

MONTHLY FOOD SECURITY BULLETIN OF SOUTH AFRICA: SEPTEMBER 2012

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Directorate: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Highlights:

- **Significant rainfall occurrences during September 2012 were limited to the eastern parts of the country, as well as the extreme western parts of the Western Cape Province.**
- **The projected closing stocks of wheat for the 2011/12 marketing year is 649 000 tons, which includes imports of 1,700 million tons.**
- **The expected wheat crop for 2012 is 1,762 million tons, which is 12,1% less than the previous seasons' crop of 2,005 million tons.**
- **The projected closing stocks of wheat for the coming 2012/13 marketing year is 639 000 tons, which includes imports of 1,520 million tons.**
- **The commercial maize crop for 2012 is 11,495 million tons, which is 11% more than the 10,360 million tons of the previous season.**
- **The projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2012/13 marketing year is 1,577 million tons, which 58,7% more than the previous year.**
- **The projected closing stocks of sorghum for the current 2012/13 marketing year show a surplus of 53 600 tons, which is 2,9% more than the previous year.**
- **The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in August 2012 was higher at 5,0%.**
- **The annual percentage change in the PPI was lower at 5,1% in August 2012.**
- **August 2012 tractor sales of 644 units were almost the same as the sales of 642 units reported in August 2011.**



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1. Weather conditions

1.1 Rainfall for September 2012

Significant rainfall occurrences during September were limited to the eastern parts of the country, as well as the extreme western parts of the Western Cape Province (Figure 1). Comparing the rainfall totals of September 2012 with the long term average, the eastern parts of the country, as well as the far western parts received near-normal to above-normal rainfall while the remainder of the country received below-normal rainfall (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Rainfall (mm) for September 2012

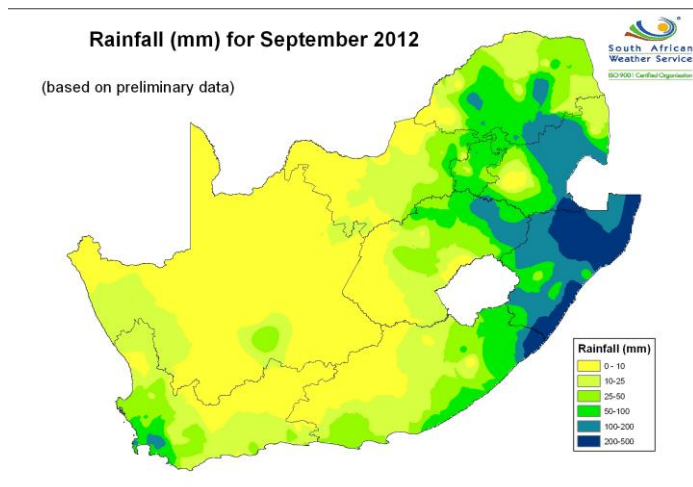
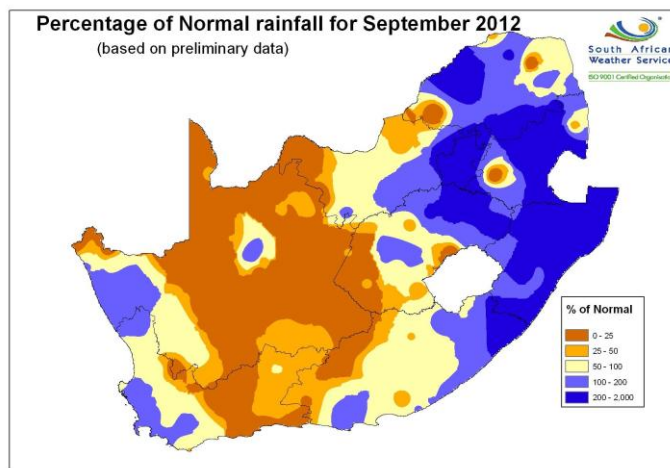


Figure 2: Percentage rainfall for September 2012



1.2 Level of dams

Available information on the level of South Africa's dams on 1 October 2012 indicates that the country has approximately 82% of its full supply capacity (FSC) available, which is 11% less than the same period last year. The provincial distribution of South Africa's water supply (including Lesotho) is contained in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Level of dams, 1 October 2012

Province	Net FSC million cubic meters	1/10/2012 (%)	Last Year (%)
Eastern Cape	1 819	80	84
Free State	15 971	87	96
Gauteng	115	88	97
KwaZulu-Natal	4 529	73	82
Lesotho*	2 376	71	85
Limpopo	1 159	69	82
Mpumalanga	2 520	81	92
North West	808	76	88
Northern Cape	146	87	96
Western Cape	1 851	93	86
Total	31 294	82	91

Source: Department of Water Affairs

2. Grain production

2.1 Summer grain crops

The Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) released the area planted and final production estimate for summer crops for 2012 for commercial summer crops on 26 September 2012.

Table 2: Summer crops: Area planted and final production estimate – 2012

CROP	Area planted 2012 Ha (A)	Finale estimate 2012 Tons (B)	Area planted 2011 Ha (C)	Final crop 2011 Tons (D)	Change % (B) ÷ (D)
White maize	1 636 200	6 505 800	1 418 300	6 052 000	+7,50
Yellow maize	1 063 000	4 988 850	954 000	4 308 000	+15,80
Maize	2 699 200	11 494 650	2 372 300	10 360 000	+10,95
Sunflower seed	453 350	527 110	642 700	860 000	-38,71
Soya-beans	472 000	646 950	418 000	710 000	-8,88
Groundnuts	45 450	60 290	55 150	64 250	-6,16
Sorghum	48 550	137 150	69 200	155 000	-11,52
Dry beans	39 750	47 695	41 900	41 980	+13,61
TOTAL	3 758 300	12 913 845	3 599 250	12 191 230	+5,93

Note: Estimate is for calendar year, e.g. production season 2011/12 = 2012

- The size of the commercial **maize** crop has been set at 11,495 million tons, which is 11% or 1,135 million tons higher than 10,360 million tons the previous season. The area estimate for maize is 2,699 million ha, whilst the expected yield is 4,26 t/ha.
- Based on the physical maize producer deliveries to silo's as monitored by SAGIS, the expected farm retentions and the fact that the season turned out to be better than initially anticipated, the size of the maize crop was increased to reflect the better crop yields.
- The area estimate for white maize is 1,636 million ha and for yellow maize it is 1,063 million ha.
- The production estimate of **white maize** is 6,506 million tons, which is 7,5% or 453 800 tons more than the 6,052 million tons of the previous season. The yield for white maize is 3,98 t/ha. In the case of **yellow maize** the production estimate is 4,989 million tons, which is 15,8% or 680 850 tons more than the 4,308 million tons of the previous season. The yield for yellow maize is 4,69 t/ha.
- The production estimate for **sunflower seed** is 527 110 tons, which is 38,7% or 332 890 less than the 860 000 tons of the previous season. The area estimate for sunflower seed is 453 350 ha, with an expected yield of 1,16 t/ha.
- The production estimate for **soya-beans** is 646 950 tons, which is 8,9% or 63 050 tons less than the 710 000 tons of the previous season. It is estimated that 472 000 ha have been planted to soya-beans, whilst the expected yield is 1,37 t/ha.
- The size of the **groundnut** crop is 60 290 tons, which is 6,2% or 3 960 tons less than the 64 250 tons the previous season. For groundnuts the area estimate is 45 450 ha, whilst the expected yield is 1,33 t/ha.

- The production estimate for **sorghum** is 137 150 tons, which is also 11,5% or 17 850 less than the 155 000 tons the previous season. The area estimate for sorghum is 48 550 ha. The expected yield is 2,82 t/ha.
- In the case of **dry beans** the production estimate is 47 695 tons and 13,6% or 5 715 tons more than the 41 980 tons the previous season. For dry beans, the area estimate is 39 750 ha, and the expected yield is 1,20 t/ha.

Please note that the 'intentions of farmers' to plant summer grain crops for 2013 will be released on 25 October 2012

2.2 Winter cereal crops

The revised area planted estimate and second production estimate for winter cereals for the 2012 production season was released by the CEC on 26 September 2012, and is as follows:

Table 3: Commercial winter crops: Revised area planted estimate and second production forecast - 2012 production season

CROP	Area planted 2012 Ha (A)	2nd forecast 2012 Tons (B)	Area planted 2011 Ha (C)	Final crop 2011 Tons (D)	Change % (B) ÷ (D)
Wheat	511 200	1 761 860	604 700	2 005 000	-12,13
Malting barley	84 940	300 662	80 150	312 000	-3,63
Canola	44 100	66 135	43 510	58 800	+12,47
Total	680 240	2 128 657	728 360	2 375 800	-10,40

- The expected production of **wheat** is 1,762 million tons, which is 12,1% or 243 140 tons less than the previous seasons' crop of 2,005 million tons, whilst the expected yield is 3,45 t/ha.
- The expected production in the Western Cape is 734 400 tons (42%), in the Free State 383 500 tons (22%) and in the Northern Cape 277 200 tons (16%).
- The production forecast for **malting barley** is 300 662 tons, which is 3,6% or 11 338 tons less than the previous seasons' crop of 312 000 tons. The area planted is estimated at 84 940 ha, while the expected yield is 3,54 t/ha.
- The expected **canola** crop is 66 135 tons, which is 12,5% or 7 335 tons more than the previous seasons' crop of 58 800 tons. The area estimate for canola is 44 100 ha, with an expected yield of 1,50 t/ha.

Please note that the third production forecast for winter cereals for 2012 will be released on 25 October 2012.

3. Cereal balance sheets

Supply and demand data for August 2012 was released by SAGIS on 21 September 2012. *(Preliminary information is subject to change on a monthly basis.)*

3.1 Winter cereals



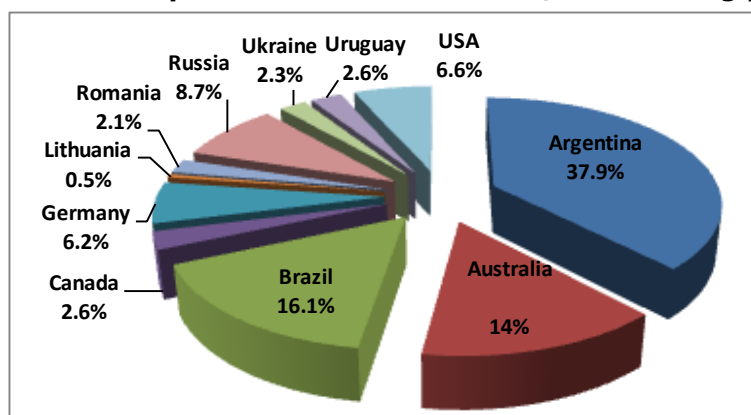
Table 4: Supply and demand for Wheat as at 28 September 2012

Marketing year (October to September)	2010/11*	2011/12*	2012/13*
Production & Calendar year	2010	2011	2012
	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening stocks: 1 October	579	478	649
SAGIS opening stocks	579	478	649
Gross production	1 436	2 014	1 771
Commercial production	1 401	1 976	1 733
Retentions by producers	29	29	29
Non-commercial	6	9	9
Total domestic supply	2 015	2 492	2 420
Plus: Imports	1 649	1 700	1 520
Total supply	3 664	4 192	3 940
Demand			
Commercial consumption	3 001	3 244	3 068
Human	2 944	3 050	2 990
Animal	1	115	10
Retentions by producers	29	29	29
Seed for planting purposes	13	20	17
Other consumption (released to end con's+withdrawn by prod's+retentions)	14	30	22
Non-commercial	6	9	9
Total domestic consumption	3 007	3 253	3 077
Plus: Exports	179	290	224
Products	24	25	22
Whole grain	155	265	201
Total demand	3 186	3 543	3 301
Closing stocks: 30 September	478	649	639
Pipeline requirements (80 days of human consumption)	645	668	655
Domestic shortfall / surplus	-1 637	-1 429	-1 311
Import gap	1 637	1 429	1 311
Surplus above pipeline	-167	-19	-16

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

- The expected closing stocks (30 September 2012) of wheat for the 2011/12 marketing year is 649 000 tons, which is 35,8% more than the previous year (478 000 tons).

Graph 2: Major countries of wheat imports for South Africa: 2011/12 marketing year



- The projected human consumption is seen at 3,050 million tons, with animal consumption increasing to a vast amount of 115 000 tons in the 2011/12 marketing year, which is the highest total since the 175 000 tons in the 1996/97 marketing year.
- The total supply of wheat for the 2012/13 marketing year is 3,940 million tons, including projected imports of 1,520 million tons, while the total demand is seen at 3,301 million tons bringing the projected closing stocks (30 September 2013) of wheat for the same year to 639 000 tons.

3.2 Summer grains

Table 5: Supply and demand for White Maize as at 28 September 2012

Marketing Year: May – April	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13*
Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012*
Supply	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Opening Stocks: 1 May	1 362	1 609	518
SAGIS Opening Stocks	1 362	1 609	518
Gross Production	8 164	6 601	6 935
Commercial production	7 623	6 105	6 410
Retentions by producers	119	100	96
Non-commercial	422	396	429
Total Domestic Supply	9 526	8 210	7 453
Imports	-	133	70
Total Supply	9 526	8 343	7 523
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	6 370	5 635	5 006
Human	4 159	4 119	4 000
Animal	1 658	1 202	760
Gristing	56	53	50
Retentions by producers	102	85	80
Seed for planting purposes	16	15	16
Other consumption (released to end-con & withdrawn by producers)	379	161	100
Non-commercial	422	396	429
Total Domestic Consumption	6 792	6 031	5 435
Exports	1 124	1 794	1 200
Products	75	60	50
Whole grain	1 049	1 734	1 150
Total Demand	7 916	7 825	6 635
Closing Stocks: 30 April	1 609	518	888
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	724	663	593
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	2 009	1 516	1 425
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	885	-145	295

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

- Projected closing stocks of white maize for the current 2012/13 marketing year is 888 000 tons, which is 71,4% more than the previous year (518 000 tons). This increase can mainly be attributed to the higher production figure, as well as the lower projected export figure for 2012 calendar year. The projected export figure of 1,2 million tons is 33,1% less than the 1,794 million tons of the previous year.



- From 1 May up to 28 September 2012, progressive white maize exports stand at 753 624 tons of which 591 822 tons or 78,5% was exported to Mexico.
- The progressive white maize imports from 1 May to 28 September 2012, stand at 9 598 tons, with Zambia the main source of imports.

Table 6: Supply and demand for Yellow Maize as at 28 September 2012

Marketing Year: May – April	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13*
Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012*
Supply	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Opening Stocks: 1 May	769	727	476
SAGIS Opening Stocks	769	727	476
Gross Production	5 133	4 777	5 197
Commercial production	4 541	4 235	4 693
Retentions by producers	408	374	295
Non-commercial	184	168	209
Total Domestic Supply	5 903	5 504	5 673
Imports	-	288	100
Total Supply	5 903	5 792	5 773
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	3 924	4 367	4 675
Human	356	393	390
Animal	2 613	3 160	3 570
Gristing	17	14	10
Retentions by producers	394	360	280
Seed for planting purposes	14	14	15
Other consumption (released to end-con & withdrawn by producers)	530	426	410
Non-commercial	184	168	209
Total Domestic Consumption	4 108	4 535	4 884
Exports	1 068	781	200
Products	51	69	50
Whole grain	1 017	712	150
Total Demand	5 176	5 316	5 084
Closing Stocks: 30 April	727	476	689
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	368	440	489
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	1 427	529	300
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	359	36	200

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

- Projected closing stocks of yellow maize for the current 2012/13 marketing year is 689 000 tons, which 44,7% more than the previous year (476 000 tons). This increase can mainly be attributed to the increase in the production figure of yellow maize, as well as the decrease in the expected exports for the 2012 calendar year.
- From 1 May up to 28 September 2012, progressive yellow maize exports stand at 78 200 tons, with the main destinations being the BLNS countries (56 430 tons or 72,2%). No imports were reported for the mentioned period.



Table 7: Supply and demand for Maize as at 28 September 2012

Marketing Year: May – April	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13*
Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012*
	1 000 tons	1 000 tons	1 000 tons
Supply			
Opening Stocks: 1 May	2 131	2 336	994
SAGIS Opening Stocks	2 131	2 336	994
Gross Production	13 298	11 378	12 133
Commercial production	12 165	10 340	11 103
Retentions by producers	527	474	392
Non-commercial	606	564	638
Total Domestic Supply	15 429	13 714	13 127
Imports	-	421	170
Total Supply	15 429	14 135	13 297
Demand			
Commercial Consumption	10 295	10 002	9 682
Human	4 515	4 512	4 390
Animal	4 271	4 362	4 330
Gristing	73	67	60
Retentions by producers	497	445	360
Seed for planting purposes	30	29	32
Other consumption (released to end-con & withdrawn by producers)	909	587	510
Non-commercial	606	564	638
Total Domestic Consumption	10 901	10 566	10 320
Exports	2 192	2 575	1 400
Products	126	129	100
Whole grain	2 066	2 446	1 300
Total Demand	13 093	13 141	11 720
Closing Stocks: 30 April	2 336	994	1 577
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	1 092	1 102	1 082
Domestic Shortfall / Surplus	3 436	2 046	1 725
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	1 244	-108	495

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

- Projected closing stocks of maize for the current 2012/13 marketing year is 1,577 million tons, which is 58,7% more than the previous year (994 000 tons). This increase can mainly be attributed to the expected increase in the production figure for the 2012 calendar year.
- From 1 May up to 28 September 2012, the progressive grand total of exports is 831 827 tons, with the largest quantity (591 822 tons or 71,2%) exported to Mexico followed by BLNS countries (197 568 tons or 23,8%), Mozambique (28 283 tons or 3,4%) and Korea (12 152 tons or 1,5%).
- The progressive maize imports from 1 May to 28 September 2012, stand at 9 598 tons, with Zambia the main source of imports.

Graph3: Major export countries of South African maize: 2012 marketing year



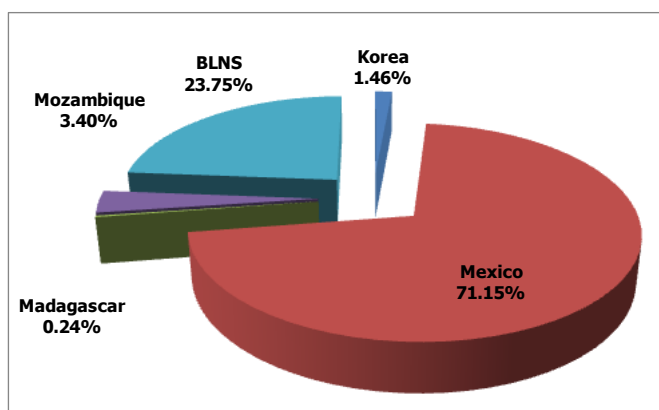


Table 8: Supply and demand for Sorghum as at 28 September 2012

Marketing year: April - March Production year Calendar year	2010/11 2009/2010 2010	2011/12* 2010/11* 2011*	2012/13* 2011/12* 2012*
Supply			
Opening stocks: 1 April	93,2	58,1	52,1
SAGIS opening stocks	93,2	58,1	52,1
Gross production	226,0	187,0	157,8
Commercial production	196,5	163,7	137,2
Non-commercial	29,5	23,3	20,6
Total domestic supply	319,2	245,1	209,9
Plus: Imports		57,8	85,0
Total supply	319,2	302,9	294,9
Demand			
Food consumption	181,8	182,2	181,3
Malt	79,2	81,3	78,6
Meal	102,6	100,9	102,7
Brew			
Feed consumption	8,6	7,1	6,3
Pet food	1,1	1,1	1,0
Poultry	4,8	5,5	4,8
Other feed	2,7	0,5	0,5
Total commercial consumption	190,4	189,3	187,6
Other consumption	13,4	11,1	9,6
Balancing item	3,6	1,9	1,0
Non-commercial	29,5	23,3	20,6
Total domestic consumption	236,9	225,6	218,8
Plus: Exports	24,2	25,2	22,5
Exports through border posts	20,3	21,4	18,7
Exports through harbours	0,6		
Products to African countries	3,3	3,8	3,8
Total demand	261,1	250,8	241,3
Closing stocks	58,1	52,1	53,6
Pipeline Requirements (45 days of human & animal consumption + gristing)	23,5	23,3	23,1
Domestic surplus / deficit	58,8	-3,8	-32,0
Import gap		3,8	32,0
Surplus/ Shortage above pipeline	34,6	28,8	30,5

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



- The projected closing stocks of sorghum for the current 2012/13 marketing year show a surplus of 53 600 tons, which is 2,9% more than the previous year (52 100 tons) and can be attributed to the higher projected imports figure for 2012. Imports of sorghum for the mentioned year are projected at 85 000 tons, which is 47,1% more than the 57 800 tons of the previous year.

3.3 International maize and wheat outlook 2012/13

- The forecast for 2012/13 world wheat and coarse grains production was cut by a further 9 million tons, in September, to 1,767 million tons, mainly due to downward revisions for Russian and Australian wheat, together with EU wheat and maize. The total is now forecasted to be down by 4%, year-on-year.
- The forecast for world carry-over wheat and coarse grains stocks has been reduced by a further 6 million tons for 2012/13, bringing the 40 million tons year-on-year decline to the lowest level in five years. Maize inventories are projected to be down by 17 million tons, year-on-year, to a six-year low.
- Plantings of northern hemisphere winter grain are well underway and the planted area to wheat is tentatively forecasted at 2% higher for 2013/14, driven mainly by firm prices and a projected recovery from the weather-related damage to crops in 2012/13.

4. Market information

4.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- The headline CPI (for all urban areas) annual inflation rate in August 2012 was 5,0%. This rate was 0,1% higher than the corresponding annual rate of 4,9% in July 2012. On average, prices increased by 0,2% between July 2012 and August 2012.
- The food and non-alcoholic beverages index was unchanged between July 2012 and August 2012. The annual rate decreased to 4,9% in August 2012 from 5,3% in July 2012. The following components in the food and non-alcoholic beverages index decreased: Sugar, sweets and desserts (-1,5%), fish (-1,2%), vegetables (-1,1%), cold beverages (-0,2%) and bread and cereals (-0,1%). The following components increased: Oils and fats (0,8%), other food (0,8%), meat (0,6%), hot beverages (0,4%), milk, eggs and cheese (0,2%) and fruit (0,2%).
- The alcoholic beverages and tobacco index increased by 0,5% between July 2012 and August 2012. The annual rate increased to 7,4% in August 2012 from 7,2% in July 2012.
- The housing and utilities index increased by 0,2% between July 2012 and August 2012, mainly due to a 0,5% increase in water tariffs, a 0,7% increase in electricity tariffs and a 0,4% increase in assessment rates. The annual rate increased to 5,8% in August 2012 from 5,7% in July 2012.
- The transport index increased by 0,6% between July 2012 and August 2012, mainly due to a 22c/litre increase in the price of petrol. The annual rate increased to 4,9% in August 2012 from 4,6% in July 2012.
- The provinces with an annual inflation rate lower than or equal to headline inflation were Free State (4,9%), Western Cape (4,8%) and Gauteng (4,8%). The provinces with an annual inflation rate higher than headline inflation were Mpumalanga (5,7%), Limpopo (5,6%), Northern Cape (5,3%), North West (5,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,2%) and Eastern Cape (5,1%).

4.2 Producer Price Index (PPI)

- The Producer Price Index (PPI) for domestic output shows an annual rate of change of 5,1% in August 2012 (i.e. the PPI in August 2012 compared with August 2011). This rate is 0,3% lower than the corresponding annual rate of 5,4% in July 2012.
- This lower rate in August 2012 can be explained by decreases in the annual rate of change in the Producer Price Index for:
 - Electricity: The annual rate decreased from 14,5% in July 2012 to 13,8% in August 2012;
 - Mining and quarrying: The annual rate decreased from 3,8% in July 2012 to 1,7% in August 2012;
 - Chemicals and chemical products: The annual rate decreased from 5,1% in July 2012 to 4,4% in August 2012;
 - Other manufactures: The annual rate decreased from 8,4% in July 2012 to 5,8% in August 2012;
 - Beverages: The annual rate decreased from 5,5% in July 2012 to 5,4% in August 2012; and
 - Tobacco products: The annual rate decreased from 7,5% in July 2012 to 5,6% in August 2012.



- These decreases were counteracted by increases in the annual rate of change for:
 - Products of petroleum and coal: The annual rate increased from 5,6% in July 2012 to 7,4% in August 2012;
 - Agriculture: The annual rate increased from 3,0% in July 2012 to 4,3% in August 2012;
 - Metal products: The annual rate increased from 4,8% in July 2012 to 5,1% in August 2012; and
 - Basic metals: The annual rate increased from -1,0% in July 2012 to -0,4% in August 2012.
- From July 2012 to August 2012 the PPI for domestic output increased by 0,7%.
- The monthly increase of 0,7% in the PPI for domestic output was mainly due to monthly contributions from increases in the price indices of agriculture (0,2%), mining and quarrying (0,1%), food at manufacturing (0,1%), products of petroleum and coal (0,1%), basic metals (0,1%) and all other groups (0,1%).

4.3 Future contract prices and the exchange rate

Table 9: Closing prices on Wednesday, 3 October 2012

	3 October 2012	3 September 2012	% Change
RSA White Maize per ton (Dec. contract)	R2 450,00	R2 612,00	-6,2
RSA Yellow Maize per ton (Dec. contract)	R2 463,00	R2 600,00	-5,3
RSA Wheat per ton (Dec. contract)	R3 473,00	R3 541,00	-1,9
RSA Soya-beans per ton (Dec. contract)	R4 960,00	R5 740,00	-13,6
RSA Sunflower seed per ton (Dec. contract)	R5 930,00	R6 108,00	-2,9
Exchange rate R/\$	R8,41	R8,41	-

Source: SAFEX

4.4 Agricultural machinery sales

- August tractor sales of 644 units were almost the same as the sales of 642 units reported in August 2011. However, on a year-to-date basis 2012 sales are still almost 22% higher than 2011 sales. August combine harvester sales of 10 units were the same as last year. On a year-to-date basis combine harvester sales are now almost 49% up on last year.
- The market for agricultural machinery remains buoyant, with fundamentals in the market continuing to look favourable. Most of the summer crops have now been harvested and producers are more assured of the overall value of their crops. This enables them to make their buying decisions with more confidence. The recent good rains in both the winter and summer cropping areas should improve crop prospects and agricultural machinery sales in these areas.
- In terms of forecasting the course of tractor sales for the rest of 2012, we are now entering a quiet period before summer crop planting starts later in the year. Sales in the latter part of 2011 were very good and we will be comparing current sales against these. Crop prices are holding up well and, with the North American maize crop currently suffering under drought conditions, crop prices are likely to continue to hold up. Ultimately, weather conditions in the latter part of the year will probably be the driving factor for agricultural machinery sales for the rest of the year.
- Industry predictions of tractor sales for the 2012 calendar year have been revised upwards again to levels between 5% and 10% higher than the almost 7 400 units sold in 2011.

Table 10: Agricultural machinery sales

Equipment class	Year-on-year		Percentage Change %	Year-to-date		Percentage Change %
	August			August		
	2012	2011		2012	2011	
Tractors	644	642	0,3	5 367	4 414	21,6
Combine harvesters	10	10	0	260	175	48,6

Source: SAAMA press release, September 2012



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