

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE TRADING

Notifications Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

SOUTH AFRICA

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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, whole and skim milk powder
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

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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 pelts
20. Wool
21. Seed cotton

II. REASON AND PURPOSE FOR INTRODUCING AND MAINTAINING STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

The reasons and purpose 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 rationalize 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 at predetermined prices which are approved by the Minister of Agricultural Economics. The Board then distributes the net proceeds on a pool basis.

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 Agricultural Economics, 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 on a pool basis on behalf of producers fresh apples, apricots, grapes, peaches, pears and plums produced mainly in the principal production area (Western Province). The Board is also responsible for the marketing on a pool basis in the domestic markets, of peaches, plums and grapes produced in areas of the Western Cape Province.

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 producers cannot dispose of, are sold to the Board. Eggs purchased by the Board are sold locally as whole eggs or in the form of egg products. The balance, if any, is exported.

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 soya beans 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 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 over-supply, 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 finalized, producers receive final payments, the amount of which depends on the average net realization 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 re-introduced to the market later on in the season. If the reserve price is again not reached, the mohair is then carried over to the next season. In such a 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.

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 reached, 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 authorized 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 price 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 are to some extent related to world prices.

B. Handling of imports

- (a) The Chicory Board, with the approval of the Minister of Agricultural Economics, has the sole right to import unroasted chicory.
- (b) The following Boards, with the approval of the Minister of Agricultural Economics, have the sole right to issue permits to the trade for the importation of the commodities listed below:
 - 1. Wheat Board - barley, rye, oats, wheat and the main products derived from these cereals.
 - 2. Maize Board - maize (Zea Mays Indentata and Zea Mays Indurata) and virutally all maize products.
 - 3. Dairy Board - butter, cheese (including processed cheese), condensed milk, condensed skim milk, milk powder and skim milk powder.
 - 4. Chicory Board - unroasted chicory.
- (c) A permit, issued by the Director-General of Agricultural Economics and Marketing is required for the import of dried prunes, dried sultanas, loose raisins, dried currants, leguminous seeds, potatoes (except seed potatoes), roasted and/or ground chicory, lucerne seed and dry beans.
- (d) 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. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts and sunflowerseed.
 - 4. Citrus Board - all citrus fruit varieties, except Seville oranges.
 - 5. Deciduous Fruit Board - peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes and grapes.
 - 6. Mohair Board - mohair.
 - 7. Wool Board - wool.

(e) The following 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
9. Dried Fruit Board [all dried fruit except those listed under (d)2 above.]

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, soya beans and sunflowerseed. [This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classified under (c)].
4. Dairy Board - butter, Cheddar and Gouda cheese, skimmed milk powder. [This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classified under (c)].
5. Maize Board - maize in the grain. [This Board also sells to commercial firms which export for their own account and may therefore also be classified under (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).
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; soya beans and sunflowerseed.
4. Lucerne Seed Board - lucerne seed.
5. Rooibos Tea Board - rooibos tea.
6. Mohair Board - mohair.
7. Wool Board - wool.
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 gs 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. 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.

G. Contract

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 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

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.

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 | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 114 178 | 22 800 | 9 | 2 | 47 | 28 |
| 1981 | 110 219 | 27 100 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 1982* | 125 340 | 32 919 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| 1983* | 125 115 | 40 955 | 62 | 82 | - | - |
| BUSH TEA | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 1 894 | 1 654 | - | - | 86 | 513 |
| 1981 | 3 245 | 4 164 | - | - | 140 | 617 |
| 1982* | 5 227 | 4 702 | - | - | 132 | 286 |
| 1983* | 5 493 | 6 413 | - | - | 142 | 308 |
| 1984* | 7 500 | 8 756 | - | - | N.A. | N.A. |
| CHICORY ROOT (undried) | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 20 226 | 1 482 | 2 717 | 878 | - | - |
| 1981 | 60 765 | 5 023 | 292 | 140 | 101 | 70 |
| 1982 | 67 536 | 7 804 | - | - | 20 | 23 |
| 1983 | 28 842 | 3 487 | 1 423 | 640 | - | - |
| 1984* | 62 644 | 8 783 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| CITRUS | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 683 626 | 102 269 | 2 639 | 520 | 485 984 | 123 824 |
| 1981 | 741 121 | 124 478 | 2 046 | 327 | 481 805 | 137 554 |
| 1982 | 666 201 | 136 401 | 1 210 | 412 | 565 073 | 96 457 |
| 1983 | 631 085 | 133 309 | 453 | 133 | 369 795 | 121 401 |
| 1984* | 606 823 | 176 747 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

* 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 |
| 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 |
| 1983 | 18 450 | 60 787 | - | - | 570 | 1 639 |
| (ii) Cheese | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 31 159 | 69 997 | 974 | 2 252 | 245 | 593 |
| 1981 | 35 026 | 92 240 | 1 251 | 2 908 | 71 | 212 |
| 1982 | 37 072 | 124 139 | 1 323 | 3 660 | 65 | 248 |
| 1983 | 34 662 | 117 951 | - | - | 123 | 328 |
| 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 | 303 503 | 456 | 296 | 316 669 | 195 967 |
| 1983* | 805 000 | 226 902 | 537 | 315 | 244 884 | 163 597 |
| 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 | 47 367 | 41 215 | 507 | 591 | 11 245 | 14 137 |
| 1984* | 51 440 | 46 114 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 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 |

*Preliminary

a) Apples, apricots, grapes, pears, peaches and plums

| 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 BEANS | | | | | | |
| (Shelled) (Cont.) | | | | | | |
| 1982* | 79 560 | 47 289 | 2 096 | 1 178 | 2 615 | 1 659 |
| 1983* | 31 713 | 31 647 | 43 105 | 25 067 | 238 | 216 |
| 1984* | 59 593 | 76 335 | . N.A. | . N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| EGGS (1 000 dozen) | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 237 402 | 151 897 | 641 | 1 014 | 4 809 | 3 766 |
| 1981* | 237 389 | 185 571 | 1 025 | 1 001 | 710 | 944 |
| 1982* | 263 355 | 225 099 | 11 | 79 | 4 683 | 4 863 |
| 1983* | 271 546 | 261 304 | 13 | 69 | 4 722 | 4 377 |
| 1984* | 271 457 | 276 669 | . N.A. | . N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| MEAT (Beef, mutton, goat and pigmeat) | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 917 000 | 1 111 570 | 1 416 | 1 854 | 39 199 | 61 352 |
| 1981* | 791 000 | 1 314 200 | 4 801 | 5 188 | 16 314 | 41 354 |
| 1982* | 911 000 | 1 488 218 | 3 942 | 4 936 | 28 835 | 75 708 |
| 1983* | 966 000 | 1 550 810 | 383 | 481 | 35 436 | 86 351 |
| MAIZE AND GRAIN | | | | | | |
| SORGHUM | | | | | | |
| (i) Maize | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 10 840 000 | 1 294 382 | 4 686 | 3 194 | 3 662 068 | 420 494 |
| 1981* | 14 734 000 | 1 761 294 | 3 268 | 2 551 | 4 690 148 | 569 848 |
| 1982* | 8 391 000 | 1 145 719 | 1 284 | 1 341 | 4 238 171 | 542 805 |
| 1983* | 4 101 000 | 723 939 | 1 309 930 | 210 298 | 1 770 179 | 243 569 |
| 1984* | 4 473 000 | 1 012 771 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

*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 |
| MAIZE AND GRAIN | | | | | | |
| SORGHUM (Cont.) | | | | | | |
| (ii) Grain Sorghum | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 669 677 | 67 589 | 4 517 | 383 | 148 838 | 18 247 |
| 1981* | 548 601 | 56 105 | 5 | 11 | 95 169 | 11 248 |
| 1982* | 271 000 | 39 727 | 22 | 26 | - | - |
| 1983* | 194 900 | 34 619 | 33 183 | 6 157 | 779 | 553 |
| 1984* | 509 500 | 96 688 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| LUCERNE SEED | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 1 048 | 1 211 | - | - | - | - |
| 1981 | 217 | 293 | - | - | - | - |
| 1982 | 705 | 1 355 | - | - | - | - |
| 1983 | 2 065 | 4 253 | - | - | - | - |
| 1984* | 2 240 | 4 959 | - | - | - | - |
| OILSEEDS | | | | | | |
| (i) Groundnuts | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 253 017 | 113 301 | 6 867 | 3 538 | 28 356 | 19 378 |
| 1981* | 238 111 | 111 145 | 1 649 | 1 432 | 53 796 | 34 355 |
| 1982* | 88 531 | 49 916 | 1 583 | 1 526 | 40 850 | 26 891 |
| 1983* | 62 447 | 36 277 | 24 592 | 17 614 | 12 450 | 9 324 |
| 1984* | 45 093 | 33 056 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| (ii) Sunflowerseed | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 332 687 | 85 950 | - | - | 1 549 | 532 |
| 1981* | 529 565 | 143 571 | - | - | 59 553 | 14 836 |
| 1982* | 262 006 | 69 840 | - | - | 34 955 | 10 426 |
| 1983* | 203 722 | 60 636 | - | - | 229 | 104 |
| 1984* | 198 720 | 65 528 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

| 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 | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 765 000 | 129 068 | 238 | 49 | 15 174 | 3 000 |
| 1981 | 997 000 | 128 543 | 33 | 6 | 13 320 | 2 572 |
| 1982* | 941 000 | 180 834 | 53 | 16 | 5 643 | 1 343 |
| 1983* | 853 000 | 263 184 | 2 208 | 372 | 2 768 | 980 |
| 1984* | 917 000 | 340 000 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| WINTER CEREALS | | | | | | |
| (i) Wheat | | | | | | |
| 1980* | 1 489 776 | 353 809 | 4 755 | 785 | 119 713 | 18 945 |
| 1981* | 2 349 672 | 492 729 | 292 522 | 46 655 | 32 658 | 5 768 |
| 1982* | 2 431 700 | 696 092 | 126 575 | 22 502 | 27 052 | 4 841 |
| 1983* | 1 783 300 | 417 622 | 6 090 | 2 856 | 128 287 | 26 377 |
| 1984* | 2 221 600 | 646 175 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| (ii) Oats | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 65 000 | 8 443 | - | - | 1 270 | 193 |
| 1981 | 82 000 | 12 202 | - | - | 550 | 115 |
| 1982* | 92 000 | 15 416 | - | - | 722 | 157 |
| 1983 | 83 000 | 15 118 | - | - | - | - |
| 1984* | 79 000 | 15 155 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| (iii) Barley | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 60 000 | 10 146 | - | - | 25 503 | 3 703 |
| 1981 | 106 000 | 20 259 | 25 563 | 5 461 | - | - |
| 1982* | 110 000 | 26 696 | - | - | - | - |
| 1983* | 154 000 | 37 422 | 7 186 | 1 056 | - | - |
| 1984* | 163 000 | 42 951 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

*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 |
| WINTER CEREALS | | | | | | |
| (Continuous) | | | | | | |
| (iv) Rye | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 4 000 | 851 | - | - | - | - |
| 1981 | 7 000 | 1 669 | - | - | - | - |
| 1982* | 7 000 | 1 792 | - | - | - | - |
| 1983* | 6 000 | 1 466 | - | - | - | - |
| 1984* | 9 000 | 1 925 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 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 | 246 669 | 275 | 1 116 | 64 611 | 245 599 |
| 1983 | 118 900 | 254 666 | 386 | 1 262 | 70 943 | 231 483 |
| 1984* | 114 200 | 255 307 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| COTTON | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 166 096 | 80 869 | 10 133 | 14 186 | 200 | 285 |
| 1981 | 144 857 | 74 120 | 5 809 | 8 714 | - | - |
| 1982* | 90 046 | 45 850 | 20 089 | 32 142 | - | - |
| 1983* | 66 405 | 41 668 | 34 615 | 59 112 | - | - |
| 1984* | 81 420 | 56 831 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| KARAKUL PELTS | | | | | | |
| | <u>Number</u> | | | | | |
| 1980 | 1 780 295 | 22 898 | - | - | 857 | 57 871 |
| 1981 | 1 538 609 | 7 967 | - | - | 400 | 29 594 |
| 1982 | 703 015 | 5 136 | - | - | 265 | 20 276 |
| 1093* | 460 499 | 5 172 | - | - | 248 | 17 942 |
| 1984* | 456 392 | 5 244 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

*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 |
| MOHAIR | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 5 851 | 36 271 | - | - | 3 290 | 25 613 |
| 1981 | 6 171 | 49 341 | - | - | 4 301 | 35 978 |
| 1982 | 7 168 | 57 010 | - | - | 4 223 | 40 672 |
| 1983 | 7 638 | 90 951 | - | - | 5 067 | 59 888 |
| 1984* | 7 367 | 106 317 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

*Preliminary

Source: 1) Directorate Agricultural Economic Trends
2) Department of Customs and Excise