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Sweden

Dairy

Annual Dairy Report

1999

Prepared by:
Robert C. Tetro
U.S. Embassy
Drafted by:
C. Bäckman

Report Highlights:
Swedish dairy exports, totaling $185 million, continue to grow in 1998 despite the difficult market situation, although volumes to Russia did drop significantly. Export growth in dairy products mainly on EU markets almost matched the import growth of 18%. Markets are showing signs of picking up although the domestic cheese market is still highly competitive. Structural adjustment continues both at farmer and industry level. The leading dairy Arla is now considering a merger with Danish MD Foods creating a dairy giant with a turn-over of over $5 billion.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

The Swedish dairy sector relies heavily on its domestic market, which was valued at SEK 23 billion (USD 3.0 billion) in 1998. More than 40% of total production is consumed as fresh milk and cream. Dairy imports amounted to an import value of $185 million (including icecream and yogurt), reflecting a growth of 18%.

The increased competition from other EU producers has forced Sweden into export markets. In total, dairy exports (including icecream and yogurt) amounted to $186 million in 1998, reflecting growth of 17 % - almost keeping pace with imports. Major Swedish dairy exports were in 1998: 16,100 tons of cheese - almost trippled compared to 1997, 17,100 tons of butter -down 21%, 7,400 tons of milk powder - down 43% - and almost 7,000 tons of yoghurt. Ice cream exports showed strong growth - up 73% - and totaled 15,835 tons. The international market is slowly showing signs of recovery and is expected to grow and prices stabilize. Milk processing choices depend largly on the possibility of export and are difficult to predict.

The Swedish Dairy sector is governed by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU. Production is limited by the national delivery quota of 3,300 thousand tons up untill 2008.

Direct production support - in the form of price support - is available only for the producers in northernmost areas, who as of 1997 enjoy support also for milk produced over their individual quota (as long as the national quota is not exceeded). The sector is otherwise supported with variable EU export subsidies to third countries and certain EU financed programs to promote domestic consumption.

Delivered production was 3,278 thousand tons in 1998. Already 4 months into the next quota year fears are rising that the quota will be exceeded in 1999. The long-term trend of declining numbers of producers (5-7% per year) and increased concentration will likely continue. In the industrial sector there will be continued pressure and there will likely be need for more mergers and cooperation between dairy companies. The leading Swedish dairy Arla is now formally discussing a possible merger with Danish MD Foods.

Reference is made to the Dairy Annual report SW7021, which gives more detail on influences on production that have since not really changed and EU reports (BE8519 and E29052) for general information on the dairy regime and details on GATT commitments including import quotas. Lists of dairy establishments approved for export to the EU can also be found at http://www.useu.be/agri/export.Html.

Projections and forecasts entered in the PSD are post estimates as no official figures are provided.

Exchange rates used: Average, 1997: 1USD=7.64
Average, 1998: 1USD=7.95

Section I. Situation and Outlook

Production

Milk production is limited by the national quota which is and will likely remain the level of production under present policies. Total milk production in Sweden amounted to 3,331 thousand tons in 1998. Deliveries to dairies amounted to 3,278 thousand tons (99% of quota) with an average of 4.26% fat and 3.31% protein. So far in 1999, deliveries to dairies are above last years and may mean that the quota will be exceeded. The reasons given are that many farmers have in fact invested in future production which is now beginning to pay off. Another explanation is that many farmers are supplement-feeding during the grazing period as there was abundant production of roughage in 1998. A trend of decreasing fat content in the milk has been accentuated of late - to some extent explained by an increased use of genetics from the U.S. Fat content averaged 4.13% in the first quarter of 1999. Low fat content is not favorable in the quota system as the quota of 3,300 was set with milk of 4.33% fat.

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 6 % to 14,000 in 1998, while the average herd size grew slightly to 36 head. Most dairy farms (90%) have herds of 10-49 cows. Structural adjustments may increase if free trade with milk quota is allowed (refer to policy section). The average milk yield per cow is highest in the EU and for 1998 increased by 4% to 7,415 kg per cow, whereas the total cow herd dropped by 4% to 449 thousand head. In 1999, the cow herd in June was 435 thousand head.

The profitability of dairy farming is poor. Animal welfare regulations in force as of 1st January, 1999 add to costs for the farmers and structural adjustments will continue. Recent regulations in force from 1st November 1998, link environmental requirements for milk production to the purchase of milk quotas.

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

Organic milk production is on the increase - although still not paced with the demand for organic products, especially baby foods and cheese is suffering from lack of raw milk. In 1998, only 2% of delivered milk was organic but the Swedish Board of Agriculture (BoA) has proposed that the aim should be 20% organic dairy cows by 2005.

The Dairy Industry

Structural adjustments are not only confined to the primary level, also the number of dairies continues to decline. Another dairy shut down in 1998 to a total of 51 plants (16 dairy companies). Out of these, 28 units have cheese production and 10 units milk powder production, while 8 produce butter. Only 8 units do not belong to the Dairy cooperatives.

The wave of consolidation continues its sweep over Europe with ripples also in the Swedish Dairy sector. Following the unfruitful discussions with Finnish Valio in 1998, Arla, the leading Swedish dairy association, is now well into investigating future expanded cooperation with Danish MD Foods. An investigative report is due to be completed before the end of the year. The Chairman of Arla has announced that expanded collaboration is most likely to be in the area of exports and product development, although they are not ruling out a full merger. A merger would create a dairy giant with a turn-over of SEK 42 billion and total milk deliveries of 6,1 million tons in Sweden and Denmark. A potential merger would be subject to scrutinization of the national competition authority but does not fill the criteria for

EU commission scrutiny. Arla has previously acquired a dairy plant in Norway from Freia (producing cheese) with the aim to grow on the Norwegian market and is also present in dairy companies in Germany, Finland and Denmark. Arla is reportedly investing SEK700 million this year in two major projects - a cheese storage in Gotene and development of the dairy plant in Linkoping - for high value added production. The retail sector has noted that a merger creating a Scandinavian Dairy giant would shift the competition in the market but major retail chains are not worried - other dairy giants and the open market guarantee adequate competition. This may indicate a possible direction of the competition authority analysis.

Table 1. Swedish Dairies, delivery shares in 1997, as compiled by the Board of Agriculture

Dairy Company	*Share of Deliveries %*
Arla	64
Skåne Dairies	13
MILKO	7
Norrmejeriet (Northern)	6
NNP (Lower Norrland)	5.5
Falköpings Dairy	2
Gefleortens mf	1
Other small dairies	1.5
Total	100

Milk Fluids

Since 1995, more than two thirds of delivered milk has been used for fluids. Organic milk has 3 % of the sales volume and Arla is looking for more organic dairy farmers to meet the growing market and broaden the products range. The market for yoghurt seems to be stabalizing, imports dropped in 1998 by 10% (although very small imports from the US show strong growth). No forecasts are provided from the industry which means that entries in the PSD are post estimates.

Table 2. Utilization of milk in dairies in 1998

Dairy Product Range	*Per cent*
Fluids	43
Cheese	37
Milk Powder	14

Dairy Product Range	*Per cent*
Butter & butter/margarine blends	2
Feed	1
Others	5
Total	100

Cheese
The use of delivered milk for cheese has been 31-37 % since 1990, although declining since 1994 as cheese production was squeezed by EU competition as of 1995. Cheese production increased by 6% in 1998 while exports more than trippled even with the loss of the Russian market. Statistics from Swedish Milk for January-May 1999, indicate that production of cheese is up by 2 % on year. Despite maintained strong competition on the domestic market, production is growing and the international cheese market is showing signs of recovery. A production increment of 3 % for 1999 seems reasonable, as domestic sales and exports are increasing again. Information sources are Swedish Milk and Statistic Sweden.

Butter
Butter (as well as powder) is only produced with surplus milk. With cheese markets firming slightly, less butter will be produced. Statistics from Swedish Milk for January- May 1999, indicate that production of butter is down 7.5% compared to the same period last year. The forecest year, production should drop further. Butter exports dropped 21% in 1998, however butter/margarine blends are showing growth in exports (up 37% during Jan-April 1999).

Milk Powder
Sweden produces only 3% of EU milk powder production. Full fat milk powder production is small but increasing. SM indicate that production after the first two quarters of 1999 is up by 12 %. Non-fat milk powder production is down by 4%.

Prices
The producer price for milk in Sweden is the second highest in the EU, topped only by Italy. Different dairy associations pay somewhat differently, however the average price paid to the producer amounted to SEK 2.96 per kg in 1998. Arla, the leading dairy, recently reduced its producer price slightly, justified by insecurities mainly on the cheese market. Please see tables in section II for more detail on producer prices as well as export and import prices.

Consumption
Swedish consumers eat dairy products for SEK 23 billion -USD 3 billion , which makes up 16 % of the total food market (excluding alcohol and tobacco). Milk fluid is the biggest product, followed by hard cheeses. Dairy products consumption is diminishing. Milk consumption in general is declining and makes up 22% of total drink consumption (much competition from other drinks such as bottled water and sodas). The only consumer group with steady milk consumption are schools and daycare centers. During the first four months of 1999, sales of milk have dropped by 1 %. It is only the organic milk that has gained volume (up 36%) while medium fat milk has maintained its volume. Cream consumption is growing slightly, contradictory to health concerns. Consumption of fermented products seems stable

although yoghurt is increasing strongly - sales indicate 29% up in 1998. Butter and edible fats consumption is on the decline. Cheese consumption is increasing slightly - and becoming more international. Health aspects are of concern to the Swedish consumer and functional foods is a growing market.

Table 3. Per Capita Consumption of dairy products, kg

Product	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
Fresh milk fluids	121.9	121.6	117.5	115.7
Fermented milk fluids	29.4	29.3	26.5	26.4
Cream, 27% and above	7.4	7.6	6.8	6.8
Cream, below 27% fat	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
Butter	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5
Cheese	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.2
Total Dairy Products	179.7	179.3	171.2	169.5

Note: this does not include butter in margarine blends

Trade

Dairy exports are almost keeping pace with the growth in imports, both growing in the range of 17-18%. Competition remains hard on the dairy market following the sluggish world demand and Sweden is at a disadvantage with higher production costs. The Asian crisis has had limited direct effect on the Swedish dairy sector, however, the Russian crisis had direct effects on the dairy industry. A fourth of butter exports and a fifth of cheese exports went to Russia in 1997, in 1998 these exports dropped to 7 and 14% respectively, according to official export figures. Exports to Russia are picking up - cheese exports actually grew by 58% in 1998 although butter exports dropped to less than one fourth of previous volumes. The trade data for the first quarter of 1999 shows that total cheese exports are up by 55% compared to the same period in 1998. Butter exports were unchanged whereas fluids were up by 54%. Milk powder was down by 15%.

Stocks

Information on stocks has not been obtained for this report.

Policy

Swedish policies on animal welfare are very strict and a source of extra production costs for the farmer. For example, buildings and compulsory manure tanks must comply to certain measures and standards to ensure animal and environmental safety - and all dairy cattle older than 6 months must be able to graze during the summer months. In addition, taxes on fuel and fertilizers are higher than elsewhere in the EU, which makes Swedish dairy production expensive. Policies have been much debated but remain firm.

The outcome of the Agenda 2000 negotiations will not likely have much effect on milk production as the quota system remains - much to the dismay of the GOS. Sweden's position in the Agenda 2000 reform negotiations was rather radical advocating in general deregulation and trade liberalization - stating that the CAP reform proposals were steps in the right direction but far too careful. The GOS was therefor in favor of the proposed price cuts which would work in the right direction and facilitate meeting WTO commitments, but would have prefered to go further in order to facilitate EU expansion and improve flexibility and efficiency in the dairy sector. The GOS, together with Denmark, Italy and the UK, proposed a new Milk Regime, but in the final negotiations won little more than the promise of revision of the present system in 2003.

The Swedish Dairy Farmers' organization, Svensk Mjolk (SM) are like the GOS positive to CAP reform. However, SM opposed the GOS position on dismantling the quota system by 2006 which would be too rushed. SM feels that the quota system - with increased quotas - should remain until 2006 and then they are open to discussing steps to dismantle the quota system. Although in favor of reducing the price of milk - which in the long run will be necessary to shape production to meet WTO commitments - they advocate full compensation.

The Swedish system of quota administration has been under review and the Board of Agriculture (BoA) is proposing free trade with quotas as of April 1, 2000. The current system allows trade once a year but only within the region (one of two) the farm is located. The price is set by the BoA at SEK 1.50 per kg milk quota. The system has shown difficulties in achieving balance between supply and demand which has been very unsettling for producers and negative for structural adjustment. The proposal awaits approval by the Minister of Agriculture and is expected to be passed.

The system of support to inward processing is reportedly not used in Sweden within the dairy sector. Sweden has a very limited production of these products and does not export much to third countries (48 tons in 1997- up considerably on 1996 when 7 tons were exported). The issue is nonetheless very sensitive and further information has not been forwarded.

Market Opportunities

The market openings for U.S. products are probably strongest within the value added dairy products markets such as yoghurt and ice-cream. The cheese market is already very competitive and would require energetic marketing efforts. Of course with the price competition U.S. cheese is capable of, volumes of cheese for the catering sector could perhaps be improved. Certified organic baby foods and cheeses could possibly find a market here.

Section II. Statistical Section

PS&D tables

Milk

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid				(1000 HEAD)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Cows In Milk	442	449	420	435	0	420
Cows Milk Production	3303	3331	3300	3340	0	3340
Other Milk Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	3303	3331	3300	3340	0	3340
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	3303	3331	3300	3340	0	3340
Intra EC Exports	10	8	10	11	0	12
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	10	8	10	11	0	12
Fluid Use Dom. Consum.	1300	1041	1290	1040	0	1040
Factory Use Consum.	1960	2223	1967	2229	0	2229
Feed Use Dom. Consum.	33	59	33	60	0	59
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3293	3323	3290	3329	0	3328
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3303	3331	3300	3340	0	3340
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	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Beginning Stocks	33	33	26	58	15	57
Production	122	125	122	129	0	130
Intra EC Imports	35	35	35	38	0	40
Other Imports	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	36	35	36	38	0	40
TOTAL SUPPLY	191	193	184	225	15	227
Intra EC Exports	15	14	17	20	0	22
Other Exports	3	2	3	4	0	4
TOTAL Exports	18	16	20	24	0	26
Human Dom. Consumption	118	119	119	120	0	120
Other Use, Losses	29	0	30	24	0	24
Total Dom. Consumption	147	119	149	144	0	144
TOTAL Use	165	135	169	168	0	170
Ending Stocks	26	58	15	57	0	57
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	191	193	184	225	0	227
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Butter

PSD Table						
Country	Sweden					
Commodity	Dairy, Butter				(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		011999		01/20000
Beginning Stocks	1	1	3	5	1	6
Production	30	31	31	29	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	31	32	34	34	1	33
Intra EC Exports	8	9	8	9	0	9
Other Exports	5	4	10	5	0	5
TOTAL Exports	13	13	18	14	0	14
Domestic Consumption	15	14	15	14	0	13
TOTAL Use	28	27	33	28	0	27
Ending Stocks	3	5	1	6	0	6
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	31	32	34	34	0	33
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	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Beginning Stocks	15	15	8	18	5	19
Production	29	31	30	32	0	30
Intra EC Imports	2	2	2	2	0	2
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	2	2	2	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	46	48	40	52	5	51
Intra EC Exports	1	1	0	1	0	1
Other Exports	12	6	10	7	0	7
TOTAL Exports	13	7	10	8	0	8
Human Dom. Consumption	24	20	24	22	0	22
Other Use, Losses	1	3	1	3	0	3
Total Dom. Consumption	25	23	25	25	0	25
TOTAL Use	38	30	35	33	0	33
Ending Stocks	8	18	5	19	0	18
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	46	48	40	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	1998	Preliminary	1999	Forecast	2000
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1998		01/1999		01/2000
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	7	0	6	0	5
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	7	0	6
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	0	8	0	7	0	6
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	0	8	0	7	0	6
TOTAL Use	0	8	0	7	0	6
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	8	0	7	0	6
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:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	3753	Germany	5726
Denmark	1275	Denmark	1626
Finland	272	Finland	234
Netherlands	100	United Kingdom	358
Estonia	88	Estonia	148
United Kingdom	32	France	21
Russia	21	Russia	10
Latvia	1	Latvia	2
Gambia	1	Switzerland	6
Total for Others	5543		8131
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	5543		8131

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	74	Germany	116
Denmark	58	Netherlands	71
Finland	39	Denmark	46
Ireland	9	Finland	58
United Kingdom	1	Ireland	6
Germany	1	United Kingdom	5
		Germany	1
Total for Others	182		303
Others not Listed			2
Grand Total	182		305

Cheese

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.	502	U.S.	664
Others		Others	
Finland	1736	Finland	4703
Russia	1406	Greece	3668
Denmark	672	Russia	2231
Germany	512	Spain	1343
Netherlands	312	Denmark	1557
Norway	198	Germany	951
Greece	153	Norway	223
United Kingdom	126	United Kingdom	275
Poland	88	Estonia	118
		Belgium &Lux	131
Total for Others	5203		15200
Others not Listed	434		267
Grand Total	6139		16131

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Cheese		
Time period	CY	Units:	Metric tons
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.	115	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Denmark	11055	Denmark	13368
Netherlands	7397	Germany	7329
Germany	4650	Netherlands	6397
France	2259	France	2875
Ireland	1167	Ireland	995
Italy	858	Italy	988
Norway	744	United Kingdom	813
Belgium	724	Belgium	794
United Kingdom	500	Norway	645
Greece	454	Greece	457
Total for Others	29808		34661
Others not Listed	711		739
Grand Total	30634		35401

Butter

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russian Federation	4155	Russian Federation	942
Estonia	3147	Estonia	1077
Denmark	3021	Denmark	2410
France	2578	France	2842
Germany	1352	Germany	1317
Turkey	754	Turkey	655
Netherlands	706	Netherlands	925
Belgium & Lux	646	Belgium & Lux	781
Lithuania	184	Iran	832
Italy	142	Italy	560
Total for Others	16685		12341
Others not Listed			898
Grand Total	16685		13239

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Butter		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	103	United Kingdom	34
Denmark	36	Denmark	29
United Kingdom	31	Germany	10
Total for Others	170		73
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	170		73

Nonfat Milk Powder

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		

Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Denmark	2239	Egypt	1452
Germany	1382	Kuwait	1088
United Kingdom	1187	United Kingdom	1021
Malaysia	1175	Nigeria	667
Turkey	1161	Denmark	411
Spain	693	Tunisia	296
Finland	444	Hongkong	265
Egypt	543	Turkey	264
Philippines	525	Bahrain	253
Netherlands	419	Dominican Rep.	200
Total for Others	9768		5917
Others not Listed	2963		1025
Grand Total	12731		6942

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Denmark	931	Denmark	1171
Germany	915	Netherlands	322
Finland	462	Finland	242
Netherlands	5	Germany	192
Croatia	4	New Zealand	110
Norway	1	Lebanon	31
		Ireland	21
		Belgium	12
Total for Others	2318		2101
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2318		2101

Whole Milk Powder

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	CY	Units:	mertric tons
Exports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	135	Egypt	170
Germany	39	Algeria	135
Finland	1	Ivory Coast	74
Russia	1	Saudi Arabia	45
		Myanmar	20
		Finland	1
		Russia	1
Total for Others	176		446
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	176		446

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder		
Time period	CY	Units:	metric tons
Imports for:	1997		1998
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Denmark	662	Denmark	817
Netherlands	13	Netherlands	40
Germany	12	Germany	29
United Kingdom	2	United Kingdom	5
Ireland	1		
Norway	1		
Saudi Arabia	1		
Total for Others	692		891
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	692		891

Yoghurt

Yoghurt trade in Sweden			
Export	1997	1998	change %
Finland	8877	6697	-25
Denmark	13	132	915
Norway	4	112	2700
Estonia	5	3	-40
Others	23		-100
Total volume (MT)	8922	6944	-22
Total value ('000 $)	9851	7131	-28

Import	1997	1998	change %
USA	35	46	31
Finland	8757	8797	0
Germany	24	49	104
Denmark	247	44	-82
Greece	15	13	-13
Belgium	14	10	-29
Ireland	818		-100
Others	2		-100
Total volume (MT)	9912	8959	-10
Total value ('000 $)	9008	6746	-25

Icecream

Icecream trade in Sweden			
Export	1997	1998	change %
Finland	4305	6159	43
Denmark	594	1640	176
Spain	632	1197	89
UK	793	978	23
Greece	379	937	147
Australia	274	561	105
Belgium	147	757	415
Netherlands		897	ERR
USA		13	ERR
Others	2039	2696	32
Total volume (MT)	9163	15835	73
Total value ('000 $)	25494	36155	42

Import	1997	1998	change %
USA	0	0	ERR
France	1543	1931	25
UK	5	2316	46220
Germany	321	881	174
Italy	2	608	30300
Spain	690	852	23
Denmark	480	461	-4
Norway	140	324	131
Netherlands	210	267	27
Others	396	329	-17
Total volume (MT)	3787	7969	110
Total value ('000 $)	7715	19015	146

Prices

Producer

Prices Table			
Country	Sweden		
Commodity	Dairy, Milk, Fluid		
Prices in	SEK	per uom	100 kg
Year	1998	1999	% Change
Jan	288.1	281.1	-2.43%
Feb	287.1	281.1	-2.09%
Mar	285.1	282.1	-1.05%
Apr	284.1	280.1	-1.41%
May	291.1		-100.00%
Jun	309.1		-100.00%
Jul	326.1		-100.00%
Aug	331.1		-100.00%
Sep	334.1		-100.00%
Oct	317.1		-100.00%
Nov	307.1		-100.00%
Dec	304.1		-100.00%
Exchange Rate		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
1994	26.49	*	10.38	15.40	12.70	11.53
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
Source: Svensk Mjolk statistics using official trade data						
* unavailable						