



NAMMC
Promoting Market Access for South African agriculture

**STATUS REPORT ON STATUTORY MEASURES
IMPLEMENTED IN TERMS OF THE
MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT,
ACT NO. 47 OF 1996**



2023 SURVEY



**A REPORT BY THE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING COUNCIL**

TO

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

NOVEMBER 2023





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1. SUMMARY

The Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, No. 47 of 1996 (MAP Act), as amended, provides for the establishment of various statutory measures. Section 9 of the MAP Act directs that the National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) must monitor the application of statutory measures and report thereon to the Minister, and shall evaluate and review such measures at least every two years. Since 2001, the NAMC has conducted an annual review of all statutory measures implemented in terms of the MAP Act.

A “statutory measure” includes a levy contemplated in Section 15 of the MAP Act, the control of exports of agricultural products in terms of Section 16, records and returns in terms of Section 18, and registration in terms of Section 19. Since 1997, statutory measures, namely levies, records and returns, and registration, have been approved by the Minister responsible for agriculture (hereafter referred to as the Minister) and promulgated in the Government Gazette for specific agricultural products and for specific periods of time. The control of exports of agricultural products (Section 16) has not, to date, been requested or implemented.

This report on the status of statutory measures, compiled by the NAMC for submission to the Minister, focuses on registration, records and returns, as well as the various levies collected by the 21 agricultural industries concerned, including the activities funded by statutory levy income.

Registration, as well as records and returns, are statutory measures used to collect and disseminate information in a particular industry. This report also deals with the importance and relevance of these statutory measures, with a special focus on the grains and oilseeds industries.

A statutory levy is a charge per unit of an agricultural commodity at any point in the marketing chain between the producer and the consumer, which is collected to finance specific functions in the specific industry, such as research, market access, information and transformation. It should be noted that, although transformation is an important function mentioned in this report, details on transformation expenditure and projects funded is dealt with in a separate report by the NAMC to the Minister.

Levies are payable by specific directly affected groups (usually producers and/or exporters and importers) in a particular industry. The point of levy collection is, in most cases, at the first point of sale. Therefore, the levy income is influenced by crop size and agricultural trade and, to some extent, the levy collection success rate. More details on the specific statutory levies relevant to this report, as promulgated in the Government Gazette, are included in Annexure A of this report.



Statutory measures, and specifically levies, play an important role in enabling growth in the relevant agricultural industries through effective information management and communication, and the collection of funds to finance much-needed functions.

The levy administrators' total funds collected through statutory levies in the 2023 survey amounted to approximately R1.1 billion, which is 9.1% higher than the amount recorded in the 2022 survey.

The 2023 survey shows that approximately R1.0 billion was spent on industry functions, which represents an increase of 13.8% compared with the 2022 survey. Of the total expenditure, about 45.1% was spent on research, 10.2% on export promotion/market access, and 7.8% on information. About 19.8% (R202.1 million) was spent on transformation projects. It is important to note that all the figures analysed in this 2023 survey were obtained from the relevant audited financial statements as received from levy administrators.

The NAMC's findings on the status of statutory measures promulgated in terms of the MAP Act, as verified by the latest audited financial statements for each levy administrator, are hereby presented to the Minister.





2. BACKGROUND

2.1 STIPULATIONS IN THE MAP ACT

The MAP Act stipulates that any directly affected group may apply for the establishment of statutory measures, namely statutory levies, control of the export of agricultural products, records and returns, and registration, provided that the procedures prescribed in the Act are followed.

The MAP Act further stipulates that the Minister shall only consider a request for the establishment of a statutory measure if the request is consistent with the objectives as set out in Section 2 of the Act. These are:

- (a) to increase market access for all market participants;
- (b) to promote the efficiency of the marketing of agricultural products;
- (c) to optimise export earnings from agricultural products; and
- (d) to enhance the viability of the agricultural sector.

No statutory measure or prohibition in terms of Section 22 (prohibition of import and export of agricultural products) that is likely to be substantially detrimental to food security, the number of employment opportunities within the economy, or fair labour practices may be instituted in terms of the MAP Act.

One of the functions of the NAMC, as stipulated in Section 9 of the MAP Act, is to investigate the establishment, continuation, amendment or revocation of statutory measures affecting the marketing of agricultural products, and to evaluate the desirability, necessity or efficiency of – and if necessary, to propose alternatives to – the establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of a statutory measure, and to report to and advise the Minister accordingly. Furthermore, the NAMC may direct any institution or body of persons designated to implement or administer a statutory measure to furnish the Council with such information pertaining to the statutory measure as the Council or the Minister may require.

The MAP Act states that a directly affected group (DAG) means any group of persons who are party to the production, sale, purchasing, processing or consumption of an agricultural product and includes labour employed in the production or processing of such a product. Section 20(1) of the MAP Act stipulates that the Minister shall by Notice in the Government Gazette and through the news media, invite any group of persons that regards itself as a group that is directly affected, or potentially directly affected, to register with the NAMC. The NAMC must develop and maintain the register. DAGs who registered for a specific commodity will be requested for comments when the specific commodity group apply for statutory measures. The viewpoints of directly affected groups are considered before the NAMC formulates its recommendations to the Minister with regard to the establishment or amendment of statutory measures.



2.2 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The NAMC has adopted a checklist of actions and procedures (as guided by the MAP Act) that is followed by the Statutory Measures Division in the investigation process after an application for the establishment, continuation or amendment of a statutory measure have been received.

The following factors mentioned in the MAP Act are considered in evaluating a request:

Section 10	Request for establishment, continuation, amendment or repeal of statutory measures
Section 10(2)(a)	Agricultural product to which such existing or proposed statutory measure will relate and whether that product is declared as an agricultural product for purposes of the MAP Act (if not, the declaration might be amended in the Government Gazette)
Section 10(2)(a)	The directly affected groups which will probably be affected
Section 10(2)(a)	Evidence of support by directly affected groups
Section 10(2)(a)	The geographical area in which the statutory measure will apply
Section 10(2)(b)	The manner in which the objectives of the MAP Act will be furthered
Section 10(2)(b)	Demonstration that none of the objectives will be substantially prejudiced and that such application will not contravene section 2(3) of the Act (food security, employment opportunities, etc.)
Section 10(2)(d)	The budget and business plan to be implemented
Section 10(2)(e)	The duration or term of the statutory measures
Section 10(2)(f)	The institution or body of persons responsible for implementation and administration
Section 10(2)(g)	Details of the inspection and enforcement of the proposed measures
Section 10(3)	Motivation as to why such institution or body of persons would be the most appropriate vehicle to implement and administrate the proposed measures
Section 10(3)	The composition of the institution or body and the degree it reflects the various affected parties
Section 10(3)	The legal standing of the institution or body of persons
Section 10(4)	Any financial implications for the fiscus
Section 10(2)(c)	The reasons for an amendment or repeal of statutory measures
Section 11	Upon receipt of a request of a statutory measure (NAMC investigation)
Section 11(2)(a)	Publish a notice (explanatory note) setting out particulars of the request in the Gazette, for comments
Section 11(2)(a)	Send a press release inviting directly affected groups to comment
Section 11(2)(a)	Send faxes and emails to directly affected groups inviting them to comment
Section 11(2)(b)	If necessary; appoint a committee in terms of section 7 of the Act, to advise the Council
Section 11(2)(d)	Report on its findings and make a recommendation to the Minister



Section 13	If approved by the Minister, a notice whereby a statutory measure is established, shall have information about –
Section 13(2)(a)	The date on which the statutory measure shall come into operation and the date on which it shall cease
Section 13(2)(b)	The geographical area in which it shall apply
Section 13(2)(c)	The agricultural produce or class thereof to which it shall apply
Section 13(2)(d)	The purpose and aims and how it relates to the objectives referred to in section 2 of the MAP Act
Section 13(2)(e)	Particulars regarding its implementation, administration and enforcement, as well as any other particulars that the Minister may deem necessary
Section 15	Introduction of levies –
Section 15(4)	<p>The notice in the Gazette shall contain the following particulars:</p> <p>(a) The amount of such levy, or the formula by which such a levy shall be calculated. The value of the levies on a particular agricultural product shall not exceed, in total, five percent of the guideline price for such agricultural product, which guideline price, shall –</p> <p>(i) Be based on an average price at its first point of sale during a preceding period not exceeding 5%.</p> <p>(ii) Be determined by the Minister, in consultation with the Council, by notice in the Gazette.</p> <p>(b) The persons by whom and to whom, the time at which, and the conditions under which, the levy shall be paid.</p> <p>(c) The different levies introduced on different classes of agricultural products and at different points in the marketing chain between the producer and consumer for each such class.</p> <p>(d) The auditing of the collection of such levies and the purposes for which such levies are used.</p>


Further important factors considered by the NAMC in evaluating statutory levy applications are the following:

- The MAP Act stipulates that a statutory levy must not be more than 5% of the average price (over three years) of the product (guideline price) at the first point of sale. The NAMC must ensure that the levy is less than 5% of the guideline price.
- If an affected group requests that a statutory levy should be continued, the NAMC will evaluate transformation expenditure during the previous levy term to make sure that the condition of approval that “at least 20% of levy income be used for transformation activities” was reached. If not, remedial steps will be proposed.
- Sufficient support by the industry role players must be proven. Since 1997, the NAMC has been following the guideline that there must be an indication that at least 67% of role players subject to the proposed statutory measures, representing at least 67% of the production of the product (measured in terms of the production of the role players), must support an application before the



NAMC can make a recommendation to the Minister to approve the relevant statutory measures.

- Applicants for statutory measures must, as part of the application, submit details of the current structure of their organisation and a plan to promote employment equity within the administering body.
- The standard conditions of approval are that the levy income be spent as follows: that 70% of the levy income is spent on generic functions such as consumer education, consumer assurance, research & development, industry information, liaison and training; not more than 10% is spent on administration costs; and at least 20% is spent on transformation (empowerment of the previously disadvantaged in line with NAMC's guidelines on transformation); that levies be accounted for, in a manner acceptable to the Auditor-General, separately from any other funds or assets under the control of the levy administrator; that surplus funds should not form part of the assets of the levy administrator and would only be utilised as approved by the Minister after the lapsing of the levy period.
- The NAMC can request the commodity organisation or levy administrator to attend meetings as an observer to enable the NAMC to be informed about the latest developments in the industry and to ensure compliance with the original intent of the application.
- If the NAMC Council agrees with the draft report with recommendations tabled at a Council meeting, it will be signed by the NAMC CEO and the Council Chairperson, and submitted to the Minister's Office through the following route:
 - Director Marketing: DALRRD;
 - Chief Director: Agro-Processing and Marketing;
 - Deputy Director General (DDG): Economic Development Trade and Marketing;
 - Director General (DG); and
 - Minister of Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.
- In terms of Section 9(2) of the MAP Act, copies of all reports that are submitted to the Minister in terms of Section 9(1) of the Act shall simultaneously be dispatched to the Parliamentary Committees for their information.
- After the NAMC receives the Minister's final decision on an application for statutory measures, it must be promulgated by publishing the Notices (which were signed by the Minister) in the Government Gazette. The applicant for the relevant statutory measures pays for the costs relating to the promulgation.
- In cases where the NAMC decides to make a recommendation to the Minister to not approve an application for statutory measures, reasons therefore should be drafted in a Notice for consideration and signature by the Minister.

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- After the NAMC receives ministerial approval for an application for statutory measures, the NAMC Secretariat must write a letter (to be signed by the CEO) to the applicant to inform the applicant about the Minister’s decision. This letter must also contain the conditions of approval and the date for promulgation in the Government Gazette. This letter must furthermore inform the applicant that the applicant is responsible for the costs relating to the promulgation of the statutory measures.

Timeframes:

Under normal circumstances, the following timeframes are applicable, namely –

- Internal investigation process – 3 months (from the date the NAMC receives the application, and then conducts the investigation, publishes details of the application for comments, analyses the comments, and compiles the report, up to the date the NAMC Council approves the report, and it is sent to the Department).
- External approval process – 6 weeks (from the date the NAMC sends its report with recommendations to the Department / Minister, up to the date the NAMC receives the approval from the Minister).
- Promulgation process – 3 weeks (from the date the NAMC receives the Minister’s approval, and then obtains quotations from the Government Printer and follows internal financial procedures, up to the date the Notices are promulgated in the Government Gazette).

Policy guidelines:


The NAMC has adopted policy guidelines for the following:

- administration costs (what is regarded as administration costs);
- generic promotion (applicants must provide evidence of return on investments for statutory funds spent on generic promotion);
- transformation guidelines (included in the NAMC Report on transformation); and
- utilisation of surplus funds.

The policy guideline on administration costs is summarised as follows:

A guideline has been set by the NAMC for all statutory levy administrators that not more than 10% of the total statutory levy income should be spent on administration costs. In order to assist with the application of this guideline, the following examples of administration costs for the administration of a statutory levy are provided [for all the items listed below, it is acceptable for an administrator to distinguish between time spent on (or portion of the cost item spent on) levy administration versus core business]:

- Salary and other staff costs of CEO and administrator of levy collection (in the case of a CEO, this would be the time spent on non-core business functions).
- Salary and staff costs of those directly involved with the collection of the levy.
- Rent for offices and parking for above personnel.
- Cleaning services for above offices.

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- Telephone and postage for above personnel.
 - Audit fees.
 - Local government taxes and levies.
 - Bank charges.
 - If a commission is paid to levy collectors, this is deemed an administration cost.
 - Directors' fee and S + T allowances for levy administrator body (Trust, Section 21 Company, etc.).
 - Inspectors' salaries and S + T claims.
 - Publications and subscriptions.
 - Insurance.
 - Legal fees.
 - IT support.
 - Photocopy expenses and rent.
 - Stationery.
 - Training.
 - Office equipment and software rental.
 - Depreciation (depreciation could be considered as a core function expenditure, providing adequate motivation is provided).
 - Committee expenses (HR & Audit Committee, etc.).
 - Personnel-related expenses (expenses related to the implementation and application of personnel remuneration system, personnel policy and service conditions, etc.).

The following are not considered as administration costs:

- If an individual's responsibility is to administer, for example, the research function or information function, the salary of the individual (or portion of salary/time spent related to core functions) is not deemed to be an administrative cost, but should be allocated to the research or information function.
- Office space rented for core functions and all costs directly related to the core functions, including information, research, transformation, market access and generic promotion.

The policy guideline on generic promotion is summarised as follows:

The NAMC will consider an application for a statutory levy to fund generic promotion in a favourable light, providing that the following requirements and conditions have been met:

- An application should comply with all the requirements of the MAP Act.
- Business plan: The applicant should provide a separate (separate from any other possible functions contemplated in terms of statutory measures) business plan for the planned generic promotion campaign.



The applicant should demonstrate that:

- The perceptions, lack of knowledge, and behaviour of the market limits the consumption of the agricultural product in question.
- These perceptions can be changed.
- Brand promotion cannot sufficiently address these perceptions.
- All those who would potentially benefit will contribute.
- The proposed generic promotion project will not be in conflict with general government objectives.
- The proposed generic promotion project will not be in conflict with other brand or generic promotions for the product in question or other agricultural products.
- The proposed generic promotion project will not have a negative impact on consumers.
- That it does not encourage anti-competitive behaviour.
- Where possible, the applicant should provide examples of similar programmes in South Africa or internationally, and provide information regarding the impact of these programmes. The business plan should also provide the following:
 - Projected income and expenditure over the lifespan of the programme/campaign (not limited to the period of the levy).
 - Projected expected benefits (financial and otherwise) over the lifespan of programme/campaign.

On approval, in addition to the standard conditions of approval, it might be expected from the applicant to provide information on an annual basis regarding the effectiveness of the campaign/programme in achieving the targets/objectives set out in the business plan (Cost Benefit Analysis).

At an NAMC Workshop on 16 August 2005, it was suggested that the term ‘generic promotion’ was too vague and that it did not accurately describe the activities associated with industry activities in this regard. The term ‘consumer awareness’ has been suggested as a possible substitute.

At the Council meeting of 22 February 2011, Council decided that all applications, which include market development / access / generic promotion, should indicate the monitoring, evaluation and the impact of these initiatives.



The policy guideline on the utilisation of surplus funds is summarised as follows:

To prevent cash flow problems for the first few months of a new four-year levy period, it was proposed that, depending on the merit of each case, a maximum of two months of statutory levy income in a relevant industry could be used to cover running expenditure (salaries, accommodation and other commitments) of administrators which operate as a going concern.

It is important to remember that the procedures in the MAP Act still need to be followed and the Minister's approval still needs to be requested when an application for the utilisation of surplus funds is received.

In May 2018, Council adopted a guideline that, when making recommendations to the Minister regarding surplus funds and depending on the merits of each case, a maximum of two months of levy income in a relevant industry could be used to cover running expenditure of administrators which operate as a going concern.

The policy guideline on transformation and procedures in considering transformation business plans and results are included in the separate NAMC Report on Transformation.



2.3 STATUTORY MEASURES IMPLEMENTED

The following table summarises the statutory measures implemented in the specific agricultural sectors, together with the relevant administrating bodies applicable in the 2023 survey:

Table 1: SUMMARY OF STATUTORY MEASURES IMPLEMENTED

Industry	Administrating Body	Statutory Measures		
		Statutory levy	Records and returns	Registration
Citrus	SA Citrus Growers' Association	√	√	√
Cotton	Cotton SA	√	√	√
Dairy	Milk SA	√	√	√
Deciduous fruit	HORTGRO	√	√	√
Dried vine fruit (raisins)	Raisins South Africa	√	√	√
Fruit industry	Agri-hub		√	√
Fruit fly	FruitFly Africa (FFA)	√		
Fynbos (proteas)	Cape Flora SA	√	√	√
Maize, winter cereals, sorghum and oilseeds	South African Grain Information Service		√	√
Lucerne	National Lucerne Trust	√	√	√
Lupines	SA Cultivar and Technology Agency (SACTA)	√		
Macadamias	Macadamias South Africa Non-Profit Company	√	√	√
Milk	Milk Producers' Organisation		√	√
Olives	South African Olive Industry Association	√	√	√
Pecan nuts	SA Pecan Nut Producers' Association	√	√	√
Pomegranates	Pomegranate Association of South Africa	√	√	√
Pork	SA Pork Producers' Organisation	√	√	√
Potatoes	Potatoes SA	√	√	√
Red meat	Red Meat Levy Admin	√	√	√
Soybeans	SA Cultivar and Technology Agency (SACTA)	√		
Table eggs	SA Poultry Association	√	√	√
Table grapes	SA Table Grape Industry	√	√	√
Wine	SA Wine Information and Systems (SAWIS); Wine Industry Network of Expertise and Technology (WINETECH); Wines of South Africa and Wine (WOSA) South African Wine Industry Transformation Unit (SAWITU)	√	√	√
Winter cereals	SACTA	√		
Wool	Cape Wools SA		√	√



3. REGISTRATION, RECORDS AND RETURNS

3.1 BACKGROUND

In terms of Sections 18 and 19 of the MAP Act, the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, direct that any person must register with a certain institution or body of persons (administrator of statutory measures) and keep such records and returns as may be specified with regard to the agricultural products or classes thereof to which the notice pertains, and which such person has in his or her possession or under his or her control, and direct that such records and returns be furnished to the institution or body of persons referred to in the notice. Such records and returns shall be kept for the period or furnished at the time and in the manner determined in such notice.

The purpose and aims of these statutory measures are to compel certain parties to keep records and furnish returns to a certain institution or body of persons (administrator of statutory measures). This is deemed necessary to ensure that continuous, timeous and accurate market information relating to the specific agricultural commodity is made available for all role players. Information gathered by the administrator from the records and returns should be freely distributed to the market place. Market information is deemed essential for all role players in a deregulated market, in order for them to be able to make informed decisions. By combining the compulsory registration with the furnishing of monthly returns on an individual basis, market information for the whole of the country can be processed and disseminated to the market place.

As can be seen from Table 1 in this Report, basically all agricultural commodity groups are making use of these statutory measures.

3.2 THE IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION: GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

The MAP Act, 1996, brought an end to single channel marketing and the role of control boards. Role players, however, realised the importance of reliable information for the functioning of a free market, and the oilseeds, winter cereals, sorghum and maize sectors co-operated to establish the SA Grains Information Service (SAGIS), in November 1997.

The main goal of SAGIS is the gathering, processing, analysing and timeous distribution of reliable agronomic information to all role players. This goal and functions of SAGIS are made possible by applying to the NAMC and receiving approval by the Minister for certain statutory measures, namely registration, records and returns, in terms of the MAP Act, since 1998. Market participants (co-workers), e.g. storers, processors, importers and exporters of the above grains and oilseeds, are statutory compelled under the Marketing of Agricultural Products, Act 47 of 1996, to register with SAGIS and to submit information. A co-worker that does not adhere to the requirements of the statutory measure is guilty of an offence and can be prosecuted.



Fortunately, co-workers realise the importance of reliable information and co-operate mostly by submitting returns timeously and regularly.

Over the past 24 years, numerous applications by SAGIS for the establishment, continuation and amendments of these statutory measures have been received and processed by the NAMC, and ministerial approval has been obtained.

During 2022, the NAMC received an application for the amendment of the existing statutory measure in respect of weekly declarations to SAGIS of intentions to import or export maize, to include wheat. This was the first application that was not supported by the entire grains industry. Two important traders objected, and the NAMC decided to ask an advisory opinion from the Competition Commission on the matter.

Section 10 of the MAP Act stipulates, inter alia, that an application for statutory measures must contain particulars or evidence of support from directly affected groups. The NAMC clarifies “evidence of support” by accepting a guideline that there must be indications that two-thirds of role players, representing two-thirds of production, should support an application. With this application, it appeared that two of the larger role players, representing approximately 50% of wheat imports over the preceding five years, did not support the application. Given the special circumstances mentioned in the application, the NAMC decided to waive its guidelines relating to evidence of support.

On 28 April 2022, the Competition Commission was requested for guidance on whether the proposed amendment to the statutory measure was in line with the Competition Act 89 of 1998, as amended, and whether such amendment would encourage or discourage competition in the wheat market. Various exchanges of correspondence and telephone conversations followed, as well as a virtual meeting on 5 July 2022, where further information was requested and provided to the Competition Commission.

On 19 July 2022, the Competition Commission sent the following response to the NAMC:

‘The Commission understands that the MAP Act makes provision, inter alia, for the establishment of a statutory measure and stipulates that the implementation, administration and enforcement of a statutory measure may be entrusted to any juristic person or body of persons or institution, in respect of any agricultural product or class thereof. The Commission therefore understands that the information that shall be provided to and published by SAGIS is sanctioned by statute (namely, the MAP Act).



The Commission understands that the SAGIS shall collect and disseminate wheat import and export information in terms of the MAP Act. The statutory information exchange in the wheat industry is not likely to dampen competition if the information exchange system does not involve the exchange of disaggregated and competitively sensitive information. In this regard, the Commission recommends that the information exchange system in the collection and dissemination of information by SAGIS should follow the guidance provided below:

- *The volumes of wheat imports and/or exports should be aggregated nationally;*
- *The information of wheat volumes imported and/or exported may be collected and/or disseminated weekly;*
- *The data or volumes of weekly wheat import and/or export must contain information of not less than 5 (five) traders or industry players; and*
- *No pricing information be collected or disseminated by SAGIS.'*

The Commission reiterated that the above statement does not constitute a decision of the Commission and it also does not constitute an advisory opinion. It is simply guidance to the parties to assist them to comply with the Act.

Consequently, on 2 September 2022, the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development approved the proposed amendment to the existing statutory measure, in that the weekly declarations to SAGIS of intentions to import or export maize would include wheat. Furthermore, that SAGIS follows the guidelines as proposed by the Competition Commission, namely that:

- The volumes of wheat imports and/or exports should be aggregated nationally;
- The information of wheat volumes imported and/or exported be collected and/or disseminated weekly;
- The data or volumes of weekly wheat imports and/or exports must contain information of not less than 5 (five) traders or industry players; and
- No pricing information be collected or disseminated by SAGIS.

The NAMC recognised the fact that this approval has the disadvantage that information cannot be published for most of the year, as it is seldom that five or more traders import wheat in a week. However, it is nevertheless important that the information be kept by SAGIS, which could be valuable for the Minister in times of a food security crisis.

The statutory measures administered by SAGIS were, and still are, also important for the grain industries to administer statutory levies. For example, a total amount of R1.149 billion of levy income in the sorghum, winter cereals and soybean industries was reported to the NAMC from 2008 to 2022.



Administrators, such as the SA Cultivar and Technology Agency (SACTA), still use the SAGIS information as benchmark in reviewing the levy collection rate and determining where levy collection might be improved.

The Supply and Demand (S&D) Estimates Committee of the NAMC and the four industry Trusts of the grain and oilseeds industries, which have been in operation since 2013, also depend on the information of SAGIS in the monthly estimates and rely on the General Manager of SAGIS for his valuable contributions as a member of this Committee. The S&D Committee held its 124th meeting at the end of September 2023, and no meeting was held without participation by SAGIS.

SAGIS is also an important member of the Crop Estimates Liaison Committee (CELC). This Committee was established at a meeting of the Maize Forum held in October 1998, which was attended by the former Minister of Agriculture. The Minister appointed the NAMC as an independent facilitator of CELC, which is chaired by an NAMC member. The CELC is represented by directly affected groups in the different grain and oilseeds industries. SAGIS attended CELC meetings from the first meeting in 1999, up and until the 64th meeting in May 2023. At these meetings, the estimated total production figures, as released by the National Crop Estimates Committee (CEC), are revised, using the published figures of SAGIS of actual deliveries as the basis for the calculations. The figures derived from the wheat utilisation survey to determine on-farm usage and retentions, conducted by the Department, are then added to the SAGIS delivery figures to calculate the final crop production figures for a particular season.

From the above, it is notable that the NAMC, the grain and oilseeds industries, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), the Crop Estimates Committee, and SAGIS have worked together to establish a very successful information system. This information system enables our country to measure the stock levels of our most important agricultural produce available in the country.

The NAMC is of the opinion that SAGIS has established itself as the major source of market information, and that role players in the grain and oilseeds industries have become dependent on the services provided by SAGIS. The NAMC is of the opinion that, because SAGIS is a joint venture of the grain and oilseed industries, they share infrastructure in an endeavour to create a cost-effective institution.

The agricultural sector is expected to ensure food security, to strengthen the economy, and to promote social wealth by providing job opportunities in rural areas. These aims can be reconciled with the provisions of Section 2(3) of the Act. In order to achieve these four aims, the agricultural sector is dependent on reliable and trustworthy information.

SAGIS recently submitted a request for the continuation of statutory measures, with regard to registration and records & returns in respect of grains and oilseeds, to lapse on 30 April 2032.



These statutory measures are the following:

- The registration and the keeping of information and submitting of monthly returns to SAGIS in respect of Maize, Oilseeds, Sorghum and Winter cereal (as published in Government Gazette Regulations No. 607 and No. 606 of 4 June 2008, as amended by Regulations No. 826 of 7 October 2011, No. 68 of 29 January 2016, No. 1548 of 29 November 2019, and No. 2162 of 17 June 2022);
- The keeping of information and submitting of weekly returns in respect of Maize and Wheat imports and exports (as published in Government Gazette Regulation No. 605 of 4 June 2008, as amended by Regulations No. 826 of 7 October 2011, No. 68 of 29 January 2016, No. 503 of 18 May 2018, No. 1548 of 29 November 2019, and No. 2515 of 23 September 2022);
- The registration and the keeping of information and submitting monthly returns in respect of maize products and wheaten products manufactured, processed, imported and/or exported (as published in Government Gazette Regulation No. 885 and No. 884 of 14 November 2014, as amended by Regulations No. 886 of 24 August 2018 and No. 1005 of 18 September 2020);
- The registration and the keeping of information and submitting monthly returns in respect of oilseeds products manufactured, imported and/or exported (as published in Government Gazette Regulation No. 1153 of 23 September 2016 and No. 1262 of 14 October 2016, as amended by Regulations No. 1005 of 18 September 2020); and
- The keeping of information and submitting of weekly returns in respect of producer deliveries of Maize, Wheat, Soybeans and Sunflower seed (as published in Government Gazette Regulation No. 2161 of 17 June 2022).

The NAMC is investigating the request and a recommendation will soon be made to the Minister.



4. STATUTORY LEVIES

4.1 LEVIES REVIEWED IN THE 2023 SURVEY

The details of the different administering bodies, specific financial year reported on in this survey, and the levy terms applicable, are summarised as follows:

Table 2: STATUTORY LEVIES REVIEWED – 2023 SURVEY

Product	Administering body	Financial statements	Measure introduced	Measure lapses	Duration
Citrus	SA Citrus Growers' Association	Apr 2022 – Mar 2023	1 Jan 2021	31 Dec 2024	4 years
Cotton lint	Cotton SA	Apr 2021 – Mar 2022	20 July 2018	31 Mar 2022	4 years
Dairy	Milk SA	Jan 2022 – Dec 2022	1 Jan 2018	31 Dec 2022	4 years
Deciduous fruit					
– Pome and stone fruit	HORTGRO	Oct 2021 – Sep 2022	6 Nov 2019	6 Nov 2023	4 years
& market development					
– Fruit Fly	FruitFly Africa (FFA)	Jul 2021 – Jun 2022	23 Sep 2020	23 Sep 2024	4 years
Dried vine fruit	Raisins South Africa	Jan 2022 – Dec 2022	28 Oct 2020	28 Oct 2024	4 years
Fynbos (proteas)	Cape Flora SA	Mar 2022 – Feb 2023	29 Apr 2020	29 Apr 2024	4 years
Lucerne	National Lucerne Trust	Sep 2021 – Aug 2022	30 Nov 2018	14 Nov 2022	4 years
Lupines	SA Cultivar and Technology Agency (SACTA)	Mar 2022 – Feb 2023	1 Oct 2021	30 Sep 2023	2 years
Macadamias	Macadamias South Africa Non-Profit Company	Mar 2022 – Feb 2023	15 Nov 2018	14 Nov 2022	4 years
Olives	South African Olive Industry Association	Nov 2021 – Oct 2022	20 Nov 2020	20 Nov 2024	4 years
Pecans	SA Pecan Nut Producers' Association	Mar 2022 – Feb 2023	1 Mar 2020	1 Mar 2024	4 years
Pomegranates	Pomegranate Association of SA	Sep 2021 – Aug 2022	1 Jan 2020	1 Jan 2024	4 years
Pork	SA Pork Producers' Organisation	Jan 2022 – Dec 2022	1 Nov 2019	31 Oct 2022	3 years
Potatoes	Potatoes SA	Jul 2021 – Jun 2022	1 Jul 2019	1 Jul 2023	4 years
Red meat	Red Meat Levy Admin	Mar 2021 – Feb 2022	5 Nov 2020	4 Nov 2022	2 years
Soybeans	SACTA	Mar 2022 – Feb 2023	1 Mar 2021	28 Feb 2023	2 years
Table eggs	Table Egg Levy Admin	Jan 2022 – Dec 2023	1 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2026	4 years
Table grapes	South African Table Grape Industry	Nov 2021 – Oct 2022	28 Oct 2020	28 Oct 2024	4 years
Wine and grapes	SAWIS, WINETECH, WOSA and SAWITU	Jan 2022 – Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	31 Dec 2025	4 years
Winter cereals	SACTA	Mar 2022 – Feb 2023	1 Oct 2020	30 Sep 2023	2 years

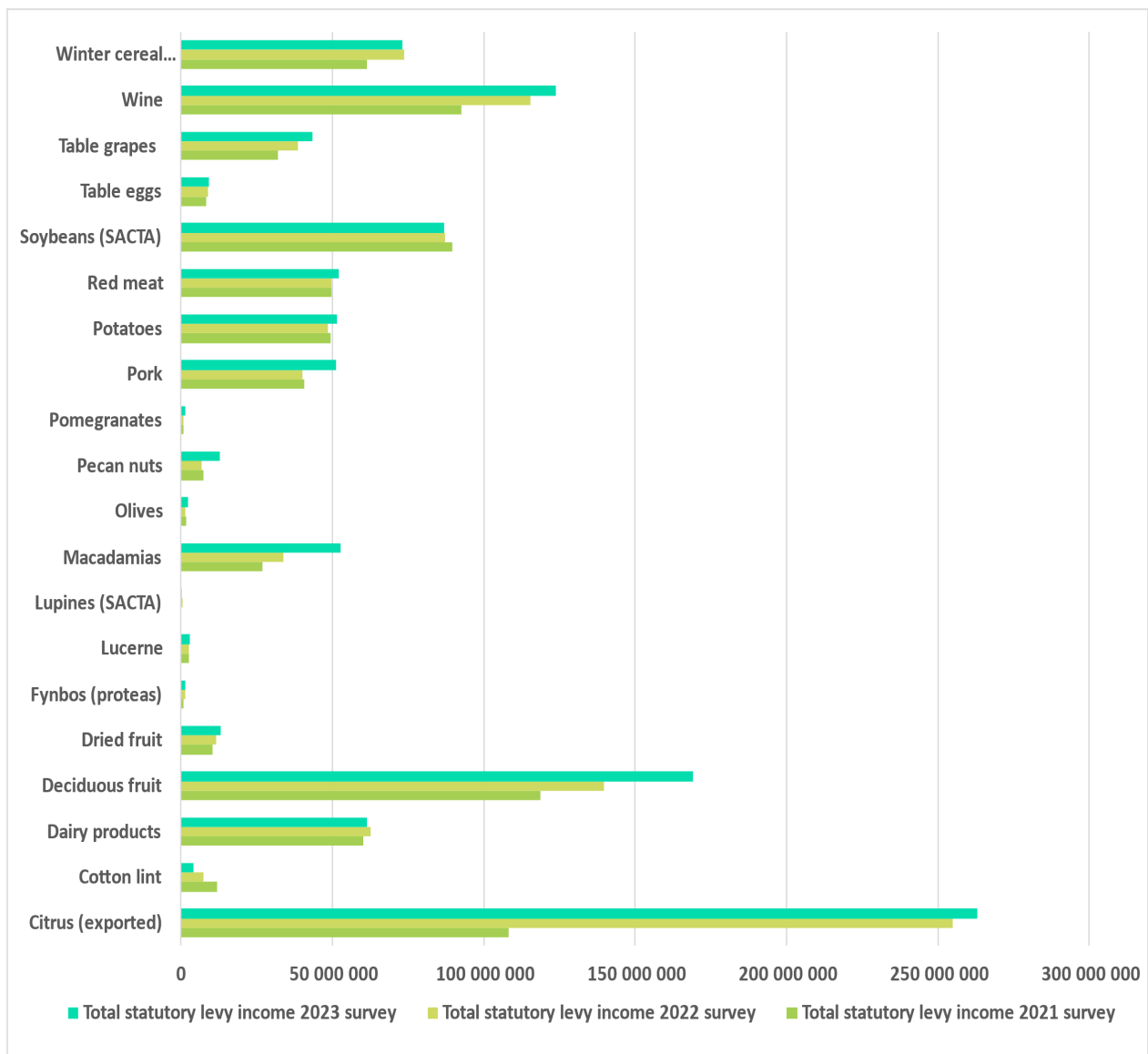


4.2 TOTAL LEVY INCOME

The total funds collected through statutory levies reported in the 2023 survey amounted to approximately R1.1 billion, which is 9% higher than the previous survey's reported levy income of roughly R986 million.

The graph shown in the following Figure illustrates the levy income per industry over the past three years. It is also evident from this graph that the citrus industry collects the largest part of total levy income, followed by the deciduous fruit, wine and soybean industries.

Figure 1: LEVY INCOME OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS PER INDUSTRY





The table below focuses on levy income in the 2023 survey, compared with the value of a product at the first point of sale, as provided by the levy administrators concerned.

Table 3: TOTAL STATUTORY LEVY INCOME – 2023 SURVEY

Product	Levy income 2023 survey	Total value of product at the first point of sale	Levy income as a percentage of the value of the product
	R	R	%
Citrus (exported)	262 925 472	27 124 767 000	1,0%
Cotton lint	4 122 032	396 350 000	1,0%
Dairy products	61 293 766	21 842 000 000	0,3%
Deciduous Fruit	168 961 765	10 071 415 900	1,7%
Dried fruit	13 216 129	1 363 328 000	1,0%
Fynbos (proteas)	1 323 423	254 832 785	0,5%
Lucerne	2 807 518	5 486 420 000	0,1%
Lupines (SACTA)	147 365	50 943 201	0,3%
Macadamias	52 709 761	3 106 360 000	1,7%
Olives	2 229 988	75 712 576	2,9%
Pecan nuts	12 739 434	1 904 300 000	0,7%
Pomegranates	1 382 519	142 549 436	1,0%
Pork	51 360 123	8 863 849 365	0,6%
Potatoes	51 408 150	10 840 000 000	0,5%
Red meat	52 221 890	49 890 674 000	0,1%
Soybeans (SACTA)	86 822 508	13 692 110 000	0,6%
Table eggs	9 265 514	12 450 000 000	0,1%
Table grapes	43 412 645	8 930 000 000	0,5%
Wine	123 741 673	7 437 300 000	1,7%
Winter cereal (SACTA)	73 243 697	12 091 026 000	0,6%
TOTAL	1 075 335 372	196 013 938 263	0,5%

The MAP Act stipulates that a statutory levy may not exceed 5% of the price realised for a specific agricultural product at the first point of sale. The maximum of 5% must be based on a guideline price, calculated as the average price at the first point of sale over a period not exceeding three years. For the 2023 survey, the total levy income as a percentage of the total value of agricultural products at the first point of sale is approximately 0.5%.



4.3 TOTAL LEVY EXPENDITURE

The 2023 survey shows that approximately R1.0 billion was spent on industry functions – an increase of 14.0%, compared with the R896.0 million spent in the 2022 survey. Of the total expenditure, approximately 45.0% was spent on research, 10.1% on export promotion/market access, and 7.8% on information. Approximately 19.8% (R202.1 million) was spent on transformation projects.

Table 4: ALLOCATION OF LEVY EXPENDITURE – 2023 SURVEY

Functions funded	2021 survey	2022 survey	2023 survey	2023
	R	R	R	%
Administration	52 949 652	48 829 202	54 522 048	5,3
Information	64 593 792	60 072 980	79 555 284	7,8
Research	268 581 600	421 316 576	460 064 529	45,0
Transformation	147 236 706	179 226 062	202 113 148	19,8
Export promotion / market access	61 031 638	81 015 134	103 565 687	10,1
Consumer education / promotion	58 111 407	61 152 393	71 130 610	7,0
Production development	11 390 985	6 613 468	6 849 795	0,7
Plant improvement	1 717 815	938 373	4 706 905	0,5
Quality control	32 631 993	36 867 535	39 883 442	3,9
TOTAL	698 245 588	896 031 723	1 022 391 448	100

Further details on the levy expenditure per industry and per function are provided in Table 5 on the next page.



Table 5: LEVY ALLOCATIONS TO FUNCTIONS, PER INDUSTRY AND IN TOTAL- 2023 SURVEY

	Administration		Information		Research / cultivar development		Transformation		Export promotion / market access		Consumer education / promotion		Production development		Plant improvement		Quality control		Total per industry and % of total	
	Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure		Rand and % of total expenditure	
Citrus exported	13 751 814		14 833 328		156 148 689		54 809 331		12 780 957											252 324 119
% of total expenditure	5,5%		5,9%		61,9%		21,7%		5,1%											100,0%
Cotton	139 992		6 895 784		1 684 629		1 351 302				1 650 628					2 849 800				14 572 135
	1,0%		47,3%		11,6%		9,3%				11,3%					19,6%				100,0%
Dairy	9 794 550		4 779 505		3 309 700		9 381 069				21 546 962					11 434 457				60 246 243
	16,3%		7,9%		5,5%		15,6%				35,8%					19,0%				100,0%
Deciduous fruit	5 262 444		2 214 529		86 536 242		28 462 252		31 649 151						4 706 905					158 831 523
	3,3%		1,4%		54,5%		17,9%		19,9%						3,0%					100,0%
***Pome / stone fruit	5 262 444		2 214 529		37 357 180		28 462 252		9 216 730						4 706 905					87 220 040
	6,0%		2,5%		42,8%		32,6%		10,6%						5,4%					100,0%
***Market Access									22 432 421											22 432 421
									100,0%											100,0%
***FruitFly Africa					49 179 062															49 179 062
					100,0%		0,0%													100,0%
Dried fruit	983 984		1 183 852		3 009 963		4 048 513		3 989 817											13 216 129
	7,4%		9,0%		22,8%		30,6%		30,2%											100,0%
Fynbos (proteas)	100 220		262 232		277 750		271 476													911 678
	11,0%		28,8%		30,5%		29,8%													100,0%
Lucerne	174 426		442 824		564 347		837 118									771 466				2 790 181
	6,3%		15,9%		20,2%		30,0%									27,6%				100,0%
Lupines (SACTA)	4 240				106 976		30 123													141 339
	3,0%						21,3%													24,3%
Macadamias	2 732 007		5 081 114		32 514 847		6 315 208													46 643 176
	5,9%		10,9%		69,7%		13,5%		0,0%											100,0%
	Administration	Information	Research / cultivar development	Transformation	Export promotion / market access	Consumer education / promotion	Production development	Plant improvement	Quality control	Total per industry and % of total										
	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure	Rand and % of total expenditure										
Olives	469 456	328 143	169 313	474 836	2 423 523	62,7%	4,4%	12,3%	8,5%	8,5%	328 143	169 313	474 836	2 423 523	62,7%	4,4%	12,3%	8,5%	328 143	169 313
	12,1%	8,5%	4,4%	12,3%	62,7%	4,4%	12,3%	8,5%	8,5%	328 143	169 313	474 836	2 423 523	62,7%	4,4%	12,3%	8,5%	328 143	169 313	3 865 271
	100,0%																			100,0%

Pecan nuts	593 485	1 875 451	3 324 662	1 983 958	790 977					8 568 533
	6,9%	21,9%	38,8%	23,2%	9,2%					100,0%
Pomegranates	37 541	31 962		263 283	232 425	49 292				614 503
	6,1%	5,2%	0,0%	42,8%	37,8%	8,0%				100,0%
Pork	4 920 999	7 063 503	1 873 959	10 530 901		18 823 685			9 397 366	52 610 413
	9,4%	13,4%	3,6%	20,0%		35,8%			17,9%	100,0%
Potato	2 177 673	9 609 599	14 588 966	10 616 740		11 750 617				48 743 595
	4,5%	19,7%	29,9%	21,8%		24,1%				100,0%
Red meat	2 705 208	2 627 630	6 888 835	10 879 600		13 353 551	6 849 795		7 242 122	50 546 741
	5,4%	5,2%	13,6%	21,5%		26,4%	13,6%		14,3%	100,0%
Soybeans (SACTA)	2 497 628		68 250 428	17 747 377						88 495 433
	2,8%		77,1%	20,1%						100,0%
Table eggs	936 784	957 614	91 942	974 680		1 532 352			2 107 367	6 600 739
	14,2%	14,5%	1,4%	14,8%		23,2%			31,9%	100,0%
Table grapes	2 959 343	4 843 692	10 202 859	6 672 608	9 955 949				6 080 864	40 715 315
	7,3%	11,9%	25,1%	16,4%	24,5%				14,9%	100,0%
Wine	2 173 248	16 524 522	13 289 562	21 491 039	44 166 411					97 644 782
	2,2%	16,9%	13,6%	22,0%	45,2%					100,0%
Winter cereal (SACTA)	2 107 006		57 230 860	14 971 734						74 309 600
	2,8%		77,0%	20,1%						100,0%
Total	54 522 048	79 555 284	460 064 529	202 113 148	103 565 687	71 130 610	6 849 795	4 706 905	39 883 442	1 022 391 448
% spent on function	5,3%	7,8%	45,0%	19,8%	10,1%	7,0%	0,7%	0,5%	3,9%	100,0%



The following table indicates the levy surplus or deficit for each industry for the particular year under review:

Table 6: COMPARISON BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Industry	Levy income	Levy expenditure	Surplus/deficit
	R	R	R
Citrus (exported)	262 925 472	252 324 119	10 601 353
Cotton lint	4 122 032	14 572 135	-10 450 103
Dairy products	61 293 766	60 246 243	1 047 523
Deciduous Fruit	168 961 765	158 831 523	10 130 242
***Pome and stone	91 942 151	87 220 040	4 722 111
***Market development	34 467 655	22 432 421	12 035 234
***FruitFly Africa	42 551 959	49 179 062	-6 627 103
Dried fruit	13 216 129	13 216 129	0
Fynbos (proteas)	1 323 423	911 678	411 745
Lucerne	2 807 518	2 790 181	17 337
Lupines (SACTA)	147 365	141 339	6 026
Macadamias	52 709 761	46 643 176	6 066 585
Olives	2 229 988	3 865 271	-1 635 283
Pecan nuts	12 739 434	8 568 533	4 170 901
Pomegranates	1 382 519	614 503	768 016
Pork	51 360 123	52 610 413	-1 250 290
Potatoes	51 408 150	48 743 594	2 664 556
Red meat	52 221 890	50 546 741	1 675 149
Soybeans (SACTA)	86 822 508	88 495 433	-1 672 925
Table eggs	9 265 514	6 600 739	2 664 775
Table grapes	43 412 645	40 715 315	2 697 330
Wine	123 741 673	97 644 782	26 096 891
Winter cereal (SACTA)	73 243 697	74 309 600	-1 065 903
TOTAL	1 075 335 372	1 022 391 447	52 943 925

The levy surplus or deficit for each industry will be covered by income from the next financial year, or by other non-statutory levy related income, as in the case with the cotton industry.



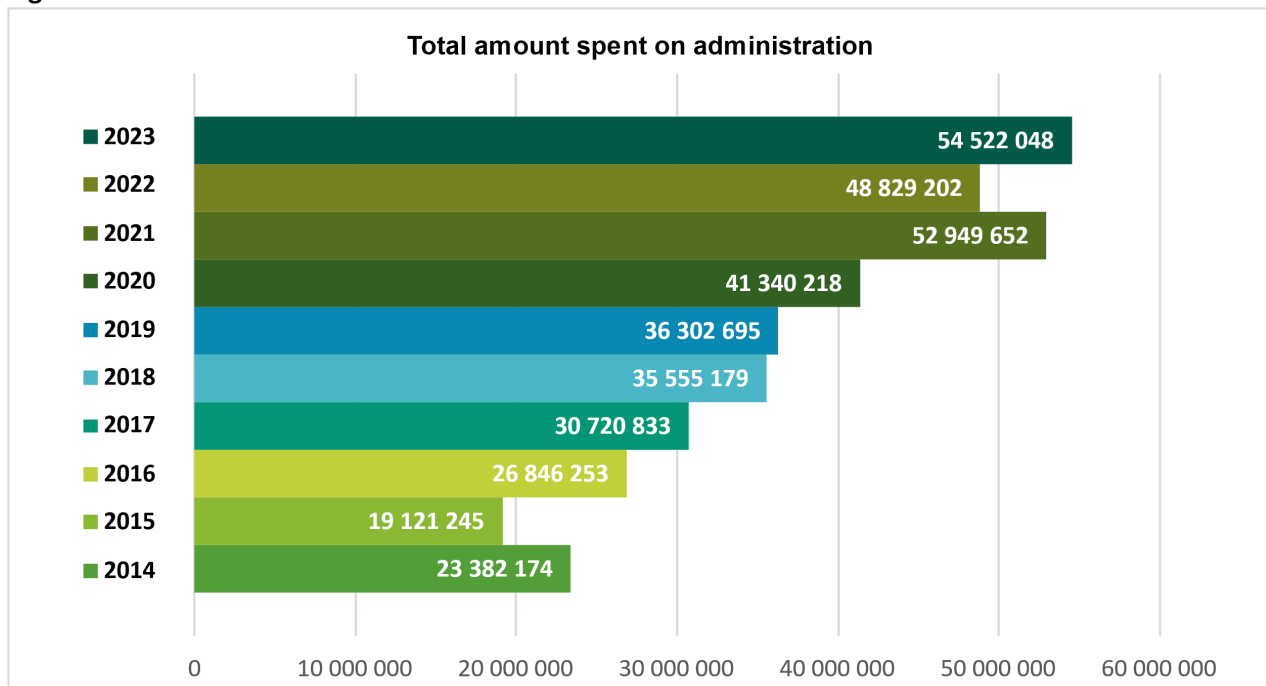
4.4 TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS

The following pages set out an evaluation of the total spending on generic functions for the past 10 years.

Administration:

The NAMC's guidelines on the utilisation of statutory levy funds stipulate that not more than 10% of levies collected should be used for administrative purposes. The 2023 survey shows that, in total, all levy administrators spent approximately 5.3% (R54.5 million) of levies collected on administration costs, which is well below the guideline of 10%. Audit fees are one of the major components of administration costs. The figure below indicates the total expenditure on administration for the past 10 years.

Figure 2: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON ADMINISTRATION OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

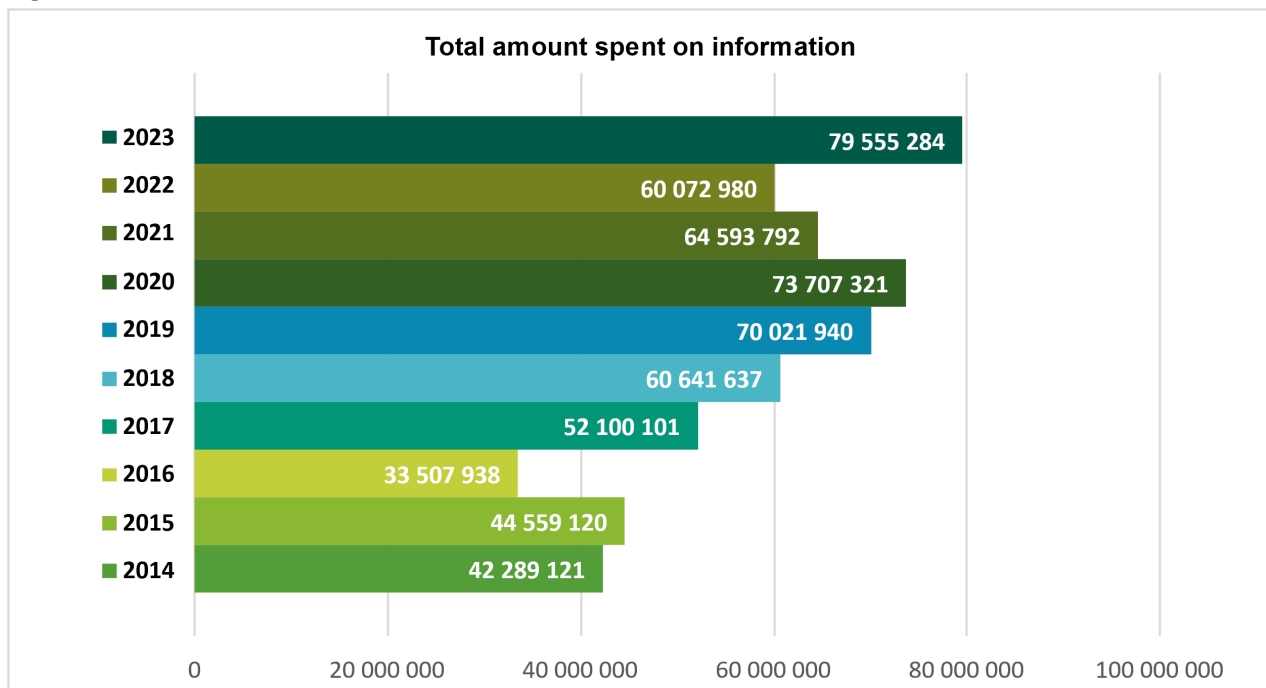




Information:

For the 2023 survey, approximately 7.8% (R79.6 million) of total levy expenditure was allocated to the information function.

Figure 3: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON INFORMATION OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

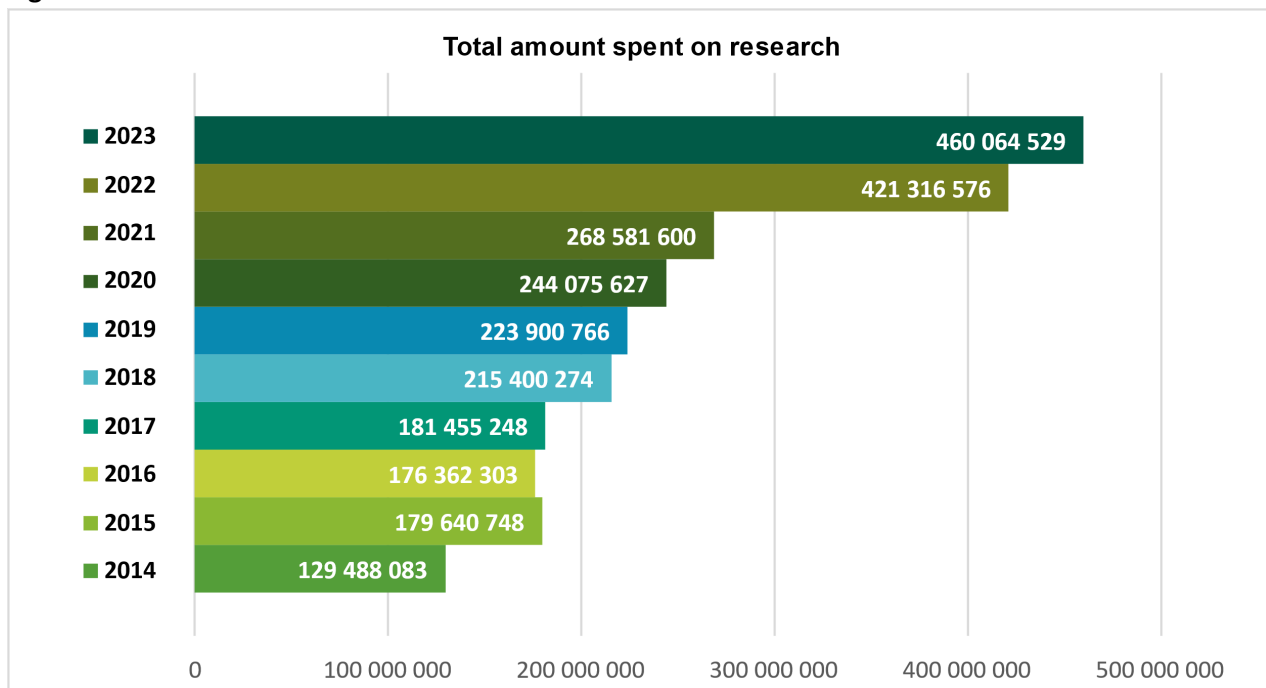




Research:

Research is the generic function that receives the largest proportion of total statutory levies. A steady increase in levies spent on research is evident over the past 10 years, as indicated in Figure 4. The 2023 survey shows that approximately 45.0% (or R460.1 million) of total levy expenditure was allocated to the research function.

Figure 4: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON RESEARCH FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS



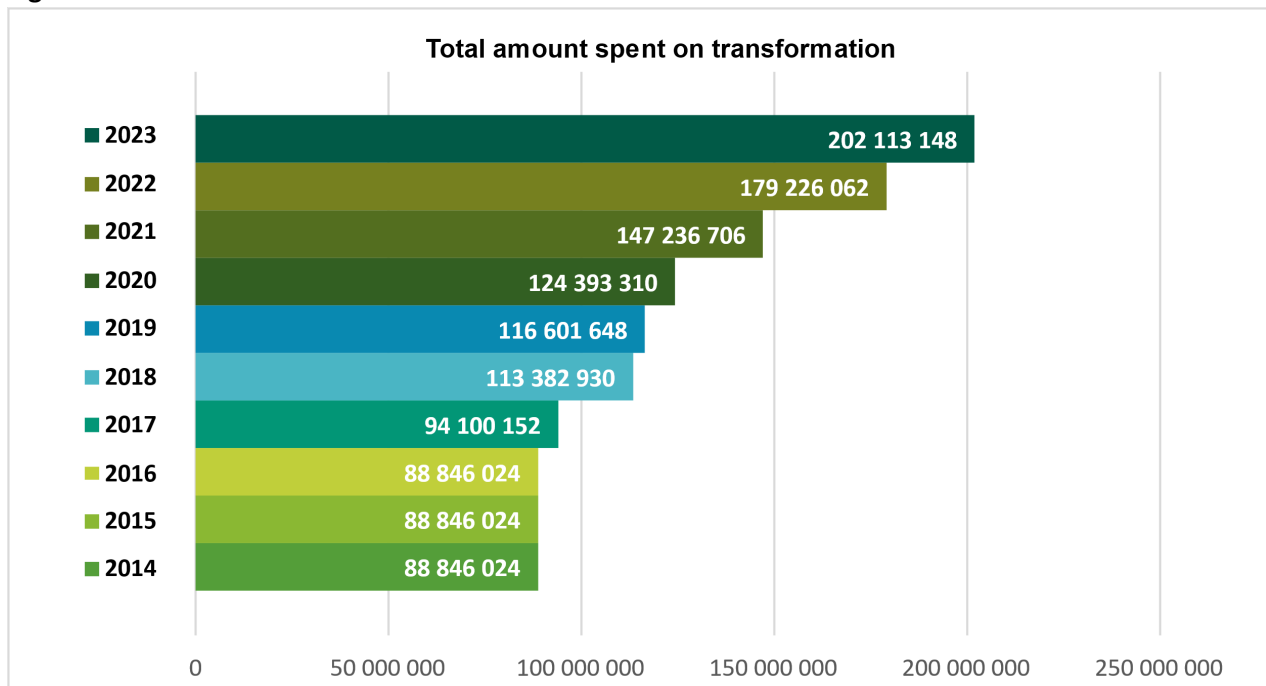


Transformation:

According to the 2023 survey, approximately 19.8% (R202.1 million) was spent on transformation projects, compared with R179.2 million reported in the previous survey, being an increase of 12.7%. This is almost in line with the condition of approval for all statutory levies, namely that at least 20% of statutory levy income must be used for transformation activities.

It should, however, be noted that two statutory levies, namely the market access and the fruit fly statutory levies in the deciduous fruit industry, were approved without the condition that at least 20% of levies must be allocated towards transformation activities. If the income from these two statutory levies were to be excluded, then more than 20% of the other levies were used for transformation activities.

Figure 5: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON TRANSFORMATION FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS

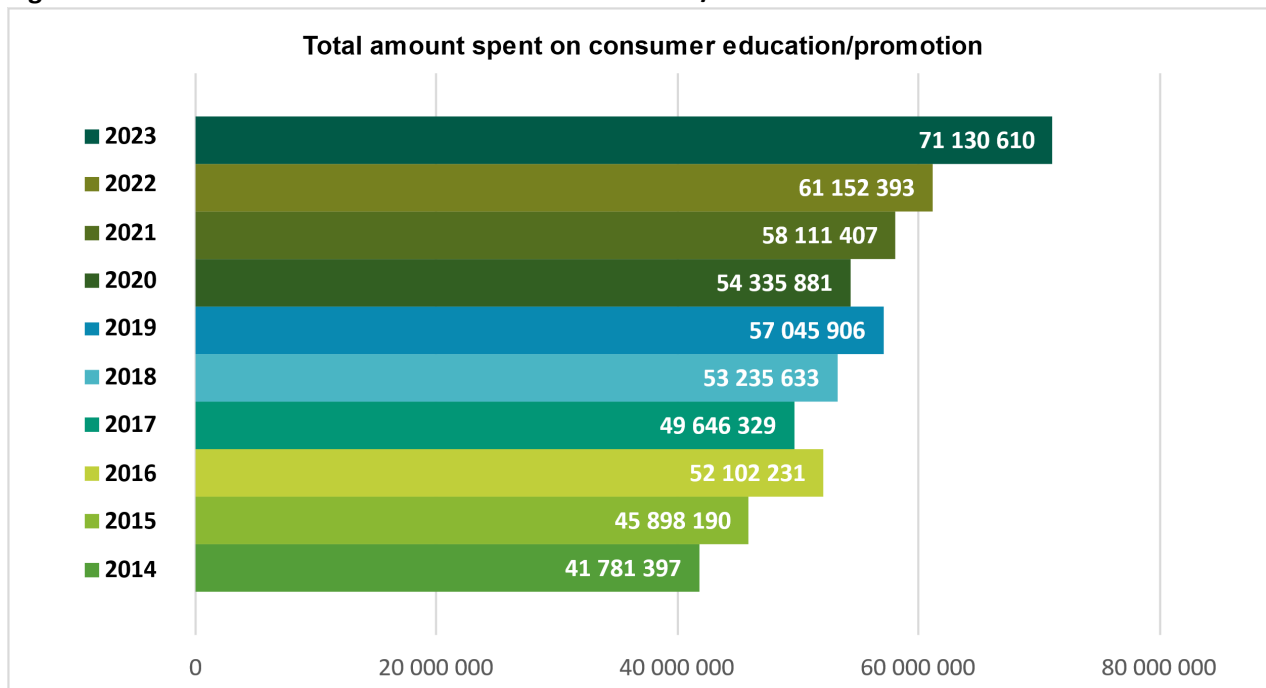




Consumer education/local promotion:

According to the 2023 survey, approximately 7.0% (R71.1 million) of total levy expenditure was spent on consumer education/local promotion, compared with the R61.2 million reported in the previous survey. The dairy, olive, pork, potato, red meat and table egg industries spent a major part of statutory levies on consumer education/local promotion. The dairy industry and the pork industry both allocated 35.8% of levy funds towards this function.

Figure 6: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON CONSUMER EDUCATION/LOCAL PROMOTION OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

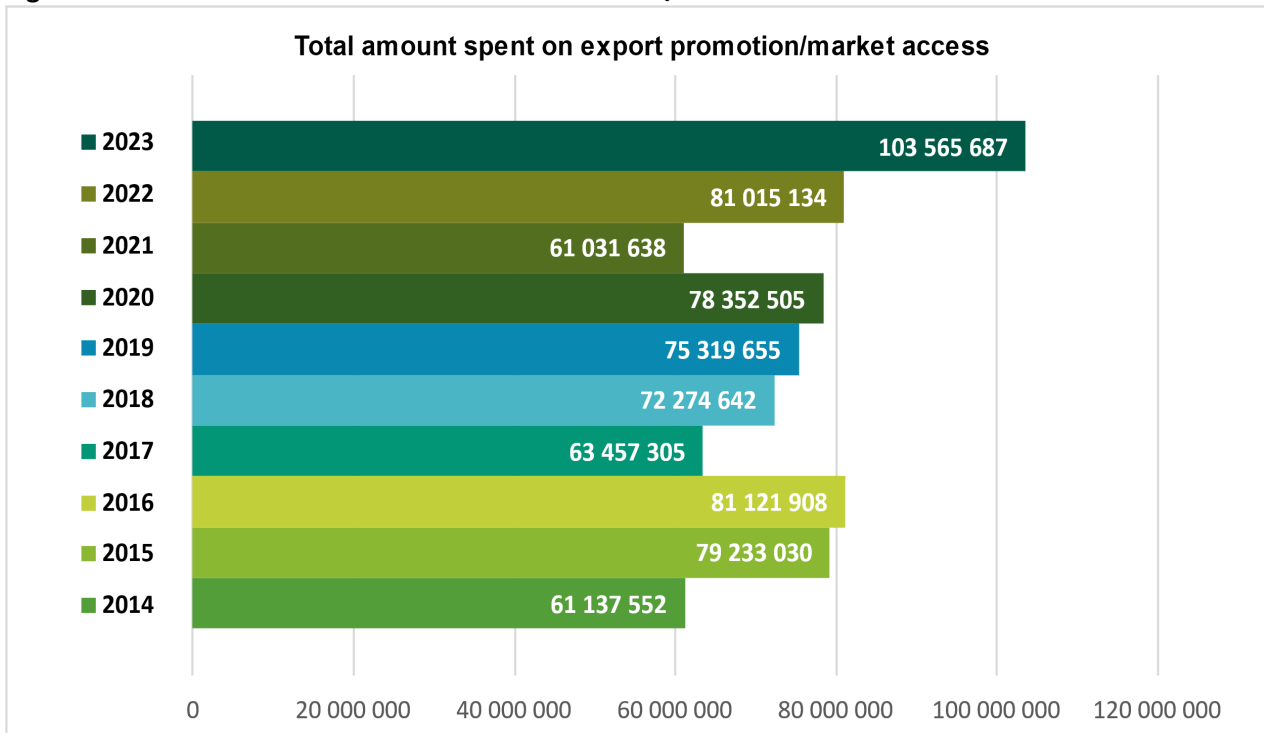




Export promotion and market access:

The 2023 survey indicated that approximately 10.1% (R103.6 million) of total levy expenditure was allocated to export promotion and market access, compared with the roughly R81.0 million reported in the 2022 survey. The horticultural industries, and more specifically the citrus, deciduous fruit, dried fruit, table grape and wine industries, spent a major portion of their statutory funds on export promotion activities. The market development levy in the deciduous fruit industry is used specifically to fund the market development/consumer education programmes planned in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

Figure 7: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON EXPORT PROMOTION/MARKET ACCESS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

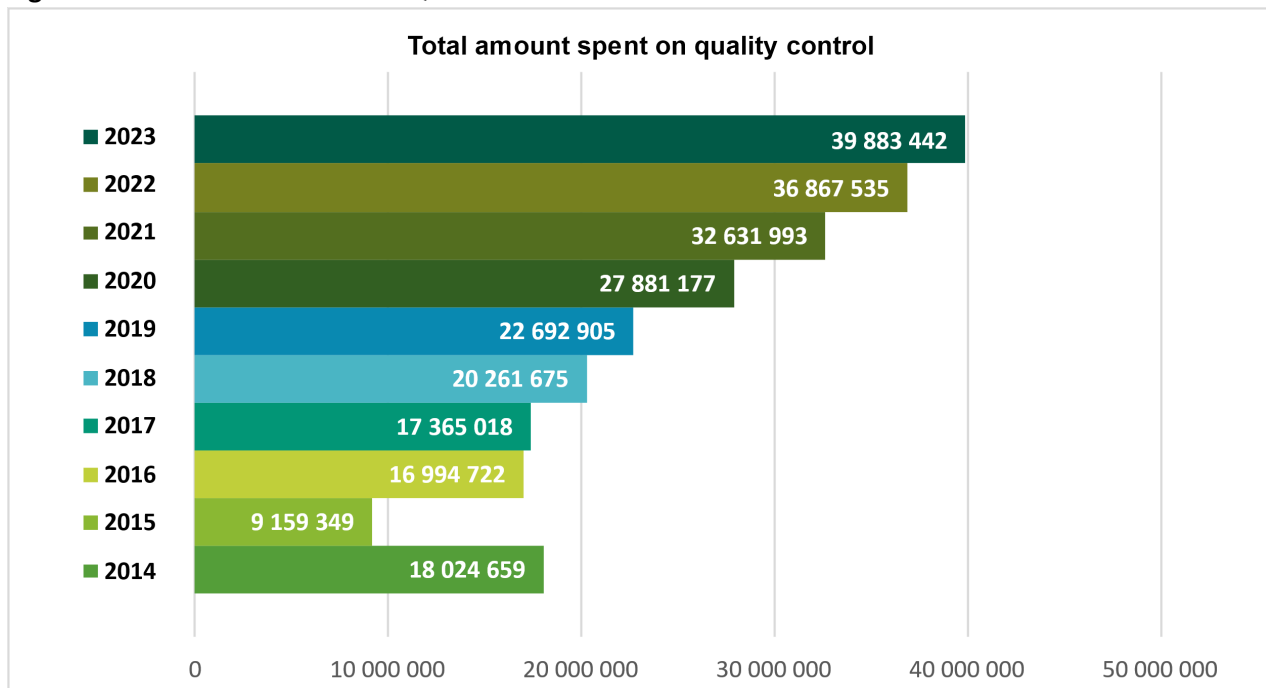




Quality control:

The function of quality control is becoming more and more important. It is mainly undertaken by the cotton, dairy, lucerne, pork and red meat industries to ensure that consumers have peace of mind when using their products. Approximately R40 million (3.9% of total levy expenditure) was spent on quality control in the 2023 survey.

Figure 8: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON QUALITY CONTROL OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS



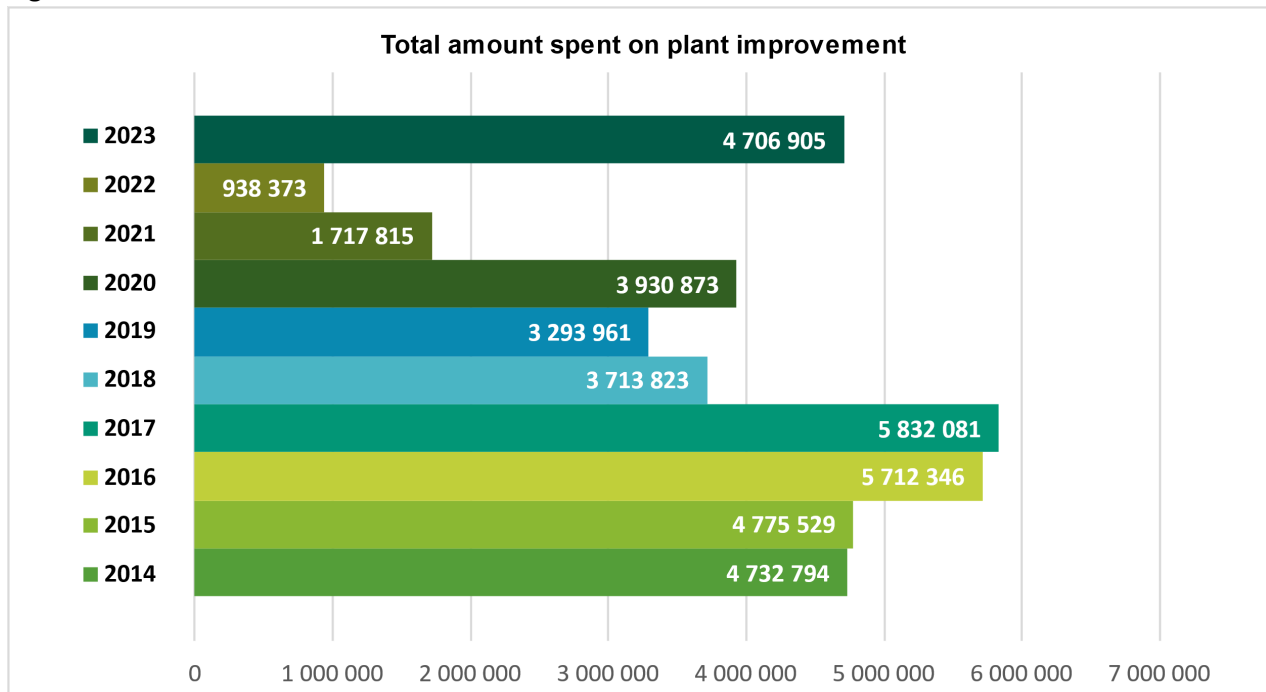


Plant improvement:

The deciduous fruit industry spent approximately R4.7 million (0.5% of total levy expenditure) on plant improvement in the 2023 survey.

As can be seen in the figure below, from 2017 to 2022, much less of the statutory levy funds has been spent on the plant improvement function. The assumption can be made that much of the activities previously financed under the plant improvement function are now being absorbed under the research function.

Figure 9: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON PLANT IMPROVEMENT OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

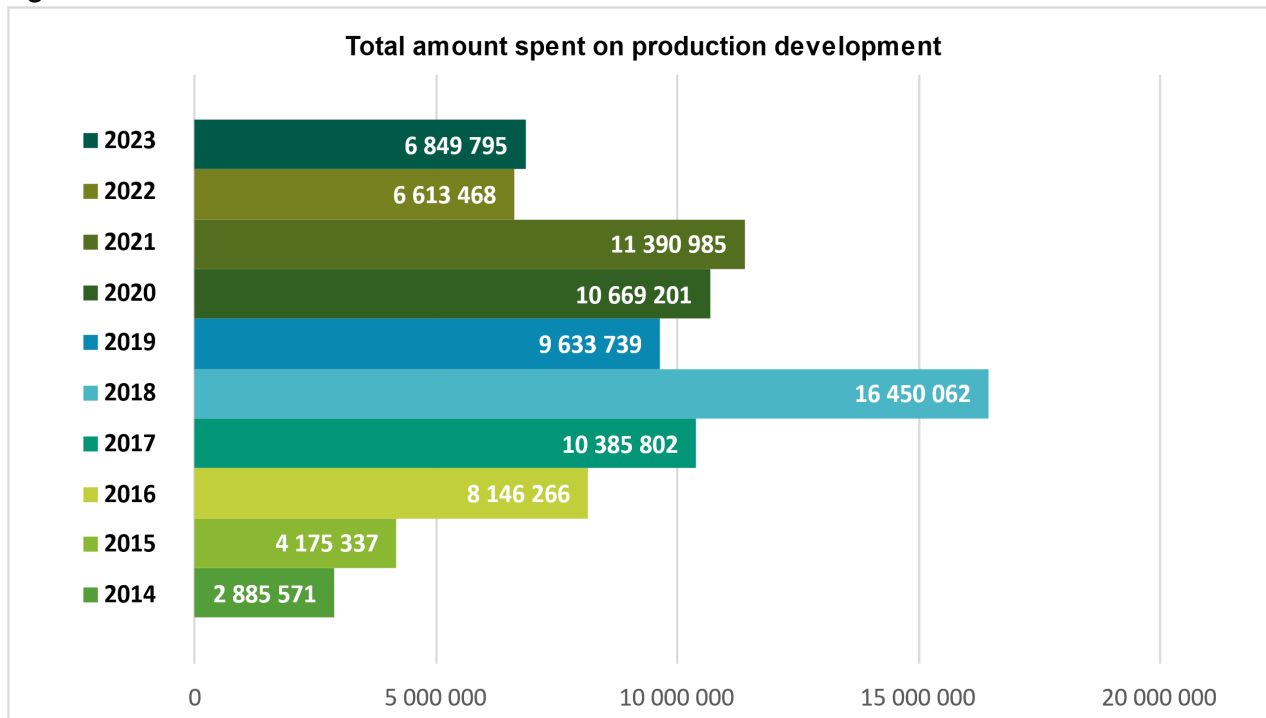




Production development

Although only a small percentage of statutory levy expenditure was allocated to production development, the red meat industries spent approximately R6.8 million (0.7% of total levy expenditure) on production development.

Figure 10: LEVY FUNDS SPENT ON PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS





5. CONCLUSIONS

This report on the status of statutory measures, compiled by the NAMC for submission to the Minister, focuses on registration, records and returns, as well as the various statutory levies collected by the 21 agricultural industries concerned, including the activities funded by statutory levy income.

The agricultural sector is expected to ensure food security, to strengthen the economy and to promote social wealth by providing job opportunities in rural areas. These aims can be reconciled with the provisions of Section 2(3) of the Act. In order to achieve these four aims, the agricultural sector is dependent on reliable and trustworthy information. Therefore, statutory measures, and in particular registration, records and returns, are essential and used by all agricultural industries concerned. The information system developed in the grains and oilseeds industries is regarded as one of the best in the world, and is made possible by statutory measures.

Statutory measures, and specifically levies, play an important role in enabling growth in the relevant agricultural industries through effective information management and communication and the collection of funds to finance much-needed functions. The levy administrators' total funds collected through statutory levies in the 2023 survey amounted to approximately R1.1 billion, which is 9% higher than the amount recorded in the 2022 survey.

The 2023 survey shows that approximately R1.0 billion was spent on industry functions, which represents an increase of 14.1% compared with the 2022 survey. Of the total expenditure, about 45.0% was spent on research, 10.1% on export promotion/market access, and 7.8% on information. About 19.8% (R202.1 million) was spent on transformation projects. It is important to note that all the figures analysed in this 2023 survey were obtained from the relevant audited financial statements as received from levy administrators.

The NAMC's findings on the status of statutory measures promulgated in terms of the MAP Act, as verified by the latest audited financial statements for each levy administrator, are hereby presented to the Minister.

The NAMC wishes to thank the statutory measure administrators who supplied the necessary information, as well as the Minister's office and DALRRD for their efficient assistance in the processing of applications for the implementation, amendment and continuation of statutory measures.



ANNEXURE A

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNMENT GAZETTES: STATUTORY LEVIES PROMULGATED APPLICABLE IN THE 2023 SURVEY

For all notices relating to statutory measures, please go to
<https://www.gov.za/documents/notices>
and use the keyword: Marketing

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy on export citrus fruit shall be as set out below:

Amount of levy per 15kg carton			
2021	2022	2023	2024
R1,64	R1,68	R1,73	R1,79

Persons by whom levy is payable

7. The producer shall at all times remain liable for the payment of the levy imposed under section 5, but the levy may be paid to the CGA in the manner and within the period set out in section 8.

Manner and time of levy payment

8.(1) Payment of the levy imposed under section 5 shall be made to the CGA –

- (a) directly by the producer concerned; or
- (b) on behalf of the producer by the export agent or the exporter of the citrus fruit concerned: Provided that –
 - (i) if the amount of the levy has been paid on behalf of the producer by the export agent or the exporter of the citrus fruit concerned, he or she may deduct the amount thereof from any monies owed by him or her to such producer, or collect the amount of such levy from the producer concerned; and
 - (ii) the export agent or the exporter shall be entitled to keep an administration fee equal to 1% of the levy thus deducted or collected in terms of subsection (1)(b)(i) for his or her own account.

(2) Payment of the levy on export citrus fruit –

(a) must be made by electronic bank transfer to:

Citrus Growers Association
 Bank: Standard Bank
 Branch: Hillcrest
 Branch number: 045726
 Account number: 250783924; and

(b) must be made within 30 days after the date of inspection of the consignment of citrus fruit and the approval thereof for export by the PPECB.

(3) The PPECB may refuse to inspect any consignment of citrus fruit intended for export where the CGA has in writing informed the PPECB that the producer, export agent or exporter concerned is not in good standing with the CGA.

Commencement and validity

9. This statutory measure comes into operation on the date of publication hereof and lapses on 31 December 2024.

This statutory measure shall be administered by Cotton South Africa.

Product to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to cotton lint.

Area in which statutory measure applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on all cotton lint, ginned by ginners from seed cotton.

Amount of levy

6. The levy shall amount to 26.5c per kilogram cotton lint produced, excluding VAT.

Persons by whom and to whom levy is payable

7. The levy imposed in terms of clause 5 and 6 shall -
 (a) be payable by ginners; and
 (b) be payable to Cotton South Africa.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment shall be made not later than the 20th day that follows the month during which the cotton lint on which the levy is payable, was produced.
 (2) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic funds transfer, cheque, postal order or money order made out in favour of Cotton South Africa.
 (3) a) The payment shall be submitted monthly, when forwarded by post to -

Cotton South Africa
P.O. Box 912232
SILVERTON
0127;

- b) when delivered by hand delivered to –

Cotton South Africa
Cotton South Africa Building
90 Cycad Place
off Watermeyer Street
Val de Grace Extension 10
PRETORIA
0184.

Conditions of approval

9. This statutory measure is subject to the following conditions:

- a) That 70% of levy income be spent on research, information and other core functions, 20% on transformation (development of emerging farmers) and not more than 10% on administration;
 b) That levies be accounted for, in a manner and to the extent acceptable to the Auditor-General, separately from any other funds or assets under the control of Cotton SA, and audited by the Auditor-General; and
 c) That after the lapsing of the levy, any surplus funds be utilised subject to the approval of the Minister.

Commencement and period of validity

10. This statutory measure shall come into operation on 1 April 2018 and shall lapse on 31 March 2022.

SCHEDULE

1. Definitions

In this Schedule any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, unless the context otherwise indicates -

“consumers” means the end users of milk;

“milk producer” means a person that produces milk by the milking of cows, goats or sheep;

“retailers” means persons that sell milk directly to consumers; and

“the Act” means the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act 47 of 1996), as amended.

2. The products subject to the levies and the levies are as follows:

Customs Tariff Classification	Product Description	Levy (Vat exclusive)			
		2022 c/kg	2023 c/kg	2024 c/kg	2025 c/kg
04.01	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	1.71	1.77	1.84	1.92
04.02	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	16.38	17.04	17.72	18.43
04.03	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kephir, and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruits, nuts or cocoa.	6.17	6.41	6.67	6.94
04.04	Whey, whether or not concentrated or	4.98	5.19	5.39	5.60

	containing added sugar or other sweetening matter; Products consisting of natural milk constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included.				
04.05	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk, dairy spreads.	17.59	18.29	19.03	19.78
04.06	Cheese and Curd.	24.54	25.53	26.55	27.61

3. The levies set out under 2 shall be paid by:

- Persons who buy raw (unprocessed) milk for the purpose of processing it or to use it to manufacture other products, or to sell it to persons located outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa, or to move it outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa;
- Persons who import a product which is subject to a levy in terms of 2;
- Persons who are milk producers and who process the raw (unprocessed) milk produced by them, or use it to manufacture other products, or who sell it to consumers, or who sell it to persons located outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa, or who move it outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa; and
- Persons who sell raw (unprocessed) milk to retailers.

4. The levies set out under 2, shall be paid by the persons listed in 3 to Milk SA not later than 15 days after the month in which the actions that created the levy liability, took place.

"Retailer" means a person who trades fresh plums and prunes on a retail level on the domestic market.

A person shall have a choice to register as either a producer or an exporter on a municipal market or a retailer or processor. A person who is a producer as well as an exporter or retailer or processor must register as a producer and as an exporter or retailer or processor.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by HORTGRO (Pty) Ltd to fund research projects, information and technology transfer; plant improvement and certification functions; market information and statistics; communication; trade related and market access issues, and transformation and training for plums and prunes.

These measures are necessary to ensure that continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the plum and prune industry, is available to all role players in order for them to make informed decisions in the spheres as indicated.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to plums and prunes.

The measure will be administered by HORTGRO, a company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). HORTGRO will implement and administer the measure as set out in the Schedule within DFPT Finance, a non-profit company incorporated under the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008).

Products to which statutory measure applies.

3. This statutory measure shall apply to plums and prunes destined for export and/or domestic fresh and/or dried fruit consumption.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on plums and prunes.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fresh – Export and Domestic	16.5 c/Kg	17.5 c/Kg	19.6 c/Kg	20.0 c/Kg
Fresh – Exports Trade and Markets	10.0 c/Kg	10.6 c/Kg	11.3 c/Kg	12.0 c/Kg
Fresh – Domestic Trade	2.0c/kg	2.1 c/Kg	2.2 c/Kg	2.4 c/Kg

Dried *	21 c/Kg	21 c/Kg	25 c/Kg	25 c/Kg
Dried * - Trade and Markets	6.0 c/Kg	6.0 c/Kg	8.0 c/Kg	8.0 c/Kg

***Dried kilograms**

on all export volumes (all classes) and/or domestic volumes (all classes) on municipal markets and retail level and/or dried fruit (all classes)

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –

- be payable by a plum and prune exporter on behalf of the producer from which such plums have been procured in respect of all plums and prunes exported;
 - be payable by a municipal market on behalf of the producer from which such plums and prunes have been procured in respect of all plums and prunes sold on that market;
 - be payable by a processor on behalf of producers from which such plums and prunes have been procured in respect of all plums and prunes for drying purposes; and
 - be payable by a retailer on behalf of the producer from which such plums and prunes have been procured in respect of all plums and prunes procured by that retailer.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to DFPT Finance in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

- (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end of delivery of a quantity of plums and prunes for export or delivery to be sold on a municipal market or via a retailers or processed, or sold via any other manner.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of DFPT Finance, and shall –
 - when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
DFPT Finance
PO Box 163
PAAARL
7620
 - when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from HORTGRO on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse four years later.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by HORTGRO (Pty) Ltd to fund research projects, information and technology transfer, plant improvement functions and certification; market information and statistics; communication; trade and market access; and transformation and training for pears.

These measures are necessary to ensure that continuous, timeless and accurate information relating to the pear industry, is available to all role players in order for them to make informed decisions in the spheres as indicated.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to pears.

The measure will be administered by HORTGRO, a company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). HORTGRO will implement and administer the measure as set out in the Schedule within DFPT Finance, a non-profit company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008).

Products to which statutory measure applies.

3. This statutory measure shall apply to pears destined for export and/or domestic fresh consumption and/or dried fruit.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on pears.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fresh – Export, Domestic and Import	5.0 c/Kg	5.3 c/Kg	5.6 c/Kg	6.0 c/Kg
Fresh – Exports	2.8 c/Kg	2.85 c/Kg	2.9 c/Kg	3.0 c/Kg
Dried*	21.0 c/Kg	21.0 c/Kg	25.0 c/Kg	25.0 c/Kg
Dried** – Trade and Markets	6.0 c/Kg	6.0 c/Kg	8.0 c/Kg	8.0 c/Kg

* Dried Kilograms

on all pears on export (all classes) and/or domestic volumes on municipal markets and retail level (all classes) and/or dried (all classes).

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –

- (a) be payable by a pear exporter on behalf of the producer from which such pears have been procured in respect of all pears exported;
 - (b) be payable by a municipal market on behalf of the producer from which such pears have been procured in respect of all pears sold on that market;
 - (c) be payable by a processor on behalf of the producer from which such pears have been procured for the dried pear market; and
 - (d) be payable by a retailer on behalf of the producer from whom such pears have been procured in respect of pears procured by the retailer.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to DFPT Finance in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end wherein a quantity of pears was delivered for export or for sale on a municipal market or via a retailer or processor, or sold via any other method.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of DFPT Finance, and shall –
- (a) when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
DFPT Finance
PO Box 163
PAAARL
7620
 - (b) when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from HORTGRO on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse four years later.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by HORTGRO to fund research projects, information and technology transfer, plant improvement functions and certification; market information and statistics; communication; trade and market access; and transformation and training for peaches and nectarines.

These measures are necessary to ensure that continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the peach and nectarine industry, is available to all role players in order for them to make informed decisions in the spheres as indicated.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to peaches and nectarines.

The measure will be administered by HORTGRO a company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). HORTGRO will implement and administer the measure as set out in the Schedule within DFPT Finance, a non-profit company incorporated under the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008).

Products to which statutory measure applies.

3. This statutory measure shall apply to peaches and nectarines destined for export and/or domestic fresh consumption and/or dried fruit.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on Peaches and Nectarines.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fresh – Export and Domestic	12,6 c/Kg	13,4 c/Kg	14,0 c/Kg	15,0 c/Kg
Fresh – Exports Trade and Markets	21 c/Kg	22,2 c/Kg	23,7 c/Kg	25,0 c/Kg
Fresh – Domestic Trade	4,2 c/Kg	4,5 c/Kg	4,7 c/Kg	5,0 c/Kg
Dried *	21 c/Kg	21 c/Kg	25 c/Kg	25 c/Kg
Dried * – Trade and Markets	6,0 c/Kg	6,0 c/Kg	8,0 c/Kg	8,0 c/Kg

*Dried kilograms

on all peaches and nectarines on export (all classes) and/or domestic volumes on municipal markets and retail level (all classes) and/or dried fruit (all classes).

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –
- be payable by a peach and nectarine exporter on behalf of the producer from which such peaches and nectarines have been procured in respect of all peaches and nectarines exported;
 - be payable by a municipal market on behalf of the producer from which such peaches and nectarines have been procured in respect of all peaches and nectarines sold on that market;
 - be payable by a processor of dried peaches and nectarines on behalf of the producer from which such dried peaches and nectarines have been procured; and
 - be payable by a retailer on behalf of the producer from which such peaches and nectarines have been procured in respect of all peaches and nectarines procured by that retailer.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to DFPT Finance in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end of delivery of a quantity of peaches and nectarines for export or delivery to be sold on a municipal market or via a retailer or processor, or sold via any other manner.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of DFPT Finance, and shall –
- when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
DFPT Finance
PO Box 163
PAARL
7620
 - when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from HORTGRO on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse four years later.

A person shall have a choice to register as either a producer or an exporter or municipal market or retailer or processor. A person who is a producer as well as an exporter must register as a producer and as an exporter or retailer.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by HORTGRO (Pty) Ltd to fund research projects, information and technology transfer; plant improvement functions and certification; market information and statistics; communication; trade and market access; and transformation and training for the apple industry.

These measures are necessary to ensure that continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the apple industry, is available to all role players in order for them to make informed decisions.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to apples.

The measure will be administered by HORTGRO, a company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). HORTGRO will implement and administer the measure as set out in the Schedule within DFPT Finance, a company incorporated in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008).

Products to which statutory measure applies.

3. This statutory measure shall apply to apples destined for export and/or domestic fresh consumption and/or dried and/or the manufacturing of apple juice concentrate.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on apples.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fresh – Export, Domestic and Imports	5.0 c/kg	5.3 c/kg	5.6 c/kg	6.0 c/kg
Fresh – Export/ Trade and Markets	2.8 c/kg	2.85 c/kg	2.9 c/kg	3.0 c/kg
Drying*	21.0 c/kg	21.0 c/kg	25.0 c/kg	25.0c/kg
Drying – Trade and Markets*	6.0 c/kg	6.0 c/kg	8.0c/kg	8.0 c/kg
Processing	R9,20/ton	R9,70/ton	R10,40/ton	R11,00/ton

*Dried kilograms

(a) on all apples on export (all classes) and/or domestic volumes on municipal markets and retail level (all classes) and/or dried apples (all classes);

(b) on all apples destined for the manufacturing of apple juice concentrate by concentrate processing plants and/or dried apples (all classes).

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –

(a) be payable by an apple exporter on behalf of the producer from which such apples have been procured in respect of all apples exported;

(b) be payable by a municipal market on behalf of the producer from which such apples have been procured in respect of all apples sold on that market;

(c) be payable by a retailer on behalf of the producer from whom such apples have been procured in respect of apples procured by the retailer;

(d) be payable by a processor of dried apples on behalf of the producer from whom such dried apples have been procured by the processor; and

(e) be payable by a processor on behalf of a producer of such apples in respect of all apples procured for manufacturing of apple juice concentrate.

(2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to DFPT Finance in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end wherein a quantity of apples was delivered for export or for sale on a municipal market or via a retailer or processor, or sold via any other method.

(2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of DFPT Finance, and shall –

(a) when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
DFPT Finance
PO Box 163
PAARL
7620

(b) when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from HORTGRO on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse four years later.

well as an exporter or dryer must register as a producer and as an exporter or retailer.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by HORTGRO (Pty) Ltd to fund research projects, information and technology transfer; plant improvement functions and certification; market information and statistics; communication; trade and market access; and transformation and training for fresh and dried apricots.

These measures are necessary to ensure that continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the apricot industry, is available to all role players in order for them to make informed decisions.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to apricots.

The measure will be administered by HORTGRO, a company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). HORTGRO will implement and administer the measure as set out in the Schedule within DFPT Finance, a non-profit company incorporated under of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008).

Products to which statutory measure applies.

3. This statutory measure shall apply to apricots destined for export and/or domestic fresh consumption and/or drying.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on apricots.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fresh – Export and Domestic	20,0 c/Kg	21,0 c/Kg	22,5 c/Kg	24,0 c/Kg
Fresh – Exports Trade and Markets	10,5 c/Kg	11,0 c/Kg	11,8 c/Kg	12,6 c/Kg
Dried	21 c/Kg	21 c/Kg	25 c/Kg	25 c/Kg
Dried – Trade and Markets	6,0 c/Kg	6,0 c/Kg	8,0 c/Kg	8,0 c/Kg

on all apricots on export (all classes) and/or domestic volumes (all classes) and/or dried fruit (all classes).

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –

- (a) be payable by an apricot exporter on behalf of the producer from which such apricots have been procured in respect of all apricots exported;
 - (b) be payable by a municipal market on behalf of the producer from which such apricots have been procured in respect of all apricots sold on that market;
 - (c) be payable by a processor of dried apricots; and
 - (d) be payable by a retailer on behalf of the producer from which such apricots have been procured in respect of all apricots procured by that retailer.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to DFPT Finance in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

- (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end of delivery of a quantity of apricots for export or delivery to be sold on a municipal market or via a retailer or via a processor.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of DFPT Finance, and shall –
 - (a) when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
DFPT Finance
PO Box 163
PAARL
7620
 - (b) when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from HORTGRO on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse four years later.

Products to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to all planted hectares in the specific production regions.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply to the specified production regions as listed in this schedule.

Imposition of levy

5. A differentiated levy is hereby imposed on all planted hectares in the specific production regions as listed in this schedule.

Amount of the levy

6. The amount of the levy on the planted hectares in the specified production regions shall be:

- (1) In the production region generally known as Langkloof (Noi, Avontuur, Misgund, Louterwater):
- R1,071/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
 - Not more than R1,135/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
 - Not more than R1,203/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
 - Not more than R1,276/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.
- (2) In the production region generally known as Lower Orange River:
- R1,005/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
 - Not more than R1,065/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
 - Not more than R1,128/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
 - Not more than R1,197/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(3) In the production region generally known as the Elgin/Grabouw area:

- R1,317/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,396/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,480/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than R1,565/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(4) In the production region generally known as the Vyeboom (including Eerstehoop) area:

- R1,133/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,201/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,273/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than R1,348/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(5) In the production region generally known as the Hemel & Aarde area:

- R1,157/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,226/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,300/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than R1,378/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(6) In the production regions generally known as the Warm Bokkeveld area:

- R1,292/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,370/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,452/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than R1,535/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(7) In the production regions generally known as the Woiiseley area:

- R1,308/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,366/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,470/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and

- Not more than R1,558/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(8) In the production region generally known as the Tulbagh area:

- R1,550/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,643/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,742/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than R1,846/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(9) In the production region generally known as the Hex River Valley (including De Wiet and Brandwacht):

- R1,502/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than R1,592/Hectare for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than R1,688/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than R1,788/hectare for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

(10) In the production region generally known as the Lower Orange River – Dried Grapes

- 7c/Kilogram (dried weight) for the 12 month period from July 2020 to June 2021;
- Not more than 11c/Kilogram (dried weight) for the 12 month period from July 2021 to June 2022;
- Not more than 12c/Kilogram (dried weight) for the 12 month period from July 2022 to June 2023; and
- Not more than 13c/Kilogram (dried weight) for the 12 month period from July 2023 to June 2024.

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

10. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable by a producer or his nominee on behalf of the producer.

(2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to Fruity Africa in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of a differentiated levy

11. (1) Payment of the levy shall be made by the producer or his nominee in the manner and according to the schedule as agreed on an annual basis with Fruity Africa on condition that the differentiated levy will be paid fully in any 12 month cycle.

(2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of Fruity Africa, and shall –

- (a) when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
Fruity Africa
PO Box 163
PAAARL
7622

(b) when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from Fruity Africa on request.

Commencement and period of validity

12. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse 4 years later.

Dried Fruit

STAATSKOERANT, 18 FEBRUARIE 2022

No. 45931 35

STAATSKOERANT, 11 DESEMBER 2020

No. 43979 29

Imposition of levy

5. A differentiated levy is hereby imposed on all planted fruit hectares in the specific production regions as listed in this schedule.

Amount of the levy

6. The amount of the ad-hoc levy on the planted hectares in the specified production regions shall not be more than R1,160/ha in year 1 with a 5% annual CPI adjustment in the subsequent years. The actual per hectare levy will depend on the size of the eradication area.

The costs do not include delimiting surveys as this part of the programme will continue to be funded using existing funds within the ongoing FruitFly Africa operational budget as agreed with DALRRD.

Area	R/ha 2022	R/ha 2023	R/ha 2024	R/ha 2025
Hex	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
De Wet	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Brandwaght	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Elgin Grabouw	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Vyeboom	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Hemel & Aarde	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Warm Bokkeveld/Bo-Swaarmoed	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Koue Bokkeveld	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Agtër Witzzenberg	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Wolseley	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Tulbagh	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343
Langkloof	1,160	1,218	1,279	1,343

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable by a fruit producer or his nominee on behalf of the producer.
(2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to FruitFly Africa in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of a differentiated levy

8. Payment of the levy shall be made by the producer or his nominee in the manner and according to the schedule as agreed on an annual basis with FruitFly Africa on condition that the differentiated levy will be paid full in any 12 month cycle.

Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of FruitFly Africa and shall:

- when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
FruitFly Africa

Research is important to ensure a competitive dried vine fruit industry is advanced, especially in context to a global competitive industry. Research is important for both the commercial and emerging sector. The maintenance of effective cultivar development programmes and the study of cultivar characteristics, such as yield potential, adaptability, weather resistance against pest and diseases, enable dried vine fruit growers to make informed cultivar decisions for specific conditions.

As per the guidelines, funds will also be used to support previous advantage individuals (PDI's) and empower the emerging sector accordingly.

The levies will advance market access for all, but furthermore contribute to furthering the viability of the industry at large. The establishment of these measures is aligned to the objective set out in the Act, as per article 2.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to dried vine fruit products. This statutory measure shall be administered by Raisins South Africa (Raisins SA).

Product to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to all dried deciduous vine fruit as defined, produced in and imported into South Africa.

Area in which statutory measure applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on dried vine fruit (gross mass delivered/received) bought or received by a packer or imported by a packer or processor or produced by a producer. A packer who has paid a levy may recover the amount of the levy from the person from which he has received the dried vine fruit on which the levy is payable, or who has produced the dried vine fruit.

Amount of levy

6. The levy shall be imposed on all dried vine fruit gross mass delivered at the following rates:
- 16c per kilogram for the levy cycle 2020/2021,
 - 17.67c per kilogram for the levy cycle 2021/2022,
 - 19.33c per kilogram for the levy cycle of 2022/2023, and;
 - 21c per kilogram for the levy cycle 2023/2024.
- All excluding VAT.

Persons by whom and to whom levy is payable

7. The levy imposed in terms of clause 5 shall
- (a) be payable by packers or processor or traders on behalf of producers of dried vine fruit; and

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on all fynbos products destined for exports as defined.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be as follows:

Carton Type	2020	2021	2022	2023
S14	R2,34	R2,48	R2,62	R2,78
S11	R1,83	R1,94	R2,06	R2,18
S22	R3,66	R3,88	R4,11	R4,36
S14 Men	R1,17	R1,24	R1,31	R1,39

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall be –
- Payable by a fynbos producer;
 - Payable by a packer on behalf of a fynbos producer; or
 - Payable by an exporter on behalf of a fynbos producer.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to Cape Flora SA (NPC) in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end wherein a quantity of cultivated fynbos was delivered for exports.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of Cape Flora SA (NPC), and shall –
- when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
Cape Flora SA

industry. The measure will be administered by the National Lucerne Trust, who will act in terms of the mandate on behalf of the lucerne industry.

Product to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to lucerne.

Area in which statutory measure applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levies

5. Levies are hereby imposed on –
- Cleaned lucerne seed produced for commercial purposes;
 - Lucerne hay produced for commercial purposes not analysed by the NIR Instrument;
 - Lucerne hay produced for commercial purposes analysed by the NIR Instrument.

Amount of levies

6. The amounts (VAT excluded) of the levies imposed in terms of clause 5 shall be–
- R0,85 per kg for the period 15 November 2018 to 14 November 2019, R0,90 per kg for the period 15 November 2019 to 14 November 2020, R0,95 per kg for the period 15 November 2020 to 14 November 2021, and R1,00 per kg for the period 15 November 2021 to 15 November 2022, on clean seed;
 - R6,50 per ton for the period 15 November 2018 to 14 November 2019, R7,00 per ton for the period 15 November 2019 to 14 November 2020, R7,50 per ton for the period 15 November 2020 to 14 November 2021, and R8,00 per ton for the period 15 November 2021 to 15 November 2022 on lucerne hay not analysed by a NIR Instrument; and
 - R6,50 per ton for the period 15 November 2018 to 14 November 2019, R7,00 per ton for the period 15 November 2019 to 14 November 2020, R7,50 per ton for the period 15 November 2020 to 14 November 2021, and R8,00 per ton for the period 15 November 2021 to 15 November 2022 on lucerne hay analysed by a NIR Instrument.

Persons by whom levies are payable

7. (1) The levies payable in terms of clause 5 shall be payable–
- in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(a), be payable by the lucerne seed cleaner;
 - in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(b), be payable by the first lucerne hay dealer dealing with such lucerne hay; and
 - in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(c), be payable by the owner of the NIR Instrument.
- (2) A levies paid by a person referred to in –
- subclause (1)(a) may be recovered from the person submitting the lucerne seed concerned for cleaning.

Lupines (SACTA)

Area in which statutory measure applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levies

5. Levies are hereby imposed on –
 (a) Cleaned lucerne seed produced locally for commercial and own use purposes; and
 (b) Lucerne hay analysed by a NIR Instrument.

Amount of levies

6. The amounts (VAT excluded) of the levies imposed in terms of clause 5 shall be –
 (a) R1.15 per kg for the period 01 December 2022 to 30 November 2023, to R1.20 per kg for the period 01 December 2023 to 30 November 2024, to R1.25 per kg for the period 01 December 2024 to 30 November 2025, and to R1.30 per kg for the period 01 December 2025 to 30 November 2026, on cleaned locally produced seed; and
 (b) any sample, for sale or otherwise, analysed by the NIR instrument be charged at R125.00 per analysis for the period 01 December 2022 to 30 November 2023, to R130.00 per analysis for the period 01 December 2023 to 30 November 2024, to R135.00 per analysis for the period 01 December 2024 to 30 November 2024, and to R140.00 per analysis for the period 01 December 2024 to 30 November 2025.

Persons by whom levies are payable

7. (1) The levies payable in terms of clause 5 shall be payable –
 (a) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(a), be payable by the lucerne seed cleaner; and
 (b) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(b), the owner of the NIR instrument.
 (2) A levy paid by a person referred to in –
 (a) subclause (1)(a) may be recovered from the person submitting the lucerne seed concerned for cleaning; and
 (b) subclause (1)(b) may be recovered from the person that submits for sample testing on the NIR instrument.

Payment of levies

8. (1) Payment of a levy imposed in terms of clause 5 shall be made by the persons contemplated in clause 7, not later than the last day of the month following the month in which the lucerne seed was submitted for cleaning or the lucerne hay was analysed.
 (2) Payment to the NLT, together with the returns required by the NLT shall –

- (b) processed or converted or caused to be processed or converted into a lupine product, by or on behalf of the producer thereof, if the lupine product is intended to be disposed of; and

- (c) in respect of which a silo receipt has been issued, if the levy in respect of such lupine has not already been paid in terms of paragraph (a) or (b).

(d)

Amount of levy

6. The amounts of the levies (excluding Value Added Tax) will be as follows:

Commodity	Period	Amount (Excluding Value Added Tax)
Lupine	1/10/2021 to 30/09/2022	R35 per metric ton (Based on 1% of average lupine price* from 2013 to 2020)
	1/10/2022 to 30/09/2023	R35 per metric ton (Based on 1% of average lupine price* from 2013 to 2020)

Persons by whom levies are payable

7. (1) The levy payable in terms of clause 5 shall –
 (a) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(a), be payable by the buyer of the lupine;
 (b) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(b), be payable by the processor or converter of the lupine; and
 (c) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(c), be payable by the person issuing such silo receipt.
 (2) The amount of the levy payable by the buyer in terms of sub-clause (1)(a) and sub-clause (1)(b) may be recovered from the producer.
 (3) The amount of the levy payable by the person issuing the silo receipt in terms of sub-clause 1(c) may be recovered from the person to whom such silo receipt is issued.
 (4) The persons contemplated in sub-clauses (1)(a), (1)(b) and (1)(c), who have paid the levy to SACTA and have conformed to the provisions of this statutory measure, may claim from SACTA an amount equal to 2.5% of the levies paid by them, in accordance with the conditions set by SACTA from time to time.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment of a levy imposed in terms of clause 5 shall be made by the persons contemplated in clause 7 not later than the last day of the month

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy is (notwithstanding the form of the macadamia) to be determined by way of utilisation of the NIS industry standard and shall be as follows (excluding VAT):

Period	15/11/2022 to 28/02/2023	1/03/2023 to 28/02/2024	1/03/2024 to 28/02/2025	1/03/2025 to 28/02/2026	1/03/2026 to 28/02/2027
Levy per kg NIS at industry standard	R0,68	R0,68	R0,70	R0,72	R0,74

Persons / entities who shall pay the levy

7. (1) The levy imposed under clauses 5 and 6 shall –
- be payable by an exporter, importer, processor or consolidator of macadamias that receives macadamias from a grower (or as relates to a grower that falls within the definition of the term "consolidator", in respect of the grower's own macadamias), regardless of whether such an exporter, importer, processor or consolidator buys the macadamias from the grower or acts as a marketing agent;
 - be a grower's levy, deducted from the grower's returns by the exporter, importer, processor or consolidator of macadamias;
 - extend to and includes persons or entities who process, produce or trade in macadamias; and
 - be payable by an exporter, importer, processor or consolidator in the instance where kernel is received from another exporter, importer, processor or consolidator of NIS macadamias and no guarantee is received by means of an affidavit or warranty that a levy has not been paid on the specific consignment. In such instances a levy shall be determined by converting the kilograms of kernel to a NIS basis by dividing the kilograms of kernel by 0.25 and applying the levy as stated in clause 6.
- (2) It is the responsibility of the grower to ensure that the levy referred to in this statutory measure is deducted and paid to SAMMAC, provided an exporter, importer, processor or consolidator of macadamias may also be held liable for failure to ensure payment of the levy to SAMMAC in the manner envisaged in this statutory measure.
- (3) Where a dispute arises in relation to a definition, classification or responsibility of an entity or person which has a bearing on the payment of the levy envisaged in this statutory measure, the inspector shall make a determination as to who is responsible for the payment of the levy envisaged herein.

A person shall have a choice to register as either a producer or as an importer or as a processor. A person who is a producer as well as an importer and/or processor, must register as a producer and as an importer and/or processor.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by SA Olive to fund research projects, technical information and technology transfer; quality control and certification; information and statistics; communication, consumer education and market development; and transformation and training for the olive industry.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to olive products.

The measure will be administered by SA Olive, a company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended) 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). SA Olive will implement and administer the measure as set out in this Schedule.

Products to which statutory measure applies.

3. This statutory measure shall apply to table olives and olive oil both from domestic production and imports.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on table olives and olive oil.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:
- 8c/kg on all table olives; and
 - 40c/litre on all olive oil.

Peacan Nuts

STAATSKOERANT, 20 NOVEMBER 2020

No. 43914 25

30 No. 42888

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 DECEMBER 2019

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –
- (a) be payable by a table olive and/or olive oil producer and/or processor and/or importer.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to SA Olive in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than thirty (30) days following the month end wherein a quantity of table olives and/or olive oil was delivered for sale on the domestic or international market or imported for sale on the domestic market. Payment shall only apply to the first point of sale.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of SA Olive, and shall –

- (a) when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
SA Olive
PO Box 357
PAA/RL
7620

- (b) when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from SA Olive on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse 4 years later.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to pecan nuts and pecan nut products.

The measure will be administered by SAPPA, a non-profit company established in terms of the Companies Act (as amended), 2008 (Act 71 of 2008). SAPPA will implement and administer the measure as set out in the Schedule.

Products to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to pecan nuts and pecan nut products, both from domestic source and on imported product.

Area in which measure shall apply

4. This measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on pecan nuts and pecan nut products.

Amount of levy

6. The amounts of the levies (excluding Value Added Tax) will be as follows:

In shell pecan nuts	1 March 2020 to 28 February 2021	35c/kg
	1 March 2021 to 28 February 2022	35c/kg
	1 March 2022 to 28 February 2023	40c/kg
	1 March 2023 to 29 February 2024	40c/kg
Pecan nut kernels	1 March 2020 to 28 February 2021	70c/kg
	1 March 2021 to 28 February 2022	70c/kg
	1 March 2022 to 28 February 2023	80c/kg
	1 March 2023 to 29 February 2024	80c/kg

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall –
- (a) be payable by a processor, packer or exporter on behalf of the producer from which such pecan nuts have been procured in respect of all pecan nuts processed, packed or exported;
- (b) be payable by a processor or packer on behalf of a producer in respect of all pecan nuts sorted and/or cleaned and/or shelled and/or packed and/or processed for and returned to such a producer;
- (c) be payable by an importer on all pecan nuts and pecan nut products imported; and
- (d) be payable by a producer who packs his own pecan nuts or pecan nut products for retail sale.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to SAPPA in accordance with clause 8.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be:

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fresh extra class and class 1 – export, import and all local sales	15c/kg	15c/kg	16c/kg	16c/kg
Processing class and class 2 – export, import and all local sales	9c/kg	9c/kg	10c/kg	10c/kg

Persons by whom and to whom levy shall be payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clauses 5 and 6 shall –

- (a) Exports: be payable by a pomegranate exporter on behalf of the producer from which such pomegranates have been procured in respect of all pomegranates exported;
 - (b) imports: be payable by the importer of all pomegranates imported; and
 - (c) Local sales: be payable by all local agents or processors (if purchased directly from producers of pomegranates) on behalf of the pomegranate producers.
- (2) A levy imposed under clauses 5 and 6 shall be payable to POMASA in accordance with clause 8.

Payment of levy

- (1) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than sixty (60) days following the month end of delivery of a quantity of pomegranates for sale. Payment shall be made by means of a cheque or electronic transfer in favour of POMASA and shall –
 - (a) when paid by cheque, be addressed to –
POMASA
PO Box 163
PAARL
7620
 - (b) when electronically transferred, be paid to the bank account obtainable from POMASA on request.

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and will lapse four years later.

5. AREA IN WHICH STATUTORY MEASURE APPLIES

This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

6. DETERMINATION OF GUIDELINE PRICE

The guideline price is determined as follows:

- a) R1 884.80 per pig slaughtered.
- b) R3 532.00 per pig exported live.

7. AMOUNT OF LEVY

The amount of the levy payable:

	Pigs slaughtered at abattoir	Pigs exported live
From 1 November 2019 to 31 October 2020	R12.16 (VAT excluded)	R12.16 (VAT excluded)
From 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021	R12.77 (VAT excluded)	R12.77 (VAT excluded)
From 1 November 2021 to 31 October 2022	R13.41 (VAT excluded)	R13.41 (VAT excluded)

8. PERSONS BY WHOM LEVY IS PAYABLE

The levy imposed in terms of this notice shall be –

- a) paid to the abattoir by the owner at slaughter of such pig and the abattoir will then pay it over to the levy administrator; and
- b) payable by the exporter of live pigs at the point of exit and paid over to the levy administrator.

9. PAYMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF LEVY

- (1) The levy shall be paid to the levy administrator –
 - a) by the fourteenth day of the month following the month in which the pigs were slaughtered; and

Potatoes

- b) pigs exported live.

5. AREA IN WHICH STATUTORY MEASURE APPLIES

This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

6. DETERMINATION OF GUIDELINE PRICE

The guideline price is determined as follows:

- a) R 2 222.64 per pig slaughtered.
b) R3 666.30 per pig exported live.

7. AMOUNT OF LEVY

The amount of the levy payable:

	Pigs slaughtered at abattoir	Pigs exported live
From 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023	(VAT excluded) R14,08	(VAT excluded) R14,08
From 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024	R14,78	R14,78
From 1 November 2024 to 31 October 2025	R15,51	R15,51

8. PERSONS BY WHOM LEVY IS PAYABLE

The levy imposed in terms of this notice shall be –

- a) paid to the abattoir by the owner at slaughter of such pig and the abattoir will then pay it over to the levy administrator; and
b) payable by the exporter of live pigs at the point of exit and paid over to the levy administrator.

Products to which statutory measure applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply to potatoes.

Area in which statutory measure applies

5. This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Determination of guideline prices

6. The guideline prices are hereby determined as –

- (a) 345.0c/kg for table potatoes;
(b) 824.0c/kg for seed potatoes;
(c) 295.0c/kg for potatoes for processing;
(d) 345.0c/kg for potatoes destined for exports;
(e) 1211.0c/kg for imported potatoes (FOB).

Amount of levies

7. The amount of the levies payable is as set out in the schedule and is applicable to the following –

- (a) all classes of locally produced potatoes for sale on the domestic market irrespective of the format in which it is marketed;
(b) all classes of locally produced potatoes intended for the export market irrespective of the format in which it is marketed; and
(c) all classes of imported potatoes irrespective of usage.

Commodity	Annual levy per kilogram in cent		
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022 2022/2023
Table potatoes	2 050	2 130	2 210 2 290
Seed potatoes	0 814	0 846	0 878 0 910
Potatoes for processing	0 962	0 999	1 037 1 074
Potatoes for export	2 050	2 130	2 210 2 290
Imported potatoes	1 447	1 504	1 560 1 617

Persons by whom levies are payable

8. (1) The levies set out in clause 7 are payable by –
(a) a potato producer; on potatoes locally produced and sold, or on potatoes exported; or
(b) a potato importer, on all imported potatoes.
(2) For the purposes of the application of clause 8(1) levies shall only be payable once: Provided that any person who on enquiry by the Administrator claims that the levies has been paid, shall provide sufficient

The actual beneficiaries of the levy will be determined by the Red Meat Industry Forum in accordance with their approved business plans and budgets for the benefit of the entire industry.

3. Products to which the levy applies

This levy shall apply to all –

- (a) designated animals purchased or sold;
- (b) red meat and red meat products from designated animals, processed within the boundaries of the Republic of South Africa;
- (d) red meat and red meat products (excluding hides and skins) imported into the Republic of South Africa;
- (e) designated animals exported live from the Republic of South Africa; and
- (f) processed pork.

4. Area in which the levy shall apply

This levy shall apply within the geographical boundaries of the Republic of South Africa.

5. Imposition of the levy

The following levies (VAT excluded) are hereby imposed in respect of designated animals, red meat and red meat products and processed pork, as contemplated in section 3 -

Cattle-

Levy
R7.01 per head

How payable

Deducted and retained from the selling price of each designated animal by any buyer of such animal. In the event the said buyer disposes of such animal other than by sale, export, or delivery to an abattoir for slaughter, or if such animal dies or is stolen before the said buyer disposes of it, the buyer shall pay the levy thus deducted and retained over to the Levy Administrator. For avoidance of doubt, the buyer is only entitled to retain

the levy thus deducted where the relevant designated animal is sold, exported or delivered to an abattoir for slaughter.

R11.68 per head

Payable by the owner at slaughter, to the abattoir who slaughters such animal, the abattoir shall be liable to collect such levy from the owner and pay it over to the Levy Administrator. Where the abattoir is the owner, the abattoir shall make payment directly to the Levy Administrator.

(a) R741 per year during which the meat trader sells red meat, red meat products or processed pork

Payable by each meat trader to the Levy Administrator, in respect of each outlet through which red meat, red meat products or processed pork is sold.

(b) R1 304 per container or consignment of red meat and red meat products imported

Payable by the importer to the Levy Administrator prior to being issued with an import permit. The levy receipt number is to be submitted with the permit application to the issuing officer (see note c).

(c) R11.68 per head exported live from the Republic of South Africa

Payable by the exporter to the Levy Administrator.

(d) 0.114% of commission earned on the sale of designated animals

Payable by the livestock agent to the Levy Administrator.

(1) Sheep and Goats:-

Levy

(a) R1.51 per head

How payable

Deducted and retained from the selling price of each designated animal by any buyer of such animal. In the event the said buyer disposes of such animal other than by sale, export, or delivery to an abattoir for slaughter, or if such animal dies or is stolen before the said buyer disposes of it, the buyer shall pay the levy thus deducted and retained over to

the Levy Administrator. For avoidance of doubt, the buyer is only entitled to retain the levy thus deducted where the relevant designated animal is sold, exported or delivered to an abattoir for slaughter.

(b) R2.27 per head

Payable by the owner at slaughter, to the abattoir who slaughters such animal, the abattoir shall be liable to collect such levy from the owner and pay it over to the Levy Administrator. Where the abattoir is the owner, the abattoir shall make payment directly to the Levy Administrator.

(c) R741 per year during which the meat trader sells red meat, red meat products or processed pork

Payable by each meat trader to the Levy Administrator, in respect of each outlet through which red meat, red meat products or processed pork is sold.

(d) R1 304 per container or consignment of red meat and red meat products imported

Payable by the importer to the Levy Administrator prior to the issuing of an import permit. The levy receipt number is to be submitted with the permit application to the issuing officer (see note c).

(e) R2.27 per head exported live from the Republic of South Africa

Payable by the exporter to the Levy Administrator.

(f) 0.114% of the commission earned on the sale of designated animals

Payable by the livestock agent to the Levy Administrator.

(2) Processed Meat

The 2.26c per kg of red meat, red meat products and processed pork purchased by registered meat processors for processing to be paid over by the meat processor to the Levy Administrator.

NOTES:

- a) Only one amount of R741 per year is payable by a meat trader in respect of each outlet through which the said meat trader sells red meat, red meat products or processed pork.
- b) A 3% collection fee may be deducted from the levies collected by the abattoir before the levies are paid over to the Levy Administrator.

5. Imposition of the levy

The following levies (VAT excluded) are hereby imposed in respect of designated animals and red meat as contemplated in section 3 -

(1) Cattle:-

Levy

(a) R13.00 per head

How payable

Payable by the owner at slaughter, to the abattoir who slaughters such animal, the abattoir shall be liable to collect such levy from the owner and pay it over to the Levy Administrator. Where the abattoir is the owner, the abattoir shall make payment directly to the Levy Administrator.

(b) R13.00 per head exported live from the Republic of South Africa

Payable by the exporter to the Levy Administrator.

(2) Sheep and Goats:-

Levy

(a) R2.53 per head

How payable

Payable by the owner at slaughter, to the abattoir who slaughters such animal, the abattoir shall be liable to collect such levy from the owner and pay it over to the Levy Administrator. Where the abattoir is the owner, the abattoir shall make payment directly to the Levy Administrator.

(b) R2.53 per head exported live from the Republic of South Africa.

Payable by the exporter to the Levy Administrator.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on all soybeans –
 - (a) sold by or on behalf of the producer thereof;
 - (b) processed or converted or caused to be processed or converted into a soybean product, by or on behalf of the producer thereof, if the soybean product is intended to be disposed of;
 - (c) in respect of which a silo receipt has been issued, if the levy in respect of such soybeans has not already been paid in terms of paragraph (a) or (b); and
 - (d) exported from the Republic of South Africa, and in respect of which a levy has not previously been paid in terms of paragraphs (a), (b) or (c).

Amount of levy

6. The amounts of the levies (excluding Value Added Tax) will be as follows:

Commodity	Period	Amount (Excluding Value Added Tax)
Soybeans	1/3/2021 to 28/2/2022	R57,00 per metric ton
	1/3/2022 to 28/2/2023	R55,00 per metric ton

Persons by whom levies are payable

7. (1) The levy payable in terms of clause 5 shall –
 - (a) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(a), be payable by the buyer of the soybeans;
 - (b) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(b), be payable by the processor or converter of the soybeans;
 - (c) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(c), be payable by the person issuing such silo receipt; and
 - (d) in the case of a levy implied in clause 5(d), be payable by the exporter of the soybeans.
- (2) The amount of the levy payable by the buyer in terms of sub-clause (1)(a) and sub-clause (1)(b) may be recovered from the producer.
- (3) The amount of the levy payable by the person issuing the silo receipt in terms of sub-clause 1(c) may be recovered from the person to whom such silo receipt is issued.
- (4) The persons contemplated in sub-clauses (1)(a), (1)(b) and (1)(c), who have paid the levy to SACTA and have conformed to the provisions of this statutory

- (b) processed or converted or caused to be processed or converted into a soybean product, by or on behalf of the producer thereof, if the soybean product is intended to be disposed of;
- (c) in respect of which a silo receipt has been issued, if the levy in respect of such soybeans has not already been paid in terms of paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (d) exported from the Republic of South Africa, and in respect of which a levy has not previously been paid in terms of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above.

Amount of levy

6. The amounts of the levies (excluding Value Added Tax) will be as follows:

Commodity	Period	Amount (Excluding Value Added Tax)
Soybeans	1/3/2023 to 28/2/2024	R88,00 per metric ton
	1/3/2024 to 28/2/2025	R92,00 per metric ton

Persons by whom levies are payable

7. (1) The levy payable in terms of clause 5 shall –
 - (a) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(a), be payable by the buyer of the soybeans;
 - (b) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(b), be payable by the processor or converter of the soybeans;
 - (c) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(c), be payable by the person issuing such silo receipt; and
 - (d) in the case of the levy contemplated in clause 5(d), be payable by the exporter of the soybeans.
- (2) The amount of the levy payable by the buyer, processor or converter in terms of sub-clauses (1)(a) and (1)(b) above may be recovered from the producer.
- (3) The amount of the levy payable by the person issuing the silo receipt in terms of sub-clause 1(c) above may be recovered from the person to whom such silo receipt is issued.
- (4) The persons contemplated in sub-clauses (1)(a), (1)(b) and (1)(c), who have paid the levy to SACTA and have conformed to the provisions of this statutory measure, may claim from SACTA an amount equal to 2,5% of the levies paid by them, in accordance with the conditions set by SACTA from time to time.

7. AMOUNT OF LEVY

The amount of the levy payable:

	Dozen of Table Eggs
From 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	R0, 018 (VAT excluded)
From 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024	R0, 018 (VAT excluded)
From 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025	R0, 018 (VAT excluded)
From 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	R0, 018 (VAT excluded)

8. PERSONS BY WHOM LEVY IS PAYABLE

The levy imposed in terms of this notice shall be –

- a) Paid over to the levy administrator.

9. PAYMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF LEVY

- (1) The levy shall be paid to the levy administrator –
 - a) By the fourteenth day of the month following the month in which the eggs were sold to the trade; and
- (2) Payments shall be made by means of a direct bank deposit or electronic bank transfer in favour of the levy administrator, and shall –
 - a) When direct bank deposit or electronically transferred, be paid to the account number obtainable from the levy administrator.
- (3) The implementation, administration and enforcement of the statutory measure established in these regulations are entrusted to the levy administrator in terms of section 14 of the Act.

10. COMMENCEMENT AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY

This statutory measure shall come into operation on 1 April 2022 and will expire after four years on 31 March 2026.

“Table grapes” means fresh table grapes; and

“Vines” means vines intended for the production of table grapes.

A person shall have a choice to register as either a producer or an exporter. A person who is a producer as well as an exporter must register as a producer and as an exporter.

Purpose and aims of statutory measure and the relation thereof to the objectives of the Act

2. The levy is needed by the SATI to fund and facilitate market access; information and communication; research and development programmes and technology transfer; transformation and training, and administration for table grapes.

These measures are necessary to ensure that continuous, timeous and accurate information relating to the table grape industry is available to all role players in order for them to make informed decisions in the spheres as indicated.

The measure will not be detrimental to the number of employment opportunities or fair labour practice and will support the statutory measures relating to registration and the rendering of returns applicable to table grapes.

The measure will be implemented and administered by SATI, a company established under Section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973).

Products to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to inspected volumes of table grapes passed for export.

Area in which measures applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply in the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed to be paid on inspected volumes of table grapes passed for export.

Amount of levy

6. The amount of the levy shall be applied as follows on all inspected volumes of table grapes passed for export (all classes).

- 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2021 – 52,3 cents per 4.5 kg equivalent carton (11,62 cents per kg).
- 1 November 2021 to 31 October 2022 – 55,8 cents per 4.5 kg equivalent carton (12,40 cents per kg).
- 1 November 2022 to 31 October 2023 – 59,5 cents per 4.5 kg equivalent carton (13,22 cents per kg).
- 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024 – 63,5 cents per 4.5 kg equivalent carton (14,11 cents per kg).

An amount of 1% interest will be charged on all overdue accounts.

Persons by whom levy and to whom levy is payable

7. (1) The levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable by a table grape exporter on behalf of the producer from which such table grapes have been procured in respect of all table grapes inspected and passed for export.
- (2) A levy imposed under clause 5 shall be payable to SATI in accordance with clause 8.

Payment Levy

8. (1) (a) Payment of the levy shall be made not later than 60 (sixty) days following the month end of the inspection of a quantity of table grapes passed for export. Any payment not paid within this period will be charged interest at a rate of 1% per month.
- (2) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer in favour of and into the bank account of SATI (bank details obtainable from SATI on request).

Use of levy

9. The minister approves that-
- (a) at least 70% of the levy funds should be used for the core business functions e.g. research;
 - (b) not more than 10% for administrative use; and
 - (c) at least 20% be allocated towards transformation

Commencement and period of validity

10. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and lapse four (4) years later.

- (b) be kept at the registered premises of the person required to keep it for a period of at least three years.

- (4) The returns referred to in subclause (1) shall be rendered on forms obtainable free of charge for this purpose from SAWIS within 15 days after the end of each calendar month and shall –

- (a) be submitted, when forwarded by post, to –
SAWIS, P.O. Box 238, Paarl, 7620;
- (b) when delivered by hand, be delivered to –
SAWIS, Main Road 312, Paarl;
- (c) when submitted electronically, be sent to the address and in the format obtainable from SAWIS or done on sawisonline.co.za.

Research levy

7. (1) A research and development levy is hereby continued to be imposed on –
- (a) grapes;
 - (b) grape juice concentrate; and
 - (c) drinking wine;
- (2) The amount of the research and development levy shall –
- a) in the case of grapes, be –
 - (i) R28.21 per ton for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
 - (ii) R29.47 per ton for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
 - (iii) R30.80 per ton for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
 - (iv) R32.20 per ton for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025;
 - b) in the case of grape juice concentrate, be –
 - (i) 4.03 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
 - (ii) 4.21 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
 - (iii) 4.40 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
 - (iv) 4.60 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025; and
 - c) in the case of drinking wine, be –
 - (i) 4.03 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
 - (ii) 4.21 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;

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- (iii) 4.40 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
- (iv) 4.60 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.
- (3) The research and development levy shall –
- (a) be payable by a wine producer in respect of drinking wine packaged in containers of 5 litres or less;
- (b) be payable by a wine trader in respect of –
- (i) grapes;
- (ii) grape juice concentrate in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer; and
- (iii) drinking wine in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer.
- (4) The research and development levy shall be payable to SAWIS, acting on behalf of WINETECH, in accordance with subclause (5).
- (5) (a) Payment of the research and development levy shall be made not later than sixty days following the month of delivery of a quantity of grapes, grape juice concentrate or drinking wine, sold, purchased or otherwise acquired.
- (b) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer to the bank account obtainable from SAWIS.

Export levy

8. (1) A wine export generic promotion levy is hereby continued to be imposed on export wine.
- (2) The amount of the wine export generic promotion levy shall –
- (a) in the case of certified bulk export wine, be –
- (i) 14.02 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, of which 0.62 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (ii) 15.28 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, of which 0.65 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (iii) 15.97 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, of which 0.68 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system; and
- (b) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer to the bank account obtainable from SAWIS.
- (3) The wine export generic promotion levy shall be paid by the exporter.
- (4) The wine export generic promotion levy shall be payable to SAWIS, acting on behalf of WOSA, in accordance with subclause (5).
- (5) (a) Payment of the wine export generic promotion levy shall be made not later than 60 days following the month of export.
- (b) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer to the bank account obtainable from SAWIS.
- ¹¹
- (iv) 16.69 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, of which 0.71 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (b) in the case of certified packaged export wine, be –
- (i) 17.56 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, of which 0.62 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (ii) 18.35 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, of which 0.65 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (iii) 19.18 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, of which 0.68 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system; and
- (iv) 20.04 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, of which 0.71 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system; and
- (c) in the case of uncertified export wine, be –
- (i) 13.92 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, of which 0.62 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (ii) 14.55 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, of which 0.65 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system;
- (iii) 15.21 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, of which 0.68 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system; and
- (iv) 15.89 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, of which 0.71 cent per litre shall be used to fund, maintain and further develop the Wine-on-Line system.

- (6) WOSA may, in accordance with ¹² criteria determined by it, grant exemption from the payment of the wine export generic promotion levy for a consignment of wine exported if satisfied that such exemption will not frustrate the purpose and aims of this statutory measure.

Information levy

9. (1) An information levy is hereby continued to be imposed on –
- (a) grapes;
 - (b) grape juice concentrate; and
 - (c) drinking wine.
- (2) The amount of the information levy shall –
- a) in the case of grapes, be –
 - (i) R16.45 per ton for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
 - (ii) R17.22 per ton for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
 - (iii) R17.99 per ton for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
 - (iv) R18.83 per ton for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025;
 - (b) in the case of grape juice concentrate, be –
 - (i) 2.35 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
 - (ii) 2.46 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
 - (iii) 2.57 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
 - (iv) 2.69 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025;
- (3) The information levy shall –
- (a) be payable by a wine producer in respect of drinking wine packaged in containers of 5 litres or less;
 - (b) be payable by a wine trader in respect of –
 - (i) grapes;

- (ii) grape juice concentrate in ¹³ containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer; and
 - (iii) drinking wine in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer.
- (4) The information levy shall be payable to SAWIS in accordance with subclause (5).
- (5) (a) Payment of the information levy shall be made not later than sixty days following the month of delivery of a quantity of grapes, grape juice concentrate or drinking wine sold, purchased or otherwise acquired.
- (b) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer to the bank account obtainable from SAWIS.

Brandy levy

10. (1) A brandy levy is hereby imposed on –
- (a) distilling wine; and
 - (b) wine spirit.
- (2) The amount of the brandy levy shall –
- (a) in the case of distilling wine and wine spirit, be –
 - (i) 3.19 cent per litre at 10 per cent alcohol by volume for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
 - (ii) 3.33 cent per litre at 10 per cent alcohol by volume for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
 - (iii) 3.48 cent per litre at 10 per cent alcohol by volume for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
 - (iv) 3.64 cent per litre at 10 per cent alcohol by volume for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.
- (3) The brandy levy shall –
- (a) be payable by a wine producer in respect of –
 - (i) wine spirit packaged in containers of 5 litres or less;
 - (ii) wine spirit sold to another wine producer;
 - (iii) wine spirit produced by a wine producer and used for fortification of that wine producer's own drinking wine.
 - (b) be payable by a wine trader in respect of –
 - (i) distilling wine and wine spirit, in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer.

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- (4) The brandy levy shall be payable to SAWIS, acting on behalf of SABF, in accordance with subclause (5).
- (5) (a) Payment of the brandy levy shall be made not later than sixty days following the month of delivery of a quantity of distilling wine or wine spirit sold, purchased or otherwise acquired.
- (b) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer to the bank account obtainable from SAWIS.

Ethical trade levy

11. (1) An ethical trade levy is hereby imposed on –
- (a) grapes;
- (b) grape juice concentrate; and
- (c) drinking wine.
- (2) The amount of the ethical trade levy shall –
- a) in the case of grapes, be –

- (i) R1.82 per ton for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
- (ii) R1.89 per ton for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
- (iii) R1.96 per ton for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
- (iv) R2.03 per ton for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025;
- (b) in the case of grape juice concentrate, be –
- (i) 0.26 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
- (ii) 0.27 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
- (iii) 0.28 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
- (iv) 0.29 cent per litre at 17,4 degrees Balling for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025; and
- (c) in the case of drinking wine, be –
- (i) 0.26 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022;
- (ii) 0.27 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023;
- (iii) 0.28 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024; and
- (iv) 0.29 cent per litre for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

- (3) The ethical trade levy shall –

- ¹⁵
- (a) be payable by a wine producer in respect of drinking wine packaged in containers of 5 litres or less; and
- (b) be payable by a wine trader in respect of –
- (i) grapes;
- (ii) grape juice concentrate in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer; and
- (iii) drinking wine in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer.
- (4) The ethical trade levy shall be payable to SAWIS, acting on behalf of WIETA, in accordance with subclause (5).
- (5) (a) Payment of the ethical trade levy shall be made not later than sixty days following the month of delivery of a quantity of grapes, grape juice concentrate or drinking wine sold, purchased or otherwise acquired.
- (b) Payment shall be made by means of an electronic transfer to the bank account obtainable from SAWIS.

Transformation levy

12. (1) An empowerment and transformation levy is hereby continued to be imposed on all the products referred to in clause 3.
- (2) The amount of the empowerment and transformation levy shall be 20 % (twenty per cent) of all the levies referred to in clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11
- (3) The transformation levy shall –
- (a) be payable by a wine producer in respect of –
- (i) drinking wine packaged in containers of 5 litres or less;
- (ii) wine spirit packaged in containers of 5 litres or less;
- (iii) wine spirit sold to another wine producer;
- (iv) wine spirit produced by a wine producer and used for fortification of that wine producer's own drinking wine; and
- (b) be payable by a wine trader in respect of –
- (i) grapes;
- (ii) grape juice concentrate in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer;
- (iii) drinking wine in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer; and

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(iv) distilling wine and wine spirit, in containers of more than 5 litres, acquired from a wine producer.

- (4) The transformation levy shall be payable to SAWIS, acting on behalf of the Transformation Unit, in accordance with sub-clause (5).
- (5) Payment of the transformation levy shall be made not later than sixty days following the month of delivery of a quantity of grapes, grape juice concentrate, distilling wine or wine spirit or drinking wine sold, purchased or otherwise acquired.

Commencement and validity

13. The statutory measures shall be implemented on 1 January 2022 and lapse on 31 December 2025.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on all wheat, barley and oats –

- (a) sold by or on behalf of the producer thereof;
- (b) processed or converted or caused to be processed or converted into a wheaten or barley or oats product, by or on behalf of the producer thereof, if the wheaten or barley or oats product is intended to be disposed of; and
- (c) in respect of which a silo receipt has been issued, if the levy in respect of such wheat, barley or oats has not already been paid in terms of paragraph (a) or (b).

Amount of levy

6. The amounts of the levies (excluding Value Added Tax) will be as follows:

Commodity	Period	Amount (Excluding Value Added Tax)
Wheat	1/10/2020 to 30/9/2021	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2021 to 30/9/2022	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2022 to 30/9/2023	R 32,00 per metric ton
Barley	1/10/2020 to 30/9/2021	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2021 to 30/9/2022	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2022 to 30/9/2023	R 32,00 per metric ton
Oats	1/10/2020 to 30/9/2021	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2021 to 30/9/2022	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2022 to 30/9/2023	R 32,00 per metric ton

Persons by whom the levies are payable

7. (1) The levy payable in terms of clause 5 shall –
- (a) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(a), be payable by the buyer of the wheat and/or barley and/or oats;
- (b) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(b), be payable by the processor or converter of the wheat or barley or oats.
- (c) in the case of a levy contemplated in clause 5(c), be payable by the person issuing such silo receipt.
- (2) The amount of the levy payable by the buyer in terms of sub-clause (1)(a) and sub-clause (1)(b) may be recovered from the producer.
- (3) The amount of the levy payable by the person issuing the silo receipt in terms of sub-clause 1(c) may be recovered from the person to whom such silo receipt is issued.

ANNEXURE B

CONTACT DETAILS OF LEVY ADMINISTRATORS

Administering Body	Contact Person	Transformation Manager
Agrihub (fruit industry information)	Jolene Wium 072 249 1234 jolene@agrihub.co.za	
Cape Flora SA	Karien Bezuidenhout T 021 870 2900 F 021 870 2915 karien@hortgro.co.za	
Citrus Growers' Association of SA	Mr Justin Chadwick T 031 765 2514 F 031 765 8029 justchad@iafrica.com	Mr Lukhanyo Nkombisa 072 257 8386 lukhanyo@cga-gdc.org.za
Cotton SA	Dr Annette Bennett T 012 804 1462/7 F 012 804 8616 annette@cottonsa.org.za	Mr Tertius Schoeman T 012 804 1462 Cell 072 4881415 tertius@cottonsa.org.za
National Lucerne Trust	Mr Fritz Ruppung T 044 272 8991 F 044 279 2838 fritz@lucern.org.za	
Milk Producers' Organisation	Mr Fanie Ferreira T 012 843 5600 F 012 843 5781 fanif@mpo.co.za	
Milk SA	Mr Nico Fouché T 012 460 7312 F 012 460 9909 nico@milksa.co.za	Mr Godfrey Rathogwa 012 460 7312 Cell 082 900 6712 godfrey@milksa.co.za

FruitFly Africa	Ghian du Toit The Manager T 021 882 9541 F 086 756 8656 ghian@fruitfly.co.za	
HORTGRO	Mr Anton Rabe T 021 870 2900 F 021 870 2915 anton@hortgro.co.za	
Macadamias South Africa	Ms Lizel Pretorius T 012 001 4107 lizel@samac.org.za	transformation@samac.org.za
SA Olive Industry	Ms Wendy Petersen T 021 870 2900 F 021 870 2915 manager@saolive.co.za	Mr John Scrimgeour T 021 868 3120 Cell 083 381 5287 buffet@icon.co.za
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