USDA
United States Department of Agriculture

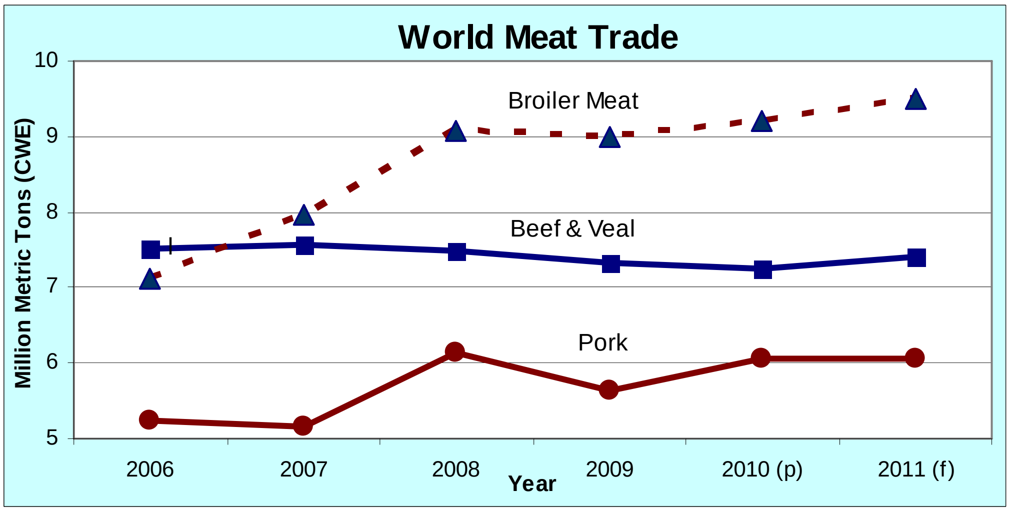
Foreign Agricultural Service

October 2010

Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade

2011 Forecast:

Trade Higher on Broiler Meat and Beef Demand



Broiler Meat: Exports are forecast moderately higher. Both the United States and Brazil have ample supplies and market access to satisfy rising imports by Russia, the Middle East and a number of markets in Asia. The strongest import growth is expected in Russia where the United States, its leading supplier, is expected to fill the tariff rate quota.

Beef: Exports are forecast to rise, reversing the trend of recent years. Production expansion by South America and India is expected to more than offset declines in North America and Oceania. However, growth in world trade continues to be constrained by tight supplies and Sanitary/Phytosanitary (SPS) restrictions. Imports in a number of countries are forecast higher as domestic supplies are tight. Also, continued economic recovery is expected to bolster Asian imports.

Pork: Exports are forecast just short of the record set in 2008. More competitive U.S. and Brazilian pork is expected to displace EU shipments, where rising costs of production result in lower exportable supplies. Global demand is expected to be slightly stronger with contracting Canadian production offset by larger imports and improving economic conditions stimulate Asian demand.

Note: Data in this document reflects the PSD (http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline) and WASDE release of October 8, 2010

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board/USDA

Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade

October 2010

Contents

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (p)	2011 (f)	Percent Change 2010 to 2011
Production							
Beef and Veal /1	57,731	58,558	58,522	57,431	56,763	56,663	-0.2%
Pork /1	95,723	94,258	98,042	100,473	101,507	103,392	1.9%
Broiler and Turkey /2	69,459	73,589	76,904	77,031	79,427	81,254	2.3%
Total	222,913	226,405	233,468	234,935	237,697	241,309	1.5%
Consumption							
Beef and Veal /1	56,974	58,073	57,897	56,742	56,437	56,371	-0.1%
Pork /1	95,453	94,091	98,150	100,341	101,126	103,115	2.0%
Broiler & Turkey /2	69,252	73,259	75,949	76,247	78,170	80,064	2.4%
Total	221,679	225,423	231,996	233,330	235,733	239,550	1.6%
Imports							
Beef and Veal /1	6,815	7,158	6,899	6,696	6,878	7,100	3.2%
Pork /1	4,885	5,071	6,195	5,511	5,645	5,805	2.8%
Broiler and Turkey /2	6,846	7,561	8,268	7,988	7,951	8,339	4.9%
Total	18,546	19,790	21,362	20,195	20,474	21,244	3.8%
Exports							
Beef and Veal /1	7,502	7,570	7,490	7,322	7,253	7,408	2.1%
Pork /1	5,225	5,162	6,149	5,641	6,052	6,068	0.3%
Broiler and Turkey /2	7,113	7,957	9,069	8,980	9,210	9,494	3.1%
Total	19,840	20,689	22,708	21,943	22,515	22,970	2.0%
U.S. Exports							
Beef and Veal /1	519	650	856	878	1,036	1,002	-3.3%
Pork /1	1,359	1,425	2,117	1,857	2,027	2,121	4.6%
Broiler and Turkey /2	2,609	2,926	3,464	3,335	3,182	3,265	2.6%
Total	4,487	5,001	6,437	6,070	6,245	6,388	2.3%
U.S. Market Share (%) of Exports Among Major Traders							
Beef and Veal /1	7%	9%	11%	12%	14%	14%	
Pork /1	26%	28%	34%	33%	33%	35%	
Broiler and Turkey /2	37%	37%	38%	37%	35%	34%	
Combined	23%	24%	28%	28%	28%	28%	

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

forecast

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

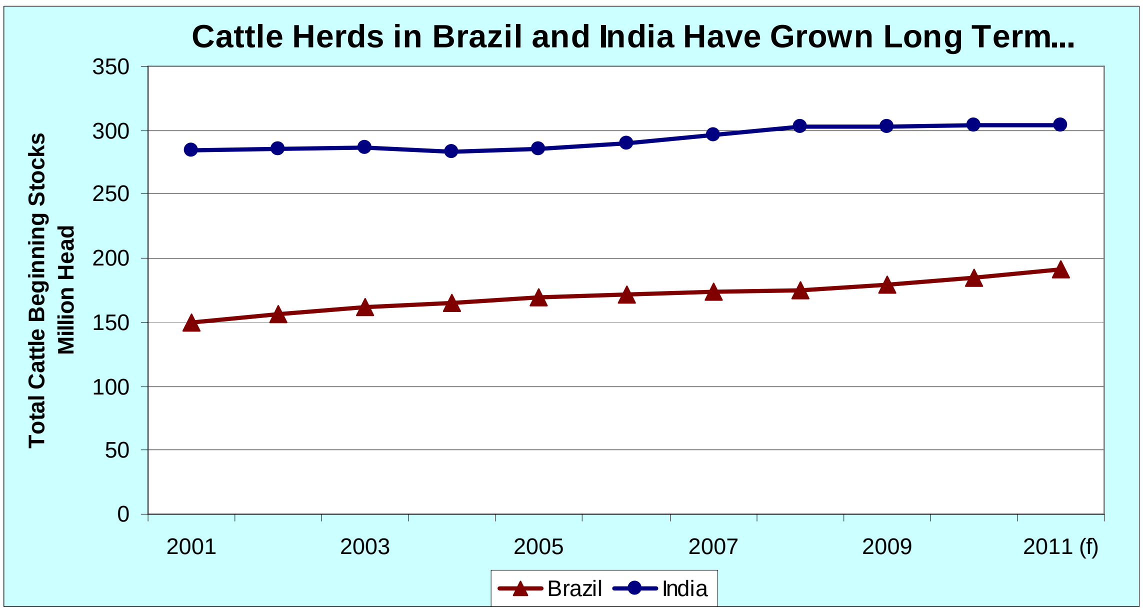
2/ 1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

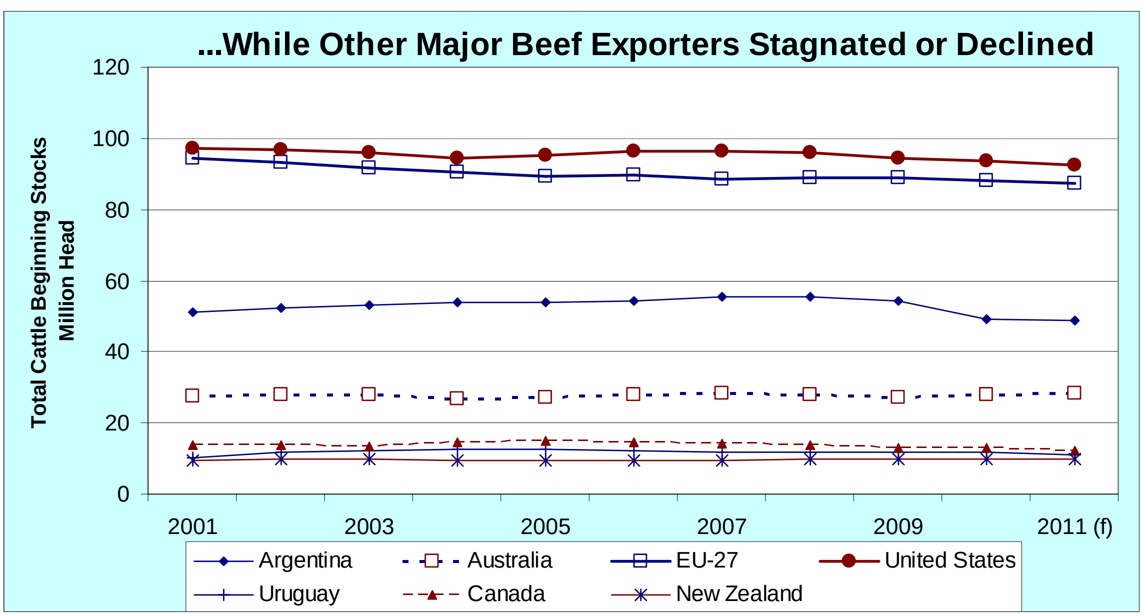
Note to Readers: Totals include only those countries that make up USDA's official PSD database are reported. This means totals do not encompass all production, consumption, and trade, but rather the sum of those countries reported in USDA's database, which represent the most important players in the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

BEEF AND VEAL: 2011 FORECAST OVERVIEW

CATTLE:

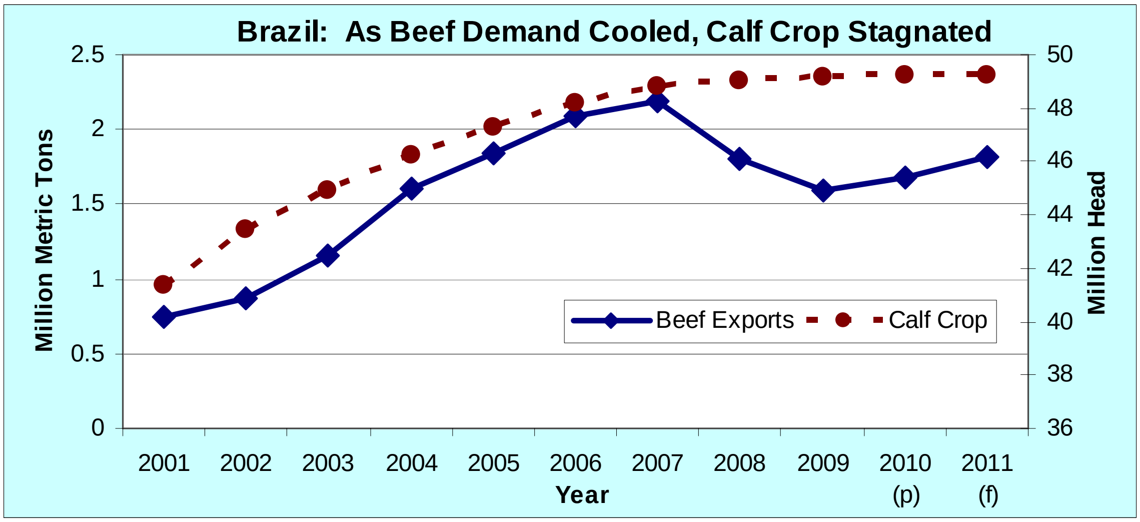
Among major beef exporters, significant cattle herd expansion is forecast only for Brazil (3 percent), Australia (2 percent) and Argentina (2 percent) in 2011 with tempered gains by New Zealand (1 percent) and Uruguay (1 percent). The total of global cattle ending inventories (of countries continuously included in the PSD database) will rise as significant gains in these major exports outweigh moderate declines in many, but not all, other countries. Major beef importers, with the exception of South Korea, are forecast to continue their long term trend of declining cattle inventories.



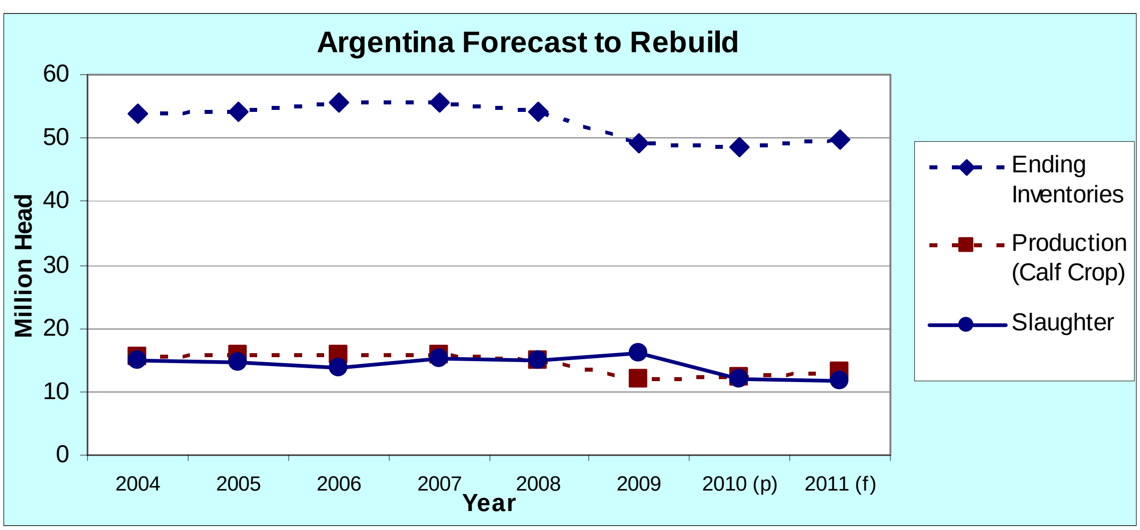


SOUTH AMERICA: The historical expansion in the South American herd continues to be led by Brazil and Columbia which outweighed recent contractions in Argentina and Venezuela.

Over the past decade, **Brazil**'s cattle herd has expanded to support increased domestic and export demand. However, the decline in exports to the EU in 2008, from which Brazil has yet to recover, and constraints in shipments to Russia have impacted beef demand and the rate of increase in calf crop production slowed.



Current and expected firm cattle prices are expected to encourage **Argentine** producers to begin rebuilding depleted herds in 2011. Although the current forecast calls for a rise in the calf crop, smaller beginning inventories and cow retention will contribute to a drop in slaughter, which will shrink supplies for both export and domestic consumption in 2011. While more normal weather conditions have returned, government policies continue to slow sectoral investment, curtailing stronger expansion. Argentina began 2010 with sharply lower beginning inventories following a reduced calf crop and high slaughter in 2009 due to drought (which perpetuated continued high slaughter of cows) and government policies (which discouraged investment). The high profitability of field crops has resulted in the conversion of several million acres of pasture over the past five years and consequently feedlot production expanded to currently account for about 40 percent of slaughter. However, expected low returns due to unused capacity, an increase in government-mandated minimum slaughter weights, and the termination of subsidies is expected to adversely impact commercial feedlot production in 2011.



OCEANIA: Australia and New Zealand are recovering from drought supporting increased cattle production.

Herds in **New Zealand** are forecast to increase after declining in the previous year. Stronger forecast dairy and beef prices in 2010 are expected to support producer returns, leading to higher breeding herd retention.

Similarly, prospects for the **Australian** cattle industry have been remarkably transformed due to improved weather conditions experienced over the calendar year to date. Heavy rainfalls have dramatically improved soil moisture and pasture conditions as well as water storage levels. Since the return of more normal weather conditions, a surge in cattle inventories has already been recorded. Increases in ending inventories for 2010 and 2011 are forecast as producers withhold stock from slaughter for breeding purposes. This retention will put downward pressure on slaughter and thus beef production and exports; albeit somewhat constrained by higher weights due to improved conditions. Ending inventory for 2011 would be the highest since 1977.

NORTH AMERICA: **U.S.** inventories are forecast to decline again in 2011. Inventories have been declining since 2007 and higher cow slaughter and low breeding herd retention has precluded expansion. Although cow slaughter is expected to decline in 2011, current incentives to place heifers in feedlots rather than retain them for breeding is expected to preclude growth of the calf crop in 2011. Cattle inventories are expected to decline to 92 million head by the end of 2011.

Continuing the downward trend of recent years, the **Canadian** herd is forecast to end 2011 with lower inventories due to fewer beef cows and relatively low heifer retention. The calf crop is forecast to decline for the 6th consecutive year.

OTHER MAJOR BEEF EXPORTERS: **India**'s herd will remain relatively unchanged in 2011 despite marginally higher slaughter, due to a rising calf crop as producers keep cows in milk production. Dairy is the main driver of the livestock sector and its increasing milk products shortage is stimulating medium term growth in cattle and buffalo stocks.

BEEF:

World Production Virtually Unchanged; Marked by Tight Supplies

Among major producers, only Brazil, India and Mexico are forecast to expand beef production. However their growth, ranging from 2 to 3 percent, will not outweigh declines in other countries, resulting in another year of anticipated tight global supplies. For many key producers, reduced inventories are forecast to depress slaughter resulting in lower or unchanged beef production.

Brazil and India Forge Ahead and Expand:
A forecast increase in slaughter and trend towards higher weights is expected to raise **Brazilian** production. Brazil, like **India**, is one of the few countries with expanding inventories available for slaughter. Both are also countries which have strong and/or rising domestic demand while 2011 will exports account for 19 to 25 percent of production, respectively.

Declining Herds Generate Lower North American Production:
In the cases of the **United States** (the world's leading beef producer) and **Canada**, declining cow inventories and calf crops over the past several years, are forecast to result in smaller pools of cattle available for slaughter. U.S. cattle imports are also expected lower, which will depress slaughter. However, **Mexican** production, driven by rebounding consumption, will not outweigh falling inventories in other NAFTA countries.

Oceania: Improved Conditions Not Forecast To Translate Into Increased Production:
Production is forecast lower on declining slaughter in **Australia** and **New Zealand** combined with expected lower average carcass weights as the mix of cattle slaughter changes.

Feed Availability and Costs Constrain Other Major Producers:
Higher feed costs and slow recovery of the **EU** economy are forecast to keep production unchanged. Similarly high feed and other input costs will continue to dampen **Chinese** production. Drought and elevated feed costs/shortages are also expected to constrain **Russian** production.

Production by Japan and Korea, Key Asian Importers, Treading Water or Rising:
Japanese production is forecast relatively flat on slightly lower slaughter due to weak demand for higher priced domestic beef in a slow economic recovery. The Miyazki FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) outbreak will not have any significant impact on the coming year. **Korean** production is forecast significantly higher, up 11 percent. Live Hanwoo cattle prices are expected to continue to decline, although they are still relatively high compared to 2008 and most of 2009. Domestic cattle prices are depressed as economic uncertainty impacts consumption, confidence in imported beef is up, and the butcher shop restaurant business has slowed. In response to softer prices, slaughter is forecast though higher as producers cut inventories. Despite the expected increase in slaughter, ending cattle inventories will be higher due to strong growth in the calf crop.

Trade: Demand Higher But Tight Exportable Supplies Constrain Growth

Exports in 2011 are forecast to rise 2 percent, reversing the downward trend of recent years. Demand is generally rising slightly in most key markets, but is constrained by tight exportable supplies, high prices and SPS restrictions.

IMPORTS

Limited Growth Opportunities in Korea, Japan and Russia

Korean consumption is forecast to rise generating opportunities for imports, but high domestic and international prices are expected to dampen further growth. Continuing economic recovery is forcing consumers to increase consumption of imported cuts. Local retail beef prices are generally two to two and a half times more expensive than imported beef which should favor demand for imported beef. Further, concerns over imported U.S. beef have dissipated with the United States currently holding about 30 percent of the market. The implementation of a traceability system and strict country-of-origin labeling requirements in restaurants, as well as marketing, has helped restore consumer confidence in imports.

With **Japanese** consumption and domestic production forecast unchanged, little import growth is forecast. This increase may be largely captured by Australia due in part to its competitive prices. U.S. supplies are constrained by Japanese imposed BSE-related age restrictions.

Due to declining production, slightly higher imports are needed to maintain **Russian** consumption, which is forecast to remain below the 2008 level. Shipments are expected to exceed the tariff rate quota.

Mixed Results in North America

With production expected to decline and a strong dollar vis a vis the U.S. dollar, **Canadian** imports are forecast higher. However, **Mexican** imports are forecast lower as increased production will exceed slightly higher consumption. Declining **U.S.** production and economic recovery will push imports higher, although severely constrained by tight supplies out of Oceania and Canada.

Other Markets Continue to Expand

Venezuelan imports remain strong and is forecast slightly higher as production continues to be decline, albeit at a slower rate. Personal and legal insecurity, high inflation (of input costs), low controlled meat prices and reduced investment constrain production. Consequently, imported meat accounts for about one-third of domestic supplies. That does not account for imports of live cattle which account for about two-thirds of domestic slaughter. Thus, imported meat and cattle account for an estimated 75 percent of Venezuelan beef supplies. As a result, even slight changes in consumption, bilateral relations and prices can have a significant impact on the import forecast.

Iranian imports, largely from Brazil although also some smaller shipments from India, more than doubled in 2010. Growth in 2011 is expected to be relatively small with more modestly higher consumption. Imports are rising not off declining production but rather as a result of increasing consumption.

Egyptian imports are forecast to continue to grow as an improving economy stimulates meat consumption to return to expand and domestic production is unable to keep pace. Higher beef prices spurred cow slaughter in 2010, depleting supplies of cattle available for slaughter, which will not be replaced by higher imports of live cattle. Although consumers prefer beef to other meats, they also prefer fresh domestic beef. However, since much is consumed in stew-type dishes, price is often a driving factor in purchasing decisions. Thus, lower-income consumers are more willing to consume imported frozen beef.

No Growth in EU Imports

As **EU** beef production declines slightly, imports will be unchanged as they are constrained by limited supplies from major traders and the weak Euro. Higher domestic prices and the recession caused lower as consumption has shifted to lower-priced cuts, such as ground beef, and alternatives such as poultry.

EXPORTS

As a result of production declines in many key exporting countries, only Brazil and to a much lesser degree India, Paraguay and Uruguay have the available supplies to expand exports.

Forecast Growth in Indian and South American Supplies Support Higher Demand

Brazil is forecast to rise exports 8 percent, benefiting from small increases across a wide swath of countries including the EU, Egypt, Russia and Venezuela. As the only major trader with larger available supplies, it could capture rising demand in much of the world, as well as benefit from unchanged or lower supplies by key traders such as Argentina. The **Paraguayan** and **Uruguayan** situations are parallel, but with substantially smaller herds are not able to increase shipments as significantly. **Indian** exports are forecast slightly higher in 2011 but are constrained largely by limited market access, compared to South America, and also exports carabeef (from water buffalo) compared to traditional beef (from cattle).

Tight Supplies Constrain The United States, Canada and Oceania

The **United States**, with significantly reduced production (2 percent), is forecast to experience its first decline in exports since 2004. However, exports as a share of production will remain at about 9 percent. Exports to Asia are expected to remain strong.

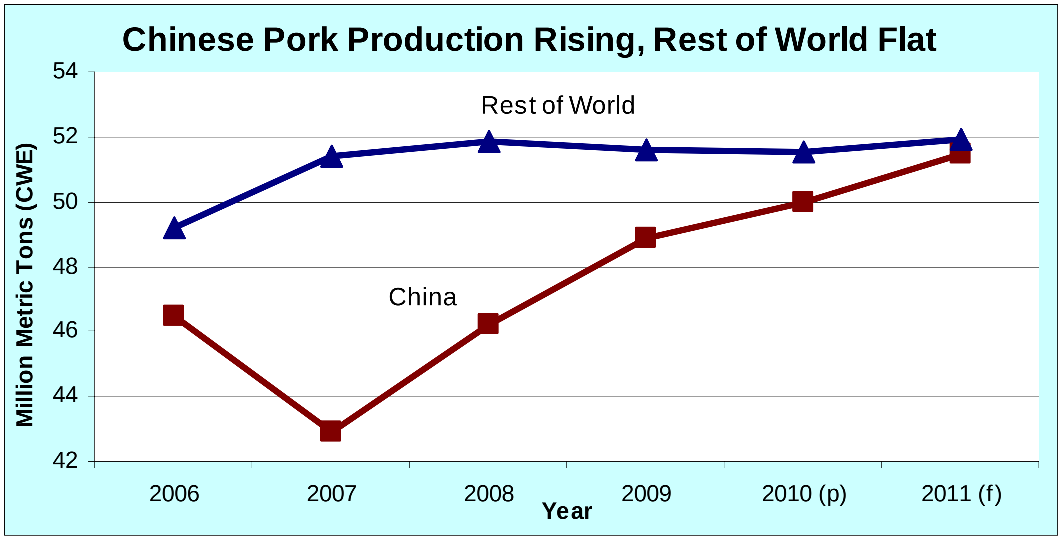
While **Australian** exports are forecast unchanged, shipments to key Asian markets will remain at same or higher levels. **New Zealand** shipments are forecast to drop on lower supplies, likely resulting in reduced shipments to Japan and Korea, although higher shipments to the United States.

Canadian exports are forecast a modest 1 percent higher as tight supplies in the United States coupled with economic recovery, resilient demand in Asia and high world prices support increased trade. However, lower meat production and a stronger dollar could impair their comparative advantage.

PORK AND SWINE: 2011 FORECAST OVERVIEW

Slight Growth in World Pork Production, Likely Tempered by Higher Feed Costs

World pork production is forecast to rise about 2 percent to 103.4 million tons with China accounting for 80 percent of the increase. Modest production gains are also expected in the United States and Brazil, as higher feed prices are expected to temper growth throughout the world.



China: Production is forecast to grow by 3 percent to a record 51.5 million tons. The vast majority of the growth is expected to come from large-scale operations, supported by government subsidies. Production in the first part of the year will likely be weaker than during the same period in 2010, as ongoing disease problems and the end of government sow subsidies are expected to result in lower sow stocks at the beginning of the year. Production is expected to pick up later in the year, but could be tempered by higher feed costs.

United States: Production is forecast up nearly 2 percent to 10.2 million tons as high feed prices are expected to keep the growth in sow farrowing modest and dampen hog weights. However, strong demand for swine will likely result in a 3 percent growth in imports from Canada.

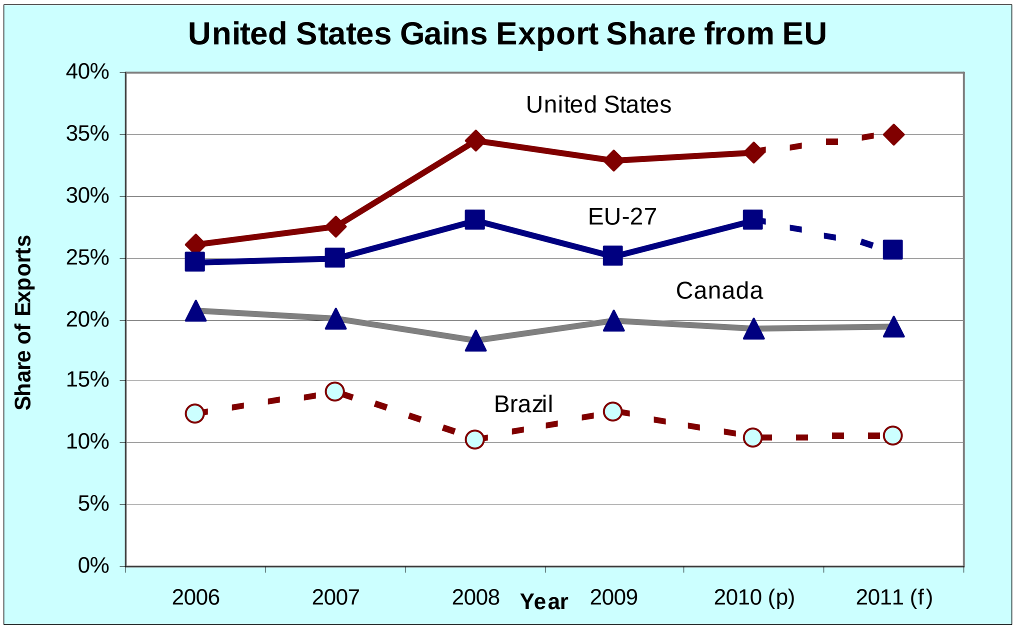
Brazil: Production is forecast up 3 percent to about 3.3 million tons, bolstered by strong domestic demand as pork prices are expected to remain competitive with beef. Although concerns remain about credit and the value of the Brazilian real, export optimism is helping support production plans.

EU: Production is virtually flat at 22.1 million tons as a result of rising feed and investment costs. Greater competition on the world pork market and easing domestic demand is forecast to pressure carcass and piglet prices. A large percentage of pig farms do not yet comply with the EU environmental and animal welfare requirements that will enter into force in 2013, likely raising sectoral costs.

Canada: Production is forecast 2 percent lower at 1.7 million tons, as the downsizing of the Canadian industry continues. After a number of years of continued decline in swine inventories, pig production will remain at low levels. This will translate into lower meat production and a potentially tight market as domestic demand picks up. Nonetheless, given lower production, per capita consumption is expected to continue its 5 year downward trend. However, producers are expected to have a difficult time taking advantage of higher pig prices and tight supplies due in part to limited financing for expansion and increasingly stringent environmental regulations. Additionally, higher feed costs could result in lower slaughter weights, potentially further reducing Canadian pork production.

World Pork Exports Flat as EU Loses Export Share to the United States and Brazil

The world export forecast is virtually flat, although significant shifts are expected to take place between major suppliers.



EU: Exports are forecast to drop 9 percent to 1.6 million tons as a result of increased competition, particularly from the United States and Brazil. In addition, domestic supplies are expected to fall due to shrinking margins from higher feed prices and EU legislation that requires additional investment.

United States: Exports are forecast 5 percent higher at 2.1 million tons, with market share expanding in Asian markets (Japan, Hong Kong, and South Korea) greater Canadian imports. Mexico is expected to continue growing in importance, although at a slower rate than before.

China: Exports are forecast higher due to stronger demand from traditional markets, Hong Kong, Japan, and Kyrgyzstan. Cooked pork products typically account for nearly half of the exports to those markets.

Brazil: Exports are expected to rebound slightly on stronger demand from Brazil's major markets. While strategically focusing on new markets in Asia, such as China, the government has begun to advocate for access to the United States and Mexico.

Although the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil's largest pork producing state, has been recognized as free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), pork processors have not yet been approved for export to the United States.

Modest Import Growth as Strong Global Demand Meets Limited Supplies

Imports are forecast higher based on significantly higher purchases by key North American and Asian markets, as well as modest growth in virtually all other markets.

Canada: Imports are forecast to rise 15 percent to 230,000 tons on lower domestic production and greater consumer demand following the recession.

South Korea: Imports are forecast 8 percent higher to 410,000 tons in response to rising consumer demand. Improving economic conditions are expected to result in greater restaurant consumption, where imported pork is widely used. Greater imports paired with larger domestic production is expected to result in nearly a third of a kilogram increase in per capita pork consumption.

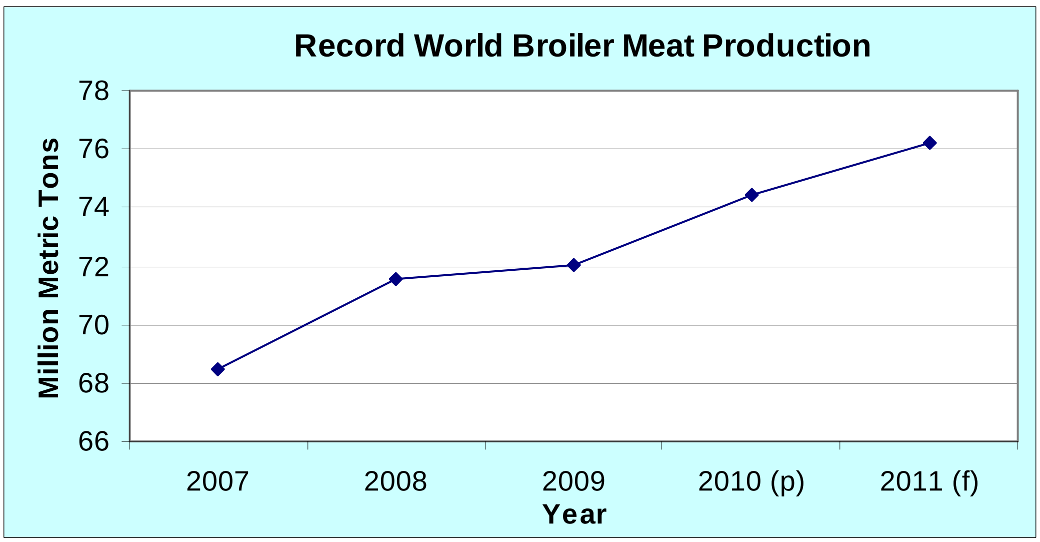
China: Imports are forecast up 6 percent, yet will account for only 1 percent of consumption and remain below the 2008 record.

United States: Imports are expected to be 3 percent higher on tight supplies and stronger domestic demand.

BROILER MEAT: 2011 FORECAST OVERVIEW

PRODUCTION:

Production is forecast up 2 percent to a record 76.2 million tons and is supported by record levels from all top producing countries. Strong domestic demand and, to a lesser extent, rising exports, will fuel production growth in many countries, as is the absence of major disease outbreaks. However, as 2011 progresses, rising grain prices may adversely impact production.

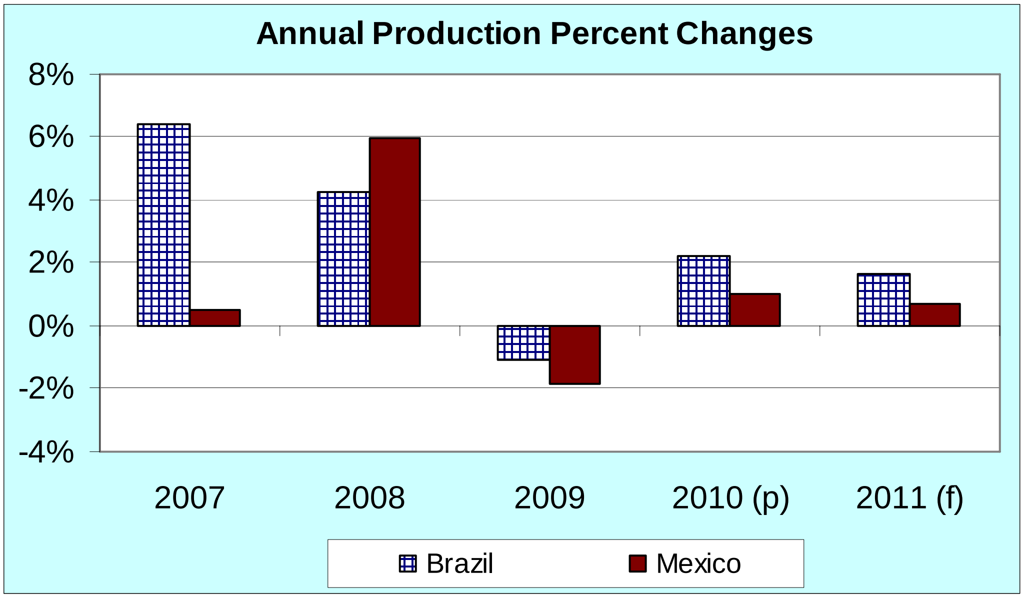


Production by the world's leading broiler producer, the **United States**, is forecast less than 2 percent higher at 16.6 million tons, although that rate of growth may be tempered by high feed grain prices. Stronger domestic demand and recovering foreign demand will support expansion. U.S. per capita consumption continues to rebound, building on the recovery that began in 2010 with tight supplies of red meats, particularly beef, consumers are expected to shift to lower-priced meat products like versatile broiler meat.

China's production is expected to increase almost 4 percent to 13 million tons as strong demand and high prices encourage expansion. However, that expansion may be constrained by high feed costs, particularly corn, which accounts for about 60 percent of broiler feed. Fewer outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza, more standardized operations and changing structure will improve productivity.

Growth Continues at a Slower Rate:

Brazilian production is forecast up on both strong domestic and foreign demand while **Mexican** production is up on strong domestic demand. Per capita consumption for both countries is expected to rise, accounting for a larger portion of total meat consumption. Price competitiveness and improved purchasing power will bolster domestic demand. Higher production levels in Mexico will also be fueled by greater use in processed products, although rising grain prices may slow growth as feed accounts for a major portion of costs.



Government Interventions Affect Industry

Russian production is forecast to continue expanding, although more slowly than in recent years. Rising feed costs are expected to squeeze returns, although the government's commitment to support long-term production expansion will likely assure continued profits. Large enterprises dominate the industry and government loan subsidies will continue to favor them over small producers.

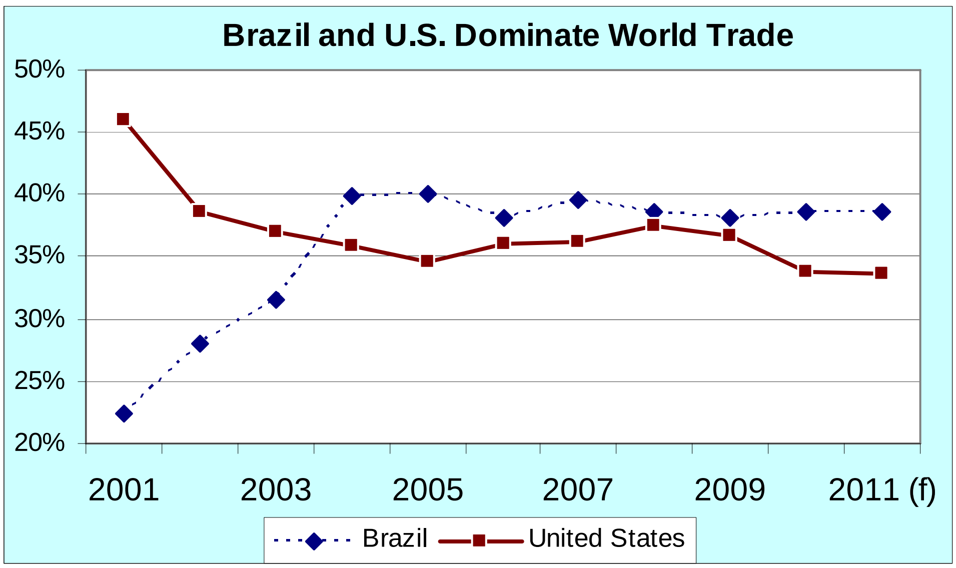
Production in **Argentina** is forecast to jump 9 percent as a sharp decline in beef production, generating a shortfall in animal protein supplies, is expected to cause an increase in poultry demand. Thus, rising broiler meat consumption would capture a growing share of total meat consumption. As broiler meat is not subject to the same production and export regulations constraining the cattle sector, production can also expand to benefit investors seeking export-orientated revenue.

EU production is forecast slightly higher as elevated grain prices constrain growth. Rising domestic, rather than foreign, demand will support marginal production gains. The full impact on the industry's competitiveness due to recently implemented animal welfare regulations, which limit stocking density, is yet to be assessed, but generally expected to adversely affect profits.

TRADE:

Exports are forecast 3 percent higher to a record of nearly 9 million tons due a reduction in SPS barriers, as well as economic growth and recovery. Expansion is fuelled by demand from virtually all major and emerging markets, and both the United States and Brazil will benefit as major suppliers.

The United States and Brazil are forecast to account for over 70 percent of exports by major traders. The combined share of trade by these two exporters is expected to be slightly less than 5 years ago.



United States and Brazil Grow at Same Pace (3 Percent):

U.S. exports are forecast at 3.0 million tons; reversing the recent downward trend.

- The strongest growth is expected in shipments to **Russia** as the United States is expected to fill its tariff rate quota allocation set at 446,400 metric tons. Despite strong domestic production, its imports are expected to rise on resolution of SPS issues.
- As its main supplier, the United States will also benefit from a forecasted rise in **Mexican** imports. Raw material demand from the food processing industry is growing as consumption patterns mature due to rising incomes and urbanization.

Brazil remains the leading exporter, with growth expected at 3 percent, relatively on par with the past three years.

- Growth is primarily due to robust demand by **Middle East** markets as rising incomes and economic expansion stimulate imports by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq.
- Shipments to **China** are likely to increase, but are not expected to fully replace U.S. product displaced by anti-dumping and countervailing duties.
- Emphasis on emerging markets will continue to fuel expansion.

EU Exports Stagnate While Argentina, China, and Thailand Rise

EU exports are forecast to stagnate due to lack of competitiveness and relatively tight exportable supplies.

Robust **Argentine** growth continues unfettered as exports are not constrained by government restrictions. However, as increased shipments are mostly to meat deficit Venezuela.

China and **Thailand** are expected to expand exports, particularly to other Asian markets. Shipments are largely limited to prepared/preserved products because of SPS restrictions.

TURKEY MEAT: 2011 FORECAST OVERVIEW

Production:

- World production is forecast to be relatively flat.
- A minor increase in **Brazil** will mostly outweigh a slight decline in the **EU**.
- **U.S.** production is forecast relatively flat and EU production is forecast to decline slightly as higher feed costs dampen expansion.

Trade:

- World trade is forecast to remain virtually unchanged.
- **U.S.** exports are expected are expected to remain stable, while **EU** exports are forecast to decline on tighter supplies.

Beef and Veal Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Production						
Brazil	9,025	9,303	9,024	8,935	9,145	9,410
EU-27	8,150	8,188	8,090	7,900	7,870	7,850
China	5,767	6,134	6,132	5,764	5,550	5,450
India	2,375	2,413	2,650	2,750	2,850	2,920
Argentina	3,100	3,300	3,150	3,375	2,600	2,550
Australia	2,183	2,172	2,159	2,129	2,080	2,050
Mexico	1,550	1,600	1,667	1,700	1,731	1,775
Pakistan	1,300	1,344	1,388	1,457	1,486	1,450
Canada	1,329	1,278	1,288	1,255	1,285	1,275
Russia	1,430	1,370	1,315	1,290	1,300	1,270
Others	9,542	9,359	9,496	8,985	9,038	9,107
Total Foreign	45,751	46,461	46,359	45,540	44,935	45,107
United States	11,980	12,097	12,163	11,891	11,828	11,556
Total	57,731	58,558	58,522	57,431	56,763	56,663
Total Dom. Consumption						
EU-27	8,649	8,690	8,352	8,249	8,200	8,180
Brazil	6,969	7,144	7,252	7,374	7,510	7,645
China	5,692	6,065	6,080	5,749	5,528	5,441
Argentina	2,553	2,771	2,731	2,722	2,303	2,255
Russia	2,361	2,392	2,441	2,177	2,235	2,216
India	1,694	1,735	1,978	2,141	2,150	2,195
Mexico	1,894	1,961	2,033	1,971	2,006	2,033
Pakistan	1,333	1,363	1,394	1,461	1,496	1,460
Japan	1,159	1,182	1,173	1,210	1,207	1,210
Canada	1,023	1,068	1,035	1,019	997	995
Others	10,814	10,872	10,976	10,430	10,873	11,026
Total Foreign	44,141	45,243	45,445	44,503	44,505	44,656
United States	12,833	12,830	12,452	12,239	11,932	11,715
Total	56,974	58,073	57,897	56,742	56,437	56,371

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.
3/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Beef and Veal Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Imports						
Russia	939	1,030	1,137	895	940	950
Japan	678	686	659	697	695	704
EU-27	717	642	466	497	490	490
Korea, South	298	308	295	315	345	350
Mexico	383	403	408	322	335	330
Iran	93	103	131	132	295	305
Vietnam	29	90	200	270	275	290
Canada	180	242	230	247	235	245
Hong Kong	89	90	118	154	200	215
Egypt	292	293	166	180	190	210
Others	1,718	1,887	1,938	1,796	1,752	1,859
Total Foreign	5,416	5,774	5,748	5,505	5,752	5,948
United States	1,399	1,384	1,151	1,191	1,126	1,152
Total	6,815	7,158	6,899	6,696	6,878	7,100
Total Exports						
Brazil	2,084	2,189	1,801	1,596	1,675	1,810
Australia	1,430	1,400	1,407	1,364	1,325	1,325
India	681	678	672	609	700	725
Canada	477	457	494	480	525	530
New Zealand	530	496	533	514	510	496
Uruguay	460	385	361	376	380	390
Paraguay	240	206	233	254	290	310
Argentina	552	534	423	655	300	300
EU-27	218	140	204	148	160	160
Nicaragua	68	83	89	101	115	115
Others	243	352	417	347	237	245
Total Foreign	6,983	6,920	6,634	6,444	6,217	6,406
United States	519	650	856	878	1,036	1,002
Total	7,502	7,570	7,490	7,322	7,253	7,408

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.
3/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Pork Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Production						
China	46,505	42,878	46,205	48,905	50,000	51,500
EU-27	21,791	22,858	22,596	22,159	22,250	22,120
Brazil	2,830	2,990	3,015	3,130	3,170	3,260
Russia	1,805	1,910	2,060	2,205	2,270	2,310
Vietnam	1,713	1,832	1,850	1,850	1,870	1,900
Canada	1,748	1,746	1,786	1,789	1,750	1,720
Japan	1,247	1,250	1,249	1,310	1,280	1,290
Philippines	1,215	1,250	1,225	1,240	1,255	1,260
Mexico	1,109	1,152	1,161	1,162	1,161	1,184
Korea, South	1,000	1,043	1,056	1,062	1,097	1,140
Others	5,201	5,387	5,240	5,219	5,352	5,504
Total Foreign	86,164	84,296	87,443	90,031	91,455	93,188
United States	9,559	9,962	10,599	10,442	10,052	10,204
Total	95,723	94,258	98,042	100,473	101,507	103,392
Total Dom. Consumption						
China	46,014	42,710	46,691	48,823	50,050	51,590
EU-27	20,631	21,507	21,024	20,782	20,580	20,600
Russia	2,639	2,803	3,112	3,049	3,119	3,159
Brazil	2,191	2,260	2,390	2,423	2,545	2,620
Japan	2,452	2,473	2,486	2,467	2,437	2,444
Vietnam	1,731	1,855	1,880	1,876	1,867	1,900
Mexico	1,489	1,523	1,605	1,770	1,766	1,789
Korea, South	1,420	1,502	1,519	1,480	1,524	1,550
Philippines	1,239	1,275	1,270	1,298	1,380	1,360
Ukraine	585	715	828	713	770	840
Others	6,419	6,503	6,539	6,647	6,660	6,778
Total Foreign	86,810	85,126	89,344	91,328	92,698	94,630
United States	8,643	8,965	8,806	9,013	8,428	8,485
Total	95,453	94,091	98,150	100,341	101,126	103,115

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

Notes: 1/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Pork Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Imports						
Japan	1,154	1,210	1,267	1,138	1,150	1,157
Russia	835	894	1,053	845	850	850
Mexico	446	451	535	678	685	690
Korea, South	410	447	430	390	380	410
Hong Kong	277	302	346	369	370	380
China	53	182	709	270	350	370
Canada	146	171	194	180	200	230
Australia	109	141	152	176	195	205
Ukraine	62	82	238	186	120	110
Philippines	24	26	46	59	125	100
Others	920	726	848	842	835	906
Total Foreign	4,436	4,632	5,818	5,133	5,260	5,408
United States	449	439	377	378	385	397
Total	4,885	5,071	6,195	5,511	5,645	5,805
Total Exports						
EU-27	1,285	1,286	1,727	1,415	1,700	1,550
Canada	1,081	1,033	1,129	1,123	1,165	1,175
Brazil	639	730	625	707	625	640
China	544	350	223	232	250	280
Chile	130	148	142	152	130	140
Mexico	66	80	91	70	80	85
Australia	60	54	48	40	39	40
Vietnam	20	19	11	13	13	15
Norway	6	2	1	3	6	6
South Africa	1	1	4	4	4	4
Others	34	34	31	25	13	12
Total Foreign	3,866	3,737	4,032	3,784	4,025	3,947
United States	1,359	1,425	2,117	1,857	2,027	2,121
Total	5,225	5,162	6,149	5,641	6,052	6,068

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

Notes: 1/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Broiler Meat Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Production						
China	10,350	11,291	11,840	12,100	12,550	13,000
Brazil	9,355	10,305	11,033	11,023	11,420	11,750
EU-27	7,740	8,320	8,594	8,756	8,920	9,000
Mexico	2,592	2,683	2,853	2,781	2,809	2,850
India	2,000	2,240	2,490	2,550	2,650	2,700
Russia	1,180	1,350	1,550	1,790	2,000	2,125
Argentina	1,200	1,320	1,430	1,500	1,650	1,800
Iran	1,327	1,423	1,450	1,525	1,600	1,650
Thailand	1,100	1,050	1,170	1,200	1,280	1,380
South Africa	1,113	1,159	1,240	1,250	1,290	1,300
Others	10,609	11,084	11,358	11,594	11,889	12,017
Total Foreign	48,566	52,225	55,008	56,069	58,058	59,572
United States	15,930	16,226	16,561	15,935	16,348	16,637
Total	64,496	68,451	71,569	72,004	74,406	76,209
Total Dom. Consumption						
China	10,371	11,415	11,954	12,210	12,496	12,890
EU-27	7,656	8,358	8,564	8,692	8,760	8,870
Brazil	6,853	7,384	7,792	7,802	8,071	8,301
Mexico	3,010	3,061	3,281	3,264	3,324	3,388
Russia	2,373	2,578	2,695	2,718	2,466	2,720
India	2,000	2,239	2,489	2,549	2,649	2,699
Japan	1,970	1,945	1,926	1,978	2,020	2,035
Iran	1,326	1,464	1,460	1,536	1,630	1,680
South Africa	1,369	1,394	1,428	1,443	1,496	1,515
Argentina	1,109	1,200	1,270	1,327	1,405	1,505
Others	12,677	13,622	14,570	14,869	15,579	15,954
Total Foreign	50,714	54,660	57,429	58,388	59,896	61,557
United States	13,671	13,582	13,428	12,940	13,426	13,670
Total	64,385	68,242	70,857	71,328	73,322	75,227

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

Notes: 1/ Chicken paws are excluded.
2/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Broiler Meat Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Imports						
Japan	716	696	737	645	745	760
EU-27	605	673	712	719	680	710
Saudi Arabia	423	470	510	604	630	680
Russia	1,189	1,222	1,159	913	475	600
Mexico	419	380	433	492	525	550
Iraq	119	176	211	368	330	340
Hong Kong	243	215	236	253	280	325
United Arab Emirates	182	238	289	297	305	315
China	343	482	399	401	326	300
Venezuela	124	163	352	181	275	300
Others	1,991	2,342	2,715	2,712	2,993	3,076
Total Foreign	6,354	7,057	7,753	7,585	7,564	7,956
United States	21	28	36	39	38	44
Total	6,375	7,085	7,789	7,624	7,602	8,000
Total Exports						
Brazil	2,502	2,922	3,242	3,222	3,350	3,450
EU-27	689	635	742	783	840	840
Thailand	261	296	383	379	410	440
China	322	358	285	291	380	410
Argentina	94	125	164	178	250	300
Canada	110	139	152	147	150	155
Chile	64	39	63	87	70	70
Kuwait	38	60	70	70	70	70
Australia	16	25	27	30	30	30
United Arab Emirates	10	30	30	30	30	30
Others	85	74	98	133	151	143
Total Foreign	4,191	4,703	5,256	5,350	5,731	5,938
United States	2,361	2,678	3,157	3,093	2,935	3,016
Total	6,552	7,381	8,413	8,443	8,666	8,954

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

Notes: 1/ Chicken paws are excluded.
2/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Turkey Meat Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Production						
EU-27	1,858	1,790	1,830	1,795	1,815	1,795
Brazil	353	458	465	466	485	510
Canada	163	170	180	167	165	167
Russia	19	25	37	40	45	55
Mexico	14	15	15	11	13	15
South Africa	5	7	7	8	8	8
China	4	5	5	5	6	6
Others	4	4	nr	nr	nr	nr
Total Foreign	2,420	2,474	2,539	2,492	2,537	2,556
United States	2,543	2,664	2,796	2,535	2,484	2,489
Total	4,963	5,138	5,335	5,027	5,021	5,045
Total Dom. Consumption						
EU-27	1,841	1,769	1,835	1,801	1,820	1,805
Brazil	197	281	261	302	321	345
Mexico	197	211	212	155	158	165
Canada	144	150	163	151	148	154
Russia	110	100	102	84	70	65
South Africa	39	47	38	34	34	34
China	21	35	50	32	31	31
Others	23	23	nr	nr	nr	nr
Total Foreign	2,572	2,616	2,661	2,559	2,582	2,599
United States	2,295	2,401	2,431	2,360	2,266	2,238
Total	4,867	5,017	5,092	4,919	4,848	4,837

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

Notes: 1/ From 2008, Taiwan is excluded.
2/ 'nr' = 'no data'.
3/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Turkey Meat Selected Countries Summary

1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Imports						
Mexico	183	196	197	144	145	150
EU-27	113	103	125	112	115	115
South Africa	34	40	31	26	26	26
China	17	30	45	27	25	25
Russia	91	75	68	41	25	10
Canada	9	9	9	8	8	8
Others	19	19	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	466	472	475	358	344	334
United States	5	4	4	6	5	5
Total	471	476	479	364	349	339
Total Exports						
Brazil	156	177	204	164	164	165
EU-27	130	124	120	106	110	105
Canada	27	27	25	25	23	21
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign	313	328	349	295	297	291
United States	248	248	307	242	247	249
Total	561	576	656	537	544	540

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

Notes: 1/ From 2008, Taiwan is excluded.
2/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Cattle Selected Countries Summary

(in 1,000 head)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Cattle Beg. Stks						
India	290,000	296,500	303,000	303,500	304,000	304,000
Brazil	172,111	173,830	175,437	179,540	185,325	191,000
China	109,908	104,651	105,948	105,722	105,430	105,060
EU-27	89,672	88,463	89,043	88,837	88,300	87,500
Argentina	54,266	55,664	55,662	54,260	49,057	48,656
Colombia	28,452	29,262	30,095	30,775	31,171	31,871
Australia	27,782	28,400	28,040	27,321	27,907	28,280
Mexico	23,669	23,316	22,850	22,666	22,192	21,697
Russia	19,850	19,000	18,370	17,900	17,630	16,919
Venezuela	14,232	13,831	13,515	13,269	13,126	12,771
Others	89,740	88,617	82,489	71,768	53,363	51,908
Total Foreign	919,682	921,534	924,449	915,558	897,501	899,662
United States	96,342	96,573	96,035	94,521	93,701	92,550
Total	1,016,024	1,018,107	1,020,484	1,010,079	991,202	992,212
Production (Calf Crop)						
India	60,000	60,000	61,000	61,250	61,500	62,000
Brazil	48,188	48,845	49,050	49,150	49,200	49,250
China	39,827	45,353	45,360	42,576	41,500	40,850
EU-27	30,625	31,500	30,850	30,200	29,800	29,700
Argentina	15,800	15,900	14,900	12,000	12,200	13,200
Australia	10,104	9,369	9,079	10,145	9,708	9,750
Mexico	6,925	6,732	6,754	6,875	7,000	7,125
Russia	7,505	7,310	7,100	7,200	6,970	6,840
Colombia	5,740	5,750	5,670	5,675	5,675	5,675
Canada	5,347	5,540	5,288	5,081	4,645	4,550
Others	25,499	24,660	23,526	19,627	14,220	15,057
Total Foreign	255,560	260,959	258,577	249,779	242,418	243,997
United States	37,016	36,759	36,153	35,819	35,400	35,175
Total	292,576	297,718	294,730	285,598	277,818	279,172

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.
3/ Data for 2009 is preliminary. Data for 2010 is forecast.

Cattle Selected Countries Summary

(in 1,000 head)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Imports						
Venezuela	249	384	304	432	550	550
Egypt	19	30	17	45	140	200
Brazil	2	10	70	520	125	85
China	15	15	15	47	90	70
Canada	38	54	49	54	50	55
Russia	58	75	58	49	40	35
Mexico	72	81	90	20	25	30
Japan	26	25	20	16	17	17
EU-27	4	4	4	5	2	2
Ukraine	1	4	3	2	1	1
Others	274	218	131	101	0	0
Total Foreign	758	900	761	1,291	1,040	1,045
United States	2,289	2,495	2,284	2,002	2,150	2,100
Total	3,047	3,395	3,045	3,293	3,190	3,145
Total Exports						
Canada	1,032	1,412	1,598	1,067	1,100	1,100
Mexico	1,275	1,089	738	980	1,050	1,000
Australia	634	719	869	954	915	850
Brazil	246	438	414	530	680	600
EU-27	469	387	376	403	450	450
Uruguay	99	46	169	207	165	185
China	54	51	33	29	40	31
New Zealand	32	28	17	13	18	20
Argentina	2	2	2	3	1	1
Russia	0	1	1	1	1	1
Others	292	227	103	114	0	0
Total Foreign	4,135	4,400	4,320	4,301	4,420	4,238
United States	50	66	107	58	68	70
Total	4,185	4,466	4,427	4,359	4,488	4,308

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.
3/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Swine Selected Countries Summary

(in 1,000 head)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Beginning Stocks						
China	433,191	418,504	439,895	462,913	469,960	468,507
EU-27	159,115	161,526	159,732	153,067	151,961	151,150
Brazil	32,938	33,147	32,947	33,892	35,122	37,401
Russia	16,550	17,180	18,187	19,562	20,230	20,325
Canada	15,110	14,907	13,810	12,180	11,835	11,357
Mexico	8,911	9,021	9,401	9,912	10,485	10,942
Japan	9,620	9,759	9,745	9,899	10,000	9,700
Korea, South	8,098	8,518	8,742	8,223	8,721	9,101
Ukraine	7,052	8,055	7,020	6,526	7,577	8,400
Australia	2,538	2,733	2,605	2,412	2,302	2,450
Others	50,013	51,522	2,398	nr	nr	nr
Total Foreign	743,136	734,872	711,482	718,586	728,193	729,333
United States	61,463	62,516	68,177	67,148	64,887	64,450
Total	804,599	797,388	779,659	785,734	793,080	793,783
Production (Pig Crop)						
China	605,823	592,080	636,817	655,545	660,000	661,000
EU-27	259,158	265,100	258,400	257,300	258,000	257,800
Russia	37,000	39,150	41,760	43,200	44,700	45,650
Brazil	33,304	34,530	34,845	35,890	37,265	39,150
Canada	32,278	31,835	31,085	29,301	28,000	27,400
Japan	16,950	17,050	16,960	17,700	17,100	17,300
Mexico	15,700	15,767	15,924	15,966	16,007	16,168
Korea, South	13,943	14,422	13,792	14,916	15,382	15,497
Ukraine	7,543	6,986	6,619	7,400	8,700	9,160
Australia	5,301	5,480	4,477	4,467	4,748	4,850
Others	81,461	84,356	5,030	nr	nr	nr
Total Foreign	1,108,461	1,106,756	1,065,709	1,081,685	1,089,902	1,093,975
United States	105,633	112,873	115,030	114,542	112,648	115,220
Total	1,214,094	1,219,629	1,180,739	1,196,227	1,202,550	1,209,195

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.
3/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Swine Selected Countries Summary

(in 1,000 head)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Oct
Total Imports						
Russia	382	377	770	1,202	700	400
Ukraine	40	12	86	76	50	50
Mexico	196	136	80	7	10	12
EU-27	6	2	2	3	4	4
Canada	1	2	2	3	2	2
China	2	3	12	6	2	2
Korea, South	2	3	2	0	2	2
Japan	0	0	0	1	1	1
Others	1	2	2	0	0	0
Total Foreign	630	537	956	1,298	771	473
United States	8,763	10,004	9,348	6,365	5,754	5,900
Total	9,393	10,541	10,304	7,663	6,525	6,373
Total Exports						
Canada	8,777	10,032	9,357	6,376	5,760	5,900
China	1,723	1,609	1,645	1,602	1,650	1,675
EU-27	967	901	1,508	2,210	1,600	1,650
Russia	0	1	0	1	1	1
Others	0	3	1	1	1	0
Total Foreign	11,467	12,546	12,511	10,190	9,012	9,226
United States	165	137	97	21	22	20
Total	11,632	12,683	12,608	10,211	9,034	9,246

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.
2/ Data for 2010 is preliminary. Data for 2011 is forecast.

Beef and Veal: Per Capita Consumption (CWE)

Kilograms Per Person

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Oct 2011
Per Capita Consumption						
Argentina	64.4	69.2	67.5	66.5	55.7	54.0
Australia	36.5	34.7	35.0	35.0	35.3	34.2
Brazil	36.4	36.8	36.9	37.1	37.3	37.6
Canada	31.3	32.4	31.2	30.4	29.5	29.2
Chile	21.6	23.3	21.9	24.0	25.5	25.9
China	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0
Colombia	18.3	16.7	15.2	18.0	19.2	19.0
EU-27	17.7	17.7	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.6
Egypt	10.2	8.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6
Hong Kong	14.8	15.0	18.9	24.0	30.3	32.3
India	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Iran	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.6	9.9	10.0
Japan	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.6
Kazakhstan	25.7	27.1	27.3	26.7	26.6	26.5
Korea, South	10.3	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.9	12.9
Mexico	17.4	17.9	18.3	17.6	17.7	17.8
New Zealand	31.1	29.8	29.5	28.5	28.0	28.0
Pakistan	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1
Paraguay	24.7	26.2	31.9	35.3	36.4	37.0
Philippines	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.9
Russia	16.3	16.6	17.1	15.3	15.7	15.7
South Africa	15.5	14.5	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1
Taiwan	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.2	6.4
Ukraine	11.7	10.9	10.5	8.4	8.3	8.4
United States	43.0	42.6	41.0	39.8	38.5	37.4
Uruguay	53.4	51.7	50.6	58.4	55.5	53.9
Uzbekistan	20.7	20.4	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.7
Venezuela	17.1	20.8	23.1	18.8	18.8	18.8

Note: May include meat of other bovines

Pork: Per Capita Consumption (CWE)

Kilograms Per Person

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Oct 2011
Per Capita Consumption						
Argentina	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7
Australia	20.9	22.2	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.3
Belarus	40.8	39.1	44.9	42.0	42.7	43.0
Canada	25.2	26.6	25.5	25.5	23.6	23.1
Chile	21.1	20.0	20.8	22.2	22.7	22.8
China	35.0	32.3	35.1	36.5	37.1	38.0
Colombia	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
EU-27	42.1	43.8	42.8	42.3	41.8	41.8
Hong Kong	60.4	61.5	65.0	68.9	69.0	70.3
Japan	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.2	19.3
Kazakhstan	13.7	13.5	14.0	14.4	14.7	14.8
Korea, South	29.5	31.1	31.4	30.5	31.3	31.8
Mexico	13.9	14.0	14.6	15.9	15.7	15.7
New Zealand	20.5	21.3	20.4	21.4	20.7	21.2
Norway	24.7	27.2	26.1	25.3	25.0	25.1
Russia	18.2	19.4	21.7	21.4	22.0	22.8
South Africa	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Switzerland	34.0	33.6	33.5	33.3	32.9	33.1
Taiwan	38.1	36.9	35.7	36.9	35.6	36.0
Ukraine	12.5	15.4	18.0	15.6	17.0	18.6
United States	29.0	29.8	29.0	29.3	27.2	27.1
Venezuela	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6
Vietnam	20.3	21.4	21.5	21.2	20.8	21.0

Broiler Meat: Per Capita Consumption

Kilograms Per Person, Ready to Cook Equivalent

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Oct 2011
Per Capita Consumption						
Argentina	28.0	30.0	31.4	32.4	34.0	36.0
Australia	34.6	33.9	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.5
Brazil	35.8	38.1	39.7	39.3	40.1	40.8
Canada	30.1	29.9	30.0	29.5	29.6	30.0
Chile	29.2	29.6	28.3	28.9	32.0	32.0
China	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.5
Colombia	20.4	22.3	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.0
EU-27	15.6	17.0	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.0
Hong Kong	38.8	36.1	36.2	37.3	40.9	47.0
India	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Indonesia	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Iran	20.4	22.4	22.2	23.1	24.3	24.8
Japan	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.6	15.9	16.1
Korea, South	12.4	12.9	12.7	14.0	15.0	15.1
Kuwait	46.7	50.7	65.8	75.0	66.3	65.8
Malaysia	38.5	38.9	38.6	37.7	37.4	37.2
Mexico	28.0	28.2	29.8	29.3	29.6	29.8
Philippines	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.1
Russia	16.7	18.2	19.2	19.4	17.7	19.6
Saudi Arabia	35.4	36.8	37.6	40.6	40.9	42.4
South Africa	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.4	30.5	30.9
Taiwan	29.0	26.3	25.7	25.2	28.0	27.1
Thailand	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.3
Ukraine	11.2	13.2	17.7	17.1	17.5	17.8
United Arab Emirates	48.8	54.9	63.8	63.1	62.5	62.3
United States	45.8	45.1	44.2	42.1	43.3	43.6
Venezuela	30.7	32.3	36.6	29.9	31.4	31.1
Vietnam	4.3	5.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.6
Yemen	9.2	9.6	9.0	10.2	9.8	9.8

Note: Middle East consumption is likely to be overstated due to transshipments in the region and temporary workers not included in population statistics.

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:

- India – Based on the release of the 2007 livestock Census, PSDs for cattle and beef are revised from 2003 to present.
- United Arab Emirates – Based on additional data, historical beef trade estimates are revised.

Swine/Pork:

- China – Pork imports have been revised from 2005 onwards to include imports as reported by Chinese Customs plus Hong Kong re-exports to China as reported by Hong Kong's Census and Statistics Department.
- Guatemala: data record was added to the pork PSD for 1995.
- Montenegro: Based on additional data, pork production has been revised from 1996 to present.
- Taiwan: Based on additional data, pork production has been revised from 2006 onwards.

Broiler Meat:

- South Africa – Production has been revised from 2000 onwards based on newly available information.

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 9, 2010.
- **Other Diseases (AI, H1N1, FMD):** Forecast reflects policies currently in place as a result of outbreaks as of October 9, 2010.

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 2010 and on available secondary information. The individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/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 2011.

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