

GARIEP WATCH TERUGVOER

Bladsy

21 Deur:
Fritz Bekker

INNAME 2023:

GROOTSKAALSE PRODUKSIEVERLIESE
IN DIE SA ROSYNE BEDRYF

Bladsy

25 Deur: Ferdie Botha,
Raisins SA

MARKET POSITIONING AND FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAISIN INDUSTRY

Bladsy

36 By: EVDW – Earle van der Watt
& Sune Coetzer

IN DIE UITGAWE:



Bladsy
06

Factors affecting potential grape yield



Bladsy
43

*Raisins South Africa Agriculture
Graduate Symposium*



Bladsy
57

Raisins South Africa hou Gala

CONTENT DISCLAIMER AND WAIVER

All information obtained from authors and/or various role players within the sector was done and compelled by the various entities as cited under each article. This is the opinion of the various authors, as indicated. Raisins SA cannot be held liable for any misleading and/or faulty data.

It is however the responsibility of Raisins SA to evaluate the quality and/or accuracy of all content published to ensure that all role players obtain the most accurate and latest studies and/or news within the sector, while taking account the author's right to freedom of speech. As Raisins SA is not the author of all the content, Raisins SA will not accept any liability with regards to published articles/statistics/data analysis and/or any other related data/factual article published.

Raisins SA would also like to emphasize that all information received and/or sent will be utilized for the intended purpose and protected in terms of the POPIA Act.

Inhoud

NAVORSING & ONTWIKKELING

MARKTOEGANG, INTELLIGENSIE
& ONTWIKKELING

INLICHTING & KOMMUNIKASIE

TRANSFORMASIE



Navorsing & Ontwikkeling

Algemene seisoen oorsig

Deur: Stefan Jordaan, Raisins SA

Die 2023 oes seisoen sal beslis onthou word as een van die uitdagendste in geskiedenis.

Nadat die 2022 seisoen geëindig het met abnormale hoë reënval en verskriklike hoë siektedruk, het ons die nuwe seisoen genader met vroeër botdatums, daggroeigrade van tot 14 dae vroeër, hittegolwe in die piek blomtyd gevolg deur die eerste dreigende vloedrisiko in November.

Januarie het op sy beurt ook die langste aaneenlopende warm dagtemperatuur gehad sedert 2000. Boonop het besproeiingsgronde in die Oranjerivier en Olifantsrivier gebuk gegaan onder beurtkrag wat ook op 'n kritieke stadium 'n geweldige invloed het op korrelgewigte en boonop alreeds weer die reserwe opbouing nadelig kan beïnvloed. Die afgelope twee weke het die Olifantsrivier reën gekry wat die droogtyd ook aansienlik langer maak en risiko van swamsiektes baie verhoog.



Met die mondvul kwessies het Raisins SA die verantwoordelikheid om al die vrae te beantwoord, en voorkomende aksies deur te gee sodat die seisoen homself, sover dit menslik moontlik is, nie weer herhaal nie.

Lucian Fredericks het 'n kort opgesomde artikel saamgestel wat 'n paar faktore opnoem wat potensieel bygedra het tot die afname in die oes. Raisins SA in samewerking met ander wingerd industrie liggame gaan 'n taakspan saamstel om die afgelope seisoene se afspeling in 'n werkbare dokument saam te stel sodat ons so goed moontlik die situasie vroegtydig met die faktore wat wel deels beheer kan word kan bestuur.



'n Positiewe aspek is dat die kwaliteit baie goed is hierdie seisoen.



Kultivars

Kultivars verskil in hulle verdraagsaamheid teenoor die omstandighede en die tyd wanneer die spesifieke kultivar in sy fisiologiese stadium was, beïnvloed hoe groot die impak was. Baie van die faktore kan bestuur word as jy kennis dra van die faktore. Volledige uiteensetting sal in werksdokument gedeel word.



Belangrike aksies

Uit vorige nuusbriewe word daar gereeld verwys na die belangrikheid van die “Na-Oes” tydperk. Hierdie seisoen is die eerste in drie seisoene wat omstandighede aansienlik beter is as vorige seisoene in die Oranjerivier area, om die reserwes optimaal op te bou in die tydperk is dit belangrik dat na-oes bemesting en swambestuur so effektief moontlik gedoen word.

Olifantsrivier het die afgelope week baie reën en nat toestande, hierdie is gunstig vir die ontwikkeling van swamsiektes – dus sal daar gekyk moet word na voorkomende swamspuite.

Bemesting

Korrekte bemesting na-oes dra tot 60% by tot die bemesting van die nuwe seisoen en die aksies wat hier gevolg word het dus 'n groot impak.

Bestuur die wingerd asof dit die begin van jou nuwe seisoen is, met ander woorde, verseker blare en lote bly gesond, want sonder blare sal die bemesting nie opgeneem kan word nie.

Besproeiing

Dis krities om optimale wortelontwikkeling te verseker, maar terselfdertyd nie oormatige groei nie, wat weer reserwes sal opneem. In baie gevalle is dit ook beter om veral op geiler groeiende blokke wat geneig is om te speen in blomtyd eerder goeie na-oes bemesting op die regte tyd toe te dien as voor blom wat speen kan bevorder.

Voorbeelde van die nadele wanneer Na-Oes Bemesting afgeskeep word –

- Groeistilstand daaropvolgende seisoen.
- Vertraagde bot.
- Indien witroes teenwoordig was kan dit die druk die daaropvolgende seisoen verhoog en selfs ogies beskadig (onthou witroes kan oorwinter in wingerdogies).
- Donskimmel en Botrytis kan ook oorwinter. Veral met Botrytis is dit belangrik dat na-trosse en vrot trossies verwyder word en nie net gelos word om te hang nie.
- Vrugtevlieg bou ook in populasie op, indien daar voedingsbronne is.

Dekgewasse en Onkruidbestuur

Planttyd begin in April. Veral in blokke met onkruidprobleme is dit nou die geleentheid om 'n dekgewas te plant om die onkruid te onderdruk. Onkruid, soos kweek, groei nie in die winter nie; as daar nou beheer toegepas word, sal die beheer-effek baie meer doeltreffend wees.

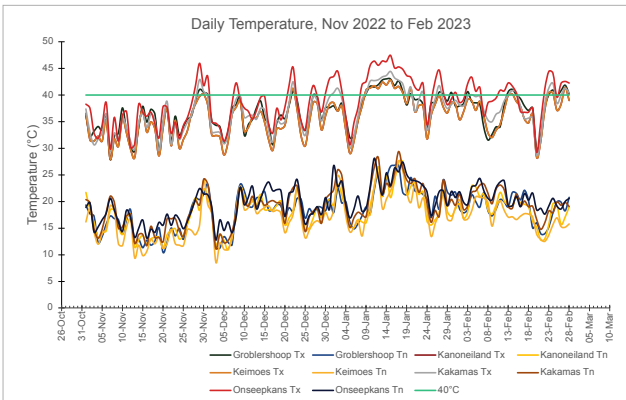


Weerdata

Deur: Lucian Fredericks, Raisins SA met data van ARC ISCW

1. TEMPERATUUR

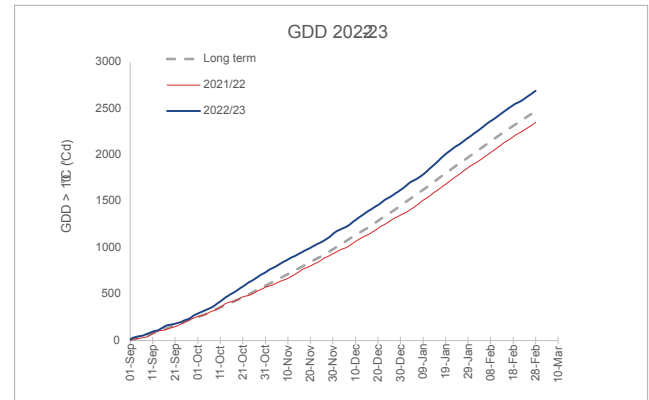
1.1 Oranjerivier



Daaglikse maksimum- en minimumtemperatuur vir die Benede-Oranjerivierstreek.

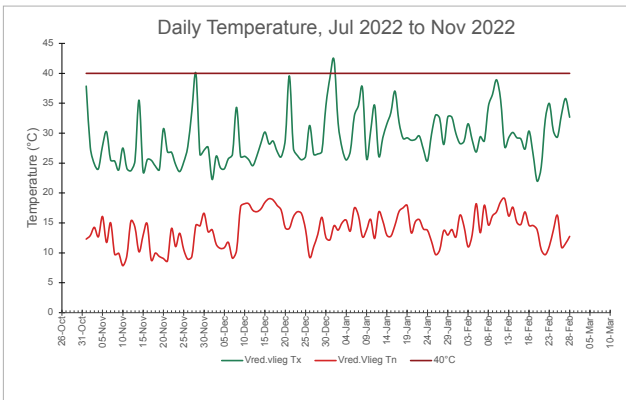
2. GROEIENDE GRAADDAE

2.1 Oranjerivier



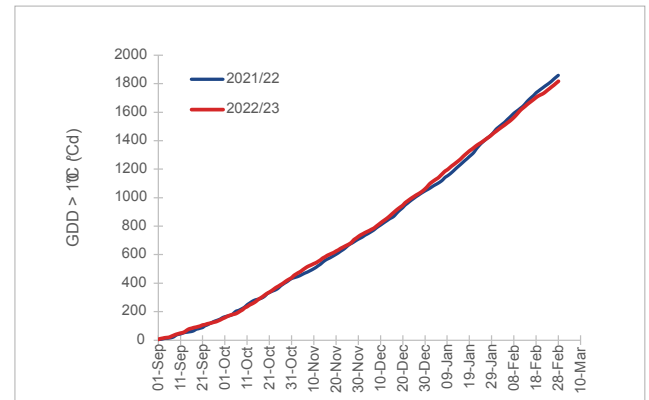
Groeiende graaddae vir die Benede-Oranjerivierstreek. Data van Keimoes weerstasie.

1.2 Olifantsrivier



Daaglikse maksimum- en minimumtemperatuur vir Vredendal.

2.2 Olifantsrivier

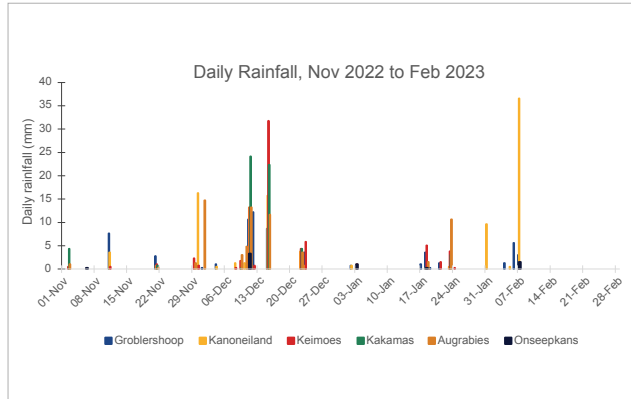


Groeiende graaddae vir die Olifantsrivierstreek. Data van Vredendal vlieg weerstasie.



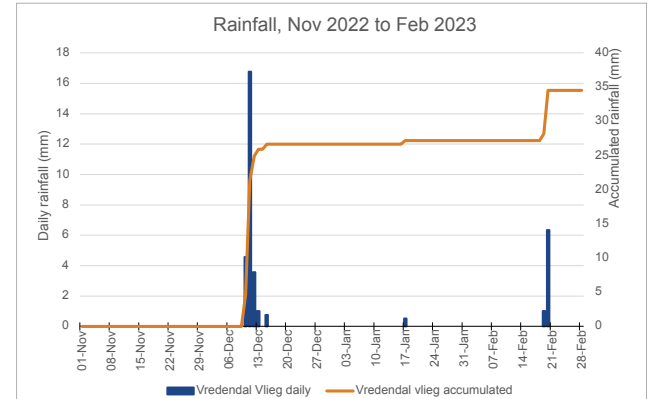
3. Reënval

3.1 Oranjerivier



Daaglikse reënval vir streke langs die Benede-Oranjerivier

Reënval



Daaglikse en opgehopte reënval vir Vredendal

Maandelikse en opgehopte reënval

2022-2023	Groblershoop	Kanoneiland	Keimoes	Kakamas	Augrabies	Onseepkans	Vredendal (vlieg)
November	10.4	20.6	5.1	5.1	2.5	0.3	0.0
Desember	36.3	36.6	57.9	51.1	51.1	3.3	26.7
Januarie	6.9	11.4	11.7	3.1	12.2	1.3	0.5
Februarie	9.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.4
Totaal	63.5	105.7	74.7	59.2	65.8	6.3	34.6



Factors affecting potential grape yield

By: Lucian Fredericks, Raisins SA

The grape cluster of the current season began to form in the preceding growing season within the compound bud (Figure 1). Therefore, the potential yield (maximum number of clusters per vine) is already determined during the previous season's growth.

Season to season variability in bud fruitfulness and potential yield are independent of cultivar and thus climatic factors were identified by researchers as a probable cause of the variations.

In the preceding season, when inflorescence is initiated, light intensity and temperature play a critical role in the number of cluster primordia in the compound bud. Management practices also play a role here, mainly water status and vine nutrition (mainly by affecting canopy density and thus light penetration).

In the current season, the berry weight is determined by three principal factors i.e. i) number of cells, ii) cell volume and iii) soluble solids (sugar) content (Dokoozlian, 2000).

- Cell number is established up to the first three weeks of anthesis (capfall) and no further cell division occurs (Stage 1 of berry development)
- The optimum temp for berry cell division and enlargement is 20–25°C
- Temperatures above 35 °C reduce growth rate and size at harvest
- Prolonged periods of high temperature (e.g. 3–4 days above 40 °C) can temporarily delay sugar accumulation

Other disorders and deficiencies (e.g. water stress and pathogen infection) can account for extra variation in yield components.



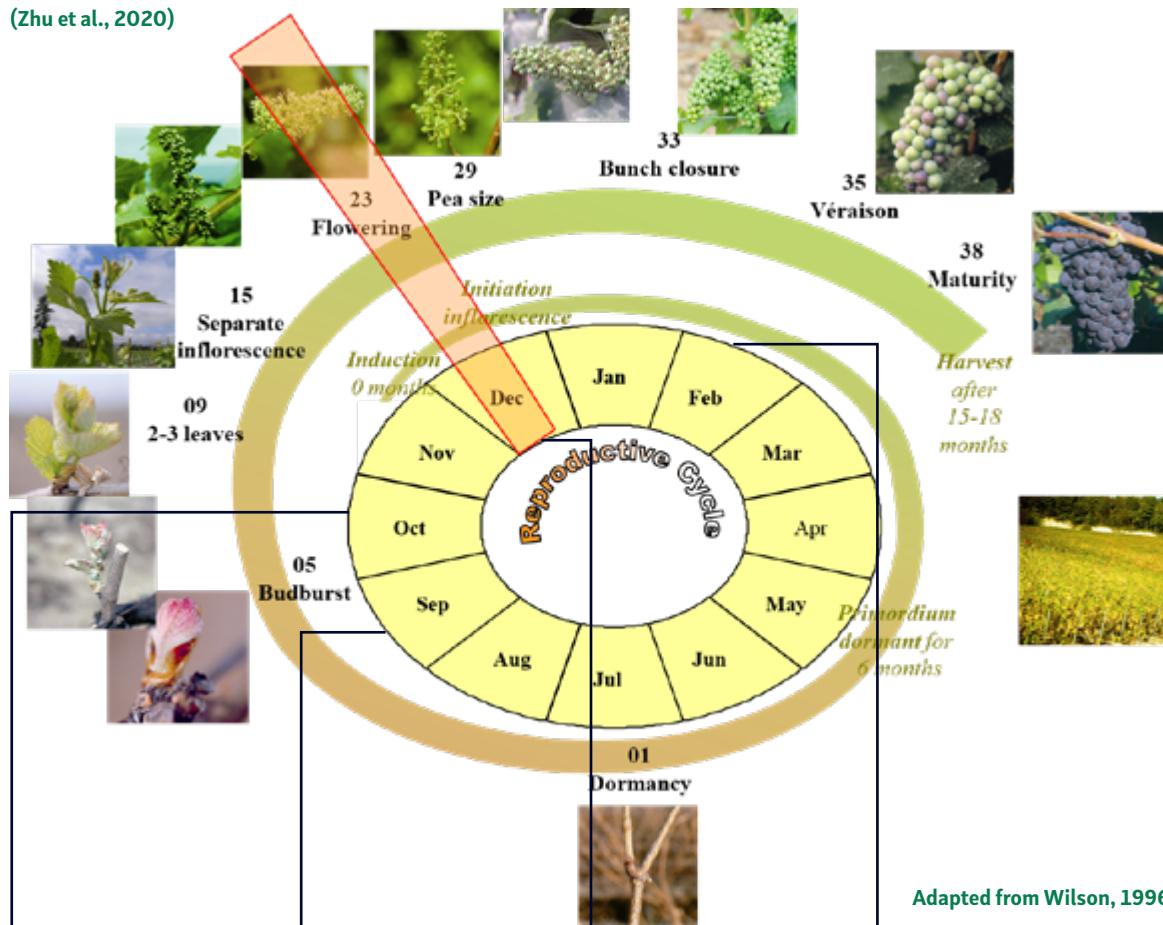
Table 1 below highlights the main factors affecting yield at various physiological stages and are described alongside the conditions experienced in the Orange River region at the time. Figure 1 visually emphasises the two-season reproductive cycle of the grapevine (Zhu et al., 2020) alongside photos from the grapevines in the region. The preceding seasons (2021/22) weather conditions were challenging as the La Nina resulted in high amounts of summer rainfall causing a high disease incidence across the region.

The current season (2022/23) was characterised by cyclic and persistent heat waves but also relatively cooler night-time temperatures. According to the literature, temperature at certain phenological stages have a strong impact on the potential and actual yield. It is likely that the variation in yield this season was due to the high heat during cluster development. Additionally the season was hastened by quicker phenological development leaving less time for berry development.

Months Ago	Date	Physiology	Factors affecting potential yield for 2023 yield	Conditions in OR
15	Nov/Dec 2021	Inflorescence differentiation (latent bud)	Light intensity on canes	La Nina conditions. Many days with cloudy skies and low light intensity
10	May 2022	Dormancy	Reserve status	Premature loss of leaves on fungus infected grapevines. Regrowth in warm weather use of reserves.
6	Sep 2022	Bud burst	Favourable temperatures	No late frost, good climatic conditions for budbreak
5	Oct 2022	Fruit set	Favourable temperatures (< 35°C)	First high heat conditions. Necrotic symptoms seen on a number of inflorescence
2	Jan 2023	Ripening and harvest	Favourable climate	Earlier harvests due to warmer weather. Persistent heat waves.
Harvest	Feb 2023	Harvest	Favourable climate	Lower yields despite visual appearance of clusters



(Zhu et al., 2020)



Oct 2022
Cluster necrosis after first high heat conditions



Sep 2022.
No late frost. Good climatic conditions for budburst



Dec 2021.
Early bunch stem necrosis



Feb 2022.
Regrowth after premature leaf loss from powdery mildew infection



Jan 2023.
Earlier harvest cue to hastened phenological development



Peste & plae opleiding vir HMO

Deur: *Jacoléne Crafford,*
Hoërskool Martin Oosthuizen



Die graad 11-Landbouwetenskappe-klas van Hoërskool Martin Oosthuizen het onlangs die unieke geleentheid gekry om 'n lesing oor die belangrikste wingerdsiektes en -plae in die Benede-Oranjerivieromgewing by te woon.

Die lesing is deur professor Eullenorah Allsop, senior navorser in entomologie by die Landbounavorsingsraad (LNR), aangebied.

Tydens die lesing is daar gefokus op plae wat tipies in die bo- en ondergrond voorkom, waaronder wingerdwitluis, blaaspootjie, vrugtevlug en aalwurm, en die belangrikste wingerdsiektes, byvoorbeeld witroes, donsskimmel en botrytis. Daar is uitgebrei oor hoe die plaag of siekte funksioneer sodat leerders beter kan verstaan hoe dit op die wingerd uitgeken word.

Die lesing is moontlik gemaak deur Raisins SA en aangebied by die nuut-geboude Vine Academy and Model Farm (VAMF) in Kakamas. Die VAMF is gevestig op die landbouterrein van Hoërskool Martin Oosthuizen (oorkant die skool) - 'n ideale geleentheid vir leerders om hul teoretiese kennis prakties toe te pas. Die blootstelling wat die landbouleerders ontvang ten opsigte van die nuutste navorsing oor die beste praktyke vir wingerdboerdery en -produksie in Suid-Afrika is van onskatbare waarde.



“
 Volgens die leerders was dit veral interessant om te leer dat daar nie regtig behandeling is vir die plaë en siektes sodra dit waargeneem word nie, slegs voorkomingsmaatreëls.
 ”

Die graad 11-Landbouwetenskappekurrikulum behandel basiese landbouchemie, grondkunde, plantkunde en optimale hulpbronsbenutting. Die lesing maak deel uit van die plantkundemodule wat nog behandel moet word. Die besef dat die plaag, swam of virus dikwels nie self gesien kan word nie, maar slegs hulle uitwerking of skade waargeneem kan word, het ook uitgestaan. Die leerders sien uit na die opvolgessies waar hulle self omliggende wingerde gaan monitor vir siektes en plaë, asook 'n besoek aan FruitFly Africa se verspreidingspunt, ook op die VAMF-grond.



FruitFly Africa

Area-wide fruit fly control helps South African fruit retain global market share

By: Anna Mouton (independent writer)



The Mediterranean fruit fly or Medfly is a global menace to fruit production. Both Medfly and its close relative, the Cape fruit fly, are phytosanitary pests. South African fruit growers must control these infernal flies to protect their harvests and markets.

FruitFly Africa, in partnership with DALRRD, supports the South African fruit industry through area-wide control of Mediterranean and Cape fruit flies, as well as surveillance for yet another menace to our industry, the Oriental fruit fly.

“We focus on providing cost-effective user-pay services,” says Ghian du Toit, manager of FruitFly Africa. He lists their core functions as monitoring, aerial baiting, and sterile insect technique (SIT). DALRRD partially funds monitoring and SIT. All other costs are recovered from producers.

Medfly birth control

“Sterile insect technique is a strong component of our services,” says Du Toit.



It has wonderful advantages - it's internationally proven and environmentally friendly, which counts for a lot in our environmentally aware day and age.





FruitFly Africa released approximately 65 million sterile male Medflies per week between October 2021 and May 2022. These sterile males are just as eager as wild males to mate with females — SIT works by flooding an area with sterile males that outnumber and outcompete fertile wild males.

Medfly SIT uses the Vienna strain of fly specially developed in Austria by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Like computer operating systems, the Vienna flies are continually updated — FruitFly Africa is currently on Vienna 8.

Female Vienna Medflies carry a temperature-activated lethal gene — exposing fly eggs to high temperatures kills the females. The male survivors are raised until they pupate, and the pupae are then sterilised by radiation. FruitFly Africa multiplies and sterilises flies at their headquarters in Stellenbosch. Irradiated pupae are packed in paper bags and sent to eclosion facilities in different fruit-production regions. Eclosion is the emergence of adult flies from pupae.

Most sterile male adults are chilled to 2–3°C before taking a helicopter trip for their aerial release. During the most recent growing season, aerial releases covered nearly 42 000 hectares per week in Elgin-Grabouw-Vyeboom-Villiersdorp, the Hex River Valley, the Warm Bokkeveld, and Wolseley-Tulbagh.

During the off season, approximately 30 million sterile males per week are released on the ground. A new eclosion facility opened in 2022 to provide flies for year-round ground release in the Kakamas area, focusing on Blouputs.

All this sounds complicated because it is. FruitFly Africa has the distinction of being the only facility in Africa producing sterile Medflies for SIT. But Du Toit is quick to praise their international partners such as the IAEA.



The free support we get is amazing. We have access to their technical people and manuals, which is a great help.





Area-wide aerial baiting

Between November and April, FruitFly Africa coordinates bait sprays from aircraft. During the 2022 season, the total treated area was about 208 000 hectares and included Elgin-Grabouw-Vyeboom-Villiersdorp, the Hex River Valley, the Langkloof, the Warm Bokkeveld, Wolseley-Tulbagh, and the Orange and Olifants River Valleys.

FruitFly Africa receives statutory funding for a minimum number of bait sprays per region, but growers can request additional aerial baiting. Baits are called baits because they attract fruit flies that are killed when feeding on the insecticide-laced droplets. FruitFly Africa baits with a spinosad formulation.



Figure 1

An aerial baiting taking place on 7 January 2023, Krakeel (Langkloof).

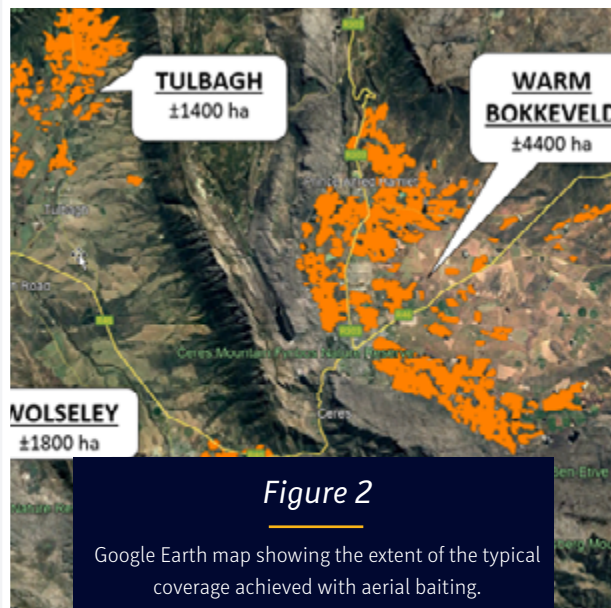


Figure 2

Google Earth map showing the extent of the typical coverage achieved with aerial baiting.



IMPORTANT INFO

Spinosad is an insecticide naturally produced by bacteria originally discovered in a disused rum still in the Virgin Islands.

Spinosad has low toxicity for mammals — it is used to treat fleas in pets and head lice in children — and is considered to have a low environmental impact.



An eye on the numbers

As every fruit grower knows, monitoring is a key part of pest control. FruitFly Africa monitors for Mediterranean, Cape, and Oriental fruit flies in Elgin-Grabouw-Vyeboom-Villiersdorp, the Hex River Valley, the Langkloof, the Warm Bokkeveld, Wolseley-Tulbagh, and the Olifants and Orange River Valleys.

In addition, monitoring by FruitFly Africa is an early-warning system under their agreement with DALRRD. When necessary, FruitFly Africa can respond to threats by rapid implementation of control measures.

Growers can also request monitoring for false codling moths and mealy bugs on a user-pay basis. Unlike fruit-fly monitoring, these services are not partially funded by DALRRD.

FruitFly Africa's monitors deploy and service traps in each of their areas. They provide weekly catch data to the area coordinator, who communicates the results to growers.

Collecting fruit-fly catch data is a finicky business. First, monitors must discriminate between the target fruit flies and anything else that may have strayed into the trap. Bycatch is reduced by lures that specifically attract either the closely related Medflies and Cape fruit flies or Oriental fruit flies.

Next, monitors distinguish between sterile and wild Medflies in areas with SIT. To facilitate identification, a fluorescent dye is applied to sterile male pupae before release so that adult flies glow under ultraviolet light. Wild flies are sorted into males and females.

FruitFly Africa needs these detailed data to tell whether they are releasing sufficient sterile flies and whether baiting is working. They also identify and address hotspots through localised ground-based measures such as deploying attract-and-kill systems and releasing additional sterile males.

Suspected catches of Oriental fruit flies are confirmed by an entomologist and reported to DALRRD, which has a committee that decides on appropriate action, such as instructing FruitFly Africa to survey the extent of the infestation or conduct an eradication programme.

In January 2023, FruitFly Africa also began monitoring for a new threat to South African fruit producers: the polyphagous shot-hole borer. They have deployed traps in Elgin-Grabouw-Vyeboom-Villiersdorp, the Langkloof, Stellenbosch, and the Warm Bokkeveld. The project is funded by Hortgro.



Sustained effort brings success

The first pilot study of SIT in South Africa dates from 1999 when relatively small numbers of sterile male Medflies were released in the Hex River Valley. Although this provided proof of concept, SIT only gained traction after the National Department of Agriculture — now DALRRD — signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Deciduous Fruit Producers' Trust — now Hortgro — in 2008.

Under this agreement, which is renewable every three years, the Department contributes 50% of the cost of fruit-fly monitoring and SIT. It boosted effective SIT implementation, culminating in the establishment of FruitFly Africa in 2013.

Data from the Hex River Valley — the cradle of South African fruit-fly SIT — show that trap catches decreased by 73% in the decade following the first MoU.

Trap catches in the other SIT areas have also dropped significantly. However, Du Toit stresses that area-wide control is just one component of an integrated-pest-management system. “Producers also need to do their part in terms of proper orchard sanitation,” he says.

“

And although the aerial baiting does wonders, they need to keep in mind that, in weeks without aerial baiting, producers need to do ground-based baiting.

”

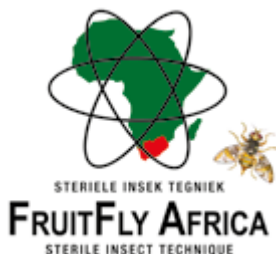
He also highlights the role of home gardens. “We know that fruit flies migrate to home gardens after the commercial fruit has been harvested. If we can clean up or replace fruit trees and other hosts in home gardens, we can bring down fruit-fly numbers.”

Ultimately, Du Toit sees FruitFly Africa as an integral part of the South African fruit industry. “FruitFly Africa is here to serve the industry — our people are committed to helping create a healthy rural environment and a pest-free fruit industry.”



Belangrike kennisgewing: Boord- & wingerdsanitasie

Deur: Ghian du Toit, FruitFly Africa



Ons ervaar dat boord- en/of wingerdsanitasie in die volgende areas nie na wense is nie: Hexrivier Vallei, Olifantsrivier Vallei, Benede Oranjerivier, Elgin/Grabouw, Langkloof, Ceres, Wolseley en Tulbagh.

FruitFly Africa (FFA) het baie begrip vir die legio uitdagings en ekonomiese druk wat in die vrugtebedryf ervaar word, maar ons het 'n mandaat en verpligting om alle pes- en pes verwante risiko's te identifiseer en aan te spreek.

Uit ons weeklikse vrugtevlug vangingsdata sien ons ook 'n tendens dat vangstes hoër is hierdie jaar, vergeleke met dieselfde periode in 2022, soos gesien kan word in die grafiek hiernaas.



Figuur 1

Voorbeeld van swak boord sanitasie in 'n appel boord.

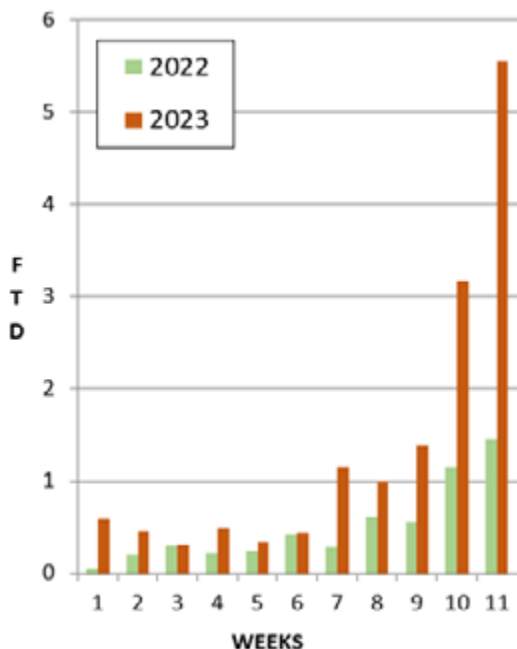


Figuur 2

Voorbeeld van swak boord sanitasie in 'n tafeldruif blok.



Flies per Trap per day



FFA span die volgende vrugtevlieg bekampings-aksies in:

- Loslating van steriele Medvlieë (in sekere areas)
- Koördinerings van lugspatte (van GF120)
- Uithang van lok-en-dood stasies (bv. M3's en/of Magnet Meds).

Hierdie aksies moet egter aangevul word met goeie boord- of wingerdsanitasie en gereelde grondspatte. Boorde/wingerde wat nie skoon gepluk word nie bied 'n ideale tuiste vir vrugtevlieë om toe te neem en te vestig.

Ons vra produsente se samewerking in hierdie verband, anders kan dit tot groot vrugtevlieg populasies lei in die volgende seisoen. Ons wil graag hierdie uitdaging pro-aktief bestuur en benodig julle samewerking en insette.

Vir enige navraag hieroor, skakel gerus u naaste area koördineerder.

*Vriendelike groete,
FruitFly Africa*



Figuur 3

Voorbeeld van 'n "sticky pad" met meer as 1500 Mediterese vrugtevlieë op. Dit was vir week 10 (2023) in 'n tafeldruif blok.



RIGLYNE VIR:

GOEIE BOORD-/WINGERDSANITASIE

Bron:

Tegniese handleiding vir die geïntegreerde bestuur van Medvlieg (dr. Brian Barnes)

Verwyder en vernietig alle vrugtevlug geïnfesteerde vrugte (en wingerd “na-trosse”) en vrugte wat afgeval het deur dit te verpulp, of plaas dit in toegebinde sakke in direkte sonlig vir ’n week, of begrawe dit ten minste 1 meter diep.

Gee spesifieke aandag aan vrugtebome in huistuine en verwyder alternatiewe gasheer plante/bome.

Om ’n lys van alternatiewe gasheer plante/bome te bekom, besoek gerus ons webwerf by:



fruitfly.co.za





SAPO bydrae

Deur: Abraham Vermeulen, SAPO Trust

Wat is die verskil tussen Gesertifiseerde Plante en Ongesertifiseerde Plante?

SAPO Trust kry nog gereeld die vraag van produsente, alhoewel daar al 'n groot aantal produsente is wie aandring om gesertifiseerde plante aan te plant.

Die plantverbetering aksies wat deur SAPO Trust uitgevoer word, word onder die vaandel van die Wingerdverbeteringsvereniging (WVV) van Suid-Afrika uitgevoer. SAPO gebruik die WVV vereistes as minimum standaard waaraan plantmateriaal moet voldoen. SAPO stel deesdae 'n hoër standaard vir onself, om die beste moontlike plantmateriaal aan kwekers te verskaf.

Volgens voorskrifte is gesertifiseerde plante, plante wat van Grondvesblokke en/of Moederblokke afkomstig is. Met ander woorde, die bo-stok sowel as die onderstok is afkomstig uit blokke wat aan spesifieke vereistes voldoen.





Grondvesblokke, word gevestig op rou grond (grond waar daar nog nooit vantevore wingerd op gestaan het nie of ten minste 10 jaar geen wingerd op verbou is nie). Voor plant moet die grond vry van Xiphinema index, die aalwurm vektor van Netelblaar virus toets. Die plante word 'n jaar na vestiging getoets vir Netelblaar virus. Daarna word die bo-stok plante jaarliks getoets vir rolblaar virus. By onderstokke kan slegs 143-B, US 8-7 en Jacques, W2-status kry, aangesien dit die enigste onderstok kultivars is wat rolblaar getoets kan word. Die res van die onderstok kultivars sal altyd W1-status hê, indien hul jaarliks visueel geïnspekteer word. Blokke word ook geïnspekteer om seker te maak dat al die plante in die blok tipe-eg is, met ander woorde dat daar nie vreemde stokke voorkom nie. Blokke waarvan nog net die netelblaar toetsuitslae bekend is, word as Kandidaat status (K) uitgereik. Wanneer die blok aan al die vereistes voldoen word die materiaal as W1 of W2 uitgereik.



Moederblokke kan gevestig word op grond waar daar voorheen wingerd op verbou is. Voor plant moet die grond ook vry toets van die netelblaar vektor. 'n Jaar na vestiging word Netelblaar virus toetse en rolblaar toetse ook uitgevoer. By onderstok moederblokke geld dieselfde reëls as by grondves blokke. Die blokke word ook geïnspekteer vir tipe-egtheid. Die enigste verskil is dat by Moederblokke rolblaar virus toetse nie noodwendig elke jaar gedoen hoef te word nie. Moederblokke kan visueel geïnspekteer word of jaarliks stok-vir-stok getoets word. Blokke wat visuele inspeksies ondergaan word as W1-status en blokke wat getoets is word as W2-status uitgereik. Blokke wat ook nog nie aan al die vereistes voldoen nie, word hier ook as K (Kandidaat) uitgereik.

Die wingerdstokke word dan verbou en die lote word geoes en aan kwekers uitgereik volgens hul status. Die kwekers ent dan verskillende kombinasies en afhangend van die kombinasies word plante dan gesertifiseer as K, W1, W2. Plante met K, W1 en W2 status, of plante wat Blou of Wit-en-blou kaartjies aan het is dus gesertifiseer.

Wanneer plantmateriaal nie aan al die bogenoemde vereiste voldoen nie, word dit dan as ongesertifiseerde plante uitgereik. Ook wanneer gesertifiseerde materiaal geënt word op ongesertifiseerde materiaal, is die geënte plante ongesertifiseerd. Ongesertifiseerde plante sal altyd 'n Wit kaartjie aan hê.

Vir enige verdere navrae kontak vir Abraham Vermeulen



abrahamv@saplant.co.za



GARIEP WATCH TERUGVOER

Deur: Fritz Bekker,
Clean Stream Environmental Services

1. Gariep Watch se registrasie as Nie-Winsgewende Organisasie (NPO)

GARIEP WATCH het suksesvol geregistreer by die CIPC en gaan binnekort by die Departement van Sosiale Ontwikkeling geregistreer word as 'n nie-winsgewende organisasie. Hierdie registrasie gaan Gariep Watch toelaat om belasting-aftrekbare skenkersgeld te ontvang, groter kredietwaardigheid te kry en ook in aanmerking te kom vir staatstoelaes en Lotto befondsing. Die aanvanklike direkteure van Gariep Watch sal Ferdie Botha (Raisins SA), Willem van Aarde (Karsten Groep) en Fritz Bekker (Clean Stream Environmental Services) wees.

2. Gariep Watch aksies teen plaaslike owerhede

Dit is Gariep Watch se strategie om forensiese-kwaliteit bewyse in te samel om die bestaande regulatoriese strukture te bemagtig om besoedelaars te vervolg. Detail ondersoeke het gewys dat rioolbesoedeling vanaf plaaslike owerhede die grootste bedreiging vir watergebruikers inhou. Kriminele klagtes is vervolgens deur Gariep Watch aanhangig gemaak teen twaalf dorpe in die laer Vaalriver en laer Oranjerivier se Munisipale Bestuurders.

Hierdie SAPD klagtes word opgevolg met Direktiewe uitgereik deur die Departement van Water en Sanitasie (DWS) asook die Omgewingsbestuurs-Inspektoraat (Groen skerpioene). Verder word klagtes ook aanhangig gemaak by die Menseregtekommissie. Goeie vordering word met van die plaaslike owerhede gemaak en Gariep Watch rig deurlopend skrywes aan die rolspelers om druk uit te oefen en vordering te bespoedig.

Vanderkloof

Bakteriologiese besoedeling is steeds afkomstig vanaf die Renosterberg munisipaliteit (Vanderkloof) wat onder administrasie geplaas is. Die E. coli tellings stroom-af van Vanderkloof is egter tans laer met uitskieters slegs wanneer rou riool vanaf die rioolpompstasies direk na die dam vloei. Die DWS het geld beskikbaar gemaak om die rioolpompe by hierdie pompstasies te vervang.



Orania

Die kwartaallikse watergehaltesdata wys 'n aansienlike verbetering stroom-af van Orania wat gedurende November 2022 hul nuwe rioolsuiweringswerke in gebruik geneem het. Die E. coli telling stroom-af van Orania het vanaf gereelde tellings bo 70 cfu/100ml gedaal tot 32 cfu/100ml in Maart 2023.

Hopetown

Watergehalte stroom-af van Hopetown het verbeter na die implementering van Fase 1 van die opgradering by die Hopetown rioolsuiweringswerke. Die E. coli tellings soos gemeet by De Bron stroom-af van Hopetown het dus aansienlik verbeter sedert September 2021. Die munisipaliteit het aan Gariep Watch die versekering gegee dat geen ongesuiwerde rioolwater meer in die rivier gestort sal word nie. Twee kriminele klagtes en al die nodige Direktiewe is steeds hangend teen die Munisipale Bestuurder.

Upington

Die bakteriologiese watergehalte stroom-af van Upington se Kameelmond rioolsuiweringswerke soos gemeet by Kanoneiland het verswak sedert Desember 2021 nadat konstruksiewerk aan die rioolwerke en sy pypleidings begin het. Hierdie erge besoedeling het voortgeduur tot Julie 2022 waarna die uitvloeiselkwaliteit van die rioolwerke verbeter het.

Die eerste fase van die rioolwerke se opgradering behoort teen September 2023 in werking te wees met die finale opgradering wat teen September 2027 voltooi sal wees. Kriminele klagtes en al die nodige Direktiewe is steeds hangend teen die Munisipale Bestuurder.

Kakamas en Vredesvallei

Gariep Watch se klagtes teen die munisipale bestuurder oor ongesuiwerde riool wat in die rivier beland vanaf hierdie twee dorpe, is vervat in 'n dossier wat tans deur die Direkteur Openbare Vervolgung (DOV) ondersoek word. Die DOV het op 2 Maart 'n terreinbesoek gedoen met die Omgewingsbestuurs-Inspektoraat wat in die week daarna 'n Direktief uitgereik het.

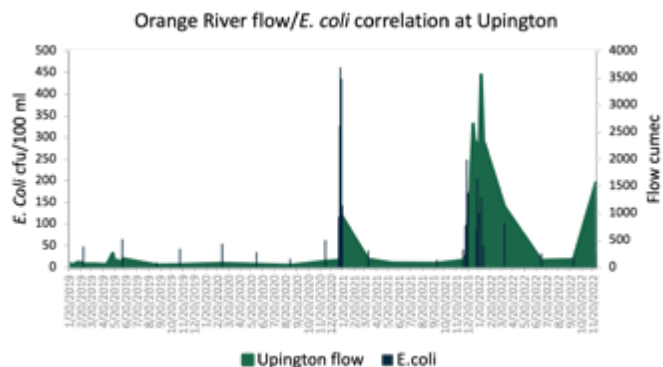
Laer Vaalrivier

Gedurende Augustus 2022 het Gariep Watch 'n volledige ondersoek van besoedelingsbronne in die laer Vaalriviergebied gedoen. Kriminele klagtes is vervolgens aanhangig gemaak teen die munisipale bestuurders van die dorpe Bloemhof, Christiana, Warrenton, Harswater, Jan Kempdorp en Barkly Wes. Die Gariep Watch strategie word ook in hierdie gebied toegepas met al die dossiere byna gereed vir vervolging.



Vaalrivier vanaf Gauteng

Navorsing deur Gariep Watch wys erge besoedeling tydens periodes van hoogvloei vanaf die hoër Vaalrivier. Onderstaande tabel wys die Oranjerivier se vloei by Upington en E. coli tellings soos daar gemeet sedert 2019. Hierdie E. coli tellings korreleer goed met sulfaatkonsentrasies wat nie afkomstig is vanaf die Oranjerivier nie. Hierdie bevindings word tans verder ondersoek saam met die Universiteit van Stellenbosch en die navorsingsresultate sal na publikasie op die hoogste vlak met die SA regering en alle regulatoriese owerhede opgeneem word.





Marktoegang, -intelligensie & -ontwikkeling



Inname 2023: Grootskaalse produksieverliese in die SA rosyne bedryf

Deur: *Ferdie Botha, Raisins SA*

Na 'n periode waar produksie verdubbel het (van 40 000 ton in 2012 na 85 000 in 2020) oor die afgelope dekade, lyk die prentjie vandag baie anders.

Die 2020/21 en 2021/22 was gekenmerk deur reënval wat die gemiddeld vir die streek ver oorskry het. Terselfdertyd het die Oranjerivier by verskeie tye gedreig om sy walle te vloed.

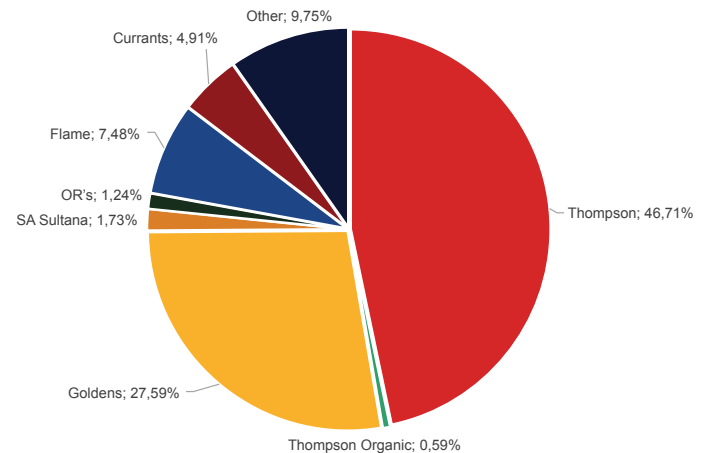
Met verliese van die twee voorafgaande seisoene beraam op ongeveer een miljard Rand, is die derde agtereenvolgende jaar se skade van ongeveer dieselfde waarde (R1.2 miljard) nie net 'n groot terugslag vir ons produsente nie, maar hou dit ook 'n direkte impak vir ons plaaslike ekonomie in.

Die aanvanklike oesskatting (Desember 2022) was beraam op 78 000 vir SA as 'n geheel, met 65 00 ton en 13 000 geskat vir die Oranjerivier- en Olifantsrivier-streke onderskeidelik. 'n Afwaartse aanpassing was gemaak aan die begin van 2023 na 63 000 - 67 000 ton.

Tot op datum is die totale tonne gelewer 52 188, met aanduidings dat ons nie 60 000 ton gaan sien nie. Dit is 'n groot verlies, met 'n verwagte oespotensiaal van 96 000 ton en 'n verwagte realisasie van 55 000 ton is die resultaat 'n totale produksieverlies van ongeveer 42%. Gedurende die derde week van Maart 2023, het ongekende reënval plaasgevind in die Olifantsrivier produksiegebied en verdere verliese word daar verwag.

Die huidige produksamestelling word hieronder voorgestel vir die 2022/23 produksieseisoen.

Dried product summary by type - % of crop, 2022/23



Die positiewe nuus is dat die kwaliteit van rosyne wat gelewer uitstekend is, en met hoër pryspunte sal dit van die verliese absorbeer. Goues se prys is ongeveer 34% hoër as 2022, en Thompsons het gestyg met 13%.



Markomstandighede en uitdagings van verpakkers in die gedroogde vrugtebedryf

Deur: Nico Koch, Besturende Uitvoerende Beampte – Vrugte, PepsiCo

Verpakkers in die gedroogde vrugtebedryf

Dit is baie interessant dat daar oor die laaste 10 jaar geen nuwe verpakkers die gedroogde vrugtebedryf betree het nie. Eienaarskap het wel verander van reeds gevestigde verpakkers. **Moontlike redes vir die tendens:**

- Hoewel daar 'n groei in volumes van wingerdvrugte oor die langer termyn gerapporteer word in SA is die vraag konstant. Prysbeeweging is dus hoofsaaklik 'n funksie van oor- of onder aanbod weens die invloed van Moeder Natuur op produksie.
- Voorraad wat in 'n normale seisoen vir tot 'n jaar gestoor moet word, word nie as sekuriteit deur banke aanvaar nie, weens die moontlike verandering in markomstandighede. Dus is dit meestal groter korporatiewe besighede wat betrokke is.
- Akkurate waardasie van voorraad is krities vir verpakkers. Indien produk nie uitgepak word soos per gradasie nie, kan dit aanleiding gee tot groot verliese.
- Meeste verpakkers moet ook 'n siening neem rakende wisselkoers en verkoopspryse wanneer 'n vasteprys aan die produsente deurgegee word. Die siening vs die werklike pryse gerealiseer bepaal of produk winsgewend uitgevoer word al dan nie.
- Effektiewe prosessering vereis duur kapitale investering om produk binne spesifikasie te lewer aan kopers.
- Verpakkers is ook blootgestel aan varierende vraag van kopers na produk. Die volumes wat per produk jaarliks aangekoop word, moet dus noukeurig bepaal word om te voorkom dat produk oorgedra word na die volgende jaar.



Watter aksies moet produsente neem in hierdie omstandighede?

- Verseker die beste gehalte produk word geproduseer. Verpakkers sal altyd veg om die beste produk wat op volhoubare wyse geproduseer word te bekom.
- Opbrengs per hektaar is 'n baie belangrike faktor wat winsgewendheid beïnvloed.
- Probeer 'n goeie verhouding met die verpakker van jou keuse bou.
- Bly op datum met wat in die mark gebeur om prystendense en vraag te verstaan.
- Moet nooit enige chemiese produk buite spesifikasie bespuit nie. Dit gee aanleiding tot onmiddellike diskwalifikasie van lewering.
- Verseker u reageer op akkurate feite en nie hoorsê nie.

PepsiCo het die volgende strategiese stappe geneem om langtermyn groei te verseker:

- Daar is 'n hoëspoedlyn gebou om deursekte te verhoog asook eenheidskoste te verlaag.
- PepsiCo gaan ook teen volgende jaar die enigste verpakker wees wat glyserol kan byvoeg by rosyne om toegevoegde waarde te verhoog.
- Die fabriek in Upington is ook AIB gesertifiseer, 'n belangrike vereiste vir die VSA mark.
- Daar is baie geld belê in 'n waterfiltrasie-aanleg. Addisionele fokus om volhoubaarheid te verhoog.
- PepsiCo maak ook gebruik van sonkrag om kostes te bespaar asook om volhoubaarheid te ondersteun.
- Soos die meeste ander verpakkers het PepsiCo ook IDC lenings om vir produsente te help met kontantvloei.





Markomstandighede

Die grootste marksegment vir SA produk is steeds Europa. Verkope word tans negatief beïnvloed deur:

- Die oorlog in die Oekraïne skep onsekerheid en beïnvloed verkope van meeste produkte negatief.
- Inflasie is tans noord van 10% in Europa, die hoogste vlakke in 40 jaar. Verbruikers probeer dus om uitgawes te verlaag.
- Die verswakking van die Euro vs die VSA\$ het tot 'n verhoging in prys vir Europa gebaseerde kopers aanleiding gegee, aangesien meeste verkope in VSA\$ gedoen word.
- Die lae prys van Turkye vs Suid-Afrikaanse Thompsons het veroorsaak dat mengsels aangepas word ten gunste van Turkse sultanas.

Produksiegebiede:

VSA:

- Produksie van Thompsons in lyn met vorige jaar.
- Oordragvoorraad op baie lae vlakke.
- Verkope tans meer as produksie.
- Pryse ongeveer VSA\$2900-3000/mt.
- Produksie kan tot so laag as 150 000 t daal in die komende jare weens hektare wat uitgehaal word.

Turkye

- Oes volgens bronne 290 000 t en oordragvoorraad ongeveer 60 000 t.
- Inflasie naby aan 100%.
- Prys in 2021 aan produsent: TL13.50/kg.
- Pryse in 2022: TL22-TL27/kg.
- Verwerkingskoste en marge van verpakkers ongeveer VSA\$0.45/kg.
- Wisselkoers van TL vs VSA\$ gaan dus prys aan kopers beïnvloed.
- Tans verkoop die Turke teen VSA\$1650- 1750/mt, afhangende van gehalte van produk.

Opgesom:

- Europa se ekonomie is steeds onder druk.
- Kan verkope in die korter termyn beïnvloed.
- Moontlike geleenthede in die langer termyn aangesien wingerdvrugte steeds goedkoper bestanddeel is.
- Daar is beperkte voorraad goue sultanas is beskikbaar, hoofsaaklik weens kleiner produksie asook swakker gehalte in SA geproduseer in 2022.
- Ramadan begin 22 Maart 2023, dus gaan SA produk nog nie gedurende die periode in die mark wees nie.
- Gehalte van goue sultanas asook hou vermoë gaan prioriteit wees.
- Goeie vraag na tafeldruiwe rosyne teen kompeterende pryse.
- Pryse van Thompsons word beïnvloed deur prys wat Turkye vir hulle sultanas gaan vra.



Flood Relief Fund 2022

By: Mehmood Ahmed, IDC



The South African raisin industry has been negatively impacted by adverse climate conditions over the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 seasons, with above average rainfall and flooding conditions along the Orange River Valley.

The losses suffered across the raisin industry in the Northern Cape required an intervention to ensure the industry overcome this adversity. Given the monetary losses caused by the rainfall damage to vineyards and crops, the IDC was approached by Raisins South Africa (Raisins SA) with an appeal for a flood relief support package to assist farmers with production credit for the next two seasons.

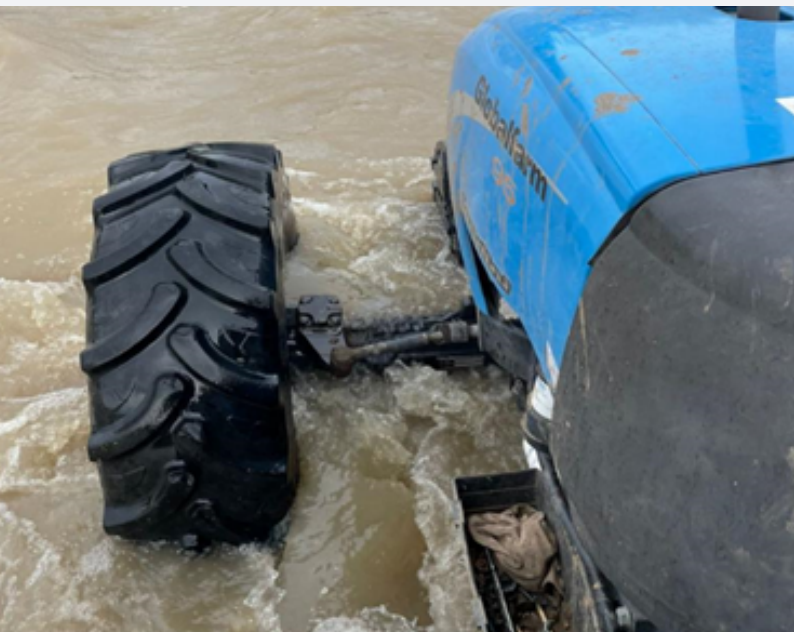
The funding seeks to make an impact on the South African raisin industry as a whole by stabilising the industry and protecting the overseas market share through consistency of export volumes. In addition, the funding will assist to preserve jobs at primarily the farm level, protect the income generation ability of the farmers and processors and ensure that the planned expansions that were disrupted by the floods are able to proceed. This funding aims to restore the farmers' position to before they were negatively affected by the flooding and excess rain.





The IDC together with Raisins SA engaged most of the raisin and grape processors in the Northern Cape to gauge their willingness to act as intermediaries for an IDC Flood Relief Funding which would augment the processors' own funding and leverage on their processes of advancing such funding. Raisins SA indicated that full recovery of vineyards can take up to two harvest seasons.

The IDC approved Flood Relief Funding in the form of a R228 million loan funding at 0% interest rate for two years (two harvest seasons). The amounts varied according to the need indicated by the different processors. An additional R13 million grant funding for infrastructure damage to qualifying developing farmers was also secured. This funding aims to assist over 500 raisin and wine grape farmers and preserve and save an estimated 5 000 jobs.



FAQ's:

1. When does the scheme in its current format come to an end? (Month/year);

The Flood Relief Scheme was approved for two seasons. The first season funds were drawn by raisin and wine processors. The funds are also available for the next production season 2023/2024. The specific month for final payment differs from each processor and the way they constructed the agreement – please contact your processor for the correct information.

2. Can a grower apply for funding from 2 separate packers (using separate volumes, say total harvest 100t, 50t from X and 50t from Y)?

The grower draws the funds based on a contractual obligation with the processor. It will cause a problem for processors if growers use more than one raisin processor.

3. What is required to reactivate the revolving credit facility?

The agreement is in line with how processors make funds available in a season. Once the previous season funds are drawn, then recouped from growers and paid back to IDC the funds become available again for the new season.



Monetêre beleid en inflasie rem groei in wêreldmarkte – hoe beïnvloed dit jou winsmarge?

Deur: Marlene Louw, Absa

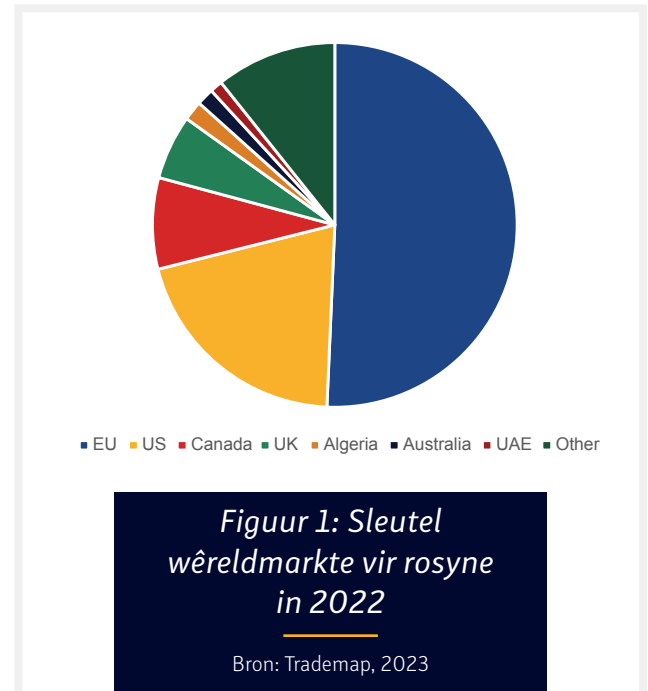
Met die eerste kwart van 2023 agter die rug is dit duidelik dat verhoogde onsekerheid en inflasie nogsteeds wêreldmarkte dryf.

In antwoord hierop het die Europese sentrale bank rentekoerse met 50 basispunte in Maart verhoog, terwyl die Amerikaanse monetêre owerhede rentekoerse met 25 basispunte 'n week later verhoog het.

Die kommentaar wat met die verhogings gegaard gegaan het is dat inflasie hardnekkig hoog bly. In hierdie verband was Europese inflasie in Februarie 8.5% en Amerikaanse inflasie 6%. In Suid-Afrika het inflasie vir Februarie ook verras teen 7%. Hierdie is hoër as wat meeste markanaliste voorspel het. Dit is dus waarskynlik dat plaaslike monetêre beleid ruimte het om ook nog 'n paar verhogings te sien.

In die dele wat hieronder volg bespreek ons hoe die monetêre beleid ekonomiese groei in lande wat sleutelmarkte is vir Suid-Afrikaanse rosyntjies (sien Figuur 1), kan beïnvloed.

Ons oorweeg ook hoe die plaaslike konteks vis a vis internasionale markskommeling die vlak van wisselkoerse kan raak.





Inflasie en ekonomiese groei in die Europese Unie

Die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF) voorspel groei in die Europese Unie (EU) van rondom 0.7% vir 2023. Hierdie is die gevolg van buitengewone hoë inflasie wat grootliks deur astronomiese stygings in energiekostes gedryf word. Markspelers in uitvoerprodukte soos steenvrugte en tafeldruive let daarop dat koopkrag in hierdie markte onder groot druk is en dat dit die vermoë om groot volumes te absorbeer beperk. Aanhoudende inflasie word ook uitgelig deur beleidsmakers wat uitlig dat rentekoerse sal aanhou styg tot die inflasie monster onder beheer gebring word. In die tweede week van Maart het ons egter gesien dat die aggressiewe monetêre beleid in die Europese Unie die finansiële markte se stabiliteit begin beïnvloed. In die verband moes UBS Credit Suisse oorneem omdat toenemende rentekoersverhogings die waarde van finansiële bates soos bankeffekte beïnvloed.

Inflasie en ekonomiese groei in die VSA

Die IMF voorspel ekonomiese groei in die VSA van 1.2% en alhoewel dit beskeie groei is vir die wêreld se grootste ekonomie, dui Amerikaanse indiensnemingsyfers nogsteeds daarop dat die ekonomie, ten spyte van 'n verhoging in rentekoerse, in 'n gesonde toestand is. Die teendeel kan egter ook waar wees, as 'n mens die feit dat Silicon Valley Bank en Signature Bank gevou het, met First Republic ook in die gedrang, in ag neem. Hier het die aggressiewe verhoging in rentekoerse likiditeitsprobleme by Silicon Valley Bank en ander medium-grootte banke in die VSA veroorsaak, wat weer op sy beurt veroorsaak het dat kliënte en beleggers deposito's uit die bank onttrek het.

Hierdie stand van sake laat monetêre owerhede in die VSA met 'n balanseringsprobleem – tem hulle inflasie met nog hoër rentekoerse of hou hulle terug ter wille van die stabiliteit van die banksisteem?

Alhoewel hierdie verwickelinge 'n groot rol speel in rentekoersbesluite, verwag ons nie dat dit 'n dramatiese effek op die VSA-verbruikers se besteebare inkomste sal hê soos in die EU nie. Markvooruitsigte en prysvooruitsigte vir uitvoerprodukte, in terme van verbruikerskoopkrag, lyk dus meer positief vir die VSA as wat dit tans vir die EU is.

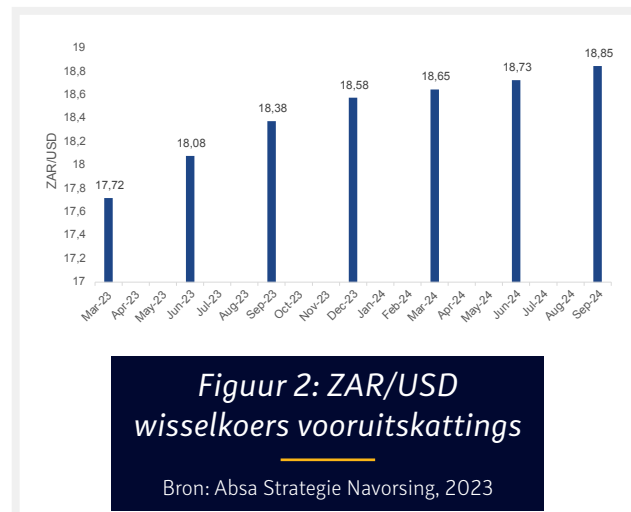




Plaaslike inflasie en ekonomiese groei

Op 22 Maart het die IMF die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomiese groei vooruitskouings vir 2023 aangepas van 1.2% na 0.1%, grootliks as gevolg van meer gereelde en verhoogde beurtkrag vlakke. Die nuutste plaaslike inflasie syfers het hierteenoor van 6.9% in Januarie na 7% in Februarie gestyg. Ten spyte van die beskeie groei verwagtings, skep die hoë inflasie ruimte vir nog rentekoersverhogings. Absa Strategiese Navorsing (2023) verwag dat rentekoerse na aan 'n draaipunt is en dat 'n klein verlaging in rentekoerse al vroeg in 2024 geïmplimenteer kan word. Daar is egter opwaartse risiko omdat inflasie 'n beduidende probleem bly.

Hierdie faktore spoel ook oor in die vlakke van die ZAR. Gedurende 2022 het die aggressiewe monetêre beleid in die VSA en EU druk op die ZAR gesit. Dit was vererger, gedurende die vierde kwartaal van 2022, deur beurtkrag. Ons verwagting is dat hierdie kwessies sal aanhou om 'n rol te speel in valuta markte en dat die ZAR, vir die res van die jaar onder druk sal bly. Ons vooruitskattings vir die volgende 6 kwartale word in die figuur hieronder aangedui.





Logistical Update

By: Annelize Pelser, C. Steinweg Bridge

Due to inefficiencies at South African port operations, flexibility and alternative options have become a relevant topic of discussion.

Johannesburg is fast becoming a very attractive choice for exporters due to the flexibility it can offer.

Johannesburg can feed cargo via rail/road through Maputo, Durban, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

For the Northern Cape, some exporters have started exploring the option of moving cargo out through Namibian ports.



Port Elizabeth can also be considered as alternative export port out of South Africa.





Herewith the current details with regards to port operations:

1. Walvis Bay

Currently, Walvis Bay port is running efficiently, with no congestions on quayside handling.

Vessels are berthing immediately and discharging efficiently.

Shipping lines have all advised that equipment levels are relatively good for normal bookings.

2. Cape Town

Cape Town CT Delays ± 17 days

Labour shortages and equipment at the Cape Town container terminal is an ongoing issue, Vessels on berths showing very poor productivity levels in recent weeks.

Space constraints have been noted.

Herewith the latest update on operations and services calling South African ports. Due to weather conditions in Cape Town, we are seeing significant delays on the berthing of vessels. All schedules are subject to change without notice to accommodate discharge and maintain vessel schedules.

Port Status Update: South Africa			14-Mar-23	
Overview	CTCT 2 berth operation, PECT 1 berth operation, NCT 3 berth operation, DCT 4 berth operation, Pier1 2 berth operation, Point 2 berth operation			
Terminal	Weather	Operational berths	Gangs available	Current waiting time in days
Cape Town Container Terminal	Strong winds	3 (Berth 601/602/604)	7	16 - 18 days
Cape Town Multi-Purpose Terminal		1 (F/G Berth)	2	5 - 7 days
Port Elizabeth Terminal	Strong winds	2 (Berth 102/103)	2	0 - 1 days
Ngqura		2 (D101/D102)	6	1 day
Durban Pier1	Intermittent wind stoppages	2(105/107)	5	0 - 1 days
Durban Pier2		4 (108/202/203/204)	12	1 day
Durban Point		2 (D/E Berth)	3	3 days



Market positioning and financial assessment of the South African Raisin Industry

By: EVDW – Earle van der Watt & Sune Coetzer



Earle van der Watt



Sune Coetzer



In general, the agricultural sector is facing significant challenges, which include amongst others the impact of the pandemic, shifts in consumer patterns, political instabilities, and the energy crisis to name a few.

The above factors also apply to the South African raisin industry, where the industry is grappling to comprehend what actions should be taken to counter or minimize the impact of these factors.

The aforementioned has been compounded by three difficult years, the first being relatively low price points in the market and the previous two consecutive seasons being disastrous for the grower members, leaving them cash-strapped at the start of a new season and uncertain about the future. Given the foregoing context, Raisins SA has been requested to initiate this research study, to explore how marketers aim to position the South African crop. This positioning would include a financial assessment at the grower level, to ascertain what price points should be achieved to ensure the sustainability of raw material production (raisins).



Addressing the challenges faced by packers (the exporters of the product) is fundamental to the long-term sustainability of the South African raisin industry, which in the end contributes to the financial sustainability of the producers on the farm level that are essentially the roots of this industry. The main “theme” of challenges faced in this industry all comes down to the following question: How can we match/align the expectation of the raisin packers with producers’ strategy on the farm level? Especially to determine what influences the decisions of the producers of raisins, how easy it is to alter their choice and what impact that eventually has on the industry.

South Africa’s production has since 2012 doubled in volume, from 40,000 tons in 2012 to 85,000 tons in 2020. It is expected that 100,000 tons can be reached in the near future. Even though the worldwide population increases, the demand for raisins doesn’t and has remained at a constant level of between 1.2 and 1.3 million tons for at least the past decade.



South Africa has a small influence on how prices are set in the export market, with South Africa’s produce only contributing towards about 6% of the total yield.



The outputs of this research project were determined through discussions with four of the seven raisin packers in South Africa. Altogether, these four raisin packers represent 85% of the total South African raisin yields exported to the international market. According to statistics published by Raisins SA in 2021, the following product categories are the main product items produced by the South African raisin industry: Thompson Seedless (“THS”); Golden Sultanas (“Goldens”); Flame and SA Sultana (formerly known as WP Sultana).

Industry in general

Due to the nature of raisins in terms of the production process, the producer can decide at a very late stage to switch to an alternative product category once price signals come from exporters. This makes the marketing of a specific product category an enormous challenge for the raisin packers which results in sustainable marketing being a difficult task. Producers tend to see the raisin packers as the end consumer – however, the reality is that the packer merely fulfils a specific function by means of bringing the market to the farmer. Currently, the raisin marketing model contains some flaws due to the producers not sharing in the market risk. It would be beneficial to the raisin industry if farmers align themselves a bit more towards packers’ long-term strategy that intends to establish markets for a certain product at a certain quality level. The South African table grape industry is a prime example of how growers/exporters have been able to development markets aligned to specific destinations and programmes.



The 'wishlist'

This refers to the ideal composition of the raisin product categories that would achieve optimal prices in the export market and will have the ability to realise sustainable returns in the long term. The challenge is being able to provide a constant level of product each year and ensuring that the quality does not decrease with time. For example, Golden Raisins do not have a long shelf life compared to other product categories. Therefore, not a product you want unlimited volumes of or oversupply of during any given product season. The opposite is also true, not being able to supply a product category continuously is also a disadvantage.

The value chain

Approximately 85% of the South African raisin produce is currently sold in bulk boxes of 12.5 kilograms. Is there a possibility to add more value by moving away from bulk packaging to branded producer packaging direct from the farm? There is a possibility, but it is challenging. The repackers (Northern hemisphere) make it very difficult to enter the supermarket business because they protect their own client base. Because of the nature of the product, it loses its identity in terms of where it came from and therefore no longer exists as a product of South Africa. Much different compared to table grapes that are supplied in punnets and can be shelved as a South African product in an international retail store such as Tesco. Raisins are mostly sold with other complimentary products such as nuts which rises the need for multiple product lines.

Up to 70% of raisins are used for baking purposes, therefore there is no need to see a specific farm's branding.

Opportunity to expand the SA sultana market

The SA Sultana may currently be an underutilised product category, instead of allocating the gap in total yield (85,000 tons vs 100,000 tons) even though the price point is usually lower compared to THS or Golden Raisins. The SA sultana is a price point product that directly competes with the Turkish number 9 product. There is an opportunity for South Africa in this product in terms of better gradings, more attractive payments terms (seven days after delivery versus 50%/25%/25% that provides an interest advantage), the product has more flesh which is beneficial for weight, and able to harvest the vines at a much lower sugar level (17 balling) with delivery within 5 days after harvesting which reduces the risk of rain too. In a market of R20 p/kg, a producer can be equivalent to R23 p/kg of a THS. Such a strategy could be beneficial to the long-term strategy of the collective industry.

Risks and mitigation strategies

The research also looked at the several risks (pre-plant, biological asset development, production and drying activity) that were identified within their risk categories alongside mitigating strategies to address these risks. However, an additional challenge that producers currently face is that several farmers are not able to apply some of the mitigation strategies due to not being financially able to plant new varieties because of poor yields and returns in the past few seasons.



Cost structures

According to our observations, precise and detailed accounting in terms of the different product categories does not always occur. The accounting is not done on a level detailed enough to evaluate the cost structures per product (between THS, Goldens, SA Sultanas, etc.). In-depth cost measurement per ton or hectare is not done, therefore, raisin producers do not know what their cost of sales is per kilogram at the time of harvest. No measurement of gross margin analysis exists prior to harvesting. Cash constraints play a significant role in choosing a packer, meaning last-minute changes to packers. Also, last-minute changes to product specifications because of price information create turmoil in the season.

In terms of capital expenditure, the reality is that some farmers seek to spend as little as possible on capital expenditures by re-using infrastructure, not implementing irrigation optimally, etc. What we have found is that to do a world-class development approximately R300,000 per hectare is required – this excludes main lines, pumps and drying facilities. Many producers will spend less than this because of cashflow constraints, which results in blocks not performing optimally and the end result is not on par with the producer who does invest in proper capital infrastructure.

Suggestions for the packers

The packer must ensure that the producer does not see them as the end consumer. Currently, the producer bears no risk once raisins have been delivered to the packer. A sense of ownership of the end result must take place, moving away from the current marketing model. For example, the producer gets paid for the end result minus costs incurred in the value chain. A detailed cost accounting of the value chain, might be beneficial to quantify the total market risk.

“

Also, more communication is needed.

”

It seems that there is not a lot of communication with producers throughout the year in terms of plans and strategy. Packers typically begin to distribute pricing lists for the forthcoming season in November. By that time producers are already well advanced with their harvest preparation. Therefore, from the packer's side, a more integrated approach back into the value chain is required.

The end conclusion is that the gap is substantially larger than we initially believed according to the research, conversations with growers, packers and industry experts that were conducted. Various conflicts exist and for the raisin industry in South Africa to be profitable in the long term and for the farmers to remain relevant, there are a lot of action steps that need to be taken.



Transformasie



Raisins SA Takes it to the streets with Impucuko Development!

By: Simoné Oliphant, Raisins SA



This is an annual event which started on 16 December 2020.

The focus is to host this event on all the major routes leading to Upington (Molopo Lodge to Upington – 2020, Pofadder to Upington – 2021, Prieska to Upington – 2022, Postmasburg to Upington – 2023, Rietfontein to Upington – 2024), which is the central location and the Tourism hub of the ZFM District (Green Kalahari).

Impucuko Development and Foundation is being established to provide systems that will improve the livelihood of youth in the ZF Mcgawu district area.

Through the mentoring/ extreme sports and training of ECD professionals, the organisation will build effective centres for kids in the ZF Mcgawu district area. The program will create partnerships with the local youth centres in the district and the juvenile court system.



Impucuko Development and Foundation matches a caring adult volunteer with a referred youth.





Impucuko Development and Foundation will setup four distinct mentoring/extreme sports programs:

- **Cycling:** The challenge with ECD and youth is the absence of sustainable programs that can keep them off the streets. At risk middle school students and their mentors participate in a structured program of support.
- **Training of ECD facilitators/teachers:** Not all facilitators/teachers are having the financial ability to enhance their passion if working with kids etc. Our objective is to generate funds towards the training and development of interested citizens.
- **Supply equipment to ECD centres:** Most of our ECD centres in the ZF Mcgawu district do not have the necessary equipment that can help in developing kids while attending these centres.
- **Supply feeding scheme products:** The area is facing a vast increase in small children, but the parents are facing a battle to sustain these kids and build a sustainable ground level for the kids. Our aim is to assist with some of the products that will ease the burden on the centre as well as on the unemployed parents.

- **Develop cycling amongst youth in previously disadvantage communities:** The youth in terms of our communities are becoming bored with their current conditions and resort most of the time to petty crimes that might escalate to bigger crime at a later stage. The purpose of the organisation is to develop a program where children at a young age will be trained on how to become cyclists and stay away from crime and the streets.
- **Development of extreme sports like canoeing, river rafting, mountain biking, etc.:** Our communities grow up that certain sports are only for certain groups. Through this initiative the organisation would approach various schools and youth centres to help in promoting these kind of activities amongst youth.





Raisins South Africa Agriculture Graduate Symposium

By: Simone Oliphant, Raisins SA

The Northern Cape Government who support on-the-job training for unemployed agriculture graduates, aiming to boost youth and women participation in the sector had its first symposium that sees 74 graduates finishing the program in March of 2023.

The symposium signaled the end of the two-year program where graduate interns were placed with various commercial farmers, micro farmers, agriculture division within banks as well as other agriculture commodity houses.

Raisins SA, who plays a key role in the program, hosted a successful symposium for two days attended by almost 90 delegates. The event took place at the newly constructed Vine Academy & Model Farm in Kakamas. Raisins SA partnered with various institutions and stakeholders in the agriculture sector to ensure the success of the program.

According to the Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development MEC, Ms Mase Manopole, the agricultural sector in the province is currently facing a crisis.

In a bid to address the crisis, one of the action points was aiming to get more young people involved in the agricultural sector. The program is focused on equipping unemployed agriculture graduates with the necessary skills to start their own agribusinesses.





The graduates were given an opportunity to say how the program changed their lives, and for those not permanently employed, the program laid the steppingstones toward self-employment within the agriculture sector during the two years. Graduates were also given an opportunity within group feedback sessions to mention the strengths and challenges about the program and to provide insightful input on how the program can be constructed or adjusted going forward.

The symposium created a platform where graduates could showcase their entrepreneurial skills, paving the way for the establishment of their own agribusinesses.

The overall two-year placement was a success with 35 graduates being permanently employed at the end of the program.



IMPORTANT INFO

Raisins SA was commended by representatives from the NAMC with the great job they did with hosting the event attended by key players in the industry.



Inligting & Kommunikasie



Sick notes issued by a professional nurse

A right or a wrong

Author: Alicia Oberholzer, SEESA



As we are getting close to the change of season, we also know that there is usually a spike in employees' absence due to being ill. This is also the time employers receive more sick leave requests and medical certificates.

The question now arises, what is a valid medical certificate? Employers, and more likely employers in the countryside, often stumble upon a medical certificate issued by a professional nurse. Is this, then, a valid medical certificate?

Section 23 of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act states:

“23. (1) An employer is not required to pay an employee in terms of Section 22 if the employee has been absent from work for over two consecutive days or on more than two occasions during an eight-week period and, on request by the employer, does not produce a medical certificate **stating that the employee was unable to work for the duration of the employee's absence on account of sickness or injury.**

(2) The medical certificate must be issued and signed by a medical practitioner or any other person certified to diagnose and treat patients and registered with a professional council established by an Act of Parliament.”



Taking Section 23 of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act into consideration, it is clear that an employee must be examined by a medical practitioner first and then secondly that it is the medical practitioner's professional opinion that the specific employee is unfit and/or unable to continue and/or to attend to their duties for a particular time period.

What happens when an employee is then booked off sick by a professional nurse?

Professional Nurses with post-basic diplomas/additional qualifications who are registered as such are permitted to issue sick notes. They are viewed as competent to provide specialised nursing care in their field of practice.

It is important to note that these professional nurses can issue medical certificates/sick notes for a maximum of two (2) days as recommended.

Nurses who did not attend/obtain post-basic diplomas/additional qualifications are only allowed to issue attendance certificates. Employers must note that an attendance certificate does not declare that the employee is unable/unfit to attend to their duties and may view the days the employee was absent as an unpaid period.

This position was approved by a meeting held on the 29th of June 2021 by The South African Nursing Council (SANC).

These medical certificates must comply with Rule 15 from the Ethical and Professional Rules of the Medical and Dental Professions Board of the Health Professions Council of South Africa.

Rule 15(1) A practitioner shall only grant a certificate of illness if such certificate contains the following information, namely:

- the name, address and qualification of the practitioner;
- the name of the patient;
- the employment number of the patient (if applicable);
- the date and time of the examination;
- whether the certificate is being issued because of personal observations by the practitioner during an examination or as the result of information received from the patient and which is based on acceptable medical grounds;
- a description of the illness, disorder or malady in layman's terminology, with the informed consent of the patient, provided that if the patient is not prepared to give such consent, the medical practitioner or dentist shall merely specify that, in their opinion based on an examination of the patient, the patient is unfit to work;
- whether the patient is totally indisposed for duty or whether the patient can perform less strenuous duties in the work situation;
- the exact period of recommended sick leave;



- the date of issuing of the certificate of illness; and
- a clear indication of the identity of the practitioner who issued the certificate, which shall be personally and originally signed by them next to their initials and surname in printed or block letters.

(2) If pre-printed stationery is used, a practitioner shall delete irrelevant words.

(3) A practitioner shall issue a brief factual report to a patient where such a patient requires information concerning themselves.

The above can then assist employers the next time they receive sick notes from their employees to determine whether the notes issued are valid and if they are then obligated to accept the sick note for the purpose of paying out sick leave.

Need more information on employee sick leave? Contact your nearest SEESA Labour Legal Advisor for expert advice. Alternatively, leave your details on our website, and a SEESA representative will contact you.



DID YOU KNOW?
An employee must be paid an allowance for working at night?



About The Author:

Alicia Oberholzer started her career at SEESA in 2018 as a Legal Advisor, assisting clients with Labour and BEE – related matters. She obtained her LLB Degree in 2016 at the University of the Free State. She was admitted as an attorney in the Free State High Court in 2018.

Resources:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997;
- SANC directive issued on the 30th of June 2021;
- Ethical and Professional Rules of the Medical and Dental Professions Board of the Health Professions Council of South Africa.





Recipe: - serves 4

- 1 ½ cups long grain basmati rice
- 1 medium head of cauliflower or 2 small
- 3 Tbsp olive oil
- 2 Tbs Harissa (divided)
- 700ml vegetable stock
- 100gms / ½ cup raisins and sultanas (or either of each)
- Large knob of butter, 30gms + additional butter to finish (optional)
- 1 large white onion or 2 small finely chopped
- 1 medium carrot, peeled and grated
- 1 cinnamon quill
- 2 star anise pods
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 tsp ground cumin
- ½ tsp turmeric
- ½ tsp smoked paprika
- Pinch of dried chilli flakes
- 3 cloves garlic, crushed
- 2 Tbs finely chopped preserved lemon
- Juice of a lemon
- Small handful flatleaf parsley for garnish
- Toasted sliced almonds or pistachios (optional)
- Pomegranate seeds (optional)

Preheat the oven to 200C or an air fryer to 190C.

Roasted cauliflower pilaf

Roasting cauliflower is the most delicious way to cook this vegetable. You can pre-roast the cauliflower in an air fryer or an oven. If you only have one oven and no air fryer, you will need to roast this in advance and then reheat it during the large stage of baking in the oven. You could also reheat it by tossing it in a pan for a few minutes.



Instructions

Cut the cauliflower into small florets and toss in a bowl with a splash of olive oil, one tablespoon of harissa paste, salt and pepper. Spread on a tray and roast for 40 minutes in an oven or for around 20 minutes in an air fryer. You want them to be cooked through and starting to caramelize.

Soak the basmati in a bowl of cold water for 30 minutes, then rinse well under cold water until the water runs clear and all the starch has been washed off.

If you are using the same oven, turn it down to 160C after roasting the cauliflower.

Make your vegetable stock using 3 stock sachets or cubes. Add the raisins to the boiling water to plump up.

Melt the butter in the pan set over low heat and add the onions, carrot, cinnamon, and star anise, and cook until the onions are translucent. About 5 minutes. Put the lid on the casserole for most of the cooking time to create moisture. If you do not have a lidded cast iron casserole, do this in a non-stick pan and then transfer to a ceramic casserole dish afterwards for the baking stage.

When the onions have softened, add the spices and garlic, and cook for about a minute until fragrant. Deglaze the pan with the lemon juice scraping down any bits stuck to the bottom

At this point add the rinsed and drained rice and toss to coat for a minute. Add the preserved lemon, vegetable stock with soaked raisins, and second tablespoon of harissa paste and increase the heat to medium/high and bring this to a rolling boil and cook for exactly 2 minutes after it starts boiling. Season with salt and pepper.

Put the lid on and put the casserole into the oven and cook for 25 minutes. Remove and let it rest for 5 minutes.

If necessary, reheat the cauliflower in the oven for 5 – 10 minutes.

Fluff the pilaf up with a fork and remove the cinnamon, and star anise pods. Add a few pieces of butter to the rice for added indulgence. Check and season to taste.

Top with the roasted cauliflower and scatter the chopped



Kalender

April 2023

*Tentatiewe datums wat steeds kan verander

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4 Andre Oberholzer	5	6	7 Paasnaweek	8 Paasnaweek
9 Paasnaweek	10 Paasnaweek	11	12 Skole begin K2 Dekalevergadering #1	13	14	15
16 Klippinger enties class	17 Simone Oliphant	18	19 David van der Merwe GRENDOAG	20 Liewelyn Adams	21	22
23	24	25	26	27 Vryheidsdag	28 LIEUKI PRIEWE jnr. Raisins SA R&D proewe & projekte voortopige vanderingsentag	29 KLIPPINGER
30 KLIPPINGER	1	Notes				



Kalender

Mei 2023

*Tentatiewe datums wat steeds kan verander

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Michael Redelinghuys	8	9	10 Netos Climate Smart	11	12 Adrian Pearson	13
14	15 NAWFO - Bothaville	16 NAWFO - Bothaville	17 NAWFO - Bothaville SIAL - Shanghai Koopad BV	18 Burger de Vos NAWFO - Bothaville SIAL - Shanghai	19 Jaco Stemmet	20 SIAL - Shanghai
21 Piet Haniakom INC - LONDEN	22 SAPO 8090 INC - LONDEN	23 INC - LONDEN Tegniese Roadshow Gedershoop + Kalmoes	24 Tegniese Roadshow - Kakamas	25 Pieter van Heerden Raisins SA: indien van projek voorstele	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	Notes				



Kalender

Junie 2023

*Tentatiewe datums wat steeds kan verander

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	31	Sapo busi vergadering	AJ Verslag - uithuur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	Notes	

Calendar Events:

- Monday 5:** YAMF OPENING
- Tuesday 6:** GRECHDDAG Transcom @09:00
- Wednesday 7:** ISAMF @ 09:00
- Thursday 8:** Sapo busi vergadering
- Thursday 14:** TRANSAGREABIS
- Friday 15:** Wico Ingebreekte Tegriese kombes @09:00
- Friday 16:** Jwugdig TRANSAGREABIS
- Friday 22:** Edisini SA R&D volledige projek voorstelle, Sake sluit K2, Huurder #2
- Friday 23:** Tegriese kombes @09:00
- Saturday 17:** TRANSAGREABIS
- Sunday 27:** Zets van der war



Droogbaan- oudits 2023



Die droogbaanoudits wat deur PPECB behartig word is sedert 2019 in werking gestel.

Die doel daarvan is om te verseker dat alle rosyne wat in Suid-Afrika produseer word, die volgende aspekte nakom:

- Naspourbaarheid
- Voedselveiligheid
- Higiëne
- Chemie/skoonmaakmiddels
- Etiese aspekte (word deur Departement van Arbeid behartig sedert 2020).



Op grond van die bogenoemde aspekte, kan produsente die volgende graderings behaal vir hul droogbane:



**word elke derde jaar
geoudit**



**word elke tweede jaar
geoudit**



**word elke jaar
geoudit**



220 droogbaanoudits is suksesvol afgehandel in 2023.

Die tweede drie jaar siklus vanaf die aanvang van die formele oudits (2019) is hierdie jaar verby, en die oorgrootte meerderheid produsente gaan volgende jaar weer geoudit moet word.

In 2024 moet daar ongeveer 601 oudits plaasvind. Kontak asseblief vroegtydig u verpakker om die nodige inligting te bekom en deur te gee, om 'n droogbaanoudit te skeduleer. Daar is 'n appèlproses, indien u nie met u gradering saamstem nie, wat u binne 5 werksdae na die oudit aan u verpakker kan deurgee om met PPECB op te neem. Daar is geen kostes aan die appèl verbonde nie.

Indien u nie geoudit word nie, sal u nie u produk by enige verpakker kan lewer nie.



IMPORTANT INFO

Die SA GAP droogbaanoudit se kostes beloop **R6 999 + BTW.**

Raisins SA en die verpakkers doen baie koördineringswerk rakende die oudits, en te danke daaraan kon daar met PPECB onderhandel word om die kostes vanaf **R6 999+BTW na R1 799+ BTW*** te verlaag.

Dit is dus 'n besparing van R5 200/oudit/produsent.

Indien slegs die produsente wie in 2024 geoudit moet word in ag geneem word, is dit 'n **besparing van R3,125** miljoen vir die bedryf.

**die kostes van die oudits kan vanaf 2024 verhoog met 5%.*



Raisins

South Africa

Databasis

Vir 'n bedryf om optimaal te funksioneer, is dit van kardinale belang dat alle lede so goed ingelig moontlik is.

Verskeie platvorms word gebruik om inligting te versprei, met die twee vernaamste metodes e-pos en WhatsApp groepe.

Indien u slegs e-posse ontvang en ook op 'n WhatsApp groep wil wees, of omgekeerd, kontak asseblief vir



Madene epos



079 862 9752



NOTA

Indien u kontakbesonderhede verander, of indien u miskien weet van 'n rosyneprodusent wie nie inligting ontvang nie, sal dit hoog op prys gestel indien u die inligting aan Raisins SA kan deurgee.



HOU

Gala

Vanaf 2018 is dit 'n jaarlikse instelling dat Raisins SA 'n gala geleentheid hou waar die toonaangewers van die industrie erkenning kry vir die positiewe bydraes wat hulle tot die rosynebedryf lewer.

Hierdie jaar se gala word beplan vir 14 September – die datum sal nader aan die tyd bevestig word.

In die verlede kon produsente slegs deur die DWPO-lede en verpakkers genomineer word – hierdie jaar is die nominasies oop vir die hele bedryf!

Die kategorieë is as volg:

- **Innoveerder van die jaar**
Hetsy jy 'n nuwe stuk toerusting ontwerp het, 'n stuk masjinerie aangepas het vir beter effektiwiteit, baanbrekerswerk gelewer het ten opsigte van nuwe praktyke/tegnieke wat 'n positiewe impak vir die bedryf kan inhou – ons wil graag van jou hoor!
- **Jong produsent van die jaar**
Jong produsente wie uitnemendheid in die volhoubare produksie van hoë-gehalte rosyntjies in Suid-Afrika bevorder. Die wenner in dié kategorie moet eienskappe toon wat hom of haar as een van die toekomstige leiers in die rosyntjiebedryf identifiseer. (Die kandidaat mag nie ouer as 39 jaar wees teen 14 September 2023 nie).
- **Vroueprodusent van die jaar**
Vroueprodusente wie uitnemendheid in die volhoubare produksie van hoë-gehalte rosyntjies in Suid-Afrika bevorder.
- **Opkomende produsent van die jaar**
Jy moet vasberadenheid en aanpasbaarheid as produsent kan bewys, asook die vermoë toon om jou besigheid suksesvol met verloop van tyd te laat groei en ontwikkel.



- **Sleutelbydraer tot die bedryf**

Uitstekende bydrae gelewer tot die droogdruifbedryf oor die verloop van tyd. 'n Individuele wie 'n noemenswaardige bydrae tot die bedryf gelewer het. Dit kan wees hetsy enige wetenskaplike navorsing of toegepaste perspektief, verteenwoordiging van die bedryf op verskeie strukture of enige betreklike dissipline. Hierdie prestige-toekenning is daarop gemik om erkenning te gee aan 'n individu se toewyding en bevordering tot die bedryf.



Alle kategorieë het die volgende ten doel:

1. Om volhoubare produksiepraktyke op plaasvlak te bevorder.
2. Hoë standaarde vir ons produsente daar te stel.
3. Voedselveiligheid en produkkwaliteit in die bedryf te bevorder en te verseker.

Algemene reëls en vereistes

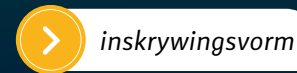
1. Alle inskrywings moet voor 12:00 op 23 Junie 2023 ingedien wees by madenec@raisinsa.co.za. Geen laat inskrywings sal aanvaar word nie.
2. Die RAISINS SA-toekennings word beoordeel volgens voorgestelde kategorieë. Lede moet dus dié kategorie kies wat hul inskrywing die beste komplimenteer.
3. Alle inskrywings moet volledig wees, met al die nodige inligting soos uiteengesit in die inskrywingsvorm. Dit moet in Afrikaans/Engels voltooi word en elektronies ingehandig word. Geen handgeskrewe inskrywings sal aanvaar word nie.
4. Deelnemers moet volledige inligting soos uiteengesit in die inskrywingsvorm verskaf en voldoen aan alle vereistes om in aanmerking te kom vir die toekenning(s). Enige onvolledige inskrywings sal gediskwalifiseer word.
5. Alle inskrywings moet gebaseer wees op produksie-aktiwiteite wat deel maak van die rosyntjiebedryf in Suid-Afrika.

6. Bykomende ondersteunende dokumente of bewyse wat nie in die inskrywingsvereistes genoem is nie, mag deur die paneel aangevra word indien nodig.
7. Deelnemers word vereis om dokumente ter staving van hul identiteit te verskaf, asook verwysings te lewer wie gekontak kan word om inligting wat in die inskrywing gelewer is, te bevestig. Besoeke mag gedoen word om die geldigheid van die inskrywings te bevestig.
8. Met deelname aan hierdie toekennings, verklaar deelnemers dat die aansoek die produk is van hul eie werk en intellek.
9. Waar 'n innovasie/toepassing/produk/diens die uiteinde is van samewerking van verskillende partye moet die goedkeuring van alle sodanige partye verkry word as deel van die inskrywing en moet daar oorweeg word om 'n gesamentlike inskrywing vir die toekenning(s) te doen.
10. RAISINS SA behou die reg om hierdie toekenningsproses ten enige tyd te kanselleer indien nodig geag, en/of omstandighede buite sy beheer dit sou vereis.
11. Alle inligting sal professioneel en met vertroulikheid hanteer word.
12. Die weners sal aangewys word deur 'n onafhanklike paneel beoordelaars en die beoordelaars se besluit is finaal.



13. Die proses is as volg en sal streng toegepas word.
 - a. Voltooi die inskrywingsvorm en stuur elektronies na madenec@raisinsa.co.za
 - b. Inskrywings sal geverifieer word en die geldigheid daarvan sal bevestig word.
 - c. Kortlys van kandidate word opgestel.
 - d. Paneel onderhoud en evaluasie van kandidaat.
 - e. Lewer van paneel se uitslae aan die onafhanklike ouditkomitee.
 - f. Aankondiging van kategorie weners – 14 September 2023.
14. Toekennings word toegeken op grond van die uiteengesette inskrywingsvorm en evalueringproses.

Ons is opgewonde om u inskrywings te ontvang en om u te vereer vir u harde werk!



IMPORTANT INFO

Raisins SA behou die reg om nie 'n wenner in 'n betrokke kategorie aan te kondig nie.

Die onafhanklike paneel se besluit is finaal.

Alle uitslae word deur 'n onafhanklike ouditkomitee nagegaan.



Die gala se kostes word gedek deur fondse wat vanaf borge ontvang word.

Sponsored by



GOLD SPONSORS



SILVER SPONSORS



BRONZE SPONSORS





Kontak ons

Groenpuntweg 9, Kantoor 1, Keidebees • 054 495 0283 • www.raisinsa.co.za

Ferdie Botha

Hoof Uitvoerende Bestuurder



ferdieb@raisinsa.co.za



+27 84 800 6610

Simoné Oliphant

Transformasie Bestuurder



simones@raisinsa.co.za



+27 71 814 2055

Percy Jooste

Voedselveiligheid & kwaliteit



percyj@raisinsa.co.za



+27 82 318 9455

Stefan Jordaan

Agri Spesialis



stefanj@raisinsa.co.za



+27 82 305 1555

Madene Conradie

Inligting en kommunikasie bestuurder



madenec@raisinsa.co.za



+27 79 862 9752