Western Cape Government
Agriculture
BETTER TOGETHER.

PERIOD UNDER REVIEW: JUNE 2016

Compiled by: Michelle Swarts

1. SOUTH AFRICAN GRAIN MARKET

On 30 June 2016, the MTM price for wheat to be delivered in July 2016 traded at R4, 698 per ton.

Table 1: Mark-to-market prices for the summer crops and winter cereals traded on SAFEX

MTM-Prices (30/06/2016) - expressed in Rand/MT								Month end R/MT (30/06/15)	Year-on-Year Change (%)	Month end R/MT (29/04/16)	Month end R/MT (31/05/16)
Commodity/ Delivery Date	***Jul -16***	***Aug -16***	***Sept -16***	***Dec -16***	***Mar -17***	***May -17***	***Jul -17***	***Jul-15***	***Jul-15 vs. Jul-16***	***May-16***	***June-16***
Wheat (RFTN)	4698	4768	4813	4778	4858	-	-	3910	↓ 20.2%	4615	5116
White maize	4640	4680	4681	4727	4424	3394	3184	3148	↓ 47.4%	4408	4972
Yellow maize	3476	3526	3540	3581	3451	3101	3011	2680	↓ 29.7%	3134	3826
Sunflower	6450	6533	6600	6755	6680	-		5320	↓ 21.2%	6255	6451
Soybean	7796	-	7886	7934	7711	7056	-	4765	↓ 63.6%	6100	7621
Sorghum	3680	-	-	-	-	-	-	3040	↓ 21.1%	*3650 (Jul 2016)*	3685 (Jul 2016)

Source: SAFEX (2015 & 2016)

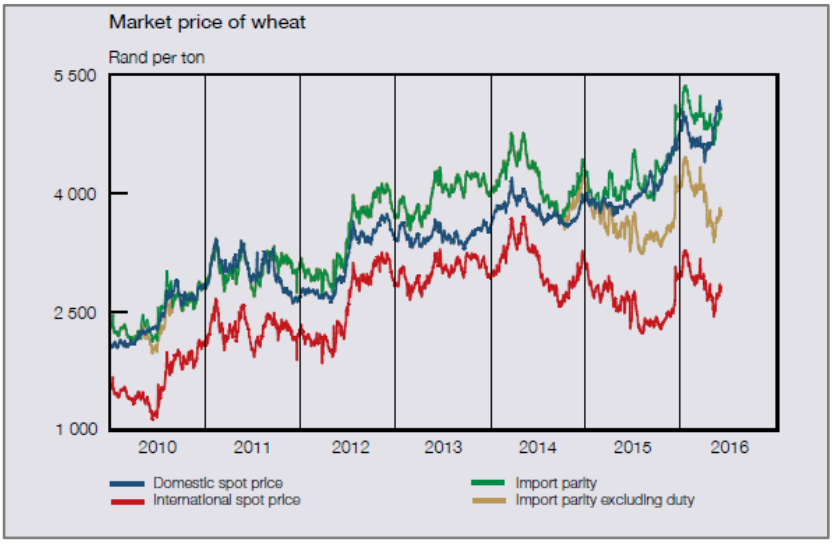
MARKET FUTURE PRICES

In general, grain commodity futures traded lower year-on-year on 30 June 2016, compared to the same period last year (refer to table 1). Wheat futures traded 20.2% year-on-year or R788 lesser on 30 June 2016, compared to a similar period traded in the previous year. Whilst the average June 2016 wheat futures prices moved downward by 8.2% m/m or R418 per ton compared to the wheat futures contract traded in

May 2016.

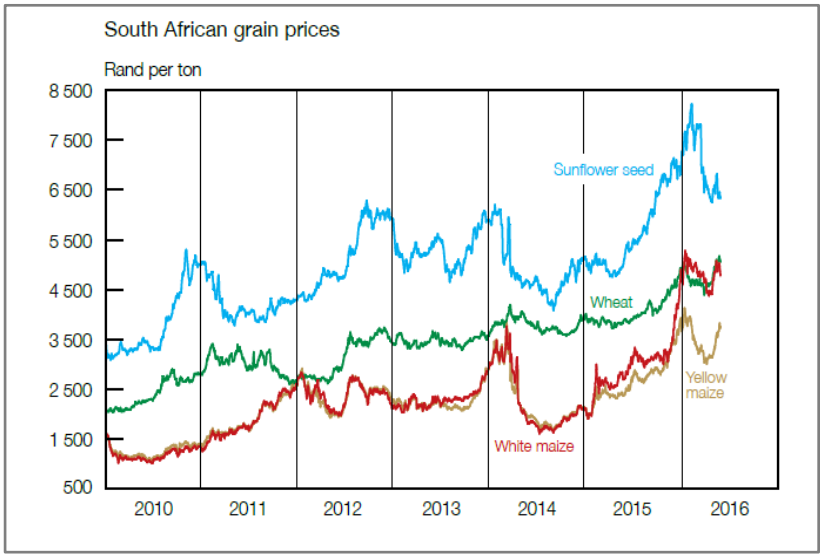
South Africa's local consumption exceeds the domestic production output and thus the country is a net importer of wheat (Agbiz & SARB, 2016). Due to South Africa not being self-sufficient in this regard, the country requires wheat imports from global supplying partners such as Russia, Germany, Poland and Lithuania which ranked as the largest importers (by market share) to South Africa up to week 41 of the 2015/16 marketing season (SAGIS, 2016). As a result of the aforementioned, domestic wheat price are volatile as it reacts to global wheat price movements which are relative lower than domestic market prices (refer to figure 1). In addition movements in the foreign exchange rate (i.e. ZAR/USD) in which global wheat prices are quoted (Agbiz, 2016) and the impact of agricultural subsidies received by producers within developed countries also play a fundamental role in determining domestic grain prices (SARB, 2016). In essence, the South African domestic wheat prices are determined by the aforementioned factors which includes fluctuations in the exchange rate, global market trends as well the wheat import parity price (*i.e. the price of wheat at the port of entry, excluding the wheat import tariff which is the duty payable on wheat imports*) as well as transportation and any other related cost (SARB, 2016). As a result, domestic wheat producers are price takers within the free market system, after the deregulation of the Wheat Board amongst other agricultural boards in 1997 (SARB, 2016). The downward pressure on domestic wheat prices could be attributed to the recovering of the foreign exchange rate as well as improvements within the international wheat market which in general traded at lower price levels in the pre-drought months of 2015 as compared towards the drought affected period which commenced from the later months of 2015 and start of 2016 (Agbiz & SARB 2016).

Figure 1: Domestic and International Wheat Prices **Source: SARB, 2016**



Both white and yellow maize has significantly improved in trade from record-level future prices (measured in the average rand per ton) obtained in contracts traded in January 2016 for delivery in February 2016, which traded at 150% year-on-year more per ton of white maize at R5,005 per ton (figure 2). Whereas, the yellow maize futures contract traded for the same period traded 90% year-on-year more compared to the same contract traded the previous year (figure 2). On a

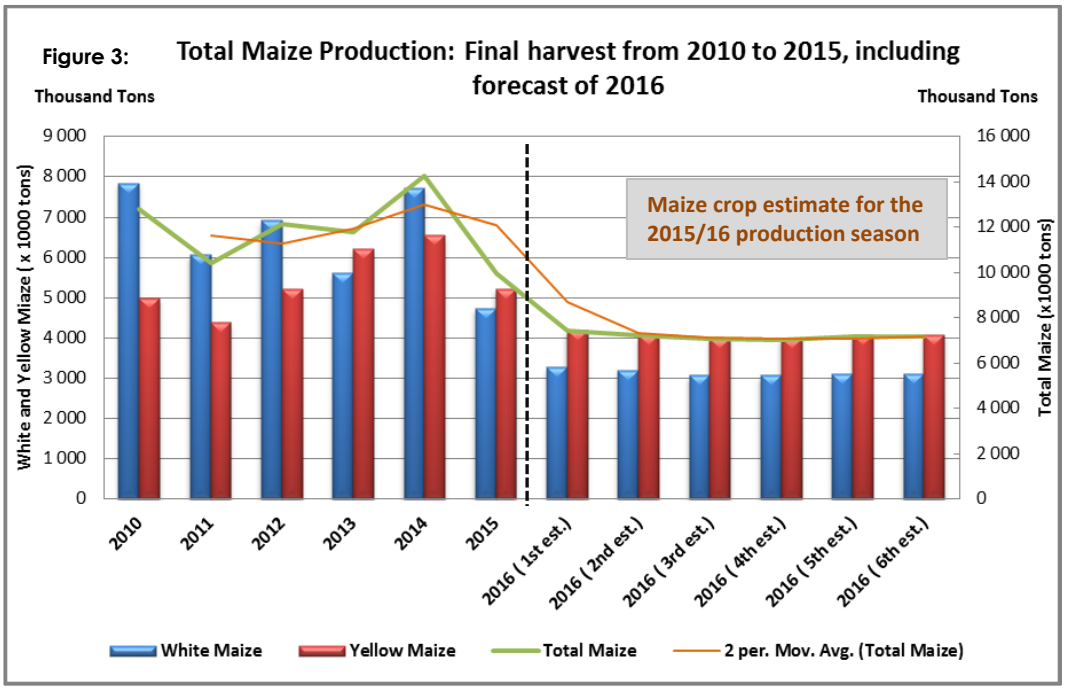
Figure 2: Domestic Grain Prices **Source: SARB, 2016**



monthly basis, the WM June 2016 futures contract traded 6.7% month-on-month or R332 per ton lower whilst the YM June 2016 futures contact traded 9.1% month-on-month or R350 per ton lower compared to the WM and YM [1] spot prices obtained for futures traded in May 2016 for delivery in June 2016 (i.e. spot month).

Sunflower, soybean and sorghum future prices also followed a similar trend as prices moved downward by 21.2% y-o-y or R1,130 per ton of sunflower; 63.6% y-o-y or R3,031 per ton of soybean and 21.1% y-o-y or R640 per ton of sorghum (refer to both table 1 and figure 2).

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION AREA ESTIMATES: SUMMER CROPS



Source: SAGIS, 2016 (own depiction)

The 6th crop estimate for the 2015/16 production season for maize remained unchanged at 7, 16 million tons of maize as per the most recent National Crop Estimate Committee meeting release of 28 June 2016. Both white and yellow maize crop estimations remain at 3, 10 million and 4, 06 million tons respectively (SAGIS, 2016).

Figure 3, compares the final maize production output from 2010 to 2015, to the crop estimates for the 2015/16 production season. The current outlook (i.e. 7, 16 million tons) represents a downward trend in production compared to prior production season's output of which more than 9,955 million tons was harvested in 2015. The most recent crop estimates for the 2016 production season ultimately represents a 28.1% y-o-y or 2,794 million ton crop reduction compared to the previous season in 2015 (CEC, 2016). In addition, the non-commercial maize crop estimations also remain unchanged at 435,740 tons in the 2015/16 production year, translating to a 31.2% reduction in white maize and 36.6% in yellow maize derived from non-commercial producers (CEC, 2016).

[1] **Spot delivery month:** *specifies the month in which a futures contract on a commodity becomes deliverable (Investopedia, 2016).*

Other summer crops also remained unchanged such as sunflower (742,750 tons), soybeans (728,650 tons), sorghum (88,500 tons), dry beans (38,095 tons) and groundnuts (31,600 tons) (CEC, 2016).

PRODUCER DELIVERIES

Wheat

Progressive deliveries for the 2015/16 marketing season amounted to 1,392,514 tons as at 01 July 2016. With producers deliveries accounting for 2,878 tons of the total wheat delivered between 04 June and 01 July 2016 (SAGIS, 2016).

The supply estimates for the 2015/16 wheat marketing season expects commercial deliveries to reach 1,406,100 tons ~ with current the deliveries as at 01 July 2016, accounting for 99% of the local deliveries as the end of the 2015/16 marketing season in September 2016 is approaching (SAGIS & NAMC, 2016).

Maize

For the 2016/17 marketing season, progressive white maize deliveries amounted to 1,150,301 tons whilst yellow maize deliveries amounted to 2,140,019 tons up until the week ending 01 July 2016. Thus a total of 3,290,320 tons of maize has been delivered up until the week ending 01 July 2016. Taking into account that the maize marketing season for 2016/17 commenced on 30 April 2016, commercial deliveries up until week 9 (ending 01 July 2016) represents 49% of the estimated crop harvest which is expected to be derived from local commercial producers (SAGIS, 2016).

Since 04 June till 01 July 2016, a total of 657,344 tons of white maize and 1,172,628 tons of yellow maize were delivered. Grain SA (July 2016) provided an indication that the maize harvesting process has been delayed, due to the impact of the drier weather conditions had on plantings especially within the western parts of country. It is thus expected that harvesting will be late with an expected period of approximately three weeks, considering the time delay in plantings which results in crops to take extended periods to dry. As a result of the aforementioned, the delivery of white maize to the market is progressing at a much slower pace compared to yellow maize if compared to the previous seasons (Grain SA, 2016).

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

Wheat

This section pertains to the trade of wheat for the period from 04 June to 01 July 2016:

Table 2 a: Wheat trade for the 2015/16 marketing season, according to tons			**Source: SAGIS, 2016**
Progressive wheat exports for 2015/16	41,251	**Progressive wheat imports for 2015/16**	1,548,342
Wheat exports during the reporting period : (04 June to 01 July 2016)	4,789	Wheat imports during the reporting period : ((04 June to 01 July 2016)	154,823 tons of which tons was for RSA and 3,743 tons for export to other SADC countries
Importing countries	**Share in RSA wheat exports**	**Supplying countries to RSA**	**Share in RSA wheat imports**
Namibia	34%	[1] Russian Federation	44%
Zimbabwe	48%	[1] USA	7%
Botswana	18%	[1] Poland	24%
		[1] Lithuania	25%
		[1] Wheat Imports were shipped through the following ports: • Cape Town: 7% • Durban: 78% • Port Elizabeth:15%	

Source: SAGIS, 2016

Supply and demand estimates for the 2015/16 maize marketing season

The overall wheat supply estimate for the 2015/16 marketing season was adjusted downward to 3,862 million tons during the 36th Supply& Demand Estimate meeting on 01 July 2016. The estimated commercial producer deliveries remained unchanged at 1,406 million tons; whilst wheat imports for the season were reduced to 1,850 million tons. Closing stock levels are expected to improve to 641,323 tons on 30 September 2016 (NAMC, 2016).

Local and export demand estimates for the 2015/16 wheat marketing season was slightly adjusted downward to 3,221 million tons, of which the largest portion of wheat is allocated towards human consumption (3,100 million tons), animal feed (3,000 tons) and seed planting (18,100 tons). Wheat demand for export purposes is expected to amount to 20,000 tons of processed product and 80,000 tons of whole wheat (NAMC, 2016).

After increasing concerns, Grain SA has issued an explanation piece on the wheat import tariff

Click here to read the full infographic, which clearly explains what international and domestic factors trigger the calculation of an import tariff as well as the trigger date thereof (Grain SA, 2016).

Global Wheat Outlook 2016/17

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations: Cereal Supply and Demand Brief (July 2016) released an improved production prospects for wheat and estimates global production to reach 732 million tons. The latest forecast is 1% higher than the June 2016 estimate. The reasons for the optimistic outlook are due to improved crop estimates in the European Union (EU) and United States as well as the realisation of an expected record harvest in the Russian Federation due to much favourable weather conditions. In addition, higher production output is also expected for China and India – whilst Turkey's outlook is more pessimistic due to drier weather conditions (FAO, 2016 as cited in Bizcommunity, 2016.

Maize

This section pertains to the trade of maize for the period from 04 June to 01 July 2016:

Table 2 b: Maize trade for the 2016/17 marketing season, according to tons					**Source: SAGIS, 2016**
Progressive maize exports for 2016/17	White maize: 92,237	Yellow maize: 45,145	Progressive maize imports for 2016/17	White maize: 22,808	Yellow maize: 271,662
Maize exports during the reporting period : (04June to 01 July 2016)	White maize: 36,283	Yellow maize: 19,731	Maize imports during the reporting period : (04June to 01 July 2016)	White maize: 1,641	Yellow maize: 101,104 tons
Importing countries (for the 2016/17 marketing year)	**Share in white maize exports**	**Share in yellow maize exports**	**Supplying countries (for the 2015/16 marketing year)**	**Share in white maize imports**	**Share in yellow maize imports**
Zimbabwe	31%	18%	[2] Mexico	100%	-
Botswana	49%	32%	[2] Argentina	-	100%
Mozambique	1%	17%	[2] Imports were shipped through the following ports (for the 2015/16 marketing year): ➢ 1,641 tons white maize & 101,104 tons yellow maize ➢ Durban: 100% white maize and 33% yellow maize ➢ Port Elizabeth: 20% yellow maize ➢ Cape Town: 47% yellow maize		
Namibia	6%	4%			
Lesotho	11%	6%			
Swaziland	2%	17%			
Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic	-	6%			

Source: SAGIS, 2016

Supply and demand estimates for the 2016/17 maize marketing season

The 2016/17 marketing season maize supply is estimated at 12,606 million tons of which white maize supply is expected to tally 5,401 million tons and yellow maize around 7,204 million tons (NAMC, 2016).

Local commercial deliveries for white maize are estimated at 3,017 million tons, whilst imports thereof are estimated to peak at 1,000 million tons. Opening stock levels on 1 May 2016 (commencement of the 2016/17 marketing season) amounted to 1,309 million tons which contributed towards the shortfall on the supply side, as producer output performed poorer compared to previous production seasons. On the other hand, domestic and export demand is estimated at 4,832 million tons, of which 86% thereof is allocated towards human consumption and 10% towards exports (i.e. processed products and white maize), whilst a mere 2% is allocated towards animal feed and industrial usage (NAMC, 2016).

Yellow maize deliveries by local producers are estimated to contribute 52% of the total supply during the 2016/17 marketing season. To meet the shortfall in supply, yellow maize imports are expected to reach 2,300 million tons which relates to 32% of the total estimated supply. In addition to the aforementioned, the opening stock levels on 1 May 2016 positively contributed towards the overall supply within the current season (NAMC, 2016). Yellow maize is expected to reach 6,397 million tons, of which is largest share thereof is allocated towards animal and industrial consumption (83%), human consumption (8%) and processed and yellow maize exports (5%) (NAMC, 2016).

At the end of the 2016/17 marketing season (i.e. 30 April 2017), closing stock levels are expected to at least reach 569,078 tons of white maize and 807,713 tons of yellow maize (NAMC, 2016).

Global Maize Outlook 2016/17

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations: Cereal Supply and Demand Brief (July 2016) indicated an pessimistic outlook for global maize production was decreased as prospects of a second crop from Brazil were lowered due to drier weather conditions, in conjunction with reduced government support in China which led to reduced plantings. Thus, overall coarse grain (grains which excludes wheat and rice) global output is expected to realise 1,316.4 million tons which account for an 8.2 million ton crop reduction FAO, 2016 as cited in Bizcommunity, 2016). Global maize production is expected to account for 1 003.1 million tons of the estimated coarse grain estimate (International Grain Council, 2016).

WEATHER UPDATE: DAFF NAC ADVISORY ON THE 2015/16 SUMMER SEASON FOR JUNE 2016

The 2015/16 El Niño weather pattern is anticipated to approach the end

"The tropical Pacific Ocean has returned to a neutral El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) state. Sea surface temperatures across the tropical Pacific have cooled to neutral levels over the past fortnight, supported by much cooler-than-average waters beneath the surface. In the atmosphere, indicators such as the trade winds, cloudiness near the Date Line, and the Southern Oscillation Index have also returned to neutral levels. Outlooks suggest little chance of returning to El Niño levels, in which case mid-May will mark the end of the 2015–16 El Niño. Changes in the tropical Pacific Ocean and atmosphere, combined with current climate model outlooks, suggest the likelihood of La Niña forming later in 2016 is around 50% ....." - Australian Bureau of Meteorology (http://www.bom.gov.au).

According to the latest South African Weather Services (SAWS) seasonal forecast, rainfall over the winter rainfall region is expected to be normal to above-normal during much of the winter season, whilst the interior parts of the country is expected to remain dry with anticipated temperatures of below-normal over the southern-western parts of the country (ARC, 2016).

> *"The Western Cape Province received mostly below-normal precipitation and experienced above normal temperatures. Winter crops and pastures remain under stress in the winter cereal production regions of the West Coast, Overberg and Southern Cape due to poor rainfall. While planting recently commenced in these areas, the early phase of plants desperately needs substantial rainfall to improve to normal production conditions. The average level of major dams has decreased to 39% in 2016 as compared to 48% of 2015"* (DAFF NAC, 2016).

South Africa is approaching the anticipated weakening of the El Nino weather pattern, and its transition into a La Niña system, there is a high probability of above-normal rainfall early in summer. In turn, this is expected to lead to a reasonable 2016/17 harvest (FNB as cited by Senwes, 2016).

Although dam levels in the Western Cape has demonstrated a slight recovery in recent weeks, the medium to longer term rainfall outlook for the province has slightly improved with rain expected which will be beneficial for the winter crop. In addition, it will also replenish dam levels and possibly ease water restrictions

for the region. However, the situation for the rest of the country is expected to remain unchanged until the La Nina induced rainfall expected in spring or early summer. Despite the optimistic outlook, commercial farmers are expected to only fully recuperate financial losses incurred due to the drought, with two years from now (FNB, 2016).

Preventative strategies applicable for adverse weather conditions

Heavy rainfall raises water level. When the water level is higher than the river banks or the dams, water comes out from the river and flooding occurs.

Preventive measures:

- Construct proper drainage system – Shallow drains due to silts must be cleaned constantly as they ensure proper water irrigation.
- Increased evaporative losses, mechanical land treatment of slopes, such as contour ploughing or terracing, to reduce the runoff coefficient.
- Construction of small water and sediment holding areas.
- The construction of floodways (man-made channels to divert floodwater).
- Terracing hillsides to slow flow downhill.

What to do when heavy rainfall is forecasted:-

- Cutting grass in the rainy season (nutrient depletion).
- Appling fungicides and pesticide (plants and animals).
- Applying N fertilizer (burning of plants) (Nitrogen loss is higher during heavy rain), immediately follows a surface application of fertilizer, especially on sloped areas.
- Dumping fertilizer in one spot can cause the roots below the fertilizer to be burned and die).
- Irrigation (waterlogging can occur, nutrient depletion).
    - ✓ Cover Urea licks to prevent them from becoming toxic.
    - ✓ Provide shelter for animals (young ones die easily).
    - ✓ Leave cultivated areas coarse.
    - ✓ Relocate/ Move animals to a safe place.

The below are a number of concerns and recommendations:

- Be extra cautious for pest and diseases after rain has fallen, as high moisture content and the high temperatures may trigger these.
- Assume that flood water contains sewage and might be harmful for human and livestock consumption.
- Before leading livestock across a river, check whether the water level is rising. This is especially necessary if it is already raining, but remembers that there could be a storm further upstream and floodwaters could be on the way.
  (Extracted from DAFF, NAC as cited by Elsenburg. 2016)

A comprehensive list of strategies can be found in the monthly NAC Advisory report issued by DAFF: Climate Change and Disaster Management. It can be accessed from the following websites: www.daff.gov.za and www.agis.agric.za .

Request weather warning notifications from the Western Cape Department of Agriculture: Sustainable Resource Management, Disaster Risk Management

Forward an email to Mrs. Zaibu Arai to ZaibuA@elsenburg.com or alternatively call (021) 808 5368.

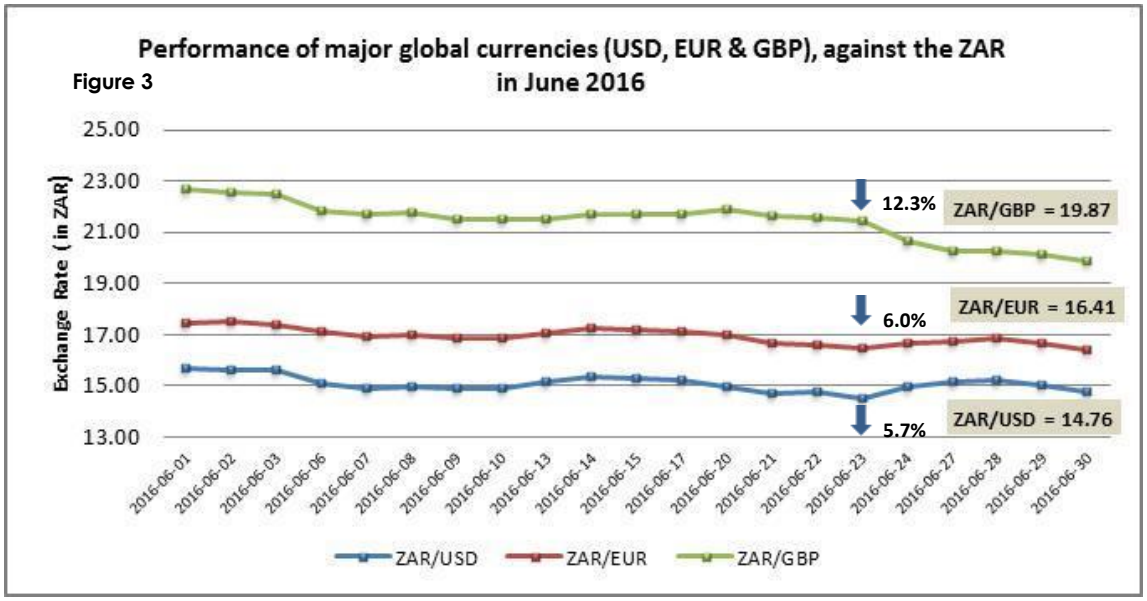
Click here to view the most recent update (latest update on 18 July 2016) on the dam levels within the Western Cape Province or alternatively visit the Elsenburg Website at www.elsenburg.com.

Source: DAFF National Agro-meteorological Committee (NAC) Advisory & Provincial Department of Agriculture, 2016

2. ECONOMY

REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAND (ZAR) AGAINST MAJOR CURRENCIES SUCH AS USD, GBP & EUR AT THE END OF JUNE 2016

Figure 3



Source: SARB, 2016

The South African rand (ZAR) appreciated in value against major global currencies such as the US dollar, Euro and the Pound during the course of June 2016 (figure 3). The ZAR/USD amounted to R19.97, demonstrating gains in the foreign currency of 12.3% between 01 and 30 June 2016. Whilst the ZAR/EUR exchange gained 6% and the ZAR/USD gained 5.7% in the same period, respectively amounting to ZAR/EUR 16.41 and ZAR/USD 14.76 on 30 June 2016 (SARB, 2016).

A range of international and domestic factors influenced the performance of the Rand against major currencies. A summary (although not limited) of the international and domestic economic environment is provided below:

- The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), failed during a recent meeting to reach a "freeze" supply agreement in relation to oil output as Iran and Saudi-Arabia again failed to reach consensus on the allocated quotas. Iran wishes to increase output above the sanction levels to 4, 7 million barrels per day, from the estimated 3, 8 million previously produced (Nedbank, 2016).
- The United Kingdom (UK) "*unexpectedly*" voted to exit the European Union political-economic zone of which it was a member state since 1973. As the outcome of the referendum come as a surprise, global markets responded indifferent and responded accordingly as it brings about uncertainty (Nedbank, 2016).
- The S&P Global Rating agency decided to retain South Africa's credit rating unchanged at a negative credit rating (i.e. BBB-), and thus not downgrade the country's credit rating as anticipated. However, the agency did indicate that such a downgrade is a possibility provided that South Africa's policy measures do not improve the country's economic outlook by the end of the year (December 2016, when another S&P rating is scheduled) or early 2017. Concerns were especially raised regarding the current pessimistic economic growth outlook, political instability and mounting fiscal deficit, similar to concerns pre-empted by Moody's in the previous month in mid-

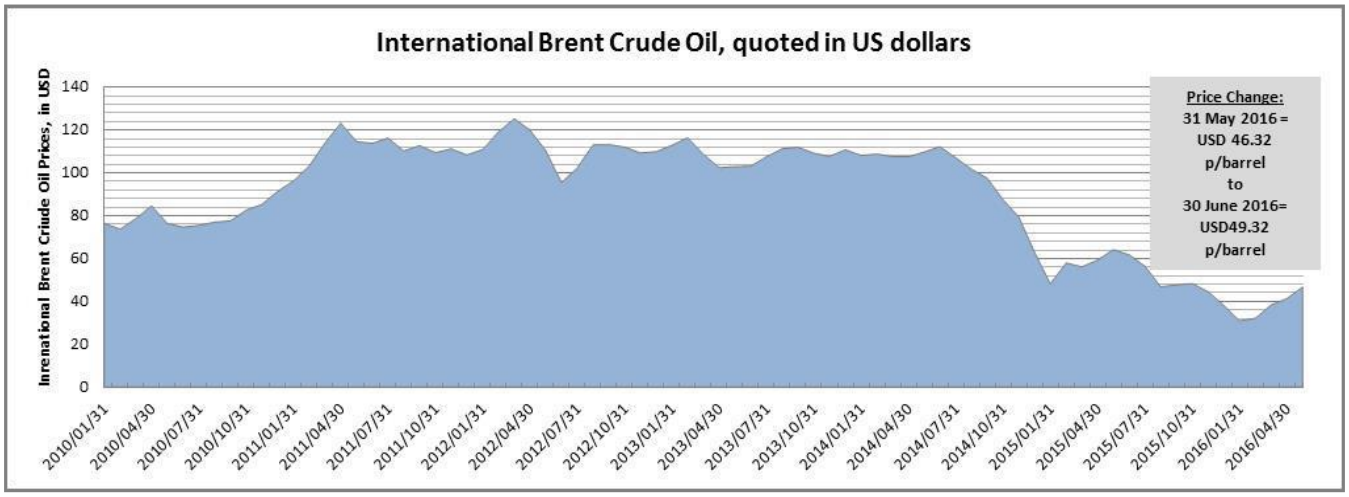
June, the crediting rating agency Fitch Ratings reiterated the aforementioned the critical points raised by the two mentioned credit rating agencies (Nedbank, 2016).

- The GDP (gross domestic product) 1st quarter results were much poorer than anticipated, due to the economic contraction of 1.2% quarter-on-quarter which were far above the expected -0.1% anticipated by the markets. The poor economic growth performance mainly came about due to contraction within the mining and quarrying sectors as well as a slowdown in global demand and subsequent downward pressurised persisting commodity prices (Nedbank, 2016).
- The ripple-effect of the drought which affects the main production regions in the agricultural sector are evidently coming to the fore, as production output of stable produce are experiencing shortages within the marketplace. Together with rising production cost, the recovery period within the sector seems to be a daunting task (Nedbank, 2016).
- Consumer inflation (CPI) peaked at 6.3% in June 2016, whilst producer inflation (PPI) peaked at 6.5% in May 2016 from 7% in April 2016 (SARB, 2016). CPI is likely to remain above the Reserve Bank's inflation target range of 3% to 6% till the last quarter of 2017, as a result of increased pressure from higher food prices which a result of the drought (Nedbank, 2016). Although PPI has somewhat recovered, it is expected to slightly increase in the months ahead but however not at the rate it was increasing in prior months. It is anticipated that the projected upward pressure will mainly be brought about by increased food prices which represents 25% of the producer inflation basket (Nedbank 2016).
- Due to the above factors, domestic economic outlook remains pessimistic at present (Nedbank, 2016).

ENERGY

MONTHLY FUEL PRICE ADJUSTMENT HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE AS FROM WEDNESDAY, 03 JULY 2016

The average international product price of petrol, diesel and illuminating paraffin increased during the period under review.



Source: SARB, as cited by Quantec data (2016)

During the period under review, the domestic currency (i.e. Rand) strengthens against the US dollar by 5.13% month-on-month, from R15, 79/USD1 on 31 May 2016 to R14.98/USD1 on 30 June 2016 (SARB, 2016).

Both domestic and international factors impacted on the fuel price adjustment, taking into account that South Africa imports both crude oil and finished petroleum products at a price determined at an international level, which includes shipping costs.

"*The main reasons for the fuel price adjustments in July 2016 are:-*
(a) the strengthening of the Rand against the US Dollar during the period under review which cushioned the fuel prices by over 17.00 cents per litre,
(b) the slight increase on average in the prices of petroleum products in the international markets, and (c) an increase in the prices crude oil, on average, during the period under review mainly due supply disruptions in Canada, Venezuela, Libya, Nigeria and Iraq"(DoE, 2016).

Product description	**Numeric adjustment applicable to the Coastal parts in South Africa** **(cents per litre)**	**Price adjustment description**	**Average price applicable to the Coastal parts in South Africa** **(cents per litre)**
Petrol 93 ULP	11.00c	cents per litre **increase** in retail price	1269.00
Petrol 95 ULP & LRP	8.00c	cents per litre **increase** in retail price	1 286.00
Diesel 0.05% Sulphur	42.00c	cents per litre **increase** in wholesale price	1170.87
Diesel 0.005% Sulphur	41.00c	cents per litre **increase** in wholesale price	1174.27
Illuminating Paraffin (Wholesale)	43.00c	cents per litre **increase** in wholesale price	706.03

Illuminating Paraffin (SMNRP)	57.00c	cents per litre **increase** in the Single Maximum National Retail price (SMNRP)	979.00
Maximum Retail Price for LPGAS	12.00c	cents **per kilogram increase** in the maximum retail price	R7794.55 per metric ton or 432.60 per litre. (refinery gate) LPG for residential customers is derived as per the control sheet per kilometre.

Source: Department of Energy, 3 July 2016

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INFORMATION SOURCES

In this publication, the below listed information sources are acknowledged:

- Agricultural Business Chamber (AGBIZ) : www.agbiz.co.za
- Australian Bureau of Metrology: www.bom.gov.au
- Bizcommunity: www.bizcommunity.com
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: www.daff.gov.za
- Department of Energy (DoE): www.energy.gov.za
- FNB: www.fnb.co.za
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO): www.faostat3.fao.org
- Grain SA: www.grainsa.co.za
- International Grain Council: www.igc.int
- National Agricultural Marketing Council: www.namc.co.za
- National Crop Estimate Committee (NCEC), South Africa: www.daff.gov.za ; www.sagis.org.za or www.grainsa.co.za
- Nedbank: www.nedbank.co.za
- Quantec Easy data: www.quantec.co.za
- Senwes: www.senwes.co.za
- South African Future Exchange (SAFEX): www.jse.co.za/redirects/safex
- South African Grain Information Services (SAGIS): www.sagis.org.za
- South African Reserve Bank (SARB): http://www.resbank.co.za/
- Western Cape Department of Agriculture (Elsenburg): Sustainable Resource Management Directorate Disaster Risk Management: www.elsenburg.com
- Western Cape Provincial Department of Agriculture (Elsenburg): www.elsenburg.com

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