

IMPORTANCE OF AN EXPORT MARKET

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South African Cereal and Oilseed Trade Association

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- Trading at export parity
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Who is SACOTA?

- Represent the grain & oilseed traders, African Cereal and Oilseed Trade Associated and Supporting services
- Promote free and fair trade to the benefit of all South Africans and the country as a whole
- Exports = improved food security
- Members responsible for 80% of local grain trade, and 85% of imports/exports
- Value of an export vessel: YM R254 mil, and

Soybeans R322 mil

27 Members

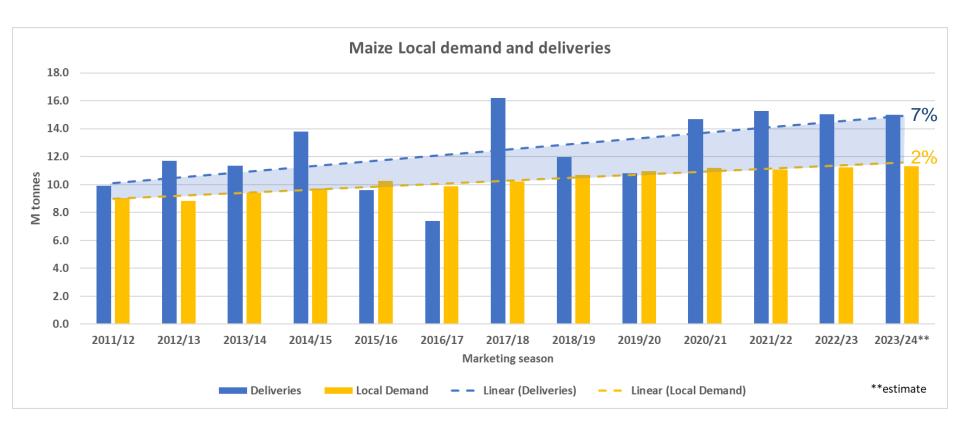


| International traders | Local traders | Associated members |
|---|---|---|
| Ameropa Commodities Bunge Cargill RSA COFCO ETC. Agro FR Waring Louis Dreyfus Olam Seaboard | Afgri Allem Bros Bester Feed and Grain Brisen Commodities Condito Farmwise Grains Hochfeld Grains RandAgri Unigrain | ABSA CEOCO Migalo Polarstar funds RMB SABT SGS South Africa TPT DBN Agriport Vanguard Derivatives |



Maize demand and supply

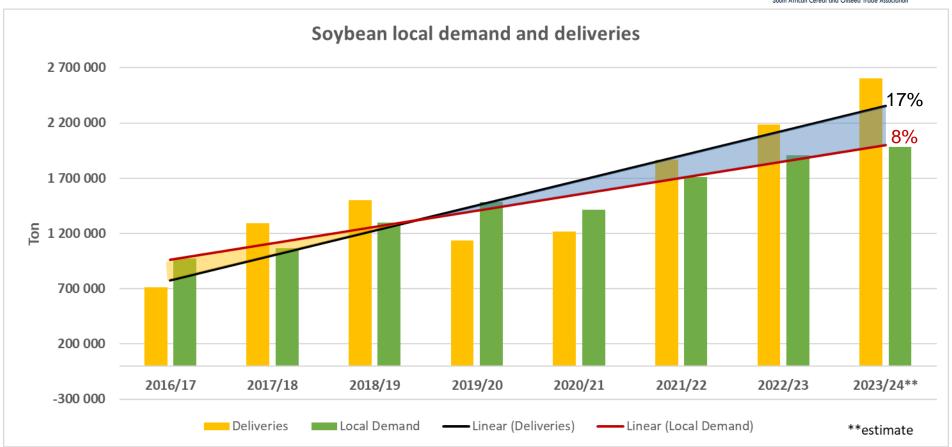






Soybean supply and demand



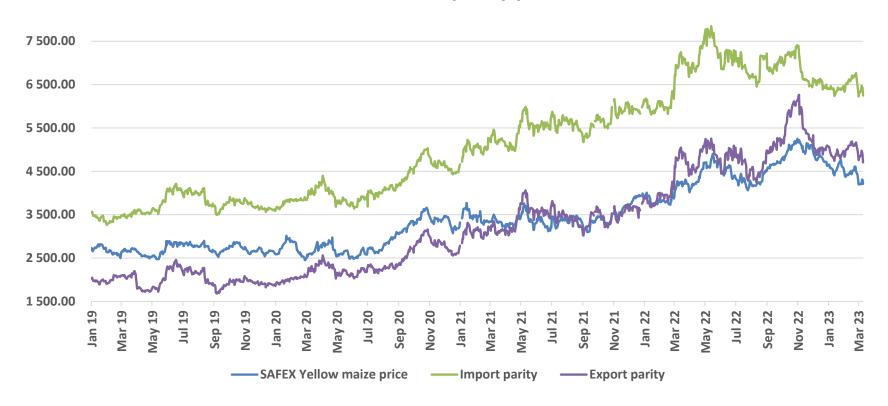




Yellow maize parity prices



Yellow maize parity prices

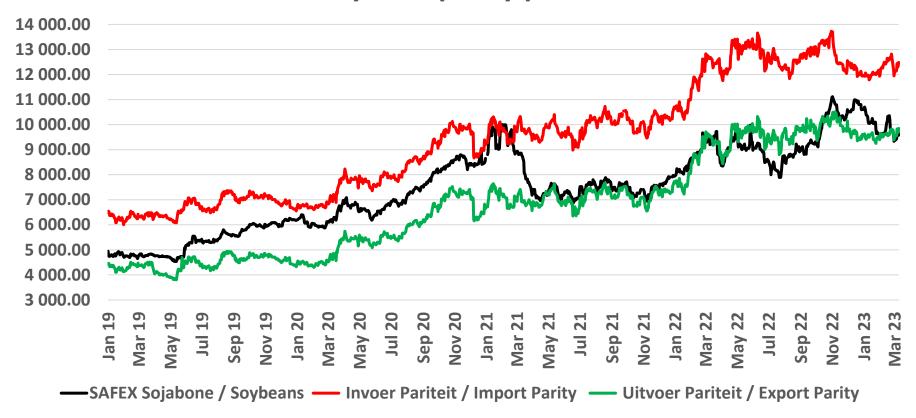




Soybean parity prices



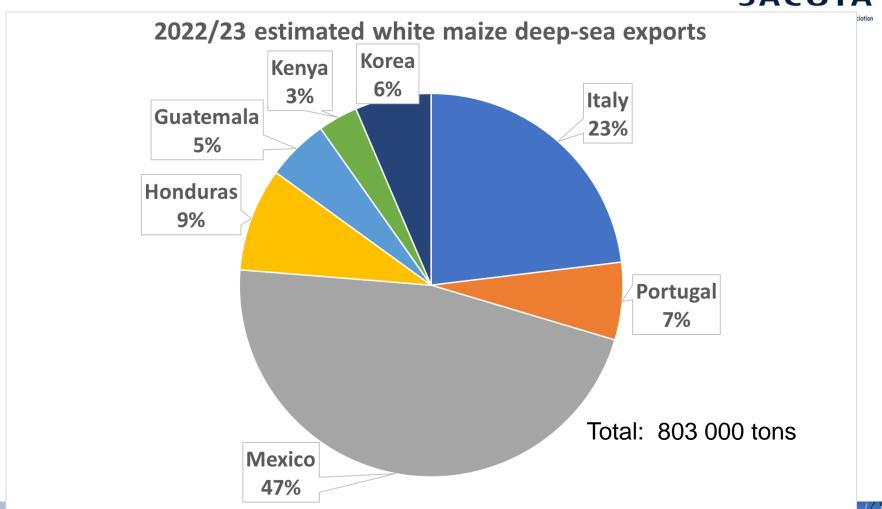
Soybean parity prices





White maize exports

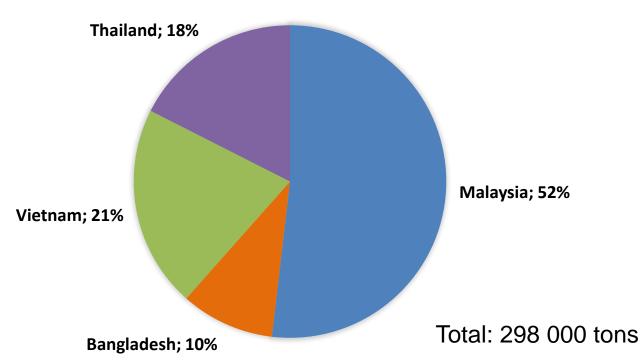




Soybean exports



2022/23 SOYBEAN CROP DEEP-SEA EXPORTS



Estimated values for February and March 2023.



Production cost (Soybeans & Maize)



| Production cost: 2023 season | Maize | Soybeans |
|--|-------|----------|
| Producer price (R/ton) (planting time) | 4243 | 8536 |
| Total costs (R/ton) | 3312 | 6266 |
| Gross profit ex silo (R/ton) | 931 | 2270 |
| Average yield (ton/ha) | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| Gross profit (R/ha) | 5121 | 5876 |



Export profitability (Soybeans vs Maize)



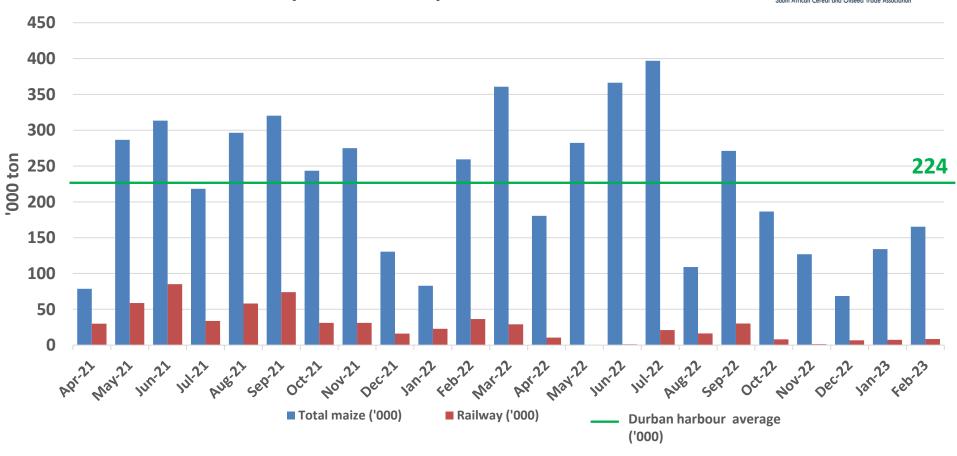
| Export profitability: 2023 season | Maize | Soybeans |
|--|-------|----------|
| | 931 | 2270 |
| Gross profit ex silo (R/ton) | 951 | 22/0 |
| Transport to Durban (R/ton) | 600 | 600 |
| | | |
| Harbour costs (fobbing) (R/ton) | 220 | 220 |
| Industry gross profit, harbour (R/ton) | 111 | 1450 |



Exports vs rail



Total deep sea maize exports vs rail to Durban harbour





The importance of a JSE Safex silo certificate



- Transparent pricing mechanism still used by everyone – direct or indirect
- Tells you what your stock is worth
- But on the assumption you can access the stock
- This makes it possible to convert a futures price to a cash price
- It does not matter that physical delivery is a small percentage of total – it still is the benchmark
- Access to stock means, how readily you can outload



The importance of a JSE Safex silo certificate (cont.)



- When Safex started, two key criteria for success were standardization and guaranteed performance
- Great care was taken to ensure delivery by farmers, and the ability of the buyer to pay.
- Hardly anytime was spent to ensure the storage operator can outload – it was a nonissue at the time
- However, today it is different



Not all silos are equal?

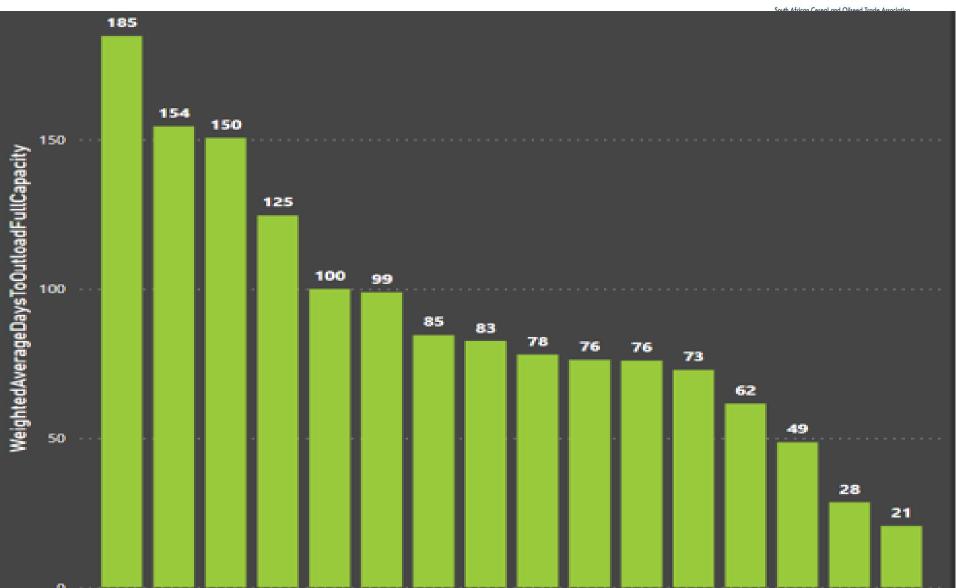


- Each approved JSE Silo has a published
 - outload rate per hour
 - total storage capacity
- If full, how quickly can storage operator outload its silos?
- Theoretical exercise
 - not all silos are fully utilised
 - differs between commodities
 - differs between silos
 - silos perform better (or worse) than published rates



Days to outload (2023/24)





Today's realities



Some silos

- > work overtime and weekends to improve delivery of service
- locations cannot outload during all weather conditions (a requirement)
- > Access roads are deteriorating and impacting on operations
- have generators (some charge, others share, and some include in storage cost)
- > Trucks failed to turn-up, resulting in empty slots
- Offload points do not have generators, resulting in delays



What are the solutions?



- Without standardization incl. minimum requirements for outloading, users of physical stock will not be able to price the economic value of grain in silo
- Buyers who wish to outload physical stock need to be able to identify their maximum cost and timeframe.
- Specific requirement, JSE approved silos
- Question do we need that many JSE registered silos after 25 years?

What are the solutions? (Cont.)



- The JSE Derivative market is standardized in terms of type, quantity, quality, price, location, etc.
- BUT it is NOT standardized in terms of when you can expect to receive ex-silo delivery and the costs associated with it.
- This needs to change if we wish to have a successful futures market going forward.



What could happen?



- Safex certificates the dumping ground vs. a premium product and benchmark
- More re-deliveries
- Safex prices will trade lower to accommodate the uncertainty of access to stock
- Silos will fill up with stock not moving
- Buyers will pay increased premiums (and make deals) with those silos that can guarantee outloading (within reason)
- There will be winners and losers



Conclusion: Benefits of exports

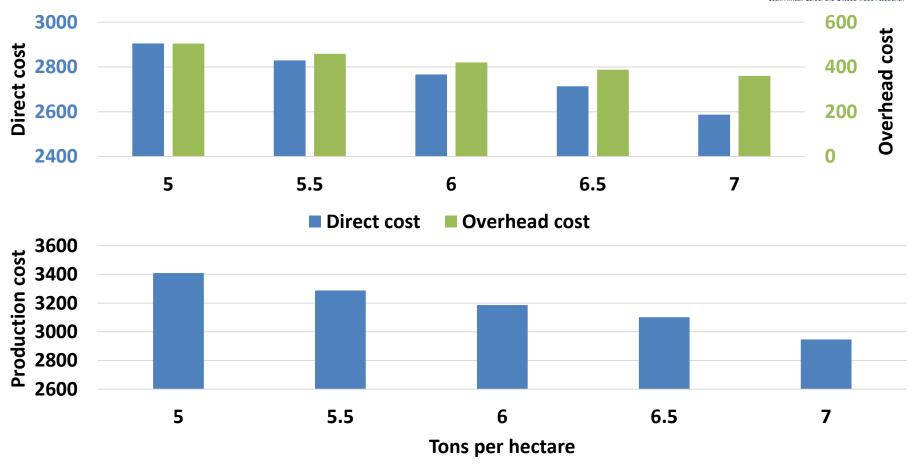


- With 34% unemployment food security is a major issue
 - "Surplus production" means "export parity" = cheapest form of food security
- Exports generate much-needed forex
- Exports are created by various economic activities throughout the value-chain – spreading benefits everywhere
- Agriculture biggest creator of jobs in rural economy
- Increase volume brings economies of scale and ability to compete globally

Economies of scale



Direct and indirect cost for producing Maize per hectare





"Impossible to produce only for local market"



- Who "controls" production? Maize crop this year will exceed local demand by approximately 33%
- What will happen to "surplus capacity" if we produce for the local market?
- Less production threatens food security not because there will not be enough BUT because food prices will be more expensive (import parity)



Conclusion:



Together we can achieve more for the benefit of all South Africans

