

MONTHLY FOOD SECURITY BULLETIN OF SOUTH AFRICA: DECEMBER 2011

Issued: 13 January 2012

Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Highlights:

- **During December 2011 rainfall occurrences of 50 mm and more were received in the central and eastern parts of the country.**
- **The expected production of wheat is 1,773 million tons, which is 24% more than the previous seasons' crop of 1,430 million tons.**
- **The projected closing stocks of wheat for the current 2011/12 marketing year is 490 000 tons, which includes imports of 1,480 million tons.**
- **The size of the commercial maize crop was estimated 2,4% higher than the final crop production figure of 10,360 million tons.**
- **The projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2011/12 marketing year is 448 000 tons, which is the second lowest total recorded since the 521 000 tons in the 1992/93 marketing year.**
- **The projected closing stocks of maize for the coming 2012/13 marketing year is 1,009 million tons, which 125,2% more than the previous year.**
- **The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in November 2011 was higher at 6,1%.**
- **The annual percentage change in the PPI was lower at 10,1% in November 2011.**
- **November tractor sales of 605 units were almost 32% higher than the sales of 459 units reported in November 2010.**



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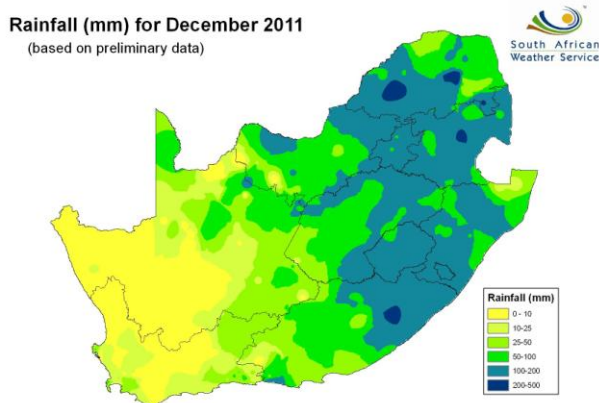
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1. Weather conditions

1.1 Rainfall for December 2011

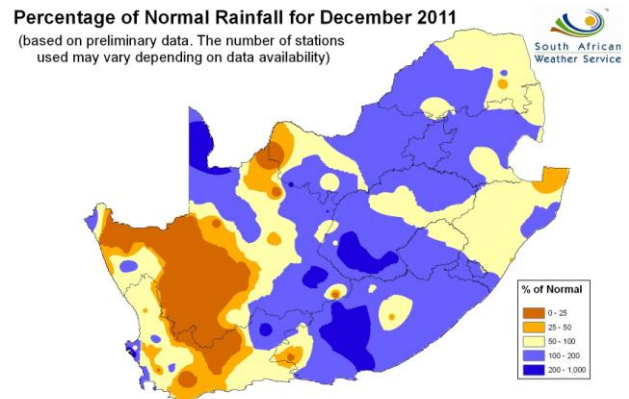
During December 2011 rainfall occurrences of 50 mm and more were received in the central and eastern parts of the country, but 10 mm and less was recorded in the western parts (Figure 1). Comparing the rainfall totals for December 2011 with the long term average, it is evident that the central and eastern parts of the country received normal to above-normal rainfall (Figure 2). In some areas of the Northern Cape and Western Cape provinces below-normal rainfall was received.

Figure 1: Rainfall (mm) for December 2011



Source: SA Weather Service

Figure 2: Percentage of normal rainfall for December 2011

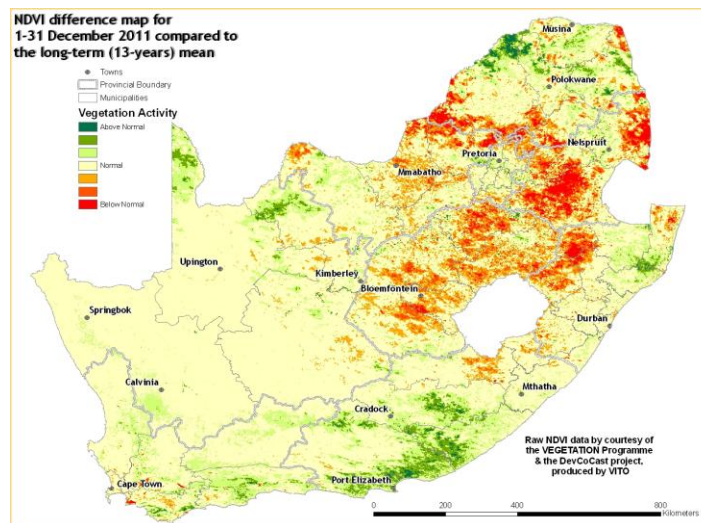


Source: SA Weather Service

1.2 Vegetation activity

Vegetation conditions for December 2011 were normal throughout the western and southern parts of the country, but above-normal over the coastal regions and the northern parts of the Limpopo Province. However, below-normal vegetation conditions were evident over the central parts of the country as well as the southern parts of the Limpopo Province (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The NDVI difference map for December 2011 compared to the 13 year long term mean



Source: ARC: ISCW

1.3. Conference of Parties (COP) 17 outcomes

- At the COP17 meeting held in Durban, from 28 November to 11 December 2011, one of the outcomes was the historic resolution by the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to adopt a decision on agriculture. Some significant advances were made under the Kyoto Protocol, notably agreement on rules for accounting for emissions and removals from the land use sector for Annex 1 parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Although many agricultural organisations had pushed for a separate work programme on agriculture to be set up, this was not achieved. Instead, the COP's Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (LCA) concluded that a decision on agriculture will be made at COP18 in November 2012, Qatar. Agriculture will now be officially included in the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)'s agenda.

2. Grain production

2.1 Summer grain crops

The CEC released the final area planted and crop production figures of the commercial summer grain crops for 2011 on 1 December 2011.

Table 1: Commercial summer crops: Final production estimate - 2011

CROP	FINAL AREA PLANTED 2011 HA (A)	FINAL CROP 2011 TONS (B)	CEC AREA PLANTED 2011 HA (C)	CEC FINAL ESTIMATE 2011 TONS (D)	FINAL ESTIMATE vs FINAL CROP % (D) ÷ (B)
White Maize	1 418 300	6 052 000	1 418 300	6 181 900	+2,1
Yellow Maize	954 000	4 308 000	954 000	4 426 500	+2,8
Total Maize	2 372 300	10 360 000	2 372 300	10 608 400	+2,4
Sunflower seed	642 700	860 000	642 700	861 770	+0,2
Soya-beans	418 000	710 000	418 000	708 750	-0,2
Groundnuts	55 150	64 250	55 150	68 295	+6,3
Sorghum	69 200	155 000	69 200	155 430	+0,3

- The estimated total production figures as released by the national Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) were revised, using the published figures of the South Africa Grain Information Services (SAGIS) of actual deliveries as the basis for the calculation. The figures from the maize utilisation survey to determine on-farm usage and retentions, which was conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the telephonic survey conducted by the National Crop Statistics Consortium (NCSC), were added to the SAGIS figures to calculate the final crop production figures.
- Comparing the numbers set by the CEC during September 2011, with the final calculated crop figures, the size of the commercial maize crop was estimated 248 400 tons or 2,4% higher than the final crop production figure of 10,360 million tons. For white maize, the expected crop was over-estimated by 2,1% and for yellow maize by 2,8%.
- In the case of commercial sunflower seed, groundnuts and sorghum, the CEC has also estimated these crops higher by 0,2%, 6,3% and 0,3%, respectively. With regard to commercial soya beans, the crop was under-estimated by 0,2%.

- The main reason for the over-estimation this year has been the weather patterns. In some areas there have been prolonged dry spells, followed by unpredictable rainy periods, which contributed to yield losses for most of the crops, as well as harvesting difficulties.

The preliminary area planted estimate for summer grain crops for the 2012 season will be released on 24 January 2012.

2.2 Winter cereal crops

The area planted and fifth production forecast of winter cereal crops for the 2011 production season, was released by the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) on 21 December 2011, and is as follows:

Table 2: Commercial winter crops: Area planted estimate and fifth production forecast for the 2011 production season

CROP	Area planted 2011	5 th forecast 2011	Area planted 2010	Final crop 2010	Change
	Ha (A)	Tons (B)	Ha (C)	Tons (c)	% (B) ÷ (D)
Wheat	604 700	1 773 180	558 100	1 430 000	+24,0
Malting barley	80 150	284 150	82 670	194 000	+46,5
Canola	43 510	59 490	34 820	36 900	+61,2
Total	728 360	2 116 820	675 590	1 660 900	+27,5

- The area estimate for **wheat** is 604 700 ha, which is 8,3% more than the 558 100 ha planted for the previous season. An estimated 265 000 ha or 44% is planted in the Western Cape, 225 000 ha or 37% in the Free State and 42 000 ha or 7% in the Northern Cape.
- The expected production of **wheat** is 1,773 million tons, which is 24,0% more than the previous seasons' crop of 1,430 million tons. The expected yield is 2,93 t/ha as against 2,56 t/ha of the previous season.
- The expected production in the Western Cape is 636 000 tons (36%), in the Free State 483 750 tons (27%) and in the Northern Cape 273 000 tons (15%).
- The production forecast for **malting barley** is 284 150 tons, which is 46,5% more than the previous' seasons crop of 194 000 tons. The area planted is estimated at 80 150 ha, which is 3,0% less than the 82 670 ha planted for the previous season. The expected yield is 3,55 t/ha as against the 2,35 t/ha of the previous season. The increase in the expected production of malting barley can mainly be attributed to favourable weather conditions in the production area Southern Cape as well as better cultivars.
- The expected **canola** crop is 59 490 tons, which is 61,2% more than the previous seasons' crop of 36 900 tons – the highest crop ever produced in SA. The area estimate for canola is 43 510 ha, which is 25% more than the 34 820 ha planted for the previous season. The expected yield is 1,37 t/ha as against 1,06 t/ha.

The sixth production forecast for winter cereals for the 2011 production season will be released on 24 January 2012.

3. Cereal balance sheets

Supply and demand data for November 2011 was released by SAGIS on 22 December 2011. *(Preliminary information is subject to change on a monthly basis.)*

3.1 Winter cereals

Table 3: Supply and demand for Wheat as at 12 January 2011

Marketing year (October to September)	2009/10	2010/11*	2011/12*
Production & Calendar year	2009	2010	2011
	1000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening stocks: 1 October	694	579	478
SAGIS opening stocks	694	579	478
Gross production	1,967	1,436	1,779
Commercial production	1,916	1,401	1,744
Retentions by producers	42	29	29
Non-commercial	9	6	6
Total domestic supply	2,661	2,015	2,257
Plus: Imports	1,285	1,649	1,480
Total supply	3,946	3,664	3,737
Demand			
Commercial consumption	3,118	3,001	2,991
Human	2,991	2,944	2,907
Animal	26	1	12
Retentions by producers	42	29	29
Seed for planting purposes	17	13	21
Other consumption (released to end con's+withdrawn by prod's+retentions)	42	14	22
Non-commercial	9	6	6
Total domestic consumption	3,127	3,007	2,997
Plus: Exports	240	179	250
Products	35	24	35
Whole grain	205	155	215
Total demand	3,367	3,186	3,247
Closing stocks: 30 September	579	478	490
Pipeline requirements (80 days of human consumption)	656	645	637
Domestic shortfall / surplus	-1,122	-1,637	-1,377
Import gap	1,122	1,637	1,377
Surplus above pipeline	-77	-167	-147

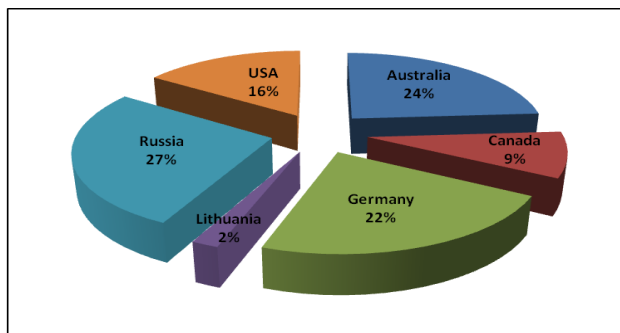
*Projection

Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

- The projected closing stocks (30 September 2012) of wheat for the 2011/12 marketing year is 490 000 tons, which is 2,5% more than the previous year (478 000 tons). The increase can mainly be attributed to the larger expected wheat crop for the current 2011/12 marketing year. The projected closing stocks is also 16,2% lower than the 10 year average of 587 000 tons.
- The progressive wheat imports from 1 October 2011 to 6 January 2012, stands at 473 023 tons, with the largest quantity (128 070 tons or 27%) imported from Russia followed by Australia (113 155 tons or 24%) and Germany (106 629 or 22%). There were also wheat exports from South Africa to the BLNS countries. Progressive exports to the BLNS countries, Zimbabwe and Zambia stand on 68 608 tons.



Graph1: Major countries of wheat imports for South Africa: 2011/12 marketing year



3.2 Summer grains

Table 4: Supply and demand for White Maize as at 12 January 2012

Marketing Year: May – April Calendar Year	2010/11 2010	2011/12* 2011*	2012/13* 2012*
	1000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	1 362	1 609	232
SAGIS Opening Stocks	1 362	1 609	232
Gross Production	8 164	6 448	7 435
Commercial production	7 623	5 952	6 909
Retentions by producers	119	100	130
Non-commercial	422	396	396
Total Domestic Supply	9 526	8 057	7 667
Imports	-	80	-
Total Supply	9 526	8 137	7 667
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	6 371	5 910	5 516
Human	4 159	4 280	4 300
Animal	1 658	1 300	840
Gristing	56	60	60
Retentions by producers	102	85	130
Seed for planting purposes	16	15	16
Other consumption (released to end-con & withdrawn by producers)	379	170	170
Non-commercial	422	396	396
Total Domestic Consumption	6 793	6 306	5 912
Exports	1 124	1 600	1 170
Products	75	70	70
Whole grain	1 049	1 530	1 100
Total Demand	7 917	7 905	7 081
Closing Stocks: 30 April	1 609	232	585
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	724	695	641
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	2 009	1 056	1 114
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	885	-463	-56

*Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

- Projected closing stocks of white maize for the current 2011/12 marketing year is 232 000 tons, which is the lowest total recorded since the 294 000 tons in the 1995/96 marketing year. It is also considerable (85,6%) less than the previous year (1,609 million tons). This decrease could mainly be attributed to the lower production figure of white maize during the 2011 calendar year as well as an increase in exports. It is interesting to note that the tight stock situation has already resulted in imports (40 712 tons) from Zambia during November and December 2011.
- Projected closing stocks of white maize for the coming 2012/13 marketing year is 585 000 tons, which 152,2% more than the previous year (232 000 tons). This increase can mainly be attributed to the expected increase in the production figure of white maize for the 2012 calendar year.

Table 5: Supply and demand for Yellow Maize as at 12 January 2012

Marketing Year: May - April	2010/11	2011/12*	2012/13*
Calendar Year	2010	2011*	2012*
	1000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	769	727	217
SAGIS Opening Stocks	769	727	217
Gross Production	5 133	4 476	5 099
Commercial production	4 541	3 934	4 551
Retentions by producers	408	374	380
Non-commercial	184	168	168
Total Domestic Supply	5 903	5 204	5 316
Imports	-	250	300
Total Supply	5 903	5 454	5 616
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	3 924	4 268	4 411
Human	356	380	380
Animal	2 613	3 150	3 300
Gristing	17	15	18
Retentions by producers	394	360	380
Seed for planting purposes	14	14	14
Other consumption (released to end-con & withdrawn by producers)	530	350	320
Non-commercial	184	168	168
Total Domestic Consumption	4 108	4 437	4 580
Exports	1 068	800	613
Products	51	80	80
Whole grain	1 017	720	534
Total Demand	5 176	5 236	5 193
Closing Stocks: 30 April	727	217	423
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	368	437	456
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	1 427	330	281
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	359	-220	-33

*Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

- Projected closing stocks of yellow maize for the current 2011/12 marketing year is 217 000 tons, which is the lowest total recorded since the 124 000 tons in the 1992/93 marketing year. It is also 70,2% less than closing stocks of 727 000 tons for the 2010/11 marketing year. This decrease can mainly be attributed to

the lower yellow maize crop for the 2011 calendar year. It is interesting to note that the tight stock situation has already resulted in imports (43 038 tons) from Romania during December 2011.

- Projected closing stocks of yellow maize for the coming 2012/13 marketing year is 423 000 tons, which 94,9% more than the previous year (217 000). This increase can mainly be attributed to the expected increase in the production figure of yellow maize for the 2012 calendar year.

Table 6: Supply and demand for Maize as at 12 January 2012

Marketing Year: May - April	2010/11	2011/12*	2012/13*
Calendar Year	2010	2011*	2012*
	1000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	2,131	2,336	449
SAGIS Opening Stocks	2,131	2,336	449
Gross Production	13 297	10 924	12 534
Commercial production	12 165	9 886	11 459
Retentions by producers	527	474	510
Non-commercial	606	564	564
Total Domestic Supply	15 429	13 261	12 983
Imports	-	330	300
Total Supply	15 429	13 591	13 283
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	10 295	10 178	9 927
Human	4 515	4 660	4 680
Animal	4 271	4 450	4 140
Gristing	73	75	78
Retentions by producers	497	445	510
Seed for planting purposes	30	29	30
Other consumption (released to end-con & withdrawn by producers)	909	519	490
Non-commercial	606	564	564
Total Domestic Consumption	10 901	10 742	10 491
Exports	2 192	2 400	1 783
Products	126	150	149
Whole grain	2 066	2 250	1 634
Total Demand	13 092	13 142	12 274
Closing Stocks: 30 April	2 336	448	1 009
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	1 092	1 132	1 097
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	3 436	1 386	1 395
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	1 244	-684	-88

*Projection

Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

- The projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2011/12 marketing year is 448 000 tons, which is the second lowest total recorded since the 521 000 tons in the 1992/93 marketing year. It is also considerable (80,8%) less than the previous years' closing stock of 2,336 million tons. The pipeline requirements of 1,1 million tons of maize and the shortage above pipeline requirements of 684 000 tons, puts South Africa in a tight stock situation at the end of the marketing year in April 2012.

- Projected closing stocks of maize for the coming 2012/13 marketing year is 1,009 million tons, which 125,2% more than the previous year (448 000). This increase can mainly be attributed to the expected increase in the production figure of total maize for the 2012 calendar year.
- From 1 May 2011 up to 6 January 2012, the progressive white and yellow maize exports stand at 1,408 million tons and 677 360 tons, respectively. Thus, this brings the progressive grand total of exports to 2,085 million tons.

Table 7: Supply and demand for Sorghum as at 12 January 2012

Marketing year: April – March	2010/11	2011/12*	2012/13*
Calendar year	2010	2011*	2012*
	1000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening stocks: 1 April	93,2	58,1	27,8
SAGIS opening stocks	93,2	58,1	27,8
Gross production	226,0	181,0	144,0
Commercial production	196,5	155,0	118,0
Non-commercial	29,5	26,0	26,0
Total domestic supply	319,2	239,1	171,8
Plus: Imports	-	55,0	115,0
Total supply	319,2	294,1	286,8
Demand			
Food consumption	181,8	192,0	189,0
Malt	79,2	83,6	80,6
Meal	102,6	108,5	108,5
Brew	-	-	-
Feed consumption	8,6	10,4	10,4
Pet food	1,1	1,2	1,2
Poultry	4,8	6,2	6,2
Other feed	2,7	3,0	3,0
Total commercial consumption	190,4	202,5	199,4
Other consumption	13,4	14,1	14,1
Balancing item	3,6	-4,0	4,0
Non-commercial	29,5	26,0	26,0
Total domestic consumption	236,9	238,6	243,5
Plus: Exports	24,2	27,9	17,9
Exports through border posts	20,3	24,0	14,0
Exports through harbours	0,6		
Products to African countries	3,3	3,9	3,9
Total demand	261,1	266,5	261,4
Closing stocks	58,1	27,9	25,4
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	23,5	25,0	24,6
Domestic surplus / deficit	58,8	-24,5	-96,3
Import gap	-	24,5	96,3
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	34,6	2,9	0,8

*Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis



- The projected closing stocks of sorghum for the current 2011/12 marketing year show a surplus of 27 900 tons, which is the lowest total recorded since the 21 900 tons in the 1999/00 marketing year. It is also 52,0% less than the previous years' closing stock of 58 100 tons, as well as 65,9% less than the ten year average of 81 800 tons. This considerable decrease in closing stocks can mainly be attributed to the small carry-over stock of the previous marketing year, as well as the lower production figure for 2011.
- The projected closing stocks of sorghum for the coming 2012/13 marketing year show a surplus of 25 400 tons, which is 9,0% less than the previous year (27 900 tons).

4. Market information

4.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in November 2011 was 6,1%. This rate was 0,1% higher than the corresponding annual rate of 6,0% in October 2011. On average, prices increased by 0,3% between October 2011 and November 2011.
- The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,5% between October 2011 and November 2011. The annual rate increased to 10,7% in November 2011 from 10,6% in October 2011. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased: fruit (5,6%), meat (2,0%), bread and cereals (1,5%) and oils and fats (0,9%). The following components decreased: vegetables (-4,3%), sugar, sweets and desserts (-0,9%), other food (-0,4%), hot beverages (-0,4%), milk, eggs and cheese (-0,2%) and cold beverages (-0,2%).
- The transport index increased by 0,5% between October 2011 and November 2011, mainly due to a 23c/litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 6,9% in November 2011 from 6,7% in October 2011.
- The recreation and culture index increased by 0,9% between October 2011 and November 2011, mainly due to a 5,3% increase in the prices of books, newspapers and stationery. The annual rate increased to -0,6% in November 2011 from -1,3% in October 2011.
- The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were KwaZulu-Natal (6,1%), Western Cape (6,0%) and Gauteng (5,8%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Northern Cape (7,9%), Eastern Cape (7,4%), Free State (7,0%), Limpopo (6,6%), North West (6,4%) and Mpumalanga (6,3%).

4.2 Producer Price Index (PPI)

- The Producer Price Index (PPI) for domestic output shows an annual rate of change of 10,1% in November 2011 (i.e. the PPI in November 2011 compared with November 2010). This rate is 0,5% lower than the corresponding annual rate of 10,6% in October 2011.
- This lower annual rate in November 2011 can be explained by decreases in the annual rate of change in the Producer Price Index for:
 - Mining and quarrying: The annual rate decreased from 17,0% in October 2011 to 14,4% in November 2011; and
 - Electricity: The annual rate decreased from 26,9% in October 2011 to 24,9% in November 2011.
- These decreases were partially counteracted by increases in the annual rate of change for:
 - Products of petroleum and coal: The annual rate increased from 29,7% in October 2011 to 33,1% in November 2011;
 - Wearing apparel: The annual rate increased from 5,0% in October 2011 to 6,0% in November 2011;
 - Electrical machinery and apparatus: The annual rate increased from 2,0% in October 2011 to 2,9% in November 2011; and
 - Basic metals: The annual rate increased from -2,6% in October 2011 to -0,9% in November 2011.
- From October 2011 to November 2011 the PPI for domestic output increased by 0,2%.

- The monthly increase of 0,2% in the PPI for domestic output was mainly due to monthly contributions from increases in the price indices of products of petroleum and coal (0,3%), agriculture (0,1%), chemical and chemical products (0,1%) and basic metals (0,1%). These increases were partially counteracted by decreases in the price indices of mining and quarrying (-0,1%), transport (-0,15%), electricity (-0,1%) and all other groups (-0,1%).

4.3 Future contract prices and the exchange rate

Table 8: Closing prices on Thursday, 12 January 2012

	12 January 201	12 December 2011	% change January vs. December
RSA White Maize per ton (Jan. contract)	R2 780	R2 429	+14,5
RSA Yellow Maize per ton (Jan. contract)	R2 770	R2 470	+12,1
RSA Wheat per ton (Jan. contract)	R2 797	R2 663	+5,0
RSA Soya-beans per ton (Jan. contract)	R3 387	R3 235	+4,7
RSA Sunflower seed per ton (Jan. contract)	R4 370	R4 270	+2,3
Exchange rate R/\$	R8,06	R8,22	-1,9

Source: SAFEX

4.4 Agricultural machinery sales

- November tractor sales of 605 units were almost 32% higher than the sales of 459 units reported in November 2010. On a year-to-date basis tractor sales are 44% up on sales in the first eleven months of 2010. November combine harvester sales of 17 units were sharply up on the 8 units sold in November 2010. On a current year-to-date basis, combine harvester sales of 256 units are 47% up on those of the first eleven months of 2010.
- For the thirteenth successive month, since November 2010, month-on-month tractor sales have been higher than in the previous year, reflecting the continued optimism in the agricultural machinery market. The recent sharp devaluation in the value of the rand will lead to price increases in the near future and this has brought many farmers' buying decisions forward. Continuing prospects for commodity prices look favourable, more specifically maize prices. Prospects for the forthcoming wheat crop also look favourable.
- Industry predictions for tractor sales for the 2011 calendar year are currently between 7 300 and 7 400 units, approximately 40% up on 2010 sales.

Table 9: Agricultural machinery sales

Equipment class	Year-on-year		Percentage Change %	Year-to-date		Percentage Change %
	November			November		
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Tractors	605	459	31,8	6 891	4 774	44,3
Combine harvesters	17	8	112,5	256	174	47,1

Source: SAAMA press release, December 2011

5. Acknowledgements

The Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis makes use of information sourced from various institutions and organisations within South Africa in order to compile the monthly report on South Africa's Food Security Situation. This report has been compiled with the aid of information and reports sourced from the following institutions and organisations:

- Agfacts
- Department of Water Affairs (DWA)
- Farmer's Weekly
- Grain South Africa (GrainSA)
- IGC Grain Market Report
- National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)
- South African Agricultural Machinery Association (SAAMA)
- South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX)
- South African Reserve Bank
- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)
- The South African Grain Information Service (SAGIS)
- The South African Weather Service (WeatherSA)
- USDA Foreign Service
- UT Grain Management (Pty) Ltd
- Weekly Price Watch, DAFF