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# South Africa - Republic of

# Citrus Semi-annual

# South Africa Citrus Supply and Demand Report

**Approved By:**
Justina Torry

**Prepared By:**
Wellington Sikuka

**Report Highlights:**
The 2016/17 MY production of citrus is estimated to increase as the country recovers from drought in the main growing regions. The current drought in the Western Cape growing region is only expected to impact the 2017/18 MY crop if insufficient winter rainfall is received this year.

**Commodities:**
Citrus, Other, Fresh
Grapefruit, Fresh
Oranges, Fresh
Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh
Lemons, Fresh
Orange Juice

**Exchange rate:** Rand/US$ Exchange = 13

**Executive Summary**


Post estimates that the production of grapefruit will increase by fifteen percent to 363,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the normal rains received at the beginning of 2017 in Limpopo and Mpumalanga which are the main grapefruit growing regions. This will result in a fifteen percent increase in grapefruit exports to 234,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY.

Post estimates that the production of oranges will increase by five percent to 1.34 Million MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the recovery from the drought following normal rains in 2017 in the growing regions of Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga which account for about 82 percent of the total orange production. Post estimates that the export of oranges will increase by five percent to 1.12 Million MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the available production and South Africa`s efforts in addressing uncertainty in the European Union (EU) market due to the ongoing Citrus Black Spot (CBS) challenges.

Post estimates that the production of tangerines/mandarins will increase by eleven percent to 251,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on an increase in area planted as the industry shifts its production mainly from oranges to soft citrus in response to market preferences. Post estimates that South African exports of tangerines/mandarins will increase by twelve percent to 212,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the increase in production, and the growing market opportunities in the United States, Middle East and Asia.

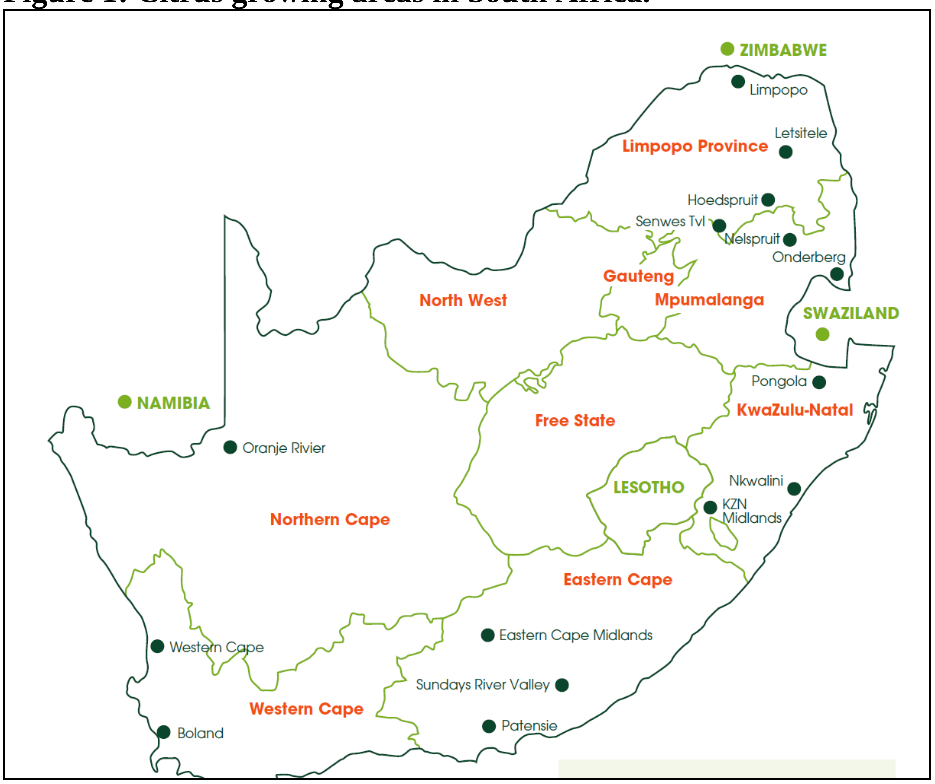
Post estimates that the production of lemons/limes will increase by fifteen percent to 355,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on increases in area planted and normal rainfall received in the main growing regions of the Eastern Cape and Limpopo. These increases were partially offset, by the mysterious fruit drop experienced in the Eastern Cape. Post estimates that the exports of lemons and limes will increase by fourteen percent to 270,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on the increase in production.

The current drought in the Western Cape growing region is only expected to impact the 2017/18 MY citrus production if insufficient winter rainfall is received in 2017.

**Background**

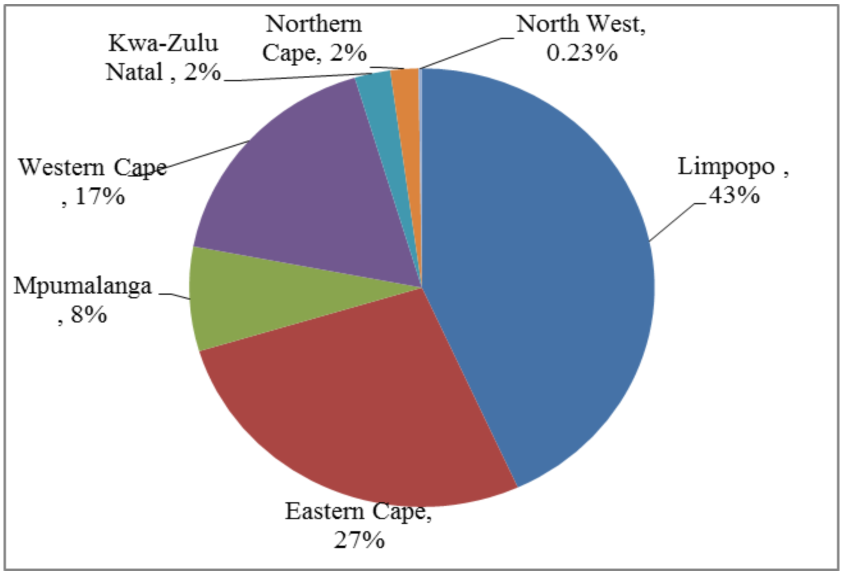
The total area planted to citrus increased by seven percent to 70,055 Hectares (Ha) in the 2015/16 MY, from 65,596 Ha in the 2014/15 MY, based on the increase in investment mainly in tangerine/mandarin and lemon orchards. The growth in revenue as a result of increased market preferences, the weakening exchange rate up to 2016, and better export market opportunities. The Limpopo, Western Cape, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape provinces are the main citrus growing regions in South Africa. **Figure 1** below shows the map of the citrus growing areas in South Africa. **Figure 2** shows that Limpopo has the largest area planted, followed by Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Western Cape. The Western Cape and Eastern Cape have a cooler climate which is suited for the production of the navel oranges, lemons and easy peelers such as clementines and satsumas. The Mpumalanga, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces have a warmer climate which is better suited to the cultivation of grapefruit and valencia oranges.

**Figure 1: Citrus growing areas in South Africa.**




**Source: Citrus Growers Association (CGA)**

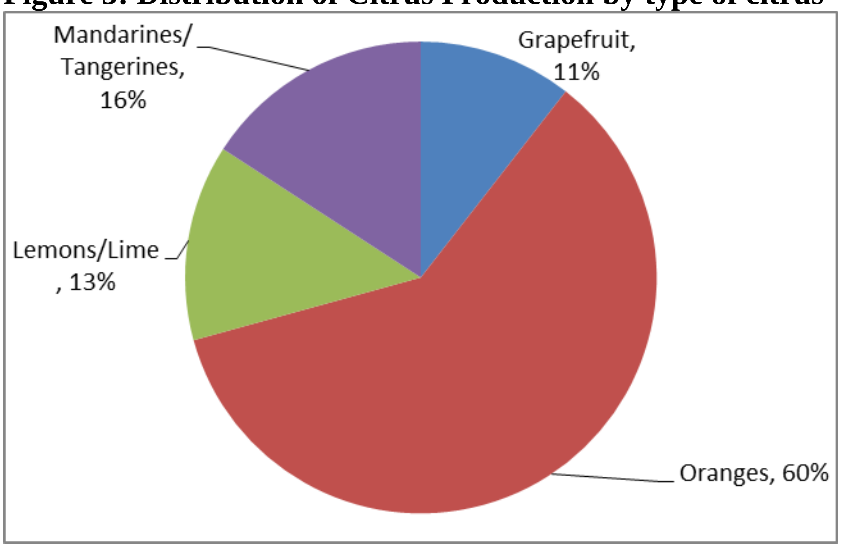
**Figure 2: Citrus Production Regions by Area**




**Source: CGA**

**Figure 3** shows that oranges are the biggest citrus type produced in South Africa and accounted for 62 percent of the total citrus area planted in the 2015/16 MY.

**Figure 3: Distribution of Citrus Production by type of citrus**




**Source: CGA**

There are at least 210 commercial citrus varieties being planted in South Africa. **Table 1** shows the most common citrus varieties planted in South Africa. Star Ruby is the most planted grapefruit variety due to its high global demand. Producers prefer Valencia oranges over Navels as Valencia's have a longer shelf life and produce higher yields than Navels. Nardocott is one of the most popular soft citrus cultivars in South Africa. In 2016, the Tango citrus variety which was developed by the University of California Riverside's Citrus Breeding Program, was granted a plant breeders right in South Africa and is expected to provide competition to the Nardocott variety.

**Table 1: Citrus Varieties**

| Citrus | Variety |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| **Grape fruit** | Star Ruby, Marsh, Rose, Flame,<br>Nelspruit Ruby (Nelruby), Flamingo |
| **Oranges** | **Valencias -** Delta, Midknight, Turkey (Juvalle), Oukloon (Olinda, Late), Du Roi , Benny. |
| | **Navels -** Palmer, Bahianinha, Washington, Robyn, Navelina, Lane Late, Newhall, Cambria, Cara Cara, Rustenburg, Autumn Gold |
| **Mandarins/ Tangarines** | **Clementine -** Nules, Marisol, SRA, Oroval, Esbal, Clemenpons, Oronules |
| | **Mandarin -** Nadorcott (Afourer), Nova, Or (Orri), Minneola, Mor ,<br>B17, Tambor , Naartjie, Thoro Temple, Sonet, B24 (African Sunset) |
| | **Satsuma -** Miho Wase, Owari, Kuno, Miyagawa Wase, Okitsu Wase, Aoshima. |
| **Lemons/Lime** | Eureka, Eureka SL, Lisbon, Limoneira, Genoa |

**Source: CGA**

**Table 2: South Africa Harvest Period for Citrus**

| **Citrus** | **Harvest Period** |
|---|---|
| | |
| Marsh Grapefruit | April to June |
| Star Ruby Grapefruit | April to September |
| Navel Oranges | June to July |
| Valencia Oranges | July to September |
| Mandarins/Tangarines | July to August |
| Lemons/Lime | July to September |

**Source: CGA**

**Table 3** shows the summary of citrus production statistics in South Africa. The balance of the citrus production after satisfying the export and fresh domestic consumption is delivered for processing.

**Table 3: Summary of Fresh Citrus Production, Supply and Distribution**

| **Citrus** | **2015/2016 MY** | | | **2016/2017 MY** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Production** | **Domestic Consumption** | **Exports** | **Production** | **Domestic Consumption** | **Exports** |
| | **MT** | **MT** | **MT** | **MT** | **MT** | **MT** |
| Oranges | 1,275,000 | 70,000 | 1,064,000 | 1,345,000 | 70,000 | 1,120,000 |
| Grapefruit | 315,239 | 5,000 | 203,000 | 363,000 | 5,000 | 234,000 |
| Lemons | 308,000 | 16,000 | 237,000 | 355,000 | 17,000 | 270,000 |
| Soft Citrus | 226,000 | 26,000 | 190,000 | 251,000 | 27,000 | 212,000 |
| **Total** | **2,124,000** | **117,000** | **1,694,000** | **2,314,000** | **119,000** | **1,836,000** |

**Source: CGA, Global Trade Atlas (GTA) and Post estimates**

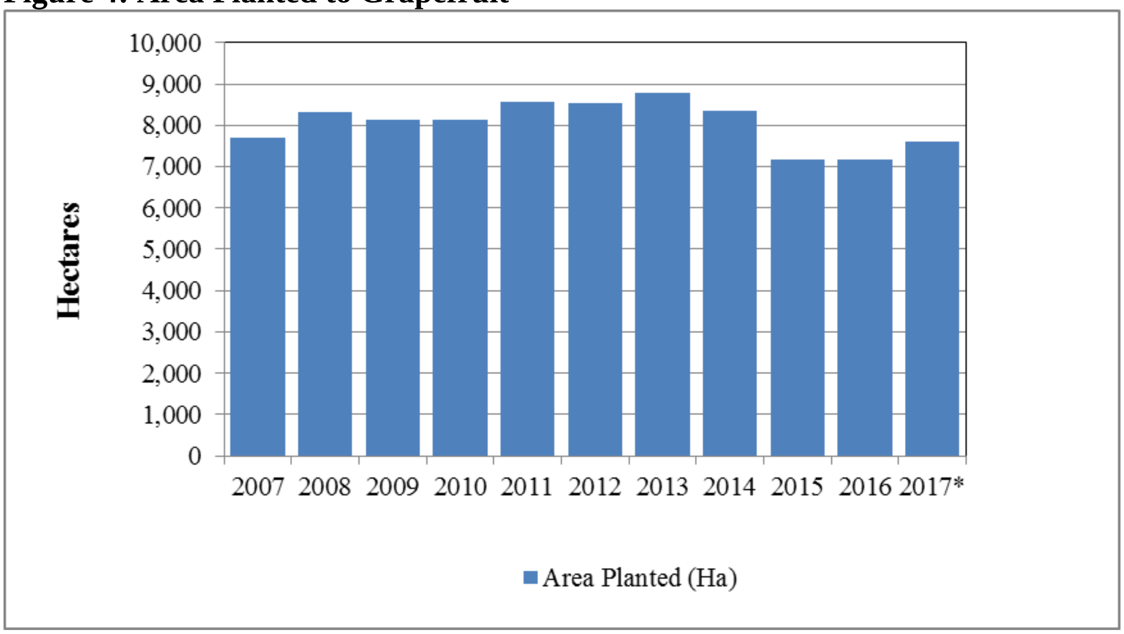
**Grapefruit, Fresh**

**Production**

Post estimates that the production of grapefruit will increase by fifteen percent to 363,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 315,239 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the normal rains received at the beginning of the 2017 year in Limpopo and Mpumalanga which are the main grapefruit growing regions. Post revised the 2015/16 MY production of grapefruit downwards to 315,239 MT, based on final industry data and the higher than anticipated impact of the 2016 drought. About 75 percent of the grapefruit in South Africa is produced in the Limpopo and Mpumalanga regions. The 2014/15 MY grape fruit production remains unchanged at 386,569 MT based on final industry data and a normal growing season.

**Figure 4** below illustrates that the area planted to grapefruit is estimated to increase by six percent to 7,600 ha in the 2016/17 MY, from 7,161 ha in the 2015/16 MY, based on the industry recovering from the previous seasons drought conditions. The 2014/15 MY area planted remains unchanged at 7,181 ha based on final industry data.

**Figure 4: Area Planted to Grapefruit**




***Estimate. Source: CGA**

**Consumption**

Post estimates that the grapefruit domestic consumption will remain flat at 5,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on low economic growth and stable demand for grapefruit in South Africa. Domestic consumption of grapefruit is relatively low as most South African consumers, especially the younger generation, have not acquired the taste for grapefruit. Grapefruit is also processed to juice, the majority of which is exported to Europe. The left over pulp following commercial juice extraction is an important source of grapefruit oil which is used as a flavoring in many soft drinks. The inner peel is a source of pectin and citric acid, which are both used by the food industry to preserve fruits, jams, and marmalades. Naringin is also extracted from grapefruit peel, and gives tonic-water its distinctive bitter flavor. Finally, the grapefruit peel oil is used in scented fragrances.

**Exports**

Post estimates that grapefruit exports will increase by fifteen percent to 234,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 202,538 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the increase in production and the industry strategy of prioritizing export markets, and thereafter supplying the remaining fruit to the domestic fresh market and processed markets. The 2015/16 MY and 2014/15 MY exports of grapefruit remain unchanged at 202,528 MT and 220,956 MT, based on final Global Trade Atlas (GTA) figures.

Europe and Asia are South Africa's major export markets for grapefruit. South Africa is still faced with the challenges of citrus black spot (CBS) in the European Union (EU) market. Industry estimates that it is costing South Africa almost R1 Billion (US$77 Million) to address and comply with the CBS requirements in the EU market. The South African industry is also avoiding problematic ports with higher CBS interceptions especially in Spain. There is also a growing emphasis to increase exports to the Middle East and Africa markets. While volumes are still low, grapefruit exports to the United States have been growing exponentially, from 76 MT in the 2012/13 MY, to 1,802 MT in the 2014/15 MY and 3,737 in the 2015/16 MY. Grapefruit exports to the United States are expected to continue growing based on the continuation of duty free access through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). South Africa also has a free trade agreement with Europe providing for duty free access for citrus exports.

**Table 4: South African Fresh Grapefruit exports**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 080540, Grapefruit, Fresh Or Dried | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 217,367 | 220,956 | 202,528 |
| Netherlands | T | 49,218 | 53,415 | 59,236 |
| Japan | T | 48,222 | 44,802 | 31,154 |
| China | T | 14,007 | 19,972 | 17,463 |
| Russia | T | 18,008 | 18,125 | 15,842 |
| United Kingdom | T | 9,812 | 11,415 | 9,965 |
| Korea South | T | 5,928 | 9,105 | 9,760 |
| Italy | T | 10,096 | 11,976 | 9,365 |
| Portugal | T | 2,979 | 4,368 | 5,991 |
| Hong Kong | T | 4,558 | 5,010 | 5,828 |
| Canada | T | 8,804 | 7,137 | 5,022 |
| Germany | T | 1,378 | 1,819 | 5,015 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 4,829 | 4,625 | 4,238 |
| United States | T | 1,051 | 1,802 | 3,737 |
| Swaziland | T | 15,907 | 3,575 | 3,229 |
| France | T | 4,198 | 5,816 | 3,183 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan | T | 3,392 | 3,256 | 2,011 |
| Greece | T | 1,117 | 1,317 | 1,128 |
| Belgium | T | 283 | 586 | 1,099 |
| Ukraine | T | 1,268 | 1,123 | 1,016 |
| Lithuania | T | 821 | 1,011 | 877 |
| Singapore | T | 833 | 987 | 825 |
| Ireland | T | 1,092 | 834 | 768 |
| Sweden | T | 530 | 887 | 767 |
| Malaysia | T | 656 | 905 | 722 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 1,050 | 1,655 | 680 |
| Bulgaria | T | 336 | 754 | 534 |
| Mauritius | T | 662 | 553 | 471 |
| Vietnam | T | 410 | 68 | 431 |
| Romania | T | 168 | 1,251 | 377 |
| Kuwait | T | 335 | 816 | 322 |
| Georgia | T | 208 | 129 | 202 |
| India | T | 59 | 62 | 123 |
| Norway | T | 112 | 112 | 119 |

**Source: Global Trade Atlas (GTA)**

**Imports**

Post estimates that grapefruit imports will remain relatively flat at 4,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY based on sufficient production to fulfill the domestic market demand. The 2015/16 MY imports have been slightly revised downwards to 3,806 MT based on final GTA data. The 2014/15 MY grapefruit import remains unchanged at 7,047 MT based on final GTA data. South Africa is not a major importer of grapefruit. Imports mainly originate from Swaziland, Spain, Turkey and Israel to fill the demand gap towards the end of the season.

**Table 5: South African Fresh Grapefruit imports**

| South Africa Import Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 080540, Grapefruit, Fresh Or Dried | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 11,506 | 7,047 | 3,806 |
| Swaziland | T | 10,898 | 6,355 | 2,862 |
| Spain | T | 95 | 423 | 474 |
| Turkey | T | 47 | 166 | 275 |
| Israel | T | 116 | 56 | 136 |
| Netherlands | T | 0 | 0 | 21 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | T | 0 | 21 | 19 |
| Canada | T | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| France | T | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Countries | T | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 330 | 0 | 0 |

**Source: GTA**

**Prices**

**Table 6** shows the local, export and processed market prices for grapefruit since 2004. Grapefruit prices for the export and local markets have increased over the past five years based on the weakening rand to the US dollar. Processed prices tend to fluctuate based on supply. Export prices continue to provide the highest prices for South African grapefruit which explains` why the industry is export oriented.

**Table 6: Grapefruit Prices**

| | **Local Market Average Price Rand/Ton** | **Export Market Gross Price Rand/Ton** | **Processed Gross Price Rand/Ton** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 1,434 | 2,399 | 325 |
| 2005 | 1,487 | 925 | 325 |
| 2006 | 1,493 | 1,764 | 386 |
| 2007 | 1,796 | 2,712 | 237 |
| 2008 | 2,283 | 3,658 | 152 |
| 2009 | 1,839 | 1,846 | 240 |
| 2010 | 1,437 | 4,351 | 268 |
| 2011 | 2,107 | 3,723 | 383 |
| 2012 | 2,275 | 4,371 | 377 |
| 2013 | 2,352 | 5,060 | 376 |
| 2014 | 3,020 | 5,247 | 401 |
| 2015 | 3,866 | 5,737 | 310 |
| 2016 | 5,154 | 7,898 | 409 |

**Source: Citrus Growers Association (CGA)**

**Table 7: PSD Grapefruit, Fresh**

| Grapefruit, Fresh | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016 | | 2016/2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2015 | | Jan 2016 | | Jan 2017 | |
| South Africa | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** | 7181 | 7181 | 7000 | 7161 | 6900 | 7600 |
| **Area Harvested** | 6894 | 6894 | 6100 | 6445 | 6000 | 6900 |
| **Bearing Trees** | 6700 | 6700 | 6200 | 6800 | 6000 | 7000 |
| **Non-Bearing Trees** | 400 | 400 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 600 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** | 7100 | 7100 | 6500 | 7150 | 6400 | 7600 |
| **Production** | 387 | 387 | 348 | 315 | 330 | 363 |
| **Imports** | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Supply** | 394 | 394 | 352 | 319 | 334 | 367 |
| **Exports** | 221 | 221 | 202 | 203 | 200 | 234 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| **For Processing** | 168 | 168 | 145 | 111 | 129 | 128 |
| **Total Distribution** | 394 | 394 | 352 | 319 | 334 | 367 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

**Source: PSD Tables and Post estimates**

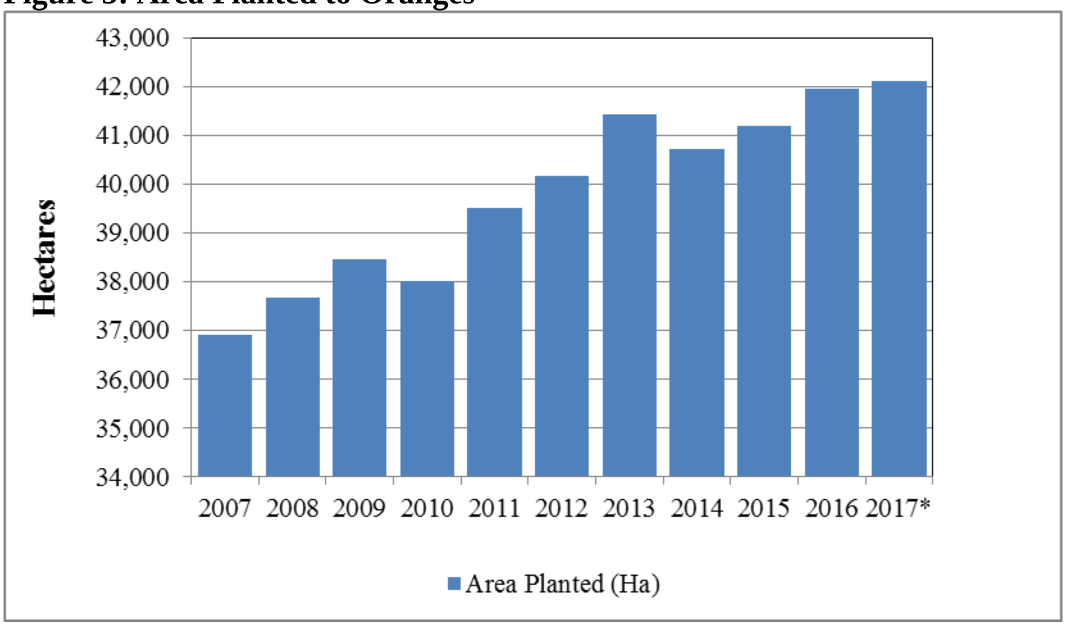
**Oranges, Fresh**

**Production**

Post estimates that the production of oranges will increase by five percent to 1.34 Million MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 1.28 Million MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the recovery from the 2016 drought and normal rains received in 2017 in the main growing regions of Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga which account for about 82 percent of the total orange production. The current drought in the Western Cape growing region which accounts for 15 percent of the total orange production is only expected to impact the 2017/18 MY crop if insufficient winter rainfall is received in 2017. Post revised the 2015/16 MY production of oranges downwards to 1.28 Million MT, based on final industry data and the higher than anticipated impact of the 2016 drought conditions in the Limpopo and Mpumalanga growing regions. The 2014/15 MY production remains unchanged at 1.65 Million MT based on final industry data.

The area planted with oranges in South Africa is estimated to grow marginally by less than one percent to 42,100 hectares (ha) in the 2016/17 MY, from 41,956 ha in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in area planted to seedless orange varieties, which will be partially offset by the industry shift from orange production to soft citrus, especially in the Western Cape. **Figure 5** below shows the trend in the area planted to oranges since 2007.

**Figure 5: Area Planted to Oranges**




***Estimate. Source: CGA**

**Consumption**

Post estimates that the 2016/17 MY consumption of oranges will remain flat at 70,000 MT, based on the lower available production as the bulk of the fruit will be reserved for the export market. The slow economic growth in South Africa and financial pressure faced by consumers is also expected to result in static consumer demand in the local market. Fresh oranges are the most popular citrus consumed in South Africa.

**Exports**

Post estimates that the export of oranges will increase by five percent to 1.12 Million MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 1.06 Million MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the available production and South Africa`s efforts in addressing uncertainty in the EU market due to the ongoing CBS challenges. The 2015/16 MY exports were revised upwards to 1.06 Million MT based on final GTA data and South Africa`s strategy to prioritize supplying export markets even when the production is low, and thereafter supplying the domestic fresh and processed markets. The 2014/15 MY exports of oranges remains unchanged at 1.16 Million MT, based on final GTA data.

Europe remains South Africa's largest export market for oranges, accounting for approximately forty percent of the total export market. However, exports to Asia and the Middle East have grown steadily over the years. Exports to the United States are expected to continue based on the duty free access under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). A gradual shift from oranges to soft citrus exports is expected, as South African farmers supplying the United States market have been converting their orchards from oranges to soft citrus in response to market preferences and the higher premium received in the United States market.

**Table 8: South African Fresh Orange exports**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 080510, Oranges, Fresh | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 1,143,815 | 1,159,630 | 1,064,089 |
| Netherlands | T | 206,525 | 232,025 | 221,671 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 121,056 | 116,093 | 99,483 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 92,866 | 86,906 | 93,195 |
| Russia | T | 125,781 | 89,416 | 68,332 |
| United Kingdom | T | 66,545 | 67,339 | 60,204 |
| Portugal | T | 39,939 | 54,840 | 57,824 |
| Hong Kong | T | 34,555 | 43,383 | 49,892 |
| China | T | 33,872 | 44,318 | 48,644 |
| United States | T | 39,224 | 44,721 | 40,416 |
| Italy | T | 36,430 | 36,385 | 33,515 |
| Bangladesh | T | 40,023 | 38,861 | 32,603 |
| Canada | T | 33,944 | 37,874 | 32,508 |
| Malaysia | T | 28,583 | 28,241 | 28,936 |
| Kuwait | T | 51,347 | 47,246 | 25,943 |
| France | T | 18,148 | 25,613 | 17,074 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swaziland | T | 4,271 | 4,693 | 13,688 |
| Germany | T | 4,070 | 3,556 | 10,796 |
| Singapore | T | 12,292 | 11,337 | 9,082 |
| Sweden | T | 4,908 | 7,007 | 7,047 |
| Ukraine | T | 13,648 | 4,928 | 6,742 |
| Oman | T | 8,186 | 7,511 | 5,266 |
| Bahrain | T | 4,060 | 4,614 | 4,809 |
| Ireland | T | 3,696 | 3,777 | 4,747 |
| Mozambique | T | 6,857 | 11,327 | 4,486 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | T | 2,064 | 5,547 | 4,412 |
| Zambia | T | 8,887 | 7,356 | 4,387 |
| India | T | 4,721 | 11,127 | 4,265 |
| Qatar | T | 6,964 | 6,713 | 4,122 |

**Source: GTA**

**Imports**

Post estimates that South Africa`s imports will return to the normal levels of 12,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, based on imports from Swaziland that will resume following the industry's recovery from drought. The 2015/16 MY imports remain unchanged at 1,180 MT, based on final GTA data and lower imports from Swaziland which also experienced a drought in 2016. The 2014/15 MY imports remain unchanged at 12,706 MT based on final GTA data. Oranges are imported into South Africa in November and December to close supply gaps and satisfy year-round demand.

**Table 9: South African Fresh Orange imports**

| South Africa Import Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 080510, Oranges, Fresh | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 12,390 | 12,706 | 1,180 |
| Spain | T | 274 | 361 | 531 |
| Swaziland | T | 8,360 | 11,891 | 350 |
| Netherlands | T | 21 | 25 | 122 |
| Belgium | T | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Egypt | T | 0 | 139 | 46 |
| Turkey | T | 11 | 0 | 26 |
| Malaysia | T | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Portugal | T | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Israel | T | 167 | 0 | 11 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zimbabwe | T | 3,450 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | T | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Angola | T | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| China | T | 0 | 221 | 0 |
| Lesotho | T | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Russia | T | 0 | 26 | 0 |

**Source: GTA**

**Prices**

**Table 10** shows the local, export and processed market prices of oranges. The export market provides the highest prices. As a result, the South African citrus industry is export oriented, followed by the domestic market and the processed markets which offer lower prices.

**Table 10: Oranges Prices**

| | **Local Market Average Price Rand/Ton** | **Export Market Gross Price Rand/Ton** | **Processed Gross Price Rand/Ton** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 1,090 | 2,425 | 274 |
| 2005 | 1,111 | 1,580 | 229 |
| 2006 | 1,025 | 1,843 | 301 |
| 2007 | 1,278 | 2,832 | 354 |
| 2008 | 1,430 | 3,443 | 419 |
| 2009 | 1,483 | 3,235 | 268 |
| 2010 | 1,599 | 4,043 | 349 |
| 2011 | 1,762 | 4,691 | 529 |
| 2012 | 1,895 | 4,318 | 564 |
| 2013 | 2,054 | 4,975 | 591 |
| 2014 | 2,230 | 5,781 | 618 |
| 2015 | 2,535 | 6,576 | 652 |
| 2016 | 3,799 | 8,570 | 1,002 |

**Source: CGA**

**Table 11: PSD Oranges, Fresh**

| Oranges, Fresh | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016 | | 2016/2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2015 | | Jan 2016 | | Jan 2017 | |
| South Africa | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** | 41184 | 41184 | 41000 | 41956 | 40500 | 42100 |
| **Area Harvested** | 37600 | 37600 | 36000 | 34000 | 36000 | 35600 |
| **Bearing Trees** | 37900 | 37900 | 38000 | 37800 | 38100 | 38000 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-Bearing Trees** | 4100 | 4100 | 4200 | 3900 | 4300 | 3900 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** | 42000 | 42000 | 42200 | 41700 | 42400 | 41900 |
| **Production** | 1645 | 1645 | 1560 | 1275 | 1560 | 1345 |
| **Imports** | 13 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 12 |
| **Total Supply** | 1658 | 1658 | 1561 | 1276 | 1570 | 1357 |
| **Exports** | 1160 | 1160 | 1040 | 1064 | 1050 | 1120 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | 95 | 95 | 95 | 70 | 95 | 70 |
| **For Processing** | 403 | 403 | 426 | 142 | 425 | 167 |
| **Total Distribution** | 1658 | 1658 | 1561 | 1276 | 1570 | 1357 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

**Source: PSD Tables and Post estimate**

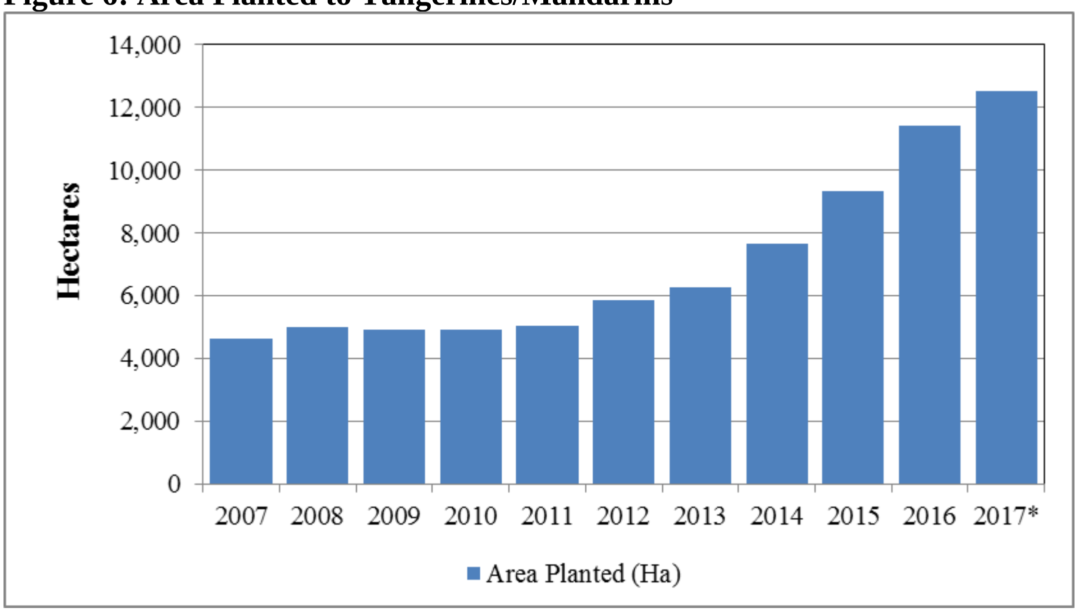
## Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh - Soft Citrus

### Production

Post estimates that the production of tangerines/mandarins will increase by eleven percent to 251,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 225,592 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on increases in area planted as the industry shifts its production from other citrus to tangerines/mandarins in response to market preferences. At least 42 percent of tangerines/mandarins are produced in the Western Cape, 31 percent in the Eastern Cape and 21 percent in Limpopo. The current drought conditions in the Western Cape are only expected to affect the 2017/18 MY crop if no winter rainfall is received. Post revised the 2015/16 MY production downwards to 225,592 MT based on the higher than anticipated impact of the drought in the growing regions of Limpopo. The 2014/15 MY production remains unchanged at 202,563 MT based on final industry data.

**Figure 6** shows that initially, the area planted with tangerines/mandarins from the 2006/07 MY to the 2010/11 MY was flat. However, there has been a significant increase in area planted from 5,044 hectares in the 2010/11 MY to 11,433 hectares in the 2015/16 MY due to growers responding to the increasing global demand for seedless tangerines/mandarins and the increased investment which was being driven by high revenue as a result of the weaker rand. The 2016/17 MY area planted to tangerines/mandarins is estimated at 12,500 Ha, based on the continued investment in this sector due to the performance of tangerines/mandarins in market.

**Figure 6: Area Planted to Tangerines/Mandarins**




**Source: CGA**

### Consumption

Post estimates that the consumption of tangerines/mandarins will increase by four percent to 27,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 26,337 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on available production, partially offset by the slow economic growth and increasing financial pressure faced by domestic consumers. The 2014/15 MY domestic consumption remains unchanged at 23,941 MT, based on final industry data.

**Exports**

Post estimates that South African exports of tangerines/mandarins will increase by twelve percent to 212,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 189,730 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the increase in production and the growing market opportunities in the United States, Middle East and Asia. The 2014/15 MY exports of tangerines/mandarins remains unchanged at 156,565 MT, based on final GTA data. Tangerines/mandarins are not impacted by South Africa's CBS challenges in the EU market.

South African tangerines/mandarins enter the United States duty free under the AGOA preferences. EU member states impose a 1.6 percent preferential tariff for all soft citrus originating from South Africa. Russia imposes a five percent or US$41.93/ton (whichever is the greater) general tariff. Canada, Hong Kong, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia impose a zero percent MFN duty.

**Table 12: South African Fresh Tangerines/Mandarins exports**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: Tangerines/mandarins , Tangerines/mandarins (080520, 080521, 080522, 080529) | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 153,267 | 156,565 | 189,730 |
| United Kingdom | T | 52,560 | 61,307 | 66,152 |
| Netherlands | T | 30,258 | 32,023 | 47,300 |
| Russia | T | 11,184 | 14,467 | 14,329 |
| United States | T | 7,444 | 8,637 | 10,287 |
| Hong Kong | T | 8,215 | 4,573 | 9,227 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 9,855 | 7,127 | 6,733 |
| Canada | T | 7,368 | 6,208 | 6,729 |
| Ireland | T | 3,800 | 3,742 | 5,637 |
| Portugal | T | 852 | 1,102 | 2,412 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 3,231 | 1,910 | 2,333 |
| Germany | T | 1,120 | 2,057 | 1,514 |
| Malaysia | T | 2,725 | 1,416 | 1,385 |
| France | T | 1,845 | 974 | 1,357 |
| Mauritius | T | 1,136 | 1,106 | 1,220 |
| Bangladesh | T | 1,472 | 247 | 1,215 |
| Vietnam | T | 1,003 | 1,036 | 984 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | T | 0 | 96 | 969 |
| Singapore | T | 1,003 | 616 | 902 |
| China | T | 71 | 421 | 777 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finland | T | 549 | 988 | 727 |
| Senegal | T | 736 | 710 | 694 |
| Bahrain | T | 387 | 602 | 574 |
| Kuwait | T | 829 | 569 | 550 |

**Source: GTA**

**Imports**

Post estimates that the 2016/17 MY imports of tangerines/mandarins will remain flat at 1,000 MT. South African tangerines/mandarins imports are only marginal in order to satisfy out of season demand.

**Table 13: South African Fresh Tangerines/Mandarins imports**

| South Africa Import Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: Tangerines/mandarins , Tangerines/mandarins (080520, 080521, 080522, 080529) | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 940 | 851 | 940 |
| Spain | T | 557 | 530 | 562 |
| Israel | T | 371 | 284 | 308 |
| Germany | T | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Turkey | T | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| United Kingdom | T | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Thailand | T | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Angola | T | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Swaziland | T | 0 | 31 | 0 |

**Source: GTA**

**Prices**

Export markets provide the highest prices for South African soft citrus as shown in **Table 14**.

**Table 14: Tangerines/Mandarins Prices**

| | **Local Market** | **Export Market** | **Processed** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Average Price** | **Gross Price** | **Gross Price** |
| | **Rand/Ton** | **Rand/Ton** | **Rand/Ton** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 1,705 | 3,638 | 251 |
| 2005 | 1,279 | 3,977 | 165 |
| 2006 | 2,133 | 4,423 | 188 |
| 2007 | 2,543 | 3,758 | 214 |
| 2008 | 3,038 | 4,965 | 367 |
| 2009 | 3,042 | 4,635 | 275 |
| 2010 | 3,805 | 5,618 | 214 |
| 2011 | 4,091 | 5,637 | 315 |
| 2012 | 3,760 | 7,133 | 419 |
| 2013 | 5,159 | 8,542 | 334 |
| 2014 | 5,442 | 10,004 | 465 |
| 2015 | 5,606 | 11,392 | 391 |
| 2016 | 6,785 | 14,242 | 532 |

**Source: CGA**

**Table 15: PSD Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh**

| Tangerines/Mandarins, Fresh | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016 | | 2016/2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2015 | | Jan 2016 | | Jan 2017 | |
| South Africa | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** | 9335 | 9335 | 10500 | 11433 | 12000 | 12500 |
| **Area Harvested** | 6600 | 6600 | 7500 | 9375 | 8000 | 10100 |
| **Bearing Trees** | 4900 | 4900 | 5900 | 6000 | 6200 | 6400 |
| **Non-Bearing Trees** | 2040 | 2040 | 2100 | 2000 | 2400 | 2400 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** | 6940 | 6940 | 8000 | 8000 | 8600 | 8800 |
| **Production** | 203 | 203 | 248 | 226 | 263 | 251 |
| **Imports** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Total Supply** | 204 | 204 | 249 | 227 | 264 | 252 |
| **Exports** | 157 | 157 | 190 | 190 | 205 | 212 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | 24 | 24 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 27 |
| **For Processing** | 23 | 23 | 29 | 11 | 28 | 13 |
| **Total Distribution** | 204 | 204 | 249 | 227 | 264 | 252 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

**Source: PSD Tables and Post estimate**

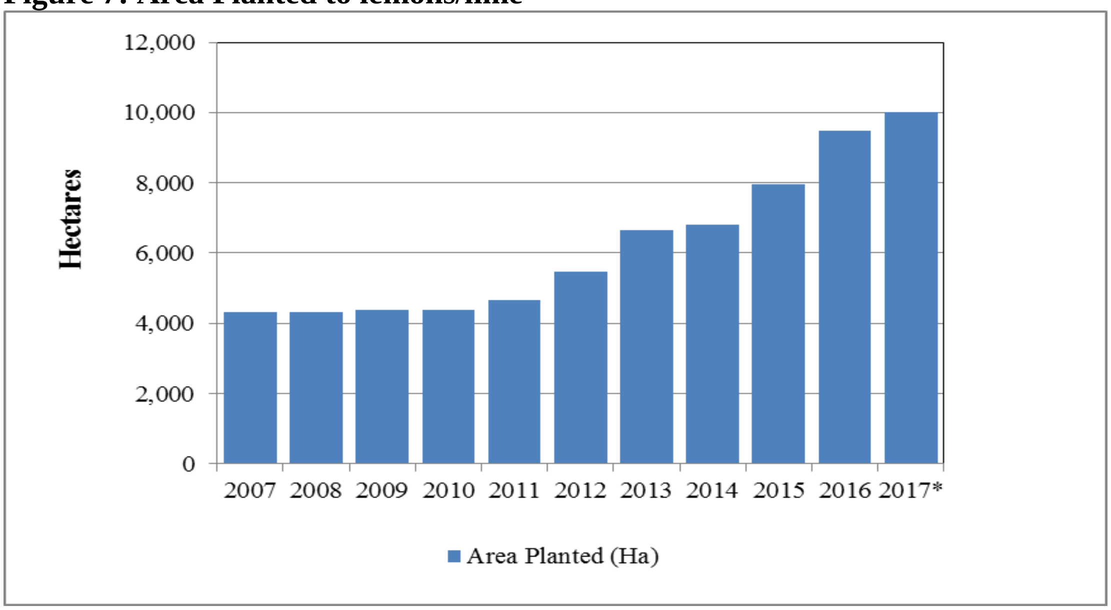
## Lemons/Limes, Fresh

### Production

Post estimates that the production of lemons/limes will increase by fifteen percent to 355,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 308,378 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on increases in area planted and normal rainfall received in the main growing regions of the Eastern Cape and Limpopo. These increases were partially offset by a higher than normal fruit drop experienced in the Eastern Cape growing areas. The Eastern Cape and Limpopo growing regions produce about eighty percent of the lemons in South Africa. The current drought conditions in the Western Cape, which produces about 10 percent of the total lemons/ limes, is expected to affect the 2017/18 MY crop if no rains are received during the winter period in 2017. The 2015/16 MY production of lemons/limes has been revised downwards to 308,378 MT based on final industry data and the impact of the drought on the main growing regions of the Eastern Cape and Limpopo in 2016. The 2014/15 MY production of lemons/limes remains unchanged at 339,130 MT based on final industry data.

**Figure 7** shows that the area planted with lemons/limes was initially flat from the 2006/07 MY to the 2009/10 MY. However, the area planted increased gradually from 4,667 hectares in the 2010/11 MY to 9,485 hectares in the 2015/16 MY, in response to increases in demand and higher prices in the export market.

**Figure 7: Area Planted to lemons/lime**




**Source: CGA**

### Consumption

Post estimates that the domestic consumption of lemons will increase by six percent to 17,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 16,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the available production. Lemon juice is used as flavorings for poultry and fish dishes, and a flavor agent in cakes, tarts, biscuits, candies, ice creams and salad dressings. In the beverage industry lemons/limes are used to make lemonade, smoothies and liquors. In the cleaning industry, lemon juice is used as a degreaser and disinfectant, due to its high concentration of citric acid which can inhibit the proliferation of some molds and bacteria.

**Exports**

Post estimates that the exports of lemons and limes will increase by fourteen percent to 270,000 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 237,131 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the increase in production. The 2015/16 MY exports of lemons was revised downwards to 237,131 MT based on final GTA data and the smaller fruit sizes harvested during the season. The 2014/15 MY exports of lemons/limes remains unchanged at 246,290 MT based on final GTA data. The growth in lemons/limes exports is mainly due to the growth in the Asian and Middle East market.

**Table 16: South African Fresh Lemons/Limes exports**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 080550, Lemons And Limes, Fresh Or Dried | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 219,617 | 246,290 | 237,131 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 40,184 | 48,773 | 49,115 |
| Netherlands | T | 22,312 | 23,582 | 34,204 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 19,806 | 25,813 | 28,951 |
| United Kingdom | T | 12,586 | 16,174 | 20,428 |
| Russia | T | 30,678 | 31,436 | 18,019 |
| Hong Kong | T | 31,077 | 20,474 | 15,396 |
| Kuwait | T | 7,336 | 12,465 | 14,540 |
| Canada | T | 9,524 | 10,636 | 9,223 |
| Italy | T | 5,590 | 5,169 | 8,655 |
| Malaysia | T | 6,576 | 7,005 | 6,857 |
| Singapore | T | 3,964 | 7,701 | 3,826 |
| Portugal | T | 829 | 1,571 | 3,308 |
| Bahrain | T | 2,026 | 2,919 | 2,994 |
| Germany | T | 5,776 | 7,310 | 2,977 |
| Vietnam | T | 1,535 | 4,000 | 2,944 |
| Georgia | T | 963 | 2,970 | 2,197 |
| Qatar | T | 2,097 | 3,218 | 1,768 |
| Greece | T | 1,146 | 1,206 | 1,136 |
| Ukraine | T | 3,313 | 2,920 | 989 |
| Angola | T | 1,460 | 1,116 | 943 |
| Mauritius | T | 510 | 724 | 905 |
| France | T | 540 | 690 | 771 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indonesia | T | 518 | 75 | 674 |
| Oman | T | 576 | 547 | 608 |
| Namibia | T | 709 | 560 | 583 |
| Japan | T | 499 | 375 | 552 |

**Source: GTA**

**Imports**

Post estimates that the 2016/17 MY imports of lemons/ limes will remain flat as a result of the sufficient domestic production available to meet local demand.

**Table 17: South African Fresh Lemons/Limes imports**

| South Africa Import Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 080550, Lemons And Limes, Fresh Or Dried | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 677 | 422 | 496 |
| Spain | T | 399 | 207 | 155 |
| Brazil | T | 162 | 138 | 151 |
| Turkey | T | 29 | 43 | 91 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Swaziland | T | 22 | 32 | 24 |
| Namibia | T | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Countries NES | T | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Russia | T | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | T | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Angola | T | 5 | 0 | 0 |

**Source: GTA**

**Prices**

Export markets provide the highest prices for South African lemons/limes as shown in **Table 18**.

**Table 18: Lemons/Limes Prices**

| | **Local Market** | **Export Market** | **Processed** |
|---|---|---|---|

| | Average Price Rand/Ton | Gross Price Rand/Ton | Gross Price Rand/Ton |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 1,525 | 3,240 | 338 |
| 2005 | 1,692 | 1,476 | 258 |
| 2006 | 1,753 | 2,478 | 178 |
| 2007 | 2,460 | 3,238 | 396 |
| 2008 | 3,105 | 3,961 | 611 |
| 2009 | 3,346 | 2,120 | 542 |
| 2010 | 3,940 | 5,329 | 731 |
| 2011 | 3,489 | 5,426 | 982 |
| 2012 | 4,291 | 5,426 | 720 |
| 2013 | 5,668 | 6,994 | 596 |
| 2014 | 6,838 | 11,058 | 1,288 |
| 2015 | 7,463 | 12,279 | 1,378 |
| 2016 | 8,294 | 16,478 | 1,842 |

**Source: CGA**

**Table 19: PSD Lemons/Limes, Fresh**

| Lemons/Limes, Fresh | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016 | | 2016/2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2015 | | Jan 2016 | | Jan 2017 | |
| South Africa | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Planted** | 7966 | 7966 | 8000 | 9485 | 8100 | 10000 |
| **Area Harvested** | 6771 | 6771 | 6800 | 7967 | 6900 | 8300 |
| **Bearing Trees** | 4900 | 4900 | 5400 | 5700 | 5500 | 6000 |
| **Non-Bearing Trees** | 1960 | 1960 | 1800 | 2000 | 1800 | 2050 |
| **Total No. Of Trees** | 6860 | 6860 | 7200 | 7700 | 7300 | 8050 |
| **Production** | 339 | 339 | 340 | 308 | 345 | 355 |
| **Imports** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Total Supply** | 340 | 340 | 341 | 309 | 346 | 356 |
| **Exports** | 246 | 246 | 240 | 237 | 245 | 270 |
| **Fresh Dom. Consumption** | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| **For Processing** | 79 | 79 | 85 | 56 | 85 | 69 |
| **Total Distribution** | 340 | 340 | 341 | 309 | 346 | 356 |
| | | | | | | |
| (HECTARES) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) | | | | | | |

**Source: PSD Tables and Post estimate**

## Orange Juice

### Production

Post estimates that the production of orange juice will increase by eighteen percent to 22,717 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 19,317 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the lower quantity of fresh oranges delivered for processing. The 2015/16 MY production of orange juice was revised downwards to 19,317 MT, based on the significant decrease in fresh oranges delivered for processing following the higher than anticipated impact of drought to orange production in the growing region of Limpopo. The 2014/15 MY production of orange juice was revised upwards to 54,821 MT based on revised industry data and updated calculations.

Industry coordinated statistics for orange juice are largely unavailable in South Africa. The production, consumption and stock levels represent Post`s best estimate of the South African orange juice supply and distribution statistics based on information extracted from various sources, contacts and calculations of extractions from fresh oranges delivered for processing.

### Consumption

Post estimates that the domestic consumption will increase by three percent to 6,200 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 6,000 MT in the 2015/16 MY based on the increase in production and greater domestic availability. The 2014/15 MY consumption of orange juice remains unchanged at 6,800 MT based on final production and consumption data. The relatively high food price inflation has resulted in restricted growth in the domestic consumption of fresh fruit juices especially the 100 percent fruit juice, and the shift in demand to orange juice concentrates.

### Export

Post estimates that the 2016/17 MY exports of orange juice will decrease by 39 percent to 21,160 MT, from 34,742 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on the available production, lower opening stocks, lower year to date exports up to April 2017 and post estimates for the remainder of the season. The 2015/16 MY exports of orange juice has been updated to 34,742 MT based on final GTA and lower than anticipated production as a result of the impact of the drought. The 2014/15 MY exports of orange juice remains unchanged at 45,418 based on final GTA data. Post adjusted the orange juice export data to the equivalent of 65 Degrees Brix based on the respective conversion factors shown on the export tables below.

Producers in South Africa prefer to export fresh oranges rather than to sell to processors as export prices are eight times higher than prices achieved from processors. Netherlands, Botswana, Mozambique, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe, are the biggest markets for South African orange juice exports.

**Table 20: South African Orange Juice exports – HS200919**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 200919, Orange Juice, Other Than Frozen, Whether Or Not Sweetened | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 30,499 | 37,516 | 30,668 |
| Botswana | T | 5,633 | 7,067 | 7,228 |
| Namibia | T | 1,940 | 3,209 | 4,938 |
| Netherlands | T | 7,816 | 7,450 | 3,558 |
| Swaziland | T | 2,554 | 3,229 | 3,461 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 3,407 | 3,517 | 1,920 |
| Lesotho | T | 1,813 | 2,512 | 1,893 |
| Spain | T | 650 | 1,972 | 1,679 |
| Mozambique | T | 1,974 | 2,893 | 1,318 |
| Zambia | T | 1,312 | 1,371 | 1,012 |
| Ethiopia | T | 68 | 1,062 | 791 |
| Italy | T | 329 | 505 | 533 |
| Mauritius | T | 35 | 161 | 298 |
| Malawi | T | 63 | 92 | 291 |
| United Kingdom | T | 0 | 5 | 245 |
| Israel | T | 1,607 | 674 | 190 |
| Congo Dem. Rep. | T | 17 | 77 | 180 |

**Source: GTA and Post adjustments to 65 Degrees Brix (Conversion Factor 1.02).**

**Table 21: South African Orange Juice exports – HS200911**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 200911, Orange Juice, Frozen, Whether Or Not Sweetened | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 7,176 | 6,241 | 3,764 |
| Netherlands | T | 4,647 | 4,669 | 2,361 |
| Botswana | T | 382 | 374 | 554 |
| Israel | T | 281 | 29 | 185 |
| Lesotho | T | 246 | 357 | 134 |
| India | T | 159 | 0 | 126 |
| Italy | T | 0 | 60 | 71 |
| Spain | T | 580 | 89 | 68 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 67 | 76 | 63 |
| United Kingdom | T | 0 | 31 | 59 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mozambique | T | 57 | 224 | 47 |
| Zambia | T | 36 | 0 | 32 |
| Namibia | T | 21 | 12 | 24 |
| Germany | T | 0 | 1 | 18 |
| Nigeria | T | 39 | 17 | 14 |

**Source: GTA and Post adjustments to 65 Degrees Brix (Conversion Factor 1.00).**

**Table 22: South African Orange Juice exports – HS200912**

| South Africa Export Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 200912, Orange Juice, Not Frozen, Of A Brix Value Not Exceeding 20 | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 1,336 | 1,661 | 310 |
| Mozambique | T | 366 | 214 | 85 |
| Botswana | T | 27 | 4 | 43 |
| Mauritius | T | 60 | 760 | 20 |
| Taiwan | T | 10 | 0 | 16 |
| France | T | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 61 | 57 | 9 |
| Ethiopia | T | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Madagascar | T | 41 | 36 | 9 |
| Zambia | T | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| Indonesia | T | 17 | 5 | 8 |
| Korea South | T | 36 | 32 | 8 |
| Philippines | T | 55 | 55 | 8 |
| Namibia | T | 57 | 19 | 7 |
| Australia | T | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 1 | 0 | 6 |

**Source: GTA and Post adjustments to 65 Degrees Brix (Conversion Factor 0.18).**

**Imports**

Post estimates that the imports of orange juice will increase significantly to 8,600 MT in the 2016/17 MY, from 1,101 MT in the 2015/16 MY, based on year to date imports up to April 2017, and the relatively low orange juice stocks in South Africa following the previous seasons low orange production. Zimbabwe, Brazil and Spain are anticipated to supply the bulk of the imports in the 2016/17 MY. The 2014/15 MY imports of orange juice remains unchanged at 1,314 MT based on final GTA data. Post also adjusted the orange juice import data to the equivalent of 65 Degrees Brix based on the respective conversion factors shown on the import tables below.

**Table 23: South African Orange Juice imports – HS200919**

| South Africa Import Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 200919, Orange Juice, Other Than Frozen, Whether Or Not Sweetened | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 179 | 1,313 | 1,043 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 17 | 705 | 693 |
| Brazil | T | 0 | 0 | 232 |
| United Arab Emirates | T | 1 | 428 | 47 |
| Portugal | T | 26 | 19 | 22 |
| United Kingdom | T | 15 | 26 | 11 |
| Namibia | T | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Saudi Arabia | T | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Pakistan | T | 0 | 29 | 5 |
| Botswana | T | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Australia | T | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Egypt | T | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Mozambique | T | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Swaziland | T | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Netherlands | T | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bangladesh | T | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Lesotho | T | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Israel | T | 40 | 0 | 1 |

**Source: GTA and Post adjustments to 65 Degrees Brix (Conversion Factor 1.02).**

**Table 24: South African Orange Juice imports – HS200911**

| South Africa Import Statistics |
|---|
| Commodity: 200911, Orange Juice, Frozen, Whether Or Not Sweetened |
| Year Ending: December |

| Partner Country | Unit | Quantity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| World | T | 0 | 1 | 52 |
| Brazil | T | 0 | 0 | 52 |

**Source: GTA and Post adjustments to 65 Degrees Brix (Conversion Factor 1.00).**

**Table 25: South African Orange Juice imports – HS200912**

| South Africa Import Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity: 200912, Orange Juice, Not Frozen, Of A Brix Value Not Exceeding 20 | | | | |
| Year Ending: December | | | | |
| **Partner Country** | **Unit** | **Quantity** | | |
| | | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| World | T | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Zimbabwe | T | 0 | 0 | 5 |

**Source: GTA and Post adjustments to 65 Degrees Brix (Conversion Factor 0.18).**

**Table 26: PSD Orange Juice**

| Orange Juice | 2014/2015 | | 2015/2016 | | 2016/2017 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2015 | | Jan 2016 | | Jan 2017 | |
| South Africa | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Deliv. To Processors** | 403000 | 403000 | 426000 | 142000 | 425000 | 167000 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 25086 | 25086 | 16126 | 29003 | 2734 | 8679 |
| **Production** | 42163 | 54821 | 44570 | 19317 | 44465 | 22717 |
| **Imports** | 179 | 1314 | 1290 | 1101 | 700 | 8600 |
| **Total Supply** | 67428 | 81221 | 61986 | 49421 | 47899 | 39996 |
| **Exports** | 44502 | 45418 | 52252 | 34742 | 36000 | 21160 |
| **Domestic Consumption** | 6800 | 6800 | 7000 | 6000 | 7100 | 6200 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 16126 | 29003 | 2734 | 8679 | 4799 | 12636 |
| **Total Distribution** | 67428 | 81221 | 61986 | 49421 | 47899 | 39996 |
| | | | | | | |
| (MT) | | | | | | |

**Source: PSD Tables and Post estimate**

## Policy Issues:

### United States cold-sterilization protocol

The Western Cape Province is the major growing region which exports to the United States under the cold treatment schedule to address False Codling Moth (FCM). The United States Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has reduced the cold treatment schedule from 24 to 22 days, which has been hugely beneficial to South Africa in preventing losses estimated to be between six and fifteen percent due to cold damage and reduction in shipping costs. Exports to the United States are through the ports of Newark, Philadelphia, Houston and New Orleans.

### South African citrus exports from Citrus Black Spot (CBS) areas to the United States

Currently, South Africa can only export citrus to the United States from official CBS free areas. The CBS free areas are found in the Western Cape and Northern Cape regions, including the magisterial districts of Hartswater and Warrenton, as well as relevant districts of the Free State and North West. On August, 28, 2014, the United States Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), issued a notice proposing to amend the fruits and vegetables regulations to allow the importation of several varieties of fresh citrus fruit, as well as *Citrus* hybrids, into the United States from areas in the Republic of South Africa where citrus black spot has been known to occur. This proposal can be found on the following link; http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=APHIS-2014-0015-0001. The deadline for submitting comments closed on October, 27, 2014. The final regulation is still to be finalized.

### Citrus Black Spot challenges in the European Union Market

As reported in the June 2015 GAIN report, (Click here to read the report.) South Africa still faces challenges in the European Union Market as a result of the stringent Citrus Black Spot (CBS) requirements. In September, 2015, South Africa voluntarily suspended citrus exports to the European Union (EU) and recommended that the exporters use only the Rotterdam Port for future exports, as a precaution and risk mitigation measures to prevent the banning of citrus exports to the EU. While South Africa has extended efforts and measures to comply with the EU requirements, the industry still believes that the EU measures are intentional trade barriers as other countries such as Argentina, Uruguay have higher CBS interceptions than South Africa. Industry contacts have indicated that South Africa could lodge a dispute as the costs to comply with the current EU requirements are too high and there are capacity constraints especially from government. In the interim, it is reported that South Africa has also been addressing this challenge by avoiding problematic ports with high interceptions and also by not exporting directly to Spain. Industry estimates that the cost of complying with the EU CBS requirements is around R1 Billion (US$77 Million) and might not be sustainable in the long run.

### Custom duties

**Table 27** indicates the applicable custom duties when exporting citrus to South Africa

**Table 27: Custom duties applicable to exports to South Africa**

| HS Code | Article description | Unit | Rate of Duty | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | General | EU | EFTA | SADC | MERCOSUR |
| **08.05** | **Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:** | | | | | | |
| 0805.10 | **Oranges** | | | | | | |
| 0805.10.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.10.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| | | | | | | | |
| **0805.2** | **Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids:** | | | | | | |
| **0805.21** | **Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)** | | | | | | |
| 0805.21.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.21.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| **0805.22** | **Clementines:** | | | | | | |
| 0805.22.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.22.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| **0805.29** | **Other:** | | | | | | |
| 0805.29.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.29.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| **0805.40** | **Grapefruit, including pomelos:** | | | | | | |
| 0805.40.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.40.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| **0805.50** | **Lemons (CitrusLimon, Citrus Limonium) and limes (Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia):** | | | | | | |
| 0805.50.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.50.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| **0805.90** | **Other:** | | | | | | |
| 0805.90.10 | Fresh | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| 0805.90.90 | Other | kg | 4% | free | 4% | free | 4% |
| **2009.1** | **Orange juice** | | | | | | |
| 2009.11 | Frozen | kg | 25% | free | 25% | free | 25% |
| 2009.12 | Not frozen, of Brix value not exceeding 20 | kg | 25% | free | 25% | free | 25% |
| 2009.19 | Other | kg | 25% | free | 25% | free | 25% |

**Source: South African Revenue Services (SARS)**

**South African import regulation**

The following links provide useful resources and regulations pertaining to importing fruit into South Africa:

**Procedures to be followed when exporting fresh citrus to South Africa.**
http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/plantHealth/docs/importProcedure.pdf.

**Maximum Residue Limits**
http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/foodSafety/doc/South%20African%20Citrus%20MRLs%202013.pdf

**Agriculture Product Standards Act No 119 of 1990**
http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/Food%20Import%20&%20Export%20Standard/docs/Agric%20Product%20Standards%20Act%20No%20119%20%20of%201990.pdf

**Agricultural Pests Amendment Act, 9 of 1992**
http://www.nda.agric.za/doaDev/sideMenu/APIS/doc/Agricultural%20Pests%20Act.pdf

**Foodstuffs, cosmetics and disinfectants Act 54 of 1972**
http://www.nda.agric.za/vetweb/Legislation/Other%20acts/Act%20-%20Foodstuffs,%20Cosmetics%20and%20Disinfectants%20Act-54%20of%201972.pdf