



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

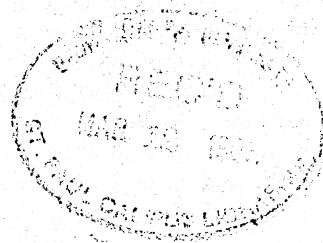
See

LANDBOU-VOORUITSKOUINGSKONFERENSIE 1984

**LANVOKON
AGROCON**

'84

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE 1984



PRESENTED BY -

- **Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa**
- **Co-ordinating Committee of Agricultural Marketing Boards**
- **Department of Agriculture**
- **South African Agricultural Union**

**PALMS HOTEL
Silverton
Pretoria**

JANUARY 18 AND 19, 1984

ISBN 0 620 07596 1

12

AGROCON '84

Paper: "DRIED FRUIT"

January 1984

Submitted by: Dried Fruit Board
Wellington

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. "Dried fruit" is a broad concept in the sense that a whole range of basic types of dried fruits are being combined. These types are so different in nature and circumstances surrounding production that it is impossible to categorically combine them under the heading "dried fruit". Consequently statistics will be provided by sub-product and reference to specific products will be limited to important trends.

1.2. For the sake of clarity certain terms which will be used in this paper must be clarified as follows:

Production Season

Commences during late November when the earlier drying varieties of apricots start ripening, through to about the middle of the following year when the last apples are dehydrated.

Marketing Season

The marketing season for the product of any specific production season commences by about March/April and have a twelve months duration.

Financial year

1 December until 30th November of the following year.

1.3. One further point which deserves emphasis is that the local market for dried fruits is highly valued by the industry - to such an extent that full provision for any projected increase in home consumption is traditionally made prior to any consideration of exports, even if export realisations are expected to be better - as happens from time to time. It must also be stated clearly that the industry further maintains a policy of scientific and well planned expansion of export markets in order not to overextend the projected supply.

2. REVIEW OF THE PAST SEASON

2.1. Production

Total physical production for 1983 was projected to reach an all time record of 34 800 metric tons. This proved to be too pessimistic and the final figure totalled 42 611 tons or about 7 811 tons (22%) above the projected figure. Production of sultana types proved to be approximately 7 290 tons under projected, pears (255 tons), apricots (277 tons) and prunes to a volume of 424 tons. In addition to certain other types in the case of which slightly less than the projected volume was produced peaches showed an over projection of nearly 494 tons.

The under projection could partly be ascribed to favourable weather conditions during the blossom stage of apricots and concerning pears the problems that were experienced in the canning industry which resulted in a diversion of fruit to the Dried fruit industry. In the case of prunes favourable weather conditions were also experienced that resulted in a good "set" during spring.

In the lower Orange River area numerous young vines came into bearing for the first time and with it the elderly vines had a much bigger crop than expected which resulted in a much bigger intake than projected.

2.2. It would appear that total gross realisations as projected (R51,9 million) could well be approximately R22,1 million under the estimated figure for 1983 of which R16 million must be ascribed to the under projection as regards production. If it is taken into account that 1983 gross value is at this stage only an estimate, no further feasible explanation for the rest of the shortfall can be offered with any sort of correctness and/or confidence.

2.3. As regards the projection of local sales to reach a volume of 13 009 tons for 1983 the present estimate indicates a total of 13 497 tons.

2.4. The projected export volume is already exceeded and total exports are now, because of a bigger crop, estimated at 25 270 tons. Sultana types were approximately 5 204 tons up on the projected figures whilst peaches are expected to show a shortfall of approximately 376 tons on projection.

2.5. All available information considered, it would seem that the total value of dried fruit disposals should exceed the 1982 record figure of approximately R54 million by more than 50%. This could mean an increase in foreign currency earned of about R3 million to an estimated R36 million.

The fact that export prices were quote in Rand combined with the devaluation of the Rand against other major foreign currencies, helped to minimise the effect of the economic recession in the major export markets and improved South Africa's competitive position.

2.6. The fact that Greece joined the E E C created a large measure of instability in the export market for sultana types - the prices of which decreased substantially due to measures taken by especially Turkey to remain competitive. The main result, however, was that the price level declined almost continually and importers adopted a wait and see attitude which negatively effected volume sales.

Indications as to E E C policy in future are still vague but recently a policy of minimum import prices for third countries were adopted together with import licensing procedures and countervailing charges.

3. PRODUCTION

3.1. Due to the range of different types of dried fruit it was found impossible to repeat appropriate statistics as requested for the "previous", the "present" and the "coming" year and readers are referred to the last three columns of Table 1 (page 16).

Total production is expected to increase from 33 893 tons in 1982 to 35 130 tons in 1984 (+ 3,6%). The production of 42 611 tons in 1983 can be regarded as extraordinary. The expected strong decline of 24,5% in production of sultanas ($\frac{1984}{1983}$) can be attributed to the above normal harvest of sultana vines during 1983, while increases can be expected in the production of apricots, pears, currants and raisins. A further decline is expected in the production of peaches, apples and prunes.

3.2. Gross value of production is expected to increase by R33 million or 61% from R54 million to R78,2 million. With an expected decline in gross yield of 15,1%.

for sultana types, increases in the gross income are expected from products such as pears and prunes. Most of these increased gross values are due to higher projected production figures.

3.3. The one major tendency discernable in dried fruit production is the almost constant increase since 1976 which depends to a major extent on the increase in the production of sultana types at the Orange River where climatical conditions remained favourable for drying purposes and prices remained favourable on the export markets until 1983 resulting in adequate realisation for producers.

This had created a favourable atmosphere and new plantings remained constantly and encouragingly high. It must however, be borne in mind that wineries are in a position to take up more fresh sultana grapes than in the past which could effect production of dried sultanas considerably. In addition to this the industry must also allow for an increase in interest in the exportation of fresh sultana grapes from both the Olifants and Orange River areas which could also effect volumes being dried in future.

A strong point in the past was the profitability of sultana drying which could be neutralised by an increased cost of production as well as drying and the possible inability for the industry to guarantee similar results in future due to present economic recession both at home and in overseas markets. The vulnerability of the sultana industry showed very clearly during 1983 when the U S A cut prices dramatically because of over production. Add to this the increase in interest rates and a possible improvement of the Rand compared to other currencies the income of farmers could be adversely influenced. High rates of interest must, at the present moment of time restrict new plantings which could also retard future growth in production.

There are uncertainties about the diversion of canning varieties to the dried fruit industry to such an extent that possible shortages could develop in production of apricots and possibly peaches whilst dried pears might be offered in over abundance and thus create marketing problems.

There are some doubts as to the future of hanepoot grapes at the Orange River where a swing away from this type by wineries could create a problem of unexpected high supply of raisins to the dried fruit industry. It has been established that an active market for quality raisins can be expected whilst problems could be encountered in the marketing of lower and less acceptable grades.

One of the weak points in dried fruit production is the unpredictable bearing habits of very popular varieties for drying purposes such as Royal apricots, freestone peaches and prunes.

Another weak point effecting production of dried fruit is the additional risks presented by the sundrying process where fruit is being exposed for certain periods of time to the direct danger created by climate and the ever present possibility of rain during the drying period which, at least, could adversely effect quality and therefore income or at the worst, result in total or heavy damage to volume available for marketing. On the other hand the production of dried fruit enjoys certain specific advantages including lighter mass to be transported from the farmer through to the consumer, the decrease in perishability in the storage and transport functions which involves relative lower costs, the fact that dried fruit is a concentrated food containing the major qualities of fresh fruit after extraction of moisture - thus presenting a lesser transportation and marketing problem in the present atmosphere of high inflation and expensive energy sources.

It is, consequently, the policy of the dried fruit industry to actively promote higher production of at least certain types of dried fruit by means of energetic extension work and research of new techniques in the belief that economic conditions as they are, dried fruit will eventually regain its position as a food which is normally available throughout the year at relatively reasonable prices and which lends itself to many ways of application in daily life e g from eating it as such out of hand through to the preparation of exotic and sophisticated dishes.

Climate, whether in the blossoming, setting or drying periods could, however, upset any projection - even the most conservative forecast possible under any circumstances.

4. LOCAL AND OVERSEAS MARKETS

4.1. As in the case of paragraph 3 the reader is referred to the last three columns of Tabel No 2. It bears repetition that exports, whether real, estimated or projected remains a function of production, minus local consumption - whether real, estimated or projected.

4.2. Substitution

It is another feature of the dried fruit industry that the danger of substitution (e.g. margarine for butter, cheese instead of meat or eggs) does not play an overly important role. It is a fact however, that in the confectionery industry, bakers are able, and do, use less dried fruit because it is more expensive than flour; similarly that other substances can be used instead of raisins for chocolate coating in the sweets industry. Furthermore, small Thompson seedless raisins can be used instead of currants because of the cost element etc. This, however, does not play a crippling role in the dried fruit industry and short of a national survey, the volume involved cannot be quantified. The industry is however aware of the possibility of that trend and give it full attention in its pricing policy.

4.3. Local sales

Economic conditions in South Africa being what they are and with an unfortunate pessimistic atmosphere being engendered by increasing unemployment, high interest rates, ever increasing energy costs, the semi-luxury image of dried fruit etc. it is not realistically possible to project any extensive improvement of volume disposal during 1984. In fact 1983 local sales show an increase of 4,8% under the real 1982 figures and the least one could hope for is a retention of this figure or, under exceptional circumstances and with the aid of extensive advertising expenditure, intensive market development, product innovation, etc. a small increase could possibly be foreseen. As a result of forecasts that present circumstances will continue well into the first half of 1984 a more optimistic view will be unrealistic. Strong points could be the active development of innovative products, the extension of the market for dried fruit amongst the black population (which is, however, a long term undertaking) and the possibility of developing a demand in the institutional section of the market. It would be an achievement, under present conditions, to retain sales at present levels.

4.4. Export Sales

South African dried fruit enjoys a superb reputation for quality in the export markets. This fact was proven, once again, by the evidence received from overseas buyers visiting our country as well as from buyers contacted during industry visits overseas. This reputation is enhanced by the fact that South

Africa is very highly regarded and respected for fair and honest dealings by the trade in general and by overseas buyers in particular. This image of responsibility was further improved by a policy of extending overseas markets gradually, conservatively, methodically and scientifically. Broadening of the market in view of the uncertainty of future E E C policy is of the utmost importance.

Weak points are, however, numerous. It is not the intention of belabour general economic conditions experienced by our trading partners, but facts that come to mind are, amongst others, increased freight, currency fluctuations, instability created by E E C policies, high rates of interest, export assistance received from their governments by competitive producer countries, differentials in tariff rates with the advantage under the GATT Agreement to some of our competitors etc.

However, no undue difficulties are being foreseen in order to dispose of South African's exportable dried fruit at competitive prices under present circumstances. Some inconvenience could be expected if the industry is suddenly confronted with unforeseen and excessive supplies of problem dried fruit like currants or unpopular fruit such as pears and dried cling peaches. The sooner such ad hoc supplies could be pinpointed the better, in order to facilitate planning for the disposal thereof.

5. PRICES IN THE DRIED FRUIT INDUSTRY

5.1. In looking at price possibilities for the South African industry one must surely take note of our relative position as a producing country because high production means continuity of supply and therefore a certain advantage in buyers loyalty and perhaps a small premium in pricing. According to Table 3 South Africa takes seventh place regarding quantity produced and could, therefore, perhaps not be regarded as an absolutely reliable source as far as quantity is concerned. In evaluating the dried fruit industry's position as a sub-industry of the local deciduous fruit industry Table No 4 would indicate a slight improvement in that, compared to the previous year is now handles 11% of the tonnage of the entire industry including wine and 30% of the industry excluding wine. These figures represent a heartening increase in the role of the dried fruit industry in the economy of the Cape.

5.2. Once again readers are being referred to Table No 5 for the relative position regarding 1982, 1983 (estimated) and 1984 (projected).

It must also be explained that the mark-up of retailers is a matter of free decisions by individuals. Consequently retail prices cannot be reflected and use is being made of producer's realisations and the average prices at which dried fruit was supplied to the trade. Neither it is possible at this early stage and with so many uncertainties to project export prices for 1984. However, with the assistance of projected average prices to the trade combined with an approximation of both advance prices and projected final payments an effort was made to extract a relatively realistic figure representing the envisaged final producers price to the farmer.

5.3. The estimations and projections presented in Table 5 are of little practical value because of the many variables which could still influence the picture dramatically. However, certain comparisons are put forward in the subjoined Table 6 for its academical interest:

Table 6 : Price Comparisons

Product	Producers prices 1984 1982	Packers prices 1984 1982	1984 1983	Producers prices '84 Packers prices '84
Apples	- 14,2%	+ 16,4%	} ± 12%	46,2%
Apricots	+ 0,4%	+ 21,3%		76,9%
Pears	-	+ 25,0%		45,9%
Peaches - Freestone	+ 0,7%	+ 27,4%		47,5%
Clingstone	-	+ 32,1%		33,6%
Prunes	+ 2,7%	+ 25,8%		38,1%
Currants	+ 1,0%	+ 23,9%		45,0%
Raisins	- 18,5%	+ 19,9%		25,1%
Stalk raisins	-	+ 21,9%		57,9%
Sultana types	- 37,3%	+ 25,0%		23,6%

5.4. Commenting on the figures presented in Table 6 the following should be pointed out:

5.4.1. Packers prices represent the price determination factor between supply and demand in the market place for the specific products and also endeavour to

provide for the present expected nett results of any exportations wherever applicable.

The packers price can be regarded as the wholesale price and provides for a margin representing marketing costs from the point of delivery to the packer through processing and packaging until delivery to the wholesaler or retailer. The current packer stick to a so-called national price throughout South Africa.

5.4.2. This being the case producers' prices represent the nett farm income of the producer and must provide for, inter alia, production and drying costs. Considering cost increases in general, it was found that 1984 packers prices must at least increase by 20 to 25% on the previous year in order to compensate the producer to any significant degree for projected total increases in the cost structure of the industry as a whole.

5.4.2.1. The indicated projected increases assume that the producers must absorb part of the cost increases which is uncomfortable but not illogical in a period of economical stress on the consumer. It should, however, be remembered that producers are also subject to the same inflationary stress plus increasing production costs.

One factor that should be pointed out is that early projections indicate a world surplus in sultana types during the 1983/1984 marketing season with a decline in prices.

The negative tendency in the case of sultanas originated from firstly almost constant export prices from 1979 and even declined prices in some cases and secondly from cost escalation which affected these prices so negatively that it had a strong negative effect on pool results. In the case of raisins it can be translated to the quality of the product that made substitution with Thompson seedless raisins a greater possibility and consequently had a negative influence on sales.

The positive figure regarding prunes reflect the industry's endeavour to promote production of a commodity that had to be imported regularly over a number of years in order to satisfy demand in the local market as well as to facilitate exportation of dried fruit mixtures which is a very popular item in certain European countries which, if terminated, could effect demand and prices for a number of other types of dried fruit, adversely.

5.4.2.3. The point was already made that packers prices, less costs, influence producers prices. The role of export realisations on producers prices should however be stressed as criticism is often voiced in general (not only dried fruit) that local pricing could subsidise relatively lower export prices in order to ensure the producer of a "high" realisation. Such accusations could possibly be made wherever it is endeavoured to maintain realistic stability in local prices whilst export prices tend to fluctuate in the international market place. In the history of the dried fruit industry this occurred a number of times, but this was always neutralised by the industry's policy of fully providing for local consumption before exporting notwithstanding the price relationship.

The last possible example of this policy at present is the position of dried apricots where the 77% of the packers price which flows to the producer, is purely caused by the high export prices in comparison to local prices.

6. FUTURE PROSPECTS

The future prospects of the South African dried fruit industry could best be summarised under the following headings:

6.1. Production

As is evident from table 4 (page 19) the dried fruit industry is, in spite of steady growth since the late sixties, very modestly placed amongst its sister industries with an 11% share in tonnage of fruit handled including wine grapes. Excluding the latter its share of the total volume of fruit handled improved to 30%.

All indications point to the fact that considerable growth can be expected in future if information regarding more water for irrigation and additional land for cultivation of suitable cultivars prove correct. Indications are also received of growing interest in the Northern Provinces although statistics are not available.

Over and above the increased production which is confidently expected it is also imperative to take further positive measures to increase the prune crop in order to obviate continued future importations whilst the present fig and date crops must be developed from approximately ground level. Should production prove adequate for local demand this could contrive a saving of approximately R1 million in foreign currency. A baby almond industry is also awaiting attention and active promotion.

Although total production apparently remained constant at about 33 000 to 34 000 tons since 1980 this must be regarded as a period of consolidation with positive developments to be expected in the near future.

6.2. Quality

The dried fruit industry is extremely confident and proud of the quality of its fruit and immodest enough to say that, all things remaining equal, it should always be able to get competitive prices on any export market. At least, that is the evidence given by many of our buyers overseas and is reflected in the actual trading conducted in the international market place. Measures are continually being taken to further this most important image of our product, which is regarded as one of the industry's main means of ensuring best possible price levels in future.

6.3. Pricing

South Africa traditionally followed a conservative price policy both on the home and export markets. Especially in the latter markets this created the image of reasonableness and of not abusing any major disaster to exhort the last drop of blood from our buyers. The goodwill gained in this way is freely acknowledged in the market overseas whilst it is evident from statistics presented in this paper that, in these times of high inflation, rocketing costs and soaring prices the industry, as represented by its producers, is prepared to absorb anticipated price increases to the consumer in an endeavour to keep consumption on a healthy level. This is necessary under the present recessionary economic conditions, but should be rectified at the correct time when it should give further impetus to higher production.

6.4. Marketing

6.4.1. Everything possible is being done to maintain present local consumption or at least to contain decreases to a minimum. This includes more stress on industry orientated selling, personal relations, improved distribution, merchandising on a more intensive basis as well as an advertising budget of approximately R850 000, which includes measures to develop a market amongst the black population as a long term measure. It is believed that local sales could be increased progressively as success follows these efforts.

6.4.2. In the export market efforts are aimed at retaining stability and continuity whilst carefully selecting new markets for development. While it would be fatal to intentionally upset the European market. Other countries are being penetrated as partial insurance against any crippling measures decided upon by the E E C authorities. This is combined with a very selective promotional campaign in overseas markets.

6.4.3. In the meantime measures are taken to broaden the consumption of dried fruit by means of product innovations and maintaining the industry's image for fair and honest business methods.

6.5. The main geographical areas in which the dried fruit industry is active includes the Western and South Western Cape, the Olifants River area and that part of the North Western Cape popularly called the Lower Orange River area. In these areas an approximate total of 9 000 hectare is devoted to the production (in all its phases) of dried fruit and employment provided to approximately 20 000 people all told - permanent as well as casual personnel and labour. Capital investment in the agricultural side of the industry is estimated at approximately R90 million.

Dried fruit is not a staple food in the usual sence of the word, but it is maintained that it could hardly be ignored as it provides necessary nutritional elements to the daily diet in a concentrated form and is also available right through the year. In addition it can be stored, transported and distributed at minimum costs for such a palatable and generally useful and acceptable foodstuff.

Its value to the economy is not only that it provides a nutritive and useful food to the local population to an amount of R24 million (1982) but is estimated to earn the country about R36 million worth of foreign currency during 1983.

7. SUMMARY : DRIED FRUIT INDUSTRY

The South African dried fruit industry is a small industry. As far as volume produced is concerned it could be rated seventh in the world after countries such as the U S A, Turkey, Iran, Greece, Australia and Afghanistan (see Table 3, page 18).

As a sub-industry of the total South African deciduous fruit industry it still remains modest in that it is responsible for 11% of the annual crop including wine grapes, but gains a more prominent place in that it handles 30% of the crop excluding the wine industry. (See Table 4, page 19).

Geographically the heart of the industry is situated in the Western and South Western Cape (most tree fruit production), the Olifants River area (mostly vine fruit including currants, raisins and sultana types) and the area popularly called the Lower Orange River area (main crops: sultana types and, to a much smaller extent - hanepoot raisins).

In these areas an approximate total of 9 000 hectare is devoted to dried fruit production in all its phases and employment provided to about 20 000 people all told - permanent as well as casual personnel and labourers. Capital investment in the agricultural side of the industry is estimated at approximately R90 million.

Total production in the industry increased spectacularly from 16 094 tons in 1975 to a projected total of 35 130 tons during 1984 - representing an increase of 118% in 10 years. Although the increase in volume produced is, of course, pleasing, the industry through its agricultural extension services assisted farmers to plant selectively. First of all producers were advised as to the selection of the correct cultivars for their particular areas and environment and secondly emphasis was placed on the cultivation of those types of fruit which was expected to render the best financial results, but will also broaden the range of products to be offered to consumers. Naturally

emphasis was placed on improving the quality of our dried fruit with the result that south African dried fruit is today, judged amongst the best in the world and is always in strong demand. Improved plant material, better supplies of water for irrigation and additional suitable acreage which are in the pipeline, can only serve to further increase production under more encouraging economic conditions. The importance of sultana production in the growth of total dried fruit production is clearly indicated by the fact that production of these products is projected to reach 24 000 tons during 1984 which is 68,3% of the total and that the growth rate over the last 10 years calculates to about 281%.

Over the same 10 years local consumption is expected to increase by 30,7% from 10 690 to 13 975 tons annually. The projected flattening off in growth rate from 1982 must be ascribed to the worldwide economic recession and its confidently expected to resume its normal trend once matters improve and under-employment returns to normal. In the meantime the industry endeavours to contain the present level of consumption by means of a well planned advertising campaign which should cost R1 million during 1984, improved and more intensive servicing and product innovation. In the long term attention is given to the future development of the market amongst the black population of South Africa. These efforts are regarded as high priority measures as dried fruit is rather a semi-luxury item than a staple food.

Although first priority is given to the development of the internal market it is found uneconomical to limit production for that purpose exclusively. Export markets are developed in a scientific and well planned manner in order to guarantee continuity of supply under normal conditions. The work of agencies in countries is assisted by a well planned but low profile promotional campaign, part of which is executed in conjunction with the Oil Seeds Board.

During the most recent 10 year period exports increased by 311% to a projected tonnage of 22 690 during 1984. As far as marketing is concerned dried fruit is assisted by the fact that it is a food with a health connotation, that it is available all year round, that it is concentrated and can, consequently, be stored, packed, transported, etc relatively cheaply and with considerable ease. On the other hand marketing efforts are hampered by the economic recessions

experienced by our trading partners, the danger of adverse foreign currency movements, the fact that the industry cannot fully share in present export promotional concessions - in contrast to most of our competitors, high interest rates, unequal treatment under the GATT provisions and the instability and uncertainties created by Greece's full membership of the E E C.

This latter development culminated in worldwide pessimism regarding the international trade in sultana types and, during the latter half of 1982 and 1983 in an unprecedented and unwarranted decrease in world prices.

The present economic recession is, of course, creating problems for consumers and producers alike. The consumer must be more circumspect as regards expenditure on, especially non-essentials, whilst the producer finds himself in the unenviable position in which he is forced to absorb increasing costs (which he can ill afford to do) in order to retain sales at acceptable price levels. This position should however, change when economic conditions finally return to normal.

Meantime the industry remains optimistic and confident of its ability to dispose of a progressive increasing expected crop at remunerative but reasonable prices and in the process not only to do its share in providing food for the local population, but also to add to the country's foreign exchange earning which is estimated to be in the vicinity of R36 million during 1983.

WELLINGTON
NOVEMBER 1983

TABEL 1/
TABLE 1

PRODUKSIE EN BRUTO WAARDE VAN DROÛVRUCTE VAN 1974 - 1983
PRODUCTION AND GROSS VALUE OF DRIED FRUIT FROM 1974 - 1983

Produk/ Product	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		Beraming/ Estimated		Projeksie/ Projection	
	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	1983		1984	
																			Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value	Ton	Bruto waarde /Gross value
		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R		x 1000 R
Appels/Apples	435	469	156	148	150	131	208	228	247	339	188	365	367	879	366	860	363	936	205	752	300	1 233
Appelkose/Apricots...	788	1 079	1 192	1 665	1 062	1 734	1 506	2 698	1 139	2 124	1 505	3 182	1 704	4 126	1 906	4 504	2 056	5 964	2 277	6 009	2 320	6 857
Pere/Pears	593	362	556	345	933	682	1 446	1 278	570	451	636	726	902	1 187	1 613	2 200	908	1 395	1 355	3 112	1 400	3 601
Perskes/Peaches	1 406	997	1 608	1 232	1 724	1 411	1 902	1 820	1 931	1 757	2 354	2 592	2 726	3 351	3 025	3 753	3 220	5 141	2 806	6 375	2 800	7 125
Pruimedante/Prunes...	1 620	815	2 095	1 028	1 816	858	1 374	1 192	2 081	1 897	1 583	1 689	1 675	2 358	1 320	2 213	1 514	2 684	2 024	5 375	2 000	5 948
Korente/Currants.....	697	264	908	477	1 006	520	785	405	894	873	691	681	973	1 129	896	1 208	1 024	1 666	978	1 923	1 100	2 423
Rosyne/Raisins	658	240	1 028	523	1 161	510	950	470	1 922	1 882	1 332	1 495	1 059	1 371	983	1 266	1 261	2 093	1 108	2 254	1 120	2 552
Trosrosyne/Stalk Raisins	46	55	30	40	19	25	14	20	29	40	18	28	21	41	32	71	33	87	68	216	90	320
Sultanatipes/Sultana Types:																						
Geloogde sultanas/ Unbleached sultanas..	514	159	1 015	476	944	568	1 536	759	2 393	1 940	2 205	2 323	4 595	5 592	5 012	6 733	7 131	9 381	10 733	17 599	9 500	17 446
T P R / T S R	3 752	1 186	6 921	3 641	4 118	1 921	5 980	5 084	7 802	7 583	13 013	19 062	18 259	23 319	16 419	23 746	14 538	22 052	18 543	35 010	11 500	24 318
Geswaide Sultanau/ Bleached Sultanas....	427	155	585	300	280	112	484	270	764	802	980	1 162	1 484	2 013	1 492	2 265	1 845	2 813	2 514	5 301	3 000	6 344
Totaal Sultanatipes/ Total Sultana Types..	4 693	1 500	8 521	4 417	5 342	2 401	8 000	6 113	10 959	10 330	16 198	22 547	24 338	30 924	22 923	32 744	23 514	34 246	31 790	57 910	24 000	48 108
	10 936	5 781	16 094	9 875	13 213	8 272	16 185	14 224	19 772	19 693	24 505	33 305	33 765	45 366	33 064	48 819	33 893	54 212	42 611	83 926	35 130	78 167

TABEL 2/
TABLE 2

VERKOPE OP UITVOER- EN PLAASLIKE MARK IN M TON VAN 1974 - 1983 (JAAR SLUIT IN 1 DESEMBER - 30 NOVEMBER) /
SALES ON EXPORT AND LOCAL MARKET IN M.TON FROM 1974 - 1983 (YEAR INCLUDE 1 DECEMBER - 30 NOVEMBER)

Produk/Product	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		
	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Ex- port	Bereama/ Estimate		Projeksie/ Projection		
																				Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Export	Plaas- lik/ Local	Uit- voer/ Expor
Appels/Apples	278	1	294	1	258	1	194	-	147	-	173	-	223	-	254	-	261	2	250	53	90	4	
Appelkose/Apricots	417	442	518	514	535	896	445	902	495	849	578	1 183	526	1 181	531	1 167	615	1 413	700	1 394	280	1 60	
Pere/Pears	584	4	616	25	865	102	729	221	568	106	580	233	636	159	826	167	840	303	940	388	180	25	
Perskes/Peaches	1 283	147	1 461	241	1 662	335	1 464 (a)	316	1 456	352	1 776	558	1 831 (a)	464	1 812 (a)	370	1 948 (a)	799	2 440 (a)	624	1 150	90	
Prunedante/Prunes	1 088	-	1 187	-	1 342	-	1 307	-	1 328	-	1 246	-	1 268	-	1 321	-	1 217	-	1 180	105	1 350	-	
Korente/Currants	689	-	615	-	946	-	831	-	861	-	1 244	17	890	-	896	-	859	15	800	15	700	10	
Rosyne/Raisins	499	-	443	-	603	-	696	-	648	-	745	-	676	-	486	-	553	155	530	98	580	-	
Onpille rosyne/Seeded raisins	127	-	118	30	180	165	246	185	190	654	269	438	211	48	152	-	141	2	145	165	120	15	
Sultanatipes/Sultana types:																							
Geloog/Unbleached	1 204	-	1 101	146	1 092	3	1 352	-	1 497	754	1 690	638	1 431	2 559	1 619	3 238	1 779	4 640	1 730	7 718	1 350	8 150	
Thomp. pitlose rosyne/ Thomp. seedless raisins	3 590	113	2 389	4 236	2 969	1 774	2 513	2 381	2 254	6 008	3 129	10 190	3 104	12 783	3 460	13 321	3 015	10 200	3 380	11 673	2 500	9 000	
Geswaelde/Bleached ...	554	-	544	33	296	7	413	-	483	151	784	437	676	590	722	677	705	1 015	610	1 713	600	1 700	
Totaal/Total: Sultanas	5 348	113	4 034	4 415	4 357	1 784	4 288	2 381	4 234	6 913	5 603	11 265	5 211	15 932	5 801	17 236	5 499	15 855	5 720	21 104	4 450	18 850	
Trosrosyne/Stalk raisins	40	24	33	-	17	-	14	-	27	-	23	-	17	-	26	-	26	-	29	-	80	-	
Vrugtemengsel/Fruit mixture	1 214	408	1 371	289	1 409	724	1 329	559	1 347	819	1 594	644	(a) 1 599	(a) 649	(a) 1 661	(a) 758	1 538	981	1 410	1 324	4 995	800	
GROOTOTAAL/GRAND TOTAL	11 567	1 139	10 690	5 515	12 174	4 007	11 543	4 564	11 299	9 693	13 831	14 338	13 088	18 433	13 566	19 698	13 497	19 525	14 144	25 270	13 975	22 690	

(a) Gedurende 1977, 1980, 1981, 1982 en 1983 is onderskeidelik 655 ton, 700 ton, 1 000 ton, 979 ton en 500 ton pruimedante ingevoer. Hierdie hoeveelhede word gereflekteer in verkope van pruimedante as sulks in die binneland sowel as in binnelandse verkope en uitvoere van vrugtemengsels.

(a) During 1977, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, 655, 700, 1 000, 979 and 500 tons of prunes were respectively imported. These quantities are reflected in the local sales of prunes as well as in the local sales and export sales of fruit mixtures.

17

TABEL 3/
TABLE 3

WĒRELD-PRODUKSIE VAN DROĒVRUGTE (GEMIDDELD IN M.T.)
WORLD PRODUCTION OF DRIED FRUIT (AVERAGE IN M.T.)

	KORENTE CURRANTS	ROSYNE RAISINS	SULTANAS	APPELKOSE APRICOTS	VYE FIGS	PRUIMEDANTE PRUNES	PERSKES PEACHES	TOTAAL TOTAL
1. Afghanistan	-	-	90 000	-	-	-	-	90 000
2. Algerië/Algeria	-	-	-	-	8' 000	-	-	8 000
3. Argentinië/Argentina..	-	1 000	5 000	-	-	8 000	1 000	15 000
4. Australië/Australia...	7 400	8 200	70 000	1 100	-	900	100	87 700
5. Chili	-	-	2 500	200	-	5 500	2 000	10 200
6. China	Geen Statistieke bekend / No statistics known							
7. Ciprus/Cyprus	-	-	6 000	-	-	-	-	6 000
8. Frankryk/France	-	-	-	-	-	32 000	-	32 000
9. Griekeland/Greece	70 000	-	95 000	-	18 500	-	-	183 500
10. Italië/Italy	-	-	1 000	-	7 000	-	-	8 000
11. Iran	-	-	74 000	12 000	-	-	-	86 000
12. Joegoslavië/Jugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	25 000	-	25 000
13. Mexico/Meksiko	-	-	15 000	-	-	-	-	15 000
14. Portugal	-	400	-	-	2 500	-	-	2 900
15. R S A	1 100	1 100	33 200	2 300	-	2 000	2 800	42 500
16. Spanje/Spain	-	-	3 300	700	5 000	-	-	9 000
17. Sirië/Syria	-	-	9 000	-	-	-	-	9 000
18. Turkye/Turkey	-	-	90 000	20 000	63 600	-	-	173 600
19. V S A/U S A	2 700	-	285 000	4 400	6 800	135 300	1 800	435 700
TOTAAL/TOTAL	81 200	10 700	779 000	40 700	111 400	208 400	7 700	1 239 100

OMVANG VAN DIE DROËVRUGTEBEDRYF/
EXTENT OF THE DRIED FRUIT INDUSTRY

(IN VERGELYKING MET ANDER BEDRYWE / IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES)

BERAMINGS T O V 1982/83 SEISOEN/
ESTIMATES I R O 1982/83 SEASON

	<u>M TON</u>	
WYNDRUIWE/ WINE GRAPES	1 025 100	63%
SAGTEVRUGTE/ DECIDUOUS FRUIT	260 000	16%
INMAAKVRUGTE/ CANNING FRUIT	161 622	10%
DROËVRUGTE/ DRIED FRUIT	184 965	11%
	<u>1 631 687</u>	100%

INDIEN WYNDRUIWE BUITE REKENING GELAAT WORD/
WHEN WINE GRAPES ARE EXCLUDED

VERTEENWOORDIG / REPRESENT

Sagtevrugte / Deciduous Fruit	43%
Ingemaakte vrugte / Canning Fruit	27%
Droëvrugte / Dried Fruit	30%

