

A PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN DRY BEAN MARKET VALUE CHAIN

2021



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agriculture, land reform
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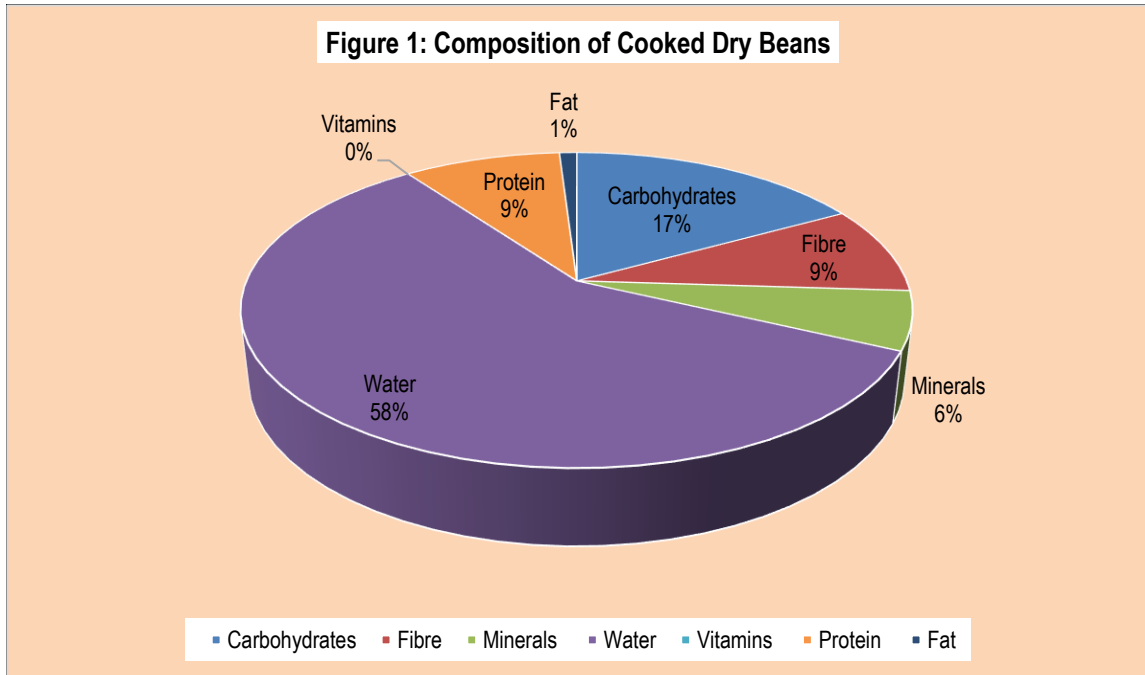
Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY

Dry beans are a very good source of plant proteins, complex carbohydrates, soluble and insoluble dietary fibres have a low salt and fat content and no cholesterol. They also prevent degenerative western illnesses. Research results also indicate that with regular use, beans reduce cholesterol. The composition of cooked dry beans is shown in Figure 1 below.

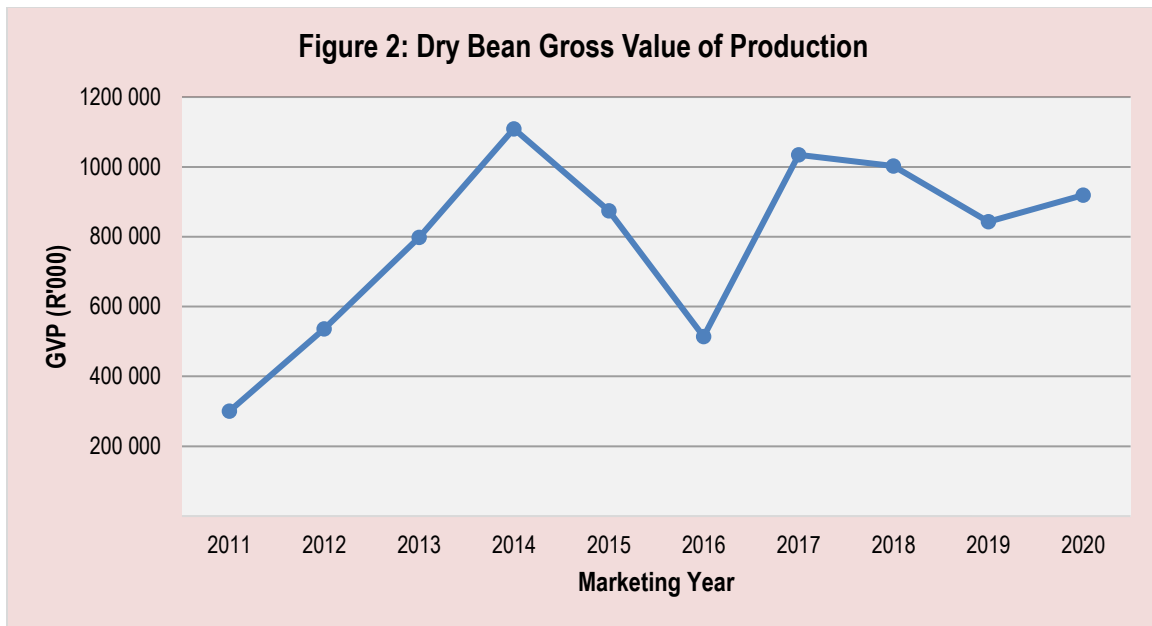


Source: Dry Bean Producers Organization

In South Africa, three types of beans are mainly produced, namely Red Speckled beans, Small White canning beans and Large White Kidney beans. The Red Speckled beans command the biggest market share and are mainly sold in retail quantities in the supermarkets for preparation at home. Small White canning beans are mainly used for canning purposes and because of the increasing consumer demand for convenience foods, there is a growing market for these beans. Large White Kidney beans are mainly used for retail packaging and to a lesser extent for canning purposes. Other locally produced bean types such as the Haricot beans have a very limited domestic market.

Dry beans are an ideal rotation crop and research has shown that dry beans ensure higher yields in a crop rotation system. From an economic perspective it makes sense to plant beans in a crop rotational system with maize on suitable soils. The recommendation is one year of dry beans out of every three to four years in a crop rotation system.

The contribution of the dry bean industry to the gross value of agricultural production for the past decade is depicted in Figure 2 below.



Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

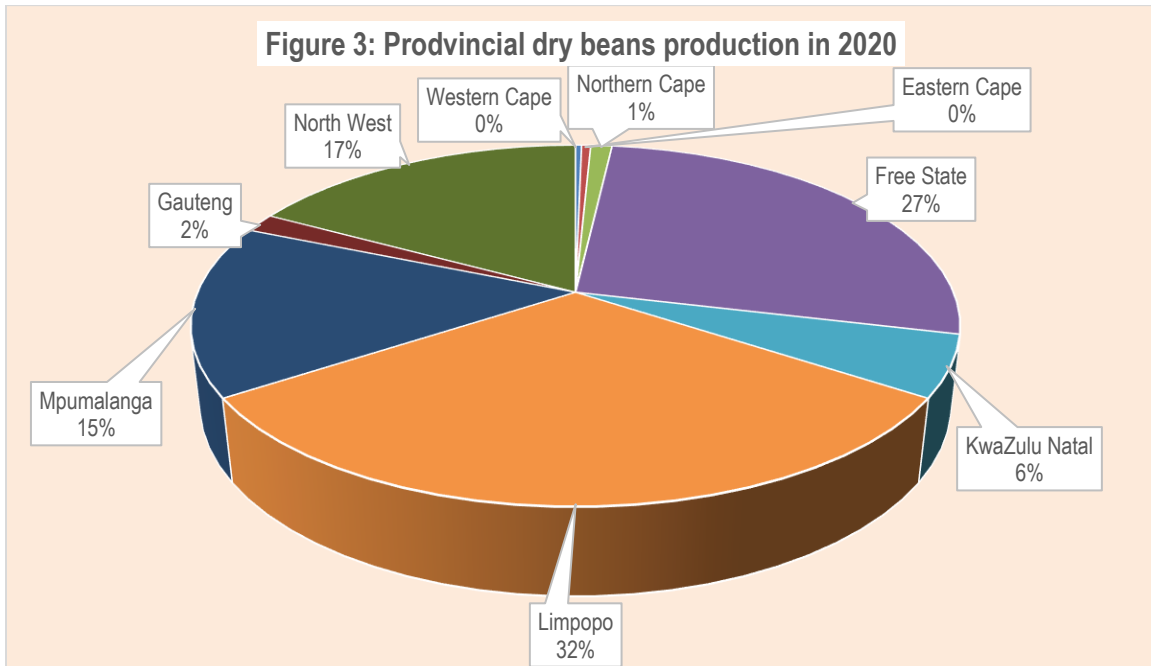
Figure 2 shows the gross value of dry bean production between the years 2011 and 2020. On average, the local dry bean industry contributed R793 million towards the gross value of agricultural production and this represents about 1.4% contribution towards the total average field crop's GVP. The figure further indicates that the highest dry bean industry's contribution to the gross value of agricultural production was attained during the year 2014 when the value of dry beans produced locally amounted to over R1.1 billion. The lowest value of dry beans produced in the country was recorded in 2011, and it amounted to only R300 million. Following severe drought circumstances in 2015, the value of dry bean production declined significantly to R874.5 million. This was followed by a further decrease to R513.9 million in 2016. The period under analysis closed with an increasing gross value of dry bean production slightly above R900 000 mark in 2020.

1.1 Production Areas

Dry beans in South Africa are produced in the following areas: Mpumalanga/Gauteng (Middelburg, Nigel, Delmas and Ermelo), Free State (Bethlehem, Fouriesburg, Harrismith and Kroonstad), North-West (Lichtenburg, Koster, and Brits), Limpopo (Thabazimbi, Koedoeskop), Kwazulu-Natal (Kokstad, Vryheid, Bergville, and Winterton) and Northern Cape (Kimberley, Douglas). Limpopo, North-West, Free State, Kwazulu-Natal and Northern Cape are commercial production areas while the Lowveld in the Mpumalanga province and the Western Cape are seed production areas.

The distribution of dry bean production in South Africa for 2020 production season is indicated in figure 3 below. The figure indicates that larger volumes of dry beans were produced in the Free State, Limpopo, North-West and Mpumalanga provinces, respectively. These are followed by very minimal production recorded from KwaZulu Natal, Northern Cape and Gauteng provinces. Furthermore, the figure clearly indicates that Free State, North-West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo

Provinces combined accounted for about 91% of South Africa's total dry bean production during 2020 production season, with the remaining five provinces contributing only 9%.



Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Table 1: Dry beans production trend by provinces

PROVINCE	Production (tons) 2016/17	Production (tons) 2017/18	Production (tons) 2018/19	Production (tons) 2019/20	Production (tons) 2020/21	Mean (tons) (2016/17-2020/21)
Western Cape	200	0	200	200	200	160
Eastern Cape	400	100	800	300	300	380
Northern Cape	1500	1100	2000	700	700	1200
Free State	25200	36000	28400	30000	17600	27440
Kwazulu-Natal	5400	3000	4200	3500	3600	3940
Limpopo	10000	12000	15600	13400	20700	14340
Mpumalanga	7700	7200	6000	8200	10100	7840
Gauteng	1900	1800	2200	800	1100	1560
North-West	12000	9600	11600	7700	11200	10420

PROVINCE	Production (tons) 2016/'17	Production (tons) 2017/'18	Production (tons) 2018/'19	Production (tons) 2019/'20	Production (tons) 2020/'21	Mean (tons) (2016 /17- 2020/'21)
Total	64300	70800	71000	64800	65500	67280

Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Table 1 confirms the earlier observation that Free State, Mpumalanga, North-West and Limpopo Provinces are the major producers of dry beans. The table shows that the Free State produces an average of 27 thousand tons of dry beans per year, followed by the provinces of Limpopo, North-West, and Mpumalanga, which produce an average of 14 340, 10 420, and 7 840 tons per year, respectively. On average, the dry bean production volumes across the provinces show some fluctuation trends over the period under analysis.

1.2 Local Production

It is estimated that there are roughly 1 200 dry bean producers in South Africa who produce an average of about 70 400 tons of dry beans per annum. Table 2 below shows that the area under cultivation for dry beans in South Africa has been fluctuating considerably and this also impact negatively on the production volumes of dry bean. On average area planted for dry beans is 49.9 thousand hectare per year and this implies the number of hectares planted to beans is still not at a level where imports can be restricted to the essential consumption requirements. The area planted for dry beans in the country fluctuated between 42 000 and 52 000 hectares between 2011 and 2020. A reasonable increase in the number of hectares planted to beans will only materialize once profitable producer prices are obtained for consecutive years, which can result in several new entrants to the industry. Furthermore, it needs to be considered that producers have limited planting capacity in respect of beans within their crop rotation system and thus there is therefore little possibility of unlimited expansion in bean plantings or the maintenance of larger plantings.

Table 2: Dry Beans-Areas planted and Total production

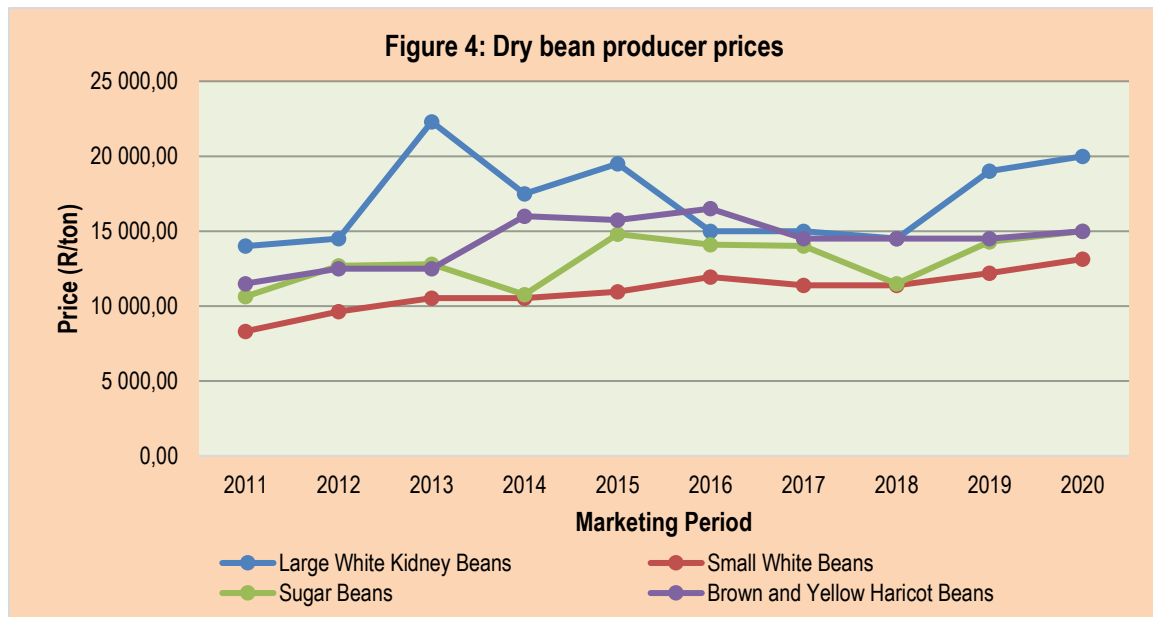
Production Year	2011/'12	2012/'13	2013/'14	2014/'15	2015/'16	2016/'17	2017/'18	2018/'19	2019/'20	2020/'21
Area Planted (1000 ha)	40	44	56	64	34	46	45	59	59	52
Total Production (1000 tons)	52	66	90	88	39	71	75	76	73	72

Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

2. MARKET STRUCTURE

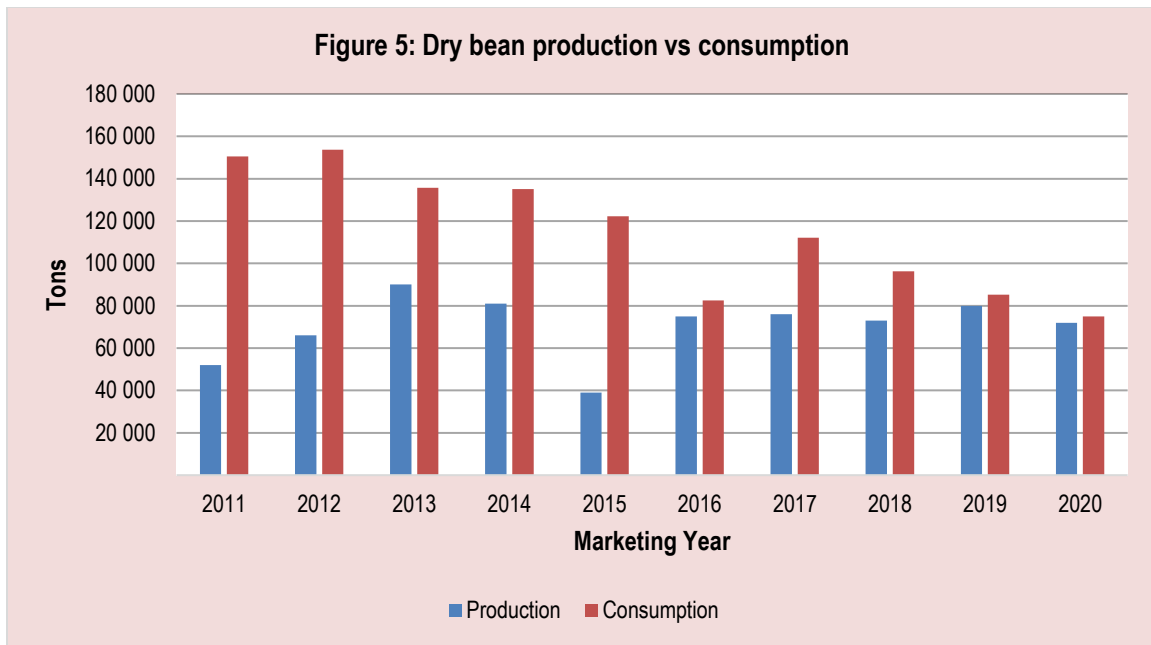
2.1 Domestic Market

The industry has experienced fluctuations in producer prices over the past ten years as can be observed in Figure 4 below. It is also clear from Figure 4 that the period under analysis opened with slightly lower producer price levels for all 4 types of beans available in South Africa. Generally during the period under review, large white kidney beans have always fetched higher prices in comparison to other types of beans. Furthermore, since 2011, producer prices for all four types of dry beans have risen, with large white kidney beans fetching the greatest price compared to other types between 2011 and 2020, with the exception of 2016, when the producer price of brown and yellow haricot beans was slightly higher. The highest prices for all types of beans were observed during the year 2013 while the lowest prices were experienced during the opening of the season in 2011. The period under analysis closed with increasing trends and consistent producer price for all types of beans during the year 2020.



Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Figure 5 below confirms an earlier observation that during the entire period under review the domestic consumption of dry beans in South Africa topped the total production. This situation became even more pronounced from the year 2011 until 2020. On average, South Africa produces about 70 400 thousand tons of dry beans per annum while the average annual consumption is sitting at 114 828 thousand tons. This implies that the local dry beans market is able to supply only about 61% of the domestic consumption requirements while the balance is imported.



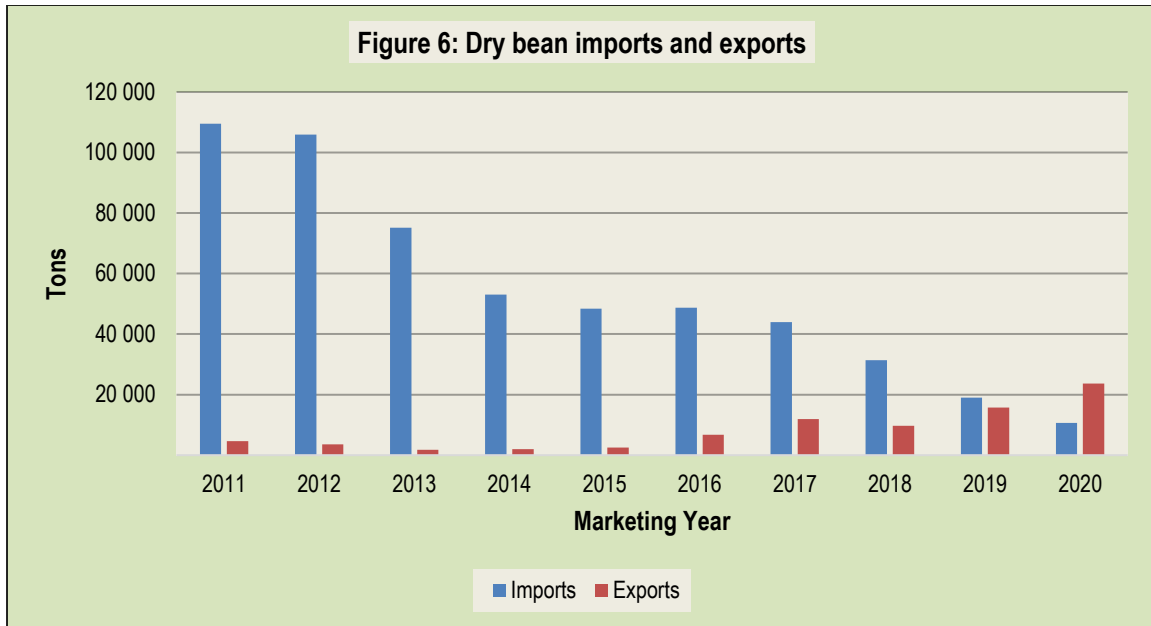
Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

2.2 Exports

Approximately 8 220 tons (on average) of dry beans are exported per annum. South Africa exports dry beans mostly to neighbouring African countries such as Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia. Minimal exports of dry beans were also recorded from South Africa to other countries such as United Kingdom and Lesotho. The export of specific types of beans depends on the demand for the type concerned, coupled with the specific quality requirements. The Dry Bean Producers Organization has, during the year 2004 established an electronic trading platform for beans, known as Beanex. Through this marketing medium, beans are traded electronically on the internet. Participating sellers offer specific quantities of beans for sale and buyers select their purchases on the strength of digital photos and a digital grading certificate in respect of the consignment on offer.

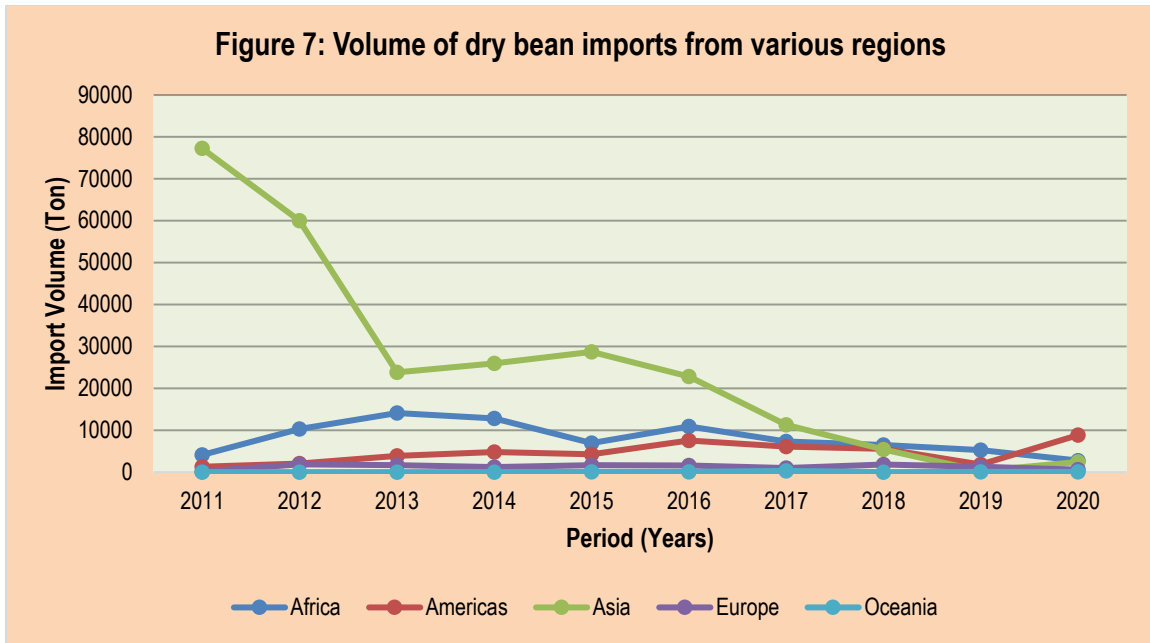
2.3 Imports

As a result of the existing shortages of locally produced dry beans, imports are used to meet the ever-increasing demand for beans as shown in Figure 6 below. Shortages in the domestic consumer market have been supplemented by means of imports originating mainly from Brazil (49.2 %), China (18.1 %) and Ethiopia (9.7 %) during the year 2020. The rest of the imports originate from other countries such as Canada, Poland and USA.



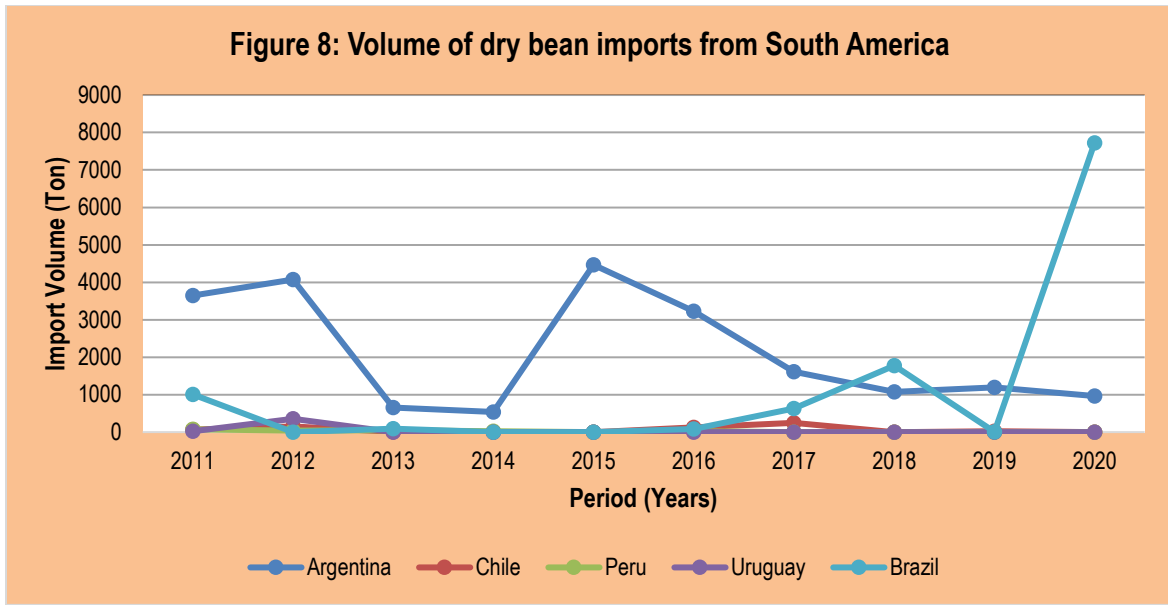
Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Figure 6 above clearly shows that South Africa is a net importer of dry beans. On average South Africa imported about 55 thousand tons of dry beans per annum, which is 46.35 thousand tons more as compared to the 8.22 thousand tons that were exported. The figure shows that dry beans imports by South Africa started to decline between the years 2013 and 2020. During the period under review, the volume of dry beans exported by South Africa were very minimal and continued to decrease further in 2015. In 2016, dry bean exports from South Africa started to increase until the highest exports of about 23 636 tons were reached in 2020. It is also clear from Figure 6 that South Africa experienced trade deficit with regard to dry beans for the entire period under analysis. The volumes of dry bean imports from various regions are presented in Figure 7 below.



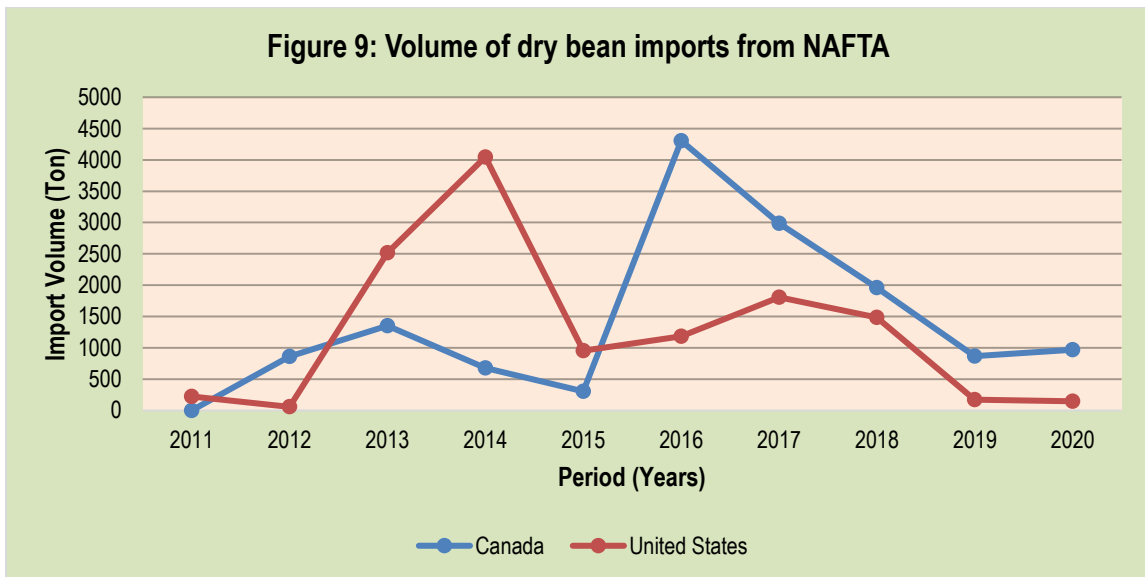
Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 7 indicates that South Africa imports dry beans from almost all regions. The majority of dry beans imported by South Africa originated from Asia followed by Africa and Americas during the period 2011 and 2020. However, the ten-year average (2011 to 2020) annual dry bean imports statistics reveal that, on average, Asia is responsible for 70% of dry beans imported by South Africa while China alone accounts for about 98% of dry beans originating from Asia. Other regions such as Africa, the Americas, and Europe (all together), contributed only 30% towards the total dry beans' imports by South Africa. South Africa source only 17% of its total dry bean imports from the African continent. Key observation from the graph is that between the respective years 2018 and 2020, South African imports of dry beans from Africa and Americas showed significant growth and surpassed those originating from the Asian region.



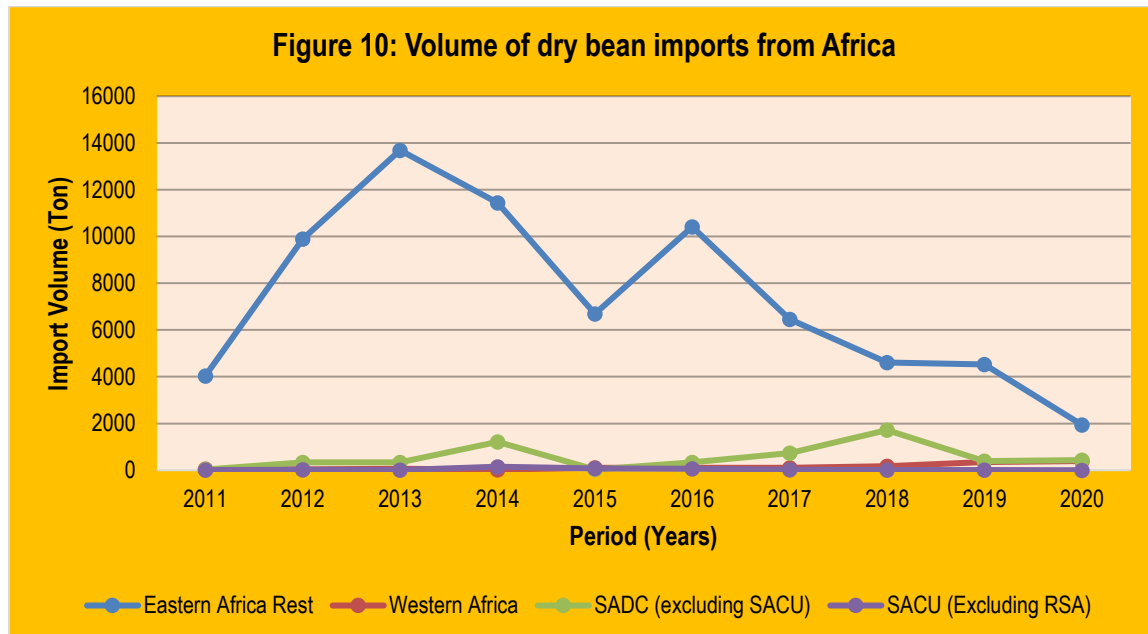
Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 8 shows that, in the South Americas, South Africa imports dry beans largely from Argentina and Brazil with irregular imports coming from Chile. The figure further indicates that dry bean imports from South Americas were at lower levels from 2011 until 2014, trading below 5000 tons. During the year 2012 until 2017, volumes of dry bean imports originating from Argentina emerged to be the greatest and surpassing those from other regions. However, only very small volumes of dry bean imports from South America were recorded in 2013 and 2014 respectively, until a record high in imports from Argentina was reached in 2015. The general observation from the figure is that dry bean imports from South America have been very low and erratic over the period under analysis. In 2020, the period under review closed with increasing volumes of dry beans imports originating mainly from Brazil, while imports from other regions remained lower.



Source: Quantec Easy Data

From the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) as presented by figure 9 above, dry bean imports originate mainly from the United States of America and Canada. The volume of dry bean imports from these countries reached a peak in 2014 and 2016 respectively. The period under review opened with moderate volumes of dry beans imports originating from United States of America in 2011, while those from the United States were at the lowest levels. Throughout the time period under consideration, the volume of dried bean imports from NAFTA fluctuated significantly. During the years 2011 and 2015, and again in 2019, very few and erratic imports from NAFTA were recorded. The period under review closed with declining volumes of dry bean imports from both the USA and slightly increasing imports from Canada in 2020.



Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 10 indicates that on the African continent, South Africa import dry beans mainly primarily from the Eastern Africa followed by SADC and SACU regions. It is clear from the figure that East Africa is the principal exporter of dry beans to South Africa on the African continent. Imports of dry beans from this region have been fluctuating above other African regions over the period under review. Between 2012 and 2014, imports from Eastern Africa began to increase dramatically, reaching record highs in 2013. South Africa imports dry beans primarily from Ethiopia in the Eastern African region. It is also evident from Figure 10 that the period under review closed with declining imports of dry beans from the Eastern Africa. South Africa's dry beans import from Eastern Africa continued to dominate and closed higher above all other regions in 2020.

3. PROCESSING

Dry beans are available to the consumer either as packed dry beans or as processed dry beans. Red speckled, Large White Kidney and Small White beans are canned in a saline solution and can also be canned in tomato sauce (baked beans). The difference between beans canned in tomato

sauce and those canned in a saline solution (brine) is that the latter can be used for any recipe, including puddings, cake, etc.

According to industry experts, the canning side of the market is in the region of 15 000 to 17 000 tons per annum. This implies that pre-packers use around 100 000 tons of beans per annum. A small percentage (approximately 15%) of the local bean crop is used for canning of beans. Cannerys try to meet their requirements locally, but have, in the past, bought relatively large quantities on the international market. The largest canner in SA, which cans more than 50% of the beans, is situated in Gauteng. Other canners are found in the Western Cape, Kwazulu-Natal and Mpumalanga.

3.1 Market Value Chain

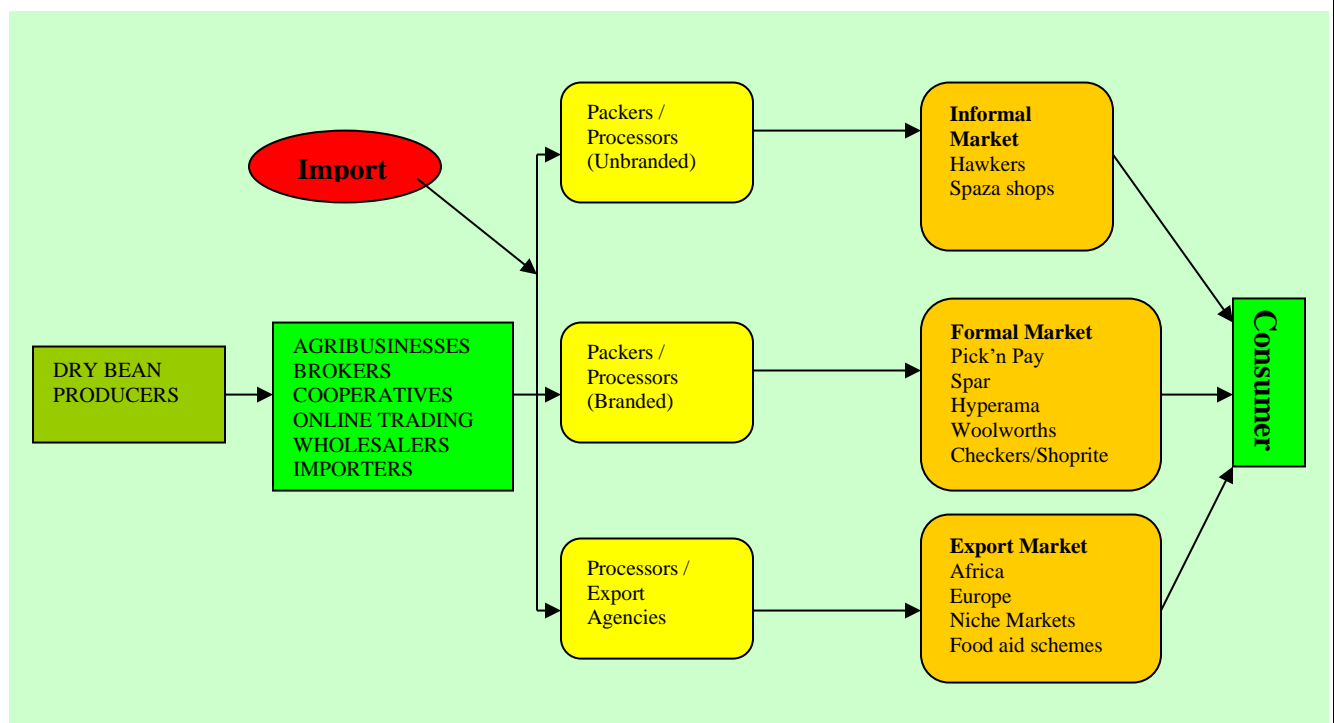


Figure 11: Market value chain for dry beans

Dry bean producers can sell their product directly to the trade or they can sell to the first point of sale in the marketing value chain such as wholesalers and co-operatives. Beans can be sold to packers or processors and if they are unbranded, they are sold in the informal market through spaza shops and hawkers. If they are branded, they get to the formal market through the chain stores such as Pick 'n Pay, Spar, Hyperama, Woolworths and Checkers/Shoprite. Split beans can also be exported to niche markets in the form of flour and the bread and pasta industry make use of it.

As mentioned earlier on the Dry Bean Producers' Organization has established an electronic trading platform for beans known as Beanex. Through this marketing medium beans are traded electronically on the internet. The sellers, who participate offer specific quantities of beans for sale and buyers, select their purchases on the strength of the digital grading certificate and digital photos of the consignments that are on offer.

4. MARKET INTELLIGENCE

4.1 Tariffs

The following table below indicates the tariffs that are applied by other countries on imports of dry beans originating from South Africa:

Table 3: Tariffs faced by South African exports of dry beans

COUNTRY	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TRADE REGIME DESCRIPTION	APPLIED TARIFFS (2020)	ESTIMATED TOTAL AD VALOREM EQUIVALENT TARIFF (2020)
India	Dried Beans: 07133390	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	Dried Beans: 07133310	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
Eswatini	Dried Beans: 07133310	MFN duties (Applied)	0.00%	0.00%
	07133320	MFN duties (Applied)	5.00%	5.00%
Portugal	Dried Beans: 07133390	Preferential tariff for South Africa	30.00%	30.00%
	07133310	Preferential tariff for South Africa	30.00%	30.00%
Zimbabwe	Dried Beans: 07133310	MFN duties (Applied)	0.00%	0.00%
	07133390	MFN duties (Applied)	0.00%	0.00%
Botswana	Dried Beans: 07133390	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	07133310	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
Namibia	Dried Beans: 07133390	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	07133310	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
Mozambique	Dried Beans: 07133390	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	07133310	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%

Source: Market Access Map

Table 3 indicates that South African dry bean exports face higher export duties when exported to countries such as India and the United Arab Emirates. Although countries such as Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Lesotho impose import duties on dry beans originating from elsewhere, South Africa can export dry beans to these countries' duty free due to the existence of Intra-SACU free trade arrangements.

With regard to the local situation, South Africa levies a duty of 10% on imports of dry beans originating from the rest of the world. However, dry bean imports from the European Union, SADC and SACU member states can enter South Africa free of duty due to the existence of the following trade Agreements which are currently in force: Agreement on trade, development and corporation between the European Union and South Africa; SACU agreement; and SADC Trade Protocol.

In order to fulfil South Africa's commitment under the World Trade Organization: Marrakesh Agreement regarding market access, the Directorate Marketing issues rebate permits under the Market Access rebate scheme to importers of dried beans for a total of 11 063 tons (for 2020) per annum. The import arrangements for importers of dried beans are as in Table 4.

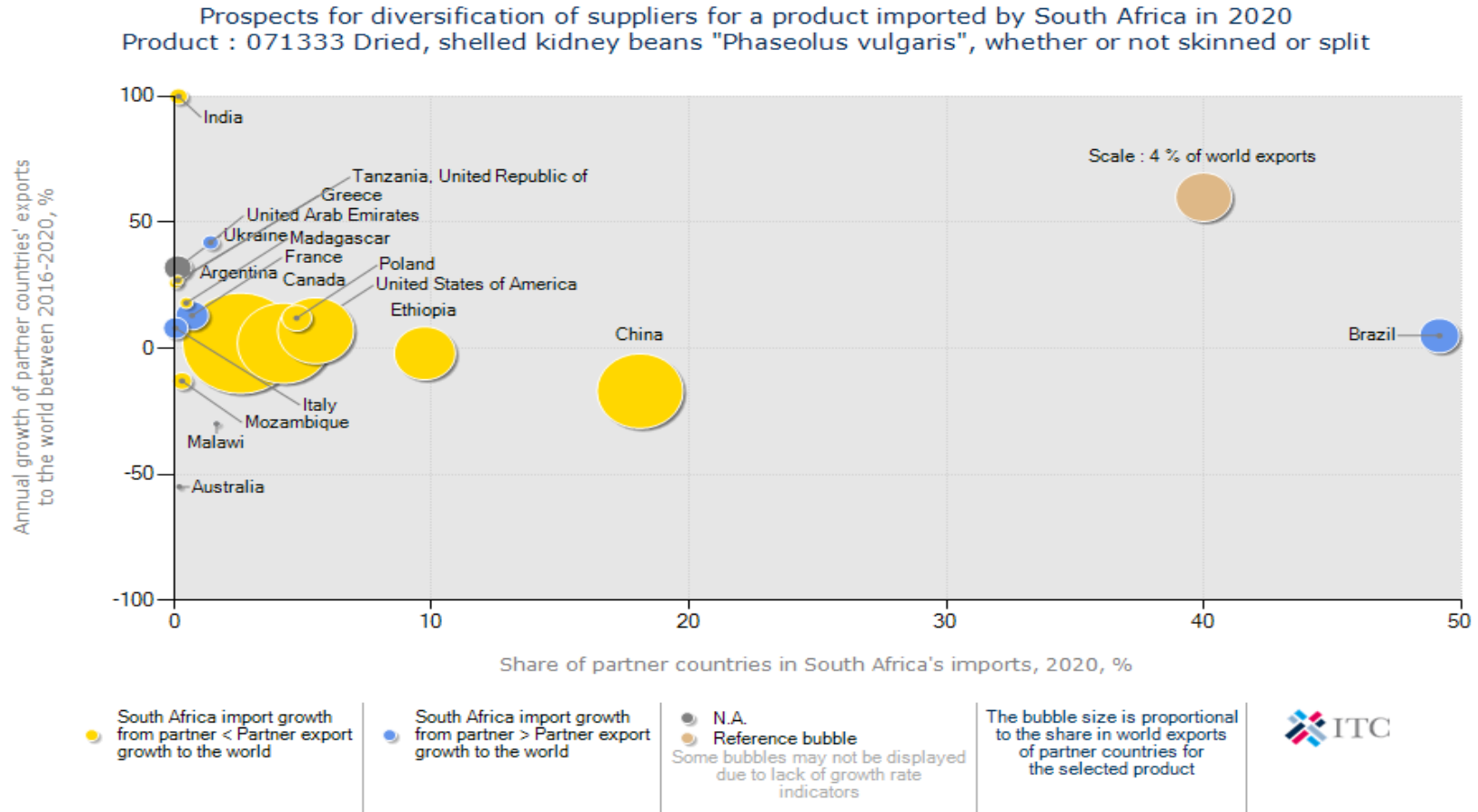
Table 4: Tariffs applied to South African imports of dried beans

TARIFF HEADING	DESCRIPTION	EXTENT OF REBATE	ANNUAL QUOTA TONNAGE
0713.3	Dried Beans (<i>Vigna spp.</i> , <i>Phaseolas spp.</i>), Shelled, whether or not skinned or split.	Full duty less 4.8%	11 063

Source: Government Gazette Notice 41148 of 2018

4.2 Performance of the South African dry bean industry

Figure 12: Prospects for market diversification for dried beans (071333) imported by South Africa in 2020



Source: ITC Trade Map

Figure 12 and Table 5 indicate that Brazil is the biggest exporter of dry beans to South Africa followed by China, Ethiopia, Canada, Poland and United States of America. During the year 2020, Brazil accounted for 49.2% of South Africa's total imports of dry beans followed by China and Ethiopia with 18.1% and 9.7% respectively. Canada accounted for about 5.5% of South Africa's total dry beans imports followed by Poland with 4.7%. Figure 12 further shows that other countries such as the Zimbabwe, Namibia and Zambia experience significant increases with regard to dry beans exports to the rest of the world. This implies that South Africa has an opportunity, if it wishes to diversify its dry beans import base, to import from these countries.

Table 5: List of supplying markets for dry beans (071333) imported by South Africa in 2020

Exporters	Imported value in 2020 (thousand US\$)	Share in South Africa's imports (%)	Imported quantity in 2020 (tons)	Unit value (US\$/ton)	Imported growth in value between 2016 and 2020 (% p.a.)	Imported growth in quantity between 2016 and 2020 (% p.a.)
World	13878	100	14616	950	-24	-28
Brazil	6823	49.2	7373	925	42	208
China	2511	18.1	1979	1269	-51	-59
Ethiopia	1350	9.7	1873	721	-25	-28
Canada	762	5.5	967	788	-33	-34
Poland	659	4.7	550	1198	-5	-9
United States	589	4.2	148	3980	-22	-48
Argentina	356	2.6	338	1053	-16	-26
Malawi	227	1.6	314	723	8	4
United Arab Emirates	195	1.4	391	499	112	36

Source: ITC Trade Map

Table 6 and Figure 13 show that during 2020, South Africa exported a total of 10 632 tons of dried beans to the world. It further indicates that South Africa's dry bean exports to the rest of the world have increased by 23% in value and 27% in volume between the years 2016 and 2020. South Africa's dry beans exports during the year 2020 were destined mainly to countries such as India, Zimbabwe, Portugal, Portugal, Eswatini and Mozambique, in that order. Most dry beans exports from South Africa in 2020 were destined for the market in India (32.7 %) followed by Zimbabwe (24.3 %), Portugal (6.4 %), Eswatini (6.3 %), Botswana (6.3 %) and Mozambique (5.9%).

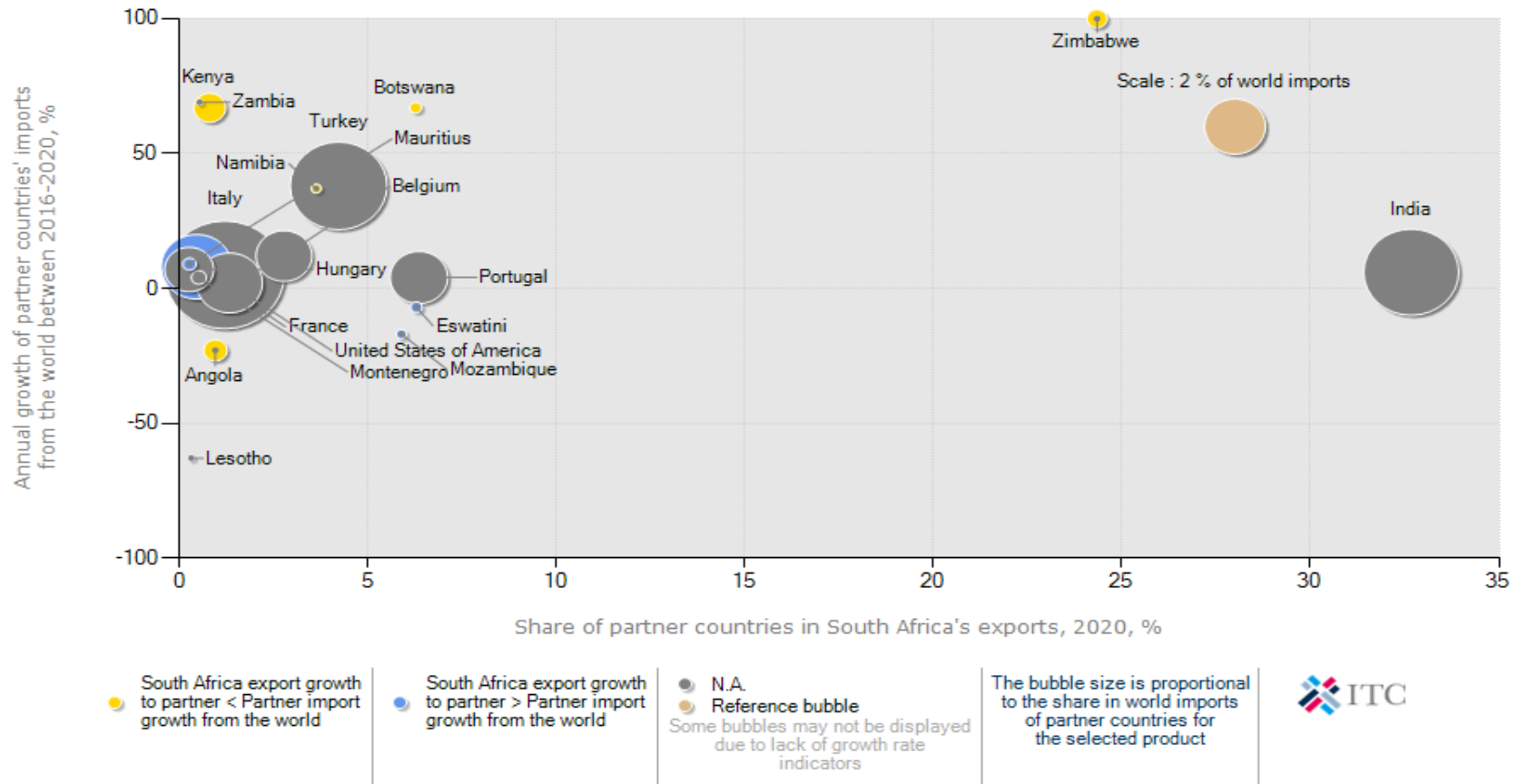
Figure 13 also indicates that, if South Africa wishes to diversify its dry beans export base the bigger potential markets, which we are currently not supplying, exist in Mauritius, Zambia, Lesotho, Montenegro, Kenya, Mozambique, and Namibia.

TABLE 6: South Africa's dry bean (071333) exports in 2020

Importers	Exported value in 2020 (thousand US\$)	Share in South Africa's exports (%)	Exported quantity in 2020 (tons)	Unit value (US\$/ton)	Exported growth in value between 2016 and 2020 (% p.a.)	Exported growth in quantity between 2016 and 2020 (% p.a.)
World	10504	100	10632	988	23	27
India	3432	32.7	3932	873	0	57
Zimbabwe	2557	24.3	2980	858	40	60
Portugal	668	6.4	624	1071	0	0
Eswatini	661	6.3	730	905	9	17
Botswana	659	6.3	613	1075	22	22
Mozambique	619	5.9	216	2866	17	-26
Turkey	444	4.2	411	1080	0	0
Namibia	382	3.6	334	1144	30	27
Belgium	292	2.8	264	1106	0	0

Figure 13: Prospects for market diversification for Dry Beans (071333) exported by South Africa in 2020

Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by South Africa in 2020
 Product : 071333 Dried, shelled kidney beans "Phaseolus vulgaris", whether or not skinned or split



Source: ITC Trade Map

5. ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1 *Opportunities and Challenges*

- The demand for South African export beans to the neighbouring African countries is on the increase. Annually South Africa exports on average 25 000 tons of dry beans to these countries.
- There is a short-term domestic market potential for the planting of up to 90 000 ha to dry beans in South Africa. During the 2005/06 production season, approximately 60 000 hectares have been planted to dry beans, mainly as a result of low producer prices obtained for maize during the 2005 marketing season. It is therefore possible to expand plantings up to 100 000 hectares to beans in 2007 depending on import volumes that arise mainly from China.
- The demand for canned beans by consumers has started to increase and this provides an opportunity for the industry to expand as well as for new entrants. More and more consumers are beginning to use and prefer canned products on account of the fact that more rural South Africans are adopting Western eating habits and also due to the influx of people to the cities with the resulting preference for convenient and easy-to-prepare foods. More packers have thus begun to enter the canning industry to make the convenient canned product available.
- There are two seed companies, one established by the Dry Bean Producers Organization, known as Dry Bean Seed (Pty) Ltd and one international company Pannar that supplies local producers with Red Speckled varieties established as preferential consumer choices.

6. ROLE-PLAYERS IN THE DRY BEAN INDUSTRY

6.1. Dry Bean Traders

COMPANY	CONTACT PERSON	TEL/CELL	FAX
AB Gani Wholesale Produce PO Box 313 CAROLINA, 1185	Ahmed Gani aagani@telkomsa.net	017-8431625 082 563 8767	017-8432521
Advance Grain CC PO Box 414 KRUGERSDORP, 1740	Brian Lever seedjhb@iafrica.com	011-7625261 083 251 5631	011-7624111
Africas Own Food PO Box 51 VIRGINIA, 9430	Cecil Groenewald cecil@24-7comm.co.za	057-2151267 082 5511 749	057-2151267 (T)
African Foods Posbus 3939 WITRIVIER, 1240	Riaan van der Walt	082 375 4504	013-7515310
African Grain Posbus 2232 DELMAS, 2210	Jaco Jacobs jacojacobs@tiscali.co.za	013-6654479 082 338 1725	013-6654476
Akfa Foods PO Box 8278 CUMBERWOOD, 3235	Farhad Abdoola	033-3873837 083 787 8678	033-3873837 (T)
Bean-Agri Trading Corp of SA P O Box 145869 BRACKEN GARDENS, 1452	Nico Grobelaar njg6@telkomsa.net	011-8677960 082 850 4689	011-8677948 (K) 011-9003810 (H)
Beanex Posbus 26269 ARCADIA, 0007	Claus Coetsee commodities@beans.co.za	012-3251850 082 388 0505	012-3235983
Beautz CC PO Box 563 STRATHAVON, 2031	Lilly Henson	011-8381325	011-8381204
Ben Metter Richter P O Box 16082 DOWER GLEN, 1612	Johan Pheiffer benmet@iafrica.com	011-4535163 083 600 0254	011-4540477
Bester Voer & Graanbeurs (Pty) Ltd P O Box 7329 STELLENBOSCH, 7599	Vanessa McKibbin vanessa@bester.co.za	021-8877188 082 413 5631	021-8877166

COMPANY	CONTACT PERSON	TEL/CELL	FAX
Campo Trading Posnet Suite 158 Privaatsak X3 PAARDEKRAAL, 1752	Paul Pretorius campo@hixnet.co.za	011-9551819 083 632 1407	011-9553494
Crossbow Industries P O Box 12365 JACOBS, 4026	Alex Zingol alex@crossbow.co.za	031-4681210 083 778 8808	031-4681842
Currie's Post International PO Box 1947 HILLCREST, 3650	John Chapman jon@curriespost.co.za	031-7659500 083 300 0647	031-7659501
Delmas Saad P O Box 109 DELMAS, 2210	Chris Berrange	013-6652907 082 873 0153	013-6652907
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Natal Dry Beans P O Box 540 PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200	Ahmed Abdoola PO Luxmi, 3207	033-3871594/5/6 083 786 2929	033-3876772
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Progress Milling P O Box 386 PIETERSBURG, 0700	Eric Platt platte@iafrica.com	015 _B 2973452 083 654 5991	015 _B 2974835
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6.2. Dry Bean Packers

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LABELLING

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Quantec Easydata

www.quantec.co.za

ITC Market Access Map

www.macmap.org.za

ITC Trade Map

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Food Pricing Monitoring Committee Report (2003)

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