

PART 1

General information

Director-General's overview

During 2008/09 the DoA continued to ensure that all activities and projects undertaken were aligned with our strategic objectives and within the legislative mandate to accelerate and improve service delivery. We were guided by the *Strategic plan for the Department of Agriculture 2008/09–2010/11* (referred to as the *Strategic plan 2008*) as approved by Parliament in February 2008.

Working towards clear measurable targets, we held quarterly reviews to assess our performance and to ensure that departmental programmes were focused on achieving the priorities and deliverables we set in the *Strategic plan 2008*. In reflecting on what we have achieved in 2008/09 and the challenges we faced in meeting the targets we had set for ourselves, we will focus on the departmental achievements and challenges during the 2008/09 financial year in this Annual report.

HIGH FOOD PRICES

High food prices and the impact thereof on the most vulnerable members of our community has been a serious challenge to the department during 2008. Although this is a global phenomenon, our concern has rather been about food accessibility (affordability) to the poorest of the poor in the country.

Agriculture's contribution to meet the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals, to halve the number of food insecure households by 2014, is to provide agricultural production assistance to 70 000 food insecure households per year. In support of this objective, we launched the Ilima/Letsema campaign, implemented the Household Food Production Programme (HFPP), supported the War on Poverty campaign and the annual World Food Day. Through the HFPP seedlings, seeds, fertiliser, pesticides and other production inputs were provided to beneficiaries and about 30 000 households benefited during 2008/09. To ensure acceleration in implementing the HFPP, this programme was expanded further by a R76 million allocation in the 2008 supplementary budget to assist an additional 70 000 households.

Following the Food Summit held in 2008, a Symposium on High Food Prices was held in March 2009 to open dialogue, address challenges on food prices and develop mutual strategies with the business sector and civil society. Further, the aim was to find practical solutions to address food insecurity and poverty in the country, especially among the vulnerable groups.

To facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System (FIVIMS) the DoA entered into an agreement with the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). This partnership will assist in identifying households qualifying for household food production support.

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In 2008, we launched the Ilima/Letsema campaign in eight provinces coinciding with the summer planting season. The campaign aims at increasing food production as well as the productive use of available land, especially fallow land and



Ms Njabulo Nduli

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: AGRICULTURE



supports the government's War on Poverty campaign. An amount of R221 million was allocated to the Ilima/Letsema project in the supplementary budget in November 2008, mainly for the rehabilitation of land and irrigation schemes in various provinces in order to increase production, livelihoods and the income of beneficiaries. During 2008/09 this campaign was launched in almost all the provinces.

The Ilima/Letsema campaign elevated agricultural activities, to realise the LARP and provided an avenue to launch extension services to our people. In addition, it became a mechanism of collaboration between the DoA and the DLA, the provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs) as well as local government.

LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM

Through alignment and sharing of resources national, provincial and local governments committed themselves to the LARP process to ensure support to newly settled emerging black farmers. Departmental implementation plans were geared to accelerate delivery and collaboration on land and agrarian reform and agricultural support through aligned and joint actions of all stakeholders. Focusing on the LARP objectives, the DoA strived to attain the objectives of the Presidential Apex Priority 7 on land and agrarian reform.

During the agri-consultation in Limpopo Province in August 2008, participants resolved to accelerate land reform, increase the number of black entrepreneurs in agribusiness, raise agricultural production, promote trade and provide access to support services, including financial support to target groups. It was also agreed at the summit that LARP would be utilised as a tool in poverty alleviation and economic development.

ACCESS TO SUPPORT SERVICES

Since the inception of CASP in 2004/05, an amount of R1,6 billion has been invested in 4 200 projects with more than 300 000 beneficiaries for the improvement of on and off-farm infrastructure and training. During 2008/09 a total of 32 733 land and agrarian reform beneficiaries were supported by CASP.

In partnership with Khula Enterprise Finance, the Khula-Mafisa Fund was established during 2008 to facilitate access to commercial finance to emerging farmers and agribusinesses. Clients qualifying for Mafisa loans, will be able to apply for loans at participating commercial banks.

Through the fund, access to financial services will be increased, as financial institutions will be serving a market that was not served previously. The maximum loan amount per season will be R300 000; the first R100 000 to be covered by Mafisa, while the remaining R200 000 will be leveraged from financial institutions. The fund will provide a portfolio indemnity to institutions providing production loans to emerging farmers within the Khula-Mafisa target market through leveraging of additional financial resources. Furthermore, we will focus on increasing the number of financial institutions accredited for disbursement of Mafisa funds.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE SECTOR

A comprehensive profiling of extension services was undertaken and benchmarked internationally, leading to the allocation of R500 million from the 2008/09 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period for the introduction of 1 000 new and training of 2 000 extension officers already in the field.

After the Ministerial Extension Indaba in March 2008, we continued with the roll-out of the extension recovery plan in all nine provinces and the development of a programme on the best utilisation of mentors to supplement extension and advisory services. We will continue to address capacity deficiencies and to create a more visible and accountable extension service. In addition, extension specialists were seconded to support the DoA in developing structures and systems for delivery through a partnership agreement with Kenya.

We also held countrywide consultations to strengthen our partnerships with the sector. Culminating from these was the extension services *Farmer's green book* that was launched during the countrywide Ilima/Letsema launches. In addition, we have established an Advisory Council to enrich policy deliberations in support of the sector.

To strengthen capacity in the sector from a professional perspective, the African Land and Fellowship Programme, in partnership with institutions of higher learning, and together with provinces, resulted in the training of 12 professionals since 2007. We aim to increase the numbers of specialists such as agricultural economists, agricultural engineers, animal and plant disease scientists and many other specialists to support the needs of the sector.



AGRIBEE

In December 2008, the AgriBEE Charter Council was launched. The council, which is representative of all in the sector, will monitor and report on Black Economic Empowerment (BEE), which, by all accounts, will improve and increase the number of commercial enterprises. At its commencement, R43 million was spent on six AgriBEE equity deals. Going forward, we will continue to support this with a budget of R50 million per annum.

Several commodity strategies have been developed in cooperation with commodity groups in terms of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) guidelines and norms. Commodity strategies that have been concluded include cotton, fruit, grain, livestock, sugar and wine. Through continuous engagement with industry role players, a road-map has been created for future engagement with commodity groups to involve emerging farmers in discussions.

BIO-SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Ensuring that our animal and plant products are disease free, remains a serious challenge to the department. Inspection services at all air, land and sea ports of entry have been upgraded and extended as part of the Sedupe K9 Sniffer Dog Programme for the detection of prohibited agricultural substances and to ensure that quality food is provided. In this regard, the suspension of venison exports to the EU was lifted in October 2008. The export of ostrich meat was at no stage affected.

We intensified compulsory vaccination and implemented additional control measures to contain sporadic outbreaks of anthrax in the Northern Cape Province to prevent the further spread of the disease. The outbreaks of Rift Valley fever and African horse sickness were also managed. We continued with bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and anthrax surveillance and surveillance programmes were kept in place for avian influenza and classical swine fever. Countrywide monitoring was undertaken for any outbreak of rabies.

As part of the EU's *Better training for safer food* initiative, the EU presented a workshop on BSE to national authority control staff dealing with animal health and food safety in December 2008. Our ability to control animal diseases was demonstrated during the workshop and our country's BSE-free status confirmed. Our high degree of sanitary and phytosanitary standards was also once again proven and confirmed to EU officials.

The effects of climate change and global warming have impacted negatively on agricultural production in the country. During 2008, we continued to issue monthly early warning climate advisories to the agricultural sector to assist farmers in managing climatic risks.

SECTOR GROWTH

The department concluded the 5-year review of *The strategic plan for South African agriculture*, published in 2001. Sector partners confirmed the three core strategies of enhancing equitable access and participation in the agricultural sector; improving global competitiveness and profitability; and ensuring sustainable resource management. The review process will be followed by the implementation of the Sector plan review report in 2009/10.

RECOGNITION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

The national Female Farmer of the Year Awards is held annually, seeking to empower women in agriculture by recognising their contributions and increasing their visibility. Over the years, this campaign became an instrument for recognising the role of women in the fight against poverty, hunger and joblessness. In 2008, the awards event was held in the Western Cape Province.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Through our participation in the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), we signed an agreement on sustainable food production and nutrition education in schools in support of the national school nutrition programme in July 2008.

We were actively involved with the implementation of the AADP through bilateral agreements with a number of African countries. Within the SADC region, the department promoted food security and agricultural production as well as the African Green Revolution to minimise the negative impact of global high food prices on the poor in sub-Saharan Africa.

Bilateral agreements with India and Thailand were finalised and the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) are ready for signing. A project with the Chinese authorities of constructing an Aquaculture Technical Demonstration Centre in



the Free State Province at Gariiep Dam, is also at an advanced stage. We are in the process of drafting an MoU with Argentina, which will encompass various areas of cooperation, including the exchange of information with regard to genetically modified organisms (GMOs), research, training and trade issues.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Agreements on the export of South African wines were signed with Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, New Zealand and the United States of America (USA). These agreements will facilitate trade of wine among signatory parties by recognising each other's wine-making and labelling practices as being in compliance with their own.

Since the implementation of the FTA, the value of agricultural trade in the country has increased to more than one third of our agricultural production. In terms of exports, agriculture contributes about R30 billion annually. The agricultural sector's share of the country's total exports is approximately 8 % and processed agricultural products constitute about 60 % of all agricultural exports. Agro-processing and the food industry are therefore major sources of employment. To further increase market access, we will continue to focus on training emerging farmers to market their own products and promote increased participation in international markets.

The department continued with trade diplomacy efforts in various trade negotiation initiatives, including efforts in the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations. These efforts included the review of the SA-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement through ongoing negotiations with the EU and a preferential trade agreement with India. We further continued with the implementation of our agreements with Sacu, SADC and the European FTA.

CONCLUSION

May I take the opportunity to express my gratitude to the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the Chairpersons of the Parliamentary Committees for their political leadership, oversight and support. Secondly, I would like to extend my appreciation to the leadership and staff of the agricultural state-owned enterprises, the agribusiness community and farmer organisations for their contribution. Finally, I wish to thank my management team and staff members in the department for their continued dedication and hard work in pursuit of our objectives in striving towards the economic prosperity and improved livelihoods of all South African citizens.



Ms Mjabulo Nduli

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: AGRICULTURE



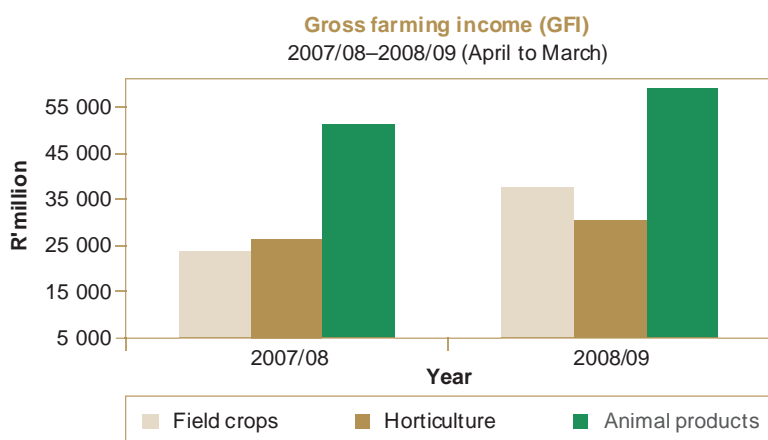
Economic overview

This report gives an overview of the major macroeconomic changes in the agricultural sector for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

GROSS FARMING INCOME

Gross farming income refers to both the agricultural production that is marketed and for own consumption, valued at basic prices.

Gross income from all agricultural products amounted to R127 063 million for the year ended 31 March 2009, which is 25,3 % higher than the previous year. This increase can be attributed to an increase in income from field crops, animal products and horticultural products.



The gross income from field crops increased by 58,7 % and amounted to R37 800 million. The income from maize rose by 93,9 % and that from sunflower seed by 91,6 %. Income from sugar cane increased by 15 % and that from wheat by 8,8 %.

The income from horticultural products increased by 16,2 % as the result of a rise of 28,2 % in the income from citrus fruit, 20,2 % in the income from deciduous and other fruit, 18,7 % in the income from subtropical fruit and 12,9 % from vegetables.

Income from animal products showed an increase of 14,5 %, from R51 314 million to R58 727 million. Income from eggs rose by 24,4 %, from R5 066 million to R6 301 million. Income from sheep slaughtered, poultry meat and milk increased by 21,8, 19 and 10,8 %, respectively.

EXPENDITURE ON INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION INPUTS

Expenditure on intermediate production inputs refers to the value of the goods and services that were purchased to be consumed as inputs during the production process.

Expenditure on intermediate goods and services increased by 31,7 % to R69 694 million for the year ended 31 March 2009. Expenditure on fuel showed the biggest increase (103,3 %), followed by expenditure on fertilisers, which rose by 59,4 %. Expenditure on seeds and plants, maintenance and repairs and farm services increased by 24, 18,8 and 17,9 %, respectively.

Farm feeds made the biggest contribution to expenditure on intermediate inputs, accounting for 21,5 %, followed by fuel with 18,6 % and fertilisers contributing 14,7 %.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, AS WELL AS TERMS OF TRADE

On average, prices received by farmers for their products increased by 8,6 %. The weighted average price of field crops rose by 9,1 %, mainly because of increases in the prices of cotton (40 %), tobacco (20,9 %), sugar cane (18,5 %), dry beans (17,3 %), and oilseeds (16,6 %).

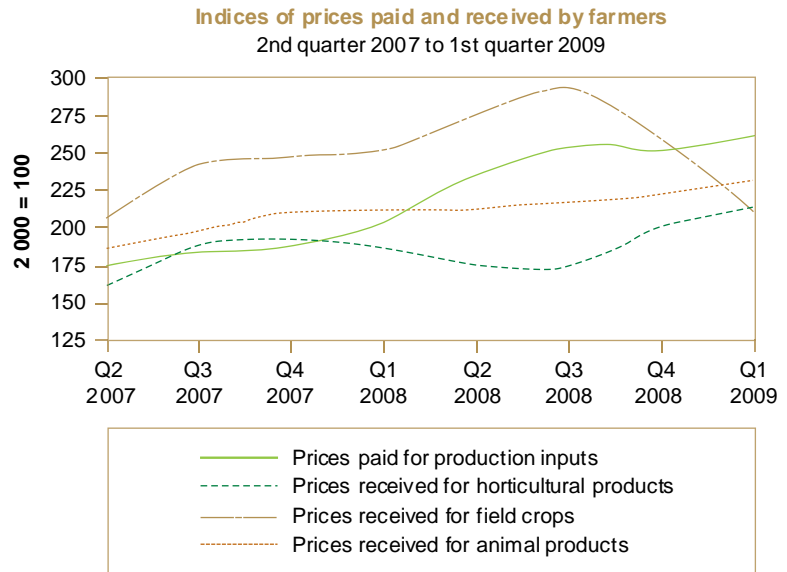
Prices of horticultural products increased by 4,5 %. Prices of fruit rose by 10,2 % and prices of vegetables increased slightly by 0,4 %.

The prices of animal products increased on average by 9,5 % and prices received for poultry meat increased by 14,5 %. The average price of dairy products rose by 8,4 % and prices for animals slaughtered for red meat increased by 7,7 %.



The prices paid for farming requisites, including machinery and implements, material for fixed improvements as well as intermediate goods and services, increased by 33,1 %, compared to 15 % the previous year. Prices of fertilisers showed an increase of 103,6 % and prices paid for fuel increased by 56,8 %. Prices paid by farmers for feeds, seeds and tractors increased by 22,9, 22,1 and 20,4 %, respectively.

The increase in prices received compared to the rise in prices paid by farmers resulted in a decrease of 18,4 % in the domestic terms of trade.



NET FARM INCOME AND CASH FLOW

An increase of 25,3 % in gross farm income against an increase of 31,7 % in expenditure on intermediate production inputs resulted in a rise in farming profit by 22,3 % to R39 773 million. Interest payments increased by 15 % because of higher interest rates. Labour and rent payments increased by approximately 4 and 7 %, respectively. The rise in the net income of farmers had a positive impact on their cash flow.

CONCLUSION

During the period under review, the gross income of farmers rose by 25,3 % as a result of increased income from field crops, horticultural and animal products. The higher income can mainly be attributed to the continuing upward trend in prices that farmers received for their products. The increase in income was, however, to a large extent, offset by a rise in farming expenses caused by the continued increase in the prices of production inputs.



The Ministry

The purpose of the Office of the Minister is to provide leadership and determine national policy in terms of agricultural development and land reform.

This is done by:

- Issuing policy directives, i.e. cabinet memoranda, draft legislation, regulations, policy discussion documents, meetings (National Intergovernmental Forum for Agriculture and Land, management) and public statements, including speeches.
- Providing leadership and motivation to management, staff and partners in agricultural development and land reform.
- Executing constitutional and legislative mandates.

PUBLIC ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The following public entities report directly to the Minister:

- Agricultural Research Council
- Land and Agricultural Development Bank (up to 11 July 2008)
- National Agricultural Marketing Council
- Ncera Farms
- Onderstepoort Biological Products
- Perishable Products Export Control Board

The administration of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act of 2002 including the functions and powers entrusted by the Act, was transferred from the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs to the Minister of Finance on 11 July 2008.

BILLS SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE

The following Bills were submitted to Parliament during the period under review:

- Liquor Products Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 32 of 2008); and
- Agricultural Debt Management Repeal Act, 2008 (Act No. 15 of 2008).

MINISTERIAL VISITS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

During the period under review, the Minister undertook 11 official visits to the following foreign countries for a variety of purposes:

Country (province/city)	Date	Purpose
All 4 provinces in the Peoples Republic of China (PRC); and Hong Kong	7 to 27 April 2008	Assisted and participated in the RSA-PRC 10 th Anniversary celebrations
Japan, Tokyo	24 to 25 April 2008	Addressed the Tokyo International Conference on Africa's Development (TICAD IV) Symposium on Agricultural Development in Africa
United States of America, New York	5 to 16 May 2008	Attended the 16 th United Nations Commission of Sustainable Development
Italy, Rome	3 to 5 June 2008	Attended a high-level conference on World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bio-energy
Kenya, Nairobi	16 to 20 June 2008	Attended the 20 th Africa Regional Conference of the FAO



Country (province/city)	Date	Purpose
Zambia, Lusaka	10 to 14 July 2008	Attended the SADC Ministerial Task Force Meeting on Regional Integration and Food Security focusing on the Food Crisis; and a Ministerial Bilateral Meeting with the Zambian Minister of Agriculture
Switzerland, Geneva	19 to 26 July 2008	Attended the WTO Ministerial
Germany, Munich	21 to 27 September 2008	Working visit
India, New Delhi	7 to 17 October 2008	Attended the IBSA Focal Point Meeting in preparation for the 3 rd IBSA Summit Attend the 3 rd IBSA Summit
Italy, Milan	20 to 22 October 2008	Participated in the International Food Festival
Zimbabwe	13 to 18 March 2009	Attended the ASWC meeting on 16 March 2009 and the JPCC meeting on 17 March 2009



Mission statement

VISION

The vision of the DoA is to strive for *a united and prosperous agricultural sector.*

MISSION

The aim of the DoA is to lead and support sustainable agriculture and promote rural development through:

- Ensuring availability and access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food
- Eliminating skewed participation and inequity in the sector
- Increasing growth, income and remunerative job opportunities in agriculture
- Enhancing the sustainable management and efficient use of natural agricultural resources and production inputs
- Ensuring efficient and effective governance and partnerships
- Ensuring knowledge and information management
- Ensuring national bio-security and effective risk management

KEY RESULT AREAS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

KRA 1: Ensure availability and access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Promote production, handling, processing and consumption of nutritious foods
- SO 2 Promote and support household income generation and food production
- SO 3 Provide leadership in the implementation of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP)

KRA 2: Eliminate skewed participation and inequity in the sector

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Increase access to existing resources and opportunities within the agricultural sector for historically disadvantaged groups and individuals
- SO 2 Ensure increased black economic empowerment
- SO 3 Ensure equitable access and sustained participation in the sector
- SO 4 Improve social and working conditions in the sector

KRA 3: Increase growth, income and remunerative job opportunities in agriculture

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Increase agricultural productivity, competitiveness and profitability in South Africa, the SADC and Africa
- SO 2 Increase market access for South Africa and African agricultural products, domestically and internationally
- SO 3 Increase remunerative opportunities in the agricultural value chain
- SO 4 Increase the level of public and private investment for agricultural development

KRA 4: Enhance the sustainable management and efficient use of natural agricultural resources and production inputs

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Ensure the management of agricultural indigenous genetic resources, land and water
- SO 2 Promote effective production systems, including the use of energy, labour and mechanisation
- SO 3 Promote efficient use of production factors

KRA 5: Ensure efficient and effective governance and partnerships

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Achieve departmental service excellence and implement Batho Pele principles



- SO 2 Manage risks effectively
- SO 3 Provide leadership and cooperative governance in the agricultural sector
- SO 4 Implement quality standards in the department to ensure effective organisational performance and cooperative government
- SO 5 Promote and protect South African agricultural interests internationally
- SO 6 Align policy and legislation with the principles of sustainable development

KRA 6: Ensure knowledge and information management

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Provide leadership and manage communication and information management effectively
- SO 2 Provide leadership and support to agricultural research, training and extension in the sector
- SO 3 Improve knowledge management in the department
- SO 4 Ensure consumer confidence in agricultural products and services

KRA 7: Ensure national bio-security and effective risk management

Strategic objectives

- SO 1 Establish and maintain effective early warning and mitigation systems in agriculture
- SO 2 Manage the levels of risks associated with food, diseases, pests, natural disasters and trade
- SO 3 Promote safe and nutritious food
- SO 4 Ensure consumer confidence in agricultural products and services

VALUES

- Bambanani** We believe that the sum of our collective efforts will and should be greater than the total of our individual efforts.
- Drive** We are purposeful and energised in all that we do.
- Excellence** We are committed to exceeding our customers' expectations for quality, responsiveness and professional excellence.
- Innovation** We motivate and reward creativity, innovation and new knowledge generation that support outstanding performance.
- Integrity** We maintain the highest standards of ethical behaviour, honesty and professional integrity.
- Maak 'n plan** We always will find a way to make it happen.

KEY CLIENTS

The key clients of the DoA are:

- Consumers of agricultural products and services
- Producers of agricultural products
- Processors, traders and exporters of agricultural products
- Providers of agricultural services
- National departments
- Provincial departments of agriculture
- State-owned enterprises in the agricultural sector
- International agricultural organisations

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

National leadership

In terms of national policy, legislation, strategic priorities, advice, norms and standards, information, monitoring and evaluation, supervision and reporting.

National regulatory services

With respect to national legislation, compliance, controls, auditing services and inspection services.



National coordination services

Facilitate national, provincial, municipal and public entities coordination, international agreements, professional networks, public, private, community partnerships and agricultural human resource development.

National agricultural risk management

Manage early warning systems, disaster management policy, response, recovery, mitigation and preparedness, pest control and plant and diseases control



Top management



Njabulo Nduli

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: AGRICULTURE



Tommie Marais

DDG: CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES



Billy Morokolo (Acting)

DDG: LIVELIHOODS, ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



Kgabi Mogajane

DDG: BIO-SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Andile Hawes

DDG: PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



Vangile Titi

DDG: SECTOR SERVICES AND PARTNERSHIPS



Bafedile Bopape (Acting)

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER



Attie Swart

CHIEF PROGRAMMES OFFICER



P. Tsootso Sehoole

CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

Legislative mandate

The DoA derives its core mandate from section 27(1)(b) of the Constitution. It is currently responsible for about 30 pieces of legislation. Underpinning the scope of the mandate of the department, is understanding agriculture as being inclusive of all economic activities, from the provision of farming inputs and farming *per se*, to adding value to agricultural activities. The agricultural sector is continuously subjected to changes in the production and marketing environment; the policy and legislative environment that governs the sector has to be adjusted continually by means of amendments and the replacement of some pieces of legislation.

The DoA is primarily responsible for all agriculture-related legislation. The following Acts reflect the legislative mandate of the department:

Performing Animals Protection Act, 1935	(Act No. 24 of 1935)
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947	(Act No. 36 of 1947)
Animal Protection Act, 1962	(Act No. 71 of 1962)
Fencing Act, 1963	(Act No. 31 of 1963)
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act, 1970	(Act No. 70 of 1970)
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1976	(Act No. 15 of 1976)
Plant Improvement Act, 1976	(Act No. 53 of 1976)
Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions Act, 1982	(Act No. 19 of 1982)
Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983	(Act No. 9 of 1983)
Agricultural Pests Act, 1983	(Act No. 36 of 1983)
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983	(Act No. 43 of 1983)
Animal Diseases Amendment Act, 1991	(Act No. 18 of 1991)
Liquor Products Act, 1989	(Act No. 60 of 1989)
Agricultural Research Act, 1990	(Act No. 86 of 1990)
Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990	(Act No. 119 of 1990)
Agricultural Produce Agents Act, 1992	(Act No. 12 of 1992)
Groot Constantia Trust Act, 1993	(Act No. 58 of 1993)
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1993	(Act No. 169 of 1993)
Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996	(Act No. 47 of 1996)
Agriculture Laws Extension Act, 1996	(Act No. 87 of 1996)
Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997	(Act No. 15 of 1997)
Animal Improvement Act, 1998	(Act No. 62 of 1998)
Agricultural Laws Rationalisation Act, 1998	(Act No. 72 of 1998)
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act, 1999	(Act No. 19 of 1999)
Meat Safety Act, 2000	(Act No. 40 of 2000)
Agricultural Debt Management Act, 2001	(Act No. 45 of 2001)
Animal Identification Act, 2002	(Act No. 6 of 2002)
Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act, 2002	(Act No. 15 of 2002)
KwaZulu Cane Growers' Association Act Repeal Act, 2002	(Act No. 24 of 2002)
South African Abattoir Corporation Act Repeal Act, 2005	(Act No. 17 of 2005)

PUBLIC ENTITIES

The following public entities report directly to the Minister:

- Agricultural Research Council (ARC)
- Land and Agricultural Development Bank (transferred to the Minister of Finance on 11 July 2008)
- National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC)
- Ncera Farms
- Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP)
- Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The ARC was established in terms of section 2 of the Agricultural Research Act of 1990, and its functions are as follows:



- It establishes and controls facilities in the fields of research, development and the transfer of technology, which the council may determine from time to time.
- It promotes cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and other countries with regard to research, development and the transfer of technology to other countries.

Accountability arrangements

In terms of section 22(3) of the Agricultural Research Act of 1990, the council must furnish the Minister with an annual report on its activities at the end of each financial year.

LAND BANK

The bank was established in terms of section 3 of the Land Bank Act of 1912, continued to exist in terms of section 3 of the Land Bank Act of 1944, and currently exists under the name of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (trading as the Land Bank), in terms of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act of 2002.

The functions of the Land Bank are as follows:

- Promotes equitable ownership of agricultural land; and the increase of ownership of agricultural land by historically disadvantaged persons in particular.
- Provides wholesale as well as retail financing to the commercial and developing farming sectors, as well as to other agriculture-related businesses.
- Administers the agricultural credit scheme, Mafisa, on behalf of the department.

Accountability arrangements

In terms of section 35(3) of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act of 2002, the board must ensure that budgets, annual reports and audited financial statements are submitted annually within 5 months of the end of the financial year, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act of 1999.

Transfer of the Land Bank

The administration of the Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act of 2002, including the functions and powers entrusted by the Act, was transferred from the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs to the Minister of Finance on 11 July 2008.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING COUNCIL

The NAMC was established in terms of section 3 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act of 1996, and its functions are as follows:

- Prepares and submits statutory measures and changes to statutory measures to the Minister for consideration.
- Monitors the application of statutory measures and reports on these to the Minister, and evaluates and reviews these measures at least every 2 years.

Accountability arrangements

In terms of section 8(A)(4)(c) of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act of 1996, the accounting officer must furnish the Minister with a year-end financial statement within 4 months after the end of each financial year.

NCERA FARMS (PTY) LTD

Ncera Farms is a public company, listed under Schedule 3B of the PFMA, with the department as the sole shareholder. Ncera Farms is situated at Kidd's Beach near East London in the Eastern Cape, on state-owned land, totalling approximately 3 102 ha.

The primary function of Ncera Farms is to assist small and emerging farmers, by providing a variety of services, such as advice, extension services, training and information on ploughing methods.



Accountability arrangements

The company's board of directors is accountable to the department and reports to the Minister for Agriculture and Land Affairs in her capacity as executive authority. In terms of the PFMA, annual reports and financial statements are submitted annually within 6 months of the end of the financial year.

PERISHABLE PRODUCTS EXPORT CONTROL BOARD

The PPECB was established in terms of section 2 of the Perishable Products Export Control Act of 1983, and its functions are as follows:

- Controls the export shipments of perishable products from the Republic of South Africa and the order of shipment of these products at all ports.
- Makes recommendations pertaining to the handling of perishable products when being moved to and from railway trucks and other vehicles, as well as coldstores.
- Promotes uniform freight rates for the export of perishable products, with due allowance for specific perishable products, port of export and means of conveyance.

Accountability arrangements

In terms of section 16 of the Perishable Products Export Control Act of 1983, the board must furnish the Minister, and all registered exporters, with a report on its activities within 6 months of the end of each financial year.

ONDERSTEPSPOORT BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

OBP was established in terms of section 2 of the Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act of 1999.

OBP manufactures and distributes vaccines and other biological products pertaining to animals.

Accountability arrangements

In terms of section 55 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) of 1999, OBP, as a national government business enterprise, is entitled to submit the audited financial statements and Annual report to the Minister within 5 months of the end of the financial year.

