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Report Highlights:

In MY 2026/27, EU stone fruit production is estimated above last season's levels, marked by widespread recovery driven by the absence of severe drought and a rebound in frost-affected countries. Increased domestic supply is expected to boost consumption, with strong demand momentum across Europe this summer fueled by widespread heat waves. EU cherry production is also projected to rise compared to last year, with planted area remaining stable despite a slow, continued downward trend over the past five years. Solid cherry production volume is driven by a good harvest in Spain, a rebound in Italy, and a stronger-than-expected crop in Germany.

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

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Executive Summary

The 2026 stone fruit harvest in the European Union (EU) has been marked by widespread production recovery. Total volume in the European Union rebounded nine percent, reaching close to 3.5 million metric tons (MT), in the absence of severe drought issues and thanks to the rebound in countries that suffered frost damage the previous year. Despite better production results, EU stone fruit producers continue to face regulatory costs related to plant health, environmental regulations, and packaging requirements. These factors directly impact production margins. Labor shortages, particularly during harvest, and generational renewal continue to drive farmers' investment decisions, driving a shift towards crops which could be harvested mechanically. The EU remains a net exporter of peaches with exports largely exceeding imports. Thus, the anticipated increase in domestic availability is likely to increase the volume available for export.

In the case of cherries, Post forecasts EU cherry acreage to hold, despite the long-term contraction trend, which is driven by structural changes, rising production costs, and climate volatility in key growing countries. Meanwhile total cherry production is expected to increase thanks to strong harvests in Spain, Italy, and Germany, despite weather-related setbacks in France. Imports—though a minor share of EU consumption—are expected to triple as Turkey recovers from severe weather damage that had curtailed its MY 2025/26 crop, while EU exports should rise modestly with increased domestic production.

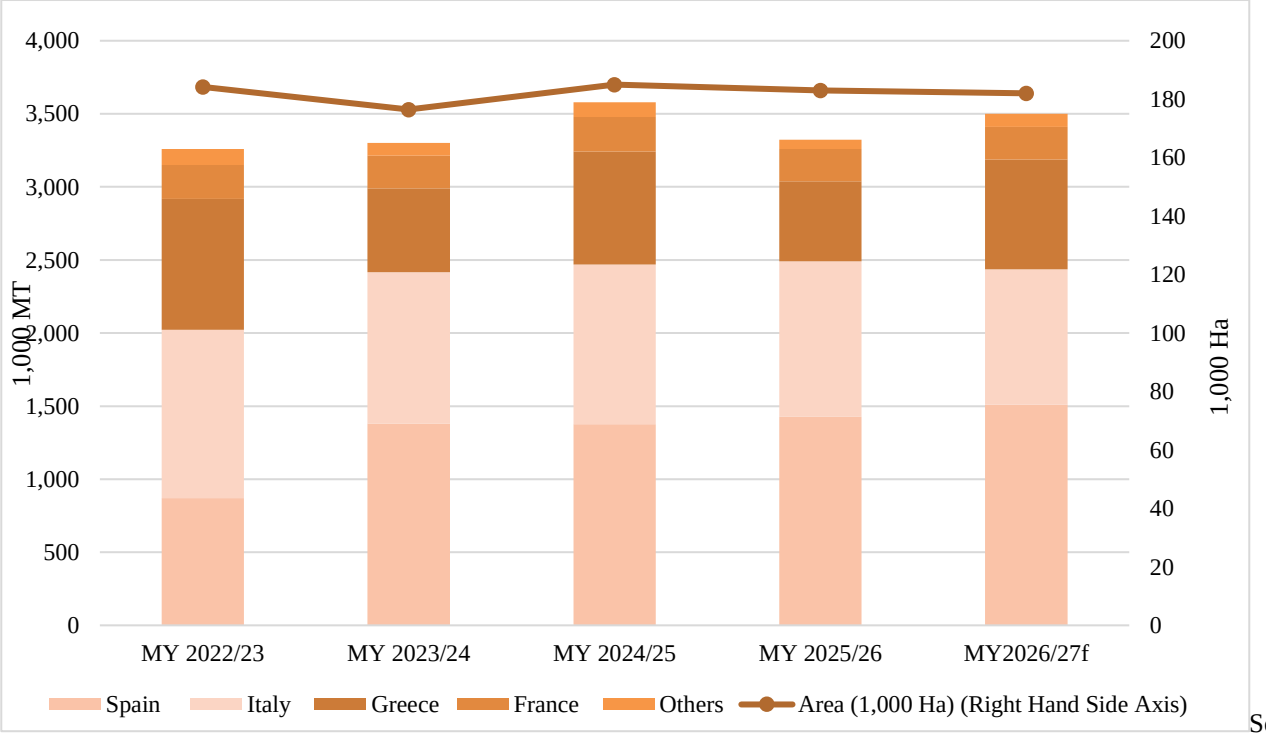
Fresh Peaches & Nectarines

Table 1. Production, Supply, and Distribution Data Statistics

Peaches & Nectarines, Fresh	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	191,450	185,583	182,500	183,388	0	182,155
Area Harvested (HA)	158,664	168,081	162,250	160,536	0	166,951
Production (MT)	3,406,000	3,392,755	3,120,000	3,125,362	0	3,485,910
Imports (MT)	58,700	58,703	50,000	40,834	0	50,000
Total Supply (MT)	3,464,700	3,451,458	3,170,000	3,125,362	0	3,485,910
Domestic Consumption (MT) [1]	3,322,900	3,307,990	3,050,000	3,034,002	0	3,400,910
Exports (MT)	141,800	143,468	120,000	132,194	0	135,000
Total Distribution (MT)	3,464,700	3,451,458	3,170,000	3,125,362	0	3,485,910
(HA), (1000 TREES), (MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: FAS EU offices.

Figure 1. EU Peaches and Nectarines Planted Area and Production



Source: FAS EU Posts estimates based on Member States statistical sources.

MY 2026/27 EU area planted for peaches and nectarines is estimated at 170 thousand Hectares (Ha). Area allocated to peaches and nectarines continues to trend down - although at a slower pace than in previous seasons - as farmers switch towards more profitable alternative tree crops such as tree nuts.

[1] The values of "For Processing" and the negligible volumes "Withdrawn from Market" have been added to the attribute "Domestic Consumption".

In MY 2026/27, EU production is projected to exceed last season's levels, amounting to 3.5 million metric tons (MT). The largest producers of peaches and nectarines in the EU include Spain, Italy, Greece, and France. To a lesser extent, production also exists in Hungary, Portugal, Bulgaria, and Poland.

Spain, the EU's largest peach and nectarine producer, expects MY 2026/27 production six percent above last year and 14 percent above the five-year average. Catalonia and key regions saw strong recoveries, though regions like Extremadura faced drops due to fruit-set and frost complications. MY 2026/27 has seen productive capacity recover across most areas, driven by a mild winter and the absence of major climate disasters nationwide. Despite some rain during flowering, frosts, and occasional hail, producers' organization expect to enter the season with balanced production and an optimistic outlook.

According to the National Service Center of Fruit and Horticultural Companies (CSO), Italy's MY 2026/27 peach and nectarine production is forecast at approximately 926,410 MT. The increase is mainly driven by a recovery in Northern Italy, where higher production in Emilia-Romagna and Veneto is expected to more than offset weather-related losses in Piedmont. In Southern Italy, production is projected to increase in Campania, Calabria, and Puglia, although a sharp decline is expected in Basilicata due to poor fruit set following persistent rainfall during bloom. Production in Central Italy is forecast slightly above MY 2025/26 levels, with generally favorable growing conditions and no major production issues reported.

Greece's MY 2026/27 peach and nectarine production is forecast to decline back to the MY 2024/25 production levels approximately at 750,000 MT, after last year's reduced production. Cling peach crop production is forecast to remain flat - at approximately 300,000 MT. Fruit quality is expected to be very good.

French peaches and nectarines production in MY 2026/27 is expected to increase by two percent from 2025 and three percent from the five-year average. Flowering and early fruit development were good, however, consecutive heatwaves starting in late May impacted the final growth of the fruits as well as speeding it. As most of the orchards are irrigated, the continuous drought in the growing regions only marginally impacted the crop. Peaches and nectarines orchards continued to slowly decline due to poor economic conditions for producers in recent years combined with losses of trees due to the Sharka disease.

Hungary's harvested area for peaches and nectarines has declined steadily over the past several years. This downward trend, combined with last season's exceptionally poor yield—estimated at just 10–20 percent of normal production—has significantly reduced the sector's baseline capacity. For MY2026/27, production is projected to reach approximately half of a typical harvest, reflecting a partial recovery from the prior year's losses but continued pressure from long-term declines in cultivated area.

In Poland, spring frosts between April and late May severely damaged fruit trees, with temperatures far below the long-term average compounded by dry conditions and low precipitation. The water deficit

limited nutrient uptake, reducing the effectiveness of fertilization and orchard protection treatments. The resulting slowdown in vegetative growth delayed harvests. Because the frosts coincided with flowering and fruit-setting, nearly all Polish orchards suffered, though the extent varied by location, terrain, and frost protection measures used. The unusually low temperatures also significantly restricted pollinator activity.

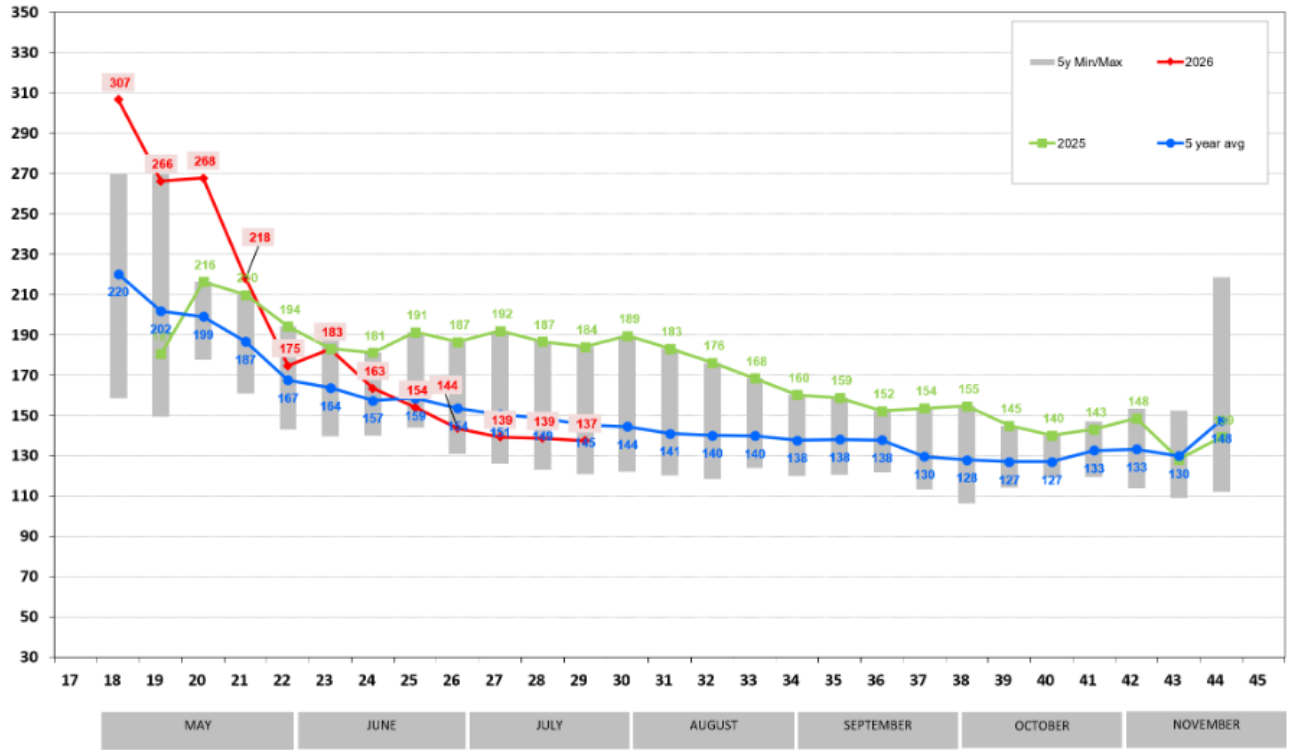
Portugal's peach and nectarine production in MY 2026/2027 returned to normal or slightly above average levels compared to previous years, after a spring of severe, widespread frost and hail events that devastated parts of the 2025 harvest. In addition, favorable chilling hours helped break dormancy and replenish water reserves across the Iberian Peninsula after previous drought cycles contributed to the final output.

In Bulgaria, weather conditions have been considerably better for the stone fruits compared to MY 2025/2026. The winter was mild and provided sufficient replenishment of soil moisture reserves due to abundant snowfall and rainfall. The spring weather was cooler than usual and with frequent rains. The weather during pollination phase was favorable. The temperatures in May were favorable, allowing for a successful vegetation and maturing of peach orchards. Early harvest began in July, often interrupted by frequent summer showers.

In MY 2026/2027, consumption of peaches and nectarines in the EU is projected to rebound given the increased domestic production and strong purchasing momentum, driven by widespread heat waves across the continent. This weather is boosting demand for fresh, light products, while the market absorbs a more normalized European supply, at favorable prices following last year's shortage and the resulting price inflation.

According to the EU Peaches and Nectarines Dashboard, the 2026 season for peaches started off at significantly higher price levels - surpassing 300 Euros/100 Kg - compared to 220 euros/100KG registered for the five-year average (see Figure 2). However, prices quickly adjusted to reflect bountiful harvest conditions. By the end of June 2026 prices trended just below the five-year average and well below last year's levels.

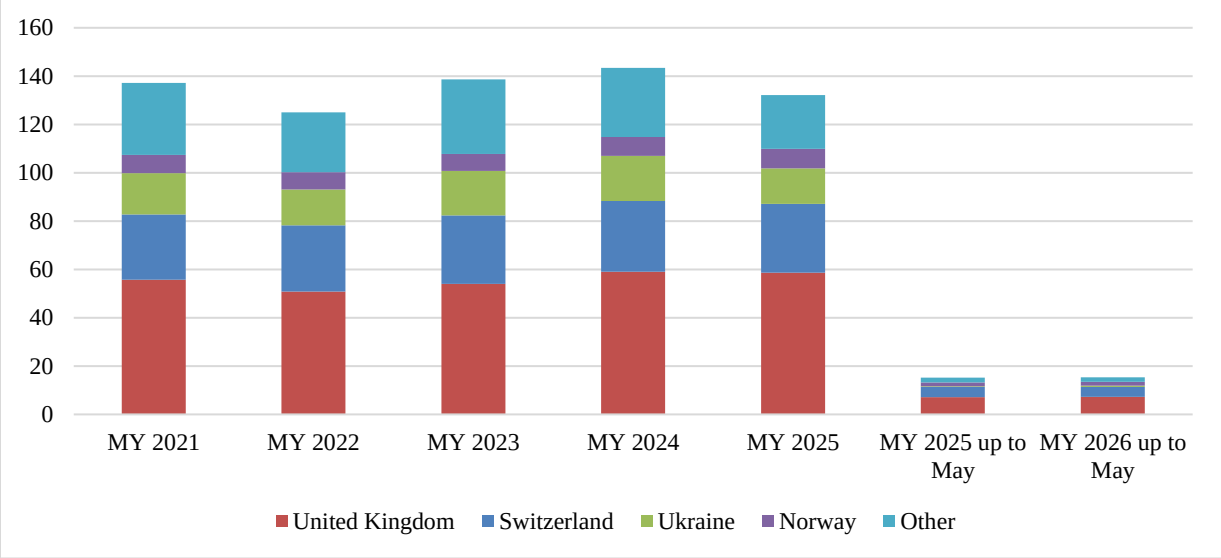
Figure 2. Current EU Peach Prices (€/ 100 kg)



Source: [EU Peaches and Nectarines Dashboard.]

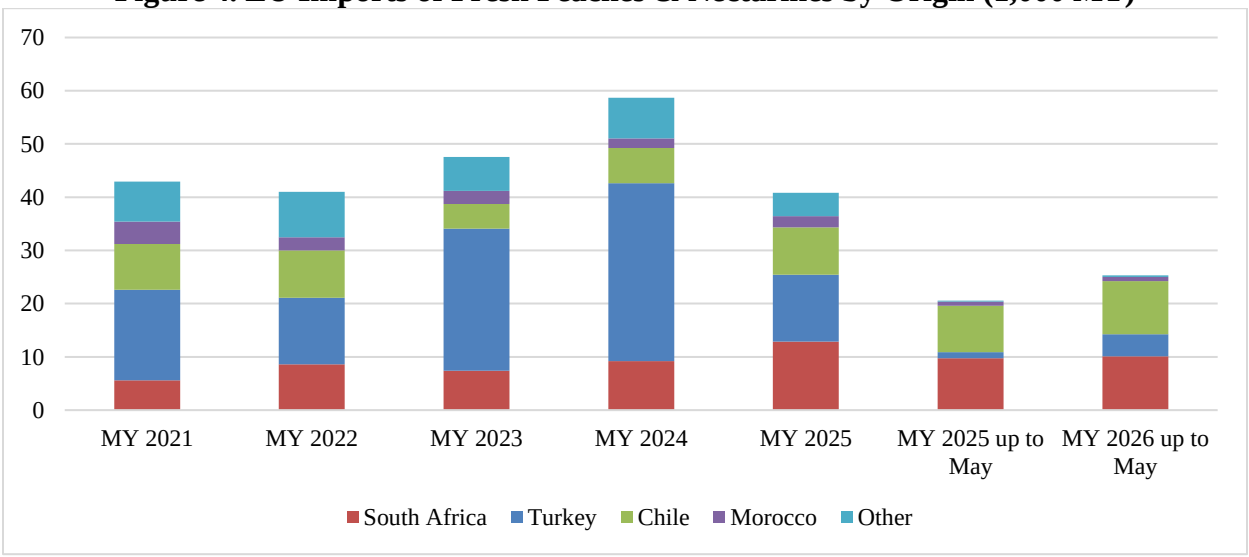
Amid yield recovery, and despite production challenges, the EU remains a net exporter of peaches and nectarines with exports largely exceeding imports. EU peaches and nectarine exports, which mostly target markets in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Ukraine, and Norway are projected to remain in line with the previous season (Figure 3). Notably, for MY 2026/27, despite the increase in domestic production, import volumes are also expected to go up to meet higher consumer demand for off-season supply and to some extent for specific varieties and quality/size specifications (Figure 4). Overall, the EU exports almost three times as many peaches and nectarines as it imports.

Figure 3. EU Exports of Fresh Peaches & Nectarines by Destination (1,000 MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Figure 4. EU Imports of Fresh Peaches & Nectarines by Origin (1,000 MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Fresh Cherries (Sweet and Sour)

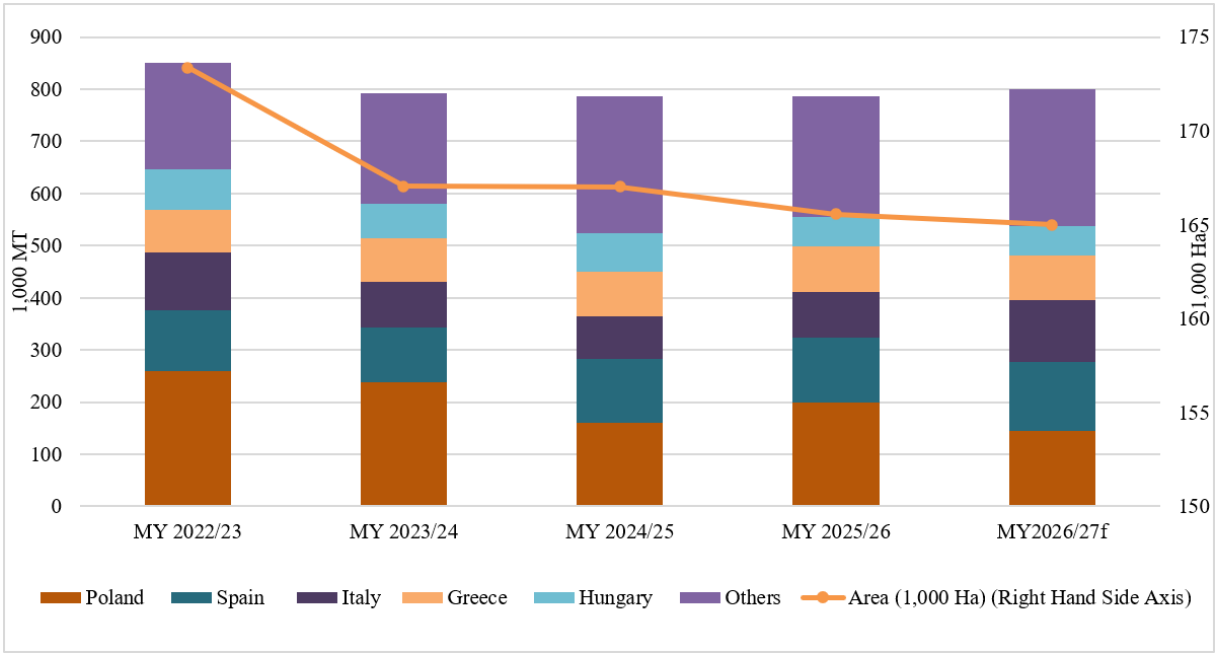
Table 2. Production, Supply, and Distribution Data Statistics

Cherries (Sweet & Sour), Fresh	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Apr 2024		Apr 2025		Apr 2026	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	175,110	167,010	177,500	165,560	0	165,000
Area Harvested (HA)	151,301	139,766	159,300	145,996	0	146,000
Production (MT)	762,260	791.230	644,100	786,260	0	800,000
Imports (MT)	57,900	57,915	23,000	19,127	0	60,000
Total Supply (MT)	820,160	849,145	667,100	805,387	0	860,000
Domestic Consumption (MT) [2]	808,360	836,919	656,100	793,470	0	848,000
Exports (MT)	11,800	12,226	11,000	11,917	0	12,000
Total Distribution (MT)	820,160	849,145	667,100	805,387	0	860,000
(HA), (1000 TREES), (MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: FAS EU offices.

According to Post projections for MY 2026/27, EU cherry area will remain stable, notwithstanding the slow but continued downward trend experienced in the last five years. In major Mediterranean and Central European growing countries, structural changes, higher production costs, and greater climate volatility have deterred large-scale replanting efforts, keeping overall acreage on a steady, gradual decline.

Figure 5. EU Cherry Planted Area and Production



Source: Eurostat and FAS EU Posts estimates based on Member States statistical sources.

[2] The values of "For Processing" and the negligible volumes "Withdrawn from Market" have been added to the attribute "Domestic Consumption".

Total EU cherry production in MY 2026/27 is projected to increase compared to last year's levels. Production developed with a solid and stable overall volume, driven by a good harvest in Spain, a positive rebound in Italy, and a harvest in Germany that exceeded initial estimates compared to the previous year. However, countries such as Poland and France experienced limitations in early varieties due to spring rains and winds.

Poland consistently ranks as the number one cherry producer in the EU. Poland's MY 2026/27 total production for sweet and sour cherries is forecast at 145,000 MT, an almost 27 percent decrease from last year. Production is expected to consist of 100,000 MT of sour cherries and 40,000 MT of sweet cherries. Severe frosts from March through May 2026, especially in mid-April and May, are forecast to reduce Poland's sour and sweet cherry yields, hitting early varieties hardest and delaying MY 2026/27 harvest supply. For several years now, sour and sweet cherries in Poland have not reached their full yield potential due to unfavorable weather conditions including cold, drought, and/or hail. Yields vary widely across the country depending on location, frost protection methods, and varieties, leading to significant discrepancies between industry and State Statistical Office estimates.

Italy's cherry production for MY 2026/27 is preliminarily forecast at approximately 120,000 metric tons- up 24 percent from the weather-reduced 2025 crop - as yields are expected to return to average levels across the main producing regions. No significant spring frost damage was reported, and mid- and late-season cultivar yields should recover to average levels. Greece's MY 2026/27 cherry production is forecast to rebound and increase by approximately 13 percent compared to the previous low-production year.

In Spain, cherry production for MY 2026/27 is expected to exceed MY 2025/26 levels. The harvest was uneven and marked by weather conditions across the country. While large producing regions such as Exremadura reported very positive figures, other areas suffered losses of up to 50-70 percent in early varieties due to rain and wind. In Aragon, which accounts for 40 percent of the country's total output, early optimistic forecasts gave way to significant losses from hail, wind, and rain, which caused fruit cracking and unevenly affected early and mid-season open-field varieties. Meanwhile, mid- and late-season varieties managed to recover and develop normally across much of the territory. The overall good harvest was made possible by weather conditions that have been reasonably good in recent months.

In MY 2026/27, Portugal's cherry season began with expectations of a near-record, high-quality harvest, but May rains and hail caused localized damage in main producing regions. Despite this setbacks, strong overall volumes kept domestic fresh cherry prices low compared to the rest of Europe.

Bulgaria's MY 2026/27 sweet and tart cherry production benefited from favorable weather, including a mild, moisture-rich winter, favorable pollination conditions, and moderate spring/summer temperatures, driving a strong recovery in stone fruit production compared to MY 2025's record-low crop, despite some harvest delays from summer showers. As of July 16, with 96 percent of cherry orchards harvested, production is up 486 percent year-over-year, with yields rising 94 percent for sweet cherries and 39

percent for sour cherries. Harvested area is up 180 percent and 109 percent respectively; and total cherry production is estimated at 47,000–49,000 MT (including 3,000 MT sour cherries), with notably improved quality supporting fresh consumption.

German cherry production is expected to exceed the already above average crop of the previous year by 8.5 percent. Based on crop assessments carried out on June 10, the German Federal Office of Statistics (*Destatis*) estimates German cherry production for MY[3] 2025/26 at approximately 51,090 MT. If this materializes, it would be an 8.5 percent increase to the already above average production of the preceding year and 13 percent higher than the ten-year (2016-2025) average. This increase in the anticipated harvest volume is largely the result of favorable weather conditions at the time of pollination and the absence of late spring frosts and heavy rain. Sweet cherry production is estimated at 40,330 MT and sour cherries at 10,760 MT. In MY 2025/26, production amounted to 47,083 MT, including 37,267 MT of sweet cherries and 9,816 MT of sour cherries.

The MY 2026/27 cherry crop in France is expected to slightly decrease from 2025 levels, fueled by a four percent decrease in planted and harvested area. The heatwaves in May and June sped up the harvest, which was over in most regions by early July, leading to smaller fruits. Overall, area planted continues to slowly decline as old orchards are not systematically renewed. Producers attribute this decline to a lack of new disease-resistant varieties and high production costs driven by elevated French labor costs.

Spring frosts again damaged Hungary’s sour cherry crop, despite strong flowering following last year's weak harvest. Losses varied by region and variety, with the northeastern and central regions hit hardest. Severe spring drought further reduced yields by impairing fruit set, increasing fruit drop, and limiting fruit size—particularly in the two-thirds of orchards that lack irrigation. As a result, MY 2026/27 sour cherry production is forecast to fall 20–30 percent below last year's already reduced crop.

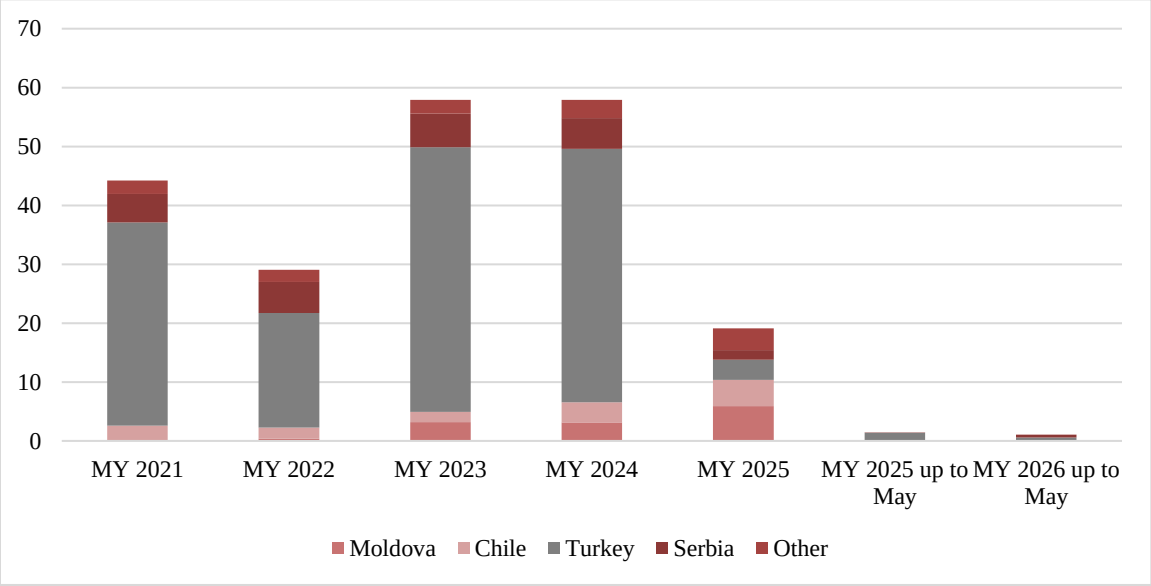
Post forecasts a rebound in EU cherry consumption for MY 2026/27, after a dip in consumption estimated for MY 2025/26. The forecast is based on a rebound in harvested volumes. In addition, in April 2025, the EU launched and co-funded a three-year program “Naturally Cherrylicious” with the aim to promote the quality, sustainability and traceability of domestically produced cherries in EU markets such as Spain, Sweden and Finland. This initiative is expected to contribute to sustain cherry consumption in the targeted EU Member States.

The relatively low cherry consumption in 2025/ 26 accounts for lower demand of cherries for processing, due to the expected decline in supply availability domestically and in main EU trading partners. Southern EU member states - Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and France - along with Germany, are the EU’s largest consumers of fresh sweet cherries. Sour cherries, largely produced in northern and central EU producing member states, are mainly used by the processing industry for frozen fruits, juice concentrates, jams or marmalade, and spirits production.

[3] Marketing year 2026 = April 2026 through March 2027

Imports make up a minor share of EU-27 cherry consumption. Nevertheless, Post forecasts imports to triple next season on the very low volumes registered in 2025/26. In My 2025/26, Turkey's cherry crop was severely impacted by frost, drought, hail, and heavy rain, in turn significantly reducing exports to the EU. MY 2026/27 cherry production is experiencing a strong volume rebound, therefore Turkey projects a recovery in its cherry exports in 2026 to the EU and other destinations. Other relevant suppliers include Serbia, and Chile and Argentina during the off-season.

Figure 6. EU Imports of Fresh Cherries (Sweet & Sour) by Origin (1,000 MT)

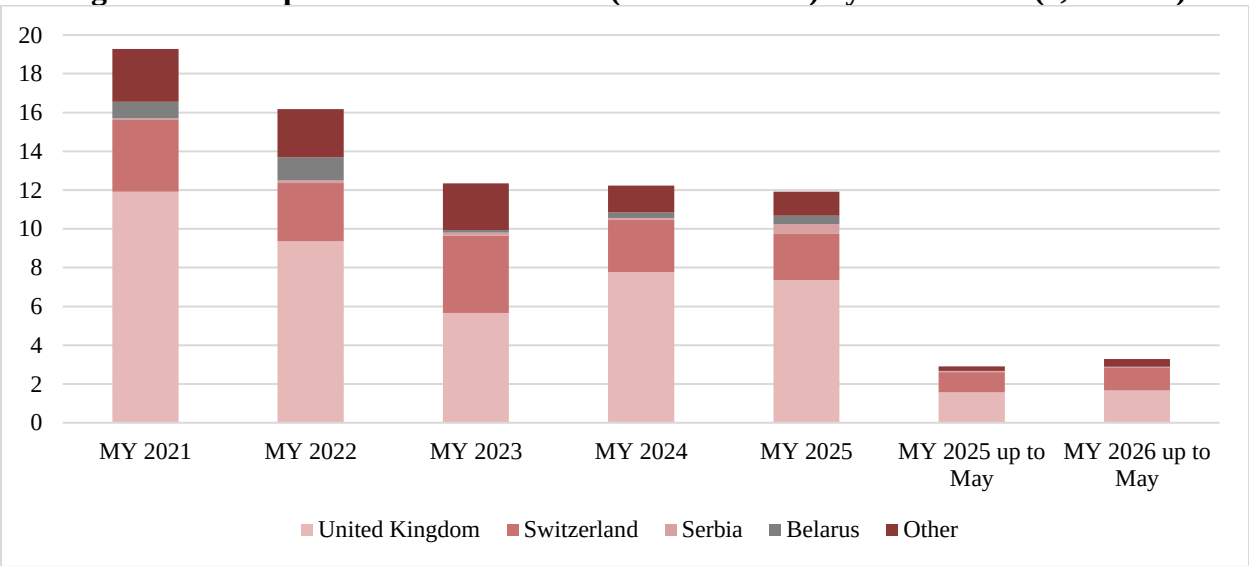


Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

In MY 2026/27, EU cherry exports are projected to be somewhat higher than previous season, due to increase in domestic production. Main cherry export destinations outside of the EU include United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Serbia, and Belarus.

China granted market access for Spanish cherries in spring 2025, opening new opportunities for EU cherries exports. The export protocol to China requires that the fruit be kept at a low temperature for at least 15 days prior to entering China. This requirement may drive varietal adaptation and modifications to harvesting schedules to ensure the fruit reaches China at its optimum ripening stage.

Figure 7. EU Exports of Fresh Cherries (Sweet & Sour) by Destination (1,000 MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC.

Policy

Marketing Standards

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

EU marketing standards were revised in August 2023. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2430 and Delegated Regulation 2023/2429 provide for a general marketing standard for all fresh fruits and vegetables. Specific marketing standards are in place for stone fruits, such as peaches and nectarines, and are set out pages 45-48 in Delegated Regulation 2023/2429.

EU Agricultural Promotion Policy

Since 2001, EU farmers have benefited from agricultural promotion programs under the Common Agricultural Policy. Current programs are regulated by Regulation (EU) 1144/2014 which includes the "Enjoy! It's from Europe" initiative. This program adopts annual work programs that set out strategic priorities for promotion measures in terms of products, schemes, target markets, and available resources.

On December 17, 2025, the European Commission announced the allocation of €205 million (approximately $234 million) towards promotion activities for EU agri-food products in 2026. This is an increase in budget (up 55 percent) compared to the 2025 budget at €132 million ($150 million), making 2026 the highest allocation ever dedicated to the promotion of European agricultural products. One of the priorities of the Commission is to focus on healthy and balanced diets with €15.6 million ($17.8 million) earmarked to stimulate the consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables in the European Union.

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for Stone Fruits and Upcoming Reviews

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides, including import tolerances, have been harmonized throughout the EU and can be found in the EU MRL database. Active substances with MRLs that are being reviewed under Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 can be found here.

Captan is an active substance used as a fungicide on a variety of fruits, including stone fruit. Captan has been renewed, under Regulation (EU) 2024/2186, as of November 1, 2024. This renewal, valid until 2039, limits captan application to non-flowering periods and mandates the use of precision application equipment to reduce pesticide use. With the restriction of approval for captan, MRLs could be impacted in the future.

On December 16, 2025, the European Commission published its draft Food & Feed Omnibus proposal amending, amongst others, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on MRLs. In the proposal, the Commission seeks to set residue levels for non-EU-approved pesticides at the "limit of quantification," effectively a zero-tolerance level, which could impact U.S. exports to the EU. The publication of this proposal initiated the beginning of the legislative process. The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, as co-legislators, will now assess the Commission's legislative proposal. Amendments to the legislative proposal will be made separately by the Parliament and Council; however, negotiations will eventually occur to find institutional agreement before the proposals are adopted as official EU law.

Tariffs

- **Entry Price System**: EU imports of fresh fruit and vegetables are subject to the Entry Price System, which has been in place in its current form since the Uruguay Round. It is a complex tariff system that provides a high level of protection to EU producers. In this system, fruits and vegetables imported at or above an established entry price are charged only an ad valorem duty. The tariff and statistical nomenclature and the Common Custom tariff levels for 2025 are published in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1926. This version took effect as of January 01, 2025. The tariffs for stone fruits can be found on pages 908 to 917.

- **First Come, First Served Principle:** Regarding the administration of import tariff quotas, certain types of stone fruit are subject to the "first come, first served" principle:

Product	Tariff code				Quantity (Kg)	Tariff quota Period	Origin	In-Quota Duty
Fresh (sweet) cherries	0809 29 00				151 000 kg	May 21 - July 15	All third countries except the UK	4% ad valorem
Preserved fruit including apricots, cherries, and peaches	2008 20 11	2008 40 11	2008 50 51	2008 70 31	2,820,000 Kg	January 1-December 31	All third countries	20 percent *ad valorem*
	2008 20 19	2008 40 19	2008 50 59	2008 70 39				
	2008 20 31	2008 40 21	2008 50 71	2008 70 51				
	2008 20 39	2008 40 29	2008 60 11	2008 70 59				
	2008 20 71	2008 40 31	2008 60 19	2008 80 11				
	2008 30 11	2008 40 39	2008 60 31	2008 80 19				
	2008 30 19	2008 50 11	2008 60 39	2008 80 31				
	2008 30 31	2008 50 19	2008 60 60	2008 80 39				
	2008 30 39	2008 50 31	2008 70 11	2008 80 70				
	2008 30 79	2008 50 39	2008 70 19					

Source: TARIC, European Commission.

EU Policy Response to Russia - Ukraine Conflict

As of October 29, 2025, a revised EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) has entered into force under Regulation (EU) 2025/2199, replacing the terms that governed trade during the preceding transition period. The updated agreement expands market access for both the EU and Ukraine beyond the original 2014 DCFTA framework, while introducing tighter restrictions on sensitive EU agricultural imports compared to the more liberal terms previously offered under the Autonomous Trade Measures (ATMs). Notably, the revised DCFTA eliminates tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for stone fruits altogether, categorizing them as a non-sensitive agricultural sector. (The EU reintroduced TRQs for items like sugar, poultry, and grain.) For further details, see the GAIN Report European Union Revises Import Quotas for Agricultural Products from Ukraine.

This update follows a brief reversion period—from June 6 to October 29, 2025—during which EU-Ukraine trade fell back under Regulation 1132/2025 to the original 2014 DCFTA terms, including reinstated import quotas on Ukrainian agricultural goods, after the expiration of the ATMs regulation. The ATMs regulation itself had been in effect from June 4, 2022, to June 5, 2025, suspending import duties, quotas, and trade defense measures on Ukrainian exports as a form of significant economic support amid the Russia-Ukraine war.

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Russian Ban on Agricultural Products

On August 7, 2014, the Russian government implemented a (then) one-year ban on a range of agricultural and food products, including stone fruits, from the United States, the EU, Canada, Australia, and Norway, in response to U.S. and EU sanctions over Russian actions in Ukraine. Russia has continued to extend the ban every year. The Commission introduced specific market support measures

for the European fruit and vegetable sector from the start of the ban in 2014 until 2017. The emergency measures for fruit and vegetables were phased out on June 30, 2018. Overall, the EU granted $588 million (€500 million) of aid to EU producers of fruit and vegetables corresponding to 1.7 million tons of withdrawals from the market.

Free Trade Agreements affecting stone fruit exports to the EU

The EU is negotiating and has implemented several Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries and regions such as major EU stone fruit partners. Chile, Türkiye, Morocco, the UK, Canada, which include concessions on food products. Additional information is available on the website of the EC at: EU Trade agreements (europa.eu).

EU Tariff Reductions Under EU-US Trade Deal

Regulation (EU) 2026/1455, published on June 30, 2026, implements the U.S.-EU Framework Agreement of Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade, eliminating tariffs on most U.S. industrial goods and on a basket of agricultural goods. The regulation remains in effect until December 31, 2029, though the text allows for an extension following a comprehensive assessment of the Regulation's effects, which the Commission must publish by June 30, 2029.

Annex II of Regulation 2026/1455 lists the goods for which the ad valorem component (variable duty rates depending on date) is now zero. Annex II includes:

- Sweet cherries (excluding sour cherries) – CN code 0809 29 00
- Fresh plums – CN code 0809 40 05

However, please note that because sweet cherries and fresh plums fall under the EU's Entry Price System, while the ad valorem duties are eliminated, the minimum import price thresholds remain. Additionally, if the import price for any Annex II goods falls below the applicable entry price, the specific duty on those goods will still apply[4].

Certification of Fruit Shipments

Fruit and vegetables exported to the EU require a phytosanitary certificate. A USDA/Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) inspector issues these certificates. This standard-setting body coordinates cooperation between nations to control plant and plant products pests and to prevent their spread.

Regulation 2016/2031 concerning protective measures against pests of plants since December 14, 2019, contains provisions concerning compulsory plant health checks. This includes documentary, identity, and physical plant health checks to verify compliance with EU import requirements and uniform conditions for its implementation that are established in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)

[4] For more information, please see Annex II of Regulation 2658/87.

2019/2072. There is more information available on the DG SANTE website: Trade in plants and plant products from non-EU countries.

The Commission monitors imports of fruit and vegetables on an annual basis to determine how to adjust the frequency of testing consignments. There is a reduced frequency of plant health checks for certain products when justified, as per Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2389 of December 7, 2022. There is more information available on the DG SANTE website: Reduced frequency checks.

Trade Shows

Trade shows play a key role in presenting new products to the trade or in finding additional buyers and importers. The most important trade shows related to the fruit and vegetable sector in the EU include:

FRUIT ATTRACTION Madrid, Spain (Interval: yearly) Target Market: Spain/EU/International Fruit attraction is an international trade show for the fruit and vegetable industry sector with more than 1,600 exhibitor companies from around the world. http://www.fruitattraction.com	Next Edition: October 6-8, 2026
FRUIT LOGISTICA Berlin, Germany (Interval: yearly) Target Market: Germany/EU/Central & Eastern Europe FRUIT LOGISTICA is the leading European trade show for fresh and dried fruit, nuts, and related products. https://www.fruitlogistica.de/en/	Next Edition: February 3-5, 2027
BIOFACH Nuremberg, Germany (Interval: yearly) Target Market: Germany/Europe The leading European trade show for organic food and non-food products. http://www.biofach.de/en	Next Edition: February 16-19, 2027

Abbreviations and References

CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CY	Calendar Year
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
€	Euro
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
HA	Hectares
LOD	Limit of detection
TDM	Trade Data Monitor, LLC
MY	Marketing year
MS	EU Member State
MRL	Maximum Residue Levels
MT	Metric ton (1,000 kg)
MMT	Million Metric Tons
PS&D	Production, Supply and Distribution
(SC)PAFF	Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed
S1	First Semester on CY basis
UK	United Kingdom
U.S.	United States
$	U.S. Dollar

Note: The European Union Member States (MS) are mandated to annually provide the EU Commission with data concerning the "production area" of permanent crops. This means "the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce" (Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009, Article 2 (f)). In this report, this corresponds to the line "Planted Area." Not all MS publish harvested data. Hence, in this report, the line "Area Harvested" is a FAS Post estimate.

Harmonized System (HS) Codes:
Peaches and nectarines HS Code 080930
Cherries HS Code 080921, 080929

Marketing year:

Peaches and nectarines	January/December
Cherries	April/March

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Attachments:

No Attachments