

Perceptions affecting the statutory levies on wheat

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Lessons Learned In Life

The older I get, the less I care about what people think of me. Therefore the older I get, the more I enjoy life.



Status of the Wheat Industry



SA: Total area planted to wheat



SA Production vs. consumption



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Yields in the 3 different production regions of SA





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Baking worth weighted average 2006/2007 to 2015/2016 (10 Seasons)





Why a Breeding & Technology levy for South Africa??

>Wheat Industry in trouble

 $\,\circ\,$ 2000 ++ Growing problems in the local wheat

industry

- **O** Sustainability under pressure
- $\circ\,$ Increased dependency on imports





SA faced with 2 major challenges

1. Legal farm saved seed

- ± 70% of wheat is planted with farm saved seed;
- Seed companies do not enter SA market due to farm-saved seed;
- SA denied new seed technology;
- Takes approximately 12 years to develop a new cultivar at great costs.

2. Yield vs. Quality

- SA has for too long concentrated on quality;
- Superior quality at the expense of yield.

Income = Yield x Price



Challenges

Yield vs Quality

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- Quality parameter threatened the survival of the local wheat industry
- LAST 20 YEARS: Cultivar release criteria did NOT include yield
- Thus denied producers incentives of producing higher yielding wheat
- High quality SA wheat has been used to upgrade low quality imported wheat
- Quality is an entry barrier for new entrants into breeding





Challenges

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Solutions

> 2012 Funding for seed breeding

- \odot Find a sustainable and effective research funding model
- Propose a breeding & technology levy based on end-point royalty (EPR)

2014 Revitalisation of the Wheat industry Find ways to turn around the decline of the wheat industry in South Africa







Establishment of SA Cultivar & Technology Agency (SACTA)

Established to act as collection agent on behalf of industry;

- Facilitates the process whereby a levy system can be implemented for self-pollinated crops;
- Distributing the levies to seed companies according to market share.





SACTA: Rationale for a levy

- SACTA will address the need to improve the breeding of all self-pollinated grain and oilseed crops e.g. wheat, barley, soybeans etc.
 - Seeds from self-pollinated crops may be replanted by the farmer in the following season;
 - Subsequent crops are then planted without the expense of buying seed and thus
 - $\circ~$ Diminish the income due to the seed breeding company.
- SACTA is an independent & legitimate industry body to administer the breeding levy.





SACTA: Rationale for a levy

- SACTA is aligned with role players involved with plant breeding who are knowledgeable regarding breeding and technology;
- SACTA system will compensate breeding companies that <u>perform</u>.
 - New system aims to rectify the vicious cycle caused by farmsaved seed and is in line with the new Plant Breeders Act
- NOT a Government body





SACTA: Rationale for a levy

SACTA Mandate:

- Healthy balance between yield and quality;
- Driven by free market, dictated by demand;
- Industry should <u>NOT</u> lose its competitive advantage in terms of quality;
- There is clearly a demand and need for lower quality wheat, since the quality of imports do not match domestic quality parameters;
- Greatest demand by millers & bakers is for lower protein levels (B2 / 11%).





Breeding & Technology development

Advantages:

- Sustainable funding model for breeders;
- Performance will be rewarded;
- Attracting competition to the seed market;
- Self-regulate with regards to cultivars entering the market; according to market needs.

Breeding & Technology development

- System will enable local wheat industry to become more competitive:
 - Farmers become more productive though higher yields;
 Improved yields will decrease unit costs.
- System is part of a major wheat turnaround strategy:
 Increase local production and decrease dependency on imports;
 - \odot Long-term strategy to assist national food security.

Calculation: Breeding & Technology Levy

- Levy as a % of wheat price
- Value of farm-saved wheat seed (BTLS factor) for the producer was calculated using:

Hectares/province	 Seeding rate/ha 	Average yield
Dry Land ha	 Tons seed planted 	 Commercial sales/25 kg bag
Cape ha	• 25 kg bags planted	 Irrigation share
Irrigation ha		

Final determination of B&T levy to be collected by SACTA & calculated annually by NAMC, is based on: **A x B**

- A = Daily Futures Market closing price, averaged over a 12-month period (1 September - 31 August)
- **B** = BTLS factor

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Perceptions affecting the statutory levy

Establishment of SACTA & EPR was producer driven;

- Sustainability is yield driven and NOT price driven;
- Low seed prices was not a motive;
- Status quo is not a option.



Worst perceptions

- Double dipping
- Agency agreements
- Wording used in agreements
- Original planning and calculations
- Breeders' privilege or levy



Opportunities in change

- Farm-saved seed is a reality and will always be with us;
- Access to new cultivars is a <u>MUST</u>;
- Farmers don't have the capacity to do farm-saved seed;
- New business models between Agbiz Grain and farmers



Way forward

> Perceptions create uncertainty



Change creates opportunities
Opportunities SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

"No place for weakest links"



THANK YOU

