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Organization of the  
United Nations



# DAIRY MARKET REVIEW

Emerging trends and outlook  
in **2023**





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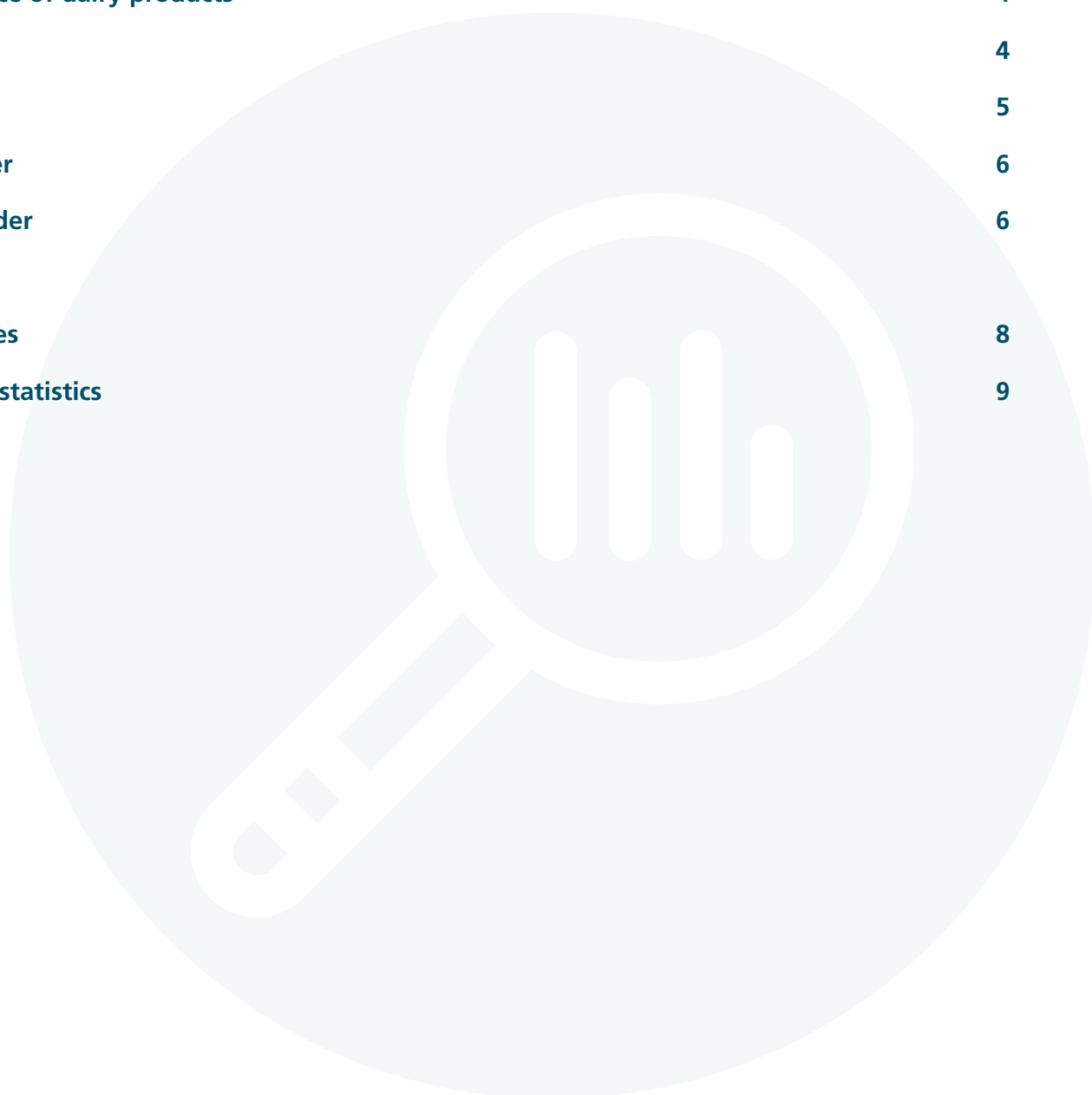


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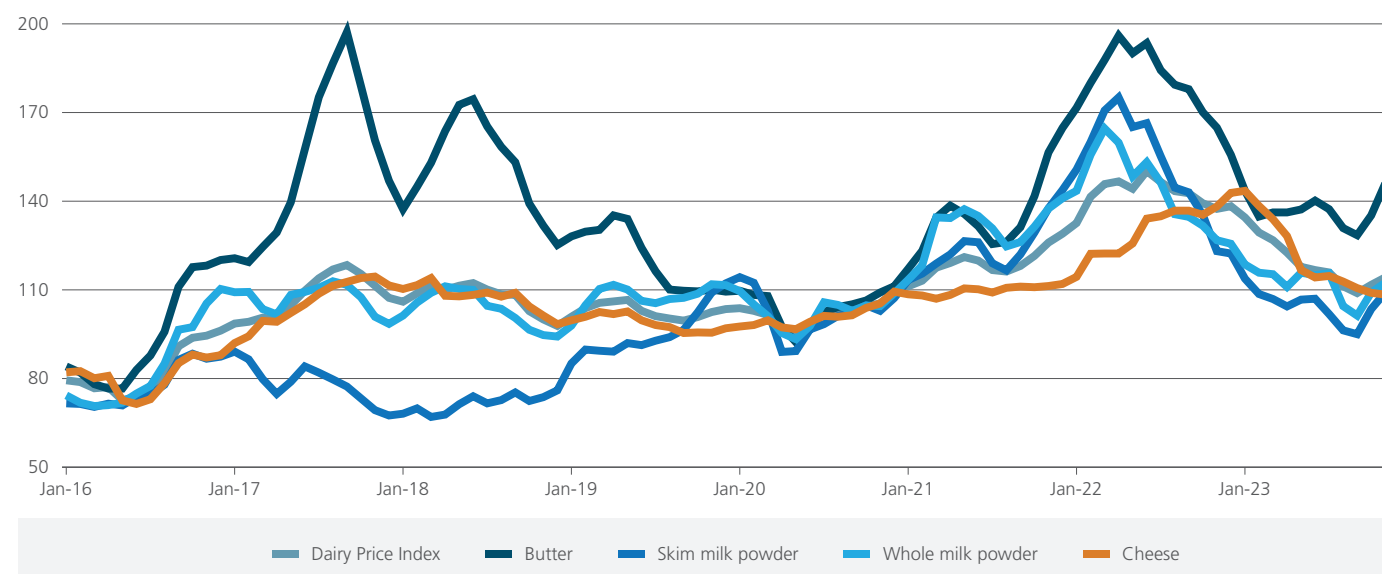
# HIGHLIGHTS

- High demand and tight supplies led prices of most dairy products to rebound since October
- Global milk production to expand at a faster pace in 2023
- World dairy trade will likely to contract in 2023, albeit less steeply than in the previous year



**Figure 1** - FAO Dairy Price Index

2014–2016=100

Source: FAO, [www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/dairy/faodairy-price-index/](http://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/dairy/faodairy-price-index/)

## International dairy prices

### High demand and tight supplies led prices of most dairy products to rebound since October

The **FAO Dairy Price Index** trended downward until September 2023 since reaching historically high levels in June 2022, principally driven by a pace of subdued demand for dairy products, especially for whole milk powder (WMP), from leading importers, including China, the world's largest dairy importer. As for China, the slower pace of imports resulted from less-than-anticipated growth in food services sales even after the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions that led to substantive accumulation of WMP stocks and increased supplies from national sources. Elsewhere in Asia, economic downturns, rising inflation and currency depreciations have reduced consumer purchasing power, lowering demand for dairy imports.

On the supply side, since mid-2023, market expectations for higher supplies from Oceania in its 2023/24 production season weighed on international dairy prices, with further downward pressure stemming from lower market activities in Western Europe during the 2023 summer months.

However, international dairy prices have increased since October, except for cheese, reflecting a surge in demand from Northeast Asian buyers, limited inventories in exporting countries and increased internal demand ahead of the winter holidays. Tight milk supplies in Western Europe and concerns over the potential impact of the El Niño weather phenomenon on milk production in Oceania also added further price pressure. In November, the depreciation of the United States dollar against the euro also supported the strengthening of dairy prices. As for cheese, prices continued to trend downward on high exportable availabilities, especially cheddar cheese.

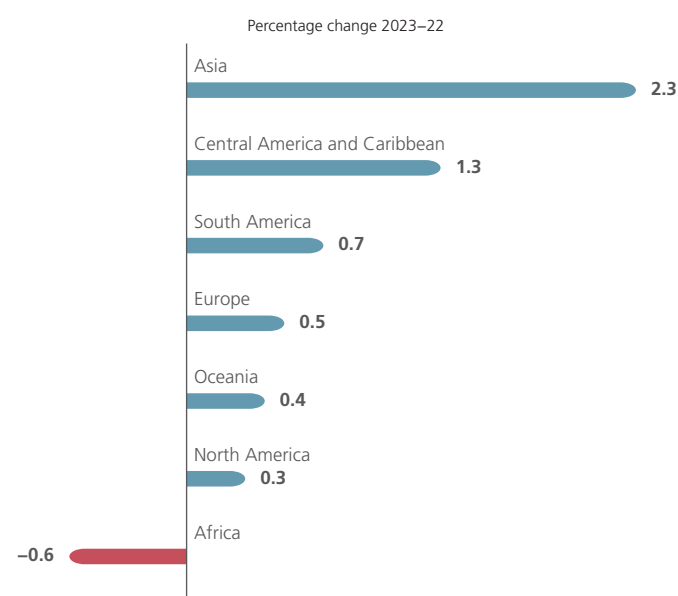
## Global milk production

### Global milk production to expand at a faster pace in 2023

Global milk production in 2023 is likely to reach 950 million tonnes, an increase of 1.3 percent year-on-year, a faster pace compared to the 0.6 percent growth registered in 2022, principally driven by volume growth in Asia, specifically in India and China, with moderate growth in the rest of the world and potentially lower production in Africa.



**Figure 2.** World milk production by region



Source: FAO.

In *Asia*, milk output is expected to reach 431 million tonnes, up 2.3 percent from 2022, underpinned by output expansions in some leading producers, notably **India, China, Pakistan, Türkiye, Uzbekistan** and **Kazakhstan**. However, significant production drops are anticipated in **Japan, the Republic of Korea** and **Iraq**, offsetting increases elsewhere.

In **India**, milk production is expected to reach 232 million tonnes, increasing by 2.5 percent from 2022, induced by rising dairy herd numbers and more efficient milk collections by dairy cooperatives. Despite the live cattle export ban from New Zealand and a slowdown in herd expansion, **China's** milk output is anticipated to increase by 6.5 percent, reflecting increases in high-yielding cow herds, especially in large-scale farms with improved productivity. In **Pakistan**, above-average rainfalls during monsoon season in leading producing regions may increase milk production, albeit slower, given the high input costs, especially energy. Following two consecutive years of downturns, a rebound in milk output is expected in **Türkiye**, reaching around 22 million tonnes, reflecting favourable weather, increased feed availability and higher yields. By contrast, in **Japan**, record-high temperatures may decrease milk output by 4 percent. In the **Republic of Korea**, adverse weather conditions, lower consumer demand and more competitive international dairy prices could lead to lower domestic milk output.

In *Europe*, milk production is anticipated to reach 234 million tonnes in 2023, increasing by a moderate rate of 0.5 percent from 2022, due to output expansions in the **Russian Federation, the European Union, Belarus** and the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom)**, partially offset by likely downturns in **Ukraine, Norway** and **Switzerland**.

In the **Russian Federation**, improved yields and governmental support policies incentivizing cattle herd numbers could lead to a 3 percent increase in milk production. Meanwhile, in the **European Union**, a moderate milk output expansion is likely after marginal slumps for two consecutive years, underpinned by favourable weather and improved feed availability but offset by reduced dairy herd numbers and high input costs making it challenging to maintain adequate producer profit margins. In **Belarus**, dairy herd expansion is behind the 4.8 percent increase expected in milk output. Similarly, in the **United Kingdom**, milk volumes are forecast to increase by 0.3 per cent due to favourable weather that results in high forage availability. By contrast, milk output in **Ukraine** is anticipated to decrease significantly due to the war-related disruptions to the milk supply chain and lower domestic demand. Meanwhile, milk output in **Norway** may drop due to lower dairy herd numbers.

In *South America*, milk production is forecast to reach 68 million tonnes, up moderately by 0.7 percent from 2022, supported by production growth in **Brazil, Uruguay** and **Peru** but offset by possible production drops in **Argentina, Colombia** and **Chile**.

In **Brazil**, reduced feed costs due to high maize production and improved weather could lift producer margins and support milk production growth by around 2.0 percent, with total output reaching 36.7 million tonnes, although the impacts of the El Niño weather event are a concern. Milk output in **Uruguay** may increase by nearly 1 percent from 2022, supported by favourable weather and falling feed costs. By contrast, in **Argentina**, milk output is anticipated to drop by 1.0 percent from 2022, to just under 12 million tonnes due to drought-led poor pasture conditions. The currency depreciation could also raise imported feed costs and lower farmer profit margins, despite government efforts to cushion the drop by implementing financial assistance programs



and efforts to mitigate inflationary pressure. Similarly, milk output in **Colombia** may drop due to high input costs and low farmgate prices.

In *North America*, milk output is pegged at around 113 million tonnes, increasing by 0.3 percent from 2022. In the **United States of America (United States)**, despite lower milk prices and high feed costs that induced farmers to reduce cow herd number, especially in the second half of the year, increases in milk yields could sustain a production growth of around 0.3 percent, with output reaching 103 million tonnes. Similarly, higher milk yields and increased farmgate prices could incentivize farmers to produce more milk in **Canada**, lifting output by 0.6 percent to 9.8 million tonnes.

In *Central America and the Caribbean*, milk production is forecast to increase by 1.3 percent in 2023 to 20 million tonnes, principally driven by **Mexico**, which accounts for 70 percent of the regional milk production, where favourable weather and improved production facilities could lift milk production by 1.8 percent to 14 million tonnes.

In *Oceania*, milk production is forecast at nearly 30 million tonnes, up 0.4 percent from 2022. The anticipated rebound after two consecutive years of slump reflects an expansion in production in **New Zealand**, underpinned by favourable weather in the early part of the year that helped pasture growth but counterbalanced by lower farmgate prices and high input costs squeezing producer margins. By contrast, the ongoing decrease in milk output in **Australia** over the last two years is anticipated to persist in 2023, with production dropping by 0.6 percent to 8.4 million tonnes.

In *Africa*, milk production is forecast at 53 million tonnes in 2023, down by 0.6 percent from 2022, reflecting anticipated output drops in **Kenya, Egypt** and **Ethiopia**, among others, due to droughts in leading milk-producing regions, smaller herd sizes, below normal fodder availabilities and ongoing conflicts.

## World trade in dairy products

### World dairy trade will likely to contract in 2023, albeit less steeply than in the previous year.

In 2023, international trade in dairy products is forecast at 84.0 million tonnes (in milk equivalent), down 1.0 percent from 2022, a slower pace of decline than the 4.2 percent registered in 2022. The anticipated drop in world dairy trade in 2023 is primarily due to likely declines in imports by **China, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia**, partially compensated by higher imports by **Brazil, Mexico, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and Australia**.

In **China**, domestic production expansion, resulting in an increased supply of dairy products from national sources and higher stocks, may decrease dairy imports by 9.2 percent in 2023, with a significant fall in whole milk powder imports. Lower food services sales and currency depreciations are behind the anticipated drop in imports in other countries in Southeast Asia identified above. By contrast, lower international dairy prices, higher demand and inadequate domestic milk production could encourage more dairy imports in **Brazil, Mexico and Algeria**. Regarding exports, the anticipated decline in global import demand, together with tight exportable supplies, especially given high internal demand, will likely lower exports from several countries, most notably the **United States, Australia, Türkiye, and Argentina**.

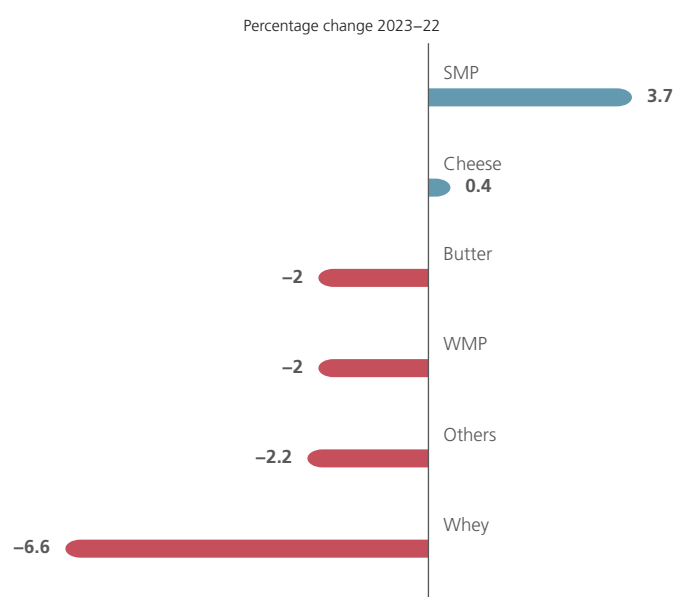
By contrast, these declines are counterbalanced by surges in dairy products shipments from the **European Union, New Zealand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom** and the **Russian Federation**, owing to higher export availabilities, competitive prices and robust overseas demand.

## Trade performance of dairy products

### Whey, whole milk powder and butter to lead the anticipated global dairy trade contraction

In 2023, the steepest decrease in dairy products trade (expressed in milk equivalents) is expected to register whey powder, with a likely drop of 6.6 percent, followed by whole milk powder (WMP) and butter, both decreasing by 2.0 percent. By contrast, skim milk powder (SMP) and cheese exports are anticipated to increase by 3.7 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

**Figure 3.** Composition of global dairy exports



Source: FAO.

## Butter

### Global butter trade to contract in 2023

International butter exports are forecast at 1.1 million tonnes in 2023, a drop of 2.0 percent year-on-year, after reaching a record high in 2022. Despite this anticipated fall, export volumes are expected to

remain above the 2020 and 2021 levels. The drop in trade reflects anticipated declines in imports by **China**, **Indonesia**, **Bahrain** and the **Philippines**.

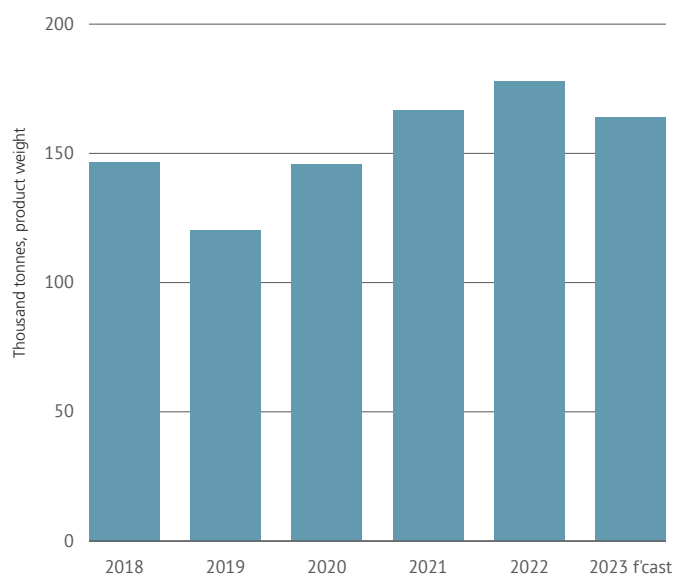
In **China**, the slowdown of economic growth and high inflation could lower food services sales and demand for bakery products, depressing butter imports by around 8 percent in 2023. Similarly, high inflation and slow economic growth in **Indonesia** and the **Philippines** would reduce consumer purchasing power, lowering butter imports by 25.4 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. By contrast, butter imports are forecast to increase in the **United States**, **Australia**, **Saudi Arabia** and the **Russian Federation**. Despite higher domestic production, butter imports are anticipated to increase in the **United States** for the second consecutive year, reaching 83.2 million tonnes, due to increased demand for home cooking and baking, further induced by competitive international prices. In **Australia**, butter imports are forecast to increase significantly, up 25.2 percent from 2022, principally driven by the local production contraction amidst rising internal demand.

Regarding butter exports, sluggish global demand will likely lower supplies from the **United States**, **India**, **Australia**, **Uruguay** and **Argentina**. Butter exports by the **United States** may drop by as much as 40 percent year-on-year, reflecting the country's relatively less-competitive butter export prices and efforts by the country's leading importers, especially Bahrain, Mexico and the Republic of Korea, to substitute US butter with alternative sources. Similarly, butter exports from **India** will likely decrease by as much as 47 percent, considering higher production costs that would make export prices less attractive for price-conscious consumers in importing countries. **Australia's** butter exports are also expected to drop by 42 percent, marking the second consecutive year to register a decline, underpinned by low domestic production.

By contrast, significant butter export expansions are anticipated in the **European Union**, **New Zealand** and the **United Kingdom**. In the **European Union**, butter shipments may recover in 2023, increasing by about 7 percent year-on-year, mainly due to its competitive prices, further facilitated by the weakening of the euro against the United States dollar. **New**

**Zealand's** butter deliveries are forecast to increase by 4 percent in 2023, with higher shipments to Australia, Saudi Arabia, Mexico and the United States, although purchases by China may fall.

**Figure 4.** Butter imports by China



Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

## Cheese

### A modest upturn in global cheese trade is likely

World cheese exports are pegged at 3.5 million tonnes in 2023, up by a modest rate of 0.4 percent, underpinned by higher imports by **China**, the **United Kingdom**, **Australia**, the **Russian Federation**, **Saudi Arabia**, **Mexico** and the **United States**.

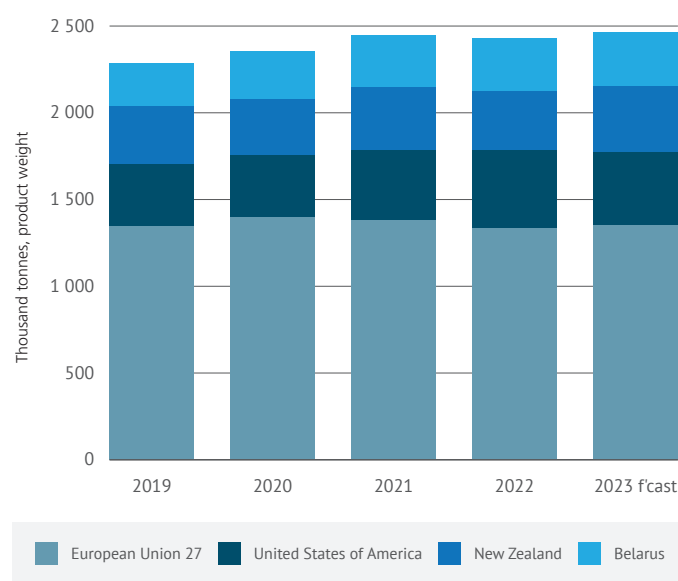
After a drop in 2022, cheese imports by **China** are forecast to recover by 12 percent in 2023, reflecting the changing consumer food habits, especially among more urbanized populations. In the **United Kingdom**, cheese purchases are expected to reach 426 thousand tonnes, considering the robust internal demand amidst lower national production and the competitive prices offered by the country's leading trading partner, the European Union. Similarly, **Australia's** cheese imports may rise by about 11 percent in 2023, mainly supplied by New Zealand and the United States. **Saudi**

**Arabia** will likely register cheese import growth for the fifth consecutive year in 2023, reaching an all-time high volume of 219 thousand tonnes, underpinned by growing internal demand and an expanding food services sector.

By contrast, a drop in cheese imports by about 6 percent is expected in **Japan**, making the fourth consecutive year of decline, mainly due to lower import tariff quotas introduced in April 2023 and weaker Japanese yen. Cheese imports are also expected to drop by 6 percent in the **European Union**, owing to higher domestic production.

Regarding exports, much of the expansion will likely come from **New Zealand**, the **European Union**, **Belarus** and the **Islamic Republic of Iran**. **New Zealand's** cheese shipments could increase by close to 12 percent, driven by higher local production and competitive prices. After two consecutive years of contractions, the **European Union**, the largest cheese exporter, is anticipated to register a 1.4 percent growth in cheese shipments, mainly destined for the United Kingdom. Additionally, shipments to Chile could surge significantly, owing to the bilateral agreement that came into force at the end of 2022, which removed tariff quotas on EU cheese. Production growth is behind **Belarus's** anticipated increase in cheese exports, mainly destined to its neighbour and leading importer, the Russian Federation.

**Figure 5.** Major cheese exporters



Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

## Skim milk powder

### A rebound in SMP trade is anticipated

Global SMP exports are anticipated to recover, rising by 3.7 percent and reaching 2.7 million tonnes, principally driven by high import demand in **Mexico**, **Algeria**, **Viet Nam** and **China** but offset by likely declines in the **Philippines**, **Malaysia**, **Indonesia**, **Egypt** and **Nigeria**.

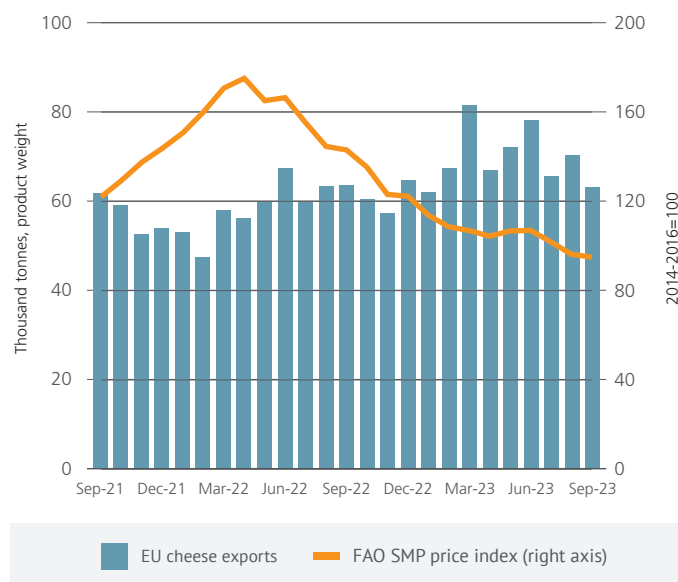
In **Mexico**, SMP purchases are forecast to increase by around 58 000 tonnes, reaching an all-time high of 390 000 tonnes, driven by rising internal demand, especially from the vibrant food processing industry, with lower international prices and positive local currency movements. Similarly, SMP imports by **Algeria** will likely increase by 15.4 percent, mainly sourced from the European Union, driven by economic upturn and lower SMP prices. Likewise, SMP purchases by **China** are anticipated to rebound from last year's slump, reaching around 370 000 tonnes, due to increasing consumption of processed dairy products and beverages. By contrast, imports are forecast to drop in the **Philippines**, **Malaysia** and **Indonesia** due to lower consumer purchasing power of some population segments due to high inflation and currency depreciation.

Concerning exports, SMP shipments in 2023 are foreseen to increase in the **European Union**, **New Zealand**, the **United Kingdom** and the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, partially offset by drops from **Australia**, **Uruguay** and **Argentina**. Following two years of drops, SMP shipments from the **European Union** will likely expand by over 16 percent due to robust demand from leading importers in North Africa, Asia and the Near East, principally reflecting competitive prices, partly owing to the weaker euro against the United States dollar. Similarly, SMP shipments from **New Zealand** will likely increase by 20 percent, mainly destined for Asia, especially China, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Thailand. The **Islamic Republic of Iran** may also ship more SMP, reaching another all-time high, mainly destined for Pakistan, Iraq and Afghanistan, with the bulk in the form of infant formula.

By contrast, tight supplies are behind the drop in SMP

exports from **Australia** by about 20 percent in 2023 to 123 200 tonnes, marking the second consecutive year-on-year decline. **Argentina** may also see a significant drop in SMP shipments in 2023 due to lower production.

**Figure 6.** European Union SMP exports and FAO SMP price index



Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

## Whole milk powder

### Weaker demand in Asia to lower global trade in WMP for the second consecutive year

Global WMP exports are pegged at 2.4 million tonnes in 2023, down 2.0 percent year-on-year, the second consecutive year to register a decline, although much less steep than the 12 percent decline in 2022. The persistent weakness in global WMP trade mainly reflects sluggish import demand from **China**, the world's largest WMP importer, **Bangladesh**, **Viet Nam** and **Thailand**. These decreases are likely to be partially compensated by import recoveries or expansions in importing countries, especially **Brazil**, **Sri Lanka**, **Algeria** and **Iraq**.



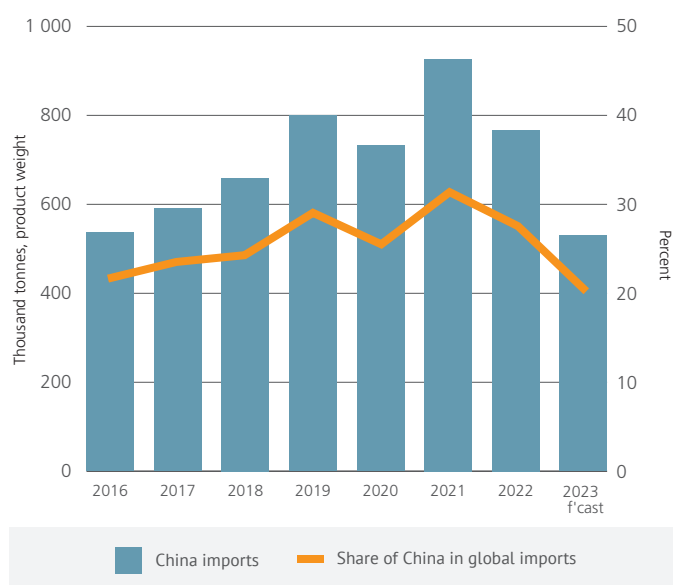
**China** will likely register a significant drop in imports, amounting to 237 000 tonnes, a 31 percent drop from 2022, reaching its lowest levels since 2016, underpinned by improved domestic production and higher inventories. **Bangladesh** may also lower WMP purchases by 15 percent from 2022, reflecting lower purchasing power due to high food prices and weaker exchange rates. By contrast, competitive prices from MERCOSUR countries are behind the nearly 90 percent increase in imports expected in **Brazil**, reaching a record high volume of 155 000 tonnes. Similarly, **Sri Lanka** may import more WMP in 2023, benefitting from competitive prices, although WMP imports will likely be below their historical averages.

Regarding exports, WMP exports are forecast to drop in **Argentina, Australia** and the **United States**, partially counterbalanced by increases in **New Zealand**, the **European Union, Uruguay** and **Paraguay**. Despite strong demand from Brazil, lacklustre shipments to other destinations such as Algeria and tight supplies may lower WMP exports from **Argentina** by 34 percent in 2023. WMP shipments by the **United States** may drop by as much as 38 percent, underpinned by competitive prices offered by other leading exporters, especially New Zealand and the European Union.

By contrast, WMP exports are forecast to increase by 2.5 percent from **New Zealand**, registering a partial recovery from the previous year's slump, due to higher

deliveries to Algeria, the United Arab Emirates and Sri Lanka, which may counterbalance lower than anticipated shipments to China, which accounts more than fifty percent of New Zealand's yearly exports. Similarly, WMP exports from the **European Union** are forecast to rebound in 2023, reflecting the buoyant global demand, mostly benefitting from the competitive.

**Figure 7.** WMP imports by China



Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

# 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)
<b>Annual average (c)</b>					
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
2020	3 844	2 606	3 041	3 506	102
2021	4 995	3 181	3 855	3 816	119
2022	6 608	3 863	4 253	4 535	142

<b>Monthly</b>					
2022 – November	6 079	3 151	3 750	4 803	137
2022 – December	5 740	3 132	3 714	4 963	138
2023 – January	5 290	2 915	3 507	4 986	135
2023 – February	4 968	2 781	3 424	4 809	129
2023 – March	5 021	2 737	3 410	4 652	127
2023 – April	5 019	2 672	3 281	4 455	123
2023 – May	5 058	2 731	3 423	4 057	118
2023 – June	5 167	2 740	3 402	3 969	117
2023 – July	5 062	2 606	3 418	3 985	116
2023 – August	4 825	2 466	3 090	3 918	111
2023 – September	4 736	2 432	2 995	3 842	109
2023 – October	4 984	2 651	3 226	3 789	112
2023 – November	5 380	2 793	3 323	3 767	114

### 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).



# Appendix tables statistics

Milk and milk products statistics*	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2020–21	2022	2023	2020–21	2022	2023	2020–21	2022	2023
		<i>estim.</i>	<i>f'cast</i>		<i>estim.</i>	<i>f'cast</i>		<i>estim.</i>	<i>f'cast</i>
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>405 554</b>	<b>421 510</b>	<b>431 296</b>	<b>50 610</b>	<b>49 897</b>	<b>47 707</b>	<b>8 895</b>	<b>9 490</b>	<b>8 596</b>
China	36 995	40 813	43 455	18 813	17 449	15 849	100	100	148
India	215 512	226 090	231 740	107	74	140	415	597	258
Indonesia	1 579	1 600	1 611	3 205	3 775	3 426	59	65	54
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 108	7 840	7 900	130	70	101	1 120	1 590	1 852
Japan	7 515	7 617	7 315	2 035	1 905	1 753	24	107	105
Malaysia	48	47	47	2 379	2 423	2 159	526	365	388
Pakistan	61 740	64 280	64 970	321	292	369	12	9	10
Philippines	27	26	27	2 576	2 806	2 385	89	90	28
Republic of Korea	2 072	1 986	1 940	1 396	1 536	1 415	39	41	44
Saudi Arabia	2 913	2 920	2 925	2 655	2 634	2 826	1 487	1 294	1 284
Singapore	-	-	-	1 461	1 464	1 258	402	424	405
Thailand	1 307	1 222	1 220	1 668	1 746	1 749	295	323	304
Türkiye	23 352	21 563	21 990	120	97	108	1 160	1 001	499
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>53 750</b>	<b>53 434</b>	<b>53 103</b>	<b>10 553</b>	<b>9 856</b>	<b>9 804</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1 066</b>
Algeria	3 309	3 370	3 375	3 222	3 404	3 758	0	1	0
Egypt	5 507	5 175	5 123	1 160	1 041	820	392	147	251
Kenya	5 765	5 875	5 760	155	180	196	2	7	9
South Africa	3 839	3 771	3 747	368	326	317	388	377	360
Tunisia	1 427	1 426	1 420	100	97	144	41	52	51
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>19 633</b>	<b>20 100</b>	<b>20 353</b>	<b>6 067</b>	<b>6 206</b>	<b>6 657</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>619</b>
Costa Rica	1 217	1 220	1 217	63	68	66	139	107	91
Mexico	13 318	13 738	13 985	3 748	3 838	4 298	305	181	165
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>67 921</b>	<b>67 813</b>	<b>68 322</b>	<b>3 227</b>	<b>3 199</b>	<b>3 820</b>	<b>4 372</b>	<b>4 616</b>	<b>4 036</b>
Argentina	11 673	11 904	11 780	15	33	28	2 269	2 430	1 937
Brazil	36 606	35 934	36 650	1 032	1 151	1 807	106	124	73
Colombia	7 204	7 421	7 362	491	525	492	32	20	25
Uruguay	2 307	2 310	2 330	52	42	44	1 518	1 504	1 482
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA</b>	<b>111 683</b>	<b>112 455</b>	<b>112 787</b>	<b>2 866</b>	<b>3 285</b>	<b>3 333</b>	<b>13 824</b>	<b>14 926</b>	<b>13 506</b>
Canada	9 714	9 733	9 793	853	910	918	868	844	791
United States of America	101 969	102 722	102 994	2 004	2 366	2 406	12 955	14 082	12 715
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>234 529</b>	<b>233 020</b>	<b>234 265</b>	<b>12 540</b>	<b>11 952</b>	<b>11 859</b>	<b>35 217</b>	<b>32 442</b>	<b>33 860</b>
Belarus	7 793	7 869	8 248	69	77	78	4 436	4 407	4 443
European Union	160 031	159 343	159 821	3 325	3 385	3 244	25 580	23 078	24 411
Russian Federation	32 282	32 977	33 960	3 824	3 574	3 625	384	394	443
Ukraine	8 989	7 768	7 224	388	205	202	499	535	524
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 678	15 541	15 587	3 731	3 410	3 452	3 236	2 936	3 145
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>30 950</b>	<b>29 508</b>	<b>29 627</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 656</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>23 039</b>	<b>21 760</b>	<b>22 326</b>
Australia	9 051	8 435	8 385	1 221	1 232	1 384	2 900	2 984	2 418
New Zealand	21 878	21 051	21 220	255	180	214	20 133	18 772	19 905
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>924 018</b>	<b>937 840</b>	<b>949 753</b>	<b>87 595</b>	<b>86 051</b>	<b>85 026</b>	<b>87 413</b>	<b>84 869</b>	<b>84 009</b>
LIFDC	57 741	58 367	58 489	3 862	3 301	3 337	681	648	667
LDC	40 232	40 378	40 360	5 027	4 559	4 366	347	328	352



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