Industry Structure

The South African Sugar Association administers the partnership on behalf of the South African Cane Growers’ Association and the South African Sugar Millers’ Association Ltd. As equal partners, each member elects eleven councillors to sit on the South African Sugar Association Council. The Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of Council usually alternates every two years between a grower and a miller.

The South African Sugar Association is an autonomous organisation and operates free of government control. In terms of the Sugar Act and Sugar Industry Agreement, statutory powers of self-governance are granted to the sugar industry.

The South African Sugar Association’s administrative and industrial activities and organisations are financed from the proceeds of the sale of local and export sugars. Its affairs are administered by the Council of the South African Sugar Association.

ORGANISATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

- **GROWERS**
  - 13 LOCAL GROWER COUNCILS
  - SA CANE GROWERS’ ASSOCIATION

- **MILLERS**
  - 6 MILLING COMPANIES
  - SA SUGAR MILLERS’ ASSOCIATION Npc

- **SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR ASSOCIATION COUNCIL**

**THE SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY**

Industry Structure .................................................................Inside front cover
Overview .............................................................2
Socio-Economic Contribution of the South African Sugar Industry ......... 4
Building Sustainable Communities .................................... 5
Technological Excellence ..................................................... 8
Strengthening Skills and Human Resources ................................... 9
Improving the Health of all South Africans ................................. 11
Pursuing Trade and African Advancement Market Competitiveness .......... 12
Sustainable Resources .......................................................... 14
CANE GROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA ...............................................16
SUGAR MILLING AND REFINING ...................................................... 18
SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR ASSOCIATION ..................................... 20
FACTS AND FIGURES ................................................................. 28

**DIRECTORY**

- SA Sugar Association ........................................................... 34
- SA Cane Growers’ Association ............................................... 38
- Gencane Agricultural Fire Insurance Primary Co-Op Ltd .................. 39
- SA Sugar Millers’ Association Npc ............................................ 39
- Illovo Sugar South Africa Ltd ....................................................... 40
- Tongaat Hulett Sugar South Africa Ltd ....................................... 42
- RCL Foods Sugar and Milling (Pty) Ltd ....................................... 45
- Gledhow Sugar Company (Pty) Ltd ............................................ 46
- UCL Company (Pty) Ltd ............................................................... 47
- Research Organisations ............................................................ 48
- Labour Organisations ............................................................... 49
- Highlights ..................................................................................... 50
- Publication List .............................................................................. 53
The South African sugar industry is one of the world’s leading cost-competitive producers of high quality sugar, ranking in the top 15 out of approximately 120 sugar producing countries worldwide.

It is a diverse industry, combining the agricultural activities of sugarcane cultivation with the manufacture of raw and refined sugar, syrups, specialised sugars by-products and co-products. In line with developments in the global sugar sector, it has the potential to be a producer of renewable energy, bio-fuels and bio-plastics.

Sugarcane is grown by approximately 21,889 registered sugarcane growers and sugar is manufactured by six milling companies with 14 sugar mills operating in the cane-growing regions. Sugarcane is a strategic crop for Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal, comprising nearly 50% of field crop gross farming income across these two provinces where sugarcane is grown.

The industry produces an average of 2.3 million tons of sugar per season however the drought that gripped eastern and central South Africa considered to be the worse since 1992, has had an adverse impact on the sugar industry and seen the crop decline to 1.8 million tons of sugar in the 2015/2016 season. Despite this drop, there is sufficient sugar to satisfy the domestic market in South Africa. The previous season 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 closed at 2,115 million tons sugar.

Approximately 75% of the area of sugarcane harvested in South Africa is dryland (relying on rainfall) and 25% is irrigated, and as such the impact of drought is widespread. In addition to the dryland regions some irrigated areas have been affected due to water restrictions. Irrigation is found predominantly in Mpumalanga and in Pondoland in northern KwaZulu-Natal. Rainfall is most needed from December to March when the crop is growing actively and evaporative demand is high. Approximately 800mm per annum is needed. Rainfall has been very low in most of the industry from November 2014 to date.
Building Sustainable Communities

Despite the tough environment in which the sugar industry finds itself its focus remains on maintaining and building sustainable communities in which it operates through projects that include funding, training, support, administration and management in land reform, human resource development, education and training, skills development, social enterprise development, and health and welfare.

The South African sugar industry promotes diverse ownership of agricultural land under sugarcane, and recognises the need for support initiatives to promote the sustainable transfer of land.

The drought has affected the livelihoods of people employed directly and indirectly by the industry particularly in rural areas where there is little employment. Some sugar mills in the industry have either not opened, or remained closed for extended periods, during the 2015-2016 season due to a lack of cane availability within the milling area signifying the severity of the drought. Although the drought is affecting all growers; small scale growers, land reform growers and new entrant growers may be hardest hit.

Approximately one million people, or 2% of South Africa’s population, depend on the sugar industry for a living and it is hoped that the drought will soon abate so that the industry’s socio-economic contribution can continue to make a positive contribution.

Socio-Economic Contribution of the South African Sugar Industry

The South African sugar industry makes an important contribution to the economy given its agricultural and industrial investments, labour intensity, and linkages with suppliers, support industries and customers. The industry is a catalyst to development and creates employment in rural and deep rural areas where this often little other economic activity. Direct employment in the sugar cane field and the sugar mills cuts across a diverse array of skills from farm labourer to agricultural scientist. There are approximately 79 000 direct (obs and 350 00 indirect) jobs.

Sugarcane is a bulky commodity which requires rapid post-harvest processing to preserve the sucrose in the cane stalk. As a result sugar mills are located as close as possible to cane supply. The financial viability of these significant capital investments is dependent on a sustainable supply of sugarcane in each mill supply area. The economic activity generated in rural areas because of sugarcane cultivation and production creates (obs in support industries and commerce.

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Approximately one million people, or 2% of South Africa’s population, depend on the sugar industry for a living and it is hoped that the drought will soon abate so that the industry’s socio-economic contribution can continue to make a positive contribution.
Land reform in the industry commenced in 1996 when Illovo Sugar and Tongaat Hulett Sugar initiated land transfers of their properties to black growers. This led to 18 789 hectares being transferred to 170 ... 74 600 hectares of freehold land that have been transferred. Currently, approximately 130 000 hectares are under claim.

The industry has allocated significant resources to progress land reform and initiated activities that support the sustainable transfer of land which includes a partnership with the Land Claims Commission to ensure sustainable settlement of gazetted restitution claims and a strategic partnership with the government to recapitalise transferred land reform farms.

The model proposes an integrated approach to sustainable cane development which is supported by the provision of strategic infrastructure, and support for the development of community based enterprises in the sugar cane production value chain. The model also acknowledges that other commodities like livestock and cash crops need to co-exist with sugar cane. It is envisaged that partnerships will be developed between government, communities and the industry in the implementation projects.

Despite the tough environment in which the sugar industry finds itself in, the industry continues to promote diverse ownership of agricultural land under sugarcane, and recognises the need for support initiatives to promote the sustainable transfer of land.

The sugar industry’s ongoing commitment to land reform, its many initiatives and its partnering with government has contributed to the transfer of 22.3 % of freehold land under commercial sugar cane production from white growers to black growers. The industry has allocated resources to progress land reform initiatives including training and skills development, governance support to land holding entities, and access to development finance. The industry has entered into a partnerships with the Land Claim Commission to ensure sustainable settlement of gazetted restitution claims, and a strategic partnerships with government to recapitalise transferred land reform farms.
Technological Excellence

One of the industry’s hallmarks is its technological excellence. The South African Sugarcane Research Institute (SASRI) and the Sugar Milling Research Institute NPC (SMRI) contribute to the industry remaining at the forefront of innovation. SASRI is the leading sugarcane agricultural research institute in Africa, renowned for its research into the development of new sugarcane varieties and improvement of crop management and farming systems to enhance profitability of the industry. Effective exchange of new knowledge and delivery of new technology make a significant contribution to the sustainability of the industry. Research is clustered within four multi-disciplinary programmes including variety improvement, crop protection, crop performance and management, and a systems design and optimisation programme. Further detail is provided in the South African Sugar Association section.

The SMRI is the central scientific organisation involved in research work and technical services for the Southern African sugar milling and refining industries. All 14 raw sugar factories in South Africa and the central refinery are full members of the SMRI. The South African Sugar Technologists’ Association (SASTA) is an organisation interested in the technical aspects of sugarcane agriculture and sugar processing practices and promotes the interchange of scientific knowledge and investigation of technical issues related to the production and processing of sugarcane. SASTA also promotes the accuracy and standardisation of factory chemical control methods and assists in improving the technical knowledge of persons engaged in the industry. An annual congress promotes knowledge sharing and skills development.

Strengthening Skills and Human Resources

The multifaceted contribution of skills development, training, and education by the South African sugar industry includes: direct skills development, specific training courses, bridging courses, agricultural and industrial training, the provision of bursaries, funding of programs that improve the quality of education in rural primary and high schools, provision of material on nutrition, and opportunities in the field of science and technology.

Divisions of the South African Sugar Association delivering on the objective of strengthening skills includes the South African Sugarcane Research Institute, the Shukela Training Centre, and the Nutrition Department. Other establishments that contribute to this objective include The Sugar Industry Trust Fund for Education, and the Sugar Milling Research Institute.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

SASAs contribution to strengthening skills includes training courses offered at the Shukela Training Centre and opportunities in the field of science and technology. Human resource development is a major area of social investment for the sugar industry. Numerous initiatives are maintained by the industry to promote human resource development, and are primarily focused on promoting Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment. The initiatives are multidimensional and a brief overview is given below.

Ownership Profile – The industry’s focus includes the progressing of transformation through the ownership profile of the sugar industry through land reform as well as initiatives by the milling sector which has resulted in increased black ownership of sugar manufacturing capacity, for example, the Gledhow Sugar Company (PTY) Limited has 34.9% black ownership.
EMPLOYMENT EQUITY
All participants in the industry promote compliance with the Employment Equity Act, and have integrated Employment Equity and Skills Development Plans in place that are monitored and updated annually. These have targets for recruiting, developing and promoting employees from designated groups.

Enterprise Development - The industry is involved in an array of projects that seek to accelerate access to employment opportunities and increase participation in the economy. The industry partners with organisations to contribute to economic growth.

Educational Support - The Sugar Industry Trust Fund for Education (SITFE) was launched in 1965 and to date has provided bursaries to more than 10,000 students within sugarcane growing communities as well as financed school building projects and supported tertiary institutions to improve the overall education standard in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. SITFE has adopted a cradle-to-career approach which has evolved to meet changing needs. SITFE partners with organisations across the educational value chain from early childhood development to high school level interventions to educator development.

Technology Exchange - The South African Sugarcane Research Institute contributes to the profitability and sustainability of the industry whilst encouraging environmentally responsible farming practices. Outputs from the research programmes are transformed into practical knowledge and technology products. Training and development takes place through courses and a series of interventions by a network of extensions specialists.

Support Services - The industry has a long history of promoting and supporting small-scale farmers on tribal land. Building on the extensive infrastructure and network of the growers and millers, the industry has been able to engage effectively in ongoing delivery related projects.

Mentorship programmes focusing on business skills and grower support extension services are deployed to support cane growing activities. The South African Cane Growers’ Association provides technical skills training for new and emerging cane growers, financial management workshops, regional economic advisors, and grower support service officers.

The South African Sugar Association provides in-field training to small-scale growers, offers certified courses in sugarcane agriculture and provides technology transfer and extension services.

Improving the Health of All South Africans
Sugar has been part of our lives for centuries and can be enjoyed as part of a healthy balanced lifestyle which includes eating a variety of foods, physical activity and maintaining a healthy body weight.

The sugar industry communicates science-based information on the role of sugar, through its Nutrition Department at the South African Sugar Association, providing nutrition education material for the medical and education sectors and providing nutrition training of health workers.

The industry is committed to supporting nutrition research in South Africa through an independent panel of scientists that considers research projects from local learning institutions. The industry allocates nutrition research grants for the selected projects.

Promoting a healthy lifestyle
The sugar industry is aware of the increase in obesity in the South African population and contributions to decreasing national prevalence of obesity has become a priority. There is increasing evidence that children are at health risk as a consequence of insufficient physical activity. The sugar industry has committed funding to non-fee paying schools, through implementation of a programme that promotes physical activity in schools called, Move-It, Moving MattersTM. The programme ensures that learners in the intermediate phase are empowered with age appropriate and enjoyable physical activity within the allocated life skills period in the school.

You and Sugar
There is so much inaccurate information when it comes to nutrition, particularly on sugar and health, that it becomes difficult to tell fact from fiction. In an effort to promote science-based facts about sugar and health the industry recently launched a website www.youandsugar.co.za.

There is a considerable amount of information on the website including the South African Guidelines for Healthy Eating, science facts about sugar, about lifestyle diseases such as obesity and diabetes, information provided by specialists on exercise and how to develop healthy eating habits.

All the information has been reviewed by dieticians registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.
Despite the South African sugar industry’s production efficiencies, it operates within the context of a distorted world market, characterised by subsidy-induced overproduction in a number of major sugar-producing countries. Sugar remains one of the most distorted international commodities and will remain so in the absence of multilateral reform and liberalisation.

**Regional Trade**

The South African government’s support in the area of regional trade is endorsed in the Department of Trade and Industry’s Strategy for the Optimal Development of the Sugar Industry within the context of the South African Customs Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

SADC is comprised of 15 member states of which 11 produce sugar. Within SADC, South Africa is the largest sugar producer. To advance the objectives of Annex VII (referred to as the Sugar Act) and in the context of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the South African government has been working to ensure that the sugar industry in all sugar-producing member states are able to compete in the global market for sugar. To achieve this objective, the following three areas have been identified: tariff protection; provision for the establishment of equitable export obligations; and support for the SADC Sugar Cooperation Agreement. When compared to its global partners, South Africa remains one of the least regulated producers of sugar.

**International Trade**

Access to major markets for raw and refined sugar is restricted by high tariffs and preferential trade arrangements such as tariff-rate quotas. These global market distortions also threaten the maintenance of a profitable and sustainable sugar price on the domestic market. Just less than 2% of the industry’s production on average refers foreign markets under preferential market access arrangements. The majority of sugar exported must therefore be sold on the world market.

Government’s strategic support for the South African sugar industry recognises the distorted nature of the world market for sugar and the impact of prevalent producer support measures on price determination on the global market. Government support includes intervention in the following three areas: tariff protection; provision for the establishment of equitable export obligations; and support for the SADC Sugar Cooperation Agreement. When compared to its global partners, South Africa remains one of the least regulated producers of sugar.

**Tariff**

Within the South African Customs Union (SACU), in which South Africa and Swaziland are the only sugar producers, the government has been working to ensure that the sugar industry in all sugar-producing members states are able to compete in the global market for sugar. To achieve this objective, the following three areas have been identified: tariff protection; provision for the establishment of equitable export obligations; and support for the SADC Sugar Cooperation Agreement. When compared to its global partners, South Africa remains one of the least regulated producers of sugar.

**Equitable Export Obligations**

The profitability of the industry’s exports to the world market is affected by subsidy-induced oversupply of global demand. The South African sugar industry exports approximately 25% of its sugar production to the world market at prices which are normally substantially below the domestic sugar price. World market prices have historically trended below the average global cost of production. The Sugar Act and associated Sugar Industry Agreement provide regulatory support in the distribution of exposure to the world market equitably amongst growers and millers.
Sustainable Resources

In South Africa, the agriculture sector is seen as one of the larger water consumers, and the National Development Plan aims to expand its area of irrigated land, especially communal irrigated land by 50% as a major part of its strategy to alleviate poverty and promote rural development. However, water resources are scarce and in flux in South Africa, and are also required to meet growing demands from the agricultural and energy sectors. This poses a major nexus challenge, nationally and for industry in trying to coordinate across sectors and in striving towards sustainability.

Furthermore, the 2015-2016 season will be remembered as one of the driest recorded since 1904, and has placed tremendous pressure on South Africa’s economy. Below average rainfall has detrimentally impacted the South African sugar industry. The drought has greatly affected areas within the sugarcane growing belt of KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga and, including that of frost damage in some Midlands areas. Increased climatic risks manifesting through for example prolonged droughts, changes in rainfall patterns, impact the sustainability of an agricultural and agro-processing industry, which is dependent upon natural resources. The industry’s commitment and efforts towards containing the demands for water using water conservation and demand management approaches, promoting sustainable environmental and agricultural practices, good catchment stewardship and compliance to regulations are essential.

Increased support and collaboration between industry, government and NGOs in implementing the Sustainable Sugarcane Farm Management System (SUSFARMS®) and other International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) standards implemented in sugarcane agriculture and sugar production, enhance efforts in the sugar industry towards sustainable natural resource use and management. The nexus challenge is complex and demands close and integrated approaches to land / agricultural, water and energy issues in the South Africa sugar industry, including alternative renewable energy opportunities that support a low carbon water efficient economy.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Major sugar-producing countries have established an integrated sugarcane value chain that incorporates cogeneration electricity and fuel ethanol, but this has yet to be developed in South Africa. The dti Strategy for the South African sugar industry recognises that value addition is critical to the sustainability and survival of the local industry in order to preserve and enhance job creation, food security and rural sustainability. The South African Government has developed policies in the process of developing programmes that will incentivise large scale cogeneration and biofuel investment.

The industry advocates full utilisation of the sugarcane stalk, a natural renewable source of energy. Cogeneration and fuel ethanol represent an opportunity to mitigate, sustain and grow the local sugar industry. The South African sugar industry can contribute approximately 700 MW of electricity capacity to the national grid through cogeneration projects. The sugar industry cogeneration projects are focused on maximising job creation, rural development and socio-economic benefits. These national benefits will be realised if the cogeneration tariff is sufficient to attract investment by the industry and secure sustainable cane farming.

Renewable energy technologies are an opportunity for value addition that will improve the sustainability of the industry as a whole. The value creation arises from separate, unrelated and ring-fenced activities which includes tariff protection that supports domestic sugar market, fuel ethanol which adds value to export sugar and cogeneration that adds value to bagasse / cane fibre. Without suitable cogeneration and biofuel dispensations, respective investments will not be made. This implies the socio-economic benefits for the country, as well as the value addition opportunities for the South African sugar industry, will be lost. In essence, domestic sugar production, cogeneration and fuel ethanol are three separate investments based on domestic sugar, bagasse and export sugar, and these different interventions are required to reduce risk and make the activities financially viable for both sugar millers and sugarcane growers.
The South African Cane Growers’ Association (CANEGROWERS) was established in 1927 to administer the interests of independent sugarcane growers. CANEGROWERS is a non-profit company and individual growers are members through the 26 grower groups which make up the member organisations of CANEGROWERS. In each mill area all member organisations are represented by a Local Grower Council. The democratic nature of the representation structure allows for the election of any individual cane farmer from a Local Farmers’ Association to the Local Grower Council. The Local Grower Councils elect representatives to the centrally based Congress of Growers which in turn elects the Board of Directors.

The staff of CANEGROWERS administer the day to day business of the company, which is to:

- Ensure CANEGROWERS is the duly mandated representative of all cane growers in South Africa.
- Be effective visionary and innovative leaders within the diverse cane-growing communities.
- Ensure that all cane growers are able to receive fair value for all the components of the sugar-cane plant.
- Provide appropriate services to enhance the sustainability of all cane growers.
- Provide effective protection of growers’ interests through lobbying, advocacy and communication.
- Ensure unity of growers through appropriate structures.

Cane growing in South Africa

Sugarcane is a strategic crop for KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga, where sugarcane production is located, comprising a substantial percentage of field crop gross farming income across the two provinces.

The approximately 21 889 registered sugarcane growers who annually produce on average 20 million tons of sugarcane from 14 mill supply areas, extending from Southern KwaZulu-Natal to the Mpumalanga Lowveld.

There are approximately 20 562 small-scale growers, of whom 12 994 delivered cane in the 2014/2015 season, producing 10.3% of the total crop. This includes 141 consolidated units, comprising co-operatives, trusts and projects, which are made up of 8 450 individual growers.

There are approximately 1 327 large-scale growers – including 323 black emerging farmers – who produce 81.5% of total sugarcane.

Milling companies with their own sugar estates produce 8.2% of the crop.
The milling sector employs upwards of 7,000 people at 14 sugar mills and at the companies’ administration offices in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Illovo Sugar (South Africa) Ltd and Tongaat Hulett Sugar South Africa Ltd own four mills each whilst RCL Foods Sugar & Milling (Pty) Ltd owns three mills. Gledhow Sugar Company (Pty) Ltd, UCL Company (Pty) Ltd and Umfolozi Sugar Mill (Pty) Ltd own one mill each. Two of the mills are located in the Mpumalanga Province while the remainder of the mills are located in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

There are five refineries in the industry producing white sugar. Four of the refineries are annexed to sugar mills whilst Tongaat Hulett Sugar South Africa Ltd operates a stand-alone refinery located in Durban. Not all milling companies own refineries.

Sugar which is not sold by milling companies in the domestic market is delivered to SASA for export. Some milling companies export raw bagged and refined sugar to countries which do not form part of the domestic market. Utilising all the potential of the sugar cane plant is the key factor in today’s highly integrated sugar milling operations. Other than producing high quality sugars of international standard, milling companies produce a range of other products from the processing of sugar cane. Amongst these are chemical products e.g. alcohol and furfural, as well as animal feeds. The milling sector, through the milling process, has significant potential to manufacture environmentally friendly renewable energy through the generation of electricity for the national grid and the production of fuel grade ethanol. However, in order to achieve this, a legislative framework is required.

This Association represents the interests of all sugar millers and refiners in South Africa. The Association’s objectives cover industry partnership administrative matters, legislative measures affecting the industry, and support for training and scientific and technological research.

The Association is administered by an executive director and staff who undertake these activities and who interact with the other organisations on matters concerning the industry, particularly CANEGROWERS and the South African Sugar Association.

The members of the South African Sugar Millers’ Association are:

**ILLOVO SUGAR (SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED**
Illovo Sugar (South Africa) Limited operates four sugar mills in South Africa, one of which has a refinery and three which have packaging plants. It also operates a fifth sugar mill and refinery in which the company has a 30% share. Illovo SA has three cane growing estates and, in addition to producing specialty sugars and syrup, also produces a variety of high-value downstream products.

**TONGAAT HULETT SUGAR SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED**
Tongaat Hulett Sugar South Africa Limited operates four sugar mills in South Africa, one of which has a refinery and three which have packaging plants. The company has a large animal feeds operation on one of the estates.

**RCL FOODS SUGAR & MILLING (PTY) LTD**
RCL Foods Sugar & Milling (Pty) Limited operates three sugar mills two of which have refineries, a packaging plant, sugar estates, cane and sugar transport and an animal feed division. Over and above their sugar interest, the company is a significant flour miller with bakery interests.

**GLE DhOW Sugar Company (Pty) Limited**
Conveniently located at KwaDukuza, 75km north of Durban, Gledhow is the youngest, fastest growing, and most diverse sugar company in South Africa. Ownership is spread across four distinct and complementary shareholders (Umtamvuna Milling, Illovo Sugar, the Gledhow Growers and Sappi). The Mill produces refined sugar to EEC2 standard, and supplies this sugar to the food and beverage industries in Southern Africa.

**UCL COMPANY (PTY) LIMITED**
UCL Company (Pty) Ltd operates a sugar mill, a wattle extract factory, a sawmill, a number of mixed farms and a trading division.

**UMFLOZI SUGAR MILL (PTY) LIMITED**
The Umfolozi Mill is owned by two shareholders. The first is a group of cane growers with cane growing interests comprising (1) a large cane growing company to the south, (2) a large cane grower in northern KwaZulu-Natal, (3) an unlisted public company whose shareholders grow sugar cane on the Umfolozi Farms and (4) the SmallSCALE Grower Trust whose beneficiaries grow sugar cane on tribal land. The second is a large alcohol producing company in Durban. The Umfolozi Sugar Mill (Pty) Ltd bags high quality VHP brown sugar for sale into the industrial and retail markets.
INDUSTRY AFFAIRS
SASA’s Industry Affairs division is responsible for the provision of a range of key support services to the Council of SASA as well as to SASA as an organisation. The division:

- Administers and is responsible for the assurance of compliance to the Sugar Act of 1978, the Sugar Industry Agreement, 2000 (SIA) and the SASA Constitution decision-making processes of the SASA Council, its numerous Committees, its wholly owned subsidiaries and the Sugar Industry Administration Board.
- Implements procedures relating to the determination and distribution of the division of proceeds, as required in terms of chapter 6 of the SIA.
- Provides a range of legal, regulatory, compliance and secretariat services.
- Manages the application of enterprise risk and compliance processes to ensure that all risks that could prevent SASA from achieving its organisational objectives are identified and assessed, controls monitored and tasks implemented.

CANE TESTING SERVICE
The Cane Testing Service (CTS) provides a specialist service under contract to individual Mill Group Boards to determine ... a technical audit of the distribution between millers and growers ensuring fair and equitable division of proceeds.

AUTOLAB
Autolab is a division of SASA that provides customised Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) and mass meter software solutions, computerised cane tracker system installations and repairs to specialised laboratory instruments to the Southern African sugar industry. Its customers are geographically dispersed with the South African customers based at all 14 sugar mills while the non-South African customers are in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Kenya.

The Autolab LIMS is designed to manage growers’ estimates and allocations, enables the analysis of cane and factory products to determine grower payment in accordance with official methods and provides for the transfer of cane payment data into customer financial systems or centralised cane payment processing systems. Autolab also develops and maintains the systems that track sugarcane through the milling process for the purpose of sampling and testing by the Cane Testing Service (CTS) laboratories.

The Autolab LIMS is also used by process, refinery, downstream, sugar terminal and fertiliser advisory service laboratories. The sugar mill process functionality includes analysis of factory products, calculating factory stock and recoveries and the calculation of factory efficiencies. The laboratory modules interfaces with laboratory instruments to enable the automatic capture of sample results. Autolab provides 24/7 LIMS support to the sugar industry during the crushing season and undertakes projects to develop new functionality and enhance system reliability.
SUGAR MARKETS AND LOGISTICS

The division is responsible for managing industry matters that affect the national market for sugar, including statistically analysing sugar sales, supplies and demand, researching drivers of sugar demand, monitoring of the sugar tariff regime, administering aspects of SACU/ SADC sugar agreements and the administration of industrial rebates.

The marketing, sales and logistics related to South Africa’s bulk raw sugar is performed by the division. The division focuses on achieving maximum net proceeds within an acceptable level of risk. The raw sugar is sold to refineries in South Africa for export, to the near and far East, Middle East and the United States, either directly or through international trade houses. Price risk is managed by hedging the value of raw sugar exports on the InterContinental Exchange ICE US Futures No 11. Bulk raw sugar is exported through SASA’s Sugar Terminal in Durban and the STAM Terminal in Maputo, in which SASA is a shareholder.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

This division operates in a range of areas that require specialist external communication skills, with a focus on international and regional trade issues, renewable energy, environment, development, land reform, nutrition, stakeholder communication, and specialised publications. The division also administers the Sugar Industry Trust Fund for Education.

External Affairs is responsible for the development and maintenance of stakeholder relationships and the monitoring of local, regional and global trade policies affecting the South African sugar industry. This includes representation on the International Sugar Organisation, the Global Alliance for the Liberalisation of Sugar Markets, the SADC Technical Committee on Sugar, and the World Sugar Research Organisation. External Affairs also liaises with other relevant international organisations such as the World Trade Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The work programme addresses a wide range of key audiences through direct contact with private enterprise, government and non-governmental organisations.
SOUTH AFRICAN SUGARCANE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The South African Sugarcane Research Institute (SASRI) is the leading sugarcane agricultural research institute in Africa. The Institute is world-renowned for its research into the development of new sugarcane varieties and improvement of crop management and farming systems to enhance profitability. Effective technology development and knowledge exchange make a significant contribution to the sustainability of the industry.

Research at SASRI is clustered within four multi-disciplinary programmes:

- **Variety Improvement** seeks to breed and select high-yielding, pest and disease resistant varieties that meet industry requirements, using both conventional breeding and modern molecular technologies. Improving efficiencies in the development of superior sugarcane varieties and enabling appropriate variety choices for cultivation are key focus areas.

- **Crop Protection** research is aimed at minimising the impact of weeds, pests and diseases on crop yields in environmentally and economically sustainable ways. Emphasis is placed on:
  1. developing integrated pest and disease management practices; and
  2. mitigating potential biosecurity threats through the development of proactive countermeasures and threat-specific incursion plans.

- **The Crop Performance and Management programme** focuses on enabling production of high quality sugarcane through the development of management practices to support appropriate use of chemical ripeners, fertilisers and soil amendments. Additional focus is placed on optimising water use and harvesting practices.

- **The Systems Design and Optimisation programme** is directed towards investigating and developing innovative systems that optimise crop production through modelling, technology design and a farming systems approach. Development of appropriate technology transfer tools and practices is recognised as fundamental to improved adoption of research advice and sustainable sugarcane production.

SASRI’s Extension Service provides the essential link between SASRI researchers and farmers through consultation and feedback. The Extension Service’s role is to facilitate the adoption of technology and better management practices that encourage responsible and sustainable land use and deliver optimal productivity and profitability. The Extension Service also communicates stakeholder needs back to SASRI.

The Industry’s Biosecurity function is also integrated into SASRI’s portfolio. The purpose of this function is to manage and protect the industry from known biosecurity threats including the monitoring for potential incursions from new pests and diseases.

A range of specialist and advisory services is provided to the industry. These services include advice on agrochemical stewardship, quarantine facilities and expertise, alien invasive weed biocontrol, crop forecasting, climate and related data, real-time irrigation advice, specialist advice on policy development and implementation, GIS and mapping support. Other services are provided on a user-pays basis including specialist advice on grower problems as well as soil, leaf, fertiliser and water analyses through the Fertiliser Advisory Service (FAS), an RSD diagnostic service, variety fingerprinting and testing of new agrochemicals. Short courses in sugarcane agriculture at the junior and senior levels are also held annually.
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
The Information Systems Department provides technical support to computer users in the SASA divisions. The department is responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of all computer network services. The weekly processing of the Industrial Systems that determine cane payment amounts for growers who have delivered sugarcane to the mills is also performed by the department.

HUMAN RESOURCES
As a provider of specialist services, SASA’s performance and service levels are highly reliant upon the performance and service of SASA’s employees. The diversity of the skills SASA employs, ranging from high-level specialists to unionised industrial and agricultural labour, and the wide geographical spread of our operations, makes the effective management of people, their knowledge and their performance particularly important.

In support of this need, the Human Resources Division provides a comprehensive range of services to managers and employees in SASA, all of which aim to resource the organisation with highly competent and effective people who are committed to serving the best interests of the South African sugar industry.

SHUKELA TRAINING CENTRE
The Shukela Training Centre (STC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the South African Sugar Association (SASA). STC was established in 1972 and is dedicated to the provision of agricultural skills and qualifications and apprentice/artisan and maintenance-worker training.

The STC offers qualifications accredited by various Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs), and the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO). As such, STC is an accredited non-sector based skills development provider and an accredited trade test centre. The STC keeps abreast with the changing skills development landscape by having its senior employees participating in the national curriculum development initiatives.

The STC has expanded its scope of agricultural training to include other levels and certificate courses in farming. Agricultural skills training that is conducted on-farm continues to be a popular method to assist with the improvement in farm productivity. The on-site accommodation and associated catering service allow companies from a wide geographical area to benefit from the services of our excellent facility.

FINANCE
The Finance Division ensures the responsible custodianship of budgets and resources delegated to SASA by the industry. It provides a comprehensive centralised financial and treasury service to the SASA divisions including financial advice, financial and management accounting, taxation and procurement. It is also a provider of certain specialist services to the industry including Treasury, which manages SASA’s dollar export currency risk, interest rate risk and relationships with SASA’s banks.

Umthombo Agricultural Finance contributes to the sustainability of small-scale grower sectors through the provision of financial services, specifically the retention savings facility and loan administration for small-scale growers in the KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga provinces of South Africa.

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### Total Cane/Sugar Production


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<th>Season</th>
<th>Cane Crushed</th>
<th>Saleable Sugar Produced</th>
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<tr>
<td>2003/2004</td>
<td>20 418 933</td>
<td>1 356 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005/2006</td>
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<td>1 261 808</td>
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<td>2006/2007</td>
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<td>2007/2008</td>
<td>19 723 915</td>
<td>1 399 607</td>
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<td>2008/2009</td>
<td>19 255 494</td>
<td>1 438 587</td>
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<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>18 655 069</td>
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<td>2010/2011</td>
<td>16 015 649</td>
<td>1 563 457</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011/2012</td>
<td>16 602 277</td>
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<td>2012/2013</td>
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<td>2013/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015/2016</td>
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**TOTAL SALEABLE SUGAR PRODUCED:**


**FACTS & FIGURES**

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<tr>
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Sugarcane Crushed By Mills (Tons) 2008/09 To 2015/16

### Crop Data

**2002/2003 to 2015/2016**

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<td><strong>SUCROSE (%)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YIELD (Tonnes cane to 1 ton sugar)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tons cane crushed</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tons sugar made</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Tons sugar made</strong></td>
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**RAINFALL (mm)**

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<td>2008/09</td>
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<td>2009/10</td>
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<td>2010/11</td>
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**DENOTES ESTIMATES**
Recoverable Value and Cane Prices

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<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Recoverable Value (R)</th>
<th>Cane (Tons)</th>
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<td>2003/2004</td>
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<td>2008/2009</td>
<td>2 011,18</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>2 264,20</td>
<td>294,15</td>
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<td>2011/2012</td>
<td>3 017,51</td>
<td>392,36</td>
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SA Sugar Supplies into SACU Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>White Sugar (Tons)</th>
<th>Brown Sugar (Tons)</th>
<th>Direct Sales (Tons)</th>
<th>% Industrial Sales (Tons)</th>
<th>% Industrial Sales</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2002/2003</td>
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<td>785 538</td>
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<td>2006/2007</td>
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<td>241 262</td>
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<td>2008/2009</td>
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<td>850 763</td>
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SA 2015/2016

Direct & Contract Sales 698 363 Tons
Industrial Sales 538 977 Tons


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<td>1 191 342</td>
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<td>Brown Sugar</td>
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<td>867 616</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY DIRECTORY 2016/2017
Cane Testing Service Regional Managers

Region  Contact  Tel  Cell  Email
North: (Felixton, Komati, Malalane, Pongola, Umfolozi)  R Jafta  031 508 7148  071 851 2574  renee.jafta@sasa.org.za
South: (Eston, KwaDukuza, Maidstone, Amatikulu, Darnall, Noodsberg, Sezela, Umzimkulu)  K Naidoo  031 508 7142  082 653 6645  kavitha.naidoo@sasa.org.za

Cane Testing Service Managers

Region  Manager  Tel  Cell  Email
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Komati  JIB Mithornpo  013 723 4152  082 654 6546  jeffrey.mithornpo@sasa.org.za
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Umfolozi  FAH Mathaba  035 150 0311  071 851 2461  vsuli.mathaba@sasa.org.za
Umzimkulu  M Cele  039 692 1333  071 853 4879  musa.cele@sasa.org.za

Autolab

Telephone  031 508 7183

Industry Affairs

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SA Sugar Association

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Finance Executive  N Ramkilawon  marvi.ramkilawon@sasa.org.za
Information Systems and Facilities Management General Manager  S Fuller  shawn.fuller@sasa.org.za
Human Resources Executive  P Milner-Smyth  penny.milner-smyth@sasa.org.za

Kwa-Shukela

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Industrial Affairs

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Cane Testing Service

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Telephone 031 365 8100

Sharke Brothers Telephone 031 365 8100

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extension Specialist: Zululand South (EVA/LRG) S Hlela 082 613 8819 sifiso.hlela@sugar.org.za

Extension Specialist: North Coast (EVA/LRG) N Hlongwa 031 328 9395 082 654 3536

Regional Extension – South Coast
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Extension Specialist & P&D Officer: Umzimkulu B Small 039 682 1822 082 654 3549

Regional Extension – Midlands
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Extension Specialist & P&D Officer: Midlands North D Wilkinson 033 503 1818 082 654 3549

Regional Extension – North Coast
Extension Specialist & P&D Officer: North Coast A Naude 032 947 1410 082 654 3549

Regional Extension – Zululand South
Extension Specialist & P&D Officer: Amatikulu and Entumeni G Lagerwall 035 337 1593 082 654 3549

Extension Specialist & P&D Officer: Felixton T Rischler 035 752 5871 082 654 3549

Regional Extension – Irrigated North
Biosecurity Officer: Mphumlalinga K Trumpmann 013 760 0356 083 335 3486

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Telephone
031 508 7161
Fax
031 508 7169
Email
central@canegrowers.co.za
Website
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Position Contact Email
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Regional Services Director KM Hurly km.hurly@canegrowers.co.za
Industrial Affairs Director TB Funke thomas.funke@canegrowers.co.za
Finance and Administration Director OCM Finnemore olivia.finnemore@canegrowers.co.za
Communications Manager R Nadu ronda.nadu@canegrowers.co.za

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Eston: J Gurney PO Box 112, Eston 3740 031 781 2000 031 781 2003
Fletisho: N Kok PO Box 1338, Empangeni 3880 035 772 3110 035 772 5477
Gledhow: S Salude PO Box 55, Stanger 4450 032 437 6515 032 551 5568
Midlands: O Hemraj PO Box 770, Umbuti 4390 032 944 2783 032 944 2787
Mgqumeni: G Lourens PO Box 1379, Malalane 3520 033 501 0330 033 790 0330
Noodsberg: G Black PO Box 487, Wartburg 3233 033 503 1816 033 503 1822
Pongola: D Bosman PO Box 200, Pongola 3170 034 413 1215 034 413 1299
Sezela: W Gillham PO Box 224, Sezela 4215 039 975 2078 039 975 2079
Umbukazi: C Coetzee PO Box 179, Mbabatha 3955 035 550 0237 035 550 2489
Umlazi: E Berry PO Box 26639, Port Shepstone 4240 032 662 5122 032 662 5420
Union: SP Love PO Box 1, Dalton 3236 033 501 1600 033 501 1167

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Physical Address
170 Flanders Drive, Mount Edgecombe 4300
Postal Address
PO Box 557, Mount Edgecombe 4300
Telephone
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Fax
031 508 7169
Email
grocane@grocane.co.za

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Telephone
031 508 7161
Fax
031 508 7169
Email
grocane@grocane.co.za

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Telephone
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Fax
031 508 7310
Email
sasmal@sasa.org.za
Website
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SUGAR MILLING COMPANIES

ILLOVO SUGAR LIMITED

**HEAD OFFICE**

Postal Address: 1 Nokwe Avenue, Ridgeside, Umhlanga Ridge 4319

Telephone: 031 508 4300

Fax: 031 508 4499

Website: www.illovosugar.com

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MC Cutts

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**CANE SUPPLY MANAGER**

T Khwela

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Postal Address: Private Bag 2, Eston 3740

Telephone: 031 781 8300

Fax: 031 781 8398

General Manager: G van Schor

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Administration Manager: P Naidoo

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Factory Manager: C Creibo

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Fax: 039 975 8296

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Factory Manager Downstream Products: M Sutton

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Factory Manager: C Gwala

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Human Resources Manager: M Mdlalase

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Sugar Milling Companies

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General Manager: M Moodley
Technical Services Manager: D Govender
Technical Manager: N Padayachee

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Fax: 031 460 0305
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Marketing Manager: A Randeria
Trade Marketing Manager: R Zwane
Manager – Industrial Marketing/Cape Sweeteners: GB Armstrong
Product Development Manager: Z Sihole
Warehousing and Distribution Manager: M Myola

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Technical Manager: S Breytenbach

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Fax: 039 682 4126
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Administration Manager: V Pillay
Agricultural Manager: G Massey
Factory Manager: H van der Heever
Human Resources Manager: S Zuma
Cane Supply Manager: R Singh

TONGAAT HULETT SUGAR SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
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Email: rexolo.goqo@tongaat.com
Managing Director (SA): PT Strydom
Technical Manager: S Breytenbach
Business Services Manager: G Lovell
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Head of Engineering: D van den Berg
Head of Technology Development: Dr CJ Jensen
Head of Operations Support: S Peaceck

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR INDUSTRY DIRECTORY 2016/2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Postal Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>General Manager</th>
<th>Production Manager</th>
<th>Cane Supply and Transport Manager</th>
<th>Engineering Manager</th>
<th>Human Resources Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCL FOODS SUGAR &amp; MILLING (PTY) LTD</td>
<td>Private Bag X47, Malalane 1320</td>
<td>032 438 9111</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:kanthi.naidoo@tongaat.com">kanthi.naidoo@tongaat.com</a></td>
<td>PW Russell</td>
<td>M Ngcobo</td>
<td>A Nkwabe</td>
<td>L De Vries</td>
<td>K Nxele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DARNALL MILL</td>
<td>Private Bag Darnall 4480</td>
<td>032 439 9111</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:glenda.bailey@tongaat.com">glenda.bailey@tongaat.com</a></td>
<td>N Simmonds</td>
<td>S Maharaj</td>
<td>J Mhlungu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>032 439 5511</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:amanda.toerien@tongaat.com">amanda.toerien@tongaat.com</a></td>
<td>CN Soji</td>
<td>D Solomons</td>
<td>C Naidoo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMATIKULU MILL</td>
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<td>035 331 1377</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mtolhe.conco@tongaat.com">mtolhe.conco@tongaat.com</a></td>
<td>M Ninela</td>
<td>S Zuma</td>
<td>D Beath</td>
<td>L Khuwayo</td>
<td>K Nxele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELIXTON MILL</td>
<td>Private Bag X32, Felixton 3875</td>
<td>035 791 5000</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ntonhle.conco@tongaat.com">ntonhle.conco@tongaat.com</a></td>
<td>P Mzinga</td>
<td>W Stalini</td>
<td>B Robertson</td>
<td>D Dlamini</td>
<td>BV Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>Postal Address</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Financial Officer</td>
<td>General Manager</td>
<td>Production Manager</td>
<td>Engineering Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCL COMPANY (PTY) LIMITED</td>
<td>PO Box 1, Dalton 3236</td>
<td>033 501 1600</td>
<td>033 501 1187</td>
<td>CE Klipp</td>
<td>RB Lütge</td>
<td>H Tredoux</td>
<td>JK van der Merwe</td>
<td>JF Eggers</td>
<td>MC Napier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMFOLOZI SUGAR MILL (PTY) LIMITED</td>
<td>Private Bag X12, Mtubatuba 3935</td>
<td>035 550 7700</td>
<td>035 550 1145</td>
<td>RG Tomlinson</td>
<td>PD van Rooyen</td>
<td>A Fowlds</td>
<td>AB Williamson</td>
<td>AF Wynne</td>
<td>A de Vries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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General Manager: KD Endres

**DURBAN OFFICE**

Physical Address: 170 Flanders Drive, Mount Edgecombe 4300
Postal Address: PO Box 800, Mount Edgecombe 4300
Telephone: 031 508 7320
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Manager Sugar Industry Affairs: BJ Rogers

**RCL FOODS SUGAR & MILLING – MARKETING, SALES AND DISTRIBUTION**

Physical Address: Quality Sugars (Pty) Limited
Postal Address: PO Box 4477, Midrand 1685
Telephone: 011 254 0200
Fax: 011 312 2525
Managing Director Quality Sugars: PC Hartland

**GLEDHOW SUGAR COMPANY (PTY) LTD**

Postal Address: PO Box 55, KwaDukuza 4400
Telephone: 032 437 4400
Fax: 032 552 1688
Directors: LW Hulde, Dr MP Sisheela, PB McGready, GD Goble
Alternate: GC Heman
Executive Vice Chairman: JPM de Ruylard
General Manager: SS Munsamy

**DURBON MERE MILL**

Postal Address: PO Box 122, Komatipoort 1340
Telephone: 031 508 7320
Fax: 031 508 7329
Manager Sugar Industry Affairs: BJ Rogers
1848 | Edmund Morewood plants the first sugarcane on the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast
1853 | First shipment of KwaZulu-Natal sugar to the Cape
1861 | Indentured workers from India arrive
1865 | First black owned steam mill at American Board of Missions station at Amanzimtoti
1896 | Locusts destroy 40% of sugarcane crop
1900 | Sugar output reaches 16,000 tons per annum with 35 mills in operation and 2,000 hectares under sugarcane
1910 | Natal Sugar Association formed
1916 | Agricultural News and Sugar Planters Gazette launched (Sugar Journal)
1920 | Natal Sugar Millers’ Association founded
1925 | South African Research Institute (formerly Experiment Station) established
1927 | South African Cane Growers’ Association formed
1936 | Sugar Act promulgated and first Sugar Industry Agreement published
1945 | Variety NCu310, with more than 40% more sucrose than other varieties, released by SASA
1949 | Sugar Milling Research Institute and Groseane Fire Insurance Co-operative Limited established
1950 | First bulk shipment of 5,750 tons of raw sugar
1953 | South Africa joins post-war International Sugar Agreement (ISA)
1955 | Variety NCu276 released by SASA – the dominant variety over the next 40 years
1956 | South Africa leaves British Commonwealth but negotiates new bilateral agreement to supply Britain 150,000 tons annually
1961 | Domestic consumption reaches one million tons
1962 | New markets developed in Canada and Japan
1964 | Bilateral agreement with Britain terminated.
1965 | Bulk Sugar Terminal erected with storage capacity of 180,000 tons.
1968 | First N variety of cane – bred and selected in Natal – released by SASA
1973 | Sugar Industry Trust Fund for Education launched
1975 | Domestic consumption reaches one million tons
1981 | Bulk Sugar Facility established in Gauteng for domestic market
1982 | Severe drought cuts production by 750,000 tons
1984 | Price Stabilisation Fund borrowings reach R277 million
1985 | Record sugar production of 2,370 million tons
1989 | R1 m project announced to expand industry production by 300,000 tons
1990 | Industrial Training Centre opened
1991 | USA quota restored at 2.2% equating to 28,000 tons per annum
1995 | First bulk shipment of 5,750 tons of raw sugar
1996 | South Africa joins post-war International Sugar Agreement (ISA)
1999 | Sugar Act promulgated and first Sugar Industry Agreement published
2000 | South African Cane Growers’ Association formed
2002 | South Africa leaves British Commonwealth but negotiates new bilateral agreement to supply Britain 150,000 tons annually
2005 | Domestic consumption reaches one million tons
2010 | First bulk shipment of 5,750 tons of raw sugar
2015 | South Africa joins post-war International Sugar Agreement (ISA)
1992 | First year of four-year drought reduces production to 1.5 million tons
Small Grower Development Trust launched

1993 | Drought in 1993/94 season reduces production to 1.171 million tons

1994 | Introduction of phased deregulation programme
Sugar Industry Central Board disbanded

1995 | Drought restricts production to 1.671 million tons
R12 million Syiyakha programme launched by President Mandela

1996 | Production increases to 2.2 million tons

1997 | Illovo Sugar Ltd consolidates its leading position in southern Africa with the acquisition of Comoros’s sugar division for R1.62 billion.

1999 | Record crop in 1998/99 at 2.646 million tons of sugar
SASA, growers and millers move to KwaShukela in Mount Edgecombe

2000 | Record crop in 2000/2001 at 2.729 million tons of sugar
Launch of Umthombo Agricultural Finance (formerly Financial Aid Fund)

2002 | SA chairs the International Sugar Organisation (IS0) for the first time
ISO Council held in Durban in May 2002

2003 | Record crop of 2.763 million tons of sugar

2004 | Industrial Training Centre (ITC) changes name to Shukela Training Centre (STC)
Illovo Sugar Ltd sells Goldthorpe Mill to a black empowerment group
South African Sugar Experiment Station (SASEX) changes name to South African Sugarcane Research Institute (SASRI)

2005 | Illovo Sugar Ltd sells Umbilo Mill to a black empowerment group – Umbilo Transport Ltd
SASA purchases 25% share in Mqupha Sugar Terminal

2006 | Highest world sugar price in twenty-five years
Opening of STAM Terminal in Maputo
Sugar Journal turns 90 years old and

2007 | The 2006/07 season dips to the lowest level in 10 years with 2.205 million tons of sugar
Illovo Shukela Training Centre changes from a division of SASA to a wholly owned subsidiary of SASA and
now called Shukela Training Centre (Pty) Ltd
SASA appointed as the implementing agent for a KZN Government fertiliser project worth R60 million of fertiliser is distributed to embattled KZN small scale growers

2009 | The 2009/2010 season production drops further to 1.959 million tons of sugar
Sugar production for 2010/11 season drops to 1.873 million tons
150th Year Commemoration of the arrival of Indian people in South Africa

2010 | National Minister of Land Reform and Rural Development commends industry on reaching the transfer of 23% of held land under sugarcane production to black growers

2012 | The lack of an effective tariff for several years sees sugar imports reach record highs with projected figures of some 340 000 tons per annum, displacing South African sugar and threatening the sustainability of the industry
The Dollar Based Reference Price was reviewed after 6 years and in April 2014 was set at US$ 566 per ton, up from US$ 556 per ton quoted in 2008. Deep sea imports have slowed somewhat
Drought takes its toll on the industry as the 2015/2016 crop drops to 1.634 million tons of sugar making it the lowest crop since 1995 when drought restricted production to 1.147 million tons of sugar.

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