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Global Agricultural Information Network

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EU-27

Stone Fruit Annual

2011

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Report Highlights:

EU-27 production of peaches and nectarines in MY 2011/12 is estimated at 3.9 million MT, similar figure to that seen in the previous harvest. Unfavorable weather conditions in some areas have been offset by a good crop in countries such as Spain. Total cherry production in MY 2011/12 is expected to reach almost 650,000 MT, a slight increase when compared to the previous MY, due to the better production figures in most producing countries, particularly in Poland.

Executive Summary:

Disclaimer: This report presents the situation and outlook for stone fruit including peaches, nectarines and cherries in the EU-27. The report presents the views of the authors and does not reflect the official view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The data are not official USDA data.

This report would not have been possible without the valuable expert contributions from the following Foreign Agricultural Service analysts:

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Abbreviations and definitions used in this report

GTA	Global Trade Atlas
Ha	hectare; 1 ha = 2.471 acres
HS Codes	Harmonized System codes for commodity classification used to calculate trade data.

Peaches and nectarines	HS Code 080930
Cherries	HS Code 080920

MT	Metric ton = 1,000 kg
MMT	Million metric tons
MS	EU member state(s)
MY	Marketing year: January/December

Commodities:

Fresh Peaches & Nectarines

Production:

The main EU-27 producers of peaches are Italy, Spain, Greece and France in this order. There is also limited production in other EU MS, including Hungary and Bulgaria. While Italy stands out as the largest producer, Spain is the major exporter due to its early season harvest. Greece is the major EU peach processor.

Commercial peach and nectarine production in MY 2011/12 for the EU-27 is estimated at 3.9 million MT. Production in the main producing countries is indicated below:

Major EU Producers of Peaches and Nectarines by Volume in MT

COUNTRY	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12
Italy	1,578,479	1,572,309	1,569,293
Spain	1,234,800	1,196,300	1,262,300
Greece	779,800	681,300	630,000
France	348,231	321,563	319,200

Source: FAS Europe offices

In Italy, total peach and nectarine production in MY 2011/12 is expected at approximately 1.57 MMT, stable from previous MY. According to industry expectations, peaches and nectarines production (for fresh consumption) is forecast at 700,010 MT and 781,929 respectively while cling stone peaches harvest is likely to decrease by 10 percent from previous year to 87,354 MT. Despite the good quantity and quality level of the harvest, the exceeding supply and the consumption decrease are negatively affecting the 2011/12 marketing season.

The regular harvesting calendar in Italy has been disrupted by different weather conditions across the Italian peninsula triggering an overlapping of ripening periods between the North and the South. While the Northern regions had to anticipate the harvest due to warm temperatures at the beginning of the season, cool weather prior to harvest delayed the crop in Southern regions (which usually produces and sells early varieties). Moreover, Spain slightly increased its production further affecting the market and lowering the farm gate price. Prices are often too low (0.20 €/kg) and farmers sometimes are forced to leave fruit on trees when the price received barely covers production costs. Furthermore, many protests against large retailers were held all around Italy due to the huge price gap between producers and consumers. Peach growers blame large retailers to exploit their bargaining power to lower farm gate prices while increasing prices at the consumer level.

According to the latest forecast by the Spanish Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs (MARM), peach and nectarine production in Spain for MY 2011/12 is expected at 1.26 MMT, some 5 percent higher than previous season and 23 percent higher if compared to the average obtained over the 2006-2010 season. The inclusion of new varieties in the Spanish productive program (such as the flat peaches or *Paraguaya*) explains for itself this increase in production, but it is also true that other traditional varieties like peaches and nectarines are not negatively affected by the new varieties introduced in the market. However, clingstone peaches continue their gradual descent, as the demand

for fruit intended for processing continues to decrease. The common factor in most Spanish producing regions is that the quality and size of the fruit are very acceptable and the production was on schedule.

Greece is the third largest producer of peaches in the EU-27, after Italy and Spain. Greek farms are typically four to five hectares, much smaller than the average size in either the EU or the United States. According to industry estimates, there are approximately 42,600 hectares currently cultivated for peaches and nectarines. The main producing areas include six territories (Imathia, Pella, Pieria, Kozani, Larissa and Kilkis) of Central Macedonia and Thessaly, located in Northern Greece. The peach production area is located in an active hail belt that stretches from the Iberian Peninsula to Northern Greece. Most of the crop is harvested in June and July.

Excluding the crop grown for industry, MY 2011/12 fresh peach and nectarine production is forecast at 290,000 MT, an increase of 4.9 percent compared to the previous year. MY 2011/12 clingstone production is forecast to decline 16 percent (from 404,000 MT to 340,000 MT) due mainly to the tendency in Greece to uproot clingstone peach without renewal of the orchards as there is more commercial interest in red peach and nectarine.

France's peach and nectarine area continued to decline 3 percent in MY 2011/12 and 11 percent from the 5-year average, as the French peach and nectarine orchards continue to disappear due to the lack of competitiveness of the French productions, caused by the Sharka virus disease and high labor costs. This decline in area explains why France's peaches and nectarines production in MY 2011/12 decreased by 1 percent over MY 2010/11 (and 7 percent over the 5-year average).

The early harvest led to low prices in June 2011 as the French crop competed head to head with the Spanish crop. No rebound is foreseen for July and August 2011, especially as rainy weather in July 2011 is not pushing consumers to eat summer fruits.

Consumption:

Most Italian and Spanish peaches are sold for fresh consumption – both domestically and for export markets. Consumers in these countries generally prefer larger fruits, while the export markets prefer smaller pieces. Domestic consumption is strongly dependent on price, increasing largely when prices are lower and vice versa.

In Greece, nectarine production is mainly destined for the fresh market, while peaches are marketed both for the fresh and for the processing industry. Freestone peaches are marketed for fresh consumption, while clingstone peaches are predominantly used in processing.

Trade:

The EU is a net exporter of peaches – with exports largely exceeding imports. Most trade occurs within the EU. The main customers of the major producing countries are other member states.

Imports

As seen in the table below, the main supplier of peaches to the EU is Chile, with an increasing competition from South Africa. More than half of total imports are sourced in the southern hemisphere and are imported during the European off-season.

EU-27 Imports of Peaches and Nectarines by Origin in MT

Country of origin	MY 2008/09	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11
Chile	18,664	16,731	10,647
South Africa	4,548	5,208	5,886
Morocco	3,316	4,693	2,714
Egypt	1,644	2,213	1,668
Turkey	4,492	2,143	1,633
Serbia	3,382	1,508	1,144
Others	6,493	3,458	3,353
TOTAL IMPORTS	42,539	35,954	27,045

Source: GTA

Exports

The main destinations for EU-27 peaches continue to be Russia, Ukraine and Switzerland.

The EU's major producers compete for sales within the European market. Thanks to an earlier harvesting period, Spain dominates the European market during the months of May and June. During this period, there are also substantial shipments of Spanish peaches to its major EU competitor--Italy--as well. The importance of exports for the Spanish peach sector is increasing. During the summer, exports of Italian peaches remain strong; however, Spanish market share continues to rise. As for Greece, exports to other member states face stiff competition from Italy and Spain.

EU-27 Exports of Peaches and Nectarines by Destination in MT

Country of origin	MY 2008/09	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11
Russia	104,246	102,062	152,657
Ukraine	26,473	26,843	35,237
Switzerland	26,915	30,905	28,719
Norway	9,726	10,292	9,819
Moldova	637	5,543	8,386
Belarus	5,666	6,082	8,379
Others	22,300	25,841	34,240
TOTAL EXPORTS	195,963	207,568	277,437

Source: GTA

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Fresh Peaches & Nectarines EU-27	2009		2010		2011		
	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
		Data		Data		Data	
Area Planted	245,523	246,263	245,388	243,782		243,554	(HA)
Area Harvested	230,951	230,171	230,888	227,830		226,154	(HA)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Commercial Production	4,083,541	4,086,415	4,192,111	3,290,669		3,904,493	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0	(MT)
Production	4,083,541	4,086,415	4,192,111	3,290,669		3,904,493	(MT)
Imports	39,640	35,954	40,000	27,045		30,000	(MT)
Total Supply	4,123,181	4,122,369	4,232,111	3,317,714		3,934,493	(MT)
Fresh Dom. Consump.	3,291,484	3,014,782	3,397,808	2,269,575		2,987,939	(MT)
Exports	196,091	207,568	190,000	277,437		280,000	(MT)
For Processing	617,606	882,019	626,303	752,702		648,554	(MT)
Withdrawal From	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000	(MT)
Total Distribution	4,123,181	4,122,369	4,232,111	3,317,714		3,934,493	(MT)

Commodities:

Fresh Cherries (Sweet & Sour)

Production:

Cherry production in the main EU-27 producing countries is indicated below:

Major EU Cherry Producers by Volume in MT

COUNTRY	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11	MY 2011/12
Poland	240,000	178,000	220,000
Italy	116,179	115,476	101,000
Spain	97,600	92,600	99,600
Germany	61,108	49,096	51,600

Source: FAS Europe offices

Production of cherries in Poland for MY 2011/12 is estimated at 220,000 MT, up 24 percent from the previous season. In MY 2010/11, Poland's fruit and vegetable output recorded notable declines due to adverse weather patterns. As expected, the more favorable weather conditions brought production back to normal figures. In 2011, the number of trees was lower due to last year's floods. In 2012, the number of cherry trees is expected to increase to replace the damaged trees. Furthermore, fruit prices are higher this season, providing an incentive to plant more.

In Italy, MY 2011/2010 cherry production is expected at around 100,000 MT, slightly below the previous year crop. Rain significantly damaged the harvest all around Italy: early varieties in Apulia (the main producing region located in the south of Italy) were hit by heavy rains suffering an 80 percent production fall, rain also negatively influenced the standard and late varieties harvest in Emilia-Romagna and Trentino (North of Italy) by reducing the yield. However, good yield and quality levels were recorded in some northern areas where farmers were able to protect their crops from rain with anti-hail nets. Prices are slightly lower than previous year but still quite profitable for cherry growers especially for those selling high-quality cherries. The Italian cherry planted area is estimated at around 30,000 hectares, however an increasing share is deemed to be unproductive hence not harvested.

Spanish cherry production for MY 2011/12 is estimated at a record level of 99,600 MT, some 7 percent higher than the previous year. This result is largely due to the higher production results in the Extremadura region, thanks to the favorable weather conditions. On the other hand, Aragon, the other cherry producing region in Spain, is expected to slightly decrease their production in MY 2011/12 from 28,000 MT to 25,500 MT.

In Spain, cherry harvesting takes place between the end of April through mid-August. The dominant varieties are: *Napoleon*, which is sold fresh and used for jams; *Ambrunesa*, which is a late variety with a crispy consistency and sweet taste; and, *Burlat*, an early harvested variety bearing a thick fruit with red, strong, juicy and sweet pulp. Some new varieties include *Starking*, *Lapins*, *Summit*, *Vittoria*, *Van* (California), *Picota* and *Sandy*. The sour varieties include *Richmond*, *Montmorency*, and *Morello*.

In Germany, total production for MY 2011/12 is estimated at 51,600 MT, of which sweet cherries comprise 33,340 MT and tart cherries 18,260 MT. This is a 5 percent increase compared to the very

low production in MY 2010/11 but a 16 percent decrease compared to MY 2009/10. The main factors contributing to the below average production are a reduction in area and frost damage.

While the German sweet cherry area has been lingering around 5.4 million ha in recent years, the area for tart cherries has been declining from 4.2 million ha in 2002 to 2.9 million ha in 2011. This is a result of strong competition from other EU member states. According to German industry sources, EU tart cherry production area is too large compared to the demand. Thus, in this market environment, other member states such as Hungary and Poland, with lower production costs are more competitive than German producers.

The French cherry area is on a long term decline due to lack of competitiveness of French cherries and the high production costs associated with high labor costs. French cherry production in MY 2011/12 is up from MY 2010/11, but still down 4 percent from a 5-year average, as some losses occurred at the end of the harvest due to rains in June. In MY 2011/12, a dry and hot period in April and May 2011 led to a two weeks advance for the crop in most regions. Fruits are smaller because of drought stress but, on the other hand, are of good to excellent quality, with few bruises, good colors and high sugar content.

Because of the early harvest which competed head to head with the Spanish crop, cherries producers' prices were already low at the beginning of the season, 18 percent below average. They remained at a low level until the end of the harvest.

Consumption:

Consumption varies according to availability and price, and preferences vary greatly among MS. In countries such as Spain or Italy, domestic consumption is almost exclusively for fresh use, with minor amounts bought by the brining and processing industry.

Cherries are considered a seasonal product and stocked in supermarkets mainly during the German marketing season (July/August). Peaches in contrast, which are hardly grown in Germany, are stocked year round. This explains the lower per capita consumption of cherries (2.3 kg) compared to peaches (3.9 kg). This information refers to MY 2009/10, the latest data available. Nonetheless, per capita consumption of cherries is twice as high as that of plums (1.1 kg).

The use of tart cherries for processing is relatively stable and roughly amounts to 80-90 percent of the domestic production. The majority of tart cherries are used for canning (over 80 percent), while the remainder finds its way into juice production. Processing of sweet cherries includes canning and distillation into spirits.

Trade:

External EU-27 imports are sourced from Turkey, the world's leading cherry producer. The main destinations for the major EU producers are other member states.

Imports

As shown in the table below, Turkey is the largest sweet cherry non-EU supplier. Imports from Turkey continue to recover after the lower import figures in MY 2008/09 due to the reduced crop caused by very unfavorable weather conditions.

The main EU importer of cherries in MY 2010/11 was Germany, followed by Austria and the United Kingdom.

EU-27 Imports of Cherries by Origin in MT

Country of origin	MY 2008/09	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11
Turkey	17,102	26,337	28,126
Chile	7,233	5,474	5,258
Serbia	1,933	5,079	3,830
United States	4,197	3,771	2,471
Argentina	1,548	1,192	1,111
Canada	831	1,217	958
Others	448	785	392
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,292	43,855	42,146

Source: GTA

Exports

The main destinations for EU-27 cherries in MY 2010/11 were Russia, Switzerland and Croatia.

EU-27 Exports of Cherries by Destination in MT

Country of origin	MY 2008/09	MY 2009/10	MY 2010/11
Russia	20,694	24,133	14,843
Switzerland	1,469	2,270	2,407
Croatia	2,478	1,146	1,159
Moldova	201	283	478
Belarus	5,045	1,458	436
Norway	459	242	252
Others	855	1,326	817
TOTAL EXPORTS	31,201	30,858	20,392

Source: GTA

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Fresh Cherries,(Sweet&Sour) EU-27	2009		2010		2011		
	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009		Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
		Data		Data		Data	
Area Planted	147,084	154,852	137,742	152,412		149,365	(HA)
Area Harvested	144,246	150,123	136,272	148,237		143,851	(HA)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 TREES)
Commercial Production	710,169	724,640	634,200	624,697		649,700	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0		0	(MT)
Production	710,169	724,640	634,200	624,697		649,700	(MT)
Imports	43,841	43,855	55,000	42,146		43,000	(MT)
Total Supply	754,010	768,495	689,200	666,843		692,700	(MT)
Fresh Dom. Consump.	447,479	481,815	401,510	442,252		448,920	(MT)
Exports	30,871	30,858	28,000	20,392		30,000	(MT)
For Processing	275,660	255,822	259,690	204,199		213,780	(MT)
Withdrawal From	0	0	0	0		0	(MT)
Total Distribution	754,010	768,495	689,200	666,843		692,700	(MT)

Stone Fruit

Policy:

Common Market Organization for Fruits and Vegetables

The aim of the reform of EU Common Market Organization (CMO) for Fruits and Vegetables was to bring the sector in line with other agricultural sectors that were reformed under the [Common Agricultural Policy \(CAP\)](#). The policy changes in the context of the CMO reform for fruit and vegetables were incorporated in the single CMO by [Council Regulation 361/2008](#). The old-style production-linked payments have been replaced by decoupled payments. The shift from production support to direct aid to producers was designed to improve the competitiveness, market orientation, and sustainability of the sector.

Producer Organizations (PO's) are the key elements in the EU's CMO for fruit and vegetables. PO's can be recognized for marketing products falling within the following categories: fruit, vegetables, products intending for processing, citrus, nuts, and mushrooms. EU subsidies are not paid to individual producers but are channeled through PO's. In order to qualify for EU subsidies, PO's must submit an operational program financed by an operational fund. The EU's financial contribution is paid directly into the PO's operational fund.

[Commission Regulation 1580/2007](#) lays down rules for the implementation of the reform and it was last modified by [Commission Regulation 687/2010](#) at the end of July 2010. Regulation 687/2010 on new rules for aid to fruit and vegetable POs introduces a list of fixed co-efficients to calculate the Value of the Marketed Production (VMP) of PO's.

An “Overview of the implementation of direct payments under the CAP in Member States” can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/sfp/pdf/ms_en.pdf

Imports into the EU of fresh fruit and vegetables are checked for compliance with EU-harmonized marketing standards. These standards apply at all marketing stages and include criteria such as quality, size, labeling, packaging and presentation.

For more information, please see GAIN report [E48001](#).

Reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

Under CAP reform, the EU moved away from production-related single area payments. However, MS could opt to keep some of the production-related payments in place for a transition period. In the fruit and vegetable sector this mostly refers to aid for processing. An “Overview of the implementation of direct payments under the CAP in Member States” can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/sfp/pdf/2008_01_dp_capFVrev.pdf

In 2005, the EU budget was set for the 2007 to 2013 financial perspective. The CAP is due to be reformed by 2013. For information on the CAP after 2013, please see:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-post-2013/index_en.htm

Withdrawal from Market Regime

The latest EU Common Market Organization Reform (CMO) for fruits and vegetables included changes to the “withdrawal from market” intervention scheme, whereby producer organizations may decide to withdraw some of their product from the market.

Under the reform, financing for the withdrawal of fruit is reduced from being 100 percent financed by the EU to 50 percent by the EU and 50 percent by the producer organization. Withdrawal procedures are supervised by the MS and the Commission. Withdrawn products which are not sold cannot return to the market under any circumstances. Such product must be distributed for free to charitable organizations, such as schools, hospitals and other institutions, distilled, used for animal feed or for non-food purposes, or destroyed in an environmentally sound manner. The Community will bear the cost of free distribution, including, in this case, sorting and packaging costs.

Reporting on the quantity of specific fruit withdrawn from the market will no longer be available. In Spain, for instance, the reporting of withdrawal data has been decentralized; each autonomous region is responsible for sending data to the national authorities. Information available at the national level will be based on total quantity of all commodities withdrawn from the market, not by individual product.

School Fruit Scheme

A key objective of the reform of the Fruit and Vegetable regime was to reverse the declining consumption of fruit and vegetables. The European School Fruit Scheme is one measure to combat child obesity.

[Commission Regulation 288/2009](#) is laying down the rules for applying Council Regulation 1234/2007 as regards Community aid for supplying fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables and banana products to children in educational establishments, in the framework of a School Fruit Scheme. All schemes would consequently include three elements: free distribution of fruit and vegetables in schools, a series of accompanying measures such as information campaigns on healthy eating habits, and monitoring and evaluation. The scheme aims to provide fruit and vegetables to school children from the start of the school year.

The scheme makes €90 million of EU funds available to provide fruit and vegetables to school children to be matched by national and private funds. The system will be reviewed after 3 year. The scheme began at the start of the 2009/2010 school year. The main beneficiaries of the scheme according to the definitive allocation of Community financing for the 2010/2011 school year are Germany (€20.8 million), Italy (€15.2 million), France (€11.8 million) and Poland (€9.2 million). The SFS also requires participating Member States to engage in educational and awareness-raising initiatives on healthy eating, as well as the sharing of best practices.

Information and documents on the School Fruit Scheme are available on internet at:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/fruitveg/sfs/index_en.htm

More information on the School Fruit Scheme is available at the following link:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/posthome/useu/F&V.html>

Maximum Residue Level for Fruits

The maximum residue levels (MRLs) are being harmonized throughout the EU. For detailed up-to-date information, please visit:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/posthome/useu/pesticides.html>

Certification of Plant Products

Unlike animal products, certification of plants and plant products is not harmonized within the EU. Phytosanitary certificates issued by an APHIS inspector are required to accompany fruit, vegetable and nut shipments. [APHIS](#) issues phytosanitary certificates in accordance with international regulations established by the [International Plant Protection Convention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#). This standard-setting body coordinates cooperation between nations to control plant and plant product pests and to prevent their spread.

For an overview of EU mandatory and voluntary certificates, please visit:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/posthome/useu/certificates-overview.html>

Council Directive 2000/29/EC contains provisions concerning compulsory plant health checks. The checks consist of documentary, identity and physical plant health checks to verify compliance with EU import requirements. More information on [DG Health & Consumer Protection's website](#). [Commission Regulation 1756/2004](#) provides for plant health checks to be carried out at reduced frequency where this can be justified.

Tariffs

Tariff levels for 2011 are published in EU regulation 861/2010. For details please refer to:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:284:0001:0887:EN:PDF>

Peaches and nectarines: see page 88

Cherries: see page 88

Marketing:

EU Marketing Standards for Fruits and Vegetables

On July 1, 2009, [Commission Regulation 1221/2008](#) (amended by [Commission Regulation 771/2009](#)) entered into force, providing a general marketing standard for all fresh fruits and vegetables and repealing specific marketing standards for 26 products, including cherries. For ten types of fruit and vegetables, specific marketing standards will remain in place, including peaches and nectarines. Fruit and vegetables not covered by a specific standard must meet the general standard – or the applicable United Nations Economic Commission for Europe ([UNECE](#)) standard (sometimes less strict than the EU standard). Operators are free to choose which.

Fresh fruit and vegetable imports into the EU are checked for compliance with EU-harmonized marketing standards. These standards apply at all marketing stages and include criteria such as quality, size, labeling, packaging and presentation.

For detailed up-to-date information, please visit: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/posthome/useu/F&V.html>

Trade Shows

In the EU, trade fairs play a key role in presenting new products to the trade or in finding additional buyers and importers. The major international trade fair for the fruit and vegetable trade is held each February in Berlin, Germany:

Fruit Logistica Berlin, Germany (Interval: yearly) Target Market: Germany/EU/Central & Eastern Europe Good venue for exhibiting fresh and dried fruit, nuts and related products http://www.fruitlogistica.de	Next Fair: February 08-10, 2012	U.S. Pavilion Organizer: B*FOR International Tel: (540) 373-9935 Fax: (540) 372-1414
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For organic products there is a special trade fair held annually in Nuremberg, Germany:

Bio Fach Nuremberg, Germany (Interval: yearly) Target Market: Germany/Europe The leading European trade show for organic food and non-food products http://www.biofach.de	Next Fair: February 15-18, 2012	U.S. Pavilion Organizer: B*FOR International Tel: (540) 373-9935 Fax: (540) 372-1411
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Author Defined:

Report number	Title	Date released
EU-27 Reports		
USEU E60015	FAIRS Export Certificate Report	03/23/2011
USEU	EU-27 Fruit & Vegetables : EU Marketing Standards	02/09/2009

E49013		
USEU E48001	EU-27 Market Development Reports – Fruit and Vegetables	01/07/2008
Member State Reports		
Poland PL1113	Horticulture Situation Poland in 2010 and 2011	07/08/2011
Germany GM1006	Product Brief Fresh Fruits	02/08/2011
Greece GR1002	Stone Fruit 2010	08/05/2010
Italy IT1033	Stone Fruit Report 2010	07/26/2010

These reports can be accessed through website <http://www.fas.usda.gov/posthome/useu/> or through the FAS website <http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>