



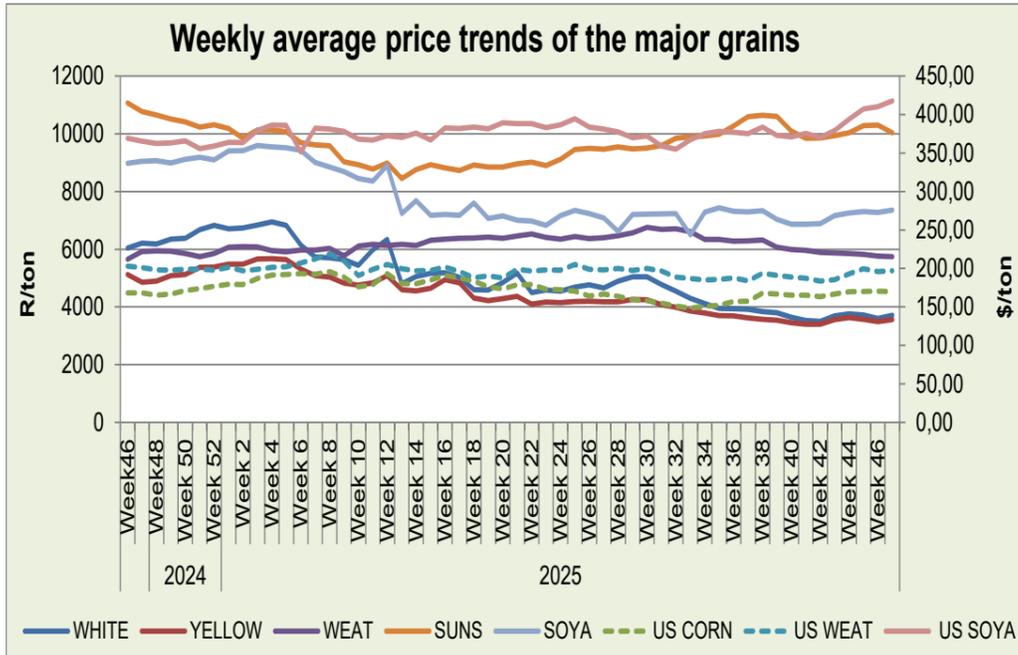
agriculture

Department:
Agriculture
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Weekly Price Watch: 21 November 2025

Directorate: Statistics & Economic Analysis

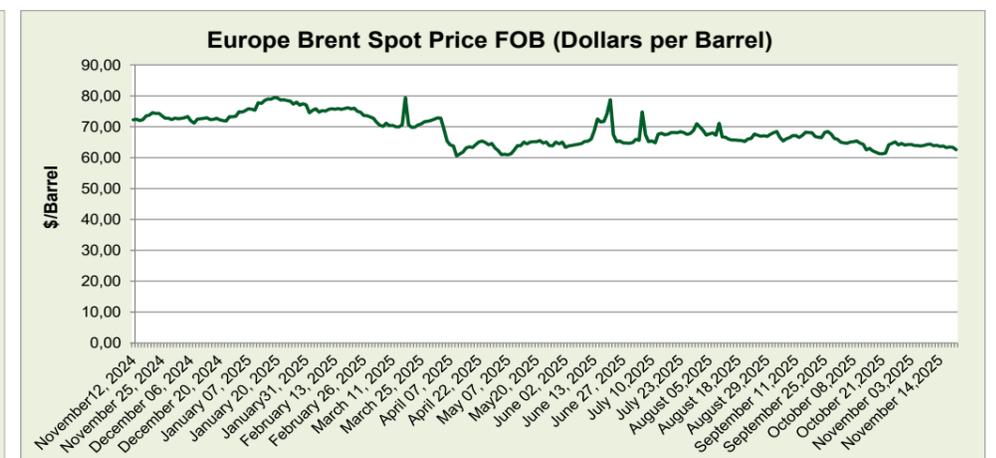
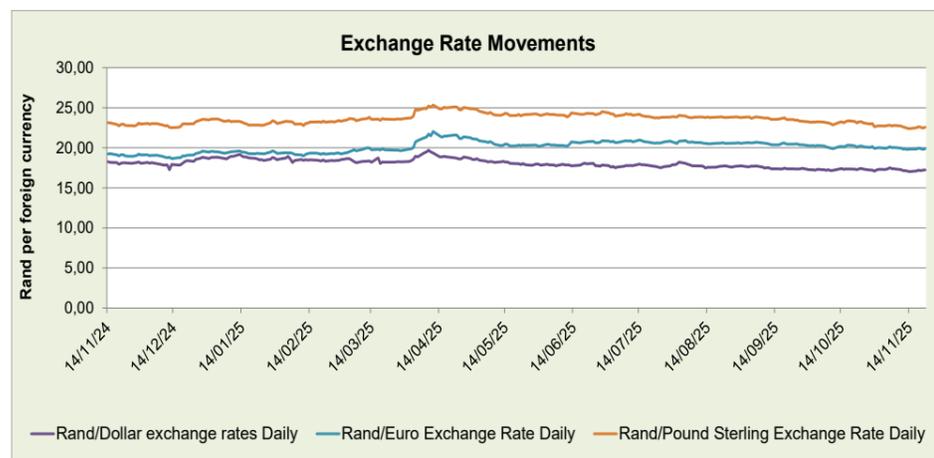
Sub-directorate: Economic Analysis



Domestic grain markets delivered mixed results during the week, contrasting with a generally softer trend in global grain prices. Locally, white maize, yellow maize, and soybeans posted gains of 3.10%, 1.79%, and 1.06%, respectively, compared to the previous week. Wheat prices decreased by 0.32%, while sunflower seed declined by 2.66%. On the international front, us yellow maize weakened by 0.37%, whereas us wheat and us soybeans increased by 0.50% and 1.76%, respectively. Global grain prices were mostly under pressure last week due to abundant global supply, improved crop outlooks in major producers, and softer export demand, which weighed, particularly on maize. In contrast, local grain prices especially white maize, yellow maize, and soybeans were supported by strong domestic demand, early season production uncertainty, and exchange rate dynamics. Meanwhile, sunflower and wheat eased slightly locally due to adequate local supply and lower international benchmarks earlier in the month.

Spot price trends of major grains commodities

	1 year ago Week 47 (18-11-24 to 22-11-24)	Last week Week 46 (10-11-25 to 14-11-25)	This week Week 47 (17-11-25 to 21-11-25)	w-o-w % change
RSA White Maize per ton	R6 206,40	R3 601,40	R3 713,20	3,10%
RSA Yellow Maize per ton	R4 854,00	R3 494,40	R3 557,00	1,79%
USA Yellow Maize per ton	\$168,27	\$170,50	\$169,87	-0,37%
RSA Wheat per ton	R5 922,60	R5 760,00	R5 741,40	-0,32%
USA Wheat per ton	\$200,93	\$196,07	\$197,05	0,50%
RSA Soybeans per ton	R9 050,00	R7 274,40	R7 351,80	1,06%
USA Soybeans per ton	\$365,56	\$410,30	\$417,54	1,76%
RSA Sunflower seed per ton	R10 772,80	R10 301,40	R10 027,60	-2,66%
Crude oil per barrel	\$74,10	\$64,02	\$63,27	-1,17%



The SA rand depreciated by 0,24% against the US dollar, by 0,09% against the Euro by 0,05% against the Pound sterling when compared to the previous week. The slight depreciation of the rand last week was mainly driven by a stronger US dollar supported by solid US economic data, along with global risk-off sentiment linked to geopolitical tensions.

Crude oil prices finished the week 1.17% lower at \$63.27, falling from \$64.02 compare to previous week. Crude oil prices fell mainly due to weaker global demand expectations, rising oil inventories that signalled oversupply, and a stronger US dollar that briefly reduced international purchasing power. Easing geopolitical risks also lowered the risk premium on oil, while market corrections and profit taking after earlier gains added further downward pressure.



National South African Price information (RMAA) : Beef

Week 45 (03/11/2025 to 09/11/2025)	Units	Avg Purchase Price	Avg Selling Price	Week 46 (10/11/2025 to 16/11/2025)	Units	Avg Purchase Price	Avg Selling Price
Class A2	11995	73,13	75,93	Class A2	10939	72,24	76,03
Class A3	602	73,27	76,37	Class A3	540	72,84	76,75
Class C2	1234	64,99	68,11	Class C2	1076	64,87	68,27

The beef market recorded mixed trading trends during the week under review, with average selling prices showing modest upward momentum across all classes. During the reporting week, average selling prices increased slightly across the board Class A2 by 0.1%, Class A3 by 0.5%, and Class C2 by 0.2% compared to the previous week. Despite this improvement, total unit sales declined for Class A2 (-8.8%), Class A3 (-10.3%), and Class C2 (-12.8%) week-on-week, reflecting tighter market activity. On the cost side, average purchase prices softened slightly, with Class A2 and A3 recording decreases of 1.2% and 0.6%, respectively, while Class C2 edged down by 0.2%. The overall decline in supply volumes and marginal price adjustments suggest constrained availability in certain market segments.

National South African Price information (RMAA) : Lamb

Week 45 (03/11/2025 to 09/11/2025)	Units	Avg Purchase Price	Avg Selling Price	Week 46 (10/11/2025 to 16/11/2025)	Units	Avg Purchase Price	Avg Selling Price
Class A2	14014	108,53	109,93	Class A2	19066	109,7	109,23
Class A3	2140	107,07	109,61	Class A3	2921	106,28	108,63
Class C2	1124	84,38	90,39	Class C2	1297	83,64	89,79

The lamb market during the week under review shows that Class A2 recorded a sharp 36.1% increase in units traded, same with Class A3 increased by 36.5% and C2 increased by 15.4%, respectively. Despite the stronger A2 intake, average purchase prices rose moderately for Class A2 (+1.08%) but decreased for Class A3 (-0.74%) and Class C2 (-0.88%) week-on-week. On the selling side, prices softened across all categories, with Class A2, A3, and C2 declining by 0.64%, 0.89%, and 0.66%, respectively. The softer price environment reflects improved short-term supply conditions, though lingering biosecurity concerns particularly around FMD and fluctuations in export demand continue to influence market volatility.

National South African Price information (RMAA) : Pork

Week 45 (03/11/2025 to 09/11/2025)	Units	Avg Purchase Price	Week 46 (10/11/2025 to 16/11/2025)	Units	Avg Purchase Price
Class BP	3908	39,06	Class BP	3904	39,08
Class HO	10137	37,37	Class HO	10416	37,93
Class HP	17648	37,34	Class HP	17560	37,93

The pork market showed marginal but mixed movements during the reporting week. Unit sales for Class BP pork were largely unchanged, slipping slightly by 0.1% week-on-week, while Class HO pork recorded a 2.75% increase in units traded. In contrast, Class HP pork experienced a modest decline of 0.5% in weekly sales. On the pricing front, average purchase prices strengthened across all categories, with Class HO and Class HP rising by 1.50% and 1.58%, respectively. Class BP pork remained relatively stable, edging up by 0.05% compared to the previous week.

Latest News Developments

South Africa used its 2025 G20 presidency to place biosecurity at the centre of global agricultural discussions, arguing that African farmers should not shoulder the full burden of rising disease threats such as FMD, HPAI, lumpy skin disease, and African swine fever. By highlighting how climate change accelerates pest and disease spread, how uneven surveillance systems undermine food security, and how no country can manage outbreaks alone, South Africa successfully led the G20 to endorse a global biosecurity cooperation agenda for the first time under African leadership. Key outcomes include plans for a regional cross-border surveillance network using satellite monitoring and genomics, harmonised rapid-response protocols for major diseases, improved transparency through interoperable disease-reporting systems, and major investment in diagnostic laboratories and mobile testing units. While these steps will not eliminate farmers' challenges overnight, they promise faster outbreak detection, more predictable government actions, quicker lab results, and better information for farm-level decision-making directly strengthening day-to-day operations, export readiness, and future disease preparedness across the continent.

South Africa's citrus industry achieved a record-breaking season in 2025, packing 203,4 million cartons a 22% increase from 2024 and far above initial projections driven by favourable weather, young orchards coming into production, strong overseas demand, and improved port logistics. Growth was seen across all major citrus categories, with significant rises in mandarins, lemons, navels, and Valencia oranges. According to CGA CEO Boitshoko Ntshabele, enhanced water use, pest control, and protective netting boosted fruit quality, supporting progress toward the industry's Vision 260 goal of exporting 260 million cartons by 2032 and creating 100 000 jobs. Despite this success, growers still face challenges such as volatile markets, rising costs, and restrictive tariffs and plant health measures. While the impact of the US's 30% tariff on South African citrus was limited due to early shipments, the 2026 tariff exemption on oranges was welcomed, with calls for the US to extend similar relief to mandarins and other citrus types.

South Africa's meeting with the Australian government on 21 November 2025 highlighted the value of global events like the G20 in strengthening international partnerships, particularly in agriculture. Although agricultural trade between the two countries is limited, both nations share similar agricultural structures, creating opportunities for collaboration in areas such as biosecurity, climate-smart farming, research, and private-public sector coordination. Australia's strong model characterised by effective biosecurity systems, government-backed research, climate-smart programmes, and co-funded research where farmer levies are matched by the state offers practical lessons for South Africa as it grapples with challenges like foot-and-mouth disease and the need to implement its Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan.

For more information contact: Directorate Statistics & Economic Analysis (SEA) at DSEA@nda.gov.za or 0123198454.

Source: SAFEX, Standard bank, Stats SA, Reuters, Engineering News, Red Meat Abattoir Association, FNB, Agbiz and Absa Bank.
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