







Key goal



To be a profitable dairy processor paying a competitive and sustainable milk price





Mullins



Cookstown



Fivemiletown Cheese





MULLINS

FIVE MILE TOWN

DALE FARM

Pennybridge Ballymena



Technical Centre



United Feeds

DaleFarm Lakeland

Ash Manor Cheese





Rowan Glen





Ash Manor





Vertically integrated Coop





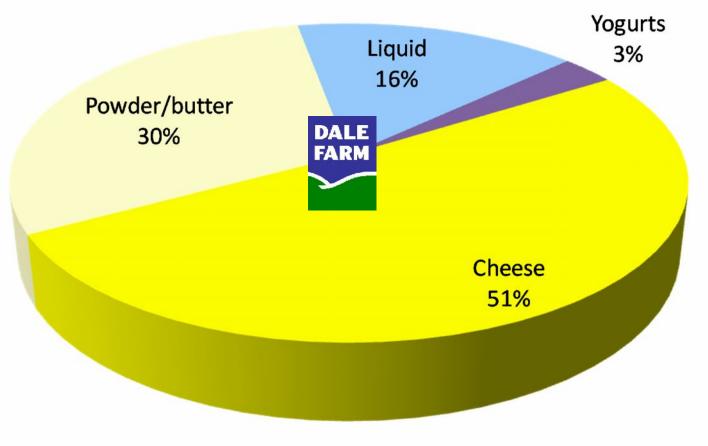
One integrated supply chain from animal feed & farm inputs through to consumer products & food ingredients

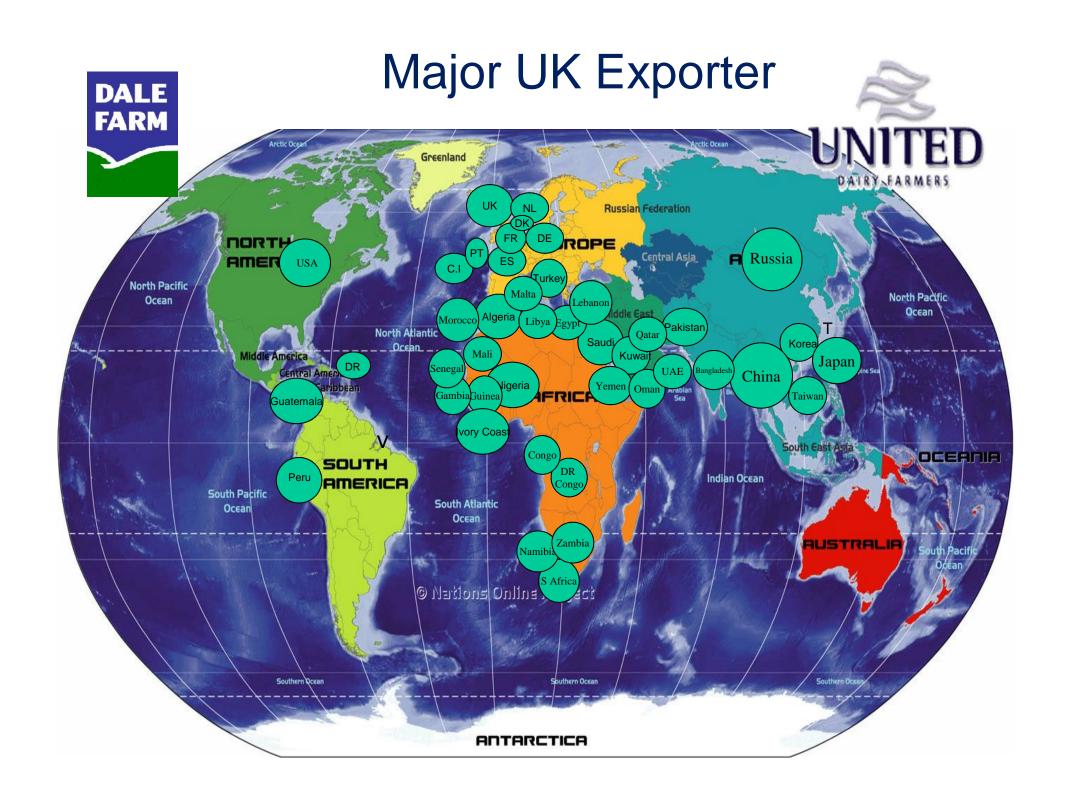




Milk processed









Key exporting region



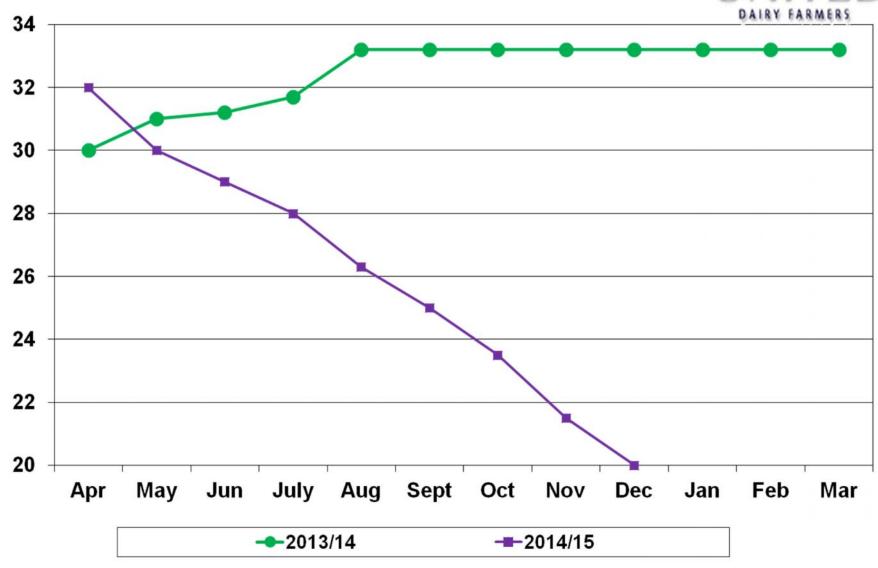
Northern Ireland selling over 80% of dairy output to external markets

Normally first affected by fall in international markets

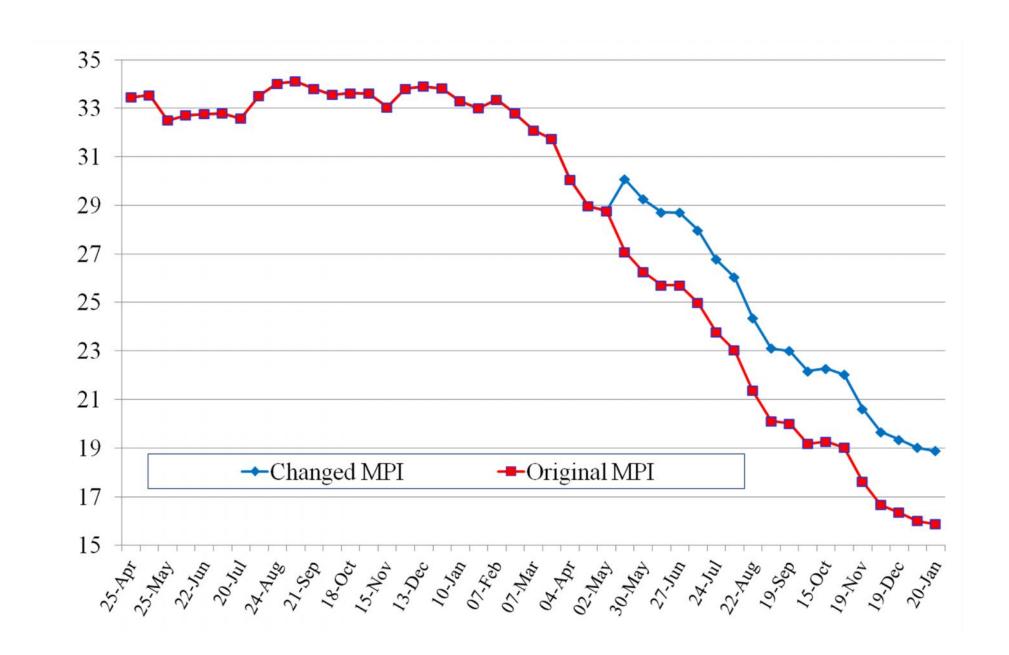
Where we are today the rest of Europe will eventually follow

United Base Milk Prices (ppl)





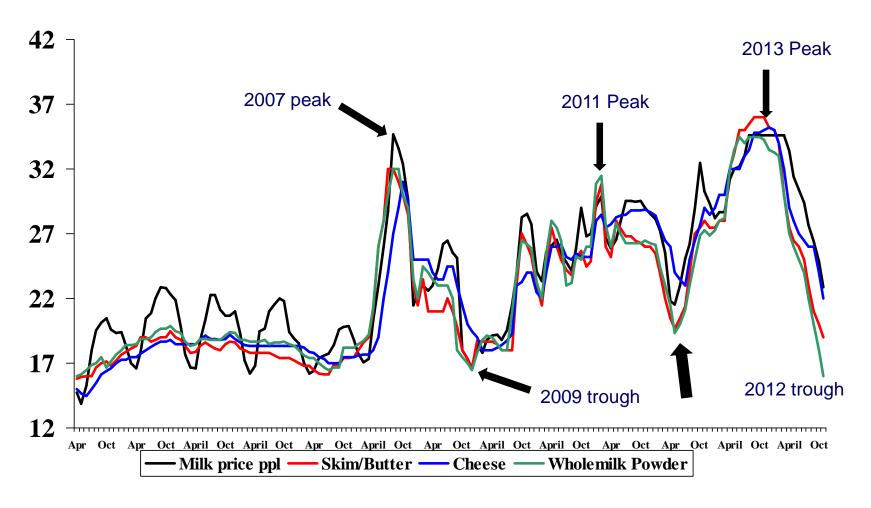
UFU MPI



The Dairy Cycle

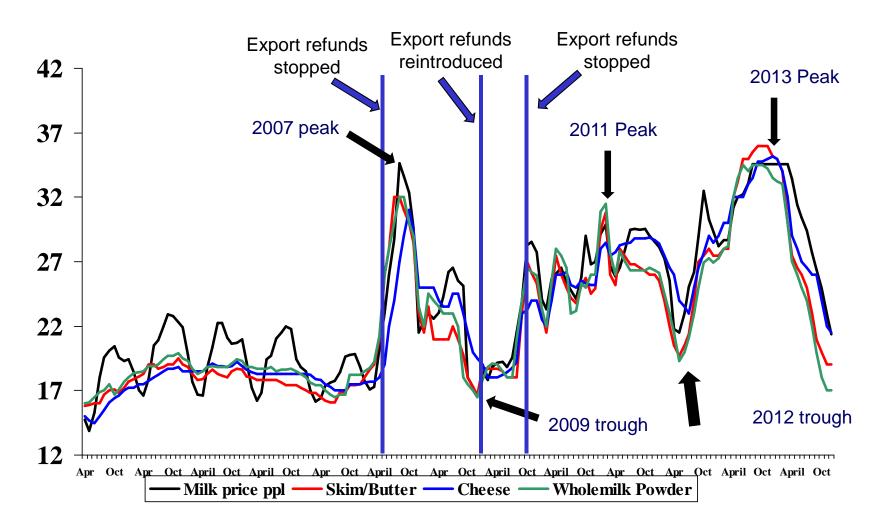


Market Returns vs. Milk Price



United milk price set by farmer board based on market returns & income

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Post Refunds & Quotas

Effective EU policy is that milk price is the main control over output

Dairy cycle normally milk supply led





Price Transmission getting faster

Spot commodity markets

Food Ingredients

Food Service

Consumer Products





Post Refunds & Quotas

Risk of greater volatility

- Less restraint on milk supply growth
- Price will be main control over supply
- Price signals/transmission essential
- Contracts can dampen price transmission
- Contracts therefore need to control output







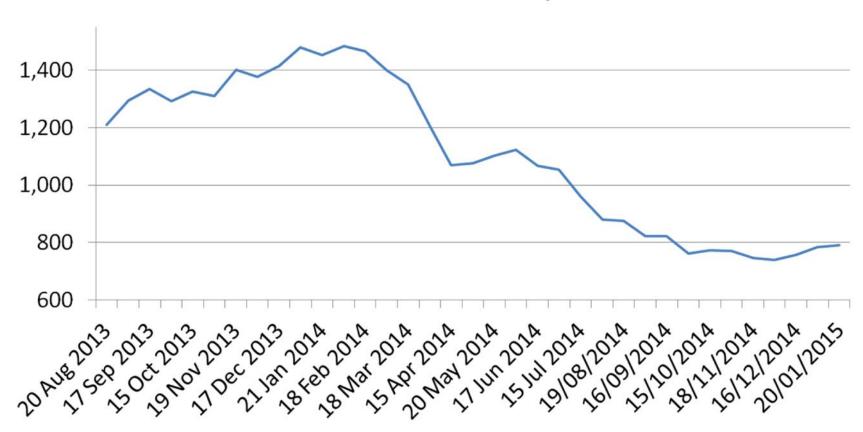
Dairy package in UK



- Voluntary code of practice, all the main buyers have signed up, largely 1 year contracts with break clauses
- Little move towards setting up Producer Organisations (PO)
 only 6 groups of farmers considering registration
- Protected designation of origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indications (PGI) - no major take up
- Setting up on Inter Branch Organisations not happened because of range of organisations already in existence

Global Dairy Trade

GDT Price Index 2013/14



Global Milk supply surged – 2014 YTD

NI

UK

Rol

France

Germany

EU

US

New Zealand

Australia

+9.4% YTD to December

+8.3% YTD to December

+5.0% YTD to November

+6.6% YTD to October

+4.1% YTD to October

+4.9% YTD to October

+2.5% YTD to November

+10.5% YTD to October

+4.3% YTD to November

Too much milk - World Supply is well ahead of demand

Growth slowing but still strong

- NI
- UK
- Rol
- France
- Germany
- EU
- US
- New Zealand
- Australia

- +8.8% in November
- +4.7% in November
- +3.7% in October
- +2.5% in October
- +2.3% in October
- +3.4% in October
- +3.4% in November
- +4.5% in October
- +3.0% in November

We have to be globally competitive

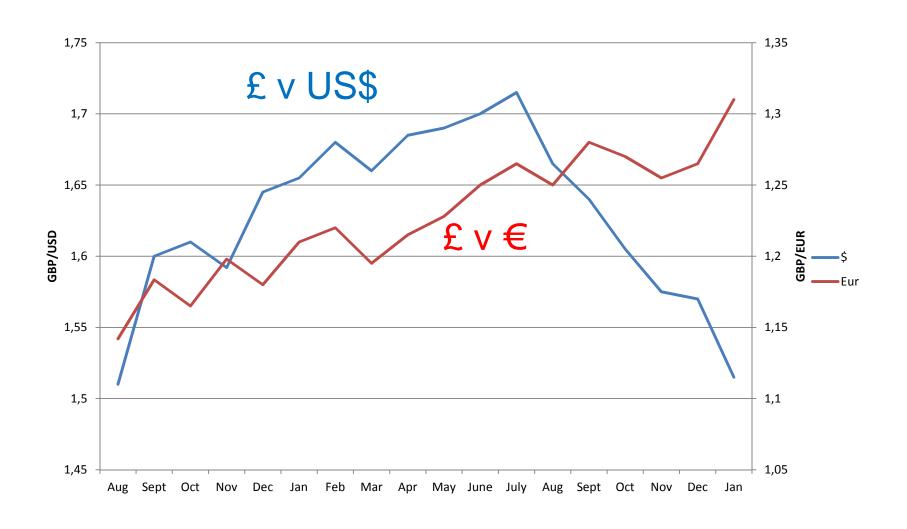
- EU has dairy surplus
- 11% of current output is exported

Any future growth in dairy output will likely have to be exported





Also Currency Volatility



EU Milk Deliveries compared to last period (in %) Jan - Oct 2014 / Jan - Oct 2013) +3,2 +2,5 +7,4 +10,6 -16% to -12% +7,7 LT -12% to -08% -08% to -04% -04% to +00% +00% to +04% DE +4,1 +7,3 +04% to +08% +08% to +12% +12% to +16% n/a +0,9 +14,7 +6,6 SI +2,9 +3,6 **ES** +6,3

EU Countries likely to grow the most post quotas

Ireland

Germany

Holland

Poland

Denmark

Austria

Belgium

Italy







Making things better



- Develop transparent EU dairy futures market
- Develop new export markets to replace lost Russian business
- Develop preferential trade agreements with key partners e.g. New Zealand & China
- Encourage longer term integrated supply chain contracts farmers - processors – end customer
- Legislation on below cost selling of dairy products
- Increase intervention price to more realistic level to create a market floor
- US Margin protection arrangement???





The Challenge ahead Economic sustainability

Creating a successful future together





