MONTHLY FOOD SECURITY BULLETIN OF SOUTH AFRICA: JULY 2013

Issued: 5 August 2013

Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Highlights:

- **During July 2013, significant rainfall events were limited to the Western Cape Province, as well as the eastern coastal regions.**
- **The preliminary area estimate for wheat is 515 200 ha, which is 0,8% more than the 511 200 ha planted for the previous season.**
- **The projected closing stocks of wheat for the current 2012/13 marketing year are 650 000 tons, which includes imports of 1,5 million tons.**
- **The projected closing stocks of wheat for the coming 2013/14 marketing year are 610 000 tons, which includes imports of 1,5 million tons.**
- **The expected commercial maize crop is 11,395 million tons, which is 6% less than the 12,121 million tons of the previous season.**
- **Projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2013/14 marketing year are 980 000 tons, which is 31% less than the previous year.**
- **The projected closing stocks of sorghum for the current 2013/14 marketing year are 46 500 tons, which is 4% less than the previous year.**
- **The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in June 2013 was lower at 5,5%.**
- **The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was higher at 5,9% in June 2013.**
- **June 2013 tractor sales of 656 units were almost 8% lower than the 710 units sold in June 2012.**

agriculture, forestry & fisheries

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1. Weather conditions

1.1 Rainfall for July 2013

During July 2013, significant rainfall events were limited to the Western Cape Province, as well as the eastern coastal regions (**Figure 1**). Comparing rainfall totals to the long term average for July 2013, most of the western half of the country received near-normal to above-normal rainfall (**Figure 2**). The majority of remaining areas received below-normal rainfall for the mentioned period.

Figure 1: Rainfall (mm) for July 2013

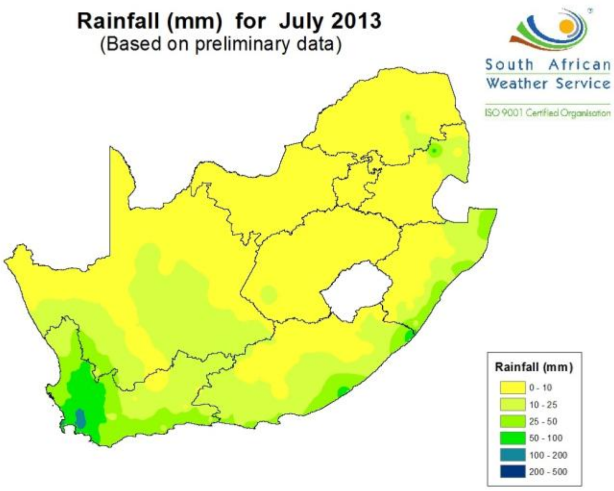
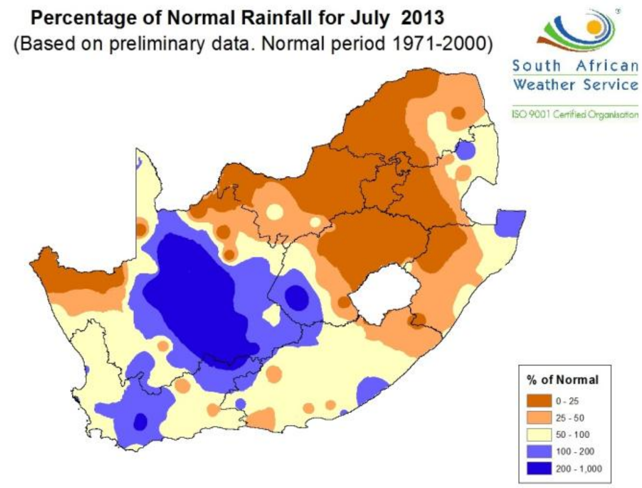


Figure 2: Percentage rainfall for July 2013



1.2 Level of dams

Available information on the level of South Africa's dams on 29 July 2013 indicates that the country has approximately 83% of its full supply capacity (FSC) available, 1% more than the corresponding period in 2012. KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and the Western Cape provinces show increases for the mentioned period compared to last year. The Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, North West and Northern Cape provinces show decreases for the mentioned period. The provincial distribution of South Africa's water supply (including Lesotho) is contained in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Level of dams, 29 July 2013

Province	Net FSC million cubic meters	**29/07/2013 (%)**	Last Year (%)	% Increase/Decrease 2013 vs 2012
Eastern Cape	1 818	78	83	-5,0
Free State	15 971	83	89	-6,0
Gauteng	115	79	85	-6,0
KwaZulu-Natal	4 529	89	71	18,0
Lesotho	2 376	78	71	7,0
Limpopo	1 159	88	71	17,0
Mpumalanga	2 520	87	83	4,0
North West	807	69	79	-10,0
Northern Cape	146	73	92	-19,0
Western Cape	1 851	84	72	12,0
Total	**31 292**	**83**	**82**	**1,0**

Source: Department of Water Affairs

2. Grain production

2.1 Summer grain crops

The Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released the sixth production forecast for the commercial summer crops for 2013 on 25 July 2013; and is as follows:

Table 2: Area planted and sixth production forecast of commercial summer crops for 2013

CROP	Area planted 2013 Ha (A)	**6th forecast 2013 Tons (B)**	Area planted 2012 Ha (C)	Final crop 2012 Tons (D)	Change % (B) ÷ (D)
White maize	1 617 200	**5 749 550**	1 636 200	6 903 656	-16,72
Yellow maize	1 164 000	**5 645 250**	1 063 000	5 217 000	8,21
Maize	2 781 200	**11 394 800**	2 699 200	12 120 656	-5,99
Sunflower seed	504 700	**576 500**	453 350	522 000	10,44
Soya-beans	516 500	**787 100**	472 000	650 000	21,09
Groundnuts	46 900	**42 300**	45 450	59 000	-28,31
Sorghum	62 620	**164 069**	48 550	135 500	21,08
Dry beans	43 550	**60 200**	39 750	47 695	26,22
TOTAL	3 955 470	**13 024 969**	3 758 300	13 534 851	-3,77

Note: Estimate is for calendar year, e.g. production season 2012/13 = 2013

- The expected size of commercial maize crop is 11,395 million tons, which is 5,99% less than the 12,121 million tons of the previous season. The expected yield is 4,10 t/ha, as against the 4,49 t/ha of 2012.
- The area estimate for maize is 2,781 million ha, while the area estimate for white maize is 1,617 million ha, and for yellow maize the area estimate is 1,164 million ha.
- The production forecast of white maize is 5,750 million tons, which is 16,7% less than the 6,904 million tons of the previous season. The yield for white maize is 3,56 t/ha, as against the previous 4,22 t/ha. In the case of yellow maize the production forecast is 5,645 million tons, which is 8,2% more than the 5,217 million tons of the previous season. The yield for yellow maize is 4,85 t/ha as against the previous 4,91 t/ha.
- The production forecast for sunflower seed is 576 500 tons, which is 10,4% more than the 522 000 tons of the previous season. The area estimate for sunflower seed is 504 700 ha, which is 11,3% more than the 453 350 ha planted the previous season. The expected yield is 1,14 t/ha, against the 1,15 t/ha in 2012.
- The production forecast for soya-beans is 787 100 tons, which is 21,1% more than the 650 000 tons of the previous season. It is estimated that 516 500 ha have been planted to soya-beans, which represents an increase of 9,4% compared to the 472 000 ha planted last season. The expected yield is 1,52 t/ha, compared to the 1,38 t/ha of 2012.
- The expected groundnut crop is 42 300 tons, which is 28,3% less than the 59 000 tons of last season. For groundnuts, the area estimate is 46 900 ha, which is 3,2% more than the 45 450 ha planted for the previous season. The expected yield is 0,90 t/ha, compared to the 1,30 t/ha of the previous season.
- The production forecast for sorghum is 164 069 tons, which is 21,1% higher than the 135 500 tons of the previous season. The area estimate for sorghum also increased by 29,0%, from 48 550 ha to 62 620 ha against the previous season. The expected yield is 2,62 t/ha, against the 2,79 t/ha of 2012.

- In the case of dry beans the production forecast is 60 200 tons, which is 26,2% more than the 47 695 tons of the previous season. For dry beans, the area estimate is 43 550 ha, which is 9,6% more than the 39 750 ha planted for the previous season. The expected yield is 1,38 t/ha, against the 1,20 t/ha of 2012.

Please note that the seventh production forecast for summer field crops for 2013, will be released on 27 August 2013.

2.2 Winter cereal crops

The preliminary area estimate for winter cereals for the 2013 production season was also released by the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) on 25 July 2013, and is as follows:

Table 3: Commercial winter crops: Preliminary area planted estimate - 2013 production season

CROP	**Area planted 2013** **Ha** **(A)**	Area planted 2012 Ha (B)	Final crop 2012 Tons (C)	Change % (A) ÷ (B)
Wheat	**515 200**	511 200	1 870 000	0,78
Malting barley	**79 390**	84 940	298 000	-6,53
Canola	**63 000**	44 100	79 000	42,86
Total	**657 590**	640 240	2 247 000	+2,71

- The preliminary area estimate for wheat is 515 200 ha, which is 0,78% or 4 000 ha more than the 511 200 ha planted for the previous season. The area planted to wheat was impacted negatively by inadequate soil moisture levels in certain production areas.
- An estimated 300 000 ha is planted in the Western Cape, which is 28 000 ha more than the 272 000 ha planted for the previous season. In the Free State, 110 000 ha is planted, which is 20 000 ha less than the 130 000 ha planted for the previous season. The area planted in the Northern Cape is 41 500 ha, which 500 ha less than the 42 000 ha for the previous season.
- The preliminary area estimate for malting barley is 79 390 ha, which is 6,53% or 5 550 ha less than the 84 940 ha of last season. The area planted to canola is 63 000 ha, which is 42,86% or 18 900 ha more than the 44 100 ha planted for the previous season.

Please note that the revised area planted estimate and first production forecast for winter cereals for 2013, will be released on 27 August 2013.

3. Cereal balance sheets

Supply and demand data for June 2013 was released by SAGIS on 24 July 2013. *(Preliminary information is subject to change on a monthly basis).*

3.1 Winter cereals

Table 4: Supply and demand for Wheat as at 2 August 2013

Marketing year: October to September Calendar year	2011/12 2011	2012/13* 2012	2013/14* 2013
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons
Supply			
Opening stocks: 1 October	**478**	**651**	**650**
SAGIS opening stocks	478	651	650
Gross production	**2 008**	**1 879**	**1 786**
Commercial production	1 973	1 835	1 742
Retentions by producers	27	35	35
Non-commercial	9	9	9
Total domestic supply	**2 486**	**2 530**	**2 436**
Plus: Imports	1 724	1 500	1 500
Total supply	**4 210**	**4 030**	**3 936**
Demand			
Commercial consumption	**3 229**	**3 025**	**3 030**
Human	3 066	2 950	2 970
Animal	136	40	25
Gristing	0	0	
Retentions by producers	27	35	35
Withdrawn by producers	**4**	**5**	**5**
Released to end consumers	**7**	**10**	**10**
Seed for planting purposes	**18**	**16**	**16**
Balancing item	**5**	**14**	
Non-commercial	**9**	**9**	**9**
Total domestic consumption	**3 271**	**3 079**	**3 070**
Plus: Exports	**288**	**301**	**256**
Products	19	21	21
Whole grain	269	280	235
Total demand	**3 559**	**3 380**	**3 326**
Closing stocks: 30 September	**651**	**650**	**610**
Pipeline requirements (80 days of human consumption)	**672**	**647**	**651**
Domestic shortfall / surplus	**-1 457**	**-1 196**	**-1 285**
Import gap	**1 457**	**1 196**	**1 285**
Surplus/Shortage above pipeline	**-21**	**3**	**-41**

**Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis, S&DE Report*

- Projected closing stocks of wheat for the current 2012/13 marketing year are 650 000 tons, which is 0,2% less than the previous year (651 000 tons). This decrease can mainly be attributed to the lower production and lower projected import figures of wheat for the 2012 calendar year.
- The total supply of wheat for the coming 2013/14 marketing year is projected at 3,936 million tons, including projected imports of 1,5 million tons.
- The total demand of wheat for the coming 2013/14 marketing year is projected at 3,326 million tons, including exports of 256 000 tons. Thus, the closing stocks are 610 000 tons, which is 6,2% less than the 650 000 tons of the previous year.
- From 29 September 2012 up to 26 July 2013, the progressive grand total of imports is 1,005 million tons, while progressive exports are 230 219 tons, for the mentioned period.

3.2 Summer grains

Table 5: Supply and demand for White Maize as at 2 August 2013

Marketing Year: May - April Calendar Year	2011/12 2011	2012/13 2012	2013/14* 2013*
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	**1 609**	**518**	**757**
SAGIS Opening Stocks	1 609	518	757
Gross Production	**6 601**	**7 423**	**6 210**
Commercial production	6 105	6 880	5 643
Retentions by producers	100	114	107
Non-commercial	**396**	**429**	**460**
Total Domestic Supply	**8 210**	**7 941**	**6 967**
Imports	133	11	15
Total Supply	**8 343**	**7 952**	**6 982**
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	**5 459**	**5 145**	**4 961**
Human	4 119	4 095	4 120
Animal	1 202	904	700
Gristing	53	48	50
Retentions by producers	85	98	91
Seed for planting purposes	**15**	**16**	**16**
Withdrawn by producers	**46**	**36**	**44**
Released to end-consumers	**126**	**95**	**95**
Balancing item	**- 11**	**6**	**96**
Non-commercial	**396**	**429**	**460**
Total Domestic Consumption	**6 031**	**5 727**	**5 672**
Exports	**1 794**	**1 468**	**835**
Products	60	68	65
Whole grain	1 734	1 400	770
Total Demand	**7 825**	**7 195**	**6 507**
Closing Stocks: 30 April	**518**	**757**	**475**
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	**663**	**622**	**600**
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	**1 516**	**1 592**	**695**
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	**-145**	**135**	**-125**

**Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis, S&DE Report*

- Projected closing stocks of white maize for the current 2013/14 marketing year is 475 000 tons, which is 37,3% less than the previous year (757 000 tons). This decrease can mainly be attributed to the expected decrease in the production figure of white maize for 2013 due to the prolonged drought conditions experienced earlier in the year in the major production regions.
- From 27 April 2013 up to 26 July 2013, progressive white maize exports stand at 215 458 tons of which 106 675 tons or 49,5% were exported to Mexico, followed by the BLNS countries with 72 884 tons or 33,8%. No imports were reported for the mentioned period.

Table 6: Supply and demand for Yellow Maize as at 2 August 2013

Marketing Year: May - April Calendar Year	2011/12 2011	2012/13 2012	2013/14* 2013*
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	**727**	**476**	**660**
SAGIS Opening Stocks	727	476	660
Gross Production	**4 777**	**5 578**	**5 860**
Commercial production	4 235	5 049	5 260
Retentions by producers	374	319	385
Non-commercial	**168**	**209**	**215**
Total Domestic Supply	**5 504**	**6 054**	**6 520**
Imports	288		100
Total Supply	**5 792**	**6 054**	**6 620**
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	**3 927**	**4 192**	**4 503**
Human	393	404	380
Animal	3 160	3 474	3 740
Gristing	14	10	13
Retentions by producers	360	304	370
Seed for planting purposes	**14**	**15**	**15**
Withdrawn by producers	**96**	**102**	**96**
Released to end-consumers	**358**	**383**	**330**
Balancing item	**-28**	**15**	**145**
Non-commercial	**168**	**209**	**215**
Total Domestic Consumption	**4 535**	**4 916**	**5 304**
Exports	**781**	**478**	**810**
Products	69	65	60
Whole grain	712	413	750
Total Demand	**5 316**	**5 394**	**6 114**
Closing Stocks: 30 April	**476**	**660**	**506**
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	**440**	**479**	**510**
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	**529**	**659**	**706**
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	**36**	**181**	**-4**

**Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis, S&DE Report*

- Projected closing stocks of yellow maize for the current 2013/14 marketing year are 506 000 tons, which is 23,3% less than the previous year (660 000 tons). This decrease can mainly be attributed to the expected increase in the projected export figure of yellow maize for the 2013 calendar year.
- From 27 April 2013 up to 26 July 2013, progressive yellow maize exports stand at 652 218 tons, with the main destinations being Japan (494 376 tons or 75,8%), followed by Taiwan (125 726 tons or 19,3%). No imports were reported for the mentioned period.

Table 7: Supply and demand for Maize as at 2 August 2013

Marketing Year: May - April Calendar Year	2011/12 2011	2012/13 2012	2013/14* 2013*
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	**2 336**	**994**	**1 417**
SAGIS Opening Stocks	2 336	994	1 417
Gross Production	**11 378**	**13 001**	**12 070**
Commercial production	10 340	11 930	10 903
Retensions by producers	474	433	492
Non-commercial	**564**	**638**	**675**
Total Domestic Supply	**13 714**	**13 995**	**13 487**
Imports	421	11	115
Total Supply	**14 135**	**14 006**	**13 602**
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	**9 386**	**9 337**	**8 964**
Human	4 512	4 499	4 500
Animal	4 362	4 378	4 440
Gristing	67	58	63
Retentions by producers	445	402	461
Seed for planting purposes	**29**	**31**	**31**
Withdrawn by producers	**142**	**138**	**140**
Released to end-consumers	**484**	**478**	**425**
Balancing item	**-39**	**21**	**241**
Non-commercial	**564**	**638**	**675**
Total Domestic Consumption	**10 566**	**10 643**	**10 977**
Exports	**2 575**	**1 946**	**1 645**
Products	129	133	125
Whole grain	2 446	1 813	1 520
Total Demand	**13 141**	**12 589**	**12 622**
Closing Stocks: 30 April	**994**	**1 417**	**980**
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	**1 102**	**1 102**	**1 110**
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	**2 046**	**2 250**	**1 400**
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	**-108**	**315**	**-130**

**Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis, S&DE Report*

- Projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2013/14 marketing year are 980 000 tons, which is 30,8% less than the previous year (1,417 million tons). This decrease can mainly be attributed to the expected decrease in the production figure of maize for the 2013 calendar year.
- From 27 April 2013 up to 26 July 2013, the progressive grand total of exports is 867 676 tons, with the largest quantity (494 376 tons or 57,0%) exported to Japan, followed by Taiwan (125 726 tons or 14,5%), Mexico (106 675 tons or 12,3%), and the BLNS countries (98 282 tons or 11,3%). No imports were reported for the mentioned period.

Table 8: Supply and demand for Sorghum as at 2 August 2013

Marketing year: April - March Calendar year	2011/12 2011	2012/13 2012	2013/14* 2013
	1000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening stocks: 1 April	**58,1**	**52,1**	**48,3**
SAGIS opening stocks	58,1	52,1	48,3
Gross production	**190,7**	**157,0**	**189,3**
Commercial production	163,7	133,2	159,7
Retentions by producers	3,7	3,5	4,4
Non-commercial	23,3	20,3	25,2
Total domestic supply	**248,8**	**209,1**	**237,6**
Plus: Imports	57,8	55,0	40,0
Total supply	**306,6**	**264,1**	**277,6**
Demand			
Food consumption	**182,2**	**158,0**	**163,5**
Indoor malting	16,1	12,8	12,0
Floor malting	65,2	56,7	55,5
Meal, rice & grits	100,9	88,5	96,0
Feed consumption	**7,1**	**5,7**	**5,6**
Pet food	1,1	0,9	1,0
Poultry	5,5	4,2	4,0
Livestock feed	0,5	0,6	0,6
Total commercial consumption	**189,3**	**163,7**	**169,1**
Retentions by producers	**3,7**	**3,5**	**4,4**
Withdrawn by producers	**6,7**	**6,0**	**7,0**
Released to end-consumers	**4,4**	**2,5**	**3,5**
Balancing item	**1,9**	**0,8**	**1,9**
Non-commercial	**23,3**	**20,3**	**25,2**
Total domestic consumption	**229,3**	**196,8**	**211,1**
Plus: Exports	**25,2**	**19,0**	**20,0**
Exports through border posts	21,4	15,7	16,5
Exports through harbours			
Products to African countries	3,8	3,3	3,5
Total demand	**254,5**	**215,8**	**231,1**
Closing stocks	**52,1**	**48,3**	**46,5**
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	**23,3**	**20,2**	**20,8**
Domestic surplus / deficit	**-3,8**	**-7,9**	**5,7**
Import gap	**3,8**	**7,9**	**-5,7**
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	**28,8**	**28,1**	**25,7**

**Projection, Source: SAGIS, Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis, S&DE Report*

- The total supply of sorghum for the 2013/14 marketing year is estimated at 277 600 tons, including imports of 40 000 tons, while the total demand stands at 231 100 tons and includes exports of 20 000 tons for the above-mentioned period.
- The projected closing stocks of sorghum for the coming 2013/14 marketing year are 46 500 tons, which is 3,7% less than the previous year (48 300 tons). This decrease can mainly be attributed to the expected decrease in imports, as well as the expected increase in the food consumption of sorghum for the 2013 calendar year.

4. Market information

4.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in June 2013 was 5,5%. This rate was 0,1% lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5,6% in May 2013. On average, prices increased by 0,3% between May 2013 and June 2013.
- The food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased by 0,1% between May 2013 and June 2013. The annual rate increased to 6,8% in June 2013, from 6,4% in May 2013. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index increased: Other food (1,6%), cold beverages (1,5%), hot beverages (1,0%), milk, eggs and cheese (0,8%), oils and fats (0,8%), sugar, sweets and desserts (0,7%) and fish (0,1%). The following components decreased: Vegetables (-1,0%), fruit (-0,6%) and meat (-0,5%).
- The housing and utilities index increased by 0,9% between May 2013 and June 2013, mainly due to a 1,5% increase in actual rentals for housing and a 1,4% increase in owners' equivalent rent. The annual rate remained unchanged at 5,8% in June 2013.
- The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were KwaZulu-Natal (5,5%), Limpopo (5,3%), North West (5,2%), Mpumalanga (5,2%), Western Cape (5,0%) and Eastern Cape (4,9%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Free State (5,9%), Northern Cape (5,7%) and Gauteng (5,7%).

4.2 Producer Price Index (PPI)

- The annual percentage change in the PPI for final manufactured goods was 5,9% in June 2013 (compared with 4,9% in May 2013). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for final manufactured goods increased by 0,8%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 5,9% were food products, beverages and tobacco products (6,3% year on-year and contributing 2,1%), as well as coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (7,3% year-on-year and contributing 1,2%). The main contributors to the monthly increase of 0,8% were coke, petroleum, chemical, rubber, as well as plastic products (1,8% month-on-month and contributing 0,3%) and transport equipment (2,1% month-on-month and contributing 0,2%).
- The annual percentage change in the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods was 8,0% in June 2013 (compared with 7,8% in May 2013). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for intermediate manufactured goods increased by 0,9%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 8,0% were basic and fabricated metals (9,9% year-on-year and contributing 2,9%), as well as chemicals, rubber and plastic products (6,2% year-on-year and contributing 2,5%). The main contributor to the monthly increase of 0,9% was basic and fabricated metals (2,9% month-on-month and contributing 0,9%).
- The annual percentage change in the PPI for electricity and water was 5,9% in June 2013 (compared with 13,5% in May 2013). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for electricity and water increased by 34,7%. The contributors to the annual rate of 5,9% were electricity (6,3% year-on-year and contributing 5,5%) and water (11,5% year-on-year and contributing 1,4%). The contributor to the monthly increase of 34,7% was electricity (42,0% month-on-month and contributing 34,8%).
- The annual percentage change in the PPI for mining was 7,0% in June 2013 (compared with 5,7% in May 2013). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for mining increased by 0,5%. The main contributors to the annual rate of 7,0% were non-ferrous metal ores (12,4% year-on-year and contributing 5,6%), as well as coal and gas (6,3% year-on-year and contributing 1,6%). The main contributors to the monthly rate of 0,5% were non-ferrous metal ores (1,7% month-on-month and contributing 0,8%), as well as coal and gas (1,5% month-on-month and contributing 0,4%).
- The annual percentage change in the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing was 3,2% in June 2013 (compared with 2,9% in May 2013). From May 2013 to June 2013 the PPI for agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased by 0,1%. The main contributor to the annual rate of 3,2% was agriculture (2,8% year-on-year and contributing 2,2%). The main contributor to the monthly rate of -0,1% was agriculture (-0,4% month-on-month and contributing -0,3%).

4.3 Future contract prices and the exchange rate

Table 9: Closing prices on Friday, 2 August 2013

	2 August 2013	2 July 2013	% Change
RSA White Maize per ton (Sep. contract)	R2 323,00	R2 192,00	5,98
RSA Yellow Maize per ton (Sep. contract)	R2 155,00	R2 177,00	-1,01
RSA Wheat per ton (Sep. contract)	R3 415,00	R3 390,00	-0,74
RSA Sunflower seed per ton (Sep. contract)	R4 877,00	R5 585,00	-12,68
RSA Soya-beans per ton (Sep. contract)	R5 165,00	R5 213,00	-0,92
Exchange rate R/$	R10,01	R9,89	1,21

Source: SAFEX

4.4 Agricultural machinery sales

- June 2013 tractor sales of 656 units were almost 8% lower than the 710 units sold in June 2012. On a year-to-date basis, tractor sales are almost 5% down on those of the first six months of 2012. June combine harvester sales of 29 units were significantly down on the 42 units sold in June 2012. On a year-to-date basis combine harvester sales are still almost 13% up on sales for the same period last year.
- Many farmers have already harvested good crops. It is mainly in the western maize production areas that crops have been adversely affected by drought. Recent agricultural machinery sales have been buoyed up by buying ahead of the inevitable price increases, which will need to be implemented as a result of the recent sharp drop in the value of the rand. Although the demand is still good, predictions are that sales in the short term will slow down as newer, higher-priced, stock makes its way into the market.
- Despite the probable adverse influences on the agricultural machinery market as a result of higher equipment prices, previous industry forecasts have been lifted. Expectations now are that tractor sales in the 2013 calendar year will be of the order of 7 000 to 7 500 units, between 5 and 10% down on 2012 sales.

Table 10: Agricultural machinery sales

	Year-on-year		Percentage	Year-to-date		Percentage
	June		Change	June		Change
Equipment class	**2013**	**2012**	**%**	**2013**	**2012**	**%**
Tractors	656	710	-7,61	3 867	4 053	-4,59
Combine harvesters	29	42	-30,95	246	218	12,84

Source: SAAMA press release, July 2013

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