

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE TRADING

Notifications Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

SOUTH AFRICA

The following communication, dated 2 April 1984, has been received from the Permanent Mission of 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
5. Dairy products, i.e. butterfat, butter, cheese, industrial milk and fresh (liquid) 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. Livestock and meat
11. Lucerne seed
12. Maize, grain sorghum and buckwheat
13. Oilseeds, i.e. groundnuts, sunflowerseed and soya beans
14. Potatoes
15. Tobacco
16. Winter cereals, i.e. wheat, oats, barley and rye
17. Canning pears, peaches and apricots
18. Mohair
19. Karakul
20. Wool
21. Seed cotton

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:

- (i) To achieve a measure of price stability for the producers concerned;
- (ii) to rationalise the marketing of the different products; and
- (iii) to ensure sufficient supplies to consumers at reasonable prices from local production supplemented by imports if necessary.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

A. The specific schemes

1. The Banana Board is, in practice, only concerned with the marketing of bananas on the domestic market. All bananas leaving the demarcated production areas, for sale outside such areas, as well as all bananas imported and destined for consumption outside these production areas must be sold through the Board. The Board has its own ripening facilities in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria urban areas as well as at Hammarsdale (Natal). These facilities are leased to agents who perform the ripening function. The bulk of the requirements in these areas are sold directly to the wholesale trade at prices determined by the Board on a weekly basis in the light of the demand and supply position. In the other major marketing areas supplies are sold on municipal markets subsequent to such supplies being ripened for the Board also on an agency basis. The Board operates four-weekly pools in respect of bananas marketed under its control.

2. The Rooibos Tea Board sells an indigenous type of tea on behalf of producers and distributes the net proceeds on a pool basis. Beyond selling tea to packers and exporters, there are no further regulatory measures regarding prices. The commodity is insignificant in international trade. Before the establishment of the Board, producers sold their tea to one large firm of packers which was therefore in a position to determine and to some extent dictate purchase 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. The Board ensures equitable treatment for all producers. The Board is not concerned with imports of coffee beans nor with the trade in processed coffee or coffee and chicory mixtures. It is, however, the sole importer of unroasted chicory.

4. The Citrus Board exports oranges, lemons and grapefruit on behalf of producers on a pool basis. The disadvantage arising from several thousand producers competing amongst themselves on foreign markets are thereby avoided. The fruit exported by the Board is usually sold on a commission basis. The Scheme is maintained in order to obtain the benefits derived from co-ordinated marketing.

With the latter objective in view the Board has also been authorized to act as a one-channel marketing organization for the bulk of all citrus fruit intended for domestic consumption. As in the case of overseas markets, the Board utilizes existing trade channels in disposing of fruit received from producers.

5. The Dairy Board determines, with approval of the Minister of Agriculture, the producer prices of butterfat and industrial milk. The Board is the sole first-hand buyer of butter, Cheddar and Gouda cheese and also determines the manufacturing and trade prices of these products.

The Board is also empowered to import or to issue permits for the importation of butter, whole and skim milk powder, condensed milk and cheese when local supplies of these products are insufficient to meet domestic demand. The trade prices of whole and skim milk powder, condensed milk and processed cheese are not controlled.

The Board regulates the sale and distribution of fresh milk in the urban areas of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, the Western Transvaal and Natal. The price at which distributors buy fresh milk from producers is fixed by the Board with ministerial approval. The Board diverts surplus fresh milk to industrial outlets and distributes the joint net proceeds of milk sold for fresh consumption and for other purposes on a pool basis to producers.

Dairy products, including fresh milk, being considered essential foodstuffs, the scheme is devised to ensure a regular supply of these products at reasonable prices to the advantage of both producers and consumers.

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

7. The Dried Fruit Board is the sole buyer from producers of prunes and the different types of dried vine fruits, i.e. a one-channel pool scheme is in operation. After providing for the requirements of the domestic market, the Board exports any surpluses. Producers are paid advance prices and deferred payments are made from the pools after the crops have been sold.

The Scheme protects producers against severe price fluctuations resulting from the annual changes in output and from the disadvantage of unco-ordinated marketing.

8. The Dry Bean Board is empowered to operate floor prices for the main varieties of dried beans when local supply and demand conditions warrant such action. The Board, in the light of crop prospects, may thus fix minimum prices at which it is prepared to buy beans from producers should they not be able to obtain the equivalent or better prices on the open market. Purchases by the Board are resold locally for domestic consumption or for export by the private trade. The scheme is maintained in order to afford producers a measure of price stability.

9. The Egg Board, with the approval of the Minister, from time to time fixes the purchase prices at which the Egg Board buys surplus eggs from producers. These prices vary in line with the seasonal trend of production. Graded eggs, which the packers cannot dispose of, are sold to the Board. The bulk of the Board's purchases are exported while the balance is disposed of domestically depending on the supply and demand situation in the country.

The production of eggs being seasonal, the scheme is aimed at preventing the sharp fluctuation of producer prices in line with variations in the volume of production.

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 in the main urban centres, designated controlled areas. The Board purchases all carcasses which fail to reach the floor prices at these auctions.

In the event of excessive marketing pressure and oversupply of livestock the Board may regulate the flow of animals to some or all of the main urban centres through the application of a permit system. The marketing of livestock in areas outside the main urban centres is not subject to floor prices.

11. The Lucerne Seed Board conducts a one-channel pool scheme for lucerne seed (alfalfa) and appoints agents to handle the crop. The Board's advance price 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. Final payments from the pools are made to producers when net realization is known.

12. The Maize Board operates a marketing scheme for maize, grain sorghum and buckwheat. The Board buys all maize from producers through appointed agents at prices which are fixed annually with the approval of the Minister, shortly before harvesting commences. All producers are thus ensured of equitable treatment and are protected against the vagaries of the market. The Board sells surplus maize on tender to independent exporters and, since the second half of the 1981/82 season, 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 this fund the effects of sudden price fluctuations in the export markets are moderated.

For grain sorghum the 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. The scheme is maintained in order to afford producers of grain sorghum a greater degree of security.

The Board furthermore operates a one-channel marketing scheme for buckwheat in terms of which this product is sold to the best advantage by the Board. Producers concerned are paid an advance payment and subsequent payments for quantities delivered to agents of the Board.

13. The Oilseeds Board is the sole buyer from producers of groundnuts, sunflowerseed and soyabeans and appoints agents to handle the crops. Depending upon the local firsthand selling prices, fixed annually by the Board, and overseas prospects, the Board fixes advance prices according to grade to producers each year and subsequently makes one or more deferred payments from its pools depending upon what it realizes on average from the sale of the crops.

Practically all the sunflowerseed is sold domestically while some groundnuts are exported as selected nuts for the edible trade. Should the crop be large enough, nuts are also exported for crushing purposes.

Although the Board undertakes exports of sunflowerseed and groundnuts itself, it also sells a proportion of these products to local traders for export. Groundnut and sunflower oil in excess of domestic requirements is exported by the trade.

14. The Potato Board endeavours to stabilize prices through market operations when excessive supplies reach the main markets. Supplies thus purchased by the Board are redistributed to deficit markets, and to lower income groups, mostly at reduced prices, while the balance is exported.

During periods of oversupply, the Board also arranges with producers to grade and pack potatoes for export. The Board obtains its funds from levies collected on potatoes marketed in the larger urban centres.

15. Tobacco crops are handled by co-operatives and the Tobacco Board merely fixes the minimum selling prices to manufacturers and imposes levies in order to strengthen the reserve fund. The Central Co-operative Tobacco Company is partly compensated from this fund for any shortfall on the prices of tobacco leaf exported.

16. The Wheat Board, through appointed agents, is the sole buyer of wheat, oats, rye and barley from producers.

The domestic prices of these cereals are determined annually with the approval of the Minister. There are no measures compelling the use of substitutes should there be shortages. In fact admixtures in bread are prohibited except in rye bread.

Any loss on the periodic exportation of barley or oats is recovered from stabilization funds derived from levies on producers.

The prices of 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.

These cereals, as well as barley meal and malt; ground or crushed oats; rye meal, flour and bran; wheaten flour, meal, semolina and bran may only be

imported by the Board or by a person authorized to do so in terms of a permit issued by the Board. In practice the Board is the sole importer of wheat.

The normal practice, when shortages arise is, with the exception of barley malt, to import whole grain. When necessary the Government pays a subsidy to bring the cost of imported wheat into line with that of domestic supplies. Importers obtain the other cereals at cost.

17. The scheme for canning pears, peaches and apricots is primarily aimed at the promotion of orderly marketing of these fruits and contains provisions for a measure of price protection, proper grading and payment according to quality. The scheme enables the Canning Fruit Board to prohibit the sale of pears, peaches and apricots by producers to canners, except in terms of a written contract which must at least provide for the sale of these fruits at prices according to grade. The Board also has the power to fix minimum prices for such sales.

18. The Mohair Board was established mainly for the purpose of facilitating the orderly marketing of mohair. The Board acquires the clip and conducts pools in respect thereof. On receipt of the mohair by the Board, advance payments, determined at the beginning of each season for each type and class of mohair, are made to producers. At the end of the season when the different pools are finalised, producers receive final payments, the amount of which depends on the average net realisation of each pool. Through appointed agents the Board sells mohair by auction, subject to the Board's reserve prices. Quantities withheld from sale by the Board under the reserve price provision are transferred to the next season's pools at prices determined by the Board.

19. The Karakul Board is mainly concerned with promotional work in respect of the marketing of karakul pelts on the local and export markets. The Board may buy, sell or withhold karakul pelts from the market.

20. The South African Wool Board regulates the South African wool industry in terms of a one-channel pool scheme. The Board acquires the clip and on receipt, advance payments, determined at the beginning of the season for each type and class of wool, are made to producers. At the end of the season, when the various pools are finalized producers receive final payments, the amount of which depends on the average net realization of each pool.

The Board, through appointed agents, sells wool by auction, subject to reserve prices. Consignments withheld from sale by the Board under the reserve price provision are re-introduced to the market later on in the season. If the reserve price is again not fetched, the wool is carried over to the next season for sale. In such case the sale is for the account of the Board's Stabilization Fund, i.e. any profit accrues to the Fund and any loss is defrayed from the Fund.

Furthermore the Wool Board, in co-operation with the International Wool Secretariat, promotes the wool industry, undertakes research into the production of wool and matters incidental thereto and takes or aids such steps, including promotion, as may be deemed necessary to stimulate the use of wool and woollen fabrics.

21. The Cotton Board is authorised to fix a minimum price for seed cotton to the producer, but to date it has not exercised this power. The producer prices for seed cotton depend on the prices at which ginners sell cotton lint to spinners. The latter prices are negotiated annually on a voluntary basis between the various interested parties, i.e. ginners, spinners and producers, and is to some extent related to world prices.

B. Handling of imports

(a) The following Boards, with the approval of the Minister, have the sole right to import the commodities listed below:

1. Wheat Board - barley, rye, oats and wheat and the main products derived from these cereals.
2. Maize Board - maize (*Zea Mays indentata* and *Zea Mays Indurata*) and virtually all maize products.

3. Dairy Control Board - butter, cheese (including processed cheese), condensed milk, condensed skim milk, milk powder and skim milk powder.

4. Chicory Board - unroasted chicory.

(b) A permit, issued by the Director-General of Agriculture is required for the import of dried prunes, dried sultanas, loose raisins, dried currants, leguminous seeds, potatoes (except seed potatoes), grain sorghum, grain sorghum products, buckwheat and roasted and/or ground chicory.

(c) By virtue of the fact that certain marketing boards operate single-channel pool schemes, importers of the relevant products are obliged to market imports through the Boards concerned: In terms of the relevant schemes the importer of the regulated product is also regarded as the producer thereof. The following marketing boards and products are of relevance in this respect:

1. Banana Board - Bananas
2. Dried Fruit Board - dried vine fruits and dried prunes
3. Lucerne Seed Board - Lucerne seed
4. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts and sunflowerseed
5. Citrus Board - all citrus fruit varieties, except Seville oranges
6. Deciduous Fruit Board - peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes and grapes
7. Mohair Board - mohair
8. Wool Board - wool

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

1. Meat Board
2. Tobacco Board
3. Egg Board
4. Canning Fruit Board

5. Karakul Board
6. Cotton Board
7. Potato Board
8. Dry Bean Board

C. Handling of exports

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

1. Potato Board - table potatoes
2. Egg Board - hen eggs and egg pulp. (Private firms export to the customs union countries and to nearby states but in overall terms the quantities involved are insignificant.)
3. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts, soyabeans and sunflowerseed. (This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classed under (c).)
4. Dairy Board - butter, Cheddar and Gouda cheese, skimmed milk powder.
5. Maize Board - maize in the grain.

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

1. Citrus Board - citrus fruit
2. Deciduous Fruit Board - fresh apricots, fresh prunes, peaches, plums, pears, grapes and apples.
3. Dried Fruit Board - dried prunes and dried vine fruits.
4. Chicory Board - chicory.

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

1. Maize Board - maize in the grain, grain sorghum and buckwheat.
2. Dry Bean Board - dried beans.
3. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts; soyabeans and sunflowerseed, partly - see (a) 3
4. Lucerne Seed Board.
5. Rooibos Tea Board.

6. Mohair Board.
7. Wool Board.
8. Wheat Board - wheat, oats, barley and rye.
9. Meat Board - chilled and frozen beef and pork.

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

1. Tobacco Board.
2. Banana Board.
3. Canning Fruit Board.
4. Karakul Board.
5. Cotton Board.

There is no competition between the marketing boards and private commercial interests. Buying and selling of a commodity is regulated only up to a certain point (e.g. in respect of maize the producers' price and the Board's selling price only are fixed; 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 commercial firms). Even where the marketing 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 policy is to supply the domestic market to the fullest extent before any supplies are exported.

The varieties of fresh fruit mentioned are produced mainly for export. 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 skimmed milk powder, butter, cheese, wheat, oats and barley, and seasonal surpluses of eggs are also exported.

Imports of the regulated commodities are determined on the basis of estimated requirements. Regarding wheat, for example, reliable crop estimates are available, and by February each year the major part of the crop has been harvested. It is therefore possible to determine likely shortages well in advance.

In respect of milk powder, butter or cheese, factory output is known for each month and the quantities required to keep the trade fully supplied are also known. Any shortage that may arise can be determined two or three months in advance.

E. Export prices

Export prices are not fixed. Any supplies exported are sold at prices ruling on the export market.

F. Markup 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.

G. Contracts

No long-term contracts are negotiated by the marketing boards and 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 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 and Swaziland 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 African and its customs union partners is excluded.

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. Any shortages which may occur are made good through imports while surpluses are exported.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

None.

ANNEX

Production and 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						
1980	114 178	22 800	9	2	47	28
1981	110 219	27 100	7	2	3	1
1982*	125 347	32 554	6	2	-	-
BUSH TEA						
1980	1 894	1 654	-	-	348	513
1981	3 245	4 164	-	-	367	617
1982*	5 227	6 298	-	-	129	286
1983*	5 750	6 713				
CHICORY ROOT (undried)						
1980	20 226	1 482	2 731	378	-	-
1981	60 765	5 023	296	140	101	70
1982	67 536	7 804	1	1	20	23
1983*	28 842	3 487				
CITRUS						
1980	738 732	109 362	2 639	520	485 984	123 824
1981	794 775	127 956	2 046	327	481 805	137 554
1982*	723 131	142 345	1 210	412	565 073	96 457
1983*	685 179	128 336				
DAIRY PRODUCTS						
(i) Butter						
1980	17 407	44 042	449	636	763	1 345
1981	15 010	43 378	2 271	5 137	863	1 859
1982	17 404	56 563	2 772	6 884	886	2 422

*Preliminary

CALENDAR YEAR	Production ¹⁾		Imports ²⁾		Exports ²⁾	
	Quantity Tons	Gross value R'000	Quantity Tons	Value R'000	Quantity Tons	Value R'000
(ii) Cheese						
1980	31 159	79 455	974	2 252	245	593
1981	35 026	110 682	1 251	2 908	71	212
1982	37 072	136 795	1 323	3 660	65	248
DECIDUOUS FRUIT ^{a)}						
1980	948 000	220 876	48	22	265 702	126 719
1981	753 000	169 920	305	156	252 030	137 087
1982*	890 000	306 307	456	296	316 669	195 967
a) apples, apricots, grapes, pears, peaches and plums.						
DRIED FRUIT						
1980	35 542	31 930	722	703	18 433	27 448
1981	36 388	34 485	1 001	897	19 698	30 128
1982	37 564	37 803	1 018	1 136	19 562	31 299
1983*	47 178	51 521				
DRIED BEANS (SHELLED)						
1980*	87 282	42 477	538	331	5 821	3 244
1981*	92 112	63 866	5 313	3 604	6 894	4 401
1982*	79 560	47 289	2 096	1 178	2 615	1 659
1983*	30 977	28 947				
EGGS (1 000 dozen)						
1980*	237 396	151 897	641	1 014	4 809	3 766
1981*	250 372	185 571	1 025	1 001	710	944
1982*	267 738	225 359	11	79	4 683	4 863
1983*	281 166	254 894				

*Preliminary.

CALENDAR YEAR	Production ¹⁾		Imports ²⁾		Exports ²⁾	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
MEAT (Beef, mutton, goat and pig meat)						
1980*	917 000	1 105 238	1 416	1 854	39 199	61 352
1981*	791 000	1 306 420	4 801	5 188	16 314	41 354
1982*	910 000	1 479 836	3 942	4 936	28 835	75 708
MAIZE AND GRAIN SORGHUM						
(i) Maize						
1980*	10 840 000	1 315 004	4 686	3 194	3 662 068	420 494
1981*	14 734 000	1 786 150	3 268	2 551	4 690 148	569 848
1982*	8 390 000	1 165 831	1 284	1 341	4 238 171	542 805
1983*	3 930 000	698 787				
(ii) Grain Sorghum						
1980*	659 677	67 589	4 517	383	148 838	18 247
1981*	548 601	56 105	5	11	95 169	11 248
1982*	271 000	35 018	22	26	-	-
1983*	195 900	30 908				
LUCHERNE SEED						
1980	1 048	1 211	-	-	-	-
1981	217	293	-	-	-	-
1982	705	1 355	-	-	-	-
1983*	1 806	3 692				
OILSEEDS						
(i) Groundnuts						
1980*	253 017	113 301	6 867	3 538	28 356	19 378
1981*	213 691	97 539	1 649	1 432	53 796	34 355
1982*	79 999	45 407	1 583	1 526	40 850	26 891
1983*	56 108	34 865				

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) Sunflowerseed						
1980*	332 687	85 950	-	-	1 549	532
1981*	562 603	128 591	-	-	59 553	14 836
1982*	261 355	70 106	-	-	34 955	10 426
1983*	209 372	62 711				
POTATOES						
1980	765 000	129 068	238	49	15 174	3 000
1981	997 000	128 543	33	6	13 320	2 572
1982*	957 000	184 170	53	16	5 643	1 343
1983*	941 000	260 250				
WINTER CEREALS						
(i) Wheat						
1980*	1 489 776	313 762	4 755	785	119 713	18 945
1981*	2 349 672	554 687	292 522	46 655	32 658	5 768
1982*	2 431 700	652 109	126 575	22 502	27 052	4 841
1983*	1 807 300	484 934				
(ii) Oats						
1980	65 000	8 443	-	-	1 270	193
1981	82 000	12 202	-	-	550	115
1982*	92 000	15 555	-	-	722	157
1983*	86 000	16 547				
(iii) Barley						
1980*	60 000	10 146	-	-	25 503	3 703
1981	106 000	20 259	25 563	5 461	-	-
1982*	110 000	24 927	-	-	-	-
1983*	144 000	32 869				

*Preliminary

CALENDAR YEAR	Production ¹⁾		Imports ²⁾		Exports ²⁾	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
(iv) Rye						
1980	4 000	851	-	-	-	-
1981	7 000	1 669	-	-	-	-
1982*	7 000	1 799	-	-	-	-
1983*	5 000	1 235				
WOOL						
1980	110 223	180 329	414	1 073	77 466	219 625
1981*	111 464	211 091	380	990	79 150	244 576
1982*	116 533	256 988	275	1 116	64 611	245 599
SEED COTTON						
1980	106 595	51 899	-	-	13	4
1981	96 814	49 201	2	3	-	-
1982*	63 275	34 536	4	7	-	-
1983*	40 934	24 373				
KARAKUL PELTS						
	<u>Number</u>					
1980	1 726 649	22 898	-	-	857	57 871
1981	852 489	7 967	-	-	400	29 594
1982	565 343	5 136	-	-	-	-
MOHAIR						
1980	6 116	36 271	-	-	3 290	25 613
1981	6 358	49 341	-	-	4 301	35 978
1982*	7 637	57 010	-	-	4 223	40 672

*Preliminary

Source: 1) Agricultural Economic Trends Division.

2) Department of Customs and Excise.