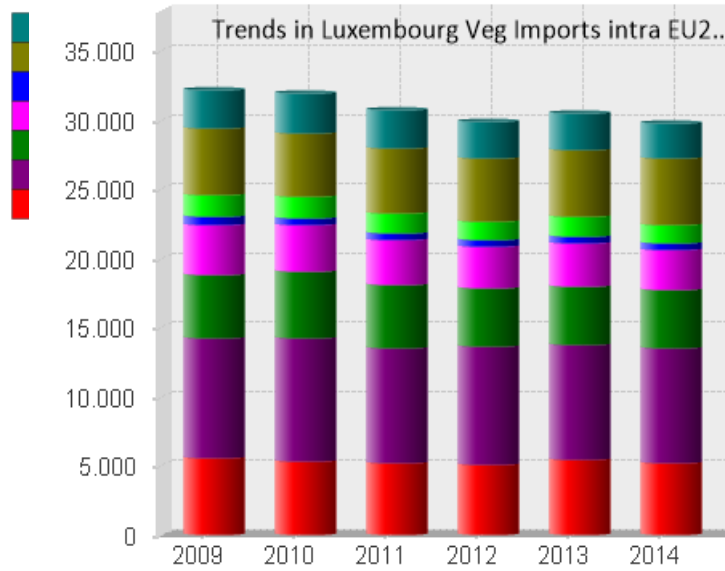
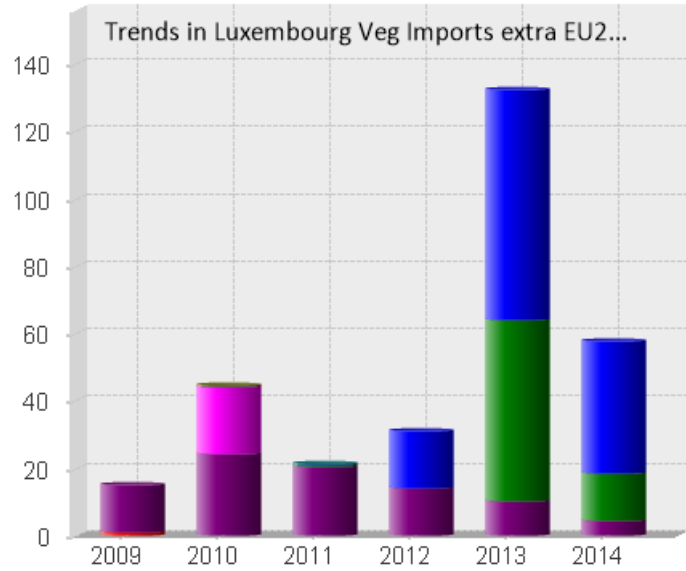


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

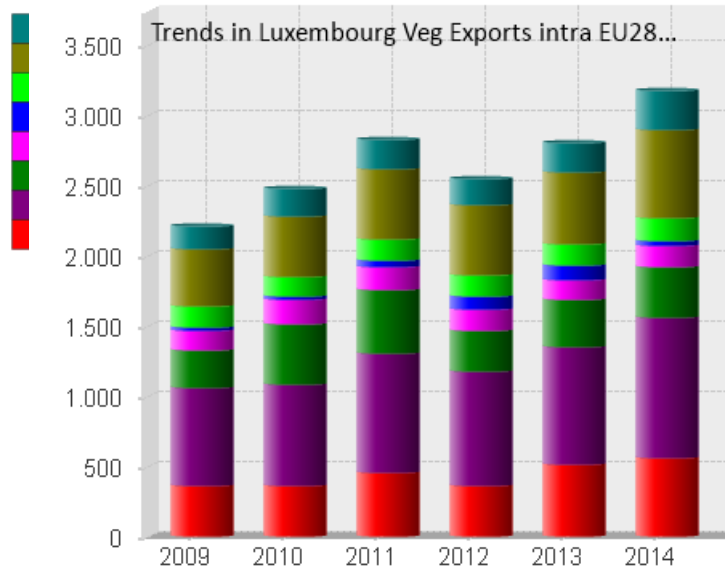
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

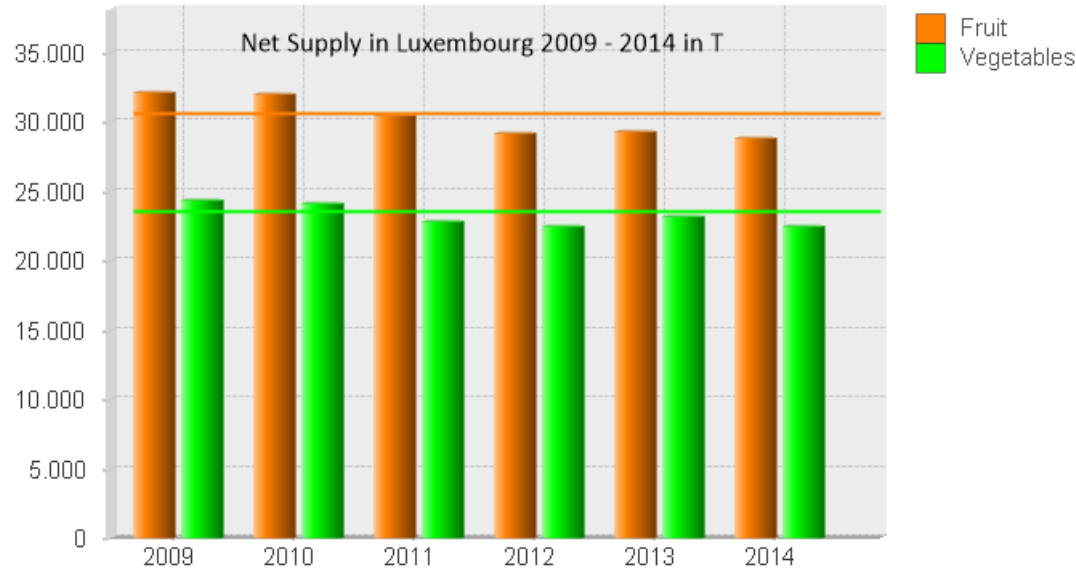


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



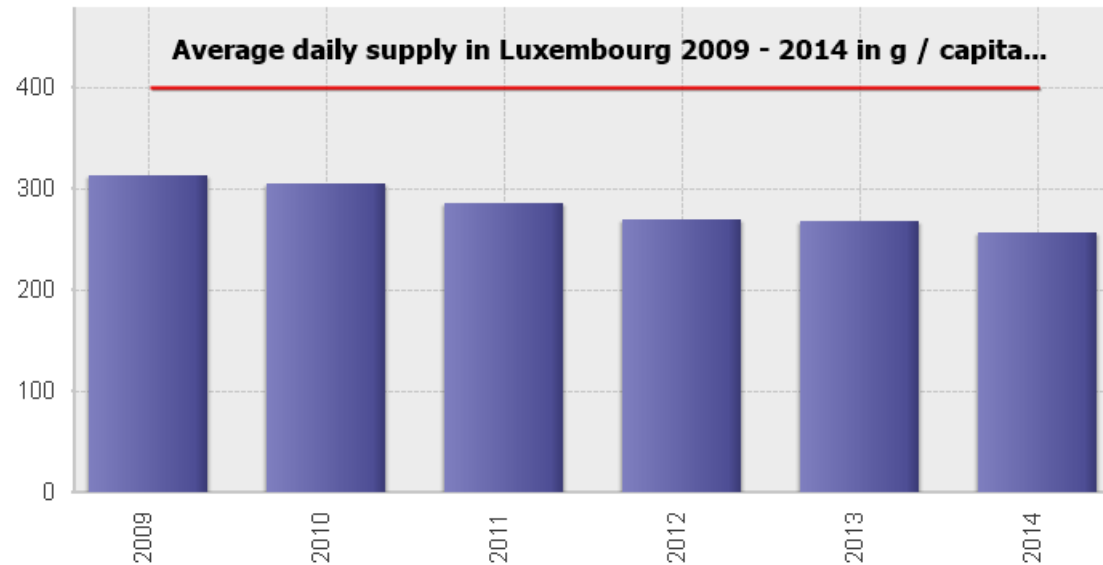
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to reach a total of 51.415 T. This represents a decrease of 2.1% year-on-year, and is 4.8% below the average of the previous five years.

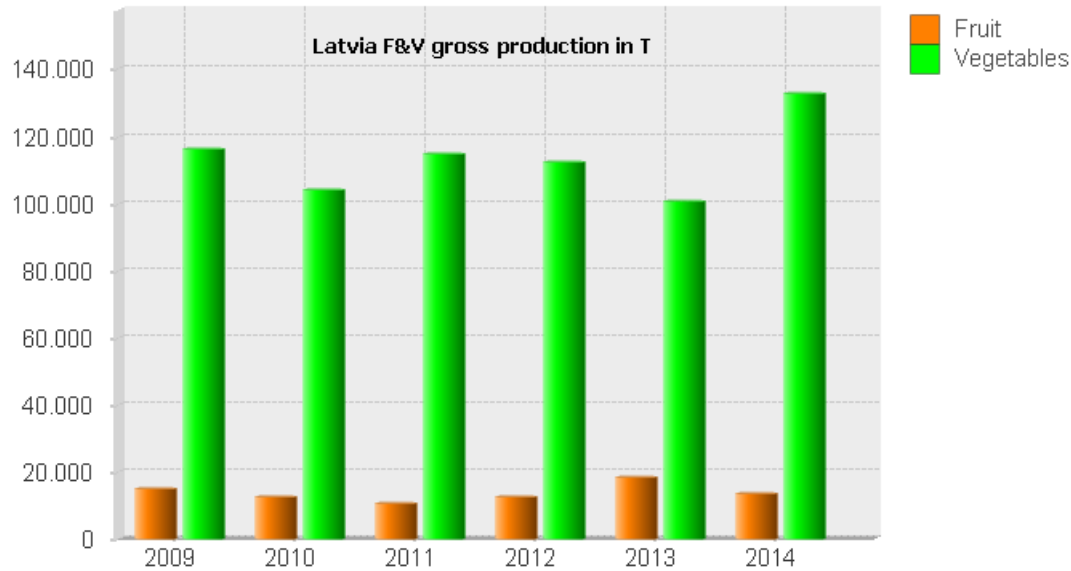
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Luxembourg in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	17%	83.7%
Total Imports	-11.3%	-4.1%
Total Exports	-32.6%	22%
Total net supply	-5.6%	-3.9%

Consumption of both fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 53 Kg of fruit and 41 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 144 and 112 grams per day respectively, or a total of 256 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-3.6%	-5.3%
%09-13/14	-11.7%	-10.1%



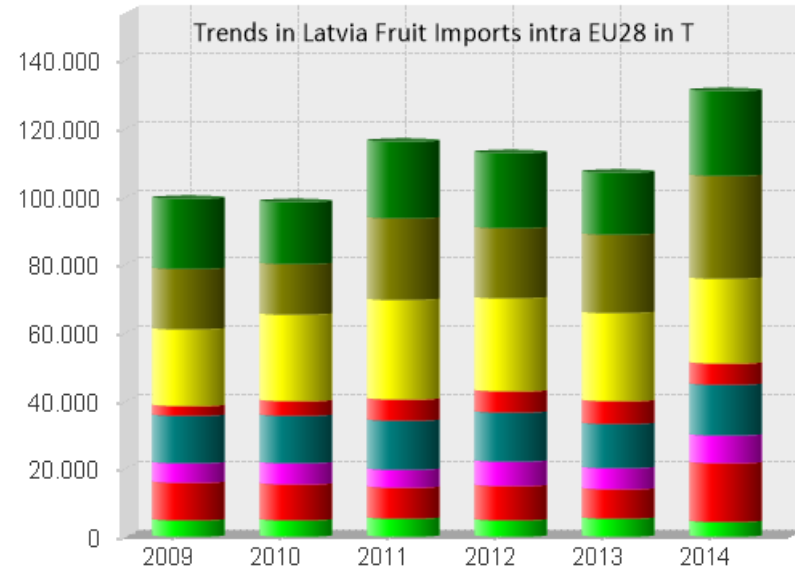
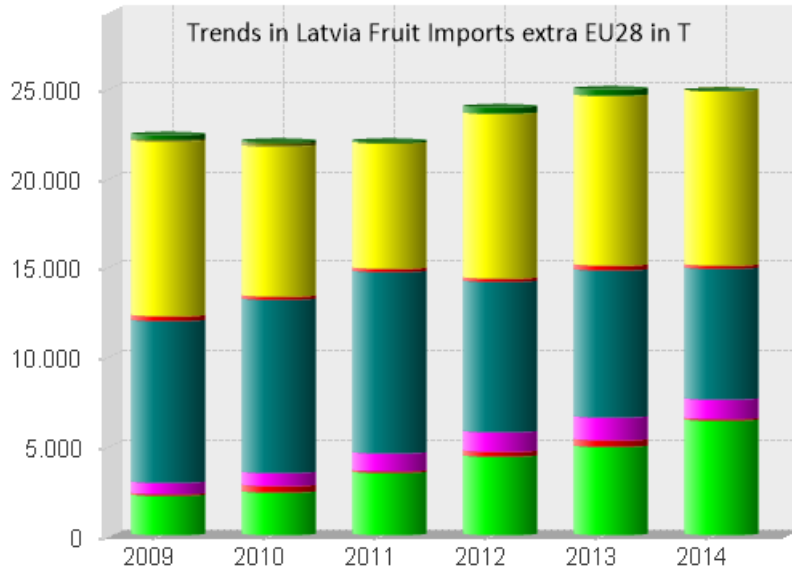


- In 2014, *production* for fruit decreased, and for vegetables increased in Latvia compared to 2013. Fruit decreased by 25.9% compared to 2013 to reach 13.733 T. Regarding fruit, the main decrease was for apples and pears with 34.6%. Latvian fruit production decreased by 2.1% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 31.2% compared to 2013 to reach 132.659 T. The main increases were for cabbages, cauliflowers with 36.7%, and carrots, turnips, roots with 52.1%, whereas there were decreases for other vegetables with 10.1% and tomatoes with 25.6%. Latvian vegetable production also increased in 2014 with 17.4% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* has remained stable 2014 compared to the previous year, some shifts were an increase in table grapes by 29.6%, but a decrease in melons, papayas with 11.2% and a decrease in other fruit with 22.8%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 81.7%, mainly because of an increase in cabbages, cauliflowers by 81.8%. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 33.7%, because of decreases in other fruit with 60.1% and citrus with 61.6%, despite increases for apples and pears with 44.3% and stone fruit by 26.8%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased by 65.5%, because of decreases for all categories.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased 18.2% compared to 2013, because of many categories increasing, such as stone fruit (100%), apples and pears (38.3%) and bananas with 30.1%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 17.8% compared to the previous year, primarily because of a drastic rise in leguminous vegetables with 435%, as well as cabbages, cauliflowers with 16.4%, and other vegetables with 27.4%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 14.5% compared to last year, mainly because an increase in bananas with 72.2%, as well as dates, figs, exotics with 18.8%, table grapes with 19.1% and stone fruit with 15.9%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 18.8%, mainly because of a rise in leguminous vegetables (174%), even though the majority of the other categories decreased.

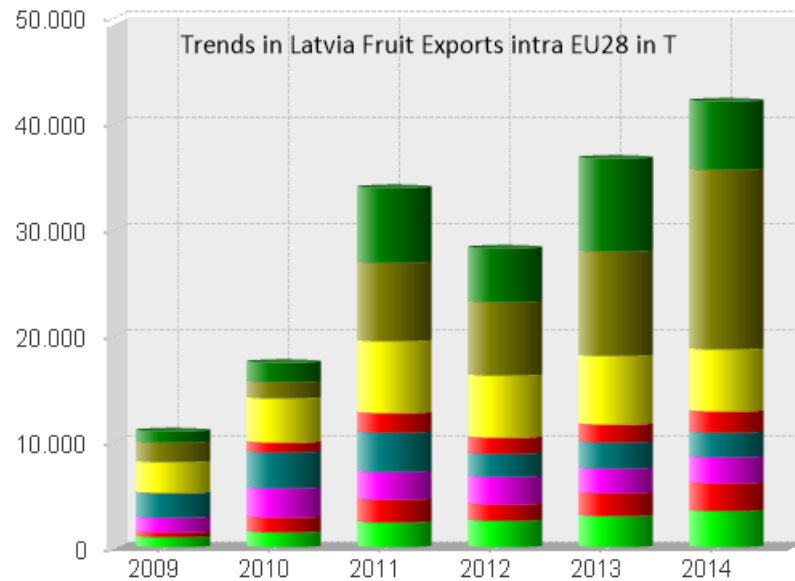
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

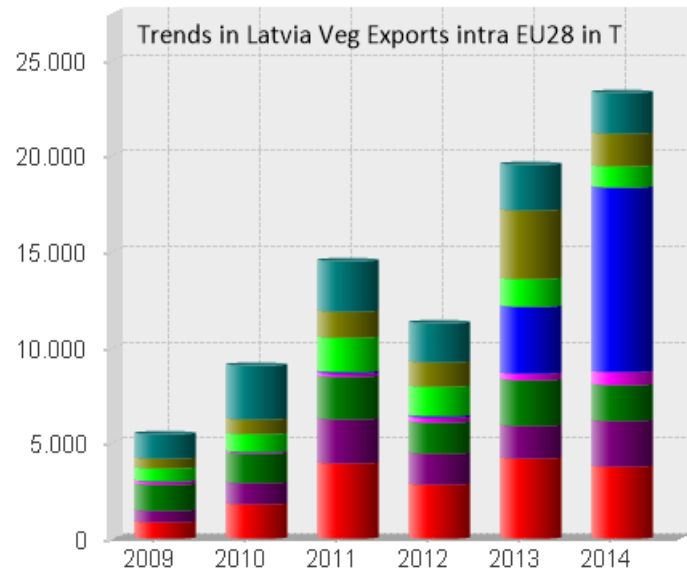
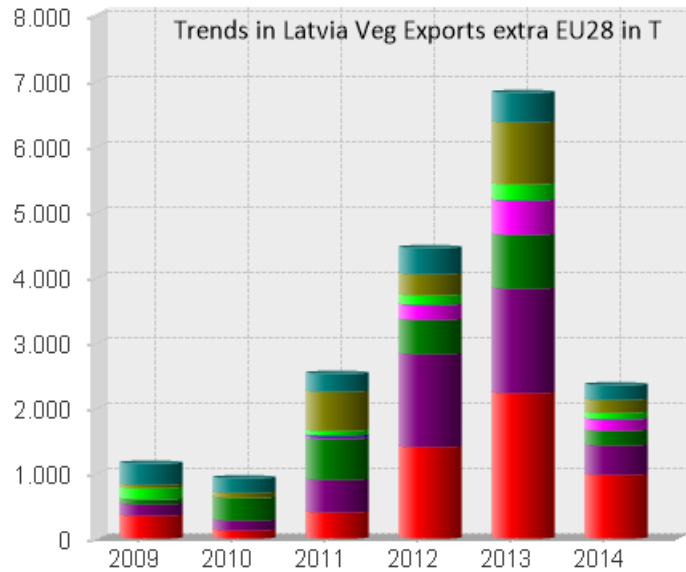
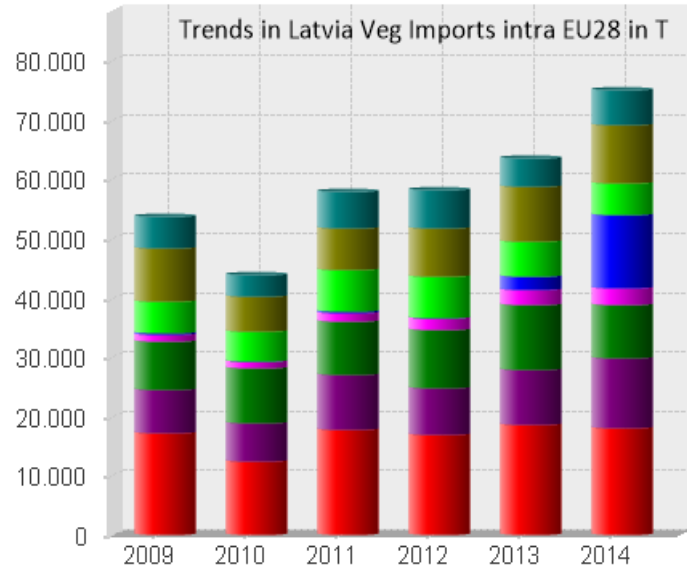
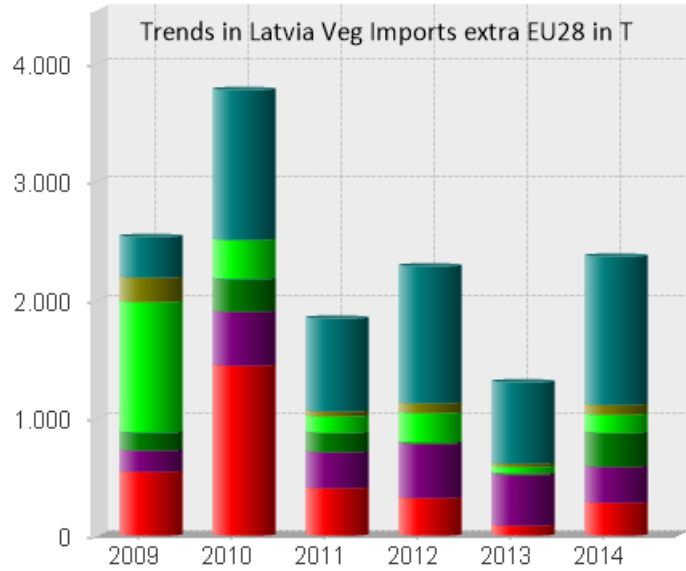


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

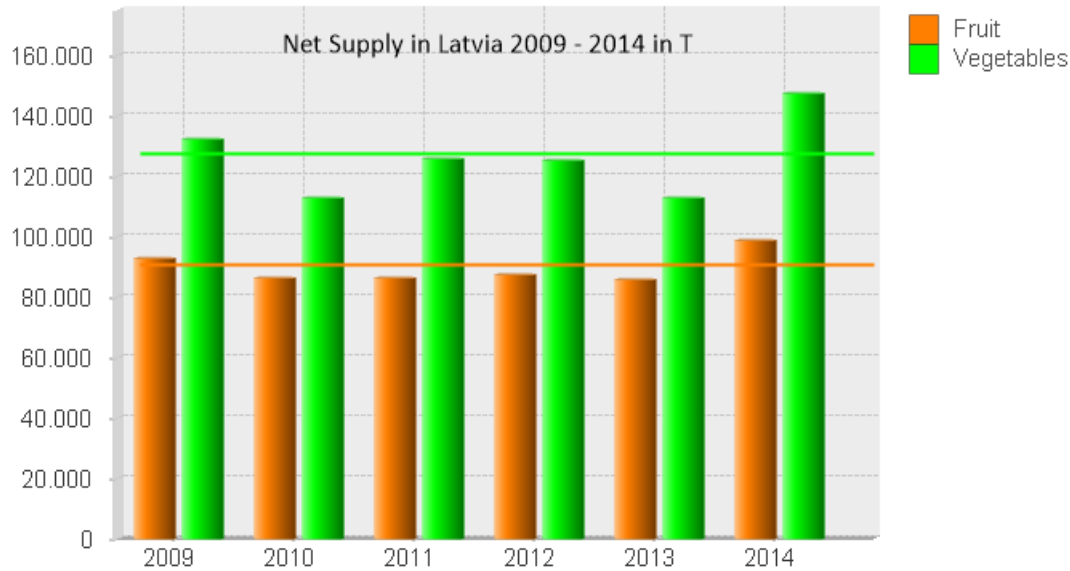
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR



Supply and Consumption Data



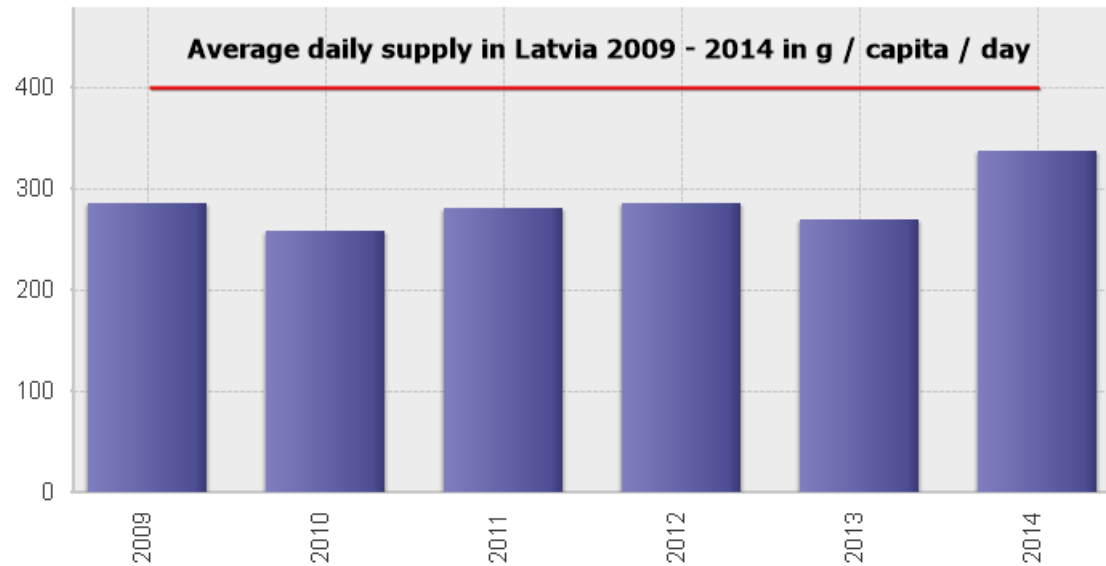
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 246.271 T. This represents an increase of 23.5% year-on-year, and an increase of 17.1% compared to the average of the previous five years.

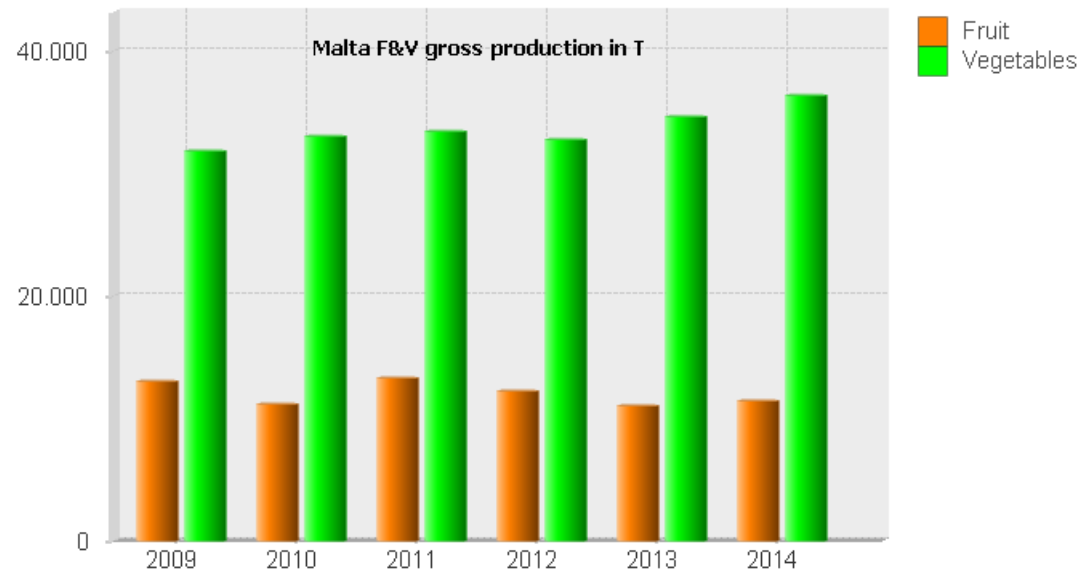
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Latvia in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-2.1%	21%
Total Imports	20%	33.8%
Total Exports	36.4%	68.8%
Total net supply	12.2%	20.7%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 49 Kg of fruit and 74 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 135 and 202 grams per day respectively, or a total of 337 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	16%	31.5%
%09-13/14	16.9%	25.8%



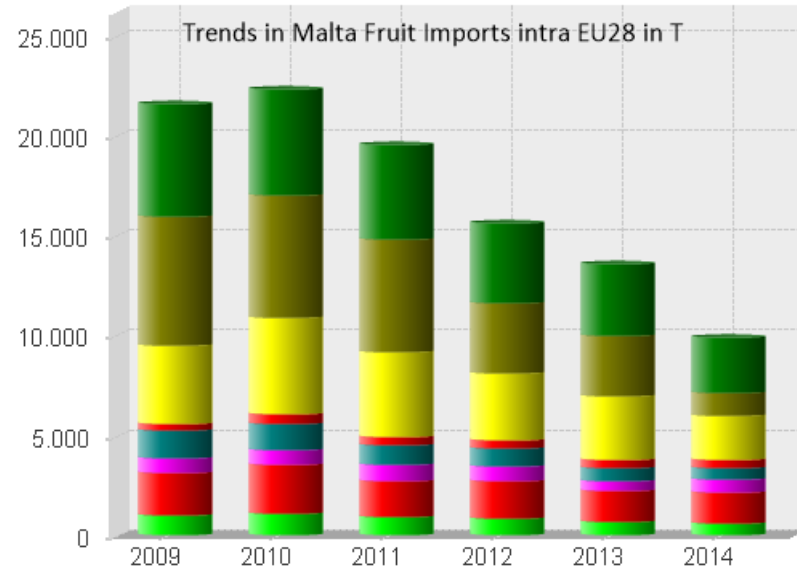
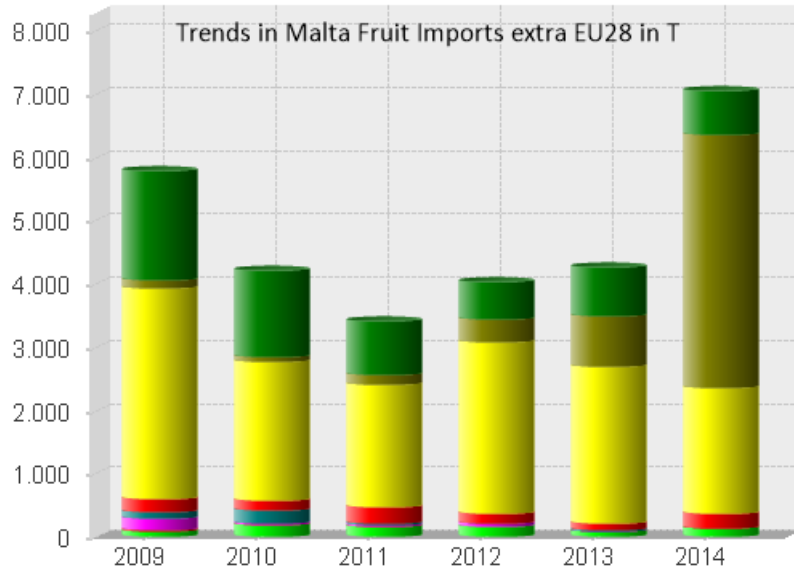


- In 2014, *production* for fruit and vegetables increased in Malta compared to 2013. Fruit increased by 3.5% compared to 2013 to reach 11.448 T. Regarding fruit, the main increase was for melons, papayas with 3.3%, citrus with 17% and stone fruit with 6.2%. However, Maltese fruit production decreased by 6% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 5% compared to 2013 to reach 36.312 T. All categories increased except for lettuce, chicory, which decreased with 8.3%, whereas an increase was seen for carrots, turnips, roots with 6.2%, other vegetables with 14.6% and leguminous vegetables with 36.2%. Maltese vegetable production also increased in 2014 with 9.6% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased in 2014 with 65.7% compared to the previous year, primarily because of an increase in bananas with 405%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 70.6% to 18 T. *Fruit and vegetable exports to third countries* is non-existent for Malta.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased 26.9% compared to 2013, because of decreases for citrus with 32.3%, bananas with 60.1% and apples and pears with 23.1%, even though there were some noteworthy increases for some other categories such as stone fruit with 6.6%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 4.3% compared to the previous year, primarily because of a decrease in other vegetables with 11.4%. *Fruit and vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* also were non-existent in 2014.

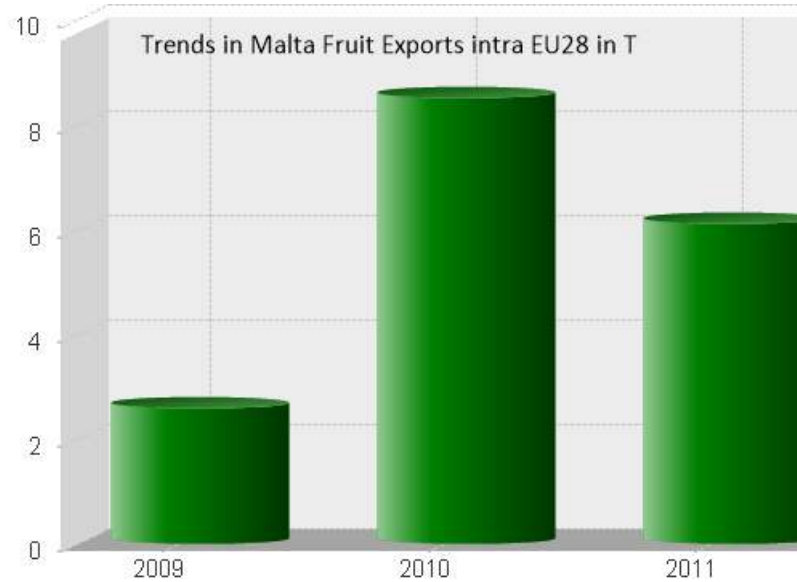
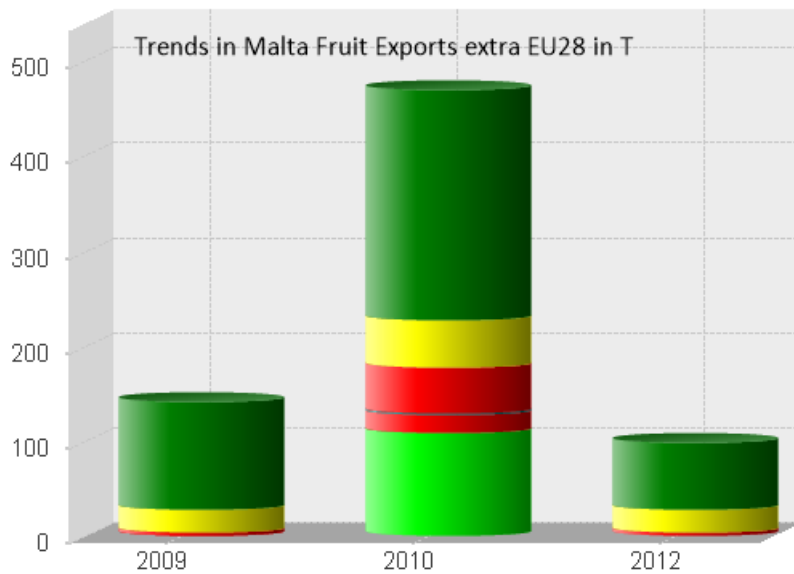
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

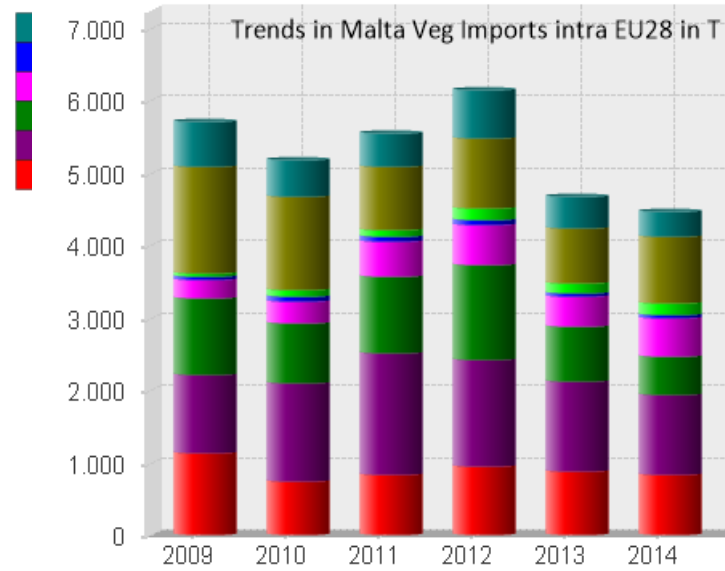
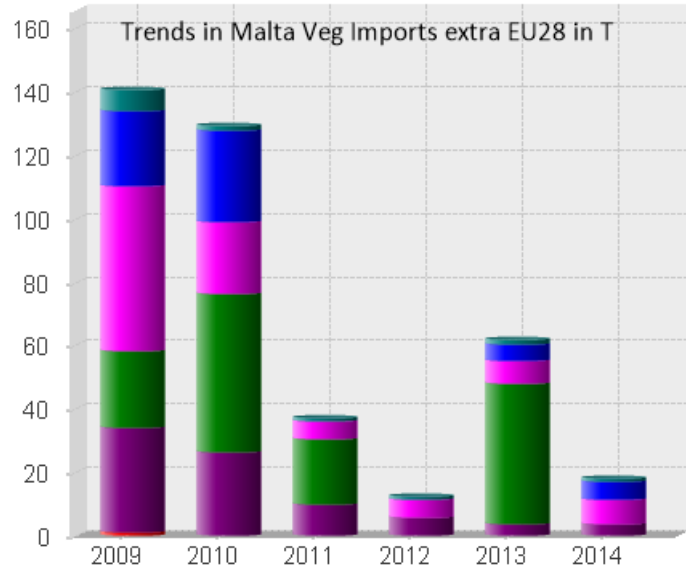


- Apples & pears

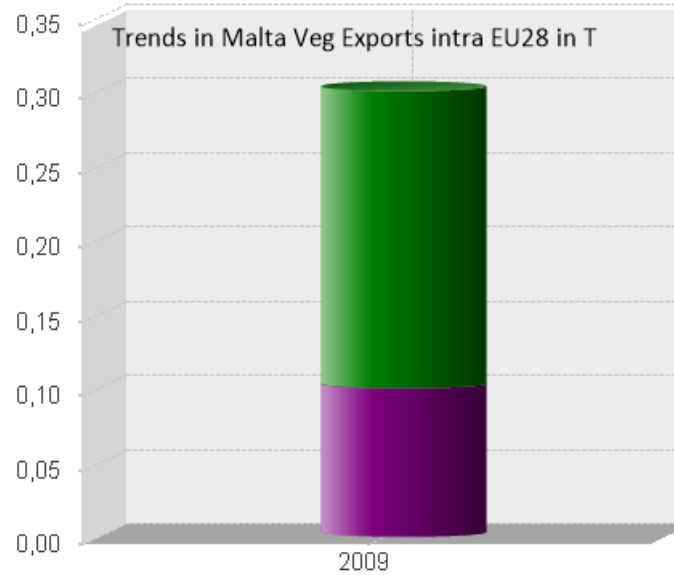
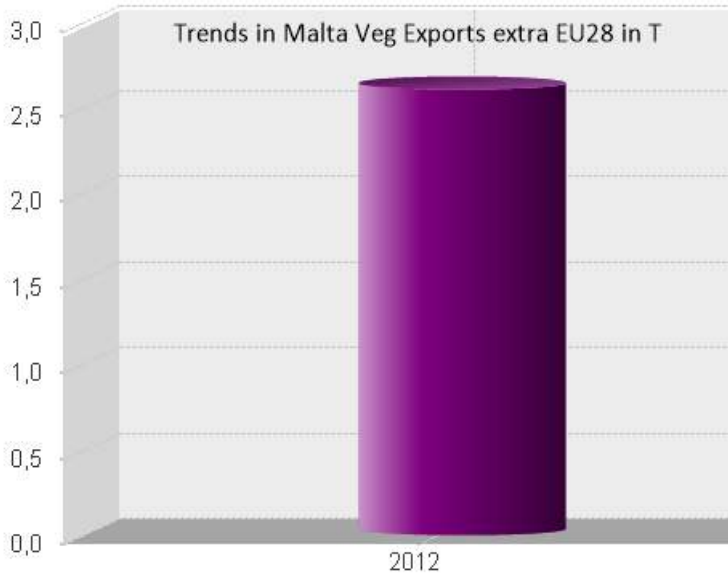
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION

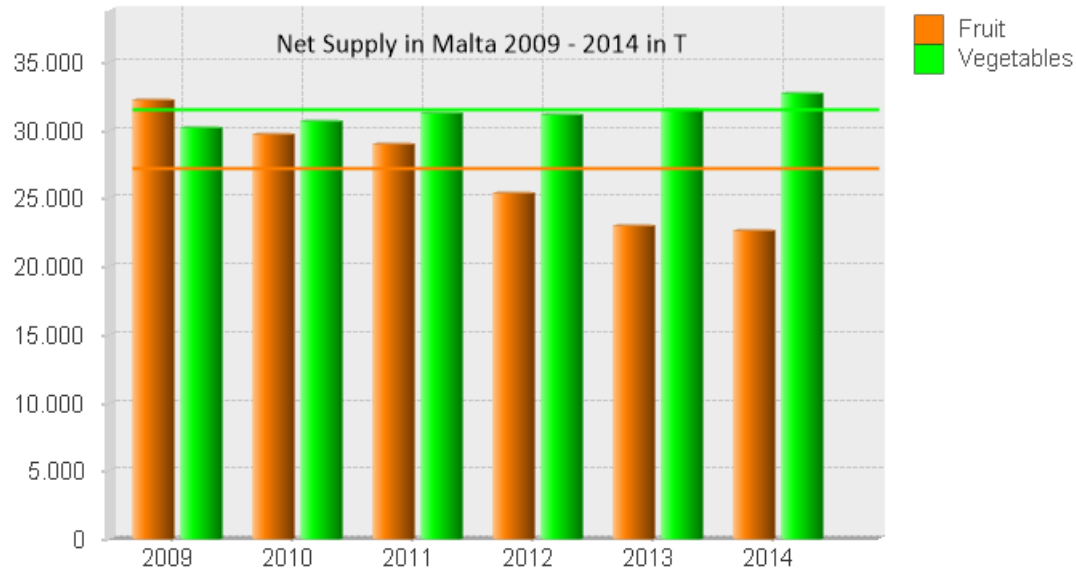


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables

Supply and Consumption Data



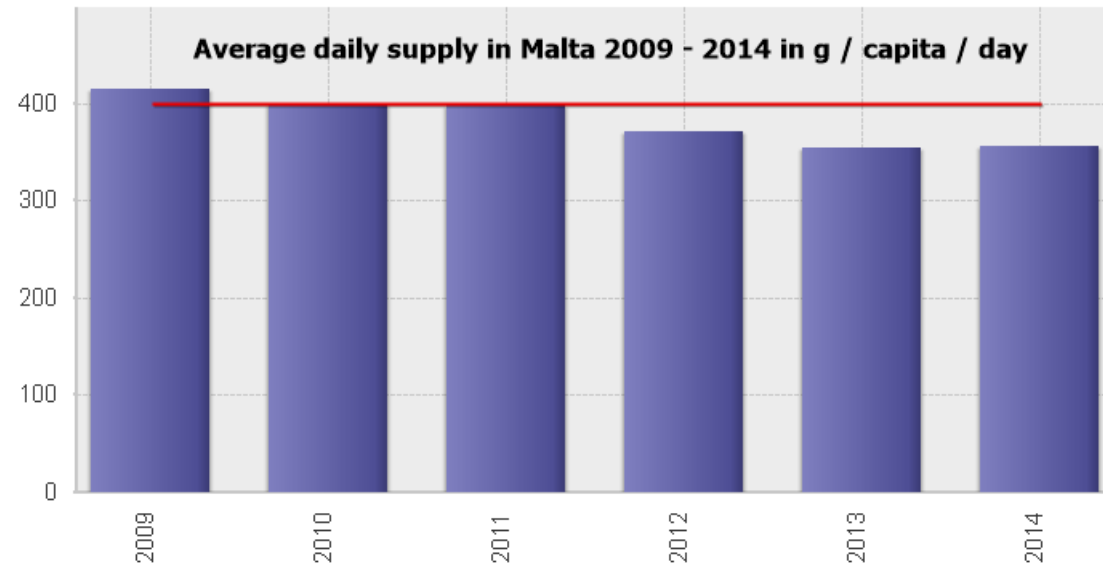
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014, compared to 2013, but decreased compared to the average of the last five years, to reach a total of 55.323 T. This represents an increase of 1.5% year-on-year, and is 5.9% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Malta in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013):

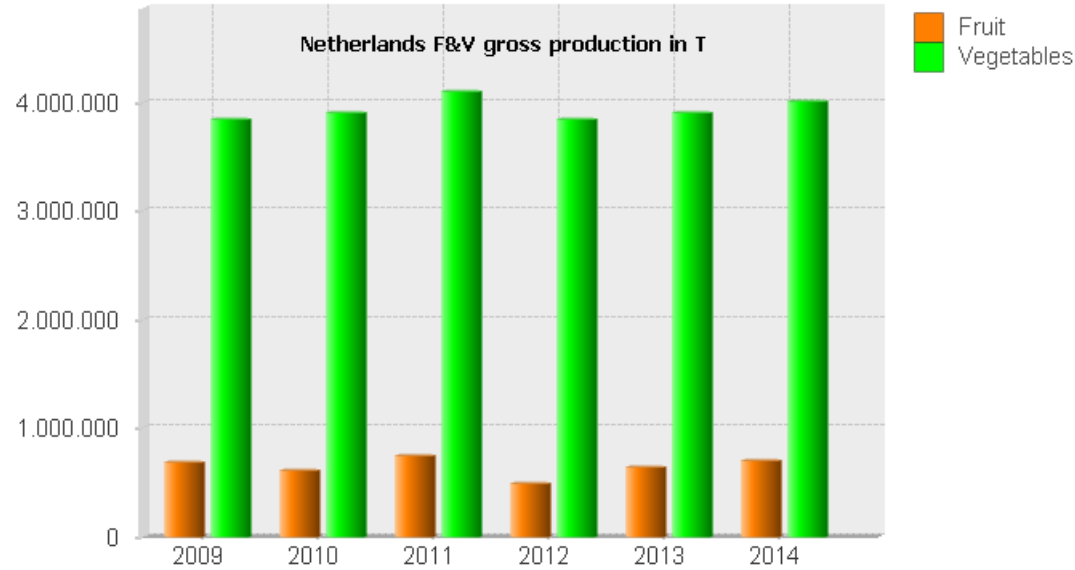
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-6%	9.6%
Total Imports	-25.9%	-18.8%
Total Exports	-100%	-100%
Total supply	-18.6%	5.5%

Consumption of fruit decreased and vegetables increased slightly 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 53 Kg of fruit and 77 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 146 and 210 grams per day respectively, or a total of 356 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-2.5%	2.8%
%09-13/14	-20.5%	3.1%

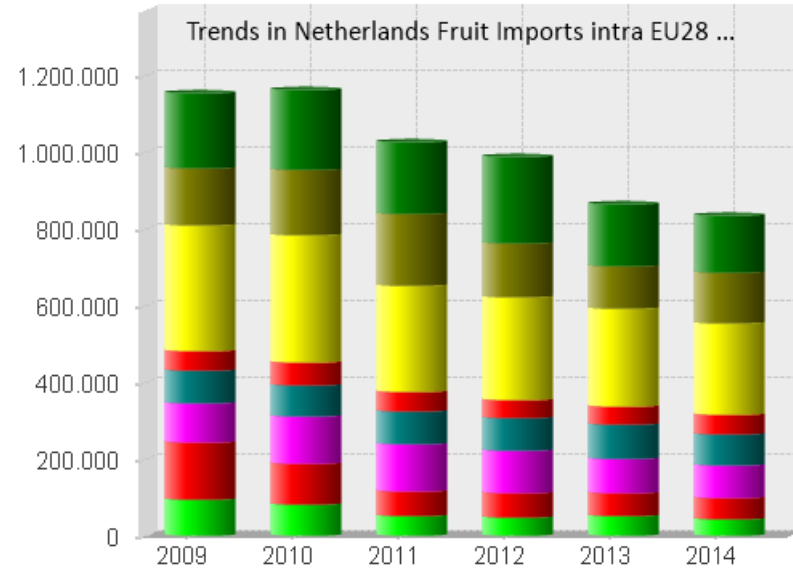
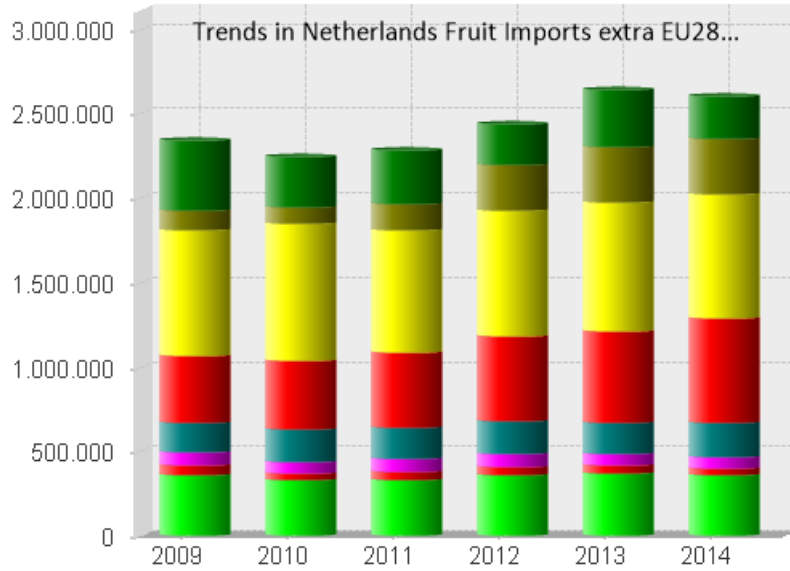


NETHERLANDS

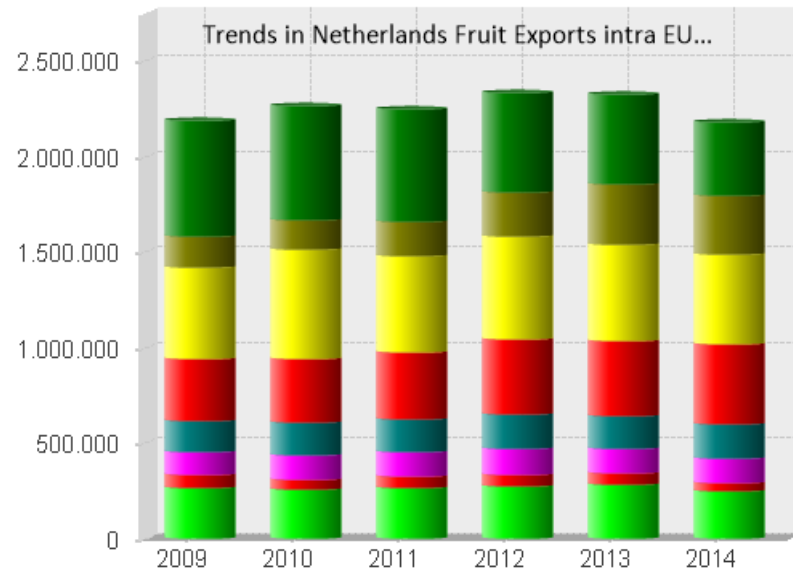
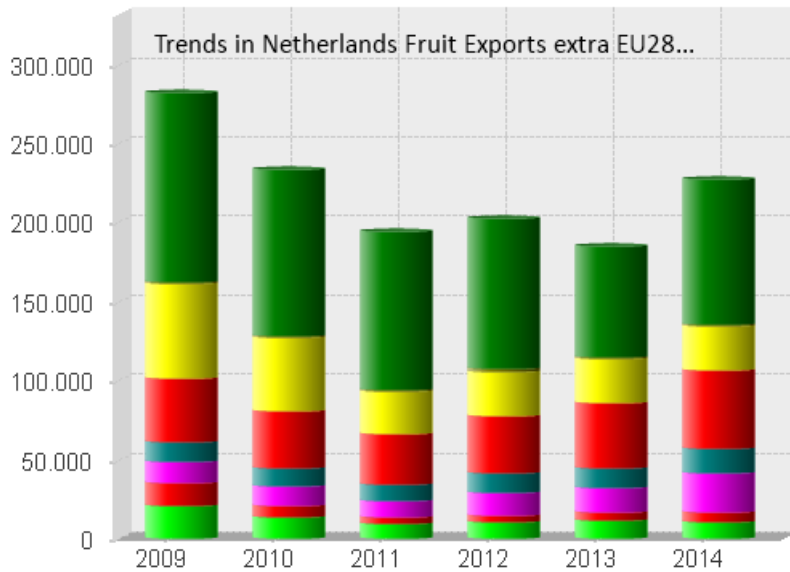


- In 2014, *production* for both fruit and vegetables increased in the Netherlands compared to 2013. Fruit increased by 9.4% compared to 2013 to reach 707.517 T. Regarding fruit, the main increase was for apples and pears with 9.5%, other fruit with 10.6% and stone fruit with 5.6%. Dutch fruit production also increased by 10.8% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 2.9% compared to 2013 to reach 4 mln T. Almost all categories increased, such as onions, leeks, garlic (4.1%), cucumbers, gherkins (10%) and tomatoes (5.3%). Dutch vegetable production also increased in 2014 with 2.4% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased in 2014 with 1.4% compared to the previous year, primarily because of a decrease in apples and pears with 25.4%, even though there were increases for melons & papayas (15.8%) and exotics with 13.3%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 6.2%, because of carrots, turnips, roots with 29.8%, other vegetables with 13.6% and onions, shallots, leeks with 9.9%, despite increases for leguminous vegetables with 14.6% and tomatoes with 30.7%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 23.1% compared to 2013, because of moderate increases for almost all categories. *Vegetable exports to third countries* was also up in 2014 with 4.5% compared to the previous year, mainly given cabbages, cauliflowers with 139% and small increases for many of the other categories such as onions with 2.1%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased 3.4% compared to 2013, because of decreases for all categories, except for bananas and exotics, which are both on the rise with 18.6 and 12.6% respectively. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 7.4% compared to the previous year, primarily because of a decrease in tomatoes with 13%, as well as other vegetables with 7.1%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased 6.4% in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily because of a decrease of 18.3% in apples and pears, as well as 13.1% for table grapes. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* also decreased with 26.1%, mainly given a 66% decrease in onions, shallots, leeks and garlic.

Fruit Trade Data



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



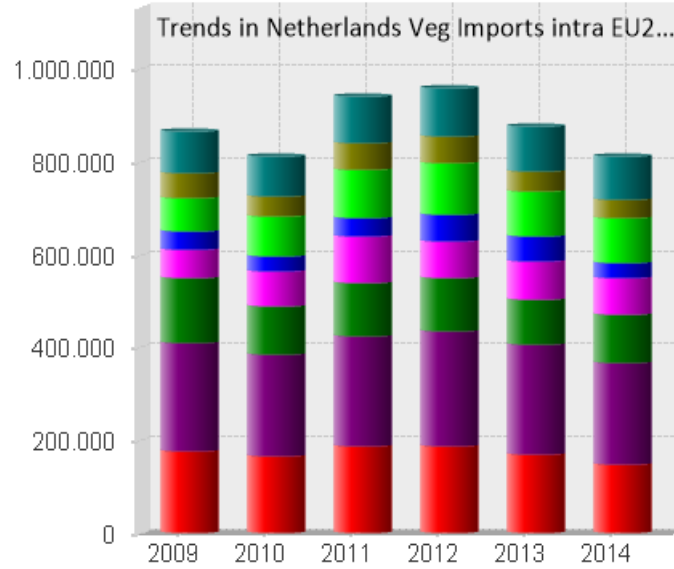
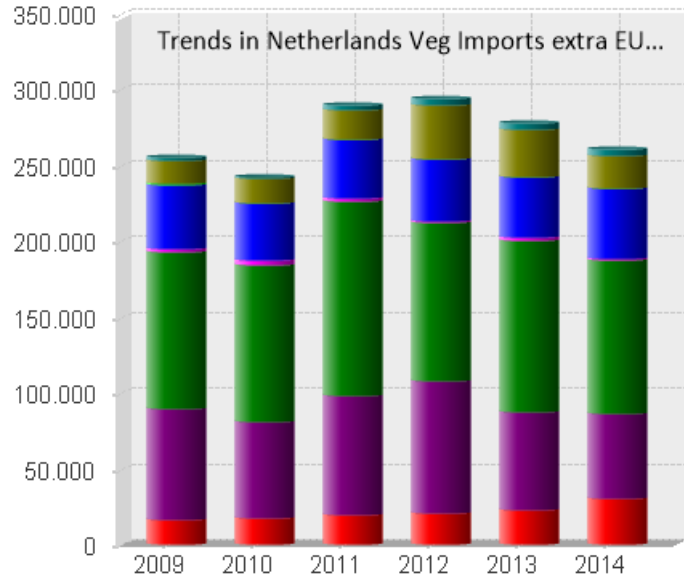
- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

MONITOR CONSUMPTION

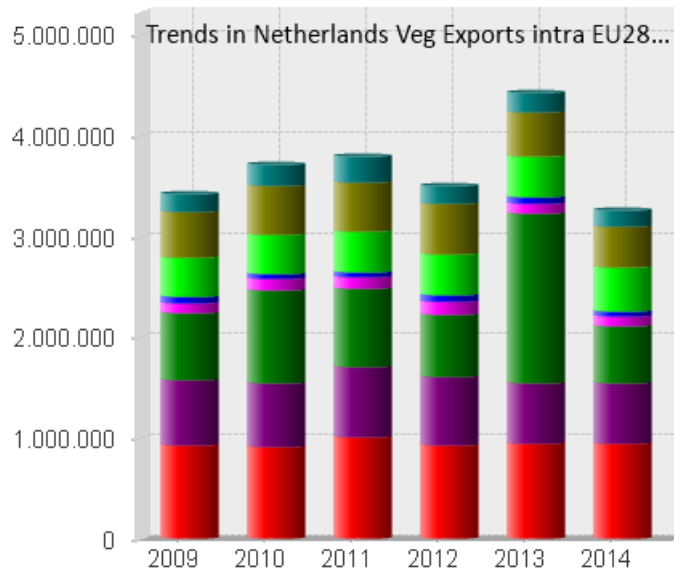
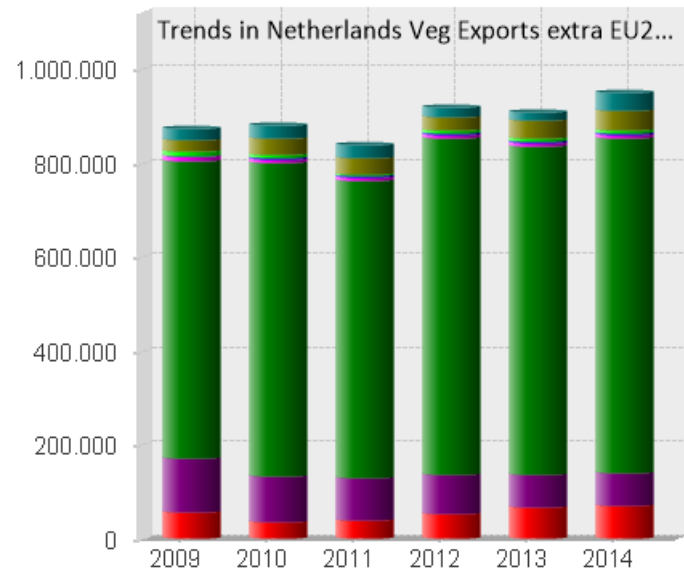
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

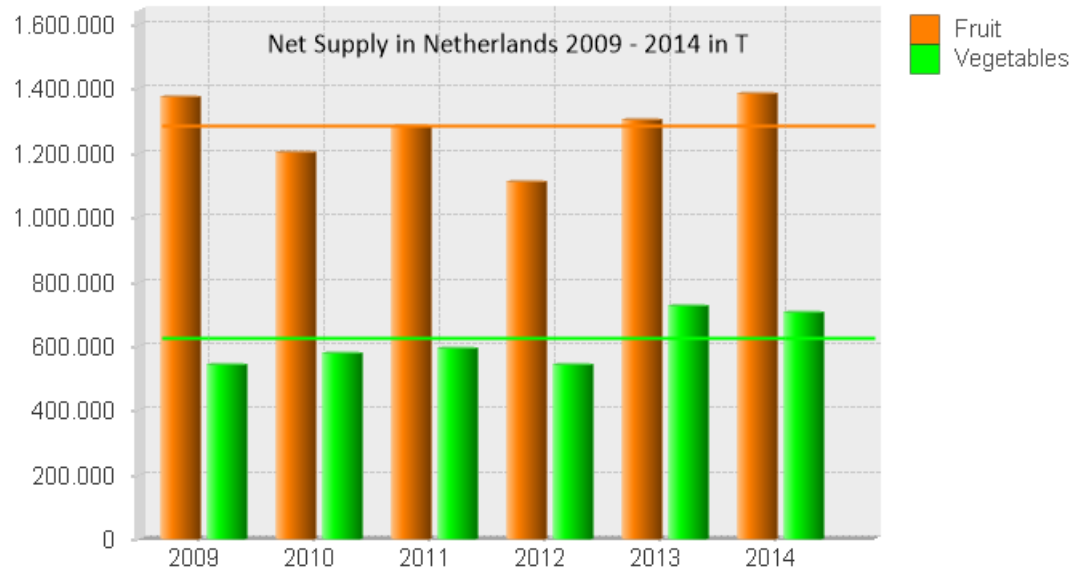


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



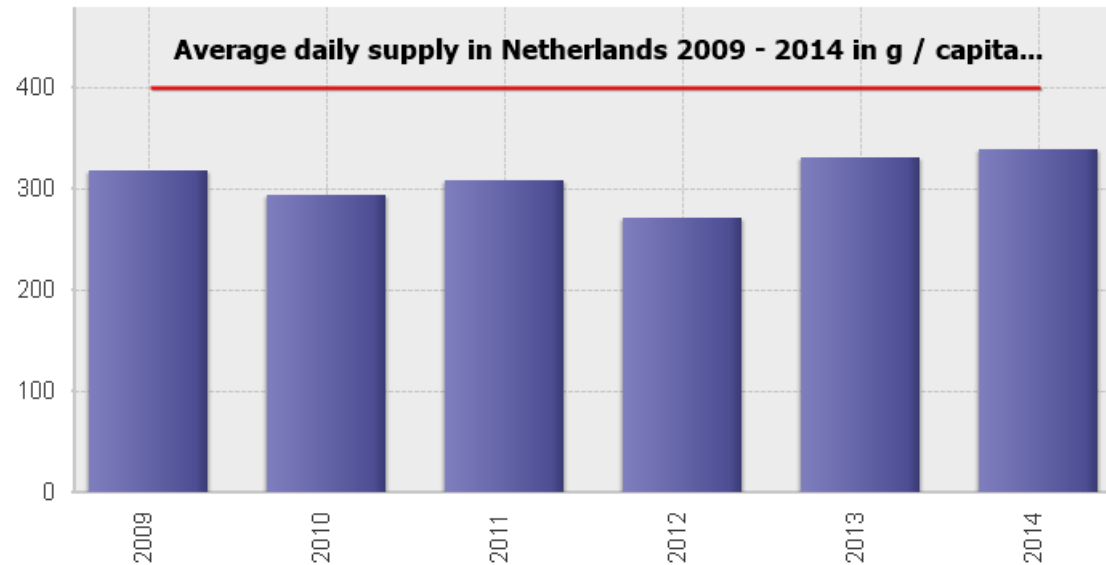
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 2.08 mln T. This represents an increase of 2.9% year-on-year, and is 12.7% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in the Netherlands in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

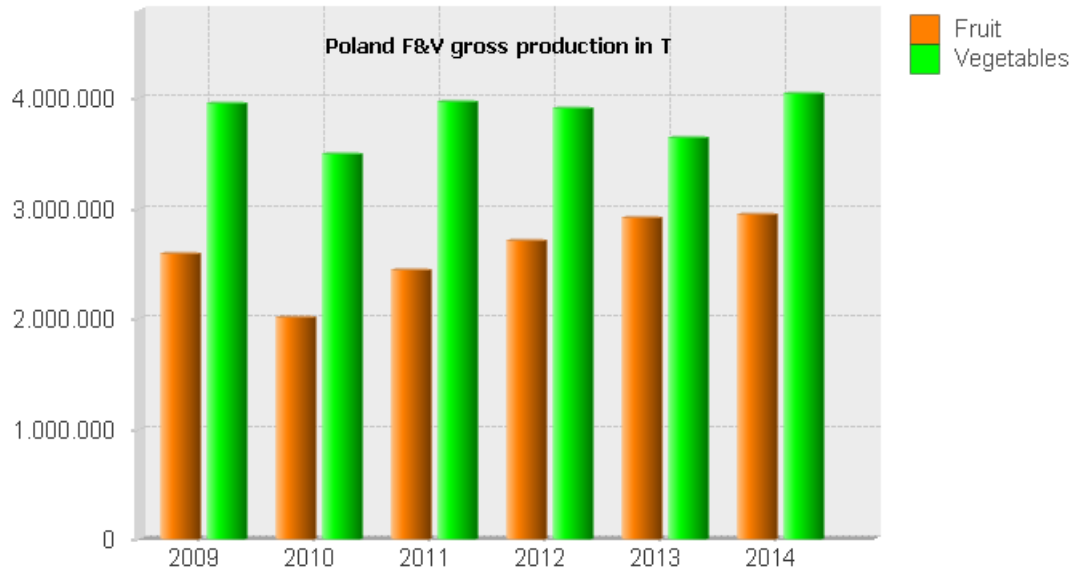
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	10.8%	2.4%
Total Imports	0.2%	-7.7%
Total Exports	-3.4%	-9.5%
Total net supply	10.2%	18.1%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 82 Kg of fruit and 42 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 225 and 115 grams per day respectively, or a total of 340 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	5.7%	-3.2%
%09-13/14	9%	16.8%



POLAND

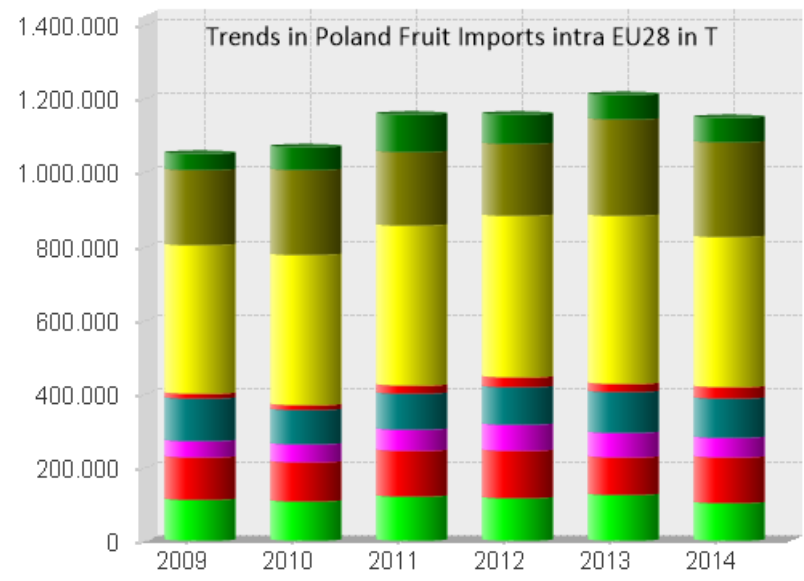
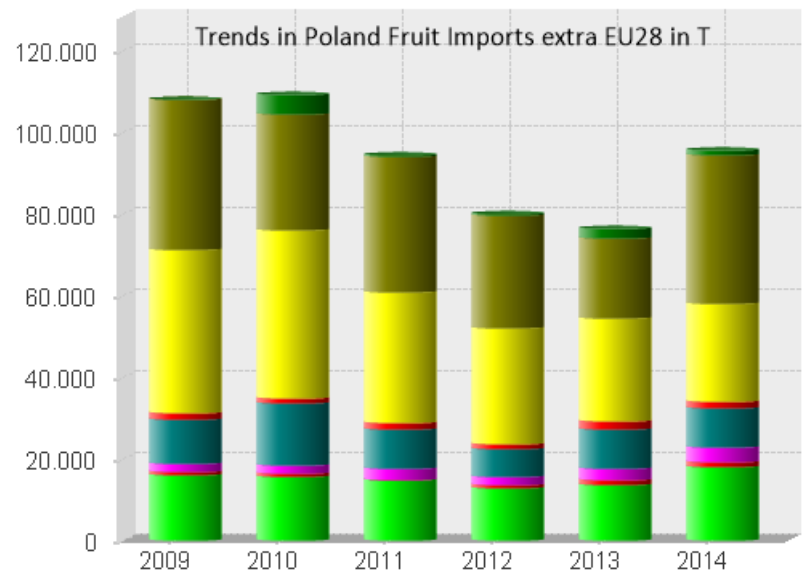


- In 2014, *production* for both fruit and vegetables increased in Poland compared to 2013. Fruit increased by 0.7% compared to 2013 to reach 2.9 mIn T. Regarding fruit, the main increase was for apples and pears with 3.4%, whereas other fruit and stone fruit decreased with 5.1 and 2.4% respectively. Polish fruit production also increased by 15.9% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 10.6% compared to 2013 to reach 3.8 mIn T. All categories increased their production, except tomatoes. Polish vegetable production also increased in 2014 with 6.3% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased in 2014 with 24.8% compared to the previous year, mainly because of an increase in bananas with 83.2%, table grapes with 34.6% and other fruit with 32.8%, even though there was a sharp decrease of 52.2% in apples and pears. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 6%, mainly because of an increase in tomatoes with 181.6% and cabbages, cauliflowers with 19.1%. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 15% compared to 2013, mainly because of a decrease in apple and pear exports of 16%, also citrus decreased with 19.7%, as did table grapes with 60%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* remained stale 2014 with a small decrease of 0.2% compared to the previous year, mainly given decreases in tomatoes with 22.7%, and carrots, turnips with 31.5%, whereas there were increases in onions, leeks with 132% and cabbages, cauliflowers with 13.5%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased 5.1% compared to 2013, mainly because of a decrease in citrus with 10.4%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 10% compared to the previous year, primarily because of an increase in onions with 33.6%, other vegetables (17.7%), lettuce, chicory (14%) and cabbages, cauliflower (34.6%). *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased slightly with 1.5% in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily because of other fruit with 14.8% and bananas with 27.5%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* also increased with 7%, with increases for almost all categories, most notably for cucumbers, gherkins (55.9%), carrots, turnips, roots (29.5%) and tomatoes (38.7%).

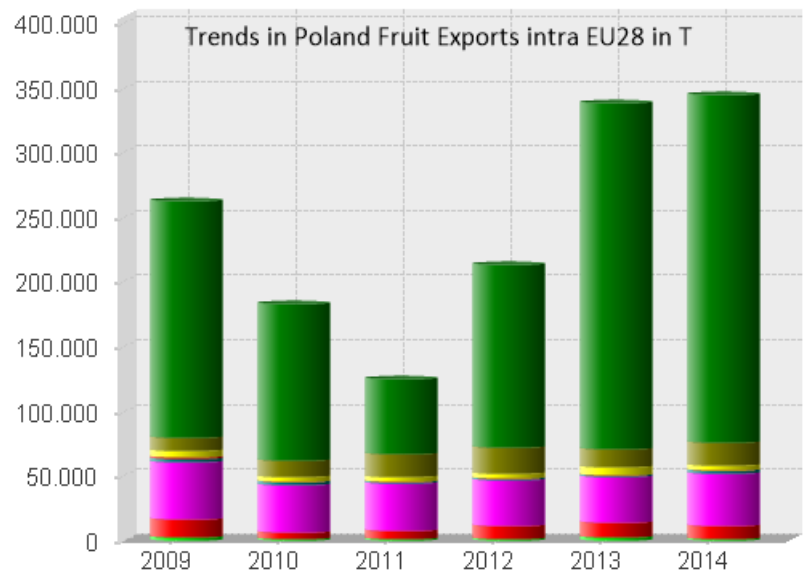
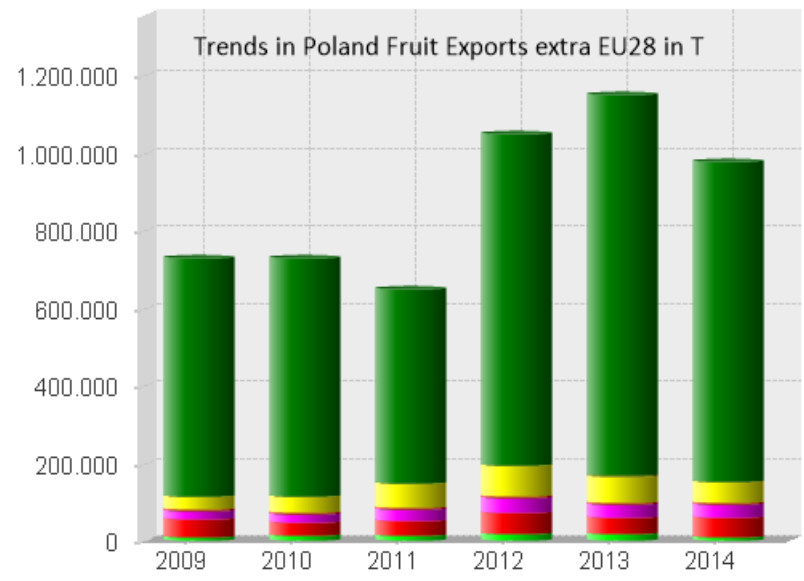
Fruit Trade Data



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



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

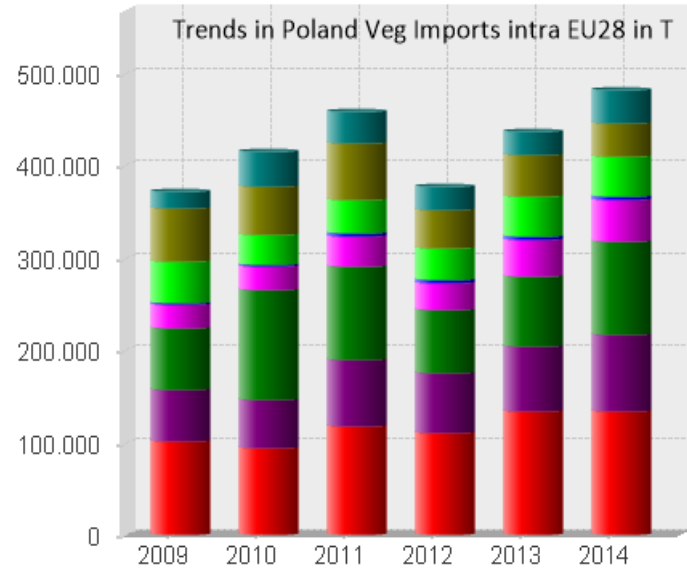
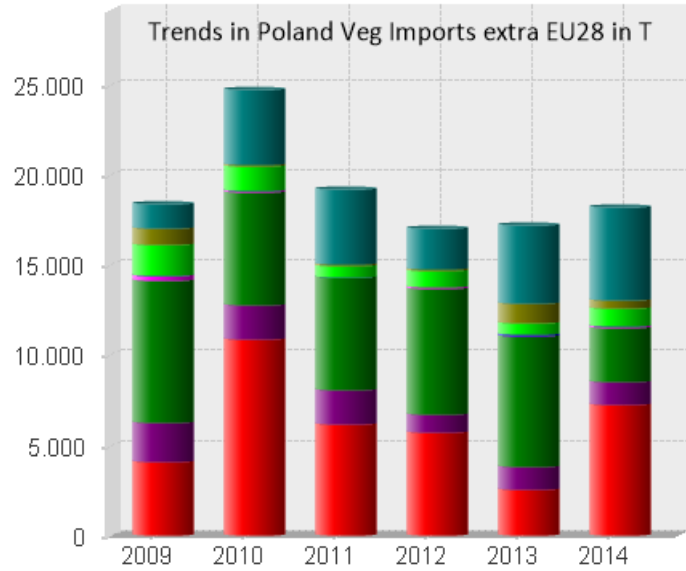


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

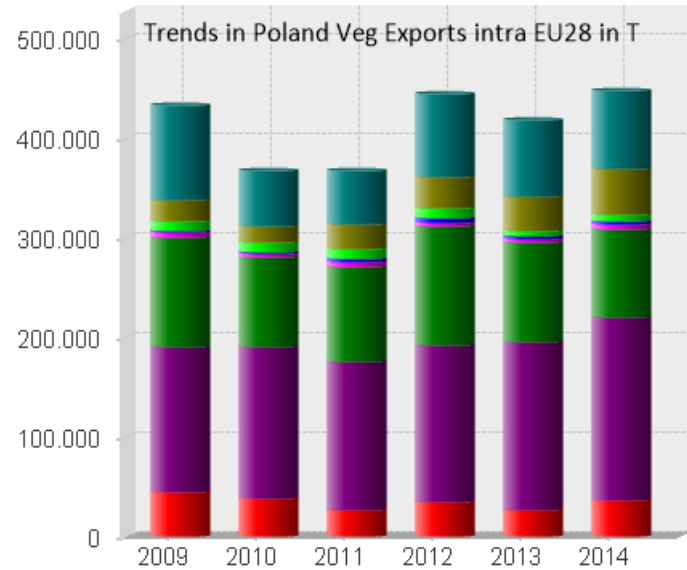
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

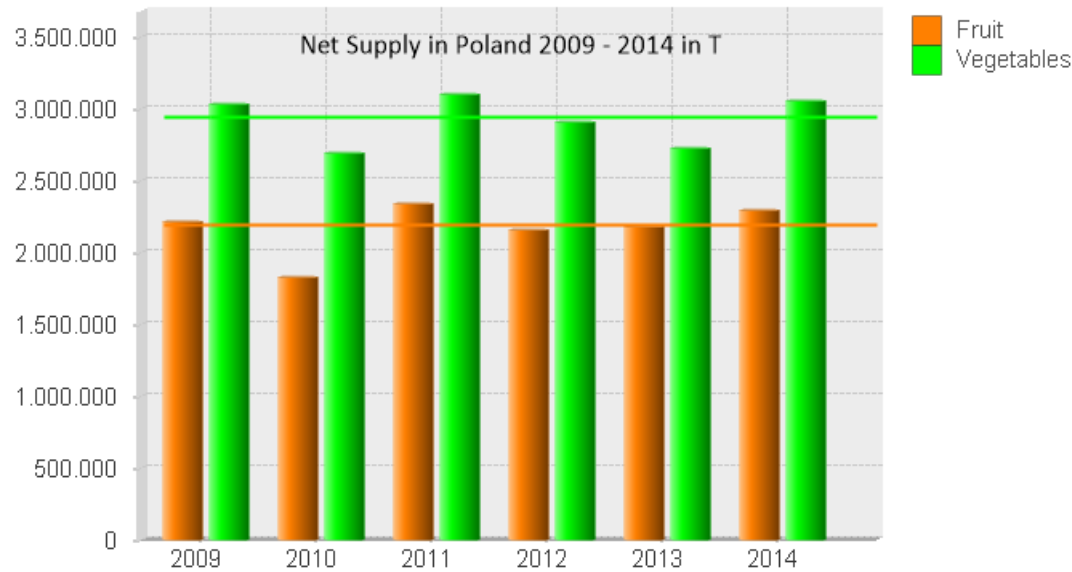


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



- 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 decreased and of vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 5.3 mln T. This represents an increase of 9% year-on-year, and is 6.3% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Poland in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

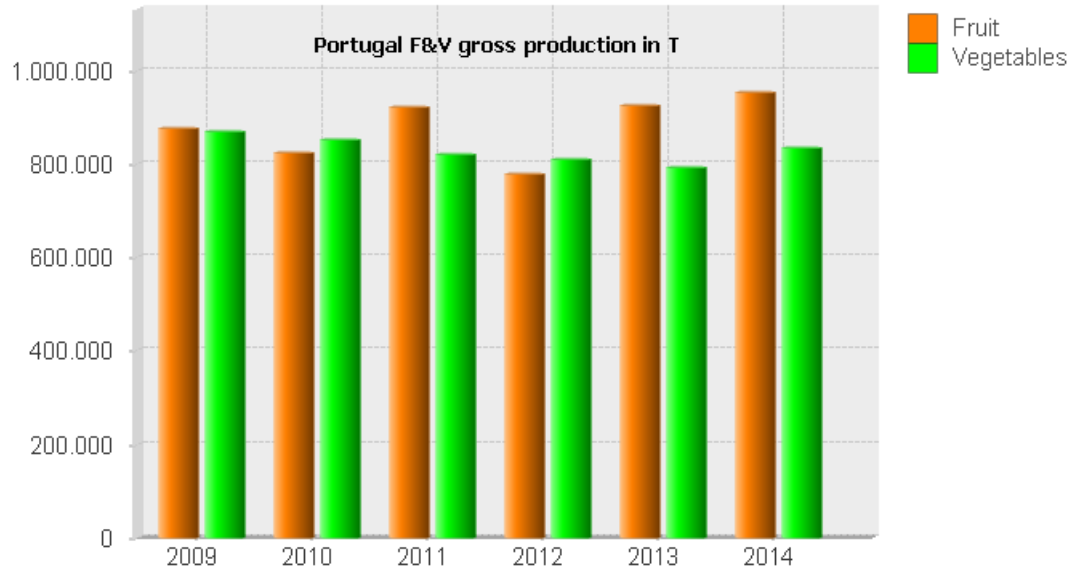
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	15.9%	6.3%
Total Imports	1.7%	5.9%
Total Exports	21.7%	17.1%
Total net supply	7.1%	5.5%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014 the average per capita consumption stood at 60 Kg of fruit and 80 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 165 and 220 grams per day respectively, or a total of 385 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	5.5%	11.9%
%09-13/14	7.3%	5.7%

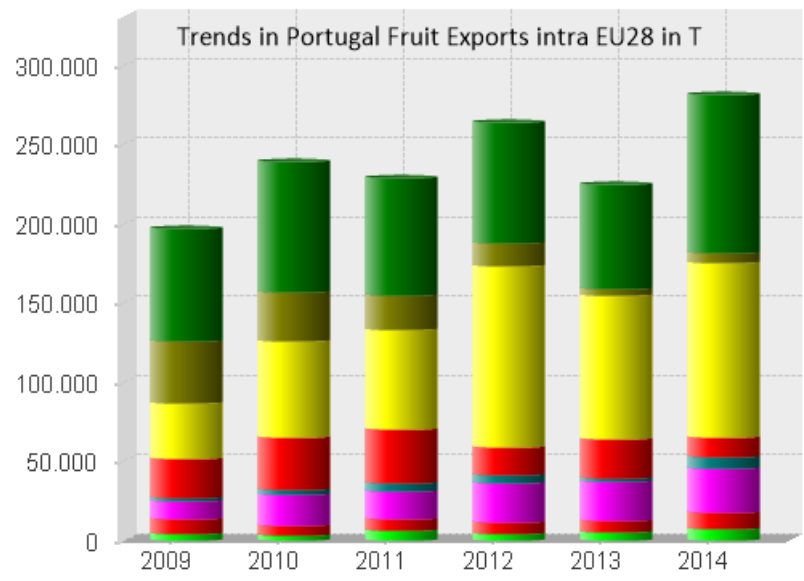
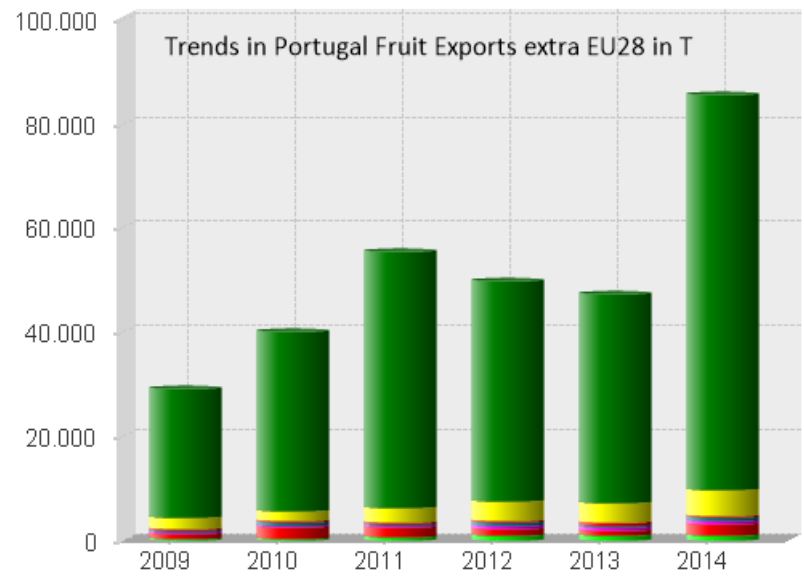
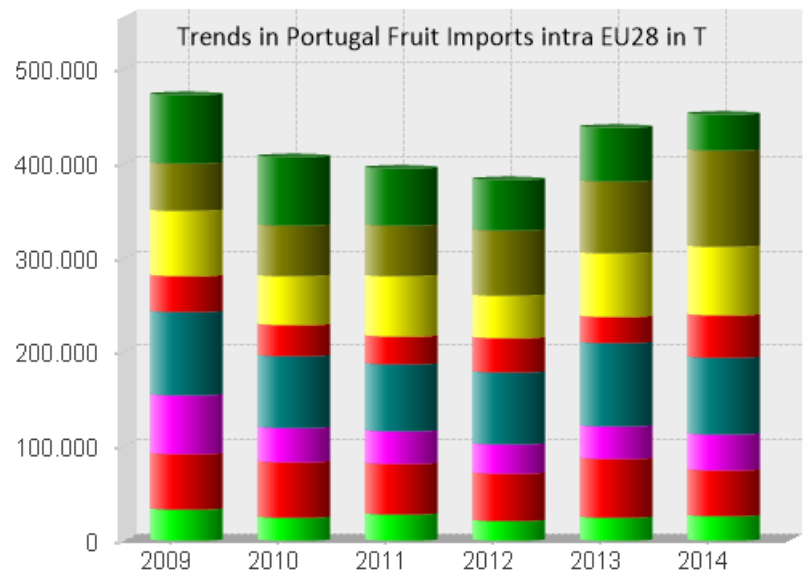
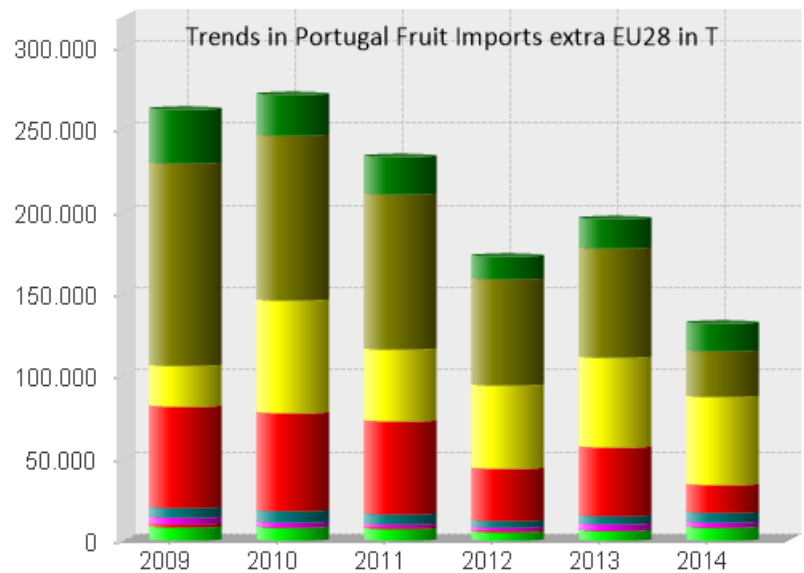


PORTUGAL

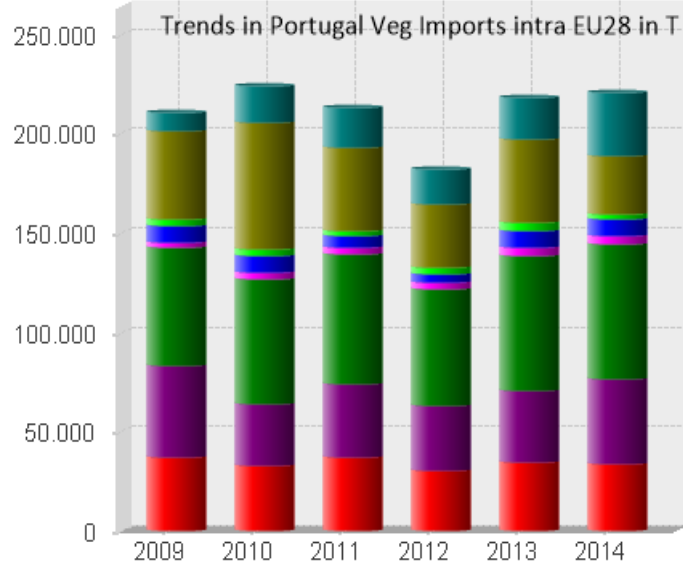
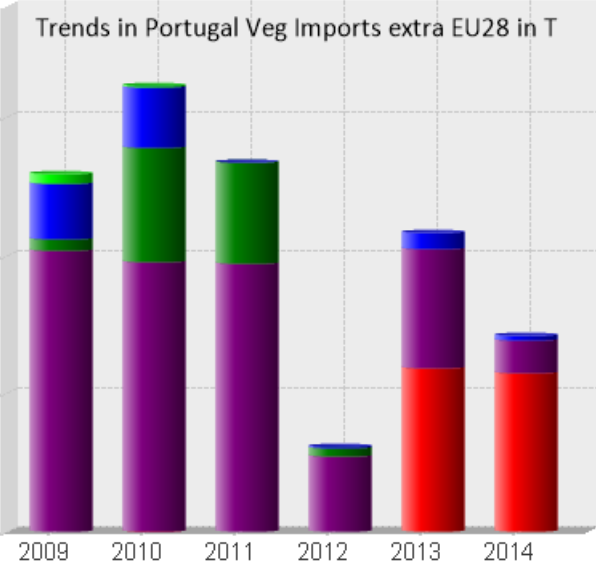


- In 2014, *production* for both fruit and vegetables increased in Portugal compared to 2013. Fruit increased by 3% compared to 2013 to reach 951.491 T. Regarding fruit, the main increase was for stone fruit decreased with 51.9%, and bananas with 14.2%. Portuguese fruit production also increased by 10% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased 5.2% compared to 2013 to reach 833.263 T. All categories increased their production, except for carrots, turnips, roots. Portuguese vegetable production also increased slightly in 2014 with 0.6% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased in 2014 with 32.2% compared to the previous year, mainly because of a decrease in dates, figs, exotics with 60.2%, and bananas with 57.2%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 34.4%, to 709 T. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 80.6% compared to 2013, mainly because of an increase in apple and pear exports of 88.2%, as well as for citrus with 36.7%, and stone fruit with 130%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased with 5.9% in 2014 compared to the previous year, mainly given a doubling in other vegetables (106%), and an increase in onions with 5.2%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased 3.2% compared to 2013, mainly because of an increase in bananas with 36.4% and dates, figs, exotics with 63.5%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 1.1% compared to the previous year, primarily because of an increase in other vegetables (18.7%) and cabbages, cauliflowers with 50.9%, despite a decrease of 30.3% for carrots, turnips and roots. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased with 25.2% in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily because of increases for almost all categories, such as for apples and pears with 51.5%, and citrus with 21.9%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* also increased with 1.4%, mainly because of an increase in tomatoes with 10.8% and other vegetables with 17.9%, despite decreases for carrots, turnips, roots with 19.7% and cabbages, cauliflowers with 10.9%

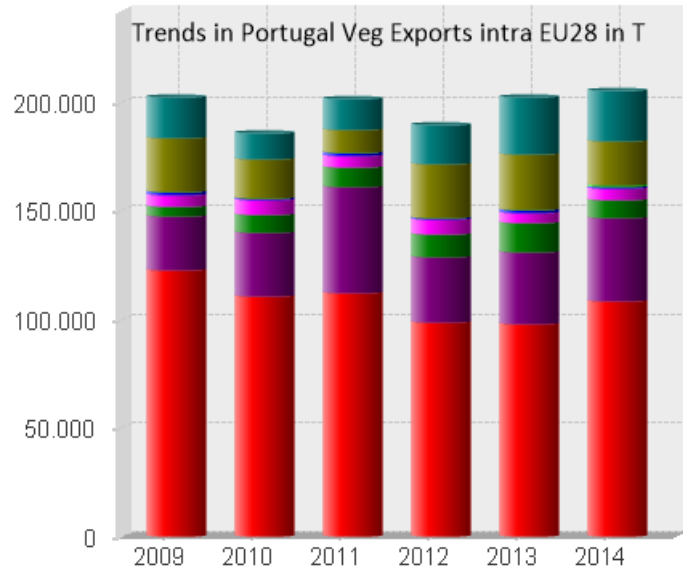
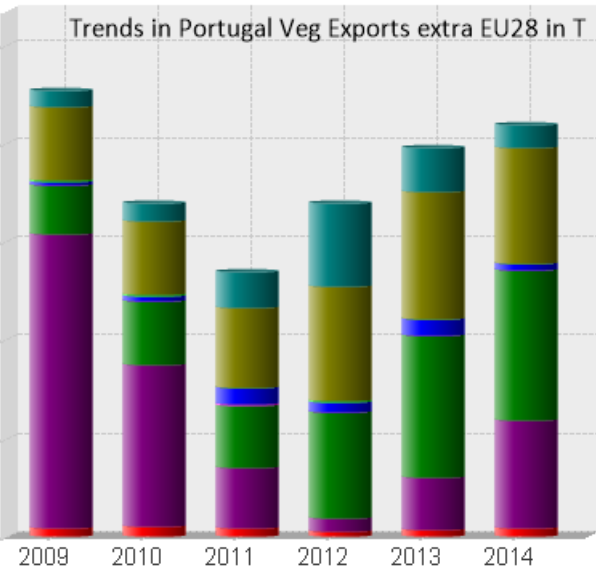
Fruit Trade Data 



Vegetables Trade Data

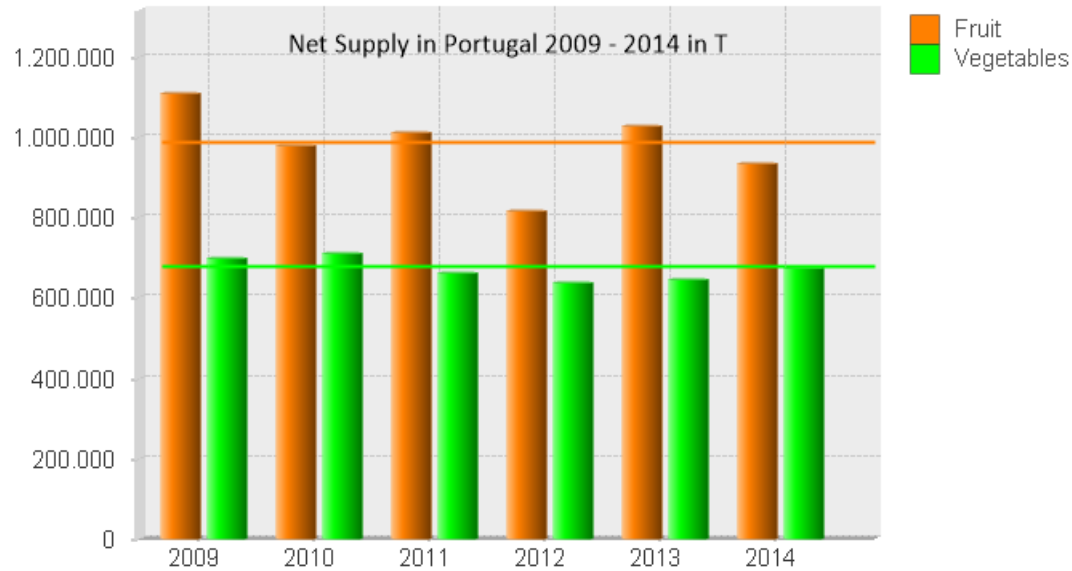


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



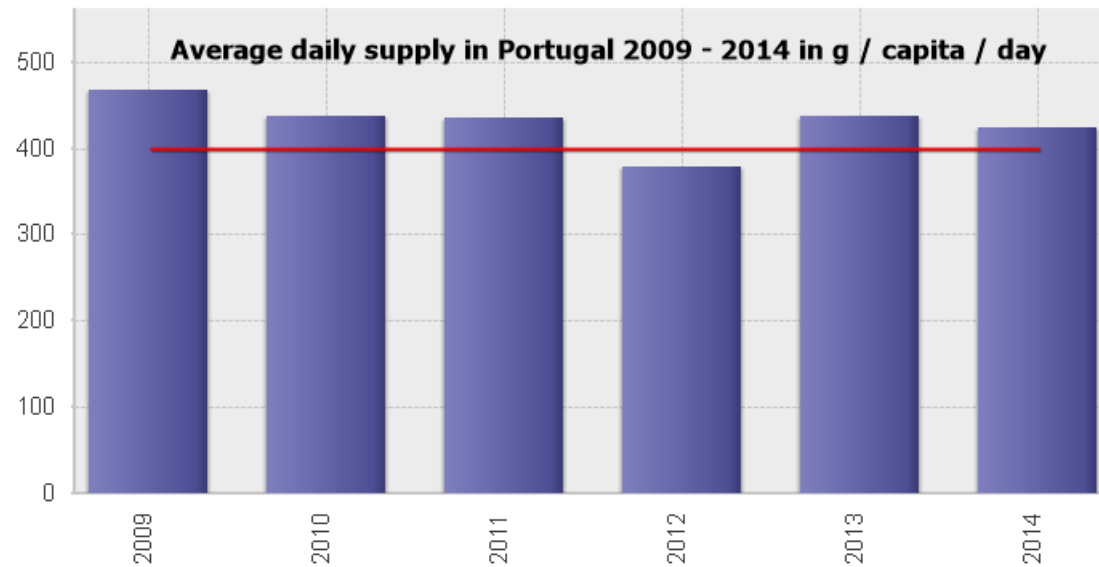
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to reach a total of 1.6 mIn T. This represents a decrease of 3.7% year-on-year, and is 2.7% below the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Portugal in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

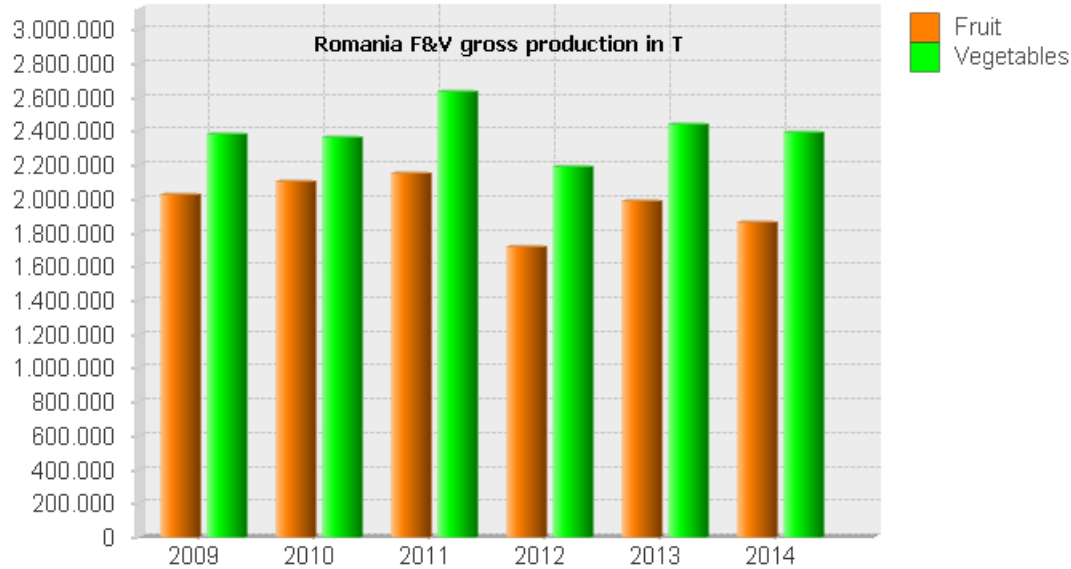
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	10%	0.6%
Total Imports	-9.5%	5%
Total Exports	33.1%	4.6%
Total net supply	-5.3%	0.8%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 90 Kg of fruit and 65 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 246 and 178 grams per day respectively, or a total of 424 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-8.5%	5.5%
%09-13/14	-4.3%	1.9%



ROMANIA

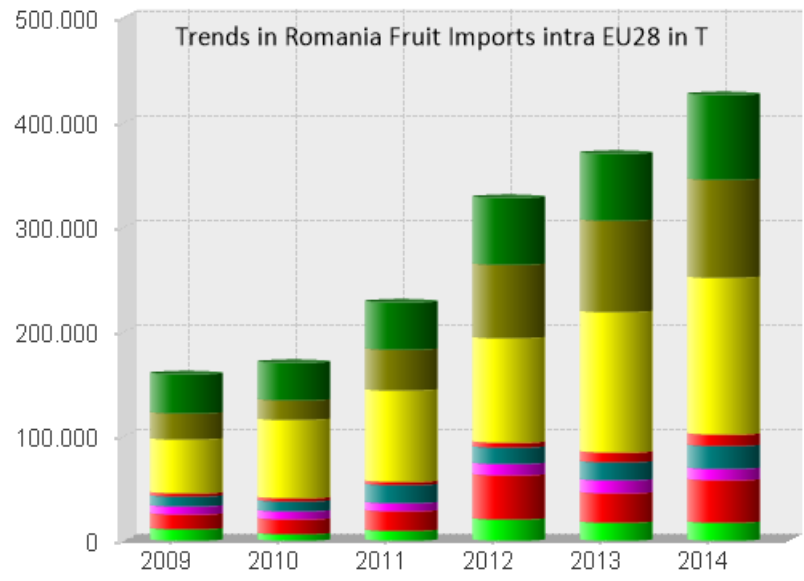
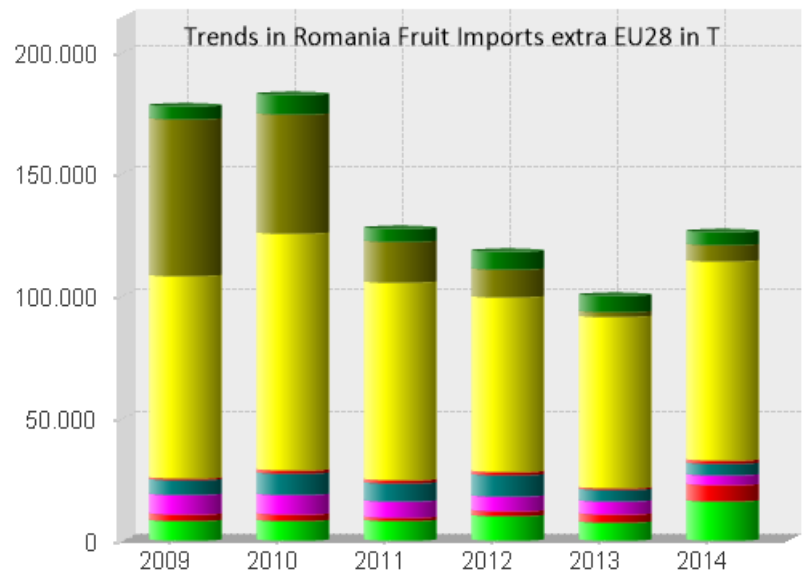


- In 2014, *production* for both fruit and vegetables decreased in Romania compared to 2013. Fruit decreased by 6.3% compared to 2013 to reach 1.86 mln T. Regarding fruit, there were decreases across the board, most notably for table grapes with 21% and melons, papayas with 16.4%. Romanian fruit production also decreased by 6.6% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production decreased 2% compared to 2013 to reach 2.4 mln T. Actually all categories increased their production, except tomatoes (decrease of 5.7%) and cabbages, cauliflowers (decrease of 3.2%). Romanian vegetable production remained quite stable in 2014 with a 0.4% decrease compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased in 2014 with 26.4% compared to the previous year, mainly because of an increase in bananas with 282%, table grapes with 119% and stone fruit with 88.6%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 38%, given increases in almost all categories, such as tomatoes (78.7%), other vegetables (15.5%) cabbages, cauliflowers (32.9%) and onions (27.2%). *Fruit exports to third countries* increased with 27.5% to 3.571 T (increases in melons, papayas as well as apples, pears). *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased with 7.8% to 1.277 T.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased 15.2% compared to 2013, mainly because of citrus with 11.5%, apples and pears with 28.5%, stone fruit with 42.2% and most of the other categories increased as well. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 6.4% compared to the previous year, because of increases for almost all of the categories. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased with 48% in 2014 compared to 2013, with all categories decreasing, most notably, apples and pears with 40.6%, but also citrus with 49.4% and melons, papayas with 82.2%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* also decreased with 20.4%, mainly given decreases for leguminous vegetables with 93.9%, onions, shallots, leeks with 55.2%, as well as tomatoes with 29.1%.

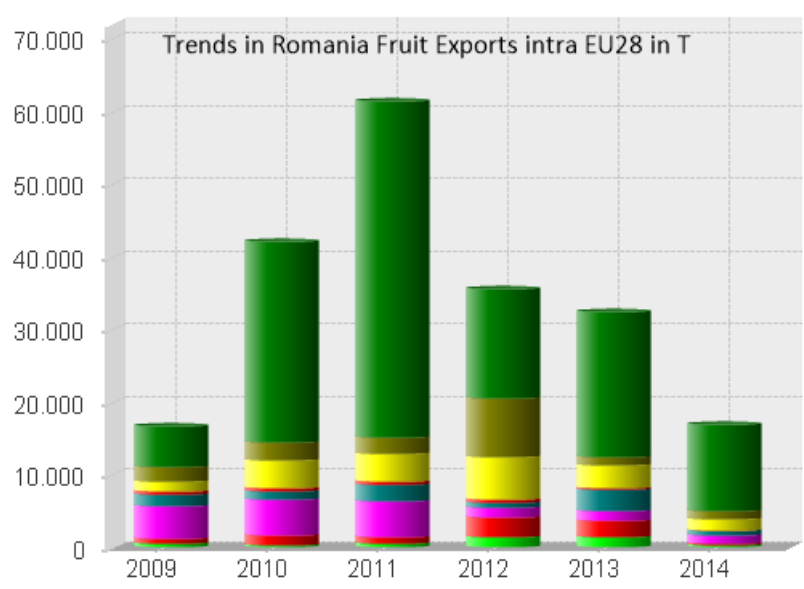
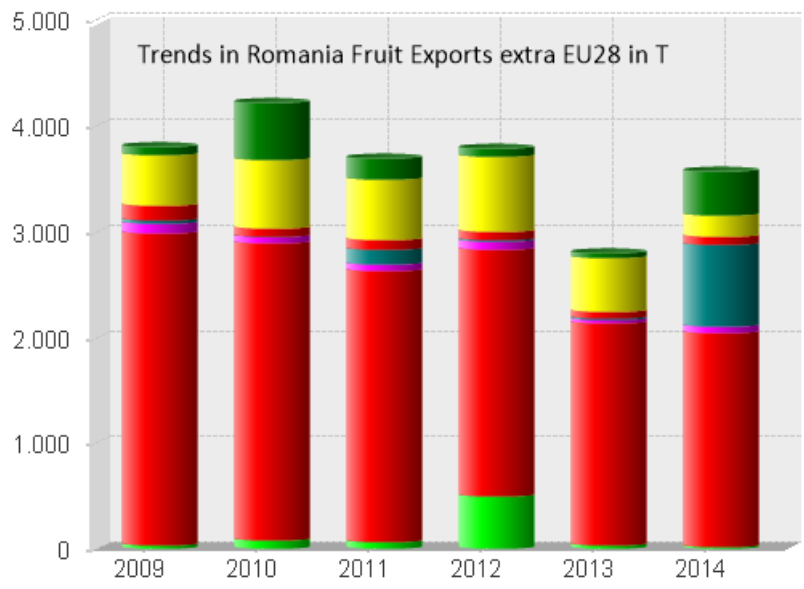
Fruit Trade Data



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



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

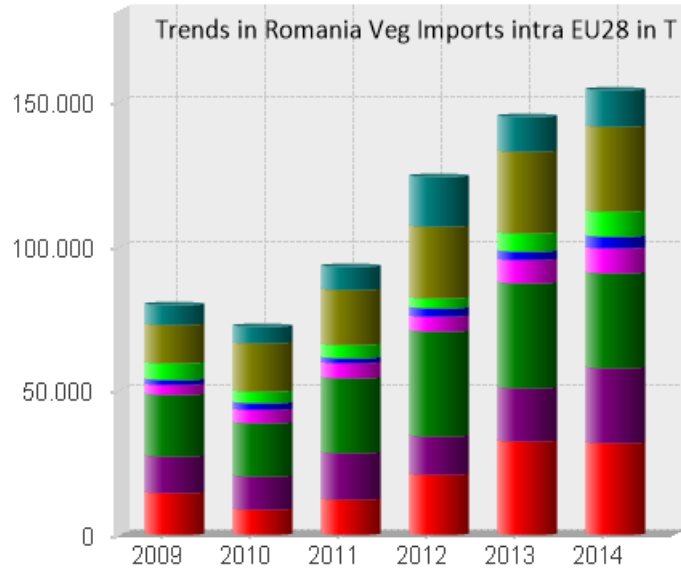
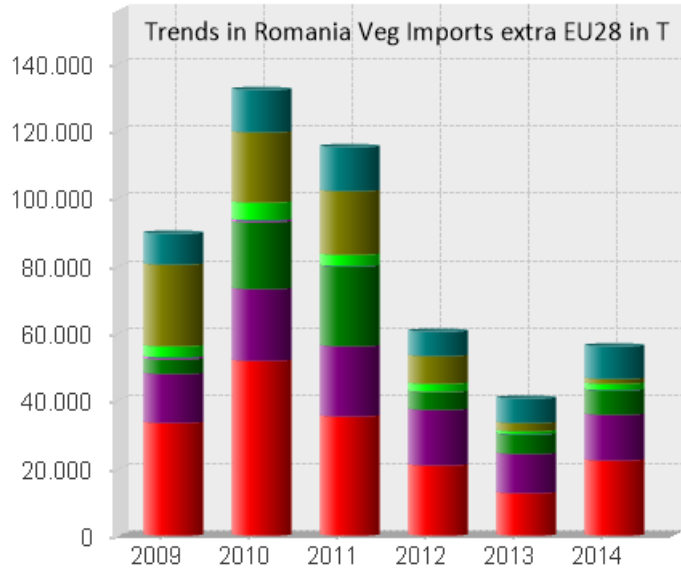


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

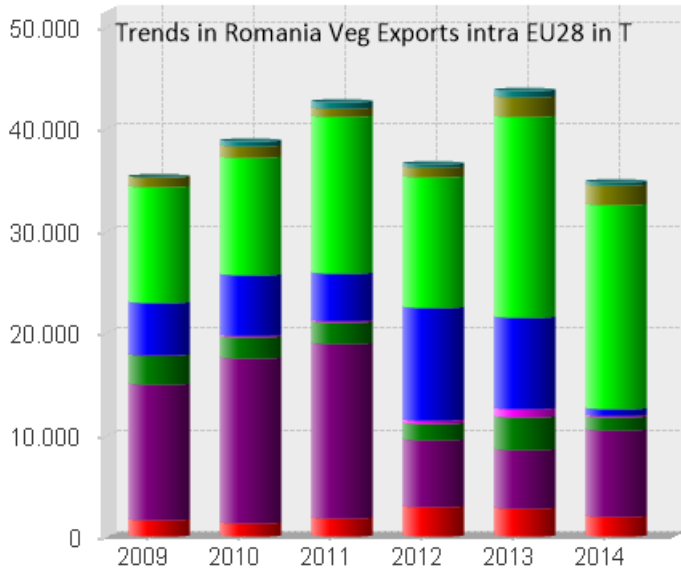
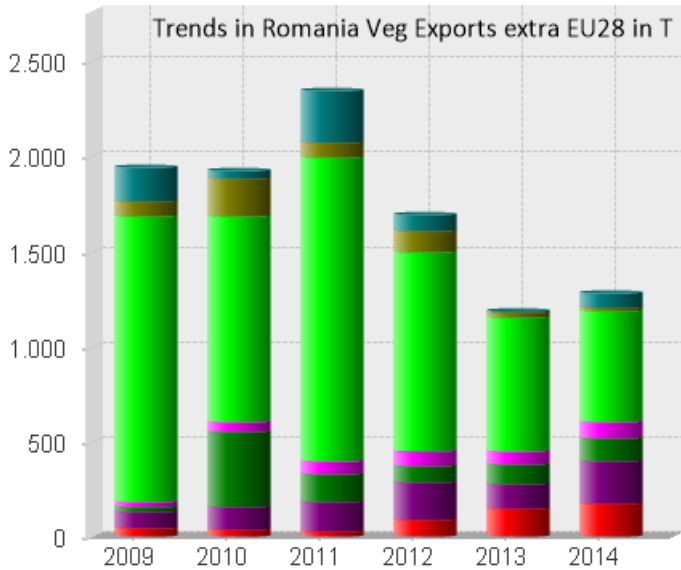
Vegetables Trade Data



MONITOR
CONSUMPTION

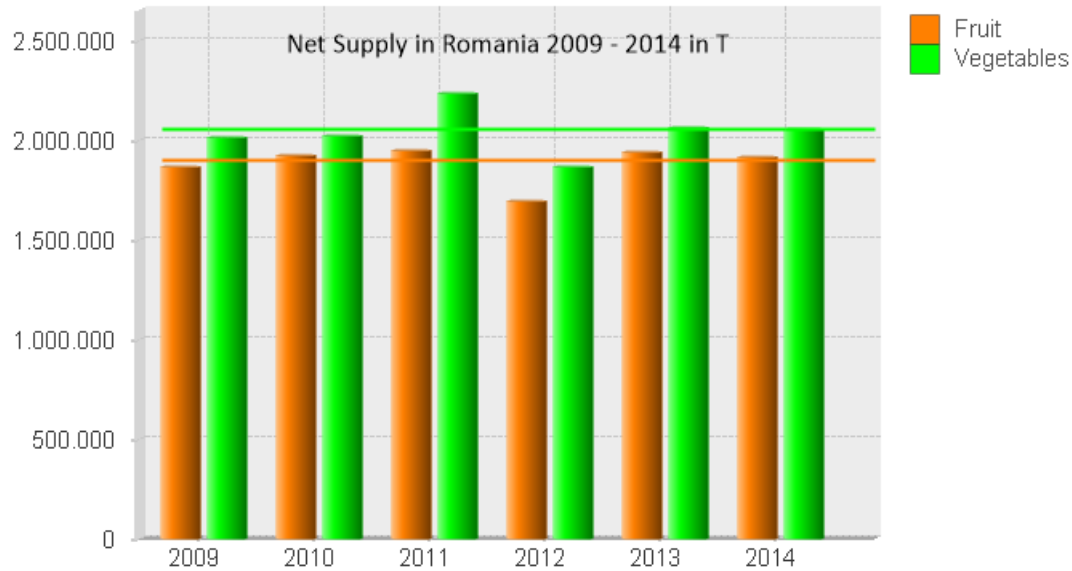


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



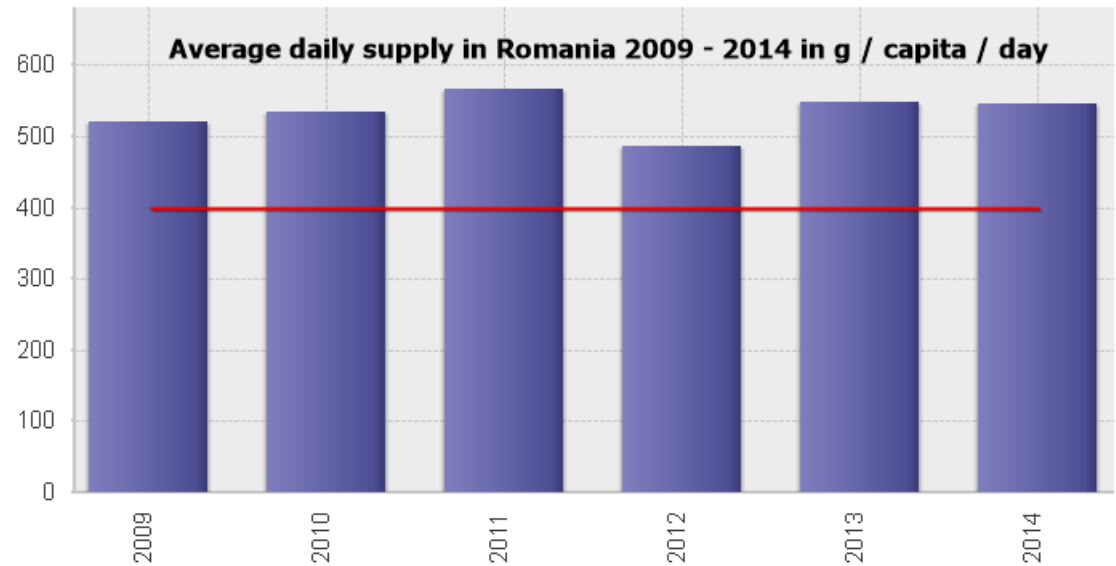
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased slightly in 2014 compared to 2013, but increased slightly compared to the previous five years, to reach a total of 3.97 mln T. This represents a decrease of 0.9% year-on-year, but is 1.3% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Romania in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

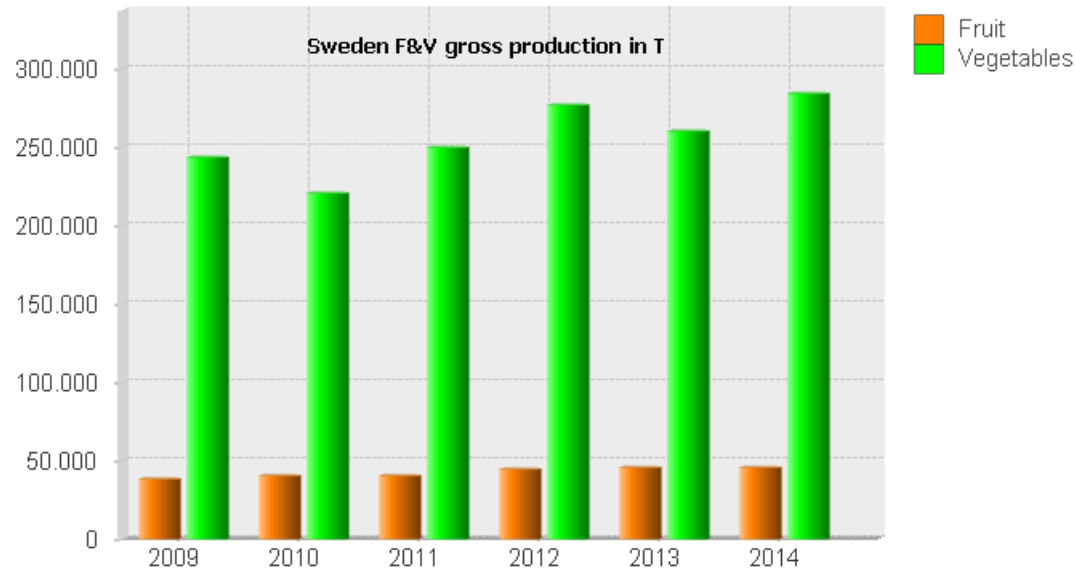
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-6.6%	-0.4%
Total Imports	40.7%	10.4%
Total Exports	-50.5%	-12.6%
Total net supply	2.1%	0.6%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased slightly in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 96 Kg of fruit and 103 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 263 and 282 grams per day respectively, or a total of 546 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-0.8%	-0.2%
%09-13/14	3.4%	1.9%



SWEDEN

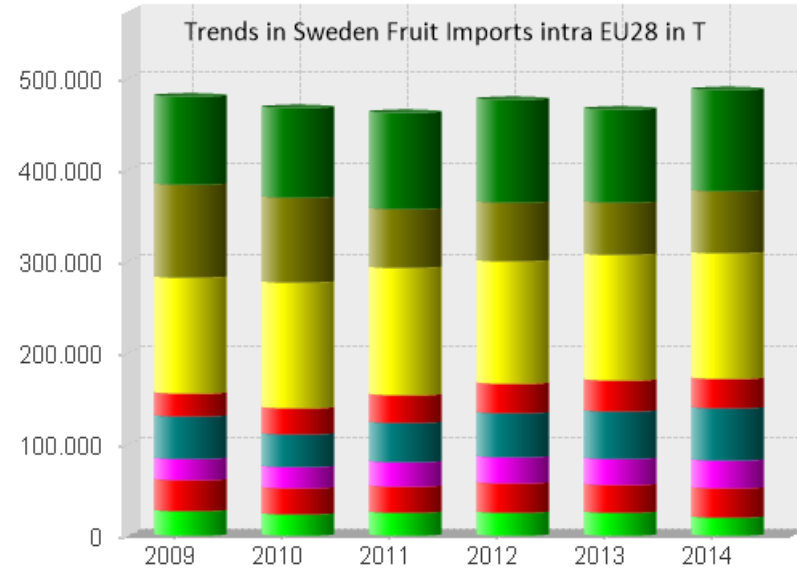
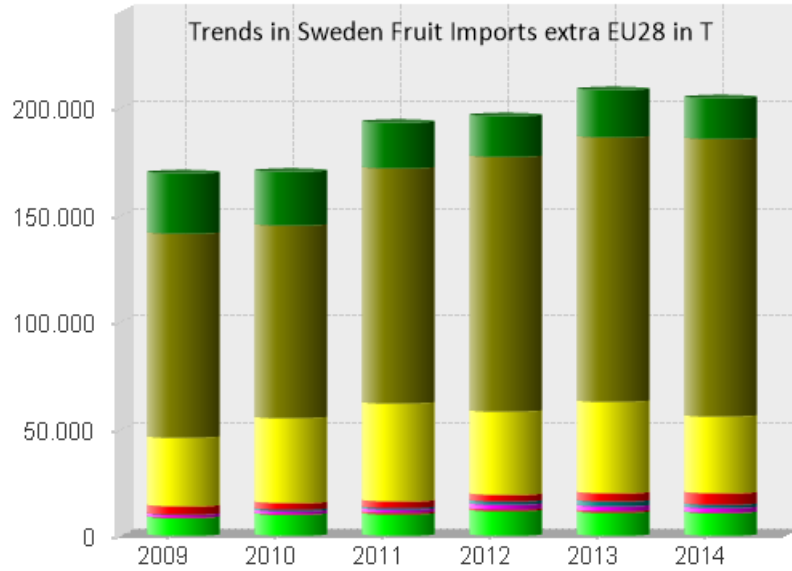


- In 2014, *production* for fruit decreased slightly and for vegetables increased in Sweden compared to 2013. Fruit decreased by 0.5% compared to 2013 to reach 45.875 T. For fruit, the only decrease was for apples and pears with 9.1%, whereas other fruit was up 11.1% and stone fruit was also slightly up with 0.5% compared to 2013. However, Swedish fruit production increased with 8.7% compared to the average of the past five years. Vegetable production increased by 9% compared to 2013 to reach 2.84.022 T. Most categories increased their production, such as cucumbers, gherkins with 36.6%, lettuce, chicory with 44.3% as well as small increases in carrots, turnips, roots with 3.3% and cabbages, cauliflowers with 2.1%. Swedish vegetable production remained quite stable in 2014 with a 13.2% increase compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased in 2014 with 1.7% compared to the previous year, mainly because of a decrease in table grapes with 2.3%, as well as citrus with 15% and apples and pears with 13.4%, whereas bananas increased with 4.8%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 3.7% to 6.601, mainly given decreases in tomatoes with 40.9%, whereas other categories increased such as other vegetables with 19.9%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased with 22.5%, mainly given a shift from other fruit (decreased with 72.2%) to bananas (increased by 1.165%). *Vegetable exports to third countries* decreased with 54.8% to 1.170 T, mainly because of a decrease of 62.2% of other vegetables.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased 4.2% compared to 2013, mainly because of a shift from table grapes (down 18.8%), to more bananas (19.6%), apples and pears (8.1%) and melons, papayas (12.4%). The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 3.3% compared to the previous year, mainly because of other vegetables with 9.5% and onions with 19.5%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased with 6.5% in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily because of an increase in bananas of 54.5%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased with 4.4%, mainly given decreases for leguminous vegetables with 79.9% and lettuce, chicory with 5.6%, whereas there were increases for tomatoes (36.3%), other vegetables (41.2%) and cucumbers, gherkins with 640%.

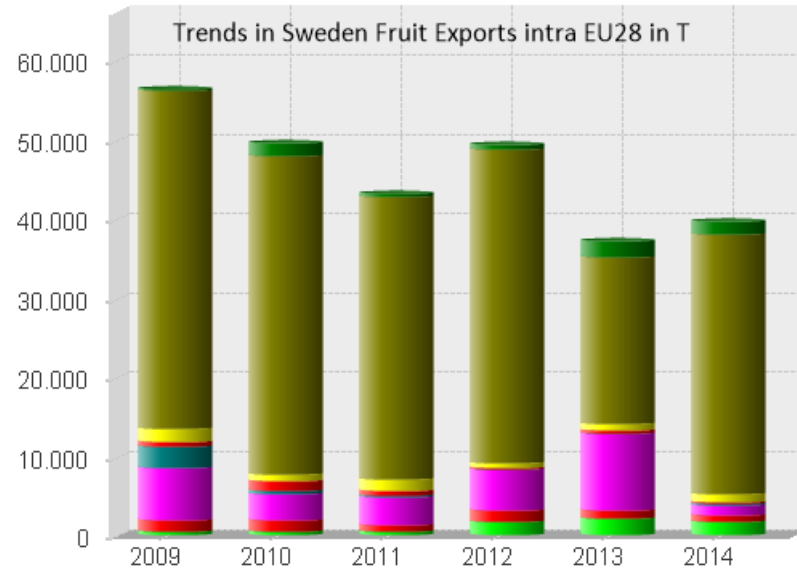
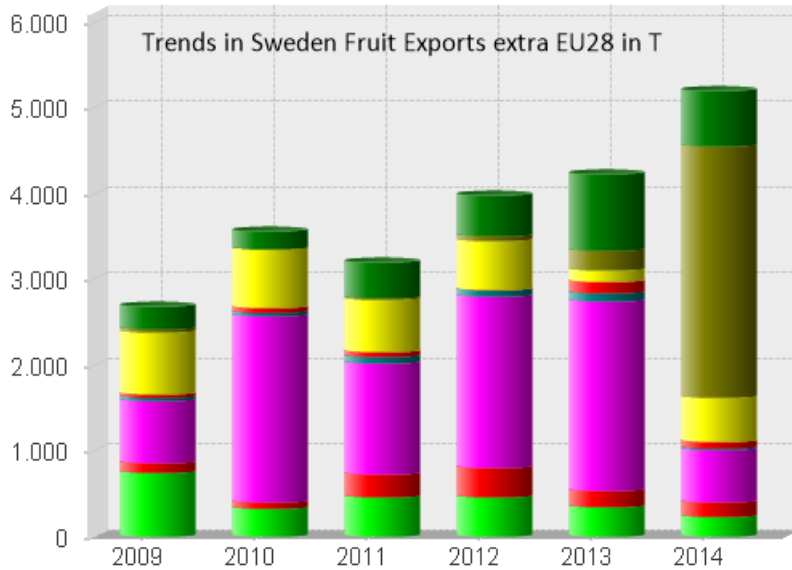
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

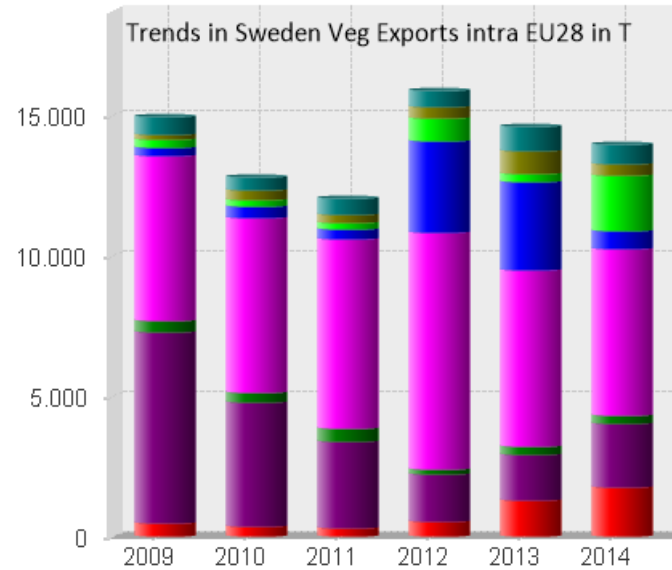
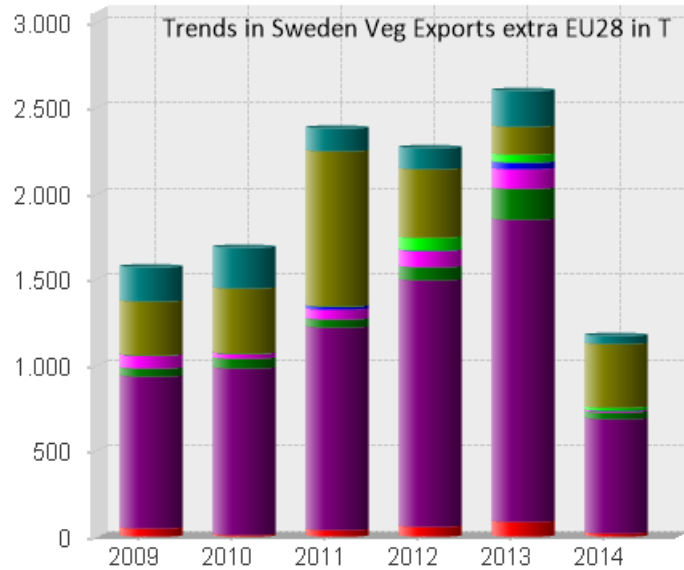
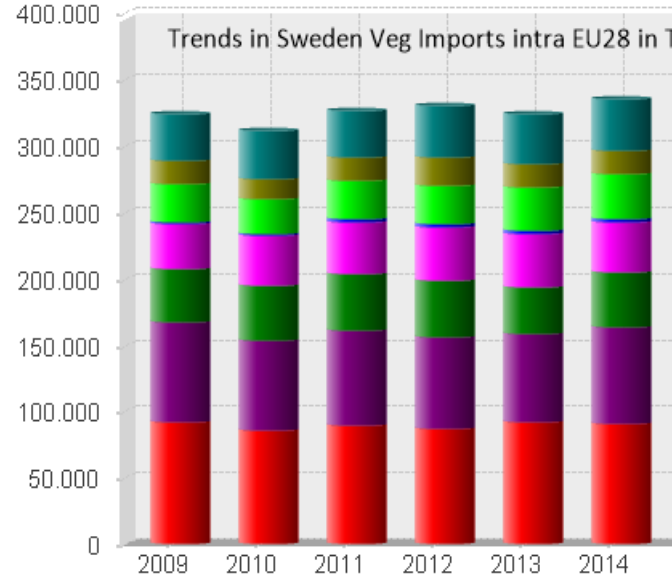
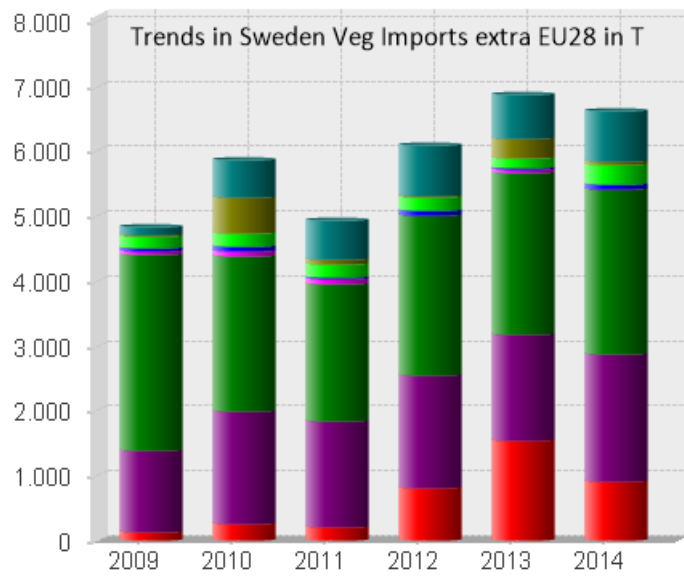


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

Vegetables Trade Data



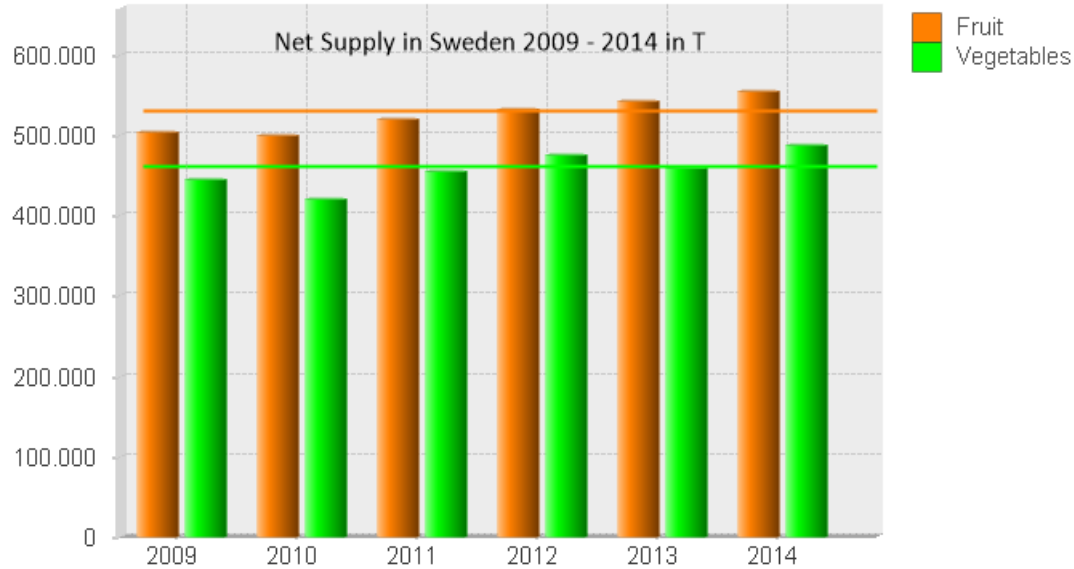
MONITOR CONSUMPTION



- 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



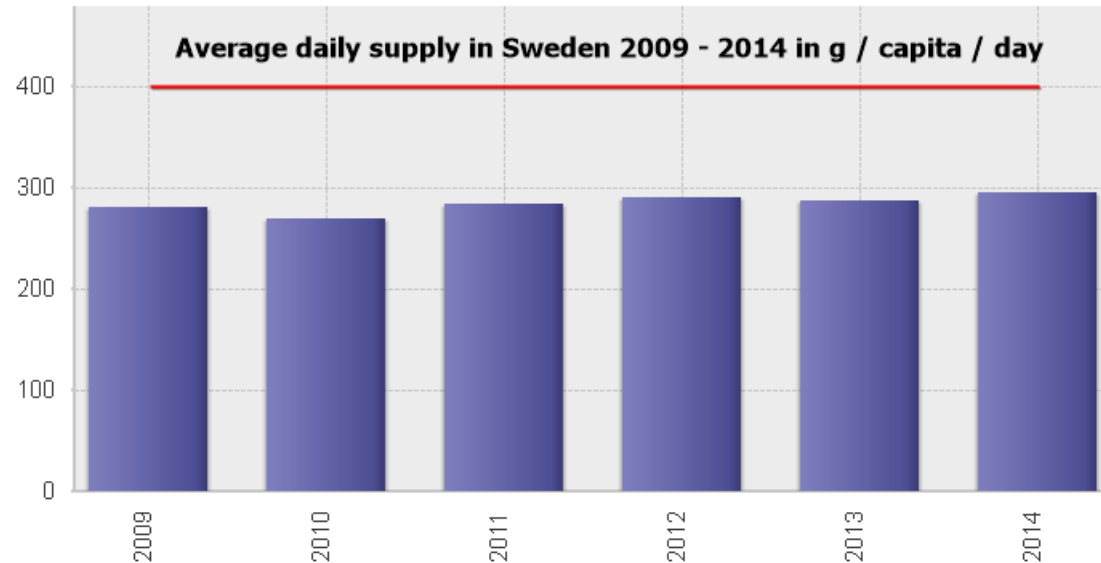
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to reach a total of 1 mln T. This represents an increase of 4% year-on-year, and is an increase 7.3% compared to the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Sweden in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

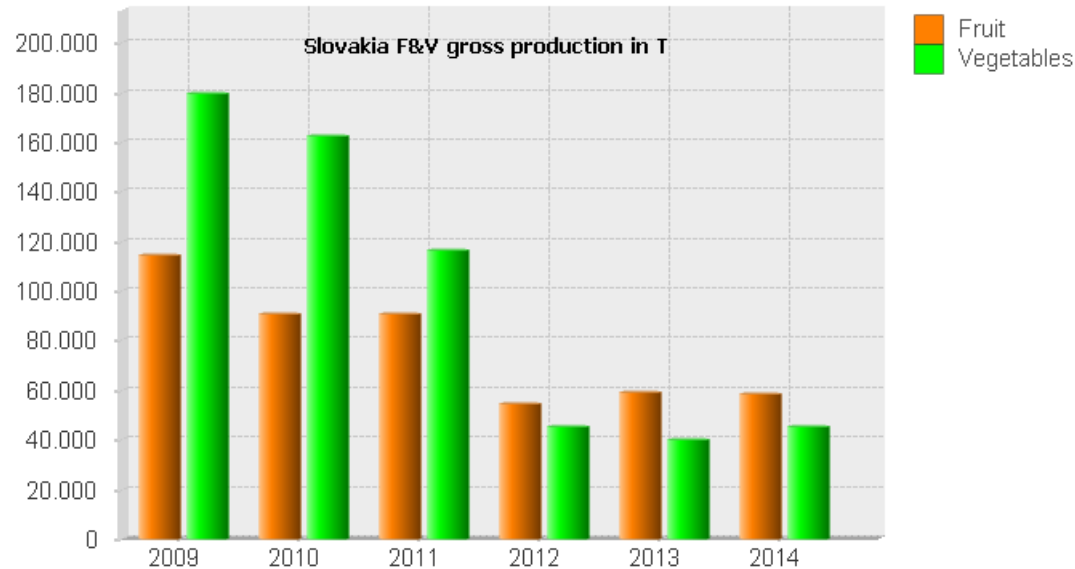
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	8.7%	13.2%
Total Imports	5%	3.7%
Total Exports	-11.4%	-6.2%
Total net supply	6.6%	8.2%

Consumption of fruit increased and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, average per capita consumption stood at 57 Kg of fruit and 51 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 157 and 139 grams per day respectively, or a total of 296 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	1.2%	5.3%
%09-13/14	4%	5.6%



SLOVAKIA

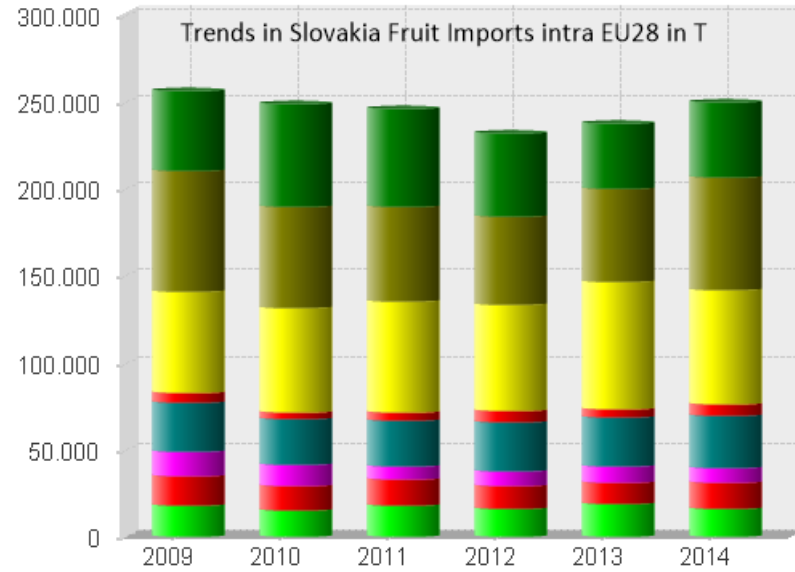
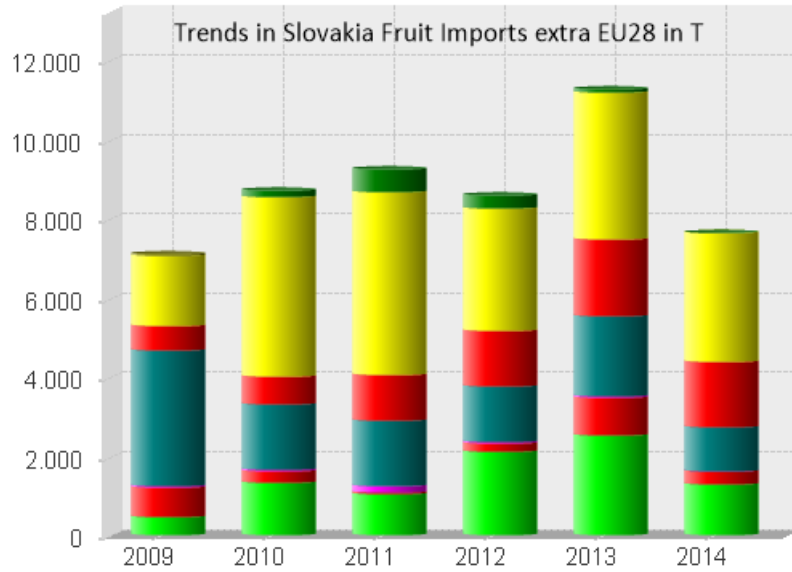


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit in Slovakia decreased slightly compared to 2013 to a total of 58.496 T. Vegetables production saw an increase of 13.1% to 45.292 T. Regarding fruit, this was mainly due to a decrease in other fruit by 53.5%, and table grapes by 27.8%. Slovakian fruit production decreased by 40.3% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase in tomatoes by 120.5%, despite a decrease in onions, shallots, garlic, and leek by 75.8%. Slovakian vegetable production in 2014 decreased by 140% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 32.1% in 2014 compared to the previous year, due to decreases in apples and pears by 99.2%, stone fruit by 68.9%, other fruit by 51.3%, table grapes by 48.3%, and melons and papayas by 45.4%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* increased by 19.2%, mainly due to increases in tomatoes by 315.2% and other vegetables by 69.1%, despite a decrease in cucumbers and gherkins by 57.4%. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 13.9% to 2.844,3 T, with losses in all categories except for apples and pears, which increased by 485.1%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased by 75.9% to 563.8 T, seeing a main increase in onions, shallots, garlic and leeks by 446.4%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 4.9% compared to 2013, seeing an increase in bananas by 22.1%, in dates, figs, and exotics by 19.4%, and stone fruit by 18.2%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 6.9% compared to the previous year, with noticeable increases in other vegetables by 15.2%, carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 7.5% and cabbages and cauliflowers by 8.8%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 12.5% compared to last year, due to a major increase in bananas by 111.4%, despite a decrease in stone fruit by 25.9%, to 48.146,5 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 3.7% to 13.313,4 T, with a main increase in onions, shallots, garlic, and leeks by 185.5%, despite a decrease of 40.4% in tomatoes.

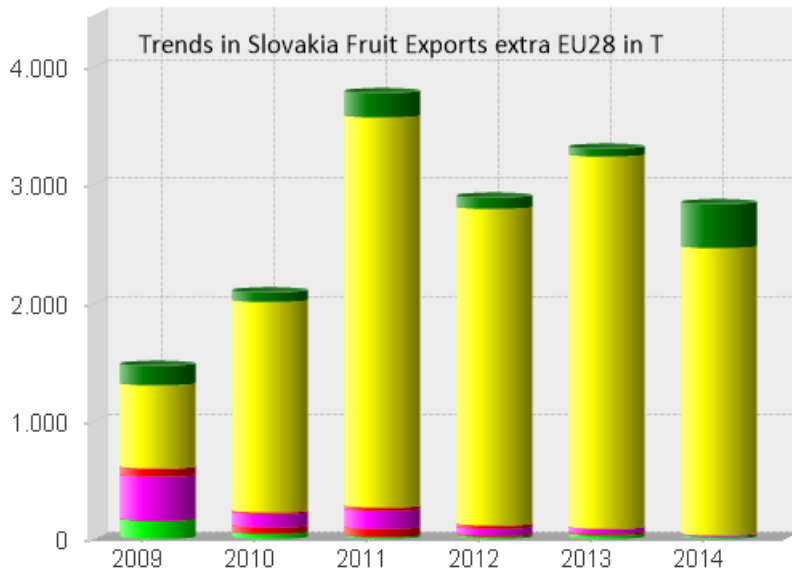
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

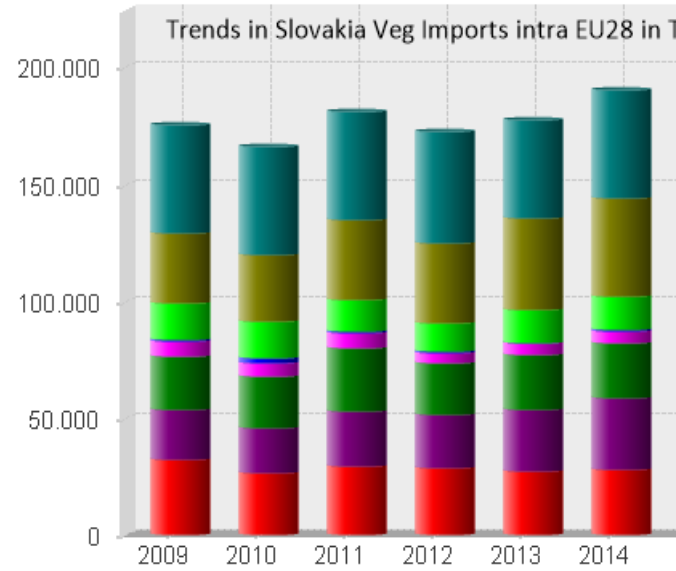
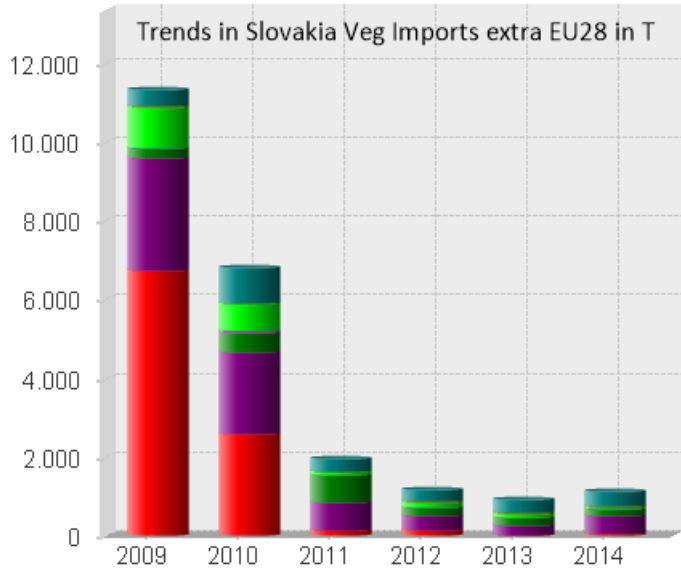


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

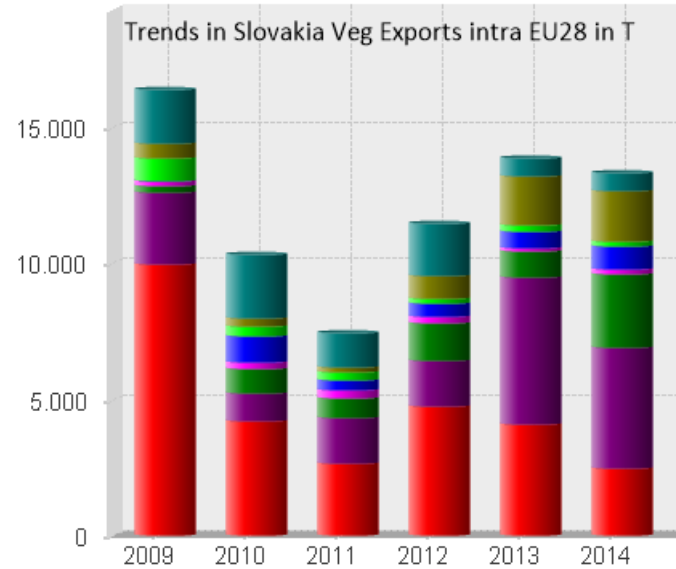
Vegetables Trade Data



CONSUMPTION MONITOR

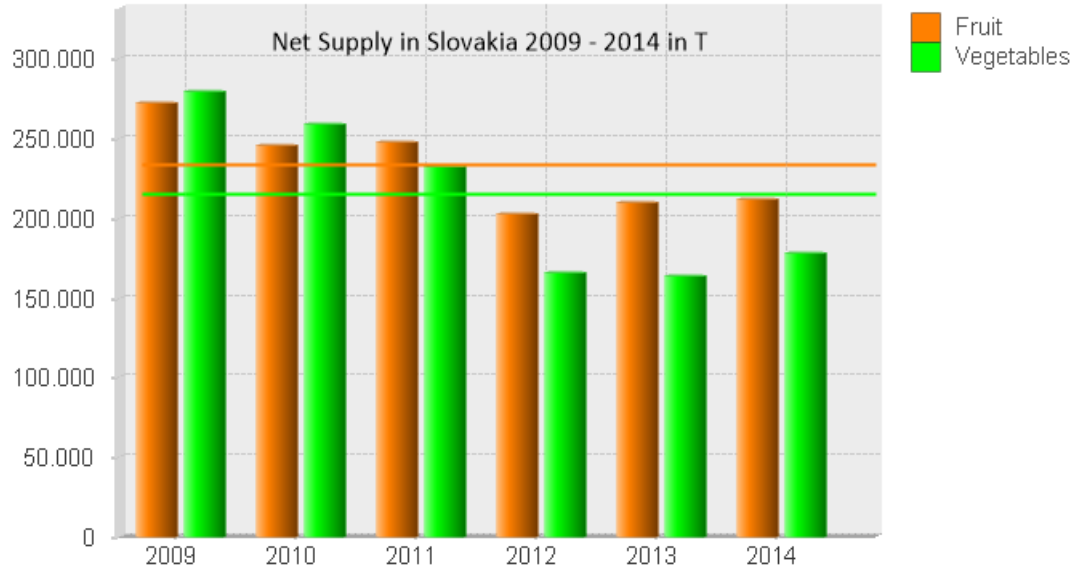


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



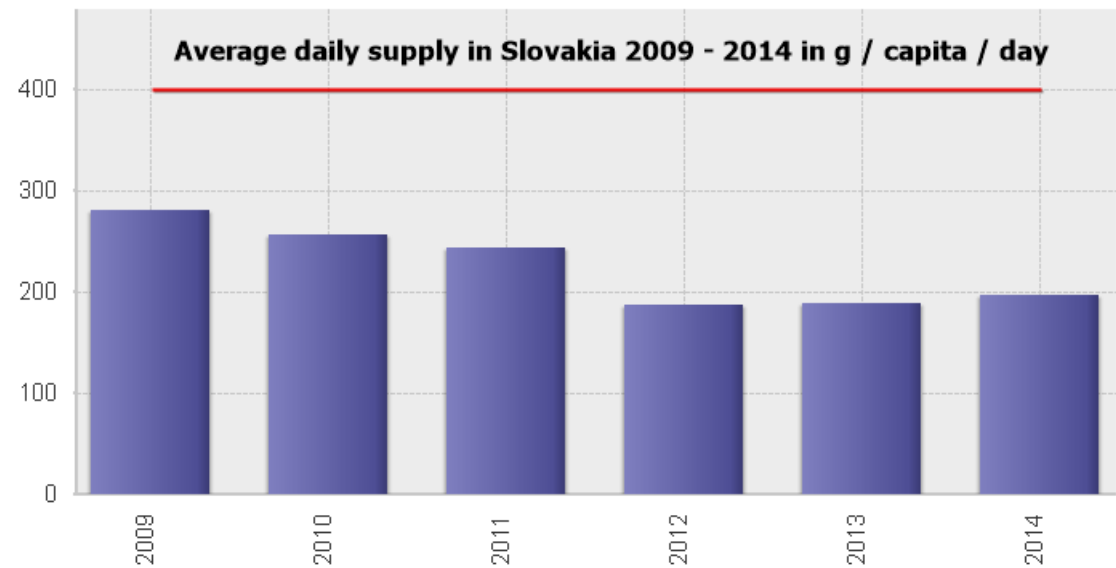
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to a total of 390.002,08 T. This represents an increase of 4.2% year-on-year, and is 14.5% below the average of the previous five years.

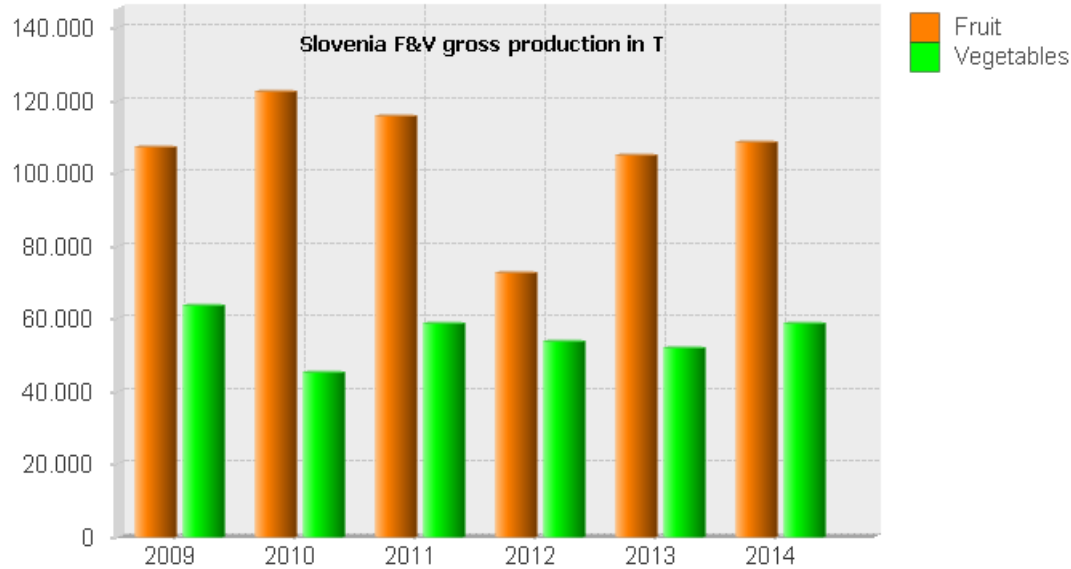
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Slovakia in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	-28.7%	-58.3%
Total Imports	1.6%	6.8%
Total Exports	25.7%	13.1%
Total net supply	-10.1%	-19.2%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 39.13 Kg of fruit and 32.88 Kg of vegetables. **This translates into an average of 107 and 90 grams per day respectively, or a total of 197 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	0.7%	8.7%
%09-13/14	-10.5%	-19.5%



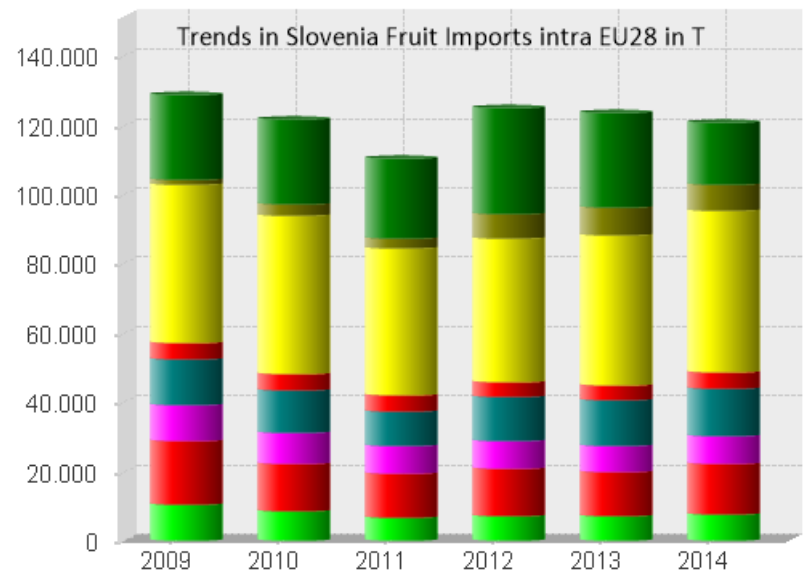
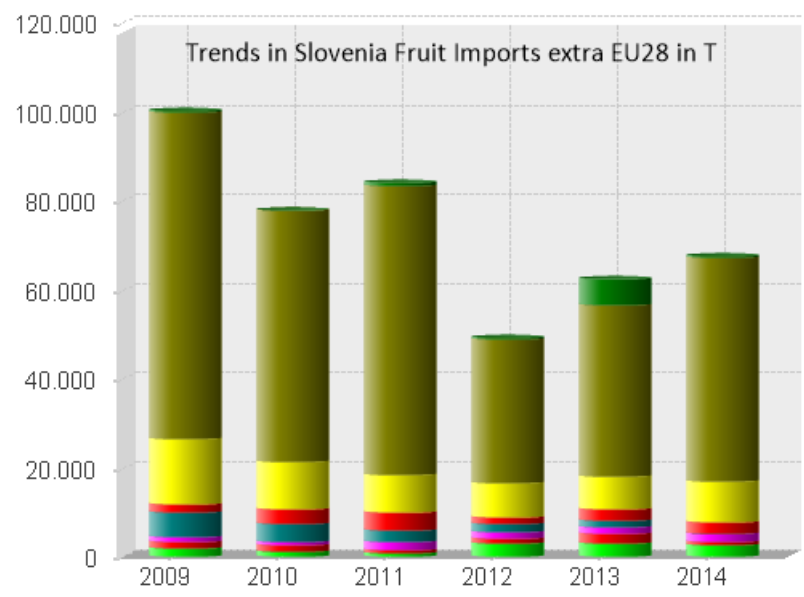


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit and vegetables in Slovenia increased compared to 2013 to a total of 108.642 T for fruit and 58.738 T for vegetables. Regarding fruit, table grapes increased by 37.4%, and apples and pears by 6.2%. Slovenian fruit production increased by 3.6% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was mainly due to an increase in lettuce and chicory by 21.7% and carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 19.9%, despite a decrease in cauliflower and cabbages by 10.6%. Slovenian vegetable production in 2014 increased by 6.7% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* increased by 8.4% in 2014 compared to the previous year, mainly due to an increase in bananas by 30.7%, despite a decrease in stone fruit by 67% melons and papayas by 85.4%, and apples and pears by 95.6%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 13.6%, mainly due to a decrease in other vegetables by 17%, cabbages and cauliflowers by 51.5%, and carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 60.8%, despite an increase in cucumbers and gherkins by 391.7%. *Fruit exports to third countries* increased by 39.8% to 50.798,6 T, due to an increase in apples and pears by 88.4% and citrus fruit by 35.6%. *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased by 26.2% to 14.802,1 T, mainly due to an increase in other vegetables by 40%, tomatoes by 33.1%, and cucumbers and gherkins by 74.7%.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* decreased by 2.4% compared to 2013, seeing the main decrease in apples and pears by 34.5%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* increased with 4% compared to the previous year, mainly due to an increase in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 19.2%. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 16.1% compared to last year, seeing a major decrease in apples and pears by 46.7%, despite an increase in bananas by 51.7%, to 58.396,7 T. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 21.2% to 41.479,1 T, due to a major decrease in other vegetables by 21.5%, lettuce and chicory by 90.3%, and in tomatoes by 33.2%.

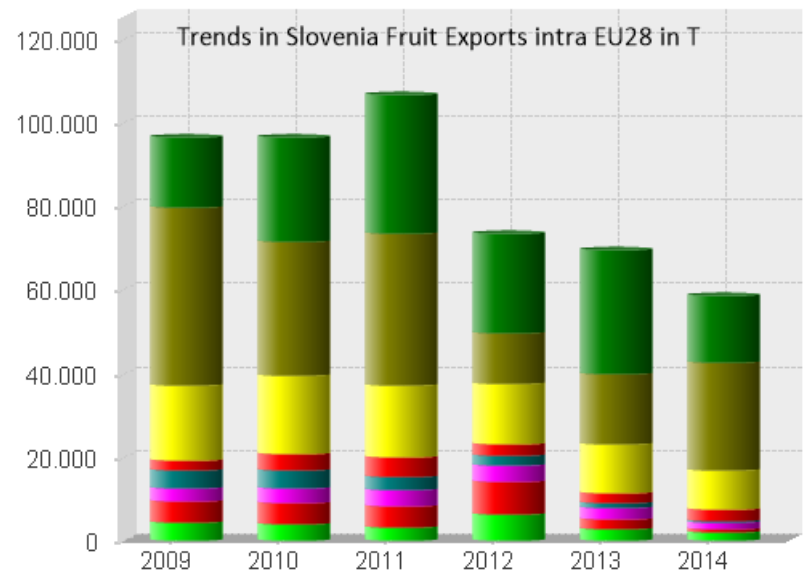
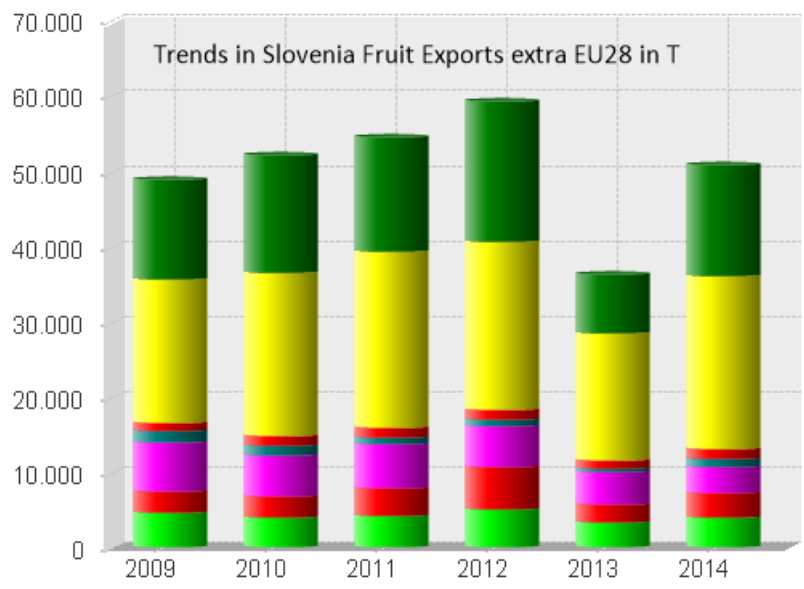
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

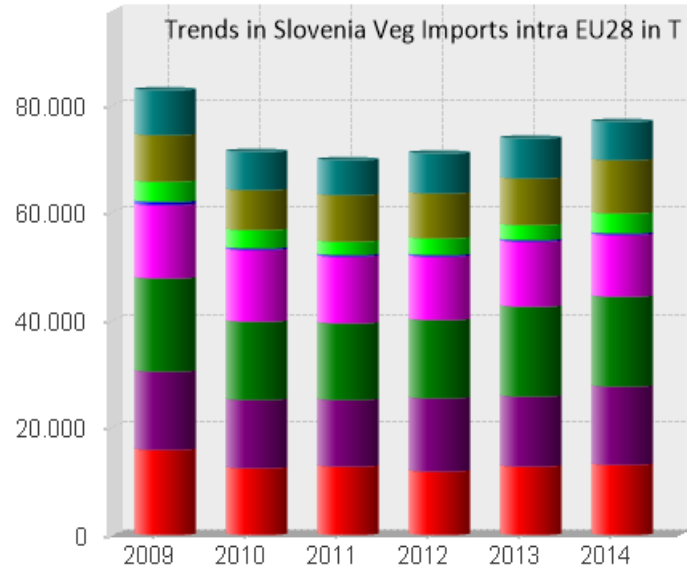
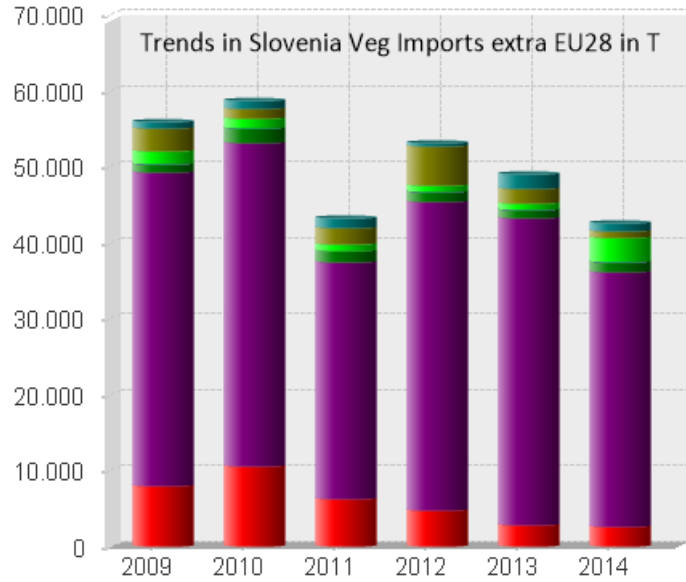


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
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- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

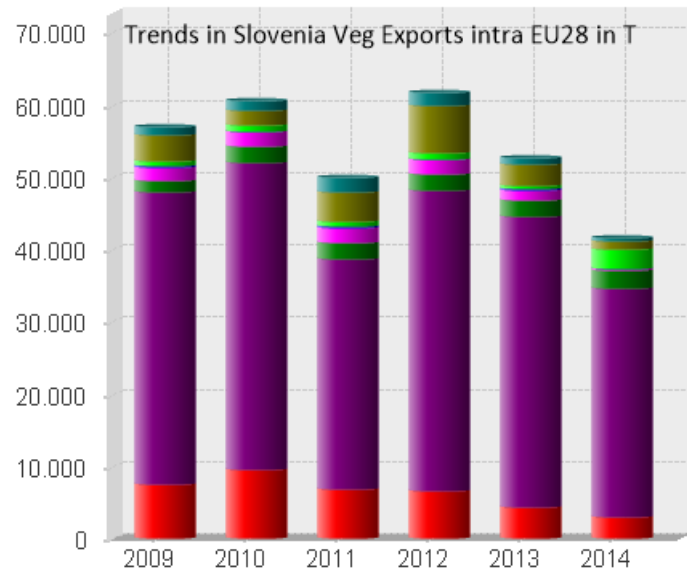
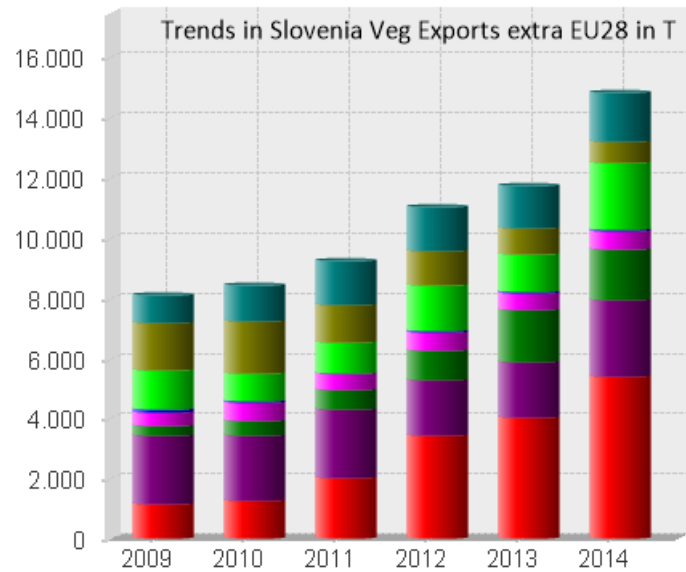
Vegetables Trade Data



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

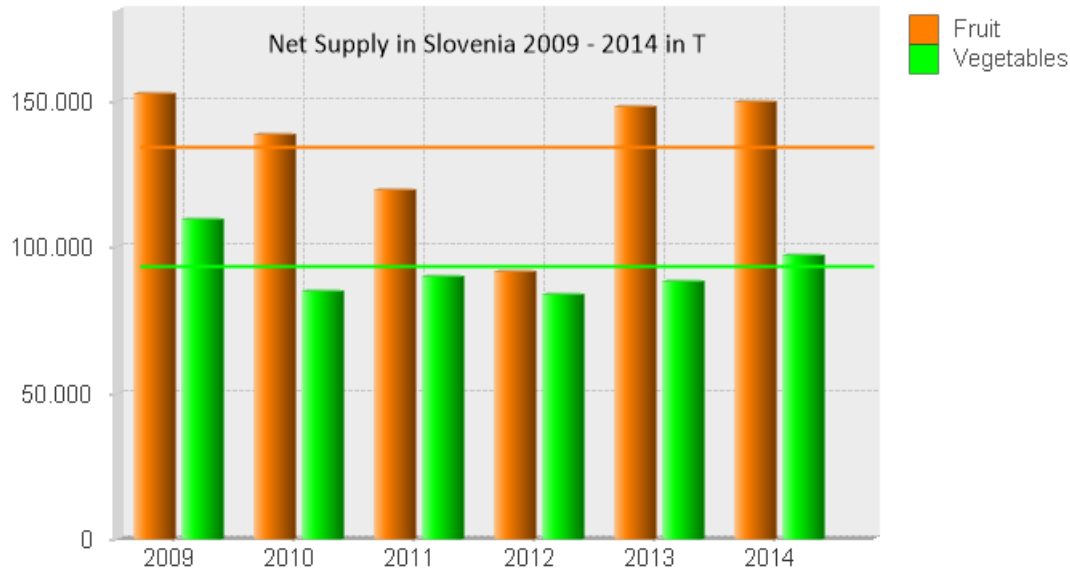


- Cabbages, cauliflowers...
- Carrots, turnips, edible roots
- Cucumbers & gherkins
- Leguminous vegetables
- Lettuce & chicory
- Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks
- Other vegetables
- Tomatoes



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

Supply and Consumption Data



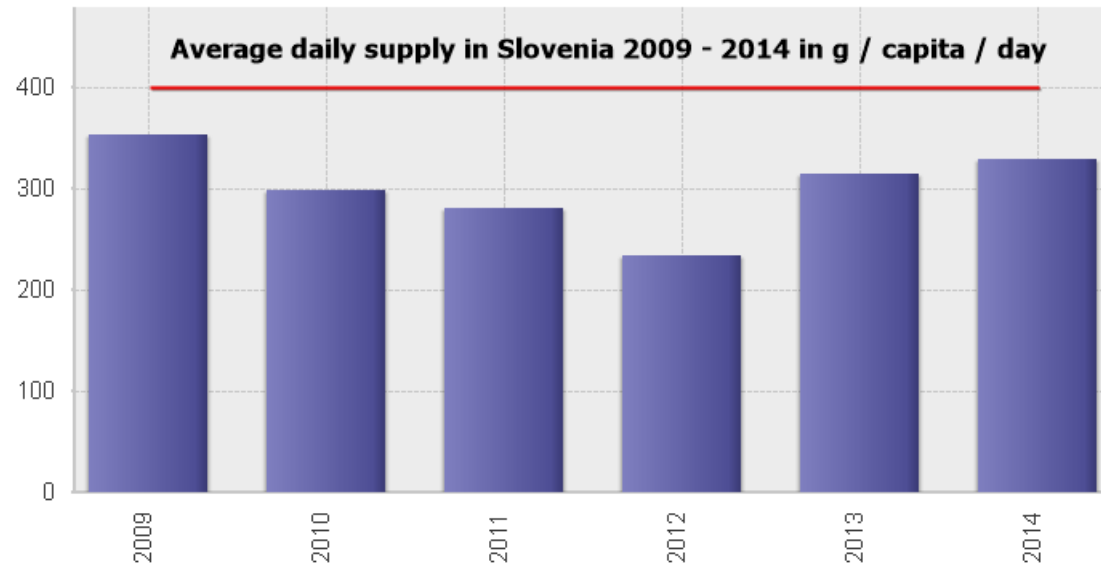
Net supply of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 to a total of 247.540,16 T. This represents an increase of 4.5% year-on-year, and is 11.6% above the average of the previous five years.

Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in Slovenia in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

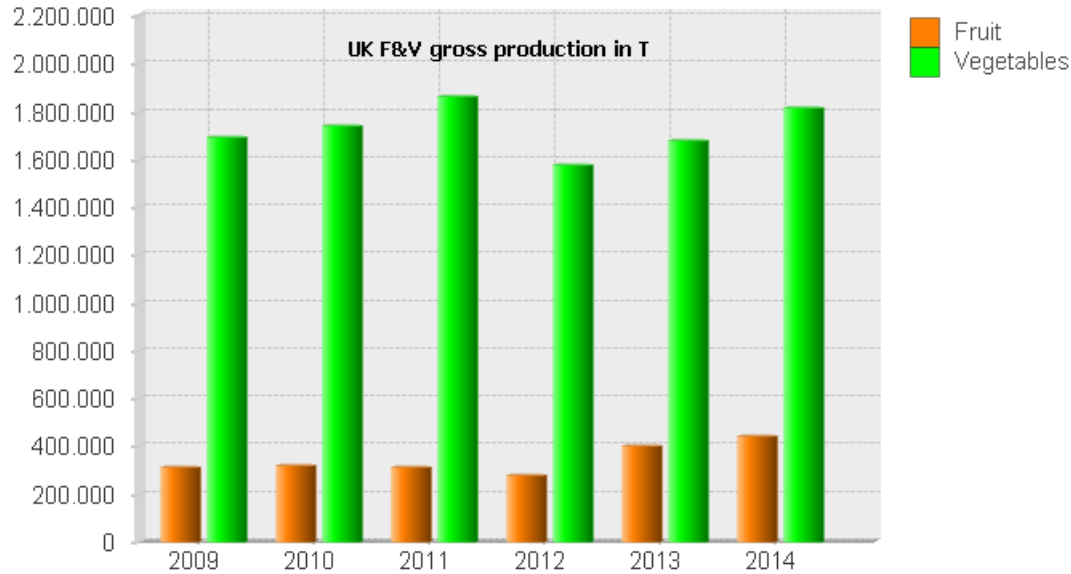
	FRUIT	VEG
Production	3.8%	7.1%
Total Imports	-4.2%	-5.1%
Total Exports	-21.2%	-14.7%
Total net supply	15.4%	6.3%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables increased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 72.91 Kg of fruit and 47.19 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 200 and 129 grams per day respectively, or a total of 329 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	1.2%	9.7%
%09-13/14	14.7%	5.7%



UNITED KINGDOM

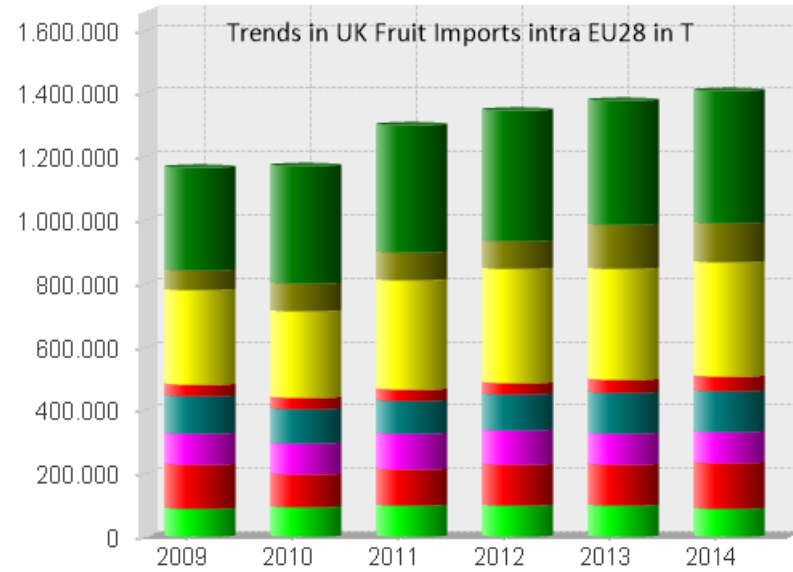
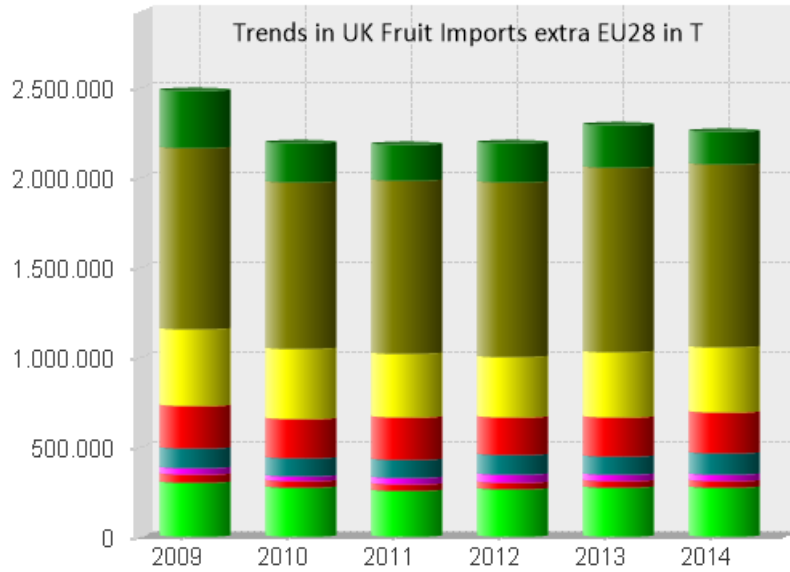


- In 2014, *gross production* for fruit and vegetables in the UK increased compared to 2013 to a total of 447.216 T for fruit and 1.817.440 T for vegetables. Regarding fruit, apples and pears increased by 13.3%, and other fruit by 6.9%. British fruit production increased by 27% compared to the average of the past five years. Regarding vegetables, the increase was due to an increase in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 12.9%, cabbages and cauliflowers by 2.9%, other vegetables by 9.2%, and tomatoes by 8.1%. British vegetable production in 2014 increased by 5.9% compared to the average of the past five years.
- *Imports of fruit from third countries* decreased by 1.5% in 2014 compared to the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in apples and pears by 21.5%. The *imports of vegetables from third countries* decreased by 4.2%, mainly due to a decrease in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 64.6%. *Fruit exports to third countries* decreased by 1% to 2.399,5 T, seeing a decrease in table grapes by 22.5%, despite minor increases in almost all other categories. *Vegetable exports to third countries* increased by 188.1% to 15.254,1 T, due to a major increase in leguminous vegetables by 967.1%, from 1.025,5 T to 10.943,3 T.
- *Imports from inside the EU for fruit* increased by 1.9% compared to 2013, seeing an increase in apples and pears by 5.9% and in stone fruit by 8.1%. The *imports of vegetables from within the EU* decreased with 11.8% compared to the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in onions, shallots, garlic, and leek by 26.3% and minor decreases in most other categories. *Fruit exports to the rest of the EU* decreased by 38.9% compared to last year to 90.499,4 T, seeing decreases in almost all categories, especially in citrus fruit by 38.3% and bananas by 51.4%. *Vegetable exports to the rest of the EU* increased by 15.6% to 85.096,7 T, mainly due to an increase in carrots, turnips, and edible roots by 25.1%.

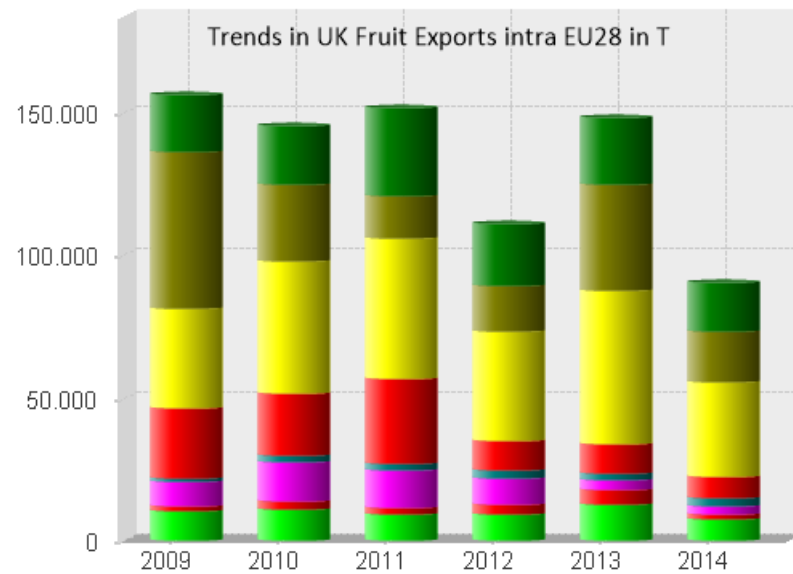
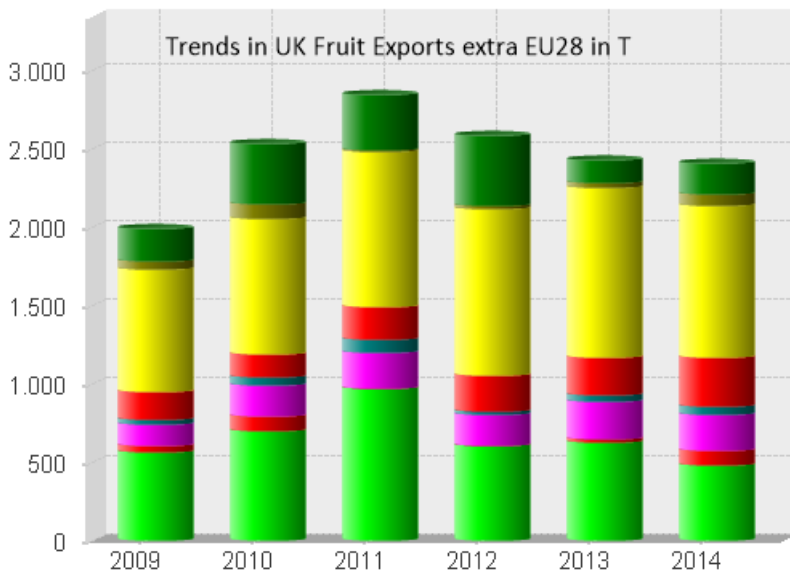
Fruit Trade Data



MONITOR CONSUMPTION



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

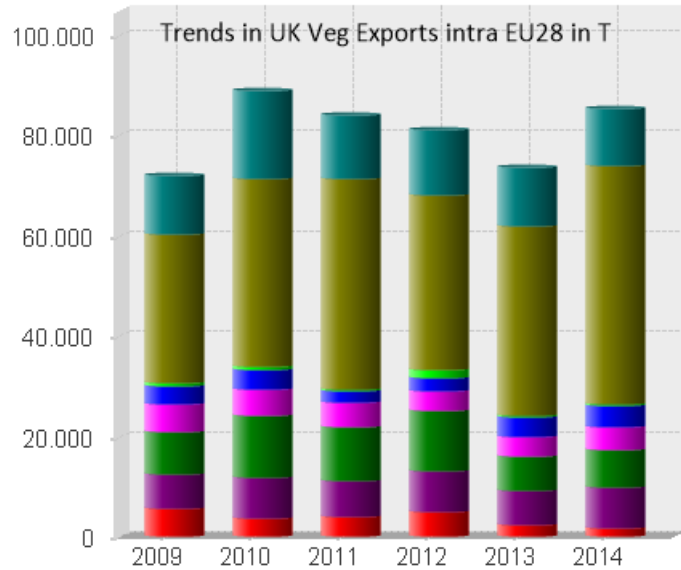
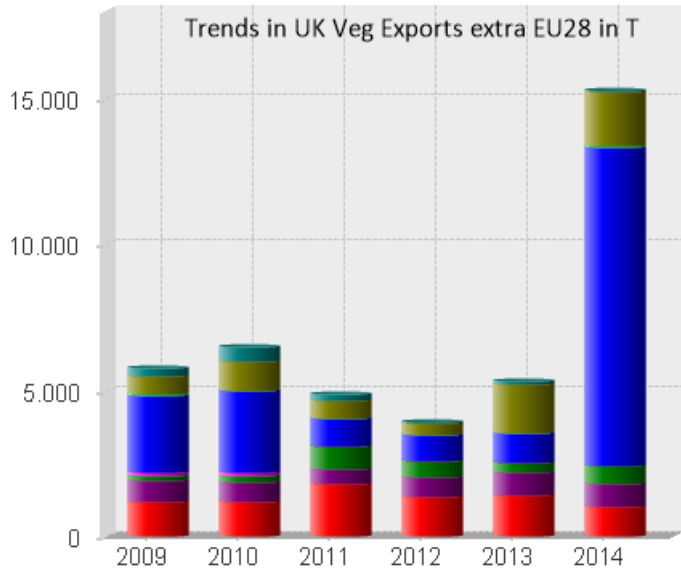
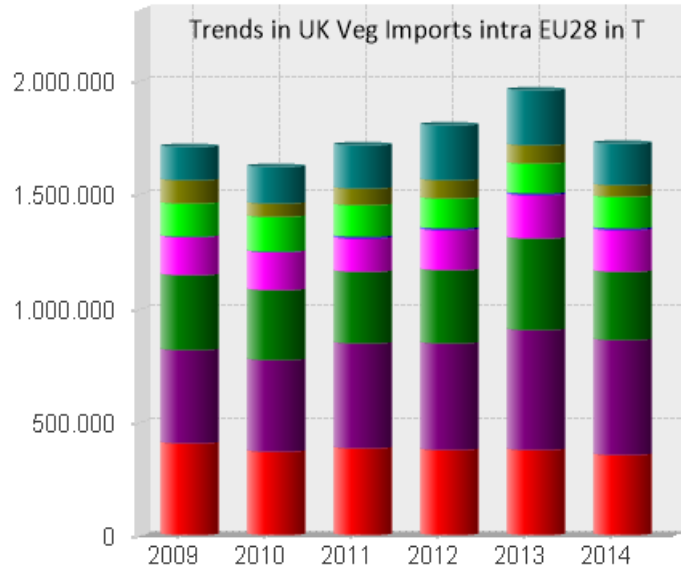
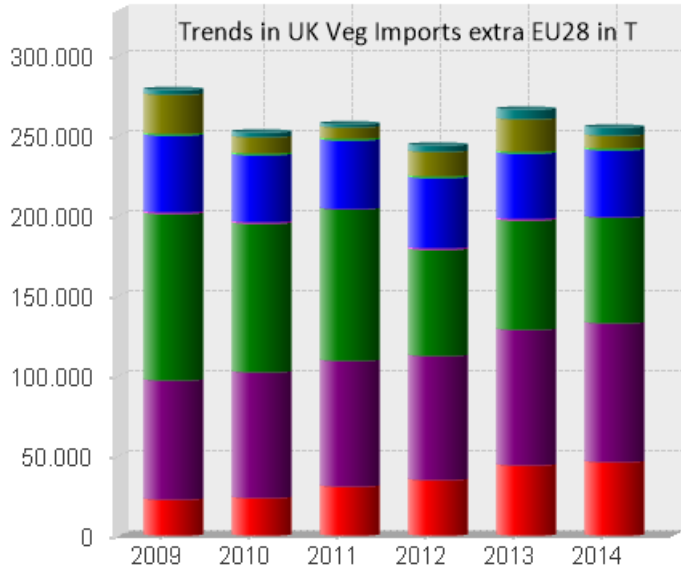


- Apples & pears
- Bananas
- Citrus fruit
- Dates, figs, exotics
- Melons & papayas
- Other fruit
- Stone fruit
- Table grapes

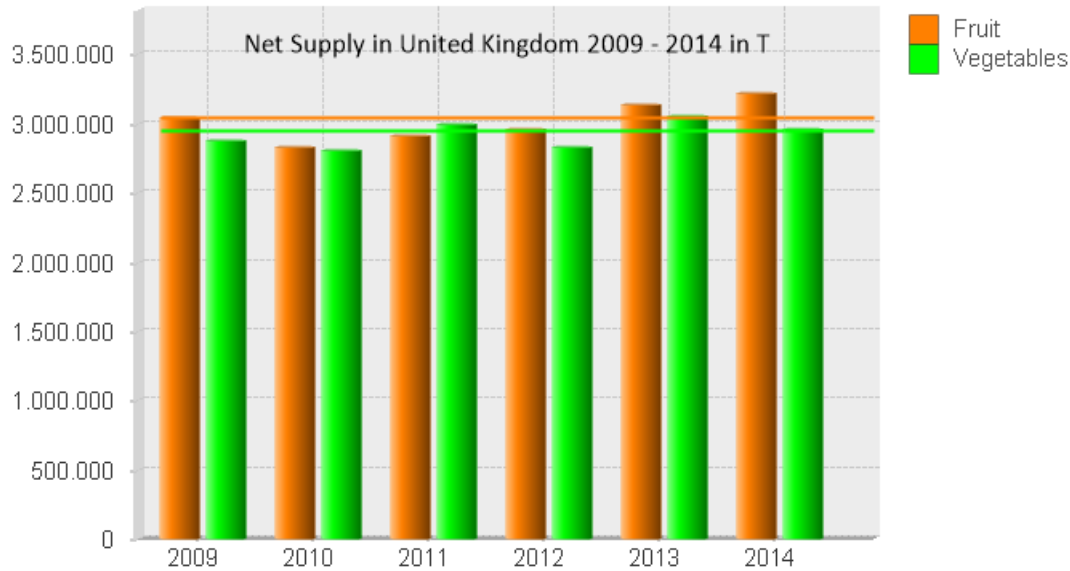


Vegetables Trade Data

CONSUMPTION MONITOR



Supply and Consumption Data



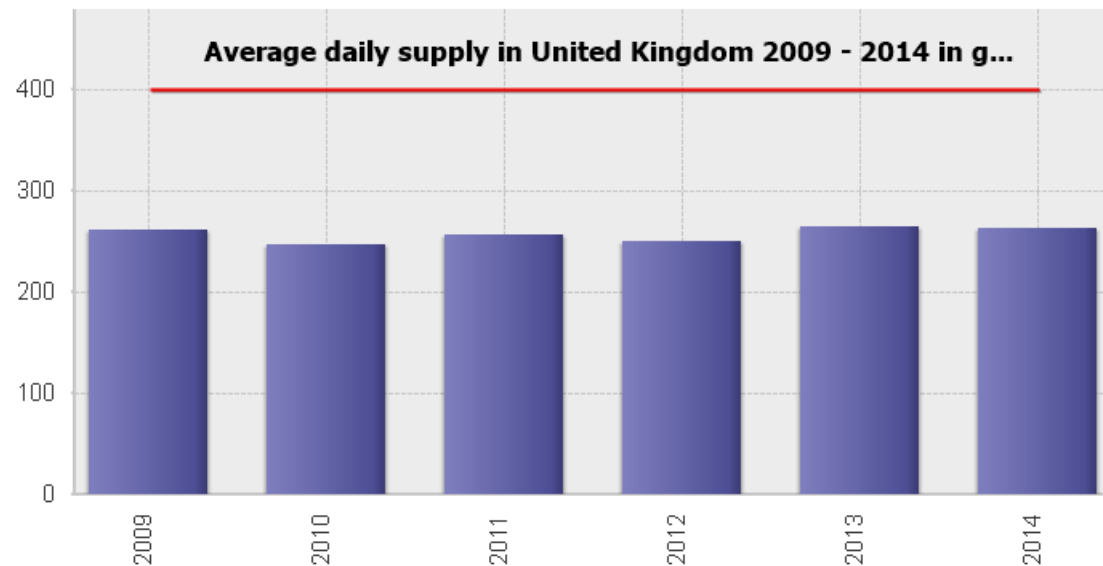
Net supply of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 to a total of 6.173.148,88 T. This represents a decrease of 0.4% year-on-year, and is 4.7% above the average of the previous five years.

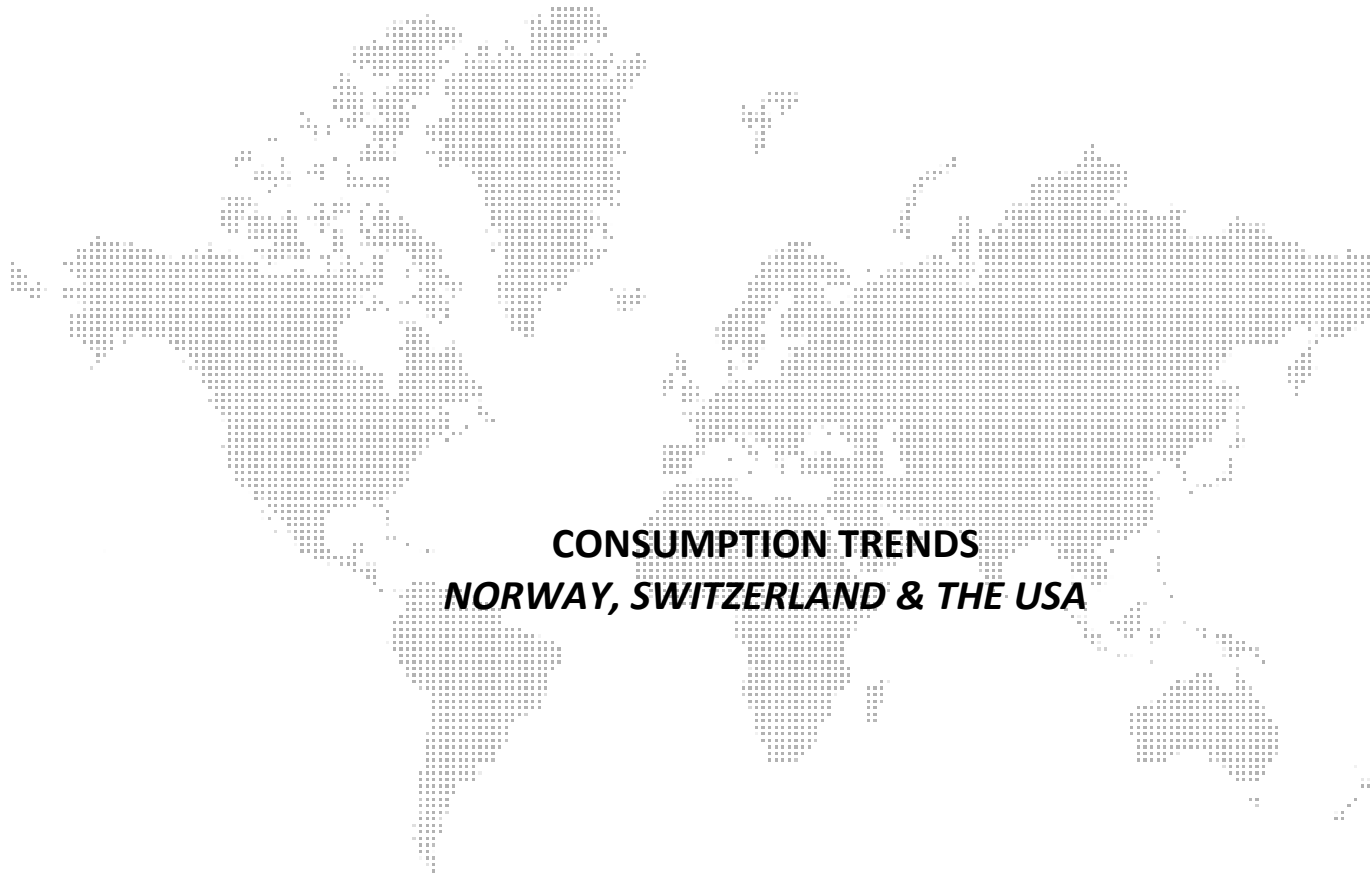
Fresh fruit and vegetable trends in the UK in 2014, compared to the average 2009-2013:

	FRUIT	VEG
Production	36.9%	6.2%
Total Imports	3.6%	-2.0%
Total Exports	-35.9%	17.9%
Total net supply	8.0%	1.4%

Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreased in 2014 compared to 2013. In 2014, the average per capita consumption stood at 49.97 Kg of fruit and 45.95 Kg of vegetables. This translates into an average of 137 and 126 grams per day respectively, or a total of 263 grams per day.

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	1.6%	-3.9%
%09-13/14	5.7%	-0.7%

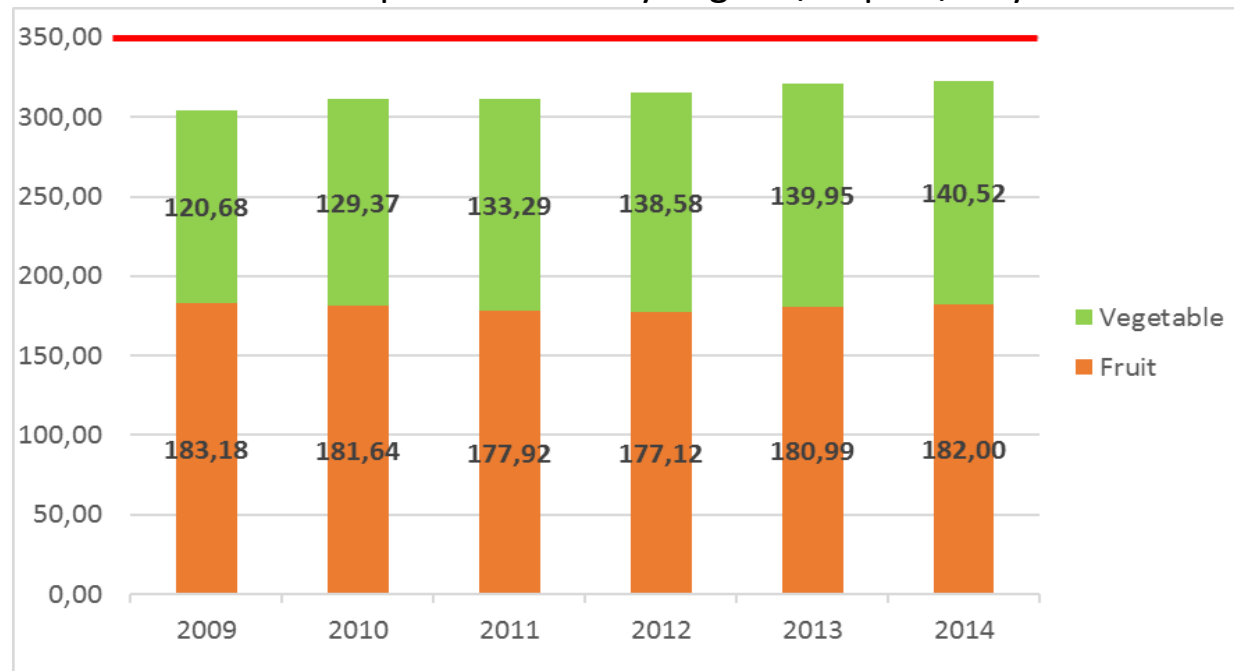




3.4. CONSUMPTION TRENDS NORWAY, SWITZERLAND & UNITED STATES

NORWAY 

Consumption in Norway in gram/ capita / day



* These figures do not include waste percentages

The per capita consumption of fruit and vegetables in Norway increased for the fifth consecutive year in 2014. Total per capita fruit consumption in 2014 amounted to 66,4 Kg, compared to 66 Kg in 2013. The most consumed fruits were bananas and apples. The per capita consumption of vegetables totalled 51,3 Kg, compared to 51,1 Kg in 2013. The most consumed vegetables were other vegetables, tomatoes, and carrots, followed by onions and cucumbers. **2014 consumption of fruit and vegetables in Norway were on average 182 and 141 grams per day respectively, giving a total of 323 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	0.6%	0.4%
%09-13/14	1%	6.2%

SWITZERLAND



Consumption in Switzerland in gram/ capita / day

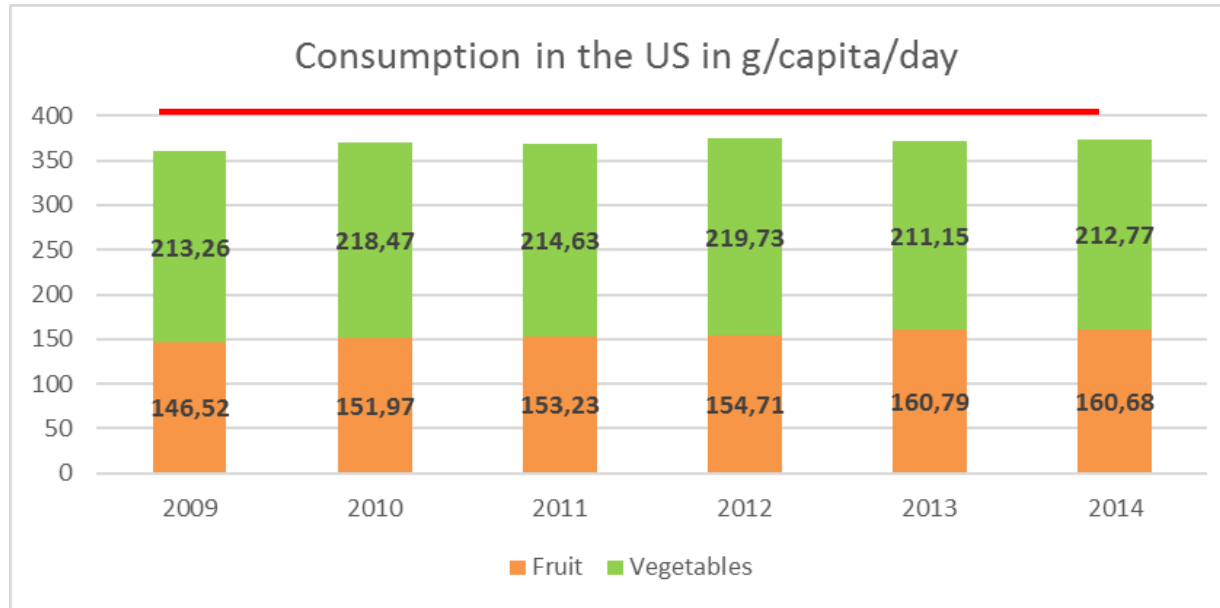


* These figures **do not** include waste percentages

The per capita consumption of fruit and vegetables in Switzerland increased in 2014. Total gross per capita fruit consumption in 2014 amounted to 83,7 kg per capita compared to 82,7 in 2013. The most consumed fruits were apples and bananas. The per capita consumption of vegetables totalled 86,6 Kg, compared to 83,8 Kg in 2013. The most consumed vegetables were other vegetables and green salads. **The gross 2014 consumption of fruit and vegetables in Switzerland were on average 237 and 229 grams per day respectively, giving a total of 467 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	1.2%	3.4%
%09-13/14	7.9%	2.9%

UNITED STATES



* These figures do not include waste percentages

The per capita consumption of fruit and vegetables in the USA has remained quite stable of the past five years. Total per capita fruit consumption in 2014 amounted to 58,65 Kg, compared to 58,69 Kg in 2013. The most consumed fruits were bananas, melons and apples. The per capita consumption of vegetables totalled 77,66 Kg, compared to 77,06 Kg in 2013. The most consumed vegetables were green salads, tomatoes and onions. **The gross 2014 consumption of fruit and vegetables in the USA was on average 161 and 213 grams per day respectively, a total of 373 grams per day.**

Consumption trends	FRUIT	VEG
%13/14	-0.07%	0.7%
%09-13/14	4.7%	-1.2%

**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

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