Northern dairy industry 2011 situation & outlook

Steve Spencer Freshlogic



Headlines in the outlook

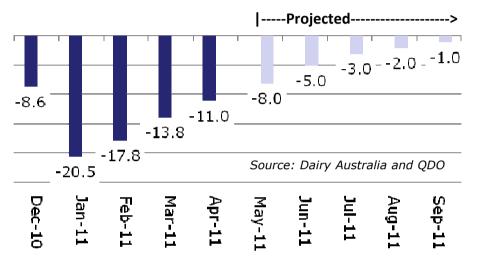
- Supply:demand balance has tightened
 - Weaker margins for producers has curbed output
 - Losses due to severe impact of floods
- Local fresh milk demand is sluggish but better
- Intense retailer competition has reduced fresh milk returns & dislocated stability
 - Switching private label suppliers
 - Deep discounting of private label
- Farm sentiment is damaged
- Weather remains a key variable

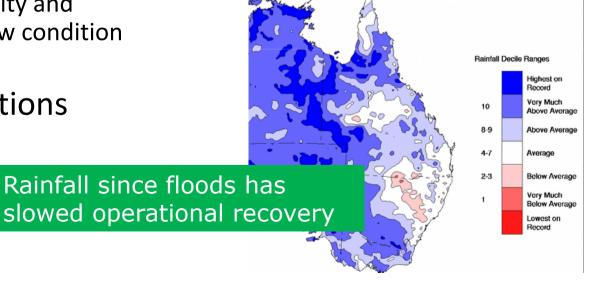


Flood impacts

- Immediate effects disrupted production & collections
- A range of on-going impacts
 - Damaged farm infrastructure and assets
 - Lost of livestock
 - Slow recovery in feed production gaps in fodder supplies
 - A decline in milk quality and milking volumes - cow condition and herd health
- Ongoing wet conditions

% change in monthly production due to flood impacts

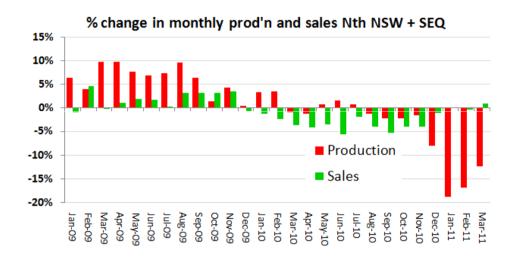




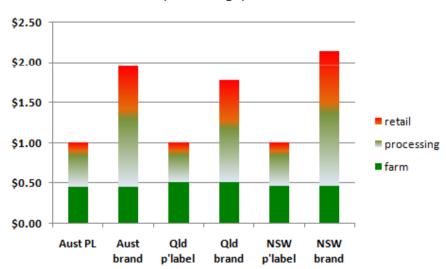


Regional market has weakened

- Retail market remains weak
 - Consumer still cautious
 - Promotions pushed hard
- Low-inflation environment
- Total regional milk sales recovering
 - Brands taking share back
 - UHT losing share
- Regional prices remain lower than southern states



Comparative margins in fresh white milk products (on average)



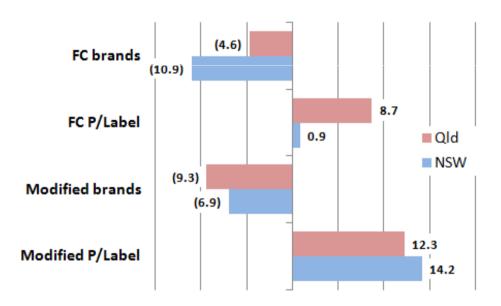


Milk discounting

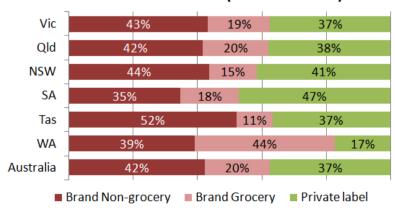
Risks

- Higher % of sales of lower-priced products
 - shift in sales within the grocery store
 - from convenience and food service outlets to grocery stores
- Weakens overall wholesale returns to processors
- A flow-on to farmers in reduced farmgate prices.
- Weakens brands in fresh white milk threatens viability of marketing and product innovation.
- Impact to date?
- Change in milk pricing model?

Estimated annualised effect in milk sales (mill litres)



Share of channel sales (last 12 months)



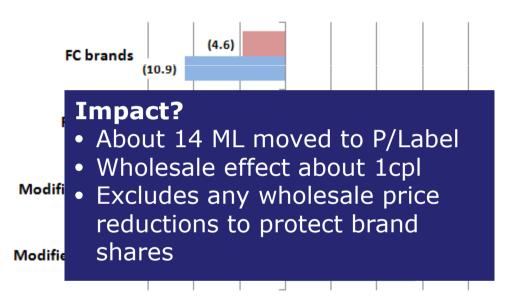


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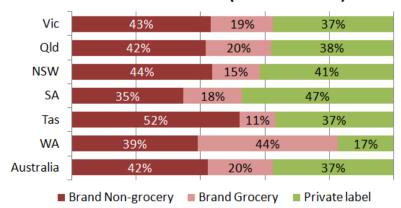
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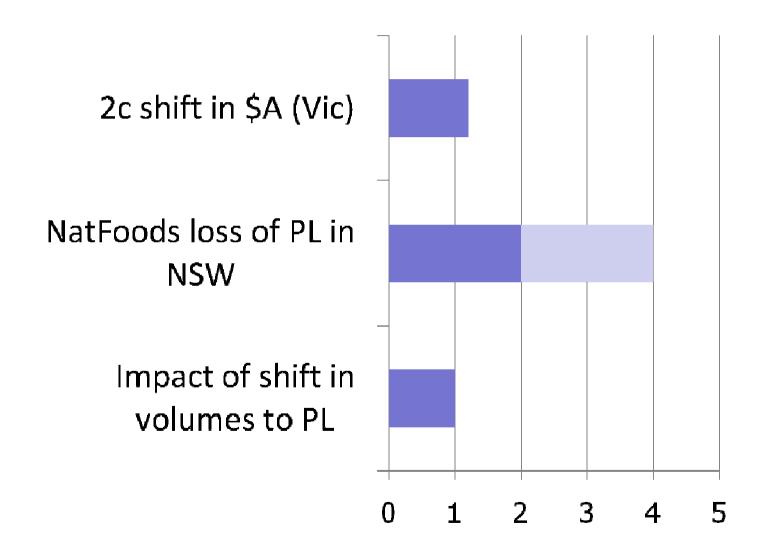


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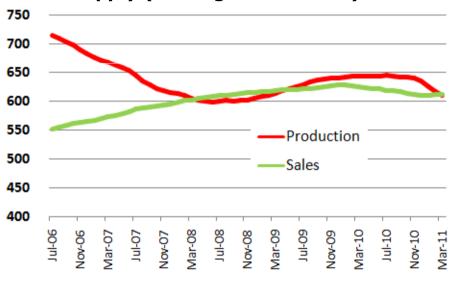
Milk discounting





Demand v supply

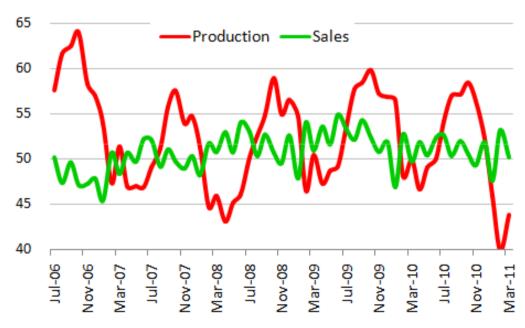
Northern region milk sales and farm milk supply (moving annual total)



Real picture?

- Fresh sales only
- Buffer for daily milk flow management

Northern region milk sales and farm milk supply (monthly totals)

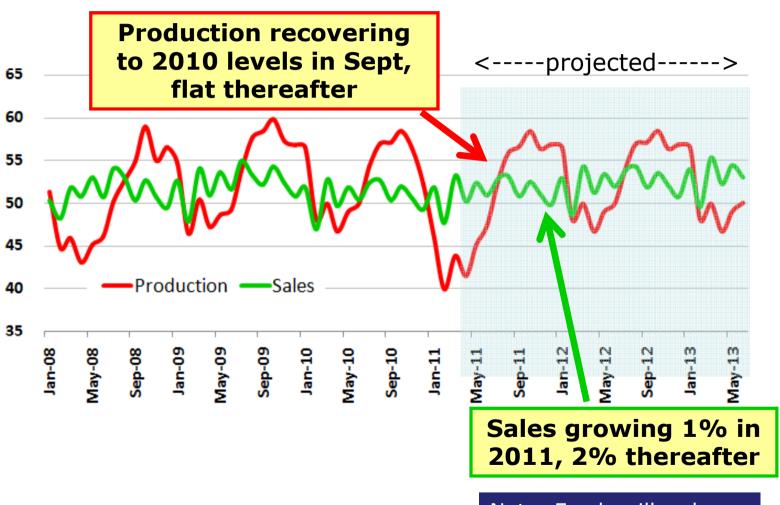


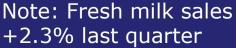




Projected regional demand v supply

Projected monthly Qld & Northern NSW milk sales and farm milk supply









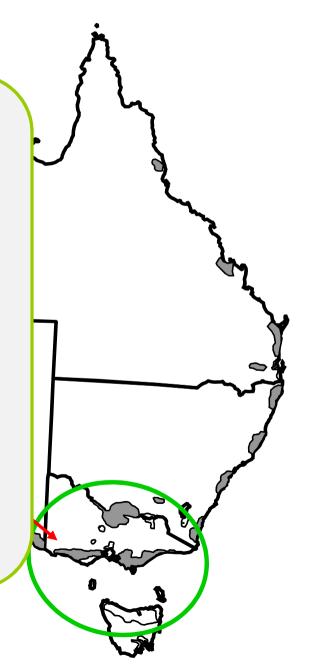
Southern regions

Farm gate prices

- 2010/11: \$5.40 5.50/kgMS (40-41cpl)
- 2011/12: close to 2010/11 levels, range lowered
- Higher payments (by 3-4 cpl) for suppliers to fresh processor prices

Key dynamics

- Milk supply to increase by 2-4% in 2011/12
- Volumes dependent on regional climates in Western Victoria and Gippsland; increased cow numbers; and feed input costs
- Slow supply growth and market demand will ensure sustained farmgate competition







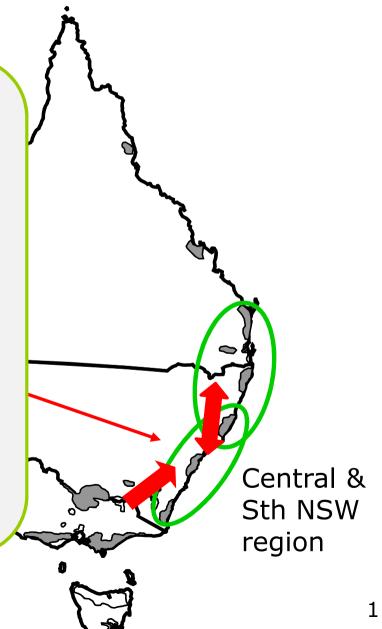
Central NSW

Farm gate prices

- 2010/11: 45-53cpl, for majority of producers
- 2011/12: 45-51cpl variation due to different exposure to changes in liquid milk market access (affecting % of Tier 2 prices)

Key dynamics

- Milk supply is likely to decline in response to new milk supply agreement structure
- Increasing influence of over-supply at times of the year affecting milk value/returns
- Firm southern milk prices will underpin Tier 2 milk prices







South Queensland and North NSW

Farm gate prices

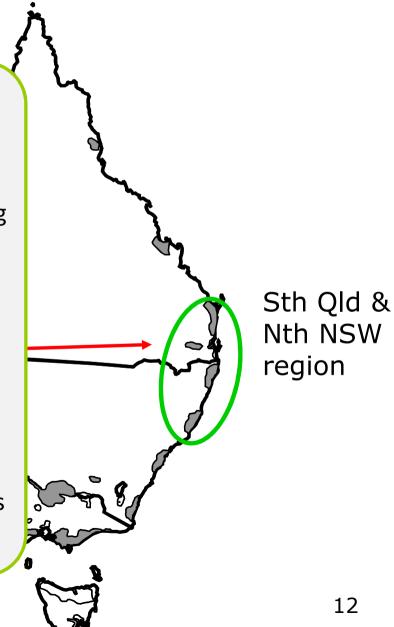
• 2010/11: 47-60cpl

• 2011/12: reduction for suppliers exposed to changing processor liquid milk market and losses of market share of processors branded milk sales.

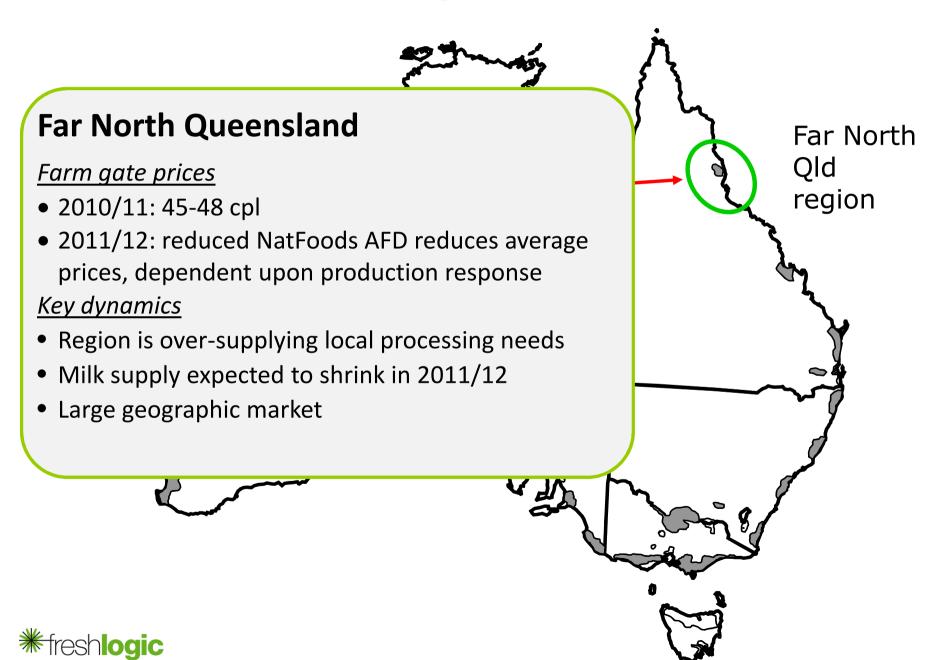
 Most supplying Parmalat are locked into agreements until 2012/13

Key dynamics

- Region had an excess of supply to local milk market.
- This changes due to the effects of flood.
- Improvement in milk supply for 2011/12 subject to the recovery rate from the effects of natural disasters and perceived scope for production margins.







Supply management

- Various approaches 2-tier pricing now commonplace
- Tier 1 reflects balance between
 - production costs and
 - capacity to pay on fresh white milk margins
- Tier 2 reflects alternate returns (including haulage south)
- Reflect processor exposure to supply:demand balance

Buyer	Approach
NatFoods	2-tier pricingTier 1 contract volumesTier 2 benchmarked off southern prices
Parmalat PDA	 3-tiered pricing Volumes shift based on actual sales (brand v PL) Farmers manage their own exposure (buy/sell PDA access)
Parmalat POPS	Pricing based on milk solids
Norco	Contract volumes for supply "baseload"Seasonal manufacturing price over peak periods



Issues with milk supply arrangements

Market drivers

- Fresh milk product demand
- Supply chain returns
 - Much lower than in south
 - Higher input costs
- Changes in contract access means certain volumes of milk are unprofitable
 - Tier 2 pricing is the signal
- Alternate supply/ingredient options

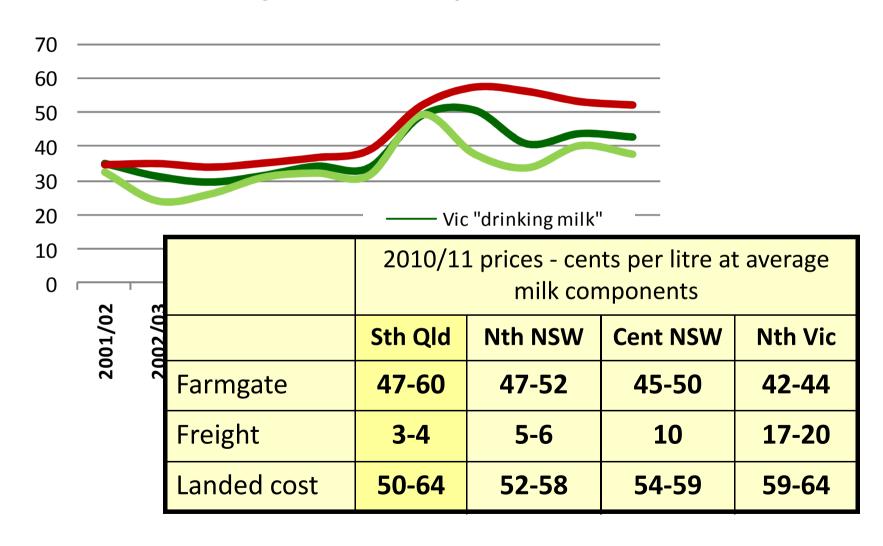
Farm requirements

- High-cost, year-round production systems
- Sustainable cashflow requirements of producers
- Certainty for farm planning timeframes?



Farmgate prices

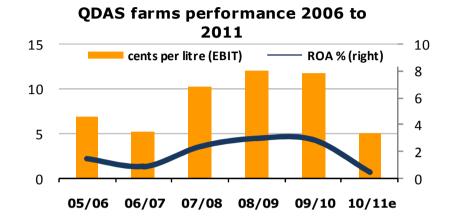
Qld v southern milk prices

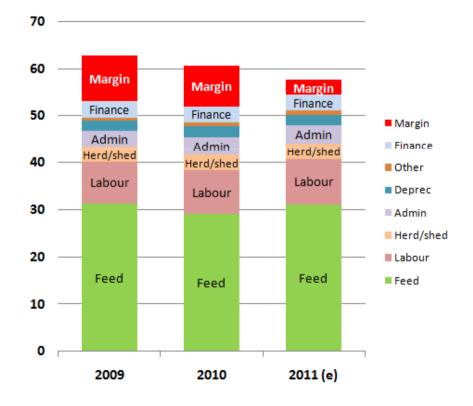




Dairy farm profits & cashflow

- Strong improvement in profitability & cashflow 2008 to 2010
- 2010/11 was much leaner
 - Milk prices a little lower
 - Feed costs higher –
 potentially understates costs
 of flood adjustment



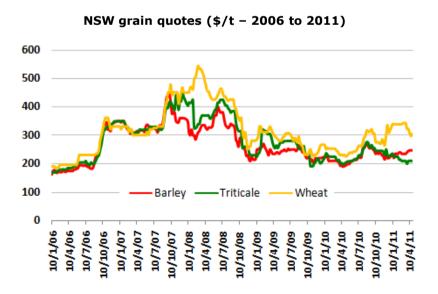




Feed market outlook

Short-term

- Grains market relatively stable
 - Oversupplied local markets
 - High \$A affecting export benchmarks
 - Weaker beef feedlot demand
- Fertiliser prices building



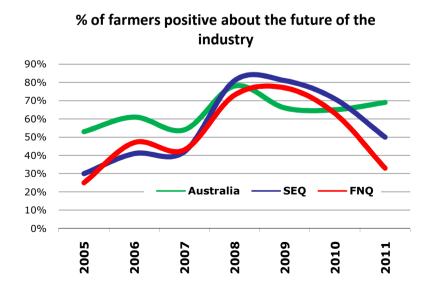
Medium term

- Volatility increasing
 - More frequent global shocks
 - Skinny inventories
- Supply & demand to tighten
 - Sustained food/feed demand
 - Protein demand in developing world
 - US/EU commitments to biofuels demand will grow
 - China's priorities on food security

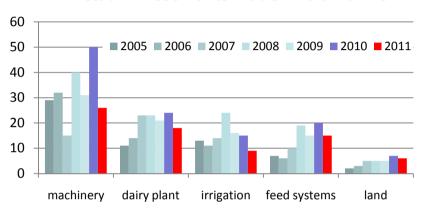


Investment

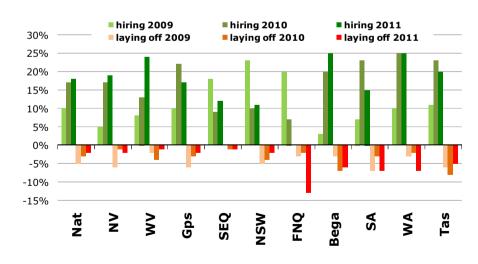
- Confidence is well down
- Reduction in farm investment
- Limited infrastructure expansion
 - Maintaining output on existing farms
- Small lift in labour hiring



Actual investments made - % of farms



Planned changes in labour 2009 to 2011 (% farms)





Stability of the regional outlook?

Positives

- Increasing regional population driving higher demand in future
- Low feed costs
- Clear market signals

Uncertainty?

- Weakened regional sentiment
- Weather remains a major influence on feed access & cost
- Water access/security
 - Regional & MDB plans
- Future impact of emissions policies?

Negatives

- Pressure on farm margins
 - Lower milk prices
 - Rising cost base (labour, energy)
- Dislocation thru shifting short-term
 P/label contract periods
- Sustainability
 - Farm size, intensity, skills
- Low % of planning and succession planning
- Low application of risk management
 - Storage, fwd coverage

