MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

World meat production is anticipated to stagnate in 2016, rising by a meagre 0.2 percent to 319.8 million tonnes. While output is expected to rise particularly in the United States, the EU, Brazil, India, Mexico, Canada and the Russian Federation, a down-turn in meat production – especially in China, but also in Australia – would weigh on the overall trend. Excluding the last two countries, aggregate meat production of the rest of the world would rise by 1.4 percent.

Global meat trade is forecast to recover in 2016, rising by 4.4 percent to 31.1 million tonnes. This would represent a return to trend, after a fall in 2015. Based on current expectations, trade in pigmeat is expected to increase by 10.8 percent, poultry meat by 4.4 percent and bovine meat by 0.3 percent, while ovine meat may decrease by 2.8 percent. Increased meat imports are expected particularly in China, but also in Japan, South Africa, Chile, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, the EU, Iraq, the Philippines, Viet Nam, the United Arab Emirates and the Russian Federation. By contrast, growth in domestic production may result in reduced imports by the United States and Canada, with Angola also anticipated to buy less. The expansion in world exports is projected to be led by Brazil and the EU, followed by the United States and Canada, with sales also rising for Belarus, Thailand, the Russian Federation, Paraguay, Mexico and Ukraine. Meanwhile, exports by Australia, China, Turkey, South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina and India are likely to be curtailed.

After remaining at a low level during the first three months of 2016, when it averaged 146 points, the FAO Meat Price Index recorded sustained growth between April and September, rising by 17.7 points, or 12.1 percent, to 163.5 points. Over the period January to September, the index gained 12.6 percent, supported by a surge in the prices of ovine meat, pigmeat and poultry meat, which, for the group, rose by 18.7 percent, and a more moderate increase of 4.3 percent for bovine meat. Limited supplies of pigmeat in the European Union and sheep meat from Oceania lent support to prices for these products, while firm international demand, in particular from Asia, underpinned poultry meat prices. Meanwhile, recovery in bovine meat production in the United States reduced the country's need for external supplies, contributing to international prices increasing less than for the other categories of meat.

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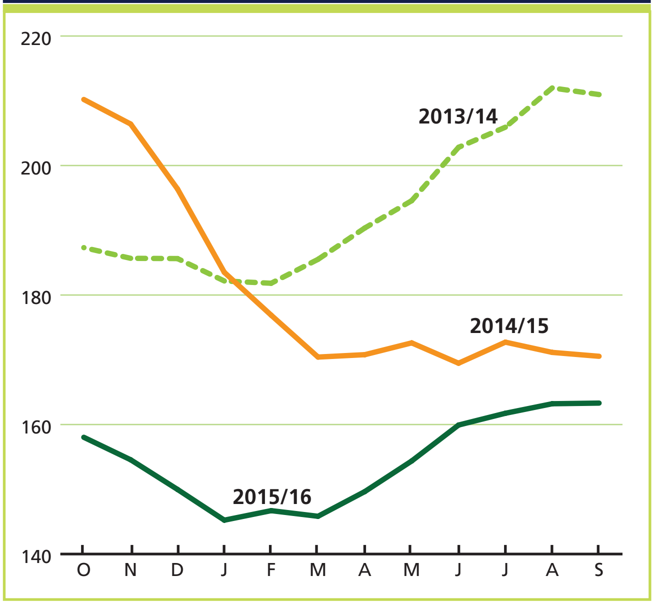
FAO INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004 = 100)



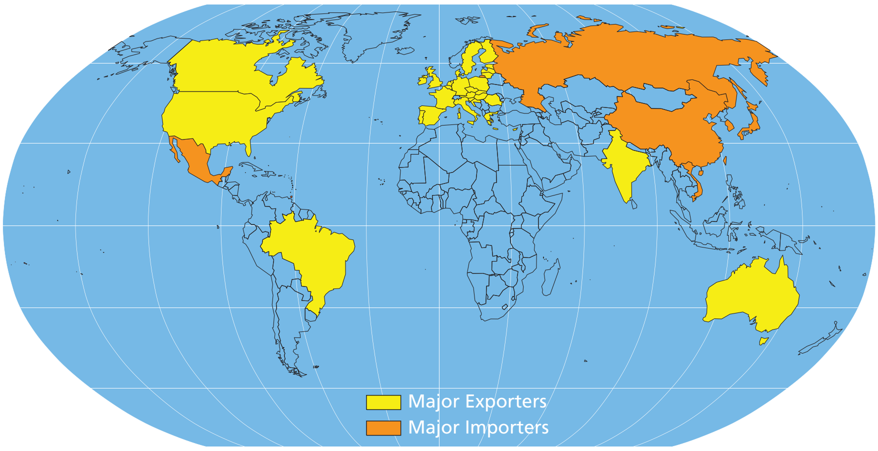
WORLD MEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2014	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	Change: 2016 over 2015
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**315.4**	**319.2**	**319.8**	**0.2**
Bovine meat	68.0	67.6	67.8	0.3
Poultry meat	111.0	114.8	115.8	0.9
Pigmeat	116.9	117.2	116.5	-0.6
Ovine meat	13.9	14.0	14.1	0.6
Trade	**30.7**	**29.8**	**31.1**	**4.4**
Bovine meat	9.6	9.1	9.1	0.3
Poultry meat	12.7	12.2	12.7	4.4
Pigmeat	7.1	7.2	8.0	10.8
Ovine meat	1.0	1.0	0.9	-2.8
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/year)	43.2	43.2	42.8	-1.0
Trade - share of prod. (%)	*9.7*	*9.3*	*9.7*	*4.2*

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	2014	2015	2016 *Jan-Sep*	Change: Jan-Sep 2016 over Jan-Sep 2015 %
	198	168	154	-10.6

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Major Meat Exporters and Importers



PRICES

After remaining at a low level during the first three months of 2016, when it averaged 146 points, the **FAO Meat Price Index** recorded sustained growth between April and September, rising by 17.7 points, or 12.1 percent, to reach 163.5 points. Over the period January to September, the index rose by 12.6 percent, supported by an upswing in the international prices of ovine meat, pigmeat and poultry meat, which, for the group, rose by an average of 18.7 percent, and a more moderate gain of 4.3 percent for bovine meat. Limited supplies of pigmeat in the European Union and sheep meat from Oceania lent support to prices for these products, while firm international demand, in particular from Asia, underpinned poultry meat prices. Meanwhile, recovery in bovine meat production in the United States reduced its need for external supplies, contributing to international prices rising by less than that recorded for the other categories of meat. Despite its recent increase, the overall meat price index in September 2016 was down 2.4 percent compared to a year earlier.

Production stagnates, but trade recovers

World meat production is anticipated to stagnate in 2016, rising by a meagre 0.2 percent to 319.8 million tonnes. Output is expected to grow in the United States, the EU, Brazil, India, Mexico, Canada and the Russian Federation. However, down-turns elsewhere, especially in China, but also in Australia, would weigh on the overall trend.

Figure 1. Modest recovery in international prices in 2016 (2002-2004=100)

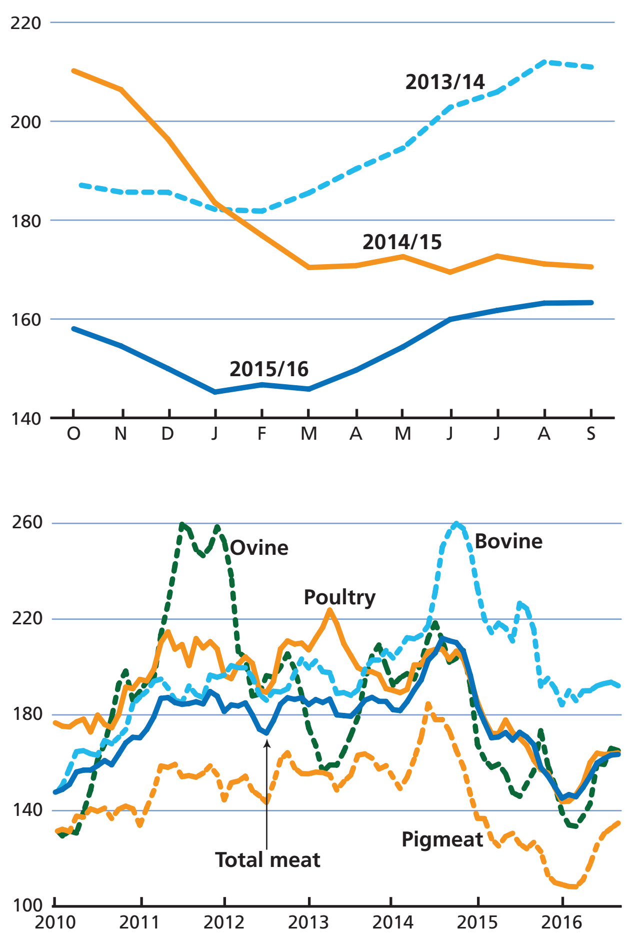


Table 1. World meat market at a glance

	2014	2015 *estim.*	2016 *f'cast*	Change: 2016 over 2015
		million tonnes		*%*
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**315.4**	**319.2**	**319.8**	**0.2**
Bovine meat	68.0	67.6	67.8	0.3
Poultry meat	111.0	114.8	115.8	0.9
Pigmeat	116.9	117.2	116.5	-0.6
Ovine meat	13.9	14.0	14.1	0.6
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Ovine meat	1.0	1.0	0.9	-2.8
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/year)	43.2	43.2	42.8	-1.0
Trade - share of prod. (%)	*9.7*	*9.3*	*9.7*	*4.2*

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	**2014**	**2015**	**2016** *Jan-Sept*	**Change: Jan-Sep 2016 over Jan-Sep 2015 %**
	198	168	154	-10.6

Excluding these two countries, aggregate meat production of the rest of the world would rise by 1.4 percent. Among the various sectors, production is forecast to grow marginally in the case of poultry, ovine and bovine meat, while it could fall slightly for pigmeat.

After a dip in 2015, global meat trade is forecast to recover by 4.4 percent in 2016, to 31.1 million tonnes. Based on current expectations, trade in pigmeat is set to increase by 10.8 percent, poultry meat by 4.4 percent and bovine meat by 0.3 percent, while ovine meat may decrease by 2.8 percent from last year.

Increased meat imports are expected particularly in China, but also in Japan, South Africa, Chile, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, the EU, Iraq, the Philippines, Viet Nam, the United Arab Emirates and the Russian Federation by contrast, growth in domestic production may result in reduced purchases by the United States and Canada, with Angola also anticipated to buy less. The expansion in world exports is projected to be led by Brazil and the EU, followed by the United States and Canada, with sales also rising for Belarus, Thailand, the Russian Federation, Paraguay, Mexico and Ukraine. Meanwhile, exports by Australia, China, Turkey, South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina and India are likely to be curtailed.

BOVINE MEAT

Production: little growth

Bovine meat production in 2016 is forecast to grow by 0.3 percent, to 67.8 million tonnes. Substantial output increases are anticipated in the **United States** and the **European Union**, while a sizable drop is foreseen for **Australia**, with declines also expected for **Brazil**, **Argentina**, the **Russian Federation** and **New Zealand**.

In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, mixed weather, stemming from *El Niño*, brought exceptionally dry conditions to some parts of the region, while others experienced excessive rainfall and flooding. **Brazil** experienced widespread dry conditions during the first part of the year, which adversely affected pasture conditions and caused a substantial rise in feed costs. Yet, favourable international demand encouraged producers to expand herds, even though domestic demand remained subdued. As a consequence, Brazil's bovine meat production may fall by 1.5 percent to 9.3 million tonnes. In neighbouring **Paraguay**, productivity increases are expected to boost growth, 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. The lifting of the export restrictions is anticipated to result in the longer retention of cattle to attain heavier slaughter weights preferred by international markets, rather than the lighter animals favoured by domestic consumers. Meanwhile, in **Chile, Colombia** and **Ecuador,** chronic dry-to-drought conditions experienced at the start of the year are anticipated to cause output to fall. In **Mexico**, production is expected to be slightly up on last year, as heavier carcass weights should more than offset a decline in cattle slaughtered.

In *Asia*, subdued international demand for buffalo meat is forecast to slow growth in bovine meat production in **India**, which exports approximately 70 percent of its output. In **China**, stable prices are attracting investment in bovine meat production and a limited increase in output could occur. Elsewhere, output is forecast to drop in the **Republic of Korea**, where improved prices have encouraged herd rebuilding, while some small-scale producers have left the industry. Output could also fall in **Japan**, due to continued herd reduction and farmers retiring. In *Africa*, some parts of the continent, including **Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania** and **Uganda**, received abundant rain which led to pasture recovery and replenishment of water resources, auguring well for bovine meat production in 2016. Meanwhile, in southern Africa, many areas experienced dry-to-drought conditions in 2015, which persisted into 2016, negatively affecting pastures and feed availability. As a consequence, the sector's growth may be constrained in this subregion.

In *North America*, bovine meat production in the **United States** is forecast to rise by almost 5 percent, as a result of larger numbers of cattle slaughtered and heavier slaughter weights. Output, foreseen at 11.3 million tonnes, would be the highest in three years. The long-term herd decline in **Canada**, evident since 1992, may have come to an end, with expansion in cattle numbers forecast in 2016. Despite lower slaughter numbers, increased carcass weights could maintain the country's bovine meat production at some 1.1 million tonnes.

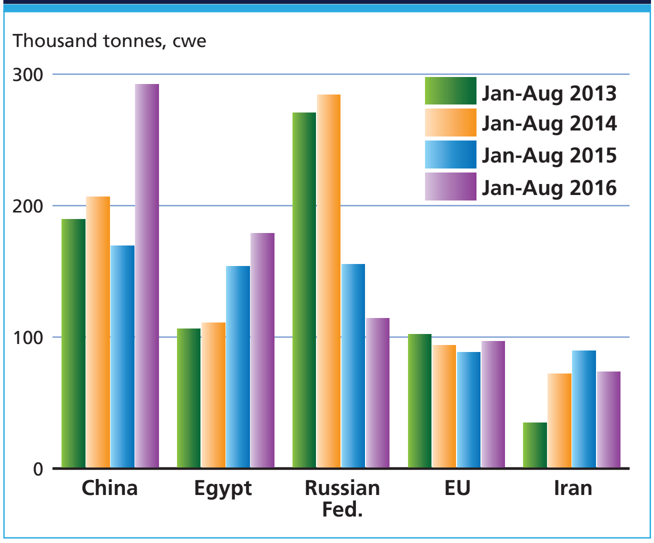
In **Australia**, following three years of dry weather, improved rainfall in many parts of the country have improved pasture conditions and encouraged stock retention. However, a further fall in the size of the national herd is expected, due to the high level of cow slaughter in the preceding two years, thus constraining recovery. Concomitant on herd rebuilding, bovine meat production in Australia could fall to 2.0 million tonnes, a 15 percent decline from 2015. Likewise, output in **New Zealand** may slide by 5.8 percent to 650 000 tonnes, as high international bovine meat prices and sharply lower milk pay-outs prompted farmers to reduce both beef and dairy herds in 2015, resulting in a smaller calf crop.

In the **Russian Federation**, 2016 bovine meat output may drop by 3.3 percent to 1.55 million tonnes, as a result of herd reduction stemming from poor profitability discouraging investment. In the **European Union**, production could rise by 2.2 percent, owing to an increase in dairy cow culling in many member countries in response to low milk prices.

Trade: steady

Subsequent to a decline of 5 percent in 2015, world trade in bovine meat in 2016 is anticipated to remain at around 9.1 million tonnes. For exports, growth in *the Americas,* notably **Brazil**, **Paraguay**, **Canada**, the **United States** and **Mexico**, and in *Europe,* namely **Belarus** and the **European Union**, is projected to be counterbalanced by significantly reduced sales by **Australia** and diminished shipments by **South Africa**, **India** and **New Zealand**. **Brazil** is forecast to regain its position as the world's principal bovine meat exporter, superseding India, which held the spot in 2014 and 2015. Brazil's deliveries could increase by 12.5 percent to 1.8 million tonnes, assisted by depressed domestic consumption. Shipments by Brazil surged during the first eight months of 2016, partly due to **China** lifting of a two-and-a-half year embargo, imposed after a case of atypical bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Brazil. On the other hand, deliveries by **Australia** are forecast to drop

Figure 2. Bovine meat exports: Brazil major markets



by over 15 percent, due to a reduction in cattle numbers and the commencement of herd rebuilding. After falling by 13 percent in 2015, **India's** bovine meat exports are expected to remain around 1.7 million tonnes in 2016 – between January and May, exports to **Vietnam** and **Egypt** grew substantially, while augmented competition from suppliers in South America caused sales to **Thailand**, in particular, but also other to countries in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East to fall.

Among bovine meat importers, a number of countries in Asia are forecast to step up their purchases in 2016, especially **China,** the **Republic of Korea** and **Vietnam**, but also **Chile**, the **Islamic Republic of Iran,** the **European Union** and **Egypt**. The increases are anticipated to be almost matched by a steep fall in deliveries to the **United States**, plus more contained declines in sales to the **Russian Federation**, **Angola, Japan** and **Canada**. After tepid growth in 2015, **China**'s imports are forecast to soar by over 15 percent to 1.4 million tonnes, with most of the supplies originating from South America, especially **Brazil**, but also **Uruguay**. **Brazil** is also forecast to be the main beneficiary of expanded imports by the Islamic **Republic of Iran** and **Chile**, while the **Republic of Korea** and **Vietnam**, respectively, are predicted to source their augmented purchases mainly from the **United States** and **India**. Imports by the **United States** are forecast to drop significantly, by 13 percent to 1.2 million tonnes, as domestic bovine meat production is set to recover. Bovine meat purchases by the **Russian Federation** are anticipated to drop by 7.8 percent to 470 000 tonnes.

PIGMEAT

Production: stagnates

World production of pigmeat is forecast to decrease marginally in 2016, by 0.6 percent to 116.5 million tonnes, thus registering a second year of stagnation. As in 2015, contraction in output in **China**, which accounts for almost half of the world's total, is the main reason for the slowdown, as low profitability and new environmental regulations caused farmers to reduce breeding sows for a second year in succession. China's 2016 production is posited at 54 million tonnes, down 2.5 percent from 2015. Elsewhere in *Asia*, modest production growth is forecast for **Viet Nam** and the **Republic of Korea**, but also for **Japan** and the **Philippines** where the industry is recovering 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, with production potentially increasing 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 almost 5 percent to 1.4 million tonnes. Elsewhere in the *Americas*, international demand is forecast to result in boosted production in **Brazil** and **Canada**. In the **Russian Federation**, the pace of progression in pigmeat production could slacken, as a result of low domestic prices and competition from imports. Meanwhile, output in the **European Union** is likely to be essentially unchanged, at 23.4 million tonnes, consequent to a decline in breeding sow numbers, brought about by low prices in 2015 and the first half of 2016.

Trade: surges

Trade in pigmeat is set to record exceptional growth in 2016, increasing by as much as 10 percent to reach a historical high of 8 million tonnes. A surge of imports by **China** is projected to be the main engine of growth. The country, which is set to confirm its status as the main market for pigmeat for the second year, could see its purchases increase by more than 30 percent, attendant on reduced domestic production. Notably larger imports are also anticipated for the **Russian Federation** and **Japan**, in addition to **Viet Nam**, **Mexico**, **Chile** and the **United States**.

The buoyant world import demand is expected to result in increased exports mainly for the **European Union**, followed by **Brazil** and **Canada**, while sales by the **United States** could remain similar to last year. The **European Union** may see an upswing in sales of over 20 percent, surpassing the vibrant growth experienced in 2015. European Union exporters have adjusted to the 2014 **Russian Federation** embargo by seeking alternative markets, particularly in *Asia* and especially in **China**. Half-year shipments by the European Union to China rose by almost 160 percent, with substantial expansion also seen in sales to Japan, the United States and the Philippines. Brazil is anticipated to see its exports increase by around 25 percent, based on greater trade with Asia, especially China (Hong Kong, SAR), but also with neighbouring Chile, Argentina and Uruguay. Similarly, half-year data for **Canada** show a swell in sales to **China**, which rose by over 150 percent, leading to exports to practically all other destinations falling during the period. An analogous situation occurred in the United States, where half-year exports to China more than doubled, causing sales to a number of its major markets to drop.

Figure 3. Feed/price relationship relatively favourable for pigmeat and poultry producers

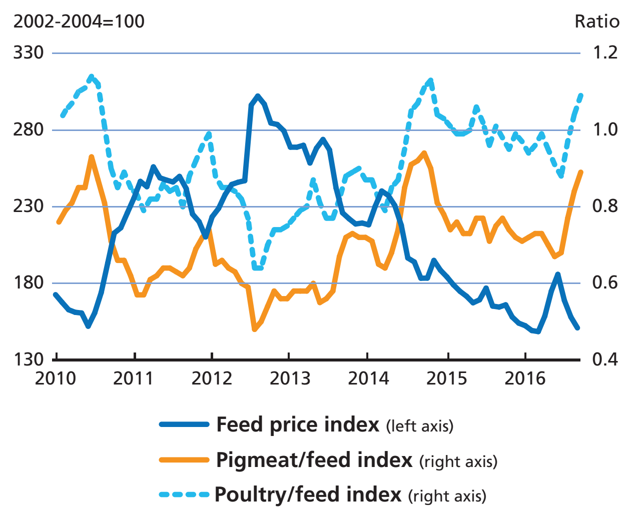
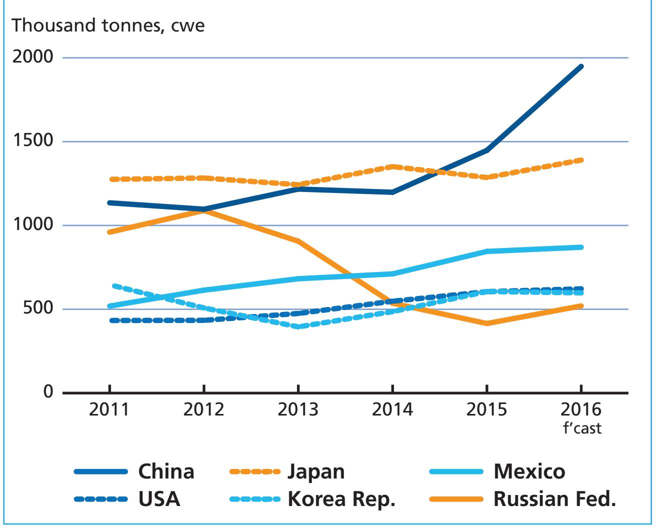


Figure 4. Pigmeat: Major importers

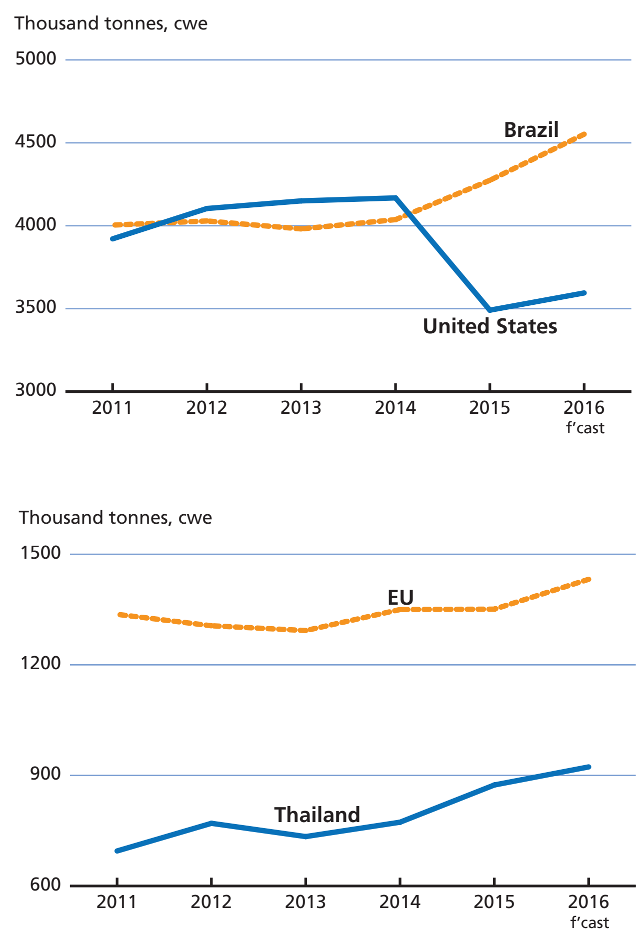


POULTRY MEAT

Production: modest expansion

Modest growth is foreseen for poultry meat production in 2016, with global output forecast to rise by 0.9 percent to 115.8 million tonnes. Substantial expansion is anticipated in the **United States** and **Brazil**, as well as increased production in the **European Union**, **India, Mexico** and **Argentina** – along with most other countries. Rising consumer demand and favourable feed costs have provided the basis for increased production. At the same time, output in **China** may experience a reduction of around 5 percent, because of lacklustre consumer demand, and may also fall in **South Africa**, where the domestic poultry industry has faced increased competition from imports. Production of poultry meat in the **Russian Federation** and **Turkey** is foreseen to be little changed, as subdued domestic demand, reduced profitability and limited export possibilities combine to restrain industry expansion.

Figure 5. Poultry meat exports: Brazil confirms its lead



Trade: recovery

Trade in poultry meat in 2016 is forecast to grow by 4.4 percent to 12.7 million tonnes. Buoyant international demand contributed to higher prices for poultry meat, registering an overall increase of 14.2 percent for the year to September, although it remains the lowest priced category of meat in the FAO Price Index. Affordability and rising domestic consumption have been important factors in stimulating imports in a number of markets, including **South Africa, Japan** and **Iraq.** The same factors should stimulate increased imports in by the **European Union**, the **Philippines**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **China**, **Mexico**, **Chile** and **Saudi Arabia**. In **Viet Nam**, growth in the domestic poultry industry and falling domestic prices may curb the country's imports. Likewise, purchases by the **Russian Federation** are expected to be constrained by the expansion of domestic production, but also by the continuation of the country-specific trade embargo. Reduced imports are also projected for **Angola**, **Benin**, **Canada** and **Cuba**.

Brazil is forecast to be the major beneficiary of increased international demand for poultry meat, with its trade forecast to expand by 6.5 percent to a record 4.6 million tonnes. Half-year shipments from Brazil showed a substantial rise in sales to China, which jumped by over 40 percent year-on-year, as well as to Egypt, Iraq, Japan and the United Arab Emirates, among others. **United States**'s exports are also set to recover somewhat, rising by 3 percent to 3.6 million tonnes, notwithstanding the continuation of the Russian Federation's embargo and, more importantly, trade restrictions related to the *highly pathogenic avian influenza virus* (HPAI), widely applied in 2015 and prolonged by several countries into 2016 (as of September). Export growth is also projected for the **European Union**, **Thailand** and **Ukraine**. Elsewhere, shipments by **Turkey**, **Argentina** and **China** may decline.

OVINE MEAT

Production: continued modest growth

Production of ovine meat has grown little in the last few years, a trend likely to continue in 2016, with output forecast to increase by 0.6 percent to 14.1 million tonnes. Developing countries account for over 80 percent of the total, with the largest producers in this grouping being **China**, **India**, **Nigeria** and **Pakistan**. Generally satisfactory pasture conditions have set the basis for some output expansion in many of the major producing areas. In the **European Union**, herd expansion could boost sheep meat production by 2.1 percent in 2016. Meanwhile, in *Oceania*, dry weather and drought-imposed herd reduction, and subsequent rebuilding, are projected to constrain output in **Australia** and **New Zealand**.

World trade in ovine meat is forecast to contract by 2.8 percent in 2016, to 937 000 tonnes, principally reflecting reduced shipments by **New Zealand** and **Australia.** New Zealand is projected to record a 5 percent fall in exports, while Australia could experience a 1.8 percent drop. Limited world export availabilities are forecast to result in a second year of reduced import flows into **China**, the main market for ovine meat, although some other destinations may register some increase, including the **United Arab Emirates**, the **United States**, **Malaysia** and the **European Union**.

MEAT: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS MID-MAY TO MID SEPTEMBER 2016*

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Canada	All	Jul-16	Free Trade Agreement	Signed a Free Trade Agreement with Ukraine, providing duty-free access to Canada for an unlimited quantity of beef, veal and fresh and chilled pigmeat, and for 20 000 tonnes of frozen pigmeat.
China	Pigmeat	Sep-16	Market Access	Authorized pigmeat import from a further five plants in Spain, bringing the total to 26.
China (Hong Kong – SAR)	Poultry meat	Jun-16	Trade suspended	Suspended live poultry trade after avian flu (H7N9) was detected in a public market.
Guatemala	Pigmeat	Aug-16	Animal health regulation	Declared itself free of classical swine fever after five years of prevention work, thus allowing resumption of export of live pigs, pigmeat products and by-products.
Japan	Bovine meat	May-16	Import ban lifted	Lifted an embargo on bovine meat imports from Italy, following the 2013 opening of its market to bovine meat from some other EU Member States (France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Denmark and Sweden). The ban on bovine meat imports from the EU was introduced in 2001, due to the perceived risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination.
	Pigmeat	Aug-16	Import ban	Temporarily suspended feeder and breeding cattle imports from Australia, following positive testing for bovine Johne's disease (BJD).
	Feeder cattle	Aug-16	Import ban lifted	Announced the reopening of trade in feeder and breeding cattle from Australia, following agreement on improved export certification processes for all consignments. In May 2016, Japan suspended live cattle exports from Australia in response to cattle testing positive for BJD in post-arrival quarantine. The strengthened conditions include lifetime traceability for all animals and biosecurity clearance for the property of origin.
Mexico	Bovine meat	Jun-16	Import ban lifted	Reopened its market to bovine meat from Canada, closed since May 2003 after a case of BSE in Canada.
Peru	Poultry meat	Aug-16	Import ban extended	Extended its suspension of imports of live poultry, hatching eggs and poultry products from certain areas of France, following outbreaks of avian influenza.
Puerto Rico	Pigmeat	May-15	Market Access	Opened its market to imports of pigmeat from Brazil.
Russian Federation	All	Jul-16	Import ban extended	Extended the ban on imports of meat from Australia, Canada, the European Union, Norway and the United States until the end of 2017.
United States	Bovine meat	Aug-16	Import ban lifted	Lifted its ban on the import of fresh, chilled or frozen bovine meat from selected plants in designated states in Brazil, following recognition that the plants concerned met the standards required for export to the United States.

* 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	**134 573**	**132 999**	**15 736**	**16 914**	**4 203**	**4 153**	**146 413**	**145 802**
China	86 782	84 581	4 314	5 012	609	553	90 736	89 070
India	6 532	6 745	1	1	1 709	1 685	4 824	5 061
Indonesia	3 429	3 459	86	92	5	5	3 510	3 547
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2 694	2 726	101	134	67	85	2 728	2 774
Japan	3 248	3 259	3 158	3 332	14	14	6 379	6 589
Korea, Republic of	2 429	2 472	1 124	1 200	42	44	3 568	3 628
Malaysia	1 681	1 688	336	346	61	62	1 956	1 972
Pakistan	3 161	3 218	29	30	69	70	3 120	3 177
Philippines	3 214	3 259	402	458	12	10	3 604	3 707
Saudi Arabia	926	959	1 196	1 202	93	103	2 030	2 058
Singapore	120	121	348	354	34	33	434	442
Thailand	2 832	2 869	35	29	952	992	1 924	1 906
Turkey	3 238	3 248	23	10	371	324	2 894	2 933
Viet Nam	4 400	4 439	1 826	1 879	26	32	6 201	6 286
AFRICA	**17 310**	**17 319**	**2 804**	**2 822**	**295**	**253**	**19 819**	**19 888**
Algeria	755	762	89	84	2	2	842	844
Angola	264	259	438	368	-	-	701	627
Egypt	2 088	2 108	385	395	13	13	2 459	2 489
Nigeria	1 494	1 503	4	4	1	1	1 497	1 506
South Africa	2 886	2 868	556	663	207	165	3 234	3 366
CENTRAL AMERICA	**9 165**	**9 357**	**3 071**	**3 155**	**520**	**546**	**11 717**	**11 966**
Cuba	313	317	263	253	-	-	576	570
Mexico	6 456	6 634	1 992	2 062	298	328	8 150	8 368
SOUTH AMERICA	**42 863**	**43 209**	**794**	**891**	**8 133**	**8 816**	**35 530**	**35 285**
Argentina	5 138	5 196	19	23	451	425	4 705	4 793
Brazil	26 885	27 244	67	62	6 616	7 277	20 336	20 030
Chile	1 460	1 475	378	482	329	330	1 509	1 626
Colombia	2 531	2 520	131	127	15	21	2 647	2 626
Uruguay	675	681	48	53	356	364	368	370
Venezuela	2 034	1 918	46	35	1	-	2 083	1 954
NORTH AMERICA	**47 931**	**49 329**	**3 053**	**2 874**	**8 513**	**8 775**	**42 413**	**43 440**
Canada	4 450	4 568	782	750	1 723	1 848	3 497	3 471
United States of America	43 481	44 760	2 259	2 112	6 789	6 927	38 904	39 957
EUROPE	**61 025**	**61 623**	**3 183**	**3 293**	**4 882**	**5 627**	**59 329**	**59 289**
Belarus	1 129	1 149	37	35	261	305	904	879
European Union	46 795	47 287	1 452	1 519	4 155	4 803	44 093	44 003
Russian Federation	9 039	9 123	1 235	1 275	155	193	10 120	10 205
Ukraine	2 403	2 393	72	80	219	240	2 256	2 233
OCEANIA	**6 349**	**5 985**	**486**	**476**	**3 242**	**2 934**	**3 595**	**3 555**
Australia	4 483	4 185	256	249	2 208	1 939	2 533	2 522
New Zealand	1 356	1 291	78	73	1 031	991	404	373
WORLD	**319 216**	**319 821**	**29 128**	**30 425**	**29 787**	**31 103**	**318 814**	**319 225**
Developing countries	200 470	199 428	19 309	20 513	13 131	13 747	206 973	206 224
Developed countries	118 747	120 393	9 818	9 912	16 656	17 356	111 841	113 000
LIFDCs	19 351	19 578	1 328	1 317	1 868	1 840	18 811	19 055
LDCs	9 882	9 889	1 353	1 243	24	25	11 211	11 108

[1] Including "other meat".

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	**17 886**	**18 044**	**4 578**	**4 893**	**1 943**	**1 901**	**20 564**	**21 032**
China	6 710	6 795	1 207	1 399	38	33	7 898	8 151
India	2 630	2 640	-	-	1 678	1 655	952	985
Indonesia	601	610	70	75	-	-	670	685
Iran, Islamic Republic of	254	254	98	131	4	4	348	381
Japan	481	465	703	689	2	2	1 164	1 161
Korea, Republic of	323	308	366	443	8	7	720	740
Malaysia	31	31	220	219	15	13	236	237
Pakistan	1 725	1 775	4	4	33	33	1 697	1 747
Philippines	295	300	136	127	3	1	428	426
AFRICA	**6 230**	**6 261**	**747**	**734**	**128**	**88**	**6 848**	**6 907**
Algeria	140	140	82	77	-	-	222	217
Angola	105	104	94	75	-	-	199	179
Egypt	859	877	360	370	9	10	1 210	1 237
South Africa	870	880	25	24	92	50	803	854
CENTRAL AMERICA	**2 555**	**2 571**	**366**	**374**	**323**	**336**	**2 598**	**2 609**
Mexico	1 850	1 865	195	200	151	170	1 894	1 895
SOUTH AMERICA	**15 549**	**15 324**	**329**	**379**	**2 542**	**2 804**	**13 341**	**12 899**
Argentina	2 713	2 653	-	-	201	210	2 512	2 443
Brazil	9 425	9 284	53	50	1 626	1 830	7 853	7 504
Chile	211	200	217	271	11	11	417	460
Colombia	845	830	5	4	13	19	837	815
Uruguay	546	551	4	4	333	343	216	212
Venezuela	530	510	30	30	-	-	565	540
NORTH AMERICA	**11 873**	**12 401**	**1 681**	**1 487**	**1 440**	**1 496**	**12 131**	**12 393**
Canada	1 058	1 073	282	270	356	388	987	955
United States of America	10 815	11 328	1 396	1 215	1 084	1 108	11 142	11 436
EUROPE	**10 371**	**10 472**	**928**	**900**	**475**	**531**	**10 824**	**10 841**
European Union	7 715	7 882	322	334	289	315	7 748	7 901
Russian Federation	1 604	1 551	510	470	43	44	2 071	1 977
Ukraine	380	370	2	2	27	25	355	347
OCEANIA	**3 089**	**2 692**	**63**	**61**	**2 273**	**1 994**	**881**	**787**
Australia	2 379	2 022	14	14	1 688	1 430	707	635
New Zealand	690	650	16	13	582	561	124	102
WORLD	**67 553**	**67 764**	**8 691**	**8 828**	**9 124**	**9 149**	**67 188**	**67 469**
Developing countries	41 623	41 619	5 254	5 629	4 936	5 128	42 007	42 105
Developed countries	25 930	26 146	3 437	3 199	4 188	4 020	25 181	25 364
LIFDCs	7 933	7 948	133	134	1 804	1 777	6 262	6 305
LDCs	3 519	3 520	166	148	4	4	3 682	3 664

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	**8 196**	**8 307**	**559**	**541**	**42**	**45**	**8 714**	**8 804**
Bangladesh	213	216	-	-	-	-	213	216
China	4 185	4 273	252	218	1	3	4 436	4 488
India	730	728	-	-	22	21	709	707
Iran, Islamic Republic of	291	295	1	1	-	-	292	296
Pakistan	467	470	-	-	12	13	455	457
Saudi Arabia	134	136	61	57	2	2	193	191
Turkey	366	368	1	1	-	-	367	369
AFRICA	**3 103**	**3 094**	**32**	**31**	**35**	**36**	**3 100**	**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**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**144**	**145**
Mexico	95	94	12	12	-	-	106	106
SOUTH AMERICA	**324**	**330**	**7**	**7**	**16**	**15**	**315**	**321**
Brazil	116	118	7	7	-	-	123	125
NORTH AMERICA	**92**	**93**	**125**	**132**	**3**	**3**	**213**	**222**
United States of America	75	76	103	109	3	3	175	182
EUROPE	**1 242**	**1 264**	**179**	**182**	**25**	**25**	**1 396**	**1 422**
European Union	919	938	166	169	18	17	1 067	1 090
Russian Federation	191	193	4	4	-	-	195	197
OCEANIA	**964**	**919**	**26**	**27**	**842**	**814**	**147**	**132**
Australia	558	542	1	1	442	434	117	109
New Zealand	405	377	4	4	400	380	9	1
WORLD	**14 045**	**14 132**	**948**	**942**	**964**	**937**	**14 029**	**14 136**
Developing countries	11 733	11 841	619	599	93	96	12 259	12 344
Developed countries	2 312	2 291	328	343	871	841	1 770	1 792
LIFDCs	3 503	3 499	24	25	42	43	3 485	3 481
LDCs	1 599	1 593	5	5	17	18	1 587	1 580

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	**66 413**	**65 135**	**3 815**	**4 449**	**220**	**197**	**70 257**	**69 433**
China	55 380	53 994	1 447	1 948	127	100	56 930	55 882
India	357	357	1	-	-	-	357	357
Indonesia	748	750	6	6	-	-	753	756
Japan	1 254	1 275	1 286	1 390	2	2	2 545	2 665
Korea, D.P.R.	114	114	3	3	-	-	116	116
Korea, Republic of	1 217	1 240	606	598	4	3	1 831	1 839
Malaysia	230	230	25	26	5	5	249	250
Philippines	1 720	1 740	93	107	3	3	1 810	1 843
Thailand	985	990	3	3	30	32	958	961
Viet Nam	3 354	3 388	112	140	25	31	3 440	3 497
AFRICA	**1 365**	**1 366**	**304**	**277**	**35**	**28**	**1 634**	**1 615**
Madagascar	60	58	-	-	-	-	60	58
Nigeria	257	259	1	1	-	-	258	260
South Africa	240	238	41	29	29	24	252	243
Uganda	118	117	1	1	-	-	118	117
CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 840**	**1 905**	**1 049**	**1 086**	**158**	**168**	**2 730**	**2 822**
Cuba	199	201	16	17	-	-	215	218
Mexico	1 323	1 385	845	870	137	147	2 030	2 109
SOUTH AMERICA	**5 662**	**5 769**	**191**	**212**	**864**	**1 036**	**4 989**	**4 945**
Argentina	475	495	16	19	1	1	490	513
Brazil	3 519	3 609	2	2	691	870	2 829	2 740
Chile	524	525	46	70	169	161	401	434
Colombia	240	237	65	56	-	-	305	293
Venezuela	260	255	-	-	-	-	260	255
NORTH AMERICA	**13 172**	**13 424**	**853**	**861**	**3 384**	**3 483**	**10 586**	**10 813**
Canada	2 051	2 090	244	235	1 191	1 281	1 099	1 044
United States of America	11 121	11 334	605	622	2 192	2 203	9 482	9 765
EUROPE	**28 262**	**28 381**	**538**	**644**	**2 544**	**3 076**	**26 256**	**25 949**
Belarus	377	406	6	5	29	40	354	371
European Union	23 349	23 384	13	13	2 416	2 957	20 946	20 440
Russian Federation	3 069	3 139	415	520	34	41	3 450	3 618
Serbia	260	265	29	29	22	15	267	279
Ukraine	730	710	6	7	29	7	707	709
OCEANIA	**508**	**520**	**302**	**291**	**35**	**34**	**776**	**777**
Australia	374	385	221	212	33	32	562	565
Papua New Guinea	72	72	9	9	-	-	81	81
WORLD	**117 223**	**116 499**	**7 052**	**7 821**	**7 241**	**8 023**	**117 228**	**116 354**
Developing countries	74 104	72 977	4 100	4 662	1 275	1 428	77 171	76 256
Developed countries	43 119	43 522	2 952	3 159	5 965	6 595	40 057	40 099
LIFDCs	1 626	1 631	183	185	4	4	1 805	1 811
LDCs	1 580	1 584	188	170	1	1	1 767	1 753

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	**40 122**	**39 558**	**6 733**	**6 979**	**1 973**	**1 986**	**44 895**	**44 551**
China	19 022	18 035	1 402	1 441	428	402	19 996	19 073
India	2 666	2 872	-	-	8	7	2 658	2 865
Indonesia	1 963	1 980	3	4	-	-	1 966	1 984
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2 132	2 160	-	-	60	78	2 072	2 082
Japan	1 501	1 507	1 134	1 215	9	9	2 622	2 713
Korea, Republic of	878	913	134	140	31	33	988	1 020
Kuwait	47	50	143	152	-	-	190	201
Malaysia	1 418	1 425	57	63	40	44	1 434	1 444
Saudi Arabia	681	709	971	986	60	70	1 592	1 625
Singapore	100	101	152	164	9	10	243	255
Thailand	1 657	1 687	4	4	874	923	796	768
Turkey	1 913	1 910	1	1	346	303	1 568	1 608
Yemen	149	148	57	48	-	-	205	196
AFRICA	**5 170**	**5 156**	**1 688**	**1 746**	**89**	**93**	**6 770**	**6 809**
Angola	32	31	233	198	-	-	265	229
South Africa	1 571	1 548	479	598	79	83	1 971	2 063
CENTRAL AMERICA	**4 526**	**4 637**	**1 618**	**1 655**	**37**	**39**	**6 107**	**6 253**
Cuba	36	36	229	218	-	-	265	254
Mexico	3 085	3 187	928	966	8	10	4 005	4 143
SOUTH AMERICA	**21 120**	**21 578**	**266**	**292**	**4 644**	**4 893**	**16 742**	**16 977**
Argentina	1 764	1 861	3	4	217	182	1 550	1 682
Brazil	13 794	14 202	4	4	4 274	4 552	9 524	9 654
Chile	700	725	115	140	141	149	674	716
Venezuela	1 230	1 140	15	5	1	-	1 244	1 145
NORTH AMERICA	**22 568**	**23 184**	**385**	**385**	**3 667**	**3 775**	**19 266**	**19 794**
Canada	1 324	1 388	235	223	176	179	1 373	1 432
United States of America	21 244	21 796	146	157	3 491	3 595	17 889	18 358
EUROPE	**19 956**	**20 312**	**1 371**	**1 400**	**1 753**	**1 911**	**19 577**	**19 801**
European Union	13 770	14 041	852	903	1 351	1 432	13 271	13 512
Russian Federation	4 084	4 150	258	232	78	108	4 266	4 275
Ukraine	1 244	1 264	63	70	164	207	1 144	1 126
OCEANIA	**1 356**	**1 423**	**91**	**93**	**50**	**52**	**1 396**	**1 464**
Australia	1 150	1 214	18	20	31	31	1 137	1 203
New Zealand	178	181	1	1	19	21	160	161
WORLD	**114 818**	**115 848**	**12 153**	**12 550**	**12 213**	**12 749**	**114 753**	**115 649**
Developing countries	68 930	68 912	9 246	9 533	6 725	6 994	71 467	71 451
Developed countries	45 889	46 936	2 907	3 018	5 488	5 755	43 287	44 199
LIFDCs	4 707	4 919	959	945	15	14	5 651	5 850
LDCs	2 500	2 508	967	894	2	2	3 466	3 401

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

	Bovine meat prices			Ovine meat price	Pig meat prices			Poultry meat prices	
Period	**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 - 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	5 670	3 721	3 188	2 276	1 904	1 496	931	1 448
2016 - May	4 187	5 360	3 769	3 307	2 253	2 071	1 644	984	1 533
2016 - June	4 175	5 541	3 772	3 700	2 398	2 131	1 792	998	1 581
2016 - July	4 378	5 356	3 754	3 690	2 511	2 148	1 868	940	1 628
2016 – August	4 224	5 340	3 990	3 846	2 530	2 218	1 903	925	1 646
2016 - September	4 094	5 350	4 030	3 824	2 560	2 240	1 944	922	1 656

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**

Period	Total meat	Bovine meat	Ovine meat	Pig meat	Poultry meat
	FAO indices				
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 - 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	150	190	138	111	151
2016 - May	154	190	143	117	160
2016 - June	160	192	160	126	164
2016 - July	162	193	159	130	163
2016 – August	163	194	166	133	164
2016 - September	163	192	165	135	164

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.