

# Global emerging dairy in context

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primary production to processors and consumers covered



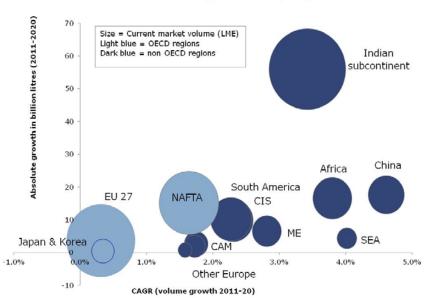




### In the next decade the dairy demand will continue to grow - but growth will remain asymetric

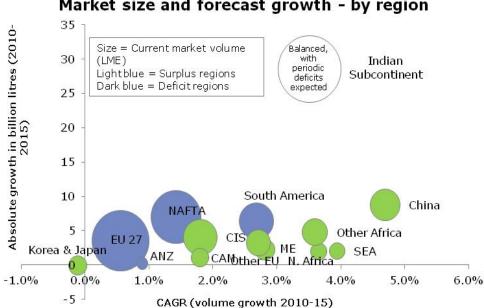
#### **Demand**

#### Market size and forecast growth - by region 2011-20



#### Supply

#### Market size and forecast growth - by region

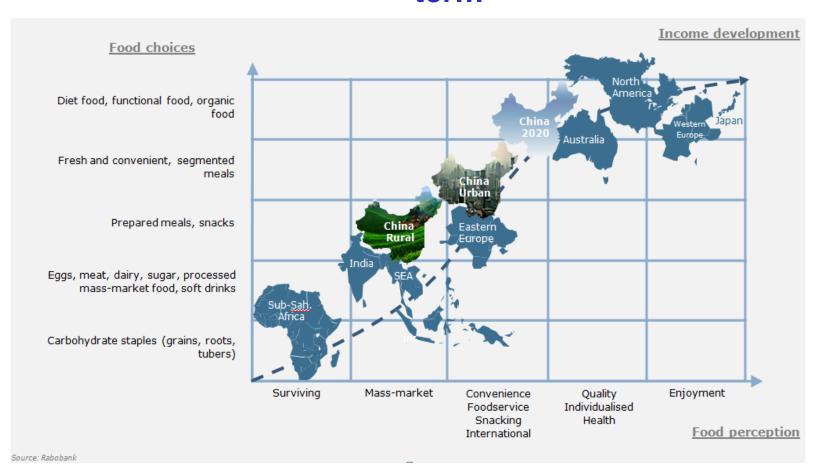


Source: Rabobank





### This demand growth seems unlikely to reduce in the short term







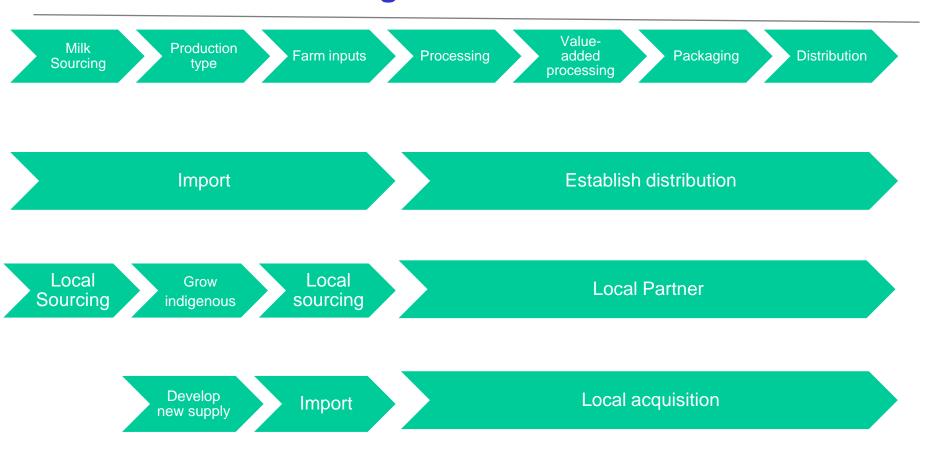
### Developing markets have characteristics making them suitable for dairy

- High birth rates and young populations
- Rising disposable incomes, underpinning the emergence of middle class consumers
- Improving diets and an increasing focus on health and well being
- Gov't support and education programmes, development of school milk programmes
- Growth of modern retailing and food service activities increasing exposure to dairy
- Urbanisation enabling distribution to reach more consumers
- Government support for agricultural development and the support for dairy's ability to impact the economy throughout the year





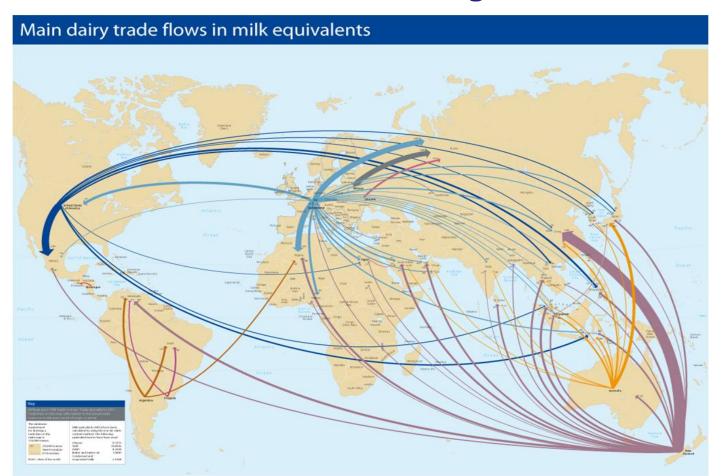
## Dairy companies have a number of market entry strategies available







# And.. as a result of asymmetric demand and supply trade is increasing ....

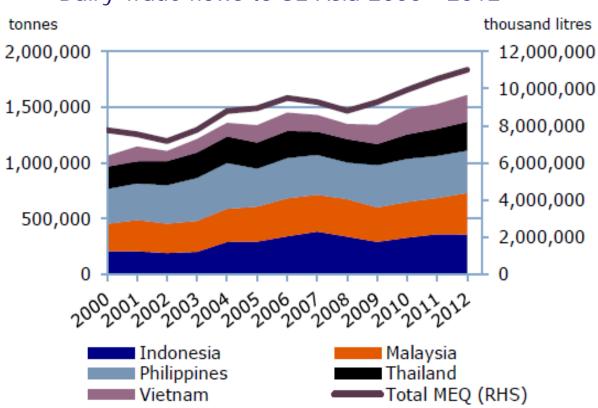






### In particular trade flows to developing markets have increased

Dairy Trade flows to SE Asia 2000 - 2012



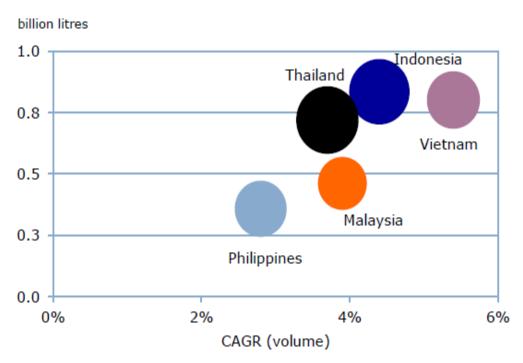
Source: Rabobank Analysis





## Consumption is set to continue to grow in the SE Asian region

Dairy consumption growth in SE Asia 2012 - 2020



bubble size=market size in liquid milk equivalents

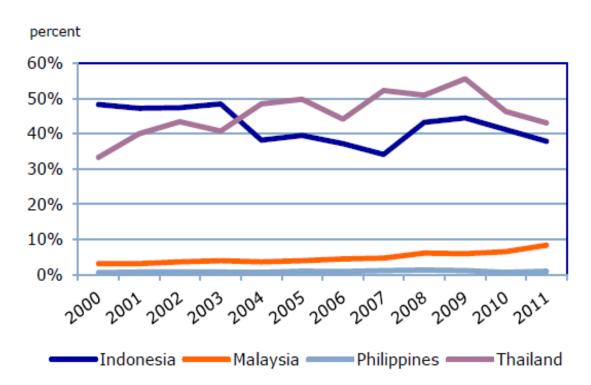
Source: Rabobank Analysis / Euromonitor





### But self sufficiency remains elusive ...

Dairy self sufficiency rates SE Asia 2012 - 2020



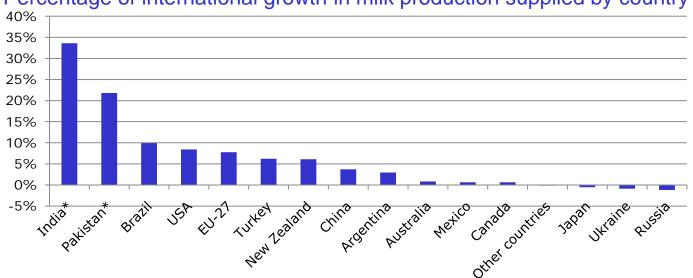
Source: Rabobank Analysis





### Companies also look to produce locally





\* Including buffalo milk

Milk supply grew by 59.6m tonnes between 2009 and 2012





# To achieve success there are a number of practical issues to be overcome

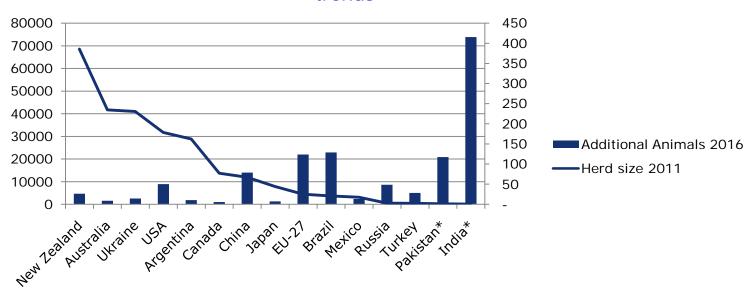
- Climates are frequently un-suitability for dairy farming
- Poor farm productivity and lack of indigenous skill-set
- Poor animal genetics
- Scarcity of forage
- Lack of land
- Small farm structure





## At current yield levels continued expansion of dairy will need animals in regions with small herd sizes

Scenario of animals required based on (adjusted) extension of current trends

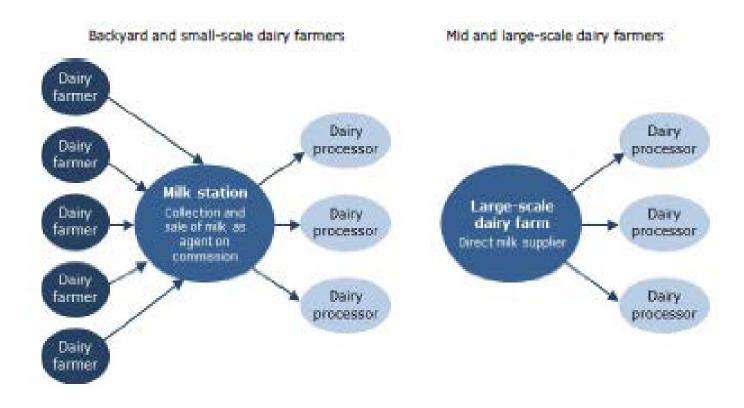


Source: Rabobank analysis





## We see a number of different supply chain scenarios developing

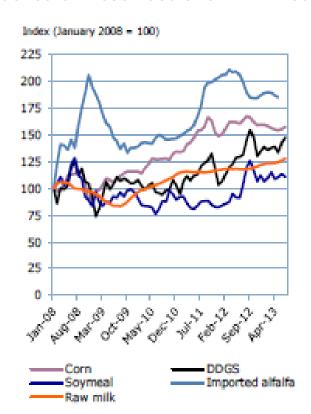






# The cost of milk in developing markets and the need for ensuring safe product is having an effect on prices.....

#### **Indexed Chinese Feed and Milk Prices**



#### **RECENT CHINA HEADLINES**

"China on alert for leather protein in milk supply"

Feb 2011

"Tainted milk kills three babies, sickens 35"

**April 2011** 

"Cancer-causing toxin found in milk " December 2011

"China dairy producer recalls mercurylaced baby formula" June 2012

"New baby milk scare hits China "

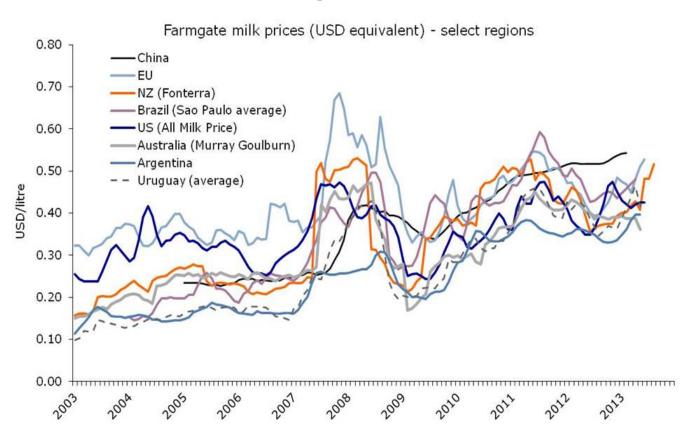
Source: Bloomburg, NASS, USDA, Rabobank

2013





# Cost of procurement in developing markets is similar to developed markets



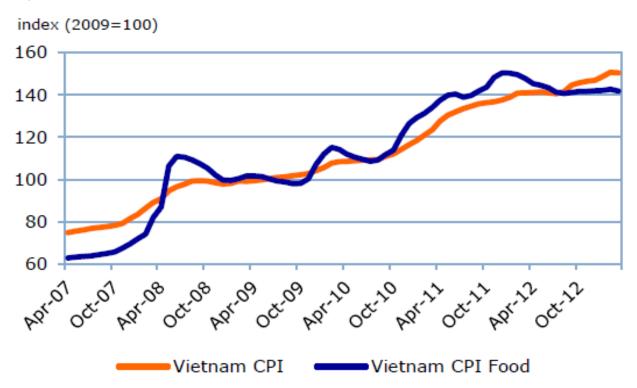
Source: Rabobank analysis





### Rising costs of production and costs of imports have created food price inflation which acts as a headwind to expansion

Food price inflation in Vietnam – Food CPI vs Total CPI – 2007 - 2012



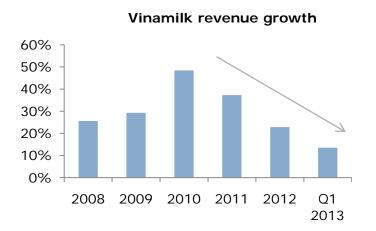




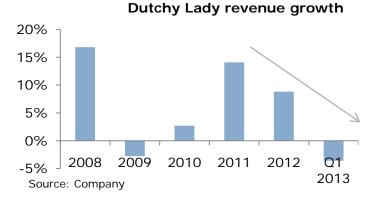
### **Emerging market demand is still growing but** perhaps slower than we are used to....

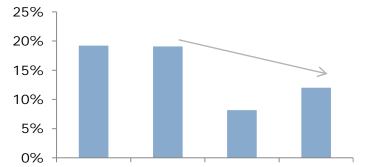
Reported revenue growth (select listed dairy companies in

emerging markets)



Source: Company





2011

2012

Q1 2013

Vigor revenue growth

Source: Company

2010





# For local development credit required and the availability is determined by a number of factors

- Available credit facilities available banking networks
- Legal assurance of land ownership/title (for land to act as security)
- Clarity of government intent on regulatory issues
  - Subsidisation of production
  - Tariff barriers, quotas, import permits
  - Food safety mechanisms
- Clarity of government policy on agricultural development
- Stability of economic environment
- Level of corruption
- Physical security





### **Conclusions**

- Developing dairy markets continue to underpin expanding world demand
- Companies will continue to have a choice of import or local production models
- Supply constraint and the need for increased quality assurance is increasing the cost of milk around the world
- As a result developing countries will continue to strive to develop self sufficiency levels
- Companies will often seek to support local production to ensure continued market access
- There are a number of barriers to successfully expanding production
- Business mechanisms within Developing Economies including the availability of normal credit facilities is needing to be developed, but factors required for this will need to be in place





### "The financial link in the global food chain"

