Competition Law

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In this issue

SOUTH AFRICA

Gaps, blind-spots and rising compliance risks identified in the Essential Food Price Monitoring Report



COMPETITION LAW ALERT

Gaps, blind-spots and rising compliance risks identified in the Essential Food Price Monitoring Report



The Competition Commission's (Commission) latest Essential Food Price Monitoring Report (EFPM Report) is billed as a reassuring signal that easing cost pressures are filtering through to end consumers. While the Commission's EFPM Report, and the framework it uses, provides a valuable, transparent and structured method for tracking farm-to-retail price spreads, its reliance on relatively simple spread analysis may risk oversimplifying the complexity of price formation in agricultural value chains.

The 'spread' methodology follows a largely linear relationship between upstream costs and downstream prices, but this relationship is often mediated by multiple commercial, contractual and logistical factors. In reality, prices can be influenced by hedging strategies, forward contracts, storage decisions, currency movements and differentiated product quality, none of which are directly captured in the spread indicators. As such, while the spread analysis is useful for alerting anomalies, it is not always sufficient to draw robust conclusions about market behaviour without considering other variables in a deeper analysis.

Price equation frameworks

In its consideration of white maize, the Commission moves beyond a pure cost-plus framework and considers supply shocks, export demand and regional climatic conditions. Sometimes, deviations from import parity pricing are viewed as inherently suspicious and possibly flowing from anti-competitive behaviour because of the authorities' focus on policing such behaviour. Price fluctuations may however arise from legitimate, non-collusive market factors. For example, high export demand from drought-affected neighbouring countries, quality differentials in maize crops, and domestic storage and inventory management strategies could all sustain prices above import parity without indicating market manipulation. The report acknowledges some of these drivers.

Similarly, while the report notes the potential role of speculative trading and over-the-counter transactions in influencing price discovery, it does not quantify the magnitude of these effects relative to broader supply-demand fundamentals.



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Price levels at a particular point in time may be a rational market response to tight regional supply, inelastic consumer demand, and expectations of future scarcity. This is especially relevant in staple commodity markets where substitution is limited and where forward-looking pricing behaviour is rational from the perspective of both producers and traders.

The Commission acknowledges the influence of climate change, structural barriers to entry and transport inefficiencies. These are sometimes treated as background context rather than integral, quantifiable components of the price equation. A balanced approach should integrate these structural features directly into the price monitoring models, ensuring that deviations in price spreads are assessed against a fuller set of explanatory variables before suggesting that market power or opportunistic pricing may be at play. Without this integration, there is a risk that policy recommendations will lean towards unnecessary regulatory intervention, which in itself increases compliance costs. In light of the scrutiny of the pricing levels of basic foodstuffs and the risk of investigation, because of alleged anti-competitive conduct, industry participants should also be mindful of the need to record and be able to explain the factors which they perceive to result in price increases and be prepared to engage with the authorities to explain these factors.

Andries le Grange and Christopher Kode



OUR TEAM

For more information about our Competition Law practice and services in South Africa, Kenya and Namibia, please contact:



Chris Charter
Practice Head & Director:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1053
E chris.charter@cdhlegal.com



Sammy Ndolo
Managing Partner | Kenya
T +254 731 086 649
+254 204 409 918
+254 710 560 114
E sammy.ndolo@cdhlegal.com



Albert Aukema
Director:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1205
E albert.aukema@cdhlegal.com



Andries le Grange
Director:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1092
E andries.legrange@cdhlegal.com



Lebohang Mabidikane
Director:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1196
E lebohang.mabidikane@cdhlegal.com



Reece May
Director:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1071
E reece.may@cdhlegal.com



Martha Mbugua
Partner | Kenya
T +254 731 086 649
+254 204 409 918
+254 710 560 114
E martha.mbugua@cdhlegal.com



Susan Meyer
Joint Sector Head: Healthcare
Director: Competition Law
T +27 (0)21 481 6469
E susan.meyer@cdhlegal.com



Brian Muchiri
Partner | Kenya
T +254 731 086 649
+254 204 409 918
+254 710 560 114
E brian.muchiri@cdhlegal.com



Njeri Wagacha
Partner | Kenya
T +254 731 086 649
+254 204 409 918
+254 710 560 114
E njeri.wagacha@cdhlegal.com



Nelisiwe Khumalo Senior Associate: Competition Law T +27 (0)11 562 1116 E nelisiwe.khumalo@cdhlegal.com



Duran Naidoo Senior Associate: Competition Law T +27 (0)21 481 6463 E duran.naidoo@cdhlegal.com



Robin Henney
Associate:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)21 481 6348
E robin.henney@cdhlegal.com



Taigrine Jones
Associate:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1383
E taigrine.jones@cdhlegal.com



Christopher Kode
Associate:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1613
E christopher.kode@cdhlegal.com



Mmakgabo Mogapi Associate: Competition Law T +27 (0)11 562 1723 E mmakgabo.makgabo@cdhlegal.com



Ntobeko Rapuleng
Associate:
Competition Law
T +27 (0)11 562 1847
E ntobeko.rapuleng@cdhlegal.com

BBBEE STATUS: LEVEL ONE CONTRIBUTOR

Our BBBEE verification is one of several components of our transformation strategy and we continue to seek ways of improving it in a meaningful manner.

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JOHANNESBURG

1 Protea Place, Sandton, Johannesburg, 2196. Private Bag X40, Benmore, 2010, South Africa. Dx 154 Randburg and Dx 42 Johannesburg.

T +27 (0)11 562 1000 F +27 (0)11 562 1111 E jhb@cdhlegal.com

CAPE TOWN

11 Buitengracht Street, Cape Town, 8001. PO Box 695, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa. Dx 5 Cape Town. T +27 (0)21 481 6300 F +27 (0)21 481 6388 E ctn@cdhlegal.com

NAIROBI

Merchant Square, 3^{rd} floor, Block D, Riverside Drive, Nairobi, Kenya. P.O. Box 22602-00505, Nairobi, Kenya. T +254 731 086 649 | +254 204 409 918 | +254 710 560 114 E cdhkenya@cdhlegal.com

ONGWEDIVA

Shop No A7, Oshana Regional Mall, Ongwediva, Namibia. T +264 (0) 81 129 1868 E cdhnamibia@cdhlegal.com

STELLENBOSCH

14 Louw Street, Stellenbosch Central, Stellenbosch, 7600. T +27 (0)21 481 6400 E cdhstellenbosch@cdhlegal.com

WINDHOEK

1st Floor Maerua Office Tower, Cnr Robert Mugabe Avenue and Jan Jonker Street, Windhoek 10005, Namibia. PO Box 97115, Maerua Mall, Windhoek, Namibia, 10020 T +264 833 730 100 E cdhnamibia@cdhlegal.com

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