USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - Public distribution

Date: 11/26/2007

GAIN Report Number: SF7043

South Africa, Republic of

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

Annual

2007

Approved by:
Kari Rojas
U.S. Embassy - South Africa

Prepared by:
Patricia Mabiletsa

Report Highlights:
South Africa's MY 2007 apple production is expected to increase slightly (1.9 percent) from last year to amount to 650,000 metric tons (MT), because of improved temperatures, rain, and increased area harvested. Concentrated apple juice production is expected to reach 25,900 MT, a decrease of 3.5 percent from the previous year because of lower sales for processing. Pear and grape production increased to reach 330,000 MT, and 436,000 MT respectively, slightly higher than last year due to improved temperatures and sufficient soil moisture. Exports will increase by 4.5 percent for apples, 11.8 percent for pears, and slightly by 0.2 percent for grapes mainly because of improved quality and increased total production.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Pretoria [SF1]
[SF]

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The South African Ministry of Agriculture continues to support farmers with policies and to establish trade agreements with other governments to enable growers access to new markets. Statutory measures were updated to improve technical support through compulsory levies from growers. The recent statutory measure requiring all growers, exporters and traders to supply information on the quantity and price for deciduous fruit will enable the industry and all stakeholders to have concise information about the local supply chain. After deregulation of the state controlled markets through the Agricultural Product Marketing Act of 1996, it took some years to acquire close to accurate information because of fragmentation within the industry.

By December this year, Chinese Fuji apples may be available in the local retailers and fruit markets because of a signed agreement between China and South Africa early this year.

South Africa's statistics for area planted are improving for apples, pears and table grapes, and updates are reflected at the PS&D tables appearing in this report below. The improvement is mainly because of newly established specific commodity forums that employs technical staff for annual tree census. The new statutory measure implemented this year that regulate records and returns relating to trees and production and marketing for both pomefruit and stonefruit through the Marketing Act of 1996, will also ensure accuracy for future statistics.

The South African table grape industry (SATI) is now in its third year of operation as an independent industry after its separation from the Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust (DFPT). The industry, which is funded by its members, are setting up structures and programs to handle knowledge management, generic promotion, and market access for table grapes. The industry aims to develop into a competitive brand similar to the California tablegrapes Industry.

Production

The 2006/07 harvest for both apples and pears started on time, during the first week of December, and should end around November 30th. By week ending November 11, 2007 the apples and pear industry was in week 45 of both harvesting and exporting.

The South African Pomefruit (apples and pears) Association expects the area planted to increase in 2008 because more wine grape farmers experienced losses and therefore may uproot the vines again to replant the fruit trees. Since 2004, the area planted for these fruit trees were uprooted and replaced with the vines for wine.

South African farmers are doubtful that the United States is a lucrative market because of the costs involved in selling to that market such as: exchange rates, transportation costs, as well as the export sanitary and phytosanitary protocol that are considered difficult to comply with.

Costs of Inputs

South African fruit growers complain about high input costs of production, fluctuation of the Rand to dollar, high labor wages because of stringent labor law, water restrictions and high electricity tariffs. Stringent export protocols to the EU, Japan, China and the United States requires costly adherence and auditing that increase export costs.

Apple production

Post estimates MY 2007 apple production at 650,000MT. This is an increase of 1.9 percent from the previous year because of improved temperatures and rains during the fruit development stages in South Africa's apple producing areas, especially the Western Cape. The fruit quality is expected to improve in 2007.

Post forecasts MY 2008 apple production at 690,000 MT, a 6.2 percent increase from an earlier year due to forecasted good temperatures and soil moisture, and also increased harvest area.

Apple area

Post estimates total apple planted areas at 20,990 hectares (Ha) in MY 2007, up by 1.3 percent from 2006 because more vine growers are expected to uproot the vine to replace with the pome fruit after some trade losses in the previous years. This condition is expected to carry through to MY 2008. Post forecasts MY 2008 planted area at 21,100 Ha.

South Africa's apple producing regions are still dominated by the Granny Smith, Golden Delicious, and Royal gala apple varieties, largely because of export demand and local consumer preferences. In MY 2006, the hectares for these varieties reached 25 percent, 22 percent, and 12 percent respectively. Major producing areas remained Groenland, Ceres, Langkloof East, and Villiersdorp/Vyeboom regions around the Western Cape. Minor production is scattered throughout most provinces, in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Kwazulu natal, Free State, Northern Cape, and the Eastern Cape.

Apple Juice

Post estimates total apples sent for processing at 160,030 MT in MY 2007. This is a decrease 3.4 percent from the MY 2006, mainly because of increases in both exports and local fresh consumption reduces the supply available to processors. Processing is dominated by the juice making, with a lesser amount used for drying and canning. Appletizer is one of the most popular apple juices in South Africa. This brand, which is a 100 percent carbonated apple juice with no preservatives, was first produced in 1966 in the Western Cape by an apple farmer, Mr. Edmond Lombard. It is produced fusing enzymes from Novzyme to achieve an increase in the yield juice during the apple harvest and to be able to produce more consistent quality during the pressings. The apples mainly used are Granny Smith and Golden Delicious.

Post forecast apples for processing at 190,030 MT in MY 2008. This is an increase of 18.7 percent largely because of increased total production.

Pear production

Post estimates MY 2007 pear production at 330,000MT. This is an increase of 1.9 percent from the previous year because of improved temperatures and rains during the fruit development stages in South Africa's pear producing areas, especially the Western Cape. The fruit quality is expected to improve in 2007.

Post forecast MY 2008 pear production at 332,000 MT, a slight increase from an earlier year because of continued good temperatures and soil moisture, and also increased harvest area.

Pear area

Post estimates total pear planted area at 11,700 hectares (Ha) in MY 2007, up by 1.3 percent from 2006 because more vine growers are expected to uproot the vine to replace with the pome fruit after some trade losses in the previous years. Post forecasts, MY 2008 at 11,900 Ha.

From 2004, most pear growers started replacing the orchards with wine vines, leading to a decline in area planted to pears by 9.6 percent, from 12,777 MT in 2003 to 11,548 MT in MY 2006. However, both the climatic conditions and export costs became unfavorable and led to huge farmer losses.

The Packham's Triumph, Williams Bon Chretien, and Forelle varieties dominates South Africa's pear producing regions. In 2006, the hectares for these varieties reached 28 percent, 20 percent, and 22 percent respectively.

Major producing areas remained Ceres, Groenland, Langkloof East and Wolseley/Tulbagh regions around the Western Cape. Minor production is scattered throughout most provinces, in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Free State, Northern Province, and the Eastern Cape.

Tablegrape production

Increased production is expected for tablegrapes in MY 2007 because of the good rains and temperatures experienced during the fruit developmental stages. However, harvest of early grape varieties will start about two weeks later than previously expected. In a recent crop tour, during the first week of November, the vines were in a good productive condition although the rains threaten to create mildew damages to the crop if it continues through the harvest period. The farmers were preparing for the harvest and were determining their export markets, which is mainly the EU. Only two farmers registered with APHIS pre-inspection services to prepare tablegrapes for the U.S. market.

Post estimates MY 2007 grape production at 436,000MT. This is an increase of 0.3 percent, and with improved fruit quality.

Post forecasts MY 2008 grape production at 439,000 MT, an increase of 0.7 percent from last year because of continued good temperatures and soil moisture for fruit development, and also increased harvest area.

Tablegrape area

Post estimates total grape planted area at 23,100 hectares (Ha) in MY2007, up by 0.6 percent from 2006. Post forecast MY 2008 at 23,300 Ha.

The Thompson Seedless, Red Globe, and Sugraone varieties dominate South Africa's grape producing regions. In 2006, the hectares for these varieties reached 34 percent, 7 percent, and 6 percent respectively. Major producing areas remained Lower Orange River, Hex Valley, Berg River, and Picketberg regions around the Western Cape. Minor production is scattered throughout most provinces, in Namaqualand, Little Karoo, North West, Limpopo, Gauteng,and Free State.

New Developments

The deciduous fruit industry established commodity specific joint marketing forums in 2006 to handle all related issues. Membership for these forums is R5,000-00/ year, and members receive weekly newsletters, production, marketing and trade information. The price model is also established exclusively for members. The membership is extended to non-growers who are registered as associate members.

Fruit South Africa is another entity formed by the fruit growers to handle all issues that requires government involvement, and will be implemented in 2008. It will focus on transformation, market development, market intelligence, logistic infrastructure, and market access.

Consumption

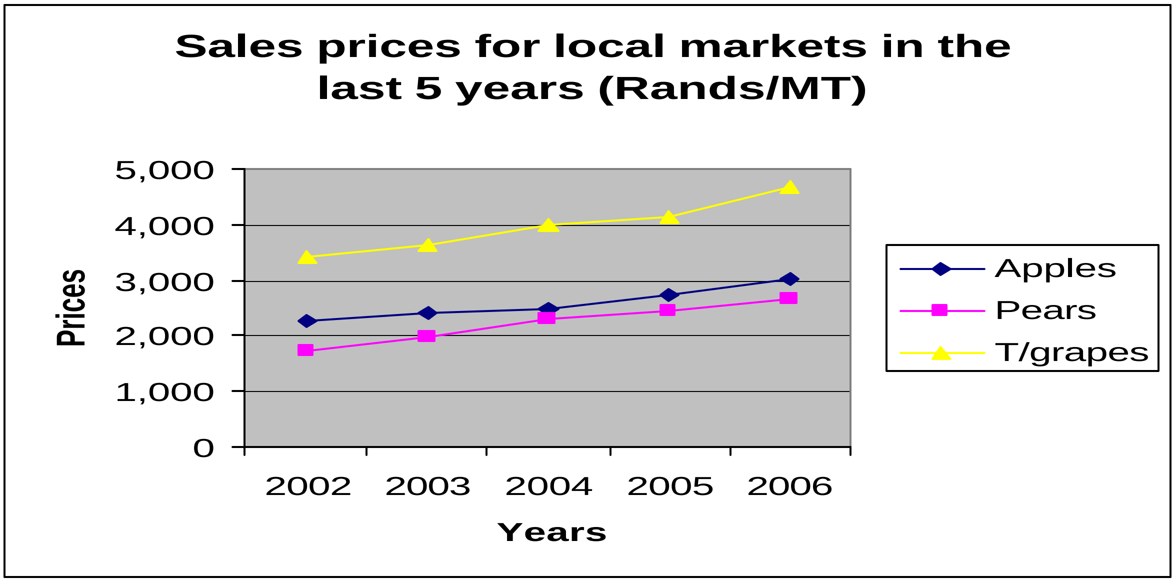
The deciduous fruit industry expects to increase local consumption of its fruit by marketing programs that will be designed to create basic awareness. This may also be attributable to the study conducted by the University of Western Cape that indicates that young South African's of 9-13 year olds are not eating as much fruit as the dietary requirement. The focus used to be mainly on development of export markets, with little attention to the local market.

Domestic consumption totaled 291,642 MT in 2006 for apples, pears, and table grapes, an increase of 4.3 percent from a year earlier. Post estimates total consumption for these fruit at 304,300 MT in 2007, up by 4.3 percent because of increased volumes of fruit sent to local markets. Post forecast the 2008 domestic consumption at 316,400 MT, also a further increase of 3.9 percent because of expanding awareness of local consumers of the fruit.

The South African Apple Producers Organization (SAAPO) and the South African Stonefruit Producers Organization (SASPO) fruit sectors plan to focus more on basic marketing strategies that will improve local consumption of fruit. Intitially, the local market was not treated as a profit-potential market, and as a result, was supplied with fruit that cannot be exported based on poor quality. Other marketing programs will focus on increasing market shares in the export markets, especially in the United States and Europe. SATI plans to increase the domestic demand for grapes by establishing more marketing campaigns throughout the regions and to establish a brand, both locally and internationally.

The current domestic demand for fruit by a majority of consumers (based on taste and preferences) is not as established as in the EU or the United States, although there is an increasing growing demand for organic fruit by the high-income earners. This group is mainly serviced by specialized retailers like Woolworths. The group is not price sensitive, but demand quality and food safety.

Prices



Source: NDA

According to the National Department of Agriculture, the local prices for apples, pears, and tablegrapes increased significantly by 11.5 percent, 8.1 percent, and 12.8 percent, respectively, in 2006 compared to a year earlier. Post estimates prices to continue to escalate at the same level as last year, as encouraged by continuing increases in food inflation since early this year. Inflation reached about 6.7 percent in September, beyond the targeted range of between 3-6 percent. According to the South African Monetary Policy Committee Review, food contribution to the consumer price index excluding mortgages (CPIX) is 25.7 percent. In September, it contributed about 3.4 percent to the 6.7 percent inflation.

Trade

Total apple, pear, and tablegrape exports in MY 2006/07 are expected to increase by 3.9 percent to 697,600 MT, due to improved total production.

Post forecasts MY 2008 apple and pear exports to remain the same as a year earlier at 280,000 MT and 132,000. Post forecast MY 2008 forecasts for tablegrape exports are at 287,500 MT, a 0.7 percent increase from MY 2007 because of expected increased demand.

Post estimates MY 2007 apple exports at 280,000 MT, a 4.5-percent increase from the previous year. In 2005/06, apple exports totaled 267,863 MT. Major export destinations were the U.K. (38.8 percent), Malaysia (9.7 percent), and the Netherlands (6.1 percent).

Post estimates MY 2007 pear exports at 132,000 MT, a 11.8-percent increase from the previous year. In MY 2006, pear exports totaled 118,107 MT. Major export destinations were the U.K. (20.3 percent), the Netherlands (20.1 percent), and Belgium (12.4 percent).

Post estimates MY 2007 tablegrape exports at 285,600 MT, a 0.2-percent increase from the previous year. In MY 2006, tablegrape exports totaled 284,903 MT. Major export destinations were the Netherlands (27 percent), Canada (24 percent), and the U.K.(16.6 percent).

Special Export Program to the United States (in MT)

Fruit Type	2005	2006	2007
Apples	105	0	12
Pears	289	778	994
Tablegrapes	122	256	273
Total	**516**	**1,034**	**1,279**

Source: Aphis

Policy

In October 19, 2007, the government gazette published a statutory measure and determination of levies on pears. The regulation applies to pears destined for export, import, or fresh domestic markets, at a levy charged at 3c/kg. Link; http://info.gov.za/gazette/regulation/2007/3-380f.pdf

Another regulation gazetted in 2007 is a statutory measure for records and returns relating to trees and production and marketing of plums, nectarines, peaches, apricots, apples and pears. Link; http://www.info.gov.za/gazette/regulation/2007/30380.pdf

The new term for the measures will extend for four years (October 2007 to September 30, 2011), and will be used to finance the Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust's (DFPT) Research projects, information and transfer of technology; plant improvement and certification; market information, statistics and logistical efficiencies; trade and market access issues; communication and market development; transformation and training; and administration.

Maximum Residue Limits

The industry provides guidance for restrictions on the use of plant protection products for local and exported products to industry to ensure compliance with maximum chemical residue tolerance where South African products are exported. The restrictions are based per fruit type and also according to Act 36 of 1947 and good agricultural practices (GAP). The MRL for 2007/08 can be accessed at; http://www.dfpt.co.za

Marketing

Competition

China in the local markets

Chinese Fuji apples are expected for sale in the domestic markets from the end of CY 2007, following the signed protocol with China early this year. The South African Fruit Journal (Oct/Nov 2007) reported that growers fear that China will dump apples on the South African market. The Chinese fruit are expected between November and December, which is end of the season for South African fruit.

U.S. Pacific North-West Apples

Technically, export of the Pacific North-West apples had been approved for sale in South African markets, except for the protocol that delays the initiation of exports. APHIS received a recent letter from South African government in August 21, 2007, and responded on November 06,2007. The United States also approved exports of South Africa's other deciduous fruit, namely apricot, cherry, and plumcot. In a crop tour visit to the stonefruit and pome fruit industry, these industry claimed that the United States fruit does not pose a threat to the industries especially because expected export would be around the end of the season for the South African fruit (November and December). The industry is willing to compete fairly within the domestic markets, and currently is working at re-aligning strategies to include domestic marketing programs that are focused at maintaining market shares and remain both competitive and profitable.

Tariffs

South Africa's 2007 import tariffs for deciduous fruit per fruit type are specified in the table below:

Import Tariffs		
COMMODITY	HTS CODE	AD VALOREM
Table grapes	080610	5%/kg
Fresh Apples	080810	5%/kg
Fresh Pears	080820	5%/kg

Source: Jacobsen Book of Tariffs

TABLES

Apples

PSD Table

Country	**South Africa, Republic of**									
Commodity	**Apples, Fresh**						(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)			
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008	MM/YYY
Area Planted	20720	20720	20633	20900	20900	20900	0	21000	21100	(HA)
Area Harvested	17400	17400	18937	17700	17700	19200	0	18000	19320	(HA)
Bearing Trees	16180	16180	20357	16500	16500	20600	0	16700	20800	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	3090	3090	1824	2900	2900	1900	0	2800	1900	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	19270	19270	22181	19400	19400	22500	0	19500	22700	(1000 TREES)
Commercial Production	588468	588468	638150	660000	660000	650000	0	700000	690000	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Production	588468	588468	638150	660000	660000	650000	0	700000	690000	(MT)
Imports	50	50	28	50	50	30	0	50	30	(MT)
Total Supply	588518	588518	638178	660050	660050	650030	0	700050	690030	(MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	154725	154725	204590	180000	180000	210000	0	170000	220000	(MT)
Exports, Fresh	268068	268068	267863	280000	280000	280000	0	275000	280000	(MT)
For Processing	165725	165725	165725	200050	200050	160030	0	255050	190030	(MT)
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Total Distribution	588518	588518	638178	660050	660050	650030	0	700050	690030	(MT)

Apple Juice

PSD Table

Country **South Africa, Republic of**

Commodity **Apple Juice, Concentrated** (MT)

	2005 USDA Official	Revised Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	2006 USDA Official	Estimate Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	2007 USDA Official	Forecast Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	UO
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008	MM/Y
Deliv. To Processors	165725	165725	165725	200050	200050	160030	0	255050	190030	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Production	26850	26850	26850	32000	32000	25900	0	40000	30800	(MT)
Imports	10182	10182	10182	10000	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	(MT)
Total Supply	37032	37032	37032	42000	42000	35900	0	50000	40800	(MT)
Exports	14905	14905	14859	15000	15000	14400	0	17000	17000	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	22127	22127	22173	27000	27000	21500	0	33000	23800	(MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Total Distribution	37032	37032	37032	42000	42000	35900	0	50000	40800	(MT)

Pears

PSD Table

Country **South Africa, Republic of**

Commodity **Pears, Fresh** (HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)

	2005 USDA Official	Revised Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	2006 USDA Official	Estimate Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	2007 USDA Official	Forecast Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	UOM
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	11840	11840	11548	12000	12000	11700	0	12000	11900	(HA)
Area Harvested	8300	8300	10123	8500	8500	10300	0	8700	10400	(HA)
Bearing Trees	9100	9100	11489	9300	9300	11800	0	9500	11900	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	3800	3800	1830	3800	3800	1700	0	3800	1700	(1000 TREES)
Total Trees	12900	12900	13319	13100	13100	13500	0	13300	13600	(1000 TREES)
Commercial Production	286617	286617	323833	300000	300000	330000	0	297000	332000	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Production	286617	286617	323833	300000	300000	330000	0	297000	332000	(MT)
Imports	15	15	15	10	10	10	0	10	10	(MT)
Total Supply	286632	286632	323848	300010	300010	330010	0	297010	332010	(MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	49461	49461	57441	50000	50000	65000	0	50000	67000	(MT)
Exports, Fresh	125000	125000	118107	148000	148000	132000	0	140000	132000	(MT)
For Processing	110000	110000	146129	100000	100000	131000	0	105000	131000	(MT)
Withdrawal From Market	2171	2171	2171	2010	2010	2010	0	2010	2010	(MT)
Total Distribution	286632	286632	323848	300010	300010	330010	0	297010	332010	(MT)

Tablegrapes

PSD Table

Country	**South Africa, Republic of**									
Commodity	**Grapes, Table, Fresh**							(HA)(MT)		
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast		UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007		01/2008	01/2008	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	22200	22200	22959	22000	22000	23100	0	0	23300	(HA)
Area Harvested	13700	13700	19629	13000	13000	19700	0	0	19800	(HA)
Commercial Production	414078	414078	434761	392000	392000	436000	0	0	439000	(MT)
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Production	414078	414078	434761	392000	392000	436000	0	0	439000	(MT)
Imports	1380	1380	1416	1385	1385	1400	0	0	1400	(MT)
Total Supply	415458	415458	436177	393385	393385	437400	0	0	440400	(MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	29189	29189	29189	28000	28000	29300	0	0	29400	(MT)
Exports, Fresh	230896	230896	284903	230000	230000	285600	0	0	287500	(MT)
For Processing	155373	155373	122085	135385	135385	122500	0	0	123500	(MT)
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Total Distribution	415458	415458	436177	393385	393385	437400	0	0	440400	(MT)

Trade Matrices

Apples

Export Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa, Republic of		
Commodity	Apples, Fresh		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	42	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
U.K.	102,636	U.K.	103,951
Netherlands	24,150	Malaysia	25,915
Malaysia	19,989	Netherlands	16,146
Belgium	14,557	Belgium	12,831
France	8,991	Benin	9,030
U.A.Emirates	7,370	U.A.Emirates	8,795
Singapore	6,305	Singapore	7,674
Benin	6,198	Angola	5,399
Angola	5,551	France	4,788
Mauritius	5,242	Russia	4,640
Total for Others	200989		199169
Others not Listed	61,714		68,694
Grand Total	262745		267863

WTA

Apple Juice

Export Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa, Republic of		
Commodity	Apple Juice, Concentrated		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	1,148	U.S.	1,629
Others		Others	
Spain	2,768	Spain	3,198
Japan	949	Netherlands	2,255
Australia	716	Japan	1,228
Saudi Arabia	556	U.K.	1,091
Taiwan	439	Australia	904
Mauritius	322	Germany	337
New Zealand	263	Mauritius	287
Ghana	244	Canada	276
Tanzania	209	Ghana	257
Singapore	178	Angola	253
Total for Others	6644		10086
Others not Listed	2,415		3,144
Grand Total	10207		14859

WTA

Import Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa, Republic of		
Commodity	Apple Juice, Concentrated		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	0	U.S.	4
Others		Others	
China	10,645	China	7,886
Brazil	2,297	Argentina	982
Egypt	8	Hong Kong	807
Saudi Arabia	5	Brazil	293
U.K.	4	New Zealand	165
Total for Others	12959		10133
Others not Listed	11		45
Grand Total	12970		10182

WTA

Pears

Export Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa, Republic of		
Commodity	Pears, Fresh		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	341	U.S.	684
Others		Others	
Netherlands	31,273	U.K.	23,976
U.K.	30,003	Netherlands	23,773
Belgium	23,766	Belgium	14,677
France	8,518	Russia	7,879
Germany	8,324	Germany	7,586
Malaysia	5,592	France	4,374
Russia	4,356	Malaysia	4,116
Canada	3,740	Singapore	3,045
Italy	3,417	U.A.Emirates	2,999
Signapore	3,169	Italy	2,725
Total for Others	122158		95150
Others not Listed	20,690		22,273
Grand Total	143189		118107

WTA

Tablegrapes

Export Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa, Republic of		
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	1,185	U.S.	1,757
Others		Others	
Netherlands	80,262	Netherlands	77,180
U.K.	57,573	Canada	68,645
Belgium	32,263	U.K.	47,227
Germany	13,500	Belgium	29,926
Hong Kong	6,888	Germany	13,316
U.A.Emirates	3,815	Hong Kong	5,556
Russia	3,451	U.A.Emirates	5,122
Canada	3,369	Russia	4,967
Portugal	3,039	Malaysia	2,923
France	2,824	Spain	2,361
Total for Others	206984		257223
Others not Listed	21,779		25,923
Grand Total	229948		284903

WTA

Import Trade Matrix

Country	South Africa, Republic of		
Commodity	Grapes, Table, Fresh		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Spain	592	Spain	1,025
Egypt	158	Egypt	292
Israel	87	Israel	99
Total for Others	837		1416
Others not Listed	86		0
Grand Total	923		1416

WTA

Abbreviations used in the report

CY = Calendar Year
MY = Marketing Year
2006/07 = Marketing year