

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE TRADING

Notification Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

SOUTH AFRICA

The attached notification, dated 23 April 1990, has been received from the South African Permanent Mission.

STATE TRADING

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII: 4(a)

SOUTH AFRICA

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

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

Marketing boards exist for the following products:

1. Bananas
2. Bush tea
3. Chicory root
4. Citrus fruit
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 and buckwheat
13. Oilseeds, i.e. groundnuts, sunflowerseed and soya beans
14. Potatoes
15. Tobacco
16. Winter cereals, i.e. wheat, oats and barley
17. Canning pears, peaches and apricots

18. Mohair
19. Wool
20. Cotton
21. Grain sorghum

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 Marketing Act provides for the introduction of various marketing schemes for different agricultural products.

The principal objects 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.

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 rationalize the marketing of the different products; and
- (iii) to ensure sufficient supplies to consumers at reasonable prices from domestic 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, Pretoria and Witbank urban areas as well as at Hammarsdale and Vryheid in Natal, George in the Cape, Bethlehem and Welkom in the OFS. 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 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 Agriculture. The Board distributes the net proceeds on a pool basis.

3. The Chicory Board dries and then sells chicory root on behalf of producers to coffee roasters. An advance payment is made to producers and a subsequent payment is made depending upon the ultimate realization for the crop at the end of the season. 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 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 single 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 minimum producer prices of milk and butterfat. The prices at which processors sell milk and other dairy products are however not controlled.

The Board also imports or issues permits for the importation of butter, whole and skimmed milk powder, condensed milk, condensed skimmed-milk and cheese when local supplies of these products are insufficient to meet domestic demand.

Dairy products, including fresh milk, are being considered essential foodstuffs and 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. The Board 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.

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.

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 operates a floor price scheme for the main varieties of dry 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 for domestic consumption or for export by the private trade.

9. The Egg Board, with the approval of the Minister, from time to time fixes minimum prices at which the Egg Board buys surplus eggs from producers. Graded eggs which cannot be disposed of are sold to the Board. The Board's purchases are disposed of locally and/or 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 as 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 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. Final payments are made to producers when net realization is known.

12. The Maize Board operates a marketing scheme for maize 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.

The Board furthermore operates a single-channel marketing scheme for buckwheat in terms of which this product is sold to the best advantage by the Board. Producers concerned receive 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, 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, and overseas prospects, the Board makes advance payments 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.

Although the Board undertakes exports of sunflower seed and groundnuts itself, it also sells a portion 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 small quantities are exported.

15. Tobacco crops are handled by co-operatives and the Tobacco Board merely fixes the minimum selling prices to manufacturers. The Tobacco Exchange handles the export of leaf tobacco on behalf of the Tobacco Board.

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

The domestic prices of these cereals are determined annually with the approval of the Minister.

South Africa is a net-importer of wheat. The prices of wheat and wheaten meal, flour and standard bread are fixed. 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; 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.

17. The Canning Fruit Scheme is primarily aimed at the promotion of orderly marketing of canned pears, peaches and apricots and contains provisions for a measure of price protection, 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.

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. The Board sells mohair through appointed agents 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 or carried over to the next season.

19. The South African Wool Board administers a single-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 sells wool by auction through an agent 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 or carried over to the next season.

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.

20. 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 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.

21. The Grain Sorghum Board operates a floorprice 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.

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 - barley, rye, oats, wheat and the main products derived from these cereals.
- Maize Board - maize and maize products.
- Dairy Control Board - butter, cheese (including processed cheese), condensed milk, condensed skim milk, milk powder and skim milk powder.
- Chicory Board - unroasted chicory; and
- Grain Sorghum Board - grain sorghum and grain sorghum products.

(b) A permit, issued by the Director-General of Agriculture is required for the import of dried prunes, dried sultanas, raisins, seedless raisins, loose raisins, dried currants, leguminous seeds, potatoes (except seed potatoes), chicory (including ground chicory), lucerne seed, dry beans and tobacco.

(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. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts, soya beans and sunflowerseed;
4. Citrus Board - all citrus fruit varieties, except Seville oranges;
5. Mohair Board - mohair; and
6. 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. Deciduous Fruit Board
6. Cotton Board
7. Potato Board
8. Dry Bean Board
9. Dried Fruit Board [all dried fruit except those listed under (c)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 classed 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. [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; and
4. Chicory Board - chicory.

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

1. Maize Board - maize, grain sorghum and buckwheat;
2. Dry Bean Board - dry beans;
3. Oilseeds Board - groundnuts, soya beans and sunflower seed;
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; and
10. Grain Sorghum Board - grain sorghum.

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

1. Tobacco Board;
2. Banana Board;
3. Canning Fruit Board;
4. 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. 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. 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 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						
1983	123 245	40 205	62	82	-	-
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				
1989	**	**	0,4	0,2	**	144
BUSH TEA						
1983	5 493	3 636	-	-	158	300
1984	6 860	5 221	-	-	154	320
1985	2 965	3 438	-	-	268	482
1986	1 990	2 002	-	-	373	663
1987	1 975	2 195	-	-	316	594
1988	1 877	2 486	-	-	368	774
1989	1 708	2 815	-	-		
CHICORY ROOT (UNDRIED)						
1983	28 842	3 487	1 403	600	-	-
1984	62 644	8 783	-	-	-	-
1985	47 997	6 305	-	-	-	-
1986	71 141	11 267	-	-	-	-
1987	71 465	13 429	-	-	-	-
1988	38 687	7 160	-	-	-	-
1989*	40 000	7 560				
CITRUS						
1983	631 083	133 309	-	-	369 795	121 164
1984	617 837	177 020	947	230	335 535	119 475
1985	561 864	251 668	521	332	327 143	144 493
1986	673 581	267 625	621	131	499 743	354 121
1987	595 648	256 266	527	381	372 502	263 823
1988	619 340	268 740	1 899	1 260	**	339 202
1989	**	288 896				

* Preliminary

** Not available

1) R.S.A. plus TBVC States.

2) The figures represent the trade of the R.S.A. and the TBVC States as well as 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 organisations, is included.

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						
1983	18 450	60 787	88	235	570	1 639
1984	16 584	70 563	6	18	549	1 529
1985	17 408	82 862#	244	448	644	1 677
1986	14 528	79 178	94	304	538	1 695
1987	11 497	51 851	1 436	3 178	278	893
1988	15 199	70 827	2 249	6 284	**	1 155
1989*	15 758	70 911				
(ii) CHEESE						
1983	34 662	117 951	-	-	123	328
1984	35 963	171 080	-	-	84	252
1985	33 984	179 599#	-	-	1 453	2 566
1986	35 564	203 390	988	6 151	1 015	2 265
1987	40 107	305 655	5 249	16 948	46	336
1988	38 038	345 385	1 210	7 627	**	487
1989	43 242	383 902				
DECIDUOUS FRUIT^{a)}						
1983	756 000	216 624	537	315	244 884	163 597
1984	896 000	313 062	488	406	310 704	206 730
1985	819 000	420 336	2 000	676	303 834	197 749
1986	806 000	501 418	185	210	296 225	187 539
1987	893 000	577 749	223	322	319 549	282 369
1988*	987 000	664 262	52	180	**	195 125
1989	1091 000#	763 702#				
DRIED FRUIT^{b)}						
1983	47 370	41 215	656	759	2 697	5 964
1984	43 559	46 330	702	956	2 660	7 189
1985	38 979	52 438	77	161	2 547	8 856
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	251	448	**	14 817
1989*	30 682	51 965				

* Preliminary

** Not available

Estimate

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

b) Including currants and sultanas

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)						
1983	53 097#	53 206#	43 105	25 067	238	216
1984	67 816#	70 177#	15 288	10 997	1 651	1 409
1985	73 190#	87 057#	4 835	4 680	3 423	3 993
1986	78 385	100 252#	4 782	4 979	10 124	11 602
1987	106 785	98 918	34 363	29 727	11 497	10 129
1988*	124 989	104 128	28 327	23 213	**	4 100
1989*	134 686	115 588				
EGGS (1000 DOZEN)						
1983	272 135#	261 104#	13	69	4 722	4 377
1984	271 873#	295 695#	3	22	4 532	5 387
1985	272 446#	338 375#	13	178	4 011	8 087
1986	273 369#	391 824#	254	479	2 023	5 939
1987	280 618#	465 381#	-	-	1 293	4 265
1988*	309 561	554 394	-	-	968	3 513
1989*	346 057	654 272				
MEAT (Beef, mutton, goat and pig meat)						
1983	917 000#	1 545 986	356	423	29 267	72 211
1984	961 000#	1 766 167	846	1 150	25 498	68 598
1985	905 000#	1 818 464	660	974	26 605	77 387
1986	889 000	2 073 102	5 257	11 268	23 068	73 210
1987*	835 000	2 586 455	28 719	74 268	15 243	58 975
1988	816 000	**	51 691	193 652	**	48 418

Preliminary

** Not available.

Estimate

Calendar year	Production 1)		Imports ²⁾		Exports ²⁾	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
MAIZES						
1983	4 399 000	770 447	1 276 747	204 141	1 320 354	181 424
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	8 598 000	2 008 503	209 414	55 980	1 769 117	369 621
1987	7 893 000	1 649 170	92 266	18 959	2 442 554	430 849
1988*	7 382 000	1 846 418	33 108	11 601	**	97 572
1989*	12 276 000	2 512 899				
GRAIN SORGHUM						
1983	220 734#	45 620#	33 183	6 157	779	553
1984	498 042#	93 747#	7 445	1 705	532	391
1985	628 279#	119 097#	20 487	7 170	70 142	13 840
1986	487 539#	87 758#	298	146	28 283	5 899
1987	567 516#	110 850#	13 300	2 899	165	111
1988*	501 025	96 136	18 492	4 157	**	68
1989*	483 363	98 345				
LUCERNE SEED						
1983	2 065	4 253	-	-	-	-
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	**	30
1989	91	426				

- * Preliminary
- ** Not available.
- # Estimate
- \$ Including hybridseed

Calendar year	Production ¹⁾		Imports ²⁾		Exports ²⁾	
	Quantity	Gross value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000	Tons	R'000
OILSEEDS						
(i) GROUNDNUTS						
1983	62 968#	36 216#	24 592	17 614	12 450	9 324
1984	51 868#	31 043#	23 382	23 108	3 515	3 262
1985	139 198#	107 665#	6 173	8 704	19 136	22 432
1986	83 066	81 047	3 484	5 916	25 849	33 403
1987	93 599#	111 051#	7 059	9 725	7 715	12 695
1988*	167 638	188 054	17 755	13 741	**	22 430
1989*	146 762	191 918				
(ii) SUNFLOWER SEED						
1983	218 380#	63 967#	-	-	229	104
1984	185 707#	63 635#	-	-	225	124
1985	243 963#	97 302#	-	-	398	349
1986	281 338#	122 975#	-	-	658	808
1987	388 065#	195 880#	-	-	120	321
1988*	427 405	217 575	210	181	**	666
1989*	439 333	262 906				
(iii) SOYBEANS						
1983	28 736	9 760	3 005	739	1	1
1984	38 910	13 846	1	1	71	47
1985	39 944*	15 766	1	2	60	26
1986	37 892*	15 802	1	2	195	96
1987	34 862	17 068*	-	1	36	50
1988*	63 128	30 456	42	16	**	85
1989*	79 500	43 718				
POTATOES						
1983	821 264	241 519	2 208	372	2 768	980
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	1 128 197	453 684	323	315	**	3 959
1989	**	**				

* Preliminary
** Not available.
Estimate

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						
(i) WHEAT						
1983*	1 785 740	480 936	6 090	2 856	128 287	26 377
1984*	2 345 869	690 201	351 852	68 464	45 799	11 314
1985*	1 691 433	534 916	119 640	30 598	63 775	20 621
1986	2 333 320	829 553	357 372	102 353	742	297
1987	3 154 628	1 226 078	132 319	29 280	271	272
1988*	3 547 885	1 179 779	75 434	20 598	**	89 888
1989*	2 245 153	836 925				
(ii) OATS						
1983	83 000	14 855	-	-	-	-
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	7 387*	-	-	**	3 600
1989*	42 000	6 255				
(iii) BARLEY						
1983	154 000	37 712	7 186	1 056	-	-
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	39 022*	15	12	**	6 435
1989*	278 000	94 723				
(iv) RYE						
1983	6 000	1 475	-	-	-	-
1984	6 000	1 369	-	-	-	-
1985	2 000	456	-	-	-	-
1986	2 000	565	-	-	-	-
1987	2 000	600*	-	-	-	-
1988	2 000	636	-	-	-	-
1989*	2 000	674	-	-	-	-

* Preliminary

** Not available.

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						
1983	118 900	252 758	431	1 262	73 156	269 059
1984	114 200	279 568	673	1 958	84 685	375 331
1985	109 700	362 846	333	1 663	65 868	421 264
1986	103 800	378 876	256	2 028	53 205	364 668
1987	96 100	443 839	389	2 618	30 292	195 765
1988	97 500	802 839	2 079	17 570	**	486 485
1989	102 700	843 043*				
COTTON						
1983	66 405#	41 667#	34 605	59 095	1	3
1984	80 661#	57 509#	35 642	80 652	-	-
1985	110 281#	92 393#	23 690	65 061	1	10
1986	110 958#	95 781#	30 992	70 326	-	-
1987	153 423	143 168#	36 140	82 714	86	3 057
1988	187 467	193 127*	19 091	59 046	**	65
1989*	152 590	153 034				
KARAKUL PELTS (Number)						
1983	460 499	5 172	-	-	248	17 942
1984	456 392	7 899	-	-	168	17 995
1985	379 889	8 034	-	-	285	25 873
1986	323 269	5 439	-	-	230	17 646
1987	171 800	8 364	-	-	123	23 575
1988	163 746	8 037	**	125	**	21 483
1989	161 554	4 882				

* Preliminary
** Not available.
Estimate

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						
1983	7 638	90 951	-	-	5 067	59 888
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	**	74 479
1989	12 450	162 397*				
TOBACCO						
1983	38 690	181 131	12 620	37 316	4 838	12 712
1984	35 860	178 179	10 386	35 062	5 407	10 454
1985	37 320	202 016	8 333	37 459	8 691	21 058
1986	32 210	196 554	13 856	74 019	10 528	26 118
1987	27 200	202 531	12 191	67 595	8 722	27 245
1988	30 250	253 256	21 261	117 423	**	22 422
1989*	34 580	334 400				

* Preliminary
** Not available.

SOURCES: (a) DIRECTORATE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC TRENDS
(b) DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE