



Analysis of the EU fruit and vegetables sector

EU production and exports to Russia (2011-2013)

Recent market trends and measures taken to address market disruptions following the Russian import ban

EU production and exports to Russia

- In the EU-28, the fruit and vegetables sector accounts for 17% of the total agricultural output value, of which 10% corresponds to vegetables and the remaining 7% to fruits. The importance of the sector is higher in most of the southern Member States, representing between one third and one quarter of their total agricultural output (on average for the period 2011-2013, more than 30% in Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal, and between 25% and 30% in Spain, Italy and Romania).
- Most of the EU's production of fresh fruit and vegetables is consumed internally: overall, only 15% of the total fruit production and 7% of the vegetables production is exported outside the EU (in value). In terms of quantities of fresh fruit produced, the EU exports around 32% of the production of kiwis, 15.5% of pears, 12-13% of apples and nectarines, 6-8% of peaches, lemons and table grapes, and 5.5% or less of the production of apricots, cherries, strawberries, oranges, melons and watermelons. In the case of vegetables, EU exports represent around 12.5% of the production of onions, 5-6% of sweet peppers and mushrooms, and less than 5% of the production of tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, carrots, cauliflowers and broccoli, cabbages and eggplants.
- EU exports to Russia only account for 5% of total EU fruit production and 2% of the vegetable production (in value). In quantities, about 9% of the production of pears and kiwis, 6-7% of apples and nectarines and 3-4% of the production of peaches and mushrooms is exported to Russia.
- Russia represents however the main export market for the EU's fruit and vegetables production, currently buying about one third (34%) of our fresh fruit exports (EUR 1 225 million) and one quarter (26%) of the fresh vegetable exports (EUR 734 million). For many fruit and vegetable products, Russia is the top destination: this is the case for cherries, mushrooms and cabbages (70% of extra-EU exports, in quantities), pears, peaches, eggplants, tomatoes and carrots (60-64%), nectarines, strawberries, apples and cucumbers (around 50%), and apricots, potatoes and sweet peppers (40%). One third of the exports of lemons and table grapes are also sent to Russia.
- Between 2011 and 2013, exports to Russia significantly increased for some products (especially for apples, cherries, strawberries, melons and watermelons, in the case of fruits, and for tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet peppers, cauliflowers and broccoli, and eggplants among the

vegetables), decreasing in other cases (pears, peaches, nectarines and apricots, and also potatoes, cabbages and onions). In the same period, production of fruit and vegetables in the EU remained quite stable.

- The main EU exporters of fresh fruit to Russia are Poland, Belgium, Lithuania and Spain: Poland is the origin of 41% of the exports, whereas the other three countries account for 10-13% each (in quantities). For vegetables, the main exporters to Russia are the Netherlands, Lithuania and Poland, representing 34%, 25% and 16% of the exports, respectively (in quantities). Nonetheless, these figures (based on Comext data), do not always reflect the real origin (i.e. the producing country) of the products, as they are influenced by the intra-EU trade: actually, with very little production (and almost no production of fruit), Lithuania is an important channel for re-exports to Russia of fresh fruit and vegetables imported from other EU producers such as Spain, the Netherlands and Germany; Poland and Belgium play a similar role for specific products. Without considering this internal trade, the main EU suppliers to Russia of fresh fruits are Poland (7%), Spain (6%), Greece (4%), Italy (3%) and Belgium (2%). For fresh vegetables the Netherlands (10%), Poland (9%), Spain (8%) and Belgium (2%) are the main suppliers (all these figures in value, average 2012-2013, based on Comtrade data¹).

EU market trends

Market trends for the more relevant products exported to Russia, in the main exporting EU countries up to the third week of September can be summarised as follows:

- The recent positive trend observed in the last weeks for tomatoes is confirmed, with steady price increases; prices are above average prices of previous campaigns. Prices for peaches and nectarines are also recovering, after very low prices in August, but are still lower than in previous campaigns; the season is almost over for these fruits.
- Prices for pears, apples and table grapes have been falling since August with a slight recovery last week; prices are still lower than in previous marketing years.
- For peppers, prices are following the trends of previous campaigns.

Measures taken following the Russian import ban

The European Commission has adopted measures to support the market. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 913/2014 of 21 August 2014 lays down temporary exceptional support measures for producers of peaches and nectarines. These measures apply retro-actively as from 11 August 2014. The uptake until now is around 26 000 t (of which 15 000 t for free distribution) and Union financial assistance around EUR 10 million.

Since the announcement of import restrictions by Russia on 6 August 2014, the Commission immediately reacted and presented proposals for exceptional support measures for Union producers of perishable fruit and vegetables. On 29 August 2014 the Commission adopted Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 932/2014 covering tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, sweet peppers, broccoli, cauliflower, cucumbers and gherkins, mushrooms, plums, soft fruits, fresh table grapes, kiwis, apples and pears. These products are primarily harvested at this time of the year. The measures have been based on taking into account the exports to Russia of fruits and vegetables from August up to the winter period.

¹ In Comtrade, the UN international trade database, Russia declares more often the country of origin of the products, removing partly the effect of re-exports of products originating from a different EU Member State.

The measures aim at stabilising the market through the support of market withdrawals, especially for free distribution, and compensation for non-harvesting and green harvesting. The measures are open to all producers regardless whether they are members of a producer organisation or not. The Union contribution to members of producer organisations is set at 75%, and for non-members it is 50%, of the fixed withdrawal prices, except on withdrawal for free distribution where the EU contribution is 100% for all producers. The measures have a retroactive effect as from August 18, with a budget foreseen of up to EUR 125 million. However, on 10 September the Commission announced that it would not receive further notifications from Member States, due to a disproportionate surge in claims (Notifications reached EUR 167.5 million of which 89% from Poland).

The Commission is following the market developments for all products concerned very closely and will adopt shortly a new scheme more targeted based on average exported quantities per Member State, in order to supplement the previous one.

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Summary tables

Table 1 Share of the F&V sector in total agricultural output – EU-28, average 2011-2013

VALUES	Agricultural output - Average 2011-2013						
	Total	F&V		Fruits		Vegetables	
	EUR million	EUR million	% of total	EUR million	% of total	EUR million	% of total
EU-28	370 407.1	62 634.6	16.9	24 373.0	6.6	38 261.6	10.3
Belgium	8 148.4	1 635.3	20.1	432.5	5.3	1 202.9	14.8
Bulgaria	3 601.6	269.0	7.5	138.4	3.8	130.6	3.6
Czech Republic	4 615.8	193.9	4.2	49.6	1.1	144.4	3.1
Denmark	10 767.7	360.8	3.4	46.8	0.4	314.0	2.9
Germany	51 187.8	3 241.2	6.3	514.2	1.0	2 727.0	5.3
Estonia	773.2	73.1	9.5	5.0	0.6	68.1	8.8
Ireland	6 707.0	340.5	5.1	44.1	0.7	296.5	4.4
Greece	9 366.6	3 595.8	38.4	1 882.7	20.1	1 713.1	18.3
Spain	40 294.5	12 004.3	29.8	6 568.6	16.3	5 435.7	13.5
France	67 988.3	7 925.2	11.7	3 057.0	4.5	4 868.2	7.2
Croatia	2 314.8	219.4	9.5	113.6	4.9	105.7	4.6
Italy	42 098.0	12 089.9	28.7	5 660.3	13.4	6 429.6	15.3
Cyprus	688.2	251.5	36.6	131.0	19.0	120.5	17.5
Latvia	763.5	77.6	10.2	4.3	0.6	73.3	9.6
Lithuania	2 444.3	154.2	6.3	8.9	0.4	145.3	5.9
Luxembourg	376.3	10.3	2.7	2.8	0.7	7.6	2.0
Hungary	6 991.5	934.3	13.4	358.7	5.1	575.6	8.2
Malta	120.2	42.6	35.5	6.7	5.6	35.9	29.9
Netherlands	22 970.5	3 898.8	17.0	628.8	2.7	3 270.0	14.2
Austria	6 451.8	540.4	8.4	202.8	3.1	337.7	5.2
Poland	21 582.3	4 060.8	18.8	1 276.3	5.9	2 784.4	12.9
Portugal	5 960.7	1 870.3	31.4	1 123.4	18.8	746.9	12.5
Romania	15 398.9	4 219.8	27.4	1 101.6	7.2	3 118.2	20.2
Slovenia	1 160.5	171.5	14.8	99.4	8.6	72.1	6.2
Slovakia	2 067.6	197.4	9.5	44.6	2.2	152.8	7.4
Finland	4 047.6	678.3	16.8	99.3	2.5	579.0	14.3
Sweden	5 527.7	517.1	9.4	90.4	1.6	426.7	7.7
United Kingdom	25 992.1	3 061.2	11.8	681.4	2.6	2 379.8	9.2

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural production, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01). Total is the sum of 10000 - Crop output and 13000 - Animal output. Fruits correspond to 06000 - Fresh fruit. Vegetables is the sum of 04100 - Fresh vegetables and 05000 - Potatoes (including seeds), i.e. excluding plants and flowers.

Table 2 Production, total exports extra-EU and exports to Russia of fresh fruit and vegetables, by main product² – EU-28, average 2011-2013

QUANTITIES	Production		Exports extra-EU			Exports to Russia			
	1 000 tonnes	trend	1 000 tonnes	% of production	trend	1 000 tonnes	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
FRESH FRUIT									
Apples	11 429.2	→	1 428.2	12.5	↑	690.5	6.0	48.3	↑↑
Pears	2 480.3	↓	383.6	15.5	↓	236.4	9.5	61.6	↓
Peaches	2 522.6	↓	164.4	6.5	→	99.9	4.0	60.8	↓
Nectarines	1 251.8	↓	163.3	13.0	→	84.1	6.7	51.5	↓
Apricots	654.2	↑	21.3	3.3	→	8.5	1.3	39.8	↓
Cherries	799.3	→	24.1	3.0	↑↑	17.0	2.1	70.3	↑↑
Strawberries	1 070.2	↑	59.0	5.5	↑↑	29.3	2.7	49.6	↑↑
Oranges	6 176.5	→	290.6	4.7	↑	31.2	0.5	10.7	↑
Lemons	1 223.0	↓	77.4	6.3	↑	25.6	2.1	33.0	→
Table grapes	1 753.2	→	134.5	7.7	↑	42.9	2.4	31.9	↑
Melons	1 938.4	→	41.0	2.1	↑	3.2	0.2	7.8	↑↑
Watermelons	2 681.7	→	47.8	1.8	↑↑	2.6	0.1	5.5	↑↑
Kiwis	687.5	→	222.1	32.3	↑	59.3	8.6	26.7	→
FRESH VEGETABLES									
Tomatoes	15 337.9	↓	276.7	1.8	↑↑	167.0	1.1	60.3	↑↑
Potatoes	59 875.0	→	681.9	1.1	↓	252.3	0.4	37.0	↓
Mushrooms	1 324.5	→	70.6	5.3	↑	48.7	3.7	69.0	↓
Cucumbers	2 151.9	↓	60.3	2.8	↑↑	27.6	1.3	45.7	↑↑
Carrots	5 216.0	→	98.8	1.9	↑	58.5	1.1	59.2	↑
Sweet peppers	2 259.2	→	132.0	5.8	↑	49.5	2.2	37.5	↑↑
Cauliflowers and broccoli	2 211.7	→	55.2	2.5	↑	22.7	1.0	41.1	↑↑
Cabbages	3 567.2	↓	58.1	1.6	↓	40.4	1.1	69.6	↓
Eggplants	723.5	↑	25.9	3.6	↑↑	16.6	2.3	63.9	↑↑
Onions	5 948.7	↓	745.0	12.5	↑	90.9	1.5	12.2	↓
VALUES	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million		EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of production	% of exports extra-EU		
FRESH FRUIT									
Apples	4 368.1		777.9	17.8	322.8	7.4	41.5		
Pears	1 534.2		297.0	19.4	178.2	11.6	60.0		
Peaches	1 764.4		161.6	9.2	104.6	5.9	64.7		
Nectarines	:		154.7	:	80.8	:	52.2		
Apricots	:		31.2	:	11.9	:	38.1		
Cherries	:		45.2	:	28.5	:	63.0		
Strawberries	:		153.2	:	62.4	:	40.7		
Oranges	1 835.9		168.2	9.2	22.6	1.2	13.5		
Lemons	531.5		66.8	12.6	22.3	4.2	33.4		
Table grapes	989.3		191.6	19.4	62.0	6.3	32.4		
Melons	:		45.1	:	3.5	:	7.7		
Watermelons	:		25.0	:	2.0	:	8.1		
Kiwis	:		211.8	:	51.1	:	24.1		
Total selection	:		2 329.2	:	952.7	:	40.9		
Total fresh fruit	24 373.0		3 627.1	14.9	1 225.2	5.0	33.8		
FRESH VEGETABLES									
Tomatoes	5 428.5		344.1	6.3	192.0	3.5	55.8		
Potatoes	9 718.5		204.9	2.1	86.2	0.9	42.1		
Mushrooms	:		86.8	:	54.8	:	63.1		
Cucumbers	:		64.6	:	30.4	:	47.1		
Carrots	:		35.6	:	17.9	:	50.3		
Sweet peppers	:		248.1	:	74.5	:	30.0		
Cauliflowers and broccoli	881.8		56.5	6.4	17.3	2.0	30.5		
Cabbages	:		18.2	:	11.9	:	65.6		
Eggplants	:		36.6	:	22.7	:	61.9		
Onions	:		209.3	:	37.7	:	18.0		
Total selection	:		1 304.8	:	545.5	:	41.8		
Total fresh vegetables	38 261.6		2 809.2	7.3	734.4	1.9	26.1		

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural production, Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Comext, completed with FAO data.

² All together, these products represented about 78% and 74% respectively of the value of exports of fresh fruit and vegetables to Russia in the period analysed.

Table 3 Production, total exports extra-EU and exports to Russia of fresh fruit and vegetables³, by main countries – average 2011-2013

QUANTITIES	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				trend
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	
FRESH FRUIT									
Belgium	545.3	1.6	197.9	36.3	171.8	12.9	31.5	86.8	↓
Greece	3 076.0	8.9	313.3	10.2	92.9	7.0	3.0	29.6	↑
Spain	8 511.7	24.6	415.0	4.9	133.4	10.0	1.6	32.1	↓
France	2 871.1	8.3	267.4	9.3	29.0	2.2	1.0	10.8	↓↓
Italy	9 766.3	28.2	497.4	5.1	85.1	6.4	0.9	17.1	↓↓
Lithuania	59.6	0.2	206.1	346.1	167.0	12.6	280.4	81.0	→
Netherlands	681.3	2.0	134.9	19.8	55.1	4.1	8.1	40.9	↓↓
Poland	3 284.6	9.5	860.8	26.2	549.7	41.3	16.7	63.9	↑↑
Romania	1 379.2	4.0	2.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	41.2	↓
FRESH VEGETABLES									
Belgium	4 300.6	4.4	80.3	1.9	56.3	7.3	1.3	70.1	↓↓
Germany	12 642.6	12.8	94.2	0.7	33.5	4.3	0.3	35.5	↓↓
Spain	9 871.4	10.0	134.5	1.4	41.9	5.4	0.4	31.1	↑↑
France	9 435.4	9.6	76.8	0.8	17.4	2.3	0.2	22.7	↓↓
Italy	13 075.8	13.3	26.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	8.0	↑↑
Lithuania	733.0	0.7	211.1	28.8	192.2	24.8	26.2	91.0	↑↑
Netherlands	10 997.3	11.2	1 227.2	11.2	261.3	33.8	2.4	21.3	↓↓
Poland	12 316.4	12.5	215.5	1.7	124.7	16.1	1.0	57.9	↑↑
Romania	5 168.4	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	-
United Kingdom	6 760.2	6.9	13.4	0.2	5.4	0.7	0.1	39.8	↓↓
VALUES			Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia					
			EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28		% of exports extra-EU		
FRESH FRUIT									
EU-28			2 329.2		952.7	100.0		40.9	
Belgium			188.4		147.9	15.5		78.5	
Greece			203.3		89.5	9.4		44.0	
Spain			366.3		123.8	13.0		33.8	
France			253.5		22.3	2.3		8.8	
Italy			467.2		71.8	7.5		15.4	
Lithuania			215.7		187.6	19.7		87.0	
Netherlands			147.1		41.3	4.3		28.1	
Poland			360.7		232.5	24.4		64.5	
Romania			2.4		1.2	0.1		50.1	
FRESH VEGETABLES									
EU-28			1 304.8		545.5	100.0		41.8	
Belgium			47.8		37.8	6.9		79.0	
Germany			33.5		13.1	2.4		39.2	
Spain			139.1		45.6	8.4		32.8	
France			63.7		10.0	1.8		15.7	
Italy			32.7		1.6	0.3		5.0	
Lithuania			238.6		222.3	40.8		93.2	
Netherlands			542.3		101.8	18.7		18.8	
Poland			139.6		94.1	17.3		67.4	
Romania			0.7		0.1	0.0		12.1	
United Kingdom			9.0		1.8	0.3		20.3	

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural production, Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Comext, completed with FAO data.

³ The products considered are the ones listed in the first page of this annex.

Fruits

Apples

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 11 430 thousand tonnes of apples per year (on average): three countries, Poland, Italy and France, concentrated 60% of the total production (25%, 19% and 16%, respectively).
- 12.5% of the production of apples was exported outside the EU and 6% to Russia (691 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 323 million per year, on average), being the main exporter Poland (73.5% of total exports to Russia, with an important increase since 2011), followed by Lithuania (7%, mainly products imported from other EU countries⁴), Italy and Belgium.
- Exports to Russia accounted for almost 50% of extra-EU exports of apples (more than 80% in Belgium and Lithuania, 68% in Poland).
- Since 2011, EU exports of apples to Russia increased by more than 50%, but only Poland presented a positive trend.

Table 4 Production and exports extra-EU of apples – average 2011-2013

APPLES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	11 429.2	100.0	1 428.2	12.5	690.5	100.0	6.0	48.3	↑↑
Belgium	225.9	2.0	31.7	14.0	28.2	4.1	12.5	89.0	↓↓
Germany	891.5	7.8	21.4	2.4	18.3	2.7	2.1	85.5	↓↓
Spain	565.9	5.0	44.1	7.8	4.7	0.7	0.8	10.7	↓↓
France	1 787.7	15.6	191.9	10.7	24.1	3.5	1.3	12.6	↓↓
Italy	2 206.5	19.3	242.2	11.0	36.4	5.3	1.7	15.0	↓↓
Lithuania	54.5	0.5	54.8	100.5	48.5	7.0	89.0	88.6	↓
Poland	2 813.0	24.6	746.2	26.5	507.3	73.5	18.0	68.0	↑↑

APPLES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	4 368.1	100.0	777.9	17.8	322.8	100.0	7.4	41.5	↑
Belgium	158.7	3.6	23.6	14.9	20.3	6.3	12.8	85.8	↓↓
Germany	448.5	10.3	14.4	3.2	11.7	3.6	2.6	81.5	↓↓
Spain	187.5	4.3	31.1	16.6	3.2	1.0	1.7	10.2	↓↓
France	929.5	21.3	147.4	15.9	17.8	5.5	1.9	12.0	↓↓
Italy	714.9	16.4	192.1	26.9	26.8	8.3	3.8	14.0	↓↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	36.9	0.0	33.2	10.3	0.0	89.8	↓
Poland	660.9	15.1	270.4	40.9	194.8	60.3	29.5	72.1	↑↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

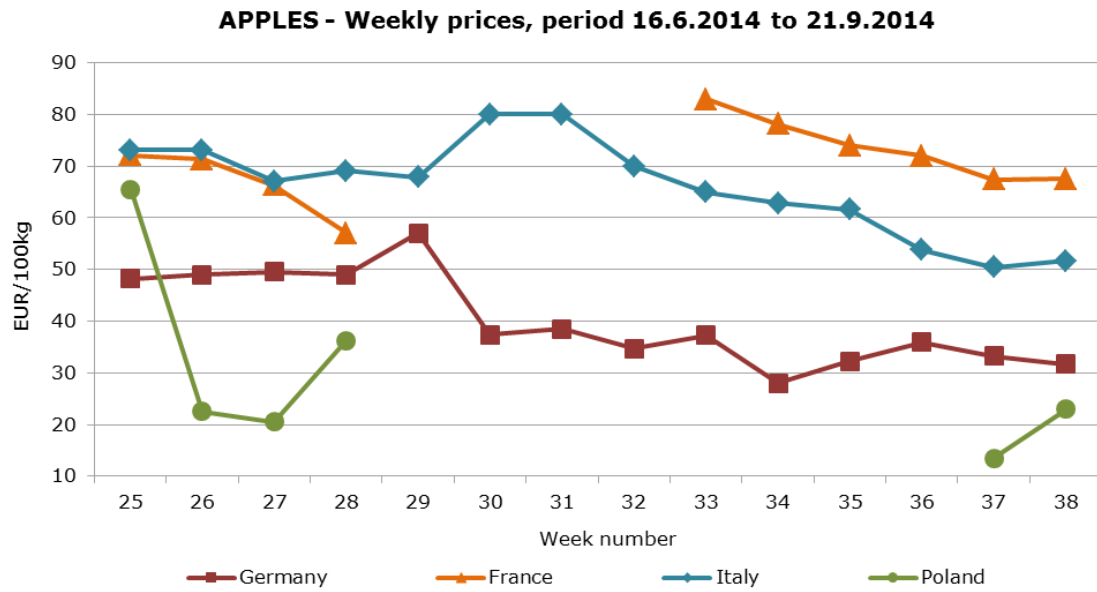
- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2090 - Apples), completed with national statistics, FAO and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 08081080 - Fresh apples (excl. cider apples)) for quantities and values.

- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 06110 - Dessert apples). Current prices.

⁴ In 2013, Lithuania imported a total of 61 thousand tonnes of apples from other EU countries, mainly from Poland (25 thousand tonnes), Italy (13 thousand tonnes) and the Netherlands (10 thousand tonnes).

Figure 1 Weekly prices – Apples



Note: Germany, France, Italy and Poland are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Pears

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 2 480 thousand tonnes of pears per year (on average): four countries, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium, concentrated 72% of the total production (31%, 18%, 12% and 11%, respectively).
- 15.5% of the production of pears was exported outside the EU and 9.5% to Russia (236 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 178 million per year, on average), being the main exporters Belgium (48% of total exports to Russia), the Netherlands (17%), Lithuania (15%, mainly products imported from other EU countries⁵) and Poland (10%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 62% of extra-EU exports of pears (more than 80% in Belgium and Lithuania, more than 70% in Poland, and more than 60% in the Netherlands).
- Since 2011, EU exports of pears to Russia decreased by 20%, and only Poland presented a positive trend.

Table 5 Production and exports extra-EU of pears – average 2011-2013

PEARS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	2 480.3	100.0	383.6	15.5	236.4	100.0	9.5	61.6	↓
Belgium	275.4	11.1	130.9	47.5	114.4	48.4	41.5	87.4	↓↓
Spain	445.1	17.9	43.3	9.7	10.1	4.3	2.3	23.4	↓
France	149.0	6.0	4.3	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.9	66.3	↓
Italy	771.7	31.1	18.1	2.3	4.6	1.9	0.6	25.3	↓↓
Lithuania	1.3	0.1	42.8	3 289.2	35.0	14.8	2 694.6	81.9	→
Netherlands	287.3	11.6	63.7	22.2	40.1	16.9	13.9	62.9	↓↓
Poland	67.2	2.7	33.3	49.5	23.7	10.0	35.2	71.1	↑↑
Portugal	183.1	7.4	39.8	21.7	4.5	1.9	2.4	11.2	↓

PEARS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 534.2	100.0	297.0	19.4	178.2	100.0	11.6	60.0	↑
Belgium	146.3	9.5	102.0	69.7	87.3	49.0	59.6	85.5	↓
Spain	186.5	12.2	35.8	19.2	7.8	4.4	4.2	21.8	↓
France	132.0	8.6	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.5	56.3	↓
Italy	416.9	27.2	15.1	3.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	27.0	↑
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	30.0	16.8	0.0	86.9	↑↑
Netherlands	257.0	16.8	49.4	19.2	28.1	15.8	10.9	56.9	→
Poland	29.6	1.9	20.7	70.1	15.1	8.5	51.1	73.0	↑↑
Portugal	143.4	9.3	30.8	21.4	3.0	1.7	2.1	9.6	↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

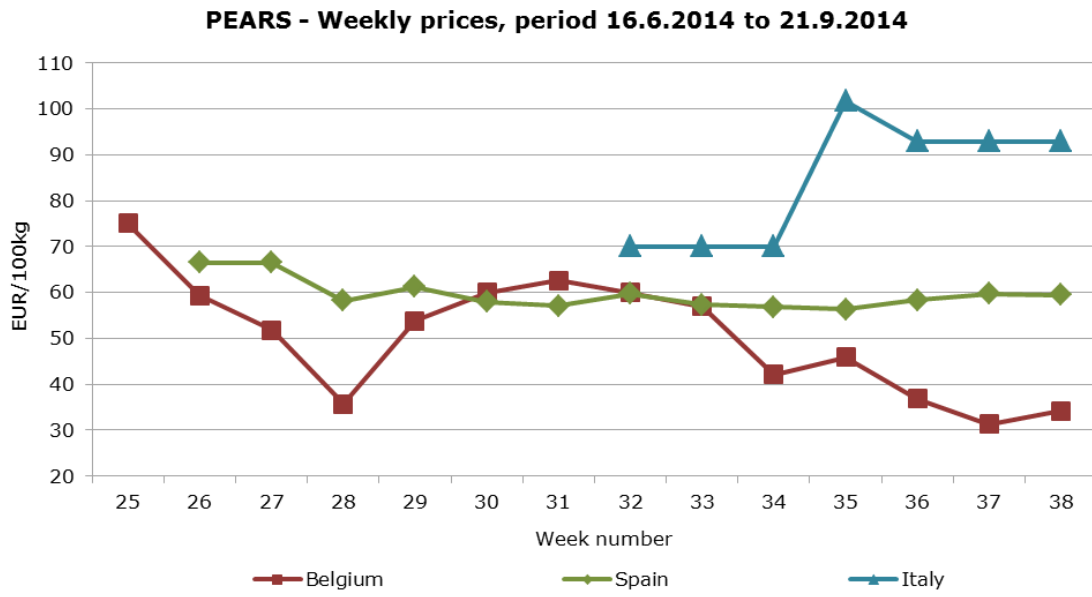
- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2095 - Pears), completed with national statistics, FAO and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (codes 08082050/08083090 - Fresh pears (excl. perry pears)) for quantities and values.

- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 06120 - Dessert pears). Current prices.

⁵ In 2013, Lithuania imported a total of 45 thousand tonnes of pears from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (28 thousand tonnes).

Figure 2 Weekly prices – Pears



Note: Belgium, Spain and Italy are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Peaches

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 2 523 thousand tonnes of peaches per year (on average): three countries, Italy, Spain and Greece, concentrated 90% of the total production (37%, 31% and 21%, respectively).
- 6.5% of the production of peaches was exported outside the EU and 4% to Russia (100 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 105 million per year, on average), being the main exporters Spain (41.5% of total exports to Russia) and Greece (27%); with no production of peaches, Belgium and Lithuania contributed with 11-12% each (exports to Russia from these two countries contain products imported from other EU countries⁶).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 61% of extra-EU exports of peaches (95% in Belgium, 82% in Lithuania, and 72% in Spain).
- Since 2011, EU exports of peaches to Russia slightly decreased, and only Belgium and Greece presented a positive trend.

Table 6 Production and exports extra-EU of peaches – average 2011-2013

PEACHES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	2 522.6	100.0	164.4	6.5	99.9	100.0	4.0	60.8	↓
Belgium	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	11.7	11.7	0.0	95.2	↑↑
Greece	526.7	20.9	49.2	9.3	26.7	26.7	5.1	54.2	↑
Spain	786.4	31.2	57.9	7.4	41.5	41.5	5.3	71.7	↓
France	136.6	5.4	4.4	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.8	→
Italy	935.3	37.1	9.0	1.0	3.5	3.5	0.4	39.3	↓↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0	81.9	↓

PEACHES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 764.4	100.0	161.6	9.2	104.6	100.0	5.9	64.7	↑
Belgium	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	15.2	14.5	0.0	95.6	↑↑
Greece	501.3	28.4	38.2	7.6	23.3	22.3	4.7	61.0	↑↑
Spain	631.6	35.8	60.1	9.5	42.8	41.0	6.8	71.3	↓
France	258.5	14.6	7.6	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	9.0	→
Italy	268.6	15.2	8.3	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.0	33.5	↓↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	14.9	14.2	0.0	88.6	↓

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

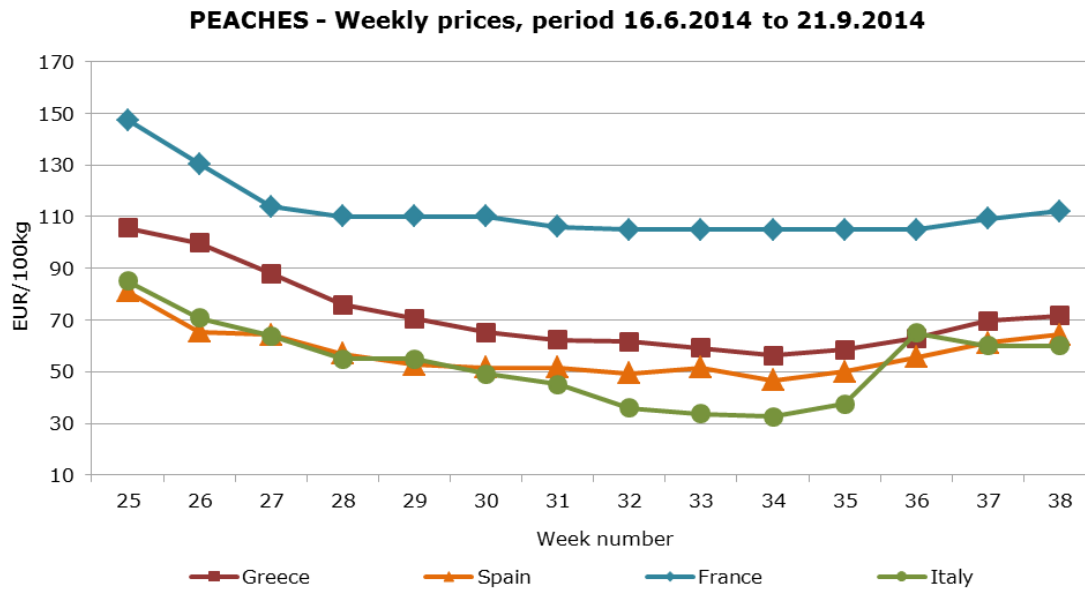
- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2180 - Peaches), completed with national statistics. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 08093090 - Fresh peaches) for quantities and values.

- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 06130 - Peaches). Current prices.

⁶ In 2013, Lithuania imported a total of 16 thousand tonnes of peaches from other EU countries, mainly from Spain (7 thousand tonnes) and the Netherlands (5 thousand tonnes), whereas Belgium imported 33 thousand tonnes, mainly from Spain (26 thousand tonnes).

Figure 3 Weekly prices – Peaches



Note: Greece, Spain, France and Italy are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Nectarines

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 1 252 thousand tonnes of nectarines per year (on average): 99% of the production was concentrated in four countries, Italy, Spain, France and Greece (42%, 39%, 10.5% and 8%, respectively).
- 13% of the production of nectarines was exported outside the EU and 6.7% to Russia (84 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 81 million per year, on average), being the main exporters Spain (42.5% of total exports to Russia), Greece and Italy (11-14%) and two non-producer countries, Belgium and Lithuania (13-15% of the exports, mainly products imported from other EU countries⁷).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 51.5% of extra-EU exports of nectarines (96% in Belgium, 80% in Lithuania, and 61% in Spain).
- Since 2011, EU exports of nectarines to Russia decreased by 18%, and only Greece presented a positive trend.

Table 7 Production and exports extra-EU of nectarines – average 2011-2013

NECTARINES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 251.8	100.0	163.3	13.0	84.1	100.0	6.7	51.5	↓
Belgium	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	12.9	15.3	0.0	96.4	→
Greece	102.6	8.2	25.6	25.0	11.4	13.6	11.1	44.6	↑
Spain	492.8	39.4	58.4	11.9	35.7	42.5	7.2	61.1	↓↓
France	131.0	10.5	6.2	4.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	5.7	→
Italy	521.4	41.7	25.1	4.8	9.6	11.4	1.8	38.3	↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	10.8	12.9	0.0	79.7	↓

NECTARINES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	154.7	80.8	100.0		52.2	→
Belgium	14.5	14.0	17.3		96.6	↑↑
Greece	17.9	9.1	11.3		51.1	↑↑
Spain	59.1	33.9	42.0		57.3	↓
France	10.1	0.4	0.5		3.7	→
Italy	20.7	6.7	8.3		32.5	↓
Lithuania	15.3	13.3	16.4		86.9	↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

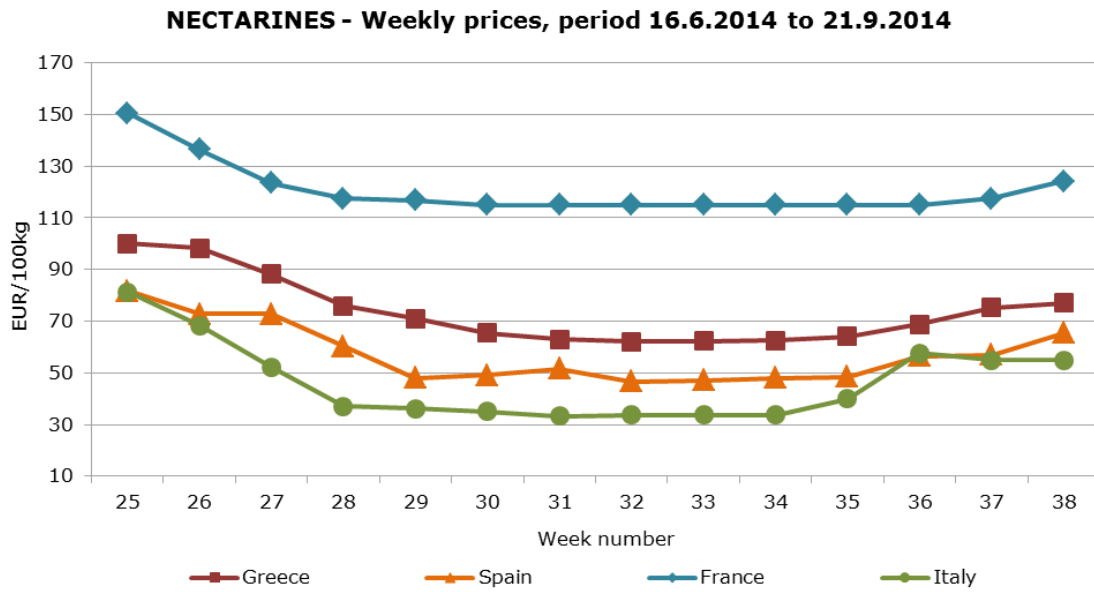
Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2221 - Nectarines), completed with national statistics and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 08093010 - Fresh nectarines) for quantities and values.

⁷ In 2013, Lithuania imported a total of 16 thousand tonnes of nectarines from other EU countries, mainly from Spain (7 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (4 thousand tonnes) and Italy (3 thousand tonnes), whereas Belgium imported 42 thousand tonnes, mainly from Spain (27 thousand tonnes).

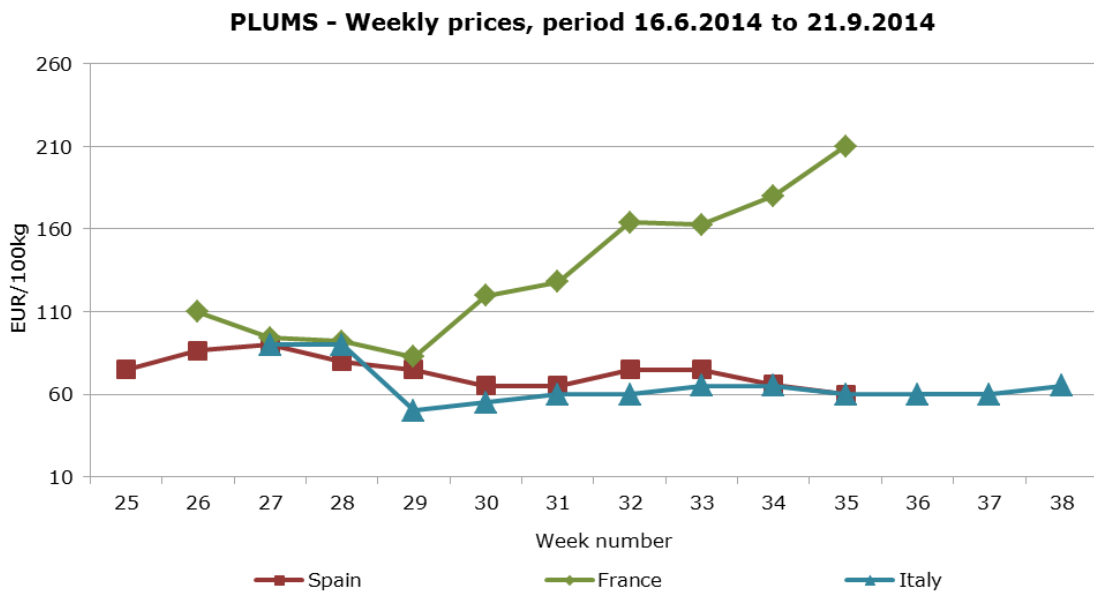
Figure 4 Weekly prices – Nectarines



Note: Greece, Spain, France and Italy are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Plums

Figure 5 Weekly prices – Plums



Note: Spain, France and Italy are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Apricots

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 654 thousand tonnes of apricots per year (on average): four countries, Italy, France, Spain and Greece, concentrated 88% of the total production (36%, 25%, 14% and 13%, respectively).
- 3.3% of the production of apricots was exported outside the EU and 1.3% to Russia (8.5 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 12 million per year, on average), being Greece and Spain the main exporters (27.5% and 19% respectively of total exports to Russia), together with Belgium and Lithuania (two non-producer countries that contributed with 12% and 21% of the exports, respectively, mainly products imported from other EU countries⁸).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 40% of extra-EU exports of apricots (more than 85% in Belgium and Lithuania, 52% in Spain, 43% in Greece).
- Since 2011, EU exports of apricots to Russia decreased by more than 30%, and only Spain presented a positive trend.

Table 8 Production and exports extra-EU of apricots – average 2011-2013

APRICOTS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	654.2	100.0	21.3	3.3	8.5	100.0	1.3	39.8	↓↓
Belgium	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	11.9	0.0	99.4	↓↓
Greece	82.7	12.6	4.5	5.5	2.3	27.5	2.8	51.5	↓
Spain	92.8	14.2	3.7	4.0	1.6	19.1	1.7	43.4	↑
France	161.5	24.7	4.8	3.0	0.5	5.3	0.3	9.4	↓↓
Italy	236.2	36.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	17.2	↓↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.7	20.6	0.0	86.5	↓↓

APRICOTS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	31.2	11.9	100.0		38.1	↓↓
Belgium	1.9	1.9	16.1		99.3	↓↓
Greece	3.9	2.3	19.7		60.7	↓
Spain	6.0	2.3	19.6		39.1	↑↑
France	10.4	0.7	6.0		6.8	↓↓
Italy	2.1	0.3	2.3		13.1	↓↓
Lithuania	3.5	3.2	27.0		91.5	↓

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2190 - Apricots), completed with national statistics and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 080910 - Fresh apricots) for quantities and values.

⁸ In 2013, Lithuania imported 1.7 thousand tonnes of apricots from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (0.6 thousand tonnes), Spain (0.4 thousand tonnes) and Greece (0.4 thousand tonnes), whereas Belgium imported 6.6 thousand tonnes, mainly from France (3.2 thousand tonnes), Spain (1.6 thousand tonnes) and Germany (1.3 thousand tonnes).

Cherries

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 800 thousand tonnes of cherries per year (on average): three countries, Poland, Italy and Spain, concentrated 55% of the total production (28%, 14.5% and 12%, respectively).
- 3% of the production of cherries was exported outside the EU and 2.1% to Russia (17 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 28.5 million per year, on average), being exports to Russia concentrated in two countries, Poland (32% of total exports to Russia) and Greece (26%), followed by Lithuania (with very little production of cherries, Lithuania contributes with 12% of the exports⁹), Bulgaria and Spain.
- Exports to Russia accounted for 70% of extra-EU exports of cherries (97% in Lithuania, more than 80% in Poland, Bulgaria and Spain, and 74% in Greece).
- Since 2011, EU exports of cherries increased by more than 50%, being this positive trend driven by Greece, Poland and Bulgaria.

Table 9 Production and exports extra-EU of cherries – average 2011-2013

CHERRIES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	799.3	100.0	24.1	3.0	17.0	100.0	2.1	70.3	↑↑
Bulgaria	34.1	4.3	2.0	5.9	1.7	9.9	4.9	83.5	↑↑
Germany	44.2	5.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	-
Greece	48.8	6.1	6.0	12.4	4.4	26.2	9.1	73.6	↑↑
Spain	98.7	12.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	8.8	1.5	82.0	↓↓
Italy	116.2	14.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	15.8	→
Lithuania	0.8	0.1	2.1	262.4	2.0	12.0	254.6	97.0	↓↓
Hungary	65.3	8.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	3.2	0.8	90.8	↓↓
Poland	220.7	27.6	6.3	2.8	5.4	31.8	2.4	86.1	↑↑
Romania	73.9	9.2	1.3	1.7	0.7	4.3	1.0	57.6	↓

CHERRIES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE						
		Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28		% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28		45.2	28.5	100.0		63.0	↑↑
Bulgaria		2.3	1.9	6.7		83.3	↑↑
Germany		1.2	0.0	0.1		1.8	-
Greece		9.4	6.8	23.9		72.3	↑↑
Spain		4.3	3.2	11.3		74.4	↓↓
Italy		4.9	0.4	1.6		9.2	→
Lithuania		6.6	6.5	22.7		98.4	↓
Hungary		0.7	0.6	2.2		90.6	↓↓
Poland		7.6	6.6	23.2		87.4	↑↑
Romania		1.4	0.9	3.2		65.0	↓↓

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2200 - Cherries), completed with national statistics and FAO. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (codes 08092095/08092900 - Fresh cherries (excl. sour cherries)) for quantities and values.

⁹ In 2013, Lithuania imported 1.7 thousand tonnes of cherries from other EU countries, mainly from Italy (0.8 thousand tonnes) and the Netherlands (0.3 thousand tonnes).

Strawberries

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 1 070 thousand tonnes of strawberries per year (on average): three countries, Spain, Poland and Germany, concentrated 57% of the total production (27%, 16% and 14%, respectively).
- 5.5% of the production of strawberries was exported outside the EU and 2.7% to Russia (29 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 62 million per year, on average), being exports dominated by Greece (only 4% of total EU production and almost 47% of total exports to Russia), followed by Poland (21% of the exports) and Lithuania¹⁰ (17%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 50% of extra-EU exports of strawberries (almost 100% in Lithuania, 86% in Poland and 74% in Greece).
- Since 2011, EU exports of strawberries to Russia increased by 50%, being this positive trend driven by the three main exporters.

Table 10 Production and exports extra-EU of strawberries – average 2011-2013

STRAWBERRIES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 070.2	100.0	59.0	5.5	29.3	100.0	2.7	49.6	↑↑
Belgium	38.0	3.5	6.7	17.7	2.0	6.9	5.3	29.8	↓↓
Germany	153.3	14.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	10.9	↓
Greece	43.2	4.0	18.5	42.7	13.6	46.5	31.5	73.7	↑↑
Spain	288.7	27.0	8.7	3.0	0.9	3.0	0.3	10.1	→
Italy	69.0	6.5	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	-
Lithuania	3.0	0.3	5.1	172.6	5.1	17.4	171.6	99.4	↑↑
Poland	170.6	15.9	7.1	4.1	6.1	20.8	3.6	86.0	↑↑
United Kingdom	97.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

STRAWBERRIES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE						
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia					trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU		
EU-28	153.2	62.4	100.0	40.7	↑↑		
Belgium	26.6	6.3	10.1	23.8	↓↓		
Germany	2.2	0.2	0.3	8.8	↓↓		
Greece	26.7	20.5	32.9	76.7	↑↑		
Spain	22.1	1.9	3.0	8.4	↓		
Italy	5.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	-		
Lithuania	22.1	22.0	35.3	99.6	↑↑		
Poland	10.3	8.6	13.8	83.7	↑		
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2260 - Strawberries), completed with FAO and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 08101000 - Fresh strawberries) for quantities and values.

¹⁰ In 2013, Lithuania imported 7.5 thousand tonnes of strawberries from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (3.5 thousand tonnes) and Spain (2.2 thousand tonnes).

Oranges

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 6 177 thousand tonnes of oranges per year (on average): three countries, Spain, Italy and Greece, concentrated 96% of the total production (49.5%, 33% and 13.5%, respectively).
- 4.7% of the production of oranges was exported outside the EU and 0.5% to Russia (31 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 23 million per year, on average), being the main exporters Spain (48% of total exports to Russia) and two non-producer countries, Lithuania (32%) and the Netherlands (5%)¹¹.
- Exports to Russia accounted for 11% of extra-EU exports of oranges (60% in Lithuania and 13-16% in Spain and in the Netherlands).
- Since 2011, EU exports of oranges to Russia increased, with a positive trend also observed in the three main exporters (especially Lithuania and the Netherlands).

Table 11 Production and exports extra-EU of oranges – average 2011-2013

ORANGES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	6 176.5	100.0	290.6	4.7	31.2	100.0	0.5	10.7	↑
Greece	831.4	13.5	96.8	11.6	1.2	3.9	0.1	1.2	↓↓
Spain	3 056.2	49.5	107.5	3.5	14.8	47.6	0.5	13.8	↑
Italy	2 025.7	32.8	19.9	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	2.1	↓↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	10.1	32.4	0.0	60.1	↑↑
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	1.7	5.4	0.0	15.5	↑↑

ORANGES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 835.9	100.0	168.2	9.2	22.6	100.0	1.2	13.5	↑
Greece	148.3	8.1	35.5	23.9	0.6	2.8	0.4	1.8	↓↓
Spain	836.0	45.5	68.7	8.2	10.4	45.9	1.2	15.1	↑
Italy	742.9	40.5	19.0	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.5	↓↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.0	35.4	0.0	66.5	↑↑
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	1.1	5.0	0.0	14.6	↑↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2320 - Oranges), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 08051020 - Fresh sweet oranges) for quantities and values.
- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 06210 - Sweet oranges). Current prices.

¹¹ In 2013, Lithuania imported 23 thousand tonnes of oranges from other EU countries, mainly from Spain (9.4 thousand tonnes) and the Netherlands (8.7 thousand tonnes), whereas the Netherlands imported 102 thousand tonnes, mainly from Spain (83 thousand tonnes).

Lemons

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 1 223 thousand tonnes of lemons per year (on average): two countries, Spain and Italy, concentrated 93% of the total production (58% and 34.5%, respectively).
- 6.3% of the production of lemons was exported outside the EU and 2.1% to Russia (26 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 22 million per year, on average), being exports dominated by Spain (72% of total exports to Russia) and Lithuania (non-producer country¹², contributes with 22% of the exports to Russia).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 33% of extra-EU exports of lemons (74% in Lithuania, 44% in Spain).
- Since 2011, EU exports of lemons to Russia remained stable.

Table 12 Production and exports extra-EU of lemons – average 2011-2013

LEMONS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 223.0	100.0	77.4	6.3	25.6	100.0	2.1	33.0	→
Spain	712.2	58.2	41.8	5.9	18.4	72.0	2.6	44.0	↓
Italy	421.9	34.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	-
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	5.5	21.6	0.0	74.3	↑

LEMONS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	531.5	100.0	66.8	12.6	22.3	100.0	4.2	33.4	↑
Spain	207.4	39.0	30.5	14.7	13.0	58.1	6.3	42.5	↑
Italy	274.8	51.7	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	-
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	7.5	33.7	0.0	83.1	↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2370 - Lemons and acid limes), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 080550 - Fresh or dried lemons) for quantities and values.
- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 06230 - Lemons). Current prices.

¹² In 2013, Lithuania imported 7 thousand tonnes of lemons from other EU countries, mainly from Spain (2.9 thousand tonnes) and the Netherlands (1.5 thousand tonnes).

Table grapes

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 1 753 thousand tonnes of table grapes per year (on average): three countries, Italy, Spain and Greece, concentrated 92% of the total production (64%, 14% and 13%, respectively).
- 7.7% of the production of table grapes was exported outside the EU and 2.4% to Russia (43 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 62 million per year, on average), being the main exporters Lithuania (non-producer country, concentrates almost 50% of the exports to Russia¹³) and Italy (34% of the exports).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 32% of extra-EU exports of table grapes (80.5% in Lithuania, 26.5% in Italy).
- Since 2011, EU exports of table grapes to Russia increased, mainly due to increases in from the two main exporters.

Table 13 Production and exports extra-EU of table grapes – average 2011-2013

TABLE GRAPES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 753.2	100.0	134.5	7.7	42.9	100.0	2.4	31.9	↑
Greece	233.4	13.3	5.4	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	8.6	↓↓
Spain	245.9	14.0	15.7	6.4	3.4	8.0	1.4	22.0	↓↓
France	47.5	2.7	4.4	9.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	5.7	→
Italy	1 125.8	64.2	55.6	4.9	14.7	34.3	1.3	26.5	↑
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	21.0	48.9	0.0	80.5	↑
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.7	3.9	0.0	17.4	↑↑
Romania	52.2	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.5	-

TABLE GRAPES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	989.3	100.0	191.6	19.4	62.0	100.0	6.3	32.4	→
Greece	84.8	8.6	5.5	6.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	7.2	↓↓
Spain	154.0	15.6	25.2	16.4	4.7	7.6	3.1	18.8	↓↓
France	87.6	8.8	9.1	10.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.9	→
Italy	564.9	57.1	74.2	13.1	17.4	28.1	3.1	23.5	↑
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.0	33.5	54.0	0.0	85.6	↑
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	3.3	5.4	0.0	16.7	↑↑
Romania	50.6	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	34.5	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

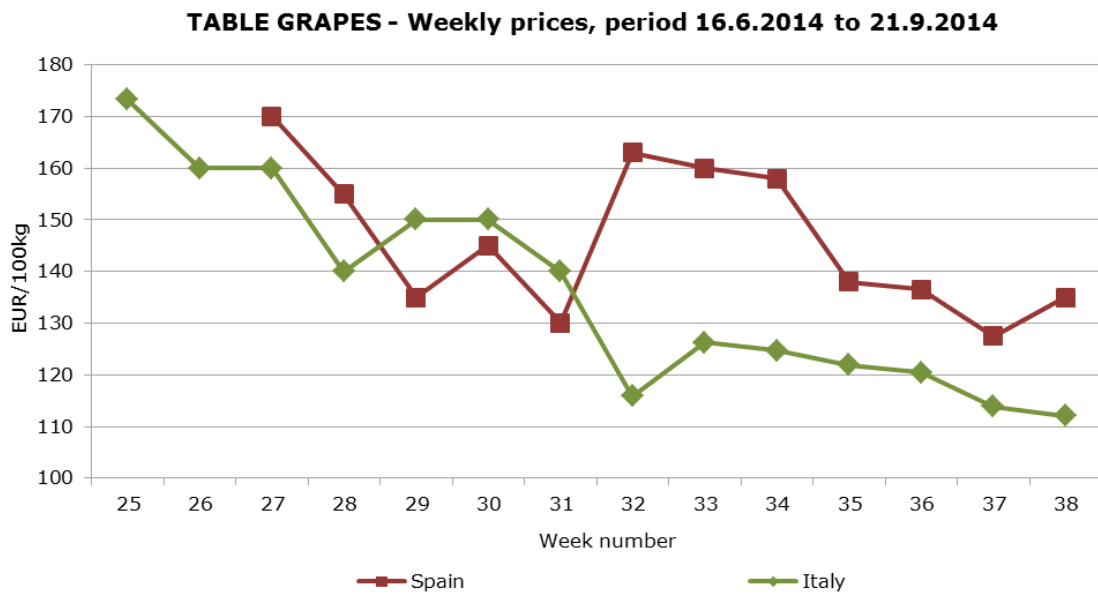
Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2420 - Vineyards for table grapes), completed with national statistics and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 08061010 - Fresh table grapes) for quantities and values.

- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 06410 - Dessert grapes). Current prices.

¹³ In 2013, Lithuania imported 39 thousand tonnes of table grapes from other EU countries, mainly from Italy (23 thousand tonnes).

Figure 6 Weekly prices – Table grapes

Note: Spain and Italy are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Melons

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 1 940 thousand tonnes of melons per year (on average): three countries, Spain, Italy and France, concentrated 86% of the total production (45%, 27% and 14%, respectively).
- 2.1% of the production of melons was exported outside the EU and 0.2% to Russia (3 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 3.5 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by a non-producer country, Lithuania (82% of total exports to Russia¹⁴), followed by Spain (9%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 8% of extra-EU exports of melons (94% in Lithuania).
- Since 2011, EU exports of melons to Russia increased by 75%, both from Spain and Lithuania.

Table 14 Production and exports extra-EU of melons – average 2011-2013

MELONS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 938.4	100.0	41.0	2.1	3.2	100.0	0.2	7.8	↑↑
Greece	122.1	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Spain	870.6	44.9	12.2	1.4	0.3	8.6	0.0	2.2	↑↑
France	277.7	14.3	13.9	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
Italy	522.0	26.9	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.6	82.2	0.0	94.2	↑↑

MELONS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE						
		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia			
		EUR million		EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28		45.1		3.5	100.0	7.7	↑↑
Greece		0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Spain		11.0		0.2	6.9	2.2	↑↑
France		18.8		0.0	0.2	0.0	-
Italy		3.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Lithuania		3.0		2.9	83.1	96.4	↑↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1771 - Melons), completed with FAO and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 080719 - Fresh melons (excl. watermelons)) for quantities and values.

¹⁴ In 2013, Lithuania imported 8 thousand tonnes of melons from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (5 thousand tonnes) and Spain (2 thousand tonnes).

Watermelons

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 2 682 thousand tonnes of watermelons per year (on average): four countries, Spain, Greece, Romania and Italy, concentrated 88% of the total production (31%, 22%, 21% and 14.5%, respectively).
- 1.8% of the production of watermelons was exported outside the EU and 0.1% to Russia (3 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 2 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by a non-producer country, Lithuania (68% of total exports to Russia¹⁵), followed by Spain (14.5%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 5.5% of extra-EU exports of watermelons (96% in Lithuania).
- Since 2011, EU exports of watermelons to Russia increased by 45%, mainly due to an increase of exports from Lithuania.

Table 15 Production and exports extra-EU of watermelons – average 2011-2013

WATERMELONS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	2 681.7	100.0	47.8	1.8	2.6	100.0	0.1	5.5	↑↑
Greece	593.9	22.1	10.3	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	-
Spain	835.7	31.2	14.8	1.8	0.4	14.5	0.0	2.6	↓
Italy	390.2	14.5	9.8	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	-
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	67.7	0.0	96.3	↑↑
Hungary	179.6	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.1	86.3	→
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.0	75.7	-
Romania	551.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

WATERMELONS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE						
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia					trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU		
EU-28	25.0	2.0	100.0	8.1	↑↑		
Greece	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	-		
Spain	8.2	0.3	13.3	3.3	↓		
Italy	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	-		
Lithuania	1.4	1.4	67.4	97.8	↑↑		
Hungary	0.1	0.1	4.7	95.1	→		
Poland	0.2	0.2	8.5	81.4	-		
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1777 - Watermelons), completed with FAO and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 080711 - Fresh watermelons) for quantities and values.

¹⁵ In 2013, Lithuania imported 18 thousand tonnes of watermelons from other EU countries, mainly from Hungary (9 thousand tonnes), the Netherlands (3 thousand tonnes) and Greece (2 thousand tonnes).

Kiwis

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 688 thousand tonnes of kiwis per year (on average): three countries, Italy, Greece and France, concentrated 94% of the total production (62%, 22.5% and 10%, respectively).
- 32.3% of the production of kiwis was exported outside the EU and 8.6% to Russia (59 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 51 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by Greece (49% of total exports to Russia), followed by Italy (26%) and a non-producer country, Lithuania (19%¹⁶).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 27% of extra-EU exports of kiwis (67% in Lithuania and 50% in Greece).
- Since 2011, EU exports of kiwis to Russia remained stable, being the decrease in exports from Italy and Lithuania compensated by an important increase in exports from Greece.

Table 16 Production and exports extra-EU of kiwis – average 2011-2013

KIWIS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	687.5	100.0	222.1	32.3	59.3	100.0	8.6	26.7	→
Greece	154.4	22.5	57.2	37.1	28.8	48.6	18.6	50.3	↑↑
France	66.3	9.6	9.1	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	↓
Italy	424.4	61.7	107.8	25.4	15.3	25.8	3.6	14.2	↓
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	17.0	-	11.5	19.3	-	67.2	↓

KIWIS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE						
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia					trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU		
EU-28	211.8	51.1	100.0	24.1	↑		
Greece	42.7	23.9	46.8	56.0	↑↑		
France	14.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	↓↓		
Italy	114.2	12.8	25.1	11.2	↓		
Lithuania	15.3	11.2	22.0	73.5	↓		

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C2285 - Kiwis), completed with FAO and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 081050 - Fresh kiwifruit) for quantities and values.

Table 17 Weekly prices - Kiwis

KIWIS	Weekly prices, period 16.6.2014 to 6.7.2014		
	Weeks		
	25	26	27
Greece	117.0	117.0	117.0
Portugal	125.0	125.0	125.0

Notes: Italy – the biggest producer, no price communication. France – one of the biggest producers, no price communication. According to Reg. 543/2011, there is an obligation to communicate prices on kiwis for Italy, France, Greece and Portugal.

Source: Member States declarations.

¹⁶ In 2013, Lithuania imported 18.5 thousand tonnes of kiwis from other EU countries, mainly from Italy (12 thousand tonnes).

Vegetables

Tomatoes

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 15 338 thousand tonnes of tomatoes per year (on average): two countries, Italy and Spain, concentrated 61% of the total production (35.5% and 25%, respectively).
- 1.8% of the production of tomatoes was exported outside the EU and 1.1% to Russia (167 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 192 million per year, on average), being the main exporters Lithuania and Poland (41% and 23% of total exports to Russia, respectively¹⁷), followed by Spain (13%) and Belgium (11%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 60% of extra-EU exports of tomatoes (around 90% in Lithuania and Belgium and 60% in Poland and Spain).
- Since 2011, EU exports of tomatoes to Russia increased by more than 100%, with important increases in all main exporters.

Table 18 Production and exports extra-EU of tomatoes – average 2011-2013

TOMATOES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	15 337.9	100.0	276.7	1.8	167.0	100.0	1.1	60.3	↑↑
Belgium	233.3	1.5	20.8	8.9	18.3	11.0	7.8	87.9	→
Greece	1 111.6	7.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	-
Spain	3 895.8	25.4	36.7	0.9	22.0	13.2	0.6	59.8	↑↑
France	794.7	5.2	12.2	1.5	2.6	1.6	0.3	21.6	→
Italy	5 442.7	35.5	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	↑↑
Lithuania	12.8	0.1	74.7	585.2	68.7	41.2	538.3	92.0	↑↑
Netherlands	825.0	5.4	51.8	6.3	15.5	9.3	1.9	29.9	↑↑
Poland	744.2	4.9	62.7	8.4	38.0	22.8	5.1	60.6	↑↑
Portugal	1 275.0	8.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	-

TOMATOES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	5 428.5	100.0	344.1	6.3	192.0	100.0	3.5	55.8	↑↑
Belgium	162.7	3.0	21.7	13.3	19.3	10.0	11.8	89.0	↑
Greece	430.5	7.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	-
Spain	1 103.9	20.3	41.5	3.8	23.7	12.3	2.1	57.0	↑↑
France	468.8	8.6	15.8	3.4	2.9	1.5	0.6	18.4	→
Italy	1 093.7	20.1	15.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	↑↑
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	100.7	0.0	95.8	49.9	0.0	95.1	↑↑
Netherlands	449.7	8.3	87.1	19.4	15.0	7.8	3.3	17.2	↑↑
Poland	599.5	11.0	49.3	8.2	32.6	17.0	5.4	66.1	↑↑
Portugal	140.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

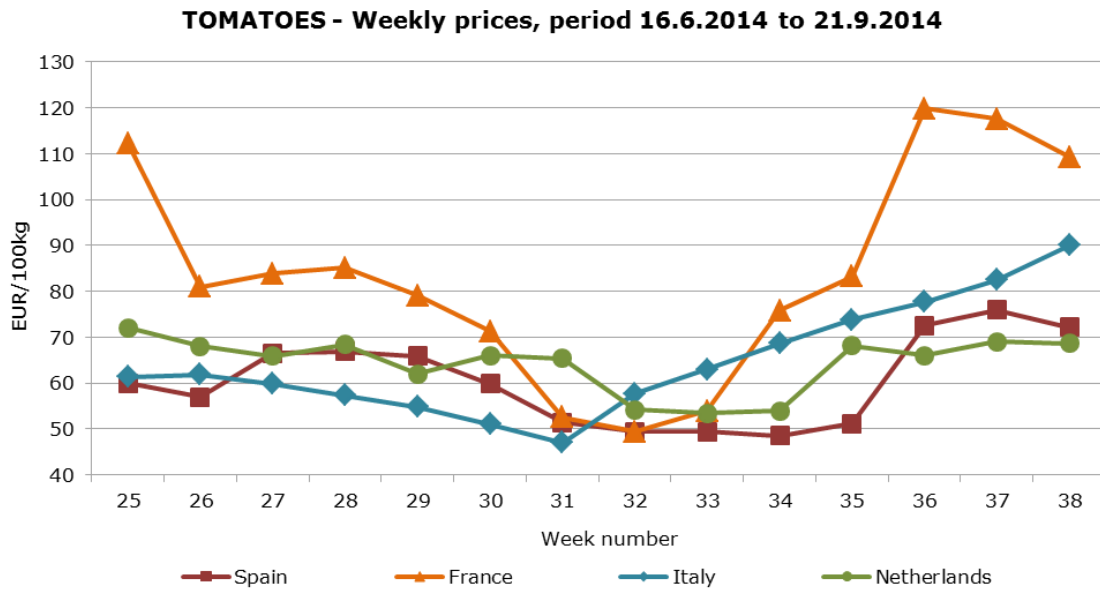
- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1750 - Tomatoes), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 070200 - Tomatoes, fresh or chilled) for quantities and values.

- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 04120 - Tomatoes). Current prices.

¹⁷ In 2013, Lithuania imported 127 thousand tonnes of tomatoes from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (96 thousand tonnes).

Figure 7 Weekly prices – Tomatoes



Note: Spain, France, Italy and the Netherlands are the main producing countries for which prices are available.

Source: Member States declarations.

Potatoes

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 59 875 thousand tonnes of potatoes per year (on average): four countries, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands and France, concentrated 55% of the total production (18%, 14%, 12% and 12%, respectively).
- 1.1% of the production of potatoes was exported outside the EU and 0.4% to Russia (252 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 86 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by the Netherlands (59% of total exports to Russia), followed by Germany, Lithuania and Finland (around 7-8% each).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 37% of extra-EU exports of potatoes (92% in Finland, 84% in Lithuania, less than 40% in the other two main exporters).
- Since 2011, EU exports of potatoes to Russia significantly decreased (from 550 thousand tonnes in 2011 to 70 thousand tonnes in 2013), mainly due to a Russian import ban for EU seed and consumption potatoes as from July 2013 for phytosanitary reasons.

Table 19 Production and exports extra-EU of potatoes – average 2011-2013

POTATOES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	59 875.0	100.0	681.9	1.1	252.3	100.0	0.4	37.0	↓↓
Belgium	3 456.1	5.8	21.3	0.6	9.5	3.8	0.3	44.5	↓↓
Germany	10 724.2	17.9	74.7	0.7	19.9	7.9	0.2	26.6	↓↓
France	6 904.1	11.5	34.2	0.5	10.7	4.2	0.2	31.2	↓↓
Italy	5 467.7	9.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-
Lithuania	514.6	0.9	23.5	4.6	19.7	7.8	3.8	83.9	↓
Netherlands	6 966.7	11.6	390.1	5.6	149.2	59.1	2.1	38.2	↓↓
Poland	8 162.2	13.6	32.0	0.4	5.5	2.2	0.1	17.1	↓↓
Romania	3 270.6	5.5	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	10.7	↓↓
Finland	594.9	1.0	20.3	3.4	18.6	7.4	3.1	92.0	↓↓
United Kingdom	5 418.0	9.0	11.1	0.2	5.2	2.1	0.1	47.3	↓↓

POTATOES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	10 488.2	100.0	204.9	2.0	86.2	100.0	0.8	42.1	↓↓
Belgium	486.6	4.6	6.1	1.3	3.1	3.6	0.6	50.4	↓↓
Germany	1 209.5	11.5	21.2	1.8	9.0	10.4	0.7	42.4	↓↓
France	1 812.1	17.3	13.8	0.8	4.5	5.2	0.2	32.6	↓↓
Italy	647.2	6.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	-
Lithuania	69.0	0.7	8.9	13.0	8.1	9.4	11.8	90.6	↓
Netherlands	1 361.2	13.0	114.4	8.4	49.0	56.8	3.6	42.8	↓↓
Poland	894.9	8.5	5.7	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.2	25.6	↓↓
Romania	1 169.5	11.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.6	↓↓
Finland	117.6	1.1	5.8	4.9	5.2	6.0	4.4	89.8	↓↓
United Kingdom	892.5	8.5	5.0	0.6	1.8	2.1	0.2	35.0	↓↓

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1360 - Potatoes). Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 070190 - Fresh or chilled potatoes) for quantities and values.
- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 05000 - Potatoes). Current prices.

Mushrooms

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 1 324 thousand tonnes of mushrooms per year (on average): four countries, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland and Spain, concentrated 69% of the total production (22%, 19%, 17% and 11%, respectively).
- 5.3% of the production of mushrooms was exported outside the EU and 3.7% to Russia (49 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 55 million per year, on average), being these exports shared by only two countries, Poland (75% of total exports to Russia) and Lithuania¹⁸ (25%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 69% of extra-EU exports of mushrooms (78.5% in Poland and 70% in Lithuania).
- Since 2011, EU exports of mushrooms to Russia slightly decreased, although exports from Poland increased.

Table 20 Production and exports extra-EU of mushrooms – average 2011-2013

MUSHROOMS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	1 324.5	100.0	70.6	5.3	48.7	100.0	3.7	69.0	↓
Spain	147.7	11.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
France	111.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Italy	252.9	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-
Lithuania	9.2	0.7	17.5	189.3	12.2	25.1	132.3	69.9	↓↓
Netherlands	293.3	22.1	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Poland	220.0	16.6	46.5	0.0	36.5	74.9	0.0	78.5	↑
United Kingdom	71.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

MUSHROOMS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	86.8	54.8	100.0		63.1	→
Spain	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	-
France	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	-
Italy	0.6	0.0	0.0		0.4	-
Lithuania	22.3	15.7	28.6		70.3	↓↓
Netherlands	8.7	0.0	0.0		0.0	-
Poland	50.5	39.1	71.4		77.4	↑
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

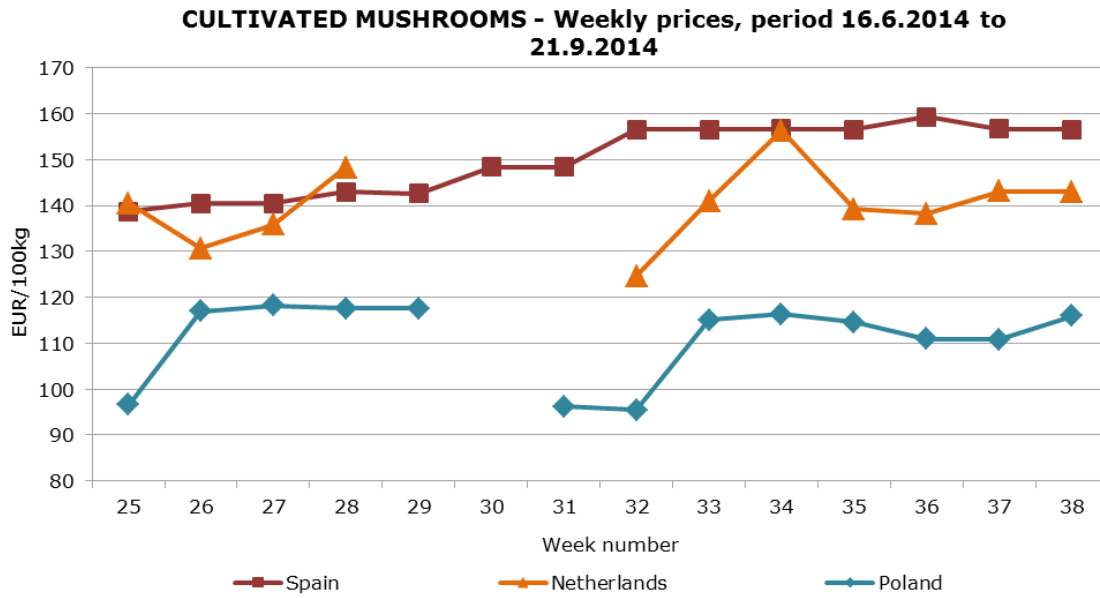
Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C 1910 - Cultivated mushrooms), completed with FAO data and own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 07095100 - Fresh or chilled mushrooms) for quantities and values.

¹⁸ In 2013, Lithuania imported 17 thousand tonnes of mushrooms from other EU countries, mainly from Poland (16.5 thousand tonnes).

Figure 8 Weekly prices – Cultivated mushrooms



Note: Spain, the Netherlands and Poland are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Cucumbers

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 2 152 thousand tonnes of cucumbers per year (on average): three countries, Spain, the Netherlands and Poland, concentrated 65% of the total production (34%, 19% and 12%, respectively).
- 2.8% of the production of cucumbers was exported outside the EU and 1.3% to Russia (28 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 30 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by Spain (45% of total exports to Russia), followed by Lithuania¹⁹ (28%) and Poland (10%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 46% of extra-EU exports of cucumbers (90% in Lithuania, 66% in Poland and 47% in Spain).
- Since 2011, EU exports of cucumbers to Russia increased by 67%, being the trend positive in all the main exporters.

Table 21 Production and exports extra-EU of cucumbers – average 2011-2013

CUCUMBERS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	2 151.9	100.0	60.3	2.8	27.6	100.0	1.3	45.7	↑↑
Greece	152.2	7.1	3.9	2.6	2.3	8.5	1.5	59.5	↑↑
Spain	740.5	34.4	26.4	3.6	12.4	44.9	1.7	46.8	↑↑
France	125.8	5.8	5.4	4.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	5.7	↑
Lithuania	25.3	1.2	8.7	34.4	7.7	28.1	30.6	89.0	↑↑
Netherlands	413.3	19.2	7.3	1.8	1.1	4.1	0.3	15.5	↑↑
Poland	249.1	11.6	4.3	1.7	2.8	10.3	1.1	65.6	↑↑
Romania	109.8	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.9	-

CUCUMBERS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	64.6	30.4	100.0		47.1	↑↑
Greece	4.0	2.9	9.6		73.9	↑↑
Spain	26.0	12.4	40.9		47.9	↑↑
France	6.2	0.4	1.2		5.8	↑↑
Lithuania	10.0	9.1	29.8		90.7	↑↑
Netherlands	10.2	1.2	3.8		11.4	↑↑
Poland	4.3	3.4	11.2		78.7	↑↑
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0		18.4	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

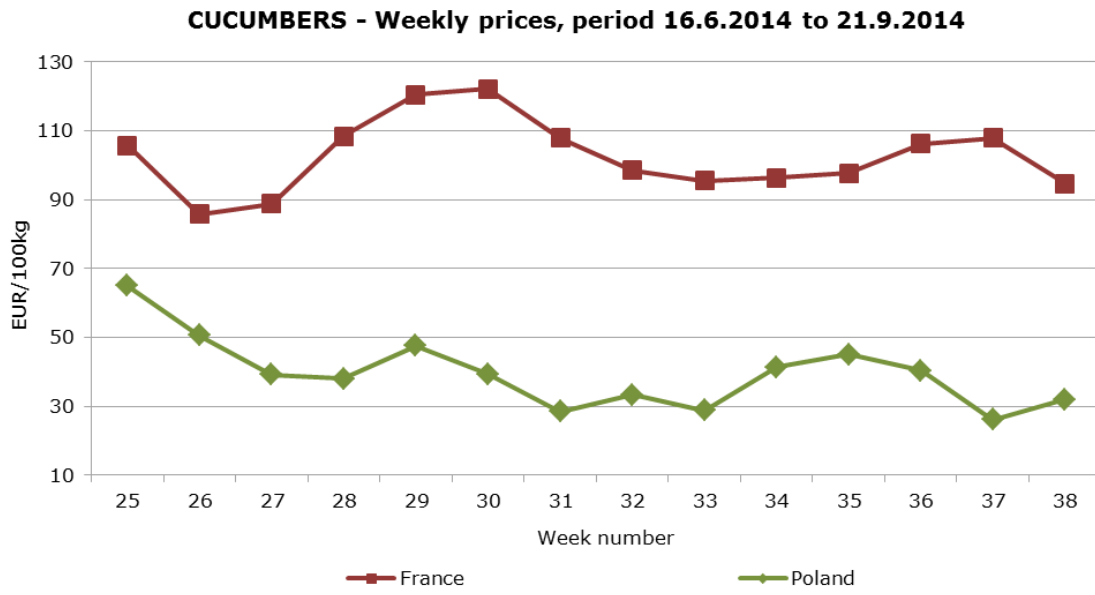
Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1761 - Cucumbers), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 07070005 - Cucumbers, fresh or chilled) for quantities and values.

¹⁹ In 2013, Lithuania imported 22 thousand tonnes of cucumbers from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (9.5 thousand tonnes) and Spain (7.5 thousand tonnes).

Figure 9 Weekly prices – Cucumbers



Note: France and Poland are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Carrots

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 5 216 thousand tonnes of carrots per year (on average): four countries, Poland, the United Kingdom, Germany and France, concentrated 50% of the total production (16%, 13%, 11% and 11%, respectively).
- 1.9% of the production of carrots was exported outside the EU and 1.1% to Russia (58.5 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 18 million per year, on average), being the main exporters the Netherlands (29% of total exports to Russia), Belgium (28%), Lithuania²⁰ (24%) and Poland (16.5%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 59% of extra-EU exports of carrots (more than 75% in Lithuania and Poland, 74% in Belgium, 61% in the Netherlands).
- Since 2011, EU exports of carrots to Russia increased by 24%, although the trend was negative in Belgium, which was the second main exporter.

Table 22 Production and exports extra-EU of carrots – average 2011-2013

CARROTS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	5 216.0	100.0	98.8	1.9	58.5	100.0	1.1	59.2	↑
Belgium	317.4	6.1	21.8	6.9	16.2	27.6	5.1	74.1	↓↓
Germany	570.0	10.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	42.1	↓↓
Spain	381.2	7.3	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	-
France	559.9	10.7	5.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	7.5	↓↓
Italy	505.5	9.7	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	14.9	↑↑
Lithuania	58.9	1.1	14.2	24.1	13.9	23.8	23.6	98.1	↑↑
Netherlands	516.0	9.9	28.4	5.5	17.2	29.4	3.3	60.6	↑↑
Poland	819.1	15.7	15.6	1.9	9.6	16.5	1.2	61.8	↑↑
United Kingdom	682.7	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	85.5	-

CARROTS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	35.6	17.9	100.0		50.3	↑
Belgium	7.0	5.2	29.1		74.2	↓
Germany	0.2	0.1	0.4		37.8	↓↓
Spain	1.8	0.0	0.1		0.6	-
France	2.9	0.2	0.8		5.2	↓↓
Italy	2.3	0.3	1.4		11.2	↑↑
Lithuania	4.9	4.7	26.5		97.7	↑↑
Netherlands	9.0	4.7	26.4		52.5	↑↑
Poland	3.7	2.6	14.2		68.5	↑↑
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.1		55.5	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

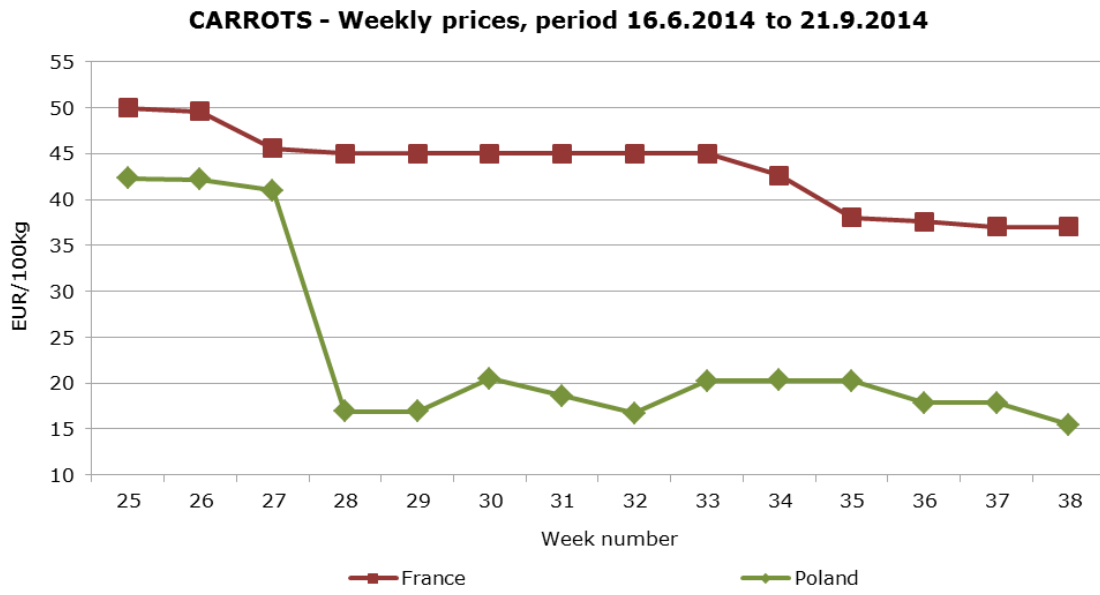
Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1830 - Carrots), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 070610 - Fresh or chilled carrots and turnips) for quantities and values.

²⁰ In 2013, Lithuania imported 13.6 thousand tonnes of carrots from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (7 thousand tonnes).

Figure 10 Weekly prices – Carrots



Note: France and Poland are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Sweet peppers

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 2 259 thousand tonnes of sweet peppers per year (on average): three countries, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy, concentrated 69% of the total production (43%, 15% and 11%, respectively).
- 5.8% of the production of sweet peppers was exported outside the EU and 2.2% to Russia (49.5 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 74.5 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by a non-producer country, Lithuania²¹ (73% of total exports to Russia), followed by Poland (14%) and Belgium (6%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 37.5% of extra-EU exports of sweet peppers (96% in Lithuania, 85% in Belgium, and 51% in Poland).
- Since 2011, EU exports of sweet peppers to Russia increased by 33%, with a positive trend in all exporters except Belgium.

Table 23 Production and exports extra-EU of sweet peppers – average 2011-2013

SWEET PEPPERS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	2 259.2	100.0	132.0	5.8	49.5	100.0	2.2	37.5	↑↑
Belgium	24.2	1.1	3.3	13.7	2.8	5.7	11.6	85.0	↓↓
Greece	148.4	6.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
Spain	968.5	42.9	19.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	0.3	15.5	↑↑
Italy	242.7	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	-
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	36.0	72.8	0.0	95.6	↑
Hungary	132.0	5.8	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	-
Netherlands	345.0	15.3	44.6	12.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	↑↑
Poland	102.1	4.5	13.1	12.8	6.7	13.6	6.6	51.3	↑↑
Romania	147.2	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

SWEET PEPPERS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	248.1	74.5	100.0		30.0	↑↑
Belgium	5.5	4.7	6.3		84.2	↓
Greece	0.9	0.0	0.0		0.3	-
Spain	29.3	4.1	5.4		13.9	↑↑
Italy	0.9	0.0	0.0		1.3	-
Lithuania	60.0	57.8	77.5		96.3	↑↑
Hungary	1.4	0.1	0.1		5.0	-
Netherlands	120.0	0.4	0.5		0.3	↑↑
Poland	12.0	6.5	8.7		53.8	↑↑
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

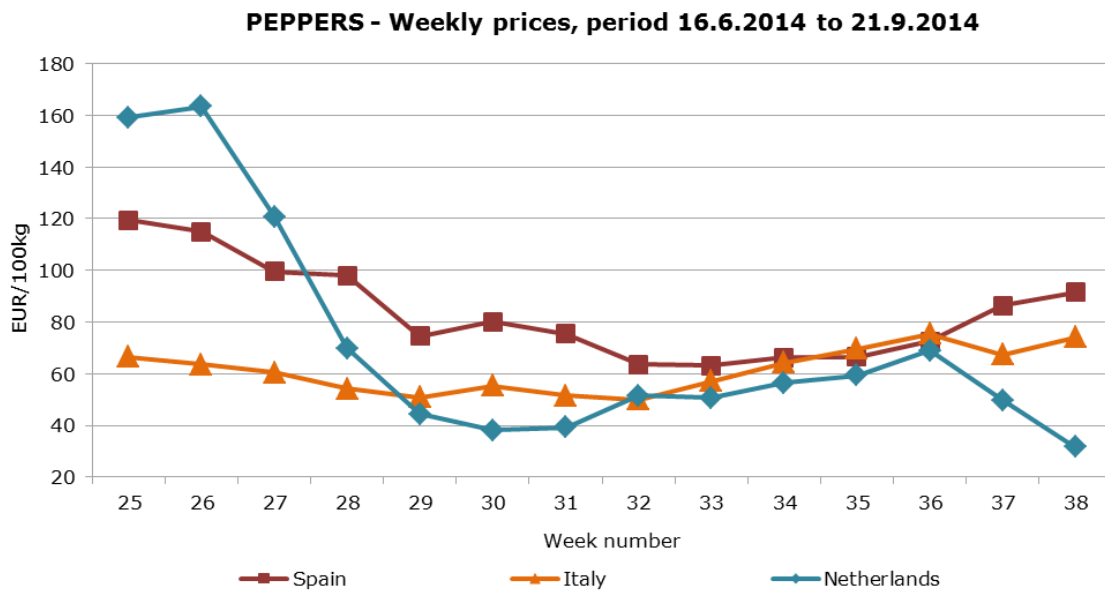
Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1790 - Red pepper, capsicum), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 07096010 - Fresh or chilled sweet peppers) for quantities and values.

²¹ In 2013, Lithuania imported 46 thousand tonnes of sweet peppers from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (38 thousand tonnes), whereas Poland imported 44 thousand tonnes, mainly from Spain (23 thousand tonnes) and the Netherlands (13 thousand tonnes).

Figure 11 Weekly prices – Peppers

Note: Spain, Italy and the Netherlands are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Cauliflowers and broccoli

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 2 212 thousand tonnes of cauliflowers and broccoli per year (on average): four countries, Spain, Italy, France and Poland, concentrated 71% of the total production (23.5%, 18%, 17% and 13%, respectively).
- 2.5% of the production of cauliflowers and broccoli was exported outside the EU and 1% to Russia (23 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 17 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by a country with very little production, Lithuania²² (54% of total exports to Russia), followed by Poland (14%) and France (13%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 41% of extra-EU exports of cauliflowers and broccoli (almost 100% in Lithuania, 70% in Poland, and 53% in France).
- Since 2011, EU exports of cauliflowers and broccoli to Russia increased by 40%, with positive trends in all main exporters.

Table 24 Production and exports extra-EU of cauliflowers and broccoli – average 2011-2013

CAULIFLOWERS AND BROCCOLI	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	2 211.7	100.0	55.2	2.5	22.7	100.0	1.0	41.1	↑↑
Belgium	97.9	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	6.7	1.5	88.6	↓
Germany	158.3	7.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	-
Spain	520.1	23.5	16.8	3.2	0.5	2.0	0.1	2.7	↑↑
France	369.9	16.7	5.7	1.5	3.0	13.2	0.8	52.9	↑↑
Italy	395.8	17.9	7.8	2.0	0.7	3.0	0.2	8.6	↑↑
Lithuania	2.0	0.1	12.4	617.5	12.3	54.0	612.8	99.2	↑
Netherlands	53.7	2.4	3.7	7.0	1.3	5.8	2.5	35.4	→
Poland	291.9	13.2	4.6	1.6	3.2	14.0	1.1	69.2	↑↑

CAULIFLOWERS AND BROCCOLI	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	EUR million	% of EU-28	EUR million	% of production	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	881.8	100.0	56.5	6.4	17.3	100.0	2.0	30.5	↑↑
Belgium	57.6	6.5	1.3	2.2	1.1	6.5	1.9	88.8	↓
Germany	48.0	5.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	-
Spain	211.2	23.9	21.0	9.9	0.4	2.5	0.2	2.1	↑↑
France	93.3	10.6	5.7	6.1	1.9	10.9	2.0	33.3	↑↑
Italy	197.8	22.4	9.1	4.6	0.4	2.6	0.2	4.9	↑↑
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.2	59.1	0.0	99.3	↑↑
Netherlands	24.1	2.7	3.9	16.1	0.9	5.1	3.7	22.7	↑↑
Poland	53.2	6.0	3.2	5.9	2.0	11.6	3.8	63.6	↑↑

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

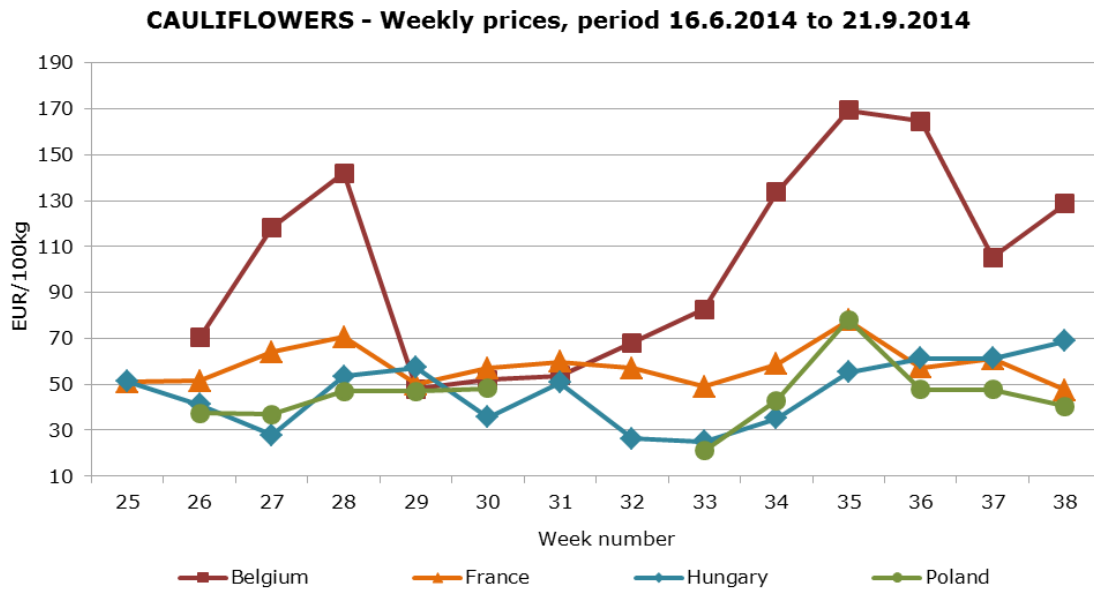
Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1620 - Cauliflower and broccoli), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 070410 - Fresh or chilled cauliflowers and headed broccoli) for quantities and values.
- Value of production: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (table aact_eaa01, code 04110 - Cauliflowers). Current prices.

²² In 2013, Lithuania imported 17 thousand tonnes of cauliflowers and broccoli from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (13 thousand tonnes).

Figure 12 Weekly prices – Cauliflowers



Note: Belgium, France, Hungary and Poland are the main producing countries for which prices are available.
Source: Member States declarations.

Cabbages

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 3 567 thousand tonnes of cabbages per year (on average): three countries, Poland, Romania and Germany, concentrated 62% of the total production (31%, 18% and 13%, respectively).
- 1.6% of the production of cabbages was exported outside the EU and 1.1% to Russia (40 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 12 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by Poland and Germany (38% and 33% of total exports to Russia, respectively), followed by the Netherlands (14.5%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 70% of extra-EU exports of cabbages (98% in Germany, 67.5% in Poland, 45% in the Netherlands).
- Since 2011, EU exports of cabbages to Russia decreased by more than 40%, with negative trends in all countries.

Table 25 Production and exports extra-EU of cabbages – average 2011-2013

CABBAGES	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	3 567.2	100.0	58.1	1.6	40.4	100.0	1.1	69.6	↓↓
Belgium	27.8	0.8	2.2	7.8	2.2	5.3	7.8	99.8	↓↓
Germany	469.0	13.1	13.7	2.9	13.4	33.1	2.9	97.7	↓↓
Greece	183.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	-
Spain	185.5	5.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	-
Lithuania	87.3	2.4	3.0	3.4	2.9	7.2	3.3	96.4	↓
Netherlands	136.0	3.8	13.1	9.6	5.9	14.5	4.3	44.8	↓↓
Poland	1 108.5	31.1	22.9	2.1	15.4	38.2	1.4	67.5	→
Romania	631.5	17.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	36.3	-

CABBAGES	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	18.2	11.9	100.0	65.6	↓↓	
Belgium	0.9	0.9	7.8	99.9	↓↓	
Germany	4.1	4.0	33.6	97.9	↓↓	
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	-	
Spain	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	-	
Lithuania	1.0	1.0	8.2	94.5	↓	
Netherlands	3.9	2.0	17.2	52.0	↓↓	
Poland	5.5	3.7	31.2	67.7	↓↓	
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.8	-	

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1635 - Cabagge (white)), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 07049010 - White and red cabbages, fresh or chilled) for quantities and values.

Eggplants

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 723.5 thousand tonnes of eggplants per year (on average): two countries, Italy and Spain, concentrated 66% of the total production (35% and 31%, respectively), followed by Romania and Greece (10-11% each).
- 3.6% of the production of eggplants was exported outside the EU and 2.3% to Russia (17 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 23 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by a non-producer country, Lithuania²³ (64% of total exports to Russia), followed by Spain (24%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 64% of extra-EU exports of eggplants (98% in Lithuania and 64% in Spain).
- Since 2011, EU exports of eggplants to Russia increased by 40%, with positive trends in all countries.

Table 26 Production and exports extra-EU of eggplants – average 2011-2013

EGGPLANTS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	723.5	100.0	25.9	3.6	16.6	100.0	2.3	63.9	↑↑
Belgium	7.3	1.0	1.0	13.4	0.8	4.7	10.6	79.4	↑↑
Greece	75.0	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	→
Spain	222.7	30.8	6.2	2.8	4.0	24.0	1.8	64.3	↑↑
Italy	255.5	35.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	-
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	10.5	63.7	0.0	97.6	↑↑
Netherlands	47.0	6.5	3.3	7.0	0.3	1.9	0.7	9.5	↑↑
Romania	77.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

EGGPLANTS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	36.6	22.7	100.0		61.9	↑↑
Belgium	1.5	1.2	5.1		75.6	↑↑
Greece	0.1	0.0	0.0		1.5	↓
Spain	7.7	4.9	21.5		63.0	↑↑
Italy	0.4	0.0	0.1		4.4	-
Lithuania	15.3	15.0	66.3		98.1	↑↑
Netherlands	6.7	0.4	1.6		5.3	↑↑
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, code C1781 - Eggplants), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.
- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 070930 - Fresh or chilled aubergines 'eggplants') for quantities and values.

²³ In 2013, Lithuania imported 13 thousand tonnes of eggplants from other EU countries, mainly from the Netherlands (10.7 thousand tonnes).

Onions

- In the period 2011-2013, the EU produced 5 949 thousand tonnes of onions per year (on average): three countries, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland, concentrated 55% of the total production (24%, 21% and 10%, respectively).
- 12.5% of the production of onions was exported outside the EU and 1.5% to Russia (91 thousand tonnes for a value of EUR 38 million per year, on average), being these exports dominated by the Netherlands (78% of total exports to Russia), followed by Lithuania (9%) and Poland (7%).
- Exports to Russia accounted for 12% of extra-EU exports of onions (94% in Lithuania and 50% in Poland but only 10% in the Netherlands).
- Since 2011, EU exports of onions to Russia decreased by 30%, mainly due to a decrease of exports in the main exporter, the Netherlands.

Table 27 Production and exports extra-EU of onions – average 2011-2013

ONIONS	Average 2011-2013 - QUANTITIES								
	Production		Exports extra-EU		Exports to Russia				
	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	1 000 tonnes	% of production	1 000 tonnes	% of EU-28	% of production	% of exports extra-EU	trend
EU-28	5 948.7	100.0	745.0	12.5	90.9	100.0	1.5	12.2	↓↓
Germany	528.9	8.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-
Spain	1 230.6	20.7	18.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
France	454.4	7.6	5.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.4	-
Italy	367.4	6.2	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	33.9	↑↑
Lithuania	23.0	0.4	8.7	37.8	8.2	9.0	35.5	94.0	↑
Netherlands	1 401.3	23.6	680.5	48.6	70.5	77.6	5.0	10.4	↓↓
Poland	619.3	10.4	12.3	2.0	6.2	6.8	1.0	50.0	-
United Kingdom	347.0	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	-

ONIONS	Average 2011-2013 - VALUE					
	Exports extra-EU	Exports to Russia				trend
		EUR million	EUR million	% of EU-28	% of exports extra-EU	
EU-28	209.3	37.7	100.0		18.0	↓↓
Germany	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.9	-
Spain	7.8	0.0	0.0		0.0	-
France	5.6	0.0	0.1		0.6	-
Italy	1.9	0.5	1.4		28.2	↑↑
Lithuania	5.3	5.0	13.2		94.4	↑
Netherlands	178.5	28.2	74.8		15.8	↓↓
Poland	3.7	1.8	4.8		48.8	↓
United Kingdom	0.3	0.0	0.1		13.3	-

Notes: countries in the table are the ones representing 5% or more of the EU production (main producers, in quantities) and/or 5% or more of the EU exports to Russia (main exporters to Russia, in quantities and/or in value).

Trend = % change between 2011 and 2013: ↓↓↓ Decrease by more than -30%; ↓ Decrease between -5% and -30%; → Change between -5% and +5%; ↑ Increase between 5% and 30%; ↑↑ Increase by more than 30%.

Sources:

- Production: Eurostat, Agriculture (table apro_cpp_crop, codes C1851+C1855 - Onions + shallots), completed with own estimations. Provisional data for 2013.

- Exports: Eurostat, Comext (code 070310 - Fresh or chilled onions and shallots) for quantities and values.