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## Report Name: Prognosfruit 2020

Country: European Union

Post: Berlin
Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

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## Report Highlights:

On August 6, 2020, the World Apple and Pear Association (WAPA) presented the 2020 EU apple and pear crop forecast at the first ever online edition of the 45th Prognosfruit convention. WAPA forecasts the 2020 EU fresh apples crop at 10.7 million metric tons (MT), 1 percent below the 2019 harvest and 4 percent below the average of the preceding ten years. Production of fresh pears is forecast at 2.2 million MT. This is an increase of 12 percent compared to 2019 , but still 3 percent below the 10 -year average. This forecast reflects the situation as of mid-July. COVID-19 initially pushed consumption of apple and pears. The long-term effect is less clear as consumers have to balance their demand for healthy food with increased economic pressure.

## General Information:

Prognosfruit is the annual European crop forecast colloquium for apples and pears. Since 2010, it also covers concentrated apple juice (CAJ). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Prognosfruit 2020 was held as an online event on August 6, 2020, with more than 150 participants from 26 countries. Prognosfruit 2021 is planned for August 4-6, 2021, in Novi Sad/Serbia.

All forecast are based on information available in mid-July.

## Abbreviations:

| EU | $=$ European Union |
| :--- | :--- |
| MS | $=$ EU member state(s) |
| MT | $=$ metric ton(s) |
| WAPA | $=$ World Apple and Pear Association |

## Forecast for Apples

WAPA forecasts the EU crop for apples in 2020 at 10.7 million MT ${ }^{1}$. This is a decrease of 1 percent compared to the 2019 harvest and 4 percent below the average of the preceding ten years. The forecast number includes 511,000 MT of organic apples.

Philipe Binard from WAPA presented the apple forecast and Helwig Schwartau from Agrarmarkt InformationsGesellschaft mbH (AMI), Germany, reported on the outlook for MY 2020/21. Their major points were:

On EU production:

- Spring frosts negatively impacted production in Central and Eastern parts of the EU.
- In Spain, France, and Portugal, production declined due to alternate bearing, in Belgium because of a reduction in area.
- In contrast, production rebounded in Poland, the Baltics, and Scandinavia.
- Organic production is forecast to increase to 511,000 MT compared to 476,000 MT in 2019. While this in an increase of 7 percent year on year, organic production contributes only 4.8 percent of total apple production. A share that is still way below the EU's 25 percent target.
- It is expected that 69 percent of production will be consumed fresh, while 31 percent will be processed (2019/20: 70 percent fresh/30 percent processing.)
- Harvest is expected to start a week earlier than normal.
- Fruit size is average to big in most countries with the exception of Austria and Hungary, where it is small.
- Farmers and processors are concerned about a potential lack of availability of seasonal workers for harvesting and processing due to COVID-19.

On market conditions:

- Low stocks should ensure good marketing opportunities at the beginning of the season.
- High non-commercial backyard production in Germany ( $850,000 \mathrm{MT}$ ) may lead to 10 to 15 percent lower apple purchases in the fall months in Germany.
- The slightly larger availability of processing apples should not have a negative effect on prices this year as stock of concentrated apple juice (CAJ) juice are depleted.
- In addition, China expects a 10 -percent lower apple crop due to alternate bearing. As a result, Chinese CAJ production should be significantly lower, which in turn would lead to less competition on the world market.
- EU exports to the Middle East have severely declined in MY 2019/20 due to competition from U.S. Red Delicious apples.
- EU exports to Latin America are expected to decrease in MY20/21 because COVID related logistical problems (border restrictions, lack of containers and labor at ports.)

[^0]- Ukraine, Moldova, and Serbia are emerging as new competitors on the EU market as they try to get less dependent on exports to Russia.
- COVID-19 impact: Demand for apples initially increased especially in March/April. However, in the long run, consumers may opt for cheaper offers (smaller sizes, promotions etc.) due to economic pressure. This could negatively affect demand for so-called "club-varieties" in the premium market segment.

FAS/Berlin analysis: U.S. apple exporters should see stable or even decreased competition from the EU on the world market, as production is forecast at the third lowest level of the past ten years.

Table 1: EU Apple Production by Country ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MT)

| Country | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 f | $\% 2020$ versus 2019 | \% 2020/ <br> Average <br> 17-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poland | 3979 | 4035 | 2870 | 4810 | 2910 | 3400 | 17\% | -4\% |
| Italy | 2280 | 2272 | 1704 | 2264 | 2096 | 2080 | -1\% | 3\% |
| France | 1674 | 1515 | 1424 | 1477 | 1651 | 1431 | -13\% | -6\% |
| Germany | 973 | 1033 | 597 | 1093 | 991 | 951 | -4\% | 6\% |
| Spain | 482 | 495 | 480 | 476 | 555 | 467 | -16\% | -7\% |
| Hungary | 522 | 498 | 530 | 782 | 452 | 350 | -23\% | -40\% |
| Romania | 336 | 327 | 230 | 425 | 327 | 343 | 5\% | 5\% |
| Portugal | 329 | 263 | 314 | 267 | 354 | 301 | -15\% | -3\% |
| Greece | 242 | 259 | 231 | 301 | 276 | 289 | 5\% | 7\% |
| Netherlands | 336 | 317 | 228 | 267 | 272 | 234 | -14\% | -8\% |
| UK | 243 | 239 | 207 | 219 | 205 | 207 | 1\% | -2\% |
| Belgium | 285 | 234 | 88 | 231 | 242 | 167 | -31\% | -11\% |
| Austria | 177 | 40 | 67 | 184 | 146 | 121 | -17\% | -9\% |
| Czech Republic | 156 | 139 | 102 | 145 | 103 | 111 | 8\% | -5\% |
| Lithuania | 46 | 50 | 48 | 62 | 26 | 58 | 123\% | 28\% |


| Croatia | 101 | 35 | 66 | 86 | 60 | 55 | $-8 \%$ | $-22 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Slovenia | 71 | 12 | 6 | 72 | 36 | 46 | $28 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Sweden | 21 | 20 | 18 | 32 | 20 | 32 | $60 \%$ | $37 \%$ |
| Slovakia | 40 | 17 | 15 | 44 | 35 | 30 | $-14 \%$ | $-4 \%$ |
| Denmark | 24 | 24 | 19 | 24 | 15 | 24 | $60 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Latvia | 8 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 14 | $40 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Total | 12326 | 11834 | 9251 | 13275 | 10783 | 10711 | $-1 \%$ | $-4 \%$ |

Source: WAPA
$\mathrm{f}=$ Forecast


Source: FAS/Berlin based on WAPA data
$F=$ Forecast

Table 2: EU Apple Production by Variety ( 1000 MT)

| Variety | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $\%$ <br> versus <br> 2019 | Average <br> 17-19 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Golden Delicious |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Boskoop | 92 | 71 | 34 | 66 | 55 | 47 | $-15 \%$ | $-9 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Annurca | 35 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 45 | $0 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| Cox Orange | 34 | 29 | 20 | 23 | 17 | 16 | $-6 \%$ | $-20 \%$ |
| Other new varieties | 165 | 213 | 209 | 344 | 359 | 405 | $13 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| Other | 1818 | 1749 | 1202 | 2139 | 1492 | 1708 | $14 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Total: | 12326 | 11834 | 9251 | 13276 | 10783 | 10711 | $-1 \%$ | $-4 \%$ |

$\mathrm{f}=$ forecast

Note: Category "Other new varieties" includes but is not limited to: Ariane, Belgica, Cameo, Diwa, Greenstar, Honey Crunch, Jazz, Junami, Kanzi, Mariac, Rubens, Tentation, Wellant

Source: WAPA

Table 3: Commercial Apple Stocks in Select MS and Switzerland on July 1 ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ MT)

| Country | 2019 | 2020 | $2020: 2019$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Italy | 194 | 116 | $-40 \%$ |
| France | 69 | 88 | $26 \%$ |
| Spain (Catalonia) | 33 | 43 | $32 \%$ |
| Belgium | 26 | 24 | $-8 \%$ |
| Germany | 59 | 19 | $-67 \%$ |
| The Netherlands | 19 | 17 | $-9 \%$ |
| Austria (Steiermark) | 34 | 11 | $-66 \%$ |
| Poland | 13 | 11 | $-89 \%$ |
| Switzerland | 5 | 4 | $-50 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | 6 | 0 | $-3 \%$ |
| Czech Republic | 1 | 0 | $-100 \%$ |
| Denmark | 561 | 340 | $-39 \%$ |
| Total |  | 4 |  |

Source: WAPA

## Forecast for Pears

Production of fresh pears is forecast at 2.2 million $\mathrm{MT}^{2}$, versus 1.96 million MT in 2019. This is an increase of 12 percent compared to 2019 but 3 percent below the average of the preceding 10 years.

Philipe Binard from WAPA presented the pear forecast and Helwig Schwartau from AMI, Germany reported on the outlook for MY 2020/21. Their major points were:

On EU production:

[^1]- EU pear area continued its decline. However, the Netherlands and Belgium are expanding their pear area (mainly of the Conference variety.)
- In 2020, production is declining in Portugal, Hungary (due to frosts), and Spain.
- Production recovered in Belgium while spring frosts prevented a full recovery of production in Italy.
- In the variety mix Conference defended its position as the primary variety with 42 percent of total pear production. Abate Fetel partially recovered and regained the number two position, with Bartlett remaining number 3 .

On market conditions:

- Production and demand should be well balanced.
- Current price level matches previous year's level as EU pear stocks are depleted.
- The majority of pear trade occurs within the EU internal market. For exports outside the EU, Spain and Portugal are the largest actors. About half of Spain's extra-EU pear exports are destined to Northern Africa; the other half goes to South America and the Middle East. Portugal's extra-EU pear exports are almost entirely destined for Brazil.
- Exports to Brazil (mainly from Portugal) may decrease due to COVID-related logistical problems at Brazilian ports.
- Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium export mostly to other EU member states.
- Germany is the largest market for pears in the EU. Consumption is stable but unlikely to grow.
- The outcome of the EU/UK negotiations on their future trade relationship could have a strong impact on the EU pear market, as the UK absorbs a large part of the EU's internal pear exports.

Table 4: EU pear production by country ( $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{~ M T}$ )

| Country | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 f | \% 2020 <br> versus |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


| Czech Rep | 10 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | $0 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Denmark | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | $50 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Croatia | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $-33 \%$ | $-54 \%$ |
| Sweden | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $100 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| Slovenia | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $0 \%$ | $-50 \%$ |
| Slovakia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $0 \%$ | $0 \%$ |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $0 \%$ | $200 \%$ |
| Total: | 2394 | 2171 | 2237 | 2358 | 1959 | 2199 | $12 \%$ | $1 \%$ |

$\mathrm{f}=$ forecast, Source: WAPA

Table 5: EU-27 Pear Production by Variety ( 1000 MT)

| Variety | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 f | \% 2020 versus 2019 | \% 2020/ <br> Average <br> 17-19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conference | 967 | 908 | 871 | 988 | 892 | 927 | 4\% | 1\% |
| Abate Fetel | 333 | 296 | 328 | 318 | 140 | 287 | 105\% | 10\% |
| Williams BC <br> /Bartlett | 283 | 261 | 263 | 272 | 200 | 242 | 21\% | -1\% |
| Rocha | 134 | 113 | 186 | 142 | 202 | 159 | -21\% | -10\% |
| Coscia-Ercollini | 79 | 67 | 79 | 70 | 63 | 73 | 16\% | 3\% |
| Comice | 87 | 82 | 59 | 82 | 62 | 68 | 10\% | 0\% |
| Guyot | 74 | 59 | 65 | 58 | 58 | 55 | -5\% | -9\% |
| Kaiser | 45 | 38 | 43 | 45 | 17 | 36 | 112\% | 3\% |
| Blanquilla | 44 | 40 | 43 | 40 | 37 | 36 | -3\% | -10\% |
| Passacrassana | 12 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 29\% | 4\% |
| Durondeau | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0\% | 0\% |
| Other | 330 | 292 | 287 | 329 | 278 | 304 | 9\% | 2\% |
| Total: | 2394 | 2171 | 2237 | 2358 | 1959 | 2199 | 12\% | 1\% |

$\mathrm{f}=$ forecast
Source: WAPA

## Attachments:

No Attachments.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This forecast only pertains to the 21 counties that participate in the WAPA apple forecast. Apple production also exists in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, and Luxemburg. According to Eurostat their combined production amounted to roughly $80,000 \mathrm{MT}$ in recent years. Malta does not have commercial apple production.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ This forecast only pertains to the 19 counties that participate in WAPA for pears. Pear production also exists in Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, and Luxemburg. According to Eurostat their combined production amounted to roughly 40,000 MT in recent years. Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, and Malta do not have commercial pear production.

