

A PROFILE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BARLEY MARKET VALUE CHAIN

2017



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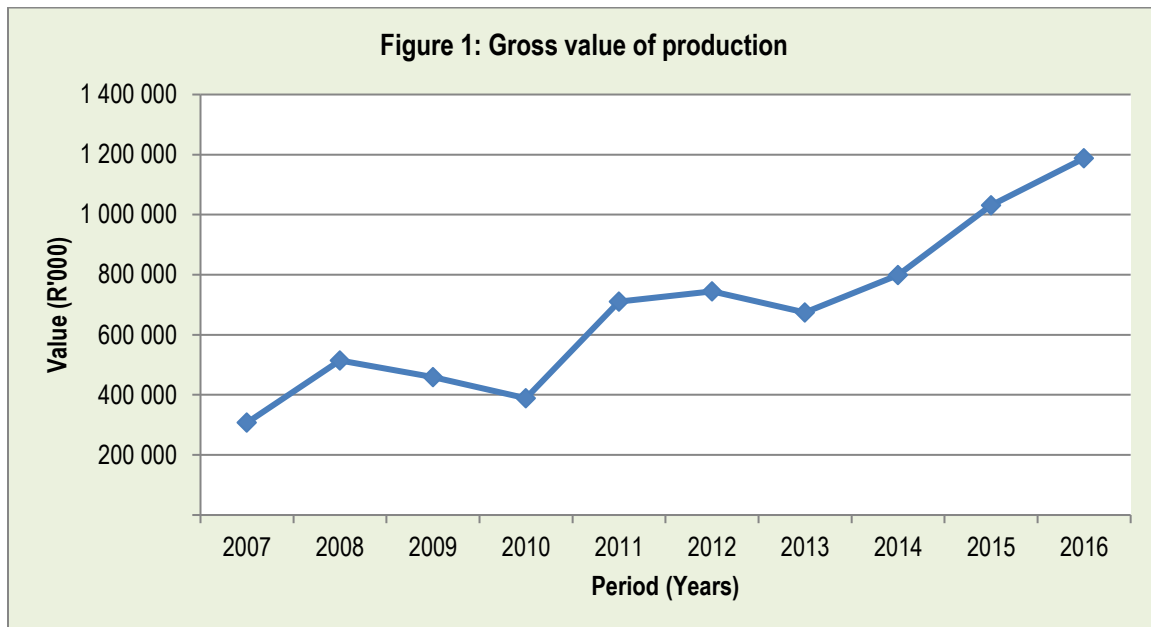
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY	2
2. PRODUCTION	3
2.1 Major producing countries in the world	3
2.2 Producing Areas in South Africa	4
2.3 Production Trends	6
3. MARKET STRUCTURE.....	7
3.1. Domestic Market and Prices	7
3.2 Local Consumption.....	7
3.3 Processing, value addition and utilization.....	9
3.4 Barley Market Value Chain	10
4. TRADE	11
4.1. Import-Export Analysis.....	11
4.1.1 Exports	13
4.1.2 Share Analysis	14
4.1.3 Imports	15
5. MARKET INTELLIGENCE	19
5.1 Tariffs.....	19
5.2 Performance Analysis	21
6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	25

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY

After wheat, barley is the most important small grain in South Africa. Its main use includes production of malt (which is used for brewing of beer), animal feed as well as pearl barley. A very small part of barley crop produced in South Africa that is generally less suitable for malting purposes is used for animal feed. On average, the annual commercial production for barley in South Africa is about 272 300 tons while the local consumption requirements for the product is around 295 576 ton per year. The contribution of the barley industry to gross value of agricultural production is summarized in Figure 1 below.

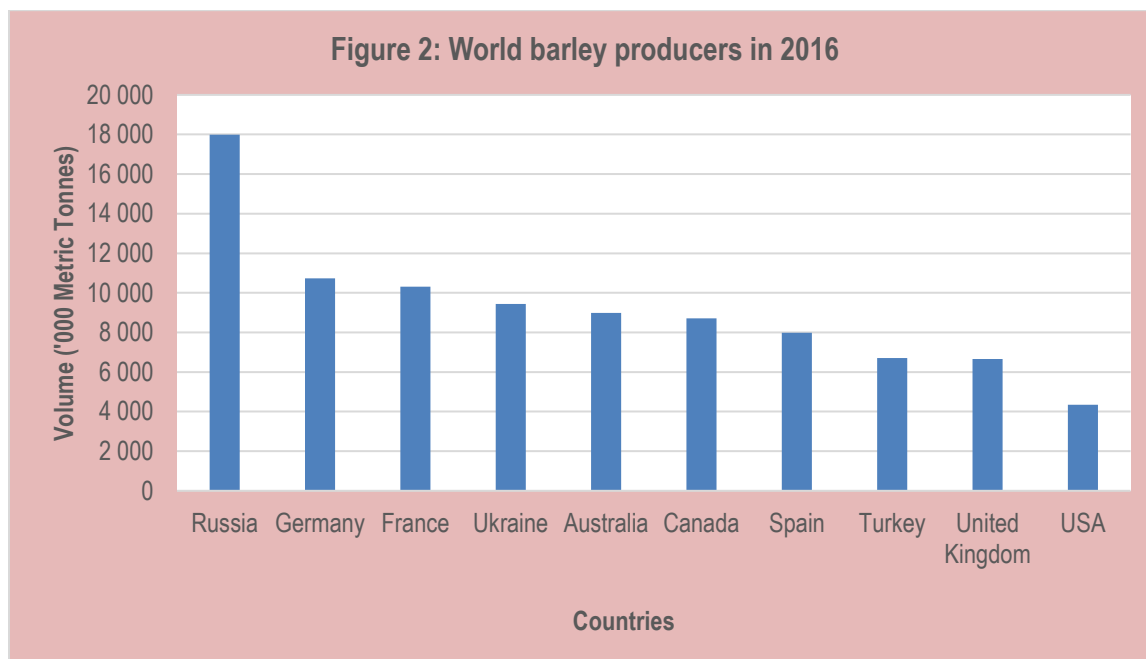


Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

The period under review opened with the lowest gross value of barley production in 2007, and this was followed by an increase in 2008 despite relative lower production volumes, mainly as a result of improved producer price. The gross value of agricultural production for barley then decreased in 2009 and 2010, following a decline in both production volumes and producer prices during that period. There was however, a drastic increase of the contribution of the barley industry to the gross value of agricultural production during year 2011 and this can be attributed to a slight increase in both production volume and producer prices for the product during the same year. Figure 1 further illustrate that there was a slight decrease in gross value of production for barley in 2013 and this has been attributed by a slight decrease in production volumes during the same year. The period under analysis closed with relatively higher gross value of barley production in the year 2016 following significant increase in producer prices for barley. Additionally In 2016, the gross value of barley production increased significantly by 15% as compared to the previous year.

2. PRODUCTION

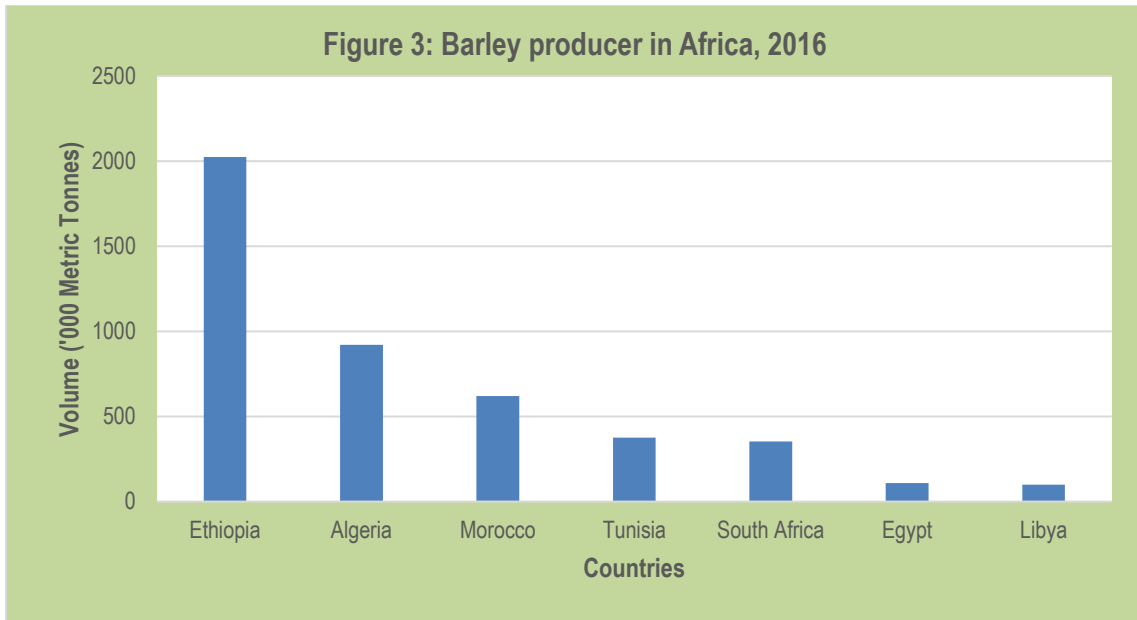
2.1 Major producing countries in the world



Source: FAOSTAT & USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

Figure 2 shows world major producers of barley during the year 2016. The major producers include Russian Federation, Germany, France, Ukraine, Australia, Canada, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. Russian Federation produced the greatest quantities of barley with an estimated production of approximately 17.9 million tons followed by Germany with a production of about 10.7 million tons in 2016. South Africa is ranked number 29 in the world in terms of barley production and produced only 354 000 tons of barley during the year 2016.

Figure 3 illustrate major barley producing countries in the African continent during the year 2016. The top five barley producers were Ethiopia, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and South Africa, having produced between 328 thousand and 2.0 million tons respectively. These countries are followed by Egypt and Libya who each produced less than 108 thousand tons of barley during the same period. Of all countries that produce barley on the African continent Libya was recorded as the least producing country in Africa with only 100 thousand tons.

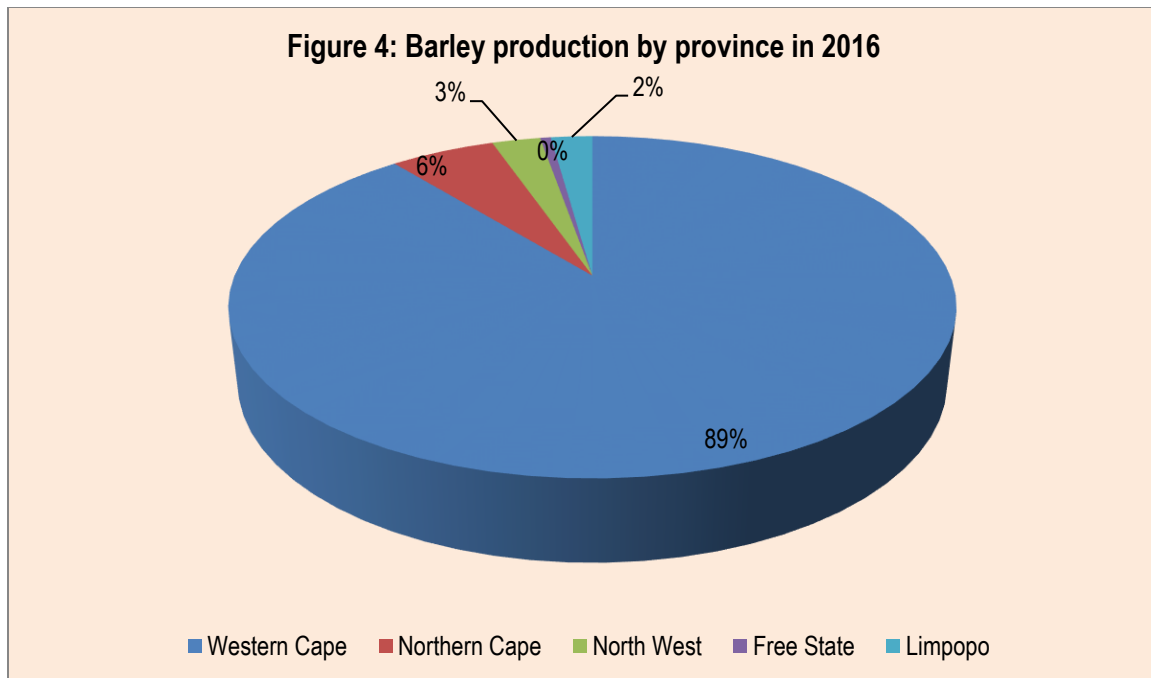


Source: FAOSTAT

2.2 Producing Areas in South Africa

Barley is a winter cereal crop whose production is restricted to specific areas in the Northern and Southern Cape (two-thirds of our barley production happens here) as well as the North West Province. In the Southern Cape (Overberg region) barley is grown in areas surrounding Caledon, Bredasdorp, Riviersonderend, Napier and Swellendam and is grown under dry land conditions and in the Northern Cape under irrigation (Vaalharts Douglas, Barkley West, Rietrivier and Hopetown Area). Barley is also grown by some emerging farmers at Taung in the North West Province. In the Northern Cape and North West Provinces, barley production takes place close to stable water sources namely the Vaal River, Harts River, Orange River and the Vaalharts Irrigation scheme. The main world barley producers are Russian Federation followed by France, Germany Canada, Ukraine, Australia, Spain, United Kingdom, Turkey and Argentina respectively. In Africa, barley is produced mainly in Ethiopia, followed by Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and South Africa respectively.

Contribution of various provinces to the total South African barley production is represented by Figure 4 in the next page. During 2016, Western Cape Province remained the largest producer of barley in South Africa with a share of 89% followed by the Northern Cape and North West Provinces with shares of 6% and 3% respectively. Smaller quantities of barley were also produced in Limpopo Province which commanded a share of 2% of the country's total production. Larger barley production volumes in the Western Cape can be attributed to the fact that the latter is a winter rainfall area, which makes it a suitable location for production of barley and other winter cereals.



Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Table 1 below confirms the earlier remark that Western Cape Province is the largest producer of barley in South Africa. Considering all barley producing provinces, barley production fluctuated between 110 thousand and 256 thousand tons per annum. During the years from 2011 to 2016, barley production volumes in the Western Cape Province was more than 200 thousand tons and this contributed significantly towards an increase in national production. It is also clear from the table that barley production volumes for the three provinces (Western Cape, North West and Limpopo) declined in 2013 as compared to 2012, while in the other two provinces (Northern Cape and Free State) slight increases in barley production were recorded. In 2016 barley production has remained a bit low in all provinces, except for the Western Cape Province which continued being the leading province followed by the Northern Cape Province.

Table 1: Barley Production by provinces

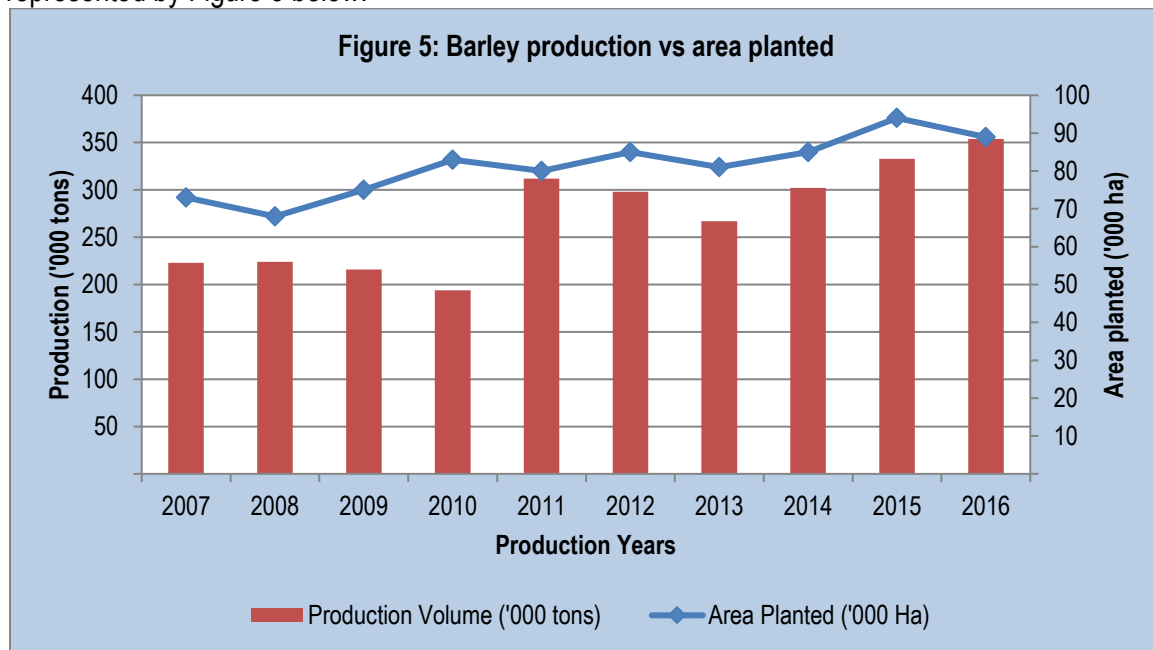
Province	Production in 2010 (tons) ¹	Production in 2011 (tons)	Production in 2012 (tons)	Production in 2013 (tons)	Production in 2014 (tons)	Production in 2015 (tons)	Production in 2016 (tons)
Western Cape	142.7	254.0	237.4	201.6	212.0	256.0	315.4
Northern Cape	45.0	51.3	51.7	58.3	81.6	53.9	19.7
North West	5.5	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.3	9.0	9.1

Province	Production in 2010 (tons) ¹	Production in 2011 (tons)	Production in 2012 (tons)	Production in 2013 (tons)	Production in 2014 (tons)	Production in 2015 (tons)	Production in 2016 (tons)
Limpopo	0	0	1.7	0.3	1.3	13.2	7.8

Source: Statistics & Economic Analysis

2.3 Production Trends

Domestic barley production trends and areas planted to barley in South Africa from 2007 to 2016 are represented by Figure 5 below.



Source: Statistics & Economic Analysis

The area planted to barley and production volumes were relatively high during the year 2007 and this was followed by a slight decrease in plantings while production volume experienced a slight increase during the year 2008 as a result of an increase in producer prices during the same year. Production quantities decreased between 2009 and 2010 despite an increase in the area planted during these years. Barley production volumes increased substantially in 2011 compared to the lowest attained in 2010, mainly as a result of improved yields and increment in production volumes in the major producing province (Western Cape). The production volume was relatively high during 2012 and a slight decline was recorded in 2013 and this may be well explained by slight decline in area planted. In 2014 the area planted and production volumes for barley increased significantly compared to 2013. The figure shows that both barley production volumes and area planted increased between 2015 and 2016 reaching the highest records during the year 2016.

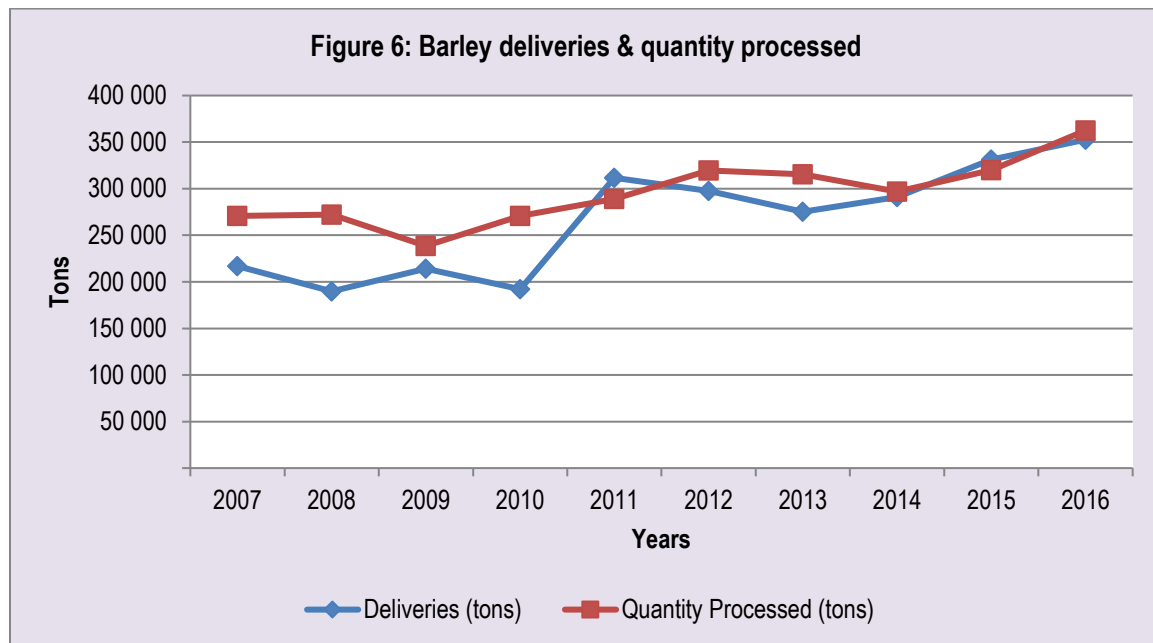
3. MARKET STRUCTURE

3.1. Domestic Market and Prices

In South Africa barley is planted mainly for malting purposes, as there is no significant feed market for barley due to the large volumes of maize produced in the country that serve as a main ingredient in animal feed production. Barley varies from most other agricultural commodities in that producers are mainly limited to only one major barley buyer in South Africa, namely ABInBev, previously the South African Breweries Maltings (Pty) Ltd (SABM). This company supplies its major stakeholder, South African Breweries, with malted barley. Barley producers in the country have a guaranteed market for their produce as well as fixed price contracts with the buyer.

3.2 Local Consumption

Figure 6 portrays the local consumption for barley in relation to the producer deliveries for each year to determine whether the country is self-sufficient in terms of barley or not.

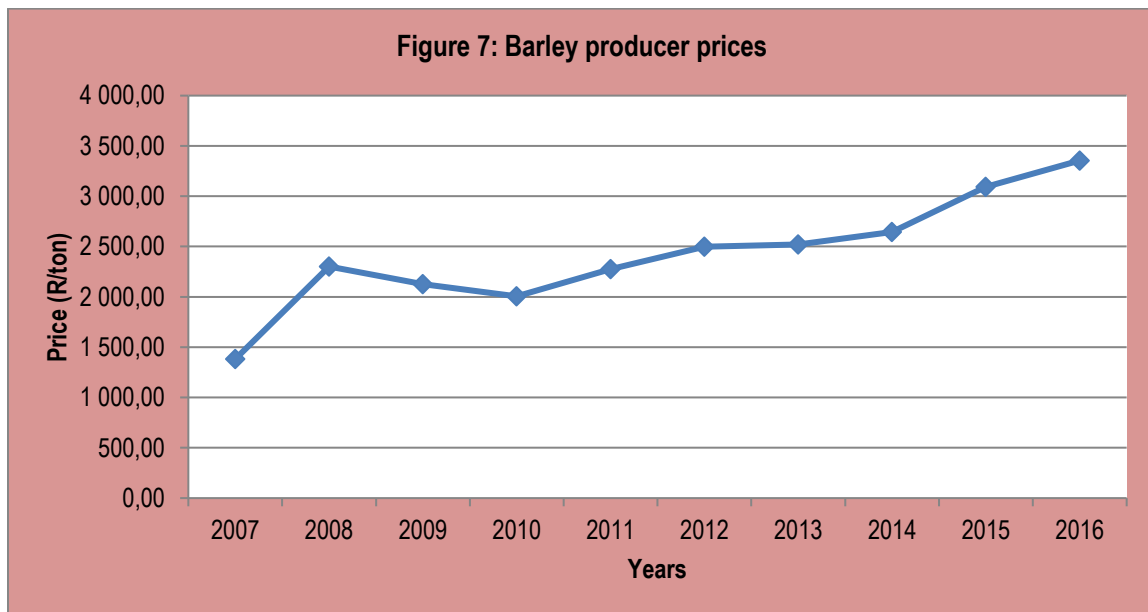


Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Figure 6 indicates that between the years 2007 and 2010, the domestic barley supply was lower than local consumption. In general the figure indicates that in South Africa more barley is consumed than it is produced and this makes the country to resort to importing barley from other countries to satisfy the domestic demand. During the year 2007, domestic deliveries and quantity processed for barley were slightly low. This was followed by a further decrease in 2008 for deliveries while the quantity processed increased slightly and remained above the deliveries. Furthermore, deliveries of barley increased towards the year 2009 with quantity processed decreasing during the same period. In 2010 a decline in deliveries was visible with an increase in quantity processed during the same year. A significant increase in deliveries was experienced in the year 2011 surpassing the quantity processed. This was followed by a decline in deliveries in the year 2012 and 2013 and an increase

in quantity processed in the same period. The period under review closed with both volumes delivered to the market and processed quantities on an increasing trend during the year 2016.

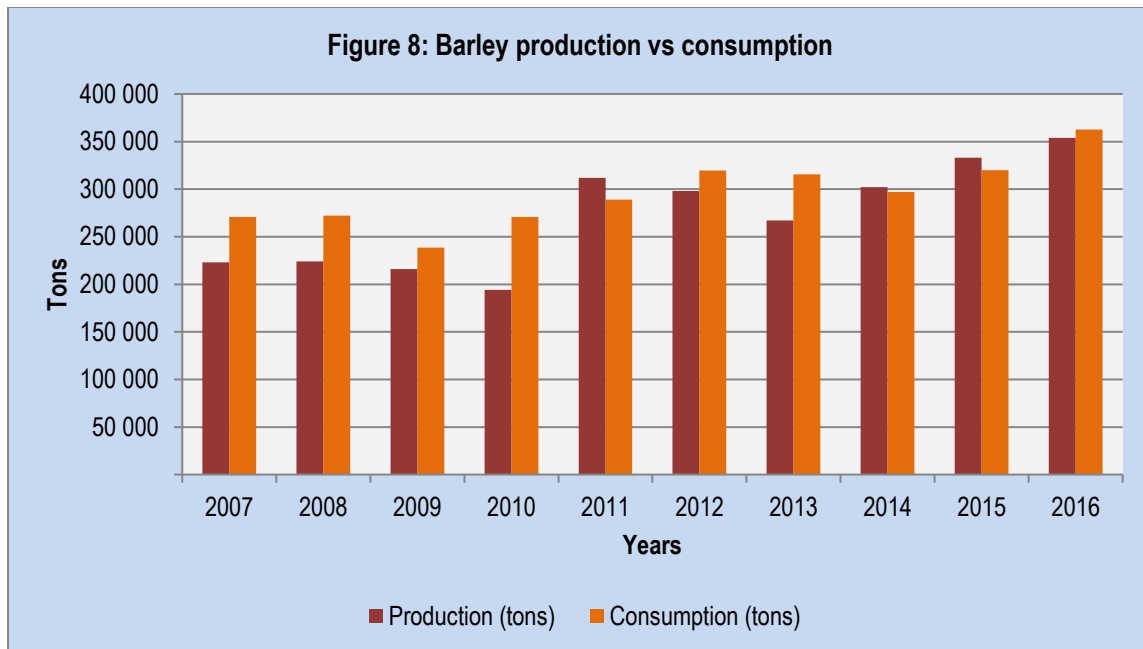
Average producer prices for barley from the year 2007 to 2016 are as depicted in Figure 7 below. It is visible that the barley producer prices have been increasing throughout the period under review with the exception of 2009 and 2010. However, from 2007 to 2008 barley producer prices have increased significantly. Barley producer prices decreased between the period 2009 and 2010. This was followed by an increase in prices for barley between 2011 and 2016. The lowest price for barley was experienced during the year 2007 (R1 381.40/ton) while the highest was recorded in 2016 at about R3 354.966/ton, were the quantity delivered by producers and quantity processed were almost equal.



Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Barley production and consumption are depicted in Figure 8 below. On average, between years 2007 and 2016, the domestic production for barley in South Africa was below domestic consumption¹ requirements.

¹ Consumption includes animal consumption



Source: Statistics and Economic Analysis

Despite higher levels of domestic demand for barley, South African farmers have not been able to respond and meet the local demand mainly due to the fact that most parts of South Africa is not suitable for barley production. Dry-land barley production can only be practiced in the Western Cape Province where climatic conditions are suitable for the production. This on its own is a great limitation for the expansion of the industry as all other regions in the country can only produce barley under irrigation. The domestic barley production experienced a dramatic increase and reached the highest level (354 thousand tons) during the year 2016. However, the period under analysis closed with consumption being more than production in 2016.

3.3 Processing, value addition and utilization

Malting barley is a particular type of barley used in making beer, flavourings, and extracts. Only a portion of the malting barley planted each year has the specific qualities needed to be selected for malt. To produce malt, barley kernels are soaked, germinated, and dried. Although the kernels look the same on the outside, this process causes chemical changes inside. The malted barley can now be used to make malt extract, beer and flour. Like regular barley, hulless barley does have a hull, but it is only weakly attached to the kernel and therefore easily removed during harvesting. The hull is the inedible outer coating of the kernel that protects the seed like a jacket. Hulless barley is convenient and is becoming increasingly popular both for human nutrition and as feed for livestock.

Barley grain may be milled to produce barley flour, flakes, and bran. Milling involves crushing the seed kernel and separating the outside (bran) from the endosperm, which is the inside part of the kernel where food is stored to nourish a new plant. The endosperm is then ground to make flour. To improve its digestibility, barley grain is cracked or rolled for cattle feed and ground to make feed for hogs and chickens.

Barley straw is the dried stems of the barley plant after the head that holds the grain kernels has been removed. Straw is often used as a soft, dry bed for livestock. It can also be made into building materials, paper and fibre board. To make silage, the entire plant is cut down, piled, compacted, and then allowed to ferment. Fermentation preserves this highly nutritious feed for beef and dairy cattle.

3.4 Barley Market Value Chain

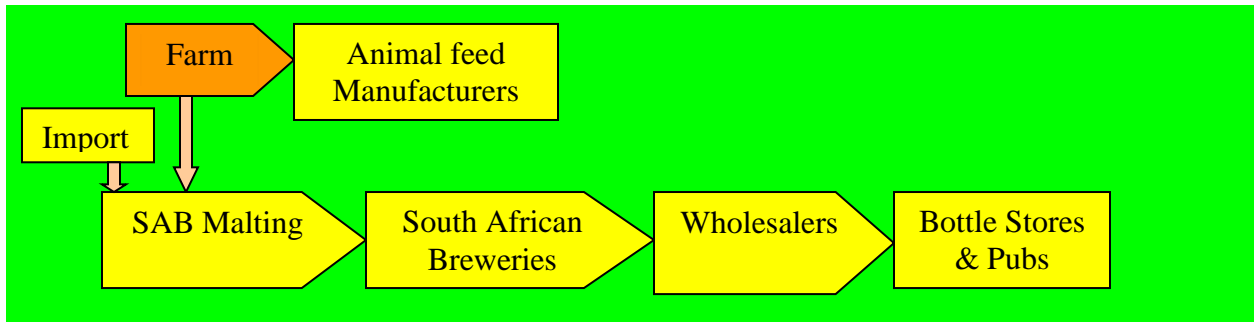
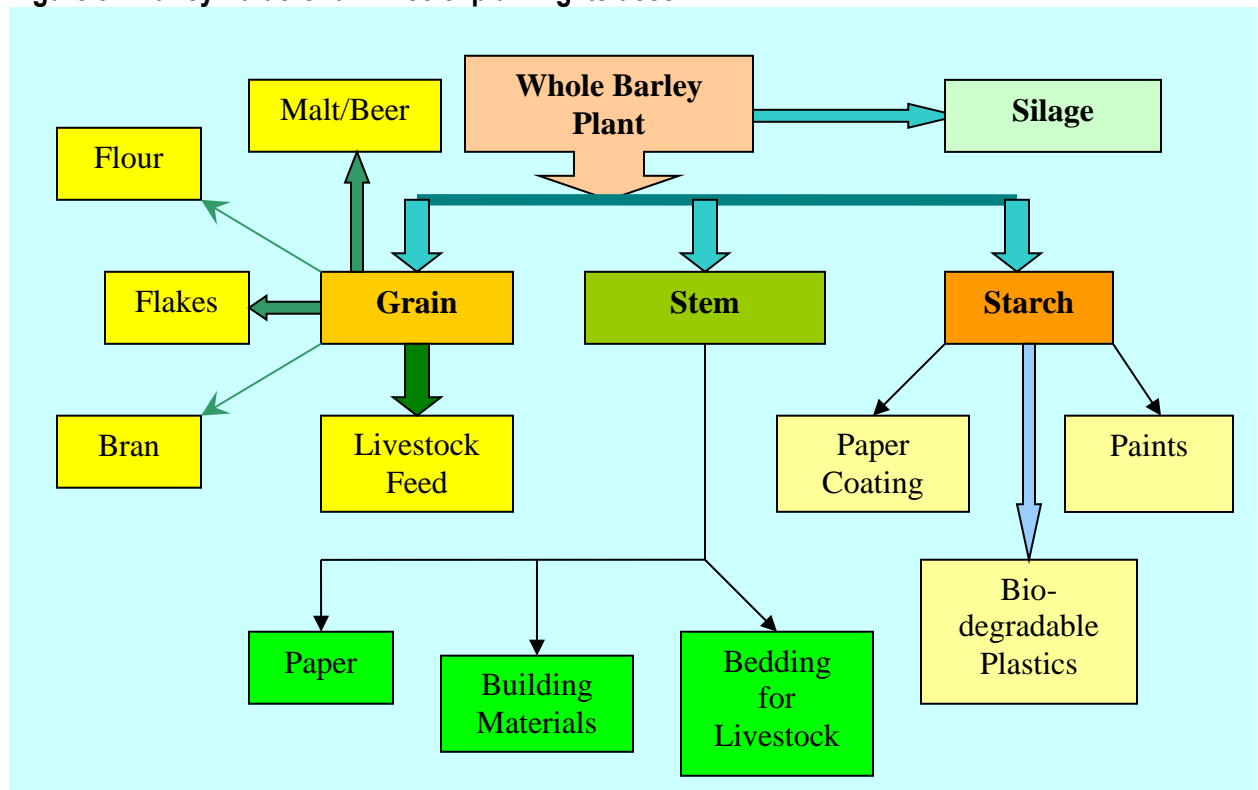


Figure 9: Barley Value Chain Tree explaining its uses

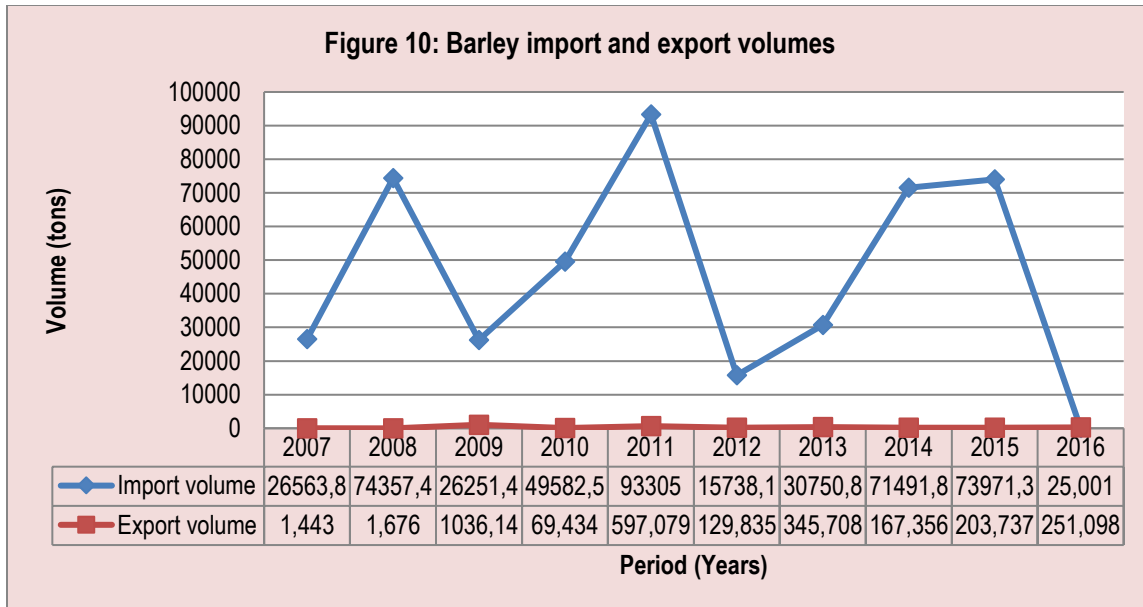


Source: Alberta Barley Commission

4. TRADE

4.1. Import-Export Analysis

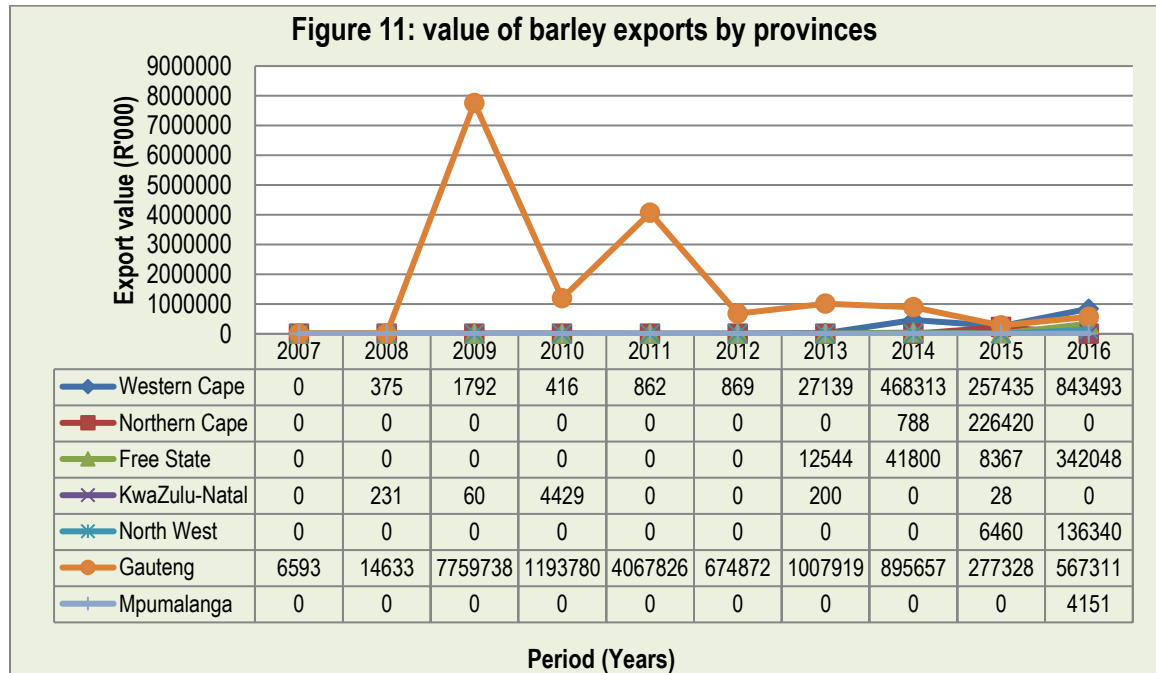
Figure 10 compares the volumes of imports and volumes of exports of barley from 2007 to 2016. South Africa has been a net importer of barley over the period under analysis. This means that the country consume more barley than it produces and this may be explained by the fact that in South Africa barley is planted only for malting purposes where there is only one major buyer (ABInBev) and farmers find it too risky to participate in such a market since they are aware that failure to meet ABInBev quality requirements would mean no or narrow market for their products.



Source: Quantec Easy data

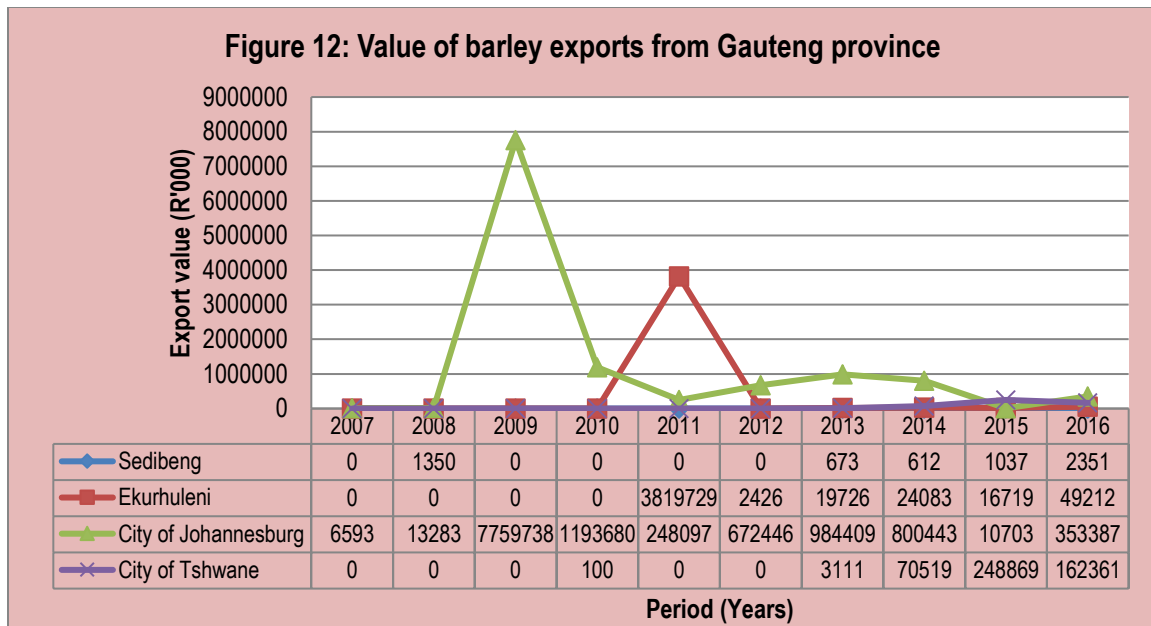
Figure 10 indicates that the period under analysis opened with low volumes of barley imports during the year 2007 and this was followed by huge increase in import volume during the year 2008. The volume of imports fluctuated considerably throughout the period under analysis and closed with a relatively low import volume level during the year 2012. Barley imports increased significantly in 2015 as results of severe drought experienced in the country during that period. During the year 2016, very minimal volumes for both barley imports and exports were recorded, although export volumes surpassed the imports. As shown in the figure, barley exports mostly remained minimal throughout the period under analysis, and this is mainly due to lower levels of barley production in the country.

4.1.1 Exports



Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 11 illustrates the value of barley exports by province in Rands from the period 2007 to 2016. In the figure above, Gauteng Province is depicted as the major exporter of barley in South Africa, although it does not form part of the main producers of barley. This is mainly as a result of the availability of suitable infrastructure for storage and value-adding facilities in the Gauteng Province, which attracts many producers to transport their products to this province after harvest. KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape Provinces also take part in the exportation of barley, mainly because of the availability of harbours in these provinces, which serve as an overpass for barley exports to other countries, but exports from these provinces are minimal. Figure 11 also indicates that exports from Western Cape, Free State, Northern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal were very low and erratic over the period under analysis. However, in 2016, the season closed with slightly higher values of barley exports from the Western Cape, above those from Gauteng Province. The values of barley exports from Gauteng Province's major barley-producing districts are illustrated in Figure 12 below.



Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 12 above illustrates the value of barley exports from the Gauteng province from the period 2007 to 2016. The figure indicate that between 2007 and 2016, the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality took a leading role in the exportation of barley and it was followed by Ekurhuleni with contributions from 2011 up to 2016. In general, from 2007 to 2016, barley exports in Gauteng province were very low and this may be explained by low volumes of barley produced in the country during these years. Exports of barley from Gauteng Province increased significantly during the year 2009, mainly from the City of Johannesburg as a result of improved local production. This was followed by a sharp decline during the year 2010 after which the value of barley exports slightly increased again in 2011. The period under analysis closed with higher values of barley exports from the City of Johannesburg, followed by City of Tshwane during the year 2016.

4.1.2 Share Analysis

This section reviews the analysis made on contribution of various provinces to the country's total barley exports and contribution of various districts to provincial exports.

Table 2: Share of provincial barley exports to the total South African Barley exports (%)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western Cape	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	46.00	33.31	33.45	44.50
North Western Cape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.82	29.42	0.00

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
KwaZulu-Natal	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gauteng	100	96.00	100	100	100	81.00	54.00	20.79	36.04	29.93

Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data

Table 2 indicates that on average, Gauteng Province commanded a greatest share of barley exports followed by the Western Cape between the years 2007 and 2016. This is the indication that the greatest percentage of barley exports is recorded as originating from the Gauteng Province and partly from the Western Cape despite the fact that the Gauteng Province does not form part of the main producing areas for barley. The implication is that Western Cape, North West and Limpopo provinces transport their barley to the Gauteng for value adding before exportation and trade arrangements for these products are done by the traders in the Gauteng Province. In 2016, Western Cape accounted for the greatest share of barley export by South Africa, with 44% of barley export originating from the province.

Table 3: Share of District barley exports to the total Gauteng Barley Exports (%)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
District										
Sedibeng	0.0	9.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.21	0.37	0.41
Ekurhuleni	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	57.0	46.29	6.02	8.67
City of Johannesburg	100	90.7	100	100	99.7	100	40.0	29.38	3.85	62.29
City of Tshwane	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	24.11	89.74	28.62

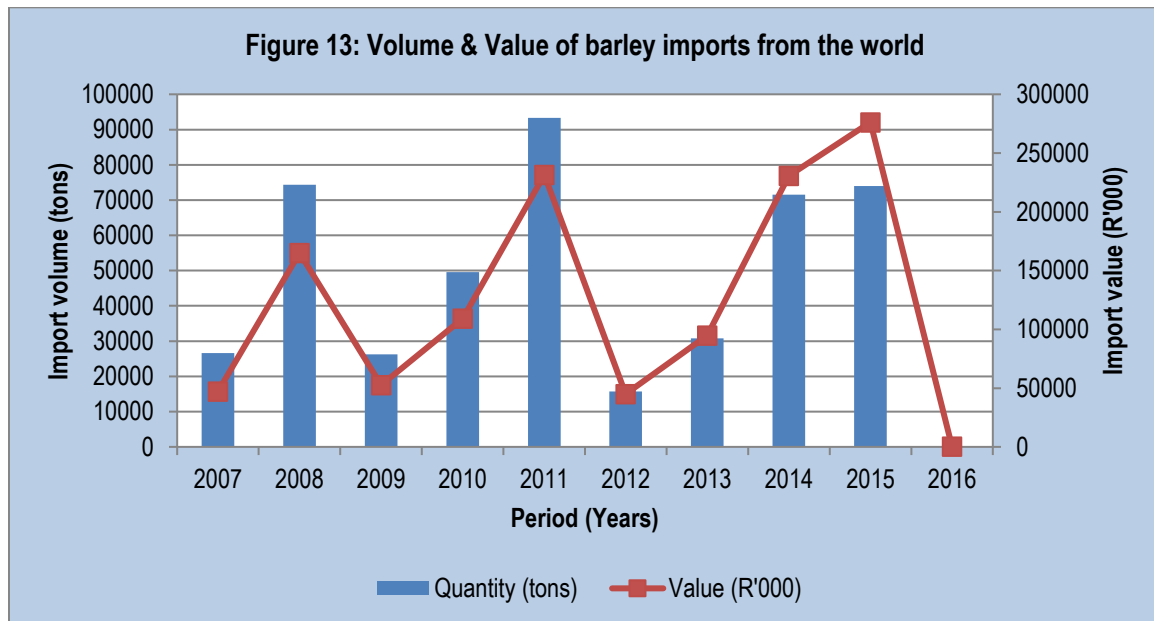
Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data

Table 3 indicates that between the years 2007 and 2016 the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality commanded a greater share of Gauteng Province's barley exports with the exception of the years 2013 and 2014 when Ekurhuleni district accounted for about 57% and 46.29% of the value of barley exports from the Province. Similarly in 2015, the City of Tshwane accounted for about 89.74% of the barley exports from Gauteng Province. However in 2016, the season closed with the City of Johannesburg commanding the greatest share of Gauteng Province's barley exports. The reason behind City of Johannesburg's dominance in the exportation of barley is availability of suitable infrastructure in the district making it easier for the district to deal with larger volumes of agricultural products.

4.1.3 Imports

South African barley processors depend mainly on barley imports to successfully carry out their daily operations and as such South Africa imports on average between 46 and 121 thousand tons of barley

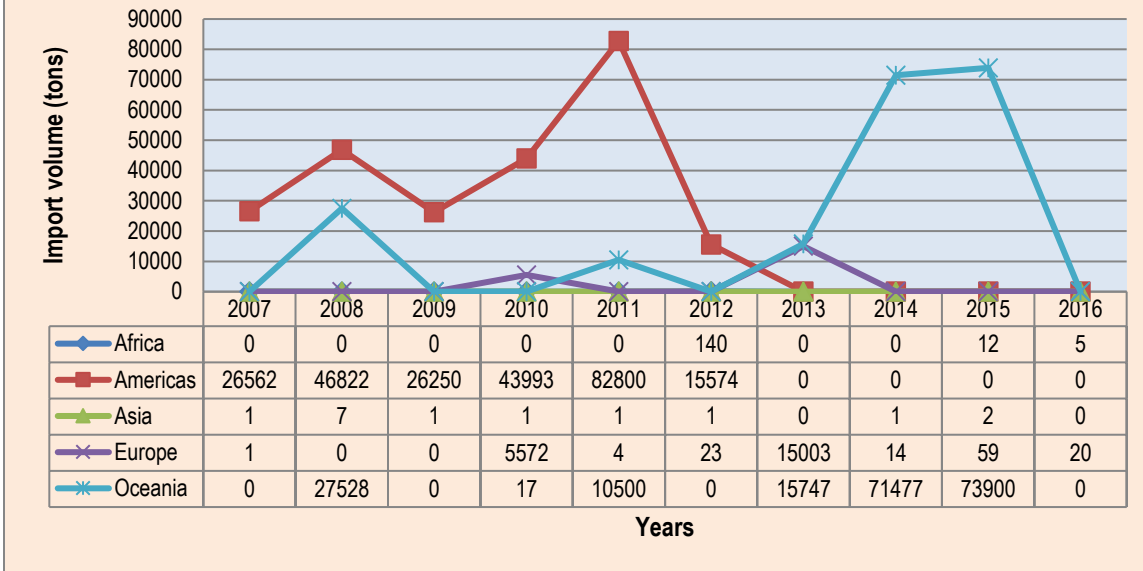
per annum. Over the past five years, variability in rainfall and drought has caused fluctuations in barley quality and yields in South Africa. When the local crop has fallen short of requirements, the local malting companies relied on imports mostly originating from Canada and to a lesser extent from the EU and Australia. The volumes of barley imports from 2007 to 2016 pursue the pattern shown in figure 13 below.



Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 13 illustrates the volume and value of barley imports from the world by South Africa from 2007 to 2016. The figure indicates that the import quantity of barley opened relatively lower during the year 2007 then marginally increased the following year of 2008. This is mainly because in South Africa barley consumption is more than production which makes it extremely important for South African processors to import barley from other countries at all times. Barley imports declined significantly in 2009 in response to higher production volumes, followed by slight increases during the year 2010 and 2011, while another significant decline in 2012 was recorded. The imports of barley continued to increase in both quantity and value between the years 2013 and 2015, until a peak was attained in the value of imports in 2015. However, the period under analysis closed with very low imports of barley in the year 2016, and this can be attributed to the 10 year record crop attained in that period, which means that the country only required small amount of import to stabilise consumption.

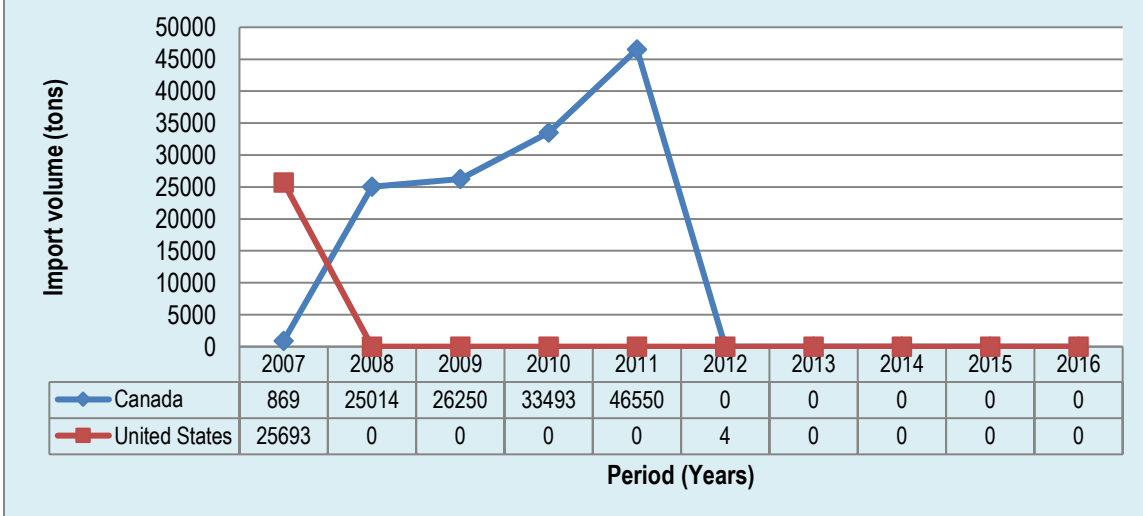
Figure 14: Volume of barley imports from various regions



Source: Quantec Easy Data

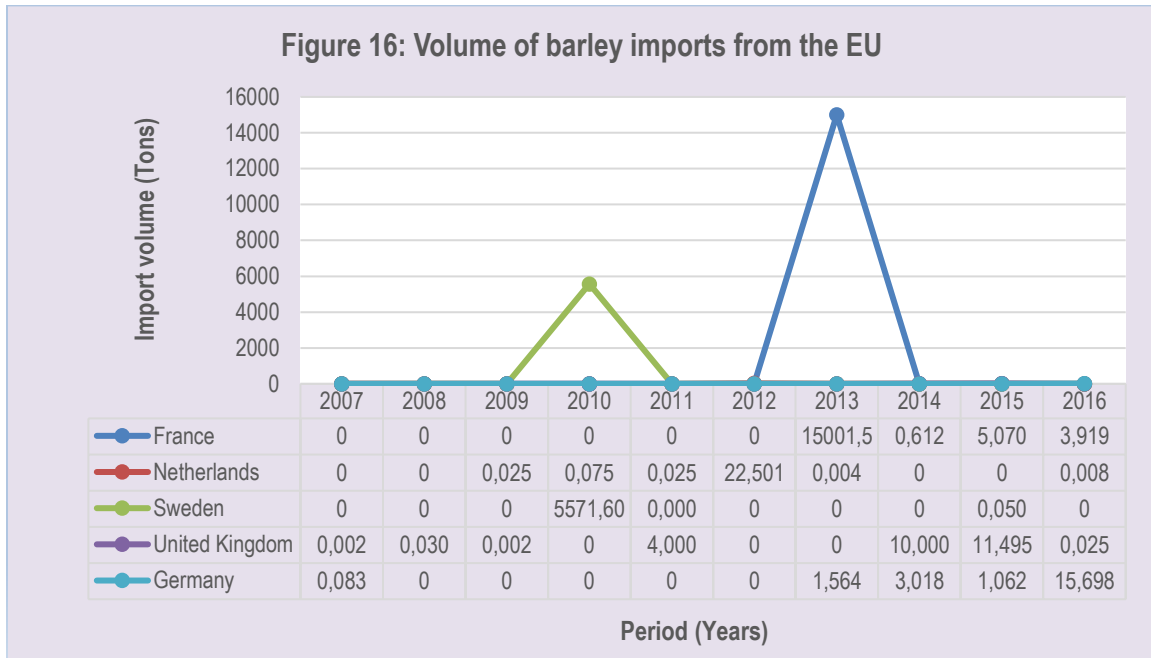
Figure 14 indicates that South Africa imports barley mainly from the Americas, Europe and Oceania. The period under review opened with relatively low levels of barley imports from the Americas and this was followed by an increase in the year 2008. Generally the Americas remained the largest exporter of barley to South Africa over the past decade followed by Europe and Oceania. In 2007 South Africa imported some reasonable volumes of barley from Americas while importing very low volumes of about 1 ton from both Asia and Europe. However imports from the Americas declined from 2009 before increasing in 2010 and reaching a peak in 2011. Imports of barley from the rest of the world declined during the year 2009 mainly as a result of higher levels of local production at the time. The period under review closed with very insignificant levels of barley imports from the world during the year 2016.

Figure 15: Volume of barley imports from NAFTA



Source: Quantec Easy Data

Figure 15 above shows that in the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) South Africa sourced its imports of barley mainly from Canada between the years 2007 and 2011, while some imports from the United States of America were recorded in 2007. South Africa did not import barley from the USA between the year 2008 and 2016 with the exception of 2012 where South Africa imported 4 tons from that region. The period under analysis closed with no imports of barley recorded from both Canada and United States in 2016..

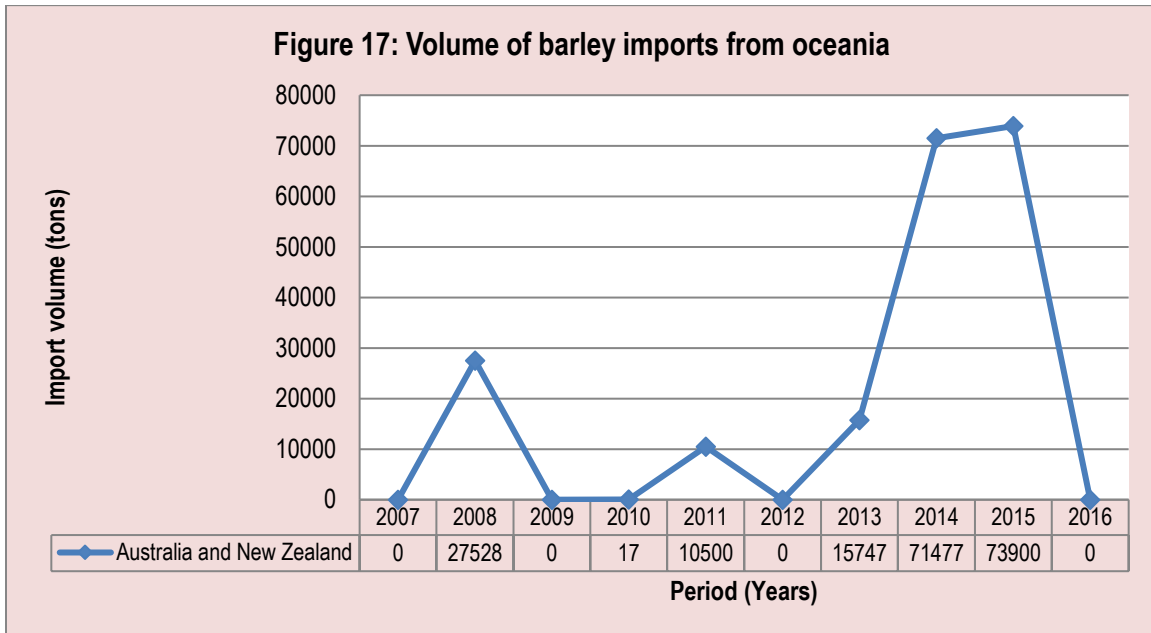


Source: Quantec Easy Data

In the EU South Africa imports barley mainly from France, Sweden, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany. During the year 2007 and 2010, there were very minimal barley imports from the EU and were replaced by imports from Oceania and the Americas. During the year 2010, South Africa's main market for barley imports in the EU was Sweden, with very minimal imports originating from Netherlands. In 2013, South Africa imported barley mainly from France which amounted to 15 thousand tons. The figure further shows that Germany has been a consistent exporter of barley to South Africa from 2013 to 2016. The period under review closed with Germany being the major exporter of barley to South Africa in 2016.

Figure 17 below indicates that the continent of Oceania is not major exporter of barley to the South African markets. In Oceania, South Africa imports barley from Australia, with smaller quantities originating from New Zealand. The period under review opened with very low volume of barley imports originating from Australia in 2007. During 2008, the volume of barley imports originating from Australia increased considerably, replacing those from other regions such as the EU and NAFTA, and dropped again in 2009. Imports of barley from Australia increased slightly to close higher at about 10 thousand tons during the year 2011. South Africa did not import barley from Oceania during the year 2012. In 2013, South Africa then imported above 15 thousand tons of barley from Australia and New Zealand as it is shown in the figure below. South Africa imported greatest volumes of barley

from Australia and New Zealand during the year 2014 and 2015. The period under review closed with no imports of barley from Australia and New Zealand in 2016.



Source: Quantec Easy Data

5. MARKET INTELLIGENCE

5.1 Tariffs

South Africa does not impose tariffs on barley imports from other countries. This is due to the fact that South Africa is a net importer of barley and it is considered that imposing an import tariff would make it expensive to import. Although South Africa is a net importer of barley, it does however export minimal volumes of barley to few other countries. These countries include Zambia, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana and Germany. The following tariffs are applied by the various exports markets on barley originating from South Africa.

Table 9: Tariffs faced by South African barley exports

COUNTRY	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TRADE REGIME DESCRIPTION	APPLIED TARIFFS	ESTIMATED TOTAL VALOREM EQUIVALENT TARIFF	AD
2016					
Zambia	Barley (Other:100390)	Preferential tariff for South Africa	0.00%	0.00%	
	Barley (Seed:100310)	Preferential tariff for South Africa	0.00%	0.00%	

COUNTRY	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TRADE REGIME DESCRIPTION	APPLIED TARIFFS	ESTIMATED TOTAL VALOREM EQUIVALENT TARIFF <i>AD</i>
Namibia	Barley (Other:100390)	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	Barley (Seed:100310)	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
Lesotho	Barley (Other:100390)	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	Barley (Seed:100310)	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
Botswana	Barley (Other:100390)	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
	Barley (Seed:100310)	Intra SACU rate	0.00%	0.00%
Germany	Barley (Other: 100390)	Preferential tariff for South Africa	0.00%	0.00%
	Barley (Seed: 100310)	Preferential tariff for South Africa	0.00%	0.00%

Table 9 shows that the South African barley industry does not experience any market barriers in all the countries where it exports it barley.

5.2 Performance Analysis

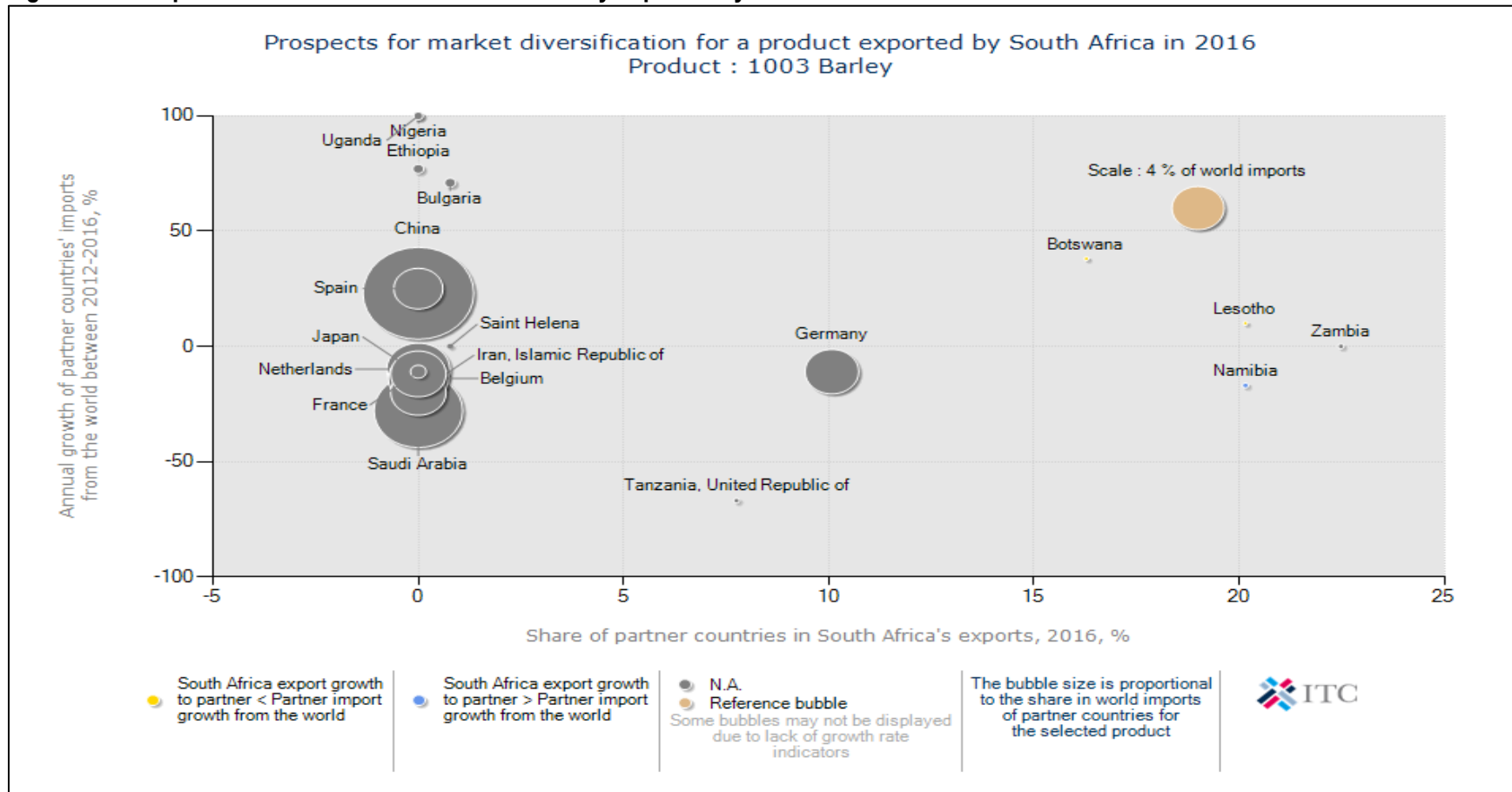
Table 10: South Africa's barley exports during 2016

Importers	Exported value 2016(thousand US\$)	Share in SA's imports (%)	Exported quantity in 2016 (tons)	Unit value (US\$/unit)	Export growth in value between 2012 - 2016(% p.a.)	Export growth in quantity between 2012 - 2016(% p.a.)	Export growth in value between 2015 - 2016 (% p.a.)
World	129	100	251	514	6	10	72
Zambia	29	22.5	73	397	0	309	222
Namibia	26	20.2	86	302	-16	1	-32
Lesotho	26	20.2	10	2600	10	-9	1200
Botswana	21	16.3	64	328	-13	31	0
Germany	13	10.1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ITC Trade Map

Table 10 and Figure 18 indicate that during 2016, South Africa exported minimal quantities of barley to mostly African countries including Zambia, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana and very minimal to Germany. The greatest share of South African barley exports were destined for Zambia, which absorbed about 22.5% of South Africa's total barley exports during the year 2016 followed by Namibia and Lesotho, which absorbed about 20.2% respectively. On average, South Africa exports for barley to the world increased in value as well as in quantity by 6% and 10% respectively between 2012 and 2016. It is also important to note that exports growth to the world in value terms increased by 72% between 2015 and 2016.

Figure 18: Prospect for market diversification for Barley exported by South Africa in 2016.



Source: ITC Trade Map

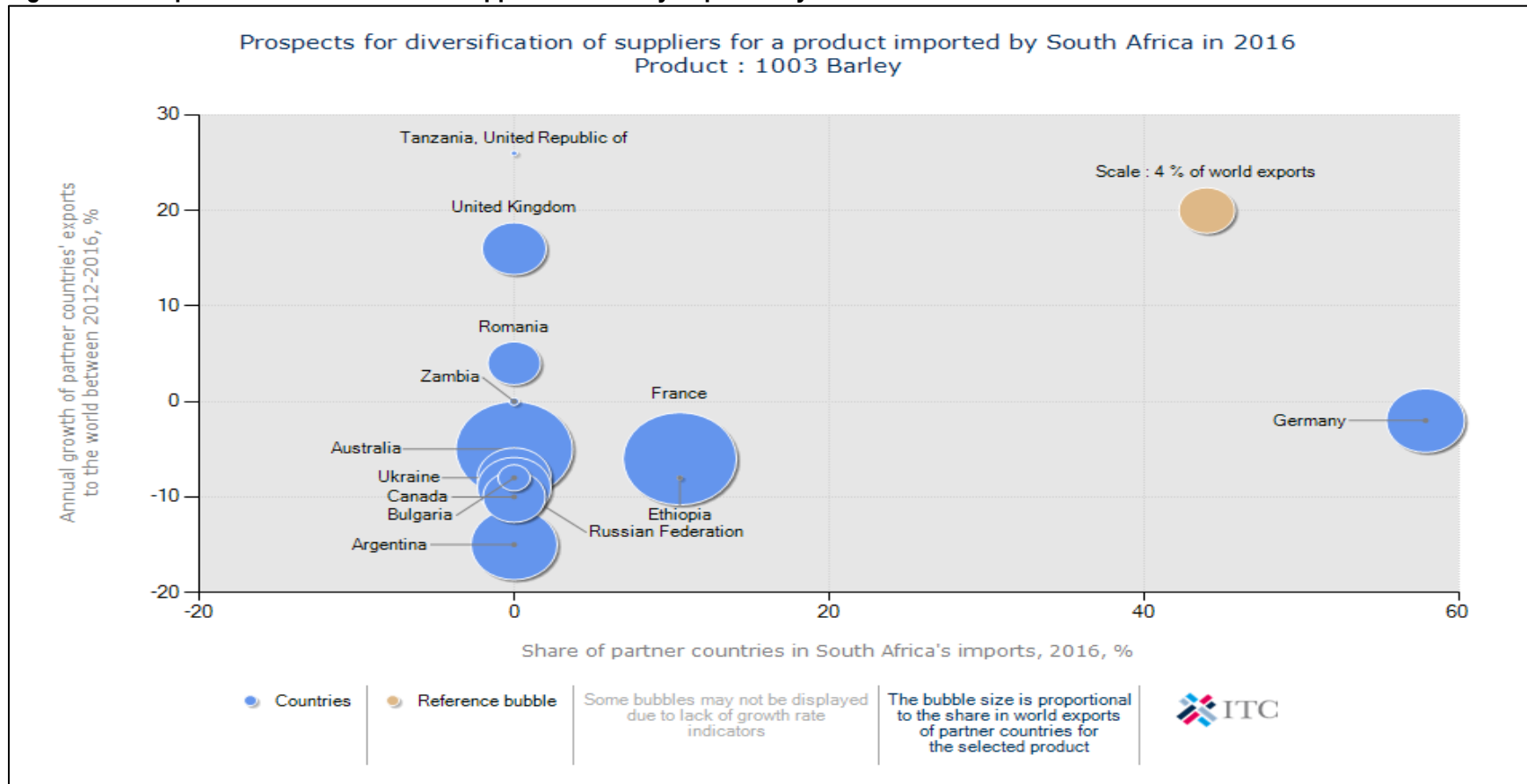
Table 11: South Africa's barley imports during 2016

Exporter	Imported value 2016 (thousand US\$)	Share in SA's imports (%)	Imported quantity in 2016(tons)	Unit value (US\$/unit)	Import growth in value between 2012 - 2016(% p.a.)	Import growth in quantity between 2012- 2016 (% p.a.)	Import growth in value between 2015 - 2016(% p.a.)
World	19	100	25	760	-63	-68	-100
Germany	11	57.9	16	688	0	0	0
France	2	10.5	4	500	0	-89	-71
Ethiopia	2	10.5	2	10000	0	0	-96

Source: ITC Trade Map

South Africa imported a total of 25 tons of barley from the world during 2016. South Africa's barley imports for 2016 originated mainly from Germany, France and Ethiopia. It is clear from Table 11 and Figure 19 that Germany was the largest supplier of barley to South Africa after accounting for 57.9% of South Africa's total barley imports in 2016. On average, imports of barley to South Africa from the world declined in value as well as in quantity by 63% and 68% respectively between 2012 and 2016. It also important to note that imports growth in value drastically declined by almost 100% between 2015 and 2016. If South Africa is to diversify its imports of barley from the world, the biggest markets exist in Russian Federation, Argentina, Ukraine, Canada, Romania, and United Kingdom. During 2016, South Africa did not import barley from most of these countries while they commanded the greatest share of the world's total barley exports.

Figure 19: Prospect for diversification of suppliers for barley imported by South Africa in 2016.



Source: ITC Trade Map

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following organizations are acknowledged:

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ITC Trade Map

Website: <http://www.trademap.org.za>

ITC Market Access Map

www.macmap.org

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

Website: www.fas.usda.gov

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Website: www.fao.org/faostat

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