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Ir. E.H.J.M. de Kleijn  
Drs. A.F. van Gaasbeek

**Feasibility of Columbian  
exports of vegetables  
and fruits to the  
Western European market**

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## SUMMARY

### 1. Melon

Productions in Europe is expanding as well as imports. Imports are growing faster however. For Colombia there are possibilities during 6 months of the year (November/April). The competition on the market for melons will remain very strong; for that reason a sharp price policy and an excellent quality is needed. From all varieties 'Honeydew' has the best chances.

### 2. Garlic

The market is increasing together with home production. Most of the imports are originating from neighbouring countries, which means a disadvantage for Colombia. Imports are relatively low in the period December/April. It seems there are chances but it has to be kept in mind that garlic can be stored during 4 till 6 months. Garlic with a size of 45/65 will have the best chances. Low prices and excellent quality will be important marketing tools.

### 3. Ginger

The demand for ginger increases strongly in Western Europe. There is a special demand for sound and handpalm sized ginger. Supply in December/February seems to be under developed. Prospects for Colombia are favourable in this period. In 1990 imports from this country could amount to 500 metric tonnes.

### 4. Lychee

The market for lychee is still underdeveloped. Therefore, extra investments will be necessary to develop markets for this commodity. Imports are increasing however, but there is a disadvantage because imports coincide with Colombia's main supply-season. For that reason the future market share of Colombia will be smaller than on account of the developments was expected. In 1990 55 metric tonnes can be supplied.

### 5. Strawberry

The market for strawberries in Europe is nearly the whole year amply supplied. Both home production and imports are still increasing. Chances for Colombia are poor because there are many competitors with less freight costs than Colombia. In October/November there are some opportunities, in 1990 exports from Colombia could amount to 150 metric tonnes.

### 6. Sugar pea

Home production in Europe diminished during the last decades. These gaps can be filled up with imports, which is happening already.

Exports from Colombia meet good chances in the period September/April. Consumers demand especially the flat pods (the so called 'razor blades'). Transportations have to be done by plane.

7. Bilberry blue

Both home production and imports are increasing in Europe, especially in winter and spring there are some chances for Colombia. To get a reasonable market share price competition is necessary. Blueberries demand short transport lines, because they are extremely susceptible to damage. For Colombia it means transporting by plane. Costs of air freight will probably make the price of blueberries uncompetitive.

For other berries the possibilities are less than for blueberries, because they only are demanded in a limited part of the year.

8. Haricots verts

The market for haricots verts is well developed. The possibilities for Colombia for this commodity are therefore limited.

9. Commodities from the first research

For asparagus Colombia can achieve a market share of 0.5% (= 200 metric tonnes) when the price does not exceed 2 US dollar per kg.

Colombian mango and fig shall meet a less increasing market as asparagus do, and hence a sharper competition. A market share of resp. 1.3 and 0.7% however will be feasible.

Market shares in 1990 for guava, papaya and passionfruits of resp. 2, 3.3 and 2.2% are possible.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This investigation named "Feasibility of Colombian exports of vegetables and fruits to the Western European market" is a second research on demand of the HVA-International BV in Amsterdam concerning the commodities melon, garlic, ginger, lychee, strawberry, sugar pea, blackberry, cranberry and the bilberry varieties blue and red. A supplementary research is also carried out for the promising products from the first research namely for Asparagus, Mango, Guava, Papaya, Fig and Passionfruit. The countries under research in Western Europe are the Netherlands, Bleu, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Switzerland.

This internal report contains the results of a desk research and of interviews with exporters. In chapter 2 after a general overview, attention is paid to the home production, if any, and the total imports of the mentioned countries in the period 1980 - 1984, separate per product.

Next comes up for discussion the distribution of the selling capacity of imports c.q. production by month. A third object is the prognosis of the import development for 1990. For this a time series analysis is made (regression) by explaining the quantity of total imports in a importing country by the price of these imports and a trend variable (the so called independents).

Results of the prognoses are not only mentioned of import quantities but also of prices for 1990, besides a summary in this chapter in the annexe II. Commodities having an attractive market potential and under research in the first report are also included in this graphs. Prices can be higher if Colombian exports take place in the European out of season period (spring and winter). This being the case it is mentioned in the same graphs. An indicator how much higher prices will be in these case is recovered in the annexed tables III, called prices per month.

Subsequently in this chapter a description is given about quality, package and transports. A lot of these information is obtained by interviewing Dutch im- and exporters. Also data are taken from the Sprenger Institute series called: Produktgegevens Groente en Fruit (available at HVA).

In chapter 3 we shall discuss the problem how Colombia can possible build up a market share in 1990 for several commodities. In this chapter also the promising commodities from the first research are treated.

Chapter 4 gives quoted import prices per month in behalf of the feasibility studies in Colombia itself. Attention too is paid to the developments of prices for 1990 (on basis of trend extrapolation).

Chapter 5 gives the import regulations, customs facilities and -duties for the relevant commodities and for the various countries.

Finally in chapter 6 the conclusions of the research are drawn.

This investigation is executed by the cooperations of many. Spécial we want to mention H. Tap and A. Stein for the collection of the date and the first compilation, W. de Haan for collecting the material about importregulations, needed qualities, package and phytosanitary matters, and last but not least for overlooking the English translation.

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## 2. DISCUSSION ON THE SEPERATE COMMODITIES

### 2.1 Melon

#### 2.1.1 General information

Sugar melons (like Cantelope) have their origine in the tropics and subtropics of Asia. The so called Honeydews are from African origine. The last variety is stronger than Cantelope but little less savoury. For Colombia Honeydew gives the best chances in spring when Spain is absent on the Western European market.

In North-West Europe nowadays the cropping takes mainly place under glass. During the last years the increase of the imports is stronger than of production in the countries under research. In the Netherlands 76% of total consumption is imported. The main exporters are Spain, Italy and Greece. But there are also melons coming from Senegal, Colombia, Ecuador and Israel.

In the Netherlands the per capita consumption numbered approximately one kilogram in 1979, but tripled in the years to 1984.

#### 2.1.2 Production and imports

During the last years the production in Europe is expanding. An exception has to be made for the BLEU where production is stagnant. In France, the main producer for the countries under examination, there are strong fluctuations from year tot year as result of climatic circumstances.

Table 2.1 Home production of melons in the EC (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
The Netherlands	3,500	3,800	3,800	4,800	5,300
BLEU	1,000	600	500	500	500
Fed.Rep. of Germany	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
France	189,700	212,000	234,000	222,000	213,000

Source: Eurostat (-) = quantities not available.

Imports in West-Europe are increasing faster than production do. Imports are growing with 6% per annum, home production on the contrary with 3%. In 1980 home production and imports had the same size, in 1984 imports were 100 thousand metric tonnes bigger.

Table 2.2 Imports of melon into five EC-countries, Sweden and Switzerland  
(x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	18,035	22,413	23,632	26,675	28,861
BLEU	15,423	16,095	18,055	18,205	19,440
Fed.Rep. of Germany	76,627	86,484	87,212	98,567	85,805
United Kingdom	63,729	73,845	65,424	84,544	90,769
France	43,458	48,013	54,454	61,264	61,958
Sweden	3,925	4,843	4,866	4,518	6,246
Switzerland	12,240	14,620	14,090	15,707	15,373

Source: Eurostat/CBT (= Central Bureau of Horticultural Auctions in the Netherlands).

Strong growers for imports are the Netherlands and Sweden, a moderate increase is found in France, United Kingdom BLEU and Switzerland. A low increase of imports shows the Federal Republic of Germany.

Main importers for melons are the Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom and even France although these countries have a big production too.

### 2.1.3 Consumption patterns

Both imports and production take place in the period May until October. Most of the imports are coming from the EC-countries itself or from other countries on the Northern Hemisphere. From the point of distribution within the year a big increase of imports seems to be possible. The period November until April looks most suitable with regard to this, specially when Spain (the main exporter) is absent (Jan./Apr.). At the moment only Brasil, South Africa and Senegal are importing from the Southern Hemisphere. (See for developments also the chapter 3 about the potential market shares for Colombia).

Table 2.3 Distribution of melon imports and production by month in %  
(average 1980/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Imports</b>												
Netherlands	2	2	3	3	7	16	25	22	11	4	3	3
BLEU	1	0	1	1	7	16	27	29	12	4	1	1
Fed.Rep.of G.	0	0	0	1	9	22	34	25	6	2	1	1
United Kingdom	2	1	2	1	6	12	19	27	15	8	4	3
Sweden	1	2	2	3	18	29	7	15	9	10	3	1
<b>Home production</b>												
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	2	5	22	47	19	5	1	-

Source: CBT/PGF (= Commodity Board for Edible Horticultural Products).

#### 2.1.4 Prognosis for melon imports into West European countries for 1990

The increase in imports of melons for 1990 will be 33%, this means that imports can vary from 308 to 410 thousand metric tonnes.

Table 2.4 Summary of the estimated import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1984 (x metric tonnes) melons

Country	Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1984	Prognosis for 1990*	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherlands	$Q = f(P, T)$	28,861	39,983	+ 39
BLEU	$Q = f(T)$	19,440	25,558	+ 31
Fed. Rep. of Germ.	$Q = f(P)$	85,805	95,347	+ 11
United Kingdom	$Q = f(T)$	90,769	127,492	+ 40
France	$Q = f(P, T)$	61,958	97,237	+ 57
Sweden	$Q = f(P, T)$	6,246	6,877	+ 10
Switzerland	$Q = f(P, T)$	15,373	17,095	+ 11
Total		308,452	409,589	+ 33

\*) When price has influence, prognosis for 1990 is made under supposition of 10% lower price in comparison with 1984.

There are four countries with a strong increase (more than 30%), being the Netherlands, BLEU, United Kingdom and France.

A moderate growth will be found in the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland (about 10%).

#### 2.1.5 Quality and package

Melons for export have to be packed in flat wooden boxes (10 kg netto) or cartons (23 kg netto) with 6 till 14 pieces per unity, 70% of the supply consists of 8-12 pieces per unity. Mostly pallets are used. Melons are susceptible to low temperature deterioration. Therefore high humidity in transport is necessary, on the other hand this is a favourable circumstance for appearing rot and mould. The following commodity temperature is advised on transportation; less than one day 6-15 centidegrees, one to three days 6-12 centidegrees and longer than three days 6-10 centidegrees. Precooling before transport is a normal treatment (vacuumcooling not possible). Further information can be found in: Productgegevens Groente en Fruit. Sprenger Institute: part Melons chapter 10, 11, 12, and 13.



## 2.2 Garlic

### 2.2.1 General information

Garlic is a representative of the family of Amaryllidaceae like onion do and has its homeland in Central Asia. It is used for centuries as a food and as a spice. In Europe the most important production areas are France, Spain, Italy and some countries behind the iron curtain. Garlic asks a semi arid climate. In the last decennia the demand for garlic is growing in West Europe, it is a result of changes in eating habits but more in the presence of a lot of guest workers originated from the Mediterranean.

### 2.2.2 Production and imports

Figures about garlic production are only available in France.

Table 2.5 Production of garlic in France (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
France	58,000	41,000	51,000	64,000	68,000

Source: Eurostat.

Developments in garlic imports in West European countries are different. In BLEU imports are stagnant. In the other countries a rise is found, the strongest increase we saw in the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden with 15% per annum. More moderate is the increase in France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Switzerland (3 till 5% per annum).

Table 2.6 Imports of garlic in West Europe (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands*	1,245	1,233	1,202	1,600	1,424
BLEU	1,382	1,332	1,259	1,287	1,361
Fed. Rep. of Germany	3,405	3,457	3,761	4,779	5,615
United Kingdom	2,405	2,497	2,389	3,109	3,264
France	9,630	10,004	12,883	10,912	12,696
Sweden	221	239	228	303	351
Switzerland	1,877	1,885	1,958	2,164	2,218

Source: Eurostat.

\*) There is reexport from the Netherlands, mainly to the Fed. Rep. of Germany, resp. of 271, 280, 252, 520 and 356 metric tonnes.

Imports in total in West Europe are risen by 6% per annum. Total imports amount 27 thousand metric tonnes in 1984. A further increase till 1990 seems possible. Garlic imports are originating for an important part from the Mediterranean- and Eastblock countries.

### 2.2.3 Consumption patterns

Table 2.7 Distribution of garlic imports by month in %  
(average 1980/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Netherlands	7	6	7	8	9	9	12	10	10	9	7	7
BLEU	7	5	6	6	7	12	10	11	11	11	8	7
Fed.Rep.of G.	6	4	6	5	7	8	11	11	12	12	10	8
United Kingdom	7	7	5	10	6	10	10	11	10	11	6	6

Source: PGF.

The distribution of garlic imports along the months is reasonable proportional. In winter and spring (December til April) there is a little gap left. Above the general rise of the imports, this period will give supplementary possibilities.

#### 2.2.4 Prognosis for garlic imports into the West European countries for 1990

In the next table we have summarized the results of an estimation of the imports for 1990 for garlic

Table 2.8 Summary of the estimated import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1984, garlic (x metric tonnes)

Country	Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1984	Prognosis for 1990*	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherlands	$Q = f(P, T)$	1,425	1,747	+ 23
BLEU	"	1,362	1,391	+ 2
Fed.Rep.of Germ.	"	5,619	7,668	+ 36
United Kingdom	"	3,264	3,771	+ 16
France	"	12,696	16,000	+ 26
Total		24,366	30,577	+ 25

\*) Prognosis for 1990 is made under supposition of 10% lower prices in comparison with 1984.

The market will increase with 25% till 1990. Here also there are different developments between countries. Biggest increase is found in the FRG (+ 36%), stagnation in import exists in BLEU. The total size of the import market in 1990 can be 30 thousand metric tonnes.

#### 2.2.5 Quality and package

Consumers in Europe especially demanding measures 45/65. The so called "toes" within the bulb have to be of a big measure. Garlic can be stored during 4 till 6 month, but the commodity is suspect to mould especially when humidity during cropping is high, consequently losses about 40 à 50% are possible.

Garlic is often supplied as bunches, also single in boxes of 10 kilogram appears. Garlic comes under the EC-regulations.

## 2.3 Ginger

### 2.3.1 General information

Fresh ginger is the thick whimsical shaped root of the ginger plant. Ginger is growing in swamps in tropical areas. Already in antiquity ginger is used in India as a spice. It contains etheric oils and resin. The Chinese, South Americans and Africans are cultivating ginger too.

Besides fresh ginger the product is available as preserved fruits, on heavy sirop, dried and as ground ginger.

### 2.3.2 Production and imports

In view of the fact that ginger is growing in the tropics we can not expect any European production. The imports are reported in the following table.

Table 2.9 Imports of ginger\* into five EC-countries (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands*	505	449	579	860	608
BLEU	61	62	72	77	98
Fed. Rep. of Germany	867	849	907	929	1,146
United Kingdom	2,734	2,946	4,076	3,652	3,567
France	314	428	536	478	569

Source: Eurostat

\*) Included ground ginger.

The increase of imports is fast in BLEU and France. A moderate growth was seen in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. In United Kingdom imports are the last years decreasing after a fast increase up to 1982.

Main exporters are Brasil (mainly importing in August), the peoples republic of China, Costa Rica, Fidzji-islands, India, Nicaragua (January/February), Indonesia etc. After that there exists a lot of reexportation from United Kingdom, BLEU and the Netherlands.

In statistics there is not any differentiation between fresh and ground ginger. For example India supplies almost any fresh ginger at all.

### 2.3.3 Consumption patterns

Only from one country we have figures about the division of supply by month (the Netherlands).

Table 2.10 Distribution of ginger imports by month in %  
(average 1983/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Netherlands	4	4	6	12	11	8	4	6	18	12	10	5

Source: PGF.

There is a concentration in imports in the Netherlands during the months April/May and September/November. Supposing the same division of imports in the other European countries, we can say that there are good opportunities for Colombia exporting ginger in spring being their main supply period.

#### 2.3.4 Prognosis for ginger imports into the West European countries for 1990

In the next table we have summarized the results of the estimation of future imports into West Europe for 1990.

Table 2.11 Summary of the estimated import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1984 (x metric tonnes), ginger

Country	Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1984	Prognosis for 1990*	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherlands	$Q = f(P, T)$	608	1,011	+ 66
BLEU	$Q = f(T)$	98	130	+ 33
Fed.Rep.of Germ.	$Q = f(T)$	1,146	1,375	+ 20
United Kingdom	$Q = f(P, T)$	3,567	6,194	+ 74
France	$Q = f(T)$	569	833	+ 46
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,988</b>	<b>9,543</b>	<b>+ 59</b>

\*) When price has influence, prognosis for 1990 is made under supposition of 10% lower price in comparison with 1984.

The market for ginger will nearly increase to ten thousand metric tonnes, this means a growth from 1984 on of 59%. This increase comes into being by a strong rise of imports in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. A more moderate development is found in the other countries under research.

#### 2.3.5 Quality and package

Ginger has to be fitted as sound as possible. The bigger the roots are the better it is. Ginger with a surface of the palm of a hand meets the best market opportunities. Wet conditions during packing originate many times mould. Ginger is packed in cartons or wooden crates. The commodity is loosing weight during transportation for this reason 20 kilogram has to be packed to get on point of destination the obliged 18 kilogram.

Transportation is done by ship. It takes 21 days from Brasilia, from Nicaragua 19 till 20 days to Europe.

Purchases on wholesale level amounting around 1 à 1.30 US dollar. On the EC-markets there do not exist customs duties. The VAT-tariff in the Netherlands is high consequent ginger is seen as a spice and not as a vegetable. The not-necessities of live amounts the high tariff (19%).

## 2.4 Lychee

### 2.4.1 General information

The lychee counts as one of the best fruits in taste. The fruits are growing in bunches at the end of the twigs. The shrubs can reach a height of 17 feet. From origine descended from China the lychees were still cultivated there. The taste is sweet and spicy. Besides lychee fruits are sold also in tins.

### 2.4.2 Productions and imports

Lychee is a tropical crop, by these means there is not any production in Europe. The market for lychee is very tender, especially for the fresh product, that results in a lack of statistical data. Figures about imports are only available for the Netherlands.

Table 2.12 Imports of lychees into the Netherlands (x metric tonnes)

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	106	133	108	127

Source: PGF.

Imports in the Netherlands are increasing fast. It seems the developments pass shockwise. Imports are coming from Madagascar, Taiwan, Israel, South Africa, Mauretania, China and the United States.

### 2.4.3 Consumption pattern

In table 2.13 we will give the division of lychee imports in the Netherlands by month.

Table 2.13 Distribution of lychee by month in %  
(average 1981/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Netherlands	25	11	7	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	11	37

Source: PGF.

Biggest imports are quoted in the period November till March. Colombia thus have to supply at the same time as Madagascar and South Africa the biggest importers in that part of the year. In summer Israel is importing on the Dutch market.

#### 2.4.4 Prognosis for lychee imports into the Netherlands for 1990

The market for imported lychees will increase with 45% until 1990.

Table 2.14 Estimation of the import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1984 (x metric tonnes) lychee

Country	Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1984	Prognosis for 1990*	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherlands	$Q = f(T)$	127	184	+ 45

To determine market developments in the rest of Europe, we have supposed the same percentage will be valid for all the countries in Europe under investigation.

#### 2.4.5 Quality and package

For lychee there is hardly any regulation. Fruits have to be harvested in a ripe stage because there is no maturing after picking. A ripe fruit has a rose red colour. The skin is scaled. After a few days the skin becomes brown coloured. The fruit can be stored until 6 weeks. With a high relative humidity (90%). Storage duration is strongly dependent from the country of origin. Low temperature deterioration is appearing sometimes. Optimum storage temperature is 2-6 centidegrees.

Transportation is done by plane. The sales price must therefore be high. At the moment lychee is doing 1.30 US-dollar per kilogram.

### 2.5 Strawberry

#### 2.5.1 General information

Mainly strawberries originate from the temperate regions of the Northern hemisphere. They are herbaceous perennials, they are cultivated during one and sometimes two years. Nowadays besides cultivation in the open air strawberries are also grown under glass to cause an acceleration in harvest. Also long bearing crops came into development.

Consumption in the Netherlands amounts circa one kilogram per head.

#### 2.5.2 Production and imports

In all the countries in Europe there is a big production of strawberries. This production is increasing too in all the countries under investigation (table 2.15).

Table 2.15 Production of strawberries in five EC-countries and Switzerland (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	24,200	17,900	19,600	26,100	26,000
BLEU	23,500	20,800	24,000	24,100	25,400
Fed. Rep. of Germany	34,900	36,200	40,200	42,800	45,700
United Kingdom	53,000	52,000	56,000	58,000	59,000
France	82,000	79,000	89,000	84,000	90,000
Switzerland	3,600	3,000	4,100	4,200	4,300

Source: PGF.

Strongest development of production is seen in the Federal Republic of Germany (+ 6% per annum). A more moderate growth arises in the Netherlands and Belgium. France is the biggest producer in Europe, Switzerland on the other hand the smallest. The market is oversupplied in the part greater of the season.

The cultivation under glass meets a increasingly competition of imports from the Mediterranean countries, the open air crops from the Eastblock countries.

Table 2.16 Imports of strawberries into five EC-countries, Sweden and Switzerland (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	6,897	5,605	6,218	7,872	8,772
BLEU	5,339	5,089	5,005	6,638	6,180
Fed. Rep. of Germany	81,371	58,800	63,701	67,275	78,595
United Kingdom	6,876	7,812	7,434	8,994	10,175
France	11,646	11,405	12,572	16,116	19,012
Sweden	2,154	1,008	809	785	1,027
Switzerland	12,960	10,562	10,316	11,560	12,248

Source: Eurostat/PGF.

The Federal Republic of Germany as an industrial country imports a lot of horticultural commodities. So they are doing with strawberries. Their imports of strawberries are bigger than that of all the other countries together.

### 2.5.3 Consumption patterns

The described competition occurs especially in the period March till September. In the other months supply is moderate.

Table 2.17 Distribution of strawberry imports and production by month in % (average 1980/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Imports</b>												
Netherlands	0	1	2	8	26	32	24	4	1	0	0	1
BLEU	1	1	3	6	30	35	21	2	1	0	0	1
Fed.Rep.of G.	0	1	2	12	43	32	8	1	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	1	2	4	13	38	33	3	2	1	1	1	1
Sweden (84)	0	1	2	14	34	47	0	0	1	1	1	0
<b>Home production +</b>												
Netherlands	0	0	0	3	9	46	30	9	2	1	0	0

Source: PGF.

+ There is an underglass production in the Netherlands. This means that in April 100%, in May 97% and in June 7% of the supply comes from underglass. This type of production is mostly unknown in other European countries.

In the period September till February an enlargement of imports is possible. Consumption habits of the Europeans and climate prevents a strong development of the market in this period. It remains a reasonable early market.

#### 2.5.4 Prognosis for strawberry imports into West European countries for 1990

The developments until 1990 for imports of strawberries are for the greater part of the countries moderate. Except for the Netherlands, BLEU and Sweden, in these countries the imports are increasing fast.

Table 2.18 Summary of the estimated import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1984 (x metric tonnes) strawberries

Country	Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1984	Prognosis for 1990*	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherlands	Q = f (T)	8,772	12,500	+ 42
BLEU	"	6,180	8,500	+ 38
Fed.Rep.of Germ.	"	78,595	82,000	+ 4
United Kingdom	Q = f (P)	10,175	11,996	+ 18
France	Q = f (T)	19,012	23,000	+ 21
Sweden	"	1,027	1,800	+ 75
Switzerland	"	12,248	12,500	+ 2
<b>Total</b>		<b>136,009</b>	<b>152,296</b>	<b>+ 12</b>

\*) In UK the prognosis for 1990 is made under supposition of 10% lower price in comparison with 1984.

Total imports in the countries under investigation can increase with 2% per annum until 1990. This moderate growth has to be looked at in the light of entering the strong fluctuations.

#### 2.5.5 Quality and package

Fresh strawberries are vulnerable, they have to be picked with stem and chalice. Mould develops very quick in wet weather conditions during picking. Tenableness can be halved in that case. Storage under cool and dry conditions is very important. Storage during 3 - 5 days temperature has to be 0 - 1 centigrade, during 1 - 2 days, 2 - 5 centigrades.

Small package is done with trays of carton, paperpulp, synthetics or aluminium laminate containing 150, 200 and 500 grammes. (A crate contains eight till fifteen trays). Also pallets are usable.

Imports coming from other continents are transported by plane.

#### 2.6 Sugar pea

##### 2.6.1 General information descended

Sugar peas are the unmaturing fruits of *Pisum sativum*. In statistics they are not distinguished from the ripe fruits "called sweet peas". Peas in general have their homeland in the temperated zones as well as in the subtropics.

The Dutch are using the last years 20 till 30 grammes per head per year from commercial cultivation. On the other side sugar pea cropping takes place in allotment gardening because they do not have to pay the labour with a culture with osiers and handwork harvesting. Output of this type of cropping is unknown.



## 2.6.2 Production and imports

Productions in Western Europe in the last decennaries are decreasing because the culture is very labour intensive the supply will be for that reason unpayable.

Only from the Netherlands pure statistical data about sugar pea production are known. In all other countries data are joined with figures from sweet peas (see also difference between figures in annex I for the Netherlands and this table).

Table 2.19 Production of sugar peas in the Netherlands

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	438	407	472	426	415

Source: PGF.

Consequently decreasing productions and the same demand imports have to increase.

Table 2.20 Imports of sugar peas (included sweet peas) into five EC-countries (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	147	348	295	544	—*
BLEU	5,626	6,302	10,547	9,133	15,755
Fed. Rep. of Germany	1,793	1,460	1,673	1,074	1,449
United Kingdom	509	616	766	774	1,027
France	5,131	4,220	2,644	4,531	4,660

Source: Eurostat/PGF. Sugar peas have a small share of the imports in BLEU, FRG. In the Netherlands imports are only sugar peas. (1984\*) notations are not available.

Imports in the Netherlands are mainly coming from Guatemala and Maroc.

## 2.6.3 Consumption patterns

As well for production as for imports the main supplying period is May till August. Imports are more spread than production do. Imports from Colombia can take place the whole year except in the above mentioned months.

Table 2.21 Distribution of sugar pea imports and production by month in % (average 1980/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Imports												
Netherlands	9	7	9	5	6	24	9	4	9	6	8	5
production												
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	12	50	34	4	0	0	0	0

Source: PGF.

#### 2.6.4 Prognosis for sugar pea imports into West European countries for 1990

Starting point is the supposition that developments in imports in the Netherlands may be supposed in the same way for the other countries.

Table 2.22 Summary of the estimated import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1983\* (x metric tonnes) sugar peas

Country	Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1983*	Prognosis for 1990	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherlands	Q = f (T)	544	680	+ 25

\*) In 1984 notations are not available.

The market for sugar peas can increase in the coming five years with 25%, it means a growth of 5% per year in Europe for the imports and more if home production is diminishing in the same way as it was doing the last decades.

#### 2.6.5 Quality and package

Favourite in demand are the flat sugar peas, the so called "razor blades". Sugar peas are fairly vulnerable. Diseases are grey mould, spotting and rot also worms attacks the sugar peas. Sugar peas are packed in perforated polyethene bags or in trays, brought together to 2 kilogram package. The commodity has to be transported and stored under cooling (1-2 centigrades not longer as a week). It means for Colombia transportation by plane. Last year consumers paid 4.70 until 5.60 US dollar per kilogram.

### 2.7 Berries other than strawberries

#### 2.7.1 General information

In this chapter only the blue and red bilberries will be treated in detail. Other berry types owing to their short tenability (blackberry) and their restricted utility (cranberry) have not any importance for Colombia. Only some tables without comment are given for these commodities in chapter 2.7.6.

#### 2.7.2 Production and imports

Many data of berries are not available, therefore we are only quoting the figures from bilberry blue table 2.23.

Table 2.23 Production of bilberries\* (blue) in the Netherlands (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	100	100	200	200	200

Source: PGF

\*) Data of bilberries red are not available.

Home production of bilberry blue is increasing a little, in the same way imports are growing even for red bilberry (exception FRG).

Table 2.24 Imports of bilberries (blue and red) in EC-countries and Sweden (x metric tonnes)

Country		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherl.	blue	207	203	240	453	966
	red	101	192	296	213	259
BLEU	blue	208	88	245	144	182
	red	56	127	155	272	157
FRG	blue	792	572	1,461	1,036	2,608
	red	1,194	1,646	772	689	682
UK	blue	-	-	-	-	79
Sweden	blue	-	-	-	-	28
	red	295	121	296	624	81

Source: PGF (-) = figures not available.

There are big fluctuations in imports from year to year due to influences from productions as well from importing as exporting countries.

### 2.7.3 Consumption patterns

In the following table the distribution of bilberries per month in the different countries is given.

Table 2.25 Distribution of bilberry imports by month in % (average 1980/1984)

Country		Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Netherl.	blue	0	0	2	0	0	8	52	23	6	8	0	1
	red	7	0	0	1	2	1	15	4	16	19	23	12
BLEU	blue	0	0	0	1	4	4	52	18	16	4	0	0
	red	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	4	33	28	20	19
FRG	blue	1	1	0	1	0	4	39	44	9	1	0	0
	red	10	5	2	1	1	3	1	5	35	11	12	15
UK	blue	0	0	0	0	0	1	69	29	1	0	0	0
Sweden	blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	21	4	43	0

Source: PGF.

The red bilberries are mainly supplied around Christmas and New Year. In FRG distribution is more proportional. It means a limitation for the sales of Colombia.

The blue bilberries have a sales period from June until October. This fruits are apparently for more purposes usable than for feasts.

### 2.7.4 Prognosis for bilberry imports into the West European countries for 1990

The imports for blueberries are growing fastest in the Netherlands (6% per annum). The smallest increase is found in BLEU (1% per annum).

For red bilberries growth is strongest in BLEU and a decrease is established in Sweden.

Table 2.26 Summary of the estimated import developments for 1990 and the realized imports in 1984 (x metric tonnes) bilberries

Country		Estimation based upon regression function	Imports 1984	Prognosis for 1990*	% increase 1990 compared with 1984
Netherl.	blue	$Q = f (P )$	966	1,256	+ 30
	red	$Q = f (T )$	259	350	+ 35
BLEU	blue	$Q = f (T )$	182	190	+ 4
	red	$Q = f (T )$	157	250	+ 59
FRG	blue	$Q = f (T )$	2,708	3,000	+ 11
	red	$Q = f (P,T)$	682	700	+ 3
Sweden	red	$Q = f (T )$	(83) 624	408	- 35

\*) When price has influence, prognosis for 1990 is made under supposition of 10% lower price in comparison with 1984.

### 2.7.5 Quality and package

Bilberries are attacked by grey mould, berry blight and mildew. Bilberries are vulnerable, therefore transports have to be short, in case of Colombia it means transports by plane. Precooling is usable, the product is no suitable for vacuum cooling. Temperatures holding for transportation of one day is 0-15 centigrades, 1 till 3 days 0-5 centigrades and for more than three days 0-2 centigrades. Storage is possible untill 2 weeks. Package is done in crates from 2.8 till 3 kg. Small packages in trays of 250 to 500 grammes. Pallets are usable.

### 2.7.6 Figures about black and cranberries

Table 2.27 Production of blackberries in EC-countries (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	200	100	100	100	100
BLEU	100	100	100	100	100
FRG	800	500	600	800	600

Source: PGF.

Table 2.28 Imports of blackberries in EC-countries (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	1,348	1,869	1,513	1,896	1,944
BLEU	301	184	189	264	34
FRG	3,912	4,752	4,878	6,918	5,318

Source: PGF.

Table 2.29 Distribution of blackberry imports by month in %  
(average 1980/1984)

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Imports												
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	3	68	26	2	1	0	0
BLEU	0	0	1	0	0	3	69	20	1	4	1	0
FRG	5	0	0	0	0	5	72	15	2	0	0	0
production												
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	72	0	0	0	0

Source: PGF.

Table 2.30 Imports of cranberries into EC-countries (x metric tonnes)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Netherlands	40	95	60	126	165
BLEU	-	-	-	321	342
FRG	-	-	-	157	186
UK	-	-	-	93	171
Sweden	-	-	-	-	84

Source: PGF (-) = notations are missing.

Table 2.31 Distribution of cranberries imports by month in %  
(average 1980/1984) other countries 83/84

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mrc.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	30	43
BLEU	2					1	3	0	2	42	23	29
FRG	2	2	3	1	9	2	3	22	14	6	26	11
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	43	33
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	2	0	0

Source: PGF.

## 2.8 Harricots verts

Since we do not expect any positive reaction for Colombia and more over statistical availability is poor consequently the statistical data are coincide with those of french beans, we did not pay attention to this commodity.

### 3. POTENTIAL MARKET SHARES: IN 1990 FOR COMMODITIES OF COLOMBIAN ORIGINE

#### 3.1 Introduction

Future market shares are hard to predict. Especially because, at this moment, Colombia is not present in the market and therefore the appreciation of the Colombian product is not known.

Future market shares are targets in a complete marketing plan and are dependent of marketing efforts and -policy.

The predicted market shares in this report therefore are presented under following restrictions:

- a. the quality of the Colombian product is comparable to competitive products, especially in the view of importers and consumers;
- b. the price level is comparable;
- c. marketing efforts are comparable.

The estimations are made as followed. First the total increase of the market for a specific product in West Europe is taken into consideration. Next the increase in the market is estimated during the months that Colombia will have a chance to penetrate into this market. This increase is considered as to be the maximum sales volume to be reached by Colombia under the conditions mentioned previously. To improve the figures the performance of other Latin American countries on the specific markets (during the last 5 years) is examined also. Finally the sensibility of market shares is investigated for the price levels which have been formed for the past 5 years, to indicate whether stringent price policies can help to increase the market shares.

### 3.2 Description of the commodities from the second research

#### 3.2.1 Melons

Spain, France and Italy have a dominant position in West Europe. The market shows a strong tendency upwards - 33% being appr. 100.000 tonnes. Because there are a number of varieties, only for Honeydew an increase of 25.000 tonnes can be exported. For Colombia there are possibilities during 6 months of the year; in this seasons an export output of 12.000 tonnes must be possible.

With view on the developments of the market shares of the competitors in this season (Brasil, S. Africa, Senegal) a market share of Colombia in the order of 1% in 1990 can be regarded as a realistic target. Based on the increase of the market shares of Brasil and Senegal, for Colombia in 1990 a share of 4.000 tonnes (0,9% of total year imports in W. Europe) can be reached.

The market share seems to be very susceptible for price-competition.

#### 3.2.2 Garlic

The European market is strongly dominated by France; this applies also to the transit of this commodity from central and South America. This market shows a rather strong increase; 25% being appr. 6.000 tonnes. For Colombia there are possibilities during  $\pm$  5 months of the year. In this period the maximum imports in West Europe can increase with  $\pm$  1.000 tonnes. With view on the developments of the market shares of big competitors in this period (Argentina and Mexico) for a new comer like Colombia a market share of  $\pm$  1,5% in 1990 possibly can be reached. However, seen the strong price competition for Colombia a more modest share of 1,2% (= 375 tonnes) is estimated. On the other hand, the market share can be increased considerably by sharp price fixations.

#### 3.2.3 Ginger

Ginger is a commodity that is produced only in countries belonging to the southern hemisphere. This means that these countries will not have any advantage to Colombia with regard of costs of transportation. Total West-European market for ginger will show an increase with appr. 3.000 tonnes in 1990 (almost 60%). For Colombia the most promising period will be from December - April. During these four months the total increase is estimated as 1.000 tonnes.

The market share for Colombia must be regarded as to be promising, with view on the developments of the market share of countries like Brasil and Costa Rica during last 5 years. It is to be expected that the half of the increase in the period December - April can be realized by Colombia, being 500 tonnes or a market share of 5%. By price competition it seems to be possible to achieve a still bigger share, also by offering ginger outside the mentioned season.

#### 3.2.4 Lychee

Very little is known about imports of lychees in West Europe, only some figures are available from the Netherlands. In the Netherlands this commodity is imported from South Africa and from Madagascar. Based on dutch data it is to be expected that total European market for lychees will increase rapidly, being with 45% till 1990 (= 600 tonnes).

The relative position as competitor must be for Colombia comparable with the mentioned southern African countries, and so the prospects for obtaining a pretty good market share must be present. A share of 3% in

1990 (= 55 tonnes) must be possible, based on the present pattern of competition. When Colombia succeeds in achieving a price competition and other marketing efforts (the commodity is practically unknown) a doubling of the market share is not beyond possibilities.

### 3.2.5 Strawberry

There is a big home-production of strawberries in most European countries. The market share of not European producer in total supply is strongly influenced by the size of European production (which is mainly governed by weather conditions).

Assuming strict conditions with regard to quality a very modest market share for Colombia possibly can be achieved, in the order of 0,1%, or appr. 150 tonnes. However, with view on the developments of production, a.o. in the USA, a fixed market share for strawberries can not be expected.

### 3.2.6 Sugar peas

For sugar peas there are good possibilities for Colombia on the European market, with exception of the months may till August.

The increase of the European market to 1990 will amount to appr. 1.700 tonnes, but will take place mostly during this period. Outside this period further development of the market still has to be done. With view on the high prices for "home grown sugar peas, also during the season" the possibilities for a new comer like Colombia must be obvious. Brasil and Peru have developed exports of this commodity during last 5 years. Based on this output an export volume for Colombia to West Europe of 65 tonnes in 1990 can be easily realized (market share 1%). On a longer term there are still more possibilities, p.e. by an "influenced" expanding of the consumption period.

### 3.2.7 Berries

The market for all kinds of berries seems to be very much dominated by European home production. Outside the European season there are not many trade activities with these commodities. As a consequence the estimated increase to 1990 ( 1.200 tonnes = 15%) is to be expected greatly within the European season.

From the southern hemisphere Brasil is the main exporter, having however a export volume and a market share which are very modest compared to East European countries.

Colombia, as a consequence, can achieve only a minor market share of about 0,3% in 1990, being 25 tonnes. In the long run however possibilities can be more promising when a qualitative good and fresh supply from Colombia can be assured.



### 3.3 Description of promising commodities from the first research

#### 3.3.1 Asparagus

On West European markets the sales of asparagus in the period October - February can increase with 54%, or with 540 tonnes. In this period only other countries from the American continent supply the European market (Mexico, Brasil and Chile). These countries are in the same competition as Colombia with regard to distance. Based on this consideration, a good chance for Colombia can be expected.

The estimation for 1990 amounts to a market share of 0,5%, being 200 tonnes. However, a further market development, with as target broadening the consumption season for asparagus, seems to be promising, with view on the high pices which exist already in the European season of production.

#### 3.3.2 Mango

For mango the European market can increase 20% till 1990, being appr. 2.000 tonnes. Most likely some South African countries will benefit most of this development, because of their strong position on this market. However, in the period July - September there are possibilities for Latin-America, which up to now are utilized by Peru and Brasil (a.o.). With regard to distance to the European market Colombia is not disfavoured compared to Brasil and Peru. Therefore it must be possible for Colombia to build up a market share, which can reach to 1,3% in 1990, being 150 tonnes. Also here can be stated that this share can be bigger when competition with Brasil and Peru can be realized based on weapons like price and quality.

#### 3.3.3 Guave

The market for guave is expanding, but still always very small. For Colombia there are good possibilities to obtain a part of this increasing market. A market share of 2% (85 tonnes) looks to be possible, also in comparison with p.e. Brasil. A support by direct marketing efforts can lead to a bigger market share. However, still more important is the achievement of "an own face" for Colombia with regard to guave. Increasing the exports will make possible that this commodity will not be packed and shipped in cartons together with other fruits.

#### 3.3.4 Papaya

For papaya the market can increase with 70% (= 1.200 tonnes) to 1990. Brasil is a strong supplier on this market. So for Colombia a market share can be build up, because competition with regard to transport to Europe, is in the same order. For Colombia a market share of 3.3%, being 100 tonnes, appears to be on cautious estimation. But far more will be achieved when with Brasil competition can be possible in the field of price and quality. However, marketing efforts to give this commodity more name in West Europe, and thus increasing the market as a whole, will be more promising.

#### 3.3.5 Passion fruit

The market for passion fruit is very poor developed. The increase till 1990 is fairly good (30%) but has few real importance in volumes (400 tonnes).

Also for their commodity Colombia can reach to a passable market share (2,2%), but for more will be possible when Colombia can develop a specific market strategy (see papaya and guave).

#### 4. IMPORT PRICE LEVELS OF THE COMMODITIES UNDER RESEARCH AND THE PROGNOSIS OF PRICES FOR 1990

##### 4.1 General information

In this chapter attention is drawn to import prices (per commodity per country) with view to the analysis of financial feasibility.

Prices per month only appeared to be available for the countries of EC; for same products however, there are no notations (see for this annexe III). Price data on year basis are available on wider scale, and also per country of origin (annexe I), i.e. when the imports exceed 2,5% of total import.

The mentioned import prices are on CIF base. However, they are noted excluding levies, VAT, a.s.o. More over the prices are given in nominal values, as US-dollars per kilogram.

With regard to extrapolations the prices are not changed in real ones, because HVA wanted prices to be given in US-dollars. Transferring real national currencies to US-dollars should give a undersized picture of price developments taken in to consideration the enormous increase of the value of the US-dollar during last year. Therefore we have accepted the differences between inflation and currency adaption; in most countries however the rise of the dollar value has been stronger than the inflation.

##### 4.2 The prices of the different commodities overlooked

In the form of tables an overview will be presented of the prices realised, and of the prognosis of prices in 1990. (It is also possible by means of interpolation to estimate the prices in the years between 1984 and 1990).

The prognosis is based on a regression analysis, in which the price has been regarded dependent from time only. The choice for this approach is based on the fact that prices have been used already in estimating the quantities for importation. Application of prices as dependent variable, and as variable to be explained, within a market system, should mean a violation of economic rules.

Table 4.1 Realized prices per year of import products under investigation in West European countries from 1980 - 1984, and the prognosis for 1990 (US-dollar per kilogram)

Commodity/country of destination	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1990
<b>Melon</b>						
The Netherlands	0.53	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.36	0.35
BLEU	0.77	0.63	0.57	0.55	0.51	0.35
FDR	0.44	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.30
UK	0.81	0.65	0.63	0.54	0.45	0.35
France	0.37	0.29	0.35	0.33	0.28	0.30
Sweden	0.79	0.59	0.64	0.54	0.47	0.35
Switzerland	1.11	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.79	0.65
<b>Garlic</b>						
The Netherlands	1.79	2.17	2.24	1.29	0.93	0.60
BLEU	1.57	2.21	2.49	1.51	1.05	0.60
FRG	1.96	2.15	2.25	1.54	1.01	0.60
UK	1.78	2.11	1.92	1.15	0.81	0.60
France	1.30	1.75	1.81	1.11	0.67	0.60
<b>Ginger</b>						
The Netherlands	1.16	1.17	1.12	0.99	1.45	1.20
BLEU	1.02	1.17	1.06	1.28	1.92	1.20
FRG	1.42	1.05	1.02	1.34	1.24	1.20
UK	1.17	1.25	1.14	1.17	1.49	1.20
France	1.30	1.26	1.38	1.25	1.74	1.20
<b>Lychee</b>						
The Netherlands	2.66	2.37	2.39	2.21	1.93	1.50
<b>Strawberry</b>						
The Netherlands	1.50	1.39	1.26	0.97	0.78	0.70
BLEU	2.34	1.98	1.65	1.35	1.27	0.70
FRG	1.89	1.61	1.76	1.52	1.38	0.70
UK	2.80	2.20	2.40	2.03	1.76	0.70
France	2.26	1.94	2.40	1.90	1.54	0.70
Sweden	2.18	2.14	1.97	1.84	1.82	1.10
Switzerland	2.28	2.20	2.14	1.84	1.76	0.90
<b>Sugar pea</b>						
The Netherlands	1.64	1.22	0.54	0.74	1.18	0.80
<b>Bilberry bleu</b>						
The Netherlands	1.88	1.58	1.81	1.26	0.98	0.60
BLEU	2.10	2.00	1.60	1.50	1.40	0.60
FRG	2.46	2.26	2.00	1.72	1.19	0.60
<b>Bilberry red</b>						
The Netherlands	1.54	2.21	2.39	1.16	1.46	0.80
BLEU	3.00	2.90	3.10	2.30	1.90	0.90
FRG	3.00	2.50	3.55	2.80	2.25	1.00
Sweden	3.20	2.20	4.20	2.55	2.20	0.90
<b>Cranberry</b>						
The Netherlands	1.72	1.74	2.16	1.72	1.90	1.20
<b>Blacberry</b>						
The Netherlands	1.05	0.92	0.68	0.56	0.44	0.33
BLEU	0.90	1.00	0.80	0.50	0.80	0.30
FRG	0.76	0.94	0.65	0.56	0.46	0.30

## 5. IMPORT REGULATIONS AND CUSTOMSDUTIES

This chapter contains the import regulations and customs duties of the seven countries under research. The general government measures with respect to imports of commodities were treated in the first research, hence it will not be repeated here. (See annexe III in the first report).

### 5.1 Import regulations in the EC

Table 5.1 Customs duties in the EC, ruling per July, 17th 1985

Commodity	Period	% duty on price	Preference*	Comments
Melon	year	11	no	
Garlic	year	12	no	
Ginger	year	6	0	
Lychee	year	11	no	
Strawberry	1/5 -31/7	16	no	duty at least f 7.56 per
"	1/8 -30/4	14	no	100 kg netto
Sugar pea	1/9 -31/5	10	no	
"	1/6 -31/8	17	no	
Harricots verts	1/10-30/6	13	no	duty at least f 5.04 per
"	1/7 -30/9	17	no	100 kg netto
Bilberry red/blue	year	6	no	
Black-/cranberry	year	11	no	

Source: EVD (= Economics Extension Service).

\*) A preferential tariff exists for developing countries, among which belongs also Colombia. This preference holds alone if it is applied for an EUR-1 certificate.

VAT has to be paid on the border of the EC. We want to inform the reader about the levels of VAT-tariffs in different countries of the EC.

The Netherlands	5%
BLEU	6%
Federal Republic of Germany	7%
United Kingdom	0%
France	5.5%

## 5.2 Import regulations in Sweden

Table 5.2 Customsduties in Sweden

Commodity	Period	% duty on price	Comments
Melon	year	0	A - B
Garlic	year	0	A
Ginger	year	0	A
Lychee	year	0	A
Strawberry	1/9 - 7/6	0	B
"	8/6 - 31/8	14	B
Sugar pea	1/3 - 31/12	5	
"	1/2 - 29/2	0	
Harricots verts	1/3 - 31/12	7	
"	1/1 - 29/2	0	
Blackberry	1/6 - 31/8	11	B
"	1/9 - 31/5	0	B
Cran-/bilberry	year	0	B

Source: EVD

A = A certificate of origine is required in connection with tariff reductions granted to developing countries.

B = A health certificate is required.

In Sweden the phytosanitary inspection is afford by a specific levy, paying by the importers, this levy differs from product to product but amounts for the above mentioned imported commodities 1 Skr. per 100 kg. For strawberries, lychee, melons and berries the levy has to be 70 Skr. minimal per imported quantity.

## 5.3 Import regulations in Switzerland

Table 5.3 Customsduties in Switzerland

Commodity	Import licence obliged*	3-stage system**	Customsduty SF/100 kg bruto
Melon	no	no	7.50
Garlic	no	no	0
Gringer	no	no	0
Lychee	no	no	0
Sugar pea	yes	yes	10 (1/4 - 31/10)
"	yes	yes	0 (1/11 - 31/3 )
Harricots verts	yes	yes	10 (1/4 - 31/10)
"	yes	yes	0 (1/11 - 31/3 )
Berries	yes	yes	3

Source: EVD.

\* ) If an Import licence is obliged it is applying to:  
Abteilung für Ein- und Ausfuhr, Ziegelstrasse 30,  
3003 Bern, tel. 031 - 612.361.

\*\* ) The three-stage system. The meaning is mentioned in the first report on page 50.

All commodities mentioned in table 4.3 are free from purchase taxes. On the other side there exist a statistical duty, nevertheless it amounts a small fraction of total imported value.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter the results are presented of the analysis carried out in behalf of the feasibility study.

In the first place it concerns a prognosis of the import price of the commodities under research in 1990.

Secondly, it concerns the results of the analysis of the import quantities of these commodities in 1990, which can be realized in 7 West European countries (the Netherlands, BLEU, Germany F.R., United Kingdom, France, Switzerland and Sweden).

Next also the market shares which can be obtained by Colombia in 1990 for these commodities are presented, in absolute and relative terms.

In the concluding table figures are also given for the products which have been analysed in the first research, in so far they appeared to be more or less promising for Colombia.

Table 6.1 Summarized results of the prognosis of price, (US dollar/kg) import quantities (metric tonnes) in seven European countries and possible market shares for Colombia (in metric tonnes and %) in 1990 for the commodities under research

Commodities	Prices		Quantities imported			Market share	
	real- ized 1984	prog- nosis 1990	real- ized 1984	prog- nosis 1990	% change	% Colombia in 1990	metric tonnes
Melon (spring)	0.80	0.70	308,452	409,589	+33	0.9***	4,000
Garlic	1.15	0.60	24,366	30,577	+25	1.2*	375
Ginger	1.50	1.50	6,188	9,840	+59	5.0	500
Lychee	2.20	1.50	1,270**	1,840	+45	3.0	55
Strawberry	1.10	0.70	136,000	152,300	+12	0.1***	150
Sugar pea	2.18	0.80	4,800**	6,500	+25	1.0*	65
Bilberry blue	1.40	0.60	8,100	9,300	+15	0.3***	25
Asparagus	2.60	2.00	26,000	38,400	+48	0.5	200
Mango	2.00	1.30	9,600	11,500	+20	1.3	150
Guave	1.60	1.40	3,400	4,250	+50	2.0	85
Papaya	1.70	1.30	1,800	3,000	+69	3.3	100
Passion fruit	2.40	1.80	1,400	1,800	+30	2.2	40
Fig	1.40	1.20	30,000	45,000	+50	0.7	300

\*) Under influence of price competition market shares can enlarge more.

\*\*\*) Estimation is made on basis of Dutch data only.

\*\*\*) Market shares only possible under condition of excellent quality and relatively low prices.

### Melon

Production of melons in Europe is expanding. Due to climatic and weather circumstances there are big fluctuations in supply. Imports of melons show a bigger increase than domestic productions. The biggest supply is to be found during the months May up to and including October. Spain is the main exporter. When Spain is not in the market (period

January up to and including April) there are possibilities for Colombia. A market share of 0,9% can be obtained at a price of 0.70 US dollar, under condition of excellent product quality. Honeydew melons are most promising because of the smaller susceptibility for damage during transport. The taste however, is inferior compared to Cantalopes. This variety is very susceptible for transport damage.

The biggest increases in imports can be expected in the Netherlands, BLEU, U.K. and France. Strong price competition from other supplies can be faced.

During transport cooling is indispensable. In general melons then have minor troubles with diseases, but low-temperature decay and fungal diseases can occur.

#### Garlic

Production data are only available from France, where total supply is expanding. Imports however are expanding too; per year imports are growing by 6%. The increase in demand is partly caused by changing consumption habits, but for the rest by new consumers, coming from abroad. Imports are mainly coming from neighbouring countries, along the Mediterranean Sea, and from East-block states.

Lowest import pressure exists in the period Januari up to and including April, and during these months Colombia can enter in the market. At a price of 0.60 US dollar a market share of 1.2% can be obtained, with main customers the Netherlands, Germany F.R. and France.

Garlic can be kept for long periods (4-6 months). This implies that prospects for Colombia are more modest than can be assumed on spread of supplies. The grades 45/65 are most in demand.

#### Ginger

Ginger is not produced in Europe; imports are increasing rapidly. The spread in imports shows relative small quantities in the period December - February, and Colombia can make use of this gap in the market. When Colombia can supply for a price of US dollar 1.20 a market share of 5% (being 500 metric tonnes) can be obtained. Biggest demand is for ginger of hand size. This commodity gives no serious problem in transport; the only disadvantage is a quick loss in weight.

#### Lychee

Lychee is for 100% a tropical commodity of which the market in Europe is completely underdeveloped. Only for the Netherlands import data are available, and they show a sharp increase. When these figures are regarded as to be representative for all other European countries, in 1990 a market share of 3% (being 55 metric tonnes) can be realised.

The spread of imports over the year shows a picture that is unfavourable for Colombia. Biggest imports are in the period November up to and including March, with S. Africa and Madagascar as relative big suppliers. During summer also Israel is in the market. The fruit do not show further ripening after harvest. During transport low-temperature decay can occur.

As a whole this commodity asks strong support via market development.

#### Strawberry

In all European countries there is a big domestic production of strawberries, and this production is still in expansion, the strongest in Switzerland and Germany F.R.

Possibilities for strawberries from Colombia are very limited, because there are very good alternatives from nearby. In early season from Mediterranean countries and in mid-season from East-block states. Only in the period October - November Colombia can possibly penetrate into the European market. At a price of 0.70 US dollar in 1990 a market share of 0,1% (150 metric tonnes) will be possible. Transportation has to be done by aircraft, and these extra costs will compensate lower costs of labour in Colombia. Strawberries are very susceptible to transport damage and to fungal diseases.

#### Sugar pea

Domestic production of sugar peas in Europe has declined sharply because of high labour costs. So there are good possibilities for imports, which are coming in already.

Reliable figures are only available from Dutch imports, and these show a strong increase. Imports are mainly coming from Guatemala and Marocco.

Possibilities for Colombia to enter into this market look promising, with exception of the months May up to and including August.

When Colombia appears to be able to offer at a price of 0.80 US dollar a market share of 1% can be obtained in 1990 (65 metric tonnes). This estimation is "conservative". The market share can be improved by price competition.

Transports of sweet peas has to be carried out in cooled conditions by aircraft, with packing in perforated polyethene bags (or little boxes). Demand is strongest for thin sugar peas (razor blades).

#### Bilberry blue

Based on Dutch data, an increasing domestic production can be ascertained. Imports are growing too, however with big fluctuations. The Netherlands show the strongest increase in imports.

Blueberries can be sold over a long period; demand is not restricted to holy days in winter (Christmas) like for cranberry or bilberry red. In spring there appears to be a gap in the market, which offers possibilities for Colombia. A market share of 0.3% (25 metric tonnes) can be obtained if can be supplied at a price of US dollar 0.60. But also here a bigger share is possible by price competition.

Bilberries blue are rather susceptible for transport damage. Time of transport has to be short, so transport by air is indispensable.



**AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE LEI HOLLAND  
Internal Report 314**

**Ir. E.H.J.M. de Kleijn  
Drs. A.F. van Gaasbeek**

**Feasibility of Columbian  
exports of vegetables  
and fruits to the  
Western European market**

**ANNEXES**

**September 1985**

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION – REPRINT PROHIBITED**

**I Imports, quantities and prices  
per country of origine**

## 1. Melonen

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Nederland naar herkomst

herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	10624	11280	10315	14863	16241
Italië	2759	3094	3661	3502	5055
Israël	2180	2517	2158	1124	1186
Frankrijk	906	1207	2204	2206	1647
Brazilië	16	81	437	355	1091
Rep.-Z-Afrika en Nam.	612	420	391	502	734
Gehele wereld	20056	22412	23632	26675	28704
Totaal niet-E.G.	15927	16228	15953	18528	20589
Totaal E.G.	4129	6186	8079	8147	8316

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

## Landbouw Economisch Instituut

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Nederland naar herkomst

herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	370	368	414	378	316
Italië	405	276	320	281	243
Israël	960	708	630	579	697
Frankrijk	977	561	491	502	480
Brazilië	783	689	661	657	645
Rep.-Z-Afrika en Nam.	956	922	1025	743	790
Gehele wereld	826	438	435	404	359
Totaal niet-E.G.	517	476	472	428	383
Totaal E.G.	557	339	364	350	299

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

S. 1 100

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	153	164	466	791	690
Italië	535	319	246	309	324
Frankrijk	299	365	206	128	179
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	34	29	21	14	49
Argentinië	123	61	1	211	60
Gehele wereld	1245	1233	1202	1600	1424
Totaal niet-E.G.	371	391	713	1103	854
Totaal E.G.	873	842	489	498	569

Landen buiten Nederland met een invaersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

## Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	1775	2281	2159	1318	854
Italië	1780	2775	2867	1296	977
Frankrijk	1960	1838	2368	1370	1225
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	2580	2310	1680	1653	1047
Argentinië	1279	1757	3919	1063	828
Gehele wereld	1788	2165	2235	1289	926
Totaal niet-E.G.	1576	1893	1998	1270	831
Totaal E.G.	1882	2291	2581	1330	1072

Landen buiten Nederland met een invaersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van gember in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Brazilië	42	84	113	345
China	11	37	98	68
Indonesië	11	10	20	54
Australië	-	-	-	1
Vereinigd Koninkrijk	111	26	71	54
Costa Rica	12	50	40	94
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	2	3	1	21
Bondsrep. Duitsland	1	6	16	34
India	150	63	19	-
Behale wereld	505	449	579	860
Totaal niet-E.O.	380	386	481	739
Totaal E.O.	125	62	98	120

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

## Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 29-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van gember in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Brazilië	1757	1489	1439	821
China	886	754	800	864
Indonesië	1013	893	784	1418
Australië	-	-	-	2671
Vereinigd Koninkrijk	1016	1589	1049	1022
Costa Rica	1276	1317	1519	1023
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	1392	1340	980	1357
Bondsrep. Duitsland	2785	1303	980	1126
India	900	762	1238	-
Behale wereld	1163	1166	1117	988
Totaal niet-E.O.	1176	1076	1122	962
Totaal E.O.	1125	1747	1090	1150

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

## INVOERHOEVEELHEDEN IN TONNEN.

## LYCHEE NEDERLAND

HERKOMST/JAAR	1981	1982	1983	1984
REP ZD AFRIKA+NAM	50	85	67	72
MADAGASCAR	31	29	34	20
CHINA	3	0	4	4
GEHELE WERELD	105	131	107	127
TOTAAL NIET EG	105	131	107	127
TOTAAL EG	0	0	0	0

## INVOERPRYZEN IN US DOLLARS PER KILOGRAM.

## LYCHEE NEDERLAND

HERKOMST/JAAR	1981	1982	1983	1984
REP ZD AFRIKA+NAM	2.35	1.83	1.80	2.44
MADAGASCAR	2.80	2.68	2.59	2.70
CHINA	1.36	0	1.34	1.18
GEHELE WERELD	2.37	2.39	2.07	1.93
TOTAAL NIET EG	2.37	2.39	2.07	1.93
TOTAAL EG	0	0	0	0

hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	193	424	689	967	1533
Italië	2508	1579	928	1662	913
Polen	434	837	2083	1748	2510
Frankrijk	569	875	738	511	433
Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie	939	914	444	431	1002
Roemenie	1160	76	588	1479	1695
Israël	146	125	174	145	161
Gehele wereld	6997	5605	6218	7872	8772
Totaal niet-E.G.	2445	1789	3862	4497	6294
Totaal E.G.	4453	3818	2355	3376	2478

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	1958	1140	1595	1104	1003
Italië	2076	1713	1686	1410	1285
Polen	616	562	658	529	435
Frankrijk	2535	2190	2237	1706	1899
Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie	1014	894	1732	1409	789
Roemenie	373	470	588	370	378
Israël	4148	3394	3412	3051	2588
Gehele wereld	1503	1388	1264	968	779
Totaal niet-E.G.	846	930	926	720	620
Totaal E.G.	1863	1602	1819	1299	1184

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	91	118	5	59	1171
Frankrijk	112	179	170	300	97
Bondsrep. Duitsland	5	-	91	50	149
Denemarken	-	11	1	149	103
Italië	22	18	18	24	22
Gehele wereld	244	348	342	700	1565
Totaal E.O.	228	325	286	661	1541
Totaal niet-E.O.	16	23	56	39	24

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	1102	852	980	739	328
Frankrijk	758	811	473	596	805
Bondsrep. Duitsland	1749	-	506	338	238
Denemarken	-	406	980	341	283
Italië	1329	1303	816	816	968
Gehele wereld	1021	863	513	527	368
Totaal E.O.	977	842	510	514	355
Totaal niet-E.O.	1653	1214	525	730	1184

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat



Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van bessen in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Geheim	2212	4912	5651	5237	5234
Bondsrep. Duitsland	92	114	219	433	983
Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie	102	177	70	253	477
Roemenie	41	447	160	239	889
Brazilië	46	54	61	94	177
Verenigd Koninkrijk	961	1109	382	971	403
Polen	188	125	170	537	431
Ver. Staten v. Amerika	82	71	65	43	123
Hongarije	289	148	84	194	517
Gehele wereld	4204	7508	7307	8778	9364
Totaal E.O.	1222	1472	866	1684	1907
Totaal niet-E.O.	771	1126	790	1159	2223

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van bessen in Nederland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Geheim	650	768	666	509	402
Bondsrep. Duitsland	2482	1224	1078	491	982
Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie	1515	1303	1568	774	1138
Roemenie	1296	814	531	562	367
Brazilië	1998	1081	1943	1724	1707
Verenigd Koninkrijk	1075	1033	946	647	642
Polen	1066	428	1763	935	546
Ver. Staten v. Amerika	1647	1179	1266	1573	1732
Hongarije	476	400	385	326	288
Gehele wereld	883	847	752	577	566
Totaal E.O.	1251	1099	1087	638	946
Totaal niet-E.O.	966	841	1005	838	626

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Nederland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Hoewelheden (in ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Frankrijk		6959	7046	9290	8134	7686
Spanje		3827	3699	3055	4763	6268
Italië		1974	2108	2267	1911	2321
Israël		808	875	784	417	634
Senegal		170	148	260	263	404
Nederland		339	496	537	618	768
Gehele wereld		15423	16093	18035	18203	19438
Totaal E.G.		9295	11079	13408	12379	11872
Totaal niet-E.G.		6128	5015	4647	5825	7567

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXM15

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Frankrijk		1096	871	684	746	675
Spanje		470	481	515	417	355
Italië		620	298	344	298	303
Israël		712	689	597	636	920
Senegal		1884	1486	916	900	1318
Nederland		715	646	684	691	565
Gehele wereld		773	631	573	547	513
Totaal E.G.		938	666	586	595	552
Totaal niet-E.G.		523	554	535	446	452

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Frankrijk	623	667	541	461
Spanje	656	381	410	581
Italië	86	252	257	237
Nederland	2	1	3	5
Gehele wereld	1382	1332	1257	1287
Totaal E.G.	711	922	801	704
Totaal niet-E.G.	671	410	459	583

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXM15

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Frankrijk	2040	2457	2863	1553
Spanje	1106	1509	2100	1537
Italië	1781	2609	2409	1356
Nederland	1392	1116	2939	2315
Gehele wereld	1570	2205	2491	1513
Totaal E.G.	2007	2498	2719	1495
Totaal niet-E.G.	1106	1544	2087	1536

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van gember in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
China	5	28	38	45
Verenigd Koninkrijk	7	1	3	1
Nederland	21	3	8	8
Frankrijk	1	9	13	8
Brazilië	2	7	6	11
Gehele wereld	61	62	72	77
Totaal niet-E.G.	32	46	47	58
Totaal E.G.	29	16	25	19

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van gember in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
China	1114	758	722	1167
Verenigd Koninkrijk	597	2233	1633	890
Nederland	1193	2605	1225	1224
Frankrijk	1392	1737	1281	1558
Brazilië	1392	1754	1959	1376
Gehele wereld	1004	1170	1061	1283
Totaal niet E.G.	914	947	917	1259
Totaal E.G.	1104	1814	1332	1359

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hooveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Frankrijk	2531	2629	1456	1824	1881
Nederland	958	988	1573	2372	1926
Spanje	403	381	170	626	722
Israël	173	149	199	137	195
Polen	138	427	1040	1085	1087
Italië	765	410	450	457	268
Gehele wereld	5339	5089	5005	6638	6180
Totaal E.G.	4335	4048	3490	4699	4168
Totaal niet-E.G.	1004	1042	1517	1939	2012

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXNIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Frankrijk	2595	2412	2321	1918	1957
Nederland	2118	1383	1216	908	805
Spanje	2456	1562	2858	2080	1758
Israël	3903	2930	3239	3385	2646
Polen	716	625	829	586	469
Italië	2246	2018	1670	1517	1390
Gehele wereld	2353	1788	1645	1351	1274
Totaal E.G.	2400	2122	1737	1367	1335
Totaal niet-E.G.	2151	1465	1432	1313	1146

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Frankrijk	120	1201	5882	4544	9372
Nederland	5076	4308	5767	3939	6721
Italië	308	240	150	115	208
Gehele wereld	5626	6302	10547	9133	15755
Totaal E.U.	5613	6277	10353	9110	15732

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Frankrijk	1367	417	327	317	275
Nederland	322	254	315	268	281
Italië	981	930	869	790	827
Gehele wereld	387	324	324	298	285
Totaal E.U.	385	320	324	295	284

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van bessen in Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nederland	122	769	684	846	1382
Ver.Staten v.Amerika	391	476	300	317	335
Polen	17	146	161	219	280
Zweden	32	81	23	61	51
Bondsrep. Duitsland	61	67	50	63	84
Brazilië	12	26	42	45	57
Frankrijk	199	82	101	40	29
Gehele wereld	2694	2573	2337	2323	2360
Totaal niet-E.G.	1770	1615	1446	1105	862
Totaal E.G.	726	957	892	1219	1499

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

## Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van bessen in Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Nederland	1670	893	1056	931	611
Ver.Staten v.Amerika	1389	1424	1904	1778	1872
Polen	1720	1048	1448	951	876
Zweden	3002	2674	5325	3181	2383
Bondsrep. Duitsland	1027	2356	4232	1145	1070
Brazilië	2088	2190	1703	1662	1523
Frankrijk	2201	1947	2330	2760	2235
Gehele wereld	1087	1054	1188	1044	918
Totaal niet-E.G.	959	1043	1079	1154	1339
Totaal E.G.	1431	1073	1364	943	676

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Bely./Lux. Econ.Unie in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje		27004	24520	28110	31502	33076
Italië		28439	31866	31614	37378	30675
Israël		5906	8131	7270	3986	4051
Griekenland		-	14600	10265	15569	8755
Nederland		1474	1786	2142	2463	2848
Frankrijk		1471	1643	2511	2270	2934
Turkije		1381	1964	4181	4001	2555
Gehele wereld		76687	85837	87111	98567	85803
Totaal niet-E.G.		45280	50707	40329	40880	40527
Totaal E.G.		31408	49931	46581	57687	45277

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje		379	431	397	385	288
Italië		395	210	218	235	223
Israël		747	558	518	487	547
Griekenland		-	308	231	235	221
Nederland		1292	1104	684	644	666
Frankrijk		956	845	549	679	479
Turkije		379	366	331	323	271
Gehele wereld		437	362	334	321	294
Totaal niet-E.G.		418	458	418	392	324
Totaal E.G.		464	292	260	270	268

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat



Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Spanje	1206	832	1324	2270
Italië	1567	1871	1352	1478
Frankrijk	442	540	410	995
Argentinië	1	1	24	205
Nederland	18	10	36	76
Gehele wereld	3405	3457	3761	5615
Totaal E.G.	2033	2488	1809	2559
Totaal niet-E.G.	1372	970	1952	3046

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Spanje	1840	1628	1912	1372
Italië	2132	2415	2679	1771
Frankrijk	1893	2067	2511	1650
Argentinië	2785	2233	3266	1308
Nederland	2475	2903	2068	1634
Gehele wereld	1960	2145	2252	1540
Totaal E.G.	2087	2329	2619	1233
Totaal niet-E.G.	1773	1671	1912	821

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van gember in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
China	419	582	599	917
Brazilië	55	52	31	78
Nederland	26	33	37	39
Indonesië	27	51	13	34
Gehele wereld	867	897	787	1146
Totaal niet-E.G.	818	812	831	1099
Totaal E.G.	48	37	76	47

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van gember in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
China	1489	907	826	2291
Brazilië	2202	2040	1865	1983
Nederland	2570	2402	2463	1760
Indonesië	2372	679	754	1903
Gehele wereld	1415	1049	1018	2235
Totaal niet-E.G.	1377	982	954	2250
Totaal E.G.	2088	2535	1714	1897

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Italië	63016	43398	40705	43811	42811
Frankrijk	4586	4472	6030	5635	9939
Spanje	1489	2240	3111	4040	9519
Nederland	2407	2422	2489	2866	4509
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	4581	2443	3672	3816	3538
Israël	1008	879	1178	920	1345
Gehele wereld	81371	58800	63701	67275	78595
Totaal E.G.	74599	53075	52966	56750	60833
Totaal niet-E.G.	6770	5225	10735	10525	1761

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Italië	1939	1564	1772	1547	1357
Frankrijk	1784	1473	1593	1419	1627
Spanje	1753	1444	2451	1778	1511
Nederland	1828	2173	1861	1398	1504
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	1822	2151	2137	1466	1581
Israël	3166	2689	3348	3334	2561
Gehele wereld	1894	1613	1762	1524	1382
Totaal E.G.	1919	1614	1781	1522	1425
Totaal niet-E.G.	1628	1597	1670	1535	1234

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Italie	964	672	660	468
Nederland	698	659	916	436
Spanje	57	46	33	31
Frankrijk	19	37	37	101
Brazillie	..	..	2	8
Gehele wereld	1793	1460	1673	1074
Totaal E.G.	1731	1391	1635	1007
Totaal niet-E.G.	63	78	39	68

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

## Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXM15

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Italie	786	764	436	776
Nederland	453	341	398	390
Spanje	1026	898	713	940
Frankrijk	1319	754	715	591
Brazillie	..	..	2939	779
Gehele wereld	671	578	446	600
Totaal E.G.	657	566	433	591
Totaal niet-E.G.	1039	802	980	720

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van bessen in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Polen	2009	2702	1648	5315
Hongarije	2240	2156	3667	4763
Roemenie	3788	4241	4321	3023
Tsjechoslowakije	3290	2797	3555	5264
Oostenrijk	1748	2368	3525	2509
Sovjetunie	427	792	374	448
Brazilië	86	90	195	233
Nederland	290	421	548	707
Bulgarije	1625	1469	1150	897
Gehele wereld	18589	19090	19799	23878
Totaal niet-E.G.	16465	18199	18405	21270
Totaal E.G.	2115	892	1395	2608

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXNIS

datum: 28-09-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van bessen in Bondsrep. Duitsland naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Polen	594	715	686	608
Hongarije	645	645	524	372
Roemenie	1305	963	739	929
Tsjechoslowakije	357	422	370	273
Oostenrijk	820	834	642	562
Sovjetunie	2980	2475	3455	1913
Brazilië	1991	1724	2062	1820
Nederland	2463	2127	2090	1492
Bulgarije	1152	891	1039	474
Gehele wereld	1060	990	867	680
Totaal niet-E.G.	992	935	795	608
Totaal E.G.	1592	1900	1810	1081

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Bondsrep. Duitsland in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	46388	51798	41890	62964	70496
Israël	7470	7992	6676	5427	5520
Nederland	1040	1020	1393	1495	1891
Frankrijk	489	1410	2252	2675	1830
Brazilië	120	404	769	1134	2305
Italië	1705	2100	2755	2950	2655
Rep.-Z.-Afrika en Nam.	891	860	665	929	1170
Gehele wereld	63729	73845	65424	84541	90768
Totaal niet-E.G.	60408	65039	55412	73348	82114
Totaal E.G.	3322	8806	10012	11192	8655

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	681	518	511	469	393
Israël	1503	1397	1210	1158	794
Nederland	1079	1138	1140	1030	844
Frankrijk	1213	846	748	682	666
Brazilië	812	801	841	792	518
Italië	636	526	407	472	401
Rep.-Z.-Afrika en Nam.	1592	1528	1117	940	906
Gehele wereld	813	646	625	539	450
Totaal niet-E.G.	811	653	640	542	444
Totaal E.G.	857	519	543	517	505

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

ATTENTION ; QUANTITES IN THE SECOND TABLE

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

↓ Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Italie	1817	2192	2373	1038	811
Spanje	1542	2186	1428	1169	691
Frankrijk	2028	2247	2363	1270	1037
Mexico	1392	1579	-	1232	818
Nederland	1204	1914	595	1218	1315
Gehele wereld	1782	2113	1915	1145	813
Totaal E.G.	1882	2215	2192	1125	888
Totaal niet-E.G.	1365	1841	1732	1171	718

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

↓ Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Italie	1191	988	543	1015	1210
Spanje	186	24	542	1116	1154
Frankrijk	710	813	296	657	602
Mexico	17	82	-	172	242
Nederland	37	21	56	19	9
Gehele wereld	2405	2497	2389	3109	3264
Totaal E.G.	1938	1823	949	1739	1826
Totaal niet-E.G.	467	673	1440	1370	1438

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	886	2395	2928	3605	5769
Italië	4277	3040	2430	2619	1500
Israël	171	265	441	241	490
Nederland	16	87	30	283	642
Frankrijk	634	761	727	694	697
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	195	448	233	644	388
Gehele wereld	6876	7812	7434	8994	10175
Totaal niet-E.G.	1747	3435	3966	4744	6897
Totaal E.G.	5129	4377	3468	4249	3278

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	2712	1947	2076	1931	1820
Italië	2709	2035	2477	1886	1835
Israël	4503	6648	4695	5179	3654
Nederland	1305	2528	2319	2400	1812
Frankrijk	2190	2055	1613	1624	1543
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	2663	2176	2830	2224	2021
Gehele wereld	2811	2233	2387	2022	1764
Totaal niet-E.G.	3319	2459	2460	2106	1758
Totaal E.G.	2638	2056	2304	1928	1777

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat



Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Guatemala	-	5	32	67	203
Spanje	55	16	28	94	149
Frankrijk	29	57	71	102	137
Egypte	105	205	251	227	180
Marokko	61	103	120	127	79
Cyprus	34	50	42	37	66
Italië	121	103	166	44	63
Peru	-	-	12	14	147
Nederland	1	18	6	25	50
Gehele wereld	509	616	766	774	1027
Totaal niet-E.G.	356	438	515	603	758
Totaal E.G.	154	178	252	172	269

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Guatemala	-	1429	1561	1063	1936
Spanje	2633	3000	1120	985	1361
Frankrijk	2545	2546	1652	1615	1434
Egypte	915	1095	1206	1055	763
Marokko	2739	3328	4401	1374	1358
Cyprus	1433	1295	1633	1347	1052
Italië	1231	1550	1009	1315	839
Peru	-	-	2776	954	2931
Nederland	0	930	980	605	663
Gehele wereld	1991	1858	1785	1246	1295
Totaal niet-E.G.	2218	1881	2121	1202	1361
Totaal E.G.	1465	1800	1089	1392	1109

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van bessen in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Brazilië	44	151	216	471
Ver. Staten v. Amerika	225	245	207	196
Kenia	17	15	16	44
Nederland	15	33	40	39
Bahamas	-	-	-	72
Polen	-	12	-	73
Gehele wereld	717	610	727	1015
Totaal niet-E.G.	647	508	531	844
Totaal E.G.	69	101	197	173

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van bessen in Verenigd Koninkrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Brazilië	2183	1943	2127	1964
Ver. Staten v. Amerika	1856	1909	2026	2280
Kenia	3030	2605	2082	1942
Nederland	4920	3992	4752	2214
Bahamas	-	-	-	1337
Polen	-	2512	-	1256
Gehele wereld	2591	1971	1973	1712
Totaal niet-E.G.	2625	1934	2081	1776
Totaal E.G.	2401	2167	1676	1569

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Verenigd Koninkrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	28022	32546	38165	44432	47776
Italië	11884	13437	14353	14901	12461
Senegal	569	452	679	1156	1013
Nederland	23	12	43	20	45
Gehele wereld	43458	48013	54454	61264	61958
Totaal niet-E.G.	31539	34243	39780	45743	49272
Totaal E.G.	11919	13770	14674	15522	12686

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraan deel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXNIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van meloenen, vers in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	306	280	332	317	266
Italië	353	231	275	240	216
Senegal	2603	1835	2178	1710	1270
Nederland	690	651	1002	846	526
Gehele wereld	365	288	345	327	277
Totaal niet-E.G.	370	310	368	355	291
Totaal E.G.	354	233	282	244	219

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraan deel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van meloenen, vers in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Argentinië	2934	5012	3779	5019	4309
Spanje	1063	180	3468	2486	5678
Italië	2500	1304	749	1019	1225
Mexico	1713	1442	1192	1102	969
Taiwan	216	208	627	-	315
Nederland	120	125	61	108	49
Gehele wereld	9650	10004	12893	10912	12696
Totaal niet-E.G.	7005	8252	11907	9724	11409
Totaal E.G.	2625	1752	976	1188	1286

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van knoflook, vers in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Argentinië	1168	1692	2145	1203	752
Spanje	1197	1492	1415	1019	549
Italië	1649	2226	2436	1051	790
Mexico	1231	1644	2480	1136	863
Taiwan	1134	1326	1264	-	731
Nederland	1439	2349	2216	1294	870
Gehele wereld	1297	1752	1807	1107	671
Totaal niet-E.G.	1167	1653	1769	1111	657
Totaal E.G.	1642	2218	2271	1074	795

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van knoflook, vers in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van gember in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
China	73	185	220	71	176
Brazilië	109	92	147	172	110
Thailand	2	17	63	15	52
Bondsrep. Duitsland	5	12	6	1	63
Ver. Staten v. Amerika	-	5	0	13	45
Nederland	19	12	6	57	42
+ Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	3	23	8	14	19
Costa Rica	6	63	53	-	29
Gehele wereld	314	428	536	478	569
Totaal niet-E.G.	281	378	516	391	434
Totaal E.G.	33	49	21	88	135

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXM15

datum: 29-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van gember in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
China	896	579	610	1003	1587
Brazilië	1878	1954	1919	1216	1671
Thailand	1392	2630	2595	2433	2610
Bondsrep. Duitsland	3063	1582	1633	5341	1991
Ver. Staten v. Amerika	-	2233	-	542	1701
Nederland	1246	1396	2286	1249	1296
+ Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	1392	1359	1470	1272	2118
Costa Rica	928	1400	1719	-	1224
Gehele wereld	1299	1257	1378	1253	1738
Totaal niet-E.G.	1268	1214	1363	1243	1744
Totaal E.G.	1519	1618	1726	1285	1712

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van gember in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld

Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	5880	6483	5973	8772	11841
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	445	548	824	1620	1985
Italië	2466	1192	1427	1887	1284
Nederland	82	189	259	218	787
Israël	418	443	354	272	383
Gehele wereld	11646	11405	12572	16116	19012
Totaal niet-E.O.	8510	9351	9872	12238	14856
Totaal E.O.	3135	2054	2699	3878	4157

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van aardbeien in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	2261	1995	2525	2354	1750
Belg./Lux. Econ.Unie	1652	1999	1663	1306	1398
Italië	2084	1791	1563	1533	1517
Nederland	2088	2322	2236	1740	1523
Israël	3791	3405	3261	3250	2771
Gehele wereld	2262	1927	2047	1899	1545
Totaal niet E.O.	2355	1926	2154	2042	1569
Totaal E.O.	2011	1930	1656	1448	1460

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van aardbeien in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoeveelheden (in ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	2919	1840	1023	2851	2837
Italië	1719	968	1401	1211	1066
Marokko	457	263	216	325	384
Nederland	-	26	2	-	7
Gehele wereld	5131	4220	2644	4531	4660
Totaal niet-E.G.	3410	2107	1240	3312	3256
Totaal E.G.	1721	2113	1405	1219	1405

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

## Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 28-08-85

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van erwten,peultjes,vers in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	Jaar				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Spanje	803	906	763	984	1028
Italië	786	904	731	842	861
Marokko	1365	1473	1011	1260	1021
Nederland	-	687	1470	-	789
Gehele wereld	847	782	767	963	934
Totaal niet-E.G.	877	970	807	1007	1024
Totaal E.G.	786	886	731	843	725

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoersaandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van erwten,peultjes,vers in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Hoewelheden (in ton) van de invoer van bessen in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Polen	350	295	337	433
Brazilië	75	123	169	243
Bondsrep.	403	968	577	749
Roemenie	473	471	838	721
Kenia	44	72	88	117
Nederland	195	110	35	262
Italië	91	43	34	89
Oostenrijk	246	208	613	745
Hongarije	119	56	97	138
Gehele wereld	3489	3705	3657	4112
Totaal niet-E.G.	1967	2250	2607	2635
Totaal E.G.	1523	1456	1051	1478

Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld  
Bron: Eurostat

Landbouw Economisch Instituut

EXMIS

datum: 29-09-95

Prijzen (in US \$ per ton) van de invoer van bessen in Frankrijk naar herkomst

Herkomst	jaar			
	1980	1981	1982	1984
Polen	847	670	1166	1079
Brazilië	2358	2142	2274	2092
Bondsrep.	1238	1116	1017	818
Roemenie	1254	929	1001	748
Kenia	2000	2264	2138	2146
Nederland	1864	3725	2575	931
Italië	2127	1766	1815	1910
Oostenrijk	1262	1074	777	760
Hongarije	1112	1136	960	87
Gehele wereld	1439	1467	1083	1014
Totaal niet-E.O.	1574	1577	1079	1057
Totaal E.G.	1265	1295	1093	936

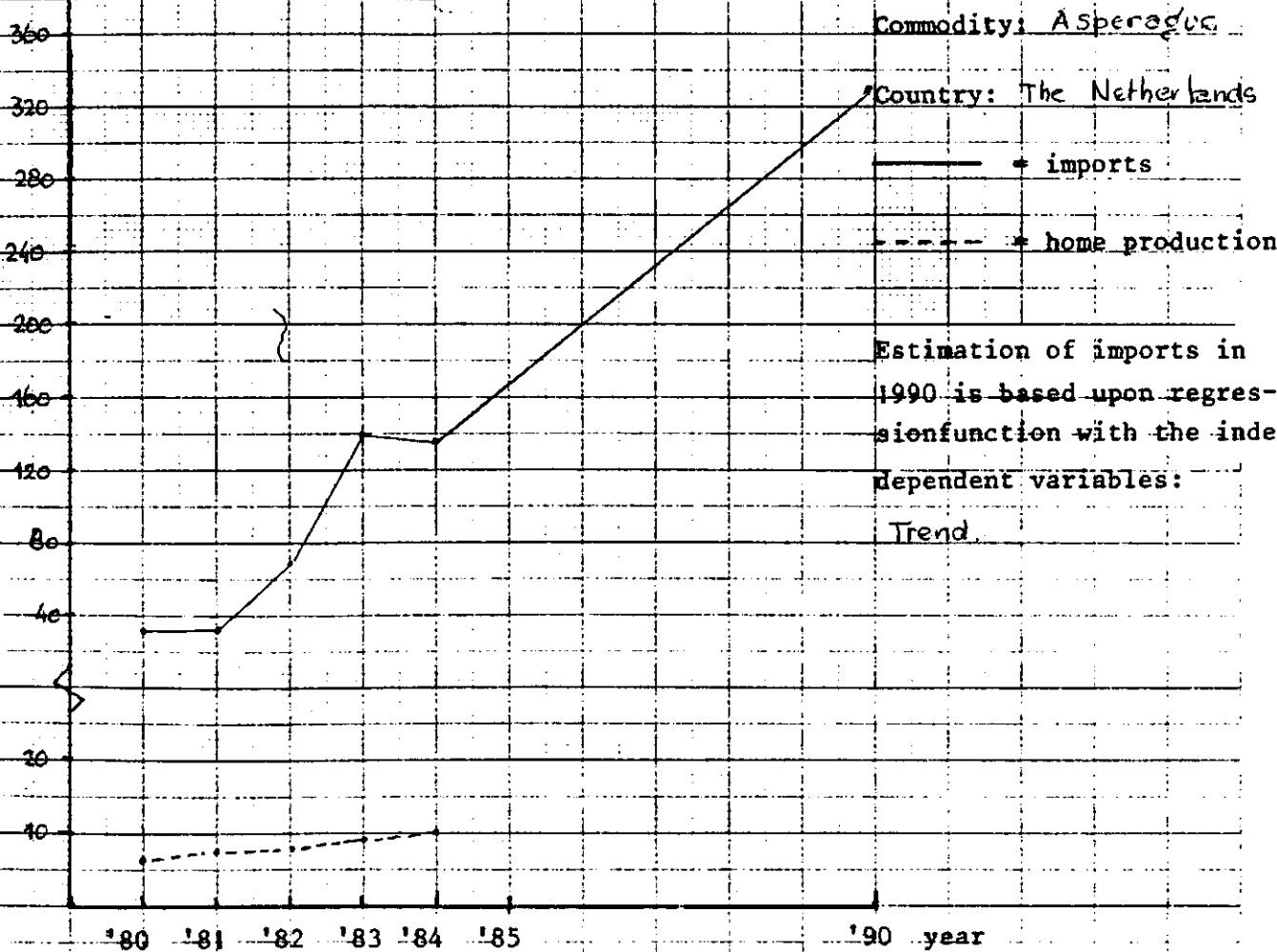
Landen buiten Nederland met een invoeraandeel kleiner dan 2,5 % van de totale invoerwaarde van bessen in Frankrijk in 1984 worden niet vermeld



II    Graphs about realized import-  
quantities and -prices per  
commodity and the prognosis  
for 1990

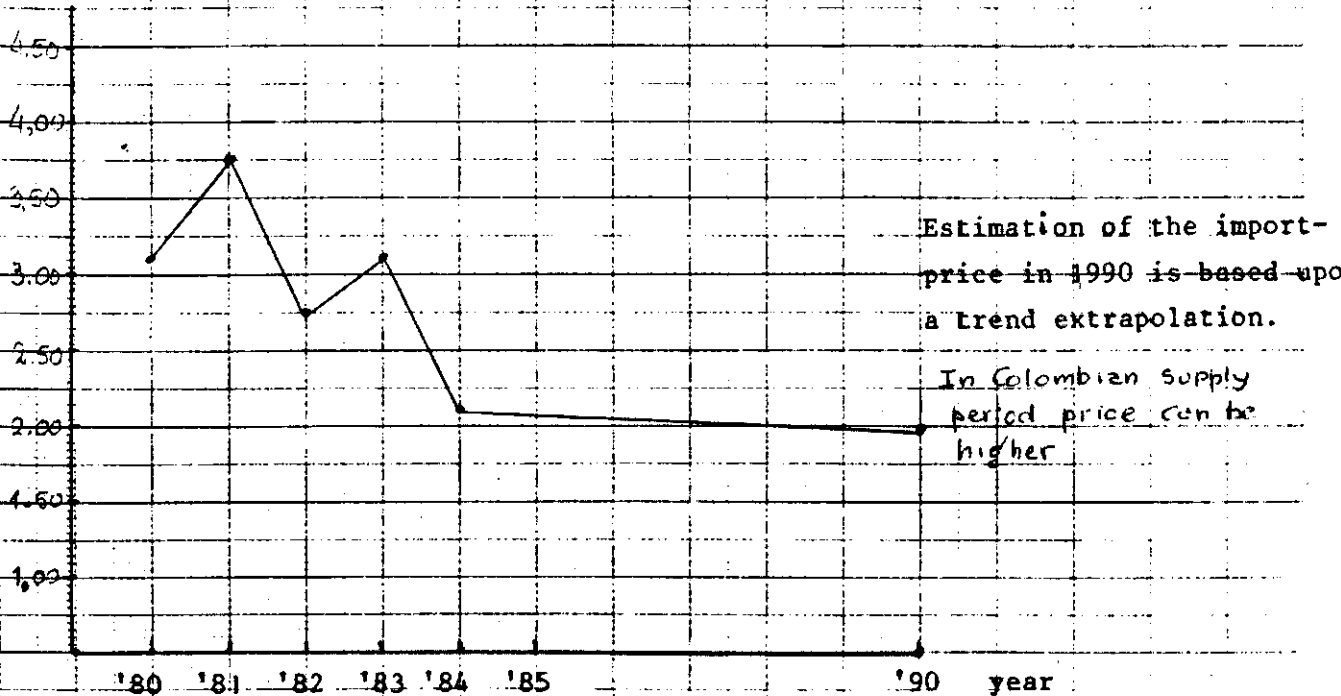
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)



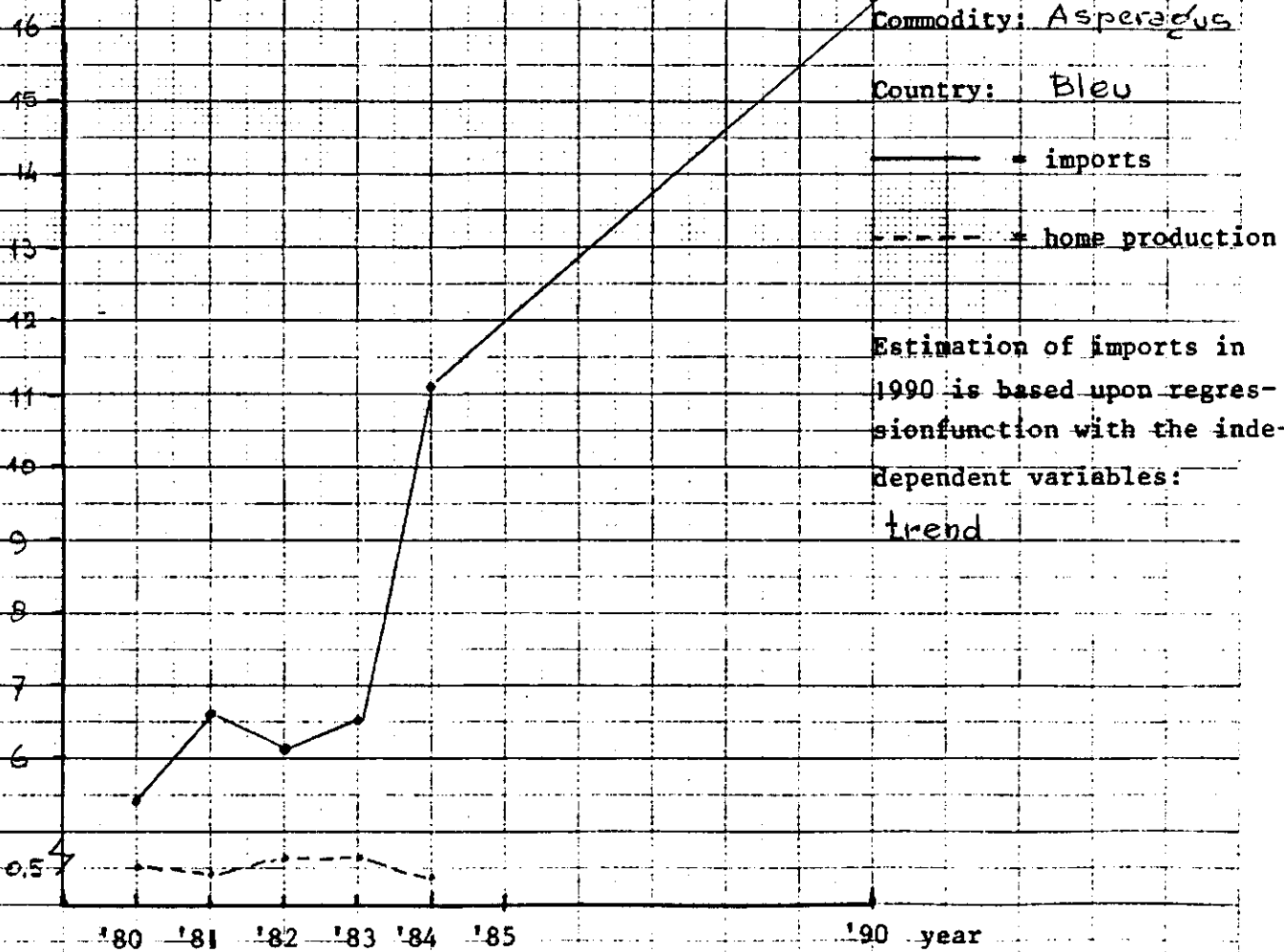
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



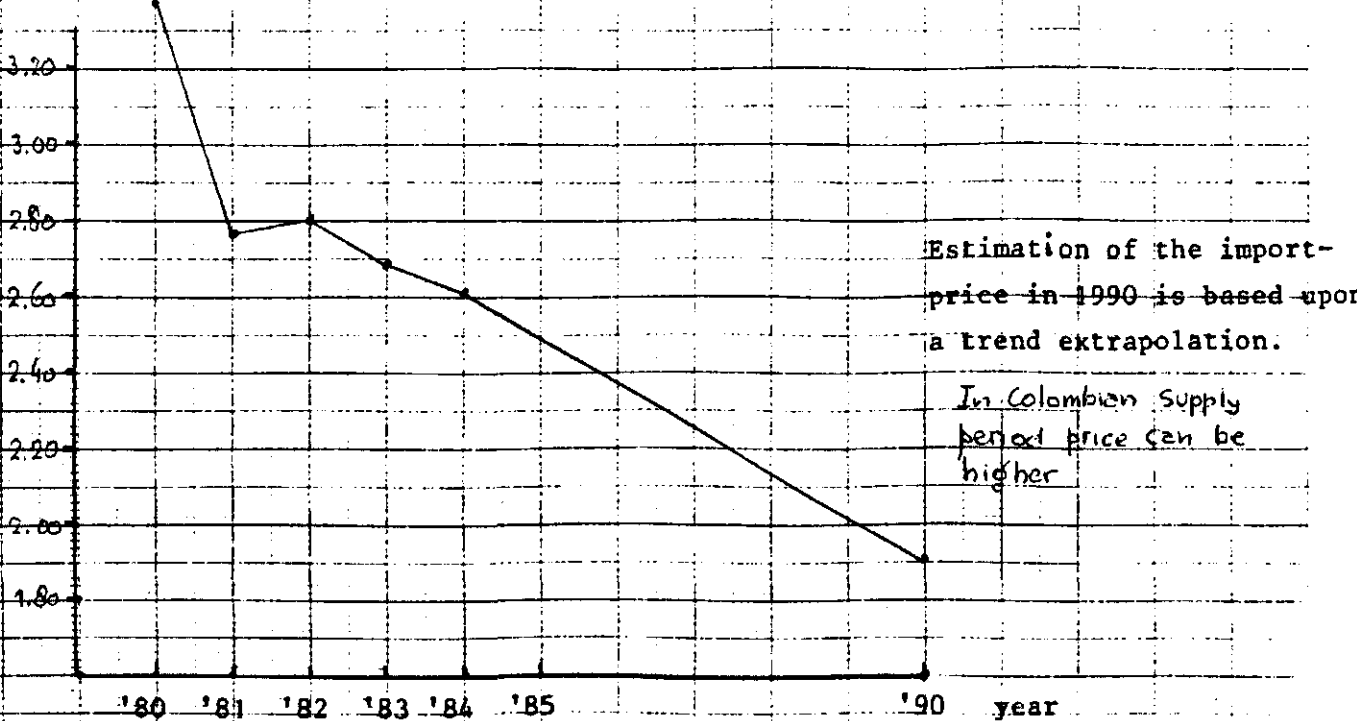
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100.)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

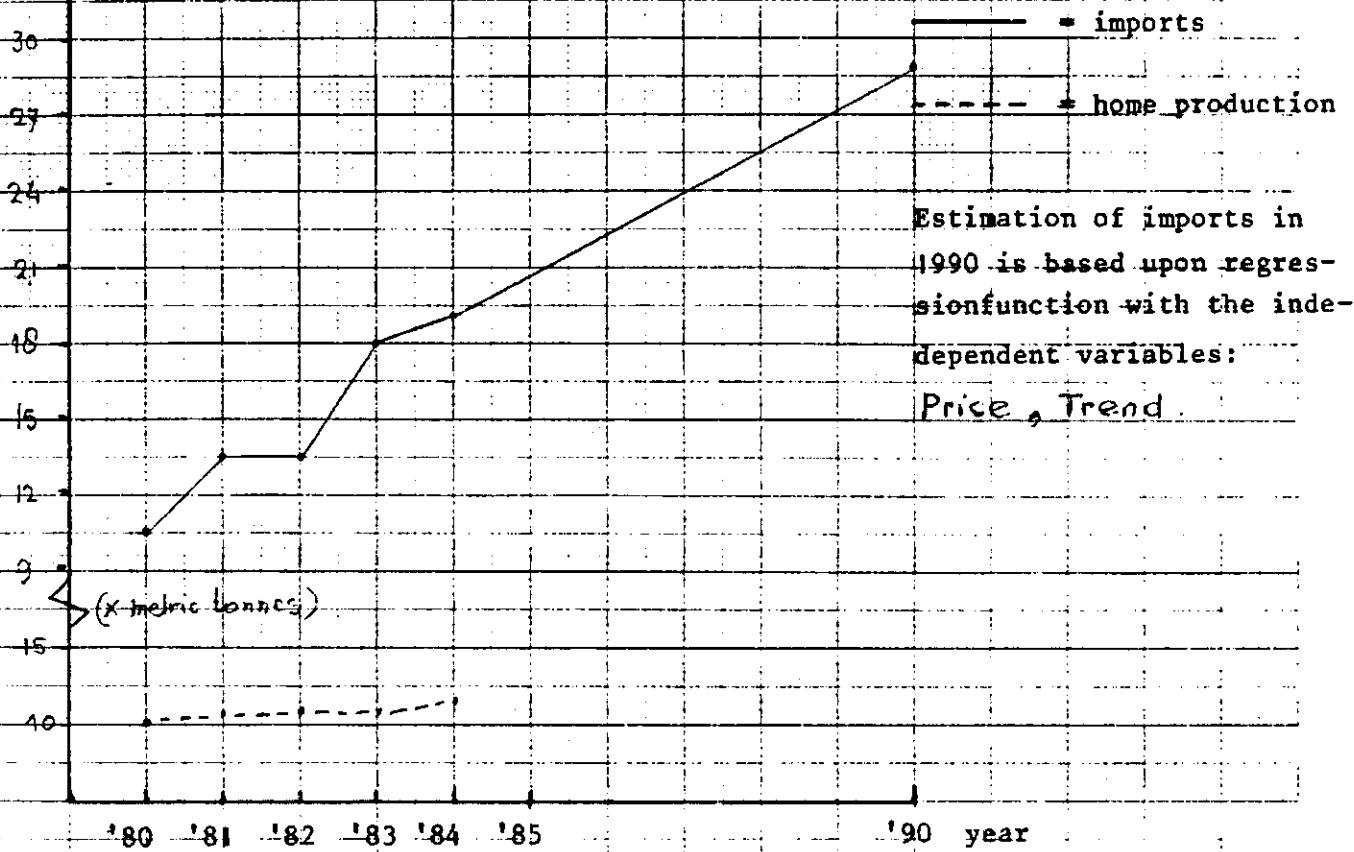
US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

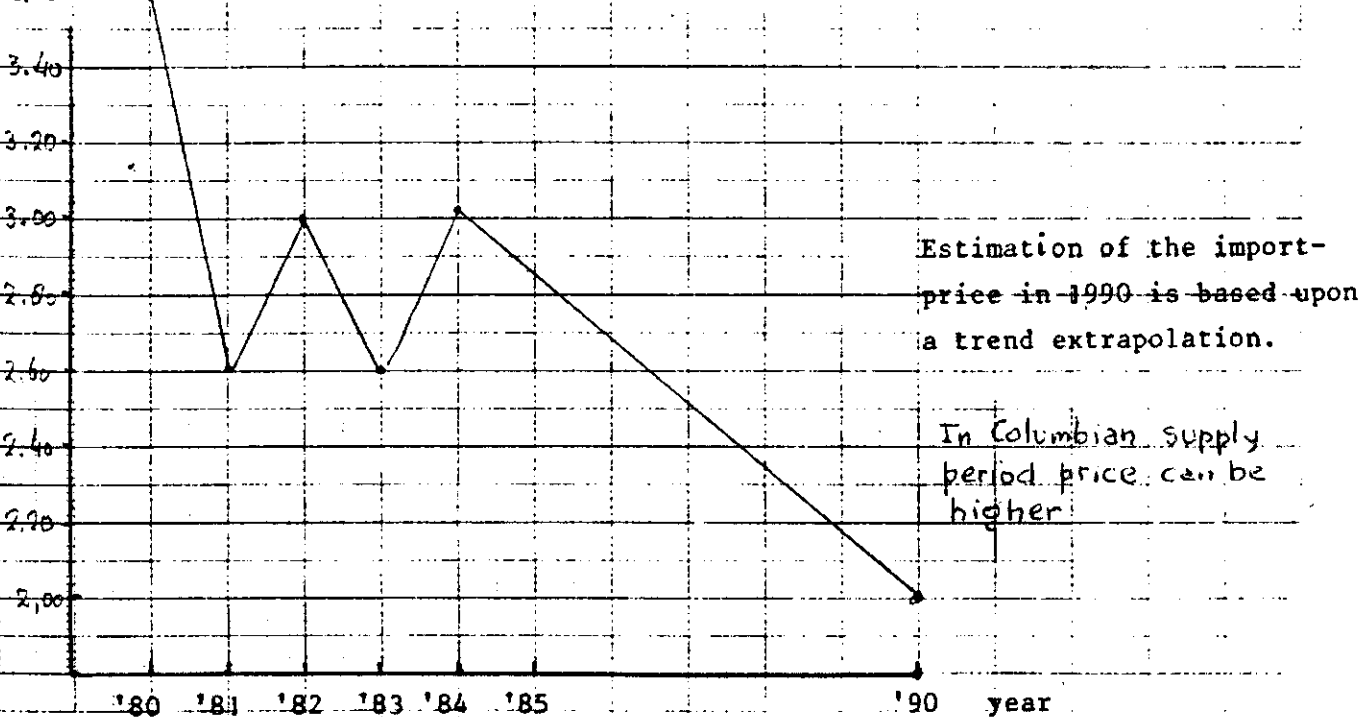
Commodity: Asparagus

Country: Fed. Rep. of Germ.



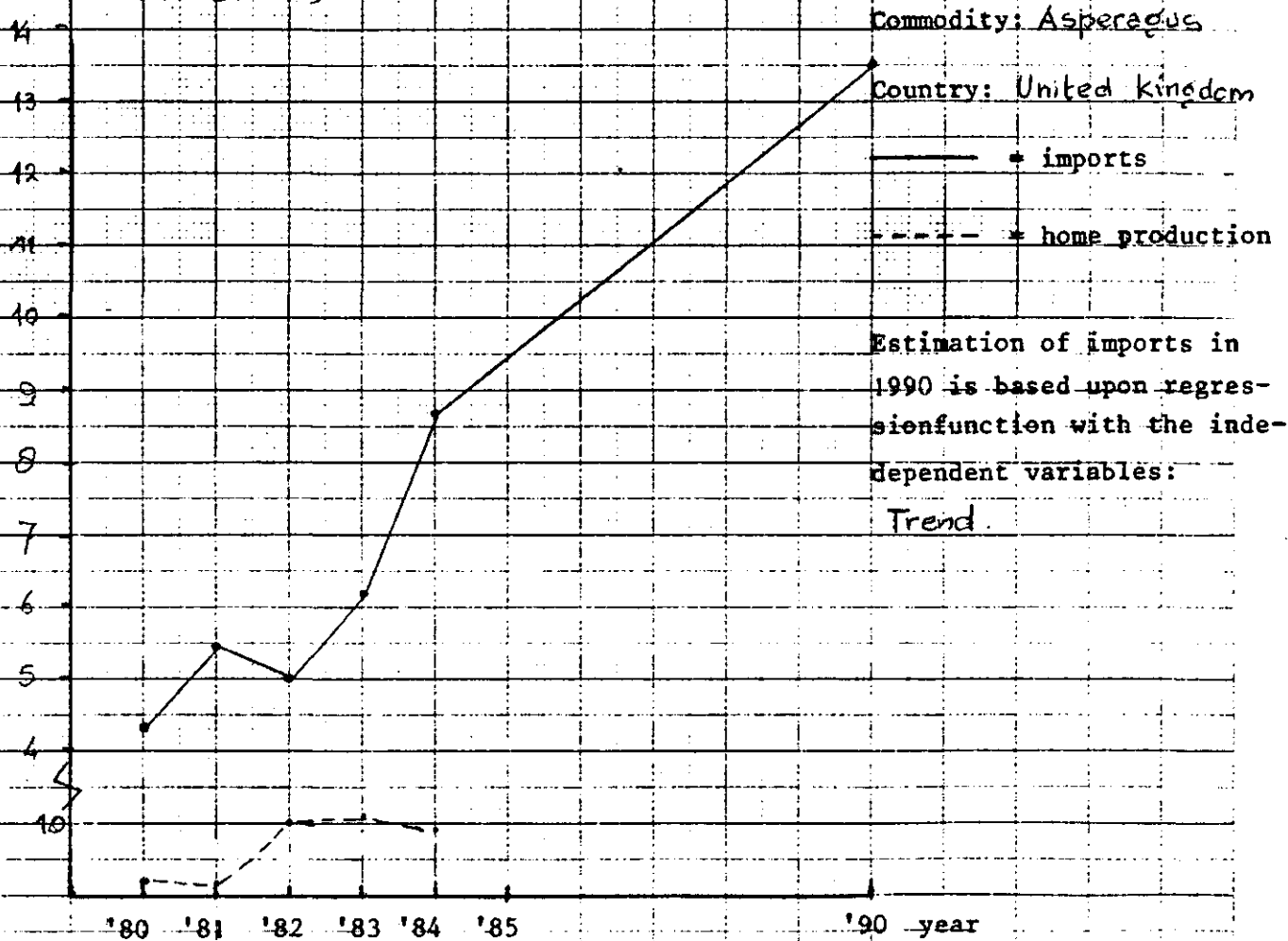
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



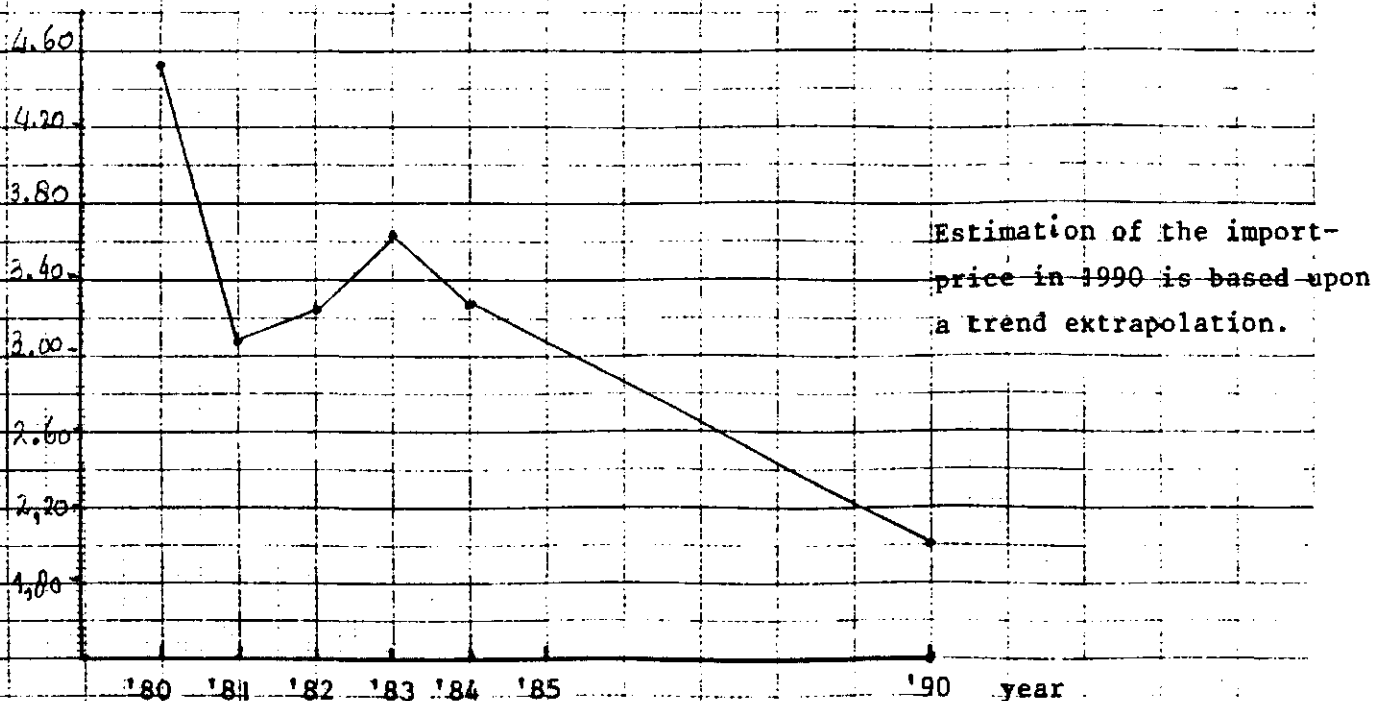
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(X 100)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)

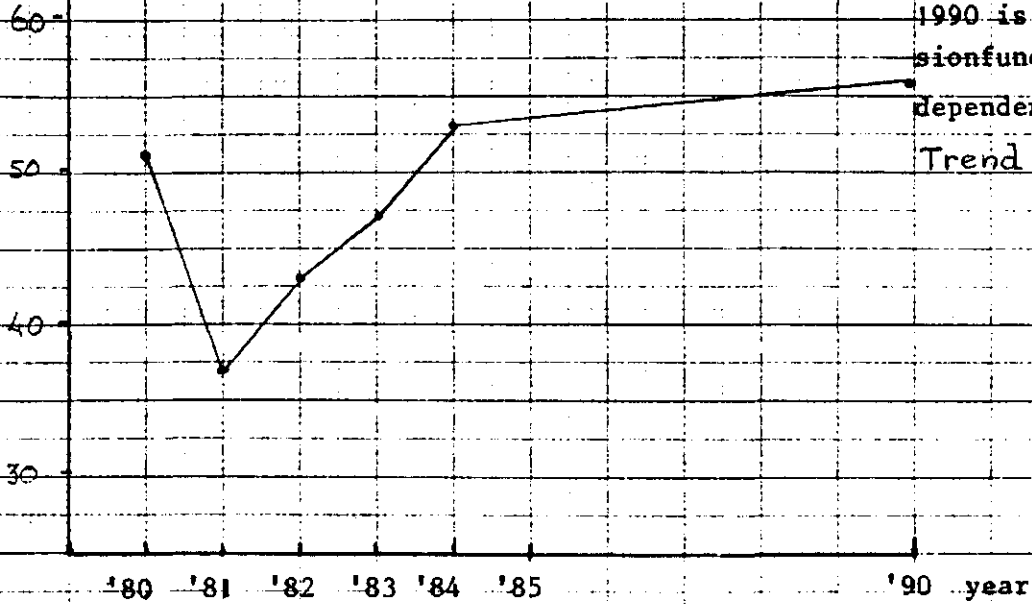
Commodity: Asparagus

Country: Sweden

— \* imports

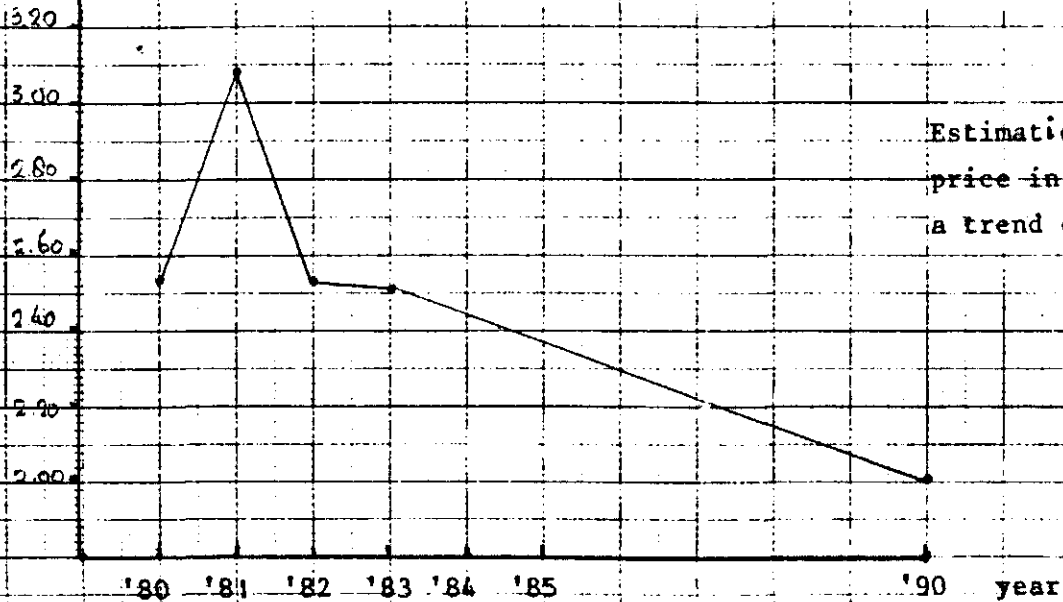
- - - - \* home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:  
Trend



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

Commodity: Asparagus

Country: Switzerland

—•— imports

- - - - - home production

7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0  
-4

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

Price, Trend

'80 '81 '82 '83 '84 '85 '90 year

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

4.50  
4.20  
3.80  
3.40  
3.00  
2.60  
2.20  
1.80

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

'80 '81 '82 '83 '84 '85 '90 year

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

Commodity: Mango

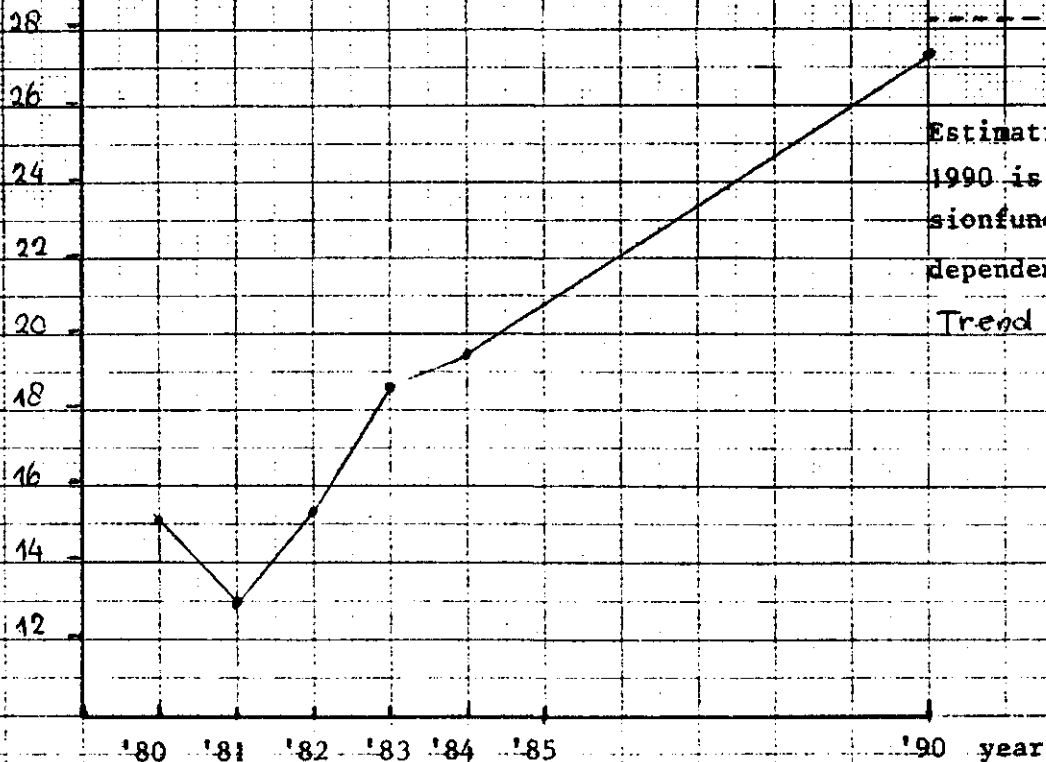
Country: The Netherlands

—•— imports

- - - - \* home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:

Trend

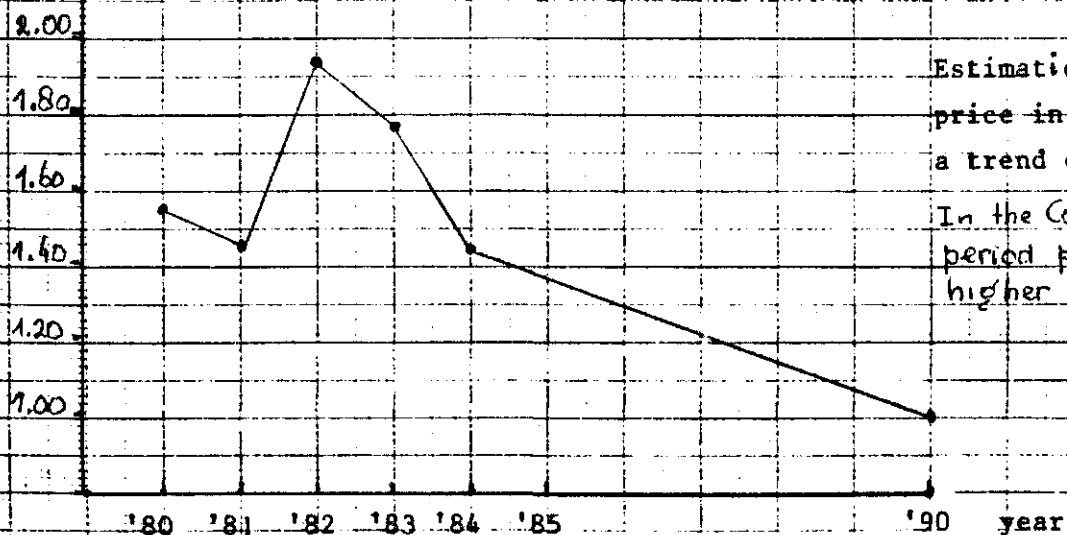


Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the Colombian supply period price can be higher

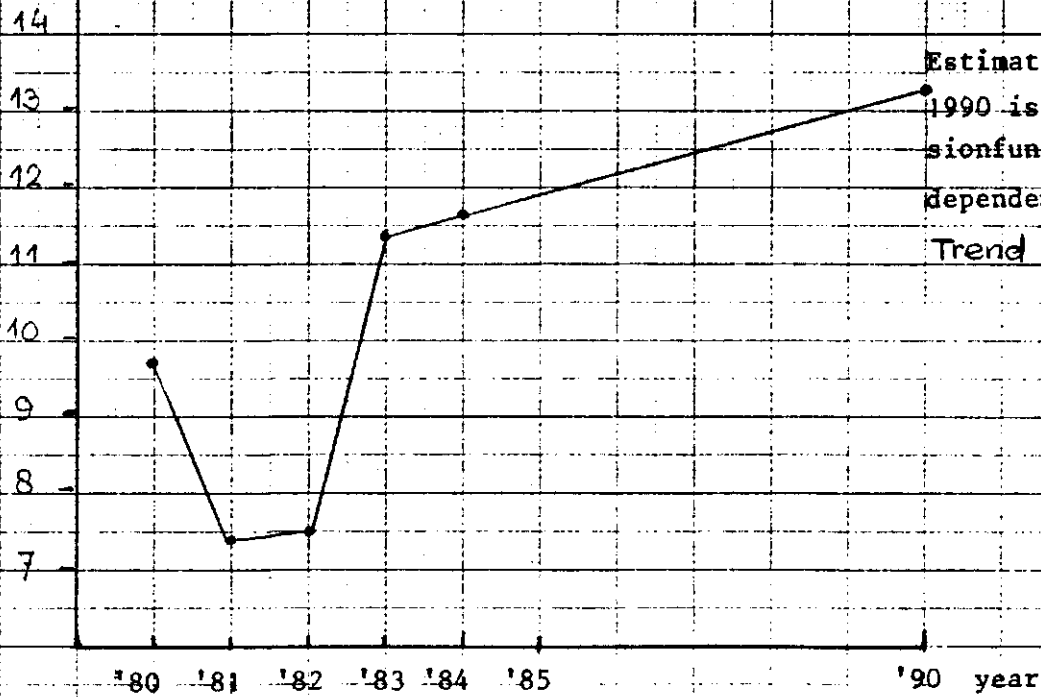




Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

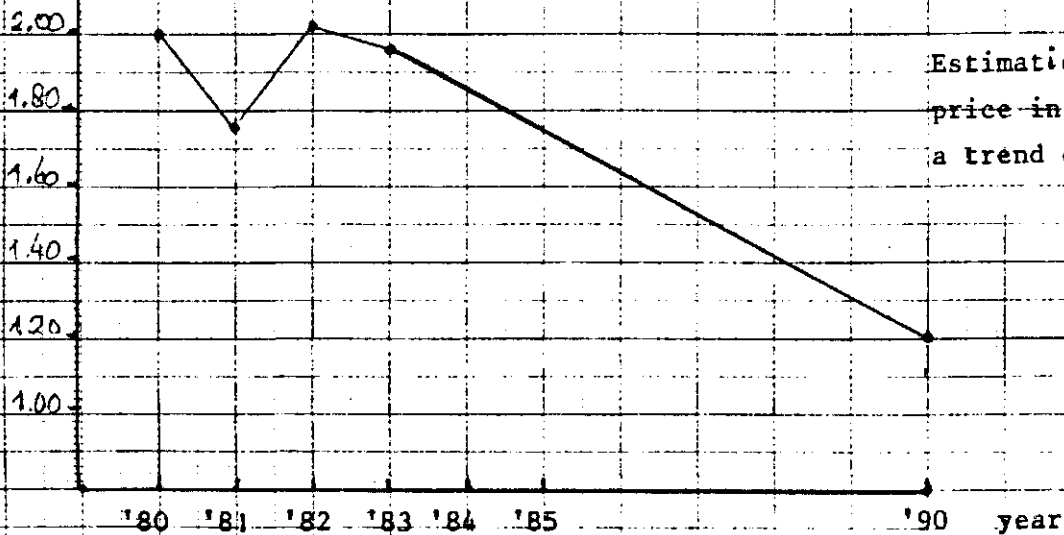
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(X 100)

Commodity: Mango  
Country: Fed. Rep. of Germ.  
— \* imports  
- - - \* home production



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

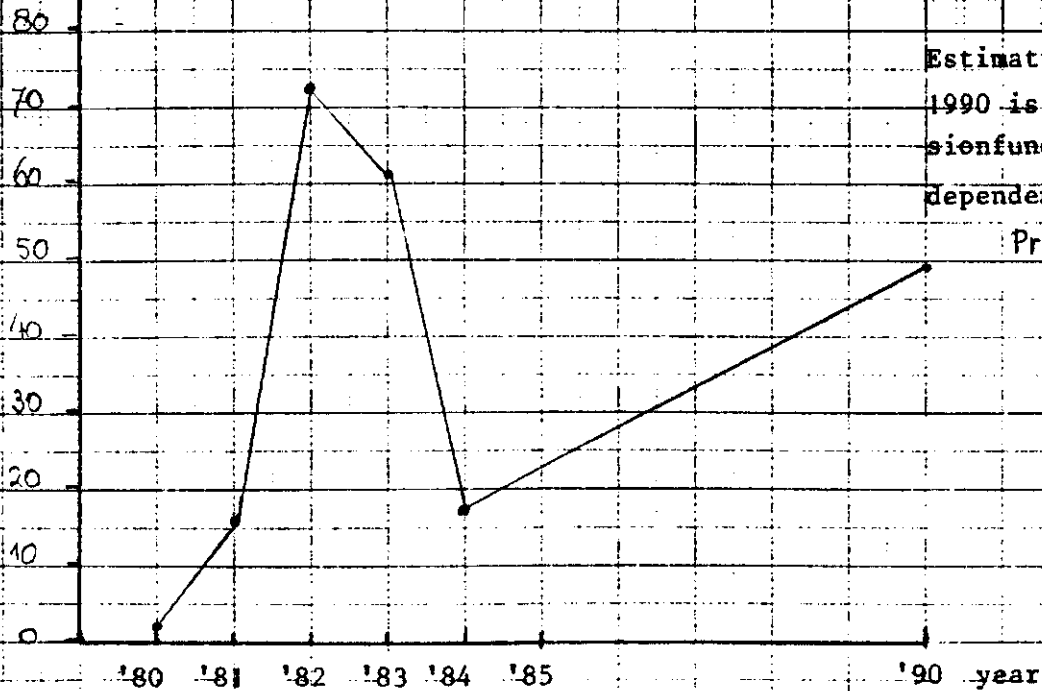
Quantity (x metric tonnes)

Commodity: Guava

Country: The Netherlands

— + imports

----- = home production

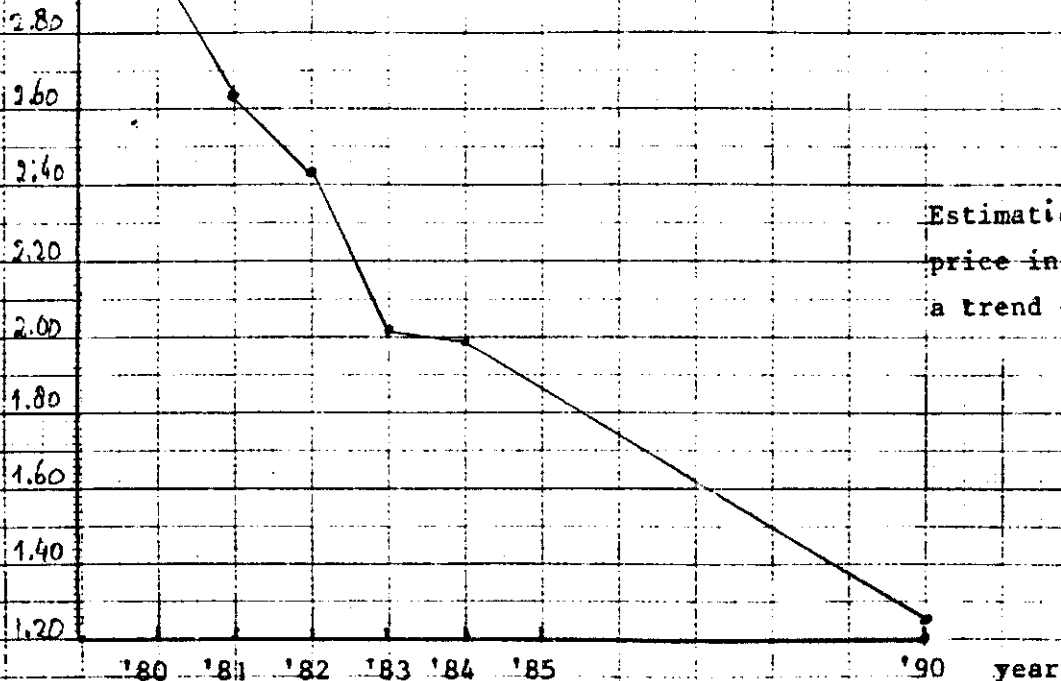


Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:

Price

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x100)

Commodity: Mango + Guava

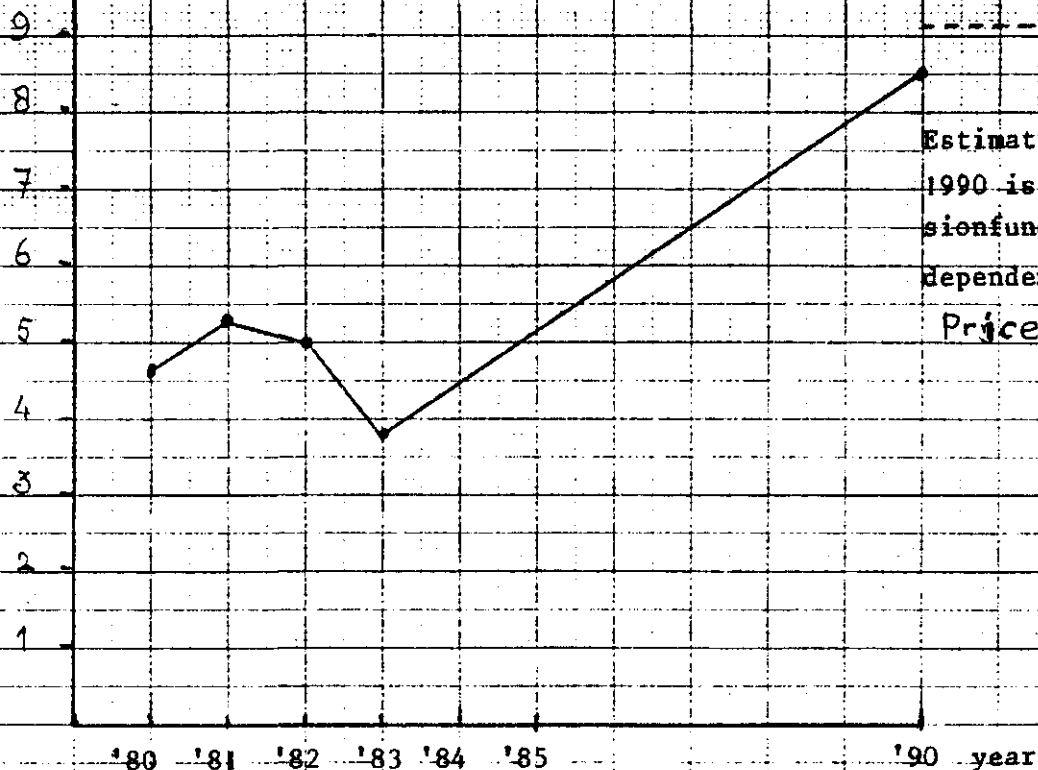
Country: Bleu

— + imports

- - - - + home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

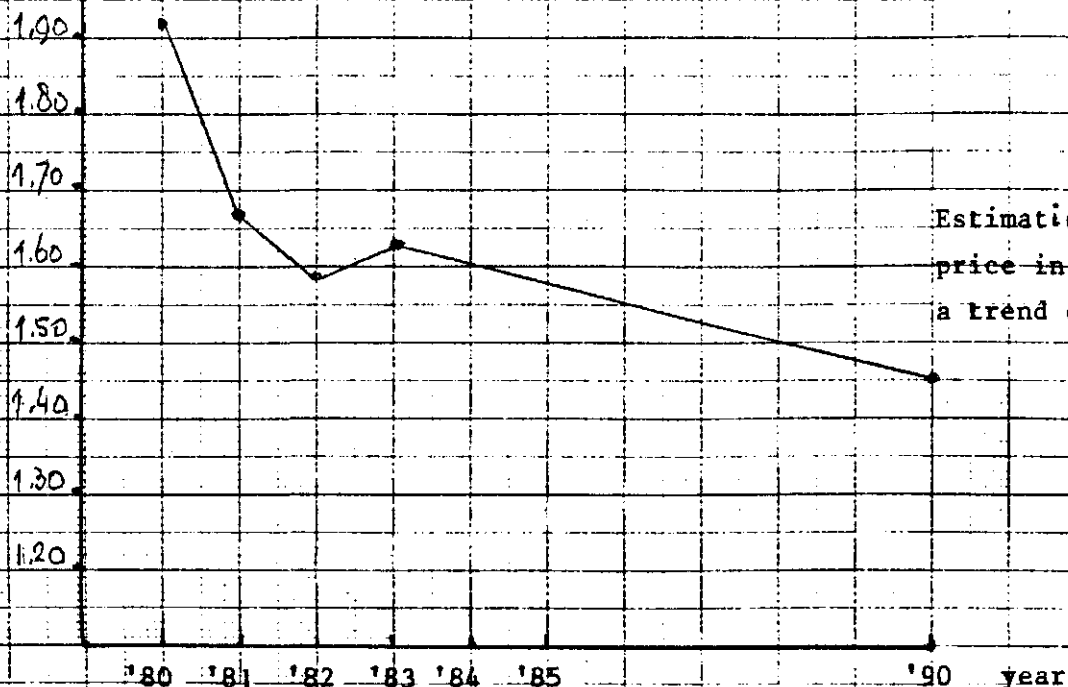
Price, Trend



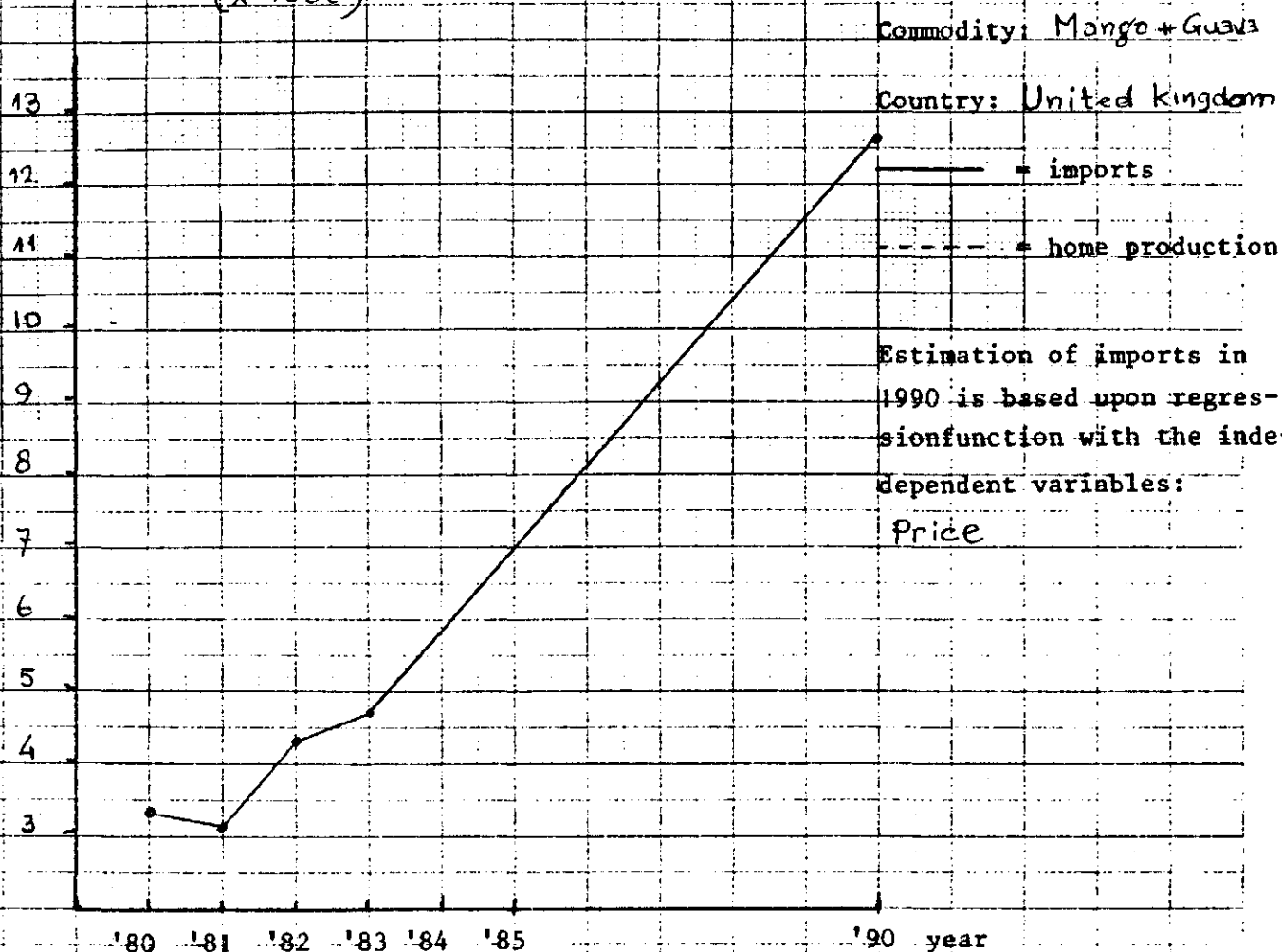
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

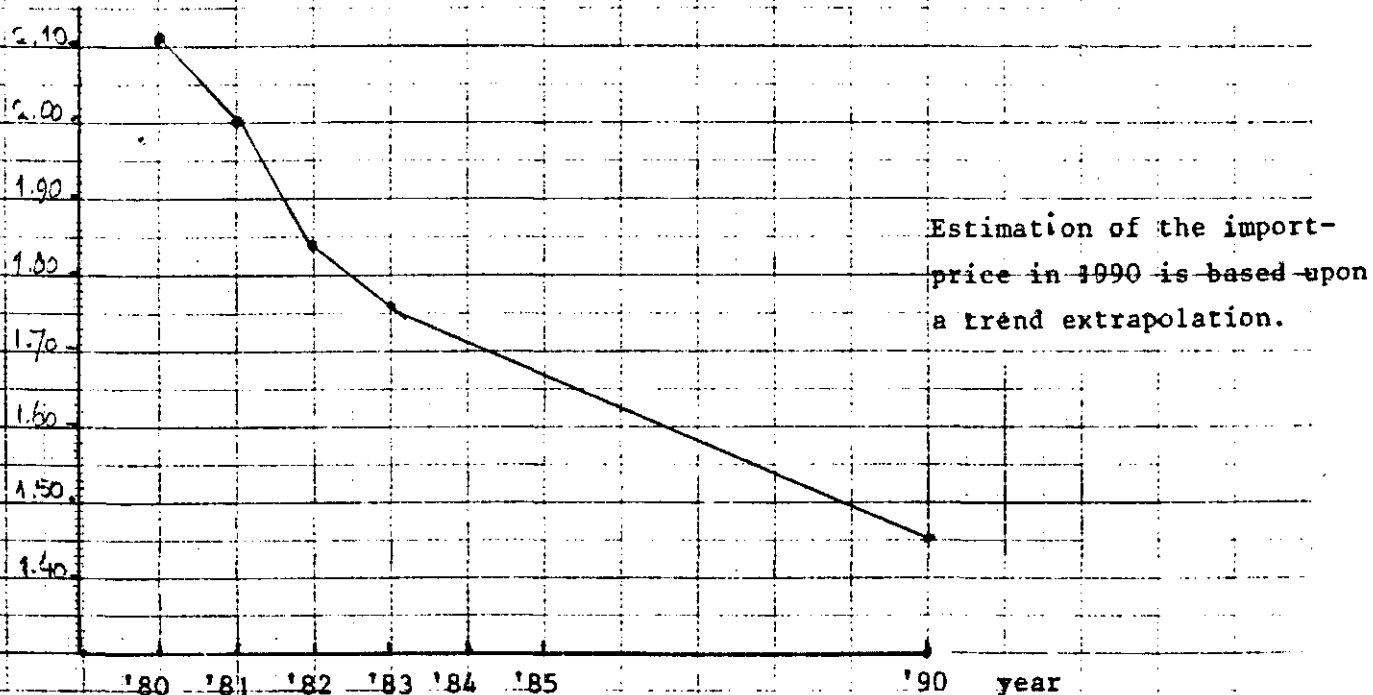


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

Commodity: Mango + Guava

Country: France

—•— imports

- - - - - home production

6

5

4

3

2

'80 '81 '82 '83 '84 '85

'90 year

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

1.70

1.60

1.50

1.40

'80 '81 '82 '83 '84 '85

'90 year

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.  
In the Colombian supply period price can be higher

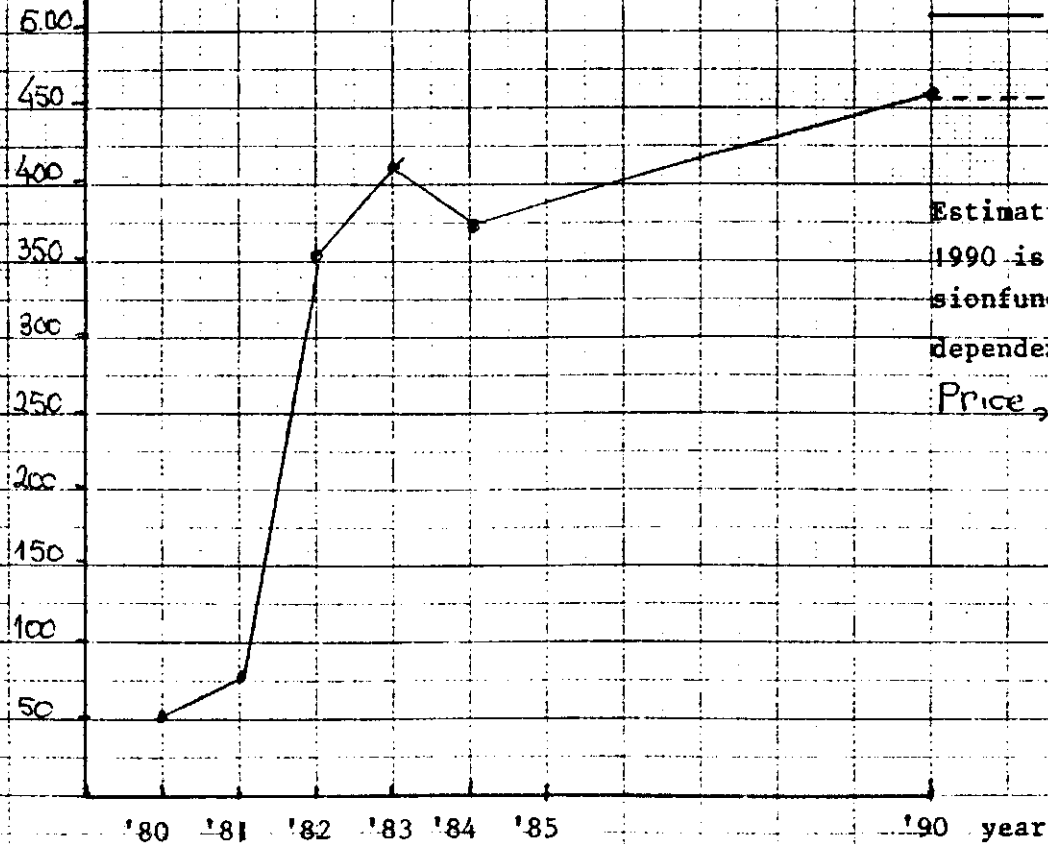
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)

Commodity: Mango + Guava

Country: Sweden

—• imports  
- - - \* home production

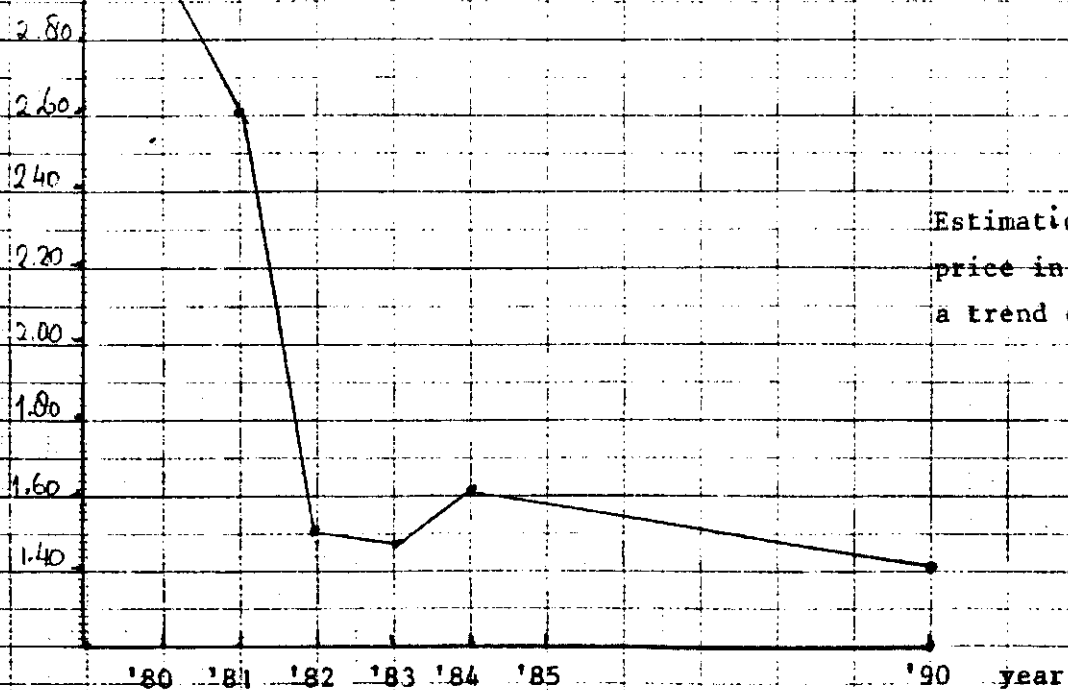
Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend.



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)

Commodity: Papaya

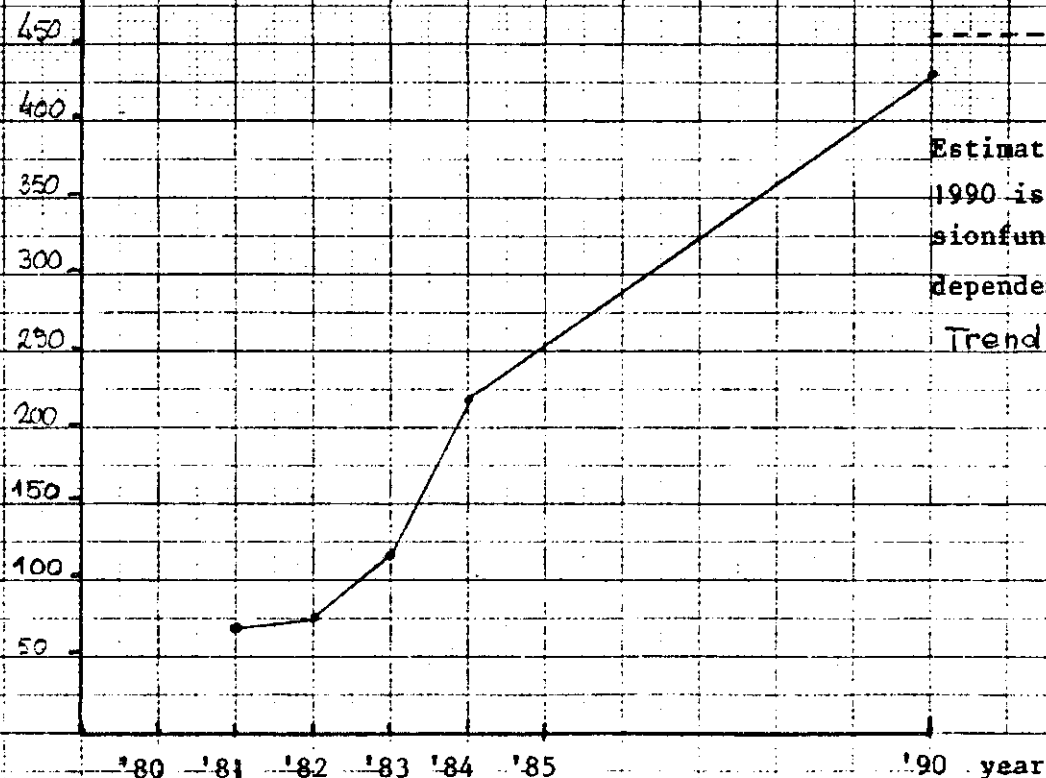
Country: The Netherlands

—•— imports

----- home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

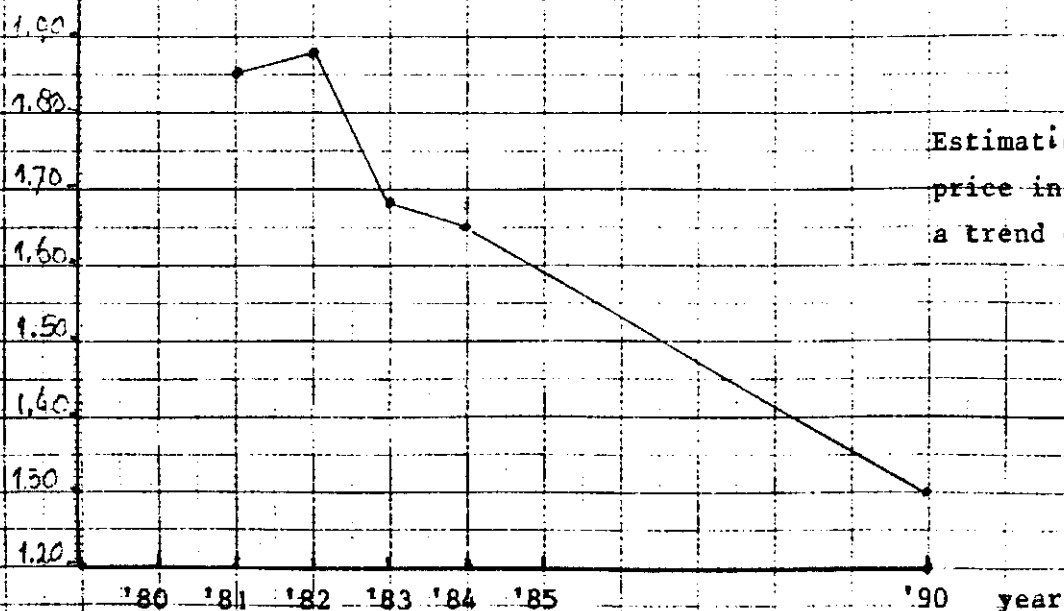
Trend



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

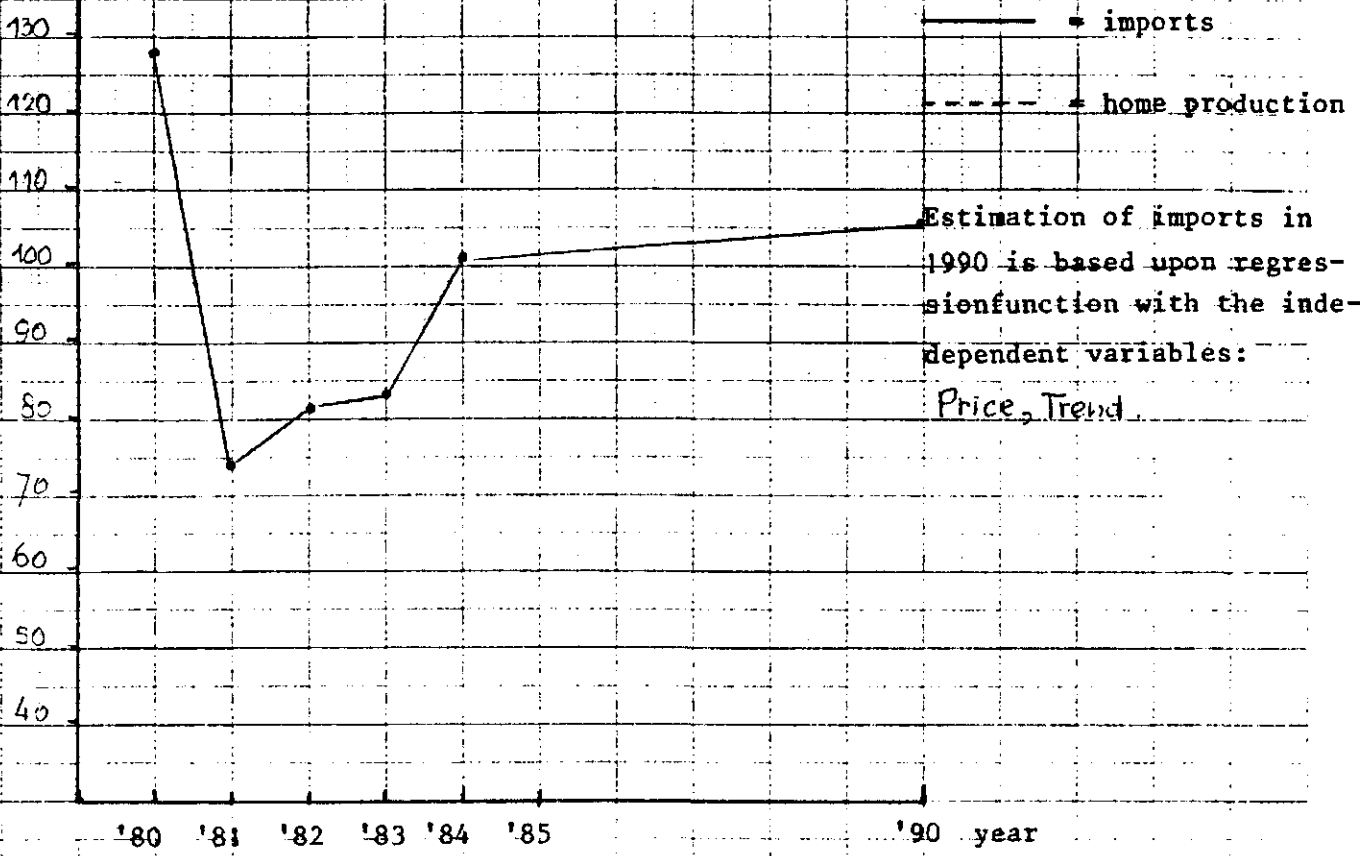


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)

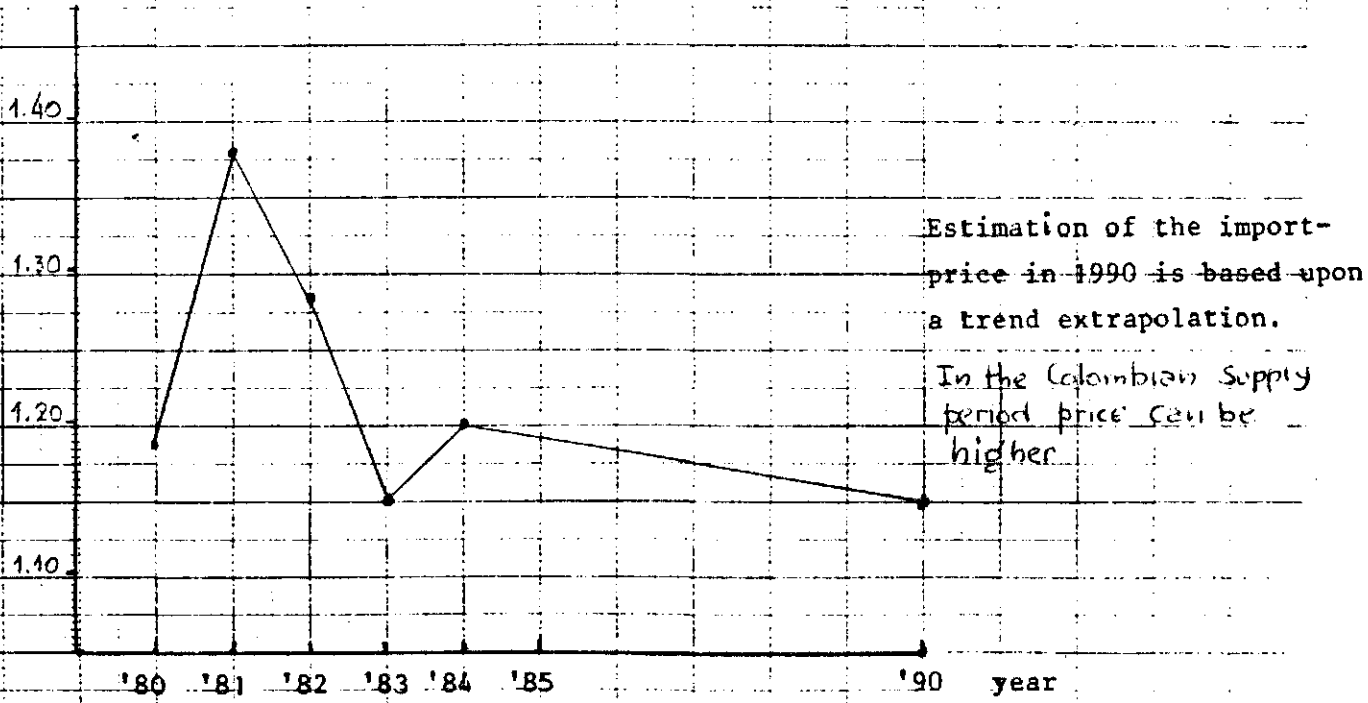
Commodity: Papaya

Country: Bleu



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme





Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

Commodity: Papaya  
Country: Fed. Rep. of Germ.  
— \* imports  
- - - \* home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend.

'80 '81 '82 '83 '84 '85 '90 year

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

2.15 US Dollars per kilogramme

2.05  
1.95  
1.85  
1.75  
1.65  
1.55  
1.45  
1.35  
1.25

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

'80 '81 '82 '83 '84 '85 '90 year

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

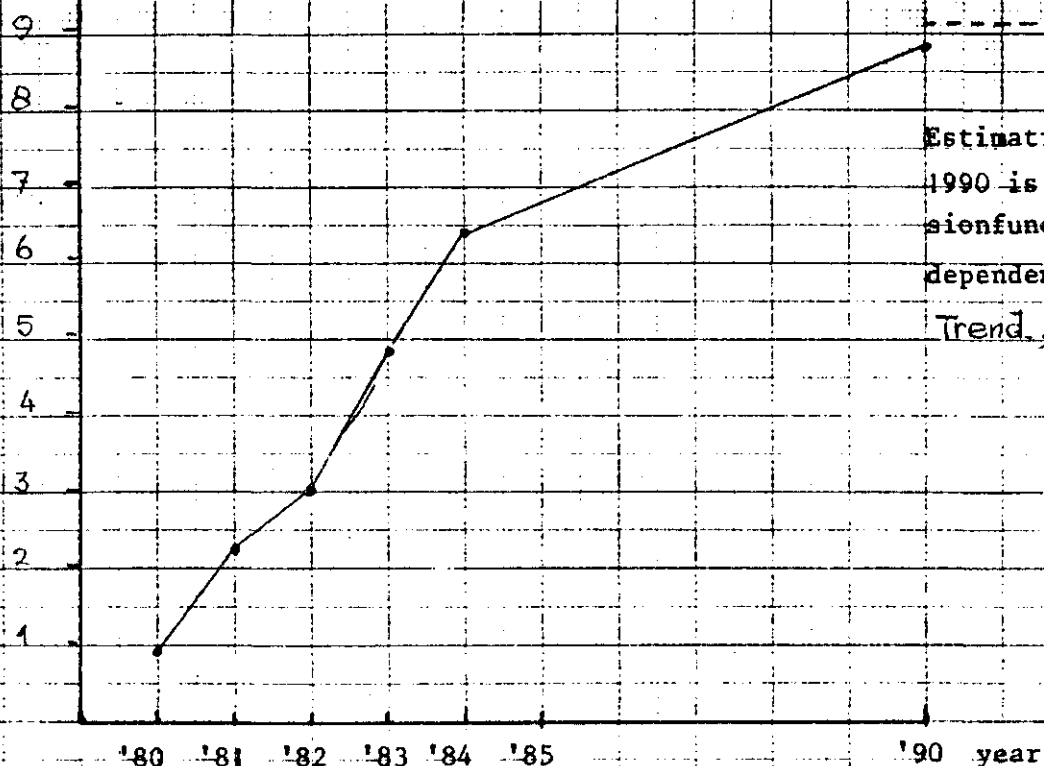
Commodity: Papaya

Country: United Kingdom

—•— imports  
- - - - home production

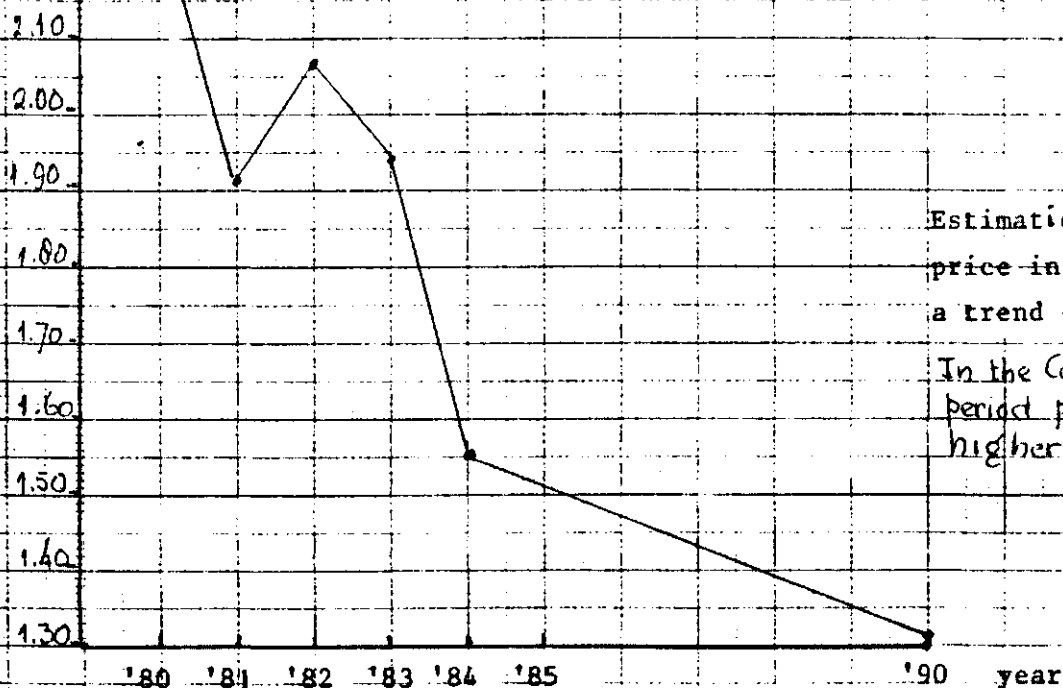
Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

Trend, Price



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

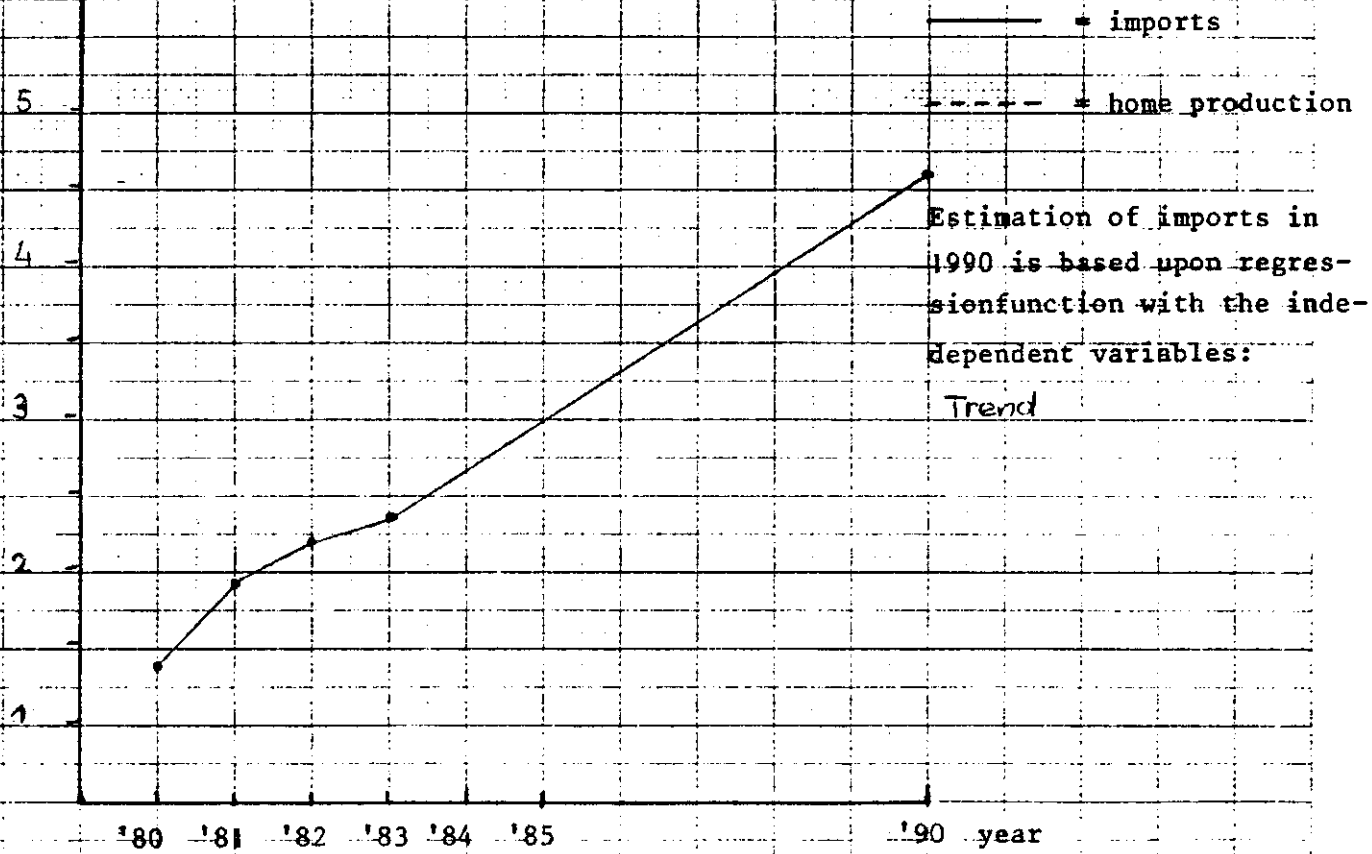
In the Colombian supply period price can be higher

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

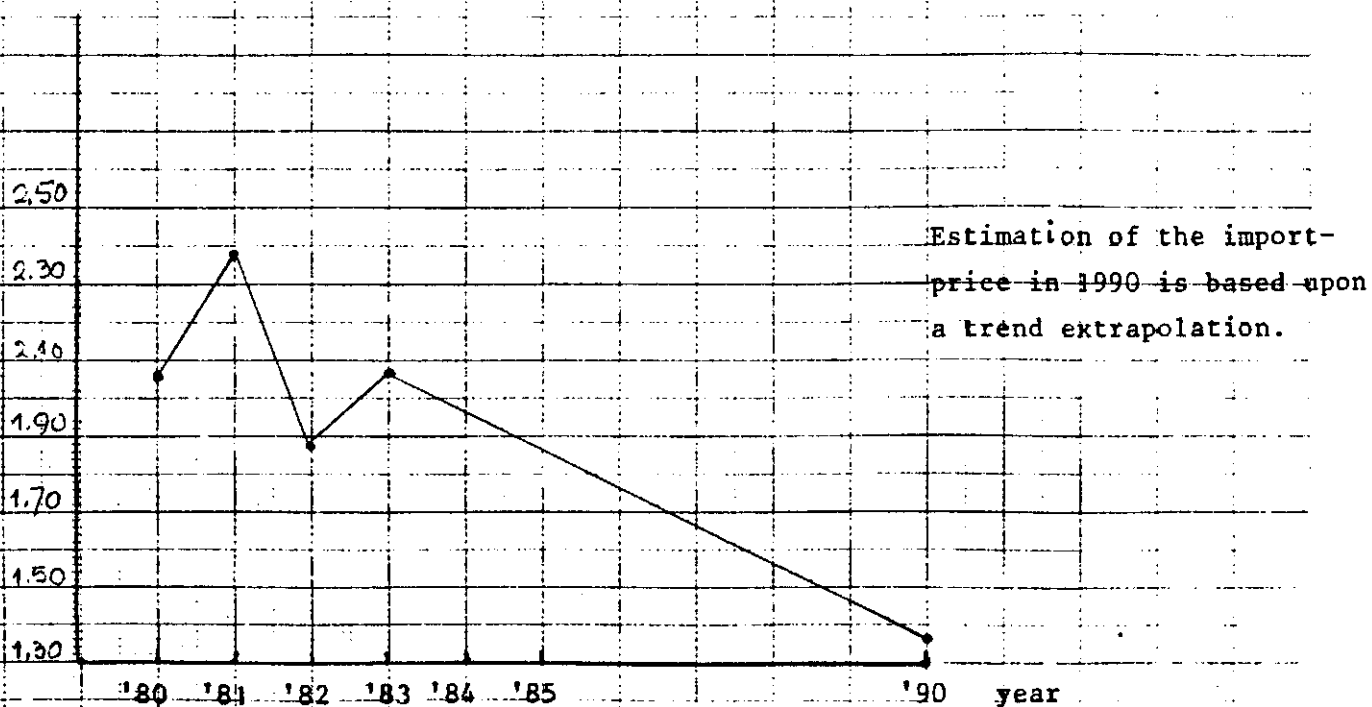
Commodity: Papaya

Country: France



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

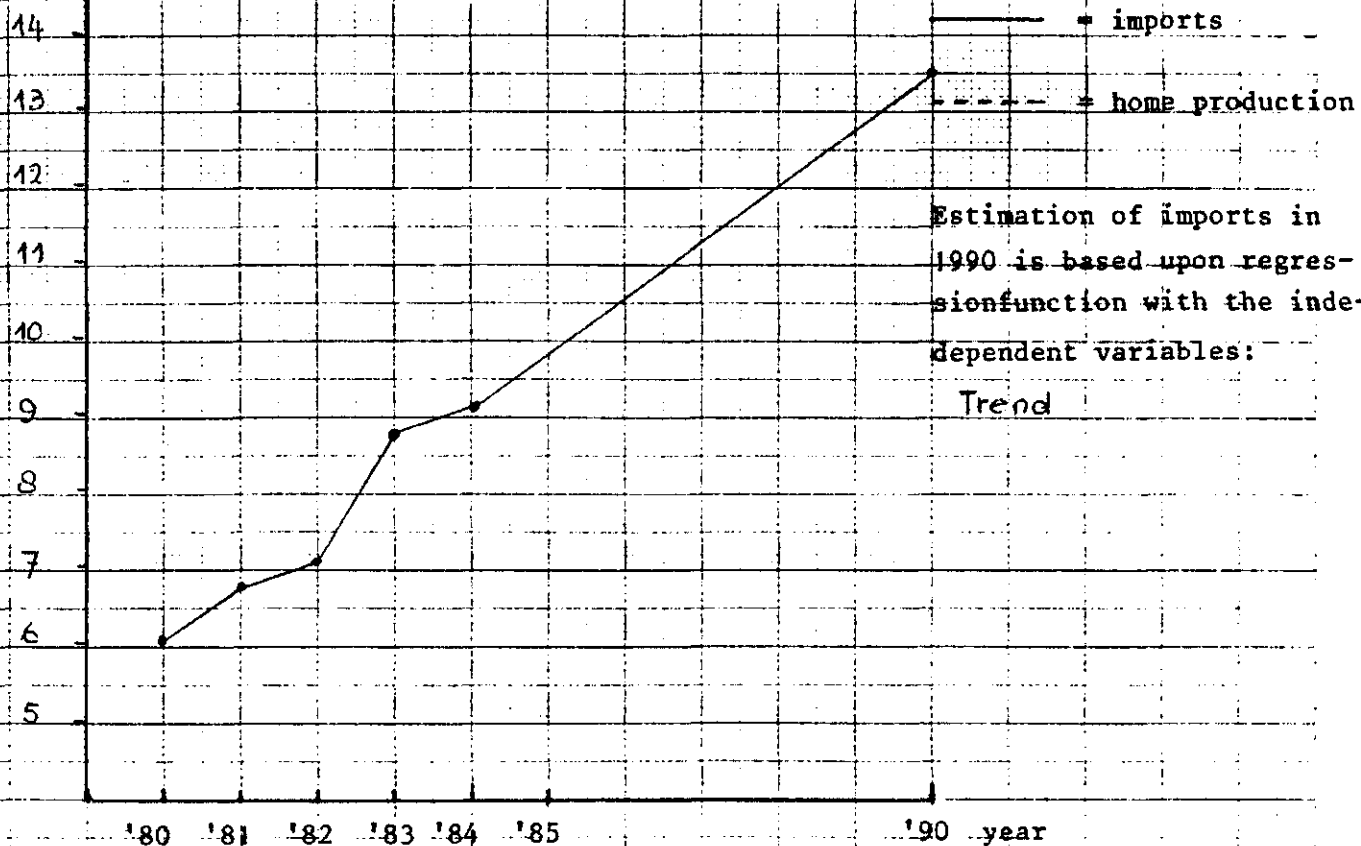


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

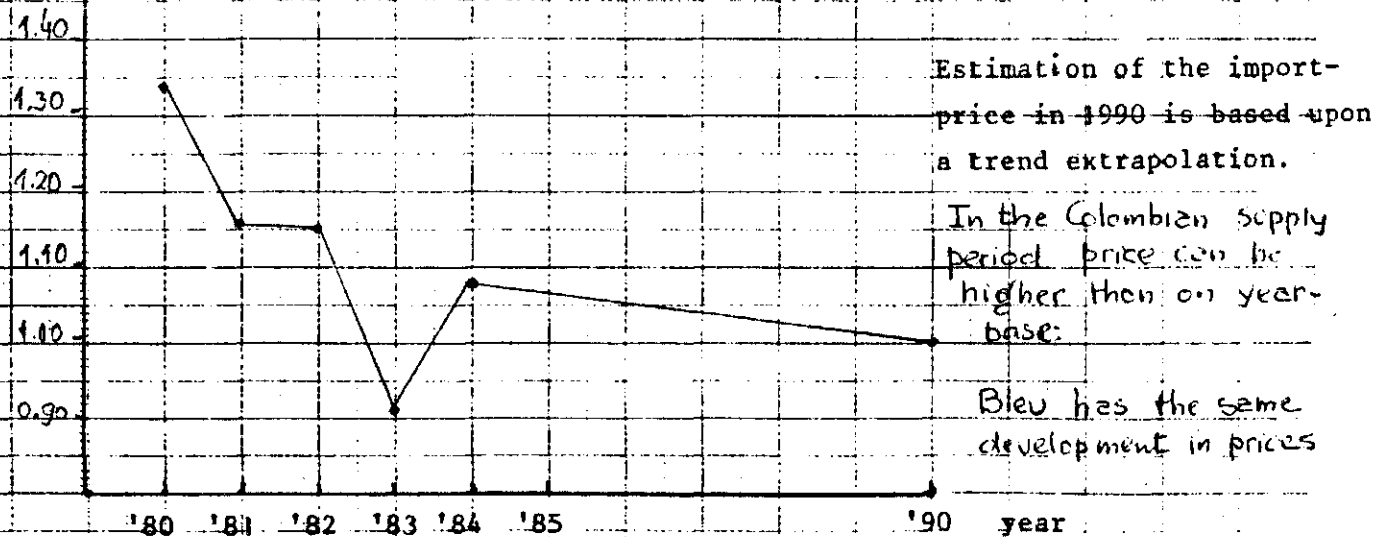
Commodity: Figs

Country: The Netherlands

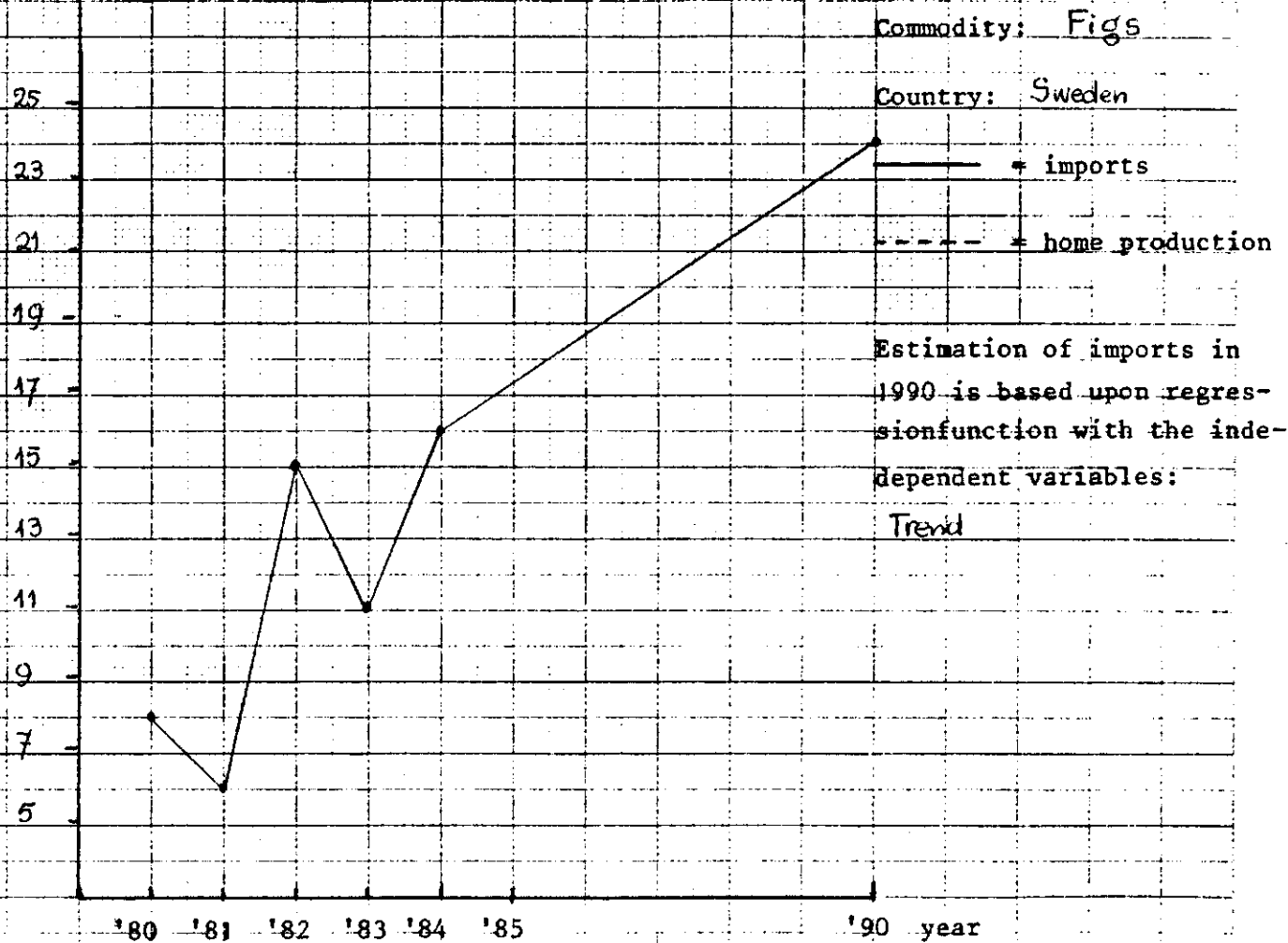


Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

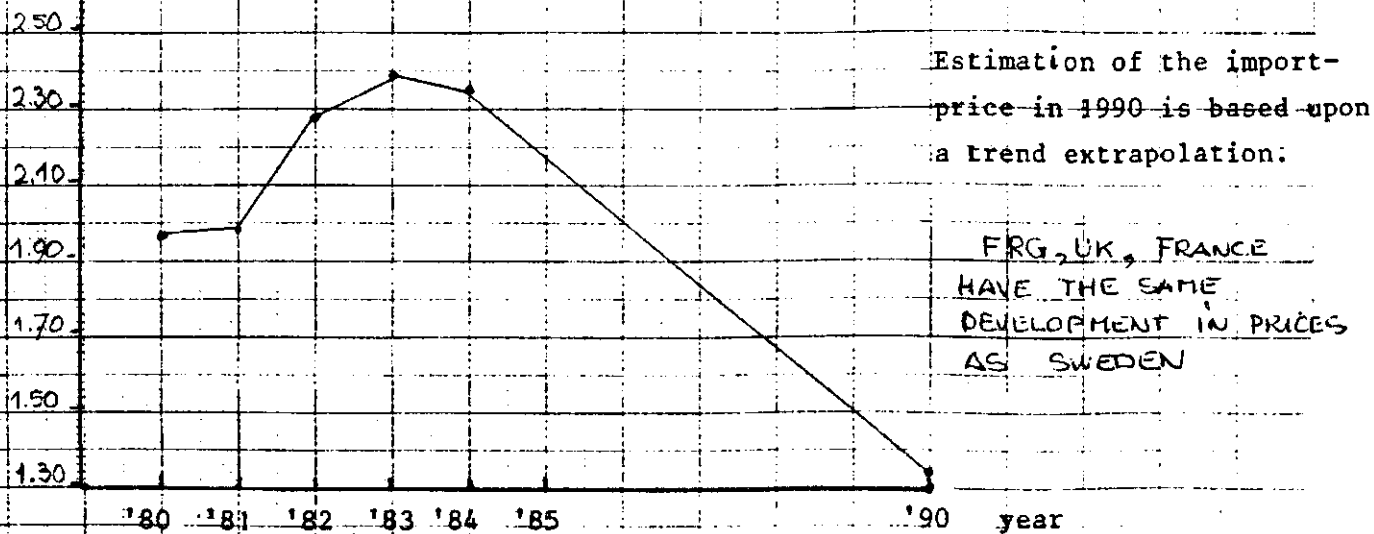


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(X 100)

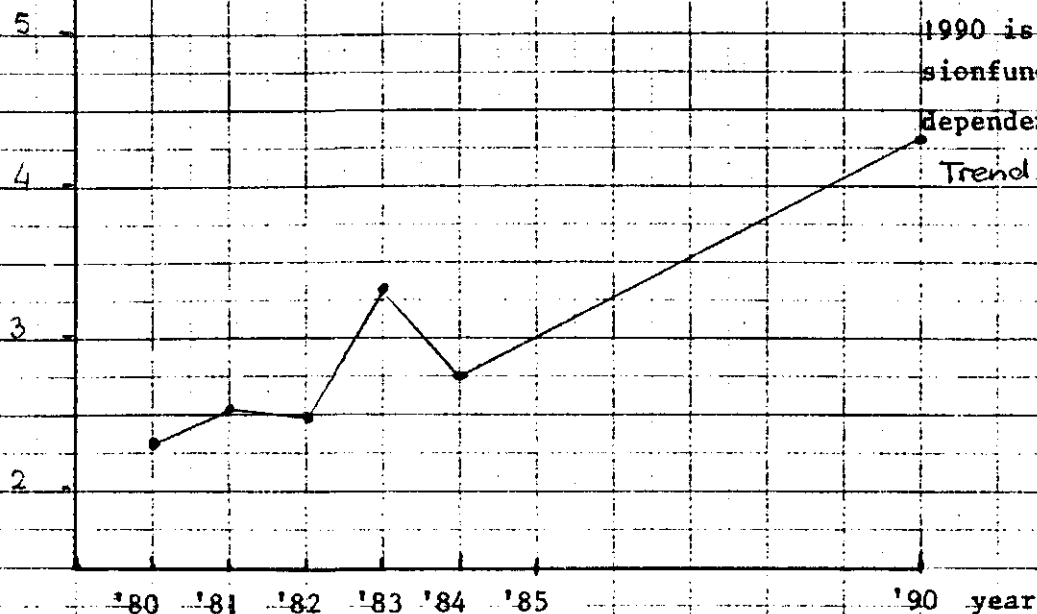
Commodity: Figs

Country: Switzerland

— \* imports

---- \* home production

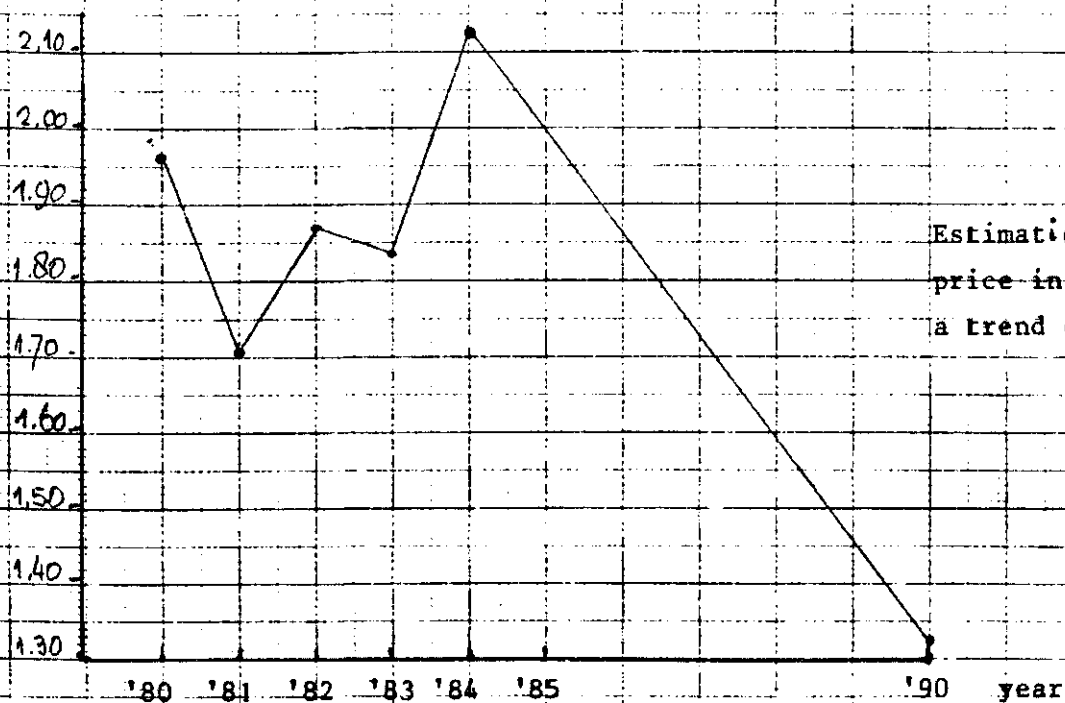
Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:  
Trend.



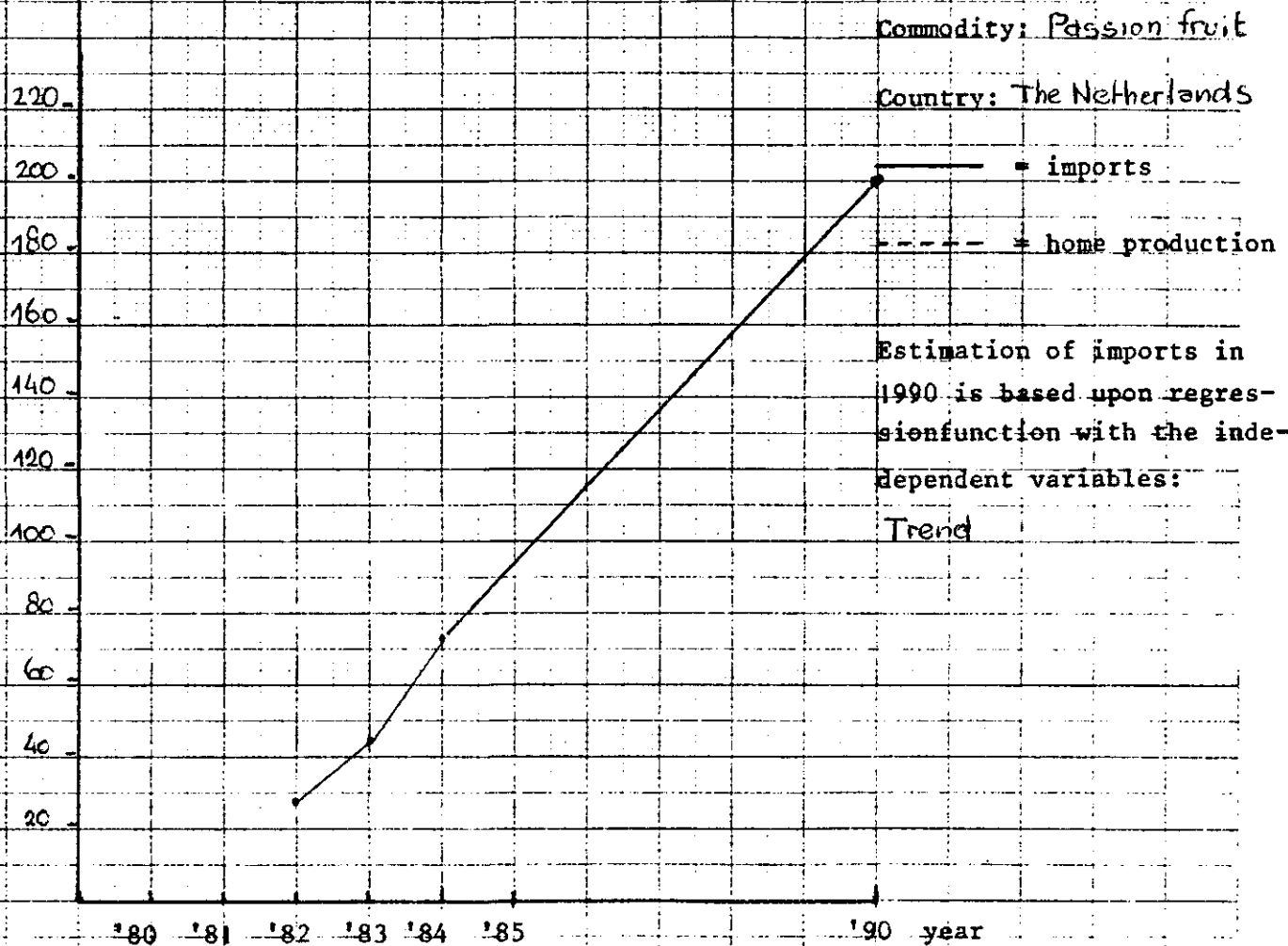
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

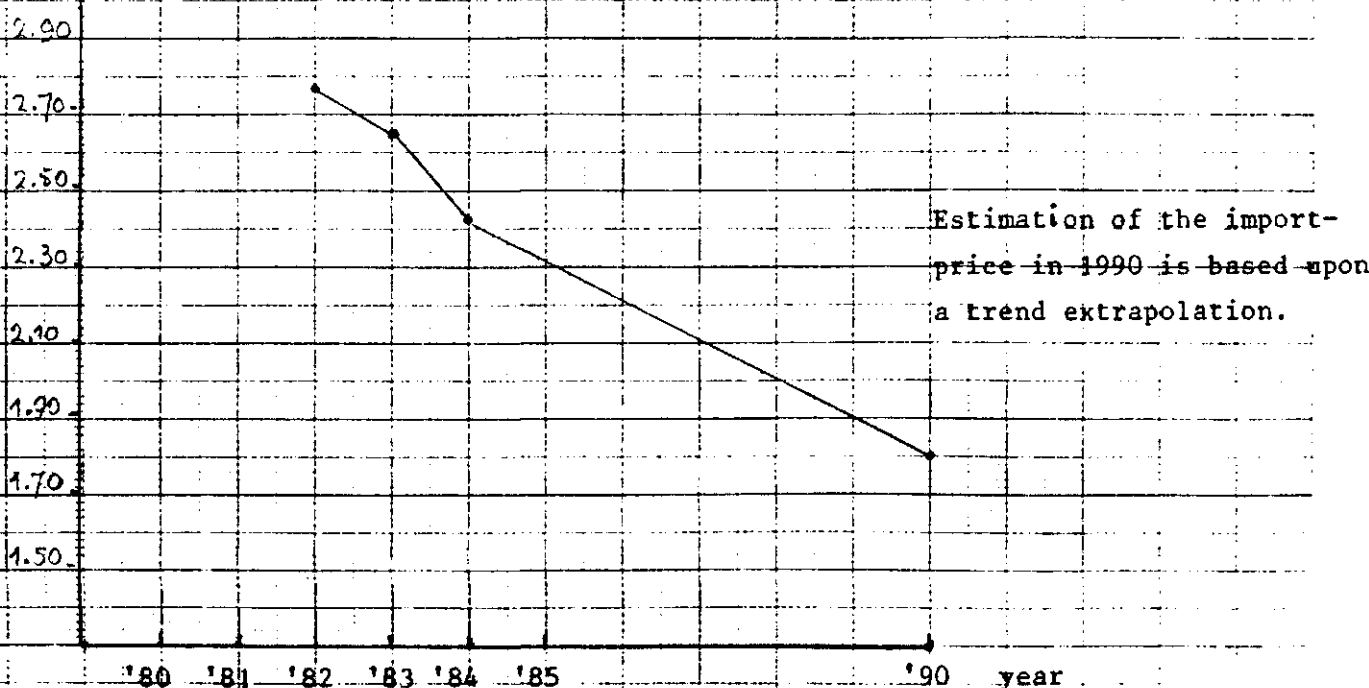


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



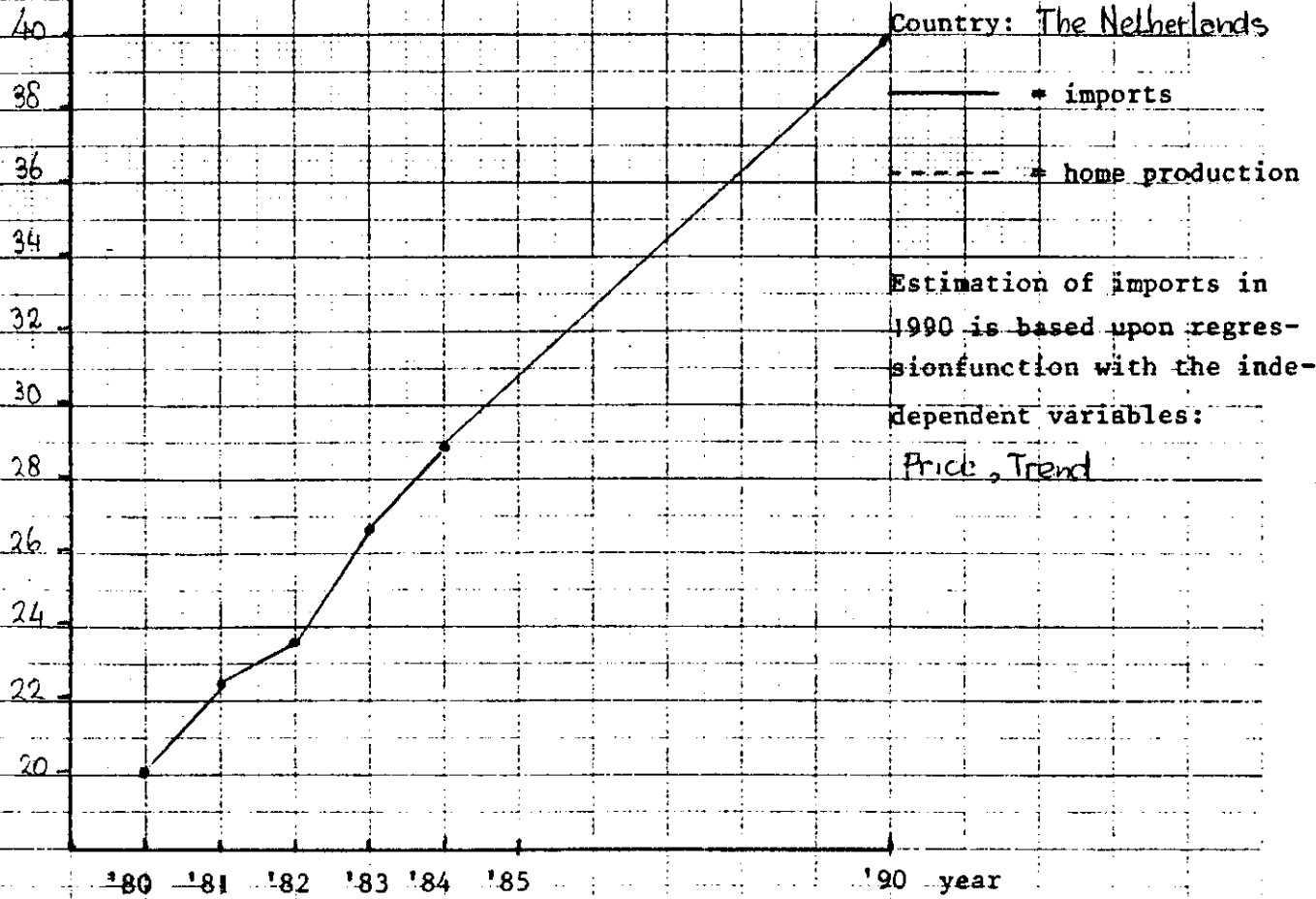
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)

(x 1000)

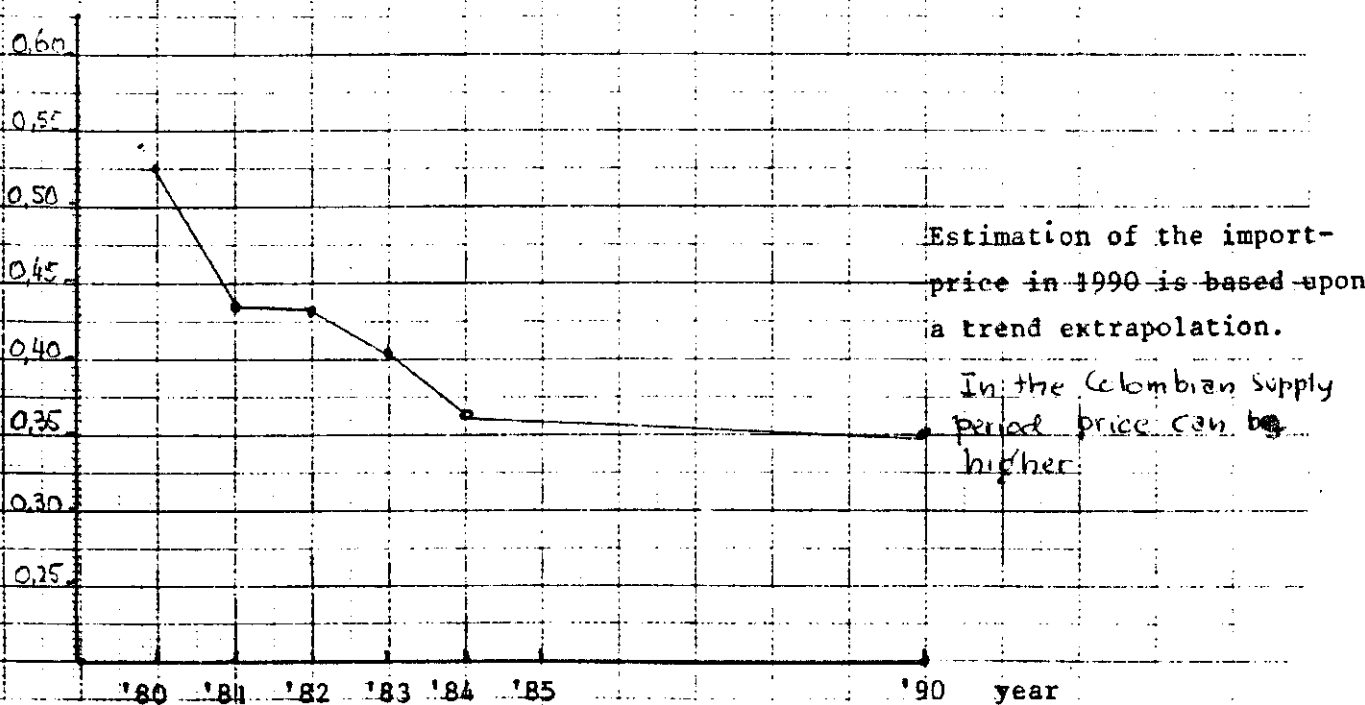
Commodity: Melons

Country: The Netherlands



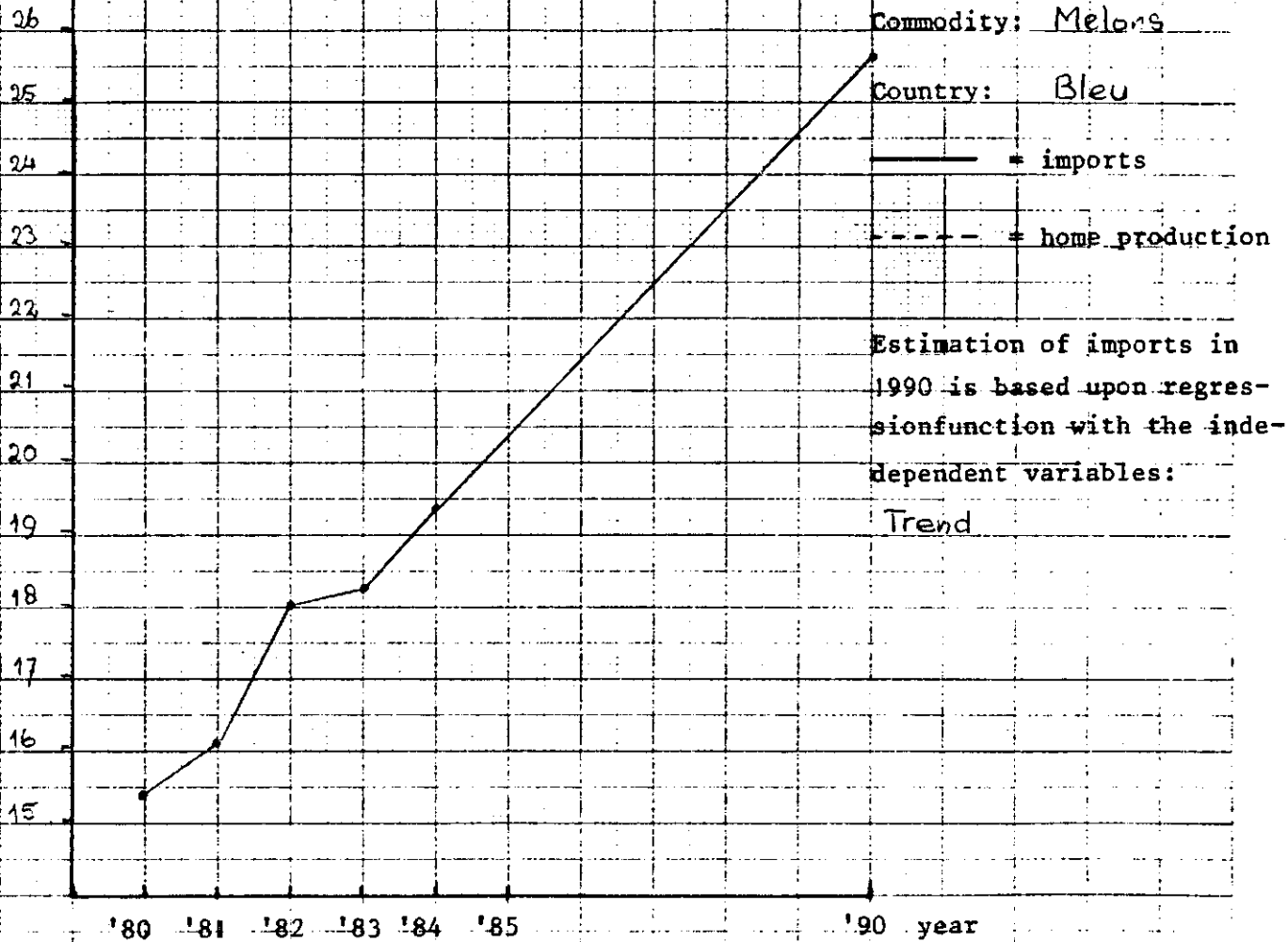
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



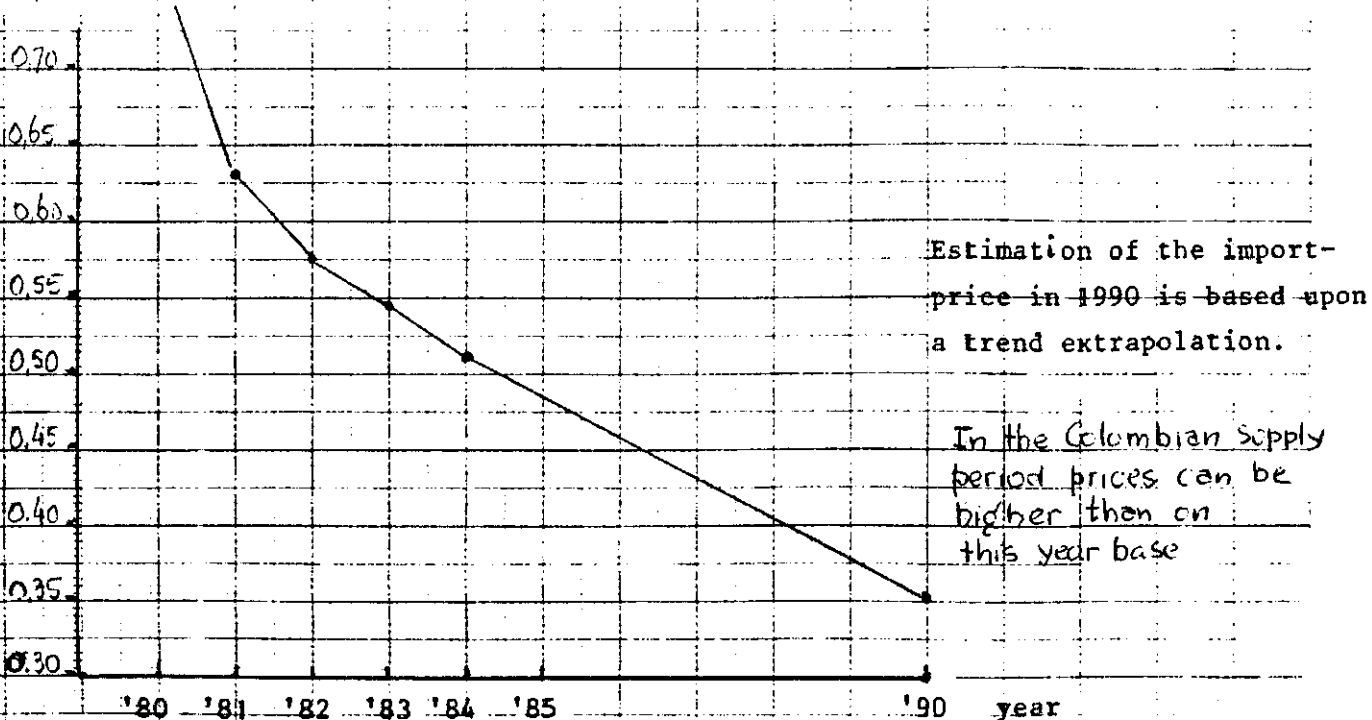


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

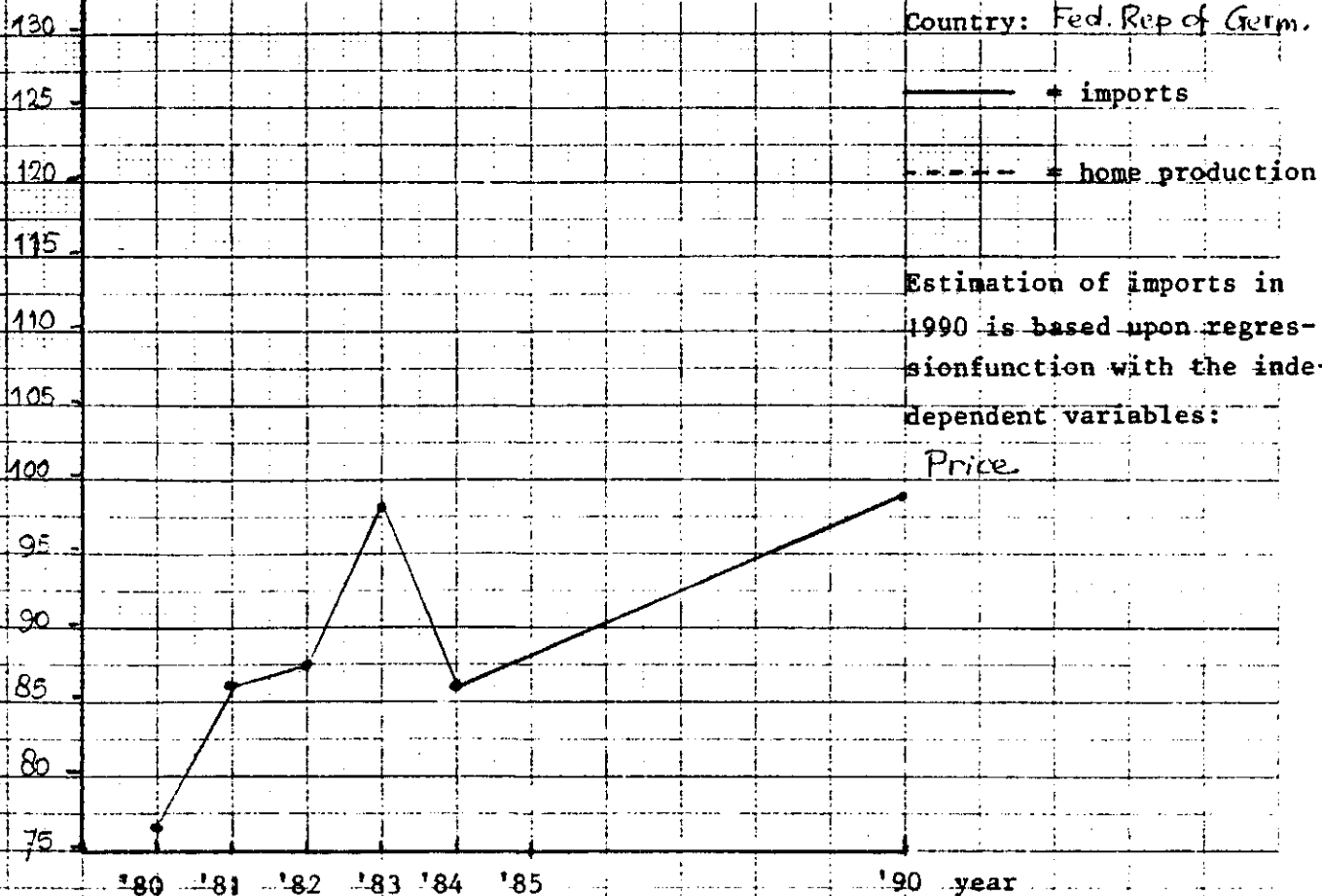


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

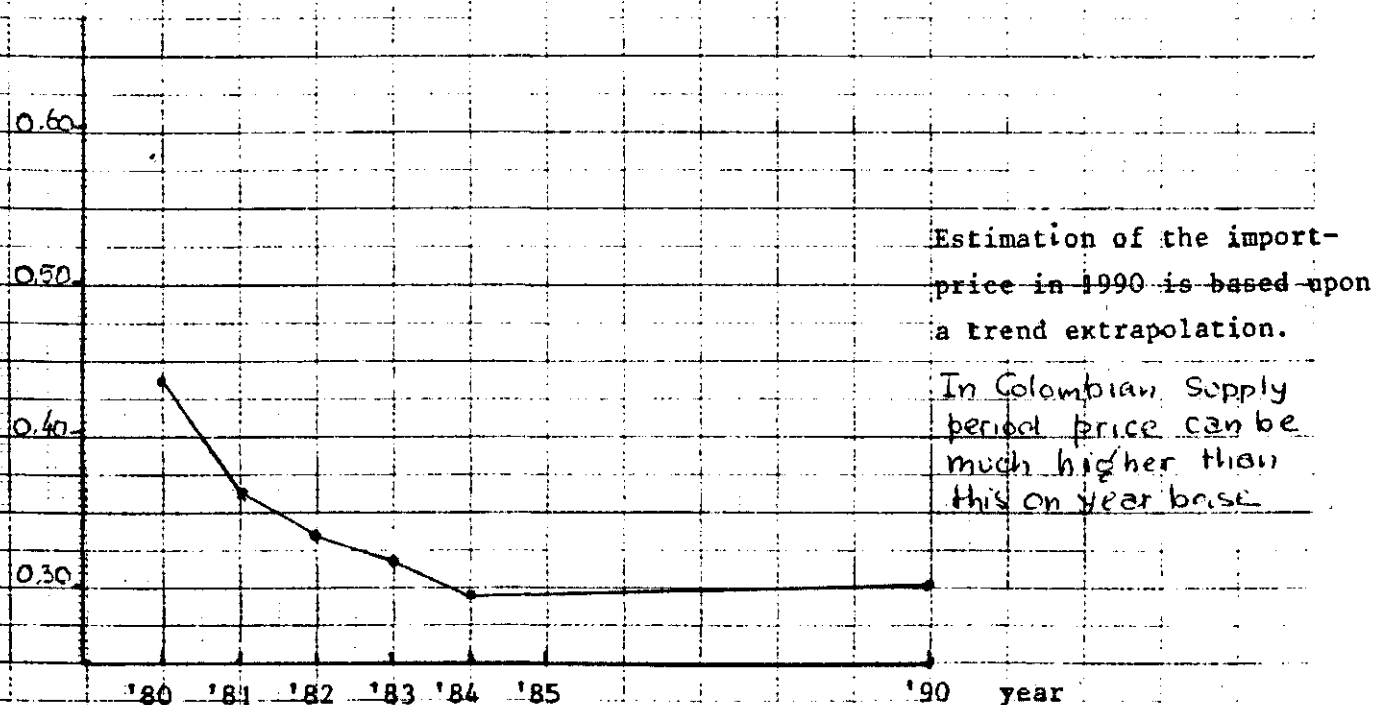
Commodity: Melons

Country: Fed. Rep of Germ.



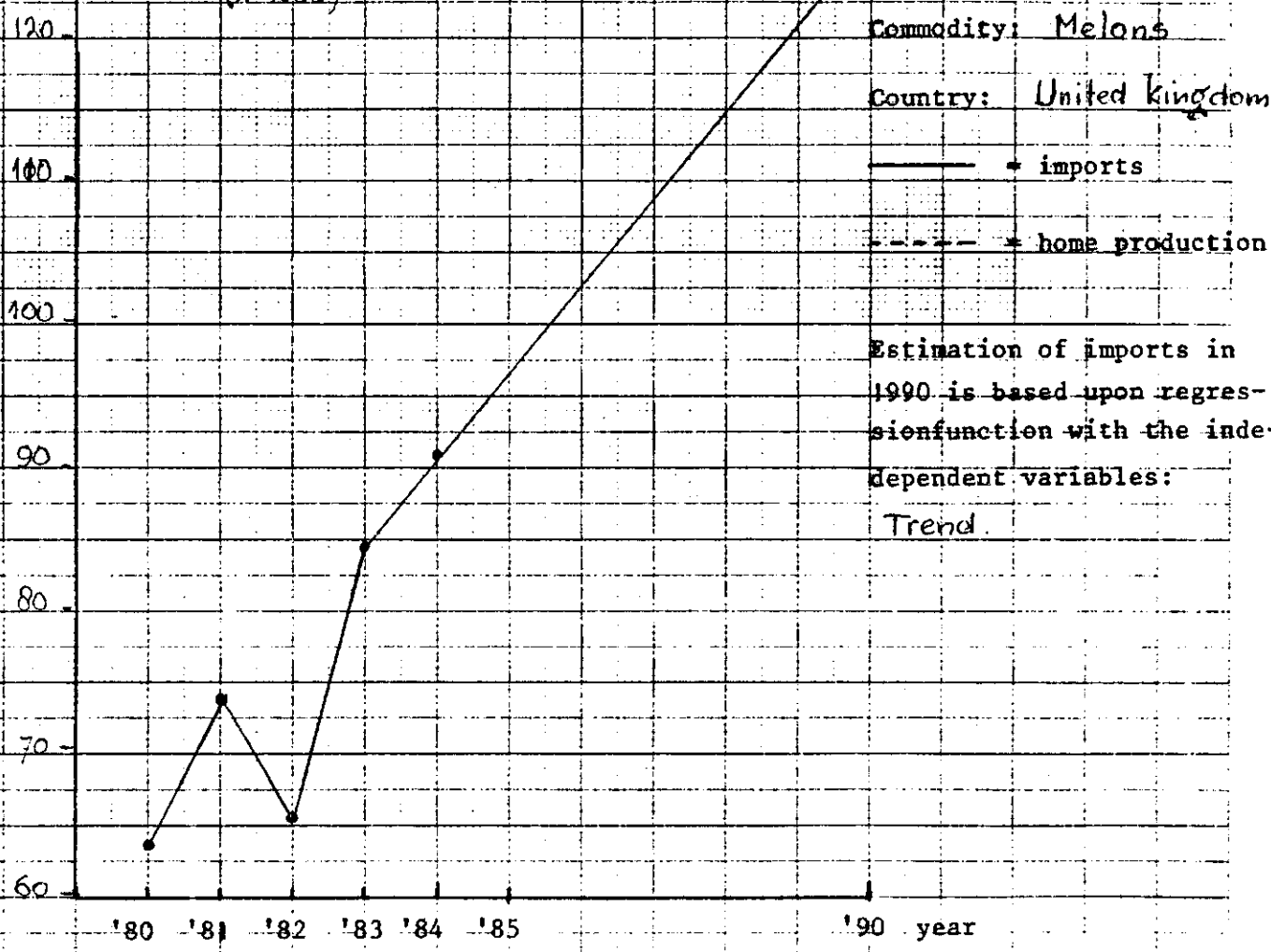
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



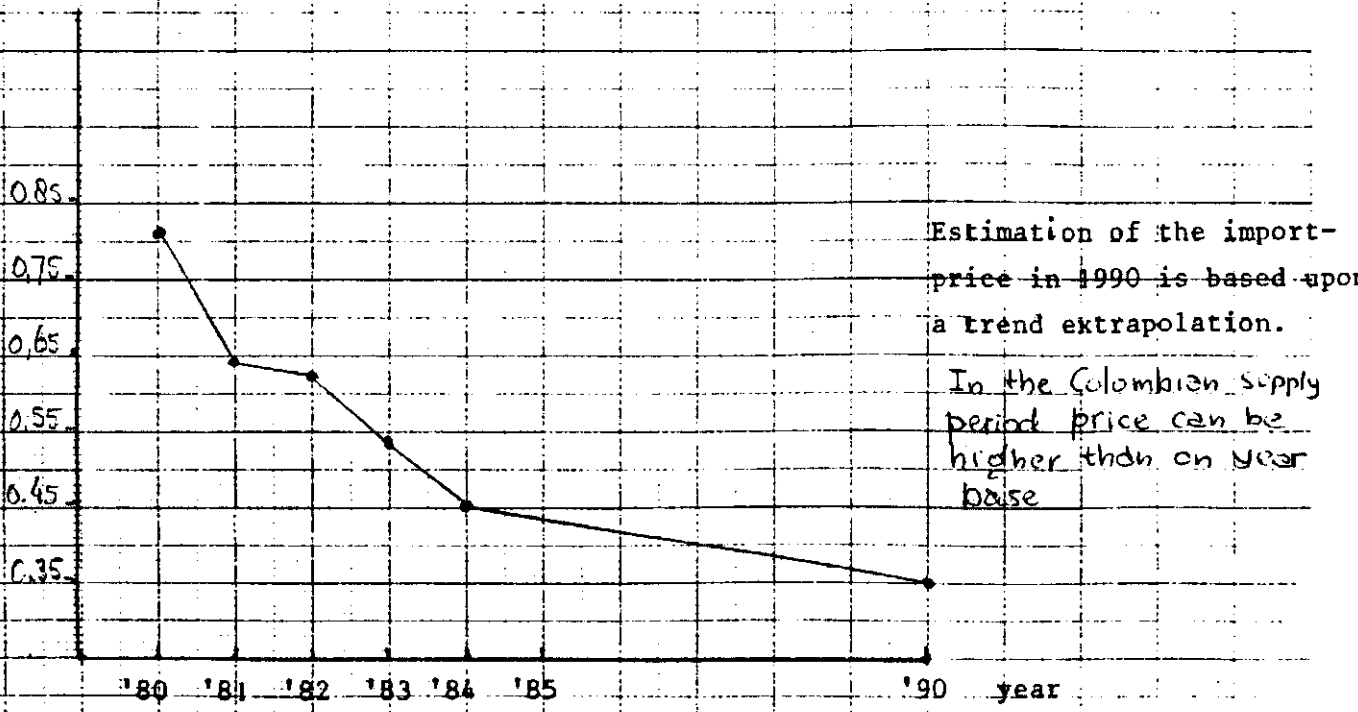
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)



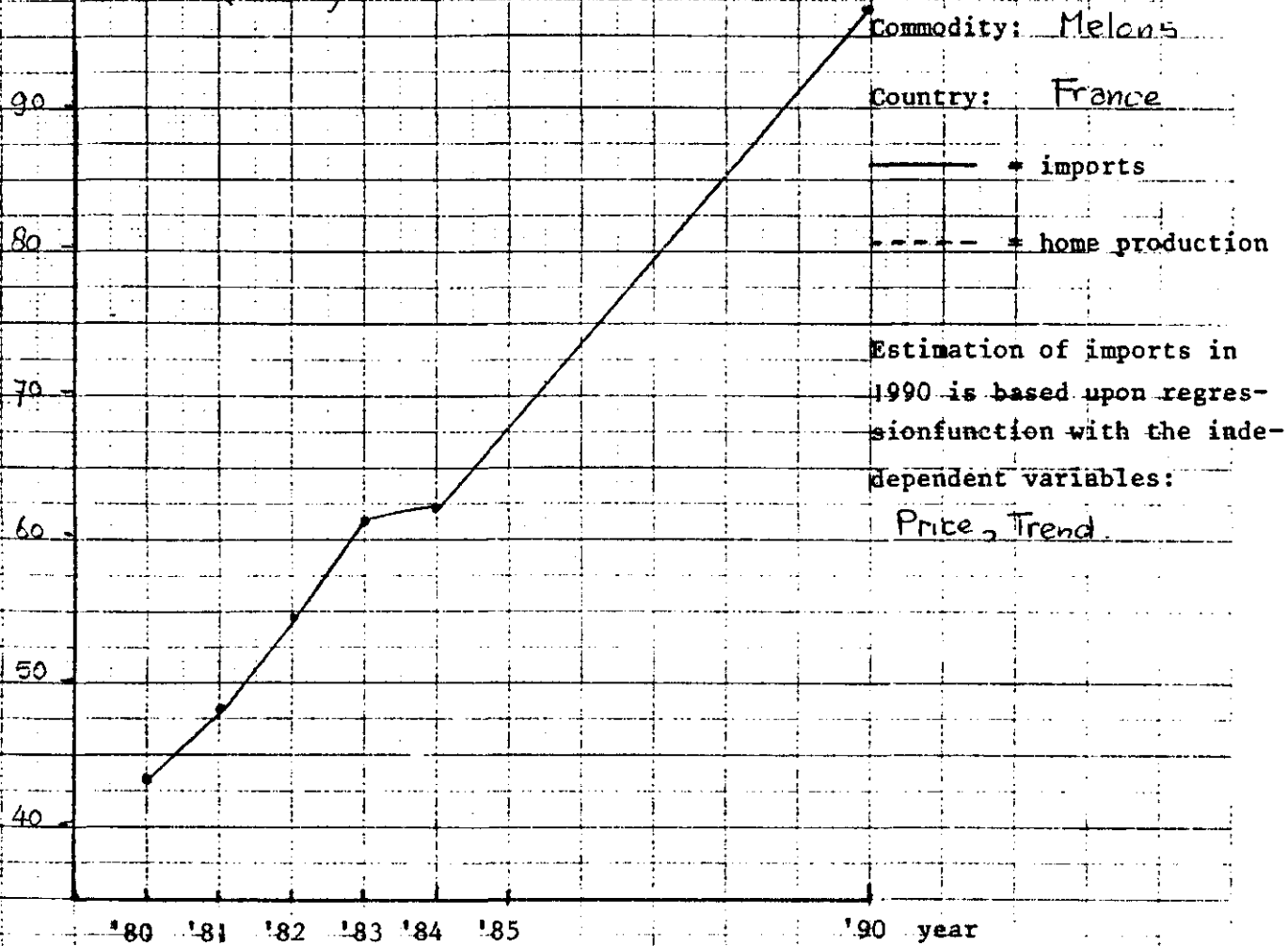
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



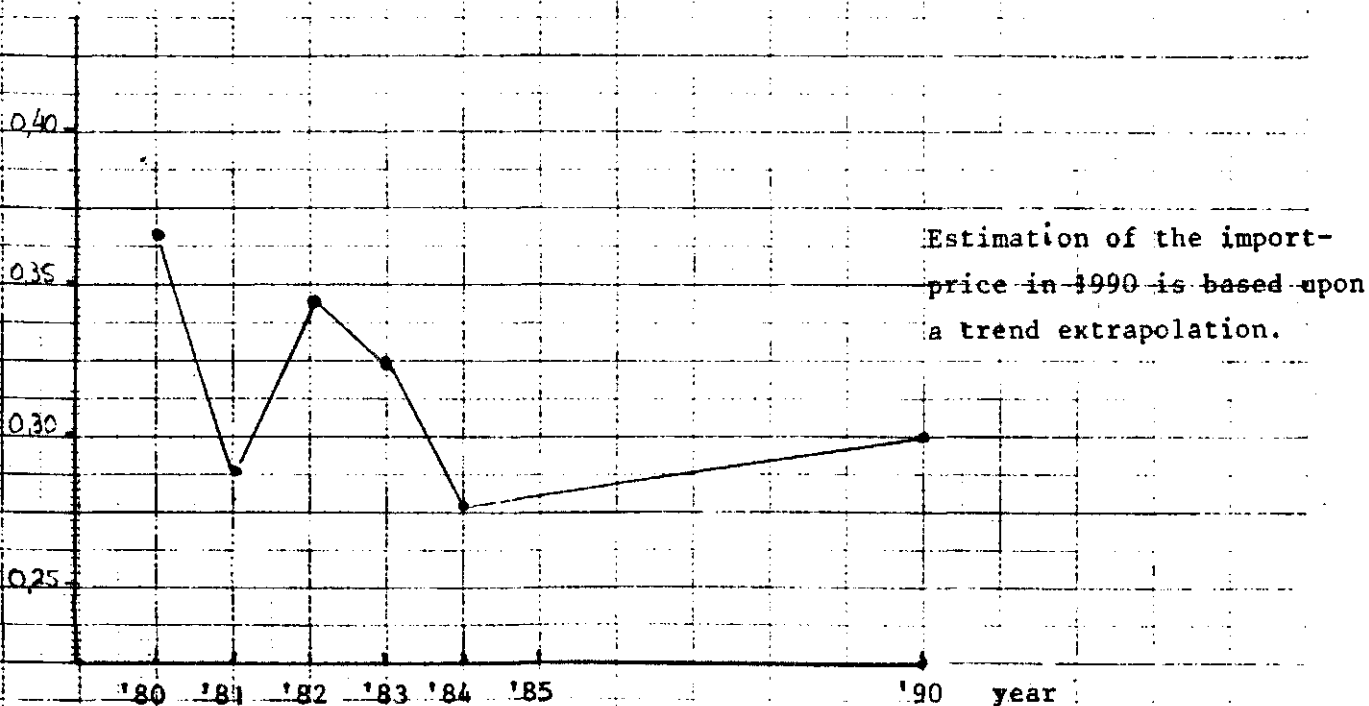
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

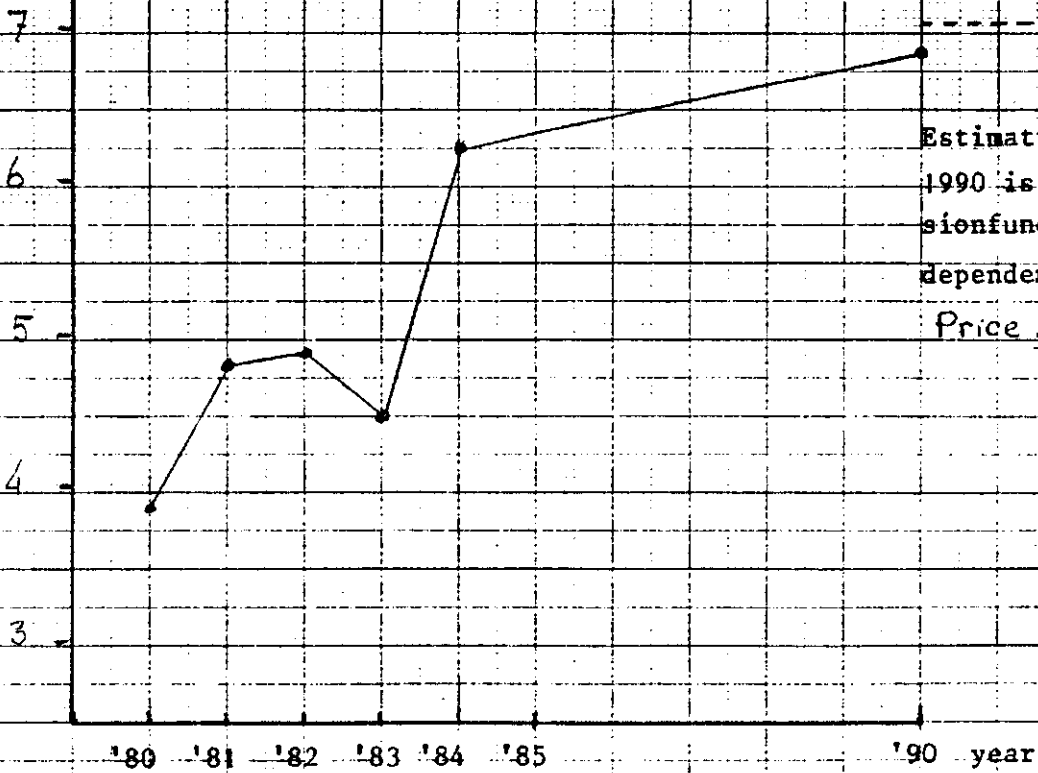
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

Commodity: Melons

Country: Sweden

—•— = imports

----- = home production

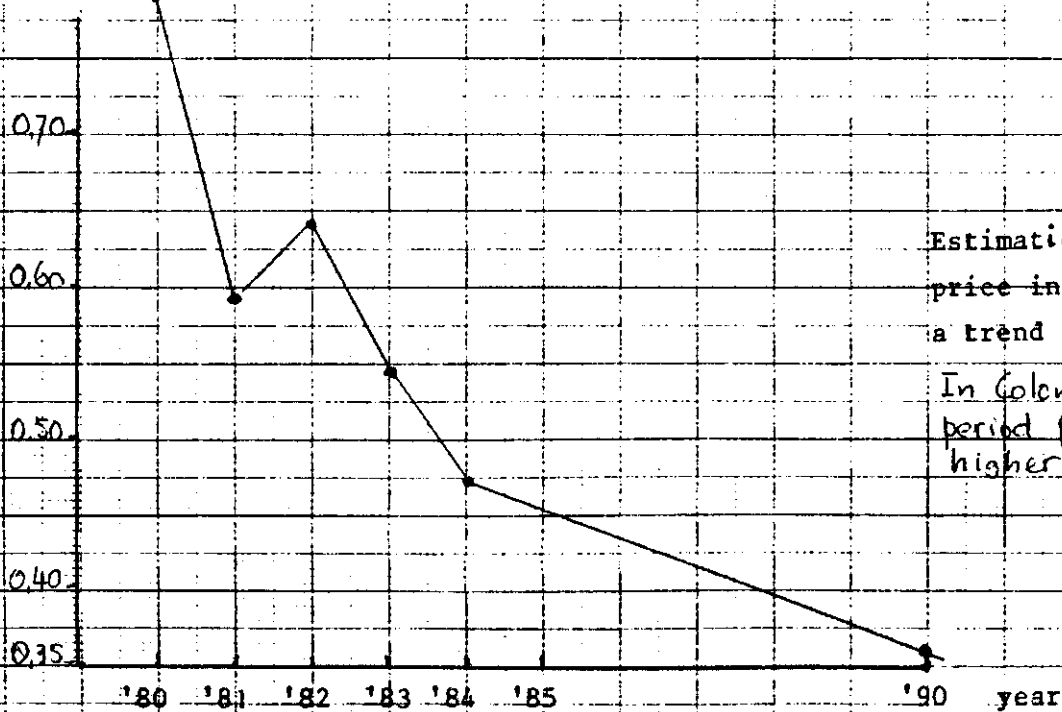


Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

Price, Trend.

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



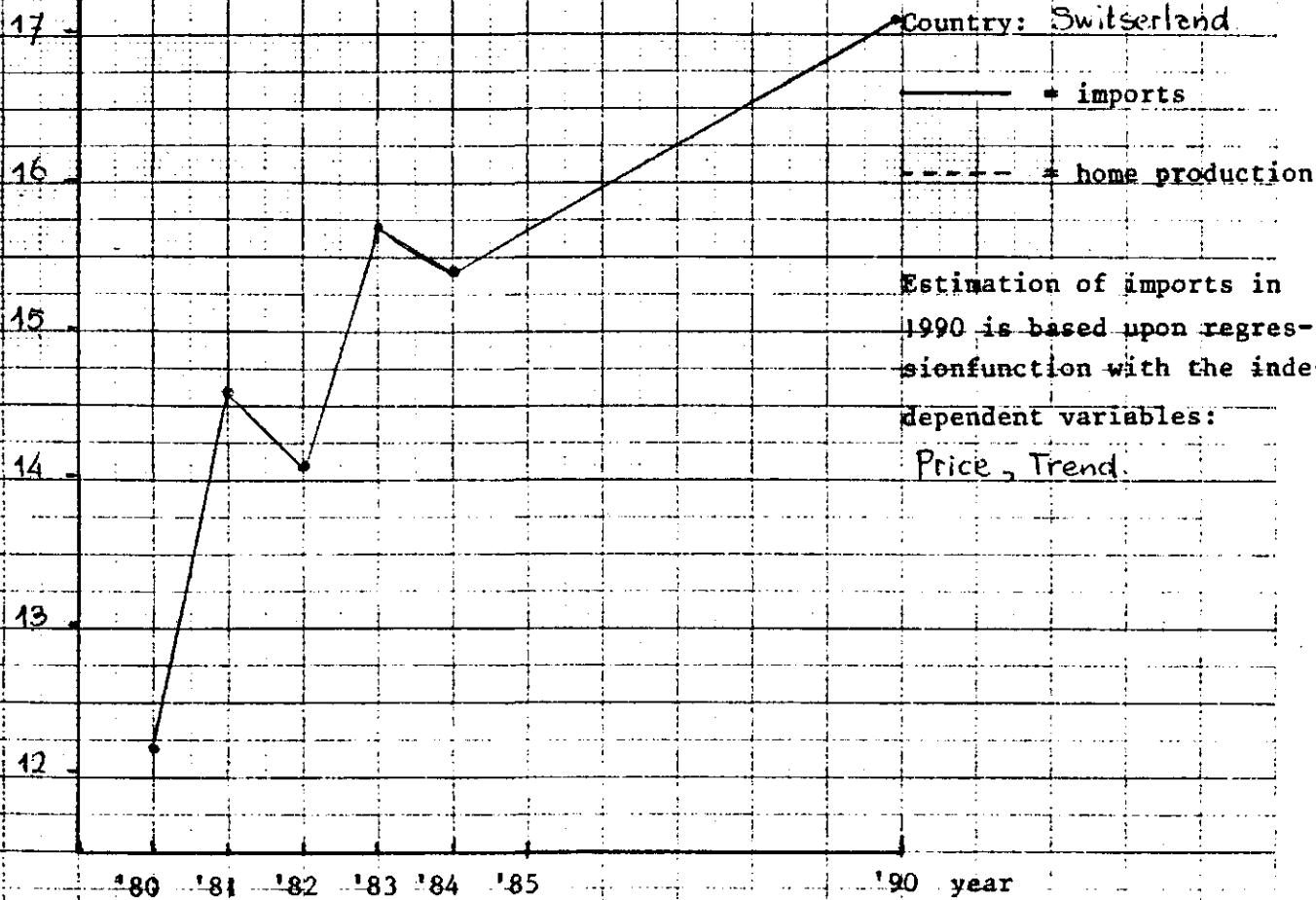
Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In Colombian Supply period price can be higher

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x1000)

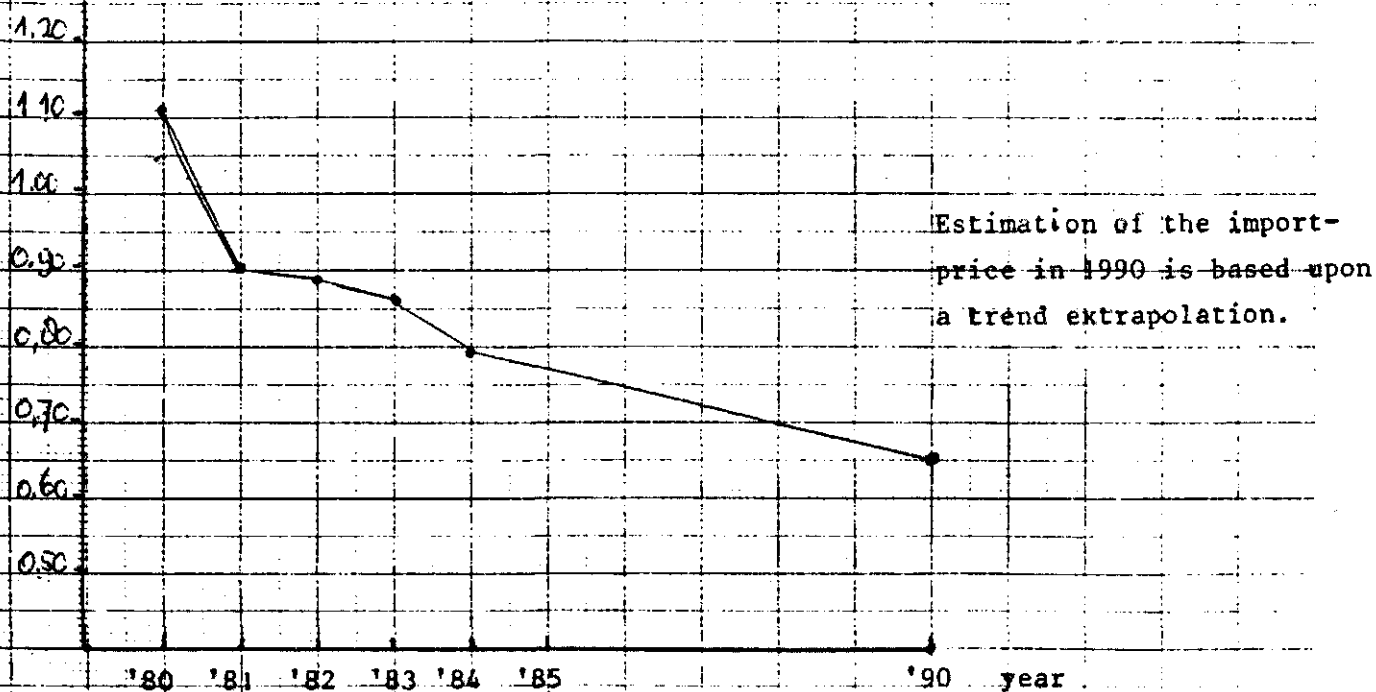
Commodity: Melons

Country: Switzerland



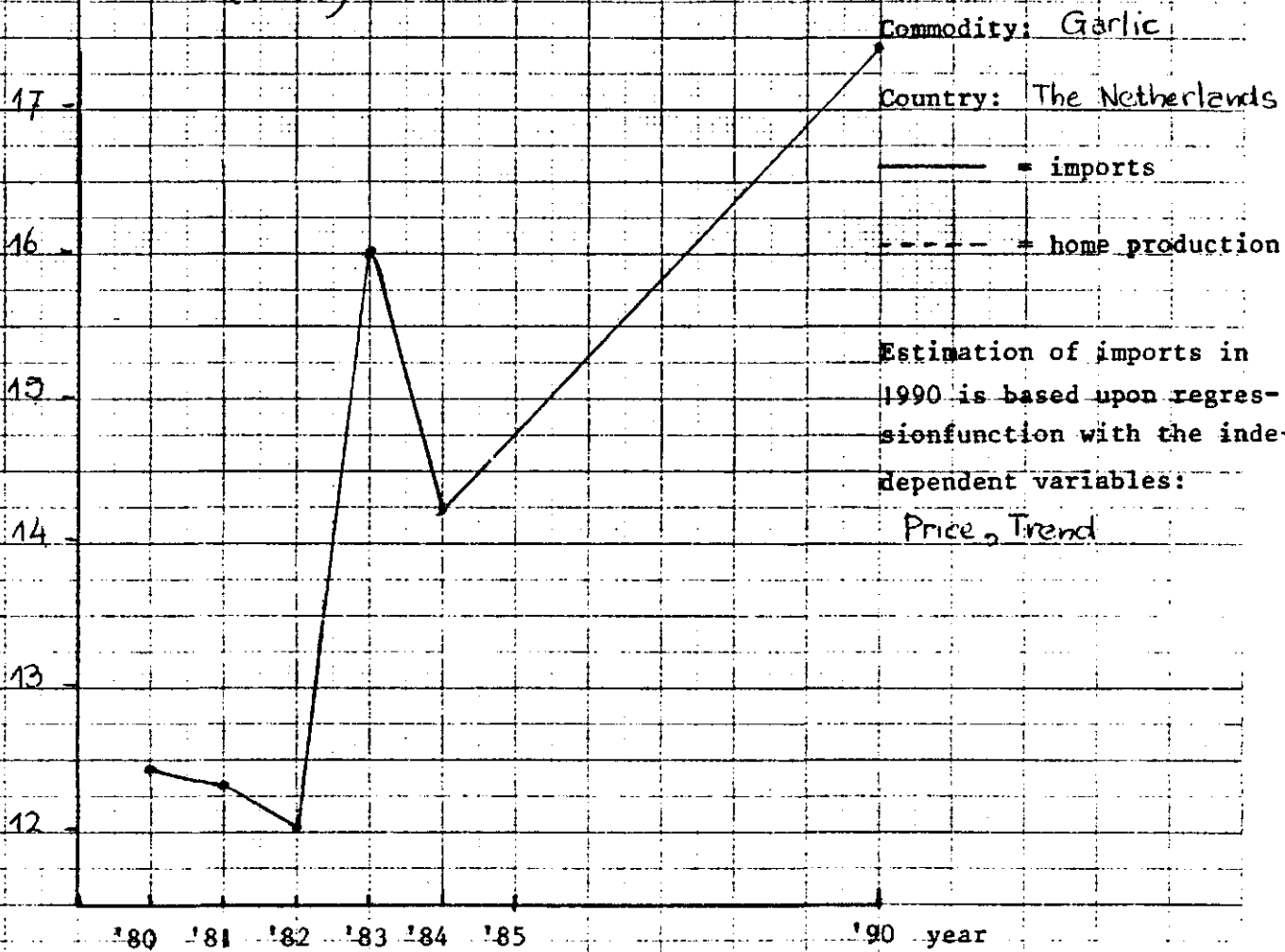
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



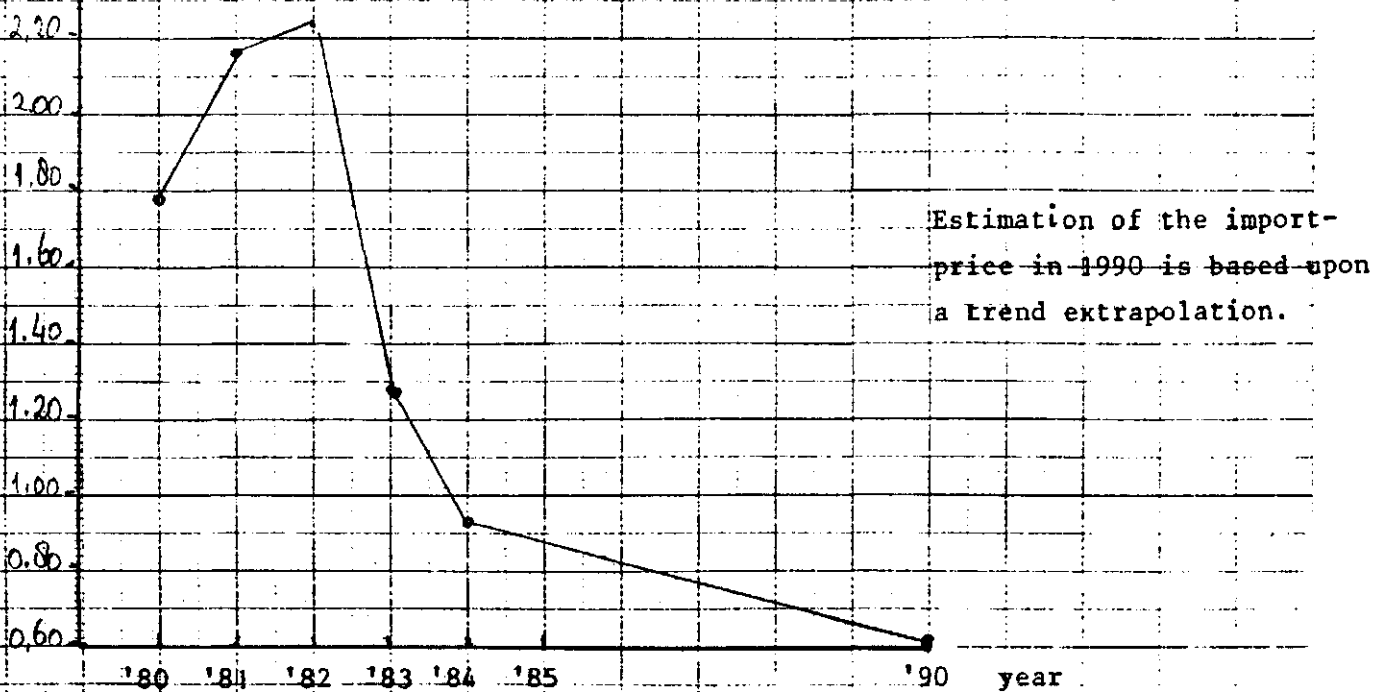
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

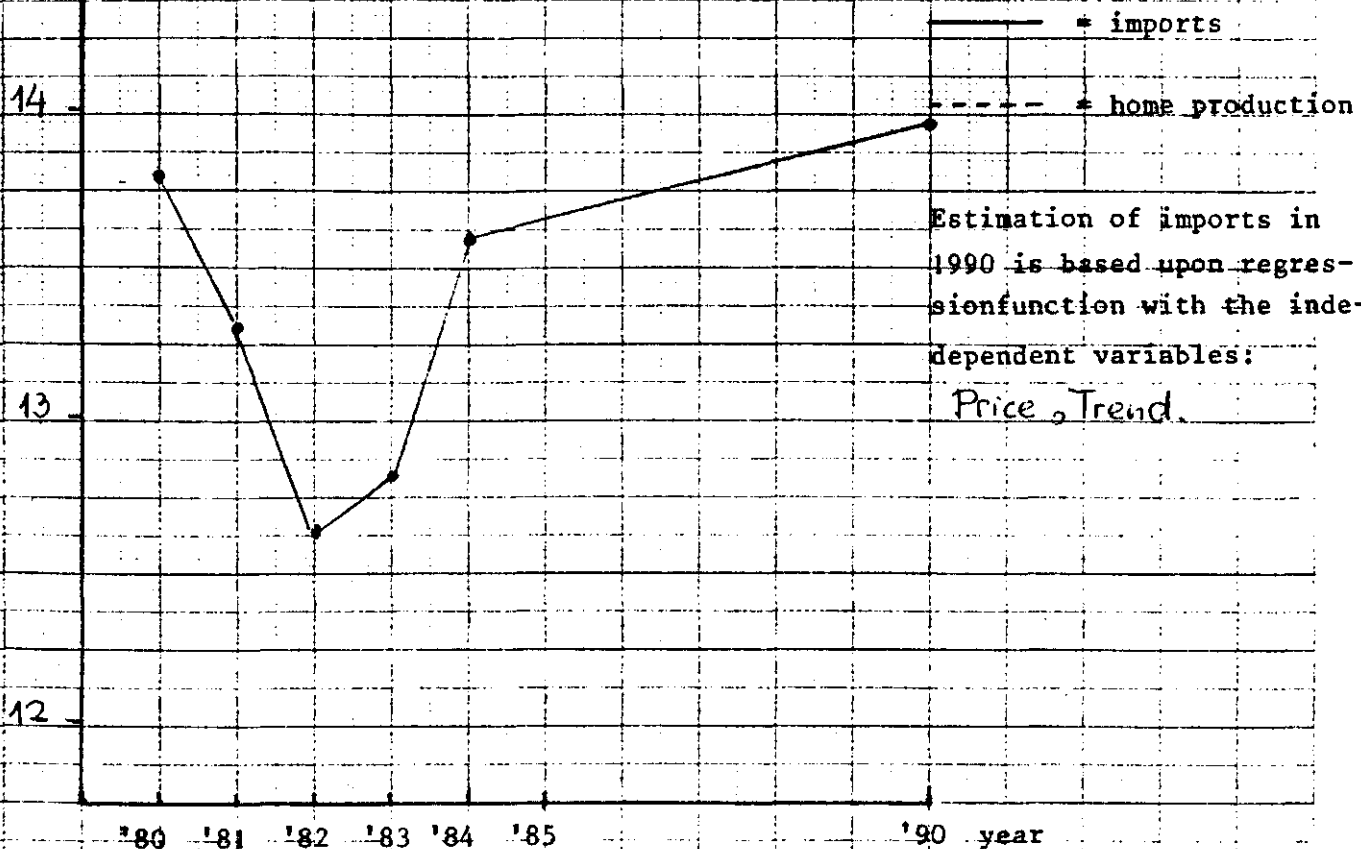


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

Commodity: Garlic

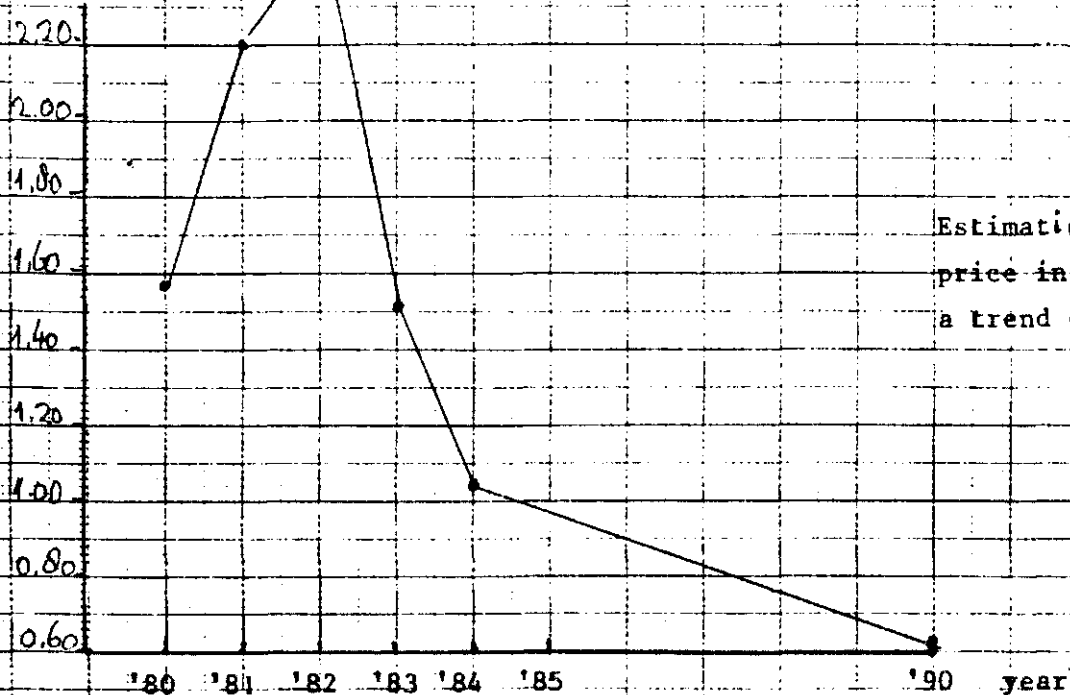
Country: Bleu



Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend.

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



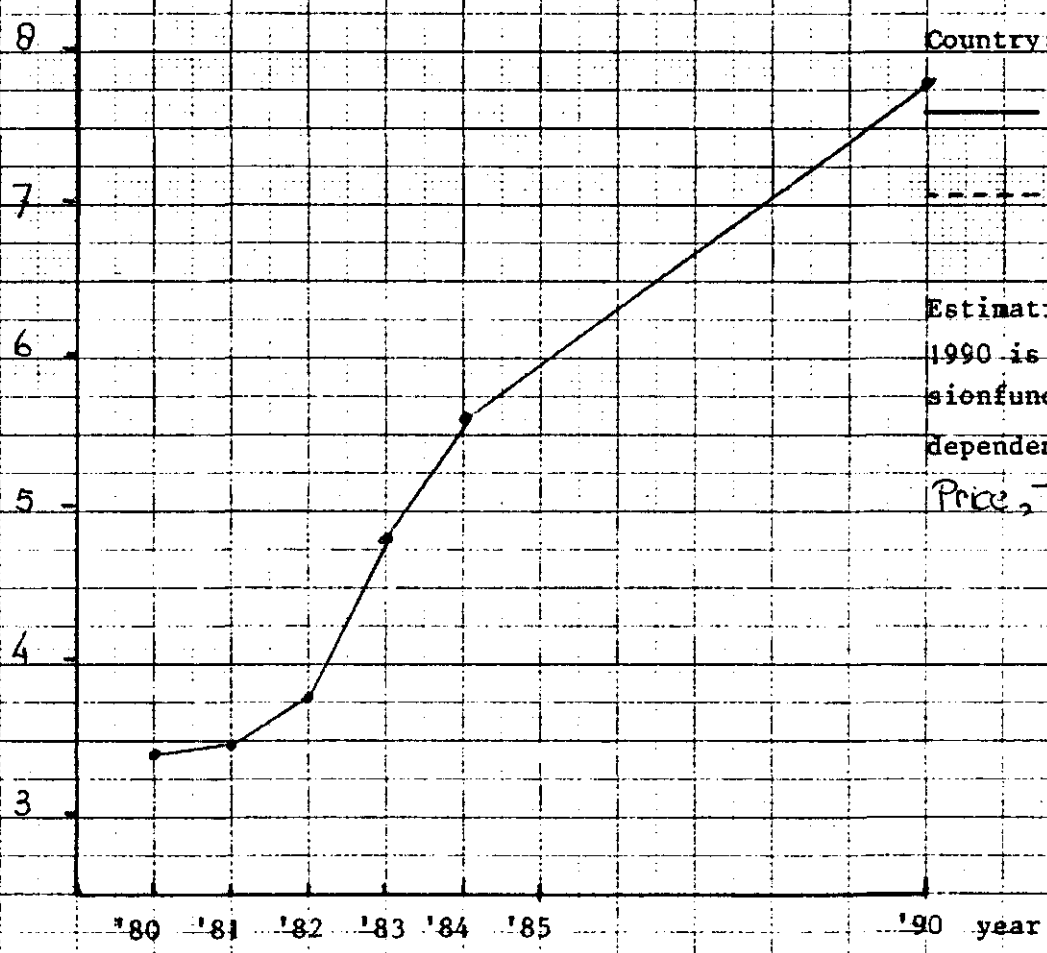
Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
 Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
 (x 1000)

Commodity: Garlic  
 Country: Fed. Rep. of Germ.  
 —•— = imports  
 - - - - = home production

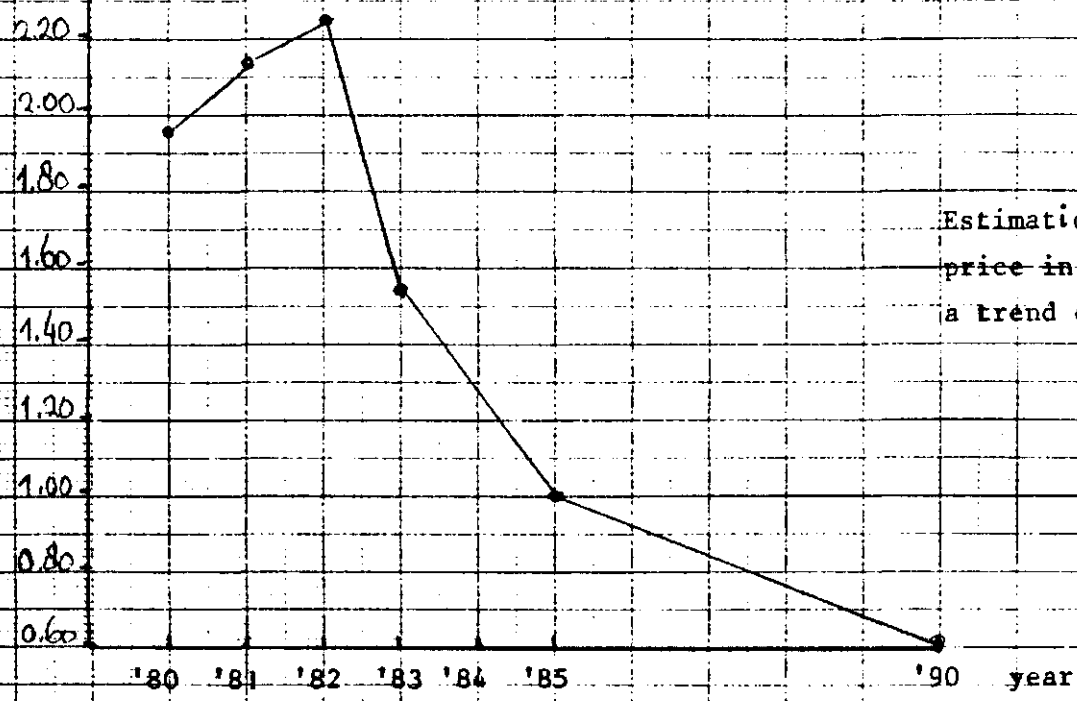
Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:  
 Price, Trend



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

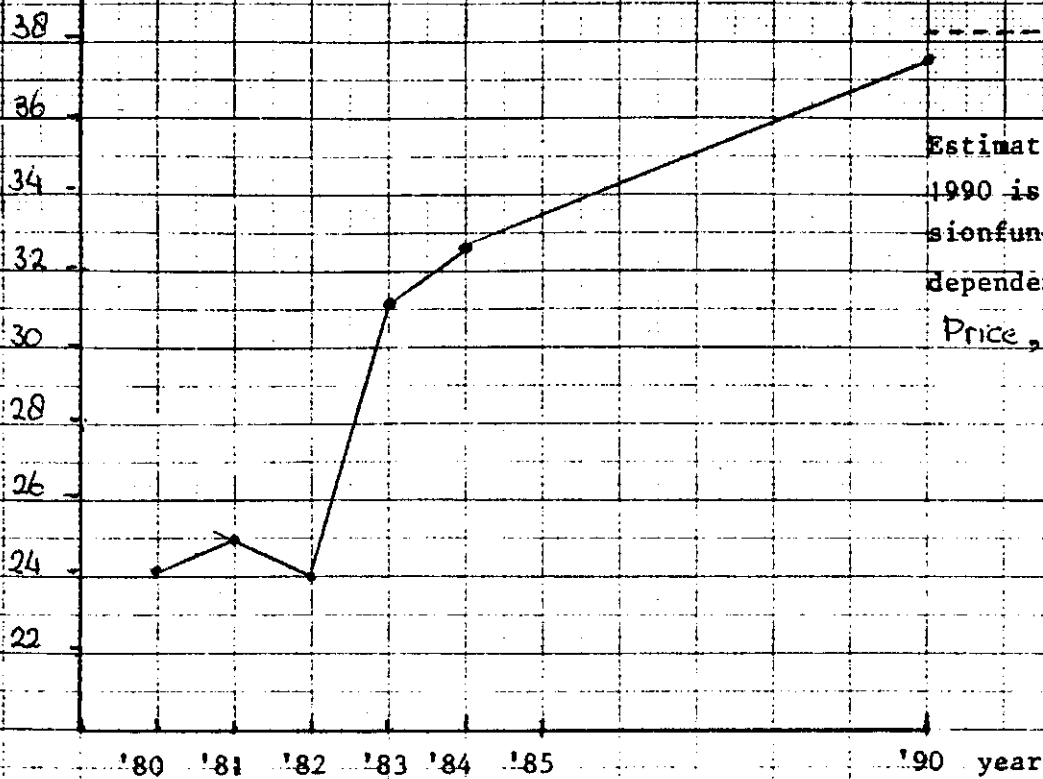


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(X 100)

Commodity: Garlic  
Country: United Kingdom  
—•— imports  
---- home production

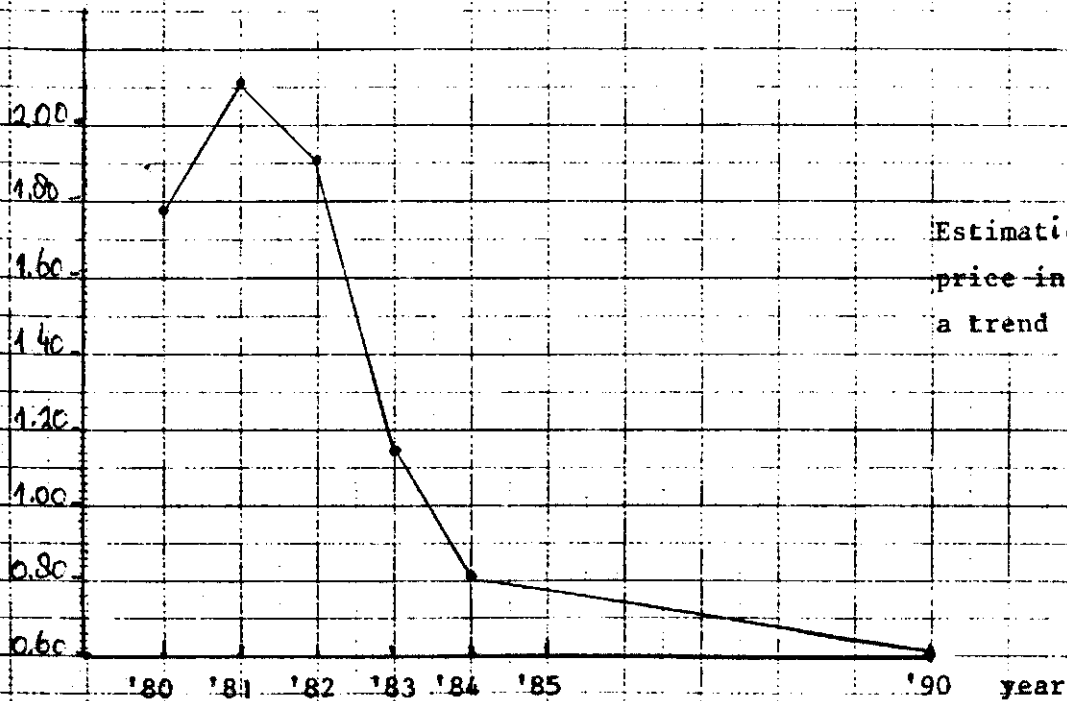
Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

16 Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

Commodity: Garlic

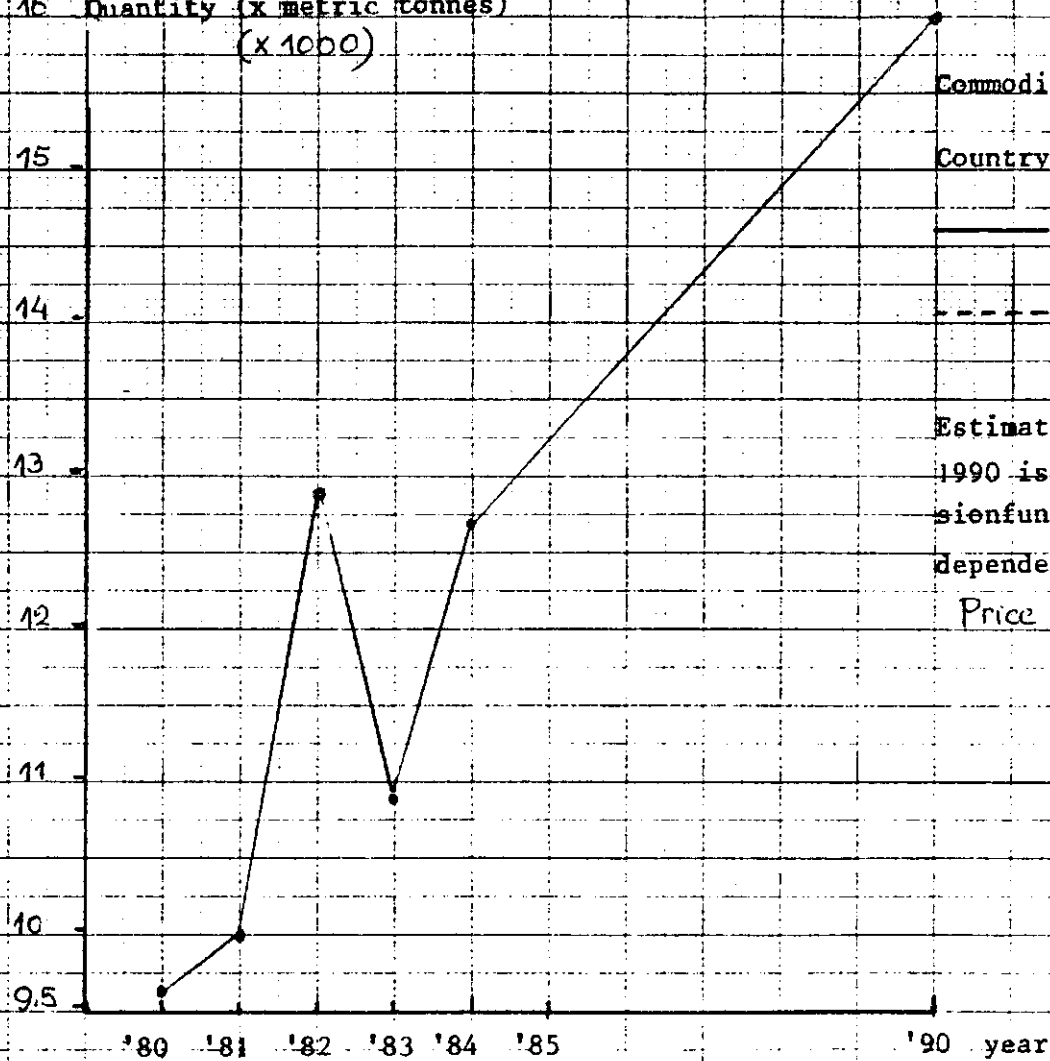
Country: France

— \* imports

--- \* home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

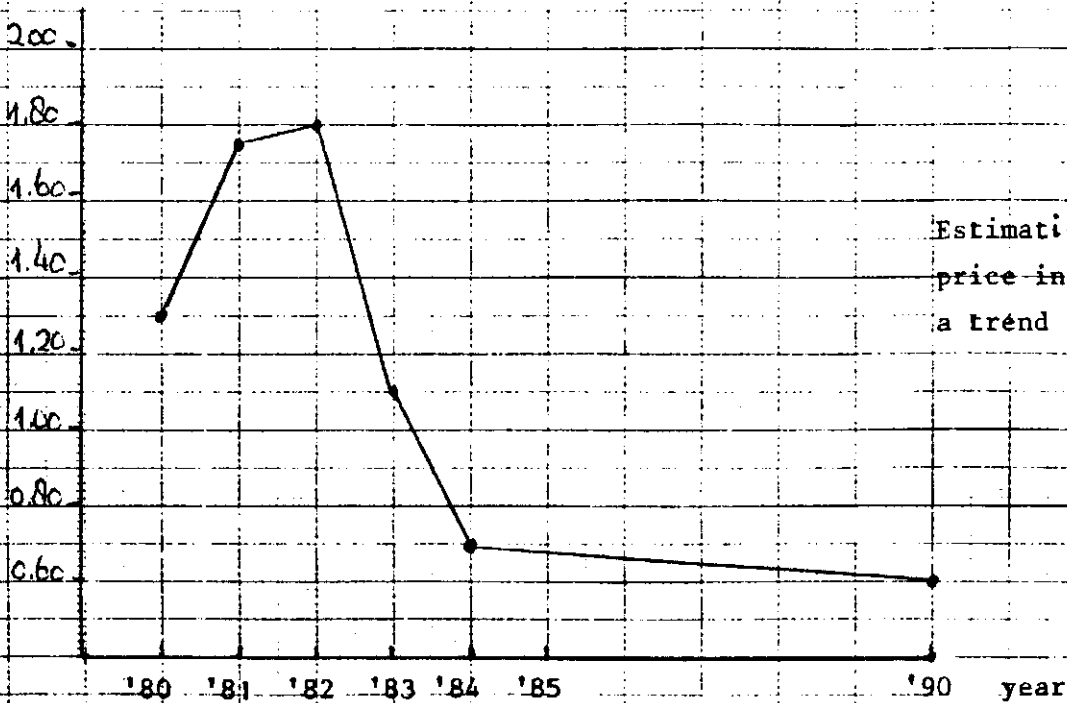
Price, Trend.



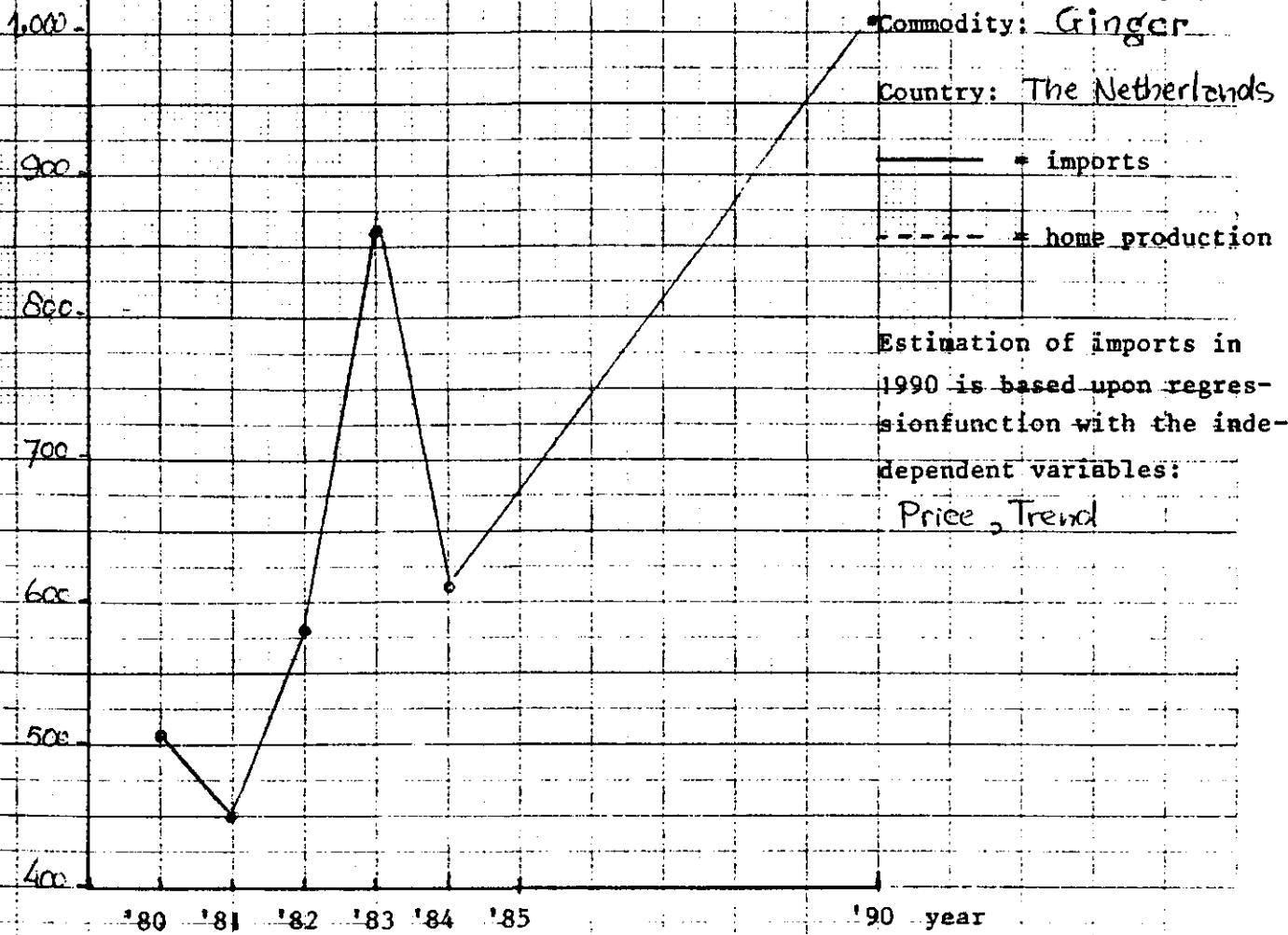
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

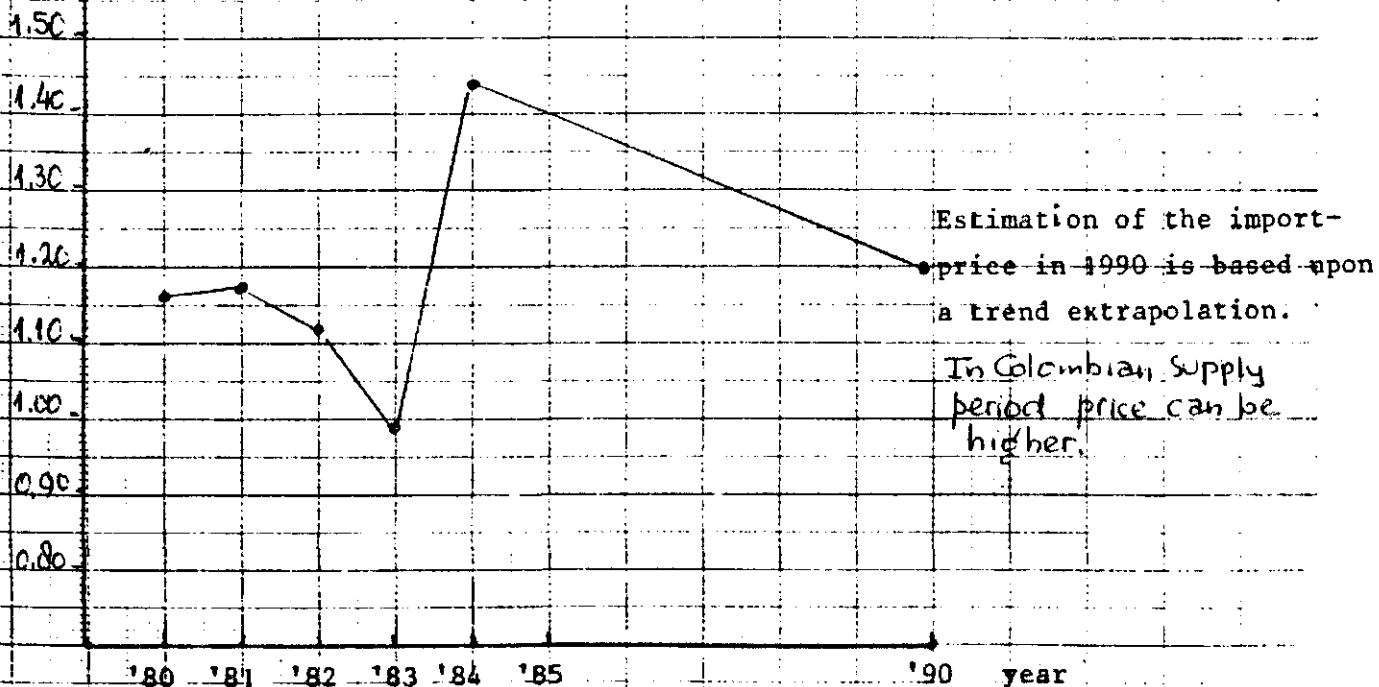


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)



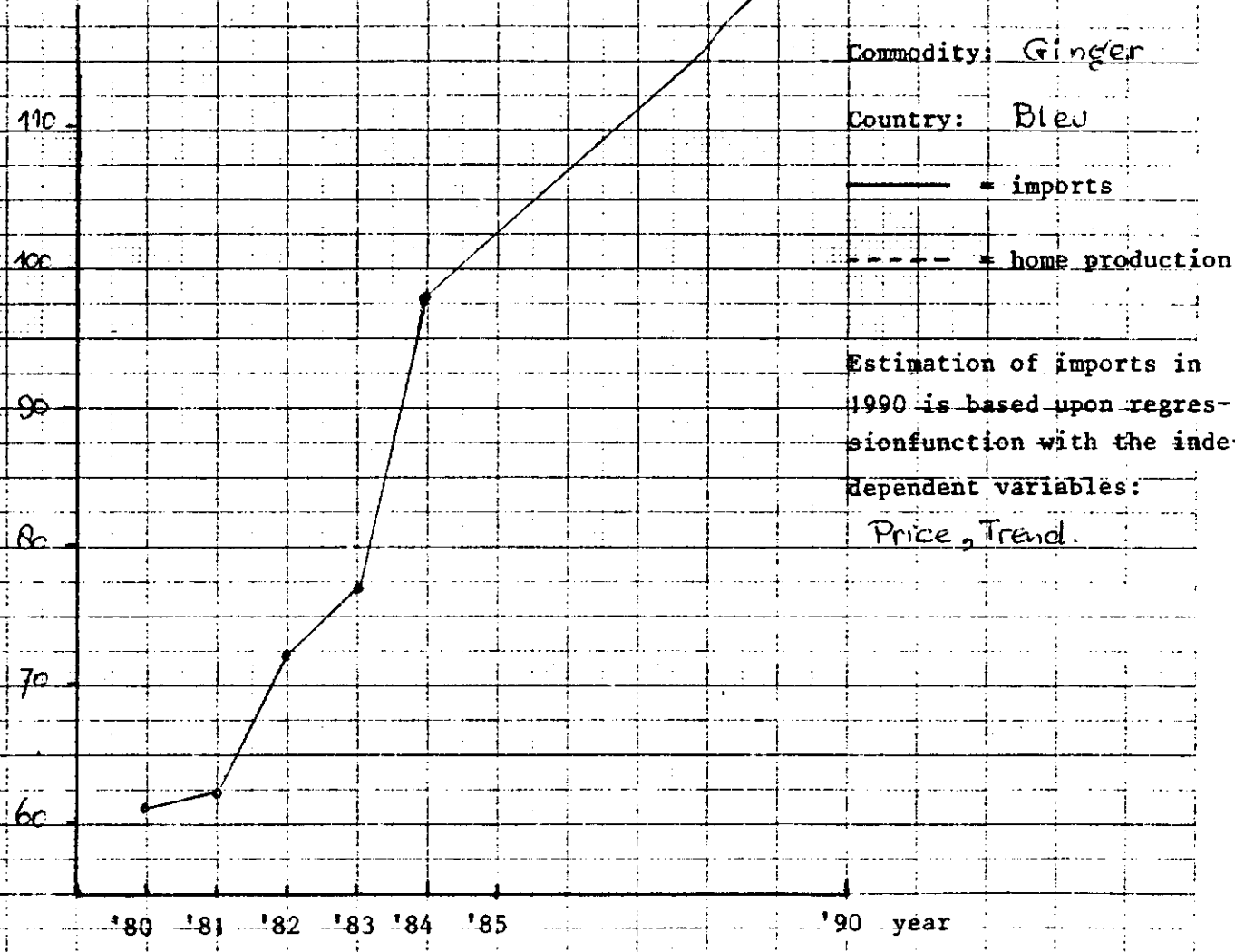
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



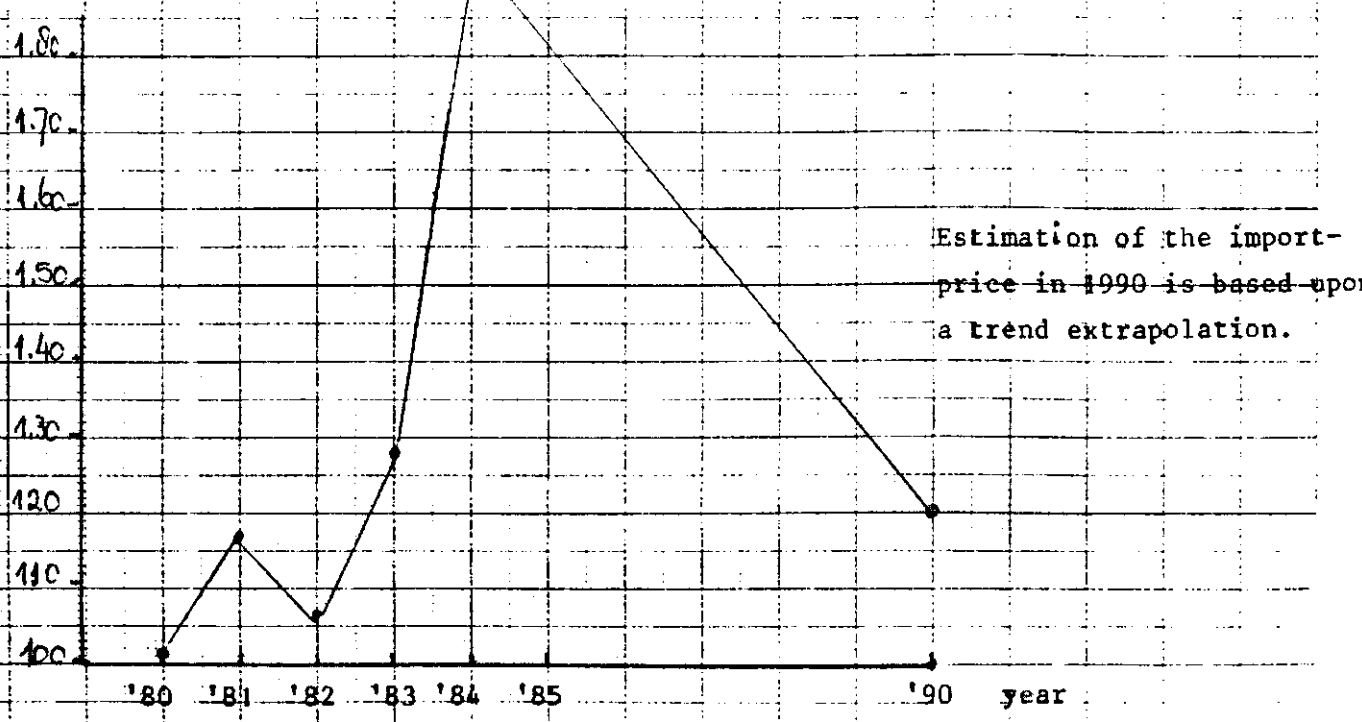
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)



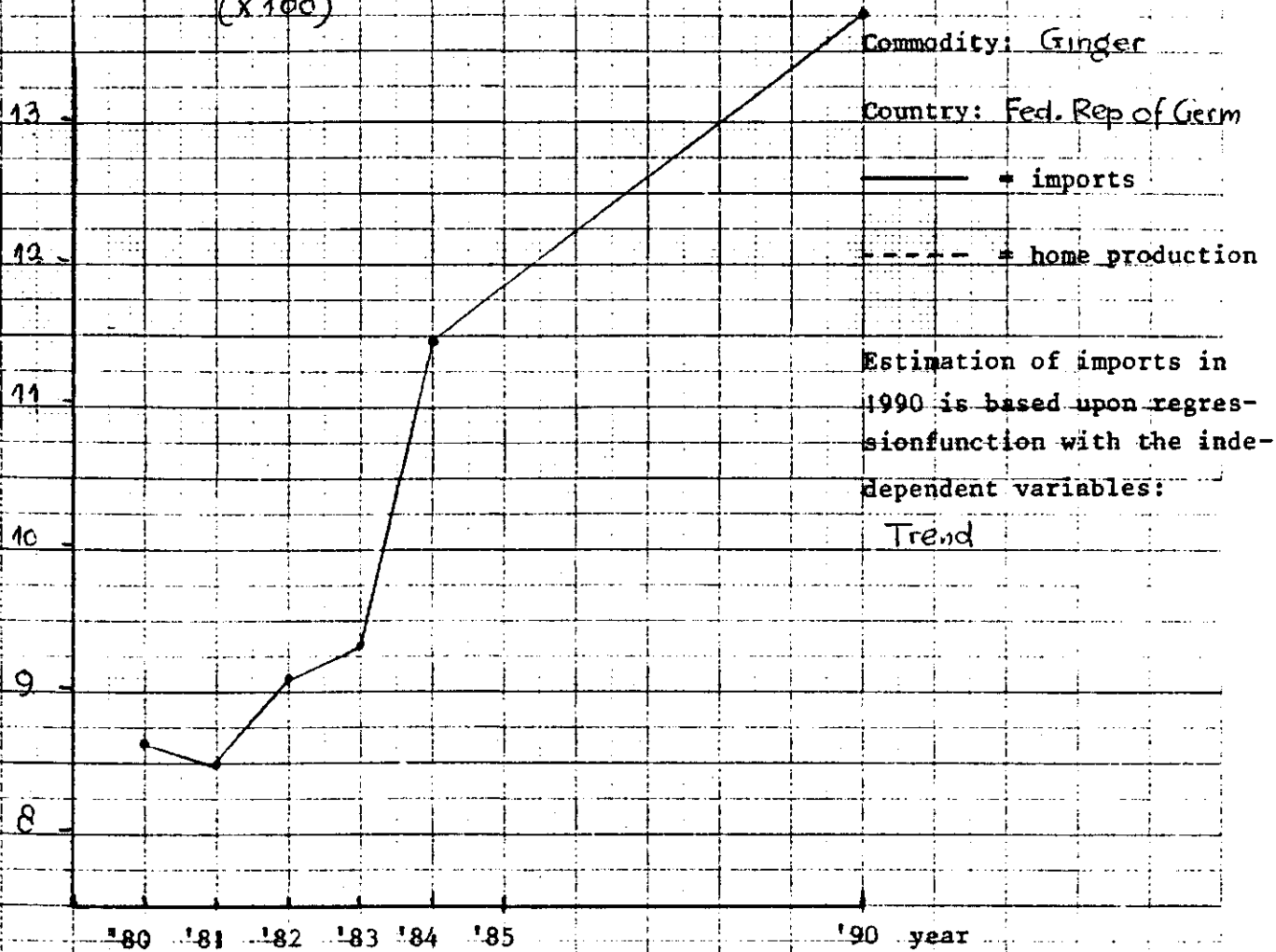
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



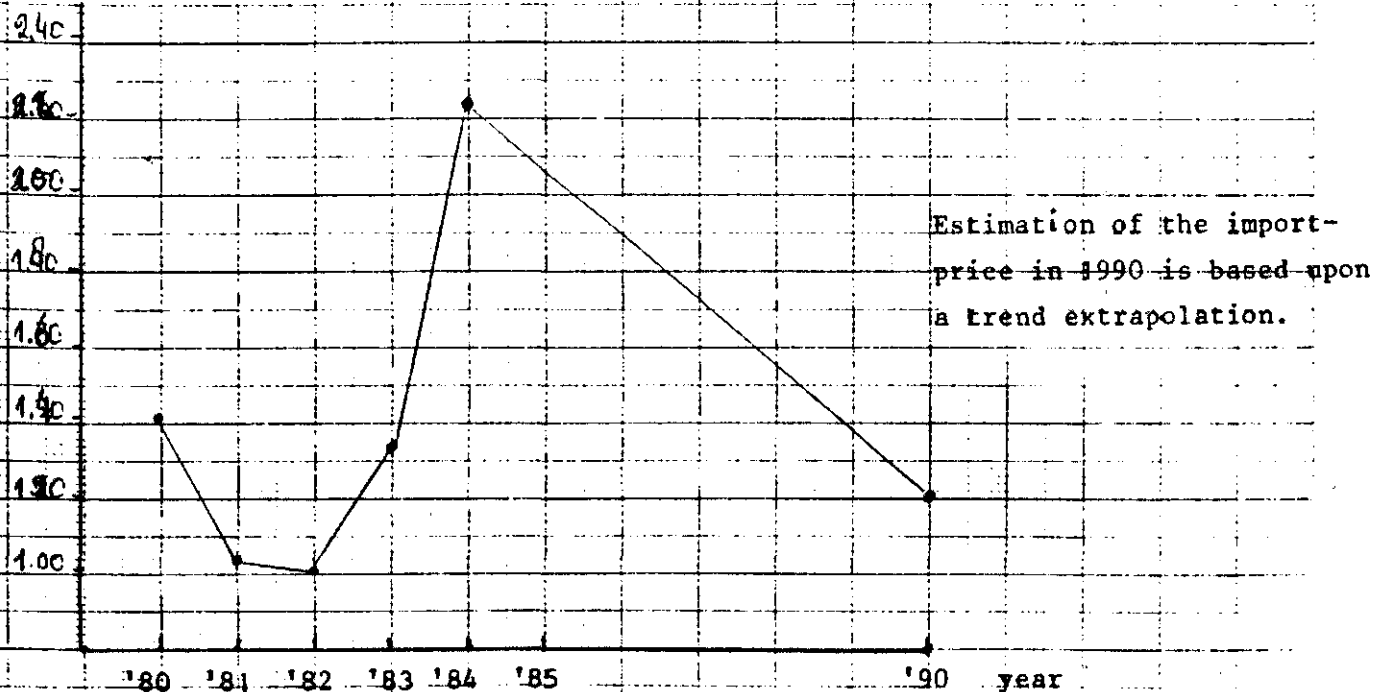
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(X 100)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

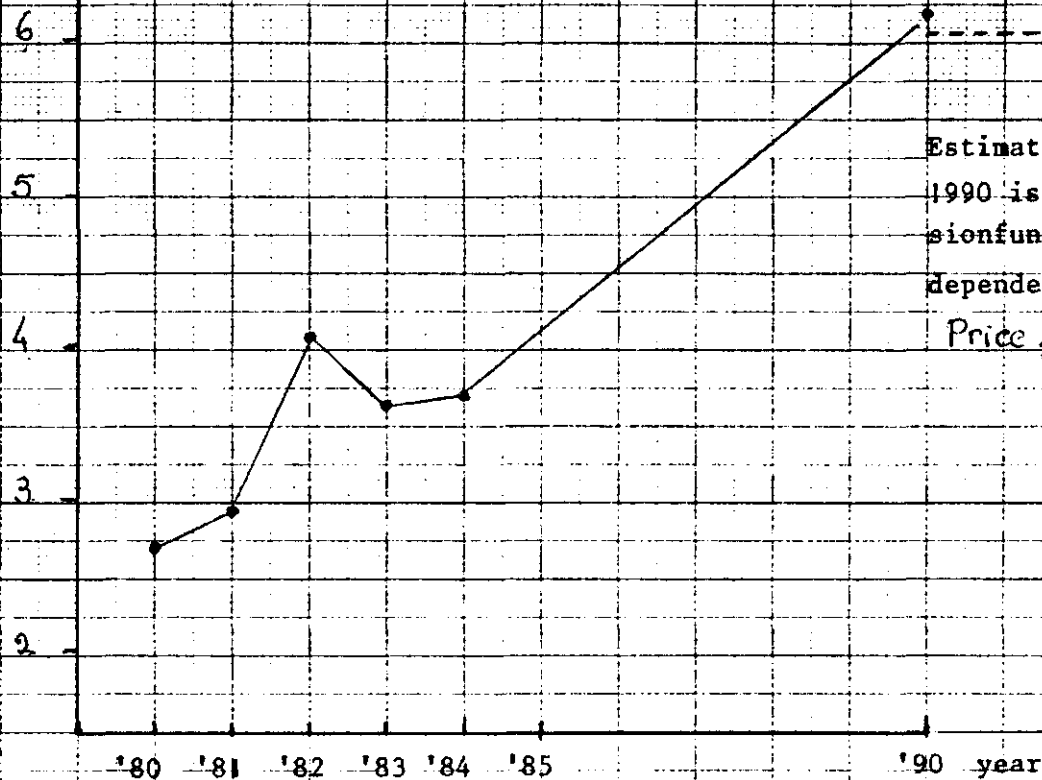
US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

Commodity: Cringer  
Country: United Kingdom  
—•— imports  
- - - - + home production

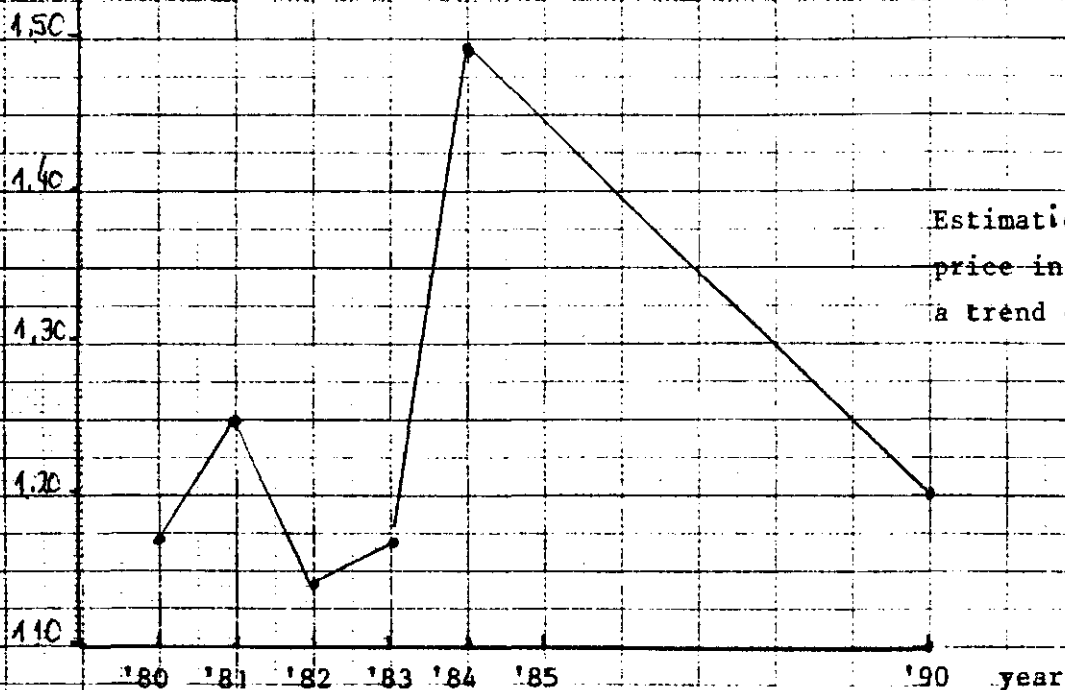
Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend.



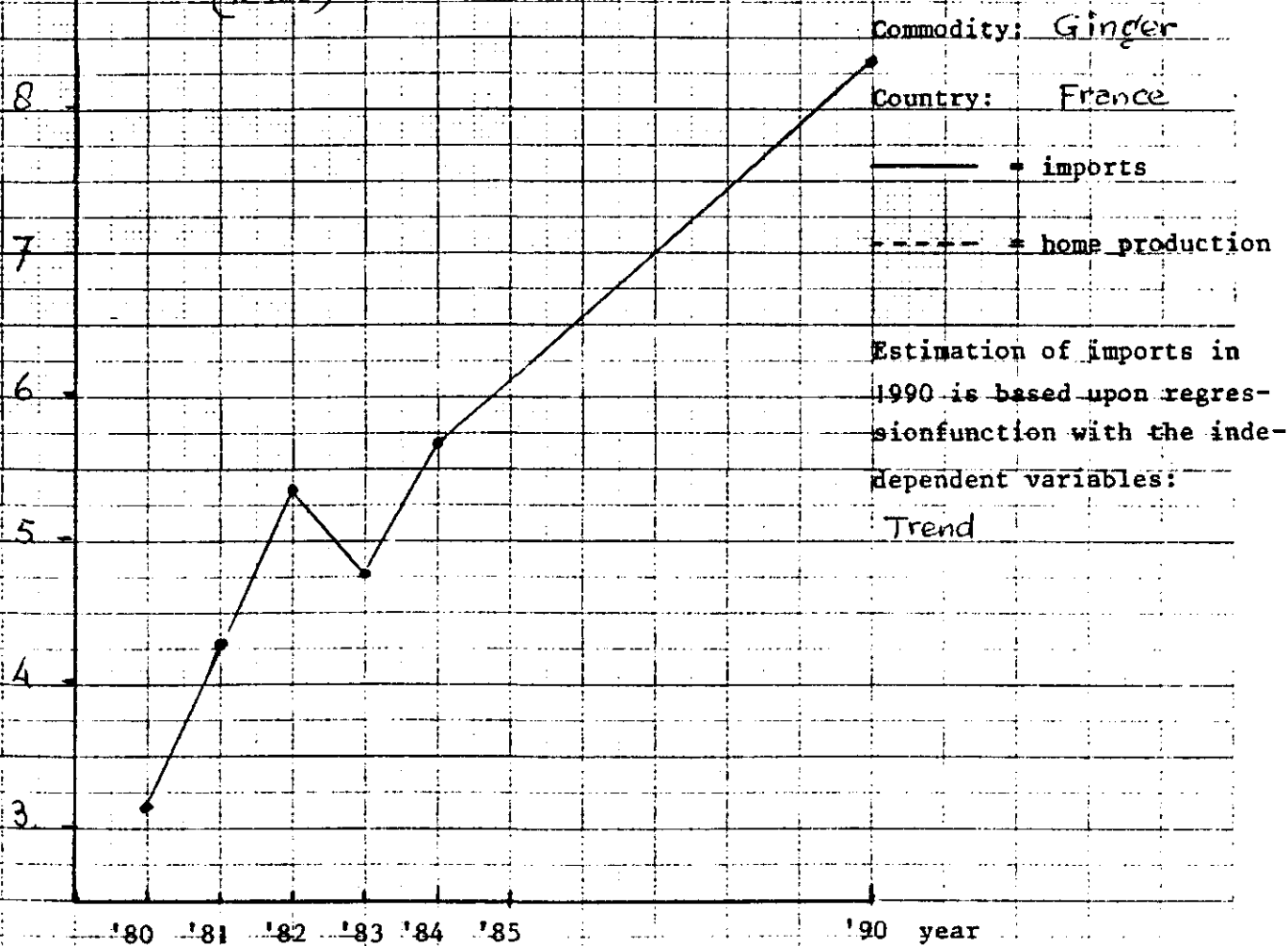
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

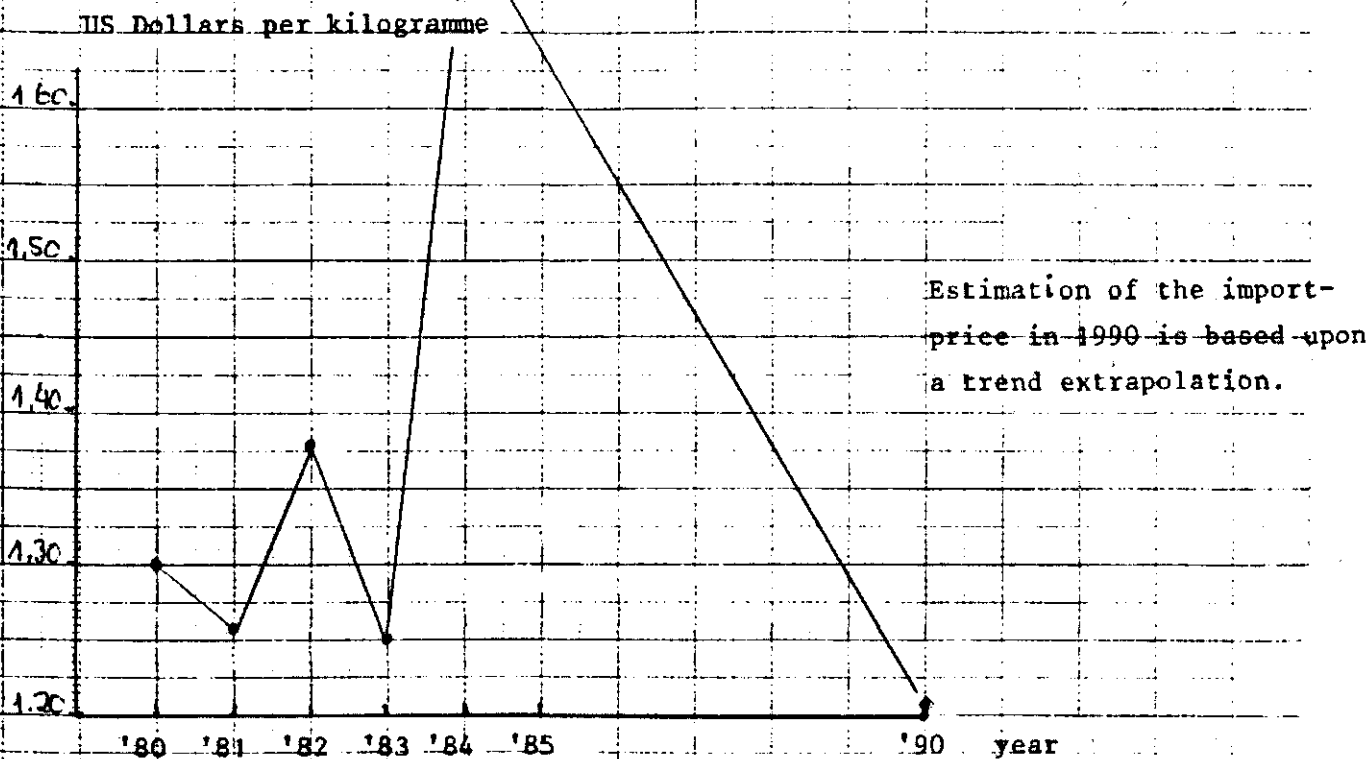
Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990



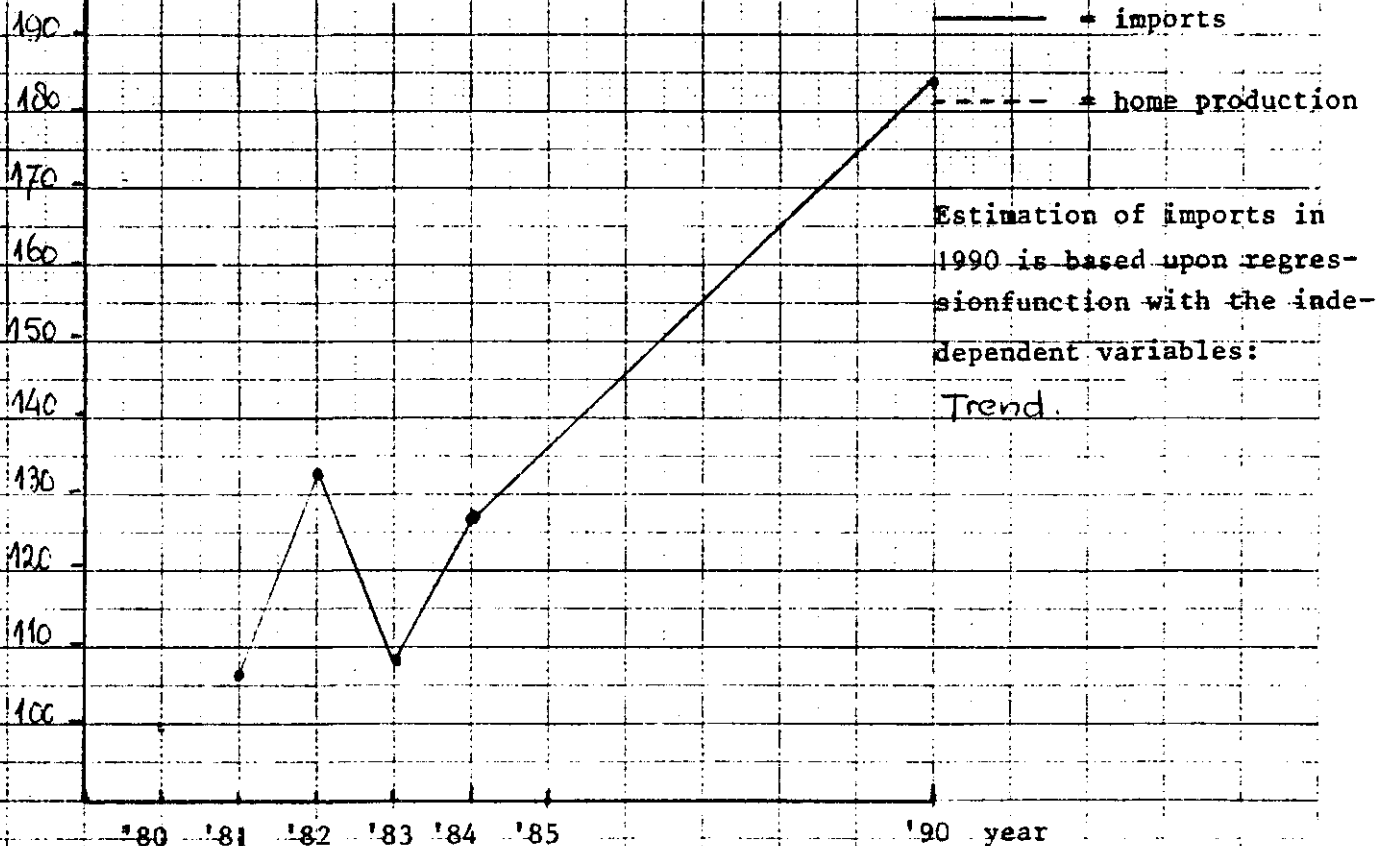


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)

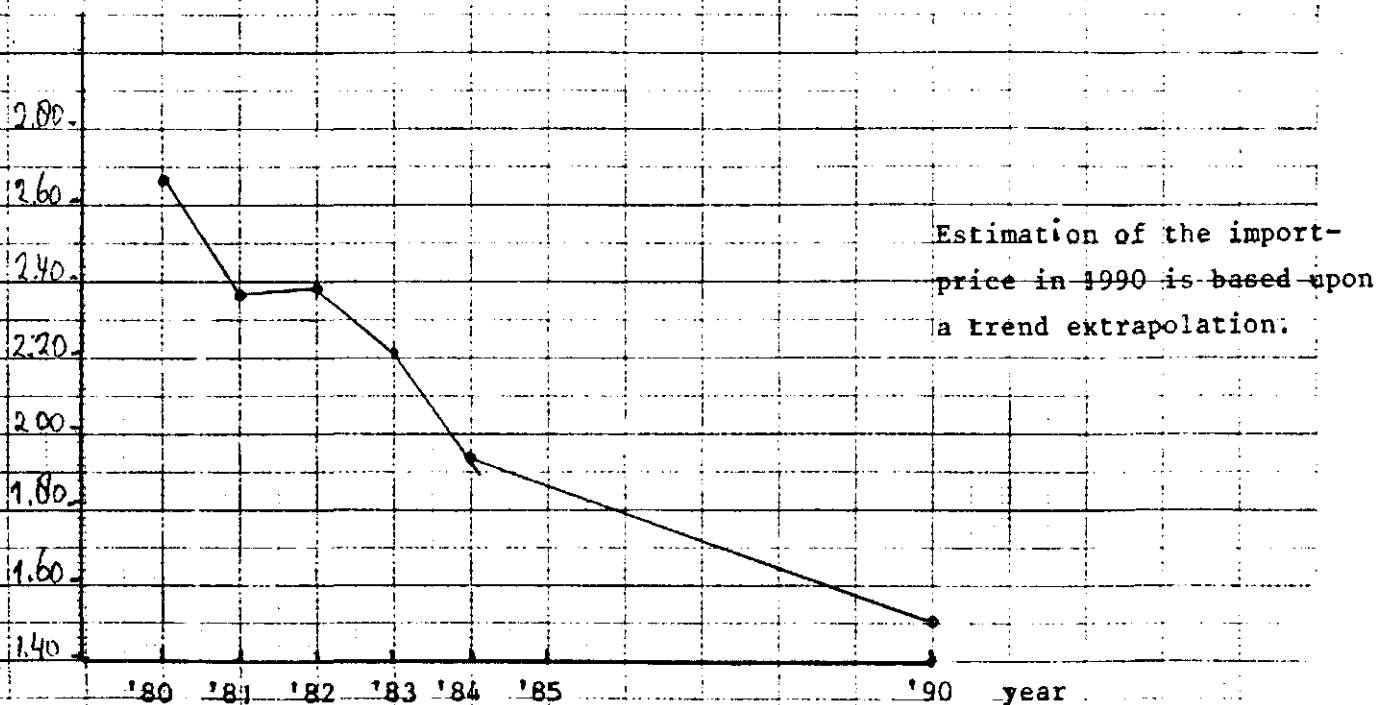
Commodity: Lychee

Country: The Netherlands



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

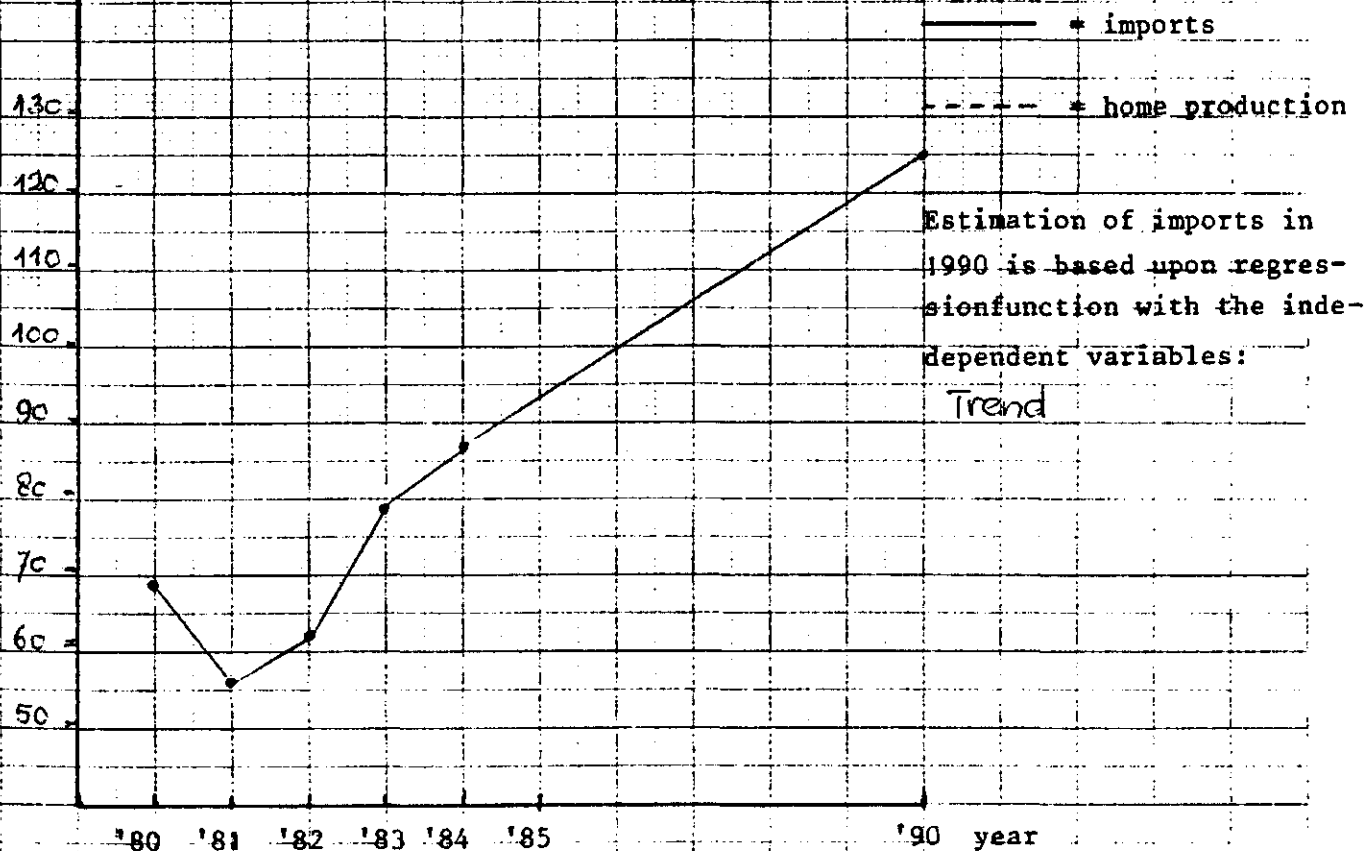


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

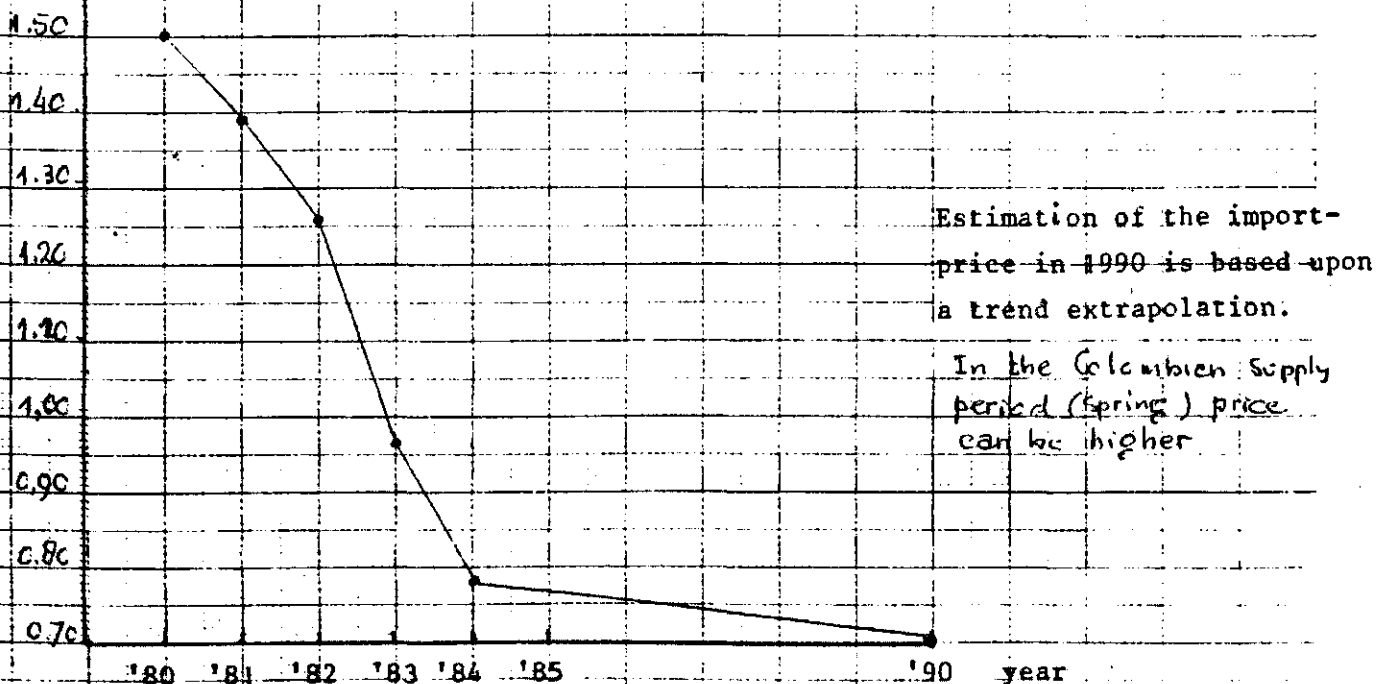
Commodity: Strawberry

Country: The Netherlands



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

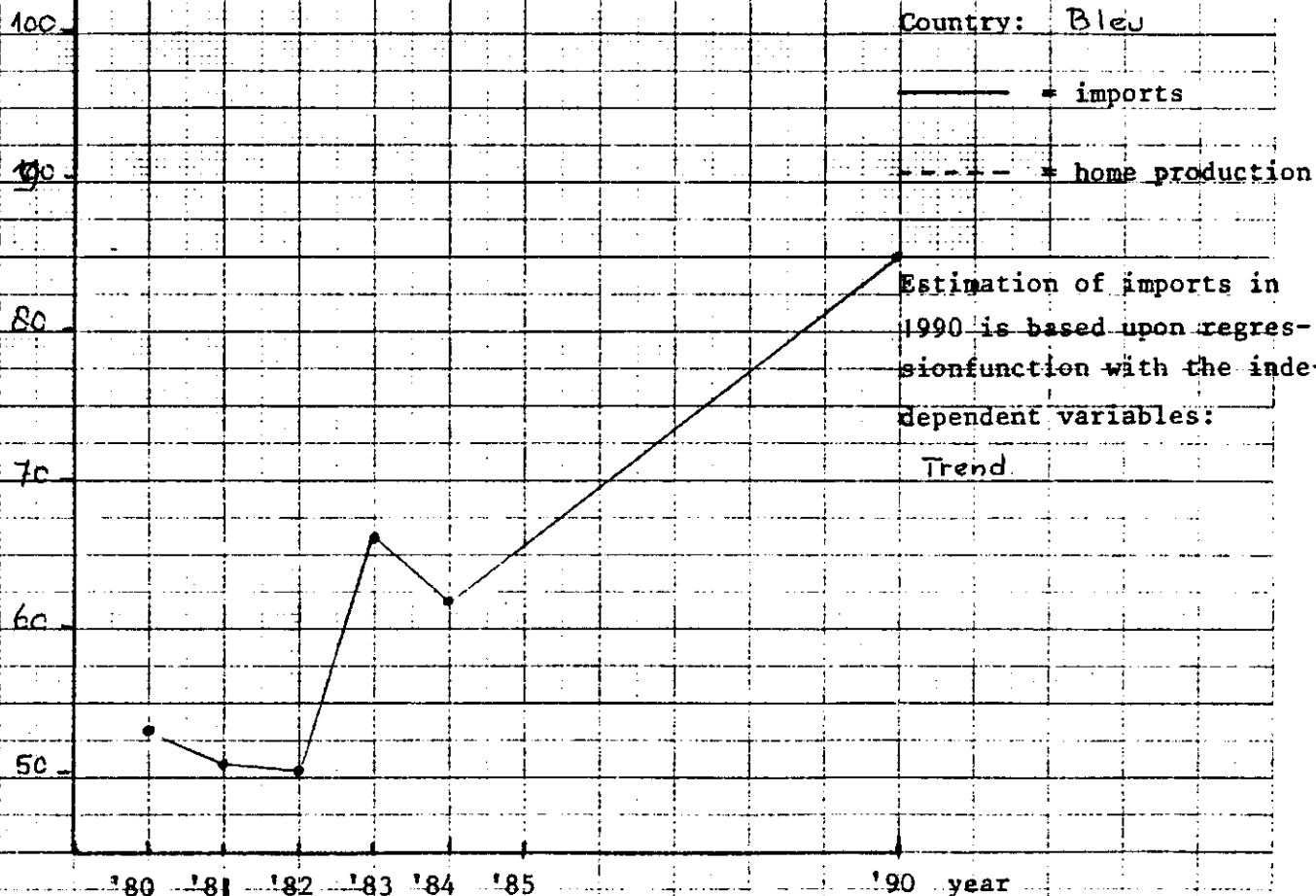


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

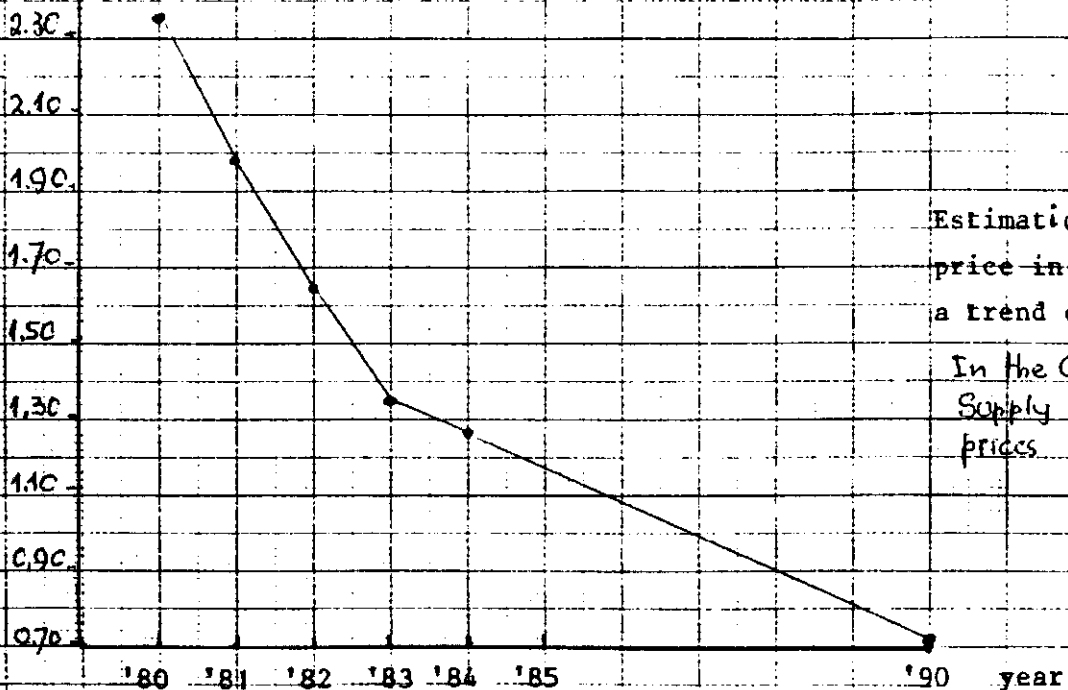
Commodity: Strawberry

Country: Bleu



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



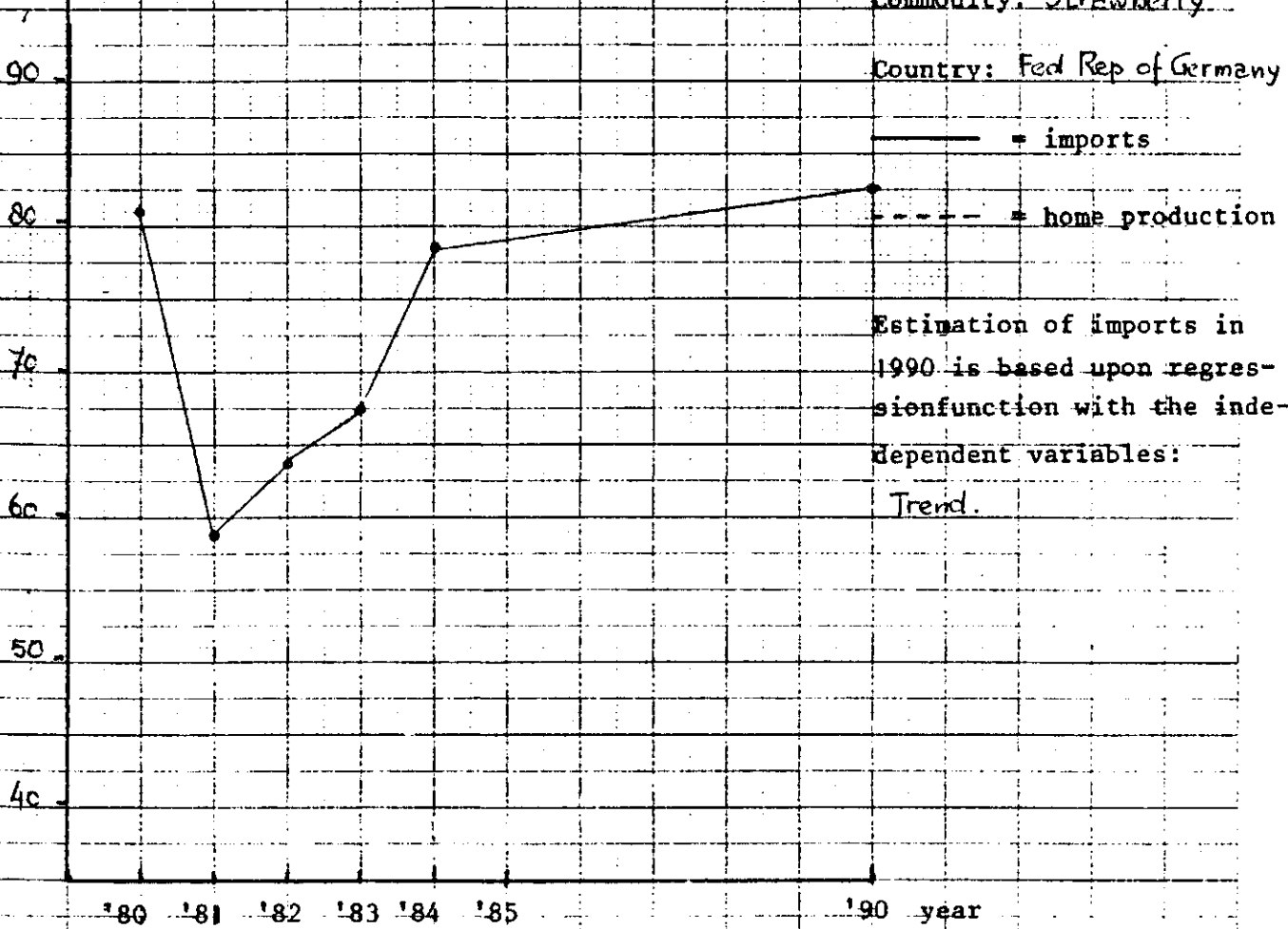
Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the Colombian Supply period (Spring) prices will be higher

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)

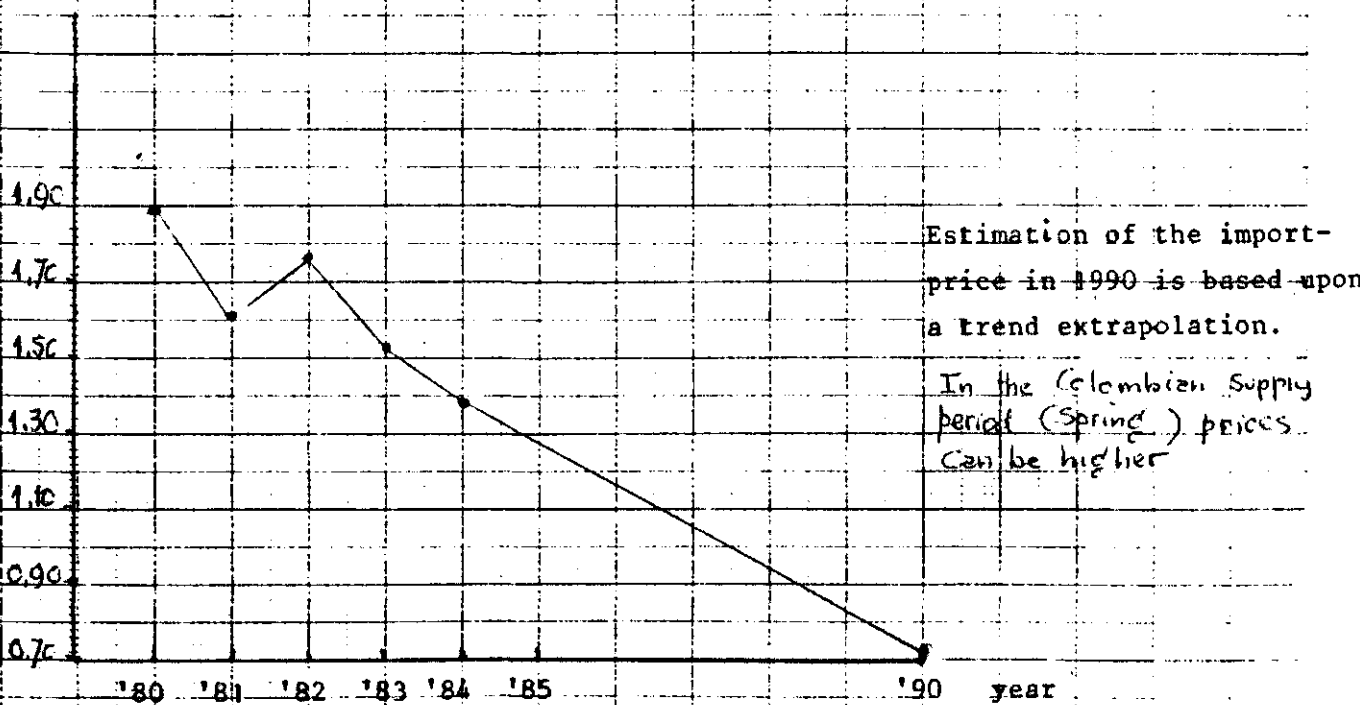
Commodity: Strawberry  
Country: Fed Rep of Germany  
— = imports  
- - - = home production



Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:  
Trend.

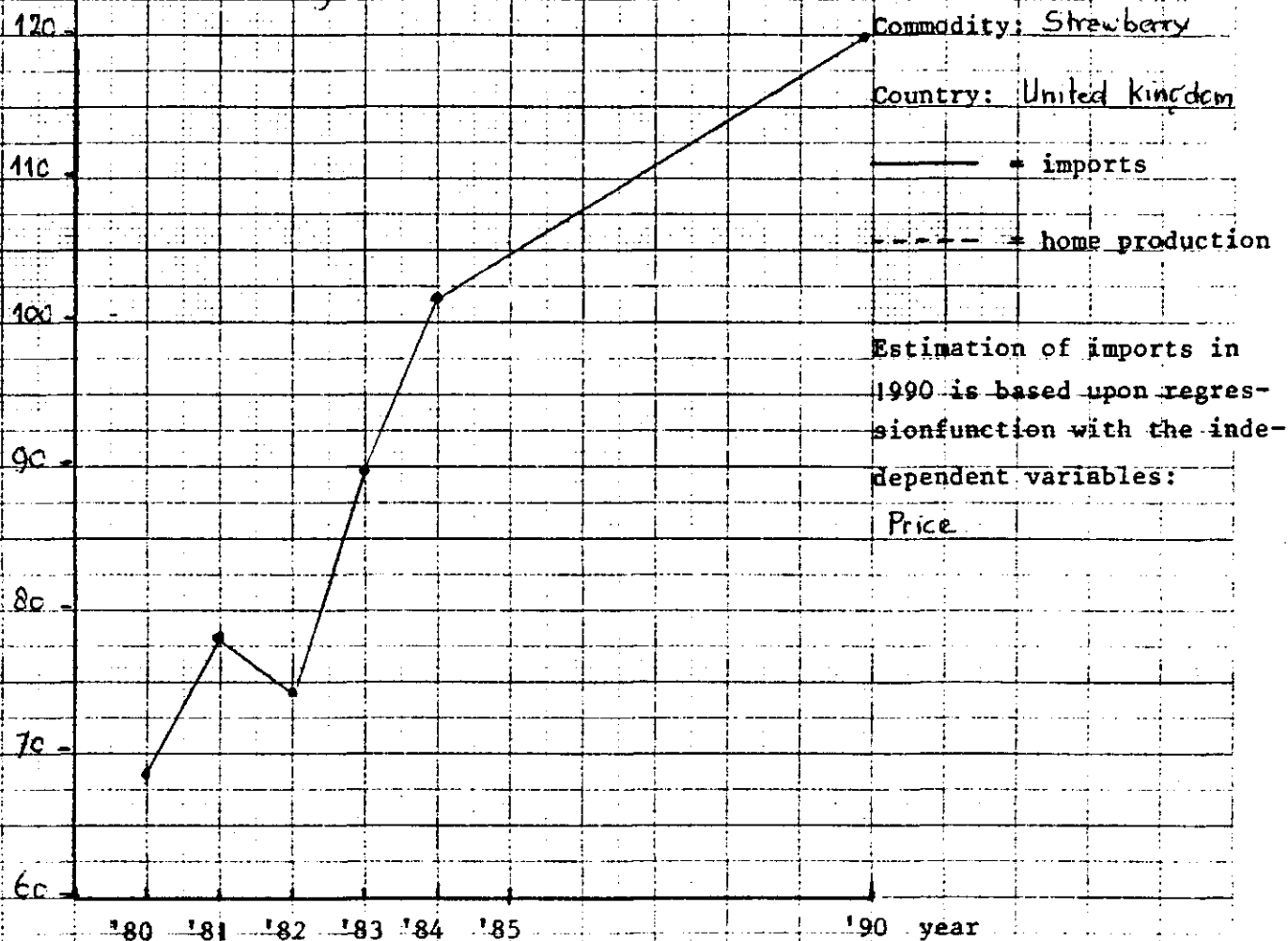
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

NIS Dollars per kilogramme



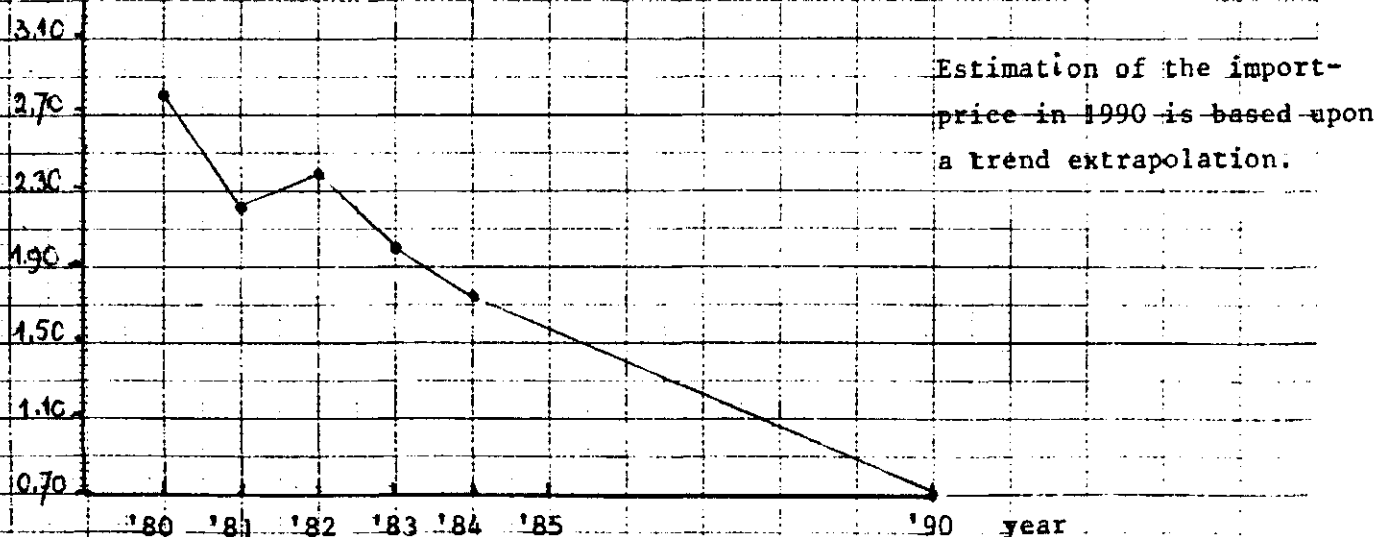
Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.  
In the Colombian supply period (Spring) prices can be higher

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)



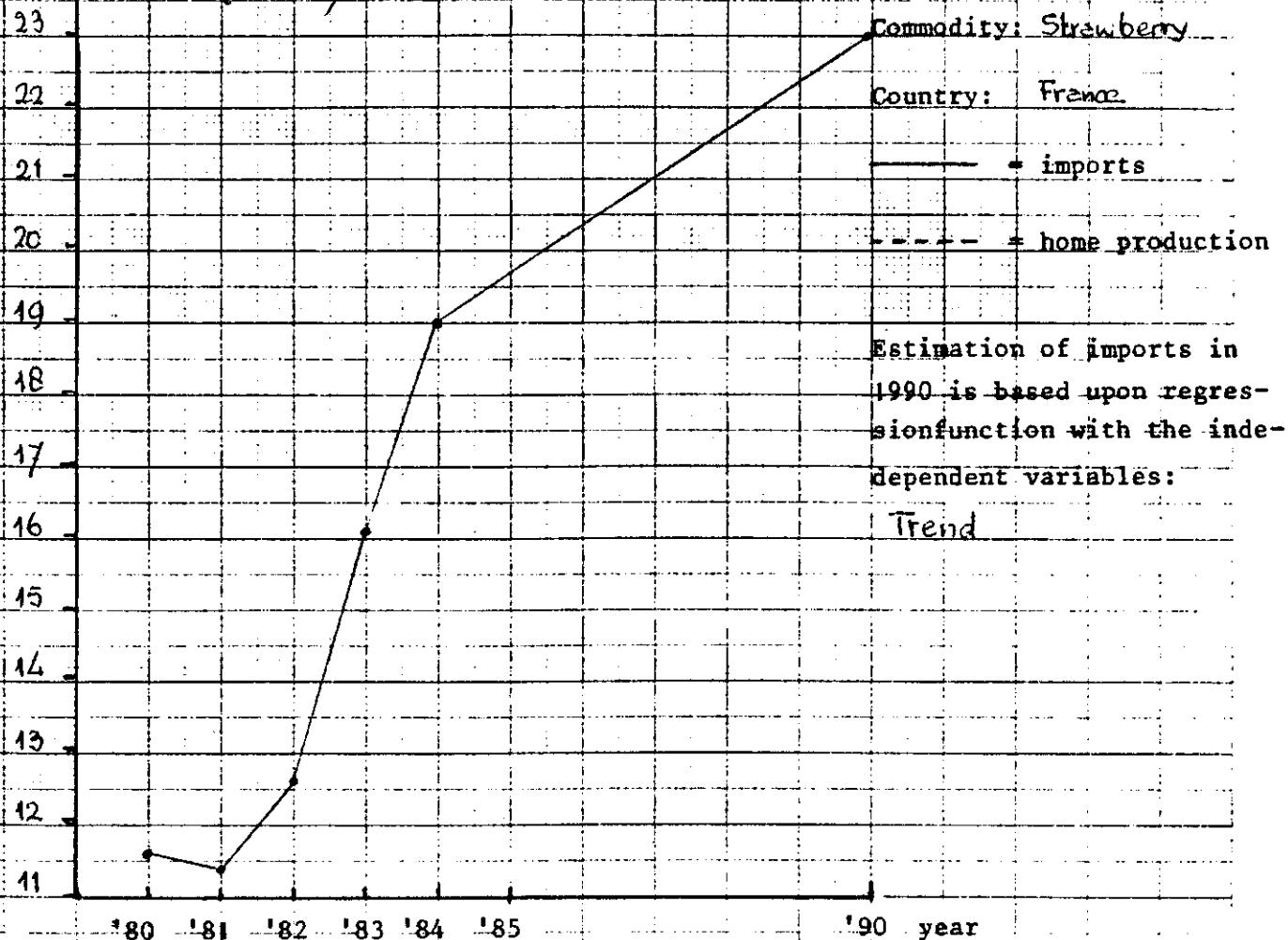
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



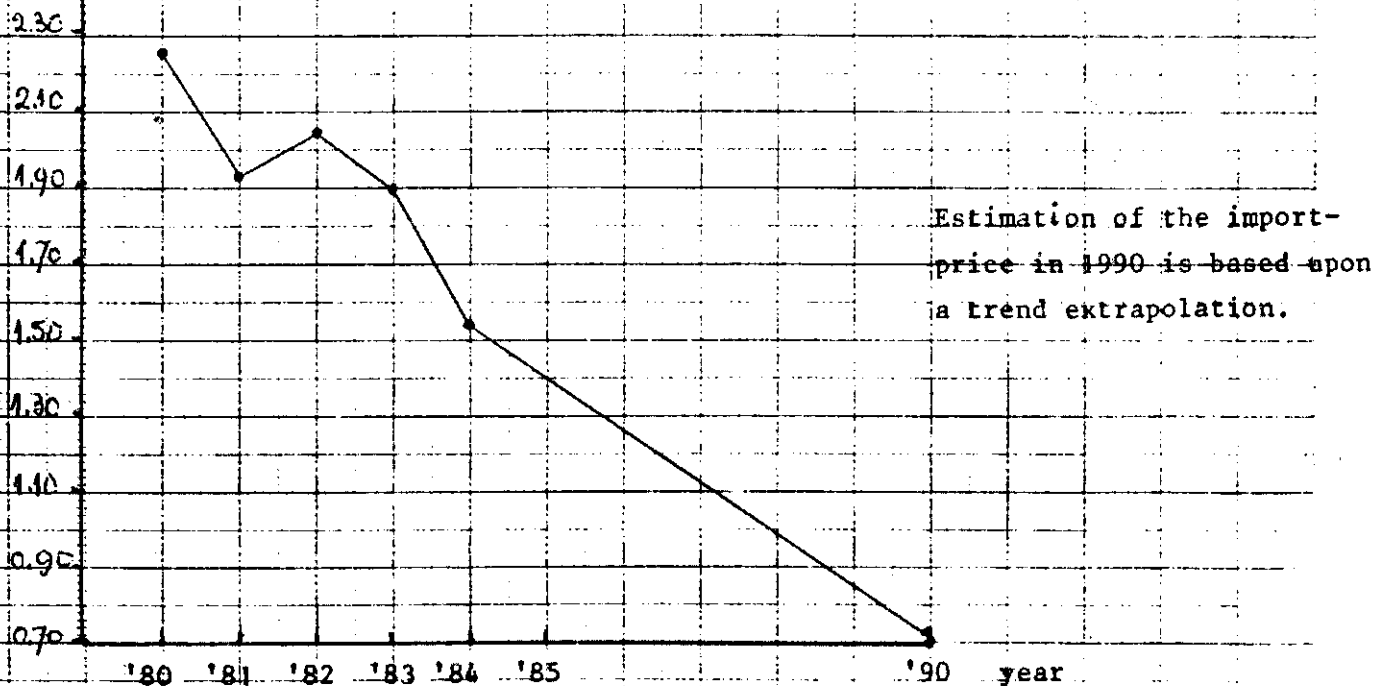
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 1000)



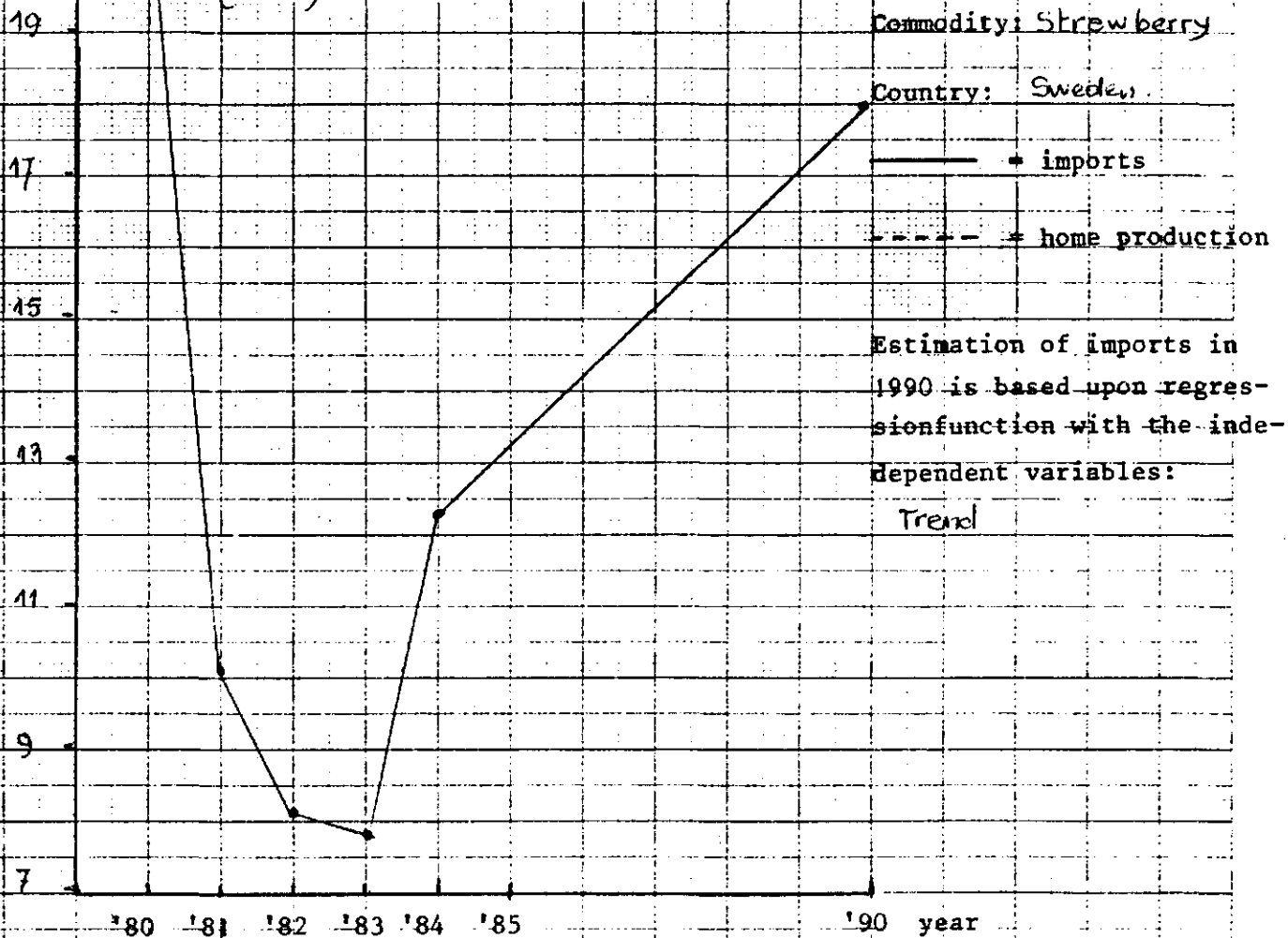
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



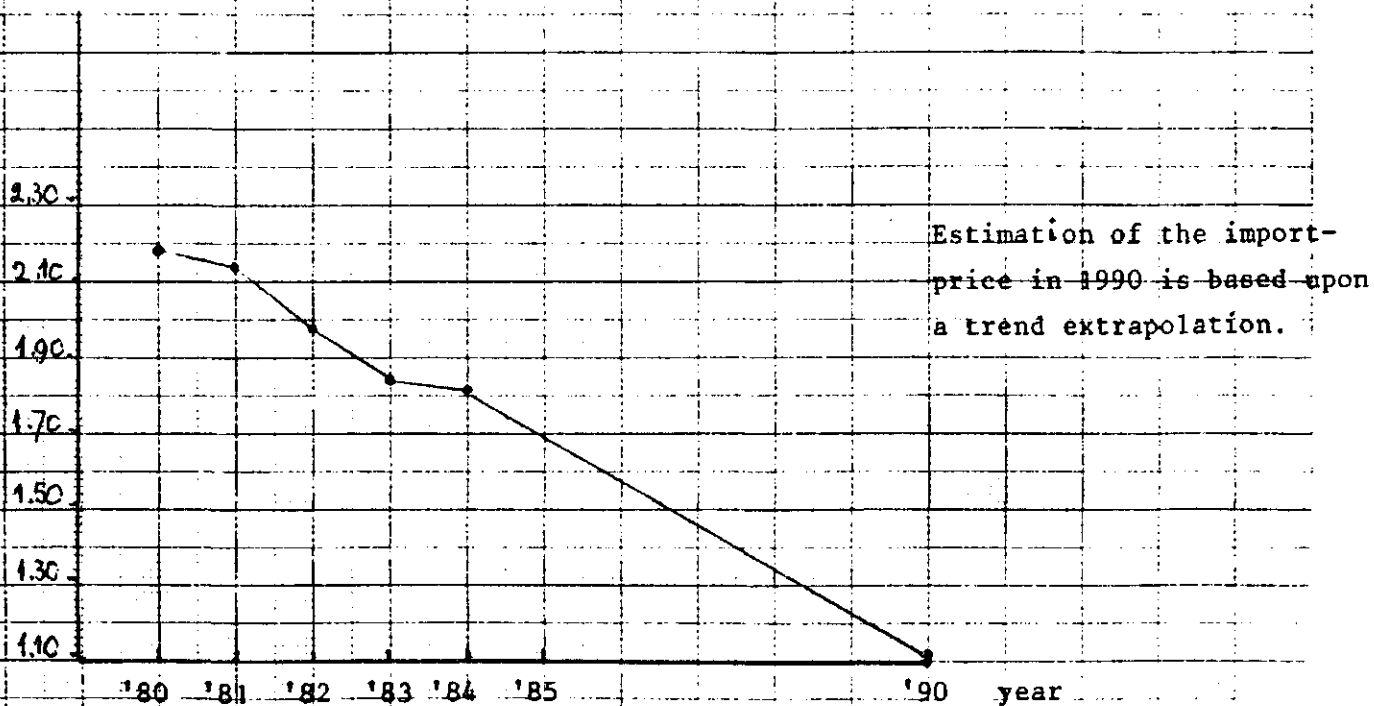
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)



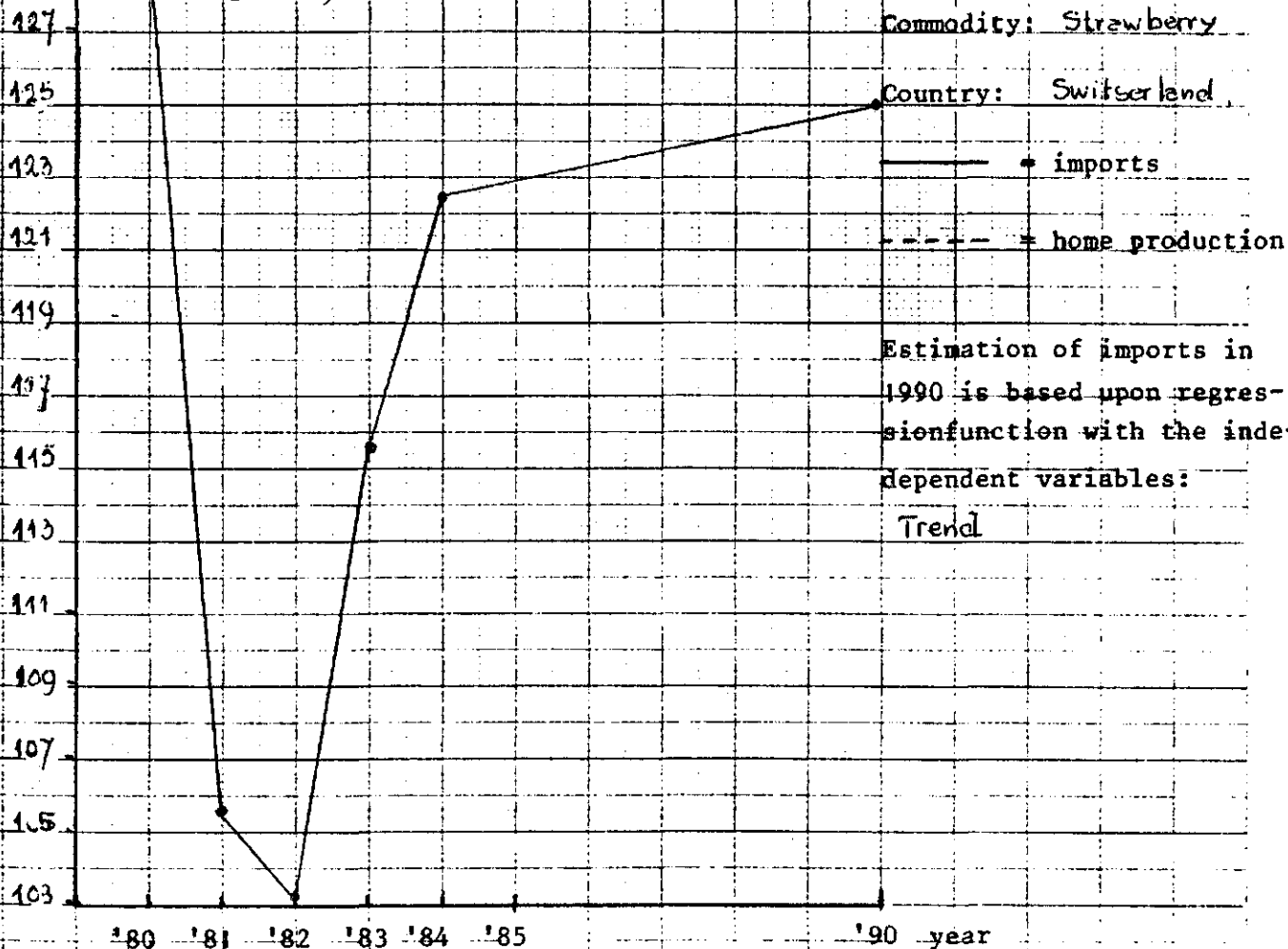
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



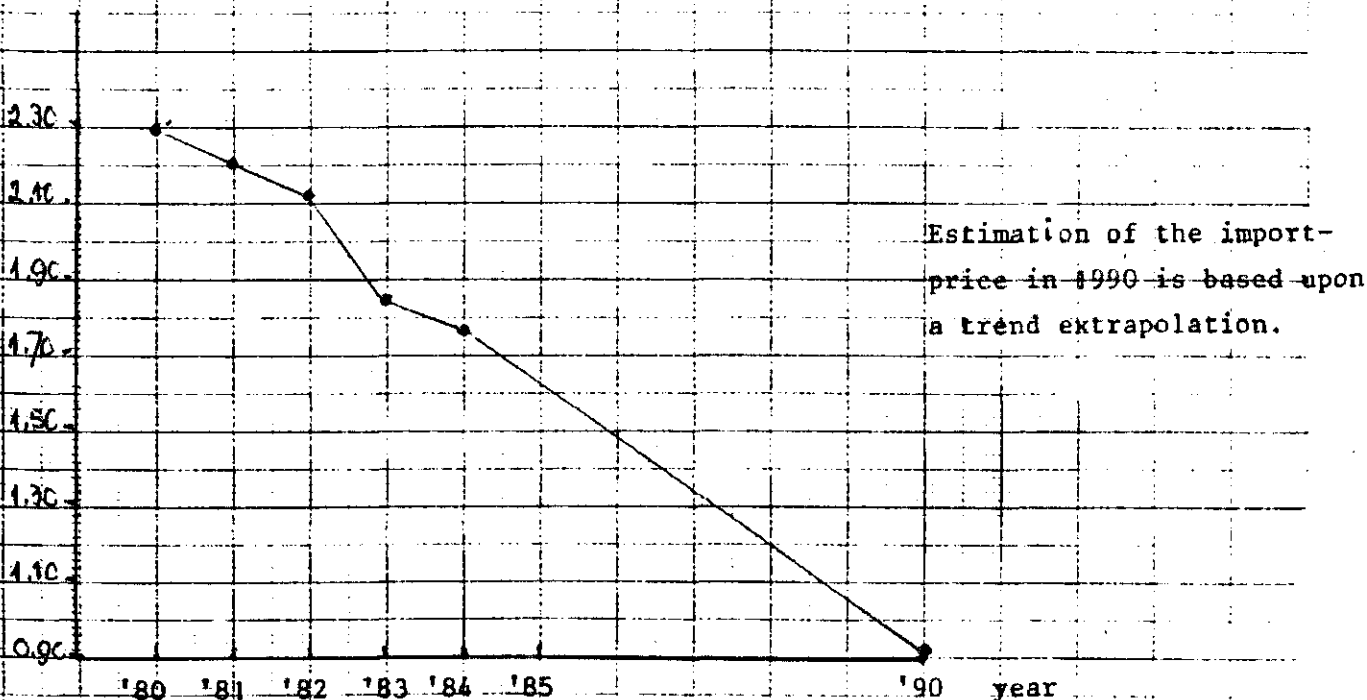
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)



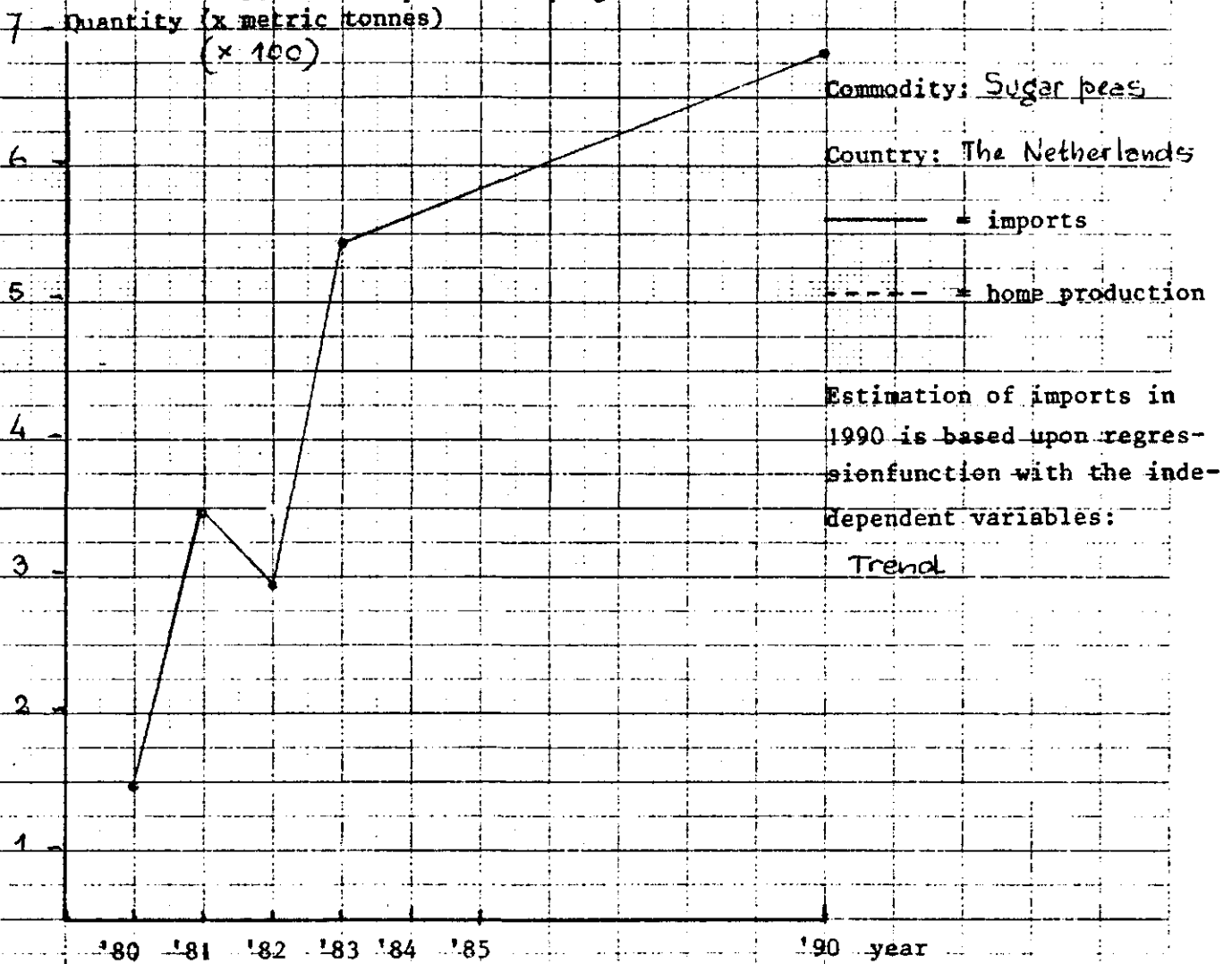
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



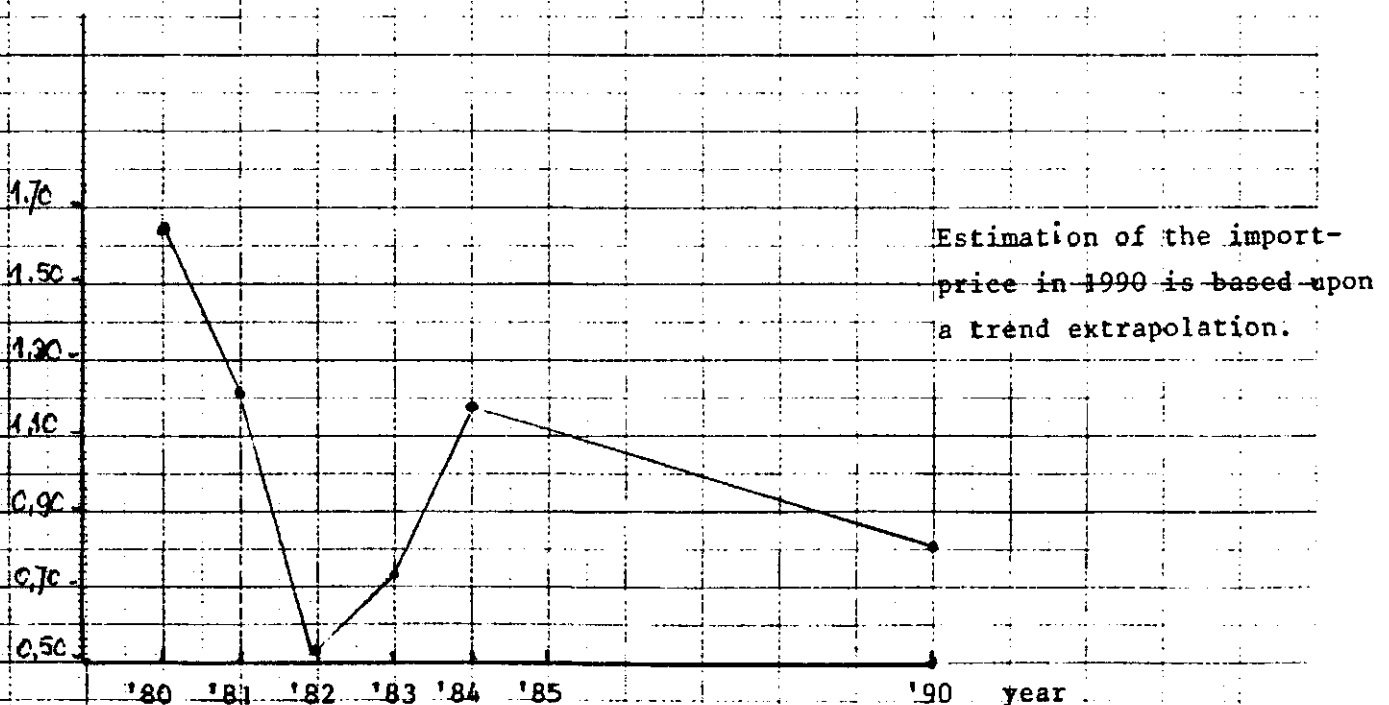


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

Commodity: Bilberry blue

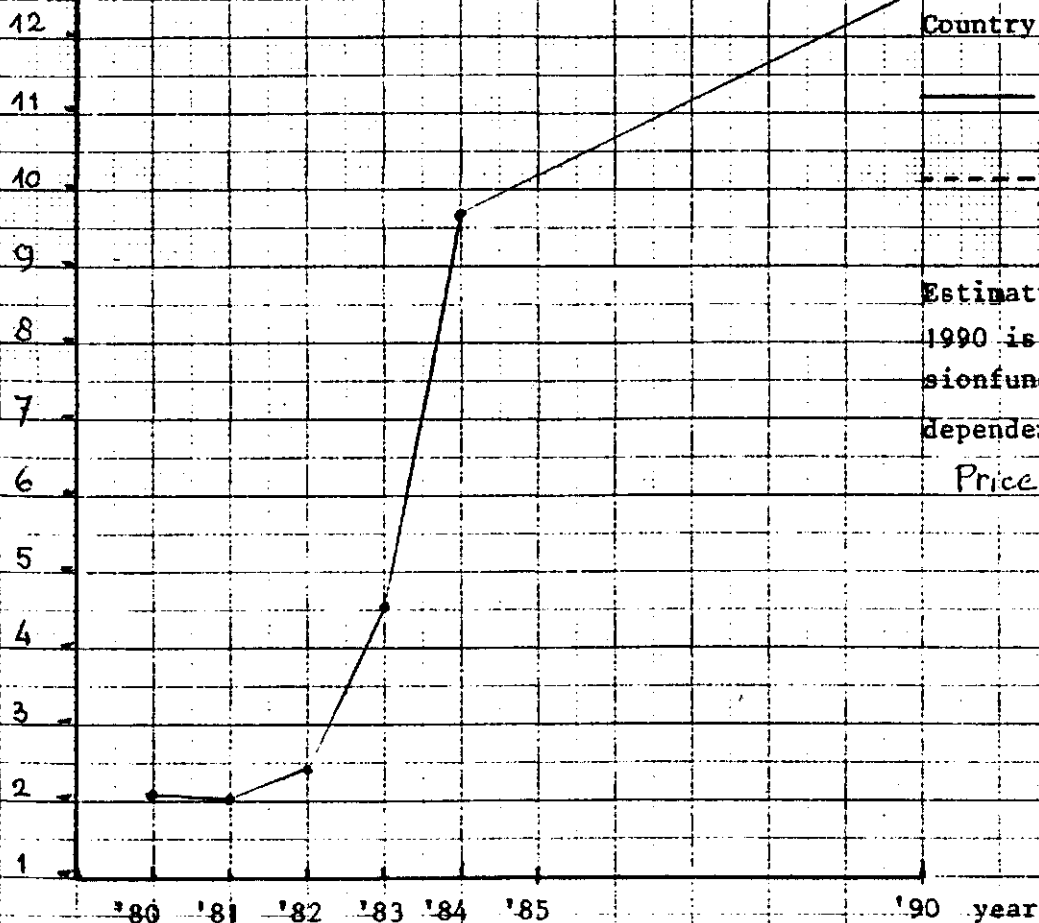
Country: The Netherlands

— \* imports

----- \* home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

Price

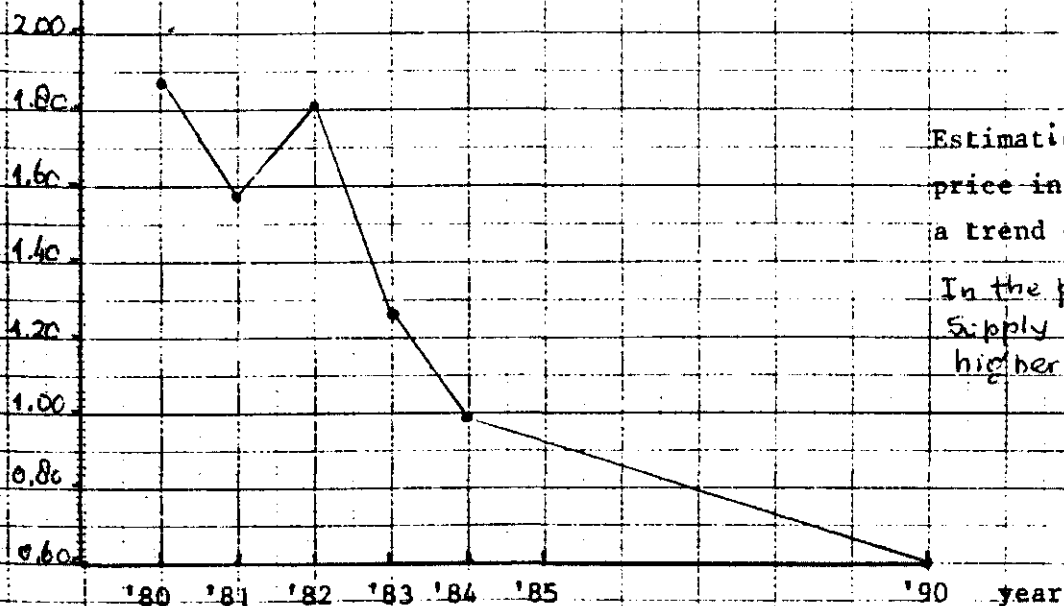


Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

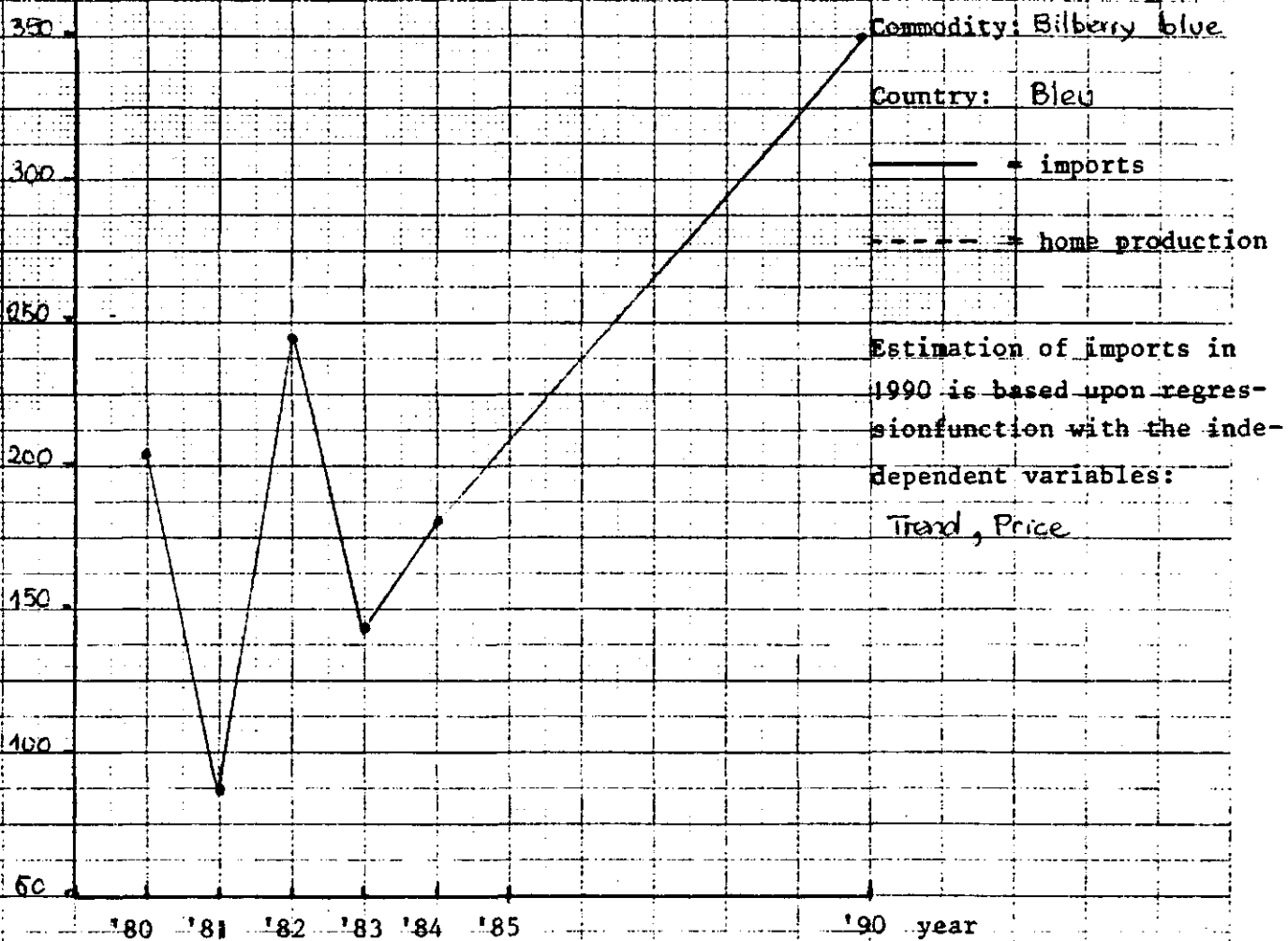
Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the period of Colombian supply prices can be higher



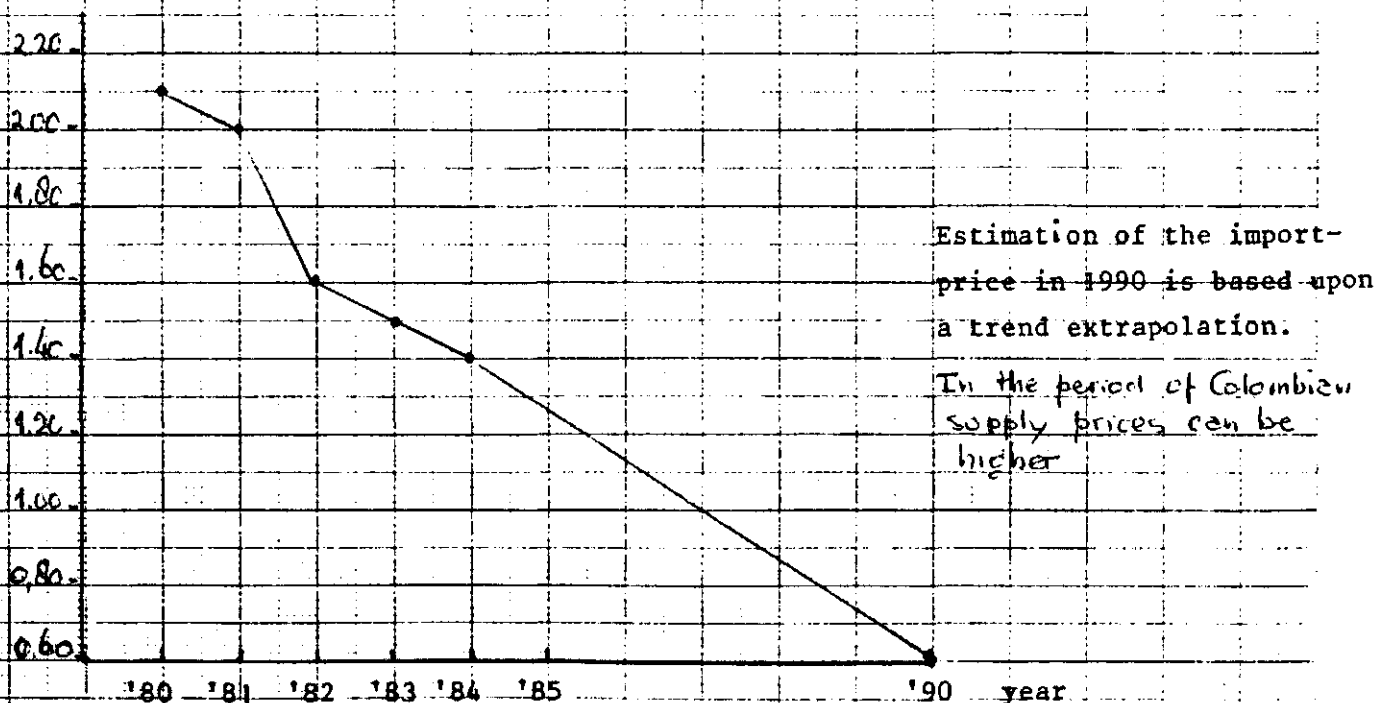
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)



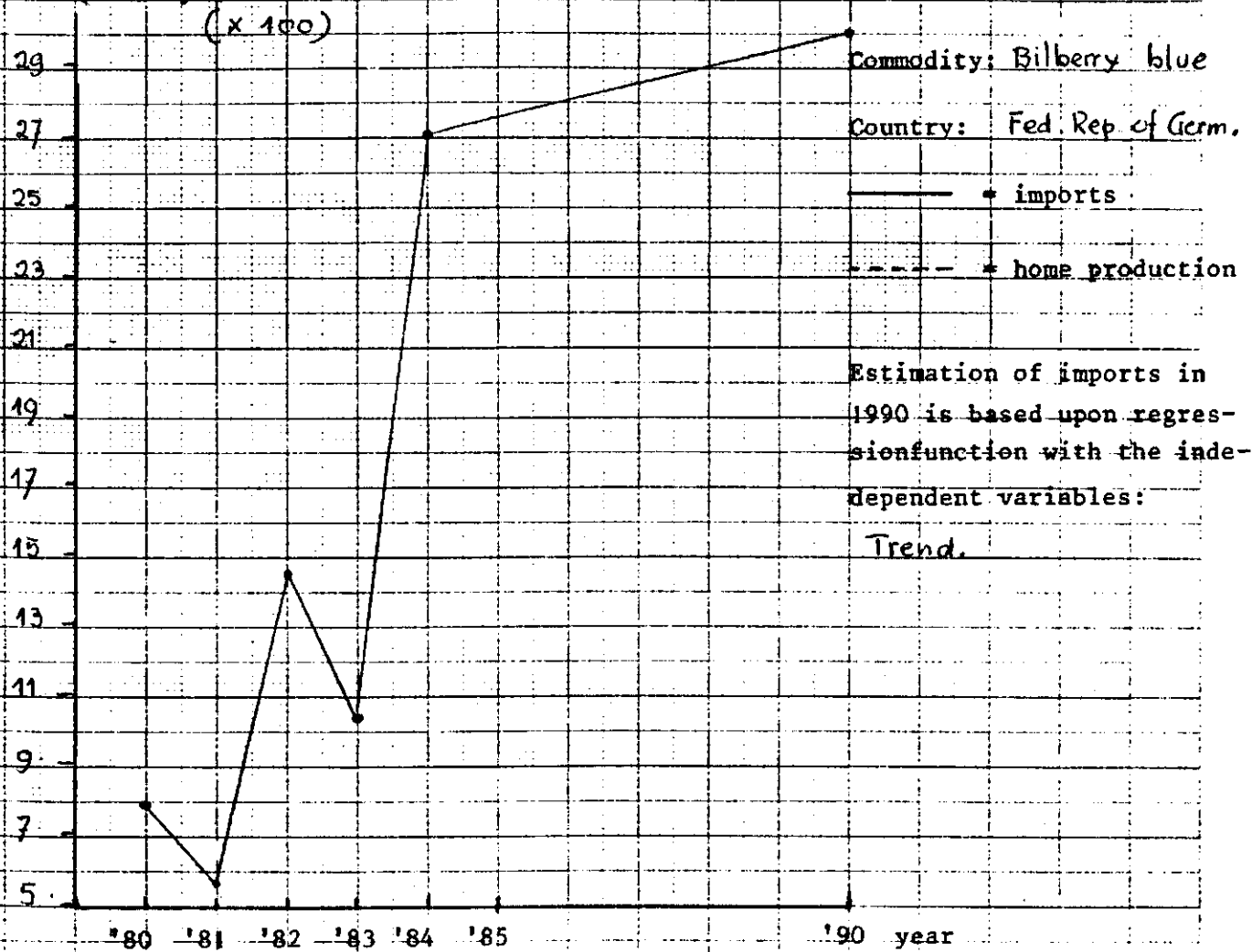
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



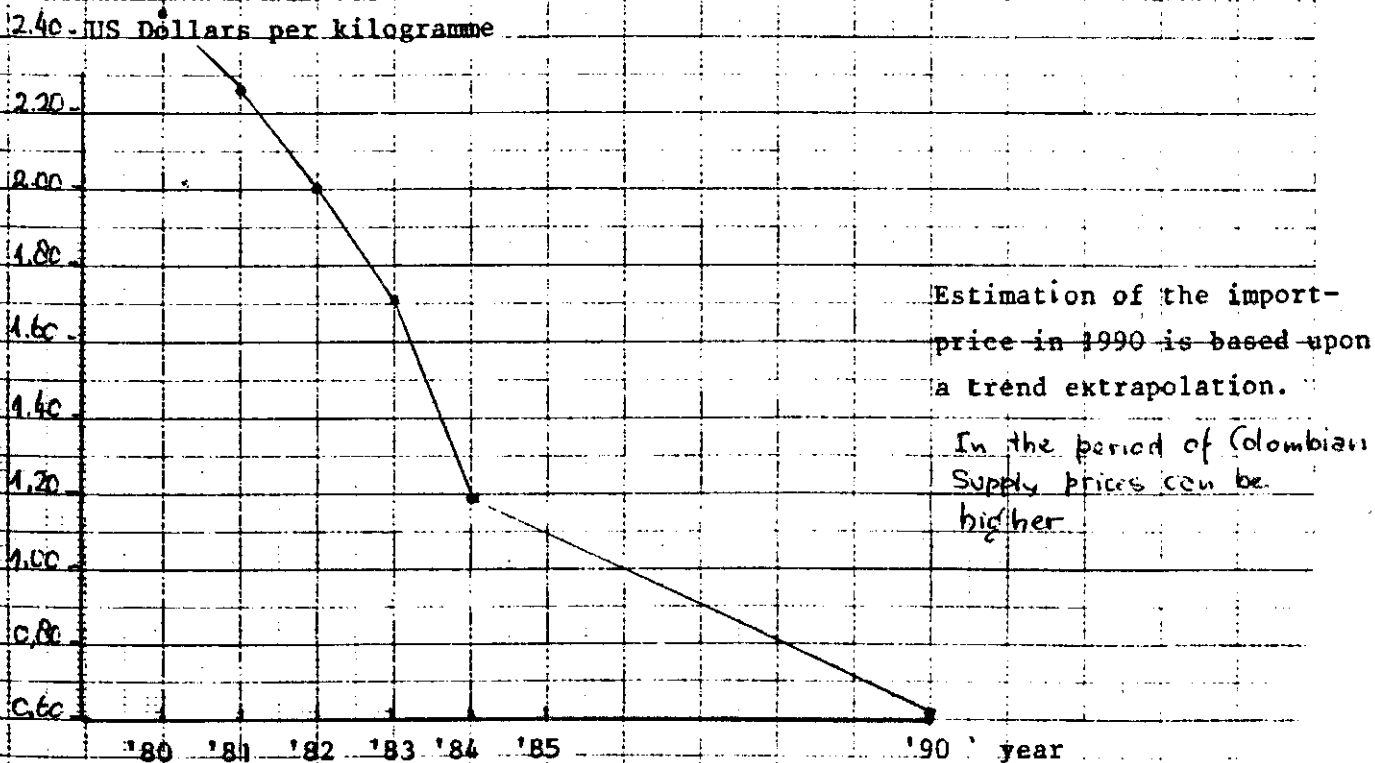
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)



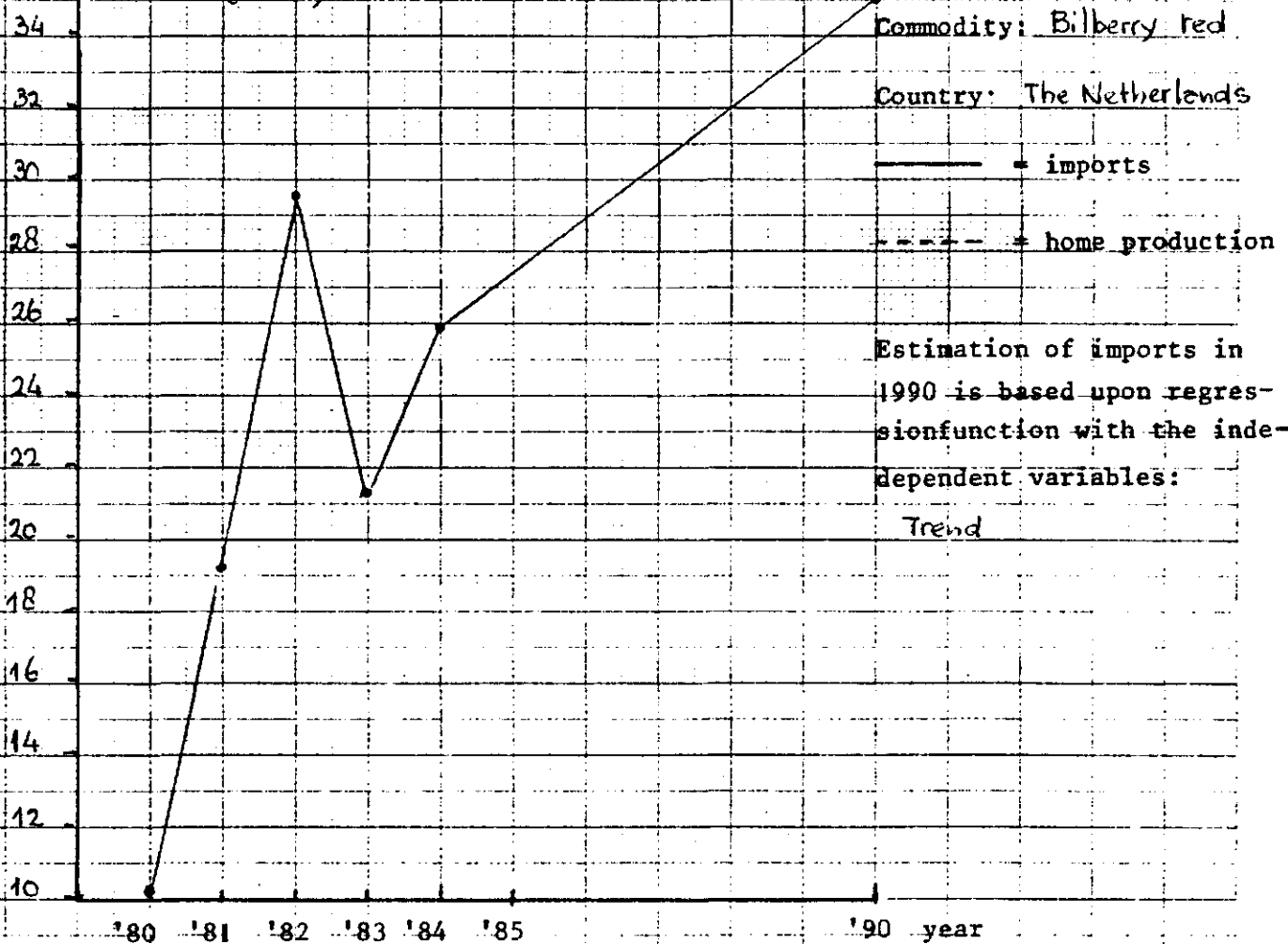
Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



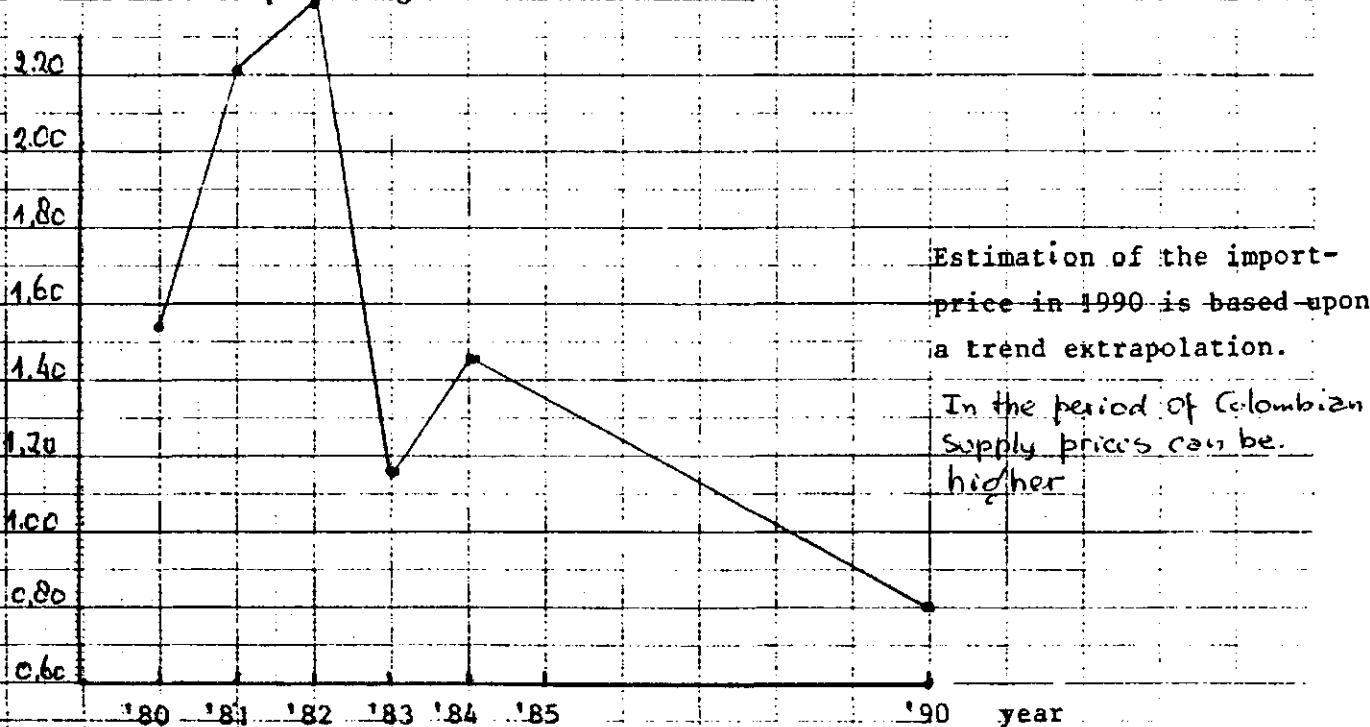
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 10)



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

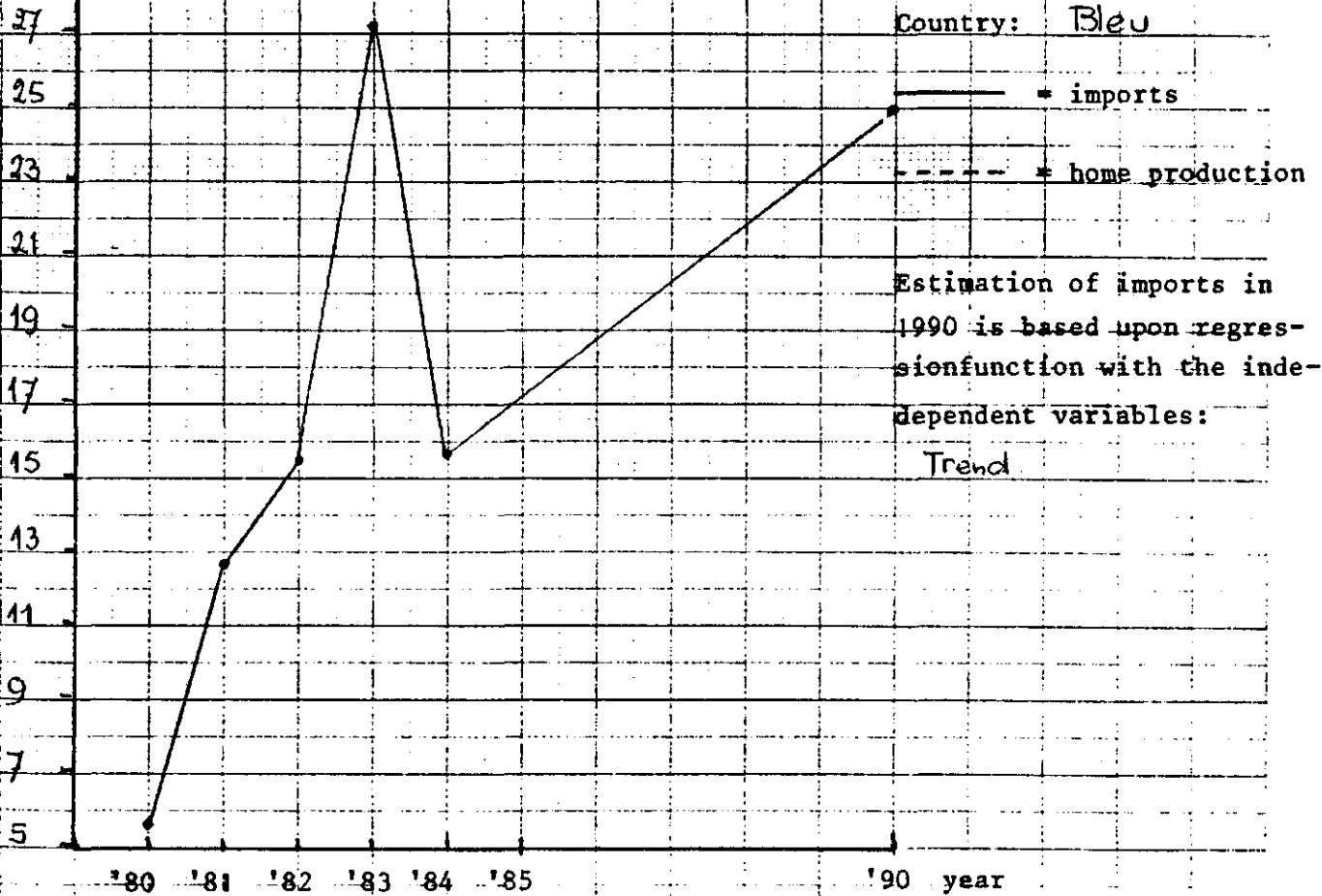


Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 10)

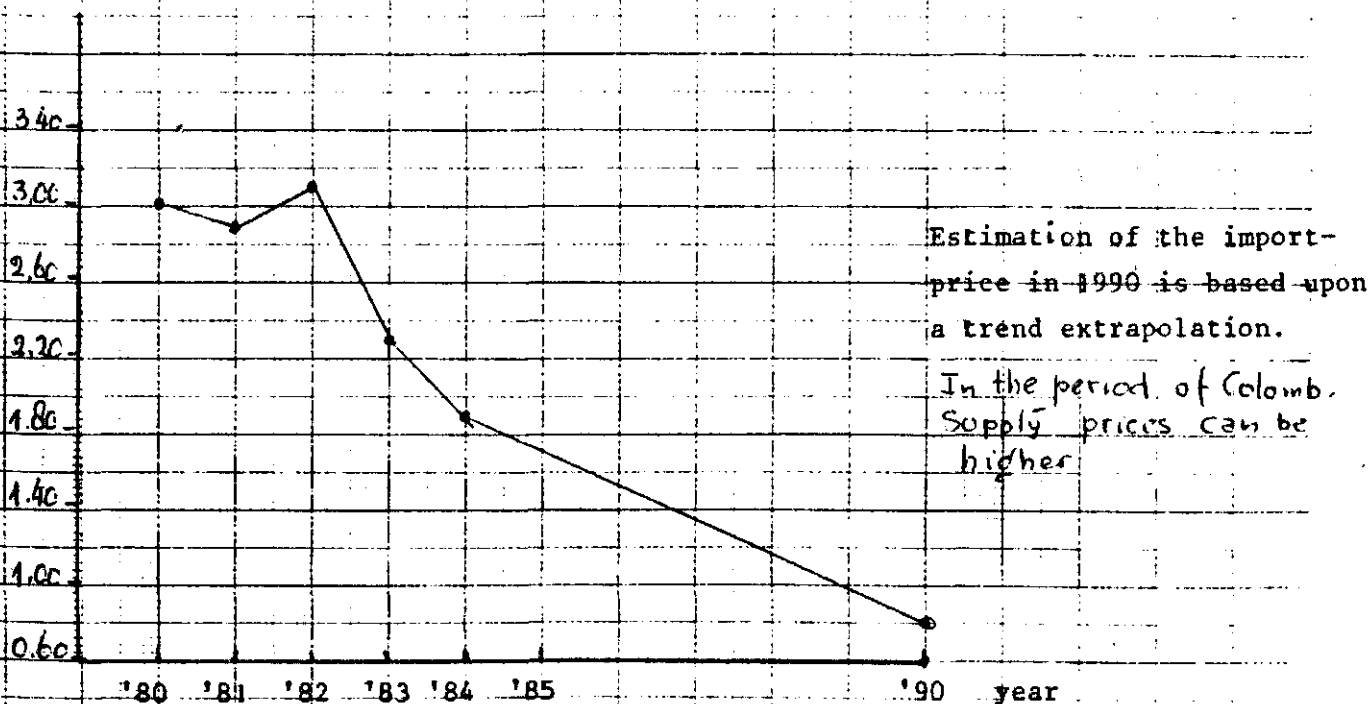
Commodity: Bilberry red

Country: Bleu



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



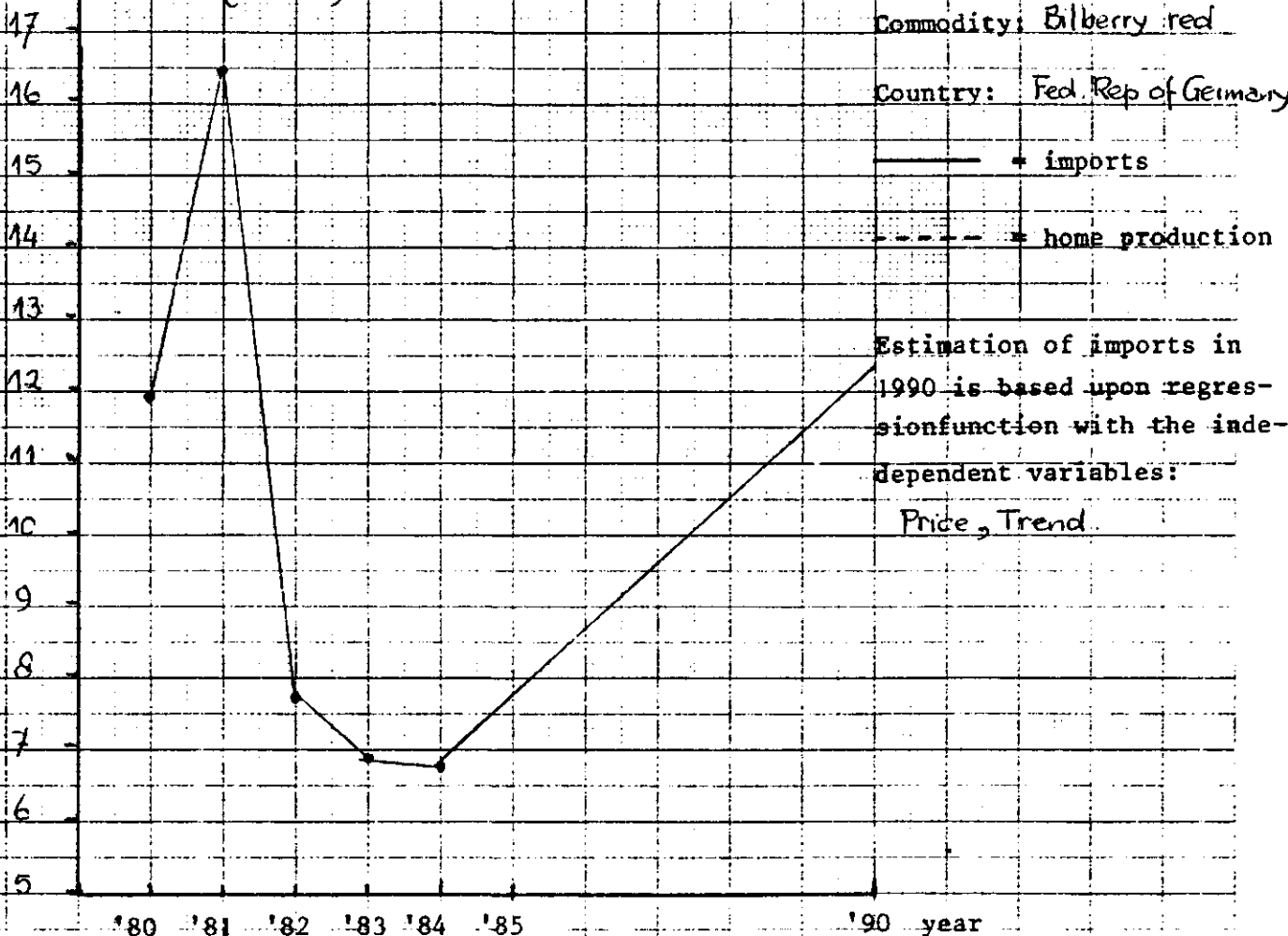
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)

(x 100)

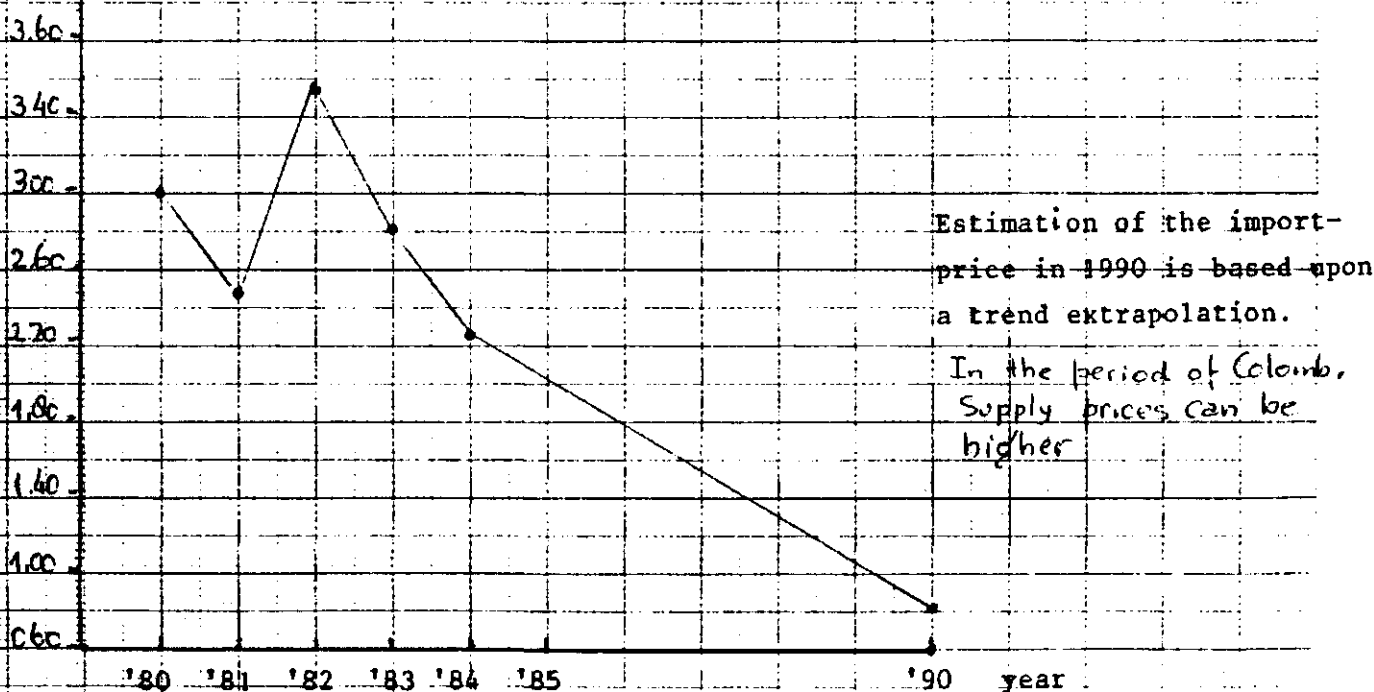
Commodity: Bilberry red

Country: Fed. Rep of Germany



Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

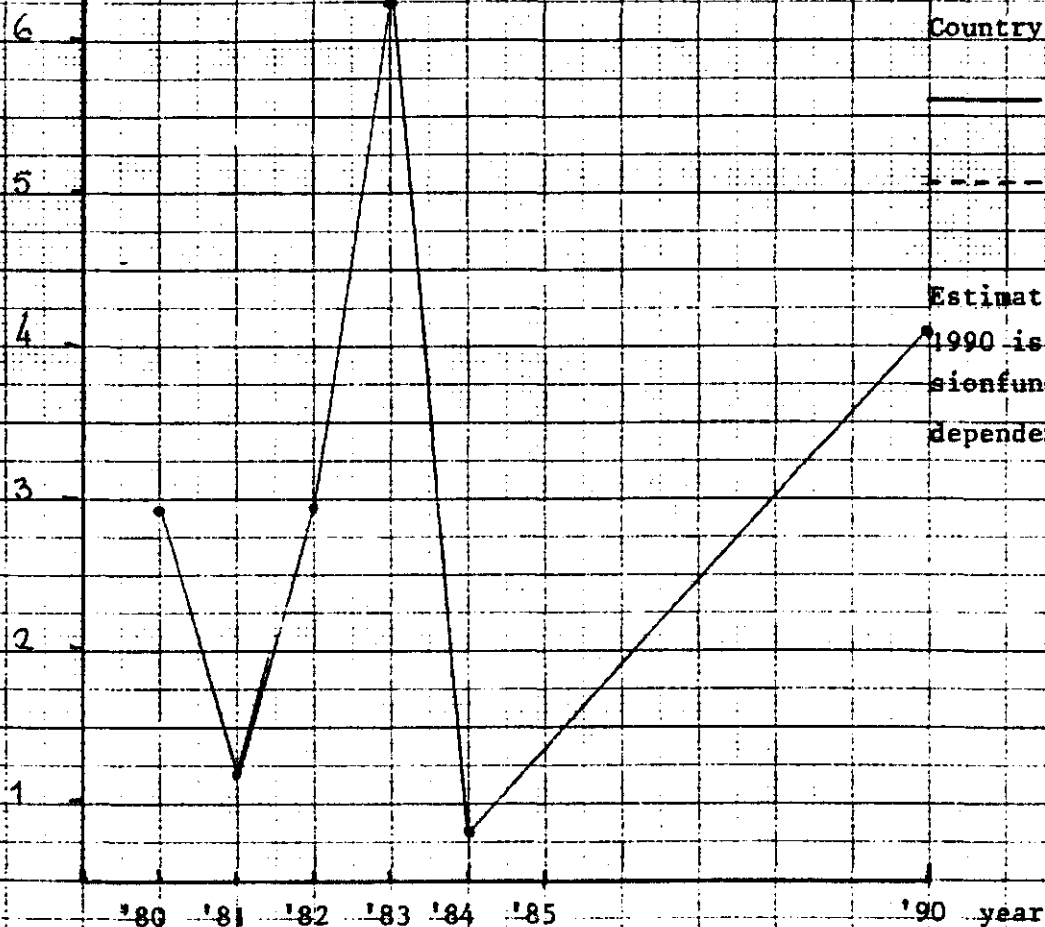
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

Commodity: Bilberry red.

Country: Sweden

— + imports  
- - - - + home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:

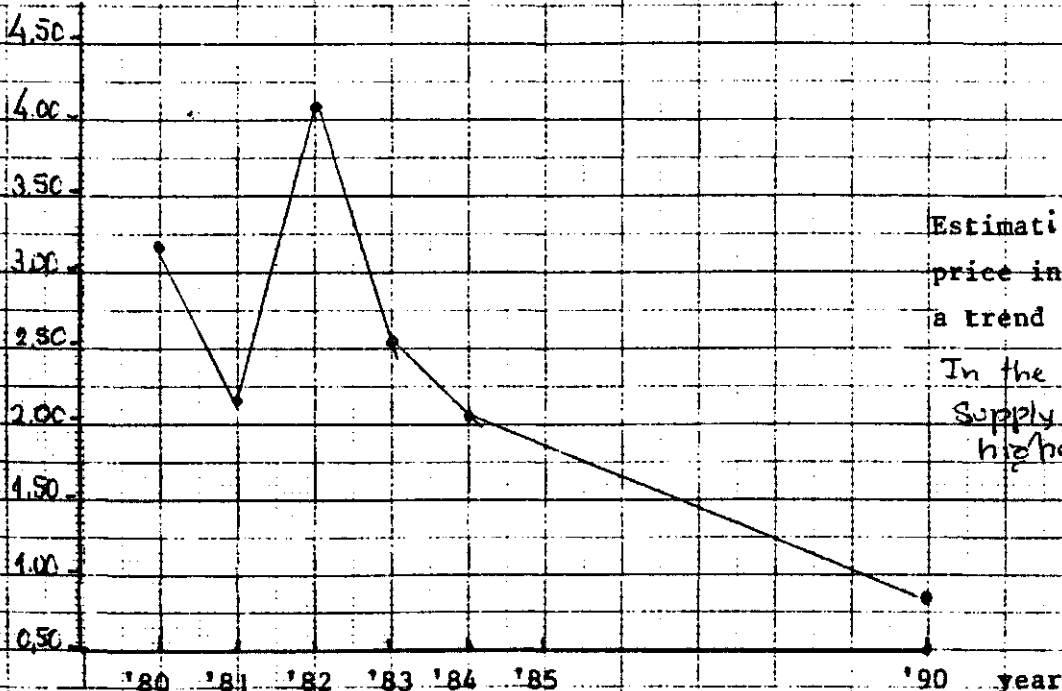


Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the period of Colombian supply prices can be higher





Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

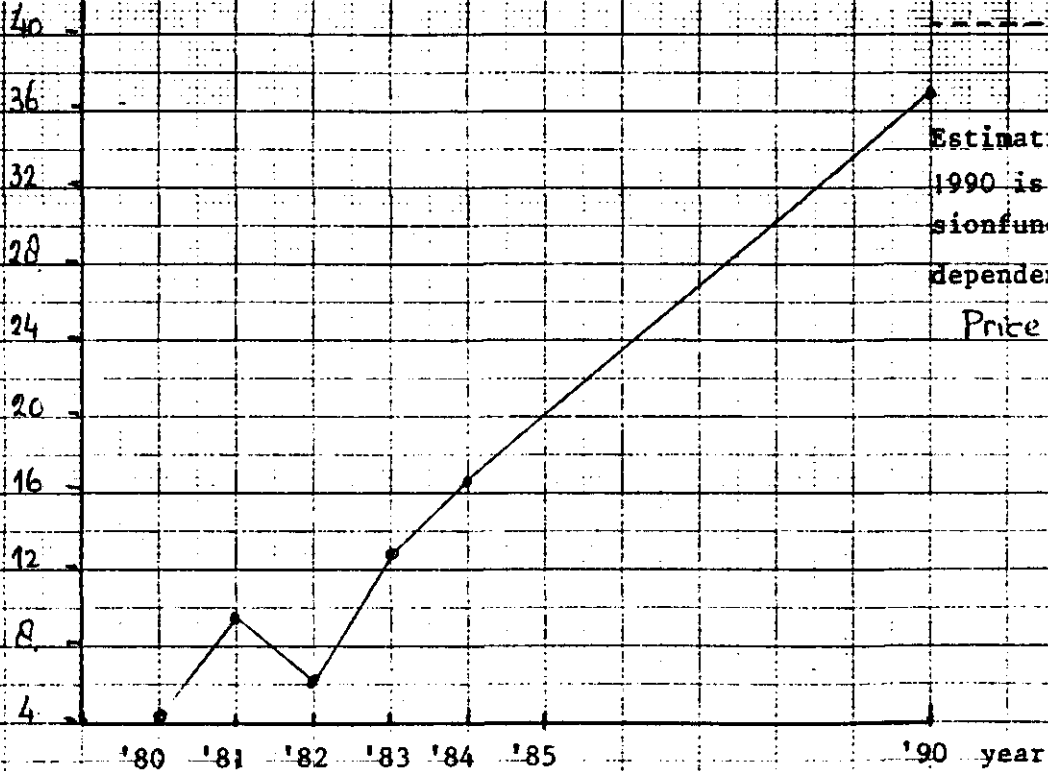
Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 10)

Commodity: Cranberry

Country: The Netherlands

—•— imports

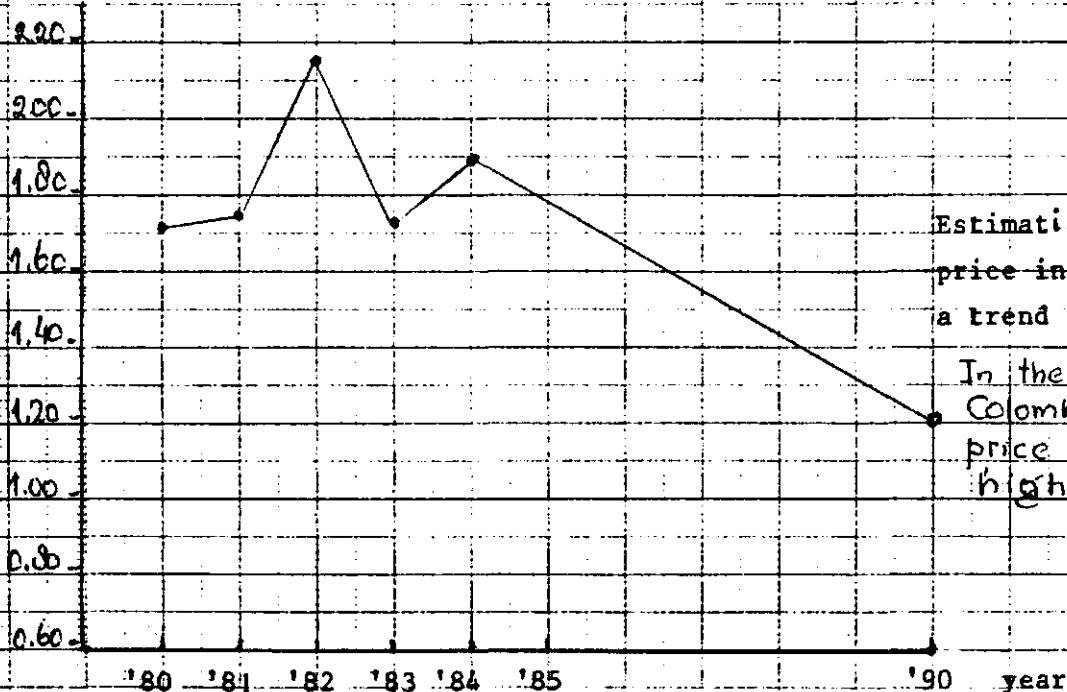
- - - - - home production



Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:  
Price, Trend

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the period of Colombian supply price can be higher.

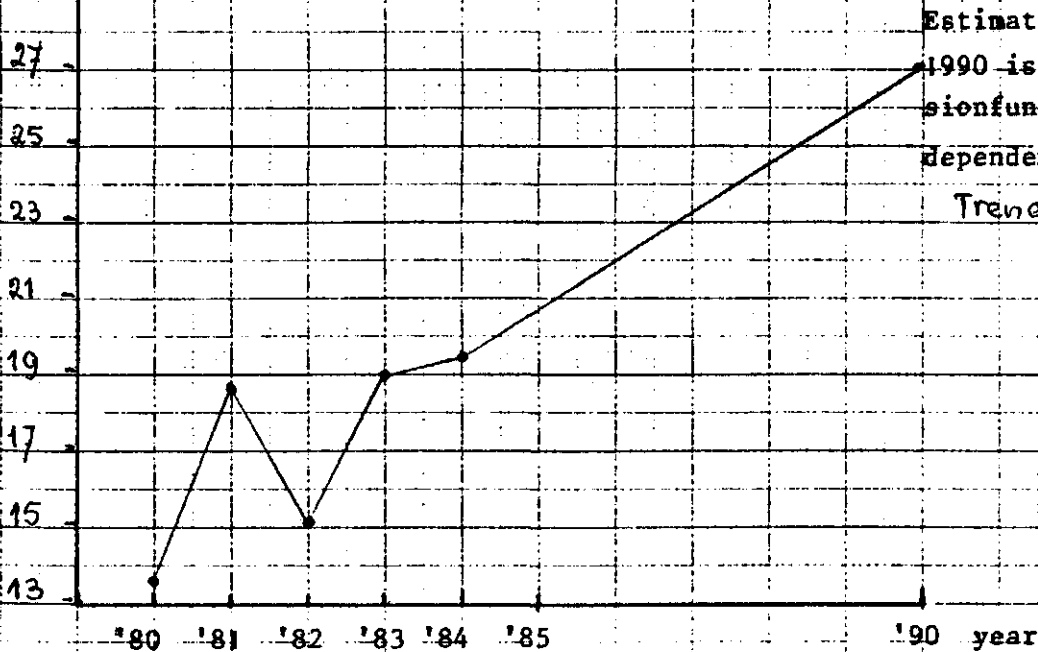
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 100)

Commodity: Blackberry

Country: The Netherlands

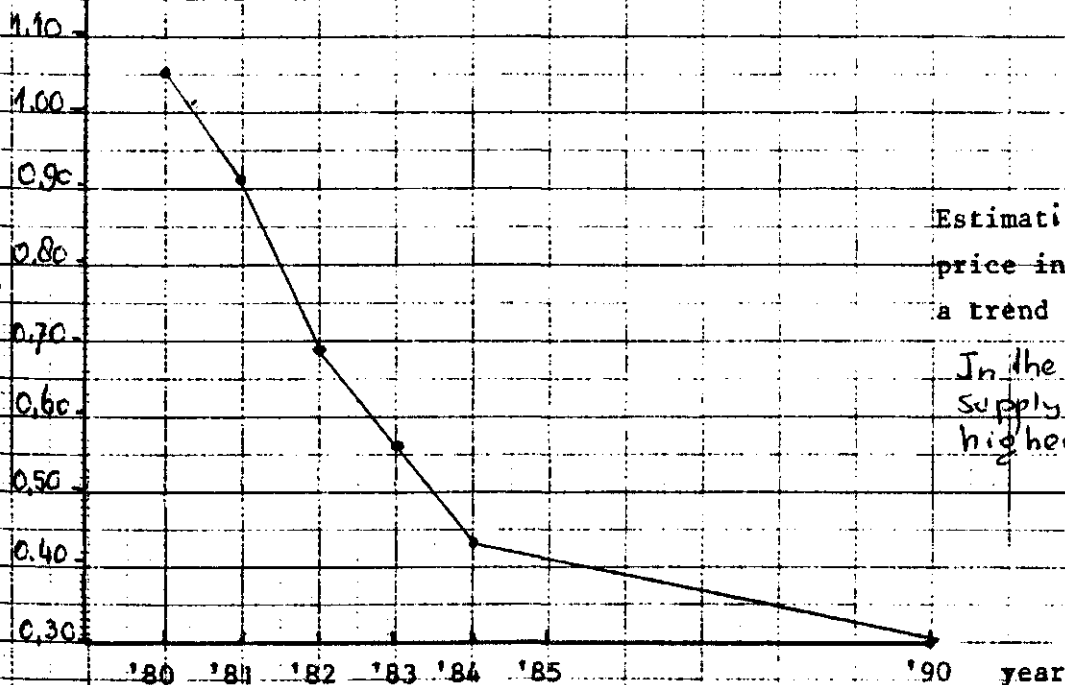
— \* imports  
- - - - \* home production



Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regressionfunction with the independent variables:  
Trend

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the period of Colombian supply price can be higher.

Realized imports and prognosis for 1990

Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
(x 10)

Commodity: Black berry

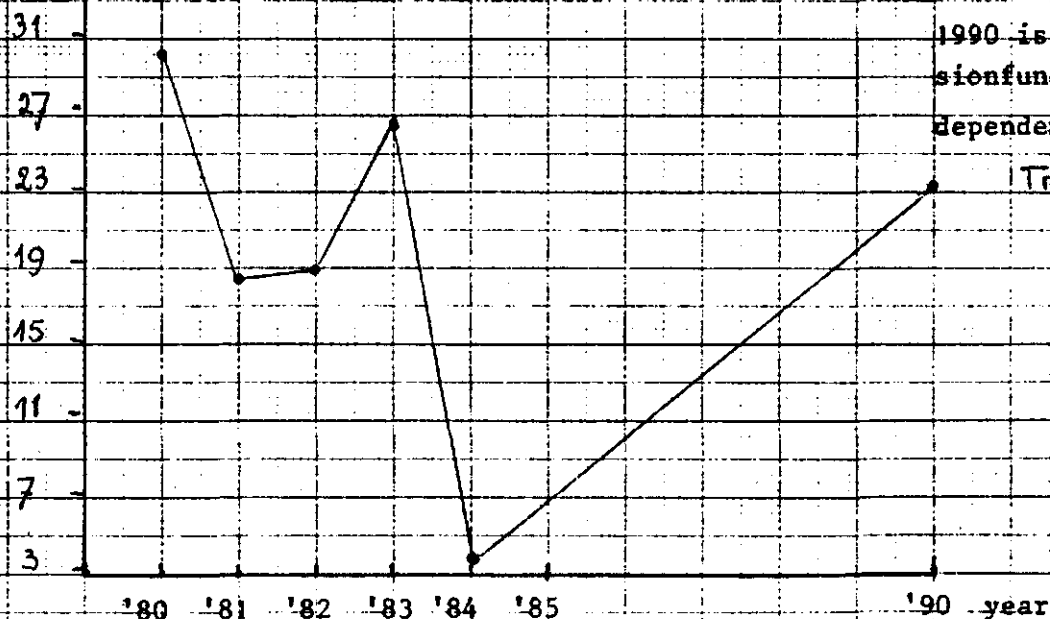
Country: Bleu

—•— imports

----• home production

Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

Trend

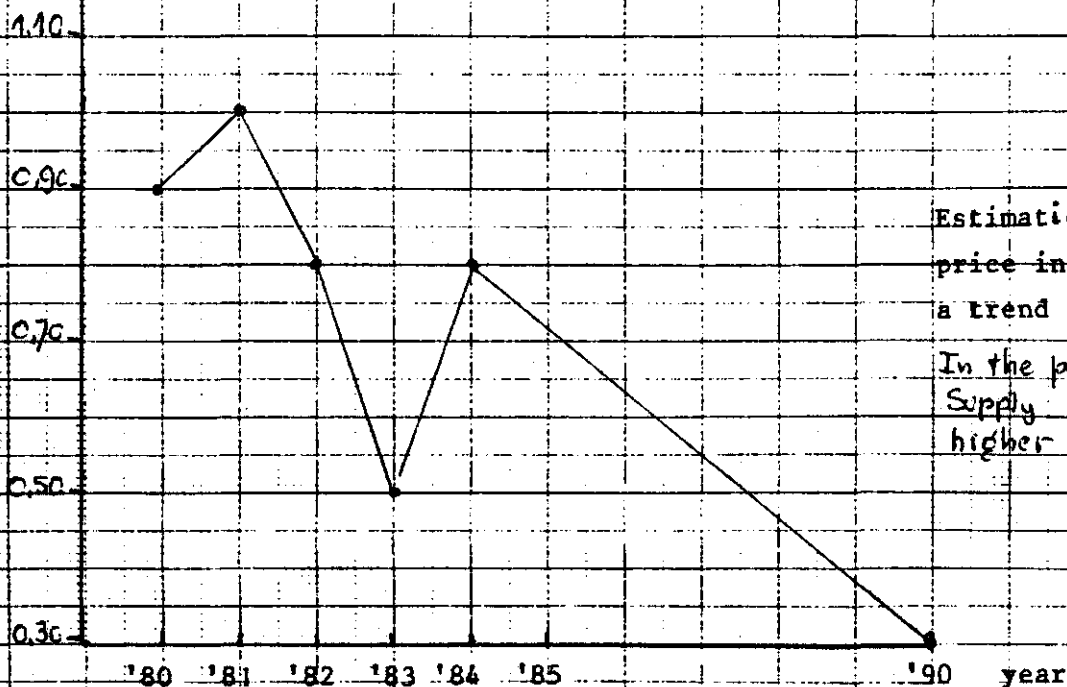


Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme

Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation:

In the period of Colombian Supply price can be higher



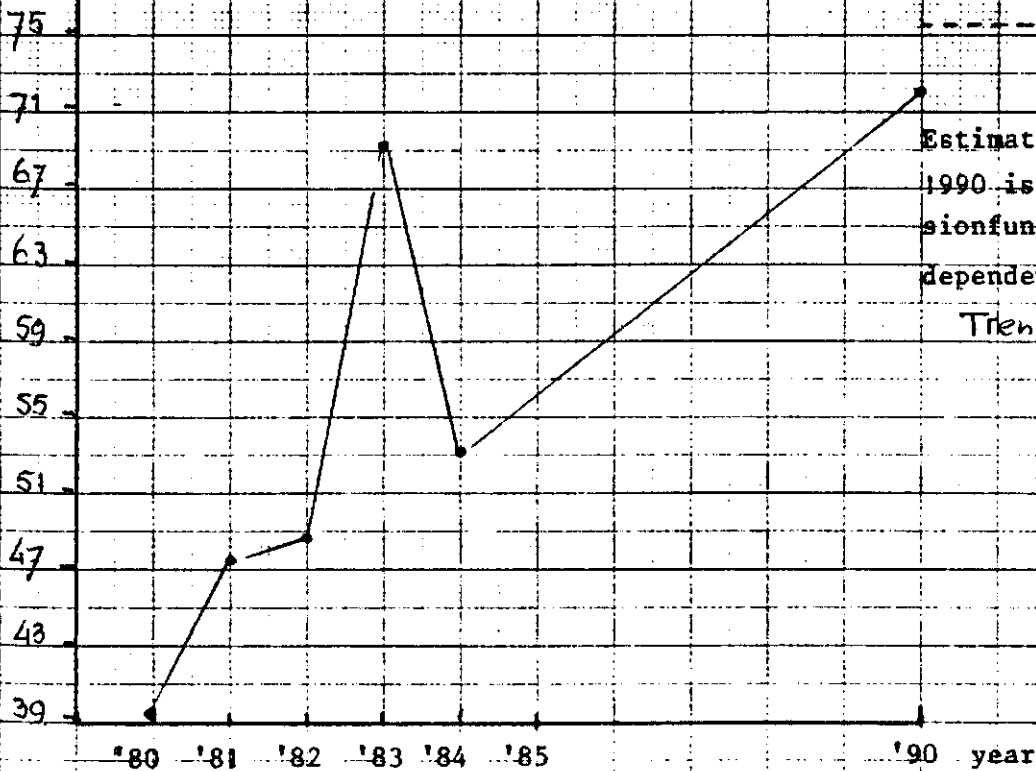
Realized imports and prognosis for 1990  
 Quantity (x metric tonnes)  
 (x 100)

Commodity: Blackberry

Country: Fed. Rep of Germ.

— + imports

- - - - + home production

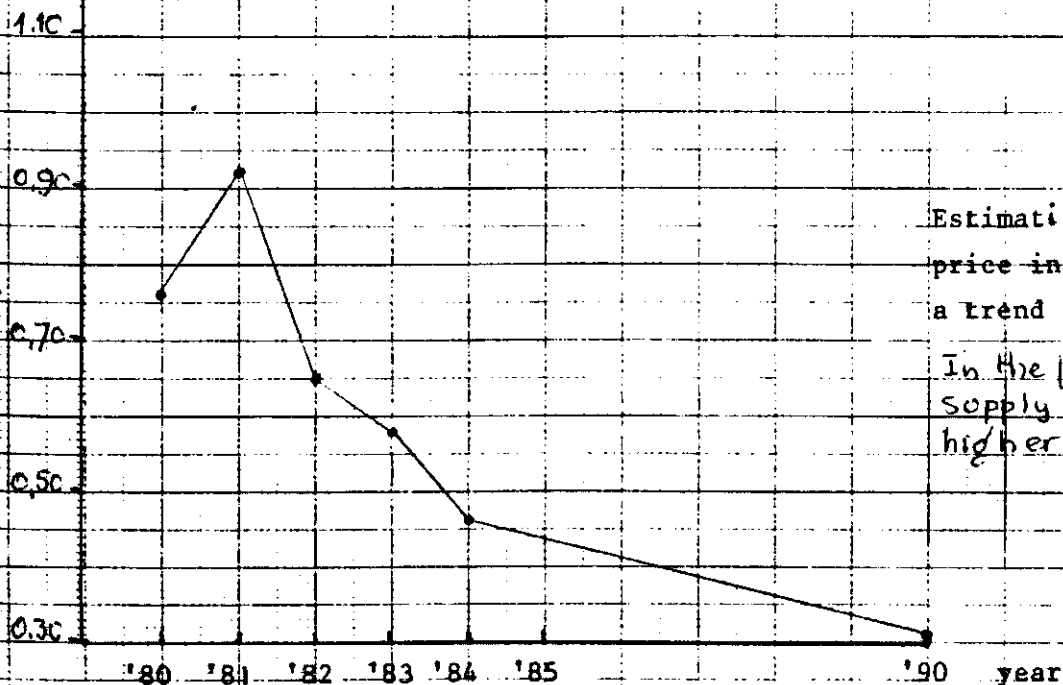


Estimation of imports in 1990 is based upon regression function with the independent variables:

Trend

Realized prices and prognosis for 1990

US Dollars per kilogramme



Estimation of the import-price in 1990 is based upon a trend extrapolation.

In the period of Colombian supply price can be higher

**III Import prices per month per  
country of destination**

## IMPORT PRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

MELONS	1980				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.30	1.37	1.12	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.70	1.28	1.12	.00	.00
MAART	.84	1.56	1.10	.00	.00
APRIL	1.38	1.64	1.09	.00	.00
MEI	.83	.88	.65	.00	.00
JUNI	.62	.83	.48	.00	.00
JULI	.44	.81	.42	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.57	.71	.34	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.37	.72	.34	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.48	.52	.43	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.60	.61	.73	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.88	1.44	.91	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.58	.77	.43	.00	.00

MELONS	1981				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.97	1.35	.67	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.75	1.28	.78	.00	.00
MAART	.80	1.43	.91	.00	.00
APRIL	.88	1.43	.78	.00	.00
MEI	.63	.75	.66	.00	.00
JUNI	.45	.76	.39	.00	.00
JULI	.36	.60	.29	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.35	.51	.26	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.32	.61	.35	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.37	.56	.41	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.45	.57	.47	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.74	.81	.62	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.44	.63	.36	.00	.00

MELONS	1982				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.78	.64	.82	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	1.02	1.30	.90	.00	.00
MAART	.85	1.29	1.12	.00	.00
APRIL	.43	.95	.41	.00	.00
MEI	.60	.64	.46	.00	.00
JUNI	.54	.75	.40	.00	.00
JULI	.34	.55	.25	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.38	.48	.27	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.36	.46	.33	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.39	.49	.37	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.40	.53	.50	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.56	.88	.56	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.43	.57	.33	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILUGRAM IN US DOLLARS

MELONS	1983				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.50	.81	.79	.00	.94
FEBRUARI	.74	.95	.87	.00	.96
MAART	.70	1.13	.76	.00	.86
APRIL	.88	1.02	.67	.00	.94
MEI	.73	.68	.49	.00	1.08
JUNI	.51	.66	.34	.00	.70
JULI	.34	.52	.28	.00	.49
AUGUSTUS	.28	.48	.27	.00	.45
SEPTEMBER	.27	.48	.29	.00	.39
OKTOBER	.29	.42	.32	.00	.40
NOVEMBER	.35	.61	.42	.00	.71
DECEMBER	.64	.99	.63	.00	.65
TOTAAL	.40	.55	.32	.00	.54

MELONS	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.70	1.13	.90	.00	.78
FEBRUARI	.61	.96	.74	.00	.81
MAART	.64	1.53	.84	.00	.90
APRIL	.72	1.16	.78	.00	1.01
MEI	.46	.65	.49	.00	.81
JUNI	.35	.54	.27	.00	.54
JULI	.32	.52	.25	.00	.42
AUGUSTUS	.25	.44	.25	.00	.37
SEPTEMBER	.24	.38	.24	.00	.28
OKTOBER	.29	.30	.30	.00	.28
NOVEMBER	.50	.49	.51	.00	.40
DECEMBER	.68	.97	.72	.00	.46
TOTAAL	.36	.51	.29	.00	.45

GARLIC	1980				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.76	1.21	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	1.67	1.44	.00	.00	.00
MAART	1.00	1.42	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	1.88	1.57	.00	.00	.00
MEI	1.71	1.64	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	1.72	1.59	.00	.00	.00
JULI	2.32	1.46	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	1.94	1.64	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.85	1.73	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.91	1.57	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.77	1.71	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	2.15	1.59	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.82	1.56	.00	.00	.00

## IMPORT PRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

GARLIC	1981				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.83	1.52	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	1.87	1.92	.00	.00	.00
MAART	2.02	1.70	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	2.00	1.60	.00	.00	.00
MEI	1.79	1.72	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	1.49	1.42	.00	.00	.00
JULI	1.64	1.63	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	2.33	2.36	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	2.78	2.91	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	3.03	3.06	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	3.11	2.79	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	2.79	.31	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	2.16	1.96	.00	.00	.00

GARLIC	1982				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	2.32	2.64	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	2.58	3.29	.00	.00	.00
MAART	3.53	3.63	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	3.36	3.36	.00	.00	.00
MEI	2.29	2.68	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	2.48	2.31	.00	.00	.00
JULI	1.84	2.47	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	2.06	2.24	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.81	2.07	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	2.16	2.18	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	2.15	2.14	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	1.85	2.07	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	2.23	2.50	.00	.00	.00

GARLIC	1983				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.45	1.83	1.53	.00	1.13
FEBRUARI	1.30	1.82	1.78	.00	1.33
MAART	1.28	1.90	1.80	.00	1.71
APRIL	1.48	1.63	1.78	.00	1.47
MEI	1.66	1.72	1.67	.00	1.47
JUNI	1.54	1.48	1.83	.00	.84
JULI	.82	1.45	1.49	.00	1.33
AUGUSTUS	1.73	1.59	1.62	.00	1.21
SEPTEMBER	1.34	1.54	1.53	.00	1.09
OKTOBER	1.12	1.31	1.44	.00	.98
NOVEMBER	1.12	1.19	1.27	.00	.88
DECEMBER	.95	.99	1.19	.00	.75
TOTAAL	1.29	1.51	1.54	.00	1.15



IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

GARLIC	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.97	.93	1.08	.00	.65
FEBRUARI	.92	1.07	1.18	.00	.70
MART	1.03	1.05	1.04	.00	.75
APRIL	.99	1.14	1.18	.00	.84
MAY	1.37	1.58	1.37	.00	1.09
JUNI	1.08	1.12	1.24	.00	.93
JULI	.64	.81	1.01	.00	.79
AUGUSTUS	1.00	1.09	1.02	.00	.87
SEPTEMBER	1.21	1.21	1.01	.00	.80
OKTOBER	.74	.95	.83	.00	.84
NOVEMBER	.55	.86	.76	.00	.72
DECEMBER	.63	.81	.74	.00	.75
TOTAAL	.92	1.04	1.01	.00	.81

GINGER	1983				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.91	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	1.31	.00	.00	.00	.00
MART	.96	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.95	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAY	1.06	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.97	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	1.23	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.81	.00	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.90	.00	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.98	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.88	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.98	.00	.00	.00	.00

GINGER	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	2.66	.00	.00	.00	.00
MART	1.41	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	1.59	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAY	1.19	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	1.48	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	1.13	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	1.42	.00	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.51	.00	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.29	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.79	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.40	.00	.00	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

## BILBERRY BLUE 1980

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	1.55	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	2.75	.00	.00
MART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	2.73	1.68	.00	.00
MAY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	2.56	2.61	.00	.00
JULI	1.73	1.49	2.24	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	2.02	1.93	2.56	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	2.01	2.25	2.50	.00	.00
OKTOBER	2.09	2.85	2.09	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	1.65	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.79	.00	1.65	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.87	2.14	2.44	.00	.00

## BILBERRY BLUE 1981

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	3.32	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	1.34	.00	.00
MART	.78	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAY	.00	2.40	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	1.50	4.05	2.77	.00	.00
JULI	1.54	1.76	2.26	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	1.59	2.70	2.33	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.52	4.05	2.43	.00	.00
OKTOBER	2.39	.00	1.33	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.57	1.99	2.26	.00	.00

## BILBERRY BLUE 1982

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	3.37	.00	3.49	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAY	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	4.12	3.10	3.19	.00	.00
JULI	1.73	1.58	2.01	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	1.92	2.01	1.99	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	3.00	2.19	1.93	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.83	2.05	1.88	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.12	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.41	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.81	6.49	2.01	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

## BILBERRY BLUE 1983

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	1.96	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	4.90	1.18	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.35	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	3.92	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	1.27	1.75	1.73	.00	.00
JULI	1.24	1.38	1.71	.00	1.88
AUGUSTUS	1.38	1.59	1.72	.00	4.56
SEPTEMBER	1.31	1.37	1.80	.00	3.04
OKTOBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.39	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	1.36	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.26	1.53	1.71	.00	1.98

## BILBERRY BLUE 1984

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	2.11	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.53	.00	.00
MEI	.00	1.99	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	1.25	.00	1.19	.00	3.99
JULI	1.04	1.34	1.24	.00	1.10
AUGUSTUS	.85	1.40	1.06	.00	1.18
SEPTEMBER	.61	.72	1.49	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.56	1.30	1.99	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.35	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.99	1.37	1.19	.00	1.18

## BILBERRY RED 1980

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.32	.00	1.36	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	1.35	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	3.42	1.72	.00	.00
MEI	.00	2.56	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	3.42	1.65	.00	.00
JULI	.68	.00	2.47	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	2.32	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	4.14	3.20	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.36	1.90	3.27	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.47	.28	3.61	.00	.00
DECEMBER	2.55	.00	3.36	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.54	.00	2.99	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

BILBERRY RED	1981	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	2.35	.00	2.53	.00	.00	
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	2.61	.00	.00	
MAART	.00	.00	2.54	.00	.00	
APRIL	.00	.00	2.80	.00	.00	
MEI	.00	.00	2.60	.00	.00	
JUNI	.00	.00	2.73	.00	.00	
JULI	1.27	.00	1.33	.00	.00	
AUGUSTUS	1.34	3.24	2.13	.00	.00	
SEPTEMBER	1.97	2.74	2.25	.00	.00	
OKTOBER	1.64	3.19	2.64	.00	.00	
NOVEMBER	2.51	3.08	2.81	.00	.00	
DECEMBER	2.49	2.16	2.89	.00	.00	
TOTAAL	2.21	2.89	2.49	.00	.00	

BILBERRY RED	1982	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.91	.00	2.81	.00	.00	
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	2.47	.00	.00	
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
APRIL	.00	.00	2.29	.00	.00	
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
JUNI	.62	2.19	.00	.00	.00	
JULI	.57	2.19	2.34	.00	.00	
AUGUSTUS	.00	.37	2.47	.00	.00	
SEPTEMBER	2.67	3.01	3.38	.00	.00	
OKTOBER	3.28	3.41	3.83	.00	.00	
NOVEMBER	4.18	3.82	3.75	.00	.00	
DECEMBER	1.93	.00	3.83	.00	.00	
TOTAAL	2.41	3.12	3.57	.00	.00	

BILBERRY RED	1983	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	1.81	2.84	.00	.00	
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	3.45	.00	.00	
MAART	.00	3.92	3.73	.00	.00	
APRIL	.00	4.58	.00	.00	.00	
MEI	.00	1.96	.00	.00	.00	
JUNI	.94	.00	.00	.00	.00	
JULI	.43	.28	1.18	.00	.00	
AUGUSTUS	1.13	1.57	2.61	.00	.00	
SEPTEMBER	1.95	3.00	2.77	.00	.00	
OKTOBER	2.58	2.13	3.02	.00	.00	
NOVEMBER	2.44	2.05	2.63	.00	.00	
DECEMBER	1.61	2.45	2.79	.00	.00	
TOTAAL	2.16	2.29	2.83	.00	.00	

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

BILBERRY RED	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	2.40	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	1.73	2.38	.00	.00
MAART	.00	3.89	2.46	.00	.00
APRIL	.90	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	1.98	.00	1.89	.00	.00
JUNI	.37	.00	2.08	.00	.00
JULI	1.10	1.73	2.62	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.41	2.40	1.67	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.09	2.04	2.18	.00	.00
OKTOBER	2.29	1.96	2.38	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.76	1.19	2.36	.00	.00
DECEMBER	2.00	1.99	2.33	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.46	1.91	2.26	.00	.00

CRANBERRY	1980				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	3.80	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	1.10	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.71	.00	.00	.00	.00

CRANBERRY	1981				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.20	.00	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.99	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.64	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	1.73	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.74	.00	.00	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

CRANBERRY	1982				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.45	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	1.62	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	3.06	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	2.15	.00	.00	.00	.00

CRANBERRY	1983				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	1.57	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	1.96	.00	.00	.00
JULI	.00	1.27	2.12	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	1.71	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.05	3.53	.98	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.40	1.76	1.76	.00	1.74
NOVEMBER	2.03	1.84	1.62	.00	1.87
DECEMBER	1.64	1.85	1.72	.00	1.79
TOTAAL	1.73	1.80	1.53	.00	1.81

CRANBERRY	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	1.73	1.67	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	2.58	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	1.49	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	1.76	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	1.53	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	2.58	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	1.53	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	4.05	3.11	.85	.00	.00
OKTOBER	1.84	1.82	2.50	.00	1.21
NOVEMBER	1.83	1.83	1.65	.00	1.22
DECEMBER	1.97	1.88	1.56	.00	1.36
TOTAAL	1.89	1.86	1.70	.00	1.25

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILUGRAM IN US DOLLARS

BLACKBERRY	1980				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	2.05	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	.95	.90	.77	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.88	.71	.74	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.66	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.93	.89	.76	.00	.00

BLACKBERRY	1981				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.90	.94	.98	.00	.00
JULI	.89	1.02	.91	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.97	.00	.94	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.73	.00	.91	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.94	.00	1.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.91	1.01	.92	.00	.00

BLACKBERRY	1982				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.87	.00	1.24	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	1.65	.00	.00
JUNI	.77	.00	.00	.00	.00
JULI	.74	.76	.64	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.59	.00	.69	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.78	.84	.66	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	.69	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.65	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.69	.77	.65	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

BLACKBERRY	1983				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.65	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.52	.00	.61	.00	.00
JULI	.54	.78	.51	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.59	.46	.56	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.70	.00	.00	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.48	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	1.96	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.56	.53	.58	.00	.00

BLACKBERRY	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	1.73	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.70	.00	.00
JULI	.41	.75	.46	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.51	.00	.49	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.44	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.74	.32	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.62	.86	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	6.23	.00	1.05	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.43	.81	.46	.00	.00

STRAWBERRY	1980				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR.BRITAIN
JANUARI	4.27	5.22	2.74	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	3.60	4.04	2.87	.00	.00
MAART	2.07	4.06	3.10	.00	.00
APRIL	2.68	3.06	2.91	.00	.00
MEI	2.21	2.57	1.82	.00	.00
JUNI	1.76	1.79	1.67	.00	.00
JULI	2.04	1.48	1.14	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	2.88	1.60	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.31	3.30	2.35	.00	.00
OKTOBER	4.30	3.82	2.19	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	4.71	3.96	2.37	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.54	3.69	2.39	.00	.00
TOTAAL	2.14	2.34	1.89	.00	.00



## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

STRAWBERRY	1981				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	3.94	2.56	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	3.24	2.41	.00	.00
MAART	.00	2.72	2.53	.00	.00
APRIL	1.84	2.04	2.53	.00	.00
MEI	1.83	2.30	1.43	.00	.00
JUNI	1.20	1.67	1.26	.00	.00
JULI	.82	1.12	1.41	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.79	2.40	1.74	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.57	2.12	1.85	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.81	2.70	1.90	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	3.50	4.72	3.55	.00	.00
DECEMBER	4.34	6.17	4.51	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.35	1.98	1.61	.00	.00

STRAWBERRY	1982				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	4.14	4.12	4.47	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	3.68	3.22	3.52	.00	.00
MAART	3.05	3.08	3.02	.00	.00
APRIL	2.33	2.84	2.08	.00	.00
MEI	1.81	2.31	1.74	.00	.00
JUNI	1.08	1.14	1.74	.00	.00
JULI	.67	1.04	.97	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.65	2.62	1.40	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	1.44	2.13	1.30	.00	.00
OKTOBER	2.27	.00	1.94	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	2.40	4.88	3.16	.00	.00
DECEMBER	5.23	4.96	4.35	.00	.00
TOTAAL	1.26	1.65	1.76	.00	.00

STRAWBERRY	1983				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	3.55	1.60	3.89	.00	4.09
FEBRUARI	2.72	3.79	3.72	.00	4.56
MAART	2.90	3.00	2.92	.00	3.45
APRIL	1.81	2.54	1.91	.00	2.81
MEI	1.28	1.85	1.54	.00	1.83
JUNI	.80	1.02	1.20	.00	1.66
JULI	.47	.83	1.03	.00	.92
AUGUSTUS	1.72	1.22	1.90	.00	1.02
SEPTEMBER	1.31	1.54	1.80	.00	2.92
OKTOBR	1.63	3.64	2.36	.00	3.64
NOVEMBER	2.28	3.27	3.14	.00	3.87
DECEMBER	2.51	2.79	3.48	.00	4.76
TOTAAL	1.03	1.35	1.52	.00	2.03

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

STRAWBERRY	1984				
	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	1.98	3.66	3.29	.00	4.55
FEBRUARI	2.29	2.59	2.46	.00	3.00
MAART	1.97	2.45	2.46	.00	2.59
APRIL	1.49	2.00	1.74	.00	1.99
MEI	1.19	1.86	1.48	.00	1.75
JUNI	.90	1.32	1.25	.00	1.39
JULI	.48	.55	.94	.00	1.31
AUGUSTUS	.79	1.64	1.44	.00	1.71
SEPTEMBER	1.63	2.31	1.64	.00	1.21
OKTOBER	2.10	4.15	1.72	.00	1.19
NOVEMBER	2.58	1.51	1.50	.00	1.00
DECEMBER	.96	1.34	1.80	.00	3.05
TOTAAL	.78	1.27	1.38	.00	1.76

## HARRICOTSVERTS 1980

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	2.50	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.55	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.39	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.41	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	2.02	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	1.49	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	1.42	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	6.05	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	1.04	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.00	.00	.79	.00	.00

## HARRICOTSVERTS 1981

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MAART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.25	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.26	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.32	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	1.02	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.99	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	2.31	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	4.88	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	5.54	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.00	.00	.55	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

## HARRICOTSVERTS 1982

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.82	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MART	.00	.00	.72	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.41	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.31	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.41	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	.78	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.66	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	.73	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	2.06	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.00	.00	.43	.00	.00

## HARRICOTSVERTS 1983

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	2.06	.00	.00
MART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.29	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.29	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.68	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	.58	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.70	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	1.49	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.00	.00	.38	.00	.00

## HARRICOTSVERTS 1984

	NETHERLANDS	BLEU	GERMANY	FRANCE	GR. BRITAIN
JANUARI	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
FEBRUARI	.00	.00	.47	.00	.00
MART	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
APRIL	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
MEI	.00	.00	.26	.00	.00
JUNI	.00	.00	.26	.00	.00
JULI	.00	.00	.27	.00	.00
AUGUSTUS	.00	.00	.60	.00	.00
SEPTEMBER	.00	.00	.42	.00	.00
OKTOBER	.00	.00	.46	.00	.00
NOVEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
DECEMBER	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
TOTAAL	.00	.00	.31	.00	.00

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

LYCHEES	NETHERLANDS				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
JANUARY	2.43	2.11	1.63	1.07	1.76
FEBRUARY	2.53	2.38	1.67	1.42	1.82
MARCH	2.62	2.83	3.04	1.75	1.61
APRIL	0.00	0.00	5.20	0.00	0.00
MAY	5.87	0.00	2.69	2.24	1.63
JUNE	0.00	1.04	2.64	0.00	0.00
JULY	0.00	1.86	2.97	5.26	1.03
AUGUST	0.00	3.94	3.04	2.30	1.04
SEPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OCT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOV	4.38	3.48	3.16	2.40	2.26
DEC	3.08	2.51	1.95	2.57	3.14
TOT	2.66	2.37	2.39	2.21	1.93

## IMPORTPRICES PER KILOGRAM IN US DOLLARS

SUGAR PEAS	NETHERLANDS				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
JANUARY	1.98	1.93	1.95	2.00	1.55
FEBRUARY	1.40	2.20	2.25	1.76	1.42
MARCH	1.60	2.15	1.96	1.80	1.80
APRIL	2.16	2.47	2.18	2.20	1.25
MAY	1.70	2.45	1.93	1.73	1.59
JUNE	0.92	0.85	1.14	0.92	1.65
JULY	1.04	1.27	0.98	1.10	0.00
AUGUST	0.35	3.21	2.44	2.49	0.00
SEPT	4.14	0.82	1.40	1.24	0.00
OCT	0.94	2.72	2.35	2.61	0.00
NOV	0.00	3.01	2.54	1.57	0.00
DEC	3.04	2.31	2.34	2.14	1.59
TOT	1.28	1.53	1.79	1.48	1.56