



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 10/19/2000

GAIN Report #SW0018

## Sweden

### Dairy and Products

#### Annual

#### 2000

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#### **Report Highlights:**

**Swedish exports of dairy products continued to grow in 1999, up 10 percent, or 7,000 tons. However, export growth did not match the import growth of 25 percent, or 13,000 tons. In April, 2000, the leading dairy, Arla, merged with Danish MD Foods into Arla Foods. Arla Foods has a turnover of USD 5 billion. In September, 2000, the Swedish dairies MILKO and NNP merged into MILKO. On Oktober 31, Skane Dairies and French Danone will establish a joint company in the south of Sweden.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Stockholm [SW1], SW

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## Executive Summary

The Swedish dairy sector relies heavily on its domestic market, which was valued at SEK 23 billion (USD 3 million) in 1999. More than 40 percent of total production is consumed as fresh milk and cream. Dairy imports amounted to 69 thousand tons, up 25 percent from 1998. Major dairy imports in 1999 were: cheese 39,000 tons (up 10 percent), yoghurt 14,400 tons (up 60 percent) and icecream 10,000 tons (up 26 percent). In value, total imports amounted to SEK 1,691 million (USD 204 million), up 10 percent from 1998.

Increased competition from other EU producers in its domestic market has forced Sweden into export markets. The growth in exports is not keeping pace with imports however. In 1999, dairy exports amounted to 74 thousand tons, up 10 percent from 1998. In value, exports amounted to SEK 1,467 million (USD 178 million), down 4 percent from 1998. Major dairy exports in 1999 were: 16,500 tons of cheese (up 2 percent from 1998), 11,500 tons of butter (down 23 percent), 10,600 tons of milk powder (up 43 percent) and 5,800 tons of yoghurt (down 15 percent). The growth in icecream exports continued in 1999. Total exports of icecream amounted to 16,800 tons in 1999, up 6 percent from 1998.

The Swedish dairy sector is governed by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU. Production is limited by its national delivery quota of 3.3 million tons which is effective until 2008.

Direct production support- in the form of price support- is available only to producers in the northern-most areas. The sector is otherwise supported with variable EU export subsidies to third countries and certain EU financed programs to promote domestic consumption.

The national delivery quota was exceeded in 1999, when delivered production amounted to 3.35 million tons. During the first quarter of 2000, deliveries were down 1 percent from the same period in 1999. The long-term trend of a declining number of producers (down 8 percent from July 1999 to the present) and increased consolidation will likely continue. The consolidation within the industrial sector is also increasing. In April, 2000, the leading Swedish dairy association, Arla, merged with the Danish association, MD Foods, into Arla Foods. Arla Foods is the largest dairy company in northern Europe with a turnover of SEK 40 billion (USD 5 billion). In September, 2000, two Swedish dairy companies in northern Sweden, MILKO and NNP, merged into MILKO. The new company has a turnover of SEK 3.2 billion (USD 0.4 billion). Recently, the Swedish dairy company Skane Dairies and the French food company Danone agreed to establish a joint-venture. Joint-venture operations will commence on October 31, 2000, and activities will include production, sales and product development.

Exchange rates used:

Average, 1998: 1USD = SEK 7.95

Average, 1999: 1USD = SEK 8.26

## Section I. Situation and Outlook

### Production

#### Primary Production

Milk production is limited by the national quota of 3.3 million tons. Total milk production in Sweden amounted to 3.35 million tons in 1999. Deliveries to dairies amounted to 98 percent of quota with an average of 4.12 percent fat and 3.13 percent protein. Up to August, 2000, deliveries are 1.1 percent lower than last year. A trend of decreasing fat content in milk has been accentuated lately. This, to some extent, is attributed to an increased use of genetics from the U.S. Low fat content is not favored by the quota system as the quota was based on milk with 4.33 percent fat content. Fat content, in the first quarter of 2000, rose slightly, however, to an average of 4.2 percent.

The long-term trend of increasing average yield and decreasing number of cattle continues. Sweden has (together with Finland and Germany) the strongest dairy herd decline in the EU. The number of milk producers dropped by 8 percent to 13,243 in 1999. During the past ten years the number has been halved. The average herd size grew slightly to 36 head. Most dairy farms have herds of 10-49 cows. Structural adjustment will probably increase since free trade in milk quotas is now allowed (refer to policy section). The total cow herd dropped slightly to 448 thousand head. The average milk yield per cow is the highest in the EU. In 1999 yield increased by 1 percent to 7,419 kg per cow.

The profitability of dairy farming is poor. The additional costs imposed by conformance with animal welfare regulations will cause further structural adjustments.

The national dairy farmers' organization, Svensk Mjolk (SM) continues to advocate GMO-free feed. Swedish producers are also against the use of BST to increase milk production.

Organic milk production is increasing in pace with the demand. The range of organic products is broadening to meet consumer demands. In 1999, 3.5 percent of milk production was organic. During the first six months of 2000, the delivery of organic milk increased by 25 percent. Production of organic cream increased by 12 percent during the same period, and organic cheese production increased by 21 percent to 250 tons (less than 1 percent of total cheese production). Additional EU subsidies for organic production coupled with higher prices to the farmer can make organic dairy farming more profitable.

#### The Dairy Industry

Structural adjustments are not only confined to the farm. The number of dairies continues to decline. With the closure of another dairy in 1999, the total number of plants was reduced to 50 (16 dairy companies). Out of these, 27 units have cheese production, 10 units milk powder production and 8 units butter production. Only 8 units do not belong to dairy cooperatives.

In April, 2000, the leading Swedish dairy association merged with the Danish association, Danish Food, into

Arla Foods. The dairy giant has a turnover of SEK 40 billion (USD 5 billion) and total milk deliveries of 6.2 million tons in Sweden and Denmark. Arla Foods has over 74 dairy plants in Denmark and Sweden, production in 8 countries, and sales offices in 23 countries. The merger shifts the competition in the market. However, major retail chains are not worried since other dairy giants and an open market guarantee adequate competition.

On October 31, 2000, the Swedish dairy company, Skane Dairies, and the French food company, Danone, will establish a joint company in the south of Sweden. Its activities will be production of dairy products, sales and product development. In September, 2000, MILKO and NNP merged into MILKO. The new company, situated in the northern area of Sweden, has a turnover of SEK 3.2 billion (USD 0.4 billion).

Table 1. Swedish dairies, delivery shares in 1999.

Dairy Company	Share of Deliveries (%)
Arla Foods	64
Skane Dairies	13
MILKO	12.5
Norrmejerier (Northern)	6
Falkopings Dairy	2
Gefleortens Dairy	1
Other small dairies	1.5
Total	100

Table 2. Utilization of milk in dairies in 1999.

Dairy Product	Per cent
Fluids	42
Cheese	37
Milk Powder	15
Feed	1
Others	5
Total	100

Since 1995, more than one third of delivered milk has been used for fluids. Organic milk has a 3.5 percent of sales volume. The use of delivered milk for cheese has been declining since 1994, as cheese production has been squeezed by EU competition. However, cheese production in 1999 increased by 3 percent to 128,000 tons. Due

to a strong demand for domestic produced cheese, production is growing, despite stiff competition. Production of butter decreased by 15 percent to 26,000 tons in 1999. Butter exports dropped 15 percent due to decreased production. Sweden produces only 3 percent of EU milk powder production. Full fat milk powder production is small but increasing.

## Prices

The producer price for milk in Sweden is one of the highest in the EU. The average price paid to producers amounted to SEK 2.96 per kg in 1999, which was almost the same level as in 1998. Please see tables in section II for more details on producer prices as well as export and import prices.

## Consumption

Swedish consumption of dairy products amounted to SEK 26 billion (USD 3 billion) in 1999, which is 17 percent of the total food market (excluding alcohol and tobacco). Dairy product consumption is diminishing. Fluid milk is the largest product consumed, followed by hard cheeses. Milk consumption in general, is declining and encountering stiff competition from other drinks such as bottled water and sodas. The only consumer groups with steady milk consumption are schools and daycare centers. Organic milk consumption has gained, however, up 20 percent in volume during the first six months of the year 2000. Consumption of medium fat milk has increased slightly. While the consumption of milk is declining, the consumption of icecream is increasing (up 2 percent). Cream consumption is growing slightly, contradictory to health concerns. Consumption of fermented products is stable, although yoghurt consumption is increasing (up 4 percent in 1999 and 1 percent during the first six months of year 2000). About 80 percent of total production of yoghurt and sour milk is non-flavored. However, a "sweet trend" is apparent among Swedish consumers, and the market for flavored products is expanding. Arla Foods has broadened its production of such products. The consumption of cheese is increasing and tastes are becoming more international. Health aspects concern Swedish consumers and functional food is a growing market.

Table 3. Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products, kg.

Product	1996	1997	1998	1999
Fresh milk fluids	121.6	117.5	115.7	113.6
Fermented milk fluids	29.3	26.5	26.4	27.2
Cream, 27 % fat and above	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.7
Cream, below 27 % fat	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
Butter	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
Cheese	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.7
Total dairy products	179.3	171.2	169.5	168.5

## Trade

Competition is stiff in the dairy market and Sweden is at a disadvantage with higher production costs. Increased competition from other EU producers has forced Sweden into export markets. Sweden is mainly exporting to EU countries. However, significant volumes go to Russia and Estonia, which are geographically close to Sweden. The Russian crisis had direct effects on the dairy industry. In 1998, butter exports to Russia dropped from 25 to 7 percent of total exports. Cheese exports dropped from 20 percent to 14 percent. However, butter exports to Russia are picking up. In 1999, 20 percent of butter exports went to Russia. Cheese exports decreased further though, and only 6 percent of total exports went to Russia in 1999.

Imports of dairy products into Sweden are steadily increasing. In 1999, total imports increased by 25 percent to 69 thousand tons. Cheese exports were up 10 percent compared to 1998 and amounted to 39 thousand tons. Icecream imports increased by 6 percent. Imports of yoghurt have increased by more than 60 percent. Finland has almost 98 percent of the Swedish import market, and almost 10 percent of total yoghurt consumption.

## Stocks

The market for milk powder is strong and prices are relatively high. Consequently, official stocks processed in March- August, 2000, in Sweden, have been sold out. The intervention system for butter has not yet been used in Sweden. Support to private storage of milk powder is also not used in Sweden.

## Policy

Swedish policies on animal welfare are very strict and increase farmers' production costs. For example, buildings and compulsory manure tanks must comply to certain measures and standards to ensure animal and environmental safety. All dairy cattle older than 6 months must be able to graze during the summer months. Taxes on fuel and fertilizers are higher than elsewhere in the EU, and also add to production costs. This has been the subject of much debate, and recently, the Swedish Government (GOS) decided to remove taxes on fertilizers beginning next year. The Government also promised to take taxes on fuel into consideration.

As of January 15, 2000, Sweden has allowed free trade in quotas. Before, the quota system allowed trade once a year and only within the region where the farm was located. The price was set by BOA (Board of Agriculture). The former system showed difficulties in achieving a balance between supply and demand and impeded structural adjustments.

Direct production support- in the form of price support- is available only to producers in the northern-most areas. The sector is otherwise supported with variable EU export subsidies to third countries and certain EU financed programs to promote domestic consumption. Support to organic milk production is available through environmental support to organic crop growing. The support amounts to about SEK 600 (USD 73) per cow and year (about 2 percent of total income per cow).

The outcome of Agenda 2000 will not have much affect on milk production in as much as the quota system will remain in place until 2008. However, Agenda 2000 did include area payments for grass silage in both Finland and Sweden, where corn traditionally is not grown. This has reduced a disadvantage Swedish farmers have faced. Sweden's official position regarding the milk reform is rather radical. The GOS is in favor of dismantling

the quota system. In 2003, the quota system will come up for review with a view to its discontinuation after 2006. In anticipation of the planned review, Sweden, together with Denmark, Italy and the UK, is working on a proposal for a new milk regime. The GOS is also in favor of cutting support prices, but advocates transitional compensation support. Support price reduction will be affected by WTO negotiations and the enlargement of EU.

The Swedish dairy farmers organization, Svensk Mjolk (SM) is, like the GOS, favoring a reform. However, SM believes that dismantling the quota system by 2006 would be too soon. SM is also in favor of reducing the support price, but advocate full compensation through direct payments.

The GOS wants to speed up the EU enlargement process. However, the new member states will have significant difficulties in adopting the quota system. The GOS advocates a system whereby the new member states can choose between the quota system and support. The GOS believes that countries choosing the quota system should be rationed relatively high quotas. The GOS thinks that milk produced in the new member states should either meet EU's quality requirements or sold on their domestic markets.

## **Marketing**

Marketing possibilities for U.S. products in Sweden are probably strongest within the value-added products markets, such as yoghurt and icecream. The cheese market is becoming more international but competition to be faced is strong. However, the consumption of cheese is increasing and volumes could perhaps be improved. Certified organic products could possibly find a market in Sweden where demand is currently exceeding supply.

## Section II. Statistical Section

### PS&D Tables

#### Milk

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid				(1000 HEAD)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Cows In Milk	435	448	420	420	0	420
Cows Milk Production	3340	3299	3340	3300	0	3300
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	3340	3299	3340	3300	0	3300
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3340	3299	3340	3300	0	3300
Intra EC Exports	11	5	12	5	0	5
Other Exports	0	3	0	5	0	5
TOTAL Exports	11	8	12	10	0	10
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	1400	1373	1400	1400	0	1400
Factory Use Consum.	1869	1863	1869	1830	0	1830
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	60	55	59	60	0	60
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3329	3291	3328	3290	0	3290
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3340	3299	3340	3300	0	3300
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Cheese**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Beginning Stocks	58	58	57	61	57	59
Production	129	128	130	130	0	130
Intra EC Imports	38	38	40	40	0	40
Other Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	38	39	40	40	0	40
TOTAL SUPPLY	225	225	227	231	57	229
Intra EC Exports	20	14	22	20	0	20
Other Exports	4	2	4	4	0	4
TOTAL Exports	24	16	26	24	0	24
Human Dom. Consumption	120	122	120	123	0	123
Other Use, Losses	24	26	24	25	0	25
Total Dom. Consumption	144	148	144	148	0	148
TOTAL Use	168	164	170	172	0	172
Ending Stocks	57	61	57	59	0	57
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	225	225	227	231	0	229
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	1	0	0	0	0

**Butter**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Butter				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Beginning Stocks	5	3	6	11	6	11
Production	29	31	27	27	0	27
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	34	34	33	38	6	38
Intra EC Exports	9	7	9	10	0	10
Other Exports	5	4	5	5	0	5
TOTAL Exports	14	11	14	15	0	15
Domestic Consumption	14	12	13	12	0	12
TOTAL Use	28	23	27	27	0	27
Ending Stocks	6	11	6	11	0	11
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	34	34	33	38	0	38
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Nonfat Milk Powder**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry			(1000 MT)		
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/2000		01/2001
Beginning Stocks	18	18	19	20	18	19
Production	32	34	30	30	0	30
Intra EC Imports	2	3	2	2	0	2
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	2	3	2	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	52	55	51	52	18	51
Intra EC Exports	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other Exports	7	9	7	7	0	7
TOTAL Exports	8	10	8	8	0	8
Human Dom. Consumption	22	22	22	22	0	22
Other Use, Losses	3	3	3	3	0	3
Total Dom. Consumption	25	25	25	25	0	25
TOTAL Use	33	35	33	33	0	33
Ending Stocks	19	20	18	19	0	18
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	52	55	51	52	0	51
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Whole Milk Powder**

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1999		01/1999		01/1999
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	7	0	7	0	7
Intra EC Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	8	0	8	0	8
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL Exports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Human Dom. Consumption	0	7	0	7	0	7
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	0	7	0	7	0	7
TOTAL Use	0	8	0	8	0	8
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	8	0	8	0	8
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Trade Matrices

### Milk

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Germany	5726	Germany	7867
Denmark	1626	Denmark	4682
United Kingdom	358	Finland	242
Finland	234	United Kingdom	94
Estonia	148	Estonia	77
France	21	Russia	8
Russia	10	Latvia	1
Switzerland	6		
Latvia	2		
Total for Others	8131		12971
Others not Listed			146
Grand Total	8131		13117

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Germany	116	Netherlands	822
Netherlands	71	Denmark	424
Finland	58	Finland	121
Denmark	46	Germany	95
Ireland	6	United Kingdom	39
United Kingdom	5		
Total for Others	302		1501
Others not Listed	3		5
Grand Total	305		1506

**Cheese**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	664	U.S.	864
Others		Others	
Finland	4703	Finland	5558
Greece	3668	Greece	3443
Russia	2231	Denmark	2477
Denmark	1557	Germany	1407
Spain	1343	Russia	1005
Germany	951	Spain	733
United Kingdom	275	United Kingdom	292
Norway	223	Norway	99
Belgium & Lux	131	Belgium & Lux	99
Estonia	118	Estonia	79
Total for Others	15200		15192
Others not Listed	267		395
Grand Total	16131		16451

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	1	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Denmark	13368	Denmark	13653
Germany	7329	Netherlands	9616
Netherlands	6397	Germany	6895
France	2875	France	3144
Ireland	995	United Kingdom	1343
Italy	988	Italy	1174
United Kingdom	813	Belgium & Lux	732
Belgium	794	Finland	670
Norway	645	Norway	651
Greece	457	Greece	629
Total for Others	34661		38507
Others not Listed	739		460
Grand Total	35401		38969

**Butter**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
France	2842	Denmark	3319
Denmark	2410	Russia	2213
Germany	1317	Netherlands	1939
Estonia	1077	Germany	918
Russia	942	Turkey	806
Netherlands	925	Italy	694
Iran	832	Belgium & Lux	332
Belgium & Lux	781	France	227
Turkey	655	Iran	220
Italy	560	Estonia	103
Total for Others	12341		10771
Others not Listed	898		693
Grand Total	13239		11464

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
United Kingdom	34	United Kingdom	35
Denmark	29	Denmark	24
Germany	10	Germany	9
Total for Others	73		68
Others not Listed	0		20
Grand Total	73		88

**Nonfat Milk Powder**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Egypt	1452	Egypt	4020
Kuwait	1088	Turkey	1490
United Kingdom	1021	Nigeria	1147
Nigeria	667	Denmark	838
Denmark	411	Dominican Rep.	150
Tunisia	296	Bahrain	142
HongKong	265	HongKong	90
Turkey	264		
Bahrain	253		
Dominican Rep.	200		
Total for Others	5917		7877
Others not Listed	1025		1923
Grand Total	6942		9800

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Denmark	1171	Denmark	1797
Netherlands	322	Finland	609
Finland	242	Germany	503
Germany	192	Ireland	42
New Zealand	110	Netherlands	7
Lebanon	31		
Ireland	21		
Belgium	12		
Total for Others	2101		2958
Others not Listed			8
Grand Total	2101		2966

**Whole Milk Powder**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Egypt	170	Egypt	500
Algeria	135	Algeria	209
Ivory Coast	74	Ivory Coast	186
Saudi Arabia	45		
Myanmar	20		
Finland	1		
Russia	1		
Total for Others	446		895
Others not Listed	0		63
Grand Total	446		958

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Denmark	817	Denmark	547
Netherlands	40	Finland	36
Germany	29	Netherlands	22
United Kingdom	5	Germany	4
Total for Others	891		609
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	891		610

## Yoghurt

		Units:	metric tons
Export	1998	1999	change %
Finland	6697	5365	-20
Denmark	132	23	-83
Norway	112	313	179
Estonia	3	34	1033
Others	0	16	ERR
Total volume (MT)	6944	5751	-17
Total value ('000 \$)	7131	5630	-21

		Units:	metric tons
Import	1998	1999	change %
USA	46	36	-22
Finland	8797	14109	60
Germany	49	91	86
Denmark	44	107	143
Greece	13	21	62
Belgium	10	59	490
Others	0	15	ERR
Total volume (MT)	8959	14438	61
Total value ('000 \$)	6746	11839	75

**Icecream**

		Units:	metric tons
Export	1998	1999	change %
Finland	6159	6626	8
Denmark	1640	4357	166
Spain	1197	402	-66
UK	978	547	-44
Greece	937	611	-35
Netherlands	897	1058	18
Belgium	757	519	-31
Australia	561	130	-77
USA	13	51	292
Others	2696	2546	-6
Total volume (MT)	15835	16847	6
Total value ('000 \$)	36155	32547	-10

		Units:	metric tons
Import	1998	1999	change %
USA	0	0	ERR
UK	2316	2389	3
France	1931	2221	15
Germany	881	1708	94
Spain	852	635	-25
Italy	608	1016	67
Denmark	461	955	107
Norway	324	618	91
Netherlands	267	156	-42
Others	329	344	5
Total volume (MT)	7969	10042	26
Total value ('000 \$)	19015	24808	30

## Prices

### Producer

Prices Table			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Prices in	SEK	per uom	100 kg
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	281	287	2.14%
Feb	281	286	1.78%
Mar	282	284	0.71%
Apr	280	283	1.07%
May	290	290	0.00%
Jun	309	302	-2.27%
Jul	317	321	1.26%
Aug	319	326	2.19%
Sep	325		-100.00%
Oct	323		-100.00%
Nov	302		-100.00%
Dec	299		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	SEK 8.26	Local currency/US \$	

### Export/Import Prices

Average Import/Export prices for Swedish Dairy Trade, SEK/kg						
Year	Cheese		Butter		Milk Powder	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
1995	25.18	*	18.71	16.10	18.87	23.35
1996	28.75	*	21.36	34.85	15.66	17.80
1997	25.52	*	20.42	30.46	14.82	17.53
1998	29.94	33.66	24.21	42.27	13.72	18.87
1999	28.48	32.19	19.40	31.71	11.50	17.50
Source: Official trade data.						
* unavailable						

Note: Export subsidies are not included in export prices.