New Zealand Dairy Board

Presentation to Select Committee 27 July 1999

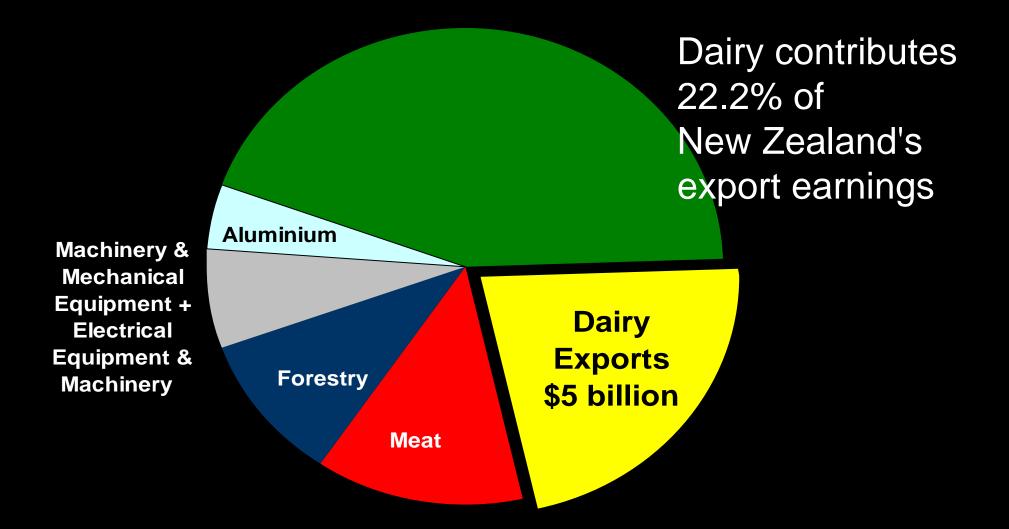
Introduction & Overview

John Storey

Overview

- Process
- Consultation
- International Market Situation
- Strategy
- Co-operatives
- Structure
- Interface with Dairy Companies

Importance of Dairy to NZ





Process to Date Process Going Forward

Process To Date

- Industry Strategic Plan August 1998 Feb 1999
 - Rigorous process
 - Top consultants employed
 - Full Industry involvement On Farm to Off Shore Marketing
- Industry Structure Project March May 1999
 - How best to deliver the Strategy
- Implementation Project
 - Dealing with legislation & high level
 implementation issues

Process Going Forward

- Legislation passed
- Commerce Commission approval
- Merger Proposal Agreed
- 75% Merger Vote
- Integrate merging companies into MergeCo

Consultation John Storey

- Consultation to Date
- Future Consultation

Consultation to Date

- 1998 October
- November 15 response
- •1999 March
- Strategy
- •1999 May
- Structure



Overwhelming support for proposals

In excess of 10,000 at meetings (70% of farmers)

Other Communications

•Videos (Farming with Pictures)

Written Material - bi-monthly

•E Mail

Information via Extension Services

Future Consultation

- July/August Company-Supplier Accounts Meetings
- September Formal merger proposal to shareholders
- September Shareholder vote
- Farmer final vote on proposal

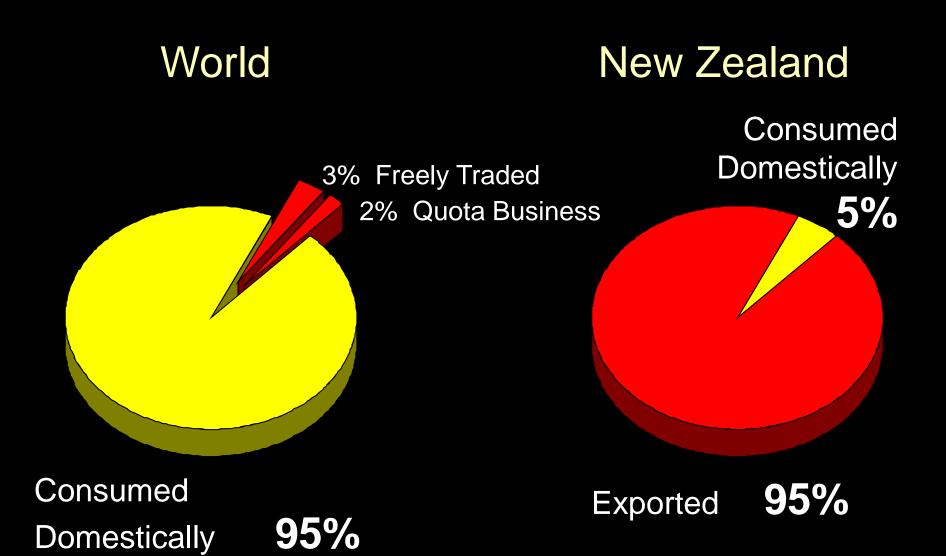
International Market Situation

Warren Larsen

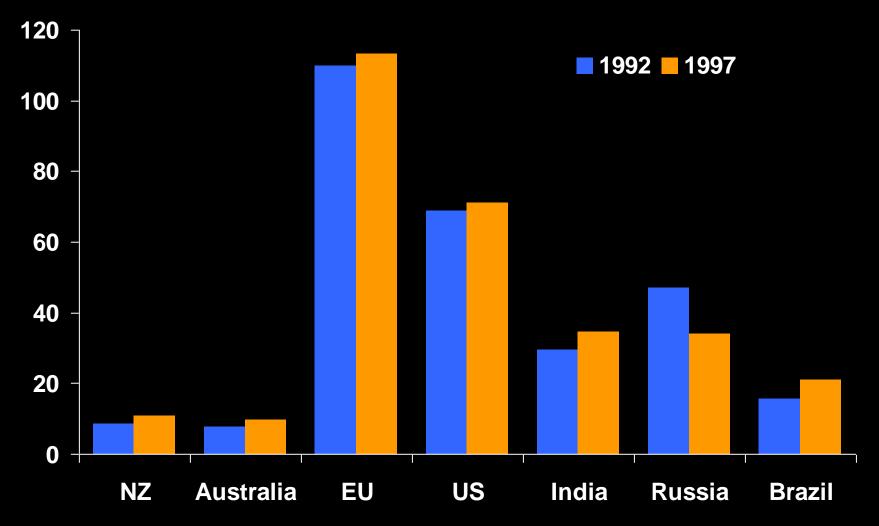
- Milk Production
 - Market Share
- Access, Tariffs & Subsidies
 - Market Trends
 - NZDB Performance

Milk Production

Milk Production



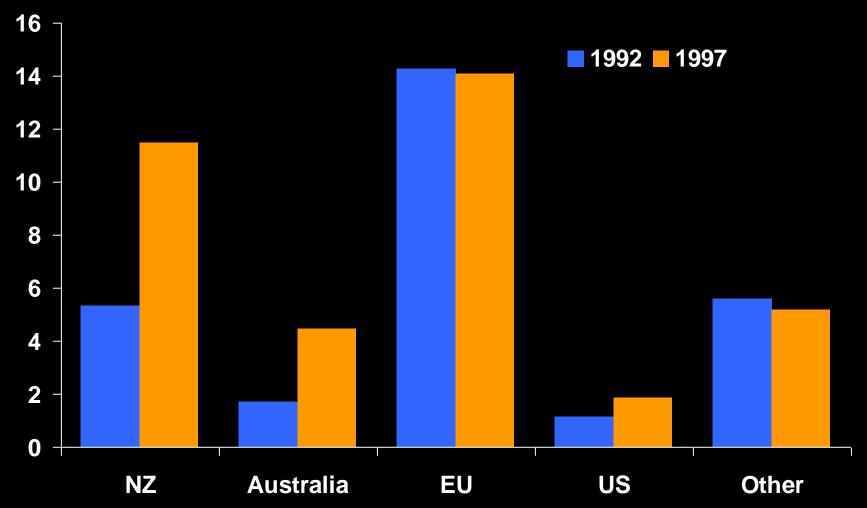
Major Dairy Producers



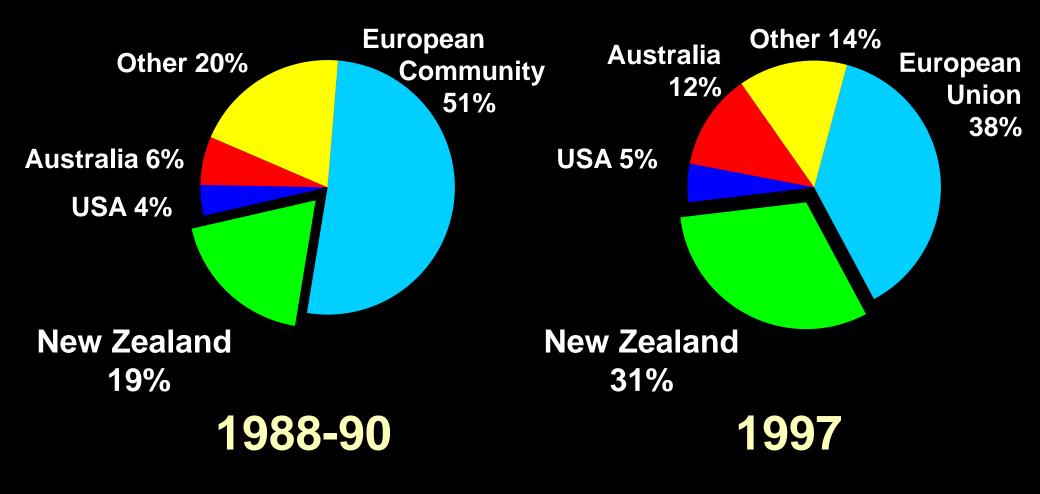
WHO ARE THE MAJOR EXPORTERS?

Major Dairy Exporters

Cow's milk equivalents (million tonnes)



Share of International Trade



DYNAMICS OF THE WORLD DAIRY MARKET

IMPORT PROTECTION

World Dairy Access & Tariffs



Protection From Imports

	<u>Tariff Rate</u> \$NZ/MT	<u>Ad. Val Equiv</u> %
<u>USA</u> SMP	1644	59
WMP	2075	74
Butter	2927	120
Cheese	2365	168

Protection From Imports

	<u>Tariff Rate</u> \$NZ/MT	<u>Ad. Val Equiv</u> %
<u>European Union</u> SMP	2539	95
WMP	3173	119
Butter	4200	175
Cheese	3700	115

EXPORT SUBSIDIES

Export Subsidies: Rates

	<u>Subsidy Rate</u> \$NZ/MT	<u>%Export</u> Price
<u>European Union</u> SMP	1291	48
WMP	1949	73
Butter	3428	147
Cheese	1931	58

Export Subsidies: Rates

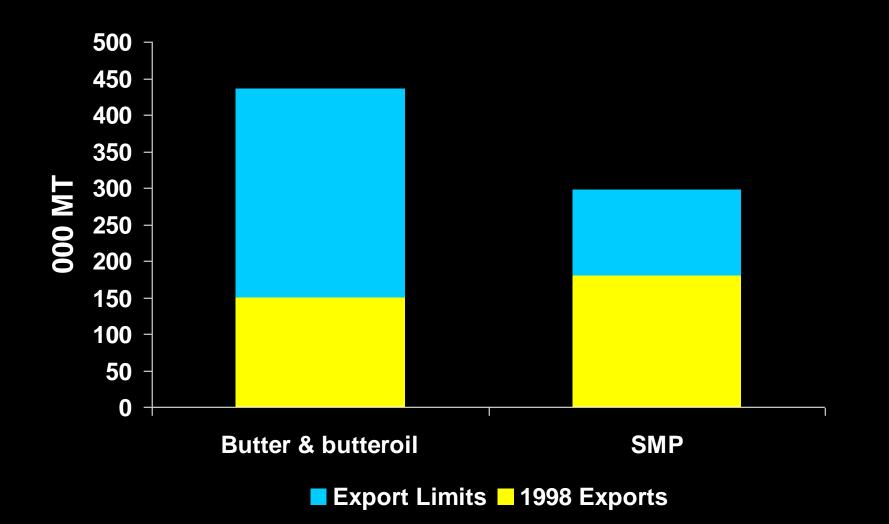
	<u>Subsidy Rate</u> <u>\$NZ/MT</u>	<u>%Export</u> Price
<u>USA</u> SMP	2050	87
WMP	2760	100
Butter	2120	87
Cheese (cheddar)	2339	67

Protectionism

	Producer Subsidy Equivalent		Consumer Subsidy Equivalent	
		All PSE Commodities	Milk	All CSE Commodities
Australia	31	10	-31	-7
EU	61	49	-51	-38
Japan	90	74	-74	-50
New Zealand	2	3	0	-5
United States	52	20	-46	-10

Source OECD Secretariat

EU has plenty of scope to expand



European Butter Pricing (USD/tonne)

- A EU guaranteed <u>minimum</u> price US\$3072
 - Underpins milk price to farmers of NZ\$9.00kg milksolids
 - Cost of butter to EU exporter
- B Export subsidy

- **US\$1768**
- Cash payment to export companies (not farmers) paid at time of export

C European export price (A-B)

- **US\$1304**
- The price we confront in the market

European SMP Pricing (USD/tonne)

- A EU guaranteed <u>minimum</u> price US\$2137
 - Underpins milk price to farmers of NZ\$9.00kg milksolids
 - Cost of SMP to EU exporter
- B Export subsidy

- US\$ 936
- Cash payment to export companies (not farmers) paid at time of export

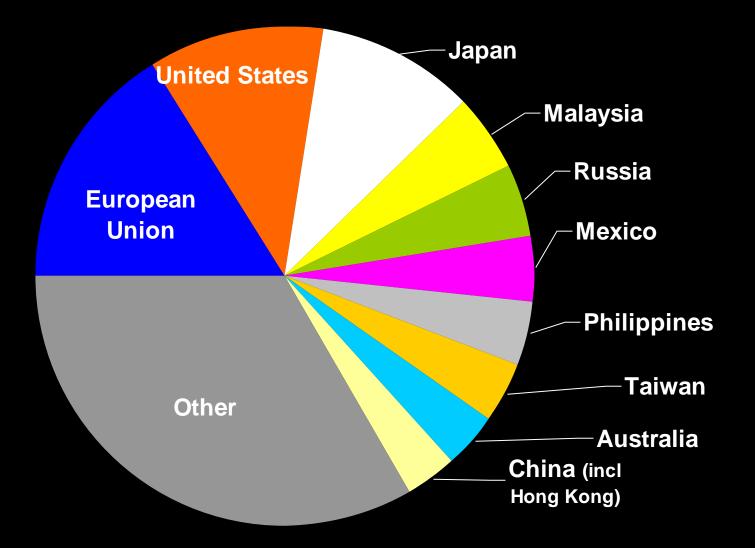
C European export price (A-B)

US\$1201

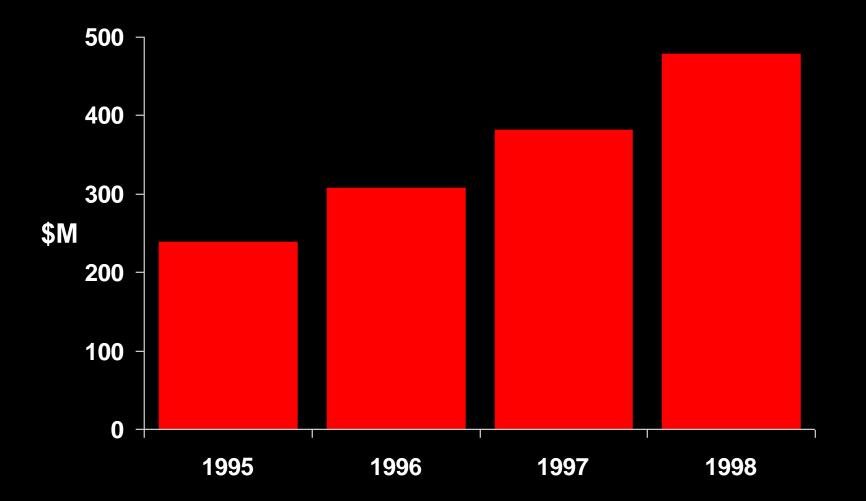
• The price we confront in the market

NZ EXPORT MARKETS

NZ's Dairy Export Markets







IMPACT OF SUBSIDIES ON WORLD PRICE

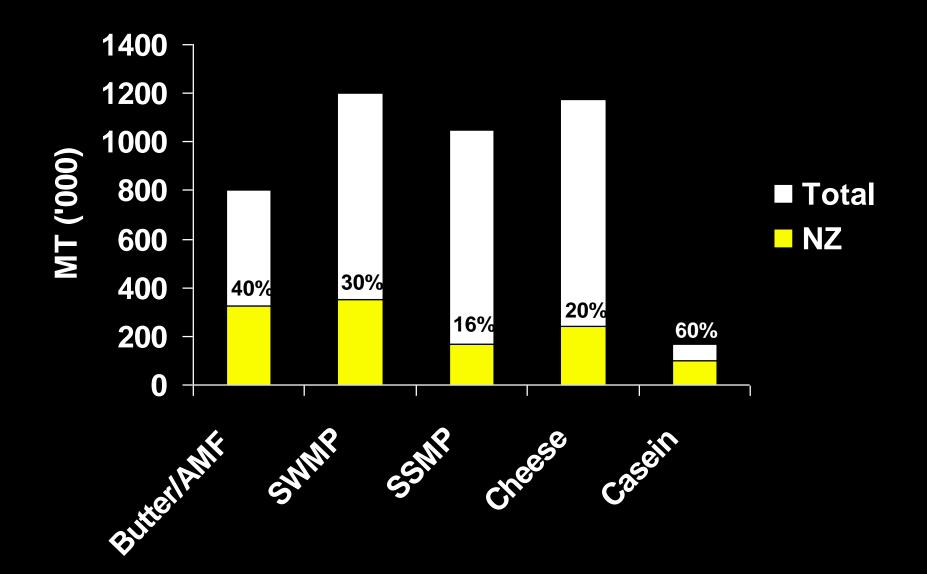
European Union Subsidy Change

The impact of EU subsidy changes between 1997 - 1999 for Cheddar, SWMP and SSMP =

NZ\$498 million lost sales revenue to NZDB

NZ PRODUCT VOLUMES

Share of Accessible International Market



WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN FOR NZ DAIRY FARMERS?

Forecast World Production

USA

- 2+% milk growth
- low milk prices
- feed to milk price ratio lowest in recent history

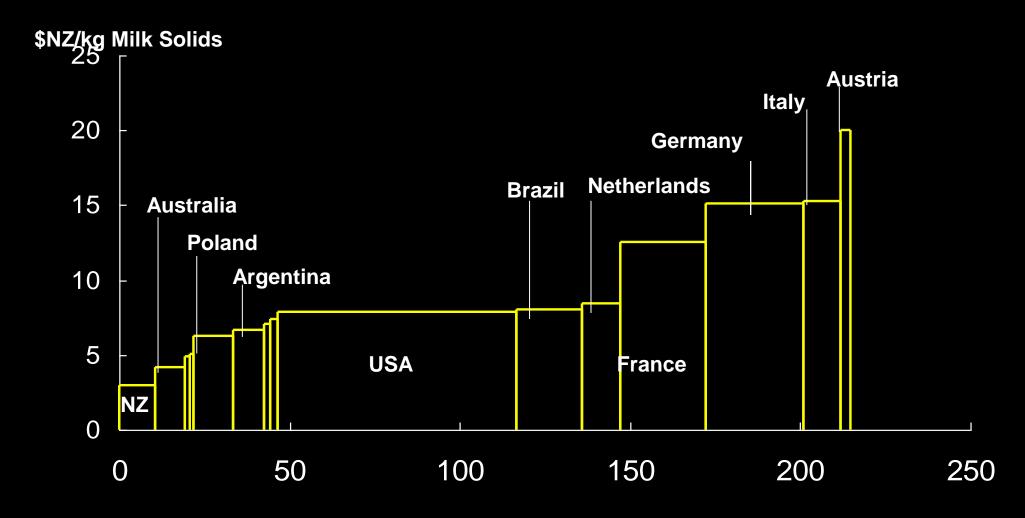
LATAM - 3-5% increase in Argentina - small increases in Brazil/Chile

Australia - 4-5% milk growth

EU - no growth

NZ - 4-5% forecast milk growth

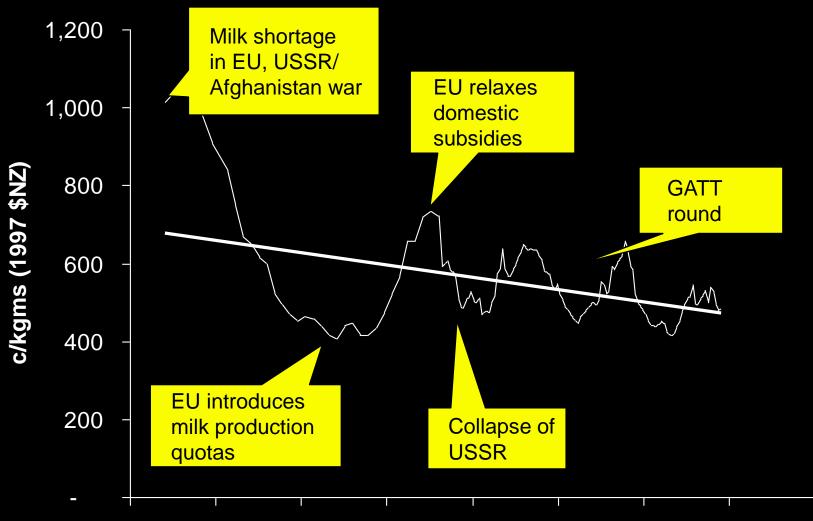
Global Dairy Industry Curve



Million Tonnes

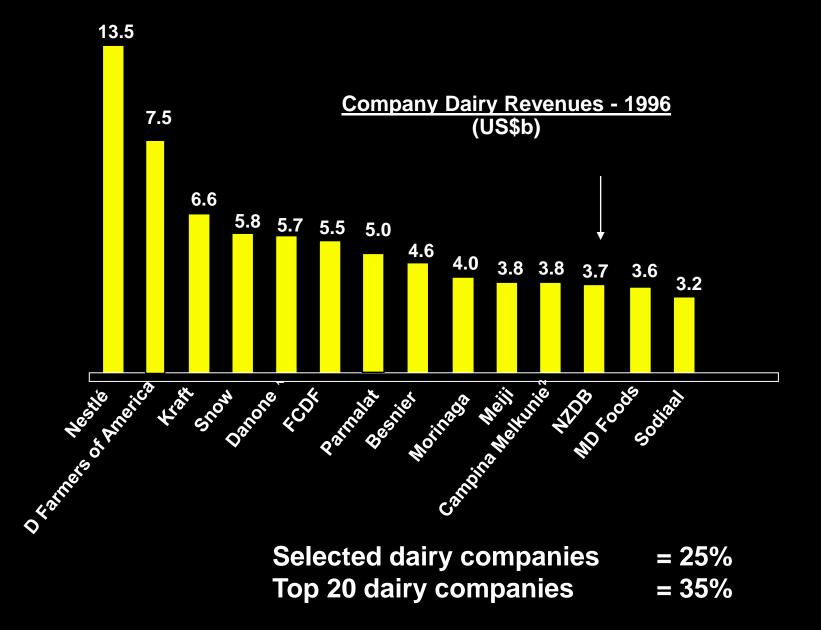
Globalisation Trends

Real Commodity Revenue (1997 NZD)



Jan-80 Sep-82 Jun-85 Mar-88 Dec-90 Sep-93 Jun-96 Mar-99 Nov-01

Leading Dairy Companies



- 41 -

Mergers & Acquisitions

Global dairy market continues to consolidate

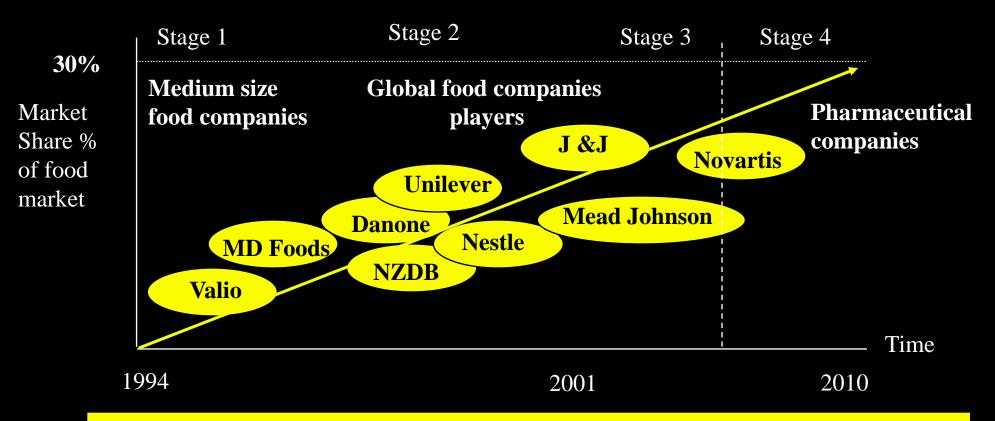
- •Nestle acquisition of Bordens Klim
- Friesland Coberco Dairy Foods merger
- •Formation of Dairy Farmers of America
- Suiza Foods (US) 1998 acquisitions US\$1 billion
- Dean Foods (US) 1998 US\$1.1 billion in acquisitions
- Parmalat acquisitions continue 1998 US\$ 625 million

Global Retailers

Recent global retailer activities continue to consolidate buying power for example...

- Tesco (UK) acquires Lotus Thailand and targeting Korea, Taiwan
- Carrefour (France) expanding in SEA and Latin America with 150 new stores by 2002
- •Ahold (Dutch) active in 17 countries up 62% since 1994
- •Auchan (France) active in 10 countries up 19% vs 94
- Dairy Farm (HK) focus on Asia post UK divestments

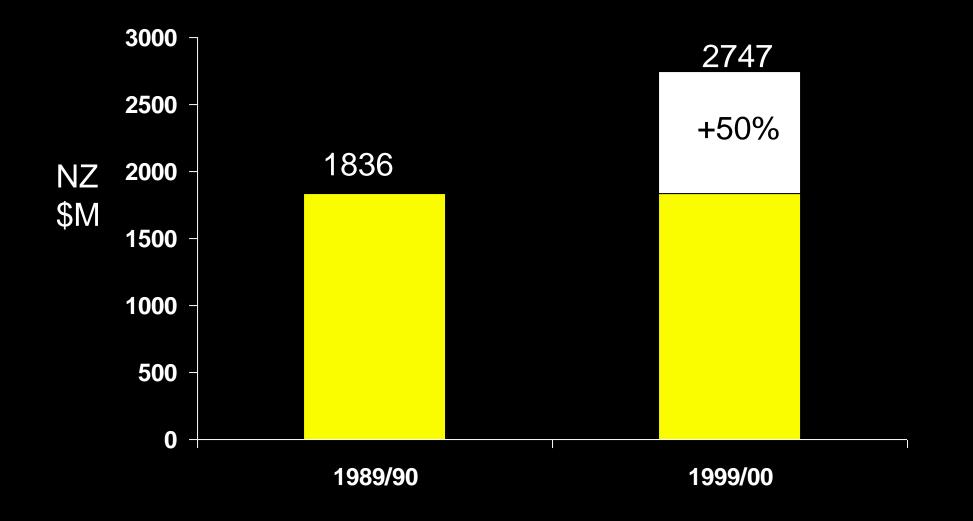
Functional Foods



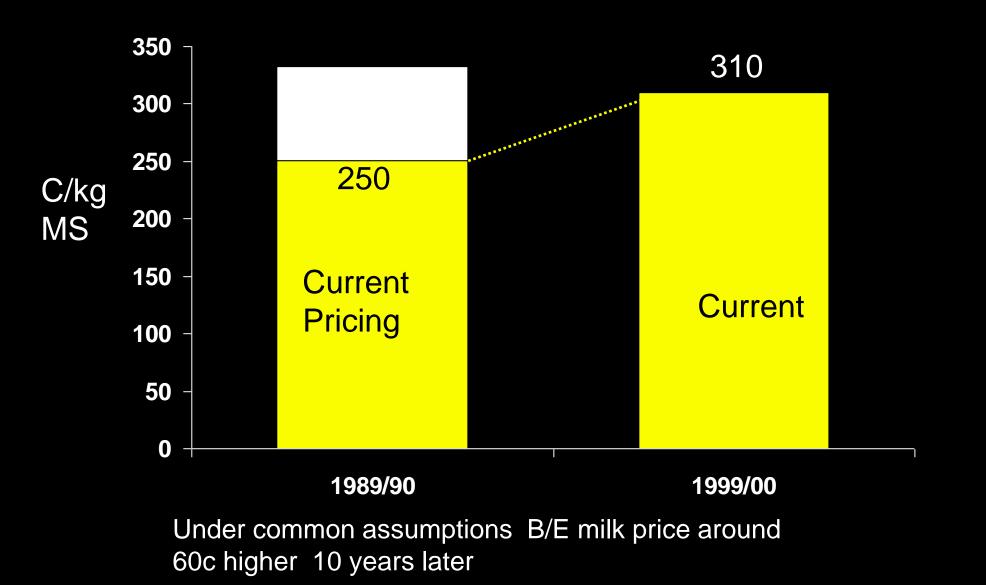
Entry of pharmaceutical players will drive functional foods to 30% of total European foods market

Growth to Date

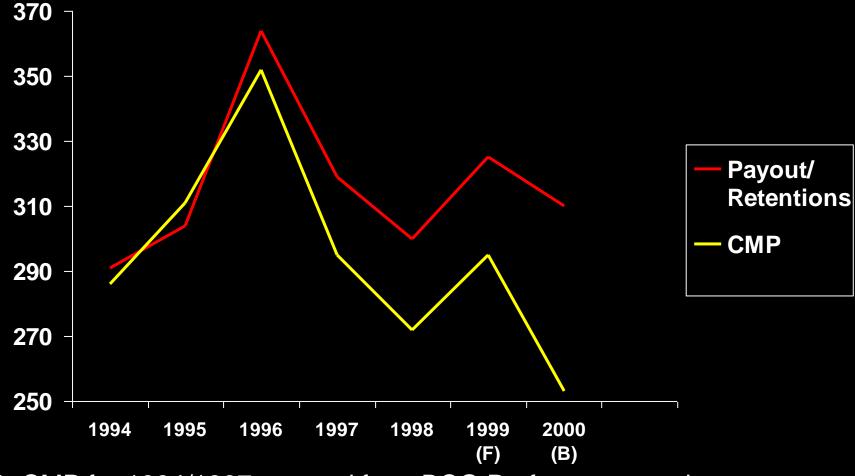
Payment for Milk





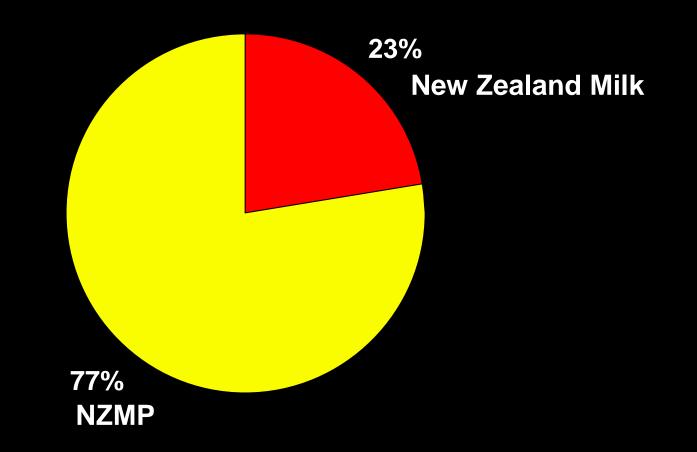


Estimated CMP/Payout Spread

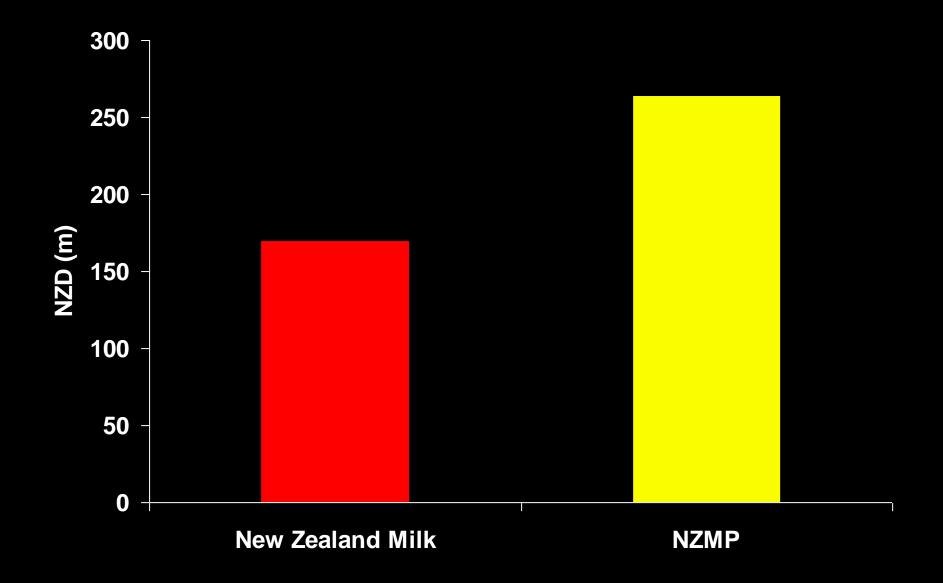


- Note 1 CMP for 1994/1997 sourced from BCG Performance and Efficiency Audit
 - 2 CMP for 1998-2000 sourced from Boards EBIT Reporting Systems

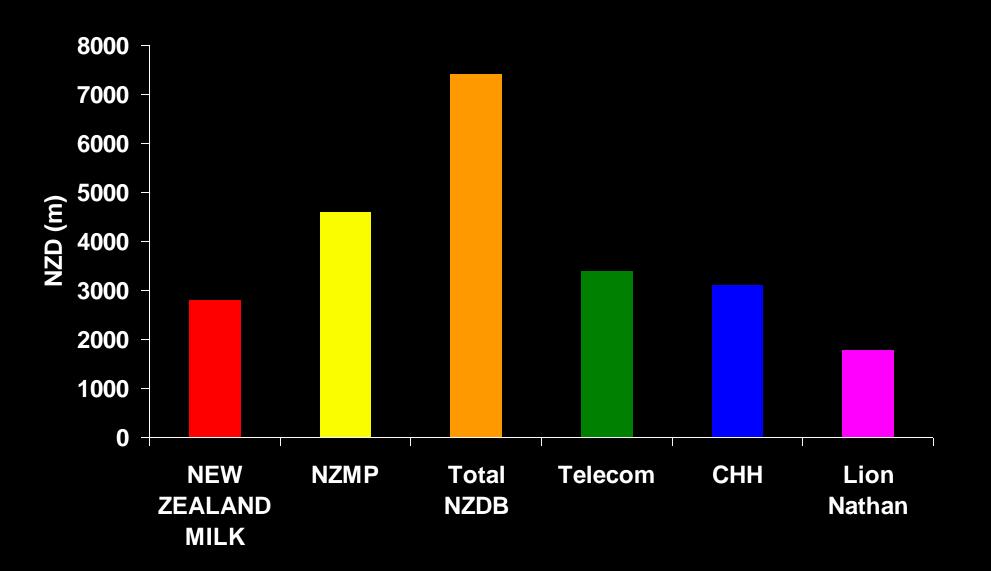
Business Unit Volume (NZ Milk only) - 1998/99



Business Unit EBIT 1998/99



Comparative Revenue 1998/99



STRATEGIC RESPONSE

Industry Strategic Plan

Warren Larsen

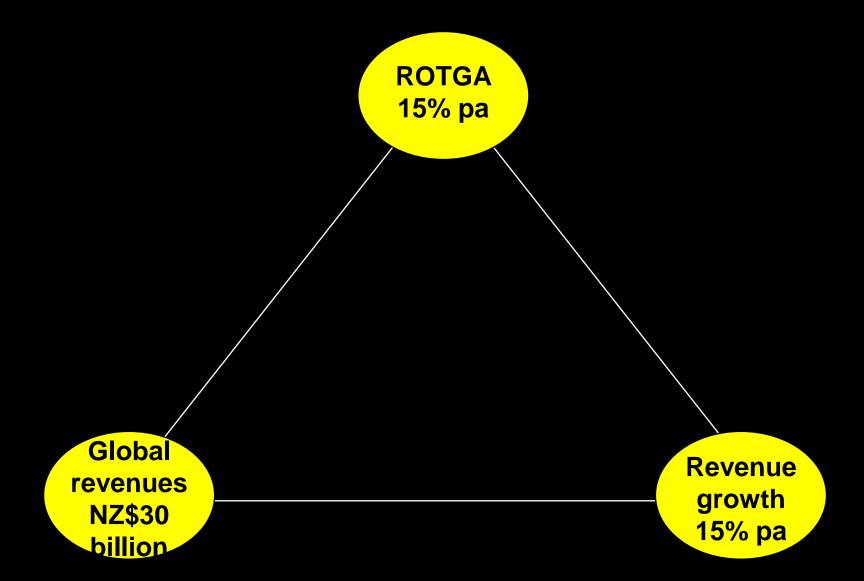
- Key Messages
- Key Strategies

Key Messages

To create the world's pre-eminent dairy business which builds and leverages truly distinctive capabilities to capture opportunities on a global stage

- Defend and
 exploit our
 core position
 as the world's
 lowest-cost
 producer and
 seller of basic
 dairy products.
 This is our top
 priority
- 2 Take urgent steps to earn the right to grow outside the core
- 3 Pursue growth options outside the core (at the right time) by leveraging our unique skills to capture attractive opportunities
- 4 Consider options to tailor the structure of the NZDI to deliver the strategy

10 Year Financial Aspiration



Growth Horizons

Horizon 2

businesses

Build emerging

Horizon 3 Create viable options

- Industry biotechnology agenda
- Risk management services

Extend and defend core businesses

Horizon 1

Profit

Industry Milks strategy

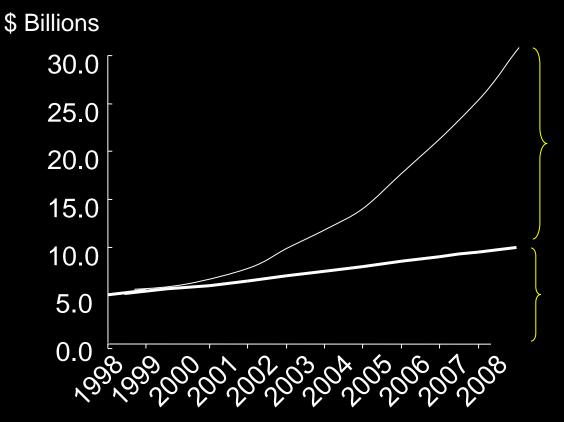
- 'Global slivers' in specialised ingredients
- Leverage our ingredients network beyond NZ Dairy

Defend and exploit core low cost position

• Earn the right to grow

Time

Industry Strategic Plan Revenue Growth 1998 - 2008



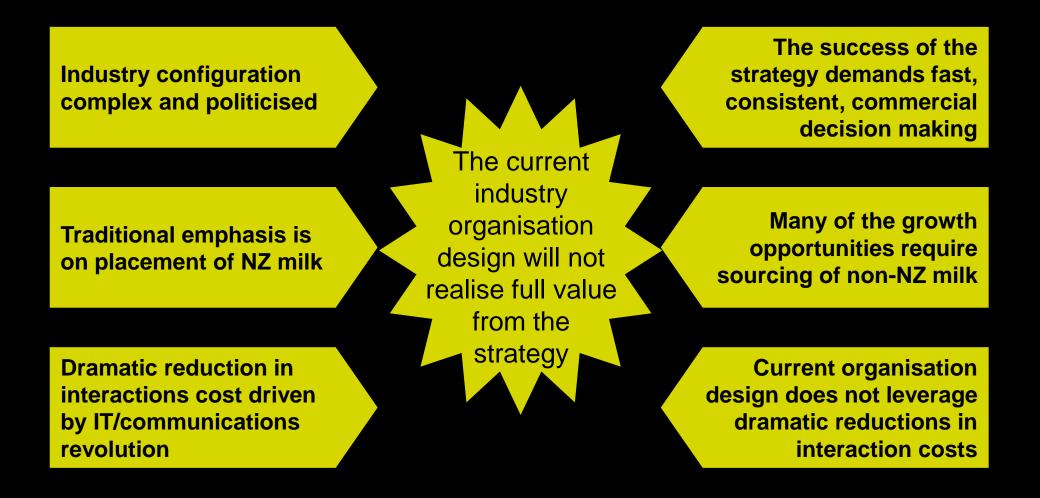
\$19 billion Horizon 2 & 3 'Non-core' growth

\$11 billion Horizon 1 'core' business

Industry Structure Tim Gibson

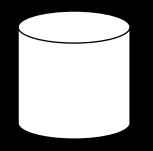
- Current Structure Issues
 - **Co-operatives**
 - Options Considered
 - Recommended Option

The Problem With the Current Design



Why Co-operatives in Dairy

Farmer



Milk

- Un-pasteurised
- Perishable
- Worthless after 48 hours

Milk Vat

Processing Company

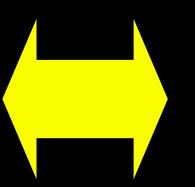


Factory

- \$100-150m
- Worth scrap without milk

Farmers

- Require a secure outlet for milk
- Require a fair price
- Have little choice today
- Have highly seasonal supply



Processor

- Requires milk to recover capital
- Want to receive it on a fair price
- Highly seasonal supply

International Co-operatives

 Co-operative Structures are used around the world to overcome bargaining problems in Dairying

US\$ Bn (Revenue, 1996)
7.5
5.5
3.8
3.6
3.49
4.8*

Four Capital/ Ownership Design Choices

External equity

Current situation Organisational trends

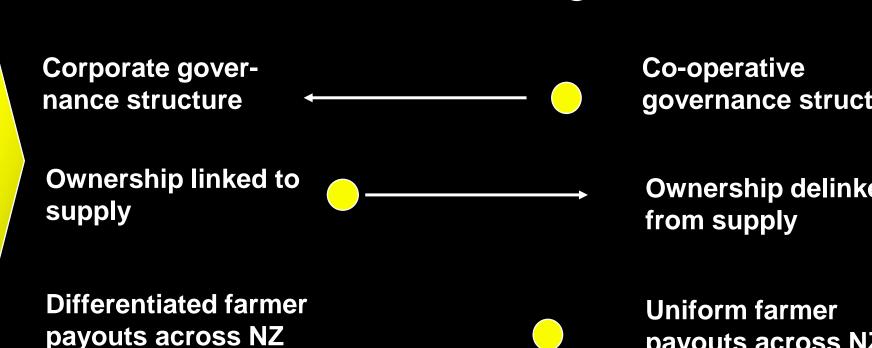
Internal equity

governance structure

Ownership delinked

payouts across NZ

Capital/Ownership Design Choices



Four Organisation Design Choices

Current situation Organisational trends

Single Marketer

Single manufacturer

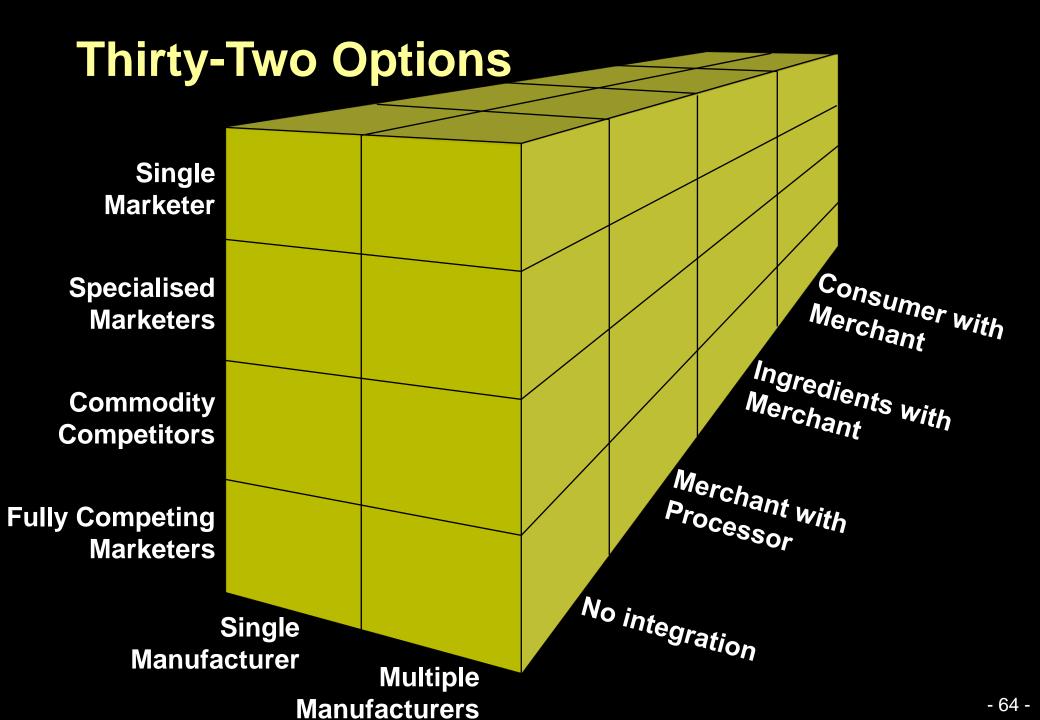
Horizontally aligned

Centralised organisation

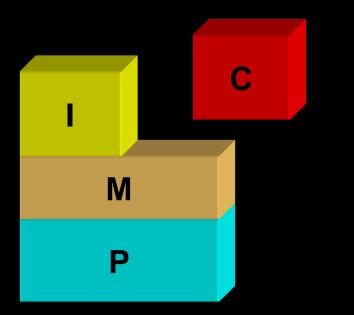


Multiple marketers Multiple manufacturers Vertically aligned Atomised

organisation



Preferred Option



Single company for processing, merchanting and ingredients. Consumer separate subsidiary

Key Issues for the Commerce Commission

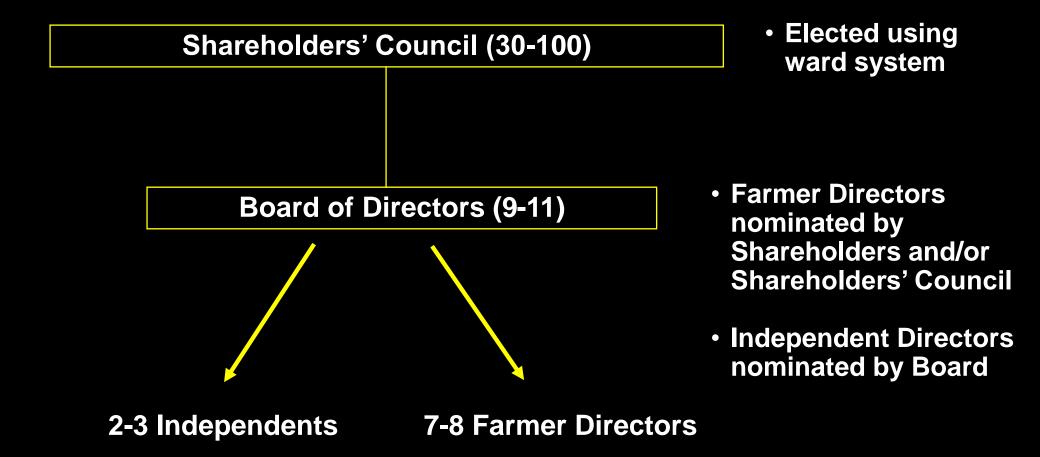
- Fair Value
- Governance
- Local Market Competition





TradabilityShareSupply LinkEligibilityA
Q80-120%
no linkageAmongst Farmers
Amongst Farmers

Governance





Issue: Dominance of Domestic Dairy Market



Solution: Establish Independent Company by Divestment

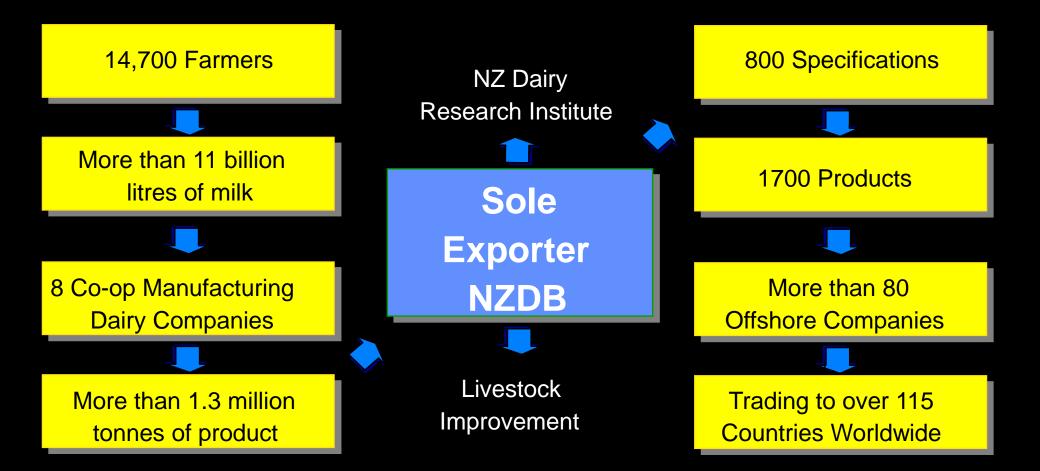
- 40% Market share in all key segments
- Arms length, non-exclusive milk supply contract and established brands
- Full manufacturing & marketing facilities

Interface with dairy companies

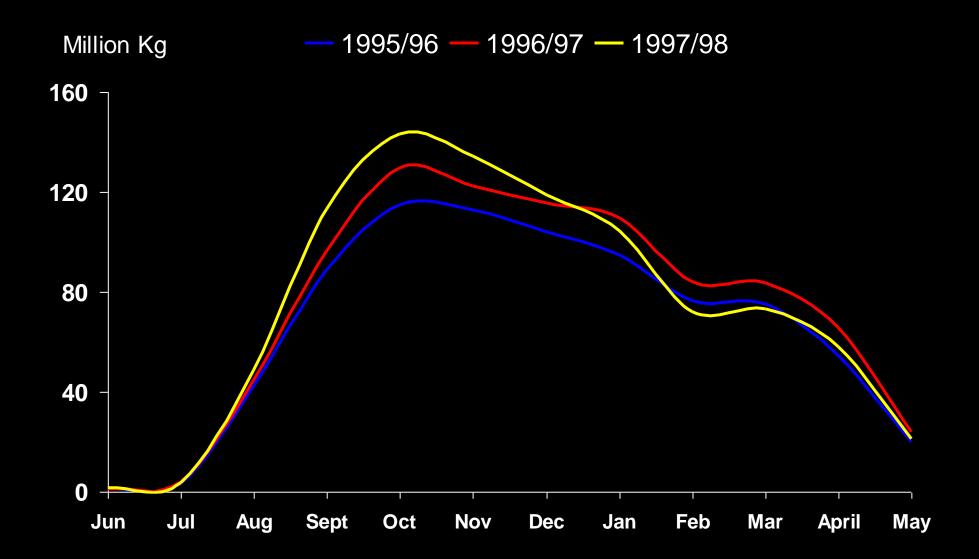
David Pilkington

- NZDI
- Milk Supply
- Payment Process
 - Product Mix
- Interface Inefficiencies
 - Governance

New Zealand Dairy Industry



NZ Seasonal Milksolids Supply



Product Acquisition Process

- NZDB purchases all export product from dairy companies on the 20th of month following manufacture
- NZDB manages inland transport, storage, ocean freight and export documentation
- Basis for payment to dairy companies has just been reviewed (BDP - Business Development Project)

- Prior to BDP companies were paid:
 - a single pooled milk price (NZDB Base Price)
 - Modelled standard manufacturing costs
 - Capital cost or return on capital payment
 - Grade penalties or premiums
 - Differential payments to influence preferred product

- Dairy Companies paid to farmers:
 - NZDB base price, plus
 - Dairy company margin
- Farmers judged NZDB performance through the NZDB base and dairy companies the margin
- Dairy company executives focused on maximising their margin versus others

- BDP introduced Commercial Pricing Model. As a result dairy companies will be paid:
 - Commodity product price
 - Additional incremental manufacturing costs for non standard products
 - For speciality products a share of the NVA (Profit)
 - A distribution of NZDB margin over commodity

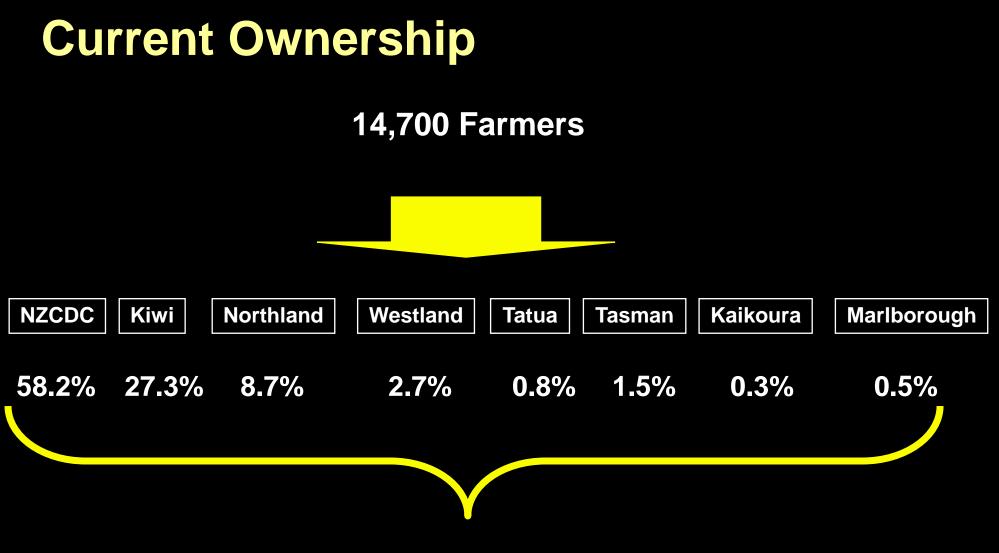
- Changes were introduced to:
 - more closely reflect commercial reality into the payment system, and;
 - to allow farmers to more transparently judge the performance of the NZDB

Product Mix Process

- NZDB collates market demand information and advises commodity price data to dairy companies
- Dairy Companies decide their preferred mix of products to NZDB
- Iterative process required to fine tune mix to match market demand

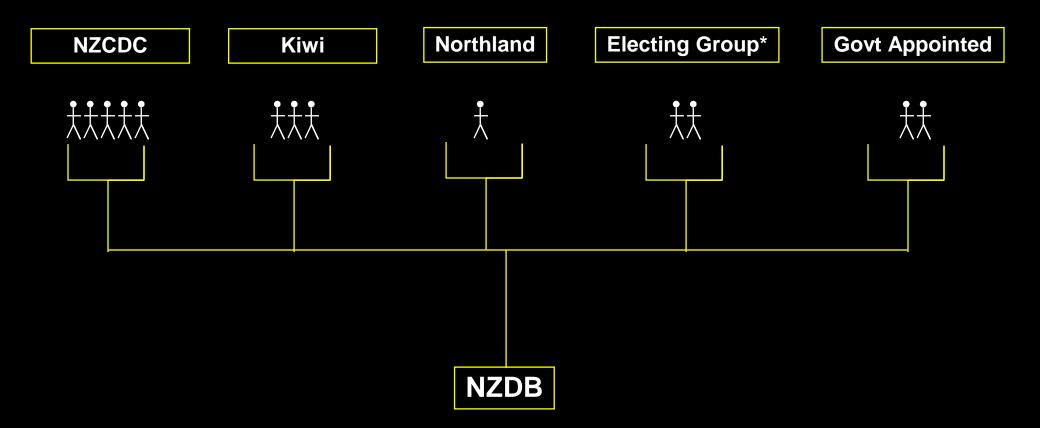
Interface Inefficiencies

- Individual dairy companies make their own product mix decisions based on their analysis
- Several iterative steps needed to match combined result to market demand
- Allocation of new products to plants debated widely
- Dairy companies are drawn into non productive equity debates



New Zealand Dairy Board

Current NZDB Governance



* NZ Electing Group comprises Kaikoura, Marlborough, Tasman, Westland, Tatua





- Complex Industry
- Huge benefit
- Industry committed to make it happen
- Co-operation assured