



An Overview of the Western Cape's Agriculture Sector

November 2022

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Executive Summary

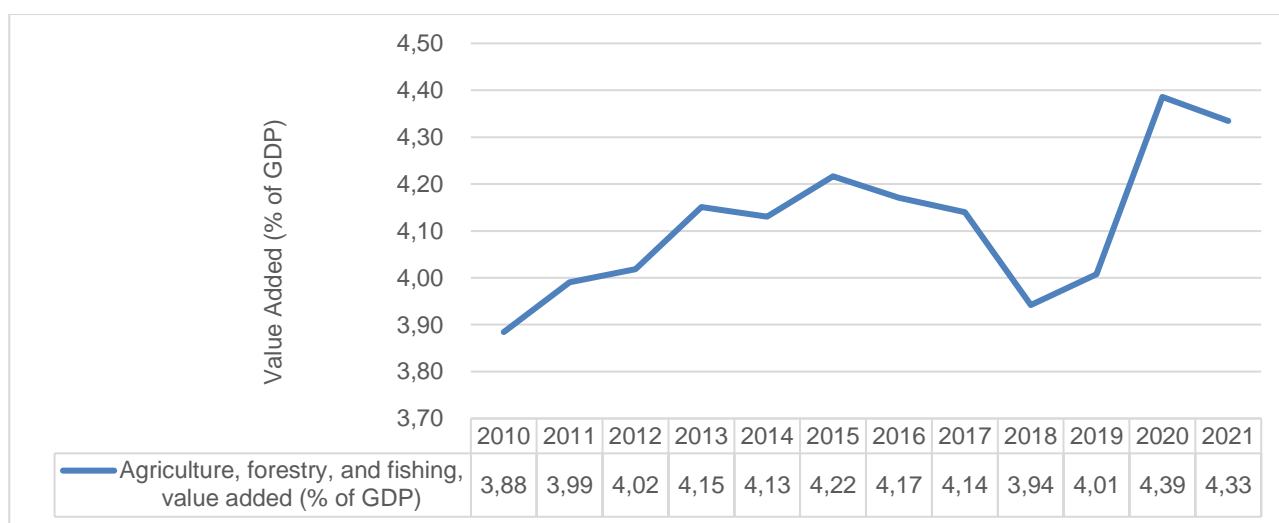
The agriculture sector has long-been synonymous with the Western Cape, from the province's world-renowned wines and thriving wine tourism industry, to its global importance in the deciduous fruit market, and its increasing prominence as a globally competitive citrus exporter in recent years. And certainly, while primary agriculture remains a central tenet of the sector, the agri processing industry including the food, beverages and tobacco sector are also key for the local economy.

The objective of this publication is to provide an overview of the Western Cape's agriculture sector, which for the purpose of this study incorporates both primary agriculture and the agribusiness sector. Global trends influencing the sector are considered in the context of the current economic climate. The report also highlights trade and investment related data at a global, national, and provincial level for the agriculture and agribusiness sector.

1. General Overview of the Agriculture and Agri processing Industries

The agri processing industry is a subset of manufacturing that processes raw materials and intermediate products derived from the agricultural sector. Said differently, agri processing is the transformation of primary agricultural products that originate from farming (Western Cape Government, 2021). Globally, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed an estimated 4.33% to GDP in 2021 as depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Global agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP), 2010-2021



Source: Trading Economics, 2022

The sector also plays a critical role in attaining the second goal of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030, namely *Zero Hunger by 2030*, the overarching objective of which is to “*end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable, agriculture*”. Higher global demand for food, along with the growing world population (projected to be 9.7 billion by 2050), places agricultural development as one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty, and boost shared prosperity (World Bank, 2022).

Figure 2: UN Global Sustainable Goals



Source: UN.org <https://www.un.org/en/sustainable-development-goals>

While the agriculture sector plays a pivotal role in sustaining global food systems, the sector has suffered multiple shocks in recent years, from disruptions associated with COVID-19, to extreme weather conditions, to pests, to geopolitical pressures and conflicts, all of which negatively impact food systems. The net effect of which has been rising global food prices, and ultimately, increasing food insecurity and hunger.

To contextualise this, according to the World Bank an estimated 80% of the world's poor live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for their food and livelihoods. And these small farmers, who are responsible for a third of the world's food production, are highly susceptible to the impacts of extreme weather events, as well as soil erosion, rising temperatures, and changes in water supply (World Bank, 2022). This has resulted in a decline in agricultural productivity, the nutritional value of crops, food security, and ultimately, livelihoods (World Bank, 2022).

1.1 Demand for Agricultural Products

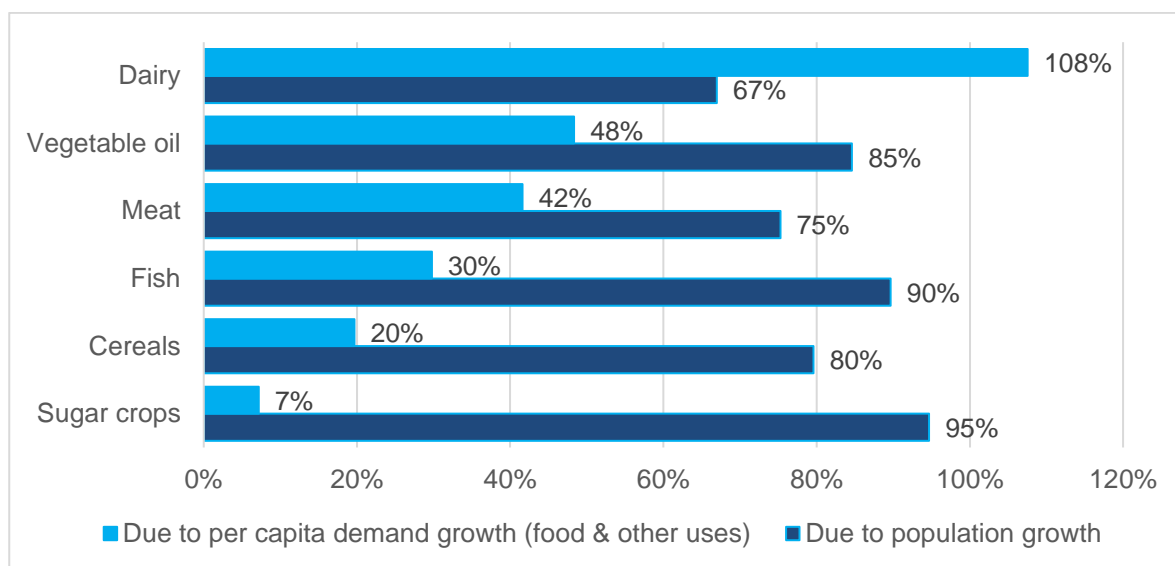
Global demand for agricultural commodities (including non-food uses) is projected to grow at an average of 1.2% p.a. over the next decade (2021-2031), slower than the average growth rate of 2.2% p.a. experienced over the last decade, according to the OECD's Food and Agricultural Outlook (2022). This is due to a projected slowdown in demand growth in China (0.8% p.a. compared to 2.7% p.a. over the last decade) and other emerging economies, as well as lower global demand for biofuels.

Specifically, global demand for cereals and fish is forecast to grow at half the rate recorded over the past decade, while vegetable oils are expected to grow at less than a third of last decade's average growth rate. This is in stark contrast to that seen in recent years, with vegetable oils the fastest-growing commodity over the past ten years, driven partly by biofuel policies. Looking ahead, the expectation is that demand growth for vegetable oils will be constrained by stagnating and/or declining biodiesel consumption in two major markets, namely the United States (US) and the European Union (EU). The fact that several high-income countries and emerging economies including China are approaching saturation levels will further potentially slow demand for vegetable oils.

Given the limited growth in per capita demand for most commodities, population growth is forecast to be the main driver of overall demand growth over the coming decade (FAO, 2022). The bulk of additional demand is expected to originate in regions with high population growth such as Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and North Africa. The only exception is dairy products, for which growth in demand will be mainly driven by rising per capita consumption of fresh dairy products in India.

To contextualise this, according to the UN's World Population Prospects 2022 Report¹, from 2017 to 2050, it is expected that half of the world's population growth will be concentrated in just nine countries: India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda, and Indonesia (ordered by their expected contribution to total growth). Further, between 2017 and 2050, the populations of 26 African countries are projected to expand to at least double their current size, with the African population projected to reach 2,094 billion by 2050, up from 1,152 billion in 2022.

Figure 3: Forecasted annual growth in demand for key commodities, 2021-2030



Source: FAO, 2022

1.2 Global Trade in Agri processed Products

Trade plays a crucial role in the livelihoods of farmers and individuals employed in the food supply chain. It also contributes to reducing food insecurity across the globe and provides greater choice in consumer goods. While the COVID-19 pandemic led to several trade disruptions worldwide, the agricultural and food sectors proved to be somewhat more resilient than other sectors of the economy. That said, the impact of the ongoing conflict in the Ukraine poses significant risks to global food security, with the said region a major source of global wheat and grain supplies amongst other food products. The indirect impact on input costs, including fuel and fertilisers, and the impact this has on food prices poses further risks to global food supplies.

In terms of agribusiness products, there has been a significant increase in the global export value of this sector over the past decade, with processed and agribusiness product exports rising from a total value USD787,70bn in 2012 to USD1,039.14bn in 2021. More recently, despite the pandemic's impact on the global food supply

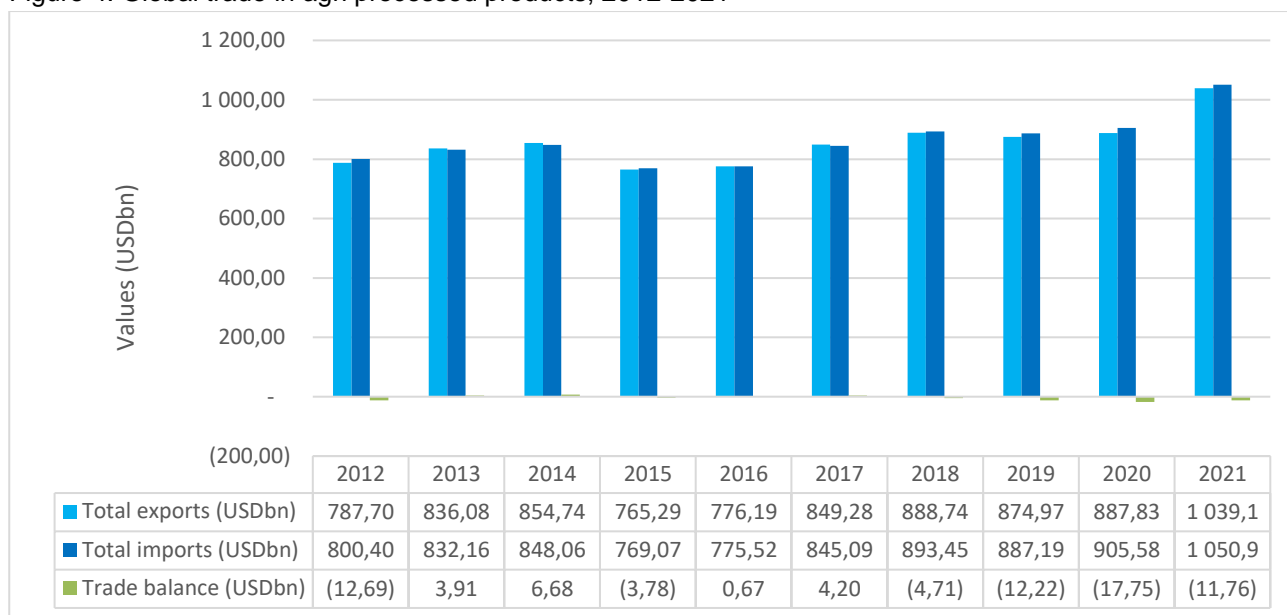
¹ Source:

https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/wpp2022_summary_of_results.pdf

chain, the processed and agribusiness sector continued to thrive, manifest in a 17,04% y-o-y increase in global export values in 2021.

Similarly, global imports of processed and agribusiness products have surged over the past decade, from a value of USD800,40bn in 2012 to USD1,050.90bn in 2021. While the increase in the value of imports of processed and agribusiness products can be linked to several factors, of particular concern is the ongoing climate change crisis, which is constraining the supply side and causing many markets to import more.

Figure 4: Global trade in agri processed products, 2012-2021



Source: Trade Map, 2021

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022. Please see Appendix 1 at the end of this document for conversion rates.

1.2.1 Global Top Traded Agri processed Products

As shown in Table 1, food preparations, palm oil, and oil cake were the top three exported *and* imported agri processed product categories globally in 2021. Dog or cat food was among the fastest-growing export products, with an average growth rate of 13.15% between 2017 and 2021. In terms of imports, food preparations dominated global agri processed import costs, while palm oil and its fractions (14.29%), and dog or cat food (13.66%) recorded the highest average growth rate among the top 10 products between 2017 and 2021.

Table 1: Global trade in agri processed products: top 10 exports and imports, 2021

Top 10 Exports				Top 10 Imports			
Rank	Product	Value 2021 (USDbn)	Avg Growth Rate (2017-2021)	Rank	Product	Value 2021 (USDbn)	Avg Growth Rate (2017-2021)
1	Food preparations	52,92	8,96%	1	Food preparations	55,11	9,36%
2	Palm oil and its fractions	37,57	15,70%	2	Palm oil and its fractions	35,12	15,08%
3	Oil cake and other solid residues	32,23	6,75%	3	Oil cake and other solid residues	34,43	6,42%
4	Wine of fresh grapes	27,97	4,06%	4	Wine of fresh grapes	28,61	4,09%
5	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits, and other bakers' wares	27,03	7,73%	5	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits, and other bakers' wares	27,72	7,92%
6	Cheese	21,41	5,70%	6	Cheese	21,85	5,60%
7	Dog or cat food	21,03	12,67%	7	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	21,16	8,47%
8	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	20,95	4,60%	8	Frozen shrimps and prawns, even smoked	20,71	9,09%
9	Frozen shrimps and prawns	20,51	6,54%	9	Dog or cat food	20,64	13,11%
10	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	19,49	7,34%	10	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	20,13	7,60%
Total Exports		1 039,14	6,21%	Total Imports		1 050,90	6,42%

Source: Trade Map, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022. Please see Appendix 1 at the end of this document for conversion rates.

1.2.2 Export Destination and Import Source Markets for Agri processed Products

Table 2 shows the top 10 global export destination and import source markets for agri processed products in 2021. Europe is a dominant player when it comes to trade in agri processed products. To this end, six of the top ten exports destination markets were European countries. The US, Indonesia, China, and Canada were the four markets outside the Eurozone that featured in the top 10 destination markets for processed food and agro based products.

Similarly, seven of the top 10 import source markets were countries in the Eurozone, with Japan, China, and the US the remaining countries featuring in the top 10 source markets. Interestingly, within this sector, the top ten destination markets are relatively aligned to the top 10 source markets.

Table 2: Top 10 global export destination and import source markets for agri processed products, 2021

Top 10 Export Destination Markets, 2021				Top 10 Import Source Markets, 2021			
Rank	Product	Value 2021 (USDbn)	Avg Growth Rate (2017-2021)	Rank	Product	Value 2021 (USDbn)	Avg Growth Rate (2017-2021)
1	Germany	60,22	4,55%	1	United States	121,16	8,47%
2	United States	57,31	3,59%	2	China	70,47	15,57%
3	Netherlands	53,72	5,88%	3	Germany	59,10	5,04%
4	France	46,94	5,94%	4	France	44,67	4,91%
5	Italy	41,54	8,86%	5	United Kingdom	43,07	2,44%
6	China	40,20	4,50%	6	Netherlands	42,52	7,54%
7	Indonesia	31,95	13,86%	7	Japan	36,02	2,93%
8	Belgium	31,55	6,58%	8	Italy	30,57	4,50%
9	Spain	27,37	7,27%	9	Spain	28,24	6,51%
10	Canada	24,29	9,22%	10	Belgium	28,04	6,35%
Total Exports		887,83	6,21%	Total Imports		1 050,90	6,42%

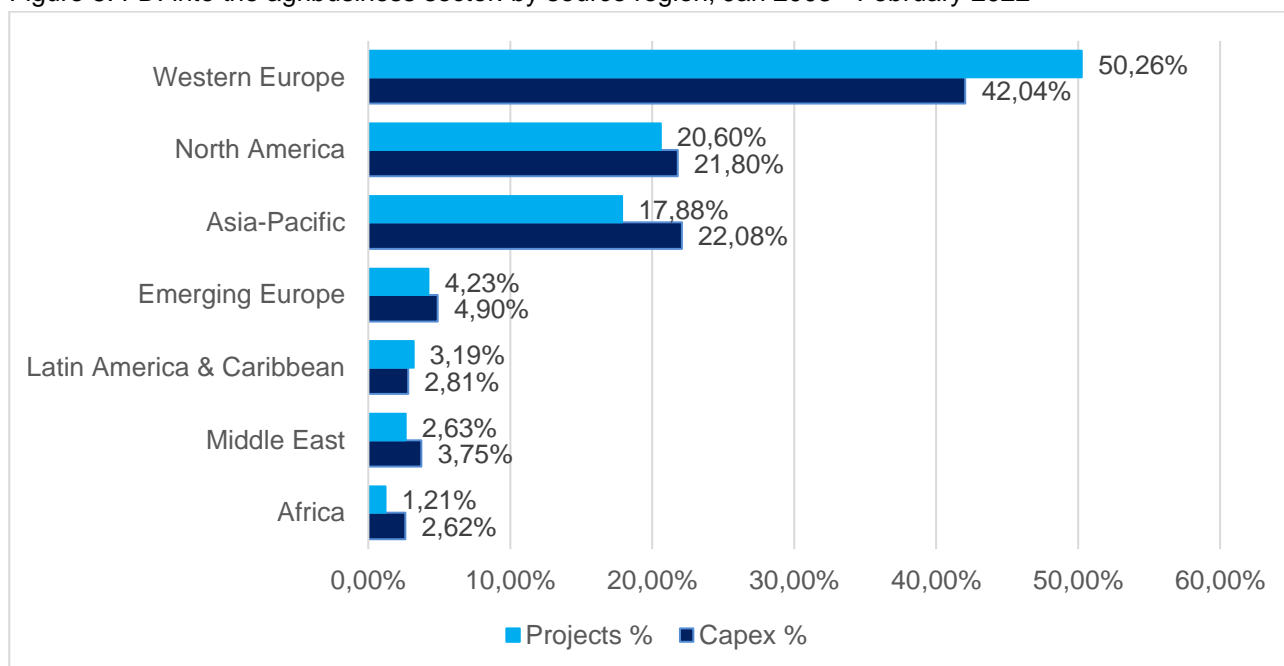
Source: Trade Map, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022.

1.3 Foreign Direct Investment Flows within the Agribusiness sector

Western Europe was the largest *source region* for global foreign direct investment (FDI) into the agribusiness sector in terms of both the number of projects and capex from January 2003 - February 2022. This region accounted for 50.26% (7 631 projects) of projects and 42.04% (USD2,70bn) of capex directed to this sector globally over this period. North America followed with 3 127 projects (20.60%); Asia-Pacific with 2 715 projects (17.88%); and Emerging Europe with 643 projects (4.23%).

Figure 5: FDI into the agribusiness sector: by source region, Jan 2003 - February 2022



Source: FDI Markets, 2022

In terms of key *source countries*, the US was the largest source market globally for FDI into the agribusiness sector worldwide as measured by number of projects between January 2003 and February 2022, which at 2 786 FDI projects, accounted for 18.35% of total global projects. Germany (8.80%) and Switzerland (7.41%) ranked second and third respectively as indicated in Table 3.

South Africa was the 36th top source market globally for FDI into the global agribusiness sector, with 80 FDI projects, which accounted for 0.53% of total global projects.

Table 3: Top 10 source markets for FDI into the global agribusiness sector, Jan 2003 – Feb 2022

Rank	Country	Projects	% Projects	Capex (USDbn)	% Capex	Jobs Created	Companies
1	United States	2 786	18,35%	125,75	19,63%	434 931	908
2	Germany	1 336	8,80%	51,11	7,98%	161 892	471
3	Switzerland	1 125	7,41%	42,92	6,70%	132 706	311
4	United Kingdom	983	6,47%	40,70	6,35%	150 503	400
5	Japan	868	5,72%	29,59	4,62%	113 697	404
6	Netherlands	778	5,12%	26,96	4,21%	95 141	355
7	France	775	5,10%	24,54	3,83%	80 347	344
8	Spain	464	3,06%	12,81	2,00%	51 233	254
9	Italy	418	2,75%	11,60	1,81%	46 353	238
10	Denmark	364	2,40%	11,82	1,85%	39 933	124
36	South Africa	80	0,53%	2,10	0,33%	11 972	53
Total		15 183	100,00%	640,48	100	2 110 679	6 568

Source: FDI Markets, 2022

In terms of the *top source states/provinces* for global FDI into the agribusiness sector, Southeast (London, UK) came top with a share of 4,19% of total projects. Kanto (Japan) and West Netherlands ranked second and third respectively as shown in Table 5 over the said period.

The Western Cape was the 124th top source state for FDI into the agribusiness sector, with 27 FDI projects, equivalent to 0.18% of total projects over this period.

Table 4: Top 10 source states for FDI into the global agribusiness sector, Jan 2003 – Feb 2022

Rank	Country	Projects	% Projects	Capex (USDbn)	% Capex	Jobs Created	Companies
1	Southeast (UK), (London)	636	4,19%	30,97	4,84%	109 707	219
2	Kanto (Japan)	615	4,05%	22,54	3,52%	83 889	265
3	West Netherlands	522	3,44%	19,94	3,11%	71 867	224
4	North-Rhine Westphalia	466	3,07%	19,23	3,00%	62 789	141
5	New York	389	2,56%	22,40	3,50%	76 122	99
6	Ile-de-France	376	2,48%	14,49	2,26%	45 622	140
7	Illinois	369	2,43%	15,14	2,36%	58 122	111
8	Georgia	313	2,06%	21,13	3,30%	70 073	64
9	Minnesota	284	1,87%	10,82	1,69%	39 383	58
10	Baden-Wurttemberg	282	1,86%	0,85	1,95%	47 044	57
124	Western Cape	27	0,18%	0,64	0,10%	3 794	16
Total		15 183	100,00%	640,48	100	2 110 679	6 568

Source: FDI Markets, 2022

Table 5 presents global FDI into the agribusiness sector by *source cities* from January 2003 to February 2022. Tokyo (Japan) was the largest source city for global FDI into the agribusiness sector, with a share of 3.79% of total projects. The second and third largest cities were London (UK), which accounted for 3.72% of global projects, and Vevey (Switzerland), with a share of 3.39%.

The City of Cape Town was the 159th top source city globally for FDI into the agribusiness sector, with 15 FDI projects (equivalent to 0.10% of total projects).

Table 5: Top 10 source cities for FDI into the global agribusiness sector, Jan 2003 – Feb 2022

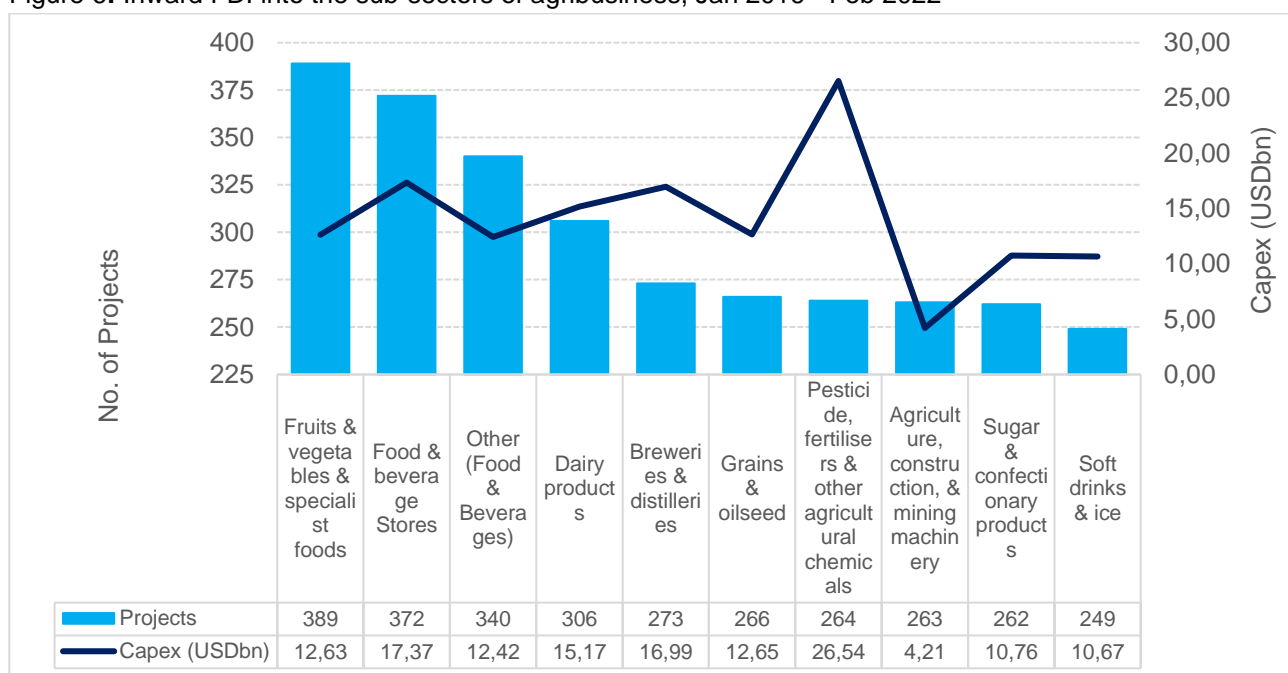
Rank	Country	Projects	% Projects	Capex (USDbn)	% Capex	Jobs Created	Companies
1	Tokyo	576	3,79%	42,90	3,37%	78 095	245
2	London	565	3,72%	30,99	4,61%	104 570	179
3	Vevey	515	3,39%	22,53	4,03%	75 809	85
4	Paris	303	2,00%	19,96	1,67%	34 473	114
5	Minneapolis (MN)	257	1,69%	19,22	1,55%	36 758	41
6	Atlanta (GA)	250	1,65%	22,40	3,06%	63 115	48
7	Amsterdam	234	1,54%	14,48	1,90%	41 023	84

8	Neckarsulm	200	1,32%	15,16	1,55%	39 107	22
9	Purchase (NY)	181	1,19%	21,11	1,22%	31 257	26
10	Singapore	158	1,04%	10,83	1,48%	32 904	85
159	Cape Town	15	0,10%	0,26	0,04%	1 194	9
Total		15 183	100,00%	640,48	100,00%	2 110 679	6 568

Source: FDI Markets, 2022

Figure 6 shows FDI into the sub-sectors of agribusiness, ranked primarily by the number of projects (with capex as the secondary value), between January 2016 and February 2022 on a global level.

Figure 6: Inward FDI into the sub-sectors of agribusiness, Jan 2016 - Feb 2022

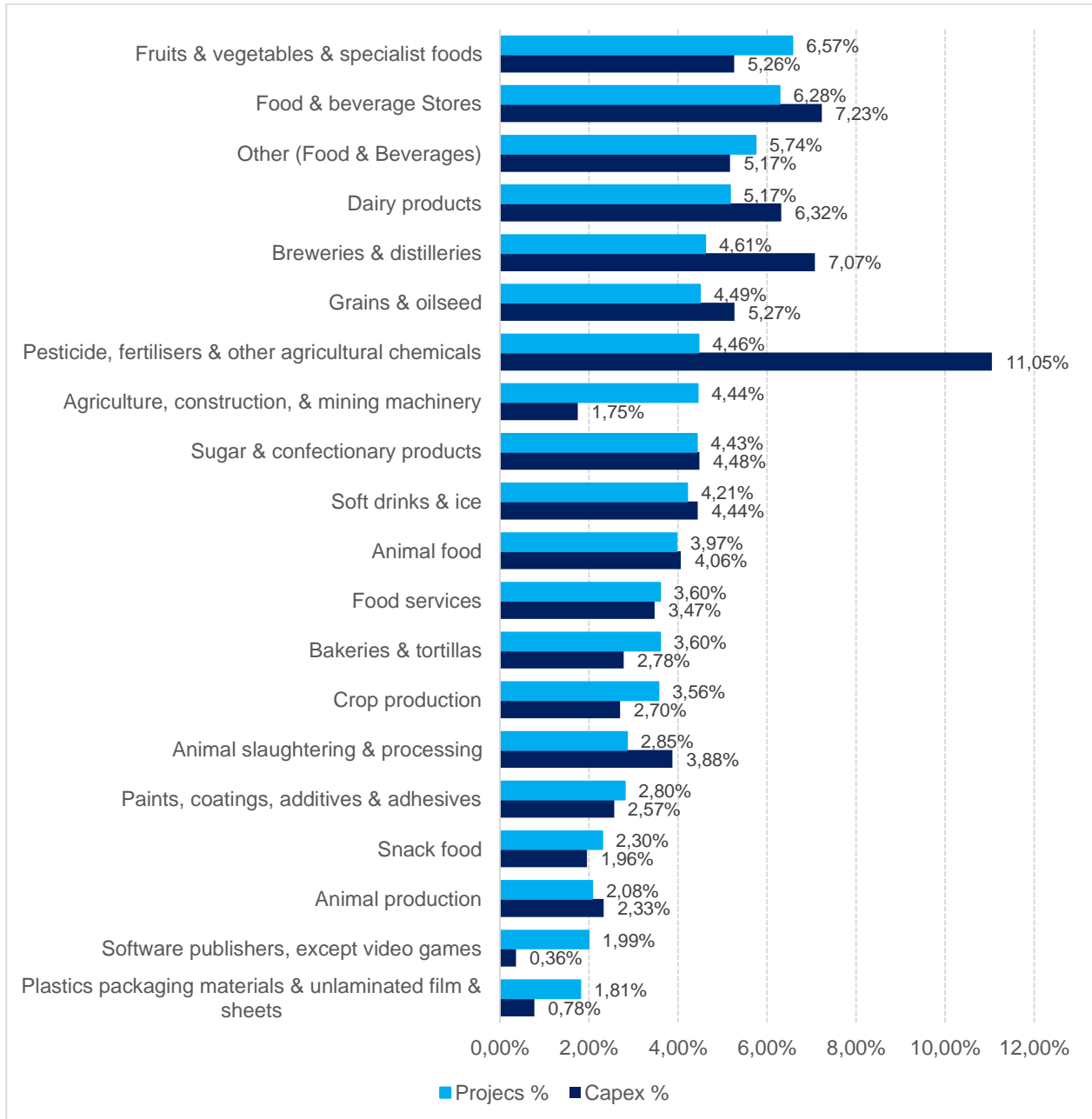


Source: FDI Markets, 2022

The following are the key sub-sectors within the agribusiness sector:

- Fruit, vegetables, and specialist foods recorded 389 projects, (equivalent to 6.57% of total agribusiness FDI projects globally), with a global capex value of USD12,63bn (equivalent to 5.26% of total agribusiness FDI capex globally).
- Food and beverages followed at 372 projects (equivalent to 6.28% of total agribusiness FDI projects globally), with a global capex value of USD17,37bn, (equivalent to 7.32% of total agribusiness FDI capex globally).
- Other (food and beverages) were the 3rd largest key agri-business sub-sector receiving 340 projects (equivalent to 5.74% of total agribusiness FDI projects globally) with a global capex value of USD12.42bn, (equivalent to 5.17% of total agribusiness FDI capex globally).

Figure 7: FDI into agribusiness sub-sectors, 2016 - 2021



Source: FDI Markets, 2022

2. South Africa's Agribusiness Sector

The South African government recognises agriculture and agri processing as critical drivers of economic growth, employment, and a platform to increase exports through various strategic governmental plans. To this end, despite challenging global economic conditions and rising input costs, South Africa's agriculture and agribusiness sectors remains key priorities, with national government implementing several measures to stimulate these sectors in recent years.

These include amongst other measures the ZAR1.2bn, (USD81,20m) equivalents to assist small-scale farmers who have a turnover between R20,000, (USD1,353) and R1 million, (USD67,665) per annum (Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALR), 2022). Further, in a bid to stimulate the growth of Black and small-scale farmers, in March 2021 the government, in partnership with the Industrial Development Corporation, set up a ZAR5bn, (USD338,33m) fund to help Black farmers gain access to capital and to boost their role in commercial agriculture. Currently, priority is being given to critical industries such as horticulture and poultry.

From a structural perspective, the agriculture sector consists of a dual economy, made up of a well-developed commercial sector responsible for an estimated 80% of the country's food production, and subsistence and smallholder farmers who mainly produce for their own consumption (Green Cape, 2022). The adaptation of the country's agriculture sector to the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) has enabled and facilitated growth of the sector, unleashing opportunities for smaller producers to overcome challenges such as market access and food losses by employing agricultural technology (Agtech, 2021). Accordingly, South Africa's agriculture sector's future is seemingly bright, and is primed for investment by producers, investors, technology manufacturers, service providers, distributors, and other players in the agricultural value chain.

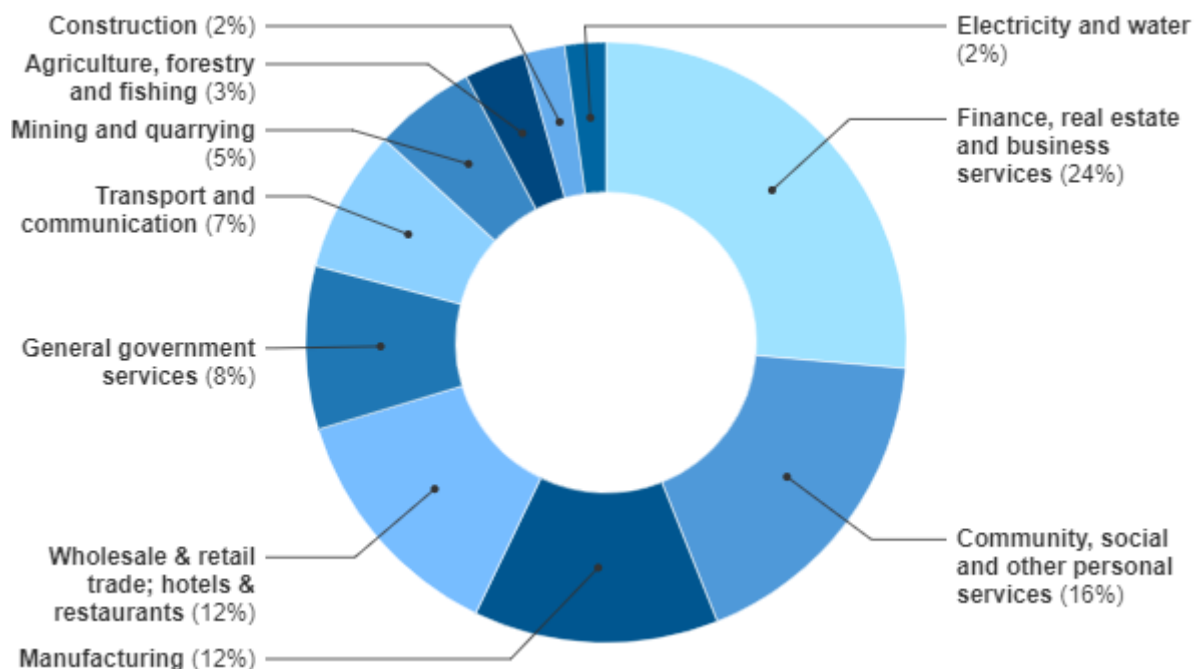
Notwithstanding opportunities outlined above, the reality is that the country's agricultural sector is not immune to global challenges *and/or* environmental shocks. To this point, rising temperatures renders the sector increasingly vulnerable to water shortages. This in turn poses a threat to a country's agricultural sector, where most productive land is rain fed and a mere 1% has the right climate and soil combination for rain-fed crops (Green Cape, 2022). Furthermore, environmental disasters and population growth have also resulted in increased competition for key resources, constraining an already overburdened agricultural sector.

Ongoing load shedding and unreliable electricity supplies, along with the social unrest witnessed in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng in July 2021, place further strain on the broader South African economy, including the agriculture and agribusiness sector. These challenges in turn impact connectivity infrastructure (roads and railway) and limit the capacity of ports to process high volumes of perishable goods like fruits and other goods destined for export markets. These are some of the trade-related challenges that still need to be addressed by national government and state-owned enterprises such as Transnet and SANRAL (Green Cape, 2022).

While the local agribusiness sector has undoubtedly faced challenges in recent years, COVID-19 - which also contributed to these challenges – has also had a positive effect manifest in higher consumer demand for healthy foods, which in turn channelled investments into various agribusiness sectors, including fresh fruit and vegetables.

In terms of economic output, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector contributed 3% to the *national economy* in 2021 as shown in Figure 8. The finance, real estate, and business services; community, social and other personal services; and manufacturing were the leading sectors in terms of their contribution to GVA.

Figure 8: South Africa's Sectoral Share of GVA, 2021

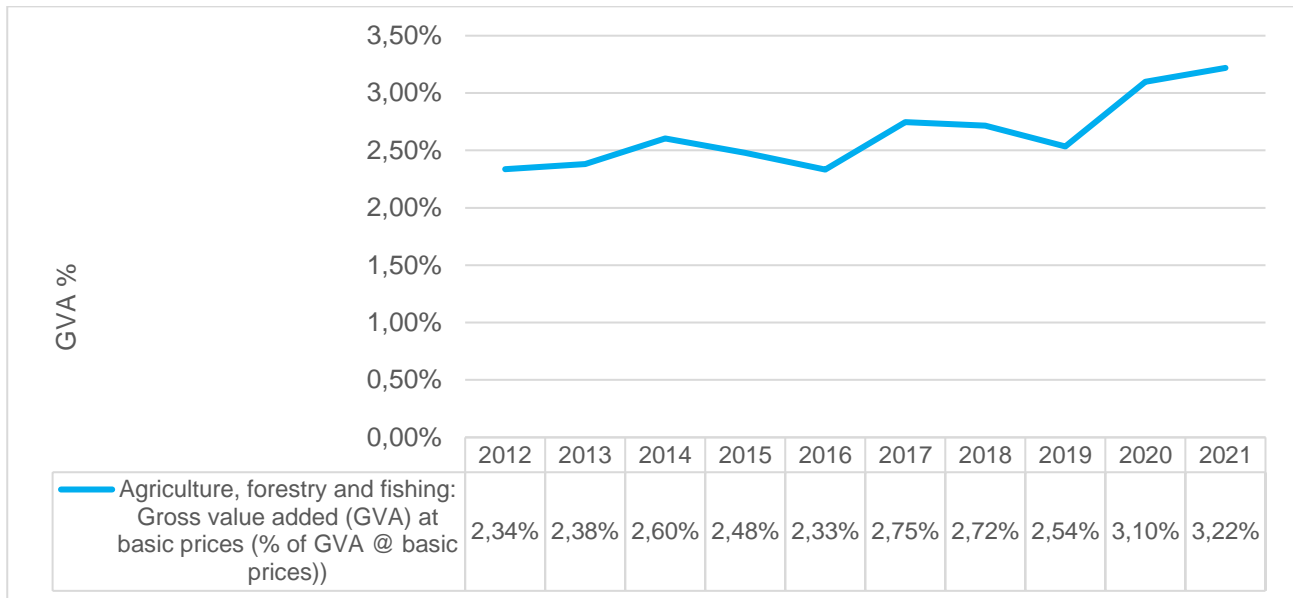


Source: Quantec 2022

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has exhibited a high degree of resilience to the external shocks that have affected the national economy over the past five years, with this sector posting an average growth rate of 4% p.a. between 2017 and 2021. The expectation is that the sector will continue to be a key sector through which to potentially reduce South Africa's high unemployment rate. Moreover, production growth is forecast to continue underpinned by yield improvements within the sector.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector's contribution to the national gross value added (GVA) has increased over the past decade, from 2.34% in 2012 to 3.22% in 2021.

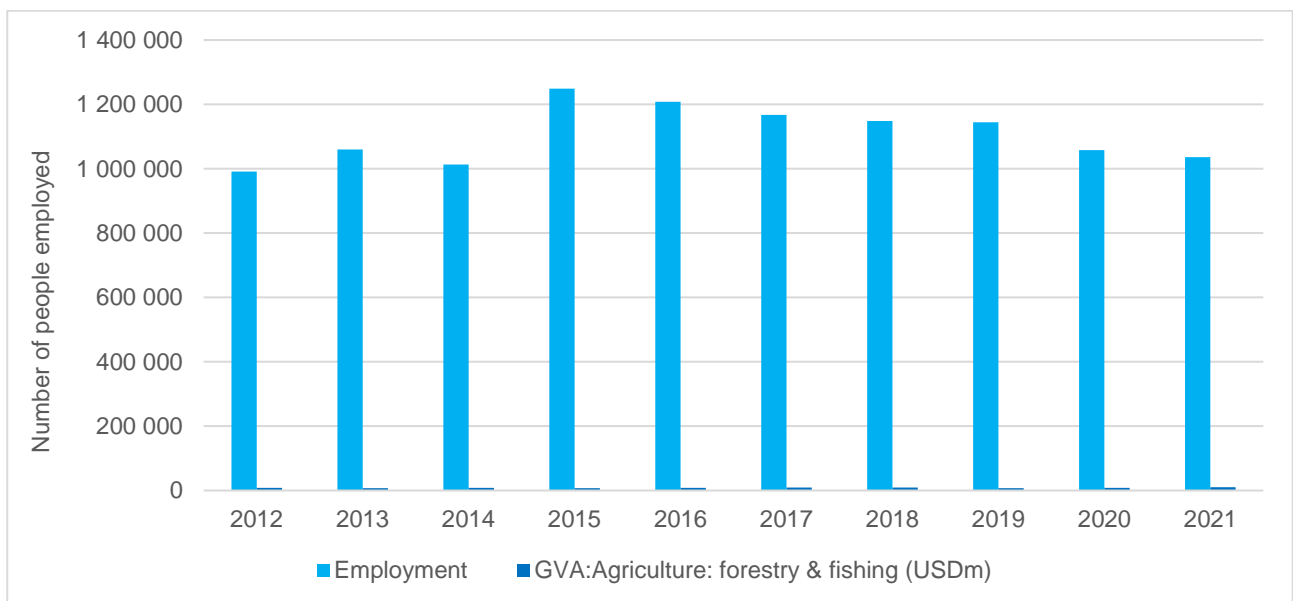
Figure 9: Agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector's GVA as % of total National GVA at basic prices, 2012-2021



Source: Quantec, 2022

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector are also critical in terms of employment creation in South Africa. As reflected in Figure 10, seasonally adjusted employment figures in the said sector shows that the number of people employed fluctuated from 991 635 in 2012 to 1 036 103 in 2021. While GVA within the same sector experienced a steady growth from USD8 587m in 2012 to USD10 208m in 2021.

Figure 10: Gross value added and employment within the South Africa's agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector, 2012 - 2021



Quantec, 2022

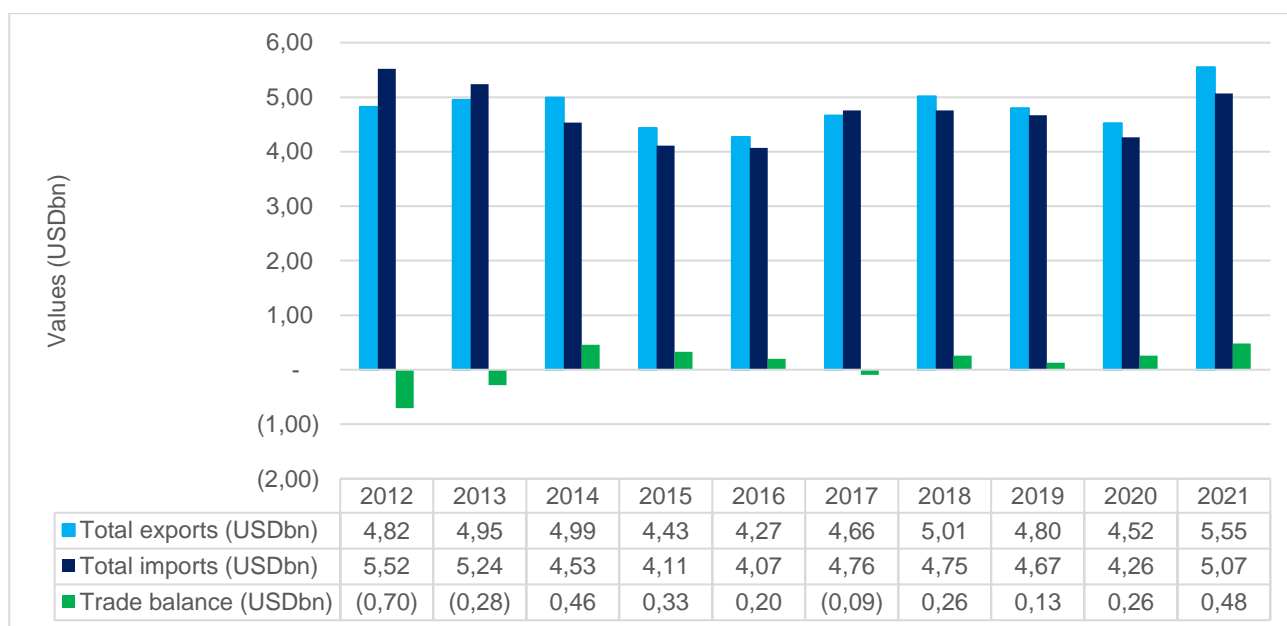
2.1 South Africa's trade in processed food and agro based products

South Africa has a market-oriented agricultural economy that is highly diversified, and includes the production of most major grains, oilseeds, deciduous and subtropical fruits, sugar, citrus, wine, and most vegetables. There is also a competitive amount of livestock production throughout the country, including cattle, dairy, hogs, sheep, and a well-developed poultry and egg industry.

South Africa was both a net exporter *and* net importer of processed food and agro based products over a period close to a decade including 2021 as reflected in Figure 11. Most recently, in 2021, South Africa's exports of agro processed products increased by 22,76% y-o-y to USD5,55bn, up from USD4,52bn earned in 2020.

Similarly, the country's imports of agro processed products increased from USD4,26bn in 2020 to USD5,07bn in 2021, underpinned by a significant increase in the demand for palm oil and wheat which were the top imported products for South Africa in that year. Despite the increase in import costs, the country's trade balance for processed food and agro based products remained in positive territory at a surplus of ZAR0,48bn in 2021, significantly higher than the USD0,26bn surplus recorded in 2020.

Figure 11: South Africa's trade in processed food and agro based products, 2021 – 2021



Source: Trade Map, 2022

In terms of key agro processed exports, wine was South Africa's top exported agribusiness product in 2021 with export earnings of USD503,38m. The fastest growing export product in the sector was the cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose category, which grew by an average of 24.34% over the period 2017 and 2021.

Figure 12: South Africa's top 10 exported processed food and agri based products

	Value 2021 (USDm)	Avg Growth Rate %, (2017-2021)
Wine of fresh grapes	503.38	2.97
Crude groundnut oil	344.96	
Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines, and grape must whose fermentation has been arrested ...	173.59	0.24
Food preparations	164.97	0.34
Raw cane sugar	146.01	22.17
Preparations for sauces and prepared sauces	146.00	6.81
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food)	132.06	9.96
Groats and meal of maize corn	123.57	12.03
Waters	119.54	9.99
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose	114.82	26.21

Source: Trade Maps, 2022

In terms of imports, palm oil, milled rice and mixtures of odoriferous substances were some of the top agro processed products imported into the country. Beer made from malt witnessed the highest average growth rate (27.15%) over the period of January 2017 and December 2021.

Figure 13: South Africa's top 10 imported processed food and agri based products

	Value 2021 (USDm)	Avg Growth Rate %, (2017-2021)
Palm oil and its fractions	7.46	14.09
Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	7.11	5.11
Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions	6.89	5.02
Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets	3.29	4.52
Food preparations	3.11	5.78
Whiskies	2.14	13.20
Beer made from malt	2.12	27.15
Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions, based on one or ...	1.59	5.24
Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	1.52	8.06
Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined	1.51	6.10

Source: Trade Maps 2022

In terms of key trading partners and regions, Africa remains very lucrative for South Africa in terms of the export of agri processed products, with 70% of the country's agri processed exports destined for African countries.

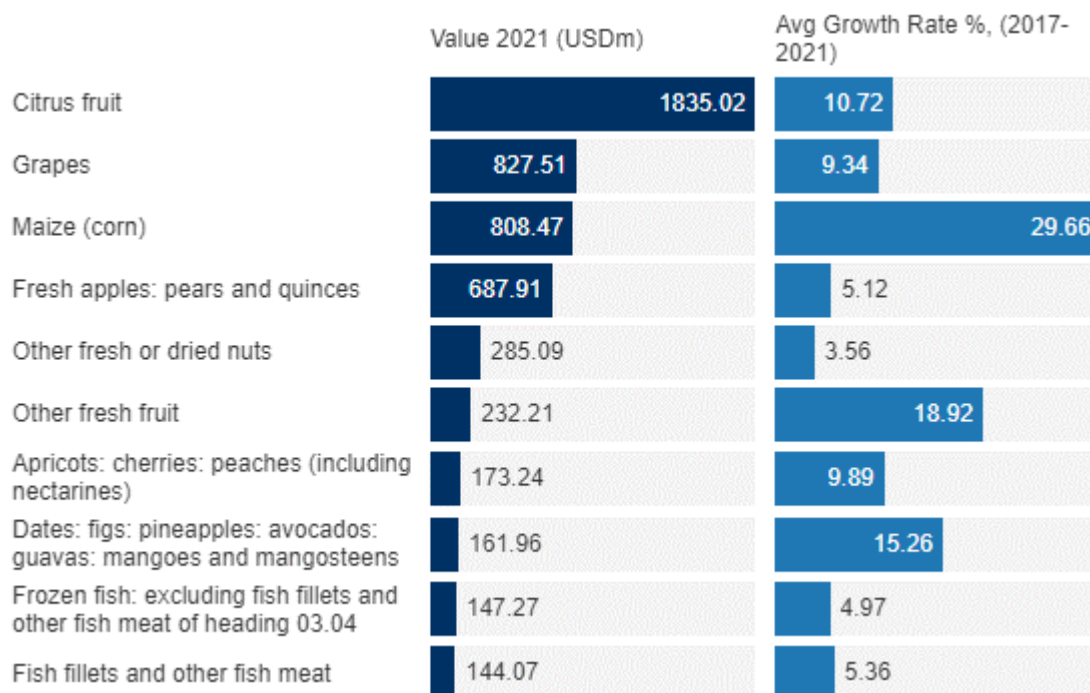
Table 6: South Africa's top 10 destination and source markets for Agri processed products, 2021

Top 10 Destination Markets, 2021				Top 10 Source Markets, 2021			
Rank	Product	Value 2021 (USDm)	Avg Growth Rate (2017-2021)	Rank	Product	Value 2021 (USDm)	Avg Growth Rate (2017-2021)
1	Botswana	571,77	6,26%	1	Eswatini	745,67	5,61%
2	Namibia	555,53	2,86%	2	Indonesia	463,50	17,25%
3	China	441,18	59,71%	3	Thailand	443,88	8,64%
4	Mozambique	385,69	4,70%	4	Argentina	297,05	-1,47%
5	Zimbabwe	328,85	9,20%	5	France	255,10	6,64%
6	Lesotho	305,17	6,94%	6	India	243,59	4,92%
7	United Kingdom	269,98	9,19%	7	Netherlands	240,89	6,91%
8	United States of America	256,45	18,00%	8	United Kingdom	215,85	-0,78%
9	Zambia	255,77	4,99%	9	China	196,23	4,57%
10	Eswatini	253,74	6,67%	10	Germany	190,82	10,66%
Total Exports		5 541,76	5,61%	Total Imports		5 062,69	4,69%

Source: Trade Map, 2022

Turning to key primary agriculture export products, citrus fruits were South Africa's top exported primary agriculture products in 2021 with export earnings of USD1,835.02m. This was followed by grapes and maize to the value of USD827,51m and USD808,47m respectively. The fastest growing export product over the 5-year period 2017-2021 in the sector was the maize (corn) category, which grew by an average of 29,66% over the period 2017 to 2021.

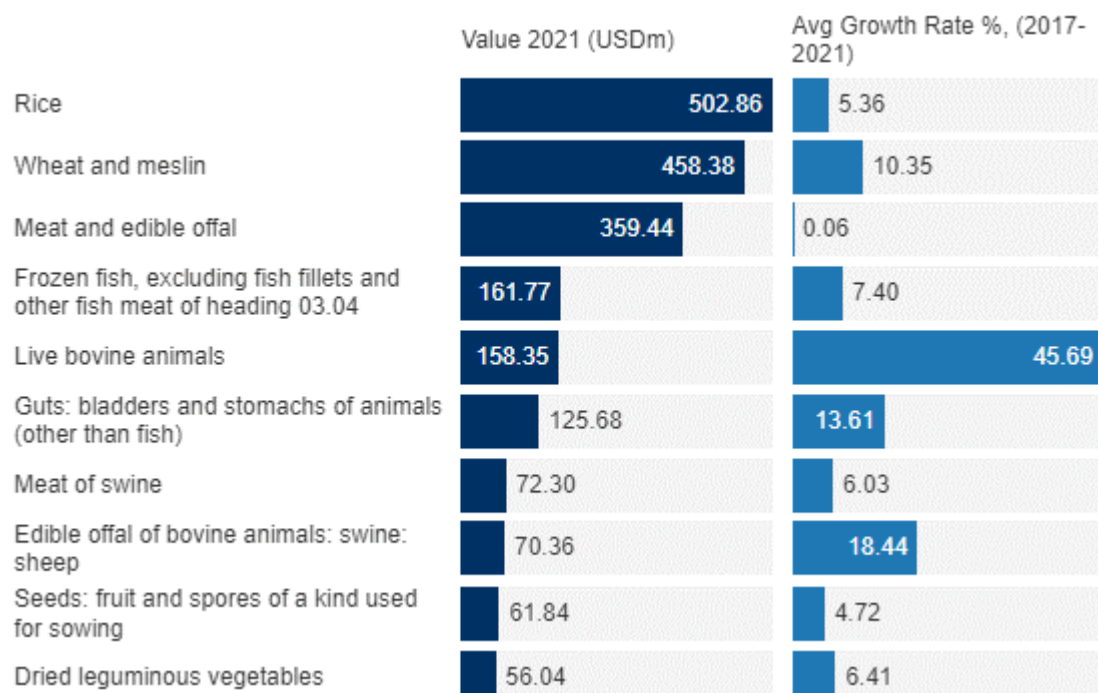
Figure 14: South Africa's top 10 exported primary agriculture products



Source: Quantec, 2022

Turning on to the import front, rice was the top primary agriculture-based product imported into the country at a value of USD502,86m. Wheat and meslin; and meat along with edible offal followed at USD458,38m and USD359,44m. Live bovine animals' products witnessed the highest average growth rate (45,69%) over the period of January 2017 and December 2021.

Figure 15: South Africa's top 10 imported primary agriculture products



Source: Quantec, 2022

In terms of commercial activity, although there has been a decrease in large agricultural sector mergers and acquisitions since the beginning of the pandemic, the sector has still seen some transaction movement, including:

- In 2020, Senwes acquired grain silo storage operator Suidwes Landbou.
- In March 2021, South Africa's Villa Crop Protection and the IntelliChem Group merged under the American brand Winfield United to form Winfield United South Africa Group.
- In June 2021, the Competition Tribunal approved the establishment of a new holding company with shared ownership between BKB and VKB, which will hold a trade retail and fuel business and Agri Fin, a new financial services company (CDH, 2022).

2.2 Inward FDI into South Africa's Agribusiness Sector

South Africa is a key economic hub in Africa with a well-developed infrastructure. Tax and customs reductions have resulted in the country being involved in and becoming a perfect platform for the development of the new generation of green technologies and industries, which benefits the local agribusiness sector. Between January 2003 and May 2022, the South African agribusiness sector recorded 142 investment projects with a capital expenditure equivalent to USD4,703.39m. Seven of the top 10 countries that invested in South Africa during this period were from Europe.

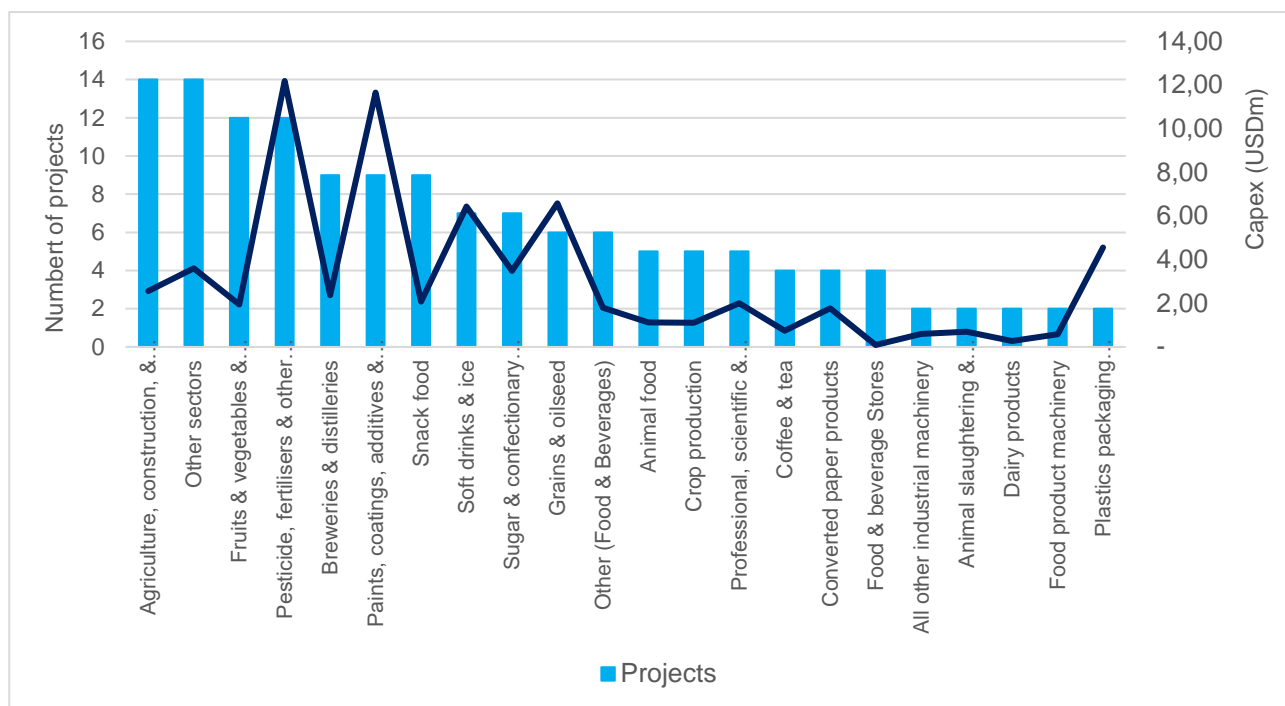
Table 7: South Africa's Inward FDI into the Agribusiness Sector (2003 – May 2022)

Rank	Country	Projects	%Projects	Capex (USDm)	% Capex	AVG Jobs Created	Companies
1	United States	28	19,72%	929,04	1,37%	63	21
2	Netherlands	17	11,97%	805,21	1,19%	75	13
3	United Kingdom	16	11,27%	471,62	0,70%	72	13
4	Switzerland	15	10,56%	264,57	0,39%	76	9
5	Belgium	7	4,93%	757,17	1,12%	76	3
6	Germany	7	4,93%	41,95	0,06%	25	6
7	Australia	4	2,82%	48,04	0,07%	31	3
8	Canada	4	2,82%	138,71	0,21%	165	3
9	China	4	2,82%	112,32	0,17%	82	4
10	France	4	2,82%	74,43	0,11%	85	3
Total		142	100,00%	4 703,39	100,00%	81	108

Source: FDI Markets, 2022

Figure 16 shows investment that landed in the country's agribusiness sub-sectors.

Figure 16: South Africa Inward FDI by Subsector: 2003 – May 2022



Source: FDI Markets, 2022

3. Western Cape's Agribusiness Sector

The Western Cape is situated on the southwestern tip of the African continent and is one of the nine provinces of South Africa. The province is home to South Africa's oldest city, Cape Town. The Western Cape's natural beauty, complemented by its hospitality, cultural diversity, excellent wine, and colourful cuisine, makes the province one of the world's greatest tourist attractions (Western Cape Government, 2021). It is the fourth largest of the nine provinces with an area of 129 462 square kilometres (49 986 sq mi), about 10.6% of the country's total area (SA Gateway, 2022).

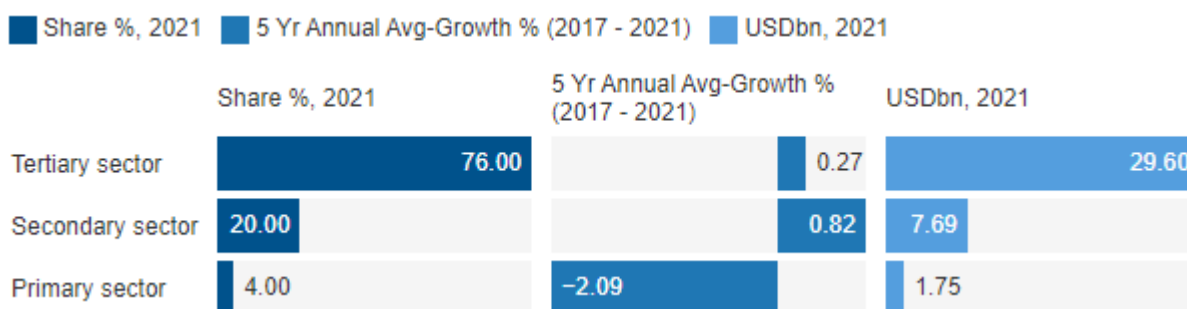
The Western Cape is home to many businesses that operate at various points along the agribusiness supply chain, including inputs, production, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products. The province has a globally competitive agribusiness sector, and Cape Town is an established hub for food and beverage manufacturing, boasting some of the country's largest companies in the sector. Proximity to Africa's fast-rising consumer population makes the province a competitive location to setup food and beverage manufacturing operations.

The agribusiness sector is a key component of the Western Cape's economy and contributes significantly to the region's exports. Value-added services have also emerged in the agribusiness sector, which includes slaughtering, processing, and preserving of meat; processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables; dairy products; grain mill products; crushing of oilseeds; prepared animal feeds; sugar refining; and cocoa, chocolate, and sugar confectionery. The Western Cape's unique climate offers a diverse crop mix and year-round production potential.

As with many other countries, the South African economy including the Western Cape has been through a process of structural transformation, with the agricultural industry's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) declining over time.

To contextualise this, as highlighted in Figure 17 below the province's primary sector's share of GVA was approximately 4% in 2021, with an annual average growth rate of an estimated -2,09% over the past 5 years. The Western Cape's tertiary sector had the highest GVA, totalling USD29,60bn (76% share of the province's GVA). This was followed by the secondary sector, which accounted for 20% of the provincial GVA in 2021 with a 0,82% decline in annual average growth over the past 5 years from 2017-2021.

Figure 17: Western Cape: Share of GVA by sector, 2017 – 2021

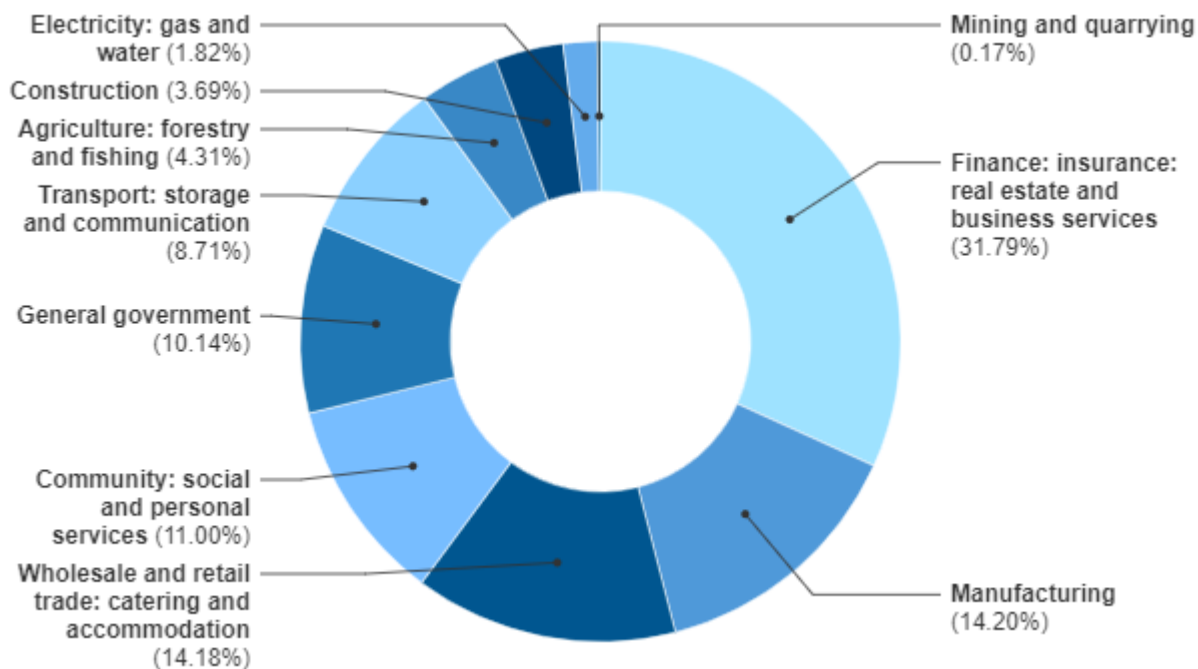


Source: Quantec 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the 2021 ZAR; USD exchange rate of, 1:14,78, (SARB, 2022).

As noted in Figure 17, the tertiary sector continues to be the driver of growth for the Western Cape economy, with finance, real estate, and business services (31,79%) being the largest contributor to the province's GVA in 2021. The province's agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector accounted for 4,31% of GVA in 2021.

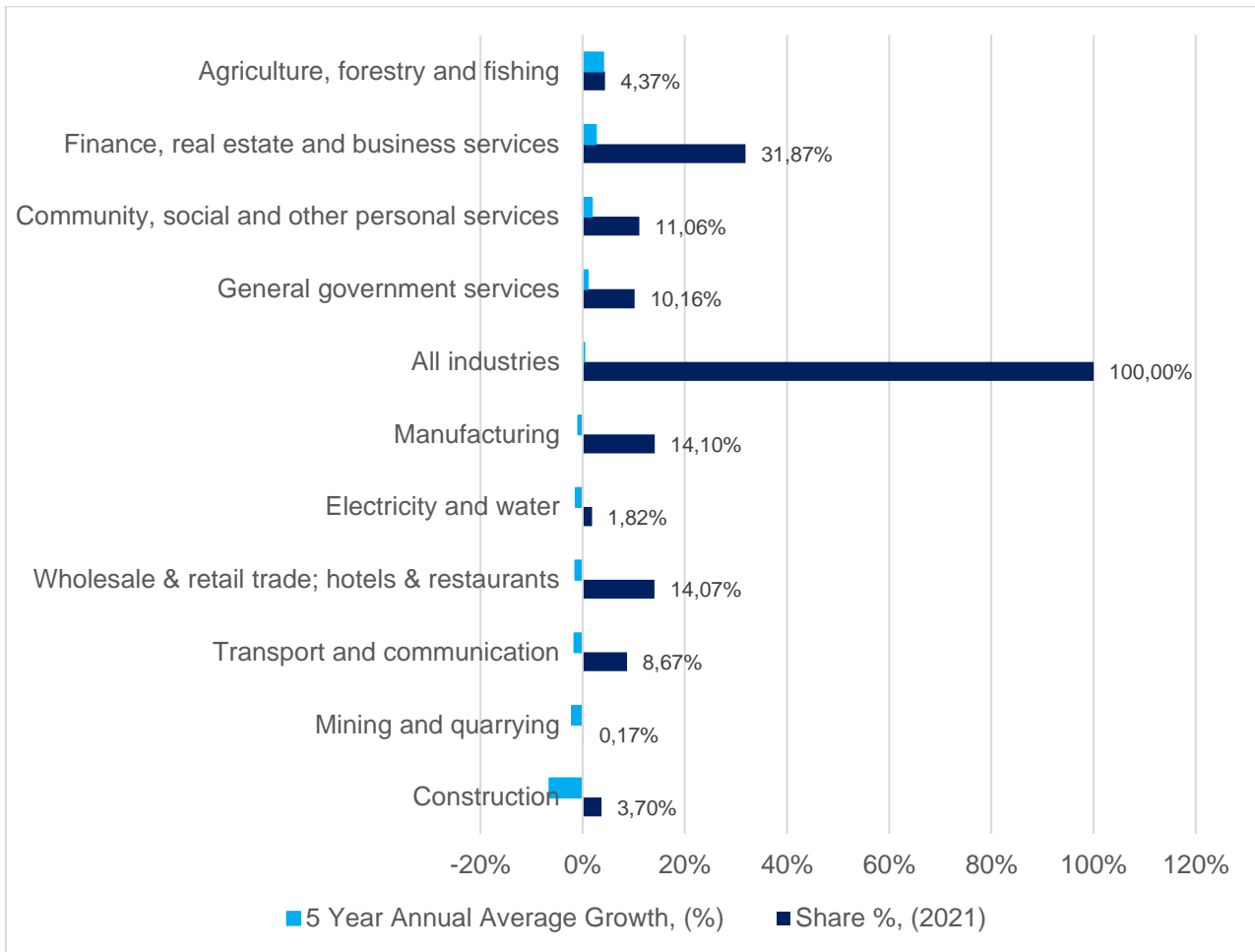
Figure 18: Share of GVA by industries in the Western Cape, 2021



Source: Quantec, 2022

At a more granular level, the Western Cape’s agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector contributed 4,37% to the province’s GVA over the past 5 years leading up to 2021, while 19% of South Africa’s agriculture, forestry, and fishing GVA came from the Western Cape (Quantec, 2022). As shown in Figure 19, the finance, real estate, and business services sector (31,87%), had the highest share of GVA in the Western Cape, followed by manufacturing (14,10%), which includes agri processing, over this five-year period.

Figure 19: Western Cape: share of GVA by industry, 2017 -2021

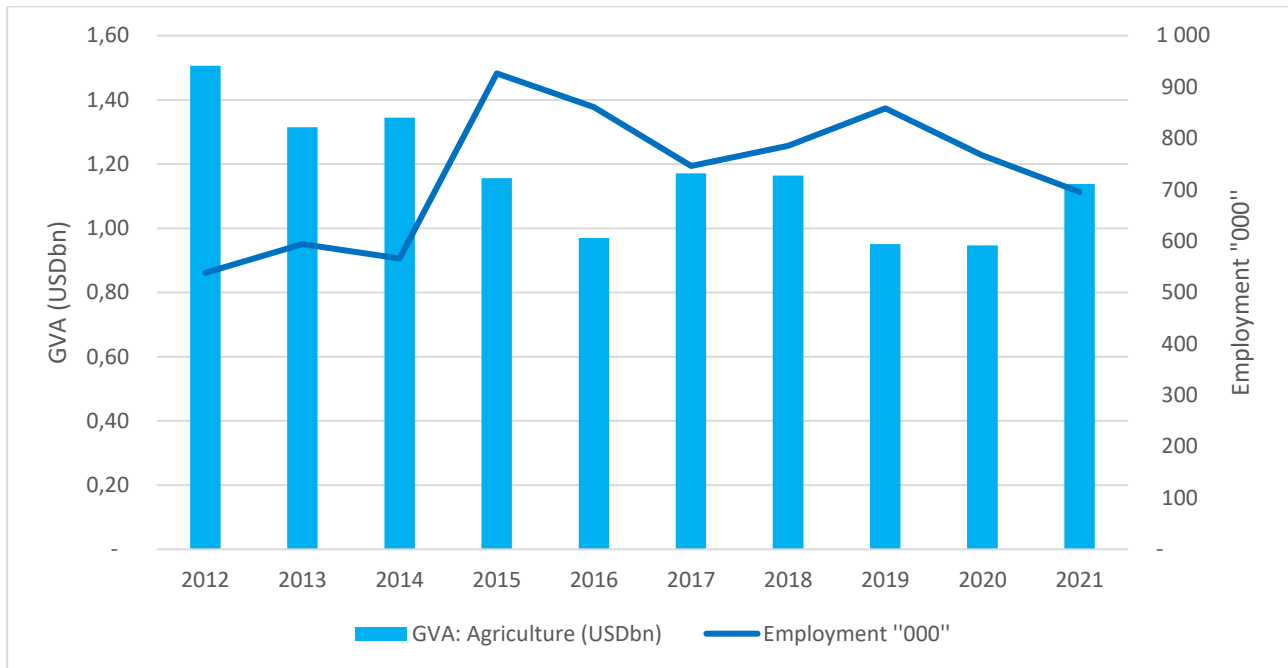


Source: Quantec, 2022

Turning to employment, an overview of the Western Cape’s agricultural sector reveals that the sector is typically made up of 30% subsistence farmers, with the remaining 70% accounted for by commercial farming (Stats SA, 2022). In the first quarter of 2022, total employment in the Western Cape was estimated at 2.3 million, implying that 35 000 more people were employed in comparison to the previous quarter. Moreover, the rate of unemployment, according to the narrow definition, fell by 2.8% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the previous quarter (Stats SA, 2022). While in the first quarter of 2022, the province’s food price inflation maintained its fourth quarter of 2021 level, averaging 6,1% (relative to 6,6% nationally), EPIC (Q1), 2022.

Of particular interest was the significant 49.8% y-o-y increase in employment within the Western Cape’s agricultural sector in the first quarter of 2022. Specifically, a total of 67 581 additional agricultural sector jobs were created in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same period in the previous year, while employment in the agri processing sector increased by 13 647 over the same period (Stats SA, 2022). Figure 20 shows the agricultural sector’s GVA and employment over the past decade.

Figure 20: The Western Cape's agricultural GVA (2015 constant prices) and employment, 2012- 2021



Source: Quantec, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022. Please see Appendix 1 at the end of this document for conversion rates.

3.1 Western Cape's trade in Agriculture products

The Western Cape has experienced a steady growth in agricultural exports in recent years, from USD1,92bn earned in 2012 to USD3,51bn in 2021. Increasing crop outputs, coupled with the adoption of modern farming techniques such as the use of drone technology and other sustainable farming techniques are some of the contributing factors for this growth. In turn, total imports fluctuated from USD0,34bn in 2012 and USD0,25bn in 2021.

More recently, total agricultural export receipts surged by 24,71% y-o-y to a value of USD3,51bn in 2021, up from USD2,81bn earned in 2020.

Figure 21: Western Cape Trade in Agriculture products



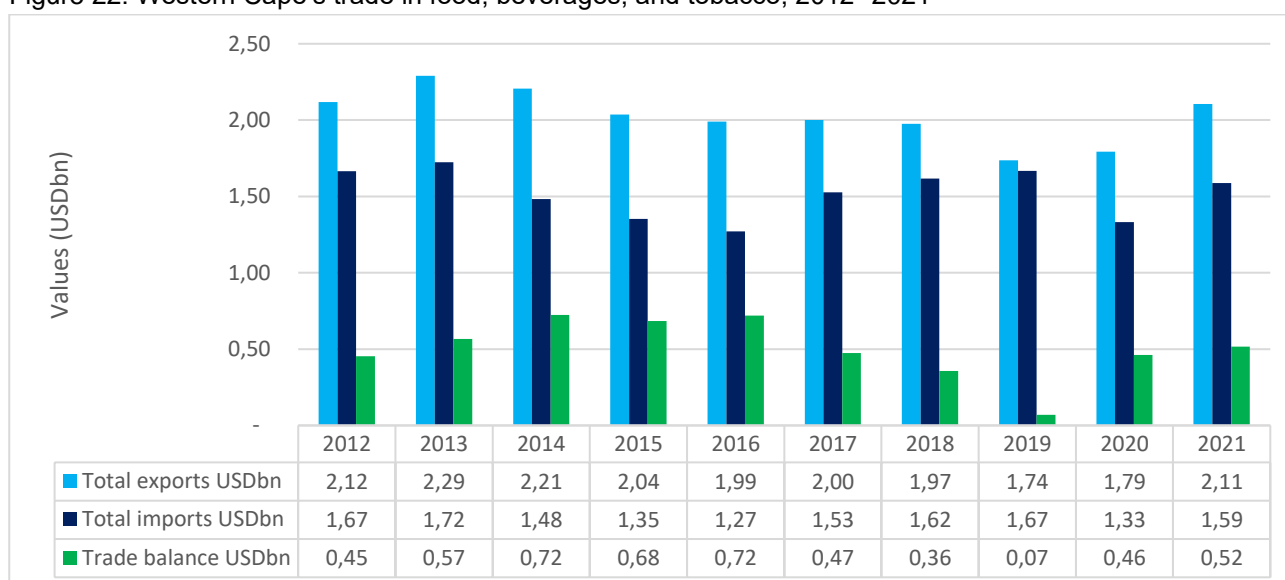
Source: Quantec, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022. Please see Appendix 1 at the end of this document for conversion rates.

3.2 Western Cape Trade in Agri processed products

The Western Cape's exports of food, beverages, and tobacco (FBT) products increased at an average rate of 2.13% over the period 2017 and 2021 (Quantec, 2022). This increase in provincial FBT exports affirms that the local agri processing sector is well positioned to take advantage of the growing demand for food, beverages, and tobacco products on the African continent, and beyond. As shown in Figure 22, provincial exports of food, beverages and tobacco grew strongly between 2013-2016, and again in 2020 and 2021.

Figure 22: Western Cape's trade in food, beverages, and tobacco, 2012 -2021



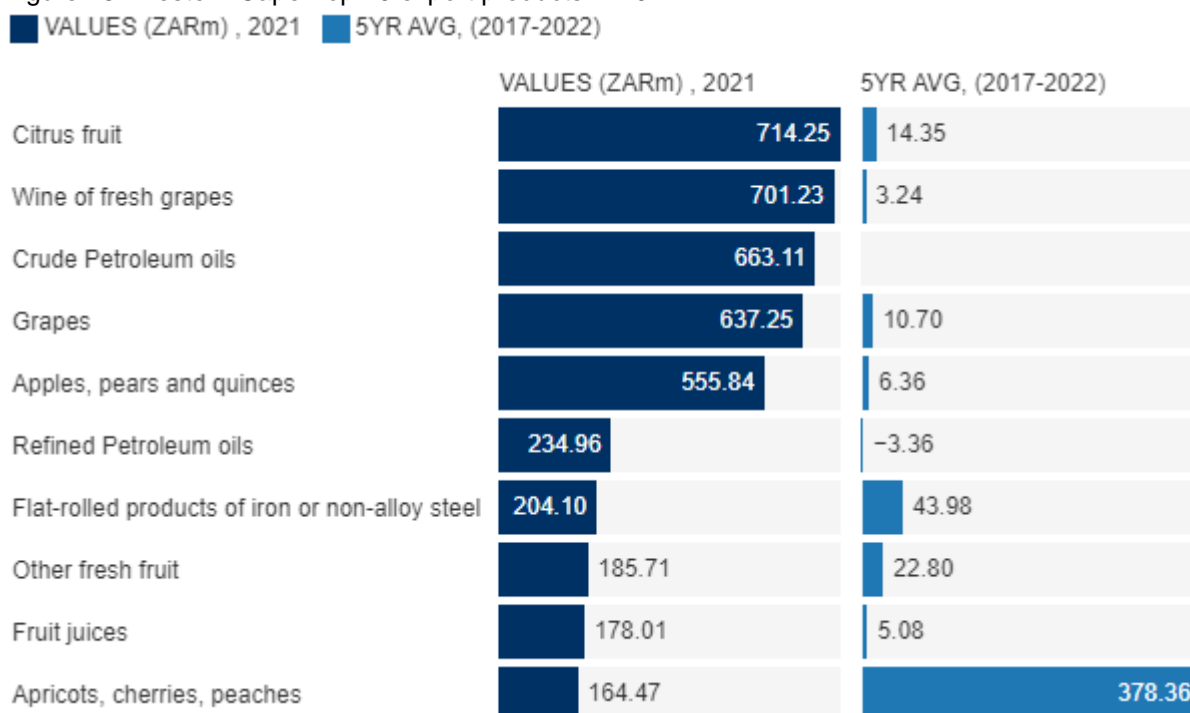
Source: Quantec, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022. Please see Appendix 1 at the end of this document for conversion rates.

A closer look at the Western Cape's export basket reveals that over half of the province's exports are agricultural and agri processed products, and an estimated 50% of South Africa's food and beverage exports come from the Western Cape (Quantec, 2022). The province is the largest exporter of agribusiness products compared with the other eight provinces (Quantec, 2022).

As highlighted in Figure 23, 7 of the Western Cape's top 10 exported products in 2021 were agricultural or agri processed products. The province was also the largest exporter of fruit juice, accounting for more than half of South Africa's export of this product. This reveals the strength of the province in exporting agriculture and agri processed products. Figure 23 below illustrates the nature of the provincial export basket in year 2021.

Figure 23: Western Cape Top 10 export products in 2021



Source: Quantec 2022

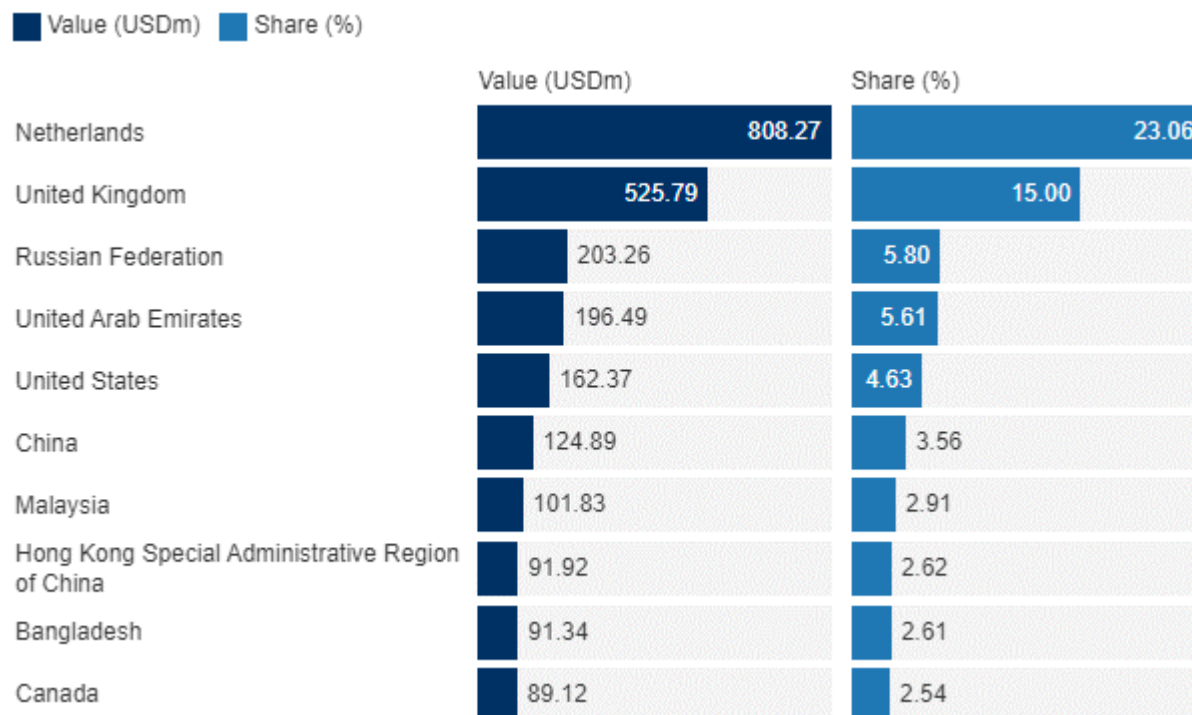
Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022.

Figure 24 below presents the top ten destination markets for primary agriculture products exported from the Western Cape to the rest of the world in 2021. The top export market for the province's primary agriculture products in 2021 was the Netherlands, with USD808,27m worth of products exported to this county alone in 2021. This was equivalent to 23% of total provincial primary agriculture exports in 2021, up from the 20% share exported to the country in 2019. The top five primary agriculture export products to the Netherlands were fresh grapes (USD288,302m), oranges (USD104,48m), mandarins (USD86,65m), cranberries (USD68,06m) and plums (USD47,73m).

The United Kingdom and the Russian Federation were the second and third largest destination markets for the province's primary agricultural exports in 2021, with export earnings of USD525,79m and USD203,26m,

respectively. Interestingly, four of the top ten destination countries for the province's primary agricultural products were from the Asian continent.

Figure 24: Western Cape's top 10 destination markets for primary agricultural exports in 2021



Source: Quantec, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022. Please see Appendix 1 at the end of this document for conversion rates.

Turning to the leading Western Cape export markets for the food, beverages and tobacco sector, Namibia was the top destination market in 2021 with export earnings of USD194,76m, equivalent to a 9,25% share of food, beverages, and tobacco exports from the province in 2021.

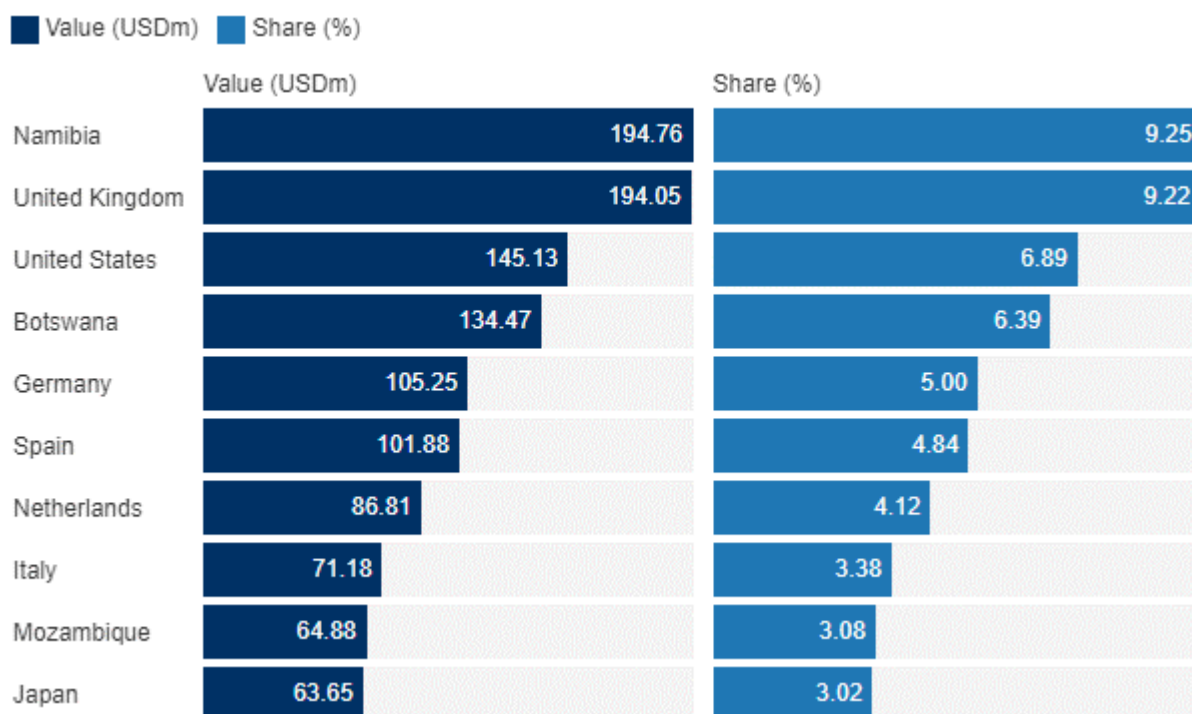
The top five food, beverages, and tobacco export products to Namibia in 2021 were:

- Beverages, spirits and vinegar (USD68,02m).
- Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes (USD27,62m).
- Sugars and sugar confectionery (USD5,49m).
- Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products (USD3,39m).
- Products of the milling industry (USD0,97m).

The United Kingdom and the United States were the second and third largest destination markets for food, beverages and tobacco exports from the Western Cape in 2021, at a value of USD194,05m and USD145,13m respectively. Interestingly, the United States' share of local food, beverages and tobacco exports increased from 4% in 2019 to 7% in 2021 (USD2,11bn), indicating its growing importance as an export destination market for the local FBT products.

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022.

Figure 25: Western Cape's top 10 destination markets for food, beverages and tobacco exports in 2021



Source: Quantec, 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022.

In terms of export destinations, Europe is the largest destination region for the Western Cape's agricultural exports, accounting for 31% of the total exports in 2021. This was followed by Africa and Asia with each region accounting for 28% and 24% share of total exports respectively.

Table 8: Western Cape destination markets by region, 2021.

REGION	VALUES (USDbn)	SHARE (%)
Europe	3,52	31
Africa	3,18	28
Asia	2,71	24
Americas	1,49	13
Not allocated	0,20	2
Oceania	0,20	2
Antarctica	-	0
World	11,30	100

Source: Quantec 2022

Values were converted from ZAR to USD using the annualised ZAR; USD exchange rate sourced from the South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022.

Looking ahead, local exporters are bound to face change and possible challenges as the European Green Deal (EGD) comes into effect. At the highest level, the deal aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions by half of

1990 levels by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 (European Commission, 2022). The reality is that the policy will affect every trading partner of the EU including the Western Cape. With Europe being the largest destination region for the Western Cape’s agricultural exports, local exporters will need to conform with the policy regulations of this deal. In addition to the impending EGD, South African exporters continue to face a host of other non-tariff barriers and competitiveness challenges, ranging from certification challenges and access to markets and port efficiency.

On a positive note, the Western Cape Government is institutionalising structures to systematically address barriers to trade, including a Trade Barriers IQ Team and an Ease of Doing Business Task Team focussed specifically on trade barriers (made up of officials from the provincial government and Wesgro). The effective resolution of barriers to trade will, however, require working closely with counterparts at national level, as the resolution of many challenges fall within the national, rather than provincial, spheres.

Initiatives set to date to assist local SMME’s have included strengthening strategic relationships and better targeting of potential international buyers, digitisation of Wesgro’s service offering, digitisation (and hybridisation) of business matchmaking initiatives, and supporting the digitisation and digital reach of Western Cape SMME exporters. Lessons learned include the significant expansion of reach that comes with digitisation, whether in terms of the services offered by Wesgro or the sharing of information on digital platforms. Digitisation of trade missions has allowed for easier participation by smaller companies, and the digitisation and hybridisation of business matchmaking has allowed business to continue with less need for travel.

3.3 Inward FDI into Western Cape’s Agribusiness sector

In terms of the *top destination states/provinces for inward FDI into the global agribusiness sector*, over the period January 2003 – February 2022, Southeast (UK) (London) came top with a share of 9,437 agribusiness investment projects and accounting for 3,89% of total projects. Shanghai (China) and Dubai ranked second and third respectively, with Shanghai (China) the destination market for 5,481 agribusiness FDI projects (equivalent to 3,72% of global agribusiness projects), and Dubai with 5,060 FDI projects (3,09%). Interestingly, 25 companies invested in the Western Cape Agribusiness sector creating a total of 1,523 jobs. The province was the 120th global top destination province for agribusiness FDI with a share of 27 investment projects and accounting for 0.19% of total projects.

Table 9: Top Global Destination States/Provinces for inward FDI into Agribusiness Sector, (measured by projects), Jan 2003 – Feb 2022.

Rank	State/Province	Projects	% Projects	Capex (USDbn)	% Capex	Jobs Created	Companies
1	Southeast (UK), London	9 437	3,89%	13,69	3,37%	78 095	245
2	Shanghai (China)	5 481	3,72%	18,60	4,61%	104 570	179
3	Dubai	5 060	3,39%	7,84	4,03%	75 809	85
4	Ile-de-France	4 848	2,09%	4,89	1,67%	34 473	114
5	California	4 007	1,69%	7,38	1,55%	36 758	41
6	Hong Kong	3 736	1,65%	6,95	3,06%	63 115	48
7	North-Rhine Westphalia	3 469	1,54%	3,18	1,90%	41 023	84
8	New York	3 433	1,32%	7,55	1,55%	39 107	22

Rank	State/Province	Projects	% Projects	Capex (USDbn)	% Capex	Jobs Created	Companies
9	Central Federal District	2 777	1,19%	8,56	1,22%	31 257	26
10	Baden-Wurttemberg	2 749	1,04%	1,74	1,48%	32 904	85
120	Western Cape	27	0,19%	0,82	0,04%	1,523	25
Total		242 661	100,00%	920,20	100,00%	36 523	98 422

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2022

Table 10 below presents inward *global FDI into agribusiness by destination city* for the period 2003 to February 2022. Tokyo (Japan) was the largest destination city for global agribusiness FDI with a share of 576 investment projects and accounting for 3.79% of total projects. The second and third largest cities were London (UK) which contributed 3.72% and Vevey (Switzerland) with 3.39%.

The City of Cape Town was the 159th top destination city for agribusiness FDI into the world, with a share of 15 investment projects and accounting for 0.10% of total projects.

Table 10: Top Global Destination Cities for inward FDI into Agribusiness Sector (measured by projects)

Rank	City	Projects	% Projects	Cape (USDbn)	% Capex	Jobs Created	Companies
1	Tokyo	576	3,79%	42,90	3,37%	78 095	245
2	London	565	3,72%	30,99	4,61%	104 570	179
3	Vevey	515	3,39%	22,53	4,03%	75 809	85
4	Paris	303	2,00%	19,96	1,67%	34 473	114
5	Minneapolis (MN)	257	1,69%	19,22	1,55%	36 758	41
6	Atlanta (GA)	250	1,65%	22,40	3,06%	63 115	48
7	Amsterdam	234	1,54%	14,48	1,90%	41 023	84
8	Neckarsulm	200	1,32%	15,16	1,55%	39 107	22
9	Purchase (NY)	181	1,19%	21,11	1,22%	31 257	26
10	Singapore	158	1,04%	10,83	1,48%	32 904	85
159	Cape Town	15	0,10%	0,64	0,04%	1 194	9
Total		15 183	100,00%	640,48	100,00%	2 110 679	6 568

Source: FDI Markets, 2022

4. Reasons for Investing in the Western Cape Agriculture and Agribusiness Sector

Urban agricultural production and agri processing are key economic components of the Western Cape economy. Today the Western Cape is one of the most productive and competitive provinces in South Africa in terms of the manufacturing and production of food and beverages. Moreover, the province's proximity to Africa's growing consumer population makes it a competitive location to set up food and beverage manufacturing operations. In addition, Cape Town has a vast, productive agricultural hinterland with distinctive agricultural yields (including grapes and deciduous fruits), a large international port, growing consumer population and strong skills base, making the city a competitive location for food and beverage manufacturing operations.

Below is a list of other reasons behind investing in the province's agriculture and agri processing sector:

- South Africa was the eighth largest wine producer in the world in 2021, producing 1,080,100 litres/year. This accounted for 4.3% of world production. More than 85% of South Africa's wine is cultivated and produced in the Western Cape (Quantec 2022; SAWIS, 2022).
- The Western Cape dominates South Africa's marine aquaculture production – accounting for 92% of national output in 2021 (Quantec, 2022).
- The Port of Cape Town, situated on a major trade route, is one of South Africa's busiest container ports, and is renowned for deciduous fruit and fish exports.
- The Western Cape is home to a thriving agriculture sector (Invest Cape Town, 2021).
- Cape Town has an established history in the food and beverage industry, with some of the country's largest firms in the sector located in the city (Invest Cape Town, 2021; Western Cape Government, 2021).
- The Western Cape's key airport is Cape Town International Airport, the third largest airport in Africa, connecting the province to the rest of the world, and welcoming over 10 million passengers every year. It is also the winner of the Skytrax award for Best Airport in Africa in the past couple of years (Invest Cape Town, 2021; Western Cape Government, 2021).

4.1 Investment opportunities in the Agribusiness industry

Table 11: Western Cape's agribusiness opportunities

Western Cape Agribusiness Industry Opportunities	
Opportunity	Opportunity
Olive farming (Invest Cape Town, 2020)	Cold storage facilities
Organic production methods	Cuniculture (Rabbit farming)
Small-holder farming (Garden Route Investment Conference 2021)	Development of food supply chain technologies especially in food safety
Transforming biomass into bio-carbon (Garden Route Investment Conference, 2021)	Dried fruit, liquorice, and rose-hip (Garden Route Investment Conference, 2021)
Urban agriculture production of fresh products to niche markets (direct supply to restaurants and	Exotic Fruit Production (Angel Investment Network, 2021)

Western Cape Agribusiness Industry Opportunities	
Opportunity	Opportunity
customers) with the use of advanced technologies (Invest Cape Town, 2021)	
Value-adding in the agricultural sector, with growth potential in essential oils, medicinal plants, Buchu and olives etc.	Expand abalone (aquaculture) farming
Agricultural innovation e.g., the use of drones to improve farming	Western Cape Investment and Trade Promotion Agency
Ocean Sailing Association of Southern Africa	Expand domestic fruit juice concentrate production.
Art & Craft Beer Market (Angel Investment Network 2021)	Expand packaging, freezing and canning facilities for export products
Avocado farming (Lucentlands, 2021)	Expand production and processing of ostrich meat products
Blueberry Farming, (Blueberry fruit farming in South Africa, 2022)	Expand production of high-quality wines for export and establish boutique cellars
Flora farming (Garden Route Investment Conference, 2021)	Extend production of organic products for domestic and export markets
Growing and exporting of cut and dried flowers	Fruit and vegetable canning.
Honey bush tea (Garden Route Investment Conference, 2021)	Growing Western Cape's halal agri processing industry
Macadamia nuts farming, (Macadamia Nuts, Market Intelligence report; Western Cape Gov, 2022)	Hydroponics (Garden Route Investment Conference, 2021)
Oil seed production, edible oil processing, oilcake	Medicinal Cannabis processing, abstracting and development of lab testing facilities.
Cheaper alternative to spraying via planes	Reduced use of pesticides
More efficient than conventional, manned spraying, particularly with tall crops such as sugar, wheat, etc	Reduced runoff into rivers/streams, limiting pollution into local water systems

Table 12 below shows companies that invested into the Western Cape Agribusiness sector over the period January 2003 to July 2022. Over the last 19 years there were 27 capital projects invested into the province from 25 companies, reaching a total capex of USD816,70m which created 1,523 jobs

Table 12: Companies investing in the Western Cape Agribusiness sector, Jan 2003 – July 2022.

Company name	# Projects	Capex (USDm)	Total jobs	Primary sector
Lotus Bakeries	3	510	416	Food & Beverages
PhosAgro	1	5	6	Chemicals
Bizerba & Co	1	3	12	Industrial equipment
Bosch Packaging Technology	1	3	17	Industrial equipment
BrewDog	1	38	107	Food & Beverages
Burger King Corporation	1	5	3	Food & Beverages
Diana Group (Groupe Diana)	1	6	14	Chemicals
Dohler	1	5	16	Food & Beverages
Don Limon	1	5	16	Food & Beverages
DuPont	1	11	55	Food & Beverages
Enza Zaden	1	32	48	Biotechnology
Enza Zaden Seed Operations	1	38	107	Food & Beverages
Genetwister Africa	1	10	35	Chemicals
Genetwister Technologies	1	10	35	Chemicals
Lindt & Sprungli	1	7	21	Food & Beverages
Massmart	1	27	164	Food & Beverages
Nestle South Africa	1	1	1	Food & Beverages
Oppy (Oppenheimer Group)	1	0	1	Food & Beverages
PhosAgro	1	3	12	Chemicals
SGS	1	10	71	Business services
Sirane	1	19	164	Plastics
South African Breweries	1	5	17	Food & Beverages
Spar	1	41	147	Food & Beverages
Terra Exports	1	5	16	Food & Beverages
Vina Concha y Toro	1	19	22	Food & Beverages

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2022

4.2 Western Cape Companies in the Agriculture and Agri processing sector

Table 13: Companies in the agriculture and agri processing sector

Firm	Firm
ACG Fruit formerly known as Afrifresh	Montic Dairy and Sonnendal Dairies
Afoodable	Oceana
Alpen Food Company	Parmalat
Assegaay Bosch Ranch (Pty) Ltd	Pick n Pay
BOS	Pioneer Fishing (Pty) Ltd
Bowler Metcalf Limited	Pioneer Foods
Cape Thai Restaurant Holdings (Simply Asia)	Premier Fishing SA (Pty) Ltd
Cape Vintages (Pty) Ltd	Rainbow Chickens
Ceres Fruit Juices	Real Foods
Coca Cola	Rembrandt
Deli	Remgro Limited
Dewcrisp Western Cape (Pty) Ltd	Rhodes Food Group
Distell	Robertson Winery
Excellent Meat Market	Sea Harvest
Fair Cape Dairies	Simonsberg Cheese
Groot Zorgfontein Boerdery (Pty) Ltd	South African Dried Fruits
Irvin & Johnson Limited (I&J)	Spur
Jack Black Brewing Co.	Systemfarmer (Pty) Ltd
Klein Karoo Saad Bemarking (Pty) Ltd	The Coca-Cola Company
Konstanz Properties (Pty) Ltd	Tiger Brands (Beacon)
KWV Holdings	Twizza
Langeberg & Ashton Foods	W En E Ohlhoff Boerdery CC
Lindt	Willendorf Rustica CC
Lodestone Brands (Pty) Ltd	Wj Van Niekerk (Pty) Ltd
Monis	

Who Owns Whom, (WoW Web) 2022

5. Appendix

Appendix 1: ZAR: USD Exchange Rate, 2011 – 2021

DATE	EXCHANGE RATE
2011	7,25
2012	8,21
2013	9,65
2014	10,84
2015	12,75
2016	14,71
2017	13,31
2018	13,23
2019	14,45
2020	16,46
2021	14,78

Source: South African Reserve Bank, (SARB), 2022

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