



PERIOD UNDER REVIEW: September 2019

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## 1. SOUTH AFRICAN GRAIN MARKET

White maize September 2019 contract for physical delivery in October 2019 traded at R2, 839 per ton. This signifies a 22, 9% or R529 increase year-year (y/y) gain per ton obtained of white maize for a corresponding agreement traded during the same time last year (SAFEX, 2019). At the same time, white maize September 2019 contract traded at 3, 0% lower or R86 less than the previous month.

**Table 1.1: Mark-to-market prices for the Summer Crops and Winter Cereals as traded on SAFEX**

MTM 30/09/19 (expressed in R/MT)									Month end (31/09/18)	Year on year change	Month end (31/08/19)	Month end (30/07/19)
									R/MT		R/MT	R/MT
Commodity	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-20	Mar-20	May-20	Jul-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Oct-18	Oct 18 vs 19	Sep-19	Aug-19
White maize	2839	2866	2889	2891	2686	2670	2705	2785	2310	22,9%	2775	2861
Yellow maize	2722	2742	2759	2742	2606	2625	2668	2733	2352	15,7%	2661	2765
Wheat	4600	0	4595	4700	4732	4752	0	0	4305	6,9%	4643	4488
Sunflower	5572	0	5719	5756	5437	5393	0	5575	5120	8,8%	5512	5087
Soybean	4992	4992	0	5215	5318	0	0	0	4490	11,2%	5158	4629

Source: (SAFEX, 2019)

Yellow maize September 2019 contract for physical delivery in October 2019 traded at R2, 722 per ton which is a 15.7% increase from a ton of maize traded during the same period last year (SAFEX,

2019). On 30 September 2019, wheat futures for physical delivery in October 2019 traded at R4, 600 per ton. This translates to 6, 9% or R295 per ton increase if compared to the same contract traded in the previous year (SAFEX 2019). The wheat September 2019 contract traded more by R155 per ton compared to the previous month (SAFEX 2019).

## **1.2. PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND FORECAST**

### **1.2.1 Summer cereal crops production estimates: 2019/20 season**

#### **Commercial White and Yellow Maize**

The size of the expected commercial maize crop has been set at 11,081 million tons, which is 0, 58% or 64 300 tons more than the previous forecast of 11,017 million tons. The area estimate for maize is 2,301 million ha, while the expected yield is 4, 82 t/ha. The estimated maize crop is 11% smaller than the 2018 crop. The three main maize producing areas, namely the Free State, Mpumalanga and North West provinces are expected to produce 80% of the 2019 crop.

The area estimate for white maize is 1,298 million ha & for yellow maize the area estimate is 1,002 million ha. The production forecast of white maize decreased by 0, 61% or 34 000 tons, from 5,572 million tons to 5,538 million tons. The yield for white maize is 4, 27 t/ha. In the case of yellow maize the production forecast is 5,543 million tons, which is 1, 81% or 98 300 tons more than the 5,444 million tons of the previous forecast. The yield for yellow maize is 5, 53 t/ha. (NCEC 2019).

#### **Sunflower seed**

The production forecast for sunflower seed remained unchanged at 680 940 tons. The area estimate for sunflower seed is 515 350 ha, while the expected yield is 1, 32 t/ha. (NCEC 2019).

#### **Other crops**

The production forecast for soybeans also remained unchanged at 1,170 million tons. The estimated area planted to soybeans is 730 500 ha and the expected yield is 1, 60 t/ha. The expected groundnut crop increased by 3, 05% or 575 tons to 19 455 tons, with an expected yield of 0, 97 t/ha. The area estimate for groundnuts is 20 050 ha. The production forecast for sorghum decreased by 5, 06% or 7 450 tons, from 147 300 tons to 139 850 tons. The area estimate for sorghum is 50 500 ha and the expected yield is 2, 77 t/ha. In the case of dry beans, the production forecast remained unchanged at 66 355 tons. The area estimate of dry beans is 59 300 ha, with an expected yield of 1, 12 t/ha (NCEC, 2019).

### 1.2.2 Non-commercial maize production Estimate

The preliminary non- commercial agricultural sector's production estimate for maize for 2019 is indicated in table 1.2 below.

**Table 1.2: Non-commercial maize production estimate 2019**

CROP	Area planted 2019 Ha (A)	Production 2019 Tons (B)	Final crop 2018 Ha (C)	Final crop 2018 Tons (D)	Change % (B) ÷ (D)
White maize	221 300	379 460	236 644	414 162	-8,38
Yellow maize	74 700	169 720	78 191	179 813	-5,61
Maize	296 000	549 180	314 835	593 975	-7,54

Source: NCEC, 2019

### Maize

The area planted to maize in the non-commercial agricultural sector is estimated at 296 000 ha, which represents a decrease of 5,98%, compared to the 314 835 ha of the previous season. The expected maize crop for this sector is 549 180 tons, which is 7,54% less than the 593 975 tons of last season. It is important to note that about 43% of the maize produced in the non-commercial sector, is planted in the Eastern Cape, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 27% (NCEC, 2019)

### 1.2.3 Winter cereal crops production estimates: 2019/20 season

The expected production of wheat is 1,806 million tons, which is 5, 72% or 109 480 tons less than the previous forecast of 1,916 million tons, whilst the expected yield is 3, 34 t/ha. The expected production in the Western Cape is 780 000 tons (43%), in the Free State 435 200 tons (24%) and in the Northern Cape 281 250 tons (16%). The area estimate for wheat was revised to 540 000 ha, which is 3 000 ha higher than the 537 000 ha of the previous forecast. An estimated 325 000 ha or 60 % is planted in the Western Cape, 128 000 ha or 24 % in the Free State and 37 500 ha or 7 % in the Northern Cape (NCEC, 2019)

### Other crops

The production forecast for **malting barley** is 389 260 tons, which is 3, 04% or 12 200 tons less than the previous forecast of 401 460 tons. The area planted is estimated at 131 960 ha, while the expected yield is 2, 95 t/ha. The expected **canola crop** is 88 800 tons, which is 14, 29% or 14 800 tons less than the previous forecast of 103 600 tons. The area estimate for canola is 74 000 ha, with an expected yield of 1, 20 t/ha. The revised area estimate for **oats (cereals)** for the 2019 season is 27 200 ha and the expected crop is 36 460 tons. The expected yield is 1, 34 t/ha (NCEC, 2019)

### 1.3. PRODUCER DELIVERIES

#### 1.3.1 Weekly producer deliveries for wheat

**Table 1.3: Weekly wheat deliveries (Tons)**

Week	Week ending	Product deliveries	Adjustments	Week Total	Progressive Total
49	31/08 - 06/09/2019	435	0	435	<b>1 845 623</b>
50	07/09 - 13/09/2019	203	0	203	<b>1 845 826</b>
51	14/09 - 20/09/2019	354	0	354	<b>1 846 180</b>
52	21/09 - 27/09/2019	480	0	480	<b>1 846 660</b>

Source (SAGIS, 2019)

Table 1.3 represents weekly wheat deliveries that occurred from week ending 06 September to week ending 27 September 2019. During this period, 1 472 tons of wheat have been delivered to the market (SAGIS, 2019). As a result, the progressive deliveries amounted to 1 846 660 tons, which represents 98, 86% delivery rate in relation to the crop estimate of 1 868 000 tons (SAGIS, 2019).

#### 1.3.2 Weekly producer deliveries for maize

As from week ending 06 September to week ending 27 September 2019, a total of 263 174 tons of white maize has been delivered. Major adjustments for white maize deliveries were made during the week ending 06 September 2019.

**Table1.4: Weekly White Maize deliveries (Tons)**

Week	Week ending	Product deliveries	Adjustments	Week Total	Progressive Total
19	31/08 - 06/09/2019	127 025	-475	126 550	<b>4 811 871</b>
20	07/09 - 13/09/2019	75 513	44	75 557	<b>4 887 428</b>
21	14/09 - 20/09/2019	36 755	0	36 755	<b>4 924 183</b>
22	21/09 - 27/09/2019	24 312	0	24 312	<b>4 948 495</b>

Source (SAGIS, 2019)

As from week ending 06 September to week ending 27 September 2019, a total of 72 797 tons of yellow maize were delivered to the market (SAGIS, 2019). The highest adjustment for yellow maize deliveries was made during the week ending 13 September 2019.

**Table 1.5: Weekly Yellow Maize deliveries (Tons)**

Week	Week ending	Product deliveries	Adjustments	Week Total	Progressive Total
19	31/08 - 06/09/2019	22 779	0	22 779	<b>4 842 258</b>
20	07/09 - 13/09/2019	18 794	21	18 815	<b>4 861 073</b>
21	14/09 - 20/09/2019	14 352	-10	14 342	<b>4 875 415</b>
22	21/09 - 27/09/2019	16 861	0	16 861	<b>4 892 276</b>

Source (SAGIS, 2019)

## **1.4 SUPPLY AND DEMAND ESTIMATES**

### **1.4.1 Wheat marketing season 2018/19**

The total supply of wheat is projected at 3 978 034 tons for the 2018/19 marketing season. This includes an opening stock level (at 1 October 2018) of 721 534 tons, local commercial deliveries of 1 846 500 tons, whole wheat imports estimated for South Africa of 1 400 000 tons and a surplus of 10 000 tons. The total demand (domestic plus exports) for wheat is projected at 3 402 525 tons. This includes 3 250 000 tons processed for human consumption, 3 000 tons processed for animal consumption, 1 000 tons withdrawn by producers, 2 300 tons released to end consumers, 19 225 tons projected seed for planting purposes and a balancing figure of 4 000 tons (net receipts and net dispatches). A projected export quantity of 11 000 tons processed products and 112 000 tons whole wheat is estimated for exports for the 2018/19 marketing season. The projected closing stock level at 30 September 2019 is estimated at 575 509 tons. At an average processed quantity of 271 083 tons per month, this represents available stock levels for 2.1 months or 65 days (NAMC, 2019).

### **1.4.2 Wheat marketing season 2019/20**

The total supply of wheat is projected at 3 954 679 tons for the 2019/20 marketing season. This includes an opening stock level (at 1 October 2019) of 575 509 tons, local commercial deliveries of 1 771 170 tons, whole wheat imports estimated for South Africa of 1 600 000 tons and a surplus of 8 000 tons. The total demand (domestic plus exports) for wheat is projected at 3 421 300 tons. This includes 3 270 000 tons processed for human consumption, 3 000 tons processed for animal consumption, 1 000 tons withdrawn by producers, 2 100 tons released to end consumers, 20 000 tons projected seed for planting purposes and a balancing figure of 4 200 tons (net receipts and net dispatches). A projected export quantity of 11 000 tons processed products and 110 000 tons whole wheat is estimated for exports for the 2019/20 marketing season. The projected closing stock level at 30 September 2020 is estimated at 533 379 tons. At an average processed quantity of 272 750 tons per month, this represents available stock levels for 2.0 months or 59 days (NAMC, 2019).

#### **1.4.3 White maize marketing season 2019/20**

The total supply of white maize is projected at 7 221 340 tons for the 2019/20 marketing season. This includes an opening stock level (at 1 May 2019) of 1 798 998 tons and local commercial deliveries of 5 378 240 tons. No whole white maize imports are estimated for the current season, with net early deliveries of 34 102 tons and a surplus of 10 000 tons. The total demand (domestic plus exports) for white maize is projected at 6 180 500 tons. The total domestic demand is projected at 5 500 500 tons. This includes 4 650 000 tons processed for human consumption, 800 000 tons processed for animal and industrial consumption, 11 500 tons for gristing, 15 000 tons withdrawn by producers, 20 000 tons released to end-consumers and a balancing figure of 4 000 tons (net receipts and net dispatches). A projected export quantity of 80 000 tons of processed products and 600 000 tons of white whole maize is estimated for exports for the 2019/20 marketing season. The projected closing stock level at 30 April 2020 is estimated at 1 040 840 tons. At an average processed quantity of 455 125 tons per month, this represents available stock levels for 2.3 months or 70 days (NAMC, 2019).

#### **1.4.4 Yellow maize marketing season 2019/20**

The total supply of yellow maize is projected at 6 613 763 tons for the 2019/20 marketing season. This includes an opening stock (at 1 May 2019) of 864 088 tons and local commercial deliveries of 5 192 720 tons. Yellow maize imports of 470 000 tons are estimated for the current season, early deliveries of 68 955 tons and a surplus of 18 000 tons. The total demand (domestic plus exports) for yellow maize is projected at 6 026 500 tons. The total domestic demand is projected at 5 581 500 tons. This includes 580 000 tons processed for human consumption, 4 800 000 tons processed for animal and industrial consumption, 11 500 tons for gristing, 50 000 tons withdrawn by producers, 130 000 tons released to end-consumers and a balancing figure of 10 000 tons (net receipts and net dispatches). A projected export quantity of 145 000 tons of processed products and 300 000 tons of yellow whole maize is estimated for exports for the 2019/20 marketing season. The projected closing stock level at 30 April 2020 is estimated at 587 263 tons. At an average processed quantity of 449 292 tons per month, this represents available stock levels for 1.3 months or 40 days (NAMC, 2019).

#### **1.4.5 Sunflower seed marketing season 2019/20**

The total supply of sunflower seed is projected at 848 105 tons for the 2019/20 marketing season. This includes an opening stock level (at 1 March 2019) of 120 165 tons, local commercial deliveries of 680 940 tons, sunflower seed imports of 40 000 tons for South Africa and a surplus of 7 000 tons. The total demand (domestic plus exports) for sunflower seed is projected at 754 450 tons. This includes 1 500 tons processed for human consumption, 6 000 tons processed for animal consumption, 740 000 tons for crush (oil and oilcake), 500 tons withdrawn by producers, 1 200 tons

released to end consumers, 3 200 tons seed for planting purposes and a balancing figure of 1 500 tons (net receipts and net dispatches). A quantity of 500 tons is estimated for exports for the 2019/20 marketing season. The projected closing stock level at 28 February 2020 is estimated at 93 655 tons. At an average processed quantity of 62 296 tons per month, this represents available stock levels for 1.5 months or 46 days (NAMC, 2019)

#### **1.4.6 Soybean marketing season 2019/20**

The total supply of soybeans is projected at 1 656 586 tons for the 2019/20 marketing season. This includes an opening stock level (at 1 March 2019) of 502 241 tons, local commercial deliveries of 1 140 345 tons, soybean import of 9 000 tons for South Africa and a surplus of 5 000 tons. The total demand (domestic plus exports) for soybeans is projected at 1 432 300 tons. This includes 25 500 tons processed for human consumption, 230 000 tons processed for animal (full fat) consumption, 1 160 000 tons for crush (oil and oilcake), 750 tons withdrawn by producers, 450 tons released to end consumers, 11 000 tons seed for planting purposes, and a balancing figure of 600 tons (net receipts and net dispatches). A quantity of 4 000 tons soybeans is estimated for exports for the 2019/20 marketing season. The projected closing stock level at 28 February 2020 is estimated at 224 286 tons. At an average processed quantity of 117 958 tons per month, this represents available stock levels for 1.9 months or 58 days (NAMC, 2019)

### **1.5. EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS**

#### **1.5.1 Wheat**

Progressive wheat export during the 2018/19 reporting period is 107 943 tons. Wheat exports for South Africa amounted to 3 782 tons from week ending 06 September 2019 to week ending 27 September 2019. During the reporting period, Namibia was the leading export destination for South African wheat with a share of 49%, followed by Zambia with 35 % and Botswana with 14% share in RSA exports.

**Table 1.6: Wheat trade for the 2018/19 marketing season (Tons)**

<b>Progressive wheat exports 2018/19</b>	<b>107 943</b>	<b>Progressive wheat imports 2018/19</b>	<b>1 356 631</b>
Wheat exports (tons) during the reporting period: 31 August to 27 September 2019	<b>3 782</b>	Wheat imports (tons) during the reporting period: 31 August to 27 September 2019	<b>323 568</b>
<b>Importing countries</b>	<b>Share in RSA exports</b>	<b>Exporting countries</b>	<b>Share in RSA imports</b>
Namibia	49%	Russian Federation	61%
Zambia	35%	Germany	10%
Botswana	14%	Ukraine	9%
Zimbabwe	3%	Poland	8%
		United states	6%
		Lithuania	4%
		Canda	2%

Source (SAGIS, 2019)

Progressive wheat imports during the 2018/19 reporting period is 1 356 631 tons. Wheat imports for South Africa amounted to 323 568 tons from week ending 06 September 2019 to week ending 27 September 2019. South Africa imported its wheat from Russian Federation (198 031 tons) and Germany (33 616 tons) respectively. South Africa re-exported 17 974 tons of its imported wheat to Botswana (9 215 tons), Lesotho (4 582 tons), Eswatini (3 214 tons) and Zimbabwe (963 tons) (SAGIS, 2019).

### **1.5. 2 White and Yellow Maize**

Progressive White and Yellow maize exports during the 2019/20 reporting period is 330 060 tons and 147 397 tons respectively. White maize exports for South Africa amounted to 77 272 tons and yellow maize exports amounted to 30 111 tons from week ending 06 September 2019 to week ending 27 September 2019. During the reporting period, the main export destinations for South African white maize were Ethiopia (46%), Botswana (20%), Tanzania (15%), Namibia (16%) and Mozambique (13%). There were no imports of white maize due to bumper crop harvested during the current production season (SAGIS, 2019).



**Table 1.7: White and Yellow maize trade for the 2019/20 marketing season (Tons)**

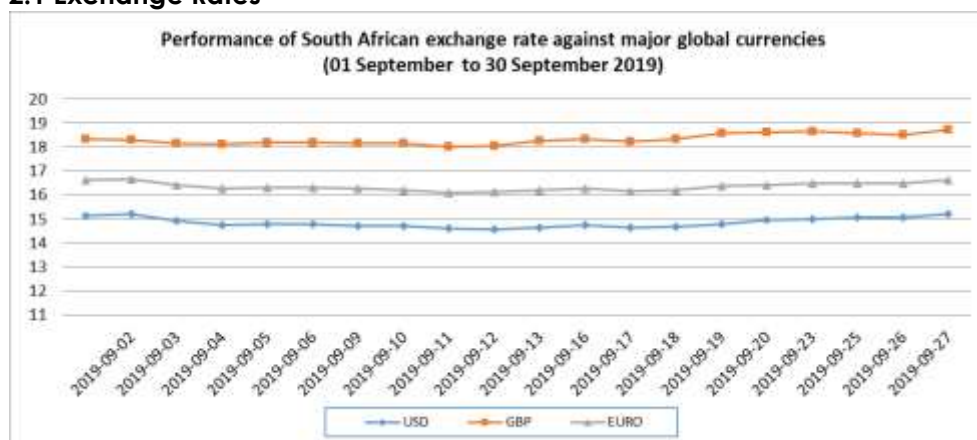
Progressive 2019/20	White maize: <b>330 060</b>	Yellow maize: <b>147 397</b>	Progressive 2019/20	White maize: <b>0</b>	Yellow maize: <b>251 708</b>
Maize exports during the reporting period: (31 August to 27 September 2019)	<b>77 272</b>	<b>30 111</b>	Maize imports during the reporting period: (31 August to 27 September 2019)	No imports due to bumper crop harvested during the current production season	<b>50 019</b>
Importing countries	Share in white maize exports	Share in yellow maize exports	Exporting countries	Share in white maize imports	Share in yellow maize imports
Ethiopia	46%	0%	Argentina	0	100%
Botswana	20%	21%			
Namibia	16%	20%			
Mozambique	13%	12%			
Lesotho	6%	0%			
Zimbabwe	0%	23%			
Eswatini	0%	23%			
Korea Republic Of	0%	1%			

Source (SAGIS, 2019)

During the reporting period, the main exports destinations for South African yellow maize were Eswatini (23%), Zimbabwe (23%), Botswana (21%), Namibia (20%), and Mozambique (12%). On the other hand, Argentina absorbed the largest share of South Africa's yellow maize imports (100%) during the period under review (SAGIS, 2019).

## 2. ECONOMIC REVIEWS

### 2.1 Exchange Rates



Source: SARB (2019)

During the period 01 September to 30 September 2019, the ZAR exchange rate strengthened against the Euro by 2, 9%, it traded at

16, 35 in September 2019 compared to 16, 85 that was recorded in August 2019. On the other hand, when looking at month to month trade of Rand against the US Dollar and Great Britain, it can be noted that the rand strengthened by 2.0% and 0.5% respectively against these major currencies.

## 3. ENERGY

Table 4.1 Basic fuel Price adjustments

Product Description	Numerical adjustment applicable to the coast parts in South Africa	Price adjustment Description	The average price applicable to the coastal parts of South Africa
Petrol 95 ULP & LRP	18.00	cents per litre <b>increase</b> in retail price	1557,00
Diesel 0.05% Sulphur	25.00	cents per litre <b>increase</b> in wholesale price	1430.01
Illuminating Paraffin (Wholesale)	25.00	cents per litre <b>increase</b> in wholesale price	896,48
LPGAS (maximum retail price)	17.00	cents per kilogram <b>increase</b> in the maximum retail price	2343,00

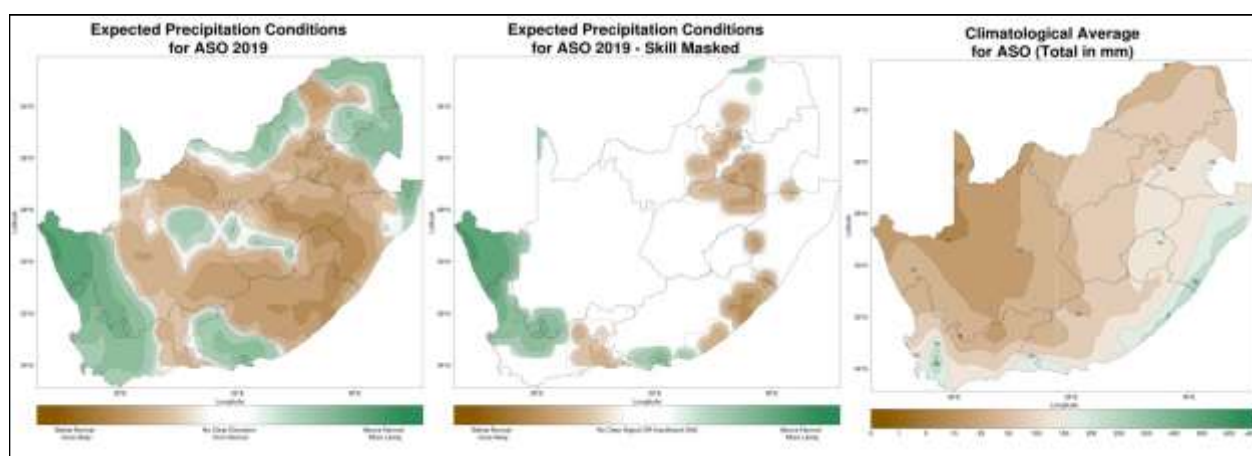
(DOE, 2019)

The Department of Energy has announced an increase of fuel prices with effect from 02 October 2019. The price of Petrol 95 ULP& LRP increased by 18 cents end of September 2019. The price of diesel (0.05% sulphur) also increased by 25 cents, illuminating paraffin wholesale price per litre went up by 25 cents respectively. Lastly, LPGAS maximum retail price increased by 17.00 cents per kilogram in the maximum retail price by end September 2019.

#### 4. WEATHER ADVISORY – SEASON AUGUST TO OCTOBER, 2019

Figure 1 below shows the current three-season forecasts issued in July 2019. Three maps are shown for each season which include the raw MMS probabilistic prediction (left), the probabilistic prediction with skill masked out (middle) and the climatological average (right) for the specific season. **The user is advised to consider the skill masked map (middle) as the official SAWS forecast, however, the two additional maps may be used as tools in such a case where skill for a specific area is deemed insufficient.**

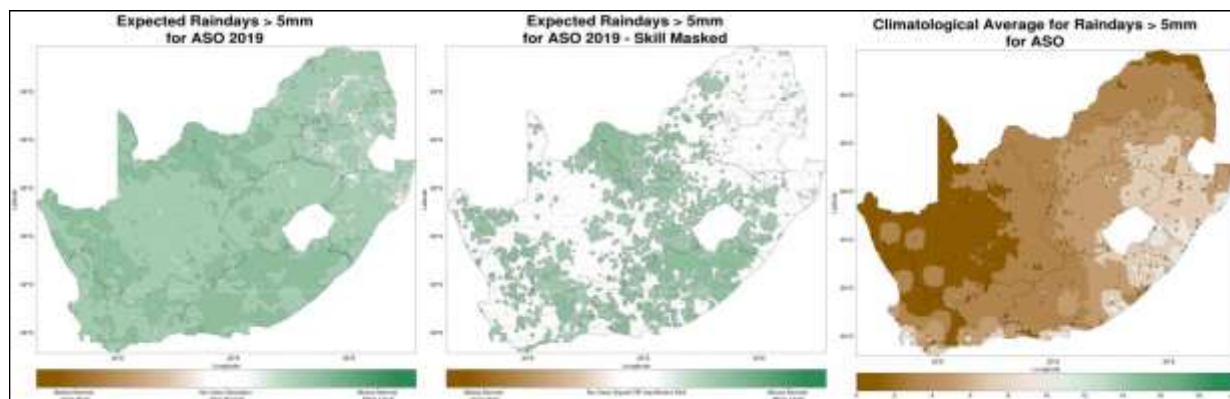
**Figure 1: Expected precipitation conditions (ASO, 2019)**



(SAWS, 2019)

There is an indication of above-normal rainfall conditions (**Figures 1 & 2**), during early-spring (Aug-Sep-Oct) for parts of the winter-rainfall region. Below-normal rainfall, however, is expected over parts of the south coast throughout early-, mid- (Sep-Oct-Nov) and late-spring (Oct-Nov-Dec).

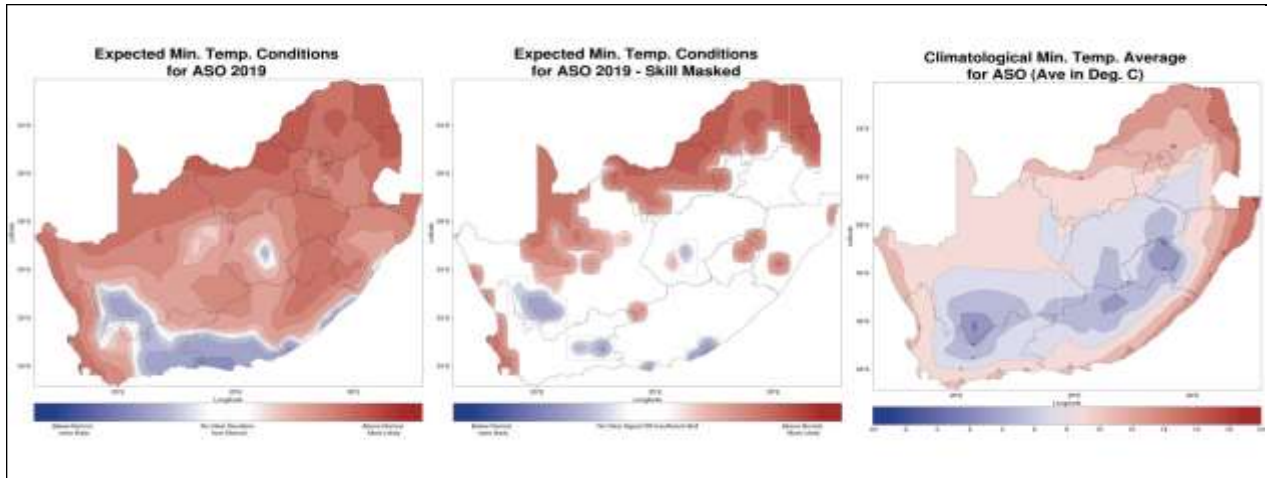
**Figure 2: Expected Raindays >5mm (ASO, 2019)**



(SAWS, 2019)

The eastern coastal areas are expected to receive above-normal rainfall during late-spring. Forecasts for the central interior indicate a higher chance of increased rainfall intensity (>15mm per rainfall day) during mid-spring.

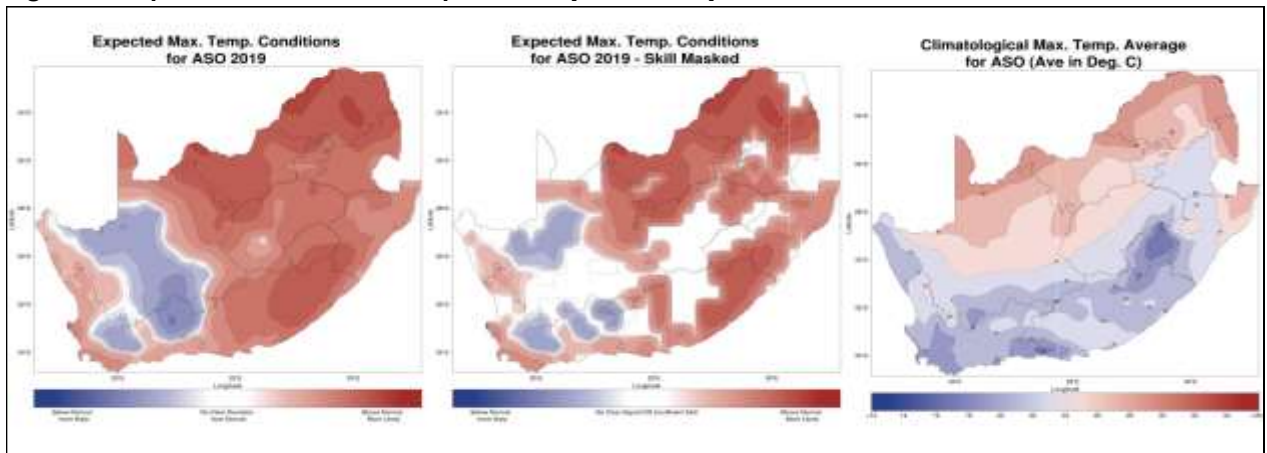
**Figure 3: Expected Minimum Temperature conditions (ASO, 2019)**



(SAWS, 2019)

With regards to temperatures (**Figures 3 & 4**), mostly higher than normal temperatures are expected for the northern most parts of the country from early- through mid- to late-spring.

**Figure 4: Expected Maximum Temperature (ASO, 2019)**



(SAWS, 2019)

## Western Cape

Normal rainfall was received in July but mostly dry during August, being more intense over the central to eastern parts of the province. Conditions in the province remain below normal, which includes concern for poor sub-soil water levels. The Matzikama and Karoo regions are still subjected to extreme drought conditions, farmers remain dependent on necessary drought aid. Livestock conditions remain reasonable due to current drought aid. Livestock numbers however remain suppressed. The overall water level of state dams in the province is at 67%, compared to 64% in 2018. The overall water level of state dams in the province is at 65.2%, compared to 66.2% in 2018. Brandvlei dam is 52.9% full compared to 61.2% during the same time period last year. Water level in Theewaterskloof is at 70.2% compared to 58.4% during the same period last year. Alternatively, visit the Elsenburg Website at <http://www.elsenburg.com/agri-tools/western-cape-dam-levels> to obtain the most recent update on dam levels within the Western Cape (Elsenburg, 2019).

**Strategies to mitigate climatic change and related disasters** .A comprehensive list of strategies can be retrieved from the monthly NAC Advisory report issued by DAFF: Climate Change and Disaster Management. Access the mentioned list from the following websites: [www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za) and [www.agis.agric.za](http://www.agis.agric.za) . **Request weather warning notifications from the Western Cape Department of Agriculture: Sustainable Resource Management, Disaster Risk Management, by forwarding an email to Mrs. Zaibu Arai to [ZaibuA@elsenburg.com](mailto:ZaibuA@elsenburg.com) or alternatively call (021) 808-5368.**  
*Source: DAFF National Agro-meteorological Committee (NAC) Advisory, 2019.*

**Additional sources to information regarding climatic conditions, can be obtained in the monthly Agri-Outlook reports.** [Click here](#) to view the monthly Agri-outlook reports. The Agri-outlook report provides a summative overview of both climatic and agricultural conditions in the Western Cape, through reference to information regarding the rainfall, temperatures, dam levels, plant growth conditions as well as climatic forecast within a particular period. Alternatively visit the Elsenburg Website [www.elsenburg.com](http://www.elsenburg.com) and go to Agri-tools Agri-Outlook (Elsenburg, 2019).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The below-listed sources are acknowledged, as cited in this publication:

Agricultural Produce Agents Council (APAC): [www.apacweb.org.za](http://www.apacweb.org.za)

Agricultural Research Council (ARC): [www.arc.agric.za](http://www.arc.agric.za)

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF): [www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za)

Department of Energy (DoE): [www.energy.gov.za](http://www.energy.gov.za)

Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS): [www.dwa.gov.za](http://www.dwa.gov.za)

Elsenburg (Western Cape Department of Agriculture): [www.elsenburg.com](http://www.elsenburg.com)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): [www.opec.org/opec](http://www.opec.org/opec)

South African Government: [www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za)

South African Reserve Bank (SARB): [www.sarb.gov.za](http://www.sarb.gov.za)

South African Revenue Services (SARS): [www.sars.gov.za](http://www.sars.gov.za)

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA): [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

South African Weather Service (SAWS): [www.weathersa.co.za](http://www.weathersa.co.za)

Techno Fresh CRM: [www.technofresh.co.za](http://www.technofresh.co.za)

Trading Economics (2019): <https://tradingeconomics.com/south-africa/balance-of-trade>

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