

MACRO FORCES IMPACTING THE GLOBAL FOOD INDUSTRY

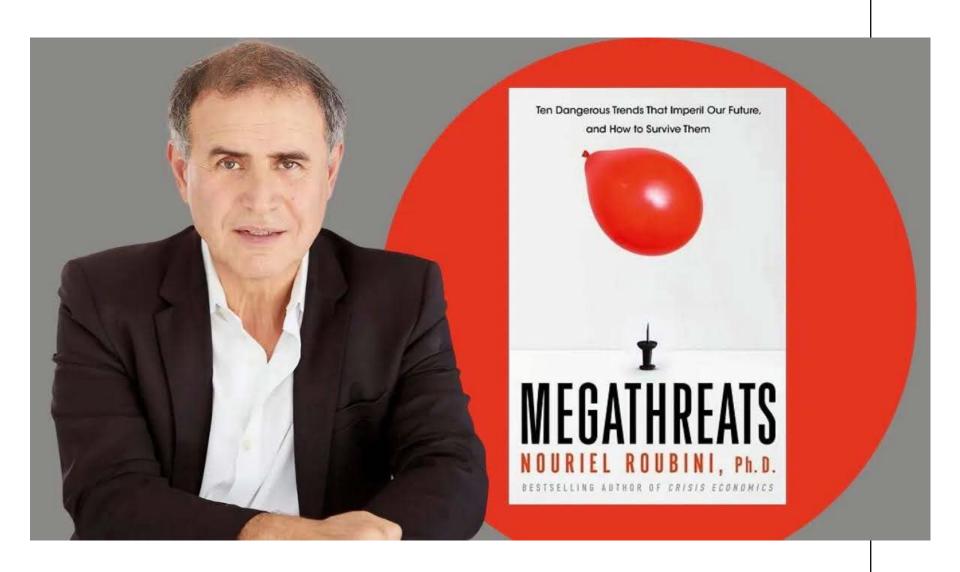
BY LAIN JAGER



MACRO FORCES
GLOBAL FOOD
AVOCADO'S



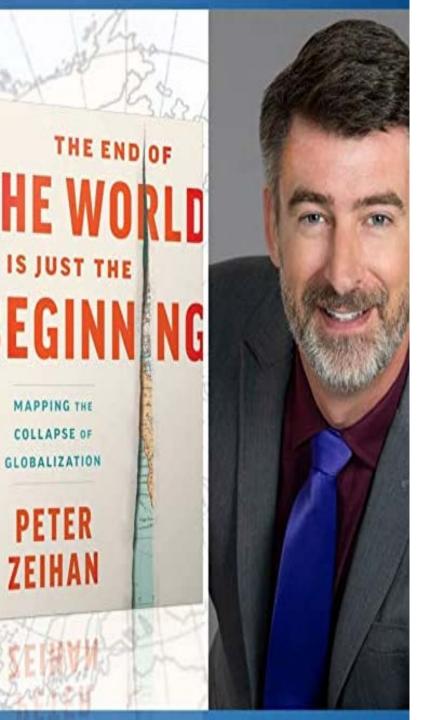
MACRO FORCES



MEGA THREATS

- Deglobalisation and protectionism / Re shoring of manufacturing/ Regionalisation / decoupling of the US and China / Cyber warfare
- Aging populations/ de-saving is inflationary/ labour scarcity
- The mother of all debt crises/ the bailout trap/ easy money and cycles of boom and busts/ stagflation/ currency meltdowns/ severe recession and financial crises
- Backlash against liberal democracy and populism on the left and the right /inequality/ restrictions to immigration
- Climate change/ pandemics
- Al / employment

More Friction, higher costs of production, less economic growth



STRUCTURAL CHANGE

- Globalisation shapes every aspect of our lives
- America's Cold War strategy turbocharged global trade
- America's strategic calculus and demography mean we are moving into a new era
- Everything will change:
 - Global trade security
 - Transport
 - Finance
 - Energy
 - Industrial Materials
 - Manufacturing / technology
 - Agriculture/ inputs/ finance/ climate change/ demography

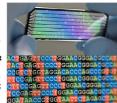
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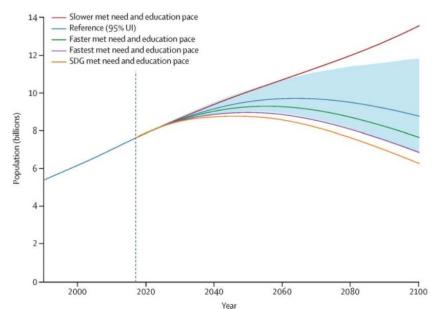
chair of digital biology department







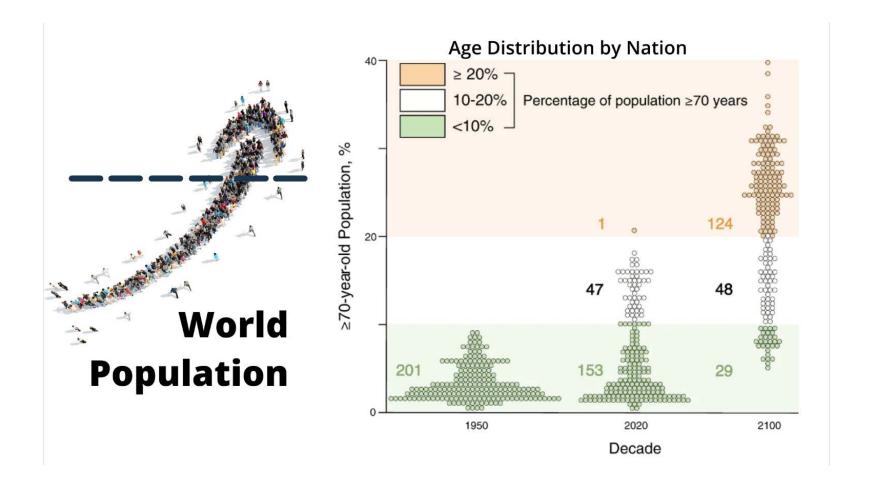
The Big Blue Ball



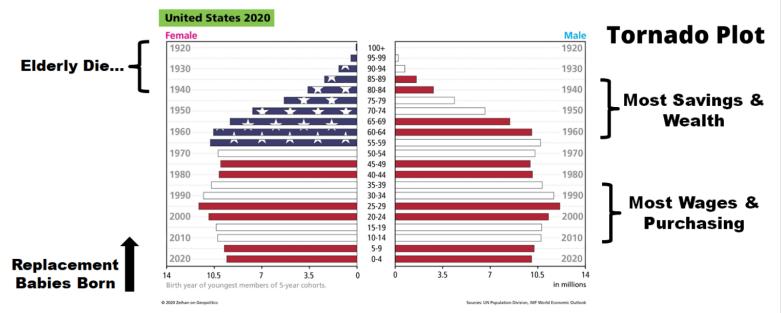
Population Peaks in ~2050 at ~10 Billion High Mortality *to* Low Fertility *to* Longevity

World Population

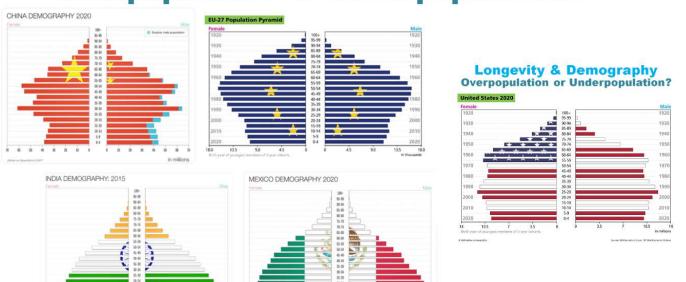
SE Vollset et al. 'Fertility, mortality, migration, and population scenarios for 195 countries and territories from 2017 to 2100.' The Lancet, July 2020.



Longevity & Demography Overpopulation or Underpopulation?



Longevity & Demography Overpopulation or Underpopulation?



Farewell to Expanding Market Economics...?

Sources: Peter Zeihan on Geopolitics, 2013, 2020.

UN Population Division.

IMF World Economic Outlook.

Demographics is Destiny

The problem is *not* too many people (we hope). But *all* countries will have *many* older people And *some* countries (without immigration) will have

- too few working age people
- too few wage earners

Markets

- Skew older
- India beats China
- Americas beat Europe



Environmental Crisis

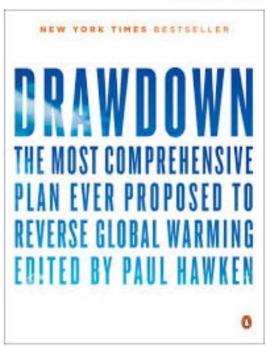


Climate Change Ocean Acidification Biodiversity Loss Soil Degradation

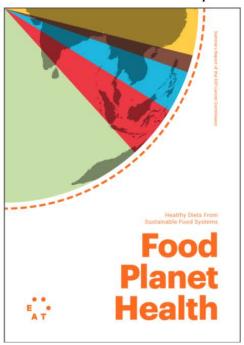
Water Access

Food Production

Drawdown

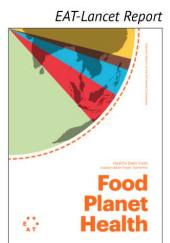


EAT-Lancet Report

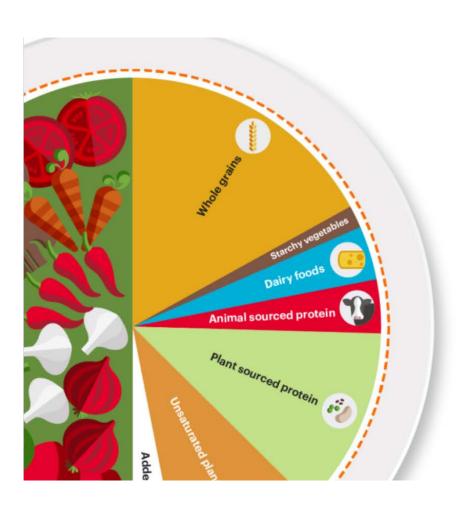


Planetary Health Diet

Healthy People Sustainable Food Production



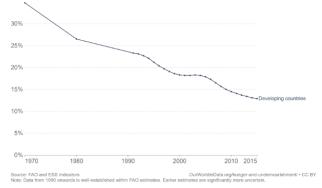






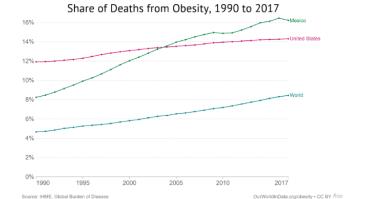
Scarcity versus Abundance





Wasting, Underweight, Food Insecurity are rising again...

too little



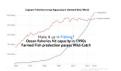
Obesity-related deaths are on the rise, in some regions more than others....

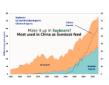
too much

access to wrong foods

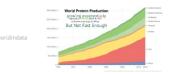
World Protein Crisis





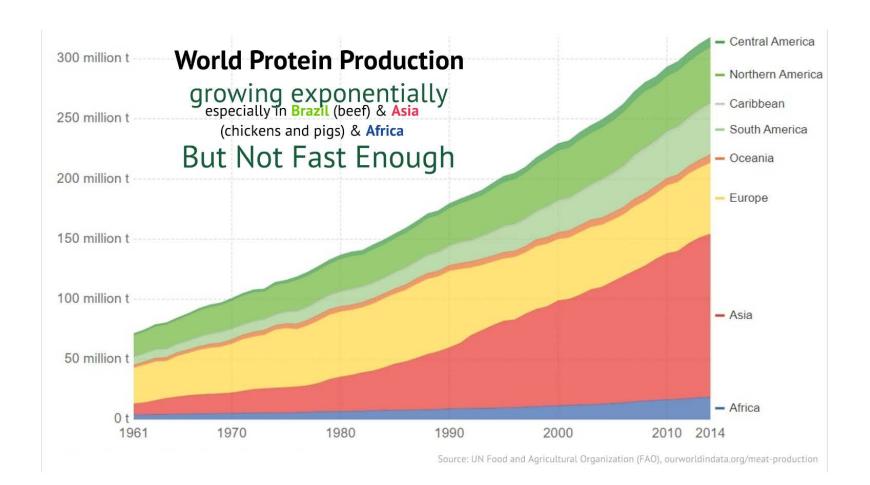


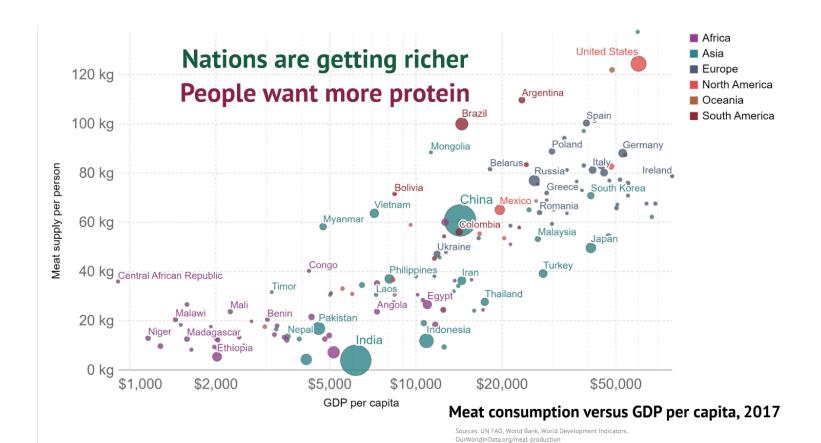




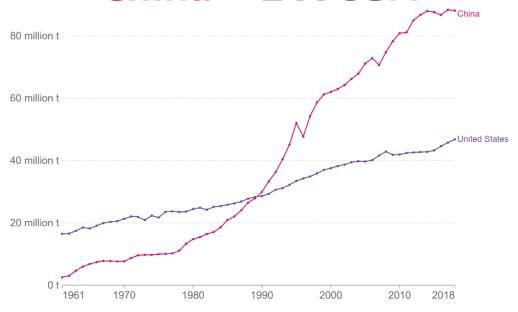


growing exponentially but not fast enough. Nations are getting richer, people want meat, soy & aquaculture can't keep up, beef gets expensive.

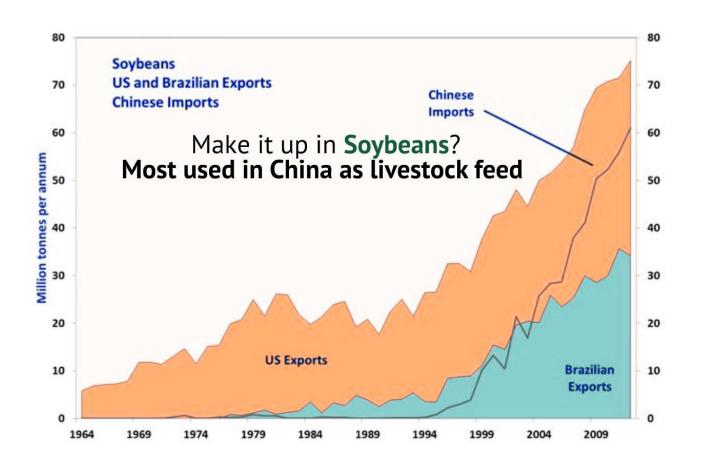


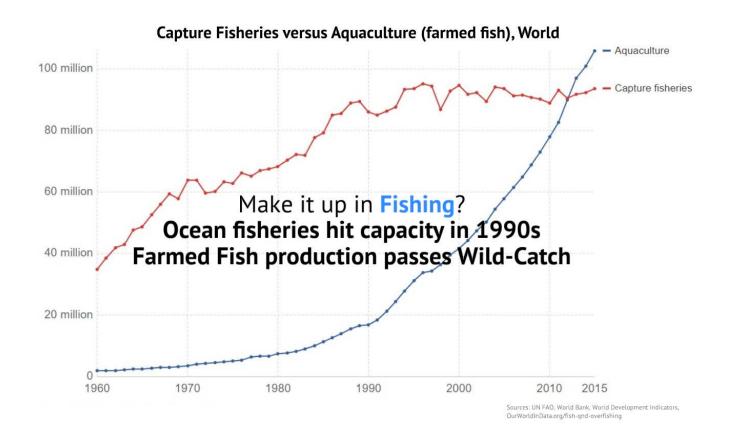


Total meat consumption China = 2 X USA

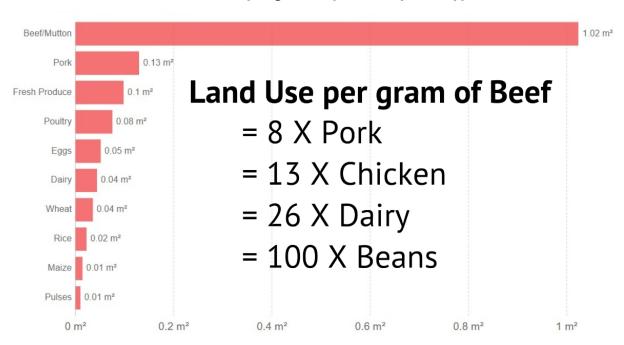


Sources: UN FAO, World Bank, World Development Indicators, OurWorldInData.org/meat-production





Land use per gram of protein, by food type



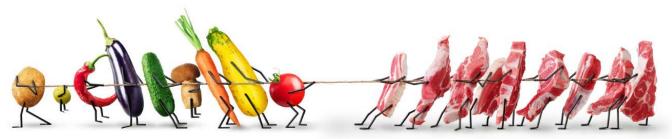
Sources: Poore & Nemecek, Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers (2018), OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food

Global Tug of War

Plant-Based Diets

Increased Meat Consumption

- · Health & Longevity
- · Environmental Impact
- · New Global Middle Class
- · Perceived Status
- Food Security



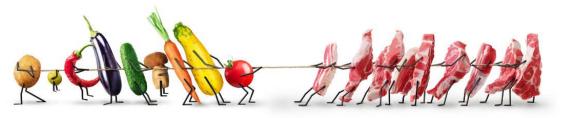
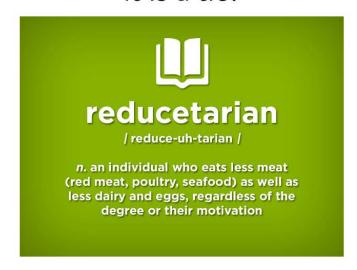
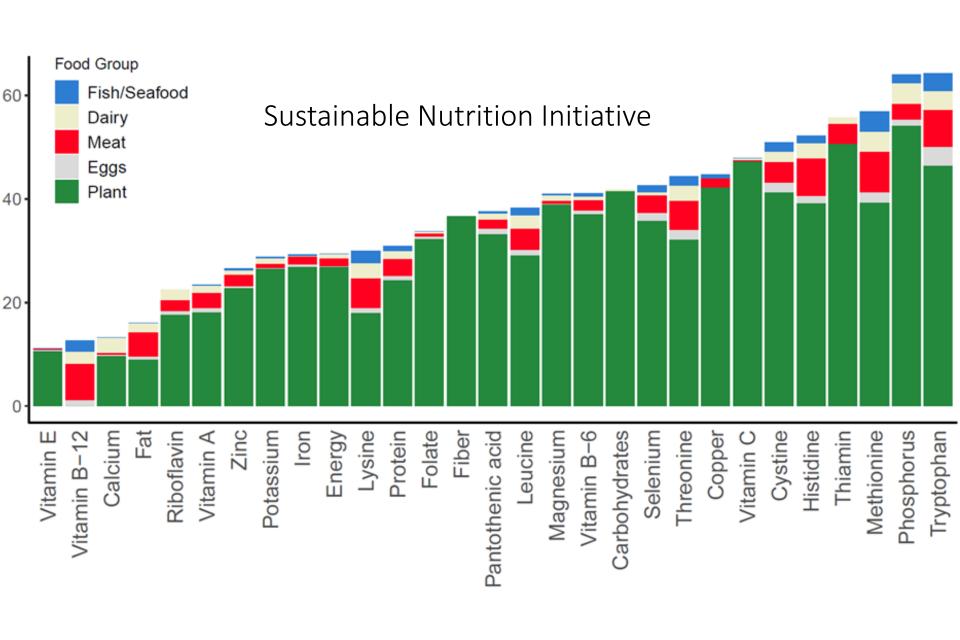


Photo 197432480 Copyright Igor Zakharevich, dreamstime.com

"It is a tie!"





Fertilizer Crisis

Fertilizer = **N P K**



N = Nitrogen / Urea

(from Natural Gas)





- transportability of natural gas for nitrogen
- differences in regional availability for NPK
- post-COVID-lockdown travel decrease
- Russia invasion of Ukraine
- · export restrictions & macroeconomics

P = Phosphorous



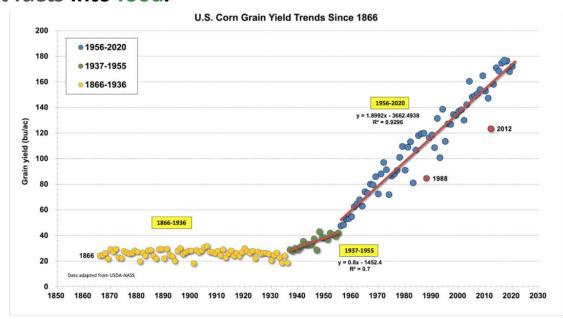
K = Potassium



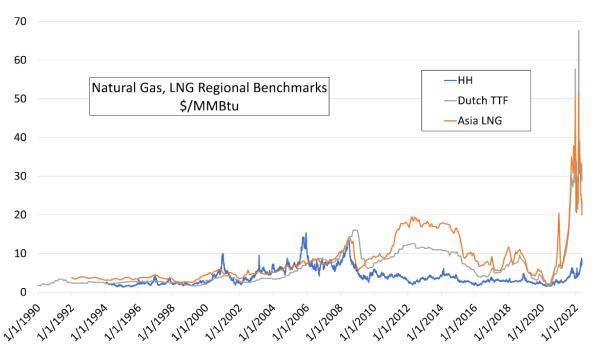
Adapted from Zeihan on Geopolitics

Modern agriculture is the process of turning fossil fuels into food.

Moore's Law for Agriculture



Regional Differences in Natural Gas Prices lead to regional pressures on food production & pricing



Future of Food & Ag Technology

How New Foods?

Genetic Engineering

Why New Foods? Cellular Agriculture *

World Protein Crisis Precision Fermentation *

Pandemics Not Just for People Plant-Based Everything

World Fertilizer Crisis Alternative Proteins

How We Get Our Food

"Less Farm to Table and more Ghost Kitchen to Couch"



Where We Get Our Food





Real estate & energy economics
For now, only microgreens & specialties





How We Make Our Food









Te Puna Whakaaronui

https://fitforabetterworld.org.nz/partnership -groups/te-puna-whakaaronui/





The macro environment



Consumer needs

Markets are segmenting:



- •Commodity/cost
- Health and wellness
- Natural food

- Climate conscious
- Ethical production
- Longevity seekers

Rapid change makes predicting the future impossible

Natural Food systems are facing unprecedented disruption from climate change globally.

Geopolitical change and supply chain disruption create a focus on food security.

Modern foods, produced locally sit alongside conventional products to ensure food security.

75% of global consumers are seeking customised nutritional products.



Implications for the Global Avocado Industry



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

- An important and premium category at 3.6% of international fruit trade by volume in 2020/21 and but 8% by value
- A fast growing category with a growth rate of 12% vs. only 2.1% for the general fruit trade
- 82% of supply comes from Latin America with important volumes also from the Mediterranean Basin and Africa
- The USA is the biggest market absorbing 50% of the volume with the EU +UK absorbing another 30%. Together with Canada and Japan this makes up 90% of World trade. With the rest of the volume going to markets including Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Persian Gulf and China.
- Very strong supply growth coming
- The US has consumption per capita of 3.9kg per capita, a very strong promotional program through the HAB and strong potential to continue to grow
- The average consumption in the EU is much lower ranging between Italy and Eastern Europe .5 Kg up to France and
 Scandinavia at over 2 Kg with a much smaller promotional budget and some markets experiencing a lower growth rate
- Potential for oversupply
- Impact of climate change on yields/ new regulations and consumer trends focused on climate change
- Promotion will be overwhelmingly important

- Climate change
 - Water/ drought/ severe weather events
 - Heat and unseasonal cold
 - Pests and diseases
- Access to inputs and supply side cost increases: Fertiliser, pesticides, fuel, labour

- Economic and financial turmoil, lower growth, higher interest rates
- Depending on where your markets are - trade disruption
- There is potential for significant volatility

