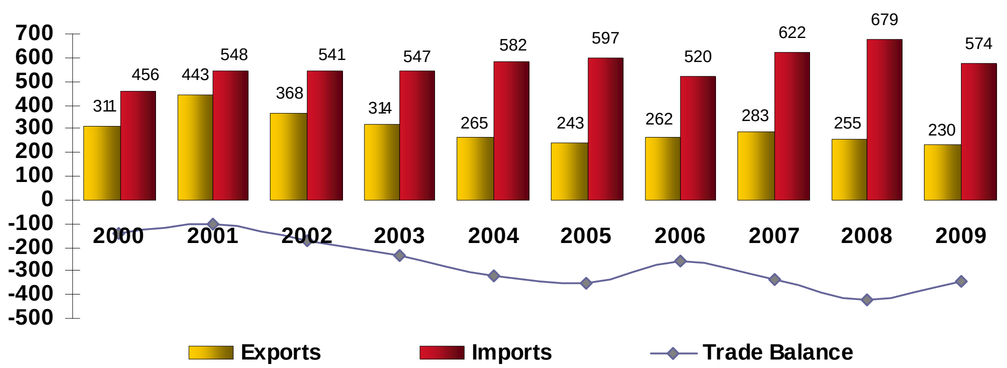
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada / Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Canadian Dairy Trade Bulletin: 2009

Bulletin Highlights

- In 2009, the situation of the Canadian dairy trade balance slightly improved due to a decrease in imports, representing a $344 million in trade deficit.
- Dairy exports decreased 4% to 83,979 tonnes and for a total value of $229.9 million (-10%). Exports of casein products and milk powders were down.
- Top dairy product exports included: cheese ($62.7 million), ice cream ($59.5 million), whey products ($28.7 million) and products consisting natural milk constituents ($27 million) representing 27%, 26%, 12% and 12% of the exports share respectively.
- Dairy imports increased 40% to 313,373 tonnes and for a total value of $573.8 million (-15%). Imports of whole milk powder and evaporated and condensed milk were down.
- Top dairy product imports included: cheese ($250.8 million), milk protein substances ($91.4 million) and casein products ($62.2 million) representing 44%, 16% and 11% of the total imports, respectively.
- Imports for Re-Export (IREP) declined 13% to 50,790 tonnes, accounting for16% of total imports. IREP imports of whole milk powder and evaporated and condensed milk were down.
- Dairy animal genetic (bovine embryos, semen and live dairy cattle) exports declined 44% to $99.7 million. Russia was the top destination for Canadian live breeding cattle followed by the United States in 2009.

Figure 1: Canadian Dairy Trade Balance – Millions of Dollars (2000-2009)



Source: Statistics Canada, March 2010

Canada

1. Canadian Dairy Trade Balance

The situation of the Canadian dairy trade balance (Figure 1) improved in 2009 representing a $344 million in trade deficit due to decrease in imports. This represents an improvement of $80 million or 19% over the previous year. Canadian dairy imports totaled $574 million and exports stood at $230 million in 2009. Total dairy imports declined by 15% and exports fell 10% in value over last year. The ongoing deficit position is due in part to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar which increased demand for imported products combined with the dairy industry structure, which is designed to mainly serve the domestic market. The Canadian dairy trade balance has been negative since 1999.

The continuing increase in the use of the Import for Re-Export Program (IREP) has been a key driver of strong import numbers. Although dairy products imported under the IREP are totally exported in form of further processed food products and also other dairy products. However, imports under the IREP declined (13%) in 2009 over last year due to significant decrease in imports of whole milk powder and evaporated and condensed milk under that program. The IREP imports accounted for 16% of total dairy imports in volume in 2009.

In 2009 (Figure 2&3), the majority of Canadian imports of dairy products were from the European Union ($217 million), North America ($194 million) and Oceania ($87 million) regions which together accounted for 87% of total imports in value. The United Kingdom, Unites States and New Zealand were the main country suppliers. Canadian exports to major destinations such as North America ($80 million) and Middle East ($53 million) represented 58% of the total exports in value.

Figure 2: Imports by Origin (Value)

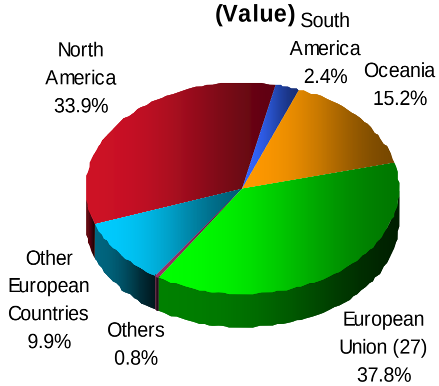
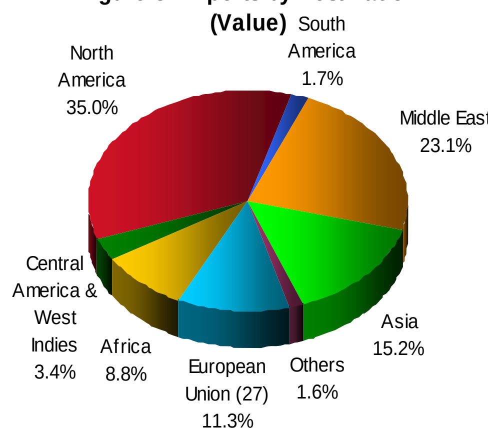


Figure 3: Exports by Destination (Value)



Source: Statistics Canada, March 2010

With respect to Canada's relations with the European Union (27), we observed an important trade deficit. Canada's exports of dairy products totalled $26 million (out of which cheese export totaled $23 million) and we have imported dairy products worth $217 million from the EU 27 (out of which cheese accounted for $156 million). In 2009, total Canadian exports to the EU (27) declined by 35% due to significant decrease in exports of skim milk powder and cheese. The decline was mainly due to weak demand caused by ample supplies in the EU in 2009.

Cheese is the primary dairy product traded between the two trading partners. The EU benefits from a guaranteed access for cheese on the Canadian market. In fact, 66% of the tariff rate quota (TRQ) for cheese (66% of 20,412 tonnes) is allocated to the EU. In comparison, Canada was allocated 4,000 tonnes of cheddar cheese into the EU.

Despite a strong Canadian dollar vs. the United States dollar, there was an increase in the value of exports to the US in 2009. Canadian exports to the United Sates increased in value (+1%) to $77 million and declined in volume (-11%) to 28,698 tonnes. Total imports from the United States declined in value (-14%) to $194 million however, went up in volume (+56%) to 264 tonnes in 2009 compared with last year.

International Dairy Prices

International dairy prices recovered strongly in the second half of 2009 from the record lows of 2008 – mid 2009. Prices went up due to higher global demand as the world economy strengthened and lower than expected milk production in the EU, Australia and New Zealand.

Overall, Oceania market yearly prices for whole milk powder, cheddar, butter and skim milk powder fell on average 34%, 33%, 31% and 25%, respectively in 2009 over last year. Western Europe yearly prices for whole milk powder, skim milk powder, whey and butter fell on average 23%, 17%, 10% and 8% respectively over 2008 due to weak demand and ample supplies.

2. Canadian Dairy Exports

In 2009, Canadian exports of dairy products totalled 83,979 tonnes for a total value of $229.9 million. This represents a 4% decrease in volume and 10% decrease in value over 2008. The decline in terms of value was mainly due to decreased exports of milk powders and PCNMC to Egypt ($16 million), South Korea ($8 million) and Cuba ($2 million).

However, exports of dairy spreads and ice cream significantly increased to the United States ($77 million) and Middle East countries such as Saudi Arabia ($22 million) and United Arab Emirates ($16.8 million). The United States remained the primary destination for Canadian dairy products accounting for 33% of the total value of shipments in 2009.

The EU 27 (mainly the U.K.) is a significant importer of Canadian cheddar cheese. Canada benefits from specific market access for 4,000 tonnes of aged cheddar cheese on the U.K. market. However, exports of Canadian cheddar to U.K. declined 26% in volume to 2,745 tonnes in 2009 due to fierce competition from Irish cheddar cheese in the U.K. market.

Canada also has a special access to the U.S. market for unpasteurized aged cheddar (833 tonnes), swiss and emmental cheeses (70 tonnes), and non-specified cheeses (1,141, tonnes), all fulfilled in 2009, excluding the one for swiss and emmantal cheeses which was not used at all.

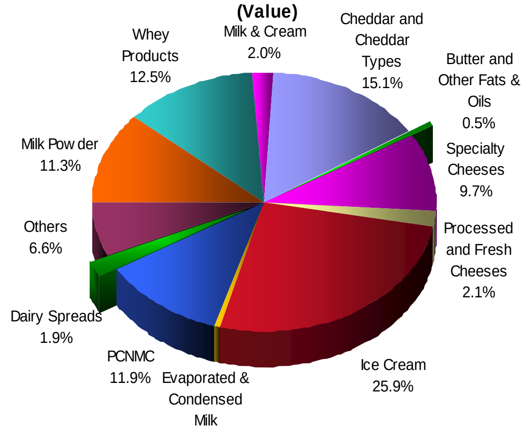
Main Exports

The main products exported in 2009 (Figure 4) in monetary terms were cheese which accounted for 27%, ice cream (26%), whey products (12.5%), products consisting natural milk constituents (PCNMC) (12%), and milk powders (11%) of total exports in 2009.

Cheese

Exports of cheese reached 9,488 tonnes in 2009 with a total value of $62.7 million (down 7%). The largest component of the exported cheese basket was cheddar[1]

Figure 4: Exports of Dairy Products in 2009 (Value)



[1]Including grated or powdered cheddar and cheddar type cheese. Cheddar type cheeses include brick, colby, monterey jack and farmers.

which accounted for approximately 55% of the total. Specialty cheese and fresh cheese follow at 35% and 8% respectively.

a) Cheddar Cheese

Cheddar cheese exports slightly increased to 4,184 tonnes for a total value of $34.7 million over 2008. The U.K. remains the largest market for Canadian cheddar accounting for 66% of the total volume of cheddar exports generating $23 million in receipts in 2009. Smaller quantities of cheddar were also sent to the U.S. (1,398 tonnes) and Iran (16 tonnes).

b) Other Cheese

Specialty cheese exports reached $22 million in 2009. In volume terms this constituted 3,902 tonnes, an increase of 13.5% from 2008. The United States remained the primary destination for Canadian specialty cheese ($13.5 million), followed by Saudi Arabia ($7 million). In 2009, exports of fresh cheese increased 17% to $5.4 million and were sent primarily to the United States. Processed cheese was mainly exported to France.

Ice Cream

The second top exported product in 2009 was the ice cream. Exports of ice cream increased 14% in volume to 13,522 tonnes and 25% in value, $59.5 million over 2008 due to increased demand in the Middle East countries. United Arab Emirates was the main destination (23%) for ice cream followed by Saudi Arabia (22%) and Kuwait (13%) in 2009.

Demand for ice cream remains high in these countries due to high temperatures prevailing all year round, demographic factors illustrated by the high proportion of children and young adults and changing lifestyles.

Whey Products

After climbing in 2008, exports of whey products declined 5% to 30,162 tonnes and 10% in value to $29 million in 2009. Whey protein concentrates saw largest decline in volume (16%) and value (26%) among other whey products exports in 2009 as compared to last year. The main destination for total exports was the US which accounted for 54% of total exports in value.

Products Consisting of Natural Milk Constituents (PCNMC)

Total exports of PCNMC fell 39% in value terms to $27.2 million for a total volume of 7.4 tonnes. Top destinations for PCNMC such as milk protein concentrates and blended dairy powders in 2009 were South Korea (45%) and Egypt (30%).

Milk Powders

The exports of skim milk powder fell 40% compared with last year with a total value of $24.5 million in 2009. Main destinations were Egypt with 25% of total exports in terms of volume followed by Mexico (10%). Exports of whole milk powder decreased by 21% in quantity (506 tonnes) and fell 36% in value ($1.4 million) over last year. Singapore was the main destination with 32% of total exports in volume followed by Egypt (30%).

In 2009, other products that experienced large declines in value were casein (-70%) and milk albumin (-46%) representing a total of $853,688 of total dairy exports. The decline was mainly due to lower exports to the US over last year.

3. Canadian Dairy Imports

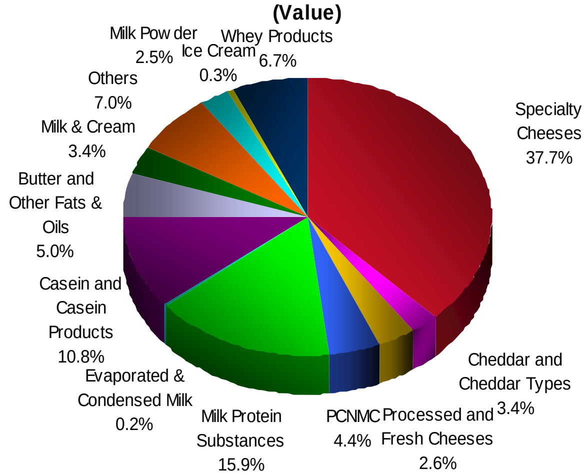
In 2009, Canadian dairy imports increased 40% to 313,373 tonnes and declined by 15.5% in value to $573.8 million over last year. The growth in term of quantity was mainly due to low world prices coupled with strong Canadian dollar which led to cheaper dairy imports.

The largest suppliers in value terms were the European Union (37.8%), United States (34%) and New Zealand (12%). It should be noted that both New Zealand and the European Union have a TRQ country allocation; New Zealand for buttermilk powder (908 tonnes) and butter (2000 tonnes) and the European Union for cheese (66% of the total cheese TRQ which is 20,412 tonnes).

Main Imports

Top products imported by value (Figure 5) in 2009 were cheese (44%), milk protein substances (16%) followed by casein products which accounted for 11% of the total value of imports.

Figure 5: Imports of Dairy Products in 2009 (Value)



Cheese

Cheese imports to Canada are subject to a tariff rate quota (TRQ) of 20,412 tonnes. Any imports above that level consist of those entering by way of supplementary import permits, which include IREP, and over access imports.

In 2009, total imports of cheese were 24,070 tonnes for a value of $250.8 million which primarily consisted of specialty cheese (86% of the total value of cheese imports). Cheddar, processed and fresh cheeses each made up 7.7%, 4.5% and 1.4% of the total value respectively.

The primary supplier was the EU followed by the United States. The main cheese suppliers by country to Canada in 2009 and details about their key exports are outlined in Table 1. For more information on cheese imports by variety and by country of origin, please visit the Canadian Dairy Information Centre website: http://www.dairyinfo.gc.ca/index_e.php?s1=dff-fcil&s2=imp-exp&page=imp

Table 1: Major Suppliers of Cheese to Canada by Type in 2009

Country	Primary Cheese Imported	Volume (tonnes)	Value (millions of $)
Italy	Parmesan	3,084	$38.4
	Romano	697	$7.2
	Other specialty cheeses	570	$6.2
France	Gouda and Edam cheeses	1,089	$16.5
	Brie	784	$9.4
	Other specialty cheeses	1,919	$15.2
Switzerland	Swiss/Emmental	953	$10.7
	Gruyère and Gruyère type	785	$10.4
	Other specialty cheeses	51	$0.43
United States	Cheddar and cheddar type	2,231	$14.3
	Processed cheese	249	$1.8
	Specialty cheeses	2,391	$23.1

Source: Statistics Canada, March 2010

Imports of specialty cheeses totalled 17,153 tonnes for a total value of $190 million in 2009. The primary suppliers of specialty cheeses were Italy ($51.8 million), France ($41.2million), United States ($23.1million) and Switzerland ($21million). Blue-veined cheese imports declined by 9% to 1,095 tonnes for a value of $14 million. Italy was the primary supplier of parmesan and romano cheeses and France was a large supplier of gouda, edam and brie. Switzerland mainly supplied swiss/emmental and gruyere type of cheeses in 2009.

Cheddar and cheddar type cheese imports included 2,771 tonnes in 2009 over the previous year for a total value of $19.4 million. Imports of processed cheese fell 36% to reach 1,150 tonnes in 2009 for a total value of $11.3 million. Switzerland was the primary supplier with 28% of total processed cheese imports in 2009 followed by the US (22%) and France (16%). However, total value of processed cheese declined 23% over the previous year due to a drop in the quantities imported from the US and France. Imports from the U.S. decreased 70% to 249 tonnes while imports from France declined to 182 tonnes in 2009 over last year.

Milk Protein Substances

The tariff classification for milk protein substances came into effect in September 2008. The level of tariff rate quota is 10,000 tonnes which is administered on a fiscal year basis (April 1st to March 31st). In 2009, imports of milk protein substances represented 16% of total imports in value ($91.4 million) and totaled 10,629 tonnes in volume. New Zealand, Switzerland and Australia were the three major country suppliers representing 19%, 18% and 17.7% of the total imports respectively.

Casein Products

Total imports of casein products fell 29% to 9,364 tonnes in 2009 for a total value of $62 million representing a 51% decrease in value compared to the previous year. The decline in imports was due to low imports of casein from Argentina and Germany in 2009 which were major suppliers in 2008. However, in 2009, New Zealand was the primary supplier of total casein products accounting for 35% of the total value of imports followed by Germany (26%). The total volume of imports was mainly comprised of casein glues (39%), casein (36%) and caseinates (25%) of total casein imports in volume.

Whey Products

Whey products imports climbed 85% in volume to 208,679 tonnes in 2009 and fell 3.6% in value to $38.3 million compared with last year. The rise in imports volume was mainly due to historically low world prices in 2009. The majority of the imports came from the US. Whey is primarily used in the making of feed.

Among other products that experienced a strong percentage growth in 2009 was milk. Imports of milk rose to 24,940 tonnes in 2009 for a total value of $12 million which represents 10% increase in volume and 5% increase in value. The increase in milk imports was mainly due to 11% increase in IREP use.

Whole Milk Powder

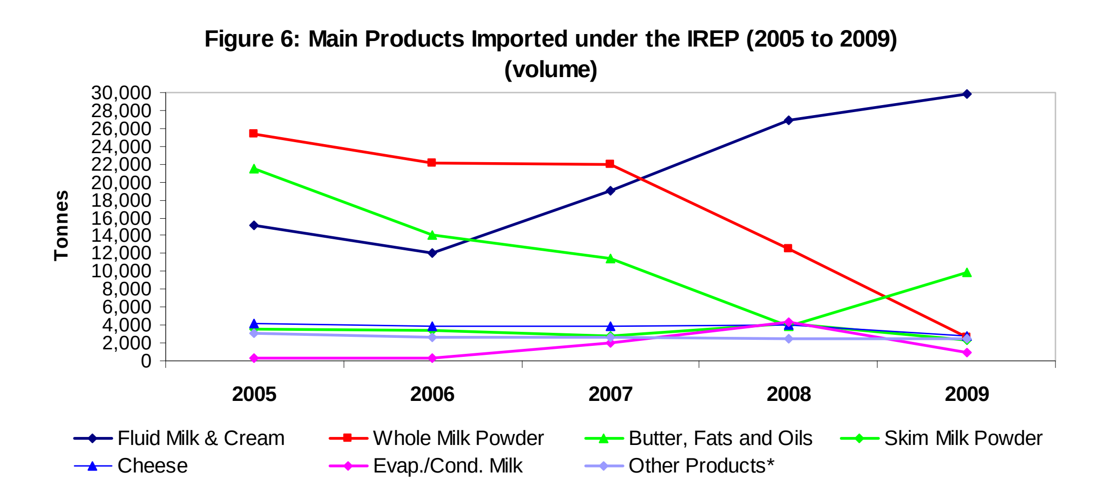
Whole milk powder imports significantly decreased in volume (82%) to 2,321 tonnes and in value (87%) to $7.3 million in 2009 over last year. The decline was mainly due to significant decrease in imports from the New Zealand. New Zealand dominates the global market in whole milk powder trade. In 2009, China emerged as a major market of whole milk powder imports after the melamine scandal that undermined confidence in domestically produced dairy products.

Certain other products experiencing the largest declines in percentage terms were evaporated and condensed milk and skim milk powder. Imports of these products were decreased by 74% (909 tonnes) and 32% (2898 tonnes) in volume respectively due to decline in IREP use.

3.1 Imports for Re-Export (IREP)

Imports of dairy products under IREP fell 13% to 50,790 tonnes in 2009. IREP imports fell mainly due to significant decrease in imports for whole milk powder (79%) and evaporated and condensed milk (78%). However, as illustrated in figure 6, the main products imported under the IREP program which saw larger increase were fluid milk & cream (29,787 tonnes) and butter, fats and oils (9,840 tonnes) which represented 59% and 19% of the total IREP imports respectively. Imports of these products rose.

IREP imports are primarily used to make further processed food products such as various cheeses, bakery products, blends, toppings, pastas and soups.



* Other products include liquid and powdered buttermilk, ice cream and ice cream novelties, products consisting of natural milk constituents, whey powder, yogurt and milk protein substances.

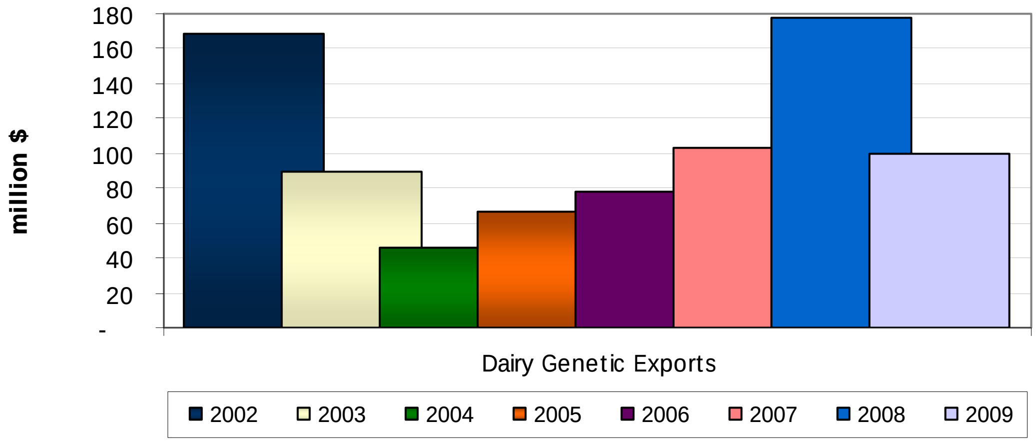
Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT)

As shown in Figure 6 above, imports of products under IREP experiencing the largest declines were whole milk powder (2,601 tonnes), evaporated and condensed milk (952 tonnes) and cheese (2,776 tonnes) in 2009 compared with the last year.

4. Canadian Dairy Genetic Exports

As illustrated in Figure 7, Canadian dairy animal genetic exports (bovine embryos, semen and live dairy cattle) reached $99.7 million in 2009 representing a 44% decrease over 2008. The 2009 global economic crisis and diminishing milk prices have had a major impact on dairy cattle exports. Nonetheless, dairy cattle exports generated the most revenue at $28.3 million and accounted for 29% of total genetics exports in 2009. The exports of dairy semen generated receipts of $63.6 million, while exports of embryos generated $7.8 million in 2009.

Figure 7: Exports of Canadian Dairy Genetic Material, 2002 to 2009 (C$ millions)



Source: Statistics Canada, March 2010

Russia was the top market for Canadian live breeding cattle in 2009, accounting for 45% of total exports. This market was followed by the United States, Mexico and Serbia. The top export destination for semen was the U.S. accounting for 35% of total receipts, followed by the Netherlands (10%), Brazil (6%), Japan (5%), Spain (4.6%) and U.K. (4%). The largest markets in 2009 for embryos were Germany (16%) followed by Australia (15%), Japan (11.5%) and France (10%).

5. World Dairy Highlights

5.1 World Trade Organization (WTO) Agriculture Negotiations

- The WTO General Ministerial meeting was held in November 2009 to discuss the outstanding issues on trade negotiations. While ministers reaffirmed the need to conclude the round in 2010, prospects for near-term progress remain uncertain given the persistence of significant gaps between key players, and particularly between the U.S. and advanced developing countries such as China, Brazil and India on how to advance the talks.

5.2 Other Highlights

- Canada began third Round of Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) negotiations with European Union in April 2010. Canada and the European Union have had rounds of negotiations in October 2009 and January 2010. Canada's negotiations with the EU address a number of issues of interest to agriculture, including market access, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and agricultural subsidies. The fourth round of negotiations is scheduled to take place in Brussels during the second week of July 2010.

- Canada and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland signed a free trade agreement (FTA) in January, 2008 and came into effect on July 1, 2009. Under this FTA, Switzerland and Liechtenstein face lower tariffs into Canada on Swiss and Gruyère cheeses and cheese fondue while Iceland face lower tariffs on skyr. This agreement creates new market opportunities for Canadian exports by eliminating or reducing tariffs on agricultural products.

- After the conclusion of negotiations in August 2008, Canada and Jordan signed three rounds of Free trade agreement (FTA) on June 28, 2009. Canada will eliminate tariffs on all agricultural products upon implementation, with the exception of all over-access supply management tariff lines (dairy, poultry, and eggs), which are excluded from tariff reduction.

6. Outlook and Opportunities

Economic recovery, particularly in the developing world will be a key factor in driving demand for dairy products into the medium term. Income growth and the ongoing westernization of diet are expected to support dairy consumption in Asian markets. For example, demand from China in 2009 increased following the 'melamine scandal' and economies in Asia appear to be recovering from recession faster than expected, which is further fuelling demand.

As incomes rise and economic conditions improve, demand for more varied foodstuffs increases.The number of value-added dairy products available to consumers has increased considerably in recent years as processors are introducing more new products in hopes of increasing dairy product consumption. Value additions can be attributes such as "less fat" and "fewer calories." Despite the short term supply and demand imbalances, the structural trends such as population growth and urbanization are expected to continue to drive global dairy consumption.

In general, continuing economic growth in the major dairy importing regions, particularly developing countries, is expected to strengthen import demand and lead to increased trade in dairy products. The long term future of dairy remains positive because of the unique position dairy holds as highly nutritious food, and the world's increasing appetite as population continues to grow.

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ANNEX A - ANNEXE A

Canadian Dairy Product Exports

Exportations canadiennes de produits laitiers

PRODUCT / PRODUIT	VALUE / VALEUR (CDN $)				QUANTITY / QUANTITÉ (KG)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Milk / Lait	**1,430,543**	**1,407,180**	**253,356**	**969,821**	**2,961,808**	**2,357,964**	**382,478**	**1,074,490**
Cream / Crème	**4,126,858**	**4,299,470**	**4,458,857**	**4,186,390**	**2,603,082**	**2,749,610**	**2,639,821**	**2,468,013**
Cheese / Fromage								
Cheddar and cheddar types / Cheddar et autres types cheddar	36,353,099	36,746,167	40,431,242	34,735,965	4,815,050	4,821,826	5,125,469	4,184,053
Specialty / Spécialité	23,117,232	20,936,862	22,553,846	22,237,178	3,678,236	3,166,737	3,456,507	3,901,979
Processed / Fondu	395,739	405,494	99,093	305,277	89,605	99,925	21,816	68,087
Fresh / Frais	4,651,928	5,052,810	4,678,745	5,458,155	1,125,110	1,343,778	1,263,149	1,334,661
Total - Cheese / Fromages	**64,517,998**	**63,141,333**	**67,762,926**	**62,736,575**	**9,708,001**	**9,432,266**	**9,866,941**	**9,488,780**
Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers								
Ice Cream & Edible Ice Products / Crème glacée et glace alimentaire à base laitière	45,206,921	48,726,411	47,377,899	59,507,809	11,539,234	12,267,526	11,861,713	13,522,267
Yogurt / Yogourt	2,763,307	3,133,740	5,361,163	7,182,406	872,544	994,389	1,516,881	1,872,374
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk / Beurre et autres matières grasses provenant du lait	7,476,671	1,099,589	762,643	1,117,505	4,525,604	1,156,457	180,818	258,613
Evaporated Milk / Lait évaporé	4,085,137	1,104,671	284,386	647,792	2,341,002	1,189,333	174,290	512,152
Condensed Milk / Lait condensé	556,622	754,067	609,095	739,047	319,425	326,860	238,109	277,280
Skim Milk Powder / Lait écrémé en poudre	30,876,718	52,194,838	40,438,678	24,020,587	12,679,717	13,913,117	10,669,284	10,101,163
Whole Milk Powder / Lait entier en poudre	449,323	3,927,335	2,220,982	1,426,222	154,811	759,694	418,156	505,815
Whey Products / Produits de lactosérum	28,139,392	34,971,953	32,079,227	28,775,963	24,467,338	23,075,773	31,790,214	30,161,971
Casein and Casein products / Caséine et produits de caséine	21,813	1,286,653	1,410,478	420,404	8,471	186,389	190,408	132,493
Dairy Spreads / Tartinades laitières	23,842,899	23,747,680	129,263	4,315,809	13,138,120	11,819,244	53,867	2,527,352
Products Consisting of Natural Milk Constituents / Produits constitués de composants naturels du lait	42,723,749	34,386,657	45,132,453	27,334,158	33,699,300	25,836,078	13,558,669	7,395,238
Others / Autres	6,054,696	9,318,060	6,600,684	6,169,695	3,147,864	3,251,998	3,785,529	3,397,886
Total - Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers	**192,197,248**	**214,651,654**	**182,406,951**	**161,657,397**	**106,893,430**	**94,776,858**	**74,437,938**	**70,664,604**
TOTAL - All Dairy Products / Tous les produits laitiers	**262,272,647**	**283,499,637**	**254,882,090**	**229,550,183**	**122,166,321**	**109,316,698**	**87,327,178**	**83,695,887**

-: Nil or zero

Others = Lactose & Lactose Syrup, Milk Albumin, and Buttermilk Products

Source:Statistics Canada

Calculations done by AAFC-AID, Dairy Section

Last Updated - May 27 2010

- : Nul ou zéro

Autres = Lactose et sirop de lactose, Lactalbumine, produits de Babeurres

Source : Statistique Canada

Calculs réalisés par AAC-DIA, Secteur laitier

Mis a jour - mai 27 2010

ANNEX B - ANNEXE B

Canadian Dairy Products Imports

Importations canadiennes de produits laitiers

PRODUCT / PRODUIT	VALUE / VALEUR (CDN $)				QUANTITY / QUANTITÉ (KG)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Milk / Lait	**2,720,214**	**7,440,810**	**11,241,186**	**11,791,794**	**6,846,772**	**14,818,121**	**22,718,987**	**24,895,058**
Cream / Crème	**6,655,393**	**6,243,475**	**7,885,237**	**7,562,046**	**3,700,665**	**3,637,475**	**4,253,721**	**4,315,477**
Cheese / Fromage								
Cheddar and cheddar types / Cheddar et autres types cheddar	12,680,951	15,047,863	21,667,624	19,402,139	1,625,123	1,986,185	2,978,380	2,772,886
Specialty / Spécialité	173,470,967	192,143,549	222,706,849	216,573,540	18,709,567	19,812,664	20,337,756	19,551,793
Processed / Fondu	24,950,518	21,273,905	14,717,039	11,331,238	3,674,865	3,054,112	1,789,211	1,150,494
Fresh / Frais	3,940,341	3,243,652	2,833,215	3,558,908	843,359	640,706	548,397	596,056
Total - Cheese / Fromages	**215,042,777**	**231,708,969**	**261,924,727**	**250,865,825**	**24,852,914**	**25,493,667**	**25,653,744**	**24,071,229**
Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers								
Ice Cream & Edible Ice Products / Crème glacée et glace alimentaire à base laitière	1,978,682	1,576,103	1,466,976	1,880,732	606,003	543,585	525,002	631,552
Yogurt / Yogourt	1,512,127	1,487,499	1,620,742	1,543,588	536,414	496,943	543,264	437,012
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk / Beurre et autres matières grasses provenant du lait	37,102,012	36,850,793	28,989,547	28,599,615	14,762,882	13,247,788	7,353,529	9,850,558
Evaporated Milk / Lait évaporé	300,157	2,764,052	2,454,520	190,084	231,845	1,894,349	1,874,708	163,881
Condensed Milk / Lait condensé	457,479	267,753	2,623,757	1,037,237	278,533	200,363	1,631,654	745,232
Skim Milk Powder / Lait écrémé en poudre	9,048,300	11,132,998	13,750,874	7,115,070	3,771,023	2,864,769	4,240,760	2,897,673
Whole Milk Powder / Lait entier en poudre	48,945,723	61,899,385	58,659,646	7,325,370	20,227,384	21,489,372	13,195,978	2,321,548
Whey Products / Produits de lactosérum	38,998,117	65,524,394	39,787,074	38,343,991	90,698,906	101,638,233	112,002,986	208,678,804
Casein and Casein products / Caséine et produits de caséine	89,046,114	110,778,227	127,926,766	62,179,842	12,361,022	13,442,998	13,119,118	9,364,368
Dairy Spreads / Tartinades laitières	1,341	848	2,701	3,109	747	469	1,797	1,699
Products Consisting of Natural Milk Constituents / Produits constitués de composants naturels du lait	28,644,718	35,069,649	34,512,517	25,110,621	5,442,615	5,559,133	4,618,400	5,265,769
Milk protein substances / Matières protéiques de lait	-	-	42,613,724	91,397,287	-	-	3,764,632	10,625,385
Others / Autres	39,512,915	49,015,838	43,372,347	38,256,266	9,637,783	10,077,385	8,822,842	8,973,681
Total - Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers	**295,547,685**	**376,367,539**	**397,781,191**	**302,982,812**	**158,555,157**	**171,455,387**	**171,694,670**	**259,957,162**
TOTAL - All Dairy Products / Tous les produits laitiers	**519,966,069**	**621,760,793**	**678,832,341**	**573,202,477**	**193,955,508**	**215,404,650**	**224,321,122**	**313,238,926**

-: Nil or zero

Others = Lactose & Lactose Syrup, Milk Albumin, and Buttermilk Products
Source:Statistics Canada
Calculations done by AAFC-AID, Dairy Section
Last Updated - May 27 2010

- : Nul ou zéro

Autres = Lactose et sirop de lactose, Lactalbumine, produits de Babeurres
Source : Statistique Canada
Calculs réalisés par AAC-DIA, Secteur laitier
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