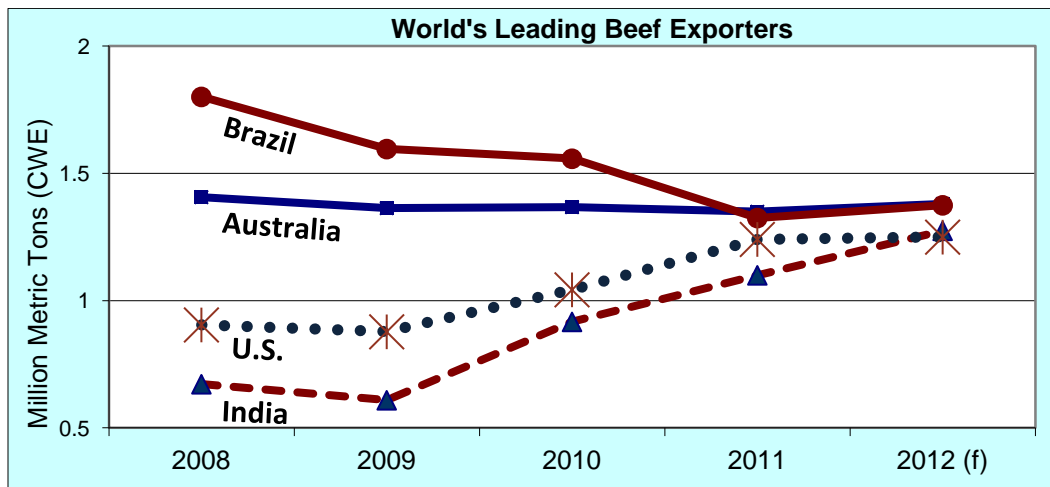




Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade

Competition Tightens Among Key Beef Exporters in 2012

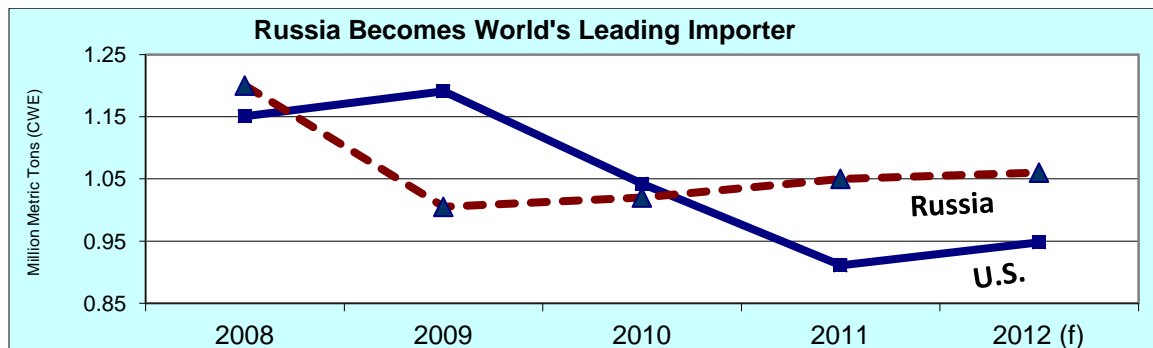


India Displaces the United States as Third Largest Exporter

Beef exports are forecast to rise 5 percent in 2012 on robust global demand, particularly by Southeast Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. India accounts for nearly half of world growth in 2012 on increased supplies and price-competitive shipments to emerging markets. Expansion enables the rising exporter to nudge the United States to become the world's third largest exporter. The United States maintains gains achieved since in 2003, the last year before the BSE detection in Washington State, to reach record level exports. Despite a weak dollar, additional U.S. growth is constrained by lower production.

Russia Is the World's Largest Beef Importer

Russia, which now includes trade with Belarus, is forecast to continue its new found position as world's leading importer. Slightly lower production will be partially offset by an increase in imports. The tariff rate quota (TRQ) volume remains unchanged in 2012 and again a significant volume will likely be imported over quota.



Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade

October 2011

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Summary: Major Traders and U.S. Trade of Beef, Pork, and Poultry

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (f)	Percent Change 2011 to 2012
Production							
Beef and Veal /1	58,433	58,350	57,148	57,043	56,848	56,798	-0.1%
Pork /1	93,957	97,694	100,405	102,745	101,127	103,433	2.3%
Broiler and Turkey /2	75,315	78,917	79,326	83,608	86,345	88,378	2.4%
Total	227,705	234,961	236,879	243,396	244,320	248,609	1.8%
Consumption							
Beef and Veal /1	57,948	57,676	56,485	56,243	55,834	55,649	-0.3%
Pork /1	93,778	97,779	100,257	102,546	100,849	102,898	2.0%
Broiler & Turkey /2	74,963	77,963	78,713	82,454	84,958	86,837	2.2%
Total	226,689	233,418	235,455	241,243	241,641	245,384	1.5%
Imports							
Beef and Veal /1	7,215	6,962	6,832	6,901	6,862	7,100	3.5%
Pork /1	5,073	6,196	5,512	5,847	6,266	6,018	-4.0%
Broiler and Turkey /2	7,579	8,302	8,043	8,381	8,364	8,682	3.8%
Total	19,867	21,460	20,387	21,129	21,492	21,800	1.4%
Exports							
Beef and Veal /1	7,627	7,602	7,432	7,752	7,870	8,231	4.6%
Pork /1	5,176	6,173	5,659	6,043	6,574	6,545	-0.4%
Broiler and Turkey /2	7,989	9,114	8,846	9,490	9,764	10,195	4.4%
Total	20,792	22,889	21,937	23,285	24,208	24,971	3.2%
U.S. Exports							
Beef and Veal /1	650	905	878	1,043	1,241	1,250	0.7%
Pork /1	1,425	2,110	1,857	1,916	2,246	2,309	2.8%
Broiler and Turkey /2	2,926	3,463	3,335	3,333	3,261	3,320	1.8%
Total	5,001	6,478	6,070	6,292	6,748	6,879	1.9%
U.S. Market Share (%) of Exports Among Major Traders							
Beef and Veal /1	9%	12%	12%	13%	16%	15%	
Pork /1	28%	34%	33%	32%	34%	35%	
Broiler and Turkey /2	37%	38%	38%	35%	33%	33%	
Combined	24%	28%	28%	27%	28%	28%	

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.
forecast

1/ 1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

2/ 1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

Note to Readers: Totals include only those countries that make up USDA's official PSD database are reported. This means totals do not encompass all production, consumption, and trade, but rather the sum of those countries reported in USDA's database, which represent the most important players in the world meat PSD situation. In an attempt to capture these major players, the list of countries reported changes periodically.

BEEF AND VEAL: 2012 FORECAST OVERVIEW

World Production Stable as U.S. Decline Offset by India, Brazil and Argentina

Total world production is virtually unchanged despite another year of anticipated tight global supplies with strong demand. The expected significant decline in U.S. production will be largely offset by gains for India, Brazil and Argentina, while the EU and China will remain relatively stagnant.

U.S. Production to Plummet

Production by the world's leader, the **United States**, is forecast to tumble 5 percent to 11.4 million tons. Supplies of cattle available for slaughter will be significantly tighter due to lower inventories and recent years' declining calf crops. Additionally, cattle imports are expected to drop, placing further downward pressure on cattle supplies. Elevated feed prices and drought in the Southwest will keep carcass weights relatively stable, preventing any partial offset from lower cattle slaughter.

India Surges on Dairy and Export Demand

As the world's largest dairy consumer, **India's** bovine herd continues to be fueled by domestic dairy demand. Increasing cattle and buffalo inventories have facilitated lower costs and rising dairy production, while strong profits have paved the way for improved management practices. The expansion of the dairy industry generates additional bovine meat production as an increasing herd raises the pool of animals available for slaughter.

In addition to the impetus of dairy, strong global demand for price-competitive bovine meat generates new incentives for slaughter facilities to salvage previously under-utilized animals. Robust foreign demand drives forecast production 7 percent higher to 3.3 million tons. Marginally higher domestic consumption reflects only population growth, given the Indian preference for vegetarian and dairy-based protein sources.

Brazilian Production Higher on Domestic Demand

Government financing support for herd rebuilding as well as genetic and pasture improvements are forecast to generate an increase in **Brazil's** cattle inventories, boosting slaughter-ready supplies. Some processors have even reached partnerships with ranchers to increase feedlot production, enabling them to have pools of finished cattle available throughout the year so as to avoid shortfalls during the dry season when pastures are insufficient, largely in the center-west. These factors, combined with slightly higher carcass weights are expected propel production 2 percent higher to 9.2 million tons. Although elevated prices have somewhat stifled exports, a rising middle class with more purchasing power is driving strong domestic demand.

Other Major Producers Forecast to Make Gains Largely on Herd Rebuilding

Argentina's beef production is forecast to recover slightly, up 4 percent to 2.5 million tons. Increased slaughter is expected as profitable returns due to continued elevated cattle prices. Improved conditions encourage investment and retention. Producers benefit from hearty domestic and global demand.

Herd rebuilding in **Australia** has commenced in response to greatly improved pasture conditions and fodder supply compared to recent years. Increased slaughter will outweigh a slight reduction in carcass weights, generating a boost in production of 2 percent to 2.2 million tons which is destined largely for export.

After years of contraction, the **Canada's** cattle industry may be entering a phase of herd rebuilding. Increased inventories and a rise in the calf crop partnered with lower live exports to the United States will increase the availability of cattle for domestic slaughter. Canada will continue to maintain its recently acquired feed cost advantage vis-à-vis the United States, although at a narrower margin. With ample feed quality wheat and barley supplies, live cattle exports will be depressed as animals remain in Canada for feeding and slaughter. Production is forecast 4 percent higher to 1.2 million tons.

Unlike the swine sector, **Korea's** cattle industry was largely spared from the widespread culling due to the foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak of the last year. Sizeable inventories born in 2010, when producers were expanding, are now in the pipeline ready for slaughter. Record inventories will exert downward pressure on prices, prompting slaughter of younger animals. Production is forecast 13 percent higher to 295,000 tons.

Paraguay's Expansion Stymied by September FMD Outbreak

With the drop in prices, **Paraguay's** ranchers are expected to retain slaughter ready cattle as long as possible, waiting for price recovery on the reestablishment of exports. In the wake of the FMD outbreak, nearly all export plants were shut down but smaller local slaughter plants continued normal operations. Paraguay's production will rise slightly to 440,000 tons, remaining below the level of recent years.

Trade: Shipments Higher to Emerging Markets; India to Capture Significant Gains

Rising global demand, particularly from emerging markets in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, are forecast to raise world exports 5 percent to 8.2 million tons. Shipments to developed markets, except the United States, will be largely stagnant.

IMPORTS

United States to Lead Increase in Imports

Declining **U.S.** production will push imports 4 percent higher to 948,000 tons albeit remaining below historical levels. Additional growth is limited by a sluggish U.S. economic recovery, a weak dollar, tight Oceania supplies and strong demand from competing importers.

Middle East and North Africa Expansion to Continue

Demand will be robust across the region with imports by all reporting countries forecast to rise.

The strongest growth is expected from **Egypt** as meat consumption rises. Imports are forecast 9 percent higher at 250,000 tons. Domestic supplies will be unable to fulfill

demand despite greater imports of slaughter cattle. Profitability in the dairy sector, the driver of the cattle industry, will encourage the retention of animals.

Iran is forecast 4 percent higher to 235,000 tons as consumption remains robust. Iranian investment in Brazilian slaughterhouses assures continued strong bilateral trade.

Imports by **Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait** and the **United Arab Emirates** are all forecast 4 to 9 percent higher on rising populations and incomes as production is limited.

South East Asian Emerging Markets Lead Asian Growth

Vietnam and **Malaysia** will generate opportunities for increased imports, 8 and 11 percent, respectively, on robust demand, economic growth, a growing middle class, and rising disposable incomes.

Similarly, the **Philippines** and **Singapore** are expected to see increases in imports, 3 and 11 percent respectively.

Among traditional developed Asian markets, only **Hong Kong** and **South Korea** are forecast to increase, gaining 8 and 2 percent, respectively.

Japan is forecast unchanged at 725,000 tons as relatively flat consumption will be met by stable domestic production and the return to normal distribution since the 2011 Miyagi earthquake.

EU and Russia Forecast Minor Increases

The slight increase in **EU** imports to 375,000 tons will be limited by elevated South American prices, traceability restrictions on Brazilian supplies, exchange rates, and weak demand.

Russia's imports are forecast 1 percent higher at 1.06 million tons as increased imports partially offset lower production. Cattle inventories continue to shrink as the dairy industry restructures and a smaller pool is available for slaughter, limiting production. The tariff rate quota (TRQ) volume remains unchanged in 2012 and a significant amount is expected again to be imported over quota. However, imports remain volatile due to sanitary barriers. Russia restricted imports from certain Brazilian beef facilities in June 2011 and while significant in number, the restriction was not as crippling on supply as the impact on pork. Nonetheless, alternative suppliers are expected to benefit from the continued restrictions. Russia and Belarus have yet to establish plans for 2012, but the agreement is expected to closely resemble the current agreement (which allows Belarus to export 130,000 tons to Russia) with the strong potential to increase bilateral trade in order to maintain stable supply. However, since border controls were removed in July 2011, trade may likely be more difficult to regulate and tabulate.

Note: The Russia beef and veal PSDs now include trade with Belarus.

EXPORTS

India Solidifies Its Position as a Price-Competitive Supplier

India's exports are forecast 16 percent higher to 1.28 million tons. Rapid expansion will continue due to the competitive position as a low-cost supplier of bovine (buffalo) meat. Other factors positively impact its marketability, particularly in North Africa and the Middle East. Meat is slaughtered following halal standards and the lean character of buffalo meat has several positive blending characteristics sought by processors.

Ample supplies and relatively weak domestic demand result in increased production being exported despite limited market access compared to other leading suppliers. India maintains important classifications with the OIE (World Organization for Animal Health): “negligible risk” for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and “free” for rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia. However its FMD status poses issues with gaining additional market access. Although the disease is controlled through vaccination programs, India does not maintain an FMD status classification with the OIE.

Australian and Brazilian Grow, But Constrained

Australia's exports will rise modestly to near record levels (1.38 million tons) on greater supplies. However, a relatively strong Australian dollar, robust domestic demand and falling carcass weights constrain additional expansion. Appreciation of the Australian dollar in 2011 has diminished shipments to the United States and somewhat rendered Australia less competitive in other markets such as Japan, thus pushing more shipments to non-traditional markets such as Russia.

The rebound in **Brazil's** exports is based on greater production and recovery of major markets Russia, the Middle East and Hong Kong. There is little expectation that shipments to the EU will recover as economic concerns constrain demand and supplies which meet the EU traceability program are limited. Recovery of shipments to the United States is also anticipated due to resolution of the Ivermectin residue. Brazilian exports are forecast 4 percent higher at 1.38 million tons.

U.S. Exports Remain Constant Despite Tight Supplies

Despite significantly reduced production, the **United States** is forecast to maintain exports which will reach 1.25 million tons, a historic 11 percent share of production. Continued strong demand by major markets Canada, Mexico and Asia will buoy shipments.

Canada's and Argentina's Exports Higher on Production Growth

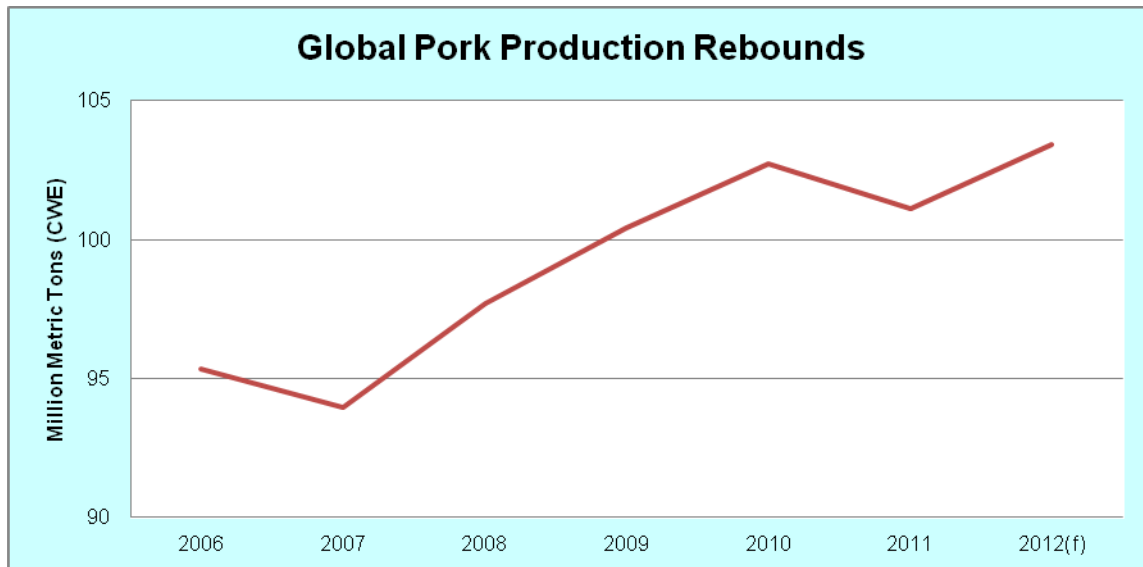
Canada's exports are forecast to increase 8 percent to 450,000 tons on additional supplies and strong global demand.

Although **Argentina's** is constrained by government restrictions and domestic beef prices, increased production should bolster exports which are forecast to reach 300,000 tons. Consequently, the industry has focused on shipping higher value cuts to premium markets such as the EU (under and above of the Hilton Quota) as well as Russia and Israel.

PORK AND SWINE: 2012 FORECAST OVERVIEW

China and Korea Drive Rebound in Global Pork Production

Global pork production is forecast 2 percent higher to a record 103.4 million tons. Growth is mostly attributed to recovery in South Korea and China. Modest growth is also expected from major exporters the United States, Russia, and Brazil.



South Korea is forecast up 21 percent to 1.0 million tons as their pork industry rebuilds following the devastating foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak that slashed their production by 25 percent. Record high swine and pork prices have encouraged producers to quickly rebuild despite higher compound feed prices. Sow inventories have expanded rapidly and beginning sow stocks are expected to reach 98 percent of pre-FMD levels. Producers are expected to continue to rebuild through 2012. However, it is unlikely that total inventories at the end of 2012 will reach pre-FMD levels due to new regulations increasing minimum barn space requirements and environmental regulations. Additionally, the recently implemented Free Trade Agreement with the EU is expected to increase relative competitiveness of EU pork, which in turn is expected to put downward pressure on Korean production.

China's production is forecast to recover 4 percent to 51.3 million tons following swine disease problems and poor producer returns. The rebound is being fueled by sharply higher prices and recent government measures such as the productive sow subsidy, although swine inventories are not expected to fully recover in 2012. Expansion in small scale operations, which still account for a majority of production, is being constrained by higher feed costs and swine disease threats. Meanwhile, large scale operations report some difficulties in acquiring additional land necessary for expansion.

The **United States** is forecast up 2 percent to 10.5 million tons. Producers are expected to continue to benefit from productivity gains, with the pig crop up 2 percent while beginning sow stocks have increased only slightly. Greater available supplies compared to competing proteins are expected to bolster domestic consumption.

Russia is forecast up 3 percent to 2.0 million tons, supported by positive producer gains and government support and investment. Producers have expanded their breeding herds in the face of

lower feed prices, less import competition due to a sharp reduction in the import quota, and the prospect of higher pork prices. Production growth is expected to come from larger operations, as smaller producers find it difficult to compete with new, modernized farms.

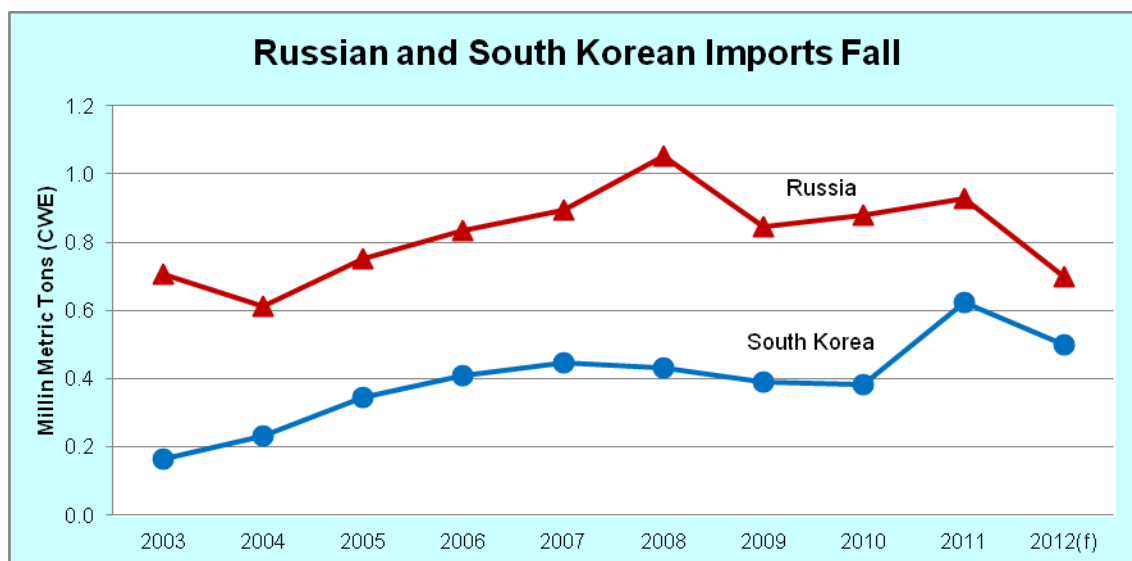
Japan's production is forecast up 2 percent to 1.3 million tons as producers are expected to rebuild. Greater domestic supplies are expected to mitigate import demand.

The **Canadian** hog industry has reached a turning point after several years of decline. Pork production is forecast up 1 percent to 1.8 million tons with modest increases in beginning sow inventories and the pig crop. Relatively high feed costs and uncertainties in both pork prices and foreign demand will likely temper growth.

Brazilian pork production is forecast up 2 percent, to 3.3 million tons, as domestic demand strengthens in response to industry promotions. Consumption is also expanding among the growing Brazilian middle class, as pork prices are competitive with beef.

Global Trade Constrained by Import Restrictions

Imports are forecast down 4 percent to 6.0 million tons, constrained by a sharply lower Russian TRQ and reduced South Korean import demand. Other major importers are forecast nearly unchanged or in the case of Mexico and China slightly higher.



Russia's imports are forecast to drop 25 percent to 700,000 tons, due mostly to a 30 percent cut in the import quota in an attempt to promote domestic production. However, out-of-quota shipments are expected to continue to be significant. Lower imports combined with modest production growth are expected to result in a decline in consumption.

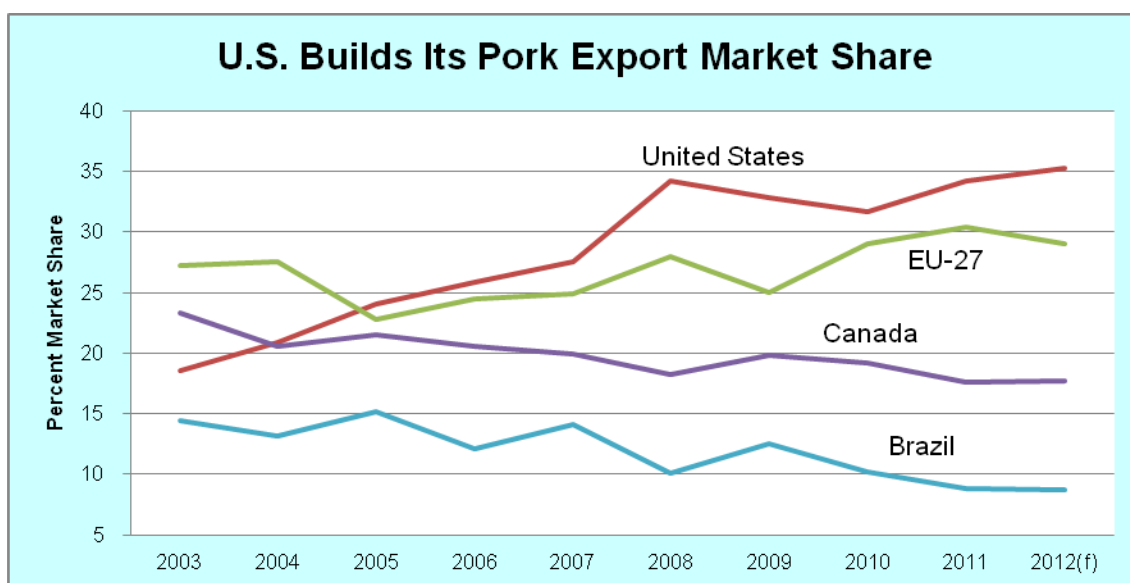
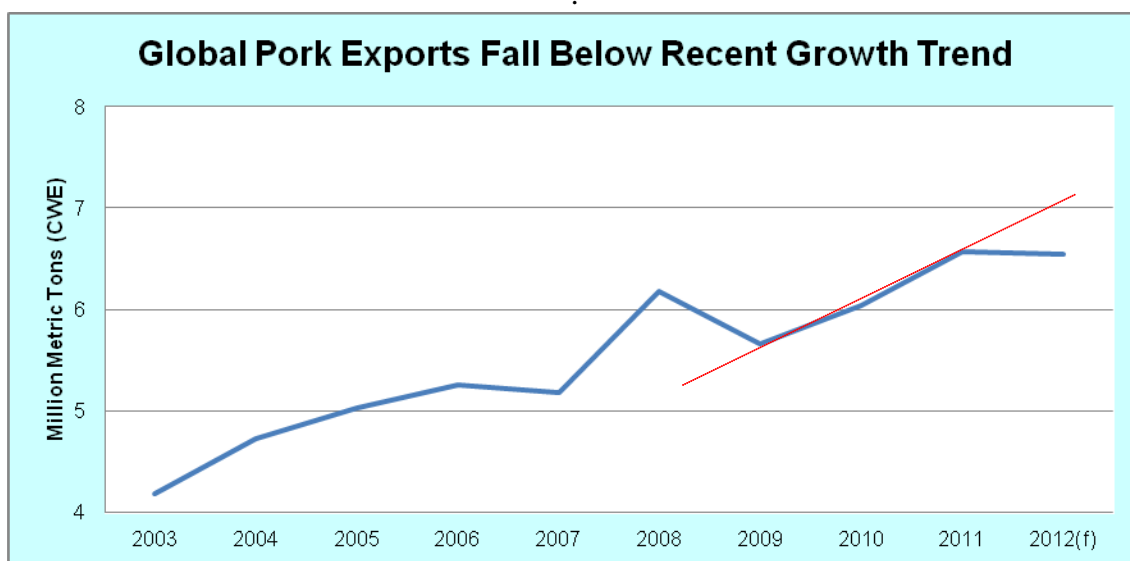
Note: The Russia pork PSDs now include trade with Belarus.

South Korea's imports are expected to fall 20 percent to 500,000 tons, yet will remain significantly higher than 2010 pre-FMD-impacted levels. The special zero duty TRQs to facilitate imports in 2011 are not expected to continue.

Mexico's imports are forecast up 3 percent to 650,000 tons as pork is expected to be more price competitive vis-à-vis other meats. Additionally, the expected reduction of Mexican retaliatory tariffs on hams and shoulders are expected to make U.S. pork more competitive.

China's imports are forecast 2 percent higher to 560,000 tons as expanding domestic supplies are unable to meet rising demand.

Japan's imports are expected to remain flat at 1.2 million tons as greater domestic supplies limit import growth.



U.S. exports are forecast up 3 percent to 2.3 million tons with larger shipments to China and Mexico expected to outweigh reduced demand from South Korea and Russia. Exports are increasingly important to the U.S. pork industry, accounting for 22 percent of production.

EU exports are forecast down 5 percent to 1.9 million tons largely on tighter supplies as well as weaker demand by some key importers. Lower shipments are expected to Russia due to lower import quotas, and South Korea where domestic supplies are recovering.

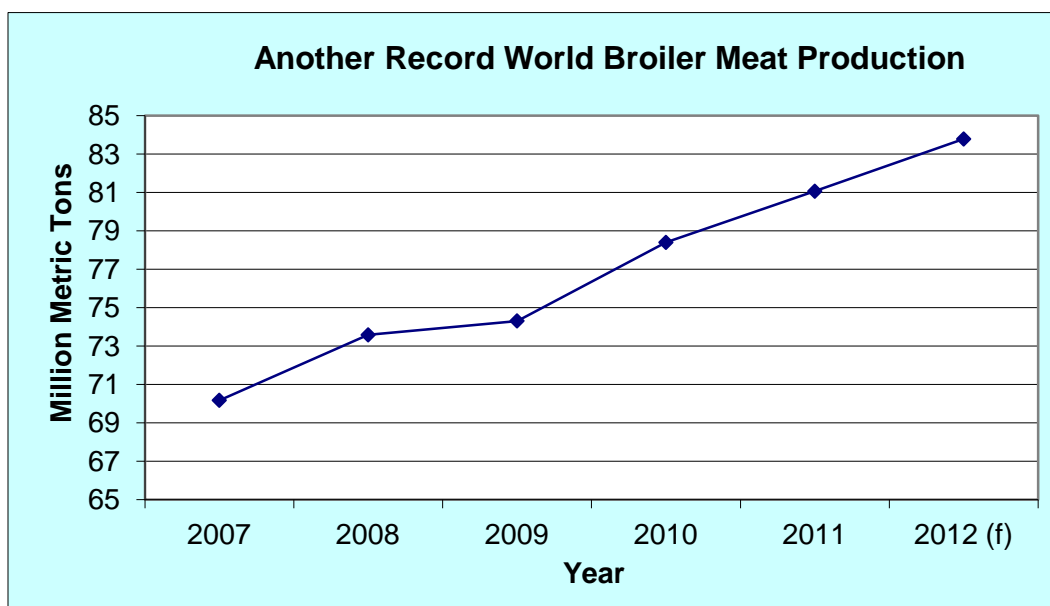
Brazil's exports are forecast down 2 percent to 570,000 tons as Russia continues to ban imports from three major pork producing states. However, Brazil is expected to expand exports to Hong Kong, Argentina, and other markets.

Canada is unchanged at 1.2 million tons as a relatively strong Canadian dollar and limited supplies are expected to constrain their competitive position.

BROILER MEAT: 2012 FORECAST OVERVIEW

PRODUCTION:

Global production is forecast up nearly 3 percent to 83.1 million tons, driven by strong domestic demand in China and Brazil. However, growth will be slower than the previous two years given the rising cost of feed and a slowdown in U.S. production.



Slight Reductions for the United States and Mexico

The **United States**, the world's largest broiler meat producer, is forecast to decline 1 percent to 16.6 million tons, as lower broiler prices and relatively high costs constrain profitability. Relatively high production costs are also forecast to adversely impact **Mexico's** production, down 1 percent to 2.9 million tons.

Brazil and China Propel World Expansion

Brazil and **China** are both forecast up 5 percent to 13.6 and 13.8 million tons respectively. Both are driven by stronger domestic demand, greater disposable income, economic growth, an expanding middle class and competitive prices which favor poultry over red meats. **Brazil** is also benefiting from more stable production costs due to ample feed supplies.

In **China**, expansion is supported by lower rates of reported disease and improving economies of scale through continuing vertical integration. Rising broiler meat prices will be more than offset by relatively high feed costs. A larger inventory of grandparent-generation (GPG) breeding broilers is paving the way for expanded and more efficient commercial production.

Russian Support Leads to Greater Output

Subsidized feed costs, import restrictions and continued investment are forecast to drive **Russia** production 9 percent higher to 2.8 million tons. Continuing reductions in tariff rates quota (TRQ) volumes will limit imports and therefore support elevated prices for domestic producers.

Increased Global Demand Boosts Output by Minor Suppliers

Robust profitability, strong investment and rising domestic and foreign demand has stimulated production in **Argentina, Thailand, Turkey** and **Ukraine**.

TRADE:

Global exports are forecast 5 percent stronger to a record of 9.6 million tons with greater demand from emerging markets, most notably the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Sub Saharan Africa.

U.S. exports are forecast to rebound 2 percent to 3.0 million tons as growth is expected in the Mexican and Asian markets (South Korea and Hong Kong). Mounting demand from emerging markets particularly in Sub Saharan Africa will continue to support expanded shipments. However, exports to Russia are constrained and are likely to decline due to the lower TRQ quantity.

Brazil remains the leading exporter climbing 5 percent to 3.5 million tons. The Middle East will be the primary driver for export expansion, fueled by anticipated economic growth and a rising population. Brazil is able to ship significant quantities of whole birds as well as halal product. The largest poultry processor and exporter (Brasil Foods) is constructing a processing plant in the UAE which is expected to generate demand for imports. Shipments to Venezuela are expected to expand, despite commercial challenges.

The **EU** is forecast at 1.1 million tons, up 2 percent. Additional expansion of exports is limited by high feed costs, escalating competition and fading shipments to Russia due to a lower TRQ volume.

China and **Thailand** continue to be constrained by disease related restrictions, and thus are limited to shipping prepared/preserved products. Key destinations for China are likely to remain Japan, Hong Kong and Malaysia. In addition to Asian markets, Thailand will continue to benefit from its access to the EU. China and Thailand are expected grow 9 percent to 445,000 and 500,000 tons respectively.

Turkey gains 27 percent to 193,000 tons, primarily on Middle East demand (Iraq and Iran) as domestic production continues to grow, generating more exportable supplies.

TURKEY MEAT: 2012 FORECAST OVERVIEW

PRODUCTION:

World production is virtually unchanged at 5.3 million tons. **Brazil** production is forecast up 5 percent, and offset by less production in the **EU** and **U.S.**, forecast down 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

TRADE:

Lackluster import demand will keep world trade flat. **EU**, **Brazil** and **Canada** exports are forecast to remain relatively stable. A 5 percent drop for **U.S.** exports is forecast based largely on soft demand from several markets. **China** imports are forecast higher as elevated domestic prices for pork and broiler meat make turkey meat a price competitive alternative.

Beef and Veal Selected Countries
1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Production						
Brazil	9,303	9,024	8,935	9,115	9,030	9,210
EU-27	8,188	8,090	7,913	8,022	8,050	8,000
China	6,134	6,132	5,764	5,600	5,550	5,520
India	2,413	2,552	2,514	2,842	3,060	3,285
Argentina	3,300	3,150	3,380	2,620	2,500	2,600
Australia	2,172	2,159	2,129	2,087	2,140	2,180
Mexico	1,600	1,667	1,700	1,751	1,830	1,845
Pakistan	1,344	1,388	1,441	1,470	1,435	1,400
Russia	1,430	1,490	1,460	1,435	1,405	1,385
Canada	1,278	1,289	1,252	1,272	1,155	1,200
Others	9,174	9,246	8,769	8,782	8,645	8,710
Total Foreign	46,336	46,187	45,257	44,996	44,800	45,335
United States	12,097	12,163	11,891	12,047	12,048	11,463
Total	58,433	58,350	57,148	57,043	56,848	56,798
Total Dom. Consumption						
EU-27	8,690	8,352	8,262	8,122	7,945	7,910
Brazil	7,144	7,252	7,374	7,592	7,750	7,885
China	6,065	6,080	5,749	5,589	5,532	5,500
Russia	2,509	2,679	2,457	2,450	2,451	2,441
Argentina	2,771	2,731	2,727	2,325	2,242	2,302
India	1,735	1,880	1,905	1,925	1,960	2,010
Mexico	1,961	2,033	1,971	1,944	1,890	1,880
Pakistan	1,363	1,394	1,445	1,474	1,439	1,404
Japan	1,182	1,173	1,211	1,225	1,208	1,233
Canada	1,068	1,036	1,016	999	1,015	1,020
Others	10,630	10,663	10,129	10,559	10,652	10,906
Total Foreign	45,118	45,273	44,246	44,204	44,084	44,491
United States	12,830	12,403	12,239	12,039	11,750	11,158
Total	57,948	57,676	56,485	56,243	55,834	55,649

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ May contain meat of other bovines.

2/ From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

Beef and Veal Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Imports						
Russia	1,087	1,200	1,005	1,020	1,050	1,060
Japan	686	659	697	721	725	725
Korea, South	308	295	315	366	410	420
EU-27	642	466	497	437	370	375
Vietnam	90	200	270	223	300	325
Canada	242	230	247	243	275	270
Mexico	403	408	322	296	280	270
Egypt	293	166	180	260	230	250
Iran	103	131	133	296	225	235
Venezuela	186	320	250	143	180	200
Others	1,791	1,736	1,725	1,854	1,906	2,022
Total Foreign	5,831	5,811	5,641	5,859	5,951	6,152
United States	1,384	1,151	1,191	1,042	911	948
Total	7,215	6,962	6,832	6,901	6,862	7,100
Total Exports						
Australia	1,400	1,407	1,364	1,368	1,350	1,380
Brazil	2,189	1,801	1,596	1,558	1,325	1,375
India	678	672	609	917	1,100	1,275
New Zealand	496	533	514	530	501	504
EU-27	140	204	148	337	475	465
Canada	457	494	480	523	415	450
Uruguay	385	361	376	347	310	320
Argentina	534	423	655	298	260	300
Mexico	42	42	51	103	220	235
Paraguay	206	233	254	296	200	200
Others	450	527	507	432	473	477
Total Foreign	6,977	6,697	6,554	6,709	6,629	6,981
United States	650	905	878	1,043	1,241	1,250
Total	7,627	7,602	7,432	7,752	7,870	8,231

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ May contain meat of other bovines.

2/ From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

Pork Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Production						
China	42,878	46,205	48,905	51,070	49,500	51,280
EU-27	22,858	22,596	22,434	22,552	22,530	22,480
Brazil	2,990	3,015	3,130	3,195	3,227	3,295
Russia	1,640	1,736	1,844	1,920	1,965	2,020
Vietnam	1,832	1,850	1,910	1,930	1,960	1,960
Canada	1,746	1,786	1,789	1,772	1,753	1,765
Japan	1,250	1,249	1,310	1,292	1,255	1,280
Philippines	1,250	1,225	1,240	1,255	1,260	1,265
Mexico	1,152	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,170	1,180
Korea, South	1,043	1,056	1,062	1,110	835	1,010
Others	5,356	5,216	5,177	5,298	5,394	5,432
Total Foreign	83,995	87,095	89,963	92,559	90,849	92,967
United States	9,962	10,599	10,442	10,186	10,278	10,466
Total	93,957	97,694	100,405	102,745	101,127	103,433
Total Dom. Consumption						
China	42,710	46,691	48,823	51,157	49,810	51,560
EU-27	21,507	21,024	21,057	20,823	20,545	20,595
Brazil	2,260	2,390	2,423	2,577	2,646	2,726
Russia	2,534	2,789	2,688	2,799	2,894	2,719
Japan	2,473	2,486	2,467	2,488	2,481	2,489
Vietnam	1,855	1,880	1,936	1,940	1,990	1,990
Mexico	1,523	1,605	1,770	1,774	1,725	1,755
Korea, South	1,502	1,519	1,480	1,539	1,470	1,510
Philippines	1,275	1,270	1,298	1,358	1,349	1,354
Taiwan	844	819	847	824	844	846
Others	6,330	6,493	6,455	6,614	6,711	6,828
Total Foreign	84,813	88,966	91,244	93,893	92,465	94,372
United States	8,965	8,813	9,013	8,653	8,384	8,526
Total	93,778	97,779	100,257	102,546	100,849	102,898

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Pork Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Imports						
Japan	1,210	1,267	1,138	1,198	1,210	1,210
Russia	894	1,053	845	880	930	700
Mexico	451	535	678	687	630	650
China	182	709	270	415	550	560
Korea, South	447	430	390	382	625	500
Hong Kong	302	346	369	347	360	380
Canada	171	194	180	183	195	190
Australia	141	152	176	183	175	180
Belarus	8	60	29	92	130	130
Singapore	97	91	97	104	107	110
Others	731	982	962	986	975	1,034
Total Foreign	4,634	5,819	5,134	5,457	5,887	5,644
United States	439	377	378	390	379	374
Total	5,073	6,196	5,512	5,847	6,266	6,018
Total Exports						
EU-27	1,286	1,727	1,415	1,754	2,000	1,900
Canada	1,033	1,129	1,123	1,159	1,160	1,160
Brazil	730	625	707	619	582	570
China	350	223	232	278	260	280
Chile	148	142	152	130	140	145
Mexico	80	91	70	78	75	75
Australia	54	48	40	41	42	42
Belarus	15	32	17	30	20	20
Ukraine	2	0	0	1	16	13
Vietnam	19	11	13	14	10	10
Others	34	35	33	23	23	21
Total Foreign	3,751	4,063	3,802	4,127	4,328	4,236
United States	1,425	2,110	1,857	1,916	2,246	2,309
Total	5,176	6,173	5,659	6,043	6,574	6,545

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Broiler Meat Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Production						
China	11,291	11,840	12,100	12,550	13,200	13,800
Brazil	10,305	11,033	11,023	12,312	12,954	13,602
EU-27	8,320	8,594	8,756	9,245	9,500	9,630
Mexico	2,683	2,853	2,781	2,810	2,922	2,892
India	2,240	2,490	2,550	2,650	2,700	2,750
Russia	1,410	1,680	2,060	2,310	2,520	2,750
Argentina	1,320	1,435	1,500	1,625	1,700	1,775
Iran	1,423	1,450	1,525	1,600	1,660	1,710
Turkey	1,012	1,170	1,250	1,430	1,560	1,650
Indonesia	1,295	1,350	1,409	1,465	1,515	1,540
Others	12,647	13,124	13,419	13,837	14,045	14,372
Total Foreign	53,946	57,019	58,373	61,834	64,276	66,471
United States	16,226	16,561	15,935	16,563	16,757	16,603
Total	70,172	73,580	74,308	78,397	81,033	83,074
Total Dom. Consumption						
China	11,415	11,954	12,210	12,457	13,020	13,605
Brazil	7,384	7,792	8,032	9,132	9,655	10,138
EU-27	8,358	8,564	8,692	8,930	9,100	9,220
Mexico	3,061	3,281	3,264	3,345	3,492	3,494
Russia	2,637	2,840	2,976	2,938	2,907	3,099
India	2,239	2,489	2,549	2,647	2,697	2,745
Japan	1,945	1,926	1,978	2,075	2,060	2,065
Iran	1,464	1,460	1,542	1,659	1,755	1,830
South Africa	1,394	1,428	1,443	1,524	1,605	1,630
Argentina	1,200	1,275	1,327	1,420	1,510	1,560
Others	15,251	16,419	16,844	17,837	18,210	18,761
Total Foreign	56,348	59,428	60,857	63,964	66,011	68,147
United States	13,590	13,435	12,946	13,470	13,890	13,606
Total	69,938	72,863	73,803	77,434	79,901	81,753

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ Chicken paws are excluded.

Broiler Meat Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Imports						
Saudi Arabia	470	510	605	681	830	880
Japan	696	737	645	789	840	805
EU-27	673	712	719	677	700	710
Mexico	380	433	492	549	590	625
United Arab Emirates	238	289	297	289	330	360
Russia	1,229	1,165	923	633	390	354
Vietnam	110	211	201	291	325	350
South Africa	239	191	206	240	300	300
Iraq	176	212	375	308	280	290
Hong Kong	215	236	253	295	250	260
Others	2,638	3,082	2,915	3,223	3,117	3,325
Total Foreign	7,064	7,778	7,631	7,975	7,952	8,259
United States	36	43	45	48	47	47
Total	7,100	7,821	7,676	8,023	7,999	8,306
Total Exports						
Brazil	2,922	3,242	2,992	3,181	3,300	3,465
EU-27	635	742	783	992	1,100	1,120
Thailand	296	383	379	432	460	500
China	358	285	291	379	410	445
Argentina	125	164	178	214	200	225
Turkey	26	42	86	110	152	193
Canada	139	152	147	147	155	155
Chile	39	63	87	79	107	117
Kuwait	60	70	70	70	70	70
Ukraine	5	6	13	23	35	60
Others	130	153	190	213	198	207
Total Foreign	4,735	5,302	5,216	5,840	6,187	6,557
United States	2,678	3,157	3,093	3,069	2,966	3,039
Total	7,413	8,459	8,309	8,909	9,153	9,596

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ Chicken paws are excluded.

Turkey Meat Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Production						
EU-27	1,790	1,830	1,795	1,946	1,940	1,910
Brazil	458	465	466	485	505	531
Canada	170	180	167	159	160	162
Russia	30	39	31	70	90	110
Mexico	15	15	11	11	10	10
South Africa	7	7	8	8	8	8
China	5	5	5	6	6	6
Others	4	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Total Foreign	2,479	2,541	2,483	2,685	2,719	2,737
United States	2,664	2,796	2,535	2,526	2,593	2,567
Total	5,143	5,337	5,018	5,211	5,312	5,304
Total Dom. Consumption						
EU-27	1,769	1,835	1,801	1,911	1,880	1,850
Brazil	281	261	302	327	365	389
Mexico	211	212	155	163	169	173
Canada	150	163	151	143	145	145
Russia	105	107	72	105	123	140
China	35	50	32	32	41	51
South Africa	47	38	34	34	37	38
Others	23	nr	nr	nr	nr	nr
Total Foreign	2,621	2,666	2,547	2,715	2,760	2,786
United States	2,404	2,434	2,363	2,305	2,297	2,298
Total	5,025	5,100	4,910	5,020	5,057	5,084

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ From 2008, Taiwan is excluded.

2/ 'nr' = 'no data'.

Turkey Meat Selected Countries Summary
1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Imports						
Mexico	196	197	144	153	160	164
EU-27	103	125	112	99	90	90
China	30	45	27	26	35	45
Russia	75	68	41	35	33	30
South Africa	40	31	26	26	29	30
Canada	9	9	8	8	8	8
Others	19	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	472	475	358	347	355	367
United States	7	6	9	11	10	9
Total	479	481	367	358	365	376
Total Exports						
EU-27	124	120	106	134	150	150
Brazil	177	204	164	158	140	142
Canada	27	25	25	24	25	25
Mexico	0	0	0	1	1	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	328	349	295	317	316	318
United States	248	306	242	264	295	281
Total	576	655	537	581	611	599

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ From 2008, Taiwan is excluded.

Cattle Selected Countries Summary
(in 1,000 head)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Cattle Beg. Stks						
India	297,700	304,418	309,900	316,400	320,800	324,300
Brazil	173,830	175,437	179,540	185,159	190,925	197,280
China	104,651	105,948	105,722	105,430	104,814	103,944
EU-27	88,463	89,043	88,837	88,300	86,993	85,750
Argentina	55,664	55,662	54,260	49,057	48,156	48,856
Colombia	29,262	30,095	30,775	30,845	30,971	30,896
Australia	28,400	28,040	27,321	27,907	26,733	27,500
Mexico	23,316	22,850	22,666	22,192	21,456	20,075
Russia	21,562	21,546	21,040	20,677	20,000	19,600
Canada	14,155	13,870	13,195	12,905	12,457	12,615
Others	92,282	86,116	75,989	57,478	56,198	55,453
Total Foreign	929,285	933,025	929,245	916,350	919,503	926,269
United States	96,573	96,035	94,521	93,881	92,582	91,450
Total	1,025,858	1,029,060	1,023,766	1,010,231	1,012,085	1,017,719
Production (Calf Crop)						
India	60,000	60,500	61,000	61,700	62,400	63,200
Brazil	48,845	49,050	49,150	49,200	49,445	50,500
China	45,353	45,360	42,576	41,500	40,900	40,600
EU-27	31,500	30,850	30,100	29,350	29,350	29,350
Argentina	15,900	14,900	12,000	11,600	12,000	13,000
Australia	9,369	9,079	10,145	8,040	9,592	9,780
Russia	7,965	7,586	7,389	6,952	6,940	6,845
Mexico	6,732	6,754	6,875	7,000	6,900	6,800
Colombia	5,750	5,670	5,300	5,200	5,150	5,125
Canada	5,515	5,328	4,958	4,835	4,700	4,800
Others	25,985	24,751	20,952	15,713	15,960	15,965
Total Foreign	262,914	259,828	250,445	241,090	243,337	245,965
United States	36,759	36,153	35,939	35,685	35,500	34,700
Total	299,673	295,981	286,384	276,775	278,837	280,665

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ May contain other bovines.

2/ From 2008, Philippines is excluded.

From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

From 2010, Nicaragua and South Africa are excluded.

Cattle Selected Countries Summary
(in 1,000 head)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Imports						
Venezuela	385	306	407	612	300	400
China	15	15	47	85	95	100
Egypt	30	17	45	140	70	90
Canada	54	49	54	56	60	60
Russia	75	58	49	38	55	55
Mexico	81	90	20	25	18	20
Brazil	10	70	65	68	8	15
Japan	25	20	16	16	12	15
EU-27	4	4	5	1	1	2
Belarus	2	1	0	1	1	1
Others	222	134	103	1	11	2
Total Foreign	903	764	811	1,043	631	760
United States	2,495	2,284	2,002	2,284	2,100	2,025
Total	3,398	3,048	2,813	3,327	2,731	2,785
Total Exports						
Mexico	1,089	738	980	1,261	1,450	1,425
Australia	719	869	954	875	550	700
EU-27	387	376	403	623	700	700
Brazil	438	414	530	655	350	600
Canada	1,412	1,598	1,067	1,065	650	600
Uruguay	46	169	207	227	220	210
Colombia	136	9	5	24	75	100
New Zealand	28	17	13	27	28	30
China	51	33	29	36	30	29
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	93	96	112	1	0	0
Total Foreign	4,400	4,320	4,301	4,795	4,054	4,395
United States	66	107	58	91	140	140
Total	4,466	4,427	4,359	4,886	4,194	4,535

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ May contain other bovines.

2/ From 2008, Philippines is excluded.

From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

From 2010, Nicaragua and South Africa are excluded.

Swine Selected Countries Summary
(in 1,000 head)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Beginning Stocks						
China	418,504	439,895	462,913	469,960	477,115	459,146
EU-27	161,526	159,732	153,067	152,198	151,084	149,100
Brazil	33,147	32,947	33,892	35,122	36,652	38,282
Russia	16,185	16,340	16,165	17,236	17,200	17,545
Canada	14,907	13,810	12,180	11,835	11,895	11,905
Japan	9,759	9,745	9,899	10,000	9,768	9,800
Mexico	9,021	9,401	9,310	8,979	9,007	9,240
Ukraine	8,055	7,020	6,526	7,577	7,960	7,570
Korea, South	8,518	8,742	8,223	8,721	8,449	6,806
Belarus	3,642	3,598	3,704	3,789	3,865	3,880
Others	54,255	5,003	2,412	2,302	2,350	2,400
Total Foreign	737,519	706,233	718,291	727,719	735,345	715,674
United States	62,516	68,177	67,148	64,887	64,925	65,850
Total	800,035	774,410	785,439	792,606	800,270	781,524
Production (Pig Crop)						
China	592,080	636,817	655,620	677,800	641,250	657,470
EU-27	265,100	258,400	257,700	262,200	259,600	258,000
Brazil	34,530	34,845	35,890	36,970	37,750	37,700
Russia	26,232	26,647	28,798	29,472	30,225	31,500
Canada	31,835	31,085	29,297	28,498	28,240	28,450
Japan	17,050	16,960	17,700	17,500	17,000	17,300
Mexico	15,767	15,924	15,966	16,200	16,300	16,300
Korea, South	14,422	13,792	14,916	14,923	12,127	14,600
Ukraine	6,986	6,619	7,400	8,176	7,800	8,200
Belarus	4,788	4,900	4,950	5,025	5,075	5,080
Others	89,836	9,507	4,467	4,686	4,750	4,800
Total Foreign	1,098,626	1,055,496	1,072,704	1,101,450	1,060,117	1,079,400
United States	112,873	115,030	114,542	113,687	114,804	117,050
Total	1,211,499	1,170,526	1,187,246	1,215,137	1,174,921	1,196,450

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ nr = no record

2/ From 2008, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam are excluded.

From 2009, Chile is excluded.

Swine Selected Countries Summary
(in 1,000 head)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Oct
Total Imports						
Russia	377	770	1,202	728	800	810
Ukraine	12	86	77	90	60	60
Mexico	136	80	7	9	13	15
China	3	12	6	6	10	12
Korea, South	3	2	0	2	15	5
Belarus	2	1	4	2	2	2
Canada	2	2	3	3	3	2
EU-27	2	2	3	2	1	1
Japan	0	0	1	1	1	1
Others	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	539	957	1,303	843	905	908
United States	10,004	9,348	6,365	5,749	5,716	5,725
Total	10,543	10,305	7,668	6,592	6,621	6,633
Total Exports						
Canada	10,032	9,357	6,376	5,761	5,730	5,740
EU-27	901	1,508	2,210	1,614	1,650	1,700
China	1,609	1,645	1,602	1,636	1,560	1,600
Russia	1	0	1	1	1	1
Others	3	1	1	1	0	0
Total Foreign	12,546	12,511	10,190	9,013	8,941	9,041
United States	137	97	21	15	23	24
Total	12,683	12,608	10,211	9,028	8,964	9,065

Source: USDA-FAS attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

Notes: 1/ From 2008, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam are excluded.
From 2009, Chile is excluded.

Notes to Readers

The *Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade* circular is designed to give a snapshot of the current situation among the major players in world beef, pork, broiler meat, and turkey meat trade. Summary tables for meat production, imports, exports, and consumption provide an overview.

Data Modifications

Cattle/Beef:

- Belarus – Based on additional analysis and information, PSDs for cattle and beef are fully completed and revised from 1988 to present.
- Russia – Based on additional analysis and information, PSDs for cattle and beef are revised from 1988 to present.

Swine/Pork:

- Belarus – Based on additional analysis and information, PSDs for swine and pork fully completed and revised from 1988 to present.
- Russia – Based on additional analysis and information, PSDs for pork are revised from 1988 to present.

Broiler Meat:

- Belarus – PSDs for are now available for 1988 to present.
- Russia – Based on additional analysis and information, PSDs for broiler meat are revised from 1990 to present.
- Turkey – PSDs for are now available for 1988 to present.

Conversion Rates

	Beef & Veal	Pork
Conversion Rate	1.40	1.30
HS Codes	Fresh/Chilled: 0201 Frozen: 0202 Processed: 021020 & 160250	Fresh/Chilled: 020311, 020312, 020319 Frozen: 020321, 020322, 020329 Processed: 021011, 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, 160249
	Broiler Meat	Turkey Meat
Conversion Rate	1	1
HS Codes	Fresh/Chilled: 0207.11, 0207.13 Frozen: 0207.12, 0207.14 Processed and Salted: 1602.32, 0210.99	Fresh/Chilled: 0207.24, 0207.26, 0207.32, 0207.34, 0207.35 Frozen: 0207.25, 0207.27, 0207.33, 0207.36 Processed: 1602.31

Note: There are several exceptions by country/product. In general, chicken paws are excluded.

Assumptions

- **BSE:** Forecast assumes a continuation of trade policies due to BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) currently in place by U.S. and Canadian trading partners as of October 14, 2011.
- **Other Diseases (AI, H1N1, FMD):** Forecast reflects policies currently in place as a result of outbreaks as of October 14, 2011.

Technical Notes

CWE/PWE: All quantities (beef and pork) noted are in Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) unless otherwise noted as Product Weight Equivalent (PWE). CWE is the weight of an animal after slaughter and removal of most internal organs, head, and skin. PWE is the actual weight of the meat product exported.

FAS Reports from Overseas Offices

The *Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on post reports submitted since August 2011 and on available secondary information. The individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attacherep/default.asp>.

PSD Online

The entire USDA PSD database is available electronically on PSD Online. Users can use this system to generate the full set of PSD data for those countries reporting. PSD Online can be reached through <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline>.

Additional Resources

Please refer to the USDA-FAS Dairy, Livestock and Poultry website at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/dlp/livestock_poultry.asp for additional data and analysis.

Situation and outlook information on U.S. livestock and poultry can be obtained from the USDA-Economic Research Service at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP/>.

Future Releases and Contact Information

Please visit http://www.fas.usda.gov/dlp/livestock_poultry.asp to view archived and future releases. The next release of this circular will be in April 2012.

Questions may be directed to the following staff:

Lesley Ahmed	(202) 720-2781	Lesley.Ahmed@fas.usda.gov	Swine and Pork
Claire Mezoughem	(202) 720-7715	Claire.Mezoughem@fas.usda.gov	Cattle and Beef
Lazaro Sandoval	(202) 690-8478	Lazaro.Sandoval@fas.usda.gov	Poultry (Broiler, Turkey and Other Poultry products)