Table 7
Imports of Fruit Juices

| Juice                   | 1987<br>kL (%) | 1988<br>kL (%) | 1989 (Jan. to Sept.)<br>kL (%) |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Orange                  | 10 810 (32)    | 11 149 (28)    | 17 566 (32)                    |
| Grapefruit              | 8 748 (26)     | 11 089 (27)    | 9 385 (17)                     |
| Lemon                   | 3 120 (9)      | 3 729 (8)      | 4 726 (8.6)                    |
| Lime                    | 79             | 52             | 74                             |
| Grape                   | 3 828 (12)     | 5 423 (13.6)   | 6 434 (12)                     |
| Pineapple               | 516 (2)        | 428 (1)        | 251 (0.5)                      |
| Apple                   |                | 3 956 (10)     | 12 614 (23)                    |
| Others, including mixed | 6 105 (18)     | 3 945 (10)     | 3 547 (6.4)                    |
| TOTAL                   | 33 206 (100)   | 39 771 (100)   | 54 597 (100)                   |

Table 8
Major Suppliers

| Juice Type | Country                          |  |
|------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Orange     | U.S., Brazil                     |  |
| Grapefruit | U.S.                             |  |
| Lemon      | Argentina, Israel, U.S.          |  |
| Lime       | Italy                            |  |
| Grape      | U.S., Brazil                     |  |
| Pineapple  | Philippines, Thailand            |  |
| Apple      | U.S., West Germany, South Africa |  |

## 6 Packaging

The retail market in Japan is experiencing a boom in the sale of 100 per cent fruit juice by vending machines. This type of sale now accounts for about 30 per cent of the total market for fruit juice. The most popular product is the 180-gm clear-glass bottle. There are over 950 000 beverage-dispensing vending machines in Japan that are selling an average of one case per machine per day. The 200-gm brick pack is also sold in vending machines, but there are not nearly as many machines handling this type of product.

According to the Japan Soft Drink Association, in 1988, the actual market share by package type was 35.1 per cent for cans, 15.6 per cent for bottles, 30.1 per cent for paper containers, 18 per cent for p.e.t. and 1.2 per cent for other types.

The use of bottles for fruit juice could account for up to 48.6 per cent of the market. A significant factor here is the desire of the consumer to see the actual product. Larger containers, such as p.e.t. or bottles, must not be too large; most refrigerators in Japanese homes are much smaller than in North America.

The Japanese are demanding more healthy, natural products. Accordingly, fruit juice consumption has shown an increase of 13.7 per cent, indicating a rapid shift in consumption from regular soft drinks. In keeping with this trend, imports of good quality and moderately priced fruit juices have been increasing.

Table 9
Fruit Juice Consumption by Type

|              | 1987    | 1988    |  |
|--------------|---------|---------|--|
| Citrus Fruit | 760 685 | 757 949 |  |
| Apple        | 289 560 | 318 691 |  |
| Grape        | 90 426  | 108 642 |  |
| Pineapple    | 40 625  | 37 853  |  |
| Peach        | 48 419  | 46 451  |  |
| Grapefruit   | 91 653  | 104 855 |  |
| Lemon        | 15 941  | 19 538  |  |
| Mixed        | 100 994 | 92 831  |  |
|              |         |         |  |

As can be seen in Table 9, although there was a decrease for citrus fruit juice, the consumption of apple and grapefruit juice increased significantly.