



# A N N U A L R E P O R T 2 0 0 6 / 0 7

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## Notice of Annual Congress

Notice is hereby given of the 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the South African National Seed Organization (SANSOR) on Thursday and Friday 3 and 4 May 2007.

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 17<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of SANSOR (under separate cover).

**Walter A. Loubser**  
General Manager



## Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The tough times in Agriculture continue through most of the summer rainfall areas. This resulted in reduced plantings and crop expectations. Needless to say that the demand for crops that are more drought tolerant is becoming a bigger and bigger issue by the day. The uneven rainfall patterns contribute to this and everybody is aware of the threat of global warming.

The technology race in South Africa continues as in the rest of the world and the South Africa seed industry as a whole endeavours to keep up. The first stacked genes were approved recently which indicate that we are part of the global village as far as the introduction of new technology into the market is concerned. South Africa is ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the world with approximately 1.4 million hectares under crops derived from genetically modified organisms, which include maize, soybeans and cotton. South Africa is second after India with a 180% increase in its biotech white and yellow maize area, which is clearly significant.

As everybody is aware, the ethanol wave has also reached the South African shores. The debate is still carrying on whether it would present a short or long term solution. The sustainability is being questioned, according to the Sustainable Agriculture Coalition based in Washington DC. The South African industry will be in a better position to forecast the future as soon as the Government spells out their long term position and support to bio-fuels.

The SANSOR Board and the three divisions continued to support seed security in all its facets over the past year. This included liaising with the ministries and their respective departments, parastatal organizations, universities, institutions and organized agriculture. Other projects/tasks included acting as licensing body for the Agricultural Research Council (ARC), collecting statistical information to promote the use of good quality seed and to promote a high standard of ethical conduct by all its members.

High on the agenda for the past year was to finalise the training and learning process in the seed industry.

In the case of the skills development initiative of the seed industry, SANSOR contracted a consultancy to write the required training material in accordance with the already approved unit standards. The relevant consultancy subsequently contracted the services of two subject experts to assist them in this regard. Training material for the first eight unit standards has already been completed and is currently available on the SANSOR website at [www.sansor.org](http://www.sansor.org).

As far as the SANSOR financial situation is concerned, the income for membership fees, SANSOR investments, as well as commission on royalties collected exceeded the provisions on those, relevant budgets. Together with a conservative management on expenditures, the SANSOR financial year did not end in the dramatic deficit situation as initially expected.



**Mr PS (Paul) Marais**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Board of Directors**



Issues that were covered by the industry as a whole, under the auspices of the Board included:

- Discussion with the authorities on the introduction of tariffs for the issue of import permits;
- Continued input to enable SANSOR to publish the most accurate seed statistics possible;
- Finalising the standardisation of indemnity clauses on seed lot labels;
- Assessing new member applications through the various divisional committees and also instructed the divisional committees to investigate the status of associate members;
- Revisiting the strategic goals for the seed industry and the way forward; and
- Assisting Government with information to secure the continuation of exports to South American countries. This is of huge importance to the SA seed companies, as Argentina and Brazil are of our most primary markets.

As an industry we are also very proud that South Africans play a major role in the International Seed Industry with both the Presidents of the International Seed Federation (ISF), Deon van Rooyen and the African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA), Mark Sachs being South Africans. As Seed Industry we thank Pannar Seed and Sakata-Mayford for availing these gentlemen to represent our country.

In conclusion I would like to mention that it was an honour to serve as Chairman of such a dynamic organisation over the past year. The inputs from members, committees and the secretariat make it very easy to continue on a platform that has been built over the past 18 years.

**Paul S. Marais**  
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

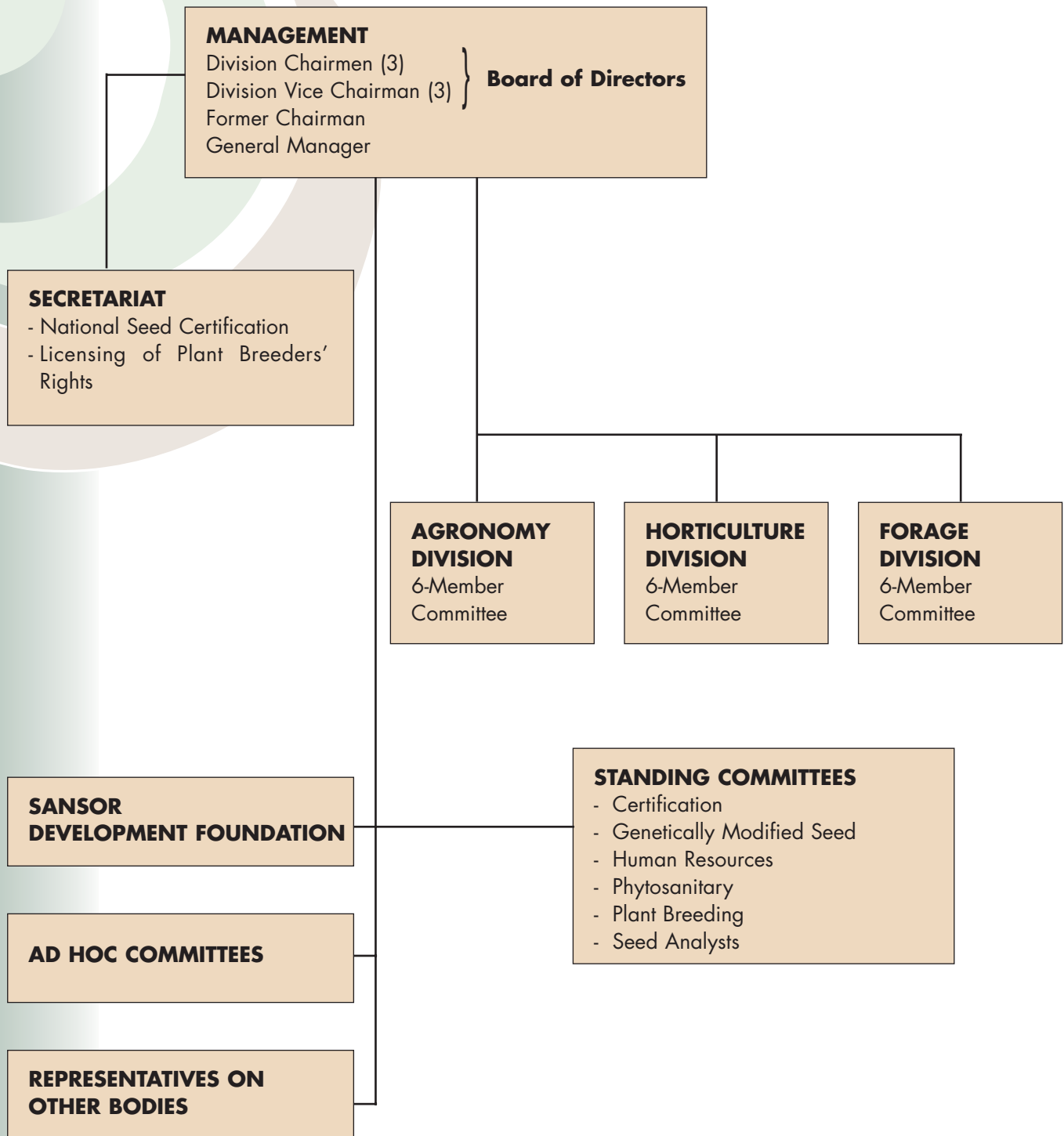
The establishment of SANSOR as the leading authority for the provision of industry-related, strategic services to the South African Seed Industry.

### 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 gear itself for taking over specific functions from the authorities when and where relevant.
- To facilitate consultation and training for its members.
- To act as licensing body for cultivars of seed crops developed by the Agricultural Research Council (ARC).
- To collect and analyze statistical information.
- 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.







## SANSOR Management Committee

**From left to right:**

Paul Marais (Chairman), Walter Loubser (General Manager).

**2nd Row:**

Bennie Bester, Brian Lever, Gerrie Reitsma (Vice-Chairman), Douw Steyn, Mark Sachs.



## Members of SANSOR Divisional Committees, Chairpersons of SANSOR Standing Committees and SANSOR Secretariat

**From left to right:**

**1st Row:**

Bennie Bester (Monsanto SA), Brian Lever (Advance Seed), Kobus Lindeque (Monsanto SA), Paul Marais (Agricol), Gerrie Reitsma (Seminis Veg Seeds SA), Walter Loubser (SANSOR), Douw Steyn (Pannar), Mark Sachs (MayFord).

**2nd Row:**

Izelle Allison (Pannar), Willemien van Rooyen (Van Rooyen Saad), Pine Pienaar (SANSOR), Hennie Bezuidenhout (Afgri Seed), Danie Olivier (D & PL SA), Gert Els (Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking), Whitey van Pletsen (Agricol), Susan Allen (Mayford).

**3rd Row:**

David Malan (Klein Karoo Saad Produksie), Andrew Bennett (Monsanto SA), Johan Stassen (Hygrotech SA), Willie Venter (Pannar), Eddie Goldschagg (SANSOR).



## SANSOR Membership

For the 2006/2007 financial year, the SANSOR membership boasted with a total of 107 members, comprising 68 full, 26 associate, six affiliate and seven honorary members (see figure 1).

Nine new members joined, i.e. *Riverwalk Seed & Grain cc*, *Asera Landbou Produkte*, *Artistia Seeds*, *Dipka Trust*, *SABBI*, *Alliance Seeds*, *Olam SA*, *Kuber Seeds & Chemicals* and *Agriwarehouse*. Five members terminated membership, i.e. *SA Vegetable Seed Exports*, *SA Plant Breeders Association*, *Saad & Graan Produksie*, *Camelus Agri Seeds* and *AgroLogistics*. *Gellmans Seeds* was incorporated with **Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking** and *Klein Karoo Weidingsaad* also changed name to **Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking**.

The following members also changed company names:

*Klein Karoo Saad* to **Klein Karoo Saad Produksie**.

*CSIR Bio/Chemtek* to **CSIR BioSciences**.

*ARC-RFI (Range & Forage)* to **ARC-LBC Animal Production Institute (Range & Forage)**.

*Sub-Sahara R & D* to **Kannar Earth Science (Pty) Ltd.**

*Syngenta Seed Co.* to **Syngenta Seed S.A.**

*Chemtura Corporation* to **Chemtura (Pty) Ltd.**

*SITEC* to **ASTEC AFRICA (Pty) Ltd.**

*Proteios* to **Proteios International B.V.**

*SA Golden Leaf* to **Lowveld Agri Research & Support Service (Pty) Ltd. (LARSS)**.

*Ferax Seeds* and *C.HM.T Seeds* were incorporated in the company **Nickerson-Zwaan S.A. (Pty) Ltd.**

The following members changed their membership status:

*Senwes* from full member to associate member.

*Van Niekerk Broers* from associate member to full member.

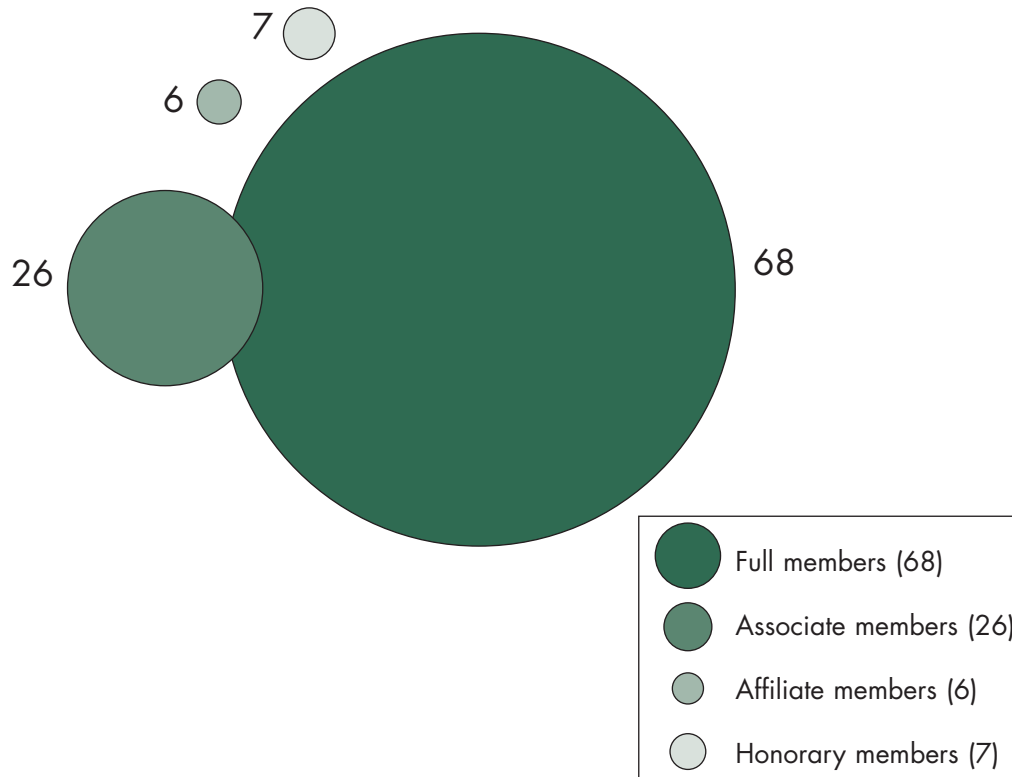
*Oakhurst Farm* from associate member to full member.

Please refer to figure 2 for statistical information on SANSOR membership over the past 18 years. Please also refer to the Annexure on page 48 for a comprehensive list of current SANSOR members.

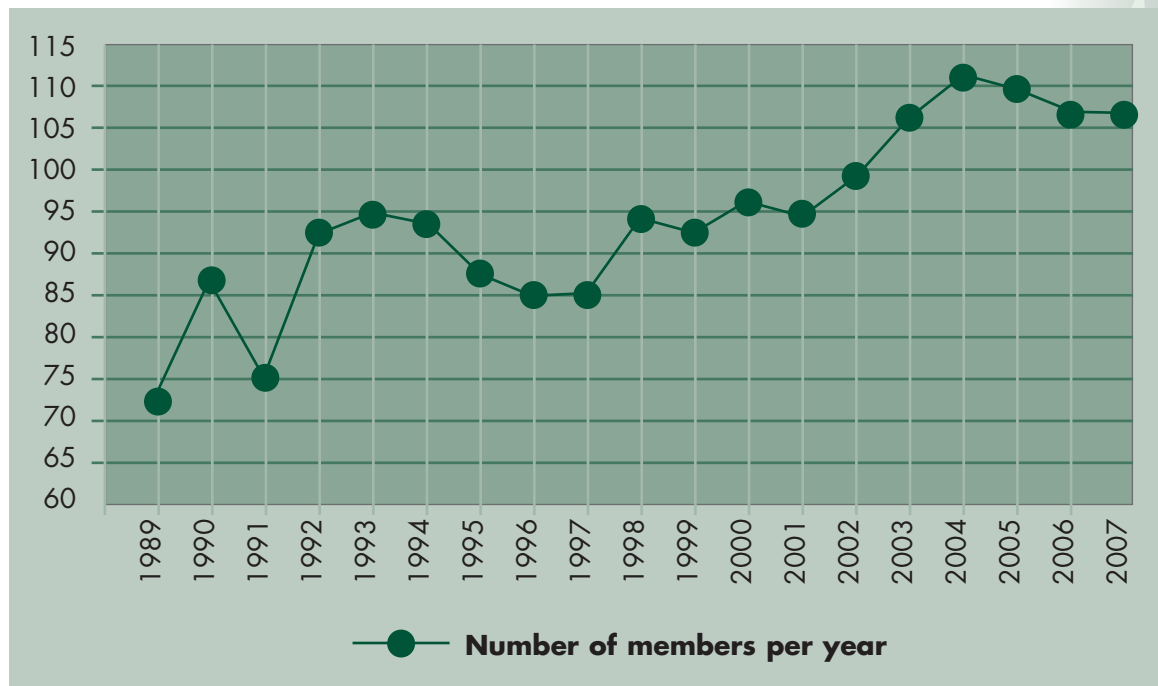




## SANSOR Membership - 2006/07



**Figure 1: Relative distribution of SANSOR Membership for 2006/2007.**



**Figure 2: Statistics of SANSOR membership over the past 18 years.**



## Report by the General Manager

The South African Seed Industry displayed an actual turnover of more than R2 milliard (≈USD285 million). This was made up primarily by winter and summer grain crops (75%), vegetables (16%), pasture and forage species (7%), with flowers accounting for approximately 2%.

Genetically modified seed of cotton accounted for approximately 85% of local cotton seed sales, whilst this estimate was 85% and 36% for genetically modified soybean and maize seed respectively. The demand for hybrid seed obtained through conventional breeding was still the main driving force on most markets, both locally and abroad, whilst the market for open-pollinated cultivated varieties was limited to mainly Sub-Saharan Africa.

After a four-year period of consistent growth, SANSOR membership stabilized over the past two years after a slight decrease during the previous period under review. The seed industry recuperated to a certain extent after one of the most difficult periods in recent times due to the normalization of the former, extremely unfavourable trade environment. This, however, was not reflected by a relatively higher percentage of turnover (4%) dedicated to research and development programmes. Despite some regulatory constraints that are counter productive in an extremely competitive trading environment, SANSOR continued to support national objectives and maintained its campaign towards its development initiative to promote the development, as well as empowerment of emerging black seed experts.

Fluctuating meat and milk prices made it difficult for commodity producers to plan effectively and were probably the most important factors affecting the business environment of seed companies selling forage and pasture seed during the period under review. In the case of agronomic seed, the extent of farm-saved seed in open pollinated crops like dry beans, groundnuts, soybeans and wheat escalated to such levels that profitable research, development and supply of new cultivated varieties of these crops have become seriously endangered. On the horticultural side, where im- and exports are prominent features, technical barriers to trade and, in particular, unjustifiable phytosanitary barriers, together with a seemingly incompetence or unwillingness by authorities to provide the necessary trade support, continued to be the biggest constraint among members of the SANSOR Horticultural Division.



**Mr WA (Walter) Loubser**  
**General Manager of**  
**SANSOR**

The International Seed Federation (ISF) continued to actively support the interests of the international seed trade and adopted a few crucial positions during its 2006 Congress. These included the adoption of position papers on the *Use of DNA markers for DUS testing, Essential Derivation & Identification; Provisional Protection* (in the case of Plant Breeders' Rights); and the *Use of Proprietary Parental Lines of Hybrids*.

Mr Deon van Rooyen of Pannar Seed took over the Presidency of ISF and will remain in this position until the ISF General Assembly in 2008.

Although the Seed Certification Schemes under the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) are still meeting the needs and objectives



of participating countries, the 2006 meeting of nationally Designated Authorities decided that the time was right for a review in order to ensure the continued relevance of the Schemes. During this strategic review, consideration will be given to other linkages that can be developed, who the stakeholders and beneficiaries are and what the current status of the Schemes are.

The Southern Africa Development Community's (SADC) Seed Security Network (SSSN) continued with its quest to eliminate technical barriers to trade. After the substantial progress reported on in the previous report, a reconvened meeting of Permanent Secretaries of Agriculture (the equivalent for Directors-General) of SADC member countries recommended the submission of the harmonized protocols for a regional seed variety release system; a seed certification & quality assurance system; and a phytosanitary system for seed to the forthcoming meetings of Council of Ministers during May 2007 and Heads of States during October 2007.

Still on the regional front, the General Assembly of the African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA) adopted three position papers during its 2006 Congress, i.e. on *Modern Biotechnology*, the *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture* and the *Coexistence of Genetically Modified & Conventional Seeds*.

Mr Mark Sachs of Mayford Seeds took over the Presidency of AFSTA and will remain in this position until the AFSTA General Assembly in 2008.

The national responsibilities of SANSOR included the following issues during the period under review:

The contract with *Agri Inspec* was continued and 17 cases were investigated and reported by SANSOR. These, together with their own initiatives, led to 27 individual investigations. Several civil cases, based on the *Agri Inspec* investigations, were instigated in terms of the Plant Breeders Rights' Act, most of which were still in process. The conclusion of numerous criminal cases in terms of the Plant Improvement Act had been severely hampered by incompetent and apathetic prosecutors and investigating officers, with lost dossiers being common place.

The South African Variety List was further streamlined as a handy spin off of the *Agri Inspec* contract. This initiative significantly decreases the workload of Variety Control under the auspices of the offices of the Registrars of Plant Improvement and Plant Breeders' Rights and, subsequently, facilitates the listing and/or registration of new varieties to the benefit of all concerned.

Other issues handled included continued deliberations within the Maize Forum on further refinement of various methodologies to be used for determining the acceptability of white maize cultivated varieties and/or hybrids for milling purposes; discussions with Grain South Africa on several aspects of mutual interest; the continuation of focused actions by the SANSOR technical staff to maintain the groundnut seed certification scheme; the recommendation of certain action plans of co-operation between seed processing and seed breeder enterprises on compensation for losses in royalties owing to farm saved seed in the soybean industry; a positive resolution with the Ministry for Agriculture & Land Affairs on the justifiability of tariffs raised for import permits in terms of legislation in national interest; a positive resolution on the SANSOR Appeal against the unjustifiable decision by the Executive Council in terms of the Genetically Modified Organisms Act to place a moratorium on seed exports comprising stack genes of which the individual



components had already been approved for commercial release; a positive resolution in negotiations with the Registrar of Plant Improvement on the unjustifiable raising of tariffs on germplasm introductions; continued negotiations with the Registrar of Plant Improvement on the possible regulation of farm-saved seed in terms of the relevant Act; the drafting of seed certification requirements for tobacco and serradella; and successful negotiations with the Universities of Pretoria & Tshwane to act as training providers for the seed industry in the formalization of in-service training for seed analysts and SANSOR-authorized seed inspectors.

During the period under review, SANSOR membership peaked at 107 members comprising 68 full members, 26 associate members, six affiliate members and seven honorary members.

The second awards under the SANSOR Development Initiative were awarded during a gala event of the SANSOR Congress in May 2006. The grand prize comprising a chemical sprayer donated by *Chemtura (Pty) Ltd.* was awarded in the category of "Seed Entrepreneur of the Year", while an overseas scholarship sponsored by *Bayer Crop Science* was awarded in the category "Novice of the Year". Certificates of recognition were also awarded to partnering and/or nominating SANSOR member companies.

It is important to note that this initiative is primarily aimed at black economic empowerment in the South African Seed Industry. In this regard SANSOR will continue to place more emphasis on awarding partnerships between SANSOR member companies and black-owned enterprises.

The SANSOR Secretariat, under direction of the current SANSOR Board of Directors, as well as guidance of SANSOR divisional and standing committees, remains committed to its members as lifeline of the organisation and all functions and activities will continue to focus on common needs and interests of all members.



## Annual Report: Agronomy Division

Two meetings of the committee were held during the year, one of which was a joint meeting with the inputs committee of Grain South Africa. During this meeting the seed industry expressed its concern about the significant increase in brown bag sales of open pollinated crops and also about the production of generic hybrids which involve the use of cultivars of companies that have plant breeders' rights. It has been estimated that farm-saved seed and brown bag sales of soybeans could be as high as 88% and in wheat up to 70%. Unfortunately, this practice is also now starting in the dry bean industry.

The levy paid to companies to subsidise research into these crops is not enough to ensure that the companies which are affected will continue with research and the determination of the levy is not always fair due to the fact that there is no method to determine the variety at the point of delivery. A lot of grain is also delivered directly to other sellers who do not record which cultivar it is.

This practice of illegal seed sales will impact negatively on the future production of such crops and related industries. One international company has already withdrawn from the development of new soybean cultivars in South Africa and some of the other companies that are still doing research and development on soybeans have indicated that they will not be introducing any new cultivars until the practices of seed saving and illegal seed sales have been stopped. Everyone acknowledges the rights of the customer as it is worded in the law on plant breeders' rights. Seed companies must stand together to combat this illegal practice through exposing the growers, distributors and unregistered cleaners and processors of such seed with the help of *Agri Inspec* and through ensuring that they are prosecuted. If we do not insist on our rights, this practice will never be contained.

The risks attached to these practices are extremely high for the grain farmer. Weeds and diseases like *Sclerotinia* are spread across farms in this way and seed companies can give no guarantee of quality in such cases.

Seed prices also came under discussion and it was mentioned that the reason for the high occurrence of farm-saved seed, illegal seed sales, as well as the production of generic hybrids was owing to the high price of seed.

There was also a request made to the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) that the results of the national cultivar trials be checked by the SANSOR participating parties before they are released for publication.

A request was made by one organisation that a compulsory laboratory test be conducted for all disease-free dry bean seed. There was subsequently a meeting of all full members of SANSOR involved with dry bean seed. The final decision was that they would stick to the compromise put forward by the Agronomy Committee in this regard. The amendments to the Seed Certification Scheme will be further streamlined to make provision for an inspector to only consult an acknowledged plant pathologist in cases where there is uncertainty about disease symptoms.



**Mr DG (Douw) Steyn**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Agronomy Division**



There was also a discussion held with the central crop estimates committee to request the seed companies' assistance in providing more reliable information on hectares under production, which should lead to more accurate estimates of the areas planted.

After the huge surplus of maize in the 2004/2005 season and the request to farmers to plant less in the following season, the hectares under production of maize for the 2006/2007 season has increased and is back to normal.

The planting season has been characterised by extreme heat and drought with the result that, for most field crops, the areas that were planned have not realised. The continuation of this hot weather also implies that the yield per hectare of all crops will be considerably lower than in the previous season.

The provisional predictions of the central harvest estimates committee indicate that the average maize yield will drop from the 4.13 tons/ha in the previous season to an average of 2.98 tons/ha in the current season. Similarly, sunflower yields will drop from 1.1 tons/ha last season to 0.99 tons/ha this season and soybeans from 1.76 tons/ha to 1.51 tons/ha.

These lower yields will unfortunately have a great financial impact on stakeholders in the crops industry and will have an influence on the credit worthiness of crop farmers. It may also result in shortages of certain products. Together with the expected smaller harvest, the price of crop products has risen, with further increases still expected.

The change of hectares under production and the subsequent production of certified seed in order to keep pace with these changes have resulted in seed companies left with a surplus of seed, which was not budgeted for and poses a considerable liability. This could possibly lead to unnecessary price increases.

Another drawback of the country-wide drought is the influence it has on seed productions, which could lead to a shortage of the most popular cultivars and/or seed sizes.

New opportunities have emerged in the market and projects to manufacture bio fuels from grain have been initiated. All stakeholders have great expectations that the bio fuels industry will provide great benefits for the grain industry in South Africa. The various seed companies have been working hard to ensure that the right cultivars for the cost effective manufacture of bio fuels are on the market.

Producers will have to look more towards adding value to their products and should cooperate with other role-players in the industry to achieve this.

Although statistics show that the contribution of agriculture to the national economy is declining, the value of agriculture is not acknowledged. Just think how empty the shop shelves would be if there were no agricultural products, or products that contained substances that were in some way or another derived from agriculture.

The past season has also been characterised by a substantial increase in the area planted to crops derived from genetically modified organisms and the trend towards planting more crops with this technology is continuing. This year has seen the registration of the stacked gene in maize which offers great advantages for maize producers in the country.





The inclusion of the previously disadvantaged in the agricultural industry needs more attention. People often see agriculture as a survival industry and not as a career with a future. It is the duty of the SANSOR members to ensure that more people of other race groups are taken into the industry and nurtured. In a country where the government is not very sympathetic towards the agricultural sector, it is important that we set an example for the other agricultural associations. A real effort must be made to approach these people. The industry cannot depend on the government for help if we do not involve people of all races. I would, therefore, like to request that we please include these people in our congresses and on our committees and so ensure that the seed industry can face the future with confidence and that we can protect our industry against hostile/disagreeable legislation in future.

On behalf of the Agronomy Division Committee, I would like to express our thanks to all the staff members of SANSOR who assisted us in performing our tasks. It is sincerely appreciated - without you we would not have been able to function properly. Thank you also to the members of the Agronomy Division Committee for your help and support.

I also wish to express my thanks to all the other standing committees within SANSOR, as well as to other organisations that have the interests and the future of agriculture and agronomy in particular, at heart. Lastly my sincere appreciation to all those who contribute towards making agriculture as an industry flourish.

Table 1 reflects the updated market statistics for the year 2006/2007 of the most important agronomy crops under the auspices of the SANSOR Agronomy Division. The information is based on seed sales of all members of the SANSOR Agronomy Division, except *Skema Produkte cc* and *Zesto Grondbone*.



**TABLE 1: SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR AGRONOMIC CROPS 2006/07**

CROP	MASS (kg)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] (R million)	GENERAL ESTIMATES (% of population)			
	Local market	Export market		GMO sales (% of local sales)	Farm-saved seed (% of potential seed market)	Hybrids (% of all seed sales)	Open- pollinated [non-hybrids] (% of all seed sales)
Barley	3,872,200	0	12.27	0%	42%	0%	100%
Cotton	141,000	621,250	12.50	85%	0%	0%	100%
Dry bean	2,757,525	638,492	54.14	0%	19%	0%	100%
Durum Wheat	81,950	0	0.39	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grain sorghum	496,375	947,366	16.60	0%	25%	42%	58%
Groundnut	1,471,873	559,050	17.32	0%	10%	0%	100%
Kidney bean	30,000	0	1.74	0%	0%	0%	100%
Maize	33,087,887	7,892,654	1,251.19	37%	1%	84%	16%
Oil Seed Rape (Canola)	111,418	0	3.40	0%	20%	5%	95%
Soya bean	2,737,256	141,680	22.32	85%	85%	0%	100%
Sunflower	1,441,519	359,480	64.26	0%	0%	100%	0%
Tobacco	12	0	0.17	0%	0%	5%	95%
Wheat	19,654,790	40,743	91.57	0%	62%	1%	99%
Other Agronomy Crops	95,464	91,250	1.19	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,979,269</b>	<b>11,291,965</b>	<b>1,549.06</b>				





## Annual Report: Horticulture Division

During this report period the horticultural industry experienced the now "almost normal" challenges in a constantly changing market environment - something that has been prevalent over the past number of years as more multinationals invest and establish themselves in the local and African markets operating from South Africa.

Produce prices were generally under pressure due to supply and quality variances, influenced in turn by the changing weather patterns. Initially the winter, although shorter, was harder, which influenced supply and prices of some products. Towards the end of the report period ongoing heat waves in mostly the summer rainfall areas, together with the accompanying drought, played their part in the difficulties faced by the growers and the industry at large.

Grower numbers in general continue to drop as margins get squeezed, produce prices stay stable at best and profits diminish. On the other hand the remaining grower base continues to increase their productivity as the benchmarks for yield are set higher with the use of new genetics. Quality improved with the application of advanced growing practices and the use of technology, such as the growth in protected production areas.

Demand was mainly driven by the growth in the middle class and this changing food basket will create a further pull for quality and added value products in vegetables - fresh, semi-prepared and processed products. This demand is clearly seen by the growing number of retail stores and bulk discount vegetable stores opening / set to open in the next report period.

The vegetable export industry - fresh and value added sectors - has been stable at best with the growing cost on inputs and exchange rate fluctuations suppressing the viability for many players to continue or new entrants to participate. Markets lost when the Rand strengthened will not be immediately recouped.

The Divisional Committee held two meetings during the report period where issues regarding our industry were debated and addressed to the best of the committee's ability. Meetings were in general well attended by the elected members with observers and other stakeholders also attending.

During the year progress was made in many cases of which the following needs to be highlighted:

1. Research - Seedling pull rate

The model is still not 100% to the satisfaction of the industries involved and ongoing studies that also include forestry seed compatibility are underway. Funding is secured from resources outside the seed industry.

2. Saladette Tomato

During the report period the industry successfully opposed a trademark



**Mr AG (Gerrie) Reitsma**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Horticulture Division**



application for registration of "Saladette" (tomato). The speed and effectiveness of the horticultural community to oppose this should go a long way in strengthening the Division and SANSOR at large. A special word of thanks to those actively involved.

### 3. IMPORT OF UNLISTED VARIETIES

The selling of unlisted varieties according to the guidelines, which caused problems for the seed industry and the national Department of Agriculture alike, has been resolved to the best interest of all role-players. Open discussions with seed industry members and with the Registrar and officials of Variety Control on more specific and manageable requirements were very successful. Problem areas were identified and agreed to for Columns A, B and C. These guidelines have been distributed to members and the Committee through SANSOR and we appeal to the membership of the Horticultural Division to act in accordance with these guidelines when they are received. It is in the best interest of the individual companies and the industry at large to respect this concession. Credit should also go to the Registrar, the personnel in Variety Control and national Department of Agriculture in general for the spirit in which this subject was approached and the solutions agreed to. On behalf of the whole industry - THANK YOU!

Other issues of importance discussed during the report period and which will be taken forward by the new committee have been:

- Membership - With the assistance of the General Manager who actively canvassed prospective members, the Division was able to add additional members. This will continue and we trust that all active roll-players in the industry will soon be included;
- Standardization of indemnity - In collaboration with the other divisions we hope to see the acceptance of this important cornerstone for the local industry;
- Variety listing of broccoli - Plant Breeders' Rights was now obtainable for this crop in South Africa. The decision was taken that the closing of the Variety List would further benefit the crop. A circular was sent to the industry informing them of the intention and the procedure to follow for closing the Variety List.

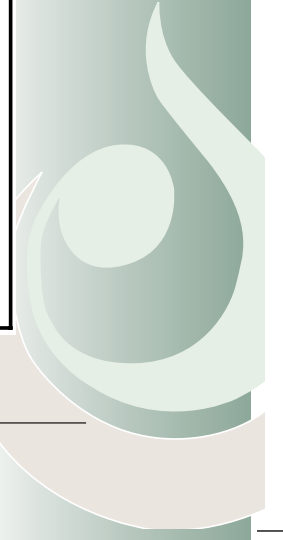
The Committee's ongoing liaison and interaction with role-players in the industry continued with the following role-players:

- Seed Forum at Oudsthoorn - Secretariat keeps communications open;
  - a problem has been identified with pollination by bees in vegetable seed production. It is agreed that there is still a lot of research necessary and there is an investigation underway by a student working on an M-degree. It is foreseen that in future the vegetable trade will be requested to support these projects financially.
- Seedling Growers Association of South Africa (SGASA) - Ongoing engagement and active participation in divisional meetings;
- Agricultural Research Council (ARC) - Liaison with *Roodeplaat Vegetable & Ornamental Plant Institute* was limited as real benefits were not clear. A need, however, does exist for the Virology and Pathology division and is supported by most role-players;
- Liaison with the national Department of Agriculture - Secretariat keeps communications open and we appreciate the efforts to improve relationships and open discussions, especially during this report period.

Table 2 reflects the updated market statistics for the year 2006/07 of the range of vegetables under the auspices of the SANSOR Horticultural Division. The information is based on seed sales of all members of the SANSOR Horticulture Division.

**TABLE 2: SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS 2006/07**

CROP	MASS (kg)		TOTAL MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] (R million)	GENERAL ESTIMATES (% of population)			
	Local market	Export market		GMO sales (% of local sales)	Farm-saved seed (% of potential seed market)	Hybrids (% of all seed sales)	Open-pollinated [non-hybrids] (% of all seed sales)
Asparagus	0	0	0.00	0%	0%	0%	0%
Broad bean	1,966	30	0.16	0%	0%	0%	100%
Broccoli	631	12,627	11.05	0%	0%	81%	19%
Brussel sprouts	34	10	0.49	0%	0%	52%	48%
Cabbage (miscellaneous)	11,761	35,193	21.78	0%	0%	51%	49%
Carrot	72,460	94,896	30.63	0%	0%	34%	66%
Cauliflower	1,263	1,236	9.49	0%	0%	76%	24%
Celery	47	39	0.31	0%	0%	1%	99%
Coriander	3,947	14	0.42	0%	0%	0%	100%
Cowpea (vegetable)	750	0	0.01	0%	5%	0%	100%
Cucumber (field)	664	990	1.84	0%	2%	52%	48%
Cucumber (tunnel)	190	0	10.02	0%	0%	100%	0%
Curly kale/Borecole	29	290	0.10	0%	0%	0%	100%
Eggplant/Brinjal	188	213	0.27	0%	0%	31%	69%
Garden bean	199,909	30,533	14.71	0%	2%	8%	92%
Garden beet	62,997	111,698	10.99	0%	0%	31%	69%
Garden pea	263,868	23,836	3.90	0%	3%	0%	100%
Garden radish	1,259	2,823	0.65	0%	0%	14%	86%



**TABLE 2 (continued): SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS 2006/07**

CROP	MASS (kg)		TOTAL MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] (R million)	GENERAL ESTIMATES (% of population)			
	Local market	Export market		GMO sales (% of local sales)	Farm-saved seed (% of potential seed market)	Hybrids (% of all seed sales)	Open- pollinated [non-hybrids] (% of all seed sales)
Kohlrabi	4	0	< 0.01	0%	0%	0%	100%
Leek	3,830	4,997	1.34	0%	0%	10%	90%
Lettuce (miscellaneous)	1,150	2,894	4.50	0%	0%	0%	100%
Onion	74,943	331,362	67.68	0%	2%	30%	70%
Paprika	637	1,736	0.75	0%	7%	5%	95%
Parsley	250	0	0.04	0%	0%	25%	75%
Pepper (hot)	352	500	2.35	0%	0%	39%	61%
Pepper (sweet)	879	2,450	21.73	0%	1%	64%	36%
Pumpkin	20,421	1,598	15.89	0%	3%	32%	68%
Rape	1,682	10,948	0.71	0%	0%	0%	100%
Spinach	5,975	213	0.53	0%	0%	16%	84%
Squash (general)	37,635	3,265	12.83	0%	1%	21%	79%
Squash (Zucchini)	3,035	150	10.07	0%	4%	79%	21%
Sugar beet	0	0	0.00	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweet corn	32,471	5,410	11.06	0%	0%	99%	1%
Sweet melon	926	24	8.39	0%	1%	77%	23%
Swiss chard	28,370	4,003	4.84	0%	0%	0%	100%
Tomato (miscellaneous)	2,937	8,404	56.51	0%	1%	68%	32%
Watermelon (miscellaneous)	7,095	1,409	4.22	0%	18%	27%	73%





**TABLE 2 (continued): SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS 2006/07**

CROP	MASS (kg)		TOTAL MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE  [seed price list] (R million)	GENERAL ESTIMATES (% of population)			
	Local market	Export market		GMO sales (% of local sales)	Farm-saved seed (% of potential seed market)	Hybrids (% of all seed sales)	Open- pollinated [non-hybrids] (% of all seed sales)
Other Horticultural crops	12,448	2,209	4.58	0%	0%	46%	54%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>857,003</b>	<b>696,000</b>	<b>344.84</b>				





## Annual Report: Forage Division

Over the last year the agricultural industry was under significant pressure due to various factors. The fluctuating meat prices make it extremely difficult for farmers to plan properly and this filters through to input suppliers like the seed industry. Low milk prices forced farmers to also explore cheaper seed and in some cases untested varieties. Over the longer term this is not the desired position any industry wants to be caught up in. As seed companies we want to be able to supply the newest technology at an affordable price to enable farmers (our clients) to stay ahead of times.

Permanent pastures will play a big role over the remainder of the year due to the fact that the exorbitant grain prices will force farmers to find alternative feed for their animals. As SANSOR Forage Division we are really hoping the season will allow for widespread establishment of pastures.

Due to drought conditions in South Africa the industry will be short of various summer grasses and imports from countries like Australia will also be difficult due to their severe drought.

The ever-changing eating habits of the South African population and the movement away from starch to protein also favour the development and expanding of the area planted to permanent pastures. We as an industry should also be aware of the fact that emerging farmers do not only plant maize. There is a duty and opportunity for seed companies to explore the emerging market and to introduce species and varieties that are suitable.

The Forage Division work closely with the Department of Agriculture and want to thank them for their continuous input. Representatives from the various directorates in the Department of Agriculture also attend our meetings, which is highly appreciated. This enables quick and assertive actions to finalise any issues or address problems. There has also been close co-operation between the Lucerne Seed Organization (LSO) and SANSOR. Various trials have been set up and for the first time in many years national lucerne evaluation trials are being run successfully. The statutory arrangements, which are in place at present comes to an end in April, but the LSO foresees that they will continue. Technology also plays a major role in lucerne seed and hybrids, as well as *Round-up Ready* varieties are on the radar screen. To get South Africa registered as free from *Clavibacter spp.* is an ongoing process and is still attended to on the agendas.



**Mr PS (Paul) Marais**  
**Chairman: Forage**  
**Division**

The continued debate regarding Tetrazolium vs. conventional seed germination testing on grasses is forming part of the activities of the Forage Division. What complicate matters is the fact that the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) prescribes testing methods, but refrains from taking a position on correlation. The Department undertook not to make any changes to the existing legislation without first consulting the seed industry. Various other issues like the role of inoculants, publications on testing methods of *Panicum*, *Chloris* and *Digitaria spp.*, as well as the National Gene Bank formed part of the deliberations between the Department and Industry.



The various basic seed projects for subtropical grains are still in place and we want to thank companies for their role in maintaining the various cultivars.

Excellent co-operation between the Industry and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) exist and the ARC continues to assist us with the National Ryegrass Evaluation Programme (NREP). This enables the industry to market new material with confidence. Several agreements between the ARC and private companies are in place and continue to develop. The role that the ARC plays in South Africa is very important and we thank them for that.

As part of the endeavours of SANSOR to abide to the ethical code, the pasture seed companies also work closely with Government to meet with the standards set on selling seed mixtures. The whole process of labelling certified or uncertified seed lots came under discussion and a decision to maintain the *status quo* has been taken.

In general several inputs from the forage division has been made on pro-rata distribution of *Agri Inspec* fees, tariffs, import regulations to Argentina, certified conditions of various products etc.

The section really has been active over the period under review and my personal appreciation to everybody on the Committee, the Department, ARC and the SANSOR Secretariat for their inputs. I also wish to convey a special word of thanks to the staff at the various venues where we had our meetings, which included Elsenburg and Outeniqua.

Table 3 reflects the updated market statistics for the year 2006/2007 of the most important forage and pasture crops under the auspices of the SANSOR Forage Division. The information is based on seed sales of all members of the SANSOR Forage Division.

**TABLE 3: SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR FORAGE & PASTURE CROPS 2006/07**

CROP	MASS (kg)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] (R million)	GENERAL ESTIMATES (% of population)				
	Local market	Export market		GMO sales (% of local sales)	Farm-saved seed (% of potential seed market)	Hybrids (% of all seed sales)	Open- pollinated [non-hybrids] (% of all seed sales)	
Babala	240,067	239,709	1.73	0%	40%	0%	100%	
Blue buffalo grass	17,168	0	1.03	0%	10%	0%	100%	
Bottle brush grass	17,801	0	0.73	0%	10%	0%	100%	
Clover (annual)	20,016	0	0.56	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Clover (perennial)	40,102	1	1.81	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Cocksfoot	20,996	0	0.83	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Cowpea (forage)	264,080	20,446	2.03	0%	8%	0%	100%	
Cynodon	49,677	106	3.23	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Faba bean	18,609	0	0.10	0%	20%	0%	100%	
Fodder beet	48	0	0.01	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Fodder radish	114,395	1,000	3.02	0%	1%	0%	100%	
Forage sorghum (annual)	2,612,378	126,810	14.52	0%	0%	60%	40%	
Forage sorghum (perennial)	133,119	0	2.26	0%	20%	0%	100%	
Kikuyu	24,719	1,006	8.64	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Lucerne	447,688	0	22.40	0%	19%	0%	100%	
Lupin	360,782	476,010	1.68	0%	44%	0%	100%	
Oats	3,894,475	54,000	11.63	0%	32%	0%	100%	
Phalaris	3,121	0	0.13	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Rhodes grass	48,570	0	3.40	0%	9%	0%	100%	
Rye (ordinary)	275,646	0	1.04	0%	55%	0%	100%	



**TABLE 3 (continued): SOUTH AFRICAN SEED MARKET FOR FORAGE & PASTURE CROPS 2006/07**

CROP	MASS (kg)		MARKET VALUE BASED ON RETAIL SELLING PRICE [seed price list] (R million)	GENERAL ESTIMATES (% of population)			
	Local market	Export market		GMO sales (% of local sales)	Farm-saved seed (% of potential seed market)	Hybrids (% of all seed sales)	Open- pollinated [non-hybrids] (% of all seed sales)
Rye (stooling)	672,157	0	3.11	0%	28%	0%	100%
Ryegrass (annual) #	1,303,392	80,375	19.37	0%	30%	0%	100%
Ryegrass (perennial)	425,279	25	11.06	0%	0%	0%	100%
Serradella	35,099	50,000	0.70	0%	25%	0%	100%
Smuts finger grass	157,002	0	7.06	0%	26%	0%	100%
Tall fescue #	100,421	0	3.01	0%	0%	0%	100%
Teff	637,133	19,500	3.97	0%	35%	0%	100%
Triticale	1,600,333	0	4.00	0%	45%	0%	100%
Weeping love grass	75,706	19,525	4.76	0%	20%	0%	100%
White buffalo grass	26,126	0	1.18	0%	17%	0%	100%
Other forage/pasture crops	215,844	0	11.22	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,851,949</b>	<b>1,088,513</b>	<b>150.22</b>				

#clude seed sales of turf grasses





## National Seed Certification

The effects of lower seed sales in agronomy crops, especially maize during the period under review, resulted, as was expected, in a significant decrease in the total certification of seed lots. As certification periods were overlapping with the financial period, the negative effect could be spread over two financial years.

The administration of SANSOR training for seed inspectors still presented some problems for the Secretariat. After a meeting of the Training Sub-Committee, it was recommended that SANSOR should obtain the services of a recognised Training Provider to facilitate this training in future. This recommendation was supported by the Certification Standing Committee, during their meeting in April 2006 and immediately implemented. After the necessary approvals, negotiations were initiated with the Tshwane University of Technology, resulting in this year's course being facilitated and presented by the University at their facilities.

Although only facilitating the SANSOR course, the responsibility for the following will be with the Tshwane University of Technology:

- To act in future as Training Provider for the SANSOR course;
- The printing and binding of the Modules;
- The registration of candidates and provision of the necessary Modules;
- The supply of the facilities for the one week hands-on workshop, examination, parking, refreshments and meals during this period;
- The mark of examination papers, notification of results to candidates and SANSOR;
- The issue of the necessary certificates for Modules passed by candidates;
- To issue a certificate for the two practical Modules according to the Unit Standards set for this, so the necessary fees can be claimed from the relevant SETA;
- As our Training Provider to assist in the submission for Unit Standards where necessary; and
- To make provision on the annual budget for the acknowledgement of inputs during workshop by persons from the seed industry.



**Mr DL (Danie) Olivier**  
**Chairman: SANSOR**  
**Certification Standing**  
**Committee**

The relevant course was presented during the week of 21 - 25 August 2006, and was attended by 26 candidates. Of these candidates 14 subscribed only for Modules 1 & 2 (required for an authorized seed sampler), while 12 candidates subscribed to all three Modules (required for the authorization of inspectors) as both seed samplers and field inspectors.





A special effort was this year made with groundnut seed certification. To be able to determine the standard on which level certified seed is produced and marketed, all producers of seed, as well as all companies marketing groundnut seed, were visited in a joint effort with the national Department of Agriculture through its Directorate for Agricultural Product Inspection Service (APIS). The export of groundnut seed, obtaining the necessary documentation, both from SANSOR and the Directorate, were also discussed during these visits. Samples were drawn from all Pre-Basic 1 & 2 lots and handed over to the maintainer of these varieties at the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) for an additional check on varietal purity.

None of the samples of the white, open pollinated variety *Kalahari Early Pearl*, which had been collected in order to check on the genetic authenticity of this variety, could match the original description and this variety will now be deleted from the National Variety List. Companies will, as in the past, have a one year grace period to phase all seed of this variety out of their systems. Companies with good selections of *Kalahari Early Pearl* are now free to register and certify these as new varieties under a different variety name.

Seed certification requirements were drawn up for both Tobacco (see figures 3 & 4) and Serradella. After consensus on requirements had been reached with all role players, it was submitted to the Registrar of Plant Improvement for approval and publication.



**Figure 3: Emasculation of tobacco flowers for the production of hybrid seed.**



**Figure 4: One tobacco capsule contains more or less 1000 seeds and there are approximately 15 600 seeds per gram, enough to plant one hectare.**

The following changes to the South African Seed Certification Scheme were also submitted to The Registrar for approval and publication:

- Amendment to the certification requirements relating to dry beans concerning *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, Bean Common Mosaic Virus (BCMV) and the action to be taken by authorized inspectors when detecting visual symptoms of any of the diseases prescribed in the relevant Scheme.
- The right to indicate additional information on certified seed labels.
- The changing of some of the requirements of *Festuca arundinacea* to correspond with those of *Lolium*.

The Certification Standing Committee unanimously agreed that the seed industry should be involved in the training of prospective inspectors from the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), as was requested and that the same involvement and inputs should be expected as for our own SANSOR training.

The SANSOR legal advisor was requested to review the SANSOR authorization contract with inspectors, especially if inspectors did not act in good faith. This resulted in a recommendation that an indemnity clause by the company should be signed for each authorized inspector in its employment. The indemnity should then be valid for the time that is prescribed by SANSOR for authorization.

A lot of contentious issues were tabled over the period under review. Although all could be handled, some of the issues took considerable time. It can, however, be concluded that the Certification Scheme is still functioning very well.



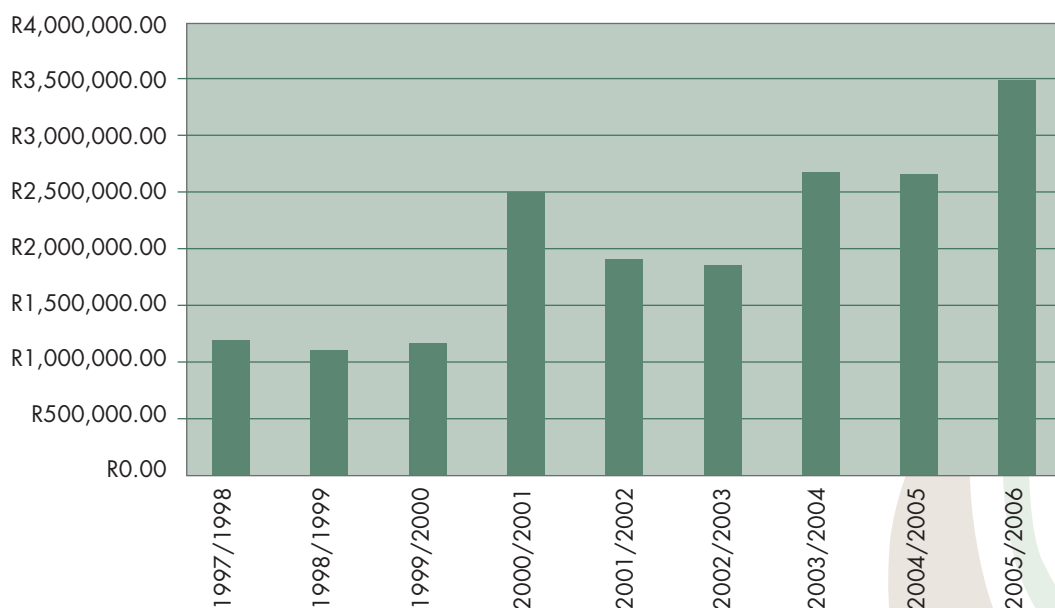
## Plant Breeders' Rights Licences

As also mentioned in the previous five reports, 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. Although four years have passed since the meeting between representatives of the SANSOR Board of Directors and the ARC Executive Management, the agreement had not been finalized yet. The last proposal made by the ARC was not acceptable to the SANSOR Board of Directors and a counter-proposal was submitted to the ARC - SANSOR was still awaiting feedback on that at the time of this report.

SANSOR, however, continued with the collection of royalties as the existing agreement was still in force. During the period under review this was done for four institutes, involving 135 individual agreements for 98 varieties of 22 crops at 38 companies, of which two were based in foreign countries.

The royalties collected on behalf of the ARC and University of Stellenbosch during the period under review peaked at the record amount of 3.6 million Rand (see graph below). This was mainly due to an increase of sales in forage crops and sunflower seeds, reflecting the good late rains following the drought in the early part of the summer season. It is not expected that this amount will be matched again, at least not in the near future, as Plant Breeders' Rights on some of the more popular varieties have expired and only a few new varieties have been released recently.

### ROYALTIES COLLECTED FROM 1997/98 TO 2005/06



**Figure 5:** The collection of plant breeders' rights royalties by SANSOR on behalf of the ARC and University of Stellenbosch over the past nine years.



## Phytosanitary Issues

SANSOR Phytosanitary Standing Committee members met on a couple of occasions this past year in either scheduled meetings or workshops and special meetings where phytosanitary inputs and expertise were required.

Some key phytosanitary seed related actions this report year:

SANSOR Phytosanitary Standing Committee members were invited to represent the seed trade at a workshop held on 6 June 2006 in Johannesburg. The workshop topic; "INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE WORKINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION (IPPC) AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS". The aim was an evaluation to provide recommendations and considerations for the future regarding the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of all dimensions of the current International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The Chairman and vice Chairman ( Ms Susan Allen) attended this workshop. It was a very constructive discussion and aptly summarized and communicated to IPPC representatives by Susan as follows "The IPPC is extremely important to the seed trade globally and to us, in Africa / South Africa, in particular. We look forward to improved communication, more technical assistance, and of course to the Standards that you already have and continue to generate. I wish you well in your drive to evaluate the *status quo*, to assess the needs and, of course, to attract more funding (hopefully from the various governments involved) to the very important function that the IPPC as part of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) performs. The need for an independent "referee" in phytosanitary matters is becoming increasingly important, and the growth in the number of contracting parties to a total of 154, is testimony to that."

A regional meeting was held on 13 June 2006 in Pretoria to discuss Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) seed policy harmonization and attended by the Chairman and SANSOR Secretariat. The draft document on SADC harmonization agreement as prepared under the auspices of the SADC Seed Security Network was reviewed. Harmonization of quarantine and phytosanitary measures between SADC countries was high on the agenda and progress was evident from the new, shorter pest lists facilitating imports into and seed movement between SADC countries.



**Dr FJ (Rikus) Kloppers**  
**Chairman:**  
**Phytosanitary Standing**  
**Committee**

Regardless of the promise this initiative showed, certain SANSOR members still experienced new problems in terms of inconsistent and unjustifiable phytosanitary requirements imposed by some SADC countries. Representatives from the national Department of Agriculture, Mss Marianna Theyse, Assistant Director: International Standards Directorate Plant Health and Isabel Bezuidenhout, Chief Plant Health Officer, Pest Risk Analyses were subsequently invited to attend a special ad hoc meeting of the Phytosanitary Standing Committee where these concerns were raised.

Maize seed exports from RSA to the USA have been an issue for many years with a blanket ruling against such exports. The parasitic plant *Striga spp.* which is present in RSA and absent in the USA, implicated as the main reason for this phytosanitary restriction. SANSOR members trading maize seed expressed the



need for seed productions in RSA and export to the USA. Meetings were held between Departmental officials and SANSOR members, represented by the Chairman of the Phytosanitary Standing Committee on 17 August 2006 and followed up by a meeting on 18 January 2007. As result an official market access request for maize seed to the USA was communicated to their phytosanitary authorities (APHIS) on 11 January 2006. A specialist from the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) was tasked to compile pest lists and supply the information to the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) for verification and the initiation of a pest risk analysis. Although this will be a lengthy procedure and could take up to four years to complete, it is a good start and an important matter that will be closely followed.

Unfortunate problems with communication between the Embassy of the Argentinean Republic and the national Department of Agriculture on selected seed exports from South Africa resulted in the immediate suspension of exports. Argentina is currently revisiting plant risk analyses on certain crops looking for comprehensive pathogen lists. Pest lists have since been supplied by the SANSOR Phytosanitary Standing Committee members on sunflower and sorghum while priorities for other crops are being determined. An emergency meeting between representatives from the SANSOR Phytosanitary Committee, the Secretariat and the NPPO was held, which resulted in an official communication that was sent to SENASA (Plant Quarantine Department of the National Agrifood Health and Quality Service of Argentina) asking for the moratorium on exports to be lifted and extension be given to allow reasonable time for a complete pest risk analysis. This urgent matter is currently under review.

On behalf of all the Phytosanitary Standing Committee members the chairperson would like to thank the SANSOR Secretariat who assisted, facilitated and co-ordinated most of the above-mentioned activities.





## Plant Breeding

During the course of the period under review several communications were circularized by the SANSOR Secretariat dealing with a variety of topics both locally and internationally. The Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) circularized amendments for discussion to formalize the use of the responses of plants to disease, insects and chemicals, clearly defining methodology and ratings to determine DUS (distinctness, uniformity & stability) characteristics for living modified organisms.

Another issue affecting the Southern Africa Development Community's (SADC) efforts towards regional harmonization of seed legislation, was the discussion of a document being developed to harmonize the protection of new varieties in the relevant countries. We hope to make valuable contributions in this regard in order to promote this important initiative. The Committee also received a request to extend the current system in use for naming genetically modified maize to include cotton, as well as soybeans and thus standardising local naming conventions for the indication of genetically modified organisms. This will be addressed during the next period.

The milling performance of maize was again a high priority. Progress was made insofar the potential assessment of calibration data generated in the original Milling Index, but the software needed had unfortunately expired. It was decided to approach the Maize Trust for funds to purchase the necessary software, as well as the services of experts to validate the original data, evaluate the usefulness thereof and assist in the development of user friendly reports.

Other quality aspects also need attention and the Grain Crops Institute of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) was requested to explore fermentable starch of grain in the light of the world-wide focus on biofuels. Results of the maize breakage project had been obtained and a report on the findings drafted. The results should still be disseminated.

All stakeholders are looking forward to the resolution of the milling performance and the associated characteristics. It is not a simple problem and, perhaps, appropriate to recall the long time devoted to the lemon yellow issues in white maize. Most certainly milling index is a more complex characteristic than the colour of the grain, but not an insurmountable task.

I would like to extend a word of gratitude to all participants for their efforts during the past report period - let us all endeavour and improve our industry.



**Mr ML (Marcel)  
Koekemoer  
Chairman: Plant  
Breeders Standing  
Committee**





## Seed Analysts

One official committee meeting was held during the period under review. The Official Seed Testing Station presented a workshop on problems experienced in seed testing with very positive feedback, including requests that this type of workshop be presented more often.

A circular was sent out by the Department of Agriculture to inform all seed analysts that the Plant Improvement Act had been amended to incorporate the revised methods in the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) Rules for *Digitaria*, *Chloris* and *Panicum spp.* The new methods had to be implemented with immediate effect and the new requirements in Table 4 of the Act applied. The Department will at a later stage request data from the industry regarding the results of the new methods in order to evaluate the suitability of the new requirements.

The University of Pretoria presented the Seed Science Course for prospective seed analysts. The course was a great success and will continue to be offered annually. The course follows the guidelines and topics of the old Margaretha Mes Institute course. Prof. Terry Aveling will contact the industry to inquire what time of the year we prefer the course to be presented, as long as it suits the University as well.

A suppliers' list for seed testing laboratory supplies was compiled and will soon be available on the SANSOR website in order to facilitate ordering of supplies and standardization.

The Official Seed Testing Station did a survey to establish the use of tetrazolium results on labels in the trade. The outcome was that no company used the tetrazolium results for the marking of seed lots. It was, however, used for own information although the seed was sold according to the germination results. In the light of the amendment to the Plant Improvement Act for *Digitaria*, a new investigation with regards to the correlation between germination and tetrazolium results is currently being conducted.

The Quality Assurance Standard for Registered Seed Testing Laboratories compiled during the Quality Assurance Workshop in 2005 will be finalized with the Revision of the Plant Improvement Act. This Standard will not form an integral part of the Plant Improvement Act, but will be referred to in the Act.

Problems are being encountered when importing rye grass as foreign suppliers cannot comply with the Plant Improvement Act and Seed Certification Scheme requirements for other seed content. They distinguish between annual and perennial rye grass in the purity test on their seed testing reports, while we indicate only *Lolium sp.* on our reports with the result that we, in any case, do not distinguish between *Lolium multiflorum* and *Lolium perenne*. The Department of Agriculture will investigate the possibility of changing the requirements in the Act to exclude other rye grasses under other seed content for *Lolium*.



**Ms I (Izelle) Allison**  
**Chairperson: Seed**  
**Analysts Standing**  
**Committee**



ISTA is currently focusing on satisfying the needs and wishes of their members and, therefore, before reviewing of the ISTA Strategy and planning and discussion of the technical committee working programmes during the 28<sup>th</sup> ISTA Congress, they asked members for their ideas on topics, which they would like ISTA to concentrate on. A circular, received via the International Seed Federation (ISF), was sent out by the SANSOR Secretariat to all the committee members regarding this issue. Some proposals were forwarded back to SANSOR who will in turn forward them via ISF to ISTA.

The International Society of Seed Technologists (ISST) Chapter Steering Committee unanimously agreed to initiate actions to disband the South African Chapter of ISST for the following reasons:

- ISTA is currently progressing at an acceptable pace towards fulfilling member needs.
- ISST is mainly regional and Chapters mainly represent USA and Canada.
- ISST has not been very successful in establishing new Chapters around the world.

A resolution was sent out to all ISST members for a vote. The majority of members voted in favour of disbanding the South African ISST Chapter.



## Human Resources

Adequate skills are prerequisites for any country's economy to grow. This fact is gradually starting to dawn on the role players in the South African economy. We are currently in a situation where we cannot deal with the demands of a growing economy due to the fact that skills development, as part of human resource development, has been neglected. What a sad day it is when employers have to import artisans from Mexico and China, while we have hundreds of thousands of unemployable people in the South African economy.

The question that the South African Seed Industry role players will have to ask is whether we will have the skills available as demanded by technological development and customer expectations regarding the products that we sell.

A further concern is the industry approach towards Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment. We have to realize that individual companies cannot make this work. The inability or unwillingness of some role players can easily tarnish the attempts by individual role players.

This then brings me to the issues that were addressed by the HR committee.

As far as the SANSOR Development Initiative was concerned, the SANSOR awards ceremony took place during the gala evening of the SANSOR Annual Congress on 3 May 2006 at *Kopanong Hotel & Conference Centre*, Benoni.

The award winners, Bontle Choane (Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA), received an overseas scholarship sponsored by *Bayer Crop Science* for *Novice of the Year* (see figure 6) and Thomas Mkhabela nominated by *Monsanto S.A.* (see figure 7), received a chemical sprayer sponsored by *Chemtura (Pty) Ltd.* as *Seed Entrepreneur of the Year* (see figure 8). The two respective companies each received a certificate of recognition.

A major challenge for the industry has been the development of training material to support the Unit Standards and ultimately skills development at the operational level.

I am happy to report that this process is now happening thanks to a grant from *Agriseta* and the use of outside facilitators. The grant will run over two years so we will be able to complete the training material during 2007. The material will be published on the SANSOR website and interested parties can access it there and give inputs or comments.

There is currently training material for eight unit standards in final draft, four in first draft and eight in process. Twenty will be developed in the new grant year.

This is the culmination of a very long and sometimes very frustrating process. A number of people played a role in this endeavour, but I have to single out three people that made this possible. Thank you to Mike Zingel, Peter Froneman and



**Mr GF (George) Nefdt**  
**Chairman: Human**  
**Resources Standing**  
**Committee**



Lorraine Coetzee for their inputs, support and very importantly that they believe in what we are doing!

The objective of the salary survey project is the retention of skills in participating companies, but also the seed industry in general. The salary survey is conducted every two years and SANSOR members that have not been involved should seriously reconsider their participation. This will not only make this whole participatory exercise more affordable, but will also give a better idea of the status of remuneration in this industry.

It has once again been a privilege to work with my very knowledgeable colleagues from a number of SANSOR member organizations. The time and effort and inputs are highly appreciated.



**Figure 6:** SANSOR Novice of the Year, Ms Bontle Choane (right) with the Chairman of the SANSOR Board of Directors, Mr Kobus Lindeque (centre) and Mr Dirk Uys of Bayer Crop Science (left).



**Figure 7:** SANSOR Seed Entrepreneur of the year, Mr Thomas Mkhabela (2<sup>nd</sup> from right), together with Mrs Mkhabela (2<sup>nd</sup> from left), the chairman of the SANSOR Board of Directors, Mr Kobus Lindeque (right) and mentor seed grower, Mr Mike Gosling (left).



**Figure 8:** Mr Thomas Mkhabela receives a chemical sprayer from Mr Bennie Oosthuizen, Managing Director of Chemtura (Pty) Ltd as award for SANSOR Seed Entrepreneur of the Year.





## Genetically Modified Seed

Although the SANSOR Genetically Modified Seed Standing Committee only had one formal meeting during the period under review, a significant amount of electronic correspondence took place.

The possible build-up of insect resistance to Bt-Maize was a cause for concern. Professor Koos van Rensburg of the Grain Crops Institute of the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) investigated the matter; he reported that very few infestations by stem borers had been observed during the previous season on GM maize plants, as well as on other susceptible hybrids; he postulated that the low occurrence was mainly due to the intermittent rain that had caused the young larvae to *drown en masse*. He managed to find a place where they could collect enough larvae from Bt-Maize to hopefully enable him to conduct a meaningful investigation during the next season. He requested seed companies to contact him urgently should more cases be reported in the coming season, as he needed larvae from more localities.

Some of the issues and activities dealt with by this Standing Committee included:

- A Standardized Investigation Procedure for Complaints of insect resistance on Maize, as well as on Cotton was finalized
- The Committee decided that a database of complaints would be maintained. The main reason for keeping a database of complaints concerning insect resistance was to identify areas where it occurred, as well as to record the number of complaints for future reference. The Committee decided that the database would be kept at the SANSOR Secretariat. SANSOR would survey companies dealing with genetically modified seeds in May each year to get information on the number and nature/description of the complaints they had received, as well as the areas where they occurred.
  - Possible sources for funding of research on toxin residue build-up in soil was considered, as well as who would take responsibility for this research. This is still ongoing.
  - A Harmonised monitoring plan for Bt crops was adopted by the Agronomy Division Committee by means of a resolution; the document was incorporated into the Terms of Reference of the Genetically Modified Seed Standing Committee as an annexure.
  - The introduction of fees on import permits was taken up with the relevant line function directorate in the national Department of Agriculture - according to them the reason for introducing the fees was for harmonization purposes within the Department, as well as due to a change in policy. However, the Department indicated that they had attended to the user-friendliness of applications and payment systems.
  - An Antitrust Policy, to be signed by all members, was drawn up for the SANSOR Genetically Modified Seed Standing Committee members.
  - The appeal on the rejection of the stack-gene for maize also received attention. The stack-gene was eventually approved during the period under review.



**Mr WT (Willem)  
Engelbrecht  
Chairman: Genetically  
Modified Seed  
Standing Committee**





As Andrew Bennett relocated to Switzerland and Kulani Machaba left the seed industry, the Standing Committee lost both its chairman and vice-chairman. The Committee subsequently elected Willem Engelbrecht as chairman and Danie Olivier as vice-chairman.



## ISF Issues



The 2006 International Seed Federation (ISF) World Seed Congress was generally well organized and valuable international contacts were once again established through the various technical and social events. Representatives of the seed industries from a record of 61 countries totalling 1 350 delegates and accompanying persons participated in the Copenhagen Congress in Denmark during May 2006.

A special feature of the congress was a presentation on the Danish seed industry. Although a small country, Denmark has a long tradition of producing seed due to its normally favourable climate and evenly spread precipitation over the year. Several presentations highlighted why the Danish production of cereals, forage, pasture and turf grasses are so successful.

During the various section meetings of the Annual ISF Congress during May 2005, Messrs Deon van Rooyen (*Pannar Seed*), Mark Sachs (*Mayford Seeds*), Paul Marais (*Agricol*), and Dr Nick Kotze (*Agricol*) represented South Africa in discussions on cereals/maize/sorghum/pulses, vegetables & ornamental crops, forages and industrial crops respectively.

The General Assembly gathered on 31 May 2006 and represented 225 (165 Ordinary Members and 60 Associate Members) of a total 325 votes of the Federation. The General Assembly voted to adopt the following position papers, which can be accessed on the ISF website at [www.worldseed.org](http://www.worldseed.org):

- Use of DNA markers for DUS testing, Essential Derivation and Identification;
- Provisional protection; and
- Use of Proprietary Parental Lines of Hybrids.

The last position paper was adopted subject to the adoption of a footnote by written procedure after the congress. The relevant footnote was unanimously adopted on 29 June 2006.



**Mr Deon van Rooyen  
of Pannar Seed is the  
current president of the  
International Seed  
Federation (ISF)**

Amendments to the Trade & Dispute Settlement Rules and Articles of Association were also adopted. Since there were serious reservations among some members to changing Article 11 of the Trade Rules dealing with cancellation of broker contracts, this amendment was withdrawn and will be subject to further discussion by the Trade & Arbitration Rules Committee. The new Trade & Dispute Settlement Rules came into effect on 1 July 2006 and can also be found on the ISF website at [www.worldseed.org](http://www.worldseed.org).



## AFSTA Issues

The African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA) Secretariat represented the regional seed industry in various international events, i.e. workshops on harmonization of seed legislation in West and East Africa, 2006 International Seed Federation (ISF) Congress in Copenhagen, 2006 Asian Pacific Seed Association (APSA) Congress in Kuala Lumpur, meeting of experts on biotechnology in Addis-Ababa, as well as the General Assembly of the Inter African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU) in Cairo.

The Secretariat and Office Bearers further co-operated with various regional and international organizations on the implementation of seed projects and seed-related activities. This included the co-ordination of training in biotechnology communication and outreach, as well as in business plan writing.

The AFSTA Congress was held in Entebbe, Uganda and attended by the SANSOR General Manager and several delegates from SANSOR member companies. The Congress attracted 118 delegates from 31 countries. Delegates included representatives from regional and international bodies such as:

ASARECA - Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern & Central Africa;  
AU - African Union;  
ISF - International Seed Federation;  
ISTA - International Seed Testing Association;  
OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development;  
USAID - United States Agency for International Development; and  
WASNET - West African Seed & Planting Material Network.

The AFSTA General Assembly held on 31 March 2006 adopted three position papers, i.e. on Modern Biotechnology, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture and the Coexistence of Genetically Modified & Conventional Seeds.

The objectives of AFSTA continue to be the organization of technical training related to seeds in order to build capacity of its members on, amongst others, strengthening the knowledge of its membership about seed quality assurance management, seed association management, seed marketing and the drafting of business plans. AFSTA will further strive to increase its membership for financial stability. It will also continue to actively support the seed legislation harmonization process in all sub-regions.

The provisional programme of AFSTA for the next interim comprises the implementation of the first phase of the AFSTA strategic plan, efficient representation of AFSTA in relevant organizations, training in various important topics for the seed industry (biotechnology, phytosanitary issues, plant variety protection, seed certification, etc.), sensitization of governments on various international treaties and conventions ( Biosafety Protocol, Material Transfer Agreement, Plant Variety Protection, etc.), creation and reinforcement of national seed associations, working with various stakeholders on phytosanitary issues on seed, implementation of the African Seed Industry Partnership Initiative (ASIFI), strengthening of the statistical seed database on the AFSTA website and the organization of the next AFSTA Annual Congress in Casablanca, Morocco from 26 to 29 February 2008.



**Mr Mark Sachs of MayFord Seeds is the current president of the African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA)**



## OECD Issues



The annual meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) Seed Schemes was held in Fortaleza, Brazil, from 8 to 12 August 2006. A one-day workshop was included in this period.

During the annual meeting it was decided to maintain the decision of the Extended Advisory Group meeting in April 2006 to prepare a mandate for the "Working Group on Varietal Identity and Varietal Purity", as was established by the 2005 annual meeting. It was also agreed that the composition of the Working Group would be as follows:

- The European Union nominated four participants; one from France, Hungary, the Netherlands and United Kingdom, however only three would participate in each meeting on a national basis.
- Three representatives from non-EU OECD member countries, i.e. Canada, New Zealand and United States.
- Three representatives from non-OECD member countries, i.e. Chile, South Africa and Kenya.
- The International Seed Federation (ISF) and International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) confirmed that they would also participate and the European Commission and Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) expressed their interest.

After intensive round-table debates during the workshop, the provisional priorities of the Working Group were set:

- To define varietal identity and varietal purity;
- To make an inventory of testing methods used to validate varietal identity and varietal purity; and
- To look at the harmonization of OECD post-control procedures and standards.



**Mr SJF Pienaar**  
**(Technical Manager)**  
**Currently represents**  
**SANSOR at the OECD**

It was interesting to note that some delegates emphasized that a definition of a variety for certification purposes was different from a definition for Intellectual Property Protection. Two of the criteria were essentially the same, i.e. distinctness and stability. Uniformity, however, was less important for the seed industry than for Intellectual Property Protection.

It seems as though a lot of discussion will take place in the years to come on subjects we all thought were well defined and understood.



Other interesting conclusions were as follows:

- Implementation of an arrears management policy: A policy adopted in May 2006 will consist of a three year progressive procedure resulting in -
  - 1) The first year after non-payment, no new varieties would be added to the OECD variety list.
  - 2) The second year all varieties previously listed would be removed, and no information would be sent out to the relevant country.
  - 3) The third year of non-payment, exclusion from the OECD Seed Schemes will take place.
- A strategic plan for the Schemes: Although the Schemes were still meeting the needs and objectives of members, the time was right for a review in order to ensure the continued relevance of the Schemes. Consideration should be given to other linkages that could be developed, who the stakeholders and beneficiaries were and what the current status of the Schemes was.
- Accreditation: After several years of discussions, the guidelines for the authorization and training for some of the certification activities under the OECD Seed Schemes were approved as guidelines to be used by Designated Authorities and would be posted on the OECD website by the end of the year.
- Use of variety synonym in international trade: Consensus could not be reached on the use of synonyms and an *Ad Hoc* group was elected to prepare a new paper for discussion at the next meeting.
- Herbage seed lot size experiment: Although the protocol was accepted for the experiment to increase seed lots from 10 to 25 tons, it was decided to seek the approval of the European Union before commencing any further.
- Multiplication abroad: There was still no formal proposal on the matter after several years of discussion. It was agreed that the Working Group should continue to work on the subject and prepare draft guidelines.
- Forage seed mixtures: The inclusion of cereal species in mixtures was requested, but it was decided that more detailed information was first needed. Discussion on the matter was postponed to the next annual meeting.
- Revised classification for *Ornithopus sativus* x *O. compressus*: It has been concluded that *O. compressus* was correctly included in the OECD Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Schemes, hybrid Serradella *O. sativus* x *O. compressus* should be treated like subterranean clover, whereas *O. sativus* is not hard seeded and, therefore, appropriately placed in the Grasses and Legumes Scheme.

Discussion papers, agenda and minutes of the meeting are available at the SANSOR Secretariat and could be requested if any further information should be required.

The next OECD meeting has been scheduled to take place from 11 to 14 July 2007 in Paris, France.





## 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:

- (i) A Regional Seed Variety Release System,
- (ii) A Regional Seed Certification and Quality Assurance System, and
- (iii) A Regional Phytosanitary System for Seed.

In the previous Annual Report it had been reported that the three technical documents had been presented to the Permanent Secretaries (Directors-General) of Agriculture in the Member States at a meeting/workshop held in December 2005 in Maputo, Mozambique. The Permanent Secretaries subsequently resolved that the technical experts needed to further refine the technical proposals, especially with regard to document format, inclusion of additional crops, capacity building, institutional framework for implementation and sustainability.

That was done and the Permanent Secretaries reconvened in September 2006 in Johannesburg where they approved the revised technical proposals, as well as the newly developed institutional arrangements and recommended their submission to the Ministers of Agriculture for final approval. They also agreed that in order to initiate an early implementation of the technical proposals, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) be developed and concluded by Ministers of Agriculture in the short term, while in the long term, a Protocol should be developed and concluded.



**Mr Eddie Goldschagg  
(Manager: Seed  
Control) was seconded  
by SANSOR to assist  
the SSSN with the  
harmonization of seed  
legislation**

During the above-mentioned meeting/workshop, a draft Agreement for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in the SADC Region, which had been developed during a series of workshops since 2005 and continued during the period under review, was also presented to the Permanent Secretaries. The draft was based on the Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) Act, as well as the *Bangui Agreement*. The various revisions of the draft had been circularized among SANSOR Plant Breeders Standing Committee members and other interested parties for comments and suggestions. The Permanent Secretaries concurred that the establishment of Plant Breeders' Rights legislation in all Member States would promote crop variety development and release in the Region. They, however, recommended that more work was needed for broader consensus. They urged the SSSN Secretariat to finalize the matter by 2008.

Capacity building of staff to be involved in the implementation of the various systems would be provided by means of training courses in the respective fields. This has already started in the previous year for seed testing and a second course was held for Senior Seed Analysts actively involved in Seed Testing





Laboratories during the period under review. Courses are also planned for the training of seed inspectors.

During several series of workshops held throughout the Region, accreditation systems necessary for the various proposed systems to function properly in all SADC Member States have been developed by representatives from countries in these respective fields. Everything necessary for the implementation of the systems seemed to be in place by the end of the period under review. All that was still needed was the go-ahead from the politicians, the active commitment of the officials concerned and of course, the necessary funding.



## Agri Inspec Services

*Agri Inspec* continued (in their fifth year of service to the seed trade) to investigate infringements of Plant Breeders' Rights, as well as transgressions of the Plant Improvement Act, with the focus on national seed certification in the latter case.

*Agri Inspec* investigated seventeen cases that were reported by SANSOR during the period under review. This, together with their own initiatives, led to 27 investigations. Several civil cases, based on *Agri Inspec's* investigations, were instigated in terms of the Plant Breeders Rights' Act, most of which were still in process. The conclusion of numerous criminal cases in terms of the Plant Improvement Act was severely hampered by incompetent and apathetic prosecutors and investigating officers, with lost dossiers being at the order of the day.

In cases where no concrete evidence against the suspects could be obtained, *Agri Inspec*, in consultation with the company that had made the complaint, advised the transgressors of the legislation concerned and the implications of the contravention thereof.

Due to the fact that the relevant *Agri Inspec* contract fee was levied based on the number of varieties SANSOR members had on the SA Variety List and on the Plant Breeders' Rights Register, the streamlining of the first-mentioned, in particular, continued. This resulted in a significant decrease in the work of Variety Control within the national Department of Agriculture and subsequently facilitated the actual listing of new candidate varieties.

The procedure for members to lodge complaints is 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 then formally request *Agri Inspec* to investigate the matter. If necessary, *Agri Inspec* consults directly with the complainant on actions to be taken. Reporting on the outcome is to the complainant only, until such time that the matter has been concluded, when it is made public through press releases.

It is important that members take note of the mandate of *Agri Inspec*, which is as follows:

- Identify and investigate transgressions of plant breeders' rights, as well as transgressions in terms of the Plant Improvement Act;
- Prioritize suspects and process cases for further legal action; and
- Compile an information network for future preventative actions.

Any further investigations required by members will be for their own account.

The value of the contract with *Agri Inspec* was clearly evident from the substantial decrease in the number of advertisements of seed by unregistered enterprises and farmers. Farmers selling seed illegally (brown bag sales) have become apprehensive to who they sell 'seed' in the fear of being trapped - that in itself curtailed such activities. As the involvement of *Agri Inspec* in the seed trade has progressively obtained positive results, their contract was renewed for at least another year.



## Agricultural Development Issues

SANSOR continued its involvement in the initiative of the Limpopo Province Department of Agriculture (LPDA) to empower smallholder farmers to produce quality seeds in a legal and organized manner, including the certification of the seed under the auspices of the SA Seed Certification Scheme.

In order to be able to comply with the isolation requirements, the farmers in the respective villages formed seed growers associations, one for each village. The seed produced by the Seed Growers Associations is cleaned, treated and packed by Madzivhandila College of Agriculture (MCA), a member of SANSOR and the premises, which has been registered by the Department of Agriculture as a seller/cleaner of seed.

This project continued to accumulate awards and prizes and is still widely acclaimed. Since the SANSOR award as Seed Entrepreneur of the Year, and several other awards thereafter, the project recently also received the 1st prize in the Limpopo Province for the best service delivery project in 2006. The project further serves as a role model throughout the developing world, with regular visits from developing agencies from Africa and Asia.

The commitment of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture to the project could clearly be seen in the fact that they sponsored the establishment of two further enterprises in various districts where the seed produced by the seed growers associations could be cleaned, treated and packed. The building on the premises at *Tshiombo* (see figure 9) was almost finished by the time of this report and an imported seed conditioner to the value of R150 000-00 had already arrived from Europe (see figure 10).

The training and evaluation of extension officers of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture as seed inspectors continued during the period under review and four officers were authorized for field inspections and sampling. A further 20 more officers will initiate their theoretical training at the Tshwane University of Technology in 2007.

Production of the open pollinated maize (OPM) variety ZM 521 continued during the period under review. Two productions in the Capricorn district of the OPM variety ZM 1421 were also registered for certification. It is expected that certified production of the open pollinated high lysine variety of Quality Protein Maize (QPM), Obatanpa SR will commence in 2007. Certified production of the dry bean variety Kranskop will also continue after successful plantings during the previous season.



**Figure 9: Seed cleaning, treatment and packaging enterprise at Tshiombo.**



**Figure 10: Imported seed treatment equipment en route to a new establishment in Vembe District, Limpopo Province.**



# ANNEXURE SANSOR Membership List 2006/07

## FULL MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Advance Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 414 KRUGERSDORP 1740 B Lever	Forage	(011) 762 5261	(011) 762 4111	brian@advanceseed.com
Afagri Saad PO Box 566 BETHAL 2310 P van der Merwe	Agronomy Forage	(017) 647 6431/6455	(017) 647 6456	petrusvdmerwe@otk.co.za
Agricol (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 300 BRACKENFELL 7560 PS Marais	Agronomy Forage	(021) 981 1126	(021) 981 1120	gcoetzer@agricol.co.za
Agriocare (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 21162 NEWCASTLE 2940 JC Lubbe	Agronomy	(034) 315 2741	(034) 315 5581	agriocare@crazyweb.co.za
Agriwarehouse PO Box 323 MOOI RIVER 3300 P Hanly	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(033) 263 1309	(033) 263 1064	agriwarehouse1@telkomsa.net
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
Asbeseed cc PO Box 3291 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200 R Cain	Forage	(033) 397 5073	(033) 394 9128	asbescor@pixie.co.za
Artistia Seeds PO Box 1826 POTCHEFSTROOM 2520 J Klopper	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	082 326 6797	(011) 507 5983	research@capstone.co.za



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Asera Landbou Produkte cc PO Box 146 BROEDERSTROOM 0240 JL Grundling	Agronomy Horticulture	(012) 205 1106 (012) 205 1179	(012) 205 1106	asera@mweb.co.za
Ball Straathofs (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 3691 HONEYDEW 2040 M Straathof	Horticulture	(011) 794 2316	(011) 795 1574	marlaen@ballstraathof.co.za
G W Bührmann Seed PO Box 306 ERMELO 2350 GW Bührmann	Agronomy	(01781) 94165 (01781) 92430	(01781) 92446	gwbkantoor@megaweb.co.za
Cape Seed PO Box 656 OUDTSHOORN 6620 S du Plessis	Horticulture Forage	(044) 251 6400	(044) 251 6400	sareldp@mweb.co.za
Capstone Seed PO Box 302 HOWICK 3290 A Taylor	Agronomy Forage	(033) 330 4474	(033) 330 3252	andrew@capstone.co.za
Clark Cotton PO Box 7787 JOHANNESBURG 2000 C Nolte	Agronomy	(011) 726 7210	(011) 726 2715 (011) 726 1246	chris_nolte@clarkcotton.co.za
D & PL South Africa Inc. PO Box 1545 GROBLERSDAL 0470 DR Olivier	Agronomy	(013) 262 2972/ 3559	(013) 262 3509	danie.olivier@deltapine.co.za
Dipka Trust PO Box 2381 BETHLEHEM 9700 K vd Westhuizen	Agronomy Forage	(058) 303 1664	(058) 303 1664	kobusvanderwesthuizen@telko msa.net
Dry Bean Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 26269 ARCADIA 0007 C Kleingeld	Agronomy	(012) 325 1850	(012) 323 5983	manager@beans.co.za
Envirogrow PO Box 313 MODDERFONTEIN 1645 H Strauss	Horticulture	(011) 605 2231/2/5	(011) 605 2219	hennie@envirogrow.co.za



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GWK Ltd. PO Box 47 DOUGLAS 8730 C Nortjé	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(053) 298 8200	(053) 298 2445	cloetef@gwk.co.za
Hygrotech SA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 17220 PRETORIA-NOORD 0116 HB Roode	Horticulture Forage	(012) 545 8000	(012) 545 0150	haberoode@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 6539 SJ Smith	Horticulture Forage	(044) 873 2342	(044) 873 2383	kangoseed@yebo.co.za
Klein Karoo Saad Produksie PO Box 241 OUDTSHOORN 6620 DE Malan	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(044) 203 5259	(044) 279 1782	esmith@k3sa.com
Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking PO Box 159 OUDTSHOORN 6620 L van Rensburg	Agronomy Forage	(044) 272 8223	(044) 272 3719	lomo@gellman.co.za
M A J Koegelenberg 2 Ixia Street DARLING 7345 MAJ Koegelenberg	Agronomy	(022) 492 2442	(022) 492 3374	None
Kuber Seeds & Chemicals cc P O Box 86136 CITY DEEP 2049 H Govind	Horticulture	(011) 854 4809	(011) 854 4809	None
Laeveld Co-op Ltd. PO Box 566 BETHAL 2310 J Mynhardt	Agronomy	(017) 647 6431/ 6455	(017) 647 6456	jmynhardt@afgri.co.za
Link Seed (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 755 GREYTOWN 3250 DF Herbst	Agronomy Forage	(033) 417 1494/6	(033) 413 1057	linkseed@linkseed.co.za





## FULL MEMBERS

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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 1158 NELSPRUIT 1200 A Scholtz	Agronomy	(013) 754 1140	(013) 752 3485	antons@lk.co.za
Madzivhandila College of Agriculture Private Bag X5024 THOHOYANDOU 0950 ME Maudu	Agronomy	(015) 962 7200	(015) 962 7239	madzivha@mweb.co.za
Mayford Seeds (Pty) Ltd PO Box 160 LANSERIA 1748 RM Sachs	Forage Horticulture	(011) 548 2800	(011) 548 2820	mark.sachs@sakata-eu.com
McDonald Seeds (Pty) Ltd PO Box 40 MKONDENI 3204 B McDonald	Agronomy Horticulture	(033) 346 0121	(033) 386 4141	mcdseed@iafrica.com
Monanda Landboudienste (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 847 JAN KEMPDORP 8550 CT de Villiers	Agronomy	(053) 456 0139	(053) 456 1106	vhgraan@isat.co.za
Monsanto Agriculture (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 69933 BRYANSTON 2021 G Heyns	Agronomy Forage	(011) 790 8218 (011) 790 8222	(011) 790 8359	gert.heyns@monsanto.com
Monsanto South Africa PO Box 69933 BRYANSTON 2021 JM Lindeque	Agronomy	(011) 790 8215	(011) 790 8362	kobus.lindeque@monsanto.com



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MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Moorreesburgse Koringboere (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 30 MOORREESBURG 7310 T Coetzee	Agronomy Forage	(022) 433 8300	(022) 433 4056	theunis@mkb.co.za
National Seeds (Pty) Ltd PO Box 12392 BENORYN 1504 PR Brady	Agronomy	(011) 849 7580	(011) 425 1537	pb62@mweb.co.za
Nickerson-Zwaan SA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 981 HONEYDEW 2040 JJF Stephen	Horticulture Forage	(011) 659 4961 (011) 659 4962 (011) 659 4964	(011) 659 4965	sally.bam@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
Nut Processors (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 739 VILJOENSKROON 9520 P Grobler	Agronomy	(056) 343 2713	(056) 343 0616	groblerp@nutpro.co.za
N W K Ltd. PO Box 107 LICHTENBURG 2740 JF Verwey/PD Pretorius	Agronomy Forage	(018) 633 1000	(018) 633 1901	saad@nwk.co.za
Oakhurst Dairy Farm cc PO Box 25 WILDERNESS 6560 JO Crowther	Forage	(044) 850 1160	(044) 850 1160	oakhurst@pixie.co.za
Olam S.A. (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 547 JAN KEMPDORP 8550 J Cohn	Agronomy	(053) 456 1539	(053) 456 2485	jos@olam.co.za
Oos Vrystaat Kaap Bedryf Ltd. (OVK) PO Box 96 LADYBRAND 9745 GJ Louw	Agronomy Forage	(051) 923 4500	(051) 923 4586	aankope@ovk.co.za



## FULL MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
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	(0334) 13 1131	(0334) 17 1208	douw.steyn@pannar.co.za
P-Farm Agente PO Box 654 HARTSWATER 8570 PA Visser	Agronomy	(053) 474 1345	(053) 474 1345	pavisser@pfarm.co.za
Pioneer Hi-Bred RSA (Pty) Ltd PO Box 8010 CENTURION 0046 W Engelbrecht	Agronomy	(012) 683 5700	(012) 663 5964	willem.engelbrecht@pioneer.com
RE Groundnuts (Pty) Ltd. T/a Rhys Evans Groundnut Plant PO Box 41 VIJJOENSKROON 9520 AR Evans	Agronomy	(056) 343 3311	(056) 343 2922	anthony.evans@re.co.za
Riverwalk Seed & Grain cc PO Box 3218 PAARL 7620 G Lyons	Agronomy	(021) 872 9849	(021) 872 5936	info@riverwalk.co.za
Roba Nuts PO Box 252 STELLA 8650 GL de Kock	Agronomy	(018) 330 0001	(018) 330 0008	roba@cybertrade.co.za
SABBI PO Box 27 CALEDON 7230 N de Lange	Agronomy	(028) 214 3100	(028) 212 1518	ndelange@sabbi.co.za
Seedcor (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 72984 LYNNWOOD RIDGE 0040 D Durandt	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(012) 809 1143	(012) 809 0104	david@seedcor.co.za
Seminis Vegetable Seeds SA (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 912-653 SILVERTON 0127 AG Reitsma	Horticulture	(012) 804 5192	(012) 804 5196	gerrie.reitsma@seminis.com



## FULL MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Sentraal-Suid Co-op Ltd. PO Box 12 SWELLENDAM 6740 H de Beer	Agronomy Forage	(028) 514 1130	(028) 514 1169	hdebeer@ssk.co.za
Sidestep Boerdery cc T/a Peanut Bear PO Box 1432 BOTHAVILLE 9660 Z Steyn	Agronomy	(056) 515 2361	086 510 0887	zakkie@gwisa.com
Skema Produkte cc PO Box 62 MAGOGONG 8575 CJ Wolhuter	Agronomy	(053) 471 0093	(053) 471 0231	info@skemaprodukte.co.za
Starke Ayres (Pty) Ltd PO Box 49 KEMPTON PARK 1620 B Featonby-Smith	Forage Horticulture	(011) 748 3550	(011) 748 3532	bryanfeatonbysmith@pannar.co.za
Syngenta Seed S.A. (Pty) Ltd Private Bag X60 HALFWAY HOUSE 1685 K Flower	Agronomy Horticulture	(011) 541 4000	(011) 541 4062	ken.flower@syngenta.com
The New Nut Company PO Box 403 STELLA 8650 K Conradie	Agronomy	(018) 330 0005	082 806 2399	newnut@icon.co.za
Tuinroete Agri Ltd. PO Box 36 RIVERSDAL 6670 MB Uys	Agronomy Forage	(028) 713 2404	(028) 713 3303	muys@tuinagric.co.za
J van der Westhuizen & Sons PO Box 191 OUDTSHOORN 6620 O vd Westhuizen	Horticulture Forage	(044) 279 2106	(044) 279 2074	jwseeds@mweb.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	Horticulture Forage	(051) 943 7243	(051) 943 7224/5	None



## FULL MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Van Rooyen Saad PO Box 15 CLOCOLAN 9735 P van Rooyen	Forage	(051) 943 7000/7/5	(051) 943 7007	piet@umpukane.co.za
Vrystaat Co-op Ltd. PO Box 100 REITZ 9810 JJ Broekman	Agronomy Forage	(058) 8638111	(058) 8638333 (058) 8638510	johanbr@vkb.co.za
Zesto Grondbone PO Box 355 HOOPSTAD 9479 BCG Grobler	Agronomy	(053) 444 1540	(053) 444 1899	ilzekoster@hotmail.com
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF FULL MEMBERS:</b>				<b>68</b>



## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
ARC-Grain Crops Institute Private Bag X1251 POTCHEFSTROOM 2520 PJA van der Merwe	Agronomy	(018) 299 6100	(018) 294 7146	vdmerwepja@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-LBC Animal Production Institute (Range & Forage) PO Box 1055 HILTON 3245 D Goodenough	Forage	(033) 355 9190	(033) 355 9423	goodenoughd@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 RC Diesel	Horticulture	(044) 272 0925	(044) 272 8228	asteckk@sitec.co.za
Bayer Crop Science PO Box 143 ISANDO 1600 D Uys	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(011) 921 5206	(011) 921 5107 082 654 4262	dirk.uys@bayercropscience.com
Cradock Saad Verspreiders PO Box 319 CRADOCK 5880 D Visser	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(048) 881 1366	(048) 881 1467	None
Chemtura (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 2089 KEMPTON PARK BC Oosthuizen	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(011) 397 4336	(011) 397 4316	Bennie.Oosthuizen@cromptoncorp.com





## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
CSIR BioSciences PO Box 395 PRETORIA 0001 E Barros	Agronomy	(012) 841 3221	(012) 841 2185	ebarros@csir.co.za
Dicla Farm & Seeds PO Box 339 MULDERSDRIFT 1747 J Tijssen	Horticulture	(011) 662 1371	(011) 662 1363	dicla@icon.co.za
Douglas Bee Farms cc PO Box 354 DOUGLAS 8730 T Engelbrecht	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(053) 298 1101	(053) 298 1101	dbftheunis@xsinet.co.za
B P Greyling PO Box 272 WAKKERSTROOM 2480 BP Greyling	Forage	(017) 730 0411	(017) 730 0531	bpgrey@telkomsa.net
Kannar Earth Science (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 78275 SANDTON 2146 V Gray	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(011) 462 9741	(011) 462 9740	vanessa@kannar.com
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
Natal Agri PO Box 378 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200 T van Blerk	Forage	(033) 897 7363	086 631 8380	tobias.vanblerk@afgri.co.za
NTK Limpopo Agric. Bpk PO Box 29 NYLSTROOM 0510 JMW Benadie	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(014) 719 9194	(014) 719 9257	ntkhand@ntk.co.za
Peu Verspreiders PO Box 1331 POTGIETERSRUS 0600 G van der Merwe	Agronomy Horticulture	(015) 491 2918	(015) 491 2918	gustapeu@lantic.net



## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Pietermaritzburg Agricultural Services PO Box 2607 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200 LA Tessaro	Agronomy Forage	(033) 390 1650	(033) 390 1650	tessaro@mweb.co.za
Pro-seed cc PO Box 101477 SCOTVILLE 3209 RJ Melis	Agronomy Horticulture	(033) 386 7805	(033) 386 7805	melisr@ukzn.ac.za
Proteios International B.V. PO Box 15 Wervershoof THE NETHERLANDS 16G3 ZG JHA Tamboer	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(00)(31) 228 564 561	(00)(31) 228 564 703	proteios@proteios.nl jtamboer@proteios.nl
Quantum Seed Processors PO Box 1760 KRUGERSDORP 1740 G Farinha	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(011) 762 1091	(011) 762 7325	janel@techmach.co.za
Senwes Ltd. Graanbedryf PO Box 98 ORKNEY 2619 P Kleyn	Agronomy Forage	(018) 473 1761	(018) 473 1751	erica.kock@senwes.co.za
Spoedwel Landbou cc PO Box 517 BRITS 0250 P le Roux	Horticulture Forage	(012) 250 2937	(012) 250 2731	info@spoedwel.co.za mfourie@spoedwel.co.za
Wickens Beleggings PO Box 101385 MORELETA PARK 0044 TM Wickens	Agronomy	(012) 997 2220	(012) 997 2220	james@croppro.co.za
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:</b>				<b>26</b>



## AFFILIATE MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	DIVISION	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
Grain Silo Industry (Pty) Ltd. PO Box 74355 LYNNWOODRIF 0040 PG Louw	Agronomy	(012) 348 3044	(012) 348 2980	lizbe@graansilo.co.za
Grasslands Society of Southern Africa (GSSA) PO Box 41 HILTON 3245 F du Toit	Forage	(033) 390 3113	(033) 390 3113	jandf@telkomsa.net
South African Bee Industry Executive (SABIE) PO Box 14840 HATFIELD 0028 AP du Toit	Agronomy Horticulture Forage	(012) 548 7433	0866 853 305	letoit@global.co.za
SA Veg PO Box 31655 Waverley PRETORIA 0135 M van der Laarse	Horticulture	(012) 332 0696	(012) 332 0547	info@sa-veg.co.za
Seedling Growers Association of S. A. PO Box 887 HILTON 3245 V Quin	Agronomy Forage Horticulture	(033) 343 1285	(033) 343 1285	quin@sai.co.za
University Stellenbosch Department Genetics: Plant Breeding Private Bag X1 MATIELAND 7602 HS Roux	Forage	(021) 808 5829	(021) 808 5833	hsr@sun.ac.za
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF AFFILIATE MEMBERS:</b>				<b>6</b>



## HONORARY MEMBERS

MEMBER NAME	TEL NO	FAX NO	E-MAIL
PJ Jansen PO Box 95022 WATERKLOOF 0145	083 635 1992		
El Jarvie PO Box 19 GREYTOWN 3250	(0334) 131131	(0334) 171208	
ECL Jordan PO Box 258 PARKLANDS 2121	(011) 498 5978	(011) 498 5978	
P Möhr No. 1 Elcarida Kuises Road BRUMMERIA 0184	(012) 804 5599		
JF van Wyk 1301 Walter Avenue WAVERLEY 0186			
TM Wickens PO Box 40325 MORELETAPARK 0044	(012) 997 2615	(012) 997 2220	
MW Zingel PO Box 55125 NORTHLANDS 2116	(011) 788 7440	(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>107</b>