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## **Brazil**

## **Dairy and Products**

## **Annual**

## **2000**

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### **Report Highlights:**

**Improved economic conditions favors demand for milk and milk products in 2000 and 2001. Domestic milk production in 2000 is estimated to rebound as a result of improved weather conditions compared to last year. Imports of dairy products continue to decline due to higher costs compared to local products.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Brasilia [BR1], BR

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## Executive Summary

The economic indicators for the first semester (Jan-Jun) of 2000 suggest a substantial improvement in Brazil's economy, compared to the same period last year, which followed a major devaluation of the Brazilian currency - the Real, in January, 1999. Inflation remains under control and is estimated to be around 6 percent in 2000, and less than 4 percent in 2001. Brazil's GDP growth for 2000 is now estimated to increase nearly 4 percent, while domestic real benchmark interest rates are expected to be below 10 percent by the end of 2000. The unemployment rate is also declining and likely will close the year below 8 percent.

The dairy sector is expected to benefit from the improved economic conditions. Production of all dairy products is expected to increase in 2000 by approximately three percent, and by four to five percent in 2001.

## Commodity Outlook for Fluid Milk

### Production

*Note: Official milk production data in Brazil is only available through 1996. Official figures do not include non-commercial and "informally" marketed milk, which represents nearly 51 percent of total milk production. OAA estimates are based on interviews with trade and government sources, and include both commercial, as well as non-commercial and informally marketed milk.*

Brazilian fluid milk production is estimated to increase by two percent in 2000, and by 3 percent in 2001, reflecting improved weather conditions in the major production areas, higher prices received by producers in 2000, and industry optimism with higher economic growth projected for 2001. OAA revised 1999 milk production data to reflect the impact of last year's prolonged drought. The following factors also support Brazil's increase in fluid milk production:

**a) Increased productivity.** The major factor contributing to increased milk production in Brazil is the increase in productivity. Our best estimate is that productivity increases an average of three percent per year. Greater concentration of dairy processing among large multinational companies, such as Nestle and Parmalat, is stimulating Brazilian dairy farmers to invest in genetics, nutrition, and management practices. During the past five years, the semen market in Brazil increased by more than 30 percent. In 1999, sales of dairy bull semen reached 2.5 million doses, about the same level as 1998, because of the devaluation of the Real in early January 1999, which seriously affected sales of imported semen. However, the market has absorbed the impact of the devaluation of the Brazilian currency, and sales for 2000 should increase above five percent, including imported dairy bull semen. The United States accounts for nearly 50 percent of Brazil's market share of imported dairy bull semen, mostly from Holstein breeding stock.

**b) Government Support:** The Brazilian federal government recently approved a dairy fund (called Pro-Leite) valued at R\$ 200 million (approximately US\$ 110 million) to increase production and quality of milk in Brazil (See policy section).

**c) Private investments:** Recent investments by major dairy processing companies in non-traditional milk producing areas, such as the state of Goias, will also continue to stimulate milk production. Goias has become the second largest producing state. Investments in this Center-West region are primarily aimed at reducing production costs, and increasing the efficiency of land and labor inputs. Feed (to supplement dairy cattle during

the dry season,) is available in this region at lower costs compared to traditional Brazilian dairy areas. In addition, fiscal incentives, primarily in the state of Goias, have attracted additional investments in the sector. Further, investments in the Center-West have been supported by Brazilian consumers' increasing acceptance of UHT (ultra high temperature) long shelf-life milk, which enables companies to transport UHT milk economically over longer distances to consumer markets.

The most recent foreign investment in the Brazilian dairy industry was made by the New Zealand Dairy Board (NZDB) with the acquisition of VIGOR (the 7<sup>th</sup> largest Brazilian dairy company, in terms of milk production, with significant market shares for different dairy products). The value of the acquisition was estimated at US\$500 million by market analysts. Major Argentine dairy processors are also looking for acquisitions or joint ventures in the Brazilian market. This concentration of milk production among fewer and stronger multinational companies is expected to continue as these companies seek to become more competitive in the market.

### **Price**

The average price of type "C" fluid milk paid to producers during 2000 is expected to reach US\$0.17 per liter, up 21 percent from US\$0.14 per liter in 1999. The value in dollar terms reflects adjustments in the exchange rate and the effects of the prolonged drought in 1999. The peak of higher prices paid to producers was (US\$0.21/liter) during the months of July and August 2000, but according to some analysts, milk prices are expected to return to the levels of US\$0.17 per liter during the high season (October 2000 - April 2001). The higher milk price in 2000 also reflects higher world prices for powdered milk.

### **Consumption**

According to our trade sources, consumption of UHT (ultra high temperature) in 2000 will reach 72 percent of total fluid milk consumption in Brazil. The increase in consumption of UHT is due to several factors, including greater convenience to consumers, carton packaging (not glass or plastic), no need for refrigeration, and competitive pricing. Brazilian supermarkets sell predominantly UHT milk, leaving "C" and "B" type fresh milk to be sold by the traditional mom-and-pop bread and convenience stores which have refrigeration for fresh milk but sell milk in smaller volumes.

Changes in Brazilian consumption since 1995 have prompted large dairy companies and cooperatives to invest in new products. Initially, UHT milk replaced type "C" fluid milk as discussed above. The second step was the introduction of different types of UHT fluid milk (low fat, non-fat, etc.) in addition to whole milk. Lastly, a wide range of frozen desserts and yogurt products are now available in the market. Large dairy processors are estimated to launch an average of 40 new dairy products annually.

Recently, two multinational dairy companies in Brazil have launched new products in the area of "functional foods", introducing this new concept to Brazilian consumers. Ingredients or components most used in these new products are calcium, soy fractions, "omega-3" fatty acids and cholesterol-lowering sterols. Although Brazilian consumers reacted positively to these "functional foods", the Ministry of Health has recently accused these companies of "fraud" in their advertising of these products, and requested that the Ministry of Justice order withdrawal of such ads from the media. Apparently this will become another legal food battle in Brazil, and will cause some confusion among Brazilian consumers, because products of animal origin, including all dairy products, are regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, and not the Ministry of Health.

## Trade

Fluid milk imports are mostly packaged UHT milk sold by companies from Argentina and Uruguay with commercial interests in Brazil, including some with distribution centers in the major consumer areas of the country - (Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo).

### Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Rate (%) *	Other Info
0401.10.10	Milk and Cream ,UHT	17	Free: Mercosul
0401.10.90	Milk and Cream, other	15	Free: Mercosul

Note: Tariffs are assessed on the CIF value of the product

## Stocks

Current milk and dairy products stocks held by major dairy companies are considered operating stocks to meet short term demand for their products. There are no government held stocks of milk or milk products in Brazil.

## Policy

The Federal Government has announced a new program to increase milk production in Brazil through modernization of the sector. The special fund is called "Pro-Leite" ("For Milk"). The total amount available under this fund during 1999/2000 is R\$ 200 million (about US\$ 110 million) and it is the first of its kind aimed to assist milk producers, by stimulating use of technology, including genetics, and cooling and other equipment typical of modern dairy farms. Farmers can access funds, provided by the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) through a network of 100 commercial and state banks in Brazil. Subsidized interest rates under this program, 8.75 percent per year, including the bank spread of 3 percent, compare to general market interest rates above 19 percent. Limited funds are available to farmers at the 19 percent rate. Amounts financed under the "Pro-Leite" program may be up to 100 percent of the borrower's technology investment needs, to a limit of R\$ 25,000 (about US\$ 14,000) per producer, with an initial 5-year payment-free grace period.

In addition to "Pro-Leite", Brazilian dairy companies and cooperatives are also financing their integrated dairy producers. Most of these investments are in cooling systems aimed at increasing the quality of fluid milk. Some large dairy cooperatives reported that 70 percent of their members are already using cooling systems at their farms. However, most dairy farmers in Brazil still use traditional milking and non-refrigerated milk storage. Increasing concentration, imports, and low prices in the dairy sector have forced many small producers out of business, and forced others to modernize their operations.

The Federal Government will likely announce a new program during the EXPOMILK show in Sao Paulo, October 25-27, 2000, aimed at improving the quality of fluid milk. This program will require that all fluid milk produced in Brazil be refrigerated on the farm by the year 2002, and transported by refrigerated trucks. About

half of all fluid milk produced in Brazil is not refrigerated at the farm.

## Commodity Outlook for Cheese

### Production

*Note: There are no official statistics on production and consumption of cheese in Brazil. OAA production estimates for cheese are based on interviews with trade contacts.*

Production of cheese in 2000 is estimated to increase by 2.5 percent reflecting mostly continued firm demand by the fast food industry and less competition from cheese imports. Human consumption of fresh cheese will increase in 2000, but at moderate rates because of the higher domestic price of cheese. The outlook is expected to improve in 2001 based on the strength of the economy.

### Consumption

Cheese consumption increased rapidly since 1995 reflecting increased consumer purchasing power and changing habits associated with the Real plan, greater employment of women, and higher consumption of meals away from home.

Fast-food, institutional, and specialty cheese (wealthier consumers) demand will continue to be firm. Production of so-called "specialty" cheeses (Gruyere, Gouda, cheddar, etc.) in 2000 will account for an estimated five percent of total cheese production in Brazil, up from only two percent four years ago. Specialty cheese thus offers a "niche" market for U.S. cheese exporters. However, competition is strong from domestic cheese producers and from traditional European cheese exporters.

Average wholesale prices of Brazilian-produced cheese by major type are:

Type	US\$/Kilogram
Minas (fresh farmer type)	3.30
Mozzarella	3.10
Provolone	3.80
Parmesan	5.10

Note: Prices for Sao Paulo market, as of 10/20/00. Average Exchange Rate: US\$1.00=R\$1.80

### Trade

Cheese imports during Jan-Aug, 2000 decreased by 12 percent. This will be the fifth consecutive year of declining cheese imports, which reflects the hike in the import tariffs since February, 1998 and the devaluation of Brazil's currency in 1999.

Since March 1999, the Ministry of Agriculture has tightened the sanitary and inspection controls on imported

cheese. The new procedures require inspection equivalency studies between exporting countries and the Brazilian dairy inspection system, pre-approval of dairy plants in the country of origin, and label registration according to the Brazilian consumer law.

OAA expects cheese imports to decline further in 2001, but at a slower rate. Cheese imports will likely stabilize at around 15,000 metric tons in the near future, with most remaining marketing opportunities being in the area of specialty cheeses.

### Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Rate (%) *	Other Info
0406.10.10	Cheese, Mozzarella	27	Mercosul: 19%
0406.10.90	Cheese, Other	19	Mercosul: Free
0406.20.00	Grated or Powdered Cheese	19	Mercosul: Free
0406.90.10	Cheese, with a fat content less than 36.0%, in weight	27	Mercosul: 19%
0406.90.20	Cheese with a fat content superior or equal to 36.0% and less than 46.0% in weight	27	Mercosul: 19%

Note: Tariffs are assessed on the CIF value of the product. Effective January 1, 2001, tariff rates, currently at 27 percent, will drop to 16%.

## Commodity Outlook for Butter

### Production

*Note: There are no official statistics on production and consumption of butter in Brazil. OAA production estimates for butter are based on interviews with trade contacts.*

Butter production is estimated to increase by nearly 3 percent in 2000, reflecting lower imports of butter oil compared to 1999. Competition from margarine remains strong; production of margarine will likely increase this year by over 4 percent, and reach 735,000 metric tons.

The current average wholesale prices of domestically produced butter are:

Type	US \$ / Kilogram
Salted	3.05
Unsalted	2.90

Note: Prices for Sao Paulo market, as of 10/20/00. Average Exchange Rate: US\$1.00=R\$1.80

## Trade

Butter imports during Jan-Aug, 2000 increased by nearly 10 percent, compared to 1999, as a result of lower imports of butter oil. Butter imports are mostly from Argentina (40 percent) and Uruguay (55 percent).

## Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Rate (%) *	Other Info
0405.10.00	Butter	19	Mercosul: Free
0405.90.10	Butter oil	19	Mercosul: Free

Note: Assessed on the CIF value of the product

## Commodity Outlook for Powder Milk

### Production

*Note: There are no official statistics on production and consumption of powdered milk in Brazil. OAA estimates for powdered milk production (nonfat and whole milk) are based on interviews with trade contacts.*

Brazil's powdered milk production is estimated to increase by over 4 percent in 2000, to 318,000 metric tons, of which 80 percent is whole milk powder (WMP), and 20 percent is nonfat dry milk powder (NDM). The greater increase in the production of powdered milk reflects the following factors: (a) recovery of the economy; (b) higher allocation of government funds for social programs at the federal and state levels; and (c) declining imports of powdered milk due to the higher cost of imports after the devaluation of the Real, prohibition of the use of imported powdered milk in social programs, and tight sanitary controls on imported milk.

Average wholesale prices of powdered milk, by type, are:

Type	US \$ /Kilogram
Whole milk powder	3.80
Nonfat dry milk powder	4.10

Note: Prices for Sao Paulo market, as of 10/20/00. Average Exchange Rate: US\$1.00=R\$1.80

## Trade

Imports of powdered milk (whole and nonfat) during Jan-Aug, 2000 declined by nearly 20 percent, compared to

1999. This decline reflects the difficulties in importing powdered milk because of higher world prices. Argentina and Uruguay are the major suppliers to the Brazilian market for powdered milk due to the benefits of lower import duties under the MERCOSUL trade agreement.

### Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Rate (%) *	Other Info
0402.21.10	Whole Milk Powder	27	Mercosul: 19%
0402.21.20	Nonfat Milk, Powder	27	Mercosul: 19%
0404.10.00	Whey Powder	19	Mercosul: Free

Note: Assessed on the CIF value of the product. Effective January 1, 2001, tariff rates for powdered milk will drop to 16% for all suppliers.

### Policy

The focus of Brazilian milk producers in 2000 remains the same as last year: to increase import restrictions by addressing alleged disruption by imports of subsidized products, mostly powder milk and to a lesser extent UHT milk.

On August 25, 1999, the Foreign Trade Office (SECEX) published Circular number 17, opening an official investigation of dumping against Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, the European Union and Uruguay for the following products, listed according to the HTS codes: 0401.10.10; 0401.10.90; 0401.20.10; 0401.20.90; 0401.30.10; 0402.10.10; 0402.10.90; 0402.21.10; 0402.21.20; 0402.29.10 and 0402.29.20.

The official period under investigation is July 1998 through June 1999, although milk producers presented data beginning in 1996. Interested parties had 20 days from August 25, 1999 to officially nominate their legal representatives for this case, and 45 days to respond to the questionnaires provided to interested parties by SECEX. The deadline for responses was Oct. 25, 1999.

According to our trade sources, the Brazilian Government has extended the review of this case until the end of this year. If the case is resolved in favor of Brazilian milk producers, trade sources believe that additional tariffs could eventually be applied to each of the above listed products, and would be: Argentina 20.7%; Australia 145.8%; New Zealand 51.0%; European Union 190.6% and Uruguay 2.1%.

Recently, MERCOSUL milk producers met and jointly decided to pressure their governments to increase the Common External Tariff (CXT) for powdered milk imports to 35 percent. As mentioned above, the CXT would drop in January 1, 2001 to 16 percent from the current level of 27 percent, as previously agreed by MERCOSUL members. The CXT is in addition to the additional tariff resulting from the dumping case mentioned above.

On September 10, 1999 the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply published Normative Instruction Number 11, which prohibits the use of imported powdered milk in social feeding programs financed by the federal government. This regulation established a procedure by which any company offering to supply milk

under federal government social feeding programs must present a laboratory test for the product and meet all the technical specifications of powdered milk produced by Brazilian dairy companies.

The Brazilian government is also increasing enforcement of non-tariff barriers on dairy imports, such as formal review and registration of foreign processing and plant inspection systems, greater pre-inspection of plants in exporting countries, certificates of origin, laboratory product-quality tests, and product label registration according to Brazilian consumer law.

The Department of Meat, Dairy, and Seafood Inspection Service (DIPOA), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Supply (MAA), will likely resume the registration of new U.S. dairy inspection plants to export their products to Brazil before the end of the year after a Brazilian inspection team conducts an on-site visit of select U.S. dairy plants. Those U.S. dairy plants already registered with DIPOA/MAA can file a request for alterations of their names and add new products to their export list.

**Tables****PSD: Dairy, Milk, Fluid**

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
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	16750	16194	16700	16040	0	16045
Cows Milk Production	22062	21700	22500	22134	0	22800
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	22062	21700	22500	22134	0	22800
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	119	125	100	115	0	100
TOTAL Imports	119	125	100	115	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	22181	21825	22600	22249	0	22900
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	13082	12726	13300	12754	0	12980
Factory Use Consum.	8940	8940	9150	9355	0	9792
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	159	159	150	140	0	128
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	22181	21825	22600	22249	0	22900
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	22181	21825	22600	22249	0	22900
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Trade Matrix, Milk, Fluid**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Brazil		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Argentina	36		35
Uruguay	89		80
Total for Others	125		115
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	125		115

**Price Table: Dairy, Milk, Fluid**

Prices Table			
Country	Brazil		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Prices in	US\$	per uom	Liter
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	0.13	0.15	15.38%
Feb	0.12	0.15	25.00%
Mar	0.12	0.16	33.33%
Apr	0.14	0.17	21.43%
May	0.15	0.17	13.33%
Jun	0.15	0.18	20.00%
Jul	0.15	0.2	33.33%
Aug	0.14	0.2	42.86%
Sep	0.14		-100.00%
Oct	0.13		-100.00%
Nov	0.14		-100.00%
Dec	0.15		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	0	Local currency/US \$	

## PSD: Dairy, Cheese

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	434	434	445	445	0	460
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	20	20	18	18	0	17
TOTAL Imports	20	20	18	18	0	17
TOTAL SUPPLY	454	454	463	463	0	477
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	454	454	463	463	0	477
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	454	454	463	463	0	477
TOTAL Use	454	454	463	463	0	477
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	454	454	463	463	0	477
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Trade Matrix, Dairy, Cheese**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Brazil		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	793	U.S.	710
Others		Others	
Argentina	9,853		8,880
European Union	2,712		4,750
Nuew Zealand	1,362		1,100
Uruguay	5,170		4,750
Total for Others	19097		17,030
Others not Listed	166		260
Grand Total	20056		18000

**PSD: Dairy, Butter**

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	70	70	72	72	0	73
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	11	11	10	12	0	13
TOTAL Imports	11	11	10	12	0	13
TOTAL SUPPLY	81	81	82	84	0	86
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption	81	81	82	84	0	86
TOTAL Use	81	81	82	84	0	86
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	81	81	82	84	0	86
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Trade Matrix, Dairy, Butter**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Brazil		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Argentina	4,590		4,720
European Union	92		80
New Zealand	684		600
Uruguay	6,006		6,607
Total for Others	11372		12007
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	11373		12008

**PSD: Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder**

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
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		01/2000		01/2001
Beginning Stocks	46	46	50	50	32	36
Production	244	244	256	256	0	270
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	121	147	97	125	0	105
TOTAL Imports	121	147	97	125	0	105
TOTAL SUPPLY	411	437	403	431	32	411
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	361	387	371	395	0	406
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	361	387	371	395	0	406
TOTAL Use	361	387	371	395	0	406
Ending Stocks	50	50	32	36	0	5
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	411	437	403	431	0	411
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Trade Matrix, Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Brazil		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Argentina	123,338		105,100
Australia	485		300
European Union	8,999		5,700
New Zealand	2,214		1,800
Uruguay	11,712		9,900
Total for Others	146748		122,800
Others not Listed	476		2,200
Grand Total	147224		125000

**PSD: Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry**

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
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	5	5	13	6	11	3
Production	60	60	61	62	0	64
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	53	46	45	41	0	40
TOTAL Imports	53	46	45	41	0	40
TOTAL SUPPLY	118	111	119	109	11	107
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	105	105	108	106	0	107
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	105	105	108	106	0	107
TOTAL Use	105	105	108	106	0	107
Ending Stocks	13	6	11	3	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	118	111	119	109	0	107
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Import Trade Matrix, Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Brazil		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Argentina	26,198		23,800
European Union	772		356
New Zealand	3,866		1,900
Uruguay	15,136		14,900
Total for Others	45972		40,956
Others not Listed	150		44
Grand Total	46122		41000