

FR *ui* TROP

English version

CLOSE-UP:
SEA FREIGHT

GLOBALGAP: the mango
sector in Côte d'Ivoire

Citrus and exotics
Monthly review

<http://passionfruit.cirad.fr>



Indicators

The main fruits	In shares by total volume and expenditure on fruits for the month in France		
	%	Volumes	Expenditure
	Apple	25	19
	Grapes	17	21
	Pear	10	10

Pages

The trends for the main produce of the month significantly influence the overall situation of the fruit market. A column entitled 'Indicators' discussing these fruits precedes the pages devoted to a selection of exotic and citrus fruits.

Banana.....	21
Avocado.....	23
Orange.....	24
Grapefruit.....	25
Easy peelers.....	26
Litchi.....	27
Mango.....	28
Pineapple.....	28
Sea freight.....	30

OCTOBER 2008

Apple

The situation worsened markedly. First, the domestic market was more competitive and bi-colour apple production had started in all French regions. Second, export sales were also more difficult as picking had also started in European producer countries. As a result, prices fell substantially to a level lower than that of 2007 for 'Gala', the main variety traded at this time of the year.

Oct. 08 / Oct. 07

Price		Vol.	
=	↘		=

Grapes

A two-tier market. The situation remained difficult for black varieties in spite of a serious production deficit in 'Muscat de Hambourg', the main black grape sold at this time of the year. Sales were slow as quality was disappointing and retail prices high. In contrast, releases of 'Italia' remained fluid. Prices held at a higher level than in 2007.

Oct. 08 / Oct. 07

Price		Vol.	
=	↗		↘

Pear

The serious deficit in the main producer countries supplying the European market (Benelux countries, Italy and France) continued to affect the market. Prices had already been high in September and continued to rise, reaching historic levels.

Oct. 08 / Oct. 07

Price		Vol.	
↗	↗		↘

Sea freight

Although the Spot market remained in the doldrums for the month with approximately 10 vessels prompt at Cristobal at any one time, there was no significant downwards correction in either TC or box rate fixtures. Combined with a dramatic fall in the price of oil and associated drop in bunker costs this resulted in an improvement in the average monthly TCE yield.

Oct. 08 / Oct. 07

large reefers		small reefers	
↗			↘

Notes concerning market appraisal methodology

The statistics on the following pages are estimates of quantities put on the market in France. They are only calculated for the main supplier countries and are drawn up using information on weekly arrivals or market release statements by representative operators. The figures in the 'Main fruits' section above are provided by the CTIFL, with SECODIP being the source. The data published in the French market pages are provided solely as a guide and CIRAD accepts no responsibility for their accuracy.



SCB

QUALITY FRUITS WEAR A CROWN



COMPAGNIE
FRUITIERE

www.compagniefruitiere.com





Banana

© Denis Loelliet

OCTOBER 2008

As in September, the market was affected by general morosity. However, although supplies continued their seasonal increase, they were markedly smaller than in 2007. Deliveries from Africa—and especially Cameroon—were substantial. Likewise, volumes from the French West Indies continued to swell, exceeding the very limited level observed in 2007 (hurricane Dean) but remained moderate. Nevertheless, the increase was more than compensated by the deficit in deliveries from the dollar zones, especially in the second half of the month as many importers in northern Europe had implemented measures to limit imports to contract volumes alone. Thus, all the Latin American exporting countries shipped smaller volumes to the EU than last year, with the deficit ranging from slight for Colombia and Ecuador to more marked for Costa Rica.

However, the retail trade continued to exert strong pressure on prices, both in France and elsewhere in Europe. Numerous promotion operations were run with very attractive prices for shoppers. In spite of these excellent indicators, releases were only average in most of the large consumer countries of western Europe. Re-exports to the Eastern European markets were therefore massive, as demand was brisk there, and to a lesser degree to Spain where Canary Island bananas were in short supply.

Quay prices were down in comparison with those of September and distinctly lower than those of 2007.

Monthly and annual comparisons

Volumes* EU reference price**

October 2008 / September 2008

↗ + 33%

↘ - 12%

October 2008 / October 2007

↗ + 42%

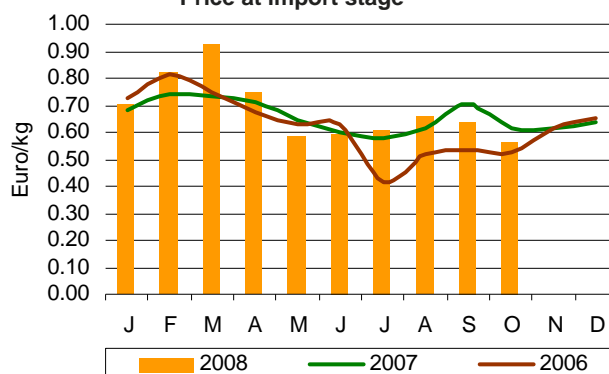
↘ - 9%

* Arrivals from Africa/West Indies

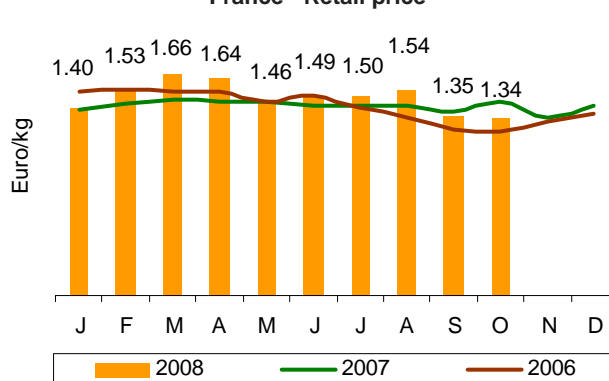
** Green price in Germany (GlobalGap)

French banana market — Indicators

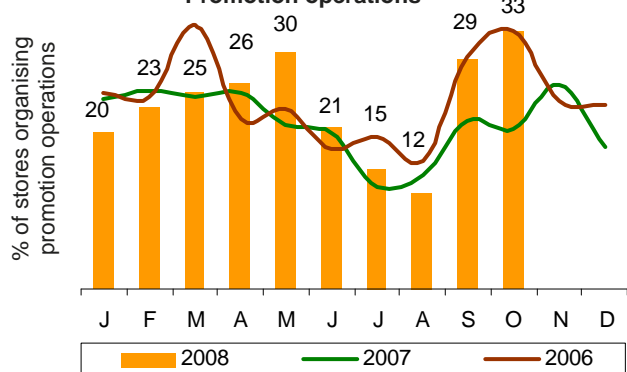
Price at import stage*



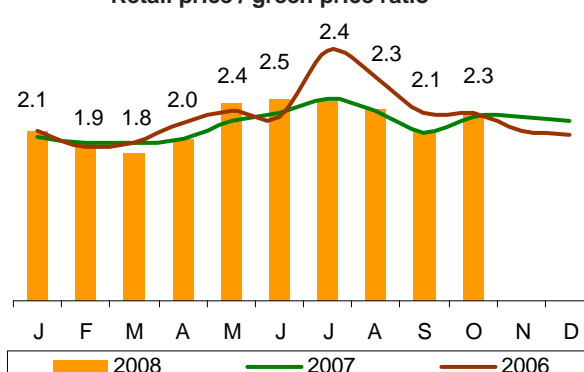
France - Retail price



Promotion operations



Retail price / green price ratio*



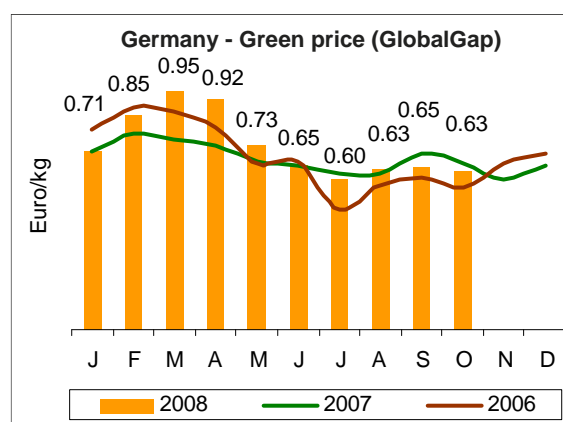
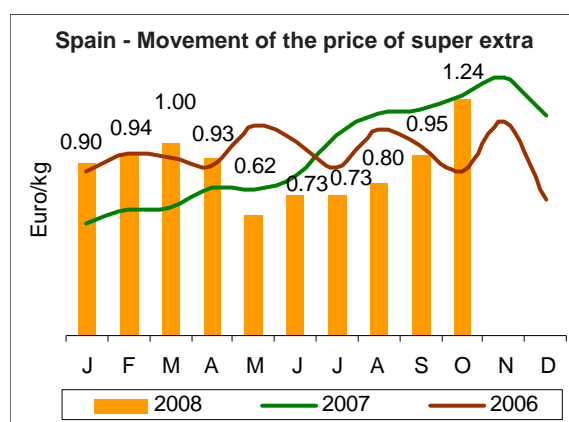
* African origin

European banana market — Indicators

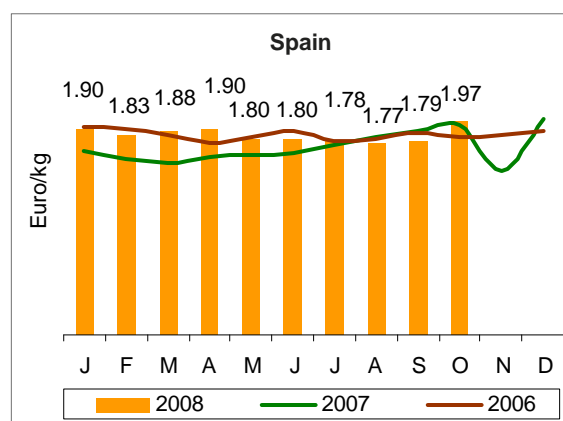
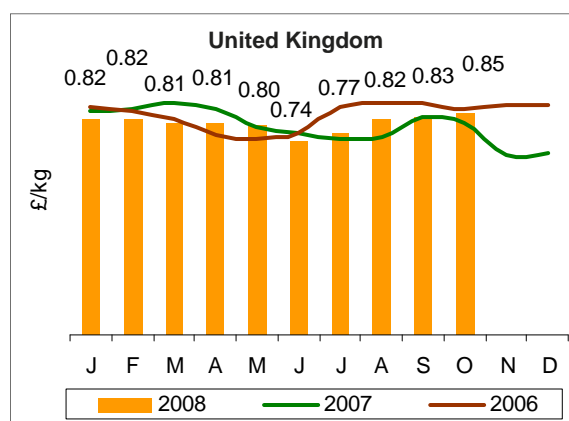
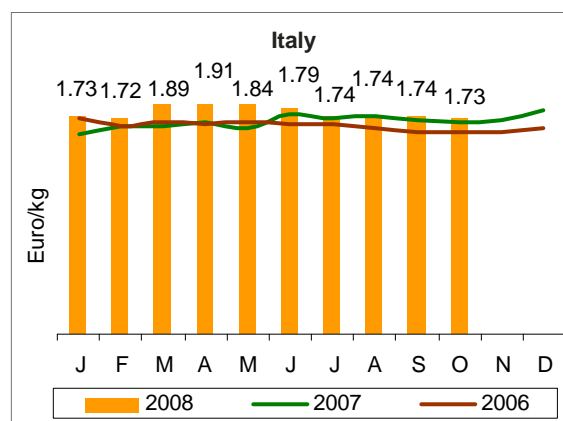
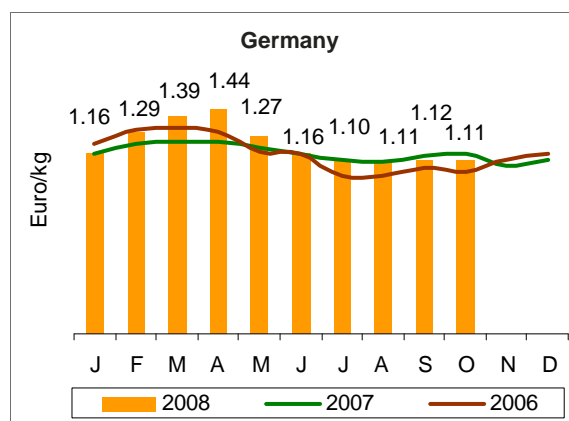
Main origins in Europe

Tonnes	October 2008	Comparisons (%)		Total season 2008	Season comparisons (%)	
		2008/2007	2008/2006		2008/2007	2008/2006
Martinique	11 219	-	- 44	120 049	- 12	- 35
Guadeloupe	4 689	+ 137	+ 2	39 929	+ 8	- 6
Canaries	25 717	+ 4	+ 4	315 735	+ 7	+ 11
Côte d'Ivoire	12 859	- 29	- 34	110 484	- 28	- 42
Cameroon	28 973	+ 54	+ 17	233 970	+ 18	+ 1
Ghana	3 579	- 18	+ 68	39 495	+ 27	+ 142

Green price in Europe



Retail price in Europe



Sources: CIRAD, SNM, TW Marketing Consulting



Avocado

OCTOBER 2008

After being very large in September, supplies decreased noticeably, with a clear deficit, especially in 'Hass'. Supply of the latter variety was based mainly on arrivals of Chilean fruits and these were moderate as a result of a serious production deficit and the attraction of the US market. The deliveries of Mexican fruits that complete supply at this time of the year were very small as the United States was also the main target for Michoacán exporters. A few last South African, Peruvian and Kenyan batches remained available until mid-month. Demand was fairly disappointing, especially in the second part of the month. Prices firmed as a result. Although the level reached was fairly high it was still cost to cost price.

The supply of green varieties increased with the start of the 'Ettinger' season in Israel and that of 'Bacon' in Spain. However, supply was smaller than average as even though the Spanish season got under way fairly quickly the Israeli harvest was still short, although larger than in 2007-08. Prices fell gradually but held at a level higher than average.

Monthly and annual comparisons

Volumes

Price

October 2008 / September 2008

↗ + 10%

↗ + 37%

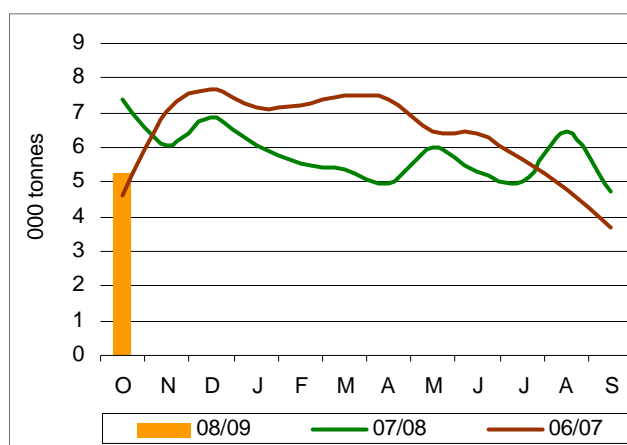
October 2008 / October 2007

↘ - 29%

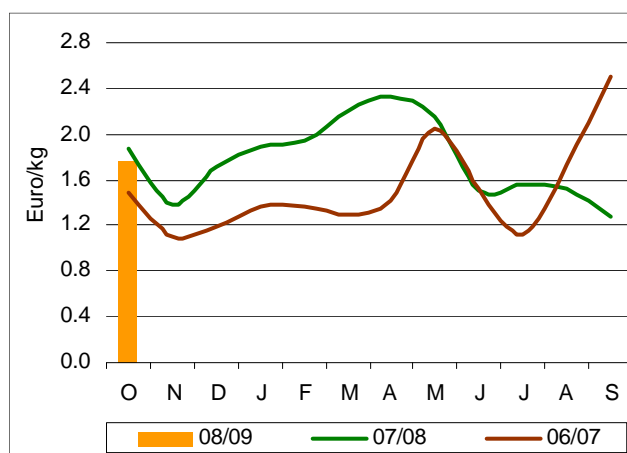
↘ - 6%

Estimated market releases in France

Volumes



Price at import stage



Estimated market releases in France by origin

Tonnes	October 2008	Comparisons (%)		Total season 2008/2009	Season comparisons (%)	
		2009/2008	2009/2007		08-09/07-08	08-09/06-07
Peru	383	+ 113	-	14 679	+ 55	+ 50
Mexico	912	- 50	- 31	993	- 63	- 56
Spain	1 291	+ 1	+ 27	1 504	- 1	- 56
Chile	1 034	- 53	- 22	1 084	- 62	- 58
Israel	640	- 15	- 10	640	- 15	- 10
Kenya	360	- 46	-	4 243	- 24	- 38
South Africa	627	+ 24	+ 172	11 338	+ 214	+ 153
Total	5 247	- 29	+ 14	34 481	+ 9	+ 13



Orange

OCTOBER 2008

The market remained fairly difficult. However, deliveries of southern hemisphere 'Valencia' were not prolonged as in 2007 and remained moderate from both South Africa and Argentina. However, large stocks were available, especially in northern European ports. In addition, demand remained fairly sluggish, especially during the first half of the month. As a result, the prices of southern hemisphere fruits remained stuck at the low levels of September.

In this very competitive context, Spanish operators were not really able to gain a firm foothold on the market before the end of the month. As the 'Naveline' harvest is large, production prices fell rapidly, following the dangerous spiral observed in 2006-07.

Monthly and annual comparisons

Volumes

Price

October 2008 / September 2008

↘ - 49%

↗ + 5%

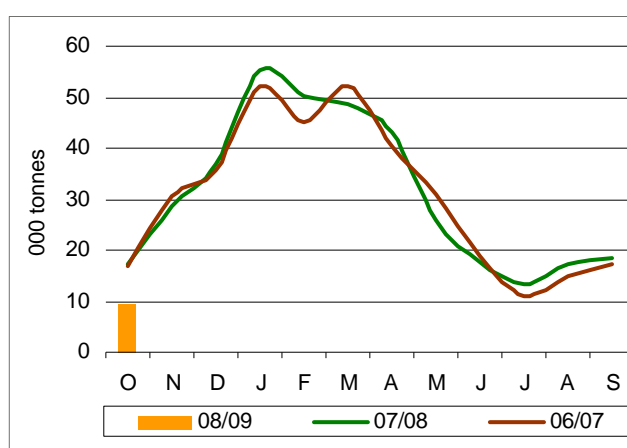
October 2008 / October 2007

↘ - 46%

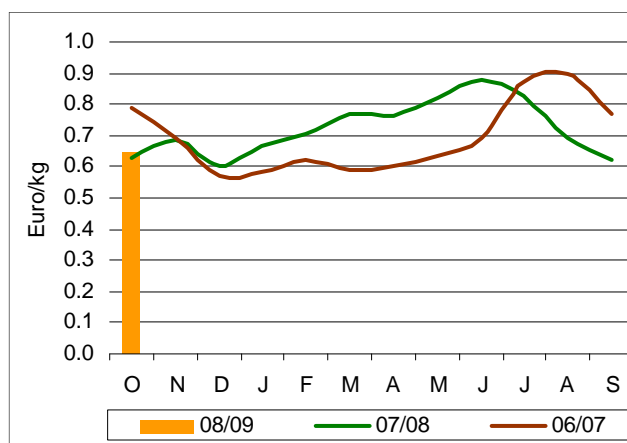
↗ + 4%

Estimated market releases in France

Volumes



Price at import stage



Estimated market releases in France by origin

Tonnes	October 2008	Comparisons (%)		Total season 2008/2009	Season comparisons (%)	
		2009/2008	2009/2007		08-09/07-08	08-09/06-07
Spain	3 119	- 7	- 58	3 119	- 7	- 58
South Africa	6 274	- 55	- 34	53 133	-	+ 43
Total	9 393	- 46	- 44	56 252	- 21	- 18



Grapefruit

© Eric Imbert

OCTOBER 2008

The winter season started early. However, supply from the northern hemisphere sources remained moderate except for Israeli fruits, as these were as plentiful as in 2007. The Florida season, back to a normal calendar, started in mid-month. However, quantities did not really gain momentum until the end of the month. In addition, few Turkish fruits reached the market as exporters had concentrated shipments more on Eastern Europe than in recent years.

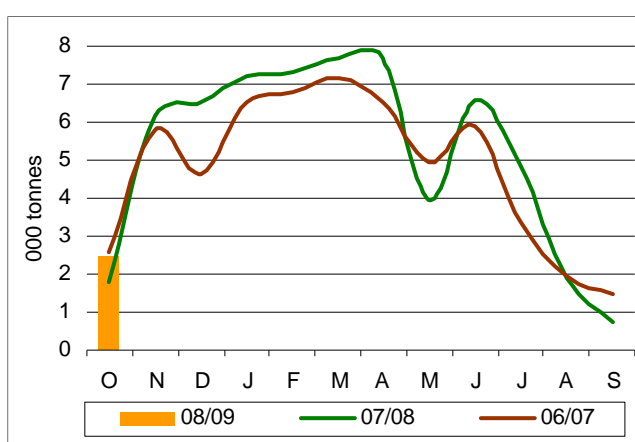
In this context, South American operators with high-quality fruits were able to maintain their references in supermarket chains. Sales of Mexican fruits held at a good level but the situation was more difficult for Honduras, as batches of uneven quality were observed, and Cuba, which entered the market very late. Prices remained stable and lower than average for fruits from Central American sources. Israeli operators had to make a quick price adjustment in order to enter the market and so their average price was lower than in previous seasons. Prices held better for fruits from Florida as smaller volumes were to be shifted.

Monthly and annual comparisons

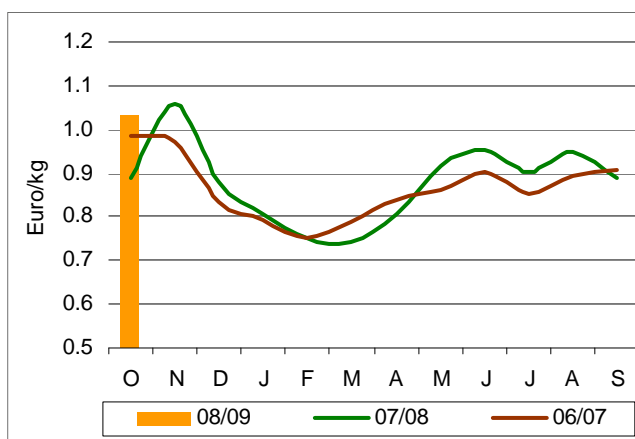
Volumes	Price
October 2008 / September 2008	
↗ + 244%	↗ + 16%
October 2008 / October 2007	
↗ + 41%	↗ + 16%

Estimated market releases in France

Volumes



Price at import stage



Estimated market releases in France by origin

Tonnes	October 2008	Comparisons (%)		Total season 2008/2009	Season comparisons (%)	
		2009/2008	2009/2007		08-09/07-08	08-09/06-07
Florida	1 190	+ 541	+ 53	1 190	+ 541	+ 53
Israel	883	+ 6	+ 37	883	+ 6	+ 37
Turkey	276	- 41	- 67	276	- 41	- 67
South Africa	142	- 50	- 57	10 632	- 3	- 36
Total	2 491	+ 41	- 4	12 981	+ 4	+ 402



Easy Peelers

OCTOBER 2008

The start of the season was fairly satisfactory even though the volumes of early Spanish clementines available at production were larger than in 2007-08. Continued grubbing up of 'Marisol' was compensated by the increase in production of improved cultivars such as 'Clemenruby' and 'Oronules'. However, small fruit size and several rainy periods limited shipments. The volumes available were therefore similar or even smaller than those of 2007. Demand matched supply. The average price was at a fairly good level.

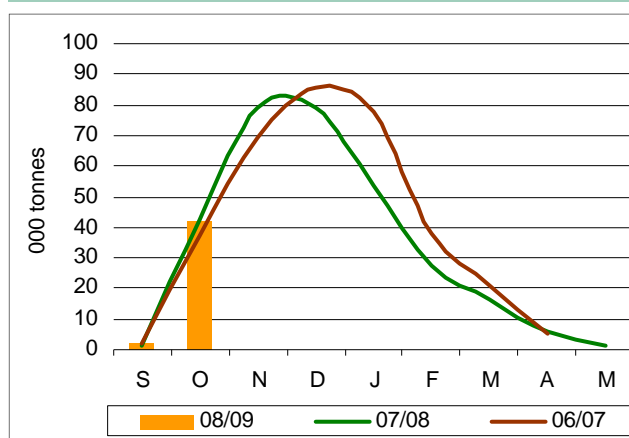
Supply of 'Fine' from Morocco remained very limited in spite of the ample harvest. As every year, shippers focused their shipments on the Russian and Canadian markets. Likewise, shipments of Corsican clementine remained very measured as supply was limited to the small amounts of early varieties available.

Monthly and annual comparisons

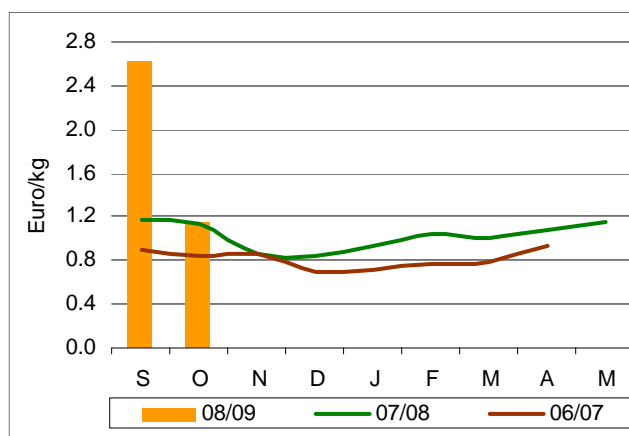
Volumes	Price
October 2008 / September 2008	
⬆️⬆️⬆️ + 1 897%	⬇️ - 56%
October 2008 / October 2007	
⬇️ - 2%	⬆️ + 2%

Estimated market releases in France

Volumes



Price at import stage



Estimated market releases in France by origin

Tonnes	October 2008	Comparisons (%)		Total season 2008/2009	Season comparisons (%)	
		2009/2008	2009/2007		08-09/07-08	08-09/06-07
Corsica	584	+ 103	+ 355	5 684	- 64	- 77
Morocco	340	+ 28	- 16	2 794	- 83	- 85
Spain	40 618	- 3	+ 10	2 081	+ 40	+ 9
Total	41 542	- 2	+ 11	10 559	- 69	- 76



Litchi

Import prices in Europe		
Euros/kg	Min	Max
By air		
Israel	2.50	4.00
Mauritius	9.00	10.00
By truck		
Spain	8.50	14.00

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2008

As in preceding months, the European market received comparatively small amounts of litchi in October. Israeli fruits were clearly dominant until the beginning of the month. Spain also shipped litchis in September and October but in isolated batches and very limited quantities. The first batches from Mauritius at the end of October started the Indian Ocean export season and the most important period for litchi sales on the European markets.

The Israeli and Spanish litchi export seasons covered September and October, bridging the gap between the end of exports from Thailand in August and the beginning of the harvest in the Indian Ocean (Mauritius, Réunion, South Africa and Madagascar). The Israeli season that started at the end of June finished fairly late this year as the last shipments reached the European market at the beginning of October. Israel exported some 630 tonnes of litchi in 2008, slightly more than the 600 tonnes recorded in 2007. These quantities were fairly modest as Israel has exported as much as a thousand tonnes in some years. Shipments were spread over nearly four months and sales were fluid. The small volumes delivered put Israeli litchi in a niche market, with most of the fruits sold by traditional retailers. Prices remained high in September and October even though demand was sluggish.

Prices of between EUR3.10 and 3.50 per kg were observed on the Dutch market, with the average often being between EUR3.25 and 3.50 per kg. The lower prices were for fruits with less attractive appearance.

The price of Israeli litchis in Belgium in September was often set at between

EUR2.50 and 3.00 per kg as a result of poor demand for the fruit.

On the French market, the price of Israeli litchis remained stable at around EUR3.50 per kg, with a few peaks at EUR4.00 per kg when supply was small. Most of the small tonnage from Spain was also sold in France, generally at between EUR8.50 and 9.00 per kg in shops specialised in high-quality exotic fruits. In the first half of September, the simultaneous presence of litchis from both Israel and Spain adversely affected the sale of Spanish fruits. In the second half of the month, the gradual ending of Israeli litchi shipments resulted in a degree of awakening of demand for those from Spain, with their fine colour and appearance. At the end of the month, the prices asked by shippers became prohibitive at over EUR11.00 per kg, further limiting the distribution of the small quantities available. However, several dozen boxes of Spanish litchis were available on the French market at up to EUR13.00-14.00 per kg.

A few batches of Spanish litchis were also sold on the Dutch market in the first half of October at EUR8.50 to 10.00 per kg.

The first litchis from the Indian Ocean were shipped from Mauritius in the last week of October, mainly to the Dutch and French markets. Selling prices observed in Holland were around EUR9.00-10.00 per kg for sulphur-treated, destemmed fruits. The same fruits sold at EUR9.00 per kg in France. In addition to sulphur-treated, destemmed fruits, the French market also received a few batches of fresh fruits on the branch selling at EUR12.00 per kg.

The Indian Ocean season is particularly early this year. Weather conditions (heat and rainfall) during fruiting enhanced the rapid growth of the fruits and the export season got under way rapidly in the first weeks of November. This parameter is particularly important for the start of the sea litchi season, that will probably start on the European market well before Christmas, the traditional period for strong consumption of litchi. The current sluggish European market demand for tropical fruits in the context of the economic slump is such as to worry operators who count strongly on the Christmas season to sell the large quantities whose arrival is already scheduled.



Mango

OCTOBER 2008

Prices on the European mango market weakened markedly in October as a result of stepped up deliveries from Brazil and continued sluggish demand. After falling at the beginning of the month, prices stabilised in subsequent weeks. Supplies from Brazil formed the bulk of deliveries although a few batches of 'Keitt' from Israel sold at falling prices towards the end of the month. Shipments from Spain also completed supplies with 'Osteen' and a few 'Kent', with prices remaining fairly even and then losing ground at the end of the month.

Most of the mangoes on the European market in October were from Brazil. Shipments increased gradually while demand remained mediocre. The pressure of arriving shipments pushed prices down significantly at the beginning of the month; they then stabilised. Brazilian supplies consisted mainly of 'Tommy Atkins' and sold more readily on the northern European markets. In France, the fall was less marked as there is less interest in 'Tommy Atkins', with the latter being sold for lack of substantial quantities of other varieties. The downward movement was also worsened by the unsuitability of the fruits available as they were mainly small whereas demand was more for medium-sized or even large fruits. This situation lasted for the entire period. Brazilian shipments

of 'Kent' and 'Keitt' remained marginal. First considered as the start of the season with early fruits, these small batches did not gain momentum and were more like one-off deliveries. Meanwhile, Brazilian shipments to the North American markets increased markedly and fetched higher prices than in Europe, making exporters in Brazil more inclined to ship to this more profitable market.

The last volumes of 'Keitt' from Israel were sold at falling prices at the beginning of the month. A few residual batches were still changing hands in subsequent weeks but were no longer representative of supplies from this source. This year, Israel shipped nearly 13 000 t of fruits to Europe in comparison with 13 700 t in 2007.

Senegal shipped dwindling volumes in October; quality was unreliable and the fruits became increasingly difficult to sell. Received under satisfactory conditions, they deteriorated rapidly, developing dark patches on the peel. Many buyers preferred to source their fruits elsewhere rather than risk lasting poor sales.

The Spanish season continued throughout the month with the variety 'Osteen', the main variety shipped. Prices held but the ranges continued to be broad at from EUR6.00 to 8.00 per box according to quality and also brand. Indeed, considerable differences in price are seen for Spanish fruits, whose stage of ripeness and colour differ considerably according to the shipper. In addition, their sale via importers and also whole-

salers makes the sales systems confused and finally causes a price decrease across the market. Small quantities of 'Kent' were also sold—at higher prices.

The air mango market was supplied mainly by Brazil throughout the month. The increase in arrivals combined with modest demand weighed on prices in the second half of October. However, levels remained fairly high and did not encourage sales, which became increasingly difficult as the weeks went by. Persistent lack of colour also had an adverse effect. A few batches of 'Palmer' and 'Haden' from the same source sold with difficulty in the face of competition from 'Kent', a variety more firmly fixed in distributors' buying habit.

Mango — Weekly arrivals — Estimates in tonnes

weeks 2008	40	41	42	43	44
By air					
Brazil	10	15	30	25	40
By sea					
Brazil	2 000	2 400	2 300	2 500	3 400
Senegal	40	22	40	60	110

Mango — Import prices on the French market — Euros

Weeks 2008		40	41	42	43	44	October 2008 average	October 2007 average
By air (kg)								
Brazil	Palmer/Haden	4.00	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.50-3.80	3.50-3.80	3.60-3.90	3.10-3.40
	Kent	4.00-4.50	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.60	3.80-4.50	3.50-4.30	3.85-4.60	3.70-4.25
By sea (box)								
Brazil	Tommy Atkins	3.50-5.00	3.00-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-4.00	3.00-4.20	3.20-4.25	3.40-4.25
	Kent	-	-	5.50-6.50	-	5.00-6.50	5.25-6.50	5.10-5.50
	Keitt	-	-	-	-	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	nc
Senegal	Kent	5.00	-	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00	5.10-5.50	4.00-4.50
Israel	Keitt	4.50-5.50	-	-	-	-	4.50-5.50	3.70-4.40
By truck (box)								
Spain	Osteen	6.50-8.00	6.00-8.50	6.50-8.00	6.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.40-8.10	5.80-7.50



Pineapple

Pineapple — Import price		
Euros	Min	Max
By air (kg)		
Smooth Cayenne	1.55	1.95
Victoria	2.00	3.50
By sea (box)		
Smooth Cayenne	5.00	7.50
Sweet	5.50	8.50

OCTOBER 2008

The fall in prices that began in September continued throughout October. Supplies of 'Sweet' were no larger but the poor demand did not match the volumes available and prices continued to slump. Sales of air pineapples were merely satisfactory, with the month marked above all by the irregular quality of the fruits from certain sources hit by heavy rainfall. The situation continued unchanged on the 'Victoria' pineapple market, with demand still sluggish. The availability of late season red fruits did not to help a recovery of pineapple sales.

Prices stabilised somewhat during the first half of the month and then continued to fall. In comparison, prices of 'Sweet' were EUR1.50 to 3.00 per box lower than at the same time in 2007. Three reasons account for this situation. First, demand was too small and sometimes nonexistent. Although arriving volumes were not large, they sold with difficulty and stocks formed. The second reason concerns the quality of the Latin American fruits that arrived in the first half of the month. Quality was very uneven, they lacked colour and ripened very rapidly, making storage difficult. As a result, clearance sales were run very early in the month in order to make the market as fluid as possible. Finally, shipments by Del Monte were reported to be very large and sold at very aggressive prices (from EUR6.00 to 7.00 per box) well below the usual levels, thus increasing the

pressure on the other brands released on the market. Only the promotion operations set up with supermarket chains succeeded in shifting quantities of fruits. The re-export market was therefore very slow in October. The situation was hardly any better for 'Smooth Cayenne'. Even though quantities were extremely limited throughout the month, sales did not improve and prices remained very low. However, some operators profited from the situation. The quality problems in 'Sweet' resulted in better sales of some batches of well-coloured 'Smooth Cayenne'. But here again, the worse was avoided thanks to supermarket promotion operations. Demand was still awaited from the Eastern European countries that are usually enthusiastic about pineapple.

The air pineapple market was not very lively. The decrease in supply

kept prices stable even if fruit quality was not perfect. Fruits from all sources experienced quality problems. The batches from Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire were seriously affected by rain and alternated between coloured fruits and fruits that ripened very quickly. However, those from Benin seem to have been more even as regards quality although dips in prices of sugarloaf pineapple were observed (EUR1.90 and 1.95 per kg) following quality problems that were never completely solved.

Demand for 'Victoria' pineapple remained very small or practically nonexistent. The availability of red fruits and insufficiently shiny fruits explain this. The marked improvement in quality in the second half of the month did not have the expected effect on demand.

Pineapple — Import prices on the French market — Main origins — Euros						
Weeks 2008		40	41	42	43	44
By air (kg)						
Smooth Cayenne	Benin	1.80-1.90	1.80-1.95	1.80-1.95	1.80-1.95	1.80-1.95
	Cameroon	1.55-1.90	1.55-1.90	1.55-1.90	1.55-1.90	1.55-1.90
	Ghana	1.70-1.80	1.70-1.80	1.70-1.80	1.70-1.80	1.70-1.80
	Côte d'Ivoire	1.80-1.85	1.80-1.85	1.80-1.85	1.80	1.80
Victoria	Côte d'Ivoire	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Réunion	3.40-3.50	3.40-3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30
By sea (box)						
Smooth Cayenne	Côte d'Ivoire	5.50-7.50	5.50-7.50	5.50-7.50	5.00-7.00	5.00-7.00
Sweet	Côte d'Ivoire	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.50
	Cameroon	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.50
	Ghana	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.50
	Costa Rica	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	5.50-7.00	5.50-7.00



Sea freight

OCTOBER 2008

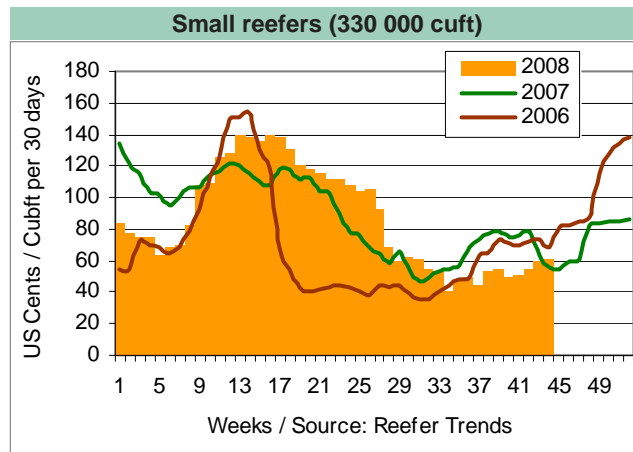
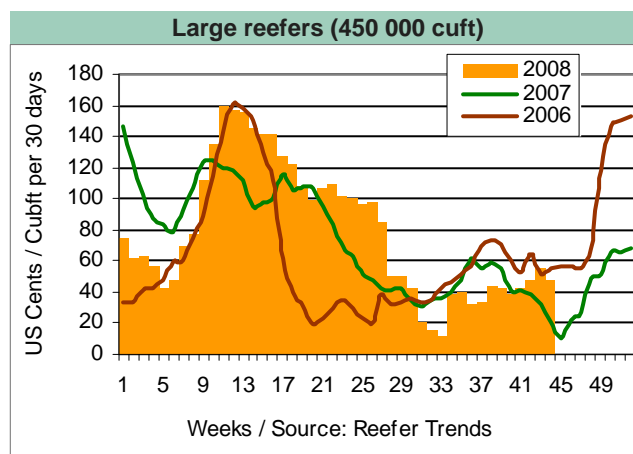
Although the Spot market remained in the doldrums for the month with approximately 10 vessels prompt at Cristobal at any one time, there was no significant downwards correction in either TC or box rate fixtures. Combined with a dramatic fall in the price of oil and associated drop in bunker costs this resulted in an improvement in the average monthly TCE yield.

The reefer story of the month centred around events in the Black Sea: in July, the Ukrainian Government initiated a purchase of approximately 50K MT of US chicken leg quarters, an amount that was over and above significant volumes of poultry that was already being exported via 'normal' commercial channels. While the US exporters have since fulfilled their contractual obligations it appears that several of them have been unable to collect payment from the Ukrainian Government and have consequently been unable to pay their suppliers. Since sealing the deal the Ukraine has fallen victim to the global credit crunch: its national currency has lost nearly a quarter of its value while its economy continues to reel from a drastic fall in global demand for steel. At least six reefer units carrying an estimated 36K MT of poultry, valued in excess of US\$65m remain to this day in limbo in the Port of Odessa, unable to discharge their cargo and accruing thousands of dollars per day in demurrage charges. Elsewhere, another potentially significant develop-

ment for the reefer business occurred in the US - a tentative agreement was reached to move forward the date for implementation of the Marketing Order for Southern Hemisphere grapes by 10 days. Currently, standards imposed by the California desert grape marketing order requires all imported grapes to meet minimum US standards by April 20. California desert grape growers have been attempting to move the date to 1 April, arguing that heavy volume arrivals of grapes at the end of the Chilean season have a negative effect on their market. A wider agreement may also see new phytosanitary protocols established that would not require grapes to be fumigated with methyl bromide before release into the US market. Grape exporters believe that fumigation compromises the cold chain and reduces the shelf life of their fruit. Any agreement would pave the way for greater containerization of grape shipments to the US. Finally in Chile it appears that CSAV, not long ago the largest carrier of fruit from the Southern Hemisphere's largest seasonal fruit exporter,

Monthly spot average		
US\$/cents/cubic foot x 30 days	Large reefers	Small reefers
October 2008	36	51
October 2007	32	57
October 2006	55	64

Weekly market movement



remains largely uncovered for its requirements for the forthcoming season. At the end of the month at least one of the vessels it has chartered was caught in the Ukrainian poultry crisis. With only a similar amount of reefer equipment and number of reefer slots for the container line services,

this may be a season that sees Chilean charterers return to a lot of Spot activity in January and February, especially if grape volumes exceed last year. With so much uncertainty surrounding some of the core reefer trades CSAV may yet have picked the right year to take a gamble.

Web: www.reefertrends.com
Tel: +44 (0) 1494 875550
Email: info@reefertrends.com

reefer trends

The independent news and information service for the reefer and reefer logistics businesses

Contenu publié par l'Observatoire des Marchés du CIRAD - Toute reproduction interdite