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Dairy and Products

Annual

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Approved by:
David C. Miller
FAS Manila

Prepared by:
Pia Abuel-Ang

Report Highlights:
Domestic milk production is expected to increase this year due mainly to the infusion into the domestic dairy herd of imported and local dairy animals by the National Dairy Authority through its Herd Build-up Program. Imports of dairy products are expected to continue to rise as domestic production only supplies about one percent of the growing Philippine dairy requirements. Main country suppliers include New Zealand (44 percent), Australia (22 percent), United States (9 percent) and Thailand (5 percent). Exports of processed dairy products, particularly of whole milk powder, are forecast to increase this year.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Manila [RP1]
[RP]

Production

Data from the Philippine National Dairy Authority (NDA) shows that in terms of volume, domestic milk production grew 2.27 percent to 11,250 metric tons (MT) in liquid milk equivalent (LME) in 2003 from 11,000 MT a year earlier. Value of dairy production in 2003 amounted to P187.54 million ($3.33 million at current exchange rate[1]). Currently, the country produces only one percent of its total annual dairy requirement and imports the balance.

Steady growth in dairy production and processing capacity was a notable feature of the local dairy industry in 2003. Local production capacity in NDA-assisted areas maintained double digit growth rates in herd, milk output and milk sales, albeit over a small base. NDA-assisted dairy cooperatives and other private sector players have maintained robust growth rates in the dairy production sector over the past year.

Currently, the Philippine dairy industry primarily consists of government-assisted dairy cooperatives and backyard dairy farmers. NDA-assisted cooperatives supplied over half of the raw milk produced in 2003 worth about P107 million, of which around P65 million was sold to the commercial market and close to P42 million worth of milk was sold to feeding programs for malnourished children. The increase in production translated into 16 MT of fresh milk produced daily, and NDA is targeting local milk production to reach 13,000 MT by year's end.

According to the NDA, production in 2003 came from an estimated 22,861 dairy animals, comprised of cattle, carabao (water buffalo) and goats. Dairy animal numbers are expected to continue increasing by 500-1,000 annually, mainly due to the on-going herd build-up programs of the NDA.

DAIRY ANIMAL NUMBERS (2002-03)			
	2002	**2003**	**Percent Change**
Cattle	8,280	8,514	2.83
Carabao	13,116	13,062	-0.41
Goats	1,338	1,285	-3.96
TOTAL	22,734	22,861	0.56

Source: National Dairy Authority
'02 revised/'03 preliminary estimates

With an infusion of dairy animals, domestic milk production is projected to increase in 2004. Over the past year, NDA completed the distribution of 495 pregnant heifers to 61 dairy-farmer members of six dairy cooperatives and one private dairy farm. Last year, the NDA bought 495 pregnant Holstein Sahiwal heifers from New Zealand at a total cost of P33 million.

The importation of dairy animals such as lactating cows from New Zealand is part of the government's herd buildup program to increase milk output. Local farmers can avail of this program through a dairy animal loan. The NDA report said herd buildup has been mainly dependent on importations of tropical cross-bred animals from Australia and New Zealand.

Average farmgate price of locally-produced milk increased nearly 15 percent to P16.67/kg in 2003 ($13.45 cwt at current exchange rate) from P14.58/kg ($11.74 cwt) last year.

[1] $1=P56.32, Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas as of October 20, 2004

Consumption

The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) forecasts that Philippines GDP will expand by 5.9 to 6.1 percent this year, higher than the government's earlier official growth forecast of 4.9-5.8 percent. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) also raised its GDP growth estimate in September this year from 4.5 percent to 5.2 percent. IMF also predicts consumer prices to rise by 5.4 percent, exceeding the government's inflation target of 4.0-5.0 percent.

The Philippines is a large market for milk and milk products with an estimated 82 million people in the country and growing annually at 2.36 percent. Dairy products are the country's second largest agricultural import after wheat. The country's dairy industry, which sources 99 percent of its inputs from abroad, is estimated to generate sales of up to $1 billion annually. The Philippines is the largest Southeast Asian market for U.S. dairy products. The top US exports to the Philippines are: milk powder ($22 million), whey ($5 million) and cheese ($3 million).

According to the latest Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) which is conducted every three years, average family income in 2003 increased by 2.5 percent to P148,121 from P145,121 in 2000. Average family expenditure, however, went up by 5.4 percent to P125,277, from P118,839 three years ago. The number of families in the country increased by 6.5 percent from 15 million to 16 million. Expenses on food accounted for 42.6 percent of disposable income, lower than the 43.6 percent share in 2000.

NDA estimates total domestic dairy requirements to be around 1.7 MMT LME per year, growing at an average rate of 4 percent yearly. A study conducted last year by the Food and Nutrition Institute (FNRI) showed 77.3 percent of surveyed households used milk as a beverage, 45.7 percent as a creamer and 4.9 percent as a cooking ingredient.

Over the last few years, numerous dairy cooperatives have sprung up in various regions of the country. About half of local milk production, according to NDA, is absorbed in the local communities where it is produced. The other half goes to school and community milk feeding programs co-funded by local government units. With dairy production in the country being more community-based, maintaining the quality of fresh milk becomes a major consideration due to the lack of dairy processing facilities and milk delivery vehicles.

Trade

NDA data show that Philippine dairy importation reached $399 million in 2003, more than six times higher than its revenue from dairy exports of $61 million. Rising dairy importation underscores the growing domestic demand for dairy products and the inability of the domestic dairy sector to keep pace.

Imports: In 2003, the country recorded the highest net dairy import level ever at approximately 1.9 MMT LME of milk and milk products worth about $400 million. The major country suppliers by volume were New Zealand with 44 percent share of the total imports; Australia, 22 percent; the United States, 9 percent and Thailand, 5 percent. Dairy imports are projected to increase further this year due to the scheduled lowering of tariffs, particularly for nonfat dry milk (NFDM) and whey powder.

In 2003, imports of milk and cream combined rose by 5.83 percent to 1,735 MT from 1,649 MT in 2002. However, growth was tempered by a substantial drop in two of its components: buttermilk (25 percent) and liquid milk (10.5 percent). Among the imported dairy product subgroups, only cheese (including fresh cheeses) failed to top its 22 MT import level in 2002. Last year, cheese imports totaled 21 MT. Imported butter posted the highest growth last year at 84 MT from 68 MT in 2002. Curd followed with a 5.7 percent increase to 49 MT.

In 2003, NFDM realized the largest share in the net volume of imported milk products. It also had a considerable increase of 11 percent in unit cost, from $1,500 per metric ton to $1,680 per metric ton. Retail prices reflected the same pattern with skim milk-based products showing the highest price increase.

UHT milk imports, on the other hand, showed a decline of almost 10 percent (at 38 million kilograms from 42 million kilograms in 2002). The decline is likely the result of the growing number of local dairy processors that distribute fresh milk and milk products in a growing market.

Meanwhile, imported evaporated and condensed milk on grocery shelves showed the effects of restructuring of processing capacities in Asia that reassigned the supply of those two products to plants in Thailand and Indonesia. Thus, imports of evaporated milk in 2003 increased by 37 percent to 7.78 million kilograms from 6.0 million kilograms in 2002.

VOLUME OF DAIRY IMPORTS 2002-2003 ***('000 MT - in LME)***			
1. Milk and Cream	**2002**	**2003**	**percent Change**
o Skimmilk Powder	798.24	849.25	6.39
o Wholemilk Powder	308.19	329.83	7.02
o Buttermilk Powder	172.13	129.17	-24.96
o Whey Powder	279.40	293.50	5.05
o Liquid (RTD) Milk	42.25	37.81	-10.51
o Evaporated Milk	12.27	16.80	36.92
o Cream	15.83	51.91	227.92
o Condensed Milk	17.55	20.96	19.43
o Others	3.07	5.92	92.83
Total Milk and Cream	1,648.93	1,735.15	5.83
2. Butter & Butterfat & Dairy Spreads	67.79	84.30	24.35
3. Cheese	21.92	21.33	-2.69
4. Curd	46.22	48.86	5.71
Total Imports	1,784.86	1,889.64	5.87

Source: National Dairy Authority

According to industry reports, over half of dairy products imports in 2003 were carried out by Nestle Philippines. While the domestic supply of milk is provided by over 200 importers and processors, three companies account for over two-thirds of total supply.

Dairy imports, particularly of NFDM and whey, are forecast to continue growing, as domestic production fluid milk is unlikely to meet the needs of rising domestic consumption. Growing re-exports of processed dairy products, particularly to other ASEAN countries, will further drive demand for NFDM imports.

Exports: Exports of dairy products in 2003, likewise, recorded a significant increase of 27 percent in volume and 30 percent in peso value. Total export volume reached 27 million kilograms, up from 22 million kilograms in 2002. Whole milk powder accounted for about 94 percent of exports.

VOLUME OF MILK & MILK PRODUCT EXPORTS						
(In MT, not in LME)						
	1998	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Liquid (RTD) Milk	0.06		0.26	4.37	9.88	1.34
Skimmilk powder	26.00	0.08	-	-	17.00	-
Wholemilk powder	102.68	160.73	6,061.64	13,168.48	20,972.11	25,476.65
Evaporated milk	47.99	11.92	31.76	21.88	45.88	833.00
Cream	33.29	41.57	97.92	46.51	47.57	25.85
Condensed milk	0.38	0.70	4.43	1.19	2.52	871
Ice cream/mixes	112.81	234.90	289.13	467.25	1,021.33	670.39
Ice drop	99.91	8.55	11.14	67.39	16.39	39.39
Whey		0.89	-	51.60	39.51	21.30
Others	-	-	-	-	-	1.44
MILK AND CREAM	423.12	459.34	6,496.28	13,828.67	22,172.19	27,083.07
Butter/Butterfat	6.88	6.58	161.23	6.68	10.32	4.49
Cheese	69.79	100.29	92.93	106.48	158.08	154.29

Source: National Dairy Authority

The bulk of exports came from Nestle Philippines, which has become the company's ASEAN supply center for infant nutrition and filled milk products for the Asia-Pacific region.

Accounting for almost 99 percent of dairy exports in 2003, the combined milk and cream products category totaled 27,083 MT, up 18 percent from the 22,172 MT posted the previous year. This substantial growth offset drops in exports of butter and cheese. Butter shipments declined by 56.5 percent to 4.49 MT from 10.32 MT in 2002 while cheese exports dropped by 2 percent to 154 MT.

Indonesia replaced Malaysia as the top export destination for Philippine dairy products in 2003, accounting for 53.16 percent of the entire export volume. The year before, Indonesia was ranked second with a 39.16 percent share of the total export volume. Malaysia ranked second in 2003 with a 33.65 export market share, lower than its 2002 share of 47.83 percent. Other notable overseas buyers in 2003 include Thailand, Vietnam and Singapore, with shares of 4.22 percent, 1.87 percent and 1.83 percent, respectively.

Local milk companies claim to be adversely affected by the weakening of the Philippine Peso as virtually all of their raw milk material requirements are imported. The Milk and Dairy Institute of the Philippines, an association of local milk processors, has expressed concern over the increasing prices of milk raw materials such as skimmed milk powder, sweet buttermilk, and anhydrous milk fat. These raw materials are the principal components of milk products including evaporated milk, condensed milk, powdered milks and infant formula milk. Since last year, prices of milk solids have increased by more than 30 percent from $1,300 per metric ton to $1,800/MT in the case of skimmed milk powder and from $1,290/MT to $1,600/MT in the case of sweet buttermilk powder.

Policy

Dairy Zones: In mid-2004, the Philippine Department of Agriculture (DA) disclosed plans for setting up four dairy and beef zones to increase milk and beef production in an effort to limit the country's growing reliance on imports of dairy products, and with a view toward producing exportable value-added products. The zones would be established in Metro Manila in Luzon, Cebu in the Visayas region and Cagayan de Oro and Davao in Mindanao.

The project is under the DA Carabao Development Program which also intends to establish household-based dairy producing centers within a 30 kilometer radius of urban areas. The four zones would work as centers for milk collection, processing and marketing of milk and milk-based products.

Milk Board: Representatives from the dairy sector recommended the creation of a Milk Board during the 1st Livestock and Poultry Summit held at the Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija on July 23, 2004. The proposed milk board is envisioned to be a private-sector-led organization to help the government in policy-making. It is also expected to serve as a channel for consultation for the dairy sector.

Recommendations submitted to the DA by the dairy group include: (1) tap the Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (ACEF) to finance dairy animal importation as one measure for herd build-up; (2) implement a buy-back scheme covering calves of upgraded animals produced under the Unified National Artificial Insemination Program (UNAIP); (3) expand pasture development by making forage seeds readily available to dairy farmers; (4) set standards for quality of finished products; (5) rationalize prices between producer, processor and the market; (6) synchronize cattle/carabao loan programs of the PCC and the NDA to ensure sustainability of financing for animal importation/procurement; (7) explore different sources of animals; and (8) lobby to convince lawmakers to channel their Countryside Development Fund to the NDA milk feeding program.

Biotechnology: A four-year project at the UP Los Baños Dairy Training and Research Institute (UPLB-DTRI) has produced genetically improved dairy animals through biotechnology under Philippine conditions. The production of the high-quality dairy cattle was made possible by using super-ovulation and embryo transfer (SOET), embryo cryopreservation and artificial insemination. According to the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD), which provided financial support to the project, 25 dairy cattle have already been produced through embryo transfer (ET). The bulls among these ET animals are currently being selected for semen production to supply the domestic artificial insemination industry.

Female ET animals born in 2001 have already been bred and one of them gave birth in February to a daughter which now produces 12 to 14 liters of milk per day. In addition, 10 ET heifers will soon be introduced into the milk-production line. The project has also preserved by deep-freezing (cryopreservation) 59 good quality embryos, which will be implanted or transferred to recipient animals at UPLB and dairy farms.

Among the project's landmark results is the production of a significant number of ET heifers and bulls with varying blood compositions of the Holstein-Friesian and Sahiwal breeds. These animals can be used in establishing an adaptable local breed of dairy animal. The project also attained a very high 63 percent pregnancy rate, the highest among locally produced ET cattle and may be considered one of the highest in the world.

UPLB-DTRI will continue to produce at least 15 ET animals per year until the most probable producing ability (MPPA) and estimated breeding values (EBV) are obtained. The ET offspring with superior MPPAs and EBVs will then be selected to form an elite herd of dairy animals. It is estimated that about 120 good quality embryos from the top 10 percent of the DTRI herd can be produced from the project. At an average cost of $600 per embryo, a total of P4 million ($72,000) could be saved through import substitution.

Foreign support for the development of the local dairy industry, likewise, increased in 2004. Among the foreign entities that gave their support to the local dairy industry were:

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) extended a $300,000-$400,000 grant to NDA to upgrade technologies used in the production and pasteurization of raw milk of dairy farms in Siquijor Island and Negros Occidental. The grant involves funding for the fabrication of small-scale equipment for pasteurization to extend the shelf life of fresh milk from the current five to seven days under normal conditions to as much as three to six months when the milk goes through a special pasteurization process.

The Australian government, together with dairy industry group Dairy Australia, has earmarked P7 million ($125,000) to help set up a milk testing facility for the local dairy sector. The testing facility is expected to standardize and help improve the quality of locally -produced milk. Locally-produced milk will be tested for bacterial content, sediment, inhibitory substances, water and colostrum content, among others. The tests will be done to ensure that local milk meets international food safety standards.

Tariffs: In January 2003, the Philippine government announced that it would undertake a comprehensive review of all tariff lines. In early 2004, the Tariff Commission issued its recommendations for increased tariffs in several sectors and a slowdown in tariff reduction plans in others. While the majority of increased tariffs remain below WTO bound rates, they represent a reversal of the hard-fought reforms of previous Philippine administrations during the 1990s.

While 2004 tariff rates for raw materials such as NFDM and whey were lowered to 1 percent, earlier than the 2002 Philippine Tariff Code schedule, the duty for butter, dairy spreads, processed cheeses, yogurt, etc. were either raised or maintained at the 2003 levels. The 2004 MFN tariff rates for dairy and dairy products follow:

TARIFF SCHEDULE 2002-2004				
H.S. Code	Description	Rate of Duty		
		2002	2003	2004
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing			
	added sugar or other sweetening matter			
0401.10.00	Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 percent	3	3	3
0401.20.00	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1 percent but not	3	3	3
	exceeding 6 percent			
0401.30.00	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6 percent	3	3	3
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added			
0402.10.00	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat	3	3	1

	content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5 percent			
	In powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat			
	content, by weight exceeding 1.5 percent			
0402.21.00	Not containing added sugar or other sweetening	3	3	1
	Matter			
0402.29.00	Other	3	3	1
	Other:			
0402.91.00	Not containing added sugar or other sweetening	5	5	5
	Matter	5	5	5
0402.99.00	Other			
0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yogurt, kefir and other			
	fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not			
	concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening			
	matter or flavored or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa			
0403.10	Yogurt			
0403.10.10	Containing fruits, nuts, cocoa or flavoring matter;	7	7	7
	liquid yogurt			
0403.10.10	**Other**	**7**	**5**	**7**
0403.90	Other			
0403.90.10	Buttermilk	3	3	3
0403.90.90	**Other**	**7**	**5**	**7**
0404	Whey, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar			
	or other sweetening matter; products consisting of natural milk			
	constituents, whether or not containing added sugar or other			
	sweetening matter, not elsewhere specified or included			
0404.10.00	Whey or modified whey, whether or not	3	3	1
	concentrated or containing added sugar or other			
	sweetening matter			
0404.90.00	Other	3	3	3
Butter or other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads				
0405.10.00	Butter	7	7	7
0405.20.00	Dairy spreads	7	7	7
0405.90.00	Other	1	1	1
0406	Cheese or curd			
0406.10.00	Fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including	3	3	3
	whey cheese, and curd			
0406.20	Grated or powdered cheese, of all kinds:			
0406.20.10	In containers of gross weight exceeding 20 kgs.	3	3	3

0406.20.90	**Others**	**7**	**5**	**7**
0406.30.00	Processed cheese, not grated or powdered	7	7	7
0406.40.00	Blue-veined cheese	3	3	3
0406.90.00	**Other cheese**	**7**	**5**	**7**

Source: Tariff and Customs Code of 2004

Marketing

More institutional buyers and distributors of local fresh milk and cheeses entered the market during the year expanding the outlets of locally-produced milk. Milk booths in the malls, coffee shops serving fresh milk and fresh milk retailers in new urban centers are examples of new market developments.

Food and beverage giant San Miguel Corporation has revived its Magnolia ice cream brand and plans to build a production plant in a multi-product industrial park in Santa Rosa, Laguna, just south of Metro Manila. In a recent statement, San Miguel claimed reviving Magnolia ice cream is in response to public demand. "The option and opportunity for San Miguel to re-enter the market is open, as in the minds of consumers, Magnolia ice cream never left the market. People have always known Magnolia as a quality brand of ice cream. Loyalty to the brand is strong because it is part of our heritage."

San Miguel stopped selling Magnolia ice cream in 1998 to honor a "non-compete" clause contained in the terms of the divestment of its entire stake in Nestlé Philippines. San Miguel, however, retained the Magnolia brand. The agreement to not compete in the ice cream sector was for a period of five years and lapsed in November last year. San Miguel is expected to resume selling its ice cream brand in the middle of next year to coincide with the commencement of commercial operations of its new ice cream plant in Laguna.

San Miguel, through subsidiary Magnolia Inc., has a processing plant in Cavite for its main business lines. Magnolia currently manufactures and markets butter, cheese and margarine. San Miguel said Magnolia accounts for nine out of every 10 non-refrigerated margarine products in the Philippines and four out of every five refrigerated margarine products. In 1998, the company completed a nationwide distribution system that made Magnolia products available in all parts of the country.

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid			(1000 HEAD)(1000 MT)		
	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	2005
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Cows In Milk	3	11	3	11	0	11
Cows Milk Production	11	11	12	12	0	13
Other Milk Production	3	3	3	3	0	3
TOTAL Production	14	14	15	15	0	16
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	45	40	48	45	0	45
TOTAL Imports	45	40	48	45	0	45
TOTAL SUPPLY	**59**	**54**	**63**	**60**	**0**	**61**
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	54	49	58	55	0	56
Factory Use Consum.	5	5	5	5	0	5
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	59	54	63	60	0	61
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	**59**	**54**	**63**	**60**	**0**	**61**
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	2005
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	2	2	2	2	2	2
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	110	110	120	120	130	130
TOTAL Imports	110	110	120	120	130	130
TOTAL SUPPLY	**112**	**112**	**122**	**122**	**132**	**132**
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	14	14	16	16	0	18
TOTAL Exports	14	14	16	16	0	18
Human Dom. Consumption	96	96	104	104	130	114
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	96	96	104	104	130	112
TOTAL Use	110	110	120	120	130	130
Ending Stocks	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	**112**	**112**	**122**	**122**	**132**	**132**
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	10	0	10	0	10
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	2005
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	42	42	48	45	0	48
TOTAL Imports	42	42	48	45	0	48
TOTAL SUPPLY	**42**	**42**	**48**	**45**	**0**	**48**
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	15	25	18	28	0	30
TOTAL Exports	15	25	18	28	0	30
Human Dom. Consumption	27	17	30	17	0	18
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	27	17	30	17	0	18
TOTAL Use	42	42	48	45	0	48
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	**42**	**42**	**48**	**45**	**0**	**48**
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	1	1	1	1	0	1
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	**Philippines**					
Commodity	**Dairy, Cheese**				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	2005
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2	2	2	2	0	2
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	6	6	6	6	0	7
TOTAL Imports	6	6	6	6	0	7
TOTAL SUPPLY	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**9**
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	8	8	8	8	0	0
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	8	8	8	8	0	9
TOTAL Use	8	8	8	8	0	9
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**9**
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0