MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

At the international level, prices have remained high by historical standards for the past two years. The FAO Meat Price Index averaged 184 in October 2013, little changed when compared to a year earlier. So far this year, a reduction in feed costs has facilitated some price decrease for poultry, while prices of the other meat categories have remained either unchanged, in the case of bovine and ovine meat, or increased, in the case of pig meat.

Global meat trade is forecast to hover around 30 million tonnes in 2013 – or 10 percent of production. At this level, it would be 1.1 percent higher, representing a reduction in growth compared to 2012, and well below the rates of 6 and 7 percent seen in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The slowdown is a reflection of improved national supplies in a number of importing countries and a fall in production in some of the principal exporters. However, there are marked differences in trade in the different varieties of meat, with moderate growth forecast for bovine meat and a substantial increase for ovine meat, while trade in poultry may remain unchanged and pig meat decline.

Contact:

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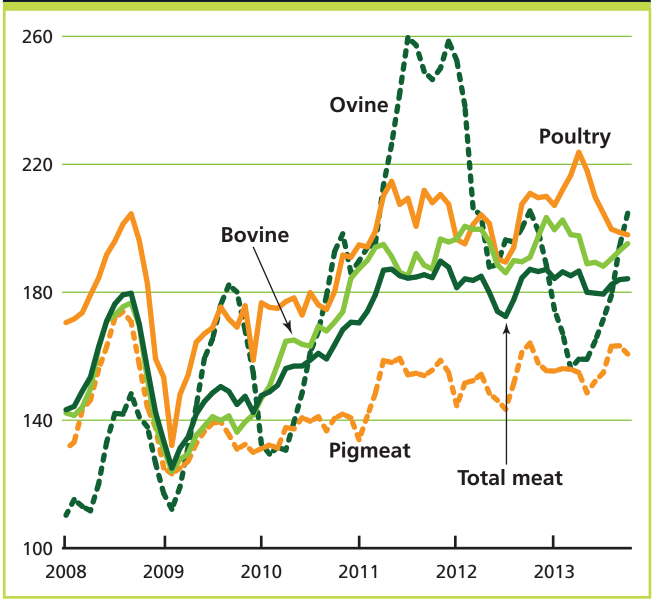
FAO INTERNATIONAL MEAT PRICE INDICES (2002-2004 = 100)



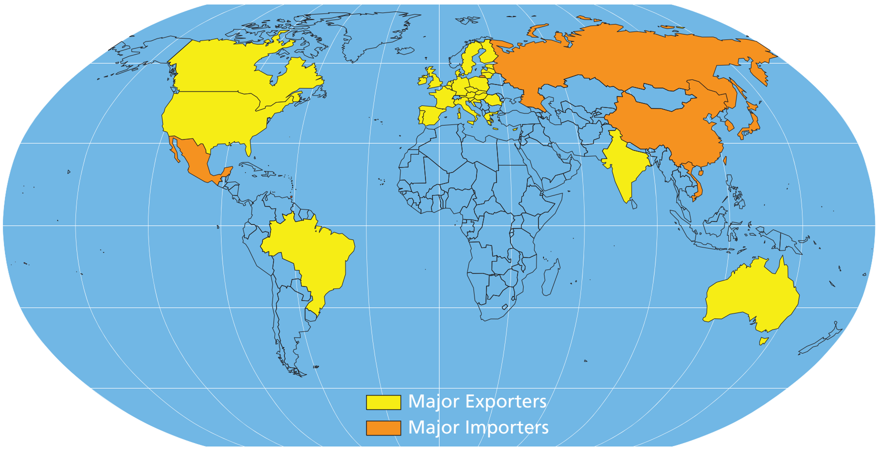
WORLD MEAT MARKET AT A GLANCE

	2011	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	Change: 2013 over 2012
	million tonnes			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**298.1**	**304.1**	**308.3**	**1.4**
Bovine meat	67.3	67.4	67.5	0.2
Poultry meat	102.6	104.9	106.8	1.8
Pigmeat	109.2	112.7	114.6	1.7
Ovine meat	13.4	13.4	13.7	1.5
Trade	**29.0**	**29.7**	**30.1**	**1.1**
Bovine meat	7.9	8.1	8.4	4.9
Poultry meat	12.8	13.1	13.0	-0.4
Pigmeat	7.3	7.5	7.4	-2.1
Ovine meat	0.8	0.8	1.0	16.3
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	42.5	43.0	43.1	0.3
Developed (kg/yr)	78.8	79.0	78.8	-0.3
Developing (kg/yr)	32.5	33.1	33.5	1.0

FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	**2011**	**2012**	**2013** *Jan-Oct*	**Change: Jan-Oct 2013 over Jan-Oct 2012 %**
	183	182	183	1.2

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Major Meat Exporters and Importers



Moderate production growth; trade mixed

World meat production is anticipated to expand modestly in 2013 to reach 308.3 million tonnes, an increase of 4.2 million tonnes, or 1.4 percent, compared to 2012. Growth will be concentrated in the developing countries, which are also the main centres of rising demand.

At the international level, prices have remained high by historical standards for the past two years. The **FAO Meat Price Index** (2002-04=100) averaged 184 in October 2013, little changed when compared to October 2012. So far this year, a reduction in feed costs has facilitated some price decrease for poultry; however, prices of the other categories of meat have remained either static, in the case of bovine and ovine meat, or increased, in the case of pig meat.

International meat trade is forecast to reach 30.1 million tonnes in 2013 – representing 10 percent of global production. Overall, trade is predicted to increase by 1.1 percent, a slower pace than in 2012, and well below the rates of 6 percent and 7 percent seen in 2010 and 2011, respectively. This is a reflection of improved national supplies in a number of importing countries and a fall in production in some of the principal exporters. However, there are marked differences in trade in the different varieties of meat, with moderate growth forecast for bovine meat and a substantial increase for ovine meat, while poultry may remain unchanged and pig meat decline.

BOVINE MEAT

Production: Strongest growth in South America/Oceania; North America falls

Bovine meat production is forecast to hover around 67.5 million tonnes in 2013, a mere 0.2 percent more than in 2012. Over the past 5 years, this figure has changed little; in 2009, for example, it stood at 67.3 million tonnes, almost the same level as it is today. The limited upwards movement is being led by the developing countries, which collectively account for almost 60 percent of production and where 2.0 percent growth is anticipated. As for the

Figure 1. Gains in global meat trade in 2013

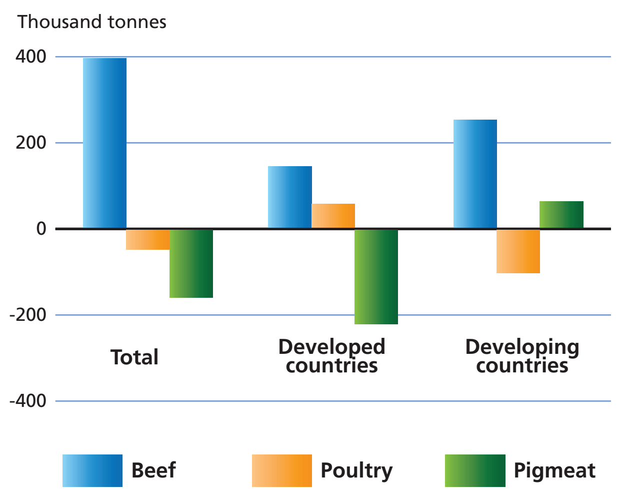


Table 1. World meat market at a glance

	2011	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	Change: 2013 over 2012
	million tonnes			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**298.1**	**304.1**	**308.3**	**1.4**
Bovine meat	67.3	67.4	67.5	0.2
Poultry meat	102.6	104.9	106.8	1.8
Pigmeat	109.2	112.7	114.6	1.7
Ovine meat	13.4	13.4	13.7	1.5
Trade	**29.0**	**29.7**	**30.1**	**1.1**
Bovine meat	7.9	8.1	8.4	4.9
Poultry meat	12.8	13.1	13.0	-0.4
Pigmeat	7.3	7.5	7.4	-2.1
Ovine meat	0.8	0.8	1.0	16.3
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/yr)	42.5	43.0	43.1	0.3
Developed (kg/yr)	78.8	79.0	78.8	-0.3
Developing (kg/yr)	32.5	33.1	33.5	1.0
FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	**2011**	**2012**	**2013 *Jan-Oct***	**Change: Jan-Oct 2013 over Jan-Oct 2012 %**
	183	182	183	1.2

developed countries, they are predicted to face a decline of 2.2 percent, mainly due to a sharp fall in North America.

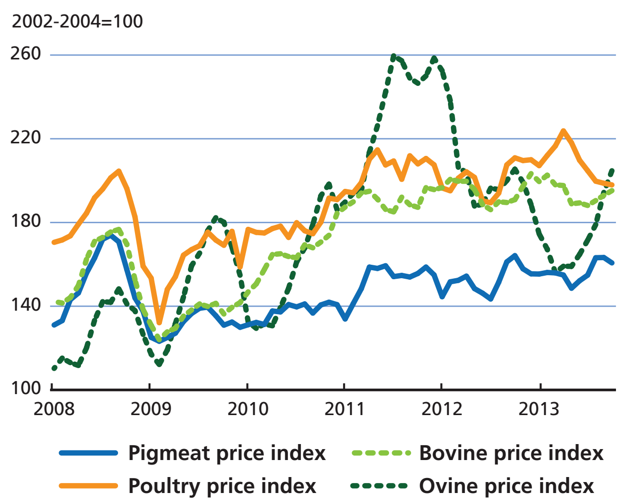
In **South America**, cattle availabilities and slaughter have been rising, particularly in **Argentina**, **Brazil**, **Paraguay** and **Uruguay**, following two years of herd rebuilding. For Argentina, this process has been amplified in 2013 by an augmentation of slaughter rates in the face of higher production costs; consequently, output could increase by 7 percent to 2.7 million tonnes. In neighbouring Paraguay and Uruguay, strong growth is also anticipated, spurred by international demand and sustained cattle prices, and supported by excellent pasture conditions. Brazil, the world's second largest beef producer after the US, is on track to reach a record 9.5 million tonnes. In **Asia**, **India**, the fifth largest bovine meat producer, is forecast to record additional growth – approximately half of production goes to export. Output continues to rise in the **Republic of Korea,** reflecting government slaughter subsidies and falling profitability in the light of competition from lower priced domestic pork. In **China**, production remains around 6.5 million tonnes, a level which has been unchanged for the past four years, as the sector comes to terms with labour shortages and high costs that have obliged many small-scale producers to cease operations.

Most parts of **Africa** have received reasonable rainfall during the current season, which has improved pasture conditions and led to a moderate increase in bovine meat production, overall. **Egypt** could witness a limited recovery, after the extensive culling in 2012 due to a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) outbreak. An exception to the trend may be **South Africa,** where output could be unchanged, as dry conditions negatively affected pastures, and feed and forage availability. Overall, **developed countries'** production is forecast to drop by 2.2 percent, as several of the major producers contract. The **United States**, the world's largest producer, is on track to record a 4 percent fall due to diminished slaughter – a situation that stems from a decline in the production of calves linked to drought-related herd reduction. The same factors may lead to a 7 percent drop in neighbouring **Canada**. In the **EU**, the world's third largest beef producer at 7.6 million tonnes, the decline is expected to be more modest, only 2 percent, as the long-term reduction in the Union's cattle herd is slowing – with dairy cattle set to increase in 2013 and beef cattle showing only a small reduction. By contrast, in **Oceania**, a fall in feed prices have boosted production in **Australia**. In the **Russian Federation**, improved herd management should contribute to an increase in output.

Trade: China's imports grow; Brazil retains premier export position

Despite prices being at their highest levels ever, world trade in bovine meat is anticipated to grow in 2013, by 4.9 percent, to 8.4 million tonnes. Consumer demand, rising incomes and a shortage of domestic supplies in some countries have been important contributors to the expansion in trade.

Figure 2. Limited supplies and strong demand sustain meat prices



China may see imports exceed 900 000 tonnes, representing 11 percent of trade. Demand continues to be stimulated by rising incomes. Additionally, some consumers have switched from poultry to other meats following an outbreak of avian influenza at the start of the year. Supplies in 2013 have been sourced mainly in **Australia** followed by **Uruguay**, **New Zealand**, **Canada** and **Argentina**. Elsewhere in Asia, imports by **Japan, Vietnam** and **Malaysia** could increase moderately, while purchases by the **Republic of Korea** are anticipated to remain depressed, as a consequence of ample domestic supplies and price competition from other types of meat. Sales to the **Russian Federation** and the **United States**, the two main importers, are forecast to decrease as a result of the exceptionally high prices – and in the case of the Russian Federation, rising domestic supply. **EU** imports are anticipated to rise, stemming from a production decrease and high internal prices.

Growth in **exports** is forecast for both **Brazil** and **Australia,** by 4 percent and 8 percent, respectively, in response to generally strong demand, which has also stimulated shipments by **India** and the **United States**. These four countries together supply over 65 percent of bovine meat trade. Elsewhere, **New Zealand, Uruguay, Paraguay**, **Argentina** and **Belarus,** which together represent roughly a further 20 percent of trade, are all anticipated to see amplified sales – substantially so in all cases, except New Zealand. Conversely, shipments by **Canada**, **Mexico** and **Nicaragua** are forecast to decrease significantly and those of the **EU** to remain stable.

PIGMEAT

Growth in Asia to sustain production

Continuing several years of expansion, production of pig meat is expected to grow by 1.7 percent to a record level of 114.6 million tonnes in 2013. Most of the increase is forecast to come from developing countries, where almost two-thirds of production originates. Conversely, the developed countries overall are expected to face a small decline. **Asia** is the leading pig meat producing region, accounting for almost 60 percent of the total. Strong consumer demand and government support policies are anticipated to result in **China**'s output reaching 54.8 million tonnes, nearly half of world output. Recovery from FMD depletion continues to boost production in the **Republic of Korea**. Elsewhere in Asia, slight to moderate growth is forecast in **Vietnam**, the **Philippines**, **Japan**, **Thailand** and **Indonesia –** in some instances, limited by competition from other types of meat.

In the **Americas**, **Brazil**, the world's fourth largest producer, is set to increase output, stimulated by improved prices. Steady growth is also anticipated for **Mexico**, underpinned by improved genetics and productivity, which are translating into more piglets per litter and higher animal weights.

In the **EU,** at 22.5 million tonnes, the second most important producer after China, compliance with animal welfare requirements relating to the housing of sows is expected to depress output for a second year. In the **United States**, lower feed costs and increased slaughter, associated with an expansion of the breeding herd, mean that it is on track to register growth, albeit limited. **Canadian** producers' struggles to remain profitable have resulted in a number ceasing operations – consequently a small decrease in output is anticipated. In the **Russian Federation**, reduced feed prices and government policies favouring large-scale farms are expected to prompt a 4 percent expansion.

Trade declines

Reduced output among some of the principal exporting countries and a decrease in demand by several major importing countries are projected to lead to a decline in 2013 pig meat trade with shipments dropping by 2 percent, to 7.4 million tonnes. Imports by Asian countries, representing half of total trade, are set to record a decrease of 2.4 percent. Procurement by the **Republic of Korea** is forecast to register a substantial drop for the second year in a row, falling by around 100 000 tonnes, or 20 percent. This sharp decline is consequent on a build-up of stocks and low domestic prices following a strong recovery of production after a FMD outbreak in 2011. **Japan**, the largest importer, is anticipated to cut purchases by 4 percent, due to expanding production and competition from poultry and imported beef. Imports by **China** are expected to rise 6 percent, as domestic production has been unable to keep up with demand. In **Europe**, deliveries to the **Russian Federation** fell by 15 percent in the first eight months of this year and are expected to finish the year well below 2012, reflecting growing production, a fall in domestic prices and animal health-related import restrictions. In the **Ukraine**, after imports more than doubled in 2012, animal disease and public health restrictions introduced during the first part of the year have led to a sharp fall off in purchases, now anticipated to finish the year 30 percent lower. Imports are also down substantially in **Belarus**, mainly due to restrictions on trade with the Russian Federation related to outbreaks of African swine fever in some regions. Elsewhere, **Mexico** and the **United States** purchases are anticipated to decrease, while some smaller-scale importers, including **Australia** and **Angola**, could see imports grow.

In terms of exports, limited availability in the **EU**, the **United States**, **Canada** and **Brazil**, which account for 85 percent of world sales, represents a constraint to trade. Additionally, **Brazil** has faced health and animal disease-based access restrictions in some markets. As a group, the above four countries are anticipated to record a 3 percent reduction in sales. This will be counterbalanced to a limited extent by larger shipments by smaller-scale exporting countries, including **China**, **Chile**, **Mexico** and **Thailand**. Sales by Mexico, in particular, have risen substantially so far this year, assisted by its newly recognized status as free of classical swine fever.

POULTRY

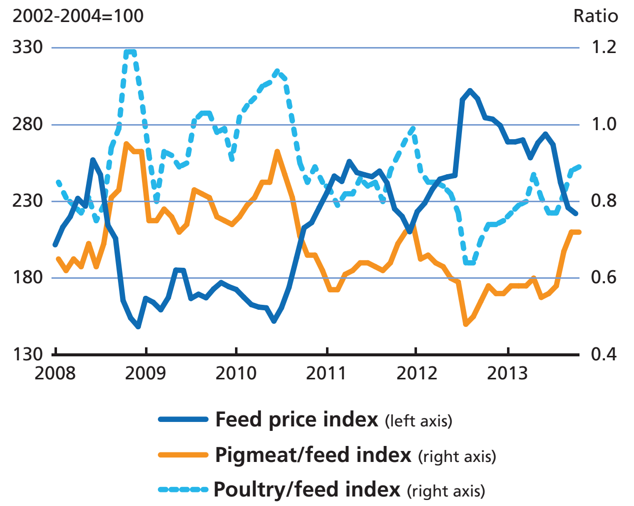
Production: China weighs on growth

Global poultry production is anticipated to rise by 1.8 percent to 107 million tonnes. Unlike bovine and pig meat, growth is foreseen in both developing and developed country groupings. Competitive pricing of poultry relative to other meats is an important element in its momentum. However, while production has been stimulated by lower feed costs in many countries, disease concerns in China have limited overall growth. Estimating 2013 output for **China** – currently the second largest producer but on trend to replace the United States as the major producing country in the coming years – remains difficult because of culling and limitations on the retail sale of live poultry following an outbreak of H7N9 influenza strain in the early part of the year. Furthermore, consumer confidence in poultry meat has diminished and sales have suffered. Consequently, China's poultry output has been provisionally set as unchanged from 2012, in contrast with the 2.6 percent increase originally projected. The outlook is more positive for the rest of the world. In the **United States,** a 2.4 percent increase is anticipated as production recovers from stagnation in 2012, aided by improved profitability. Elsewhere, growth is forecast for the **EU**, **Brazil** and the **Russian Federation** and continued rapid expansion is anticipated for **India**. Among the top 20 producing countries, apart from the uncertainty surrounding China, only **Japan** might register a fall in output, of 0.7 percent, in response to oversupply and associated reduced prices.

Trade stalls

Poultry is the most traded category of meat, representing almost 45 percent of total trade. While the volume has doubled over the past decade, growth slowed in 2012 and is forecast to be little changed this year. Imports for **Africa** as a whole are forecast to rise by some 4 percent. Among the main importing countries, **Angola**, **Benin,**

Figure 3. Pork and poultry producers benefit from reduced feed costs



Ghana and **Egypt** are all anticipated to purchase more, as income growth strengthens demand, while imports of **South Africa** are forecast to remain unchanged . In **Egypt**, culling associated with avian influenza, combined with FMD-induced high beef prices, have provided an additional stimulus to imports. Imports by **Asian countries**, the main trade destination, are forecast to be little changed. While slight to moderate growth is foreseen for **Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Iraq,** the **United Arab Emirates** and **Kazakhstan**, among others, imports by **China** are forecast to be static as consumer concerns over H7N9 have weighed on demand. In **Japan** and the **Republic of Korea**, abundant domestic supplies have reduced demand for imports. In Europe, deliveries to the **Russian Federation** are expected to fall by 3 percent. Imports by the Federation remain at less than half of what they were in the mid-2000s, because of a considerable increase in domestic production. Likewise, rising poultry production in the **European Union** is forecast to prompt a drop of 5 percent in imports. In the Americas, **Mexico** is anticipated to decrease its imports, while those of **Canada** may rise slightly.

The four leading exporters, **Brazil,** the **United States**, the **EU** and **China,** which together account for almost three-quarters of global trade, have seen little expansion in sales in recent years. Instead, most growth has come from second-tier exporters, including **Argentina**, **Turkey**, the **Ukraine**, **Belarus, Iran** and the **Republic of Korea.** Of the big four, the United States is expected to see sales remain unchanged while the others are anticipated see a fall in trade. In the second grouping of countries, some should maintain growth, for example Argentina, Turkey and the Ukraine, while the others are anticipated to see either no increase or a decline, as a result of stagnant or falling import demand from their principal markets. Exports from Turkey**,** which may be up a much as 20 percent for the year, have benefited from rising regional demand, especially from Iraq and Syria. Exports by Argentina have risen steadily in recent years, underpinned by demand from Venezuela. Over the past five years, exports from the **Ukraine** have also increased substantially, directed mainly to its immediate neighbours and the Near East.

OVINE MEAT

Production: steady in most countries

Ovine meat continues to show modest growth, following a period of stagnation, and is forecast to rise 1.5 percent to 13.7 million tonnes. Developing countries account for three-quarters of output, with the largest producers being **China**, **India**, **Nigeria**, **Pakistan** and **Algeria**. Satisfactory pasture conditions have set the basis for flock rebuilding for many of the major producing areas of Asia and Africa. Ovine meat is an important element in the diet of countries in North Africa and the Near East and particular developed countries, including **New Zealand**, **Iceland** and the **United Kingdom**. In developed countries, the main growth is forecast to come from **Australia** and **New Zealand**. In the case of Australia, sheep meat production began increasing in 2011 and is set to continue. For New Zealand, drought during the early part of the year resulted in increased culling and consequent herd reduction. Therefore, while meat production for 2013 grew, the outlook is for a decline for the 2013/14 season as a result of a reduction in the breeding flock. In the **EU**, the second largest producer, the long-term decline in output may have been arrested.

Demand rising in China and the Near East

Trade in ovine meat is set to register a second strong year and could grow by 16 percent to 961 000 tonnes. Most of the increase is anticipated to stem from **China,** where imports have risen significantly in the past three years. Also, substantial growth in demand is evident in a number of markets including the **EU**, the **United States**, the **United Arab Emirates**, **Qatar** and **Malaysia**. Almost 85 percent of world trade, excluding live animals, is supplied by **Australia** and **New Zealand**. A shift in market demand to China and the Near East is leading to a change in the type of meat shipped, with a movement towards whole carcasses, including offal, as opposed to a preference for only the higher value cuts which characterizes the markets of the EU and the United States. **India** has also seen sales grow this year, mainly to the Middle East, especially the **United Arab Emirates** and **Saudi Arabia**. **Uruguay** has also boosted its exports, focussing on **China** and **Brazil**.

MEAT: MAJOR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS: JUNE - OCTOBER 2013*

COUNTRY	PRODUCT	DATE	POLICY CATEGORY/INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Bilateral/Multilateral	All	Aug-13	Market regulation	Announced agreement between China and Vietnam on animal disease control and human health safeguards for cross-border trade in live animals.
Brazil	Beef	Jul-13	Import ban lifted	Lifted ban on imports of cattle from the San Pedro region of Paraguay.
Chile	Beef	Jun-13	Import ban lifted	Granted full market access granted for beef imports from Canada.
China	Beef	Jun-13	Import ban lifted	Removed foot-and-mouth disease-linked prohibition on imports of beef from Colombia.
European Union	Poultry	Jul-13	Export subsidies lifted	Ended export subsidies for poultry.
	Ovine	Jul-13	Market regulation	Granted duty-free quota for imports of lamb from the Ukraine.
	All	Aug-13	Import ban lifted	Lifted trade barriers with Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.
	Beef	Sep-13	Import ban lifted	Reopened market to beef imports from Chile.
Indonesia	Beef	Jun-13	Import ban lifted	Reopened market for US meat and bone meal (MBM), bone-in beef, bone-derived gelatin and beef offal imports.
Mexico	Pigmeat	Jul-13	Import ban	Banned imports of live pigs from the US due to presence of porcine epidemic diarrhea (PED) virus.
New Zealand	Pigmeat	Jun-13	Import ban	Banned the import of raw pigmeat, pending a ruling by the Supreme Court, due to concerns over porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS).
Paraguay	Beef	Jul-13	Export ban lifted	Announced all government-registered abattoirs in Paraguay are now able to market beef to Chile, following agreement on health and food safety standards.
Qatar	Poultry	Jun-13	Import ban lifted	Lifted a ban on imports of poultry meat from Thailand, originally imposed following 2003 outbreak of avian influenza.
Russia	Pigmeat	Oct-13	Import ban	Banned imports from 10 meat processing plants in Brazil due to concern over the presence of the growth promoter rectopamine.
	Pigmeat	Aug-13	Import ban lifted	Lifted the ban on breeding pigs from Lithuania, imposed because of an outbreak of classical swine fever.

* 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/

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*
ASIA	**128 501**	**131 126**	**14 361**	**14 931**	**4 812**	**4 890**	**138 049**	**141 167**
China	83 736	85 255	3 726	4 233	1 816	1 779	85 647	87 709
of which Hong Kong, SAR	201	206	1 926	2 030	840	827	1 287	1 409
India	6 595	6 946	2	2	1 365	1 427	5 232	5 520
Indonesia	3 053	3 109	53	53	5	5	3 100	3 157
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2 235	2 273	167	228	27	39	2 375	2 462
Japan	3 259	3 242	3 124	3 080	10	11	6 373	6 312
Korea, Republic of	2 135	2 322	984	881	35	46	3 085	3 157
Malaysia	1 697	1 704	264	281	43	52	1 918	1 933
Pakistan	2 793	2 910	4	4	61	65	2 735	2 848
Philippines	3 133	3 221	338	313	26	15	3 445	3 519
Saudi Arabia	784	794	1 008	1 021	61	65	1 731	1 750
Singapore	115	116	317	300	25	25	407	390
Thailand	2 600	2 615	39	37	850	817	1 790	1 835
Turkey	2 645	2 685	94	100	332	387	2 407	2 398
Viet Nam	4 221	4 301	1 161	1 176	20	20	5 362	5 456
AFRICA	**17 040**	**17 282**	**2 892**	**3 119**	**146**	**157**	**19 787**	**20 244**
Algeria	732	746	95	84	-	-	827	829
Angola	230	234	563	621	-	-	792	855
Egypt	1 873	1 919	534	663	4	6	2 403	2 576
Nigeria	1 469	1 479	1	1	1	-	1 469	1 480
South Africa	2 850	2 865	463	463	30	35	3 282	3 292
CENTRAL AMERICA	**8 880**	**8 941**	**2 626**	**2 569**	**512**	**486**	**10 994**	**11 024**
Cuba	299	297	267	272	-	-	566	569
Mexico	6 109	6 126	1 648	1 588	259	257	7 498	7 457
SOUTH AMERICA	**39 271**	**40 154**	**1 007**	**1 045**	**7 703**	**7 870**	**32 576**	**33 329**
Argentina	4 845	5 119	39	39	552	587	4 333	4 572
Brazil	24 649	25 065	61	74	6 222	6 185	18 488	18 954
Chile	1 503	1 576	276	306	314	312	1 466	1 569
Colombia	2 157	2 165	96	110	11	30	2 241	2 245
Uruguay	648	680	32	36	361	402	319	314
Venezuela	1 574	1 541	413	386	-	-	1 986	1 927
NORTH AMERICA	**46 832**	**46 866**	**2 346**	**2 336**	**9 328**	**9 119**	**39 850**	**40 084**
Canada	4 331	4 245	794	810	1 708	1 675	3 417	3 380
United States of America	42 500	42 621	1 539	1 512	7 620	7 444	36 419	36 689
EUROPE	**57 522**	**57 638**	**5 216**	**4 849**	**4 650**	**4 715**	**58 088**	**57 772**
Belarus	1 036	1 072	185	134	390	445	831	761
European Union	44 899	44 767	1 398	1 411	4 007	3 985	42 291	42 193
Russian Federation	7 688	7 916	2 733	2 517	28	27	10 393	10 407
Ukraine	2 079	2 049	389	287	120	148	2 347	2 188
OCEANIA	**6 032**	**6 286**	**421**	**429**	**2 575**	**2 814**	**3 878**	**3 901**
Australia	4 154	4 321	220	223	1 712	1 873	2 663	2 672
New Zealand	1 387	1 467	54	57	860	938	581	586
WORLD	**304 078**	**308 292**	**28 869**	**29 279**	**29 725**	**30 051**	**303 222**	**307 520**
Developing countries	184 492	188 265	16 765	17 550	13 120	13 345	188 137	192 471
Developed countries	119 586	120 027	12 104	11 729	16 605	16 706	115 085	115 050
LIFDCs	28 366	29 108	3 033	3 213	1 572	1 604	29 827	30 717
LDCs	10 039	10 185	1 395	1 477	9	10	11 425	11 652

[1] Including "other meat".

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*	2012 *estim.*	2013 *f'cast*
ASIA	**17 087**	**17 399**	**3 453**	**3 909**	**1 711**	**1 752**	**18 780**	**19 553**
China	6 474	6 532	566	930	153	133	6 887	7 329
India	2 763	2 901	1	1	1 346	1 400	1 418	1 502
Indonesia	534	570	46	45	1	1	579	614
Iran, Islamic Republic of	238	238	127	132	2	2	363	368
Japan	519	505	739	767	2	2	1 256	1 267
Korea, Republic of	312	336	320	324	3	9	577	650
Malaysia	30	30	163	187	9	12	183	206
Pakistan	1 499	1 500	3	3	27	28	1 475	1 475
Philippines	303	305	117	118	6	3	414	420
AFRICA	**6 646**	**6 710**	**768**	**894**	**75**	**79**	**7 339**	**7 525**
Algeria	129	130	89	76	-	-	219	206
Angola	95	95	129	135	-	-	224	230
Egypt	763	776	373	500	1	2	1 135	1 275
South Africa	820	820	9	9	10	11	819	818
CENTRAL AMERICA	**2 551**	**2 519**	**367**	**368**	**348**	**304**	**2 570**	**2 583**
Mexico	1 821	1 775	228	233	148	126	1 901	1 882
SOUTH AMERICA	**14 939**	**15 337**	**413**	**469**	**2 218**	**2 470**	**13 134**	**13 336**
Argentina	2 507	2 680	1	1	185	203	2 323	2 478
Brazil	9 310	9 505	51	61	1 458	1 522	7 903	8 044
Chile	198	205	172	202	7	6	363	400
Colombia	816	802	2	2	10	30	808	774
Uruguay	488	511	-	-	324	363	164	149
Venezuela	523	494	169	185	-	-	692	680
NORTH AMERICA	**12 927**	**12 378**	**1 204**	**1 210**	**1 464**	**1 432**	**12 634**	**12 197**
Canada	1 076	1 000	284	313	305	263	1 026	1 066
United States of America	11 851	11 377	916	893	1 159	1 169	11 604	11 127
EUROPE	**10 490**	**10 330**	**1 425**	**1 391**	**477**	**534**	**11 438**	**11 187**
European Union	7 764	7 603	304	337	289	292	7 779	7 648
Russian Federation	1 649	1 665	996	926	8	9	2 636	2 582
Ukraine	365	350	7	8	9	9	362	349
OCEANIA	**2 800**	**2 870**	**58**	**56**	**1 756**	**1 872**	**1 090**	**1 040**
Australia	2 133	2 191	12	10	1 282	1 383	852	803
New Zealand	648	660	10	11	472	486	185	185
WORLD	**67 440**	**67 544**	**7 689**	**8 298**	**8 050**	**8 443**	**66 984**	**67 421**
Developing countries	38 138	38 882	4 118	4 718	4 339	4 589	37 868	39 011
Developed countries	29 301	28 661	3 571	3 579	3 711	3 854	29 116	28 410
LIFDCs	10 565	10 829	741	877	1 511	1 540	9 795	10 166
LDCs	4 166	4 221	188	195	4	3	4 350	4 413

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2012 *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*
ASIA	**7 847**	**7 906**	**404**	**495**	**47**	**57**	**8 204**	**8 345**
Bangladesh	211	219	-	-	-	-	211	219
China	3 932	3 927	159	246	6	5	4 085	4 169
India	910	920	-	-	12	21	898	899
Iran, Islamic Republic of	240	245	1	1	-	-	241	246
Pakistan	450	455	-	-	18	20	432	435
Saudi Arabia	97	101	26	20	5	5	118	116
Turkey	300	310	1	1	-	-	301	311
AFRICA	**2 754**	**2 778**	**31**	**30**	**31**	**33**	**2 754**	**2 774**
Algeria	305	315	3	4	-	-	308	318
Nigeria	470	475	-	-	-	-	470	475
South Africa	163	160	5	4	-	-	168	164
Sudan	220	200	-	-	3	5	217	195
CENTRAL AMERICA	**132**	**134**	**18**	**17**	**-**	**-**	**150**	**151**
Mexico	102	104	8	7	-	-	110	111
SOUTH AMERICA	**325**	**329**	**6**	**8**	**22**	**22**	**309**	**315**
Brazil	115	117	6	8	-	-	121	124
NORTH AMERICA	**87**	**89**	**96**	**117**	**6**	**5**	**177**	**201**
United States of America	71	73	79	97	6	5	144	165
EUROPE	**1 270**	**1 274**	**193**	**192**	**29**	**34**	**1 434**	**1 432**
European Union	955	954	154	169	22	27	1 087	1 095
Russian Federation	195	200	10	12	-	-	205	212
OCEANIA	**1 035**	**1 141**	**31**	**35**	**692**	**810**	**374**	**365**
Australia	564	621	1	1	342	400	223	221
New Zealand	470	520	2	3	350	410	122	113
WORLD	**13 450**	**13 650**	**780**	**893**	**827**	**961**	**13 403**	**13 582**
Developing countries	10 284	10 364	462	557	99	112	10 647	10 809
Developed countries	3 166	3 286	317	337	727	850	2 756	2 773
LIFDCs	3 824	3 876	40	43	18	29	3 846	3 890
LDCs	1 603	1 624	5	5	3	5	1 605	1 625

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2012 *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*
ASIA	**64 076**	**65 817**	**3 405**	**3 324**	**451**	**515**	**66 989**	**68 616**
China	53 361	54 811	1 252	1 327	377	426	54 236	55 712
of which Hong Kong, SAR	140	145	524	550	122	158	541	536
India	329	329	1	1	-	-	330	330
Indonesia	729	736	1	1	-	-	730	737
Japan	1 297	1 305	1 259	1 208	1	1	2 555	2 512
Korea, D.P.R.	115	120	2	2	-	-	117	122
Korea, Republic of	1 086	1 240	508	406	2	4	1 551	1 632
Malaysia	230	230	13	12	7	13	236	230
Philippines	1 788	1 836	101	95	6	6	1 883	1 925
Thailand	870	875	3	3	28	35	844	843
Viet Nam	3 160	3 200	37	35	20	20	3 177	3 215
AFRICA	**1 305**	**1 319**	**268**	**299**	**8**	**11**	**1 564**	**1 607**
Madagascar	56	56	-	-	-	-	56	56
Nigeria	243	245	-	-	-	-	243	245
South Africa	324	321	43	47	4	7	364	361
Uganda	120	123	-	-	-	-	120	123
CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 758**	**1 805**	**802**	**774**	**121**	**137**	**2 439**	**2 441**
Cuba	180	176	42	45	-	-	222	221
Mexico	1 227	1 270	614	583	100	118	1 741	1 735
SOUTH AMERICA	**5 398**	**5 514**	**174**	**182**	**888**	**869**	**4 684**	**4 826**
Argentina	331	350	32	33	1	1	361	382
Brazil	3 477	3 519	1	2	711	690	2 768	2 831
Chile	584	620	25	29	174	177	435	473
Colombia	217	217	36	45	-	-	253	262
Venezuela	175	178	30	18	-	-	205	196
NORTH AMERICA	**12 538**	**12 626**	**703**	**664**	**3 538**	**3 346**	**9 665**	**9 933**
Canada	1 980	1 952	264	246	1 206	1 200	1 038	998
United States of America	10 558	10 674	434	413	2 333	2 146	8 622	8 930
EUROPE	**27 099**	**27 042**	**1 664**	**1 428**	**2 479**	**2 451**	**26 284**	**26 020**
Belarus	428	444	135	101	145	141	418	404
European Union	22 663	22 505	20	26	2 266	2 243	20 417	20 288
Russian Federation	2 520	2 611	1 088	958	2	2	3 606	3 566
Serbia	280	280	19	18	10	10	289	288
Ukraine	600	590	263	184	29	25	833	748
OCEANIA	**492**	**486**	**255**	**261**	**35**	**34**	**714**	**713**
Australia	351	344	195	198	34	33	514	510
Papua New Guinea	67	67	7	8	-	-	74	75
WORLD	**112 666**	**114 610**	**7 270**	**6 931**	**7 520**	**7 363**	**112 339**	**114 156**
Developing countries	70 706	72 617	3 305	3 278	1 463	1 525	72 508	74 360
Developed countries	41 959	41 993	3 965	3 653	6 057	5 838	39 831	39 796
LIFDCs	4 177	4 254	247	247	10	9	4 414	4 491
LDCs	1 432	1 465	187	210	-	-	1 619	1 675

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

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2012 *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*	**2012** *estim.*	**2013** *f'cast*
ASIA	**37 570**	**38 068**	**7 045**	**7 148**	**2 578**	**2 542**	**42 035**	**42 674**
China	18 510	18 517	1 743	1 724	1 263	1 200	18 990	19 041
of which Hong Kong, SAR	47	47	1 073	965	649	617	470	395
India	2 447	2 648	-	-	6	5	2 441	2 643
Indonesia	1 671	1 681	-	1	-	-	1 671	1 682
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 740	1 773	37	93	23	35	1 754	1 831
Japan	1 430	1 420	1 093	1 071	7	8	2 516	2 483
Korea, Republic of	727	736	143	138	30	33	840	840
Kuwait	39	39	131	140	1	1	170	178
Malaysia	1 435	1 442	68	58	27	28	1 476	1 472
Saudi Arabia	590	595	810	818	30	32	1 370	1 381
Singapore	96	96	146	134	11	11	231	219
Thailand	1 538	1 548	2	10	770	731	771	827
Turkey	1 699	1 713	84	90	311	366	1 472	1 436
Yemen	147	142	105	113	-	-	252	255
AFRICA	**4 925**	**5 035**	**1 794**	**1 864**	**24**	**25**	**6 695**	**6 873**
Angola	23	24	301	330	-	-	324	354
South Africa	1 519	1 541	405	403	10	11	1 914	1 932
CENTRAL AMERICA	**4 321**	**4 363**	**1 420**	**1 393**	**41**	**43**	**5 700**	**5 713**
Cuba	35	35	210	215	-	-	245	250
Mexico	2 858	2 875	784	751	10	12	3 632	3 614
SOUTH AMERICA	**18 302**	**18 663**	**412**	**386**	**4 508**	**4 442**	**14 206**	**14 607**
Argentina	1 825	1 905	6	5	331	348	1 500	1 562
Brazil	11 716	11 892	2	4	4 029	3 948	7 689	7 948
Chile	692	721	79	75	125	121	646	675
Venezuela	867	860	213	182	-	-	1 080	1 041
NORTH AMERICA	**21 031**	**21 523**	**332**	**335**	**4 281**	**4 298**	**17 016**	**17 569**
Canada	1 237	1 254	225	228	177	193	1 284	1 289
United States of America	19 794	20 269	103	102	4 104	4 105	15 727	16 275
EUROPE	**17 468**	**17 796**	**1 767**	**1 672**	**1 580**	**1 611**	**17 655**	**17 857**
European Union	12 475	12 663	820	779	1 348	1 341	11 947	12 101
Russian Federation	3 234	3 350	593	575	17	15	3 810	3 910
Ukraine	1 065	1 060	118	95	81	113	1 102	1 042
OCEANIA	**1 285**	**1 360**	**72**	**73**	**50**	**56**	**1 309**	**1 376**
Australia	1 084	1 144	11	12	40	43	1 057	1 113
New Zealand	175	190	1	1	10	13	166	178
WORLD	**104 902**	**106 807**	**12 842**	**12 870**	**13 063**	**13 017**	**104 616**	**106 668**
Developing countries	61 385	62 367	8 787	8 907	7 123	7 023	63 048	64 250
Developed countries	43 517	44 440	4 055	3 964	5 939	5 994	41 568	42 419
LIFDCs	8 088	8 399	1 973	2 013	27	19	10 033	10 393
LDCs	2 207	2 228	990	1 040	1	1	3 196	3 266

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

	Bovine meat prices *(USD per tonne)*			Ovine meat price *(USD per tonne)*	Pig meat prices *(USD per tonne)*		
Period	**Australia**	**United States**	**Brazil**	**New Zealand**	**United States**	**Brazil**	**Germany**
Annual (Jan/Dec)							
2006	2 522	3 803	2 219	2 392	1 986	2 134	1935
2007	2 544	4 023	2 367	2 498	2 117	2200	1907
2008	3 024	4 325	3 785	2 975	2 270	3 000	2364
2009	2 562	3 897	3 118	3 495	2 202	2 223	2035
2010	3 272	4 378	3 919	3 662	2 454	2 747	1913
2011	3 944	4 516	4 816	5 370	2 648	3 023	2169
2012	4 176	4 913	4 492	4 754	2 676	2 784	2233
Monthly							
2012 – October	4 064	4 722	4 512	4 759	2 719	2 929	2 507
2012 – November	4 297	4 947	4 495	4 615	2 636	2 901	2 372
2012 – December	4 429	5 326	4 436	4 368	2 705	2 854	2 280
2013 – January	4 362	5 171	4 382	4 044	2 753	2 852	2 253
2013 – February	4 273	5 562	4 365	3 875	2 710	2 898	2 283
2013 - March	4 157	5 271	4 430	3 616	2 781	2 955	2 221
2013 - April	4 112	5 390	4 358	3 685	2 670	3 000	2 233
2013 - May	3 804	5 313	4 179	3 684	2 593	2 882	2 124
2013 - June	3 692	5 453	4 222	3 815	2 628	2 744	2 258
2013 - July	3 724	5 299	4 230	3 973	2 664	2 725	2 326
2013 - August	3 828	5 467	4 128	4 146	2 717	2 756	2 536
2013 - September	3 909	5 353	4 304	4 502	2 739	2 891	2 483
2013 - October	4 004	5 350	4 350	4 742	2 700	2 880	2 430

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