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PRESENTED BY -

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AGROCON 1982

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Introduction

Dairy farming is practised by approximately 36 000 producers over the largest portion of the country. Since agricultural producers number some 70 000 at present, it means in effect that one out of every two agricultural producers is also involved in dairying. The value of dairy produce, however, represents only 6 % of the total value of agricultural production, from which it can be deduced that the importance of dairy production per producer is reasonably low. The measure of success attained by producers in other agricultural activities thus has a marked influence on the production of primary dairy products and against a background of reasonably constant demand surpluses or shortages quite often occur.

The primary dairy products of South Africa are fresh milk, which is utilised as drinking milk and also for the manufacture of fresh milk products (such as yoghurt), industrial milk which is used for the manufacture of cheese, milk powder and condensed milk, and to a lesser extent, farm separated cream which goes into butter manufacture. The Dairy Board administers a fixed price scheme for industrial milk and butterfat, a de facto single channel pool scheme for fresh milk in seven controlled areas and a single channel pool scheme for Cheddar and Gouda cheese as well as for butter. The schemes adminis= tered by the Board are applicable to the whole of the Republic while the de facto single channel pool scheme for fresh milk applies in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Western Transvaal (Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom), Bloemfontein, Cape Peninsula areas and from July 1980 also the Natal area (Pietermaritzburg, Durban and South Coast) and the Northern Natal areas (Newcastle, Vryheid and Dundee).

1. Production

As can be seen from Annexure I, the most important production areas for dairying are the eastern highveld (38 %), Western and South Western Cape (19 %) and the Western highveld and Northern Cape (16 %) and Natal (12%).

The world-wide phonomenon that a shrinking number of dairy producers are supplying and growing market also manifests itself in South Africa as can be seen from Annexure II. The biggest reduction in the number of producers was among butterfat producers due to the Board's policy of actively discouraging butterfat production since 1971 when the demand for butter began to drop because of preference for yellow margarine. There has also been a tendency in the past year or two for the number of fresh milk producers to drop but due to specialisation there has been a noticeable rise in daily production. The number of cheese and condensed milk producers, as well as their average daily deliveries, have remained fairly constant of late and no appreciable change is expected in the number of producers or the daily production figures for 1982/83. The sharp reduction in the number of butterfat producers as well as the fluctuation in the number of fresh milk, cheesemilk and condensing milk producers complicates attempts to obtain a complete

image/.....

image of primary dairy production in South Africa. In Table 1 below the total annual production is reflected. Firstly, the milk equivalent of butterfat production has been omitted entirely while, secondly, the milk equivalent of butterfat production is included.

TABLE 1 PRODUCTION OF FRESH AND INDUSTRIAL MILK

Year	Production[1] Excluding milk equivalent of butterfat production		Milk equivalent of butterfat production included	
	Megalitre	Index	Megalitre	Index
1974/75	1 039,8	100,0	1 370,8	100,0
1975/76	1 198,7	115,3	1 453,7	106,0
1976/77	1 198,5	115,3	1 368,4	99,8
1977/78	1 142,0	109,8	1 239,0	90,4
1978/79	1 124,6	108,2	1 200,4	87,5
1979/80	1 268,4	121,9	1 336,5	97,5
1980/81 2)	1 358,7	131,6	1 420,9	103,7
1981/82 3)	1 408,1	135,4	1 460,1	106,5
1982/83 3)	1 381,7	132,9	1 430,2	104,3

1) Fresh milk in the controlled areas of Bloemfontein, the Cape Peninsula, Pretoria, Western Transvaal and the Witwatersrand as well as all industrial milk.

2) Natal and Northern Natal included as from July 1980

3) Estimates

Excluding butterfat production, it would seem that there has been slow but steady growth in milk production, with the exception of the years 1977 to 1979. Expectations are that milk production will show a down= ward trend during 1982/82, for the first time since 1979. Taking the milk equivalent of butterfat production together with the rest of the milk production, indications are that the total production in 1981/82 was only 6 % higher than that for 1974/75 - 8 years ago. The production of dairy produce in the form in which it is consumed, namely fresh milk, butter, cheese, condensing milk and milk powder, is indicated in Annexure 3. Cheese was the only instance where a sustained growth had been noticable for the past 9 years until 1981/82. In the case of butter and condensed milk there was, with a few exceptions, a sustained drop in production. The production of fresh milk and milk powders vary from year to year but in the case of fresh milk growth is noticeable in the course of the past three years. The anticipated decline in milk production during 1982/93, as already indicated in Table 1 will influence only the production of skim-milk powder. Because of the dairy industry's inherent ability to divert the milk flow in such a way that it can be utilised where the greatest need exists, it is expected sufficient quantities of other dairy products can be produced. Skim-milk powder is always the most suitable and often most economical dairy product for importation and consequently it is the product used for balancing the industry.

The /.....

The value of dairy production is given in Annexure 4. The increase of 260 % over the past 8 years, notwithstanding the fact that the production of milk increased by only 6 %, is due mainly to a rise in the unit price. Because producers' prices are insufficient to stimu= late production at present, they will have to be raised again during 1982/83 and, in spite of a slight reduction in milk production, the value of dairy products will increase a further 19 % during that period. Taken against the gross value of agricultural production dairying has been maintaining a reasonably constant share of 6 %, as indicated in Annexure 5.

Annexure 6 shows milk production in the various countries. With some exceptions milk production in these countries exhibit an upward trend. What also becomes clear is that South Africa's milk production is very low in relation to most other countries.

2. Production potential

The potential production of South Africa's approximately 930 000 milk cows is, as reported at Agrocon '81, still appreciably higher than actual production. Optimal feeding remains the one factor necessary for realisation of the full potential. Feed cost is, however, the most important single cost factor in milk production and accordingly the correlation between the realised value of milk and the price of dairy meal, which consists mainly of maize, is of the utmost importance. Table 2 shows the amount of dairy meal that could be purchased out of the realisation of 1 kg milk as from October 1975.

TABLE 2/.....

TABLE 2 - THE PURCHASING POWER OF A KILOGRAMME INDUSTRIAL MILK AND FRESH MILK IN TERMS OF A KILOGRAMME FEED

Year/ Month	Feed Concentrate c/kg	Industrial milk		Fresh milk	
		c/kg	Kg feed per kg milk	c/kg	Kg feed per kg milk
1975:					
October	7,83	10,29	1,31	14,33	1,83
1976:					
January	7,83	10,29	1,31	13,64	1,74
April	8,08	11,05	1,37	14,50	1,79
July	9,28	10,86	1,17	15,63	1,68
October	9,28	10,45	1,12	14,20	1,53
1977:					
January	9,66	9,45	0,98	14,43	1,49
April	9,72	9,87	1,01	15,36	1,56
July	11,21	9,51	0,85	14,78	1,32
October	11,29	9,37	0,83	14,49	1,28
1978:					
January	11,30	10,19	0,90	14,41	1,28
April	11,47	10,90	0,95	15,55	1,36
July	12,59	11,98	0,95	16,41	1,30
October	12,81	12,05	0,95	16,58	1,30
1979:					
January	13,02	13,16	1,02	16,73	1,28
April	13,02	13,47	1,03	17,00	1,31
July	15,04	16,70	1,11	19,88	1,32
October	15,04	16,70	1,10	20,05	1,33
1980:					
January	15,52	15,67	1,01	20,00	1,29
April	15,68	16,30	1,03	20,36	1,30
July	18,12	18,42	1,02	23,16	1,28
October	18,68	18,05	1,00	24,82	1,25
1981:					
January	18,32	18,11	0,99	24,41	1,26
April	18,78	18,93	1,00	24,97	1,25
July	20,56	21,02	1,02	28,84	1,32

Source: SA Dairy Foundation

It is evident from this table that the purchasing power of milk reached a low point at the end of 1977, beginning of 1978 after which it recovered appreciably, but at the moment is almost 25 % less than at the end of 1975. The trend of this milk realisation/feed cost relation would seem to suggest that full milk production potential is not realisable in the near future.

3. Consumption

The consumption of dairy products over the past 10 years as well as a projection for the coming year is shown in Annexure 7. Fresh milk consumption reached a nadir in the course of 1978/79, but has since shown a gradual rise. A further increase of 3 % above the present year is expected. Consumption of factory cheese rose steadily during this period, except where the present year's consumption was somewhat lower than the 1980/81 consumption figures. Consumption for 1982/83 is expected to maintain the same level, more or less. This apparent decline in the growth trend of cheese consumption can be explained in the following way. There was a special price reduction promotion during 1980/81 which caused consumption to shoot up abnormally. Conversely, the estimated fall of 0,75 % in consumption during 1982/83 compared to the present year is statistically unimportant and does not represent a trend. Expectations over the longer term is that cheese consumption will rise steadily, especially as White consumers learn to appreciate exotic types of cheese. The same will apply in the case of Blacks, Asiatics and Coloured, once they realise what the protein value of cheese is and secondly, the relatively low cost of the protein contained in cheese. The consumption of butter fell during the period under review until 1978/79, while consumption has been showing an upturn from then until the present time. As with cheese, these increases do not necessarily reflect new tendencies, but are rather the result of promotional sales. A drop of about 13 % is expected for the coming year and in the longer term butter consumption is expected to remain fairly constant or to show a slight rise as far as the total figure is concerned. The consumption of condensed milk have declined in fluctuating manner over the last 8 years, mainly because of a market shift from condensed milk to sterilised or UHT (Ultra high temperature milk. White, Coloured and Asiatic consumers are already using substantially less condensed milk while a brief upsurge in the use of condensed milk among Blacks became apparent during the latest improvement in the economy. Over the longer term, however, it is expected that factors like rising income levels among Blacks, the availability of electricity and therefore the use of refrigerators as well as the easier handling and ready availability of UHT and sterilised milk will result in a decline in condensed milk sales.

The consumption of whole milk powder increased gradually in the course of the past few years and only a minimal decline is expected in consumption. The expectation over the longer term is that, as in the case of condensed milk, a gradual switch to UHT and sterilised milk will occur. The use of skim-milk powder show a pattern of consumption that lies between a variable and constant one, mainly as a result of the bulk of the skim-milk powder being used by the food trade and substitution with products like buttermilk powder, whey powder and also other protein concentrates take place from time to time, depending on price ratios. Private use of skim-milk powder is expected to drop also because of the competition of dairy blends on the market. But because skim-milk powder is an important ingredient of such blends, it means that the market share lost by skim-milk powder to dairy blends is proportionate only to that part of the blend for which skim-milk powder is not used.

Mainly/.....

Mainly as a result of rising prices, but also because of increased consumption in respect of certain dairy products, the value of sales of dairy products has shown a constant rise over the last 8 years, as shown in Annexure 8. If, however, the sales value is compared to consumer spending on food, as set out in Table 3, a clear trend towards decreased spending on dairy products emerges. Where ex= penditure on dairy products made out about 10 % of the total con= sumer expenditure on food, the corresponding figure for 1980/81 is only 7 % while it is put at only 6,8 % for 1981/82. The reason for this tendency is probably the influence of dairy substitutes, particularly margarine, whose sales were boosted through resourceful advertising and lower prices.

TABLE 3 VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE SALES AS AGAINST CONSUMER EXPENDITURE ON FOOD

Year	Sales value of dairy products 1)	Consumer expenditure on food 2)	$(C)=\frac{(A)}{(B)} \times 100$
	(A) R'000	(B) R'000	%
1974/75	374,208	3 739 900	10,01
1975/76	432 060	4 184 100	10,33
1976/77	485·699	4 767 700	10,19
1977/78	478 203	5 275 539	9,07
1978/79	537 512	6 225 011	8,63
1979/80	627 526	7 686 497	6,48
1980/81 3)	679 098	9 646 360	7,04
1981/82 3)	751 422	11 093 314	6,77

1) Source: Dairy Control Board
2) Source: Department of Marketing Research
3) Forecast

The consumption of dairy products in South Africa is compared in Annexure 9 to consumption in other countries and it appears from this that South Africa is clearly one of the smaller consumer countries, more or less on a par with countries like Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Norway and New Zealand. It is clear from Annexures 10A, B and C that South Africa's per capita consumption of fresh milk and butter is the third lowest and its cheese consumption the second lowest out of a total of 26 countries.

The heterogenous composition of the South African people, the attendant large discrepancies in income levels, the variation of climate and traditional eating habits apparently all play a role in this low consumption.

Export of dairy products plays a relatively unimportant role in the total market of dairy products, as can be deduced from Annexure 11. This is so because international dairy prices, due to the fact that only some 3 % of world dairy production is traded on the international

dairy/....

dairy market, are considerably lower than local prices, with the result that dairy products can only be exported at serious loss. During the 9 year period until 1980/81 the export of dairy produce totalled only R34 million. In value these exports represent only about 2 % of the internal consumption, but since surpluses of dairy products do occur at times it is essential that the channels to foreign markets be kept open for such contingencies. Exports take place only to neighbouring and other African States.

4. Prices

In Annexure 12 the course of industrial and fresh milk prices since 1971/72 are shown as well as a comparison between the price indices of these products and the price indices of agricultural requirements and cattle feeds. The index for industrial milk compares favourably with that of farming requirements, but in the case of fresh milk the index indicates that the prices of farming requisites rose more steeply since the basis year than fresh milk prices.

Consumer price indices for fresh milk, butter, cheese and all other food since 1971/72, are set out in Annexure 13. The index for fresh milk and butter is considerably lower than the index for all food while the price index for cheese is appreciably higher than the food price index.

Compared with other countries prices of dairy products in South Africa continue to be very low. It appears from Annexure 14 that South African fresh milk prices are the fourth lowest while butter is second from the top and cheese third in the economic range. A comparison of this nature, however, have little economic value since income levels in South Africa differs considerably from those of other countries.

5. Substitutes

With the exception of cheese, substitutes are available for all dairy products. The most obvious substitute is margarine which competes with butter. The production and consumption of white and yellow margarine is reflected in Annexure 15 and it can be deduced from this that butter will constitute just under 15 % of the total spreads and cooking fat market for 1981/82. The massive shift of the market away from butter to margarine can be ascribed to lower prices for margarine, made possible by the fact that the latter can be manufactured direct from plant material while in the case of butter the plant material first have to be fed to the cow in order to obtain the milk necessary for making butter. Another aspect of the substitution of butter by margarine since 1971, was the high expenditure on advertising coupled with the fact that early margarine advertising campaigns were belittling of and injurious to the image of butter. The price ration between butter and yellow margarine is given in Annexure 16 and it appears from this that the ratio favoured butter until 1977 after which it swung heavily in the favour of margarine.

Substitutes/.....

Substitutes exist also for fresh milk, condensed milk and milk powders in the form of coffee and tea whiteners as well as in the form of dairy blends.

It was found in a recent survey in the Johannesburg/Pretoria area that about 10 % of the total expenditure on dairy substitutes and dairy products are spent by multiple households, while single house= holds spend between 15 % and 20 % on substitutes. Taken at an average level of only 10%, nation-wide consumption of these substitutes would replace approximately 70 million litres a year. The market expansion of coffee and tea whiteners is limited by their being used with coffee and tea only. Dairy blends, consisting of anything between 30 % and 60 % skim-milk powder, mixed with vegetable oils, maize syrup, stabilisers, emulgents, etc are, however, advertised and marketed as a complete substitute for milk. Seen in this light these products constitute a greater threat for dairy products as coffee and tea whiteners but, on the other hand, milk is a component of such substitutes and substitution is therefore limited to the percentage non-dairy products contained by the mixtures. The success attained with these dairy substitutes is largely attributable to the fact that they are being held up to the public as dairy products with superior characteristics.

In the advertising campaigns dairy products serve as the vehicles for conveying the message to consumers. Cows, milk bottles, milk jugs and milk being poured feature freely in the advertising copy for these substitutes. Although the dairy industry has always en= deavoured to maintain a neutral stance about the advisability of using milk substitutes, action has been taken lately to combat the misleading of consumers by advertising of substitutes.

6. Future prospects

The consumption of dairy products, with the exception of butter, is expected to maintain an upward trend, generally speaking, in the foreseeable future. The reason for stating this is that the largest population group, the Blacks, consume only 16 % of the fresh milk available, use 8 % of the cheese and 25 % of the milk powder, with the result that a considerable market potential still exists with regard to these products. (A comparison of population ration with expenditure on dairy products is shown in Annexure 17) The same applies in respect of the Coloureds and, as far as certain products are con= cerned, also the Asiatics. The anticipated rise in the consumption of dairy products can, however, be adversely affected by excessive price rises for dairy produce and also by the measure of success attained in respect of milk and milk powder substitutes.

As against the expected rising trend in consumption, the latest tendency in production seem to point towards a constant downward trend in production over the short-to-medium term. This trend can be deduced from the realtively lower profitability of dairy produce and the higher management, capital and labour input necessary for dairying. The higher profitability of particularly meat, but also maize production will have a strong effect on dairy production tendencies. Lower prices and less profitability in beef farming would undoubtedly have a favourable influence on milk production.

In /....

In the light of the consumption and production outlook, considerable shortages are being expected over the short term. These shortages could be met comparatively easily by imports and although this probably could be done at lower prices than those obtaining locally, such imports would result in an unnecessary outflow of capital from South Africa. Stimulation of production by means of price increases can, however, result in a swing around in the projected production and consumption trends, resulting in surpluses which could be more disadvantageous than the shortages.

In spite of an expected stagnation in dairy production, dairy farming will remain an important agricultural activity, especially by reason of the cash income it provides. Dairying is also expected to retain its approximate share of 0,5 % of the gross national product. Consumer spending on dairy products will probably not deviate radically from its 2,5 % share in total private consumer spending, which is being maintained at present.

The value of the manufacturing, packaging and distributing sectors of the dairy industry will have to expand in order to meet the anticipated higher consumer demand and its present level of R400 million per annum will most probably expand at the same, or possibly, a somewhat lower rate than the national growth rate.

In the primary and secondary sectors of the industry there are more than 70 000 job opportunities, while a considerable number also exists in the tertiary sector. The prospects for the industry as set out above, should cause the number of job opportunities to increase and the industry will be able to make a contribution also in this field.

In a nutshell, it would appear that the prospects for the dairy industry, notwithstanding several difficulties, are favourable and the industry will retain its relative position in the national economy.

PER/jap

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BYLAE
SCHEDULE 1

VERSPREIDING VAN MELKPRODUKSIE (1980/81) VOLGENS STREKE (TON)
DISTRIBUTION OF MILK PRODUCTION (1980/81) ACCORDING TO AREAS (TON)

STREEK/AREA	VARSMELK/FRESH MILK		NYWERHEIDSMELK/INDUSTRIAL MILK				
	Beheerde gebiede/ Controlled areas 1)	Onbeheerde gebiede/ Uncontrolled areas *	Bottervet - Melk - ekwivalent/ Butterfat - milk - equivalent	Kaasmelk/ Cheesemilk	Kondenseer= melk/ Condensing milk	Totale Produksie/ Total Production	% van totale produksie/ % of total production
Wes- en Suidwes Kaap/ West and South West Cape	134 193	23 792	4 739	77 065	75 859	315 648	18,51
Ooskaap/East Cape	-	98 613	4 232	9 998	-	112 843	6,62
Suid OVS en Noordoos Kaap/ South OFS and North East Cape	4 161	17 864	22 275	52 769	29 075	126 144	7,40
Westelike Hoëveld en Noordkaap/ Western Highveld and North Cape	72 942	15 580	6 234	136 854	48 144	279 754	16,41
Oostelike Hoëveld /Eastern Highveld	286 600	27 640	13 203	73 872	238 190	639 505	37,51
Natal	168 153	3 277	3 066	15 690	21 947	212 133	12,44
Res/Remainder Transvaal	2 485	14 476	-	-	-	16 961	0,99
Res/Remainder Kaap/Cape	-	1 894	-	-	-	1 894	0,12
TOTAAL/TOTAL	668 534	203 136	53 749	366 248	413 215	1 704 882	100,00

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* Sluit nie klein onbeheerde gebiede in nie/Does not include small uncontrolled areas

1) Beheerde gebiede/Controlled areas: Bloemfontein, Kaapse Skiereiland/Cape Peninsula, Wes/Western Transvaal, Witwatersrand, Natal en/and Noord/Northern Natal

BYLAE 2
SCHEDULE

MAANDELIKSE GEMIDDELDE AANTAL PRODUSENTE EN HUL GEMIDDELDE PRODUKSIE PER DAG
MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRODUCERS AND THEIR AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION

JAAR/ YEAR	Varsmelk/Fresh milk Beheerde gebiede/ Controlled areas		Bottervet/Butterfat		Kaasmelk/Cheesemilk		Kondenseermelk/ Condensing milk		Totaal/ Total	
	Aantal/ Number	Produksie/ Production ℓ/dag/day	Aantal/ Number	Produksie/ Production ℓ/dag/day 1)	Aantal/ Number	Produksie/ Production ℓ/dag/day	Aantal/ Number	Produksie/ Production ℓ/dag/day	Aantal/ Number	Produksie/ Production ℓ/dag/day
1974/75	1 843	715	30 226	30	8 691	73	11 403	80	52 163	72
1975/76	1 897	694	24 027	29	11 114	74	13 884	82	50 922	78
1976/77	1 917	684	18 614	25	11 475	71	14 277	81	46 283	81
1977/78	2 004	678	13 985	19	11 422	66	13 488	74	40 899	83
1978/79	2 011	665	10 861	19	11 454	67	13 045	74	37 371	88
1979/80	1 994	691	8 776	21	12 091	78	13 608	83	36 469	99
1980/81	2 214 2)	757	7 442	19	11 692	83	12 979	85	34 327	113
1981/82 3)	2 165	785	6 584	19	12 018	83	12 849	84	33 616	116
1982/83 3)	2 117	809	5 810	19	12 155	82	12 650	83	32 732	118

1) Melkekwivalent/Milk equivalent
2) Natal en Noord-Natal ingesluit vanaf Julie 1980/Including Natal & Northern Natal as from July 1980
3) Vooruitskatting/Estimate

PRODUKSIE VAN VARSMELK, BOTTER, FABRIEKSKAAS, KONDENSMELK, VOLMELKPOEIER EN AFGEROOMDEMELKPOEIER
PRODUCTION OF FRESH MILK, BUTTER, FACTORY CHEESE, CONDENSED MILK, WHOLE MILK POWDER AND SKIM-MILK POWDER

JAAR/ YEAR	1) Varsmelk Beheerde gebiede/ 1) Fresh milk Controlled areas	Botter/Butter	Fabriekskaas/ Factory cheese	Kondensmelk/ Condensed milk	Volmelkpoeier/ Whole milk powder	Afgeroomde= melkpoeier/ Skim-milk powder
	'000 ℓ	t	t	t	t	t
1973/74	525 564	31 609	19 430	44 904	7 794	13 934
1974/75	503 992	26 572	22 003	50 194	6 909	13 745
1975/76	481 143	26 163	29 534	54 740	9 544	18 915
1976/77	478 479	23 869	28 729	46 612	8 353	20 657
1977/78	495 926	16 962	28 504	43 195	11 193	14 513
1978/79	487 932	16 069	30 852	42 904	9 688	15 559
1979/80	502 897	19 125	31 651	39 217	11 231	20 756
1980/81	611 959	15 391	34 096	39 383	12 817	16 924
1981/82 2)	655 650	15 778	34 073	35 292	12 690	16 472
1982/83 2)	655 577	15 323	33 947	36 579	12 955	12 631

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1) Beheerde gebiede/Controlled areas - Bloemfontein, Kaapse Skiereiland/Cape Peninsula, Wes/Western Transvaal, Witwatersrand en/and Natal & Noord-Natal/Northern Natal vanaf/from Julie/July 1980

2) Vooruitskatting/Estimate

N°13

BYLAE 4
SCHEDULE

WAARDE VAN PRODUKSIE TEEN PRODUSENTEPRYSE VAN VARSMELK, BOTTERVET, KAASMELK EN KONDENSEERMELK/
VALUE OF PRODUCTION AT PRODUCER PRICES OF FRESH MILK, BUTTERFAT, CHEESEMILK AND CONDENSING MILK

Jaar/ Year	Varsmelk 1) Beheerde Gebiede Fresh milk Controlled areas	Bottervet/ Butterfat	Kaasmelk/ Cheesemilk	Kondenseer=melk/ Condensing milk	Totaal/ Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1974/75	57 026	19 527	22 982	34 202	133 737
1975/76	69 485	16 598	32 775	46 539	165 397
1976/77	74 756	7 792	29 238	42 205	153 991
1977/78	78 430	5 602	29 820	39 739	153 591
1978/79	86 667	5 418	40 787	49 676	182 548
1979/80	98 485	6 315	61 114	70 409	236 312
1980/81	140 752	5 534	69 313	78 248	293 847
1981/82 2)	180 482	6 119	78 033	83 651	348 285
1982/83 2)	224 298	6 660	89 890	94 253	415 101

1) Beheerde gebiede - Bloemfontein, Kaapse Skiereiland, Pretoria, Wes-Transvaal, Witwatersrand en vanaf Julie 1980 Natal en Noord-Natal

1) Controlled areas - Bloemfontein, Cape Peninsula, Pretoria, Western Transvaal, Witwatersrand and as from July 1980 Natal and Northern Natal

2) Raming/Estimate

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BYLAE
SCHEDULE 5

BRUTO WAARDE VAN SUIWELPRODUKSIE TEENOOR TOTALE BRUTOWAARDE VAN LANDBOUPRODUKSIE
GROSS VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Jaar/ Year	Suiwelproduksie/ Dairy production R Miljoen/ Million (A)	Landbouproduksie/ Agricultural products R Miljoen/ Million (B)	$\frac{A}{B} \times 100$ %
1973/74	157,789	2 663,7	5,92
1974/75	221,765	2 772,8	7,99
1975/76	261,628	2 972,4	8,80
1976/77	242,731	3 656,1	6,64
1977/78	247,553	3 956,9	6,26
1978/79	274,785	4 345,2	6,32
1979/80	354,795	5 711,8	6,21
1980/81	407,195	6 642,1	6,13
1981/82 1)	468,274	7 638,4	6,13

1) Raming/Estimate

BRON: Kortbegrip van Landboustatistiek : 1981

SOURCE: Abstract of Agricultural Statistics : 1981

BYLAE
SCHEDULE 6

MELKPRODUKSIE IN VERSKILLENDE LANDE
MILK PRODUCTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

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LAND/COUNTRY	1975 2)	1976 2)	1977 1)	1978 4)	1979 4)	1980 4)	1981 4)
1. EEG/EEC	92 597	93 753	101 787	105 151	107 512	110 305	112 000*
2. Wes-Duitsland/ West Germany	20 409	20 899	22 523	23 296	23 907	24 850	25 300
3. Frankryk/France	29 118	28 912	30 210	30 850	31 990	33 600	34 900
4. Italië/Italy	8 220	8 711	9 385	9 360	9 845	10 000	9 880
5. Nederland/Netherlands	9 635	9 505	10 612	11 367	11 587	11 810	11 950
6. België/Belgium	3 488	3 394	3 872	4 022	3 915	3 950	3 970
7. VK/UK	12 753	13 224	15 212	15 877	15 915	16 175	16 300
8. Denemarke/Denmark	4 637	4 553	5 138	5 324	5 226	5 120	5 100
9. Ierland/Ireland	4 336	4 552	4 835	4 804	4 907	4 800	4 600
10. Australië/Australia	6 066	5 597	5 933	5 643	5 833	5 625	5 242
11. Kanada/Canada	7 490	7 199	7 527	7 403	7 550	7 920	8 140
12. Nieu-Seeland/New Zealand	5 734	6 173	6 536	5 642	5 833	5 625	5 242
13. Rusland/USSR	85 611	84 579	94 429	94 677	93 341	90 500	90 000
14. Japan	4 677	4 961	5 713	6 125	6 465	6 502	6 500
15. VSA/USA	49 379	51 473	55 655	55 094	55 978	58 253	59 570
16. Suid-Afrika/South Africa 3)	1 783	1 678	1 519	1 472	1 639	1 655	1 701

1) Bron/Source: FAO

2) Bron: Vleis en Suiwelprodukte
Source: Meat and Dairy Products

3) Bron: Suiwelbeheerraad
Source: Dairy Control Board

4) Bron/Source: Foreign Agriculture Circular : Dairy (March 1981)

* Vooruitskatting/Estimate

VERBRUIK VAN VARSMELK, BOTTER, FABRIEKSKAAS, KONDENSMELK, VOLMELKPOEIER EN AFGEROOMDEMELKPOEIER

CONSUMPTION OF FRESH MILK, BUTTER, FACTORY CHEESE, CONDENSED MILK, WHOLE MILK POWDER AND SKIM-MILK POWDER

JAAR/ YEAR	Varsmelk/ Fresh milk Beheerde gebiede/ Controlled areas 1)	Botter/Butter	Fabriekskaas/ Factory cheese	Kondensmelk/ Condensed milk	Volmelkpoeier Whole milk powder	Afgeroomde= melkpoeier/ Skim-milk powder
	'000 ℓ	t	t	t	t	t
1973/74	463 847	35 608	26 799	48 510	10 736	23 838
1974/75	451 929	22 382	25 873	49 437	9 851	15 447
1975/76	448 418	23 026	28 105	50 628	9 035	15 468
1976/77	436 252	21 541	28 388	51 180	9 787	20 467
1977/78	442 719	17 757	28 630	43 079	11 283	21 157
1978/79	427 638	15 934	29 422	42 296	11 643	19 115
1979/80	430 499	17 754	31 035	40 367	11 621	18 817
1980/81	532 149	16 955	33 454	39 296	13 245	19 876
1981/82 2)	606 039	16 669	33 272	34 198	13 016	20 978
1982/83 2)	625 404	14 450	33 032	36 579	12 955	21 746

1) Gebiede - Bloemfontein, Kaapse Skiereiland, Pretoria, Wes-Transvaal, Witwatersrand en vanaf Julie 1980, Natal en Noord-Natal

1) Areas - Bloemfontein, Cape Peninsula, Pretoria, Western Transvaal, Witwatersrand and as from July 1980, Natal and Northern Natal

2) Vooruitskatting/Estimate

BYLAE
SCHEDULE 8

VERKOOPSWAARDE VAN SUIWELPRODUKTE TEEN VERBRUIKERSPRYSE

MARKET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AT CONSUMER PRICES

JAAR/ YEAR	VARSMELK/ FRESH MILK	BOTTER/ BUTTER	KAAS/ CHEESE	KONDENSMELK/ CONDENSED MILK	VOLROOMMELKPOEIER/ WHOLE MILK POWDER	AFGEROOMDEMELKPOEIER/ SKIM-MILK POWDER	TOTAAL/ TOTAL
	R'000 1)	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1974/75	223 552	35 428	33 455	38 034	20 255	23 484	374 208
1975/76	263 258	36 631	45 878	43 317	19 460	23 516	432 060
1976/77	299 419	35 627	47 320	48 322	22 645	32 366	485 699
1977/78	286 324	28 509	52 632	45 726	30 220	34 792	478 203
1978/79	337 415	31 758	68 591	44 748	23 566	31 434	537 512
1979/80	389 300	45 123	83 825	45 099	27 898	36 281	627 526
1980/81	403 316	42 800	104 605	48 122	47 315	32 940	679 098
1981/82 2)	441 999	47 786	130 124	49 089	49 950	32 474	751 422

1) Beheerde- en onbeheerde gebiede/Controlled and Uncontrolled aread

2) Vooruitskattings/Estimate

N 1 7

BYLAE 9
SCHEDULE

VERBRUIK VAN SUIWELPRODUKTE DEUR SEKERE LANDE
CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES

LAND/COUNTRY	Varsmelk/ Fresh milk 1978	Varsmelk/ Fresh milk 1979	Botter/ Butter 1978	Botter/ Butter 1979	Kaas/ Cheese 1978	Kaas/ Cheese 1979	Kondensmelk/ Condensed milk 1978	Kondensmelk/ Condensed milk 1979	Melkpoeier/ Milk powder 1978	Melkpoeier/ Milk powder 1979
	'000 t		'000 t		'000 t		'000 t		'000 t	
Oostenryk/Austria	941,1	948,3	38,4	34,7	56,9	54,6	15,9	15,9	6,4	6,9
Australië/Australia	1 466,0	1 497,0	71,0	64,9	85,0	94,0	68,0	69,0	57,0	65,0
België/Belgium	586,5	560,1	70,1	66,9	38,2	34,1	5,3	6,0	10,0	9,1
Brazilië/Brazil	2 598,9	2 986,0	70,8	49,0	144,6	143,0	65,1	68,0	217,8	108,0
Kanada/Canada	1 172,9	1 169,3	106,0	105,8	165,0	179,7	147,5	78,1	21,7	51,9
Switzerland	744,5	730,3	32,5	36,6	60,4	63,3	5,1	4,7	45,2	50,3
Sjegoslowakye/Czechoslovakia	1 725,3	1 740,5	114,0	118,9	125,5	129,7	13,4	13,4	20,9	20,7
Wes-Duitsland/Fed.Germany	2 964,0	3 070,0	377,0	380,0	590,0	590,0	346,0	354,0	78,0	77,0
Denemarke/Denmark	417,3	418,6	38,0	41,1	44,3	44,6	-	-	-	-
Spanje/Spain	3 469,0	3 502,0	16,7	18,7	114,3	120,2	96,7	123,2	26,1	28,1
Finland	1 091,0	1 074,8	56,5	57,8	31,1	33,8	-	-	12,6	13,0
Frankryk/France	2 514,0	2 470,4	496,0	520,3	921,0	954,8	70,0	59,1	117,0	137,8
VS/UK	7 673,5	7 596,0	-	-	199,7	234,0	101,1	101,1	49,9	-
Ierland/Ireland	616,3	620,1	38,7	37,8	9,2	10,0	-	-	1,5	1,5
Israel	274,0	289,7	3,2	3,3	54,2	56,2	-	-	-	-
Japan	3 814,8	4 032,5	62,1	69,9	10,6	12,0	73,0	73,3	212,1	229,7
Luxemborg/Luxemburg	27,5	25,4	2,3	2,3	1,4	1,4	-	-	1,3	1,4
Nederland/Netherlands	769,1	728,9	44,5	49,0	158,5	160,3	136,4	132,4	20,0	20,0
Noorweë/Norway	613,4	619,7	21,5	21,5	46,7	48,8	1,5	1,5	6,4	6,8
Nieu-Seeland/New Zealand	425,0	404,3	42,4	43,1	25,5	26,0	4,2	2,5	1,0	4,8
Poland	5 420,0	2 971,0	304,9	310,9	395,5	403,1	18,4	20,6	22,5	24,6
Swede/Sweden	879,8	879,0	28,1	28,8	84,9	92,4	-	9,9	21,2	25,9
Rusland/USSR	36 200,0	37 500,0	1 410,0	1 409,0	1 309,8	1 204,2	534,9	538,8	361,4	349,9
Suid-Afrika/South Africa	557,3	1 094,9	17,7	13,5	30,3	28,9	43,1	41,2	33,1	24,0
VSA/USA	17 030,0	25 976,0	449,0	462,0	2 176,0	2 209,0	401,0	406,0	335,0	363,0

Bron: Internasionale Suiwelfederasie (Dokument 131; 1981)
Source: International Dairy Federation (Document 131; 1981)

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BYLAE
SCHEDULE 10A

GEMIDDELDE JAARLIKSE PER CAPITA VERBRUIK VAN VARSMELK
AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FRESH MILK

LAND/COUNTRY	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Oostenryk/Austria	142,0	136,2	130,0	128,1	123,3	122,3	124,6	117,4	125,1	117,4
Australië/Australia	131,7	132,2	124,7	123,6	122,6	113,0	111,2	107,2	103,5	107,2
België/Belgium	81,9	76,8	75,6	76,9	72,3	66,4	64,4	64,9	64,6	61,8
Brazilië/Brazil	-	-	11,6	15,8	13,6	23,6	22,2	22,5	24,6	20,7
Kanada/Canada	103,8	103,1	91,6	102,6	104,0	98,5	48,0	50,2	52,7	51,1
Switzerland	128,3	125,6	123,9	120,6	117,6	118,0	117,9	115,8	115,7	115,8
Sjegoslowakye/Czechoslovakia	120,1	125,5	130,1	129,0	127,4	124,9	120,7	120,8	120,1	115,2
Duitsland/Germany (FR)	78,7	75,4	72,1	68,6	68,4	66,5	67,2	63,5	63,8	48,8
Denemarke/Denmark	109,0	105,4	102,6	102,2	102,6	103,5	105,4	105,8	108,9	79,4
Spanje/Spain	83,2	81,7	80,8	81,1	85,2	95,8	90,3	93,5	94,8	93,5
Finland	219,3	226,5	235,3	233,6	232,3	242,8	239,9	233,5	229,5	233,5
Frankryk/France	74,2	73,8	67,6	67,2	68,6	70,6	68,6	71,0	71,7	53,5
VK/UK	141,1	138,9	138,8	140,3	143,4	146,3	144,3	139,2	137,0	139,2
Ierland/Ireland	212,5	212,0	211,7	209,0	205,1	203,1	202,4	190,0	186,4	190,0
Israel	71,0	71,9	74,2	77,8	78,2	79,9	80,7	78,2	74,1	78,2
Indië/India	17,5	16,1	16,3	16,2	15,8	17,7	18,3	-	20,1	-
Japan	27,6	27,8	26,2	27,1	29,5	30,6	31,4	2,8	33,3	32,8
Luxemborg/Luxemburg	92,3	95,0	90,1	91,0	86,9	85,3	86,2	84,3	83,4	84,3
Nederland/Netherlands	100,9	99,0	96,5	91,8	89,5	87,4	89,9	86,4	84,4	62,5
Noorweë/Norway	164,3	163,1	162,9	164,6	164,0	160,3	156,8	152,1	151,1	152,1
Nieu-Seeland/New Zealand	147,0	147,9	146,4	145,5	146,1	144,4	141,4	137,6	135,8	137,6
Poland	173,4	174,2	169,7	162,3	164,3	164,5	180,9	153,8	154,8	153,8
Swede/Sweden	148,8	148,7	148,2	150,2	152,5	157,9	166,0	167,4	167,3	108,2
Rusland/USSR	150,7	152,2	149,9	152,8	153,4	155,3	162,0	173,7	174,9	138,2
Suid-Afrika/South Africa	55,0	52,7	54,3	54,6	50,8	47,6	45,3	50,7	48,5	50,7
VSA/USA	105,6	126,3	127,3	124,0	120,0	120,7	110,2	112,4	111,6	81,2

Bron: Internasionale Suiwelfederasie (Dokument 131; 1981)
Source: International Dairy Federation (Document 131; 1981)

GEMIDDELDE JAARLIKSE PER CAPITA VERBRUIK VAN BOTTER
AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER

LAND/COUNTRY	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Oostenryk/Austria	5,9	5,2	5,2	5,0	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,0	5,1	4,6
Australië/Australia	9,3	9,2	8,7	8,3	7,9	7,3	6,4	5,5	5,0	4,5
België/Belgium	9,4	8,3	7,6	8,4	8,3	8,5	8,9	8,1	8,6	8,6
Brazilië/Brazil	-	-	-	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,4
Kanada/Canada	7,0	7,1	6,7	6,0	6,0	5,4	5,2	4,6	4,5	4,5
Switzerland	6,9	7,1	7,0	7,0	7,0	6,9	7,0	7,2	7,2	7,2
Sjekoslowakye/Czechoslovakia	6,0	-	7,0	7,7	7,5	7,0	7,6	7,6	7,5	7,7
Fed. Duitsland/Fed. Germany	8,5	7,9	7,1	7,3	7,1	6,8	6,4	6,6	6,8	7,0
Denemarke/Denmark	9,1	8,8	8,6	8,0	8,5	7,9	7,7	8,0	8,3	8,6
Spanje/Spain	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
Finland	14,2	15,1	14,3	13,9	12,8	13,1	12,7	12,2	11,9	12,2
Frankryk/France	9,0	8,2	8,5	8,8	9,3	9,3	9,4	9,5	9,3	9,7
VK/UK	8,9	8,1	7,2	7,6	8,5	8,4	8,3	7,8	7,7	7,4
Ierland/Ireland	12,4	12,9	12,5	12,5	12,8	11,4	11,6	11,9	11,7	11,2
Israel	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9
Indië/India	-	-	-	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	-	1,0	1,1
Japan	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6
Luxemborg/Luxemburg	8,2	8,2	7,6	7,5	8,8	7,5	7,4	7,1	6,8	6,8
Nederland/Netherlands	2,9	2,0	2,1	2,3	2,6	2,6	2,5	3,0	3,2	3,5
Noorweë/Norway	5,3	5,2	4,8	5,4	5,1	4,5	5,2	5,1	5,3	5,3
Nieu-Seeland/New Zealand	17,9	17,5	16,9	15,3	15,1	14,9	14,4	14,4	13,5	13,8
Poland	6,0	6,2	6,4	6,7	6,8	7,3	7,7	7,9	8,7	8,8
Swede/Sweden	5,5	4,8	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,5
Rusland/USSR	4,4	4,2	4,3	5,0	5,0	5,2	5,2	5,5	5,4	5,3
Suid-Afrika/South Africa	2,6	2,4	1,7	1,3	1,3	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,7
VSA/USA	2,4	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1

Bron: Internasionale Suiwelfederasie (Dokument 131; 1981)
Source: International Dairy Federation (Document 131; 1981)

BYLAE
SCHEDULE 10C

GEMIDDELDE JAARLIKSE PER CAPITA VERBRUIK VAN KAAS
AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CHEESE

LAND/COUNTRY	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Oostenryk/Austria	5,8	5,9	6,3	6,5	7,0	7,0	7,4	7,7	8,3	8,1
Australië/Australia	3,7	4,0	4,2	4,6	4,8	5,2	5,5	5,4	6,6	6,6
België/Belgium	8,8	9,7	9,7	9,8	10,4	10,4	11,4	12,1	12,3	12,7
Brazilië/Brazil	-	-	-	0,8	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,4	1,3
Kanada/Canada	6,3	6,7	7,0	7,6	8,2	8,1	8,1	8,3	7,8	8,4
Switzerland	10,0	9,9	9,9	10,7	11,0	11,5	12,0	12,3	12,5	12,7
Czechoslovakia/Sjegoslowakye	5,5	-	6,3	6,7	7,0	7,1	7,4	7,8	8,2	8,5
Fed.Duitsland/Fed. Germany	9,9	10,5	11,0	11,1	11,4	11,8	12,3	12,8	13,1	13,3
Denemarke/Denmark	9,5	9,9	10,7	9,2	10,0	9,6	9,0	9,5	9,4	9,0
Spanje/Spain	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,5	3,3	3,6	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,9
Finland	4,5	4,9	5,5	5,9	6,1	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,5	7,1
Frankryk/France	14,0	14,1	14,4	14,8	14,7	15,4	16,2	17,0	17,3	17,8
VK/UK	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,8	5,9	6,3	6,1	5,5	5,7	5,6
Ierland/Ireland	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,9	3,1	3,2
Israel	10,3	10,7	11,5	12,5	13,9	12,8	13,7	14,2	14,6	14,8
Indië/India	0,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,8
Luxemborg/Luxemburg	8,3	7,3	6,8	6,8	7,9	7,7	8,1	8,8	8,8	9,4
Nederland/Netherlands	8,4	8,9	9,3	9,7	10,4	10,6	11,0	11,8	12,3	12,1
Noorweë/Norway	8,8	9,2	9,3	9,7	10,0	10,2	10,3	11,0	11,5	12,0
Nieu-Seeland/New Zealand	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,8	5,0	5,0	5,8	7,1	8,1	8,3
Poland	7,5	8,4	8,8	9,1	9,6	10,0	9,1	9,8	11,3	11,3
Swede/Sweden	9,1	9,2	9,0	9,3	10,4	11,3	11,9	12,3	12,4	13,1
Rusland/USSR	4,0	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,4	4,4	4,7	4,9	5,0	4,6
Suid-Afrika/South Africa	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,2
VSA/USA	7,6	7,9	8,4	8,6	8,8	8,8	9,4	9,6	10,1	10,1

Bron: Internasionale Suiwelfederasie (Dokument 131; 1981)
Source: International Dairy Federation (Document 131; 1981)

UITVOERE VAN BOTTER, KAAS, KONDENSMELK, VOLROOMMELKPOEIER EN AFGEROOMDEMELKPOEIER

EXPORTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED MILK, WHOLE MILK POWDER AND SKIM-MILK POWDER

JAAR/ YEAR	BOTTER/BUTTER		KAAS/CHEESE		KONDENSMELK/ CONDENSED MILK		VOLROOM= MELKPOEIER/ WHOLE MILK POWDER A	AFGEROOMDE= MELKPOEIER/ SKIM-MILK POWDER B	A + B	TOTALE WAARDE/ TOTAL VALUE
	t	R'000	t	R'000	t	R'000 2)	t	t	R'000 2)	R'000
1972/73	2 728	1 759	48	39	47	145	-	37	534	2 477
1973/74	1 540	695	54	55	28	116	13	-	492	1 358
1974/75	2 125	1 835	130	150	5	159	4	-	398	2 542
1975/76	1 950	1 760	1 738	1 124	97	262	-	-	1 433	4 579
1976/77	4 207	2 814	3 026	1 825	-	426	307	-	1 198	6 263
1977/78	914	750	644	545	484	612	-	69	4 520	6 427
1978/79	671	1 032	187	351	-	272	428 1)	606 1)	2 068	3 723
1979/80	1 031	1 723	163	352	-	583	169 1)	-	90	2 748
1980/81	981	1 918	267	639	-	239	434 1)	994 1)	1 145	3 941

1) Bron/Source: Suiwelbeheerraad/Dairy Control Board

2) Bron: Maandelikse uittreksel van Handelstatistieke
Source: Monthly abstract of Trade Statistics

VERGELYKING TUSSEN DIE PRYSINDEKSE VAN NYWERHEIDSMELK, VARSMELK, BOERDERYBENODIGDHEDE EN VEEVOERE

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PRICE INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL MILK, FRESH MILK, FARMING REQUISITES AND STOCK FEEDS

JAAR/ YEAR	Nywerheidsmelk/ Industrial milk		Varsmelk/ Fresh milk		Boerderybe= nodigdhede/ Farming requisites	Veevoere/ Stock feeds
	c/100 kg	Indeks/Index	c/ℓ	Indeks/Index	Indeks/Index	Indeks/Index
1971/72	506	114	7,459	106,6	110,2	108,1
1972/73	594	134	7,457	106,5	120,4	118,5
1973/74	694	157	8,806	125,8	137,1	137,4
1974/75	1 005	227	11,402	162,9	165,9	150,0
1975/76	1 063	240	14,437	206,2	198,3	163,0
1976/77	955	216	15,619	223,1	224,6	187,6
1977/78	1 064	240	15,818	226,0	253,7	221,6
1978/79	1 406	317	16,540	236,3	292,1	254,0
1979/80	1 626	367	19,527	279,0	368,7	306,2
1980/81 1)	1 807	408	22,972	328,2	411,1	357,4

Basis/Base: April 1970

1) Voorlopig/ Preliminary

Bron: Kortbegrip van Landboustatistiek
Source: Abstract of Agricultural statistics

N24

BYLAE
SCHEDULE 13

INDEKSE VAN GEMIDDELDE KLEINHANDELPRYSE VAN VARSMELK EN EERSTEGRAAD FABRIEKSBOTTER EN -KAAS TEENOOR KLEINHANDELPRYSINDEKS VAN ALLE VOEDSEL

INDICES OF AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH MILK AND FIRST GRADE CREAMERY BUTTER AND FACTORY CHEESE AGAINST RETAIL PRICE INDEX OF ALL FOODSTUFF

SEISOEN/ SEASON	VARSMELK/ FRESH MILK	BOTTER/ BUTTER	KAAS/ CHEESE	ALLE VOEDSEL/ ALL FOODSTUFF
	Indeks/Index	Indeks/Index	Indeks/Index	Indeks/Index
1971/72	108,0	108,6	112,8	111,3
1972/73	113,6	104,9	127,1	124,5
1973/74	128,0	103,1	141,1	140,8
1974/75	154,4	147,5	197,4	167,5
1975/76	183,2	152,0	199,4	182,8
1976/77	208,8	161,8	207,3	198,7
1977/78	215,2	186,1	239,0	220,4
1978/79	236,8	221,5	283,9	253,5[4)]
1979/80	274,4	259,5	343,5	292,7[4)]
1980/81	312,0	296,5	402,1	329,7[4)]

1) Bron: Departement van Statistiek
Source: Department of Statistics

2) Bron: Suiwelbeheerraad (November - Oktober (1ste graad)
Source: Dairy Control Board (November - October (1st grade)

3) Bron: Kortbegrip van Landboustatistiek : 1981
Source: Abstract of Agricultural statistics : 1981

4) Voorlopig/Preliminary

VERGELYKENDE PRYSE VAN SUIWELPRODUKTE

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

LAND/COUNTRY	Pryse (VSA s/ℓ of kg) Prices (US c/ℓ or kg)								
	Varsmelk/ Fresh milk			Botter/ Butter			Kaas/ Cheese		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Oostenryk/Austria	48,40	56,47	66,00	399,27	471,07	533,00	350,80	423,55	505,00
Australië/Australia	36,68	44,67	47,90	191,94	205,27	210,82	205,01	242,68	260,88
België/Belgium	30,70	52,72	57,50	299,26	498,05	555,00	305,12	606,91	603,39
Brazilië/Brazil	25,00	26,00	46,00	250,00	194,00	564,00	313,00	334,00	620,00
Kanada/Canada	48,81	49,64	49,80	258,00	265,00	276,22	368,00	373,00	392,56
Switzerland	76,38	81,82	81,82	793,18	848,48	857,58	784,37	833,33	839,39
Wes-Duitsland/Fed.Germany	44,00	55,00	61,00	359,00	454,00	504,00	411,00	532,00	587,00
Denemarke/Denmark	45,78	52,38	58,08	375,38	372,25	397,57	478,76	586,83	650,43
Spanje/Spain	37,00	44,00	50,00	470,00	500,00	606,00	418,00	500,00	530,00
Finland	44,17	44,66	50,00	472,95	481,55	535,11	486,85	497,09	558,44
VK/UK	37,48	45,49	55,77	206,92	248,84	342,56	265,75	318,74	416,72
Ierland/Ireland	24,50	30,41	42,71	206,19	247,62	282,18	295,36	402,12	499,01
Israel	30,00	19,60	26,76	255,60	169,30	277,05	108,40	78,70	112,71
Japan	98,40	120,66	99,86	553,26	706,91	557,43	482,44	583,96	468,75
Luxemborg/Luxemburg	37,00	37,00	62,00	287,00	287,00	478,00	280,00	290,00	483,00
Nederland/Netherlands	44,60	52,30	56,71	354,90	394,40	423,38	349,60	418,50	445,77
Noorweë/Norway	30,21	34,67	35,83	266,42	270,48	279,50	303,94	367,62	379,92
Nieu-Seeland/New Zealand	14,50	17,26	25,41	98,63	111,06	120,00	164,39	228,85	250,00
Swede/Sweden	36,22	44,14	48,71	304,89	326,90	342,59	421,33	495,17	535,06
Suid-Afrika/South Africa	30,97	34,99	42,16	167,81	192,90	233,50	183,30	211,40	253,30
VSA/USA	44,30	49,50	54,90	293,40	354,30	388,00	380,10	433,40	475,80

Bron: Internasionale Suiwelfederasie (Dokument 131; 1981)
Source: International Dairy Federation (Document 131; 1981)

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PRODUKSIE EN VERBRUIK VAN WIT EN GEEL MARGARIEN

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHITE AND YELLOW MARGARINE

JAAR/ YEAR	Wit Margarien White Margarine		Geel Margarien Yellow Margarine	
	Produksie/ Production t	Verbruik/ Consumption t	Produksie/ Production t	Verbruik/ Consumption t
1974/75	6 872	6 907	59 849	60 129
1975/76	6 863	6 869	66 316	65 491
1976/77	6 138	6 234	73 802	73 042
1977/78	5 290	5 266	70 990	71 872
1978/79	6 237	6 202	80 553	79 705
1979/80	7 186	7 106	85 245	84 281
1980/81	8 509	8 581	90 936	92 301
1981/82 1)	9 785	9 868	104 576	106 146

1) - Vooruitskatting/Estimates

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BYLAE
SCHEDULE 16

PRYSVERHOUDING SOOS OP 30 SEPTEMBER - BOTTER: GEEL MARGARIEN

PRICE RELATIONSHIP AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER - BUTTER : YELLOW MARGARINE

JAAR/YEAR	VERHOUDING/ RELATIONSHIP
1974	1,43
1975	1,38
1976	1,24
1977	1,19
1978	1,24
1979	1,38
1980	1,39
1981	1,44

BYLAE
SCHEDULE 17

VERGELYKING TUSSEN BEVOLKINGSAANDEEL EN BESTEDING OP SUIWELPRODUKTE VIR BLANKES, ASIëRS, KLEURLINGE EN SWARTES GEDURENDE 1977 EN 1981/
COMPARISON BETWEEN POPULATION QUOTA AND EXPENDITURE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR WHITES, ASIATICS, COLOUREDS AND BLACKS DURING 1977 AND 1981

RAS/ RACE	BEVOLKINGS= AANDEEL*/ SHARE OF POPULATION*		BESTEDING OP SUIWELPRODUKTE / EXPENDITURE ON DAIRY PRODUCTS											
			VARSMELK/ FRESH MILK		BOTTER/ BUTTER		KAAS / CHEESE		MELKPOEIER/ MILK POWDER		KONDENSMELK/ CONDENSED MILK		GESTERILISEERDE- EN UHT-MELK/ STERILISED AND UHT MILK	
	1977	1981	1977	1981	1977	1981	1977	1981	1977	1981	1977	1981	1977	1981
Blankes/ Whites	33,13	32,45	66,5	64,7	55,8	49,3	75,5	74,9	61,5	66,7	31,4	26,6	22,0	16,7
Kleurlinge/ Coloureds	14,26	14,57	9,4	10,9	10,0	11,5	12,7	12,6	9,4	6,6	25,8	23,0	26,5	16,0
Asiers/ Asiatics	6,75	6,77	6,9	8,0	17,1	15,6	3,8	4,9	2,4	1,8	6,0	4,6	22,0	22,5
Swart/ Blacks	45,86	46,21	17,2	16,4	17,1	23,6	8,0	7,6	26,7	24,9	36,8	45,8	29,5	44,8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Opname slegs metropolitaanse gebiede./ Survey for metropolitan areas only.

Bron: SA Suiwelstigting
Source: SA Dairy Foundation