

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

RESTRICTED
L/7374/Add.9
5 December 1994
Limited Distribution

(94-2655)

Original: English

STATE TRADING

Notifications Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

SOUTH AFRICA

The following communication, dated 28 October 1994, has been received from the Permanent Mission of South Africa.

I. Enumeration of state trading enterprises

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

Control boards exist for the following products:

1. Citrus fruit destined for the export market
2. Fresh milk (the Milk Board was instituted on 1 January 1994 and replaced the previous Dairy Board)
3. Deciduous fruit, i.e. apples, apricots, grapes, peaches and plums
4. Dried fruit, i.e. prunes and dried vine fruits
5. Eggs (the Egg Scheme will be abolished during 1994)
6. Livestock and meat
7. Lucerne seed
8. Maize
9. Oilseeds, i.e. groundnuts, sunflower seed and soya beans
10. Tobacco
11. Winter cereals, i.e. wheat, oats and barley
12. Canning pears, peaches and apricots (the Canning Fruit Scheme will be abolished during 1994)
13. Wool
14. Cotton
15. Grain sorghum

Since South Africa's previous notification, the following control schemes and control boards established in the terms of the Marketing Act to administer the schemes, have been abolished:

1. Bush tea (Rooibos tea)
2. Chicory root
3. Dairy products
4. Dry beans (main varieties produced)
5. Potatoes
6. Mohair
7. Bananas

II. Reason and purpose for introducing and maintaining state trading enterprises

South Africa, with its erratic rainfall conditions and the poor quality of its soils, is far from ideally suited to agricultural production.

The system of regulated marketing of agricultural products was originally introduced under the Marketing Act, 1937 (No. 26 of 1937). The Act, which was reprogulmated in 1968, put in place a system of control of the movement, pricing, quality standards and marketing supply of a major portion of farm production in South Africa. The Marketing Act also provides for the introduction of various marketing schemes for different agricultural products.

The principal objectives of the Marketing Act are, firstly, to secure a greater measure of stability in prices of farm products, and secondly, to narrow the price gap between the producer and consumer.

On 25 June 1992 the Minister of Agriculture appointed a committee, the so-called Kassier Committee, to conduct an in-depth enquiry into and to report to the Minister on the marketing of agricultural products. The Committee had to investigate individually the various schemes of the control boards in respect of local and export marketing in order to determine the relevance to the farmer and to the consumer.

The Kassier Committee presented the report to the Minister on 12 January 1993 and it was referred to a representative policy evaluation committee to evaluate the feasibility of its recommendations. The Agricultural Marketing Policy Evaluation Committee (AMPEC) was tasked to make recommendations to the Minister on an agricultural marketing policy for South Africa, based on the recommendations of the Kassier Report and other relevant information which was available to the Committee.

AMPEC compiled a discussion document which was presented to the Minister of Agriculture at a press conference on 24 January 1994. This document deals mainly with the principles which must be embodied in a future marketing policy as well as guidelines for possible intervention measures. Agricultural marketing policy forms part of a national agricultural policy, which in turn is dictated by the macro-economic policies of the country. A number of assumptions regarding the future environment had to be made, while also recognizing the uncertainties surrounding the transitional stage of South Africa's constitutional and social structures.

A discussion document was compiled as AMPEC deemed it essential to give organizations the opportunity to consider and comment on the proposed guidelines for a future agricultural marketing policy.

It can thus be expected that certain provisions of the Marketing Act as well as some of the remaining control schemes which operate under the Marketing Act, might change in the near future.

III. Description of the functioning of the state trading enterprises

A. The specific schemes

1. **Banana Board:** The marketing scheme for bananas was abolished on 31 March 1993. Free-market principles apply in the marketing of bananas.
2. **Rooibos Tea Board:** The marketing scheme for rooibos tea was abolished on 30 September 1993. The marketing of rooibos tea is subject to free competition.
3. **Chicory Board:** The marketing scheme for chicory was abolished on 30 September 1993. Free-market principles apply in the marketing of chicory.
4. **The Citrus Exchange** on behalf of the **Citrus Board**, exports oranges, lemons and grapefruit on behalf of producers on a pool basis. Producers are responsible for the sale of their fruit on the domestic market, as the Board only controls citrus fruit destined for the export market. The Citrus Board does not exercise control over imports in terms of its Scheme.
5. **Dairy Board:** The Dairy Scheme and the Dairy Board which administered the Scheme was abolished on 31 December 1993. A new Milk Scheme and Milk Board was established on 1 January 1994. The new Milk Scheme relates to fresh milk produced or imported into the RSA and the Scheme applies to all producers of fresh milk and all persons dealing in the course of trade with fresh milk. In terms of the Milk Scheme the production of milk and milk products are not restricted; prices are not fixed; milk buyers and producers may negotiate freely; and levies are set at a relatively low rate. The main functions of the new Milk Board will be to provide an information system; undertake generic advertising; and provide assistance for research.

Permits for the importation of butter, cheese, milk powder and other dairy products are issued by the Department of Agriculture when local supplies are insufficient to meet domestic demand. The Board on Tariffs and Trade is presently investigating the further tariffication of dairy products and the abolition of quantitative import control.
6. **The Deciduous Fruit Board** functions largely in the same manner as the Citrus Board concerning the export of fresh fruit. The Board's agent, Unifruco, exports fresh apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, nectarines, pears, plums and prunes produced in the principal production area (Western Province) on a pool basis on behalf of producers. Producers are responsible for the sale of their fruit on the domestic market, but the Board is responsible for market research, development and advertising. The Board does not exercise control over imports in terms of its Scheme.
7. **The Dried Fruit Board** is the sole buyer from producers of dried prunes and dried vine fruits - a single-channel pool scheme is in operation. After providing for the requirements of the domestic market, the Board exports any surpluses. Producers receive advance payments and deferred payments are made from the pools after the crops have been sold.
8. **Dry Bean Board:** The marketing scheme for dry beans was abolished on 30 September 1993. The marketing of dry beans is subject to free competition.

9. The **Egg Board's** surplus removal powers, i.e. the intake of surplus eggs at predetermined prices, has been abolished. In view of the weak financial position of the Board, its processing plant at Kraaifontein and its administration building in Pretoria have been sold. The processing plant at Bronkhorstpruit is in the process of being sold. After the disposal of the remaining assets of the Board the Scheme will be abolished. Control over the export of eggs has been repealed.
10. The **Meat Board**, with the approval of the Minister, fixes floor prices at which it is prepared to buy dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs at the auctions of classified abattoirs in the main urban centres. The Board purchases all carcasses which fail to reach the floor prices at these auctions.

On 22 January 1993 the prohibition regulations imposed in terms of the Meat Scheme and the Marketing Act were repealed. The repeal of the prohibition resulted in the abolition of restrictions regarding the movement and method of sale of slaughter animals, meat, offal and hides and skins in the so-called controlled areas, as well as the control over the sale and slaughter of slaughter animals in the so-called controlled areas. The Meat Board is only responsible for the classification of meat, grading of hides and skins at certain abattoirs and the maintenance of an auction system as well as the floor price at classified abattoirs in the main urban centres.

11. The **Lucerne Seed Board** administers a single-channel pool scheme for lucerne seed (alfalfa) and appoints agents to handle the crop. The Board's advance payment to producers, its selling price to lucerne seed cleaners and the latter's selling price to the distributive trade are fixed annually with Ministerial approval. Particular attention is paid to the quality and purity of the seed supplied to the trade. The Board is the sole importer and exporter of lucerne seed.
12. The **Maize Board** operates a single-channel marketing scheme for maize. The Board buys all maize delivered by producers through appointed agents at prices which it determines annually. Direct sales between registered producers and buyers, subject to the payment of the relevant levies, are also permitted. The prices at which the Board buys and sells the maize are fixed, but not the resale prices by the trade or prices of the products manufactured therefrom. The Board sells surplus maize on tender to independent exporters and, since 1982, also on a direct basis. Any losses sustained, or profits made, on such sales are met from, or accrue to, the Board's stabilization fund to which all producers contribute by means of levy.
13. The **Oilseeds Board** is the sole buyer from producers of groundnuts, sunflower seed and soya beans and appoints agents to handle the crops. Depending upon the domestic selling prices to the trade, (fixed by the Board with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture), and overseas prospects, the Board makes advance payments to producers according to grade and subsequently makes one or more deferred payments from its pools depending upon what it realizes on average from the sale of the crops.

Although the Board undertakes exports of sunflower seed and groundnuts itself, it also sells a portion of these products to local traders for export. A permit issued by the Director-General of Agriculture is required for the importation of soya beans, while in the case of groundnuts and sunflower seed only a recommendation from the Department of Agriculture is required from the Department of Trade and Industry to enable them to issue a currency permit.

14. **Potato Board:** The marketing scheme for potatoes was abolished on 31 December 1993. The marketing of potatoes is subject to market forces. Control over the export of potatoes has also been repealed.
15. The **Tobacco Board** fixes the minimum selling prices of tobacco to manufacturers while the tobacco crops are handled by cooperatives. The Tobacco Exchange handles the export of leaf tobacco on behalf of the Tobacco Board. According to the preferential trade agreement with Malawi and Zimbabwe, a permit in terms of the agreement is necessary when importing from these countries.
16. The **Wheat Board**, through appointed agents, is the sole buyer of wheat and barley from producers. In the case of oats producers have been exempted by permit to sell direct to consumers.

The domestic prices of these cereals are determined annually by the board with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. The prices at which the Board buys and sells these cereals are fixed, but not the resale prices by the trade or prices of the products manufactured therefrom. The Board or any person it authorizes thereto by a permit, is responsible for both imports and exports of wheat.

17. The **Canning Fruit Scheme** will be abolished during 1994. The Scheme is primarily aimed at the promotion of orderly marketing of canned pears, peaches and apricots and contains provisions for proper grading and payment according to quality. The scheme provides for seasonal contracts between canners and producers in respect of the buying and selling of pears, peaches and apricots. Minimum prices are fixed annually between buyers and sellers of fruit for canning purposes on a consensus basis. Any person so authorized by a permit issued by the Board, may export canned fruit.
18. **Mohair Board:** The marketing scheme for mohair was abolished 31 January 1994. Free-market principles apply in the marketing of mohair.
19. The **South African Wool Board's** single-channel pool scheme was repealed and replaced with a new Wool Scheme which came into operation on 16 July 1993. In terms of the new Scheme producers will market their wool in a free-market environment. The Board's sole agency with BKB regarding the handling of wool has also elapsed. The function of the Board are presently limited to production development, quality control, market development, advertising and an information system for the industry.

The Wool Board, in cooperation with the International Wool Secretariat, promotes the wool industry, and takes or aids such steps as may be deemed necessary to stimulate the use of wool and woollen fabrics.
20. The **Cotton Board** operates a supervisory scheme. The producer prices for seed cotton depend on the prices at which ginnerers sell cotton lint to spinners. The latter prices are negotiated annually on a voluntary basis between the various interested parties, i.e. ginnerers, spinners and producers, and are to some extent related to world prices. A permit issued by the Director-General of Agriculture is required for importing and exporting cotton lint.
21. The **Grain Sorghum Board** operates a floor price scheme. Supplies which producers are unable to sell at higher levels on the open market are purchased by the Board at prices fixed annually for the different grades. Purchases by the Board are resold to

the private trade for use as stock feed. The Board, or any person it authorizes thereto by a permit, is responsible for both imports and exports of grain sorghum.

B. Handling of imports

(a) The following boards, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, have the sole right to issue permits to the trade for the importation of the commodities listed below:

- Wheat Board - wheat, barley, oats and the main products derived from these cereals;
- Maize Board - maize and maize products;
- Lucerne Seed Boards - lucerne seed; and
- Grain Sorghum Board - grain sorghum and grain sorghum products.

(b) A permit, issued by the Director-General of Agriculture is required for the importation of dried prunes, dried sultanas, raisins, seedless raisins, loose raisins, dried currants, certain leguminous seeds, potatoes (except seed potatoes), chicory (including ground chicory), soya beans and cotton lint.

(c) By virtue of the fact that the Dried Fruit Board operates a single-channel pool scheme for dried vine fruits and dried prunes, importers of these products are obliged to market imports through the Board. In terms of the Scheme the importer of the regulated product is also regarded as the producer thereof.

(d) The following control boards do not exercise control over imports in terms of their schemes:

1. Meat Board
2. Tobacco Board
3. Citrus Board
4. Canning Fruit Board
5. Deciduous Fruit Board
6. Cotton Board
7. Oilseeds Board
8. Dried Fruit Board (all dried fruit except those listed under paragraph (c) above)

C. Handling of exports

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

1. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts, soya beans and sunflower seed. (This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classed under paragraph (c)).
2. Maize Board - maize and maize products. (This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classified under paragraph (c)).
3. Wheat Board - wheat and wheaten products. (This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classified under paragraph (c)).

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

1. Citrus Board - citrus fruit;
2. Deciduous Fruit Board - fresh fruit (apricots, prunes, peaches, nectarines, plums, pears, grapes and apples); and
3. Dried Fruit Board - dried prunes and dried vine fruits.

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

1. Maize Board - maize;
2. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts, soya beans and sunflower seed;
3. Lucerne Seed Board - lucerne seed;
4. Wheat Board - wheat, barley and oats;
5. Meat Board - chilled and frozen beef and pork; and
6. Grain Sorghum Board - grain sorghum.

(d) The following boards are not directly involved in exports:

1. Tobacco Board.
2. Cotton Board.

Buying and selling of commodities are regulated only up to a certain point (e.g. in respect of **maize** the Board determines selling prices; in the case of **leaf tobacco**, merely the minimum selling prices of cooperatives are regulated and beyond that the trade is in the hands of commercial firms). Even when the control board is the sole first-hand buyer of the commodity concerned, e.g. **maize**, the physical handling and storage are effected by private concerns acting as agents of the board.

D. Determination of quantities exported or imported

The varieties of fresh fruit mentioned are produced mainly for export. For other commodities such as maize, groundnuts, certain types of leaf tobacco and the dried fruits, production is also normally in excess of domestic requirements. Occasional surpluses of products such as wheat are also exported.

Imports of the regulated commodities are determined on the basis of estimated domestic requirements.

Due to unfavourable climatic conditions during 1993 the current wheat crop is insufficient to meet the domestic demand. Approximately 330,000 tons of wheat will have to be imported. Due to the single-channel fixed price scheme for wheat, milling wheat will be imported by the Government for its own account. For this purpose the Government has appointed the Wheat Board to act as its agent.

E. Export prices

Any products exported are sold at prices ruling on the export markets.

F. 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 fixed domestic price, e.g. wheat.

G. Contracts

Control Boards do not normally negotiate long term contracts and there are no contractual arrangements between the control boards and the Government. Private firms tender for all supplies required by the Government for institutions, hospitals, etc. Control boards are not called upon to fulfil contractual obligations which may be entered into by the Government.

IV. Statistical information

The required statistical information is furnished in the annex to this notification.

Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Namibia form a customs union with South Africa. Trade of these states with third countries is, therefore, included in the information furnished in the tables, while trade between South Africa and its customs union partners is excluded.

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

Local supplies are mostly sufficient. Any shortages which may occur are made good through imports while surpluses are exported.

VI. Additional information

None.

Note: The information contained above refers to the period under review. Significant changes to the trading environment will be effected as a result of the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations and the agreed disciplines as contained in the Final Act.

**PRODUCTION, TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR WHICH
THERE ARE MARKETING SCHEMES**

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Bananas***						
1984	125,635	48,856	2	3	2	1
1985	152,614	53,549	3	3	107	47
1986	158,359	64,940	-	-	-	-
1987	174,847	77,693	1	3	125	73
1988	195,060	84,517	0.4	0.2	156	106
1989	207,802	109,542	0.4	0.3	989	1,111
1990	226,141	127,533	7.1	2.5	346	273
1991	238,847	150,281	0.3	0.7	8	6
1992	**	**	9.1	11.9	1,090	1,302
Bush Tea***						
1984	6,860	5,221	-	-	154	320
1985	2,965	3,438	-	-	268	482
1986	1,990	2,002	-	-	7,373	663
1987	1,975	2,195	-	-	316	594
1988	1,877	2,486	-	-	368	774
1989	1,708	2,815	-	-	260	640
1990	1,784	3,369	-	-	432	1,250
1991*	3,597	8,763	-	-	499	2,250
1992*	3,462	9,700	-	-	565	4,500
1993*	3,670	12,300	-	-	760	6,000
Chicory root (undried)***						
1984	62,644	8,783	-	-	-	-
1985	47,997	6,305	-	-	-	-
1986	71,141	11,267	-	-	-	-
1987	71,465	13,429	-	-	-	-

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Chicory root (undried)*** (Cont'd)						
1988	38,687	7,160	-	-	-	-
1989	40,470	9,257	-	-	-	-
1990	55,409	15,315	-	-	-	-
1991	32,961	9,892	-	-	-	-
1992*	34,307	12,185	-	-	-	-
1993	40,457	15,998	-	-	-	-
Citrus						
1984	617,837	177,020	947	230	335,535	119,475
1985	615,536	233,188	521	332	327,143	144,493
1986	615,734	235,865	621	131	499,743	354,121
1987	720,355	232,344	527	381	372,502	263,823
1988	832,644	337,884	1,899	1,260	409,509	343,383
1989	924,267	400,130	1,003	935	429,282	401,169
1990	891,100	499,873	932	748	401,874	336,129
1991	859,000	582,645	1,843	839	437,568	459,922
1992	859,000	560,500	745	818	524,815	540,358
1993*	905,000	606,183	-	-	-	-
Dairy products***						
(i) Butter						
1984	18,317	70,563	6	18	549	1,529
1985	16,420	82,862	244	448	644	1,677
1986	17,626	79,178	94	304	538	1,695
1987	13,241	51,851	1,436	3,178	278	893
1988	11,968	70,827	2,249	6,284	296	1,155
1989	15,552	70,911	1,671	7,637	264	1,320
1990	16,661	96,438	860	3,597	3,071	10,024
1991	21,453	153,784	244	1,291	1,827	6,230

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Dairy Products***						
(i) Butter (Cont'd)						
1992	15,320	139,335 ↓	1,391	6,098	2,094	9,415
1993	17,042	**	-	-	-	-
(ii) Cheese						
1984	36,214	171,080	-	-	84	252
1985	36,154	179,599	-	-	1,453	2,566
1986	33,897	203,390	988	6,151	1,015	2,265
1987	35,363	305,655	5,249	16,948	46	336
1988	40,386	345,385	1,210	7,627	153	487
1989	39,592	383,902	911	7,608	132	782
1990	42,487	475,739	863	7,231	472	2,632
1991	42,321	542,831 ↓	993	8,862	386	2,212
1992	39,182	594,321 ↓	961	9,490	220	2,056
1993	32,552	**	-	-	-	-
Deciduous fruit ♦						
1984	896,000	313,062	488	406	310,704	206,730
1985	819,000	420,336	2,000	676	303,834	197,749
1986	803,791	500,098	185	210	296,225	187,539
1987	895,529	577,749	223	322	319,549	282,369
1988	971,944	660,372	52	180	221,218	195,125
1989	982,898	792,961	23	96	255,311	356,464
1990	943,085	1,096,785	32	137	351,095	527,778
1991	1,021,707	1,229,021	9	30	354,288	722,261
1992	1,084,495	1,405,407	2,994	4,382	472,952	877,572
Dried fruit ♦						
1984	43,559	46,330	702	956	2,660	7,189
1985	38,979	52,438	77	161	2,547	8,856

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Dried fruit ♦ (Cont'd)						
1986	51,944	84,050	-	-	2,129	10,139
1987	46,183	80,761	251	432	2,415	11,068
1988	40,904	74,273	324	618	26,946	55,731
1989	33,444	66,583	27	73	19,247	45,428
1990	48,575	110,301	256	588	2,321	15,238
1991	43,730	104,112	328	1,262	27,960	78,480
1992	52,728	138,688	740	2,710	90,395	208,431
1993*	40,101	118,980	-	-	-	-
Dried beans (shelled)***						
1984	70,177	67,816	15,288	10,997	1,651	1,409
1985	87,057	73,190	4,835	4,680	3,423	3,993
1986	97,822	76,484	4,782	4,979	10,124	11,602
1987	99,257	107,152	34,363	29,727	11,497	10,129
1988	97,067	116,610	28,327	23,213	3,183	4,100
1989*	117,704	143,381	5,975	7,251	12,198	17,480
1990*	138,585	165,445	5,099	6,459	21,988	32,211
1991*	127,384	154,053	2,151	2,696	6,524	11,625
1992*	35,440	64,157	107,160	120,505	4,230	6,951
1993*	75,421	126,615	-	-	-	-
Eggs (1000 dozen)						
1984	271,873	295,695	3	22	4,532	5,387
1985	272,446	339,127	13	178	4,011	8,087
1986	274,509	393,963	254	479	2,023	5,939
1987	282,459	469,543	-	-	1,293	4,055
1988	312,944	555,799	-	-	968	3,513
1989*	344,476	649,041	8	123	543	1,348
1990*	350,122	753,038	4	88	844	2,239

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Eggs (1000 dozen) (Cont'd)						
1991*	359,073	893,325	3	121	1,550	2,949
1992*	370,932	1,038,288	27	280	1,224	5,620
1993*	381,372	**	-	-	-	-
Meat (beef, mutton, goat & pig meat)						
1984	1,002,000	1,766,167	846	1,150	25,498	68,598
1985	945,000	1,832,940	660	974	26,605	77,387
1986	898,000	2,113,457	5,257	11,268	23,068	73,210
1987	841,000	2,669,719	28,719	74,268	15,243	58,975
1988	805,000	3,140,314	51,691	193,652	13,898	58,418
1989	842,000	3,396,719	23,870	65,952	18,002	87,089
1990	946,000	3,546,014	8,899	17,089	21,321	112,452
1991	976,000	3,971,573	9,868	35,063	29,364	181,847
1992	1,010,000	4,206,478	19,169	99,084	34,846	194,942
1993	**	**	-	-	-	-
Maize \$						
1984	4,797,000	1,055,662	2,673,529	532,491	14,547	6,164
1985	8,444,000	1,920,602	420,532	107,875	369,981	105,041
1986	8,600,000	2,008,968	209,414	55,980	1,769,117	369,621
1987	7,890,000	1,986,303	92,266	18,959	2,442,554	430,849
1988	7,665,000	1,959,515	33,108	11,601	337,185	97,572
1989*	13,152,000	3,418,196	2,377	3,560	2,962,653	889,722
1990*	9,518,000	2,856,389	3,441	5,793	2,000,515	606,647
1991*	8,927,000	3,264,009	150,426	55,820	374,731	134,567
1992*	3,381,000	1,517,598	3,594,890	1,176,158	523,750	261,438
1993*	10,141,000	4,196,888	-	-	-	-
Grain sorghum						
1984	498,042	93,747	7,445	1,705	532	391

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Grain sorghum (Cont'd)						
1985	628,279	119,097	20,487	7,170	70,142	13,840
1986	487,349	111,603	298	146	28,283	5,899
1987	677,223	165,960	13,300	2,899	165	111
1988	651,077	169,482	17,541	3,914	123	68
1989*	506,145	123,398	117	211	22,514	6,777
1990*	315,505	86,007	135	106	10,247	2,425
1991*	279,829	110,393	1,092	415	275	359
1992*	109,256	51,897	231,830	70,404	1,414	2,718
1993*	423,646	211,823	-	-	-	-
Lucerne seed						
1984	2,278	5,022	-	-	-	-
1985	1,207	2,609	-	-	-	-
1986	481	1,149	-	-	-	-
1987	1,326	3,895	-	-	-	-
1988	718	2,538	847	5,032	2	30
1989	91	426	906	9,349	1	7
1990	105	699	1,153	12,662	150	122
1991	1,023	9,806	842	10,111	37	34
1992	944	9,158	236	2,721	0.4	10
1993	298	2,425	-	-	-	-
Oilseeds						
(i) Groundnut						
1984	51,868	31,043	23,382	23,108	3,515	3,262
1985	139,198	109,752	6,173	8,704	19,136	22,432
1986	83,286	83,349	3,484	5,916	25,849	33,403
1987	92,366	96,149	7,059	9,725	7,715	12,695
1988	174,495	155,819	17,755	13,741	14,804	22,430

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
(i) Groundnut (Cont'd)						
1989*	123,410	149,369	1,603	3,641	43,122	67,983
1990*	84,059	111,959	6,723	13,660	26,145	49,543
1991*	83,747	129,597	31,377	53,584	21,753	47,852
1992*	84,676	116,471	3,611	8,588	15,816	36,759
1993*	126,038	171,540	-	-	-	-
(ii) Sunflower seed						
1984	185,707	63,635	-	-	225	124
1985	243,963	101,812	-	-	398	349
1986	277,591	127,923	-	-	658	808
1987	385,470	217,447	-	-	120	321
1988	437,542	233,521	210	181	500	666
1989*	436,500	298,527	358	221	512	967
1990*	639,212	454,007	716	571	199	273
1991*	606,338	446,501	490	1,599	179	246
1992*	178,309	143,717	21,221	15,583	286	898
1993*	375,993	308,314	-	-	-	-
(iii) Soyabeans						
1984	38,910	13,846	1	1	71	47
1985	39,944	16,282	1	2	60	26
1986	37,892	16,216	1	2	195	96
1987	34,862	18,293	-	1	36	50
1988	65,298	32,964	42	16	61	85
1989	78,574	47,755	14	15	52	52
1990*	118,150	72,652	1,712	978	3	4
1991*	135,979	97,822	5,134	3,168	17	66
1992*	61,897	50,446	166,151	73,345	4	10
1993*	65,345	53,583	-	-	-	-

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Potatoes***						
1984	1,071,139	173,102	298	88	5,799	1,215
1985	1,026,917	217,506	8	3	3,266	1,032
1986	1,037,230	281,810	34	17	2,302	1,235
1987	1,024,882	371,784	57	26	4,044	2,059
1988	1,133,818	455,557	323	315	6,424	3,959
1989	1,328,915	358,569	162	167	21,384	6,366
1990	1,260,593	564,893	179	198	10,736	4,952
1991	1,322,520	599,025	127	156	15,268	7,439
1992	1,067,298	889,279	1,047	992	9,633	6,106
Winter cereals						
(i) Wheat						
1984	2,345,869	700,950	351,852	68,464	45,799	11,314
1985	1,691,433	588,232	119,640	30,598	63,775	20,621
1986	2,333,137	733,420	357,372	102,353	742	297
1987	3,153,727	1,205,956	132,319	29,280	271	272
1988	3,550,198	1,101,762	75,434	20,598	359,131	89,888
1989*	2,034,710	1,145,360	21,724	15,474	1,240,958	305,100
1990*	1,709,317	941,931	584,372	228,801	145,601	58,037
1991*	2,141,166	1,211,897	806,564	220,946	4,977	2,636
1992*	1,323,666	930,239	540,021	197,755	3,100	2,016
1993*	1,938,297	1,343,130	-	-	-	-
(ii) Oats						
1984	81,000	15,118	-	-	72	35
1985	12,000	2,055	-	-	98	20
1986	43,000	8,706	-	-	6	11
1987	67,000	12,847	22,356	4,771	9	8
1988	43,000	7,636	-	-	12,986	3,600

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
(ii) Oats (cont'd)						
1989	42,000	5,899	12,233	5,128	6	13
1990	42,000	6,549	12,149	3,562	7	3
1991*	39,000	10,264	28,000	7,050	4	5
1992*	45,000	13,857	21,392	7,019	3	18
1993*	47,000	14,047	-	-	-	-
(iii) Barley						
1984	173,000	46,220	1,084	355	17,366	5,179
1985	256,000	52,716	3	3	57,249	11,787
1986	199,000	53,328	34,842	7,236	16,504	3,274
1987	280,000	88,186	8,800	2,001	3	4
1988	126,000	41,081	15	12	22,326	6,435
1989	266,000	94,449	44,197	19,777	-	-
1990	262,000	119,252	-	-	1,500	595
1991*	170,000	83,458	-	-	-	-
1992*	265,000	149,367	92,475	40,087	1	2
1993*	233,000	150,567	-	-	-	-
(iv) Rye						
1984	6,000	1,369	-	-	-	-
1985	2,000	456	-	-	-	-
1986	2,000	565	-	-	-	-
1987	2,000	610	-	-	-	-
1988	2,000	648	-	-	-	-
1989	2,000	665	-	-	-	-
1990	4,000	1,419	-	-	-	-
1991*	4,000	2,096	2,053	499	-	-
1992*	2,000	1,182	-	-	-	-
1993*	3,000	1,583	-	-	-	-

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Wool						
1984	114,200	279,568	673	1,958	84,685	375,331
1985	110,000	362,846	333	1,663	65,868	421,264
1986	378,876	103,800	256	2,028	53,205	364,668
1987	96,100	443,839	389	2,618	30,292	195,765
1988	97,100	802,839	2,079	17,570	42,155	486,485
1989	102,217	828,787	2,356	17,781	44,897	530,627
1990	105,697	660,482	1,989	15,796	56,092	538,402
1991	110,766	451,133	1,753	14,774	64,591	443,980
1992	88,083	408,488	35,977	140,984	4,758	9,916
1993	77,573	**	-	-	-	-
Cotton						
1984	80,661	57,509	35,642	80,652	-	-
1985	110,281	92,393	23,690	65,061	1	10
1986	110,958	95,650	30,992	70,326	-	-
1987	153,423	143,272	36,140	82,714	86	3,057
1988	187,467	192,981	19,091	59,046	303	58
1989*	179,312	192,545	9,414	31,090	31,090	27,674
1990*	143,500	190,102	15,168	60,886	5,337	19,477
1991*	110,749	141,228	18,765	84,783	2,857	10,302
1992*	50,545	66,526*	35,977	140,984	4,758	9,916
1993*	20,575	31,909	-	-	-	-
Mohair***						
1984	7,367	119,789	-	-	5,129	83,103
1985	8,315	177,989	-	-	5,946	123,559
1986	9,447	147,197	-	-	4,502	78,634
1987	10,135	145,651	-	-	4,379	78,684
1988	11,578	153,800	55	582	5,319	74,479

Calendar Year	Production ¹		Imports ²		Exports ²	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
Mohair*** (Cont'd)						
1989	12,450	136,527	2	13	4,246	63,182
1990	11,072	96,200	0.1	5	3,139	39,075
1991	9,753	87,983	0.01	1	5,758	60,447
1992	7,010	80,656	1	63	2,636	35,739
1993	6,276	**	-	-	-	-
Tobacco						
1984	34,870	174,243	10,386	35,062	5,407	10,454
1985	37,290	201,755	8,333	37,459	8,691	21,058
1986	32,210	195,588	13,856	74,019	10,528	26,118
1987	27,200	202,531	12,191	67,595	8,722	27,245
1988	29,810	253,307	21,261	117,423	7,893	22,422
1989	36,740	345,909	19,046	149,588	9,513	35,355
1990	27,460	311,315	13,069	105,672	7,971	36,756
1991	30,290	382,476	22,305	172,446	31,004	59,726
1992*	34,980	367,311	25,931	237,659	8,149	41,248
1993*	30,320	459,334	-	-	-	-

* Preliminary

** Not available

*** Control scheme and control board have been abolished in 1993

¹ South Africa (RSA)² The figures represent the trade of the RSA and the countries covered by the Customs Union Agreement namely Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Trade between these states is not therefore included. All trade by marketing boards, their agents and other private organizations, is included.

♣ Apples, apricots, grapes, pears, peaches and plums

♦ Including currants and sultanias

♪ Estimated

\$ Including hybridseed

SOURCES: 1 DIRECTORATE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC TRENDS
2 DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE