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INTRODUCTION

In this document, we discuss the trade liberalization scenarios to be explored in the AGPOL project. Such scenarios are needed to specify the assumptions regarding trade liberalization which have been, or will be, made in order to estimate quantitatively and qualitatively the production, income, budget, and social impacts of EU-MED trade liberalization. Such estimates are critical components of the overall project. As the word scenario indicates, several plausible futures will be explored. In addition, the potential impact of liberalization measures, which may be somewhat more radical than what seems most likely, will be analyzed in order to assess more broadly the stakes involved in the current and future negotiations, be they at the world multilateral, the regional, or the bilateral levels.

The relationships between this Work Package N° 4 (specifying liberalization scenarios) and the other components of the project (i.e. the other Work Packages) must be clearly understood. The liberalization scenarios chosen must of course be based on the analysis of current protection measures impeding agricultural trade in the Mediterranean region (Work Package 3). They are to be used primarily in two subsequent Work Packages: the modelling exercises, particularly the use of the CAPRI model (WP5), and the consultations of expert panels, using the Delphi method (WP6). As further discussed below, these two different uses of the liberalization scenarios require different specifications for their elaboration and precise definition.

The main challenge is to define scenarios which are both meaningful and usable. Given the complexity of existing and likely future border protection measures, to be meaningful the liberalization scenarios considered must be somewhat rich in detail. In this domain it is particularly true that the devil is in the details. But in order to be usable, these scenarios also must be simple. Obviously, in order to provide quantitative estimates of the consequences of the assumed liberalization, one must introduce changes in the parameters characterizing border protections in the quantitative models used in the study. In many instances, however, these parameters are only rough approximations of the complex protection measures.

To facilitate comparisons, the liberalization scenarios to be tested with the expert panels should be as close as possible to those incorporated in the modeling exercises. But they can and must be much more detailed, particularly in terms of European protection instruments of fruits and vegetables as well as olive oil. In obtaining expert opinion on future export potential in each country, the experts will be asked to estimate what increases in exports might be possible if there were no border protection (full liberalization). In other words, what increases might be possible given other constraints such as land, water, technology, etc. For partial liberalization, the experts will be asked what increase might be possible if protection is changed according to specific partial liberalization scenarios defined below. In addition, the experts will be asked what are the major impediments to increased exports to the EU. Presumably, they will cite European protection measures among these obstacles.

The very purpose of the Delphi approach is to capture as much as possible of the collective knowledge and wisdom of those who deal on a day-to-day basis with the phenomena under study, here the trade flows. Effectively collecting such knowledge would already be very valuable indeed. But the limits of this knowledge must be well understood. It seems reasonable to expect that such experts can only offer broad orders of magnitude of export potential under broad sets of assumptions regarding the reduction and eventual elimination of border protection. Thus, the assumptions to be made for the liberalization scenarios should be as clear and understandable as possible, and the scenarios themselves as contrasted as possible.

For fruits and vegetables in the Mediterranean region, for instance, the CAPRI model cannot handle the seasonality of border protection measures, and is more aggregated, in terms of product

definition and country blocks, than would be desirable for the purpose of the analyses to be made in order to respond to the questions posed in the original call for proposal. For example, only one type of tomatoes is considered and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries are subsumed in two trading blocks: Turkey and the rest of the countries of the region. The specification of the Euro-Med liberalization scenarios to be run with the CAPRI model will therefore be necessarily very simplified, including some 'ad hoc' choice of protection parameters, which can be meaningfully incorporated in the model at a fairly high level of product and country aggregation. The scenarios to be run in the national models for Turkey and Morocco will follow the same general principle, for purpose of comparison. But they will be more disaggregated: at the country level, and also hopefully at the product level. In this respect, the national level modeling exercises will be complementary to the global.

I- REGIONAL LIBERALIZATION AND THE WTO PROCESSES

The very purpose of this research project is to assess the potential consequences of liberalization in the Euro-Mediterranean region. This obviously implies a medium to long term horizon. We have chosen a ten-year horizon. One must then wonder what are the implications for this regional liberalization of the broader context of multilateral trade liberalization over such a period. At the time of writing this report, the final outcome of the Doha Round remains quite uncertain. But it is likely that it will not fundamentally affect the results of a potential liberalization at the regional level.

What is the likely impact of a probable WTO agreement on the EU-Med trade? First, let's examine EU exports. Most of the Mediterranean countries put high tariffs on cereals, meat, and dairy products (except Egypt on wheat). In some cases, the tariffs are high enough that they might be subject to upper limits such as the 75% max suggested by the US. For example, Morocco might be required to reduce its MFN rate from about 100% at present to 75%. Similarly, the very high rates on meat products might need to be reduced unless the country declared them sensitive products (likely in many cases). In the case of Morocco, the change in EU wheat exports likely would come through quota expansion, and it would not be impacted by a possible WTO change. The same likely would be the case for Mediterranean imports of meat and dairy products.

On the EU import side, the products of interest are, of course, fruits, vegetables, and olive oil. The EU negotiating position has been that a minimum of 2 percent sensitive products in WTO is needed. It is likely that with a 2 percent exclusion, the EU would be able to and would choose to exclude all the sensitive fruits and vegetables, in part, to avoid preference erosion and to permit the EU to have something left to give the Mediterranean countries in regional and bilateral negotiations. Thus, the only changes for these products would come through the EU-Med negotiations.

Working through this logic for both EU exports and imports, the natural conclusion is that the most logical WTO liberalization scenario for our purposes is no liberalization that has a major impact on EU-Med trade in fruits, vegetables, olive oil, wheat, meat, and dairy products. That is not to say that we do not think there would be WTO liberalization – just that it would occur for other products and areas than the highly sensitive products under consideration by our project.

The alternative on the other extreme would be to assume no sensitive products in WTO. That assumption would require us to define WTO liberalization scenarios for all the products under consideration (both export and import), and we really have little basis for doing that. Furthermore, as indicated above, the CAPRI model is ill-equipped to handle the details of existing and alternative future protection measures for fruits, vegetables, and olive oil, and accordingly to produce credible comparative estimates of diverse combinations of WTO and regional liberalization scenarios.

II- EU/MED LIBERALIZATION

The asymmetries characterizing agricultural trade in the Mediterranean region are so sharp (Ref. Emlinger, Jacquet, Petit, forthcoming 2006) that different approaches have been chosen in this project to assess the potential impact of a liberalization of imports into the EU, on the one hand and of imports from the EU into partner Mediterranean countries (PMCs), on the other. The European Union is quite important as an export destination for the PMCs, representing over 40 percent of most agricultural product categories. Yet the Mediterranean countries represent only a tiny fraction of total EU agricultural exports.

1- Liberalizing Imports into the EU

For analytical purposes, two scenarios in addition to a reference one have been considered in this research: a total liberalization scenario which is probably not politically feasible in the foreseeable future but which may provide a useful benchmark, and a partial liberalization scenario. Specifying the latter has been fraught with many difficulties because, first, defining general guidelines to be used is not obvious and straight-forward and, secondly and more importantly, because to be meaningful such a partial liberalization must be both country and product-specific. Indeed, the long history of trade relationships and negotiations between the EEC, and then the EU, with other Mediterranean countries and the diversity and complexity of product-specific border measures, as discussed in the D14 report, impose such a level of detail. In addition, the experts to be consulted and who are to use the scenarios, as discussed above, are familiar with the existing border measures, which are country and product specific.

Table 1 provides the list of products which have been selected for study in the five countries where expert consultations were held. This selection is based upon the following criteria:

1)relative importance of a given product in the total exports of a country to the EU (See annexes, set of tables 1-4)
2) potential competition with domestic production in the EU (Annex table 5).

Within these criteria, several products, however, were ignored: those products benefiting from a TRQ but for which the volume of exports is less than the allowed quota {ex. Moroccan oranges for which exports are only 72% of the TRQ or potatoes (40%)} or products which benefit from a preferential access to the European market but for which exports are small (ex. table grapes from Morocco).

Table 1 - List of Products Selected and EU % in Med country exports (2004-1000$)

Country	CN	Product	Total export	EU
Egypt	70200	Tomatoes	1 642	37%
	70190	Potatoes	67 200	73%
	70310	Onions	36 526	74%
	70820	String Beans	4 656	85%
	80510	Oranges	76 900	25%
	81010	Strawberries	2 134	37%
	80610	Table grapes	11 424	87%
	80710	Melons	2 779	48%
Morocco	80520	Clementines	149 000	44%
	70200	Tomatoes	113 000	87%
	70820	String beans	69 903	99%
		Courgette (1)		
	81010	Strawberries	25 251	95%
	80710	Melon	26 341	99%
Israel	70200	Tomatoes	47 433	84%
	70960	Sweet Peppers	42	100%
	70190	Potatoes	90 512	92%
	81010	Strawberries	10 565	98%
	80610	Table grapes	13 694	98%
Tunisia	150910	Olive oil	568 778	92%
Turkey	80520	Clementines	95 600	19%
	70200	Tomatoes	109 500	17%
	80610	Table grapes	81 800	37%
	80550	Lemons and limes	99 200	68%
	70310	Onions	10 347	14%
	70190	Potatoes	14 535	36%
	80710	Melons	9 256	59%
	80920	Cherries	118 408	96%
	70700	Cucumbers	12 667	46%
	80810	Apples	9 950	3%

Source : Comtrade

(1) This product does not appear in Comtrade because of NC digits.

For each product in each country, current EU protection instruments are listed in the following tables. For each one, assumptions were made on how it could evolve under a partial liberalization scenario, bearing in mind the Commission's current frame of mind on Euro/Med liberalization, as expressed in the 'road-map'[1]. EU protection can take the form of import windows,

[1] "Within the framework of strengthening the Barcelona process, the Euro-Mediterranean foreign ministers have asked the Commission to draw up, at senior level, a roadmap for the process of liberalising agricultural trade. In this connection, one of the conclusions of the foreign ministers at The Hague (November 2004), following the Dublin Declaration (May 2004) and the conclusions of the Venice conference of agriculture ministers (November 2003), was

quotas, minimum import prices, and tariffs, most often entailing some combination of these instruments. Some degree of arbitrariness is necessarily involved in the formulation of these liberalization assumptions. However, in order to achieve some measure of consistency, the following principles were used:

- When the major instrument is a quota, we checked to see if actual country exports were greater than or less than twice the quota. If actual exports are more than twice the quota, the partial liberalization assumption for that country and commodity is an expansion of the quota to 1.5 times the current level of exports. If actual exports are less than twice the quota, the liberalization assumption is to double the quota.
- If it appears that the binding export constraint was the length of the import window, we added one month to each side of the import window for the partial liberalization scenario for that country and product.
- If it appeared that the most important barrier is the minimum import price, we lowered the minimum import price by 25 percent for that product and country.
- If the major export impediment appeared to be a tariff or a tariff in certain periods, we either eliminated the tariff or reduced it by 50 percent, whichever seemed more reasonable for that product and country.

The results from application of these principles are given in the following tables:

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that: "*the strategy for accelerating the liberalisation of trade in agriculture has begun to be addressed through a meeting at senior expert level, with a view to Ministers agreeing later on measures for reciprocal agricultural trade liberalisation within a package – containing a specific roadmap – including trade in processed agricultural products and non-trade aspects (rural development, quality policy, etc.)*". The process of the roadmap was endorsed by the conference held in Barcelona in November 2005.

Table 2 - EGYPT LIBERALIZATION SCENARIOS – HORIZON 2015

Product	Current situation	Eu-med partial liberalization scenario
Tomatoes CN8 : 07020000	MFN trigger price Tariff ad valorem : 0% Period : 01 January to 31 March *Import UE(2004) : 909 tons*	Increase the import windows from 01 December to 30 April
Potatoes CN8 : 07019050	Quota (2004) : 131 167 tons Quota (2006) : 250 000 tons Reduced Tariff ad valorem (0,6%) inside the quota Period : 01 January to 31 March *Import UE(2004) : 206 202 tons*	Increase the quota to 500 000 tons with no change in the windows or minimum trigger price
Green beans CN8: 07082000	Quota (2004-2005) : 17 500 tons Quota (2005-2006) : 20 000 tons Reduced Tariff ad valorem (1,37%) Period : 01 November to 30 April *Import UE : 28 098 tons*	Increase the quota to 40 000 tons with no change in the windows or trigger price
Onions : CN8: 0703101900	Quota (2004) : 15 314 tons Quota (2006) : 17 128 tons Tariff : 0% inside the quota Period : 1er February to 15 June *Import UE : 20 234 tons*	Increase the quota to 34 000 tons with no change in the windows
Oranges CN6: 080510	Agreed trigger price Quota (2004) : 54 000 tons Quota (2006) : 59 000 tons Tariff : 0% inside the quota *Import UE :* 66 055 tons	Increase the quota to 120 000 tons with no change in the trigger price
Strawberry CN8 : 08101000	Quota (2004-2005): 1 205 tons Quota (2005-2006) : 1 700 tons Period : 01 October to 30 November and 01 January to 31 March Tariff ad valorem : 0% inside the quota *Import UE (2004): 3 887 tons*	Increase the quota to 6 000 tons with no change in the windows
Table Grapes CN10: 0806101099	MFN trigger price tariff ad valorem = 0% Period : 1er February to 21 July *Import UE (2004) : 17 157 tons*	Increase the import windows from 1er February to 31 August
Melons CN8 : 08071900	Quota (2004-2005): 690 tons Quota (2005-2006) : 1 210 tons Tariff ad valorem : 0% inside the quota Period : 15 October to 31 May *Import UE(2004) : 1 192 tons*	Increase the quota to 2 400 tons with no change in the windows

Table 3 - MOROCCO LIBERALIZATION SCENARIOS – HORIZON 2015

Product	Current situation 2004	Eumed partial liberalization scenarios – year 2015
Tomatoes CN8 : 07020000	Agreed trigger price Quota (2004-2005) : 213 000 tons Quota (2006-2007) : 233 000 tons Tariff ad valorem : 0% inside the quota Period : from 01 October to 31 May *Import UE (2004): 191 968 tons*	Increase the quota to 500 000 tons with no change in the windows or agreed trigger price
Melons CN8 : 08071900	Tariff ad valorem : 0% Period : 15 October to 31 May *Import UE (2004) : 28 260 tons*	Increase of the imports windows from 01 September to October to 31 May
Strawberries CN8 : 08101000	Tariff ad valorem : 0% Period : 01 November to 31 March *Import UE(2004) : 24 334 tons*	Increase the imports windows from 01 November to 31 May
Fresh Clementines CN10 : 0805201005	Agreed trigger Price Quota (2004-2005) : 143 700 tons Tariff ad valorem : 0% Period : 01 November to 31 January *Imports UE (2004) : 95 220 tons*	Increase the quota to 200 000 tons with no change in the windows or agreed trigger price
Courgettes	Agreed trigger price Quota (2004-2005) : 20 000 tons Tariff ad valorem: 0% inside the quota Period : from 01 October to 20 april *Import UE(2004) : 31 764 tons*	Increase the quota to 40 000 tons with no change in the windows or agreed trigger price
Green beans CN8: 07082000	Tariff ad valorem : 0% Period : 01 November to 31 May *Import UE (2004): 84 728 tons*	Increase the imports windows from 01 October to 30 June

Table 4 - ISRAEL - LIBERALIZATION SCENARIOS - HORIZON 2015

Product	Current situation	Eu-med partial liberalization scenario
Tomatoes CN8:070200	MFN trigger price Quota (2004) : 10 000 tons Tariff ad valorem : 0% inside the quota *Import UE (2004) : 15 333 tons*	Increase the quota to 20 000 tons
Sweet pepper CN8 : 07096010	Quota (2004) : 15 725 tons Quota (2007) : 17 248 tons Reduced Tariff ad valorem (0,45%) inside the quota *Import UE (2004) : 40 929 tons*	Increase the quota to 61 000 tons
Potatoes CN8 : 07019050 (News, from 01 January to 30 June	Quota (2004) : 31 000 tons Tariff ad valorem : 0% inside the quota Periode : 01 January to 31 March and 1May to 30 June *Import UE : 224 156 tons*	Increase the quota to 224 000 tons
Strawberries CN8: 08101000	Quota (2004-2005) : 2 678 tons Tariff ad valorem : 0% inside the quota Period : 01 November to 31 May *Import UE (2004): 3 001 tons*	Increase the quota to 5 000 tons with no change in the windows
Grapes CN10 :0806101099	Tariff ad valorem =0% Period : 01 May to 21 July Import UE (2004) : 7 568 tons	Increase the import windows from 1st May to 21st August

Table 5 - TUNISIA – LIBERALIZATION SCENARIOS – HORIZON 2015

Olive oil UE current protection and preferential tariffs

NC Codes	15091010	15091090	15099000	15100010	15100090
MFN tariffs	122.6 €/100kg	124.5 €/100kg	134.6 €/100kg	110.2 €/100kg	160.3 €/100kg

Preferential tariffs and quota

Tunisia - Quota (2005) = 57165 tons from 01 January to 31 October

NC Codes	15091010	15091090
in quota	0%	0%
out of quota TPA regime	0%	0%

scenario 1	increase the quota to 66 000 tons with no changes in the monthly quota repartition
scenario 2	increase the quota to 66 000 tons with increase of the January and February quantities
scenario 3	the EU maintains the TPA system
scenario 4	suppression of the TPA system

Table 6 - Turkey Delphi Survey

				Border Measures			SCENARIOS	
Selected Crops	**Exports of Turkey to EU, 2004 (Ton)**	**Period[a]**	**Trigger price (EUR/ton)**	**Maximum Specific Duty (EUR/ton**	**Ad-valorem (%)**	**Quota (Ton)**	**What would be the level of exports of Turkey to EU in 2015 if the following changes occur?**	
Apples	392	Jan-June	56,8				Trigger price is removed	Trigger price is decreased by 50%
		July-Dec	45,7					
Cherries	35 709	21-30 May	149.4[b]	25,6			Trigger price and specific duty are removed	Trigger price and specific duty are decreased by 50%
		June-July	125.4[b]	25,6				
		1-10 Aug	91.6[b]					
Clementines	1 078	Nov-Feb	64,9	10,6			Trigger price and specific duty are removed	Trigger price and specific duty are decreased by 50%
Cucumbers	4 274	Jan-Feb	67,5	37,8			Trigger price and specific duty are removed	Trigger price and specific duty are decreased by 50%
		Mar-Apr	110,5	37,8				
		May-Sept	48,1	37,8				
		Oct	68,3	37,8				
		1-10 Nov	70,3	37,8				
		11-30 Nov-Dec	60,5	37,8				
Table Grapes	47 795	22 Jul-Oct	54,6	9,6	14.1[c]		Trigger price and all duties are removed	Trigger price and all duties are decreased by 50%
		1-20 Nov	47,6	9,6	14.1[c]			
		21-30 Nov	47,6	9,6				
Lemons	46 312	Nov-May	46,2	25,6			Trigger price and specific duty are removed	Trigger price and specific duty are decreased by 50%
		June-Sept	55,8	25,6				
Melons	3 282	June-Oct			8,8		Ad valorem duty is removed	Ad valorem duty is decreased by 50%
Onions	7 868	16 May 04-14 Feb 05			9.6[d]	2 000	Quota and ad valorem duty are removed	Quota is doubled
								Ad valorem duty is decreased by 50%
Potatoes	1 254	Apr-15 May			9,6		Ad valorem duty is removed	Ad valorem duty is decreased by 50%
(07019050)		15-30 May			11,5			
		June			13,4			
Other potatoes	20 575						(potential export quantity)	
Tomatoes	23 967	Jan-Feb	84,6	29,8			Trigger price and specific duty are removed	Trigger price and specific duty are decreased by 50%
		Mar	86,6	29,8				
		Apr	112,6	29,8				
		May	72,6	29,8				
		June-Sept	52,6	29,8				
		Oct-Dec	62,6	29,8				

Notes:
a For non-indicated periods no border measure is applied. b Trigger prices are not binding since import prices of EU are at least twice the trigger prices.
c If the trigger price is less than or equal to 54.6 EUR/ton the ad valorem duty is 17.6%. d Out of quota tariff, in quota tariff is zero.

2- Liberalizing Exports from the EU to the MPCs

The major products of interest in Mediterranean country liberalization are cereals (mainly wheat and barley), meats, and milk products. These products generally are covered in existing EU Association agreements. One way to build the liberalization scenarios would be to define the conditions in the current agreements (deliverable D14) and then make assumptions on likely changes in a new agreement.

In Morocco, for example, the EU has a wheat quota of one million tons with an in-quota tariff of 38%. The MFN duty is about 100%. Any future agreement may involve an expansion of that quota rather than a reduction of duties.[2] The Moroccan agreement also contains quotas for meats and milk products. Similarly, a future agreement will probably involve expansion of these quotas. For Egypt, the MFN duty on wheat is very low, around 5%. The EU already has good access, and nothing is likely to change in a new agreement (or through WTO). For meat and dairy products, however, a future agreement will probably involve quota expansion. Under this approach, we would aggregate the changes for all the countries to produce quantitative estimates which could be exogenously introduced into CAPRI. Thus we could define scenarios for each country starting from the existing agreements and then aggregate.

Alternatively, we could define the liberalization scenarios starting from the protection data currently in CAPRI for Mediterranean countries. If that information is in terms of ad valorem equivalents, for example, then we would contemplate defining scenarios in terms of reduction of those base rates.

Once the starting point for the liberalization scenarios is agreed, we would need to define the scenarios. Under the first approach, how much quota expansion? Under the second, how much tariff reduction? We probably would want at least two levels of liberalization.

[2] However, even this issue is complicated. In the Morocco-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, the U.S. gets (after a few years) the same quota as the EU. The preference clause in that agreement requires that any new concessions to the EU also be given to the US. At present, the sum of the two quotas is always less than total imports, but if both quotas were expanded significantly, that might not always be the case. If the sum of the quotas is less than total imports, the quotas do not affect domestic price, but if the quotas were to exceed import demand, the domestic price would become the world price plus the 38% US and EU import duty. This outcome would not be acceptable at present in Morocco.

ANNEXES

Table 1 – EGYPT Fruit and vegetables exports (2004-value)

NC Code	Description	ROW	EU	NMS	Medcountries	Other Med	TOTAL	EU
80510	Oranges	5,76E+07	1,93E+07				76 900 000	25,10%
70190	Potatoes	1,79E+07	4,93E+07				67 200 000	73,36%
70310	Onions+Shallots, Green	3,06E+07	5926710				36 526 710	16,23%
71220	Onions, Dry	6413537	1,84E+07				24 813 537	74,15%
71333, 71331, 71332, 71339, 71390	Beans, Dry		7222493			4602920	11 825 413	61,08%
80610	Grapes	1424366	1,00E+07				11 424 366	87,53%
80530	Lemons and Limes	9985446	163061				10 148 507	1,61%
70910	Artichokes	1475714	4202754				5 678 468	74,01%
70820	String Beans		3939892		715965		4 655 857	84,62%
71350	Broad Beans, Green		1621312		1503248		3 124 560	51,89%
70320	Garlic		1974404		355919		2 330 323	84,73%
81010	Strawberries		792256		1341972		2 134 228	37,12%
71420	Sweet Potatoes		897160		752431		1 649 591	54,39%
70200	Tomatoes	1031672	610699				1 642 371	37,18%
80450	Mangoes	1481289	84575				1 565 864	5,40%
80410	Dates		217262		1152006		1 369 268	15,87%
71340	Lentils		534220		799055		1 333 275	40,07%
80520	Tang,Mand,Clement,Satsma		129280	799194			928 474	13,92%
80540	Grapefruit and Pomelos	692684	8797				701 481	1,25%
70511, 70519, 70521, 70529	Lettuce	218236	188696				406 932	46,37%

ROW : Est of word
NMS : EU New Members states

Table 2 – MOROCCO Fruit and Vegetable exports (2004 – value)

NC Code	Description	ROW	EU	NMS	Medcountries	TOTAL	EU
80520	Tang,Mand,Clement,Satsma	8,29E+07	6,61E+07			149 000 000	44,36%
70200	Tomatoes		9,80E+07	1,50E+07		113 000 000	86,73%
80510	Oranges	4,55E+07	5,74E+07			102 900 000	55,78%
70820	string Beans	402728	6,65E+07			66 902 728	99,40%
81010	Strawberries	1151535	2,41E+07			25 251 535	95,44%
70100	Potatoes	924658	1,84E+07			19 324 658	95,22%
70960	Chillies&Peppers, Green	1292412	1,73E+07			18 592 412	93,05%
80610	Grapes	2318	9195399			9 197 717	99,97%
71320	Chick-Peas	4848172	173949			5 022 121	3,46%
80930	Peaches and Nectarines	32840	4638583			4 671 423	99,30%
70951, 70959, 70952	Mushrooms	931720	1164370			2 096 090	55,55%
70910	Artichokes	28530	1577929			1 606 459	98,22%
71350	Broad Beans, Green		1397138		54855	1 451 993	96,22%
70700	Cucumbers and Gherkins		1081644	311898		1 393 542	77,62%
70810	Peas, Green	881	1326212			1 327 093	99,93%
70310	Onions+Shallots, Green	3749	1042142			1 045 891	99,64%
70511, 70519, 70521, 70529	Lettuce	3642	685302			688 944	99,47%
70890	Beans, Green	1680	533650			535 330	99,69%
80420	Figs		512810			512 810	100,00%
80910	Apricots	82318	322944			405 262	79,69%

Table 3 – ISRAEL Fruit and Vegetables exports (2004 – value)

NC Code	Description	ROW	EU	NMS	Medcountries	Other Med	TOTAL	EU
70190	Potatoes		8,35E+07	7012000			90512000	92,25%
70200	Tomatoes	7433000	4,00E+07				47433000	84,33%
80440	Avocados	1895000	4,14E+07				43295000	95,62%
80540	Grapefruit and Pomelos		2,22E+07	1,54E+07			37600000	59,04%
80410	Dates	2492000	2,81E+07				30592000	91,85%
80510	Oranges	2505000	1,23E+07				14805000	83,08%
80520	Tang,Mand,Clement,Satsma	6641000	8007000				14648000	54,66%
80610	Grapes	294000	1,34E+07				13694000	97,85%
81010	Strawberries	165000	1,04E+07				10565000	98,44%
71420	Sweet Potatoes	218000	8822000				9040000	97,59%
80450	Mangoes		4893000	242000			5135000	95,29%
80940	Plums		3903000		75000		3978000	98,11%
70610	Carrots		1217000			2071000	3288000	37,01%
81030	Currants	1249000	141000				1390000	10,14%
80420	Figs	72000	968000				1040000	93,08%
80910	Apricots		683000				683000	100,00%
80530	Lemons and Limes	401000	177000				578000	30,62%
70700	Cucumbers and Gherkins		400000		1000		401000	99,75%
80930	Peaches and Nectarines	34000	362000				396000	91,41%
70310	Onions+Shallots, Green	46000	288000				334000	86,23%

Table 4 – TURKEY Fruit and Vegetables, export (2004-value)

NC Code	Description	ROW	EU	NMS	Medcountries	Other Med	TOTAL	EU
80920	Cherries		1,14E+08			4408199	118 408 199	96,28%
70200	Tomatoes	9,10E+07	1,85E+07				109 500 000	16,89%
80420	Figs		6,78E+07			3,15E+07	99 300 000	68,28%
80550	Lemons and Limes	8,31E+07	1,61E+07				99 200 000	16,23%
80520	Tang,Mand,Clement,Satsma		1,78E+07			7,78E+07	95 600 000	18,62%
71340	Lentils	7,26E+07	1,28E+07				85 400 000	14,99%
80610	Grapes		3,02E+07			5,16E+07	81 800 000	36,92%
71320	Chick-Peas		2,07E+07		4,84E+07		69 100 000	29,96%
80540	Grapefruit and Pomelos		1,62E+07			3,57E+07	51 900 000	31,21%
80510	Oranges		6060719	4,55E+07			51 560 719	11,75%
70960	Chillies&Peppers, Green	9173524	3,70E+07				46 173 524	80,13%
70190	Potatoes		5229278	9306005			14 535 283	35,98%
70700	Cucumbers and Gherkins		5,87E+06			6793069	12 667 345	46,37%
71333, 71331, 71332, 71339, 71390	Beans, Dry		3,50E+06		9013864		12 513 613	27,97%
80930	Peaches and Nectarines	1,00E+07	1810036				11 810 036	15,33%
70310	Onions+Shallots, Green		1437120	8910234			10 347 354	13,89%
80810	Apples	9,67E+06	2,79E+05				9 950 002	2,80%
80910	Apricots		7,11E+06			2470546	9 577 605	74,20%
80820	Pears and Quinces	3150043	4270420				7 420 463	57,55%
70610	Carrots	4700992	7,55E+05				5 456 327	13,84%

Table 5 - Fruit and vegetables production UE-15 (2003)

Product	Volume (in tons)
Potatoes	4,18E+07
Grapes	2,42E+07
Tomatoes	1,52E+07
Olives	1,30E+07
Apples	7812281
Oranges	6094734
Onions, Dry	3697919
Carrots	3686032
Peaches and Nectarines	3156981
Lettuce	3107551
Cabbages	2919769
Peas, Dry	2808099
Pears	2793823
Tang,Mand,Clement,Satsma	2764045
Cantaloupes&oth Melons	2099298
Watermelons	1930827
Cauliflower	1920498
Chillies&Peppers, Green	1831597
Lemons and Limes	1715793
Cucumbers and Gherkins	1694938
Peas, Green	1376533
Plums	1199273
Pumpkins, Squash, Gourds	1078597
Mushrooms	916622
Beans, Green	837717
Artichokes	732877
Strawberries	724363
Eggplants	664314
Kiwi Fruit	499107
Spinach	483511
Apricots	469727
Cherries	455828
Bananas	439300
String Beans	351664
Asparagus	237118
Currants	215336
Onions+Shallots, Green	191233
Broad Beans, Green	183337
Figs	154291
Sour Cherries	119014
Avocados	89315
Beans, Dry	78579
Chick-Peas	73632
Grapefruit and Pomelos	55201
Sweet Potatoes	54255
Raspberries	43078
Lentils	32428
Quinces	14377
Blueberries	7250
Dates	3732
Pineapples	2000

Source: Faostat