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Grain SA / SACTA





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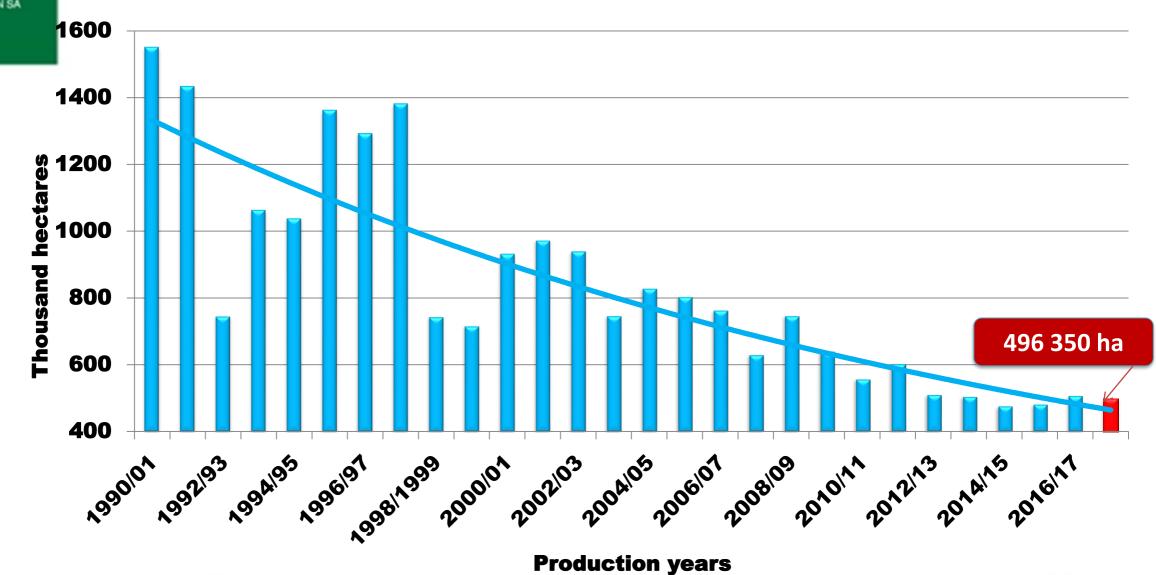
Lessons Learned In Life The older I get, the less I care about what people think of me. Therefore the older I get, the more I enjoy life.



## Status of the Wheat Industry

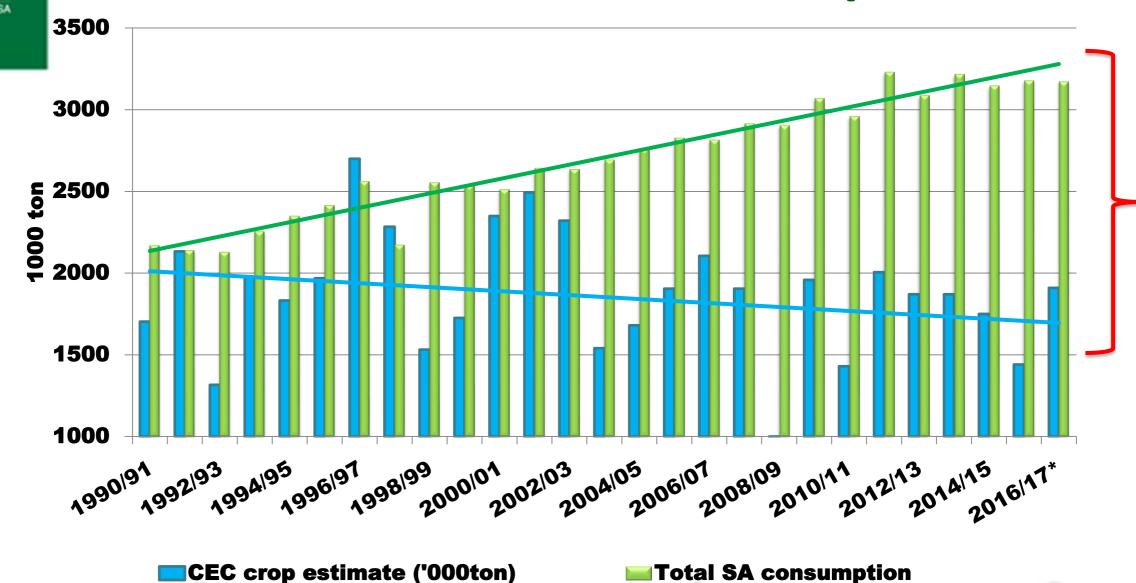


### SA: Total area planted to wheat



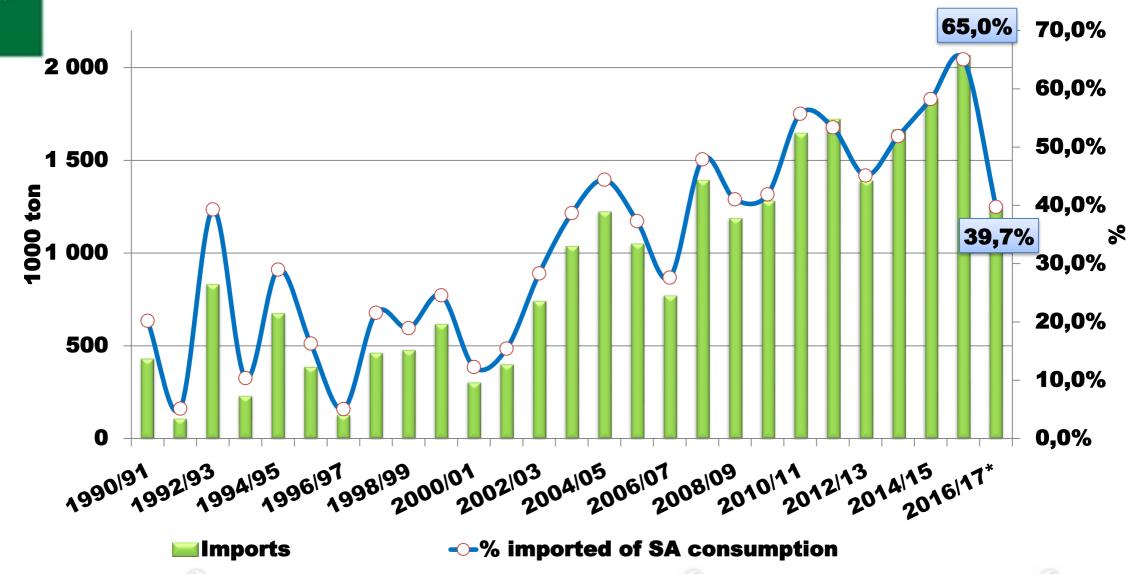


### SA Production vs. consumption



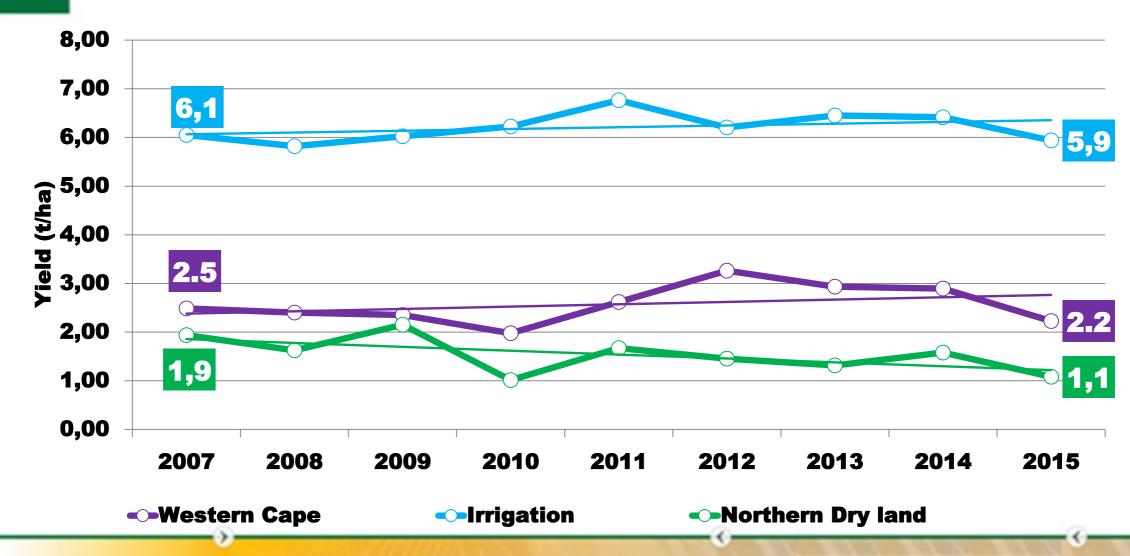


### Wheat % imports of SA consumption





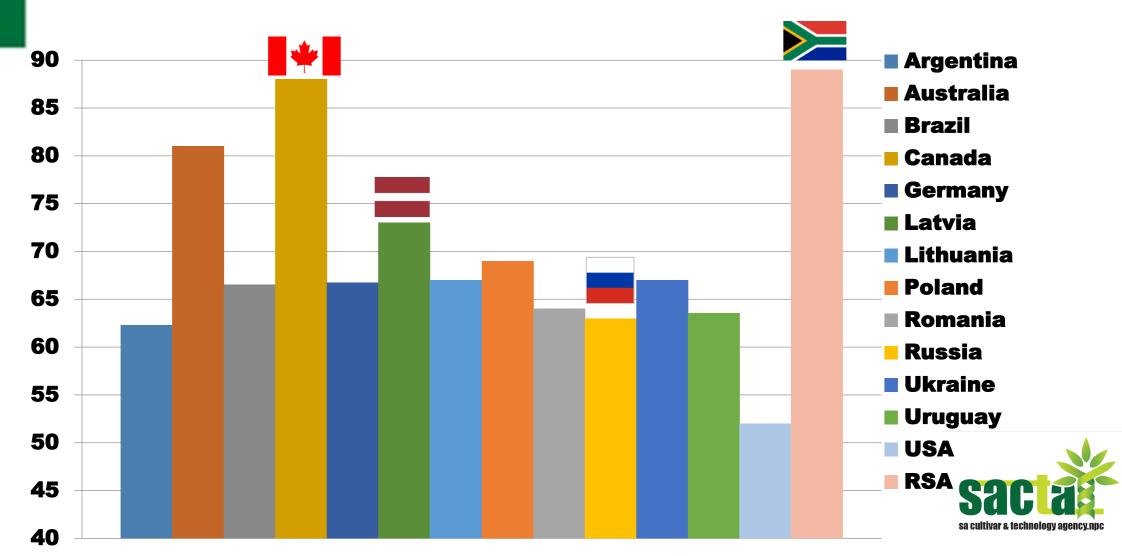
# Yields in the 3 different production regions of SA





## Baking worth weighted average

2006/2007 to 2015/2016 (10 Seasons)





## Why a Breeding & Technology levy for South Africa??

- **≻Wheat Industry in trouble** 
  - 2000 ++ Growing problems in the local wheat industry
  - Sustainability under pressure
  - 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.







### Challenges

### **Yield vs Quality**

- Quality parameter threatened the survival of the local wheat industry
- LAST 20 YEARS: Cultivar release criteria did <u>NOT</u> 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

### **Yield vs Quality**

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### Solutions

- > 2012 Funding for seed breeding
  - Find a sustainable and effective research funding model
  - Propose a breeding & technology levy based on end-point royalty (EPR)

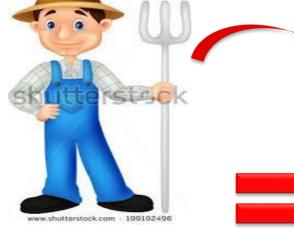
- > 2014 Revitalisation of the Wheat industry
  - Find ways to turn around the decline of the wheat industry in South Africa



## Working solution

Farm saved seed





**Breeders** income

New seed sales





# 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
  - 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 perform.
  - 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;
  - 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:

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

Final determination of B&T levy to be collected by SACTA & calculated annually by NAMC, is based on:  $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ 

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

**B** = BTLS factor



## 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 MUST;
- Farmers don't have the capacity to do farm-saved seed;
- ➤ New business models between Agbiz Grain and farmers



## Way forward

Perceptions create uncertainty
Uncertainty
FAILURE

➤ Change creates opportunities
Opportunities
SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

"No place for weakest links"



### **THANK YOU**

