Food and Agriculture
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MEAT MARKET REVIEW

Emerging trends and outlook
2023

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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The Meat Market Review is a product of the FAO Markets and Trade Division of the Economic and Social Development Stream and prepared under the overall guidance of Boubaker Ben-Belhassen, Director. The report was written by Upali W. Galketi Aratchilage and Emanuele Marocco, and Ettore Vecchione and Jonathan Hallo prepared the publication layout.

Contents

HIGHLIGHTS

- **World meat production to expand in 2023, on greater supply of animals for slaughter amid favourable production conditions in some leading producing regions**
- **World meat trade to contract due to sluggish economic growth and high stocks in leading importing countries**
- **International meat prices trended downward since July 2023, underpinned by increased export availabilities in tandem with a slowdown in import demand**

International meat prices

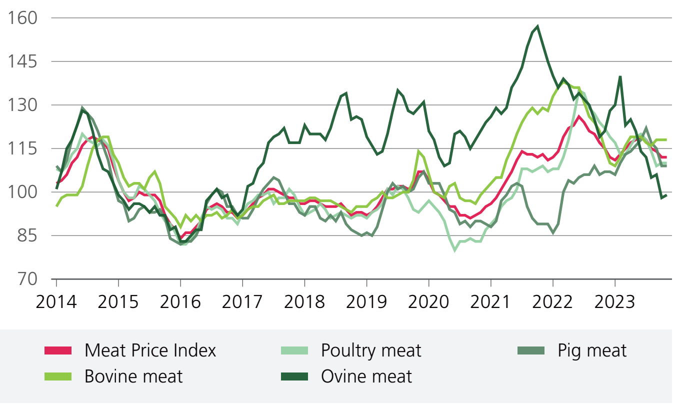
International meat prices trended downward from July 2023 due to increased export availabilities

International meat prices fell from June to November, particularly poultry meat, principally underpinned by abundant global supplies. However, widespread avian influenza outbreaks in several leading exporters, especially the United States of America (United States), contained downward pressure. Poultry meat prices declined, reflecting abundant supplies in leading global exporters, especially Brazil, notwithstanding a short-lived rebound in October, stemming from a slowdown in export supplies from Brazil and the ongoing presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks in the United States. World bovine meat prices also fell marginally, reflecting ample export availabilities from South America and Oceania, with their entry into cattle liquidation cycles and a slower pace of imports by leading importers in Asia.

International pig meat prices dropped, underpinned by weak import demand from leading importing countries, especially China, with increased national supplies and lower domestic pig meat prices. Meanwhile, pig meat export availabilities in some large exporting regions increased, especially in the European Union, due to lower internal demand and market access limitations in importing countries due to the continued concerns over the African swine fever virus.

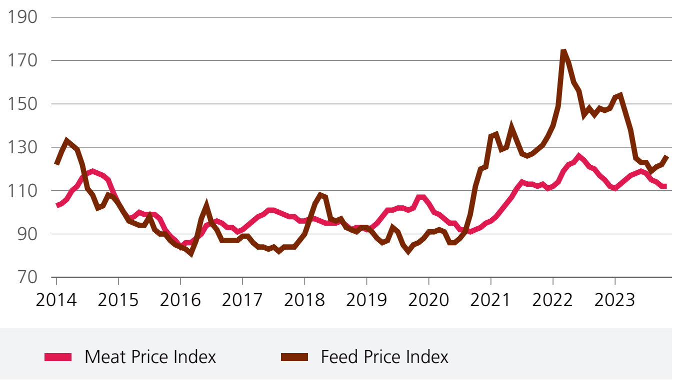
Ovine meat prices registered the highest fall from June due to elevated exportable supplies from Oceania, notwithstanding persistent import demand from China and the Middle East.

Figure 1. FAO Meat Price Indices (2014-2016=100)



Source: FAO.

Figure 2. FAO Meat and Feed Price Indices (2014-2016=100)

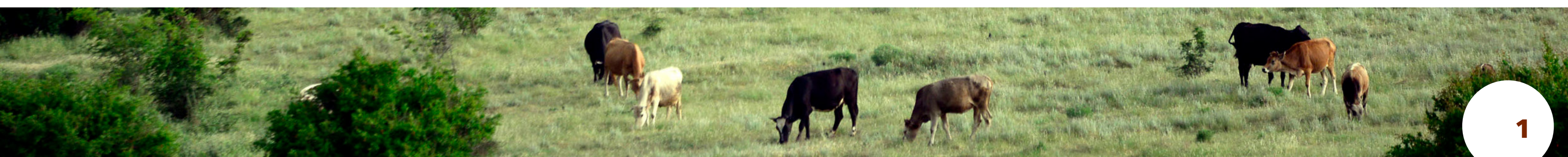


Source: FAO.

Prospects for overall meat production and trade

World meat production to rise moderately in 2023

Global meat production is heading towards a slight increase (0.8 percent) from 2022 to 365 million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent). Anticipated output increases in **China, Brazil, Australia, Viet Nam** and **Argentina** more than offset expected contractions in the **European Union,** the **United States,** the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom), Pakistan, South Africa** and **Türkiye**.

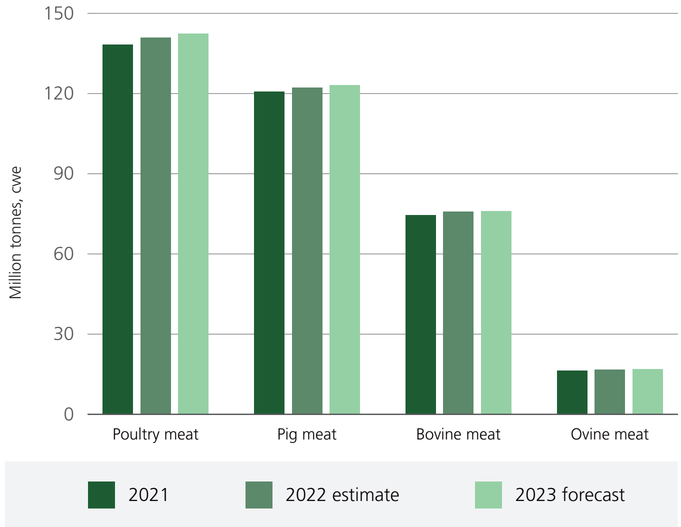


In **China**, the current forecast points to a 3 percent expansion of meat output, rising to 97 million tonnes, principally led by an increase in pig meat output, reflecting rising sales of pigs by those farmers exiting the sector due to squeezed profit margins stemming from weak domestic prices and high input costs without a parallel increase in productivity. In **Brazil**, the forecast increase in meat output mainly reflects likely expansion in poultry meat production - the sector most benefitted from favourable input costs and feed prices, owing to ample supplies of maise and lower costs. Global demand also favoured production in Brazil, as the country's commercial poultry farms remained free from HPAI despite detecting cases among wild birds. Similarly, **Australia**'s meat production, primarily concentrated in bovine meat, will likely rise due to increased slaughter volumes and heavier carcass weight. Overall, good weather conditions induced by the El Nino and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole favoured meat production in Australia at a time when the herd cycle has reached a high point. In **Viet Nam**, a rebound in the tourism industry and economic recovery following the pandemic increased internal demand, favouring higher meat production. Viet Nam also benefits from lower feed costs, especially in recent months, high investment flows into the sector and farm consolidation. In **Argentina**, meat production expansion is driven by higher internal and foreign demand.

As noted above, meat production declines are anticipated in several countries. In the **European Union**, pig meat production is likely to drop, reflecting smaller breeding stock of hogs due to the continued impact of the African swine fever (ASF) virus and high input costs, outweighing a rebound in poultry meat production. In the **United States**, a decline is anticipated for bovine meat production due to tighter cattle inventories and lower carcass weights caused by drought conditions that discouraged retention of heifers for breeding and feedlot performance. Rising input costs that resulted in breeding herd contraction are behind a drop in pig meat output in the **United Kingdom**. In **Pakistan**, a ban on genetically modified soybeans in October 2022, a vital component of poultry feed, caused input costs to rise, driving down meat output in 2023. Extended hours of power cuts and HPAI spreads disrupted poultry meat operations, lowering overall meat output in **South Africa**. Likewise, HPAI outbreaks in the first half of 2023 and relatively high feed costs are anticipated to lower poultry meat production in **Türkiye**.

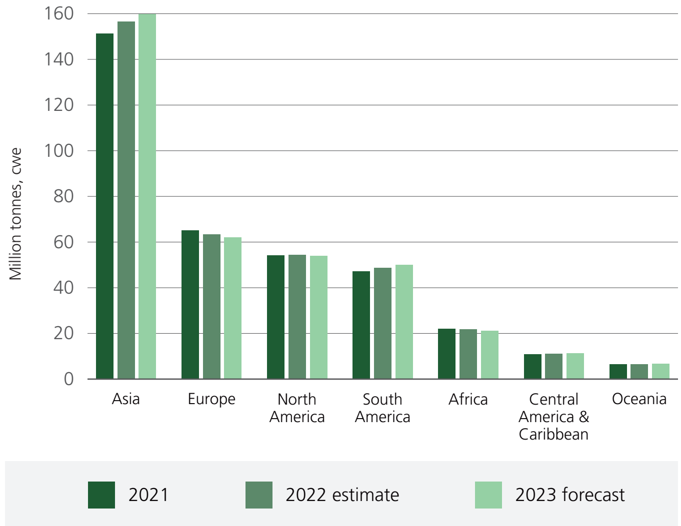
Regarding meat output by main categories, poultry production is forecast to drive the overall expansion of meat output, followed by anticipated marginal increases in all the other meat products.

Figure 3. Global meat production by type

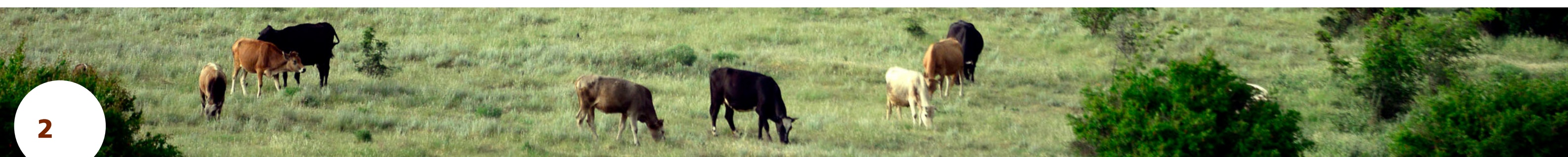


Source: FAO.

Figure 4. Global meat production by region



Source: FAO.



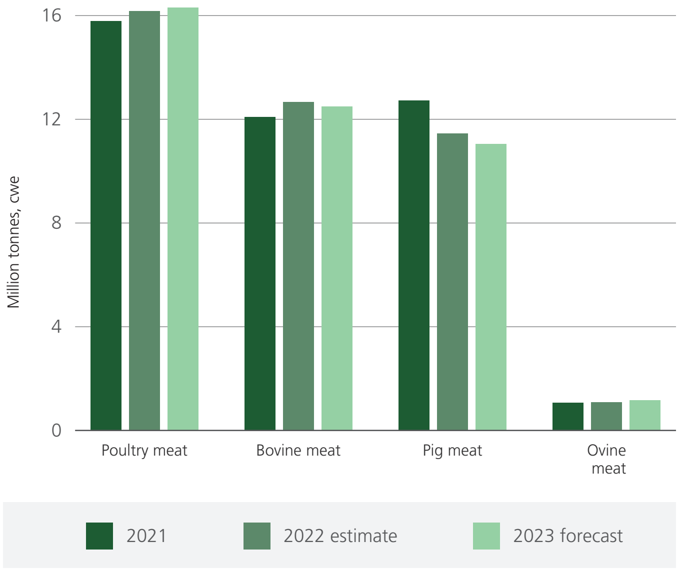
Global meat trade to contract on sluggish economic growth, currency depreciation and high stocks

Global trade in meat and meat products is forecast to reach 41.4 million tonnes (carcass weight equivalent) in 2023, down 0.8 percent from 2022. This decline is driven by the anticipated import contractions in the **United States,** the **Philippines, Japan** and **Angola**, among others, despite an expected rebound in meat import demand by **China** on improved food services sales following the end of the country's zero-COVID-19 policy, approximately accounting for 22 percent of global demand. Imports are also projected to increase in **Mexico, Malaysia** and **Saudi Arabia**, primarily due to rising national demand, and in **Iraq** due to tight domestic supplies.

The **United States** is likely to import less meat in 2023 across all meat categories except for bovine meat, reflecting softer consumer demand amid the increased cost of living. Meanwhile, higher inventory and higher domestic production could lower meat imports in the **Philippines** compared to 2022, although the announcement of the extension of the reduced tariff rates on pig meat until the end of 2023 could partially mitigate the decline in pig meat imports. In **Japan** and **Angola**, rising meat production and higher stocks are anticipated to lower meat imports.

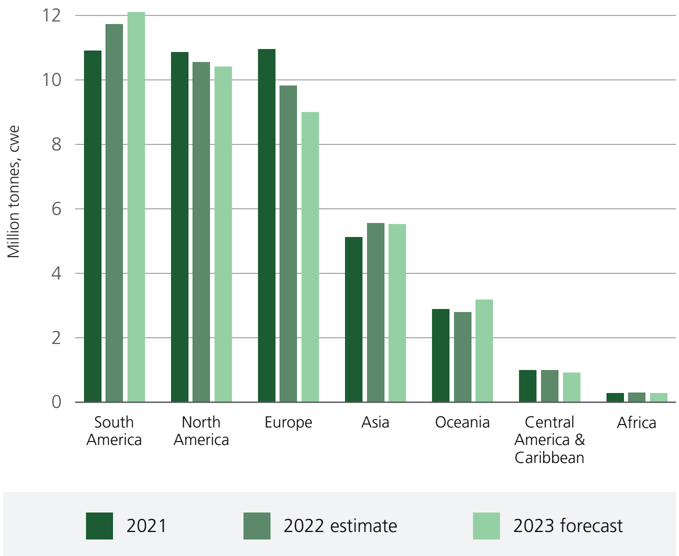
Much of the decline in global meat trade in 2023 is projected to reflect in lower exports from a few leading exporters, more prominently the **European Union,** the **United Kingdom, Türkiye** and **Canada** on reduced exportable meat supplies and, in some cases, animal disease-related trade restrictions. Notwithstanding the anticipated decline in global meat trade, competitive prices, animal disease-free status, and high exportable availabilities are likely to lift meat exports from several countries, most importantly **Brazil** and **Australia**. **Thailand** is also expected to ship more meat, especially poultry meat, reflecting higher export availabilities and rising demand from Eastern Asian countries.

Figure 5. Global meat exports by type

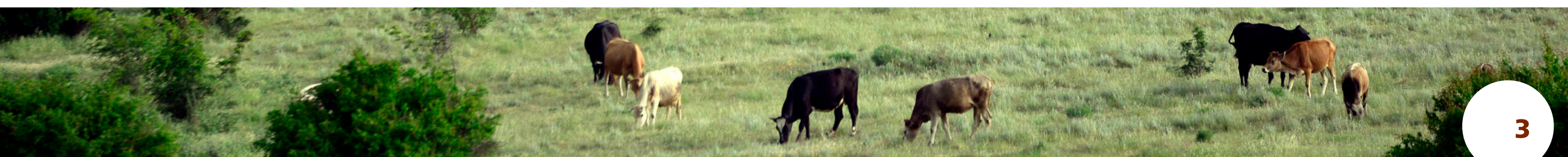


Source: FAO.

Figure 6. Global meat trade by region



Source: FAO.



Poultry meat

Production to expand on softened feed costs in recent months

Global poultry meat output is forecast to reach 142 million tonnes in 2023, up 1 percent year-on-year, representing a slowdown in the production growth from the previous year, underpinned by higher input costs and widespread HPAI outbreaks. Much of the increase in poultry meat production is forecast to be concentrated in **China, Brazil** and the **European Union**. While contractions are foreseen for **Pakistan, Türkiye, South Africa** and the **Islamic Republic of Iran**. In **China**, poultry meat production is anticipated to grow by more than 2 percent, supported by higher investments in breeding programmes that led to an increased supply of domestically produced breeding stock. Moreover, increased white broiler chicken prices in early 2023 led profit margins to rise despite the continued high feed costs, lifting production by 4 percent in the first nine months of 2023. **Brazil**'s poultry meat output is forecast to rise by 3.7 percent in 2023, mostly on lower feed prices and ample maise supplies. Brazil also benefitted from the continued animal disease-free status in commercial farms due to government investments in animal disease surveillance. Poultry meat production is also expected to rise slightly in the **European Union** despite the ongoing presence of HPAI outbreaks.

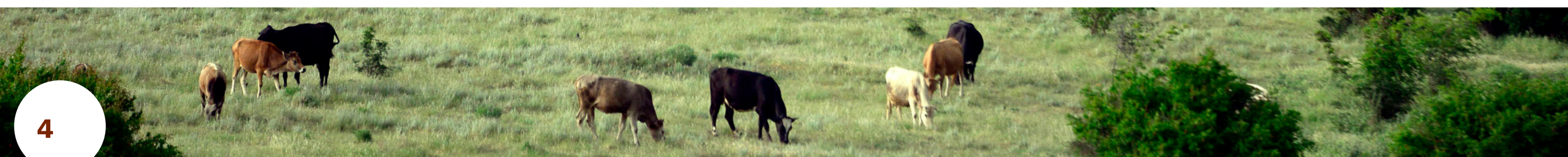
By contrast, the production outlook is unfavourable for a few countries, especially **Pakistan, Türkiye, South Africa** and the **Islamic Republic of Iran**. In **Pakistan**, Insufficient soybeans in the market due to a ban imposed in October 2022 on importing genetically modified soybeans and reduced imports of grandparent stock could lower poultry production. In **Türkiye**, the anticipated decline in production reflects the HPAI outbreaks in the early part of the year, high production costs and weakened production capacity due to the tight availability of breeding materials amid high import costs. Similarly, in **South Africa**, poultry meat output is anticipated to decline, reflecting the loss of birds due to HPAI outbreaks and disruptions to electricity supplies that affected production operations. Meanwhile, in the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, tight availability of feed is driving a production fall this year.

Poultry meat import demand to increase on affordability among meat proteins

Global poultry meat trade is forecast to reach 16.3 million tonnes in 2023, marginally up (0.7 percent) from 2022, driven by likely expansions in imports by Asia, Central America and the Caribbean and Europe, partially offset by declines expected in other regions. Increases in poultry meat imports are expected for **China, Mexico,** the **European Union, Malaysia, Iraq** and **Saudi Arabia**, as well as in the **Republic of Korea,** the **Philippines** and **South Africa**, due to high demand for lower-cost meat products and lively food services sales.

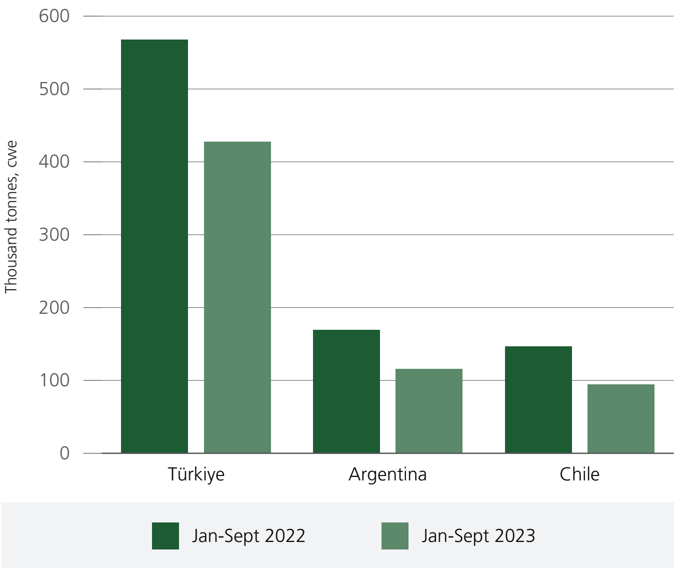
By contrast, import purchases are predicted to drop in **Angola,** the **United Arab Emirates** and **Ghana** mainly due to surging domestic production.

Regarding exports, **Brazil** is anticipated to supply more than 30 percent of global poultry sales in 2023, benefitting from its disease-free status, high international demand and competitive prices. Brazil's poultry meat exports increased by more than 7 percent from January to September, especially to China, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. However, the decision to reinstate anti-dumping duties on frozen bone-in chicken in August by South Africa and the temporary halt to poultry imports by Japan due to stricter definition of poultry to include backyard flocks on their more rigorous definition of HPAI-free status to include backyard flocks capped poultry meat exports from Brazil. The expected increase in **Thailand**'s exports of poultry meat indicates positive expectations for sales in certain Eastern Asian countries, despite declines to some European countries. The potential drop in Thai poultry exports to the European Union reflects the special provision granted to Ukraine to export poultry duty-free for up to June 2024. By contrast, poultry meat export contractions are likely in **Türkiye, Argentina** and **Chile** due to disruptions in production and exports caused by HPAI outbreaks in the first part of the year. The **United Kingdom** is also



anticipated to reduce its exports on limited production capacity.

Figure 7. Countries with significant poultry meat export contractions due to HPAI-related trade restrictions



Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

Bovine meat

Global production to remain largely stable

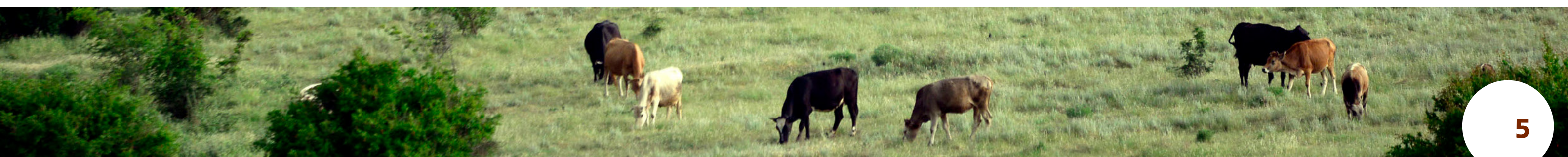
World bovine meat production in 2023 is pegged at 76 million tonnes, relatively stable from last year, as output drops in the **United States,** the **European Union** and **Canada** are likely to be offset by foreseen gains in **China, Brazil, Australia** and **Argentina**. In the **United States**, the anticipated decline in bovine meat production stems from a reduction in the beef cow herd. Similarly, bovine meat production in the **European Union** is forecast to fall, reflecting the continued decline in herd numbers, further exacerbated by dry weather conditions and relatively high feed prices. In **Canada**, the drought-forced early sales of calves, slaughter of lighter-weight cattle and reduction in fed steer and heifer slaughter are likely to result in lower bovine meat production in 2023.

In **China**, bovine meat production expansion is likely in response to a shift in consumer preferences, as indicated by a 5 percent expansion in output in the first nine months of the year compared to the same period last year. In **Brazil**, increased female slaughter and low calf and fed cattle prices are expected to lead to a larger bovine meat supply. With the herd rebuild phase near an end and increases in male and female slaughter numbers, **Australia** is anticipated to boost its bovine meat production, approaching the level seen in 2020. Notwithstanding relatively low export prices, high slaughter levels stemming from severe drought and lack of feed could lift bovine meat output in **Argentina**.

Weaker consumer demand and accumulated stocks to curtail bovine meat trade

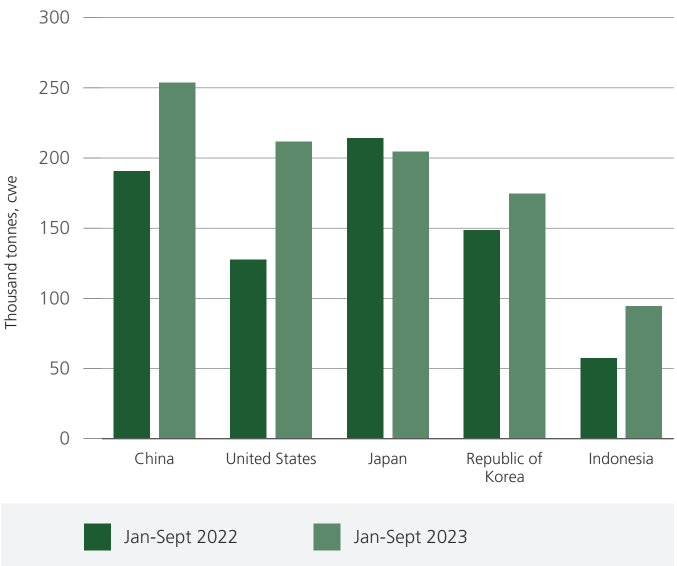
World bovine meat trade is forecast at 12.5 million tonnes in 2023, down 1.3 percent year-on-year, principally driven by anticipated declines in imports by **Egypt,** the **Philippines, Japan, Israel** and **Indonesia** on rising domestic production, accumulated stocks and relatively higher prices compared to other meat protein in tandem with reduced consumers purchasing power due to rising inflation. While imports are anticipated to grow by 5 percent year-on-year in the **United States** on tight domestic supplies, **China**'s imports are forecast to rise due to rising consumer demand, despite domestic production expansion.

The expected fall in global demand will likely lead to export declines, especially in the **United States, Brazil, Uruguay,** and the **European Union,** while increases are foreseen in **Australia, Argentina,** and **New Zealand**. Considering the 14 percent decline in bovine meat shipments, with even a steeper drop of 19 percent in exports to Asian countries, up to September this year, annual bovine meat exports from the **United States** are expected to fall in 2023. Likewise, **Brazil**'s bovine meat shipments in 2023 are heading towards a drop due to lower shipments in early 2023 due to the 1-month export ban following the discovery of an atypical case of mad cow disease, although remaining the world's largest beef exporter. As for **Uruguay**, the anticipated drop in exports mainly reflects lower demand from China, while lower price competitiveness of supplies is likely to result in a drop in bovine meat shipments from the **European Union**.



By contrast, exports are anticipated to rise in **Australia** stemming from its abundant supplies and competitive prices. Bovine meat exports increased by 22 percent from January to September 2023 compared to the same period last year, as a fall in deliveries to Japan, the main destination in 2022, is more than offset by increases to China, the United States, the Republic of Korea and Indonesia. Meanwhile, **Argentina**'s exports are forecast to rise, driven by increased demand from China, further supported by increased competitiveness due to the depreciation of the national currency against the United States dollar. Also, higher export availabilities in line with increased cattle supplies will likely lift shipments from **New Zealand**, with most of the shipments destined for the United States, which has seen a 42 percent increase year-to-date up to September 2023, more than compensating for drops to other destinations, including China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Figure 8. Main destinations of bovine meat exports of Australia



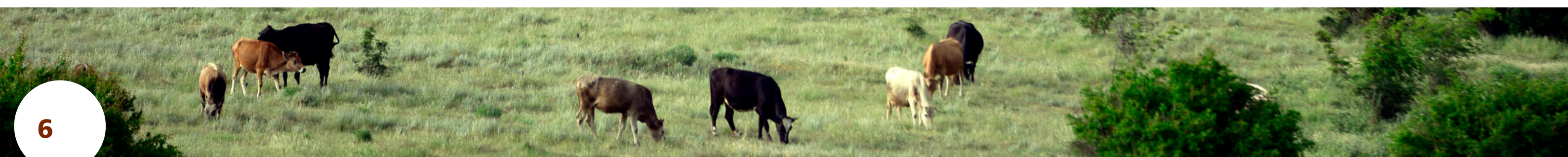
Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).

Pig meat

Global production to increase, albeit marginally, on lower feed costs and increased liquidation

Global pig meat production is pegged at 123.1 million tonnes in 2023, a rise of 0.7 percent from 2022, driven principally by likely increases in **China, Brazil, Viet Nam** and the **United States**, which will be partially offset by a significant drop anticipated in the **European Union** and, to a lesser extent, declines in the **United Kingdom, Canada** and the **Republic of Korea**. **China** is likely to sustain an increase in pig meat production in 2023, following a 3.6 percent growth in the first nine months of the year on increased slaughter amid squeezed producer margins and low prices that induced sales by small-scale farmers exiting the sector, even after accounting for an anticipated drop in production in the last quarter on account of a reduction in reproductive sows. In **Brazil**, input costs have significantly dropped with higher feed availability, especially maise, lifting pig meat output by about 5 percent. In **Viet Nam**, increased efficiency, resulting from industry investments and consolidation, led to swine population growth, driving a foreseen output expansion this year. Following a 2.5 percent decline in 2022, pig meat production rebound is anticipated in the **United States** by about 1 percent on rising slaughter.

By contrast, smaller breeding herd due to high production costs and the ongoing presence of ASF outbreaks is anticipated to drive the **European Union** production down for the second consecutive year, declining by almost 1.5 million tonnes, notwithstanding slight improvement expected in the second half of 2023 on reduced feed prices and improved carcass weights. Similarly, in the **United Kingdom**, pig meat production declined around 12 percent year-to-date in the first nine months of 2023 and is expected to drop by the same rate through year-end. In **Canada**, high input costs and labour shortages, coupled with lower demand driving the closure of more plants, are foreseen to lower overall pig meat production. Meanwhile, the ongoing ASF challenges, weaker domestic demand and high inventory could lower pig



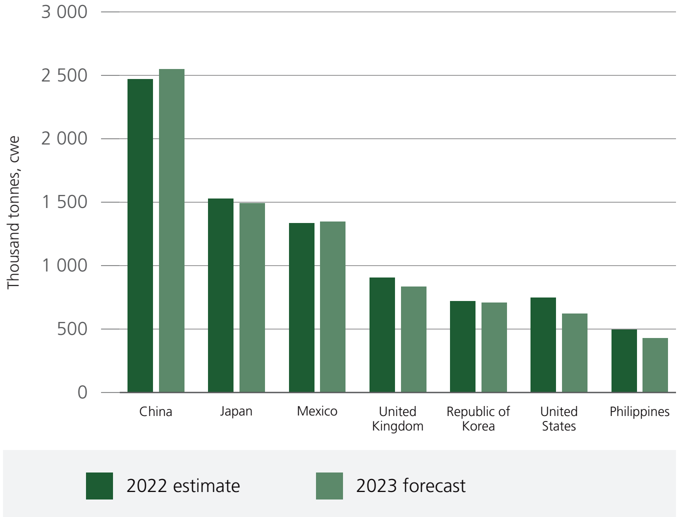
meat production in the **Republic of Korea** this year.

Global pig meat trade to fall sharply on elevated domestic supplies, including stocks

Global trade in pig meat is forecast at 11.0 million tonnes in 2023, down 3.6 percent from 2022. The anticipated drop in world trade is mainly driven by import contractions in the **United States,** the **Philippines,** the **United Kingdom, Australia** and **Japan**, among others, underpinned by rising national inventories and increasing domestic availabilities. However, after two consecutive years of declines, pig meat imports by **China** are forecast to rebound in 2023 due to growing domestic demand with the end of the zero-COVID-19 policy. In addition, pig meat imports are expected to rise in **Chile** and **Canada** on increasing internal demand, with those of **Malaysia** and the **Dominican Republic** anticipated to surge due to ASF-related supply challenges.

Regarding exports, the **United States, Brazil** and the **Russian Federation** are anticipated to ship more pig meat in 2023. Exports by the **United States** continue to rise, especially to its neighbouring countries, Mexico, Canada and the Dominican Republic. As for **Brazil**, pig meat exports are anticipated to increase, mostly to the Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam, Japan and the Republic of Korea, despite an anticipated drop in shipments to China. The trade agreement signed with Mexico at the end of 2022 allowed more volumes to be shipped, diversifying markets. The **Russian Federation** will likely export more on expanding exportable supplies and competitive prices, coupled with a regionalisation agreement signed with Viet Nam that allowed exports from parts of the Russian Federation free from the ASF virus. The lifting of a pig meat import ban by China at the end of September 2023 will also help the Russian Federation to increase shipments.

Figure 9. Main pig meat importers

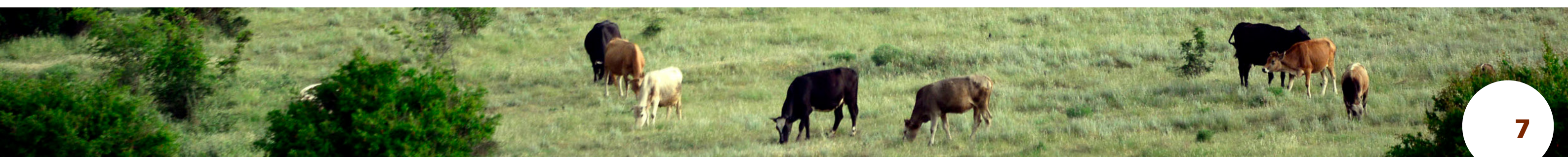


Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM)..

Ovine meat

Global ovine production to rise on positive prospects in China

Global ovine meat output is forecast at 17.0 million tonnes in 2023, up 1.7 percent year-on-year, driven by anticipated output growth in **China, Türkiye,** and **Australia**, partially offset by expected production declines in the **European Union** and **Ethiopia**. Production in **New Zealand** is likely to remain largely stable, reflecting a possible drop in slaughter compensated by a likely increase in carcass weights. In **China**, following an increase in mutton production by about 5.2 percent in the first nine months of the year, ovine meat output is anticipated to increase on rising domestic demand. Despite the softening sheep carcass weight, although remaining relatively high, easing prices, favourable weather conditions, genetic improvements and higher slaughter should favour higher ovine meat production in **Australia**. Higher domestic demand is behind the anticipated production growth in **Türkiye**.



By contrast, a structural decline in the sheep flock is likely to lower animal supplies for slaughter, downgrading ovine meat production in the **European Union**. At the same time, an output drop is anticipated in **Ethiopia** due to a contraction in the herd size stemming from the prolonged and severe drought that began in late 2020, despite improvements to production conditions in the southern pastoral areas, including pasture and water availability amid abundant rains from March to May.

Trade anticipated to rise on softer international prices

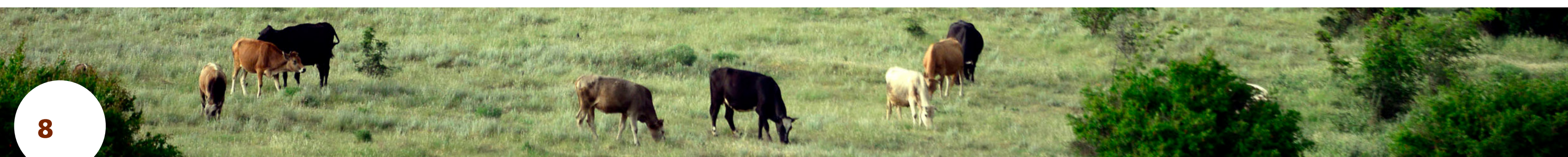
World ovine meat exports are forecast to increase by 6.3 percent to 1.2 million tonnes in 2023, reflecting abundant export availabilities, especially in Australia and higher demand from Asia. **Australia**'s exports are expected to increase by around 13 percent compared to the previous year. Deliveries are anticipated to be mainly destined for Asia, especially China, where exports increased by around 50 percent year-to-date up to September 2023. Growing exports are also forecast from the **United Kingdom**, stemming from rising demand in the European Union.

By contrast, deliveries by **Türkiye** are expected to decline due to rising internal demand. Meanwhile, tight supplies and high prices are likely to contract exports from the **European Union**, whereas reduced domestic production could curtail export availabilities in **Ethiopia**.

With regard to imports, **China** is expected to increase ovine meat purchases at relatively lower prices, especially from Oceania, and higher consumer demand. From January to September 2023, imports rose by around 20 percent compared to the same period last year, mainly sourced from New Zealand and Australia, jointly accounting for 96 percent of ovine meat imports to the country. The **European Union** is forecast to see a rise in imports on lower internal supplies. Meanwhile, in the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, ovine meat purchases are expected to grow due to rising domestic demand, primarily sourced from the Russian Federation.

Figure 10. Ovine meat imports of China and the FAO ovine meat price index (2014-2016=100)

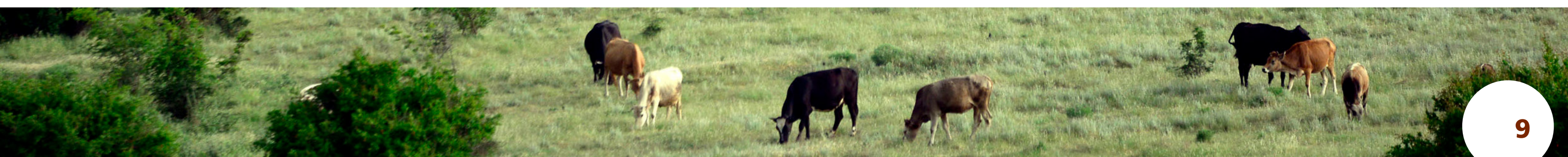
Source: FAO, based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM).



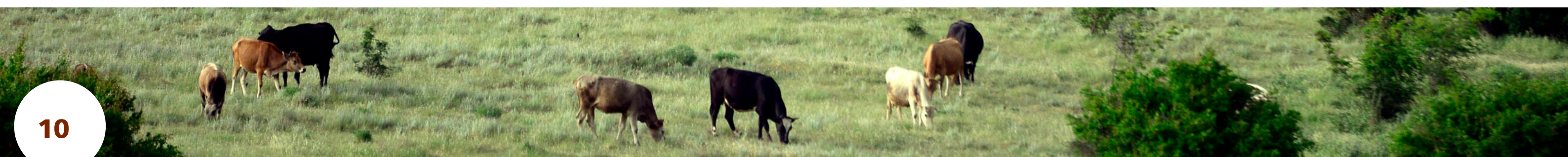
Appendix tables statistics

Total meat statistics	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	estim.	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*
ASIA	**156 550**	**159 802**	**21 889**	**22 066**	**5 555**	**5 533**	**172 745**	**176 315**
China	94 701	97 374	8 217	8 578	1 008	1 009	101 910	104 943
India	9 266	9 396	2	2	1 394	1 392	7 873	8 005
Indonesia	5 157	5 199	298	271	5	5	5 450	5 464
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 582	2 547	174	110	21	32	2 735	2 624
Japan	4 219	4 245	3 695	3 605	18	19	7 819	7 830
Malaysia	1 828	1 841	537	611	83	89	2 282	2 363
Pakistan	5 226	5 117	1	1	79	81	5 148	5 037
Philippines	2 890	2 966	1 189	1 093	9	8	4 035	4 065
Republic of Korea	2 752	2 768	1 590	1 625	82	78	4 203	4 303
Saudi Arabia	1 234	1 254	863	918	69	73	2 027	2 098
Thailand	4 799	4 971	48	44	1 477	1 554	3 400	3 439
Türkiye	4 664	4 588	69	76	831	693	3 903	3 971
Viet Nam	5 412	5 689	679	657	26	27	6 065	6 320
AFRICA	**21 661**	**21 182**	**3 106**	**2 948**	**297**	**280**	**24 471**	**23 850**
Algeria	778	775	4	4	-	-	782	779
Angola	337	346	459	383	-	-	796	729
Egypt	2 781	2 391	238	193	2	2	3 017	2 581
Nigeria	1 471	1 469	8	8	-	-	1 479	1 477
South Africa	3 529	3 447	409	421	143	133	3 796	3 735
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**11 120**	**11 305**	**4 017**	**4 154**	**994**	**918**	**14 142**	**14 541**
Cuba	232	228	366	380	-	-	598	609
Mexico	7 890	8 047	2 583	2 681	734	670	9 739	10 058
SOUTH AMERICA	**48 766**	**50 044**	**1 477**	**1 390**	**11 731**	**12 113**	**38 515**	**39 321**
Argentina	6 316	6 514	71	36	1 074	1 081	5 314	5 469
Brazil	31 208	32 313	81	62	9 152	9 609	22 137	22 766
Chile	1 556	1 526	644	637	455	446	1 744	1 716
Colombia	3 065	3 095	261	222	52	51	3 274	3 266
Uruguay	747	691	116	124	515	463	350	351
NORTHERN AMERICA	**54 395**	**53 999**	**3 410**	**3 302**	**10 557**	**10 411**	**47 132**	**46 980**
Canada	5 246	5 179	756	797	2 168	2 050	3 846	3 939
United States of America	49 149	48 819	2 647	2 498	8 389	8 361	43 279	43 033
EUROPE	**63 398**	**62 046**	**5 574**	**5 425**	**9 833**	**9 003**	**59 137**	**58 468**
Belarus	1 223	1 177	95	99	432	407	885	868
European Union	42 783	41 462	1 526	1 573	7 337	6 603	36 973	36 431
Russian Federation	11 227	11 362	567	532	706	748	11 083	11 146
Ukraine	2 185	2 192	157	105	449	483	1 892	1 814
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 214	4 081	2 637	2 562	801	652	6 050	5 991
OCEANIA	**6 479**	**6 779**	**552**	**503**	**2 804**	**3 180**	**4 257**	**4 102**
Australia	4 442	4 721	272	227	1 765	2 109	2 953	2 839
New Zealand	1 450	1 463	83	79	1 036	1 067	522	474
WORLD	**362 369**	**365 157**	**40 025**	**39 788**	**41 771**	**41 438**	**360 398**	**363 576**
LIFDC	14 084	14 050	1 651	1 673	230	223	15 505	15 500
LDC	12 939	12 957	1 756	1 657	62	55	14 633	14 559

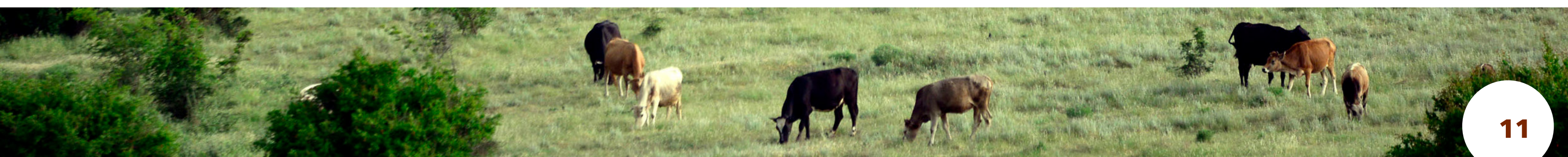
Notes: Total meat includes bovine, ovine, pig, poultry and other meats, all expressed in carcass weight equivalents.



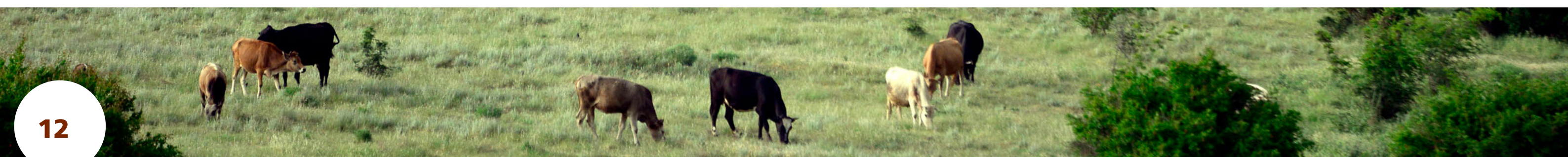
Bovine meat statistics	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	estim.	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*
ASIA	**22 100**	**22 726**	**7 516**	**7 451**	**1 779**	**1 783**	**27 807**	**28 397**
China	7 195	7 535	3 718	3 787	64	64	10 849	11 258
India	4 350	4 435	-	-	1 378	1 376	2 972	3 059
Indonesia	520	527	288	260	1	1	807	786
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	362	366	64	60	5	4	421	422
Japan	492	508	777	742	11	12	1 228	1 241
Malaysia	41	40	271	270	18	25	293	285
Pakistan	2 455	2 533	1	1	74	76	2 382	2 458
Philippines	183	185	237	186	5	4	415	366
Republic of Korea	330	361	595	593	4	4	920	950
AFRICA	**6 965**	**6 899**	**425**	**368**	**81**	**71**	**7 309**	**7 196**
Algeria	140	138	4	4	-	-	144	142
Angola	109	110	17	20	-	-	126	130
Egypt	533	547	201	135	1	1	733	681
South Africa	1 008	969	4	3	53	45	959	927
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 976**	**3 003**	**369**	**386**	**624**	**587**	**2 721**	**2 802**
Mexico	2 176	2 211	200	214	409	382	1 967	2 043
SOUTH AMERICA	**16 579**	**16 943**	**553**	**524**	**4 768**	**4 659**	**12 364**	**12 808**
Argentina	3 133	3 285	7	5	825	885	2 315	2 405
Brazil	10 350	10 620	70	52	2 907	2 820	7 513	7 852
Chile	190	187	335	336	27	27	498	496
Colombia	718	729	10	9	52	51	676	687
Uruguay	616	550	44	46	489	434	171	162
NORTHERN AMERICA	**14 303**	**13 626**	**1 741**	**1 827**	**2 229**	**1 983**	**13 794**	**13 533**
Canada	1 412	1 335	239	249	574	557	1 077	1 034
United States of America	12 890	12 291	1 501	1 576	1 655	1 426	12 715	12 497
EUROPE	**10 242**	**9 958**	**1 367**	**1 295**	**1 377**	**1 300**	**10 232**	**9 953**
European Union	6 722	6 510	385	372	851	810	6 256	6 072
Russian Federation	1 614	1 615	302	275	102	93	1 814	1 798
Ukraine	270	229	9	8	21	30	257	206
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	925	913	514	497	164	140	1 275	1 270
OCEANIA	**2 621**	**2 830**	**65**	**66**	**1 807**	**2 111**	**879**	**784**
Australia	1 878	2 072	22	22	1 188	1 458	712	636
New Zealand	728	742	12	13	616	650	123	105
WORLD	**75 785**	**75 986**	**12 036**	**11 917**	**12 665**	**12 495**	**75 105**	**75 474**
LIFDC	6 028	5 985	166	172	163	155	6 031	6 002
LDC	4 666	4 668	141	138	10	9	4 797	4 797



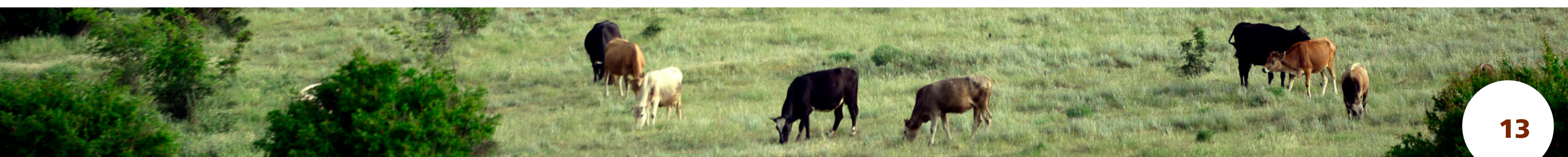
Ovine meat statistics	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	estim.	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*
ASIA	**10 338**	**10 601**	**670**	**759**	**36**	**35**	**10 972**	**11 325**
Bangladesh	237	238	-	-	-	-	237	238
China	5 252	5 447	380	454	2	2	5 631	5 900
India	823	823	0	0	9	10	814	813
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	289	295	3	14	-	-	292	310
Pakistan	782	797	0	0	4	4	778	794
Saudi Arabia	145	147	30	28	0	0	175	174
Türkiye	605	642	1	0	5	2	601	640
AFRICA	**3 429**	**3 416**	**12**	**12**	**51**	**51**	**3 390**	**3 377**
Algeria	364	363	-	-	-	-	364	363
Nigeria	408	407	0	0	-	-	408	407
South Africa	161	159	2	2	4	5	159	157
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**146**	**148**	**12**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**158**	**161**
Mexico	108	110	0	1	0	0	108	110
SOUTH AMERICA	**334**	**342**	**4**	**4**	**27**	**29**	**314**	**317**
Brazil	141	142	4	4	0	0	145	147
NORTHERN AMERICA	**87**	**85**	**196**	**166**	**3**	**3**	**285**	**248**
United States of America	70	68	165	140	3	3	237	205
EUROPE	**1 183**	**1 174**	**202**	**207**	**119**	**126**	**1 268**	**1 255**
European Union	575	565	139	153	36	33	678	685
Russian Federation	211	212	0	0	1	1	210	211
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	291	294	56	46	75	86	272	254
OCEANIA	**1 175**	**1 206**	**35**	**36**	**853**	**914**	**386**	**327**
Australia	735	768	1	2	478	541	264	228
New Zealand	439	437	3	3	375	373	92	68
WORLD	**16 692**	**16 972**	**1 131**	**1 196**	**1 090**	**1 159**	**16 773**	**17 009**
LIFDC	2 848	2 838	11	12	46	46	2 813	2 804
LDC	2 575	2 565	2	3	27	22	2 550	2 545



Pig meat statistics	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	estim.	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*
ASIA	**65 660**	**67 456**	**5 719**	**5 690**	**257**	**250**	**70 987**	**72 890**
China	56 360	57 940	2 470	2 549	129	123	58 701	60 366
India	316	315	1	1	1	1	316	316
Indonesia	263	265	7	6	-	-	270	271
Japan	1 293	1 298	1 528	1 493	3	2	2 771	2 766
Malaysia	217	212	47	71	2	2	262	281
Philippines	1 217	1 248	496	428	2	2	1 675	1 688
Republic of Korea	1 419	1 398	721	708	9	11	2 079	2 098
Thailand	746	794	1	1	30	32	717	763
Viet Nam	2 880	3 042	127	101	21	22	2 986	3 121
AFRICA	**2 025**	**2 031**	**335**	**311**	**30**	**29**	**2 330**	**2 314**
Madagascar	17	15	-	-	-	-	17	15
Nigeria	307	305	6	6	-	-	313	311
South Africa	352	363	30	24	24	23	358	364
Uganda	129	130	-	-	-	-	130	130
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 139**	**2 167**	**1 703**	**1 742**	**324**	**297**	**3 518**	**3 612**
Cuba	119	116	21	25	-	-	140	140
Mexico	1 730	1 767	1 334	1 344	305	278	2 759	2 833
SOUTH AMERICA	**7 734**	**8 080**	**485**	**460**	**1 705**	**1 897**	**6 514**	**6 643**
Argentina	723	761	49	23	1	5	771	779
Brazil	5 186	5 450	3	2	1 471	1 615	3 718	3 837
Chile	576	582	136	163	229	269	483	476
Colombia	517	541	166	141	-	-	683	682
NORTHERN AMERICA	**14 515**	**14 612**	**1 019**	**913**	**4 155**	**4 239**	**11 363**	**11 302**
Canada	2 263	2 227	269	292	1 427	1 322	1 115	1 202
United States of America	12 252	12 385	748	619	2 727	2 917	10 246	10 099
EUROPE	**29 635**	**28 178**	**1 423**	**1 255**	**4 949**	**4 281**	**26 109**	**25 152**
Belarus	364	361	60	67	38	42	387	385
European Union	22 274	20 820	129	103	4 388	3 723	18 015	17 200
Russian Federation	4 522	4 626	50	41	222	273	4 350	4 393
Serbia	304	304	75	64	18	16	362	352
Ukraine	642	665	67	20	2	2	708	683
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 043	914	903	836	264	201	1 681	1 549
OCEANIA	**585**	**614**	**326**	**278**	**39**	**51**	**872**	**842**
Australia	436	465	242	199	36	48	642	615
Papua New Guinea	84	85	5	6	-	-	89	90
WORLD	**122 293**	**123 139**	**11 008**	**10 649**	**11 459**	**11 044**	**121 692**	**122 754**
LIFDC	1 455	1 449	187	190	4	4	1 638	1 635
LDC	1 942	1 934	227	212	2	2	2 167	2 144

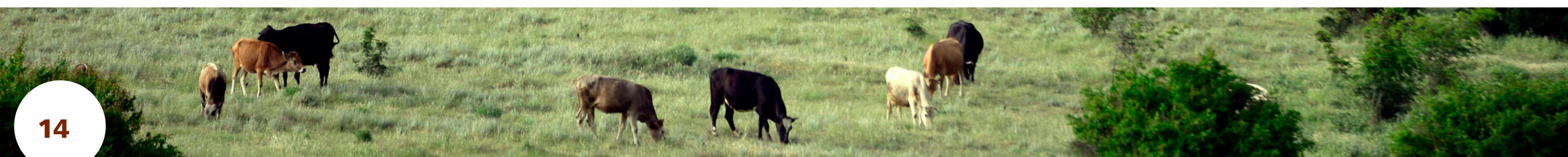


Poultry meat statistics	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	estim.	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*	*estim.*	*f'cast*
ASIA	**54 930**	**55 509**	**7 937**	**8 073**	**3 391**	**3 301**	**59 501**	**60 263**
China	25 238	25 852	1 634	1 731	793	784	26 080	26 800
India	3 776	3 822	-	-	5	5	3 771	3 818
Indonesia	4 254	4 284	-	-	2	2	4 251	4 282
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 923	1 877	108	36	16	28	2 014	1 885
Japan	2 429	2 433	1 359	1 340	5	5	3 784	3 788
Kuwait	67	68	174	178	7	6	234	240
Malaysia	1 566	1 585	177	233	62	61	1 680	1 757
Republic of Korea	999	1 005	242	282	68	63	1 168	1 209
Saudi Arabia	930	940	615	655	54	57	1 491	1 538
Thailand	1 891	1 976	2	2	1 340	1 399	583	558
Türkiye	2 472	2 335	63	60	763	632	1 772	1 763
AFRICA	**7 456**	**7 026**	**2 322**	**2 244**	**131**	**126**	**9 647**	**9 145**
Angola	52	60	329	260	-	-	381	320
South Africa	1 951	1 897	373	391	59	57	2 265	2 231
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**5 772**	**5 900**	**1 927**	**2 008**	**45**	**33**	**7 654**	**7 875**
Cuba	25	25	343	352	-	-	367	377
Mexico	3 801	3 886	1 046	1 119	19	9	4 828	4 996
SOUTH AMERICA	**23 947**	**24 502**	**434**	**400**	**5 030**	**5 332**	**19 351**	**19 570**
Argentina	2 319	2 325	15	7	227	172	2 107	2 160
Brazil	15 505	16 076	5	3	4 598	5 002	10 912	11 077
Chile	769	734	172	137	193	144	748	727
NORTHERN AMERICA	**25 180**	**25 363**	**442**	**384**	**4 154**	**4 171**	**21 382**	**21 587**
Canada	1 531	1 577	215	228	162	166	1 585	1 640
United States of America	23 649	23 786	223	152	3 993	4 005	19 793	19 944
EUROPE	**22 083**	**22 487**	**2 313**	**2 384**	**3 345**	**3 256**	**21 047**	**21 615**
European Union	13 063	13 422	667	728	2 027	2 007	11 702	12 143
Russian Federation	4 816	4 845	209	211	380	380	4 640	4 676
Ukraine	1 251	1 277	80	77	426	450	905	904
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 948	1 952	1 114	1 127	294	220	2 769	2 859
OCEANIA	**1 636**	**1 666**	**125**	**122**	**88**	**86**	**1 674**	**1 702**
Australia	1 375	1 402	5	5	59	57	1 322	1 349
New Zealand	223	225	2	1	29	28	195	198
WORLD	**141 005**	**142 453**	**15 500**	**15 616**	**16 185**	**16 305**	**140 255**	**141 756**
LIFDC	2 510	2 524	1 281	1 295	16	16	3 775	3 802
LDC	2 902	2 928	1 376	1 297	22	21	4 256	4 204



Appendix table prices

	Bovine meat prices			Ovine meat price		Pig meat prices			Poultry meat price	
	Australia	United States	Brazil	New Zealand	Australia	United States	Brazil	Germany	United States	Brazil
Period	*(…USD per tonne…)*									
Annual (Jan/Dec)										
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
2021	5 544	8 313	5 032	5 643	5 898	2 756	2 432	1 655	1 164	1 626
2022	5 795	8 853	5 905	5 616	5 151	2 852	2 363	1 979	1 338	1 985
Monthly										
2022 – November	5 180	8 038	5 227	5 493	4 447	2 976	2 558	2 053	1 234	2 041
2022 – December	4 892	7 779	4 951	5 880	4 644	2 820	2 555	2 208	1 202	2 000
2023 – January	4 866	7 767	4 843	5 903	4 764	2 699	2 475	2 261	1 151	1 983
2023 – February	4 994	8 103	4 855	5 975	5 542	2 709	2 465	2 491	1 179	1 884
2023 – March	5 409	8 351	4 813	5 966	4 188	2 780	2 431	2 568	1 213	1 851
2023 – April	5 556	8 617	4 787	6 038	4 268	2 699	2 533	2 666	1 274	1 887
2023 – May	5 334	8 628	5 096	6 025	3 892	2 800	2 587	2 660	1 281	1 949
2023 – June	5 128	8 934	5 054	5 842	3 510	2 845	2 556	2 754	1 335	1 948
2023 – July	5 034	8 901	4 740	5 881	3 331	2 955	2 478	2 871	1 307	1 914
2023 – August	5 023	9 078	4 511	5 493	3 144	2 910	2 379	2 667	1 257	1 843
2023 – September	5 173	9 130	4 537	5 583	3 161	2 931	2 321	2 546	1 255	1 750
2023 – October	5 136	9 158	4 596	5 406	2 674	2 846	2 287	2 363	1 259	1 761
2023 – November	5 037	9 183	4 593	5 400	2 729	2 802	2 286	2 382	1 263	1 749



FAO indices					
	Total meat	**Bovine meat**	**Ovine meat**	**Pig meat**	**Poultry meat**
Period	*(...2014-2016=100...)*				
Annual (Jan/Dec)					
2012	**105**	93	111	111	115
2013	**106**	93	101	113	118
2014	**112**	107	114	117	114
2015	**97**	102	94	92	96
2016	**91**	91	92	92	90
2017	**98**	96	112	98	98
2018	**95**	96	124	91	93
2019	**100**	101	124	98	96
2020	**96**	100	117	94	87
2021	**108**	118	141	94	102
2022	**119**	128	131	102	122
Monthly					
2022 – November	**115**	122	107	115	121
2022 – December	**112**	119	107	110	128
2023 – January	**111**	117	106	109	130
2023 – February	**113**	113	110	112	140
2023 – March	**115**	113	113	116	123
2023 – April	**117**	116	114	119	125
2023 – May	**118**	119	116	119	121
2023 – June	**119**	120	118	119	114
2023 – July	**118**	118	122	117	112
2023 – August	**115**	114	117	116	105
2023 – September	**114**	109	115	118	106
2023 – October	**112**	110	109	118	98
2023 – November	**112**	110	109	118	99

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

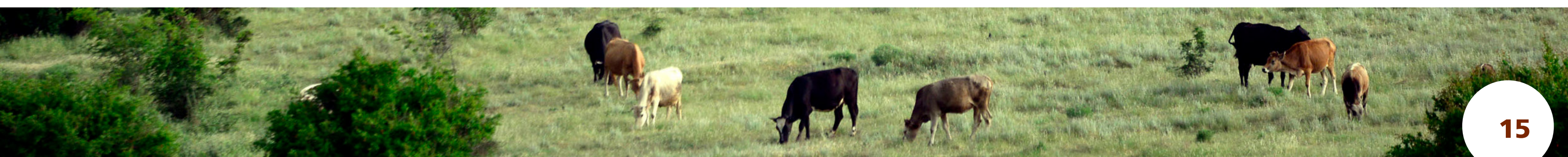
Ovine meat prices:
New Zealand: Lamb 17.5kg NZ$/kg.
Australia: Medium trade lamb 18-20kg A¢/kg.

Pig meat prices:
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 pig carcase grade E.

Poultry meat prices:
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.

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.



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