



QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY¹

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First Quarter 2023

¹ A publication of Milk SA prepared by the MPO

Synopsis of the performance of the dairy industry: Q1 2023.

Background: The most recent IMF World Economic Outlook for world economic growth is the lowest medium-term forecast in decades. Global economic growth for 2023 is forecasted at 2.8 percent (down from 3.3% in 2022), to settle at 3.0 percent for the next five years. Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023. Food and energy prices decreased but underlying price pressures remain with tight labour markets causing inflation to decline more slowly, affecting the Outlook being heavily skewed to the downside risk, which could see the global economic growth slumping to 2.5 percent in 2023 with advanced economies growth falling below 1 percent.

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) has fallen 20,5% from March 2022 to March 2023 but is still some 30% plus above the pre-COVID-19 levels. The magnitude of these percentages provides some insight into the phrases “inflation stays stubbornly high” and “inflation will recede slowly in the coming years”.

Performance: In 2022 the unprocessed milk price in Europe (in euros) increased by 36,5% from January 2022 to December 2022. However, the constantly rising trend in unprocessed milk prices that were in play for the whole of 2021 and 2022 came to an abrupt end at the beginning of 2023. The average EU price in January 2023 is down by 3.5% and for February 2023 down by 7.6% compared to the December 2022 price level. The price in Poland dropped dramatically by 21.4% and in Germany by 12.3%. These prices are still some 30% higher than the pre-Covid prices for unprocessed milk in the EU27.

Unprocessed milk production in the major exporting countries is showing improved levels of unprocessed milk production with the exception of Uruguay. The most meaningful stimulation of unprocessed milk production occurred in the United States and New Zealand.

During 2022 the international Free on Board (FOB) price for butter, skimmed milk powder (SMP) full cream milk powder (FMP) and Cheddar cheese reached all-time high levels. The effect of these high levels coupled with certain logistical challenges resulted in the mass of imported dairy products into South Africa decreasing by 30%. Since the all-time high in March of 2022 the picture changed somewhat. The March 2023 price for these products compared to the March 2022 prices decreased significantly, with butter down 30%, SMP -52%, FMP south by 29% and Cheddar cheese down by 22%.

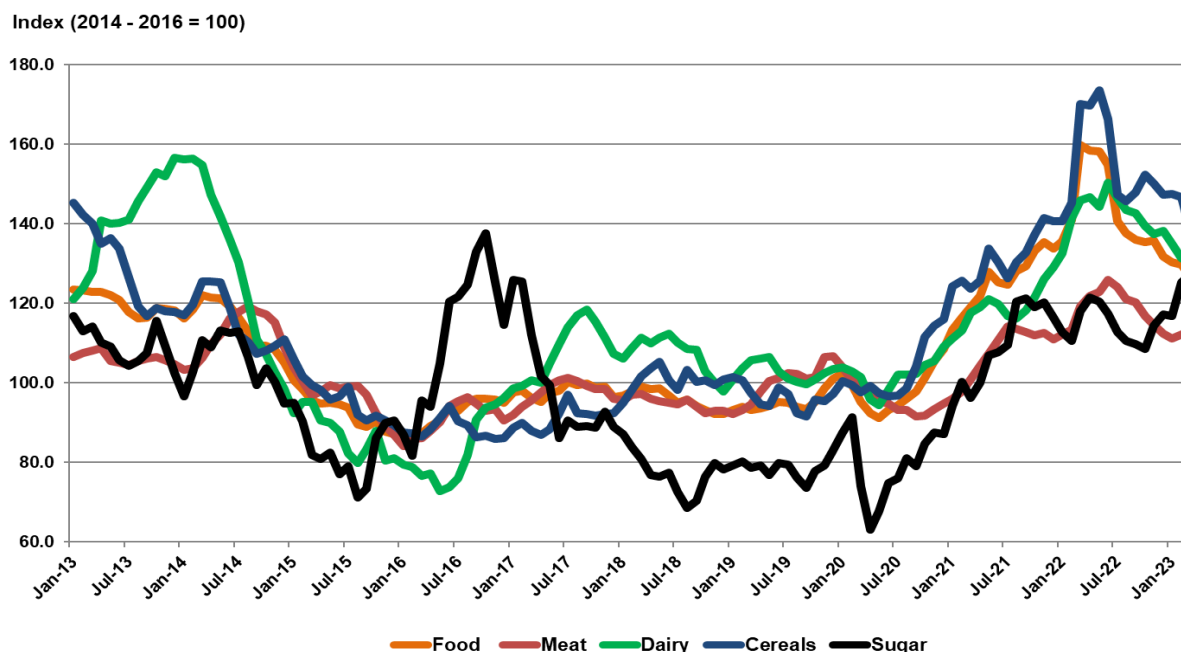
In the period from January 2021 to March 2022, the Producer Price Index (PPI) of dairy products in South Africa increased by 21%, PPI of unprocessed milk by 27% and the CPI of milk, cheese and eggs registered an increase of 15%.

In South Africa, the good performance of dairy products experienced in the retail market in 2020, did not continue in 2021 or 2022. Lower quantities of retail sales of most of the different types of dairy products as well as lower sales quantities of unprocessed milk were experienced in 2022. The faltering demand in the dairy value

chain can be attributed to amongst others erratic electricity supply, dilapidated infrastructure, low to negative economic growth and dwindling disposable income of consumers.

1. INTERNATIONAL MARKET

FIGURE 1a: Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) FOOD PRICE INDICES, JANUARY 2013 – MARCH 2023



Source: FAO Food price index, April 2023

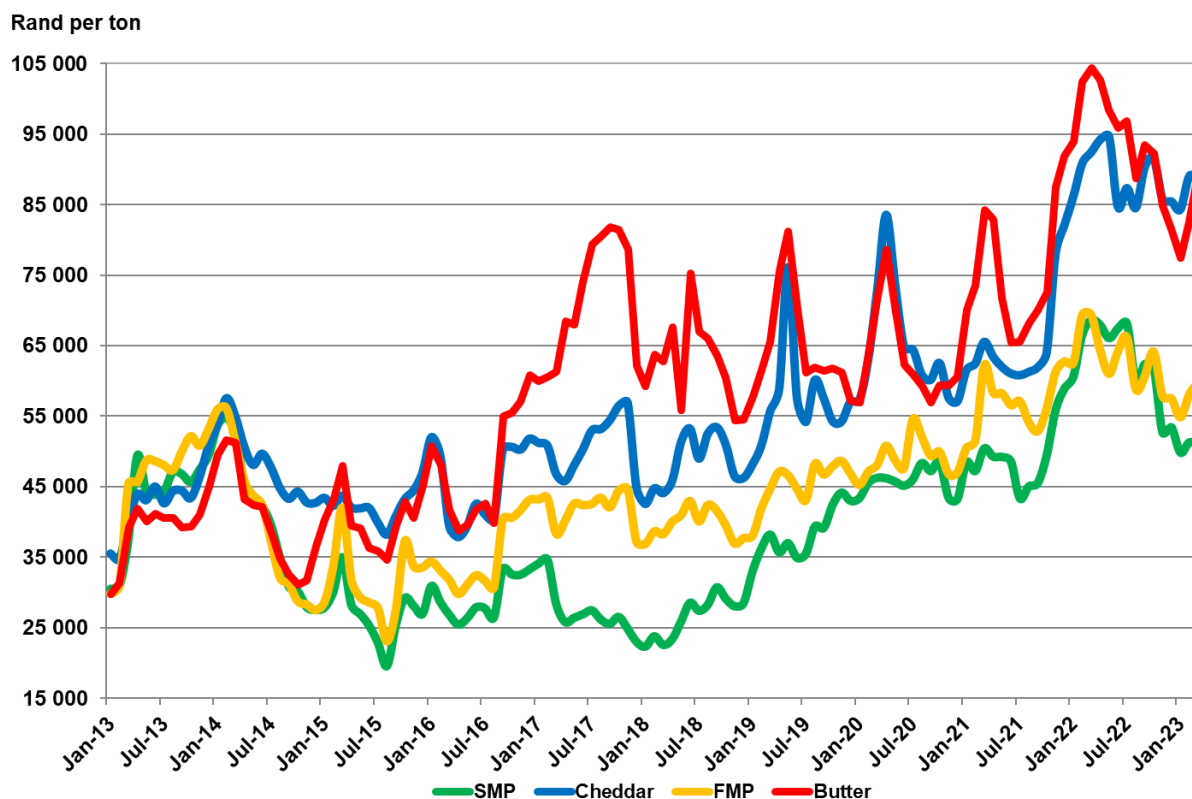
From March 2022 to March 2023, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) has fallen 20,5% but is still some 30% plus above the pre-COVID-19 levels. The magnitude of these percentages provides some insight into the phrases “inflation stays stubbornly high” and “will only recede slowly in the coming months” stated in the April 2023 IMF World Economic Outlook. The FFPI averaged 126.9 points in March 2023, down 2.8 points (2.1 percent) from February, marking the twelfth consecutive monthly decline since reaching its peak one year ago. The decline in the index in March 2023 was led by drops in the cereal, vegetable oil and dairy price indices, while those of sugar and meat increased.

From March 2022 to March 2023, the FAO Dairy Price Index has fallen 10,7% but is still some 18% plus above the pre-COVID-19 levels. The FAO Dairy Price Index averaged 130.3 points in March 2023, down 1.1 points (0.8 percent) from February 2023. The decline in March was driven by lower price quotations for cheese and milk powders, while butter prices increased. The price of dairy products is analysed in detail in the section below – International Dairy Product Prices.

The FAO Cereal Price Index averaged 138.6 points in March 2023, down 8.2 points (5.6 percent) from February and 31.6 points (18.6 percent) below its one year ago level. This month’s decrease reflects a fall in international prices of all major cereals. International wheat prices fell the most, by 7.1 percent, driven by ample global supplies and strong competition among exporters. The extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, allowing Ukraine to continue exporting from its ports, also contributed to the decline. Strong

competition from the Russian Federation, where high supplies continue to support competitive prices, also sustained the downward pressure on markets.

FIGURE 1b: International Dairy Products Prices: Free-On-Board (FOB): Jan 2013 – March 2023



Source: USDA, SARB

During 2022 dairy product prices softened due to adequate supply, with better export availability being reinforced by the seasonal increase in production in Europe and the United States. During 2022, the trading price range for butter was between US\$4 731/tonne (R81 567) and US\$6 975/tonne (R104 416), a 47% variance between the highest and lowest prices. The butter price in March 2023 decreased to US\$4 914/tonne (R89 866), a decrease of 30% on March 2022. Through 2022, the trading price of skimmed milk powder (SMP) was between US\$3 019/tonne (R52 707) and US\$4 588/tonne (R68 675), a 52% variance between the highest and lowest prices. The SMP price in March 2023 decreased to US\$2 788/tonne (R62 865), a decrease of 52% on March 2022.

The trading price range of full-cream milk powder (FMP) during 2022 was between US\$3 313/tonne (R57 836) and US\$4 638/tonne (R69 423), a 40% variance between the highest and lowest prices. The FMP price in March 2023 decreased to US\$3 275/tonne (R59 834), a decrease of 29% on March 2022. During 2022, the trading price range of Cheddar was between US\$4 913/tonne (R85 772) and US\$6 281/tonne (R94 219), a 28% variance between the highest and lowest prices. The Cheddar price in March 2023 decreased to US\$4 838/tonne (R88 381), a decrease of 22% on March 2022. The year 2022 was characterised through levels of price volatility, the same as in 2021.

Despite the significant downward trend in the dairy products monitored in Figure 1b, the March 2023 prices for butter, SMP, Cheddar and FMP respectively remain 39%, 33%, 55% and 32% above the average pre-COVID-19 levels. The weak ZAR attributes are noteworthy to the current FOB price levels.

FIGURE 2a: Global dairy trade-weighted price index. Jan 2013 – March 2023

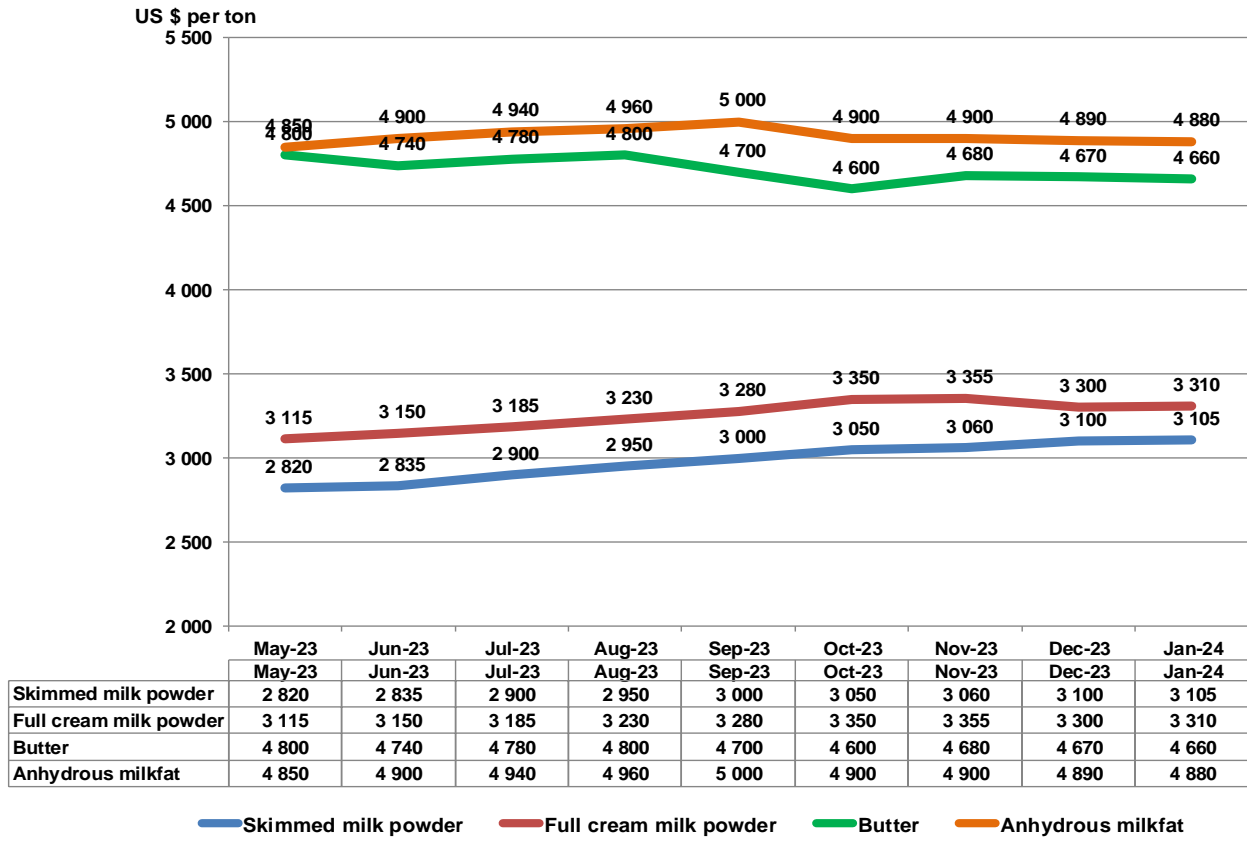


The Global Dairy Trade platform is an online auction through which large volumes of dairy products can be sold or bought. There are two trading events per month where people across the globe can enter bids and/or offers.

Figure 2a shows the movement of the Global Dairy Trade (GDT) price index inclusive of March 2023. The GDT price index dropped from March 2022 to March 2023 with 35%. The index based on USD prices is at the same level as the average index level before the COVID-19 pandemic.

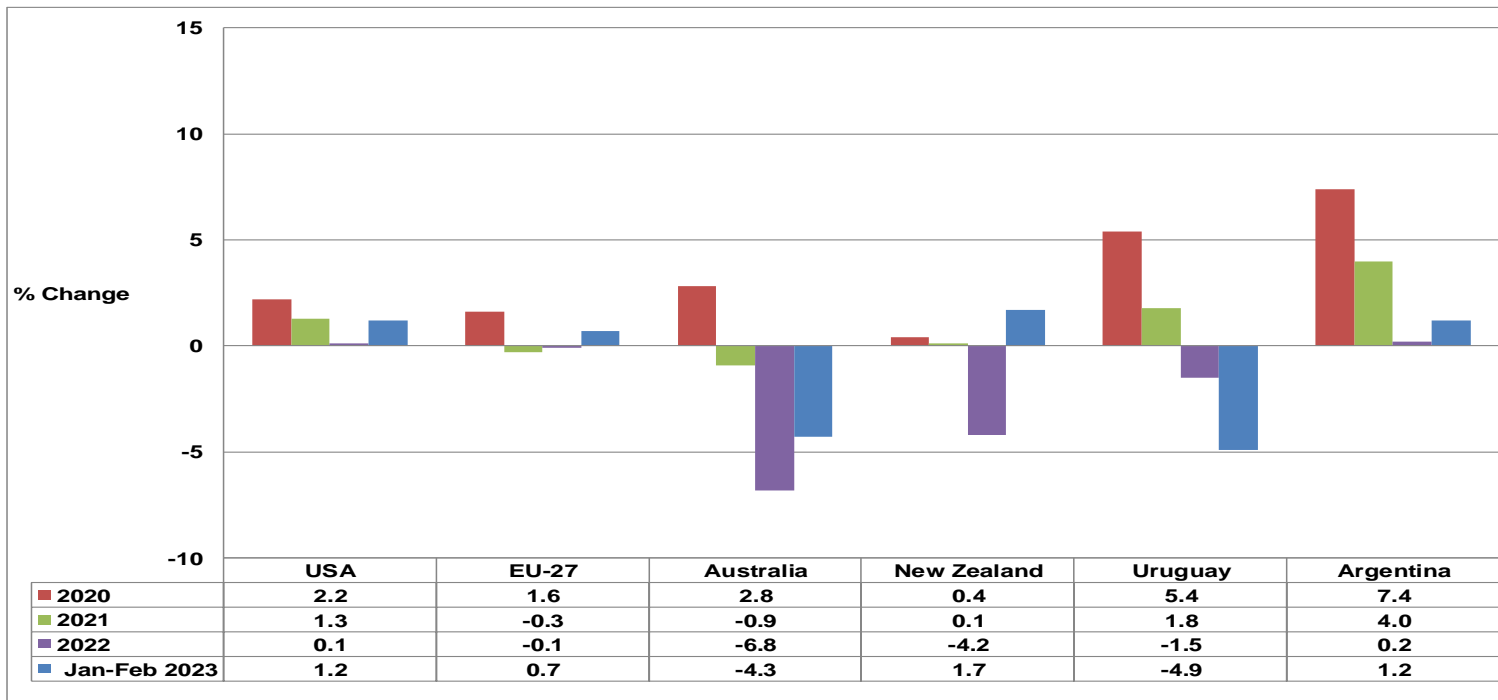
The New Zealand Futures Exchange (Figure 2b) below, could signal a turning point in the downward spiral of international dairy product prices that started in April 2022. Indications are that the price for butter is still declining but at a slower pace, anhydrous fat is increasing slightly from May 2023 to Sep 2023 and thereafter a lateral trend can be observed, both SMP and FMP are following suit but peaking in Oct 2023.

FIGURE 2b: FUTURE PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS ACHIEVED ON THE NEW ZEALAND FUTURES EXCHANGE (NDX): May 2023 – Jan 2024



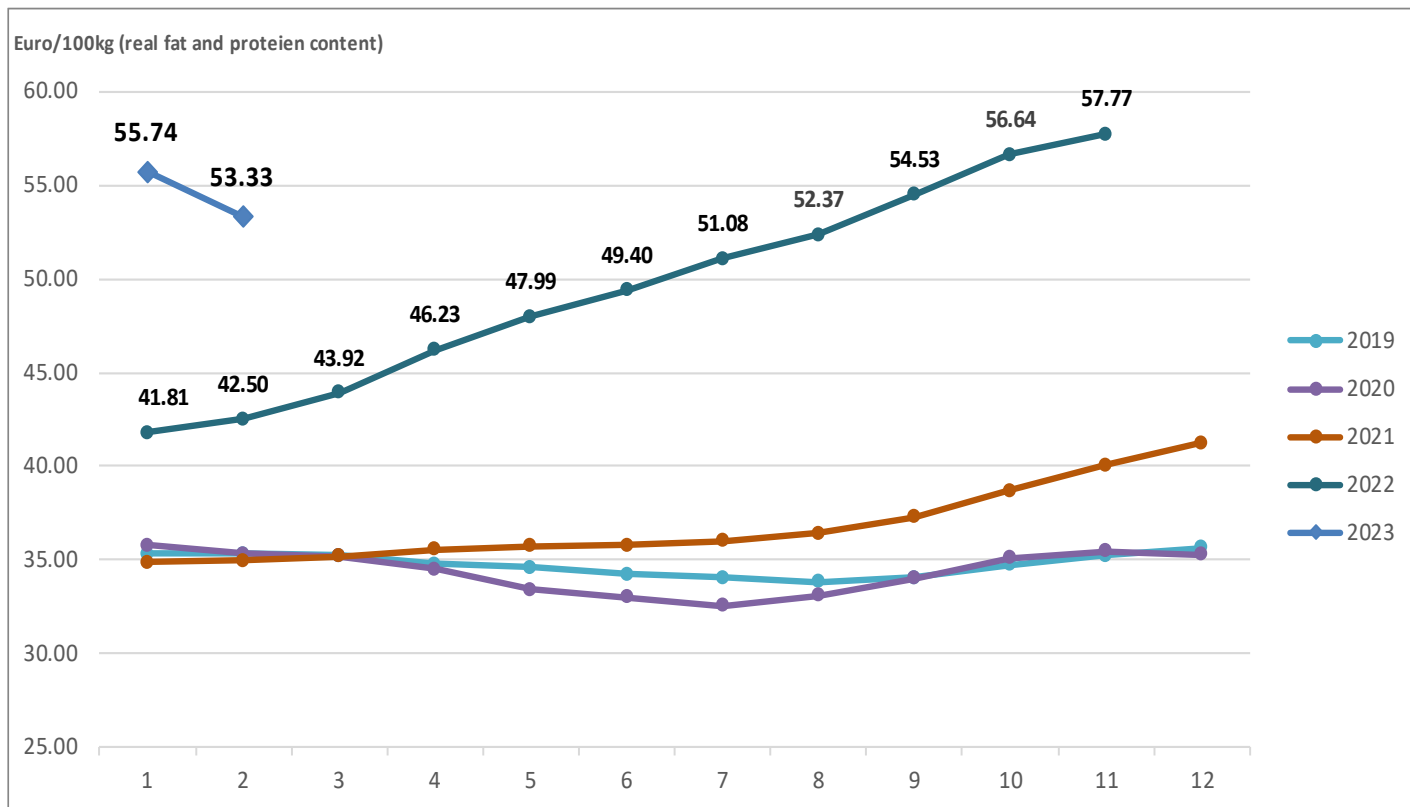
Source: NZX Futures, April 2023

FIGURE 3: YEAR ON YEAR CHANGE IN UNPROCESSED MILK PRODUCTION IN MAJOR DAIRY EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 2020 – 2023 (first two months) Source: CLAL, April 2023



Unprocessed milk production in the countries monitored in Figure 3, are all showing improved levels of unprocessed milk production with the exception of Uruguay. The most meaningful stimulation of unprocessed milk production occurred in the United States and New Zealand.

FIGURE 4: WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRODUCER PRICE OF UNPROCESSED MILK IN THE EU (excluding the UK). January 2019 – February 2023 (last month's estimate)

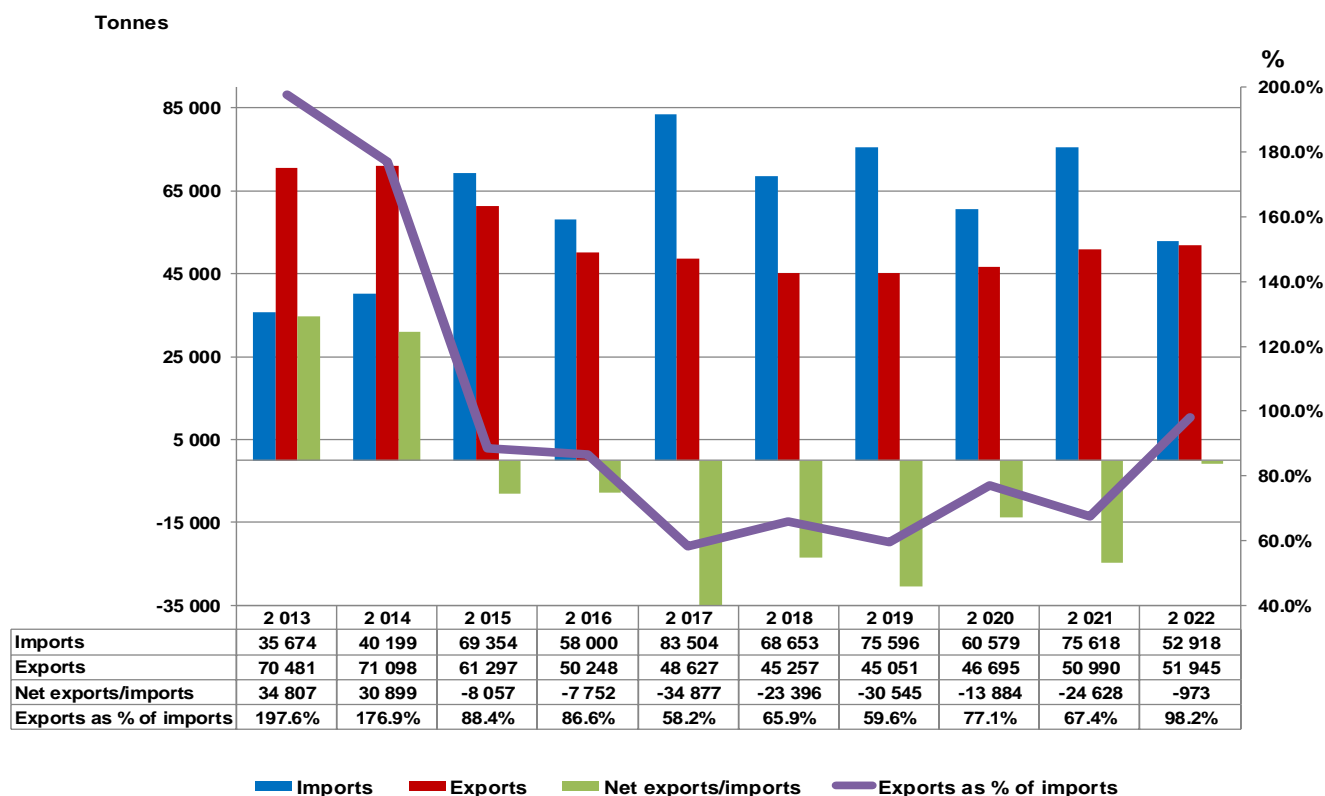


Source: European Commission, April 2023

The constantly rising trend in Figure 4 that was in play for the whole of 2021 and 2022 came to an abrupt end at the beginning of 2023. The average EU price in January 2023 down by 3.5% and for February 2023 down by 7.6% compared to the December 2022 price level. The price in Poland dropped dramatically by 21.4% and in Germany by 12.3%.

2. SOUTH AFRICAN DAIRY MARKET

FIGURE 5: TOTAL SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, 2013 – 2022



Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

The information regarding imports and exports by South Africa of dairy products in 2022, showed that:

- The mass of imports in 2022, was 30.0 percent lower than in 2021, and 12.6 percent lower than in 2020. The mass of imports of buttermilk powder (04.03) and whey and whey powder (04.04) was higher in 2022, compared to 2021, while the mass of the other four products was lower.
- The mass of exports in 2022, was 1.9 percent higher than in 2021 and 11.3 percent higher than in 2020. This increase is due to the increases in exports of four of the six categories of dairy products.
- The mass of imports and exports in 2022, showed that South Africa was a net importer of concentrated milk (04.02), whey (04.04), butter (04.05), and cheese (04.06) and a net exporter of milk and cream (04.01), buttermilk and yoghurt (04.03). The same net importer and net exporter status per product were applicable in 2021.
- The mass of the total sales of dairy products by South Africa to the other members of the Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia and Lesotho, the BeNL countries) in 2022, exceeds the mass of exports. (Exports are sales to destinations outside SACU); and the mass of the sales by South Africa to members of SACU, of all the dairy product categories in 2022, exceeds the mass of exports by South Africa. See Table 1.

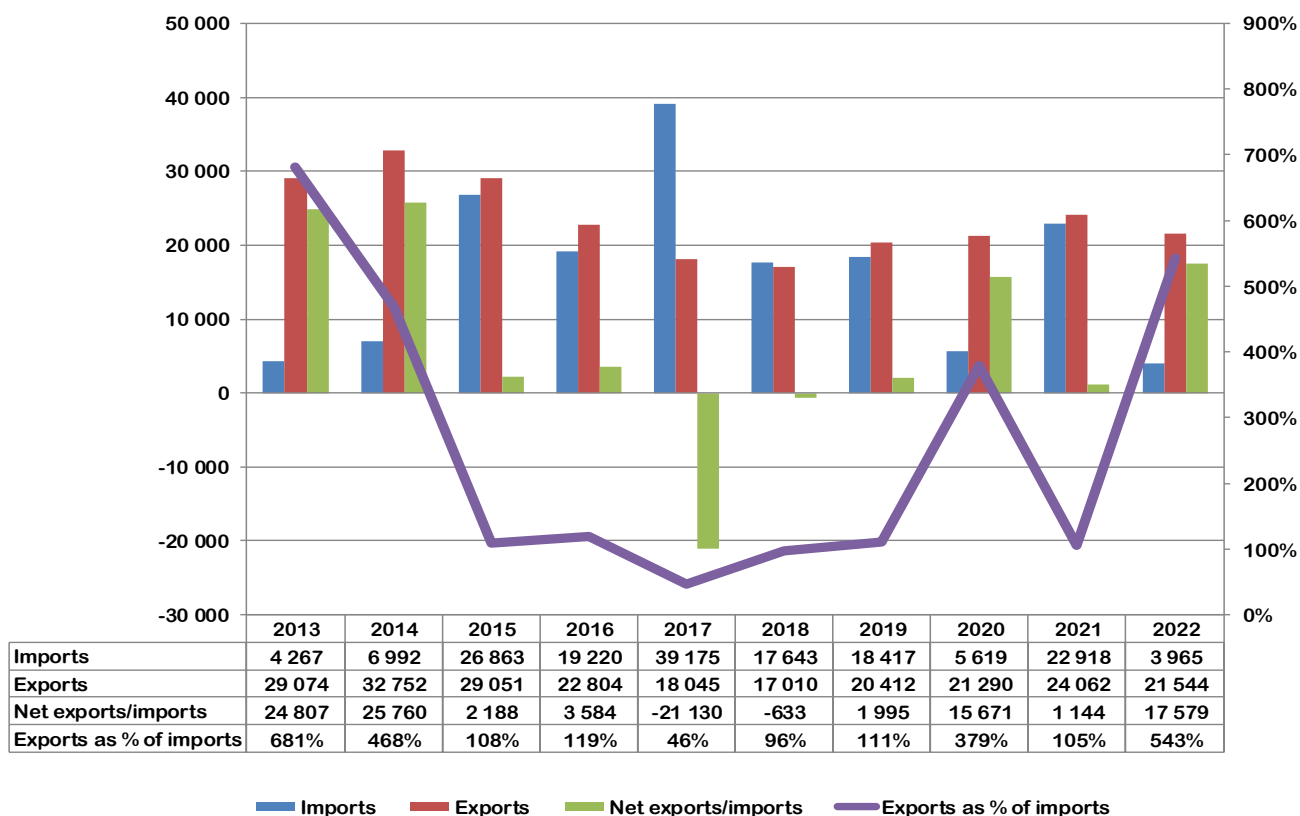
Table1: Mass of sales to the BeLN countries compared to exports outside of SACU in the period January 2022 to December 2022.

Heading	Description	(A)	(B)	(A+B)=(C)	A
		Sales To BeLN	Exports to Countries Outside SACU	Sales to BeLN plus exports outside SACU	as % of C
		Kilogram			%
04.01	Milk and cream, unsweetened	66 615 847	21 544 230	88 160 078	75.6
04.02	Milk, concentrated	36 556 368	10 422 221	46 978 588	77.8
04.03	Buttermilk powder, yogurt	23 431 721	10 472 455	33 904 175	69.1
04.04	Whey, whey powder, etc	3 067 708	1 930 683	4 998 391	61.4
04.05	Butter, butter spreads and butter oil	1 828 965	1 225 720	3 054 685	59.9
04.06	Cheese and curd	6 657 546	6 349 359	13 006 905	51.2
Total		138 158 155	51 944 668	190 120 823	72.7

Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

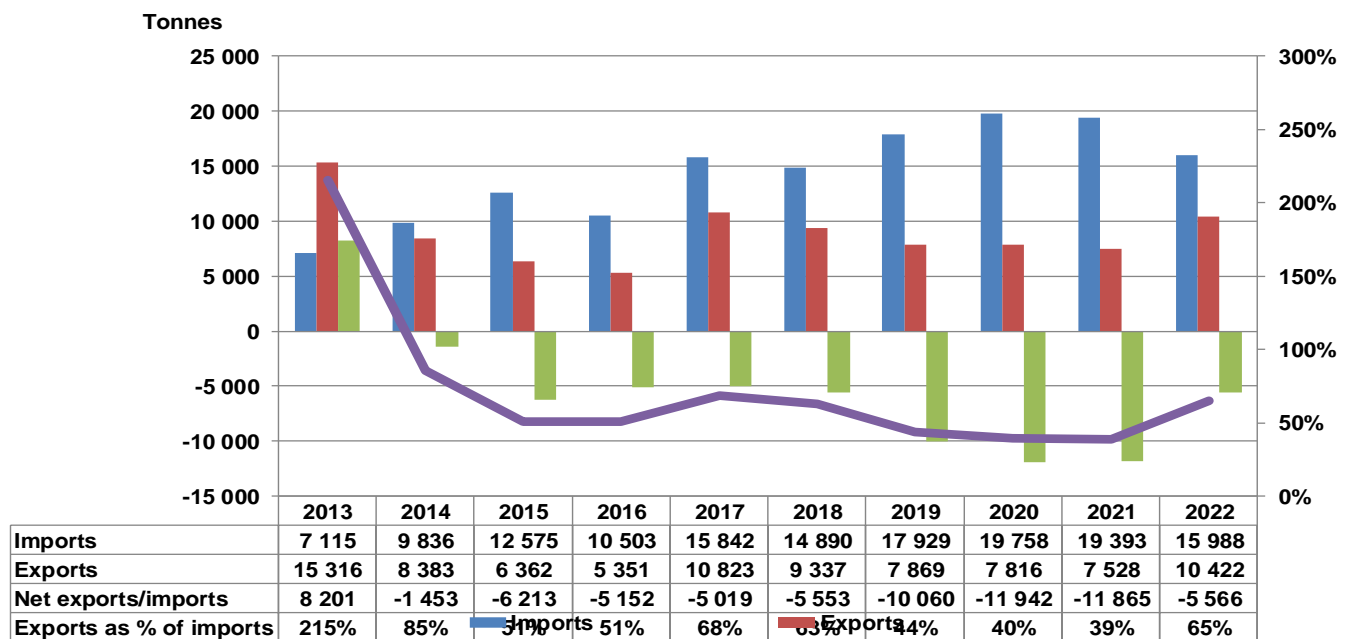
FIGURE 6: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MILK AND CREAM (04.01), 2013 – 2022

Tonnes



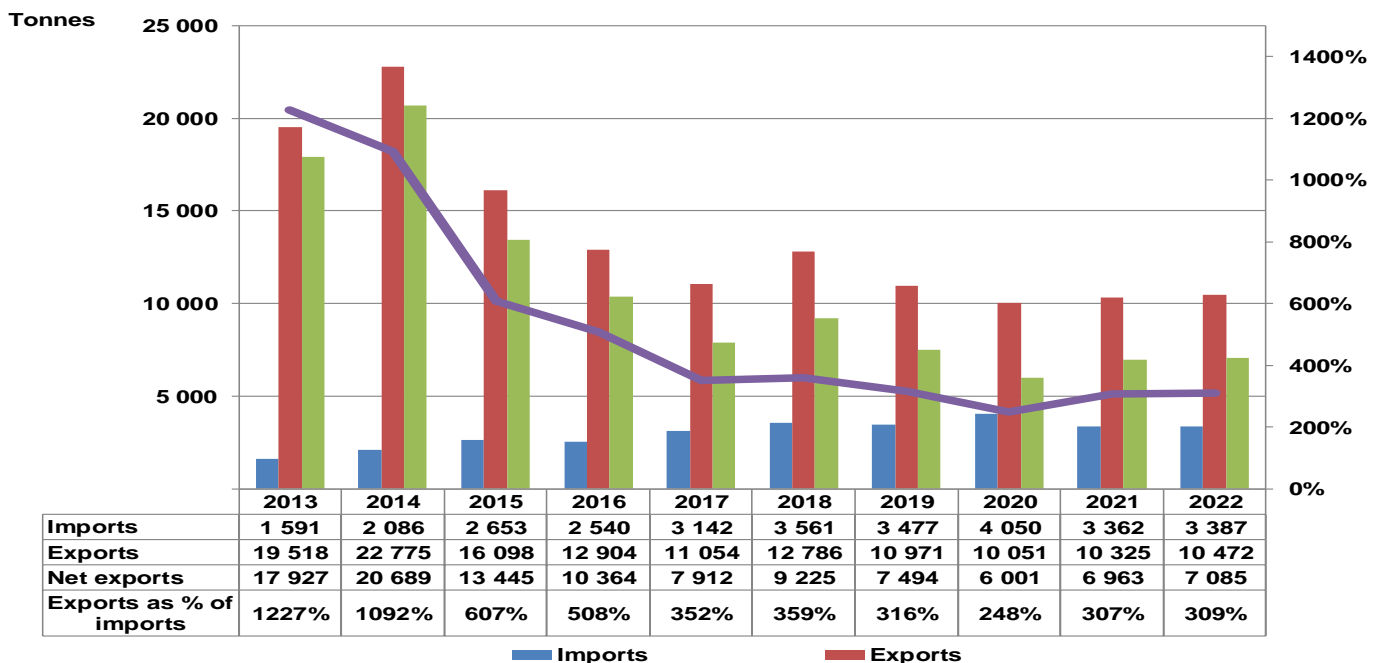
Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

FIGURE 7: S.A. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CONCENTRATED MILK, (04.02) 2013 – 2022



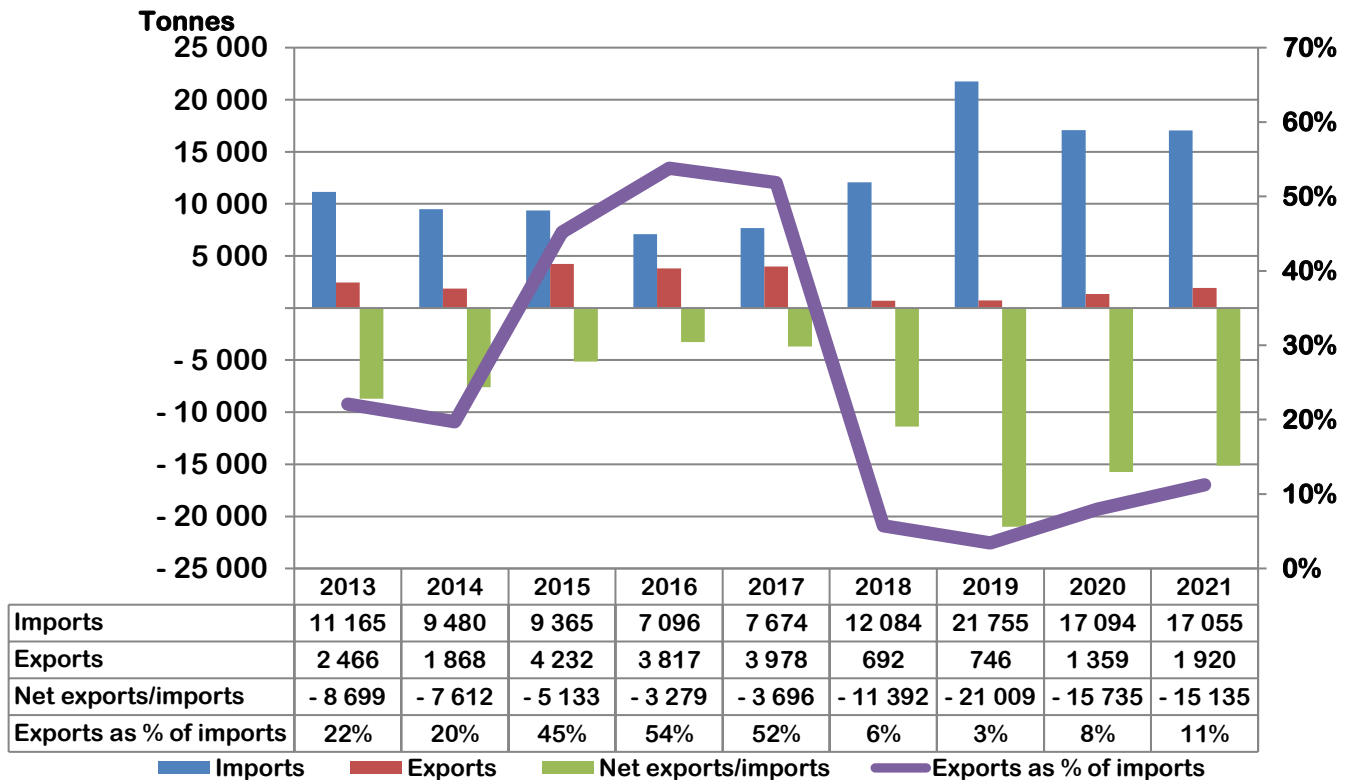
Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

FIGURE 8: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTERMILK AND YOGHURT, (04.03) 2013 – 2021



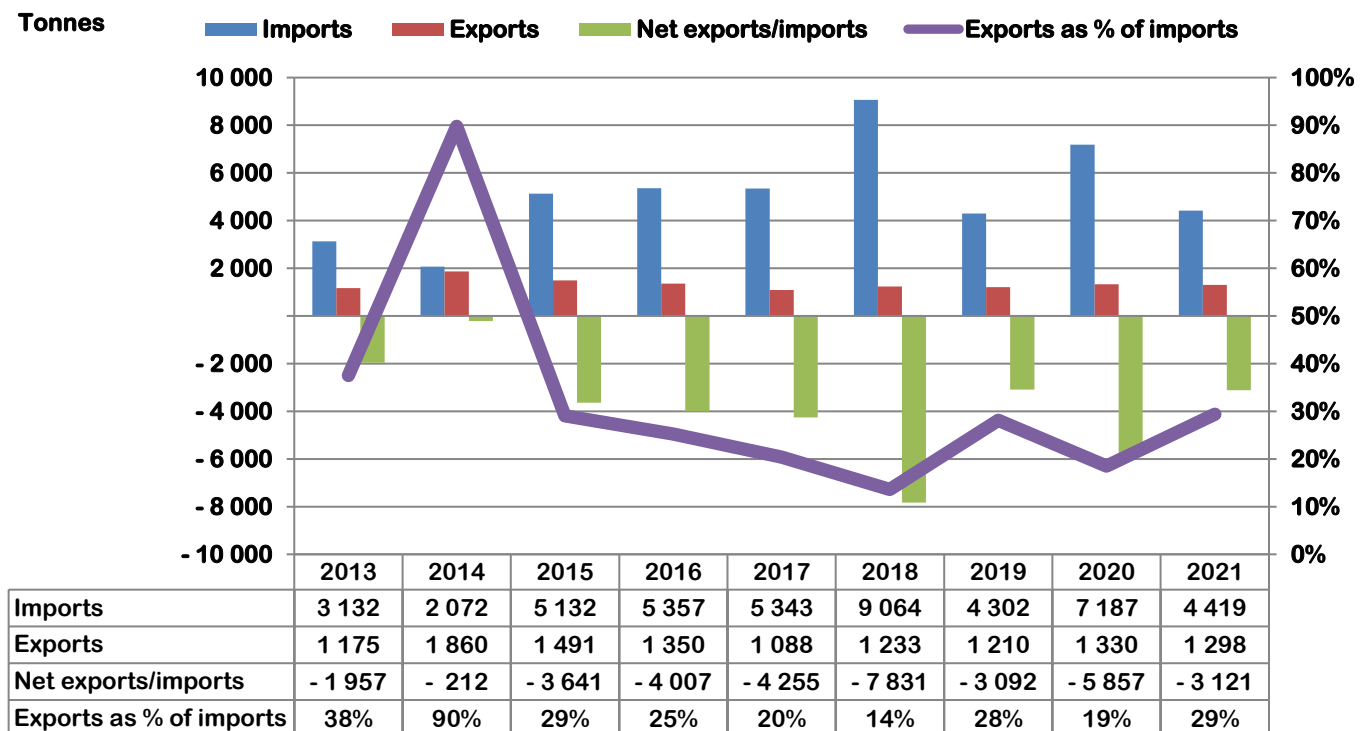
Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

**FIGURE 9: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEY AND WHEY POWDER, (04.04)
2013 – 2022**

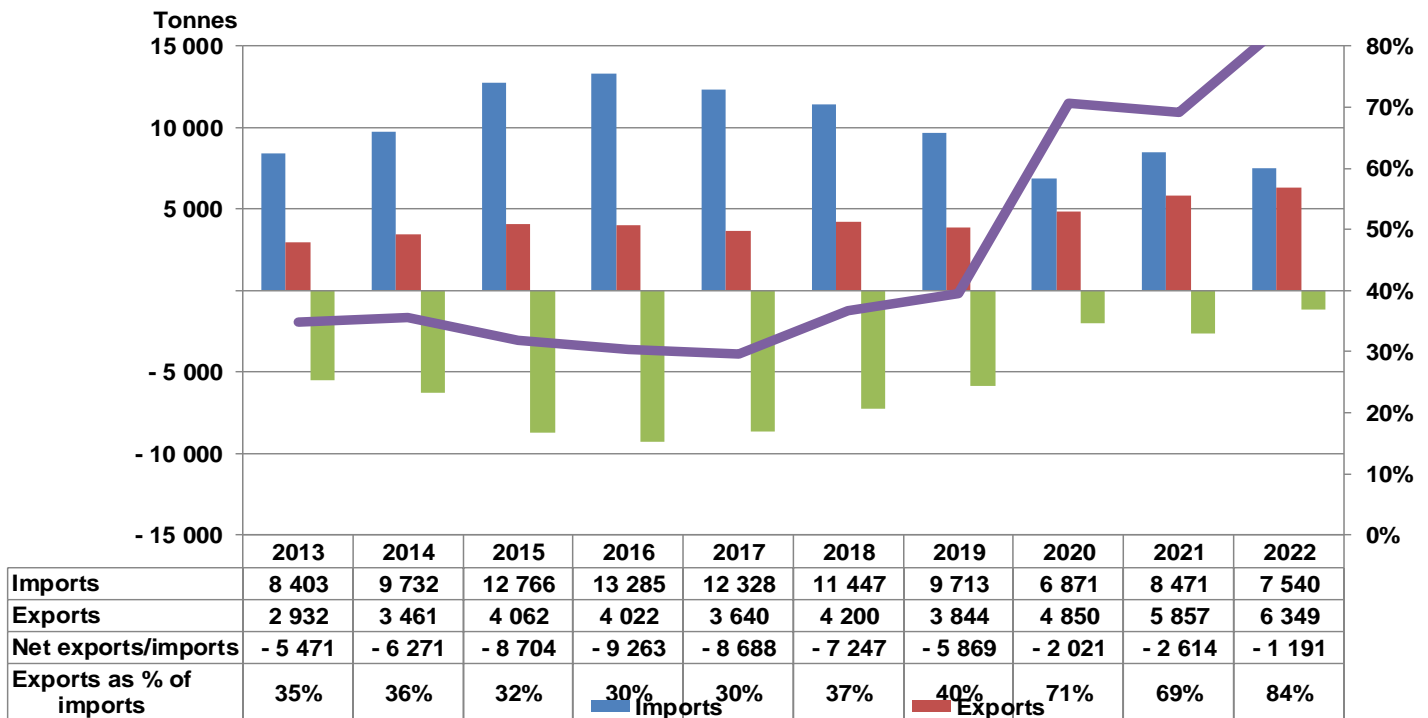


Source: As supplied by SAMPRO

**FIGURE 10: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND MILKFATS,
(04.05) 2013 – 2022 (As supplied by SAMPRO)**



**FIGURE 11: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CHEESE AND CURD, (04.06)
2013 – 2022**



Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

TABLE 2: AVERAGE SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORT AND EXPORT FOB PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS, 2018– 2022

Tariff heading	Description	Import price (R/kg)					Export price (R/kg)				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
04.01	Milk & cream	8.00	8.95	10.32	9.04	13.78	11.20	11.30	12.23	13.14	15.49
04.02	Concentrated milk	30.84	36.49	46.22	46.68	63.22	36.56	36.97	46.98	49.56	63.53
04.03	Buttermilk & yoghurt	23.51	32.27	40.32	40.13	60.42	18.45	21.02	20.28	24.25	22.54
04.04	Whey	29.33	25.77	39.68	33.53	36.14	18.71	18.03	19.50	21.71	38.93
04.05	Butter	72.84	70.17	69.25	67.01	87.18	67.27	56.89	73.57	69.04	79.38
04.06	Cheese	62.92	69.85	79.19	70.06	88.67	53.15	56.25	58.17	62.69	70.75

Source: SARS as supplied to SAMPRO

The average free-on-board (F.O.B) export prices in 2022, for five of the six different categories of dairy products, were higher than in 2021, while for import F.O.B prices of all the categories are higher in 2022 compared to 2021.

In Table 3, the mass of imports in 2022, is compared to the mass of imports in 2021. The import of milk and cream unsweetened products, milk concentrated, butter, butter spreads and butter oil and cheese and curd are noteworthy lower in 2022 compared to 2021, while whey and whey powder imports are noteworthy higher in 2022 compared to 2021.

Table 3: Imports in 2022 compared to imports in 2021.

Heading	Description	A 2022 Kg	B 2021 Kg	A as % of B
04.01	Milk and cream, unsweetened	3 965 421	22 917 767	17.3
04.02	Milk, concentrated	15 987 579	19 393 125	82.4
04.03	Buttermilk powder, yogurt	3 387 403	3 362 363	100.7
04.04	Whey, whey powder, etc	18 435 754	17 055 546	108.1
04.05	Butter, butter spreads and butter oil	3 601 856	4 419 336	81.5
04.06	Cheese and curd	7 539 641	8 470 800	89.0
Total		52 917 654	75 618 936	70.0

Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

In Table 4, the mass of exports in 2022, is compared with the mass of exports in 2021. On the export front, milk concentrated and cheese and curd exports increased significantly, but for milk and cream, unsweetened and butter, butter spreads and butter oil exports reduced with the other two categories (buttermilk powder, yoghurt and whey) holding their ground.

Table 4: Exports in 2022 compared to exports in 2021.

Heading	Description	A 2022 Kg	B 2021 Kg	A as % van B
04.01	Milk and cream, unsweetened	21 544 230	24 062 085	89.5
04.02	Milk, concentrated	10 422 221	7 528 119	138.4
04.03	Buttermilk powder, yoghurt	10 472 455	10 325 074	101.4
04.04	Whey, whey powder. etc	1 930 683	1 920 121	100.6
04.05	Butter, butter spreads and butter oil	1 225 720	1 298 177	94.4
04.06	Cheese and curd	6 349 359	5 857 371	108.4
Total		51 944 668	50 990 949	101.9

Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

TABLE 5: CHANGES IN THE RETAIL SALES QUANTITIES FROM THE YEAR JANUARY 2021 TO DECEMBER 2021, TO THE YEAR JANUARY 2022 TO DECEMBER 2022, AND CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES FROM DECEMBER 2021 TO DECEMBER 2022 OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	CHANGE IN RETAIL SALES QUANTITY	CHANGE IN RETAIL PRICES
	PERCENT	PERCENT
FRESH MILK	-7.7	8.6
LONG LIFE MILK (UHT MILK)	0.05	6.7
FLAVOURED MILK	-4.3	12.0
YOGHURT	-3.5	10.4
MAAS	0.5	13.2
PRE-PACKAGED CHEESE	1.2	8.4
CREAM CHEESE	-2.8	8.3
BUTTER	-2.1	8.3
CREAM	-6.5	9.0

Source: Nielsen figures supplied by SAMPRO

The average retail prices of all the nine products being monitored in Table 5, were higher in December 2022 than in December 2021. The average retail price change of one (Long life milk) of the dairy products monitored in the above table were less than the 2022 Headline inflation rate of 7.2%. In contrast to that, in the June Nielsen report, all the product price changes were less than the June 2022 Headline inflation rate. This indicates that retail price pressure increased since June 2022. Sales quantities of six of the dairy products reflected in Table 5 were lower than in 2021, except for long-life milk, maas and pre-pack cheese. Important to note, that although the sales volumes for long-life milk and Maas were higher, the percentage increases were marginal.

Changes in sales quantities and prices during the period in table 5 did not change at the same rate. This situation is illustrated in Table 6 and Table 7.

TABLE 6: CHANGES IN THE QUANTITIES OF RETAIL SALES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS AND SPECIFIC OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

Product	SALES IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2022 VERSUS THE SALES IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2021		SALES IN THE 6 MONTHS FROM JULY 2022 TO DECEMBER 2022 VERSUS THE SALES IN THE 6 MONTHS FROM JULY 2021 TO DECEMBER 2021		SALES IN THE 12 MONTHS FROM JANUARY 2022 TO DECEMBER 2022 VERSUS THE SALES IN THE 12 MONTHS FROM JANUARY 2021 TO DECEMBER 2021	
	%	Ranking	%	Ranking	%	Ranking
Rice	7.5	2	11.4	1	12.6	1
Bread	6.9	3	7.5	2	8.2	2
Maize Meal	-1.1	7	3.0	3	4.9	3
Pre-packaged cheese	0.7	5	1.3	4	1.2	4
Maas	-4.8	13	0.7	5	0.5	5
UHT milk	-1.1	8	-1.9	6	0.05	6
Instant Cereals	0.9	4	-3.0	8	-0.8	7
Margarine	-3.5	10	-2.0	7	-1.0	8
Butter	8.6	1	-4.5	12	-2.1	9
Cream cheese	0.7	6	-3.7	10	-2.8	10
Short Life Juice	-14.0	17	-6.4	16	-3.0	11
Yoghurt	-5.5	14	-4.2	11	-3.5	12
Tea	-3.2	9	-6.0	15	-4.0	13
Flavoured milk	-3.8	12	-3.4	9	-4.3	14
Cream	-3.5	11	-6.0	14	-6.5	15
Coffee	-6.1	15	-10.7	17	-7.1	16
Fresh Milk	-6.4	16	-5.6	13	-7.7	17

Source: Nielsen as supplied by SAMPRO

The sales quantities of six of the dairy products reflected in Table 6, were lower in December 2022 compared to December 2021 and for specific other food products sales for five products were lower. In total, 11 of the 17 products monitored in Table 6 over that period were lower. Comparing sales in the six-month period from July 2022 to December 2022 versus July 2021 to December 2021 the sales quantities of 12 products in Table 6 were lower over that period, with seven of the 12 products being dairy products, with coffee, tea, short life fruit juice, fresh milk and cream taking serious shots. In the 12-month period from January 2022 to December 2022 versus January 2021 to December 2021, 11 products registered reduced sales of which six were dairy products.

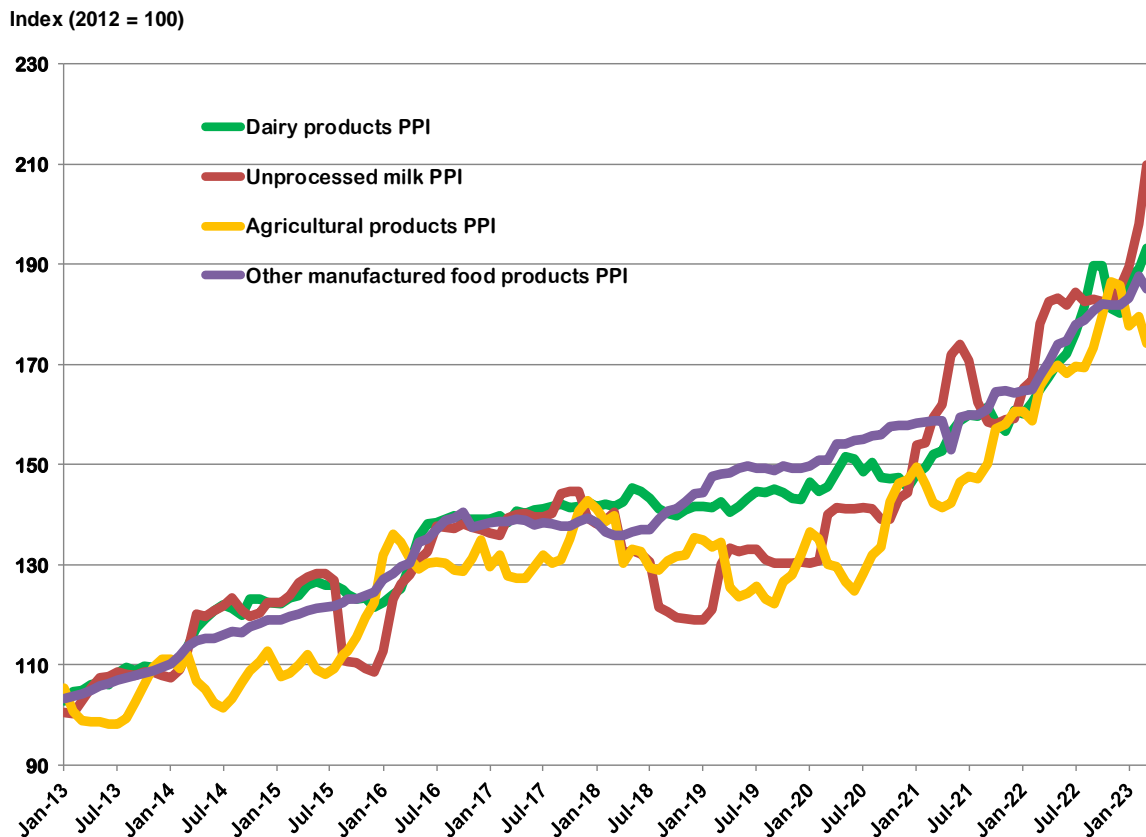
TABLE 7: CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS AND SPECIFIC OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

Product	DECEMBER 2022 VERSUS NOVEMBER 2022 (1 MONTH AGO)		DECEMBER 2022 VERSUS JUNE 2022 (6 MONTHS AGO)		DECEMBER 2022 VERSUS DECEMBER 2021 (12 MONTHS AGO)	
	%	Ranking	%	Ranking	%	Ranking
Maize Meal	4.5	7	15.0	2	34.0	1
Coffee	24.5	1	23.2	1	21.2	2
Short Life Juice	-0.5	16	10.0	5	19.1	3
Bread	2.0	12	7.7	7	16.7	4
Margarine	4.7	6	7.4	8	16.2	5
Maas	4.3	8	11.1	4	13.2	6
Flavoured milk	4.9	5	3.5	16	12.0	7
Instant Cereals	2.7	11	11.9	3	11.9	8
Yoghurt	1.4	14	9.1	6	10.4	9
Cream	1.8	13	6.8	9	9.0	10
Fresh Milk	0.9	15	4.6	14	8.6	11
Pre-packaged cheese	5.5	4	6.6	11	8.4	12
Cream cheese	3.8	10	5.0	13	8.3	13
Butter	-1.1	17	5.8	12	8.3	14
UHT milk	4.0	9	-0.2	17	6.7	15
Tea	9.6	2	6.8	10	6.1	16
Rice	6.3	3	4.1	15	3.7	17

Source: Nielsen as supplied by SAMPRO

Comparing month on month (December 2022 with November 2022), 15 of the 17 food products registered price increases in Table 7, with eight being dairy products. Comparing year on year (December 2022 with December 2021), the retail sales prices of all 17 food products increased, with 14 products increasing with more than the year-on-year Headline inflation rate of 7.2%.

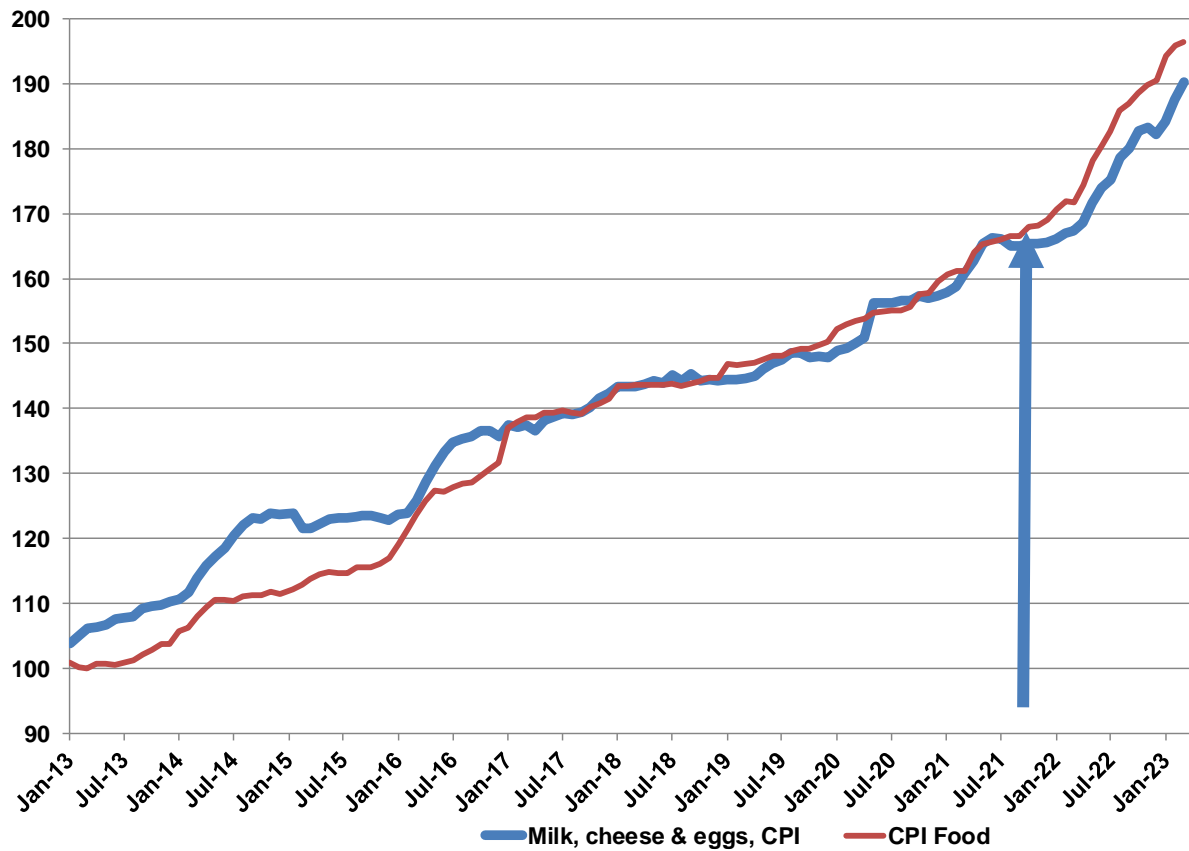
FIGURE 12: PRODUCER PRICE INDICES OF SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS, JANUARY 2013 – March 2023.



Source: Stats SA

The Producer Price Indices in Figure 12 increased rapidly from January 2022 to March 2023, outstripping Headline Inflation with double figures. The PPI for unprocessed milk up by 27%, PPI for dairy products by 21%, PPI for other manufactured food came in at 12% with the overall PPI for Agriculture at 8%. The intensity of the increases came as a result of a wide range of raw material reaching all-time highs or levels near to that, high energy prices and higher than normal levels of uncertainty in the world due to geopolitical tension and the international financial system being tested by an inflationary environment not experienced in recent years which in turn suppressed the production of food and fibre and created the need for prices in the production space to increase to enable the supply side to respond to demand.

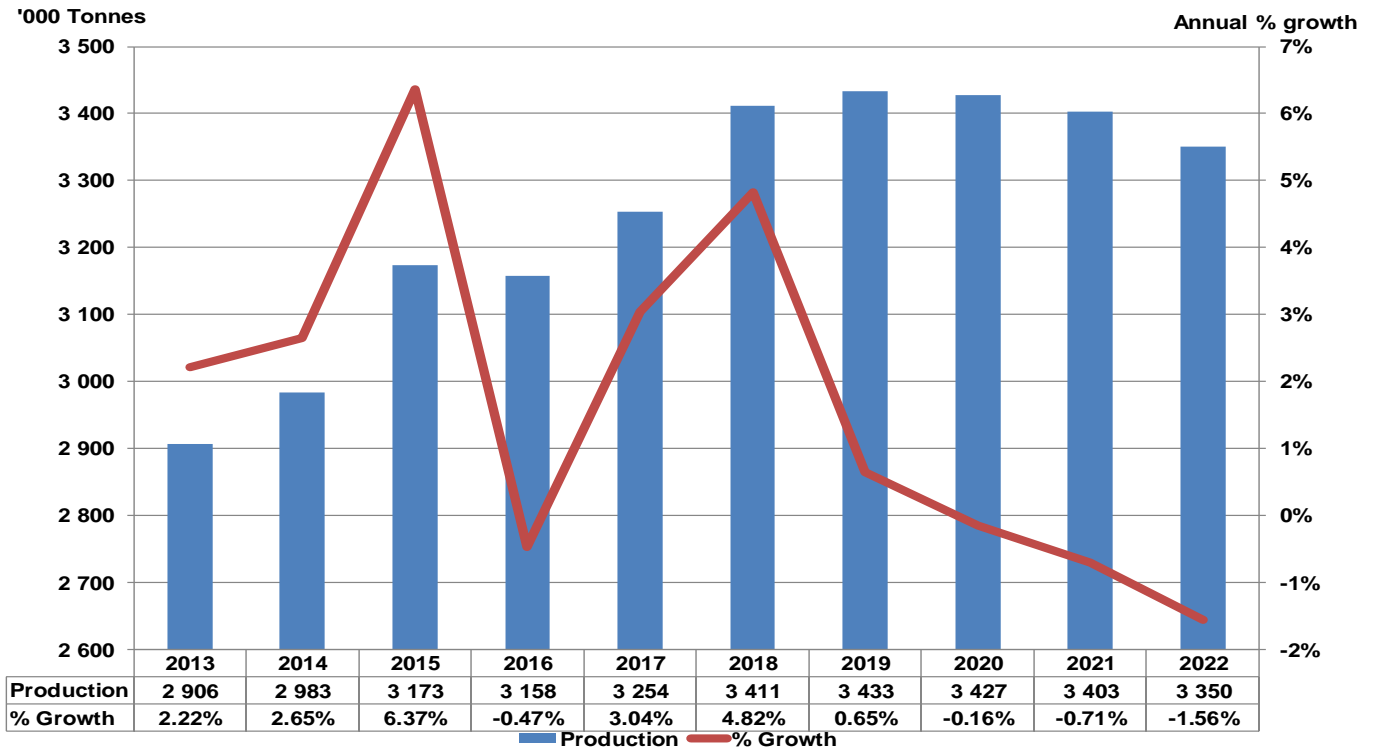
FIGURE 13: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES OF SOUTH AFRICAN FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, JANUARY 2013 – MARCH 2023



Source: Stats SA

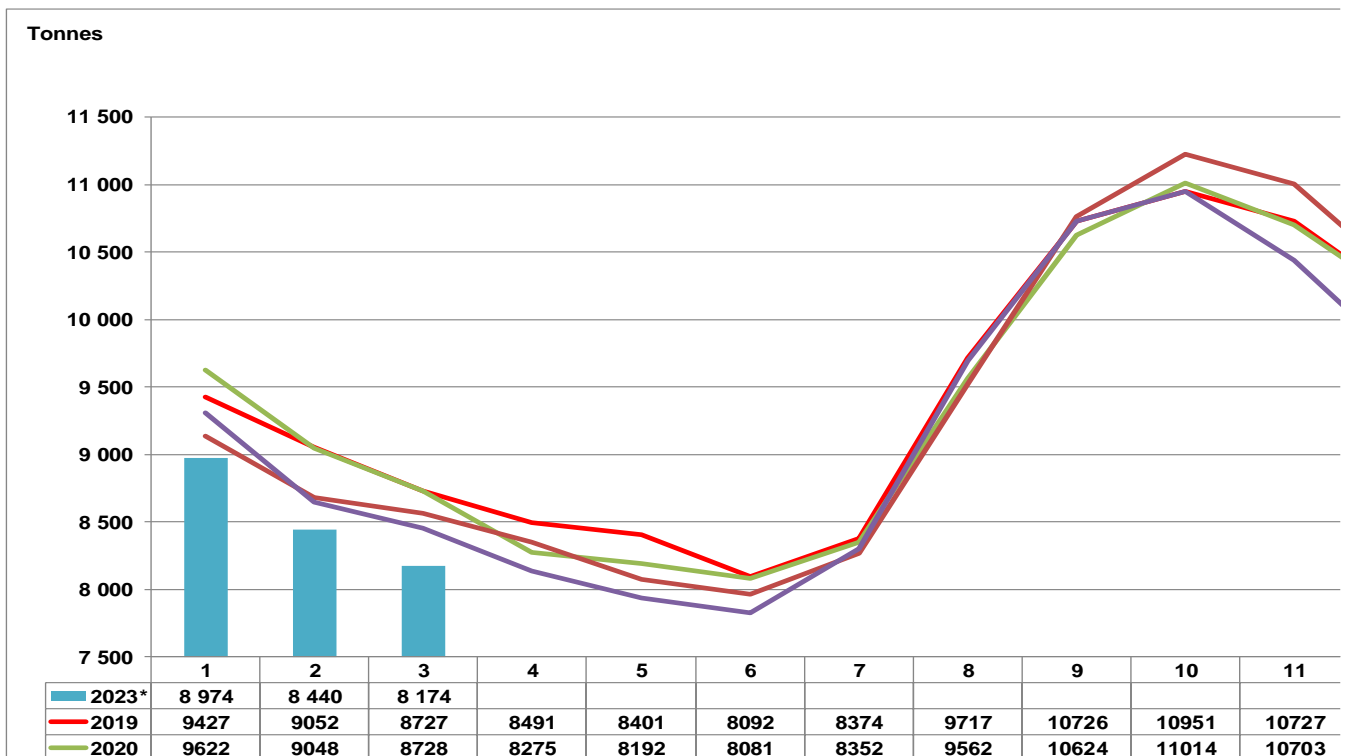
In January 2022 the change to a steeper upward slope for the two indices are clearly visible. Up and until that time the pressure build-up in producer price indices was absorbed/partly absorbed by role players in the different value chains in an effort to protect affordability of food and sales volume. The pressure build-up lasted too long and was aggravated by erratic electricity supply, dilapidated infrastructure, poor service delivery and the cost of energy in general with the consequential affect that price transfer spilled into consumer prices. The CPI for milk, cheese and eggs increase by 14.6% from January 2022 to March 2023 and the CPI for food by 15.1%.

**FIGURE 14: ANNUAL SOUTH AFRICAN UNPROCESSED MILK PURCHASES,
2013 – 2022**



Source: Milk SA:

FIGURE 15: SOUTH AFRICAN UNPROCESSED MILK PURCHASES DAILY AVERAGE PER MONTH, JANUARY 2019 – MARCH 2023



Source: Milk SA * last two months preliminary.

Daily average unprocessed milk purchases in 2022 is a mixed bag of higher and lower daily purchases when compared to 2021. In general, daily purchases in 2022 were lower than in 2021.

TABLE 8: CUMULATIVE UNPROCESSED MILK PURCHASES (Tonnes), 2019 – 2023

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	292 222	298 287	283 260	288 433	278 186
February	545 682	560 678	526 286	530 550	236 314
March	816 208	831 233	791 682	792 617	253 386
April	1 070 927	1 079 473	1 042 152	1 036 592	
May	1 331 360	1 333 417	1 292 311	1 282 647	
June	1 574 114	1 575 855	1 531 293	1 517 370	
July	1 833 695	1 834 773	1 787 625	1 774 605	
August	2 134 907	2 131 205	2 082 757	2 075 131	
September	2 456 699	2 449 933	2 405 584	2 396 918	
October	2 796 179	2 791 371	2 753 615	2 736 299	
November	3 117 985	3 112 446	3 083 722	3 049 429	
December	3 432 802	3 427 335	3 403 100	3 349 861	

Source: Milk SA, last two months preliminary

During 2022, 3 349 861 tonnes of unprocessed milk were purchased, which is 1.56% less than in 2021. The cumulative unprocessed milk purchases for the first three months of 2023 were 4.53% less than the same period in 2022.

The next section of figures illustrates the quarterly production of different dairy products in South Africa in relation to the percentage of the product produced compared to the total mass of either liquid or concentrated products. (Source: Milk SA)

Figure 16: Mass(t) of quarterly produced unsweetened and unflavoured milk as a percentage of the total mass of liquid products produced i.r.o. each year.
 (Source: Milk SA)

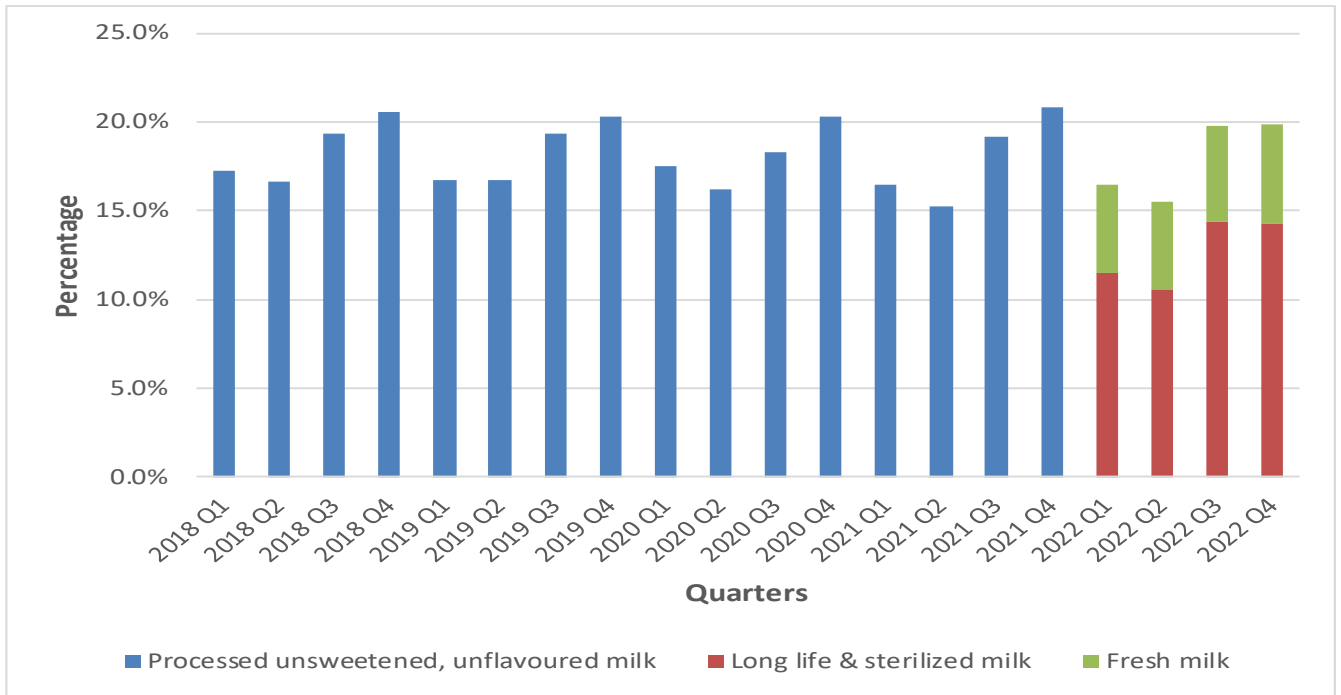


Figure 17: Mass(t) of quarterly produced sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk as a percentage of the total mass of liquid products produced i.r.o. each year.

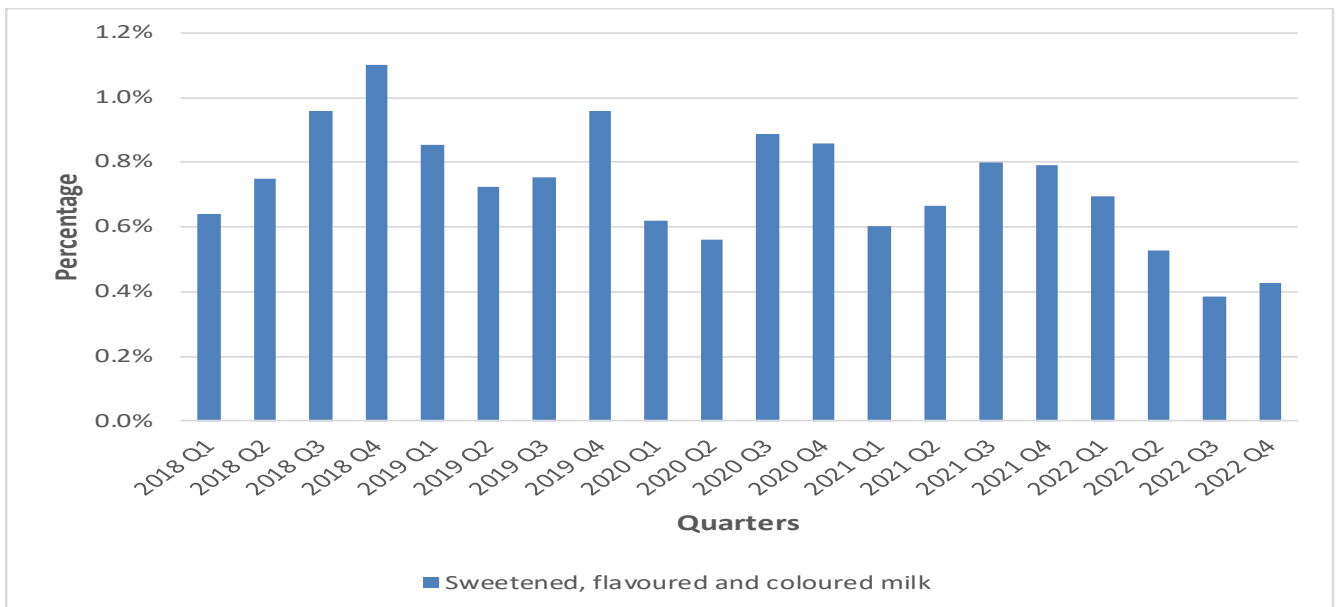


Figure 18: Mass(t) of quarterly produced fermented products as a percentage of the total mass of liquid products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)

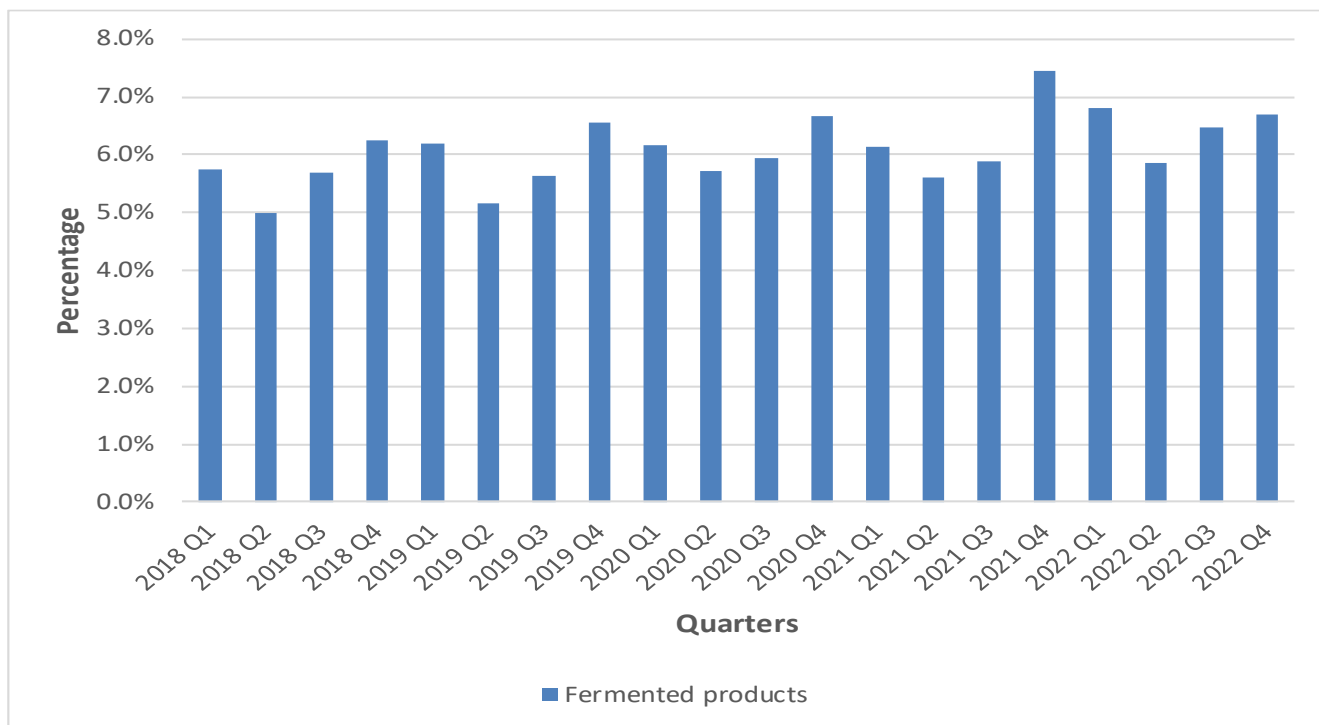


Figure 19: Mass(t) of quarterly produced other liquid products as a percentage of the total mass of liquid products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)

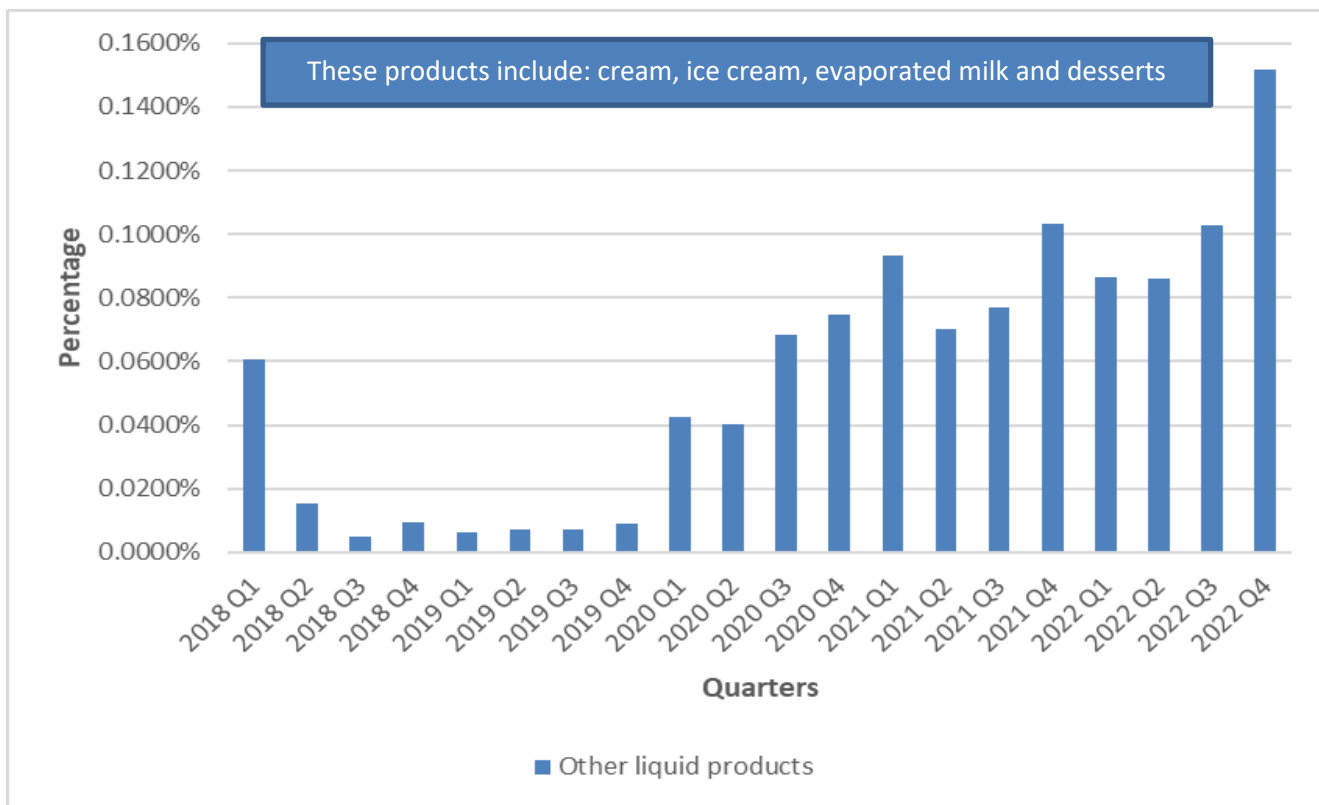


Figure 20: Mass(t) of quarterly produced milk powder as a percentage of the total mass of concentrated products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)

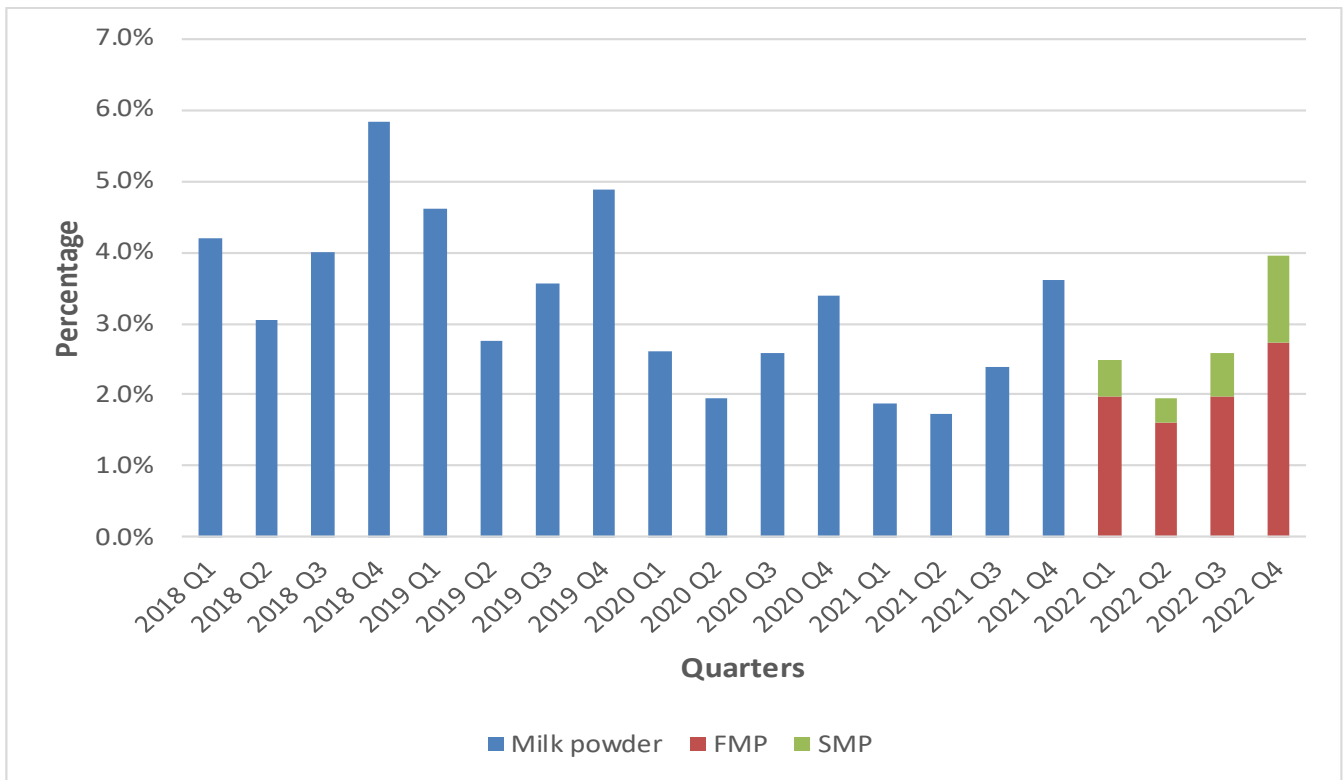


Figure 21: Mass(t) of quarterly produced cheese, excluding cottage and cream cheese as a percentage of the total mass of concentrated products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)

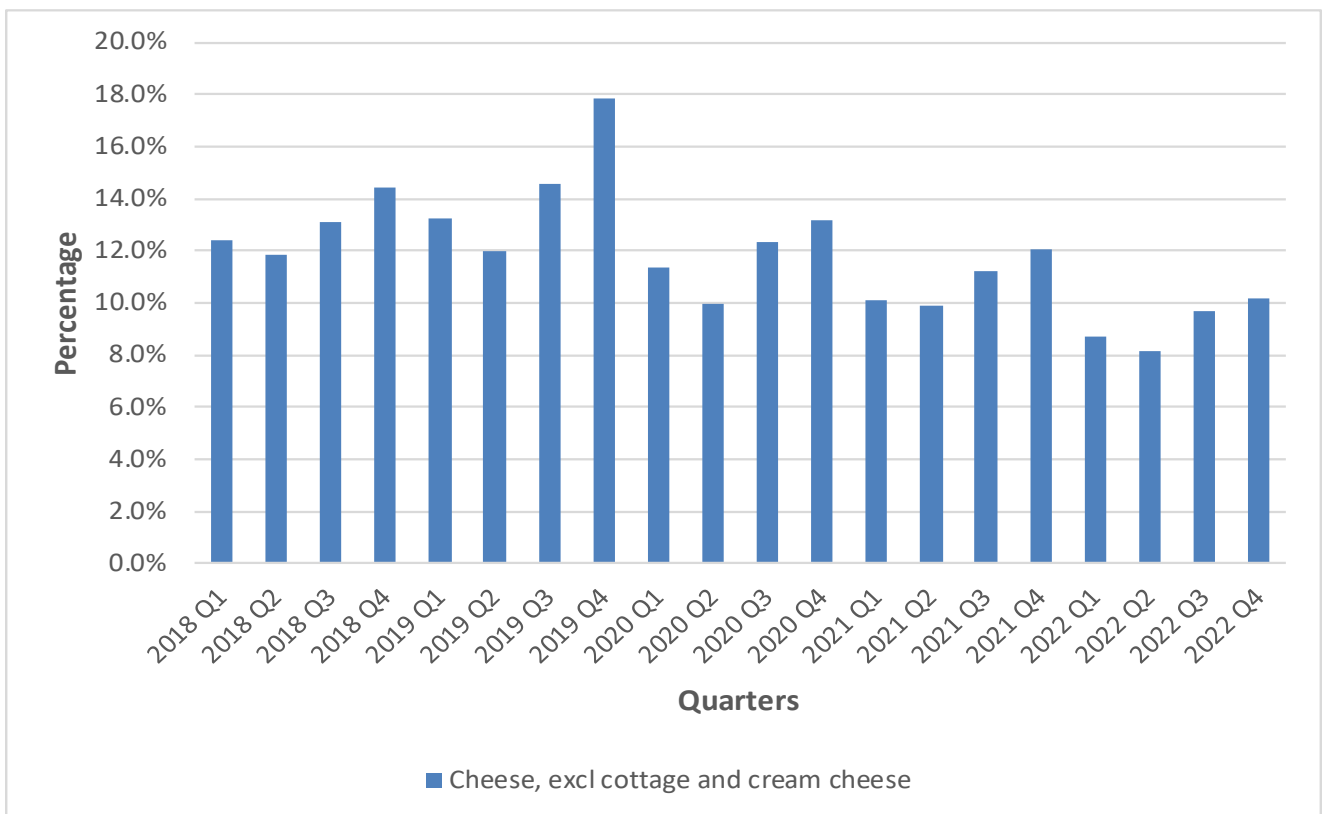


Figure 22: Mass(t) of quarterly produced other concentrated products as a percentage of the total mass of concentrated products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)

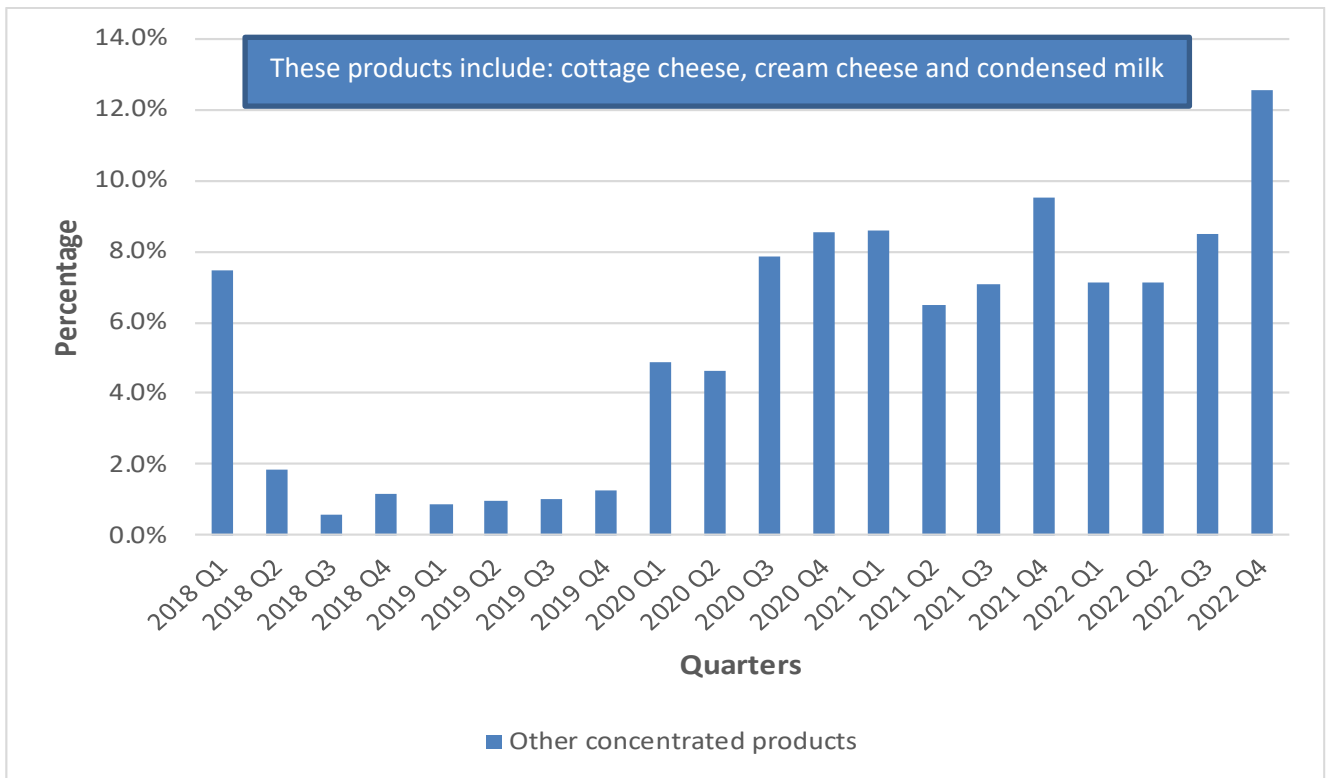


Figure 23: Mass(t) of quarterly manufactured whey powder as a percentage of the total mass of concentrated products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)

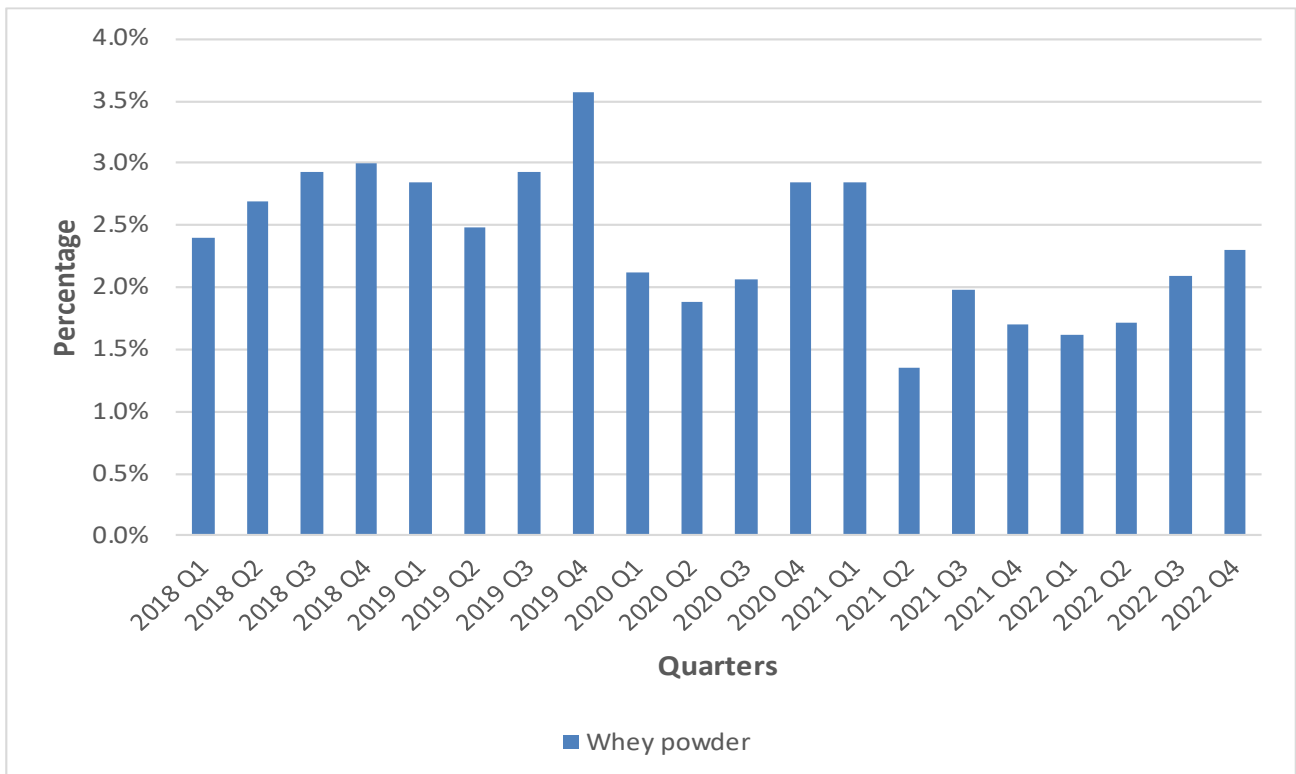
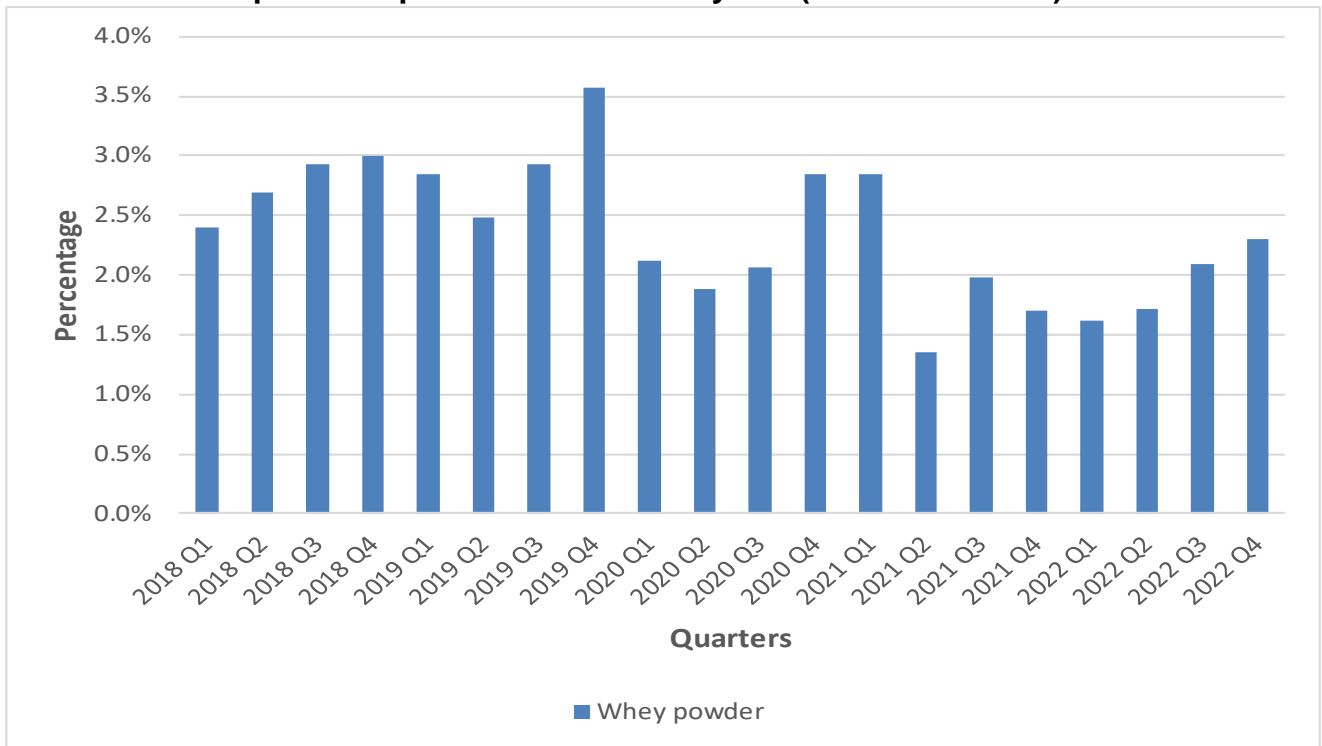


Figure 24: Mass(t) of quarterly manufactured butter as a percentage of the total mass of concentrated products produced i.r.o. each year. (Source: Milk SA)



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