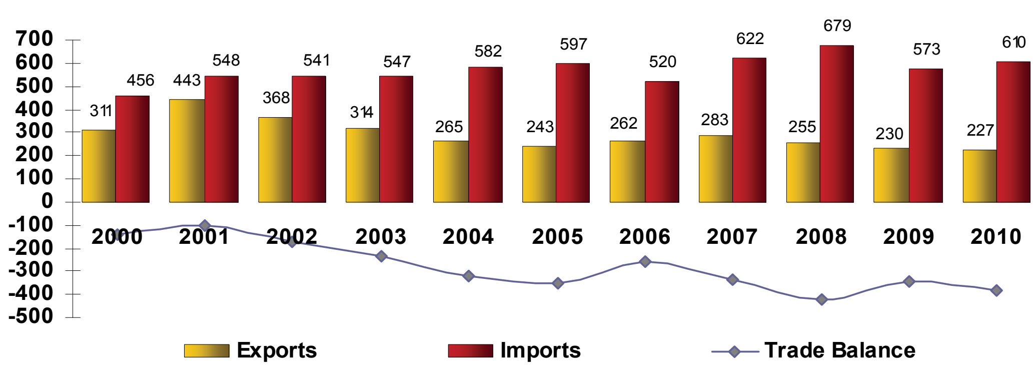
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada | Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Canadian Dairy Trade Bulletin: 2010

Bulletin Highlights

- In 2010, Canadian dairy exports increased by 4% to 86,932 tonnes for a total value of $227.2 million. Exports of butter, fats and oils and dairy spreads were up.
- Top Canadian dairy product exports included: ice cream ($56.9 million), cheese ($49.0 million), whey products (37.4 million) and products consisting natural milk constituents or milk protein concentrates ($28.3 million) representing 25%, 22%, 16% and 12% of the exports share, respectively.
- Dairy imports decreased by 11% to 278,956 tonnes for a total value of $609.9 million (+6.5%). Imports of whey products and butter, fats and oils were down.
- Top Canadian dairy product imports included: cheese ($246.5 million), milk protein substances ($94.8 million), casein products ($71.9 million) and whey products ($47.5 million) representing 40%, 15.5%, 12% and 8% of the imports share, respectively.
- Canadian dairy trade balance represented a $383 million in trade deficit in 2010.
- Imports for Re-Export (IREP) increased 6% to 53,591 tonnes, accounting for 19% of total imports. IREP imports of milk & cream and evaporated & condensed milk were up.
- Dairy animal genetic (bovine embryos, semen and live dairy cattle) exports slightly increased (1.2%) to $100.9 million. United States is the top destination for Canadian live breeding cattle while United States and Europe are prime destinations for dairy bovine semen.

Figure 1: Canadian Dairy Trade Balance – Millions of Dollars (2000-2010)



Source: Statistics Canada

Canada

1. General Overview

Canadian dairy industry functions under a supply management structure based on planned domestic production, administered pricing and dairy product import controls. Under the WTO agreement, most dairy products are subject to Tarrif Rate Quotas (TRQs) such as milk (64,500 metric tonnes), cheese (20,412 metric tonnes) and butter, fats and oils (3,274 metric tonnes), etc.

In 2010, total Canadian dairy imports were 278,956 tonnes ($609.9 million) and exports were 86,932 tonnes ($227.2 million). Canadian dairy imports have been higher than exports over the years due to continuous increase in demand for imported dairy products. Moreover, the continuing increase in the use of the Import for Re-Export Program (IREP) has been a key driver of strong import numbers. Dairy products imported under the IREP are totally exported in form of further processed food products and also other dairy products. In 2010, imports under the IREP increased 6% to 53,591 tonnes over last year due to significant increase in imports of evaporated & condensed milk and milk & cream under that program. The IREP imports (see Figure 12) accounted for 19% of total dairy imports in volume in 2010.

Canada is not a large exporter of dairy products. Our milk and dairy production is primarily destined to the domestic market. Major Canadian dairy exports include ice cream and cheese.

Figure 2: Imports by Origin 2010 (Value %)

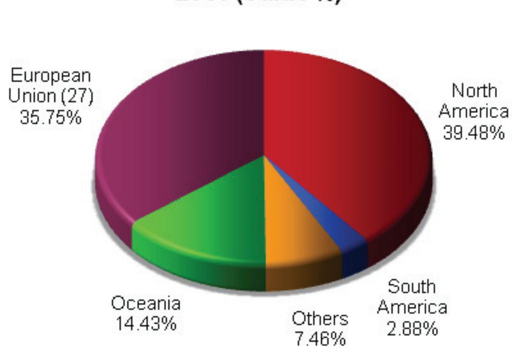
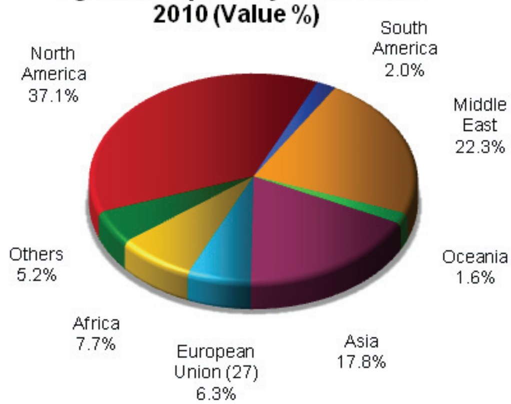


Figure 3: Exports by Destination 2010 (Value %)



Source: Statistics Canada

As illustrated in figures 2 and 3, the majority of Canadian imports of dairy products were from:

- North America ($241 million), European Union ($218 million), and Oceania ($88 million) regions which together accounted for 90% of total imports in value. The United Kingdom, United States and New Zealand were the top 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. The United States, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates were the top destination countries.

Dairy Trade with the European Union (EU)

Canada continues to observe an important trade deficit with the EU. Cheese is the primary dairy product traded between the two trading partners (Figures 4 and 5). The EU benefits from guaranteed access for cheese in 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 United Kingdom.

Canada's exports of dairy products to EU totalled $14 million (out of which cheese exports totalled $9 million) and we have imported dairy products worth $218 million from the EU (out of which cheese accounted for $154 million) in 2010.

Figure 4: Major Imports from EU (27) 2010 (Value %)

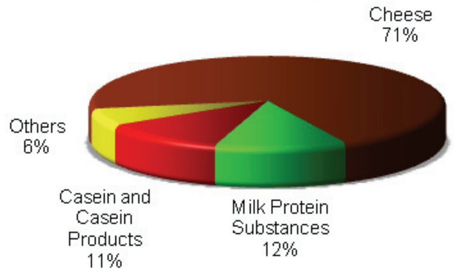
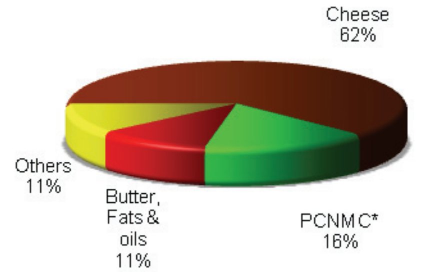


Figure 5: Major Exports to EU (27) 2010 (Value %)



*PCNMC: Products Consisting Natural Milk Constituents

Source: Statistics Canada

Dairy Trade with the United States

Due to higher prices in 2010, Canadian dairy exports to the United States in monetary terms increased by 8% in value ($83 million). Total imports from the United States also increased in value (24.5%) to $240.7 million but declined in volume (12%) to 232.4 tonnes compared with last year. Cheese is the primary product traded between the two partners as shown in figures 6 and 7.

Figure 6: Major Imports from US 2010 (Value %)

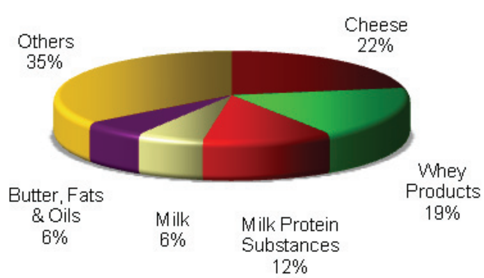
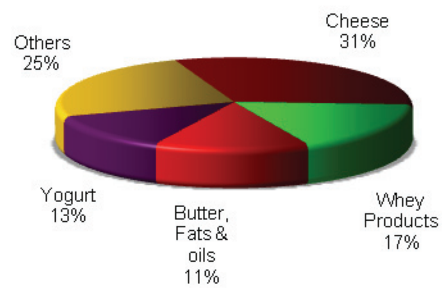


Figure 7: Major Exports to US 2010 (Value %)



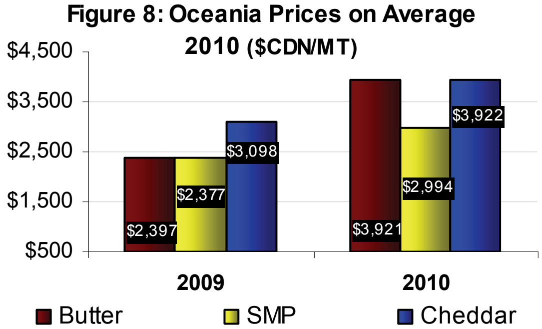
Source: Statistics Canada

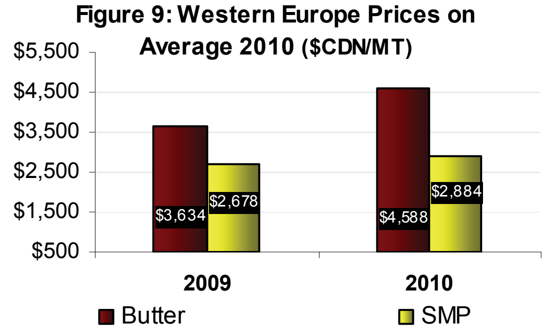
International Dairy Prices

As illustrated in the figures 8 and 9, international dairy prices were relatively stronger in 2010. Overall, Oceania yearly market prices for butter, cheddar and skim milk powder went up on average by 64%, 27% and 26% over 2009, respectively. Western Europe yearly prices for butter and skim milk powder increased on average by 26% and 8%, respectively.

Relative higher prices were driven by strong demand from Russia and China coupled with limited supplies in major exporting regions (Oceania).

On the demand side, reduced domestic production in Russia and China further increased the need for imported dairy products to maintain consumption. Lower production in Russia was caused by drought while demand for domestically produced products in China has still not recovered from the milk melamine scandal three years ago. This was further supported by a weaker US dollar against the major currencies, making internationally traded dairy products more affordable for importers.





Source: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – AMS

On the supply side, adverse weather conditions in major export markets such as New Zealand and Australia played a major role in suppressing milk production in 2010. Australia milk production fell 1.7% in December 2010, in part due to severe flooding.

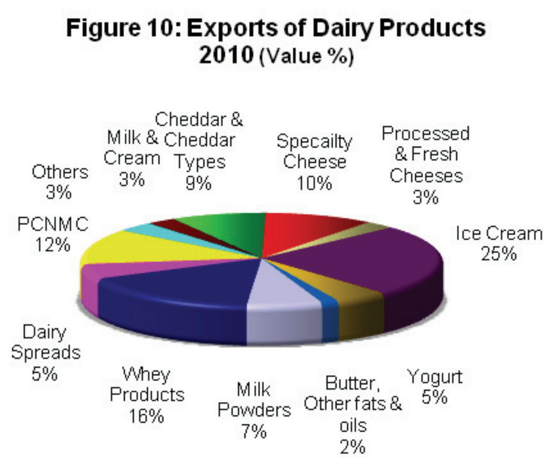
2. Canadian Dairy Exports

In 2010, Canadian exports of dairy products increased 4% to 86,932 tonnes for a total value of $227.2 million. Total exports went up largely due to a significant increase in exports of butter, fats and oils and dairy spreads over last year. Top destination for butter, fats and oils was the United States ($1.2 million), followed by the new destination countries: Netherlands ($0.99 million) and Germany ($0.55 million). Demand for dairy spreads was significant from the United States ($11.6 million) in 2010 as compared to last year.

Overall, the United States remained the primary destination for Canadian dairy products accounting for 37% of the total value of shipments in 2010.

Main Exports

As illustrated in Figure 10, major products exported (in monetary terms) were ice cream which accounted for 25% of total exports, followed by cheese (22%), whey products (16%), products consisting natural milk constituents (PCNMC) or milk protein concentrates (MPC) (12%) and skim milk powder (6%).



Cheese

Exports of cheese totalled 8,963 tonnes in 2010 with a total value of $49.0 million. The largest component of the exported cheese basket was specialty cheese which accounted for approximately 46% of the total, followed by cheddar (40%) and fresh cheese (12.5%).

The EU (27) (mainly the United Kingdom) is a significant importer of Canadian cheddar cheese. Canada benefits from specific market access for 4,000 tonnes of aged cheddar cheese on the United Kingdom market. However, exports of Canadian cheddar to United Kingdom declined significantly (64%) to 978 tonnes in 2010 due to fierce competition in the United Kingdom market, in particular from Irish cheddar.

Canada also has special access to the United States market for unpasteurized aged cheddar (833 tonnes), swiss and emmental cheeses (70 tonnes), and non-specified cheeses (1,141 tonnes), all fulfilled in 2010, excluding the special access for swiss and emmantal cheeses, which was not used at all.

Whey products were the primary dairy products exported by volume followed by the ice cream in 2010 (Table 1). There has been a steady increase in demand for Canadian ice cream in the Middle Eastern countries. In 2010, 68% of the total ice cream exports were mainly exported to United Arab Emirates ($18.1 million), Saudi Arabia ($14.9 million), Kuwait ($3.9 million), followed by Qatar ($1.2 million) and Bahrain ($0.754 million). Demand remains high in these countries due to high temperatures prevailing all year round and demographic factors illustrated by the high proportion of children and young adults and changing lifestyles.

Table 1: Major Exports by Volume (kg)

Dairy Products	Top Destinations	2010	2009	Variance
Whey Products	US, South Korea	31,793,652	30,161,971	5%
Ice Cream	U.A.E, Saudi Arabia	14,375,299	13,522,267	6%
Cheese	US, Saudi Arabia	8,963,146	9,488,780	-6%
PCNMC	Egypt, South Korea	6,417,109	7,395,238	-13%
Skim Milk Powder	Thailand, Egypt	6,100,625	10,126,163	-40%

Source: Statistics Canada

Skim milk powder exports declined significantly to its primary destination, Egypt, last year. Although import demand from Egypt remains strong, the top supplier countries of SMP to Egypt in 2010 were the United States and the EU countries.

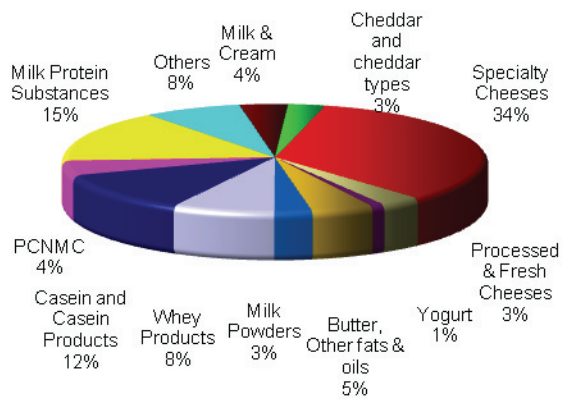
3. Canadian Dairy Imports

In 2010, Canadian dairy imports decreased 11% to 278,937 tonnes but increased 6.5% in value to $609.8 million over last year. The growth in terms of value was mainly due to relatively higher world prices in 2010.

Main Imports

Top products imported by value (Figure 11) in 2010 were cheese (40%), followed by milk protein substances (16%), casein and casein products (12%) and whey products (8%) of the total imports.

Figure 11: Imports of Dairy Products 2010 (Value %)



The largest suppliers in value terms were the United States (39%), European Union (36%) and New Zealand (12%). It should be noted that both New Zealand and the EU have special access to the Canadian market:

- New Zealand for buttermilk powder (908 tonnes) and butter (2,000 tonnes). Special access for butter was all fulfilled in 2010 except for buttermilk powder as the market is satisfied with domestic suppliers.

- The EU for cheese (66% of the total cheese TRQ), all fulfilled in 2010.

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 2010, total imports of cheese were 24,630 tonnes for a value of $246.5 million which primarily consisted of specialty cheese (82% of the total value of cheese imports). Cheddar, processed, mozzarella and fresh cheeses each made up 7.2%, 4.8%, 3.3% and 2.8% of the total value respectively.

Canada primarily imports cheese from the EU countries followed by the United States. The main cheese suppliers by country to Canada in 2010 and details about their key exports are outlined in Table 2. Information on cheese imports by variety and by country of origin is also available on the Canadian Dairy Information Center's website:
http://www.dairyinfo.gc.ca/index_e.php?s1=dff-fcil&s2=imp-exp&page=imp

Table 2: Major Suppliers of Cheese to Canada by Type in 2010

Country	Primary Cheese Imported	Volume (tonnes)	Value (millions of $)
Italy	Parmesan	2,902	$37.6
	Romano	607	$5.1
	Other cheeses (e.g. Provolone, Mozzarella and Fresh cheese)	781	$7.4
France	Gouda and Edam cheeses	1,596	$23.5
	Brie	852	$9.7
	Other cheeses (e.g. Camembert cheese and Processed cheese)	1,609	$18.4
Switzerland	Swiss/Emmental	772	$9.1
	Gruyère and Gruyère type	766	$10.4
	Other cheeses (e.g. Processed cheese)	247	$2.8
United States	Cheddar and cheddar type	2,103	$13.1
	Mozzarella & Mozzarella type	1,263	$6.8
	Cheese, grated or powdered	1,253	$10.9
	Other cheeses (e.g. Fresh and Gouda type cheese)	2,500	$23.0

Source: Statistics Canada

Among major imports by volume (Table 3), whey products imports declined largely due to relatively higher world prices in 2010. Whey is primarily used in the making of feed. Other major products experiencing the largest declines in percentage terms were butter, fats and oils. This was mainly due to a 58% decline in IREP use.

Table 3: Major Imports by Volume (kg)

Dairy Products	Top Suppliers	2010	2009	Variance
Whey Products	US	160,635,858	208,678,804	-23%
Milk	US	32,433,468	24,868,787	30%
Cheese	US, France, Italy	24,630,152	24,083,536	2%
Milk Protein Substances	US, New Zealand	13,292,227	10,630,270	25%
Butter, Fats and Oils	US, New Zealand	7,441,405	9,850,558	-24%

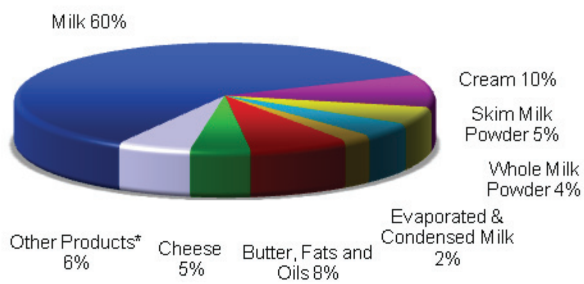
Source: Statistics Canada

Milk protein substances (ingredients) imports saw an increase of 25% over last year due to strong demand that is not satisfied by the domestic market. The tariff classification for milk protein substances came into effect in September 2008. The level of the tariff rate quota is 10,000 tonnes which is administered on a fiscal year basis (April 1st to March 31st).

Imports for Re-Export Program (IREP)
In 2010, imports of dairy products under the IREP increased 6% to 53,591 tonnes. This was mainly due to continuous increase in the use of IREP for milk and cream products. Raw milk sourced from Canadian producers is significantly higher than world prices. Therefore, for Canadian exporters to remain competitive, large volumes of milk and cream continue to enter under the IREP to make dairy products for the export market.

As illustrated in figure 12, the main dairy products imported under the IREP program were fluid milk (32,291 tonnes), cream (5,263 tonnes) and butter, fats and oils (4,124 tonnes), representing 60%, 10% and 8% of the total IREP imports in 2010, respectively. Notably, milk protein ingredients have also started entering Canadian market under the IREP.

Figure 12: Main products imported under the IREP 2010 (Volume %)



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

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

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

4. Canadian Dairy Trade Balance

As illustrated in figure 1, the Canadian dairy trade deficit was $383 million in 2010, representing an increase of $39 million (11%) over the previous year.

5. Canadian Dairy Genetic Exports

As illustrated in Table 4, the Canadian dairy animal genetic exports (bovine embryos, semen and live dairy cattle) showed positive results in 2010 despite the lingering effects of the global economy and low world milk prices experienced in 2009. Dairy genetic exports reached $100.9 million, a slight increase over 2009 ($99.7 million).

Due to recovering markets and valued genetics, the exports of dairy semen generated receipts of $76.9 million, a notable increase of 17%. Canada's semen exports represent 20% of world exports. The top export destination for semen was the U.S. accounting for 30% of total receipts, followed by the Netherlands (8%), Brazil (6.6%), United Kingdom (6.4%) and Spain (5%). Genomics is bringing efficiency and more accuracy to genetic selection. The industry continues to assess and analyze their genomics strategy, ensuring that they are adapting to both the rapid change and opportunity this new technology brings.

Total dairy cattle exports decreased to $16.9 million. The decrease in live cattle exports is attributable to a reduction in exports to Russia. Nevertheless, we did regain some global market share in 2010 such as Iran, Columbia, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The United

States remains Canada's top market for live breeding cattle, accounting for 58% of total dairy cattle exports. As contracts are negotiated with more countries, exports of dairy cattle should push value back up closer to pre-BSE levels.

Exports of embryos generated $7.0 million in 2010 which is slightly lower to the previous year ($7.8 million). The largest markets in 2010 for embryos were Australia (13%) followed by Germany (12%), France (10.7%).

Table 4: Exports of Canadian Dairy Genetic Material (C$ millions)

Dairy Genetics	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dairy Cattle	1	21	99	28	17
Semen	69	73	71	64	77
Embryos	8	9	8	8	7
Total Exports	**78**	**103**	**178**	**100**	**101**

Source: Statistics Canada

6. World Dairy Highlights

World Trade Organization (WTO) Agriculture Negotiations

- Year 2010 saw very little activity regarding the WTO negotiations. Meetings were held at the end of 2010 and in mid-January 2011 to discuss the outstanding issues on trade negotiations. However, 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.

Canadian Agriculture and International Trade Negotiations

- Trade negotiations for the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union (EU) have continued to progress after being launched in May 2009. Canada concluded 7th round of negotiations with the EU in the end of April 2011. Canada's negotiations with the EU address a number of issues of interest to agriculture, including market access, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, agricultural subsidies and geographical indicators (GIs).

- Canada and Panama signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on May 14, 2010. Upon implementation, Canada will eliminate tariffs on all agricultural products with the exception of all over-access supply management tariff lines (dairy, poultry, and eggs), which are excluded from tariff reduction.

- Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between Canada and Columbia was signed in 2008 and received Canadian Royal Assent on June 29, 2010. However, Columbian implementing legislation is still underway. Columbia excluded some agricultural products from tariff elimination which includes dairy and Canada excluded all over-access supply management tariff lines (dairy, poultry and eggs) from tariff reduction.

7. Outlook and Opportunities

Canada's dairy trade balance is expected to remain in a deficit position. Imports under the IREP will continue to grow and future growth is expected in imports of milk protein ingredients. Demand will persist for imports of specialty cheeses and milk derived ingredients as the domestic supply is not sufficient; at least not looking into the medium term.

For world dairy, the recovery of the global economy and the increasing percentage of Asian and Middle East populations entering the middle class will remain the primary force fuelling demand due to higher personal disposable incomes. Governments in these regions have recognised the economic trend and have established programs and policies to increase domestic production. Although significant increases in production have been prevalent, it will take time for the farming infrastructure to fully develop. As a result, import demand will remain strong moving into the medium term.

In addition to economic growth, the two largest populations in the world (China and India) will continue to exert considerable pressure on world markets as domestic food safety remains a concern for Chinese dairy consumers and production short falls in India encourage imports. Economic growth, import demand from large consumers and production shortfalls (as experienced this year) will provide the fundamentals for price strength into the medium term.

Upward trending health and wellness diets have been beneficial for dairy products. The fundamentals – rising incomes and demand for low-fat products high in protein – will continue to place low-fat dairy products in the spotlight. Yogurt consumption in particular is expected to increase significantly looking into the medium-term as adults and children substitute the product into their diets. An important factor in this trend is demand for low-fat/high-protein foods that tastes good. The large selection of flavours in yogurt and the ability to add a wide assortment of flavours to dairy should prove to be beneficial. Dairy product innovation will be important to maintain and capture market share in this scope. Alongside healthy eating, the general consumption habits of children and teens will remain an area of focus for producers and processors as familiarity with dairy ensures it remains a staple product in their diets throughout their lives.

Lastly, competition remains fierce as new, innovative and healthy products provide consumers with an array of choices. Dairy has the advantage of always being a nutritious product, a staple in the diets of people for thousands of years.

References

Imports and Exports, Canadian Dairy Information Centre (CDIC) website:
http://www.dairyinfo.gc.ca/index_e.php?s1=dff-fcil

Trade data, Statistics Canada
http://www.statcan.ca

Information on world dairy prices: Western Europe and Oceania (Bi-weekly prices)
http://www.ams.usda.gov

United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Dairy: World Markets and Trade*
http://www.fas.usda.gov/

Free Trade Agreements, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/index.aspx?lang=en

Dairy Market Weekly and Dairy Trade Review, Agra Informa Ltd.

For additional information, please contact:
Canadian Dairy Information Centre (CDIC)
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Email: cdic-ccil@agr.gc.ca

ISSN: 1924-598X
AAFC-AAC: 11474E

Aussi offert en français sous le titre : *Bulletin du commerce laitier : 2010*

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada | Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Canada

ANNEX A - ANNEXE A

Canadian Dairy Product Exports

Exportations canadiennes de produits laitiers

PRODUCT / PRODUIT	VALUE / VALEUR (CDN $)				QUANTITY / QUANTITÉ (KG)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Milk / Lait	**1,407,180**	**253,356**	**969,821**	**1,810,038**	**2,357,964**	**382,478**	**1,074,490**	**2,004,698**
Cream / Crème	**4,299,470**	**4,458,857**	**4,186,390**	**4,414,703**	**2,749,610**	**2,639,821**	**2,468,013**	**2,324,445**
Cheese / Fromage								
Cheddar and cheddar types / Cheddar et autres types cheddar	36,746,167	40,442,242	34,735,965	19,836,035	4,821,826	5,127,624	4,184,053	2,970,361
Specialty / Spécialité	20,936,862	22,553,846	22,237,178	22,842,895	3,166,737	3,456,507	3,901,979	4,420,488
Processed / Fondu	405,494	99,093	305,277	199,771	99,925	21,816	68,087	48,240
Fresh / Frais	5,052,810	4,678,745	5,458,155	6,128,213	1,343,778	1,263,149	1,334,661	1,524,057
Total - Cheese / Fromages	**63,141,333**	**67,773,926**	**62,736,575**	**49,006,914**	**9,432,266**	**9,869,096**	**9,488,780**	**8,963,146**
Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers								
Ice Cream & Edible Ice Products / Crème glacée et glace alimentaire à base laitière	48,726,411	47,377,899	59,507,809	56,953,091	12,267,526	11,861,713	13,522,267	14,375,299
Yogurt / Yogourt	3,133,740	5,361,163	7,182,406	10,917,326	994,389	1,516,881	1,872,374	3,019,606
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk / Beurre et autres matières grasses provenant du lait	1,099,589	762,643	1,117,505	3,546,191	1,156,457	180,818	258,613	1,055,610
Evaporated Milk / Lait évaporé	1,104,671	284,386	647,792	120,443	1,189,333	174,290	512,152	152,224
Condensed Milk / Lait condensé	754,067	609,095	739,047	867,938	326,860	238,109	277,280	328,891
Skim Milk Powder / Lait écrémé en poudre	52,194,838	40,438,678	24,096,604	13,800,610	13,913,117	10,669,284	10,126,163	6,100,625
Whole Milk Powder / Lait entier en poudre	3,927,335	2,220,982	1,426,222	1,397,217	759,694	418,156	505,815	342,112
Whey Products / Produits de lactosérum	34,971,953	32,079,227	28,775,963	37,469,409	23,075,773	31,790,214	30,161,971	31,793,652
Casein and Casein products / Caséine et produits de caséine	1,286,653	1,410,478	420,404	34,191	186,389	190,408	132,493	12,830
Dairy Spreads / Tartinades laitières	23,747,680	129,263	4,315,809	11,683,146	11,819,244	53,867	2,527,352	5,836,017
Products Consisting of Natural Milk Constituents / Produits constitués de composants naturels du lait	34,386,657	45,132,453	27,334,158	28,338,678	25,836,078	13,558,669	7,395,238	6,417,109
Others / Autres	9,318,060	6,600,684	6,169,695	6,868,178	3,251,998	3,785,529	3,397,886	4,206,728
Total - Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers	**214,651,654**	**182,406,951**	**161,733,414**	**171,996,418**	**94,776,858**	**74,437,938**	**70,689,604**	**73,640,703**
TOTAL - All Dairy Products / Tous les produits laitiers	**283,499,637**	**254,893,090**	**229,626,200**	**227,228,073**	**109,316,698**	**87,329,333**	**83,720,887**	**86,932,992**

-: Nil or zero
Others = Lactose & Lactose Syrup, Milk Albumin, and Buttermilk Products
Source:Statistics Canada
Calculations done by AAFC-AID, Dairy Section
Last Updated - March 2011

- : Nul ou zéro
Autres = Lactose et sirop de lactose, lactalbumine, produits de babeurres
Source : Statistique Canada
Calculs réalisés par AAC-DIA, Secteur laitier
Mis à jour - mars 2011

ANNEX B - ANNEXE B

Canadian Dairy Products Imports

Importations canadiennes de produits laitiers

PRODUCT / PRODUIT	VALUE / VALEUR (CDN $)				QUANTITY / QUANTITÉ (KG)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Milk / Lait	**7,440,810**	**11,241,186**	**11,746,878**	**14,289,557**	**14,818,121**	**22,718,987**	**24,868,787**	**32,433,468**
Cream / Crème	**6,243,475**	**7,885,237**	**7,562,046**	**8,907,905**	**3,637,475**	**4,253,721**	**4,315,477**	**5,638,939**
Cheese / Fromage								
Cheddar and cheddar types / Cheddar et autres types cheddar	15,047,863	21,672,393	19,456,271	17,813,164	1,986,185	2,979,426	2,783,976	2,598,035
Specialty / Spécialité	192,143,827	222,705,188	216,592,795	209,663,423	19,813,107	20,348,417	19,553,010	19,838,073
Processed / Fondu	21,273,905	14,717,039	11,331,238	11,957,929	3,054,112	1,789,211	1,150,494	1,234,810
Fresh / Frais	3,243,652	2,833,215	3,558,908	7,135,880	640,706	548,397	596,056	959,234
Total - Cheese / Fromages	**231,709,247**	**261,927,835**	**250,939,212**	**246,570,396**	**25,494,110**	**25,665,451**	**24,083,536**	**24,630,152**
Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers								
Ice Cream & Edible Ice Products / Crème glacée et glace alimentaire à base laitière	1,576,103	1,478,526	1,879,011	1,887,707	543,585	533,955	630,948	591,374
Yogurt / Yogourt	1,487,499	1,620,742	1,543,588	6,013,866	496,943	543,264	437,012	3,863,850
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk / Beurre et autres matières grasses provenant du lait	36,850,793	28,988,274	28,599,615	28,885,723	13,247,788	7,353,121	9,850,558	7,441,405
Evaporated Milk / Lait évaporé	2,764,052	2,454,520	190,084	34,394	1,894,349	1,874,708	163,881	21,190
Condensed Milk / Lait condensé	267,753	2,623,757	1,037,237	1,101,842	200,363	1,631,654	745,232	871,984
Skim Milk Powder / Lait écrémé en poudre	11,132,998	13,819,112	7,114,692	8,828,504	2,864,769	4,260,038	2,897,446	3,130,018
Whole Milk Powder / Lait entier en poudre	61,899,385	58,660,919	7,325,370	8,663,816	21,489,372	13,196,386	2,321,548	2,476,452
Whey Products / Produits de lactosérum	65,524,394	39,718,839	38,343,991	47,562,820	101,638,233	111,983,708	208,678,804	160,635,858
Casein and Casein products / Caséine et produits de caséine	110,778,227	127,926,766	62,179,842	71,990,145	13,442,998	13,119,118	9,364,368	10,332,730
Dairy Spreads / Tartinades laitières	848	2,701	3,109	527	469	1,797	1,699	288
Products Consisting of Natural Milk Constituents / Produits constitués de composants naturels du lait	35,069,649	34,512,517	25,156,387	26,619,678	5,559,133	4,618,400	5,265,775	5,249,053
Milk protein substances / Matières protéiques de lait	-	42,613,724	91,422,324	94,890,261	-	3,764,632	10,630,270	13,292,227
Others / Autres	49,015,838	43,415,870	37,524,574	43,734,714	10,077,385	8,826,602	8,791,143	8,347,691
Total - Other Dairy Products / Autres produits laitiers	**376,367,539**	**397,836,267**	**302,319,824**	**340,213,997**	**171,455,387**	**171,707,383**	**259,778,684**	**216,254,120**
TOTAL - All Dairy Products / Tous les produits laitiers	**621,761,071**	**678,890,525**	**572,567,960**	**609,981,855**	**215,405,093**	**224,345,542**	**313,046,484**	**278,956,679**

-: Nil or zero

Others = Lactose & Lactose Syrup, Milk Albumin, and Buttermilk Products
Source:Statistics Canada
Calculations done by AAFC-AID, Dairy Section
Last Updated - March 2011

- : Nul ou zéro

Autres = Lactose et sirop de lactose, Lactalbumine, produits de Babeurres
Source : Statistique Canada
Calculs réalisés par AAC-DIA, Secteur laitier
Mis à jour - mars 2011