United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

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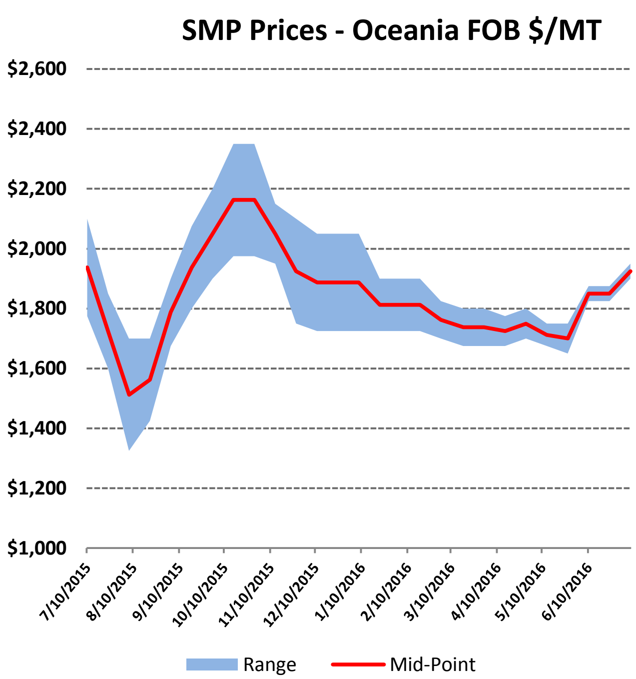
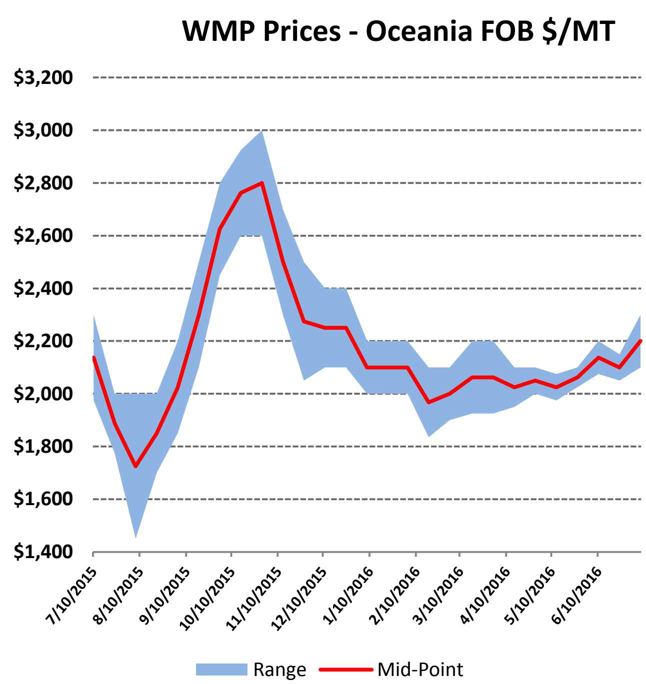
Dairy: World Markets and Trade

Global export prices of skimmed milk powder (SMP) and whole milk powder (WMP) have been rising recently suggesting that global milk powder markets may be in the early stages of a recovery. In the case of WMP, prices have demonstrated steady but modest gains since early this year, increasing by nearly 12 percent since mid-February to early July. This appears likely driven by lower exportable supplies and an uptick in demand in many Asian countries, particularly China. Chinese imports of WMP through May are up nearly 20 percent over last year.

For SMP, the prices have recently climbed up 11 percent since early May to July despite ample stocks of exportable supplies in the United States and substantial intervention stocks in the EU. These overhanging volumes will likely temper any significant recovery in SMP prices. Nevertheless, these recent surges may reflect growing uncertainty regarding the availability of future supplies as milk production in New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina are expected to decline this year. Despite registering strong gains early in the year, the pace of EU milk output is expected to decline sharply. It is apparent that low milk prices and corresponding low margins are taking a toll on dairy farmers worldwide. These recent increases in milk powder prices may be the first sign of a realignment of markets that are slowly coming into balance as the milk over-supply situation is corrected. Nevertheless, while prices may trend upwards for the balance of the year, this progress will probably be unsteady and will likely be hampered by the substantial stocks of SMP. Any significant recovery appears unlikely until well into 2017.





Source: AMS/USDA

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board/USDA

Dairy Production and Trade Developments

Milk Production: Forecast Summary

Milk Production Summary for Major Exporters
(Million Metric Tons)

	2015	2016 Dec. Forecast	2016 July Forecast	Forecast Change %
Argentina	11.6	11.7	10.0	**-15%**
Australia	9.8	10.0	9.7	**-3%**
EU-28	149.6	149.0	151.6	**2%**
New Zealand	21.6	20.7	21.1	**2%**
United States	94.6	96.3	96.3	**0%**
Total	282.9	287.2	288.8	**1%**

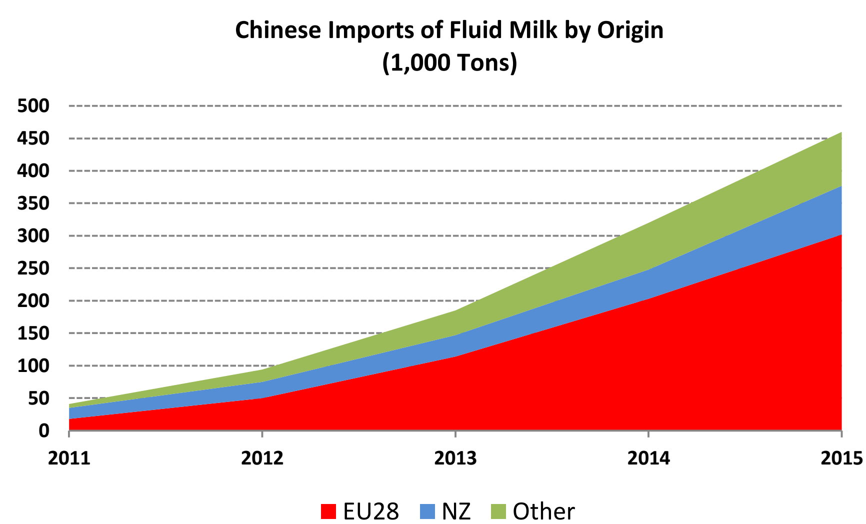
Fluid Milk:

- The milk production forecast for **Argentina** is revised down sharply as farmers face low profit margins and deal with the aftermath of floods generated by a strong "El Niño" effect during April that affected major milk producing areas. Based on preliminary data, milk output in April and May is down approximately 18-20 percent in comparison to the same period last year and cumulative deliveries through May are lagging last year's pace by nearly 10 percent. Although it is still early in this year's production cycle – milk output peaks in the September-October spring flush - the financial pressures are expected to persist through to the balance of the year. Producers are facing a combination of low farm-gate prices, high inflation, and increased production costs. Milk prices fell by 50 percent in the February 2015 to February 2016 period to US $0.20 per liter ($8.80 per cwt). The price of corn is estimated to have increased by nearly 80 percent since December 2015 due to the removal of export controls and a devaluation of the peso. This is impacting particularly the small, less-efficient farmers that rent land and as a result the consolidation of the dairy industry is expected to accelerate. Consequently, the herd is expected to contract by 4 percent to 1.715 million cows.

- Due to dry conditions, milk output in **Australia** has been lagging and the forecasted milk production for 2016 is revised down by 1 percent to 9.7 million tons. Cumulative milk production through May is reported down 3 percent relative to last year; May milk production itself was down 5 percent in comparison to 2015. From February through April, major dairy producing areas in the South East and in Tasmania received very low amounts of rainfall and soil moisture levels in such key dairying areas as the Murray Darling Basin are below average. As a result, pasture growth in Victoria, which accounts for 60 percent of the national herd, has been the lowest in 40 years and farmers have been forced to buy additional feed and water. The precipitation outlook, however, is positive with the Australian Bureau of Meteorology calling for above average rainfall in the July-September period across most of Australia potentially bringing some relief to dairy producers. Nevertheless, farmers still face low milk prices and higher feed costs. Coupled with adverse weather conditions already experienced, these are expected to lead to increased culling with the result that the dairy herd is expected to contract by 1 percent and to lower milk output.

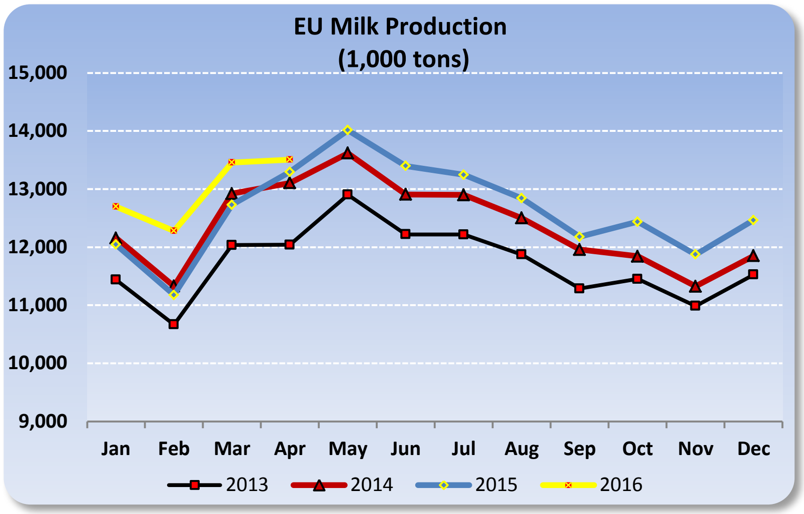
- The forecast for **Belarus** milk production is lowered 200,000 tons as productivity growth is offset by declines in the cow herd. Milk production is running over 1 percent higher this year through May, in line with the forecasted annual increase. While yields continue to grow, dairy cow slaughter accelerated in late-2014 and 2015 in response to strong beef demand from Russia. A subsequently smaller herd limits further growth in milk production. Strong export demand remains the driving force in the market, as the majority of cheese, SMP, and WMP and about half of butter production are exported, almost entirely to Russia. With the extension of Russia's ban on food imports from the EU, export demand will continue to support rising milk and product production. The forecast for cheese exports is raised as shipments to Russia remain robust. Belarus accounted for over 80 percent of Russia's cheese imports in 2015, while EU cheese held a 70 percent market share before the ban. Both butter and SMP production and exports are expected up in 2016, but at a slower rate than previously expected as more milk is diverted to cheese production.

- While the milk production forecast in **China** remains unchanged for 2016, the forecast for imports of milk - primarily in the form of shelf stable Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk - is raised sharply to 650,000 tons. Imports of milk are booming and landed shipments through May are up nearly 87 percent to 260,000 tons in comparison to last year. In the period since 2011 through 2015, imports of fluid milk have grown by an annual average of 61 percent. The EU dominates this market segment having accounted for nearly two-thirds of all milk supplied in the 2013-2015 period.



Source: GTIS

- Despite lower farm-gate milk prices, **EU** milk producers, freed from any quota constraints, raised production with deliveries growing by nearly 6 percent in the January-April 2016 period in comparison to the same period last year (unadjusted for leap year). The increases in milk output in some countries such as Ireland, Belgium, and the Netherlands exceeded expectations and are growing by 10-15 percent in the first quarter year-over-year. For the balance of this year, however, the pace of milk production is expected to slow significantly as the average weighed farm-gate prices have dropped by approximately 13 percent from January through June 2016. While this will undoubtedly squeeze margins, EU dairy farmers operate under a complex regime where additional aid payments can to some extent mitigate low milk prices. Consequently, the milk production forecast is expected to be 151.6 million tons, 1 percent over 2015.



  In September 2015, the EU announced an aid package of €500 million of which €420 million was to be distributed by member states to farmers in various sectors. More recently, on July 18, 2016, the EU Commission announced another aid package of €500 million of which €350 million would be allocated to member states while €150 would be reserved to provide farmers an incentive to cut production for at least 3 months. This brings the total amount of aid issued by the EU Commission in the past year to EU farmers to over €1 billion (approximately US $1.1 billion). On top of this amount individual member states can offer additional aid packages. For example on May 30, 2016, Germany announced an €100 million aid package targeting dairy farmers. Another key form of support to EU dairy farmers has been through the use of the Private Storage Scheme and Intervention program which effectively support market prices for butter, SMP, and, to a lesser extent cheese. The use of both of these schemes has been expanded to further add support to EU farmers. There has also been some discussion considering the re-introduction of quotas under a Market Responsibility Program since the current voluntary schemes do not appear to be having any impact.

- The **New Zealand** milk production forecast for 2016 is raised by 2 percent to 21.1 million tons largely as a result of favorable weather conditions over most producing areas. At present, cumulative milk output for this year through May is only down marginally from last year's pace. Nevertheless, year-over-year milk production is expected to drop by 2 percent. Farmers are facing low farm-gate milk prices and this is expected to lead to the lower use of feed supplements and increased culling rates in an effort to trim operating costs. In fact, due to higher culling rates herd numbers are revised down to 172,000 head – down 1 percent from last year.

- **Russian** milk production in 2016 is forecast remains down 2 percent with the herd expected to shrink by 3 percent and milk output slated to decline by 1 percent from 2015. Due to reduced supplies of domestic milk, Russia has been importing increasing amounts of vegetable fat substitutes such as palm oil and fluid milk. Imports of palm oil which are largely used in the production of cheese along with other foodstuffs have grown by 57 percent in the period 2011 through 2015 to reach 889,000 tons. In addition, imports of milk have grown and the import forecast is revised up to 320,000 tons. Belarus, which has an increasingly competitive dairy sector, has become a major supplier and accounts for nearly all the milk imported by Russia.

  Russia has extended an import ban until December 31, 2017 for a wide range of foods originating from Western nations, primarily the EU, United States, and Australia. The immediate effect of this ban has been to remove foreign competition to the benefit of domestic producers. Russia decreed in a 2010 Food Security Doctrine a self-sufficiency goal of 90 percent in milk and dairy products.

<u>Cheese:</u>

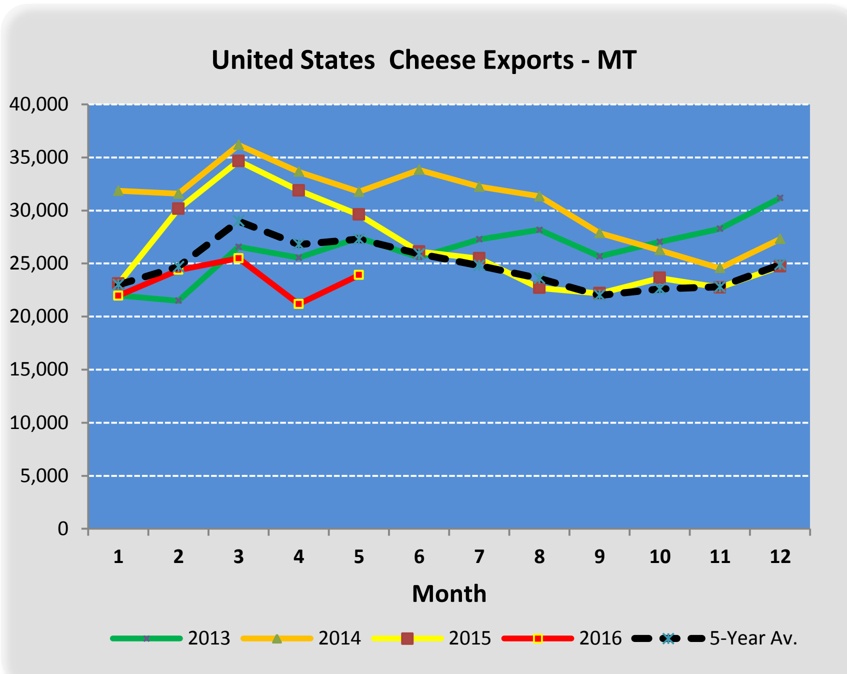
- Given the expected strength of **EU** milk production, it is anticipated that most of this additional milk will flow into cheese vats. As a result, the cheese production forecast is raised to nearly 9.8 million tons. Despite the loss of the Russian market, EU exports of cheese have become more competitive as a result of the strengthening U.S. dollar. Shipments of cheese through April are up an impressive 14 percent in comparison to the same period last year and as a result the export forecast is revised up by 12 percent to a record 790,000 tons. The United States is by far the leading destination for EU cheese accounting for 20 percent of all shipments in 201,; a percentage that will likely not change significantly this year. Other leading destinations are Japan, Switzerland, and Saudi Arabia.

  Although exports are slated to rise substantially, domestic consumption is anticipated to be relatively stagnant. Consequently, some 30,000 tons in year-end stocks are expected to be held under the EU's Private Storage Aid (PSA). In September 2015, the EU announced a PSA for 100,000 tons of cheese with individual country allocations. Aid payments were set at approximately US $17.10 per ton plus an additional per day amount equal to a monthly payment of around US $13 per ton, i.e., 44 cents/ton/per day. At the end of May stocks stood at 27,000 tons.

- **New Zealand** cheese shipments for 2016 through May are running 6 percent ahead of last year and are now expected to total 330,000 tons or 16 percent higher than earlier anticipated. The bulk of the exports have been destined for Japan, Australia, and China. Global cheese prices for cheese relative to WMP have encouraged the flow of milk towards the production of cheese. Consequently, the cheese production forecast has been revised up by 13 percent.

- While **Russia's** cheese output for 2016 is expected to hold steady over last year, there is concern over the increasing use of palm oil as a fat substitute in the cheese vats. It is estimated that dairy processors use approximately 25-30 percent of palm oil imports in the production of dairy products with a large portion used to produce cheese. In 2015, the National Union of Milk Producers determined that there was a gap of 9-10 percent between the milk fat supplied and the declared milk fat content of dairy products produced. Although Russia's cheese output has grown by an annual average of 4 percent since 2011 through 2015, it remains heavily dependent on imports primarily from Belarus. For 2016, Russia's imports of cheese are expected to remain relative strong and the import forecast has been revised up to 235,000tons ; 10 percent over 2015.

- **U.S.** cheese exports continue to struggle due to increased competition and lackluster global demand. The U.S. faces particularly intense competition in Asia from Australia, New Zealand, and the EU. For example, sales of U.S. cheese in such key markets as South Korea and Japan through May are down 48 percent and 30 percent year-over-year, respectively. Not surprisingly, total shipments of U.S. cheese through May are down 22 percent in comparison to last year and the annual forecast has been cut to 275,000 tons; down sharply from last year. Nevertheless, U.S. consumption remains robust lending support to dairy prices. Although year-end stocks are slated to grow over last year, prices are likely to remain at relatively strong levels. However, this will also render U.S. cheese less competitive, e.g., the current CME price of $1.66 per pound (Cheddar Block) is well ahead of the Oceania mid-point FOB price of $1.29 per pound.



Butter:

- Despite the loss of the Russian import market**, EU** exports of butter have been growing rapidly in the past 2 years, increasing in 2014 and 2015 by 16 percent and 35 percent, respectively. Already this year, shipments through May are up nearly 50 percent year-over-year with the bulk of butter being exported to China, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. As a result, the **EU** export forecast is raised to 240,000 tons up 25 percent over last year. Although butter output is pegged to increase by 2 percent this year, all the surplus volumes have accumulated in the seasonal PSA scheme and none has been offered into intervention. At the end of May, PSA stocks totaled 93,000 tons. The intervention program for 2016 allows for the purchase of 100,000 tons of butter at a support price of €2,217 per ton (US $2,240 per ton). The accumulation of butter in the PSA suggests that there is some confidence that prices in the latter half of 2016 will strengthen and it is expected that a portion of the stocks will be drawn down in the later part of the year. Already internal prices have risen substantially with the price of German butter (82 percent butterfat) having increased from a low end price of €2,550 per ton at the end of May to €3,150 per ton (US $3,465 per ton) in mid-July – a 24 percent jump in the space of approximately 3 months. This is also well above the indicative export price for Oceania butter which was quoted at around $2,965 per ton FOB in early July.

- The pace of **New Zealand** shipments of butter through May of this year remains virtually unchanged from last year and the expectations are that exports for the balance of the year will follow a similar path. Consequently, the 2016 export forecast is revised up to 550,000 tons – up marginally from total butter exports in 2015. Nearly 20 percent of the butter is being shipped to China which is rapidly becoming a major market. In 2015, China imported 75,500 tons; this year, imports through May are up 32 percent year-over-year.

- Although **U.S**. exports of butter through May are running ahead of last year's pace the strength of the domestic market (as evidenced by the recent increase in prices) is expected to sharply curtail exports. The average CME butter price in June averaged $2.26 per pound compared to a mid-point price for Oceania butter of $1.34 per pound FOB at the beginning of July. As a result, the export forecast is cut to 22,000 tons. In contrast, due to the favorable price differential, U.S. imports of butter (butter equivalent) are expected to surpass last year's level. Imports through May are up 89 percent and the import forecast is revised up to 54,000 tons.

SMP:

- The **EU** 2016 export forecast for SMP is cut significantly by 17 percent to 650,000 tons as shipments through April are down 8 percent in comparison to last year and global import demand is expected to remain relatively weak for the balance of the year. The combination of trailing exports coupled with increased SMP output has created a significant surplus problem for the EU. The annual limit for intervention stocks purchased at a set price of €1,698 per ton (US $1,870 per ton) stood at 109,000 tons. However, due to the substantial surplus volumes this limit was reached at the end of March 2016. Subsequently, the EU Commission doubled this limit, and by the end of May, purchases for intervention reached the new ceiling of 218,000 tons. In June, the EU Commission once again raised the intervention limit, this time to 350,000 tons effective until the end of December 2016. Total intervention SMP stocks in early July stood at 308,000 tons. In addition, the EU is running a PSA for SMP that pays processors a subsidy to store SMP for up to a year. SMP PSA stocks stood at about 34,000 tons in early July.

- The 2016 SMP import forecast for **Mexico** is raised to 265,000 tons as domestic consumption continues to grow steadily by 2 percent and domestic production is expected to remain flat. The United States is the leading supplier of SMP accounting for 85 percent of the import market in 2015. For 2016, U.S. exports of SMP to Mexico through May are running 1 percent ahead of last year's pace.

- Based on strong export growth in 2015, the **New Zealand** SMP production estimate for 2015 is raised to 390,000 tons. The 2016 production forecast is in turn raised, although total production for the year at 380,000 tons represents a slight decline from last year due to the reduced availability of fluid milk. Exports of SMP remain relatively strong as shipments through May are up 2 percent year-over-year and are forecast to reach a record 415,000 tons. Nearly one-third of these shipments have so far been destined for China and the Philippines.

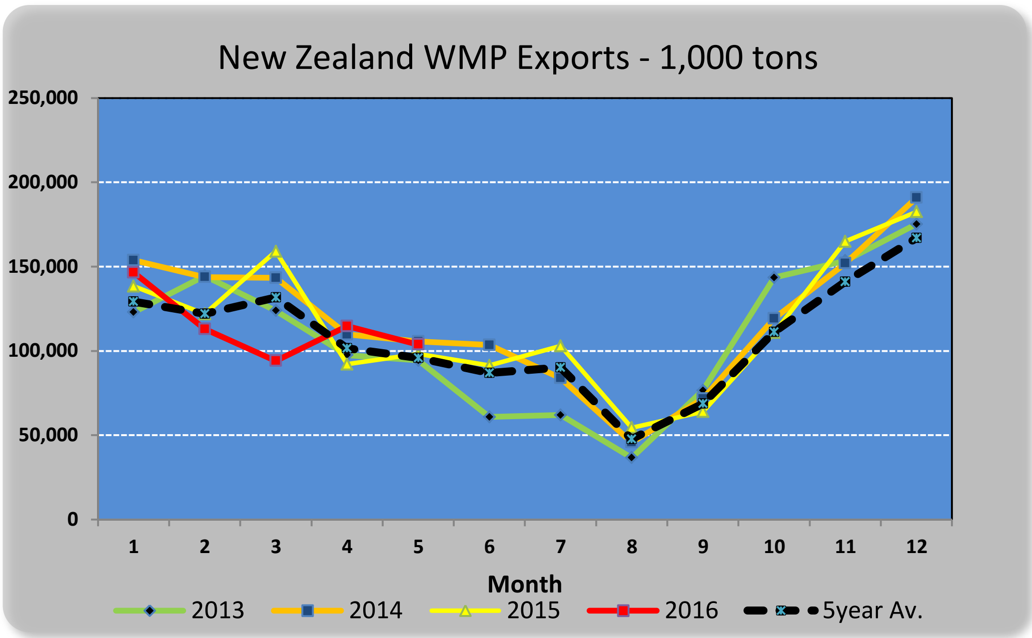
- The **U.S.** export forecast for SMP is lowered by to 544,000 tons as the pace of shipments through May is down 11 percent or about 27,000 tons in comparison to the same period last year. While U.S. SMP exports to such key countries as Mexico and the Philippines are showing gains, U.S. exporters face intense competition in a number of Asian markets such as Indonesia, China, Vietnam, and Malaysia. In fact, U.S. shipments to these four markets through May are down 25,400 tons compared to last year.

<u>WMP:</u>

- The WMP market in **China** appears to be staging a modest comeback as imports are up 20 percent through May year-over-year. Consequently, the export forecast is raised to 375,000 tons. In 2012 and 2013, China shipped in about 31 percent of the annual total volume in the first quarter. This increased to nearly 50 percent in 2014 and 2015. The expectation for 2016 is that imports will follow a similar pattern with the bulk of WMP landing in the first quarter and then declining through the balance of the year. The bulk of shipments in the first quarter are from New Zealand which benefits from a reduced import tariff rate (2.5 percent in 2016 versus MFN rate of 10 percent) for a volume of 133,675 tons of milk powder. Once this volume is exceeded a special safeguard duty can be activated.

- **Venezuelan** imports of WMP are revised down to 100,000 tons lower due to deteriorating economic conditions. Venezuela continues to grapple with low oil prices and a severe drought. WMP imports plunged during the first half of 2016 as the national government – the chief importer of milk powder – struggled to finance imports with declining foreign exchange reserves. Domestic milk and product production has fallen in recent years as government-set prices for fresh and powdered milk remain well below production costs. Lower milk supplies initially stimulated demand for WMP imports in 2015, with shipments surging 45 percent to 195,000 tons. However, the government's precarious fiscal position, skyrocketing inflation, and higher world powder prices have reversed this trend. Oil prices have recovered from early-2016 lows, but are expected to remain below levels necessary to stimulate economic growth and hence imports.

- The **New Zealand** production and export forecast for WMP remains largely unchanged from the previous forecast. Although exports through May are trailing last year's pace by 6 percent, shipments tend to follow a seasonal pattern and are anticipated to accelerate starting in September through to the end of the year. More importantly, exports to China which last year accounted for a quarter of total sales are up 24 percent through May in comparison to the same period last year. As a result, New Zealand shipments of WMP this year are slated to only decline slightly.



Source: GTIS

Additional Resources:

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A monthly "Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook" for the United States published by the Economic Research Service is available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ldpm-livestock,-dairy,-and-poultry-outlook/

U.S. trade data is available on the Global Agricultural Trade System (GATS): http://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

The next publication of this circular will be in December 2016.

Cows Milk Production and Consumption: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Cows Milk Production						
Argentina	11,679	11,519	11,326	11,552	11,650	10,000
Australia	9,811	9,400	9,700	9,800	10,010	9,700
Belarus	6,766	6,633	6,703	7,047	7,413	7,175
Brazil	23,008	24,259	25,489	26,300	27,100	27,100
Canada	8,614	8,443	8,437	8,682	8,685	8,685
China	32,600	34,300	37,250	37,550	38,000	38,000
European Union	139,000	140,100	146,500	149,600	149,000	151,600
India	55,500	57,500	60,500	64,000	68,000	68,000
Japan	7,631	7,508	7,334	7,375	7,340	7,340
Korea, South	2,111	2,093	2,214	2,200	2,193	2,193
Mexico	11,274	11,294	11,464	11,736	11,857	11,934
New Zealand	20,567	20,200	21,893	21,582	20,745	21,150
Russia	31,831	30,529	30,499	30,550	29,980	30,085
Taiwan	348	358	363	374	380	380
Ukraine	11,080	11,189	11,152	10,700	10,100	10,100
Others	18	19	20	21	22	22
Subtotal	371,838	375,344	390,844	399,069	402,475	403,464
United States	91,010	91,277	93,485	94,620	96,345	96,343
World Total	462,848	466,621	484,329	493,689	498,820	499,807
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.						
Argentina	2,133	2,065	2,044	2,100	2,105	1,800
Australia	2,511	2,494	2,600	2,700	2,710	2,700
Belarus	1,089	1,001	1,021	1,035	1,085	1,050
Brazil	8,562	9,036	9,660	9,900	10,095	10,095
Canada	3,040	2,982	2,946	2,945	2,945	2,945
China	13,517	14,350	15,150	15,360	15,545	15,570
European Union	33,800	33,800	34,066	34,000	34,000	34,000
India	52,000	54,400	57,000	59,750	62,750	62,750
Japan	4,045	3,975	3,911	3,920	3,900	3,900
Korea, South	1,578	1,587	1,540	1,530	1,529	1,529
Mexico	4,168	4,160	4,180	4,185	4,240	4,183
New Zealand	425	451	495	497	497	497
Russia	11,000	10,150	9,859	9,500	9,080	9,185
Taiwan	340	356	361	373	381	381
Ukraine	5,588	5,316	5,538	5,497	5,124	5,124
Others	52	58	62	58	62	62
Subtotal	143,848	146,181	150,433	153,350	156,048	155,771
United States	27,740	27,334	27,060	26,789	26,521	26,521
World Total	171,588	173,515	177,493	180,139	182,569	182,292

Fluid Milk - Cow Numbers: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Head

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Cows In Milk						
Argentina	2,193	2,100	1,826	1,786	1,815	1,715
Australia	1,650	1,650	1,700	1,705	1,705	1,690
Belarus	1,477	1,519	1,535	1,512	1,550	1,514
Brazil	16,455	16,599	16,825	17,330	17,680	17,680
Canada	960	961	955	955	955	955
China	8,000	8,350	8,400	8,400	8,500	8,500
European Union	23,053	23,193	23,468	23,559	23,550	23,624
India	46,400	48,250	50,500	52,500	54,500	54,500
Japan	813	798	773	750	745	745
Korea, South	209	206	208	207	206	206
Mexico	6,350	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,450	6,500
New Zealand	5,010	5,005	5,176	5,003	5,100	4,928
Philippines	15	16	18	19	20	20
Russia	8,600	8,250	8,050	7,750	7,585	7,550
Taiwan	59	60	60	60	60	60
Ukraine	2,582	2,554	2,509	2,323	2,200	2,200
Subtotal	123,826	125,811	128,353	130,259	132,621	132,387
United States	9,237	9,224	9,257	9,317	9,305	9,320
World Total	133,063	135,035	137,610	139,576	141,926	141,707

Cheese Production and Consumption: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Production						
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	564	556	564	548	580	520
Australia	330	320	320	324	340	330
Belarus	153	140	174	185	210	215
Brazil	700	722	736	751	766	766
Canada	386	388	396	400	400	402
European Union	9,287	9,368	9,560	9,690	9,635	9,790
Japan	47	49	46	42	42	42
Korea, South	23	22	24	24	24	24
Mexico	264	270	275	280	287	285
New Zealand	328	311	325	355	310	350
Philippines	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia	790	713	760	861	860	860
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	145	140	104	100	100	100
Total Foreign	13,019	13,001	13,286	13,562	13,556	13,686
United States	4,938	5,036	5,222	5,370	5,375	5,475
Total	17,957	18,037	18,508	18,932	18,931	19,161
Total Dom. Consumption						
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	513	507	510	506	525	495
Australia	240	220	239	244	244	249
Belarus	20	5	18	15	16	16
Brazil	724	750	754	769	783	783
Canada	400	403	407	414	417	413
European Union	8,597	8,656	8,883	9,037	8,965	9,062
Japan	282	285	278	290	292	292
Korea, South	101	107	118	130	137	137
Mexico	349	368	370	391	400	405
New Zealand	39	39	40	40	40	40
Philippines	21	16	20	26	26	26
Russia	1,214	1,140	1,072	1,047	1,055	1,075
Taiwan	23	25	26	29	0	29
Ukraine	94	91	98	95	100	97
Total Foreign	12,617	12,612	12,833	13,033	13,000	13,119
United States	4,786	4,839	4,977	5,152	5,228	5,366
Total	17,403	17,451	17,810	18,185	18,228	18,485

Cheese Trade: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Total Exports						
Argentina	54	51	56	43	55	45
Australia	163	163	151	170	170	175
Belarus	136	140	167	178	200	205
European Union	768	787	721	719	705	790
New Zealand	306	277	278	327	285	330
Others	111	107	68	56	52	58
Total Foreign	1,538	1,525	1,441	1,493	1,467	1,603
United States	260	316	368	317	303	275
Total	1,798	1,841	1,809	1,810	1,770	1,878
Total Imports						
Australia	75	69	80	89	85	100
Japan	235	236	232	249	250	250
Korea, South	78	85	97	110	120	120
Mexico	89	103	99	116	118	125
Russia	449	463	349	214	220	235
Others	202	205	201	184	156	189
Total Foreign	1,128	1,161	1,058	962	949	1,019
United States	122	113	127	157	156	168
Total	1,250	1,274	1,185	1,119	1,105	1,187

Butter Production and Consumption: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Production						
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	58	60	52	50	56	42
Australia	119	117	125	120	125	115
Belarus	113	99	105	120	135	125
Brazil	81	83	85	87	88	88
Canada	98	95	88	91	93	93
European Union	2,100	2,100	2,250	2,335	2,340	2,380
India	4,525	4,745	4,887	5,035	5,200	5,200
Japan	69	68	61	64	63	63
Mexico	190	190	192	195	197	197
New Zealand	527	535	580	575	550	570
Russia	216	219	252	260	265	250
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	88	93	115	105	100	100
Total Foreign	8,184	8,404	8,792	9,037	9,212	9,223
United States	843	845	842	843	850	850
Total	9,027	9,249	9,634	9,880	10,062	10,073
Domestic Consumption						
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	38	41	38	38	44	36
Australia	82	85	89	95	98	100
Belarus	59	49	51	52	50	50
Brazil	88	87	80	88	87	87
Canada	99	102	98	106	101	110
European Union	2,027	2,031	2,162	2,141	2,110	2,151
India	4,525	4,735	4,876	5,026	5,190	5,190
Japan	77	72	75	77	77	77
Mexico	226	234	221	228	229	234
New Zealand	21	22	22	22	0	22
Russia	340	357	376	350	362	351
Taiwan	20	19	22	25	28	22
Ukraine	96	100	116	96	95	95
Total Foreign	7,698	7,934	8,226	8,344	8,471	8,525
United States	792	782	794	836	870	879
Total	8,490	8,716	9,020	9,180	9,341	9,404

Butter Trade: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Total Imports						
Russia	124	140	137	88	100	100
Mexico	37	50	37	43	40	55
Australia	21	21	23	23	20	22
Taiwan	20	19	22	25	28	22
Canada	8	7	10	17	11	20
European Union	52	44	52	27	10	20
Japan	10	4	11	16	17	17
Brazil	8	5	1	2	1	1
India	8	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	0	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	8	14	11	0	1	1
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0
Belarus	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total Foreign	296	307	307	243	230	260
United States	17	12	22	39	40	54
Total	313	319	329	282	270	314
Total Exports						
New Zealand	506	508	556	548	530	550
European Union	121	122	142	192	210	240
Belarus	54	50	55	68	85	75
Australia	54	50	44	35	42	30
Mexico	1	6	8	10	8	18
India	8	10	10	10	10	10
Ukraine	0	3	5	8	7	7
Argentina	21	19	14	9	12	6
Russia	2	2	4	3	5	3
Brazil	1	1	6	1	2	2
Canada	1	4	2	1	1	2
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	769	775	846	885	912	943
United States	47	93	74	23	33	22
Total	816	868	920	908	945	965

Nonfat Dry Milk Production and Consumption: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Production						
Australia	235	215	205	266	255	260
Brazil	141	151	154	157	160	160
European Union	1,270	1,250	1,550	1,710	1,710	1,800
India	450	490	520	540	540	540
New Zealand	404	404	415	390	370	380
Others	586	585	621	620	629	601
Total Foreign	3,086	3,095	3,465	3,683	3,664	3,741
United States	973	956	1,047	1,029	1,035	1,045
Total	4,059	4,051	4,512	4,712	4,699	4,786
Total Dom. Consumption						
China	225	289	300	244	250	250
European Union	802	848	889	982	932	900
India	425	400	446	492	535	539
Indonesia	205	222	215	204	215	205
Mexico	291	253	258	314	285	320
Others	978	1,052	1,038	1,055	1,087	1,062
Total Foreign	2,926	3,064	3,146	3,291	3,304	3,276
United States	523	424	458	487	468	505
Total	3,449	3,488	3,604	3,778	3,772	3,781

Nonfat Dry Milk Trade: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Total Imports						
Mexico	236	198	203	259	230	265
China	168	235	253	200	210	210
Indonesia	205	225	215	205	215	205
Algeria	112	120	168	140	150	135
Philippines	106	113	95	100	105	110
Russia	96	131	103	110	117	110
Brazil	33	24	23	35	35	35
Japan	32	32	43	53	35	35
Taiwan	21	21	23	25	26	23
Korea, South	19	20	21	20	20	20
Australia	3	5	6	10	10	8
Chile	10	7	5	10	5	5
New Zealand	5	5	4	5	4	4
Canada	3	3	6	3	3	3
European Union	2	5	2	3	2	3
Ukraine	3	2	1	0	1	1
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	1	1	3	0	1	0
India	14	0	1	0	0	0
Total Foreign	1,069	1,147	1,175	1,178	1,169	1,172
United States	2	1	3	2	2	1
Total	1,071	1,148	1,178	1,180	1,171	1,173
Total Exports						
European Union	520	407	646	686	760	650
New Zealand	390	392	383	411	385	415
Australia	168	119	164	201	200	190
Belarus	76	96	92	111	125	105
Ukraine	26	12	28	30	30	30
Argentina	14	25	22	24	27	20
India	37	130	61	18	25	16
Canada	10	13	13	14	13	14
Chile	4	0	2	1	2	2
Russia	0	3	3	2	2	2
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	2	1	0	0
Indonesia	1	1	1	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, South	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	12	6	5	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	1,258	1,204	1,422	1,499	1,569	1,444
United States	444	555	544	560	567	544
Total	1,702	1,759	1,966	2,059	2,136	1,988

Whole Milk Powder Production And Consumption: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Production						
Argentina	281	277	258	252	255	210
Brazil	531	549	612	617	629	629
China	1,160	1,200	1,350	1,300	1,500	1,375
European Union	669	667	720	710	690	720
New Zealand	1,273	1,300	1,460	1,390	1,375	1,370
Others	560	555	545	504	508	503
Total Foreign	4,474	4,548	4,945	4,773	4,957	4,807
United States	26	33	47	49	45	40
Total	4,500	4,581	4,992	4,822	5,002	4,847
Total Dom. Consumption						
Algeria	185	170	180	215	228	218
Brazil	602	600	603	637	643	643
China	1,547	1,746	1,845	1,798	1,880	1,843
European Union	286	296	331	323	296	325
Mexico	154	156	151	151	154	154
Others	705	682	654	717	743	604
Total Foreign	3,479	3,650	3,764	3,841	3,944	3,787
United States	24	24	28	48	38	32
Total	3,503	3,674	3,792	3,889	3,982	3,819

Whole Milk Powder Trade: Summary For Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Dec	2016 Jul
Total Imports						
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	188	142	204	220	230	220
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	9	8	9	11	10	10
Brazil	71	54	30	60	55	55
Chile	6	8	4	8	8	8
China	406	619	671	347	360	375
European Union	3	3	1	4	1	5
Indonesia	56	50	53	51	53	53
Mexico	9	11	7	7	8	10
New Zealand	1	1	1	7	1	5
Philippines	35	29	20	22	24	24
Russia	28	44	36	38	35	38
Taiwan	31	31	33	35	35	35
Venezuela	201	170	134	195	215	100
Others	2	1	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	1,046	1,171	1,203	1,005	1,035	938
United States	10	7	7	9	8	5
Total	1,056	1,178	1,210	1,014	1,043	943
Total Exports						
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	201	182	144	138	145	130
Australia	109	96	81	65	70	70
Belarus	33	46	31	38	37	38
Brazil	0	3	39	40	41	41
Chile	15	19	21	8	10	10
China	9	3	6	4	2	2
European Union	386	374	390	391	395	400
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5	5	6	11	10	12
New Zealand	1,261	1,291	1,423	1,380	1,359	1,360
Philippines	21	13	8	8	9	9
Russia	2	1	1	2	1	2
Ukraine	1	0	2	2	2	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	2,043	2,033	2,152	2,087	2,081	2,076
United States	12	16	18	16	15	15
Total	2,055	2,049	2,170	2,103	2,096	2,091