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Report Highlights:

The Chilean dairy sector is crucial to the economy, producing milk, cheese, butter, yogurt, and powdered milk. In marketing year (MY) 2024, milk receipts increased by two percent to 1,293 million liters, and fluid milk production rose by seven percent. In MY 2024, Chilean imports of dairy products from the United States saw a notable increase of 10 percent. In MY 2025, whole milk powder production will increase by 3.8 percent to 54,000 metric tons, driven by higher production levels. Consumption is expected to rise by two percent to 51,000 metric tons. Imports will remain flat at 4,000 metric tons in MY 2024. Exports are projected to grow by 16.6 percent to 7,000 metric tons. In MY 2025, Chile's skim milk powder production is projected to increase by 11.1 percent to 20,000 metric tons. Consumption will grow by 4.8 percent to 22,000 metric tons in MY 2025. Imports will reach 8,000 metric tons, with the United States being the leading supplier.

Production:

The Chilean dairy sector is a vital part of the country's agriculture and economy. Chile benefits from favorable natural conditions for dairy farming, such as a mild climate, abundant pastureland, and ample water resources, particularly in the southern regions like *Los Lagos*, *Los Ríos*, and *Araucanía*. These areas are the heartland of dairy production due to their excellent grazing conditions, making them ideal for pasture-based systems.

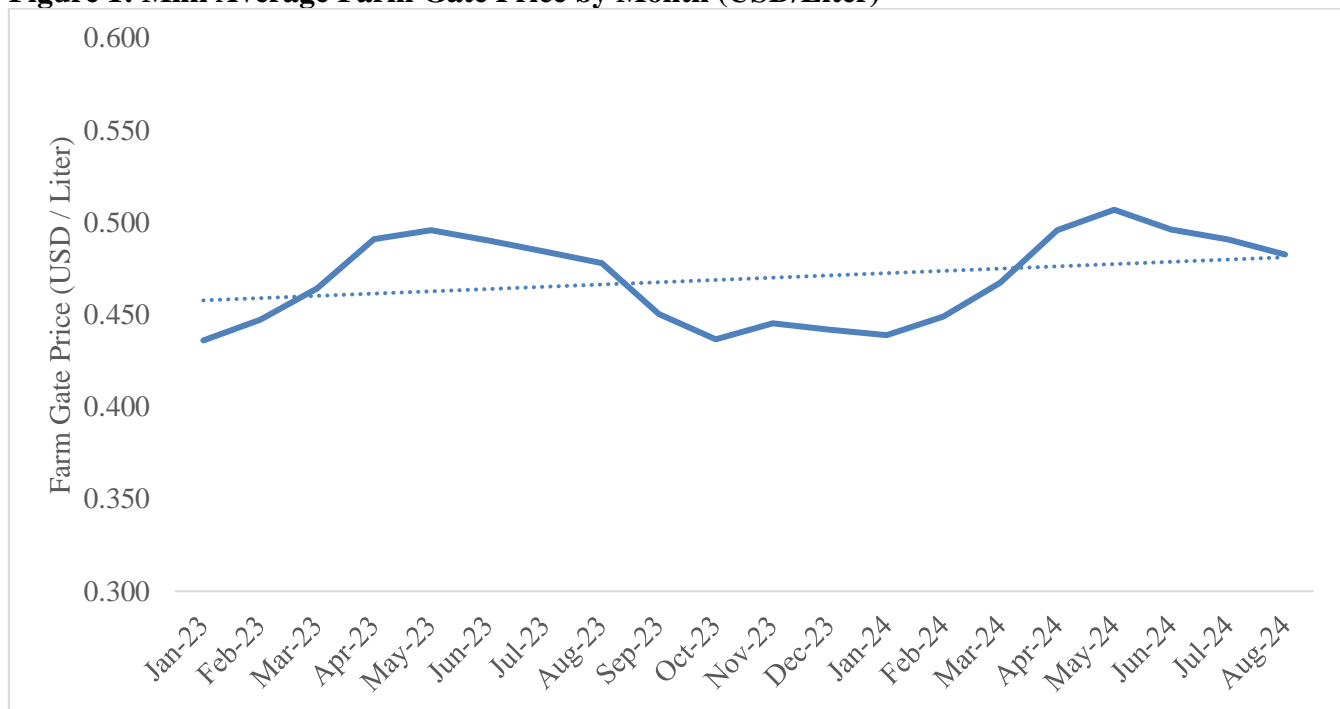
The *Los Lagos* and *Los Ríos* regions host most of the processing facilities and dairy farms in Chile. Chile is home to around 6,000 dairy producers and 500,000 dairy cows, with milk production reaching 2.16 billion liters in MY 2023. The processing sector includes both large-scale industrial farms and small to medium-sized family farms. There are 28 major dairy processing plants in Chile, seven of which produce milk powder. Most processing plants focus on producing fluid milk and cheese, while only a few produce yogurt, whey, condensed milk, and other high value-added dairy products.

Milk receipt and processing are concentrated in a few processing plants, with the four largest plants handling 64 percent of Chilean milk production (MY 2023 data). Additionally, there are more than 100 small dairy processing plants that process around 200 million liters of milk per year, mainly producing fluid milk and cheese.

Overall, the Chilean dairy sector is robust and growing, with its success closely tied to the country's agricultural traditions and natural resources. It plays a key role in Chile's rural economy, and the demand for dairy remains strong. However, the Chilean dairy sector faces several challenges, including volatile global dairy prices, competition from major exporters like Argentina and New Zealand, and the impacts of climate change. Droughts, particularly in central regions, have disrupted production and caused fluctuations in milk output. Moreover, rising feed prices and increasing production costs are placing significant pressure on the sector, resulting in lower overall production.

From January 2023 to August 2024, the average farm gate price for milk showed a notable increase (see Figure 1). This price typically experiences yearly fluctuations, often decreasing during the spring months (September to December) when milk supply is higher. However, since 2024, farm gate prices have generally risen due to several factors, including increased input costs, ongoing drought conditions, and rising international commodity prices. Additionally, heightened competition among dairy processing companies has driven them to offer higher prices to attract milk producers. This competitive environment has further contributed to the upward trend in farm gate prices.

Figure 1: Milk Average Farm Gate Price by Month (USD/Liter)



Note: Exchange rate: 1 USD = 926 Chilean pesos

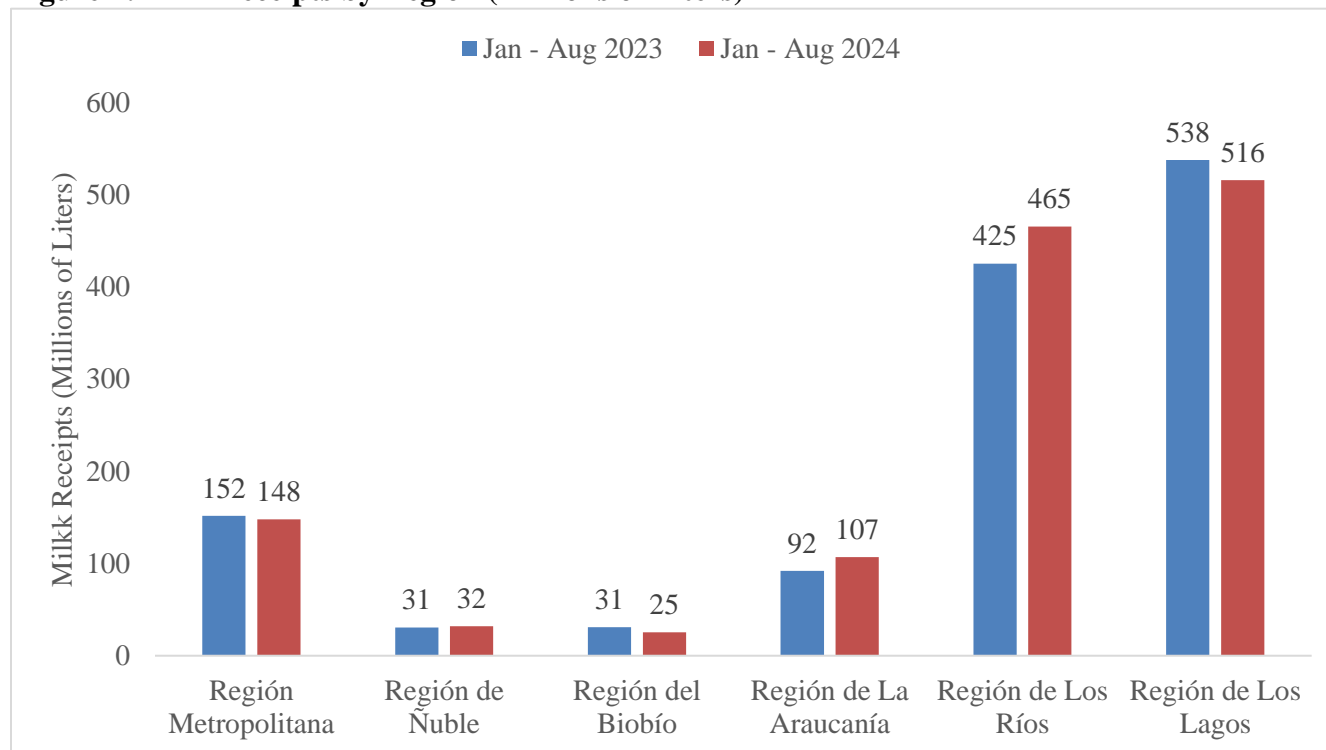
Source: based in data from ODEPA, 2024

In Marketing Year (MY) 2024, covering data from January to August, milk receipts in Chile increased by 2.0 percent, totaling 1,293 million liters. However, this overall increase masks regional variations. In the *Los Lagos* Region, which is the largest milk-producing region in Chile, milk receipts decreased (see Figure 2). This decline in *Los Lagos* is attributed to lower supplies of milk caused by low pasture availability. When pasture availability is low, producers typically supplement with feed. However, the current situation is exacerbated by a generalized increase in feed prices and overall production costs, which has pushed production down in this key region. Despite the challenges faced in *Los Lagos*, the decrease in milk receipts was offset by increases in other regions, specifically *Los Rios*, *Araucanía*, and *Ñuble*. These regions have managed to boost their milk production, thereby compensating for the shortfall in *Los Lagos* and contributing to the overall growth in milk receipts for the country. This regional diversification highlights the resilience and adaptability of Chile's dairy sector in the face of fluctuating production conditions and rising costs.

The *Los Lagos* and *Los Rios* regions are pivotal to Chile's dairy industry, housing most of the country's processing facilities and dairy farms. Located in the southern part of Chile, these regions benefit from abundant rainfall and natural pastures, making them ideal for cattle farming and milk production. Historically, this area has been the main hub for milk production due to its favorable climatic conditions. In the period from January to August 2024, the *Los Lagos* region processed 516 million liters of milk,

accounting for 40 percent of Chile’s total milk processing volume (see Figure 2). Similarly, during the same period, the *Los Rios* region processed 465 million liters, representing 36 percent of the country's processed milk.

Figure 2: Milk Receipts by Region (Millions of Liters)

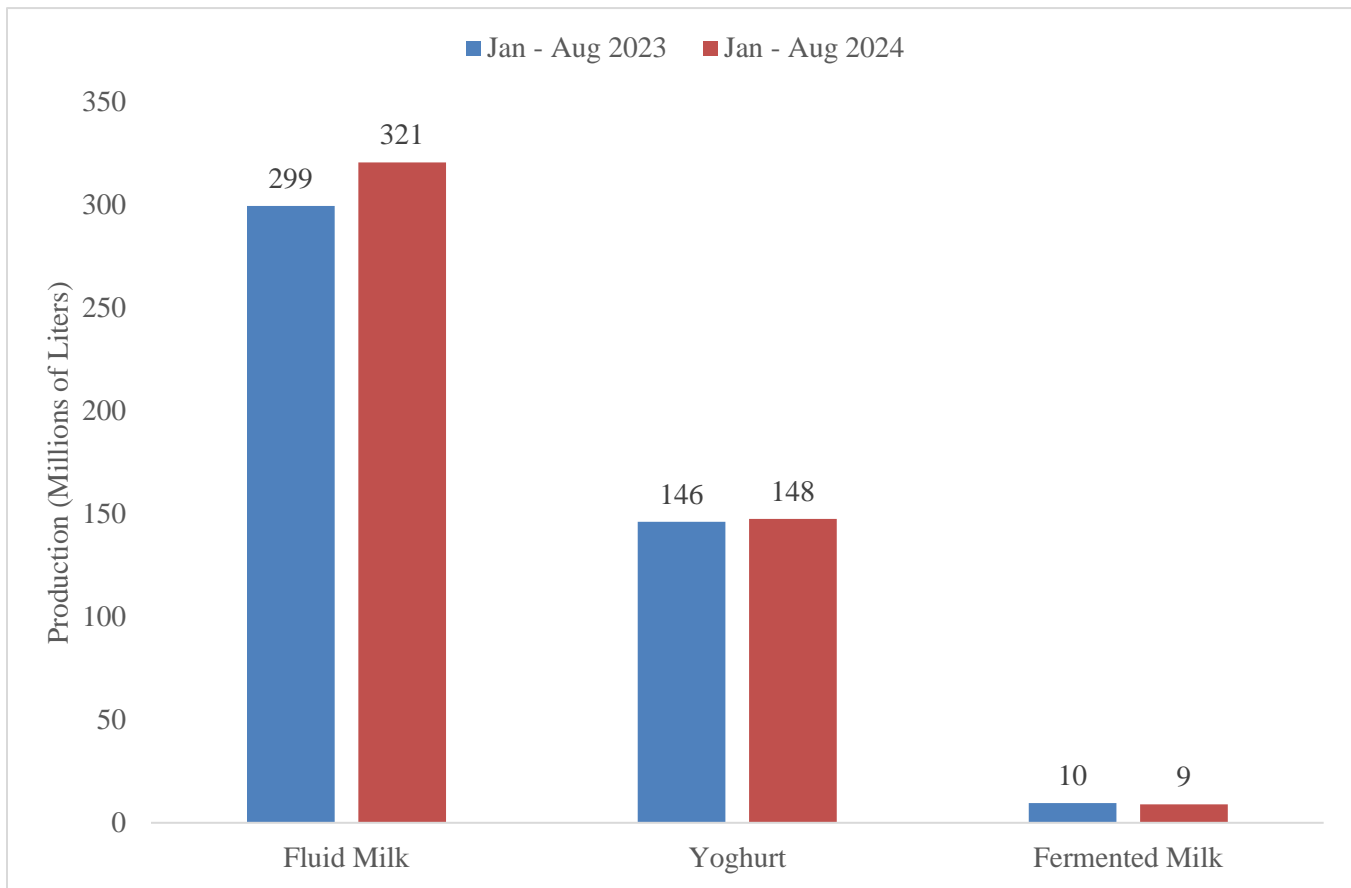


Source: based in data from ODEPA, 2023

The sector produces a variety of dairy products, including milk, cheese, butter, yogurt, and powdered milk. Cheese is one of the most important products, with a wide range of varieties produced, from fresh to matured types.

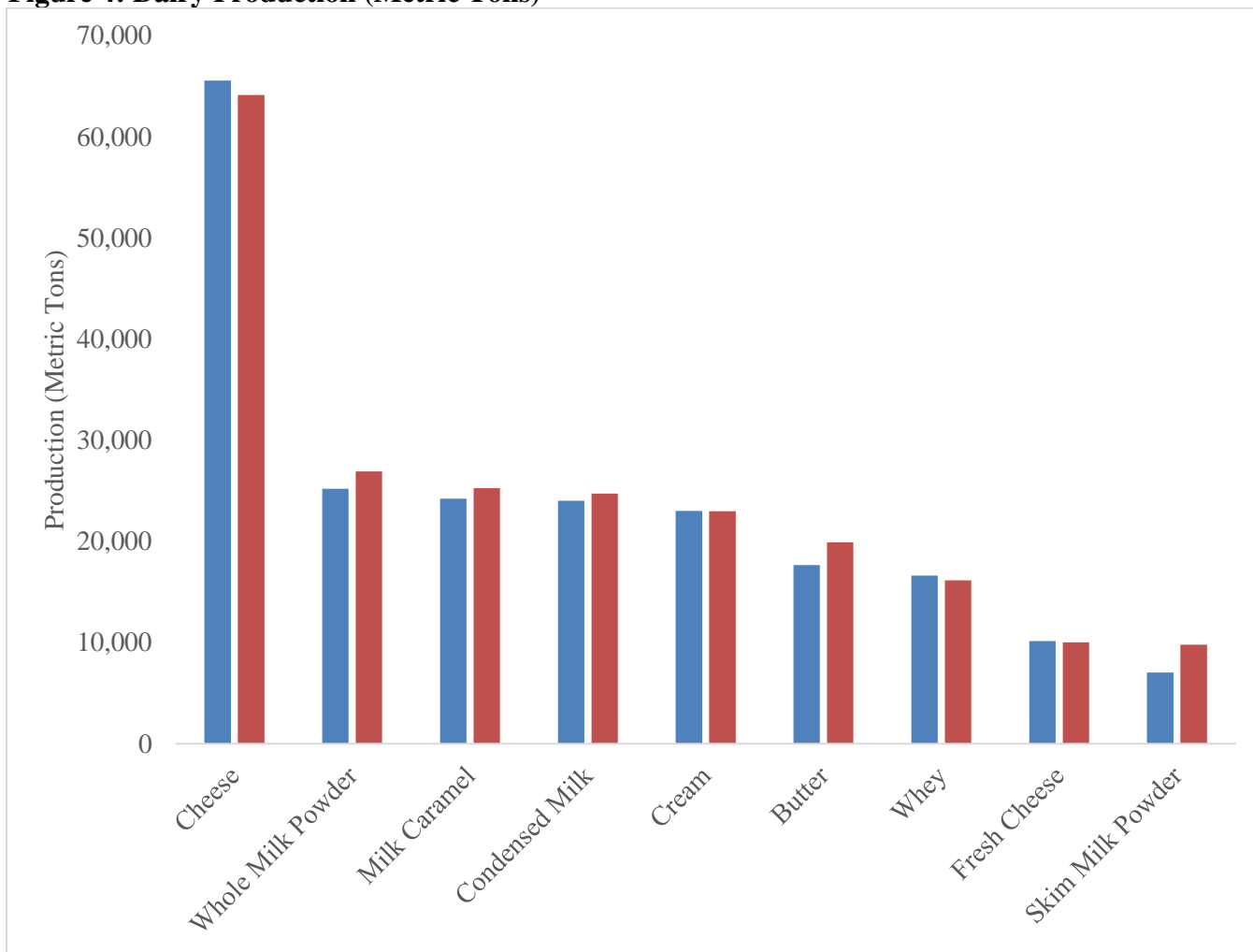
In MY 2024 (January to August data), fluid milk production increased by 7.0 percent over MY 2023, totaling 321 million liters (see Figure 3). In the same period, production of high value-added products such as yoghurt, milk powder, milk caramel, condensed milk and butter increased over MY 2023 (See Figure 4). Other high value-added products, such as cheese, fermented milk, cream, whey, and fresh cheese decreased in production volume.

Figure 3: Dairy Production (Millions of Liters)



Source: based in data from ODEPA, 2024

Figure 4: Dairy Production (Metric Tons)



Source: based in data from ODEPA, 2024

Trade:

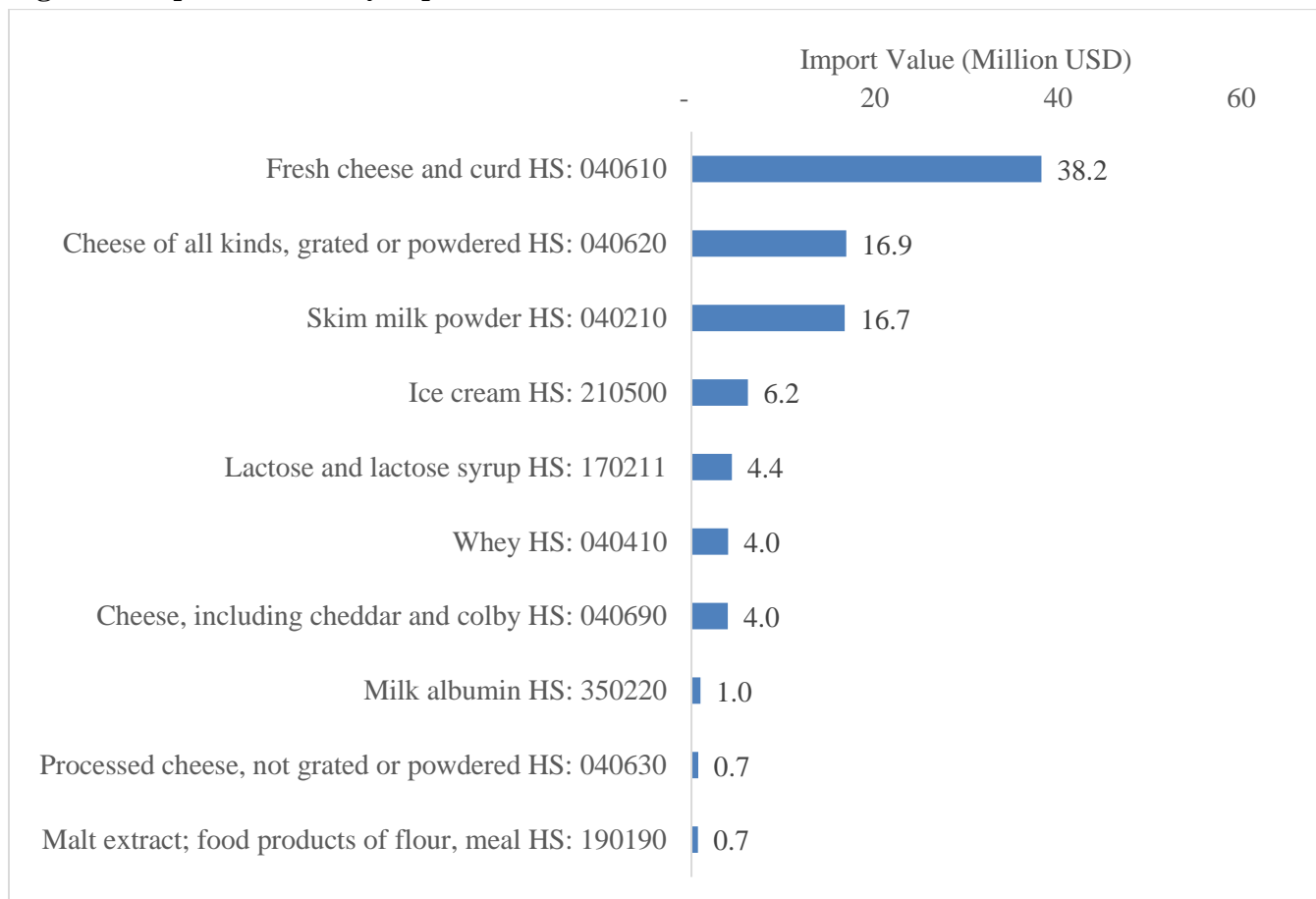
In Marketing Year (MY) 2024, covering data from January to August, Chile’s dairy imports experienced a slight decline, decreasing by 2.7 percent in value (see Table 1). The primary suppliers of dairy products to Chile are Argentina, which accounts for 21.9 percent of the market, followed by the United States at 18.8 percent, and Germany at 11.4 percent. Despite the overall decrease in dairy imports, Chilean imports of dairy products from the United States saw a notable increase of 10 percent. This growth is attributed to the competitiveness of U.S. dairy products, which have successfully captured market share from other leading suppliers, such as New Zealand. The most significant dairy imports from the United States to Chile include fresh cheese and curd, various types of cheese, skim milk powder, ice cream, and lactose (see Figure 5). This trend highlights the strong demand for high-quality U.S. dairy products in the Chilean market, driven by their competitive pricing and high quality.

Table 1. Chile Dairy Imports from the World
Commodity: BICO-Dairy Products, Dairy Products

Partner Country	Calendar Year				January-August			
	2022	2023	Market Share (%)	Variation (%)	2023	2024	Market Share (%)	Variation (%)
The World	509,261,590	547,094,947	100.0%	7.4%	373,026,862	363,074,468	100.0%	-2.7%
Argentina	135,500,978	116,480,649	21.3%	-14.0%	71,182,704	79,650,807	21.9%	11.9%
United States	107,684,654	93,864,406	17.2%	-12.8%	62,111,586	68,318,366	18.8%	10.0%
Germany	28,145,862	59,989,259	11.0%	113.1%	41,820,990	41,243,640	11.4%	-1.4%
Netherlands	27,734,865	51,365,890	9.4%	85.2%	37,767,380	33,108,780	9.1%	-12.3%
Mexico	47,759,293	50,659,939	9.3%	6.1%	36,935,004	36,312,257	10.0%	-1.7%
New Zealand	49,430,910	46,731,255	8.5%	-5.5%	40,166,870	23,721,095	6.5%	-40.9%
Uruguay	19,910,183	20,114,766	3.7%	1.0%	11,049,336	18,845,058	5.2%	70.6%
Poland	15,243,151	18,943,478	3.5%	24.3%	11,432,347	9,886,959	2.7%	-13.5%
Brazil	14,611,649	14,477,443	2.6%	-0.9%	9,165,982	7,725,569	2.1%	-15.7%
Canada	5,131,967	10,251,798	1.9%	99.8%	6,778,401	4,831,435	1.3%	-28.7%
Ireland	7,811,413	9,386,830	1.7%	20.2%	6,897,306	4,298,000	1.2%	-37.7%
France	8,809,686	8,646,516	1.6%	-1.9%	5,795,921	5,189,495	1.4%	-10.5%
Peru	4,796,455	8,519,725	1.6%	77.6%	5,513,977	5,082,622	1.4%	-7.8%
Lithuania	7,192,928	7,762,353	1.4%	7.9%	5,501,374	4,309,617	1.2%	-21.7%
Italy	6,057,519	6,221,575	1.1%	2.7%	4,314,520	4,941,285	1.4%	14.5%
Others	23,440,077	23,679,065	4.3%	1.0%	16,593,164	15,609,483	4.3%	-5.9%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 5: Top Ten U.S. Dairy Exports to Chile (Million USD)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Consumption:

Chileans are high consumers of dairy, particularly fresh milk and yogurt. There has been a trend towards healthier dairy products, such as low-fat and lactose-free options, driven by increasing health awareness among consumers. This shift is also influenced by a growing interest in fitness and wellness, leading to a higher demand for products that support a healthy lifestyle. Additionally, the availability of a wide range of dairy products in supermarkets and specialty stores has made it easier for consumers to choose healthier options. The dairy industry has responded to this trend by innovating and expanding their product lines to include fortified milk, probiotic yogurt, and other functional dairy products that cater to the health-conscious market. This evolution in consumer preferences is also supported by marketing campaigns that emphasize the nutritional benefits of dairy, further boosting consumption.

Commodities:

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder

Table 2. Production, Supply and Distribution Statistics:

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder Market Year Begins	2023		2024		2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Chile						
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Production (1000 MT)	57	48	58	52	0	54
Other Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	6	4	0	4
Total Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	6	4	0	4
Total Supply (1000 MT)	61	52	65	57	0	59
Other Exports (1000 MT)	4	4	7	6	0	7
Total Exports (1000 MT)	4	4	7	6	0	7
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	56	47	57	50	0	51
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	56	47	57	50	0	51
Total Use (1000 MT)	60	51	64	56	0	58
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	61	52	65	57	0	59
(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: post estimates.

Production:

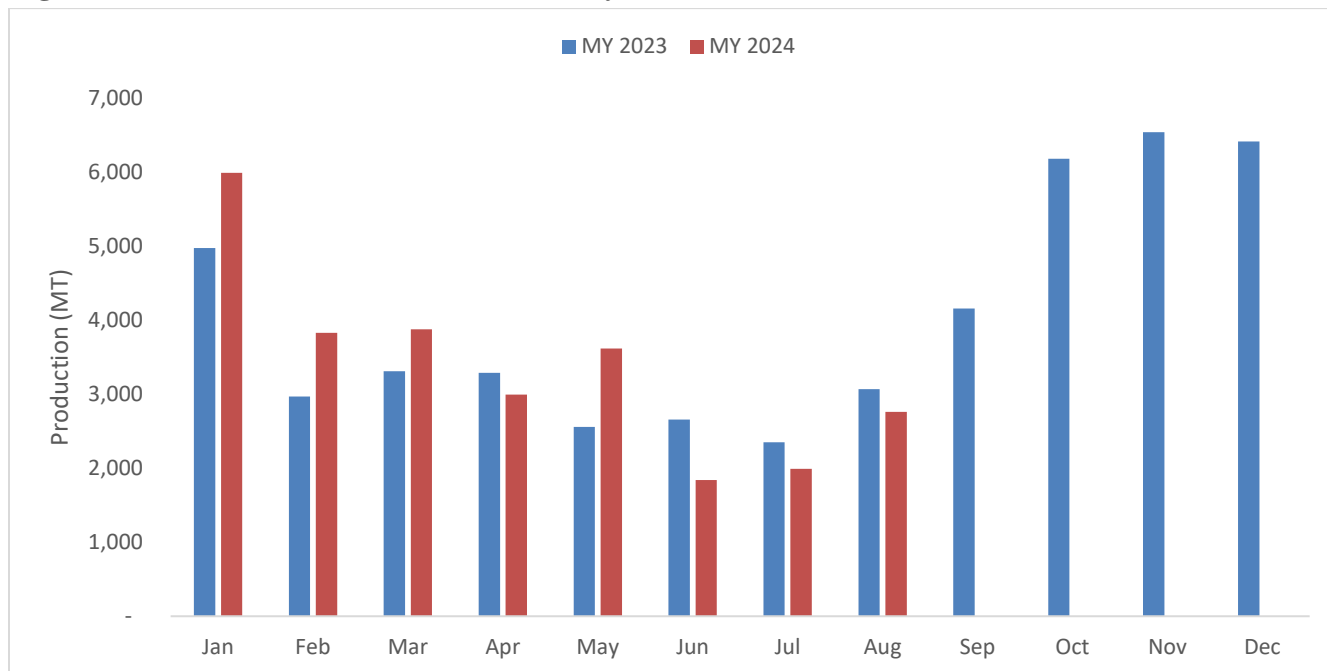
In MY 2025, Post projects that whole dry milk powder production will increase by 3.8 percent, reaching 54,000 metric tons. This projection assumes higher overall production levels and a strong U.S. dollar, which keeps prices for dairy products high and facilitates exports.

From January to August 2024, whole dry milk powder production totaled 26,913 metric tons, marking a 6.8 percent increase over the same period in 2022. Whole milk powder production reached 48,504 metric tons in MY 2023. For MY 2024, Post estimates that whole milk powder production will reach 52,000 metric tons, representing an 8.3 percent increase over MY 2023, driven by higher milk production.

Whole milk powder production typically peaks from October through January (see Figure 6). In Chile, seven dairy processing plants produce whole milk powder, with most of the production being sold in the

domestic market. This seasonal peak in production aligns with the increased availability of milk during these months, ensuring a steady supply to meet domestic demand.

Figure 6: Whole Milk Powder Production by Month (MT)



Source: Based on ODEPA, 2024

Consumption:

For Marketing Year (MY) 2025, Post projects that Chile’s consumption of whole milk powder will increase by 2 percent, reaching 51,000 metric tons. The demand for dairy products in Chile is inelastic and remains robust, driven by a growing population and increasing health awareness among consumers. Post assumes that domestic consumption will draw from the higher production volumes anticipated for the year. For MY 2024, Post estimates domestic consumption at 50,000 metric tons, reflecting the higher dairy production volumes.

Domestic consumption of whole milk powder in Chile is primarily driven by retail sales, where powdered milk is a staple in many households. Additionally, the food service sector, including bakeries, cafes, and restaurants, significantly contributes to the demand for powdered milk. Dairy companies also utilize whole milk powder to produce a variety of dairy products such as cheese, yogurt, and desserts, catering to diverse consumer preferences.

Trade:

Chile exports and imports milk powder. Chile has a competitive dairy sector and some companies seek higher prices by exporting their products to foreign markets. During the winter, milk supplies are lower and imports are sometimes needed to satisfy domestic demand. During the spring and summer, supplies are higher and there is excess production which can be distributed to foreign markets.

Post estimates that in MY 2025 Chilean whole milk powder imports will remain flat at 4,000 metric tons to meet domestic demand. In MY 2024, covering data from January to August, Chilean imports of whole milk powder reached 3,468 metric tons, marking a significant 173.3 percent increase from MY 2023. This substantial rise in imports reflects the growing demand for dairy products in the country, with imports from all supplying countries increasing during this period.

In MY 2023, Uruguay was Chile’s main supplier of whole milk powder, followed by Argentina and New Zealand (see Table 3). However, in MY 2024, the market dynamics shifted, with New Zealand taking market share from Argentina and becoming Chile’s second-largest supplier of whole milk powder. In MY 2024, U.S. exports of whole milk powder increased significantly. These changes highlight the competitive nature of the dairy market which is primarily driven by price fluctuations.

Table 3. Chile Import Volume (MT) from the World (Whole Milk Powder, HS Codes 040221/040229)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (MT)	MY 2023 (MT)	Variation (%)	2023 (MT)	2024 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	3,395	2,506	-26.2%	1,269	3,468	173.3%
Uruguay	917	1,685	83.8%	802	2,470	208.0%
Argentina	1,990	488	-75.5%	176	201	14.2%
New Zealand	0	178		178	588	230.3%
France	63	50	-20.6%	25	27	8.0%
United States	136	0	-100.0%	0	77	
Others	289	105	-63.7%	88	105	19.3%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 4. Chile Import Value (USD) from the World (Whole Milk Powder, HS Codes 040221/040229)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (USD)	MY 2023 (USD)	Variation (%)	2023 (USD)	2024 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	13,758,721	9,225,636	-32.9%	4,875,566	12,124,112	148.7%
Uruguay	3,831,532	6,233,543	62.7%	3,147,103	8,576,147	172.5%
Argentina	7,914,736	1,805,473	-77.2%	716,724	739,725	3.2%
New Zealand	0	631,890		631,890	2,169,516	243.3%
France	297,330	333,558	12.2%	167,098	171,736	2.8%
United States	522,800	3,398	-99.4%	39	397,111	1018133.3%
Others	1,192,323	217,774	-81.7%	212,712	69,877	-67.1%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

In MY 2025, Post expects Chilean whole milk powder exports to increase by 16.6 percent, reaching 7,000 metric tons. This anticipated growth is attributed to the increase in production and the high demand from the Colombian market. In MY 2023, Post estimates that exports will rise to 6,000 metric tons as production continues to grow and conditions for exports and demand from Latin American countries improve.

From January to August 2024, Chilean exports of whole milk powder increased by 82.3 percent compared to the same period in 2022, totaling 5,806 metric tons (see Table 5). This significant increase highlights the strong demand for Chilean whole milk powder in international markets. Colombia, Cuba, and Brazil are the top destinations for these exports.

Table 5. Chile Export Volume (MT) to the World (Whole Milk Powder, HS Codes 040221/040229)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (MT)	MY 2023 (MT)	Variation (%)	2023 (MT)	2024 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	10,509	4,067	-61.3%	3,184	5,806	82.3%
Colombia	8,132	2,548	-68.7%	1,948	3,585	84.0%
Cuba	752	862	14.6%	759	336	-55.7%
Brazil	0	408		336	718	113.7%
Bolivia	163	100	-38.7%	76	16	-78.9%
Others	1,462	149	-89.8%	65	1,151	1670.8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 6. Chile Export Value (USD) to the World (Whole Milk Powder, HS Codes 040221/040229)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (USD)	MY 2023 (USD)	Variation (%)	2023 (USD)	2024 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	42,857,835	15,404,429	-64.1%	12,182,314	21,641,900	77.7%
Colombia	33,988,755	9,339,059	-72.5%	7,222,011	13,320,430	84.4%
Cuba	3,304,275	4,038,933	22.2%	3,489,465	1,602,598	-54.1%
Brazil	0	1,495,200		1,243,200	2,498,190	100.9%
Guatemala	88,160	245,751	178.8%	0	86,510	
Others	5,476,645	285,486	-94.8%	227,638	4,134,172	1716.1%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks:

Chilean producers do not store large stocks of powdered milk due to the high demand and efficient supply chain management that ensures quick turnover of dairy products. For MY 2024 and MY 2025, Post estimates that whole milk powder stocks will remain steady around 1,000 metric tons. This stability assumes that there will not be logistical problems or delays, which have previously impacted the dairy sector. Improved logistics and reduced delays will facilitate smoother distribution and export processes, allowing producers to maintain optimal stock levels without the need for large reserves.

Commodities:

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry

Table 7. Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry Market Year Begins	2023		2024		2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Chile						
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Production (1000 MT)	18	14	16	18	0	20
Other Imports (1000 MT)	6	6	10	8	0	8
Total Imports (1000 MT)	6	6	10	8	0	8
Total Supply (1000 MT)	25	21	27	27	0	29
Other Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	5	5	0	6
Total Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	5	5	0	6
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	21	17	20	21	0	22
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	21	17	20	21	0	22
Total Use (1000 MT)	24	20	25	26	0	28
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1	1	2	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	25	21	27	27	0	29
(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Source: Post Estimates

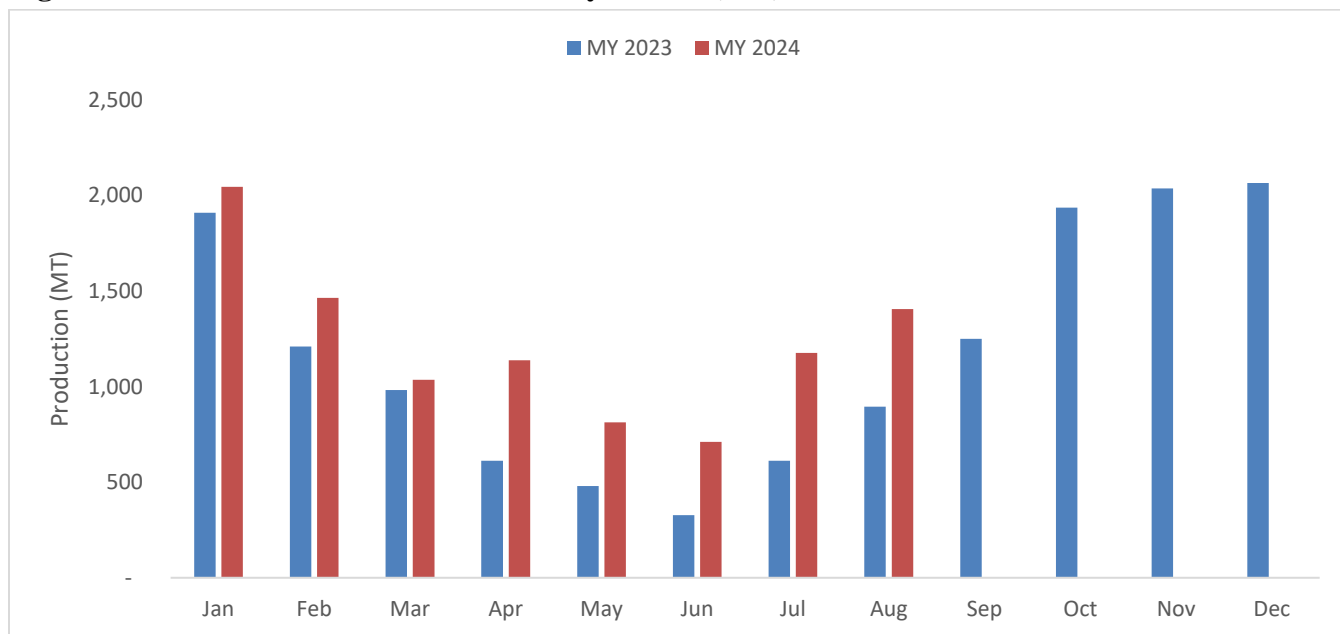
Production:

In MY 2025, Post estimates that Chile’s skim milk powder production will increase by 11.1 percent over MY 2024, totaling 20,000 metric tons to meet consumption needs. This projected increase is driven by favorable market conditions, including high dairy prices and robust fluid milk production. From January to August 2024, skim milk powder production increased to 9,792 metric tons, representing a significant 39.4 percent increase from the same period in 2023. This substantial growth underscores the strong demand for skim milk powder and the efficiency of Chilean dairy producers in scaling up production. Post estimates that MY 2024 skim milk powder production will increase by 28.6 percent to 18,000 metric tons, continuing the upward production trend observed in recent years.

Skim milk powder production in Chile typically peaks from October to January, coinciding with the peak period for fluid milk production and optimal pasture growth (see Figure 7). This seasonal pattern ensures a steady supply of raw milk, which is essential for producing skim milk powder. In MY 2024,

production increased in all months and is expected to remain high for the remainder of the year due to sustained high dairy prices and increased fluid milk production.

Figure 7: Skim Milk Powder Production by Month (MT)



Source: ODEPA, 2024

Consumption:

Dairy processing companies use skim milk powder to produce a variety of products, including yogurt, desserts, ice cream, and chocolates. In MY 2025, Post projects that consumption of skim milk powder will increase by 4.8 percent, reaching 22,000 metric tons. This growth is driven by the steady demand for dairy products, which remains robust due to the increasing health awareness among consumers and the popularity of dairy-based foods. Additionally, the expanding food service sector and the introduction of new dairy products contribute to this rising demand. Post estimates that MY 2024 consumption will increase to 21,000 metric tons, reflecting higher levels of production and the strong demand for dairy.

Trade:

For MY 2025, Post projects that imports will remain flat at 8,000 metric tons, assuming that the increased domestic production of skim milk powder will be sufficient to meet consumption needs. In MY 2024, Post estimates that Chilean imports of skim milk powder will increase by 33.3 percent, reaching 8,000 metric tons to meet domestic consumption needs. This significant rise in imports is driven by the growing demand for dairy products within the country.

From January to August 2024, Chile’s imports of skim milk powder increased by 53.0 percent compared to the same period in 2023, reaching 5,235 metric tons (see Table 8). The United States is the leading supplier of skim milk powder to Chile, holding an impressive 87 percent market share. Imports from the United States surged by 65.3 percent from January to August 2023, reflecting the strong demand for high-quality U.S. dairy products to fulfill domestic consumption requirements.

In contrast, Chilean exports of skim milk powder also saw a remarkable increase, rising by 128.0 percent from January to August 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, totaling 4,038 metric tons. Brazil emerged as the top market for Chilean skim milk powder exports, highlighting the robust trade relationship between the two countries and the competitiveness of Chilean dairy products in the international market (see Table 10). This substantial growth in both imports and exports underscores the dynamic nature of the Chilean dairy sector and its ability to adapt to changing market conditions.

Table 8. Chile Import Volume (MT) from the World

Commodity: Skim Milk Powder, HS Code 040210

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (MT)	MY 2023 (MT)	Variation (%)	2023 (MT)	2024 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	7,429	6,231	-16.1%	3,422	5,235	53.0%
United States	5,588	5,162	-7.6%	2,771	4,580	65.3%
France	298	338	13.4%	192	237	23.4%
Canada	0	298		163	0	-100.0%
New Zealand	0	102		51	230	351.0%
Others	1,543	331	-78.5%	245	188	-23.3%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 9. Chile Import Value (USD) from the World

Commodity: Skim Milk Powder, HS Code 040210

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (USD)	MY 2023 (USD)	Variation (%)	2023 (USD)	2024 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	30,334,427	21,577,318	-28.9%	12,449,708	16,254,691	30.6%
United States	22,083,139	16,733,538	-24.2%	9,384,724	13,004,968	38.6%
France	1,575,197	2,088,699	32.6%	1,228,427	1,340,781	9.1%
Canada	0	687,575		389,225	0	-100.0%
Spain	388,645	412,633	6.2%	327,848	222,942	-32.0%
Others	6,287,446	1,654,873	-73.7%	1,119,484	1,686,000	50.6%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 10. Chile Export Volume (MT) to the World
Commodity: Skim Milk Powder, HS Code 040210

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (MT)	MY 2023 (MT)	Variation (%)	2023 (MT)	2024 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	2,652	3,198	20.6%	1,771	4,038	128.0%
Brazil	0	1,865		756	3,393	348.8%
Colombia	2,534	1,240	-51.1%	940	600	-36.2%
China	0	50		50	0	-100.0%
United States	82	26	-68.3%	18	0	-100.0%
Cuba	35	12	-65.7%	2	12	500.0%
Others	1	5	400.0%	5	33	560.0%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 11. Chile Export Value (USD) to the World
Commodity: Skim Milk Powder, HS Code 040210

Partner Country	Marketing Year			January-August		
	MY 2022 (USD)	MY 2023 (USD)	Variation (%)	2023 (USD)	2024 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	9,720,945	9,850,604	1.3%	5,794,132	11,683,853	102
Brazil	0	5,469,150		2,415,400	9,618,268	298
Colombia	9,225,995	4,027,589	-56.3%	3,126,323	1,842,125	-41
United States	344,204	131,883	-61.7%	93,968	0	-100
China	0	123,350		123,350	0	-100
Cuba	147,695	74,785	-49.4%	11,315	68,259	503
Others	3,051	23,847	681.6%	23,776	155,201	552.8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks:

Chile does not maintain high stocks of skim milk powder due to its efficient supply chain management and the high demand for dairy products. For Marketing Year (MY) 2025 and MY 2024, Post estimates that skim milk powder stocks will remain steady at 1,000 metric tons. This stability is attributed to the resolution of most logistical issues and delays, which previously impacted the dairy sector. By maintaining optimal stock levels, Chile can minimize storage costs and ensure the freshness and quality of its dairy products.

Attachments:

No Attachments