

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

Notifications Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

SOUTH AFRICA

I. Enumeration of State-trading enterprises

At present the only South African enterprises which can be regarded as covered by the provisions of Article XVII are marketing boards concerned with the marketing of certain agricultural products.

Marketing boards exist for the following products:

1. Bananas
2. Bush tea
3. Chicory root
4. Citrus fruit for export
5. Dairy products, i.e. butterfat, butter, cheese, cheese-milk and industrial milk
6. Deciduous fruit, i.e. apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, pears and plums
7. Dried fruit, i.e. prunes and dried vine fruits
8. Dried beans (main varieties produced)
9. Eggs
10. Fresh milk (Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Bloemfontein)
11. Livestock and meat
12. Lucerne seed
13. Maize and grain sorghum
14. Oilseeds, i.e. groundnuts and sunflower seed
15. Potatoes
16. Tobacco
17. Winter cereals, i.e. wheat, oats, barley and rye

II. Reason and purpose for introducing and maintaining State-trading enterprises

The reasons and purposes for introducing and maintaining the various marketing schemes may be summarized as follows as will be seen from the notes supplied below on each scheme:

- (i) to achieve a measure of stability for the producers concerned;
- (ii) to facilitate the marketing of the crops concerned; and
- (iii) to ensure sufficient supplies to consumers at reasonable prices either from local production or importations.

III. Description of the functioning of the State-trading enterprises

A. The specific schemes

1. The Banana Board is concerned virtually exclusively with the marketing of bananas in the domestic market. Whereas the Board in the past fixed the first-hand prices from time to time in selling bananas on a direct basis on behalf of producers, the Board now sells the bulk of the bananas on auction markets in the more important urban areas, while the system of monthly pools by grades has been maintained. Imported supplies are treated on a par with domestic supplies.
2. The Bush Tea Board sells an indigenous type of tea on behalf of producers on a pooling basis. Beyond selling tea to packers there is no control and the commodity is of no importance in international trade. Before establishment of the Board producers were largely at the mercy of one large packer who could determine prices.
3. The Chicory Board sells chicory root on behalf of producers to coffee roasters. An advance price is paid to producers and a subsequent payment is made depending upon the ultimate realization for each crop. Three large coffee roasting firms use about 70 per cent of the chicory root and the Board ensures equitable treatment for all producers. The Board has nothing to do with imports of coffee beans nor with the trade in prepared coffee or coffee and chicory mixtures.

4. The Citrus Board exports oranges, lemons, grapefruit and tangerines on behalf of producers on a pool basis. The disadvantages arising from several thousand producers competing amongst themselves on overseas markets are thereby avoided. The bulk of the fruit exported is sold by auction and supplies are distributed to about thirty-five different countries. This could not be attained by producers acting independently.

The scheme is therefore maintained to achieve the benefits derived from co-ordinated marketing.

5. Dairy products being considered an essential foodstuff, the dairy products scheme is devised so as to ensure a steady supply of these products at reasonable prices to consumers.

The Dairy Board controls, with approval of the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, the producer prices of butterfat and industrial milk.

The Board is the sole first-hand buyer and importer of butter, cheddar and gouda cheese and also controls the manufacturing and trade prices of these products.

6. The Deciduous Fruit Board functions in the same manner as the Citrus Board and is maintained for the same reason. The Board exports fresh apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and prunes produced in the main production area on behalf of producers on a pool basis. With the exception of apples and apricots the Board is also responsible for the marketing of the above varieties of fruit which are grown in the western province area, on a pool basis in the domestic markets.

7. The Dried Fruit Board is the sole buyer from producers of prunes, currants and the various dried vine fruits. After providing for the requirements of the domestic market, the Board sells any surpluses overseas.

Producers are paid advance prices and deferred payments are made after the crops have been sold. Domestic wholesale selling prices are fixed by the Board with the approval of the Minister. The fixation of maximum retail margins by the Price Controller has been withdrawn.

The scheme protects producers from price fluctuations resulting from the annual fluctuations in output and from the disadvantages of unco-ordinated selling.

8. The Dried Bean Board operates floor prices for certain varieties of dried beans. In accordance with crop prospects the Board may fix minimum prices at which it offers to buy beans from producers if they cannot obtain the equivalent or better prices from traders. Because of short crops no floor prices were established during the last two seasons, i.e. 1962/63 and 1963/64.

Beans which the Board might purchase are re-sold in the domestic market for local consumption or export. The scheme is maintained in order to achieve a measure of stability for the producers of dried beans.

9. The Egg Board fixed from time to time the minimum prices at which registered packers are required to buy eggs from producers. These prices vary according to the season, but during the greater part of 1962/63 a minimum producers' price of 12c per lb. (Grade I) was applicable. All stocks of graded eggs which the packers cannot dispose of domestically or in other African territories may be sold to the Board which may re-sell such eggs at a later stage in the domestic market or export them. The bulk of the Board's purchases is generally sold in overseas markets at prevailing prices.

The production of eggs being very seasonal, the scheme is maintained to prevent producer prices from fluctuating too severely with the fluctuations in production.

10. The Milk Board at present regulates the sale and distribution of fresh milk in the urban areas of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Bloemfontein. Previously this scheme only applied to Cape Town, but it was extended recently to the other three areas. The price at which distributors may buy fresh milk from producers is fixed by the Board with ministerial approval. Surplus milk is diverted to industrial outlets by the Board, which distributes the joint net proceeds of milk sold for fresh consumption and for other purposes on a pool basis to producers.

The scheme is maintained to regulate the distribution of fresh milk to the advantage of both producers and consumers.

11. The Livestock and Meat Board sets floor prices at which it is prepared to buy slaughtered carcasses of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs at the auctions in the main urban centres. The floor prices for cattle are increased during the winter and spring months. During recent years the need for the Board to buy arose spasmodically, as the level of the auction prices have generally been above the floor prices.

The further function of the Board is to regulate by means of permits the movement of slaughter animals to the main urban centres. The permit system is applied equally to slaughter animals from South West Africa and carcasses from Bechuanaland. In centres other than the main urban areas, there is no control over the marketing of slaughter stock.

12. The Lucerne Seed Board buys lucerne seed (alfalfa) from producers through appointed agents at prices fixed annually with ministerial approval. Likewise the Board fixes the trade prices of this commodity. Particular attention is paid to the quality and purity of the seed supplied to buyers.

13. The Maize Board operates a scheme for maize and grain sorghum. The Board buys all maize from producers through appointed agents at prices which are fixed annually when the maize harvest commences. Hereby equitable treatment is ensured to all maize producers and they are protected against the vagaries of the market. The Board sells surplus maize on tender to private exporters and any losses sustained on such sales are met from the Board's stabilization fund to which all producers, and to a lesser extent consumers and the State contribute. Part of the profits which were previously made on exports was also paid into the stabilization fund. By means of this fund the shocks of sudden price fluctuations in the export markets are moderated. However, the aim is not to continue purchasing domestic supplies at prices above world price levels, but to adjust domestic prices gradually to these levels. During World War II and for several years thereafter domestic prices were in fact kept below world price levels.

Export realizations compare as follows with domestic prices for the seasons mentioned:

Maize	Board's Domestic Selling ¹ Price (best grades)		Board's Net Export ² Realization	
	White	Yellow	White	Yellow
1959/60	R3.05	R2.98	R3.68	R3.27
1960/61	R3.15	R3.02	R3.19	R3.30
1961/62	R3.20	R3.02	R3.24	R3.23
1962/63	R3.20	R3.02	R3.14 ³	R3.24 ³

¹After the Government's domestic consumer subsidy has been taken into account.

²Prices free alongside port elevator. Average railway costs are about 45c per 200 lbs.

³Preliminary.

For grain sorghum the Board operates a floor price scheme. Prices by grades are established annually at which the Board buys supplies which producers are unable to sell at higher prices to grain traders. The scheme is maintained for the stability it renders to producers of grain sorghum.

14. The Oilseed Board is the sole buyer from producers of groundnuts and sunflower seed and appoints agents to handle the crops. Depending upon the local first-hand selling prices, fixed annually by the Board, and overseas prospects, the Board establishes advance prices by grades to producers each year and subsequently makes one or more deferred payments depending upon what it realizes on average from the sale of the crops.

Practically all the sunflower seed is sold in the Republic whilst groundnuts are also exported both as crushing nuts and nuts for the edible trade. The Board itself exports all the hand-picked nuts intended for the edible trade and the bulk of the nuts for crushing. In order to ensure sufficient supplies of oilcake both groundnut and sunflower seed oil are produced in excess of domestic requirements and the oil is exported. The Board has built up fairly substantial reserve funds from levies, but up to the present it has not been found necessary to use any part of these funds for price stabilization purposes.

15. The Potato Board endeavours to stabilize prices when excessive supplies reach the main markets, particularly Johannesburg, by operating on the market. Supplies thus purchased are redistributed to deficit markets, and to low income groups mostly at reduced prices, whilst a portion is exported. During periods of maximum supply the Board also arranges with producers to grade and pack potatoes directly for export. On some exports profits are made whilst on others losses are incurred. The Board obtains its funds from levies imposed on potatoes marketed in the larger urban centres. The Board does not obtain any funds from the State.

16. The tobacco crops are handled by co-operative companies and the Tobacco Board merely fixes the minimum selling prices to manufacturers and impose levies to build up a reserve fund. From this fund the Central Co-operative Tobacco Company is compensated for any shortfall on the prices of leaf exported.

17. The Winter Cereals Board is the sole buyer of wheat, oats, rye and barley from producers through its appointed agents.

The domestic prices of these cereals are determined annually on the basis of production costs surveys and other relevant economic factors. For wheat these surveys are of greater importance than for the other grains where the greater importance is attached to production in relation to consumption.

~~There are no measures compelling the use of substitutes when shortages of wheat occur.~~ In fact admixtures in bread are ordinarily prohibited except that a mixed rye-bread is permitted provided it is labelled as such.

Any loss on barley or oats exported periodically is recovered from stabilization funds derived from levies on producers. No contributions are made by the State.

The prices for wheat and wheaten meal, flour and bread are fixed at all stages. For the other grains the prices at which the Board buys and sells are fixed, but not the resale prices by the trade or prices of the products manufactured therefrom. The Board's selling prices are the net prices paid to producers, plus levies and the storage and handling charges of its agents.

These cereals, as well as barley malt, ground or crushed oats, rye meal, flour and bran, and wheaten flour, meal, semolina and bran may only be imported under permits issued by the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing. The Board is the sole importer of the grains, but not of the other products mentioned.

The normal practice, when shortages arise, has, with the exception of barley malt, been to import grain and to produce the other products locally. When necessary the State pays a subsidy to bring the cost of imported wheat into line with that of domestic supplies. Importers obtain the other cereals at cost.

Imported wheat is sold at the domestic prices and any difference arising from the lower or higher cost of imported wheat either accrues to or is met by the Treasury, which also pays a subsidy on bread-flour and sifted and unsifted meal in order to reduce the cost of bread to the consumer. The rates of these subsidies vary, but on average amounted to R1.42 per 200 lbs. in 1961/62.

The quantities of wheat imported, the gross domestic price to producers and the landed cost of imported supplies have been as follows in recent years:

Season	Grade B1 per 200 lbs.	Quantity 200 lbs. (landed)	Cost per 200 lbs. (landed)	Source
1959/60	R5.48	1,971,427 ¹	R5.23	Australia and Canada
1960/61	R5.58	1,141,736	R5.00	Australia
1961/62	R5.66	755,456	R5.54	Australia and Canada
1962/63	R5.52	n.a.	-	

B. Legal provisions

Relevant extracts from basic legislation

Marketing Act No. 26 of 1937 (as amended)

For the purpose of this Act:

Section 1(2)(a):

Any product imported into the Republic shall for the purposes of any scheme relating to such product, be deemed to have been produced in the Republic, except in so far as the scheme otherwise provides.

Section 2(1):

As from a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the Gazette, there shall be established a council to be known as the National Marketing Council which shall consist of a chairman and four members, all of whom shall be appointed by the State President, and one of whom shall be designated by him as deputy chairman for such period as he may determine.

Section 5(1):

The marketing council shall have power:

- (a) to examine and report to the Minister upon any scheme which he may refer to it;
- (b) to draft and submit to the Minister any scheme which it may deem necessary or which the Minister may require it so to draft;

¹In addition a total of 472,045 bags of imported wheat were carried over from the previous year for consumption in 1959/60.

- (c) to advise the Minister in regard to any matter within his purview under this Act, which he may have referred to the Marketing Council for its advice;
- (d) from time to time to examine any scheme which is in operation in terms of this Act and to report thereon to the Minister, and in connexion with such examination to inspect, or cause to be inspected, the books, records, and other documents of the board which administers that scheme;
- (e) to cause the books of account of any regulatory board to be audited and to consider the report of the person who audited such books of account, and to recommend to the Minister any action which it may consider necessary in connexion with any such report;
- (f) on the instructions of the Minister to investigate, or cause to be investigated, marketing conditions in any province or in general or the conditions relating to any particular product or ruling on any market;
- (g) to recommend to the Minister the prohibition or the regulation of the importation of any product into the Republic generally or from any particular country;
- (h) to recommend to the Minister the prohibition or the regulation of the exportation of any product from the Republic generally or to any particular country;
- (i) to assist in the organization of any regulatory board and to require any such board to furnish it with such information as it may deem necessary for the proper performance of its functions;
- (j) to attend any meeting of any regulatory board or any committee of such a board and to participate in the proceedings at such meeting in an advisory capacity and to authorize one or more of its members or any officer designated by the Minister so to attend and to participate in the proceedings at any such meeting;
- (k) to delegate any power conferred upon it by this Act or any duty imposed upon it by the Minister to one or more of its members; provided that any action taken or decision given by such member or members in pursuance of any such delegation shall be subject to confirmation by the Marketing Council;
- (l) to perform the duties imposed, and exercise the powers conferred upon it by this Act and to perform such other duties as the Minister may from time to time assign to it.

Section 17(1):

Any association of producers or any co-operative society or co-operative company or any board established in terms of any of the Acts specified in the Schedule to this Act (or any regulatory board), may submit to the Minister in writing a proposed scheme relating to any product or products which the members of such association, society or company produce, or in respect of which the board concerned has been established (or is deemed to have been established), as the case may be, and the Marketing Council or any body which, in the opinion of the Minister, is representative of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits may submit to the Minister in writing a proposed scheme relating to any product.

Section 17(2):

The Minister may, after consultation with the Marketing Council, reject any proposed scheme so submitted to him or approve it provisionally, or refer it back to the association, society, company, board or body concerned for consideration of and report upon such modifications of the proposed scheme as he may suggest, and after having received such report (if any) he may reject the proposed scheme or approve of it provisionally either without modification or with such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Section 18(1)(b) and (e):

A scheme shall set forth its name, the product to which it relates and the area or areas in which it shall apply, and shall:

- (b) provide for the establishment of a board to administer the scheme, unless the scheme (not being a scheme referred to in section seventeen bis) relates to a product which is, or is deemed to be, the subject of an Act specified in the Schedule to this Act, or in respect of which any regulatory board is deemed to have been established;
- (e) provide for the imposition, with the approval of the Minister, by the regulatory board concerned, of a levy on any product to which the scheme relates, on such basis as the board may determine, which levy:
 - (i) shall be payable either by the producers of the product in respect of any unit or quantity of the product sold by them, or by persons dealing with the product in the course of trade, or by both such producers and such persons, or, subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1)ter, in the case of any quantity of such products sold through an agent or a person who on behalf of a local authority controls or manages any place under the jurisdiction of that local authority where produce is habitually sold in public, by such agent or person on behalf of any such producer or any such person dealing with that product in the course of trade;

- (ii) may be in the form of a fixed amount on or of a percentage or portion of the selling price of every unit or quantity of the product purchased or sold or may be indicated by means of a formula according to which the amount of such levy shall be calculated on every unit or quantity of the product purchased or sold;
- (iii) may, in respect of any particular class, grade or standard of quality of the product, differ from any such levy in respect of any other class, grade or standard of quality of the product;
- (iii) bis. may, in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which was produced or is sold in any particular area in which the scheme applies or any particular portion of any such area, differ from any such levy in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which was produced or is sold in any other area in which the scheme applies or any other portion of any such area, as the case may be;
- (iv) may, in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is imported into the Republic from any other country or territory, differ from but not exceed any level in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is produced in the Republic;
- (v) may, in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is imported into the Republic from any country or territory adjoining the Republic, differ from any such levy in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is imported into the Republic from any other country or territory;
- (vi) may, in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is exported from the Republic or is exported from the Republic to any particular country or territory differ from any such levy in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is not so exported;
- (vii) shall if the scheme so provides, be payable only in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is so exported or not be payable in respect of any unit or quantity of the product which is so exported or which is imported into the Republic or is so imported from any particular country or territory;
- (viii) may in so far as it affects producers, be determined on a sliding scale according to the quantity of the product sold by any producer during any period determined by the board; and
- (ix) may, in any case in which a regulatory board has prohibited producers of the product from selling the product except to or through that board, be deducted from the price payable to such producers, or added to the price at which the board disposes of the product to any person;

- (e) bis. provide for the establishment of one or more reserve funds into which shall be paid such amounts at the disposal of the board as may from time to time be approved by the Minister or as may after consultation with the board be determined by him after the end of any financial year under the scheme, and empower the board to deal with any moneys in any such fund in such manner as may be approved by the Minister.

Section 20(1)(d), (g) and (i):

A scheme may further empower its regulatory board to perform any of the following functions:

- (d) with the approval of the Minister to prohibit any producer of the product to which the scheme relates from selling that product or any class, grade, quantity or percentage thereof which the board may from time to time determine except to or through the board or such persons as may be specified in the scheme or determined by the board;
- (g) with the approval of the Minister to prohibit the purchase or sale of such product except under permit the issue of which shall be in the discretion of the board and which may be cancelled by the board if the holder thereof has contravened or failed to comply with any condition specified therein or any provision of the scheme or of any regulation made under this Act: Provided that whenever a prohibition is imposed under a provision embodied in a scheme in pursuance of this paragraph and the board concerned refuses to issue, or cancels, such permit the applicant or holder, as the case may be, shall have a right of appeal to the Minister against the decision of that board, and that the Minister may after consideration confirm, set aside or vary such decision;
- (i) with the approval of the Minister, to prohibit any person from manufacturing or processing any such product or any class, grade or quantity of such product on behalf of any other person, except under the authority of a permit which may be issued by the board subject to such conditions as it may deem fit.

Section 22(1):

The State President may publish any scheme by proclamation in the Gazette and declare that it shall come into operation upon a date mentioned in such proclamation:

- (a) if the Minister has, in terms of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of section twenty-one, recommended the approval of such scheme; or

- (b) if, in the case of a scheme which has been voted upon as provided in paragraph (a) of the aforementioned sub-section, and which has not been recommended by the Minister as contemplated in paragraph (a) the State President is satisfied that the majority of the producers who voted upon such scheme have voted in favour thereof, and that during the period of three years immediately preceding the first meeting at which the scheme was submitted to a vote, that majority produced more than half the total quantity of the product to which such scheme relates, which was produced in the area in which the scheme is intended to apply, by persons who were entitled to vote upon the scheme:

Provided that no scheme referred to in paragraph (b) conferring upon its regulatory board any of the powers specified in section twenty shall be so published unless the State President is satisfied that at least three fifths of the producers who voted upon the scheme have voted in favour thereof and that during the period mentioned in paragraph (b) those three fifths produced more than half of the total quantity of the product to which the scheme relates, which was produced during the said period in the area in which the scheme is intended to apply, by persons who were entitled to vote upon the scheme.

Section 33(1)(a), (b) and (c):

The State President may by proclamation in the Gazette -

- (a) prohibit or regulate the importation into or the exportation from the Republic of any product, or of any class or grade of such product; or
- (b) subject to such conditions as may be specified in the proclamation confer -
- (i) on the Secretary the power to regulate the importation into or the exportation from the Republic of such product, or any class or grade thereof; or
- (ii) on the Secretary or, in the case of a regulated product, either on the Secretary or on the regulatory board concerned, the sole right to import into or export from the Republic such product or any class or grade thereof; or
- (c) subject to such conditions as may be specified in the proclamation prohibit the importation into or the exportation from the Republic of a regulated product, or of any class or grade thereof, except by the regulatory board concerned or by any person authorized thereto by permit, the issue of which shall be in the discretion of the board or otherwise than in accordance with conditions determined by it.

C. Handling of imports

(a) The following boards have the sole right to import the commodities listed below:

1. Winter Cereals Board - barley, rye, oats and wheat. In practice private traders are mostly permitted by the board to import barley, oats and rye
2. Maize Board - maize and all maize products
3. Dairy Board - butter, cheddar and gouda cheese
4. Chicory Board - chicory root

(b) The following boards gain a certain degree of control over imports by virtue of the fact that all supplies of the product concerned produced in the Republic or imported into the Republic have to be marketed by or through the board concerned. Thus imports are not precluded and neither is the permission of the boards necessary to import, but imported products have to be routed through the boards for distribution in the Republic:

1. Banana Board - bananas
2. Bush Tea Board - bush tea¹
3. Dried Fruit Board - prunes and dried vine fruits
4. Milk Board - fresh milk for the Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Bloemfontein areas¹
5. Lucerne Seed Board - Lucerne seed
6. Oilseed Board - groundnuts and sunflower seed

(c) The following boards have no control over imports:

1. Citrus Board
2. Deciduous Fruit Board
3. Dried Bean Board
4. Livestock and Meat Board
5. Maize Board - in respect to grain sorghum
6. Potato Board
7. Tobacco Board
8. Egg Board

D. Handling of exports

(a) The following boards undertake exports for their own account:

1. Potato Board - table potatoes.. (Seed potatoes are exported for the account of private concerns)

¹In the nature of things the question of imports does not arise in the case of bush tea, an indigenous type of tea, and fresh milk.

2. Dried Fruit Board - prunes, currants and dried vine fruits
3. Egg Board - hen eggs and egg pulp. (Exports to adjoining territories and the Far East are handled by the private trade)
4. Winter Cereals Board - oats, barley and rye
5. Oilseed Board - groundnuts and sunflower seed. (In some respects this board might be classed under (c))
6. Dairy Board - butter, cheddar and gouda cheese
7. Livestock and Meat Board - occasional surpluses of chilled and frozen beef and pork. (Private concerns are also allowed to export chilled beef and Wiltshire sides)

(b) The following boards undertake export on behalf of producers:

1. Citrus Board - citrus fruit
2. Deciduous Fruit Board - fresh apricots, peaches, plums, pears, grapes and apples

(c) The following boards sell to commercial firms who export for their own account:

1. Maize Board - maize in the grain and grain sorghum.
2. Dried Bean Board - dried beans
3. Oilseed Board - groundnuts and sunflower seed, partly - see (a) 5
4. Lucerne Seed Board
5. Bush Tea Board

(d) The following boards are not concerned with exports:

1. Fresh Milk Board
2. Chicory Board
3. Tobacco Board
4. Banana Board. (A few trial consignments were exported by the board in 1958 due to a seasonal surplus, but since then no exports have been affected)

There is no competition between the marketing boards and private commercial interests. Buying and selling of a commodity is regulated to a certain stage (in the case of wheat, from producer to baker; in the case of leaf tobacco, merely the minimum selling prices of co-operatives are regulated) and beyond that the trade is in the hands of private firms. Even where the marketing board is the sole first-hand buyer of the commodity concerned, e.g. maize, the physical handling and storing is done by private concerns acting as agents of the board.

E. Determination of quantities exported or imported

The policy has been to supply the domestic market to the fullest extent before any supplies are exported.

The varieties of fresh fruits mentioned are produced specially for export markets. For other commodities like maize, groundnuts, leaf tobacco and the dried fruits, production is normally in excess of domestic requirements. Domestic consumption is known fairly accurately and any excess supplies are available for export. Occasional surpluses of butter, oats and barley, and seasonal surpluses of eggs and cheese are also exported.

Imports of the controlled commodities are determined on the basis of probable requirements. For wheat, for example, crop estimates are available and by February of each year practically the entire crop has been delivered. The shortage is then easily determined. For butter or cheese, factory output is known for each month and the stocks required to keep the trade fully supplied are also known. A shortage which will arise in two or three months' time is easily determined.

F. Export prices

No export prices are determined. Any supplies available for export are sold at best in available foreign markets.

G. Mark-up on imported products

There is no general mark-up on imported supplies handled by the boards concerned. The levies paid by domestic producers also apply to imported supplies but otherwise such supplies are sold at cost or at the domestic price, e.g. wheat.

H. Contracts

No long-term contracts are negotiated by the marketing boards with the possible exception of the Dairy Board which has an arrangement to supply butter regularly to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

There are no contractual arrangements between the marketing boards and the Government. Private firms tender for all supplies required by the Government for institutions, hospitals, etc. Marketing boards are not used to fulfil contractual obligations which may be entered into by the Government.

IV. Statistical information

The required statistical information is attached in Annex I to this notification.

The British High Commission Territories, i.e. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland form a single customs area with South Africa. Trade of these territories with foreign countries are, therefore, included in the information furnished in the tables, while trade between South Africa and the territories is excluded.

The figures for 1962 are preliminary and subject to correction. A breakdown of the figures to show trade by the boards and other trade is necessary only in the case of imported cheese and exported eggs, and is given below. In other cases exports and/or imports were either done by or through the boards, or by the trade as explained in the notes on the schemes and the handling of imports and exports.

Year	Imports of cheese by Dairy Board '000 lbs.	Exports of eggs and egg pulp by Egg Board '000 lbs.
1959/60	574	17,252
1960/61	4	16,694
1961/62	-	17,749

These figures are not exactly comparable with the figures showing total imports of cheese and exports of eggs, as they are for the seasons mentioned, while the total figures are for the calendar years mentioned. Comparable figures are not available.

V. Reasons why no foreign trade has taken place (if this is the case) in products affected

The aim is to supply the domestic market to the fullest extent possible. Therefore where shortages occur the short-falls are imported and where surpluses occur these are exported.

VI. Additional information

None.

ANNEX/ANNEXE

PRODUCTION AND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS FOR WHICH THERE ARE
MARKETING SCHEMES/PRODUCTION, IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS TOTALES DES
PRODUITS DONT LA COMMERCIALISATION EST REGLEMENTEE

<u>Product and year/ Produit et année</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Imports/ Importations</u>		<u>Exports/ Exportations</u>	
	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000
<u>Bananas/Bananes</u>						
1959	72,534	1,541	18,603	334	-	-
1960	88,574	2,312	26,780	473	-	-
1961	98,824	1,917	17,169	310	-	-
1962	106,314	2,020	n.a.	n.a.	-	-
<u>Bush Tea/"Bush Tea" (thé indigène)</u>						
1959	872	69	-	-	39	6
1960	1,345	123	-	-	23	4
1961	841	93	-	-	63	11
1962	1,714	186	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Chicory Root/Racines de chicorée</u>						
1959	27,246	1,144	-	-	-	-
1960	20,089	850	-	-	-	-
1961	28,075	916	-	-	-	-
1962	14,398	495	-	-	-	-
<u>Citrus/Agrumes</u>						
1959	673,602	20,177	-	-	491,623	19,150
1960	1,052,308	17,554	-	-	654,102	18,956
1961	951,574	23,728	-	-	496,023	18,853
1962	1,046,000	24,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Dairy Products/ Produits laitiers:</u>						
<u>(1) Butter/Beurre</u>						
1959	81,544	25,284	5,604	1,410	3,986	1,058
1960	89,123	28,351	3,472	927	2,284	706
1961	102,955	32,417	-	-	30,204	6,617
1962	107,795	30,371	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Product and year/ Produit et année	Production		Imports/ Importations		Exports/ Exportations	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	'000 lbs./ livres- poids	R'000	'000 lbs./ livres- poids	R'000	'000 lbs./ livres- poids	R'000

(2) Cheese/Fromage

1959	27,404	5,175	1,373	358	4,355	1,004
1960	34,760	6,522	927	269	4,326	846
1961	34,669	6,443	311	106	8,043	1,267
1962	36,453	6,201	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Deciduous Fruit/
Fruits décidus

1959	745,286	29,646	441	29	210,558	18,268
1960	790,045	30,325	219	17	231,543	17,117
1961	857,279	33,307	101	8	234,636	17,668
1962	957,314	38,608	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Dried Fruit/
Fruits secs

1959	18,546	1,551	9	2	7,918	1,133
1960	20,289	1,532	7	1	6,220	735
1961	17,497	1,359	380	31	5,710	689
1962	20,545	1,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Dried Beans (in the
grain)/Haricots secs
(écossés)

1959	94,200	5,271	16,798	632	2,550	93
1960	111,200	4,818	8,202	396	3,106	152
1961	105,600	3,838	1,386	116	22,036	594
1962	87,000	4,173	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Eggs/Oeufs

1959	121,022	19,102	-	-	16,294	3,246
1960	140,637	21,086	-	-	17,232	3,420
1961	139,156	21,597	-	-	18,398	3,551
1962	145,014	23,187	-	-	n.a.	n.a.

Product and year/ Produit et année	Production		Imports/ Importations		Exports/ Exportations	
	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000
<u>Livestock and Meat/ Bétail et viande</u>						
1959	1,054,279	127,220	120	12	18,635	1,821
1960	1,105,114	142,190	64	5	21,521	2,356
1961	1,155,045	139,853	190	22	28,373	3,250
1962	1,200,000	145,063	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Maize and Sorghum/ Maïs et sorgho</u>						
(1) Maize/Maïs						
1959	8,299,600	120,012	-	-	903,203	15,250
1960	8,757,000	135,816	-	-	1,252,226	20,395
1961	10,656,600	161,021	-	-	2,313,521	38,527
1962	12,327,600	170,022	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
(2) Grain Sorghum/ Sorgho en grains						
1959	572,800	8,964	-	-	112,337	1,640
1960	490,400	8,410	-	-	78,241	1,224
1961	703,600	11,539	-	-	208,089	2,946
1962	388,400	6,312	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Lucerne Seed/ Graines de luzerne</u>						
1959	1,915	220	-	-	7	2
1960	3,719	472	-	-	-	-
1961	2,409	430	-	-	-	-
1962	7,000	1,242	-	-	-	-
<u>Oilseeds/Graines oléagineuses</u>						
(1) Groundnuts/ Arachides						
1959	276,872	13,844	-	-	92,937	5,560
1960	303,718	15,555	-	-	104,100	6,591
1961	386,186	19,695	-	-	146,073	9,954
1962	269,754	13,488	-	-	n.a.	n.a.

Product and year/ Produit et année	Production		Imports/ Importations		Exports/ Exportations	
	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000
<u>(2) Sunflower Seed/ Graines de tournesol</u>						
1959	218,566	4,590	-	-	7,678	237
1960	197,700	4,349	-	-	5,423	119
1961	245,232	5,254	-	-	5,919	196
1962	220,060	4,621	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Potatoes/Pommes de terre</u>						
1959	846,900	15,301	11,944	426	39,077	915
1960	799,200	8,844	10,661	342	30,221	676
1961	693,000	11,596	15,998	594	24,496	669
1962	720,000	12,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Tobacco/Tabac</u>						
1959	77,760	15,833	4,600	1,251	4,075	1,300
1960	59,890	16,802	5,072	1,457	10,403	2,103
1961	57,500	15,022	4,295	1,331	9,260	2,560
1962	51,510	14,706	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Winter Cereals/ Céréales d'hiver</u>						
<u>(1) Wheat/Blé</u>						
1959	1,380,200	36,230	816,883	16,440	1,328	35
1960	1,631,400	43,395	404,053	8,191	63	2
1961	1,699,400	46,054	229,242	4,441	1	-
1962	1,949,200	51,751	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>(2) Oats/Avoine</u>						
1959	266,100	4,538	-	-	33,271	457
1960	247,050	4,002	-	-	11,960	181
1961	236,100	4,077	-	-	313	12
1962	242,550	4,188	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<u>Product and year/ Produit et année</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Imports/ Importations</u>		<u>Exports Exportations</u>	
	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000	Q. '000 lbs./ livres- poids	V. R'000
<u>(3) Barley/Orge</u>						
1959	58,800	1,022	10,790	214	-	-
1960	60,000	1,052	13,003	356	-	-
1961	58,650	1,083	19,270	330	-	-
1962	76,050	1,480	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>(4) Rye/Seigle</u>						
1959	11,800	189	4,009	64	13	-
1960	21,600	360	1,755	34	5	-
1961	19,400	336	2,496	39	-	-
1962	19,400	345	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

