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Report Highlights:

Fluid milk production in Ukraine continued to decline in 2020/21 due to a decrease in the dairy cow population. Although the number of efficient industrial farms is growing, the majority of milk is produced by less efficient households. Raw milk purchase prices grew significantly in 2020/21. This was partially due to high energy costs, which led to increased cost of milk production. In addition, processed product prices surged to all-time high. In 2021, Ukraine is expected to decrease production and export of energy-intensive butter and non-fat dried milk, redirecting available raw milk towards cheese and whole milk products. The spread of COVID-19 has had a limited negative impact. Higher disposable incomes led to continued growth in imports of premium dairy products, especially cheese.

Data included in this report is not official USDA Data. Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd
Data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is included into the PSD tables wherever possible.

Executive Summary:

After turning from a net-exporter into a net-importer of milk and dairy products in 2019, Ukraine continued to lose world dairy market share and increase imports. Shrinking domestic raw milk supplies followed by high milk prices limited Ukraine's competitiveness in 2020/21. While exports of lower quality dry dairy products and casein remain substantial, domestic demand for high-quality cheese and whole dairy products continues to result in import growth. Although U.S. cheese is not represented in the Ukrainian market, new opportunities may exist for premium cheese products with sufficient shelf life.

Fluid milk production in Ukraine decreased in 2020 and continued to decline in early 2021 with no sign of trend change in 2022. The number of dairy cows in both the industrial and household sectors is declining (although the decline in the household sector was more significant). Generally, inefficient dairy production is the main reason for such contraction. Household producers continue to be responsible for the lion's share of fluid milk production. Due to high seasonality, household milk is often used for production of dry milk and whey, which get exported.

Dairy product production remained restrained by the shrinking supply of raw milk. Raw milk procurement prices continued to climb up in 2020-21, remaining above milk prices in neighboring European countries. Consequently, the price of Ukrainian dairy products grew significantly, while the quality remained the same due to substantial milk production in households. This situation inspired imports of dairy products for retail sale. Despite the significant, five percent raw milk production drop, industrial milk processing decreased by less than two percent. Ukrainian processors were able to maintain production at the expense of household raw milk use (fluid use domestic consumption). The situation appears that it will repeat itself in 2022, with Ukraine exhibiting only a modest production drop of processed milk despite rather notable drops in cow numbers and raw milk production.

Growing energy prices had a significant impact on Ukraine's production of butter and skim milk powder (SMP), especially in the second half of 2021. Natural gas price continued to climb as this report was drafted. Many not so energy-efficient Ukrainian processors will be concentrating on the production of cheese and whole dairy products at the expense of butter, SMP, and condensed milk products. The trend for stable cheese production and a significant drop in butter production is already evident and reflected in the 2021 Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) numbers. Ukraine is likely to replace butter fats in different products by vegetable oils. In 2021, the production of margarine and plant oil-based soft spreads recovered to pre-crisis (2014) levels. The 2022 projection is based on continuation of the current high energy prices.

Imports of cheese for domestic consumption increased significantly. Growing disposable incomes and a stable macroeconomic situation contributed to this increase in consumption. Ukrainian dairy processors are focused predominately on exporting cheaper cheese and butter to neighboring markets. Simultaneously, Ukraine imports premium products to satisfy the growing demand for these products. The European Union (EU) is responsible for almost all of Ukraine's cheese imports. Ukraine contracted butter imports due to increased prices, but imports of premium segment butter now represent a majority share. Similar to cheese, the EU is the major supplier of imported butter.

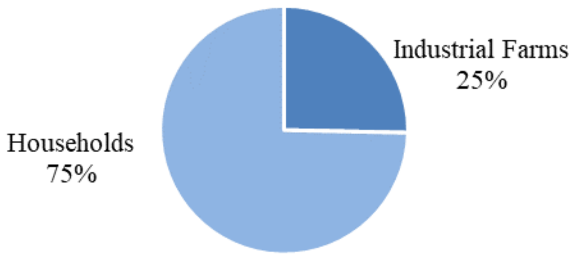
Production:

Raw Milk

In 2020-21, Ukrainian raw milk production continued its 30-year long gradual decrease. This trend is not expected to change in 2022: overall industry efficiency and profitability remain low. Three quarters of Ukrainian milk is still produced in private households. Milk yields in the private sector are low and it is not fully compensated by a lower production cost model. Labor-intensive household milk production is becoming less attractive, despite high milk procurement prices and non-monetary incentives from the large dairy processors. The number of cows in the household sector is steadily decreasing and this trend is not expected to change in future.

The number of cows in both the industrial and household sectors contracted in 2020 and continued decreasing in 2021 due to low efficiency of both enterprises as explained below. In recent years, the depopulation rate of the industrial sector is stable at between six and seven percent. However, despite this contraction in the industrial cow herd, the productivity of the remaining animals is growing. Attractive milk prices result in additional investments into productive farms, but their number remain limited and does not reverse the trend.

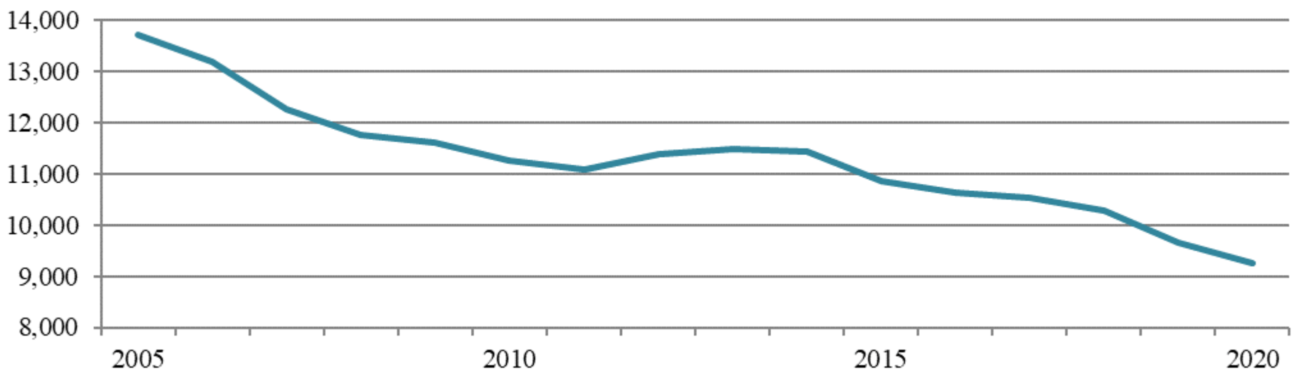
Figure 1. Dairy Cow Inventory Composition (as of January 1, 2021)



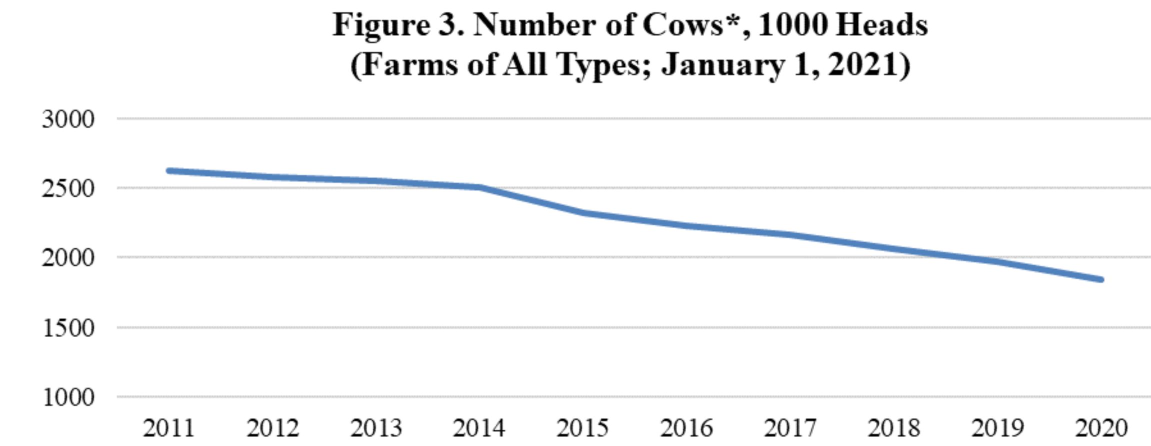
Source: Ukraine's State Statistics Service

Although industrial farms are responsible for only 25 percent of all Ukrainian cows, they remain responsible for almost 35 percent of raw milk production. They also produce milk of higher quality suitable for cheese and the production of whole dairy products. Industrial production can be split into two categories: large specialized dairy farms and non-specialized small and mid-size farms. The non-specialized companies maintain their dairy enterprises as "legacy" businesses or as social rural employment projects that accompanies their profitable crop production businesses. The number of specialized dairy farms is growing. These farms are profitable and have expanded their cow population. Recently, local dairy producer associations expressed their desire to improve Ukrainian dairy genetics and expand production by importing dairy heifers from the United States. This demand came from the large specialized farms, which already utilize high-quality, imported semen. FAS Kyiv is working to gain market access for U.S. cattle that are vaccinated against brucellosis to facilitate this.

Figure 2. Fluid Milk Production*, 1000 MT

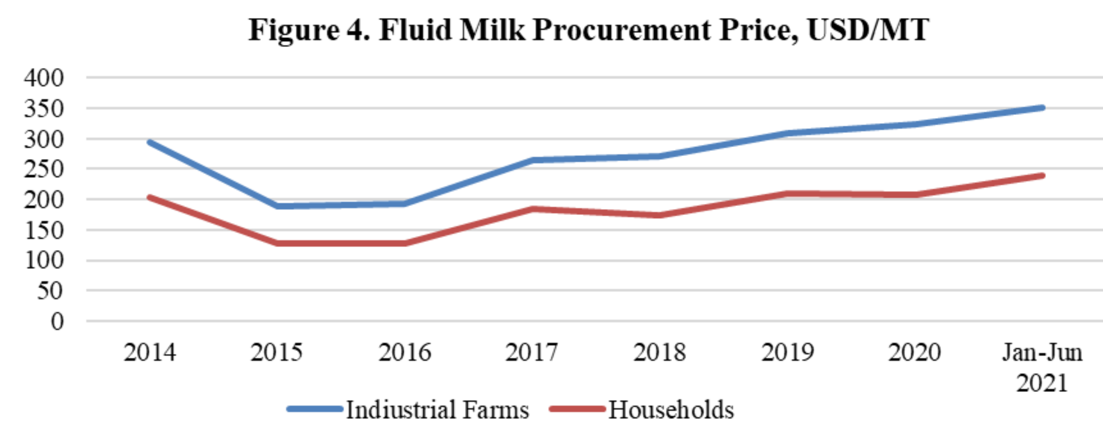


Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine;
**Including Crimea*



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine;
**Including Crimea*

Outdated production practices, including a lack of modern milking equipment, poor and imbalanced feed rations, and a lack of support from veterinary specialist undermines production in the household sector. These factors result in inferior milk quality, lower raw milk procurement prices in comparison to industrial suppliers, and high seasonality of milk production, with a clear peak during summer months (usually accompanied by notable mid-year price drop). In general, industrial producers receive a one-third price premium comparison to the price offered to household producers. Ukrainian processors utilize additional volumes of summer milk by increased production of butter and SMP. Over time, summer peaks are getting smaller, and, this year, the period of increased butter/skim milk production is reported to end sooner than in previous years, largely due to the increased energy costs.



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine; FAS Kyiv calculations

PSD Fluid Milk Domestic Consumption Note

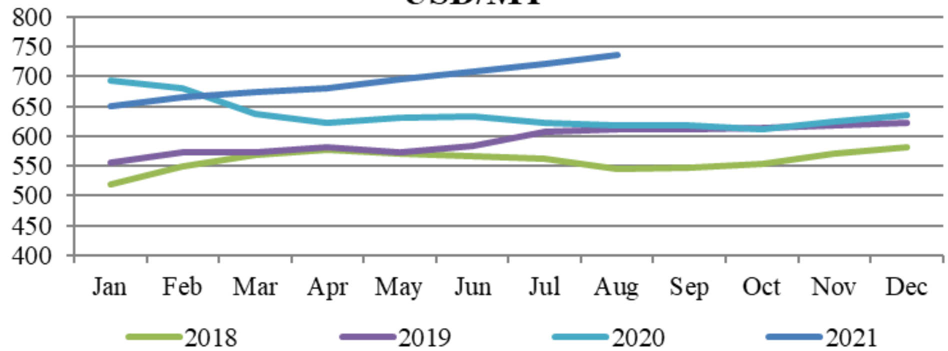
A significant share of raw milk produced in households never undergoes industrial processing and is thus reflected in the “Fluid Use Domestic Consumption” category. Raw milk remains in the households, and there is limited information and no official statistics on milk further distribution in this category. A notable share of this milk is processed into simple, traditional dairy products: mainly sour cream, soft cottage cheese, and (rarely) butter for further in-house consumption and sale in open-air markets. Since no information on household cheese or butter production and consumption exist, milk retained by households is reflected in “Fluid Use Domestic Consumption” category, causing an unavoidable underestimation of cheese and butter production and consumption in Ukraine.

COVID-19 had a limited impact on the production and processing of dairy products. As of October of 2021, Ukrainian dairy processing facilities did not stop operations because of COVID-19 outbreaks. However open-air market closures in 2020 led to re-distribution of raw milk flows and increased processing. Households were unable to sell fluid milk and traditional dairy products through this channel and had to sell their milk to processors. This limitation was short-lived and partially ignored by rural communities and local authorities. Its overall impact on Ukrainian dairy market structure was insignificant.

Pasteurized Fluid Milk

Shrinking raw milk supplies and increased milk prices resulted in almost a 20 percent surge in pasteurized milk prices. Almost all fluid milk imports reflected in the PSD table are milk for retail trade in packaging of different sizes. High world market prices did not allow for fluid milk import increases, but 2021 imports are expected to remain close to the all-time high level reached in 2020. Neighboring Poland and Belarus will continue to dominate on supplying this market. Ukraine contracted pasteurized fluid milk exports due to increased raw milk prices. Over two third of Ukraine's fluid milk exports are pasteurized milk in retail packaging, with neighboring Moldova and Georgia being the key export destinations.

Figure 5. Pasturized Fluid Milk Wholesale Price, USD/MT

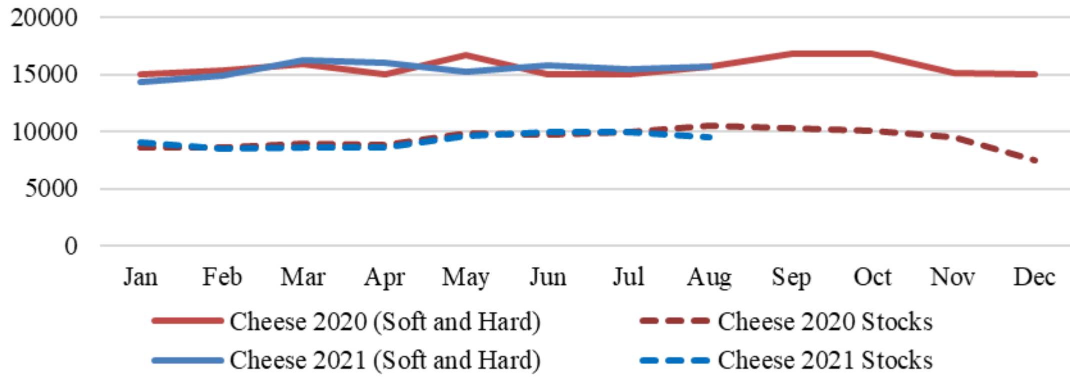


Source: Ukraine's State Statistics Service, FAS/Kyiv calculations

Cheese (Hard and Soft)

Ukrainian cheese production remains rather stable in 2021 despite turbulent markets. Energy price increases had limited impact on production cost growth, so many Ukrainian processors preferred cheese production to butter and SMP. Ukrainian producers remain under pressure from French, Italian, and Dutch cheese in the upper market segment and Polish cheese in the middle segment. In 2021, in many cases, the retail price of Ukrainian cheese exceeded comparable imports. Although recipes for domestically produced and import cheese differ, consumers are getting used to new tastes. High raw milk prices and the short supply leave Ukrainian cheesemakers with slim margins, especially in the lower market segment where the majority of them found themselves in 2020/21.   This situation is not expected to change in 2022.

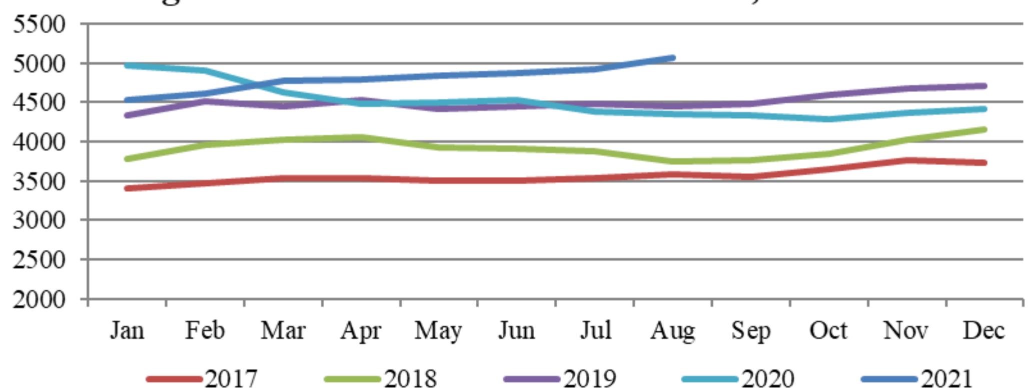
Figure 6. Chese Production (Hard and Soft) and Stocks, MT



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Ukrainian cheese producers increased prices to a 5-year high in the first half of 2021. Growing cheese imports did not stop the increase, as imported cheese prices also grew significantly. Prices are expected to remain strong in the remaining months of 2021 and 2022. Production is expected to remain slightly above 2020 levels despite growing domestic demand. Competition with imports will remain very strong.

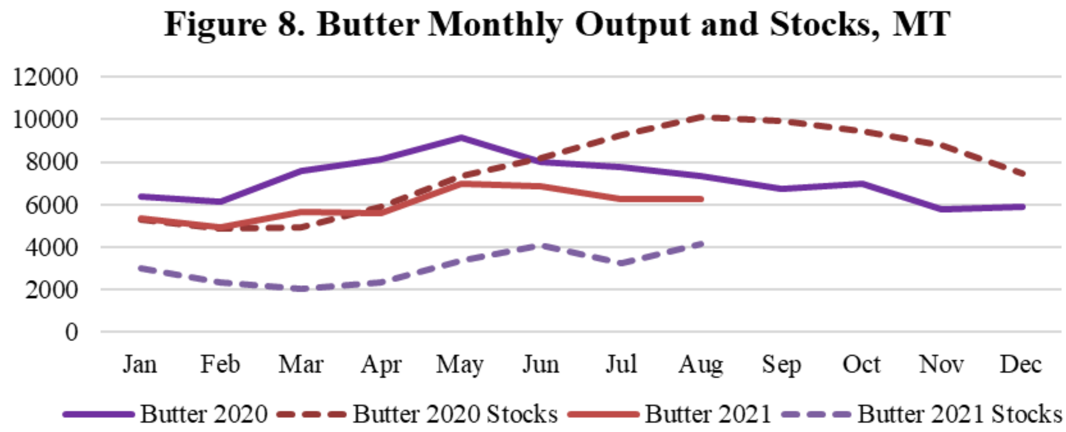
Figure 7. Hard Cheese Wholesale Price, USD/MT



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

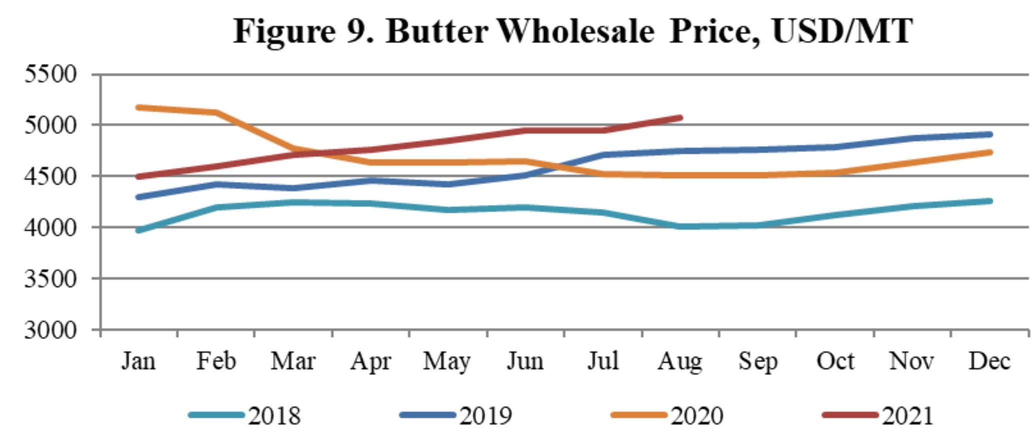
Butter

High raw milk prices and high energy costs led to lower butter production in the first half of 2021. A significant number of Ukrainian dairy processors operate old and not very energy-efficient equipment, which make them vulnerable to energy price shocks. The Association of Ukrainian Dairy Processors reported that the impact of high natural gas prices is profound, outweighing other cost component growth, including raw milk price increases. The situation is expected to worsen in the remaining months of 2021 and likely into early 2022. Natural gas price delivery contracts are growing despite the Ukrainian government's hectic attempts to calm the market.



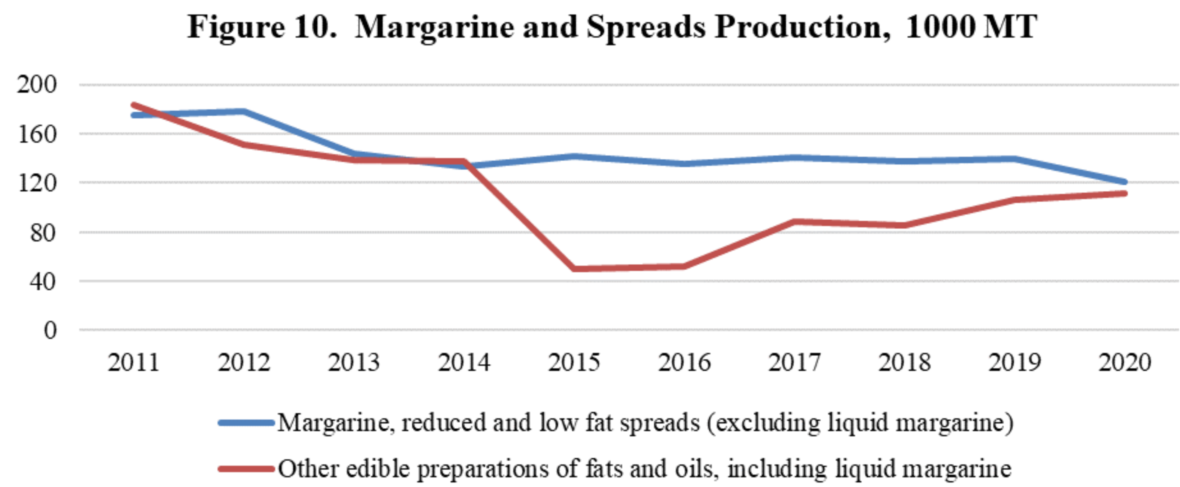
Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Butter production in 2020 was turbulent. A gradual production recovery in the spring and summer of 2020 was then hit by a lower demand in the export market and a resulting rapid buildup in butter stocks. In August of 2020, butter stocks were at an all-time high, depressing butter production in the remaining months of 2020.



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Butter prices grew significantly in the first half of 2021 and this growth is expected to accelerate toward the end of 2021. Imports of high-quality butter decreased due to even higher world market prices.

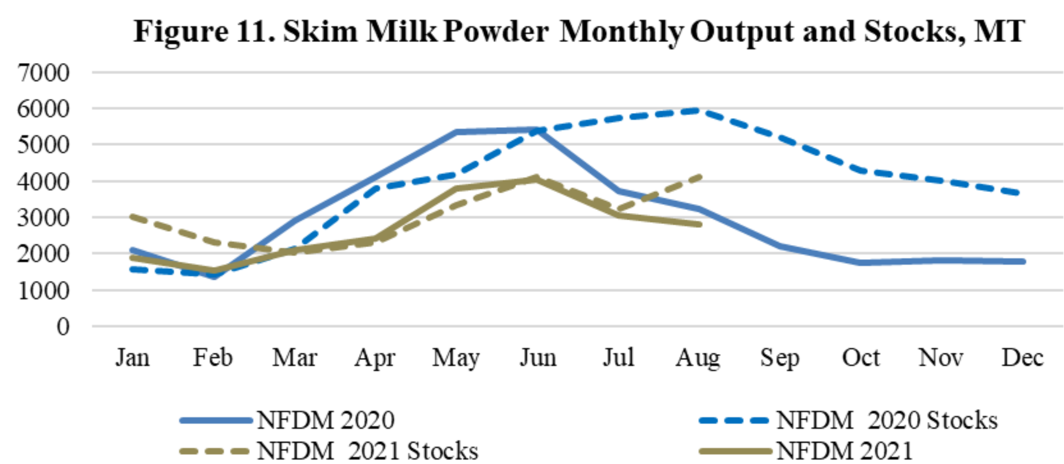


Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

The significant butter production drop is somewhat commentated by increases in margarine and spread production that approached the pre-crisis 2014 levels. Butterfat replacement by vegetable (predominately palm) oil will allow to sustain combined butter, spreads, and margarine consumption at the same level.

SMP

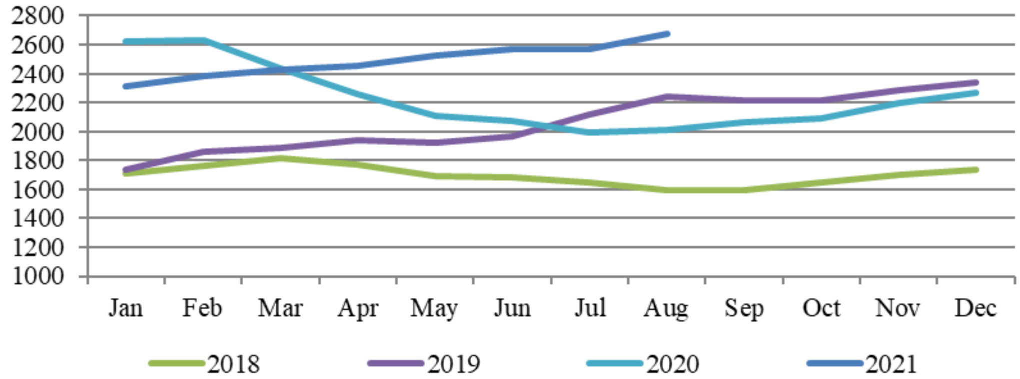
Production of SMP is tied to butter production. Similar to butter, 2021 production is impacted by shrinking milk supplies and energy cost increases. Ukrainian processors prefer to direct limited milk supplies to better margin whole milk products and cheese.



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Similar to butter, SMP production in the second half of 2020 was significant with sluggish foreign demand, which led to unusually high carryover stock that lasted until early 2021. Increased 2021 production costs are likely to result in lower production in the remaining months of 2021 and early 2022. The price situation also changed. After a significant price drop in 2020 caused by overproduction and significant stocks, SMP grew strongly with no sign of slowing down. The 2022 production is expected to be close to 2021 levels.

Figure 12. SMP Wholesale Price, USD/MT

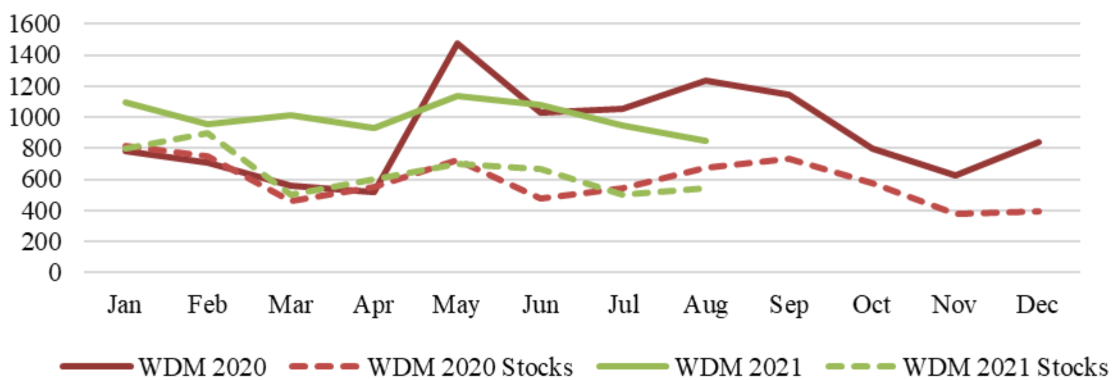


Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Whole Milk Powder

Traditional domestic and export demands for Whole Milk Powder (WMP) are insignificant with the exception of 2019, when China became responsible for almost half of all Ukrainian WMP exports. After restoration of traditional trade ties with other trading partners, imports of Ukrainian WMP in 2020 dropped to zero and Ukrainian production returned to the traditional low output model. Absent external demand, the 2022 production is expected to remain stable.

Figure 13. Whole Dry Milk Monthly Output and Stocks, MT

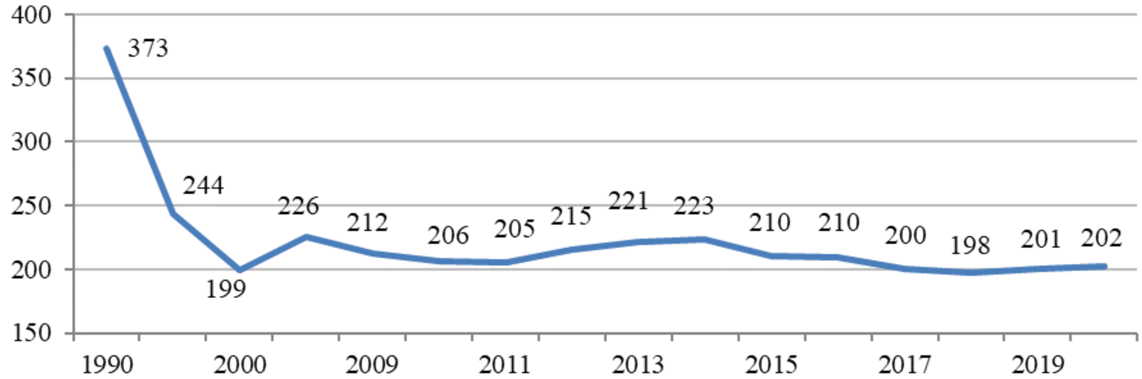


Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Consumption:

Disposable incomes of Ukrainians continued to increase both in 2020 and 2021, reaching all-time high in the summer-fall of 2021. Consumers increasingly switched to higher quality and more expensive dairy products: sophisticated whole dairy products, cheese, and UHT and lactose-free pasteurized milk. Consumption of whey, condensed milk products, and ice cream decreased insignificantly.

Figure 14. Per Capita Consumption of Milk and Dairy Products, kg/year



Source: *State Statistics Service of Ukraine*

COVID-19 had a limited impact on dairy products consumption. However, it had some impact on dairy products sales channels distribution in March-April of 2020. Many public establishments (hotels, restaurants, child-care facilities, and schools) decreased consumption, while retail chains rushed in with an increase in demand that compensated for losses in other channels. In those two months, consumers also had to switch to organized trade from traditional open-air markets, since many of them suspended operations because of quarantine. These closures were opposed by rural population and some regional authorities.

In 2020-21, Ukraine experienced two major country-wide lockdowns and numerous regional lockdowns prior to introduction of the "flexible adaptive quarantine" policy. This flexible approach allows for different restrictions to be introduced based on the regional disease status and healthcare system load. The number of COVID-19 cases of Delta variant was on the rise when this report was compiled, however, it is not expected to cause another major re-distribution of dairy product sales channels.

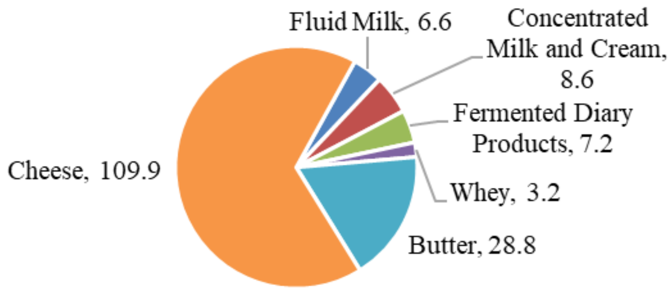
Increased demand for butter in upper and mass-market segments will be satisfied by both domestic producers and importers. Consumers in the lowest market segment are likely to switch to margarine and spreads due to high prices. The same trend will likely prevail in the processing industry. Processors will change recipes to replace butterfat with vegetable oils or decrease butter content.

Dairy substitute products (such as almond milk, soymilk, oat milk, and many others) increased their presence in retail markets. Selected groups of consumers, such as vegans or lactose-intolerant individuals, switched to new (predominately imported) products. Nevertheless, the market share and influence on mass consumption of dairy products for dairy substitutes is insignificant.

Trade:

In 2021/22 Ukraine is expected to remain a net-importer of dairy products. Imports are expected to concentrate in the premium and mass-market segments, while rather significant exports of dairy commodities will remain. A growing domestic demand for sophisticated dairy products, along with lower-quality raw milk supplies derived predominately from households, are the main reasons for these developments.

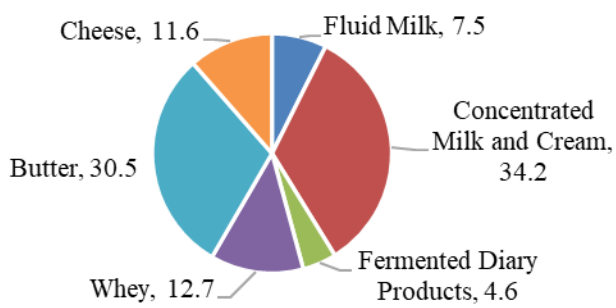
Figure 15. Ukraine's Dairy Imports in 2020, USD Million



Source: *Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

High quality cheese products of different types constituted the majority of dairy imports. Imports of butter decreased but remain significant, while infant formula, yogurt, and other processed dairy products constitute the remaining share of imports. The EU's market share increased significantly and reached 94 percent of all dairy imports. Although no U.S. dairy products are present on the Ukrainian market, recent developments opened up some niche markets, especially for cheese and premium processed dairy products.

Figure 16. Ukraine's Dairy Exports in 2020, USD Million



Source: *Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

Ukraine will continue to export large quantities of butter, concentrated sweetened milk, and technical casein. Neighboring Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries will be the major export destinations. The taste of Ukrainian dairy products is familiar for those consumers while price/quality ratio is just right.

Cheese

Once a major exportable commodity for Ukraine, cheese has become one of Ukraine's major imports, although some exports remain. Ukraine exhibits a typical lower-middle income country trade pattern: mass-market cheese produced by domestic processors is exported, while middle market segment (predominately cheese from Poland and Baltic countries) and upper market segments (cheese from France, Netherlands, and Italy) are imported. Although Ukrainian cheesemakers made significant efforts to increase cheese quality and to dominate middle market segment, imports grew significantly in 2021 and are expected to increase further in 2022.

Exports

Ukrainian traditional mass-market hard cheeses have limited export market opportunities due to its particular taste and quality. The biggest demand is concentrated in FSU countries. Due to the unavailability of the Russian market, sales are limited to only a few neighboring markets and Egypt. Insignificant exports to United States do exist, but they are likely to be limited to ethnic stores.

Table 1. Ukraine's Major Export Destinations for Cheese, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					January-July		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2021/20
_World	8051	9063	8385	7210	6379	3009	3803	26.39
Kazakhstan	3683	3735	2970	2542	2747	1053	1448	37.51
Moldova	2598	2590	2771	2623	2194	1134	1551	36.77
Georgia	175	248	246	284	312	161	228	41.61
Azerbaijan	352	245	228	238	256	157	175	11.46
Egypt	690	989	943	598	253	230	0	-100
United States	76	77	108	123	122	69	62	-10.14
Others not Listed	475	1175	1114	799	494	206	338	n/a

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Imports

Ukraine imports both high quality mass-market and gourmet cheeses. Mass market cheese (mainly Edam, Gouda, Emmental and Cheddar) occupy approximately one-half of the market. Another half is occupied by dozens of different fresh cheeses, processed cheese, and blue-veined cheeses. Ukrainian domestic producers' presence in the premium cheese category is growing in recent years, but they can have a hard time competing with famous EU products. The EU dominates the imported cheese market with an almost 97 percent market share.

Table 2. Ukraine's Major Cheese Suppliers, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					January-July		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2021/20
_World	7058	10010	13722	23724	46767	25301	28443	12.42
Poland	2707	3952	5015	9823	22479	12814	11743	-8.36
Germany	1866	2588	3594	5665	9225	4865	6453	32.64
France	735	1096	1894	2832	3874	2090	1985	-5.02
Netherlands	555	769	1052	2017	3557	1848	2589	40.1
Italy	328	385	544	820	1961	944	1294	37.08
Lithuania	105	181	241	448	1012	397	830	109.07
Denmark	102	161	344	651	803	415	508	22.41
Latvia	39	86	97	212	764	457	281	-38.51
Others not Listed	672	810	949	1267	3095	1471	2761	n/a

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

The competitive market landscape is not expected to change in 2022. Imports are expected to grow, following consumer income rise, while exports will remain limited to neighboring countries.

<u>*Butter*</u>

After a significant production and export peak caused by unusually high demand (and price) for butter in the world market, Ukraine decreased exports in 2019-21. Facing shrinking raw milk supplies, the only way to increase exports was through substitution of animal fats with vegetable oils in processed dairy products offered to domestic consumers. A gradual decrease in production and exports is expected to continue in 2022.

Exports

Ukraine continues to ship limited quantities of butter predominately to traditional FSU neighbors. China completely stopped butter imports in 2021 following the restoration of traditional trade ties. Exports to Turkmenistan continued uninterrupted in 2020 and 2021 despite transit restrictions imposed by the Russian Federation in early September 2020. Export numbers for

2022 are expected to be similar to 2021 despite production cost increase; the same problem will be impacting Ukraine's competitors.

Table 3. Ukraine's Major Export Destinations for Butter, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					January-July		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2021/20
_World	9140	27559	28815	16167	9404	5915	5112	-13,58
Azerbaijan	138	864	1474	2189	2883	2122	1447	-31,81
Moldova	455	1175	1640	2074	1772	896	1157	29,13
Georgia	1816	2197	1784	1673	1607	922	758	-17,79
Israel	106	482	382	1317	926	514	333	-35,21
Armenia	614	837	888	1152	689	553	131	-76,31
China	0	25	442	25	282	181	0	-100
Turkmenistan	20	42	522	68	275	196	435	121,94
Others not Listed	5989	21940	21681	7669	969	530	851	n/a

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Growing EU market prices for butter resulted in an unexpected import drop in 2021. Imports of butter grew fast in 2019-20 driven by income increases. High butter prices resulted in consumers' switch to margarine consumption in the lowest market segment. Imported butter remains available predominately in the upper market segment. Increased imports from New Zealand and Germany came too late to change the trend.

Table 4. Ukraine's Major Butter Suppliers, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					January-July		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2021/20
World	995	747	1091	3388	9980	7581	4458	-41.2
Poland	62	0	2	569	5234	4789	762	-84.09
Netherlands	157	300	355	1974	1516	1266	302	-76.15
Germany	11	139	360	316	993	467	935	100.21
New Zealand	276	0	16	147	707	0	149	0
Belgium	3	1	4	14	416	299	117	-60.87
France	165	122	128	184	408	213	193	-9.39
Italy	8	6	8	31	208	148	124	-16.22
Others not Listed	314	179	219	153	496	398	1878	n/a

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Skim Milk Powder

Exports

Ukraine's exports of SMP are diversified with multiple destinations in the neighboring FSU Republics, Far East Asia, and Northern Africa. Increased SMP production cost resulted in a 2021 export drop which is expected to extend into early 2022. Although China continued SMP imports from Ukraine, it is not expected to remain the major export destination.

Table 5. Ukraine's Major Export Destinations for SMP, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					January-July		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2021/20
World	34138	28724	23340	19735	16218	10042	9178	-8.6
Bangladesh	5032	5327	5275	3490	2200	1100	1400	27.27
Georgia	1670	2398	2678	1690	2043	1215	620	-48.97
China	0	100	2050	3625	1485	910	400	-56.04
Kazakhstan	8285	6581	3363	961	1109	848	133	-84.32
Moldova	1550	987	501	777	1089	847	103	-87.84
Armenia	1919	2208	1719	1225	998	782	351	-55.12
Azerbaijan	805	2009	648	883	996	677	117	-82.72
Israel	212	643	487	677	941	516	342	-33.72
Others not Listed	16066	8511	6620	6410	5357	3149	5712	n/a

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Imports of SMP are growing but are still insignificant. Ukraine imports higher quality SMP predominately from EU countries.

Whole Milk Powder

Traditionally, WMP production in Ukraine was insignificant, as the SMP and butter combo provided Ukrainian processors better margins. Increased production cost also impacted WMP production.

Exports

Led by Chinese demand changes, production and export of WMP doubled in 2019 and dropped back in 2020. Additional demand from traditional markets in Middle East and FSU countries resulted in another WMP export increase in 2021, but numbers remain low. Similar to SMP, exports are expected to decrease further in 2021. Domestic demand for WMP remains insignificant.

Table 6. Ukraine's Major Export Destinations for WMP, MT

Partner Country	Calendar Year					January-July		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	%Δ 2021/20
World	1982	3857	4231	8599	3731	2699	3686	36.57
Libya	0	0	0	0	667	493	938	90.26
Israel	186	923	778	784	914	731	604	-17.37
Armenia	765	699	493	656	444	444	481	8.33
Algeria	50	825	200	400	150	150	400	166.67
Guyana	0	0	0	21	103	64	247	285.94
Azerbaijan	161	184	107	239	353	308	243	-21.1
Lebanon	135	350	350	295	275	175	200	14.29
Others not Listed	711	991	2302	6204	825	336	574	n/a

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Import of WMP is insignificant.

Statistical Tables

Table 7. Fluid Milk PSD Table*

Dairy, Milk, Fluid Ukraine	2020		2021		2022
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2020		Market Year Begin: Jan 2021		Market Year Begin: Jan 2022
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	New Post
Cows In Milk	1840	1789	1750	1722	1640
Cows Milk Production	9000	9258	8600	8800	8300
Other Milk Production	190	208	180	200	190
Total Production	9190	9466	8780	9000	8490
Other Imports	13	13	16	13	13
Total Imports	13	13	16	13	13
Total Supply	9203	9479	8796	9013	8503
Other Exports	15	19	6	13	10
Total Exports	15	19	6	13	10
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	4550	5025	4400	4960	4593
Factory Use Consum.	3668	3512	3450	3150	3050
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	970	923	940	890	850
Total Dom. Consumption	9188	9460	8790	9000	8493
Total Distribution	9203	9479	8796	9013	8503

**These are not official USDA numbers*
Crimea numbers are included

Table 8. Hard and Soft Cheese Production, Supply and Distribution Table*

Dairy, Cheese Ukraine	2020		2021		2022
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2020		Market Year Begin: Jan 2021		Market Year Begin: Jan 2022
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	New Post
Beginning Stocks	8	8	11	7	7
Production	180	190	165	192	190
Other Imports	49	47	60	53	58
Total Imports	49	47	60	53	58
Total Supply	237	245	236	252	255
Other Exports	6	6	7	8	8
Total Exports	6	6	7	8	8
Human Dom. Consumption	220	232	218	237	240
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	220	232	218	237	240
Total Use	226	238	225	245	248
Ending Stocks	11	7	11	7	7
Total Distribution	237	245	236	252	255

*These are not official USDA numbers
Crimea numbers are included

Table 9. Butter Production, Supply and Distribution Table*

Dairy, Butter Ukraine	2020		2021		2022
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2020		Market Year Begin: Jan 2021		Market Year Begin: Jan 2022
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	New Post
Beginning Stocks	6	6	13	7	7
Production	82	89	77	72	70
Other Imports	10	10	8	6	8
Total Imports	10	10	8	6	8
Total Supply	98	105	98	85	85
Other Exports	9	9	11	8	8
Total Exports	9	9	11	8	8
Domestic Consumption	76	89	73	70	70
Total Use	85	98	84	78	78
Ending Stocks	13	7	14	7	7
Total Distribution	98	105	98	85	85

*These are not official USDA numbers
Crimea numbers are included

Table 10. Skim Milk Powder Production, Supply and Distribution Table*

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry Ukraine	2020		2021		2022
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2020		Market Year Begin: Jan 2021		Market Year Begin: Jan 2022
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	New Post
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	4	3
Production	36	36	35	28	28
Other Imports	3	3	1	3	3
Total Imports	3	3	1	3	3
Total Supply	41	41	38	35	34
Other Exports	16	16	20	14	12
Total Exports	16	16	20	14	12
Human Dom. Consumption	23	21	16	18	19
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	23	21	16	18	19
Total Use	39	37	36	32	31
Ending Stocks	2	4	2	3	3
Total Distribution	41	41	38	35	34

**These are not official USDA numbers*
Crimea numbers are included

Table 11. Whole Milk Powder Production, Supply and Distribution Table*

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder Ukraine	2020		2021		2022
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2020		Market Year Begin: Jan 2021		Market Year Begin: Jan 2022
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	New Post
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	0	0
Production	11	11	10	12	11
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	12	12	11	12	11
Other Exports	4	4	7	5	4
Total Exports	4	4	7	5	4
Human Dom. Consumption	7	8	3	7	7
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	7	8	3	7	7
Total Use	11	12	10	12	11
Ending Stocks	1	0	1	0	0
Total Distribution	12	12	11	12	11

**These are not official USDA numbers*
Crimea numbers are included

Attachments:

No Attachments