

## Who decides what we eat?



## **Frage**

What do you think in which sector is market concentration the highest?

- 1) Pesticides/Seeds?
- 2) Machinery?
- 3) Grain trading?
- 4) Food processing?
- 5) Food retail?





























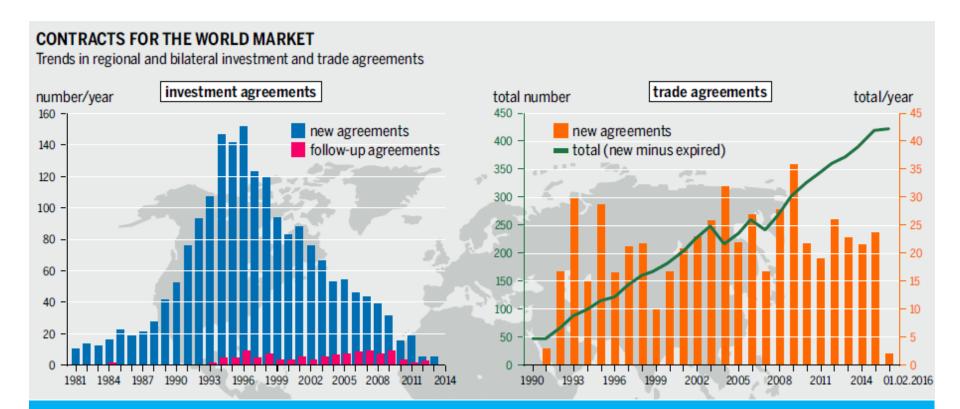


#### WER HAT DIE MACHT ÜBER UNSER ESSEN?

Der mehrfache Flaschenhals der WELTMARKTANTEILE Konzernmacht zwischen Bauern und **DER KONZERNE:** Bäuerinnen sowie Verbraucher und Verbraucherinnen Betriebsmittel: > Landtechnik: Top 3 - 50 Prozent > Kommerzielles Saatgut/Agrarchemie: Top 6 - mehr als 70 Prozent **570 MILLIONEN** landwirtschaftliche Betriebe Agrarhandel: > Top 4 - Ca. 70 Prozent LIEFERKETTE Lebensmittelverarbeitung: > Top 50 - Fast 50 Prozent Lebensmitteleinzelhandel: > Europa: Top 10 - fast 50 Prozent > Deutschland: Top 4 - 85 Prozent 7,44 MILLIARDEN Verbraucher und Verbraucherinnen



### Policy makers pave the way



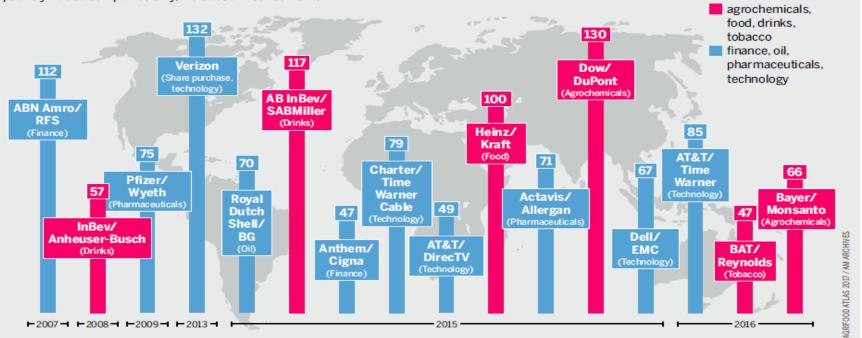
+ weak competition policies, deregulation in agricultural and commodity markets (food speculation) etc.



# New: big corporations acquire other big corporations (Mega-mergers)

#### THE BIGGEST MERGERS OF THE LAST DECADE

Timeline, by sector and transaction value in billion US dollars (controlled for inflation, base year 2016), publicly traded companies only, includes announcements



8 years - 4 mergers

2 years – 12 mergers



## New: Big financial investors are increasingly behind mega-mergers

Examples: two mega-mergers with a transaction volume of more than 100 billion US\$

- 1) Acquisition of SABMiller by Anheuser-Busch (Budweiser):
  - Involved investment company: 3G-Capital (Brasilianer Jorge Leman, known for his tough cost cuts)
- 2) Acquisition of Kraft by ketchup producer Heinz
  - ➤ Involved investment company: 3G-Capital, Warren Buffett with his investment company Berkshire Hathaway

Example from Germany: JAB-Holding, investment company of the billionaire family Reimann

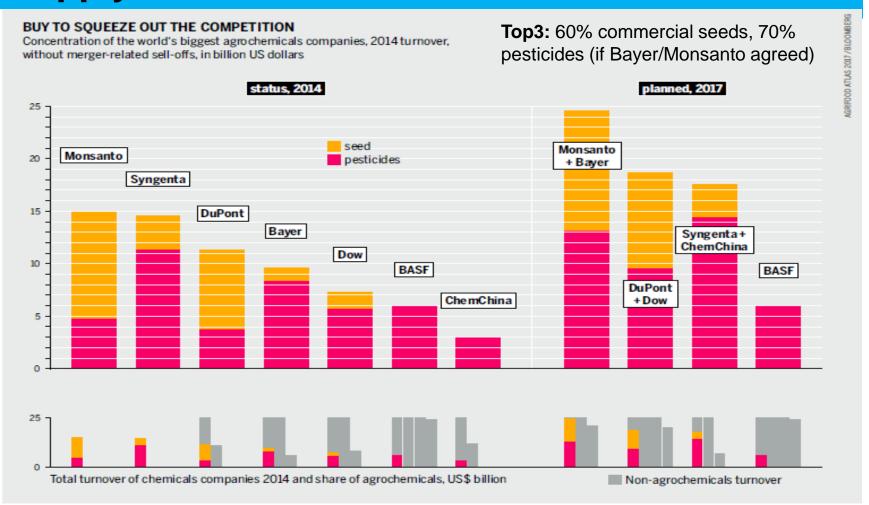
Controls today a.o. coffee brands Jacobs Douwe Egberts, Caribou and Keurig Green Mountain (about 20% market share, Nestlé 21%),



# Alarming: Influence of financial capital is increasing (financialisation)

- Chicago stock exchange: banks, hedge funds and investment funds dominate wheat trading (mid 1990ies: 12%, today 70%)
- Hundreds of agriculture-linked investment funds manage billions of dollars and invest among others in wheat, sugar and coffee
- Investment companies such as BlackRock hold shares of corporations along the whole supply chain: a.o. Monsanto, John Deere, ADM, Wal-Mart
- Cargill, ADM, Dreyfuss do have their own financial investment arms
- Since the beginning of 2000 there are specific agricultural land funds, which contributed to a wave of land purchases

### **Supply Chain: Pesticides/Seeds**



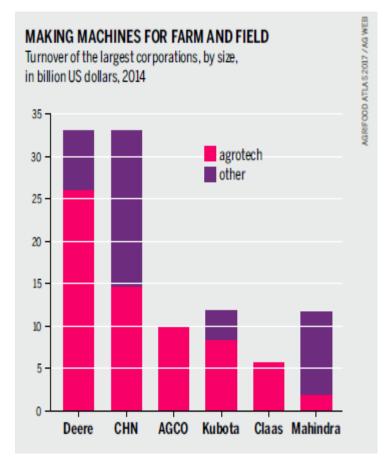
#### **Market share of Top 4**:

**Seeds** – 1994 (21%), 2000 (33%), 2009 (54%), 2013 (58%) **Pesticides** – 1994 (29%), 2000 (41%), 2009 (53%), 2013 (62%)



### **Supply Chain: Machinery**





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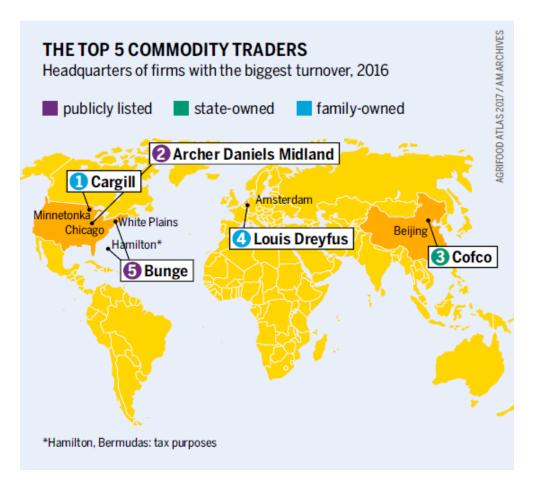
John Deere New Holland Deutz, Fendt, Ferguson

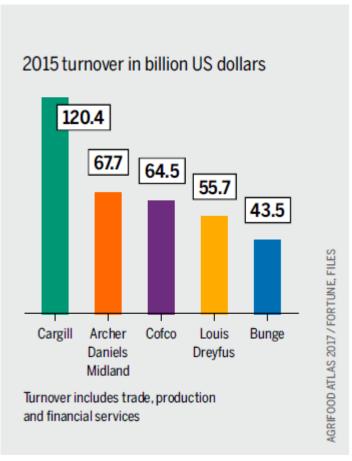
Deere CHN

AGCO: market share of 50%



### **Supply Chain: Grain Trading**





ABCD-group: market share of about 70%



### **Self description of Cargill**

"We are the **flour** in your bread, the **wheat** in your noodles, the **salt** on your fries. We are the corn in your tortillas, the chocolate in your dessert, the **sweetener** in your soft drink. We are the oil in your salad dressing and the beef, pork or chicken you eat for dinner. We are the **cotton** in your clothing, the backing on your carpet and the fertilizer in your field" (fertilizer not anymore, sold)



### **Supply Chain: Food companies**

publicly listed

General Mills

**6** Mondelez

McLean

4 Mars

Tyson Foods

#### THE TOP 10 FOOD MANUFACTURERS

Headquarters of the companies with the highest turnover in 2016 and selected brand names, excluding beverage and tobacco companies

6 Kraft Heinz

JBS

state-owned

Smithfield

8 Unilever

**⋒** Nestlé

family-owned

Danone

Nestlé: Aero, Bakers Complete, Boost, Buitoni, Cailler, Chef, Coffee-Mate, Crunch, Friskies, Gerber, Häagen-Dazs, Herta, KitKat, Maggi, Milo, Mövenpick, Nescafé, Nespresso, Nesquik, Nestea, Perrier, Purina, S. Pellegrino, Smarties, Thomy

JBS: Seara, Friboi, Swift, Primo, Hans, Beehive, Moy Park, Pilgrim's, Pierce, Del Dia

3 Tyson Foods: Hillshire Farm, Sara Lee, Wright, Bosco's, Corn King, Gallo, Open Prairie, Tastybird, Wunderbar

Mars: Balisto, Bounty, M&M's, Mars, Milky Way, Snickers, Twix, Wrigley's Spearmint, Hubba Bubba, Orbit, Mirácoli, Uncle Ben's, Bright Tea Co., Alterra, Chocamento

Kraft Heinz: Kraft, Heinz, Bagel Bites, Capri Sun, De Ruijter, Good Taste Company, Jack Daniel's Sauces, Jell-O, Kool-Aid, PurePet, Velveeta, Weight Watchers, Wyler's Mondelez: Cadbury, LU, Marabou, Milka, Oreo, Philadelphia, Ritz, Stimorol, Toblerone, TUC, Chips Ahoy!, Nabisco, Trident, Bubbaloo, Tang, Belvita, Lacta, Suchard Express

Danone: Danone, Activia, Vitalinea, Badoit Evian Volvic Bonafont Mizone Nutrilon Aptamil SGM Milupa, Gervais

Unilever: Becel, Bertolli, Rama, Flora, Langnese, Magnum, Lipton, Ben & Jerry's, Knorr, Pfanni, Unox

General Mills: Bisquick, Pillsbury, Knack & Back, Chex, Kix, Monsters, Trix, Häagen-Dazs, Betty Crocker, V.Pearl, Yoki, Immaculate Baking, Annie's, Muir Glen, Yoplait

Smithfield: Smithfiel, Eckrich, Farmland, Armour, Margherita, Curly's, Nathan's, Cook's, Gwaltney, John Morrell

#### Global: Market share of Top 4

- Breakfast cereals: 62 per cent

- Baby food: 60 per cent

- **Soups**: 50 per cent

#### Global: market share of Top 3

- Trade with tea: 80 per cent

Chocolate: 50 per cent



### **Supply Chain: Food Processors in Germany**

#### Pork slaughtering (2015):

- Market share of Top 4: 59 %
- Tönnies (26 %), Vion (15%), Westfleisch (13%), Danish Crown (4%)

#### Dairy companies:

- Market share of the Top 4 (2013): 40 %
- Deutsches Milchkontor (DMK; 21%), Theo Müller-Gruppe (6,5%), Hochwald (6,5%), Arla (6%)

#### Packaged tea:

- Market share of Top 2: 60%
- Teekanne (35%), Ostfriesische Tee Gesellschaft (25%)

#### Frozen pizza:

- Market share of Top 2: 64%
- Dr. Oetker (34%), Nestlé Wagner (30%)

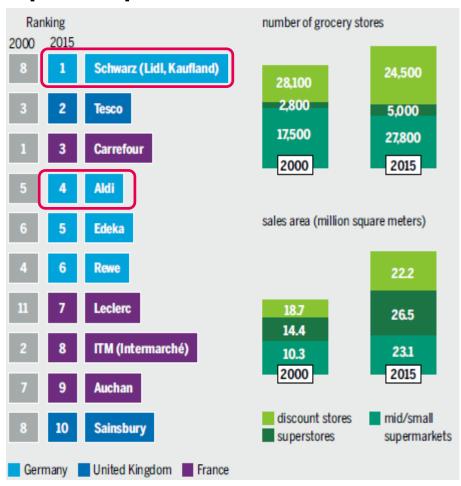
#### Marmalade:

- Market share of Top 3: 52%
- Schwartau (39%), Zentis (7%), Bonne Maman (6%)



### **Supply Chains: Supermarkets**

#### Top 10 Supermarket chains in the EU



#### Germany

## Market share of discount markets:

- 40% (today)
- 42 % (2006)
- 32 % (2002)
- 27% (1995)

## Market share of supermarket chains:

- Top 4: 85% (today)
- Top 8: 70% (1999)

Market Share: 50% of modern food retail



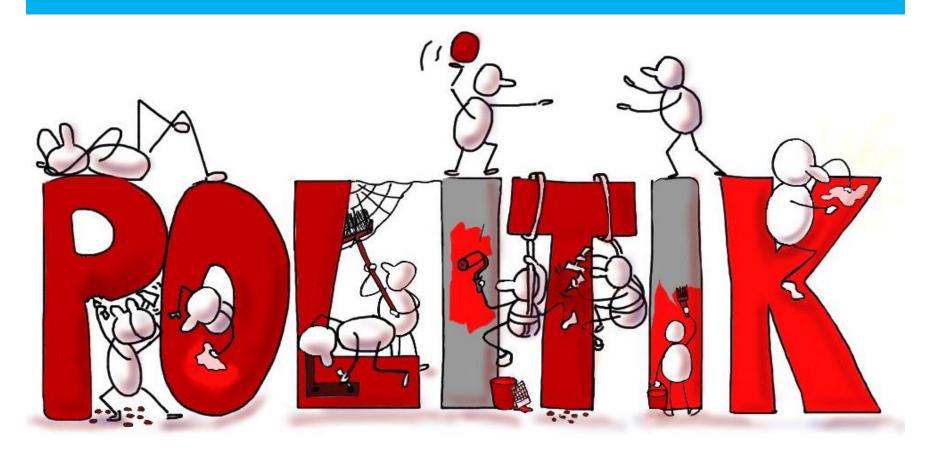
## What impact has market concentration in the agri-food sector? I

- Share of sales of farmers and workers is shrinking. Global inequality increases.
- Freedom of choice of farmers is restricted, the dependence of a few buyers is increasing.
- Prices for inputs are increasing, i.e. farmers do have higher costs while being under constant/increasing price pressure.
- Pushes industrialization along the supply chain: large-scale production of monocultures, squeezing out of peasant farmers, bad working conditions, environmental damages
- More anticompetitive behaviour/misuse of market power of corporations is increasing, collusive pricing.
- Threat to democracy: Market concentration leads to concentration of political power. Lobby influence of big business on policy makers is increasing.

# What impact has market concentration in the agri-food sector? II

- Seeds/Pesticides: 2-3 control commercial seeds, more GMOs
- Machinery: "Move up or move out" will be replaced by "digitize or move out". Focus on precision farming, i.e. "digitization of agriculture".
- Grain trading/investment companies: Profit oriented influencing of world agricultural and commodity markets (see <u>Glencore</u> and <u>Cargill</u>).
- **Food Processing:** Procurement of agricultural commodities internationally and less from domestic farmers. Processors can artificially lower commodity future prices by buying big quantities of agricultural derivative contracts.
- **Supermarket chains** misuse their buyer power by applying unfair trading practices (UTP), by passing on risks and costs on to suppliers and by dictating them prices.

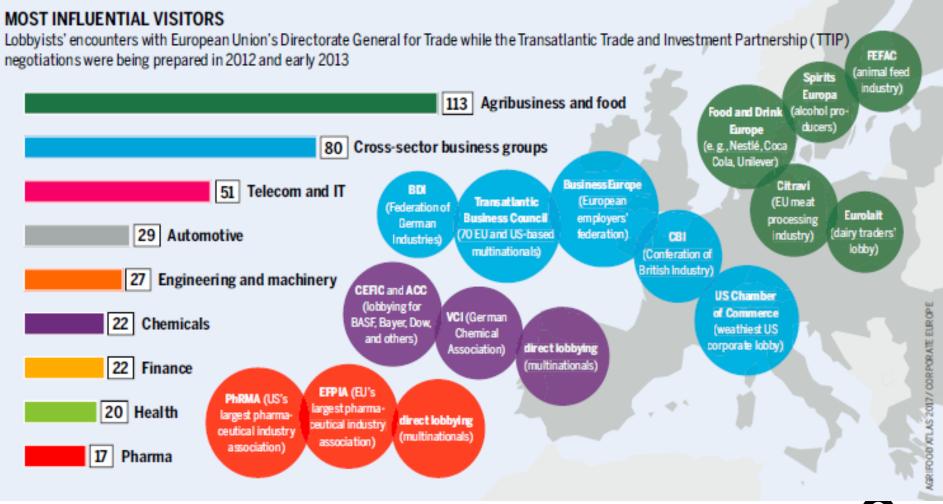
## What can policy makers do to curb market power of corporations?



The magic word is "regulation"!



## The lobby power of agri-food corporations



## What is needed? Good regulation and strengthening alternatives

- Stricter antitrust law incl. unbundling law (Ultima Ratio)
- Strengthening of bargaining power of farmers
- Enforcement of social and ecological minimum standards in supply chain.
- Binding rules for corporations (UNGP, Treaty-Process)
- Shift in agriultural and trade policy, curbing excessive food speculation
- Strengthen alternatives:
   community supported agriculture,
   food policy councils, agroecology,
   food sovereignty, seed banks etc.

