



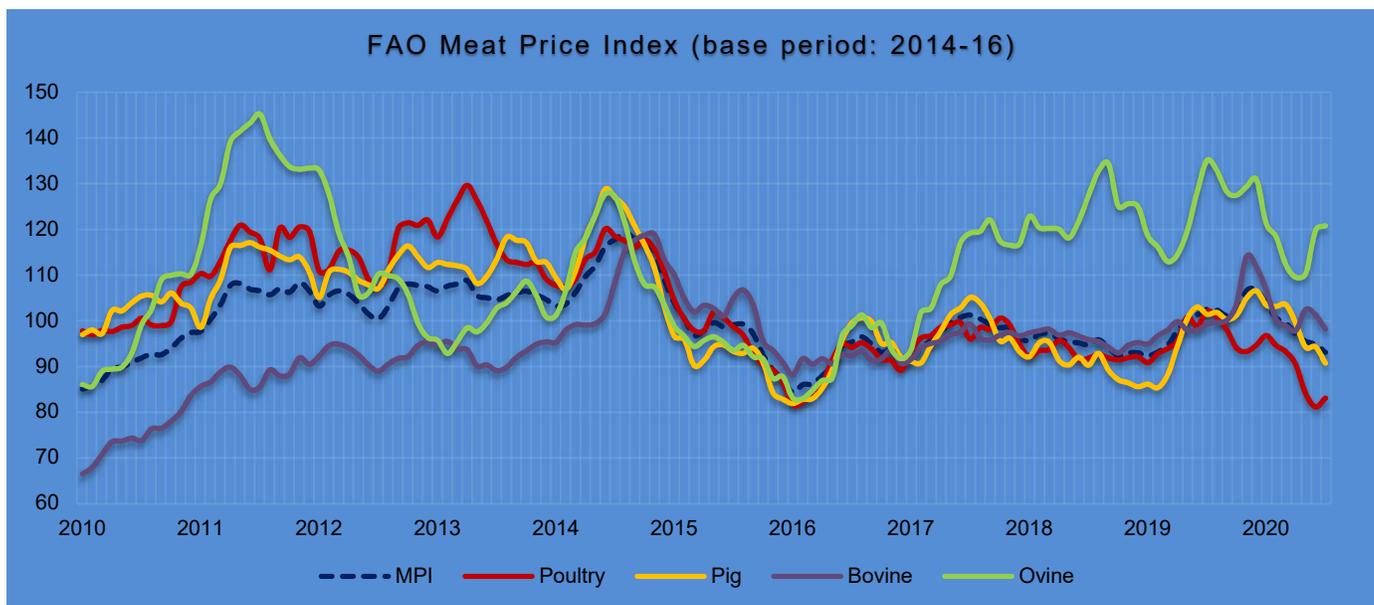
MEAT MARKET REVIEW

Price and policy update¹

Highlights:

- The FAO Meat Price Index fell in July, resulting from declines in price quotations for pig and bovine meats, overshadowing a recovery in the prices of poultry meat and an increase of those of ovine meat.
- High export availabilities, amid weak global import demand, underpinned pig and bovine meat price falls.
- Brazil's production cuts were principally behind the recovery in poultry meat prices.
- Subdued demand for ovine meat put a break on the sharp price increases registered in previous months.
- Government responses to COVID-19 and animal diseases dominated the global meat policy landscape in the first six months of 2020.

Global meat price review



The FAO Meat Price Index² averaged 93.0 points in July, down 1.7 points (1.8 percent) from June and 9.4 points (9.2 percent) below the corresponding month last year. The fall in the overall index value resulted from declines in price quotations for pig and bovine meats, overshadowing a recovery in those of poultry meat and an increase in ovine meat.

In July, pig and bovine meat prices declined, as global demand fell short of export availabilities, notwithstanding the coronavirus-induced disruptions to slaughtering, processing and export activities in some key exporting regions. Global

¹ Meat Market Review: Price and Policy Update, or MMR, is an information product prepared by the FAO Markets and Trade of the Economic and Social Development. It reviews international price developments in global meat markets as reflected in the FAO Meat Price Index and provides a review of policy developments for a specific period. This issue reviews price developments observed in July 2020; global meat market trends since January this year; and policy developments between December 2019 and end of June 2020. Previous reports can be accessed by following the URL: <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/meat/meat-and-meat-products-update/en/>. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect views of FAO.

² Please note that, effective July 2020, the base period of the FAO Meat Price Index has been updated to 2014-16, with changes to the indices' subcomponents also introduced. For more details, please refer to the box in page 3.

pig meat imports continued to increase, primarily driven by higher imports by China, partially offset by declines elsewhere, including Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America³. However, export availabilities surged, surpassing import demand, across several key producing regions. This resulted from a combination of factors: high swine stock and live weight in the United States of America; reduced internal demand in the European Union, especially in Germany, a key pig meat exporting country, following an increase in coronavirus infections among workers in a key processing plant; and a weaker Brazilian real against the US dollar, supporting an increase in slaughtering and exports from Brazil. As for bovine meat, imports by China continued to increase, offsetting declines elsewhere, including the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the European Union and Indonesia. However, global bovine meat supplies continued to remain high, notwithstanding processing difficulties in some regions. In the United States of America, in addition to increased cattle stocks, meat processing was recovering from recent lows with improved processing activities and increased carcass weights. In Brazil, the strong US dollar induced meat processors to purchase more cattle for processing, despite the late arrival of animals from feedlots, where farmers appear to have changed fattening plans to maximize profit in view of market uncertainties. In Oceania, Australia's cattle slaughter has been running 20 percent higher for several weeks, compared to the same period last year, compensating for seasonally low meat supplies from New Zealand. For Oceania, a key factor for the downward pressure on prices came from the reluctance of importers to place large orders for forward slots on increased uncertainty of end user demand in importing countries, for example, in the United States of America.

Quotations for poultry meat registered a recovery in July, following five months of consecutive declines, principally reflecting production cuts in Brazil, triggered by high feed costs and concerns over demand outlook moving forward. Global poultry meat imports continued to rise, principally driven by China, offsetting reduced imports elsewhere, including Japan, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, South Africa and the Russian Federation. Although Brazil remained the largest poultry meat exporter, the country is facing an increasingly intensive competition from other exporting countries, especially given that China — the largest single importer — began opening its market for imports from elsewhere including Argentina, Thailand, Chile, the Russian Federation and Belarus. In addition, Brazil's maize prices remained relatively high from January to May 2020, forcing producers to cut production levels.

Ovine meat prices increased slightly in July, compared to the sharp rise in June, on subdued demand due to uncertainty over consumer demand in the months ahead and the temporary closure of some Australian processing plants, impacted by coronavirus infections among plant workers. New Zealand's lamb export prices increased, as demand for high value cuts such as French racks rose, especially from China, but that increase was insufficient to sustain the sharp rise in prices registered in June.

Over the first seven months of this year, the overall index value has shed 10.8 points (10.4 percent). Across meat types, poultry meat quotations fell the most (-14.2 percent), followed by those of pig and bovine meats (-12.3 percent and -8.0 percent, respectively), while ovine meat prices increased slightly (0.4 percent). This overall price decline largely reflects the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. In meat importing countries, COVID-19 related lockdowns and social distancing measures caused market disruptions, leading to loss of food services sales, which, in turn, lowered meat global import demand. In addition, transport bottlenecks, especially port congestion and delays in cargo handling, made importing more difficult, forcing importers to delay meat purchases. Economic uncertainty and loss of income are widely believed to have contributed to reduced purchases of meat products – a group of food commodities whose demand falls disproportionately when household incomes fall. In exporting countries, loss of food services sales due to COVID-19 lockdowns and movement restrictions added more meat products to the export availabilities. While meat producers and sellers diverted some products to the retail sector, the bulk, especially premium meat products and meat in large packaging, ended up in cold storage where such facilities were available. Logistical bottlenecks, including delays in ports, reduced airfreight, container availability and increased surveillance in customs further hampered meat shipments.

³ Actual import data are available only up to May or June for the countries mentioned under different meat types and that we have assumed the same trend to continue to July.

Revision to the FAO Food Price Index

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices weighted by the average export shares of each of the groups. The base period for the calculation of the index has been revised to 2014-16 from 2002-2004 along with changes to price coverage revisions to food commodities represented in the index, which are explained in [a feature article](#) published in the June 2020 edition of the Food Outlook. [A November 2013 article](#) contains technical background on the previous construction of the FFPI.

Following this revision, the base period of the FAO Meat Price Index (FMPI), a measure of the monthly change in international prices of bovine, ovine, poultry and pig meats, changed from 2002-04 to 2014-16. In addition, the export unit values for various meat types for Brazil and the United States of America have been revised to include fresh and chilled products, adding 8 (new) quotations to the index defined by the Harmonized System (HS) codes. Moreover, Australian lamb prices were added to the ovine sub-component.

In comparison to the previous index, the redefinition of HS codes resulted in a 13 percent cumulative reduction in the index from 1990 to 2020. The revisions have improved the coverage of the meat sector, making the index more comprehensive and representative of the most traded meat products in the world. The revision has also reduced the number of data points that need to be estimated each month.

Policy update

This review provides an update to policy measures related to meat and meat products, covering the period from 1 December 2019 to 30 June 2020.⁴

Producer-oriented policies

Production support

- Argentina, on 17 June 2020, introduced a direct assistance programme for family, peasant and indigenous agriculture under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (RESOL-2020-138-APN-MAGYP), with an allocation of 30 million pesos (USD 418 000).
- Canada, in March 2020, authorized Farm Credit Canada (FCC) to extend up to CAD 5 billion (USD 3.6 billion) additional loans to agricultural and food businesses. These funds can be used to defer principal and interest payments up to six months for existing loans or the principal up to 12 months; and provide access to a 24-month credit line up to CAD 500 000 (USD 359 000). The credit extension intended to provide flexibility to manage cash flow issues faced by Canadian farmers, food processors and agribusiness during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Canada, on 5 May 2020, announced the allocation of CAD 252 million (USD 179.5 million) to assist Canadian farmers and food processors to cover losses from reduced demand due to COVID-19 lockdowns. The funds were earmarked for: 1) purchasing equipment and supplies, for example, masks to keep workers safe in meat processing plants, temperature monitoring of staff working in meat plants, cleaning and disinfection for high touch surfaces or those harvesting food; 2) providing assistance to those in the food supply chain, for example, to collect crops in the field or bring animals to slaughter; and 3) buying surplus food that processors and producers are unable to sell due to the closure of restaurants and disruptions to the value chains and distributing them to food banks.
- India, in May 2020, unveiled a COVID-19 economic package worth 1.7 trillion rupees (USD 22.5 billion), which included measures to assist the agricultural and agro-food system for strengthening infrastructure, logistics and

⁴ For definitions of policy and policy reviews for the period from June 2018 to November 2019, please see the [Meat Market Review: Price and Policy Update, December 2019](#).

capacity building. Agricultural infrastructure projects included in the budget included cold chains, post-harvest storage. The details on the types of organizations to provide support or their formats, the legal framework and amendments required for implementing the package are yet to be announced.

- Turkey, on 28 April 2020, announced the postponement of farmers' loans for six months, backed by the treasury, in the wake of COVID-19. The total debt eligible for this measure was estimated at 6 billion Turkish liras (USD 858.1 million).

Market management

- Argentina, in April 2020, established a compensation package for those selling food commodities deemed essential for containing inflation during the COVID-19 lockdown such as dairy products, meat and vegetable (Decree 418/2020).
- The European Union, in April 2020, unveiled Private Storage Aid (PSA), allowing temporary withdrawal of products from the market for a minimum of 2 to 3 months and a maximum period of 5 to 6 months. This measure intended to rebalance the market by removing the glut that could have been emerged due to reduced sales, enabling farmers and processors to sustain income. For bovine meat, eligibility was restricted to products under CN code ex 0201 2050 (separated hindquarters: the rear part of the half-carcass, comprising all the bones and the thigh and sirloin including the fillet but with or without the shank and thin flank). The PSA offered EUR 1 008 (USD 1 095)⁵ per tonne for storing meat for 90 days; EUR 1 033 (USD 1 122) per tonne for 120 days; and EUR 1 058 (USD 1 149) per tonne for 150 days. For ovine meat, eligible codes included sheep meat with CN code ex 0204 1000 and goat meat with code CN code ex 0204 5011. For both products, the PSA offered EUR 866 (USD 941) per tonne for 90 days, EUR 890 (USD 967) per tonne for 120 days and EUR 915 (USD 994) per tonne for 150 days.
- Japan, on 13 April 2020, approved a 108 trillion yen (USD 990 billion) economic package to support the economy in response to COVID-19 pandemic, with USD 5 billion earmarked to support food and agricultural sectors, including USD 875 million to the Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation (ALIC), a state-trading enterprise. Meat sector funding came under three programmes: 1) support for wagyu meat storage and sales; 2) support for beef calf operators; and 3) support to stabilize demand and supply of cattle hides.
- The United States of America, on 19 May 2020, announced details of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), which aimed at providing relief to farmers and ranchers impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Total budget of USD 19 billion was allocated for the programme; it proposed to provide direct payments to farmers and ranchers. CFAP included two components: 1) direct support to farmers and ranchers, worth USD 16 billion, where prices and market supply chains have been impacted; and 2): USDA Purchase and Distribution program, worth USD 3 billion, to purchase fresh produce, dairy and meat and distribute them through food banks, community and other non-profit organizations.

In the livestock sector, farmers and ranchers rearing cattle, lambs, yearlings and hogs were eligible for CFAP payments. Total payment was equivalent to the sum of the producer's number of livestock sold between 15 January and 15 April 2020, multiplied by the payment rates per head, plus the highest inventory number of livestock between 16 April and 14 May 2020, multiplied by the payment rate per head. Payments were subject to a ceiling of USD 250 000 per person or entity for all commodities combined. Corporations, limited liability companies or limited partnerships were qualified for additional payment limits, where members actively provide personal labour or personal management for the farming operation. Producers need to certify they meet the Adjusted Gross Income limitation of USD 900 000 per annum unless at least 75 percent or more of their income is derived from farming, ranching or forestry-related activities. Producers also need to comply with Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation provisions.

Institutional and organizational measures

- The European Commission, in April 2020, offered increased flexibility for market support programmes under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). This included: a) the use of financial instruments

⁵ Calculated at the average exchange rate between EUR and USD in April (USD 1.0866 per 1 EUR)

such as loans and guarantees to farmers and other rural development beneficiaries to cover operational costs of up to EUR 200 000 (USD 217 320) at favourable conditions; b) re-allocation of funds still available under their rural development programs (RDP) to finance relevant actions to face the crises; c) postponement for the submission of annual reports on the implementation of their RDPs; and d) elimination of the requirement to amend partnership agreements when modifying RDPs and lifting some administrative procedures. In addition, the Commission offered flexibility and simplification of some Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) instruments to support farmers, specifically through: 1) an extension of deadline for CAP payment applications from 15 May to 15 June 2020, offering more time for farmers to fill in their applications for both direct payments and rural development payments; 2) offering higher advances of payments, with direct payments from 50 to 70 percent and rural development payments from 75 to 85 percent, to increase cash flow for farmers. Farmers are expected to receive advances from mid-October 2020.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 27 March 2020, passed the Competition Act 1998 Order 2020, excluding the application of the Chapter I prohibition on anti-competitive agreements between suppliers, logistics providers and grocery retailers for the duration of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, covering groceries (food, pet food, drinks, cleaning products, toiletries, household goods and non-prescription drugs). Under this relaxation, suppliers and retailers were allowed to coordinate their activities to sustain meat production, distribution and consumption. They could limit customer purchases; the range of groceries supplied; restrict opening hours of processing plants or retail outlets; provide assistance for critical workers; and could supply groceries to consumers in areas that are vulnerable to shortages.
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland further relaxed competition rules in April 2020, enabling collaboration between farmers and producers during the pandemic by adapting to changes in the supply chains in the livestock sector (farmers, logistics services suppliers, manufacturers and retailers) to work together, especially given that COVID-19 lockdowns led to decreased demand in the food services sector and reduced collection by retailers. The policy aimed at enabling farmers and producers to collaborate in sharing labour and facilities, cooperating to reduce production or identify hidden capacity in the supply chain for processing meat, enabling to sustain productive capacity and avoid waste.

Consumer-oriented policies

- China, in March 2020, released 270 000 tonnes of pig meat from government reserves to stabilize pig meat prices. Domestic pig meat prices rose from CNY 32.26 (USD 4.60) per kilogram on 27 November 2019 to CNY 37.51 (USD 5.34) per kilogram on 19 February 2020 from, prompting the release of pig meat from the reserve.
- The European Commission announced a total of EUR 100 billion (USD 109 billion) financial assistance, in the form of loans to EU Member States, under the program Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE), aimed to protect jobs and workers affected by the coronavirus pandemic. Loans are expected to address sudden increases in public expenditure to preserve employment, more specifically, to cover the costs directly related to the creation or extension of national short-time work schemes and other similar measures.
- Ukraine, on 15 April 2020, introduced state regulation for prices of 20 products, including poultry meat, until the end of the COVID-19 emergency period. The government communique indicated that if retailers intend to raise their sale prices, they must inform the States Food and Beverage Service. The measure is not applicable for manufacturers and suppliers, but the agency is mandated to study the reasoning behind price increases and take appropriate action.

Trade-oriented policies

Policies related to imports

Tariff or tariff rate quotas

- China (Mainland), in December 2019, announced import tariff reductions for 850 products, including frozen pig meat. Rates on two tariff lines (02032220 and 02032900) were reduced from 12 to 8 percent, effective January 2020.
- Japan, in January 2020, enforced the new tariff on US bovine meat according to the US-Japan trade agreement, signed in September 2019 and approved in December 2019. Japan will gradually lower the tariff on US bovine meat from 38.5 to 9 percent, making tariff rates on US bovine meat equivalent to the revised tariff rates applicable for the 11 nations in the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement.
- South Africa, in March 2020, announced a rise in import tariffs on poultry meat from countries not covered by existing trade agreements. Under the new rules, tariffs will be increased for bone-in poultry meat portion from 37 percent to 62 percent and for boneless portion from 12 percent to 42 percent.

Diseases-related import restrictions

Disease-related import restrictions led to significant changes in international trade in meat products. This section summarizes salient restrictions or their removals introduced by countries during the review period.

African swine fever (ASF)

- China (Mainland), in December 2019, banned imports of pigs, wild boars and related products from Indonesia due to African swine fever (ASF) outbreaks. China has been taking precautionary measures to prevent further spread of the disease, while attempting to boost national pig meat production.
- Malaysia, in December 2019, imposed a ban on imports of pig meat from Indonesia due to a reported outbreak of ASF.
- Peru, in December 2019, announced a ban on imports of pig meat from countries affected by ASF.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)

- China (Mainland), in December 2019, lifted a ban on deboned bovine meat from Japanese cows under 30 months, ending a restriction in place since 2001, after accepting that it no longer poses a risk from Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as mad cow disease. China also lifted restrictions related to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) that had existed since 2010 against Japanese meat imports.
- Kuwait, in February 2020, resumed imports of Brazilian bovine meat after 7 years. The ban was first imposed due to the detection of an atypical case of BSE.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)

- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait Republic of Moldova, Morocco, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Tunisia all halted poultry meat imports, on different dates, from Ukraine after the country reported an HPAI outbreak in January 2020.
- China (Mainland), in February 2020, announced a ban on imports of poultry meat from Germany, Hungary, Slovenia and Ukraine after reported outbreaks of HPAI.
- China (Mainland), in May 2020, suspended imports of poultry meat from the Skopje region of North Macedonia due to an outbreak of Newcastle Disease.
- The European Union, in March 2020, lifted a ban on imports of Ukrainian poultry meat, which was imposed after a reported outbreak of HPAI in January.
- Kuwait, in April 2020, lifted a ban on poultry meat imports from Poland, imposed in late January.
- Namibia, in April 2020, suspended imports and the in-transit movement of poultry and poultry meat products from Hungary, Poland, Ukraine and South Carolina (United States of America).

- The Philippines, in February 2020, suspended imports of poultry meat from of Czech Republic. The Philippines, in March 2020, also imposed a ban on poultry meat imports from Germany.
- Poland, in January 2020, halted poultry meat exports to Cuba, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Philippines and South Africa, due to a ban imposed by these countries, at different times.
- South Africa, in April 2020, banned imports of poultry meat from South Carolina (United States of America).
- Saudi Arabia, in January 2020, lifted a ban on Ukrainian poultry meat, imposed in September 2019.

Other import restrictions

- China, Taiwan Province of, in February 2020, imposed a ban on pig meat imports from Italy following the Italian suspension of flights between the two countries in response to the coronavirus outbreak.
- China (Mainland), in May 2020, suspended bovine meat imports from four Australian abattoirs. The suspended units account for about 35 percent of Australian bovine meat exports to China.
- Indonesia, in February 2020, imposed a temporary ban on imports of live animals from China due to coronavirus concerns.
- Saudi Arabia, in February 2020, suspended imports of two Brazilian poultry plants due to concerns over quality control.
- Sri Lanka, in March 2020, issued a notice to importers, restricting the import of live animals, animal products, and animal by-products in an attempt to reduce the spread of COVID-19.
- The United States of America, in February 2020, lifted a ban on Brazilian fresh bovine meat imports, imposed in June 2017 when some shipments from Brazil failed to pass food safety checks.

Import licenses

- China (Mainland), in January 2020, approved 11 Russian establishments (nine processing plants and two storage facilities) to export poultry meat to the country, bringing the total number of approved establishments to 40. The Russian Federation supplied over 65 000 tonnes of poultry meat between January and May, rising from 3 362 exports in 2019 (+1 843 percent).
- China (Mainland), in February 2020, approved sanitary protocols and product approvals allowing Argentina's Patagonia region to supply sheep meat and by-products.
- China (Mainland), in April 2020, approved eight pig meat suppliers from Spain to export to China, raising the total number of approved establishments to 57.
- Egypt, in April 2020, extended the shelf-life validity period for imported frozen bovine meat liver from 7 to 10 months. Egypt also authorized 42 meat plants (27 poultry and 15 bovine meat) to import meat from Brazil.
- Indonesia, in April 2020, issued permits to two state enterprises to import 20 000 tonnes of bovine meat from Brazil or Argentina.
- Mexico, in May 2020, authorized imports of pig meat from Ireland, approving 5 processing plants and 5 cold stores.
- Oman, in March 2020, approved imports of meat, principally poultry meat, from 15 Brazilian plants.
- Peru, in April 2020, approved imports from eight Brazilian meatpackers, signalling new market access opportunities in Latin America.
- The Russian Federation, in December 2019, imposed restrictions on bovine meat imports from 7 plants in Argentina and Paraguay due to ractopamine — a food additive that is banned in the Russian Federation — found in some shipments.
- Saudi Arabia, in February 2020, approved bovine and ovine meat imports from Uruguay and Paraguay.
- Viet Nam, in December 2019, authorized imports of pig meat from two Russian meat companies.

Trade agreements

- Algeria, in February 2020, signed an agreement with Ireland's Department of Agriculture, allowing Irish cattle to be imported for breeding and fattening. This follows the agreement signed in 2019, which provided a certificate for export of cattle for breeding and fattening. Algeria imported nearly 100 000 head of cattle from Ireland in 2019.

- China (Mainland), in February 2020, approved 696 products, including bovine and pig meats, to be imported under the “Phase 1 trade deal” signed with the United States America in January. This approval was made effective from February 2020.

Policies related to exports

- Argentina, in December 2019, issued a decree raising export levies on some agricultural exports, namely soy, wheat, maize and beef. In the case of beef exports, the export levy has been raised from 7 percent to 9 percent.
- Argentina, in June 2020, exempted leather exports from export taxes for the duration of the pandemic. The decree noted that the pandemic has led to a drop in leather exports and accumulation of them in meat processing centres with undesired health and environmental consequences.
- Namibia, in February 2020, received approval for exporting bovine meat to the United States of America, the first African country to receive an approval.
- The Russian Federation, in December 2019, announced the receipt of veterinary certificates to export bovine meat to Morocco.

Other trade-related measures

- Australia, on 1 April 2020, announced an International Freight Assistance Mechanism (IFAM), worth AUD 110 million (USD 69 million), as a temporary measure to help restore critical global supply chains that were impacted by COVID-19 containment measures around the world. The measure aimed to ensure sustaining the flow of imports such as medicines and medical supplies while providing opportunity, on the outbound legs, for producers of high-value products such as premium red meat, seafood, dairy (milk and yoghurt) and horticulture (fruits and packaged salads and vegetables) to resume servicing supply contracts with their international customers. IFAM identified Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Hong Kong SAR of China, Los Angeles, New Zealand, Singapore and Tokyo as priority destinations.
- China, in February 2020, introduced a law banning illegal trading in wild animals. After several rounds of discussion, the government formulated key principles to define animals permitted to farm for human consumption and/or for fur, which included: 1) long period of domestication; 2) requirements under food security, safety, public health and ecosystem sustainability; and 3) compliance with international conventions. In April 2020, China announced a draft list of animals and poultry birds permitted for farming for human consumption. They included: 1) domesticated animals such as buffalos, cattle, camels, donkeys, goats, poultry birds, pigs, horses, rabbits, sheep; 2) poultry birds including chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons and quails; 3) special livestock and poultry including plum deer, horse deer, reindeer, alpaca pearl chicken, pheasants, greenhead duck and ostrich. Otter, silver fox and blue fox are allowed to be farmed for fur, but not for human consumption.
- Ecuador, in April 2020, approved the Economic Association Agreement with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), a regional trade organization and free trade area consisting of four European countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland). Negotiations for the agreement began in 2012 and concluded with the signing of the Inclusive Economic Association Agreement, complementing the multi-party agreement that the country signed with the countries of the European Union in 2016, which has been in force since 2017. The agreement allows Ecuadorian products to enter EFTA countries at zero duty from year one, while Ecuador has been granted up to 17 years for progressively reducing tariffs for EFTA exports. EFTA has a trade defence mechanism that allows imposing bilateral safeguard measures if imports rise beyond a point hurting local industry.
- The European Commission, in June 2020, issued new set of rules, supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 on import and export tariff quotas subject to licenses. Changes included: a) the need to submit an application within the tariff quotas, listed in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/761; b) the transfer of rights between operators; c) conditions related to release of securities; d) a need to provide particular characteristics, requirements or restrictions; and e) specific tariff quotas, identified in Article 185 of Regulation (EU) No.1308/2013.
- New Zealand, in March 2020, announced a NZD 12.1 billion (USD 7.33 billion) COVID-19 support package, which included NZD 600 million (USD 366 million) aviation support package. It included NZD 330 million (USD 201.3 million) for Essential Transport Connectivity (ETC) scheme, providing support for transport services over the short

to medium term to ensure the maintenance of capacity, regional connectivity and essential services in the wake of COVID-19. Airports and airlines (both regional and international), aviation support services, and non-aviation support services under certain conditions were eligible for funding. IAFC scheme added capacity to maintain trade links with global markets, to enable essential imports such as medical supplies and for high value export cargo. Contracts awarded under phase one enabled 58 weekly flights from New Zealand.

- The United States of America, in March 2020, announced the signing of a regionalization agreement with China, enabling poultry meat exports from disease-free regions to continue even when a disease such as HPAI or Newcastle disease is detected in parts of the country. The United States of America has also agreed to reciprocate the same when China recognizes disease-free zones. Both countries have agreed not to impose trade restrictions on each other when low pathogenic avian influenza is detected.
- The United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in March 2020, announced an agreement on equivalence of standards on the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's disease control measures, following an inspection.

Statistical annex

FAO Meat Price Index ^(a)

FAO indices (2014-2016=100)

PERIOD	Total Meat	Poultry meat	Pig meat	Bovine meat	Ovine meat
Annual					
(January/December)					
2009	81	90	97	62	84
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
Monthly					
2019 – July	102	102	101	99	135
2019 – August	102	101	102	100	133
2019 – September	101	98	100	100	128
2019 – October	102	94	101	104	127
2019 – November	107	93	105	114	129
2019 – December	107	95	107	112	131
2020 – January	104	97	103	107	121
2020 – February	101	95	103	100	118
2020 – March	99	93	103	99	112
2020 – April	97	90	99	98	109
2020 – May	95	84	94	102	110
2020 – June	95	81	94	101	120
2020 – July	93	83	91	98	121

Notes:**(a) Composition of sub-indices:**

Poultry Index USA: 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

Pig Index USA: 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 Grade E pig carcasses

Bovine Index USA : Meat of bovine (Fresh, Chilled Or Frozen), export unit value
Brazil : Meat of bovine (Fresh, Chilled Or Frozen), export unit value
Australia: Cow 90CL export prices to the USA (FAS)

Ovine Index New Zealand: Lamb 17.5kg NZ\$/kg
Australia: Medium trade lamb 18-20kg A\$/kg

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

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