### issue #1, last update: March 19, 2018

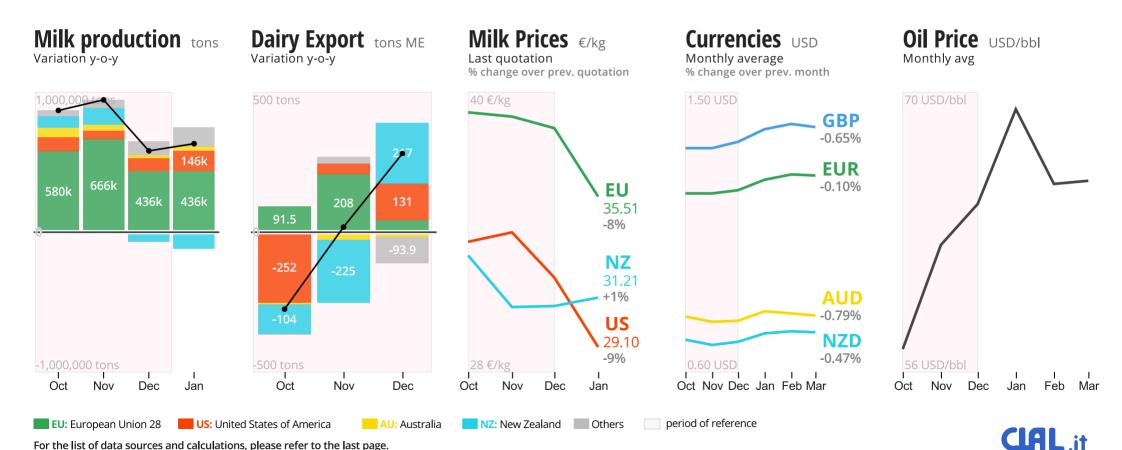


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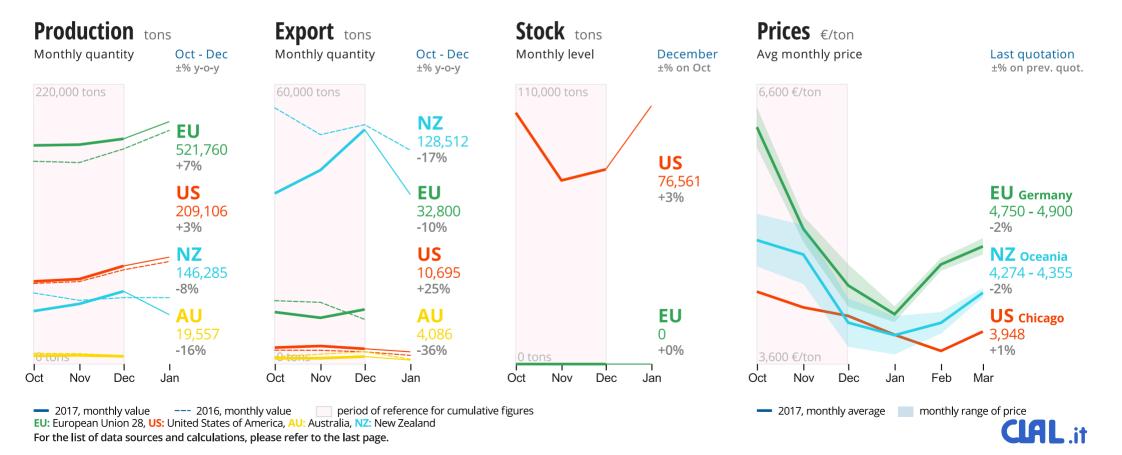
# Context

Milk production increased globally y-o-y, although it slowed down in December. Dry weather in New Zealand damped the production. Demand is supported by the recovery of oil prices, but farmgate milk prices were affected by the increased supply.



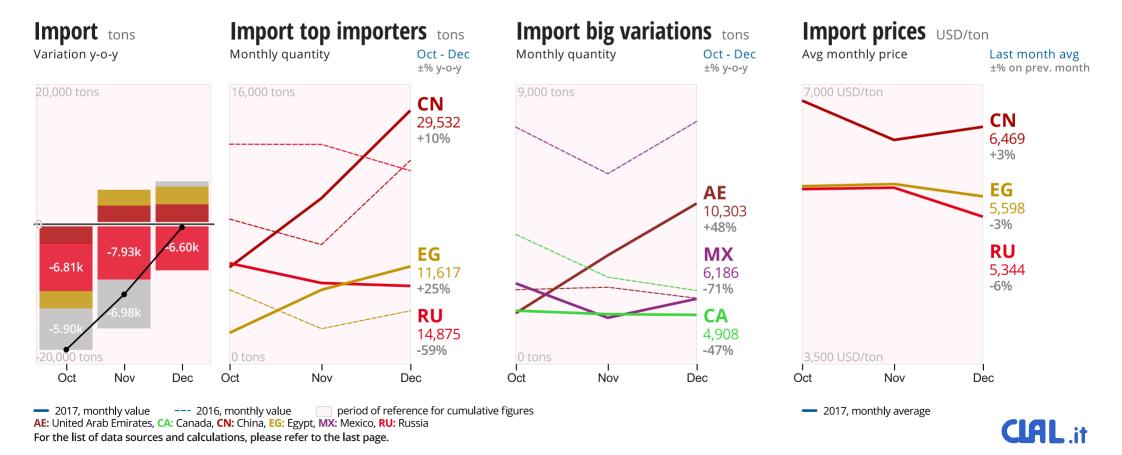
### **Butter**

Butter production increased in the EU and the US, following the higher availability of milk. The higher butter supply rebalanced the prices worldwide. The rebound of the price in February and March was supported by a lower supply from New Zealand.



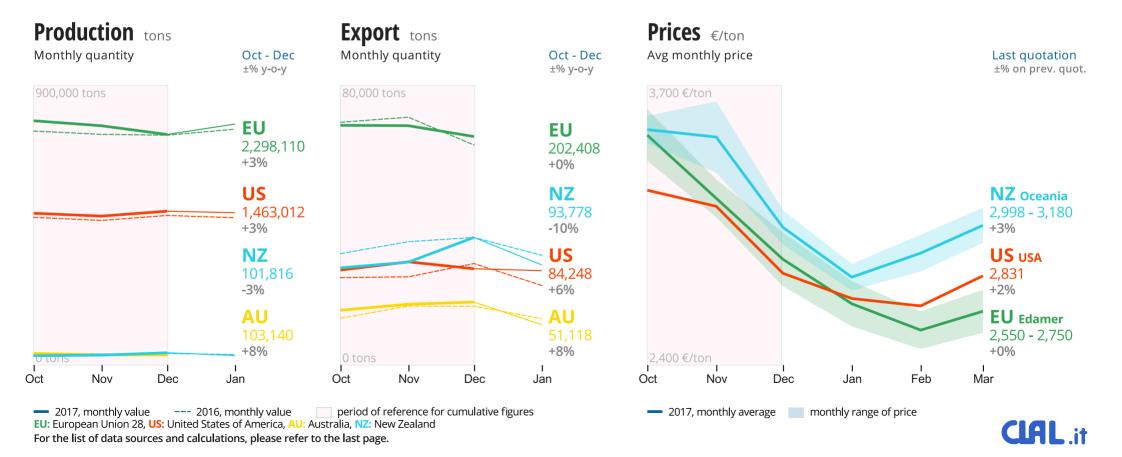
### **Butter**

The imports trend improved, but was still lower y-o-y. Russia import declined, while Canada disagrees with the US on duties applied to some products within NAFTA.



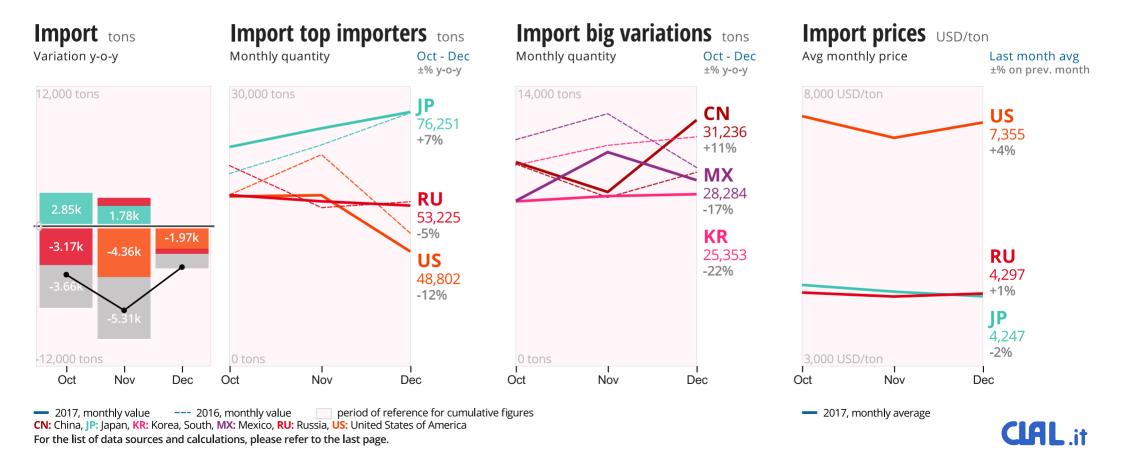
# Cheese

Production increased, since cheese is currently the best performing milk destination. Prices have been rising during March in the EU and the US, while in New Zealand the recovery was anticipated by lower production.



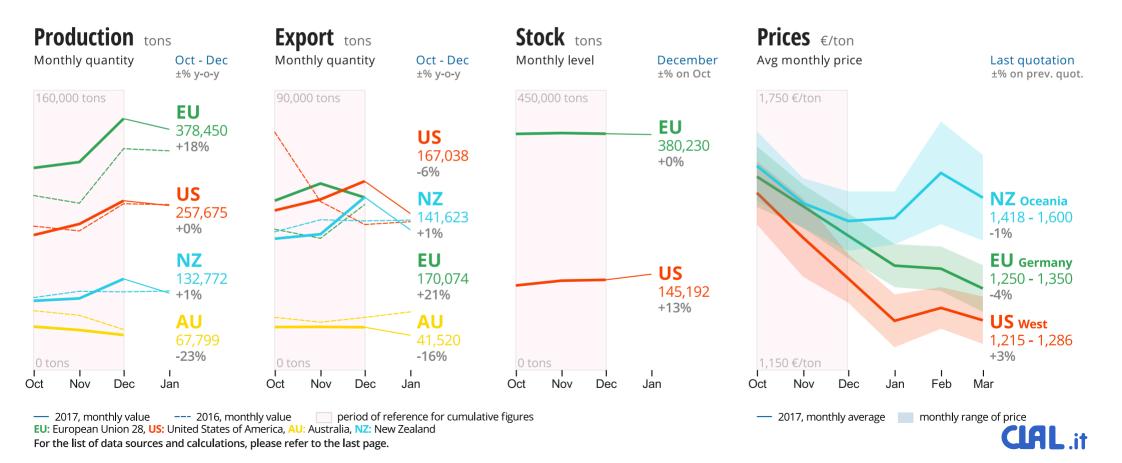
### Cheese

Southeast Asia remains the region with the highest demand for cheese, while US imports have slowed down, partly due to the weakening of the US Dollar against the Euro.



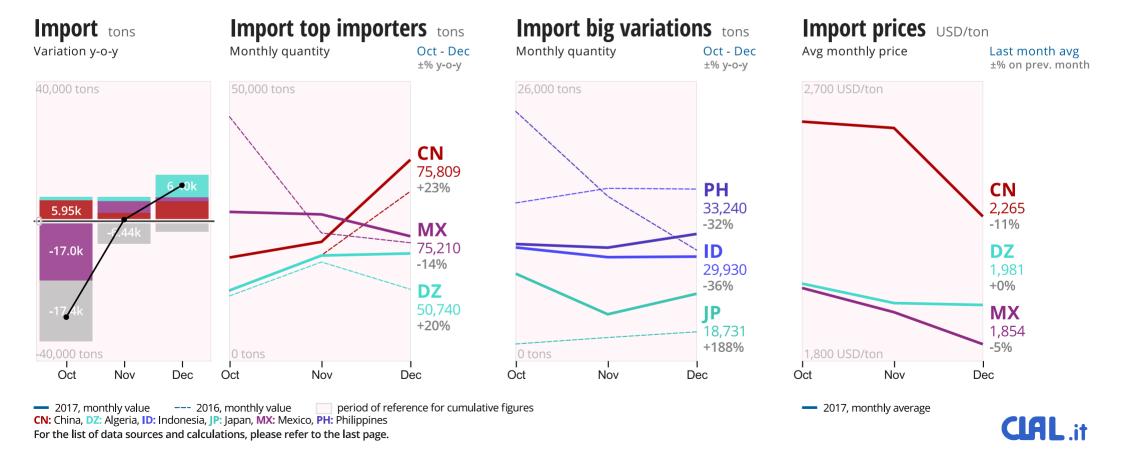


SMP in the EU and the US absorbs the higher quantities of milk that are not used in other products. EU stocks remain unchanged at high levels, while they increase in the US.



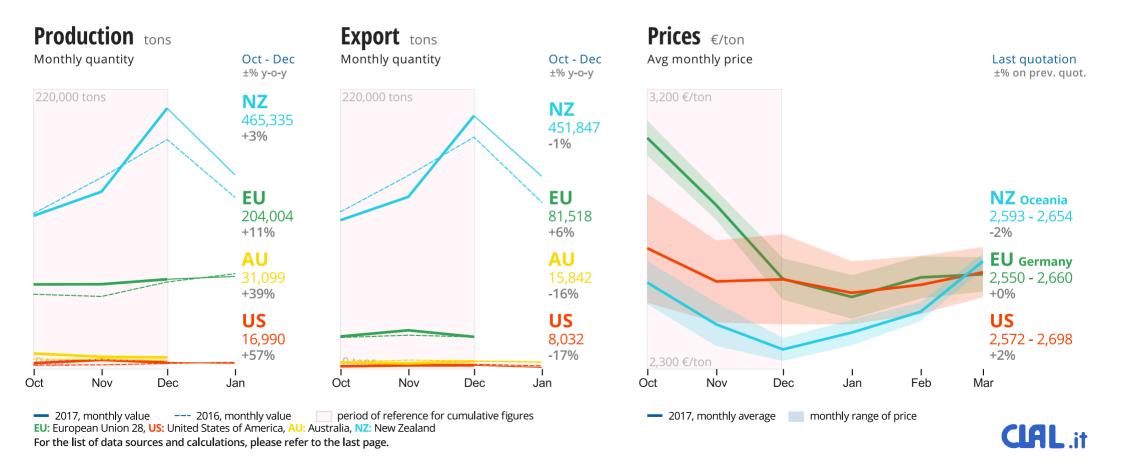
# **SMP**

The imports of SMP, supported by low prices, are increasing in China and Algeria. Indonesia and the Philippines had bought large quantities, then slowed down imports probably due to an excess of stocks.



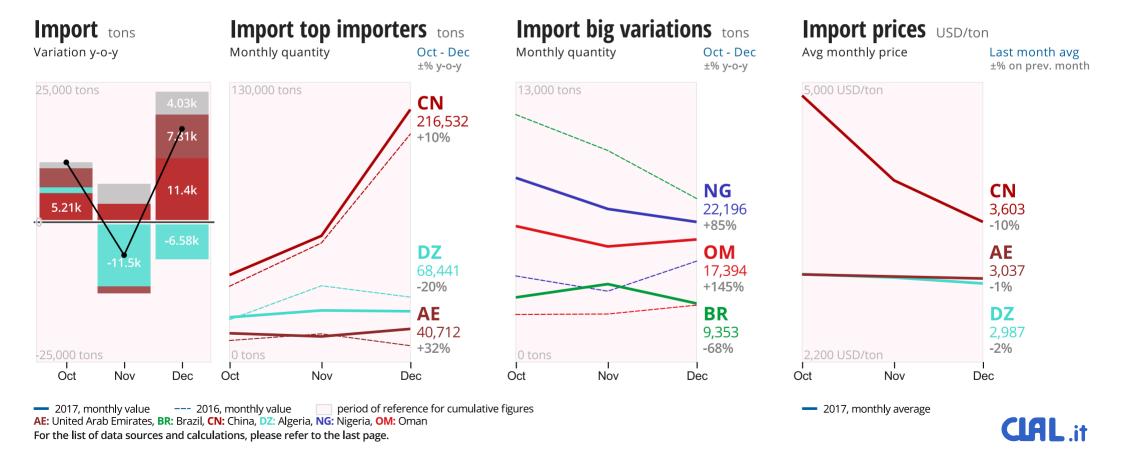


EU production of WMP increased slightly to meet the growing demand. Fonterra's budget is based on the price of WMP, which is stable worldwide.





The global demand of WMP is rising globally. An exception is Algeria, which chooses to purchase SMP or WMP depending on the price. The increase in oil price favours purchases of food in the Middle East.



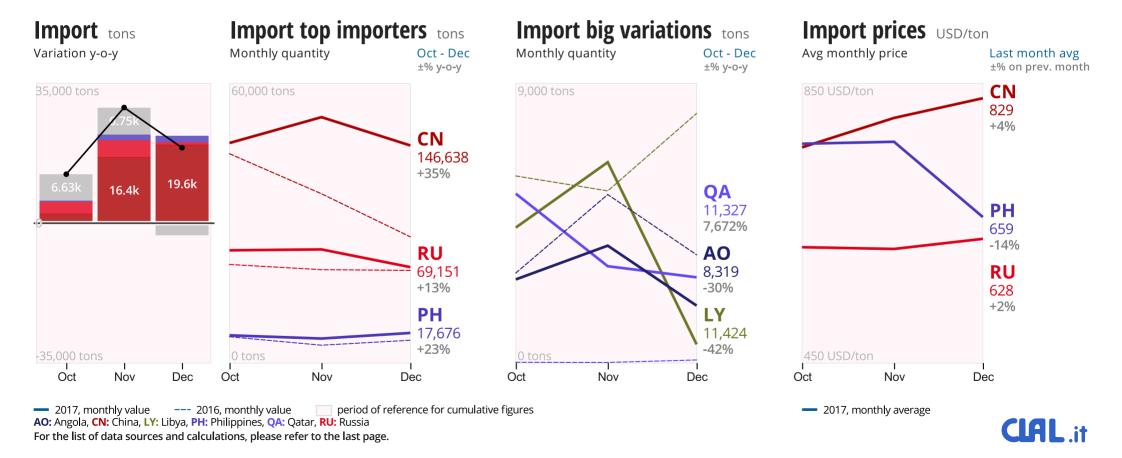
# Milk

The export of packaged milk remains at high levels but slowed down slightly. It is possible that milk is replaced in consumption with other dairy products such as yogurt or fresh cheeses (mozzarella). Prices are affected by the higher milk supply.



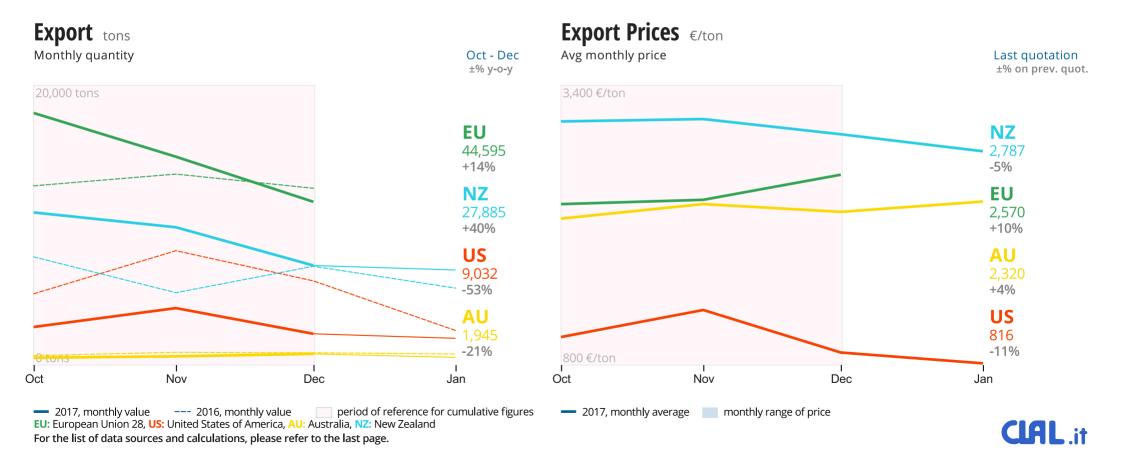


Russia aims for self-sufficiency, while China reinforces the environmental protection regulations limiting livestock farming: this could favor the import of finished products. The other Asian and Middle Eastern countries are expected to continue buying packaged milk.



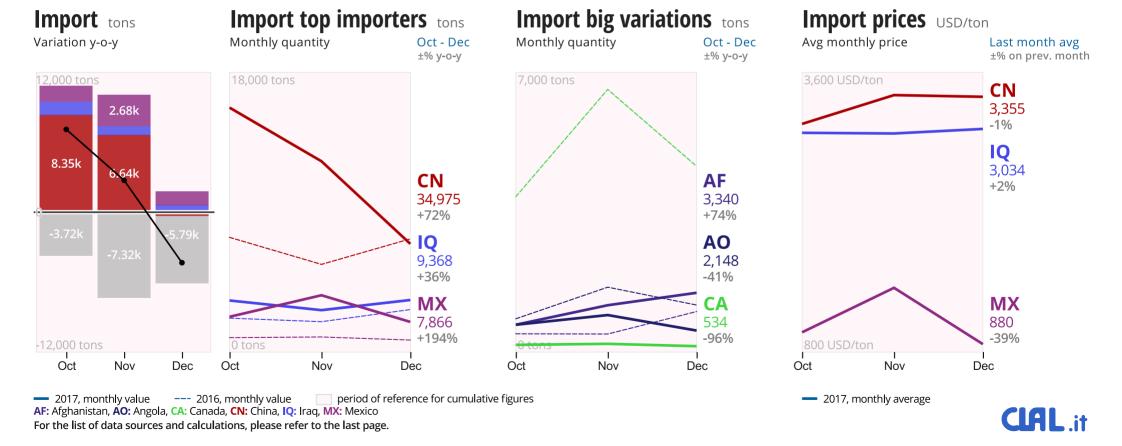
### Cream

The export of cream, a new product on the international markets, is still high: the Southeast Asian consumers have discovered new ways to consume the cream. Prices have been affected by the recent decrease of butter price, but remain high.



### Cream

China is a major importer thanks to the new uses of cream, even though the trend in purchases is decreasing. Some countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan use cream as an ingredient in the manufacture of products similar to yogurt.



# Data sources and calculations

Where not otherwise specified, **import-export quantity and prices** source is IHS.

A country's import is calculated by grouping the export towards that country from the main exporting countries. These data may differ from that country actual import data. The main exporting countries cover 88% of the whole dairy export.

The HS (custom) codes of reference are:

Cheese: HS. 0406 SMP: HS. 040210

WMP: HS. 040221+040229 Liquid milk: HS. 040110 + 040120 Condensed milk: HS. 040291 + 040299

Yogurt: HS. 0403

Cream: HS. 040130 + 040140 + 040150

Butter: HS. 0405

#### Context

Milk productions > EU (deliveries): Eurostat, Agea (Italy); US: NASS - National Agricultural Statistics Service; Australia: Dairy Australia; New Zealand: DCANZ - Dairy Companies Association of New Zealand; Argentina (deliveries): Subsecretaría de Lechería - Ministerio de Agroindustria; Ukraine: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine; Belarus: National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (Belstat); Chile (deliveries): ODEPA - Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrarias; Uruguay (deliveries): INALE - Instituto Nacional de Leche; Turkey (deliveries): Turkstat.

**Milk Equivalent** is calculated by taking into account the export of cheese, SMP, WMP, liquid milk, condensed milk and yogurt.

Farmgate milk price > EU (average farmgate milk price in Germany): ZMB, BLE, estimations made by AMI; US: AMS USDA Dairy Markets News; New Zealand (Fonterra): LTO NEDERLAND.

**Currencies** > European Central Bank.

**Oil price** (Europe Spot Brent Price FOB) > U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Energy Information Administration.

#### **Butter**

**Butter productions >** EU: Eurostat; US: NASS; Australia: Dairy Australia; New Zealand: FAS-USDA and IHS data processed by CLAL.

**Butter stocks** > EU (intervention stocks): European Commission, US: USDA.

**Butter prices** > EU - Germany: Kempten; US - Chicago (Grade AA): CME; New Zealand (Oceania - 82% Butterfat): USDA.

#### Cheese

**Cheese productions >** EU: Eurostat; US: NASS; Australia: Dairy Australia; New Zealand: FAS-USDA and IHS data processed by CLAL.

Cheese prices > EU - Germany (Edamer): Hannover; US (40# Blocks): CME; New Zealand (Oceania - Cheddar 39% maximum moisture): USDA.

#### SMP

**SMP productions** > EU: Eurostat; US: NASS; Australia: Dairy Australia; New Zealand: FAS-USDA and IHS data processed by CLAL.

**SMP stocks** > EU (intervention stocks): European Commission, US: USDA.

**SMP prices** > EU - Germany (ADPI-Extra): Kempten; US - West: USDA; New Zealand (Oceania): USDA.

#### **WMP**

**WMP productions** > EU: Eurostat; US: NASS; Australia: Dairy Australia; New Zealand: FAS-USDA and IHS data processed by CLAL.

**WMP prices** > EU - Germany: Kempten; US: USDA; Oceania (26% butterfat): USDA.

### Milk

Milk prices (export prices) > IHS data processed by CLAL.

#### Cream

**Cream prices** (export prices) > IHS data processed by CLAL.

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