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A Model and Tool for Table  
Grapes Profitability and  
Financial Sustainability  
Analyses

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SATI

August 2019

# BFAP Group's analytical approach



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**Integration & presentation**



**IVIS**  
INTEGRATED VALUE  
INFORMATION SYSTEM

**Consumer Economics**



**Rural Development**

**Data Science**

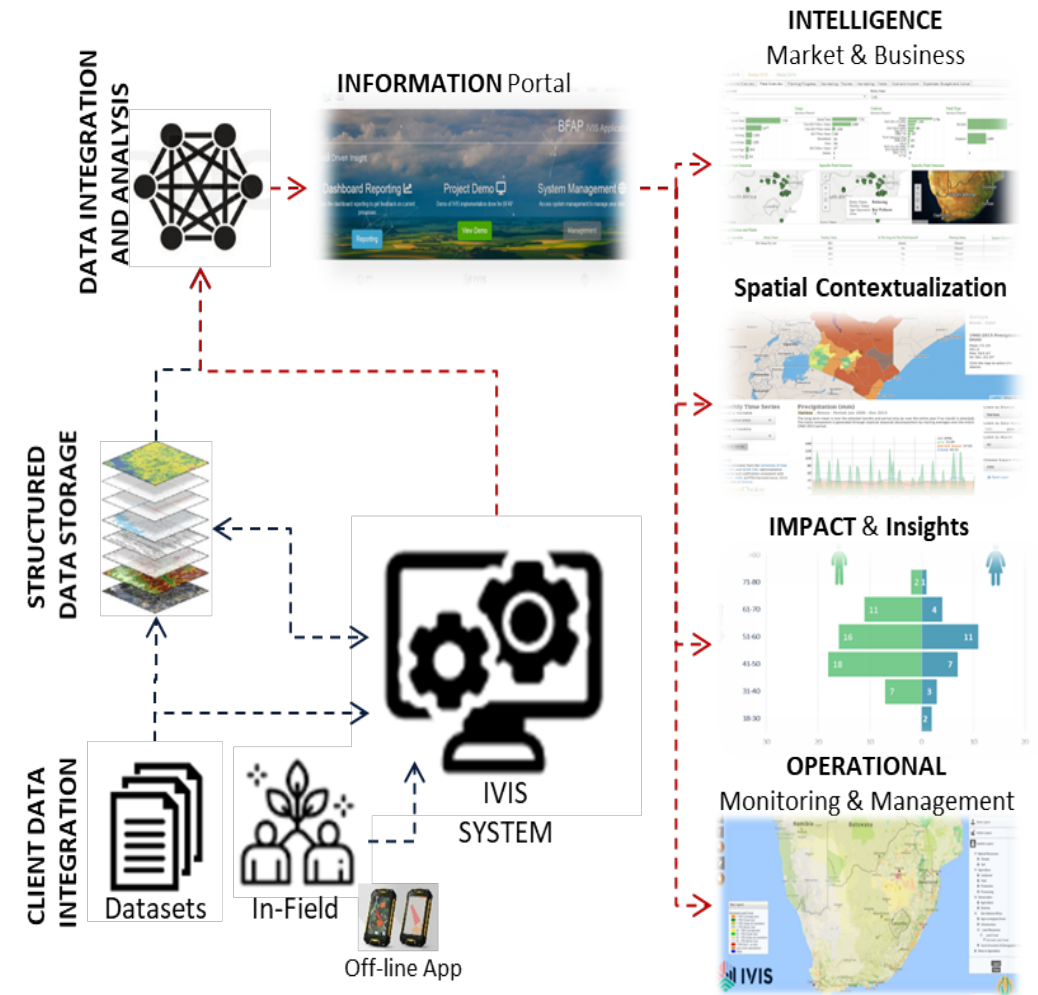


**Commodity Markets and Foresight**

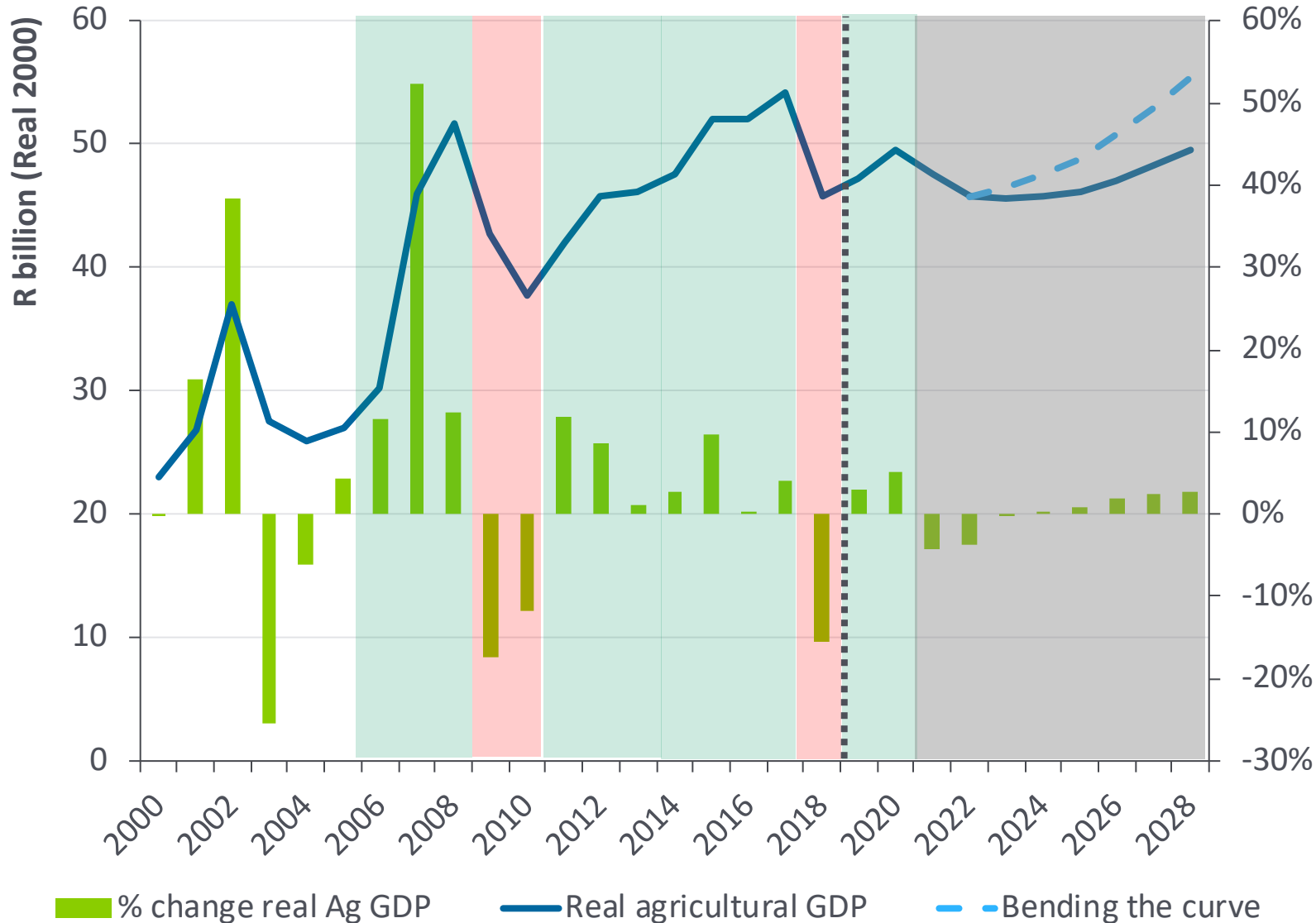
**Farm Level Economics**



**Land Use and Natural Resources**



# Performance: Agricultural GDP



## Growth Periods:

- International factors:
  - New level for international prices – Biofuel & China Economy
  - Consecutive droughts in USA & low stocks
- Domestically:
  - Sustained investment & export driven expansion

## Weak periods:

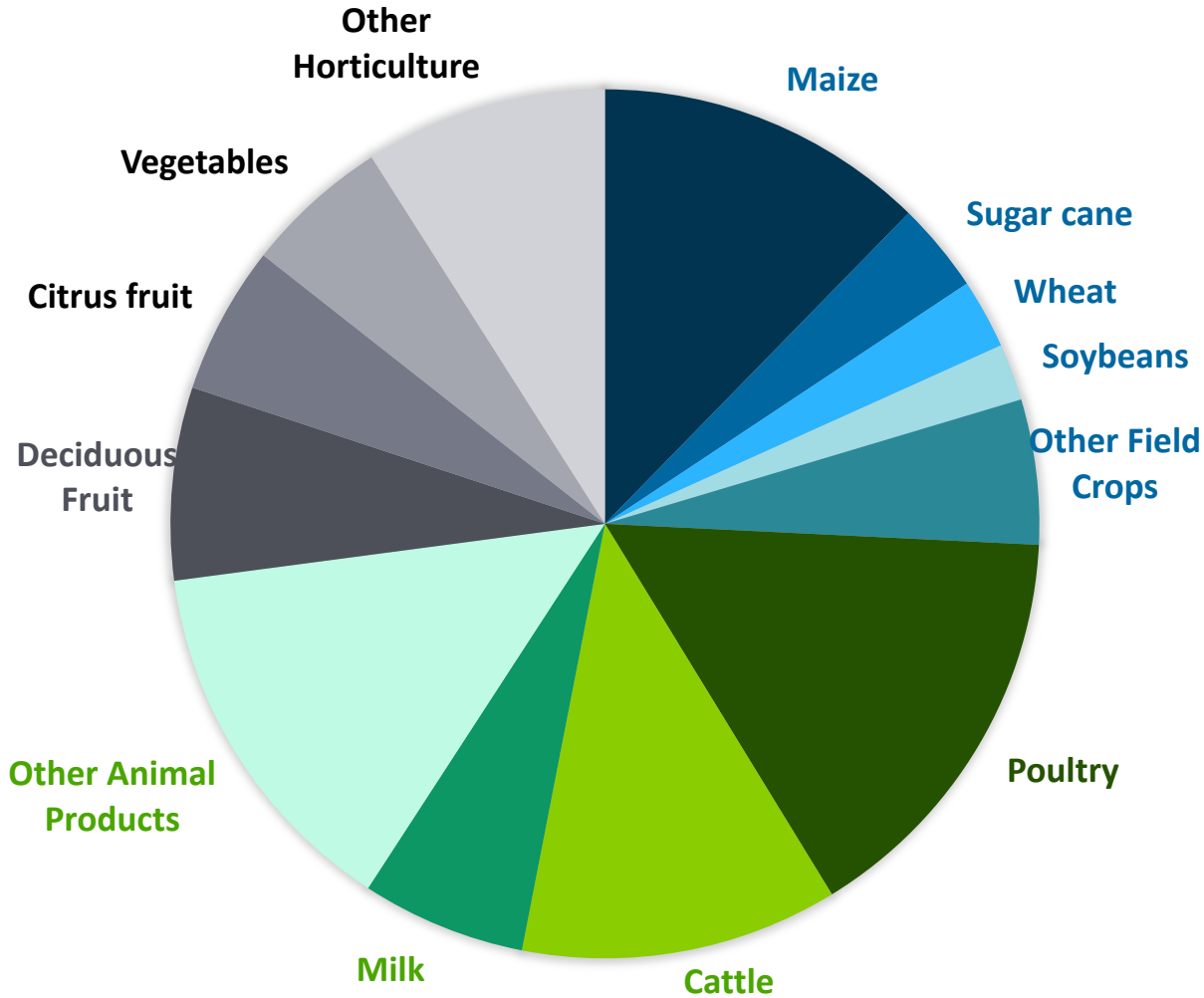
- Global recession
- Domestic weather & animal disease impacts

## Going forward:

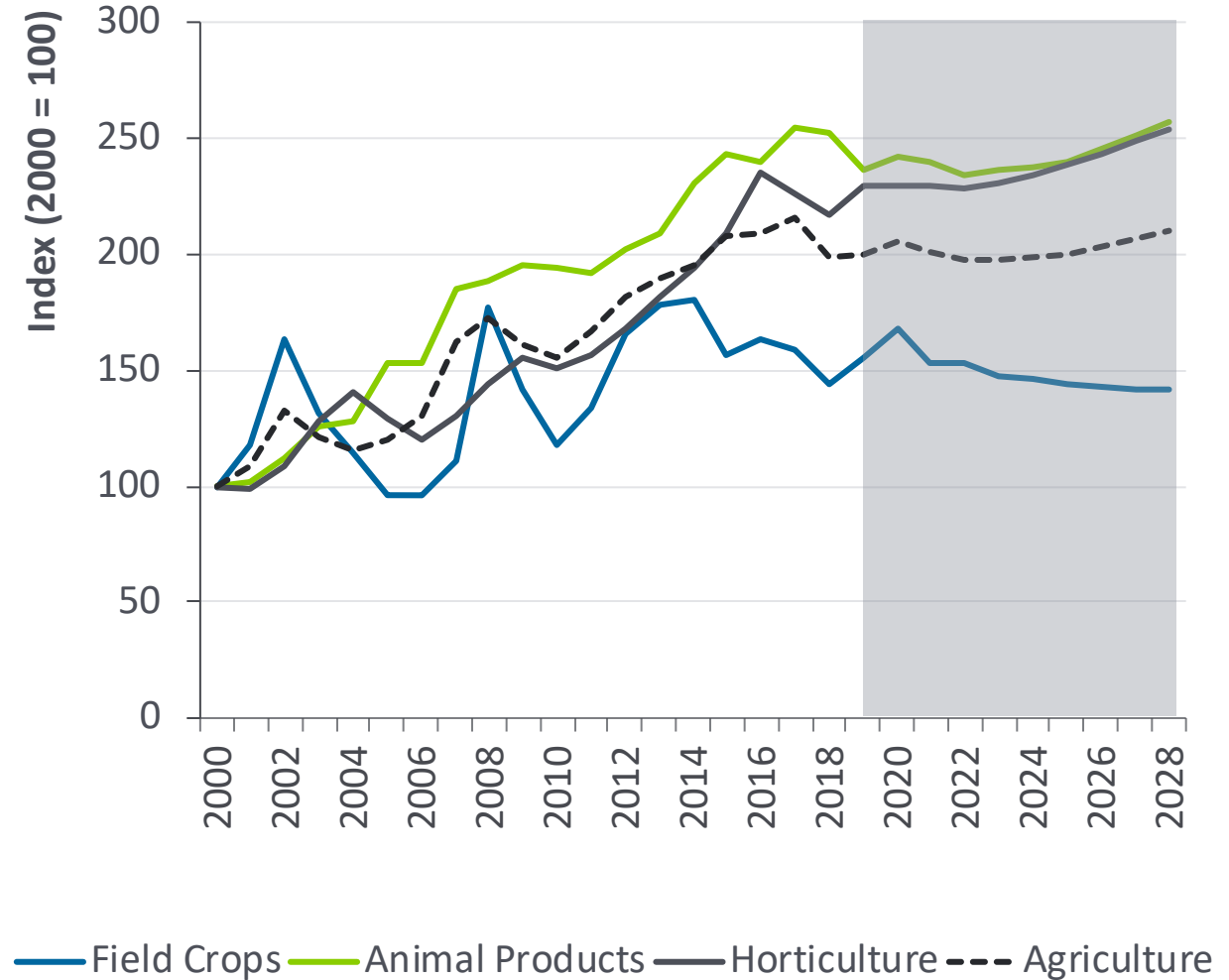
- Short term global support?
- Business as usual vs. accelerated growth

# Subsector Performance

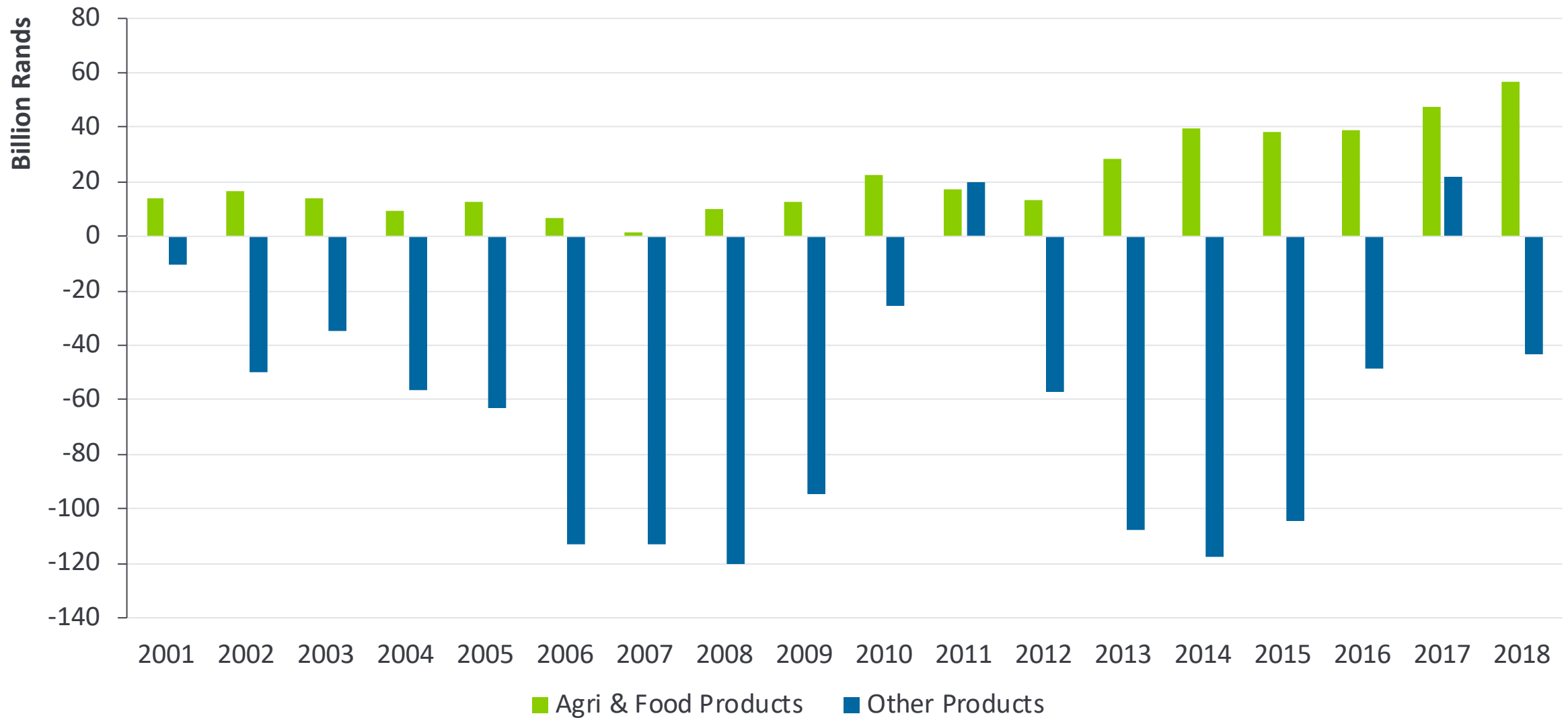
## 5 year average share



## Subsector Performance: Gross Production Value



# Agriculture's contribution to trade balance



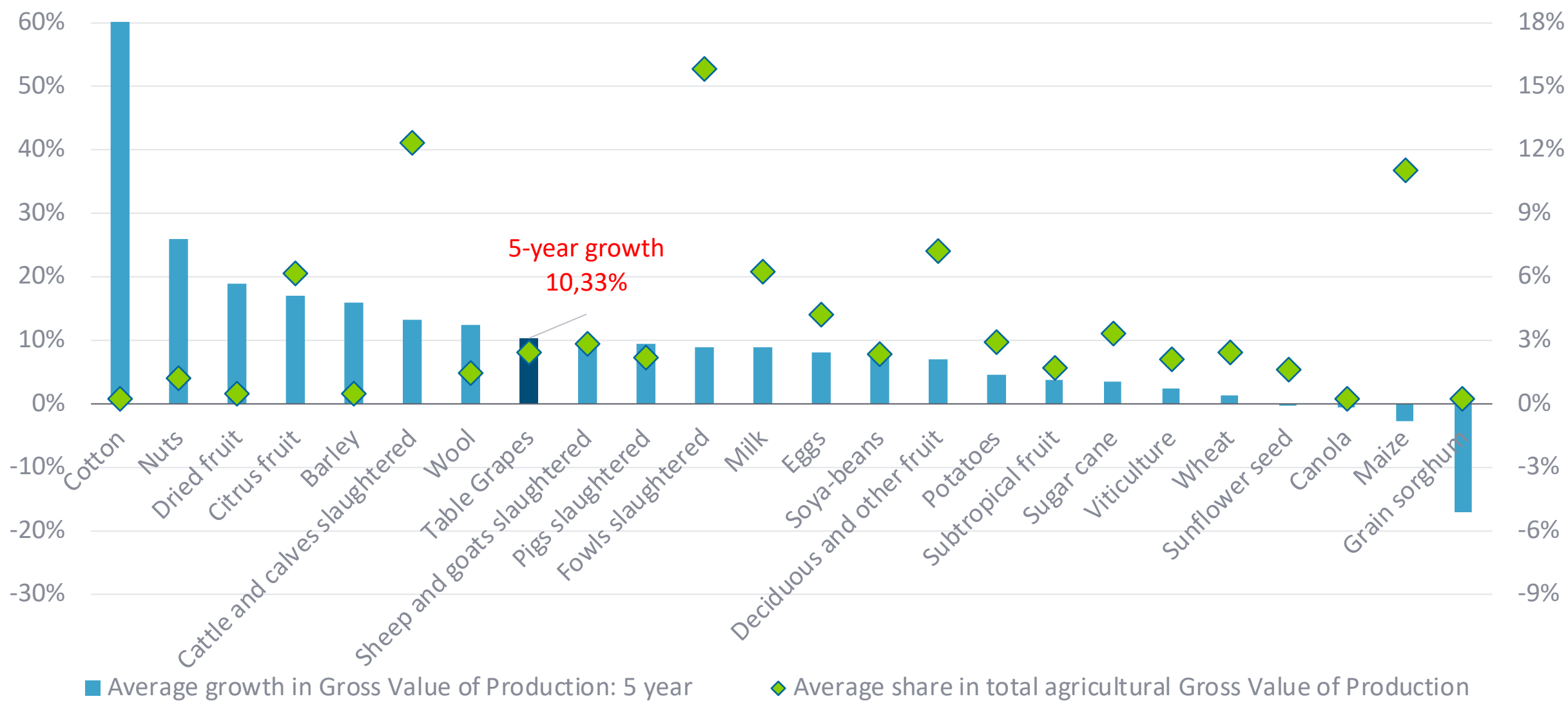
Source: World Bank, 2019

# High-growth industries are on track

Gross Value of Agricultural Production: 2014-2018



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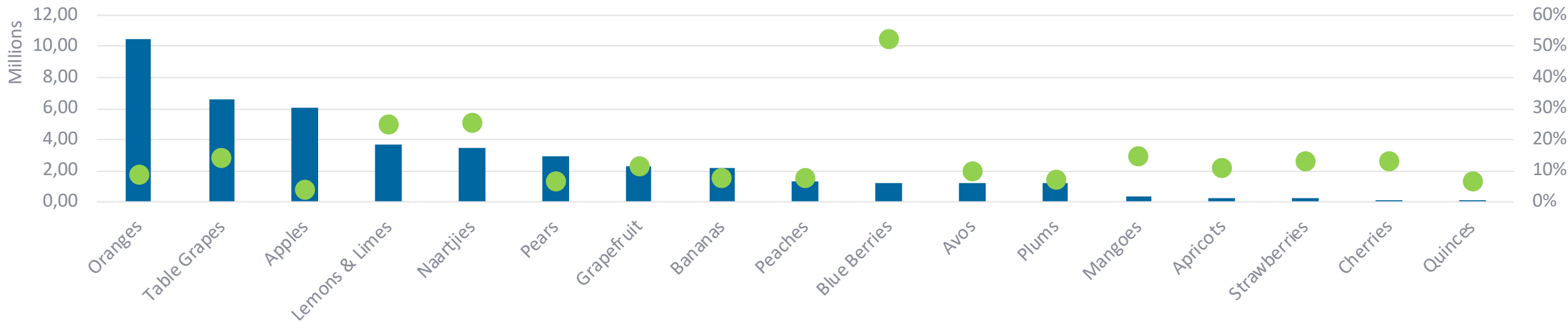
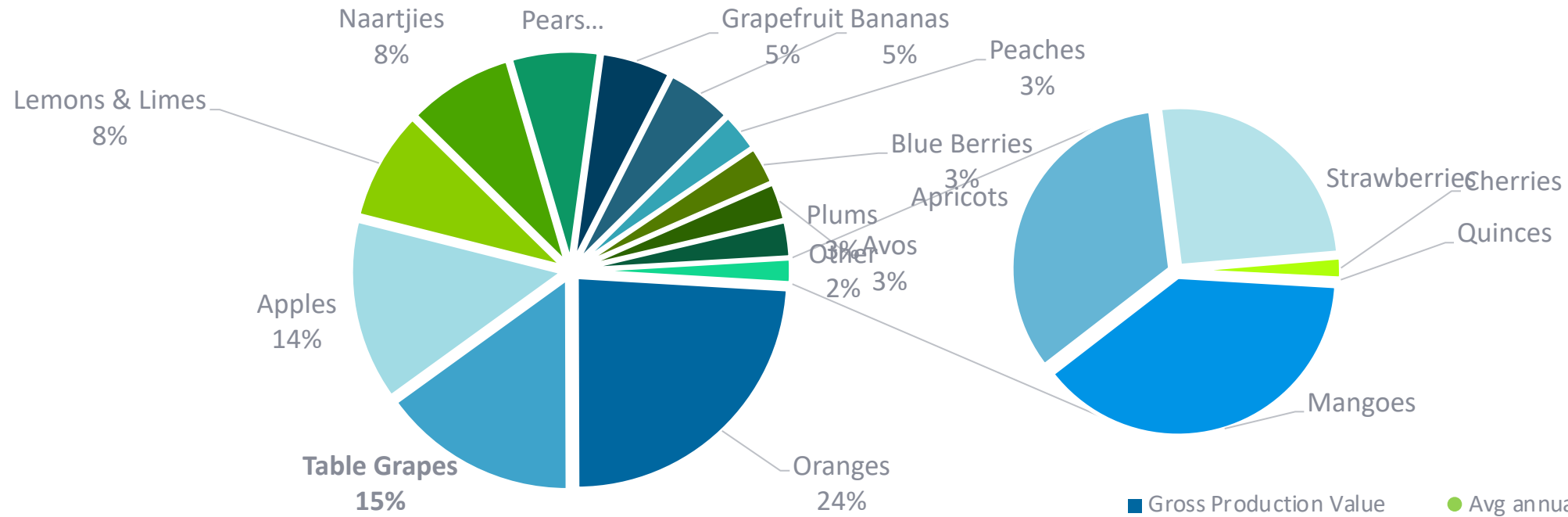
Source: DAFF, 2019

# Fruit: Performance across industries

Gross Value of Agricultural Production



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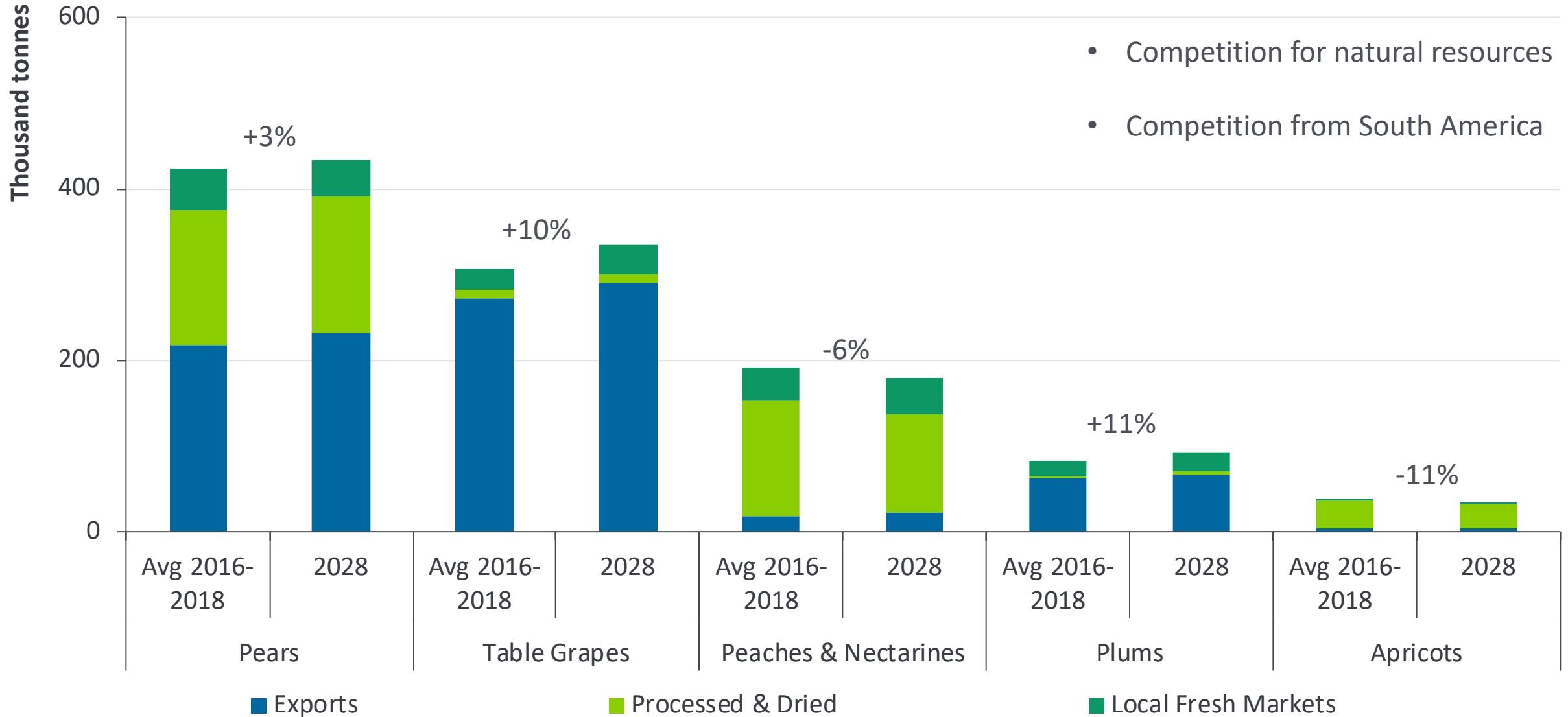


# Fruit demand overview

Exports still primary driver of expansion



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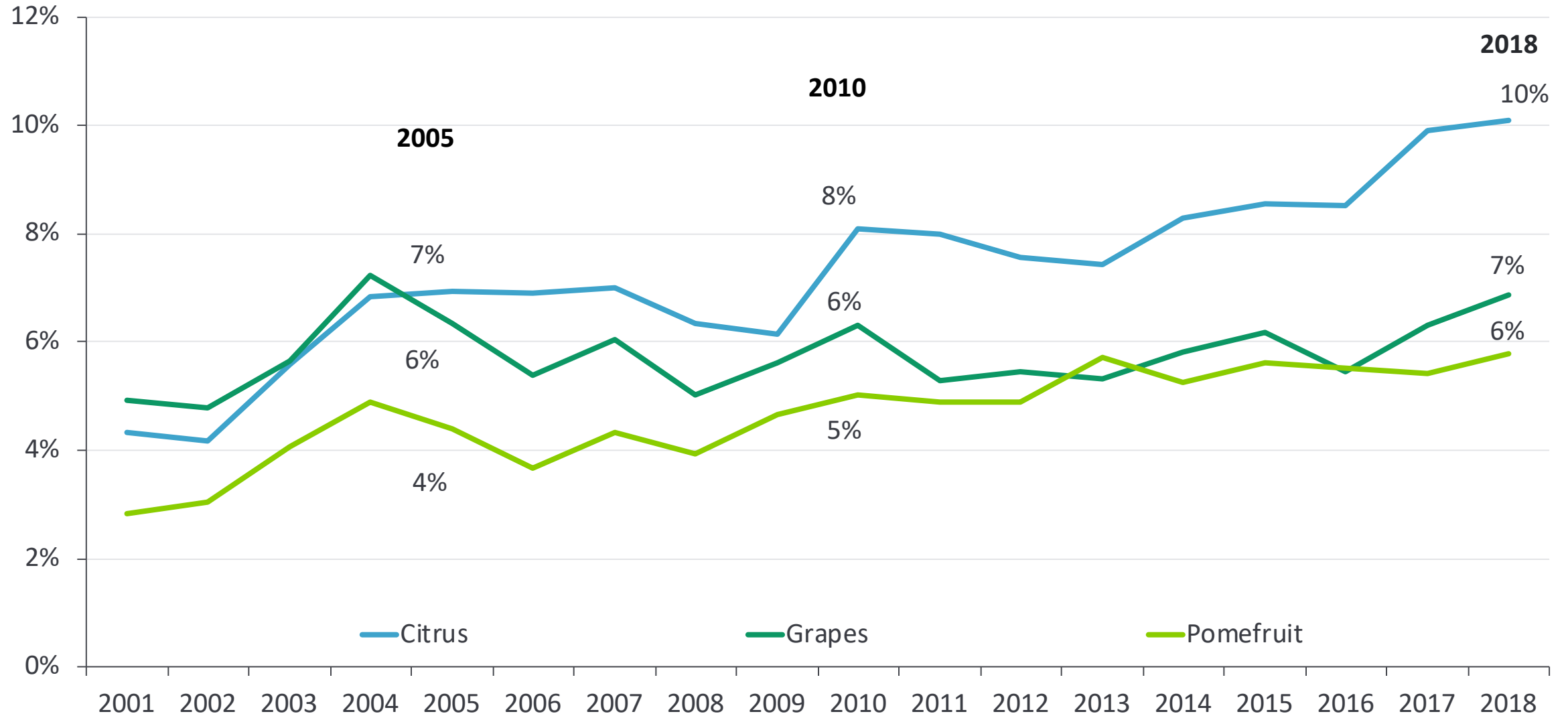


# SA's performance in global export markets

Capturing a growing share of global market



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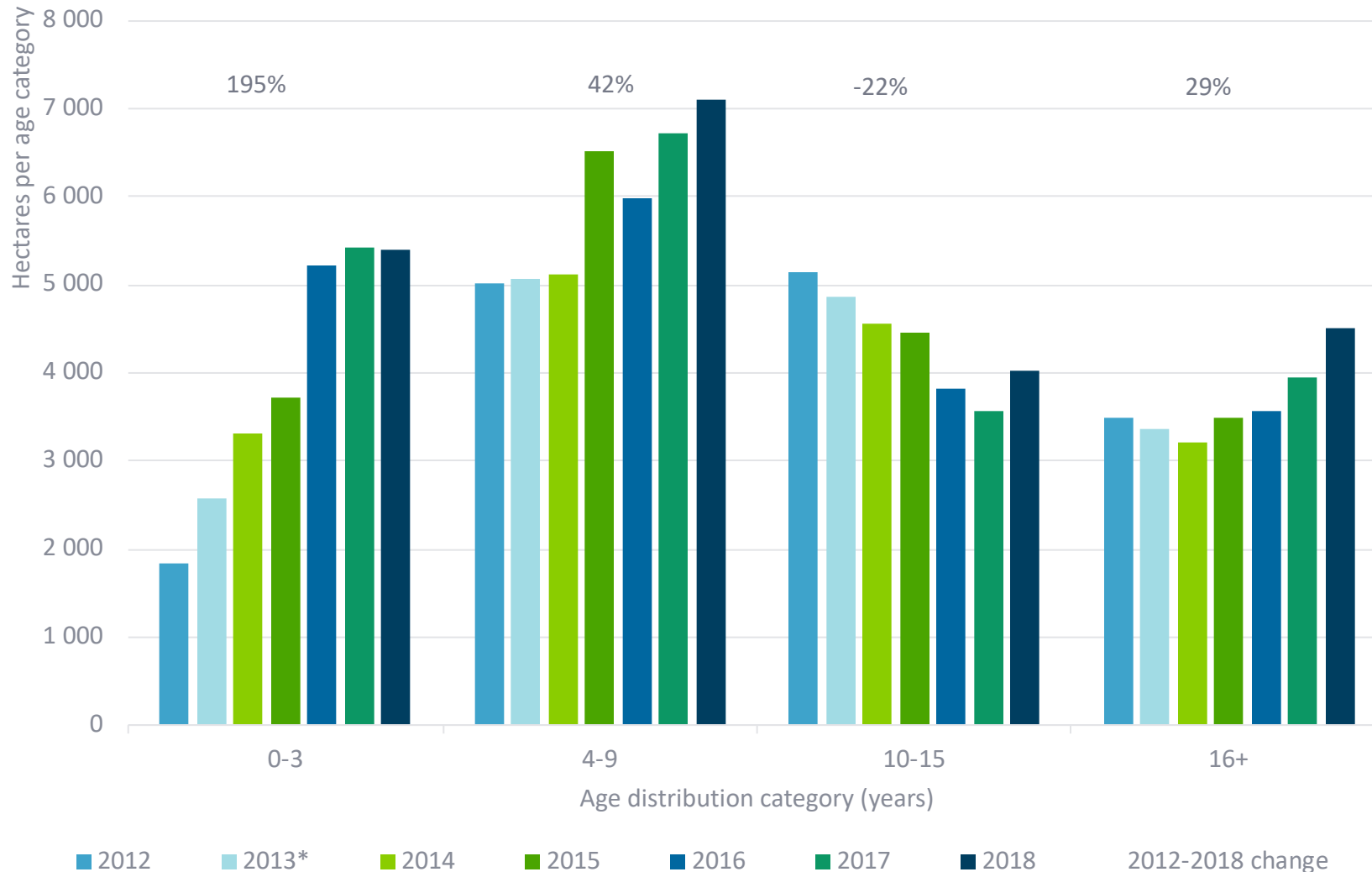


# Outlook for table grapes



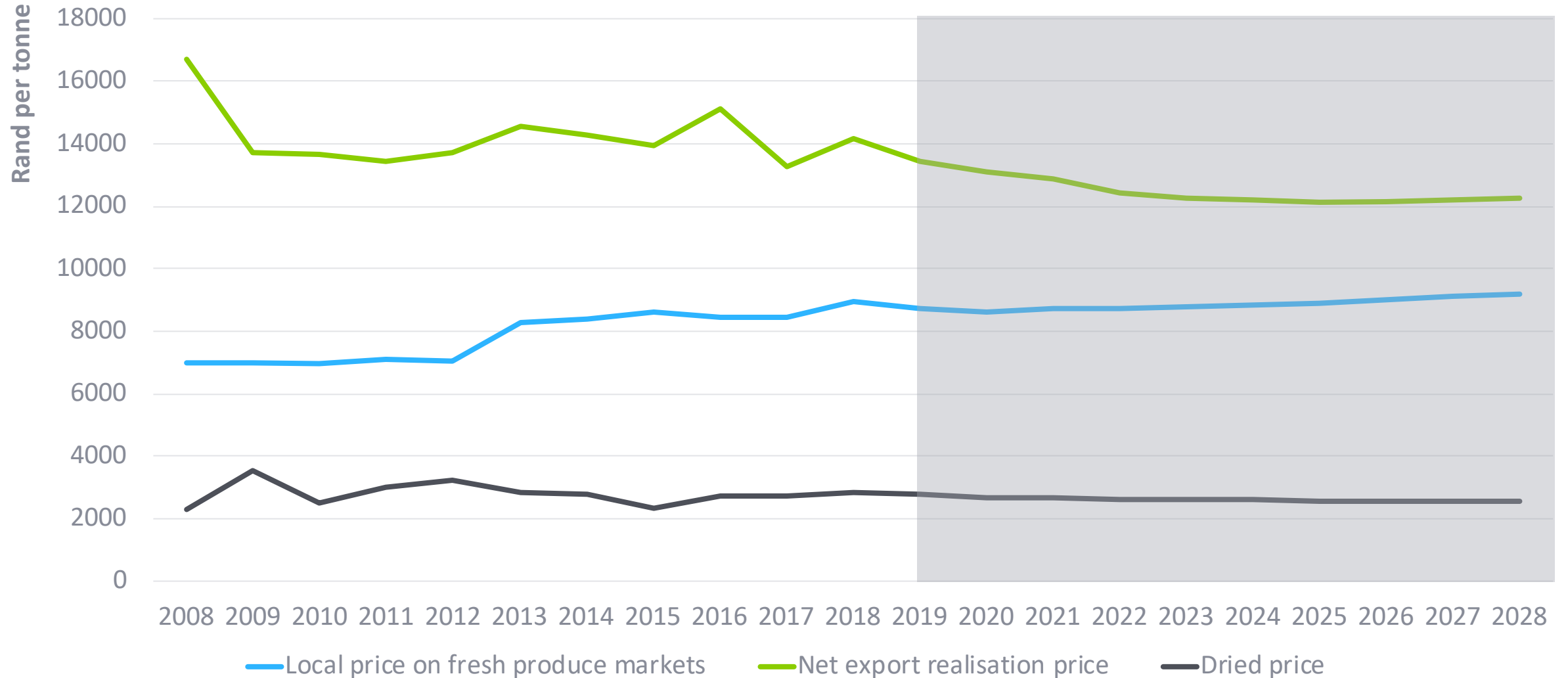
- Planted area is projected to expand by 7%, resulting in a production expansion of 10% over the period
- Slower expansion due to
  - Water, land, margins
- 9% increase projected in export volumes over the period of outlook
- Increasing competition for market share from southern hemisphere competitors (Chile and Peru)
- Domestic demand is projected to increase by 14% (small base) by 2028

# Table grape age distribution change over time

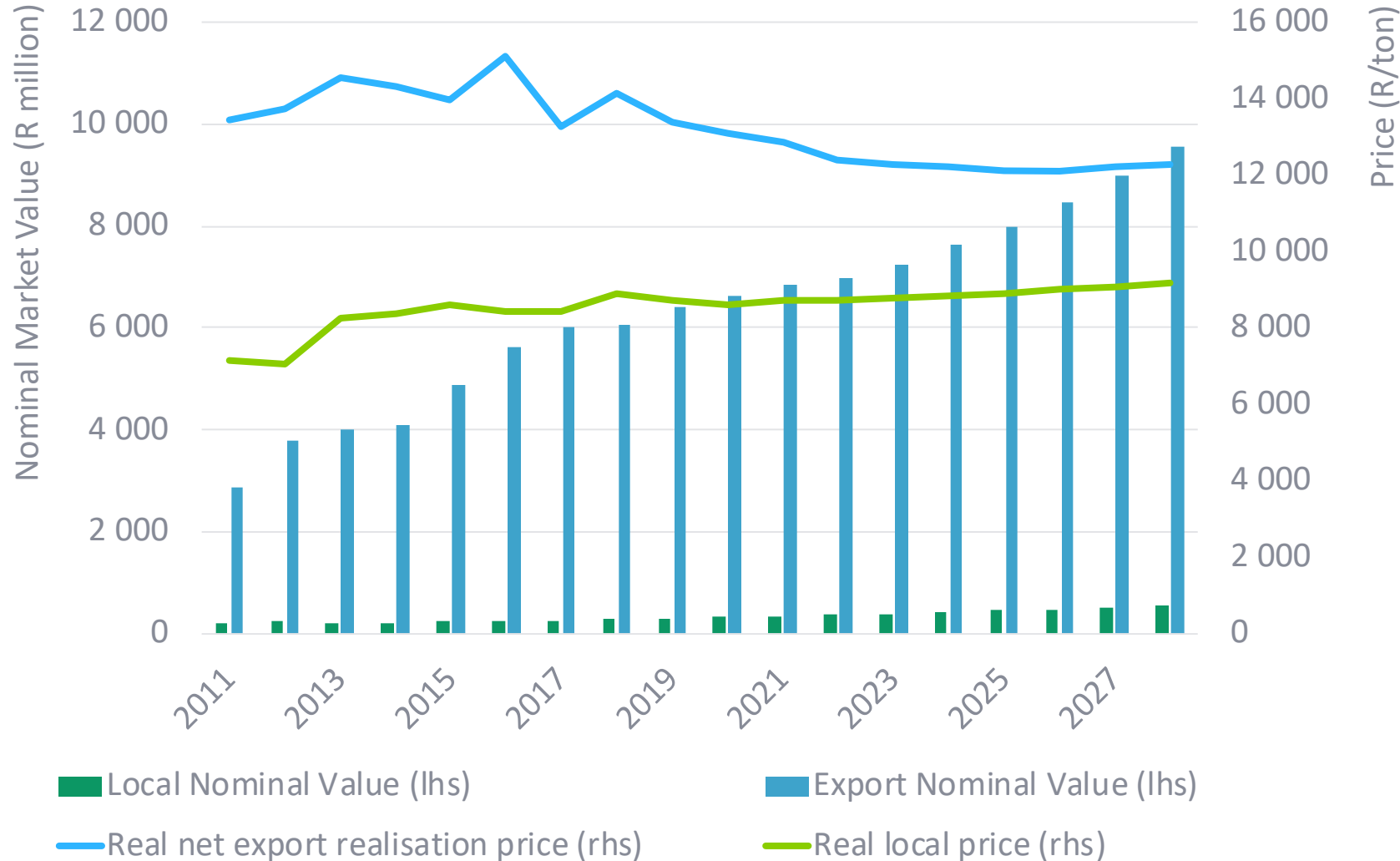


- 0-3: Non-bearing increased substantially and then plateaued
- 4-9: Knock-on effect from dramatic change in non-bearing
- 10-15: Decline possibly due to changes in consumer preferences – earlier replacement
- 16+: expansion in new establishments and earlier than expected lifting of 10-15 year old vines led to increasing volume of older, productive vines.

# Real Table Grape Prices



# Table grapes local versus exports



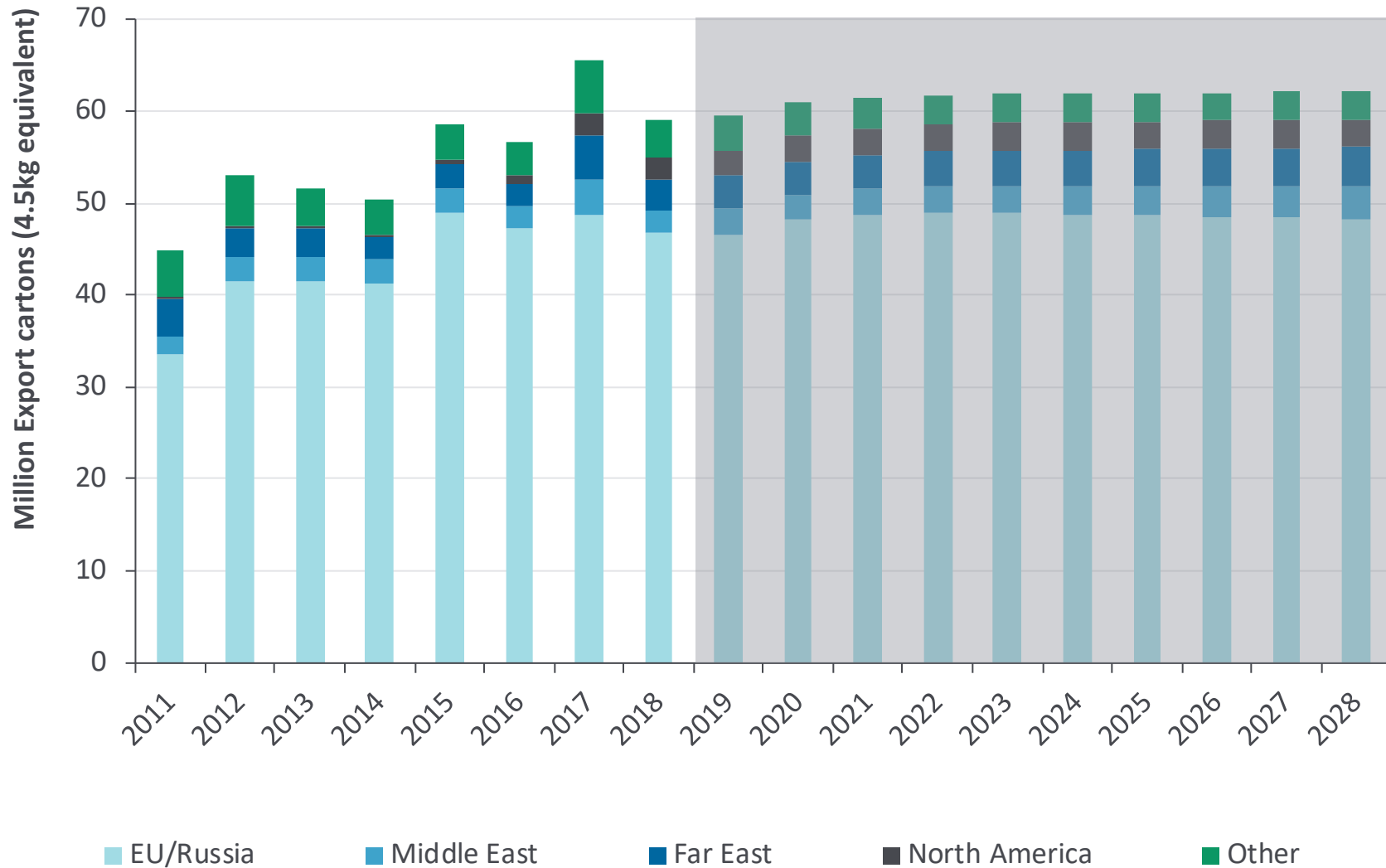
- Real (inflation adjusted) prices lower over outlook
- 3% growth in *real* prices on domestic fresh markets up until 2028
- **Nominal** value of exports is projected to increase by 58% in 10 years to approach the R9.6bn mark
- Value of the local market expected to expand by 95% to surpass R550m by 2028

# High reliance on EU & UK, fast growth in Asia



Fruit type	Share of production exported (%)	EU & UK Combined Share of exports (%)
Oranges	74%	40%
Soft Citrus	68%	54%
Grapefruit	67%	43%
Lemons & Limes	67%	38%
<b>Table grapes</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>76%</b>
Plums	77%	74%
Blueberries	71%	95%
Avocado	53%	95%
Nectarines	34%	80%

# Table grapes exports

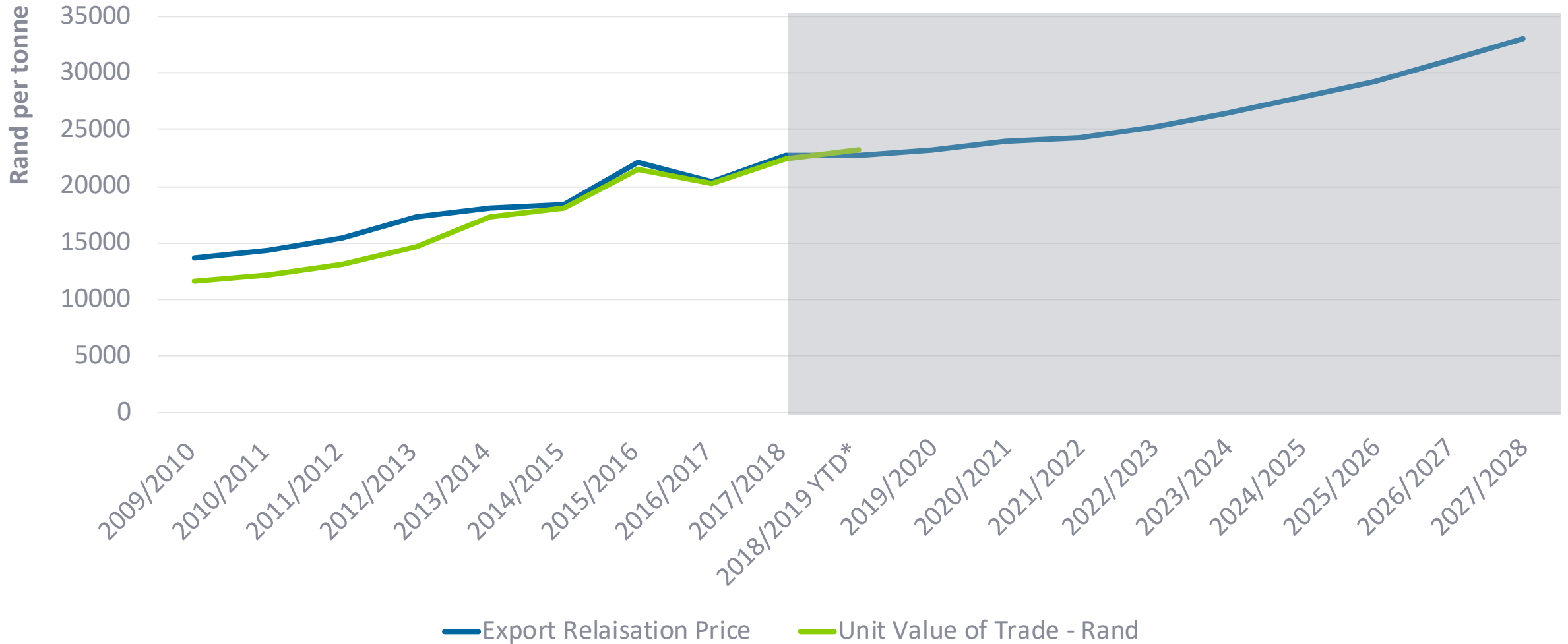


- Shift away from traditional markets such as the EU with additional cartons
- Shift towards UAE, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Russia, USA and Canada
- Access to new lucrative markets will have to be expanded
- Position in existing market space not to be compromised by access to new markets

# Perspectives on export prices



## Average export price vs. Unit value of trade (SARS)





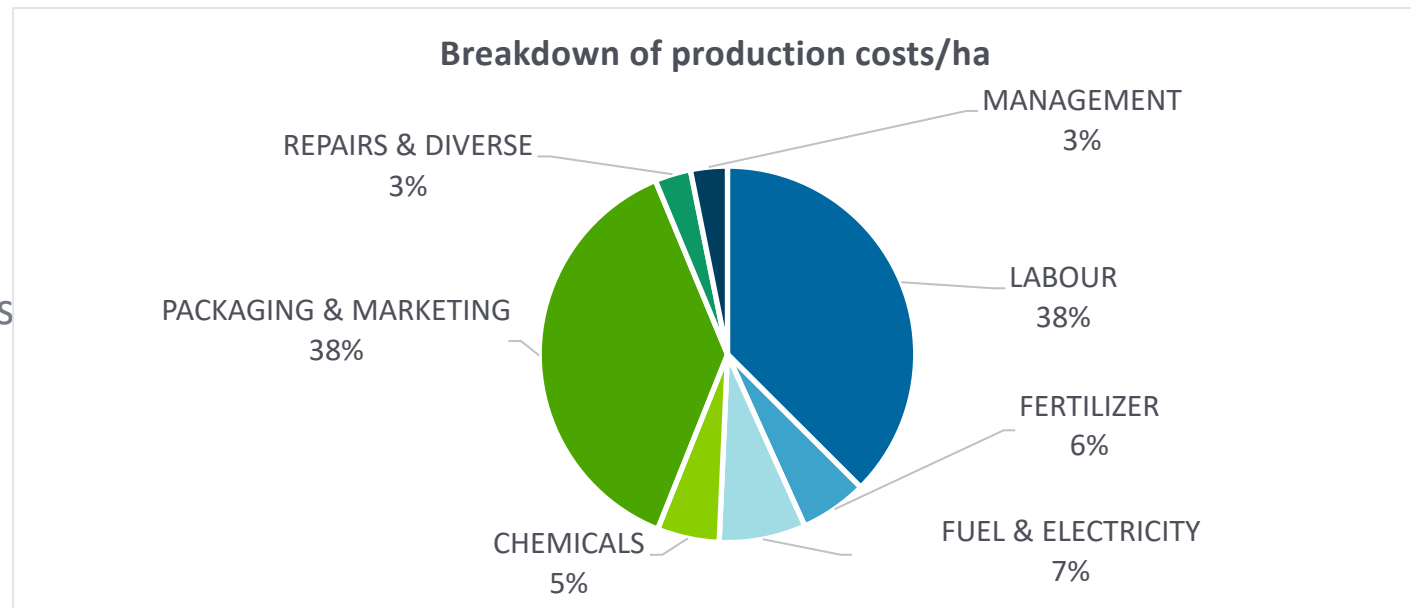
# Orange River FinSim prototype



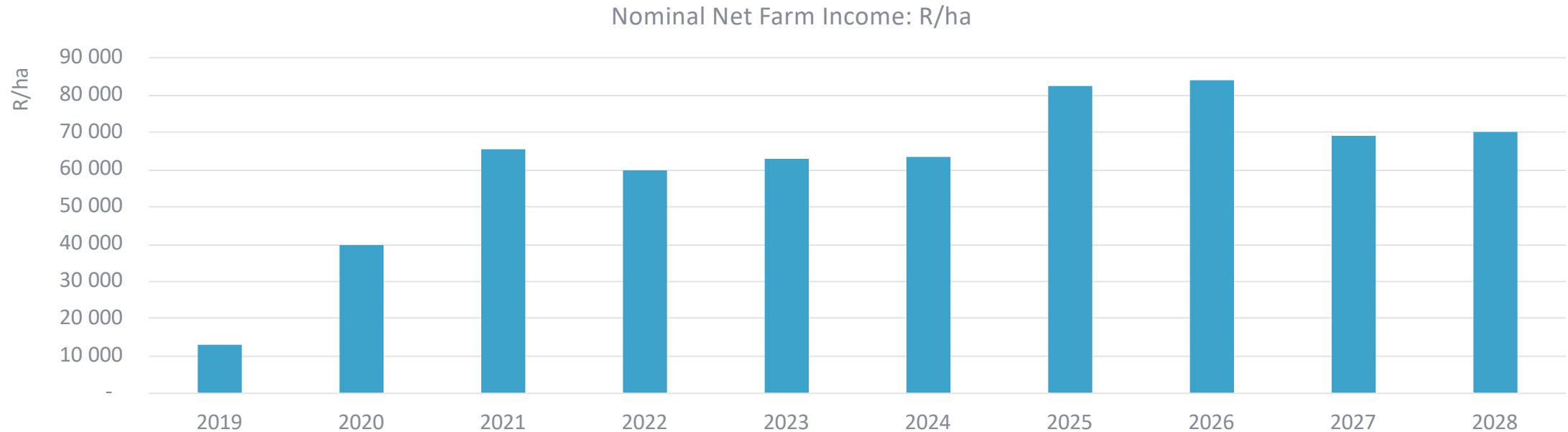
ORANGE RIVER PROTOTYPE FARM		
TABLE GRAPE VARIETY	HA	%
Prime	14	26%
Sweet Globe	9	17%
Early Sweet	5	9%
Flame	7,5	14%
Thompson Seedless	7,5	14%
Allison	5	9%
Midnight	5	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100%</b>

- The BFAP farm-level FinSim model for table grapes is based on:
  - 56 ha under table grapes production
  - Establishment cost were calculated at R 423 720 per hectare (netting cheaper than in WC and drainage not standard)
  - Production cost per hectare amounts to R 388 226 per hectare (including packaging material and allocation of overheads to production hectares)
  - Fixed assets and moveable assets were allocated accordingly to the production unit's requirements to service the investment, along with its operational activities

- Normalised establishment distribution
- 20 year production life cycle
- Variety distribution vary between different farms



# Orange River prototype: Net Farm Income/ha



- On current cultivars and current prices
- Peru supply to European markets will continue to create price problems for early table grapes, but the expectation is that producer will reorganise themselves within different export markets
- Based on August 2019 sector model projections
- As netting becomes more and more the standard, the establishment costs increase substantially

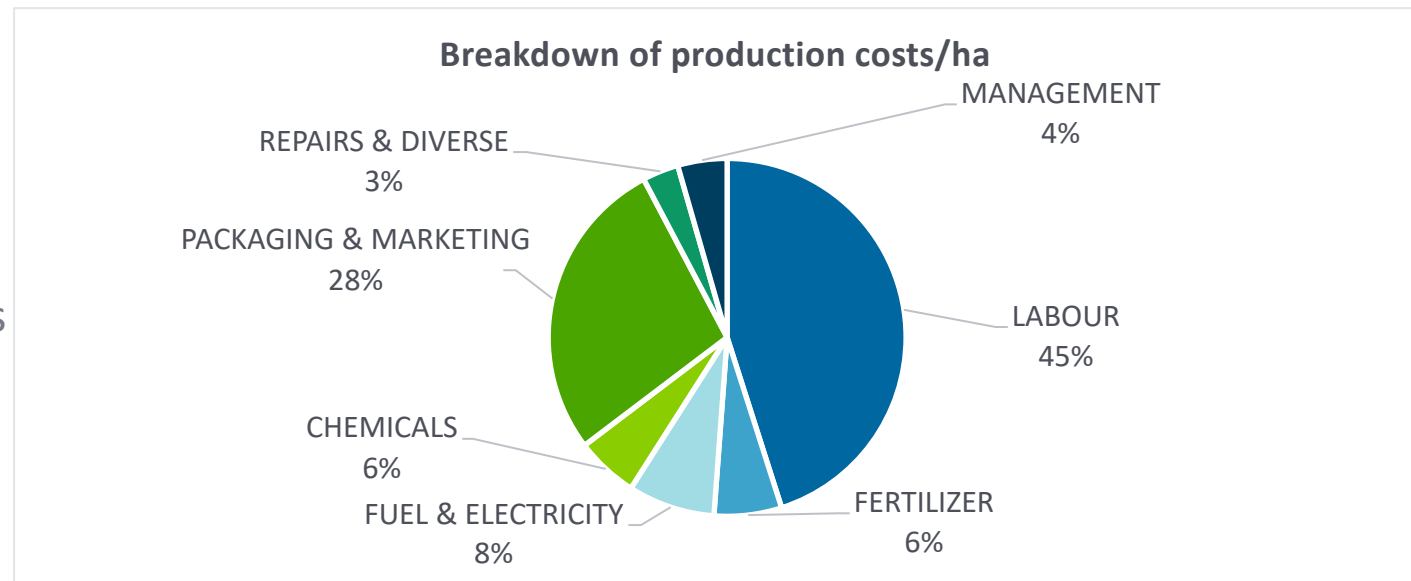
# Hex River prototype FinSim



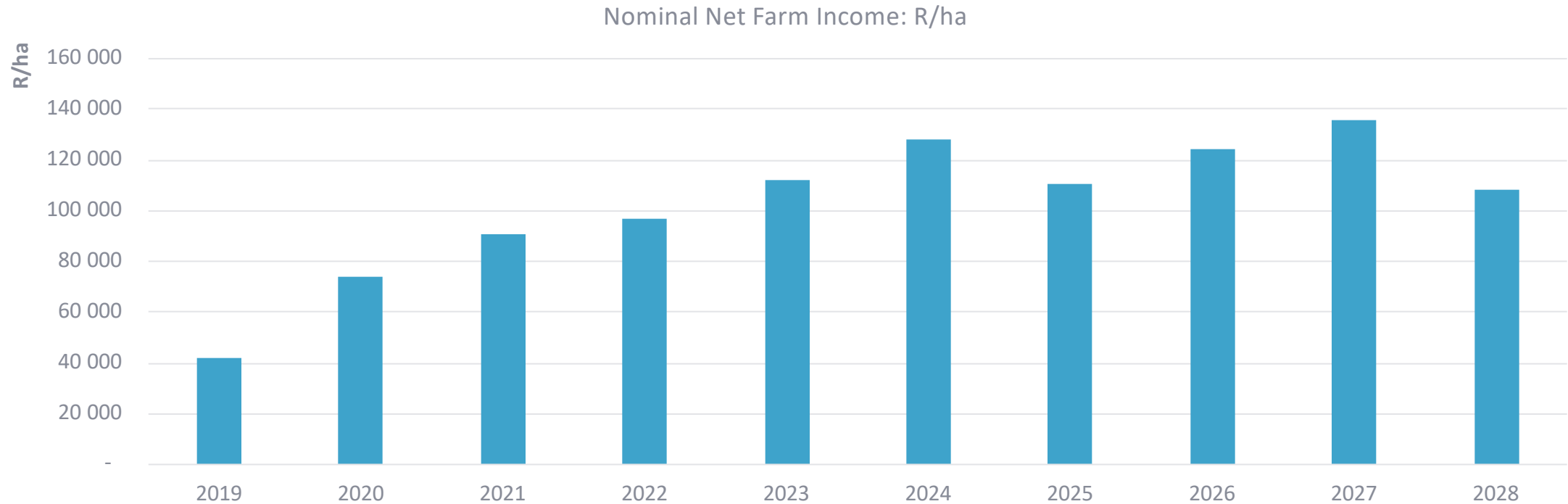
HEX RIVER PROTOTYPE FARM		
TABLE GRAPE VARIETY	HA	%
Barlinka	1,2	3%
Autumn Crisp	1,5	4%
Red Globe	3,5	8%
Crimson	18	43%
Thompson Seedless	5,5	13%
Sable	6	14%
Sweet Celebration	6,3	15%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100%</b>

- The BFAP farm-level FinSim model for table grapes is based on:
  - 42 ha under table grapes production
  - Establishment cost were calculated at R 612 015 per hectare (including nets and drainage)
  - Production cost per hectare amounts to R 384 467 per hectare (including packaging material and allocation of overheads to production hectares)
  - Fixed assets and moveable assets were allocated accordingly to the production unit's requirements to service the investment, along with its operational activities

- Normalised establishment distribution
- 20 year production life cycle
- Variety distribution vary between different farms



# Hex River prototype: Net Farm Income/ha



- On current cultivars and current prices
- Crimson the steadfast money maker for this area
- Based on August 2019 sector model projections
- As netting becomes more and more the standard, the establishment costs increase substantially

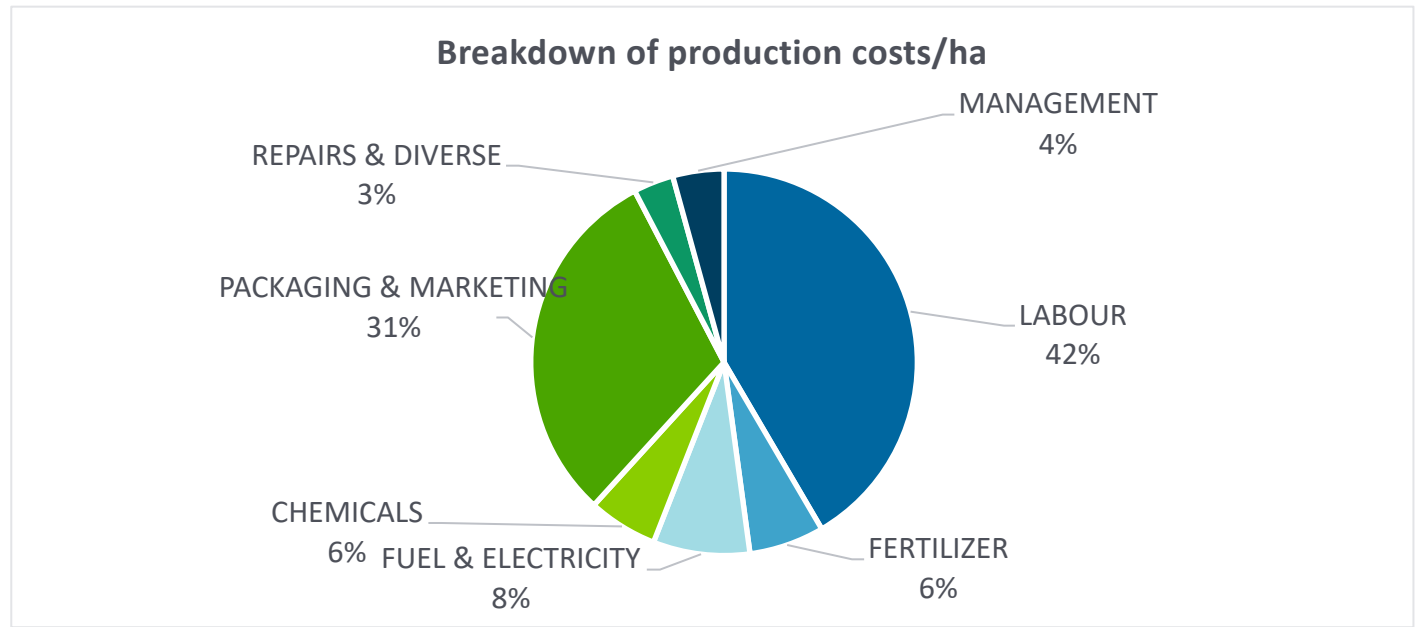
# Berg River FinSim prototype



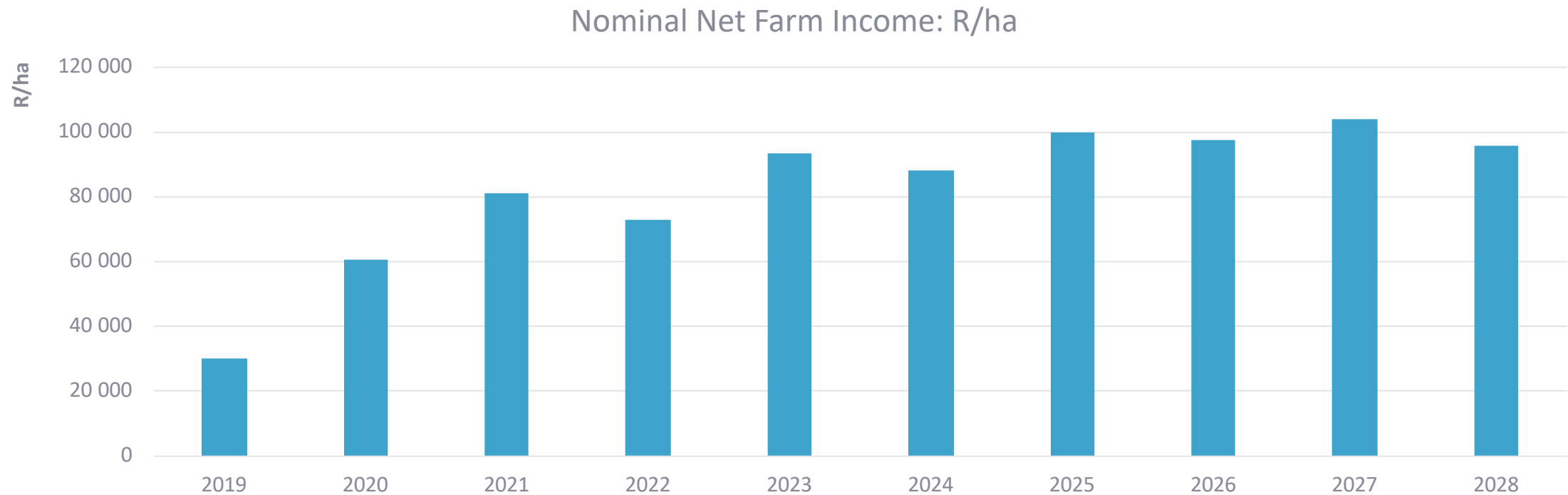
BERG RIVER PROTOTYPE FARM		
TABLE GRAPE VARIETY	HA	%
Crimson Seedless	13,5	30%
Thompson Seedless	6	13%
Autumn Crisp	7,2	16%
Adora	6,2	14%
Scarlotta	4,2	9%
Sable	4,9	11%
Midnight	3	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

- The BFAP farm-level FinSim model for table grapes is based on:
  - 45 ha under table grapes production
  - Establishment cost were calculated at R 518 271 per hectare (netting and drainage not standard)
  - Production cost per hectare amounts to R 374 734 per hectare (including packaging material and allocation of overheads to production hectares)
  - Fixed assets and moveable assets were allocated accordingly to the production unit's requirements to service the investment, along with its operational activities

- Normalised establishment distribution
- 20 year production life cycle
- Variety distribution vary between different farms



# Berg River prototype: Net Farm Income/ha



- On current cultivars and current prices
- Slightly higher labour cost per hectare and more variation in productive land than Hex negatively impacts NFI
- Based on August 2019 sector model projections
- As netting become more and more the standard, the cost in establishment increase substantially



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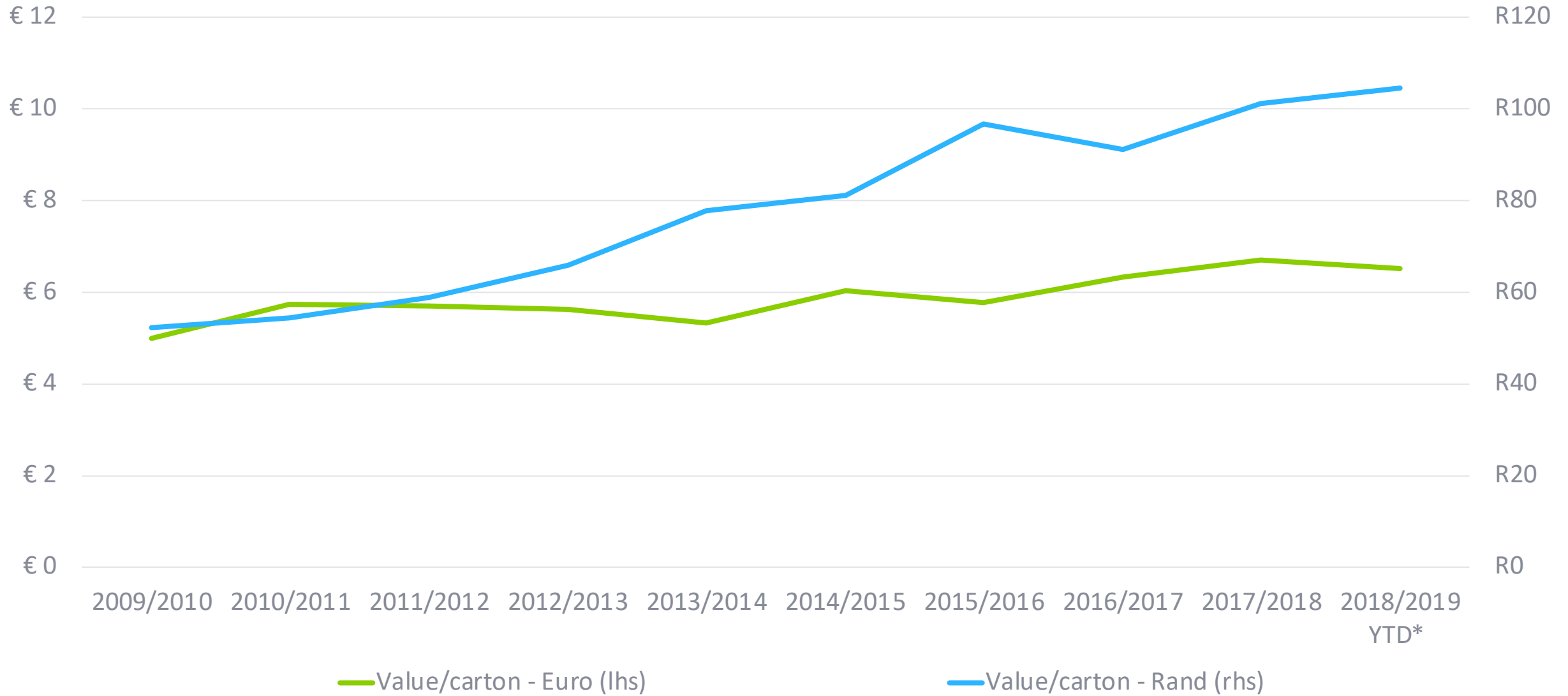
# Table grape scenarios

## August 2019

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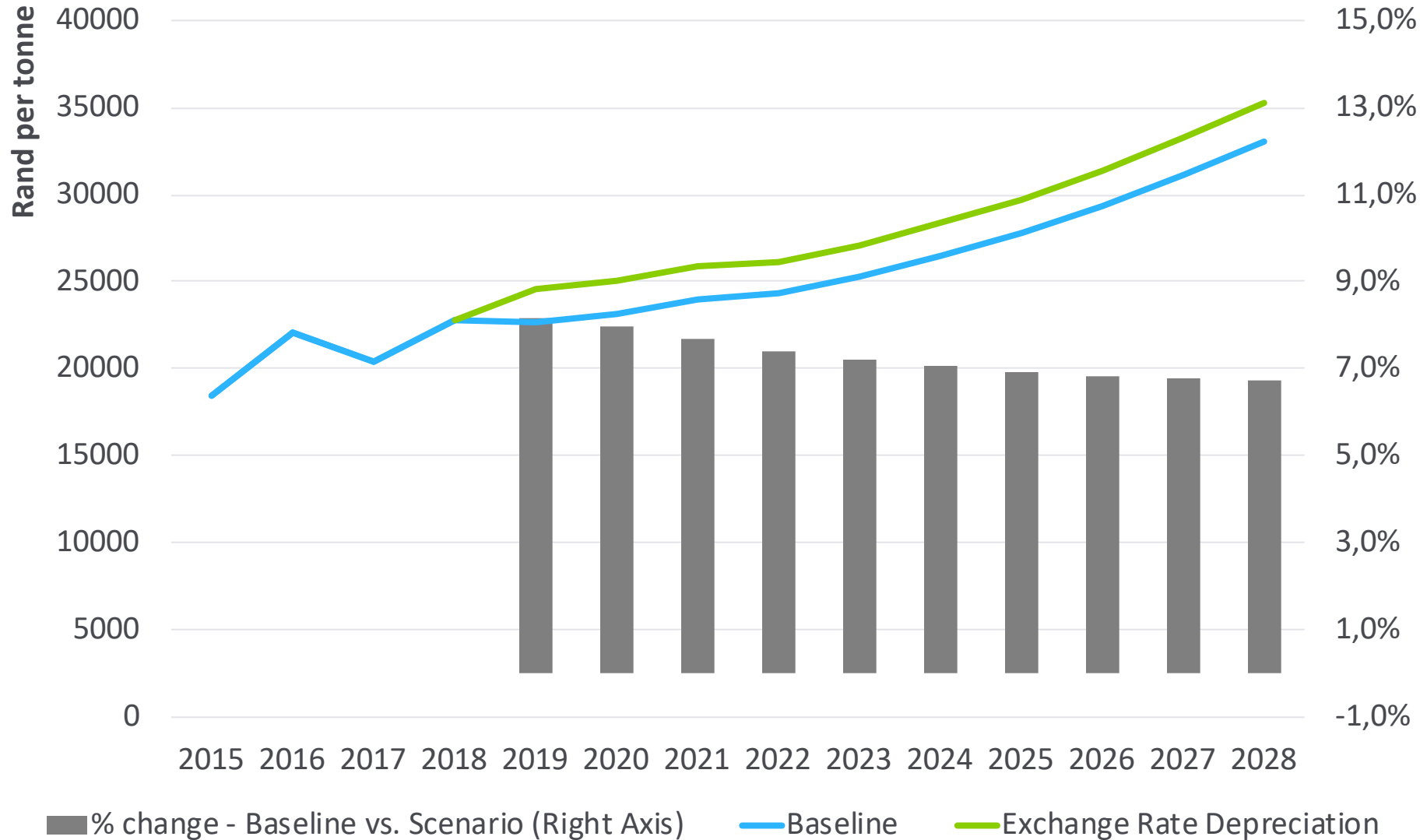


# Impact of Exchange Rate: Nominal Prices



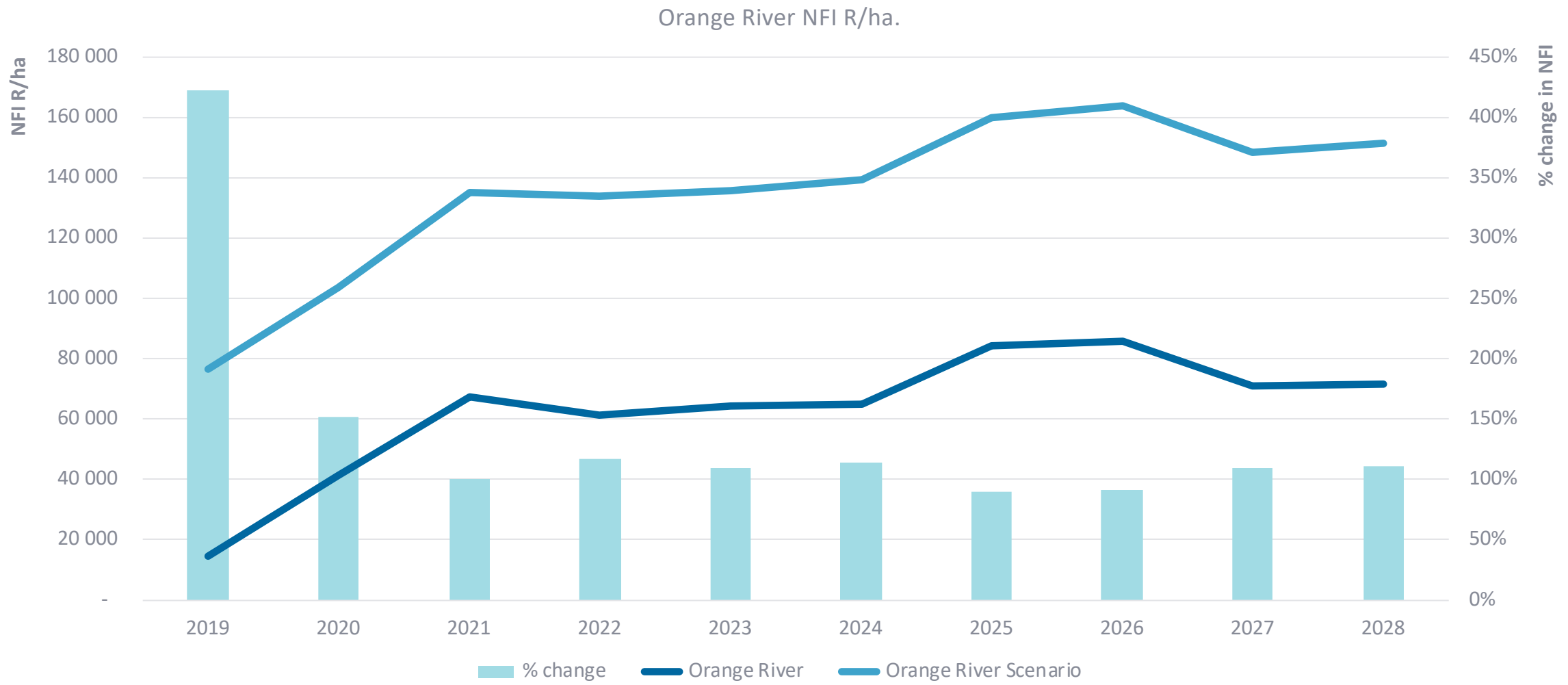


# Exchange rate scenario: Export Prices

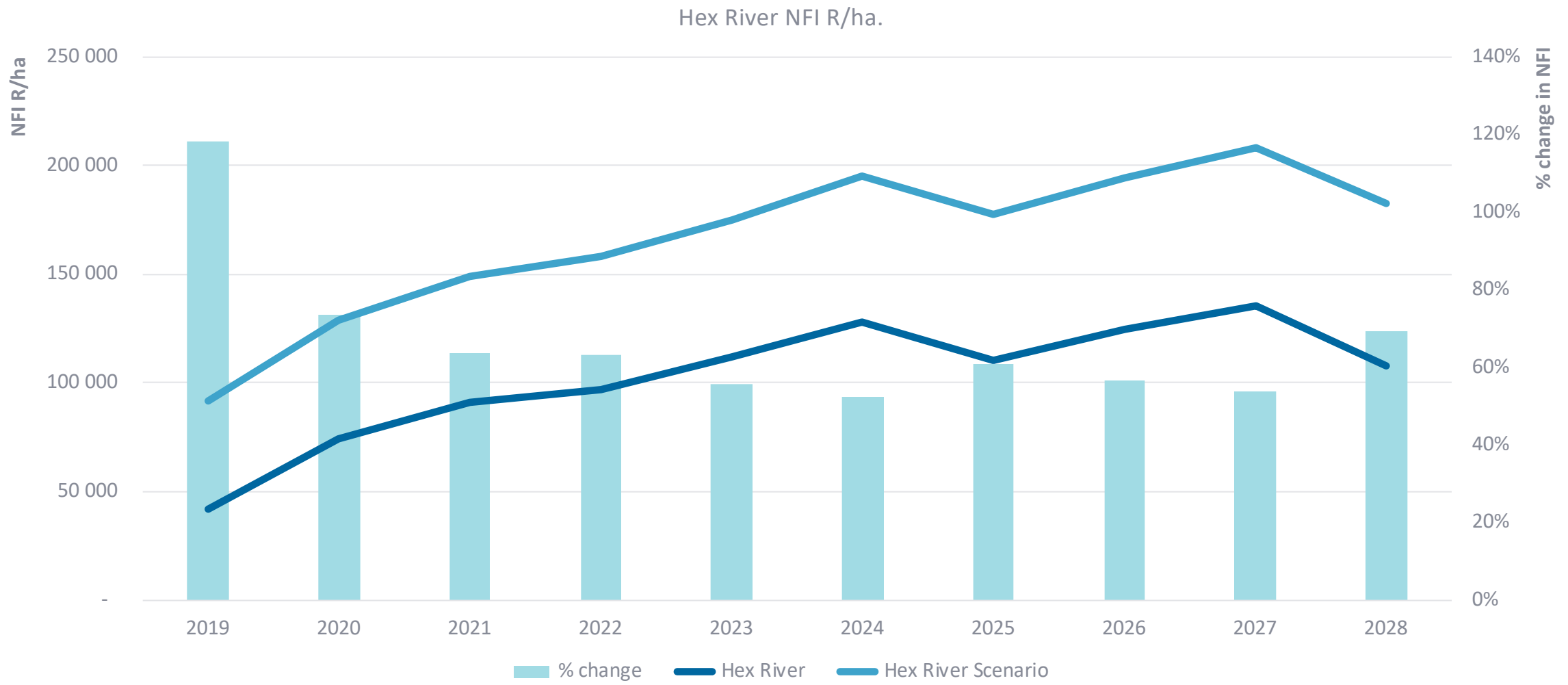


- **Baseline**  
Exchange Rate  
2019: R14.24  
(annual avg.)
- **Scenario**  
Exchange Rate  
in 2019: R15.50  
(annual avg.)
- **Depreciation**  
Scenario vs.  
Baseline of  
8.8% - retained  
for entire  
outlook

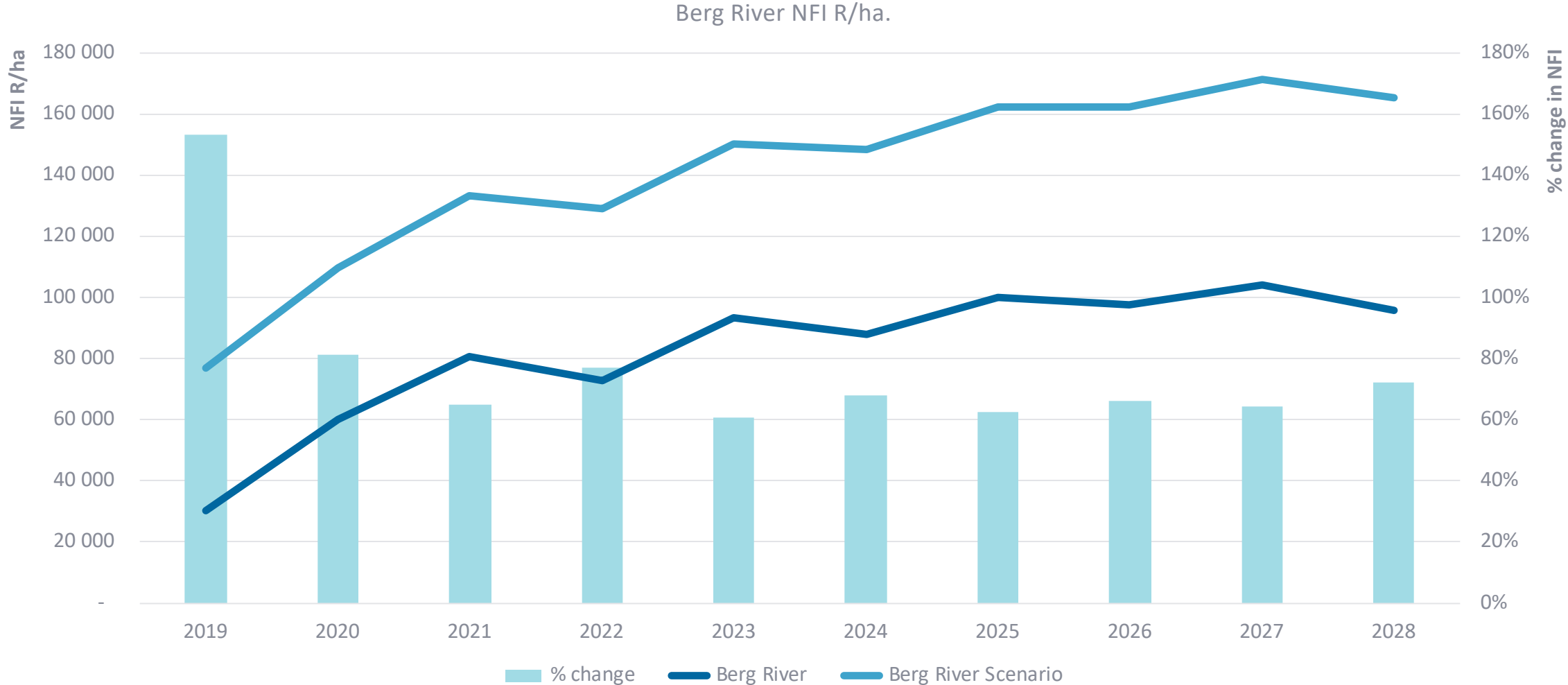
# Scenario results at farm-level



# Scenario results at farm-level



# Scenario results at farm-level



# Scenario results at Orange River farm-level



The what: farm level testing of quality orientated production

The why: with packaging and labour being major cost drivers, how can we restructure ourselves to use less of it without negatively impacting NFI/ha.

The how: what will the testing change from the baseline

- Reduced overall quantity per hectare: 7% reduction
- Reduced overall labour per hectare: 7% reduction
- Higher pack-outs at packhouse level: 3% increase in exports and 3% less cellar/raisons
- Higher price per carton in export market: 3% increase in export price for higher quality/less claims

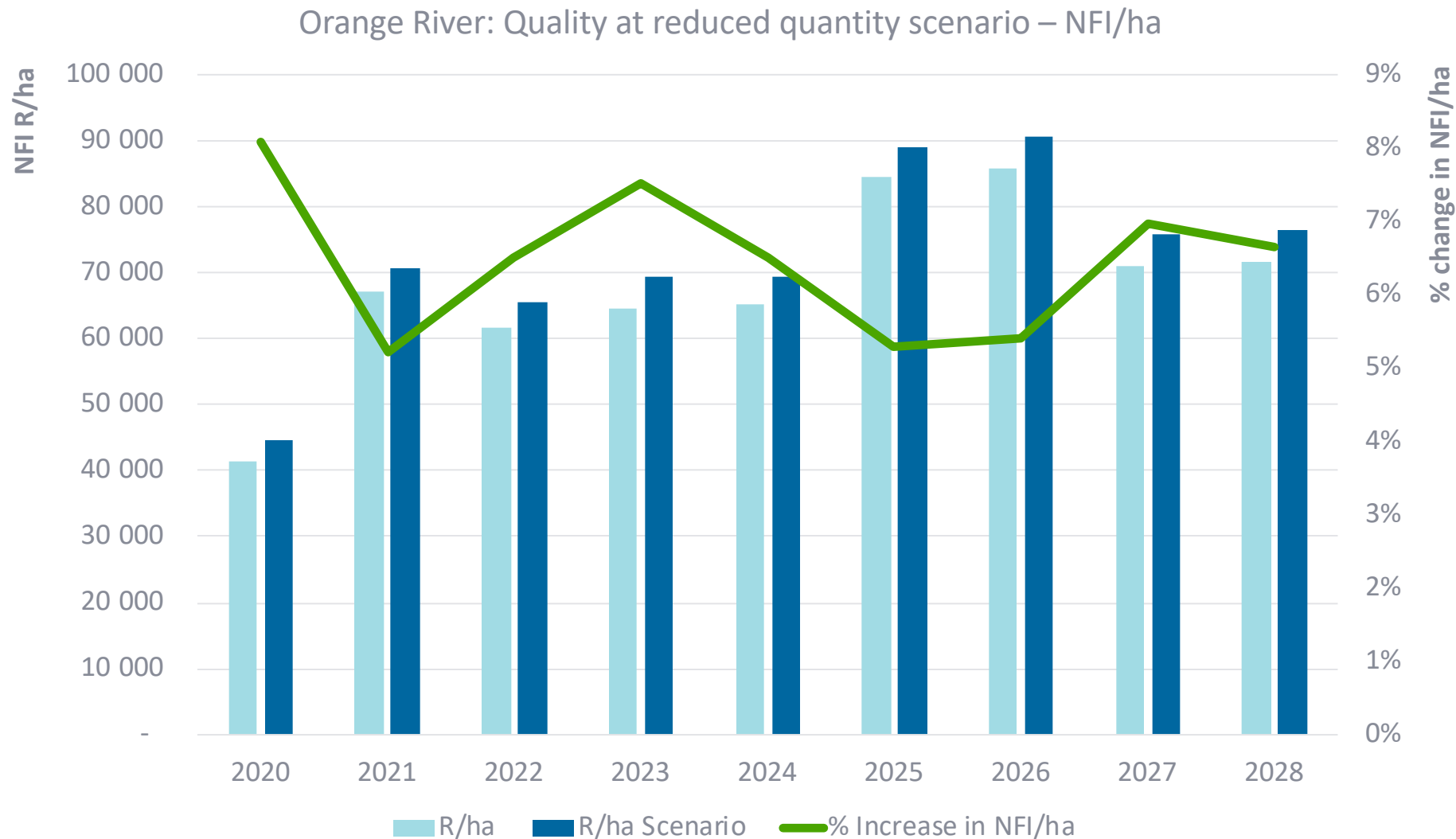
The effect on NFI/ha over the outlook period

Orange: R4700/ha increase with 3.95% less cartons exported per annum

Berg: R5100/ha increase with 3.87% less cartons exported per annum

Hex: R5800/ha increase with 3.64% less cartons exported per annum

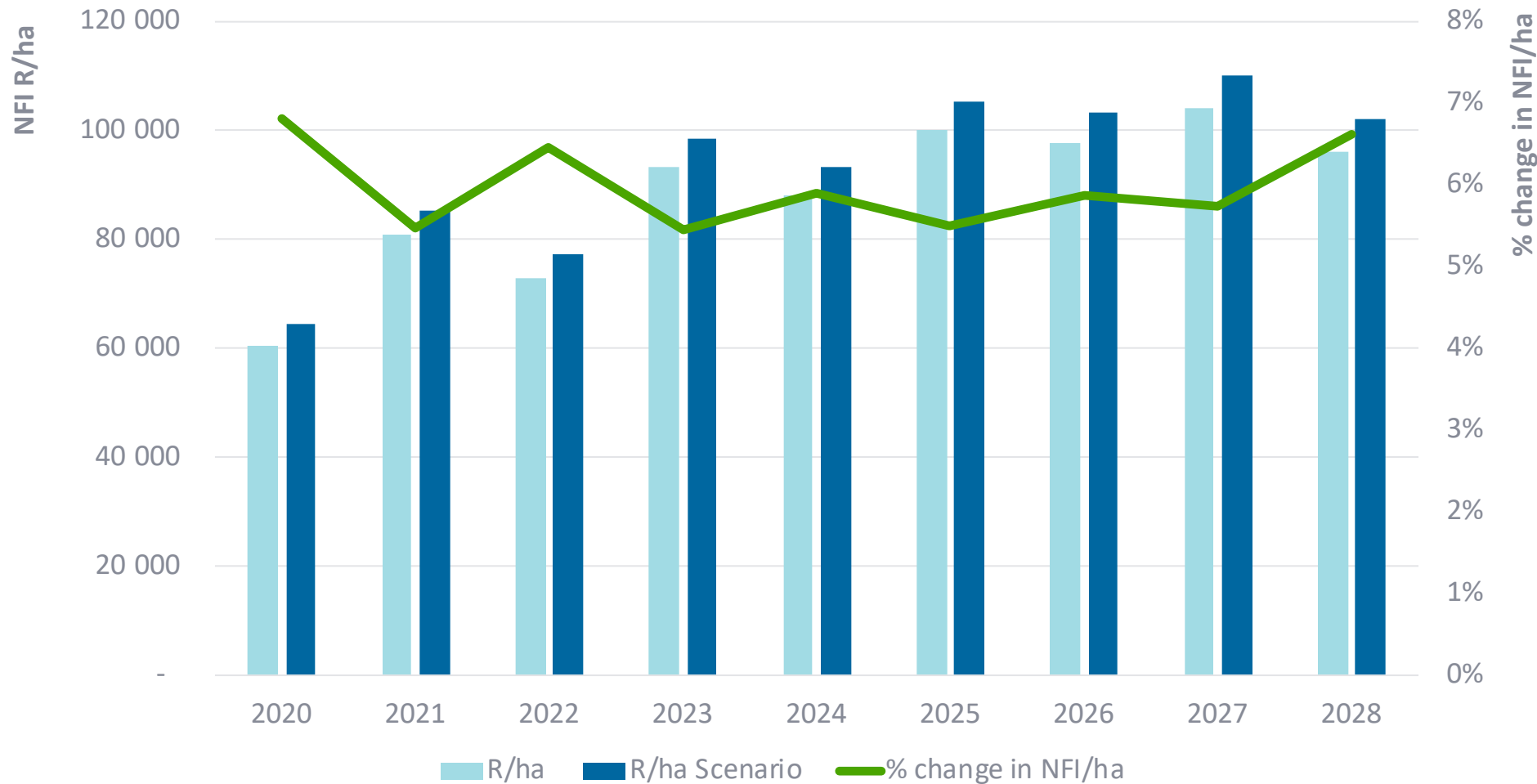
# Scenario results at Orange River farm-level



- In low profit years, the % change in NFI is higher
- Almost always at least giving you an additional return equivalent to the bank savings interest rate

# Scenario results at Berg River farm-level

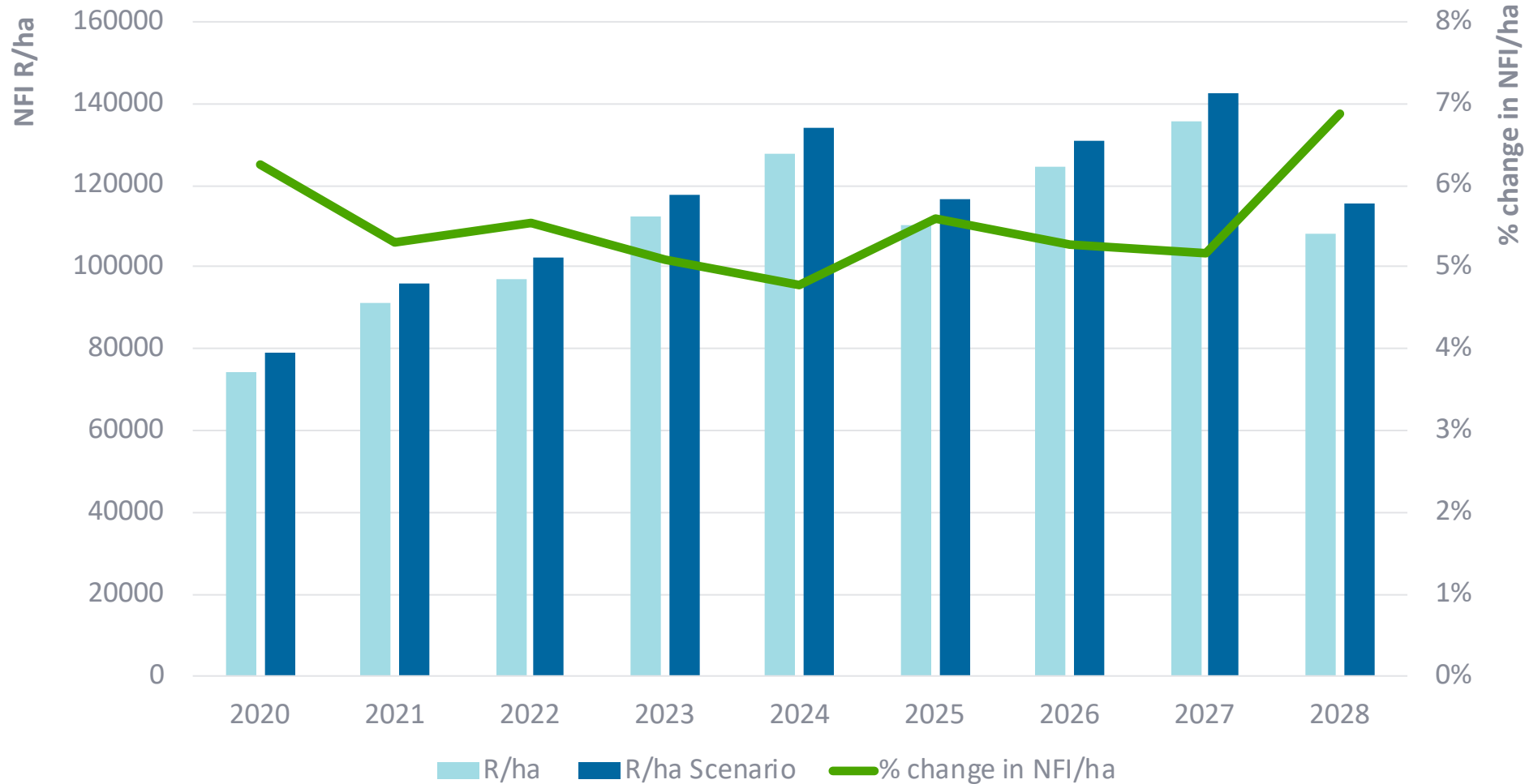
Berg River: Quality at reduced quantity scenario – NFI/ha



- In low profit years, the % change in NFI is higher
- Almost always at least giving you an additional return equivalent to the bank savings interest rate
- Slightly smaller impact than Orange River in percentage terms, because of smaller transport component in cost structure

# Scenario results at Hex River farm-level

Hex River: Quality at reduced quantity scenario – NFI/ha



- In low profit years, the % change in NFI is higher
- Almost always at least giving you an additional return equivalent to the bank savings interest rate

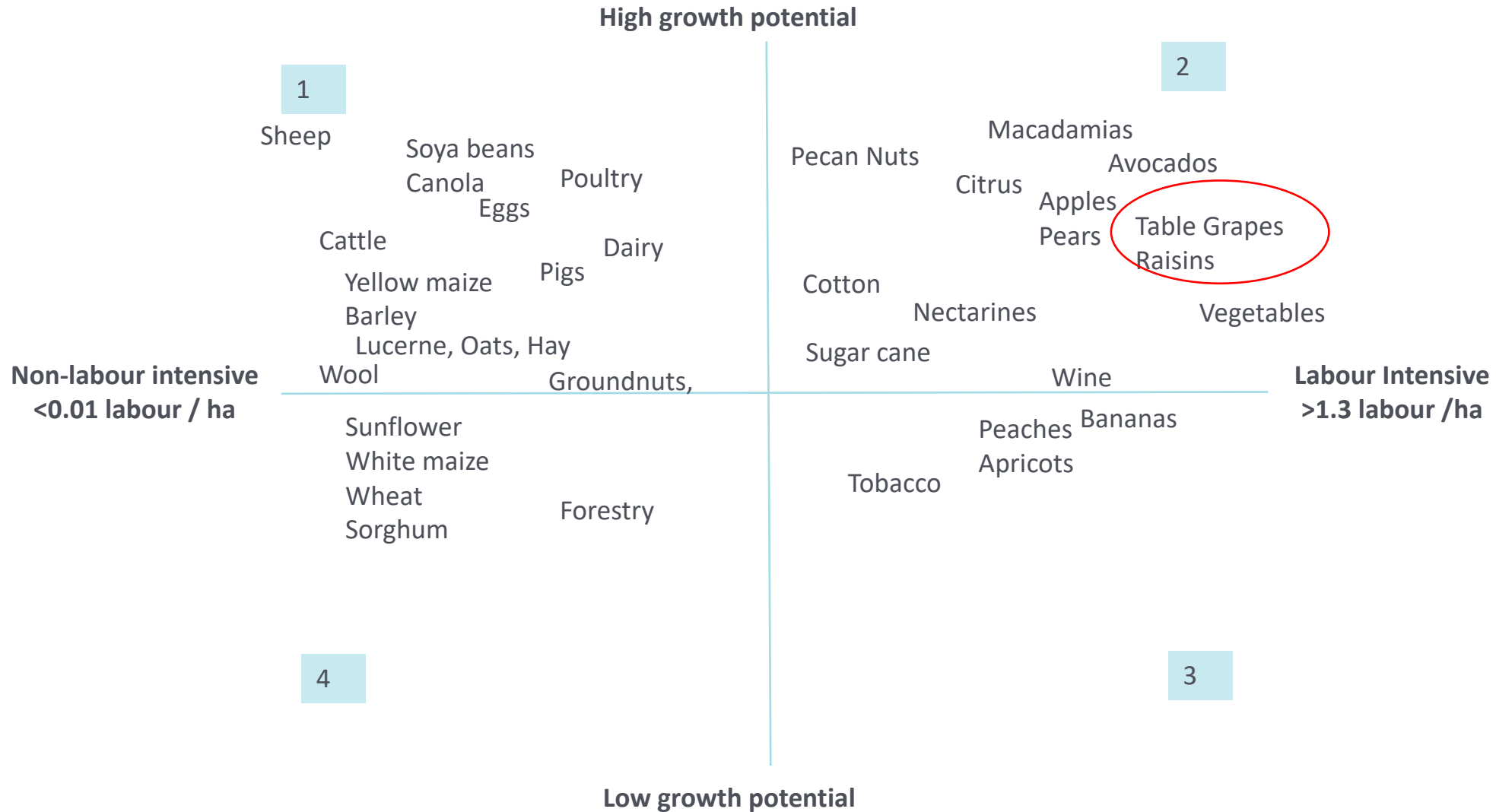


# Application of BFAP including Table Grapes

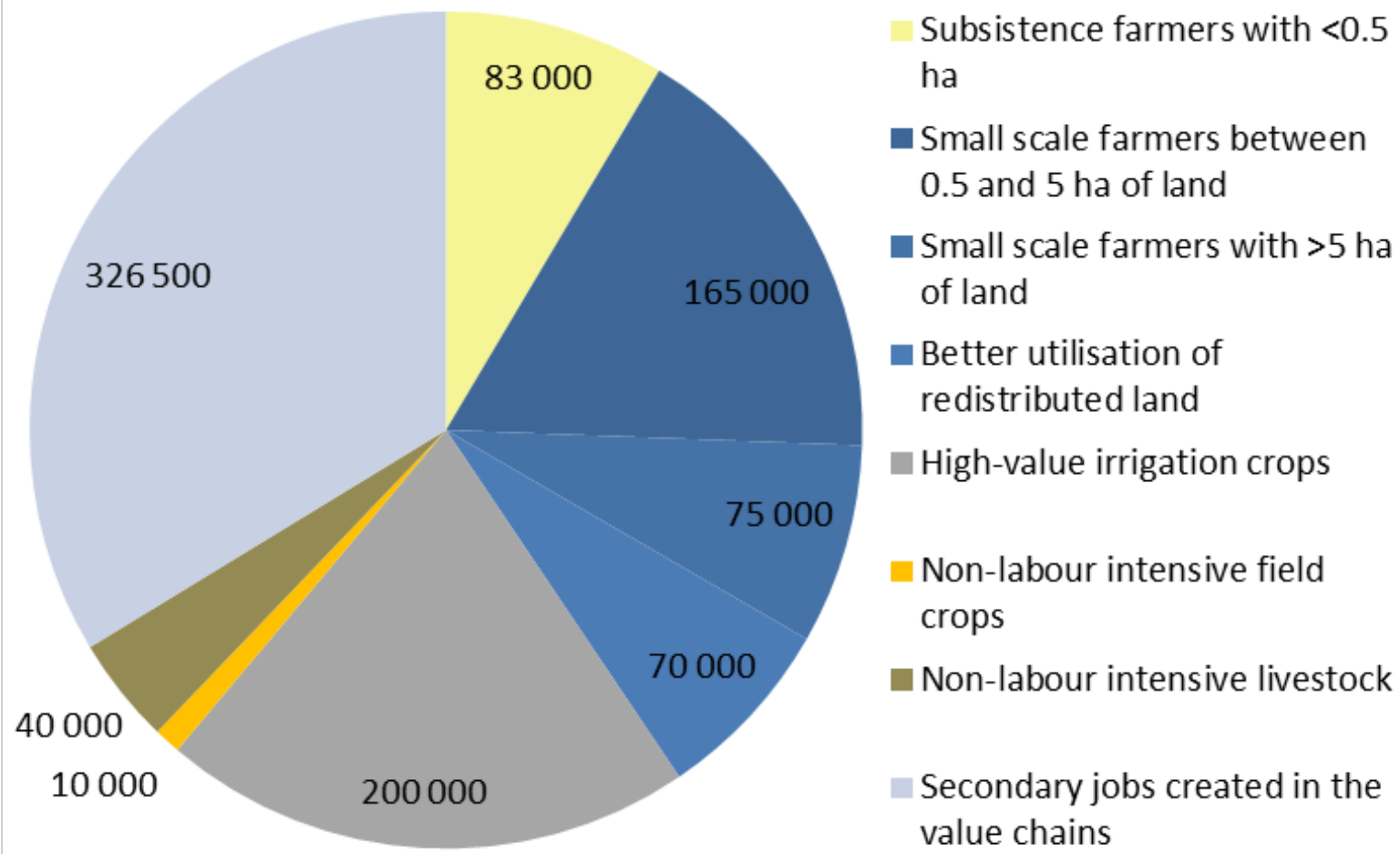
- 2011 - National Development Plan 2030
- 2012 - De Doorns (Minimum wage)
- 2013 - Thailand (Market access closure)
- 2016 - Phakisa
- 2017 - Agricultural Workstream
- 2018 - Land Reform – expropriation without compensation



# NDP matrix



# Our vision: NDP's score sheet



**Irrigation expansion of 142 000 ha NOT 500 000 ha**

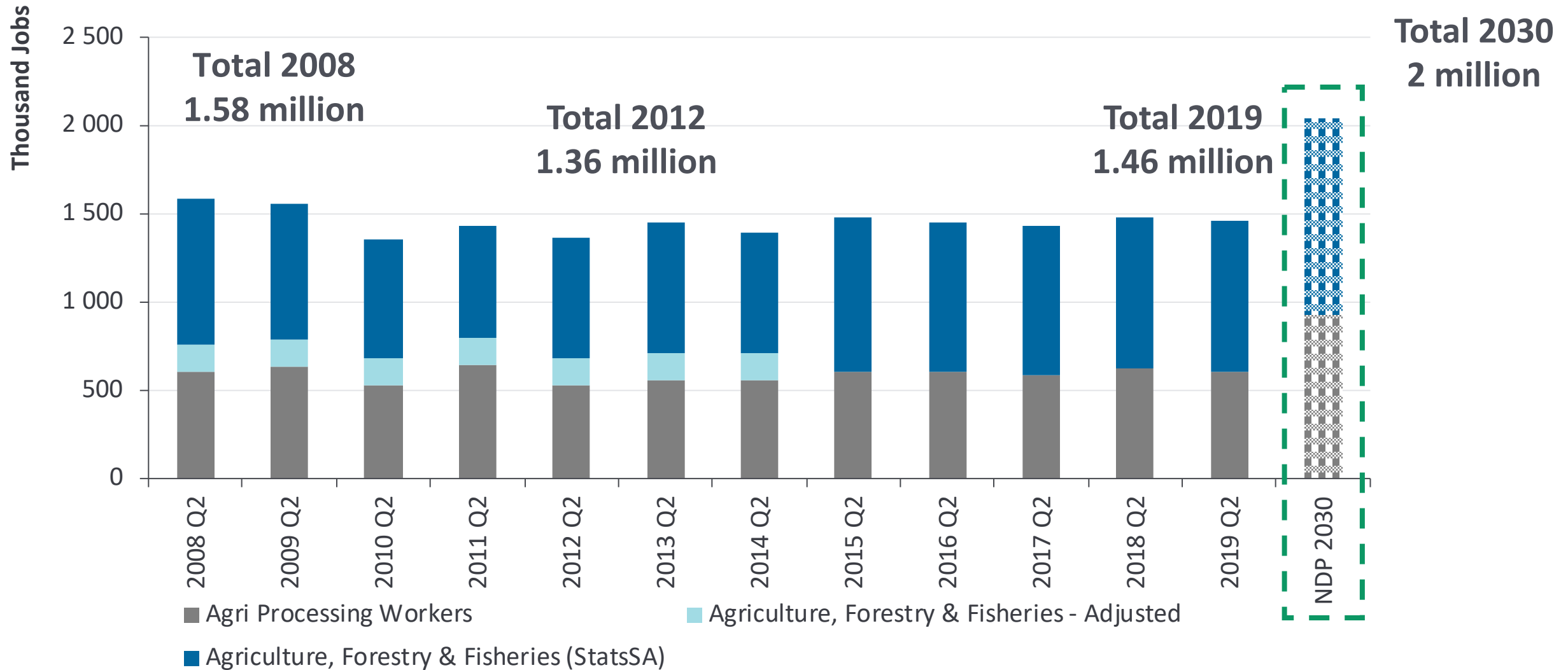
NDP Target	Indicator
Land reform	<b>No</b>
Jobs & growth: High-value & field crops, livestock	<b>Yes</b>
Jobs & growth: Under-utilised land, homelands etc.	<b>No</b>
Jobs & growth Agro –processing	<b>Yes?</b>

# Employment in agriculture

Still a significant gap to NDP target



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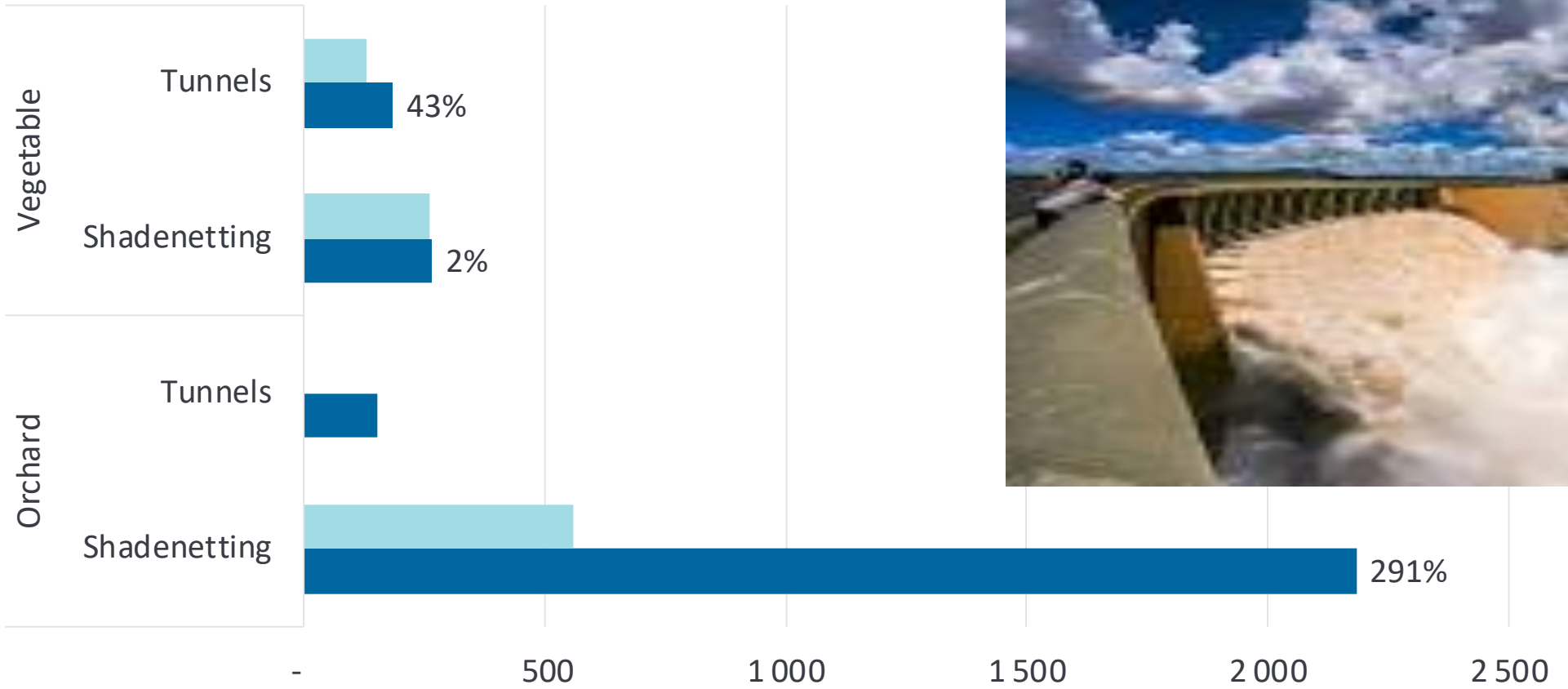
Source: Stats SA, 2019

# Application of BFAP system – agri workstream (2016)



	Hectare Expansion							Total
	Apples	Table Grapes	White Wine	Citrus	Avocados	Macade mias	Pecans	
WAS savings	3,000			9,000	3,000	4,700	7,300	27,000
Brandvlei		1,000	500	2,000				3,500
ClanWilliam		1,000	500	2,500				4,000
<b>Total expansion</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>34,500</b>

# Irrigation efficiency (WC)



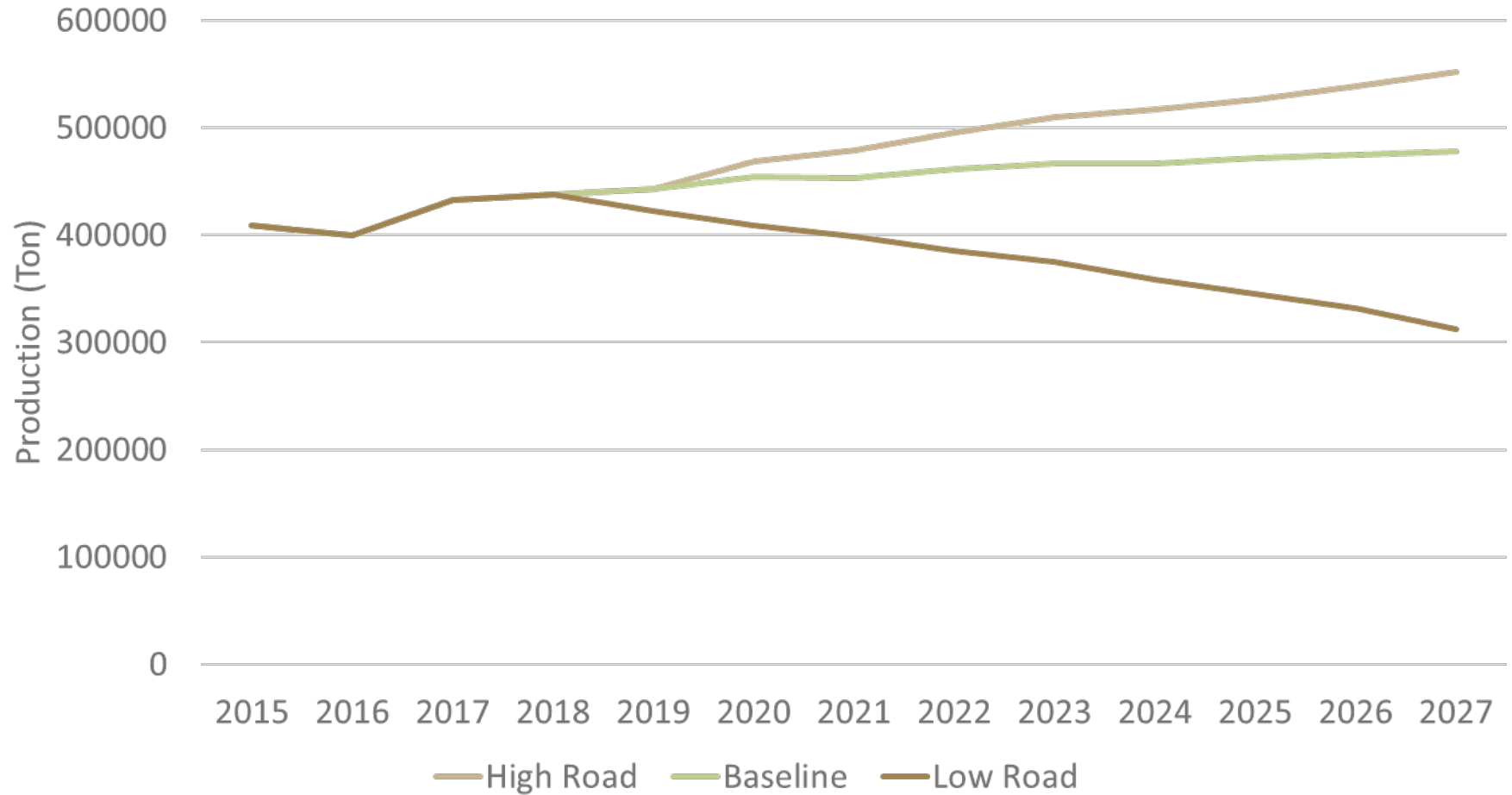
	Orchard		Vegetable	
	Shadenetting	Tunnels	Shadenetting	Tunnels
2013	559	261	130	261
2017	2 185	153,26	267	186

Source: WCDoA 2013 & 2017 Flyover data

# Application of BFAP system Land Reform (May 2018)



SA Table grape industry outlook: Production volume



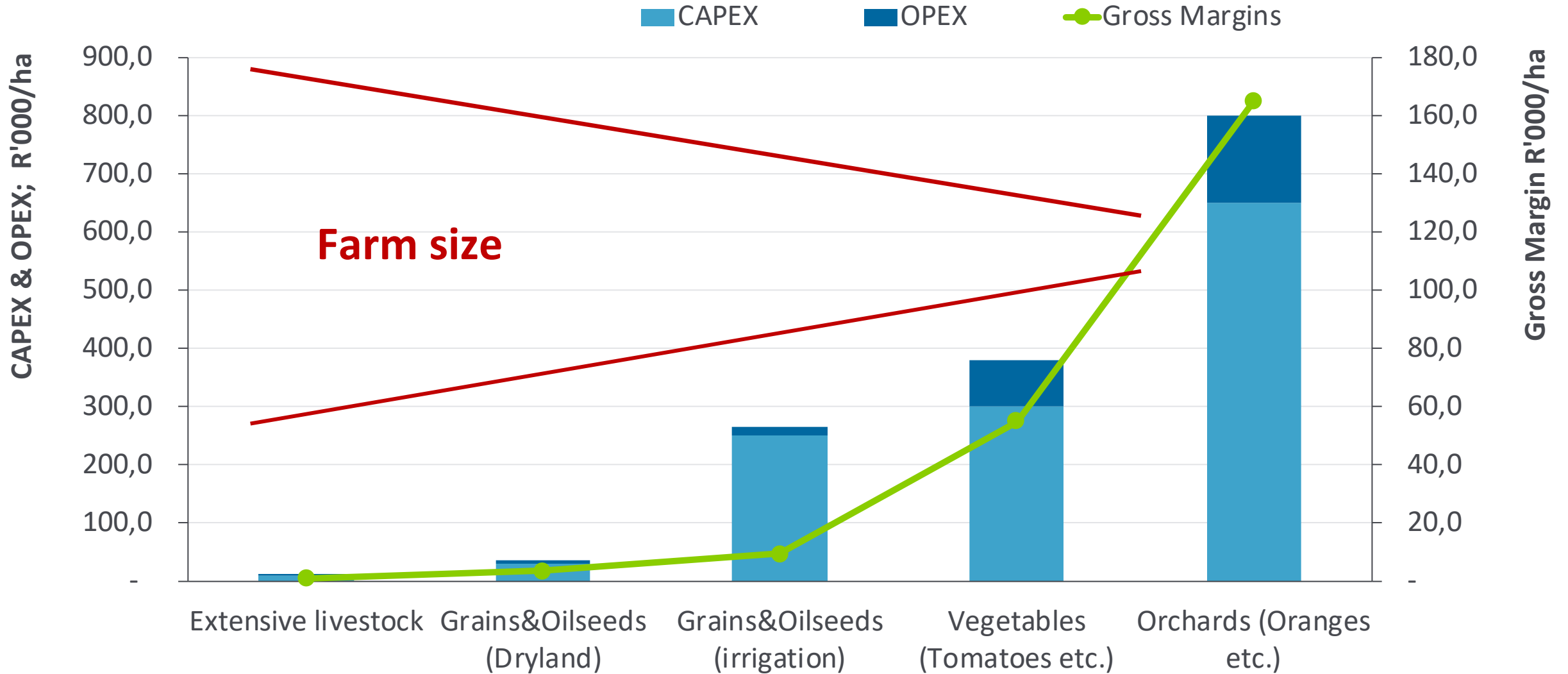
- Decrease of 34.72% with Low Road (non-transparent land reform policies)
- Economic and political uncertainty
- Business and industry confidence

# One size does NOT fit all!

Net revenue per hectare (National 5-year averages)



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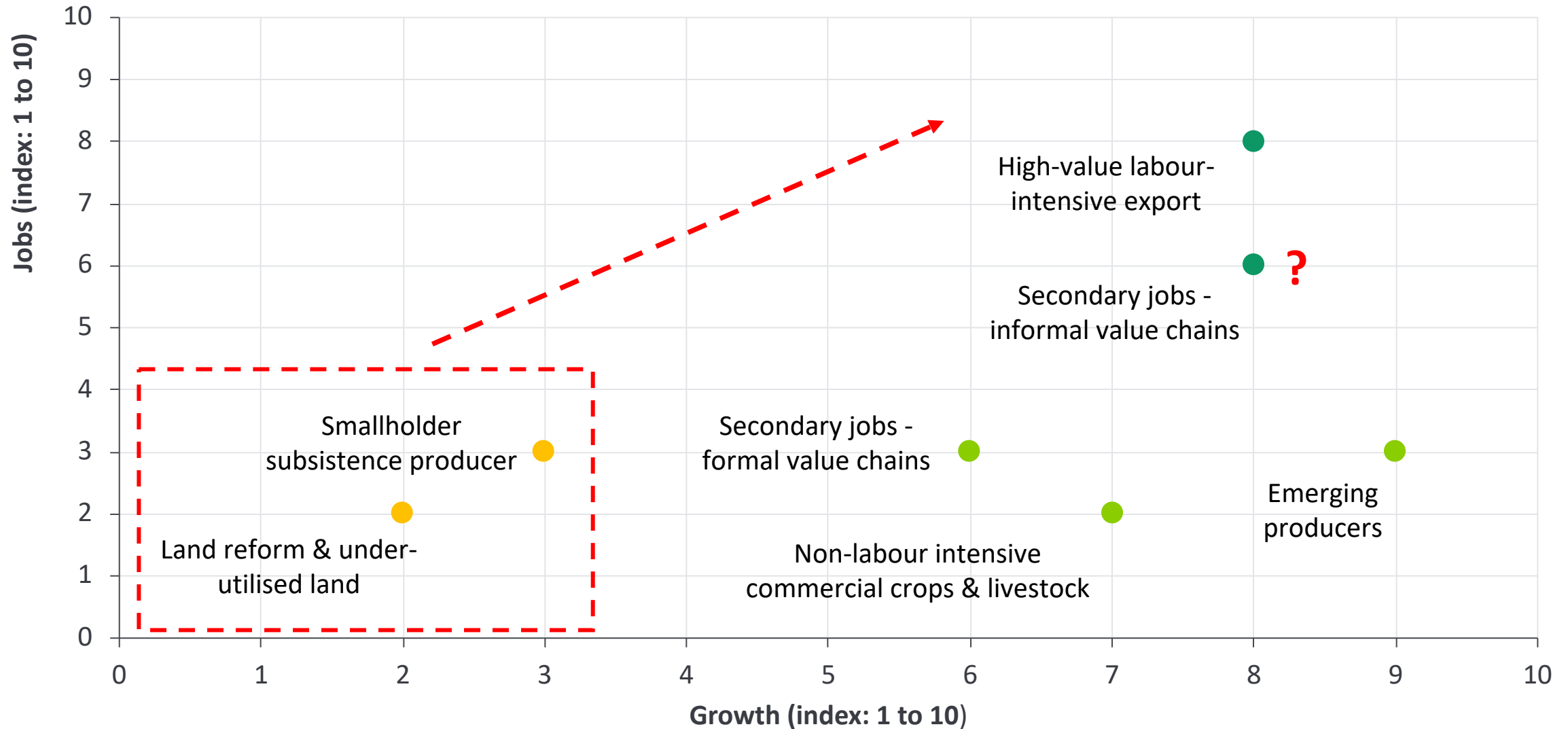






- Overview of complex nature of land reform & clear description of failures, corruption, lack of clear plan etc. over past 2 decades
- Mixed tenure model: a continuum of rights from freehold and communal as well as multilevel ownership arrangements..... the report acknowledges the importance of property rights.
- Various tenure systems, description of beneficiaries (acknowledging categories ranging from household, small scale to large-scale farmers) and the variety of demand for land, urban land reform etc.
- Acknowledgement of lack of accurate data and the desperate need for a comprehensive land audit.
- Proactive and targeted commodity and area-based approaches with production capacity informed by agro ecological and land use analysis and the establishment of a land reform fund.
- Challenges with EWC, Land Ceilings and lack of clear strategy on under-utilised resources

# Our future: NDP Performance (2012-2019)



Land value contrast: R1000 / ha vs. R1 mil / ha



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Thank you

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Contact: [tracy@bfap.co.za](mailto:tracy@bfap.co.za)

[www.bfap.co.za](http://www.bfap.co.za)