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Report Highlights:

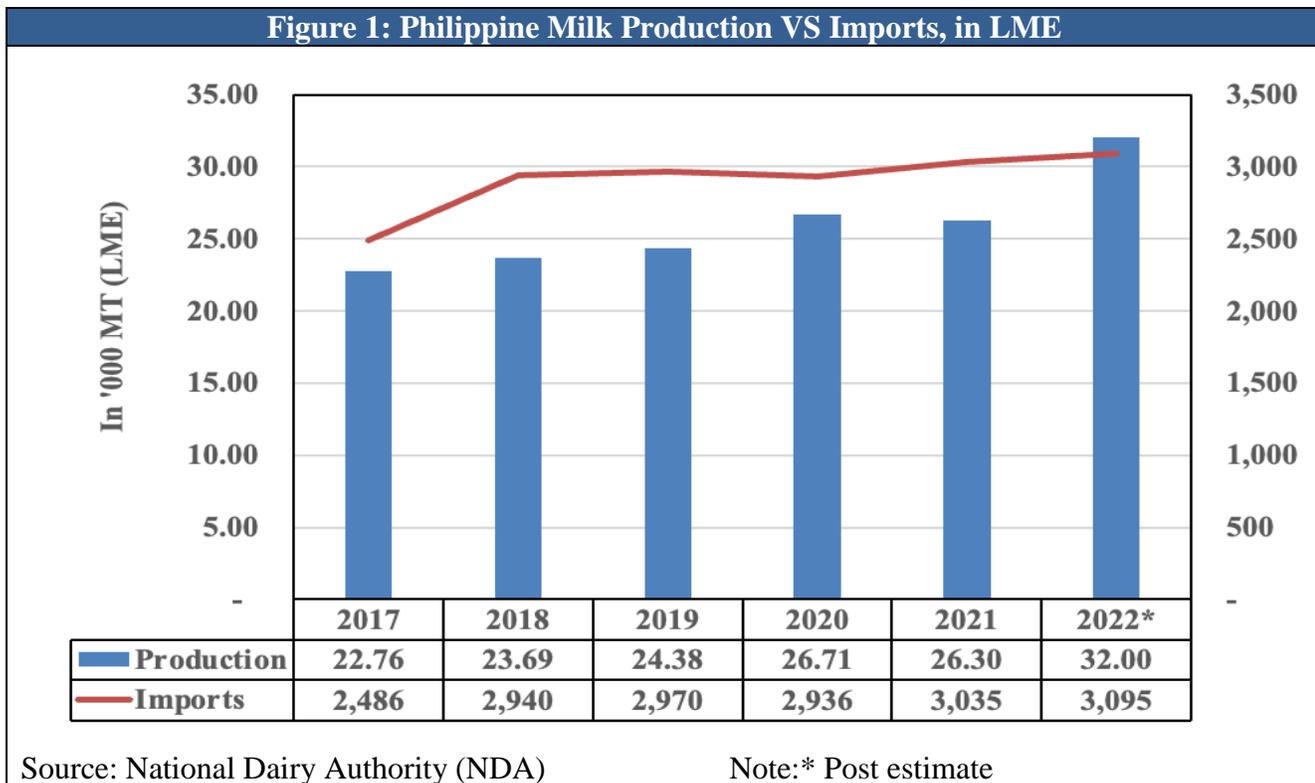
FAS Manila forecasts demand for dairy products to increase 3 percent in 2023, the same percentage of increase as 2022, with a total demand of 3 million metric tons (MT) in liquid milk equivalent (LME). The Philippines imports 99 percent of its dairy requirement, as domestic production cannot meet demand. Following demand increases, dairy imports will recover in 2023 as the economy improves, most of the population is vaccinated, and customers return to restaurants. In 2023, Post forecasts skim milk powder imports to reach 230,000 MT, 5 percent higher than the previous year, while fluid milk imports rise 3 percent to 118,000 MT over the same period. Cheese imports in 2023 are expected to recover, increasing 4 percent to 50,000 MT. Meanwhile, the National Dairy Authority (NDA) will continue to implement the U.S. PL480-funded dairy improvement program, importing animals to boost cow, water buffalo, and goat milk production.

Production:

Post projects Philippine milk production will go up to 32,000 MT in 2023, considering increases in dairy animals, which will support an increase in production. Post revises milk production in 2022 from USDA Official of 27 million MT to 31 million MT, reflecting increases in milk production from other sources, i.e., water buffalo and goats. Post keeps cow’s milk production at 17,000 MT, which represents a 54 percent share of total production. Production will rebound, boosted by more dairy animals and the active implementation of the government’s dairy development projects.

Despite improvements in production, the Philippines supplies only one percent of its total annual dairy requirement, with the rest imported. Production growth has been slow in previous years because of the inability to increase the dairy herd, mostly due to insufficient funding and little investment from the private sector.

Figure 1: Philippine Milk Production VS Imports, in LME



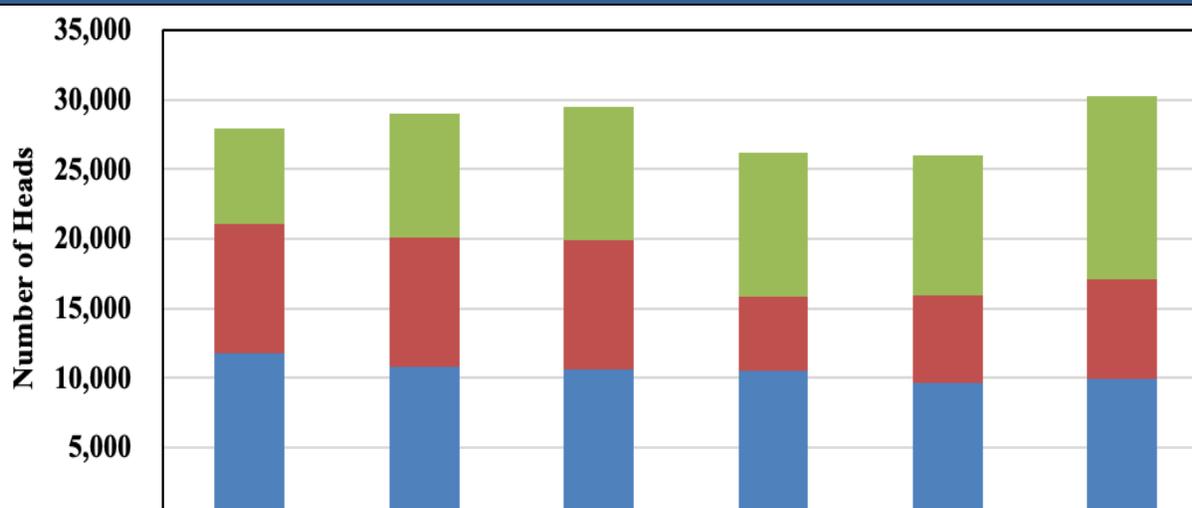
Source: National Dairy Authority (NDA)

Note:* Post estimate

Milk production is primarily sourced from cattle (54 percent), followed by water buffalo or carabao (39 percent), and goats (7 percent). The top milk-producing areas are on the island of Luzon: Laguna, Bulacan, and Batangas. Davao and Bukidnon in southern Mindanao are also major producers.

In 2022, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) estimated the country’s beginning inventory of dairy cattle (female dairy animals only) at 9,949 head, while there are 7,120 buffalo, and 13,147 goats. The number of dairy goats is growing due to more imports, with the NDA focusing on providing goats for the livelihood of small farmers. The dairy cattle herd has been declining due to refreshing of old animals and slaughter of cows for meat.

Figure 2: Number of Dairy Animals



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Goat (Does)	6,820	8,848	9,541	10,357	10,080	13,147
Buffalo (Dams)	9,343	9,328	9,328	5,228	6,306	7,120
Cattle (Dams)	11,726	10,788	10,595	10,557	9,616	9,949

Source of basic data: NDA and PSA

Production is dominated by small farmers, with a few medium-to-large farms operated by entrepreneurs. In the dairy cattle sector, farms are small if they have 5-10 cows; medium farms have 11-50 head; and commercial farms or large farms have over 50 head. For dairy buffalo, farms with 5-10 animals are smallholders, medium farms have more than 10 head, and commercial farms have 25 head and above. For dairy goats, smallholders are those with 25 head and below, medium farms have 26-99 head, and commercial farms have over 100 head.

The Philippine average milk production is 10 liters/day for dairy cows, 4.5 li/day for buffalo, and 1.5 li/day for goats. Production remains low mainly due to poor feeding and management practices as a result of high production costs and lack of adequate infrastructure. In comparison, the average daily milk yield in the United States is around 30 li/day.

Cheese production is minimal, coming from low domestic supply. Cow's milk and buffalo milk are procured for processing into fresh white cheese, milk candy, and ice cream. Two companies in the Philippines buy buffalo milk direct from producers, and process and distribute buffalo milk ice cream. The government-owned Dairy Training and Research Institute (DTRI) and Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) produce white cheese from locally produced milk. There are also growing Indian communities in the country that prefer to buy buffalo milk-derived Indian-type cheeses.

Competitiveness and profitability constrain further growth, mainly because of the following factors:

- Private investments in dairy animals have been low due to perceived low competitiveness of local milk over the market dominance of low-cost imported powder milk. Dairy processors prefer to import low-cost powder milk instead of linking to domestic producers, who cannot supply the needed volume.
- The issue of sourcing the right breed for the country's tropical conditions is constrained by phytosanitary issues such as whether the supplying country has been certified free of foot and mouth disease (FMD). Available breeds are typically crossbred from Holstein with tropical breeds such as Sahiwal, mostly from Australia and New Zealand. The cost of the animals is rising due to a weak Philippine peso and transport cost.
- Land availability is a major factor affecting ruminant animal inventory growth. The average landholding is 1.5 hectares, which is not sufficient for pasture and forage production. Feed resources are a major consideration in increasing animal holdings.

Recognizing the need for more investment in the dairy industry, the Department of Agriculture through the [National Dairy Authority](#) (NDA) and the [Philippine Carabao Center](#) (PCC) is implementing a four-year (PhP1.56 billion, \$31.2 million) dairy improvement program to boost the country's livestock herd. The budget comes from residual funds from the United States Public Law 480 (U.S. PL480) program. The DA restructured the U.S. PL480-funded dairy program in 2020 to expand its focus from dairy goats to also include cattle and buffalo. The project includes infrastructure development and technology transfer to ensure increased fresh milk production over four years. By 2024, the project aims to produce 27.7 million liters of fresh milk and increase the livestock population by almost 17,000 head, excluding the production of female calves and dairy buffalos. The DA-National Livestock Program oversees program implementation, while the DA-Philippine Council for Agriculture and Food regularly monitors the program.

Programs to Boost Dairy Production

The government initiates dairy development through the introduction of dairy genetics for cattle, water buffalo, and goats. The NDA implements its herd build up program to ensure and accelerate the increase in both local dairy stocks and local milk production. Activities include importation of genetic materials like dairy animals and dairy breeding materials, upgrading of existing local animals to dairy breeds, production of replacement stocks through dairy breeding programs like artificial insemination and multiplier farm establishment, and the preservation of existing stocks. To hasten herd build-up, the dairy roadmap has indicated the following approaches: 1) stock infusion, particularly for dairy cattle and dairy goats with the target of 20,300 head and 6,750 head, respectively from 2020-2025; 2) directed backcrossing and sexed semen usage; 3) expansion of artificial insemination services; and rearing of replacement heifers, and a buyback scheme.

National Dairy Authority Programs

NDA has created programs and projects to increase the population of dairy animals, boost milk production, and support the development of the country's dairy sector.

1. The Herd Build-Up Program aims to ensure and accelerate the growth in both local dairy animals and milk production through the importation of dairy animals, embryos, and equipment; upgrading of local animals to dairy breeds via breeding programs; the establishment of multiplier farms; and the preservation of existing stocks.
2. The Dairy Business Enhancement Program ensures the viability and sustainability of local dairy enterprises and establishes the marketability of locally produced milk.
3. The Milk Quality Assurance Program focuses on the installation of quality-based milk test and payment systems, farm and plant audits and installation of quality control systems.
4. The Milk Feeding Program seeks to address children's nutritional needs while promoting the development of the dairy sector through the use of local milk. It involves the distribution of fresh milk or dairy products. NDA partners with a wide range of government organizations, NGOS, foreign assistance projects, and other groups.

Philippine Carabao Center Programs

PCC has three major dairy programs:

1. [Genetic improvement](#) focuses on conservation of existing genetic materials to improve the potential for carabao milk and meat production and intensified upgrading of carabaos for faster growth and better milk productivity.
2. [Enterprise development](#) aims to improve milk and meat productivity, thereby providing opportunities for augmenting farmers' income.
3. [Research for development](#) covers breeding and genetics, biotechnology, nutrition and forage/pasture, animal health, reproductive physiology, management, product development, socio-economics and policy.

The [Dairy Confederation of the Philippines](#) (Dairycon) established in 1993, is the major organization for all dairy cooperatives, associations, and processors. It serves as an avenue for dairy farmers to discuss common interests affecting their sector. The [dairy entities](#) composed of cooperatives, dairy organizations, and private independent processors are clustered among 69 NDA-assisted dairy areas.

Production Policy:

Dairy development is guided by the [Dairy Industry Development Act of 1979](#), as amended by the [National Dairy Development Act of 1995](#). DA develops the dairy industry with NDA, [Republic Act \(RA\) 7884](#) as its primary agency overseeing and aiding industry development with a focus on improving local supply of fresh milk. PCC also supports milk production per [RA 7307](#). While the DA accepts that the Philippines cannot compete in the powdered milk market, it aims to augment the supply of fresh milk to lessen dependence on imported liquid milk. Securing a sufficient budget to improve production has been a challenge in the past. With support from multiple sources, including in DA and various agencies, the U.S. PL480 dairy improvement program, Coconut Levy, Land Bank, and

Development Bank of the Philippines, Post sees milk production growth accelerating in the coming years.

Consumption:

Dairy consumption reached 3 million MT in 2021, with the vast majority supplied by imports. With an expanding middle class and a growing population, the Philippines is a large and expanding market for dairy products with annual per capita consumption of 27 kilograms. In comparison, the United States consumes 287 kg per capita of dairy, showing that there remain ample opportunities for food manufacturers to offer more packaged dairy products in the Philippines.

The Philippine population stands at 115 million in 2022, the 13th largest in the world, and growing 1.4 percent annually. Prior to the pandemic, this population growth was paired with the third fastest economic expansion in Asia. The country’s economy is expected to grow this year by about 6 percent, following a 5 percent growth in 2021. The Philippine economy is expected to rebound at a faster rate as the country’s vaccination rate reaches its targets, and COVID cases decline. Post sees these combined factors leading to greater dairy consumption. Rising consumption is also supported by infrastructure investments, particularly in cold chain facilities, supermarkets, and display areas.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Production	22.76	23.69	24.38	26.71	26.30	15.60
+ Imports	2,486.29	2,939.60	2,969.83	2,936.14	3,035.37	1,792.36
- Export	52.34	61.27	65.85	35.81	51.42	59.61
= Consumption	2,456.71	2,902.02	2,928.36	2,927.04	3,010.24	1,748.35

Note: * January to June

Source: NDA

The locally produced fresh milk classified as ready-to-drink milk (RTD) has inherent competitive advantages against the imported RTD in the fresh milk market. The market for RTD grows as a result of [RA 11037](#) and [RA 11148](#), requiring investment in the Milk Feeding Program (MFP) among preschoolers and malnourished school children. The Department of Education (DepEd) prioritizes [local dairy products in the school feeding program](#). Around 60 percent of the local fresh milk production goes to this program and the rest to local commercial sales or household consumption. The Milk Feeding Program is estimated to require a minimum of 72 million liters per year by 2022 to reach 79.2 million liters in 2030.

The expansion of the MFP supports the increase in dairy consumption. On the business side, growth drivers for consumption will be the expansion of business operations, especially among restaurants. With overall purchasing power improving, Post sees dairy consumption growing in 2023. Metro Manila is the primary destination for fresh or pasteurized milk. The main targets of local milk processors are the institutional buyers such as hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and especially coffee shops. Specialty coffee shops are good markets for dairy producers because of their growing popularity. Locally-sourced, fresh milk dominates this market because of its better foaming properties, as compared to UHT milk. The

major suppliers of fresh milk to coffee shops are processors from southern Luzon, particularly Batangas and Laguna. Other coffee shops also use UHT milk for easy handling and supply access.

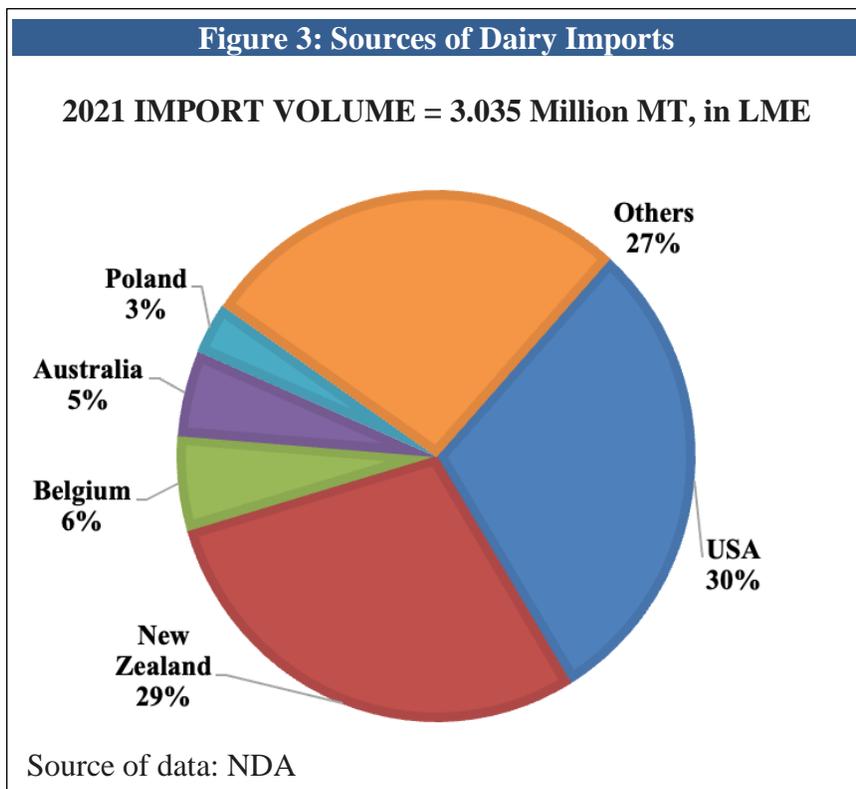
Milk products are sold in different sizes ranging from 155 ml to one-liter products. They are packaged in tetra packs for UHT and plastic bottles or sachets for pasteurized milk.

Middle class households spend a higher percentage of their income on dairy products. According to PSA surveys, as incomes grow among the middle class, spending can increase up to 8.9 times for milk and dairy products. See [Dairy and Products Annual 2021](#).

Trade:

Imports. Dairy products continue to be the third largest U.S. agricultural export to the Philippines after soybean meal and wheat. The Philippines remains a competitive market for dairy imports, with the United States and New Zealand having the largest shares. Post forecasts overall dairy imports to recover in 2023, growing 3 percent as the economy recovers from the pandemic. According to NDA data, the United States was the Philippine’s top source of dairy imports in 2021, accounting for 30 percent of total volume in LME, followed by New Zealand. This is despite U.S exports facing a tariff disadvantage compared to New Zealand. (See Trade Policy)

According to NDA data, overall imports went up by 22 percent during the first half of 2022. Skim milk powder (SMP) contributed the highest growth (51 percent), followed by RTD (35 percent), and whey powder (32 percent) compared to the same period the previous year. Most dairy products had lower import volumes during the first six months, except for SMP, whey powder, and fluid milk RTD. A list of importers can be found [here](#).



**Table 2: Volume of Milk and Dairy Products Imports
(In '000 MT, in LME)**

Particular	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021	2022*
1. Milk and Cream	2,086.36	2,503.44	2,546.19	2,514.42	2,558.17	Jan-Jun 1,210.21	Jan-Jun 1,564.68
• Skim milk powder	1,121.44	1,276.15	1,336.99	1,439.55	1,347.47	579.24	872.44
• Whole milk powder	150.51	168.52	228.52	197.63	148.19	102.37	67.32
• Butter milk powder	241.44	291.04	287.32	312.67	341.81	189.99	187.14
• Whey powder	422.34	441.14	432.41	367.14	525.46	244.17	321.82
• Liquid (RTD) milk	61.49	79.39	87.20	97.81	89.41	40.08	54.17
• Cream	3.78	195.68	135.10	54.12	42.37	21.01	18.57
• Condensed milk	19.63	23.01	5.40	2.66	2.35	1.26	1.99
• Evaporated milk	6.73	1.35	0.02	-	0.14	0.05	0.13
• Others	59.00	27.16	33.23	42.84	60.98	32.04	41.10
2. Butter, Butter fat & Dairy Spreads	247.65	259.80	262.24	250.45	267.67	150.32	124.29
3. Cheese	108.20	125.40	121.29	125.44	164.16	87.34	76.24
4. Curd	44.08	50.96	40.11	45.83	45.38	21.63	27.15
Total Imports	2,486.29	2,939.60	2,969.83	2,936.14	3,035.38	1,469.50	1,792.36

Note: To calculate LME, NDA uses a conversion factor of 8.02 liters per one kilogram of whole and non-fat dry milk powder and 5.51 liters per one kilogram of cheese.

* = January to June only

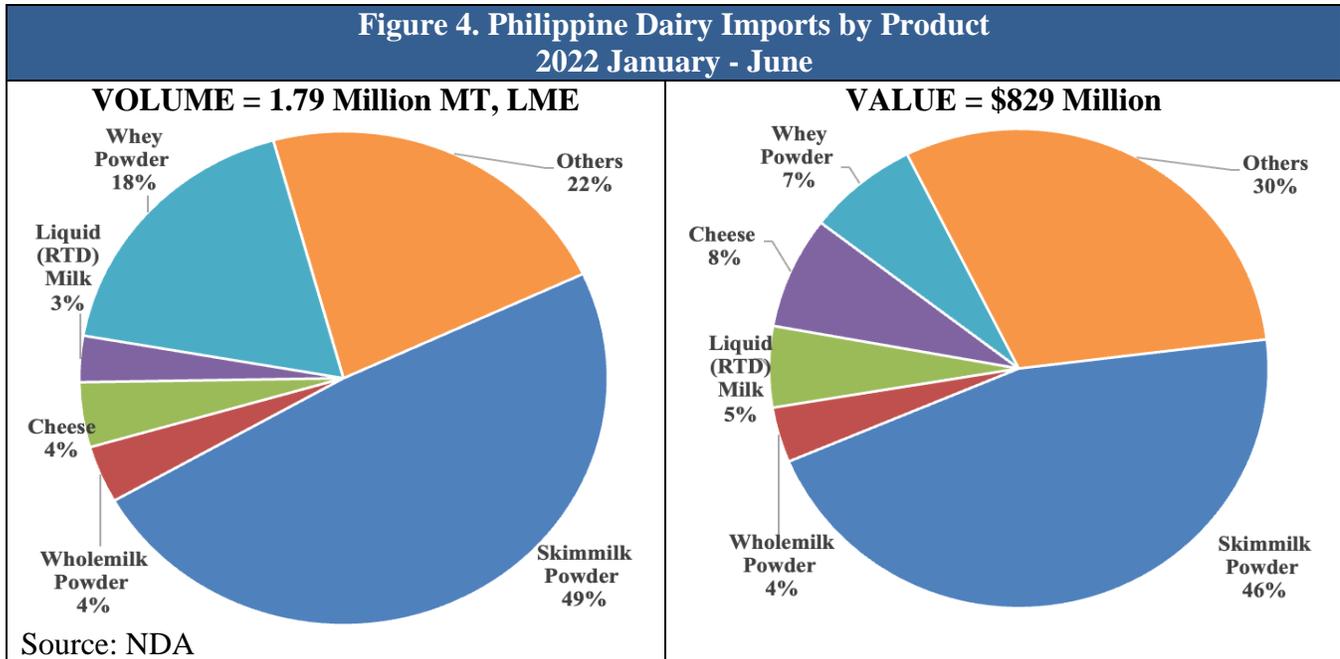
Source: NDA

Liquid (Ready-to-Drink) milk. Philippine demand for liquid milk will continue to grow in 2023, to 118,000 MT from 115,000 MT projection in 2022. Growth drivers include the expansion of the milk feeding program, and consumption of coffee and milk tea with the opening of more stores and restaurants. Take-out and delivery services will also push demand, as consumers especially in the National Capital Area adjust to online purchases.

Cheese. Post revises 2022 imports to 46,000 MT from 48,000 MT as high prices of cheese and supply issues deter more importation. Consumption went down as a result, and high prices discouraged purchases among consumers. Cheese imports from January to June 2022 reached 22,700 MT, down by 11 percent over the same period in 2021. Post forecasts 2023 cheese imports to grow to 48,000 MT in anticipation of better prices next year and resolution of supply and logistics issues. Moreover, the expansion of fast-food, pizza, and other restaurants will drive increased demand for cheese. Hotels, which are an important market for cheese, should return to full operation in 2023, which will help drive cheese consumption. Pizza chains are flourishing, which will also contribute to demand.

Skim Milk Powder (SMP). Post forecasts 2023 imports growing to 230,000 MT. Post sees SMP imports recovering in 2022 to 220,000 MT, as the food manufacturing sector expands operations to meet increasing consumer demand.

Whole Milk Powder (WMP). Post sees WMP imports in 2023 at 18,000 MT, the same level as in 2022. Rising prices deter more importation. Whole milk powder is not a priority among Filipino households with tight budgets, who will opt for cheaper substitutes. Post maintains the current 2022 import estimate at 18,000 MT, a 5 percent drop from 2021, reflecting the effect of high prices.



The average import cost of dairy products in the first half of 2022 was \$0.46/li in LME. High value products were curd, liquid (RTD) milk, and cheese. NDA data showed an increase in the average unit cost of imported milk and dairy products in 2022, especially milk powder. The price of cheese escalated by 21 percent mainly because of supply, and logistics issues.

Table 3: Unit Cost of Milk and Dairy Products Imports
(In USD/liter, in LME)

Particular	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
1. Milk and Cream	0.30	0.27	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.41
• Skim milk powder	0.30	0.23	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.43
• Whole milk powder	0.33	0.35	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.46
• Butter milk powder	0.28	0.26	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.42
• Whey powder	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.19
• Liquid (RTD) milk	0.81	0.80	0.83	0.76	0.79	0.84
• Cream	0.68	0.34	0.38	0.33	0.35	0.36
• Condensed milk	0.31	0.33	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.61
• Evaporated milk	0.48	0.28	1.50	-	0.73	0.69
• Others	0.71	1.31	1.46	1.10	1.12	1.11
2. Butter, Butter fat & Dairy Spreads	0.68	0.73	0.72	0.56	0.60	0.75
3. Cheese	0.74	0.72	0.76	0.66	0.68	0.82
4. Curd	0.83	0.87	0.94	0.81	0.88	0.97
Total Imports	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.46

Note: *Using January to June data

Source: NDA

Exports:

The Philippines exports value-added dairy products such as cream and ice cream, manufactured using imported dairy ingredients. Exports recovered in 2022 with 60,000 MT already exported during the first half. The biggest export item so far was whole milk powder at 40 percent share, with Malaysia being the country's top market. Post sees 2023 exports increasing further, as exporters take advantage of duty-free market access from the ASEAN free trade agreement. The country's exports, however are still minimal. The list of Philippine exporters is available [here](#).

**Table 4: Dairy Products Exports
(In MT, in LME)**

Particular	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
1. Milk and Cream	51,383	59,155	62,173	30,349	40,704	52,509
• Skim milk powder	4,840	2,736	1,839	117	5,190	12,396
• Whole milk powder	4,208	142	521	226	278	28,589
• Ice cream/mixes	17,741	2,683	2,832	2,160	1,816	-
• Ice drops/ice mix	2,690	6,664	11,932	10,128	6,882	-
• Whey	26	999	267	345	955	407
• Liquid (RTD) milk	0	26	38	25	0.36	1.25
• Cream	4,136	15,029	35,317	12,924	16,660	8,975
• Condensed milk	13,994	5,335	3,433	1,882	1,774	1,068
• Evaporated milk	29	23,269	4,552	19	1,055	572
• Others	3,719	2,273	1,443	2,524	6,095	1,399
2. Butter, Butter fat & Dairy Spreads	341	1,124	2,512	2,038	4,352	3,323
3. Cheese	618	989	1,160	3,422	6,369	3,782
4. Curd						
Total Exports	52,342	61,267	65,845	35,809	51,425	59,614

Note: * = January to June only

Source NDA

Trade Policy:

[Executive Order 20](#) specifies the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff schedule for all products, including dairy products, and took effect on June 30, 2017. Under MFN, the Philippines assesses a three percent tariff for fresh milk imports, one percent for skimmed milk and whole milk powders, and five and seven percent for cheese and cheese products. EO 20 was overtaken by [EO 23](#) that extended the tariff rate

Table 5: Tariff Rates on Dairy Products	
Dairy Products	Tariff Rates
Liquid Milk (RTD)	3%
Cheese	1%
Butter/Butterfat	5%
Skimmed Milk Powder	1%
Whole Milk Powder	1%
Cream	5%
Curd	3%
Condensed Milk	5%
Evaporated Milk	5%
Buttermilk/Buttermilk Powder	3%
Whey Power	0%
Others	7%

Source: Philippine Tariff Commission

reduction on some products including dairy.

Specifically, the tariff for butter was reduced from 7 to 5 percent, buttermilk, and cheese from 3 to 1 percent. These concessions remained in place until December 21, 2020. Meanwhile, all milk products are duty free under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff - ASEAN Free Trade Area.

[ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement](#) (AANZFTA): Australia, New Zealand, and the ten ASEAN members signed this FTA in 2009. The [General Review](#) was endorsed in September 2018 to make recommendations to update and improve the agreement. The review recommended to develop a chapter on government procurement to support improved transparency and

cooperation, which could facilitate NDA importation of dairy animals from member countries. AANZFTA allowed tariff-free entry of milk and dairy products from major exporting countries such as Australia and New Zealand effective in 2019. Similar conditions are contained in the India ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (IAFTA). These agreements aim to progressively liberalize and facilitate trade in goods among the parties through elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Table 6: Liquid Milk Supply and Demand

Dairy, Milk, Fluid	2021		2022		2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Cows In Milk (1000 HEAD)	11		12			11
Cows Milk Production (1000 MT)	16		17			17
Other Milk Production (1000 MT)	10		10			15
Total Production (1000 MT)	26		27			32
Other Imports (1000 MT)	110		115			118
Total Imports (1000 MT)	110		115			118
Total Supply (1000 MT)	136		142			150
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Fluid Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	124		130			140
Factory Use Consum. (1000 MT)	12		12			10
Feed Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	136		142			150
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	136		142			150
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT)						

Table 7: Nonfat Dry Milk Supply and Demand

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry	2021		2022		2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	33		15			0
Production (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Other Imports (1000 MT)	165		220			230
Total Imports (1000 MT)	165		220			230
Total Supply (1000 MT)	198		235			230
Other Exports (1000 MT)	1		2			0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1		2			0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	175		214			218
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	175		214			218
Total Use (1000 MT)	176		216			218
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	22		19			12
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	198		235			230
(1000 MT)						

Table 8: Dry Whole Milk Supply and Demand

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder	2021		2022		2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	10		10			0
Production (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Other Imports (1000 MT)	19		18			18
Total Imports (1000 MT)	19		18			18
Total Supply (1000 MT)	29		28			18
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	19		20			18
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0		0			0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	19		20			18
Total Use (1000 MT)	19		20			18
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	10		8			0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	29		28			18
(1000 MT)						

Table 9: Cheese Supply and Demand						
Dairy, Cheese	2021		2022		2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0		0	0		0
Production (1000 MT)	2		2	2		1
Other Imports (1000 MT)	49		48	46		48
Total Imports (1000 MT)	49		48	46		48
Total Supply (1000 MT)	51		50	48		49
Other Exports (1000 MT)	1		1	1		0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1		1	1		0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	50		49	47		48
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0		0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	50		49	47		48
Total Use (1000 MT)	51		50	48		49
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0		0	0		0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	51		50	48		51
(1000 MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments