MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

World meat production is anticipated to stagnate in 2016, rising by a mere 0.3 percent to 320.7 million tonnes. Increases in output are expected in the United States, Brazil, the EU, India and the Russian Federation, while reduced production is foreseen for China, Australia and South Africa. Global meat trade is forecast to recover in 2016, growing by 2.8 percent to 30.6 million tonnes, which would represent a return to trend, after a fall in 2015.

Trade in **poultry meat** is expected to reach12.7 million tonnes in 2016, a rise of 3.5 percent. Prevailing low international prices and rising domestic consumption have been important factors in stimulating import demand in a number of markets, including Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Japan, Viet Nam, Cuba and the United Arab Emirates. By contrast, purchases by China and the Russian Federation may fall. Brazil, the United States and Thailand are expected to be the main suppliers of the rising demand. **Pigmeat** trade could experience a second year of growth, increasing by 4.4 percent to 7.5 million tonnes. Most of the principal importing countries are anticipated to increase their purchases, including Mexico, China, the Russian Federation, the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Australia. In response to rising demand, exports are projected to grow, in particular those of the United States, Canada, the EU and Brazil. Exports of **bovine meat** could rise by 1.3 percent to 9.3 million tonnes, following a decline of 5.0 percent in 2015. Growing demand in *Asia*, in particular China, Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea, and a limited recovery in purchases by the Russian Federation are expected to be the main drivers of expansion in bovine meat trade in 2016. The *Americas* are set to take the lead in meeting increased demand, especially Brazil, the United States, Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina. Restocking in Australia and New Zealand is forecast to result in a 3.2 percent fall in world trade in **ovine meat** to 933 000 tonnes. Constrained world export availabilities are predicted to produce a second year of reduced import flows to China, the main market, although some higher value markets may register moderately greater levels of purchases.

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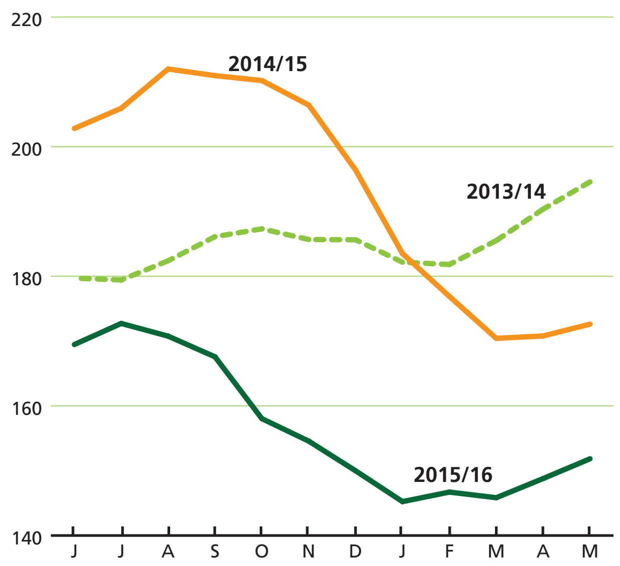
FAO INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004 = 100)



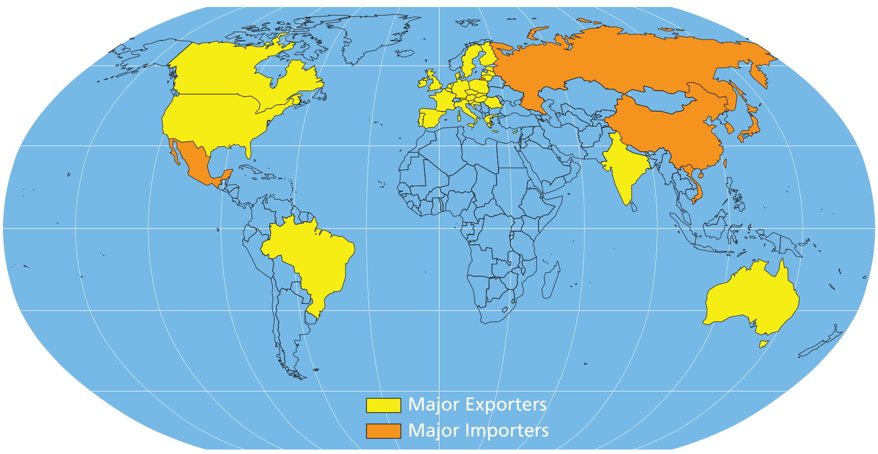
WORLD MEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2014	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	Change: 2016 over 2015
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**315.4**	**319.6**	**320.7**	**0.3**
Bovine meat	68.0	67.9	68.4	0.8
Poultry meat	111.0	114.9	116.2	1.1
Pigmeat	116.9	117.2	116.4	-0.7
Ovine meat	13.9	14.0	14.1	0.7
Trade	**30.6**	**29.8**	**30.6**	**2.8**
Bovine meat	9.6	9.1	9.3	1.3
Poultry meat	12.8	12.3	12.7	3.5
Pigmeat	7.0	7.2	7.5	4.4
Ovine meat	1.0	1.0	0.9	-3.2
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/year)	43.4	43.3	43.4	0.1
Trade - share of prod. (%)	*9.7*	*9.3*	*9.6*	*2.4*

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	2014	2015	2016 *Jan-May*	Change: Jan-May 2016 over Jan-May 2015 %
	198	168	148	-15.5

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Major Meat Exporters and Importers



The **FAO Meat Price Index** rose in April and May, reaching 152 points. However, prices were substantially below 2015, with May 2016 quotations for all categories of meat registering 8 to 16 percent declines year-on-year.

Production stagnates; trade to recover

World meat production is anticipated to stagnate in 2016, rising by a mere 0.3 percent to 320.7 million tonnes. Increases in output are expected in the United States, Brazil, the EU, India and the Russian Federation, while lower production is foreseen for China, Australia and South Africa. Among the various sectors, poultry meat is forecast to grow most vigorously, followed by bovine meat and ovine meat, while pigmeat output could decline.

Global meat trade is forecast to recover in 2016, growing by 2.8 percent to 30.6 million tonnes, which would represent a return to trend, after a fall in 2015. Poultry meat trade is expected to grow the most, volume-wise, followed by pigmeat and bovine meat, while that of ovine meat is forecast to fall. Based on current expectations, poultry meat trade is seen increasing by 3.5 percent, pigmeat by 4.4 percent and bovine meat by 1.3 percent, while ovine meat may decrease by 3.2 percent.

Increased demand for meat is expected in most importing countries, including Saudi Arabia, China, Mexico, Japan, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Cuba, Viet Nam and the EU, whereas recovery in bovine meat production in the United States may cause its overall meat purchases to fall. For exporting countries, trade expansion

Figure 1. International prices remain low (2002-2004=100)

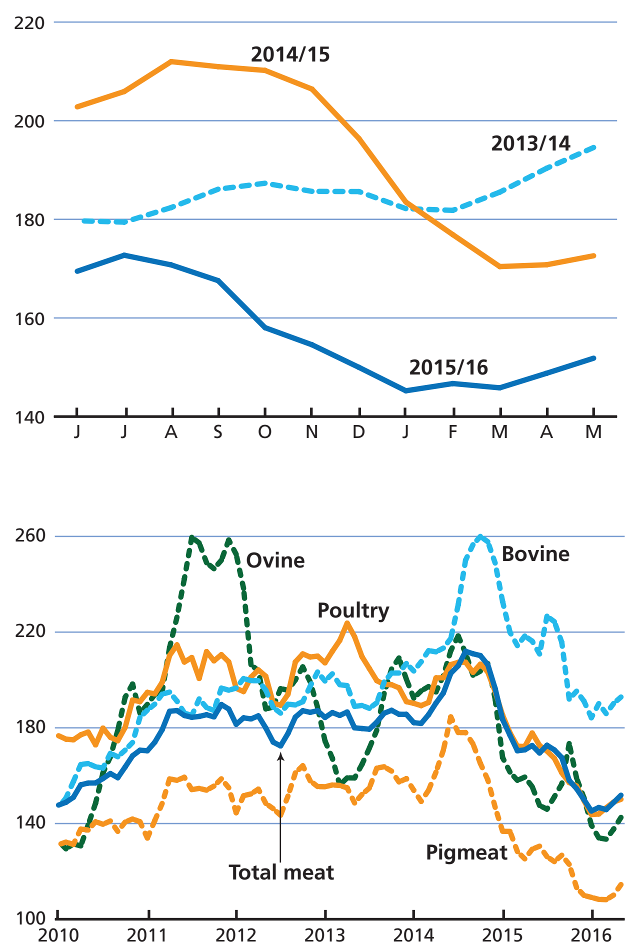


Table 1. World meat market at a glance

	2014	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	Change: 2016 over 2015
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**315.4**	**319.6**	**320.7**	**0.3**
Bovine meat	68.0	67.9	68.4	0.8
Poultry meat	111.0	114.9	116.2	1.1
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Ovine meat	13.9	14.0	14.1	0.7
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SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
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World (kg/year)	43.4	43.3	43.4	0.1
Trade - share of prod. (%)	9.7	9.3	9.6	2.4

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	**2014**	**2015**	**2016** *Jan-May*	**Change: Jan-May 2016 over Jan-May 2015 %**
	198	168	148	-15.5

is projected to be led by Brazil and the United States, followed by Canada, the EU, Mexico, Thailand, Argentina and Belarus. Meanwhile, reduced production is anticipated to curtail sales by Australia, New Zealand, China, Turkey and South Africa.

BOVINE MEAT

Production: modest growth continues

Bovine meat production in 2016 is forecast to increase by 0.8 percent, to 68.4 million tonnes – prolonging the modest growth trend of the last several years.

In *South America*, weather patterns have been mixed, with countries on the Atlantic coast experiencing generally favourable rainfall, while those on the western seaboard have suffered from dry to drought conditions. In **Brazil**, favourable international demand and increased competitiveness due to currency devaluation have encouraged producers to expand herds – despite reduction in domestic demand. As a consequence, bovine meat production is anticipated to rise by 2.1 percent to 9.6 million tonnes. Also in neighbouring **Paraguay** and **Uruguay**, growth is forecast, supported by productivity increases and also spurred by international demand. In **Argentina**, a 2.2 percent drop in output, to 2.7 million tonnes, is predicted, as more calves and cows are retained to facilitate herd expansion. Importantly, the lifting of export restrictions imposed by the previous Government is anticipated to result in considerable change within the industry, including a longer retention of cattle for heavier slaughter weights, rather than the lighter animals favoured by domestic consumers. Meanwhile, in **Chile, Colombia** and **Ecuador,** chronic dry to drought conditions are impinging on production, which may fall.

In *Asia*, subdued international demand for buffalo meat is anticipated to slowdown growth in bovine meat production in **India**, which exports approximately 70 percent of its total output. Production is forecast to drop in the **Republic of Korea**, where improved prices have encouraged herd rebuilding and some small-scale producers have left the industry. Production in **Japan** also could fall, due to continued herd reduction, especially dairy cattle, while high prices for *Wagyu* beef have fostered some retention of stock. In **China**, stable prices are attracting investment in production and a limited increase in output could occur.

Several parts of *North Africa* received adequate rainfall during the first part of the year, which led to satisfactory pasture conditions and laid the basis for predicted moderate increase in bovine meat production, for example, **Morocco.** In **Egypt**, increased output is also forecast, supported by government programmes to control foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and other policies aimed at bolstering red meat production. Meanwhile, in eastern and southern Africa, many areas experienced dry to drought conditions in 2015, which persisted into 2016 and affected pastures and feed availability. As a consequence, growth may be constrained in these two subregions.

In *North America*, bovine meat production in the **United States** is forecast to rise by almost 5 percent due to larger cattle supplies and augmented slaughter weights, assisted by favourable feed costs. Output, foreseen at 11.3 million tonnes, would be the highest in three years. The long-term herd decline in **Canada**, evident since 1992, appears to have come to an end and expansion in cattle numbers is forecast in 2016. Despite lower slaughter numbers, increased weights could maintain bovine meat production at 1.1 million tonnes. In **Mexico,** government incentives are both improving genetics and encouraging herd expansion. As in Canada, heavier slaughter weights are expected to counterbalance a decline in cattle slaughter.

In **Australia**, following three-years of dry weather, improved rainfall in some parts of the country at the beginning of 2016 has aided pasture conditions and encouraged stock retention. However, a further fall in the national herd is expected, which could reach a 21-year

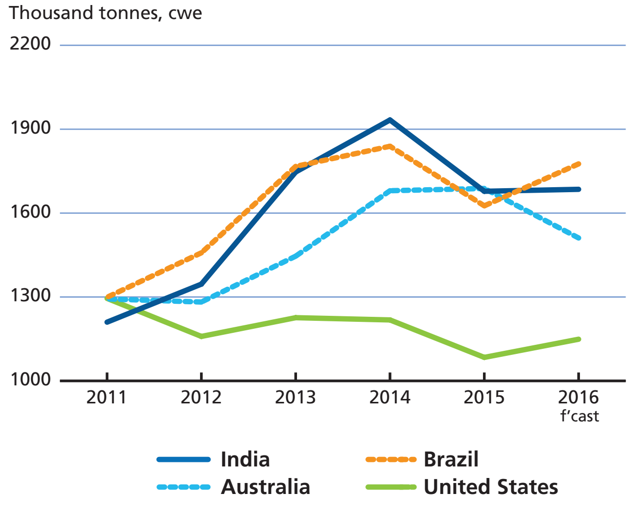
low of 25.6 million head, as a result of the high level of cow slaughter in the preceding years. Concomitant on herd rebuilding, bovine meat production in Australia could fall to 2.3 million tonnes, an 11.8 percent decline from 2015. Likewise, output in **New Zealand** is foreseen to fall, dropping by 4.3 percent to 660 000 tonnes, due to a significantly higher slaughter rate in 2015, caused by sharply lower milk payouts which led farmers to reduce their dairy herds and resulted in a smaller calf crop.

In the **Russian Federation**, 2016 bovine meat output may reach 1.6 million tonnes, somewhat down from 2015. Output is declining because of greater herd retention in the dairy industry, which supplies approximately 90 percent of the cattle used by the meat processing industry, and limited investment in pure beef production. In the **EU**, production could rise by 2 percent in 2016, owing to the culling of dairy cows in some countries, heavier average slaughter weights and retention of male dairy calves for fattening.

Trade: recovery expected

Subsequent to a decline of 5 percent in 2015, world trade in bovine meat in 2016 is anticipated to rise 1.3 percent to 9.3 million tonnes,. The *Americas* are projected to lead this growth, notably Brazil, the United States, Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina. **Brazil** is forecast to regain its position as the world's principal bovine meat exporting country, superseding India, which held the spot in 2014 and 2015. Brazil's exports could increase by 9.2 percent to 1.8 million tonnes, assisted by herd expansion, reduced domestic consumption and currency devaluation. The increase in domestic availabilities is expected to boost sales by the **United States** by 6 percent to 1.1 million tonnes, representing its first growth in three years. Reduced bovine meat production in *Oceania* is anticipated to furnish additional trade opportunities to both Brazil and the United States, as well as to Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina. Exports by **Australia** and **New Zealand** are forecast to be down 10.5 percent and 5 percent, respectively, consequent on a fall in output. Meanwhile, uncertainty remains on the level of bovine meat exports by **India.** In 2015, reduced demand from key trading partners, such as Thailand, Egypt and Viet Nam, and increased competition from other exporters caused India's sales to fall by 13.2 percent, despite growing shipments to some countries, for example Iraq and Malaysia. For 2016, India's bovine meat exports are provisionally forecast to remain unchanged, at 1.7 million tonnes, on the assumption that it will be able to maintain its 2015 market share in the face of increased competition from suppliers in South America. Exports by the **EU** are also projected to be little changed, at 292 000 tonnes.

Figure 2. Brazil takes the lead in bovine meat exports



Expansion of import demand in *Asia*, in particular by China, Malaysia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea, combined with some recovery in imports by the Russian Federation, is expected to be the main driver of growth in bovine meat trade in 2016. This should be more than sufficient to counterbalance an anticipated sharp fall in purchases by the United States and more limited decreases by some other countries. Import demand for bovine meat by **China** in 2016 is forecast to jump to 1.4 million tonnes, a rise of 11.9 percent, following tepid growth of 1.5 percent in 2015. This expansion would particularly be met by South American exporters, including Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, which have seen exports rocket in recent years following the signing of bi-lateral animal health and sanitary protocols. Brazil is also forecast to be the main beneficiary of rising imports by the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, while **Malaysia** and the **Republic of Korea**, respectively, are predicted to source their growing purchases mainly from India and the United States. Imports by the **Russian Federation** could recover modestly, following their dramatic decline in 2015, when they fell by almost 40 percent. Conversely, purchases by the **United States** are forecast to drop significantly, by 11.4 percent to 1.2 million tonnes, as domestic bovine meat production is set to surge. Elsewhere, imports by **Viet Nam**, **Japan** and **Egypt** may be moderately lower, while those of the **EU** and **Canada** are forecast to remain steady.

PIGMEAT

Production: set to decline

World production of pigmeat in 2016 is forecast to decrease marginally, by 0.7 percent to 116.4 million tonnes, thus registering a second year of virtual stagnation. As in

2015, lower output in **China**, which accounts for almost half the world total, is the main reason for the slowdown. An unfavourable feed-pork price ratio in the country and new environmental regulations have caused farmers to reduce breeding sows, stalling growth. China's production is projected to be 54 million tonnes, down 2.5 percent from the previous year. Elsewhere in *Asia*, the **Philippines** and **Viet Nam** could boost output. Also, production in **Japan** and the **Republic of Korea** may expand, as the industry recovers from outbreaks of porcine endemic diarrhoea (PED), which reduced piglet numbers in the previous two years. Recovery from the effects of PED has been faster in the **United States**, where a second year of growth is anticipated, when production could increase by 1.9 percent to a record 11.3 million tonnes. Output in **Mexico** also continues to recover, following a PED outbreak in 2014, and may rise in 2016 by 2.0 percent to 1.3 million tonnes. In both countries, lower feed prices have encouraged up-scaling. Elsewhere in the *Americas*, favourable feed costs are forecast to boost production in **Canada** and **Brazil**. In the **Russian Federation**, the pace of growth in pigmeat production could quicken, due to investment in, and the growing importance of, large-scale production units. Meanwhile, **EU** output is expected to fall marginally, by 0.3 percent to 23.3 million tonnes, as a result of a decline in breeding sow numbers.

Figure 3. All major pigmeat exporters see sales rise

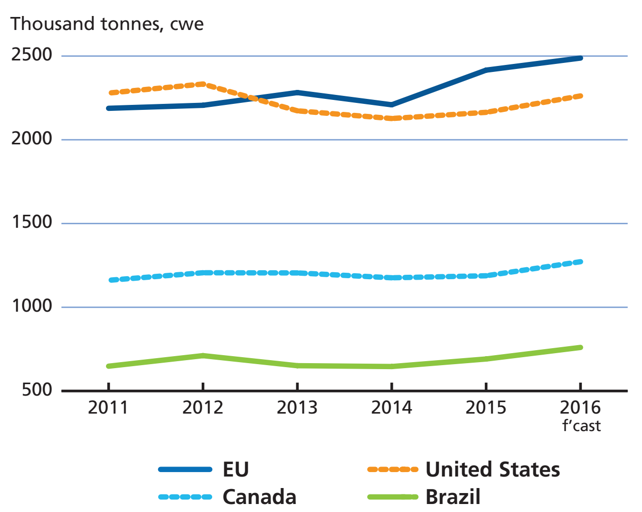
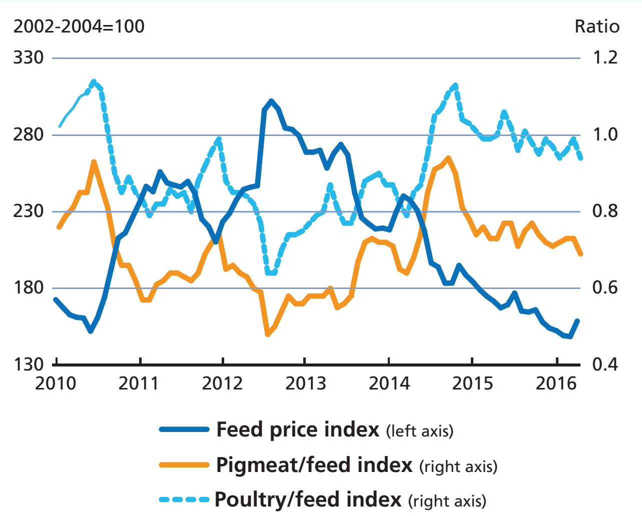


Figure 4. Pigmeat and poultry meat prices fall in line with feed costs



Trade: second year of strong growth

Trade in pigmeat in 2016 is expected to experience a second year of growth, increasing by 4.4 percent to 7.5 million tonnes – a record level. Lower international prices have stimulated trade. In May 2016, average export prices were 11 percent below a year earlier and almost 33 percent below those of May 2014. Most of the principal importing countries are anticipated to augment their levels of purchases, including **Mexico**, **China**, the **Russian Federation**, the **United States**, **Japan,** the **Republic** of **Korea** and **Australia.** The upward surge in demand would be more than sufficient to counterbalance anticipated declining imports by **Canada**, **Viet Nam** and **Colombia**.

In response to rising demand, shipments by most of the main exporting countries are projected to grow in 2016. *The Americas are* forecast to lead the way, assisted by post-PED industry recovery in the **United States**, **Canada** and **Mexico**, and generally favourable feed prices in all countries, including **Brazil.** The **EU** is anticipated to see sales rise further, building on the vibrant growth experienced in 2015. EU exporters have adjusted to the 2014 Russian Federation embargo by seeking alternative markets, in particular in *Asia*, especially China. Conversely, Brazil, which was not subject to the ban, has experienced a substantial rise in exports to the Russian Federation, which, as a single destination, may constitute as much as half of Brazil's external sales of pigmeat in 2016.

POULTRY MEAT

Production: Limited growth

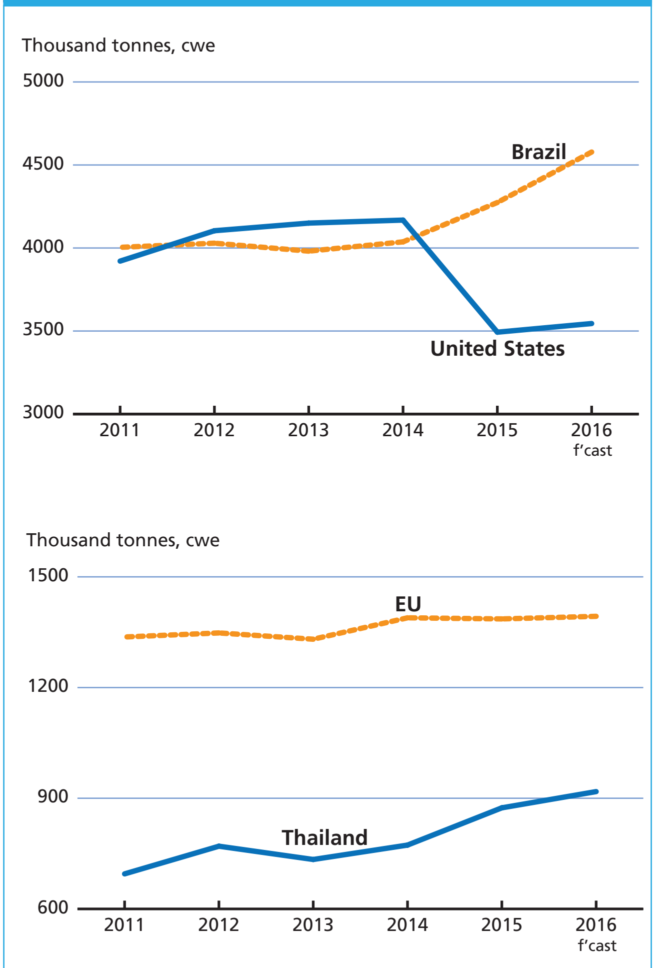
Modest growth is foreseen for poultry meat production in 2016, with output forecast to rise by 1.1 percent to 116.2 million tonnes. Substantial expansion is anticipated in the **United States** and **Brazil**, as well as greater production in the **EU**, **India**, the **Russian Federation**, **Argentina**, **Mexico** and **Canada** – along with most other countries. Rising demand and sustained low feed

costs have provided the basis for increased output. At the same time, **China** may experience a production fall, provisionally estimated at 5 percent, due to lacklustre consumer demand. Trade prohibitions on countries with highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) have also hindered the sector's growth in China by curtailing access to replacement broiler breeding stock. In the **United States**, the principal producer, outbreaks of HPAI dampened the sector's expansion in 2015. The reappearance of the disease in a single area of Indiana in January 2016 rekindled concern, with the affected part of the State not being declared disease free until the beginning of May.

Poultry Meat: Trade set to grow

Trade in poultry meat in 2016 is expected to increase by 3.5 percent to 12.7 million tonnes. Since reaching a peak in mid-2014, poultry prices have declined steadily. For example, in May 2016, they were 16 percent below their level of a year earlier. Prevailing low international prices and rising domestic consumption have been important factors in stimulating import demand in a number of markets including **Saudi Arabia**, **South Africa**, **Japan**, **Viet Nam**, **Cuba** and the **United Arab Emirates.** The same factors should also result in moderate increases in imports in other key markets including **Angola**, the **EU** and **Canada**, along with **Kuwait**, **Mexico**, **Iraq, Ghana** and the **Philippines.** Conversely, in **China**, stagnant demand and HPAI-related import prohibitions could lead to imports falling for a second year. In the **Russian Federation**, growth in domestic production and the continuation of the country-specific trade embargo may result in a second annual decrease in imports. Reduced imports are also expected for **Benin** and the **United States**.

Figure 5. Poultry meat exports from Brazil and Thailand surge



Pre-2015, the three leading poultry meat exporters, **Brazil**, the **United States** and the **EU,** had relatively stable export levels. This situation changed in 2015, as HPAI outbreaks in the United States caused importers to look for alternative sources of supply and, as a consequence, exports by the country fell by 16.2 percent. Containment and elimination of HPAI in the United States was projected to herald a substantial recovery in exports in 2016. However, the outbreak in January (see above) led to some countries' prohibitions on trade with the United States remaining in place (as of May 2016). Consequently, the United States is preliminarily foreseen to have only a limited rise in 2016 exports – 1.5 percent to 3.5 million tonnes. This estimate would have to be re-examined as the year progresses to gauge the extent to which trade recovers from HPAI-related import prohibitions: United States exports of poultry meat for the first 3 months of 2016 were down by 7.7 percent compared with the same period in 2015. Conversely, Brazil's exports grew by 5.9 percent in 2015 and are projected to increase by 7.1 percent in 2016, meaning that it has replaced the United States as the leading exporter of poultry meat in the world. Brazil has seen a substantial rise in its sales to China as well as Saudi Arabia, Japan, the United Arab Emirates and South Africa, among others. **Thailand** also experienced a surge in sales in 2015, in particular to Japan, and is projected to record a second year of strong growth. Elsewhere, exports by the **Russian Federation**, **Saudi Arabia**, **Ukraine**, **Chile, Belarus**, the **EU** and **Canada** could also rise in 2016. Conversely, lower external sales are anticipated for **Turkey**, **China** and **Australia**.

OVINE MEAT

Production: continued modest growth

Production of ovine meat has grown little in the last few years and a continuation of this trend is anticipated in

2016, with output forecast to increase by 0.7 percent to 14.1 million tonnes. Developing countries account for over 80 percent of global output, with the largest producers in this grouping being **China**, **India**, **Nigeria** and **Pakistan**. Generally satisfactory pasture conditions have set the basis for output expansion in many of the major producing areas. In *Oceania*, drought-imposed herd reduction and subsequent rebuilding are projected to constrain output in **Australia** and **New Zealand**. In the **EU**, a slowdown in herd expansion could result in production rising only slightly in 2016.

Ovine Meat: Trade decline anticipated

World trade in ovine meat is forecast to contract by 3.2 percent in 2016, to 933 000 tonnes, principally reflecting reduced shipments from **New Zealand** and **Australia.** New Zealand is projected to record a 6.3 percent fall in exports, while Australia could experience a 2.3 percent drop. Constrained world export availabilities are forecast to result in a second year of reduced import flows into **China**, the main market, although higher value markets such as the **EU**, the **United States** and **Canada** may register moderately greater levels of imports.

MEAT: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS: OCTOBER 2015 - MID-MAY 2016*

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Argentina	Bovine meat	Dec-15	Export restricitons	Lifted licensing requirements for bovine meat exports and eliminated a 15 percent tax.
Canada	Bovine meat	Oct-15	Import ban lifted	Re-opened its market to imports of bovine meat from the EU (19 EU member countries initially approved), after recognizing that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risks had subsided. The Canadian market had been closed to EU bovine meat, including deboned bovine meat, since 1996.
Egypt	Live animals	Feb-16	Market access	Agreed on protocol for the importation of live cattle from Ireland.
European Union	Pigmeat	Jan-16	Production support	Opened private-storage aid for pigmeat during a 17-day period (closing on 3 February 2016), during which over 90 000 metric tonnes of pigmeat were taken into storage.
Israel	Bovine meat	Feb-16	Import ban	Lifted the ban on US bovine meat imports from a single meat plant in Nebraska. The ban was initiated in 2003, following a US outbreak of BSE.
Japan	Pigmeat	Feb-16	Market access	Opened its market to imports of pigmeat from Mexico, after the country was recognized as being free of classical swine fever.
	Bovine meat	Feb-16	Import ban	Lifted ban on bovine meat imports from Denmark. Japan imposed a ban on bovine meat imports from all EU countries in 2001, referring to the risk of BSE. The ban had been lifted for four other EU countries – France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland – in 2013.
Republic of Korea	Bovine meat	Jan-16	Import ban	Resumed bovine meat imports from Canada. Imports had been suspended in early 2015 after a case of BSE was found in Alberta.
	Pigmeat	Mar-16	Market access	Opened its market to pigmeat imports from Brazil.
Mexico	Poultry meat	Dec-15	Tariff rate quota	Extended the tariff rate quota scheme allowing duty-free import of up to 300 000 tonnes of poultry meat until 2017.
		Apr-16	Import ban lifted	Lifted ban on poultry meat imports from the US state of Arkansas, which had been imposed in March 2015 following an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the state.
	Pigmeat	Apr-16	Market access	Opened its market to fresh pigmeat imports from Spain, with a number of other EU Member States expected to follow in the coming months.
Peru	Bovine meat	Mar-16	Import ban	Lifted the ban on US bovine meat and bovine meat products, that was imposed in 2013 following a BSE outbreak.
Puerto Rico	Pigmeat	May-16	Market access	Opened its market to imports of pigmeat from Brazil, after animal health protocols were agreed.
South Africa	All	Jan-16	Market access	Opened market to poultry meat, bovine meat and pigmeat imports from the US.
	Pigmeat	Mar-16	Market access	Opened market to pigmeat imports from Brazil.

* 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 13: TOTAL **MEAT** STATISTICS[1]
(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*
ASIA	**134 579**	**133 055**	**15 972**	**16 510**	**4 205**	**4 216**	**146 653**	**145 391**
China	86 782	84 591	4 626	4 728	609	571	91 049	88 778
India	6 582	6 807	1	1	1 709	1 716	4 874	5 092
Indonesia	3 429	3 457	85	81	5	5	3 509	3 533
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2 694	2 726	101	134	67	72	2 728	2 787
Japan	3 248	3 274	3 158	3 236	14	13	6 379	6 509
Korea, Republic of	2 401	2 424	1 124	1 174	42	46	3 540	3 552
Malaysia	1 681	1 699	340	383	61	63	1 960	2 019
Pakistan	3 161	3 218	29	30	69	70	3 120	3 177
Philippines	3 214	3 277	417	435	13	16	3 618	3 696
Saudi Arabia	926	959	1 196	1 340	93	103	2 030	2 197
Singapore	120	121	348	361	34	39	434	444
Thailand	2 832	2 869	35	35	952	999	1 923	1 905
Turkey	3 238	3 258	23	18	371	335	2 894	2 940
Viet Nam	4 384	4 420	1 725	1 757	26	26	6 084	6 151
AFRICA	**17 310**	**17 288**	**2 796**	**2 852**	**294**	**260**	**19 812**	**19 880**
Algeria	755	762	89	90	2	2	842	850
Angola	264	259	436	450	-	-	700	709
Egypt	2 088	2 101	384	375	12	12	2 460	2 463
Nigeria	1 494	1 503	4	4	1	1	1 497	1 506
South Africa	2 886	2 855	556	626	207	172	3 234	3 309
CENTRAL AMERICA	**9 212**	**9 369**	**3 071**	**3 229**	**522**	**579**	**11 761**	**12 019**
Cuba	313	317	263	298	-	-	576	614
Mexico	6 503	6 646	1 992	2 089	298	355	8 197	8 380
SOUTH AMERICA	**43 040**	**43 919**	**795**	**798**	**8 135**	**8 746**	**35 705**	**35 970**
Argentina	5 217	5 285	19	20	451	484	4 784	4 821
Brazil	26 885	27 613	67	64	6 616	7 139	20 336	20 538
Chile	1 460	1 475	378	391	329	354	1 509	1 512
Colombia	2 531	2 510	131	131	15	21	2 647	2 622
Uruguay	675	681	49	49	359	391	365	340
Venezuela	2 190	2 250	46	35	1	-	2 240	2 286
NORTH AMERICA	**47 931**	**49 323**	**3 053**	**2 931**	**8 484**	**8 782**	**42 442**	**43 484**
Canada	4 450	4 562	782	789	1 721	1 806	3 500	3 545
United States of America	43 481	44 760	2 259	2 131	6 763	6 977	38 930	39 927
EUROPE	**61 016**	**61 491**	**3 044**	**3 073**	**4 917**	**5 052**	**59 146**	**59 513**
Belarus	1 128	1 149	37	32	261	294	903	887
European Union	46 787	47 110	1 314	1 340	4 191	4 273	43 911	44 176
Russian Federation	9 039	9 229	1 234	1 246	155	185	10 120	10 290
Ukraine	2 403	2 333	72	73	219	209	2 256	2 197
OCEANIA	**6 520**	**6 244**	**486**	**514**	**3 242**	**2 997**	**3 766**	**3 790**
Australia	4 654	4 417	256	277	2 208	2 016	2 704	2 706
New Zealand	1 356	1 317	78	84	1 031	978	404	424
WORLD	**319 609**	**320 688**	**29 217**	**29 908**	**29 798**	**30 631**	**319 284**	**320 047**
Developing countries	200 700	200 160	19 537	20 215	13 135	13 781	207 426	206 625
Developed countries	118 909	120 528	9 680	9 692	16 663	16 851	111 858	113 422
LIFDCs	19 401	19 628	1 322	1 318	1 868	1 875	18 855	19 072
LDCs	9 882	9 881	1 352	1 331	24	25	11 210	11 187

APPENDIX TABLE 14: **BOVINE MEAT** STATISTICS
(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2015 *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*	**2015** *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*	**2015** *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*	**2015** *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*
ASIA	**17 990**	**18 118**	**4 592**	**4 780**	**1 945**	**1 966**	**20 681**	**20 928**
China	6 766	6 801	1 207	1 351	38	49	7 954	8 093
India	2 678	2 700	-	-	1 678	1 685	1 000	1 015
Indonesia	601	608	70	65	1	1	670	672
Iran, Islamic Republic of	254	254	98	131	4	4	348	381
Japan	481	475	703	688	2	2	1 164	1 170
Korea, Republic of	323	308	366	390	8	8	720	686
Malaysia	31	31	224	258	15	16	240	273
Pakistan	1 725	1 775	4	4	33	33	1 697	1 747
Philippines	295	300	145	150	4	4	436	446
AFRICA	**6 230**	**6 225**	**742**	**728**	**128**	**88**	**6 844**	**6 865**
Algeria	140	140	82	83	-	-	222	223
Angola	105	104	94	90	-	-	199	194
Egypt	859	870	360	350	9	10	1 210	1 210
South Africa	870	862	25	24	92	50	803	836
CENTRAL AMERICA	**2 555**	**2 571**	**366**	**367**	**325**	**359**	**2 595**	**2 579**
Mexico	1 850	1 865	195	193	151	187	1 894	1 871
SOUTH AMERICA	**15 576**	**15 722**	**329**	**320**	**2 545**	**2 758**	**13 365**	**13 284**
Argentina	2 713	2 653	-	-	201	231	2 512	2 422
Brazil	9 425	9 620	53	50	1 626	1 776	7 853	7 894
Chile	211	200	217	210	11	13	417	397
Colombia	845	820	5	5	13	19	837	806
Uruguay	546	551	4	4	336	369	213	186
Venezuela	557	582	30	30	-	-	592	612
NORTH AMERICA	**11 873**	**12 400**	**1 681**	**1 523**	**1 440**	**1 501**	**12 131**	**12 423**
Canada	1 058	1 072	282	283	356	352	986	1 003
United States of America	10 815	11 328	1 396	1 237	1 084	1 149	11 142	11 417
EUROPE	**10 375**	**10 406**	**928**	**947**	**475**	**515**	**10 828**	**10 837**
European Union	7 719	7 876	322	327	289	292	7 752	7 911
Russian Federation	1 604	1 551	510	524	43	54	2 071	2 022
Ukraine	380	310	2	2	27	28	355	284
OCEANIA	**3 260**	**2 930**	**63**	**63**	**2 273**	**2 067**	**1 052**	**955**
Australia	2 550	2 250	14	14	1 688	1 511	878	782
New Zealand	690	660	16	16	582	553	124	123
WORLD	**67 859**	**68 372**	**8 700**	**8 728**	**9 131**	**9 253**	**67 496**	**67 871**
Developing countries	41 754	42 045	5 263	5 445	4 943	5 170	42 141	42 306
Developed countries	26 105	26 327	3 437	3 283	4 189	4 083	25 355	25 566
LIFDCs	7 981	7 998	128	128	1 804	1 810	6 305	6 315
LDCs	3 519	3 513	166	163	4	4	3 682	3 671

APPENDIX TABLE 15: **OVINE MEAT** STATISTICS
(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*
ASIA	**8 191**	**8 303**	**559**	**537**	**42**	**44**	**8 709**	**8 796**
Bangladesh	213	215	-	-	-	-	213	215
China	4 178	4 268	252	226	1	1	4 429	4 493
India	732	730	-	-	22	22	711	708
Iran, Islamic Republic of	291	295	1	1	-	-	292	296
Pakistan	467	470	-	-	12	13	455	457
Saudi Arabia	134	136	61	60	2	2	193	195
Turkey	366	368	1	1	-	-	367	369
AFRICA	**3 103**	**3 094**	**32**	**32**	**35**	**36**	**3 099**	**3 090**
Algeria	315	320	4	4	-	-	319	324
Nigeria	487	488	-	-	-	-	487	488
South Africa	182	179	11	11	1	1	191	189
Sudan	483	481	-	-	6	6	478	476
CENTRAL AMERICA	**124**	**125**	**20**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**144**	**145**
Mexico	95	94	12	12	-	-	106	106
SOUTH AMERICA	**324**	**329**	**7**	**8**	**16**	**16**	**315**	**321**
Brazil	116	117	7	8	-	-	123	125
NORTH AMERICA	**92**	**93**	**125**	**128**	**3**	**3**	**213**	**218**
United States of America	75	76	103	105	3	3	175	178
EUROPE	**1 238**	**1 246**	**178**	**181**	**25**	**25**	**1 391**	**1 402**
European Union	915	920	166	169	18	18	1 063	1 071
Russian Federation	191	193	4	3	-	-	195	196
OCEANIA	**964**	**939**	**26**	**27**	**842**	**808**	**147**	**158**
Australia	558	546	1	1	443	433	117	114
New Zealand	405	393	4	4	400	375	9	22
WORLD	**14 036**	**14 129**	**947**	**934**	**964**	**933**	**14 019**	**14 130**
Developing countries	11 728	11 836	619	601	93	96	12 254	12 341
Developed countries	2 308	2 293	328	333	871	836	1 765	1 790
LIFDCs	3 505	3 500	24	25	42	44	3 487	3 481
LDCs	1 599	1 592	5	5	17	18	1 587	1 579

APPENDIX TABLE 16: **PIGMEAT** STATISTICS
(*thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent*)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2015 *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*	**2015** *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*	**2015** *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*	**2015** *estim.*	**2016** *f'cast*
ASIA	**66 425**	**65 181**	**3 957**	**4 107**	**220**	**200**	**70 410**	**69 133**
China	55 392	54 017	1 583	1 661	127	102	57 078	55 617
India	357	357	1	-	-	-	357	357
Indonesia	748	750	6	6	-	-	753	756
Japan	1 254	1 280	1 286	1 325	2	2	2 545	2 605
Korea, D.P.R.	114	114	3	3	-	-	116	116
Korea, Republic of	1 217	1 240	606	631	4	4	1 831	1 871
Malaysia	230	230	25	26	5	5	249	250
Philippines	1 720	1 758	99	104	3	3	1 816	1 859
Thailand	985	990	3	2	30	32	958	960
Viet Nam	3 354	3 388	112	105	25	25	3 440	3 468
AFRICA	**1 365**	**1 364**	**302**	**303**	**33**	**34**	**1 635**	**1 632**
Madagascar	60	58	-	-	-	-	60	58
Nigeria	257	259	1	1	-	-	258	260
South Africa	240	236	41	40	29	30	252	246
Uganda	118	117	1	1	-	-	118	117
CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 840**	**1 869**	**1 048**	**1 147**	**158**	**178**	**2 730**	**2 837**
Cuba	199	201	16	16	-	-	215	217
Mexico	1 323	1 349	845	930	137	157	2 030	2 123
SOUTH AMERICA	**5 662**	**5 769**	**192**	**188**	**864**	**948**	**4 990**	**5 009**
Argentina	475	495	16	16	1	1	490	510
Brazil	3 519	3 609	2	2	691	760	2 829	2 850
Chile	524	525	46	50	169	183	401	392
Colombia	240	237	65	59	-	-	305	296
Venezuela	260	255	-	-	-	-	260	255
NORTH AMERICA	**13 172**	**13 424**	**853**	**884**	**3 353**	**3 533**	**10 617**	**10 786**
Canada	2 051	2 090	244	233	1 188	1 272	1 103	1 051
United States of America	11 121	11 334	605	647	2 164	2 262	9 510	9 731
EUROPE	**28 266**	**28 276**	**538**	**598**	**2 545**	**2 596**	**26 260**	**26 279**
Belarus	376	406	6	4	29	29	353	382
European Union	23 354	23 279	13	12	2 416	2 488	20 951	20 803
Russian Federation	3 069	3 139	415	478	34	35	3 450	3 582
Serbia	260	265	29	27	22	21	267	271
Ukraine	730	710	6	7	29	7	707	709
OCEANIA	**508**	**520**	**302**	**327**	**35**	**36**	**776**	**811**
Australia	374	385	221	241	33	34	562	592
Papua New Guinea	72	72	9	9	-	-	81	81
WORLD	**117 239**	**116 402**	**7 193**	**7 554**	**7 208**	**7 525**	**117 417**	**116 488**
Developing countries	74 116	72 980	4 240	4 447	1 273	1 359	77 325	76 113
Developed countries	43 123	43 422	2 952	3 107	5 935	6 167	40 092	40 376
LIFDCs	1 626	1 631	182	186	4	4	1 803	1 813
LDCs	1 580	1 584	188	185	1	1	1 767	1 768

APPENDIX TABLE 17: **POULTRY MEAT** STATISTICS
(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*
ASIA	**40 017**	**39 498**	**6 813**	**7 035**	**1 973**	**1 982**	**44 870**	**44 551**
China	18 961	18 021	1 579	1 484	428	404	20 112	19 100
India	2 666	2 872	-	-	8	7	2 658	2 865
Indonesia	1 963	1 980	2	2	-	-	1 965	1 983
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2 132	2 160	-	-	60	65	2 072	2 095
Japan	1 501	1 507	1 134	1 190	9	9	2 622	2 688
Korea, Republic of	850	865	134	135	31	35	960	965
Kuwait	47	50	143	157	-	-	189	206
Malaysia	1 418	1 436	57	63	40	42	1 434	1 457
Saudi Arabia	681	709	971	1 117	60	70	1 592	1 756
Singapore	100	101	152	159	9	10	243	250
Thailand	1 657	1 687	4	4	874	918	796	773
Turkey	1 913	1 920	1	1	347	312	1 568	1 609
Yemen	149	148	57	48	-	-	205	196
AFRICA	**5 170**	**5 163**	**1 687**	**1 757**	**89**	**94**	**6 768**	**6 826**
Angola	32	31	232	251	-	-	264	282
South Africa	1 571	1 555	479	550	79	84	1 971	2 021
CENTRAL AMERICA	**4 573**	**4 685**	**1 618**	**1 675**	**37**	**38**	**6 154**	**6 322**
Cuba	36	36	229	263	-	-	265	299
Mexico	3 132	3 235	928	941	8	10	4 052	4 166
SOUTH AMERICA	**21 271**	**21 891**	**266**	**280**	**4 644**	**4 957**	**16 892**	**17 214**
Argentina	1 843	1 950	3	4	217	220	1 629	1 734
Brazil	13 794	14 236	4	4	4 274	4 578	9 524	9 662
Chile	700	725	115	131	141	149	674	707
Venezuela	1 360	1 400	15	5	1	-	1 374	1 405
NORTH AMERICA	**22 568**	**23 179**	**385**	**387**	**3 669**	**3 727**	**19 264**	**19 839**
Canada	1 324	1 383	235	250	176	182	1 373	1 451
United States of America	21 244	21 796	146	134	3 493	3 545	17 887	18 384
EUROPE	**19 943**	**20 369**	**1 233**	**1 180**	**1 788**	**1 831**	**19 390**	**19 719**
European Union	13 757	13 993	714	732	1 386	1 393	13 084	13 331
Russian Federation	4 084	4 256	258	193	78	96	4 267	4 354
Ukraine	1 244	1 263	63	64	164	173	1 144	1 154
OCEANIA	**1 356**	**1 423**	**91**	**93**	**50**	**45**	**1 396**	**1 471**
Australia	1 150	1 214	18	20	31	25	1 137	1 209
New Zealand	178	181	1	1	19	20	160	162
WORLD	**114 898**	**116 208**	**12 093**	**12 408**	**12 250**	**12 675**	**114 736**	**115 941**
Developing countries	69 022	69 220	9 325	9 632	6 725	7 054	71 638	71 798
Developed countries	45 876	46 988	2 768	2 776	5 525	5 621	43 098	44 143
LIFDCs	4 707	4 919	960	951	15	14	5 652	5 856
LDCs	2 500	2 508	966	952	2	2	3 464	3 459

APPENDIX TABLE 25: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL **MEAT** PRICES

Period	Bovine meat prices (USD/tonne)			Ovine meat price (USD/tonne)	Pig meat prices (USD/tonne)			Poultry meat prices (USD/tonne)	
	Australia	United States	Brazil	New Zealand	United States	Brazil	Germany	United States	Brazil
Annual (Jan/Dec)	*(USD per tonne)*								
2007	2 544	4 023	2 367	2 498	2 117	2 200	1 907	935	1 443
2008	3 024	4 325	3 785	2 975	2 270	3 000	2 364	997	1 896
2009	2 562	3 897	3 118	3 495	2 202	2 223	2 035	989	1 552
2010	3 272	4 378	3 919	3 662	2 454	2 747	1 913	1 032	1 781
2011	3 944	4 516	4 816	5 370	2 648	3 023	2 169	1 147	2 083
2012	4 176	4 913	4 492	4 754	2 676	2 784	2 233	1 228	1 931
2013	4 009	5 535	4 326	4 130	2 717	2 872	2 311	1 229	2 014
2014	5 016	6 678	4 515	4 687	3 183	3 434	2 106	1 206	1 940
2015	4 638	6 201	4 130	3 641	2 576	2 499	1 582	1 003	1 642
Monthly									
2015 - May	4 772	6 527	3 910	3 600	2 610	2 612	1 629	1 055	1 740
2015 - June	4 575	5 961	4 247	3 418	2 494	2 745	1 682	991	1 721
2015 - July	5 155	6 208	4 454	3 382	2 437	2 739	1 584	971	1 704
2015 – August	5 107	6 243	4 322	3 502	2 457	2 530	1 581	942	1 685
2015 - September	4 866	5 820	4 364	3 626	2 437	2 508	1 679	946	1 587
2015 - October	4 066	5 484	3 939	4 017	2 328	2 471	1 634	917	1 552
2015 – November	4 016	5 560	4 164	3 682	2 338	2 219	1 424	909	1 538
2015 - December	3 787	5 742	3 990	3 491	2 380	1 924	1 402	866	1 484
2016 - January	3 796	5 476	3 722	3 228	2 310	1 823	1 447	868	1 392
2016 - February	4 021	5 644	3 724	3 103	2 251	1 783	1 467	871	1 392
2016 - March	3 887	5 686	3 556	3 091	2 228	1 768	1 480	892	1 413
2016 – April	4 001	5 680	3 721	3 188	2 220	1 904	1 496	894	1 448
2016 - May	4 129	5 690	3 750	3 302	2 218	1 950	1 612	900	1 460

Bovine meat prices:
Australia: Cow 90CL export prices to the USA (FAS)
USA: Frozen beef, export unit value
Brazil: Frozen beef, export unit value

Ovine meat prices
New Zealand: Lamb 17.5kg cwt, export price

Pig meat prices:
USA: Frozen pigmeat, export unit value
Brazil: Frozen pigmeat, export unit value
Germany: Monthly market price for pig carcase grade E

Poultry meat prices:
USA: Broiler cuts, export unit value
Brazil: Export unit value for chicken (f.o.b.)

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

APPENDIX TABLE 26: SELECTED INTERNATIONAL **MEAT** PRICES AND FAO **MEAT** PRICE INDICES

	FAO indices				
Period	**Total meat**	**Bovine meat**	**Ovine meat**	**Pig meat**	**Poultry meat**
Annual (Jan/Dec)			*(2002-2004=100)*		
2007	131	126	108	125	151
2008	161	158	128	152	184
2009	141	135	151	131	162
2010	158	165	158	138	179
2011	183	191	232	153	206
2012	182	195	205	153	201
2013	184	197	178	157	206
2014	198	231	202	164	200
2015	168	213	157	126	168
Monthly					
2015 - May	173	216	155	129	178
2015 - June	169	211	148	131	173
2015 - July	173	227	146	126	170
2015 – August	171	224	151	124	167
2015 - September	168	216	157	127	161
2015 - October	158	192	173	123	157
2015 – November	155	195	159	113	156
2015 - December	150	191	151	110	150
2016 - January	145	184	139	109	144
2016 - February	147	190	134	108	144
2016 - March	146	186	133	108	147
2016 – April	149	190	138	110	149
2016 - May	152	193	143	114	150

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), 1 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 2002/2004.

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