

4
HEIA Toward a Cooling Area In Luxor and Hurgada Port



4

6
HEIA becomes an associate member in GLOBAL G.A.P.

8
Dr. Reyad Ghorbal
 In HEIA Members Farms



10

10
Chinese Cabbage

13
 Global GAP & ISO22000/2005 & BRC



13

14
FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010
Record attendance at the top fresh produce industry event in Berlin



14

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HEIA Toward a Cooling Area

► In Luxor and Hurgada Port

Mr. Abdel Hamied Demirdash, "We seek to trigger development momentum in Upper Egypt"



HEIA Executive Committee has met General Samier Fareg, Luxor Governor, during a marvelous visit. Mr. Abdel Hamied Demirdash, Chairman of HEIA, appreciated the extensive cooperation and support extended by the Governor for exporting the agricultural products.

The executive committee has submitted a number of proposals to expand HEIA activities in Luxor, Hurgada, and Safaga with a purpose of the quality assurance and maintaining the cold chain so as to ensure the quality of the Egyptian produce.

In order to achieve this objective, a proposal is made for allocating a plot of land with an area ranging between 50 to 100 Feddan to be used as pioneering fields, establish an agricultural training and extension center, nurseries for Upper Egypt governorates, whether their buying or usufruct according to the views of the governorate.

Also sought is the allocation of one thousand (1000) square meters inside Luxor airport (adjacent to the Goods Village) to establish a cooling area similar to the one established at Cairo airport, so as to

enable to use the chartered planes and utilize the unoccupied plots in shipping the products liable for quick damage.

The Executive Committee is currently endeavoring to obtain all approvals required by the Civil Aviation Authority, and to study numbers of chartered planes. Yet, Mr. Alaa Fahmy, manager of Luxor airport, has promised to inform the committee of the number of chartered planes, its make, as well as cooperation with such planes to finalize all related procedures.

It is also proposed to establish a cooling area in Hurgada on an area of 1500 cubic meters, which makes it possible to export agricultural products directly from Hurgada instead of conveying such products to Cairo for shipment on airlines. In consummation of the agricultural crops export system in Upper Egypt; and in capitalizing on the massive volume of air flights in Luxor, such area will facilitate secondment of the competent export supervisory authorities from Safaga harbor.

Mr. Demirdash has requested opening liaison channels between the committee and the Prime Minister

and the Governor in order to propose establishment of shipment quay in the future which will have a positive impact on facilitating export of some crops which cannot be shipped by air such as potato, onion, mango, sesame, beans, orange, and pomegranate,

It is worthy to mention that HEIA possesses the first cooling area in Cairo airport, established in July 2003, which is managed and operated in cooperation with EgyptAir. Furthermore, Seventy thousand (70,000) tons of agricultural crops were exported last season through such cooling area which accounts for 70 -80% of the total agricultural crops exported from Cairo airport.

These proposals and projects sponsored and adopted by the HEIA board of directors will contribute into an increase in the agricultural crops export, being one of the basic sectors of the exporting system, attempts to bolster the Egyptian exports position at the international market, and to bring about a development momentum in Upper Egypt.

HEIA organize a conference on Citrus Bacterial Greening

HEIA is organizing a conference and a workshop during April 2010 on Citrus Bacterial Greening disease to be presided by H.E. Mr. Amin Abaza, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.

The objective of the conference is to increase the awareness of the Egyptian citrus growers about the new threat which is one of the most dangerous bacterial diseases currently facing citrus productivity all over the world and to plan for protecting the Egyptian citrus crop from that fatal disease.

Greening, the severe bacterial disease, is not only destructing spacious areas in Florida and Brazil but is also widely spread in Cuba, Brazil, Florida, China, Vietnam, India, Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

The conference will include also a lecture on the Cankor and Trisezta diseases.



HEIA Relaunch its website heiaegypt.com

On the 18th of February 2010 the new design of HEIA website was launched on the internet with a new domain name heiaegypt.com

After a period of preparation, HEIA website is back in a new updated design providing its visitors a full spectrum of information services.

The new website provides through its appealing new design information about HEIA structure and services. Visitors find answers for most of their inquiries concerning training plans, technical services provision, upcoming events and membership.

Continual updating is one of the main reasons behind redesigning the website; the new website is built to allow adding as much as possible information available for browsing and downloading. Events taking place in HEIA and relevant news will be posted regularly on the site to keep HEIA members up to date. The site will respond to the visitors' inquires and needs for consultancy and training programs.

Downloading technical reports, membership guidelines and applications as well as HEIA newsletter are also available through www.heiaegypt.com.

HEIA by launching this site is boosting its services through spreading out its activities and by making communication with HEIA stakeholders much easier than ever.



HEIA becomes an associate member in GLOBAL G.A.P.

GLOBALGAP, formerly known as EUREPGAP, is a global partnership of voluntary members, bringing together likeminded parties with the shared vision of harmonising Good Agricultural Practice (G.A.P.) world-wide.

www.globalgap.org

In context with its commitment to the Egyptian agricultural sector in general and to its members in particular, HEIA has recently become an "Associate" member in GlobalGAP.

GlobalGAP associate members play an important role in the Network through providing inputs based on their own experience and knowledge of the local and regional markets. Having been awarded the membership, HEIA may participate, either directly or indirectly, in defining next generation of GlobalGAP standards. With in-depth intervention with the agricultural community in Egypt over several years, HEIA will be able to enrich GlobalGAP with a new perspective, stemming from the nature and capabilities of agriculture in Egypt. In turn, this means that HEIA members will soon catch up with world's top producers and organizations in charting the future of agriculture on planet Earth.

The Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group (EUREP) has developed an auditable standard promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

The scope of GlobalGap standard currently covers fresh fruit and vegetables, propagation material, integrated farm assurance livestock, dairy, pigs, poultry, combinable crops and grains), flowers and ornamentals, tea, coffee and aquaculture.

The GlobalGap standard is primarily designed to reassure consumers about how food is produced on the farm by minimizing detrimental environmental impacts of farming operations, reducing the use of chemical inputs and ensuring a respon-

sible approach to worker health and safety as well as animal welfare.

History

EUREPGAP started in 1997 as an initiative by retailers belonging to the Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group (EUREP). British retailers in conjunction with supermarkets in continental Europe were the driving forces. They reacted to growing concerns of the consumers regarding product safety, environmental and labour standards and decided to harmonise their own often very different standards.

The development of common certification standards was also in the interest of producers. Those with contractual relations to several retailers ex-

GLOBALGAP members are committed to responding to consumer concerns on food safety, animal welfare, environmental protection and worker welfare by:

- Encouraging adoption of commercially viable Farm Assurance Schemes, which promote the minimisation of agrochemical inputs, within Europe and world-wide.
- Developing a Good Agricultural Prac-

This article is partially abstracted
from GlobalGAP's website
(<http://www.globalgap.org>)

plained that they had to undergo multiple audits against different criteria every year. With this in mind, EUREP started working on harmonised standards and procedures for the development of Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.) in conventional agriculture including highlighting the importance of Integrated Crop Management and a responsible approach to worker welfare.

Over the next ten years a growing number of producers and retailers around the globe joined in with the idea as this matched the emerging pattern of globalised trading: EUREPGAP began to gain in global significance. To align EUREPGAP's name with the now realised proposition as the pre-eminent international G.A.P.-standard and to prevent confusion with its growing range of public sector and civil society stakeholders, the Board decided to undertake the significant step to re-brand. It was a natural path and evolution that led EUREPGAP to become GLOBALGAP. The decision was announced in September 2007 at the 8th global conference in Bangkok.

Practice (G.A.P.) Framework for benchmarking existing Farm Assurance Schemes and Standards including traceability.

- **Providing guidance for continuous improvement and the development and understanding of best practice.**
- **Establishing a single recognised framework for independent verification.**
- **Communicating and consulting openly with consumers and key partners, including producers, exporters and importers.**

Membership benefits

- Being visible active member of the major platform for setting standards for Good Agricultural Practices worldwide
- Be closely involved in the continuing improvement of the GLOBALGAP Standards
- Displaying your company logo on GLOBALGAP publications, reports, flyers, conferences, events and trade fairs
- Eligible to be a co-exhibitor with GLOBALGAP in trade shows and events
- Membership in the CBC – applicable for CBs
- Receiving first-hand information on the developments in the sector (member news)
- Having a say in the approving procedure of Benchmarked Schemes
- Being invited to GLOBALGAP member-only meetings
- Receiving discounts for GLOBALGAP seminars and workshops
- Becoming official GLOBALGAP Trainer
- Being eligible for one three-hour one-to-one coaching/training voucher per year (e.g.: database, interpretation on compliance with General Regulations, etc.)
- Access to unprotected xls/doc files of the Checklists and the Control Points and Compliance Criteria
- Access to customised statistics and client-based monitoring tools of the GLOBALGAP database as they become available.

Dr. Reyad Ghorbal In HEIA Members Farms

Driven by the tremendous success achieved by the two visits of the Spanish citrus expert, Dr. Reyad Ghorbal, to the farms of members during Mary, June and July of 2009, and out of ongoing interest of the association for developing agricultural systems and having first-hand knowledge of the latest techniques, the HEIA organized two visits by the expert to be made in October and December of 2009. The purpose is continual follow-up and improvement, introducing new developments in citrus, and know-how transfer to HEIA engineers, who, in turn, will pass it on to the farm engineers.

Eng. Mahmoud Sarhan, HEIA technical consultant for citrus, and Eng. Tamer Saeed accompanied Dr. Reyad during his visits to 20 citrus farms belonging to HEIA members where he demonstrated hands-on pruning and training, and developed irrigation and fertilization programs adapted to farm-specific conditions. At the end of the visit, a technical report was prepared on the basis of his observations reviewing major issues in Egypt and how to address them. One of the most significant matters was improving citrus saplings. Dr. Reyad talked about major rootstocks and how to compare them in terms of fungal and viral diseases. He also dealt with growth, productivity, quality, endurance of hard conditions



in terms of soil and water, factors affecting flowering and fruit setting, and some diseases and methods of diagnosis and combating.

One of the major points the expert talked about was the citrus sapling improvement program. Its main purpose is to have clean, certified saplings with no viral and semi-viral diseases, or bacterial and fungal injuries by ensuring cleanliness of the graft and making sure that saplings are 100% free of injuries.

Then Dr. Reyad made a comparison of rootstocks in terms of quality specifications, endurance of adverse environmental conditions, and extent of resisting or getting diseases and viruses. Dr. Reyad also discussed the issue of pruning for all types in terms of schedule, methods and distances to be maintained among trees to allow good light and ventilation access the trees beneath the leaves.

Furthermore, he discussed soil issues including soil alkalinity, high salinity, and existing carbonates, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium. He presented practical solutions, such as fertilization with calcium all the year round, adding small quantities of acids to irrigation water during the irrigation period to reduce the pH, providing winter care (better with good decomposable compost), using agricultural gypsum by mixing it with surface soil and applying irrigation hoses, as well as using anti-salinity compounds.

Dr. Reyad reviewed other problem which is an orange rind disorder due to excessive nitrogen, especially in May and June, and genetic factors associated with Balady oranges which has more incidence rate than navel oranges. The latter has a higher rate than summer oranges.

To get the full report (Arabic) please contact HEIA Eng. Mahmoud Sarhan or Eng. Tamer Saeed.

HEIA Meets SAPEA Delegation

HEIA Crop Councils department received, on Sunday, 6 December 2009, the Syrian Agricultural Products Exporters Association (SAPEA)'s delegation headed by Mr. Omar Al Shalt, head of Damascus Chamber of Agriculture. This was to let SAPEA be acquainted with HEIA activities, and discuss avenues of mutual cooperation.

Mr. Mostafa Talha, Director of the Agricultural Sector, delivered the welcome speech and cast light on the HEIA activities, and the role the Association undertakes to serve the exporters and producers sector of the horticultural products. This was followed by a speech delivered by Dr. Mohammad Adel Al Ghandour, Head of Flowers and Ornamentals ; Mr. Mohkles Haraz, Head of the Grape Council; Mr. Khaled Zein El Dien , Head of Strawberry Council; Mr. Mahmoud Al Ghandour, Head of Cantaloupe Council and in presence of Mr. Omar Waly, Deputy Head of Cantaloupe Council.

The Crops Councils Department organized a visit for the Syrian Delegation to the Central Laboratory for Analyzing "Residuals of Insecticides and Heavy Elements in Foods", and also arranged another

visit to two farms of HEIA members.

A Collaborative Meeting between SAPEA and the Agricultural Crops Exporting Council

Eng. Sheriff Al Rashed, Executive Manager of the Agricultural Crops Exporting Council in Egypt presented an extensive review on the council activities, history, tasks and services the council render, and other activities represented in protecting the mutual interests of the council members. He further added that the council was able to open large outlets for the Egyptian agricultural products throughout countries of the region, particularly in Europe.

Dr. Adel Al Ghandour presented an array of ideas, advices and guidelines to SAPEA through which SAPEA can set its preliminary approaches and perspectives on the right roads. Dr. Ghandour pointed out that this process is very hard, requires patience and persistence; yet once the outcomes start to loom, a series of continued successes would be followed along with the Association's success in performing its duties and adhering to the requirements.

Dr. Ghandour also tackled the committees comprising the Egyptian Exporting Council, indicating that each crop has its own committee; also he talked about the committees dealing with air, land and maritime shipments. Eng. Omar Al Shalt discussed significance of the Egyptian experiment in exporting the agricultural products and underlined importance of benefitting from it. Eng. Al Shart introduced an extensive review on the Syrian agricultural products and the great development such products achieved through support of the Syrian Leadership and Government to the agriculture sector with its two divisions related to animal and plant wealth.

Following such review, Dr. Olfat Al Sheety, Deputy Chairman, cast light on success factors of such associations, indicating that the Syrian farmer and agricultural and social milieu are behind the success stories of such associations. After that the Syrian delegation visited the cooling facility at Cairo Airport and getting acquainted with the work and shipment mechanism at the airport.

A Business Opportunity to Export Paprika Pepper in collaboration with the European Union

HEIA Member Services Department has presented in collaboration with the Representative Office of the European Union an opportunity for exporting the Paprika pepper crop through organizing work interview with the interested members on Monday, 5 October 2009. The interviews were attended by 15 companies of HEIA members.



Chinese Cabbage



Hamada Abo El-Hadid
Quality & Post Harvest
Specialist

Information
Handling
Future vision

An unconventional crop, Chinese cabbage is a leaf vegetable belonging to the Brassica species which has different varieties such as *B.oleracea* var. *capitata* (also called “round cabbage”). Chinese cabbage is *Brassica campestris* var. *Pekinensis*.

Round, compact and Chinese

cabbages are called Napa cabbage. It can be cylindrical in shape or round with heads of tightly or loosely packed leaves. There are many types of Chinese cabbage which can be classified on the basis of size, shape, color, or the edible part.

Nutritional value and benefits

Chinese cabbage is a vegetable. It can be eaten fresh or used in salads or cooking as in China, Japan, and Korea.

It has several benefits: it protects from cold, and reduces incidence

of cancer, especially colon and rectal cancer. It is also anti-oxidant.

A 100-g portion of Chinese capital supplies 54 kcal of energy, 3 grams of carbohydrates, 1 gram of fibers, 45 mg of protein, 19 mg of magnesium, 66 mg of sodium, and 1 gram of iron.

Types

There are types of Chinese cabbage with a full head ("heading Chinese cabbage") or incomplete head ("semi-heading Chinese cabbage). There are also varieties with flowers ("Flower Chinese cabbage").

Other varieties have large, loose leaves or small, loose leaves. Such types grow fast and are ready to be harvested after 3 or 4 weeks from cultivation. They are common in Taiwan, Japan and Korea.

Environmental requirements

Temperature is one of the major environmental factors for the growth of cabbage as it is a cold climate crop and is grown in fall and winter.

Cabbage needs a temperature of 6-10 degrees Celsius at night and a sunny day of 15- 20 degrees Celsius.

Sharp decline in temperature and fluctuation of ground humidity can damage cabbage heads, slow their formation, and delay ripeness.

Proper soil

Chinese cabbage is grown successfully on well-drained and ventilated, clay soil. It can also be planted in yellow lands in case of early production, or heavy textured soil when grown in warm climate. It grows best in soil with a pH of 6 or close.



Handling process

The first stage is harvesting. Crops that are good to be harvested and meet specifications are picked. Tools and equipment used in the picking process must be appropriate, clean and used well. During the packing process, instructions for personal hygiene and optimal handling of crops must be observed.

Harvesting Chinese cabbage

The second stage is sorting and packing. Here, instructions for



personal hygiene and optimal handling of the crop must be observed.

The third stage is the cool storage. The produce is stored for a period of 2-6 months at a temperature of 0-6 degrees Celsius depending on the type and a relative humidity of 95%.

To note, Chinese cabbage is grown in several areas in Egypt: al-Khataba, Sadat City, al-Nubarya, the Desert Road, and Ismailia. However, it has not been planted in Upper or Lower Egypt up till now.

The per feddan cost is L.E 14,000. The per feddan yield is 12,000 heads of average density. The price in the local market is L.E 4 per head. Major importers include Holland, Germany and England, which are considered a promising market for this produce.

A future vision

It is expected that areas planted with this crop in Egypt will increase as it is one of the promising crops and has several factors of success: low cultivation costs, easy access to fertilization, irrigation and pest control; easy harvesting and packing; longer shelf life; successful exportation, and increasing demand and acceptability by European consumers.

[This has been made possible, especially after the HEIA work team managed to train workers on the processes of picking and handling the produce. In addition, all workers on farms of HEIA members have been trained on post-harvest processes, which is the first attempt in this crop. These efforts have paid off. Exported shipments won the admiration and satisfaction of customers abroad, and contracts for extra shipments were signed. Thus, cultivated areas will be increased in the coming season.

And this is not new for the association work team where we work under the slogan of "development for quality".



Global GAP & ISO22000/2005 & BRC

According to the World Health Organization, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.



Hygiene is an old concept related to medicine, as well as to personal and professional care practices related to most aspects of living, although it is most often wrongly associated with cleanliness. In medicine, hygiene practices are employed as preventative measures to reduce the incidence and spreading of disease. The term "hygiene" is derived from Hygeia, the Greek goddess of health, cleanliness and sanitation. Hygiene is also the name of a branch of science that deals with the promotion and preservation of health, also called hygienics. Hygiene practices vary widely, for us the hygiene is having the faith

Products and employees should exist in a pest free environment .To Control pest, we should choose the least possible dangerous method.

Pest control refers to the regulation or management of a species defined as a pest, usually because it is perceived to be detrimental to a person's health, the ecology or the economy.

Pest control is as old as agriculture, as there has always been a need to keep crops free from pests in order to maximize food production.

The conventional approach was probably the first to be employed, since it is comparatively easy to destroy weeds by burning them or plowing them under, and to kill larger competing herbivores, such as crows and other birds eating seeds. Techniques

such as crop rotation, companion planting (also known as intercropping or mixed cropping), and the selective breeding of pest-resistant cultivars have a long history.

Many pests have only become a problem because of the direct actions of humans. Modifying these actions can often substantially reduce the pest problem. Pests we suffer in Egypt never originated there. For example, the most famous cockroach species in Egypt are the American type (Americana) and the german type (Germania).

Chemical pesticides date back 4,500 years, when the Sumerians used sulfur compounds as insecticides. The Rig Veda, which is about 4,000 years old, also mentions the use of poisonous plants for pest control. Ancient Chinese and Egyptian cultures are known to have used chemical pest controls. But it was only with the industrialization and mechanization of agriculture in the 18th and 19th century, and the introduction of the insecticides pyrethrum and derris that chemical pest control became widespread. In the 20th century, the discovery of several synthetic insecticides, such as DDT, and herbicides boosted this development. Chemical pest control is still the predominant type of pest control today, although its long-term effects led to a renewed interest in traditional and biological pest control towards the end of the 20th century. Thus now we are using the IPM ,Integrated Pest Management.



FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010

Record attendance at the top fresh produce industry event in Berlin

53,000 top-ranking trade visitors from 130 different countries – 2,302 exhibitors from 71 countries presented a comprehensive market overview – Messe Berlin COO, Dr. Göke: “FRUIT LOGISTICA is a premium product”



Berlin, 8 February 2010 – With a comprehensive market overview, the presence of all key industry decision-makers and a record number of exhibitors and visitors, FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010 has underscored its role as the world's leading trade fair for the fresh produce industry. From 3-5 February, a total of 53,000 trade visitors from 130 countries attended the most important trade event for the international fresh produce sector. This represented an increase of 6% on the previous year (2009: 50,000 from 125 countries).

Key criteria determining the quality

of the three-day trade fair were its international character, the attendance of top decision-makers, and the high level decision-making authority of the industry representatives at the event.

Exhibitors and trade visitors alike commended the excellent contacts to wholesalers and retailers, fruit and vegetable growers, and to importers and exporters.

Setting a new attendance record, 2,302 exhibitors from 71 countries (2009: 2,283/78) presented the full spectrum of products and logistics

services required to ensure a year-round supply of top-quality fresh fruit and vegetables to consumers all over the world. With 89% of exhibitors and 80% of visitors coming from outside Germany, FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010 was more international than ever before.

Dr. Christian Göke, Chief Operating Officer, Messe Berlin GmbH: “FRUIT LOGISTICA is clearly a premium product for Messe Berlin. Hardly any other industry worldwide has a trade fair with such an indisputable market leadership position. FRUIT LOGISTICA brings together all trading partners



across the global value chain”.

FRESHCONEX 2010, the only European trade fair for the fresh produce convenience sector, took place for the third time in conjunction with FRUIT LOGISTICA. 71 exhibitors from 15 countries presented their products and services and were extremely pleased with their trade fair results.

Highly satisfied exhibitors with innovative products

Key objectives for exhibitors at FRUIT LOGISTICA included company presentation/image building, new

business development, fostering customer relations and providing information to industry professionals. Nearly all exhibitors reported that they were highly satisfied with their achievement of these objectives. About two thirds of all exhibitors presented an innovation or enhancement of existing products.

88% of exhibitors said that their participation at the trade fair had a positive impact on business. Although business contracts were not among the top priorities, nearly 50% of all exhibitors managed to conclude new orders. Over 86% of exhibitors said they anticipated good post-exhibition business. Around 60% of exhibitors rated the current economic situation in their industry as favorable, and 88% reported a positive overall impression of this year's FRUIT LOGISTICA. 92% said they would recommend the trade fair to their business associates and colleagues.

Positive commercial results for 97% of trade visitors

Top-level decision – makers from all over the world – that describes in a nutshell the industry professionals attending FRUIT LOGISTICA. 80% of trade visitors were from countries outside Germany, with the vast majority coming from the EU (65%). The most frequently cited countries of origin were Spain, the Netherlands and Italy. 9% were from European countries outside the EU. 26% of foreign visitors came to Berlin from America, Asia, Africa and Oceania. Most of the trade visitors to FRUIT LOGISTICA were there to establish contacts or meet new suppliers, find out about new products, and monitor the market and the competition. They were primarily interested in fresh produce as well as packaging and packing machines. The majority of trade visitors identified themselves as fruit and vegetable growers, representatives from import/export companies or wholesale and retail buyers. The level of decision-making authority among trade visitors remained high, with 74% of them holding management positions in their companies as directors, executive officers or department heads, and 75% being involved in purchasing or procurement decisions.

Nearly all trade visitors gave an extremely positive assessment of their business results at the trade fair (over 97%). 82% managed to establish new business contacts, and 77% were anticipating follow-up negotiations and business transactions as a result of the contacts made at the trade fair. The range of products and services presented at FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010 was rated satisfactory to excellent by 95% of trade visitors, and 97% said they would recommend FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010 to their colleagues or business associates.

Statements from exhibitors at FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010

Hein Deprez, Supervisory Board Chairman, Univeg Group (Belgium): “Fruit Logistica is an excellent opportunity to meet our customers and get an overview of the market. There's a breeze of optimism blowing at Fruit Logistica. The feedback from our customers tells us that the Univeg sustainability concept is headed for success”.

Henning Schmidt, Chairman, Landgard e. G.: “We are very satisfied with Fruit Logistica 2010. Our approach to regional procurement and the development of individual customer concepts attracted a great deal of interest from our business contacts”.

Paul Zandanel, South Tyrol Export Organization, Italy: “A sense of positive realism prevails among our producers who plan to break even this year. For us, Fruit Logistica is the trade fair for the fresh produce sector”.

Egyptian Participation in Fruit Logistica 2010:

Egypt participated this year with approximately 1800 square meters of exhibition space. Over 60 Egyptian exporters in the Agro Sector presented their products at Fruit Logistica 2010.

Next event: 9-11 February 2011

FRUIT LOGISTICA 2010 was organized by Messe Berlin GmbH in cooperation with Fruchthandel Magazine (Düsseldorf). The next edition of FRUIT LOGISTICA will take place from 9-11 February 2011

Extracted from FRUIT LOGISTICA website