



**TRENDS OF THE RETAIL SALES OF NINE DAIRY AND EIGHT OTHER
GENERALLY USED FOOD PRODUCTS, BASED ON INFORMATION UP
TO JUNE 2022**

(A report prepared by the Office of SAMPRO for Milk SA)

SYNOPSIS

This report covers the performance (sales quantities and average prices) in the retail market of 16 food products consisting of 9 dairy products and 7 other generally used food products;

The performance (retail sales quantity and price) of any particular food product can, and typically does, change meaningfully during a period of even as short as a few months;

The performance (retail sales quantity and price) of the different food products differs;

In the year which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of eight of the sixteen food products, were lower than in the same months of 2021, and six of the eight food products are dairy products;

In the six-months which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of six of the sixteen food products, were lower than in the same months of 2021, and five of the six food products are dairy products; and

In June 2022, the retail sales quantities of nine of the sixteen food products were higher than in June 2021 and three of the nine food products are dairy products.

In June 2022, the retail prices of fifteen of the sixteen food products were higher than June 2021 (12 months ago) and nine of the fourteen food products are dairy products;

In the six-months which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of fourteen of the sixteen food products were higher than December 2021 (6 months ago) and nine of the food products are dairy products; and

From May 2022 to June 2022, the retail prices of eleven of the sixteen food products increased and seven of the eleven products are dairy products.

The figures and analyses in this report are of a macro nature and the position of the different role-players may differ meaningfully from the macro position.



TRENDS OF THE RETAIL SALES OF NINE DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EIGHT OTHER GENERALLY USED FOOD PRODUCTS BASED ON INFORMATION UP TO **JUNE 2022** OBTAINED FROM THE NIELSENIQ COMPANY

(A report prepared by the Office of SAMPRO for Milk SA)

This report was compiled by the Office of SAMPRO and forms part of the Industry Information Project of Milk SA. The purpose of the project is to make market signals available to members and other interested parties, which is a prerequisite for effective competition, as envisaged by the Competition Act.

All activities of the Industry Information Project of Milk SA are designed and implemented in accordance with the Competition Act and independently from any commercial interest.

Introduction

1. In the report attention is given to trends of retail sales (quantity and average price) of nine dairy products and eight other generally used food products which consist of four starch products, one fat product and three beverages. The products are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: PRODUCTS COVERED BY THIS REPORT

DAIRY PRODUCTS	OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS
Fresh milk	Instant cereal
Long life milk (UHT)	Bread
Flavoured Milk	Rice
Yoghurt	Maize meal
Maas	Margarine
Pre-packaged cheese	Tea
Cream cheese	Coffee
Butter	Short life juice
Cream	

2. In the next sections of this report, separate attention is given to the performance in terms of quantity and price in the retail market of:
 - (a) Nine dairy products;
 - (b) Eight other food products consisting of four starch products, one fat product and three beverages; and
 - (c) A comparison between (a) and (b).

Dairy Products

3. The trends in the retail markets for the different dairy products in the recent past are important market signals to stimulate timeous adjustment of the supply of each of the different products to follow demand. Such adjustment is in the interests of the consumer, the dairy industry, the appropriate use of national resources and effective competition in the markets concerned.
4. “NielsenIQ” provides information based on monthly surveys of the retail sales of milk and other dairy products. Non-retail sales, such as sales to wholesalers and industrial buyers, which form significant parts of the total sales of dairy products, are not part of the Nielsen surveys.
5. In assessing the research results of Nielsen, the following should be taken into account:
 - *The research is based on surveys which do not cover all retail outlets in South Africa;*
 - *The research results show the performance of the retail outlets covered by the surveys and cannot in an unqualified way be described as the performance of the total South African consumer market;*
 - *In respect of UHT milk, flavoured milk, yoghurt, maas and pre-packaged cheese, the surveys cover a significantly higher number of different types of retail shops than is the case in respect of fresh milk, cream, butter, cottage cheese and cream cheese;*
 - *The surveys do not cover non-retail sales of dairy products. Non-retail sales represent a meaningful part of the total sales of dairy products;*
 - *The surveys cover the retail sales of South African and imported products;*
 - *As market signals, it is important not to report on only the change in the quantity (mass or volume) of sales but also the changes of the average price due to the very obvious fact that there is significant interaction between the price and the quantity of sales;*
 - *The figures and analyses in this report are of a macro nature and the position of the different role-players may differ meaningfully from the macro position;*
 - *The consumer market consists of different segments, like segments based on the income of consumers. The dairy products which are regarded by higher income consumers as necessities and which are used daily, are for lower income consumers’ luxuries purchased in smaller quantities or less frequently. This situation explains why change of the price of even the most basic dairy product,*

namely pasteurised milk, influences the quantity sold. Similarly, changes in the income of consumers impact on the quantity sold;

- In terms of the production-orientated approach, the different dairy products are closely related but, in terms of a market-orientated approach the differences between the different dairy products are significant. This is due to especially the differences in respect of the nature, use, price and image of the different dairy products; and
- The retail situation is much more complex than, for example, a few decades ago. Dairy products are not only competing with substitute products, but also with a host of other products and services which are offered by different industries to the consumer. For example, in some market segments, the consumer weighs up the benefits of purchasing dairy products versus the benefit of buying totally unrelated products and services.

6. In the case of fresh milk, cream, butter and cream cheese, the surveys of “NielsenIQ” cover only “major stores” as described in paragraph 5.
7. Although the surveys of NielsenIQ in respect of the products mentioned in the previous paragraph only cover “major stores”, the results of the surveys should be regarded as meaningful indicators of the trends in retail sales. In the table below, the NielsenIQ sample for 2021, is expressed as a percentage of the estimated total demand in the same period¹⁾.

NIELSEN SAMPLE AS PERCENTAGE OF THE ESTIMATED TOTAL DEMAND

PRODUCT		A NIELSEN SAMPLE	B ESTIMATED TOTAL DEMAND ³⁾	A AS PERCENTAGE OF B
Pasteurised milk and ESL milk	(Litre)	239 031 516	479 527 183	49.8
UHT and sterilised Milk	(Litre)	479 898 064	995 941 071	48.2
Flavoured milk	(Litre)	16 473 300	59 098 981	27.9
Yoghurt	(Litre)	159 404 031	249 075 229	64.0
Maas	(Litre)	212 638 110	266 075 192	79.9
Pre-Packaged cheese ³⁾	(Kg)	36 913 126	95 378 429	38.7
Cream cheese	(Kg)	2 860 415	4 652 334	61.5
Butter	(Kg)	9 632 972	18 839 089	51.1
Cream	(Litre)	10 978 902	20 400 195	53.8

1. Retail sales plus non-retail sales for the period January to December 2021.
2. Includes hard and semi-hard cheeses, pre-packaged and other.
3. Estimated figures calculated by the Office of SAMPRO are based on the unprocessed milk allocations for the manufacturing of dairy products as supplied by Milk SA. In the case of cream cheese and cream the estimate figures are based on BMI figures of 2012 and 2013 and inflated by the growth rates as shown by NielsenIQ.

8. The performance of the dairy products concerned in the retail market, as measured by Nielsen, is set out in Tables 3 to 5.

TABLE 3:

CHANGES IN THE RETAIL SALES QUANTITIES FROM THE YEAR JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021, TO THE YEAR JULY 2021 TO JUNE 2022, AND CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES FROM JUNE 2021 TO JUNE 2022 OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	CHANGE IN RETAIL SALES QUANTITY	CHANGE IN RETAIL PRICES
	PERCENT	PERCENT
FRESH MILK	-7.7	4.1
LONG LIFE MILK (UHT MILK)	1.9	6.8
FLAVOURED MILK	-0.7	4.9
YOGHURT	-5.5	2.6
MAAS	-1.9	2.2
PRE-PACKAGED CHEESE	1.5	4.4
CREAM CHEESE	-2.6	5.3
BUTTER	0.7	1.6
CREAM	-5.0	6.7

9. According to Table 3:

- a) The average retail prices of all nine products were higher in June 2022, than in June 2021; and
- b) In the year which ended in June 2022, all nine products of which the prices increased, the increases were less than the inflation rate of 7.4 percent.

10. The percentage changes in *retail sale quantities* indicated in Table 3, do not mean that the sales quantities changed continuously at the same rate, during the period concerned. This situation is illustrated in Table 4.

**TABLE 4:
CHANGES IN THE QUANTITIES OF RETAIL SALES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS**

PRODUCT	Sales in the month of June 2022 versus the sales in the month of June 2021	Sales in the 3 months from April 2022 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 3 months from April 2021 to June 2021	Sales in the 6 months from January 2022 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 6 months from January 2021 to June 2021	Sales in the 9 months from October 2021 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 9 months from October 2020 to June 2021	Sales in the 12 months from July 2021 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 12 months from July 2020 to June 2021
	percent		percent		percent
Fresh Milk	-8.4	-7.8	-8.4	-7.7	-7.7
UHT milk	1.2	4.6	2.8	2.2	1.9
Flavoured milk	3.7	-0.5	-1.7	-1.1	-0.7
Yoghurt	-4.0	-2.5	-3.1	-4.5	-5.5
Maas	5.4	-0.7	0.4	0.1	-1.9
Pre-packaged cheese	-1.8	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.5
Cream cheese	-8.3	0.02	-1.6	-1.7	-2.6
Butter	-6.8	4.1	1.5	1.6	0.7
Cream	-6.9	-4.3	-6.0	-4.8	-5.0

11. Important observations in respect of Table 4, are as follows:

- a) In the year which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of six of the nine dairy products were lower than in the same year which ended in 2021;
- b) In the six months which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of five of the nine dairy products were lower than in the same six months of 2021;
- c) In the three months which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of five of the nine dairy products were lower than in the same three months of 2021; and
- d) In June 2022, the retail sales quantities of six of the nine dairy products were lower than in June 2021.

12. The percentage changes in the average *retail prices* indicated in Table 3, do not mean that the prices changed continuously at the same rate, during the period concerned. This situation is illustrated in Table 5.

TABLE 5:

CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	June 2022 versus May 2022 (1 month ago)	June 2022 versus March 2022 (3 months ago)	June 2022 versus December 2021 (6 months ago)	June 2022 versus September 2021 (9 months ago)	June 2022 versus June 2021 (12 months ago)	June 2022 versus December 2020 (18 months ago)	June 2022 versus June 2020 (24 months ago)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
FRESH MILK	0.7	2.7	4.3	3.0	4.1	9.8	10.4
UHT MILK	2.4	8.7	7.8	6.5	6.8	10.7	10.3
FLAVOURED MILK	0.2	5.7	7.4	3.8	4.9	12.1	11.7
YOGHURT	-1.2	0.4	2.5	1.6	2.6	9.5	10.6
MAAS	-1.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.2	8.0	7.6
PRE-PACKAGED CHEESE	1.5	5.0	1.9	3.4	4.4	6.4	8.3
CREAM CHEESE	5.9	4.4	3.7	5.8	5.3	11.0	15.1
BUTTER	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	1.6	1.1	2.8
CREAM	2.3	3.7	3.2	6.1	6.7	7.8	10.8

13. Important observations in respect of Table 5, are as follows:

- a) In the year which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of all nine dairy products increased;
- b) In the six months which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of all nine dairy products increased;
- c) In the three months which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of all nine dairy products increased; and
- d) From May 2022 to June 2022, the retail prices of seven of the nine dairy products increased.

OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

14. The performance of the eight food products concerned in the retail market, as measured by Nielsen, is set out in Tables 6 to 8. **The statistics on tea are not included in this table. The data is under review by NielsenIQ. Once received, it will be made available.**

TABLE 6:

CHANGES IN THE RETAIL SALES QUANTITIES FROM THE YEAR JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021, TO THE YEAR JULY 2021 TO JUNE 2022, AND CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES FROM JUNE 2021 TO JUNE 2022 OF SPECIFIC FOOD PRODUCTS

Food products	Change in Retail sales quantities Percent	Change in Retail prices Percent
Instant cereals	0.7	5.5
Bread	7.3	13.8
Rice	14.8	-4.1
Maize meal	6.8	10.7
Margarine	-1.4	11.8
Coffee	1.5	11.4
Short life juice	-0.9	2.5

15. According to Table 6:
- The average retail prices of six of the seven food products were higher in June 2022, than a year ago;
 - The price increases of two of the six food products of which the prices increased, were lower than the increase of the consumer price index of 7.4 percent in the year which ended in June 2022; and
 - The sales quantities of two of the seven food products were lower in the year which ended in June 2022, than in the previous year.
16. The percentage changes in *retail sale quantities* indicated in Table 6, do not mean that the sales quantities changed continuously at the same rate, during the period concerned. This situation is illustrated in Table 7.

TABLE 7:

CHANGES IN THE QUANTITIES OF RETAIL SALES OF SPECIFIC FOOD PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	Sales in the month of June 2022 versus the sales in the month of June 2021	Sales in the 3 months from April 2022 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 3 months from April 2021 to June 2021	Sales in the 6 months from January 2022 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 6 months from January 2021 to June 2021	Sales in the 9 months from October 2021 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 9 months from October 2020 to June 2021	Sales in the 12 months from July 2021 to June 2022 versus the sales in the 12 months from July 2020 to June 2021
	percent		percent		percent
Instant Cereals	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.7
Bread	7.6	9.5	10.1	8.9	7.3
Rice	9.1	14.5	15.2	15.8	14.8
Maize Meal	2.7	6.6	8.1	7.8	6.8
Margarine	4.1	4.3	1.1	0.4	-1.4
Coffee	-0.9	2.8	-2.3	0.9	1.5
Short Life Juice	0.1	1.5	1.2	-0.3	-0.9

17. Important observations in respect of Table 7, are as follows:

- a) In the year which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of two of the seven food products were lower than in the same months of 2020 and 2021;
- b) In the six months which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of one of the seven food products were lower than in the same months of 2020 and 2021;
- c) In the three months which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of all seven food products, were higher; and
- d) In June 2022, the retail sales quantity of one of the seven food products, was lower than in June 2021.

18. The percentage changes in *retail prices* indicated in Table 6, do not mean that the price changed continuously at the same rate, during the period concerned. This situation is illustrated in Table 8.

TABLE 8:**CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIC FOOD PRODUCTS**

PRODUCT	June 2022 versus May 2022 (1 month ago)	June 2022 versus March 2022 (3 months ago)	June 2022 versus December 2021 (6 months ago)	June 2022 versus September 2021 (9 months ago)	June 2022 versus June 2021 (12 months ago)	June 2022 versus December 2020 (18 months ago)	June 2022 versus June 2020 (24 months ago)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Instant Cereals	-2.6	-2.8	0.6	4.7	5.5	4.6	13.5
Bread	2.5	7.0	8.6	13.4	13.8	10.5	15.6
Rice	-0.1	2.1	-0.1	-2.7	-4.1	-9.3	-0.4
Maize Meal	5.3	10.9	15.7	13.9	10.7	9.9	13.3
Margarine	1.1	4.9	8.5	7.1	11.8	21.6	24.1
Coffee	-9.4	-7.5	-1.8	7.5	11.4	2.6	20.6
Short Life Juice	1.8	5.9	8.2	1.3	2.5	9.4	8.8

19. Important observations in respect of Table 8, are as follows:

- a) In the year which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of one of the seven food products, decreased;
- b) In the six months which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of two of the seven food products, decreased;
- c) In the three months which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of two of the seven food products, decreased; and
- d) From May 2022 to June 2022, the retail prices of three of the seven food products, decreased.

Comparison of the performance in the retail market of the dairy products and the other food products concerned

20. In Table 9, the changes in the retail sales quantities of the dairy products and the other food products concerned are indicated and ranked from the highest to the lowest. The highest increase in the relevant period is ranked as 1 and the lowest as 17.

TABLE 9
CHANGES IN THE QUANTITIES OF RETAIL SALES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS AND SPECIFIC OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

Product	SALES IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 2022 VERSUS THE SALES IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 2021		SALES IN THE 6 MONTHS FROM JANUARY 2022 TO JUNE 2022 VERSUS THE SALES IN THE 6 MONTHS FROM JANUARY 2021 TO JUNE 2021		SALES IN THE 12 MONTHS FROM JULY 2021 TO JUNE 2022 VERSUS THE SALES IN THE 12 MONTHS FROM JULY 2020 TO JUNE 2021	
	%	Ranking	%	Ranking	%	Ranking
Rice	9.1	1	15.2	1	14.8	1
Bread	7.6	2	10.1	2	7.3	2
Maize Meal	2.7	6	8.1	3	6.8	3
UHT milk	1.2	8	2.8	4	1.9	4
Pre-packaged cheese	-1.8	11	2.2	5	1.5	5
Coffee	-0.9	10	-2.3	13	1.5	6
Butter	-6.8	13	1.5	7	0.7	7
Instant Cereals	2.5	7	1.6	6	0.7	8
Flavoured milk	3.7	5	-1.7	12	-0.7	9
Short Life Juice	0.1	9	1.2	8	-0.9	10
Margarine	4.1	4	1.1	9	-1.4	11
Maas	5.4	3	0.4	10	-1.9	12
Cream cheese	-8.3	15	-1.6	11	-2.6	13
Cream	-6.9	14	-6.0	15	-5.0	14
Yoghurt	-4.0	12	-3.1	14	-5.5	15
Fresh Milk	-8.4	16	-8.4	16	-7.7	16

21. Important observations in respect of Table 9, are as follows:
- a) In the year which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of eight of the sixteen food products, were lower than in the same months of 2021, and six of the eight food products are dairy products;
 - b) In the six-months which ended in June 2022, the retail sales quantities of six of the sixteen food products, were lower than in the same months of 2021, and five of the six food products are dairy products; and
 - c) In June 2022, the retail sales quantities of nine of the sixteen food products were higher than in June 2021 and three of the nine food products are dairy products.
22. In Table 10, the increases and decreases in the average retail prices of the dairy products and the other food products in the different periods concerned, are indicated and ranked from the highest to the lowest.

TABLE 10:

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS AND SPECIFIC OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

Product	JUNE 2022 VERSUS MAY 2022 (1 MONTH AGO)		JUNE 2022 VERSUS DECEMBER 2021 (6 MONTHS AGO)		JUNE 2022 VERSUS JUNE 2021 (12 MONTHS AGO)	
	%	Ranking	%	Ranking	%	Ranking
Bread	2.5	4	8.6	2	13.8	1
Margarine	1.1	9	8.5	3	11.8	2
Coffee	-9.4	16	-1.8	16	11.4	3
Maize Meal	5.3	2	15.7	1	10.7	4
UHT milk	2.4	5	7.8	5	6.8	5
Cream	2.3	6	3.2	10	6.7	6
Instant Cereals	-2.6	15	0.6	14	5.5	7
Cream cheese	5.9	1	3.7	8	5.3	8
Flavoured milk	0.2	11	7.4	6	4.9	9
Pre-packaged cheese	1.5	8	1.9	13	4.4	10
Fresh Milk	0.7	10	4.3	7	4.1	11
Yoghurt	-1.2	14	2.5	11	2.6	12
Short Life Juice	1.8	7	8.2	4	2.5	13
Maas	-1.2	13	2.3	12	2.2	14
Butter	3.1	3	3.4	9	1.6	15
Rice	-0.1	12	-0.1	15	-4.1	16

23. Important observations in respect of Table 10, are as follows:

- a) In June 2022, the retail prices of fifteen of the sixteen food products were higher than June 2021 (12 months ago) and nine of the fourteen food products are dairy products;
- b) In the six-months which ended in June 2022, the retail prices of fourteen of the sixteen food products were higher than December 2021 (6 months ago) and nine of the food products are a dairy products; and
- c) From May 2022 to June 2022, the retail prices of eleven of the sixteen food products increased and seven of the eleven products are dairy products.

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