



Overview of the use of unprocessed milk in dairy products for the first six months of 2026

This report was compiled by the Economic Desk of the MPO as part of the Economies and Markets project of Milk SA. A market economy is dependent on available information, evenly distributed between role players, that enables the “invisible hand” to optimally distribute production factors. The better the information, the more optimally the invisible hand can function. The objective of Milk SA and the Economic Desk of the MPO is to provide market signals and market trends to the dairy industry, organised agriculture, and policymakers, to enhance the functioning of the value chain.

The Economic Desk of the MPO produces several reports, some as part of the Economies and Markets project of Milk SA and others as an independent market contributor focusing on supply and demand variables and dynamics, both within an international and domestic ambit. These reports embody the Industry Information Project of the MPO. The Desk follows an approach where the market analysis is objective with a strong scientific foundation.

The outputs and deliberations of the Desk should assist role players in the value chain to better prepare for market developments and empower role players to engage at a higher level. This information should not be regarded as financial advice. While this report is compiled from sources that are deemed reliable, Milk SA and the MPO cannot take responsibility for any decisions based on the information in this report.

Synopsis of the allocation of unprocessed milk in dairy products and the production of byproducts

- The allocation of unprocessed milk used in dairy products and the production of byproducts (*whey and butter*) for the first and second quarter of 2026 was compared with the same period in 2025, as shown in Table 1.
- A comparison between the first six months of 2026 and the same period last year indicates that the most notable percentage shifts in the utilisation of unprocessed milk across dairy products occurred in long-life and sterilised milk (+12.98%) and in full cream milk powder (-22.82%).
- On a mass basis, these shifts in unprocessed milk allocation were +53 673 697 kg more allocated towards long-life and sterilised milk, and -18 986 450 kg less allocated towards FMP.
- Butter and whey powder manufacturing decreased by 2.27% and 11.00%, respectively, from the first half of 2025 to the first half of 2026.
- The allocation of unprocessed milk towards fresh milk (-8.23%), fermented products (-2.07%) and other liquid products (-3.61%) has decreased compared to the first six months of 2025.
- The cumulative use of unprocessed milk in liquid dairy products increased by 3.27%, while the cumulative use of unprocessed milk in concentrated products decreased by 3.85%.
- Overall, despite these shifts, the total amount of unprocessed milk used in dairy products for January to June 2026 remained relatively unchanged compared to the same period last year (-0.49%), but the allocation to the different dairy products has changed.
- Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the total unprocessed milk used in dairy products and the production of byproducts. Long-life milk and cheese (excluding cottage and cream cheese) represent the bulk usage of unprocessed milk, followed by fresh milk and fermented products.
- Figures 3 to 11 graphically display the amount of unprocessed milk used for each dairy product. Steady volumes of unprocessed milk used in cheese, excluding cottage and cream cheese, during every first and second quarters from 2022 to 2026 are notably different from the more volatile volumes of unprocessed milk allocated towards some other dairy products.
- Figures 12 and 13 display the production of byproducts.

Table 1 presents the allocation of unprocessed milk to the various dairy product categories, compared with the corresponding period over the previous four years. During the first six months of 2026, several shifts in product allocation were evident. The quantity of unprocessed milk used for full cream milk powder (FMP) production declined by 22.82%, while allocations to whey powder and butter production decreased by 11.00% and 2.27%, respectively.

In the liquid market, the strongest growth was recorded in long-life and sterilised milk (+12.98%) and sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk (+9.47%), both of which received larger volumes of raw milk. Despite these changes in the distribution of milk between product categories, the total volume of unprocessed milk processed into dairy products remained relatively stable, decreasing by only 0.49% compared with the corresponding period in 2025. This indicates that, while overall milk processing volumes changed very little, processors adjusted the distribution of raw milk across product categories to align with changing market demand and production requirements.

Table 1: Cumulative use of unprocessed milk in dairy products

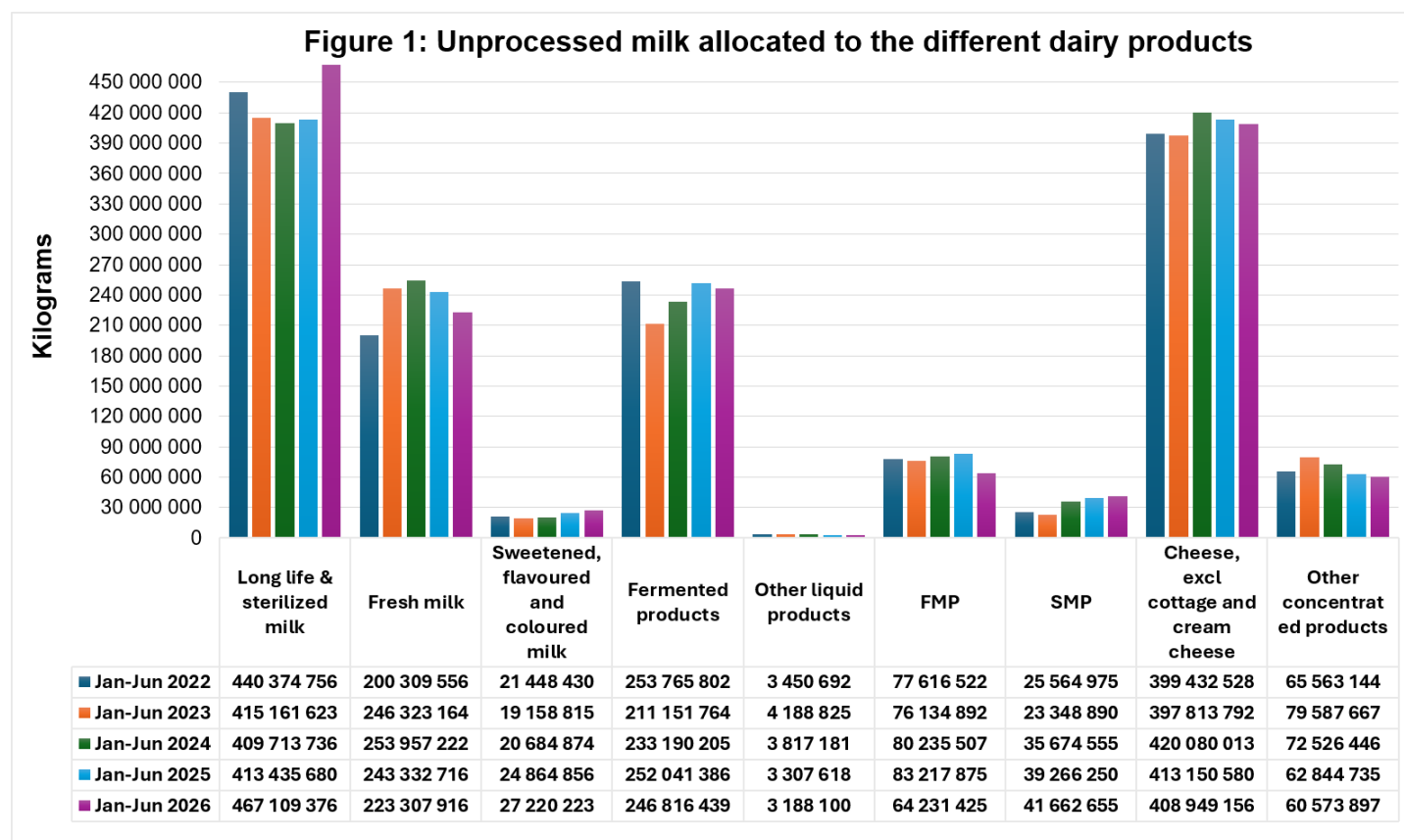
Product/Period	Kg unprocessed milk used					% Change 2026 to 2025	Change in mass. 2026 to 2025
	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Jan-Jun 2024	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026		
Long life & sterilized milk	440 374 756	415 161 623	409 713 736	413 435 680	467 109 376	12,98%	53 673 697
Fresh milk	200 309 556	246 323 164	253 957 222	243 332 716	223 307 916	-8,23%	-20 024 801
Sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk	21 448 430	19 158 815	20 684 874	24 864 856	27 220 223	9,47%	2 355 367
Fermented products	253 765 802	211 151 764	233 190 205	252 041 386	246 816 439	-2,07%	-5 224 947
Other liquid products	3 450 692	4 188 825	3 817 181	3 307 618	3 188 100	-3,61%	-119 518
FMP	77 616 522	76 134 892	80 235 507	83 217 875	64 231 425	-22,82%	-18 986 450
SMP	25 564 975	23 348 890	35 674 555	39 266 250	41 662 655	6,10%	2 396 404
Cheese, excl. cottage and cream cheese	399 432 528	397 813 792	420 080 013	413 150 580	408 949 156	-1,02%	-4 201 424
Other concentrated products	65 563 144	79 587 667	72 526 446	62 844 735	60 573 897	-3,61%	-2 270 838
Total kg of unprocessed milk used in dairy products	1 487 526 405	1 472 869 431	1 529 879 739	1 535 461 695	1 543 059 186	0,49%	7 597 491
Total unprocessed milk used in liquid products	919 349 236	895 984 191	921 363 219	936 982 255	967 642 054	3,27%	30 659 798
Total unprocessed milk used in concentrated products	568 177 169	576 885 240	608 516 520	598 479 440	575 417 132	-3,85%	-23 062 307
Dairy market for liquid products %	61,80%	60,83%	60,22%	61,02%	62,71%	2,76%	
Dairy market for concentrated products %	38,20%	39,17%	39,78%	38,98%	37,29%	-4,33%	
Whey powder	8 303 065	9 655 241	11 146 933	11 830 479	10 529 387	-11,00%	-1 301 092
Butter	8 736 206	9 786 183	10 653 244	12 798 863	12 508 040	-2,27%	-290 823

(Source: Milk SA) Last two months are preliminary.

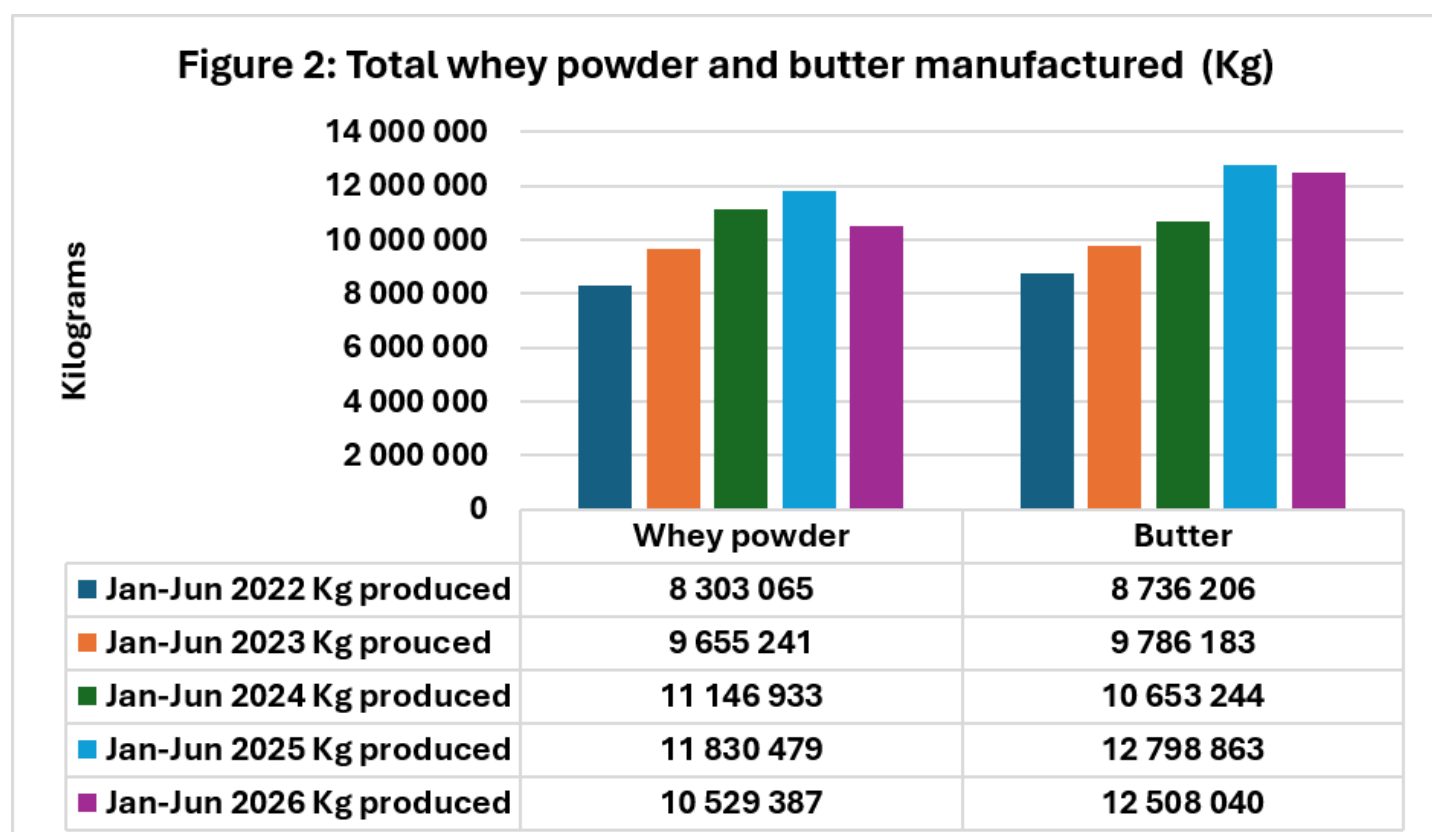
Other liquid products: including cream, ice cream, fruit and other liquid blends and dairy snacks.

Other concentrated products: including cottage cheese, cream cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, desserts and powder blends.

Figures 1 and 2 are a graphical display of the unprocessed milk allocation to dairy products, including the byproducts manufactured from dairy products. The graphical display illustrates that most of the unprocessed milk was used in long-life milk and cheese (excluding cottage and cream cheese).



(Source: Milk SA)



(Source: Milk SA)

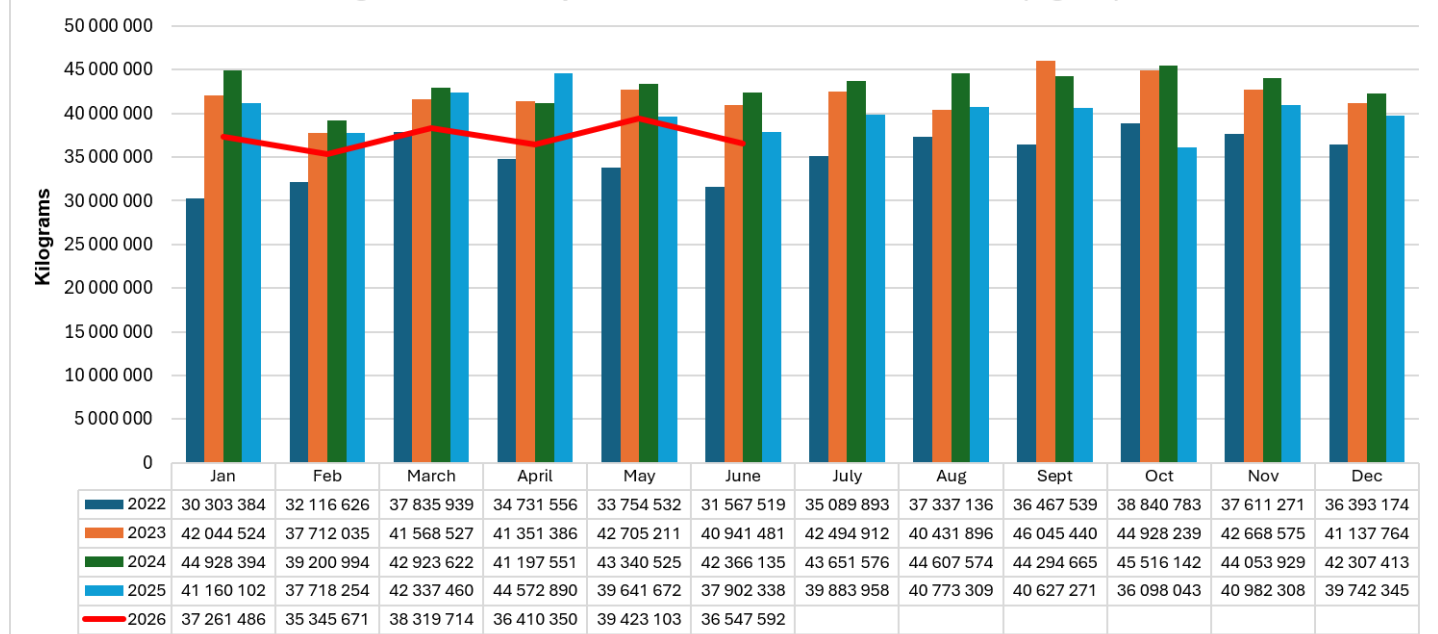
Figure 3: Total unprocessed milk used in long-life & sterilised milk (Kg000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Figure 3 shows the amount of unprocessed milk used in long-life and sterilised milk. In the first half of 2026, compared with the same period last year, more unprocessed milk was used to produce long-life and sterilised milk in every month of 2026 so far, resulting in a 12.98% increase in unprocessed milk allocated for long-life and sterilised milk. This might have been a result of the FMD pushing more milk towards UHT milk processing.

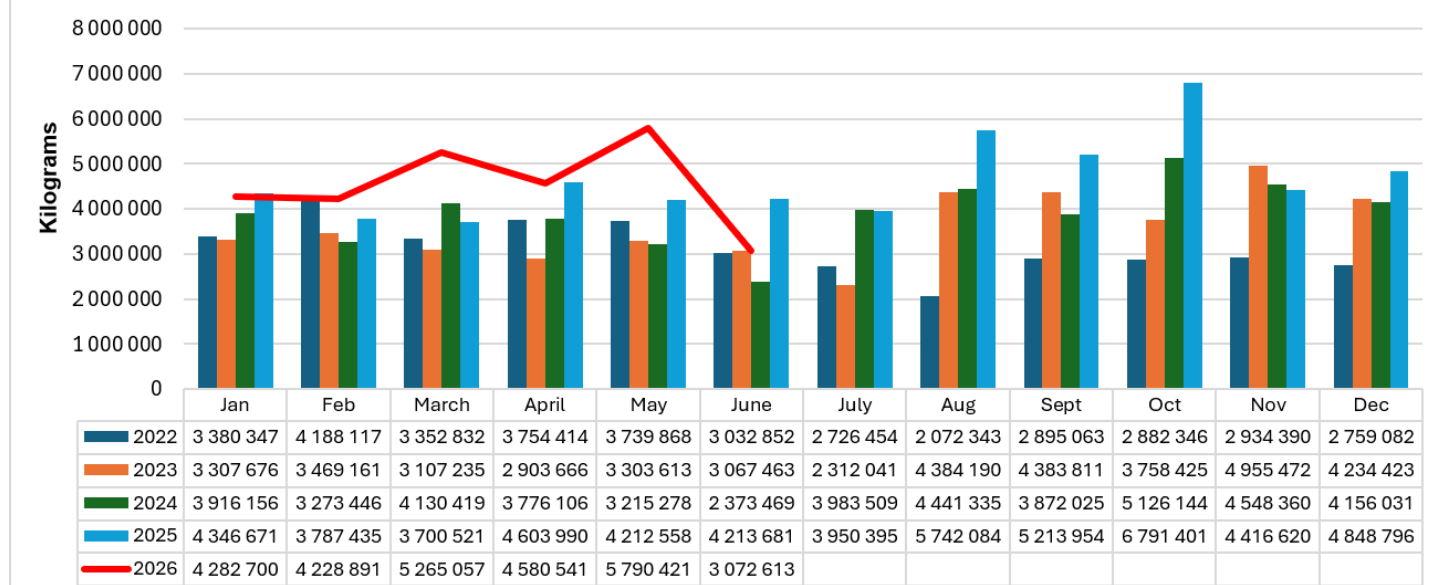
Figure 4: Total unprocessed milk used in fresh milk (Kg000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Figure 4 contains the data of unprocessed milk used in fresh milk. From January to June 2026, compared with the same period last year, less unprocessed milk was used to produce fresh milk, resulting in an 8.23% decrease in unprocessed milk used for fresh milk.

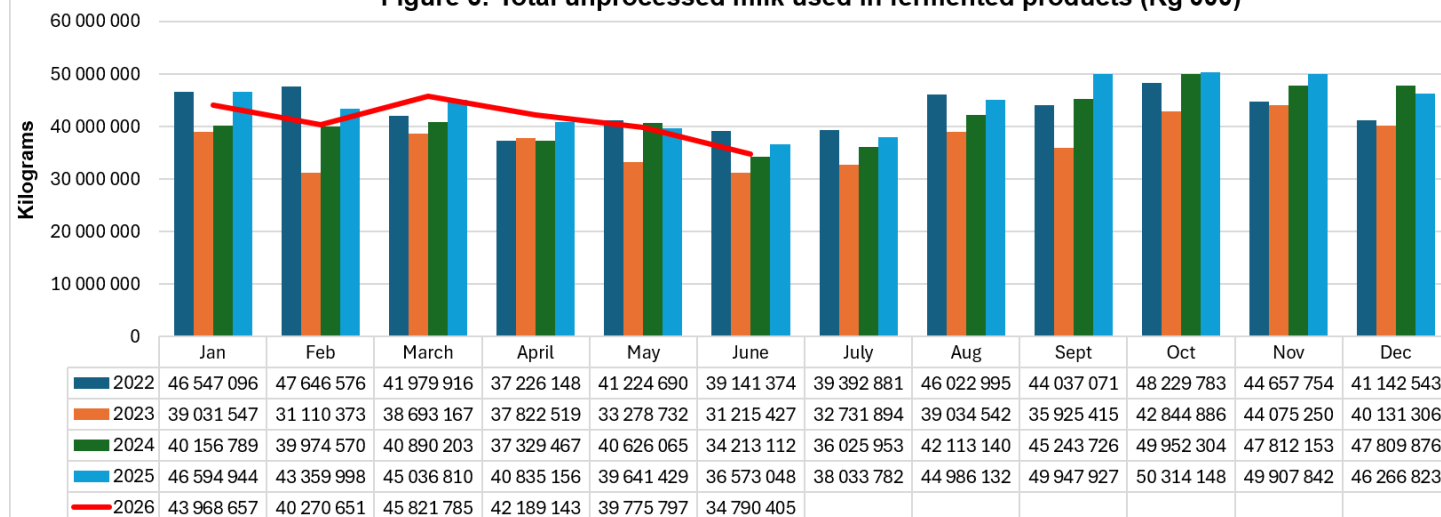
Figure 5: Total unprocessed milk used in sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk (Kg'000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Figure 5 illustrates the volume of unprocessed milk allocated to the production of sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk. Noticeable increases were recorded during March and May, followed by a sharp decline in June. On a cumulative basis, the volume of unprocessed milk used to produce sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk during the first six months of 2026 was 9.5% higher than during the corresponding period in 2025.

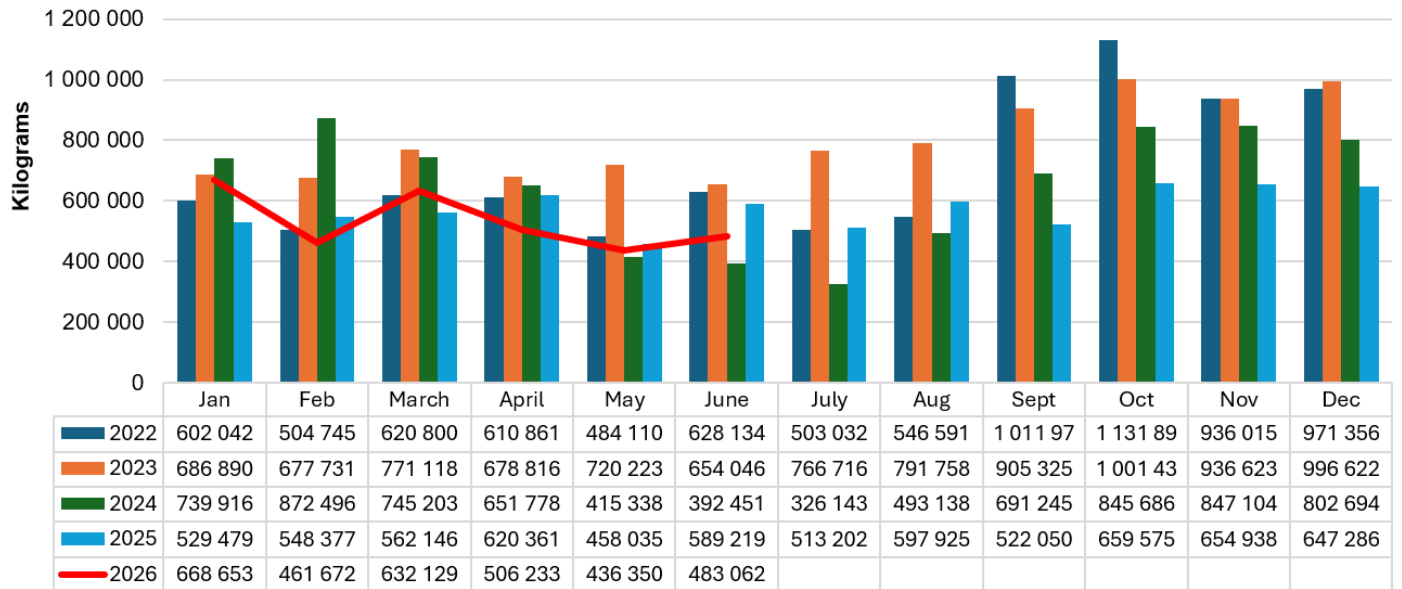
Figure 6: Total unprocessed milk used in fermented products (Kg'000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Figure 6 contains the data on unprocessed milk used in fermented products. In the second quarter of 2026, compared with the same period last year, the amount of unprocessed milk used to produce fermented products declined. For the first six months of the year, 2.07% less unprocessed milk was used to produce fermented products, compared to the same period in 2025.

Figure 7: Total unprocessed milk used in other liquid products (Kg)

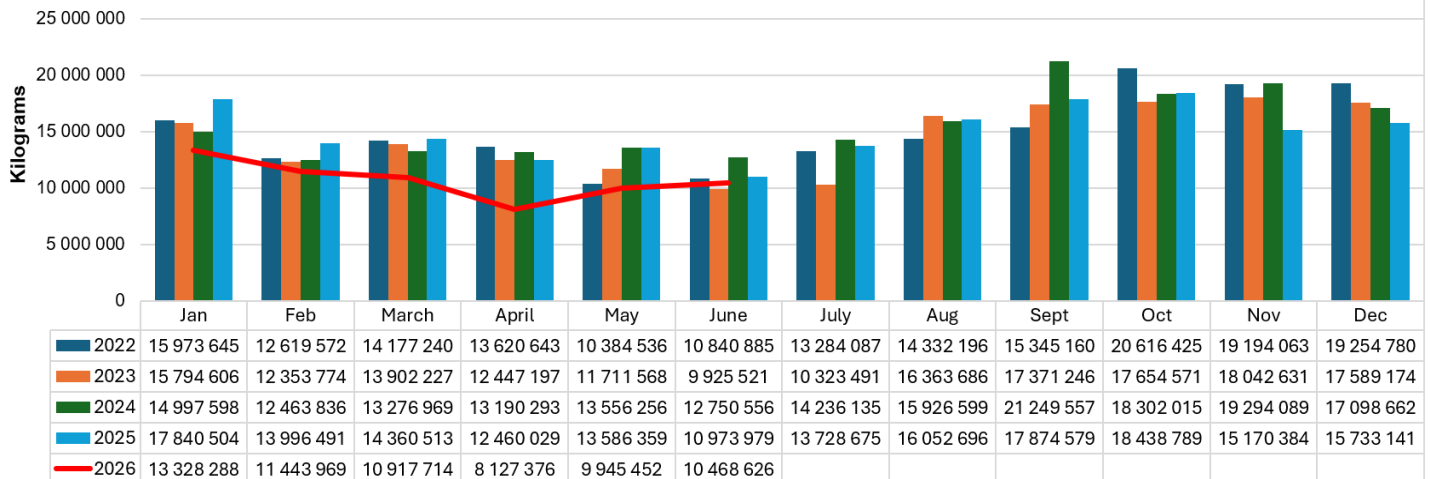


(Source: Milk SA). Other liquid products: including cream, ice cream, fruit and other liquid blends and dairy snacks.

Figure 7 above shows the amount of unprocessed milk used in other liquid dairy products. During April, May and June, less unprocessed milk was used in other liquid products compared to the corresponding months in 2025. Cumulatively, from January to June 2026, 3.61% less unprocessed milk was used in other liquid dairy products.

Figures 8 and 9 show the amount of unprocessed milk used in full cream milk powder (FMP) and skimmed milk powder (SMP). In the first half of 2026, compared with the same period last year, less unprocessed milk was used to produce FMP across all six months of 2026, resulting in a 22.82% decrease in unprocessed milk used for FMP production.

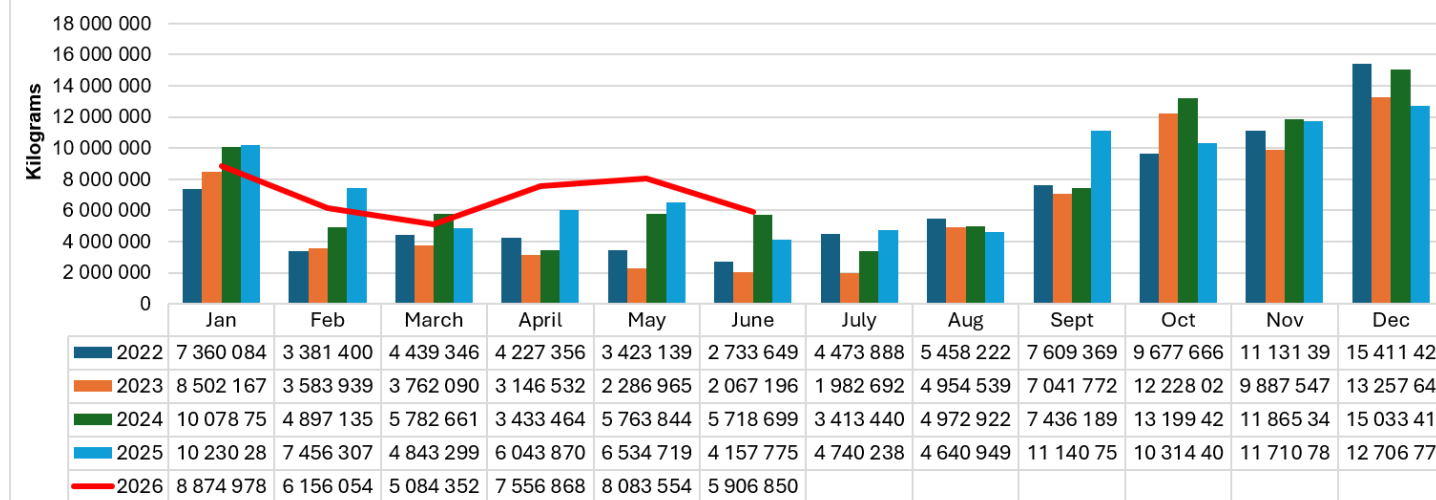
Figure 8: Total unprocessed milk used in FMP (Kg000)



(Source: Milk SA)

In contrast with FMP, 6.10% more unprocessed milk was used in the production of SMP during the first six months of 2026 compared to the corresponding period of 2025 (Figure 9).

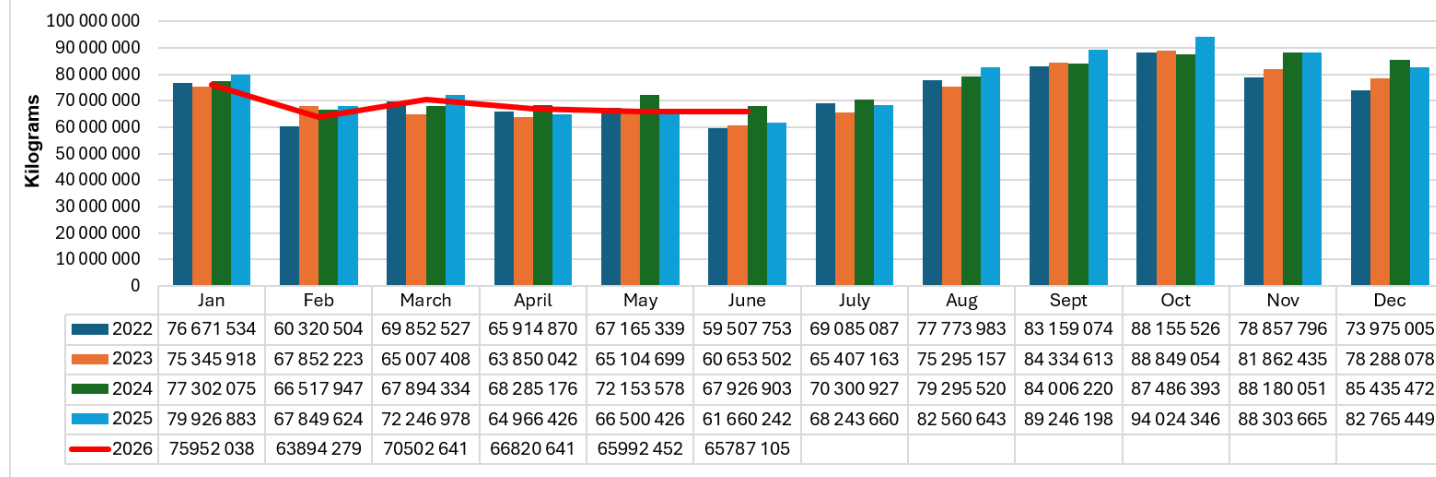
Figure 9: Total unprocessed milk used in SMP (Kg000)



(Source: Milk SA)

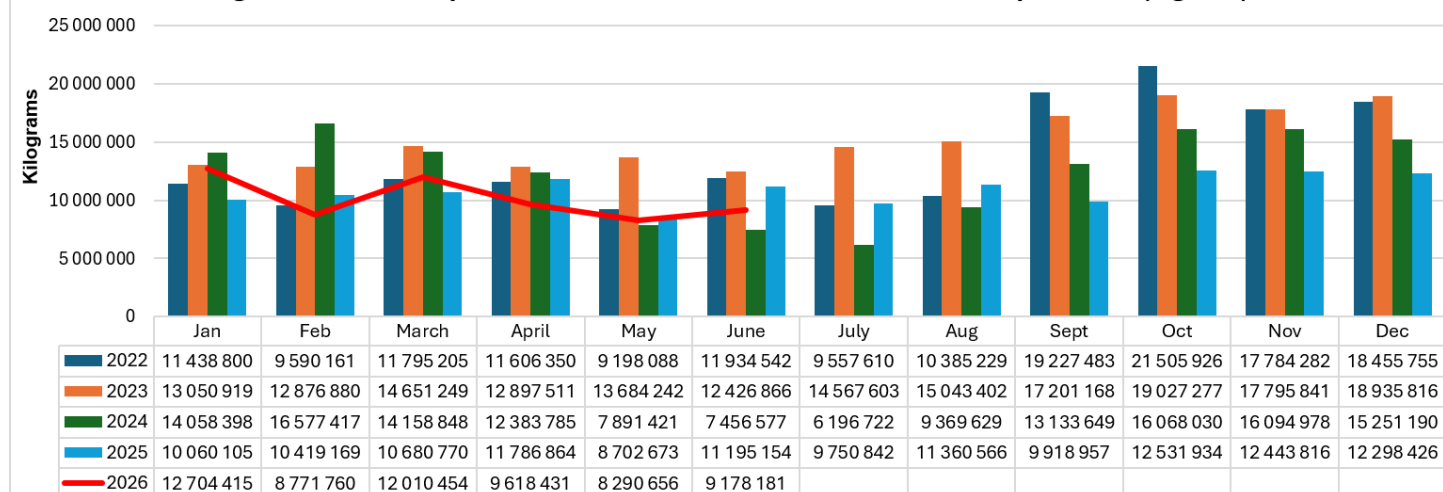
Figure 10 contains the figures on unprocessed milk used in cheese production. For the first six months of 2026, 1.02% less unprocessed milk was used to produce cheese. The minimal change in the volume of unprocessed milk flow towards cheese is notable and in contrast to the volatility in volumes of unprocessed milk allocated towards some of the other dairy products.

Figure 10: Total unprocessed milk used in cheese, excl. cottage and cream (Kg 000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Figure 11: Total unprocessed milk used in other concentrated products (Kg 000)

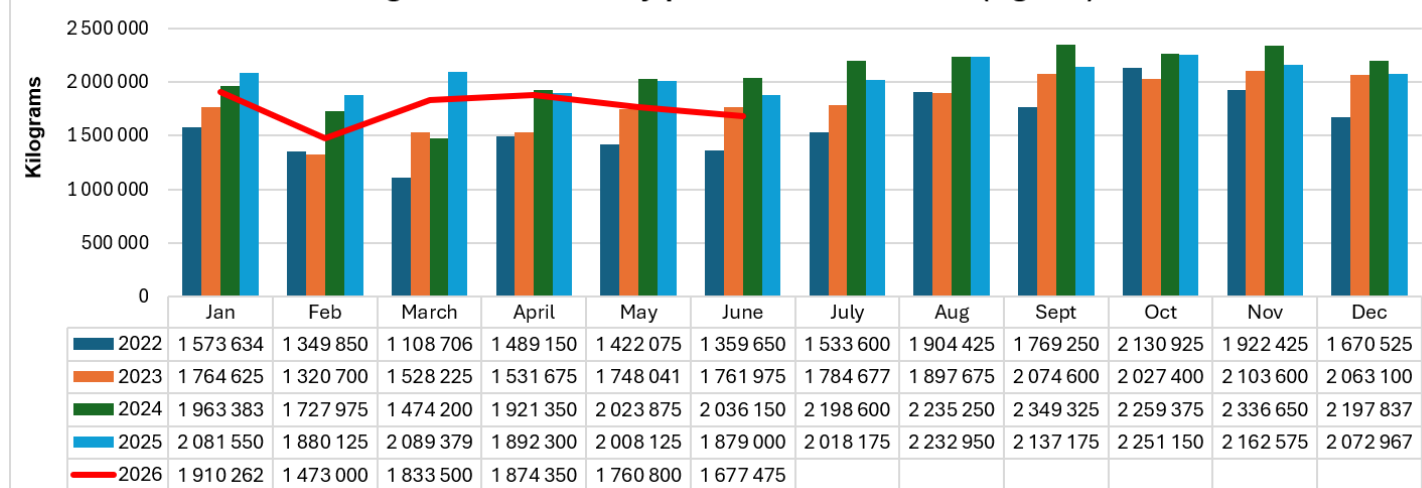


(Source: Milk SA)

Other concentrated products: including cottage cheese, cream cheese, condensed milk, evaporated milk, desserts and powder blends.

Figure 11 illustrates the amount of unprocessed milk used in other concentrated products. During the first half of 2026, compared with the same period last year, less unprocessed milk was used to produce other concentrated dairy products (-3.61%).

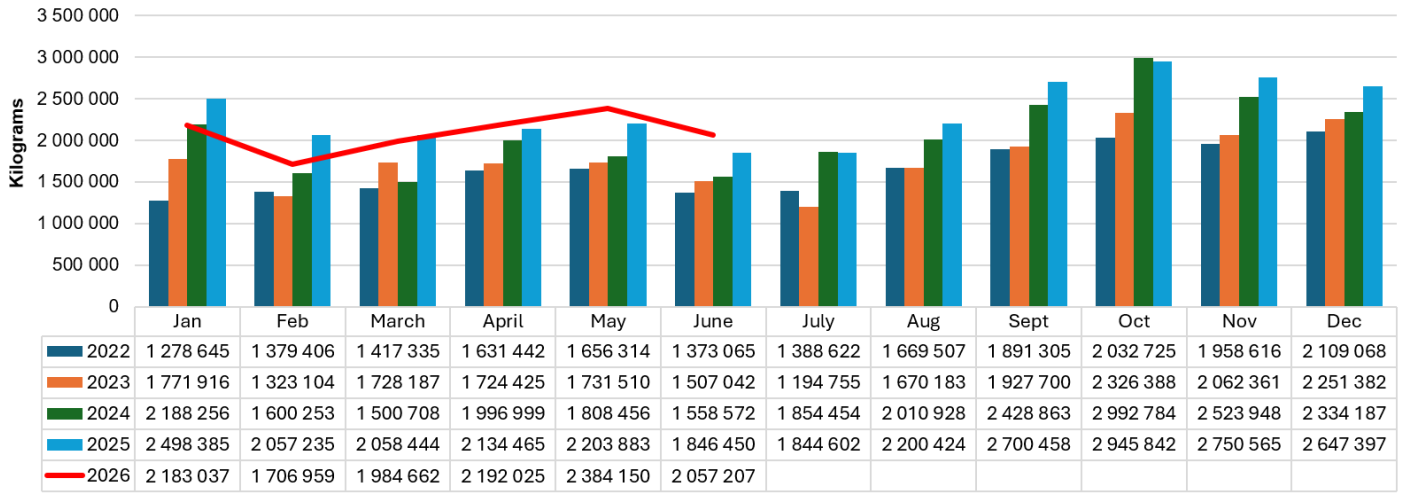
Figure 12: Total whey powder manufactured (Kg 000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Figures 12 and 13 indicate the manufacturing of whey powder and butter. In the first six months of 2026, whey powder production was consistently below the production levels in the corresponding months of 2025. This resulted in a cumulative decrease of 11.00% in the amount of whey produced from January to June 2026 compared with the same period in 2025.

Figure 13: Total butter manufactured (Kg 000)



(Source: Milk SA)

Butter production during the second quarter of 2026 exceeded the level recorded during the corresponding period in 2025. However, on a cumulative basis, butter production for the first six months of 2026 was 2.3% lower than during the same period in 2025.

Table 2: Total liquid and concentrated dairy products produced (Kg)

Product/Period	Kg dairy products produced					% Change 2026 to 2025
	Jan-Jun 2022	Jan-Jun 2023	Jan-Jun 2024	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	
Long life & sterilized milk	440 374 756	415 161 623	409 713 736	413 435 680	467 109 376	12,98%
Fresh milk	200 309 556	246 323 164	253 957 222	243 332 716	223 307 916	-8,23%
Sweetened, flavoured and coloured milk	21 448 430	19 158 815	20 684 874	24 864 856	27 220 223	9,47%
Fermented products	253 765 802	211 151 764	233 190 205	252 041 386	246 816 439	-2,07%
Other liquid products	3 450 692	4 188 825	3 817 181	3 307 618	3 188 100	-3,61%
Total Liquid Dairy products produced (Kg)	919 349 236	895 984 191	921 363 219	936 982 255	967 642 054	3,27%
FMP	8 890 781	8 721 064	9 190 780	9 532 403	7 357 552	-22,82%
SMP	2 173 892	1 985 450	3 033 551	3 338 967	3 542 743	6,10%
Cheese, excl cottage and cream cheese	41 957 198	41 787 163	44 126 052	43 398 170	42 956 844	-1,02%
Other concentrated products	6 556 314	7 958 767	7 252 645	6 284 473	6 057 390	-3,61%
Whey powder	8 303 065	9 655 241	11 146 933	11 830 479	10 529 387	-11,00%
Butter	8 736 206	9 786 183	10 653 244	12 798 863	12 508 040	-2,27%
Total Concentrated Dairy Products Produced (Kg)	76 617 458	79 893 868	85 403 203	87 183 355	82 951 955	-4,85%
Total Dairy Products produced (Kg)	995 966 693	975 878 059	1 006 766 422	1 024 165 610	1 050 594 008	2,58%

Author	Bertus van Heerden	Project Manager: Milk SA Project – Economies and Markets and Chief Economist MPO
Contributors:	Nico Fouché	CEO of Milk SA
	De Wet Jonker	Office Manager and Business Economist: SAMPRO
	Lana Strydom	Junior Economist MPO
	Alwyn Kraamwinkel	CEO SAMPRO