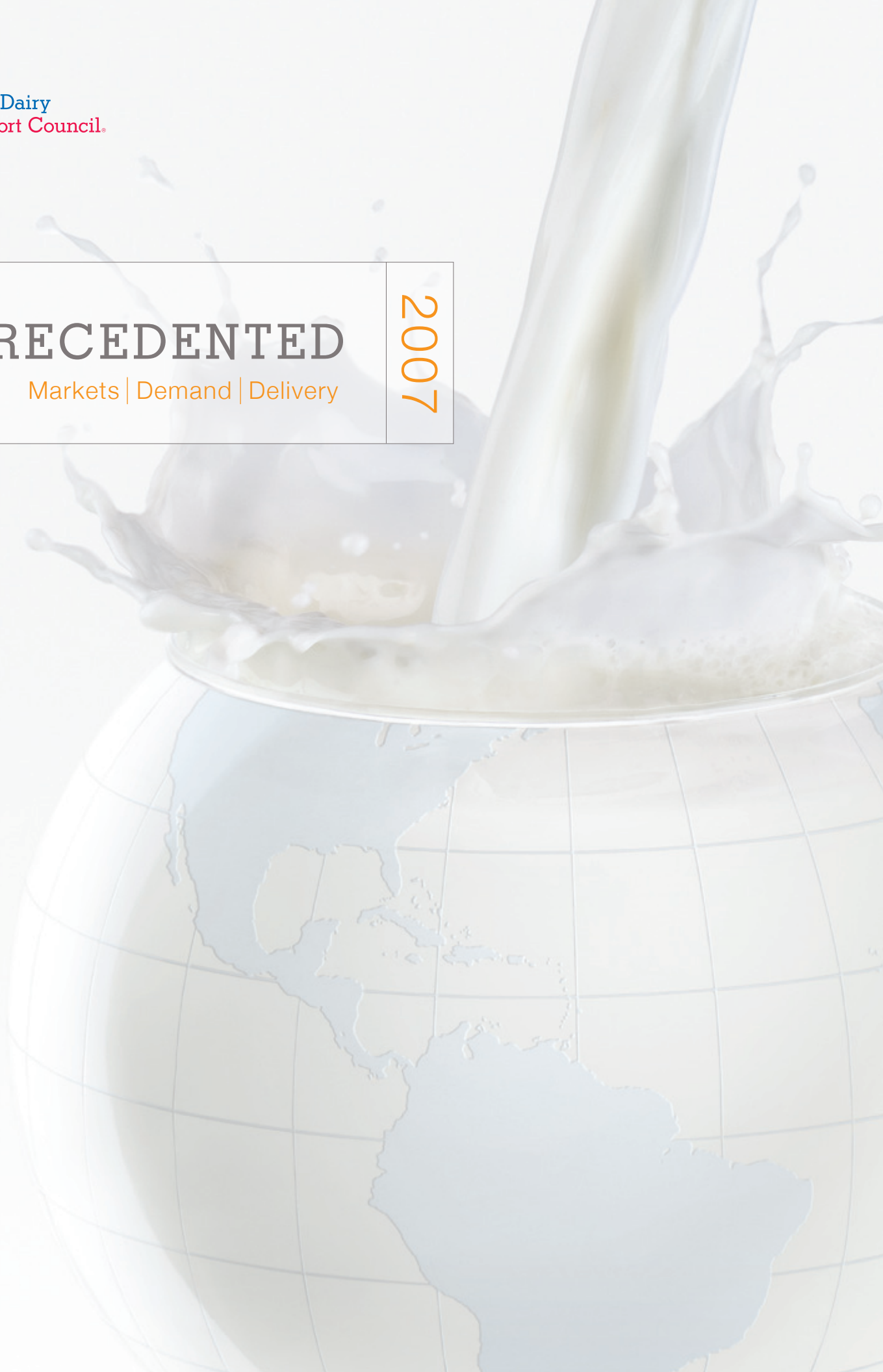


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2007



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Since 2002, U.S. dairy volume has steadily risen to the point where, at 9.5 percent of output, selling milk powder, cheese, whey, butter and other products to foreign markets is no longer just a sideline.

The pages of this annual report contain some great performance numbers for the U.S. dairy industry:

Record export value of \$3.06 billion on a gain of 62 percent; record volume (total solids basis) of 2.19 billion pounds, up 4.7 percent; and perhaps most telling of all, a record 9.5 percent of all U.S. dairy production in 2007 went to foreign buyers.

Those first two numbers say a lot about global dairy market conditions and U.S. supplier commitment to meet burgeoning demand. But it's that last number—that 9.5 percent—that really speaks volumes.

Five years ago, we were shipping just 5 percent of milk production (on a total solids basis) beyond U.S. borders. Since 2002, U.S. export volume has steadily risen to the point where, at 9.5 percent of output, selling milk powder, cheese, whey, butter and other products to foreign markets is no longer just a sideline, no longer a future opportunity, and no longer just a place to pour surplus product.

At 9.5 percent, the export channel has become an integral part of the U.S. dairy industry. Our business health is not just theoretically linked to global conditions, but inextricably tied to commitment to serve escalating demand in developing and developed countries alike.

Factors that drive foreign consumption are crucial to not only a cheese manufacturer shipping to Southeast Asia but to all dairy processors and producers. Factors that interfere with market access to foreign nations aren't just the concern of government trade negotiators and agricultural agency officials, but to the entire U.S. dairy supply chain.

The U.S. industry has made great strides in becoming an export force, and we are positioned perhaps better than any other dairy-producing nation to meet rising global demand. But it is a vast geographic market with tough competition, protectionist agendas, consumers with

different taste and diet demands, and restrictive rules and regulations. In other words, not a place to go it alone.

We as an industry need to collectively pursue multiple strategies to facilitate global dairy sales—influencing trade policy, remedying regulatory difficulties, targeting product formulations to meet global needs, and proactively and strategically pursuing key customers and markets.

More than ever, dairy is a global business and the health and growth of the U.S. industry depends on suppliers' ability to satisfy overseas buyers. We all should be proud of the export progress we as an industry made in 2007, but repeating such across-the-board success requires across-the-board effort.

James P. (Tom) Camerolo, Chairman, U.S. Dairy Export Council

Thomas M. Suber, President, U.S. Dairy Export Council





Annual reports can be prone to hyperbole, particularly when they bandy about words like “unprecedented.”

Anyone familiar with the performance of the U.S. dairy export industry in 2007 knows that the adjective in this case is justified.

Going into the year, the Export Council conservatively estimated that the United States would ship more than \$2 billion worth of dairy products to foreign markets, establishing a new record. U.S. suppliers not only set that record, they obliterated it, selling more than \$2 billion after only nine months and finishing the year at \$3.06 billion. Export value rose a whopping 62 percent.

A sharp run-up in international prices—unprecedented prices—did contribute to those gains. But success was more than just customers paying more for the same goods. On a total solids basis, U.S. shipments increased 4.7 percent to 2.19 billion pounds.

At the core of 2007—an unprecedented year—are structural changes in the global export market centered on demand. Those changes have been gradually building for years and in 2007 came to a head.

Robust economies in China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Middle East and Russia, some powered by oil prices, some by industry, some by trade, fueled the shift to diets higher in protein. Chinese fluid milk consumption, for example, has grown 21 percent annually since 2000—incremental consumption equal to an entire year’s milk production in Wisconsin. Increased incomes driving dairy demand have become an immutable fact in developing nations.

In 2007, supply factors certainly exerted a positive influence for U.S. dairy concerns as well. Weather caused milk production declines in Australia and Argentina; weather/policy-based production malaise in Europe kept milk output there flat; export restrictions in India and Argentina held in supplies in both budding exporters; and heightened demand coupled with insufficient supply helped draw down global stocks to historic lows—zero for some traditional dairy exporting nations.

Still other factors helped raise U.S. competitiveness, including the suspension (but not elimination) of EU

export subsidies and the deteriorating value of the U.S. dollar vs. major currencies, which muted the purchasing power impact of higher dairy prices.

But at the heart of it all are resilient demand and U.S. suppliers committed to meeting it. U.S. suppliers stepped up and made their best argument that they are serious about overseas business and in it for the long haul. In 2007, exported volumes for U.S. production approached 40 percent of our SMP/NDM and 60 percent of our whey, not to mention 6 percent of our butter and more than 2 percent of our huge cheese output (the world’s largest producer).

Export Council Influence

The U.S. Dairy Export Council cannot take credit for the poor weather in Oceania or a depressed U.S. dollar. But ongoing Export Council marketing programs, trade policy initiatives, market access and regulatory affairs efforts, market insights, scientific research and communications not only fostered foreign demand, but they laid the groundwork for U.S. suppliers to take action when structural changes created today’s expanding global dairy market.

To be clear, 2007 was a continuation of trends that have been guiding the global dairy industry for some time, and there was certainly a precedent for USDEC involvement. The U.S. Dairy Export Council has been there every step of the way, not only in 2007 but for the previous decade, building up to last year’s record achievement.

Last year, like previous years, was packed with programs to assist sales of U.S. exporters. USDEC sponsored technical seminars and application assistance for foreign buyers and end users; participated in trade shows where members made contact with hundreds of potential customers; ran reverse trade missions to acquaint overseas users with the capabilities and breadth of the U.S. industry; conducted research to investigate market opportunities; published

monographs and handbooks to present the benefits of dairy products to global users; and maintained online and in-print technical resources to improve U.S. supplier knowledge of export documentation and overseas business practices.

Trade policy and market access staff constantly monitor existing and potential trade barriers, and work cooperatively with the government and other organizations to eliminate unfair constraints on U.S. suppliers and ensure the continued flow of U.S. products.

Strategic research and business development efforts continue to build a huge reservoir of insights and market knowledge to drive industry toward new and emerging opportunities. The Export Council is strongly committed to develop nutritional support that would allow U.S. dairy products to have stronger competitive positioning relative to ingredient alternatives.

And communications vehicles disseminate regulatory information, market developments, important export news and other key information to all membership.



Whey and Lactose

- U.S. whey exports hit a new record, with combined shipments rising 26 percent to 439,341 tons.
- Exporters continued to push higher-value whey proteins: Sales of WPC and other modified whey jumped 43 percent to 139,360 tons and exports of WPI gained 23 percent to 13,899 tons. Meanwhile, exports of sweet whey increased 17 percent to 265,032 tons.
- U.S. whey shipments to Mexico significantly outperformed the rest of the world, rising nearly 90 percent by volume to more than 98,000 tons. Within that number, sweet whey sales grew more than three-fold and WPC volume increased 57 percent.
- U.S. lactose exports grew 41 percent to 335,514 tons. However, revised Census Bureau reports suggest the figures are overstated. USDEC members report lactose exports up modestly in 2007 vs. 2006 levels.



In 2007, Export Council intervention was instrumental in the release of 324 containers of U.S. product worth about \$12.5 million from documentation hang-ups by foreign import authorities.

Export Council initiatives are structured to build upon one another and targeted toward products and regions with the greatest growth potential.

In cheese, for example, USDEC allocated more than half of its budget last year to three markets: Japan, Mexico and South Korea. Gains in those three markets accounted for 13,007 tons of new cheese shipments in 2007, or about 46 percent of all new cheese volume.

The Export Council's multi-track program aims to keep such gains coming.

Resolving International Compliance Issues

One perfect example of USDEC's long-term efforts culminated on July 8 when the Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted 16 revised cheese standards. The Export Council worked tirelessly alongside other industry experts and government officials for more than a decade to guide those standards through the eight-step Codex approval process as part of its mandate to address international dairy standards and regulatory issues at international forums.

The 16 adopted standards are based on current knowledge of dairy science and contemporary manufacturing technology and, therefore, should help facilitate trade in the future. They also include country of origin labeling, reconfirming the generic nature of cheese and bolstering arguments against geographic naming restrictions.

The achievement is just one of many market access projects focused on creating a trading environment less encumbered by non-tariff barriers and ensuring that the exportability of U.S. dairy products is unrestrained by public and animal health concerns.

Market access staff works continuously to identify technical barriers to trade and market controls that discriminate against U.S. products and then rectify those barriers. In 2007, Export Council intervention was instrumental in the release of 324 containers of U.S. product worth about

\$12.5 million from documentation hang-ups by foreign import authorities.

Ensuring Positive Trade Agreement Results

Such ongoing work is also the hallmark of Export Council trade policy efforts.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has slowly opened Mexico to U.S. dairy suppliers, and the coming of 2008 marked the complete removal of all tariffs. Anticipating resistance to full implementation, the Export Council had earlier begun working with the Mexican government and dairy industry and the U.S. government.

USDEC staff played a key role in producing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on June 27 between major dairy farmer organizations from both countries, represented by Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos Lecheros and the National Milk Producers Federation. Also participating in the meetings were representatives from Dairy Management Inc., National Dairy Board and DairyAmerica, and senior officials from both governments.

The MoU lays out a course of consultations and prospective programs designed to provide mutual trade and commercial benefits to both countries' dairy sectors. Among the agreed principles is the need to promote an increase in Mexico's dairy product consumption, facilitate trade between the two markets, acknowledge the final stage of NAFTA implementation and thwart circumventions of the NAFTA rules of origin.

The goodwill and mutual cooperation that enabled this milestone started 15 years ago with steady two-way trade missions and contacts between the two industries, facilitated by USDEC and its local office representative.

Few achievements bring more sustained competitive benefits than favorable trade agreements, and USDEC staff strives to make sure they are favorable to the U.S. industry. Staff works proactively to shape agreements—



Milk Powder

- U.S. SMP/NDM exports fell 9 percent to 266,924 tons.
- Shipments to Mexico, our largest market, grew 13 percent to 74,741 tons, but exports to the next four biggest buyers by volume—the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam—declined by 7 percent.
- Significant new sales volumes were achieved in Bangladesh, Israel, Libya and Thailand.
- Reduced supply in the first half of the year limited export volumes. By the time U.S. production rebounded at mid-year, importers had shifted into less aggressive positions, opting to hold smaller inventories in the face of dramatically higher prices and waiting for prices to stabilize at lower levels.



Few achievements bring more sustained competitive benefits than favorable trade agreements, and USDEC staff strives to make sure they are favorable to the U.S. industry.

from the bilateral U.S.-Peru deal approved by Congress last year to the ongoing multi-lateral Doha Round negotiations of the World Trade Organization—to create a level playing field, reduce tariffs and subsidies and ensure that the concerns of U.S. suppliers are heard. The value of additional dairy trade that could result from the removal of various global trade constraints is between \$1.6 and \$2.0 billion annually.

Expanding Retail Presence

Certainly much of U.S. trade takes place in markets lacking a free trade agreement, and USDEC programs continue strongly in those as well. One of the successes in the cheese and manufactured products sector came in Japan.

U.S. suppliers had already gained a foothold in Japan's retail market with cream cheese, which had become a flagship product. But they needed to break out of that cream cheese niche. Last year, the U.S. industry took great strides in doing so, backed by the Export Council's dual marketing approach emphasizing American Originals and high-value artisan cheeses.

The Export Council worked with its overseas office in Japan to hammer home the message that we are more than just cream cheese and that Japanese consumers would buy more varieties if offered. The program followed core market goals to increase consumer awareness and demand for U.S. cheese, expand varieties, SKUs and volume at retail, and elevate the image of U.S. specialty cheese vs. European products.

To that end, USDEC supported Japanese importers' introduction of about 20 U.S. specialty cheeses by conducting one-on-one consultations with retailers and hotels, running seminars in Tokyo and Osaka, participating in Cheese Festa, an annual consumer event celebrating "Cheese Day," sponsoring cheese and wine tastings for culinary professionals, and working to convince distributors to use the USA seal of origin, which features the USDEC logo and the claim "safe and good American cheese."

The program succeeded in meeting its core goals and was a part of overall U.S. cheese success in 2007. U.S. cheese shipments to Japan rose 30 percent last year to 10,061 tons. The volume gain of 2,302 tons was second only to Mexico in terms of individual countries, and the United States picked up more than a point of import market share in Japan.

Increasing Ingredient Usage

Export Council initiatives sought similar gains in the Middle East in the ingredient sector, focusing on the core goal to build demand and "make the pie bigger," particularly for whey proteins and lactose.

Over previous years, USDEC has monitored the Middle East market, conducting seminars and researching target countries to learn their levels of dairy usage, wholesale and retail structure, competitors and other factors.

In 2007, higher oil prices fueled incomes and helped create opportunities for higher quality U.S. ingredients and products. The Export Council upped the ante, bringing a group of seven bakery and confectionery manufacturers to the United States for a more sophisticated, one-on-one approach to demonstrating the quality, functionality and applications for U.S. dairy.

The Export Council worked with its overseas office in Japan to hammer home the message that we are more than just cream cheese and that Japanese consumers would buy more varieties if offered.



Cheese

- U.S. cheese exports hit a record high 99,431 tons in 2007, up 40 percent from the prior year.
- Shipments to Mexico and Japan, our two largest markets, increased 38 percent and 30 percent, respectively. U.S. share of Mexico's imported cheese market rose 3 points from 2006, reaching 47 percent.
- Volume to South Korea grew 22 percent, the Caribbean and Central America 26 percent and the Middle East/North Africa 77 percent.
- U.S. suppliers shipped more than 8,600 tons of U.S. cheese to traditional dairy exporters Australia and the Netherlands to offset domestic shortages in those countries.



Once the United States gains a foothold supplying a high-value whey stream to bakers and candy makers, it makes it easier to diversify and go after even higher end sectors, such as health markets, with higher value items like whey protein isolates.

Representatives met face-to-face with more than a dozen USDEC members at the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT) show for product demonstrations, spent a day at a pilot laboratory seeing bakery and confectionery applications first-hand, and had further one-on-one meetings with Export Council companies.

The trip resulted in new business for U.S. suppliers, and more importantly, it served as a building block to the future. Once the United States gains a foothold supplying a high-value whey stream to bakers and candy makers, it makes it easier to diversify and go after even higher end sectors, such as health markets, with higher value items like whey protein isolates.

Spreading the Word

Woven throughout all Export Council works—from market access efforts to reverse trade missions—is communications. Communication initiatives seek to increase awareness of and support for exports and the Export Council among U.S. dairy producers, processors and other key industry influencers.

In 2007, the Export Council used targeted messaging, a strong presence within the industry and existing relationships to add 15 new members, the most in a single year since the group's inception. Staff worked hard to develop and maintain a robust mix of processor, trading and allied members to strengthen the organization's export development activities.

Expanding the organization helps make the Export Council better equipped for its multi-track approach to paving the way to greater dairy exports. It also helps create a unified recognition that USDEC is the No. 1 go-to source for all insightful analysis and information related to exports of U.S. dairy products.

With initiatives such as its efforts to ensure that U.S. approval of milk from cloned animals did not disrupt U.S. overseas dairy business, the Export Council again proved it is the main authority for the collection, analysis and dissemination of knowledge to all sectors of the industry, including members, staff, overseas offices and all those with an interest in growing U.S. dairy exports.

Communication initiatives seek to increase awareness of and support for exports and the Export Council among U.S. dairy producers, processors and other key industry influencers.

All these Export Council activities and dozens that went unmentioned helped lead to an unprecedented 2007, fulfilling the group's mission to grow the volume and value of U.S. dairy exports.

The United States is in the best position to supply rising global demand, and now it is time to step up to the next level of export development. As they did in 2007 and earlier, ongoing USDEC programs will assist U.S. suppliers to capitalize on that potential and improve their reputation as committed dairy suppliers to the world.

Butterfat

- Shipments of butterfat (butter, buttermilk and anhydrous milkfat) increased nearly four-fold, to 39,725 tons, the highest U.S. export volume since 1995, when the majority of product was shipped via government programs.
- The Cooperatives Working Together (CWT) program was an important factor in helping U.S. suppliers gain a foothold until international prices converged with domestic.
- More than one-third of butterfat shipments went to the EU, a remarkable volume for a region that had imported less than 200 tons in 2006.
- Shipments to the Middle East/North Africa increased 174 percent, volume to Mexico more than doubled and exports to Russia increased eight-fold.



Other Products

- Exports of fluid milk and cream increased 85 percent to 44.9 million liters.
- Exports of food preps increased 19 percent to 78,595 tons, more than one-third of which went to Canada.
- Ice cream exports fell 3 percent to 25,757 tons.



Each year, USDEC's Board of Directors authorizes a strategic business plan to guide marketing programs and ensure that USDEC activities provide the greatest return on investment.

Corporate Structure and Governance

The U.S. Dairy Export Council is a nonprofit, independent membership organization representing the export interests of U.S. milk producers, dairy cooperatives, processors, traders and industry suppliers. The Council was established in 1995 by Dairy Management Inc.™ (DMI), the farmer-funded marketing, promotion and research organization, to build global demand for U.S. dairy products.

The U.S. Dairy Export Council is structured to facilitate membership participation. Each member-company is represented on the Board of Directors, and delegates provide valuable input and leadership to USDEC's four program committees: Cheese & Manufactured Products, Dry Ingredients, Trade Policy and Finance.

A 13-member Operating Committee, including USDEC officers (Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer), leadership from the program committees and four at-large members elected by the Board of Directors, is responsible for day-to-day operations of the organization. An experienced staff of marketing and technical experts, based in Arlington, Va., just outside Washington, D.C., executes the programming of the Council on behalf of the Operating Committee and the membership.

Each year, USDEC's Board of Directors authorizes a strategic business plan to guide marketing programs and ensure that USDEC activities provide the greatest return on investment. The Council's marketing department is organized along product lines (Cheese & Manufactured Products and Dry Ingredients) and is supported by four departments: Export Marketing, Trade Policy, Market Access and Regulatory Affairs, and Communications and Membership.

USDEC's mission is facilitated by office representation in China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Mexico, Brazil, United Kingdom, Vietnam and Lebanon. These overseas offices provide in-country intelligence, program guidance and technical assistance—all critical components to enhancing international demand for U.S. dairy products.

Funding

In 2007, U.S. dairy farmers invested \$9.260 million in USDEC activities through the dairy promotion check-off program. USDA provided \$5.667 million through a variety of market development programs. USDEC also generated \$750,000 in membership dues, which are the sole source of funding for trade policy programming.

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2007 Source of Funds

Dairy Management Inc.	\$9,260,000
USDA/FAS	\$5,667,000
Membership dues	\$750,000
Other	\$855,000

Total	\$16,532,000
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2007 Expenses

Market development	\$9,612,000
Program operations	\$3,440,000
Export environment	\$2,005,000
Industry communications	\$785,000
General and administration	\$615,000
Unallocated revenue	\$75,000

Total	\$16,532,000
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2007 Export Environment

Trade policy	\$1,125,000
Market access and regulatory affairs	\$655,000
International travel and miscellaneous operations	\$225,000





U.S. dairy suppliers shipped more than 2.19 billion pounds of total solids overseas in 2007 – 4.7 percent greater than the previous year and a new record.

Over the last five years, U.S. dairy export value nearly tripled, while total solids volume more than doubled.

In 2007, Mexico (\$854 million export value), Southeast Asia (\$557 million) and Canada (\$412 million) remained the largest destinations for U.S. dairy products. Gains were evident across nearly all product categories, due to a combination of higher export prices and mostly increased export volumes.

By value, the major U.S. dairy exports were SMP/NDM (\$865 million), whey proteins (\$759 million), cheese (\$387 million) and lactose (\$304 million). These four products made up nearly three-quarters of total U.S. exports.

2007 U.S. Dairy Exports

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Whey Proteins	439,341	+26
Lactose	*335,514	+41
Skim Milk Powder	266,924	-9
Cheese	99,431	+40
Fluid Milk & Cream (kl)	44,922	+85
Butter	32,918	+292
Ice Cream	25,757	-3
Butteroil	6,807	+287
Yogurt	5,088	+23

*This is a preliminary USDA number and USDEC believes it will be revised lower.

U.S. Exports of Product by Country in 2007

Whey Proteins

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Caribbean	4,701	+38
Central America	7,925	+23
China/Hong Kong	61,870	-5
Japan	39,536	+22
Mexico	98,234	+86
Middle East/North Africa	8,383	+30
South America	17,263	+18
South Korea	28,528	-6
Southeast Asia	68,858	0
Taiwan	4,811	-45
World	439,341	+26

Cheese

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Caribbean	6,491	+23
Central America	3,989	+31
China/Hong Kong	2,071	+8
Japan	10,061	+30
Mexico	33,617	+38
Middle East/North Africa	8,067	+77
South America	2,456	+6
South Korea	8,343	+22
Southeast Asia	3,687	+49
World	99,431	+40

Skim Milk Powder/Nonfat Dry Milk

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Caribbean	2,777	-62
Central America	2,522	-65
Mexico	74,741	+13
Middle East/North Africa	41,782	-16
Southeast Asia	113,199	-4
World	266,924	-9

Ice Cream

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Caribbean	2,438	-11
EU	2,327	+141
Mexico	13,834	-4
World	25,757	-3

Fluid Milk & Cream

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Mexico	28,359	+91
World	44,922	+85

Butter

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
EU	11,273	*
Mexico	3,584	+201
Middle East/North Africa	11,155	+188
Russia	2,999	**
World	32,918	+292

*Only 42 tons purchased in 2006

**Only 361 tons purchased in 2006

Butteroil

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
EU	4,133	*
Mexico	1,207	+59
World	6,807	+287

*Zero purchased in 2006

Yogurt

	Volume (mt)	% change 2007 vs. 2006
Caribbean	2,044	+34
Mexico	687	+21
World	5,088	+23

U.S. Dairy Exports
(total milk solids, million lbs.)

1994	748
1995	971
1996	707
1997	858
1998	856
1999	1,007
2000	1,080
2001	1,132
2002	1,075
2003	1,197
2004	1,596
2005	1,819
2006	2,095
2007	2,193

U.S. Dairy Exports
(million \$)

1994	857.7
1995	972.7
1996	758.9
1997	958.7
1998	920.5
1999	982.0
2000	1,064.9
2001	1,166.2
2002	1,027.9
2003	1,067.7
2004	1,511.1
2005	1,666.2
2006	1,894.4
2007	3,060.4

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Dairy Export Council



Agmark Foods Inc. □ Agriculture & Livestock Industries Corp. □
 Agri-Mark Inc. □ All American Dairy Products Inc. □ Alpura
 International-USA Inc. □ Arla Foods Inc. □ Artisan Cheese
 Exchange □ BelGioioso Cheese Inc. □ BIOTWO Corp. □
 Bongrain of the Americas □ Brewster Dairy Inc. □ Brisa
 Goods LLC □ California Dairy Research Foundation □
 Continental Dairy Products □ CP Kelco □ Dairy Farmers of
 America Inc. □ DairyAmerica □ Dairylea Cooperative Inc. □
 Darigold Inc. □ Davisco Foods International □ Downes-
 O'Neill LLC □ Elanco Animal Health □ EMCA Group □
 Farmland Dairies LLC □ Finlandia Cheese Inc. □ Foremost
 Farms USA □ Gerber California Inc. □ Giuseppe's Finer Foods □
 Glanbia Nutritionals USA □ Hershey Co. □ Hilmar Cheese Co. □
 Hoogwegt U.S. Inc. □ Humboldt Creamery □ International Dairy
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 Bureau Federation □ James Farrell & Co. □ Jana Foods LLC □
 Joseph Gallo Farms □ Kozy Shack Enterprises Inc. □ Kraft Foods
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 Milk Producers Association □ Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture □
 Mitsubishi International Corp. □ Mitsui & Co. (USA) Inc. □
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 Federation □ NorthWoods Group Ltd. □ O-AT-KA Milk Products
 Cooperative Inc. □ P.S. International Ltd. □ Pennsylvania Dept.
 of Agriculture □ Price's Creameries □ Proliant Dairy
 Ingredients □ Protient Foods □ Rice Dairy LLC □ Sargento Foods
 Inc. □ Schreiber Foods Inc. □ St. Albans Cooperative Creamery □
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 United Dairymen of Arizona □ Vermont Agency of Agriculture □
 Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture □ YUM! Restaurants
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