

## **USDA Foreign Agricultural Service**

## **GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

**Date:** 1/18/2005

**GAIN Report Number: SF5001** 

# South Africa, Republic of Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual 2005

Approved by:

Scott Reynolds U.S. Embassy

Prepared by:

Patricia Mabiletsa

## **Report Highlights:**

In 2005, South Africa's total fresh deciduous fruit production is expected to reach 1.384 million MT, a slight decrease (1.3%) from last year because of a severe drought that affected some producing regions in the Western Cape in December 2004. Total exports are expected to decrease by 8.1% because of lower quality products for export. An increase of 9.9% is expected for processing, with table grapes encompassing the bulk of the fruit. Some table grapes farmers indicated that they would not export to the U.S. this season because of high shipping costs caused by a strong Rand. Sources indicate that there is also lots of inefficiency within the supply systems that cause pressure on the profit margins, not necessarily at the farm levels.

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

#### **Table of Contents**

Executive Summary	
Production	
Production Subcategory	
Consumption	
Consumption Subcategory	
Trade	
Stocks	
Policy	
Policy Subcategory	
Marketing	

## **Executive Summary**

South Africa's 2005 deciduous fruit production is expected to reach 1.384 million MT, a slight decrease (1.3%) from last year because of a severe drought that affected the producing regions in the Western Cape in December 2004. Drought affected mainly the Berg and Hex River, Ceres, Wolsley and Tubalch areas. Industry source expects conditions to spillover to the MY 2005/06. The decrease is expected at around 1.5% for fresh pears, 1.6% for table grapes and at 2.5% for fresh apples.

Total exports for 2005 are expected to decrease by 8.1% because of lower quality products for export. Both fresh pears and apples export may decline by 5%, and by 14% for the table grapes. An increase of about 9.9% is expected for processing, with the table grapes encompassing the bulk of fruit.

The strengthening of the Rand poses a serious challenge for the deciduous fruit farmers. Some table grape farmers indicated that they would not export to the U.S. because of high shipping costs caused by the strong Rand. Sources indicate that there is also lots of inefficiency within the supply systems that cause pressure on the profit margins, not necessarily at the farm levels.

\$1 = R6.42 (Average exchange rate for Jan-Dec 2004)

#### **Production**

CY 2005

In MY 2004/5, most of the deciduous fruit-producing region of the Western Cape is experiencing drought that may negatively impact production in MY 2005/06. On the otherhand, flooding was widely reported in mid-December around the southern region, in Knysna and Robertson, but this not a major deciduous fruit growing area.

CY 2004

Industry sources indicate that the early grapes and stone fruit were about two weeks late at week 50 because of below normal temperatures. However, temperatures improved after week 50, and the hot and dry conditions sped up harvesting for the late cultivars. Rainfall in the Northern regions has not affected either table grapes or stonefruit production. The huge rainfall recorded in late December 2004 in the Southern Cape and Eastern regions is not expected to have a negative impact on apples and pears, but has damaged plum orchards around Robertson, Montangue, Ashton, and neighboring areas.

#### **BACKGROUND**

South Africa's deciduous fruit industry has an umbrella organization; the Deciduous Fruit Producers' Trust (DFPT) established in 1997 following the restructuring of the government controlled Fruit Board. Membership of the Trust includes the South African Apple and Pear Producers' Association (SAAPPA), South African Table Grapes (SAT) and the South African Stone Fruit Producers' Association (SASPA). Annual turn-over for these associations is estimated at about R4.5 billion for the Pome fruit, R3.8 billion for the table grapes, and about R0.9 billion for the stone fruit industries.

In South Africa, deciduous fruit is produced on a year-round basis, with production areas including the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Province and Mpumalanga. The deciduous fruit industry is export-oriented, and major export countries are the UK, central Europe, Asia, the Far East, U.S., Middle East, and Mediterranean Africa.

## **Production Subcategory**

#### **APPLES**

NB: Post Estimates used in the Production tables are based on a yearly basis (January-December).

South Africa, Republic of										
Apples, Fresh										
	2002	2002 Revised 2003 Estimate 2004 Forecast								
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]				
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY			
Area Planted	24000	24000	24200	23720	24300	23240	(HA)			
Area Harvested	18000	18000	18300	19170	18400	18690	(HA)			
Bearing Trees	16200	16200	16470	17250	16560	16820	(1000 TREES)			
Non-Bearing Trees	5400	5400	5310	4100	5310	4090	(1000 TREES)			
Total Trees	21600	21600	21780	21350	21870	20910	(1000 TREES)			
Commercial Production	681953	681953	701200	724490	720000	706000	(MT)			
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)			
TOTAL Production	681953	681953	701200	724490	720000	706000	(MT)			
TOTAL Imports	7	7	10	10	0	0	(MT)			
TOTAL SUPPLY	681960	681960	701210	724500	720000	706000	(MT)			
Domestic Fresh Consump	158461	175923	180200	180155	180000	175000	(MT)			
Exports, Fresh Only	326045	326045	350000	300000	410000	285000	(MT)			
For Processing	197454	179992	171010	244345	130000	246000	(MT)			
Withdrawal From Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)			
TOTAL UTILIZATION	681960	681960	701210	724500	720000	706000	(MT)			

South Africa's 2005 fresh apple production is expected to decrease by 2.5% because of drought in deciduous fruit producing areas. Also, over time, apple production will decrease even more because farmers are replacing apple orchards with the wine grape vines because of a greater return on investment.

South Africa, Republic of Apple Juice, Concentrated											
	2002	2002 Revised 2003 Estimate 2004 Forecast UOI									
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]					
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY				
Deliv. To Processors	197454	179992	171010	224345	130000	246000	(MT)				
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)				
Production	30000	30000	27000	33680	0	35000	(MT)				
Imports	5765	5579	5500	3000	0	3100	(MT)				
TOTAL SUPPLY	35765	35579	32500	36680	0	38100	(MT)				
Exports	15126	15126	13600	15500	0	16150	(MT)				
Domestic Consumption	20639	20453	18900	21180	0	21950	(MT)				
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)				
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	35765	35579	32500	36680	0	38100	(MT)				

More apples are expected for sale to the processors in 2004 because of reduced quality for exports caused by drought. In 2005, deliveries to the processors will increase again despite of less production caused by reduced matured bearing trees.

## **FRESH PEARS**

	South Africa, Republic of								
Pears, Fresh									
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM		
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]			
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY		
Area Planted	14000	14000	14200	14200	0	14250	(HA)		
Area Harvested	10000	10000	12000	10150	0	9996	(HA)		
Bearing Trees	8500	8500	10200	10570	0	10420	(1000 TREES)		
Non-Bearing Trees	6100	6100	6300	5930	0	5130	(1000 TREES)		
Total Trees	14600	14600	16500	16500	0	15550	(1000 TREES)		
Commercial Production	303549	303549	343000	308000	0	303380	(MT)		
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)		
TOTAL Production	303549	303549	343000	308000	0	303380	(MT)		
TOTAL Imports	1	1	1	1	0	1	(MT)		
TOTAL SUPPLY	303550	303550	343001	308001	0	303381	(MT)		
Domestic Fresh Consump	60913	52809	62000	46740	0	47880	(MT)		
Exports, Fresh Only	118329	118329	145000	166000	0	158000	(MT)		
For Processing	122808	130912	134500	93760	0	96001	(MT)		
Withdrawal From Market	1500	1500	1501	1501	0	1500	(MT)		
TOTAL UTILIZATION	303550	303550	343001	308001	0	303381	(MT)		

In 2005, South Africa's total fresh pear production is expected to decrease slightly (by 1.5%) because more young forelles are planted to replace the old orchards.

#### **TABLE GRAPES**

					_						
South Africa, Republic of											
Grapes, Table, Fresh											
	2002	2002 Revised 2003 Estimate 2004 Forecast UOM									
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]					
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY				
Area Planted	19000	19000	19200	19200	19250	19250	(HA)				
Area Harvested	11800	11800	12200	12200	12500	12500	(HA)				
Commercial Production	370000	386787	365000	369020	380000	375000	(MT)				
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)				
TOTAL Production	370000	386787	365000	369020	380000	375000	(MT)				
TOTAL Imports	0	478	0	480	0	0	(MT)				
TOTAL SUPPLY	370000	387266	365000	369500	380000	375000	(MT)				
Domestic Fresh Consump	28000	29722	23000	29856	25000	29000	(MT)				
Exports, Fresh Only	227000	198293	242000	239500	253000	205970	(MT)				
For Processing	115000	159250	100000	100144	102000	140030	(MT)				
Withdrawal From Market	0	O	0	0	0	0	(MT)				
TOTAL UTILIZATION	370000	387266	365000	369500	380000	375000	(MT)				

## Consumption

In 2004, a total of about 256,751 MT of fresh deciduous fruit were sold within the 19 local fresh produce markets (16 national and 3 private), a slight decrease from 258,454 MT of last year. Of the total, 46,740 MT were fresh pears, 180,155 MT apples, and 29,856 MT table grapes.

In 2003, fresh deciduous fruit sold within the fresh produce market reached a total of about 258,454 MT, of which 52,809 MT were pears, 175,923 MT apples, and 29,722 MT table grapes.

## **Consumption Subcategory**

South Africa's per capita consumption of deciduous fruit in 2004 was as follows: 1.20 kg for pears, 0.55 kg for table grapes, and 5.64 kg for apples. South African consumers prefer fresh fruit to processed fruit products.

#### **Trade**

Deciduous Fruits shipped to the United States as of December 14, 2004 in metric tons under APHIS' special export program for 2004.

Table Grapes	Pears	Apples
153	615	1484

Source: APHIS-Cape Town

#### **EXPORTS-APPLES**

South Africa's apple exports for January to October 2004 decreased by 6.5% to reach 298,342 MT valued at \$175 million. Major export destinations were the United Kingdom (39%), Netherlands (17%), Belgium (15%), Malaysia (7.3%), and Germany (2.8%). Exports to Germany and Malaysia increased massively by 42% and 52% respectively from last year.

South Africa, Republic of								
Apples, Fresh								
Time Period	Time Period Jan- Oct Units: MT Jan-Oct							
Exports for:	2003		2004					
U.S.	3,513	U.S.	1,158					
Others		Others						
United Kingdom	117,743	United Kingdom	106,477					
Netherlands	34,301	Netherlands	30,757					
Belgium	29,167	Belgium	21,181					
Malaysia	12,917	Malaysia	19,653					
France	8,923	Germany	11,905					
Russia	8,880	France	9,614					
Germany	8,357	U. A. Emirates	7,762					
U. A. Emirates	7,775	Russia	6,628					
Benin	7,392	Canada	6,238					
Singapore	6,918	Singapore	5,788					
Total for Others	242,373		226,003					
Others not Listed								
Grand Total	319,066		298,342					

Source: WTA

Exports to the U.S. decreased by 67% in a period between January and October 2004 because of a lower crop. Exporters also blame the strengthening of the Rand against the Dollar and other currencies as the cause of increasing shipping costs.

#### **IMPORTS-APPLES**

South Africa imported 2.3 MT of fresh apples from Angola in a period between January and October 2004, a 65% decrease from 6.7 MT imported from the United States same period last year. No imports were made from the U.S. the same period in 2004.

## **EXPORTS& IMPORTS-APPLE JUICE**

South Africa's Concentrated Apple Juice (CAJ) exports reached 11,918 MT in Jan-Oct 2004, a 7% decrease compared to the same period last year. Apple juice exports to the U.S.

increased by 14% to reach about 4.930 MT. CAJ imports reached 2,782 MT, a 47% decrease from the same period in 2003. Imports from the U.S. doubled from last year to reach 0.5 MT.

NB: CAJ referred to in this report is HTS 200979.

#### **FRESH PEARS**

Exports for fresh Pears are expected to decrease by 5% in 2005 because of a smaller total crop.

The table below indicates exports from January to October 2003 and 2004:

South Africa, Republic of							
Pears, Fresh							
Time Period	Jan-Oct	Units: MT	Jan-Oct				
Exports for:	2003		2004				
U.S.	584	U.S.	972				
Others		Others					
Netherlands	32,616	Netherlands	36,113				
United Kingdom	23,402	United Kingdom	25,640				
Belgium	19,624	Belgium	22,616				
France	7,052	Russia	7,406				
Russia	5,795	France	7,284				
Germany	5,647	Germany	7,217				
Malaysia	3,453	Malaysia	4,291				
Canada	2,987	Canada	3,745				
Singapore	2,915	Italy	3,449				
Hong Kong	2,770	Hong Kong	2,946				
Total for Others	106,261		120,707				
Others not Listed	11,248		17,125				
Grand Total	118,093		138,804				

In the period between January and October 2004, South Africa exported 138,804 MT fresh pears valued at about \$80 million, about 3,497 MT higher than same period in 2003. Major export destinations remained the Netherlands (26%), United Kingdom (18%), Belgium (16%), Russia (5%), and France (2%). Exports to the U.S., which ranks 17<sup>th</sup> within South Africa's largest fresh pears export destinations, increased significantly by 67% from last year to reach 972 MT between January-September 2004.

#### **IMPORTS-FRESH PEARS**

1 MT fresh pears were imported from Taiwan between January and October 2003, and no imports were made in the same period in 2004.

#### **EXPORTS - TABLE GRAPES**

In 2005, South Africa's table grape exports are expected to decrease by 14% because farmers around the Orange River area have dried their sultanas instead of exporting them. Also, major irrigation water shortages occurred in the Hex and Berg River growing regions. However, expectations are for a crop of good quality if rain does not occur in the next two months.

South Africa's total table grape exports for January – September 2004 increased by 20% to reach 211,857 MT, valued at \$277 million because of a good crop. However, table grape

exports to the U.S. decreased by 3% from 2,628 MT of the same period in 2003 because of increased shipping costs as a result of the strong Rand. Major table grape export destinations remained the Netherlands (39%), United Kingdom (17%), Belgium (15%), Germany (7%) and Hong Kong (3%). See table below:

South Africa, Republic of								
Grapes, Table, Fresh - Exports								
Time Period	Time Period Jan-Oct Units: MT Jan-Oct							
Exports for:	2003		2004					
U.S.	2,628	U.S.	2,558					
Others		Others						
Netherlands	69,348	Netherlands	82,823					
United Kingdom	25,585	United Kingdom	36,015					
Belgium	24,569	Belgium	31,223					
Germany	14,886	Germany	15,549					
Hong Kong	5,742	Hong Kong	5,863					
Canada	5,572	Russia	4,425					
France	3,329	France	3,925					
U.A.Emirates	2,688	Canada	3,497					
Russia	2,554	Malaysia	2,880					
Malaysia	2,119	U.A.Emirates	2,315					
Total for Others	146,013		188,515					
Others not Listed	28,029		20,784					
Grand Total	176,670		211,857					

Source: WTA

## **IMPORTS - TABLE GRAPES**

South Africa, Republic of								
	Grapes, Table, Fresh- Imports							
Time Period	Jan-Oct	Units: MT	Jan-Oct					
Imports for:	2003		2004					
U.S.	C	U.S.	0					
Others		Others						
Spain	311	Spain	359					
Egypt	103	Egypt	117					
France	47	France	33					
Netherlands	15	Italy	21					
Greece	2	Israel	18					
Total for Others	283		549					
Others not Listed	0		3					
Grand Total	31749		552					

Source: WTA

## **Stocks**

The South African fruit industry does not commonly store fresh fruit from one season to the next.

### **Policy**

In October 2004, the South African Minister of Finance announced a Medium Term Budget Policy Statement. The adjustment of the budget (2004/5) and issues that impact agriculture are indicated below:

- R200 million is allocated to settle targeted land restitution claims through the Department of Land Affairs.
- R430 million is allocated towards emergency drought relief interventions to be shared between the Departments of Provincial and Local government, Water Affairs and Forestry, and Agriculture.
- Changes are made to the Value Added Tax (VAT) system to support the country's position as a freight distribution hub. Another change to strengthen South Africa's position as a regional economic center was to eliminate the existing tax on interest-bearing investments by residents from Swaziland, Namibia and Lesotho. Relations will be strengthened with SADC and the African Union under NEPAD.
- \$23.3 million is allocated for the National Empowerment Fund to finance proposed black Economic Empowerment (BEE) financing products based on an agreed business plan.
- Companies will be allowed to provide shares of up to \$1,401.87 to employees over a three year period without any fringe benefit tax consequences, provided the arrangement meet the prescribed conditions.
- To promote foreign investment, foreign companies, governments and institutions are expected to list on South Africa's bond and securities exchanges. All restrictions on investment by South Africans in these companies are eliminated.
- Regulation of tariff setting by public utilities is considered a complex matter, and it is expected that costs, requirements for investment, demand conditions and impact of consumer prices are factors worthy to be studied.

The copy of the AgriBEE draft policy can be downloaded at <a href="www.nda.agric.za">www.nda.agric.za</a>

In January 2004, the South African Fruit industry, namely the Deciduous, Citrus and Subtropical industries, drafted a Fruit Industry Plan (FIP) to be released in January 24-30, 2005 for public comments. The FIP acts as a strategic framework to address the competitiveness and profitability, sustainability and equal access within the industry. If approved by the government, it will later encompass an Agri-BEE charter. The industry source indicates that the plan is an improved version of similar ones because it took into consideration the comments at 35 workshops which were attended by 700 stakeholders from labor, government, industry and business.

## **Policy Subcategory**

The South African Customs Union (SACU) whose member countries are South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia, is planning to start a free trade agreement with India. Negotiations are expected to begin by around June and end December 2005. However, projections are that India may not allow free trade in agriculture because of their sensitivity on the issue of food. Zero tariffs agreement is likely for cars, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and textiles. The local fashion and food industry are expecting a serious threat from Indian imports.

#### Marketing

Average local prices for fresh deciduous fruit at South Africa's 19 major fresh produce markets countrywide are indicated in the tables below. In 2004, there was an improvement in local prices for deciduous fruit, most significantly for table grapes.

South Africa, Republic of								
Apples, Fresh								
	Prices in U	S Dollars per MT						
Year	2003	2003 2004 % Change						
Jan	485.36	423.46	-13%					
Feb	362.20	444.18	23%					
Mar	288.04	357.24	24%					
Apr	250.42	326.91	31%					
May	252.32	338.32	34%					
Jun	240.44	322.83	34%					
Jul	266.79	334.72	25%					
Aug	284.79	368.06	29%					
Sep	301.41	369.79	23%					
Oct	320.46	414.41	29%					
Nov	353.80	432.51	22%					
Dec	373.58	424.57	14%					
Exchange Rate	\$1=R7.56	Local Currency/US \$	\$1=R6.42					
Date of Quote	Jan-Dec 2003	MM/DD/YYYY	Jan-Dec 2004					

Source: National Department of Agriculture

Average wholesale market prices for apples in \$ per Ton									
FRESH MKTS	]	2003				2004			
			R7.56)				R6.42)		
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	
Bloemfontein	381.89	240.92	289.45	344.99	423.28	331.00	366.07	448.94	
Cape Town	359.95	238.02	278.04	321.26	443.49	315.31	296.73	356.81	
Durban	397.14	249.19	294.43	373.46	493.82	346.21	377.58	449.33	
East London	402.07	266.26	278.93	329.99	447.43	337.01	348.94	452.94	
Johannesburg	435.22	271.90	298.13	350.20	491.48	353.14	398.28	466.90	
Kimberley	516.80	273.11	275.95	363.79	518.98	376.83	380.63	456.20	
Klerksdorp	421.90	251.70	247.17	280.18	385.52	278.65	299.44	355.98	
Mpumalanga	0	0	0	0	496.67	362.00	379.75	426.97	
Nelspruit	356.66	248.97	330.32	373.05	496.67	362.00	379.75	570.59	
Pietermaritzburg	381.50	234.40	277.39	339.63	393.81	493.46	404.43	420.37	
Polokwane	465.80	259.53	288.26	414.22	426.94	351.89	252.70	321.77	
Port Elizabeth	274.33	252.20	335.49	422.68	407.65	279.96	421.26	536.45	
Springs	396.03	252.10	293.68	365.52	448.21	334.53	376.28	432.41	
Tshwane	390.71	252.23	298.85	359.52	489.36	349.80	380.37	438.97	
Uitenhage	149.37	155.14	166.28	265.59	195.30	188.12	186.30	254.52	
Umtata	0	0	0	0	0	281.40	290.33	360.43	
Vereeniging	406.19	276.64	319.39	381.15	426.75	357.39	377.61	462.09	
Welkom	368.64	223.90	253.67	265.76	355.74	288.99	309.52	368.51	
Witbank	247.10	265.38	308.19	386.77	442.40	341.69	385.42	440.89	

South Africa, Republic of Pears, Fresh						
Prices in US Dollars per MT						
Year	2003	2004	% Change			
Jan	248.37	315.60	27%			
Feb	224.26	283.81	27%			
Mar	215.80	287.29	33%			
Apr	219.28	313.85	43%			
Мау	234.46	318.05	36%			
Jun	228.93	331.57	45%			
Jul	271.23	368.45	36%			
Aug	331.52	433.89	31%			
Sep	387.21	460.56	19%			
Oct	418.84	522.25	25%			
Nov	535.36	446.38	-17%			
Dec	471.37	453.89	-4%			
Exchange Rate	\$1 = R7.56	\$1 = R7.56 Local Currency/US \$				
Date of Quote	e of Quote Jan-Dec03 MM/DD/YYYY					

Source: National Department of Agriculture

Local average wholesale market prices for fresh Pears in \$ per Ton								
FRESH MKTS	,			·				
FKESH WK13	2003			2004				
	(\$1 = R7.56)			(\$1 = R6.42)				
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec
Bloemfontein	210.40	228.66	315.37	461.44	292.38	321.87	449.57	569.99
Cape Town	200.22	210.71	303.81	355.77	244.22	253.64	302.34	466.62
Durban	191.30	220.01	339.42	586.17	286.03	355.11	421.05	502.59
East London	246.14	233.69	291.73	511.11	308.00	370.60	401.25	487.84
Johannesburg	256.64	295.31	369.58	369.58	310.48	365.72	503.85	587.52
Kimberley	276.36	249.15	332.87	572.31	389.99	253.08	491.05	614.17
Klerksdorp	201.48	192.78	264.39	400.40	253.56	418.61	377.97	414.31
Nelspruit	262.42	251.12	404.86	287.48	0	480.92	562.43	0
Pietermaritzburg	207.80	194.85	319.28	522.51	304.26	310.06	419.90	538.72
Polokwane	292.62	245.37	311.67	383.43	0	0	0	391.32
Port Elizabeth	151.59	211.44	490.55	665.99	238.73	264.64	706.77	896.48
Springs	194.62	211.36	327.87	569.47	297.17	341.73	435.61	455.47
Tshwane	257.61	296.29	378.23	541.85	314.55	361.32	493.32	534.50
Uitenhage	147.19	149.41	195.50	262.58	211.19	177.99	493.31	0
Umtata	0	0	0	0	0	276.22	328.50	292.31
Vereeniging	406.19	406.19	319.39	381.15	293.56	339.79	443.49	504.19
Welkom	178.98	162.31	269.42	382.01	251.03	287.11	378.54	512.08
Witbank	703.91	239.42	375.85	536.48	341.81	348.76	395.81	437.90

South Africa, Republic of						
Grapes, Table, Fresh						
Prices in US Dollars per MT						
Year	2003	2004	% Change			
Jan	445.31	572.90	29%			
Feb	423.41	508.04	20%			
Mar	409.94	496.52	21%			
Apr	442.23	629.81	42%			
Мау	360.76	599.08	66%			
Jun	250.55	445.62	78%			
Jul	241.91	398.61	65%			
Aug	380.86	726.96	91%			
Sep	1,203.40	2,144.08	78%			
Oct	2,144.66	3,094.50	44%			
Nov	1,065.92	1090.92	2%			
Dec	732.20	742.23	1%			
Exchange Rate	\$1 = R7.56	Local Currency/US \$	\$1 = R6.42			
Date of Quote	Jan-Dec03	MM/DD/YYYY	Jan-Dec04			

Source: National Department of Agriculture

Average wholesale market prices for table grapes in \$ per Ton								
FRESH MKTS	2003			2004				
	(\$1 = R7.56)			(\$1 = R6.42)				
	Jan-	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec
	Mar				Mar			
Bloemfontein	392.25	353.18	262.78	942.39	515.44	525.02	481.77	1,172
Cape Town	328.34	283.70	266.43	756.79	428.01	419.91	358.20	1,208
Durban	495.02	369.41	1,227.39	1,143.31	549.97	536.60	1,258.04	1,826
East London	441.46	389.89	216.00	812.87	579.37	510.82	643.32	1,111
Johannesburg	489.29	367.52	1,040.46	1,743.09	574.20	568.84	1,570.63	1,789
Kimberley	440.84	374.81	276.81	778.17	537.99	540.62	173.07	1,191
Klerksdorp	395.54	338.90	396.53	900.74	546.83	576.48	613.88	1,137.68
Pietermaritzburg	553.56	450.15	195.81	977.31	630.64	552.40	325.74	1084.00
Polokwane	407.30	383.70	283.64	0	0	1,436.60	0	0.003
Port Elizabeth	419.32	258.25	219.93	1,245.00	514.49	552.89	238.20	1,745.48
Springs	492.71	390.52	264.44	1,853.74	522.28	503.06	100.99	1,068.55
Tshwane	482.40	349.10	338.40	1,022.64	558.65	537.35	721.59	1,851.76
Uitenhage	299.09	234.25	0	0	490.50	390.21	0	0
Umtata	0	0	0	0	0	471.62	0	0
Vereeniging	376.35	406.21	185.47	812.92	483.27	410.34	12.42	1,225.49
Welkom	387.63	323.32	223.81	920.84	516.54	597.76	0	1,200.52
Witbank	400.41	346.02	165.34	508.49	439.09	339.92	0	1,430.63

## **TARIFFS**

South Africa's 2004 import tariffs for deciduous fruit per commodity 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