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LANDBOU-VOORUITSKOUINGSKONFERENSIE 1984

LANVOKON
AGROCON

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE 1984

PRESENTED BY -

- Agricultural Economics Association of South Africa
- Co-ordinating Committee of Agricultural Marketing Boards
- Department of Agriculture
- South African Agricultural Union

PALMS HOTEL
Silverton
Pretoria

JANUARY 18 AND 19, 1984

ISBN 0 620 07596 1

AGROCON 1984

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL INDUSTRY

CONTENTS

PURE NEW WOOL

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1. EVALUATION OF THE 1983 OUTLOOK

It was expected last year that the wool clip of 105,7 million kilogram (greasy) was to increase to 106,0 million kilogram in 1982/83. Wool production, however, showed an increase of 1,5 percent to 107,3 million kilogram which can be attributed mainly to the expansion of wool growing in the high rainfall areas where the greatest increase in wool production occurred.

The expected economic upswing in the wool buying countries was net realised due to a delay in the upswing of the USA economy, the higher real interest rates in the USA and the strong USA dollar. Consequently wool prices remained depressed and with the strengthening of the Rand against the currencies of the major wool buying countries, the average greasy wool prices for the 1982/83 season decreased by 5,4 percent to 247,9 c/kg.

Due to the weaker demand only about 75,8 percent of the total clip could be sold and the total wool stockpile at the end of the 1982/83 season amounted to approximately one third of the annual clip.

2. REVIEW 1982/83 SEASON

Despite a decrease of nearly one percent in world wool production, the world supply of wool increased on account of larger stocks in wool producing countries caused by a lower demand. Because of the tendency towards a proportionately larger non apparel wool production, apparel wool prices were more steady.

Exchange rate changes had a considerable influence on wool prices the past season. Australia, producing nearly 26 percent of the world's and 47 percent of the Western World's wool, had its dollar officially devalued by ten percent while the New Zealand dollar de= valued by six per cent. This affected the competitive position of South Africa, particularly as the Rand strengthened by about ten percent over the season as against the basket of currencies of its major wool customers.

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The average greasy wool price for the South African clip over the past season was 5,4 percent lower than in the previous season. This decrease in wool prices could be attributed mainly to the weaker demand conditions for wool experienced in 1982/83 as well as the unfavourable exchange rate tendencies mentioned.

In 1982/83 the total clip realisation amounted to R265,9 million and was supplemented by R18,6 million from the Stabilisation Fund to R284,5 million. Over the past number of years wool growers acted most responsibly by committing themselves to contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. Besides the many advantages offered by a strong Stabilisation Fund, it enabled the Wool Board in the 1982/83 season to supplement the wool producers' income with R18,6 million and to pay an additional R4 million towards the costs of stockpiling. This was a considerable achievement especially since no State subsidy was applied for. Accordingly no stabilisation levy was imposed upon farmers in the 1982/83 season.

Due to the weak demand and low sales percentage, greasy wool stocks increased while the supply of raw material to local processing industries decreased drastically with the result that they experienced under utilisation of capacity.

Having regard to the fact that more than 50 percent of the South African clip is semi-processed locally, the South African Wool Board decided to have a portion of its stocks processed locally. This measure had definite advantages for the wool industry, for example savings in respect of storage space, improved utilisation of the capacity of local processing industries providing employment and the ready availability of processed wool when the market improves again. Approximately six million kilogram was processed in this way.

On account of the higher domestic interest rates, the South African Wool Board obtained the necessary approval during 1982/83 to secure Euro-dollar loans amounting to R250 million which enabled the Board to limit wool financing costs for the producer to a minimum.

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While Landbank cash credit rates for 1982/83 amounted on average to about 16 percent, the interest rates of the Euro-dollar loans amounted to approximately ten percent. This cheaper financing brought about a total saving of R8,4 million in interest rates for the wool industry.

3. PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY CONDITIONS

Wool production tendencies are mainly determined by three factors, namely :-

3.1 Price ratios between wool and other products which can be produced on the same soil of which meat is the most important.

3.2 The availability and the cost of labour, which will especially affect the shearing process.

3.3 Drought conditions affecting production - also the next season.

At present there is a considerable increase in the world wool supply as compared with the previous season. This increase is attributed mainly to larger raw wool stocks in producer countries (see Table I). In the case of Australia, which is the largest wool producing country in the world and whose types more or less compare with the South African clip, a stock level of approximately 165 million kilogram has already been built up. In the case of South Africa, stock levels are at present at approximately 35 million kilogram (greasy). Both in Australia and South Africa, which experienced similar droughts in 1983, a decrease in wool production for the 1983/84 season of up to four percent is foreseen. It is however expected that wool production in 1984/85 both in Australia and in South Africa will again return to the 1982/83 levels as the result of expected improved grazing conditions and sheep population increases after the drought slaughterings. In the case of South Africa an additional rise in production is also expected in the high rainfall areas.

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Taking into consideration the technical limitations, a long term potential exists in the RSA for 30 million wool sheep which will yield a wool production of between 120 to 125 million kilogram.

In view of the present profitability of wool growing, wool production should expand in the course of time. Future wool and meat price tendencies will be a determining factor in such eventuality.

4. CONDITIONS OF CONSUMPTION AND DEMAND FOR TEXTILE FIBRES

The world economy is gradually recovering and an average growth rate of two percent could be achieved.
A feature thus far was the sharp decrease that developing countries effected in their inflation rates. This caused significant increases in consumption expenditure in some of these countries.
The USA is leading the economic growth with a rate which at the end of 1983 could be as high as five percent. It is expected that this will continue in 1984 and that it will result in the stimulation of the economies of its major trading partners.

In Western Europe where most of our wool is exported, economic conditions remain variable. The United Kingdom and Western Germany show signs of slow growth which should accelerate in 1984 but the French and Italian economies remain in a condition of recession and it is expected that they will show a negative growth rate in 1983. No significant improvement is foreseen for 1984.

The Japanese economy which is export-orientated, should grow by three percent in 1983 and this trend will continue in 1984. The problem is, however, that consumption expenditure remains low and this is not favourable to wool.

As far as retail sales are concerned, a strong expansion was experienced in the USA while it slowly began to rise in the United Kingdom and Western Germany. Retail expenditure on apparel should strengthen in 1984 and as the wool processing pipeline is relatively empty, a sales increase will have a rapid effect on the purchases of greasy wool and tops.

The greatest market share of wool lies traditionally in the more formal apparel such as, mens suits, trousers, jackets and in women's wear in skirts, suits and coats. In leisure wear, wool's share is still weak. In the Western World there is an increasing tendency for leisure wear to show a more rapid growth than formal wear and it is essential for the share of wool in this market to be considerably expanded. By means of the International Wool Secretariat considerable development work is being done in this direction.

The competition on the side of synthetic fibres will always remain intense as synthetic fibre manufacturers attempt to develop new fibres competing with wool in clothing. It is also expected that when the Rand again strengthens in 1984, the price ratio between wool and synthetic fibres will widen which will mean that synthetic fibres will enjoy a greater price advantage.

5. PRICE EXPECTATIONS

The weaker demand for wool experienced during 1982/83 on account of the poor economic world conditions, not only had a dampening effect on wool prices but also led to a considerable increase in the supply of wool at the beginning of the 1983/84 season on account of higher raw wool stocks that had been built up in producer countries.

The Australian market indicator, which opened at 439 Aus. c/kg clean wool at the commencement of the 1982/83 season, remained reasonably stable until the ten percent devaluation of the Australian dollar in March 1983. The South African wool price indicator which had opened at 552 SA c/kg clean wool for the 1982/83 season, gradually weakened, however, because of the strengthening of the Rand mainly as a result of the increase in the gold price, and decreased by a further four percent when the Australian dollar was devalued by ten percent in March 1983.

For the 1983/84 season Australia increased its floor price by 1,3 percent from 454 c/kg to 460 c/kg. The Australian Wool Market opened at 511 c/kg. Since then no significant increase in demand was experienced and wool prices followed the pattern of exchange rate tendencies. Due to the weakening of the Rand, South African wool prices accordingly increased in the first half of the 1983/84 season.

The prospects for the second half of the 1983/84 season are more optimistic, however. Factors which will have a positive effect on the price of wool are the decrease in the stocks of wool expected during the second half of the season on account of improved demand conditions. With an expected weakening of the Australian dollar in the second half of the 1983/84 season an increase is expected in the Australian wool price. The South African wool price will also increase as a result of the better demand conditions, but it is expected that the Rand will strengthen from the first quarter of 1984 which will result in the increase in the wool price being slightly lower than that in Australia.

A further increase in demand is foreseen for the 1984/85 season which indicates that, depending on exchange rate movements, South African wool prices should show an absolute increase of as much as ten percent.

Despite lower raw material costs for synthetic fibre manufacturers as a result of lower oil prices, it is doubtful whether the lower synthetic fibre prices would be sufficient to induce manufacturers to substitute more synthetic fibre for wool. Wool is in a strong position in the fashion world and the consumer preference for wool is high thanks to aggressive promotion efforts by the International Wool Secretariat.

In the short term (1983/84 and the 1984/85 season) no real increases in wool prices are foreseen as the recovery of the world economy from the present conditions of recession would be gradual. Long term expectations for wool prices remain optimistic, however.

6. FUTURE OUTLOOK

After the drought period, wool production in Australia and South Africa is expected to increase by between three and four per cent in the 1984/85 season as compared with the 1982/83 levels.

Although it is expected that the world economic upswing will be gradual, it is expected that raw wool stocks in producer countries will be reduced by a greater demand during the second half of the 1983/84 season and again during the 1984/85 season.

The world supply of wool is therefore expected to remain virtually constant over the next few years.

Due to the relative limitations on the expansion of the production of natural fibres and the effect of industrial development the world's expanding populations will have to depend to an increasing extent on synthetic fibres to clothe themselves. Wool, however, does not compete in the mass market, but it does in the growing market of quality-conscious people, who are prepared to pay a price premium for quality products. By way of continued promotion of wool in the Northern Hemisphere by the International Wool Secretariat which is financed by the wool producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere an ever-expanding market and a promising future for wool is foreseen over the long term.

The wool industry over the entire world, but especially in South Africa has indisputably proven itself to be a basically sound industry which has strongly emerged from one of the worst world recessions. When the economic recovery in the world, led by the USA, is expected to gain momentum in the second term of 1984, facts such as the low commercial stocks in the wool distribution pipe line and consumer preference for natural fibre quality products will be responsible for the wool industry experiencing the full benefits of the economic upswing in the world.

As far as the local wool industry is concerned, the present marketing system definitely stood the test of time. This basically sound marketing system and responsible action by the South African wool

grower/..

grower in developing a strong Stabilisation Fund not only emphasized its ability to carry large stocks in weak economic periods and to support prices but in obtaining overseas loans for the financing of wool it illustrated the credit-worthiness of the industry. Accordingly the wool growers of South Africa can meet the future with the greatest confidence that the infrastructure of the industry they are engaged in is sound and that their risk is well spread in wool sheep that produce both wool and mutton.

The wool industry in South Africa is well organised and hence positive work is being undertaken in several wool promotion projects. A further increase in wool production in high rainfall areas, particularly where agricultural crops are cultivated in marginal areas, is also envisaged. The wool sheep industry can bring a much greater measure of stability in our agricultural areas.

The need for an independent and effective advisory service to wool producers to produce more efficiently and increase their earnings from wool growing. There is also a great need for information amongst farmers who are now considering switching into the field of wool sheep farming for the first time. The National Woolgrowers' Association has also already intimated that they are prepared to finance a wool advisory service.

7. <u>SUMMARY</u>

7.1 Despite a decrease of nearly one per cent in the 1982/83 wool production, the world supply of wool increased on account of larger stocks in the wool producing countries resulting from a decreased demand.

7.2 Wool production in South Africa in 1982/83 increased by 1,5 per cent to 107,3 million kilogram which can be attributed mainly to the expansion of wool growing in the high rainfall areas.

7.3 On/......

7.3 On account of the world recession a decreased demand for wool was experienced during the 1982/83 season. Accordingly wool prices remained depressed and concomitant with the exchange rate fluctuations which had a great effect on wool prices, the average South African greasy wool price for the 1982/83 season decreased by 5,4 per cent to 247,9 c/kg.

7.4 The total clip realisation amounted to R265,9 million in 1982/83 and was supplemented by R18,6 million from the Stabilisation Fund to R284,5 million.

7.5 Due to the weaker demand only about 75,8 percent of the total South African clip could be sold and the total wool stocks at the end of the 1982/83 season amounted to about one-third of the annual clip.

7.6 In order to accomplish better utilisation of the capacities of local wool processing industries, employment and savings in respect of storage space, the South African Wool Board decided to have a portion of its stocks processed locally.

7.7 Due to higher domestic interest rates the South African Wool Board during 1982/83 obtained overseas loans amounting to R250 million which measure is estimated to have saved the wool industry R8,4 million in interest costs at the end of the season.

7.8 Both in South Africa and Australia, which experienced similar droughts in 1983, a fall of as much as four percent in wool production is foreseen for the 1983/84 season. After the period of drought it is expected that wool production in Australia and South Africa in the 1984/85 season will rise by between three and four percent as compared with the 1982/83 levels.

7.9 For the 1983/84 season, Australia has increased its floor price by 1,3 per cent from 454 Aus. c/kg to 460 Aus. c/kg.

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The Australian wool market opened at 472 Aus. c/kg, while the South African market indicator opened at 511 SA c/kg. Since then no significant increase in demand was experienced and wool prices followed the pattern of exchange rate tendencies. The prospects for the second half of the 1983/84 season are more optimistic and it is expected that prices will increase on account of improved demand and that a consequent decrease in wool stocks will take place.

7.10 A further increase in demand is foreseen in the 1984/85 season indicating that, depending on exchange rate tendencies, South African wool prices may show an absolute increase of as much as ten percent.

7.11 The competition experienced from synthetic fibre manufacturers remains intense and they are expected to continue their attempts to develop new fibres to compete with wool in apparel. It is also expected that when the Rand strengthens again in 1984, the price ratio between wool and synthetic fibres will widen which will mean that synthetic fibres will enjoy a greater price advantage..

7.12 In the Western World there is an increasing tendency for the leisure wear market to grow more rapidly than that for the more formal wear in which wool's greatest market share lies and it is essential that the share of wool in the leisure wear market should be considerably expanded. By means of the International Wool Secretariat much development work is now being done in this direction.

7.13 Due to the relative limitations to the expansion of natural fibre production and the effect of industrial development, the world's expanding populations will have to depend to an increasing extent for their clothing on synthetic fibres. Wool does not compete in this mass market, however, but does compete in the growing market of quality-consious people who are prepared to pay a price premium for quality products. By means of the continued promotion efforts in the Northern Hemisphere by the International Wool Secretariat, which is financed by the wool producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, a constantly growing market and a promising future for wool is foreseen in the long term.

7.14 The wool industry over the entire world, but especially in South Africa, has indisputably proved that it is a sound industry by coming strongly out of one of the worst world recessions. When the economic recovery in the world, led by the USA, is expected to gain momentum in the second quarter of 1984, facts such as the low trading stocks in the wool distribution pipe line and consumer preference for natural fibre quality products will be responsible for the wool industry experiencing the full benefit of the economic upswing in the world.

7.15 As far as the local wool industry is concerned, the present marketing system has definitely stood the test of time. This basically sound marketing system and responsible action of the South African wool grower in building a strong Stabilisation Fund not only emphasised its ability to carry large stocks in weak economic times and supporting prices, but also strongly underscored its credit-worthiness by negotiating overseas loans for wool financing. Wool growers of South Africa can therefore face the future with the fullest confidence that the infrastructure of the industry they are engaged in is basically sound and that their risk is well distributed in their wool sheep which produce both wool and mutton.

7.16 The wool industry in South Africa is well organised and accordingly positive work is being undertaken in various wool production projects. A further increase in wool production in the high rainfall areas, especially where agricultural crops are cultivated in marginal areas, is also envisaged. The wool sheep industry can bring a much larger measure of stability to our agricultural areas.

7.17 The need for an independent and effective advisory service to wool producers is becoming an increasingly urgent requirement to enable wool producers to produce more efficiently and increase their earnings from wool sheep farming. There is also a great need for information amongst farmers who are now considering switching to wool sheep farming for the first time. The South African wool growers have already intimated via the National Woolgrowers' Association that they are prepared to finance a wool information service.

7.18 All things considered, the future for wool appears to remain favourable.

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8. STATISTIESE BYLAE/ STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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TABLE 1 - WORLD WOOL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL - MILLION KG CLEAN WOOL
TABEL 1 - WêRELD AANBOD EN AFSET VAN WOL - MILJOEN KG SKOONWOL

YEAR JAAR	PRODUCTION PRODUKSIE	PRODUCERS STOCK PRODUSENTE VOORRADE	PRODUCERS SUPPLY PRODUSENTE AANBOD	TRADE STOCKS HANDELS VOORRADE	TOTAL SUPPLY TOTAAL AANBOD	END STOCK EIND VOORRAAD	DISPOSAL AFSET
1973/74	1 432	104	1 536	141	1 677	388	1 289
1974/75	1 511	178	1 689	210	1 899	514	1 385
1975/76	1 510	321	1 831	193	2 024	415	1 609
1976/77	1 508	202	1 714	213	1 927	348	1 579
1977/78	1 511	158	1 669	190	1 859	352	1 507
1978/79	1 531	143	1 674	209	1 883	300	1 583
1979/80	1 578	94	1 672	206	1 878	292	1 586
1980/81	1 610	100	1 710	192	1 902	299	1 603
1981/82	1 626	121	1 747	178	1 925	346	1 579
1982/83	1 629	165	1 794	181	1 975	346	1 629
<u>SKATTINGS/ESTIMATES</u>							
1983/84	1 632	190	1 822	185	2 007	390	1 617
1984/85	1 642	120	1 762	198	1 960	330	1 630

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TABLE 2 = WORLD PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE FIBRES AND WOOL'S SHARE - MILLION KG
TABEL 2 - WêRELD PRODUKSIE VAN TEKSTIELVESELS EN DIE AANDEEL VAN WOL - MILJOEN KG

JAAR YEAR	WOL/WOOL SKOONMASSA CLEAN MASS	SINTETIESE VESELS SYNTHETIC FIBRES	SELLULOSE CELLULOSIC	KATOEN COTTON	SY SILK	TOTAAL TOTAL	WOL AS % VAN TOTAAL WOOL AS % OF TOTAL
1973/74	1 432	7 640	3 661	13 665	43	26 441	5,4
1974/75	1 511	7 487	3 532	13 710	45	26 285	5,7
1975/76	1 510	7 353	2 959	14 020	47	25 889	5,8
1976/77	1 508	8 601	3 210	11 798	48	25 103	5,8
1977/78	1 511	9 149	3 281	12 502	49	26 426	5,5
1978/79	1 531	10 034	3 318	11 796	51	26 655	5,5
1979/80	1 578	10 608	3 371	12 858	55	28 397	5,3
1980/81	1 610	10 492	3 242	14 266	56	29 688	5,2
1981/82	1 626	10 810	3 203	15 320	57	31 016	5,2
1982/83	1 629	10 100	2 949	14 697	55	29 430	5,5
SKATTING/ESTIMATE							
1983/84	1 632	10 850	3 050	14 413	56	30 001	5,4
1984/85	1 642	10 900	3 050	15 630	57	31 279	5,2

TABLE 3 - WORLD PRODUCTION OF WOOL ACCORDING TO MOST IMPORTANT COUNTRIES - MILLION KG GREASE MASS

TABEL 3 - WêRELD PRODUKSIE VAN WOL VOLGENS BELANGRIKSTE LANDE - MILJOEN KG VETMASSA

JAAR YEAR	AUSTRALIë AUSTRALIA	NIEU-SEELAND NEW ZEALAND	SUID-AFRIKA SOUTH AFRICA	ARGENTINIë ARGENTINA	URUGUAY	VSA USA	VK UK	ANDER OTHER	TOTAAL WESTE TOTAL WEST	KOMMUNISTIESE LANDE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES			WêRELD TOTAAL WORLD TOTAL
										RUSLAND SOVIET UNION	ANDER OTHER	TOTAAL TOTAL	
1973/74	701	285	113	180	60	72	49	414	1 874	433	176	609	2 483
1974/75	794	294	115	184	62	65	50	414	1 978	462	179	641	2 619
1975/76	754	312	114	188	69	58	49	422	1 966	467	221	688	2 664
1976/77	703	303	111	176	64	53	48	485	1 943	436	230	666	2 609
1977/78	677	311	113	172	62	50	46	484	1 915	459	238	697	2 612
1978/79	704	321	109	171	63	47	49	500	1 964	467	246	713	2 677
1979/80	709	357	110	171	70	48	48	501	2 015	478	260	738	2 753
1980/81	700	381	111	170	81	49	52	520	2 064	464	268	732	2 796
1981/82	716	363	117	168	79	51	49	617	2 160	482	274	756	2 916
1982/83	710	370	119	150	82	48	50	630	2 159	471	265	736	2 895
SKATTING/ESTIMATE													
1983/84	673	370	115	149	84	51	50	643	2 135	477	291	773	2 908
1984/85	692	377	118	157	82	52	50	656	2 184	483	319	802	2 986

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TABLE 4 - WOOL PRODUCTION (MILLION KG) AND AVERAGE WOOL YIELD PER SHEEP IN THE RSA
TABEL 4 - WOLPRODUKSIE (MILJOEN KG) EN GEMIDDELDE WOLOPBRENGS PER SKAAP IN DIE RSA

JAAR YEAR	TOTAAL SKEERWOL SA TOTAL SHORN SA	WOL AAN VELLE WOOL ON SKINS	TOTAAL SA TOTAL SA	AANGRENSENDE GEBIEDE ADJOINING TERRITORIES	TOTAAL RSA TOTAL RSA	TOTALE WOLSKAAP=GETALLE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOOLLED SHEEP	PRODUKSIE PER SKAAP PRODUCTION PER SHEEP KG
1973/74	104,1	8,6	112,7	7,6	105,1	27,7	3,8
1974/75	103,9	10,7	114,6	6,4	108,2	28,5	3,8
1975/76	102,8	11,5	114,3	7,0	107,3	29,2	3,7
1976/77	99,6	10,9	110,5	7,6	102,9	28,8	3,8
1977/78	102,9	10,5	113,4	7,5	105,9	29,5	3,6
1978/79	98,8	10,2	109,0	7,1	101,9	29,2	3,5
1979/80	99,8	10,4	110,2	6,9	103,3	28,7	3,6
1980/81	101,9	9,7	111,5	7,0	104,5	28,9	3,6
1981/82	105,7	10,8	116,5	6,1	110,4	28,3	3,9
1982/83	107,3	11,6	118,9	5,4	113,5	28,3	4,0
SKATTING/ESTIMATE							
1983/84	106,5	8,5	115,0	5,1	109,9	28,3	3,9
1984/85	107,5	10,5	118,0	6,0	112,0	28,4	3,9

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TABEL 5 - SA SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION - MASS, VALUE, PRICE AND CLEAN YIELD
TABEL 5 - SA SKEERWOLPRODUKSIE - MASSA, WAARDE, PRYS EN SKOONOPBRENGS

JAAR YEAR	VETMASSA GREASE MASS MILJOEN / KG MILLION / KG	VERKOOP= WAARDE SALES VALUE	BESWAARDE WEIGHTED C/KG VET GREASE	PRYSE PRICES SKOON CLEAN	BESWAARDE SKOONOPBRENGS WEIGHTED CLEAN YIELD %	SKOONMASSA CLEAN MASS MILJOEN/ MILLION KG
1973/74	104,1	157,2	150,99	273,33	55,24	57,5
1974/75	103,9	106,3	102,30	182,35	56,10	58,3
1975/76	102,8	141,3	137,50	238,88	57,56	59,2
1976/77	99,6	161,5	162,09	279,66	57,96	57,7
1977/78	102,9	169,7	164,96	287,64	57,35	59,0
1978/79	98,8	181,4	183,60	320,08	57,36	56,7
1979/80	99,8	205,6	206,1	356,40	57,82	57,7
1980/81	101,8	209,0	205,41	363,67	56,49	57,5
1981/82	105,7	277,2	262,12	458,83	57,13	60,4
1982/83	107,3	265,9	247,77	431,88	57,40	61,6
SKATTING/ESTIMATE						
1983/84	106,5	282,5	265,3	424,50	57,13	60,84
1984/85	107,5	303,0	281,9	443,15	57,20	61,5

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TABLE 6 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSALS ANALYSIS OF RAW WOOL IN SOUTH AFRICA - CLEAN MASS - MILLION KG

TABEL 6 - AANBOD-EN-AFSETONTLEDING VAN RUWOL IN SUID-AFRIKA - SKOONMASSA MILJOEN KG

JAAR YEAR	AANBOD/SUPPLY				AFSET/DISPOSAL		
	PRODUKSIE PRODUCTION	BEGINVOOR= RAAD OPENING STOCK	INVOERE IMPORTS	TOTAAL TOTAL	UITVOERE EXPORTS	EIND= VOOR= RAAD CLOSING STOCK	PLAAS= LIKE AFSET LOCAL DISPOSAL
1973/74	62,3	0,7	1,4	64,4	53,5	3,9	7,0
1974/75	64,3	3,9	1,4	69,6	48,3	16,0	5,3
1975/76	65,8	16,0	1,8	83,6	63,0	8,7	11,9
1976/77	64,0	8,7	1,2	73,9	61,2	5,7	7,0
1977/78	65,0	5,7	0,8	71,5	57,7	3,5	10,3
1878/79	62,5	3,5	1,2	67,2	51,1	5,6	10,5
1979/80	63,7	5,6	1,0	70,3	52,5	4,4	13,4
1980/81	62,8	4,4	2,2	69,4	54,3	5,0	10,1
1981/82	66,7	4,5	2,8	74,0	51,4	9,6	13,5
1982/83	68,2	9,6	0,9	78,7	46,4	22,9	9,4
SKATTING/ESTIMATE							
1983/84	67,3	22,9	1,9	92,1	55,0	27,2	9,9
1984/85	68,0	27,2	1,8	97,0	57,0	25,5	14,5

TABLE 7 - SA WOOL EXPORTS - R MILLION (GREASE WOOLM SCOURED WOOL AND TOPS)
TABEL 7 - SA WOLUITVOERE - R MILJOEN (VETWOL, GEWASTE WOL EN KAMBOL)

BESTEMMING/DESTINATION \ JAAR/YEAR	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83	
	R-m	%	R-m	%	R-m	%	R-m	%	R-m	%
Italië/Italy	26,8	16	44,2	23	45,5	22	36,3	14,4	26,1	11,5
VK/UK	36,2	21	38,1	20	43,8	21	51,3	20,4	41,5	18,3
Duitsland/Germany	30,7	18	32,8	17	32,4	16	41,9	16,7	44,4	19,6
Japan	10,9	6	19,8	10	10,0	5	18,4	7,3	25,5	11,2
Frankryk/France	28,5	17	17,4	9	30,1	15	44,7	17,8	27,3	12,1
België/Belgium	9,6	6	8,2	4	8,2	4	8,0	3,2	7,0	3,1
Portugal	5,2	3	4,9	2	6,3	3	7,3	2,9	6,7	3,0
Spanje/Spain	4,8	3	4,2	2	3,5	2	7,5	3,0	4,6	2,0
VSA/USA	1,3	1	1,0	1	2,1	1	12,4	4,9	14,7	6,5
Ander/Other	15,4	9	24,5	12	24,4	11	23,5	9,4	28,7	12,7
TOTAAL/TOTAL	169,2	100	195,1	100	206,3	100	251,3	100	226,5	100

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TABLE 8 - GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND THE WOOLINDUSTRY - R MILLION

TABEL 8 - BRUTOWAARDE VAN LANDBOUPRODUKTE EN DIE WOLBEDRYF - R MILJOEN

JAAR YEAR	LANDBOUPRODUKTE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	WOLBEDRYF WOOL INDUSTRY			WOLBEDRYF SE BYDRAE TOT WOOL INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTION TO LANDBOU/AGRICULTURAL
		WOL	VLEIS	TOTAAL	
1973/74	2 664	137	88	225	8,4
1974/75	2 772	89	100	189	6,8
1975/76	2 977	121	112	233	7,8
1976/77	3 665	135	122	257	7,0
1977/78	3 982	142	123	265	6,7
1978/79	4 361	155	142	297	6,8
1979/80	5 705	178	176	354	6,2
1980/81	6 736	183	227	409	6,1
1981/82	7 140	239	270	509	7,1
1982/83(v)	7 697	275	276	551	7,2
SKATTING/ESTIMATE					
1983/84	8 082	283	281	564	7,0
1984/85	8 486	293	292	585	6,9

(v) Voorlopig/Provisional

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