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GOVERNMENT NOTICE GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU

No. R. 644

8 May 1998

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, 1996 (ACT No. 47 OF 1996)

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATUTORY MEASURE AND DETERMINATION OF GUIDELINE PRICES: LEVY RELATING TO COTTON LINT

I, Derek André Hanekom, Minister of Agriculture, acting under sections 13 and 15 of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996), hereby—

- (a) establish the statutory measure set out in the Schedule hereto;
- (b) determine that the guideline price for cotton lint shall be **723c per kilogram**.

D. A. HANEKOM

Minister of Agriculture

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Schedule any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“cotton” means cotton lint and seed cotton derived from the ball of the cotton plant (*Gossypium hirsutum*);

“cotton lint” means the fibre derived from seed cotton after the seed cotton has been ginned;

“Cotton South Africa” means the company registered in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), and which operates under the name Cotton South Africa;

“ginner” means any person who gins seed cotton for commercial purposes;

“gin”, in relation to seed cotton, means to separate the seed and fibre in seed cotton and ginning has a corresponding meaning;

“seed cotton” means the lint and seed derived from the ball of the cotton plant (*Gossypium hirsutum*) before it has been ginned;

“the Act” means the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (No. 47 of 1996).

Purpose and aims of statutory measures and the relation thereof to objectives of the Act

2. The purpose and aims of this statutory measure are to provide financial support for the following functions that the cotton industry has identified as essential and in the interest of the industry as a whole:

- (a) Rendering of information services as a supporting measure to all role-players;
- (b) the stimulation of production and the usage of cotton; and
- (c) enhancement of the marketability of cotton through—
 - (i) research;
 - (ii) quality standards and norms; and
 - (iii) training.

The maintenance of macro industry information is regarded as critical for strategic planning by the cotton industry as well as the directly affected groups individually. Proper and accurate market information that is available on a continuous and timeous manner, will not only increase market access for all market participants, but will also promote the efficiency of the marketing of cotton.

The promotion of the production of cotton can make a significant contribution towards the level of household food security in South Africa, particularly in the more arid regions of the country where other summer crops have regularly failed. It is furthermore important that perceptions be changed in terms of crops more suited to those areas to feature more strongly.

Research is essential for the furtherance of the primary cotton industry's competitive position, taking into account the extremely competitive marketing environment in which cotton compete and the steady decline in the cotton fibre market over the past few years. Research is also important for cotton cultivation by commercial and small-scale cotton farmers. Studies in connection with cultivar characteristics such as yield tendencies, adaptability and yield stability, make it possible for the cotton producer to make meaningful cultivar choices for specific conditions.

Quality standards, grading and classification as well as independent arbitration services for quality disputes have to be maintained in order to promote the efficiency of cotton marketing *per se*. This function is deemed a basic precondition for the orderly marketing of cotton. Therefore, grading staff of co-operatives and processors of cotton also have to be trained on a continuous basis.

A portion of the funds collected by means of this levy will also be focussed on small-scale farmers and the developing cotton industry.

The establishment of this statutory measure will not only assist in increasing market access for all participants but will also enhance the viability of the cotton industry. The establishment of this statutory measure will in fact further all the objectives of the Act as stipulated in section 2 thereof.

This statutory measure shall be administered by Cotton South Africa.

Product to which statutory measure applies

3. This statutory measure shall apply to cotton lint.

Area in which statutory measure applies

4. This statutory measure shall apply within the geographical area of the Republic of South Africa.

Imposition of levy

5. A levy is hereby imposed on cotton lint produced by ginner. A ginner who has paid a levy may recover the amount of the levy from the person from which he has received the seed cotton from which the cotton lint, on which the levy is payable, has been produced.

Amount of levy

6. The levy shall amount to **12c per kilogram** cotton lint produced, excluding VAT (13,68c per kilogram cotton lint produced, VAT included).

Persons by whom and to whom levy is payable

7. The levy imposed in terms of clause 5 shall—
- (1) be payable by ginner; and
 - (2) be payable to Cotton South Africa.

Payment of levy

8. (1) Payment shall be made not later than the twentieth day that follows the month during which such levy was collected.

(2) Payment shall be made by means of a cheque, postal order or money order made out in favour of Cotton South Africa.

- (3) (a) The payment shall be submitted monthly, when forwarded by post to—

Cotton South Africa
P.O. Box 912232
SILVERTON
0127

- (b) when delivered by hand delivered to—

Cotton South Africa
Cotton South Africa Building
90 Cycad Place
Off Watermeyer Street
Val de Grace Extension 10
PRETORIA
0184

Commencement and period of validity

9. This statutory measure shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof and shall lapse on 31 March 2000.

No. R. 644

8 Mei 1998

WET OP DIE BEMARKING VAN LANDBOUPRODUKTE, 1996 (WET No. 47 VAN 1996)

**INSTELLING VAN STATUTÊRE MAATREËL EN BEPALING VAN RIGLYNPRYSE:
HEFFING MET BETREKKING TOT KATOENVESEL**

Ek, Derek André Hanekom, Minister van Landbou, handelende kragtens artikels 13 en 15 van die Wet op die Bemarking van Landbouprodukte, 1996 (Wet No. 47 van 1996)—

- (a) stel hiermee die statutêre maatreël in die Bylae uiteengesit, in;
- (b) bepaal dat die riglynprys vir katoenlint **723c per kilogram** sal wees.

D. A. HANEKOM**Minister van Landbou****BYLAE****Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie Bylae het enige woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“die Wet” die Wet op die Bemarking van Landbouprodukte, 1996 (Wet No. 47 van 1996);

“katoen” katoenvesel en katoenpluksel afkomstig van die saadballetjie van die katoenplant (*Gossypium hirsutum*);

“Katoen Suid-Afrika” 'n maatskappy ingelyf kragtens artikel 21 van die Maatskappywet, 1973 (Wet No. 61 van 1973) en wat onder die naam Katoen Suid-Afrika sake bedryf;

“katoenpluksel” die vesel en saad afkomstig van die balletjie van die katoenplant (*Gossypium hirsutum*), voordat dit gepluis is;

“katoenvesel” die vesel verkry van katoenpluksel, nadat die katoenpluksel gepluis is;

“pluis” om die saad en vesel in die katoenpluksel van mekaar te skei;

“pluismeulenaar” enige persoon wat katoenpluksel pluus vir kommersiële doeleindes.

Doel en doelwitte van statutêre maatreël en die verband daarvan met die oogmerke van die Wet

2. Die doel en doelwitte van hierdie statutêre maatreël is om finansiële steun te verleen aan die volgende funksies wat as belangrik en in die belang van die industrie as 'n geheel geïdentifiseer is:

- (a) Uitvoering van inligtingsdienste as 'n steundiens vir al die rolspelers;
- (b) stimulasie van die produksie en verbruik van katoen; en
- (c) verhoging van die bemarkbaarheid van katoen deur—
 - (i) navorsing;
 - (ii) kwaliteitsstandaarde en norme; en
 - (iii) opleiding.

Die onderhouding van makro-ekonomiese inligting word as krities beskou vir strategiese beplanning deur die katoenbedryf, asook deur individuele direk geaffekteerde groepe. Akkurate markinligting, wat beskikbaar is op 'n deurlopende en tydige basis, sal marktoegang vir al die markdeelnemers verhoog en die doeltreffendheid van katoenbemarking bevorder.

Die bevordering van katoenproduksie kan 'n beduidende bydrae tot die vlak van voedselsekureit in Suid-Afrika lewer, veral in die droër dele van die land waar ander somergewasse op 'n gereelde basis misluk. Dit is ook belangrik dat persepsies moet verander in terme van gewasse wat meer geskik is vir die gebiede.

Navorsing is belangrik ten einde die mededingendheid van die primêre katoenindustrie te bevorder, veral in die lig van die kompeterende bemarkingsomgewing en die afname in die katoenveselmark oor die afgelope paar jaar. Navorsing is ook belangrik vir katoenbewerking deur kommersiële en kleinboere. Studies oor die eienskappe van kultivars soos opbrengsneigings, aanpasbaarheid en opbrengsstabiliteit, maak dit moontlik vir die katoenprodusent om betekenisvolle kultivarkeuses te maak vir spesifieke toestande.

Kwaliteitstandaarde, gradering en klassifikasie en onafhanklike arbitrasiedienste vir kwaliteitgeskille moet onderhou word ten einde die doeltreffendheid van katoenbemarking te bevorder. Die funksie word geag as 'n basiese voorvereiste vir die ordelike bemarking van katoen. Om die rede moet graderingspersoneel van koöperasies en verwerkers van katoen ook op 'n deurlopende basis opgelei word.

'n Gedeelte van die fondse wat deur die heffing gevorder sal word, sal ook op kleinboere en die ontwikkelende katoenbedryf gefokus word.

Die instelling van die statutêre maatreël sal aanhelp om marktoegang te laat toeneem vir alle deelnemers en sal ook die lewensvatbaarheid van die katoenbedryf bevorder. Die instelling van die maatreël sal al die doelwitte van die Wet, soos in artikel 2 uiteengesit, bevorder.

Die statutêre maatreël sal deur Katoen Suid-Afrika geadministreer word.

Produk waarop statutêre maatreël van toepassing is

3. Hierdie statutêre maatreël is op katoenvesel van toepassing.

Gebied waarin statutêre maatreël van toepassing is

4. Hierdie statutêre maatreël is op die geografiese gebied van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van toepassing.

Oplegging van heffing

5. 'n Heffing word hiermee opgelê op katoenvesel geproduseer deur pluismeulenaars. 'n Pluismeulenaar wat 'n heffing betaal het, mag die bedrag verhaal van die persoon van wie hy die katoenpluksel ontvang het, waarvan die katoenvesel waarop die heffing betaalbaar is, geproduseer is.

Bedrag van heffing

6. Die heffing sal beloop **12c per kilogram** katoenvesel geproduseer, BTW uitgesluit (13,68c per kilogram katoenvesel geproduseer, BTW ingesluit).

Persone deur wie en aan wie heffing betaalbaar is

7. Die heffing wat opgelê is ingevolge klousule 5 sal—
(1) betaalbaar wees deur die pluismeulenaars; en
(2) betaalbaar wees aan Katoen Suid-Afrika.

Betaling van heffing

8. (1) Betaling sal nie later as die twintigste dag, opvolgend tot die maand waarin die heffing gevorder is, geskied nie.

(2) Betaling sal geskied volgens tjek, posorder of geldorder wat uitgemaak word ten gunste van Katoen Suid-Afrika.

- (3) (a) Die opgawe moet maandeliks ingedien word, indien per pos, by—

Katoen Suid-Afrika
Posbus 912232
SILVERTON
0127

- (b) indien afgelewer per hand, by—

Katoen Suid-Afrika
Katoen Suid-Afrika-gebou
Cycadoord 90
Uit Watermeyerstraat
Val de Grace-uitbreiding 10
PRETORIA
0184

Inwerkingtreding en tydperk van geldigheid

9. (1) Hierdie statutêre maatreël tree in werking op die datum van publikasie hiervan en verval op 31 Maart 2000.



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THE WEATHER BUREAU: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

CONTENTS**INHOUD**

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.	No.		Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE				GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING			
Agriculture, Department of				Landbou, Departement van			
<i>Government Notice</i>				<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>			
R. 644	Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (47/1996): Establishment of statutory measure and determination of guideline prices: Levy relating to cotton lint	1	18877	R. 644	Wet op die Bemarking van Landbou-produkte (47/1996): Instelling van statutêre maatreël en bepaling van riglynpriyse: Heffing betreffende katoen-vesel	4	18877