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Enquiries:

User Information Services
Tel.: (012) 310 8600 / 4892 / 8390

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email: info@statssa.gov.za
www.statssa.gov.za

170 Andries Street • Private Bag X44, 0001 Pretoria, South Africa
Tel: +27(12) 310 8911, Fax: +27(12) 321 7381

Please note:

The information covered in the statistical release for large scale agriculture 2006 was collected from enterprises within the commercial large scale farming sector that had an annual gross farming income of R3 million and above.

In this publication, Statistics South Africa releases the results of a survey of the large scale agriculture sector for the financial year ending 28 February 2006.

This survey covered enterprises within the large scale agriculture sector that are registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) and/or Income Tax (IT) and are primarily involved in farming activities e.g. growing of field crops, the raising of livestock and the production of milk, eggs and wool.

The results of the survey of large scale agriculture will be used to compile estimates for the Department of Agriculture's National Accounts and as inputs to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components.

Note: This survey excludes all enterprises rendering agricultural services such as harvesting, baling, threshing etc., enterprises engaged in forestry, logging and related services as well as enterprises engaged in ocean and coastal fishing.

Please note:

The Department of Trade and Industry has amended the cut-off points from R2 million (as used in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005) to R3 million (as used in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006).

The decrease in the number of large scale farming units that participated in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006 (as compared to the units in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005) should not be interpreted as a decrease in the large scale farming sector but rather the loss of large scale farming units due to the amendment of the DTI cut-off points from R2 million (in 2005) to R3 million (in 2006).

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Key findings

Gross farming income

Gross farming income (excluding other income) of large scale farming units was R49 704 million for the financial year ending 28 February 2006. Figure 1 shows that Western Cape accounted for the largest share (R9 537 million or 19,2%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (R8 964 million or 18,0%).

As indicated in Figure 3, approximately 52% of the total gross farming income (excluding other income) was generated from commercial farming in the animals and animal products division. Horticultural and field crop products were the second and third largest sources of income in the sector, with contributions of 27% and 16% respectively.

In KwaZulu-Natal (R5 218 million), Gauteng (R4 398 million), and Free State (R2 430 million), most of the farming income was generated from animal sales. On the other hand, in Western Cape (R4 999 million), Limpopo (R2 445 million) and Mpumalanga (R1 874 million) most of the farming income was generated from horticultural product sales. Sales of field crop products generated most farming income in Free State (R2 043 million), KwaZulu-Natal (R1 654 million) and Mpumalanga (R1 576 million) (Figure 4 and Table 5(a)).

Employment

The number of paid employees in large scale formal agriculture, at the end of the financial year, stood at 495 518 paid employees (Table 2). The largest number of paid employees in the large scale agricultural sector worked in the Western Cape (25,6% or 126 992 paid employees), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16,6% or 82 285 paid employees) and Mpumalanga (12,9% or 64 227 paid employees). Large scale commercial farmers paid R6 624 million in salaries and wages. This amounts to 13,3% of the gross farming income generated in the large scale agricultural sector, and is also 16,2% of its total current expenditure for the same period (Table 1).

The number of owners/proprietors totalled 5 818 (Table 2). Total employment (permanent and seasonal employees together with proprietors) was 495 518 (Table 2).

There were 277 948 full-time workers and 211 752 casual workers at the end of the financial year. The large scale farming sector in the Western Cape (62 108 workers), KwaZulu-Natal (58 923 workers) and Mpumalanga (37 342 workers) accounted for the highest total number of full-time workers. The sector in Eastern Cape (11 428 workers) and Northern Cape (7 338 workers) accounted for the lowest number of full-time workers. The sector in Western Cape (63 729 workers), Mpumalanga (26 230 workers) and Limpopo (24 031 workers) accounted for the highest total number of casual workers. The sector in North West (11 020 workers) and Eastern Cape (10 272 workers) accounted for the lowest number of casual workers (Table 2).

Expenditure

Total current expenditure (excluding livestock purchases) by the large scale formal agricultural sector amounted to R40 886 million for the financial year ending 28 February 2006 (see Table 1 and 3(a)). Capital expenditure was R2 113 million. The large scale farming sector in the Western Cape (R8 540 million), KwaZulu-Natal (R6 251 million) and Gauteng (R6 065 million) accounted for the highest total current expenditure (excluding livestock purchases) for the reporting period. The sector in the Eastern Cape (R1 941 million) and Northern Cape (R1 558 million) accounted for the lowest total current expenditure.

Farming debt, market value of assets and gross farming income

The ratio of farming debt to the market value of farming assets in the large scale farming sector stood at 31% for the financial year ending 28 February 2006. The ratio was the highest in Free State (41%), followed by Northern Cape (40%) (Table 4).

The ratio of farming debt to gross farming income in the large scale farming sector was 39%. While this ratio varied considerably by province, it was by far the highest in Western Cape (55%) (Table 4). Possible factors contributing to the size of the ratio in Western Cape included:

- Less farming income was generated due to the decrease in horticultural crops;
- Mechanisation within the agricultural sector causing large scale farmers to incur heavy debt to import/purchase new machinery and equipment for farming.

Farming debt in the large scale farming sector amounted to R19 618 million. The sector in the Western Cape accounted for 26,7% of the debt, followed by Mpumalanga (13,1%), while the Eastern Cape had the lowest proportion of debt (4,0%).

Total value of losses

Losses refer to the value expenditure experienced through aspects such as theft (i.e. stock theft, pilfering and stealing of crops etc.), burglaries, natural disasters (fires, drought etc.), number of days lost due to absenteeism, predators etc. The large scale farming sector in Mpumalanga accounted for the highest level of losses for the financial year ending 28 February 2006 (R119 million), followed by large scale farmers in Western Cape (R111 million) and Eastern Cape (R101 million) (see Table 6).

Comparisons with results of the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005

Caution is needed in comparing the results of this survey with results from previous surveys and censuses in the agricultural sector because of significant enhancements to the coverage of this survey. A valid basis for comparison is between enterprises included in both the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005 and the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006. The results for gross farming income by major division within agriculture and by province are summarised in Figures 5 (a-e).

The percentage increase/decrease in gross farming income for the major divisions within agriculture, comparing only enterprises in both the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005 and Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006, was the biggest in Eastern Cape for 'field crops' (31% decrease from 2005 to 2006), North West for 'horticulture' (22% increase), Northern Cape for 'animals' (24% increase), KwaZulu-Natal for 'animal products' (36% increase), and North West for total gross farming income (including other income) (12% increase) (Figure 5 (a-e)).

It should however also be noted that the percentage increase in the losses experienced was the highest in the Eastern Cape (475% from 2005 to 2006) or an increase from R14 million to R81 million. This huge increase can be attributed to some of the following reasons:

- Natural disasters i.e. veld fires, climatic conditions (drought, excessive cold weather conditions) etc.;
- Swine fever that was experienced in the Eastern Cape during the financial year ending 28 February 2006;
- Pilfering and stealing of livestock;
- Losses of the dairy farmers due to power shortages.

Figure 1 – Gross farming income (excluding other income) and farming debt per province within agriculture

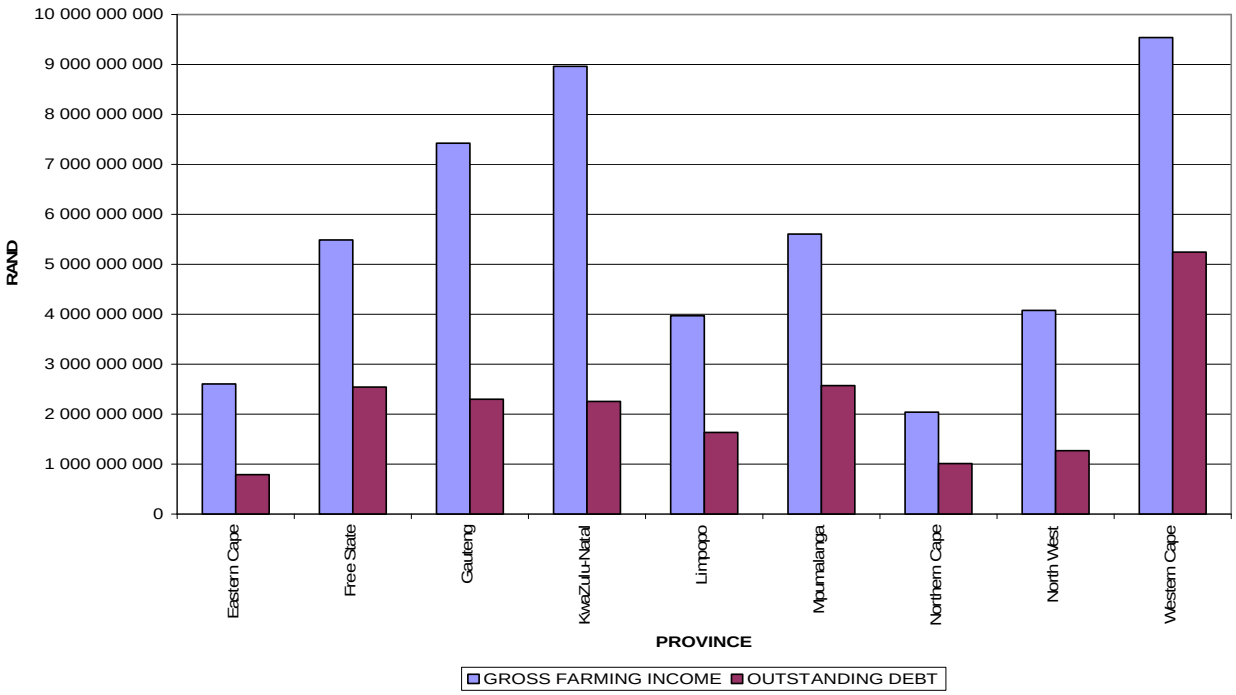


Figure 2 – Percentage distribution of gross farming income (including other income) by major division within agriculture

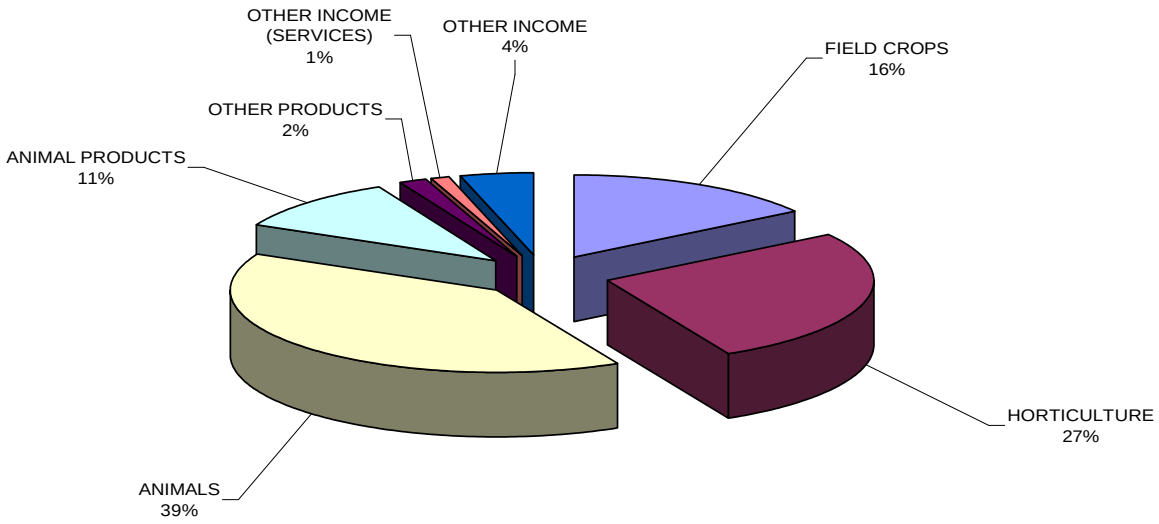


Figure 3 – Percentage distribution of gross farming income (excluding other income) by major division within agriculture

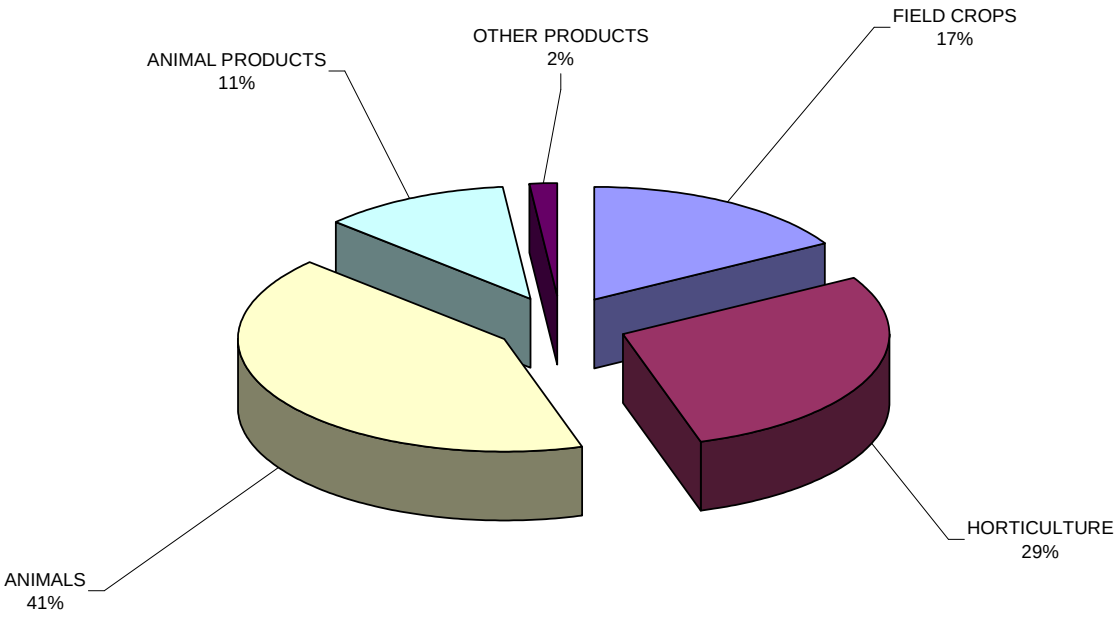


Figure 4 – Breakdown of gross farming income (excluding other income) by major division within agriculture, per province

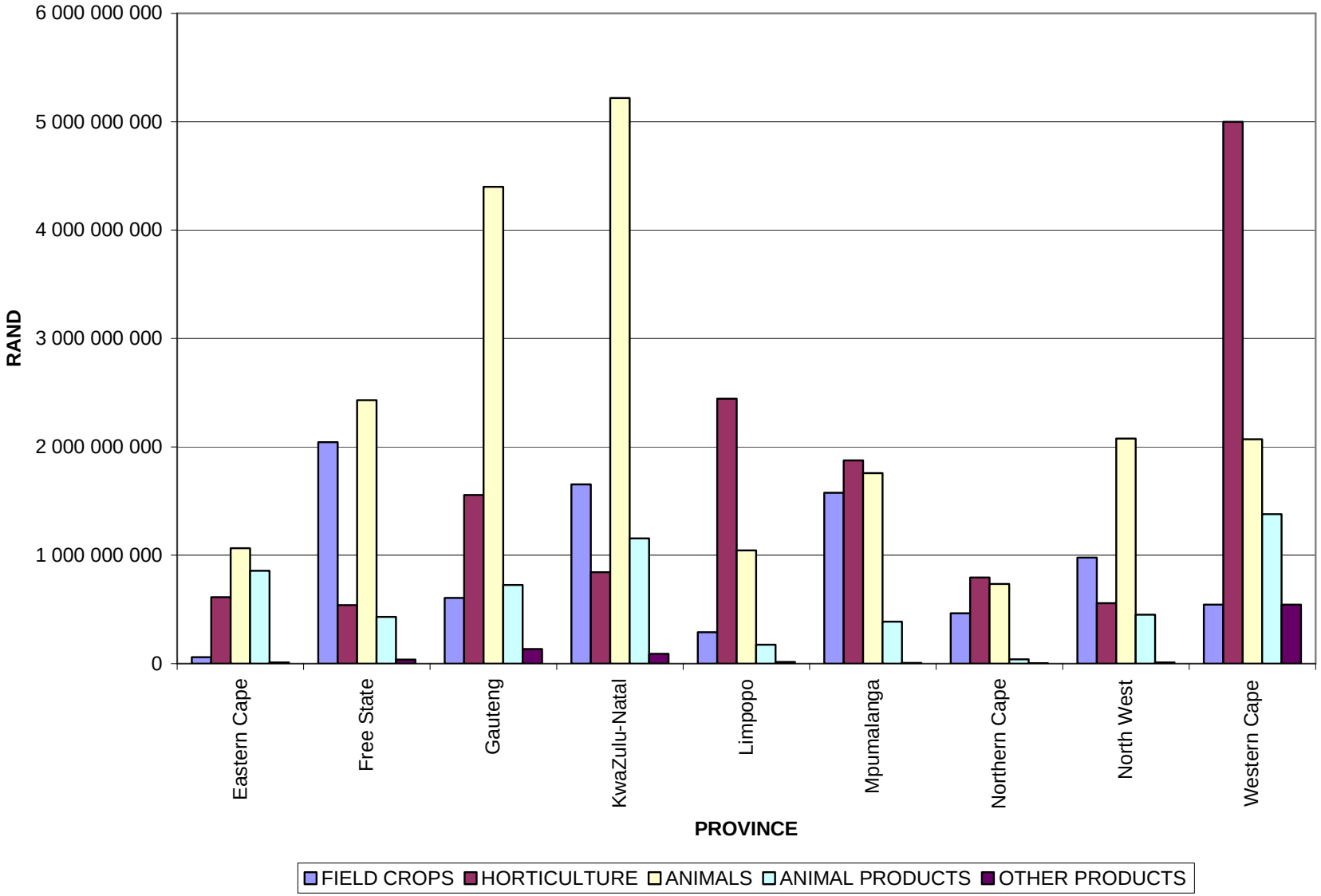
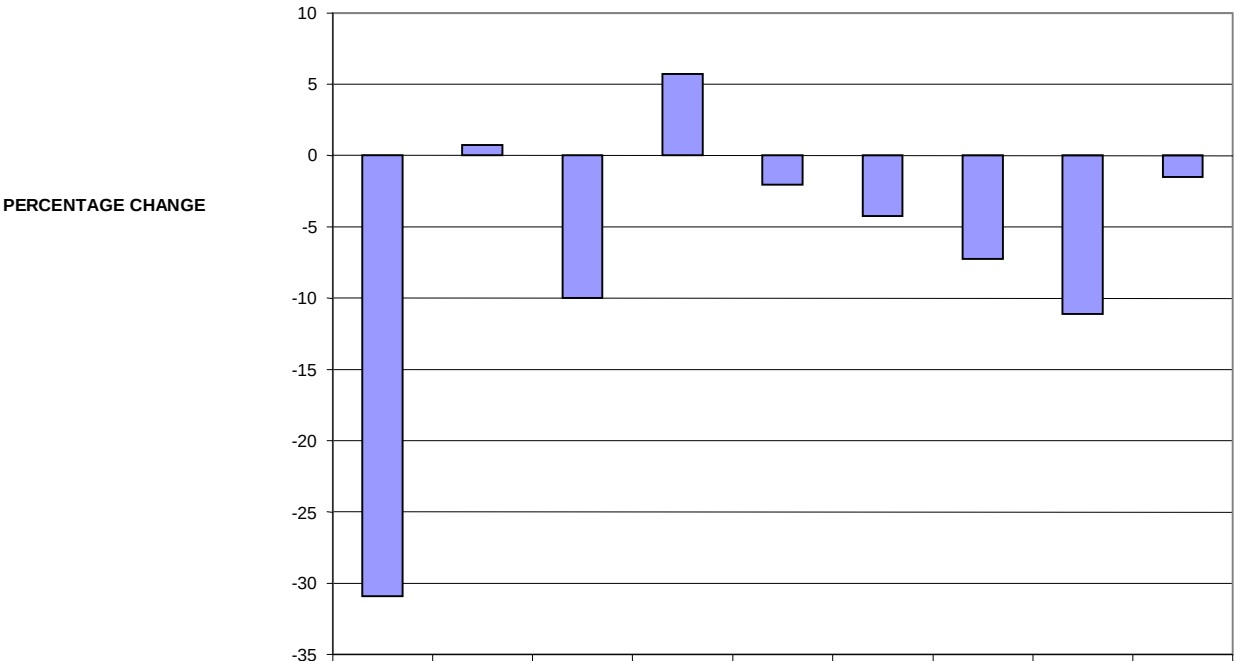


Figure 5 (a-e) – Percentage increase/decrease in gross farming income by major divisions within agriculture

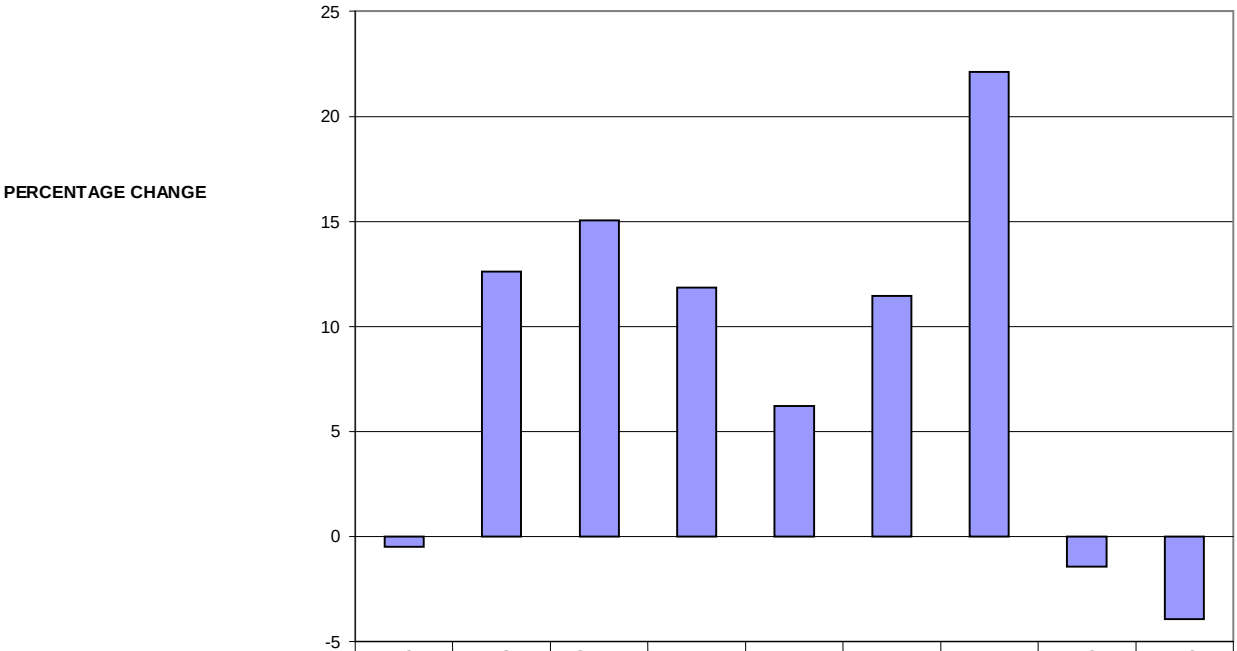
(Comparison confined to enterprises included in both the 2005 Survey of Large Scale Agriculture and 2006 Survey of Large Scale Agriculture and those that responded)

(a) FIELD CROPS PERCENTAGE CHANGE - MATCHING UNITS OF 2005 SURVEY AND 2006 SURVEY



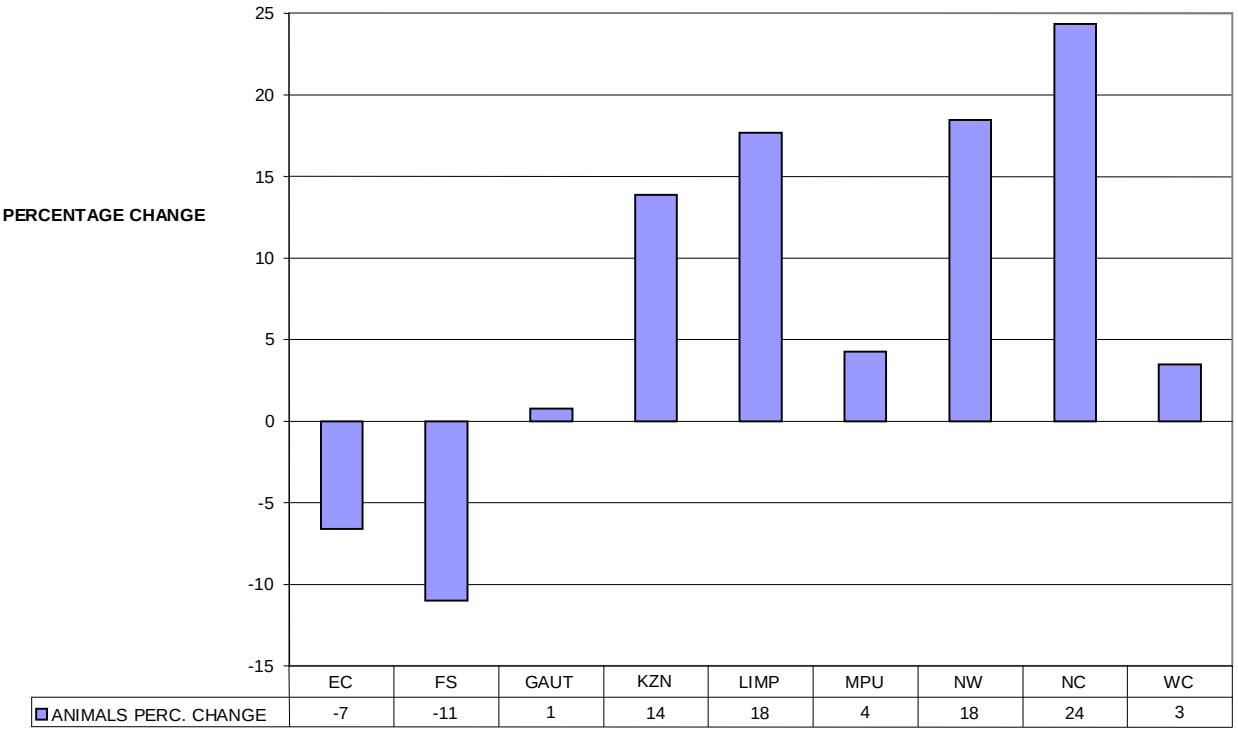
	EC	FS	GAUT	KZN	LIMP	MPU	NW	NC	WC
FIELD CROPS PERC. CHANGE	-31	1	-10	6	-2	-4	-7	-11	-2

(b) HORTICULTURE PERCENTAGE CHANGE - MATCHING UNITS OF 2005 SURVEY AND 2006 SURVEY



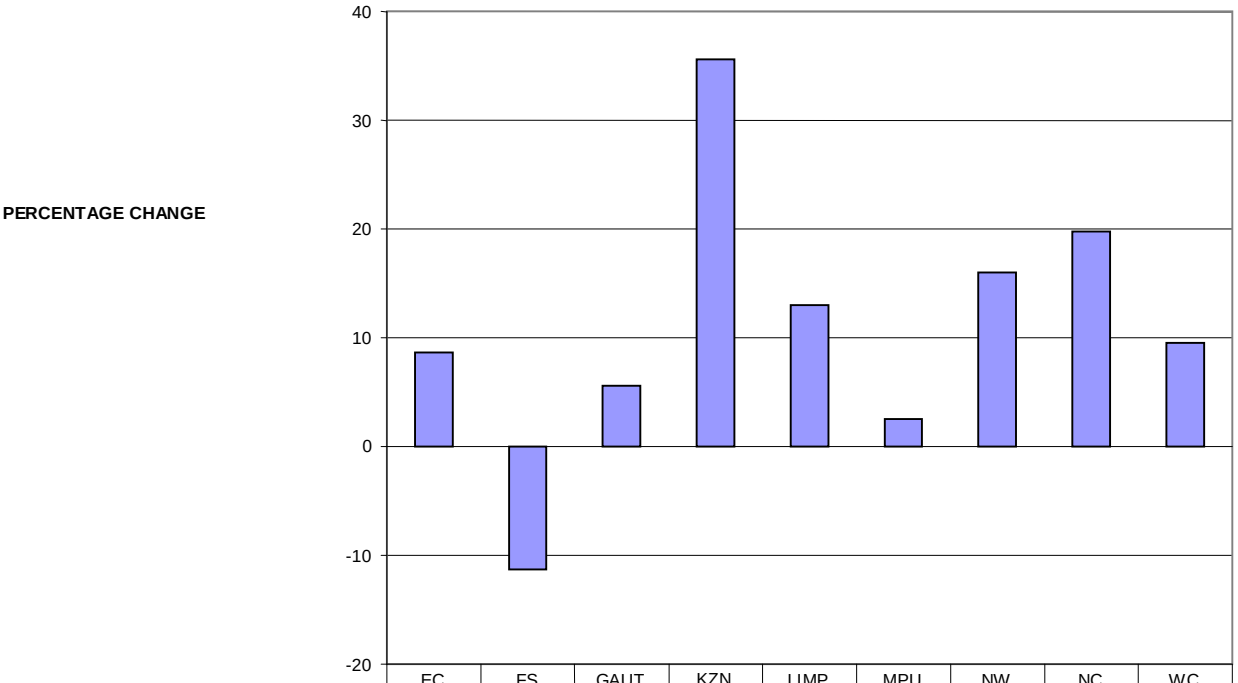
	EC	FS	GAUT	KZN	LIMP	MPU	NW	NC	WC
HORTICULTURE PERC. CHANGE	0	13	15	12	6	11	22	-1	-4

**(c) ANIMALS PERCENTAGE CHANGE -
MATCHING UNITS 2005 SURVEY AND 2006 SURVEY**



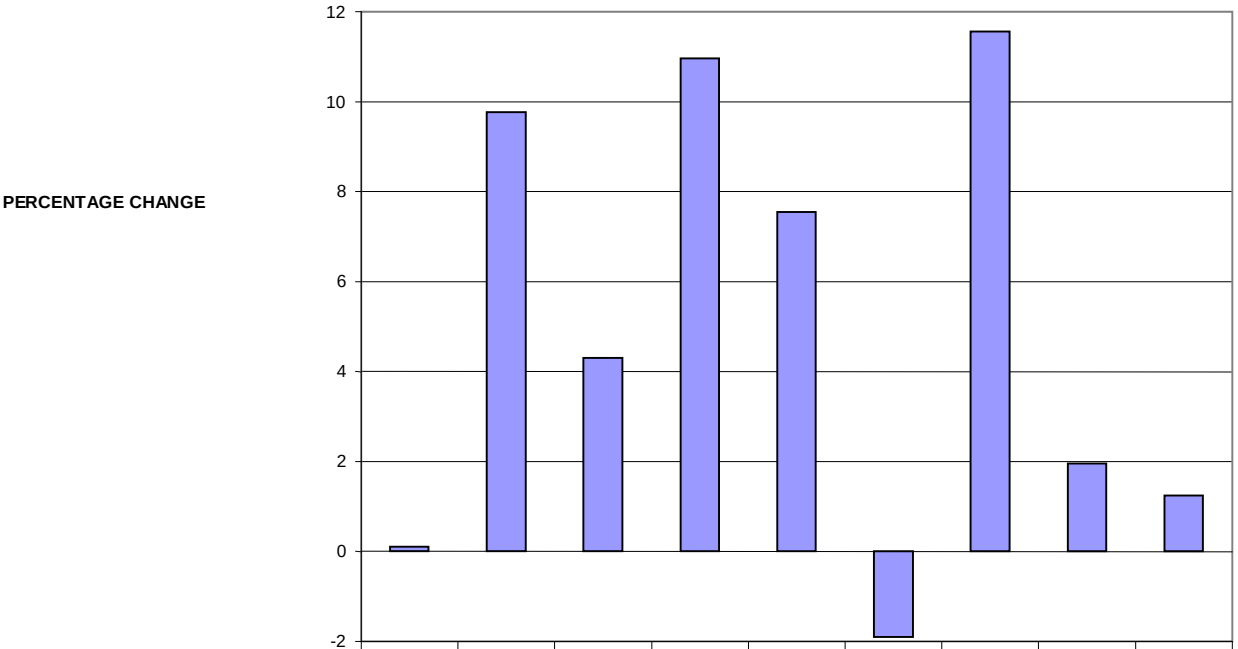
	EC	FS	GAUT	KZN	LIMP	MPU	NW	NC	WC
ANIMALS PERC. CHANGE	-7	-11	1	14	18	4	18	24	3

**(d) ANIMAL PRODUCTS PERCENTAGE CHANGE -
MATCHING UNITS OF 2005 SURVEY AND 2006 SURVEY**



	EC	FS	GAUT	KZN	LIMP	MPU	NW	NC	WC
ANIMAL PRODUCTS PERC. CHANGE	9	-11	6	36	13	3	16	20	10

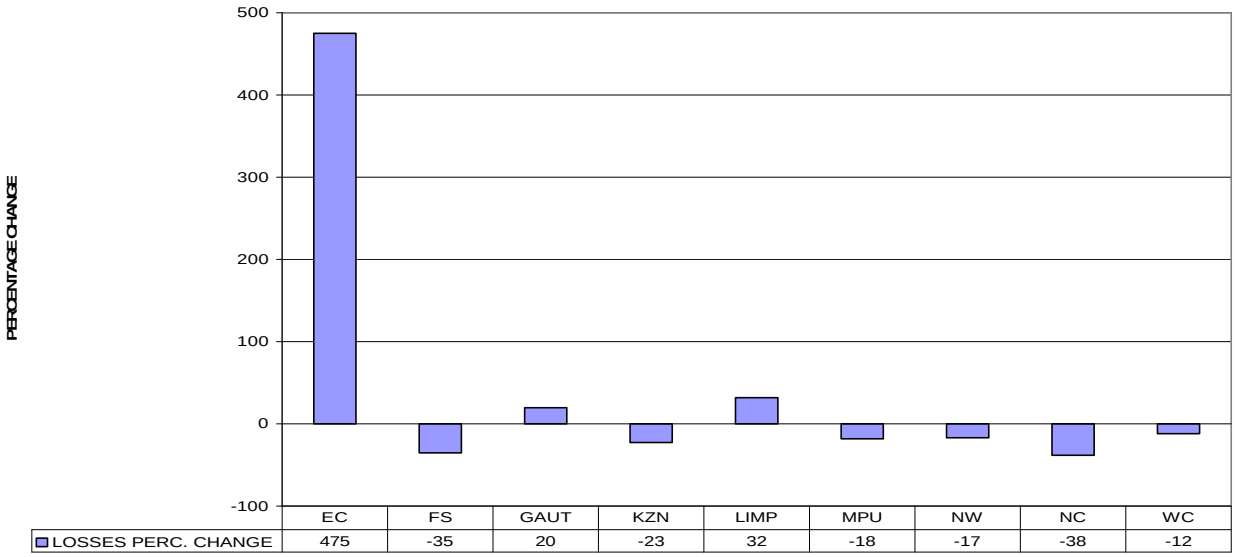
(e) GROSS FARMING INCOME (INCL. OTHER INCOME) PERCENTAGE CHANGE - MATCHING UNITS OF 2005 SURVEY AND 2006 SURVEY



	EC	FS	GAUT	KZN	LIMP	MPU	NW	NC	WC
GROSS FARMING INCOME PERC. CHANGE	0	10	4	11	8	-2	12	2	1

Figure 6 – Total value of losses encountered per province within agriculture

LOSSES PERCENTAGE CHANGE - MATCHING UNITS OF 2005 SURVEY AND 2006 SURVEY



	EC	FS	GAUT	KZN	LIMP	MPU	NW	NC	WC
LOSSES PERC. CHANGE	475	-35	20	-23	32	-18	-17	-38	-12

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Table 1 – Principal statistics: Summary of the survey results covered by the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006

Item	Unit	2006
Farming units with a VAT and/or IT turnover greater or equal to R3 million	Number	**5 693***
Employment Owners and family members Permanent employees Casual/Seasonal employees	Number	**495 518** 5 818 277 948 211 752
Employees' remuneration (at current 2006 prices) (cash wages, salaries and cash bonuses)	Rand	**6 624 956 993**
Gross farming income (at current 2006 prices) (excluding other income) Field crop products Horticultural products Animals / livestock Animal / livestock products Other products excluding forestry	Rand	**49 704 812 437** 8 219 717 099 14 228 017 873 20 799 440 403 5 604 063 018 853 574 042
Other income (at current 2006 prices) Other income (services) Other income	Rand	**2 968 596 437** 655 439 010 2 313 157 427
Expenditure (at current 2006 prices) Current expenditure (excluding livestock purchases) Capital expenditure	Rand	**43 000 353 484** 40 886 627 859 2 113 725 624
Livestock purchases (at current 2006 prices)	Rand	**8 260 741 903**
Market value of farming assets (at current 2006 prices)	Rand	**62 721 604 125**
Farming debt (at current 2006 prices)	Rand	**19 618 260 549**
Losses (at current 2006 prices)	Rand	**627 450 041**

***The decrease in the number of farming units (as compared to the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005) should not be interpreted as a decrease in the large scale farming sector, but is caused by the change in the DTI cut-off points to include units with annual turnover of R3 million and above in 2006 compared with R2 million and above in 2005.**

Table 2 – Principal statistics by province: Total employment and employee remuneration within agriculture

PROVINCE	TOTAL (NUMBER)				TOTAL (RAND)
	PROPRIETORS	FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	SEASONAL / CASUAL EMPLOYEES	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	SALARIES AND WAGES
EC	488	11 428	10 272	22 188	286 203 007
FS	900	23 320	19 269	43 489	460 364 663
GAUT	466	27 169	14 850	42 485	1 281 779 635
KZN	1 003	58 923	22 359	82 285	1 001 189 590
LIMP	416	35 395	24 031	59 842	564 989 423
MPU	655	37 342	26 230	64 227	751 614 932
NC	242	7 338	19 992	27 572	231 905 904
NW	493	14 925	11 020	26 438	342 811 390
WC	1 155	62 108	63 729	126 992	1 704 098 449
TOTAL	**5 818**	**277 948**	**211 752**	**495 518**	**6 624 956 993**

Table 3 (a) – Principal statistics by province: Gross farming income (excluding other income), expenditure (current and capital expenditure) and market value of assets within agriculture

PROVINCE	TOTAL (RAND)				
	GROSS FARMING INCOME	CURRENT EXPENDITURE (EXCL. LIVESTOCK)	LIVESTOCK PURCHASES	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	MARKET VALUES
EC	2 605 564 497	1 941 119 689	789 797 038	100 795 654	3 245 756 838
FS	5 485 780 787	4 730 599 736	1 329 144 543	84 332 847	6 245 974 930
GAUT	7 423 110 565	6 065 474 301	2 323 791 271	465 100 066	5 884 876 893
KZN	8 964 012 253	6 251 774 962	846 077 085	346 797 321	8 227 981 449
LIMP	3 969 306 983	3 458 197 298	432 002 749	149 478 798	6 455 516 396
MPU	5 603 986 062	5 380 078 024	629 162 309	343 763 184	8 310 823 234
NC	2 038 819 013	1 558 865 619	545 472 989	65 266 864	2 538 949 429
NW	4 076 558 055	2 960 252 474	852 747 472	117 072 458	5 026 069 275
WC	9 537 674 218	8 540 265 752	512 546 442	441 118 428	16 785 655 676
TOTAL	**49 704 812 437**	**40 886 627 859**	**8 260 741 903**	**2 113 725 624**	**62 721 604 125**

***Gross farming income excludes other income.**
***Current expenditure excludes livestock purchases.**

Table 3 (b) – Principal statistics by province: Farming debt within agriculture

PROVINCE	TOTAL (RAND)				
	MORTGAGES	LESS 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE 5 YEARS	TOTAL DEBT
EC	238 165 907	216 504 284	233 535 759	103 281 359	791 487 309
FS	553 513 422	910 562 049	695 953 371	381 317 268	2 541 346 110
GAUT	538 544 386	501 290 089	423 902 103	834 900 207	2 298 636 785
KZN	781 263 306	574 961 751	563 509 084	336 632 022	2 256 366 163
LIMP	550 787 349	406 371 224	413 759 444	263 612 514	1 634 530 531
MPU	658 795 198	921 593 600	608 483 726	383 143 516	2 572 016 040
NC	202 630 432	280 702 956	358 731 728	170 269 928	1 012 335 044
NW	351 092 037	414 075 954	367 190 739	137 162 305	1 269 521 035
WC	1 584 306 244	1 487 256 164	849 727 079	1 320 732 028	5 242 021 515
TOTAL	**5 459 098 284**	**5 713 318 075**	**4 514 793 038**	**3 931 051 152**	**19 618 260 549**

Table 4 – Ratios (%)

PROVINCE	CURRENT EXPENDITURE / GROSS FARMING INCOME	SALARIES AND WAGES / GROSS FARMING INCOME	FARMING DEBT / MARKET VALUE OF ASSETS	FARMING DEBT / GROSS FARMING INCOME
	TOTAL (%)			
EC	74	11	24	30
FS	86	8	41	46
GAUT	82	17	39	31
KZN	70	11	27	25
LIMP	87	14	25	41
MPU	96	13	31	46
NC	76	11	40	50
NW	73	8	25	31
WC	90	18	31	55
TOTAL	**82**	**13**	**31**	**39**

***Current expenditure excludes livestock purchases.**
***Gross farming income excludes other income.**

Table 5 (a) – Breakdown of gross farming income (excluding other income) by major division within agriculture

PROVINCE	TOTAL (RAND)				
	FIELD CROPS	HORTICULTURE	ANIMALS / LIVESTOCK	ANIMAL / LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	OTHER PRODUCTS
EC	60 316 789	613 642 362	1 064 299 600	855 732 441	11 573 303
FS	2 043 177 063	540 958 251	2 430 748 956	432 675 757	38 220 759
GAUT	607 007 415	1 557 375 315	4 398 528 519	726 157 733	134 041 580
KZN	1 654 844 904	844 380 727	5 218 567 343	1 156 194 551	90 024 726
LIMP	289 662 126	2 445 021 680	1 045 779 544	173 989 724	14 853 907
MPU	1 576 492 949	1 874 937 061	1 758 769 155	387 627 418	6 159 478
NC	465 057 118	794 159 855	735 469 975	40 898 361	3 233 702
NW	979 156 903	557 963 661	2 077 665 551	450 707 220	11 064 717
WC	544 001 827	4 999 578 957	2 069 611 756	1 380 079 808	544 401 868
TOTAL	**8 219 717 099**	**14 228 017 873**	**20 799 440 403**	**5 604 063 018**	**853 574 042**

Table 5 (b) – Breakdown of other income within agriculture

PROVINCE	TOTAL (RAND)	
	OTHER INCOME (SERVICES)	OTHER INCOME
EC	28 051 667	58 421 482
FS	83 786 729	756 391 765
GAUT	127 008 966	169 385 143
KZN	112 624 654	237 165 274
LIMP	74 463 597	129 915 024
MPU	55 278 294	369 491 739
NC	19 105 886	61 954 820
NW	45 921 625	225 224 229
WC	109 197 588	305 207 948
TOTAL	**655 439 010**	**2 313 157 427**

Table 6 – Total value of losses encountered during the financial year ended 28 February 2006 within agriculture

PROVINCE	TOTAL (RAND) LOSSES
EC	101 624 020
FS	44 663 415
GAUT	42 050 721
KZN	90 896 753
LIMP	61 456 838
MPU	119 617 478
NC	15 799 731
NW	39 954 618
WC	111 386 463
TOTAL	**627 450 041**

Explanatory notes and definitions

1. General

In 2006 (1 March 2005 – 28 February 2006), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) undertook a survey of units active in the agricultural sector within the Republic of South Africa. This survey covered the activities of commercial farms/entities in South Africa and which were registered for Value Added Tax (VAT) and/or Income Tax (IT) for the financial year ending 28 February 2006.

This statistical release is a summary of selected findings.

2. Scope of the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006

The Survey of Large Scale Agriculture of Agriculture 2006 covers the following tax registered enterprises that are mainly engaged in farming activities such as:

- Growing of crops;
- Farming of animals; and/or
- Growing of crops combined with animal farming (mixed farming).

For purposes of the survey, farming means the following activities for commercial purposes:

- the growing of field crops, fruit, grapes, nuts, seeds, trees in a nursery, bulbs, vegetables and flowers in the open air or under cover;
- operations at nurseries excluding those predominantly engaged in reselling;
- the operation of tea, coffee and sugar plantations;
- the raising of livestock, game, poultry, rabbits, freshwater fish, furbearing and other animals; and
- the production of milk, wool, pelts/fur, eggs and honey.

Forestry e.g. timber, wattle, wood and other plantations, ocean fishing and agricultural services were not included in the survey.

Data in respect of agricultural smallholdings such as nurseries, vegetable gardens, flower farms and dairy farms are included in this release only in those cases where the products were intended for sale.

3. Survey year

Details relating to the area and market value of the farming unit, the number of owners, family members and employees involved in farming activities, and farming debt, were collected as at 28 February 2006. Data on land utilisation, employees' remuneration, gross farming income and expenditure, equipment purchased, and amounts spent on buildings erected and development work undertaken refer to the financial year ending on any date between 1 March 2005 and 28 February 2006, while the market value of movable farming assets was as at the end of the financial year.

4. Comparability with the previous surveys

Caution is needed in comparing the results of this survey with results from previous surveys and censuses in the agricultural sector.

- The Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005 covered only large scale enterprises registered for VAT and/or IT with an annual registered turnover of R2 million and above;
- The Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006 covered only large scale enterprises registered for VAT and/or IT with an annual registered turnover of R3 million and above (DTI cut-off points amended from R2 million to R3 million);
- The updating of Stats SA's business register with data obtained from the South African Revenue Service (SARS) resulted in a significantly improved frame as compared to the frames available for previous agricultural collections.

There were 6 826 large scale farming units that were originally drawn to participate in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006, compared to 8 380 large scale farming units originally recorded to participate in the Large Scale Survey of Agriculture 2005.

The decrease in the number of large scale farming units that participated in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006 (as compared to the units in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005) should not be interpreted as a decrease in the large scale farming sector but rather the loss of large scale farming units due to the amendment of the DTI cut-off points from R2 million (in 2005) to R3 million (in 2006).

A valid basis for comparison is between enterprises included in the 2002 Census of Commercial Agriculture, the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2005 and the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006 of Agriculture. The results for gross farming income by major division within agriculture are summarised in the key findings and shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

5. Farming unit

The data are collected in respect of farming units. A farming unit consists of one or more farms, smallholdings or pieces of land, whether adjacent or not, operated as a single unit and situated within the same province.

A farming unit means any unit on which one or more of the following farming operations are carried out for commercial purposes:

- the cultivation in the open air or under cover of field crops, fruit, grapes, nuts, seed bulbs, vegetable plants or flowers;
- the operation of a tea, coffee and sugar plantations;
- the breeding of livestock, poultry, game or other animals, including freshwater fish, furred animals and trade in livestock;
- the production of milk, wool, fur, eggs or honey.

Forestry e.g. timber, wattle, wood and other plantations, ocean fishing and agricultural services were not included in the Survey of Large Scale Agriculture 2006.

6. Farmer

The farmer is the person, partnership, company, close corporation or other enterprise that operates the farming unit for their own account; or the manager, foreman or other person to whom the control of the farming unit was entrusted.

7. Type of employment

'Owners and family members' refer to ownership by individuals or family and other forms of partnerships.

'Permanent employees' are employees who are employed on a permanent basis with benefits, such as leave.

'Casual and seasonal employees' include occasional and day labourers, e.g. shearers, reapers and fruit-pickers, but exclude contractors and their employees.

8. Gross farming income

Gross farming income as reported by the farmer includes income earned from agricultural products sold, divided in this release into field crops, horticultural products, animals and animal products, and all other products.

'*Animals* and *animal products'* include livestock, poultry, game and all other animals.

'All other products' include wild flowers, compost, firewood etc.

9. Current expenditure

Current expenditure is expenditure incurred by farming operations during the financial year in respect of the farming unit as reported by the farmer. These expenses include seed, stock- and poultry feeds, fertilisers, fuel, packing material, electricity purchased, interest paid and all other operating expenses. Railage and rented transport are also included with the relevant purchases.

10. Farming debt

Farming debt includes all obligations incurred in respect of normal farming activities, such as mortgages, loans and credits received from organisations such as banks, cooperative societies and private persons. Debt in respect of other business enterprises is not included.

Particulars regarding farming debt are based on the data submitted by respondents.

11. Abbreviations and symbols used

RSA	=	Republic of South Africa
Stats SA	=	Statistics South Africa
DTI	=	Department of Trade and Industry
SARS	=	South African Revenue Service
R	=	Rand
0	=	more than nil but less than 500
VAT	=	Value Added Tax
IT	=	Income Tax

12. Rounding-off of figures

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may, therefore, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

13. Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by mail, email, fax, telephone and personal visits to individual farmers and/or accountants to assist respondents to complete the questionnaires.

14. Non-sampling errors

Inaccuracies may occur due to imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures.

1. AGRICULTURAL CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The following table contains the concepts and definitions Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses within the agricultural sector.

TERM	DEFINITION
Agricultural inputs	Consumable expendable inputs in agricultural production for both crops and livestock, for example fertilisers, seeds, veterinary drugs, etc.
Annual crops	Crops that are planted and harvested during the same production season.
Area harvested for grain	Area harvested for dry grain (whole grain, seed, beans or unshelled nuts) for commercial purposes, or to be retained for seed, animal feed or human consumption. It therefore excludes areas planted but not harvested owing to hail damage, fire, grazing, etc. and areas harvested but not used for grain, but for silage etc.
Area planted for grain	That part of the total area planted that is planted with the intention of harvesting it for grain rather than for silage, grazing or fodder.
Cash crop	Crop grown for sale rather than for consumption on the farm. Synonym is *food crop.*
Cereals	Wheat, coarse grains and rice.
Commercial farm	A farm producing agricultural products intended for the market, usually registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.
Commercial farmer	A person who produces agricultural products intended for the market. See *subsistence farmer*.
Farming unit	One or more farms, smallholdings or pieces of land, whether adjacent or not, operated as a single unit and situated within the same magisterial district or province**,** on which cultivation is carried out for both commercial and non-commercial purposes, in the open air or under cover. It includes land rented from others, the farmstead and other buildings, cropland, pasture, veld, wasteland and dams, but excludes land leased to others. A farming unit could be owned by a single person, partnership, company, or close corporation etc.
Food crop	See *cash crop*
Grain	Harvested produce of cereals, pulses, oil crops and legumes.
Grain production	Grain actually removed from the field.
Hectare	Metric unit of land measurement equivalent to 1000 square metres.
Inter-planted crop	A crop planted between rows of another crop.
Irrigation	Artificial application of water to land to assist in the growing of crops and pastures.
Livestock	All animals or birds kept or reared mainly for agricultural purposes including cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, poultry, rabbits, etc.
Losses	Value of expenditure experienced through theft (i.e. stock theft, pilfering and stealing of crops etc.), burglaries, natural disasters, number of days lost due to absenteeism, predators etc.
Oilseeds	Dry seeds harvested from annual oil-bearing crops used for food, feed, seed or industrial purposes.
Yield	Amount of product harvested per unit area.
Yield per harvested area	Yield from the area actually harvested.
Yield per planted area	Yield from the area planted.

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Fax number:	(012) 310 8500/ 8495 (user information services) (012) 321 7381 (technical enquiries)
Email:	info@statssa.gov.za (user information services) distribution@statssa.gov.za (orders) mosesmn@statssa.gov.za (technical enquiries)
Postal address:	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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