United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN
Global Agricultural Information Network

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: April 14,2020

Report Number: GM2020-0013

Report Name: Overview on the German Wine Sector

Country: Germany

Post: Berlin

Report Category: Wine, Product Brief, Wine, Product Brief

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Report Highlights:

Germany is the fourth largest wine producer in the European Union after France, Italy, and Spain. German wine production from the 2019 harvest for marketing in CY 2020 is estimated at 8.4 million hectoliters, 19 percent below the previous year and four percent below the ten-year average. Despite its high domestic production, Germany is the world's largest importer of wine, on a volume basis. On a value basis, Germany ranks third after the United States and the United Kingdom. In 2019, Germany imported 1.46 billion liters of wine at a value of 2.88 billion USD, a year-on-year reduction of 0.6 and nine percent respectively. Imports from the United States increased by 18 percent in volume and eight percent in value and amounted to 29.6 million liters at a value of 49 million USD. By volume, Germany was the fifth largest destination for U.S. wine exports after the UK, Canada, Belgium, and Japan.

General Information:

Abbreviations and definitions used in this report

CY =	Calendar year
EU =	European Union, unless otherwise noted, in this report refers to EU27+UK, the current EU Customs Union.
Ha =	hectare; 1 ha = 2.471 acres
Hl =	hectoliter = 100 Liters = 26.42 gallons
TDM =	Trade Data Monitor
USD =	U.S. dollar

Market Overview

Germany, with its 83.1[1],[2] million people, is the largest economy in the European Union (EU) and the fourth-largest economy in the world. Furthermore, Germany is a leading European market for foods and beverages. Germany's main trading partners in the food and beverage sector are other EU countries, Turkey, the United States, Switzerland, and China. Even though German consumers tend to prefer domestically produced goods, in recent years food imports have steadily increased because of rising demand for foreign and exotic foods. At the same time, it is important to consider that consumers in Germany are price sensitive and many shop at discount supermarkets, such as Aldi and Lidl.

[1] https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/Tabellen/zensus-geschlecht-staatsangehoerigkeit-2019.html

[2] For data on recent demographic development please refer to https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/CurrentPopulation/Tables/Census_SexAndCitizenship.html

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	**Challenges**
Germany is a net-importer of wine. It imports four times the volume it exports.	Neighboring EU member states have ample domestic wine production.
Germany is the largest economy in Europe and the largest market for many food and drink products.	Germany is a very price sensitive market, and both consumers and retailers, are looking for top quality at a discount price.
Germany's economy is strong and continues to lead the economy in Europe.	Discount operators have a leading market share in food sector.
Consumers in Germany have one of the highest income levels in the world.	A significant percent of consumers prefers private label products. This can be a challenge for U.S. companies to promote a particular brand.
The food and beverage sector is well established, offering a modern retailing and distribution possibilities throughout the country.	German (i.e. EU) import tariffs on certain products are high. EU member states benefit from preferential market access with no tariffs.
German consumers are willing to pay for high-quality goods like organic products and for health and wellness food.	Retailers rarely import products into Germany on their own, but rather used product-focused importers.
The United States has a good reputation for quality.	Retailers often charge high listing fees for products.

Source: FAS Berlin

Production:

Germany is the fourth largest wine producer in the EU after France, Italy, and Spain.
Germany is one of the most Northern wine growing countries in the world and not all of its territory is suitable for wine production. For climatic reasons wine production is concentrated in 13 designated wine regions that are located either in the South of Germany or around river valleys and thus offer high enough temperatures.

Map of German Wine Growing Regions

Source: German Wine Institute, www.deutscheweine.de

German Wine Region	Area in ha (2018)
Rheinhessen	26 758
Pfalz	23 554
Baden	15 828
Wuerttemberg	11 461
Mosel	8 798
Franken	6 130
Nahe	4 237
Rheingau	3 211
Saale-Unstrut	786
Ahr	563
Sachsen	501
Mittelrhein	470

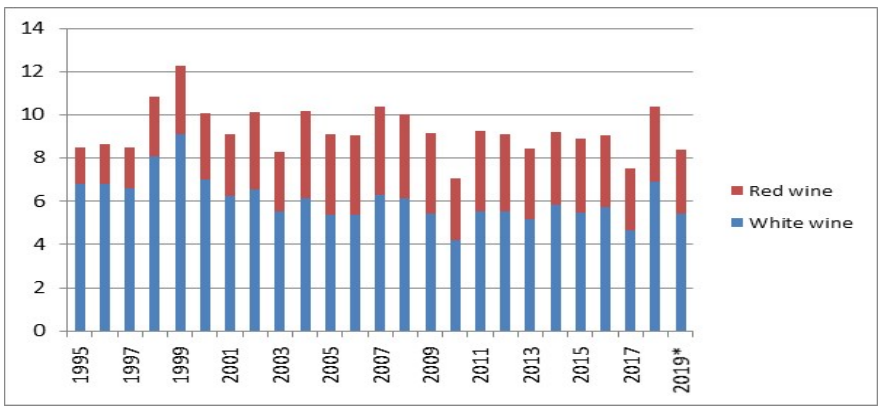
Hessische Bergstrasse	467
Total	102 764

Source: DWI Statistik 2019-20, page 8-9

German wine production from the 2019 harvest for marketing in CY 2020 is estimated at 8.4 million hl. This is a decrease of 19 percent compared to the previous year and four percent compared to the ten-year average. This decrease is mainly a result of the high temperatures and lack of rain during the summer of 2019.

The quality of the 2019 wines is considered well above average. Seventy-seven percent of the harvested grapes qualify for "Praedikatswein" (premium wine) compared to 50 and 38 percent in 2018 and 2017, respectively. More than 99 percent qualify for controlled appellation wines.

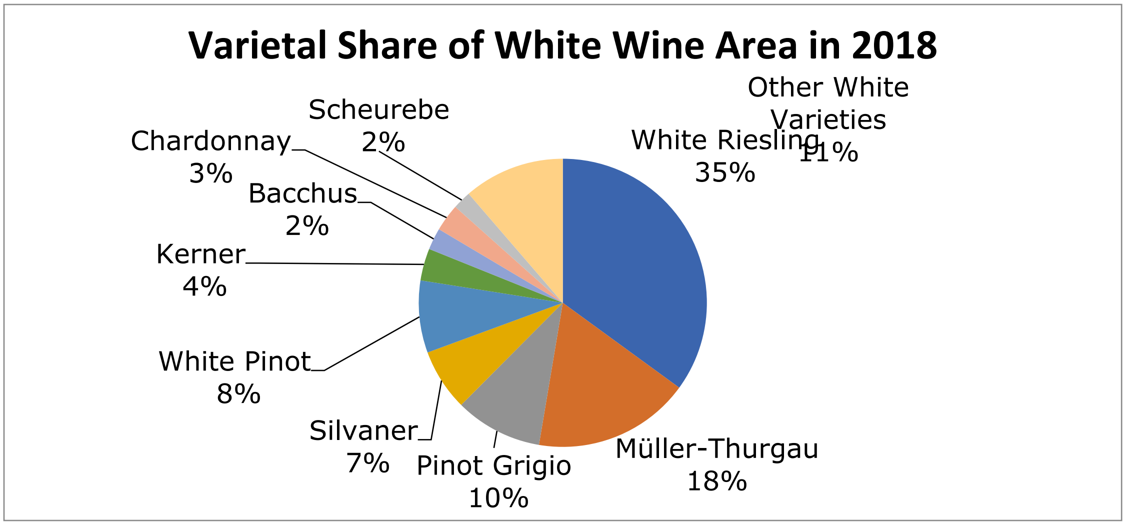
German Wine Production by Year in million hl

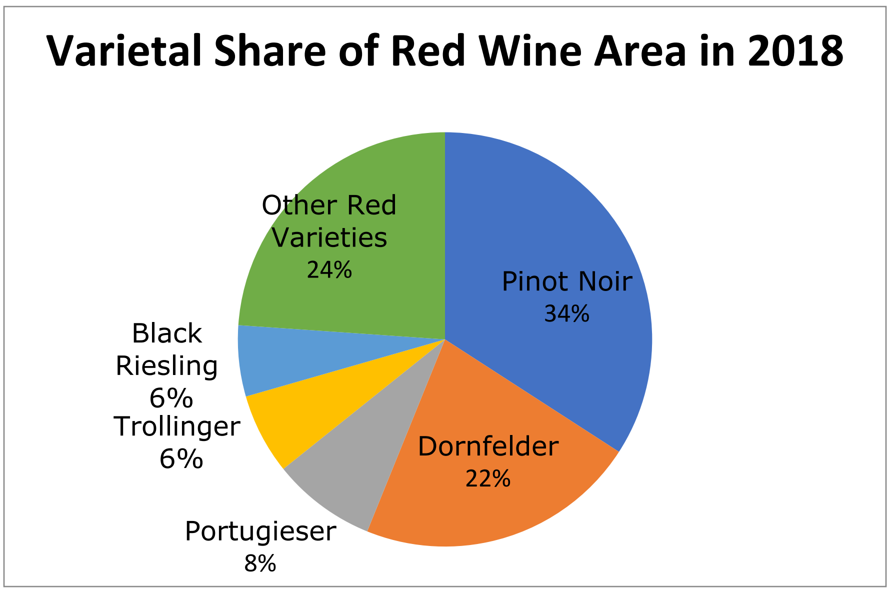


*Preliminary estimate
Source: FAS Berlin based on data from German Federal Office of Statistics

In Germany, 102,764 ha were planted with wine grapes in 2018. Of this area, 67 percent were planted with white wine varieties and 33 percent with red varieties. The top five white wine varieties grown in Germany are: *Riesling*, *Mueller-Thurgau*, *Pinot Grigio*, *Pinot Blanc,* and *Silvaner*. Together these five varieties account for 77 percent of the planted white wine area. *Pinot Noir*, *Dornfelder*, *Portugieser*, *Trollinger*, and *Black Riesling* are the most popular red varieties and account for 76 percent of the red wine area.

Share of white and red wine grapes at total white /red wine area in Germany in 2018





Source: FAS Berlin based on data from German Federal Office of Statistics

Consumption:

While Germany is a large wine producing country, it cannot satisfy its consumers' demand in both volume and varietal preference (i.e. red/white/sparkling). According to the German Wine Institute[3], 45 percent of household purchases by volume consisted of domestically produced wines. Total consumption of still and sparkling wines in recent years fluctuated between 19.6 and 20.2 million hl. Similarly, per capita consumption undulated between 20.1 and 21.1 liters. For comparison, per capita consumption of beer has been steadily decreasing and in 2018 amounted to 102 liters. In 2018, German households spent 13.4 billion Euro (15 billion USD) on alcoholic beverages. Within this category, wine and sparkling wine together accounted for 41 percent of expenditures, followed by beer at 26 percent and spirits with 24 percent.

German households tend to slightly favor red wines over white wine, albeit with waning prevalence.
In 2018, 46 percent of household wine purchases at retail stores consisted of red wine, 44 percent of white wines and 10 percent of rosé wines. For comparison, in 2014 the percentages were 51, 39, and 11 percent, respectively, for red, white, and rosé. The situation was reversed only when looking at preference specifically for German wines where 55 percent or respondents preferred white wines, compared to 34 percent for red, and 11 percent rosé, a reflection of the high production share of white wines in Germany.

Trade:

According to Trade Data Monitor database (TDM), Germany is the world's biggest importer of wine by volume, followed by the UK and France. On a value basis, Germany ranks third after the United States and the UK.

In 2019, Germany **imported** 1.46 billion liters of wine, 0.6 percent less than in 2018. Of these imports, 59 percent were bulk wines, 36 percent bottled wines, and 5 percent sparkling wines. The top five origins by volume were Italy, Spain, France, South Africa, and Chile with 37, 24, 16, 4, and 3 percent of total imports, respectively. On a value basis, German wine imports amounted to 2.9 billion USD in 2019, a decrease of nine percent. The top five origins were Italy, France, Spain, South Africa, and Austria, with 35, 27, 16, 2.9, and 2.8 percent of total import value.

Imports from the United States amounted to 29.5 million liters at a value of 49 million USD. This was an increase of 18 percent by volume and eight percent by value compared to 2018. The increase was largely due to higher imports in the bulk category, which also explains why the increase in volume was so much higher than in value. In 2019, Germany was the fifth largest destination by volume for U.S. wine exports after the UK, Canada, Belgium, and Japan. In terms of value, Germany only ranks number nine, again a reflection of the high share of bulk exports of U.S. wine that are bottled in Germany.

German **exports** of wine amounted to 382 million liters in 2019, two percent more than in 2018. Of these exports 72 percent were exported in bottles and only 19 percent in bulk. The remaining nine percent consisted of sparkling wine. The top five destinations according to TDM were the Netherlands, the UK, Belgium, France,

[3] Deutscher Wein Statistik 2019/2020, tables 24 - 28

and Sweden, with 20, 13, 8, 6, and 6 percent of total exports, respectively. However, it is more than likely, that a substantial share of the German exports to the Netherlands consist of trans-shipments, some of which may be destined for the United States.

US-EU Wine Agreement:

In March 2006, the U.S. and the EU and the U.S. signed the "Agreement between the United States and the European Community on Trade in Wine"[4],[5]. The Agreement covers wine with an actual alcohol content of not less than seven percent and not more than 22 percent. All U.S. wine imports must be accompanied by certification and analysis documentation using the format specified in Annex III (a)[6] to the Agreement. More information on the simplified EU import certificate form can be obtained from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau at https://www.ttb.gov/wine/us-ec-wine-agreement-faqs . The Agreement's "Protocol on Wine Labeling" sets conditions for the use of optional particulars on wine labels. Commission Regulation 1416/2006, as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation 1212/2011, concerns the protection of U.S. names of origin in the EU. Information on US-EU wine trade can also be obtained from the U.S. Department of the Treasury - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau https://www.ttb.gov/itd/international-imports-exports-requirements/ .

Marketing:

Most of the generic marketing for German wines, both domestically and abroad, is carried out by the German Wine Institute (Deutsches Weininstitut, DWI[7]). The DWI is funded through a mandatory check-off program. The concept of a mandatory check-off program was challenged at the German Constitutional Court but ruled as legitimate in June 2014. For details see GAIN report "*Constitutional Court Supports Wine Check-off Program" GM2014-2304*, available through our report database https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search. The fee for wine grape growers is based on the acreage and amounts to 67 Euro/ha. The fee for wineries is 0.67 Euro per 100 liters of domestically produced wine that they sell.

DWI export marketing is aided by offices[8] in nine European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, The Netherland, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK), as well as four overseas offices in Canada (Toronto), China, Japan, Russia, and the United States (New York City).

In addition, the German Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) supports pavilions on selected trade shows abroad. In 2020, BMEL will support a German pavilion at VINEXPO, China/Hongkong (originally May 26-28 due

[4] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1582123305557&uri=CELEX:32006D0232
[5] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1582133881600&uri=CELEX:02006A0324(01)-20120601
[6] https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/plants-and-plant-products/plant-products/wine/bilateral-and-free-trade-agreements_en#us
[7] https://www.germanwines.de/
[8] https://www.germanwines.de/about-us/global-offices/

to COVID19 moved to July 8-10); Wine & Spirits Fair Hongkong (November 5-7); and Pro Wine, China/Hongkong (November 10-12). Participation at Foodex Japan, Tokyo (March 10-13) was cancelled due to COVID19.

The largest German trade show for wine and spirits is the annual **ProWein** show, which is held in Duesseldorf from March 21-23, 2021. For more information please visit: www.prowein.com

Post Contact and Further Information

If you have questions or comments regarding this report, or need assistance exporting to Germany, please contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service Office in Berlin:

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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report | FAIRS Annual Country Report | Berlin | Germany | December 16, 2019 | GM2019-0047

Germany is a member of the European Union (EU) and generally follows EU directives and regulations, including those relating to the importation of food products. This report provides an overview of food laws in force in Germany that cover areas, which are not yet harmonized. Food laws currently in force in the EU-28 are summarized in the EU 28 FAIRS report.

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Export Certificate Report | FAIRS Export Certificate Report | Berlin | Germany | December 16, 2019 | GM2019-0048

Germany is a Member State of the European Union (EU) and applies the certification requirements described in the EU-28 Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Certification Report. Products not yet harmonized are subject to German national rules.

Changes to Germany's Packaging Laws – An Exporter's Guide | FAIRS Subject Report, Trade Policy Monitoring | Berlin | Germany | August 02, 2019 | GM2019-2105

On January 1, 2019, Germany updated their waste management laws in an attempt to advance the country's environmental protection goals and correct regulatory loopholes. Companies selling packaged goods must register with the German government before placing any packaged products on the German market. Although these responsibilities will typically fall to the German importer, U.S. companies should be aware and clearly allocate regulatory compliance duties in their sales agreements with German firms. Failure to register may result in a sales ban and fines of up to €200,000.

Exporter Guide | Exporter Guide | Berlin | Germany | November 26, 2019 | GM2019-0041

Germany has 83 million of the world's wealthiest consumers and is by far the biggest market in the European Union. The German market offers good opportunities for U.S. exporters of consumer-oriented agricultural products. In 2018, total U.S. exports of agricultural products to Germany reached $ 1.7 billion. The largest segments were soybeans, tree nuts, Alaskan pollock, wine, beef, and other consumer-oriented products. This report provides U.S. food and agriculture exporters with background information and suggestions for entering the German market.

Retail Foods | Retail Foods | Berlin | Germany | May 09, 2019 | GM2019-1249

Germany is by far the biggest market for food and beverages in the European Union. The food retail sector is saturated, highly consolidated, and competitive. There is good sales potential on the German market for U.S. exporters of nuts, fish and seafood products, dried fruits, bakery products, organic products, and sweet potatoes.

Statistical Section:

Germany Imports from _World

Commodity: Wine

Partner		2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
_World	**L**	**1,475,990,401**	**1,520,404,872**	**1,467,304,512**	**1,458,992,013**	**-0.6%**
EU 28	L	1,240,462,669	1,285,308,534	1,223,127,906	1,239,168,767	1.3%
Extra-EU	L	235,527,732	235,096,338	244,176,606	219,823,246	-10.0%
Italy	L	544,944,917	563,445,208	511,826,825	540,696,907	5.6%
Spain	L	355,803,505	375,475,179	361,005,268	352,516,314	-2.4%
France	L	223,682,288	227,717,575	224,955,954	227,998,768	1.4%
South Africa	L	76,346,964	78,325,058	94,112,996	64,727,017	-31.2%
Chile	L	42,872,803	40,735,753	38,785,041	42,002,100	8.3%
Australia	L	37,384,170	41,001,905	41,488,620	37,823,737	-8.8%
Austria	L	35,557,840	30,289,485	29,761,756	33,977,615	14.2%
United States	**L**	**40,121,819**	**36,094,290**	**25,069,441**	**29,595,664**	**18.1%**
North Macedonia	L	23,022,635	20,985,217	22,247,918	23,762,714	6.8%
Hungary	L	11,026,901	16,357,547	20,161,460	16,584,528	-17.7%
Portugal	L	18,793,268	19,242,863	19,994,951	16,573,654	-17.1%
Denmark	L	21,252,478	18,985,774	17,769,597	15,677,319	-11.8%
New Zealand	L	5,951,983	7,969,750	10,623,074	11,576,674	9.0%
United Kingdom	L	2,567,233	5,961,412	10,584,102	10,844,999	2.5%
Greece	L	12,805,607	12,622,756	12,058,005	10,518,137	-12.8%
Argentina	L	4,455,983	4,673,856	4,948,514	5,845,541	18.1%
Romania	L	2,188,222	2,906,074	3,660,421	3,716,589	1.5%
Netherlands	L	5,518,478	5,523,188	4,941,367	3,439,469	-30.4%
Sweden	L	2,722,784	3,029,549	2,395,222	2,525,942	5.5%
Moldova	L	2,714,457	3,036,045	4,422,866	2,352,594	-46.8%
Belgium	L	1,386,433	1,510,714	1,655,791	1,266,276	-23.5%
Other	L	4,869,633	4,515,674	4,835,323	4,969,455	2.8%

Source: TDM based on Eurostat data

Germany Imports from _World
Commodity: Wine

Partner	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
_World	**USD**	**2,773,832,629**	**2,912,962,935**	**3,163,835,894**	**2,876,396,985**	**-9.1%**
EU 28	USD	2,440,939,621	2,563,923,581	2,816,744,189	2,560,783,763	-9.1%
Extra-EU	USD	332,893,007	349,039,354	347,091,705	315,613,222	-9.1%
Italy	USD	980,599,591	1,017,803,982	1,109,376,248	1,025,534,979	-7.6%
France	USD	776,335,931	791,398,455	872,208,004	839,678,948	-3.7%
Spain	USD	399,057,956	447,709,988	492,458,642	388,451,422	-21.1%
South Africa	USD	84,489,999	93,748,014	107,614,485	84,269,973	-21.7%
Austria	USD	91,115,711	89,205,800	87,803,421	79,307,650	-9.7%
Chile	USD	56,617,955	60,743,878	61,185,732	59,392,874	-2.9%
United States	**USD**	**86,361,611**	**75,915,100**	**45,210,352**	**48,731,595**	**7.8%**
Portugal	USD	44,564,132	46,475,802	50,594,657	45,985,140	-9.1%
Denmark	USD	57,757,444	51,804,818	53,607,865	43,800,860	-18.3%
Australia	USD	42,341,919	49,274,738	52,120,263	43,672,692	-16.2%
United Kingdom	USD	9,701,407	23,568,973	41,108,367	42,693,252	3.9%
New Zealand	USD	21,991,611	26,610,161	33,498,036	34,240,750	2.2%
Greece	USD	27,896,383	30,098,650	32,191,112	25,964,284	-19.3%
Hungary	USD	12,852,294	18,628,004	22,117,727	18,736,811	-15.3%
Argentina	USD	14,321,222	15,772,976	16,785,085	16,284,039	-3.0%
Netherlands	USD	21,785,603	22,103,930	22,358,499	15,248,935	-31.8%
North Macedonia	USD	12,822,138	11,706,213	13,239,301	14,222,573	7.4%
Sweden	USD	6,691,977	8,352,519	7,887,586	8,451,622	7.2%
Czech Republic	USD	470,396	252,204	5,169,394	7,444,253	44.0%
Romania	USD	2,008,753	3,953,925	5,575,184	5,939,611	6.5%
Belgium	USD	4,719,436	5,053,868	6,583,161	5,926,879	-10.0%
Switzerland	USD	5,107,072	6,153,659	5,224,106	4,754,692	-9.0%
Finland	USD	547,821	2,151,320	2,242,309	2,933,609	30.8%
Moldova	USD	2,306,837	2,495,699	4,117,116	2,183,231	-47.0%
Georgia	USD	912,417	1,223,429	1,609,898	1,959,420	21.7%
Croatia	USD	1,478,778	1,703,326	2,239,794	1,810,794	-19.2%
Luxembourg	USD	2,107,098	1,986,785	1,640,126	1,243,400	-24.2%
Turkey	USD	1,134,480	740,471	1,076,575	1,088,989	1.2%
Israel	USD	923,389	1,021,108	1,221,629	1,034,252	-15.3%
Other	USD	4,811,268	5,305,140	5,771,220	5,409,456	-6.3%

Source: TDM based on Eurostat data

Germany Exports to _World
Commodity: Wine

Partner	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
_World	L	359,900,109	382,608,674	374,453,479	382,031,687	2.0%
EU 28	L	279,682,076	299,439,186	294,646,023	302,026,104	2.5%
Extra-EU	L	80,218,033	83,169,488	79,807,456	80,005,583	0.2%
Netherlands	L	78,905,391	88,511,169	74,367,357	67,761,468	-8.9%
United Kingdom	L	34,354,990	38,988,437	48,323,494	64,069,338	32.6%
Belgium	L	26,479,364	28,139,381	28,504,087	28,853,145	1.2%
Poland	L	22,067,820	26,161,601	20,500,074	21,612,020	5.4%
United States	**L**	**21,513,390**	**21,845,781**	**20,033,013**	**19,242,261**	**-3.9%**
Sweden	L	23,013,703	22,236,648	21,567,955	17,853,501	-17.2%
Czech Republic	L	10,763,793	12,976,632	14,561,398	16,006,973	9.9%
Austria	L	17,166,153	15,322,000	14,650,872	14,949,820	2.0%
France	L	14,551,745	15,076,484	21,994,524	14,049,213	-36.1%
Norway	L	13,777,951	14,024,207	13,825,177	13,485,532	-2.5%
Denmark	L	9,774,820	10,107,495	10,486,661	11,201,228	6.8%
Switzerland	L	10,431,839	10,375,852	10,426,069	9,779,489	-6.2%
Finland	L	6,988,202	7,404,697	7,759,028	8,686,985	12.0%
Ireland	L	2,819,039	2,968,160	4,532,978	6,523,459	43.9%
Latvia	L	4,474,039	5,299,716	5,351,279	5,419,636	1.3%
Canada	L	5,832,050	5,320,400	5,363,082	4,964,408	-7.4%
China	L	5,346,404	5,905,881	5,079,659	4,590,587	-9.6%
Japan	L	3,471,510	3,579,139	3,125,919	4,101,310	31.2%
Slovakia	L	2,608,836	2,947,124	2,144,145	4,034,309	88.2%
Stores and Provisions Extra EU	L	1,976,996	2,939,236	5,013,637	3,676,214	-26.7%
Lithuania	L	3,813,709	4,031,621	3,402,697	3,285,699	-3.4%
Estonia	L	3,507,793	3,205,696	3,249,717	2,715,063	-16.5%
Romania	L	1,397,704	2,368,271	1,966,769	2,708,221	37.7%
Russia	L	3,521,811	3,104,955	1,418,922	2,649,138	86.7%
Luxembourg	L	2,576,544	2,350,141	2,241,857	2,193,042	-2.2%
Ukraine	L	1,470,046	1,625,962	1,429,023	2,061,984	44.3%
Other	L	27,294,467	25,791,988	23,134,086	25,557,644	10.5%

Source: TDM based on Eurostat data

Germany Exports to _World
Commodity: Wine

Partner	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
_World	**USD**	**1,036,362,167**	**1,140,952,093**	**1,226,057,088**	**1,157,294,523**	**-5.6%**
EU 28	USD	623,020,639	695,778,984	774,957,040	727,968,063	-6.1%
Extra-EU	USD	413,341,528	445,173,109	451,100,048	429,326,459	-4.8%
United Kingdom	USD	92,062,214	103,126,524	140,826,836	156,789,261	11.3%
Netherlands	USD	153,559,238	178,297,394	172,955,379	150,391,486	-13.0%
United States	**USD**	**111,237,731**	**113,824,167**	**111,236,566**	**98,650,847**	**-11.3%**
Norway	USD	81,267,213	83,590,845	87,576,651	81,307,033	-7.2%
Poland	USD	61,203,798	76,847,831	61,976,406	60,542,709	-2.3%
Switzerland	USD	59,879,429	60,772,186	59,235,688	59,541,146	0.5%
Belgium	USD	44,841,241	48,533,054	52,422,556	50,780,177	-3.1%
Austria	USD	43,321,573	45,287,659	48,474,140	46,214,620	-4.7%
Sweden	USD	47,109,568	46,205,180	51,301,217	42,572,102	-17.0%
Czech Republic	USD	21,165,713	26,190,598	34,528,319	36,157,045	4.7%
Denmark	USD	25,721,982	28,730,964	32,165,341	33,553,203	4.3%
France	USD	38,743,528	40,287,503	69,037,649	33,503,250	-51.5%
China	USD	22,118,728	29,837,333	28,291,994	25,867,857	-8.6%
Japan	USD	18,055,208	19,282,614	21,000,378	23,259,832	10.8%
Hong Kong	USD	24,308,040	26,577,360	26,142,598	20,433,870	-21.8%
Canada	USD	21,836,801	22,356,997	22,413,080	20,255,321	-9.6%
Finland	USD	15,262,470	16,030,802	17,728,475	18,368,289	3.6%
Stores and Provisions Extra EU	USD	8,245,158	11,671,760	18,704,329	18,061,298	-3.4%
Ireland	USD	6,538,561	7,060,004	11,438,691	15,781,508	38.0%
Latvia	USD	11,930,698	14,644,801	15,614,313	14,800,437	-5.2%
Russia	USD	11,932,720	12,278,901	8,646,233	10,792,752	24.8%
Italy	USD	11,443,134	10,177,287	9,937,220	8,595,701	-13.5%
Slovakia	USD	5,083,132	6,429,400	5,498,332	7,990,441	45.3%
Spain	USD	7,107,333	5,169,101	6,629,506	7,807,539	17.8%
Israel	USD	2,273,965	3,926,016	6,418,062	7,448,312	16.1%
Ukraine	USD	4,626,940	6,382,476	6,352,791	7,205,120	13.4%
Lithuania	USD	7,478,832	7,738,674	7,750,246	7,191,725	-7.2%
Romania	USD	3,259,082	5,209,911	5,463,863	6,833,822	25.1%
Estonia	USD	7,538,914	7,360,971	8,236,778	6,341,618	-23.0%
Australia	USD	6,120,330	6,136,283	5,989,980	5,671,026	-5.3%
Luxembourg	USD	5,931,366	5,675,328	7,201,556	5,495,859	-23.7%
Other	USD	55,157,527	65,312,169	64,861,915	69,089,317	6.5%

Source: TDM based on Eurostat data

Attachments:

No Attachments.