

26 NOV TO 1 DEC 2023

SOMERSET WEST SOUTH AFRICA



WHERE SCIENCE MEETS INDUSTRY

Grape Exports: A Grape or Great Crisis?

Chaired by: Gerd Burmester

Panellists: Gill Ambler | Rafael Rodríguez | John Pandol | Charles Du Bois

Sponsored by:





THE WHY AND THE HOW OF THE PANEL

THE WHY

- We are all facing challenges
- Cooperating we will solve them faster and in a better way

THE HOW

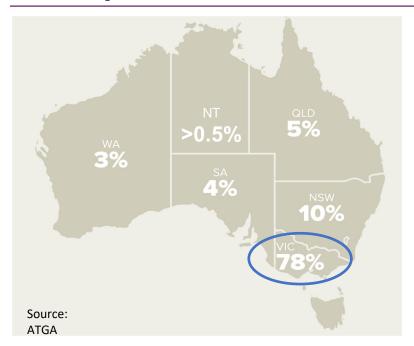
- Numbers andd Breakdown of each Country
- Main Constraints of each Country
- Common Solutions Can we cooperate more? (Coopetition)



Australia



Snapshot of the Australian Table Grape



Non-commercial varieties: 68%

Commercial: 32%

Source: ATGA



Exports



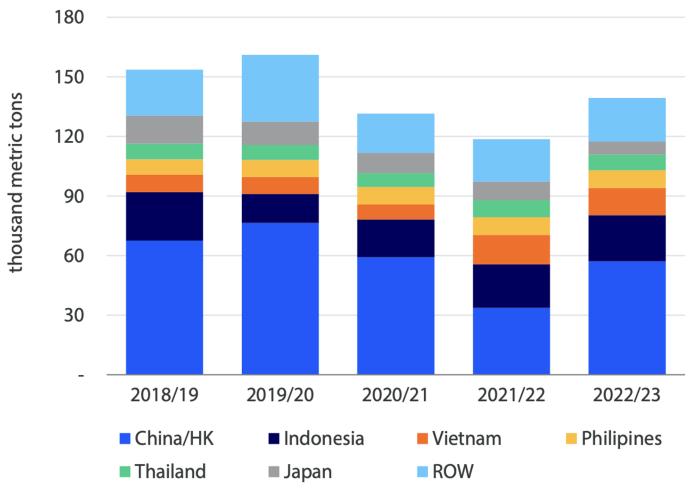
Domestic Market







Exports from 2018/19 – 2023/23



- China and Hong Kong 52,847t
- Indonesia 23,544t
- Vietnam 13,202t
- Philippines 8,539t
- Thailand 7,343t
- Japan 6,357t

Source: Trade Map, Rabobank 2023





South Africa



Southern Africa







South Africa

Hectares	19 800
4.5kg eq. cartons	73 000 000
8.2kg e.q. cartons	40 100 000
Growers	316
Ave Ha/grower	63

Namibia

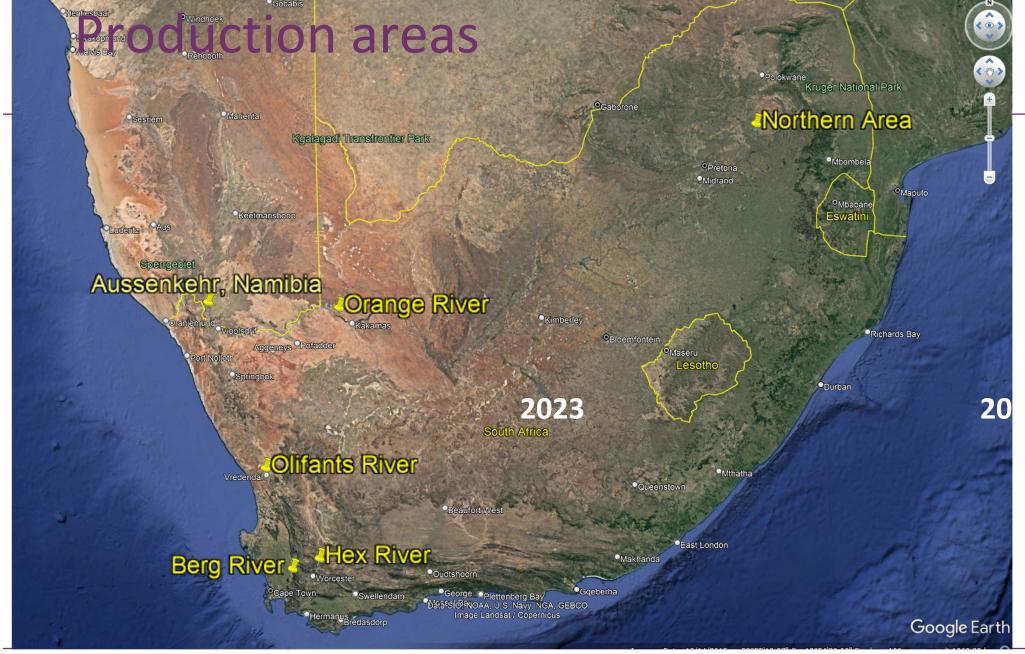
2 300
9 100 000
5 000 000
11
209

Combined

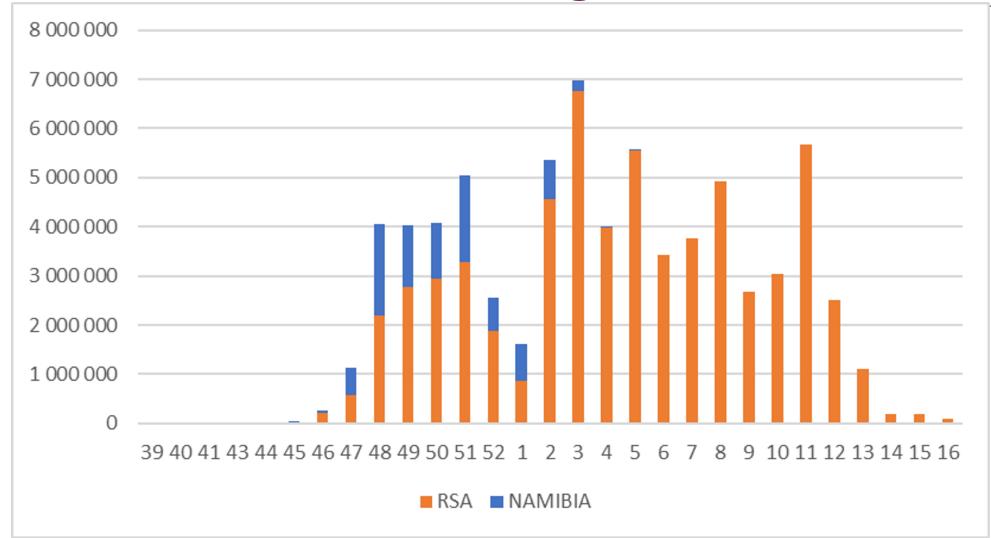
22	100
82 100	000
45 100	000
	327
	68



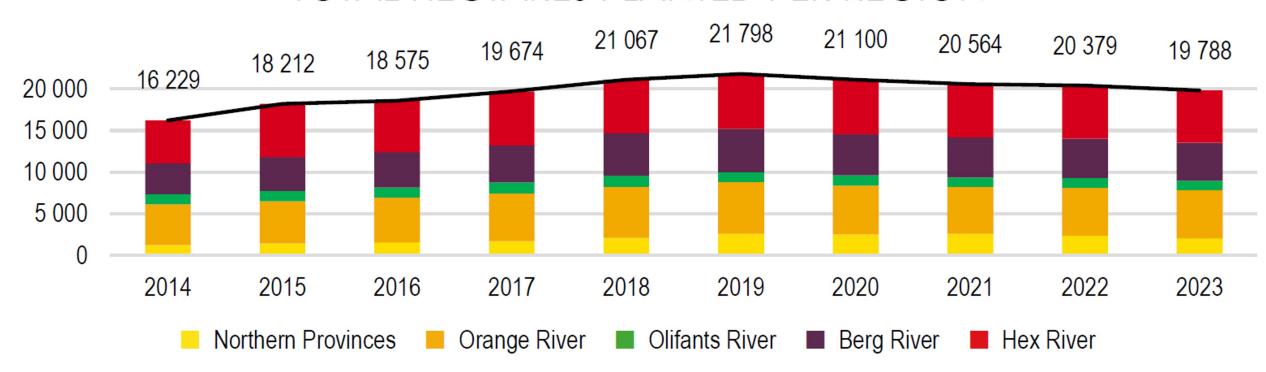




Namibia and RSA timing



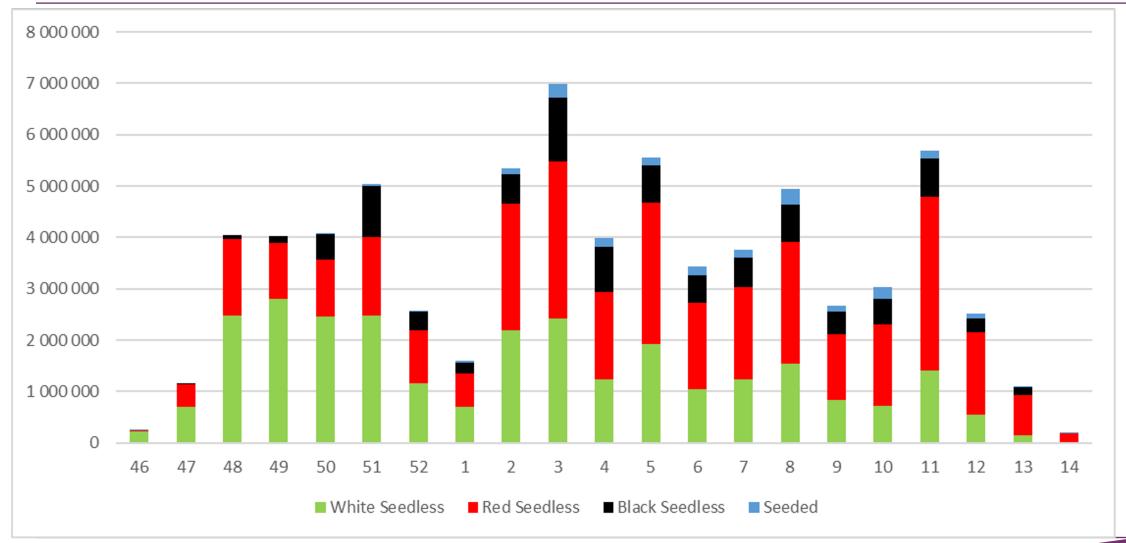
TOTAL HECTARES PLANTED PER REGION





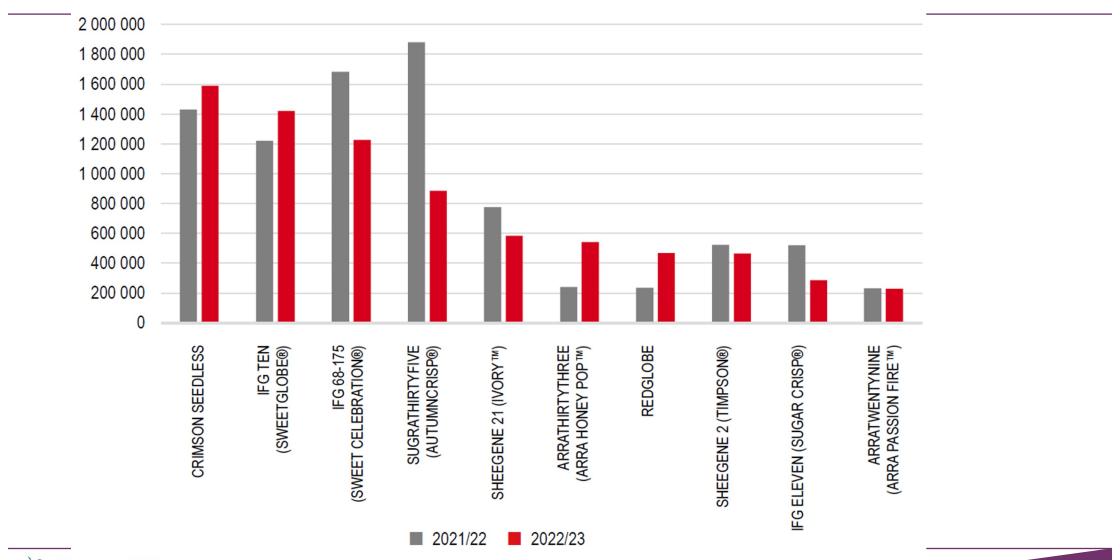


Exports by variety group



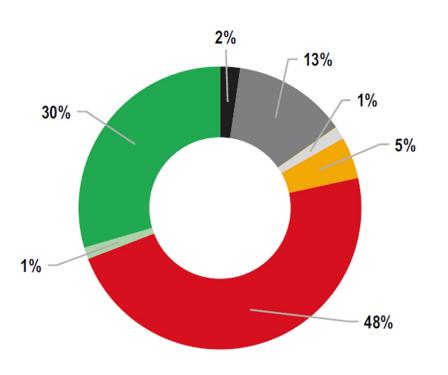
NUMBER OF TABLE GRAPE CULTIVARS GRAFTED AT NURSERIES OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS

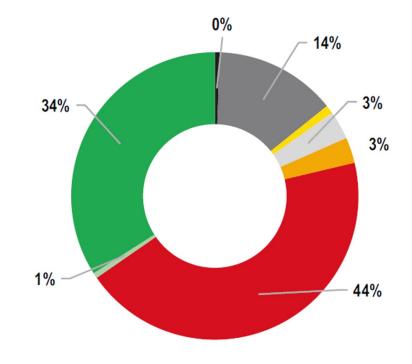
(TOP 10 CULTIVARS GRAFTED IN 2023 LISTED ONLY)



PERCENTAGE SPLIT PER CULTIVAR GROUP 2018/2019

PERCENTAGE SPLIT PER CULTIVAR GROUP 2022/2023





- Black Seeded Grapes
- Mixed Grapes
- White Seeded Grapes

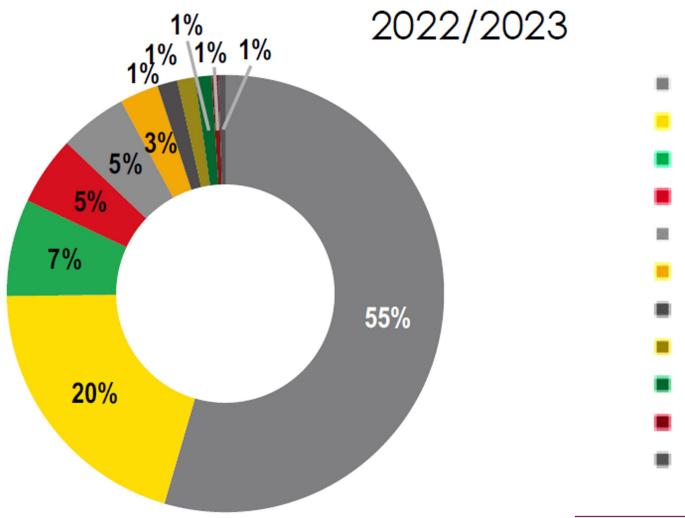
- Black Seedless Grapes
 - Red Seeded Grapes
 - White Seedless Grapes

- Experimental Grapes
- Red Seedless Grapes





Market Distribution



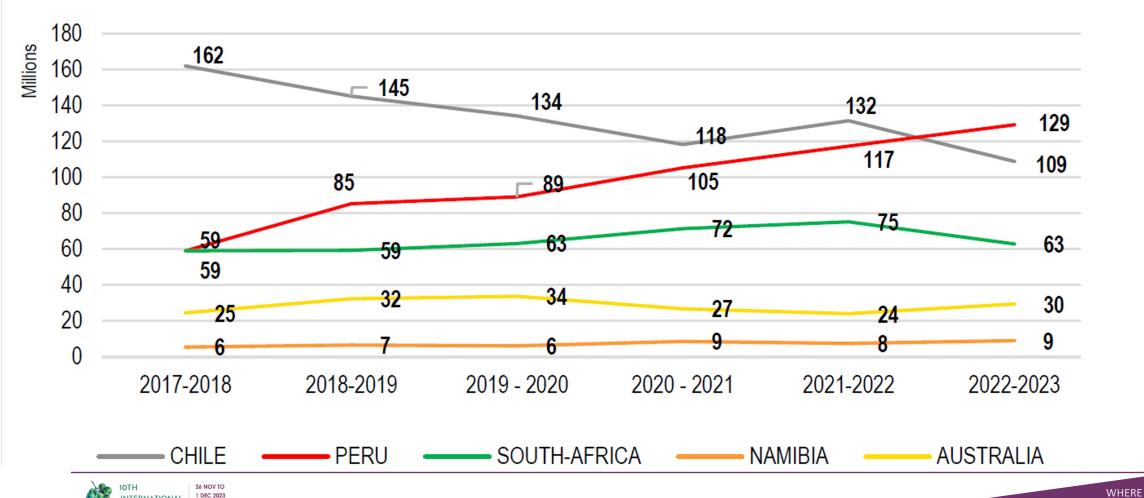
- European Union
- United Kingdom
- Middle East
- Canada
- South East Asia
- China & Hong Kong
- Africa
- Russian Federation
- USA
- Indian Ocean Islands
- Other





Southern Hemisphere

AUSTRALIAN, SA, CHILE, PERU & NAMIBIAN EXPORTS VOLUMES



SCIENCE MEETS

INDUSTRY

Challenges

Infrastructure owned by RSA government:

- Electricity
- Rail
- Roads
- Ports

South African political stability

Namibia: Water security





Opportunity: Market access Ongoing negotiations to be marked in yellow Asian market/SHAFFE South Africa Autoralia New Zooland Day Chilo Argenting Unique

		Ongoing negotiations	to be marked in yellow				
Asian market/SHAFFE country	South Africa	Autsralia	New Zealand	Peru	Chile	Argentina	Uruguay
China			Bilateral agreement	Bilateral agreement	Bilateral agreement		
India				GSTP	Bilateral agreement GSTP	GSTP Mercosur - India bilateral	Mercosur - India bilateral
Indonesia		ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	GSTP	GSTP	GSTP	
Japan				Bilateral agreement	Bilateral agreement		
South Korea				Bilateral agreement GSTP PTN	Bilateral agreement GSTP PTN	GSTP	PTN
Malaysia		Bilateral agreement ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	Bilateral agreement ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	GSTP	Bilateral agreement GSTP	GSTP	
Philippines		ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	GSTP PTN	GSTP PTN	GSTP	PTN
Thailand		ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand Bilateral agreement	Bilateral agreement ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	GSTP	GSTP	GSTP	
Vietnam		ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	ASEAN - Australia - New Zealand	GSTP	GSTP	GSTP	

Market access for Namibia to China, USA,





USA

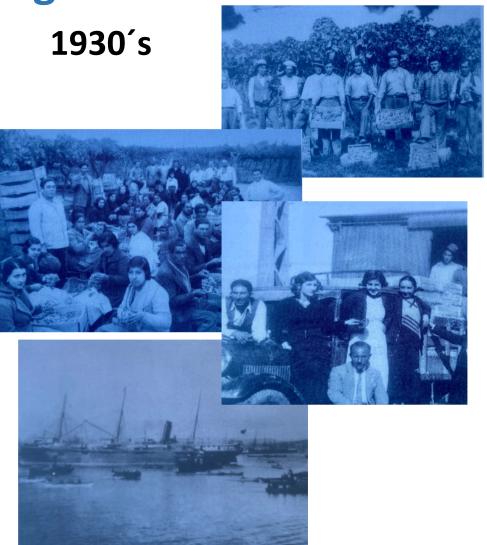


Chile



Chile start growing & Exporting TableGrapes many years

ago...











Main Objectives of the Trellis System



Maximize the number of leaves exposed to light



the fruit from the



Allow covers installation.



Make more efficient different handlings like harvest, prunning and thinning.

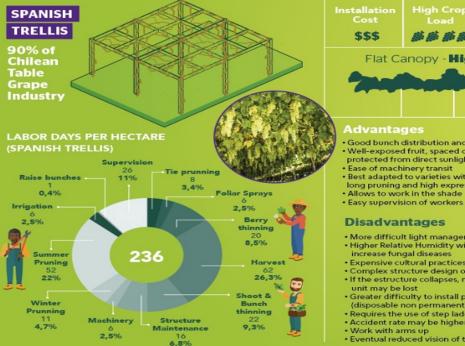




Increase productivity and quality.

TRELLIS SYSTEMS MORE COMMONLY **USED IN TABLEGRAPE PRODUCTION**

There are several ways to establish table grapes vines, with differences in distribution and exposure of the fruit, light management, use of machinery and productivity. With the increase in labor costs today, this is a key factor to consider. South Africa and California have tried to solve by searching for more efficient systems in terms of Labor performance. Gable system can allow equivalent productions with bunches at a height more suitable for workers compared to the traditional Spanish trellis grapevine. Most important objetive is to promote productivity, which goes hand in hand with greater exposure to light.



Flat Canopy - High LAI

Advantages

- Good bunch distribution and high load capacity Well-exposed fruit, spaced clusters, well protected from direct sunlight
- Ease of machinery transit
- · Best adapted to varieties with medium fertility, long pruning and high expression of vigor

Disadvantages

- · More difficult light management
- · Higher Relative Humidity wich can increase fungal diseases
- Expensive cultural practices due height Đu8226
- · Complex structure design on uneven terrain
- · If the estructure collapses, most of the unit may be lost
- · Greater difficulty to install plastic coverage (disposable non permanent)
- · Requires the use of step laders
- · Accident rate may be higher
- · Work with arms up
- · Eventual reduced vision of the bunches

GABLE

Widely used in EEUU and South Africa

Trellis system consisting of independent planting rowssoported by wooden or metal structures called crossbars are arranged with different opening angles.

Angular Canopy - Higher LAI

System variations



Open Gable were the rows goes completely independent.

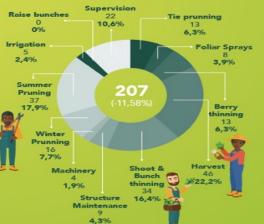


Gable were the rows are conected at the leaders line.



11.8% Less labor days 7 ha / year

LABOR DAYS PER HECTARE



Higher Installation \$\$\$\$

Load 游游游



Higher Leaf

Advantaies

- · Good bunch distribution and high load capacity
- · Well-exposed fruit, spaced clusters, well protected from direct sunlight
- · Ease of machinery transit
- · Best adapted to varieties with medium fertility, long pruning and high expression of vigor
- · Allows to work in the shade
- · Easy supervision of workers

Disadvantages

- Greater difficulty to supervise workers
- It can cause clumping of bunches if care is not taken to separate them
- · In varieties of medium to low fertility (requires "long pruning"), it is difficult to get space for prunning elements
- Higher structure cost







Table Grape world Calendar and availability

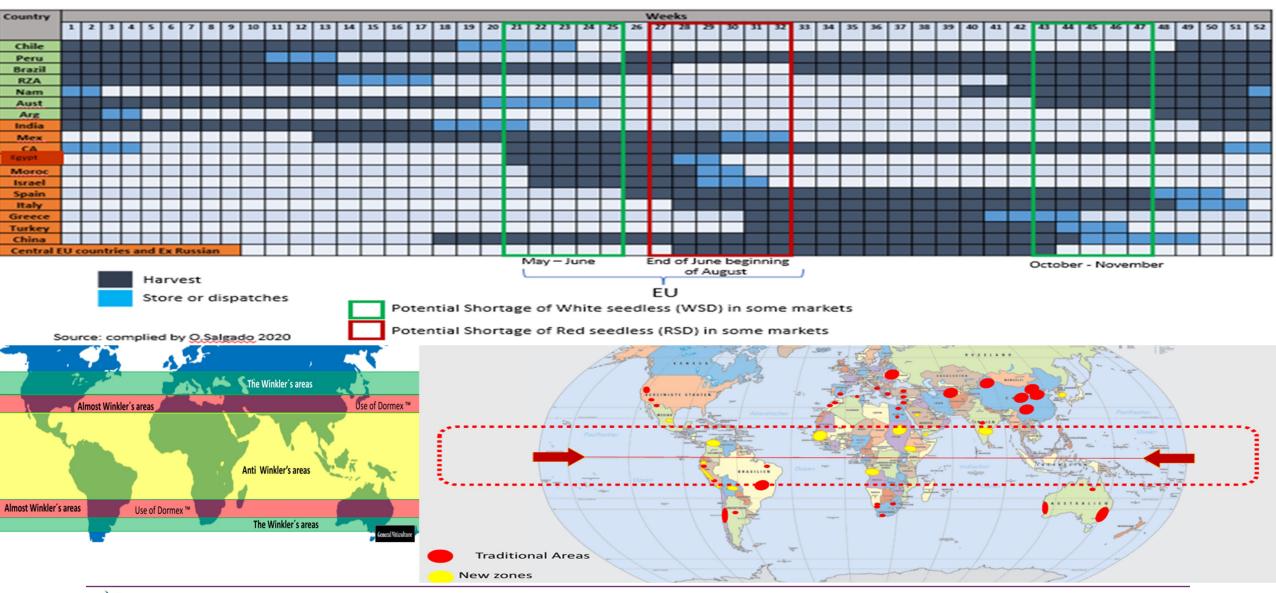






Table grape	Origin	2017	/18	2018/19	201	9/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23 vs 2021/22	2022/23 Share	Trend
Worldwic	e China	10.500	.000	9.900.000	10.80	0.000	11.450.000	11.980.000	12.600.000	5%	46%	
production	in India	2.800.	000	2.900.000	2.800	0.000	2.300.000	2.900.000	2.850.000	-2%	10%	
tons and tren	nd Turkey	2.109.	000	1.950.000	2.050	0.000	2.220.000	1.857.000	2.236.000	20%	8%	\
	Uzbekistan	1.589.	800	1.603.000	1.607	7.000	1.607.000	1.607.000	1.607.000	0%		
	Brazil	1.592.	000	1.485.000	1.436	5.000	1.436.000	1.436.000	1.436.000	0%	5%	
	Egypt	1.315.	000	1.350.000	1.385	5.000	1.170.000	1.435.000	1.480.000	3%	5%	
	European Unio	n 1.447.	883	1.589.000	1.548	3.000	1.374.000	1.420.000	1.581.000	11%	6%	
Source: USD	United States	934.6	82	997.000	905	.000	871.000	826.000	850.000	3%	3%	
Compiled		623.0	00	630.000	645	.000	685.000	713.000	766.000	7%	3%	
iQonsultin	ng. Chile	915.2	28	835.000	785	.000	665.000	793.000	737.000	-7%	3%	~
	Otros	1.231.	326	1.147.000	1.31	5.000	1.311.000	1.297.000	1.274.000	-2%	5%	\
	Total	25.057	.919	24.386.000	25.27	7.000	25.089.000	26.264.000	27.417.000	4%	100%	
Table Grape, Southern Hemisphere, India & México:	Supplier	2016/17	2017/	/18 2018	3/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	%VAR 2022/23 vs 2021/22	2022/23 Share	Trend
Exports by	Chile	732,662	731,7	775 653,	902	606,123	536,664	609,662	495,939	-193	25%	\
supplier and season.	Peru	356,726	275,9	904 388,	977	395,049	465,384	543,928	592,857	9%	30%	
Thousand of	South Africa	294,518	268,5	504 269,	881	287,627	323,470	339,393	286,166	-16	14%	
tons												

Southern Hemisphere, India & México:	Supplier	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23 vs 2021/22	Share	Trend
Exports by supplier and	Chile	732,662	731,775	653,902	606,123	536,664	609,662	495,939	-19 <mark>%</mark>	25%	$\overline{}$
season.	Peru	356,726	275,904	388,977	395,049	465,384	543,928	592,857	9%	30%	
Thousand of	South Africa	294,518	268,504	269,881	287,627	323,470	339,393	286,166	-16 <mark>%</mark>	14%	
tons.	Australia	111,466	113,816	153,557	159,699	154,625	130,971	139,347	6%	7%	
	Brazil	34,158	43,186	48,041	46,152	56,692	66,460	55,208	- 17 %	3%	
Source: iOonsulting	Argentina	4,207	5,974	7,811	4,849	5,538	5,529	2,673	-52 <mark>%</mark>	0.1%	
with information	India	190,226	164,058	218,753	153,226	149,403	190,866	200,522	5%	10%	
from SAG-ASOEX / SATI / Customs	Mexico	195,931	146.83	219,499	227,622	231,132	191,029	200,859	5%	10%	
Mexico /	Total S.H.	1,533,737	1,439,160	1,522,168	1,499,500	1,542,373	1,695,943	1,572,180	-7%	80%	
Informagro/ Trademap/USDA.	Total	1,919,894	1,750,048	1,960,421	1,880,347	1,922,908	2,077,837	1,973,561	-5%	100%	





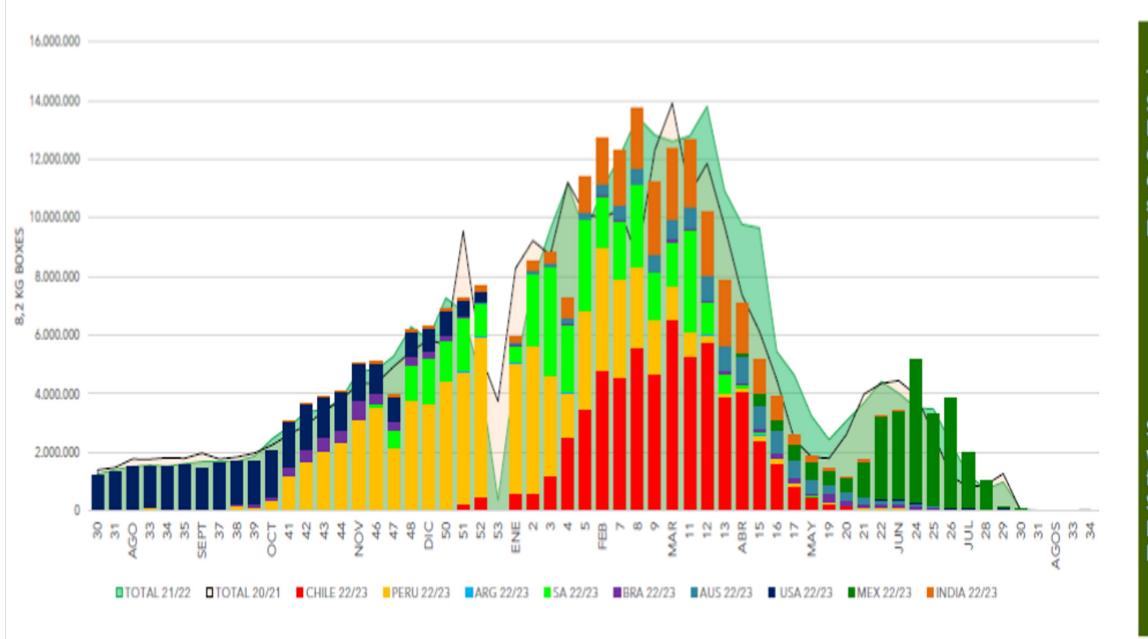


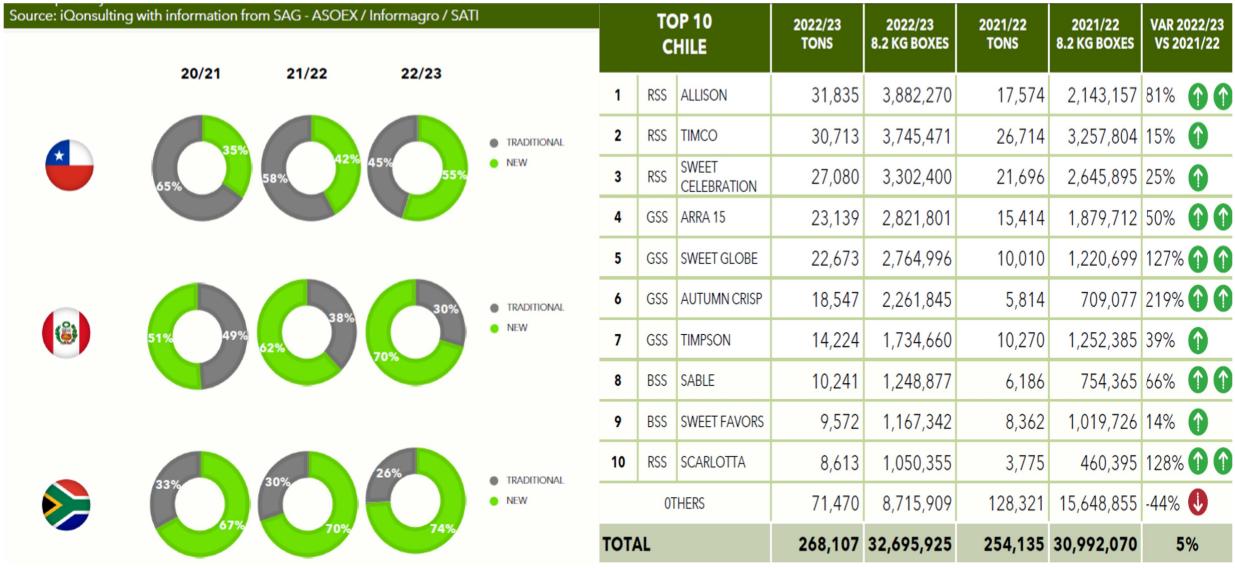
Table Grapes,
Southern
Hemisphere, and
other relevant
countries: Weekly
shipments (exports)
by supplier, in tons.

Source: iQonsulting with information from SAG-ASOEX / SATI / Customs Mexico / Informagro / USDA.





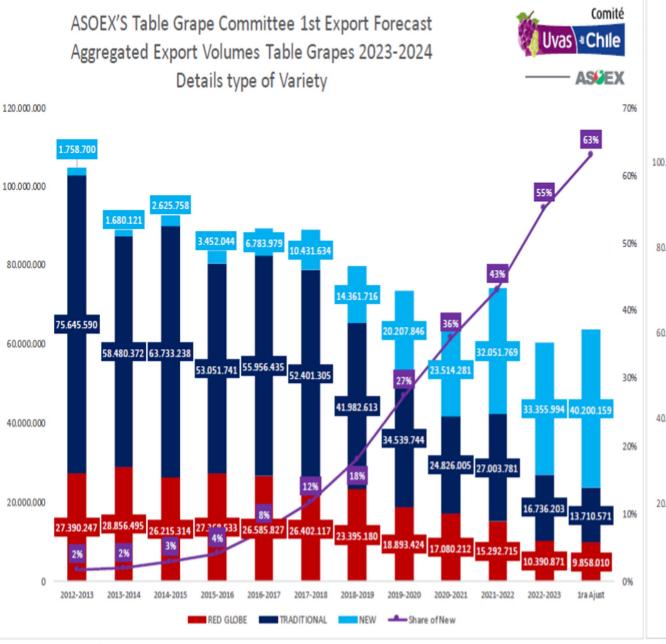
TableGrape licensed Varieties Export Evolution





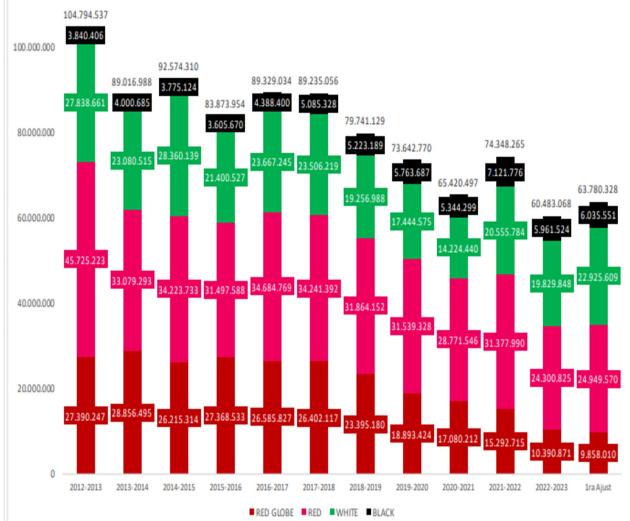






ASOEX'S Table Grape Committee 1st Export Forecast Aggregated Export Volumes Table Grapes 2023-2024 Details per Color











AREA EVOLUTION BY VARIETY AND REGION IN CHILE

SEASON ESTIMATION 22/23 (MILLION BOXES 8,2 KG)

60.480.366 his season and historical yields assuming changes in variety composition because the growth of new varieties.



CENSUS YEAR	REGION	N" HA ODEPA	N" HA UNWORKED 2021	N' HA UNWORKED 2022 FI	ESTIMATED WORKED AREA 22/23
2020	III REGION	5.987	787	700	4.500
2022	IV REGION	7.312	1.500	2.000	3.812
2019	V REGION	9,970	2,093	2,549	5,328
2019	R.M.	6.848	780	1.100	4.968
2020	VIREGION	12.736	3.486	1.995	7.255
	OTHERS	251	S/I	53	193
	TOTAL	43,104	7.667	8.397	26.056 ₽

(1) = = includes unworked hectares, raisin production, juice production.

(2) - An approximation is made to 30,000 hectares that will be worked for export last season Allison Timco

Compiled Information by Carolina Cruz Vargas, UVANOVA

CONSIDERATIONS:

a.- Season 2020/21: Strong reduction of volumen due to heavy summer rains (january 30th) estimated volumen not exported reached 12-15MM boxes.

b.- Seasn 2021/22: estimated volumen between 3 to 4.5 MM baxes were no longer exported to different Markets due to logistics problems, mainly affecting late season varieties from Metropolitan and O'Higgins regions.

c.- Season 2022/23: reduction of the volume produced compared to the previous season from 20 to 22%. It is important to consider that the fall of this season is due to unworked orchards unlike previous years in wich the volumen drop was due to weather and logistics problems, with orchards worked normally until the end of the period.

d.- Because of erratic commercial results and poor performance in destination markets, included in many cases poor yields, several Growers are also remove (or re-grafting) vineyards with now varieties such as Krissy, Carilta, Maylen, Timco, Melody, Icon, as well as others that have proven unsuitable for the site and/or have an unsuitable roostock.

ATACAMA REGION

FIVE MOST RELEVANT TRADICIONAL VARIETIES

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL
Thompson S	1193,52	19,9%
Red Globle	886,54	14,8%
FlameS	597,17	10,0%
Superior	372,13	6,2%
Autumn Royal	122.80	2166



FIVE MOST RELEVANT **NEW VARIETIES**

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL
Allison	485,46	8,1%
Timco	358,94	6,0%
Arra 15	325,3	5,4%
Sweet Globe	208,28	3,5%
Autumn Crisp	155,18	2,0%



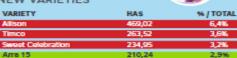


COQUIMBO REGION

FIVE MOST RELEVANT TRADITIONALVARIETIES

	1 1001	ire a
VARIETY	HAS	% / TOTAL
Flame S	1213,65	16,6%
Red Globe	921,38	12,6%
Crimson	838,44	11,5%
Thompson S	767,01	10,5%
Autumn Royal	316,87	4,3%

SIX MOST RELEVANT **NEW VARIETIES**





208,25

VALPARAISO REGION

FIVE MOST RELEVANT TRADITIONAL VARIETIES

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL
Red Globe 1	622,77	16,3%
Thompson S	1571,76	15,8%
Flame S	1096,35	11,0%
Crimson	984,96	9,9%
Dorlan	614.92	6.7%

0 00



FIVE MOST RELEVANT **NEW VARIETIES**

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL
Sweet Celebration	313,37	3,1%
Timco	297,54	3,0%
Arra 15	238,33	2,4%
Allison	185,65	1,9%
Sweet Globe	149,95	1,5%

METROPOLITAN REGION

FIVE MOST RELEVANT TRADICIONALVARIETIES

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL
Thompson S	2350,4	34,5%
Crimson	984,44	14,4%
Red Globe	871,09	12,7%
Flame S	213,26	3,1%
Autumn Royal	131,78	1,916

FIVE MOST RELEVANT **NEW VARIETIES**

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL		
Timco	221,2	3,2%		
Апта 15	215,87	3,2%		
Muscat S	165,73	2,4%		
Sweet Celebration	162,24	2,4%		
Allison	129,78	1,9%		

O'HIGGINS REGION

FIVE MOST RELEVANT TRADICIONAL VARIETIES

VARIEDAD	HA	%/TOTAL			
Crimson	3468,42	27,2%			
Red Globe	2051,83	16,1%			
(Thompson S	1208,78	9,5%			
Superior	522,75	4,1%			
(Flame S	299,97	2,4%			



FIVE MOST RELEVANT **NEW VARIETIES**

VARIETY	HA	%/TOTAL
Timco	773,88	6,1%
Sweet Globe	385,66	3,0%
Autumn Crisp	351,43	2,8%
Sable	319,92	2,5%
Allson	315,8	2,5%







Are we Competitive?

	1															
nile (Centra	ıl-South)															
3500									_							
EE	UU (Ca	lifornia	i)			Perú (N	orth) (f	5)				Chile	(Centr	al-South	1)	
LaborDays / ha	horas	US\$/hr (2)	US\$/ha	US\$/b	LaborDays / ha	s horas	US\$/hr	US\$/	^r ha l	US\$/box	LaborDay s/ha	horas	US\$/hr (3)	US\$/ha	U	US\$/box
116	925	\$ 18,75	\$ 22.050	\$ 6	,30 440	ა 3.520	\$ 2,34	\$ 8	3.237 \$	2,35	171	1.283	\$ 5,8	\$ 7.435	3 \$	2,13
65					,01 140				2.621 \$	0,75	77			\$ 5.13	1 \$	1,47
35	280	\$ 20,25	\$ 7.473	\$ 2	,14 160	J 1.280	\$ 2,60	\$ 3	3.328 \$	0,95	39	292	\$ 9,5	\$ 2.76/	δ \$	0,79
216	1.725		\$ 40.053	\$ 11	,44 74 0	5.920			. 186 _\$	4,05	286	2.148		\$ 15.34	1 \$	4,38
			\$ 7.710	\$ 2	,20			\$ 16.	5.000 \$	4,57				\$ 13.000	J \$	3,71
k Cool) (5)			\$47.763	\$ 13	,6			\$ 30.	.186 \$	\$ 8,6				\$ 28.341	L \$	8,1
			\$56.513	\$ 16	,1			\$ 64.	<i>A</i> 32 \$	18,4				\$ 65.425	\$	18,7
			\$64.927	18	,,6			\$ 73.	.535 💃	21,0				\$ 74.614	(\$	21,3
			\$75.427	\$ 21	.,6			\$ 68.	.632 \$	19,6				\$ 67.175	; \$	19,2
			\$85.485	\$ 21	A			\$ 78.	.100 🤇	22,3				\$ 76.516	j §	21,9
l	3500 EEU LaborDays / ha 116 65 35 216	EEUU (Cal LaborDays / ha horas 116 925 5 65 520 5 35 280 5 216 1.725	EEUU (California LaborDays / ha 116 925 \$ 18,75 65 520 \$ 20,25 35 280 \$ 20,25 216 1.725 Cool) (5)	EEUU (California) LaborDays / ha 116 925 \$ 18,75 \$ 22.050 65 520 \$ 20,25 \$ 10.530 35 280 \$ 20,25 \$ 7.473 216 1.725 \$ 40.053 \$ 7.710 Cool) (5) \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	EEUU (California) LaborDays horas US\$/hr (2) 116 925 \$ 18,75 \$ 22.050 \$ 6,3 65 520 \$ 20,25 \$ 10.530 \$ 3,0 35 280 \$ 20,25 \$ 7,473 \$ 2,1 216 1.725 \$ 40.053 \$ 11,4 \$ 7.710 \$ 2,2 **Cool) (5) \$ \$47.763 \$ 13,0 \$ \$64.927 \$ 18,0 \$ \$75.427 \$ 21,0	EEUU (California) LaborDays / ha 116	EEU U (California) CaborDays	EEUU (California) Perú (North) (6 LaborDays / ha 116	EEUU (California) Perú (North) (6) LaborDays / ha 116 925 \$ 18,75 \$ 22.050 \$ 6,30 440 3.520 \$ 2,34 \$ 8 65 520 \$ 20,25 \$ 10.530 \$ 3,01 140 1.120 \$ 2,34 \$ 2 35 280 \$ 20,25 \$ 7.473 \$ 2,14 160 1.280 \$ 2,60 \$ 3 216 1.725 \$ 40.053 \$ 11,44 740 5.920 \$ 14 \$ 7.710 \$ 2,20 \$ 16 Cool) (5) \$ 47.763 \$ 13,6 \$ 30. \$ 73.6	EEUU (California) Perú (North) (6) LaborDays / ha 116 925 \$ 18,75 \$ 22.050 \$ 6,30 440 3.520 \$ 2,34 \$ 8.237 \$ 65 520 \$ 20,25 \$ 10.530 \$ 3,01 140 1.120 \$ 2,34 \$ 2.621 \$ 35 280 \$ 20,25 \$ 7.473 \$ 2,14 160 1.280 \$ 2,60 \$ 3.328 \$ 216 1.725 \$ 40.053 \$ 11,44 740 5.920 \$ 14.186 \$ \$ 7.710 \$ 2,20 \$ 14.186 \$ \$ 16.000 \$ \$ \$ 16.000 \$ \$ 16.	EEU U (California) Perú (North) (6) LaborDays / ha horas (2) US\$/ha US\$/box LaborDays / ha horas US\$/hr US\$/ha US\$/box 116 925 \$ 18,75 \$ 22.050 \$ 6,30 440 3.520 \$ 2,34 \$ 8.237 \$ 2,35 65 520 \$ 20,25 \$ 10.530 \$ 3,01 140 1.120 \$ 2,34 \$ 2.621 \$ 0,75 35 280 \$ 20,25 \$ 7.473 \$ 2,14 160 1.280 \$ 2,60 \$ 3.328 \$ 0,95 216 1.725 \$ 40.053 \$ 11,44 740 5.920 \$ 14.186 \$ 4,05 \$ 4,05 \$ 7.710 \$ 2,20 \$ 16.000 \$ 4,57 \$ Cool) (5) \$47.763 \$ 13,6 \$ 30.186 \$ 8,6 \$ 30.186 \$ 8,6 \$ 30.186 \$ 8,6 \$ 30.186 \$ 18,4 \$ 30.186 \$	EEUU (California) Perú (North) (6) LaborDays / ha 116 925 \$ 18,75 \$ 22,050 \$ 6,30 440 3.520 \$ 2,34 \$ 8.237 \$ 2,35 171 65 520 \$ 20,25 \$ 10.530 \$ 3,01 140 1.120 \$ 2,34 \$ 2.621 \$ 0,75 77 35 280 \$ 20,25 \$ 7.473 \$ 2,14 160 1.280 \$ 2,60 \$ 3.328 \$ 0,95 39 216 1.725 \$ 40.053 \$ 11,44 740 5.920 \$ 14.186 \$ 4,05 286 \$ 7.710 \$ 2,20 \$ 13,6 \$ 30.186 \$ 8,6 Cool) (5) \$ \$47.763 \$ 13,6 \$ \$ 30.186 \$ 8,6 \$ \$73.535 \$ 21,0 \$ \$75.427 \$ 21,6 \$ \$ 68.632 \$ 19,6	EEUU (California) Perú (North) (6) Chile LaborDays / ha	REUU (California)	REUU (California)	BEUU (California) Perú (North) (6) Chile (Central-South)







What is the situation of our industry?

Labor (availability, quality, cost)
 Costs have not yet returned to pre-pandemic values (fertilizers, freight, inputs)
 Higher Investment Costs for structures, mesh, plastic covers, frost control and royalties involved.
 Season 2022-23 with better results but not enough to recover the cash flow for many Growers

Chile is still modifying its Constitution. We need clear rules (Constitution, water, labor regulations, multi-guilds, etc.)

World Economic Situation

Drought persists in some areas despite the onset of "El Niño"

Climate Change and Climate Variability (frosts, summer 2021 heavy rains, summer 2023 excess heat, warm autumns, etc.)

Access to new varieties still limited.

Payment of Production Royalties in most of cases independent of commercial results

New varieties, rootstocks or their combinations that have not worked as expected or that only work in some ecozones or with modified environments

• Investments Funds are replacing traditional Growers (Global phenomenom)







Ignacio Caballero Marketing Manager Grapes Comitee Fruits From Chile



Sweet, simple, snackable.















Jorge Valenzuela President





Advisors,
Growers,
Researches &
People from the
Table Grape
Comunity







Carolina Cruz
Vice President



Dragomir Lujbetic
Vice President



Rafael Rodríguez President







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TEMPO D

PROYECCIONES



STRONGER

INDUSTRIES EMERGE FROM

DIFFICULT

www.uvanova.cl

THANKS

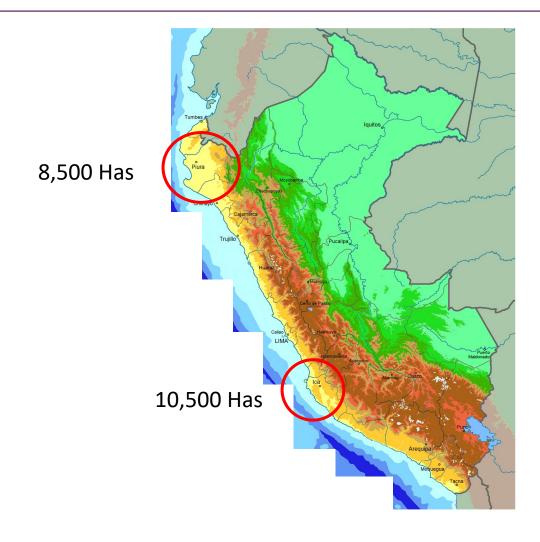




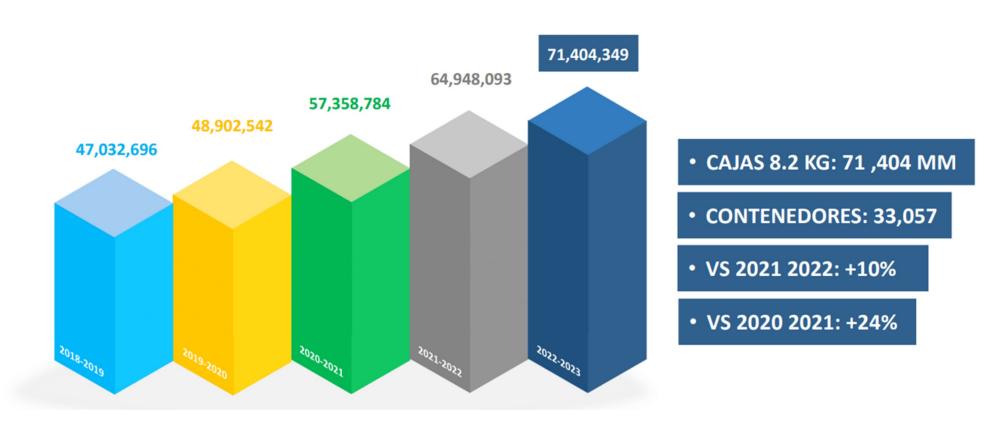


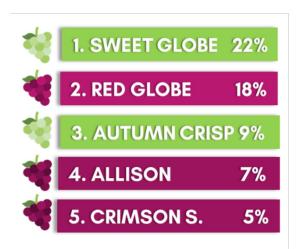
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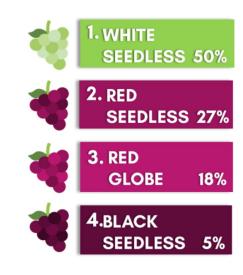




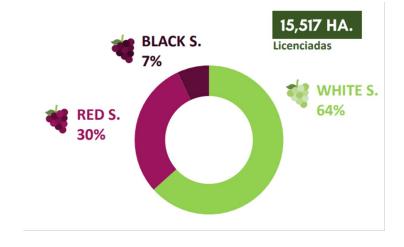




The 5 first represeted 61% of total area

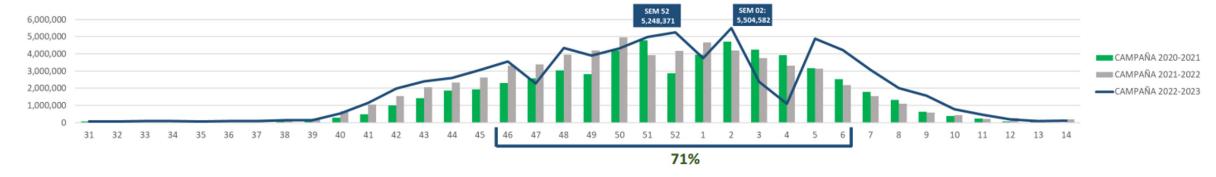




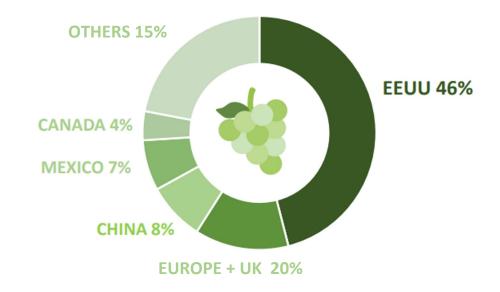


Dates production / Curve of production volumen and time

EXPORTACIÓN DE UVA DE MESA EN CAJAS DE 8.2 KG ÚLTIMAS 2 CAMPAÑAS



Key Export markets



Number of Growers / Main Growers

		ACUI	VAR. DE CAMPAÑAS					
EMPRESAS	CAMPAÑA 2020-2021	R%	CAMPAÑA 2021-2022	R%	CAMPAÑA 2022-2023	R%	20/21 vs 22/23	21/22 vs 22/23
SOCIEDAD AGRICOLA RAPEL S.A.C.	6,409,958	11%	6,795,177	10%	8,466,568	12%	32%	25%
ECOSAC AGRICOLA S.A.C.	3,028,022	5%	4,138,006	6%	5,198,214	7%	72 %	26%
EL PEDREGAL S.A	3,830,530	7%	4,404,399	7%	5,133,710	7%	34%	17%
GRUPO VANGUARD	2,962,484	5%	3,301,776	5%	3,765,086	5%	27%	14%
COMPLEJO AGROINDUSTRIAL BETA S.A.	3,303,409	6%	3,431,205	5%	3,521,840	5%	7%	3%
CORPORACION AGROLATINA S.A.C.	1,254,853	2%	2,164,532	3%	2,953,941	4%	135%	36%
PURA FRUIT COMPANY S.A.	807,788	1%	1,578,192	2%	2,780,836	4%	244%	76%
AGRICOLA DON RICARDO S.A.C.	1,329,716	2%	1,996,231	3%	2,525,774	4%	90%	27%
PROCESOS AGROINDUSTRIALES SOCIEDAD A.	1,525,598	3%	1,577,818	2%	2,311,257	3%	51%	46%
SOCIEDAD AGRICOLA DROKASA S.A.	1,179,472	2%	1,597,487	2%	2,164,841	3%	84%	36%
OTRAS 97 EMPRESAS	32,534,742	57 %	33,963,270	52%	32,582,282	46%	0%	-4%
TOTAL	57,358,784	101%	64,948,093	100%	71,404,349	100%	24%	10%

107 companies / The first 10 have 46%





PERU: CONSTRAINTS

Weather changes that impact the fruit

We are never prepared enough

Political Unrest. We are not loved. No pride for Agroindustry

People don't feel part of the Peruvian Agro success

- Government not present. No support, no promotion / Weak institutions. Example: SENASA We are actually going backwards
- Social Situation: People front

When will we understand that giving people (workers) the highest priority will make the business more profitable?

- Low productivity. Low Efficiency. Higher costs

 We have reach to lower on efficiency from our follows again.
 - We have much to learn on efficiency from our fellow competitors
- Tiny domestic market
- World prices coming down. Markets saturating
- High potential to grow: Land + Water, but then, what do we plant?





DISCUSSION





DISCUSSION

WCO's Mission

Specifically, the WCO's mission is to:

- Discuss common issues affecting citrus producing countries.
- Exchange information on production and market trends.
- Foster dialogue on policy issues of common concern.
- Identify and promote Research and Innovation projects specific to the citrus sector.
- Liaise with public and private stakeholders on citrus-related matters to highlight the importance of citrus producers and the need for a fair return.
- Promote the global consumption of citrus.

Mission of a Possible WTGO:

- Discuss common issues affecting Table Grape producing countries.
- Exchange information on production and market trends.
- Foster dialogue on policy issues of common concern.
- Identify and promote Research and Innovation projects specific to the Table Grape sector.
- Liaise with public and private stakeholders on table grape -related matters to highlight the importance of table grape producers and the need for a fair return.
- Promote the global consumption of table grape.







26 NOV TO 1 DEC 2023

SOMERSET WEST SOUTH AFRICA

THANK YOU

Discussion & Questions



