## A Maltsters View of the Future

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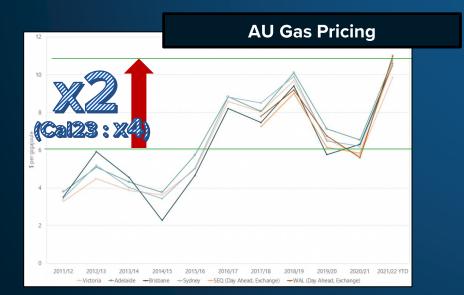


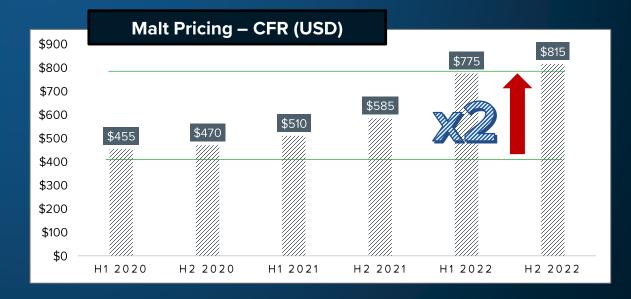
### **Global Malting Market.**

General anxiety around security of supply.

### > Malt Pricing has increased x 2 since 2020 (CFR Basis)

- Barley: x2.5 historical average
- Logistics: 15-20% increase in land transportation, sea transportation port congestion, lack of containers
- Energy: Increase in global energy costs: EU Gas x5 historical average, AU gas x 3 higher





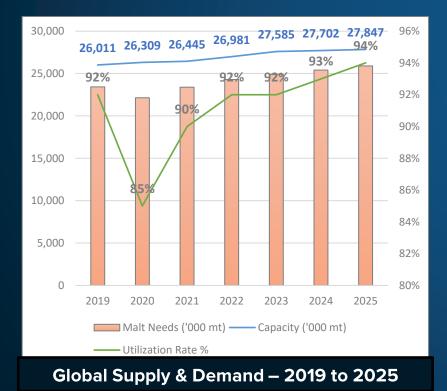


### Malt Demand.

Growth above pre-covid levels with outlook for continued strong demand.

> 2022 demand ≈ 1 Million tons of Malt extra demand vs pre-COVID
> 2025 demand expected to add another 1.5 Million tons extra vs 2022

> No major export capacity addition/extension: malting utilization to increase 4% and reach over 100% in all major export hubs



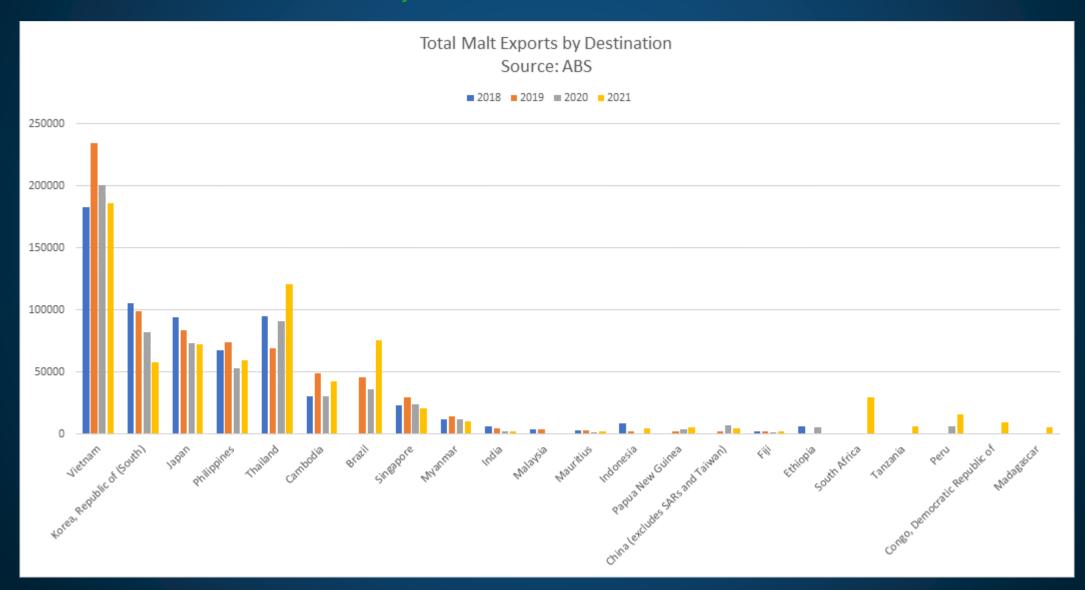


#### Malt Production Utilisation – 2025 Forecast



### **Total Malt Exports by Destination**

#### Increased diversification over recent years

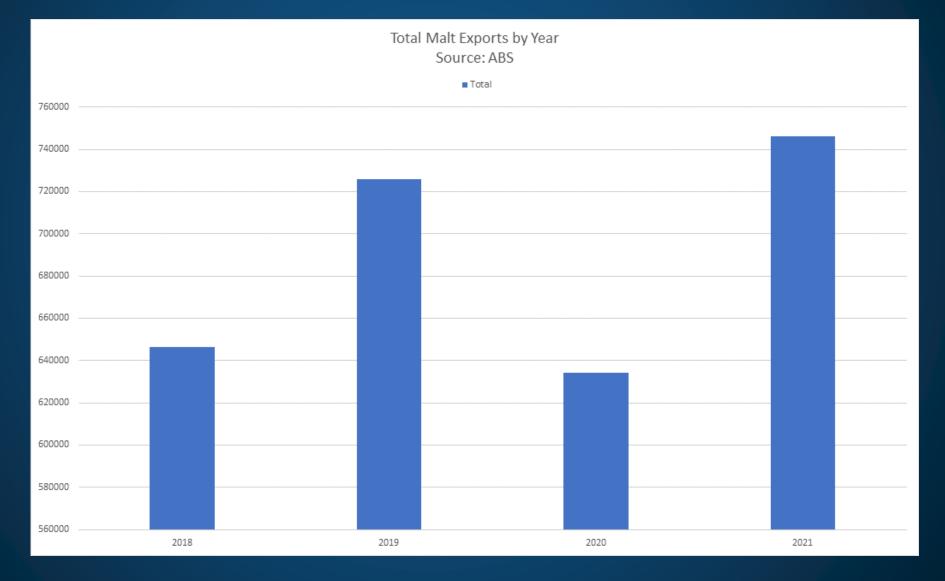




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### **Total AU Malt Exports by Year**

#### Strong post-Covid recovery in 2021

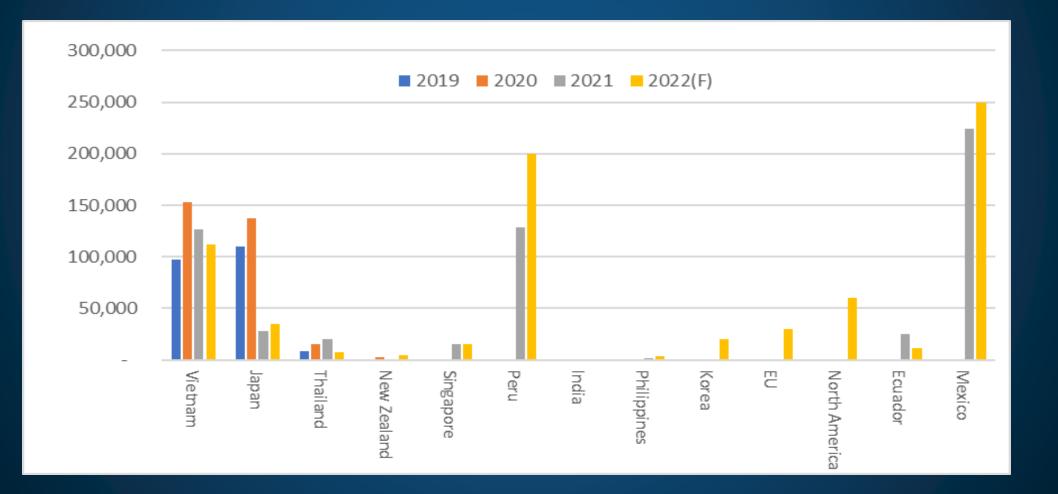




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### Total Malting Barley Exports (excluding China) by Destination

Lack of China presence driving increased diversification





### **Our Customers.**

#### **Customer & Market Trends.**

> Global & Large Regional brewers requesting extra LTA volume + duration

> Boortmalt and other major maltsters constrained with available capacity.

> Heineken: estimates total cost increase this year would be around 15%

Heineken beers prices increased 4-5% in Europe.

Despite price inflation, beer sales rose 5% in average in 2021

> Historically, beer proved to be quite inelastic to price.

> M&A Activity: locally in Australia, large industrial brewers continue to acquire large craft brewery operations to compensate for a structural decline in traditional beer brands

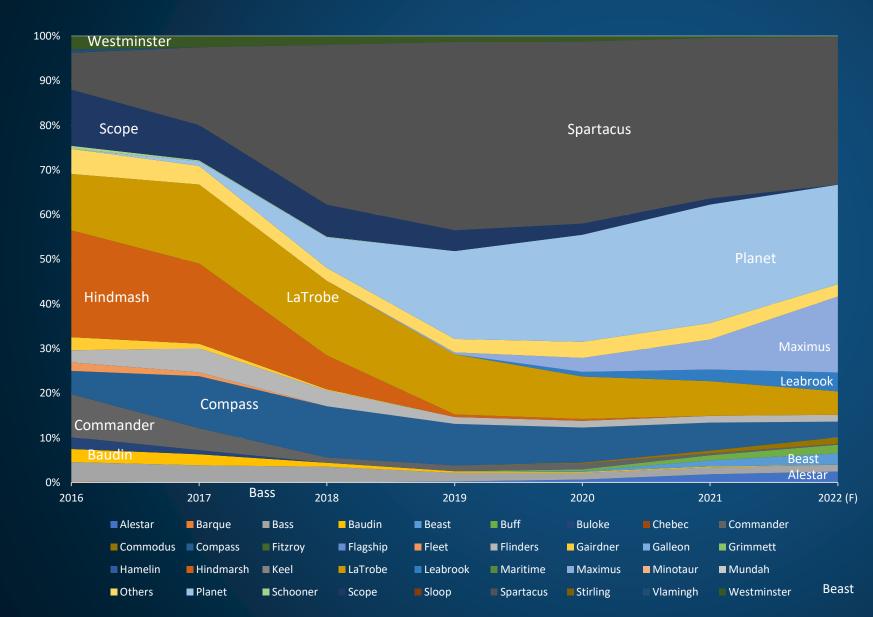


## A Maltsters View of the APAC Region....

#### **Diversification is key**

- > Covid restrictions have eased globally, tourism is recovering in South-East Asia
- > Beer market has recovered quickly, but is subject to global supply chain disruption
- > Increased malt production has been met by customer demand
- > Malt use in beer is steadily increasing as premium beer becomes more desirable in growth markets
- Sustainability, named low and zero carbon products are becoming opportunities for differentiation
- Malt barley prices have increased relative to feed barley due to global demand and diversification of Australian malt barley export destinations

### **Australian Malt Barley – Variety Development**



 Spartacus and Planet dominate <u>the national landscape</u> in crop 21;

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- > LaTrobe remains strong in NSW;
- Compass resilient in SA and Vic Mallee but will be challenged by potential new varieties – Beast
- Spartacus showing signs of disease breakdown. Its replacement Maximus, gaining traction particularly in WA;
- Planting area of older varieties
   Westminster, Bass, Scope and Baudin niche at best. Farmers switched to higher yielding Planet



### Newly Accredited Malting Barley (Feb 2022)

- Diversity of varieties is key, important for blending to give the maltster & brewer maximum flexibility
  - Homogeneity of the barley variety, and segregation availability
- > Newly Accredited: Kiwi (high rainfall) & Bottler (medium rainfall). High fermentability, well suited to export markets. Western Australia suitability?
- > Pipeline varieties appear to be not well-suited to export market.
- > Desirable traits
  - Export market demand (high fermentability)
  - Sustainable Barley e.g. process efficiency (single steep, lower kilning time)



### **A Maltsters View Closer to Home**

#### Western Australia Focus

#### Market dominance from Spartacus to Maximus

- Anticipated enzymatic increase will affect brewers considerably
- Management of crop switch from pipeline to consumer

> Demand remains strong for non-additive barley varieties but we need a mix

- Bass, Planet & Flinders remain an important part of the maltsters demand portfolio
  For 'non-additive only' customers
- For blending up quality when growing seasons are tough

Increased frequency of non-germinating barley seen in 2021. Rumblings of the same in 2022 but lack of typical catalysts (frost, pre-harvest germination) – Why?

#### > GIWA Receival Standards:

- Supportive of the removal of the colour specification, however we will continue to push that less subjective testing measuring viability be implemented (i.e. Falling Number, RVA Testings as pet GTA)
- Need confidence in testing standards as we may process barley 12-18 months post-harvest



### Baseline 2020/21 – Target 2030/31

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## 4 CORE OBJECTIVES

Health & Safety



**0** injury through excellent health & safety programmes.



30% water reduction

per MT of Malt produced through efficiency and re-use

Sustainable farming



50% of barley base

engaging in one or more sustainable farming practices.

Energy use & Emissions reduction



50% emissions reduction

through reduced consumption & renewable energy sources.

No waste to landfill

packaging footprint reduced by 50%.

## **5 SUPPØRTING** OBJECTIVES



and where customer requires, using blockchain.

Every plant to be engaged...

in one or more local community initiatives.



our business ethics manual & our supplier code of conduct.



Diversity and inclusion in line with UN guidelines.

#### **BOØRTMALT 30-31 Targets vs 20-21 baseline** GOALS





(SAI) PLATFORM

100% SAI or equivalent certified farms in Europe and 50% in all other regions



50% dedicated carbon measured supply chains.



25% regenerative farmin



5% niche carbon neg farming



Work with local communities in high risk areas.

> Targets under evaluation





Aim for the **SBTi target** to keep global warming **below 1.5 C°** increase.





**25%** O-emissions farming.

**50%** renewable energy used.

25% reduced logistics emissions.

emissions



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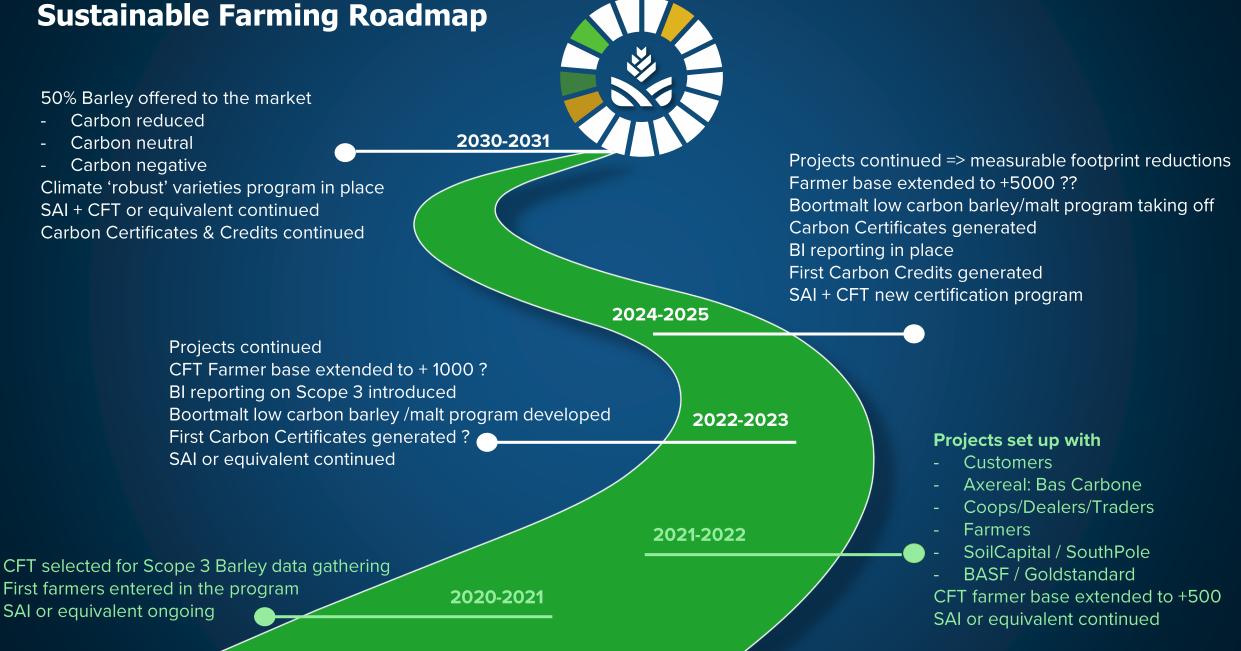


Group Safety target of "0" harm.



Being recognised as the safest place to work in the industry.







## Conclusions

#### A Maltsters View of the Future

- > Strong malting barley premiums being offered for 2023, indicative of current demand pull for malt. Despite better than expected yield & quality on EU winter barley. Spring crop may be more affected by heat last two months.
- Expected return of normalised conditions in Canada, and good prospects for South Hemisphere crops in Argentina & Australia. So we could see pressure on global malting premium.
- > On balance expect supportive malting premiums and so looking for appropriate segregations for growers to realise this value.
- > We need to maintain some diversification in varieties
- > Expect increased seasonal volatility due to weather events.
- Solution of the second seco

> Work collaboratively to reduce carbon footprint, brewers will pay but we have to demonstrate the cost

# **Thank You**



