



QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY¹

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¹ A publication of Milk SA authored by Bertus van Heerden, Chief Economist MPO

Synopsis of the performance of the dairy industry: Q3 2024.

International Market

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) exhibited a decreasing trend from March 2022 but started to get sticky from March 2024 with some upward movement thereafter. Basic food remains expensive when considering the direct period before COVID-19 and the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. For September 2024 the FFPI is 29.9% higher YoY.

The ZAR strengthened by 7.3% in September 2024 YoY, softening the USD increases that occurred in dairy product prices in September 2024 compared to September 2023. Butter is 28.5% higher, SMP 10.9%, FMP 18.8% and Cheddar 1.17%.

There is no clear direction in the Global Dairy Trade Index with the index zigzagging around 1 100 points. The September level is 28.3% above the September 2023 level.

On the New Zealand Future Exchange for butter, anhydrous milkfat, SMP, and FMP for the period November 2024 to July 2025. The future price for SMP is on a steady upward slope moving from 2 820 USD/t to 2 965 USD/t over the projected period, up by 5.1%. The price of FMP moves mostly sideways, marginally increasing from 3 565 USD/t to 3 600 USD/t up 1.0%. Anhydrous milkfat future prices indicate a firm drop from November 2024 to July 2025, from 7 300 USD/t down to 6 600 USD/t (9.6% down). The future prices for butter indicate an increase in January 2025 from 6 500 USD/t to 6 695 USD/t, then moving sideways at that level until March 2025, whereafter the price decline over the next four months to end at 6 400 USD/t in July 2025.

For the first eight months of 2024, growth of unprocessed milk production in the major dairy exporting countries is either marginal or negative except in the case of Australia.

Average farmgate prices in Europe have been moving sideways for the first five months of 2024. Thereafter some slow upward movement developed with August 2024 up by 4.5% from the beginning of the year.

For the first six months of 2024 the mass of imports of dairy products was 29.5% less compared to the same period in 2023, while exports decreased with 6.0%.

South African Market

For the period July 2022 to June 2023 compared to the period July 2023 to June 2024, the sale quantities of three products (fresh milk, flavoured milk and yoghurt) declined. This is a marked improvement from the previous report ending March 2024 where eight of the nine products experienced reduced sale. However, the improved sales quantities are mostly of a marginal nature.

The PPI for unprocessed milk experienced negative growth in August and September 2024 by 1.9% and 1.2% respectively. This was the first negative growth in unprocessed milk prices since May 2019. The effect of this is that the level of the PPI for unprocessed milk is now in-line with the PPI of dairy products. The rate of change for the PPI for dairy products, other

manufactured food products and the overall PPI for agriculture, are all at significant lower levels compare to 2023 and early 2024.

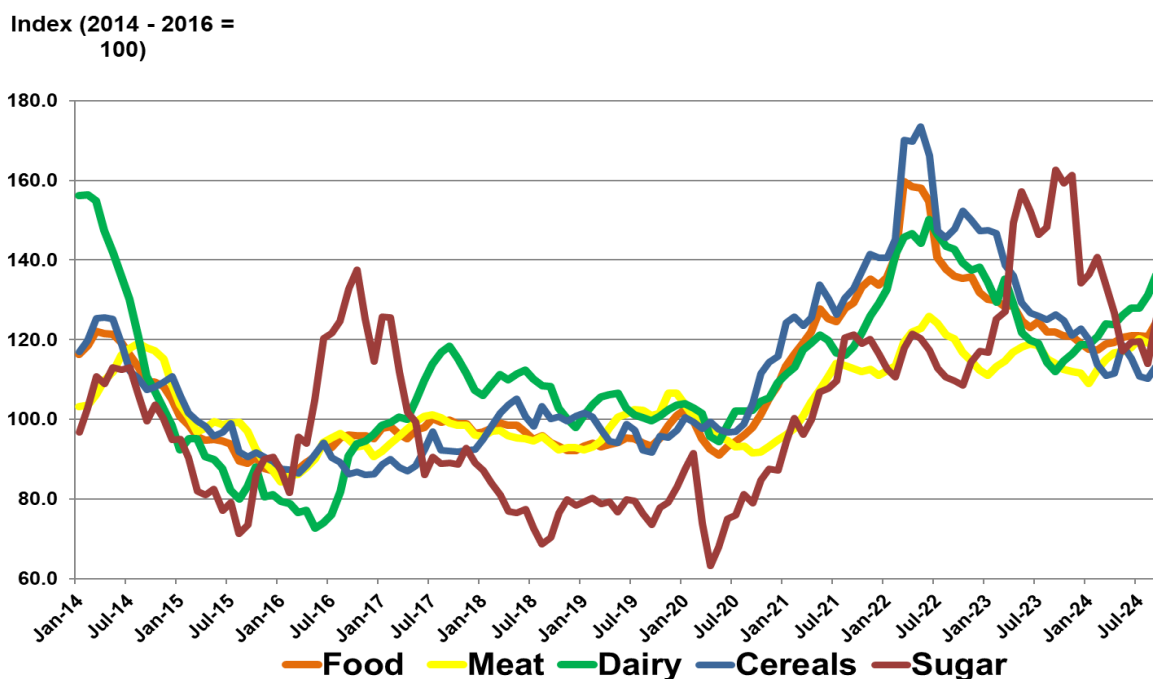
For the first nine months of 2024, unprocessed milk production increased by 3.74% compared to the same period in 2023. Daily average unprocessed milk production levels are higher than for the same months in 2023.

The degree of variation between the mass of unprocessed milk used in the different dairy products for the years 2023 and 2024 is the highest in the manufacturing of SMP and the second highest in fresh milk processing. The lowest variation in the two years is for cheese (excluding cottage and cream cheese).

In Figures 16 through 27, the mass of unprocessed milk used in the different dairy products for the first nine months of the current year and the past two years are reflected.

1. INTERNATIONAL MARKET

FIGURE 1A: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION (FAO) FOOD PRICE INDICES, JANUARY 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2024



Source: FAO Food Price Index, October 2024

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) exhibited a decreasing trend from March 2022 but started to get sticky from March 2024 with some upward movement thereafter. Basic food remains expensive when considering the direct period before COVID-19 and the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. The FFPI reached an all-time high in March 2022, of 160 index points. Since then, the index reversed the upward trend and reduced to 117 index points in February 2024, representing a drop of 27%. From January 2016 to December 2019 the FFPI mostly moved sideways with the average index level at 95.8 points (a low of 84.9 points and a high of 108.5 points over the five-year period). Comparing the average level over this five-year period to the index level in September 2024 (124.4 points), the FFPI is 29.9% higher, the dairy index being the main contributor.

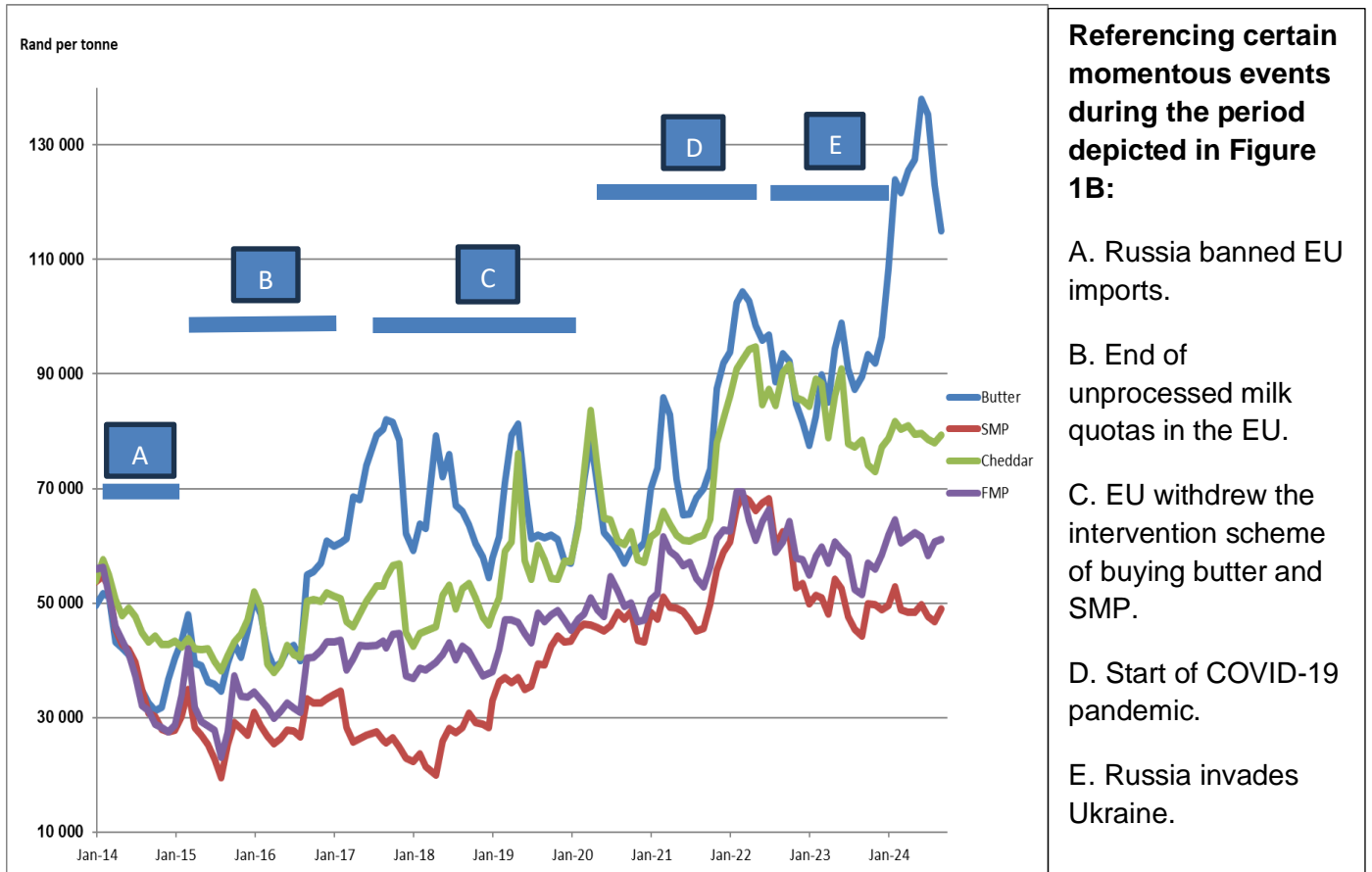
The FAO Dairy Price Index reached an all-time high in June 2022, of 150.2 index points. Since then, the index reversed the upward trend and reduced to 112 index points in September 2023, representing a drop of 25%. Thereafter the index started to increase with September 2024 standing at 136.3 index points up 21.7% year over year (YoY).

The FAO Meat Price Index reached an all-time high in June 2022, of 125.9 index points. Since then, the index reversed but, in a zig-zag pattern bottoming out in January 2024 on 109.0 index points, 15.5% lower than the June 2022 index level. Since the January low, the index trended up with September 2024 on 119.6 points, up 4.8% YoY.

The FAO Cereal Price Index reached an all-time high in May 2022, of 173.5 index points. Since then, the index reversed the upward trend and reduced to 110.8 index points in March

2024, representing a drop of 36%. Thereafter, the index moved in a zig-zag fashion up and down with September 2024 on 113.5 points, up 2.3% YoY.

FIGURE 1B: INTERNATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS PRICES: FREE-ON-BOARD (FOB): JANUARY 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2024



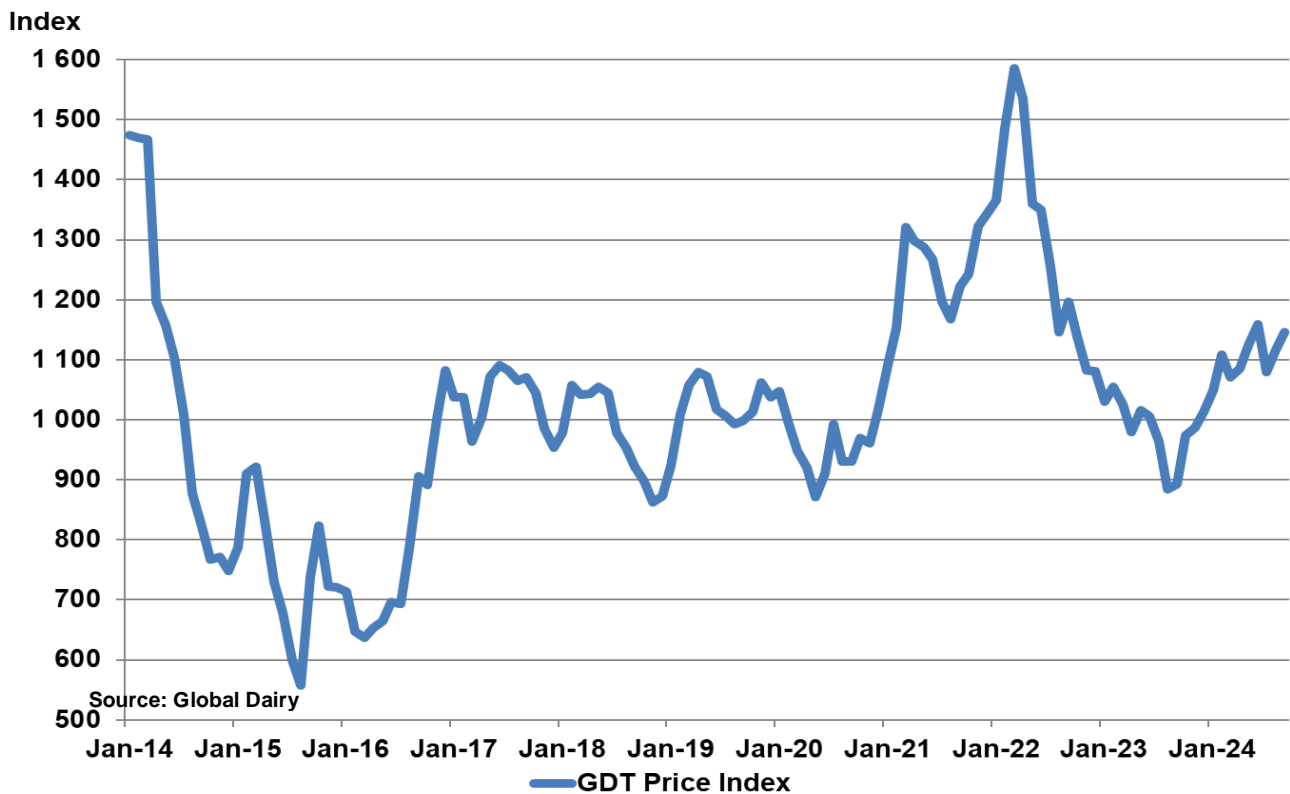
Source: USDA, SARB for exchange rates

The September 2024 **ZAR** price compared to the same month of 2023 for butter is 28.5% higher and for SMP 10.9%, FMP 18.8% and for Cheddar 1.17%.

The ZAR strengthened by 7.3% in September 2024 YoY.

The September 2024 **USD** price for butter, is up by 38.7%, and SMP up by 19.6%, FMP 28.2% and Cheddar 9.17%.

FIGURE 2A: GLOBAL DAIRY TRADE-WEIGHTED PRICE INDEX. JANUARY 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2024

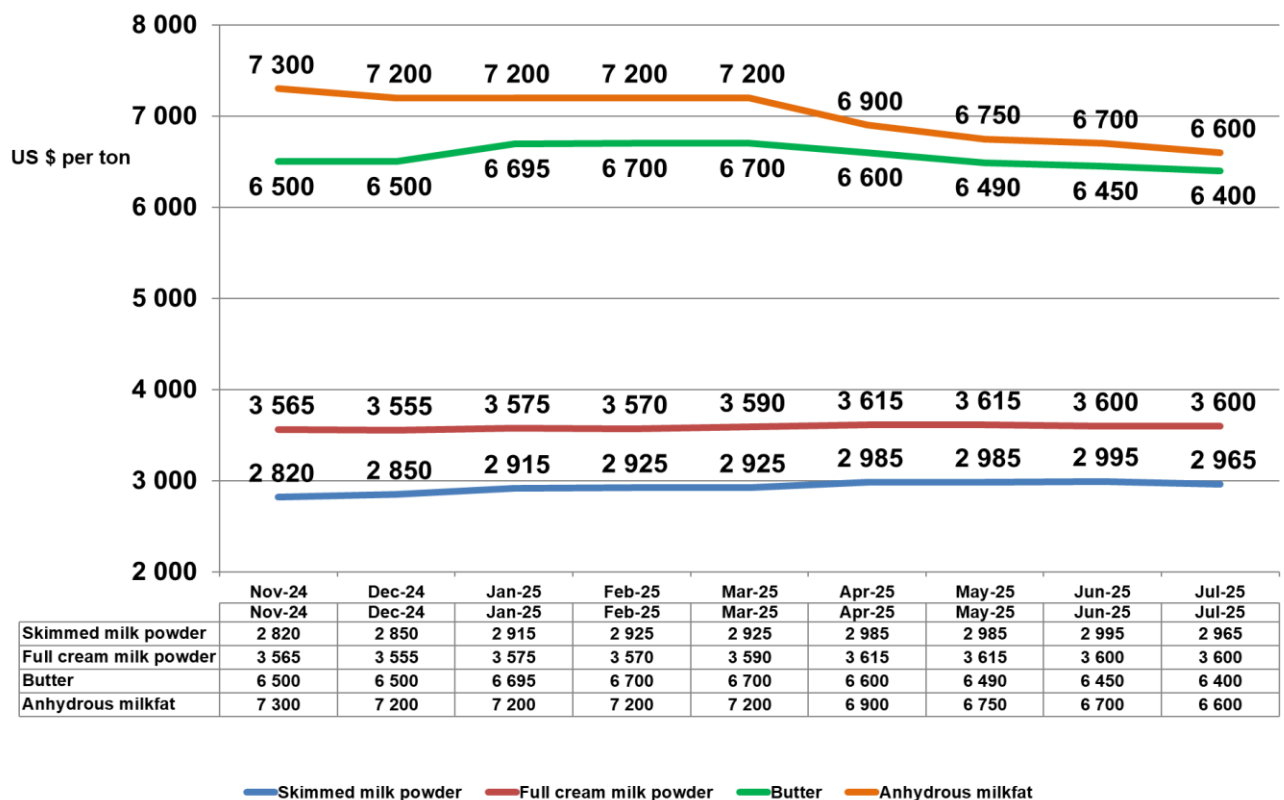


The Global Dairy Trade platform is an online auction through which large volumes of dairy products can be sold or bought. There are two trading events per month where people across the globe can enter bids and/or offers.

Figure 2A shows the movement of the Global Dairy Trade (GDT) price index inclusive of September 2024. The GDT price index reached its lowest index level in August 2023 (884 points, down by 55.7% from the peak) ending a downward trend of 17 months and has since recovered to 1 109 points in February 2024, up 25.4% from August 2023 low point. Since February 2024, the index followed a zig-zag movement pivoting around the 1 100-index resistance level, with September 2024 on 1146 points, up by 28.3% YoY.

Figure 2B consists of the future prices on the New Zealand Future Exchange for butter, anhydrous milkfat, SMP, and FMP for the period November 2024 to July 2025. The price for SMP is on a steady upward slope moving from 2 820 USD/t to 2 965 USD/t over the projected period, up by 5.1%. The price of FMP moves mostly sideways, marginally increasing from 3 565 USD/t to 3 600 USD/t up 1.0%. Anhydrous milkfat future prices indicate a firm drop from November 2024 to July 2025, from 7 300 USD/t down to 6 600 USD/t (9.6% down). The future prices for butter indicate an increase in January 2025 from 6 500 USD/t to 6 695 USD/t, then moving sideways at that level until March 2025, whereafter the price decline over the next four months to end at 6 400 USD/t in July 2025.

FIGURE 2B: FUTURE PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS ACHIEVED ON THE NEW ZEALAND FUTURES EXCHANGE (NZX): NOVEMBER 2024 – JULY 2025



Source: NZX Futures, 30 October 2024

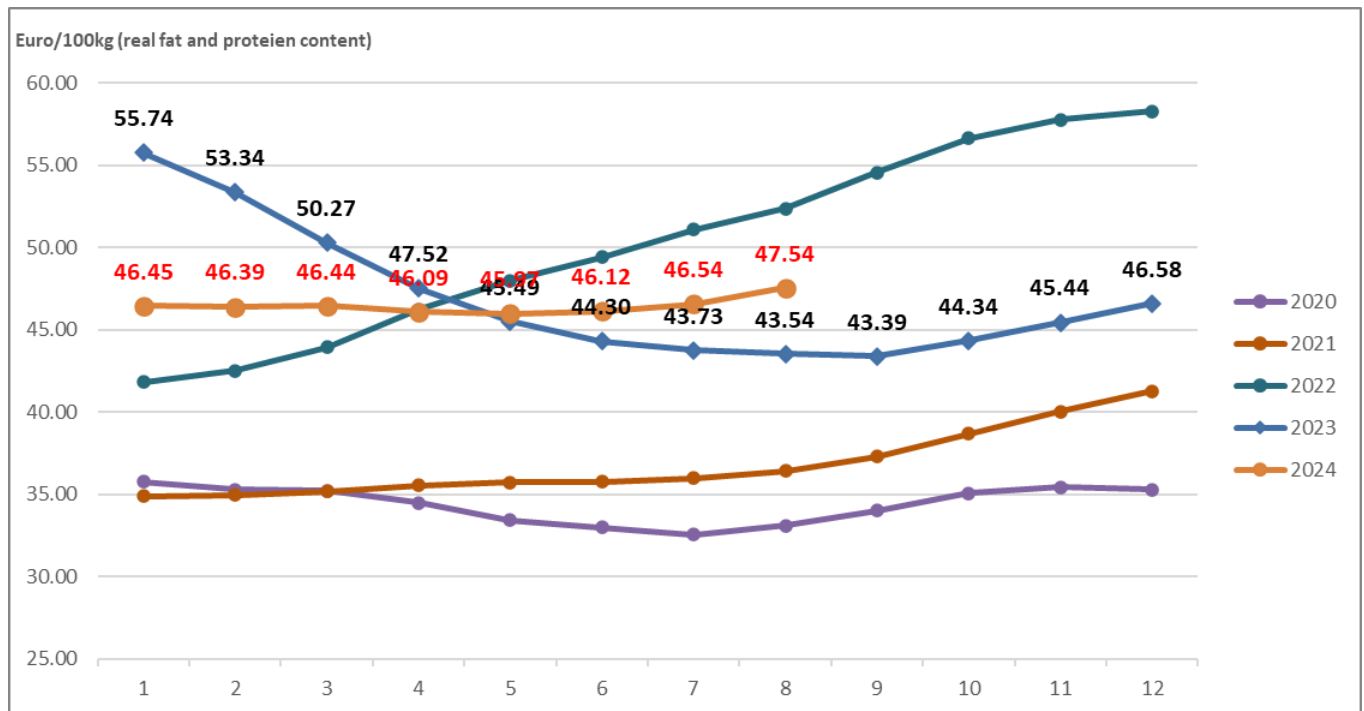
FIGURE 3: YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE IN UNPROCESSED MILK PRODUCTION IN MAJOR DAIRY EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 2021 – 2024 (Eight months' data)



Source: CLAL, October 2024

Unprocessed milk production in the countries monitored in Figure 3, is once again a mixed bag of some showing improved levels of unprocessed milk production and others deteriorating production levels. The USA, Uruguay and Argentina are in negative territory. Australia showing strong growth although from a low base while both the EU-27 and New Zealand indicating only marginal growth.

FIGURE 4: WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRODUCER PRICE OF UNPROCESSED MILK IN THE EU27 (excluding the UK). JANUARY 2020 – AUGUST 2024 (Last month's estimate)



Source: European Commission, October 2024

The constantly rising producer price trend in Figure 4 that was in play for the whole of 2021 and 2022 ended abruptly at the beginning of 2023. In 2023 the average EU producer price bottomed out in September 2023 down 22.1% from January 2023 and then started to increase moderately for the rest of 2023. The first five observations for 2024 are moving mostly sideways with May 2024 and May 2023 smack bang on the same level, 45.50 Euro/100kg. In June 2024 the price started to lift with the August 2024 price sitting on 47.54 Euro/100kg.

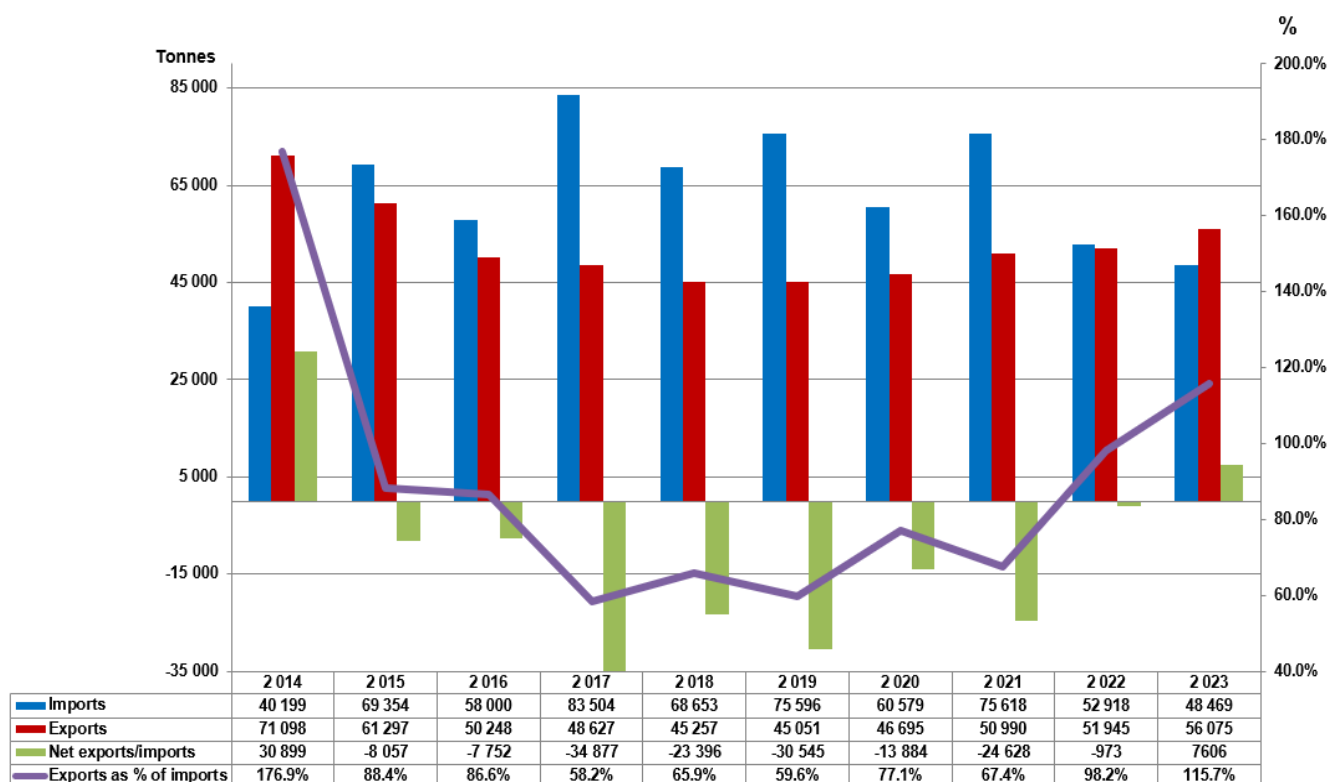
2. THE SOUTH AFRICAN DAIRY MARKET: Imports and Exports

The next 7 figures (Figure 5 to Figure 11) contain information regarding dairy imports and exports on a mass basis and FOB prices. The following tariff headings are analysed: Milk and cream, unsweetened (04.01), Milk, concentrated (04.02), Buttermilk powder, yogurt (04.03), Whey, whey powder, etc. (04.04), Butter, butter spreads and butter oil (04.05) and Cheese, and curd (04.06).

The information regarding imports and exports by South Africa of dairy products in 2023, showed that:

- South Africa was a net exporter of dairy products in 2023, the first time since 2014. The mass of imports in 2023, was 8.4% lower than in 2022 and the mass of exports in 2023, was 8.0% higher than in 2022.
- The mass of imports and exports in 2023, showed that South Africa was a net exporter of milk and cream (04.01), buttermilk and yogurt (04.03), and cheese (04.06) but a net importer of concentrated milk (04.02), whey (04.04), and butter (04.05). In 2023 South Africa achieved net exporter status for cheese.
- The mass of the total sales of dairy products by South Africa to the other members of the Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Namibia) in 2023, of five of the six categories was higher than the mass of South African exports of dairy products. (Exports are sales to destinations outside SACU). In recent years the mass of the total sales of dairy products by South Africa to the other members of the Southern African Customs Union were higher for all six categories. However, in 2023 the mass of cheese exports outperformed cheese sales to the other SACU member countries. See Table 1.

FIGURE 5: TOTAL SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, 2014 – 2023



Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

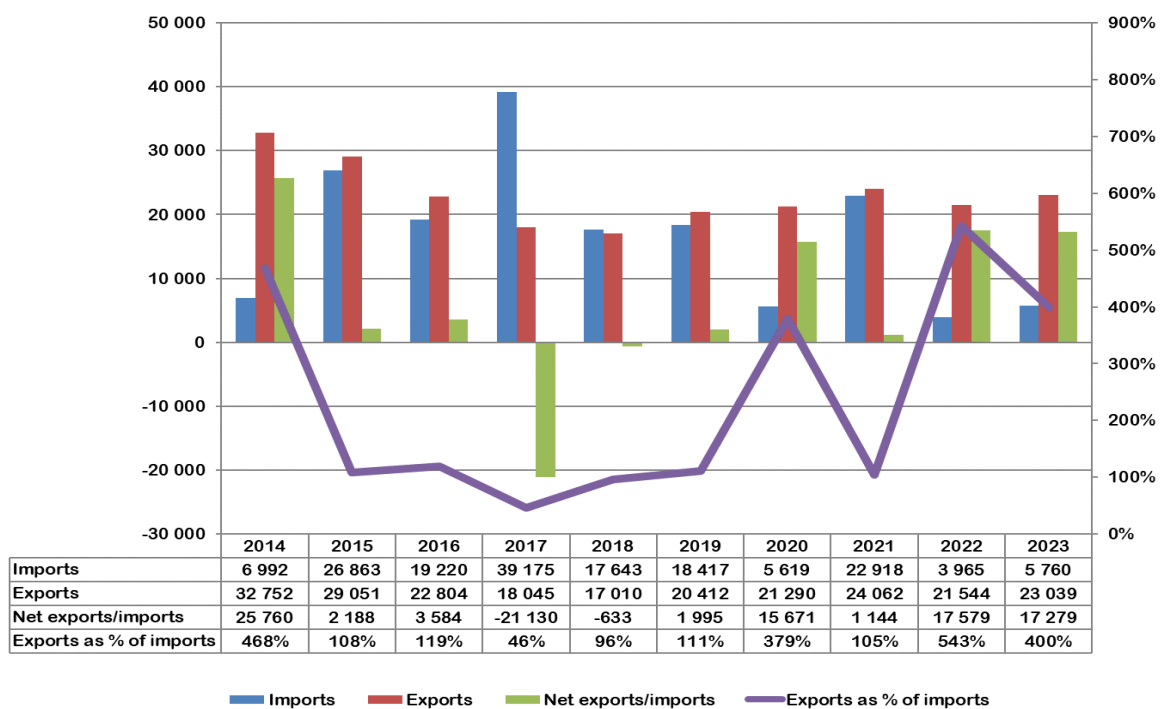
TABLE 1: MASS OF SALES TO THE BeLN COUNTRIES COMPARED TO EXPORTS OUTSIDE OF SACU IN THE PERIOD JANUARY 2023 TO DECEMBER 2023

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	67 876 724	23 039 401	90 916 125	74.7
04.02	Milk, concentrated	34 808 280	10 843 850	45 652 130	76.2
04.03	Buttermilk powder, yogurt	20 086 384	11 669 321	31 755 705	63.3
04.04	Whey, whey powder, etc	2 538 328	1 810 720	4 349 048	58.4
04.05	Butter, butter spreads and butter oil	2 026 290	1 049 129	3 075 419	65.9
04.06	Cheese and curd	6 278 061	7 662 210	13 940 271	45.0
Total		133 614 066	56 074 632	189 688 698	70.4

Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

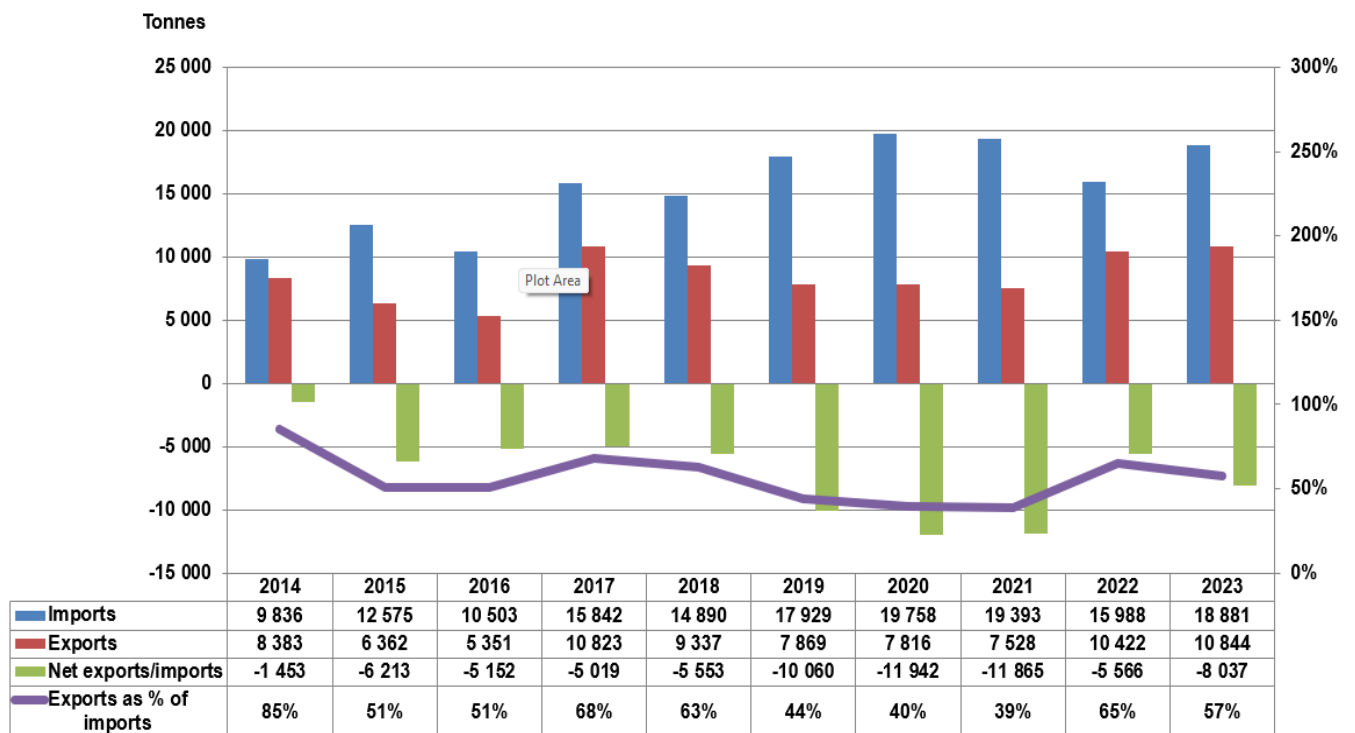
FIGURE 6: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MILK AND CREAM (04.01), 2014 – 2023

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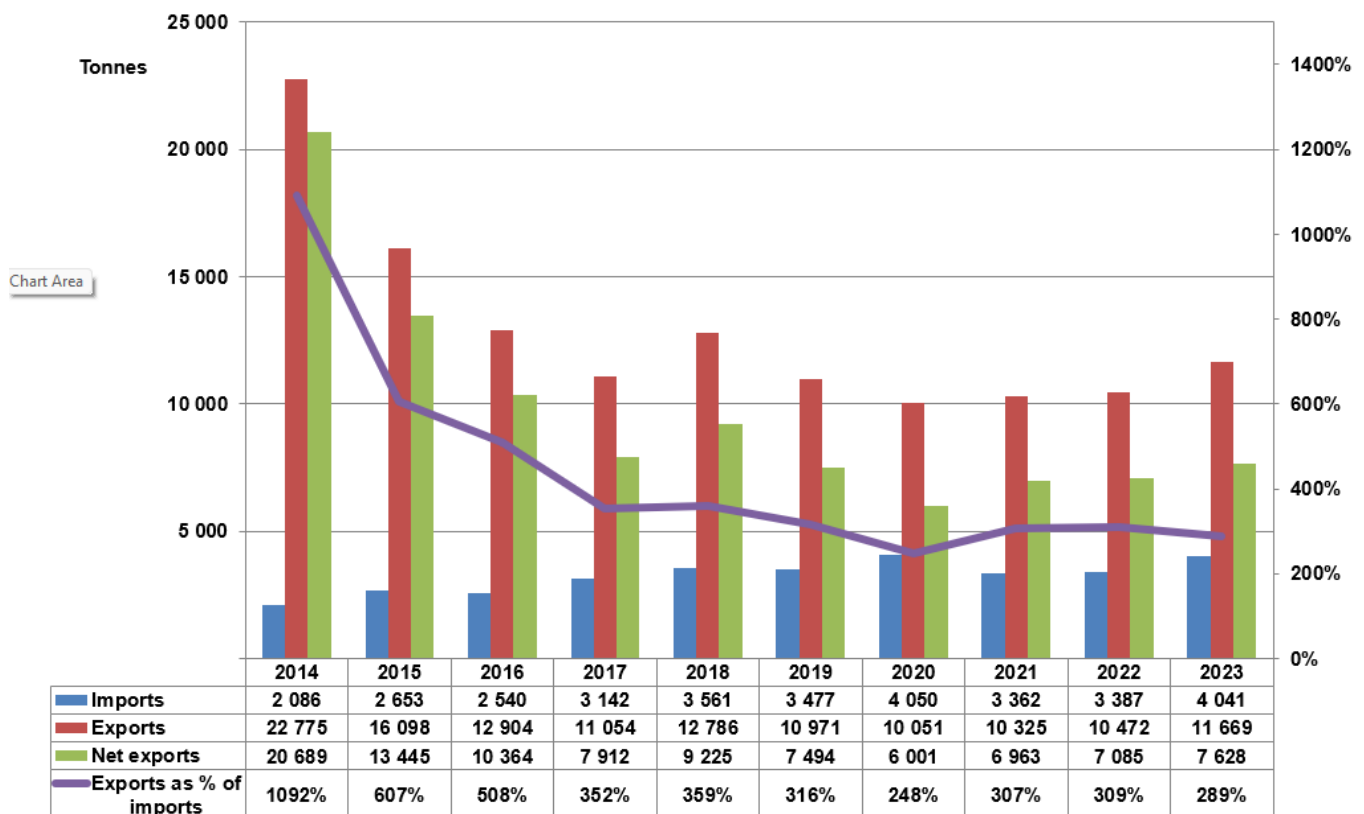
Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

Figure 7: South African Imports and Exports of Concentrated Milk, (0402), 2014 – 2023



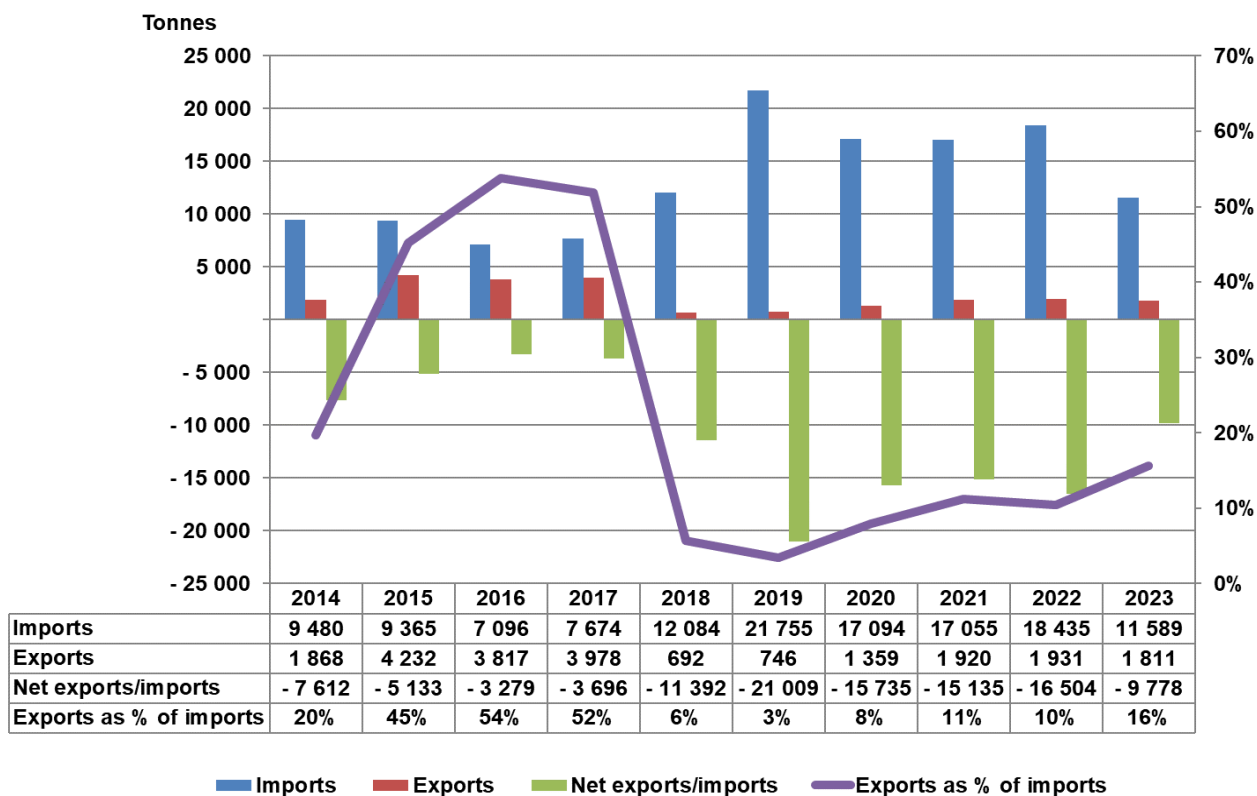
Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

FIGURE 8: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTERMILK AND YOGHURT, (04.03), 2014 – 2023



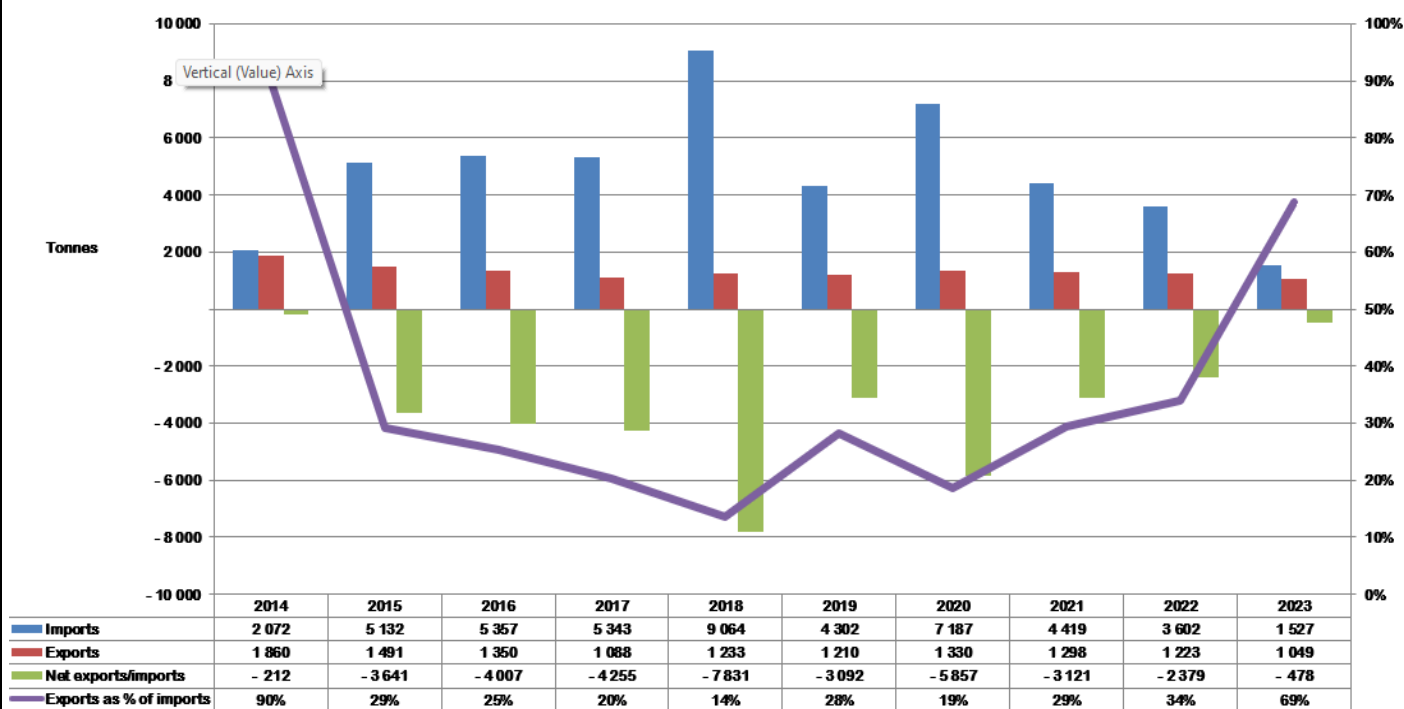
Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

FIGURE 9: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEY AND WHEY POWDER, (04.04), 2014 – 2023



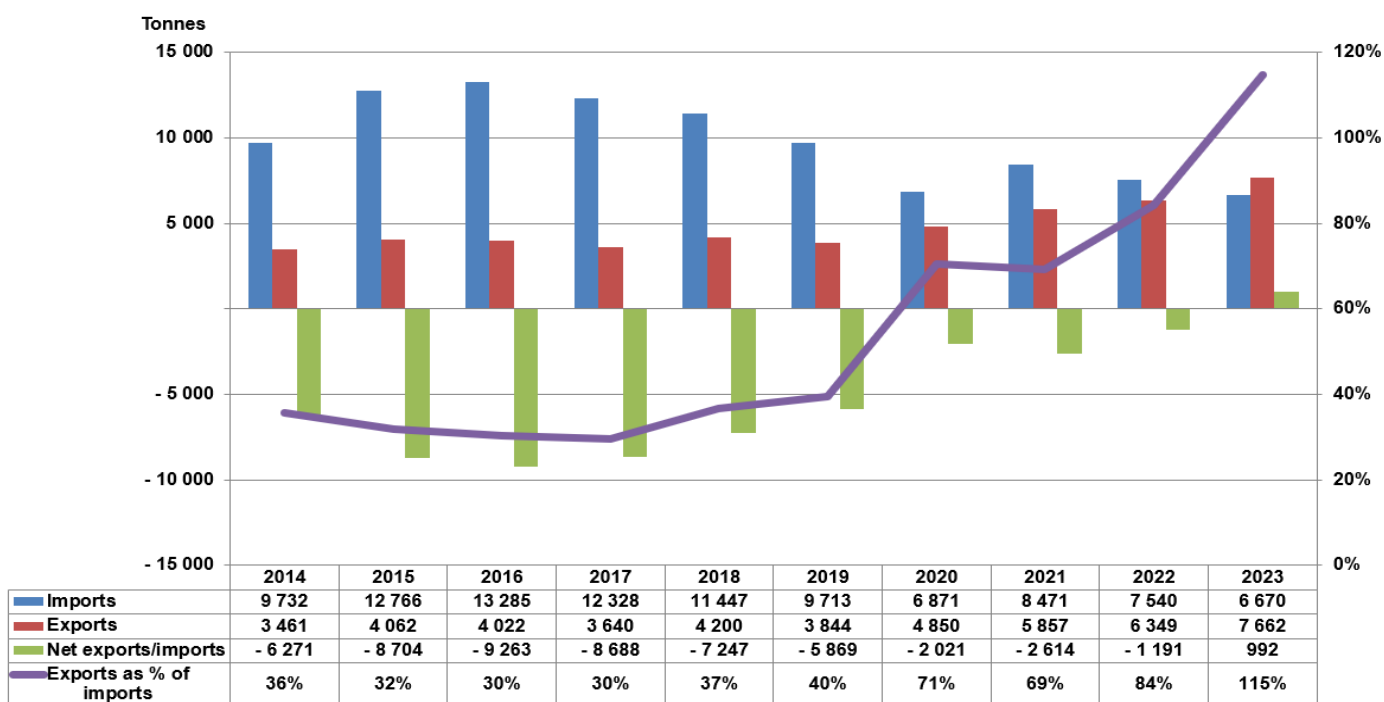
Source: As supplied by SAMPRO

FIGURE 10: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND MILKFATS, (04.05) 2014 – 2023



Source: As supplied by SAMPRO

FIGURE 11: SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CHEESE AND CURD, (04.06), 2014 – 2023



Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

TABLE 2: AVERAGE SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORT AND EXPORT FOB PRICES FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS, 2019– 2023

Tariff heading	Description	Import price (R/kg)					Export price (R/kg)				
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
04.01	Milk & cream	8.95	10.32	9.04	13.78	14.71	11.30	12.23	13.14	15.49	18.51
04.02	Concentrated milk	36.49	46.22	46.68	63.22	61.45	36.97	46.98	49.56	63.53	68.95
04.03	Buttermilk & yoghurt	32.27	40.32	40.13	60.42	45.07	21.02	20.28	24.25	22.54	26.25
04.04	Whey	25.77	39.68	33.53	36.14	43.90	18.03	19.50	21.71	38.93	35.59
04.05	Butter	70.17	69.25	67.01	87.18	111.67	56.89	73.57	69.04	79.38	97.15
04.06	Cheese	69.85	79.19	70.06	88.67	111.07	56.25	58.17	62.69	70.75	77.68

Source: SARS as supplied to SAMPRO

The average free-on-board (F.O.B) export prices in 2023, for five of the six different categories of dairy products, were higher than in 2022, while for import F.O.B prices in four of the six categories were higher in 2023 compared to 2022.

In Table 3, the mass of imports from January to June 2024, is compared to the mass of imports from January to June 2023. Imports were 29.5% less in 2024 compared to 2023. The mass of imports of buttermilk powder and yoghurt (04.03) was higher in 2024 than in 2023, while the mass of the other five products was lower.

TABLE 3: Imports from January to June 2024 and January to June 2023.

Heading	Description	A 2024 Kg	B 2023 Kg	A as % of B
04.01	Milk and cream, unsweetened	233 486	3 897 974	6.0
04.02	Milk, concentrated	7 908 959	10 783 675	73.3
04.03	Buttermilk powder, yogurt	2 084 060	1 588 470	131.2
04.04	Whey, whey powder, etc	5 351 141	5 639 673	94.9
04.05	Butter, butter spreads and butter oil	405 106	733 646	55.2
04.06	Cheese and curd	2 297 354	3 295 528	69.7
Total		18 280 107	25 938 966	70.5

Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

In Table 4, the mass of exports from January to June 2024, is compared with the mass of exports from January to June 2023. Exports were 6.0% less in 2024 compared to 2023. On the export front, whey and whey powder (04.04) and butter (04.05) were higher in 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Table 4: Exports from January to June 2024 and from January to June 2023

Heading	Description	A 2024 Kg	B 2023 Kg	A as % van B
04.01	Milk and cream, unsweetened	10 567 913	11 428 390	92.5
04.02	Milk, concentrated	4 348 493	4 960 284	87.7
04.03	Buttermilk powder, yoghurt	5 181 997	5 361 700	96.6
04.04	Whey, whey powder. etc	775 247	708 134	109.5
04.05	Butter, butter spreads and butter oil	513 271	481 677	106.6
04.06	Cheese and curd	3 761 508	3 802 492	98.9
Total		25 148 429	26 742 677	94.0

Source: SARS as supplied by SAMPRO

In Table 5 the average retail prices of seven of the eight products were higher in June 2024, than in June 2023; with the exception being UHT milk with a marginal decrease of 0.7%. Only two product prices (pre-packed cheese and cream cheese) increased with more than the Headline inflation rate of 5.1%. The differential between price increases for some of the products and Headline inflation bodes well for some dairy product regarding demand, although on a limited basis and will take time to markedly influence demand.

For the period July 2022 to June 2023 compared to the period July 2023 to June 2024, only the sale quantities of three products (fresh milk, flavoured milk and yoghurt) declined. This is a marked improvement from the previous cycle where eight of the nine products

experienced reduced sale. The improved sales quantities are however mostly of a marginal nature.

The percentage changes in retail sales quantities and the percentage changes in the average retail prices indicated in Table 5, do not mean that the retail sales quantities and the prices changed continuously at the same rate, during the period concerned. This situation is illustrated in Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 5: CHANGES IN THE RETAIL SALES QUANTITIES FROM THE YEAR JULY 2022 TO JUNE 2023, TO THE YEAR JULY 2023 TO JUNE 2024 AND CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES FROM JUNE 2023 TO JUNE 2024 OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	CHANGE IN RETAIL SALES QUANTITY	CHANGE IN RETAIL PRICES
	PERCENT	PERCENT
FRESH MILK	-4.8	0.9
LONG LIFE MILK (UHT MILK)	1.6	-0.7
FLAVOURED MILK	-2.9	0.2
YOGHURT	-2.3	4.2
MAAS	0.9	2.8
PRE-PACKAGED CHEESE	0.1	5.5
CREAM CHEESE	7.1	5.4
BUTTER	1.0	0.7
CREAM	0.04	2.9

Source: Nielsen figures supplied by SAMPRO

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

PRODUCT	Sales in the month of June 2024 versus the sales in the month of June 2023	Sales in the 3 months from April 2024 to June 2024 versus the sales in the 3 months from April 2023 to June 2023	Sales in the 6 months from January 2024 to June 2024 versus the sales in the 6 months from January 2023 to June 2023	Sales in the 9 months from October 2023 to June 2024 versus the sales in the 9 months from October 2022 to June 2023	Sales in the 12 months from July 2023 to June 2024 versus the sales in the 12 months from July 2022 to June 2023
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
Fresh Milk	-0.6	-1.3	-3.3	-4.1	-4.8
UHT milk	10.2	8.3	5.0	2.3	1.6
Flavoured milk	6.7	6.9	1.2	-0.6	-2.9
Yoghurt	4.1	3.5	0.9	-0.4	-2.3
Maas	10.6	11.0	6.2	3.9	0.9
Pre-packaged cheese	1.5	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.1
Cream cheese	7.6	1.3	4.1	4.8	7.1
Butter	12.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	1.0
Cream	2.9	0.13	1.1	0.6	0.04

Source: Nielsen as supplied by SAMPRO

In all five cycle periods the sales quantities of fresh milk reduced. For the nine month and 12-month cycle periods, flavoured milk and yoghurt also experienced reduced sales quantities. This is an improved situation compared to the previous report ending March 2024. However, to meaningfully drive demand will take time.

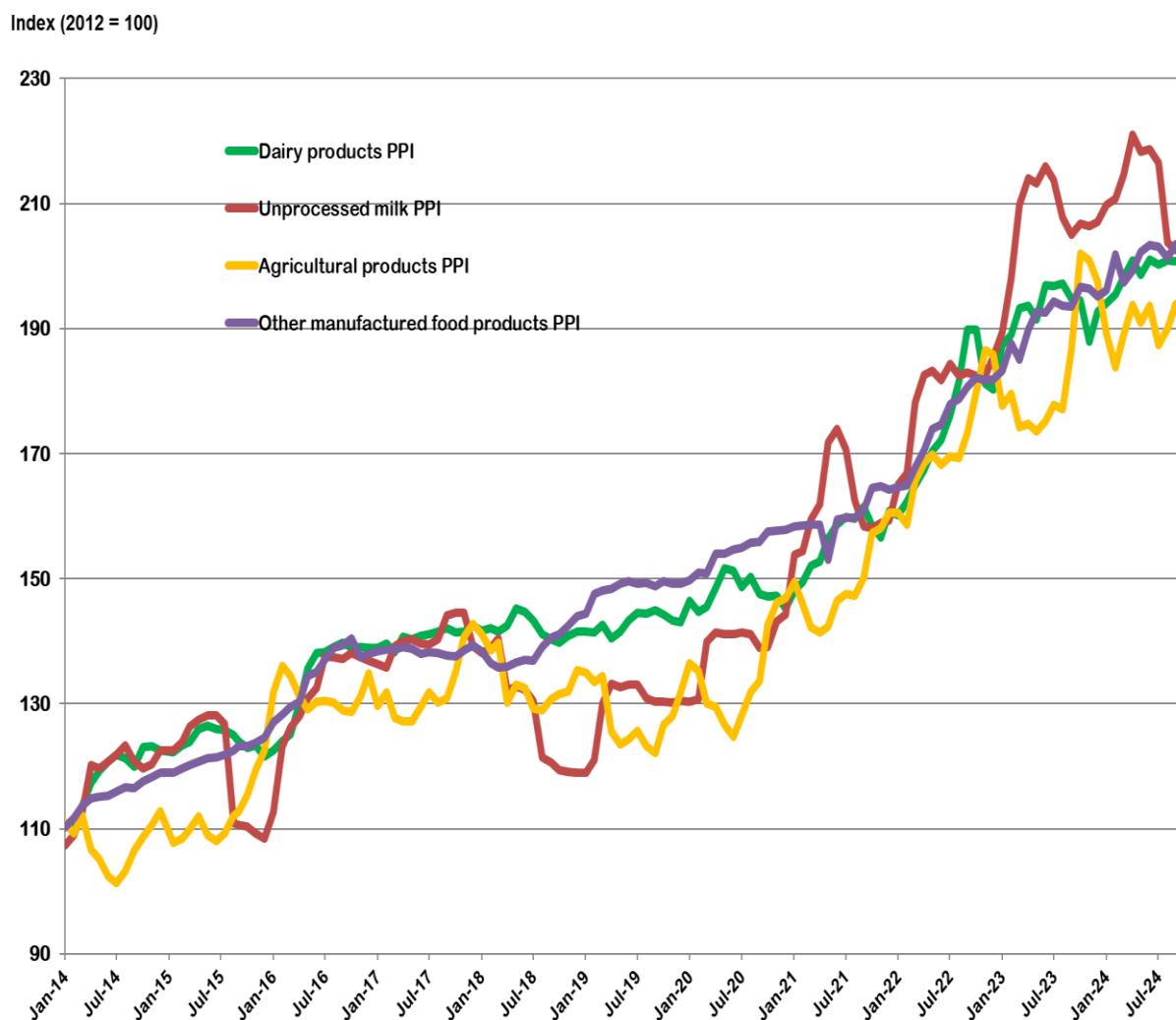
TABLE 7: THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIC DAIRY PRODUCTS IN JUNE 2024, COMPARED TO THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRODUCTS CONCERNED IN SPECIFIC PREVIOUS MONTHS OF 2023 AND 2022

PRODUCT	June 2024 versus May 2024 (1 month ago)	June 2024 versus March 2024 (3 months ago)	June 2024 versus December 2023 (6 months ago)	June 2024 versus September 2023 (9 months ago)	June 2024 versus June 2023 (12 months ago)	June 2024 versus December 2022 (18 months ago)	June 2024 versus June 2022 (24 months ago)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
FRESH MILK	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.9	12.5	17.9
UHT MILK	0.8	1.9	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	10.5	15.7
FLAVOURED MILK	0.5	-0.08	4.4	-0.2	0.2	10.2	15.5
YOGHURT	-0.5	1.5	4.3	3.9	4.2	13.6	24.6
MAAS	-0.3	1.3	0.9	2.3	2.8	14.7	27.3
PRE-PACKAGED CHEESE	-0.5	-1.8	-4.3	2.0	5.5	6.6	18.9
CREAM CHEESE	-1.0	6.0	0.01	5.9	5.4	12.0	17.0
BUTTER	-0.11	2.8	1.4	0.06	0.7	2.8	14.6
CREAM	0.3	1.2	0.6	3.7	2.9	10.1	16.6

Source: Nielsen as supplied by SAMPRO

Comparing prices in June 2024 with June 2023 (12 months ago), only one of the nine products monitored in the NielsenIQ report reduced. Doing the same comparison between May and June 2024 (one months ago), five of the nine product prices reduced.

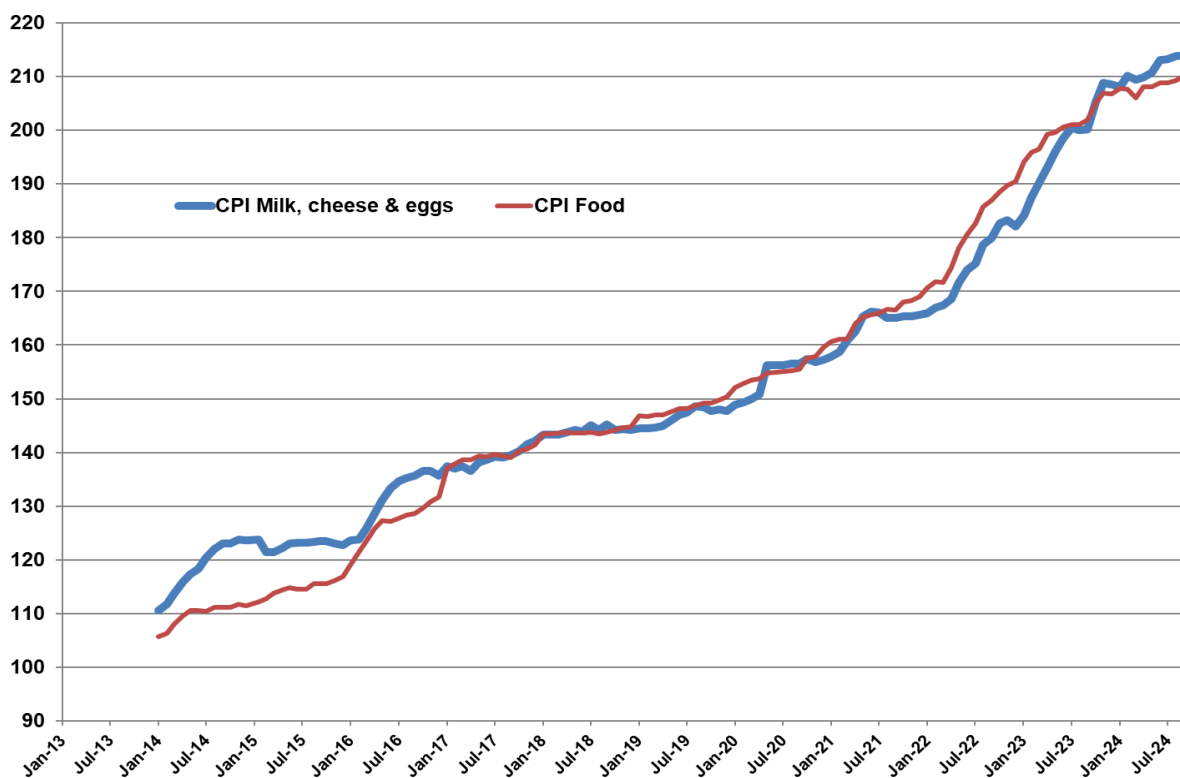
FIGURE 12: PRODUCER PRICE INDICES OF SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS, JANUARY 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2024



Source: Stats SA

The PPI for unprocessed milk experienced negative growth in August and September 2024 by 1.9% and 1.2% respectively. This was the first negative growth in unprocessed milk prices since May 2019. In August and September 2023 (the previous year), the PPI for unprocessed milk increased respectively with 13.8% and 12.0%. The PPI for dairy products increased by 3.1% in September 2024 YoY, which is the same rate of increase for September 2023. The rate of increase in the PPI for dairy products started to slow down earlier compared to the PPI for unprocessed milk. The PPI for other manufactured food products increased by 5.2% in September 2024 YoY and the overall PPI for agriculture increased by 3.8% in September 2024 YoY.

FIGURE 13: CONSUMER PRICE INDICES OF SOUTH AFRICAN FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, JANUARY 2014 – SEPTEMBER 2024

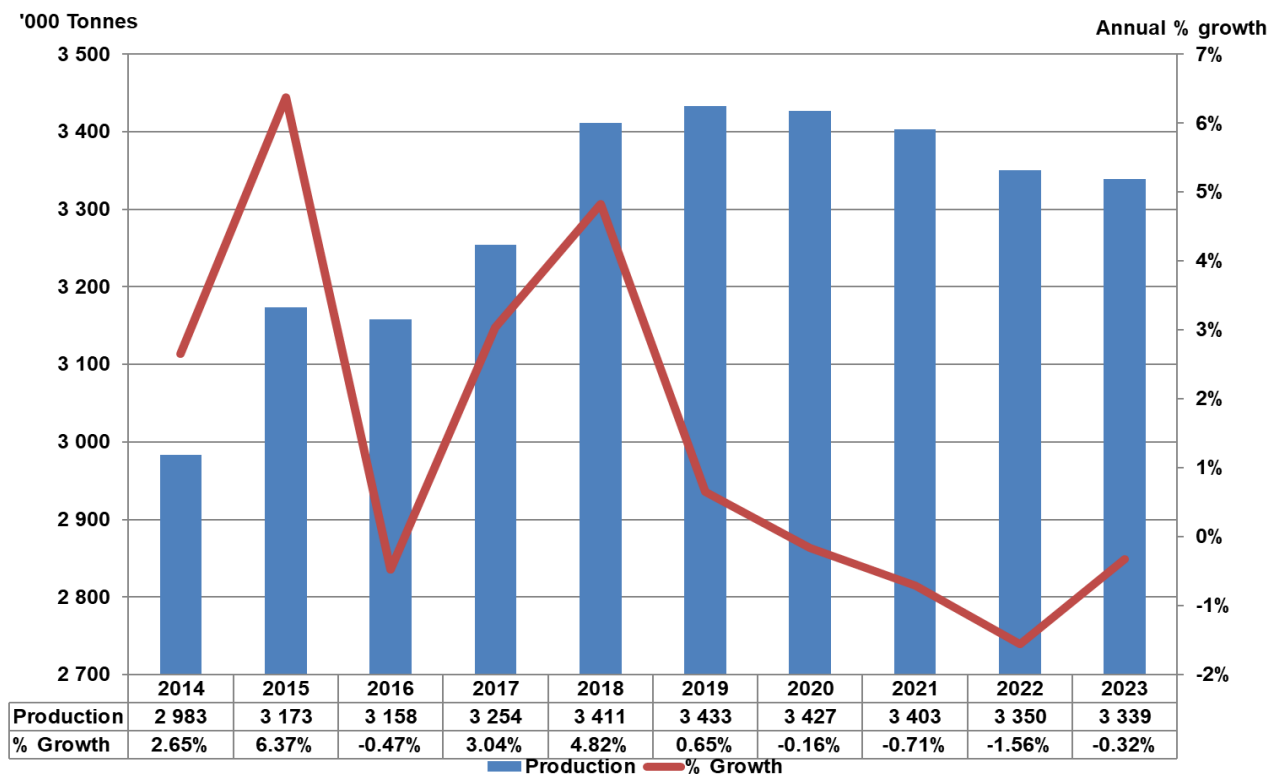


Source: Stats SA

In January 2022 the change to a steeper upward slope for the two indices is visible. Up until that time, increased costs that built up in the primary and secondary industries as a whole were largely absorbed by the value chain due to a high resistance level to higher prices in the retail market. The situation could not be sustained and therefore, the costs eventually had to spill over to consumer products which resulted in higher product prices. This situation was mainly created by the after math of the COVID-19 pandemic, the unstable situation in Europe and the eventual attack by Russia on Ukraine putting pressure on many basic raw materials and was exacerbated by domestic problems such as erratic electricity supply, dilapidated infrastructure, poor service delivery and high energy costs. The CPI for milk, cheese, and eggs increased by 6.9% in September 2024 YoY, down from the September 2023 level of 11.2%. The CPI for food increased by 4.1% in September 2024 YoY, down from the September 2023 level of 8.0%.

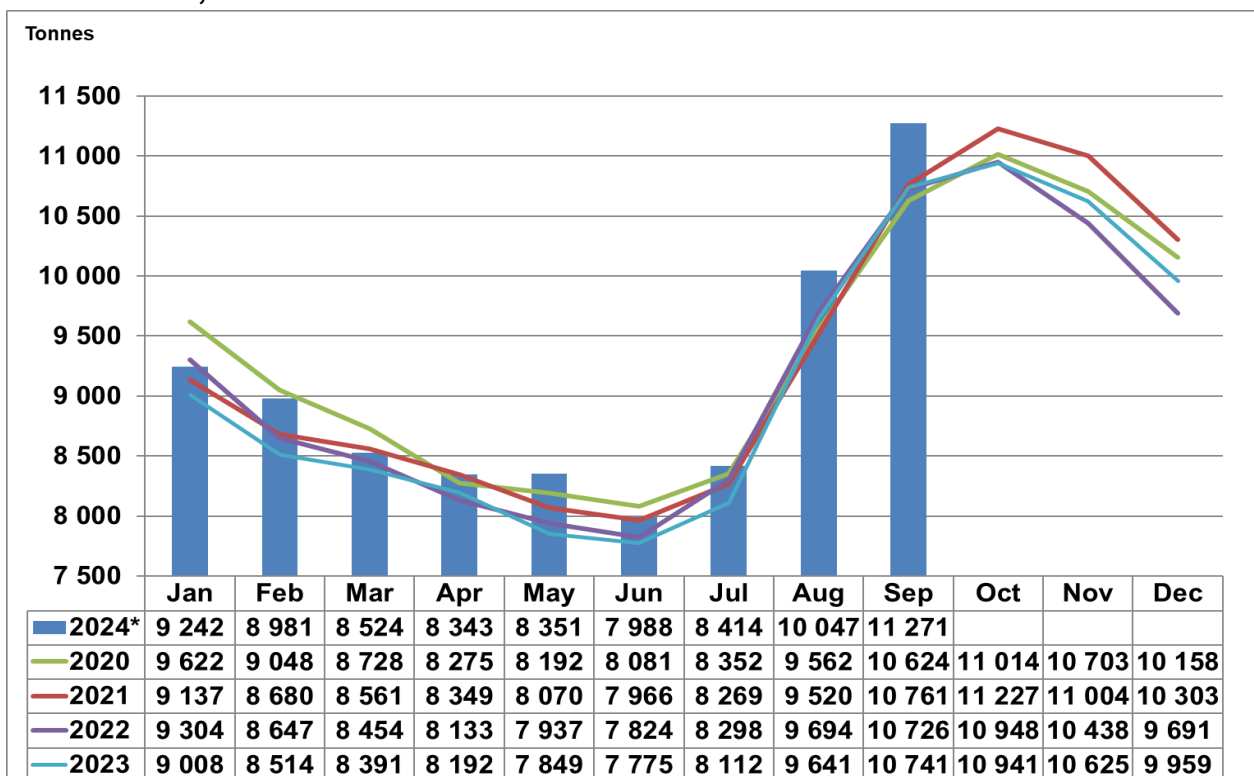
The significant slowdown in the rate of increase in the different PPIs should assist in the continued slowdown of the above CPI's – *ceteris paribus*.

FIGURE 14: ANNUAL SOUTH AFRICAN UNPROCESSED MILK PURCHASES, 2014 – 2023



Source: Milk SA

FIGURE 15: SOUTH AFRICAN UNPROCESSED MILK PURCHASES DAILY AVERAGE PER MONTH, JANUARY 2020 – SEPTEMBER 2024



Source: Milk SA. The last two months are preliminary.

In Figure 15, the daily average unprocessed milk purchases in 2023 are generally lower compared to 2022 but started to move to the same levels from August 2023 onward. For the

first nine months of 2024, daily average unprocessed milk production levels are higher than the same months of 2023.

TABLE 8: CUMULATIVE UNPROCESSED MILK PURCHASES (Tonnes), 2020 – 2024

Month	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	298 287	283 260	288 433	279 249	286 500
February	560 678	526 286	530 550	517 630	537 963*
March	831 233	791 682	792 617	777 739	802 206
April	1 079 473	1 042 152	1 036 592	1 023 494	1 052 488
May	1 333 417	1 292 311	1 282 647	1 266 826	1 311 354
June	1 575 855	1 531 293	1 517 370	1 500 075	1 550 988
July	1 834 773	1 787 625	1 774 605	1 751 534	1 811 831
August	2 131 205	2 082 757	2 075 131	2 050 399	2 123 282
September	2 449 933	2 405 584	2 396 918	2 372 636	2 461 417
October	2 791 371	2 753 615	2 736 299	2 711 793	
November	3 112 446	3 083 722	3 049 429	3 030 555	
December	3 427 335	3 403 100	3 349 861	3 339 272	

Source: Milk SA. The last two months are preliminary. * February 2024 = 29 days (leap February)

During 2023, 3 339 272 tonnes of unprocessed milk were purchased, which is 0.32% less than in 2022. For the first nine months of 2024, unprocessed milk production increased by 3.74% compared to the same period in 2023.

In Table 9, the degree of variation between the different mass of unprocessed milk used in dairy products for the years 2023 and 2024 is the highest in the manufacturing of SMP and the second highest in fresh milk. The lowest variation in the two years is cheese (excluding cottage and cream cheese).

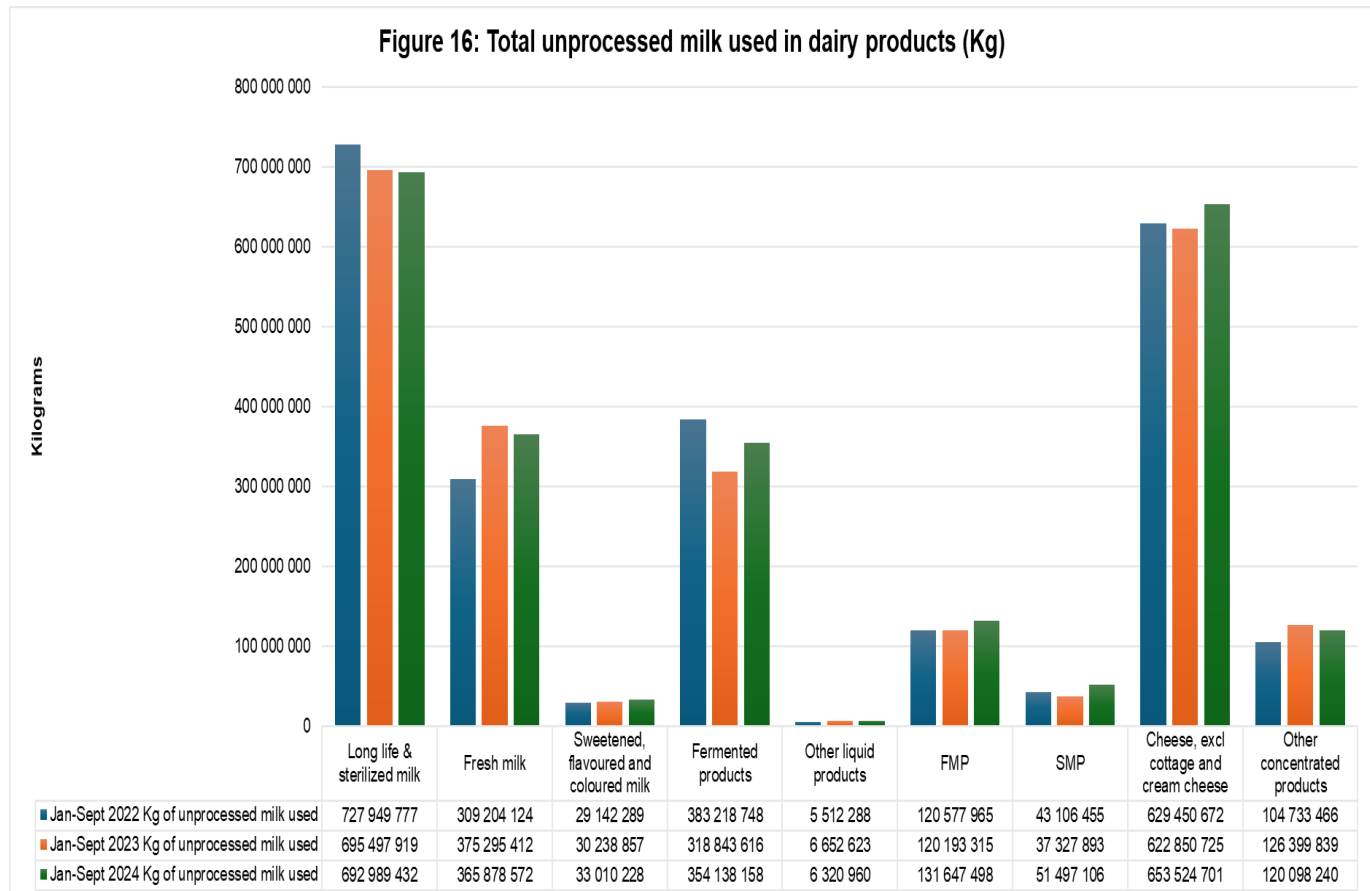
TABLE 9: Kilograms of unprocessed milk used in the manufacturing or processing of dairy products during the first nine months of the years 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Product/Period	Jan-Sept 2022 Kg of unprocessed milk used	Jan-Sept 2023 Kg of unprocessed milk used	Jan-Sept 2024 Kg of unprocessed milk used
Long life & sterilized milk	727 949 777	695 497 919	692 989 432
Fresh milk	309 204 124	375 295 412	365 878 572
Sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk	29 142 289	30 238 857	33 010 228
Fermented products	383 218 748	318 843 616	354 138 158
Other liquid products	5 512 288	6 652 623	6 320 960
FMP	120 577 965	120 193 315	131 647 498
SMP	43 106 455	37 327 893	51 497 106
Cheese, excl cottage and cream cheese	629 450 672	622 850 725	653 524 701
Other concentrated products	104 733 466	126 399 839	120 098 240
Total kg unprocessed milk used in dairy products	2 352 895 783	2 333 300 199	2 409 104 895
Whey powder	13 510 340	15 412 193	17 930 108
Butter	13 685 639	14 578 821	17 163 636

Source: Milk SA. Last two months of the latest year preliminary.

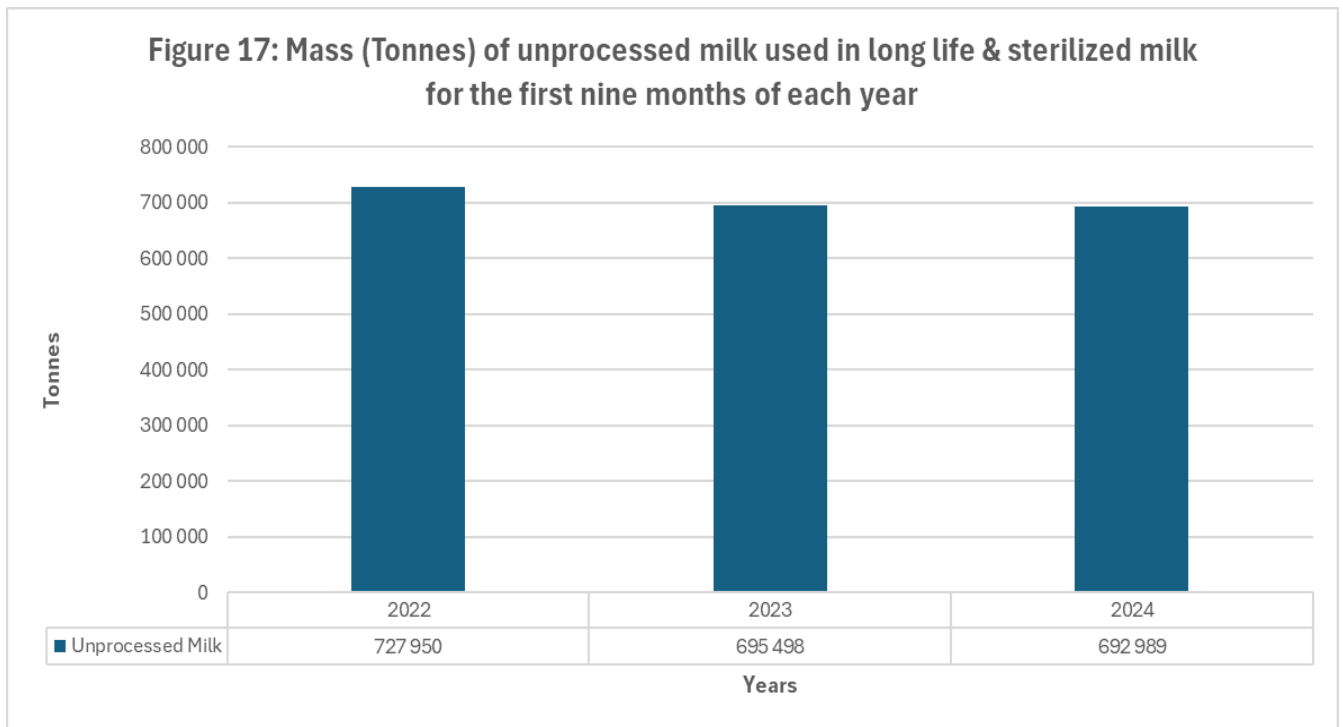
Figure 16: Total unprocessed milk used in dairy products for the first nine months of each year.

Figure 16 is a schematic representation of Table 9 regarding the mass of unprocessed milk used in dairy products in the first nine months for the years 2022 to 2024.

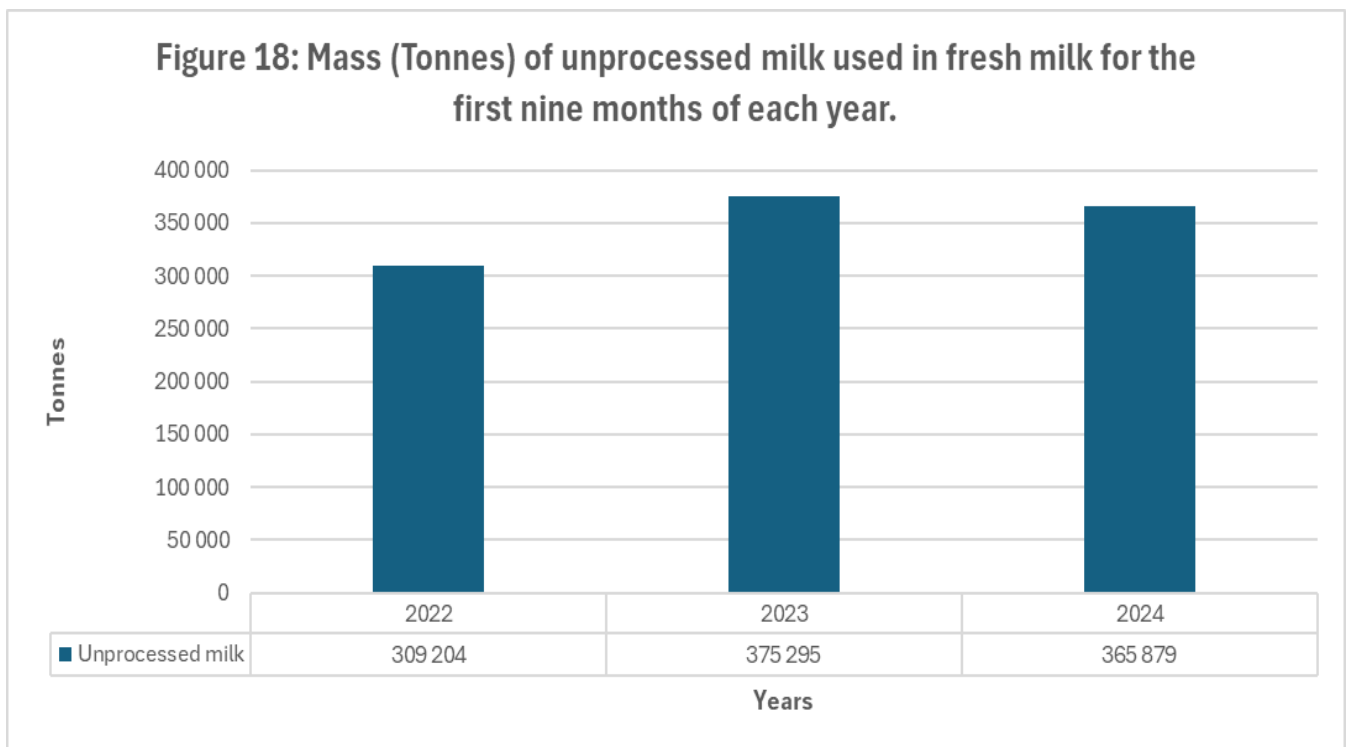


Source: Milk SA. Last two months of the latest year preliminary.

Figures 17 through 27, reflect the mass of unprocessed milk used in the different dairy products manufactured/processed in the first nine months for the three years: 2022, 2023 and 2024.

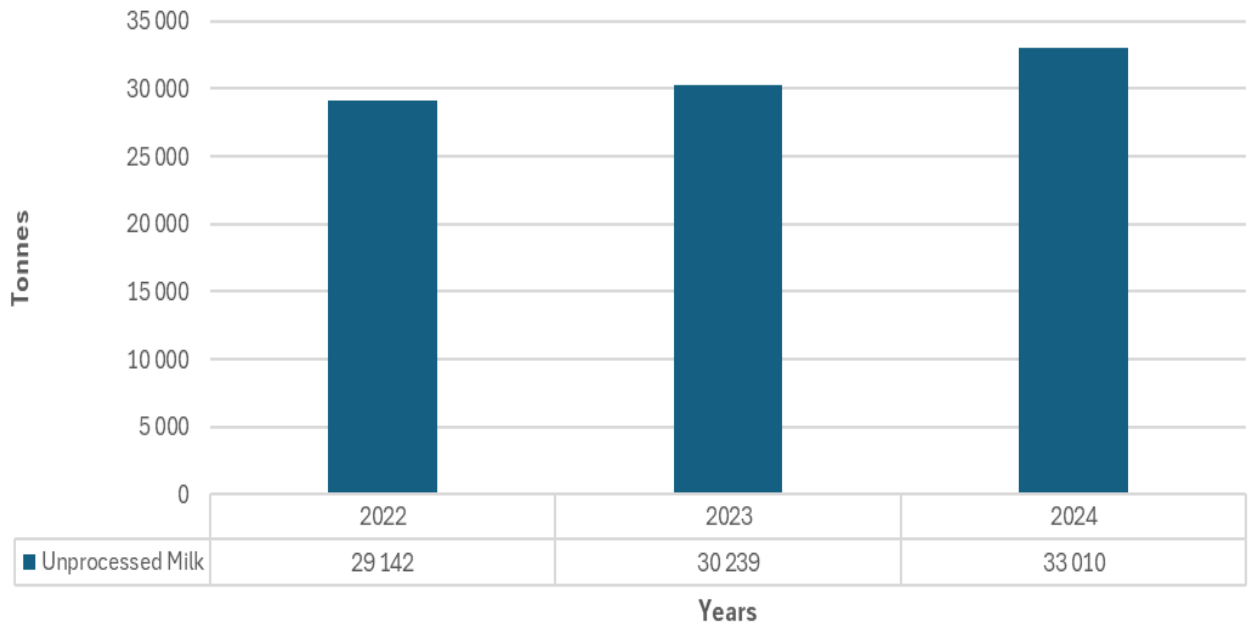


Source: Milk SA



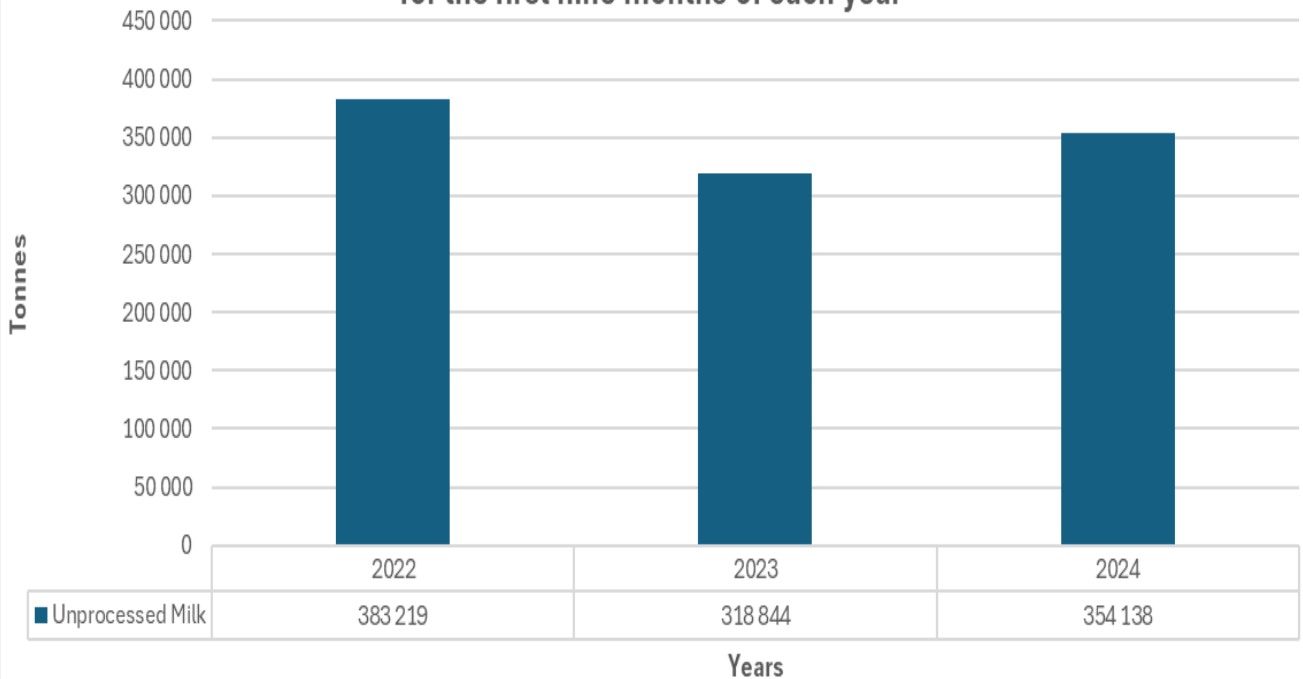
Source: Milk SA

Figure 19: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk for the first nine months of each year



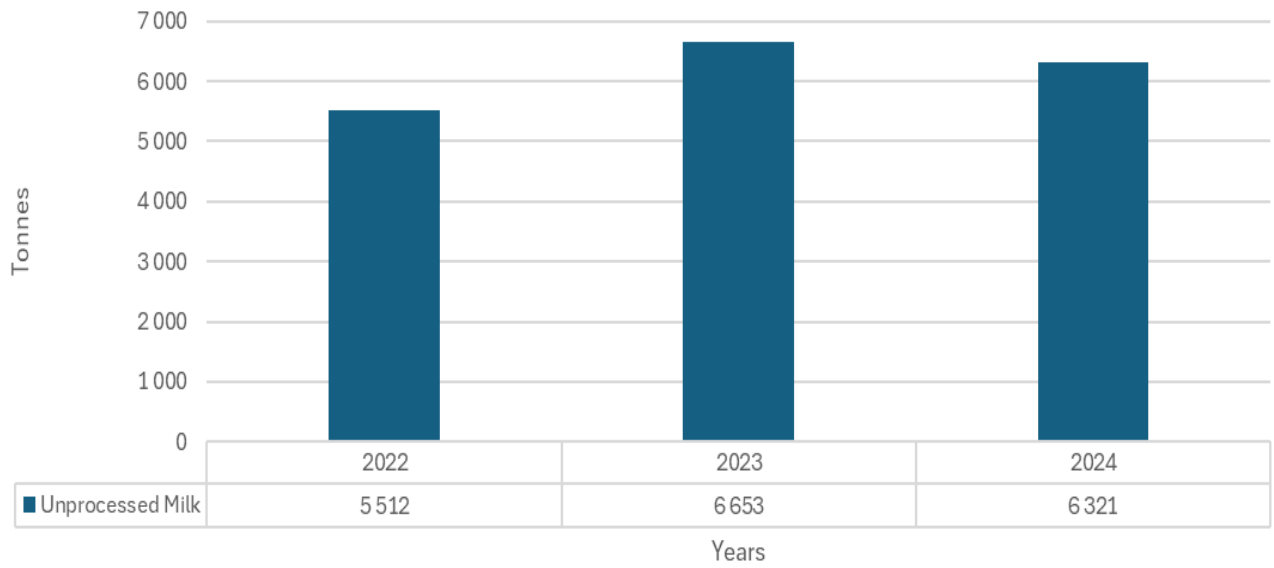
Source: Milk SA

Figure 20: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in fermented products for the first nine months of each year



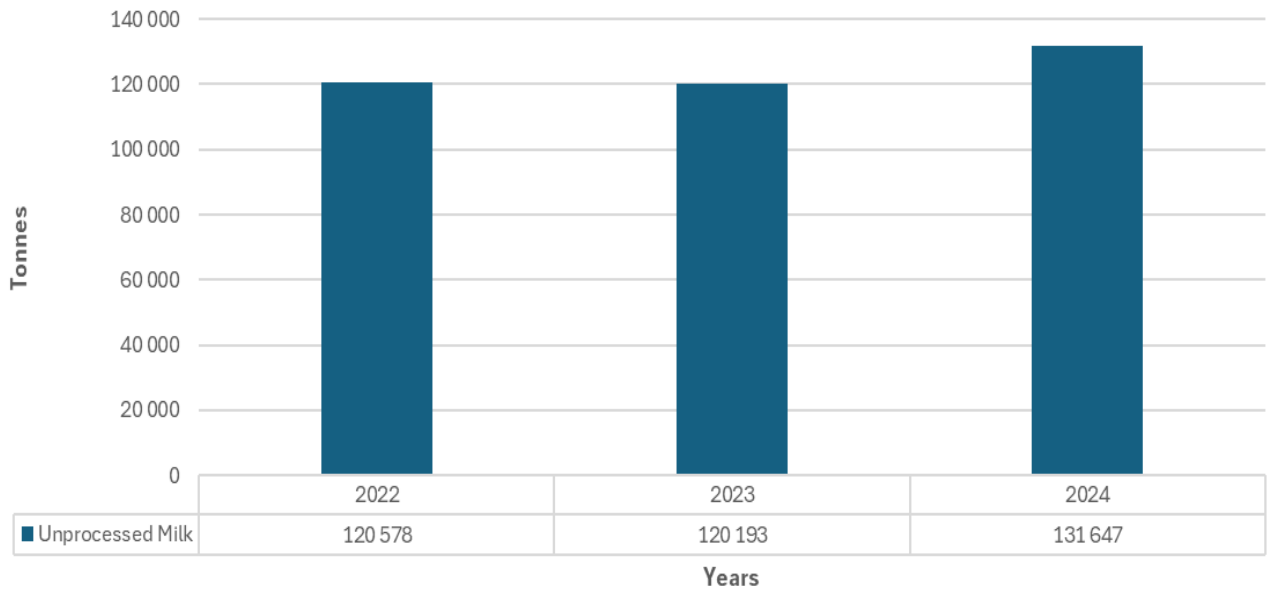
Source: Milk SA

Figure 21: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in other liquid products for the first nine months of the year



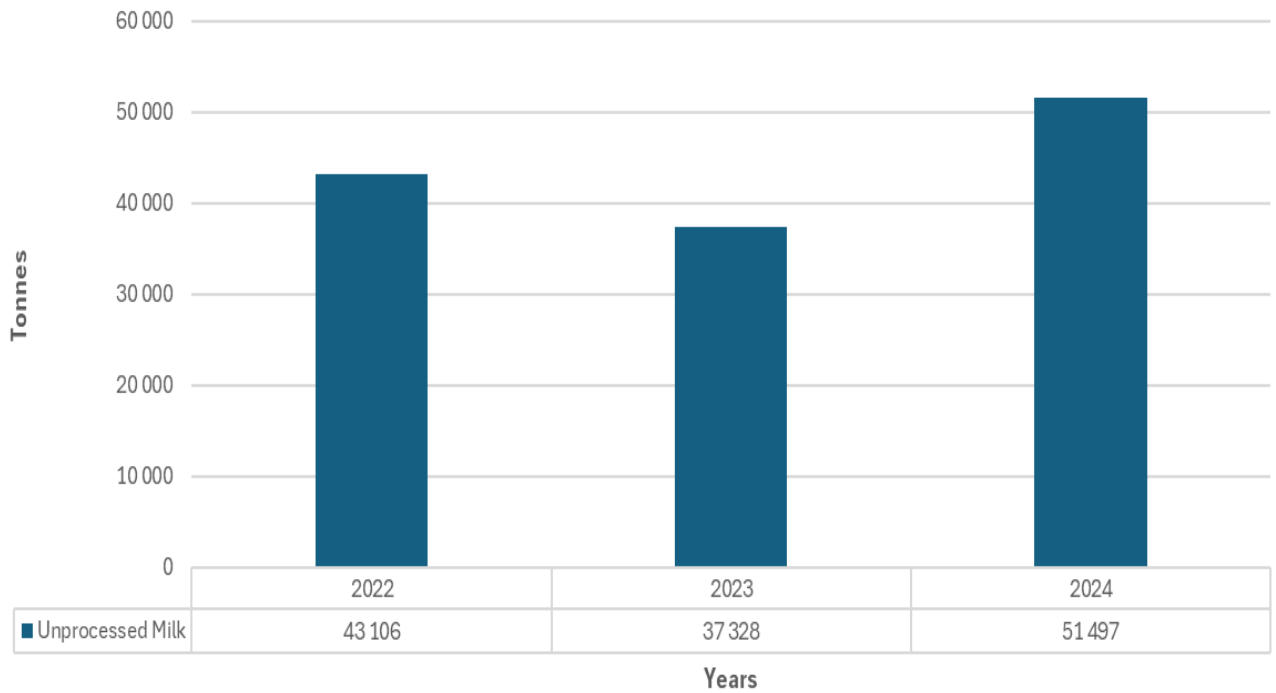
Source: Milk SA

Figure 22: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in FMP for the first nine months of the year.



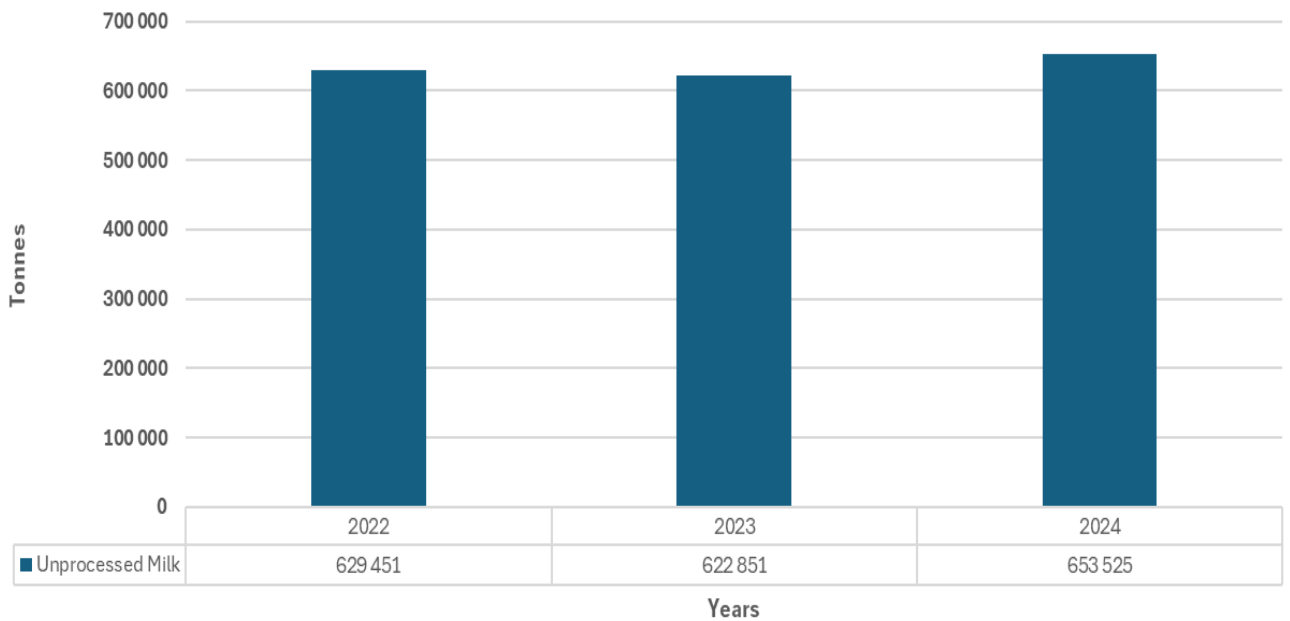
Source: Milk SA

Figure 23: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in SMP in the first nine months of the year



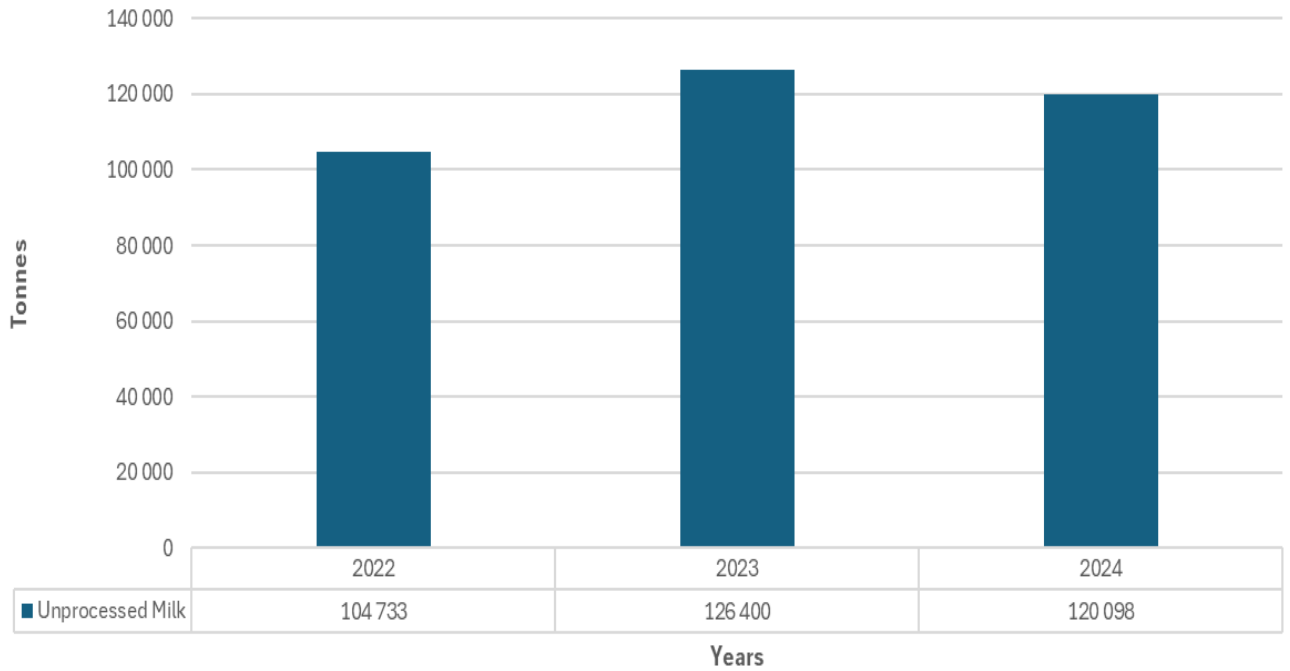
Source: Milk SA

Figure 24: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in cheese, excluding Cottage and cream cheese in the first nine months of the year



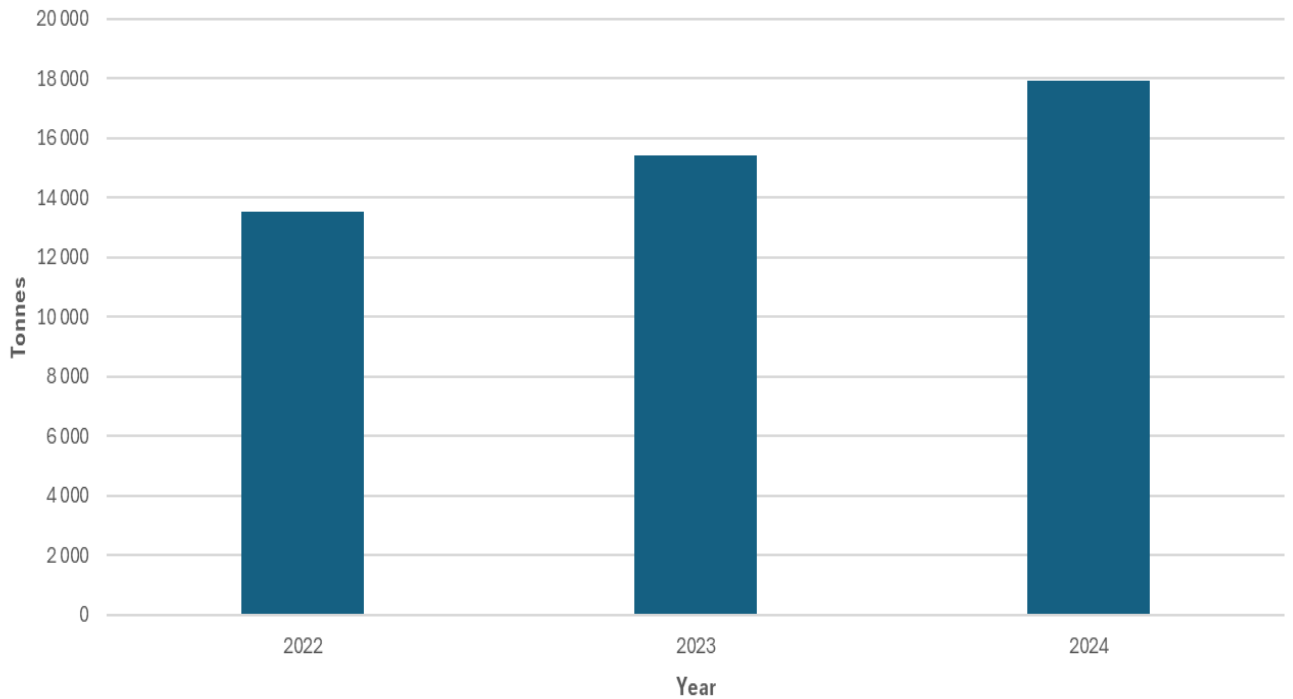
Source: Milk SA

Figure 25: Mass (Tonnes) of unprocessed milk used in other concentrated products in the first nine months of the year



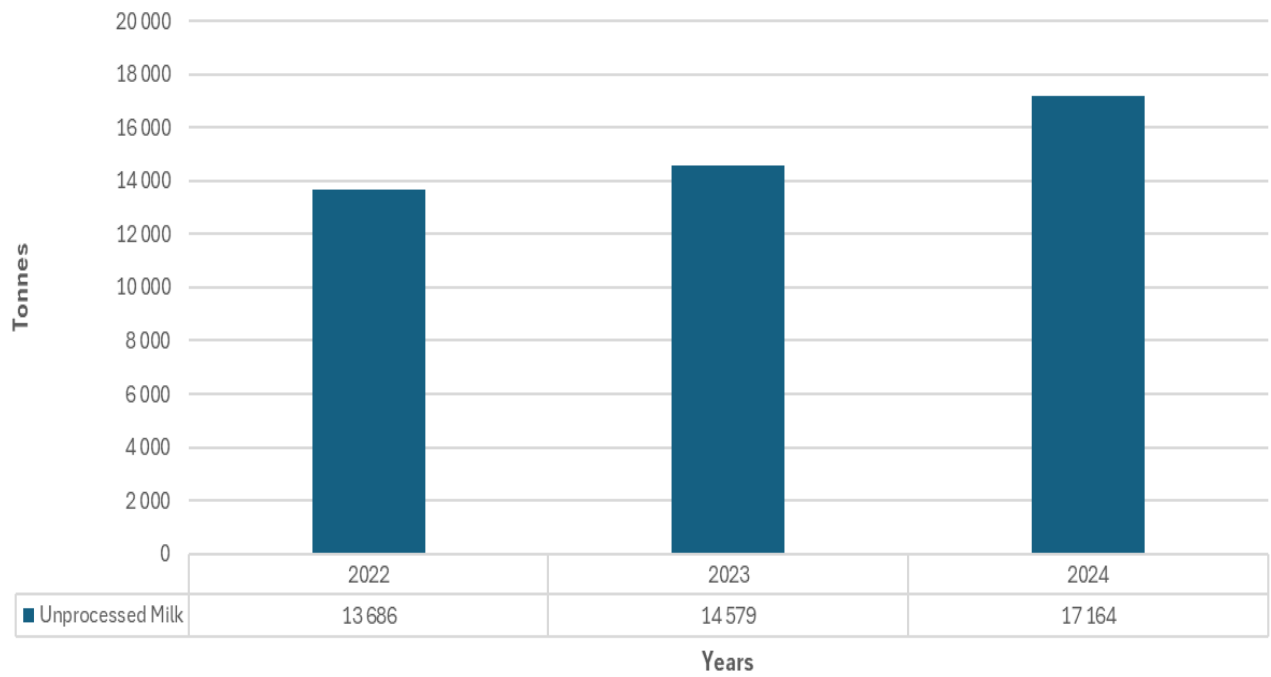
Source: Milk SA

Figure 26: Mass of Whey Powder Manufactured in the first nine months of the year



Source: Milk SA

Figure 27: Mass (Tonnes) of butter manufactured in the first nine months of the year



Author	Bertus van Heerden	Project Manager: Milk SA Project – Economies and Markets
Contributors:	Nico Fouché	CEO: Milk SA
	De Wet Jonker	Office Manager and Business Economist: SAMPRO