

Scheduled Report - Public Distribution "Competitor" Report

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Germany

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Annual Report 1998

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Report Highlights:

Due to the high German apple and EU pear crops, U.S. exports of fresh apples and pears to Germany are estimated to decline in MY 1998/99. The United States remains the largest single export market for German concentrated apple juice (CAJ). For MY 1997/98 a sharp drop to 24,745 MT is estimated due to overall low exports. For MY 1998/99, exports are expected to rise due to higher exports of CAJ from stocks.

Includes PSD changes: Includes Trade Matrix:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

German apple production in 1998 is estimated at 2 million MT or 35 percent above the 1997 crop. Total German production of pears in 1998 is estimated at 37,000 MT, 54 percent higher than in 1997. A mild winter and less hail damage in spring boosted blossoming considerably. German production of concentrated apple juice (CAJ) (70.5 brix) is estimated at 74,000 MT in 1998, similar to 1997. The United States remains the largest single export market for German CAJ, purchasing an estimated 24,745 MT in MY 1997/98 (July/June).

Due to the high German apple and EU pear harvest, U.S. exports of apples and pears to Germany are estimated to decline. The lower apple harvest of Germany's main EU suppliers is overcompensated by an increased German apple production. Other disadvantages for U.S. exporters are an unfavorable exchange rate and high EU apple stocks.

German production of CAJ for 1998 is expected at 74,000 MT. The United States remains the largest single export market for German CAJ. Exports to the United States totaled 46,683 MT in 1996/97. For MY 1997/98 a sharp drop to 24,745 MT is expected due to overall low exports. For MY 1998/99, exports are expected to rise due to higher exports of CAJ from stocks.

Traditionally, the German apple juice industry depends heavily on imports of apple juice concentrates of various densities. Major suppliers are Poland, Italy, Turkey and Moldavia.

Note: Area and tree numbers are for commercial production only. Commercial production includes market production of apples and pears by commercial orchards. This generally includes the production of fresh table apples. In individual years, depending on the size or quality of the crop, varying quantities of commercial production may be used for the production of juice, sauce and spirits, marmalade and baby foods and for intervention (charity).

Note: Non-commercial production includes apple and pear trees in house gardens and on meadows. Part of this production is for fresh consumption; nevertheless, it is estimated that the bulk is for processing into juice, sauce and spirits. Few information is available on area and trees in noncommercial production and harvest numbers are only rough estimates. Nevertheless, particularly high or low noncommercial apple harvests may significantly influence overall apple balances, e.g., by substituting for apple imports and fresh table apple consumption or increasing processing in case of a bumper must apple crop. For this reason, PSD's for pears only include "*Commercial Production*." This is because there is no reliable data available for "*Noncommercial Production*." Furthermore, only small quantities of pears from "*Noncommercial Production*." Most is consumption or processing.

Note: In former East Germany, under market conditions after unification, most of the old apple orchards were not economical, and with the help of EU financial support, two uprooting programs were administered between 1990 and 1992 and again in 1994 and 1995 in eastern Germany. These programs reduced the number of apple orchards and the number of hectares and trees in orchards considerably by 1995. At the same time, some replanting took place with new apple varieties at a higher plant density such that, in 1997, plant density in the east equaled plant density in the west. Due to replanting and new plantations, the number of hectares and trees has increased slightly since 1995.

In former West Germany, area in apple orchards increased marginally as replanting and new planting roughly balanced uprooted areas. However, new orchards generally had a higher plant density so that the total number of trees increased. Due to these distinct developments in both parts of Germany, the area in apple production and the number of trees in Germany declined until 1995, after which they increased. Both parts now have similar plant densities, and it is expected that economic and structural adjustments arising from German unification have been finalized. Thus, further developments in response to market changes (uprooting or replanting) are likely to be the same regardless of whether it is an eastern or western location.

Note: Trade data in PS&D's, trade matrices and text for CAJ are converted to 70.5 brix using a conversion factor of 0.158865 from 11.2 brix or single strength.

Note: In recent years the U.S. dollar/German mark exchange rate has been as follows:

1991: \$1 = DM 1.66; 1992: \$1 = DM 1.52; 1993: \$1 = DM 1.65; 1994: \$1 = DM 1.61; 1995: \$1 = DM 1.43; 1996: \$1 = DM 1.50; 1997: \$1 = DM 1.70; 1998: \$1 = DM 1.80 (estimate).

Further exchange rates are for: Ecu/German mark: Ecu 1 = DM 1.97292Ecu/U.S. dollar: Ecu 1 = \$1.1082.

SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

APPLES

German apple supply in 1997 amounted to 2,346,063 MT, noncommercial production was 700,000 MT and commercial production was 765,000 MT.

German apple production in 1998 is an estimated 1,978,000 MT, noncommercial production 1,100,000 MT and commercial production 878,000 MT. A mild winter supported fruit settings and early growth. Additionally, bigger fruit sizes may boost noncommercial production 57 percent higher than in 1997, whereas commercial production may increase by 15 percent.

Noncommercial production includes apples grown in house gardens and extensive production in meadows. Typically noncommercial production is used for fresh consumption, must and spirit production, baking (cakes, tarts) or preserved foods (canned, dried, cooked). Approximately one-half of this production is grown in house gardens and is consumed by private households; one-third is comprised of must apples used in apple juice production; and the remainder is processed into spirits.

Domestic fresh consumption was 1.454 million MT in MY 1997/98 (July/June) and consumption for processing was 830,000 MT. Only 1,846 MT were sold into intervention. In MY 1998/99 fresh

consumption is estimated at 1.823 million MT and processing at 850,000 MT due to an increased crop in both commercial and noncommercial production.

Imports in MY 1997/98 are estimated at 881,063 MT. Higher imports of must apples compensate for a low noncommercial crop in Germany in 1997. For MY 1998/99 lower imports of apples at 750,000 MT are expected due to the estimated higher domestic commercial and non-commercial crop. Germany exports only small quantities of apples annually.

Consequently, prospects for U.S. table apple exports to Germany are low. Also, domestic apple prices may not increase due to the strong harvest, and the exchange rate is unfavorable. Generally, the German market is just a small valve for U.S. table apple exports, mainly from December to February, between the end of EU-fresh apple supplies and the import of fresh table apples from southern hemisphere countries.

EU-financed uprooting programs resulted in uprootings of approximately 8,000 ha of commercial apple orchards in 1997, including 1,000 ha in Germany. No further uprooting program is established for 1998.

PEARS

Final German pear production in 1997 decreased by 35 percent to 24,000 MT including commercial production; no reliable data for noncommercial production of pears is available. Also, only small quantities of noncommercial pear production enter the pear market; most are consumed directly by households or on farms either fresh or processed.

Germany is not a big pear producer, and pear production in 1998 is estimated at 37,000 MT. Production increased by 54 percent compared to the low harvest of 1997 due to a mild winter.

Consumption of fresh table pears in MY 1998/99 is an estimated 246,000 MT. Pear imports supply roughly 90 percent of domestic consumption. Pears for processing, diverted from commercial production, are estimated to 1,000 MT.

Total imports of pears are expected to be 220,000 MT in MY 1998/99, mainly originating from Italy. With exports of 1,493 MT, the United States ranks as a significant non-EU supplier of fresh table pears to Germany.

Exports of U.S. table pears in 1998/99 may decline due to a strong EU pear harvest which may reduce third country imports of pears. Generally, U.S. exports of table pears to the EU have an open window between December and January, and decline in February when deliveries from the southern hemisphere enter the market.

CONCENTRATED APPLE JUICE (CAJ)

The total volume of must apples pressed ("Eigenkelterung") into apple juice concentrate (70.5 brix) in 1997 is estimated at 73,872 MT, versus 68,630 MT in 1996. For 1998 it is expected around 74,000 MT.

Traditionally, the German apple juice industry depends heavily on imports of apple juice concentrates of various densities. In MY 1996/97 (for which final numbers are available), German imports of apple juice concentrate totaled 271,977 MT. Poland is by far the most important supplier of concentrated apple juice (CAJ) to German processors and bottlers. German trade statistics distinguish between apple juice concentrates below 1.33 density (representing approximately 60 percent of imports) and above 1.33 density. Poland mainly supplies CAJ of below 1.33 density, where it held an import market share of around 52 percent in 1997. Other major suppliers of CAJ with a density below 1.33 are Moldavia and Switzerland, with an import market share of eight and six percent respectively. Significant EU suppliers are Italy and Spain, which together held a market share of around seven percent in 1997.

Turkey is the largest supplier of CAJ above 1.33 density with an import share of about 24-percent. Italy, the second-largest supplier of this density, had an import share of around 20 percent for this density in 1997.

The United States remains the largest single export market for German CAJ. These deliveries are mainly reprocessed concentrates from eastern European countries or blends of such concentrates with domestic production. Exports to the United States totaled 31,394 MT in MY 1995/96 and increased to 46,683 MT in 1996/97. For MY 1997/98 experts expect a sharp drop to 24,745 MT, due to overall low exports and despite a favorable exchange rate which makes deliveries of German CAJ price competitive with deliveries from the southern hemisphere countries. The United States imports almost exclusively sweet CAJ of above 1.33 density. For MY 1998/99, exports are expected to rise due to higher exports of CAJ from stocks.

SECTION II: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: PSD for Fresh Apples (in MT)

PSD Table						
Country:	Germany					
Commodity:	Apples					
		1996		1997		1998
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		07/1996		07/1997		07/1998
Area Planted	35,646	35,646	35,793	35,793	0	35,793
Area Harvested	35,646	35,646	35,793	35,793	0	35,793
Bearing Trees	55,665	55,665	58,412	58,412	0	58,412
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	55,665	55,665	58,412	58,412	0	58,412
Commercial Production	878,100	878,100	800,000	765,000	0	878,000
Non-Comm. Production	1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	700,000	0	1,100,000
TOTAL Production	1,878,100	1,878,100	1,500,000	1,465,000	0	1,978,000
TOTAL Imports	737,906	737,906	850,000	881,063	0	750,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	2,616,006	2,616,006	2,350,000	2,346,063	0	2,728,000
Domestic Fresh Consump	1,783,617	1,723,617	1,595,000	1,454,217	0	1,823,000
Exports, Fresh Only	48,475	48,475	45,000	60,000	0	50,000
For Processing	780,000	840,000	710,000	830,000	0	850,000
Withdrawal From Market	3,914	3,914	0	1,846	0	5,000
TOTAL UTILIZATION	2,616,006	2,616,006	2,350,000	2,346,063	0	2,728,000

Note: Imports are adjusted upward by 40,000 MT each year from official statistics of the Federal Statistical Office based on information obtained from ZMP and own estimates to account for underreporting of official intra-EU trade data. Area planted and trees are only for commercial production for which figures are known.

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, ZMP (Central Market and Price Reporting Agency), FAS/Bonn estimates.

Prices Table			
Country:	Germany		
Commodity:	Apples		
Year:			
Prices in (currency)	DM per MT		
Year	1996	1997	% Change
Jan	997	1,122	12.5%
Feb	1,230	1,258	2.3%
Mar	1,265	1,289	1.9%
Apr	1,362	1,234	-9.4%
May	1,440	1,405	-2.4%
Jun	1,497	1,314	-12.2%
Jul	1,556	1,289	-17.2%
Aug	1,752	1,320	-24.7%
Sep	1,272	876	-31.1%
Oct	811	528	-34.9%
Nov	615	607	-1.3%
Dec	942	798	-15.3%

Table 2: German Import Prices for Fresh Apples (in DM per MT)

Exchange Rate: 1.71 (local currency/US\$). Date of Quote: 03 September 1998.

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	Germany	Units: MT	
Commodity:	Apples		
Time period:			
Exports for	1996		1997
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	8,432	Denmark	10,015
Denmark	7,632	Netherlands	9,636
Sweden	5,328	Belgium/Lux.	8,176
Russia	4,624	Finland	6,280
Belgium/Lux.	3,814	France	4,912
France	3,680	Sweden	4,753
Finland	3,550	Great Britain	4,417
Great Britain	2,601	Russia	4,356
Czech Republic	1,990	Italy	1,655
Austria	1,779	Austria	1,369
Total for Others	43,430		55,569
Others not listed	5,045		4,431
Grand Total	48,475		60,000

 Table 3: German Export of Fresh Apples (in MT)

Note: 1996 trade data cover the time period July 1996 through June 1997. 1997 trade data cover the time period July 1997 through June 1998.

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Germany	Units: MT	
Commodity:	Apples		
Time period:			
Imports for	1996		1997
U.S.	499	U.S.	343
Others		Others	
Italy	276,569	Italy	313,393
France	108,655	France	137,828
New Zealand	79,937	Netherlands	106,704
Netherlands	79,016	Poland	57,165
South Africa	30,336	Czech Republic	54,959
Poland	29,513	New Zealand	52,051
Argentina	27,289	Belgium/Lux.	34,815
Czech Rebublic	21,367	South Africa	33,003
Belgium/Lux.	27,948	Argentina	29,357
Chile	20,261	Austria	23,340
Total for Others	700,891		842,615
Others not listed	36,516		38,105
Grand Total	737,906		881,063

Table 4: German Import of Fresh Apples (in MT)

Note: 1996 trade data cover the time period July 1996 through June 1997. 1997 trade data cover the time period July 1997 through June 1998.

Table 5: PSD for Fresh Pears (in MT)

PSD Table						
Country:	Germany					
Commodity:	Fresh Pears					
		1996		1997		1998
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		07/1996		07/1997		07/1998
Area Planted	2,399	2,399	2,372	2,372	0	2,372
Area Harvested	2,399	2,399	2,372	2,372	0	2,372
Bearing Trees	1,663	1,663	2,342	2,342	0	2,342
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	1,663	1,663	2,342	2,342	0	2,342
Commercial Production	37,000	37,000	24,800	24,000	0	37,000
Non-Comm. Production	280,000	0	280,000	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	317,000	37,000	304,800	24,000	0	37,000
TOTAL Imports	206,347	218,347	195,000	210,000	0	220,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	523,347	255,347	499,800	234,000	0	257,000
Domestic Fresh Consump	270,000	247,188	249,800	223,000	0	246,000
Exports, Fresh Only	7,567	7,567	7,000	10,000	0	10,000
For Processing	245,780	500	243,000	1,000	0	1,000

Withdrawal From Market	0	92	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTILIZATION	523,347	255,347	499,800	234,000	0	257,000

Note: The two final rows ("Withdrawal From Market" and "TOTAL UTILIZATION") are inserted manually

because the link to the "GAIN"-Lotus template did not insert these rows from Lotus.

- Note: Imports are adjusted upward by 35,000 MT each year from official statistics of the Federal Statistical Office based on information obtained from ZMP and own estimates to account for underreporting of official intra-EU trade data. Area planted and trees are only for commercial production for which figures are known.
- Source: Federal Office of Statistics, ZMP (Central Market and Price Reporting Agency), FAS/Bonn estimates.

Prices Table			
Country:	Germany		
Commodity:	Pears		
Year:			
Prices in (currency)	DM per MT		
Year	1996	1997	% Change
Jan	1,531	1,325	-13.5%
Feb	1,488	1,337	-10.1%
Mar	1,464	1,453	-0.8%
Apr	1,443	1,381	-4.3%
May	1,269	1,428	12.5%
Jun	1,537	1,399	-9.0%
Jul	1,615	1,189	-26.4%
Aug	1,182	1,191	0.8%
Sep	1,077	1,305	21.2%
Oct	1,076	1,593	48.0%
Nov	1,251	1,667	33.3%
Dec	1,240	1,793	44.6%

Exchange Rate: 1.71 (local currency/US\$). Date of Quote: 03 September 1998.

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	Germany	Units: MT	
Commodity:	Pears		
Time period:			
Exports for	1996		1997
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	3,459	Russia	2,523
Austria	988	Denmark	2,347
Poland	814	Sweden	1,187
Sweden	498	Austria	1,153
Netherlands	449	Netherlands	1,100
Italy	401	Poland	461
Denmark	259	Italy	442
Belarus	161	France	216
France	93	Belgium/Lux.	176
Great Britain	93	Great Britain	134
Total for Others	7,215		9,739
Others not listed	354		261
Grand Total	7,569		10,000

Table 7: German Export of Fresh Pears (in MT)

Note: 1996 trade data cover the time period July 1996 through June 1997. 1997 trade data cover the time period July 1997 through June 1998.

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Germany	Units: MT	
Commodity:	Pears		
Time period:			
Imports for	1996		1997
U.S.	1,493	U.S.	6,699
Others		Others	
Italy	104,499	Italy	66,096
Argentina	30,006	South Africa	31,827
France	20,853	Argentina	27,244
South Africa	20,624	Spain	24,951
Spain	15,296	France	22,498
Chile	10,667	Netherlands	12,626
Netherlands	7,763	Chile	7,248
Belgium/Lux.	3,867	Belgium/Lux.	6,280
Turkey	2,129	Turkey	2,629
New Zealand	424	Portugal	621
Total for Others	216,128		202,020
Others not listed	726		1,281
Grand Total	218,347		210,000

 Table 8: German Import of Fresh Pears (in MT)

Note: 1996 trade data cover the time period July 1996 through June 1997. 1997 trade data cover the time period July 1997 through June 1998.

PSD Table						
Country:	Germany					
Commodity:	CAJ					
		1996		1997		1998
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		07/1996		07/1997		07/1998
Deliv. To Processors	780,000	840,000	710,000	830,000	0	850,000
Beginning Stocks	91,347	91,347	81,021	81,021	0	111,206
Production	68,630	68,630	73,872	73,872	0	74,000
Imports	271,977	271,977	291,199	291,199	0	265,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	431,954	431,954	446,092	446,092	0	450,206
Exports	104,692	104,692	85,152	85,152	0	100,000
Domestic Consumption	246,241	246,241	249,734	249,734	0	250,206
Ending Stocks	81,021	81,021	111,206	111,206	0	100,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	431,954	431,954	446,092	446,092	0	450,206

Table 9: PSD for Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ) (in MT)

Note: All data are in 70.5 brix.

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Fruit Juice Association Bonn, FAS/Bonn estimates.

Prices Table			
Country:	Germany		
Commodity:	CAJ		
Year:			
Prices in (currency)	DM per MT		
Year	1996	1997	% Change
Jan	997	1,122	12.5%
Feb	1,230	1,258	2.3%
Mar	1,265	1,289	1.9%
Apr	1,362	1,234	-9.4%
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Jul	1,556	1,289	-17.2%
Aug	1,752	1,320	-24.7%
Sep	1,272	876	-31.1%
Oct	811	528	-34.9%
Nov	615	607	-1.3%
Dec	942	798	-15.3%

 Table 10: German Import Prices for Concentrated Apple Juice (in DM per MT)

Exchange Rate: 1.71 (local currency/US\$). Date of Quote: 03 September 1998.

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	Germany	Units: MT	
Commodity:	CAJ		
Time period:			
Exports for	1996		1997
U.S.	46,683	U.S.	24,745
Others		Others	
Netherlands	16,162	Netherlands	13,386
Great Britain	11,596	Belgium/Lux.	13,280
Belgium/Lux.	6,312	Great Britain	11,251
Denmark	5,486	Denmark	4,284
Fance	3,859	Japan	3,764
Japan	3,831	France	3,259
Finland	2,155	Finland	2,681
Italy	1,601	Italy	1,923
Austria	353	Russia	420
Russia	332	Sweden	1,198
Total for Others	51,687		48,341
Others not listed	6,322		4,961
Grand Total	104,692		85,152

 Table 11: German Export of Concentrated Apple Juice (in MT, 70.5 brix)

Note: 1996 trade data cover the time period July 1996 through June 1997. 1997 trade data cover the time period July 1997 through June 1998.

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:	Germany	Units: MT	
Commodity:	CAJ		
Time period:			
Imports for	1996		1997
U.S.	7	U.S.	18
Others		Others	
Poland	89,357	Poland	116,589
Italy	35,350	Italy	46,792
Turkey	33,248	Turkey	35,891
Iran	17,639	Moldavia	25,031
Moldavia	16,552	Czech Republic	16,380
Austria	11,360	Ukraine	15,031
Czech Republic	9,581	Austria	10,861
Switzerland	9,484	Switzerland	8,532
Russia	9,158	Hungary	8,223
Ukraine	8,466	Iran	869
Total for Others	240,195		259,230
Others not listed	31,775		35,864
Grand Total	271,977		291,199

 Table 12: German Import of Concentrated Apple Juice (in MT, 70.5 brix)

Note: 1996 trade data cover the time period July 1996 through June 1997. 1997 trade data cover the time period July 1997 through June 1998.

Variety 1/	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cox Orange	43.9	49.9	57.0	52.0
Boskop	32.7	77.9	76.0	95.0
Ingrid Marie	15.9	12.8	9.8	n.a.
Golden Delicious	56.9	72.8	63.0	61.0
Idared	43.2	57.0	46.0	56.0
Gloster	54.4	129.0	90.0	95.0
Jonagold	99.4	154.4	141.0	173.0
Jonagored	20.7	45.9	44.0	57.0
Elstar	70.0	101.8	100.0	108.0
Gala	6.1	11.6	16.0	20.0
Other 2/	144.0	175.0	128.0	156.0
TOTAL	572.6	878.1	765.0	878.0

Table 13: Commercial Production of Apples in Germany (in 1,000 MT)

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Gravensteiner, James Grieve, Glockenapfel since 1996.

Source: ZMP - Der Markt 8/98, Obst & Gemuese, page 4.

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
Italy	2,368	2,145	2,153	1,889	2,025	2,014	2,064
France	2,344	1,972	2,129	1,980	1,900	2,051	1,836
Germany	1,108	883	880	573	878	765	878
Spain	1,005	821	753	780	849	821	707
United Kingdom	388	360	316	254	248	151	211
Netherlands	640	670	600	595	490	470	520
Belgium	482	493	505	508	295	369	407
Greece	305	315	320	315	372	274	294
Portugal	275	222	167	175	215	261	156
Denmark	43	40	38	30	30	33	28
Ireland	9	8	9	9	8	8	8
Luxembourg	5	4	5	4	4	4	4
Austria	86	128	127	128	134	162	157
Sweden	27	20	20	18	19	20	18
TOTAL 2/	8.085	8,082	8,021	7,258	7,467	7,400	7,287

Table 14: EU Market Production of Apples by Country (in 1,000 MT)

1/ Forecast.

2/ Discrepancies are due to rounding.

Source: ZMP Der Markt 8/98 - Obst & Gemuese, page 3 based on Prognosfruit.

Variety	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
Golden Delicious	3,232	2,684	2,995	2,785	2,803	2,953	2,701
Red Delicious	1,101	1,018	868	790	835	741	678
Granny Smith	418	401	407	395	440	423	396
Jonagold 2/	791	726	797	791	646	705	815
Morgenduft	290	229	219	179	200	229	179
CoxOrange	321	308	242	184	197	165	183
Boskop	255	173	210	120	134	137	166
Idared	153	141	143	126	140	125	130
Kanada Renette	123	93	146	132	112	84	108
Gloster	260	229	202	96	187	143	140
Elstar	314	335	363	336	334	315	365
Gala	110	128	185	208	349	412	445
Bramley	182	146	139	121	109	80	100
Other	1,535	1,470	1,101	920	876	749	754
TOTAL 3/	9,085	8,081	8,021	7,258	7,467	7,400	7,286

Table 15: Market Production of Apples in the EU by Variety (in 1,000 MT)

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Mutants.

3/ Discrepancies are due to rounding.

Source: ZMP Der Markt 8/98 - Obst & Gemuese, page 4 based on Prognosfruit.

Table 16: Fresh Apples Purchased by EU Intervention Agency (in MT)

Crop Year	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Total EU	976,000	638,000	208,000	349,000	279,792
Germany	46,300	26,400	300	3,914	1,846

Source: ZMP.

Country	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
Italy	1,264	938	1,026	958	1,074	659	1,165
France	394	226	336	316	333	246	258
Germany	55	43	39	40	37	25	36
Spain	602	459	580	457	650	587	556
United Kingdom	25	44	26	36	40	25	26
Netherlands	115	170	140	165	135	145	130
Belgium	111	152	154	156	137	130	138
Greece	94	86	72	56	73	41	49
Portugal	97	87	91	87	120	164	24
Denmark	6	6	6	5	5	б	3
Sweden		1	2	2	2	1	1
TOTAL	2,762	2,213	2,471	2,277	2,606	2,028	2,386

Table 17: Market Production of Pears in the EU (in 1,000 MT)

1/ Forecast.

Source: ZMP Der Markt 8/98 - Obst & Gemuese, page 7 based on Prognosfruit.

Variety	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
Conference	427	410	479	472	529	470	552
Williams	326	236	283	294	330	191	324
Abate Fetel	274	212	229	197	257	180	292
Guyot	217	172	182	146	169	142	133
Doyenne de Comice	201	179	189	175	158	116	171
KaiserAlexander	141	97	91	103	89	41	99
Passa Crassana	134	76	83	76	75	45	59
Blanquilla	183	100	220	180	286	236	231
Coscia	170	95	104	65	89	86	83
Red Bartlett	41	39	36	50	43	19	43
Kristalli	35	40	35	16	32	24	23
Other	617	560	539	503	547	478	378
TOTAL	2,766	2,216	2,471	2,277	2,606	2,028	2,386

Table 18: Market Production of Pears in the EU by Variety (in 1,000 MT)

1/ Forecast.

Source: ZMP Der Markt 8/98 - Obst & Gemuese, page 7 based on Prognosfruit.

Crop Year	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Total EU	3,172	197,000	40,000	92,000	49,000	177,000	84,209
Germany	-	333	880	172	55	92	-

Table 19: Fresh Pears Purchased by EU Intervention Agency (in MT)

Source: ZMP.

Table 20: Production of Fruit Juices, Fruit Nectars, Mineral Waters,
Carbonated Fruit Juices and Beer (in 1,000 l)

	1995	1996	1997	1996/97 % Change
Fruit/Vegetable Juices	2,352,245	2,392,661	2,573,956	+7.6
Fruit/Vegetable Nectares	1,251,292	1,280,779	1,371,013	+7.0
MineralWaters	8,645,440	8,393,229	8,695,410	+7.4
Carbonated Fruit Juices	6,363,438	6,362,196	6,388,850	+0.4
Other Fruit Juices	647,959	714,651	806,493	+12.9
Beer	11,156,500	10,856,900	10,860,000	0
Total	30,416,874	30,000,416	30,695,722	+2.3

Note: (Data are in 11.2 brix = single strength. To convert 11.2 brix into 70.5 brix, a conversion factor of 0.158865 was used).

Source: VDF, Association of the German Fruit Juice Industry, Annual Report 1998, page 24.

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Apple Juice	7.84	9.44	10.31	11.60	11.79	12.15	12.79
Orange Juice	8.02	9.81	9.77	8.97	9.83	10.25	10.36
Grape Juice	1.04	1.21	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.21
Grapefruit Juice	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.35
Pear Juice	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.17
Vegetable Juice	0.82	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.86	0.87	0.87
Citrus Nectar	12.51	11.17	10.47	9.45	8.57	8.30	8.26
Other Juice/Nectar	6.67	5.37	6.40	7.92	8.02	7.96	7.37
Total	39.61	37.22	39.40	40.51	40.72	41.22	41.38

 Table 21: Per Capita Consumption of Fruit Juices and Nectars 1990-96 (in liter)

Note: New eastern German states included from 1991 onward.

Source: Fruit Juice Association, Bonn, Annual Report 1998, page 42.

Table 22: Per Capita Consumption of Beverages in Germany (in liter)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 1 /
Non-alcoholic	212.1	209.8	226.7	231.7	230.7	238.7
Fruit Juices/Nectars	38.3	39.4	40.5	40.7	41.2	41.4
Carbonated drinks	88.8	85.2	89.1	93.1	92.8	95.6
Mineral/ table waters	85.0	85.2	97.1	97.9	96.7	101.7
Alcoholic	179.0	167.8	170.8	168.3	162.5	161.8
Beer	144.2	135.9	139.1	137.7	131.7	131.1
Wine	19.5	17.5	18.0	17.4	18.2	18.2
Fruit wine	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Sparkling wine	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.8
Spirits	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1
Housedrinks 2/	291.0	286.6	278.8	273.5	275.5	266.2
TOTAL	679.2	664.2	676.3	673.5	668.7	666.7

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Milk, coffee, tea, coffee substitutes.

Source: Fruit Juice Association Bonn, Annual Report 1998, page 10.

Table 23: Per Capita Consumption of Apple Juice and Apple Fruit Drinks in Germany (in kg)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Apple Juice	11.31	12.44	13.00	14.45	14.76	18.82	19.79

Source: Fruit Juice Association, Bonn, Annual Report, several issues.

Table 24: Per Capita Consumption of Fruit Juices and Fruit Nectars in Selected European Countries

and the USA ((in liter)
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	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 1/
Germany	37.2	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.7	41.2	41.4
France	8.5	10.0	11.0	15.0	16.5	18.0	18.0
Netherlands	22.5	22.3	22.1	24.0	24.4	26.0	26.7
Belgium/Lux.	15.0	16.0	16.5	18.0	19.4	20.2	20.8
Italy	7.6	7.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.6
Great Britain	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.6	19.6	19.1	19.5
Ireland	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.5	10.4	11.7	12.0
Denmark	19.5	19.1	18.8	18.7	18.5	16.9	17.5
Greece	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.7	6.8
Spain	12.6	13.6	14.0	15.0	15.4	15.6	15.6
Portugal	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.5	5.3	6.2	6.5
TOTAL EU-12	17.9	18.6	19.0	19.9			
Austria	28.5	28.6	29.5	30.5	31.4	33.0	34.3
Sweden	19.5	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.1	20.6	20.6
Finland	15.2	15.7	16.2	21.0	23.6	25.1	25.1
TOTAL EU-15					21.3	21.9	22.1
Norway	14.0	14.6	15.0	16.0	19.5	18.6	18.6
Switzerland	34.1	34.3	33.5	33.5	30.0	28.6	30.0
United States	29.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

1/ Estimates.

Source: Fruit Juice Association Bonn, Annual Report 1998, page 43.

Fruit juice producers	450
Employees	6,500
Turnover	DM 5.0 billion
Industrial production	4.2 billion liters
Per-capita consumption	41.1 liters
Fruit transformation	600,000 MT
Imports	DM 1.6 billion
Exports	DM 1.0 billion

Table 25: German Fruit Juice Industry in Figures, Financial Year 1996

Source: Verband der deutschen Fruchtsaft-Industrie Bonn.

Turnover in DM	Number of Companies 1/	%	Total turnover 1997 in million DM	%	
up to 500,000	52 (47)	26.1	12	0.3	
over 500,000 - 1 million	24 (24)	12.1	18	0.4	
over 1 - 2 million	31 (33)	15.6	45	0.9	
over 2 - 5 million	27 (29)	13.6	94	1.9	
over 5 - 10 million	18 (18)	9.0	126	2.5	
over 10 - 20 million	9 (9)	4.5	135	2.7	
over 20 - 50 million	22 (22)	11.1	695	14.1	
over 50 - 100 million	5 (5)	2.5	330	6.7	
over 100 - 200 million	5 (4)	2.5	782	15.8	
over 200 million	6 (7)	3.0	2,698	54.7	
Total /2	199 (198)	100	4,936	100	

 Table 26:
 Structure of the German Fruit Juice Industry

1/ Members of the Association as per January 1, 1997 (1996); not included are the approx. 212 smaller members being organised in regional associations as well as about 30 "outsiders".

2/ Industry's total turnover in 1996 (at home and abroad) approximately DM 5.0 billion (1995: about DM 4.9 billion).

Source: Fruit Juice Association Bonn, Annual Report 1998, page 5.

Association's area	Number of companies 1/			Turnover in Million DM		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Baden-Wuerttemberg	32	34	34	561	598	660
Bavaria	20	19	21	218	223	187
Brandenburg/Berlin	16	16	14	38	42	50
Hesse	12	13	14	458	410	357
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	3	3	3	45		38
North (Hamburg, Bremen, Lower- Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein)	32	28	30	1,319	1,302	1,325
North-RhineWestphalia	28	28	29	1,164	1,250	1,298
Rhineland-Palatinate/Saarland	28	28	27	862	885	889
Saxony	16	16	15	57	55	72
Saxony-Anhalt	8	8	7	44	45	50
Thuringia	6	5	5	8	9	11
TOTAL 2/	201	198	199	4,774	4,862	4,936

 Table 27:
 Regional Distribution of Fruit Juice Producers

1/ Members of the Association: stated as per January 1 each year - here not included affiliated companies.

2/ DM turnover old federal states 1996: 4,668 million.

1995: 4,582 million. 1994: 4,463 million. 1993: 4,380 million.

Source: Fruit Juice Association Bonn, Annual Report 1998, page 6.