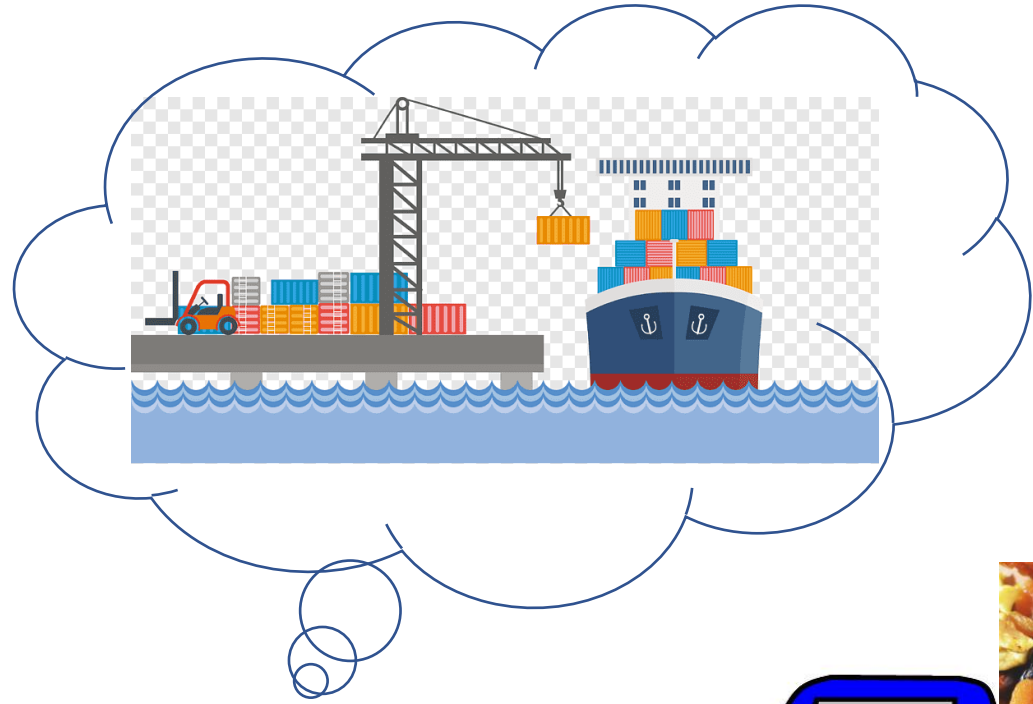
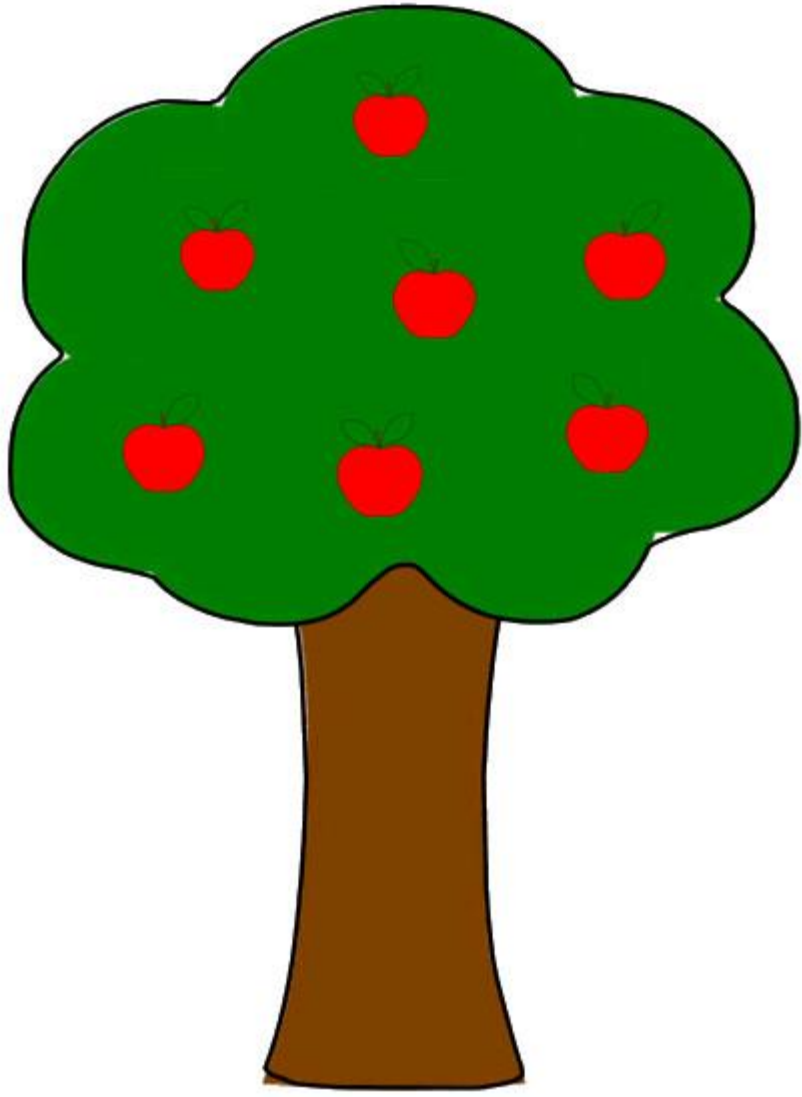


What producers need to know about participating in the export value chain for dried fruit



Karien Bezuidenhout
Manager Dried Tree Fruit
Karien@hortgro.co.za







Where do you start?

On the farm:

- right cultivar and fruit type choices (climate plays a big role)
- 'droogbaan'/ drying facility must be constructed with care
 - no SO₂ close to housing or processing plant
 - not close to dirt road (dust!)
 - secure area (theft)
 - close to orchards (transport cost)
 - hygiene is very important (food product)

Important: PPECB needs to audit your 'droogbaan'/ drying facility annually, according to notice 707 , 13 May 2005 (Standards regarding food hygiene and food safety of regulated food products)

- Dried fruit ≠ bad quality fresh fruit
 - need proper pruning, irrigation, pest management etc



Registration with
DALRRD

Comply with export
standard and
requirements
(DALRRD & DoH)

Comply with export
regulations

Register as exporter
with SARS

Foreign market
requirements

Traceability

Inspection by
PPECB

Docs to allow for
export

Docs
required by
importing
country

Transport
arrangements

Payment
arrangements

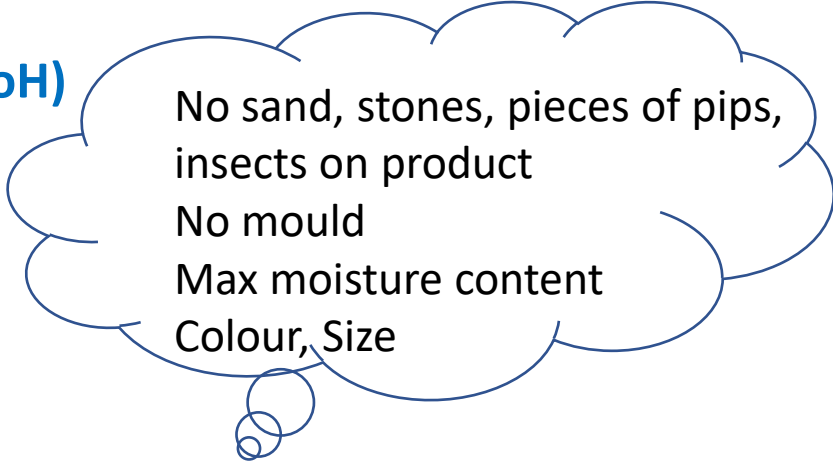


Registration with DALRRD

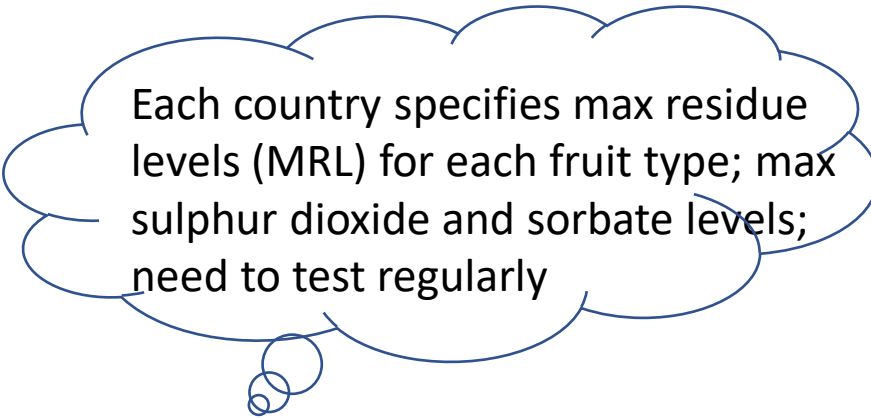
- All producers & processors of fruit destined for export need to register as Food Business Operator (PUC code)

Comply with export standard and requirements (DALRRD & DoH)

- Ensure basic food safety and quality
quality grading (choice, standard etc)
packing requirements
marking requirements etc
- Also comply with Dept of Health standards



No sand, stones, pieces of pips,
insects on product
No mould
Max moisture content
Colour, Size



Each country specifies max residue
levels (MRL) for each fruit type; max
sulphur dioxide and sorbate levels;
need to test regularly

Traceability (HACCP)

- A specific item purchased by consumer can be traced back through transport to processing facility and to the farm
- In the event of danger alert the product should be traced back – keep records!
- Who, when, what, where, how, how much? Batch numbers
- Construct a HACCP system (hazards & critical control points)
- Undergo regular audits

Foreign Market Requirements

- Some countries such as EU and USA have specific standards to be met
- Should foreign buyer request to deviate from DALRRD requirements the exporter needs to apply for approval from DALRRD by submitting official legislation from the importing country
- In addition to country requirements, private sectors in many countries have their own standards (BRC, ISO 2200 etc); also retailers in SA

Example: BRC (British Retail Consortium)

Is a food safety standard with 9 sections related to food safety, records, management and process documentation

You need to demonstrate continuous improvement; continuous training; allergen labelling and handling etc

Consumer preferences play an important role – sustainability, fair labour practices, environmental



Register as exporter with SARS

Two aspects involved:

1. Exporters of any product has to be registered with Customs and Excise division of SARS
2. Exporter to specific country need to register in terms of trade agreements to enjoy import duty concessions

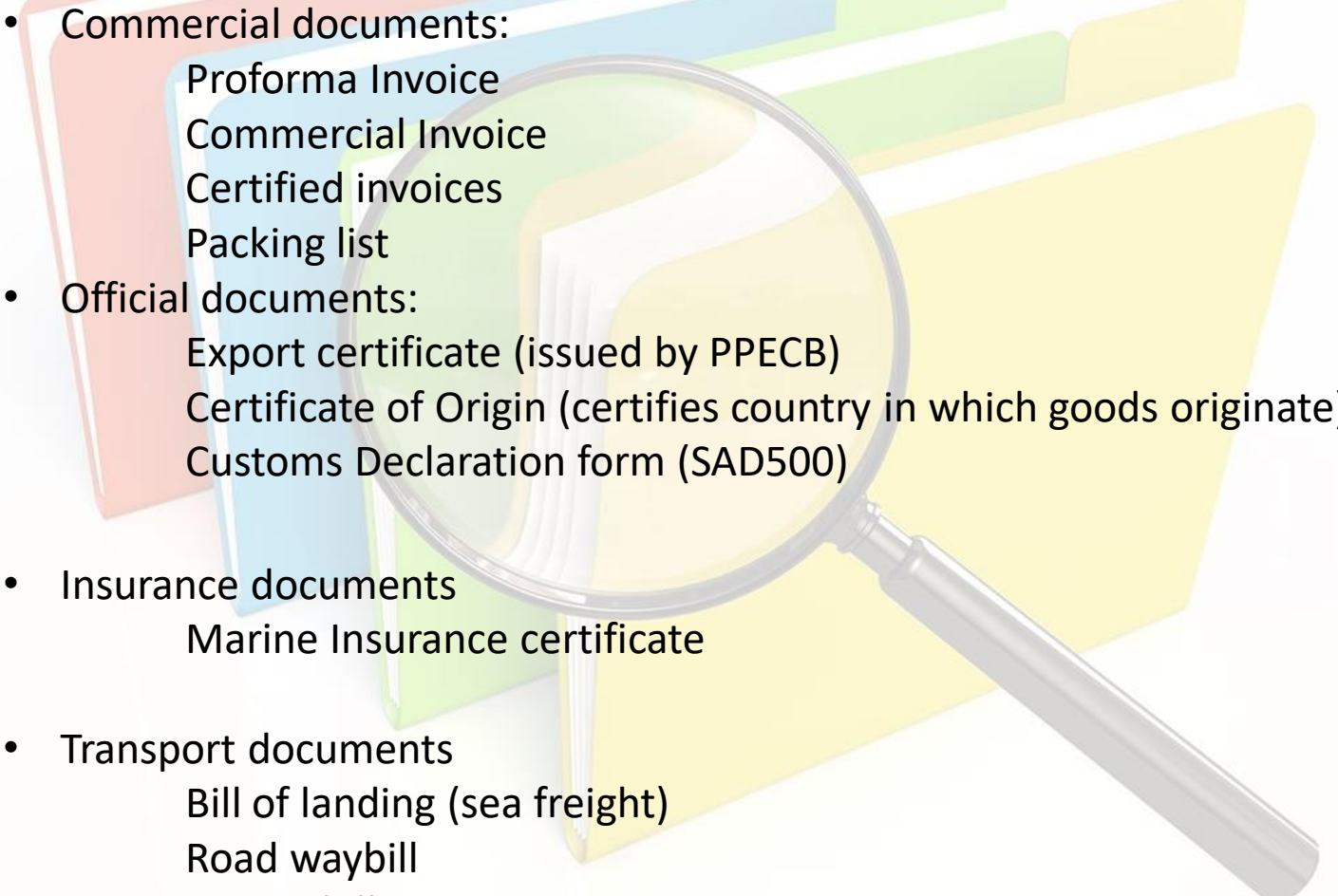
Inspection by PPECB



- It's the responsibility of the exporter to request inspection by PPECB
- When product is in final form, contact PPECB for inspection (inspection request application form)
- If product passes inspection, PPECB issues export certificate
- Export certificate enables exporter to arrange for custom clearance and for shipment

Important: PPECB needs to audit your 'droogbaan'/ drying facility annually

Docs to allow for export

- Commercial documents:
 - Proforma Invoice
 - Commercial Invoice
 - Certified invoices
 - Packing list
 - Official documents:
 - Export certificate (issued by PPECB)
 - Certificate of Origin (certifies country in which goods originate)
 - Customs Declaration form (SAD500)
 - Insurance documents
 - Marine Insurance certificate
 - Transport documents
 - Bill of lading (sea freight)
 - Road waybill
 - Air waybill
- 
- A magnifying glass with a silver handle and frame is positioned over a stack of four colorful folders. The folders are red, blue, green, and yellow, arranged from top to bottom. The magnifying glass is focused on the yellow folder at the bottom, which has some text on it that is partially obscured by the glass. The background is a light gray gradient.

Transport arrangements

1. Sea freight (containers)
port levy payable, terminal handling charges, 'box rate', surcharges charged by shipping lines
2. Air freight (fast delivery, but expensive)
rates based on higher one of actual/volumetric weight
3. Road freight (most effective for neighbouring countries)

Be realistic, you need 100t
product to fill a container for
export



THANK YOU

