MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

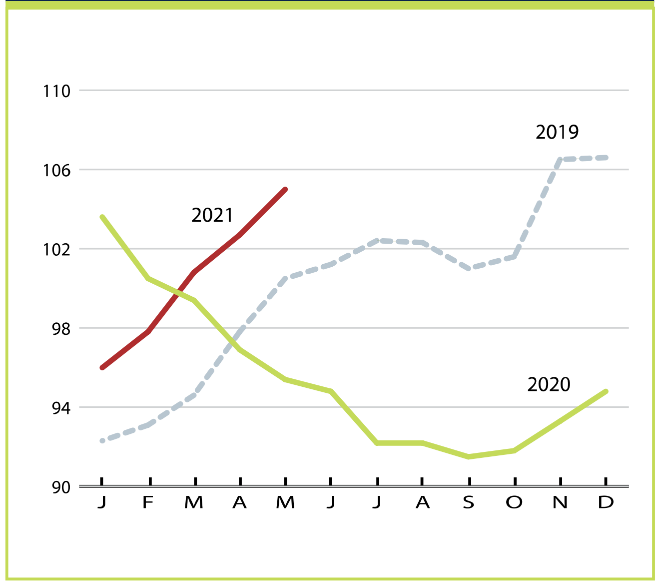
World meat output in 2021 is forecast to expand by 2.2 percent, to 346 million tonnes, reflecting an anticipated rebound in meat production in China, with notable expansions in Brazil, Viet Nam, the United States of America and the European Union, partially offset by likely contractions in Australia, the Philippines and Argentina.

The anticipated meat production growth in China reflects likely output expansions across all meat types, especially pig meat, driven by large investments in enhancing meat value chains and biosafety. Seemingly swift recovery from ASF-induced output contraction is also anticipated in Viet Nam. Although narrowed due to rising production, the large pig meat deficit persists in China, inducing production expansions in all animal production systems, including in key supplier regions, especially Brazil and the European Union. Production expansion in Europe and North America is also supported by slowly reviving food services sales in line with successful COVID-19 vaccinations, much improved sanitary conditions, and government assistance provided to the livestock sector under COVID-19 market stabilization efforts. By contrast, meat production is likely to fall in Australia, underpinned by high herd rebuilding demand, and in Argentina, on lower cattle supplies. In parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, meat value chains remained under strain due to continued COVID-19 market restrictions, coupled with rising feed costs, limited cattle supplies or droughts.

World trade in meat products in 2021 is forecast to reach 42 million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent), nearly unchanged from 2020, as expected expansions in bovine and poultry meat trade are likely to be almost entirely offset by likely declines in pig and ovine meat trade. The overall global meat trade is forecast to be driven by China, with its total meat purchases exceeding 11 million tonnes, induced by the continued large meat supply deficit and demand for replenishing the strategic stocks, despite rising domestic production.

International meat prices rose from January to May, reflecting solid import demand, especially from East Asia and the Middle East, amid limited expansion in global export supplies despite recovering production in key producing regions.

FAO INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014-2016 = 100)



WORLD MEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2019	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	Change: 2021 over 2020
	million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent)			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**337.2**	**338.1**	**345.6**	**2.2**
Bovine meat	72.4	71.6	72.4	1.2
Poultry meat	131.6	133.4	135.2	1.3
Pigmeat	110.1	109.8	114.4	4.2
Ovine meat	16.2	16.2	16.5	1.3
Trade[1]	**36.6**	**41.7**	**41.9**	**0.4**
Bovine meat	11.3	11.8	12.0	1.1
Poultry meat	14.2	15.4	15.6	0.9
Pigmeat	9.6	12.9	12.8	-0.6
Ovine meat	1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.8
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/year)	43.3	43.0	43.5	1.2
Trade - share of prod. (%)	*10.8*	*12.3*	*12.1*	*-1.7*

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2014-2016=100)	**2019**	**2020**	**2021** *Jan-May*	**Change: Jan-May 2021 over Jan-May 2020 %**
	100	96	100	1.3

[1] From 2020, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is treated as a separate country from the European Union when aggregating trade data.

Contact:

Upali Galketi Aratchilage

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

PRICES

Solid demand from East Asia strengthen international meat prices

International meat prices in May, measured by the **FAO Meat Price Index**, were up by 9.0 points (9.4 percent) from January 2021, with pig meat prices registering the sharpest increase (11.3 percent), followed by poultry meat (9.3 percent), bovine meat (8.6 percent) and ovine meat (6.7 percent).

International meat prices rose from January to May, reflecting solid global meat import demand induced by the continued meat deficit in East Asia, mainly China[1] but also Viet Nam, despite the expanding domestic production in key producing regions. Furthermore, demand for replenishing the strategic pig meat stock in China, which was depleted due to various interventions by the Government to keep a lid on domestic prices, also added to the high meat import demand. Meanwhile, meat imports by some countries in the Middle East and North Africa region rose, driven by increasing petroleum prices, rising demand from the hospitality industry and high interest for halal-certified meat. The slowly recovering food services sales and associated intermediate demand in the Americas also contributed to the rise in meat import demand.

On the supply side, exports continued to increase from key global suppliers, especially Brazil and the European Union. Brazil's exports continued to rise, supported by increased national production, coupled with somewhat

Figure 1. FAO monthly meat price index (2014-2016 =100)

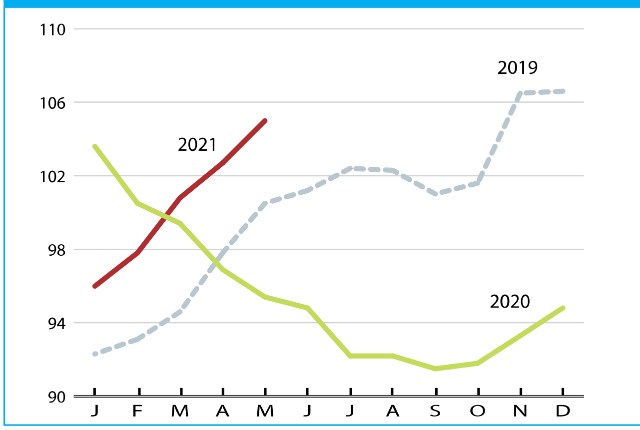


Figure 2. FAO monthly international price indices for bovine, ovine, pig and poultry meats (2014-2016 =100)

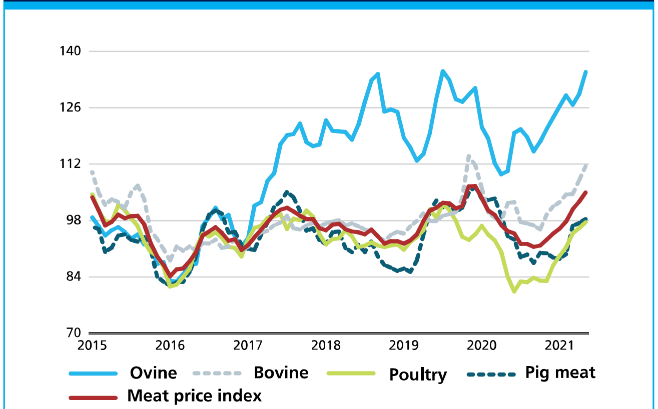


Table 1. World meat market at a glance

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	million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent)			%
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[1] From 2020, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is treated as a separate country from the European Union when aggregating trade data.

muted growth in internal demand. The depreciation of national currencies also added to the export strength, but export growth remained limited because of lower cattle herd numbers. Exports from the European Union also expanded, benefitting from market access gained by Spain in China, although Germany remained barred from that market over ASF concerns. Meanwhile, in North America, an increase in internal demand constrained export supplies, whereas, in Oceania, bovine and ovine meat exports remained limited due to lower cattle supplies for slaughter amid high herd rebuilding demand. Export supplies from parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean were also limited, owing to meat processing constraints caused by rising COVID-19 infections, despite significant improvements to sanitary conditions in meat processing plants. Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks also restrained poultry meat exports from Africa and Europe.

In summary, international meat prices rose from January to May, principally underpinned by inadequate expansion in global meat supplies amid solid import demand, especially from East Asia and the Middle East.

OVERALL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

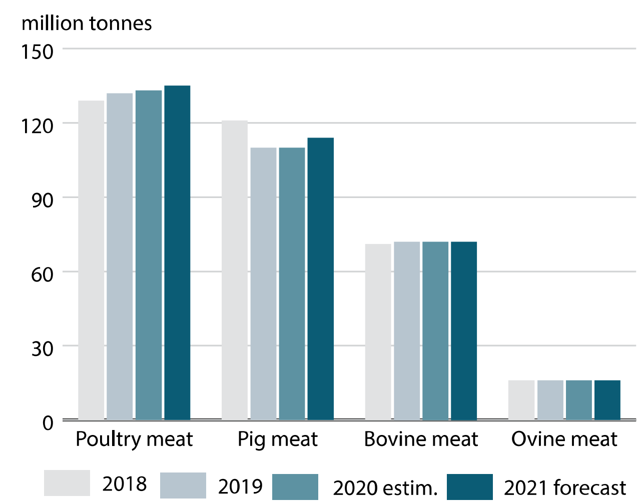
World meat output to expand in 2021

World meat output in 2021 is forecast to expand by 2.2 percent, to 346 million tonnes, primarily driven by a sharp rebound in meat production in **China**, with notable expansions in **Brazil**, **Viet Nam**, the **United States of America** (**United States**) and the **European Union**, partially offset by anticipated declines in **Australia**, the **Philippines** and **Argentina**. In **China**, overall meat production is forecast to exceed 83 million tonnes, 5 million tonnes or 6.5 percent, more than last year, with all meat types registering increases. Pig meat is forecast to account for over 80 percent of the overall meat production expansion in China, facilitated by high investments in the pig meat value chain and efforts to control the spread of the African swine fever (ASF) virus. Notwithstanding the anticipated expansion, China's total meat production is forecast to remain 5.7 million tonnes below the level in 2018 before ASF began spreading widely, inducing import purchases and supporting production expansions in key producing regions, especially **Brazil** and the **European Union**. Seemingly swift recovery from ASF-induced production contractions is also anticipated in **Viet Nam**.

East Asia's large pig meat deficit is likely to spill over into other meat production systems, particularly the poultry meat sector, driven by its relative affordability amid higher demand from households, affected by economic downturns, job losses, reduced remittances or shrunken tourism-related incomes. A part of the anticipated increase in meat output is also attributable to the slowly resuming demand from hotels, restaurants, and institutional food services, partially offset by likely declines in home-cooking demand and retail sales. However, food deliveries and purchases through E-commerce channels are likely to continue for the foreseeable future in regions where such services have become popular, including in China, the European Union and North America, sustaining meat production growth. Government assistance provided to minimize COVID-19-induced production and demand fluctuations, including resources allocated for purchasing and distributing livestock products, debt forgiveness, strengthening livestock value chains, direct aid to producers and flexibility for applying national competition laws, may sustain meat production stability in many countries. While some countries, including the European Union and the United States, have extended the assistance programmes until the end of 2021, meat production systems in parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean remain exposed to market disturbances, probably leading to sub-optimal production levels. Meanwhile, rising feed costs also constrain meat production expansions, with more substantial impacts in regions facing droughts and hence limited roughage available. While logistical bottlenecks and port backlogs have subsided, the limited availability of containers limits the east-west meat trade.

By contrast, notable production declines are likely in **Australia** due to the limited supply of animals for slaughter because of the ongoing herd rebuilding demand and lower cattle herd, and in the **Philippines**, owing to the continued impacts of ASF outbreaks. In **Argentina**, a reduction in bovine meat production is likely due to limited cattle supplies for slaughter.

Figure 3. Global meat production, by type

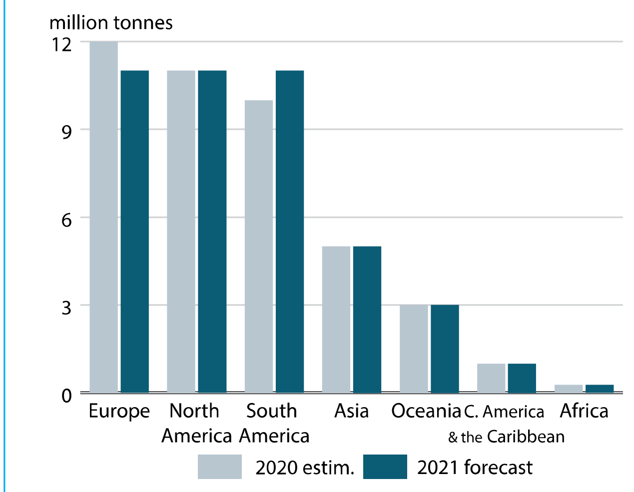


Global trade likely to stagnate in 2021

World trade in meat products is forecast to reach 42 million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent) in 2021, marking a stagnation, as anticipated import declines primarily concentrated in **China**, the **United States of America** (**United States**), the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (the **United Kingdom**), **South Africa** and the **Russian Federation** are likely to offset widespread import expansions, most notably in the **Philippines**, the **Republic of Korea**, **Saudi Arabia**, **Japan** and the **United Arab Emirates**.

In **China**, although the total import volume in 2021 is forecast to remain as high as 11 million tonnes, this year's imports are likely to be 250 000 tonnes, or 2.2 percent, lower than last year, reflecting a much improved domestic supply situation with production increases across all meat types and sharply lower domestic prices. In the **United States**, rising domestic supplies are likely to reduce import demand, and the **United Kingdom** is facing logistical challenges to trade with the European Union,

Figure 4. Global meat trade, by region



despite postponing sanitary and phytosanitary checks and controls, reducing meat imports in 2021. In **South Africa**, the increased tariff on poultry meat imports is mainly behind the anticipated decline in meat imports, while in the **Russian Federation**, increased domestic availabilities and limited internal demand may lower import purchases. Among the other countries with higher imports, notable expansions are expected in the **Philippines** and the **Republic of Korea** due to likely declines in domestic outputs, while in **Saudi Arabia**, **Japan**, **United Arab Emirates** and **Mexico**, increases are mainly attributed to the possible revival of food services sales. In **Saudi Arabia** and the **United Arab Emirates**, rising petroleum prices, an anticipated increase in tourism and higher inbound movement of expatriate workers would raise imports.

Regarding exports, the likely revival of food services sales due to the relaxation of physical distancing requirements could increase demand for meat products, especially in countries with higher COVID-19 vaccination rates, enabling meat exporting countries to ship more meat products. **Brazil**, the **United States** and **Thailand** are among those that may benefit from higher import demand, given their exportable surpluses and competitive prices. **Brazil** and the **United States** received market access through export licenses and permits from China and Viet Nam, enabling higher meat sales. The record of animal disease-free status is helping **Brazil** to secure access to more markets, whereas **Uruguay** is forecast to ship more meat, especially high-quality beef products, to China, the United States and Canada. The **Russian Federation** has secured market access in China and Viet Nam, allowing more shipments in 2021.

In most countries where meat export contractions are foreseen, especially **Argentina**, **Australia** and **New Zealand**, the anticipated declines are due to limited export availabilities, stemming from lower cattle supplies. A slight decline in exports from the **European Union** is expected due to import curtailments by some trading partners, although exports to high-value markets such as Canada and Japan should increase following recent trade agreements.

POULTRY MEAT

Production to grow at a steady pace

Global poultry meat output in 2021 is forecast to expand by 1.3 percent to 135 million tonnes, mainly driven by gains in **China**, **Brazil** and the **European Union**, with moderate expansions anticipated worldwide.

China's higher production stems primarily from increased consumer demand, including those looking for affordable meat to replace expensive red meat products. Significant investments that went to the sector, especially to build large-scale farms and processing operations, are also supporting production growth in China. In **Brazil**, solid foreign demand, especially from East Asia and the Middle East, drives production growth, but less buoyant internal demand is likely to constrain the pace of expansion. A possible relaxation of travel and physical distancing restrictions may induce higher meat production in the **European Union**, although rising feed costs and efforts to reduce excess use of nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorous) may constrain production growth.

Production increases are anticipated worldwide due to high demand for relatively affordable meat, especially where household incomes continue to be lower than the pre-COVID-19 levels, impacted by economic downturns, loss of employment, reduced remittances and shrunken tourism-related incomes.

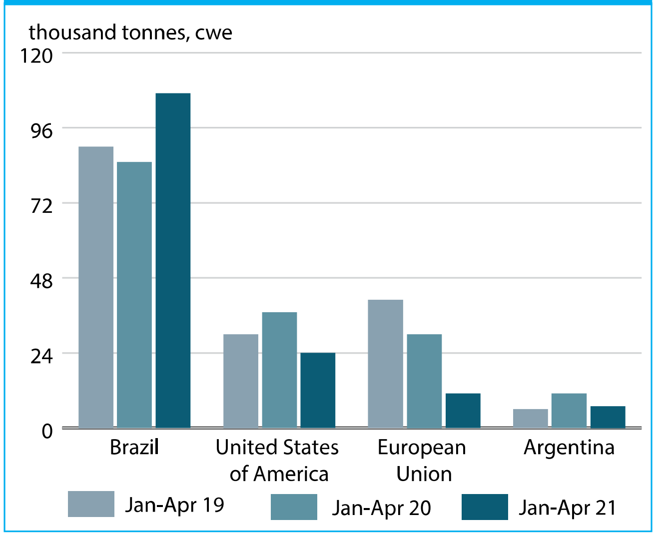
Moderate expansion is likely

World poultry meat exports are forecast to expand moderately, growing by 0.9 percent to 15.6 million tonnes in 2021, which would mark the sixth year of uninterrupted expansion. Increased imports by **Saudi Arabia**, **United Arab Emirates**, **Ukraine**, **Japan**, **Mexico** and the **European Union** are foreseen to drive this expansion, which is likely to be partially offset by declines in purchases by **China**, **South Africa**, the **Russian Federation** and the **United Kingdom**.

In **Saudi Arabia** and the **United Arab Emirates**, the possible revival of tourism and an increase in inbound workers could lead to higher poultry imports, given that the hotels, restaurants and foreign workers consume about 60 percent of imported meat products. Imports by **Japan** are likely to recover from last year's drop, reflecting increases in consumer demand amid somewhat strengthening prices of locally produced poultry products. Elsewhere, lower household income may drive consumers to purchase poultry meat, which is more affordable, triggering higher imports. In countries where poultry meat imports are likely to fall, including **China**, **South Africa** and the **Russian Federation**, the declines are likely to be precipitated by rising national production, outpacing growth in consumer demand. In **South Africa**, besides higher production, the increased tariff on poultry meat may depress imports. Meanwhile, still limited food services sales limit poultry meat imports by the **United Kingdom**.

Brazil, **Thailand** and the **European Union** are likely to supply much of the increased global demand for poultry meat. **Brazil** is benefiting from its competitive poultry export prices, the HPAI-free status, and its capacity to supply halal-certified meat products demanded by some countries in the Middle East, East Asia, and Africa. Moreover, the relaxation of some restrictions, allowing more food services to function, including extended hours of restaurants opening in the European Union and Japan, may increase demand for ready-to-eat poultry products, supplied mainly by **Thailand**. Exports from the **European Union** may recover moderately, benefitting from higher demand from some African countries and Ukraine. However, significant headwinds remain, including the threat of additional anti-dumping duties in South Africa and likely export bans due to HPAI outbreaks. By contrast, poultry exports by the **United Kingdom**, the **United States**, **Ukraine**, **Republic of Korea** and **Belarus** are anticipated to decline. These anticipated drops stem from economic

Figure 5. Main sources of South Africa's poultry meat imports



downturns, combined with increases in domestic production in key trading partners, slimmer profit margins and HPAI outbreaks.

BOVINE MEAT

High growth among three large producers to lift production

World bovine meat production is forecast to register a partial recovery in 2021, growing by 1.2 percent from 2020 to 72 million tonnes. The favourable outlook reflects significantly high growth anticipated in the **United States**, **Brazil** and **China**, with moderate expansions in **Mexico**, **Uruguay**, **Canada**, **Pakistan**, **Colombia** and **South Africa**, but partially offset by likely contractions in **Australia**, **Argentina**, the **European Union** and the **United Kingdom**.

In the **United States**, demand for meat products is expected to be stronger than last year as the economy is recovering from the year-long pandemic's impact, possibly leading to a faster recovery in food services sales. In **Brazil**, an increase in output is likely due to rising cattle supplies, and carcass weight, especially cattle in feedlots and farms that use improved genetics and animal feed. However, the ongoing drought, rising input costs, coupled with COVID-19 market restrictions, may reduce profit margins and limit production. In **China**, production is likely to increase, driven by rising cattle numbers and selling off the cattle retained last year in anticipation of high bovine meat prices. Government support and the relaxation of some environmental regulations may also support production expansion. In **Mexico**, **Uruguay**, and **Colombia**, solid global import demand underpins the expected expansion, while strong internal demand may induce production growth in **Canada**.

By contrast, lower bovine meat production is forecast for **Australia**, **Argentina**, the **European Union**, the **United Kingdom** and **New Zealand**. In **Australia** and **New Zealand**, limited cattle supplies due primarily to drought-induced off-take in previous years, which brought herd numbers to historic lows, are behind the declines in production. Moreover, recent good rains have fostered the retention of animals for restocking, limiting cattle supplies in the immediate future. Lower slaughter inventory and rising production costs are causing **Argentina**'s bovine meat output to fall below the 2020 level, while in the **European Union**, the decline stems mainly from low herd numbers.

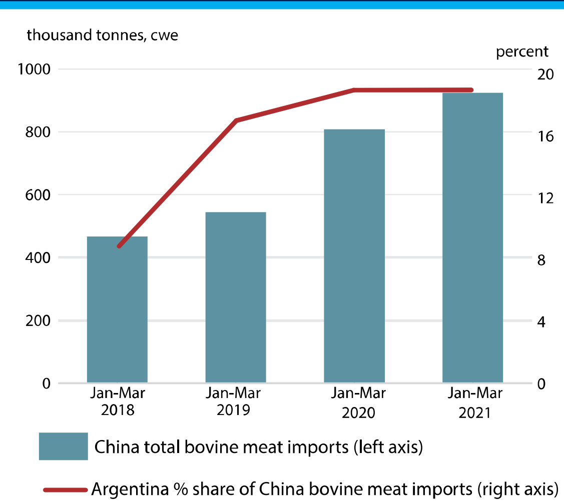
Import demand is recovering

World bovine meat exports are forecast to hover around 12 million tonnes in 2021, up 1.1 percent year-on-year, driven mainly by more robust import demand from **China,** the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, the **United Kingdom,** the **Republic of Korea,** and the **United Arab Emirates**.

In **China**, despite the likely increase in production in 2021, imports are likely to increase due to the anticipated expansion in demand for ready-to-cook products and quick service delivery and the likely swapping of pig meat with bovine meat by some consumers given the narrowing gap between prices of the two red meat types. Furthermore, better economic prospects and the real appreciation of the Yuan are also likely to induce more bovine meat imports. In the **Republic of Korea**, an increase in consumer demand, further stimulated by import duty reductions, is likely to lead to more imports. The **United Arab Emirates** may also increase imports, given the potential for higher tourist arrivals and inbound workers. By contrast, imports by the **United States**, **Canada**, **Indonesia** and the **Russian Federation** are likely to fall, principally due to higher domestic supplies and softer internal demand, although a partial recovery is still possible.

On the export side, **Brazil**, the **United States**, **Uruguay** and **Canada** are forecast to meet much of the projected increase in global import demand in 2021. A sharp increase in demand from China is mainly behind the expected export expansions of many of the countries mentioned above, with country-specific supply conditions determining the volumes. In **Brazil**, bovine meat exports benefit from the country's competitive prices and increased export availabilities. In the **United States**, exports to China could increase at the expense of other destinations,

Figure 6. Bovine meat imports by China



benefitting from the trade agreement signed in 2019. In the **European Union**, exports of high-value meat products are likely to increase, benefiting from trade agreements with Canada and Japan, although they may drop to other destinations. By contrast, bovine meat exports by **Australia**, **Argentina** and **New Zealand** are forecast to fall significantly. The import ban imposed by China and production constraints would reduce shipments from **Australia**, while supply limitations may limit **New Zealand**'s overall exports. In **Argentina**, besides lower production, the 30-day export ban, imposed on 17 May to contain beef price increases in domestic markets, is likely to reduce exports further.

PIG MEAT

Faster recovery of production in China is likely

Recovering from two years of decline, world pig meat output is forecast to expand by 4.2 percent, to 114 million tonnes in 2021, but still falling 6.5 million tonnes (5.4 percent) below the level in 2018, when ASF began rapidly spreading in East Asia, especially China. Much of the expected global expansion would be due to likely output expansion in **China**, with moderate increases in **Viet Nam**, the **European Union**, the **Russian Federation**, **Brazil** and **Mexico**, albeit partially offset by declines anticipated in the **Philippines**, **Republic of Korea** and the **United States**.

The current production growth trends indicate that **China**'s pig meat production in 2021 would reach about 85 percent of its pre-ASF level, totalling 46 million tonnes, up by nearly 10 percent from 2020. The relatively rapid recovery stems principally from massive investments in expanding hog breeding, production and slaughter, as well as subsidized loans and biosafety improvements in farms and processing operations. More recently, China also set up a regional control system for ASF and other animal diseases. Meanwhile, in **Viet Nam**, higher investments in the swine production value chain are behind the anticipated faster recovery, although sporadic ASF outbreaks continue to recur. In some **European Union** member countries, especially Spain, production growth is driven by investments in improving production facilities, animal welfare and sustainability. In the **Russian Federation**, high import demand from East Asia and bilateral market access agreements encourage a production expansion.

The possible decline in pig meat output in the Philippines would be mainly due to the continued adverse impact of ASF outbreaks. Meanwhile, in the **Republic of Korea** and the **United States**, the foreseen drops reflect deliberate reductions of sow inventory and breeding sows to curb production in anticipation of limited demand.

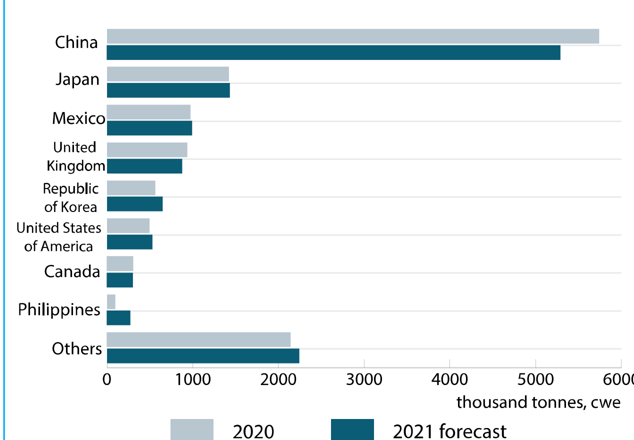
Asia's import volume remains high, but growth may falter

World pig meat exports are forecast at 12.8 million tonnes in 2021, down 0.6 percent from 2020, primarily due to expectations of a fall in imports by **China**, along with moderate import drops by the **United Kingdom**, **Viet Nam** and **Canada**. By contrast, noticeably higher purchases are forecast for the **Philippines**, **Republic of Korea**, the **United States**, **Mexico** and **Japan**.

In **China**, pig meat imports are forecast at 5.3 million tonnes in 2021, down almost 8 percent year-on-year, primarily due to a likely increase in domestic production and high inventories. Despite this anticipated drop, China's total pig meat imports would account for 42 percent of total global import demand in 2021. In **Viet Nam**, the likely production growth amid subdued demand is expected to discourage imports, although the total annual imports in 2021 could still exceed 200 000 tonnes. Pressured by ample domestic supplies and lower food services demand, the **United Kingdom** is likely to import less pig meat in 2021 than in 2020. By contrast, in the **Philippines**, the recent government decision to reduce tariffs on pig meat imports and increase tariff rate quota from 54 000 to over 250 000 tonnes would lead to a significant rise in pig meat imports in 2021. Meanwhile, the **Republic of Korea** may step up purchases to meet higher demand from the food services sector. In the **United States**, continued strong consumer demand and a probable stagnation in domestic production would encourage higher imports, primarily from Canada, the European Union and Mexico.

With an anticipated reduction in world pig meat imports in 2021, exports are forecast to fall from the **European Union**, the **United Kingdom**, **Chile** and **Canada**.

Figure 7. Pig meat imports by leading importers



However, the **United States**, **Brazil** and the **Russian Federation** may register higher sales, mainly destined to East Asian markets, especially China, Viet Nam and the Philippines, reflecting higher demand because of the continuing ASF-induced supply deficit in pig meat and market access received through export licenses and permits.

OVINE MEAT

Continued growth in China

World ovine meat output is forecast to expand by slightly more than 1 percent in 2021, to 16 million tonnes. **China** is likely to account for much of this expansion, with production in **Australia** also foreseen to expand moderately. By contrast, production declines are forecast for the **United Kingdom**, **New Zealand**, the **European Union** and some countries in Africa.

Ovine meat output in **China**, the world's largest producer, accounting for 30 percent of global production, is expected to grow by 1.8 percent, to more than 5 million tonnes, primarily resulting from production increases by small-scale producers, responding to high ovine meat prices. Following a 13 percent decline last year, **Australia**'s ovine meat output is predicted to rebound by 6 percent to 695 000 tonnes, helped by a rise in the national herd, attributed to improvements in seasonal conditions, although supplies are likely to remain tight, as producers continue to retain their core breeding stock and ewe lambs.

In the **United Kingdom**, the expected decline in production stems from a lower breeding flock last year, whereas, in **New Zealand**, the anticipated drop is mainly due to a lower lamb crop and a higher off-take of ewes during the drought in 2020.

Trade to contract again amid tight supplies

World trade in ovine meat is forecast to contract by 0.8 percent in 2021, to just over 1 million tonnes, partly due to supply constraints in **New Zealand**, which is partially offset by an expected rise in exports from **Australia** on the back of rising production. Supply limitations would also limit ovine meat exports from the **United Kingdom**. A moderate increase in **China** is expected on the import side, partially offset by likely declines in the **United States** and the **European Union**. Ovine meat purchases by nearly all countries in the Middle East that import sizeable volumes under normal conditions are expected to fall, primarily due to sourcing challenges.

MEAT: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-OCTOBER 2020 TO MID-MAY 2021*

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Algeria	All	Jan-21	Import ban	Suspended red meat imports to rationalize imports and encourage domestic production.
Argentina	Bovine meat	Jan-21	State market intervention	Established reference prices applicable to bovine meat cuts exported to several Asian destinations.
	Pig meat	Mar-21	State market intervention	Established reference prices applicable to specific pig meat cuts exported to several Asian destinations.
	All	Mar-21	Export ban	Suspended 15 meat exporters for violating industry regulations related to competition law and tax evasion.
	Bovine meat	May-21	Export ban	Suspended bovine meat exports for 30 days, aiming to contain rising domestic prices.
Azerbaijan	Poultry meat	Feb-21	Import ban	Suspended imports of all types of live birds and poultry products from some regions of the Czech Republic, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom) due to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreaks.
Belarus	Poultry meat	Jan-21	Import ban	Restricted imports of live birds and poultry products from some regions of Sweden and Hungary due to HPAI outbreaks.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bovine meat	Apr-21	Export ban	Suspended bovine meat exports temporarily to guarantee domestic supply and prevent prices from rising.
Cambodia	Pig meat	Feb-21	Market access	Opened the market for importing fresh and processed pig meat from Brazil with the same standards of its internal market.
Canada	Poultry meat	Nov-20	Government support	Announced a package of assistance to the livestock sector, including CAD 691 million (around USD 529 million) for 10-year programmes for poultry, egg, broiler hatching egg and turkey farmers to drive innovation and growth of the sector.
	Pig meat	Dec-20	Government support	Established the Canadian Pork Promotion and Research Agency, under the Farm Products Agencies Act, to promote the production and marketing of hogs and pig meat products and research activities.

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Canada	Pig meat	Mar-21	Trade protocol	Signed a protocol with the United States of America (United States) to guide bilateral trade if African Swine Fever (ASF) is detected in wild pigs, without cases in domestic swine. If ASF is found in wild pigs, trade of live swine, swine germplasm and untreated swine products would initially stop, while allowing trade to continue in products treated to make the ASF virus ineffective.
	Poultry meat	Apr-21	Production support	Approved the federal budget measure, which includes more than USD 5.2 billion related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and financial support for the supply managed sectors, including meat, to counter the economic impacts of COVID-19 and build back a better and more resilient economy. Allocated USD 230 million, committing funds through 2029 to compensate processors of poultry, eggs and dairy for market access concessions under the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with the European Union (EU) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.
China (mainland)	Pig meat	Apr-21	Government support	Announced a regionalization strategy, which involves splitting the country into five regions and giving greater responsibility to regions to prevent and control the spread of ASF and other animal diseases. With implementation of the plan, moving pigs between regions will be suspended other than for breeding purposes and in the case of piglets.
	All	May-21	Market access	Approved imports of meat from 31 new US establishments. On 7 April, China had already given permission for imports from 19 other US meat processing plants and, at the same time, halted imports from 5 South American plants due to COVID-19 outbreaks among meat workers and labelling issues. More than 100 establishments from over 20 countries, including Australia, Argentina, the EU and the United States have so far had to halt shipments to China under this rule, although some have since regained market access.
China, Hong Kong SAR	Poultry meat	Dec-20	Import ban	Suspended poultry meat imports from some districts in Germany (Mecklenburgische Seenplatte, State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) and a Prefecture in Japan (Nara) due to outbreaks of HPAI virus of the variants H5N8 and H5, respectively.
	Poultry meat	Jan-21	Import ban	Suspended poultry meat imports from some districts in the United Kingdom (the Lisburn and Castlereagh District of Northern Ireland), Germany (Cuxhaven District in the State of Niedersachsen), and some provinces in Republic of Korea (Namyangju-si, Anseong-si and Pocheon-si of Gyeonggi-do Province, Hongseong-gun of Chungcheongnam-do Province, Mungyeong-si of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, and Goseong-gun of Gyeongsangnam-do Province) due to outbreaks of HPAI.
	Poultry meat	Apr-21	Import ban	Suspended poultry meat imports from a province in Republic of Korea (Jangheung-gun of Jeollanam-do Province) due to an outbreak of HPAI.
	Poultry meat	Apr-21	Import ban	Suspended poultry meat imports from Sweden (Skåne County) due to an outbreak of HPAI.
Cuba	All	Apr-21	Government support	Announced the cancellation of an old ban introduced in 1963 on cattle slaughter and sale of bovine meat and dairy products without state permission, to boost national production.
Egypt	Bovine meat	Nov-20	Import ban	Banned buffalo meat imports from India temporarily, due to concerns over pesticide traces found in Indian meat.

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
European Union	All	Dec-20	Government support	Approved the allocation of EUR 182.9 million (USD 222.6 million) in 2021 to fund promotional activities for EU agrifood products, including meat and dairy, promoting organic products, sustainable agriculture and the role of the agrifood sector in terms of climate action and the environment.
	All	Dec-20	Trade agreement	Concluded a Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the United Kingdom on its future trade relationship, also covering animal breeding and transport. The agreement ensures the movement of goods across borders without taxes and duties and recognition of the organic certification of the United Kingdom by the EU for 12 months. However, new barriers to the movement of services and labour between the United Kingdom and the EU mean higher costs and are expected to reduce the overall trade volume.
	All	Jan-21	Government support	Prolonged until 31 December 2021 the State aid Temporary Framework adopted in March 2020 to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak. The European Commission also decided to expand the scope of the Temporary Framework by increasing the ceilings for specific support measures and allowing the conversion of some repayable instruments into direct grants until the end of 2022. This way, member states can use the flexibility of state aid rules to support their economies while limiting distortions to competition.
	Poultry meat	Mar-21	Import ban lifted	Resumed imports of Ukrainian poultry meat, accepting information submitted on the areas affected by an HPAI outbreak in December 2020 and measures taken to control the spread.
Germany	Pig meat	Mar-21	Market access	Regained access to Viet Nam and Singapore to export pig meat from ASF-free regions in Germany.
Ghana	Poultry meat	Apr-21	Import ban lifted	Lifted a ban on imports of poultry meat from the Russian Federation, which was imposed due to an HPAI outbreak.
Japan	Pig meat	Jan-21	Import ban lifted	Reopened its market to Hungarian pig meat for the first time since April 2018 following the implementation of a new ASF regionalization protocol.
	Bovine meat	Mar-21	Market access	Allowed imports of minced meat and meat preparations from Ireland.
	Bovine meat	Mar-21	Import tariff	Announced that imports of US bovine meat surpassed the annual safeguard trigger volume established under the US-Japan Trade Agreement. As a result, tariffs on US bovine meat increased from 25.8 percent to 38.5 percent for 30 days beginning 18 March. The agreement entered Year 3 of implementation on 1 April 2021, which would further reduce applicable tariffs, eventually eliminating them on a staggered basis for selected meat products starting from 2021.
Kazakhstan	Pig meat	Feb-21	Import ban lifted	Lifted a ban on pig meat imports from several Russian Federation regions, which was imposed in December 2020 over ASF concerns.
Kuwait	Poultry meat	Jan-21	Import ban lifted	Lifted the ban on Russian poultry meat imports, imposed in September 2020 due to HPAI concerns.

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Mozambique	Poultry meat	Apr-21	Import ban	Banned the import of live birds (domestic and wild), bird meat, feathers and eggs from South Africa due to an HPAI outbreak in that country. The ban covers all poultry products used in animal feed or for agricultural or industrial purposes.
Namibia	Poultry meat	May-21	Import ban	Banned imports of poultry and poultry products from South Africa due to an HPAI outbreak.
New Zealand	Live animals	Apr-21	Export ban	Halted exports of livestock by sea following a transition period of up to two years, citing animal welfare concerns, in a move that is likely to impact main trading partners, including Australia and China.
Peru	Pig meat	Nov-20	Market access	Opened its market to Spanish pig meat products and offal.
Philippines	Pig meat	Oct-20	Import ban lifted	Lifted a ban on pig meat imports from Belgium after that country successfully regained its status as free of ASF.
	Bovine meat	Oct-20	Import ban	Suspended imports from 11 suppliers of buffalo meat in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India due to concerns over the presence of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
	Poultry meat	Dec-20	Import ban lifted	Reopened its market to Brazilian poultry meat. The ban was imposed in August 2020 when authorities in the Chinese city of Shenzhen claimed to have found traces of COVID-19 on chicken wings imported from Brazil.
	Poultry meat	Mar-21	Import ban	Halted imports of Russian poultry meat due to HPAI concerns. For the same reason, the Philippines suspended imports of poultry meat from the Czech Republic in mid-February.
	Pig meat	May-21	Tariff rate	Increased yearly tariff rate quota from 54 210 to 254 210 metric tonnes and lowered tariff rates on imported fresh, chilled and frozen pig meat.
Russian Federation	All	Nov-20	Import ban	Extended the ban on imports of agricultural products, including meat, from countries that applied economic sanctions against the Russian Federation, adding the United Kingdom until the end of 2021.
	Poultry meat	Jan-21	Import ban	Imposed temporary restrictions between January and March on the import of live poultry and poultry products from several European countries due to concerns over HPAI. In addition, the Russian Federation banned the transit of live poultry through its territory.

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Russian Federation	Poultry meat	Mar-21	Import ban lifted	Lifted a ban on hatching eggs and day-old chicks from 21 Dutch companies in the Netherlands. The ban was imposed in November 2020 due to concerns over HPAI.
Saudi Arabia	Bovine meat	Feb-21	Import policy	Extended shelf-life for US bovine meat products from 70 to 120 days, providing Saudi importers with the flexibility to purchase larger quantities.
	Poultry meat	May-21	Import ban	Banned poultry meat imports from 11 Brazilian meat plants without offering a reason for imposing the restriction.
Taiwan Province of China	Poultry meat	Oct-20	Import ban	Imposed a ban on poultry meat imports from the Netherlands due to an HPAI outbreak.
	All	Nov-20	Import tariff	Eliminated tariffs on pig meat, offal and hamburgers imported from Paraguay.
	Pig meat	Dec-20	Market access	Approved imports of US pig meat containing ractopamine.
Turkey	Poultry meat	Oct-20	Market access	Received poultry meat market access to China from 15 October 2020, following bilateral negotiations over 10 years.
	Bovine meat	Mar-21	Import policy	Issued a directive allowing imports of fattening cattle from April 2021 from approved countries and those complying with the health and technical criteria determined by the Government.
Uganda	Bovine meat	Apr-21	Government support	Banned the sale and movement of livestock and their products in the Kiruhura district to stop the spread of FMD.
Ukraine	All	Dec-20	Trade agreement	Signed a trade agreement in October 2020 with the United Kingdom, which entered into force on 31 December 2020 and reduces tariff quotas for several products, including meat.
United Arab Emirates	Pig meat	Apr-21	Market access	Authorized imports of pig meat from Argentina for consumption by the large expatriate community.
United Kingdom	All	Oct-20	Trade agreement	Signed a trade agreement with Japan, named UK–Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Under the agreement, Japan will gradually reduce its most favoured nation tariffs on bovine meat to nine percent and pig meat to zero percent.

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
United States	Pig meat	Mar-21	Import tariff	Suspended retaliatory duties for four months from 4 March 2021 on British pig meat, which were initially imposed due to the dispute over aircraft subsidies. Retaliatory tariffs were also suspended on EU meat products, to allow both parties to concentrate on resolving the ongoing trade dispute.
	All	Mar-21	Government support	Signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also called the COVID-19 Stimulus Package or American Rescue Plan, a USD 1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill. An allocation of USD 10.4 billion was made to agriculture, covering debt forgiveness, purchasing and distribution of agricultural products, including meat.
	All	Mar-21	Government support	Announced an expansion of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) on 24 March 2021. The updated CFAP includes reopening Coronavirus Food Assistance Program 2 (CFAP 2), additional payments for eligible cattle and row crop producers, and processing payments for specific applications filed as part of CFAP Additional Assistance.
Viet Nam	Bovine meat	Nov-20	Health certification	Promulgated the National Standard for Chilled Meat, Part 2 (beef and buffalo meat). It aimed at improving transparency in the management of food safety and hygiene, providing a legal framework for businesses producing and trading in these products, and ensuring that consumers have access to safe beef and buffalo meat.
	Poultry meat	Feb-21	Health certification	Promulgated the National Standard for Chilled Meat, Part 3 (poultry meat). It aimed at improving transparency in the management of food safety and hygiene, providing a legal framework for businesses producing and trading in these products, and ensuring that consumers have access to safe poultry meat.

* A collection of major meat policy developments starting in January 2011 is available at:
http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/commodity-policy-archive/en/?groupANDcommodity=Meat

APPENDIX TABLE 14: **TOTAL MEAT STATISTICS**[1]
(*thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**134 511**	**140 361**	**22 794**	**22 981**	**4 766**	**4 844**	**152 560**	**158 517**
China	77 919	83 023	11 724	11 469	715	727	88 928	93 765
India	7 496	7 535	1	1	1 239	1 243	6 257	6 294
Indonesia	4 238	4 332	218	195	5	5	4 451	4 523
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 948	2 978	37	71	73	84	2 912	2 966
Japan	4 136	4 140	3 516	3 560	21	22	7 653	7 697
Malaysia	1 924	1 932	330	341	65	65	2 189	2 208
Pakistan	4 639	4 801	1	1	85	92	4 556	4 710
Philippines	2 971	2 858	579	773	6	6	3 543	3 625
Republic of Korea	2 661	2 599	1 336	1 446	69	45	3 937	4 000
Saudi Arabia	1 176	1 204	859	908	72	75	1 962	2 037
Singapore	129	129	412	425	52	51	488	502
Thailand	2 838	2 885	38	37	1 342	1 389	1 524	1 532
Turkey	3 750	3 790	54	53	617	624	3 187	3 219
Viet Nam	5 059	5 403	602	563	26	41	5 634	5 926
AFRICA	**21 000**	**21 267**	**2 656**	**2 643**	**274**	**273**	**23 382**	**23 637**
Algeria	810	817	43	6	2	2	852	822
Angola	318	325	321	325	-	-	640	650
Egypt	2 366	2 392	246	236	5	5	2 606	2 623
Nigeria	1 456	1 447	14	15	-	-	1 470	1 463
South Africa	3 449	3 545	514	455	148	147	3 815	3 853
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**10 695**	**10 887**	**3 465**	**3 562**	**1 001**	**1 022**	**13 158**	**13 428**
Cuba	371	369	310	340	-	-	680	709
Mexico	7 514	7 678	2 174	2 210	708	724	8 980	9 165
SOUTH AMERICA	**45 959**	**46 649**	**1 222**	**1 319**	**10 451**	**10 811**	**36 728**	**37 155**
Argentina	6 304	6 200	45	54	1 102	1 065	5 247	5 189
Brazil	28 920	29 586	57	76	7 991	8 383	20 986	21 279
Chile	1 600	1 619	594	610	510	496	1 684	1 733
Colombia	2 828	2 859	203	228	42	45	2 988	3 042
Uruguay	605	646	106	102	411	439	300	308
NORTHERN AMERICA	**53 793**	**54 159**	**3 065**	**2 882**	**10 701**	**10 844**	**46 265**	**46 272**
Canada	5 106	5 155	814	787	2 240	2 238	3 692	3 717
United States of America	48 687	49 003	2 251	2 094	8 461	8 606	42 572	42 555
EUROPE	**65 514**	**65 833**	**5 241**	**5 194**	**11 539**	**11 326**	**59 209**	**59 699**
Belarus	1 202	1 215	63	54	458	451	807	818
European Union	44 680	44 913	1 476	1 504	8 814	8 700	37 343	37 717
Russian Federation	11 247	11 380	660	610	589	608	11 312	11 381
Ukraine	2 549	2 479	161	205	474	437	2 236	2 247
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 123	4 119	2 355	2 286	1 104	1 029	5 375	5 376
OCEANIA	**6 621**	**6 453**	**473**	**489**	**3 001**	**2 796**	**4 094**	**4 146**
Australia	4 558	4 438	224	233	1 947	1 792	2 835	2 879
New Zealand	1 474	1 425	76	81	1 051	1 000	499	506
WORLD	**338 094**	**345 609**	**38 915**	**39 069**	**41 733**	**41 916**	**335 396**	**342 854**
LIFDC	26 941	27 434	2 223	2 272	1 493	1 517	27 672	28 189
LDC	14 569	14 752	1 486	1 551	54	55	16 000	16 249

[1] including "other meat"

APPENDIX TABLE 15: **BOVINE MEAT STATISTICS**
(*thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*
ASIA	**18 548**	**18 967**	**6 697**	**7 038**	**1 644**	**1 656**	**23 589**	**24 351**
China	6 734	7 009	3 361	3 681	52	54	10 043	10 636
India	2 219	2 228	-	-	1 227	1 233	992	995
Indonesia	542	553	213	190	-	-	755	742
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	354	365	32	66	5	8	382	423
Japan	479	475	830	832	7	7	1 295	1 302
Malaysia	44	46	200	206	9	9	235	243
Pakistan	2 225	2 248	-	-	70	75	2 155	2 173
Philippines	277	299	151	155	3	3	425	451
Republic of Korea	287	309	560	573	5	5	837	876
AFRICA	**6 933**	**7 032**	**429**	**383**	**89**	**90**	**7 274**	**7 325**
Algeria	150	155	42	5	-	-	192	160
Angola	95	100	18	16	-	-	113	116
Egypt	735	751	203	192	2	3	935	940
South Africa	963	983	4	5	61	63	906	925
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 830**	**2 890**	**350**	**348**	**577**	**590**	**2 603**	**2 648**
Mexico	2 079	2 126	192	184	341	349	1 930	1 961
SOUTH AMERICA	**16 319**	**16 552**	**522**	**546**	**4 162**	**4 341**	**12 679**	**12 758**
Argentina	3 243	3 113	13	13	829	790	2 426	2 336
Brazil	9 894	10 191	46	66	2 500	2 696	7 441	7 561
Chile	223	226	328	332	27	30	524	528
Colombia	750	771	7	5	41	44	716	732
Uruguay	537	578	46	40	389	416	194	202
NORTHERN AMERICA	**13 628**	**13 996**	**1 727**	**1 534**	**1 899**	**2 028**	**13 416**	**13 536**
Canada	1 275	1 309	271	244	504	516	1 036	1 040
United States of America	12 353	12 687	1 456	1 290	1 395	1 512	12 379	12 496
EUROPE	**10 500**	**10 380**	**1 386**	**1 388**	**1 435**	**1 442**	**10 451**	**10 326**
European Union	6 898	6 830	344	351	923	932	6 320	6 249
Russian Federation	1 630	1 635	374	351	74	79	1 931	1 907
Ukraine	342	323	8	8	32	28	318	303
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	932	885	508	522	161	153	1 279	1 254
OCEANIA	**2 833**	**2 619**	**56**	**58**	**2 027**	**1 821**	**863**	**856**
Australia	2 123	1 950	17	18	1 414	1 245	726	723
New Zealand	696	655	13	13	611	574	98	94
WORLD	**71 591**	**72 437**	**11 168**	**11 295**	**11 832**	**11 967**	**70 874**	**71 800**
LIFDC	8 627	8 690	381	371	1 407	1 419	7 601	7 642
LDC	4 831	4 866	108	106	16	16	4 924	4 956

APPENDIX TABLE 16: **OVINE MEAT STATISTICS**
(*thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*
ASIA	**9 751**	**9 879**	**644**	**654**	**24**	**22**	**10 371**	**10 510**
Bangladesh	234	232	-	-	-	-	234	232
China	4 922	5 012	391	410	-	-	5 313	5 422
India	826	822	-	-	8	6	818	816
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	250	248	5	5	-	-	255	253
Pakistan	748	763	-	-	7	7	741	756
Saudi Arabia	124	125	20	19	-	-	144	144
Turkey	464	471	-	-	-	-	464	471
AFRICA	**3 595**	**3 658**	**13**	**12**	**28**	**29**	**3 580**	**3 641**
Algeria	352	353	-	-	-	-	352	353
Nigeria	417	414	-	-	-	-	417	414
South Africa	174	175	2	2	1	2	175	175
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**134**	**135**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**143**	**144**
Mexico	106	107	3	2	1	1	108	109
SOUTH AMERICA	**338**	**342**	**4**	**4**	**24**	**26**	**317**	**319**
Brazil	136	137	3	3	-	-	139	140
NORTHERN AMERICA	**90**	**87**	**156**	**146**	**10**	**9**	**237**	**223**
United States of America	74	71	133	121	10	9	197	184
EUROPE	**1 214**	**1 206**	**202**	**196**	**141**	**137**	**1 274**	**1 264**
European Union	570	564	134	129	47	47	656	646
Russian Federation	219	220	2	2	-	-	220	221
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	296	285	59	58	88	84	267	259
OCEANIA	**1 127**	**1 157**	**28**	**29**	**849**	**845**	**306**	**341**
Australia	656	695	1	1	447	458	209	238
New Zealand	470	461	3	4	402	387	72	77
WORLD	**16 249**	**16 464**	**1 058**	**1 050**	**1 077**	**1 069**	**16 227**	**16 443**
LIFDC	4 061	4 100	5	5	36	34	4 031	4 072
LDC	2 689	2 744	4	4	15	14	2 678	2 734

APPENDIX TABLE 17: **PIG MEAT STATISTICS**
(*thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**52 905**	**57 094**	**8 359**	**8 189**	**190**	**190**	**61 116**	**65 103**
China	42 082	46 206	5 738	5 290	69	69	47 751	51 427
India	355	352	1	1	1	1	355	352
Indonesia	241	237	3	4	-	-	244	240
Japan	1 298	1 300	1 418	1 431	4	4	2 730	2 736
Malaysia	219	215	21	23	4	4	235	234
Philippines	1 294	1 102	95	273	2	2	1 386	1 373
Republic of Korea	1 403	1 354	562	649	6	6	1 984	1 998
Thailand	956	961	2	2	57	58	901	904
Viet Nam	3 379	3 668	225	206	9	9	3 595	3 865
AFRICA	**1 656**	**1 656**	**271**	**280**	**28**	**28**	**1 899**	**1 908**
Madagascar	42	41	-	-	-	-	42	41
Nigeria	269	255	4	6	-	-	273	261
South Africa	284	288	23	25	25	25	281	288
Uganda	134	134	1	1	-	-	134	135
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 229**	**2 268**	**1 237**	**1 273**	**378**	**386**	**3 088**	**3 155**
Cuba	251	249	9	16	-	-	261	265
Mexico	1 636	1 677	977	994	352	360	2 260	2 310
SOUTH AMERICA	**6 877**	**7 001**	**339**	**388**	**1 604**	**1 640**	**5 612**	**5 750**
Argentina	655	675	26	35	28	38	653	672
Brazil	4 475	4 554	2	2	1 274	1 322	3 203	3 234
Chile	574	580	136	143	294	274	416	449
Colombia	440	455	90	102	-	-	530	557
NORTHERN AMERICA	**15 160**	**15 124**	**802**	**832**	**4 688**	**4 735**	**11 369**	**11 246**
Canada	2 317	2 320	307	304	1 553	1 538	1 084	1 101
United States of America	12 843	12 804	495	529	3 135	3 197	10 284	10 145
EUROPE	**30 398**	**30 709**	**1 380**	**1 336**	**5 996**	**5 822**	**25 783**	**26 223**
Belarus	389	390	30	33	36	37	383	385
European Union	23 271	23 434	168	170	5 372	5 214	18 067	18 389
Russian Federation	4 276	4 382	37	32	194	204	4 118	4 210
Serbia	299	303	49	51	21	20	327	334
Ukraine	722	719	39	49	5	5	757	762
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	984	1 023	936	877	353	325	1 568	1 575
OCEANIA	**581**	**586**	**282**	**292**	**37**	**39**	**826**	**839**
Australia	436	442	203	208	36	37	603	613
Papua New Guinea	80	78	6	6	-	-	86	84
WORLD	**109 805**	**114 439**	**12 671**	**12 590**	**12 921**	**12 840**	**109 692**	**114 224**
LIFDC	4 836	5 124	397	386	12	12	5 221	5 498
LDC	2 397	2 430	174	179	-	-	2 571	2 608

APPENDIX TABLE 18: **POULTRY MEAT STATISTICS**
(*thousand tonnes - carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*
ASIA	**50 462**	**51 558**	**6 994**	**7 002**	**2 748**	**2 819**	**54 698**	**55 748**
China	22 294	22 905	2 189	2 045	583	595	23 900	24 355
India	3 893	3 928	-	-	4	3	3 889	3 925
Indonesia	3 316	3 405	-	-	2	2	3 314	3 403
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 336	2 355	-	-	67	75	2 268	2 280
Japan	2 353	2 358	1 239	1 269	10	10	3 592	3 624
Kuwait	56	54	156	160	2	2	210	212
Malaysia	1 657	1 667	71	75	52	52	1 676	1 690
Republic of Korea	965	930	192	202	58	33	1 089	1 098
Saudi Arabia	900	925	640	686	37	38	1 503	1 574
Singapore	106	106	207	215	30	30	283	291
Thailand	1 748	1 789	2	2	1 174	1 221	566	569
Turkey	2 200	2 224	45	45	572	579	1 672	1 690
AFRICA	**6 765**	**6 845**	**1 927**	**1 952**	**121**	**119**	**8 571**	**8 678**
Angola	49	48	221	229	-	-	270	277
South Africa	1 965	2 034	486	423	57	54	2 394	2 402
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**5 410**	**5 501**	**1 832**	**1 897**	**42**	**43**	**7 199**	**7 355**
Cuba	25	25	268	291	-	-	293	316
Mexico	3 617	3 693	1 001	1 028	12	12	4 606	4 709
SOUTH AMERICA	**22 275**	**22 599**	**355**	**381**	**4 497**	**4 641**	**18 133**	**18 339**
Argentina	2 269	2 273	7	5	227	220	2 048	2 058
Brazil	14 391	14 678	5	5	4 080	4 227	10 316	10 456
Chile	782	792	130	134	181	185	730	741
NORTHERN AMERICA	**24 604**	**24 638**	**370**	**360**	**4 086**	**4 055**	**20 939**	**20 961**
Canada	1 472	1 484	211	214	173	175	1 514	1 518
United States of America	23 131	23 154	159	146	3 914	3 880	19 425	19 443
EUROPE	**22 297**	**22 421**	**2 006**	**2 013**	**3 873**	**3 833**	**20 425**	**20 601**
European Union	13 387	13 521	629	654	2 388	2 424	11 627	11 751
Russian Federation	4 620	4 639	238	216	319	322	4 535	4 533
Ukraine	1 451	1 402	114	148	436	402	1 129	1 148
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 901	1 915	804	785	497	462	2 208	2 238
OCEANIA	**1 605**	**1 614**	**103**	**107**	**70**	**73**	**1 638**	**1 648**
Australia	1 320	1 328	3	6	45	48	1 278	1 286
New Zealand	238	239	1	1	25	25	214	215
WORLD	**133 417**	**135 177**	**13 587**	**13 711**	**15 438**	**15 582**	**131 603**	**133 330**
LIFDC	7 429	7 513	1 416	1 486	32	46	8 812	8 953
LDC	3 656	3 705	1 194	1 257	21	21	4 829	4 941

APPENDIX TABLE 27: **SELECTED INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICES**

Period	Bovine meat prices			Ovine meat price		Pig meat prices			Poultry meat prices	
	Australia	United States of America	Brazil	New Zealand	Australia	United States of America	Brazil	Germany	United States of America	Brazil
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(USD per tonne)*									
2010	3 272	4 585	4 093	3 673	4 352	2 851	2 647	1 913	1 032	1 671
2011	3 944	5 093	5 078	5 531	5 547	3 036	2 941	2 169	1 149	1 977
2012	4 176	5 885	4 765	4 656	4 486	2 952	2 700	2 233	1 228	1 889
2013	4 009	6 314	4 527	4 130	4 132	2 981	2 797	2 311	1 229	1 972
2014	5 016	7 361	4 712	4 701	4 686	3 233	3 411	2 106	1 205	1 886
2015	4 699	7 195	4 320	3 643	4 042	2 669	2 482	1 582	1 002	1 604
2016	4 171	6 390	4 053	3 578	3 978	2 648	2 129	1 682	914	1 501
2017	4 463	6 676	4 196	4 488	4 710	2 687	2 475	1 871	1 000	1 631
2018	4 198	7 118	4 045	5 244	4 979	2 587	1 959	1 728	970	1 537
2019	4 873	7 119	4 119	5 127	5 097	2 626	2 245	1 989	972	1 618
2020	4 676	6 898	4 336	4 561	5 071	2 569	2 370	1 834	962	1 407
Monthly										
2020 – May	5 071	6 837	4 395	3 926	5 119	2 549	2 372	1 845	973	1 336
2020 – June	4 972	7 082	4 298	4 389	5 439	2 471	2 157	1 927	941	1 275
2020 – July	4 688	6 790	4 082	4 639	5 270	2 411	2 123	1 766	950	1 324
2020 – August	4 707	6 795	4 007	4 697	5 051	2 380	2 236	1 802	935	1 330
2020 – September	4 666	6 670	4 096	4 739	4 724	2 457	2 315	1 608	943	1 350
2020 – October	4 387	6 672	4 244	4 713	4 946	2 635	2 395	1 549	921	1 347
2020 – November	4 599	6 890	4 403	4 843	5 075	2 656	2 475	1 507	957	1 324
2020 – December	4 691	7 011	4 506	4 895	5 255	2 609	2 415	1 505	961	1 410
2021 – January	4 751	7 127	4 511	4 711	5 663	2 573	2 459	1 512	977	1 456
2021 – February	4 920	7 223	4 539	4 683	5 912	2 634	2 424	1 527	1 049	1 461
2021 – March	4 859	7 242	4 612	4 553	5 851	2 695	2 523	1 806	1 117	1 497
2021 – April	5 205	7 268	4 766	4 741	5 876	2 710	2 491	1 831	1 148	1 508
2021 – May	5 545	7 299	4 907	5 132	5 939	2 722	2 627	1 841	1 171	1 528

Notes:

Bovine meat prices:
Australia: Cow 90CL export prices to the USA (FAS)
United States of America: Meat of bovine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Brazil: Meat of bovine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value

Ovine meat prices:
New Zealand: Lamb 17.5kg NZ$/kg
Australia: Medium trade lamb 18-20kg A¢/kg

Pig meat prices:
United States of America: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Brazil: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Germany: Monthly market price for pig carcase grade E

Poultry meat prices:
United States of America: Chicken Cuts and Edible Offal (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value
Brazil: Meat and Edible Offal of Poultry (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value

Prices for the two most recent months may be estimates and subject to revision.

APPENDIX TABLE 28: **SELECTED INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICES AND FAO MEAT PRICE INDICES**

	FAO indices				
Period	**Total meat**	**Poultry meat**	**Pig meat**	**Bovine meat**	**Ovine meat**
Annual (Jan/Dec)			*(2014-2016=100)*		
2010	91	100	102	74	98
2011	105	117	112	88	135
2012	105	115	111	93	111
2013	106	118	113	93	101
2014	112	114	117	107	114
2015	97	96	92	102	94
2016	91	90	92	91	92
2017	98	98	98	96	112
2018	95	93	91	96	124
2019	100	96	98	101	124
2020	96	87	94	100	117
Monthly					
2020 – May	95	84	94	102	110
2020 – June	95	80	93	103	120
2020 – July	92	83	89	98	121
2020 – August	92	83	90	97	119
2020 – September	91	84	88	97	115
2020 – October	92	83	90	96	118
2020 – November	93	83	90	99	121
2020 – December	95	87	89	101	124
2021 – January	96	89	88	103	126
2021 – February	98	91	90	105	129
2021 – March	101	95	97	105	127
2021 – April	103	96	97	108	129
2021 – May	105	98	98	111	135

Notes:

The FAO Meat Price Indices consist of 2 poultry meat product quotations (the average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 3 bovine meat product quotations (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 3 pig meat product quotations (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights), 2 ovine meat product quotation (average weighted by assumed fixed trade weights): the four meat group average prices are weighted by world average export trade shares for 2014/2016.

Prices for the two most recent months may be estimates and subject to revision.