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**SANSOR**  
*seed security*





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## NOTICE OF ANNUAL CONGRESS

Notice is hereby given of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Congress of the South African National Seed Organization (SANSOR) on Wednesday and Thursday 4 and 5 May 2011.

According to Article 6 of the SANSOR Constitution, the functions of Congress are:

- The consideration and discussion of the SANSOR Annual Report, financial statements and auditor's report;
- the election of Office Bearers;
- the appointment of auditors and approval of their remuneration; and
- the handling of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The following is hereby submitted to Congress:

1. Report on the activities of the organization;
2. annual financial statements (under separate cover); and
3. relevant agendas and minutes of the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Congress of SANSOR (under separate cover).

**Gerrie Reitsma**  
**General Manager**



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The global economy was reasonably stable during 2010 with visible signs of recovery towards the end of the year. However, major civil unrest in at least a dozen nations in Africa and the Middle East and the civil war in Libya, have caused the oil price to rise significantly. The protests in Saudi Arabia that were scheduled to begin towards the end of March could propel the oil price even higher. The 'Market Oracle' predicted that if the price of oil kept rising, all hope for any kind of an 'economic recovery' would be completely shattered and another global economic slowdown may be experienced.



**Mr David Malan**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Board of Directors**

The volatility of our currency and the strong Rand against all other currencies, once again proved to be one of the main challenges for our seed industry. The increase in the cost of electricity, the high oil price and the cost of fertilizers and chemicals that was expected to rise, would cause a drastic increase in agricultural input costs. As a result, all indications were that food commodity prices around the world would rise sharply in the next couple of months. This would adversely influence all food security initiatives undertaken by government. Internationally food prices have already increased sharply and there were indeed concerns that this may again spark food riots as experienced in 2008.

The effect of climate change became more evident in the last year. Not only was 2010 the warmest year in several decades, but extreme conditions were experienced in various countries around the globe. This varied from extreme winters in the Northern Hemisphere to extreme flooding in the Southern Hemisphere, including South Africa. There were growing concerns that it would become increasingly difficult to feed a growing population on our warming planet. Even without climate change, it meant increasing food production by 3-4% per year to cope with the population growth which was expected to reach nine billion by 2050. However, increased temperatures, combined with reduced rainfall and an increase in insect and disease activity owing to higher temperatures, were likely to decrease yields substantially.

The so-called green revolution in agriculture that started in the late sixties, produced on average a 2% increase in yields per year for 20 years, primarily through the development of new grain varieties and the use of fertilizers and irrigation. However, there was very little new land available and such yield increases would only be possible with new innovation. The good news was that the worldwide seed industry did have the ability, through conventional breeding and genetic engineering, to generate new varieties of our existing food crops that could adapt better to these environmental changes.

The ability of the seed industry to develop varieties that would still perform well under warm, dry saline conditions, would literally determine the fate and survival of millions of people in the future. This is a daunting task and a great challenge facing us. We believe that technologies like marker assisted breeding, genetic engineering, induced mutation, biotechnology and genetic modification would largely assist us in this task. It seems that new milestones are continuously achieved.

According to Dr Pieter Mulder, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, 100,000 ha more genetically modified crops such as maize, soya and cotton were planted in South Africa, compared to the previous year. At a recent news conference he reported that 15.4 million farmers, world-wide in 29 countries, planted 148 million ha of GM crops. Some of the exciting new modified crops to be released soon would include drought resistant maize, disease resistant potatoes and rice with a high level of vitamin A. Dr Mulder concluded that in the last decade, 10 million ha GM maize was produced in South Africa. With this maize 38 million people, 800 million chickens, 1.4 million cattle and 3 million pigs were fed.



On behalf of the SANSOR Board and Divisions, we would like to take this opportunity to once again confirm our support towards seed security. This includes continued and renewed liaison with all related Government Ministries and Departments, as well as associated Parastatal Organizations.

Owing to growing concerns regarding the availability and quality of water in South Africa, the Board had decided that this scarce resource would be the theme for this year's AGM. Knowledgeable speakers would advise the meeting on various aspects of water, weather patterns and water quality.

SANSOR would also like to thank all other organizations for their support of our industry and National Organization. These include the Agricultural Research Council (ARC), Universities, Colleges, Technicons, Educational institutions, Organized Agriculture, Agricultural businesses and the Agricultural Business Council (ABC). Without their continued support, it would not have been possible to serve the industry in such a successful manner over the past year.

The financial status of SANSOR remains healthy. At the time of writing, most membership fees had been paid in full. The impact of higher seed sales in 2009/10 resulted in a higher income from membership and seed certification than had been budgeted. This, together with income generated from investments and controlled expenditure, resulted in a healthy financial status.

The Board of Directors identified and discussed several areas of importance during the past year. These issues had been identified as important on an ongoing basis. These would also serve to position and affirm SANSOR as the sole representative of the South African Seed Industry at large:

- Revisiting and discussing the strategic direction and goals of SANSOR;
- Continued efforts to promote the relationship between Government and the Seed Industry;
- Continued efforts to actively promote the relationship between the Secretariat and its members, confirming the value of SANSOR to each member;
- Intensified efforts to improve the accuracy and reliability of seed statistics;
- Identify feasible opportunities to represent our industry in South Africa on broad basis;
- SANSOR should also continue to represent the South African Seed Industry in relevant international forums;
- Skills development and training by SANSOR on an ongoing basis;
- Continued support of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) initiatives by our members;
- Taking note of the impact of the King III report and the Competition Board on SANSOR and our members; and
- Developing and building the image of SANSOR and the Seed Industry.

Skills development, training and attracting new talent to the seed industry has become a focus and a serious goal for SANSOR. As part of this initiative, we decided to revive the SILLIS documentary DVD. This document would be distributed to all relevant institutions not included in the previous recipient list. As part of the SANSOR bursary and training program, our first graduate from former disadvantaged communities completed her honours degree and is now employed by a seed company. A second student was doing his masters degree and a third recently commenced with his studies. It is hoped that we will not only continue with this initiative, but also build on this for the future. Several training courses



were also successfully presented during the year.

During the period under review we also bid farewell to Mr Walter Loubser who resigned after ten years with SANSOR. We wish him the best of luck with his new venture. We now have the pleasure of welcoming Mr Gerrie Reitsma as SANSOR's new General Manager. We are sure that Gerrie will bring his own unique style to SANSOR and that our members will benefit from this addition to the Secretariat.

During the past year the Management Committee attended an informative presentation on the Competition Commission made by attorneys from *Nortons Inc.* The general opinion after the presentation was that we were well in line with the requirements. However, the General Manager was requested to obtain a quote from *Nortons Inc.* to examine our operations and highlight possible areas of concern. *Nortons Inc.* had already advised that the articles of association should be amended to ensure that non-compliance by members would lead to expulsion from the association. It was also decided that the Antitrust policy of SANSOR would be read at every meeting. In the light of the controversial subject of price fixing and possible collusion, the Board had decided that it would be in the interest of all members to invite *Nortons Inc.* to address the AGM in this regard. This would be the ideal opportunity to add value to the businesses of all our members by supplying them with relevant information.

It would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the extraordinary work of the various committees, including the divisional committees, as well as the standing committees that have been involved during the past year in helping to prepare comments and submissions to get the job done at grassroots level. These include the efforts of the Phytosanitary Standing Committee whose continued efforts ensured our ability to import and export seed from all corners of the globe and the Seed Analysts Standing Committee for ensuring the standard of seed imported and exported.

All the other committees such as the Certification Standing Committee, GM Seed Standing Committee, Human Resources Standing Committee, Legal *ad hoc* Committee- and sub-committees, Plant Breeders *ad hoc* Committee, Training *ad hoc* Committee and all other committees and their members not mentioned, deserve our sincere thanks for their hard work.

We are proud of our members who represent SANSOR and the seed industry at various international forums. We support them and we also want to thank them for their valuable contribution to SANSOR and the seed industry as a whole.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all our members, member employees and all the various organizations we dealt with during the past year for their inputs and contributions towards the success of our Organization. The active involvement of all Board Members during the past year certainly made my task much easier and contributed greatly to confirming SANSOR as the recognized role player in the International Seed Industry. I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to the SANSOR Secretariat, in particular Mr Gerrie Reitsma and his staff for their assistance and endless efforts that facilitated my role as chairman of this dynamic organization. I want to wish the incoming chairman all the best.

**David E Malan**  
Chairman



## MISSION AND VISION

The South African National Seed Organization (SANSOR) was established in March 1989 when existing seed trade associations amalgamated. SANSOR is registered as a Section 21 company without profit motive.

### MISSION

To represent, protect and further the interests of the seed trade to the benefit of its members.

### VISION

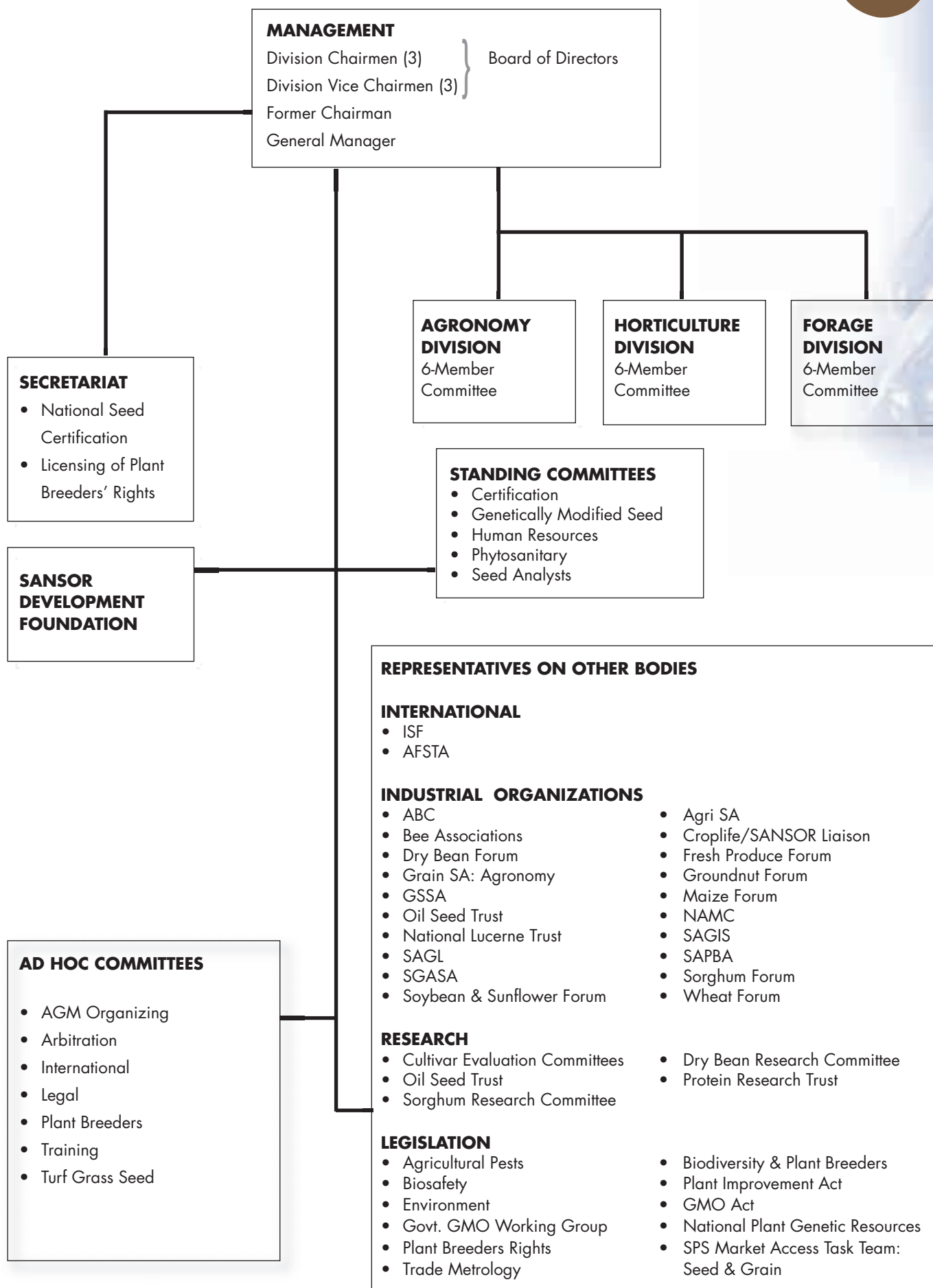
The establishment of SANSOR as the leading authority for the provision of industry-related, strategic services to the South African Seed Industry.

### OBJECTIVES

- To represent the seed trade nationally and internationally.
- To liaise with all parties relevant to the seed trade such as government departments/ministries, parastatal organizations, universities, institutes and organized agriculture.
- To facilitate consultation and training for its members in line with National and International standards.
- To act as licensing body for cultivars of seed crops developed by the Agricultural Research Council (ARC).
- To assist in the collection of industry related statistics.
- To promote the use of good quality seed.
- To promote high standards of ethical conduct by way of having all its members subscribe to a code of conduct and trade mission statement.

### PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- Strategic mediation of industry-related issues.
- Strategic co-ordination of industry-related issues.
- Strategic provision of industry-related information.
- Provision of industry-related extension services.
- Facilitation of technology transfer.
- Creation of an enabling environment for industry-related growth.
- Provision of an arbitration co-ordination to the industry.





## SANSOR MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



*From left to right:*

1st Row – Paul Marais, David Malan (Chairman), Willem Engelbrecht (Vice-Chairman)  
2nd Row – Gert Heyns, Brian Lever, Walter Loubser (retired General Manager),  
David Durandt

## MEMBERS OF SANSOR DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES, CHAIRMEN OF SANSOR STANDING COMMITTEES AND SANSOR SECRETARIAT



*From left to right:*

1st Row – Whitey van Pletzen (Agricol), David Malan (Klein Karoo Saad Produksie), Deon van Rooyen (Pannar), Susan Allen (Sakata Seed), Willem Engelbrecht (Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA), Kulani Machaba (Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA)  
2nd Row – Paul Marais (Agricol), Wikus Bergh (Sensako), Brian Lever (Advance Seed), Jan Coetzer (Pannar), Danny van der Westhuizen (Starke Ayres), Johan Pieterse (Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking)  
3rd Row – Hannes Oberholzer (Nickerson-Zwaan SA), Boeks van Rooyen (Van Rooyen Saad), Mari Furter (Hygrotech SA), Eddie Goldschagg (SANSOR), Walter Loubser (retired from SANSOR), Andries Wessels (Agricol), David Durandt (Seedcor), Gert Heyns (Monsanto SA)



## SANSOR MEMBERSHIP

A total of 102 members were recorded for the 2010/2011 financial year, comprising 65 full, 23 associate, 7 affiliate and 7 honorary members (see figure 1).

Two new members joined, i.e. *Tsitsikamma Seeds* and *Institute for Commercial Forestry Research (ICFR)*. Six members terminated membership, i.e. *Asbeseed*, *Asera Landbou Produkte*, *Dipka Trust*, *New Crop Seeds*, *Riverwalk Seed & Grain* and *Spoedwel Landbou*.

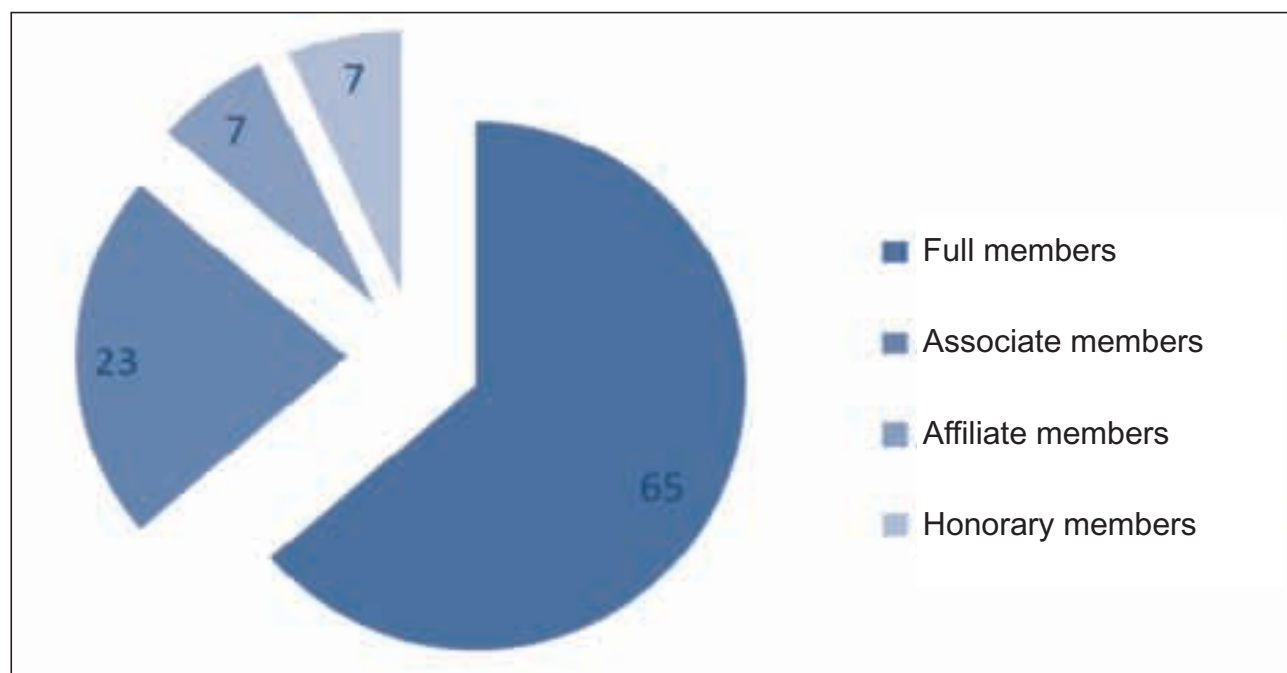
Mr Koos Wolmarans was incorporated as new Honorary Member during the 2010 Annual Congress.

The following member changed his company name:

YARA S.A. to ***Kynoch Kunsmis***.

Please refer to figure 2 for statistical information on SANSOR membership over the past 22 years. Please also refer to the Annexure on page 47 for a comprehensive list of current SANSOR members.

## SANSOR MEMBERSHIP 2010/11



**Figure 1: Relative distribution of SANSOR Membership for 2010/11**

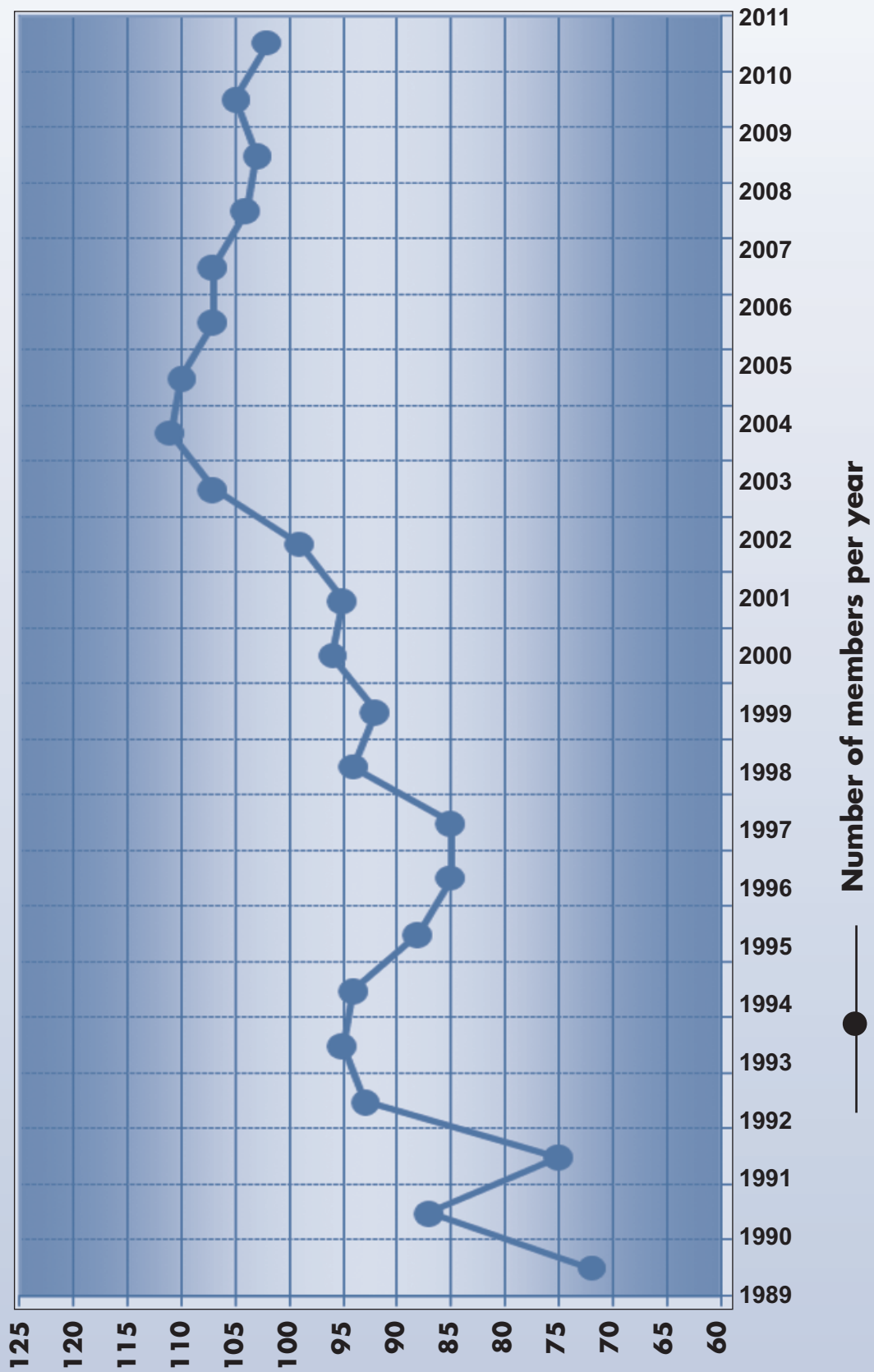


Figure 2: Statistics of SANSOR membership over the past 22 years



## REPORT BY THE GENERAL MANAGER

The South African Seed Industry had a successful year if measured by sales and turnover which has grown to almost R3.6 billion. This was dominated by agronomy crops (74%), vegetables (17%), pasture and forage species (8%) and flower seeds accounting for the remaining 1%.

The use of genetically modified seed of cotton increased to 100% of which 95% was stacked gene. The estimated market penetration of GMO's for soybeans is currently at 85% and that of maize just over 77%. This confirms the confidence the producers have in biotechnology. The demand for hybrid seed obtained through conventional breeding was still the main drive in most markets. The market for open-pollinated cultivars was limited by trade into Sub-Saharan Africa, an increasing focus area of many of our members.



**Mr Gerrie Reitsma**  
**General Manager of**  
**SANSOR**

The SANSOR membership showed a decline of 8% during the period under review. However, the long term view is still fairly stable. The SANSOR membership now comprises of 65 full members (-4), 23 associate members (-1), 7 affiliated members (+1) and 7 honorary members (+1). SANSOR will monitor the situation closely to ascertain the reasons for membership changes and be pro-active towards the needs of membership expectations of the organization.

Although the membership had declined and the wheat and maize plantings dropped considerably, the overall economic activity within the seed industry was good, with more than 10% increase in total turnover, which is higher than inflation. This growth could be interpreted in several ways but proved that producers are willing to pay for quality and technology. Members have been able to trade more extensively and increase their business interest beyond South African borders, which also played a stabilizing role against the challenges of the global recession and the exchange rate exposures.

The decline in the area under maize plantings was compensated for by a growth of 34% in soybean planting and a 56% increase of sunflowers respectively. This swing was anticipated by the trade and seed of good quality could be supplied throughout the region. Sorghum and groundnut areas slightly decreased during the period under review. A unique situation was reached this year when all paid up members contributed to the annual seed statistics. This will certainly help in raising the creditability of the data.

Extreme climatic conditions, including floods, had a significant impact on vegetable prices and pending on the conditions for the remainder of the summer growing season, could also have an adverse effect on yield and quality of summer grain harvests. Summer forage plantings and some winter crops also experienced damage due to flooding in certain areas. Very high temperatures during critical phases in seed production in other parts of the country will also have a knock-on effect on seed production and supply for certain crops in coming years, if these cannot be sourced internationally.

The International Seed Federation (ISF) continued to promote the interest of the international seed trade with the Congress in Calgary this year being well attended by 1 212 delegates. Several motions, positions and other documents were adopted at the proceedings including:

- Technical protocol for assessing genetic distance between two perennial ryegrass varieties. This is a key feature in resolving disputes on essential derived varieties;



- The Vegetable and Ornamental Crops Section approved position papers on seed health testing and the definition of terms describing plant/pest relationships. These documents are available on the ISF website – [www.worldseed.org](http://www.worldseed.org).

During the various section meetings, Messrs Deon van Rooyen (*Pannar Seed*), Paul Marais (*Agricol*), and Dr Bryan Featonby-Smith (*Starke Ayres*) represented South Africa in discussions on their relevant portfolios. They also represented South Africa on the respective line function boards of ISF during the period under review.

During the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) annual meeting of representatives of National Designated Authorities for the implementation of OECD Schemes in Christchurch, New Zealand the application by South Africa to participate in the Cereal Seed Scheme was discussed and approved without opposition. South Africa may subsequently certify crops covered by the scheme such as wheat, oats and rye including stooling rye. The work done and the role of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF) at the meeting in getting this approval is appreciated by SANSOR.

Progress was made in the harmonization of seed trade in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) when in November 2010 all SADC Ministers had signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), making it a legal document. However, more input would be required as no central office was established to co-ordinate and implement the MoU. Some action was, however, taken and the Food, Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) identified four countries to be fast tracked, namely Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Since January, 2011, the SANSOR Secretariat assisted FANRPAN on the training and certification needs analysis and would continue this until March 2011. Although a great deal still needed to be done to get a regional seed network off the ground, being part of the developments assists in bringing about changes for the South African seed industry.

The 10<sup>th</sup> Annual African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA) Congress was held in Bamako, Mali and was well attended. The main topic of the conference was “Strengthening the Seeds Trade in Africa” and the objective was to expose the relatively underdeveloped seed trade in West Africa to the successes in East and Southern Africa. Delegates from Africa, as well as other parts of the world had the opportunity to share business principles, broaden their knowledge and develop their business.

The agreement with *Afri Compliance* continued for the reporting period on an *ad hoc* basis. Thirteen cases were brought to their attention *via* their information network and discussed with officials from DAFF. Five proposals were submitted to SANSOR and a further five *ad hoc* instructions were received to conduct specific investigations. In the reporting period 11 suspects were visited and in consultation with the member, transgressors of legislation were informed of the implication of their transgression. A further six cases were investigated in conjunction with a prominent legal firm.

SANSOR continued to play an important role as representative of the seed industry in South Africa and facilitated aspects of mutual interest at several industry and other forums. SANSOR will soon become the Assessment Quality Partner for training in the seed industry and was working closely with *AgriSETA* to finalise this on-going initiative. SANSOR also joined the Agricultural Business Chamber (ABC), thereby, enlarging the sphere of influence for the seed industry.



The line functions of SANSOR continued during the period under review including:

- Administration of royalties on behalf of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). It decreased by 48% due to the expiry of PBR's and is expected to continue in this downward trend.
- Seed Certification
  - 1 828 units registered – growth of 4,5%; in 38 species – growth of 10%; of which 325 were pre-basic seed units – a 16% increase;
  - 512 basic seed units – 25% growth on last year; and
  - 964 certified seed units – down by 10%.

The SANSOR Development Foundation was again mobilized to assist with the funding of three bursaries worth R30 000 each and were allocated to three students in agricultural science and technology. Three new applications were also lodged with the *AgriSETA*, one for graduate studies in Agricultural Management and two for Master Degree studies. These master studies will focus on Propagation of Indigenous Vegetables and DNA Bar-coding. The seed industry will continue to support the national objectives and maintain its campaign through the SANSOR Development Foundation to promote the development, as well as empowerment of emerging black seed specialists.

SANSOR continued to actively support the production of certified seed of open-pollinated varieties by emerging farmers in Limpopo. It was an initiative of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and at the time of writing this report, was in the final stages of securing a new contract for the next financial term.

Mention too should be made that during the time when the position of the General Manager was vacant, all staff members of the SANSOR Secretariat continued to execute their duties in a professional and committed manner and I have no doubt that they will continue to perform in this commendable manner under my guidance. To my predecessor, Mr Walter Loubser, who dedicated many years of commitment and interest into the organization – our sincere thanks and appreciation!

A special word of thanks to the Board and the membership for the trust they have shown in me as the newly appointed General Manager of SANSOR. I believe that through open communication and co-operation we can certainly take a step forward as we work closely with all parties in developing the seed trade – not just in South Africa, but the entire African continent and internationally.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Board of Directors, members of the various divisional and standing committees for their continuous efforts and work within SANSOR as we address the common needs and interests of the membership and create opportunities to develop our industry to the benefit of all South Africans.



## ANNUAL REPORT: AGRONOMY DIVISION

During the past twelve months the Agronomy Divisional Committee held two meetings. The customary joint meeting with the Grain SA Input & Production Working Group was an important meeting where issues of significance to both the seed industry and producers were discussed.

The following noteworthy matters were discussed:

- International and local grain markets and trends;
- Local production capacity for the different crops;
- Disease resistance of the new generation maize cultivars; and
- GMO grain commodity clearance.



**Mr Gert Heyns**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Agronomy Division**

With reference to the disease resistance of new maize hybrids, the Grain SA Input & Production Working Group were of the opinion that new hybrids appeared to be more susceptible to diseases than previously developed hybrids, with specific reference to *Diplodia maydis*. The Agronomy Divisional Committee was of the opinion that the occurrence and interaction of various external conditions, of which climate was the most important, was responsible for the high infestations experienced during 2010.

The Agronomy Divisional Committee expressed their concern regarding the Contingency Plan for the Maize Industry. Food security was a sensitive issue and in times of severe drought or any other disaster, it would be difficult to import maize, due to the limited GMO commodity clearance we have. The view of the Grain SA Input & Production Working Group was that if the limitation concerned a trait, due to be released in the future in South Africa, they would support the commodity release of grain containing such a trait. In the case of a trait not intended for the South African market, the motivations for the commodity clearance of such a trait should then be submitted to Grain SA for consideration and recommendation.

The Agronomy Divisional Committee continued to have a good working relationship with AVCASA. Members of AVCASA attended one of the committee meetings, during which the latter called on the seed industry to support their product stewardship efforts. More seed treatment chemicals were now available and used as upstream seed treatment. The Agronomy Divisional Committee supported these efforts and called on all seed companies to address issues such as dust, empty bags, etc. The Committee also supported the use of a tag or label, promoting product stewardship on farm.

Last year the Agronomy Division reported that the Phytosanitary Standing Committee had completed the required risk analysis and other documentation to facilitate the approval process of exporting seed to the USA. To date no final outcome had been received and the Agronomy Divisional Committee, the Phytosanitary Standing Committee and the SANSOR management team would place greater emphasis on this process.

The availability of sufficient, high quality seed for the 2010/11 planting season was of utmost importance. Table 1 reflects the estimated availability of seed for various crops as estimated during July 2010.

**TABLE 1: AVAILABILITY OF SEED FOR 2010/11 PLANTING**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>Ha</b>	<b>CROP</b>	<b>Ha</b>
Cowpeas	5 000	Triticale	70 000
Dry Beans	50 000	Maize	4 800 000
Barley	70 000	Rye	100 000
Groundnuts	80 000	Sunflower	1 000 000
Wheat	624 000	Sorghum	130 000
Oats	550 000	Soybeans	131 000



During the previous two seasons, a significant surplus of maize was produced by South African commercial farmers. Due to this surplus, Grain SA cautioned farmers that should they again plant a large number of hectares of maize, it would lead to a greater surplus of grain, resulting in lower commodity prices.

The last crop estimate for maize, done by the Crop Estimates Committee (CEC), indicated that 2,383 million hectares of maize was planted during the 2010 planting season. The inputs for this estimation originated from direct inputs by seed companies to the CEC. This was approximately 13% (359 000 ha) less than planted the previous season; with white maize being the major portion of the reduction at 17,5% and yellow maize 5,6%.

However, owing to changing farming practices, the Agronomy Divisional Committee would have to re-assess the average planting densities for each province and provide a number that could assist in a more accurate estimate in future and provide greater significance to the CEC estimates.

According to numbers released by the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA), the hectares of products produced from GMO crops have increased significantly. These statistics indicated that 76,9% of the area planted to maize in 2010 was of various GMO traits. Of this, 45,6% was planted to the single Bt gene, 13,4% was planted to herbicide tolerant gene and 41% was planted to insect and herbicide tolerant stack genes.

South Africa was rated ninth from 29 countries planting Bio-tech crops worldwide. Although two other African countries, namely Egypt and Burkina Faso were planting Bio-tech crops today, South Africa still remained the most advanced in terms of knowledge and experience. Although countries such as Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Tanzania have advanced somewhat regarding their GMO policies and Acts, they have not as yet reached finality of legislation.

Soybean plantings have increased by 34%, to more than 400 000 ha of which at least 85% was herbicide tolerant soybeans. Unfortunately it appeared as though more than 70% of this was planted with farm-saved seed that in the medium and long term affected the development of new genetics.

During 2010 the hectares planted to sunflower increased significantly by 56%. Fortunately sufficient good quality seed was supplied to farmers.

The area planted to both groundnuts and sorghum decreased slightly.

The lowest number of hectares planted to wheat, was recorded in 2010. Only 558 000 ha were planted, 15% less than the 2009 planting. Many of these hectares were planted with farm-saved seed, which contributed to more pressure on SANSOR members involved in developing new varieties for this industry. The Agronomy Divisional Committee supported members during discussions with the Wheat Forum to ensure sufficient funding for the development and research of new varieties. It is of national importance that the SA Wheat Industry be supported with varieties delivering high quality grain on a continuous basis. SANSOR would co-ordinate a working session to develop a revised strategy for financing sustainable wheat breeding programmes.

It has been a privilege to serve on this Committee and I would like to thank my fellow members and the SANSOR staff members for their commitment and support during the past year. The South African seed industry is proud of their contribution to agriculture in this country.

Table 2 reflects the updated market statistics for the year 2010/2011 of the most important agronomic crops under the auspices of the SANSOR Agronomy Division. The information is based on seed sales of full members of the SANSOR Agronomy Division, as audited by the SANSOR independent auditors.



**TABLE 2: SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR AGRONOMIC CROPS 2010/11**

CROP	Mass (kilogram)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] R million	Mass (kilogram)		
	Local market	Export market		GMO's (local market)	Hybrids (local and inter- national markets)	Open-pollinated [non-hybrids] (local and international markets)
Barley	4,989,208	1,221,380	28.38	0	0	6,210,588
Canola	156,910	0	10.73	0	29,053	127,857
Colton	229,300	236,750	13.89	466,050	0	466,050
Dry bean	2,910,897	170,700	77.15	0	0	3,081,597
Dry pea	550	60,000	1.21	0	0	60,550
Durum Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grain sorghum	543,902	866,860	27.75	0	1,289,977	120,785
Groundnut	2,060,025	3,606,800	59.66	0	0	5,309,675
Kidney bean	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maize (white)	15,312,096	10,762,957	1,127.45	8,861,647	15,443,741	10,631,312
Maize (yellow)	13,763,682	360,797	992.71	8,456,160	6,965,779	7,158,700
Soya bean	4,729,759	93,550	78.64	4,635,417	0	4,823,309
Sugar beet	11,374	13,660	1.78	0	0	25,034
Sunflower	2,230,206	249,035	163.79	0	2,479,241	0
Tobacco	94	87	2.29	0	94	87
Wheat	8,774,863	780,325	91.74	0	0	9,555,188
Other Agronomy Crops			1.23			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,678.40</b>			



## ANNUAL REPORT: HORTICULTURE DIVISION

The aim of this report is to present an overview of the activities of the Horticulture Division of SANSOR with specific focus on aspects that influenced our industry and the members of this division, such as adverse weather conditions, food prices, forex and the increase in the cost of electricity and fuel which influenced the production of seed during the period under review. The report will also focus on the meetings held during the past year, seed exports and the antitrust policy.

### Climate

Adverse climate changes and extreme weather conditions, including floods, drought, heat waves, frost and snow, have caused global instability in the field of agriculture during the past year. The La Nina phenomenon, which appeared to be the strongest in 36 years, resulted in severe flooding in several countries in the southern hemisphere including Australia, Brazil and South Africa.

These unfavourable weather conditions impacted negatively on food and seed production worldwide. There was a growing concern regarding food shortages in the future. The challenge we faced was to produce more food to feed the increasing world population amidst tough climate conditions.

The capacity of seed production worldwide was still under pressure as a result of the extreme weather conditions and climate changes we experienced in most production regions. As a result, several vegetable seed types still remained in short supply. For most companies higher seed prices caused sharp increases in stock value and this would inevitably require more focus on inventory control and management.

The summer rainfall areas in South Africa reported heavy downpours and subsequent flooding along the banks of the major rivers in the northern part of the country. The high rainfall had a negative impact on the production and quality of fresh vegetable produce and resulted in lower market prices.

### ECONOMIC INFLUENCES

#### Food Prices

International food prices soared and peaked in June 2008. However, since November 2009 these prices decreased. In South Africa this downward trend continued until recently when there were signs of recovery. Market prices for fresh vegetable produce also remained low for the major part of the season. This, however, was quite the opposite to what was happening in the rest of the world. Globally food prices were increasing at an alarming rate. Fears existed that the price of food commodities would reach record heights in the near future. There were growing concerns that this would spark a new wave of food riots as experienced in 2008.

#### Exchange Rates

The greatest impact on the vegetable seed industry was undoubtedly the strength and the volatility of the South African rand against all other currencies during the period under review. This industry was very dependant on imported seed for distribution in South Africa and the export of locally produced seed. The strong rand has seriously impacted on the economy of seed exports. However, at the same time it was beneficial to marketing companies importing seed for distribution in South Africa, whilst seed production companies, who relied on exports of locally produced seed, were adversely affected.



**Mr David Malan**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Horticulture Division**



## **Electricity and Fuel Costs**

Electricity rates increased by 25% during the previous year and were set to increase by a further 25% during the period under review and another 25% in March 2012. The substantial increase in electricity rates would continue to impact negatively on the cost of the production and processing of fresh market produce and seed. Together with the increases in oil and fuel prices, this would invariably bring about higher seed and product prices in the longer term. With the oil prices breaking the \$100/barrel level in February 2011, it was expected that the price of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and chemicals would soon rise; this would result in South Africa becoming less competitive as an exporter of seed, fresh and value added products.

## **MEETINGS HELD DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW**

The SANSOR Horticulture Division held two meetings during the period under review. The first was a joint meeting with the Vegetable Seed Production Forum in Oudtshoorn. In the interest of all parties concerned it was decided that a joint meeting would be held in Oudtshoorn in October every year. Not only was this the most opportune time during the production cycle for company representatives to visit their seed production areas, it also created the perfect opportunity for government officials to visit this production area. At the same meeting, the members approved and ratified the integration of the Horticulture Division Committee and the Vegetable Seed Production Forum. Latter would form a sub-committee of the Horticulture Division Committee.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Ms Joan Sadie, Registrar of Plant Improvement, for her continued interest in and attendance of our meetings. It was with sincere regret that we announced the passing of our friend and fellow member, Mr Piet Erasmus, who died unexpectedly in December 2010. Mr Erasmus was an APIS Inspector in Oudtshoorn. We want to express our sincere condolences to his family, friends and colleagues at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF). The seed trade and the vegetable seed production industry in Oudtshoorn have lost a valuable partner and friend. He will be dearly missed.

Both meetings were well attended and members participated actively and passionately even when the topics of discussion were of a sensitive nature. It was established that the general well-being and prosperity of the industry and compliance with stringent legislation to ensure continued international trade remained the primary objectives of this committee. One of the topics discussed at the last meeting in Pretoria pertained to vegetable seed export and with particular focus on bilateral discussions with Kenya.

## **SEED EXPORTS**

Seed sales and exports to certain countries still remained extremely challenging.

### **Kenya**

It was reported that Kenyan import conditions insisted on samples being drawn from all seed imported into Kenya and that the local authorities conduct OIC testing on the seed.

In the past year the Secretariat held discussions with Dr Michael Muschick, the Secretary General of The International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and Dr James Onsando, Managing Director of Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) Seed Schemes held in Paris, France, in November 2010. Dr Onsando gave his assurance that Kenyan authorities would not re-test seed lots for which Orange International Certificates (OIC) had been issued by the exporting country. He confirmed that they only tested for GMO presence. SANSOR is following up on this aspect *via* bi-lateral channels and hopes to resolve this soonest in the interest of all concerned.



## **Brazil**

Major problems existed concerning exports to Brazil. The Brazilian authorities were in the process of reviewing their Phytosanitary conditions. (The draft document referred to as IN 36.) It was expected that there would be major changes in importing requirements when exporting seed into Brazil. It was still uncertain what these requirements entail, but it is expected that these conditions will be extremely difficult to comply with. The Brazilian Seed Trade had held discussions with their authorities regarding the harsh import conditions and it was agreed in February 2011 that implementation would be delayed until March 2012, or until a list that would tie pests/diseases to species, had been compiled. Until then imports would continue with the same conditions prior to IN 36.

## **Import and sale of seed of unlisted varieties as retail pre-packed packets in terms of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976)**

During the past year, the Registrar of Plant Improvement, Ms Joan Sadie, submitted a proposal for the importation and sale of unlisted varieties as retail pre-packed packets in terms of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976). This undoubtedly proved to be one of the most debated topics of the year. A number of members fully supported a motion that the *status quo* be maintained with regard to the current rules pertaining to the importing of seeds.

Ms Sadie mentioned that all unlisted varieties allowed according to this system would be sampled and planted by DAFF to be compared with listed varieties; bringing some comfort to the concerned parties. However, it was then agreed that all parties would accept this proposal in principle, provided that a more appropriate **weight of seed** be allowed for each of the columns of the proposed policy.

It was also agreed that this would be for a trial period only. Ms Sadie suggested a two to three year trial period to test the new system. After some debate the committee agreed to the trial period, but requested that it be reviewed after a year. Ms Sadie advised that the planned date of implementation was April 1st, 2011.

## **Seedling Growers Association of South Africa (SGASA)**

Mr Andrew Dominy advised that the next Annual General Meeting of SGASA would be held at Idle Winds, Centurion from 18 - 20 May 2011 and would include a symposium and a visit to NAMPO. The keynote address speaker would be Dr Derick Askew and Mr Bruce Fordyce being the motivational speaker.

## **ANTITRUST POLICY**

At the last meeting it was decided that the chairman would read the Antitrust Policy of SANSOR at all future meetings. All committee members present would have to sanction the policy by signing the attendance register with the policy printed on the reverse side.

## **IN CLOSING**

On behalf of SANSOR, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all committee members, stakeholders in the industry and the various Standing Committees who have been involved in all seed related matters pertaining to vegetable seeds for their active participation during the past year. I would also like to thank the Secretariat and the personnel involved in this committee for their support, participation and valuable input during the past year. I wish the incoming committee and the chairman all the very best for the coming year and I am sure that they will continue to maintain the exceptional standards that mark this industry.



Table 3 reflects the updated market statistics of full members for the year 2010/11 of the range of vegetables under the auspices of the SANSOR Horticulture Division, as audited by the SANSOR independent auditors. It was gratifying to finally reach this stage where we could present the statistics from this division with confidence to the SANSOR membership and seed associations worldwide. The participation by members who submitted this highly sensitive information in a very detailed and responsible manner expressed the confidence that the members had developed in the process and in the representatives of the SANSOR Secretariat. We were satisfied that the process complied with the Antitrust Policy requirements.

The importance and contribution to the market potential by the entities involved in seed production within this division is clear and is one of the pillars of the division; the effect of which is felt around the globe.





TABLE 3: SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS 2010/11

CROP	Mass (kilogram)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] R million	Mass (kilogram)		
	Local market	Export market		GMO's (local market)	Hybrids (local and inter- national markets)	Open-pollinated [non-hybrids] (local and international markets)
Asparagus	1	0	0.01		0	1
Broad bean (vegetable)	1,427	1,928	0.20		0	3,355
Broccoli	1,037	7,816	13.45		8,333	519
Brussels Sprouts	21	0	0.61		21	0
Cabbage (various)	36,968	34,665	42.95		5,595	66,038
Carrot	53,682	125,330	71.98		28,679	150,333
Cauliflower	538	11,836	17.48		12,075	299
Celery	48	42	0.64		10	79
Coriander	12,619	3,231	1.79		0	15,850
Cucumber (field)	3,083	2,288	3.99		537	4,834
Cucumber (tunnel)	110	1	7.70		111	0
Curly Kale/Borecole	692	1,265	0.67		0	1,957
Eggplant/Brinjal	583	436	1.27		149	870
Garden Bean	248,954	123,277	27.03		0	372,161
Garden Beet	50,150	31,525	13.57		16,871	64,805
Garden Pea	773,104	23,700	11.38		0	796,804
Garden Radish	1,973	43	0.90		380	1,636
Kohlrabi	76	0	0.01		0	58
Leek	5,128	18,076	3.59		10	23,194
Lettuce (various)	27,240	2,256	14.27		0	29,496
Onion	106,791	399,258	171.99		116,138	389,911
Paprika	244	2,742	1.12		2	2,983
Parsley	748	142	0.85		0	890
Pepper (hot)	616	147	3.21		86	677
Pepper (sweet)	2,842	2,325	37.06		731	4,437
Pumpkin	41,807	1,660	18.08		4,293	39,173

NO GMO'S SOLD



**TABLE 3 (continued): SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS 2010/11**

CROP	Mass (kilogram)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] R million	Mass (kilogram)		
	Local market	Export market		GMO's (local market)	Hybrids (local and inter- national markets)	Open-pollinated [non-hybrids] (local and international markets)
Rape	9,081	20,575	3.42	0	0	29,656
Spinach	5,110	324	1.77	965	0	4,468
Squash (general)	54,766	7,941	42.97	13,370	0	49,337
Squash (Zucchini)	13,718	657	13.59	13,597	0	778
Sweet Corn	46,896	6,478	16.40	53,277	0	97
Sweet Melon	812	20	10.09	503	0	329
Swiss Chard	39,664	6,965	10.75	0	0	46,809
Tomato (Total)	5,002	9,993	83.03	1,418	0	13,577
Watermelon (various)	7,929	2,166	10.34	513	0	9,582
Other Horticultural Crops			15.24			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>673.40</b>			

**Note: A detailed report of the Horticulture Division is available on the SANSOR website [www.sansor.org]**



## ANNUAL REPORT: FORAGE DIVISION

During the past year we had an excess of maize, a very low maize price and experienced above average rainfall.

In certain areas farmers were still trying to harvest winter crops, such as rye, oats and ryegrass whilst other areas were completely flooded. A fair amount of summer forage plantings were also damaged and we hoped that there would be an adequate production of summer forage seed for the coming season. There could, however, be a shortage of certain crops, e.g. rye and oats for the winter season.

The Forage Division convened two meetings during the past year. The first meeting was held in September 2010 in Cedara, with an attendance of 16 people. The second meeting took place at the SANSOR offices in February 2011, with 22 people attending.



**Mr Brian Lever**  
**Chairman: Forage**  
**Division**

Once again our sincere thanks and appreciation to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF) for their continued support. It would be remiss of me not to mention Ms Joan Sadie, Registrar of Plant Improvement and to thank her for the hard work and effort she put into the updating and the overhauling of the variety list, as well as the updating of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976). This was an ongoing project and the Forage Division Committee and the SANSOR Secretariat were in constant communication with Ms Sadie.

The National Lucerne Organization once again submitted production reports. There was a production of 573,2 ton of S.A. Standard and 30,4 ton of S.A Select in the 2009/10 season. The National Lucerne Organization has since been disbanded and was replaced by the National Lucerne Trust (NLT).

Mr Derek Engelbrecht from the NLT addressed the February meeting with regard to the implementation of a statutory levy of 60c per kg on locally produced and imported seed. The SANSOR Secretariat advised the National Agricultural Marketing Council that they were opposed to such a levy being imposed on seed as a matter of principle.

The testing for *Clavibacter* was completed. Payment of the testing still needed to be addressed and we hoped that this would be resolved by the next meeting.

Basic Seed Projects for sub-tropical seed were still underway and the *modus operandi* continued as before.

During the past year we were admitted to the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Cereal Seed moving in the International Trade. The Scheme made provision for the certification of cultivars of Forage crops such as Oats, Rye and Triticale. Many thanks to Mr Eddie Goldschagg for facilitating this process, as well as to DAFF for their assistance to comply with the protocol and procedural requirements.

SANSOR received a copy of a letter from Dr Albert Smith, addressed to the head of the Agricultural Research Council expressing his concern as to the ongoing viability of the breeding programme at Cedara. He requested that Mr Dave Goodenough be retained as a consultant to train the staff in the management of Ryegrass and Fodder Radish breeding. The Forage Division Committee shared Dr Smith's concern and would write a letter in support of his suggestion to the ARC.

Although not all matters have been mentioned in the report, the significant issues have been highlighted. Many thanks to the staff at the SANSOR Secretariat for their assistance and a sincere welcome to Mr Gerrie Reitsma, whose contributions will be most welcomed.

Lastly, my thanks to the members of the Forage Division Committee, as well as all those who made the time to attend the meetings.

Table 4 reflects the updated market statistics of full members for the year 2010/2011 of the most important forage and pasture crops under the Auspices of the SANSOR Forage Division, as audited by the SANSOR independent auditors.



**TABLE 4: SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR FORAGE & PASTURE CROPS 2010/11**

CROP	Mass (kilogram)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] R million	Mass (kilogram)		
	Local market	Export market		GMO's (local market)	Hybrids (local and inter- national markets)	Open-pollinated [non-hybrids] (local and international markets)
Babala	340,318	125	2.90	<b>NO GMO'S SOLD</b>		
Blue Buffalo Grass	21,179	0	1.88			
Bottle Brush Grass	11,394	0	0.55			
Clover (Annual)	42,892	55	1.88			
Clover (Perennial)	27,796	52	1.88			
Cocksfoot	25,627	0	1.25			
Cowpea	303,036	74,941	4.98			
Cynodon	66,796	80	3.78			
Faba Bean	11	0	0.00			
Fodder Beet	1,003	0	0.08			
Fodder Radish	86,271	0	3.99			
Forage Sorghum (Annual)	2,172,090	830,813	24.79			
Forage Sorghum (Perennial)	55,989	25	1.30			
Kikuyu	23,347	2,635	6.89			
Lucerne	1,038,801	4,225	55.23			
Lupin	360,720	756,025	4.66			
Oats	6,276,305	212,580	33.31			
Phalaris	1,250	0	0.14			
Rhodes grass	70,630	490	5.24			
Rye (Ordinary)	774,008	0	4.87			
Rye (Stooling)	711,512	922,000	12.18			
Ryegrass (Annual) #	1,628,016	128,870	35.63			
Ryegrass (Perennial)	646,595	311	20.72			
Serradella	58,924	89,000	1.97			
Smuts Finger Grass	121,339	8,600	8.24			
Tall Fescue #	127,391	12	4.66			



**TABLE 4 (continued): SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR FORAGE & PASTURE CROPS 2010/11**

CROP	Mass (kilogram)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] R million	Mass (kilogram)		
	Local market	Export market		GMO's (local market)	Hybrids (local and inter- national markets)	Open-pollinated [non-hybrids] (local and international markets)
Teff	751,711	1,525	8.12	0	0	753,236
Triticale	1,187,930	275	7.01		125,529	1,062,676
Weeping Love Grass	99,093	8,050	6.16		0	107,143
White Buffalo Grass	43,736	1,500	1.78		0	45,236
Other Forage/Pasture Crops			13.09			
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>279.16</b>	<b>NO GMO's SOLD</b>		

# exclude seed sales of turf grasses



## NATIONAL SEED CERTIFICATION

National Seed Certification continued as usual during the period under review. The number of units registered increased slightly, owing to an increase of certified seed exported under OECD labels. However, the number of seed lots certified showed a decline compared to the previous year.

The Certification Standing Committee held two meetings during the period under review. Both meetings were well attended and the fact that officials of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) also attended these meetings was welcomed by the Committee. Mr Pine Pienaar, who retired end August 2009, was retained on a contractual basis to assist with administration, monitoring and training regarding seed certification for the period under review. The Committee appreciated his assistance and that he was able to share his expertise with the seed trade, especially during training courses and workshops. They hoped that he would make himself available in the future.



**Mr Whitey van Pletzen**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Certification Standing**  
**Committee**

The SANSOR Training Programme for Certification was still in high demand. 60 candidates enrolled for the Theoretical Course in 2010, held again at the CSIR Convention Centre. Of the 60 candidates, four attended for background information only, whilst 56 candidates attended with the intention to be authorized for sampling, of which 19 also intended to be authorized as inspectors. The pass rate was higher than in previous years, with 82% of the candidates obtaining a pass mark for the three Modules. This was mainly owing to a more thorough preparation of the candidates for the course. The successful candidates still had to obtain practical experience in sampling and in the case of inspectors, practical experience in field inspections in crops for which they needed authorization. This practical training would be done under the guidance of a mentor, followed by a practical evaluation of the candidate by a senior Authorized Inspector/Sampler.

During the period under review four refresher workshops for authorized samplers and inspectors, including practical evaluations to ensure they were still up to standard, were held. Updated Handbooks and Seed Certification Schemes were issued to participants. Attendance of at least one of these workshops was mandatory for all authorized samplers and inspectors in order to maintain their authorization. To comply with national and international standards, samplers needed to be evaluated at least once every two years and field inspectors at least once every five years.



**Figure 3: Inspectors completing a case scenario evaluation during the Inspectors' Refresher Workshop held at Stellenbosch**



**Figure 4: Practical Sampling Evaluation during Inspectors' Refresher Workshop held at Hartswater in the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme**



These workshops were held nationally in order to accommodate companies located in the various regions, i.e. in Potchefstroom (44 inspectors/samplers), Stellenbosch (19 inspectors/samplers), Vaalharts (19 inspectors/samplers) and Oudtshoorn (31 inspectors/samplers). SANSOR expressed their appreciation to the officers of the Directorate Agricultural Products Inspection Services (APIS) of DAFF for their assistance during the presentation of all these workshops and in particular with the practical evaluation of the samplers. It was with great sadness that we learnt of the sudden death of Mr Pieter Erasmus, an officer from the Oudtshoorn office. Our sincere condolences were expressed to his family and colleagues.

It was evident that workshops were essential to standardize and refresh the inspectors and samplers. The Certification Standing Committee recommended that workshops be presented more frequently and on a more structured basis. During 2011 in-house workshops will be held for the three major companies, on the same basis as the workshops that were held during the period under review. Thereafter, one workshop in the North and one in the South will be presented each year.

The recommendation by the Committee, as mentioned in the previous Annual Report, that the fee for post-controls should be incorporated in the certification registration fee, was implemented in the 2010/2011 financial year. However, post-controls submitted for registrations done before March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010 was still invoiced separately as the 2009/2010 registration fee did not cover the post-controls.



**Figure 5: Wheat Post Control Grow-outs, Western Cape - August 2010**

The Committee recommended further that serial numbers be printed on all certification labels to ensure better control over the use of the labels and to prevent unauthorized usage thereof; this was implemented during the period under review. Companies were reminded that records of the serial numbers of both labels and seals affixed to containers of seed lots should be kept.

The S.A. Seed Certification Scheme was amended during the period under review to allow for diploid and tetraploid Ryegrass units to be planted closer together, as the two crops could not cross-pollinate. However, the minimum isolation distances between Beet and Swiss Chard were increased to 5 000 meter and those between straw-coloured and white Onions to 3 000 meter.

During the period under review 1,828 units of 34 species were registered for certification, of which 325 were for the production of pre-basic seed, 512 for basic seed and 964 for certified seed. A total area of 44,330 hectares was planted for the production of certified seed of all generations. During the same period 2,835 certificates were issued for seed lots totalling 45,301,426 kg.

Locally, the demand for certified seed had not changed, however, during the past three years there was a steady increase in the production of certified seed for foreign-based companies for re-export under OECD labelling. It seemed likely that this trend would continue and could escalate, more so in the light of the acceptance of South Africa's application to extend its participation in the OECD Seed Schemes to the Cereal Scheme. In conclusion it can be said that the South African Seed Certification Scheme was functioning well nationally, as well as internationally.



**Figure 6: Hybrid Maize seed production unit, Groblersdal, Mpumalanga - December 2010**



## PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS LICENCES



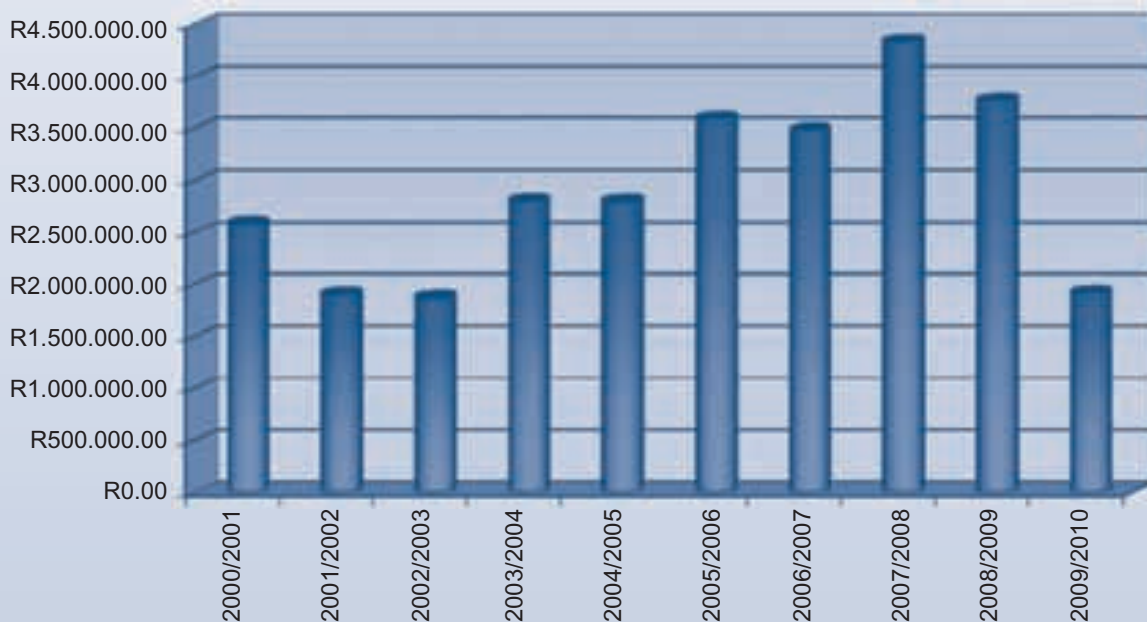
As reported previously, SANSOR and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) were revisiting the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding the marketing and dissemination of ARC varieties, as well as the collection of royalties thereof. In the meantime, the ARC created a special unit for the management of all intellectual property rights held by the ARC.

At the time of writing this report, it was still uncertain how this would effect the administration and collection of royalties by SANSOR on behalf of the four plant production institutes of the ARC, that are also members of SANSOR. SANSOR, therefore, continued with the collection of royalties as the existing MoU was still in force.

During the period under review this was done for four institutes involving 139 individual agreements for 109 varieties of 20 crops at 30 companies, one of which was based in a foreign country.

As predicted, the royalties collected on behalf of the ARC and University of Stellenbosch declined substantially during the period under review in comparison to the previous years, it dropped to R1.921 million; a 48% decrease compared to the R3.724 million collected during the previous year (see graph below). This was mainly owing to the fact that the Plant Breeders' Rights had expired for most of the popular varieties which were the main contributors to royalty income. It was expected that this downward trend would continue in the foreseeable future, as the Plant Breeders' Rights of other varieties would lapse soon and not many new varieties were released by the respective institutes via SANSOR.

**ROYALTIES COLLECTED FROM 2000/2001 TO 2009/2010**



**Figure 7: The collection of plant breeders' rights royalties by SANSOR on behalf of the ARC and University of Stellenbosch over the past 10 years**



## PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES

The Standing Committee convened one meeting during the year under review. However, several issues were handled on an *ad hoc* basis.

The following International/National matters of significance were addressed:

Previous export problems into Botswana and Zambia have been resolved, however, we were now encountering an export problem into Brazil. The Brazilian government imposed onerous testing requirements on beet exports by requesting a 15 kg sample for weed seed determinations.

This has prevented exports of South African beet seed productions into Brazil. We have since been advised that the Brazilian government have reviewed their Phytosanitary requirements; instead of specifying requirements for each crop type (usually just a few organisms per specie), they would in future specify a list of 500 organisms that do not occur in Brazil and apply this list to all species. This has caused confusion with Brazilian imports as this now applied to crops that previously had no additional requirements. The Brazilian Seed Trade Association was doing their utmost to resolve the issue with their government. The Brazilian Seed Trade was optimistic that the problem would be resolved without further delay. Should a decision not be reached within the next few weeks, the matter would have to be reported to the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO).

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF) had been supportive in facilitating the re-export of seed to Mauritius. They would now issue a permit referring to the current import permit for Mauritius, thereby, allowing the importing country to request from the country of origin import conditions specified by Mauritius.

Four Pest Information Packages (PIPs) were prepared by the industry and submitted to the Argentinean NPPO. The Forage Division was requested to confirm whether or not they would like to proceed with the remaining PIPs for forage species. During the reporting period, Argentina proposed that *Trogoderma* and Iris Yellow Spot Virus be included in their list of quarantine organisms. The Phytosanitary Standing Committee advised DAFF that the first requirement was too general and that the second should be dropped because the organism was not seed borne.

Testing of 67 Lucerne seed samples for *Clavibacter*, by the University of Stellenbosch, was completed. Unfortunately no official results were available as the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) has failed to pay for the tests as agreed. It was important that this be addressed without any further delay so that a scientific paper be written and published in order to validate South Africa's change in phytosanitary status. It has been confirmed unofficially that none of the samples tested positive, so that we could look forward to South Africa being declared "free from" the pathogen. It has been proposed that should the outstanding account not be settled within the next few weeks, that SANSOR pays the account on behalf of the ARC. The six members of the Forage Division Committee, who was highly involved in Lucerne marketing, would each then be invoiced by SANSOR for one sixth of the amount. This was an agreed option at the start of the project.

All technical questionnaires for the plant risk analysis to be submitted to the USA for the export of South African maize have been completed. The last remaining submission required that the seed companies indicate varieties, quantities and ports to be used. The recommendation from the Phytosanitary



**Ms Susan Allen**  
**Chairman: Phytosanitary**  
**Standing Committee**



Standing Committee was that the maize companies simply list all possible varieties for export along with a best estimate of potential export quantities. This was the final leg of a long process which should be concluded as soon as possible.

The Phytosanitary Standing Committee has suggested to the Horticulture Division Committee that the tomato disease, *Pepino* mosaic virus, be listed as a quarantine organism. Many other countries had it as a quarantine organism and tests for its detection were readily available in South Africa. Should this not be done, we would run the risk of South Africa becoming a dumping ground for *Pepino* mosaic virus positive lots.





## SEED ANALYSTS

The Seed Analysts Standing Committee held one official meeting during the year under review. The meeting was well attended by the members, as well as by observers and officials from the Official Seed Testing Station. To curtail costs and involve other Seed Analysts, we had, as in the past, hoped to schedule the meeting during the week of our annual workshop at the Official Seed Testing Laboratory, however, this was not always possible as a large amount of practical work had to be covered.

The Tetrazolium workshop, which was cancelled in 2010 due to insufficient candidates, was finally held early in 2011. Positive feedback was received from a candidate who had participated in the workshop.



**Ms Dinah Pietersen**  
**Chairman: Seed Analysts**  
**Standing Committee**

All registered private laboratories were under obligation to participate in proficiency tests. Last year one round of Maize was done by laboratories who were registered for Agronomic crops and all adhered to the deadline. According to the Official Seed Testing Station, the laboratories were doing well. They planned a new round of *Allium cepa* for the following year and a circular to request seed for this purpose would be sent to laboratories. All the very best to Seed Analysts on the *Allium cepa* proficiency test!

SANSOR added a supplier list to their website for ease of reference for Seed Analysts when equipment and consumables were required. New suppliers were added to this list during the period under review, of which one of them was the supplier of uncoloured methanol, used by a member who had attended the meeting. The Official Seed Testing Station undertook to test the different products during the coming year.

Relevant data had to be collected for the possible introduction of a viability standard for Smutsfinger grass in the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976) for results obtained by means of the Tetrazolium test. The Official Seed Testing Station reported that only 16 results were received from one laboratory to check for the correlation between Tetrazolium and germination. Only 11 were within tolerance and five out of tolerance, subsequently no correlation could be obtained. The project was ongoing.

The following concerns regarding the attendance of the workshops held at the Official Seed Testing Laboratory were expressed:

- Senior Seed Analysts were not attending the Specialist Workshop;
- Participants arrived late and left early on the last day of the workshop, thereby missing out on important information;
- Participants had left workshops to attend other appointments;
- Cancellations at the eleventh hour;
- Participants only wishing to attend part of the workshop related to their laboratory's activity;
- Companies were reluctant to have their Analysts attend due to cost and absence from laboratory; and
- Were laboratories regularly updated with the latest seed testing technology?



The following suggestions were raised:

- Time cycle, namely three years remained;
- Every registered laboratory to be inspected once every three years in order to maintain registration;
- One proficiency test programme for agronomic, horticulture, grass crops and for the specialized laboratories, once every three years;
- Inclusion of the basics of the Tetrazolium test as part of the practical course in Seed Analysis. This would extend the course to longer than the current one week.
- The one week workshop on Tetrazolium test would then fall away;
- Annual practical course in Seed Analysis methods and techniques/examinations to remain;
- Annual one-day workshop early January to discuss ISTA rules amendments and other related issues;
- A specific topic workshop related to problems in seed testing once every three years; and
- Should courses and workshops be compulsory?

The Official Seed Testing Station and *AgriSETA* met with and assisted Seed Analysts to set up the curriculum for training of Seed Analysts to gain a recognized qualification in seed testing.

The practical course in Seed Analysis, methods and techniques would be presented at the Official Seed Testing Station during the week of 20 to 24 June 2011. The examination would take place during the week of 16 to 19 August 2011.





## HUMAN RESOURCES

Human Resources (HR) plays a major role in the effectiveness and efficiency of an organisation. The role of the Human Resources Standing Committee within SANSOR is to advise on compliance to relevant labour legislation, without compromising the independence of SANSOR members.

Antitrust behaviour is relevant to all organizations and special precautions should be taken to ensure that no inappropriate topics of discussion are permitted during meetings. A code of conduct regarding antitrust requirements is, therefore, read at meetings before an HR Standing Committee meeting commences.



**Mr George Nefdt**  
**Chairman: Human**  
**Resources Standing**  
**Committee**

### Labour Legislation

The proposed changes in Labour Legislation would have had a negative impact on the business environment and thus necessitated intervention from the HR Standing Committee and Seed Industry role players. To facilitate this, the HR Standing Committee called for comment on the proposed amendments from all members and subsequently organized a Workshop to formulate a combined response from the seed industry to the Minister of Labour. The Workshop was conducted by Mr Les Owen, a prominent Labour Lawyer; with the following issues being discussed:

- Labour Brokers;
- Equal pay for equal work;
- Thresholds;
- Fines;
- CCMA;
- Foreign Workers;
- Fixed term contracts;
- Outsourcing; and
- Frequency of reporting.

A feedback document was compiled, based on feedback received and submitted to the Department of Labour before the deadline date of 17 February 2011. This was the first time that the HR Standing Committee had submitted inputs on relevant HR issues on behalf of the industry, objecting to proposed legislation changes.

### Salary Survey

During the past year we again facilitated an Industry specific Salary Survey conducted on a strictly confidential basis by *Deloitte Consulting*. The survey was important to the industry to ensure that we remained market-related in terms of compensation for employees and to enable companies to be competitive for scarce resources within the greater agricultural sector.

A concern to the committee was the poor response from the industry to participate in the survey as the number of organizations participating in the survey obviously impacted on the credibility and quality of the survey. Companies who participated had, however, benefited from the survey. The next salary survey was planned for 2012.



## **Industry Bursary Programme**

Three Bursaries to the value of R30 000 each, made available by the *AgriSETA*, were administered by SANSOR. The recipients were Ms F Kubeka (B.Sc Honours), Mr J K Huma (B.Sc Honours) and Mr Oliver Sono (Agricultural Management). They were successful and Ms F Kubeka has since been employed within the seed industry. The other candidates will continue their studies in 2011. Mr Huma will commence with his masters degree at the University of Limpopo and Mr Sono will continue his studies at UNISA.

SANSOR had applied for a new bursary for 2011 from *AgriSETA* in respect of Ms Anrie de Vos for Masters Research in a genetics field. Approval thereof was still pending.

## **QCTO (QUALITY COUNCIL FOR TRADES & OCCUPATION)**

The QCTO entity originated from the re-alignment in the functions and responsibilities within the South African Skills Development arena. Quality Assurance and the development of relevant training programmes would become the responsibility of the Industry and the seed industry would as such have to ensure continued involvement in these structures.

The HR Standing Committee had facilitated in quality assurance in the areas of Seed Certification, Sampling and Seed Analysis by involving subject matter experts from the various stakeholders to develop curricula for the training and assessment of these qualifications.

The advantage of these changes was that SANSOR and its members would prescribe to the standard of training required for the afore-mentioned occupations, as well as the implementation and monitoring of technical requirements for Seed Certification, Sampling of seed lots and the training of Seed Analysts.

The members of the HR Standing Committee have been involved with the process, ensuring that attention is given to all aspects that are critical for and unique to the Seed Industry.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, I would like to thank the committed group of HR specialists that constituted the HR Standing Committee. It was a privilege to work with these committed members of the Committee, once again my sincere thanks.





## GENETICALLY MODIFIED SEED

The key issues for the agricultural biotechnology industry during the year under review were insect resistance management (particularly the *Busseola fusca* resistance management issue); the GMO Labelling Regulations and various regulatory policy issues that include environmental monitoring of GMOs.

The problems of *Busseola fusca* resistance to Bt maize traits that contain the *Cry1Ab* gene were reported in the Northern Cape and North-West Free State during the past season. Lack of control of resistant *Busseola fusca* populations was reported to be less than 1% of the total maize crop cultivated. In December 2010, government authorities solicited inputs from the SANSOR GM Seed Standing Committee on the future regulatory status of MON810 in light of the *Busseola* resistance incidents.



**Mr Kulani Machaba  
Chairman: Genetically  
Modified Seed Standing  
Committee**

The SANSOR GM Seed Standing Committee unanimously agreed that the Bt maize traits expressing the *Cry1Ab* protein has useful commercial value to the South African market and should continue to be accessible to the local growers.

The SANSOR GM Seed Standing Committee participated in drafting the GMO labelling regulations that form part of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008 [Act No. 68 of 2008, Section 24(6)] Regulations. The SANSOR GM Seed Standing Committee worked with a number of organizations such as the Agricultural Business Chamber and *AfricaBio* to ensure that the GMO labelling regulations are pragmatic and workable and that this was accommodated by the regulatory authorities. Following several meetings with authorities, most of the contentious issues that concerned the seed trade were repealed from the draft regulations.

The three year results of the study commissioned by the South African Department of Environment (through its parastatal, South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)) and Norway (through Genok) were published in January 2011. According to SANBI, this study was conducted to develop an enhanced monitoring framework for GMOs as required by the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act No.10 of 2004, 11(1) (b)) that mandates SANBI to: "monitor and report regularly to the Minister on the environmental impacts of all categories of genetically modified organisms, post commercial release, based on research that identifies and evaluated risk." This highlights the need for the seed industry to be more involved in regulatory policy issues that may arise from these monitoring studies, to ensure a balanced approach in the assessment of the risk and benefits of GMOs that have been commercialized in South Africa.

The Department of Science and Technology (through the Technology Innovation Agency (TIA)) is currently developing a National Bio-economy Strategy that will apparently recognize the role of agricultural biotechnology in South Africa. 2011 provides a good opportunity for the seed industry to engage with government on the development of this strategy, to ensure that some challenges in regulatory policies of different stakeholders pertaining to the regulation of GMOs, are minimized.

Some notable points in the past year were the commercial approval of MON89034XNK603 and Bt11XGA21 maize stacked products. The introduction of these traits provides an opportunity for South African growers to access alternative traits that will possibly result in increased productivity.

I would like to thank members of the SANSOR GM Seed Standing Committee for their hard work in the past year and the regulatory authorities for their co-operation in regulatory policy issues that impact the seed trade.



## ISF ISSUES

The Annual ISF Congress was held in Calgary, Canada and was well attended by 1 212 persons – delegates, sponsors, guests, speakers, honorary life members, exhibitors and accompanying persons. Mr Truels Damsgaard was elected the ISF President and in his acceptance speech indicated some important issues that would be dealt with during his term with special reference to the position paper on intellectual property, as well as the trade rules – as they provide clear and stringent rules for transactions undertaken by ISF members.



The ISF Congress adopted several motions, positions and other documents at the proceedings, including a technical protocol for assessing genetic distance between two perennial ryegrass varieties. This was a key feature in resolving disputes on essential derived varieties. Also adopted by the Vegetable & Ornamental Crops Section were position papers on seed health testing and the definition of terms describing plant/pest relationships. These documents are available on the ISF website.

During the Opening Ceremony, the Secretary-General reported that there was a growing interest in membership and thanks to the active participation of the Secretariat in different international meetings, motivating countries and associations to join the Federation, 26 applications had been received of which 25 had been approved. The ISF General Assembly elected no new Ordinary Members, however, a large number of Associate members were elected, namely *Noor Agricultural Seeds Company* (Afghanistan); *Agrimatco-96* (Belarus); *El Agro Importadores* (Ecuador); *Garc Seeds Private Ltd.* (India); *Shimi Yazd Co.* (Iran); *Tajuri Agricultural Development Co.* (Libya); *Four Brothers Seeds* (Pakistan); *Moon Star Seed Stores* (Pakistan); *Sohni Dharti International* (Pakistan); *Alabama SA* (Peru); *Flora Lusitana* (Portugal); *SC Ciproma Sem* (Romania); *SC Sem-Luca* (Romania); *Agricultural Materials Company* (Syria) and *Chaccour Agricultural Company* (Syria).

New affiliated members in the Federation were: *Nature Source Genetics* (France); *Akira Seeds* (Spain); *ScanBi Diagnostics* (Sweden) and *FBSciences* (USA). The Tree & Shrub Seed Group also had some new additions in the Federation, namely *Abies Doo* (Croatia); *Florex Kft* (Hungary); *Beck to Nature* (USA) and *Dean Swift Seed Company* (USA). Lastly two new observers in the Federation - Ordinary members elected in the Federation were: *Gambia Agrochemical* and *Seed Trade Association*, Gambia; *Sudan Seed Trade Association*, Sudan.

During the various section meetings, Messrs Deon van Rooyen (*Pannar Seed*), Paul Marais (*Agricol*) and Dr Bryan Featonby-Smith (*Starke Ayres*) represented South Africa in discussions of their relevant portfolios. They also represented South Africa on the respective line function Boards of ISF during the period under review.

Following the Congress more than 100 International representatives from the seed industry attended the conference on adventitious and low level presence of genetically modified (GM) material in seed. Twelve speakers covered a wide range of topics from regulatory aspects of commercializing GM crops, quality assurance and stewardship to the impact that the unintended presence of a GM trait in non-GM seed may have on the seed producer and the industry as a whole. The conference was successful as awareness was raised in the industry and the difference between adventitious presence and low-level presence was clarified.



The next ISF Congress will take place in Belfast, Ireland from 30<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2011. By mid-March, 2011 more than 1 200 participants had already been registered. This promises to be an exciting congress.

The British Society of Plant Breeders (BSPB) will host the Congress. The BSPB is the representative body for the UK plant breeding industry and the UK's only associated ISF member. With 57 members it represents virtually 100% of the private and public sector breeding activity in agricultural crops, vegetables and amenity grasses in the UK. A recent statement by the UK government – the first in decades – 'that productivity has to be at the heart of its food and farming strategy to address the challenges of global food security and climate change' – sets the backdrop of this Congress which also hopes to raise the profile of commercial plant breeding and genetic improvement as part of the solution to these challenges. Be sure to make yourself available and **'Be part of it!'**

ISF **WORLD SEED**  
CONGRESS **UK**

30 MAY - 1 JUNE 2011 **BELFAST**



**Be part of it!**



## AFSTA ISSUES



The tenth annual congress of the African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA) was held in Bamako, Mali from 1 to 4 March 2010.

The objective of the AFSTA Congress held in Mali was to give seed delegates exposure to the seed industry in West Africa, which was underdeveloped in relation to countries in Southern and East Africa. Focusing on the main topic, which was "Strengthening the Seed Trade in Africa", delegates had the opportunity to expand their seed business and broaden their knowledge on various topics related to seed trading practices.

The Congress attracted 130 delegates from 34 countries. Delegates included representatives from regional and international bodies such as the International Seed Federation (ISF), International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), Asia & Pacific Seed Association (APSA), African Organization for Intellectual Property (OAPI), African Regional Intellectual Property Rights Organization (ARIPO), Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) and the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The following topics were discussed at the Congress:

- Information on the web-based variety catalogues to support regional seed trade in ECOWAS regions;
- An analysis of the status of Bt Cotton seed in West Africa – A case study of Burkina Faso;
- Strategy for the implementation of the harmonized seed regulations for the promotion of seed trade in ECOWAS region;
- Latest developments in the seed sector international bodies from ISTA and OECD;
- Better seed production for better food production in Africa;
- AFSTA leading the way: Strengthening the African seed industry through leveraging strategic partnerships and alliances; and
- Experiences on implementation of Plant Variety Protection in OAPI region: Practical recommendations for breeders.

The General Assembly elected a new Board (see [www.afsta.org](http://www.afsta.org)) and confirmed that the 11th AFSTA Annual Congress would be held in Lilongwe, Malawi from March 7th – 11th, 2011.

AFSTA continued to systematize seed-related technical training, building capacity for its members and dissemination of information to progress harmonization with a view to promoting seed trade in Africa.

AFSTA is a non-profit, non-political association with a mission to promote development of the seed industry and national seed associations to facilitate farmers' access to improved varieties.



**Mr Nick Goble  
of Pannar Seed served on  
the AFSTA Board in 2010**



AFSTA represents the African seed industry with over 86 members in 34 countries.

The following were some of the key accomplishments of AFSTA since 2000:

- Being the apex seed organization representing the African seed industry;
- Pro-actively participating in the promotion and development of the seed sector in general and the private seed industry in particular in Africa;
- Organizing ten successful congresses since 2000;
- Recognition of the Association by intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), etc. and international seed bodies such as the International Seed Federation (ISF), the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), etc;
- Adoption of nine position papers on various important topics for the seed sector;
- Assisting in setting up and strengthening of 26 National Seed Trade Associations (NSTAs) in Africa;
- Strengthening the capacity of AFSTA members through various training sessions on important topics such as agribusiness management, seed technology, communication on modern biotechnology, lobbying techniques and seed association management, etc.;
- Supporting the harmonization of seed regulations and policies in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
- Attaining diplomatic status in Kenya where the AFSTA Headquarter is based;
- Through the funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), AFSTA has established a Regional Office in Bamako, Mali, in support of the West African Seed Alliance (WASA) and to promote the private seed sector in West Africa through mainly the National Seed Trade Associations;
- AFSTA has established technical working groups on:
  - Strategic Partnership and Donor Relations;
  - Plant Variety Protection (PVP) and awareness creation on key international treaties governing seed trade;
  - Harmonization and rationalization of the seed policies, regulations and laws; and
  - Promotion of the use and appreciation of Biotechnology in Africa.

AFSTA has already indicated that the 2012 Congress will be held in Tanzania (possibly on the island of Zanzibar) and the 2013 Congress in Mauritius. AFSTA is looking forward to welcoming SANSOR and most of its members at these Congresses.

## OECD ISSUES



The 2010 Annual Meeting of Representatives of the National Designated Authorities for the Implementation of the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification of Seed Moving in International Trade was held at Christchurch, New Zealand on March 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>, 2010. The meeting was attended by 60 delegates from 40 countries, three observer countries and five observer organizations. South Africa was represented by Mr Thabo Ramashala, the Director of Plant Production of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF), Ms Joan Sadie, the Registrar of Plant Improvement and Mr Eddie Goldschagg from SANSOR as the Designated Authority for Seed Certification in South Africa.



**Figure 8: Traditional Maori welcome to delegates of the OECD Seed Scheme Meetings, Christchurch, New Zealand – May 2010**

The Annual Meeting was preceded by a Technical Working Group (TWG) Meeting, as well as an *ad hoc* Workshop on Certification of Seed for Trials. This was followed by a field trip to Ashburton, south of Christchurch, where they visited, amongst others, a seed treatment and storage company. A further Extended Advisory Group (EAG) Meeting, as well as a Technical Working Group Meeting was held during November 2010 at the OECD Headquarters in Paris, France where technical discussions were held in preparation for the next Annual Meeting.

During the Annual Meeting South Africa's application to participate in the Cereal Seed Scheme for Varieties Moving in the International Trade, was discussed and approved without opposition. South Africa, therefore, may subsequently certify crops covered by the said Scheme, such as wheat, oats and rye (including stooling rye) as OECD Certified. SANSOR expressed their appreciation to DAFF, especially their assistance to comply with the protocol and procedural requirements, as well as their support and doing the final presentation at the OECD Annual Meeting.

During the Annual Meeting the revised draft Guidelines for Post Control tests and Field Inspection of Seed Crops were also approved by delegates.



A revised document on “Guidelines for Multiplication Abroad” was finalised at the Technical Work Group meeting and approved at the Annual Meeting. These guidelines stipulated the responsibilities of all main role players when seed was multiplied abroad and would be a useful tool for those involved.

A compact version of the Seed Schemes Rules had also been approved by delegates during the Annual Meeting. The new version was effective January 2011.

The proposed deletion of the requirement in the Schemes that varieties should have undergone Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) determinations to be eligible for varietal certification was discussed at the TWG meeting. America, Canada and South Africa were in favour of the deletion, whilst several European countries and the EU advocated more stringent requirements. As no consensus could be reached, the *status quo* remained.

Topics for future discussion included:

- The extension of the authorisation for field inspection to pre-basic & basic seed;
- Electronic certification; and
- Amendment of the Vegetable Seed Scheme.

South Africa had become a favourite location for foreign-based companies to produce OECD Certified seed for re-export to their own and to third countries, thereby, creating business opportunities locally. It was, therefore, important that we continued our participation in the meetings and working groups where the rules and directions for OECD Certification were being discussed and deliberated to ensure that we were able to comply if it was approved.



**Figure 9: Delegates of the OECD Seed Scheme Meeting gazing at the wide range of crops processed by the South Island Seed Treatment & Storage Company at Ashburton, New Zealand – May 2010**



## SADC ISSUES



As reported in previous Annual Reports, an action plan was established in order to facilitate and ease the movement of seed across borders in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. After a series of technical discussions the Food, Agriculture & Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate through the SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) in close collaboration with Seed Stakeholders in Member States drafted technical procedures for:

- A Regional Seed Variety Release System;
- A Regional Seed Certification and Quality Assurance System; and
- A Regional Phytosanitary System for Seed.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the implementation of the SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System was presented to the 1<sup>st</sup> Cluster Meeting of the Ministers responsible for Food, Agriculture & Natural Resources within the SADC Region, which took place from 11 – 14 November 2008 in Gaborone, Botswana. After objections raised at this meeting were addressed, the MoU was again presented for signing by the Ministers in February 2010 at their meeting held at Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Only three countries signed the MoU at that point, as the responsible Ministers of most of the SADC Countries were not present at the meeting. However, it was reported that by November 2010 all SADC Ministers had subsequently signed the MoU, thereby ratifying the three Protocols and turning it into a legal document.

Unfortunately, the ratification of the MoU alone did not mean that the Protocols could be implemented immediately. The biggest restraint was that there was no central office, such as the previous SADC Seed Security Network, that could co-ordinate the implementation of Protocols and administer the Regional Variety Release Catalogue. At the time of writing this report, no clear indication was available when this would be established. Furthermore, all of the SADC Countries still needed to amend their legislation, or develop new legislation for those countries that had no seed legislation in place, in order to make provision for the Protocols. This was expected to take some time to accomplish.

However, several actions were put in place to build sufficient capacity in the countries that would enable them to implement the Protocols. Four countries, namely Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe were identified by the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) to be fast tracked to build the necessary capacity. Several national and combined workshops were held to determine their needs and ways to overcome the shortcomings to enable them to be fully compliant by end 2014. The SANSOR Secretariat had also been contacted to assist in this regard as from January 2011, specifically regarding determining training and certification needs. During the period under review the audit of the Swaziland Certification Systems had already been concluded, with the others scheduled for March 2011.

In preparation of the implementation of A Regional Seed Variety Release System, several workshops were held since October 2009. During the first of these workshops they created nationally comparable data and information in a regionally acceptable format for the regional variety catalogue. The varieties as listed in the National Lists of the ten SADC countries were subsequently published. In addition, varieties that were listed in two or more countries were identified. According to the technical agreements, varieties released in two countries in the region were eligible for listing in the Regional Catalogue without going to further trials in recipient countries in the region. Seed of varieties listed in the catalogue could be sold in all SADC Member States without restrictions related to variety. Two more



**Mr Eddie Goldschagg was seconded by SANSOR to assist the SSSN with the harmonization of seed Legislation**



workshops were held which concentrated on the development of a database to be used for the Variety Catalogue and two more on cost implications for the implementations and future of the systems.

It was clear that full implementation of all the harmonization systems would take time to accomplish, but all concerned were of the view that it would significantly ease the movement of seed in the region when it eventually did materialize.



**Figure 10: Auditing seed testing laboratory facilities of the Swaziland Seed Certification System**



## AFRI COMPLIANCE SERVICES

Following the ratification of the resolution by the SANSOR membership at the General Assembly of the Annual General Meeting held during May 2009, *Afri Compliance* was subsequently contracted on an *ad hoc* basis to conduct investigations regarding transgressions of intellectual property rights of members. According to this procedure *Afri Compliance* had to submit proposals (quotations) for each investigation. This contractual agreement was continued during the period under review.



The General Assembly further decided that the means by which the funds would be obtained from members in order to cover *Afri Compliance's* services, would remain the same as for the previous years, i.e. through levies on varieties listed on the National Variety List, as well as on varieties in the Plant Breeders' Rights Register. Unused funds at the end of the financial year would be carried over to the following year and should then be enough to cover the projected costs for that year. No fees would be levied for this purpose.

Mr Joe Hanekom reported that in order to deliver a better service to SANSOR, *Afri Compliance* had, on own initiative and costs, sustained an information network to help identify problem cases. As part of their daily routine, several national and regional publications were monitored for illegal advertisements of seed. They were in regular contact with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) to verify registration status of premises and varieties, before reporting it to SANSOR.

During the period 1 March 2010 until 28 February 2011, 13 cases that were brought to *Afri Compliance's* attention via their information network which they discussed with officials of DAFF. They have submitted five proposals to SANSOR and have received five *ad hoc* orders to conduct specific investigations. During this period they have visited 11 suspects and in consultation with the company that had made the complaint, advised the transgressors of the legislation concerned and the implications of the contravention thereof. A further six cases were investigated in conjunction with a legal firm.

The procedure for members to lodge complaints was to contact the SANSOR office, providing all relevant information such as name and address of the transgressor, where available, nature of the transgression and copies of the advertisement, if applicable. SANSOR would then request *Afri Compliance* to submit a proposal, including the cost implication, for the investigation. SANSOR would evaluate the proposal and give the go-ahead if accepted. In cases where complaints were lodged directly with *Afri Compliance*, they still had to submit proposals to SANSOR for approval.

The SANSOR Board of Directors recommended that SANSOR should continue to use *Afri Compliance* for investigations on an *ad hoc* basis during the forthcoming period. As there were insufficient funds carried over from the period under review to cover the expected costs, members would again be levied, but at the same fee per variety as levied for the previous period.



## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

SANSOR continued with its involvement in the initiative of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture (LDA) to empower smallholder farmers to produce quality seeds in a legalized and organized manner, including the certification of the seed under the auspices of the S.A. Seed Certification Scheme.

The Limpopo community-based seed production continued with financial assistance from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). Active partners included SANSOR, the Agricultural Research Council's Grain Crop Institute (ARC-GCI), Dry Bean Producers Organisation (DPO) and DAFF. The funding assisted with the provision of basic seed, variety evaluation trials, capacity building of farmers and extension personnel, as well as market linkages with DPO.

Production of open-pollinated maize (OPM) varieties for certification in the Limpopo Province continued in several districts throughout the province during the period under review. Minimal assistance was necessary from SANSOR, as the authorized provincial inspectors operated autonomously as far as the open-pollinated maize productions were concerned. Certified production of the dry bean varieties KRANSKOP and OPS-RS1 also continued, with assistance from the DPO, after previous successful plantings with several units registered. The Official Seed Testing Laboratory continued to provide their services, free of charge to the provinces, i.e. the testing of samples for germination and purity.

The Limpopo provincial sorghum seed system became fully operational during the previous year and the first unit of 4 ha for certified seed production of the open-pollinated variety MACIA SA, was established in the Sekhukhune district near Jane Furse, north of Groblersdal in the Limpopo Province. Despite severe drought stress at periods, the variety still performed well.

A second unit of the same variety was also established shortly thereafter near Lebowakgomo, but it unfortunately failed due to the drought at critical periods. However, seed was harvested from the unit established at Jane Furse. It was processed and packaged at *Madzivhandila College of Agriculture*, while waiting for processing equipment at *Tompi Seleka Agricultural College*, which was already registered as a seed establishment in terms of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act 53 of 1976). Two small seed lots from the unit were subsequently certified and exported.



**Figure 11: The Open-Pollinated Grain Sorghum variety MACIA SA certified seed production unit at Jane Furse, North of Groblersdal in Limpopo Province - May 2010**



**Figure 12: First Grain Sorghum seed lots produced by Limpopo Small Holders Farmers presented for certification – Thohoyandou, Limpopo – July 2010**

This initiative, started by LDA and the success achieved, has led to the extension of the program to a further two provinces. The first open-pollinated maize seed production by emerging farmers on resettled farms in the Free State Province was established and registered for certification in December 2009, followed by KwaZulu-Natal Province with a ZM 1423 open-pollinated maize seed production unit, planted by Mdwebu Farmers Club at Ntabamhlope near Estcourt.

The Eastern Province has also shown keen interest in the certification of open-pollinated maize varieties – individuals from that province had already enrolled for the SANSOR Training Programme for Seed Inspectors to be held in 2011. At the end of the period under review, Limpopo Province Department of Agriculture was in process of signing a training delivery contract with SANSOR, of which SANSOR would train 20 candidates per year for three years in seed certification.



**• ANNEXURE •**  
**SANSOR MEMBERSHIP LIST**  
**2010/11**

<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Advance Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 414 KRUGERSDORP 1740 B Lever	Forage	(011) 762 5261	(011) 762 4111	brian@advanceseed.com
Agricol (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 300 BRACKENFELL 7560 TN Kotzé	Agronomy Forage	(021) 981 1126	(021) 981 1120	tnkotze@agricol.co.za
Agriocare (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 21162 NEW CASTLE 2940 JC Lubbe	Agronomy	(034) 315 2741	(034) 315 5581	agriocare@crazyweb.co.za
Alliance Seeds (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 214 WHITE RIVER 1240 G Nel	Horticulture	(013) 750 0575	(013) 750 0656	grant@allianceseeds.co.za
All-Gro PO Box 4615 BRITS 0250 W Jonker	Agronomy	(012) 252 5858	(012) 252 0262	williej@allgro.co.za
Ball Straathofs (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 3691 HONEYDEW 2040 M Straathof	Horticulture	(011) 794 2316	(011) 795 1574	marlaen@ballstraathof.co.za
Capstone Seed PO Box 302 HOWICK 3290 A Taylor	Agronomy Forage	(033) 330 4474	(033) 330 3252	michelle@capstone.co.za
Country Wide Nuts cc Postnet Suite 50 Private Bag X592 Silverton, Pretoria 0127 W Higgs	Agronomy	(012) 803 9336	(012) 803 9337	wessel@triotrade.co.za
Diela Farm & Seeds PO Box 339 MULDERSDRIFT 1747 J Tijssen	Horticulture	(011) 662 1371	(011) 662 1363	diela@icon.co.za



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
DMS Genetics PO Box 584 WINGATE PARK 0153 D van Staden	Agronomy Horticulture	082 900 1837		dvstaden@yahoo.com
Dry Bean Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 15587 LYNN EAST 0039 C Kleingeld	Agronomy	(012) 808 1660	(012) 808 1662	chris@beans.co.za
EJAVis Aanleg cc PO Box 1 HARTSWATER 8570 JA Visser	Agronomy	(053) 474 1910	(053) 474 1910	sonja@peanutsa.co.za
Envirogrow PO Box 160 LANSERIA 1748 A Strauss	Horticulture	082 491 5980		anita@envirogrow.co.za
GWK Ltd. PO Box 47 DOUGLAS 8730 M van der Schyff	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(053) 298 8200	(053) 298 3100	m.vanderschyff@gwk.co.za
Hygrotech SA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 17220 PRETORIA NORTH 0116 M Furter	Forage Horticulture	(012) 545 8000	(012) 545 0150	marifurter@hygrotech.co.za
Kaap Agri Bedryf Ltd. PO Box 22 MALMESBURY 7299 J Truter	Agronomy	(022) 482 8000 (022) 482 8049	(022) 482 8152	johan.truter@kaapagri.co.za
Kango Saad PO Box 4927 GEORGE EAST 6530 SJ Smith	Forage Horticulture	(044) 874 0112	(044) 874 0112	kangoseed@yebo.co.za
Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking PO Box 159 OUDTSHOORN 6620 L van Rensburg	Agronomy Forage	(044) 203 5180	(044) 272 3719	lomo@seedmarketing.co.za



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Klein Karoo Saad Produksie PO Box 241 OUDTSHOORN 6620 DE Malan	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(044) 203 5259	(044) 279 1782	esmith@k3sa.com
M A J Koegelenberg PO Box 243 DARLING 7345 MAJ Koegelenberg	Agronomy	(022) 492 2442 083 603 0194	(022) 492 3374	elizabethkoegelenb@telkomsa.net
Kuber Seeds & Chemicals cc PO Box 86136 CITY DEEP 2049 H Govind	Horticulture	(011) 854 4809	(011) 854 4809	kubersales@gmail.com
Kwazulu Hybrid Seeds (Pty) Ltd. P O Box 195 Umlaas Road 3730 S Hodgson	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(031) 785 1581	086 689 9082	wensim@mweb.co.za
Lemacor PO Box 587 HARTSWATER 8570 CS Uys	Agronomy	(053) 474 0110	(053) 474 0110	lemacor@lantic.net
Link Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 755 GREYTOWN 3250 DF Herbst	Agronomy Forage	(033) 417 1494/6	(033) 413 1057	linkseed@linkseed.co.za
Lourenco Reeves Agencies T/a Voorspoed Seed PO Box 86013 CITY DEEP 2049 JM du Plooy	Horticulture	(011) 613 2710	(011) 613 1249	voorspoed@mweb.co.za
Lowveld Agri Research & Support Service (Pty) Ltd. (LARSS) PO Box 222 SONPARK 1206 A Scholtz	Agronomy	(071) 681 0851 083 626 8325	086 631 1694	anton@ipmafrica.co.za



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Madzivhandila College of Agriculture Private Bag X5024 THOHOYANDOU 0950 ME Maudu	Agronomy	(015) 962 7200 084 549 8723	(015) 962 7239	madzivha@mweb.co.za
McDonalds Seeds cc PO Box 40 MKONDENI 3204 B McDonald	Agronomy Horticulture	(033) 346 0121	(033) 386 4141	bruce@mcdonaldseeds.co.za
Monsanto South Africa PO Box 69933 BRYANSTON 2021 JM Lindeque	Agronomy Horticulture	(011) 790 8215	(011) 790 8362	kobus.lindeque@monsanto.com
Moorreesburgse Koringboere (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 30 MOORREESBURG 7310 T Coetzee	Agronomy Forage	(022) 433 8304	(022) 433 4579	theunis@mkb.co.za
National Seeds (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 12392 BENORYN 1504 PR Brady	Agronomy	(011) 849 7580	086 602 7695	pb62@mweb.co.za
Nickerson-Zwaan SA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 981 HONEYDEW 2040 H Oberholzer	Horticulture Forage	(011) 659 4961 (011) 659 4962 (011) 659 4964	(011) 659 4965	hannes.oberholzer@nickerson-zwaan.co.za
Northern Seed Production cc PO Box 762 POTGIETERSRUS 0600 K Hugo	Agronomy Horticulture	(015) 491 7808	(015) 491 7802	susan@northern-seed.co.za
Olam S.A. (Pty) Ltd. P O Box 547 JAN KEMPDORP 8550 J Cohn	Agronomy	(053) 456 1539	(053) 456 2485	Jos.Cohn@olamnet.com



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Oos Vrystaat Kaap Bedryf Bpk. (OVK) PO Box 96 LADYBRAND 9745 P de Wet	Agronomy Forage	(051) 923 4500	(051) 923 4586	pieterdw@ovk.co.za
Overberg Agri PO Box 50 CALEDON 7230 AJ Uys	Agronomy Forage	(028) 214 3854	(028) 212 1521	andreu@overbergagri.co.za
Pannar Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 19 GREYTOWN 3250 DG Steyn	Agronomy Forage	(033) 413 9500	(033) 417 1208	douw.steyn@pannar.co.za
P-Farm Agente PO Box 654 HARTSWATER 8570 PA Visser	Agronomy	(053) 474 1345	(053) 474 2102	pavisser@pfarm.co.za
Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 8010 CENTURION 0046 WT Engelbrecht	Agronomy	(012) 683 5700	(012) 663 5964	willem.engelbrecht@pioneer.com
Procell Seed PO Box 2371 DELMAS 2210 PJG van der Merwe	Agronomy	082 371 8624		pjgvdmerwe@vodamail.co.za
Qualita Seeds PO Box 169 HOOPSTAD 9479 C Snyman	Agronomy Horticulture	(053) 444 1594 083 388 1511	(053) 444 2031	qualitaseeds@eleo.co.za
RE Groundnuts (Pty) Ltd. T/a Rhys Evans Groundnut Plant PO Box 41 VILJOENSKROON 9520 AR Evans	Agronomy	(056) 343 3311	(056) 343 2922	anthony.evans@re.co.za
Roba Nuts PO Box 252 STELLA 8650 GL de Kock	Agronomy	(018) 330 0001	(018) 330 0008	admin@roba.co.za



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
SABBI PO Box 27 CALEDON 7230 N de Lange	Agronomy	(028) 214 3100 082 921 7432	(028) 212 1518	niekie.delange@za.sabmiller.com
SA Groundnut Marketing (Pty) Ltd. P O Box 25 HOOPSTAD 9479 W la Cock	Agronomy	(053) 444 1407 082 946 0192	(053) 444 1870	wimpie@sagroundnutm.co.za
Sakata Seed Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 160 LANSERIA 1748 L Campleman	Forage Horticulture	(011) 548 2800	(011) 548 2820	lindsay.campleman@sakata- eu.com
Seedcor (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 72984 LYNNWOOD RIDGE 0040 D Durandt	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(012) 349 2816	(012) 349 5030	david@seedcor.co.za
Sensako (Pty) Ltd. Suite 261 Private Bag X153 BRYANSTON 2021 P Graham	Agronomy Forage	(058) 303 4690 082 388 0199	(058) 306 7038	patrick.graham@sensako.co.za
Sentraal-Suid Koöp Ltd. PO Box 12 SWELLENDAM 6740 H de Beer	Agronomy Forage	(028) 514 8600	(028) 514 5687	hdebeer@ssk.co.za
Shalom Agriculture cc PO Box 7071 PETIT 1512 HJS du Preez	Horticulture	082 570 5836	(011) 965 1642	steyn@shalomagriculture.com
Sidestep Boerdery BK T/a Peanut Bear PO Box 1432 BOTHAVILLE 9660 Z Steyn	Agronomy	(056) 515 2361	086 510 0887	peanuts@btbits.co.za
Skema Produkte cc PO Box 62 MAGOGONG 8575 CJ Wolluter	Agronomy	082 809 4375 082 330 0330	086 502 1978	info@skemaprodukte.co.za



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Starke Ayres (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 13339 NORTHMEAD 1511 D vd Westhuizen	Forage Horticulture	(011) 748 3550	(011) 748 3532	danny@starkeayres.co.za
Syngenta S.A. (Pty) Ltd. Private Bag X60 HALFWAY HOUSE 1685 W Boshoff	Agronomy Horticulture	(011) 541 4000	(011) 541 4062	wikus.boshoff@syngenta.com
The New Nut Company PO Box 403 STELLA 8650 H Panther	Agronomy	(018) 330 0005	082 806 2399	hanri@newnut.co.za
Tsitsikamma Seeds 29 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Gonubie EAST LONDON 5257 W Daines	Forage	(043) 702 2380	(043) 702 2380	warren.daines@fnbcommercial.co.za
Tuinroete Agri Ltd. PO Box 36 RIVERSDAL 6670 MB Uys	Agronomy Forage	(028) 713 2404	(028) 713 3303	muys>tagri.co.za
United Seeds cc PO Box 101385 MORELETA PARK 0044 TM Wickens	Agronomy	(012) 808 1660	(012) 808 1927	jacques@croppro.co.za
J van der Westhuizen & Seuns PO Box 191 OUDTSHOORN 6620 JP vd Westhuizen	Forage Horticulture	(044) 279 2106	(044) 279 2074	jp@jwseeds.co.za
Vaalharts Groundnuts PO Box 420 HARTSWATER 8570 PP van Wyk	Agronomy	(053) 474 1121	(053) 474 1121	groundnuts@telkomsa.net
Van Niekerk Broers PO Box 68 CLOCOLAN 9735 W van Niekerk	Forage Horticulture	(051) 943 7224 082 727 5553	(051) 943 7224/5	driekopboerdery@gmail.com



<b>FULL MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Van Rooyen Saad PO Box 15 CLOCOLAN 9735 B van Rooyen	Forage	(051) 943 7000/7/5	(051) 943 7007	boeks@umpukane.co.za
Vrystaat Koöp Ltd. PO Box 100 REITZ 9810 JJ Broekman	Agronomy Forage	(058) 863 8111	(058) 863 8333 (058) 863 8510	johanbr@vkb.co.za
Welverwacht Saad PO Box 226 OUDTSHOORN 6620 HWF Potgieter	Forage	(044) 272 6721	(044) 272 6721	pottie@dezeekoe.co.za
Zesto Grondbone PO Box 355 HOOPSTAD 9479 BCG Grobler	Agronomy	(053) 444 1540/1877	(053) 444 1555	boeta.grobler@zestogroup.co.za
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF FULL MEMBERS</b>				<b>65</b>



<b>ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
ARC-Animal Production Institute Rangelands & Nutrition, Cedara PO Box 1055 HILTON 3245 S Ammann	Forage	(033) 355 9190	(033) 355 9423	kassiers@arc.agric.za
ARC-Grain Crops Institute Private Bag X1251 POTCHEFSTROOM 2520 APJ de Beer	Agronomy	(018) 299 6218 082 493 3101	(018) 294 7167	debeera@arc.agric.za
ARC-Industrial Crops Institute Private Bag X82075 RUSTENBURG 0300 G Thompson	Agronomy	(014) 536 4716	(014) 536 3113	gthompson@arc.agric.za
ARC-Small Grains Institute Private Bag X29 BETHLEHEM 9700D C le Roux	Agronomy Forage	(058) 307 3400	(058) 307 3519 307 3518	ritchiew@arc.agric.za
ARC-Vegetable & Ornamental Plants Institute Private Bag X293 PRETORIA 0001 S Venter	Horticulture	(012) 841 9611	(012) 808 1127	ajoubert@arc.agric.za
ASTEC AFRICA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 1345 OUDTSHOORN 6620 M Vermaak	Horticulture	(044) 272 0925	(044) 272 8228	marcel@sitec.co.za
Bayer Crop Science PO Box 143 ISANDO 1600 C Kruger	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	082 458 8573	(011) 921 5107 082 654 4262	callie.kruger@bayercropscience.com



<b>ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Cradock Saad Verspreiders PO Box 319 CRADOCK 5880 D Visser	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(048) 881 1366	(048) 881 1467	None
Chemtura (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 2089 KEMPTON PARK 1620 P Roux	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(011) 397 4336	(011) 397 4316	paul.roux@chemtura.com
CSIR BioSciences PO Box 395 PRETORIA 0001 E Barros	Agronomy	(012) 841 3221	(012) 841 2185	ebarros@csir.co.za
Douglas Bee Farms cc PO Box 354 DOUGLAS 8730 T Engelbrecht	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(053) 298 1101	(053) 298 1101	dbf@vodamail.co.za
Dow AgroSciences Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 76129 LYNNWOOD RIDGE 0040 FPJ Snyman	Agronomy	(012) 361 8112	(012) 361 8126	ksnyman@dow.com
B P Greyling PO Box 272 WAKKERSTROOM 2480 BP Greyling	Forage	(017) 730 0411	(017) 730 0531	bpgrey@telkomsa.net
Incotec Proteios South Africa PO Box 8 Umlaas Road KWAZULU NATAL 3730 H Hattingh	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(033) 326 1500	(033) 326 1476	hannes@incotec.co.za
Kannar Earth Science (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 4630 EDENVALE 1610 K Burness	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(011) 372 4700	(011) 372 4710	Karin.Burness@kannar.co.za



<b>ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</b>				
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
Kynoch Kunsmis PO Box 3836 RANDBURG 2125 W Boshoff	Agronomy	083 679 5474	(013) 243 4308	Waldo.Boshoff@kynoch.co.za
Lusernsaad Bedryfsorganisasie PO Box 185 OUDTSHOORN 6620 FB Engelbrecht	Forage	(044) 272 8991	(044) 279 2838	lusern@mweb.co.za
McCain Foods S.A. (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 3030 GEORGE INDUSTRIA 6536 RD Smith	Horticulture	(044) 802 4000	(044) 875 0991	rdsmith@mccain.co.za
N W K Ltd. PO Box 107 LICHTENBURG 2740 LN de Beer	Agronomy Forage	(018) 633 1000	(018) 633 1901	lodewyk@nwk.co.za
Peu Seed Processors (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 1331 MOKOPANE 0600 G van der Merwe	Agronomy Horticulture	(015) 491 2918	(015) 491 2918	gustavvandermerwe@telkomsa.net
Pietermaritzburg Agricultural Services PO Box 12196 DORPSPRUIT 3206 LA Tessaro	Agronomy Forage	(033) 390 1650	(033) 390 1650	tessaro@mweb.co.za
Pro-seed cc PO Box 101477 SCOTTSVILLE 3209 RJ Melis	Agronomy Horticulture	(033) 386 7805	(033) 386 7805	melis@ukzn.ac.za
Senwes Ltd. PO Box 31 KLERKSDORP 2570 B Kleinhans	Agronomy Forage	(018) 464 7381 082 924 8236	(018) 464 1094	ben.kleinhans@senwes.co.za
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</b>				<b>23</b>



**AFFILIATE MEMBERS**

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Cedara College of Agriculture Private Bag X6008 HILTON 3245 J van Veenendaal	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(033) 355 9314	086 540 1351	johan.vanveenendaal@kzndae.gov.za
Grain Silo Industry (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 74355 LYNNWOOD RIDGE 0040 AM Lubbe	Agronomy	(012) 807 3002	(012) 807 7092	lizbe@graansilo.co.za
Grasslands Society of Southern Africa (GSSA) PO Box 41 HILTON 3245 F du Toit	Forage	(033) 390 3113 083 256 7202	(033) 390 3113	admin@grassland.org.za
Industry for Commercial Forestry Research (ICFR) PO Box 100281 SCOTTSVILLE 3209 C Dyer	Horticulture	(033) 386 2314	(033) 386 8905	mmike@superlawn.co.za
South African Bee Industry Organisation (SABIO) PO Box 6147 PAARL 7620 J Moodie	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(028) 722 1823		john@honeywoodfarm.co.za info@sabio.org.za
Seedling Growers Association of S. A. PO Box 496 FORT BEAUFORT 5720 V Quin	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(046) 645 1302	(046) 645 1302	seedlingg@seedlinggrowers.co.za
University of Stellenbosch Department Genetics: Plant Breeding Private Bag X1 MATIELAND 7602 WC Botes	Forage	(021) 808 4860/5826	(021) 808 5833	wcb@sun.ac.za
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF AFFILIATE MEMBERS</b>				<b>7</b>



<b>HONORARY MEMBERS</b>			
<b>MEMBER NAME</b>	<b>TEL NO</b>	<b>FAX NO</b>	<b>E-MAIL</b>
PJ Jansen PO Box 95022 WATERKLOOF 0145	083 635 1992		pieter.jansen@telkomsa.net
El Jarvie PO Box 19 GREYTOWN 3250	(033) 413 9500	(033) 417 1208	
ECL Jordan PO Box 258 PARKLANDS 2121	(011) 646 0692 082 343 5142		edwardjordan@mweb.co.za
JF van Wyk 1301 Walter Avenue WAVERLEY 0186			
TM Wickens PO Box 40325 MORELETA PARK 0044	(012) 997 2615 083 230 8444	(012) 997 2220	tobie@croppro.co.za
J Wolmarans 139 Nettie van der Merwe Street KILNER PARK 0186	083 461 6671		kwolmarans@vodamail.co.za
MW Zingel PO Box 55125 NORTHLANDS 2116	(011) 788 7440 083 252 1834	(011) 788 8829	mzingel@icon.co.za
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF HONORARY MEMBERS</b>			<b>7</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF SANSOR MEMBERS</b>			<b>102</b>



**South African National Seed Organisation**

(Association incorporated under section 21)

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E-mail: [genman@sansor.co.za](mailto:genman@sansor.co.za)

Website: [www.sansor.org](http://www.sansor.org)

