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Canadian Dairy Trade Bulletin

2013 Edition

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Canada

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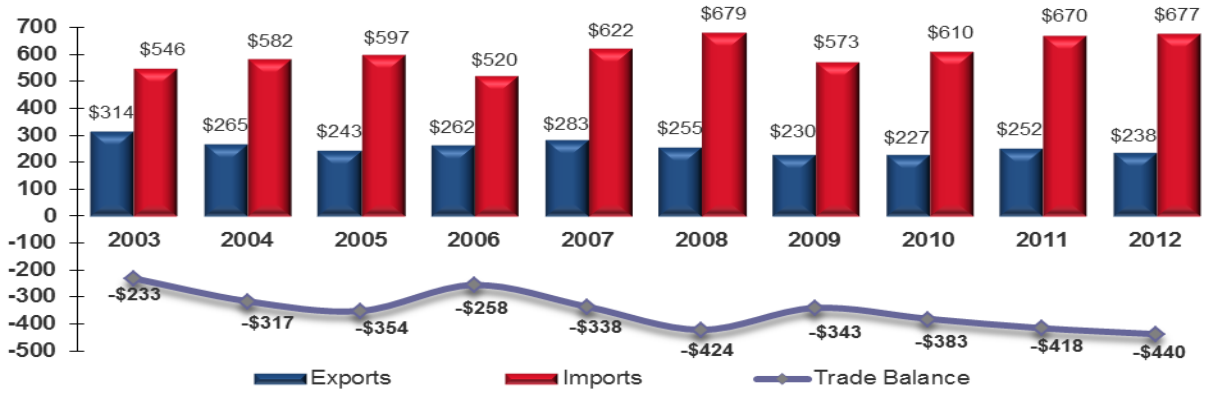
Highlights

- Canada continues to be a significant importer of dairy products. In 2012, dairy imports increased slightly to 146,997 tonnes and $677.3 million, up 1% in volume and value over last year.

- Export of dairy products in 2012 saw a volume decrease of 11% to 80,807 tonnes which amounted to a decrease of 6% in value to $237.5 million.

- The Canadian dairy trade balance (Figure 1) remains at a deficit of $440 million, representing an increase of 5% from last year's deficit of $418 million.

Figure 1: Canadian Dairy Trade Balance (in C$ millions) - 2003 to 2012



Source: Statistics Canada

- Top dairy products imports in terms of value included: cheese (39%), milk protein substances (16.5%), casein products (11%) and whey products (8%).

- Mexico joined the top three export destinations, with exports totalling over $10.8 million (3,645 tonnes).

- Imports of dairy products under the Import for Re-Export Program (IREP) increased slightly (2%) to 55,614 tonnes. However, imports decreased by 7% in value to $88 million over last year due to lower world prices as compared to 2011. Volumes imported under the IREP account for more than one-third of total imports.

- Dairy animal genetic (bovine embryos, semen and live dairy cattle) exports declined to $110.9 million in 2012 over last year. Exports of dairy cattle dropped to Russia and Kazakhstan due to severe drought in 2011. The United States and Australia were the top destinations for dairy semen and embryos respectively.

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Overview

In 2012, imports of dairy products totaled 146,997 tonnes ($677.3 million) and exports reached 80,807 tonnes ($237.5 million). This represented a slight (1%) increase in imports and 6% decrease in exports from last year. As illustrated in figure 1 of Canadian dairy trade balance during the last decade, imports of dairy products have been consistently higher than exports. The continuous increase in the strength of the Canadian dollar makes imports not subject to Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) more attractive, particularly milk protein ingredients. Demand for products such as dairy protein ingredients is rising steadily, and cannot be entirely supplied by the small, newly developing protein ingredient industry in Canada.

Volumes imported under the Import for Re-Export Program (IREP) continue to be significant. Dairy products imported under the IREP are mainly used to manufacture further processed food products for the export market. Imports under the IREP increased 2.3% to 57,114 tonnes. In 2012, the IREP imports accounted for 38% of total dairy imports (in volume).

Canada is not a large exporter of dairy products. Our milk and dairy production is primarily to meet domestic requirements. Nevertheless, major Canadian dairy exports include cheese, ice cream, whey products and milk protein concentrates.

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

- North America ($307 million), the European Union ($211 million) and Oceania ($85 million), together these regions accounted for 89% in value of total imports, the same proportion as 2011. The United States ($307 million), New Zealand ($72 million), France ($63 million), Italy ($55 million) and Germany ($30 million) were the top country suppliers.

Major destinations of Canadian exports include:

- North America ($102 million), Asia ($38 million) and the Middle East ($46 million), together represented almost 79% in value of total exports. The United States ($91.4 million), Saudi Arabia ($28.0 million), Mexico ($10.8 million) and United Arab Emirates ($9.7 million) were the top destination countries.

Figure 2: Imports by Origin 2012 (Value)

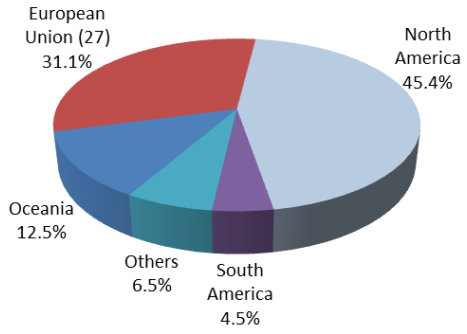
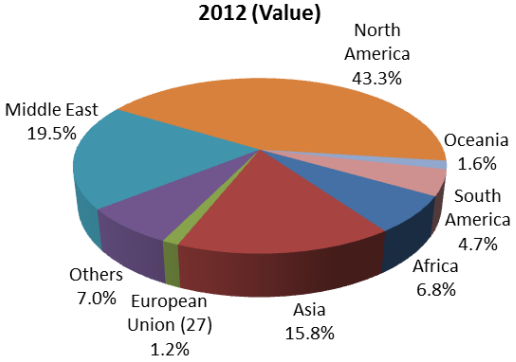


Figure 3: Exports by Destination 2012 (Value)

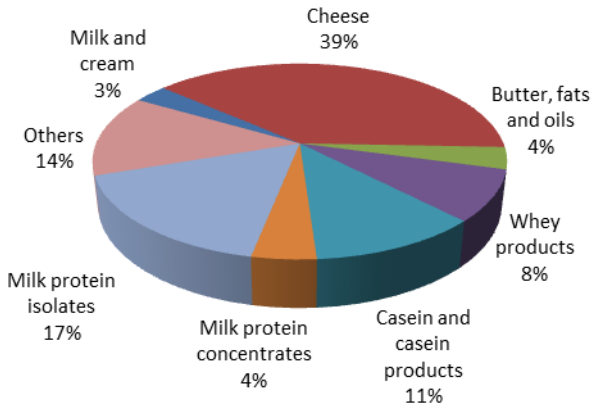


Source: Statistics Canada

Canadian Dairy Imports[1]

Canada continues to be a significant importer of dairy products. In 2012, dairy imports increased by 1% in volume to 146,997 tonnes and 1% by value to $677 million. As shown in Figure 4, top imports by value in 2012 were cheese (39%), followed by milk protein isolates (17%), casein and casein products (11%) and whey products (8%). The largest suppliers, in terms of value, were the United States (45%), the European Union (31%) and New Zealand (11%).

Figure 4: Imports of Dairy Products 2012 (Value)



Source: Statistics Canada

Table 1: Major Imports by Volume (MT)

Dairy Products	Top Suppliers	2012	2011	Variance
Milk	United States	33,792.3	31,867.1	6.0%
Whey products	United States, Australia	27,744.3	29,319.1	-5.3%
Cheese	United States, Italy, France	25,658.8	25,174.3	1.9%
Milk protein isolates	United States, New Zealand	15,222.1	13,156.2	15.7%
Casein / casein products	Argentina, New Zealand	10,155.9	9,527.5	6.6%

Source: Statistics Canada

CHEESE IMPORTS

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 or through the imports for re-export (IREP) program (Figure 8). In 2012, total imports of cheese were 25,659 tonnes for a value of $265.4 million (slightly higher than last year), which primarily consisted of specialty cheese (82%). Cheddar, processed and fresh cheese made up 10.8%, 4.9% and 2.3%, respectively, of the total value of cheese imports.

The world's biggest exporters of cheese are France and Germany. The United States is the largest producer, though it is only a moderate exporter, United States exports of cheese have been growing since 2010. World cheese production has seen positive growth in the last decade and this growth is expected to continue to 2020 at least, with 37% expansion predicted from 2010-2020. The EU and North

[1] See Annex A for imports of Canadian dairy products from 2009 to 2012

America account for 70% of the world's cheese consumption. While the most significant growth is coming from developing nations, North America and the EU remain the largest absolute importers and consumers of cheese.

It is not surprising then, that the United States, Italy and France remain the largest cheese exporters to Canada. The United States has the largest market share accounting for 32.1% of Canada's cheese imports by volume, a growth from last year's share of 29.5%. Italy's market share has not changed, but France's market shares dropped 17.3% in 2011 to 15.2% in 2012.

Cheese is expected to remain a popular staple in the Canadian diet. Canada's cheese consumption is expected to continue grow in the coming years albeit slowly.

MILK PROTEIN INGREDIENTS (MPI) IMPORTS

As shown in Table 1, milk protein isolates (MPIs) continue to grow (+16%). Since 2009, the import market shares for MPIs in Canada were distributed almost evenly across all three major exporting regions (United States, EU and New Zealand). In 2012, the United States has shown a large amount of share growth, now accounting for 53% of the market. Most of this growth was at the expense of the EU, whose exports to Canada dropped over 13% from 2011 to 2012.

The United States is both the largest user and largest importer of milk protein ingredients, which would also mean high availability for protein products. There has been a notable shift in the import market share for MPIs; with the United States displacing Oceania as the largest supplier to Canada. This shift in market share is due to a variety of factors.

Canadian dairy processors operate in the United States and the proximity of these supplies reduces cost and also risk in sourcing their required MPI product. It is likely that consistent supplies can more easily be guaranteed and changes in product requirements easier accomplished. The majority of imports originate in Wisconsin, then Idaho, therefore close to the major Canadian industrial complex for many food product manufacturers. Thus price, availability, functionality and proximity are all factors affecting this shift in market share.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS

United States

The United States remains Canada's primary trade partner. Cheese is the main product traded between Canada and the United States as shown in figure 5. In 2012, total dairy imports from the United States increased (13%) in monetary terms ($307 million). This was due to higher unit price for major imported products such as cheese, MPI and whey products. However, the import demand was not affected by the increase in unit price as volumes remained relatively stable (a 2% increase to 100,022 tonnes).

EU

Canada continues to experience a significant trade deficit with the EU (Figure 6). Cheese is the primary dairy product imported from the EU. Canadian imports of dairy products from the EU totaled $211 million, with cheese accounting for more than 74% ($157 million). The EU benefits from guaranteed access to the Canadian market. Of the 20,412 tonnes cheese tariff rate quota (TRQ), 66% (13,472 tonnes) is allocated to the EU.

Figure 5: Major Imports from the United States 2012 (Value)

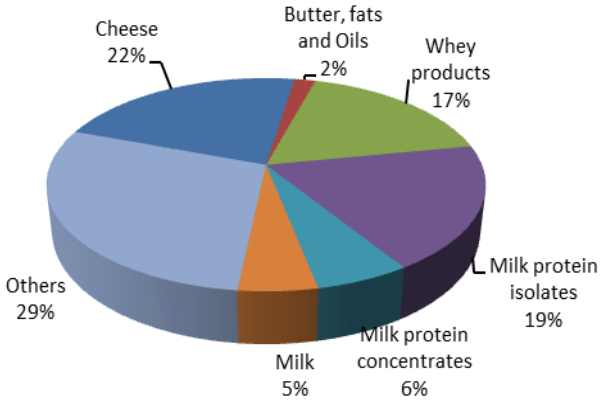


Figure 6: Major Imports from the EU (27) 2012 (Value)

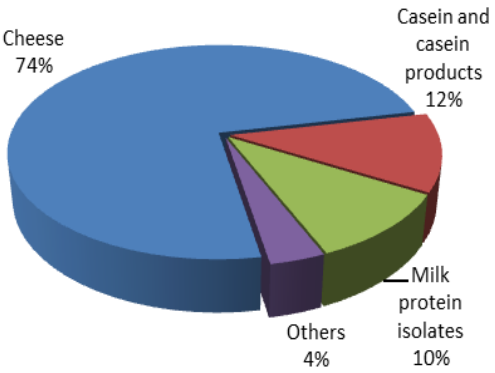
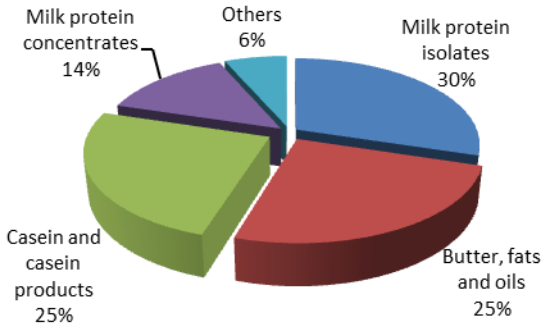


Figure 7: Major Imports from New Zealand 2012 (Value)



Source: Statistics Canada

New Zealand

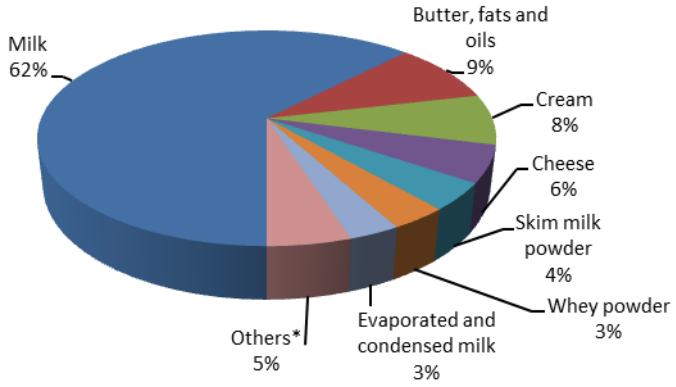
In 2012, imports from New Zealand (Figure 7) decreased slightly (-4%) in value to $72 million, but increased in volume (+10%) to over 14,000 tonnes. The most notable change has been the steady decrease in imports of cheese which were as high as 1,223 tonnes in 2009 and have dropped by 93% to just over 91 tonnes in 2012.

IMPORT FOR RE-EXPORT PROGRAM (IREP)

In 2012, imports of dairy products under the IREP marginally increased to 55,614 tonnes. However, the total value of IREP products decreased by 7% to $82 million, due to lower world prices as compared to 2011. Significant volumes of milk continue to enter Canada under the IREP since world market prices are lower than domestic prices, thus allowing Canadian processors to develop dairy export markets competitively. Volumes imported under the IREP accounted for 38% of total imports in 2012.

As illustrated in figure 8, the main dairy products imported under the IREP were fluid milk (34,646 tonnes), butter, fats and oils (5,036 tonnes) and cream (4,215 tonnes), representing 62%, 9% and 8% respectively of the total IREP imports in 2012.

Figure 8: IREP Imports of Dairy Products 2012 (Volume)



***** Others include: Buttermilk powder, buttermilk (Other), evaporated and condensed milk, milk protein substances, products consisting of natural milk constituents, and yogurt

Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (DFAIT)

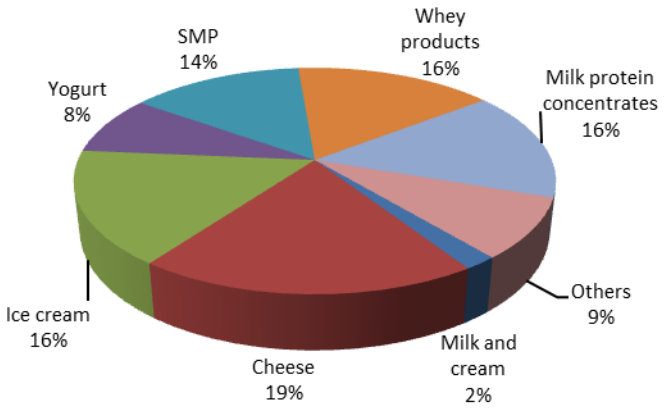
Canadian Dairy Exports[2]

In 2012, Canadian exports of dairy products amounted to 80,807 tonnes for a total value of $238 million, which represents a 6% decrease in value and an 11% decrease in volume. The biggest drop came from whey product exports going from 32,719 tonnes in 2011 to 27,145 tonnes in 2012. Whey products destined for Thailand dropped from 2,600 tonnes to 300 tonnes; India went from receiving 1,150 tonnes to 300 tonnes, the United States from 12,808 tonnes to 11,275 tonnes and finally, exports to China fell from 1,007 tonnes to 100 tonnes. This suggests that in 2012 we lost South East Asian market share to New Zealand who is the major supplier of whey products to the region.

As illustrated in figure 9, major products exported (in monetary terms) were cheese (which accounted for 19% of total exports), followed by ice cream (16%), whey products (16%), milk protein concentrates (16%) and skim milk powder (14%).

[2] See Annex B for exports of Canadian dairy products from 2009 to 2012

Figure 9: Exports of Dairy Products 2012 (Value)



Source: Statistics Canada

As shown in Table 2, whey products were the primary dairy products exported in 2012 (by volume) followed by skim milk powder. The biggest change was seen in a 35% drop in the export volume of ice cream. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait are the two export destinations whose volumes decreased most significantly, going from 3,697 tonnes to 1,462 tonnes and from 1,794 tonnes to 409 tonnes respectively. Akin to whey products, the drop in exports is occurring with countries in the same region; in the case of ice cream exports that region is the Middle East. In 2012, exports of ice cream decreased to UAE compared to previous years. However, there are some ice cream operations in Canada still supplying to UAE as it remains the second largest export destination. The decrease in exports was due to shift in manufacturing to the United States.

Table 2: Major Exports by Volume (MT)

Dairy Products	Top Destinations	2012	2011	Variance
Whey products	United States, South Korea	27,144.7	32,719.3	-17.0%
Skim milk powder	Mexico, Cuba	10,437.3	9,871.1	5.7%
Cheese	United States, Saudi Arabia	9,671.9	8,838.1	9.4%
Ice cream	United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia	9,131.8	13,989.5	-34.7%
Milk protein concentrates	South Korea, United States	7,371.2	8,812.6	-16.4%

Source: Statistics Canada

CHEESE EXPORTS

Exports of cheese totaled 9,672 tonnes in 2012 with a total value of $45.8 million. The largest component of the exported cheese basket was specialty cheese which accounted for approximately 63% of the total, followed by fresh cheese (19%) and cheddar (17%).

Canada also has a 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 2012, excluding the special access for swiss and emmental cheeses, which was not used at all.

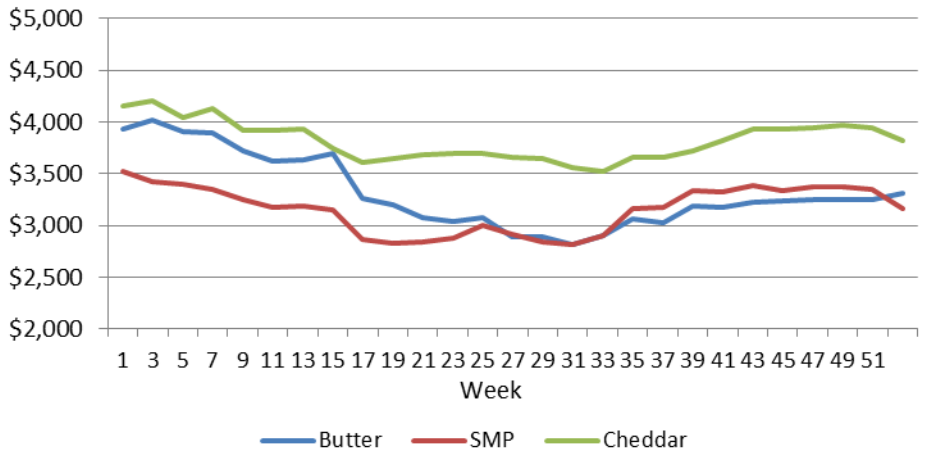
Canada benefits from specific market access to 4,000 tonnes of aged cheddar cheese on the United Kingdom market. However, exports of Canadian cheddar to the UK have been dropping steadily since 2009; in 2011 no cheddar was exported and in 2012 cheddar sold to the UK only amounted to 1 ton. The drop in exports is due to fierce competition, in particular, from Irish cheddar.

International Dairy Prices and Markets

World prices in 2012 were on a downturn in the first half of the year from record prices in 2011. Demand for milk powders was very strong, especially from China, up a staggering 45% in some months compared to the year before. Output from all major exporting regions (United States, Oceania and the EU) was on the rise as well, which brought on lower prices. High output led to growing stocks in the summer months.

The average product prices for 2012 are shown in figure 10 below. The graph below summarizes a continuous price fluctuation of major dairy products (butter, skim milk powder, cheddar) in the world markets. Prices stabilized somewhat in the end of 2012 but forecasts suggest that markets will likely tighten in the first half of 2013.

Figure 10: World Dairy Export Prices 2012 (C$/Metric Tons (MT))



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

The 2012 calendar year saw unprecedented demand for milk powders in China. This trend is expected to continue, with a 16% increase in skim milk powder imports forecasted for 2013. New Zealand has been picking up most of this swelling demand, supplying 61% of China's SMP imports and 97% of their whole milk powder imports in 2012.

Export markets are already beginning to feel pressure as they are showing weaker supplies following poor weather conditions. In the beginning of 2013, New Zealand has experienced dry weather conditions and a strong dollar. In additions to this, farm incomes have been under pressure globally as feed prices continue to rise. World prices are expected to continue to rise in the first half of the year as milk production is expected to contract with farm profit margins experiencing pressure in all major exporting regions (United States, Oceania and EU).

Figure 11: Average Oceania Prices 2012 (C$/MT)

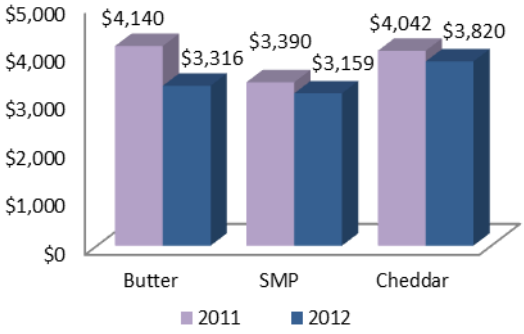


Figure 12: Average Western Europe Prices 2012 (C$/MT)

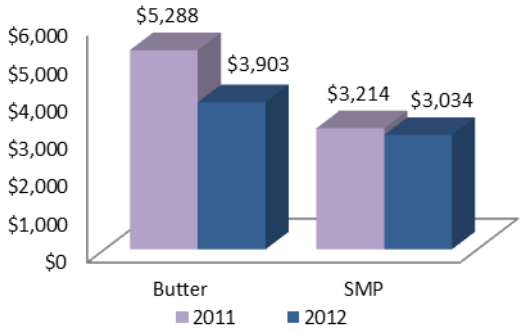
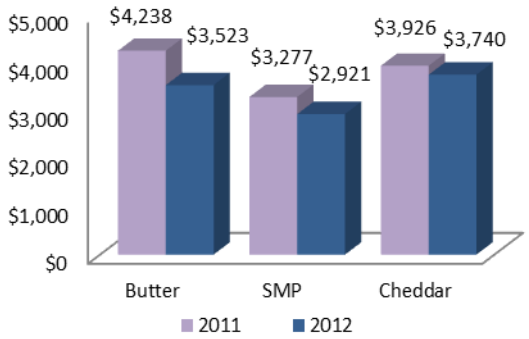


Figure 13: Average U.S. Prices 2012 (C$/MT)



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

Canadian Dairy Genetic Exports

As illustrated in Table 3, the Canadian dairy animal genetic exports (bovine embryos, semen and live dairy cattle) declined to $110 million in 2012 from $ 121.5 million last year.

Exports of dairy semen generated receipts of $89 million, an increase of 5%. The top export destination for semen was the United States, accounting for 27% of total receipts, followed by the Netherlands (8.4%), Brazil (7.7%) and the United Kingdom (5.8%).

Total dairy cattle exports decreased significantly to $13.2 million in 2012. The decrease in live cattle exports is attributable to a reduction in exports to Russia and Kazakhstan due to a severe drought in 2011. Canada continues to pursue its negotiations with China to regain access for live cattle.

Exports of embryos generated $8.1 million in 2012 slightly lower than the previous year ($8.6 million). The largest market in 2012 for embryos was Australia (14.2%) followed by Germany (12.0%).

Table 3: Exports of Canadian Dairy Genetic Material (in C$ millions)					
Dairy Genetics	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Dairy cattle	$99	$28	$17	$28	$13
Semen	$71	$64	$77	$85	$89
Embryos	$8	$8	$7	$9	$8
Total Exports	**$178**	**$100**	**$101**	**$122**	**$110**

Source: Statistics Canada

Canada is not only world-renowned for the superior genetic quality of its herd but also for its strong dairy cattle improvement and genetic evaluation programs. On that front, Canada has assigned agreements for the exchange of genotypes with Italy and the United Kingdom. These are important markets for Canadian genetics and have potential to broaden selection opportunities.

World Dairy Highlights

- Trade negotiations for the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union have continued to progress after being launched in May 2009. Canada has concluded the 9th round of negotiations with the EU. 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). The negotiating is well underway, both Canada and the EU aim to conclude negotiations this year.

- Canada joined the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), along with Mexico, on October 8, 2012. Exports to TPP members amount to over 76% of total Canadian exports. The TPP presents a valuable opportunity for Canada to expand in the growing Asia-Pacific market.

Outlook and Opportunities

Overall, world dairy prices are expected to remain relatively stable throughout 2013. Production is increasing in all major exporting regions (United States, Oceania, EU) but concurrently, so is demand from Southeast Asia and especially China. Demand from emerging markets, such as the surge from Southeast Asia, is driven by an increase in consumer spending power. As markets develop and spending rises, consumer tastes also develop and demand for added-value, industrially-processed dairy products increases; already evident, by the spreading and rising demand for milk protein concentrates (MPCs).

Canada's dairy trade balance will remain in a deficit. Demand will persist for imports of specialty cheese. Imports of milk protein ingredients will also persist as the domestic supply is not sufficient. Whey product imports will likely decrease further due to rising prices.

Global demand for milk powders is rising. This trend will continue, again driven by Southeast Asian countries, as powders are cost-effective and meet the needs of nutrition, shelf life, efficient transport and ability to be reconstituted. Canada's exports of skim milk powder (SMP) will not face any challenges in finding markets. South Korea and in particular, Mexico, are favourable markets for Canadian milk powder exports.

Milk protein products are used as ingredients in a growing array of food items, such as infant formula, sports and nutritional beverages and confectionaries. In general, the health and wellness market continues to expand, thereby increasing the share for all functional ingredients. However, the discovery of new health and wellness benefits and functional properties of milk protein products is pivotal in expanding market shares, encouraging research and development, and increasing the value of milk protein products. Coupled with an aging population in the Western world, considerable product development is expected in the area of health and wellness and more specifically, milk protein ingredients.

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OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2012-2021

ANNEX A

Canadian Dairy Products Imports[1]

PRODUCT	VALUE (C$)				QUANTITY (KG)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milk	**11,746,878**	**14,289,557**	**13,281,812**	**14,275,470**	**24,868,787**	**32,433,468**	**31,867,056**	**33,792,262**
Cream	**7,562,046**	**8,907,905**	**9,501,067**	**6,598,477**	**4,315,477**	**5,638,939**	**6,877,925**	**4,050,312**
Cheese								
Cheddar and cheddar types	19,456,271	17,813,390	20,270,265	22,255,341	2,783,976	2,598,085	2,536,418	2,767,196
Specialty	216,591,342	209,662,691	226,273,536	228,364,184	19,552,678	19,834,171	20,682,964	21,035,094
Processed	11,331,238	11,953,722	11,867,121	11,324,299	1,150,494	1,234,403	1,252,594	1,251,644
Fresh [2]	3,558,908	7,137,808	4,418,126	3,476,172	596,056	959,336	702,307	604,830
Total - Cheese	**250,937,759**	**246,567,611**	**262,829,048**	**265,419,996**	**24,083,204**	**24,625,995**	**25,174,283**	**25,658,764**
Other Dairy Products								
Ice cream and edible ice products	1,879,011	2,019,953	3,701,470	2,478,795	630,948	694,339	1,390,273	685,413
Yogurt	1,543,588	5,974,564	2,153,834	3,288,109	437,012	3,849,768	575,979	1,115,245
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	28,599,615	28,885,723	45,162,184	24,577,852	9,850,558	7,444,519	10,499,554	7,327,989
Evaporated milk	190,084	34,394	637,180	1,767,828	163,881	21,190	435,828	1,503,836
Condensed milk	1,037,237	1,101,842	908,327	415,161	745,232	871,984	658,670	241,114
Skim milk powder	7,114,692	8,828,504	9,968,138	8,844,098	2,897,446	3,130,018	3,222,632	2,993,810
Whole milk powder	7,325,370	8,663,982	5,335,692	4,214,410	2,321,548	2,476,384	1,551,162	1,201,138
Whey products	38,343,991	47,566,016	51,618,012	57,169,821	208,678,804	49,891,440	29,319,047	27,744,288
Casein and casein products	62,279,663	72,142,863	75,273,808	76,113,165	9,400,454	10,391,059	9,527,541	10,155,981
Dairy spreads	3,109	527	202	118	1,699	288	106	59
Products consisting of natural milk constituents	25,156,387	26,988,722	28,159,554	28,682,542	5,265,775	5,307,582	5,662,396	5,062,013
Milk protein isolates (MPI)	91,422,324	94,798,693	106,813,651	112,718,846	10,630,270	13,257,627	13,156,240	15,222,115
Others [3]	37,524,574	43,596,597	54,507,755	70,806,346	8,791,143	8,327,491	9,156,024	10,242,708
Total - Other Dairy Products	**302,419,645**	**340,602,380**	**384,239,807**	**391,077,091**	**259,814,770**	**105,663,689**	**85,155,452**	**83,495,709**
TOTAL - All Dairy Products	**572,666,328**	**610,367,453**	**669,851,734**	**677,371,034**	**313,082,238**	**168,362,091**	**149,074,716**	**146,997,047**

[1] Includes quantities imported under the Imports for Re-export Program

[2] Mostly cottage cheese and cream cheese

[3] Buttermilk, curdled milk, kephir, lactose and lactose syrup, milk albumin etc.

Source: Statistics Canada. Calculations done by AAFC-AID, Dairy Section

ANNEX B

Canadian Dairy Products Exports

PRODUCT	VALUE (C$)				QUANTITY (KG)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milk	**969,821**	**1,810,038**	**3,647,941**	**4,545,849**	**1,074,490**	**2,004,698**	**4,011,448**	**4,999,253**
Cream	**4,186,390**	**4,414,703**	**2,749,631**	**14,069**	**2,468,013**	**2,324,445**	**1,460,826**	**5,487**
Cheese								
Cheddar and cheddar types	34,735,965	19,836,035	9,253,525	7,133,139	4,184,053	2,970,361	2,377,918	1,667,175
Specialty	22,237,178	22,842,895	24,782,415	31,003,027	3,901,979	4,420,488	4,679,567	6,088,271
Processed	305,277	199,771	194,014	803,575	68,087	48,240	44,872	93,237
Fresh [1]	5,458,155	6,128,213	6,452,037	6,902,916	1,334,661	1,524,057	1,735,700	1,823,227
Total - Cheese	**62,736,575**	**49,006,914**	**40,681,991**	**45,842,657**	**9,488,780**	**8,963,146**	**8,838,057**	**9,671,910**
Other Dairy Products								
Ice cream and edible ice products	59,507,809	56,953,091	57,404,529	38,645,706	13,522,267	14,375,299	13,989,503	9,131,787
Yogurt	7,182,406	10,917,326	16,473,166	20,066,030	1,872,374	3,019,606	4,182,378	5,187,090
Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	1,117,505	3,546,191	1,381,024	2,526,048	258,613	1,055,610	297,323	643,488
Evaporated milk	647,792	120,443	15,483	11,304	512,152	152,224	11,092	7,583
Condensed milk	739,047	867,938	704,814	1,105,517	277,280	328,891	314,626	456,883
Skim milk powder	24,096,604	13,800,610	34,086,263	32,890,475	10,126,163	6,100,625	9,871,132	10,437,273
Whole milk powder	1,426,222	1,397,217	3,617,398	7,458,911	505,815	342,112	1,101,925	2,549,038
Whey products	28,775,963	37,469,409	39,763,125	37,753,768	30,161,971	31,793,652	32,719,334	27,144,713
Casein and casein products	420,404	34,191	258,219	34,748	132,493	12,830	109,044	6,212
Dairy spreads	4,315,809	11,683,146	575	291,207	2,527,352	5,836,017	316	40,475
Products consisting of natural milk constituents	27,334,158	28,338,678	41,522,061	37,193,946	7,395,238	6,417,109	8,812,578	7,371,171
Others [2]	6,169,695	6,868,178	9,653,604	9,121,081	3,397,886	4,206,728	4,611,648	3,154,916
Total - Other Dairy Products	**161,733,414**	**171,996,418**	**204,880,261**	**187,098,741**	**70,689,604**	**73,640,703**	**76,020,899**	**66,130,629**
TOTAL - All Dairy Products	**229,626,200**	**227,228,073**	**251,959,824**	**237,501,316**	**83,720,887**	**86,932,992**	**90,331,230**	**80,807,279**

[1] Mostly cottage cheese and cream cheese

[2] Buttermilk, curdled milk, kephir, lactose and lactose syrup, milk albumin etc.

Source: Statistics Canada

Calculations done by AAFC-AID, Dairy Section