

FROM THE DESK OF THE CEO (01/18)

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Justin Chadwick 5 January 2018

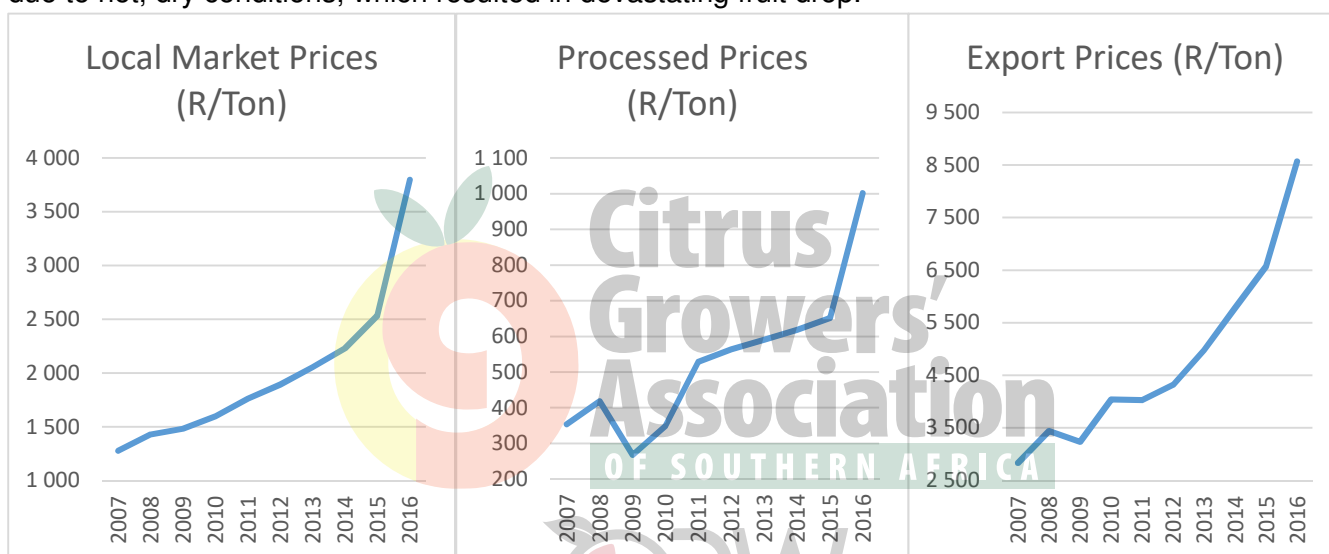


“No matter what side of the argument you are on, you always find people on your side that you wish were on the other” Jascha Heifetz

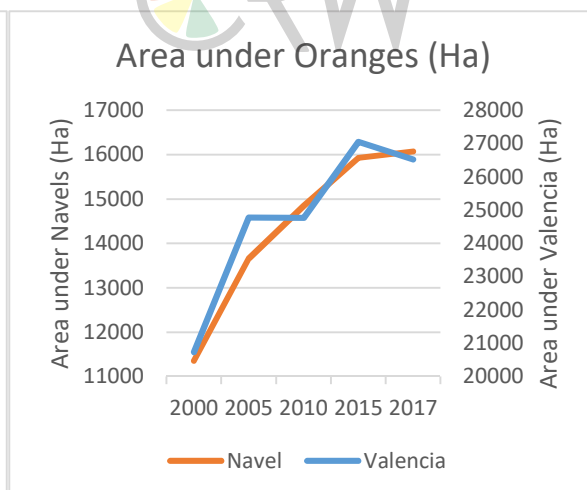
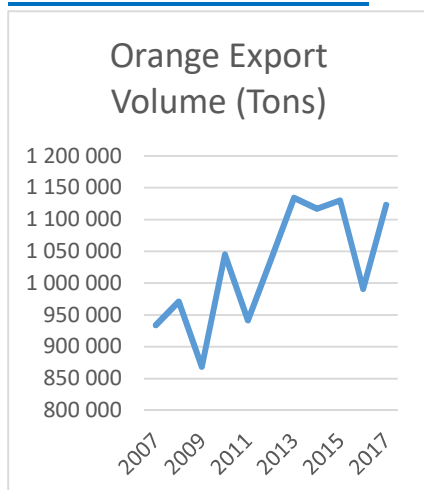
ORANGE REVIEW

Limpopo is the key orange growing province in South Africa – with 60% of Valencia orchards and 26% of navel orchards. The biggest navel producing province is the Eastern Cape (40%), while Western Cape is level pegging with Limpopo on 26%.

During 2016, the volume of oranges produced dropped to levels last seen in 2007 – largely due to a drop in valencia production as a result of hot, dry conditions in the northern provinces. In 2017 valencia volumes bounced back to near record levels, while the Eastern Cape volumes of navels plummeted as due to hot, dry conditions, which resulted in devastating fruit drop.



LONG TERM CHANGES



The area planted to Valencia and navels types has shown the same pattern since 2000. Export volumes have been erratic – peaking in 2013, before falling in 2016 due to dry conditions.

ORANGE SHIPPING 2017

With valencia orange exports recovering in 2017 all destinations received more fruit than 2016 – Europe (37%) increased from 15.6 million to 19.1 m cartons; Middle East (18%) from 8.6 m to 9.3 m; South East Asia (18%) from 5.8 m to 9.1 m; Asia (8%) from 2.7 m to 4.2 m; Russia (7%) from 2.8 to 3.7 m; UK (7%) from 2.2 m to 3.4 m and North America (3%) from 0.9 m to 1.4 million cartons.

Conversely, for navel type oranges Europe (30%), Middle East (23%) and UK (6%) showed decreases from 8.2 m to 6.2 m, from 7.3 m to 4.8 m, and from 1.6 m to 1.2 million cartons respectively. There were slight increases to North America (15%) 3.1 m to 3.2 m; South East Asia (17%) 3.4 to 3.5 m and Russia (6%) 1.1 m to 1.4 million cartons.

