Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

April 2021

DAIRY MARKET REVIEW

Overview of global dairy market developments in 2020

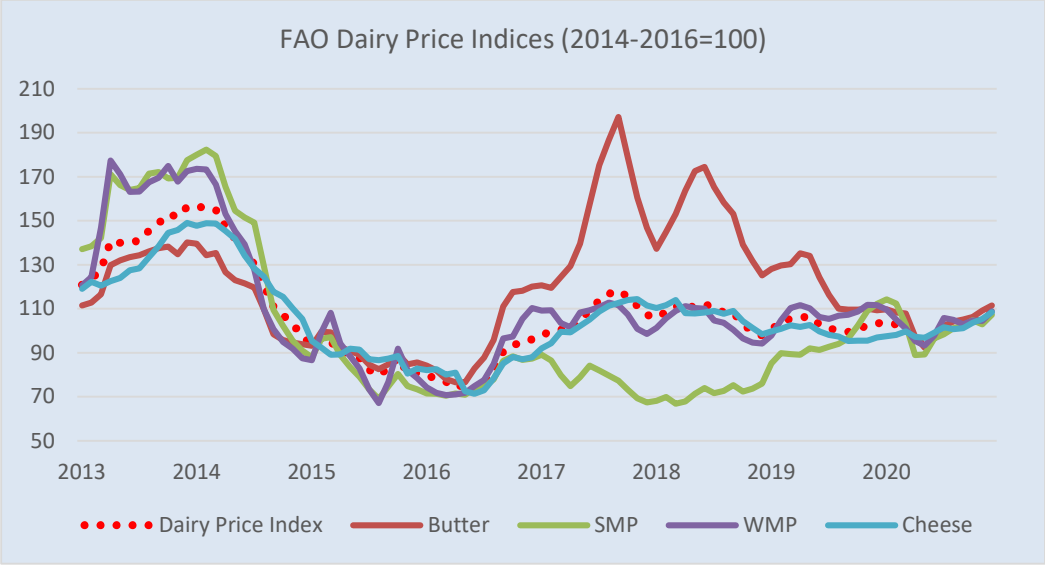
Highlights

- The Dairy Price Index in 2020 averaged slightly lower than in 2019
- World milk output continued to rise in 2020, with Asia registering the highest volume increase from 2019
- World trade in milk products rose in 2020, driven by a few Asian and Middle Eastern countries.
- International trade in whole milk powder, whey and cheese rose, while that in skim milk powder and butter fell

Global dairy prices

International dairy prices registered a slight decline in 2020

International dairy prices, measured by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Dairy Price Index, averaged 101.8 points in 2020, down 1.0 points (1.0 percent) from 2019, primarily reflecting reduced import demand due to widespread economic downturns in many dairy importing countries. High export availabilities in exporting countries, caused by reduced internal sales, coupled with increased processing of less labour-intensive milk products, especially milk powders, to overcome labour shortages, also weighed on global milk prices.



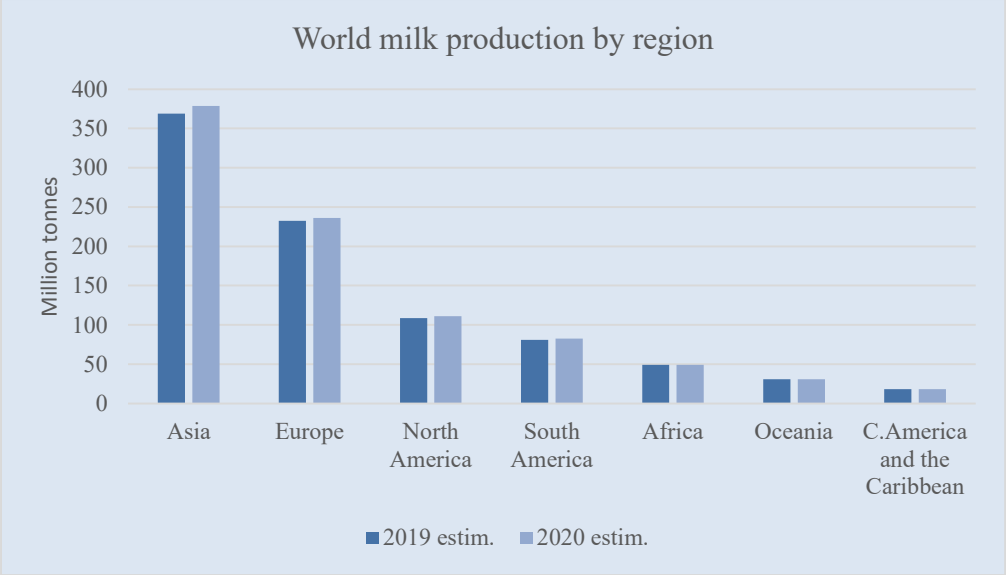
Among the milk products represented in the index, butter prices fell the most (-13.5 percent). FAO butter price index was already trending downward since reaching its peak in 2017. COVID-19-related import curtailments and reduced internal sales accelerated the decline, depressing prices by 16 percent (from USD 4 043 to USD 3 403 per tonne) between January and May, but prices began recovering since June in response to solid import demand and internal consumption stability. The annual average whole milk powder (WMP) prices declined by 4.5 percent in 2020 due to lower purchases by Asia, especially China, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Singapore. Reflecting the economic crisis and falling petroleum price, WMP imports by the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region also registered a noticeable dip, negatively impacting international WMP quotations. Like the other milk product prices, skim milk powder (SMP) prices also fell during the first several months of 2020, as many large milk powder importing countries lowered imports

in line with economic downturns and lower demand from industrial food processors and food services sectors. However, prices trended upward from May, lifting the annual 2020 average value by 6.8 percent, mainly due to limited supplies in Europe and increased import demand from Middle Eastern and Asian countries. International cheese prices also increased by 2.1 percent in 2020, underpinned by solid import demand and sustained internal consumption in leading producing regions, mainly Europe and North America, with increased retail sales offsetting declines in food services sales.

Global milk production

World milk output rose in 2020

Global milk production reached nearly 906 million tonnes in 2020, up 2.0 percent from 2019, driven by output increases in all geographical regions, except in Africa, where production remained stable. Milk volume increases were highest in Asia, followed by Europe, the Americas, Oceania and Central America and the Caribbean.



In *Asia*, milk output rose to 379 million tonnes[1] in 2020, up 2.6 percent year-on-year, principally driven by increases mainly in **India, China, Pakistan** and **Turkey**. **Kazakhstan**, **Uzbekistan** and **Japan** too registered moderate production expansions.

In **India**, milk output reached 195 million tonnes in 2020, up 2.0 percent from 2019, underpinned by the continued rise in dairy cattle numbers and improved feed and fodder availability on favourable monsoon rains (June to September). The fast mobilisation of the village cooperatives' network at the early phase of the pandemic and channelling milk into drying plants further facilitated milk output growth. In **China**, the increased output of large-scale dairy farms and their operational and production efficiency improvements underpinned the over 7 percent milk output growth. In **Pakistan**, milk output increased by 3.2 percent, mainly due to a rise in cattle numbers, partially offset by poor milk collections during the pandemic's early phase. Besides herd numbers, farm efficiency improvements and solid import demand helped **Turkey** to sustain milk production growth. In **Kazakhstan** and **Uzbekistan**, two of the largest milk producers in Central Asia, the output increase reflected modernising farms with rising dairy cattle, although smallholders remain

[1] This includes upward revision to Pakistan's milk production statistics from 2017 to 2020.

the dominant force. In **Japan**, price support to farmers under government COVID-19 assistance, combined with the lowering of tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for butter and SMP, ensured milk market stability and production growth.

In *Europe*, milk output rose to 236 million tonnes, up 1.6 percent from 2019, mainly due to production increases in the **European Union**, the **Russian Federation** and **Belarus.** In the **European Union**, yield improvements, a slight increase in dairy cattle numbers and robust internal and foreign demand were behind the production expansion. The European Union COVID-19 livestock assistance programme also helped to stabilise farm-gate prices, encouraging high milk deliveries. In the **Russian Federation,** milk production rose, buoyed by yield improvements in large-scale dairy farms. The Russian government initiative to trace and remove products that flout regulatory requirements from the market and introduce the obligatory electronic certification "Mercury" system[2] re-established consumer confidence, lifting internal demand. In **Belarus**, farm management improvements, quality feed use and the continued solid purchases by the neighbouring countries, mainly the Russian Federation, were crucial in production expansion. By contrast, **Ukraine**'s output declined due to multiple factors, including fast declining cattle herd, increased feed costs, falling farm profitability and weak import demand.

In *North America*, milk output reached nearly 111 million tonnes in 2020, up 2.1 percent from 2019. In the **United States of America**, milk output rose by 2.2 percent to 101 million tonnes, driven by increased dairy herd numbers and milk yields. COVID-19 livestock sector assistance helped sustain internal demand and production, despite pandemic-related adverse impacts, especially labour shortages and transport hurdles. Buoyant import demand from Asia was also a factor that helped milk production expansion. In **Canada**, milk output increased slightly, despite a slowdown in milk deliveries due to labour constraints and plummeted milk sales in early 2020.

In *Central America and the Caribbean*, milk production expanded by 1.6 percent to 18 million tonnes, driven by increased production in the region's largest milk producer, Mexico. Following nearly a decade-old growth pattern, **Mexico**'s 2020 production expanded by 2.2 percent from 2019, as improvements to farming technology and genetics continued. Animal feed production too increased, boosting output.

In South America, milk production expanded by 2.0 percent to nearly 82 million[3] in 2020, driven by higher outputs in **Argentina**, **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Uruguay,** partially offset by a decline in **Venezuela**. In **Argentina**, milk production expanded faster than anticipated earlier due to improved pastures and internal and foreign demand. Freezing retail milk prices helped sustain demand, which, incidentally, lowered dairy farm profits. However, the subsequent decision to allow a 2 percent increase in retail milk prices stabilised farm profit margins, helping production. **Brazil**'s milk output rose, helped by milk production recovery in the last quarter, following one of the country's most prolonged droughts between May and October 2020. High milk outputs of large-scale dairy farms that rely on animal feed use also supported sustaining an output expansion. In **Chile**, milk production rose, mainly due to significantly increased milk prices compared to the previous year. **Uruguay** too benefitted from favourable weather, including good rainfall.

In *Oceania*, following a 2.5 percent contraction in 2019, milk output expanded by 1.1 percent to 31 million tonnes in 2020. After four years of declines, milk production in **Australia** rebounded by over 9 million tonnes, underpinned by good rains, improved pastures and increased fodder and feed availability. Government assistance to drought-affected

[2] The "Mercury" is the national electronic veterinary certification system in the Russian Federation, which tracks animal product movements and is part of the Federal State Information System (FGIS). Mercury system requires all stakeholders in the dairy value chain from farms to processing plants to register dairy product movements, while the National Track and Trace Digital System (Chestny ZNAK) registeres movements from processing plants to the customer. The government began implementing the system by launching a pilot on on 15 July 2019.

[3] This includes an upward revision to Colombia's milk production statistics from 2012 to 2020, based on official sources.

farming households and the extension of farm household allowances also contributed to production expansion. In **New Zealand**, following a marginal (0.7 percent) contraction in 2019, milk output rose slightly (+0.4 percent), reaching 22 million tonnes. Favourable weather and robust import demand from China and countries in the MENA region were behind the production growth. Despite COVID-19 market disruptions, profit margins remained attractive on account of high farm-gate prices offered by the leading milk cooperative and government financial support to cover increased freight costs.

In *Africa*, milk production remained stable, at 49 million tonnes. Algeria registered a significant output increase, whereas **Kenya**, **Ethiopia** and **South Africa**, among others, registered declines. **Algeria**'s output increased by 3.8 percent to 3.3 million tonnes, helped by the farm modernisation programme granted land for dairy production, pasture development and opportunities for importing genetic materials. Algeria's prohibition of subsidised milk powder for manufacturing pasteurised milk, milk products or derivatives also boosted output. In **Kenya**, following three years of expansions, milk production fell marginally, owing to drier and warmer weather in 2020's last quarter, which constrained animal feed availability. **Ethiopia** also faced dry weather conditions, especially in the Southern parts of the country, constraining production. **South Africa**'s production declined slightly due to dry weather conditions and feed price increases that lowered farm profits. Elsewhere in Africa, adverse market conditions were prevalent, stemming from economic downturns, conflicts and displacements, droughts, and floods in some regions, limiting milk production.

International dairy trade

International dairy trade rose in 2020, induced by increased purchases by a few countries

International dairy trade[4] increased by 1.2 percent to nearly 79 million tonnes (milk equivalent) in 2020, principally due to increased imports by a few countries, namely **China**, **Algeria**, **Saudi Arabia** and **Brazil**. **China**, the world's largest dairy importer, purchased 17 million tonnes of milk products, a 7.4 percent increase over 2019, partly induced by the early end of COVID-19 lockdowns but driven mainly by rising per capita consumption among affluent and urban consumers and expanding consumer base. A sharp increase in whey powder imports, prompted by surging demand from piggeries, also contributed to China's increased dairy imports. **Algeria**'s dairy imports, mainly consisting of milk powders, increased as national demand outpaced production growth. Although COVID-19 market disturbances lowered fresh milk consumption in early 2020, **Saudi Arabia**'s annual dairy imports rose by 13.5 percent after petroleum prices started to recover in May. **Brazil** imported more milk products, especially cheese and WMP, to meet the domestic supply gap, which emerged from lower milk production due to the prolonged drought between May and October.

By contrast, many leading dairy importing countries, most prominently **Mexico**, the **United Arab Emirates**, the **Philippines**, **Bangladesh**, **Japan** and **Indonesia** reduced milk imports, owing to market lockdowns, transport blockages and economic downturns. Following an 8.2 percent average import growth rate during 2015-19, **Mexico**'s imports fell by 17 percent, as the economic downturn led to job losses and lower purchasing power. Meanwhile, increased national milk production was sufficient to meet internal industrial and consumer demand. Economic downturns related to the pandemic are attributed to import curtailments by the **Philippines**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **Bangladesh** and **Indonesia**. **Japan**'s dairy imports declined by 7 percent to 2.1 million tonnes, as the country's butter and SMP

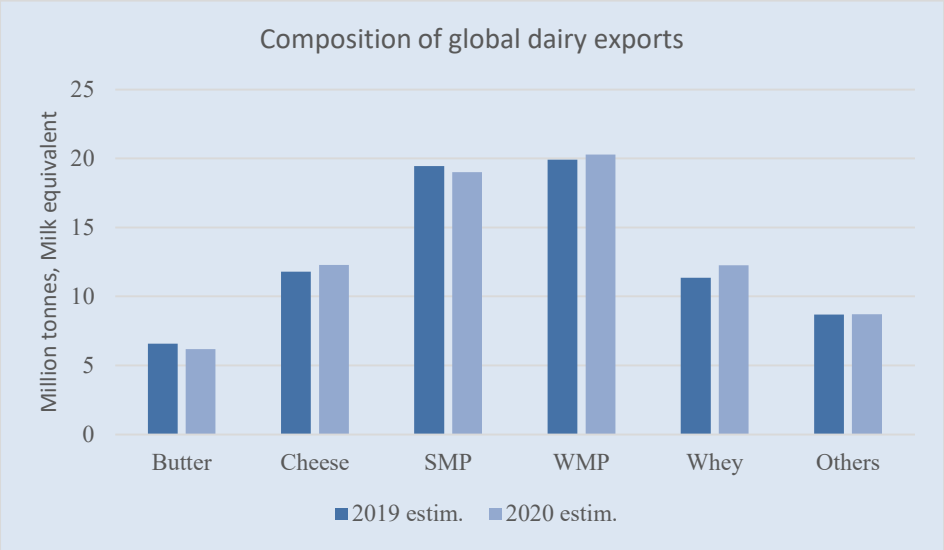
[4] This includes butter, casein, cheese, fresh milk, milk cream, skim milk, skim milk powder (SMP), whole milk powder (WMP), whey powder, whole condensed evaporated milk and yoghurt, all converted to milk equivalents using standard conversion factors.

processing rose due to the reduction in fresh milk sales during the health crisis, benefitting from government pandemic assistance and butter and SMP tariff rate quota (TRQ) reductions.

Concerning exports, the **United States of America**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, **Argentina**, **Belarus** and the **European Union** supplied much of the expanded international import demand. Overall, increased national milk production and lower food services sales led to increased export availabilities. Moreover, exporting milk products became an attractive option for many countries such as Argentina, which faced significant macroeconomic imbalances that stemmed from economic downturns, increased inflationary pressure and currency depreciations. By contrast, exports by **New Zealand**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **Turkey**, **India**, among many others, declined, primarily in response to a contraction in import demand, reflecting the country's trading partners' economic downturns or limited internal sales.

International trade in selected milk products

The marginal increase in international dairy trade reflected increased sales of WMP (+1.9 percent), whey powder (+8.0 percent), cheese (+4.1 percent) and all other dairy products (+0.5 percent) more than compensating reductions in exports of SMP (-2.3 percent) and butter (-6.0 percent).



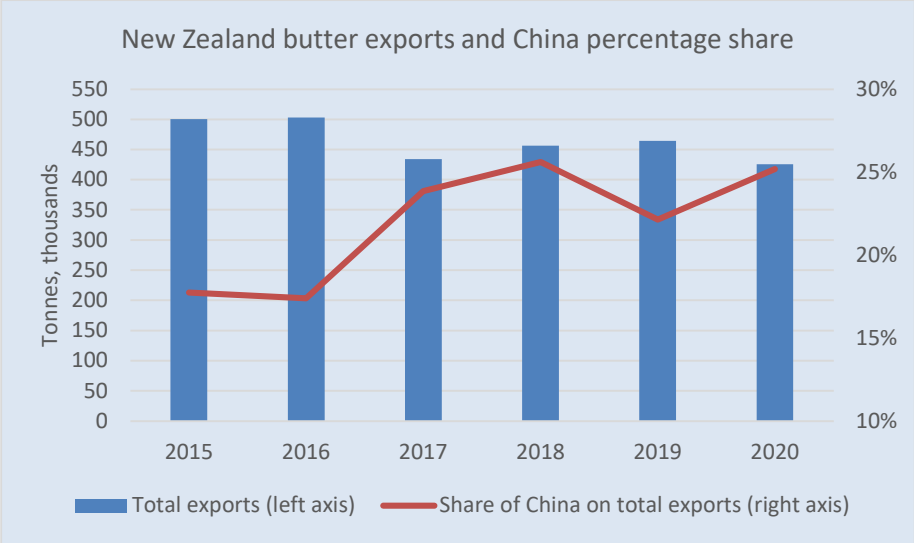
Butter

Butter exports fell on economic downturns and high domestic production among importers

Global butter exports contracted 6.0 percent in 2020 to 935 million tonnes, compared with an over 7 percent increase in the two preceding years. The decline reflected widespread import contractions in many countries, including **Mexico**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **Indonesia**, **Japan** and the **Philippines**, notwithstanding significantly more butter purchased by **China**, the **Russian Federation**, **Saudi Arabia**, **Egypt** and **Australia**. Many countries purchased less butter in 2020 than 2019, reflecting economic slowdown, job and income losses, reduced foreign remittances, and substituted imported products with locally manufactured butter. Moreover, butter import requirements fell significantly due to reduced sales through food services and the hospitality industry, which only partially compensated by increases in the bakery and confectionary sector.

In **China**, butter imports have been rising in recent years, fuelled by high demand for western foods and bakery products that use more butter amidst slow production growth. Faster economic revival following the relaxation of COVID-19 market restrictions also induced increased butter purchases. Strong consumer demand amidst slowly rising national production, the **Russian Federation**'s butter imports increased, mainly from Belarus, although the pace of growth nearly halved in 2020 due to market lockdowns, lower purchasing power and stock accumulation. Butter imports by **Egypt** and **Saudi Arabia** surged, recovering from dips in 2019, reflecting increased consumer demand, outpacing production expansion. Although lockdowns and market restrictions reduced food services sales, **Australia**'s butter imports rose, stemming from robust consumer demand with increased home cooking and consumption.

The decline in butter imports led to lower shipments by leading butter exporters, including **New Zealand**, **India, Ukraine**, the **United States of America** and **Australia**. **New Zealand**'s butter exports fell, reflecting pervasive import cuts by many trading partners, only partially countered by higher purchases by a handful of countries, especially China, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Following surges in 2018 and 2019, **India**'s butter exports fell back to their trend level on reduced demand from the Middle East, where economic downturns and outmigration of a sizeable expatriate community reduced butter requirements. **Ukraine**'s butter exports fell as many of the country's trading partners lowered or cut imports, including Moldova, Georgia, the European Union and Israel. Butter exports of the **United States of America** also declined, reflecting lower imports by Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Colombia and Japan. **Australia**'s butter exports declined in line with curtailed imports by several trading partners, especially Thailand and Malaysia, and a shift in national dairy processing favouring cheese and WMP over butter and SMP. Australia's butter exports in 2020 were also affected by low imports by the United States of America due to high national production and lower internal demand.



The **European Union**, **Argentina** and **Belarus** supplied much of the expanded international demand for butter. In the **European Union**, a rise in processing SMP led to higher butter production, adequate to meet import demand, driven mainly by the United States of America, Saudi Arabia, China, and Egypt. Meanwhile, internal butter demand remained buoyant, given the wide consumer acceptance of butter as a healthy product and increased food industry usage. Butter shipments by **Argentina** and **Belarus** increased, mainly to the Russian Federation and neighbouring countries. For Argentina, peso depreciation and high domestic inflation also encouraged butter shipments.

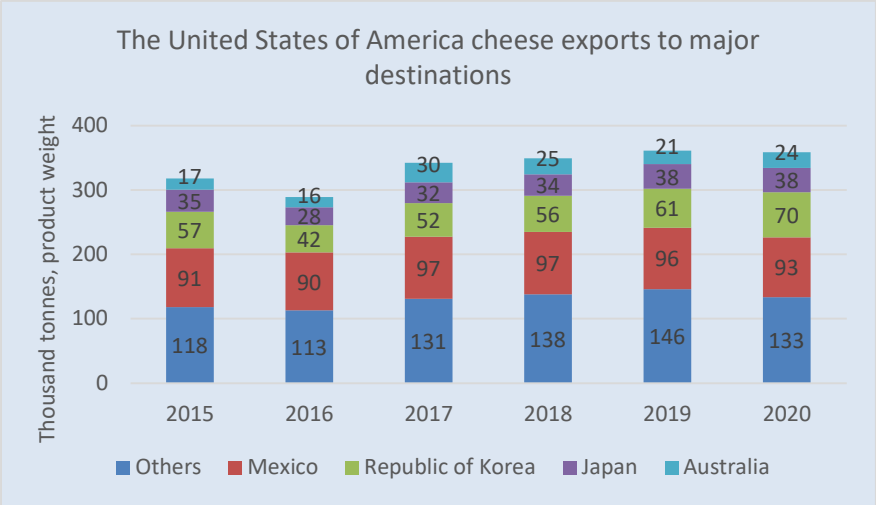
Cheese

International cheese exports expanded in 2020, buoyed by persistent demand from emerging markets

International trade in cheese products reached 2.8 million tonnes in 2020, sustaining expansion for a fifth consecutive year by 4.1 percent, underpinned by continued solid import demand by several countries, especially the **Russian Federation**, **Iraq**, **China** and the **Republic of Korea**By contrast, imports contracted in the **United States of America, Japan** and **Mexico**.

The **Russian Federation** increased its cheese purchases in 2020, with Belarus supplying the most. Much of the increased demand was due to a rise in national demand, as the introduction of the obligatory electronic certification "Mercury" system, new labelling regulations and the removal of cheese that flout regulatory requirements from the market have raised consumer confidence in milk products. **China**'s cheese imports continued to increase, driven by steeply rising demand from the foodservice and bakery sector and western-style restaurants, supplied mainly by New Zealand and the European Union. Cheese imports by the **Republic of Korea** rose for the fourth consecutive year, buoyed by a steep increase in consumer demand for packaged meals containing cheese, westernisation of food habits, and rising demand from the food processing industry. Besides, tariff reductions and increased TRQs have lowered cheese prices, boosting imports. Cheese import reductions in most countries reflect a combination of high national production, and reduced consumer purchasing power, which fall disproportionately on high-priced milk products such as cheese.

Cheese exports by the **European Union**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran** and **Belarus** increased, while **Egypt**, **New Zealand**, **Australia** and the **United States of America** registered contractions in their sales. Cheese exports by the **European Union** expanded, sustained by increased imports by Japan, Switzerland and the Republic of Korea. Increased export availabilities was also a factor, as processers channelled more milk to cheese plants with lower milk sold through the food services sector. The European Union private storage aid (PSA) scheme that allowed a temporary withdrawal of cheese from the market also boosted cheese production. **Belarus** further expanded cheese shipments as the Russian Federation continued to import high volumes. **New Zealand**'s many trading partners lowered cheese imports, with only a few purchasing more in 2020, including China, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. **Australian** cheese exports declined, reflecting a slight increase in internal consumption and reduced demand from East Asia. Cheese exports by the **United States of America** declined, hindered by volatile domestic cheese prices and lower demand from key markets, especially Mexico, which suffered economic downturns. However, exports to other destinations such as the Republic of Korea continued to perform better.

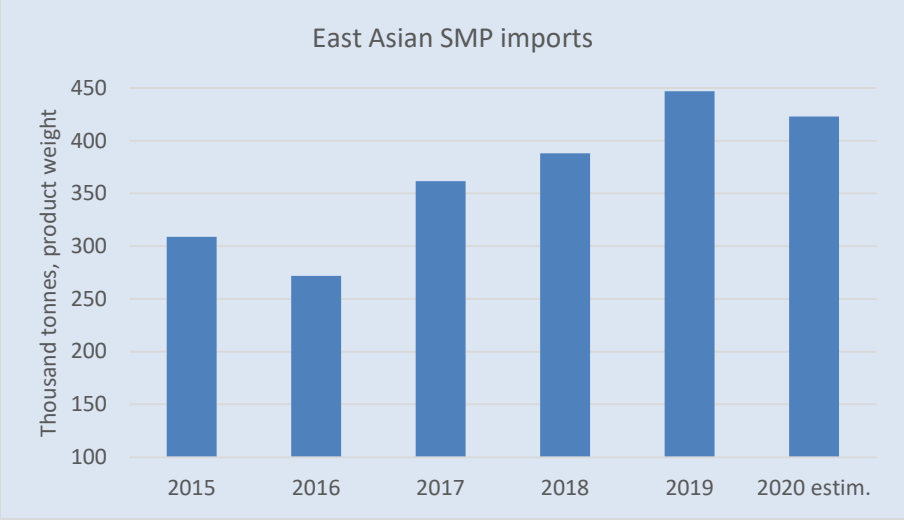


Skim milk powder

International SMP trade contracted due to widespread import curtailments

International SMP trade fell by 2.3 percent to 2.5 million tonnes in 2020, registering a second consecutive year of decline, reflecting widespread import reductions by many leading importers, including **Mexico**, the **Russian Federation**, **Viet Nam**, **Malaysia**, **China**, **Thailand, Egypt** and **Bangladesh**. The import declines were highly consistent with economic downturns, market disruptions and increased availability of nationally produced SMP due to lower fresh milk sales through food services outlets. Besides COVID-19 related issues, a unique set of factors influenced SMP trade performance in some countries. In the **Russian Federation**, SMP production rose noticeably during the milking season between May and August, which drastically reduced imports required by the food processing industry. With increased domestic production and muted growth in internal demand, **Mexico** also used locally manufactured SMP in the food processing sector. In **Viet Nam**, internal demand fell, despite unilaterally lowering tariffs on some dairy products, over and beyond preferential access granted to partner countries of the Comprehensive Agreement for Trans-pacific Partnership and the European Union and the EU-Viet Nam agreement. By contrast, SMP imports persisted in **Algeria**, **Indonesia**, **Nigeria** and the **Philippines**, as domestic production was insufficient to meet milk powder demand, despite COVID-19 market disruptions and associated difficulties.

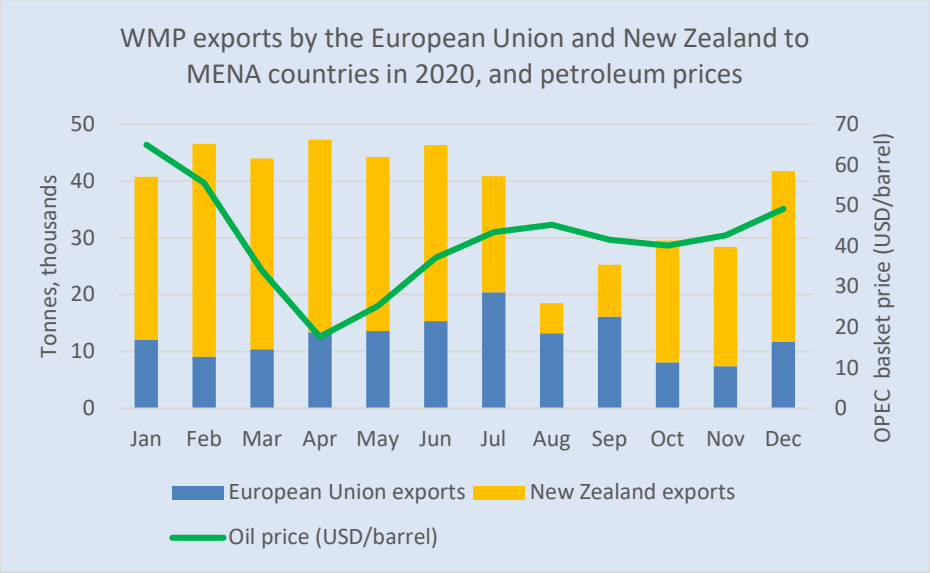
Reflecting reduced international demand, exports from the **European Union**, **Turkey**, **New Zealand**, the **United Arab Emirates** and **Canada** fell. In the **European Union**, lower demand from East Asia was by far the most significant factor. Many of **Turkey**'s neighbouring-country trading partners purchased less SMP than their historical averages, with lower transhipment trade and economic slowdowns. **New Zealand**'s SMP exports declined, mainly reflecting lower imports by East Asian countries. Similarly, the **United Arab Emirates** SMP exports fell, reflecting lower transhipment trade within the region. **Canadian** SMP exports declined, especially to Northern African countries such as Algeria and Egypt. By contrast, the **United States of America**'s exports recovered from low volumes in 2019, spurred by higher shipments to Asian markets, induced by highly competitive prices and new trade agreements (for example, with Viet Nam) that granted market access under preferential tariffs.



Whole milk powder

High imports from the Middle East and North Africa region lifted international WMP trade in 2020

International trade in WMP in 2020 is estimated at 2.7 million tonnes, registering a 1.9 percent expansion, albeit a slower growth than in the two preceding years. The 2020 WMP trade expansion was mainly due to sharp increases in imports registered by several leading importers, especially **Saudi Arabia**, **Brazil**, **Algeria**, **Sudan**, **Oman, Australia** and **Nigeria.** Meanwhile, a few leading importers such as **China**, **Bangladesh**, **Malaysia**, **Singapore**, **Cuba** and **Indonesia,** registered lower WMP purchases. **Brazil** imported more WMP to meet national demand, as demand outpaced production growth, mostly imported from Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Despite COVID-19 market disturbances, WMP imports by the MENA region were consistently high through July 2020. However, their monthly WMP imports fell to the lowest volume in August 2020, attributed to the negative impacts of weak petroleum prices and the outmigration of a large proportion of the Middle Eastern expatriate community. Since August, however, WMP imports have increased in line with petroleum price recovery, with a noticeable lag in import volumes. In **China**, high stocks and passive consumer demand caused a decline in WMP imports. In **Bangladesh**, **Cuba** and **Indonesia**, lower demand from the food services sector (hotels, bakeries and restaurants) led to an import decline, while lower transhipment trade is mainly behind the import contraction in **Malaysia** and **Singapore**.



Regarding exports, **Argentina**, the **European Union**, **Uruguay** and **Belarus** supplied much of the increased demand for WMP. **Argentina**'s WMP exports rose, benefitting from Brazil and Algeria's strong demand. With the economic downturn and high inflation, coupled with peso depreciation, exporting WMP was an attractive option for many exporters, as it allowed sustaining profit margins. Most of the **European Union** WMP shipments went to the MENA region and China. With increased production and competitive international prices, **Uruguay** succeeded in exporting more WMP, especially to Algeria, Brazil and China. Following historically high export concentration, Belarus shipped more WMP to the Russian Federation. WMP exports by **New Zealand**, the world's largest WMP exporter with nearly 55 percent world market share, contracted marginally (-0.2 percent) on widespread import curtailments.

Statistical annexes

FAO Dairy Price Index [a]

	International prices [b] *(USD per tonne)*				FAO Dairy Price Index
PERIOD	**Butter**	**SMP**	**WMP**	**Cheddar cheese**	***(2014–2016=100)***
Annual average [c]					
2009	3 021	2 391	2 570	3 292	91
2010	4 268	2 971	3 499	3 739	112
2011	5 023	3 408	3 962	4 380	130
2012	3 740	3 063	3 336	3 877	112
2013	4 784	4 148	4 730	4 563	141
2014	4 278	3 606	3 854	4 542	130
2015	3 306	2 089	2 537	3 076	87
2016	3 473	1 986	2 481	2 807	83
2017	5 641	2 011	3 163	3 664	108
2018	5 587	1 834	3 060	3 736	107
2019	4 443	2 440	3 186	3 435	103
Monthly					
2020 – January	4 043	2 927	3 241	3 390	104
2020 – February	3 991	2 877	3 109	3 410	103
2020 – March	3 977	2 637	2 990	3 465	102
2020 – April	3 592	2 279	2 822	3 381	96
2020 – May	3 403	2 285	2 759	3 362	94
2020 – June	3 595	2 473	2 892	3 447	98
2020 – July	3 778	2 519	3 129	3 516	102
2020 – August	3 841	2 590	3 103	3 505	102
2020 – September	3 872	2 625	3 043	3 524	102
2020 – October	3 920	2 682	3 097	3 609	104
2020 – November	4 021	2 635	3 091	3 664	105
2020 – December	4 098	2 744	3 219	3 801	109

Notes:

(a) The FAO Dairy Price Index represents a trade-weighted average of international price quotations for butter, cheese, SMP and WMP.

(b) All sub-component prices represent average FOB prices for the European Union and Oceania

(c) Annual average of monthly index values from January to December

Sources: Product prices are the mid-point price ranges reported by Dairy Market News (USDA) and European Commission-reported European Union prices (starting from 2008).

Milk and milk products statistics *(thousand tonnes – milk equivalent)*

	Production			Imports [a]			Exports [a]		
	2016-2018 avg.	2019 estim.	2020 estim..	2016-2018 avg.	2019 estim.	2020 estim.	2016-2018 avg.	2019 estim.	2020 estim.
ASIA	**342 340**	**368 924**	**378 537**	**44 137**	**47 555**	**47 829**	**7 667**	**8 374**	**7 957**
China	32 074	33 421	35 894	13 610	15 770	16 935	106	97	88
India[b]	176 535	191 000	194 800	115	89	121	384	439	231
Indonesia	1 537	1 619	1 644	2 849	3 212	3 062	48	52	59
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7 323	7 525	7 597	345	156	118	725	212	748
Japan	7 320	7 314	7 438	2 098	2 291	2 131	10	11	18
Republic of Korea	2 067	2 061	2 104	1 178	1 328	1 332	30	36	39
Malaysia	45	48	49	2 268	2 432	2 332	657	669	594
Pakistan	49 873	55 957	57 722	544	553	318	35	20	15
Philippines	18	15	15	2 501	2 827	2 589	121	100	88
Saudi Arabia	2 410	2 683	2 680	2 784	2 524	2 864	1 511	1 554	1 617
Singapore	-	-	-	1 545	1 531	1 449	484	458	405
Thailand	1 234	1 284	1 371	1 536	1 673	1 623	270	292	286
Turkey	20 437	22 960	23 763	188	310	160	928	1 246	956
AFRICA	**48 275**	**48 943**	**49 043**	**10 006**	**9 649**	**9 831**	**1 412**	**1 619**	**1 247**
Algeria	3 438	3 189	3 312	3 302	2 913	3 254	-	15	-
Egypt	5 232	4 646	4 654	1 304	1 257	1 144	596	737	529
Kenya	4 999	5 529	5 476	145	247	164	3	2	1
South Africa	3 648	3 779	3 759	303	395	362	373	358	380
Tunisia	1 453	1 440	1 452	96	159	114	62	43	30
CENTRAL AMERICA	**17 752**	**18 023**	**18 316**	**6 325**	**6 702**	**5 961**	**1 414**	**817**	**903**
Costa Rica	1 148	1 189	1 197	59	59	68	139	152	141
Mexico	12 013	12 495	12 770	4 080	4 433	3 669	906	308	338
SOUTH AMERICA	**76 688**	**80 690**	**82 326**	**3 198**	**2 614**	**2 996**	**3 840**	**3 795**	**4 288**
Argentina	10 615	10 654	11 446	31	37	11	1 711	1 708	2 172
Brazil	34 573	36 174	36 752	1 273	941	1 107	133	70	87
Colombia	20 358	22 502	22 592	359	452	541	23	9	23
Uruguay	1 992	2 035	2 153	31	35	53	1 436	1 490	1 518
NORTH AMERICA	**106 770**	**108 586**	**110 877**	**2 550**	**2 820**	**2 795**	**11 832**	**12 075**	**13 072**
Canada	9 165	9 503	9 626	646	814	814	943	950	1 003
United States of America	97 606	99 083	101 251	1 904	2 005	1 981	10 889	11 125	12 069
EUROPE	**228 567**	**232 265**	**235 920**	**6 409**	**6 371**	**6 350**	**26 175**	**28 017**	**28 670**
Belarus	7 269	7 394	7 766	90	52	60	3 904	3 928	4 356
European Union [c]	170 619	173 935	176 719	1 201	1 043	893	19 919	22 077	22 374
Russian Federation	30 195	31 360	32 215	4 091	3 995	3 867	283	253	342
Ukraine	10 244	9 654	9 254	72	167	355	750	633	531
OCEANIA	**31 022**	**30 641**	**30 980**	**1 577**	**1 737**	**1 815**	**22 175**	**23 064**	**22 585**
Australia	9 471	8 832	9 087	1 074	1 206	1 276	3 162	2 727	2 712
New Zealand	21 527	21 787	21 871	290	297	302	19 008	20 333	19 868
WORLD	**851 415**	**888 071**	**905 998**	**76 430**	**77 446**	**77 577**	**76 682**	**77 762**	**78 721**
LIFDCs	230 919	247 750	251 798	6 262	6 592	6 529	1 157	1 303	1 020
LDCs	35 833	37 213	37 344	4 335	4 352	4 163	285	369	250

Notes: a) Trade values refer to milk equivalents, and they are derived by applying the following weights: butter (6.60), cheese (4.40), skim/whole milk powder (7.60), whole condensed/evaporated milk (2.10), yoghurt (1.0), cream (3.60), casein (7.40), skim milk (0.70), liquid milk (1.0), whey dry (7.6). The conversion factors cited refer to the solids content method. Refer to IDF Bulletin No. 390 (March 2004).
b) For production, the annual dairy cycle starting in April is applied.
c) The data includes the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Leading exporters of dairy products (000 tonnes product weight)

	AVG 2016-18	2019	2020	Change 2020 over 19
WHOLE MILK POWDER				
World	**2 490**	**2 620**	**2 668**	**1.9%**
New Zealand	1 352	1 536	1 533	**-0.2%**
European Union*	370	298	332	**11.5%**
Argentina	105	97	148	**53.5%**
United Arab Emirates	106	161	141	**-12.2%**
SKIM MILK POWDER				
World	**2 395**	**2 561**	**2 501**	**-2.3%**
European Union*	725	962	828	**-13.9%**
United States Of America	639	704	819	**16.2%**
New Zealand	401	373	356	**-4.4%**
Australia	158	128	130	**1.7%**
BUTTER				
World	**919**	**995**	**936**	**-6.0%**
New Zealand	464	464	425	**-8.4%**
European Union*	179	215	246	**14.7%**
Belarus	85	78	84	**7.1%**
United States Of America	38	33	29	**-13.1%**
Argentina	7	14	20	**39.9%**
CHEESE				
World	**2 521**	**2 680**	**2 790**	**4.1%**
European Union*	820	879	943	**7.2%**
United States Of America	327	361	359	**-0.7%**
New Zealand	340	335	327	**-2.4%**
Belarus	202	244	274	**12.2%**
Australia	170	160	154	**-3.6%**

* Including data for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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Contact:

Dairy Market Review
Markets and Trade - Economic and Social Development
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, Italy
Email: FAO-Dairy-Outlook@fao.org

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