

Is there hope for SA Agriculture after May 2019 elections?

SATI Information Day, Paarl

John Purchase

23 August 2019



For today.....

1. Political economy context:

- Major Global & African risks and challenges
- Major South African risks and challenges

2. Food Security and Competitiveness imperative

3. Confidence and growth in SA Agriculture

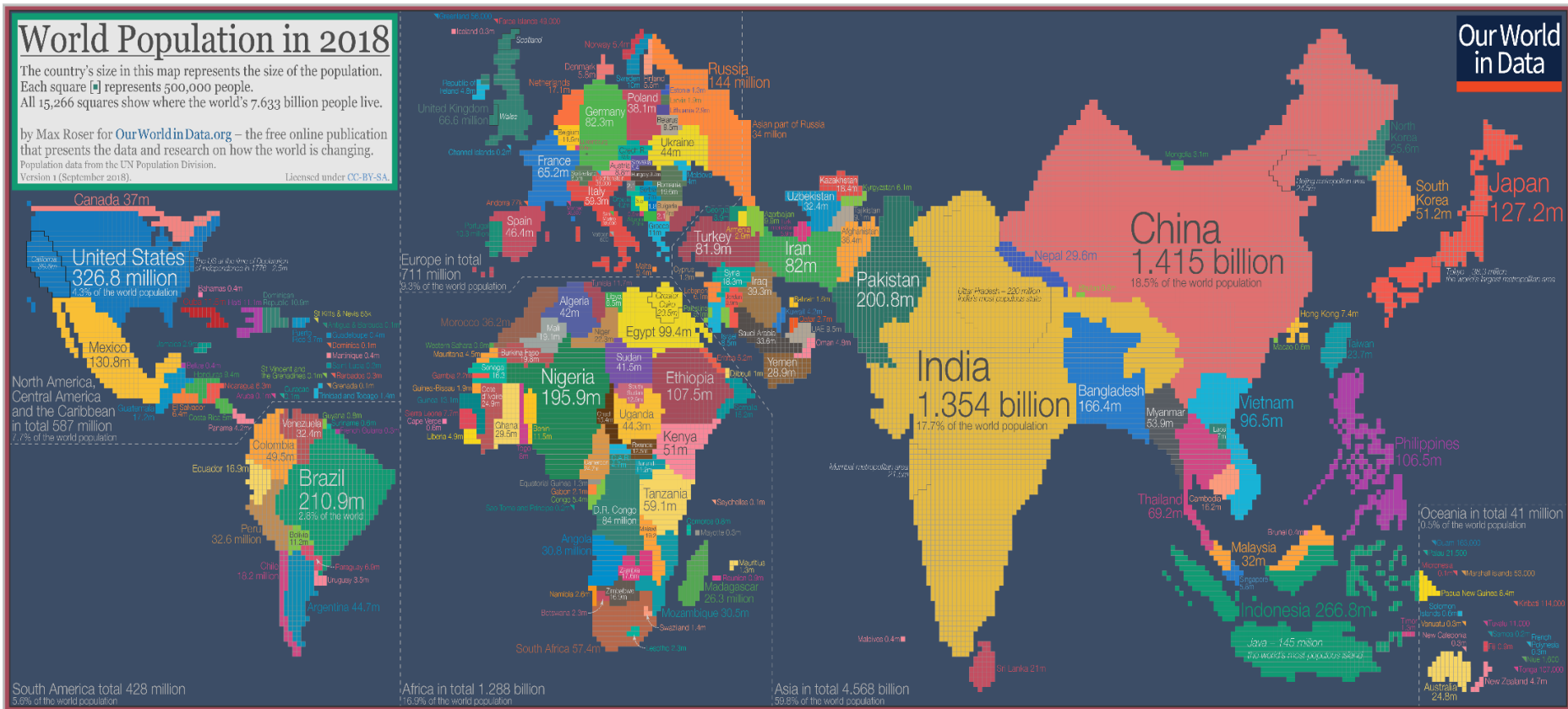
4. Developments in legislative and policy environment

5. Wrap up

Major Global Risks and Challenges

- New multi-polar global power dynamic – power shift to Asia (BRICS factor NB)
- Middle East tensions will continue
- Brexit and European Unity: Hard Brexit very likely, negative UK economic outlook
- USA vs China Trade War – impact on global trade dynamics major and irreversible, incl. WTO regime of multilateralism and dispute resolution mechanism.
- **Global population & Africa's demographic 'dividend'**
- Globalisation and Interconnectivity (4th IR) still a massive driver, despite general protectionist and “narrow nationalism” developments across the globe.
- Mass migration an outcome of conflict and globalisation/interconnectivity - very difficult to stop.
- Environmental sustainability issues, e.g. climate change and extreme weather phenomena, water availability and quality, biodiversity loss, pollution/waste, etc.
- Global GDP slowdown to ~2,5%, but recession unlikely. Some downside risks still.

More interconnected → but greater uncertainty → less control → more risk → greater opportunity and reward though → identify and exploit!



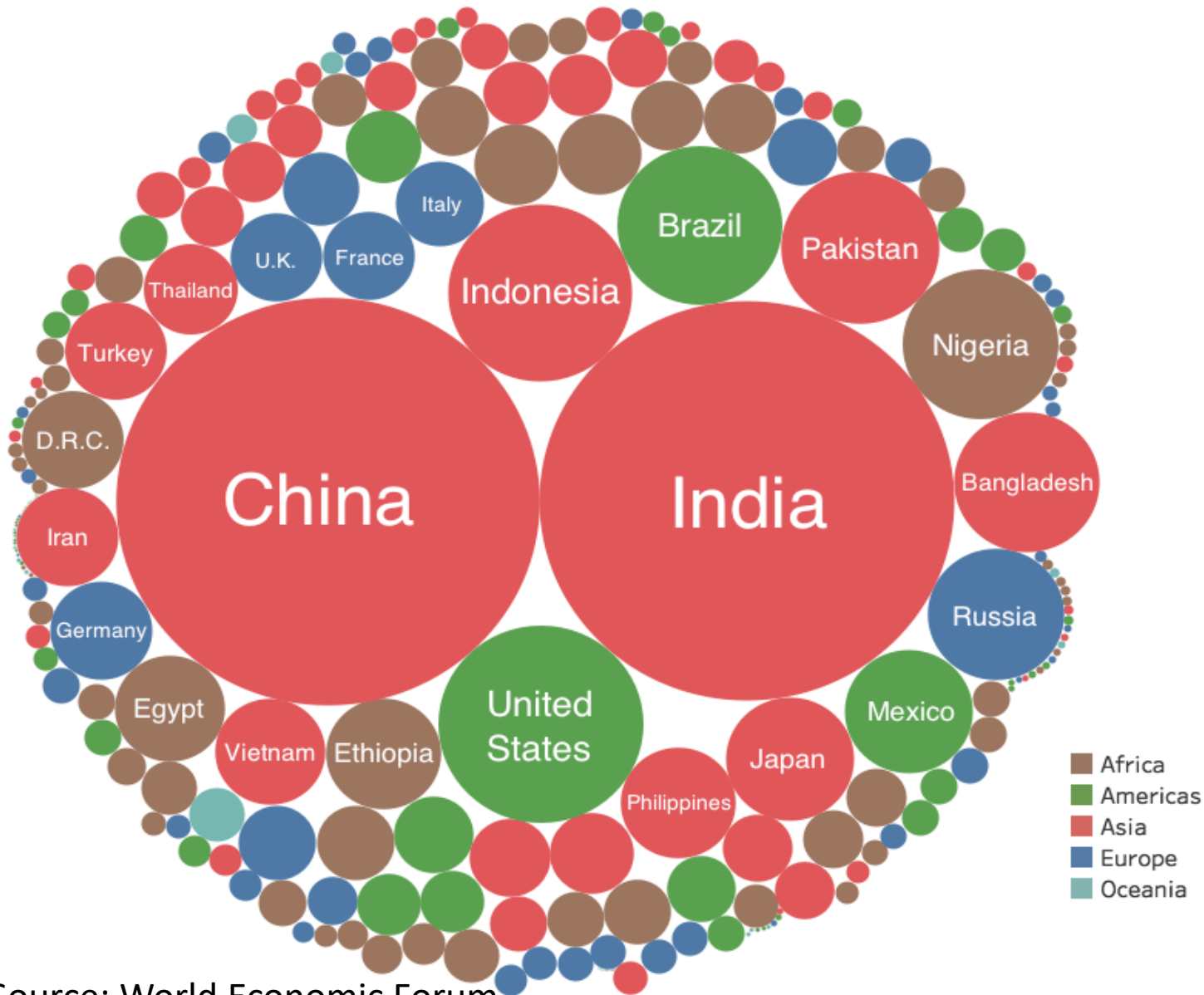
China and India = 36.2% of global population, but 18,7% of global GDP

Africa = 16.9% of global population, but <5% of global GDP

Source: World Economic Forum

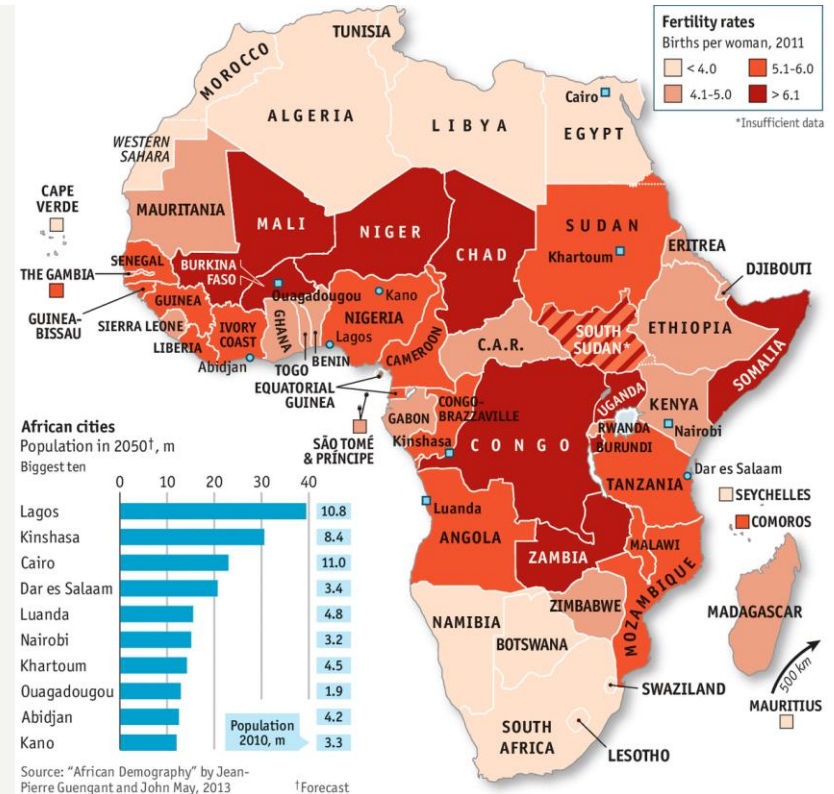
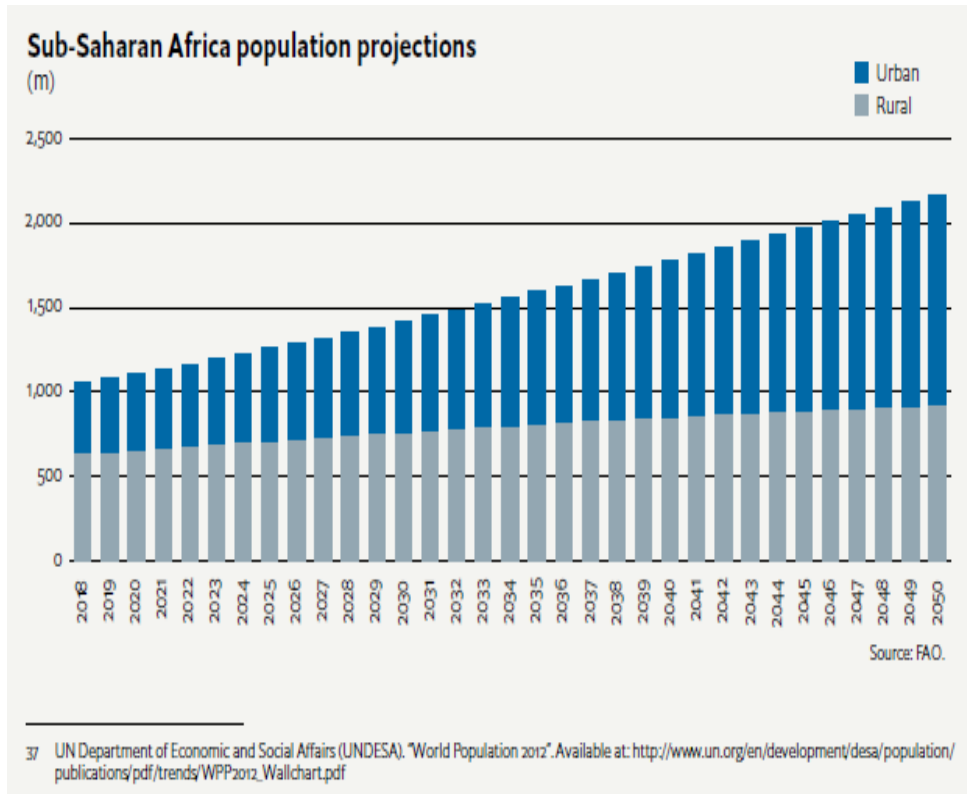


Countries by Population Size



Source: World Economic Forum

Urbanisation and Demographics.....



**Africa's population to exceed 2.0 billion by 2050.
Africa's population to exceed 4.0 billion by 2100.**

World population to reach 11.2 billion by 2100

**Either massive opportunity,
or a critical risk.....!**

Major Global Risks and Challenges

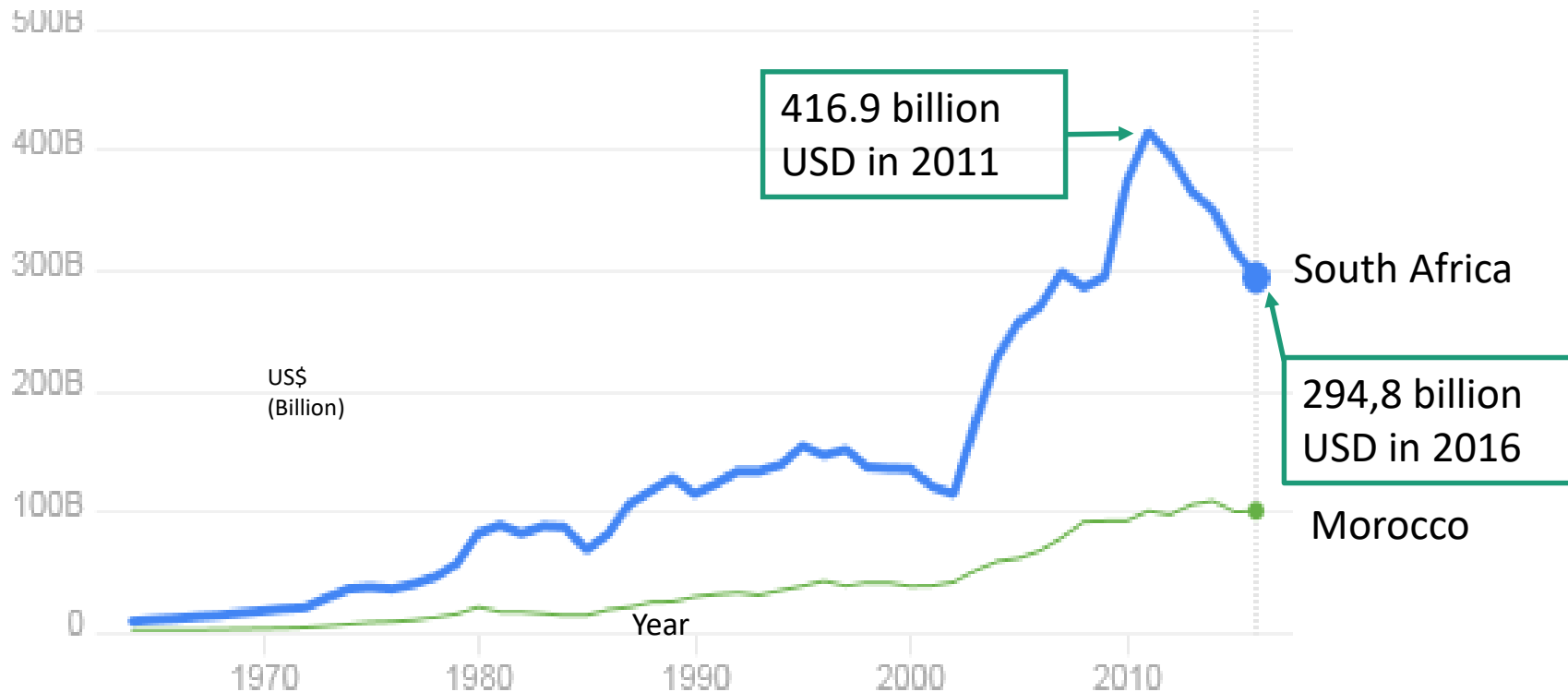
- New multi-polar global power dynamic – power shift to Asia (BRICS factor NB)
- Ambitions of China & Russia, also India & Japan: Geo-political repositioning
- Middle East tensions will continue
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More interconnected → but greater uncertainty → less control → more risk → greater opportunity and reward though → identify and exploit!

South Africa's Political Economy: Risks & Challenges

- Despite poll victory, ANC remains in turmoil – divisions and distrust will persist, given various Commissions of Enquiry into respectively 'State capture', SARS, PIC & NPA.
- Key elements of 2019 Election: 1. Low poll % - voter discontent, esp. rural areas 2. Loss of the centre to polarisation, viz. EFF and FF+ growth 3. Smaller parties not really a factor.
- Improved political certainty, with solid mandate for President Ramaphosa. Can he act to do what he knows has to be done? Difficult decisions have to be made.
- **Biggest concern: Lack of GDP growth and Competitiveness decline (WEF)**
- State capability a major concern – evidenced in DAFF & DRDLR. Also other Dept's/SOE's.
- Massive unemployment (>29%), especially amongst the Youth (>50%)
- Inequality – SA top of GINI Coefficient (WEF, 2018): populist calls & demands will persist.
- Service delivery protests increasing, especially rural areas, and more violent (ISS).
- Land & water reform will be at the centre of demands. Even nationalisation pressure on banks & mines, e.g. Reserve Bank.
- Crime & Security factor, including corruption and farm/rural safety concern.

South Africa's GDP: 347,7 billion USD (2018)



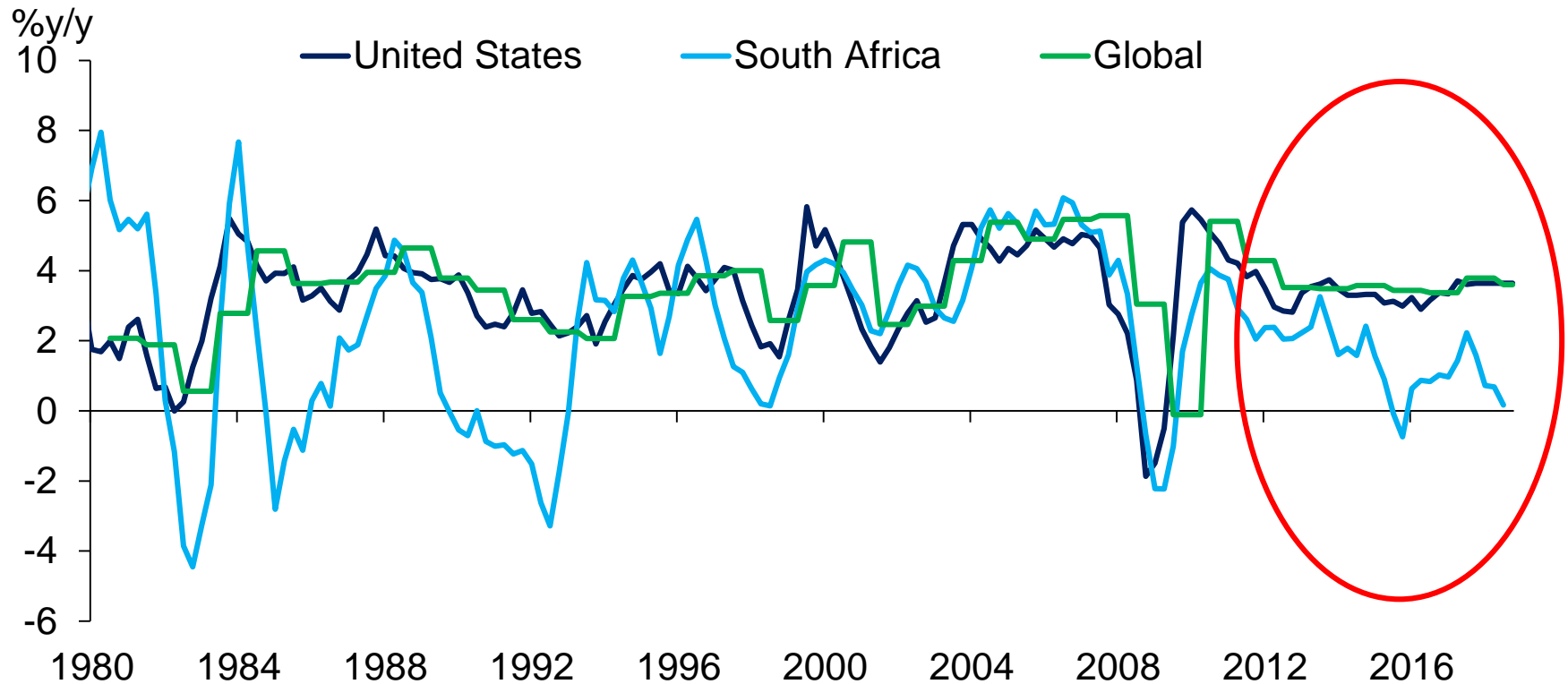
2011 GDP per capita (US\$) = 8,066

2016 GDP per capita (US\$) = 5,261

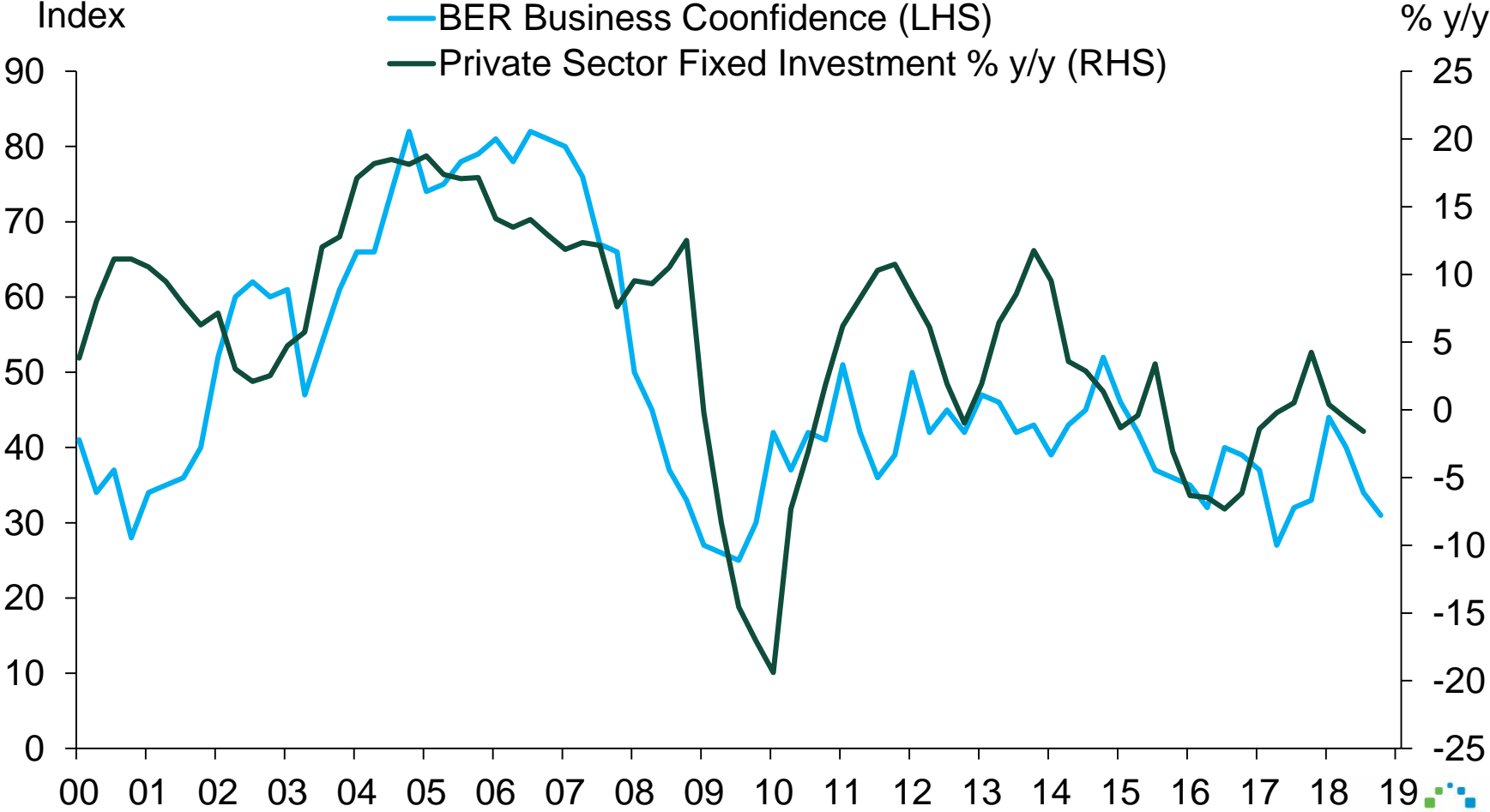
2018 GDP per capita (US\$) = 6,180

Source: WEF Competitiveness Reports

South Africa's growth has decoupled from global growth

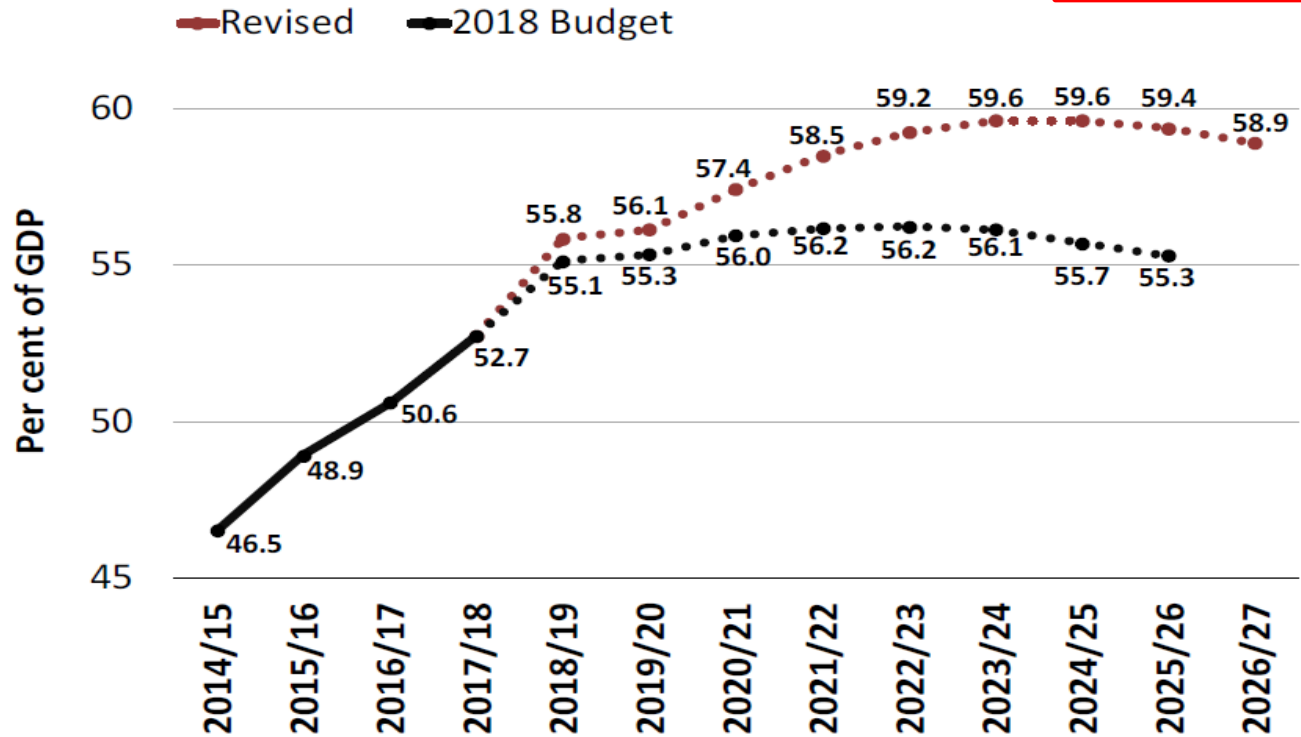


Business confidence leads fixed investment



Debt outlook

Gross debt-to-GDP outlook



Heading for 68%

- Debt is expected to stabilise at 59.6 per cent of GDP in 2023/24
- In the current year, upward revisions to gross loan debt reflect the wider deficit and weaker exchange rate

Rating agencies? Only Moody's still investment grade, negative outlook.
Fitch: further downgrade to negative sub-investment grade

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- Land & water reform will be at the centre of demands. Also nationalisation pressure on banks & mines, e.g. Reserve Bank now.
- Crime & Security factor, including corruption and farm/rural safety, a major concern.

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Food Security Imperative


The Economist INTELLIGENCE UNIT
A report from The Economist Intelligence Unit

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX

2018

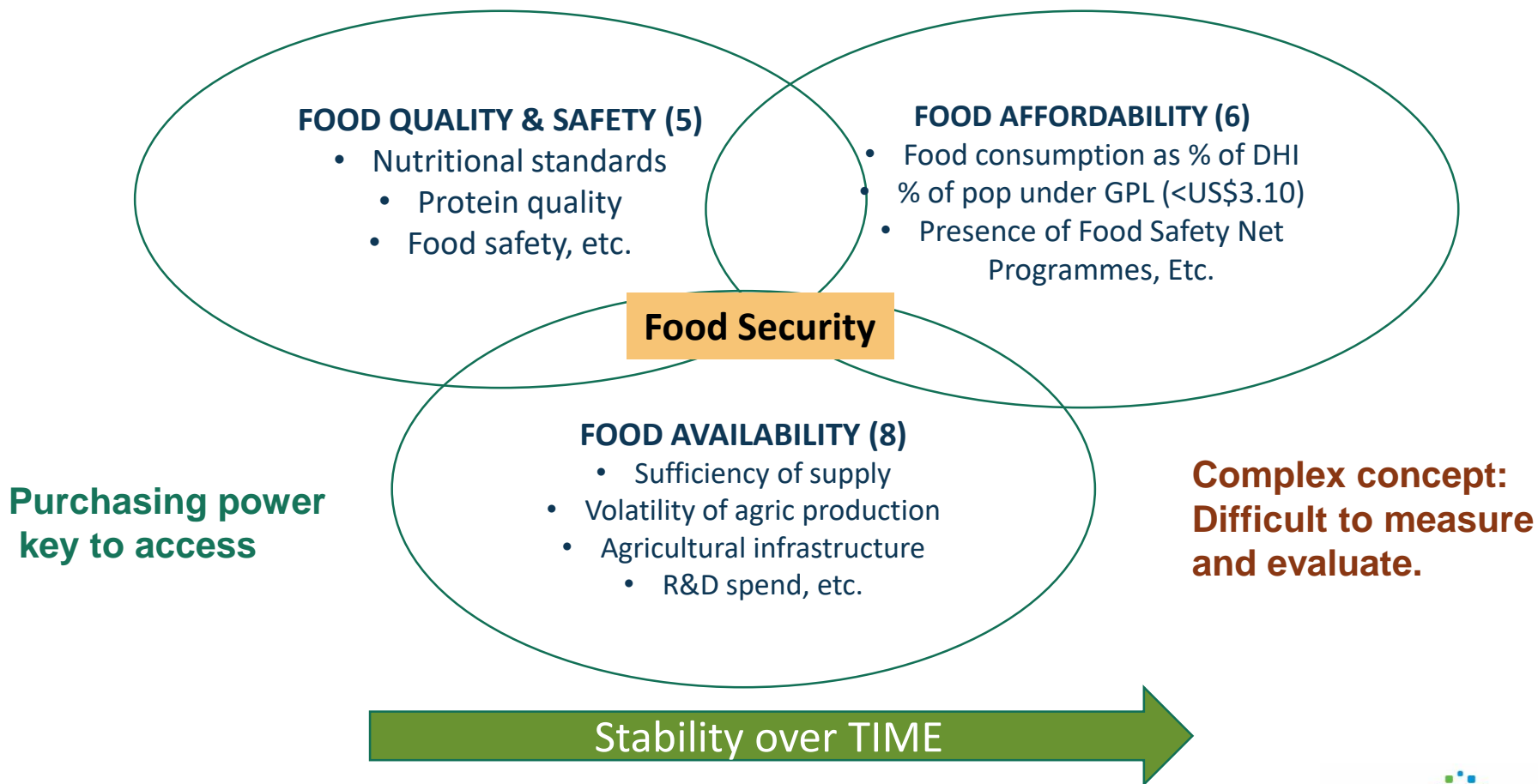
BUILDING RESILIENCE
IN THE FACE OF RISING
FOOD-SECURITY RISKS



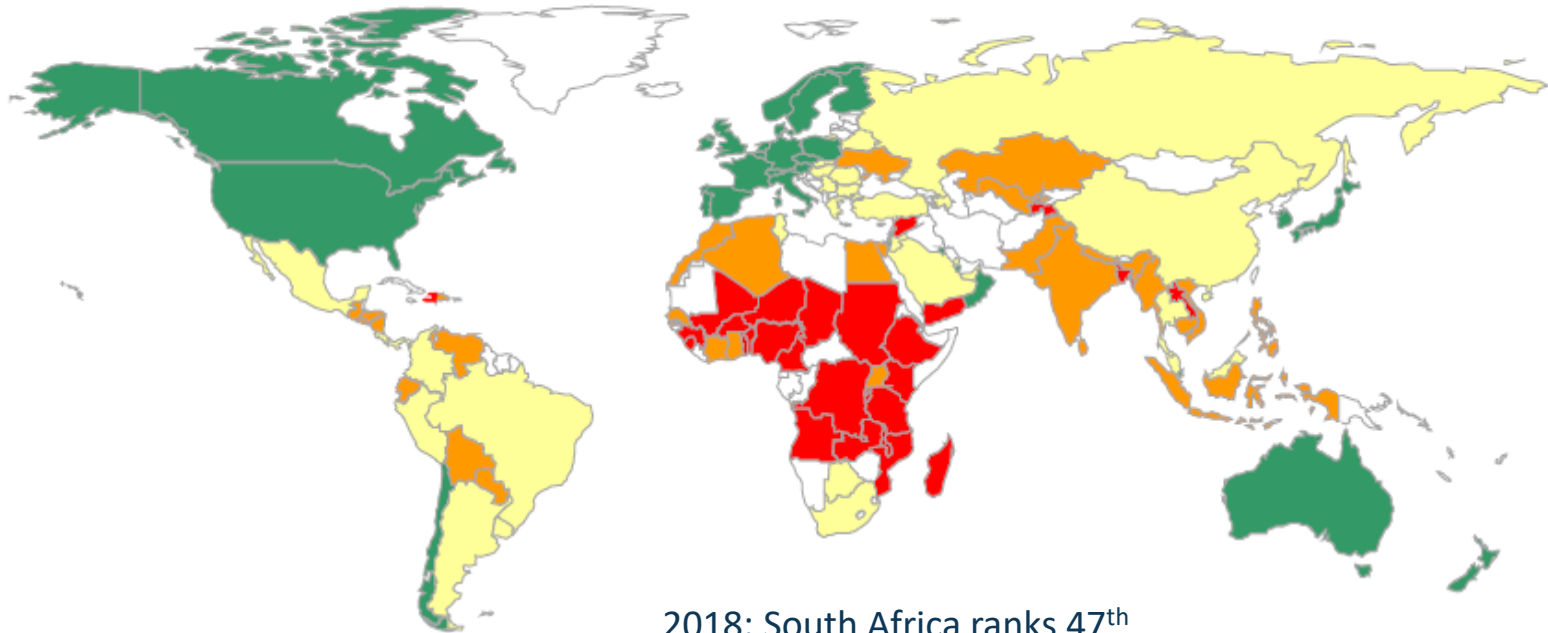
Sponsored by **CORTEVA**
agriscience
Agriculture Division of DowDuPont™



Components of Food Security



2017 Global Food Security Index



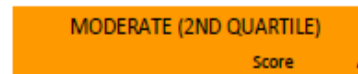
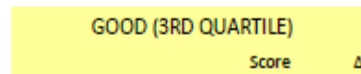
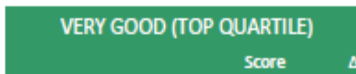
2018: South Africa ranks 47th

Score = Score in 2017, 0-100 where 100=best

Δ = Change in 2017 score compared with 2016

Green= score improved this year

Red = score deteriorated this year



SA Household Food Security a risk: ~20% of households food insecure

Competitiveness Imperative

The Global Competitiveness Report 2018

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 Rankings

Covering 140 economies, the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

South Africa

Diff. from 2017 ²				Diff. from 2017 ²				Diff. from 2017 ²						
Rank	Economy	Score*	Rank	Score	Rank	Economy	Score*	Rank	Score	Rank	Economy	Score*	Rank	Score
1	United States	85.6	—	+0.8	48	Hungary	64.3	—	+0.9	95	Paraguay	53.4	+1	+0.5
2	Singapore	83.5	—	+0.5	49	Mauritius	63.7	—	+0.8	96	Guatemala	53.4	-5	-0.1
3	Germany	82.8	—	+0.2	50	Bahrain	63.6	-4	-0.2	97	Kyrgyz Republic	53.0	+3	+1.1
4	Switzerland	82.6	—	+0.2	51	Bulgaria	63.6	—	+1.2	98	El Salvador	52.8	—	+0.4
5	Japan	82.5	+3	+0.9	52	Romania	63.5	—	+1.3	99	Mongolia	52.7	-4	-0.2
6	Netherlands	82.4	-1	+0.2	53	Uruguay	62.7	-3	—	100	Namibia	52.7	-1	+0.3
7	Hong Kong SAR	82.3	—	+0.3	54	Kuwait	62.1	+2	+0.5	101	Honduras	52.5	+2	+1.2
8	United Kingdom	82.0	-2	-0.1	55	Costa Rica	62.1	-1	+0.4	102	Tajikistan	52.2	-5	-0.6
9	Sweden	81.7	—	+0.1	56	Philippines	62.1	+12	+2.3	103	Bangladesh	52.1	-1	+0.7
10	Denmark	80.6	+1	+0.7	57	Greece	62.1	-4	+0.3	104	Nicaragua	51.5	-3	—
11	Finland	80.3	+1	+0.5	58	India	62.0	+5	+1.2	105	Bolivia	51.4	n/a	n/a
12	Canada	79.9	-2	-0.1	59	Kazakhstan	61.8	—	+0.7	106	Ghana	51.3	-2	+1.4
13	Taiwan, China	79.3	—	+0.1	60	Colombia	61.6	-3	+0.1	107	Pakistan	51.1	-1	+1.3
14	Australia	78.9	+1	+0.7	61	Turkey	61.6	-3	+0.2	108	Rwanda	50.9	-1	+1.3
15	Korea, Rep.	78.8	+2	+0.8	62	Brunei Darussalam	61.4	+2	+1	109	Nepal	50.8	-1	+1.3
16	Norway	78.2	-2	-0.8	63	Peru	61.3	-3	+0.2	110	Cambodia	50.2	-1	+0.8
17	France	78.0	+1	+0.6	64	Panama	61.0	-9	-0.6	111	Cape Verde	50.2	-6	+0.4
18	New Zealand	77.5	-2	-0.6	65	Serbia	60.9	+1	+0.7	112	Lao PDR	49.3	-2	+0.7
19	Luxembourg	76.6	+3	+0.6	66	Georgia	60.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Israel	76.6	—	+0.4	67	South Africa	60.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Belgium	76.6	-2	—	68	Croatia	60.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Austria	76.3	-1	+0.2	69	Azerbaijan	60.0	-2	+0.2	116	Maldives	47.2	-2	+0.8
23	Ireland	75.7	—	-0.3	70	Armenia	59.9	+2	+0.0	117	Uganda	46.8	-4	-0.2
24	Iceland	74.5	—	-0.1	71	Montenegro	59.6	+2	+1.4	118	Zambia	46.1	-3	+0.6
25	Malaysia	74.4	+1	+1.1	72	Brazil	59.5	-3	-0.2	119	Gambia, The	45.5	-1	+0.8
26	Spain	74.2	-1	+0.8	73	Jordan	59.3	-2	+0.1	120	Eswatini	45.3	-4	+0.2
27	United Arab Emirates	73.4	—	+1.1	74	Seychelles	58.5	+10	+3.3	121	Cameroon	45.1	-3	+0.2
28	China	72.6	—	+0.9	75	Morocco	58.5	+2	+0.8	122	Ethiopia	44.5	-2	+0.6
29	Czech Republic	71.2	—	+0.3	76	Albania	58.1	+4	+0.8	123	Benin	44.4	-1	+0.8
30	Qatar	71.0	+2	+0.6	77	Viet Nam	58.1	-3	+0.1	124	Burkina Faso	43.9	n/a	n/a
31	Italy	70.8	—	+0.3	78	Trinidad and Tobago	57.9	-2	+0.1	125	Mali	43.6	-4	-0.1
32	Estonia	70.8	-2	—	79	Jamaica	57.9	-1	+0.5	126	Guinea	43.2	-3	+0.3
33	Chile	70.3	+1	+0.9	80	Lebanon	57.7	-5	-0.1	127	Venezuela	43.2	-10	-1.9
34	Portugal	70.2	-1	+0.5	81	Argentina	57.5	-2	+0.1	128	Zimbabwe	42.6	-4	+0.6
35	Slovenia	69.6	—	+1.1	82	Dominican Republic	57.4	—	+1.8	129	Malawi	42.4	—	+1.8
36	Malta	68.8	—	+0.3	83	Ukraine	57.0	+6	+3.1	130	Lesotho	42.3	-4	+0.9
37	Poland	68.2	—	+0.2	84	Macedonia, FYR	56.6	n/a	n/a	131	Mauritania	40.8	-3	+0.1
38	Thailand	67.5	+2	+1.3	85	Sri Lanka	56.0	-4	-0.4	132	Liberia	40.5	-2	+0.6
39	Saudi Arabia	67.5	+2	+1.6	86	Ecuador	55.8	-3	-0.4	133	Mozambique	39.8	-8	-2.1
40	Lithuania	67.1	-2	+0.7	87	Tunisia	55.6	-1	+1	134	Sierra Leone	38.8	-3	+0.1
41	Slovak Republic	66.8	-2	+0.6	88	Moldova	55.5	-1	+0.9	135	Congo, Democratic Rep.	38.2	-8	-2.6
42	Latvia	66.2	—	+1.4	89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	54.9	-1	+0.4	136	Burundi	37.5	-4	-1.0
43	Russian Federation	65.6	+2	+1.7	90	Botswana	54.5	-5	-0.5	137	Angola	37.1	n/a	n/a
44	Cyprus	65.6	-1	+0.9	91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.2	-1	+0.3	138	Haiti	36.5	-5	+0.7
45	Indonesia	64.9	+2	+1.4	92	Algeria	53.8	—	+0.3	139	Yemen	36.4	-4	+0.9
46	Mexico	64.6	-2	+0.5	93	Kenya	53.7	—	+0.4	140	Chad	35.5	-6	—
47	Oman	64.4	+14	+3.4	94	Egypt	53.6	—	+0.4	—	—	—	—	—



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions 56.5

GDP per capita US\$ 6,179.9

10-year average annual GDP growth % 1.7

GDP (PPP) % world GDP 0.60

Unemployment rate % 27.3

5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP 1.1

2016 = 47th

2017 = 61st

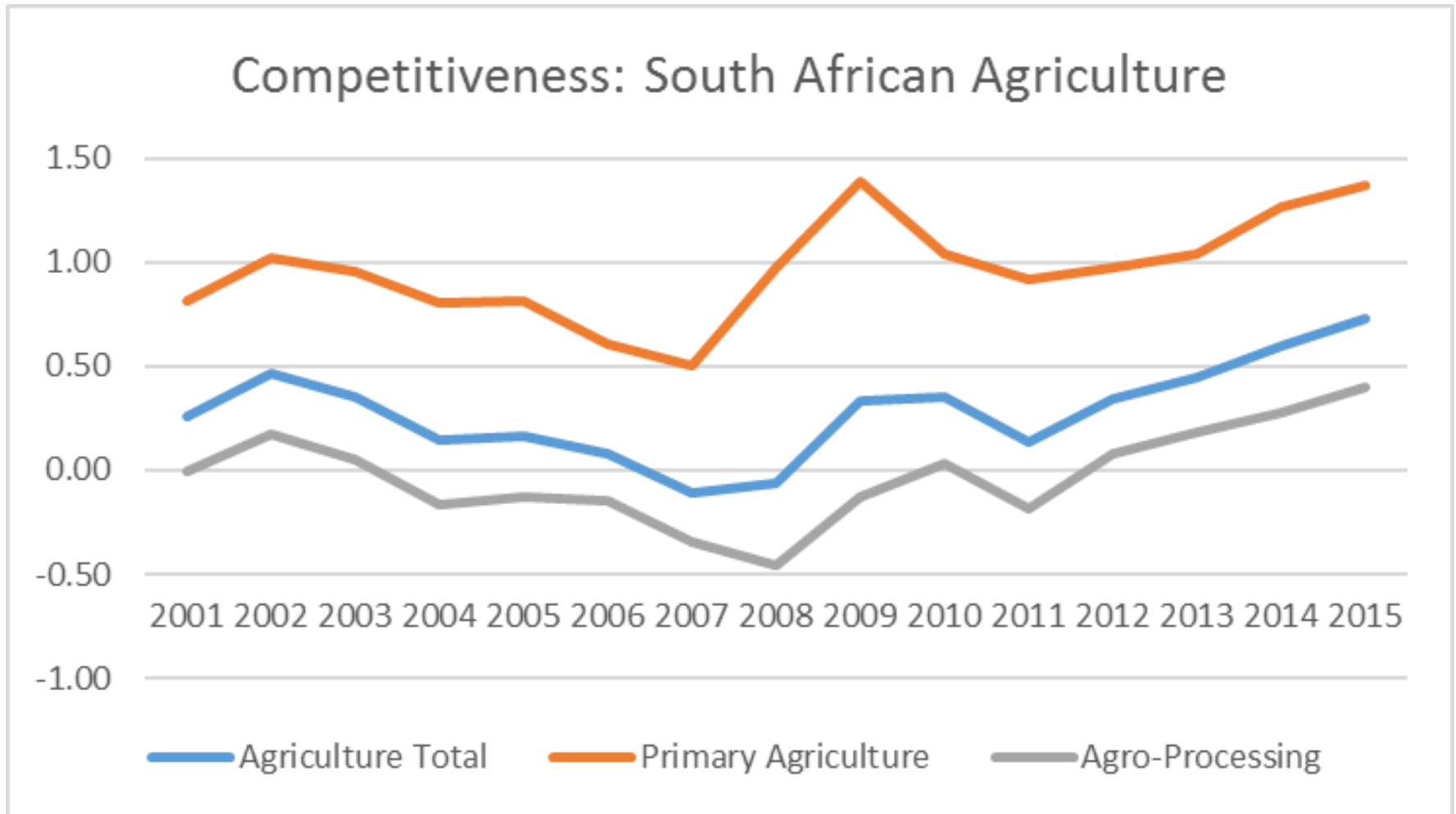
2018 = 67th

Agro-food Value Chain competitiveness

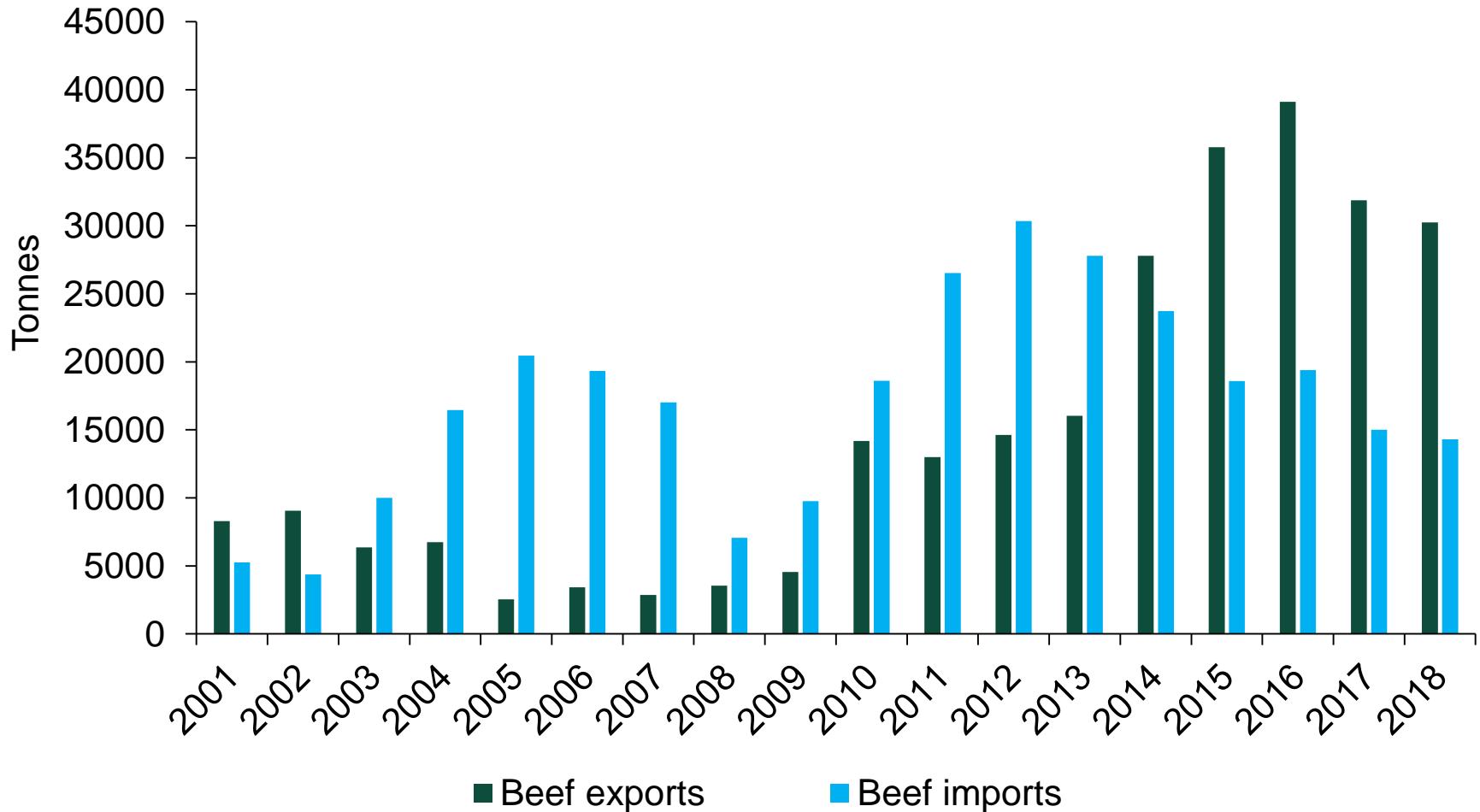
Analysis on:

- Relative Trade Advantage
- Comparative Advantage
- Competitive Advantage
- Porter diamond analysis (Participative analysis)
- Pioneered by Agbiz (Prof Johan van Rooyen and Dirk Esterhuizen) in early 2000's. Still done!

South African Agricultural Sector



SA has now become a net exporter of beef

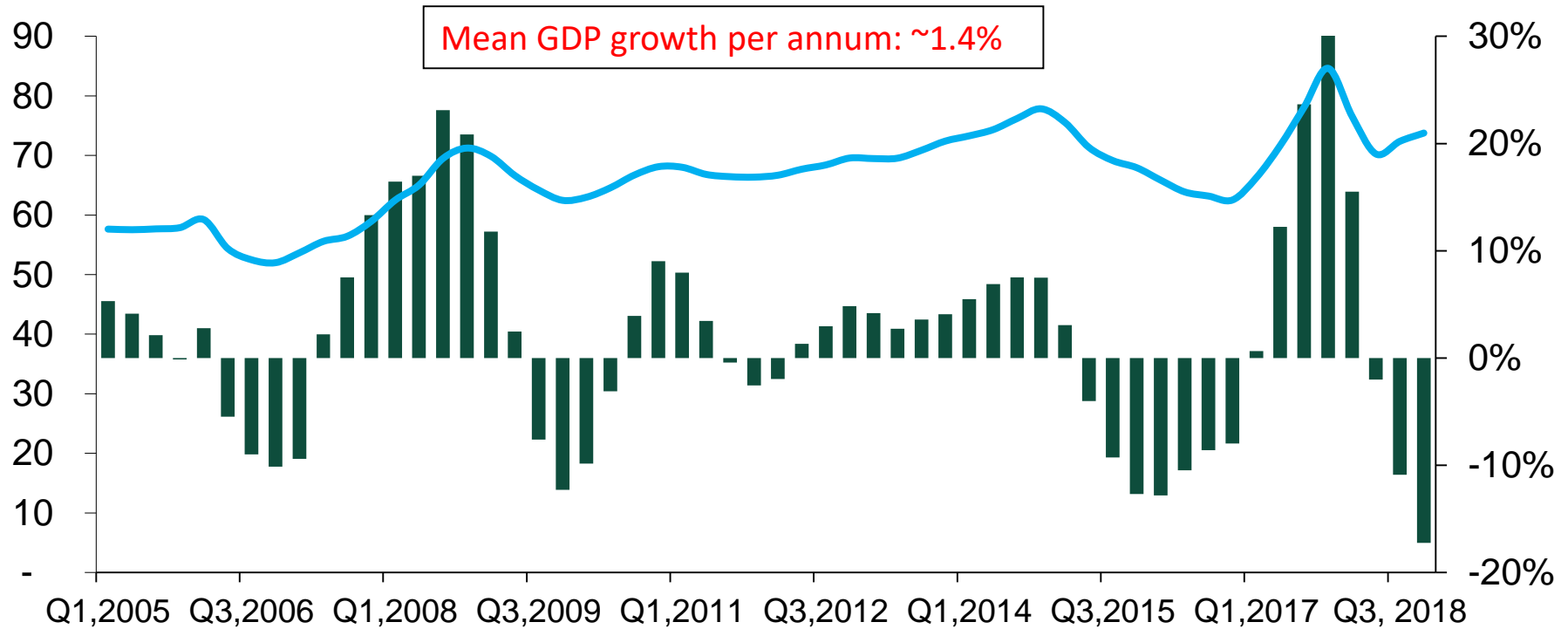


Source: Trade Map, Agbiz Research

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RSA Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries GDP: 2005 -2018



■ Year-on-Year quarter change (RHS)
— Agriculture Gross Value added (R Million): Real 2010 (LHS)

Source: Agbiz, Stats SA



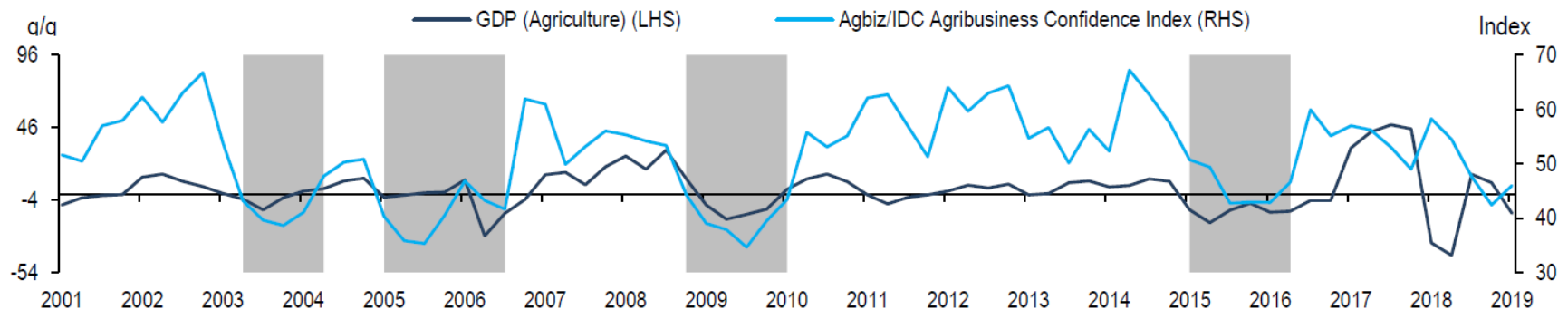
04 June 2019

Wandile Sihlobo, wandile@agbiz.co.za

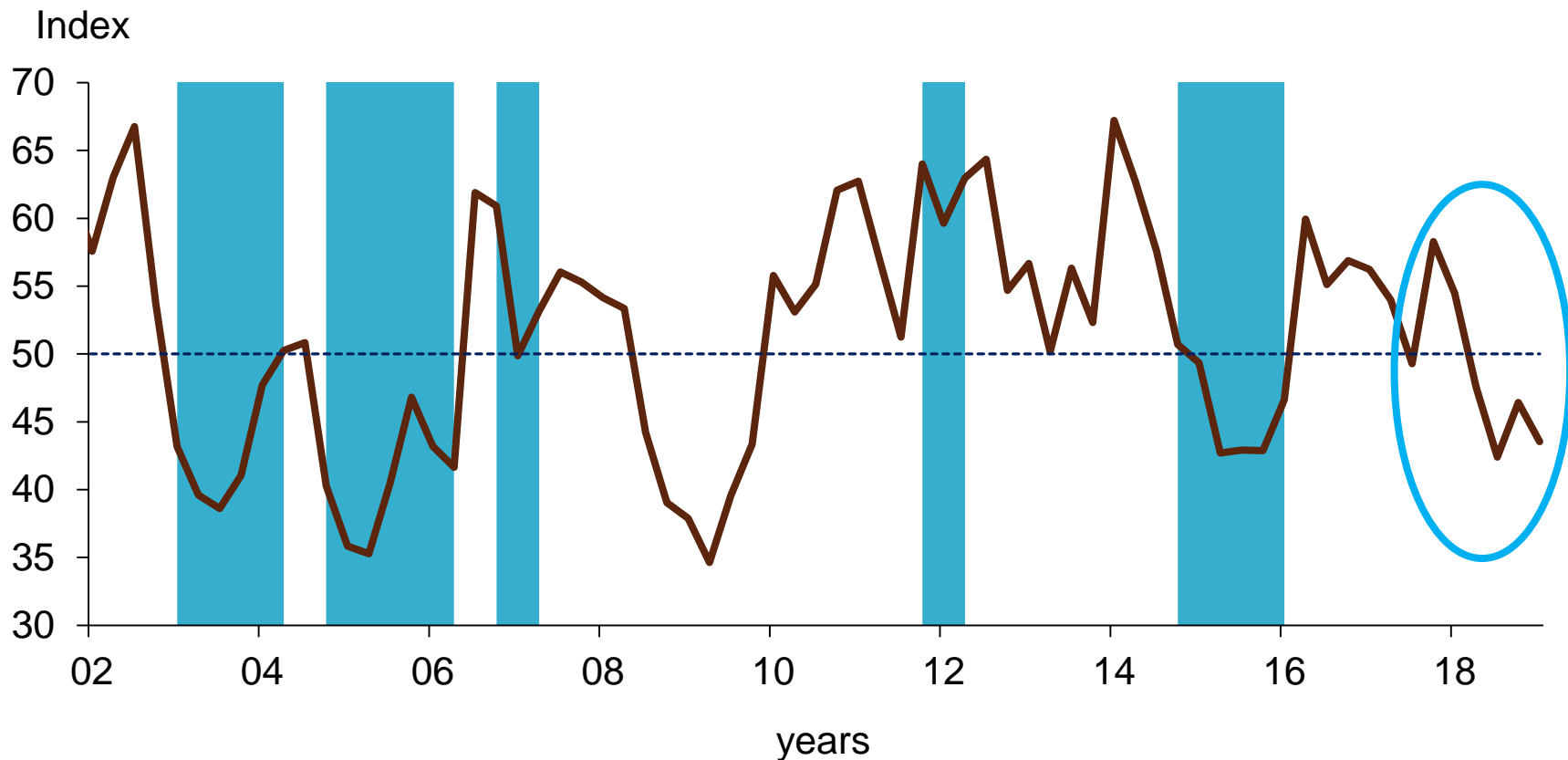
South African agricultural fortunes shrink in Q1, 2019

- South Africa's agricultural economy started the year on a bad footing, contracting by 13.2% on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally-adjusted annualised rate (q/q saar). This came as a surprise as we expected a positive reading on the back of improvement in some horticultural subsectors, and the winter crops harvest. At the heart of it though, the contraction is in line with the numbers that are coming out of key horticultural industries that harvested during the first quarter of the year. Case in point being wine grapes, whose harvest is down by 2% from 2018, which was already down by 14% from a long-term average harvest. The citrus industry, which has been a source of positive news in the horticultural sector, with exports set to reach a record level of 137 million boxes of citrus fruit in 2019 due to large output, only started with its harvest activities in the second quarter, and we expect its fortunes to be reflected when the data become available.**

Figure 1: South African agricultural economy¹

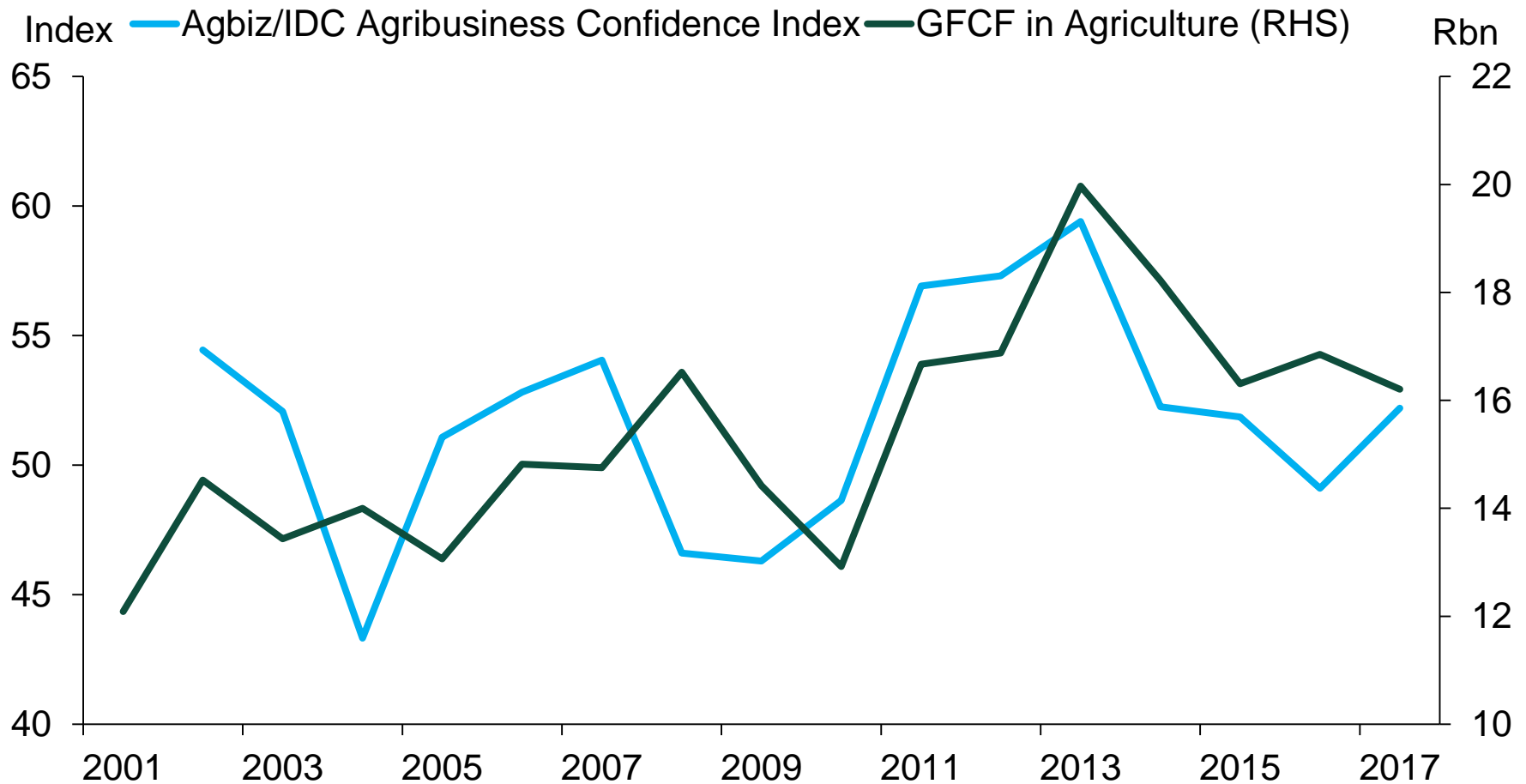


Inconsistencies in policy impacts agricultural business confidence and investment



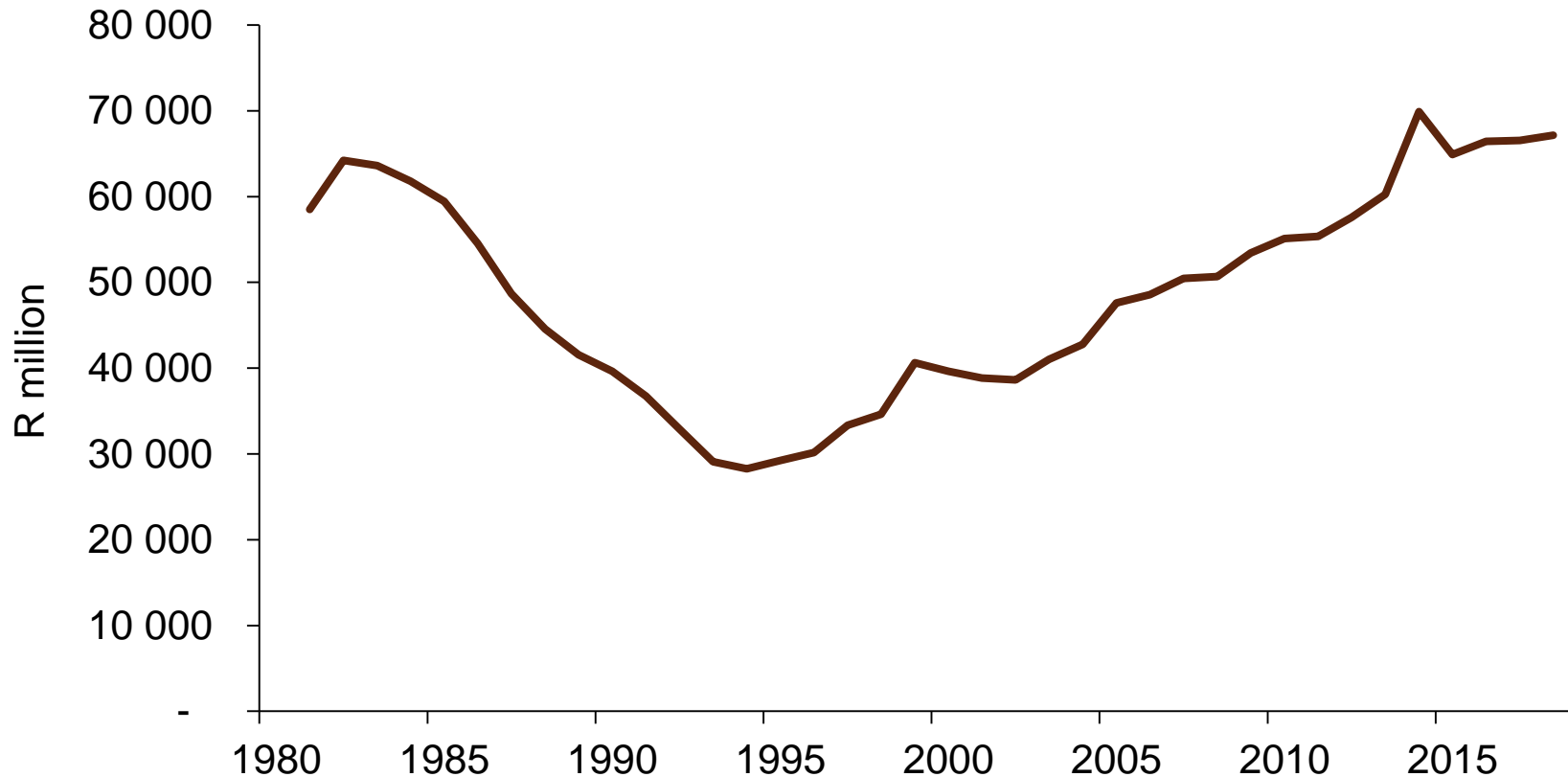
(Shaded areas indicate periods when rainfall across South Africa was below the average level of 500 millimetres)

Fortunately, there has not been disinvestment in SA agriculture thus far



Movable assets sales have been solid thus far

Value of sales South Africa's agricultural machinery, implements, motor vehicles and tractors

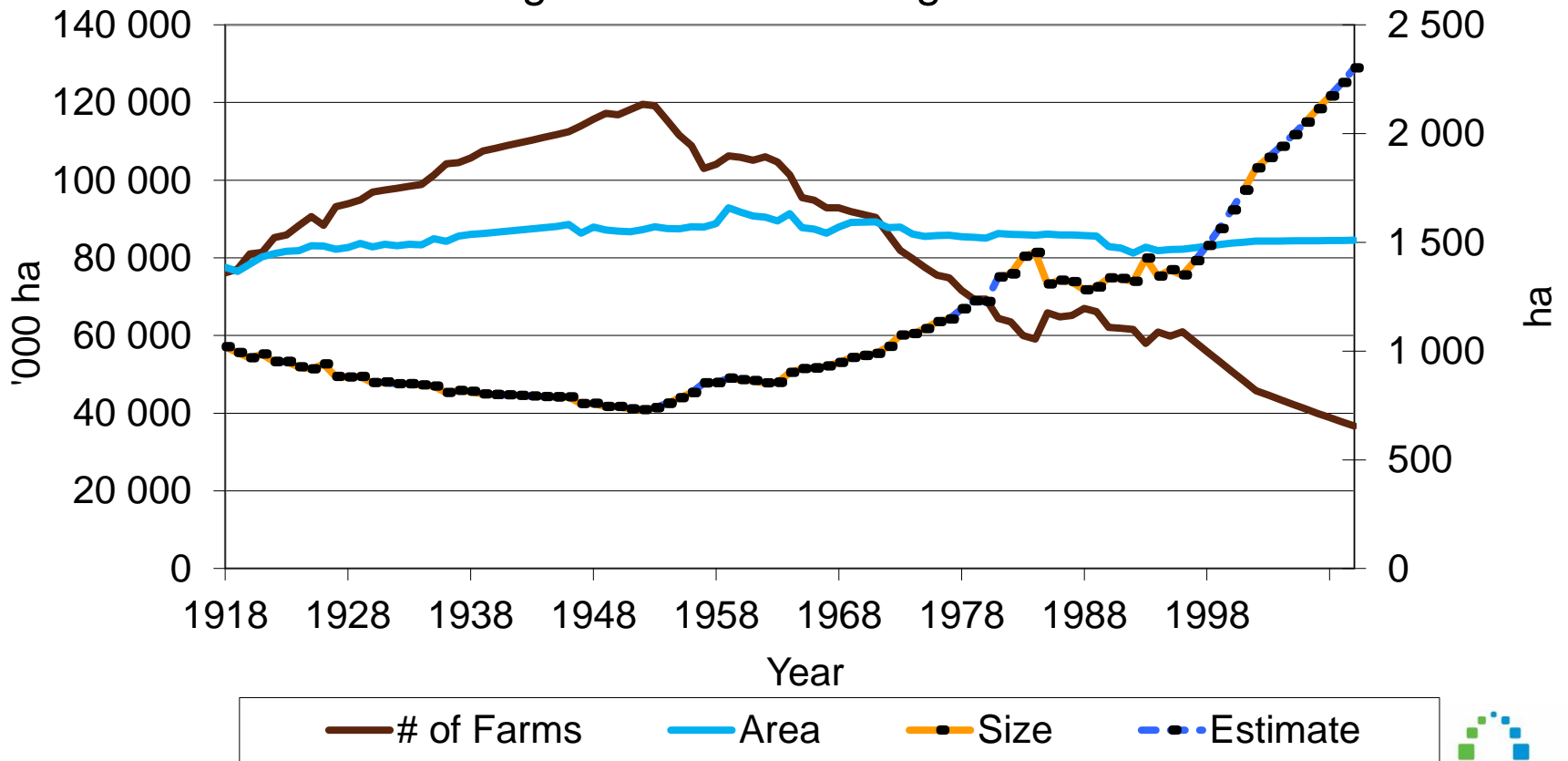


Evolution of farm sizes in SA: mechanisation has been key on this process

Area of farm land (hectares),
Number of farms

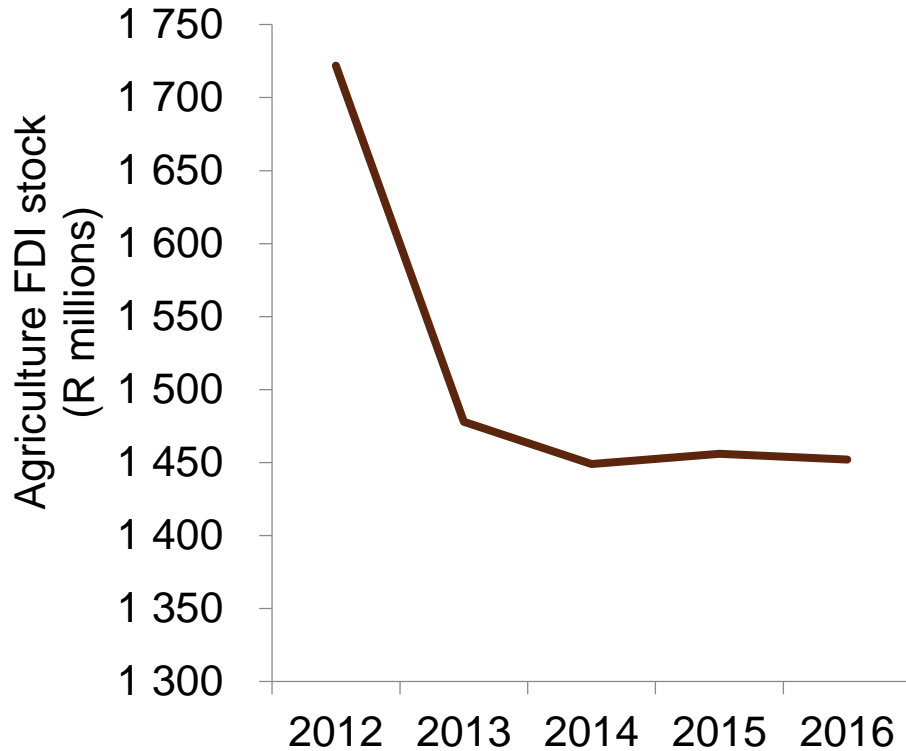
Farm size

Farming Units and Farming Area in South Africa

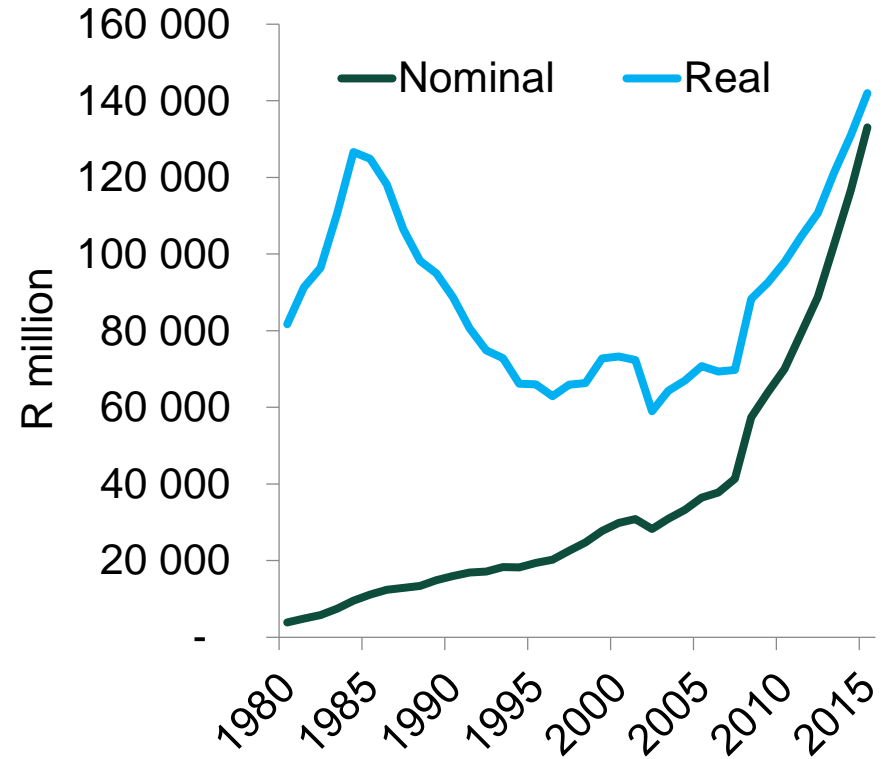


...but mechanisation has largely been funded by debt from local institutions

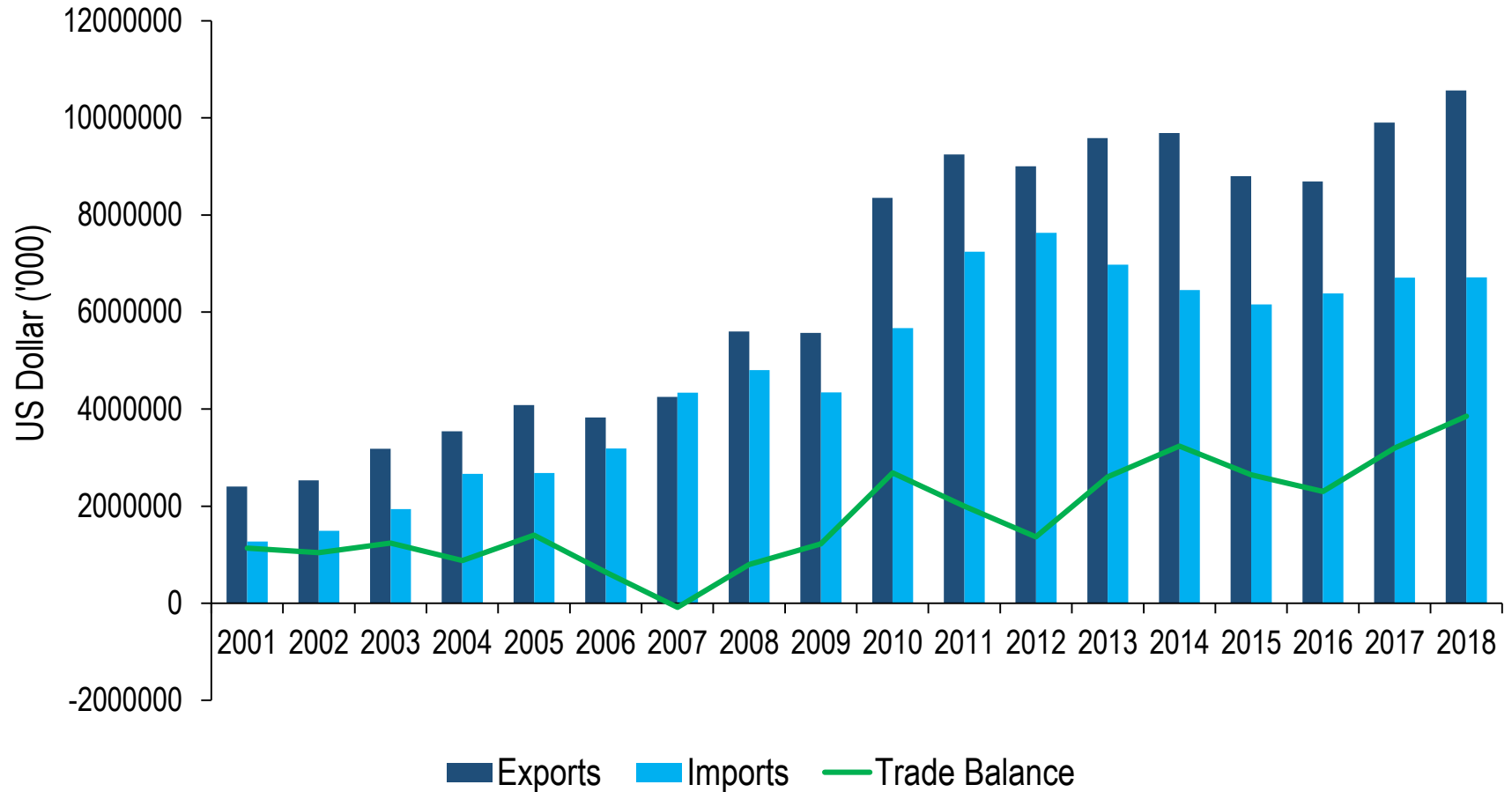
FDI in SA agriculture on a decline



SA farm debt growing



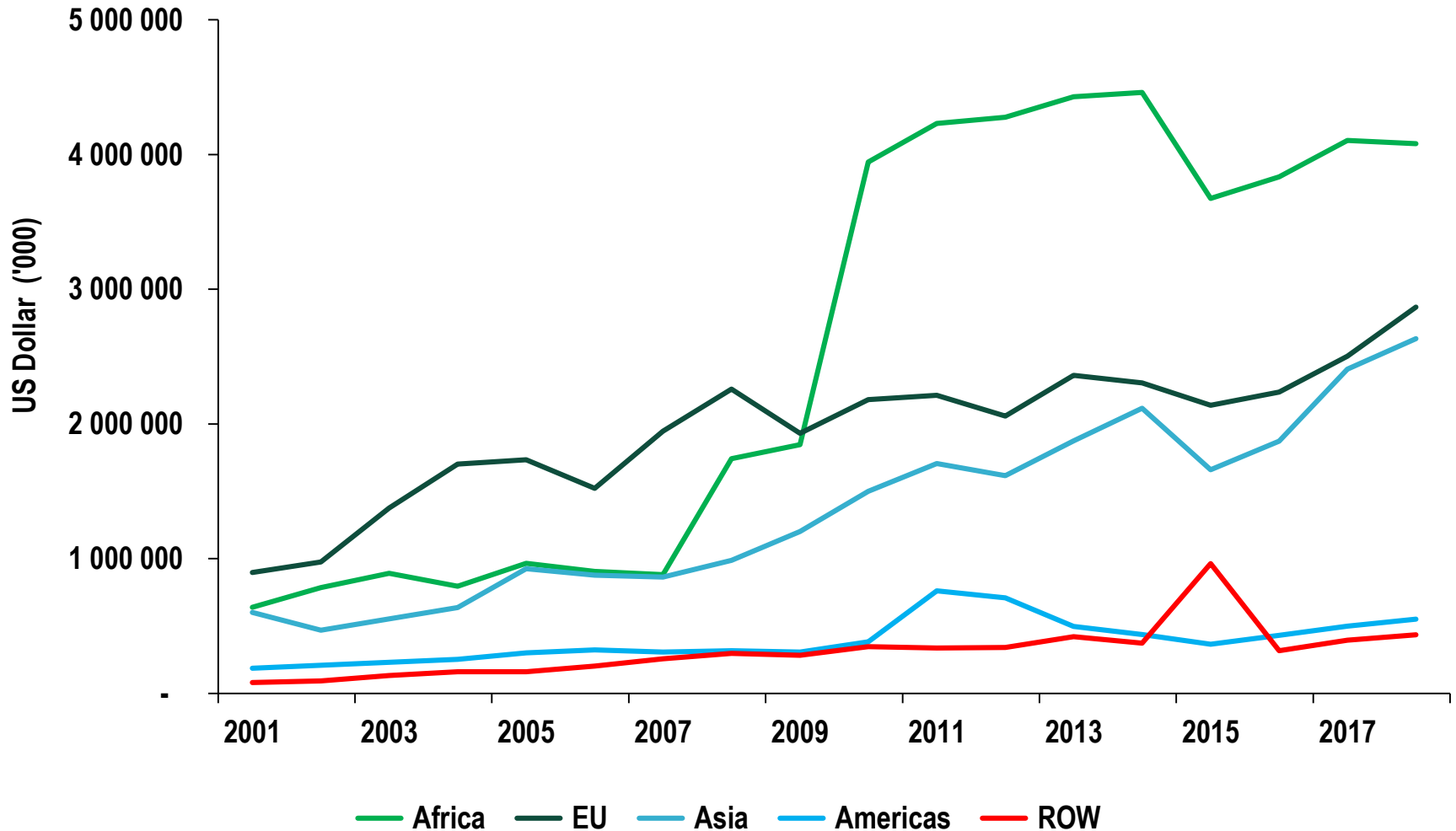
SA's Agricultural imports, exports & trade balance



Source: ITC, Agbiz Research



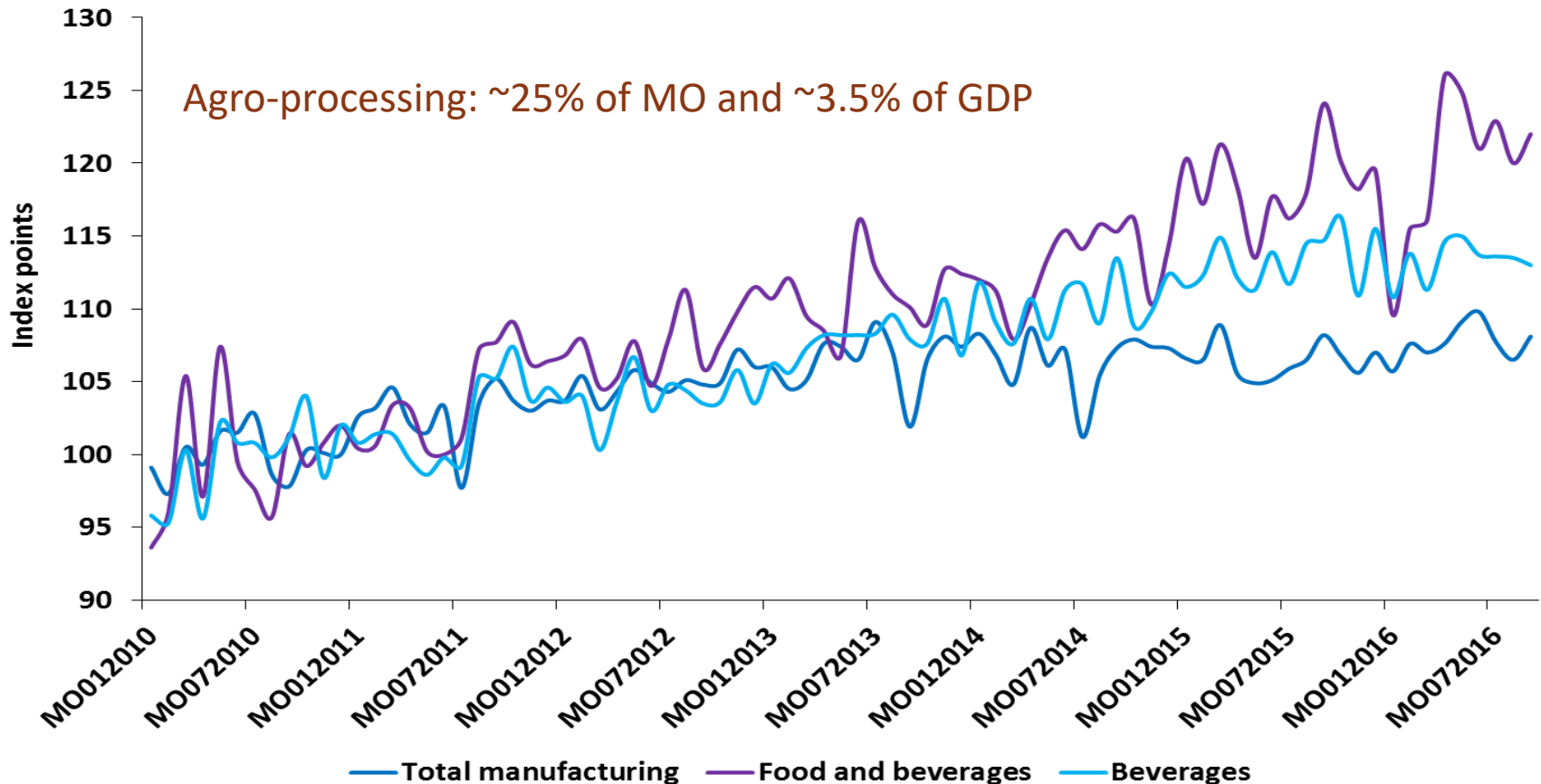
South Africa's agricultural exports by region



Source: ITC, Agbiz Research
ROW represents Rest of the World

Indexed GDP: Agro-processing vs Manufacturing Output

South Africa's Manufacturing Output Index (Seasonally adjusted)



Source: Stats SA, Agbiz Research

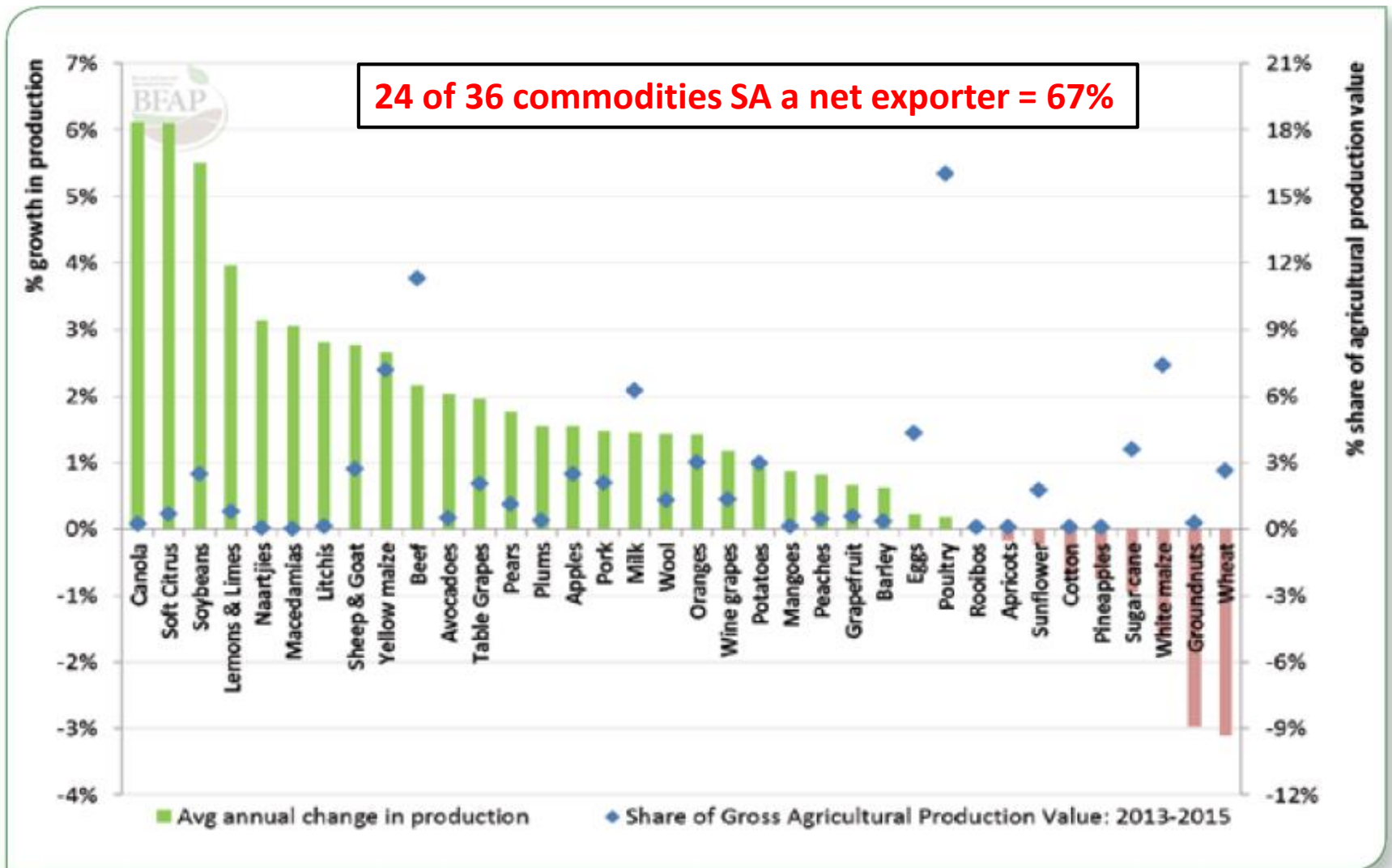


Figure 2: Agricultural performance: growth in production (2011-2015) and share of agricultural production value of selected industries (2013-2015)

Source: BFAP, 2016

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The current policymakers' thinking revolve around these aspects

- Inclusive growth and jobs creation
- Land reform
- Climate change
- Water rights regulations and water infrastructure
- Infrastructure constraints in some farming areas, particularly former homelands
- International trade matters (market access, and expansion of export markets)

So for today...

1. Presidential Land & Agriculture Reform Advisory Panel Report, 'Expropriation without compensation' and other land policies/legislation
2. Environmental and natural resource legislation
3. Jobs Summit developments
4. Public-Private Growth Initiative



**FINAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY
PANEL ON LAND REFORM AND AGRICULTURE**

04 MAY 2019

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Whereas His Excellency The President of South Africa, Mr Cyril Matamela Ramaphosa, appointed the Expert Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture on 18 September 2018 comprising:

- ▶ Dr Vuyokazi (Vuyo) Mahlati (Chairperson)
- ▶ Professor Ruth Hall
- ▶ Professor Mohammad Karaan
- ▶ Mr Dan Kriek
- ▶ Ms Bulelwa Mabasa
- ▶ Ms Thato Moagi
- ▶ Ms Thandi Ngcobo
- ▶ Advocate Tembeka Ngcukaitobi
- ▶ Mr Nic Serfontein
- ▶ Mr Wandile Sihlobo

I am honoured to present this report as a response to the Terms of Reference of the Panel from the Presidency, as well as an account of proceedings and relevant developments that took place towards the finalisation of the report.

Sincerely yours,



Dr Vuyo Mahlati, Chairperson



Back row, L-R: Mohammad Karaan, Tembeka Ngcukaitobi, Thandi Ngcobo, Dan Kriek, Nic Serfontein, Ruth Hall
Front row, L-R: Thato Moagi, Deputy President David Mabuza, Vuyo Mahlati, President Cyril Ramaphosa, Bulelwa Mabasa
Insert: Wandile Sihlobo

Presidential Advisory Panel's report on land reform: why context is important

On Sunday, the Presidency released the final report of the Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture. The release of this report was highly anticipated and therefore attracted a flurry of media coverage. At this juncture it is worth taking stock of the process and considering the effect which the recommendations may have on land reform policy.

The report contains ideas and recommendations, not policy

Present Ramaphosa convened the panel of experts to advise him on land reform and agricultural policy, but like any advice, the president can take it under consideration and decide what to use. It was clearly never the intention to outsource the formal policy making function of the Government. As such, the report contains ideas and recommendations from experts that may well influence eventual policy decisions, but it is not automatically become government policy.

27 July 2019

Theo Boshoff

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Fields of policy and legislation

1. Credit legislation: National Credit Amendment Bill passed by Parliament and assented.
National Credit Act: Regulation 23A: Affordability assessment (flexibility required for Agric sector)
2. Carbon Tax Act (implemented) and Climate Change Bill (In Nedlac) - contentious
3. Labour legislation: NMWA + LRAA + BCEAA (Nedlac package) – Exemption system problem?
4. Water rights and water security:
 - Water Masterplan & Water Phakisa – New Water Bill & ELU?
 - Water licence application regulations & Water tariffs (Independent regulator?)
5. Land reform:
 - **Expropriation without Compensation – Re-establishment of Parliamentary subcommittee to propose wording to National Assembly**
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 - Valuation Regulations (Property Valuation Act) – Recent Court judgement vital and welcomed.
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 - Preservation & Development of Agricultural Land Framework Bill (DAFF Bill) – currently in Nedlac and contentious. Constitutional challenge?
6. Other

6 August 2019

The Hon. Tito Mboweni

Minister of Finance
40 Church Square
Old Reserve Bank Building
2nd Floor, Pretoria
0002

By electronic mail: minreg@treasury.gov.za

Dear Minister

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CARBON TAX ACT

As you may be aware, Business has repeatedly and in a number of fora, expressed concern about the introduction of a carbon tax at this time of extreme socio-economic challenge.

Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) has engaged consistently with Government on the development of policy and legislation and particularly the introduction of a carbon tax and the challenges associated with its introduction at this time.

In passing the Carbon Tax Bill, parliament essentially created a complex regulatory regime comprising - primary legislation in the form of a Carbon Tax Act and an amendment to the Customs and Excise Act - secondary legislation in the form of a range of regulations and SARS Rules.

BUSA had always understood that it was common cause that implementation of the Carbon Tax Act would require the complete regulatory regime to be in place at the date of implementation. This is clearly now not the case. In addition, given experience in the development of the regulations to date it appears highly unlikely that the required regulations will be promulgated any time soon. To assert, as the draft SARS documentation does, that the final SARS Rules are only required by July 2020, which is the date for the submission of accounts for the first seven-month tax period, cannot be correct.

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PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE
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Trust Building, Cape Town, CBD

24 July 2019

**Department of Water and Sanitation
Private Bag X995
Pretoria
001**

Attention: Mr Tendani Nditwani
Dr Chantal Ramcharan-Kotze

Dear Tendani and Chantal

**SUBMISSION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION (DWS) IN RELATION
TO THE UPCOMING WATER AND SANITATION OPERATION PHAKISA – PROPOSED
WORKSTREAMS**



**national planning
commission**

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



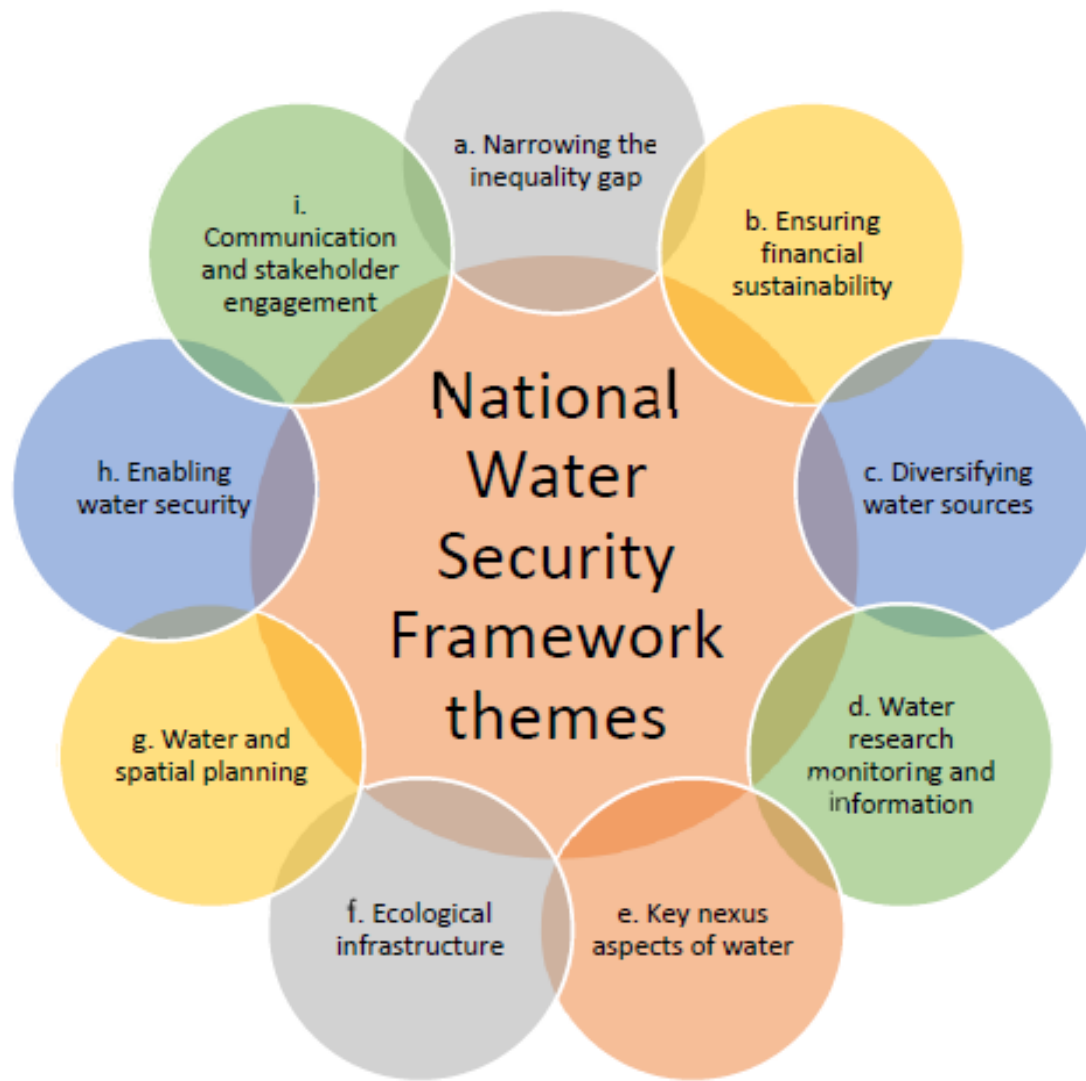
DISCUSSION DOCUMENT **FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS**

National Water Security Framework



6. Framework thematic areas

In order to address the various dimensions presented, thematic areas were identified to guide the framing and implementation. Nine thematic areas have been identified for South Africa's Water Security Framework.



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APRIL

2019

LAND REFORM

Status update

NEDLAC:

1. Jobs Summit developments
2. Trade & Industry Chamber

Public-Private Growth Initiative (PPGI)



Presidential Jobs Summit Agreements First Progress report

Report to the Presidential Committee
01 August 2019

Jobs Summit developments

Business Day

SMS 80 to 43331 or email subscriptions@businessday.co.za
 (SMS cost R1.00. Free SMS to read the paper)
 Please ensure that you have the correct number for your area with the 80 Prefix.

NEWS

ANC in distress, divided, crippled, says Nzimande

Blade Nzimande

The ANC is in distress, divided and crippled by fighting amid a "huge attempt" to displace President Cyril Ramaphosa, SA Communist Party (SACP) general secretary Blade Nzimande says. The SACP is a member of the tripartite alliance together with the ANC and union federation Cosatu. Its support is crucial for Ramaphosa as he seeks to clean out the widespread corruption and rot that has crept into the government and the ruling party, mostly in the past 10 years. /Page 3

State asked to raise corporate taxes

The government must consider increasing corporate taxes and put in place an economic policy that deviates from inflation targeting to curb the rising unemployment and poverty in SA, says the Alternative Information and Development Centre. Last week, Stats SA released worrying unemployment numbers which showed the country's official

BUSINESS BRIEFS

SA gold misses big June quarter

The June quarter was an important one for the gold market as the price broke out of a tight range, but SA's gold industry missed it. Outlining key findings in the World Gold Council's latest update, Alistair Hewitt, a director at the council, said not only was the traditional driver of US interest rates a factor in steering the gold price, but also strong inflows into gold-backed exchange-traded funds. /Page 9

Rebosis to sell Grand Central

Rebosis Property Fund will ease pressure on its balance sheet with the sale of Grand Central, one of its largest office assets in the Western Cape. /Page 10

Discovery's action against Liberty

Behaviour-driven insurer Discovery has taken its competitor Liberty to court over the latter's decision to reward customers who are taking care of their health by participating in a number of wellness programmes, including Vitality. /Page 10

Bitcoin looks like 'safe haven' asset

Ramaphosa warned on runaway debt

● Busa president Siphon Pityana says the economy is in a worse state than it was 18 months ago

Carol Paton
Writer at Large

President Cyril Ramaphosa's management of the economy over the past 18 months has come under intense criticism by SA's biggest business organisation, which says runaway government debt now poses the risk "of taking us all down".

Business Unity SA (Busa) president Siphon Pityana says the economy is in a worse state than it was 18 months ago because of government's reluctance to take the hard decisions required to stabilise public finances and create conditions that are more conducive to economic growth.

Unless government itself acted to cut government spending, it would be forced into an austerity programme by the IMF when private lenders turned their backs on the country, Pityana said.

Since Ramaphosa came into office, SA's debt to GDP ratio has ballooned due to a number of

enue. In February, the Treasury said the debt to GDP ratio would stabilise at 60.2% in 2023/2024 and the state's deficit before borrowing would come in at 4.5%.

But Fitch Ratings said last week that after the latest bailout for Eskom it expected SA to miss these targets by far, with debt to GDP reaching 68% in 2021/2022 and possibly rising further, and the budget deficit reaching 6.3% at the end of 2019/2020.

The crisis is causing deep concern among business, labour and the public.

When Busa and Ramaphosa met two weeks ago, and again at a meeting at Nedlac on Thursday, Pityana and other business leaders were categorical that it is crunch time for SA.

"The debt situation is now posing a systemic risk," Pityana said in an interview on Friday.

"Domestic financial service companies are being coerced government to continue lend

"We are at a point where s

IF I DIE IN A WHITE NATIONALIST TERROR ATTACK LEAVE MY BODY ON THE STEPS OF CONGRESS

Public-Private Growth Initiative

- Meeting in July 2018 with Mr Roelf Meyer, ITI
- 14 August meeting with Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (NDZ)
- 20 August meeting with President Ramaphosa
- 21 September meeting with Ministers NDZ and Ebrahim Patel (EP)
 - Draft framework plan submitted
- 27 November meeting with Ministers NDZ, EP and Rob Davies
 - Agriculture Value Chain 5-Year Business Plan submitted
- 29 January: Meeting with President Ramaphosa
- Outcomes into SONA, Budget and now 2nd SONA and MTSF (Medium Term Strategic Framework – Govt’s 5-Year Business Plan)
- Meeting with DPME (DDG Rudi Dicks), *the dti* and National Treasury.
- PPGI meeting in July 2019 with Invest SA – part of DTIC
- Budget Vote Speeches of Ministers Thoko Didiza and Ebrahim Patel

Wrap up.....

- Relatively healthy and robust agri-food industry, but under pressure lately.
- **Challenges:** Investment environment, Agro-logistics, water availability and quality, environmental sustainability, R&D, crime and security, labour relations & legislation, land reform, climate change, droughts, trade agreements, sustainable transformation, etc.
- **Opportunities:** Growing population, consumer spending trends, new markets (especially to Africa and Asia), new technologies & improved productivity, etc.
- Major contributor to Food Security, growth and employment in RSA – **major South African asset.**
- **But we live in uncertain times – many risks and variables, some controllable, others not or less so.**
- **However, risk creates opportunity and reward, and concentrate on those risks and opportunities you understand and can manage!**

Thank you

Questions or comments?