

GENERAL NOTICES • ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

NOTICE 58 OF 2020



Block A | 4th Floor | Meintjiesplein Building | 536 Francis Baard Street | Arcadia | 0002
 Private Bag X935 | Pretoria | 0001
 Tel: 012 341 1115 | Fax: 012 341 1811/1911
<http://www.namc.co.za>

**APPLICATION FOR THE CONTINUATION OF STATUTORY MEASURES: LEVIES IN TERMS OF
 THE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, 1996, (ACT NO 47 OF 1996), (MAP
 ACT) AS AMENDED**

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**INVITATION TO DIRECTLY AFFECTED GROUPS IN THE WINTER CEREAL INDUSTRY
 TO FORWARD COMMENTS REGARDING THE REQUEST FROM THE
 SA CULTIVAR AND TECHNOLOGY AGENCY (SACTA), FOR THE CONTINUATION OF LEVIES ON
 WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS FOR BREEDING AND TECHNOLOGY PURPOSES**

The statutory levy on wheat, barley and oats of R30 per ton (VAT excl), to fund seed breeding and technology, that is administered by the SA Cultivar and Technology Agency (SACTA), will lapse on 30 September 2020.

The National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) received a request from SACTA on behalf of specific role players in the winter cereal industry, that the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, in terms of section 15 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, Act No 47 of 1996 (MAP Act), establish the following statutory levy (VAT excluded) for the different winter cereal commodities, as indicated below:

Commodity	Period	Amount (VAT excluded)
Wheat	1/10/2020 to 30/9/2021	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2021 to 30/9/2022	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2022 to 30/9/2023	R 32,00 per metric ton
Barley	1/10/2020 to 30/9/2021	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2021 to 30/9/2022	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2022 to 30/9/2023	R 32,00 per metric ton
Oats	1/10/2020 to 30/9/2021	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2021 to 30/9/2022	R 30,00 per metric ton
	1/10/2022 to 30/9/2023	R 32,00 per metric ton

The levy will be payable to SACTA by buyers, processors and persons issuing a silo receipt, and will be recovered from producers. Persons paying the levy may claim 2,5% commission on the amount of the levies recovered, in accordance with the conditions set by SACTA from time to time.

Statutory levies have been imposed over the past years on winter cereals to, *inter alia*, provide financial support for seed breeding research projects. The seed breeding and technology levy that is based on the international end point royalty system, was administered by SACTA since 1 October 2016.

PARTICULARS OF STATUTORY MEASURE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE MAP ACT

The relevant particulars, as required in terms of section 10(2) of the MAP Act, to be included in a request for the establishment of a statutory measure of this nature, are as follows:

- (a) The proposed statutory levy would relate to locally produced wheat, barley and oats; and will apply to the whole of the Republic of South Africa in order to have a uniform system of levies without discrimination, which would exist if levies had to be imposed in certain areas and not in others.
- (b) The manner in which the objectives referred to in section 2(2) of the MAP Act will be advanced (namely increased market access for all market participants, promotion of the efficiency of the marketing of agricultural products, optimisation of export earnings from agricultural products and the enhancement of the viability of the agricultural sector) is summarised below.

The purpose and aim of this statutory measure are to compensate breeders of wheat, barley and oats varieties for their proportionate contribution towards obtaining and utilising improved international intellectual property to the benefit of the wheat, barley and oats industries in the Republic of South Africa. SACTA will distribute the levy income in terms of a formal agency agreement concluded with seed breeders.

Sustainable commercial farming, as well as food security, are to a large extent dependent on the cultivation of high yielding crops from seed varieties most suited to a particular region.

The development of new cultivars with improved quality and yield characteristics constitutes an important part of breeding and technology research undertaken by various organisations. The continuous development of new cultivars is indispensable to the sustained production of winter cereals in South Africa.

Worldwide the levels of Plant Variety Protection ("PVP") legislation and protection of self-pollinated crops are insufficient to guarantee a return on investment on intellectual property for the holders of such plant breeders' rights. This is due to PVP exceptions such as "Farmer's Privilege" and the fact that the offspring or grain produced from self-pollinated crops has the same genetic content as the parent. This means that seed can be harvested and replanted by farmers. This creates a situation where farmers could, for example, only purchase one season's seed, then lawfully save seed from their harvest for the next and subsequent planting seasons.

The existence of international networks is critical in seed breeding as most agriculture related intellectual property is owned by or falls under foreign control. Without an appropriate mechanism to receive adequate compensation, and to account for the risk of exploitation, South Africa remains an unattractive destination for agriculture related intellectual property associated with self-pollinated crops. This means that access to international nurseries, markers,

techniques and technologies is being constrained. The result is that South African farmers do not have access to improved agriculture related intellectual property that is available worldwide.

Most industry role players have realised the need for a sustainable industry research funding strategy for self-pollinated crops. These role players have agreed to a breeding and technology levy on such crops to encourage and stimulate the breeding of self-pollinated crops for the benefit of the production, processing and other value-adding industries in the Republic of South Africa.

- (b) The Administration of SACTA will take responsibility for the collection of the levy and for the administration functions associated with the proposed levy. The Board of Directors of SACTA appointed specific persons to carry out these functions. These persons were designated and authorised as inspectors by the Minister to perform the functions referred to in Section 21 of the MAP Act.
- (c) Annual audits will be executed by the Auditor-General.

BUSINESS PLAN:

Although SACTA is still in the process of submitting the business plan and budget for the proposed statutory levy, the NAMC noted that the expected income by means of the statutory levy can be based on an expected success rate of 92% in the collection of the levy. The levy income for the proposed three years is estimated to be between R50 million to R65 million per year.

These statutory funds will be used to support breeding research functions, based on the following:

- The levy funds are earmarked for commercial breeding activities by seed companies based on their performance and utilisation in the seed market;
- These funds will be distributed according to the calculated market share of each seed company;
- At least 20% of the levy income will be used for transformation and development projects, of which the business plan will be considered by the NAMC;
- The budget for administration costs represents approximately 5% of the expected income by means of statutory levy on wheat, barley and oats during the next years; and
- The levy is applicable on local production only and not on imported commodities.

As the proposed breeding and technology levy is consistent with the objectives of the MAP Act, the NAMC is investigating the possible implementation of the relevant statutory levy.

Directly affected groups in the winter cereal industry are kindly requested to submit comments or objections regarding the proposed breeding and technology levy to the NAMC in writing (fax 012 341 1911 or e-mail lizettem@namc.co.za) on or before 28 February 2020, to enable the Council to formulate its recommendation to the Minister in this regard.