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Post: Manila

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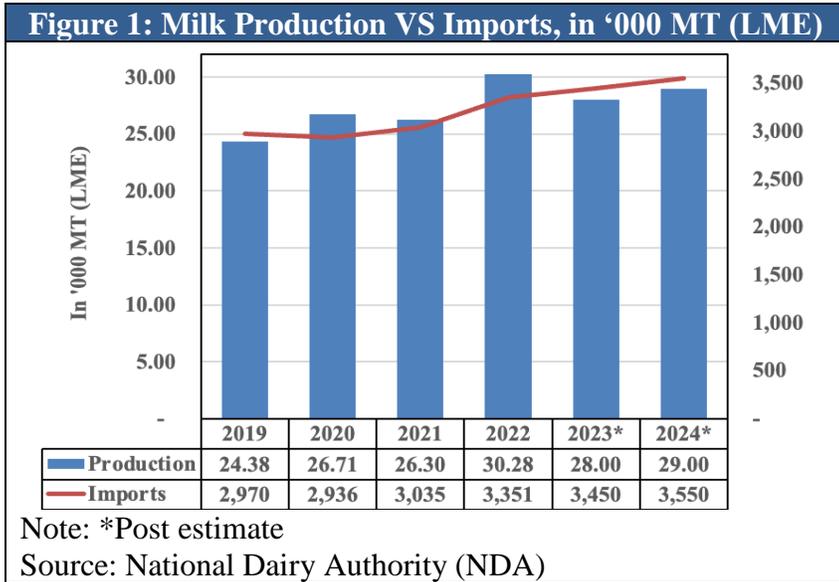
Report Highlights:

FAS Manila forecasts demand for dairy products to increase 3 percent to 3.5 million metric tons (MT) in liquid milk equivalent (LME) in 2024, as high prices slow growth in consumer demand. The Philippines imports 99 percent of its dairy requirement, as domestic production cannot meet demand. Post forecasts skim milk powder imports to remain flat at 160,000 MT, while fluid milk imports rise 5 percent to 110,000 MT in 2024. Cheese imports will continue to grow, increasing 2 percent to 53,000 MT in 2024.

Production:

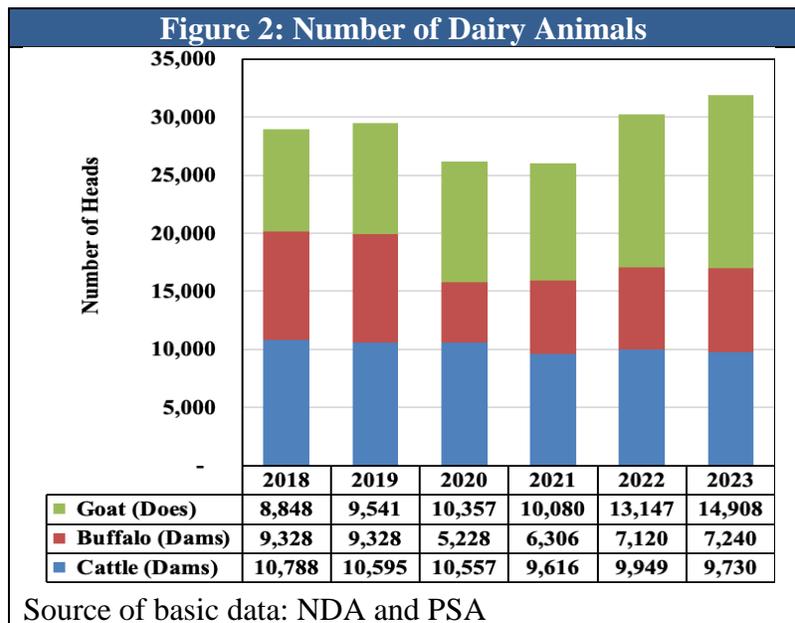
In 2024, production will rebound to 29,000 MT, boosted by an increase in the dairy herd and the active implementation of the government’s dairy development projects. Post revises milk production in 2023 from USDA Official of 32 million MT down to 28 million MT. While water buffalo and goats’ milk supply will increase, it will not offset the decrease in cow’s milk production. Cow’s milk production represents 60 percent share to total production.

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



The top milk-producing areas are on the island of Luzon, including Laguna, Bulacan, and Batangas. Davao and Bukidnon in southern Mindanao are also major producers.

In 2023, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) estimated the country’s beginning inventory of dairy cattle (female dairy animals only) at 9,730 head, while there are 7,240 buffalo, and 14,908 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.



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 heads, 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 (li)/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 resulting from 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 due to low domestic fluid milk 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 costs.
- 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 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. NDA and PCC created programs and projects to increase the population of dairy animals, boost milk production, and support the development of the country’s dairy sector. These various programs are detailed in [GAIN Dairy and Products Annual 2022](#).

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:

FAS Manila forecasts consumption to reach 3.5 million MT in 2024, a growth of 3 percent from 2023, 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 (kg). 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.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024*
Production	23.69	24.38	26.71	26.30	30.28	28.00	29.00
+ Imports	2,939.60	2,969.83	2,936.14	3,035.37	3,350.51	3,450.00	3,550.00
- Export	61.27	65.85	35.81	51.42	108.71	55.00	55.00
= Consumption	2,902.02	2,928.36	2,927.04	3,010.24	3,272.08	3,421.50	3,524.00

Note: *Post forecast

Source: NDA

The commonly consumed milk products are condensed milk, evaporated milk, and non-infant powdered milk. Major suppliers are Nestlé Philippines, Alaska Milk Corporation, and Fonterra Brands Philippines. AB Nutribev, manufacturer of Vitamilk has recently gained market share from the top three suppliers. For infant formula, the top suppliers are Abbott Laboratories, Mead Johnson Nutrition Philippines, and Nestlé Philippines, Inc.

Ice cream and frozen novelties are supplied by Unilever Group (Selecta, Cornetto, Magnum), Nestlé Philippines (Nestle, Drumstick, Lait) and San Miguel Corporation (Magnolia). A number of imported brands are also available in the market. The ice cream market is estimated at PhP14 billion (\$256 million) in 2021 with estimated growth rate of 6 percent in the next five years. (Note: \$1 = PhP50.77).

The whey protein market was valued at an estimated PhP8 billion (\$150 million). The country relied more on imported whey powder to meet its growing demand. Imports increased to \$111 million in 2022, and 2023 imports are estimated to surpass the previous year record with 2023 first half (Jan-June) imports totaling \$53 million. Among the growth drivers are the increasing awareness on the importance of protein in promoting muscle health, weight management and overall wellness among fitness enthusiasts. Incorporating protein-rich ingredients in product formulations among food manufacturers also contributed to the increasing demand. Product innovation such as flavored, fortified and low-lactose whey protein products have also expanded the demand. Among whey suppliers are Whey-Pro, Protein Crafters Inc, NutriWhey, and WheyL Nutrition Company.

The locally produced fresh milk classified as ready-to-drink milk (RTD) has competitive advantages against the imported RTD in the fresh milk market. The market for local 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. See [GAIN Report on DepEd's School Feeding Program](#).

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 2024. 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. 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. The major suppliers of fresh milk to coffee shops are processors from southern Luzon, particularly Batangas and Laguna. Other coffee shops also use imported UHT milk for easy handling and supply access.

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 2022](#).

The Philippine population stands at 117 million in 2023, the 13th largest in the world, and growing 1.4 percent annually. The country’s economy is expected to grow by about 6 percent in 2023, and is expected to rebound at a faster rate as the country’s economy continue to recover in 2024. 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.

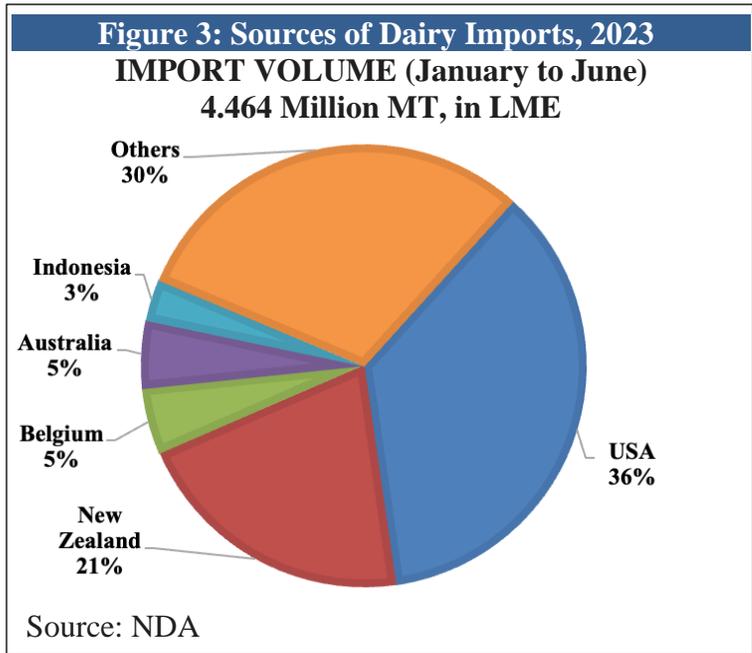
The country’s inflation slowed down during the first half of 2023 to 4.7 percent in July 2023, registering its lowest rate since March 2022. The deceleration was primarily due to slower food and non-food inflation. Milk, other dairy products, and eggs went down from to 9.7 percent from 11.2 percent in June 2023.

The country’s exchange rate, however, continued to increase which resulted to increasing consumer prices considering the country’s import dependency on dairy and products. The ongoing oil price hike also contributes to higher prices.

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 continue to grow in 2024 as demand continues to increase. According to NDA data, the United States

remains the Philippine’s top source of dairy imports in 2023, accounting for 36 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 down by 18 percent during the first half of 2023. Whole milk powder (WMP) contributed the highest decline (45 percent), followed by SMP (31 percent), and whey powder (21 percent) compared to the same period the previous year. Most dairy products had lower import volumes during the first six months. Importers import more during the third quarter in preparation to the holiday season.

SMP, WMP, and buttermilk are used to manufacture condensed milk, evaporated milk, and other dairy products. The reduction in SMP and WMP is likely substituted with cream in manufacturing dairy products. Cream imports increased 171 percent during the first half of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022 (January to June). The high prices of SMP and WMP in 2022 resulted in imports declining during the first half of 2023.

**Table 3: Volume of Milk and Dairy Products Imports
(In '000 MT, in LME)**

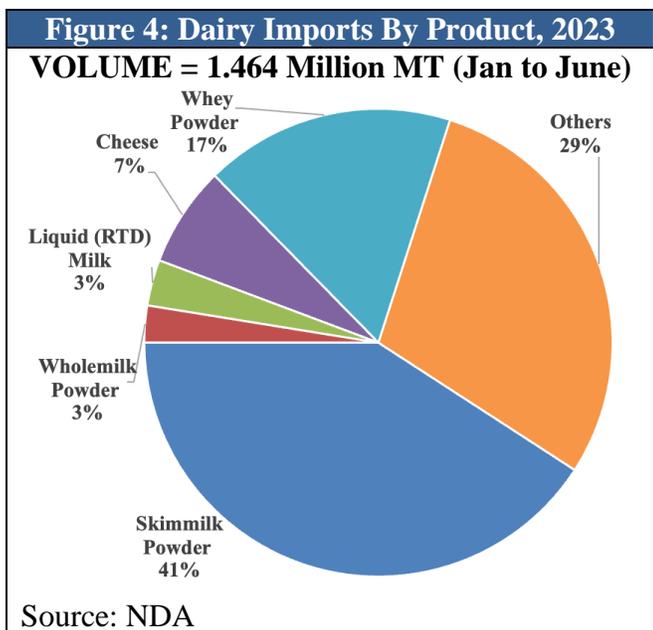
Particular	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022*	2023*
1. Milk and Cream	2,546.19	2,514.42	2,558.17	2,896.60	1,564.68	1,239.54
• Skim milk powder	1,336.99	1,439.55	1,347.47	1,524.78	872.44	597.96
• Whole milk powder	228.52	197.63	148.19	109.78	67.32	37.28
• Butter milk powder	287.32	312.67	341.81	373.39	187.14	191.96
• Whey powder	432.41	367.14	525.46	634.04	321.82	253.13
• Liquid (RTD) milk	87.20	97.81	89.41	111.69	54.17	46.45
• Cream	135.10	54.12	42.37	45.23	18.57	50.25
• Condensed milk	5.40	2.66	2.35	5.23	1.99	0.13
• Evaporated milk	0.02	-	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.05
• Others	33.23	42.84	60.98	92.28	41.10	62.34
2. Butter, Butter fat and Dairy Spreads	262.24	250.45	267.67	227.09	124.29	103.22
3. Cheese	121.29	125.44	164.16	168.44	76.24	101.62
4. Curd	40.11	45.83	45.36	58.38	27.15	19.85
Total Imports	2,969.83	2,936.14	3,035.38	3,350.51	1,792.36	1,464.23

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 2024, to 110,000 MT from 105,000 MT projection in 2023. 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.

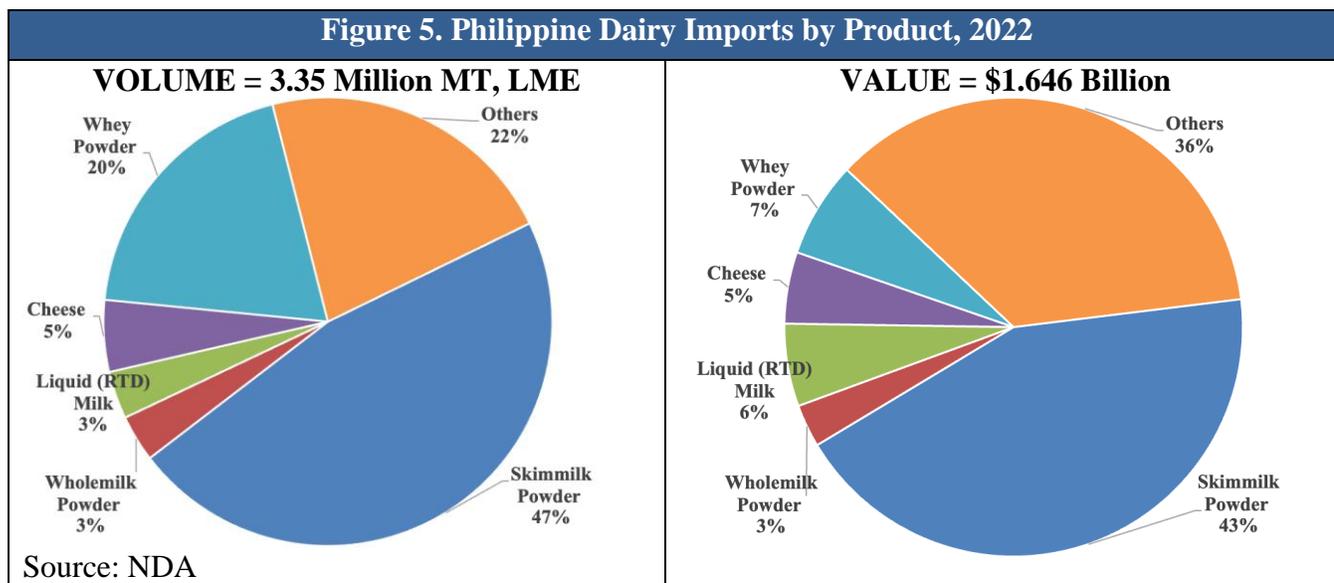


Cheese. Post forecasts 2024 cheese imports to grow to 53,000 MT in anticipation of better prices and resolution of supply and logistics issues. Moreover, the expansion of fast-food, pizza, and other restaurants will drive increased demand for cheese. Pizza chains are flourishing, which will also contribute to demand. Hotels, which are important market for cheese, will further expand consumption. Post revises 2023 imports to 52,000 MT from 50,000 MT as demand continues to rise even with the high prices of cheese and supply issues. Cheese imports from January to June 2023 reached 24,900 MT, up by 10 percent over the same period in 2022.

Skim Milk Powder (SMP). Post forecasts 2024 imports to remain flat at 160,000 MT. Imports will decline to 160,000 MT in 2023 due to high

prices and logistics issues. The food manufacturing sector expansion will remain conservative due to challenges in pricing faced by high raw material prices.

Whole Milk Powder (WMP). Post sees WMP imports in 2024 at a low of 10,000 MT, the same level as in 2023. Whole milk powder is not a priority among Filipino households with tight budgets, who will opt for cheaper substitutes. Post maintains the current 2023 import estimate at 10,000 MT, a 29 percent drop from 2022, reflecting the effect of high prices.



For infant formula, the top importers are Abbott Laboratories, Mead Johnson Nutrition Philippines, and Nestle Philippines, Inc.

For butter and cheese, top importers are Fonterra Brands Philippines, Inc. Mondelez Philippines, Inc., New Zealand Creamery, and Magnolia, Inc. There are smaller importers like pizza chains, e.g. Shakey’s importing cheese for their pizza. Cheese imports mainly come from

Whey powder. Imports of whey powder has been increasing for the past five years. Whey is used as a quick and convenient way to introduce more protein in ones’ diet and popular among body builders and gym goers. Whey powder imports declined by 21 percent during the first half of 2023 compared to the same period last year. Decline was attributed to double digit growth in whey prices. United States remain as the major supplier with 40 percent share during the first half of 2023.

Ice cream. Fastfood chains are among the top importers of ice cream and sherbet like Genosi, Inc (McDonald’s) and Jollibee Foods Corporation. January-July, 2023 imports increased 42 percent from January to July 2023 compared to the same period the previous year. Indonesia supplied 65 percent followed by China with 18 percent. The United States share went down to one percent from 14 percent share in 2018. For the past five years, on the average, imports grew by 55 percent annually. January-July, 2023 imports reached 33,000 MT, and will likely surpass the total 2022 volume of 41,500 MT.

A list of dairy importers can be found [here](#).

The average import cost of dairy products in the first half of 2023 was \$0.51/li in LME. High value products were curd, liquid (RTD) milk, and cheese. NDA data showed a growth in the average unit cost of imported milk and dairy products in 2022, especially milk powder. The price of cheese increased by 21 percent mainly because of supply, and logistics issues.

Table 4: Unit Cost of Milk and Dairy Products Imports (In USD/liter, in LME)					
Particular	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
1. Milk and Cream	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.44	0.45
• Skim milk powder	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.47	0.45
• Whole milk powder	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.45	0.35
• Butter milk powder	0.36	0.33	0.35	0.46	0.44
• Whey powder	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.21
• Liquid (RTD) milk	0.83	0.76	0.79	0.86	0.92
• Cream	0.38	0.33	0.35	0.44	0.60
• Condensed milk	0.46	0.41	0.43	0.54	0.22
• Evaporated milk	1.50	-	0.73	0.72	0.88
• Others	1.46	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.02
2. Butter, Butter fat & Dairy Spreads	0.72	0.56	0.60	0.77	0.72
3. Cheese	0.76	0.66	0.68	0.86	0.92
4. Curd	0.94	0.81	0.88	1.02	1.08
Total Imports	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.49	0.51

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 have not recovered in 2023 declining 62 percent during the first half of the year. High raw material prices prevented expansion among manufacturers which affected the export volume. The country exports milk and cream, butter, and cheese to Malaysia, Vietnam, and Bangladesh. Post sees 2024 exports decreasing further, as manufacturers continue to be conservative in production expansion while some exporters will continue to take advantage of the 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](#).

Particular	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
1. Milk and Cream	62,173	30,349	40,704	97,007	17,473
• Skim milk powder	1,839	117	5,190	12,817	187
• Whole milk powder	521	226	278	57,491	6,417
• Ice cream/mixes	2,832	2,160	1,816	2,160	632
• Ice drops/ice mix	11,932	10,128	6,882	9,591	5,272
• Whey	267	345	955	599	331
• Liquid (RTD) milk	38	25	0.36	2.62	10.37
• Cream	35,317	12,924	16,660	10,078	2,083
• Condensed milk	3,433	1,882	1,774	1,262	94
• Evaporated milk	4,552	19	1,055	557	347
• Others	1,443	2,524	6,095	2,448	1,650
2. Butter, Butter fat & Dairy Spreads	2,512	2,038	4,352	4,546	2,840
3. Cheese	1,160	3,422	6,369	7,155	2,542
4. Curd					
Total Exports	65,845	35,809	51,425	108,708	22,855

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 three and seven percent for cheese and cheese products. EO 20 was overtaken by [EO 23](#) that extended a tariff rate reduction on some products including dairy.

[ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement](#) (AANZFTA): Australia, New Zealand, and the ten ASEAN members signed this FTA in 2009. 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). FTAs aim to progressively liberalize and facilitate trade in goods among the parties through elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Table 6. Dairy Products Tariff Rates, 2023

Dairy Products	AIFTA	AKFTA	PH-EFTA		Other FTAs*	MFN/EO23
	India	Korea	Norway	Iceland		
Skim Milk Powder	0	1	1	0	0	1
Whole Milk Powder	0	1	1	0	0	1
Liquid Milk (RTD)	3	3	3	3	0	3
Cheese	7	3-7	7	0	0	3-7
Butter/Butterfat	7	7	7	7	0	7
Cream	0	0	0	0	0	3
Curd	0	3	0	0	0	3
Condensed Milk	0	5	5	5	0	5
Evaporated Milk	0	5	5	5	0	5
Buttermilk	0	0	0	0	0	3
Whey Powder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whey Protein	0	0	0	0	0	3
Others	0	0	0	0	0	7

Note: *includes ASEAN, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Switzerland/Liechtenstein.

Source: Philippine Tariff Commission

Stocks

Dairy manufacturers maintain up to three months stocks of raw materials. Placement of orders from exporting countries are done in advance in consideration of the transit time. For finished products, stocks held are considered operating stocks to meet short-term demand. NDA and PCC held no stocks because of the short shelf life of dairy products produced.

Dairy, Milk, Fluid	2022		2023		2024	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Cows In Milk (1000 HEAD)	12	10	11	10		10
Cows Milk Production (1000 MT)	17	16	17	13		14
Other Milk Production (1000 MT)	10	14	15	15		15
Total Production (1000 MT)	27	30	32	28		29
Other Imports (1000 MT)	122	122	105	105		110
Total Imports (1000 MT)	122	122	105	105		110
Total Supply (1000 MT)	149	152	137	133		139
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Fluid Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	137	140	125	123		127
Factory Use Consum. (1000 MT)	12	12	12	10		12
Feed Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	149	152	137	133		139
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	149	152	137	133		139

(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT)

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry	2022		2023		2024	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	15	15	19	19		19
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Other Imports (1000 MT)	190	190	160	160		160
Total Imports (1000 MT)	190	190	160	160		160
Total Supply (1000 MT)	205	205	179	179		179
Other Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	0	0		0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	2	2	0	0		0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	184	184	160	160		160
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	184	184	160	160		160
Total Use (1000 MT)	186	186	160	160		160
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	19	19	19	19		19
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	205	205	179	179		179

(1000 MT)

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder	2022		2023		2024	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	10	10	6	6		4
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Other Imports (1000 MT)	14	14	10	10		10
Total Imports (1000 MT)	14	14	10	10		10
Total Supply (1000 MT)	24	24	16	16		14
Other Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	18	18	12	12		12
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	18	18	12	12		12
Total Use (1000 MT)	18	18	12	12		12
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	6	6	4	4		2
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	24	24	16	16		14

(1000 MT)

Dairy, Cheese	2022		2023		2024	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2022		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
Philippines	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Production (1000 MT)	2	2	2	2		2
Other Imports (1000 MT)	50	50	50	52		53
Total Imports (1000 MT)	50	50	50	52		53
Total Supply (1000 MT)	52	52	52	54		55
Other Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1		1
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1		1
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	51	51	51	53		54
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	51	51	51	53		54
Total Use (1000 MT)	52	52	52	54		55
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	52	52	52	54		55
(1000 MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments