Meat and meat products market summary

Struggling with high feed prices and stagnating consumption, global meat production in 2012 is forecast to grow by less than 2 percent to 302 million tonnes. As falling industry profitability has translated into modest output gains in the developed countries, most of the world expansion is likely to take place in the developing countries, which now account for 60 percent of world output. Virtually all of the sector growth in 2012 is forecast to stem from the feed-dependent poultry and pigmeat sectors, as gains in both bovine and sheep meat outputs are anticipated to be modest.

Concerns about the profitability of the meat sector have been compounded by a weakening of the growth of export markets, with trade expansion anticipated to slow down to 2 percent from 8 percent in 2011. Global meat exports are expected to edge up by about 600 000 tonnes to 29.4 million tonnes in 2012, mainly sustained by increased poultry and pig meat flows and with much of the market expansion likely to be captured by developing countries, in particular Brazil and India.

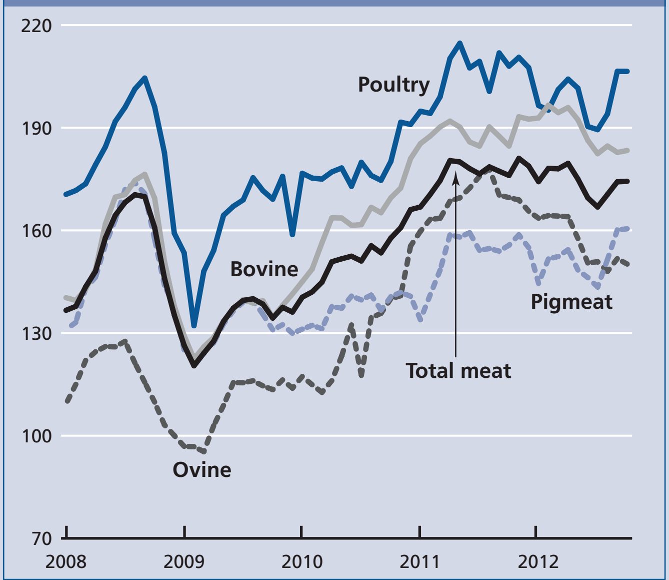
Escalating feed prices and slowing meat production growth have pushed up international meat prices in late 2012, to levels approaching the highs attained in 2011. Accordingly, the FAO meat price index, which has jumped by 5 percent since July 2012, averaged 174 points between January and October, which compares with 176 for the same period last year. Most of the recent increase in the meat price index reflect price gains for poultry and pigmeat, which have soared by 9 percent and 12 percent respectively since July.

Contact person:
Nancy.Morgan@fao.org

World meat market at a glance

	2010	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	Change: 2012 over 2011
	million tonnes			%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**294.2**	**297.1**	**301.8**	**1.6**
Bovine meat	66.7	66.6	66.8	0.4
Poultry meat	98.9	102.3	104.5	2.2
Pigmeat	109.3	108.8	110.8	1.9
Ovine meat	13.7	13.8	13.9	0.9
Trade	**26.7**	**28.8**	**29.4**	**2.2**
Bovine meat	7.7	8.0	8.0	1.0
Poultry meat	11.7	12.7	13.0	2.4
Pigmeat	6.2	7.1	7.4	3.0
Ovine meat	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.9
SUPPLY AND DEMAND INDICATORS				
Per caput food consumption:				
World (kg/year)	42.5	42.4	42.5	0.4
Developed (kg/year)	79.2	78.9	79.0	0.0
Developing (kg/year)	32.4	32.4	32.7	1.0
FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012** *Jan-Oct*	**Change: Jan-Oct 2012 over Jan-Oct 2011** %
	152	157	174	-1.0

FAO international meat price indices (2002-2004 = 100)

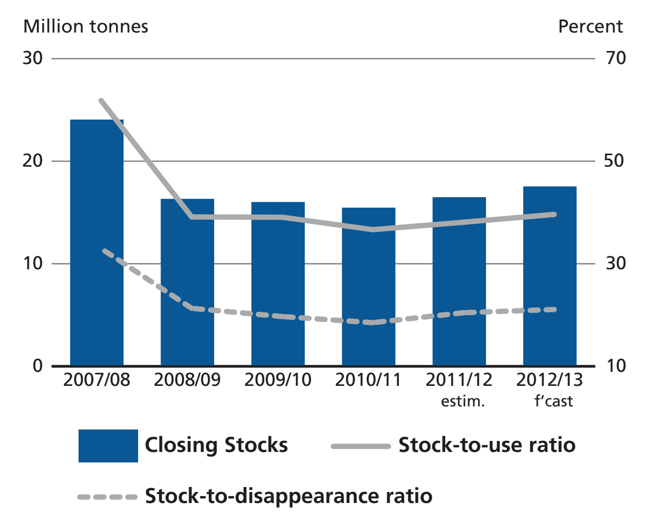


be constrained by rising production costs, especially given current prospects for falling world prices.

Deliveries from **Australia**, the world's third largest supplier, are set to rise from their 2011/12 levels, as exportable surplus expands sustained by greater domestic production. However, exports still remain below the country's historical levels of 3.61 million tonnes. A bumper crop is also expected to boost deliveries by **South Africa,** with the bulk of shipments directed to the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) market, and to the United States to fill its 2013 TRQ allocation. Exports by **Guatemala** are foreseen to be sustained by greater availabilities and competitive pricing. Sugar has become a key source of foreign exchange earnings for the country, with large investment targeting refined sugar export markets. The United States, the Republic of Korea, and Canada are the main destinations of Guatemala's sugar export. Similarly, sales by **Mexico** are anticipated to increase on account of greater production. However, the final amount of shipped sugar still will depend on the extent to which high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) substitutes for domestic sugar use. Production gains are also anticipated to enable **Cuba** to step up exports.

In light of the large domestic supplies, imports in Asia are forecast to decline somewhat in 2012/13. Much of the contraction would stem from lower purchases by **China**, reflecting expectations of an increasing domestic production and a slowdown in state purchases as stocks regain comfortable levels. After being the main driver of imports between 2009 and 2011, with shipments growing by 41 percent per year, China is expected to rely less on international markets in 2012/13. On the other hand, shipments into **Japan, Malaysia** and **Indonesia** are predicted to increase – in part to fulfil recent expansions in refining capacity for the latter country. In *Europe,* shipments to the EU are forecast to fall due to ample domestic availabilities. However, estimates for imports may be revised upwards if the ratification of the free trade agreement between Colombia, Peru and the EU takes effects in 2013. A similar agreement between the EU and six countries in Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) could take effect also next year, which would add pressure for EU's imports to increase further. As a result of falling domestic production, imports by the **Russian Federation**, once the world's largest sugar market, are expected to rise from 1 million tonnes in 2011/12 to 1.2 million tonnes in 2012/13. In the *rest of the world*, purchases by the United States**,** about half of which are managed through a TRQ system of 1.4 million tonnes, are forecast to drop somewhat, in light of the expected higher output. Total imports by countries in *Africa* are expected to expand further, in line with rising domestic consumption resulting from increasing population and per capita income.

Figure 46. Stocks held by the five major sugar exporters, stock-to-use ratio and stock-to-disappearance ratio



MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Despite high meat prices, prospects for growth in world output dampened down by high feed costs and market uncertainty

In 2012, meat producers, who were previously heading towards a year of expansion, have been scrambling to rebalance livestock supplies, as weak consumption and high feed costs depressed profit margins. Against this backdrop, global meat output is expected to grow by 2 percent only in 2012, to 301.8 million tonnes. Much of the expansion is anticipated to be concentrated in the developing countries, as more industrialized operations in the developed countries retrench in response to escalating costs and lacklustre consumption prospects.

Since the surge of grain prices in July 2012, the FAO meat price index has risen by 5 percent to 174, still short of the record levels witnessed in late 2011. However, compared with the beginning of the year, prices are virtually unchanged, with the meat index valued at 174-175 points. The apparent stability of the index masks diverging price movements of the various meat categories, with the feed-dependent poultry and pigmeat sectors gaining 5 percent and 11 percent between January and October. By contrast, beef prices, which hit new records in the first few months of the year, have shed 5 percent since January, with an even more pronounced decline of 8 percent observed in the sheepmeat market.

BOVINE MEAT

Global beef production growth dampened by drought, high feed prices and policies

Low cattle numbers in developed countries, high feed prices and reduced industry profitability are contributing to stagnating global beef production for the fifth consecutive year. With output virtually flat at 66.8 million tons in 2012, limited supplies led to near record beef prices in the first months of the year, with reduced animal numbers portending higher prices in 2013. This is despite an on-going liquidation of cattle in the **United States**, the world's largest beef producer, triggered by the 2012 drought, allegedly the worst in half a century. The downsizing of the US herd, initiated in 2008, has pushed cattle numbers to a 60 year low. Similarly, lingering drought problems are depressing slaughter weights and output in the **Russian Federation, Ukraine** and **Mexico.** In the **EU**, beef output is plummeting to the lowest level since the 1960s, partly reflecting an increasing efficiency in dairy production, which has reduced the number of dairy animals for slaughter, combined with lower government support to the sector. By contrast, favourable weather, excellent pasture and abundant forages are behind a 4 percent increase in beef output in **New Zealand** and a more modest gain in **Australia.** In **Canada,** production is anticipated to remain stable.

Figure 47. Gains in global meat trade in 2012

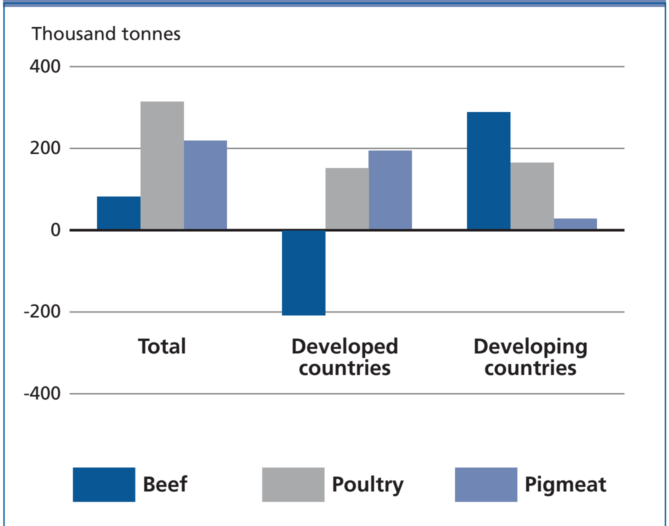


Table 17. World meat market at a glance

	2010	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	Change: 2012 over 2011
		million tonnes		%
WORLD BALANCE				
Production	**294.2**	**297.1**	**301.8**	**1.6**
Bovine meat	66.7	66.6	66.8	0.4
Poultry meat	98.9	102.3	104.5	2.2
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Developing (kg/year)	32.4	32.4	32.7	1.0
FAO MEAT PRICE INDEX (2002-2004=100)	**2010**	**2011**	**2012** *Jan-Oct*	**Change: Jan-Oct 2012 over Jan-Oct 2011** %
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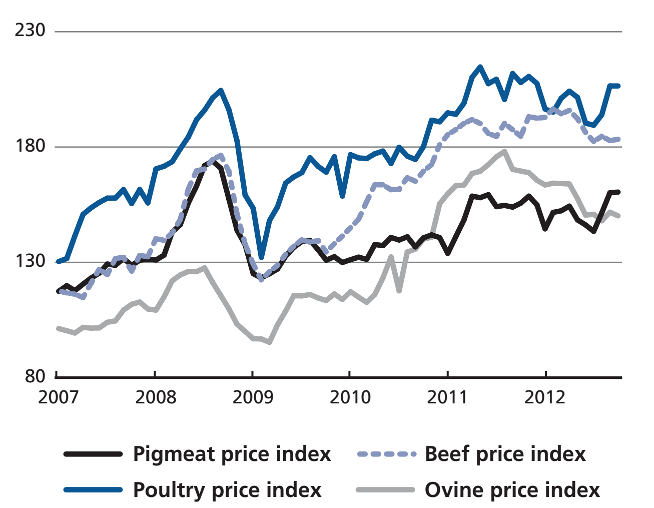
The contraction of output in the developed countries is anticipated to be offset by increases in the developing countries. In South America, cattle availabilities and slaughter have been rising particularly in **Argentina**, **Brazil, Paraguay** and **Uruguay,** following several years of herd rebuilding. In **Argentina**, historically high cattle prices and favourable profit margins are expected to boost beef production by 4 percent, despite restrictive export policies and the closure of an estimated 100 processing plants over the past two years. In Asia, production is expanding in **India** and **Vietnam,** sustained by investments into new processing operations. Beef output is forecast to soar in the **Republic of Korea,** reflecting a surge in slaughter numbers in response to government slaughter subsidies. In **China**, the sector is forecast to contract for the second consecutive year, as labour shortages and high production costs force small producers to exit the sector. In Africa, an early year FMD-outbreak in **Egypt** was followed by extensive culling of animals, with negative implications for output in the country. In the rest of the region, drought and high animal mortality rates in countries in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel also weighted negatively on bovine meat output in the region.

Imports of bovine meat rise despite high prices; India moves into position as the world's largest exporter

Despite price-induced declines in consumption in major developed markets, domestic supplies shortages are sustaining global demand for bovine meat trade, now forecast to rise by 1 percent to 8 million tonnes. Marked increases in imports are expected in the **United States,** the world's largest beef importer (and a major exporter), to compensate for domestic production shortfalls. Deliveries to the **Russian Federation** are also expected to be somewhat larger, reflecting the WTO-led increase in the preferential quota, as well as a new customs agreement with Belarus. By contrast, demands by **Japan** and the **Republic of Korea** are likely to weaken amid surging domestic supplies, while **Indonesia's** purchases of both live cattle and beef continue to be limited through restricted issuance of import licenses. In the **EU**, falling consumption is foreseen to depress imports for the third consecutive year, despite an increase of a zero-duty quota for high quality beef.

Competitive pricing of buffalo meat in **India** is boosting the country's deliveries to the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam and the traditional beef importing countries in the Gulf and Egypt. Overall, India's exports in 2012 are expected to grow by 17 percent to 1.4 million tonnes, which, if confirmed, would set the stage for the country to become the world top bovine meat exporter. Shipments from **Australia** and **New Zealand** are also anticipated higher this year, sustained by larger herds, favourable weather and pasture condition and a strong demand from the United States. Among South American producers, both **Brazil** and **Uruguay** are forecast to step up deliveries, capitalizing on the larger cattle inventories and, in the case of Brazil, on a relatively weak currency. Despite the closure of the Chile, Israel and EU markets, disease recovery should enable **Paraguay** to step up beef exports, by shifting export destination to neighbouring Brazil. By contrast, sales from **Canada** and, in particular, the **EU** and **the United States** are anticipated to plummet, constrained by limited supply of slaughter animals and high domestic prices. Export from **Argentina** may contract again this year, hindered by high domestic prices, a strong currency and the application of numerous export restraints, such as taxes and quotas.

Figure 48. Short beef supplies maintain high prices while poultry and pig meat prices pressured up by high feed prices



PIGMEAT

Disease recovery in Asia and a downsizing of operations in developed countries sustain pigmeat production in 2012

Disease recovery in Asia and a downsizing of operations through higher slaughter in many developed countries are expected to translate into a 2 percent increase in world pigmeat production to 110.8 million tons in 2012. This, along with a build up of pigmeat stocks in some countries, is exerting short-term downward pressure on prices in some local markets. The impact, however, is likely to be short-lived, with pigmeat prices on international markets already firming.

Herd liquidation is resulting in record slaughter and output in the **United States** while negative margins in **Canada** are behind pig farms bankruptcies and a contraction of output. In the **EU**, restructuring of the sector to comply with stringent welfare and environmental regulations is resulting in lower production. In the **Russian Federation**, the continued spread of African Swine Fever is anticipated to slow down output growth to 2 percent in 2012, which compares with an average 7 percent in the previous four years.

Nearly 90 percent of output gains in 2012 will be in the developing countries, specifically in Asia. In the region, policy support in **China**, the world's largest producer, is sustaining the sector expansion. A strong recovery from last year's FMD-depleted supplies is boosting output in the **Republic of Korea** while in **Japan**, output is returning to pre-tsunami levels. In **Vietnam,** policies and investments in feed and processing are behind an expected 5 percent output increase. In **Mexico**, the sector is expanding, underpinned by improved genetics and productivity, which are translating into increased piglets per litter and higher animal weights. On the other hand, a rapid decline in hog prices is depressing production in **Thailand**.

Pigmeat trade continues to grow but Asia remains on the side lines

Stagnant consumption in traditional sources of exports, such as in **Canada,** the **EU** and the **United States,** are resulting in large excess supplies, which, along with firm import demand, are expected to boost global pigmeat trade by 3 percent to 7.4 million tons this year. Pigmeat imports by **China**, which surged in 2010 and 2011, in the wake of disease outbreaks, have continued to grow despite early year indications of adequate supplies and falling domestic prices, and may end up 6 percent larger by the end of the year. The **Russian Federation**, **Ukraine** and **Mexico** are also foreseen to step up their purchases. **Japan**'s imports are expected to record only a slight increase, as the sector recovers from the tsunami-related losses in 2011. Smaller volumes are forecast to flow to other Asian traditional markets, reflecting a stalling consumer demand and recoveries in production the **Republic of Korea** and the **Philippines.** Purchases by **Argentina** are also forecast to contract, as the recent resolution of a trade dispute with Brazil will only restore product movement between the two countries late this year.

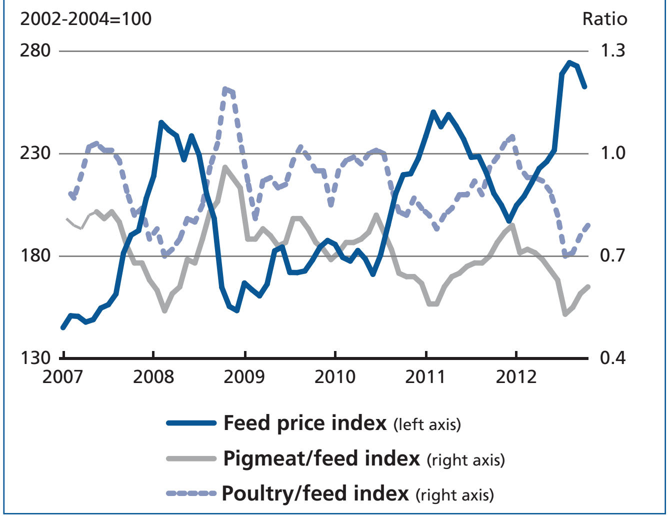
As for exports, increased availability in the **United States** is expected to boost US pigmeat deliveries to a record 2.3 million tonnes, 3 percent up from last year. Competitively priced product in the **EU** could also facilitate an increase of sales**,** despite this year's elimination of export restitutions for pork. Developing country exports are also rebounding. For instance, shipments from **Brazil** are recovering following the lifting of **Russian** restrictions on pigmeat from a number of processing units and a diversification of sales to other markets, in particular Hong Kong SAR, Ukraine and Angola. Sales by non-traditional exporters, such as **Chile** and **Mexico**, are also expected to rise, even sharply, in the case of Mexico, assisted by its newly recognized status as free of Classical Swine Fever. Shipments from **Belarus** are also set to increase, facilitated by a newly negotiated Customs Union with the Russian Federation.

POULTRY MEAT

Poultry production growth weakens in the face of high feed prices and falling profitability

High feed prices and stalling consumption growth are anticipated to weaken world poultry meat production growth to 2 percent in 2012, from 3.4 percent last year, reflecting a loss of momentum in both developing and developed countries. Global production is now forecast to rise by 2.2 million tonnes to 104.5 million metric tonnes, with two thirds of the increase originating in Asia.

Figure 49. Profitability for pork and poultry producers hit by inability to raise prices to factor in high feed costs



While chicken prices remains competitive and preferred by price-sensitive customers, difficulties in passing off higher feed costs have resulted in negative profit margins for the sector and lower year-to-year chick placements in the **United States** and **Brazil,** a situation expected to result in falling production in the two countries this year. Prospects are more positive in the **EU** and the **Russian Federation** with output expanding to meet firm domestic demands. Increased investment and a consumer shift from pork to poultry is underpinning an expansion of output in **China**. Production gains are also foreseen this year in **India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia** and **Thailand,** with oversupplies reported to be pressuring down prices and profitability in several of them. While twelve countries have registered outbreaks of avian influenza in 2012, persistent occurrences have curbed output in **Viet Nam** for the third successive year. This contrasts with **Mexico** where a mid-year outbreak of N7N1 affected production of eggs rather than broilers. Unlike in **Brazil**, the sector is expected to grow vigorously in **Argentina** which has moved into position as the world's fifth largest poultry producer, reflecting past years government supported investment and competitive feed prices. In **Saudi Arabia,** subsidies on imported animal feed are supporting the expansion of poultry output, which would lift the country's rate of self-sufficiency since last year from 38 percent to 46 percent.

Poultry trade growth slows as global import demand stalls

With adequate supplies in many Asian markets translating into lower regional import demand, global poultry trade is anticipated to rise by only 2.4 percent to 13 million tonnes in 2012. This would imply a severe loss of momentum compared with 2010 and 2011, when trade in poultry products rose by 6.7 percent and 8.8 percent respectively. Early year production expansion in **Japan, the Republic of Korea** and **the Philippines** are limiting imports into the region, despite larger shipments to **Singapore** and **Vietnam**. Deliveries to the **Russian Federation** in 2012 are expected to rebound after four years of contraction, more as a result of a custom agreement with Ukraine and Belarus than by the recent accession of the country to the WTO. Contrasting with the other regions, import growth for Africa as a whole is expected to remain sustained at around 12 percent in 2012. This tendency reflects the positive effects of income growth in several African countries, such as **Angola, Benin, Ghana,** and **the Republic of the Congo** which are translating into strong domestic demand and double digit import gains. Even deliveries to **South Africa** are moving up despite this year's imposition of anti-dumping duties on Brazilian shipments; a decision which Brazil is disputing at the WTO. Imports by **Egypt** are also anticipated to surge to record levels, following outbreaks of avian influenza, combined with FMD-induced high beef prices. By contrast, meat imports by the **Islamic Republic of Iran**, including poultry, which is increasingly supplied by neighbouring **Turkey**, have been stricken by the impact of sanctions.

Low margins and declining output are expected to result in only a modest expansion of poultry exports by the **United States** and **Brazil**, which together supply two thirds of global trade. Meanwhile, shipments from **Thailand** to the EU are forecast to rise vigorously, due to competitive pricing and the EU lifting of an eight-year AI-induced ban on fresh/chilled product. Likewise, exports from **Turkey,** which have benefited for the last several years from a rising regional demand, especially from Iraq, are forecast to grow by over 20 percent. Government investments are supporting record **Argentine** exports, particularly to regional markets, including **Venezuela** and **Chile**.

OVINE MEAT

Sheep and goatmeat markets steady as increased supplies prompt a decline of prices

Ovine meat markets have recovered from two years of declining supplies, with global output estimated up one percent to 13.9 million tonnes in 2012. Satisfactory pasture conditions have induced flock rebuilding throughout many of the major producing areas of Asia and Africa, including major producers as **Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India** and **Turkey**. In Africa, output in 2012 was hit by drought, especially in the **Horn of Africa** and in the **Sahel of West Africa;** however, recent pasture regeneration has been observed over the past months portending a recovery in animal numbers in 2013. In **Central Africa**, recurring outbreaks of the virulent "peste des petits ruminants" are decimating goat flocks, posing a critical threat to regional sheep and goat flocks. **Syria** is one of the largest producers in the Middle East and sectarian strife is likely to have reduced output. Meanwhile, sheep meat production in the developed countries, which accounts for only 22 percent of global supplies, is forecast to increase only slightly, with lower output in **Europe** and the **North America** offset by a 4 percent increase in **Australia** and **New Zealand** which have benefited from favourable pasture conditions and high lamb crops.

Flock rebuilding results in increased animal numbers and increased sheepmeat export availabilities

A recovery in global supplies, combined by booming shipments to **China** and strong demand in many **Middle Eastern markets**, are supporting a 2 percent rise in sheep and goat meat trade in 2012 to 757,000 tonnes. Despite some flock rebuilding and a strong currency, **New Zealand's** lamb exports are expected up 3 percent stimulated in part by China's approval of more New Zealand processing sites for export. **Australian** shipments are recovering from three years of drought-reduced supplies. While imports by the **EU,** the **United States** and **Canada** are slipping as a result of the faltering consumer demand, imports by middle Eastern countries, in particular **Kuwait** and **Saudi Arabia,** are expected to keep rising, despite a sustained trade in live sheep and goats coming from Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia.

Table 18. Major Meat Market Policy Developments: May to October 2012

Country	Product	Date	Policy Instrument	Description
Algeria	Poultry	August	State market intervention	Removed VAT and exempted raw poultry materials and finished products from customs duties from 1 September 2012 until 1 August 2013 in order to reduce the price of white poultry meat and to help the struggling poultry sector.
Argentina	Beef	August	WTO complaint filed	Filed a complaint with WTO against the US over its restrictions on imports of Argentinean beef and meat products in late August. Argentina claims that the restrictions, applied on sanitary grounds, have no scientific justification.
	Pork	Sept./Oct.	Import ban	Stopped to release import declarations for Brazilian pork in September; in October, the two countries signed an agreement to resume trade.
Australia	Pig	July	State market intervention	Increased the pig slaughter levy for "marketing" from AUD 1.35 to AUD 2.25. This increase will occur in three 30-cent tranches over four years from 1 July 2012. The levy for "research and development" (R&D) of AUD 1.00 remains equal. The pig slaughter levy is collected from producers to support the predominant industry body, Australian Pork Limited (APL), in undertaking marketing, R&D and policy activities on behalf of the industry.
Brazil	Poultry	June	WTO complaint filed	Filed complaint with WTO against the anti-dumping duties South Africa imposed on Brazilian chicken.
	Pigs	July	State market intervention	Under the pork buyback programme, 76 000 metric tonnes of excess live swine were bought back at a guaranteed minimum price for pigs of BRL 0.40/kg (USD 0.20). Also, a special credit line was put in place for pig farmers to buy piglets at a price of BRL 3.60/kg (USD 1.77/kg) as well as the extension of debt funding and investment.
	Pig, poultry	Sept.	State market intervention	Provides payroll tax relief to over 25 sectors of the economy, including the pig and poultry sectors. Exporting companies will not have to contribute to taxes (employer contribution to Social Security) on their production revenues.
Canada	Livestock	August	State market intervention	Offered livestock tax deferrals to producers in drought-affected municipalities which allows eligible producers in designated areas to defer income tax on the sale of breeding livestock for one year to help replenish breeding stock in the following year. In addition, producers have access to assistance through existing business risk management (BRM) programmes.
China	Meat	Oct.	Price control	Provided VAT exemption for wholesale or retail sale of fresh meat and egg products listed in "Circular 75" as of 1 October 2012.
European Union	Poultry	July	Import ban lifted	Lifted 8-year ban on the imports of fresh chicken meat from Thailand as of 1 July, after no bird flu case was reported in Thailand for more than three consecutive years.
	Livestock	July	Animal welfare regulations	Adopted a resolution in support of the new EU Animal Welfare Strategy 2012–2015, encouraging the European Commission to better enforce existing animal welfare (AW) legislation, to further expand AW legislation based on sound science and to pursue inclusion of AW standards in the international arena and in all its bilateral trade agreements.
	Beef	August	Import quota increased	Increased the zero-duty quota for high quality beef from 20 000 mt to 45 000 mt. Further, the European Commission changed the quota management system to a first come, first served approach. Previously (from 2009), the quota had been controlled by issuing import licenses on a monthly basis.
Fiji	Poultry	August	Import ban	Banned poultry imports from Brazil due to the risks associated with diseases on the packaging entering the country.

Country	Product	Date	Policy Instrument	Description
Hong Kong	Poultry	May	Import restrictions lifted	Resumed the import of the poultry from mainland provinces after bird flu.
Indonesia	Cattle	Sept.	Subsidies	Provided IDR 300 million (USD 32 000) government support to each farmer's group developing cattle ranches in the region, targeting self-sufficiency in beef-supply by 2014.
Japan	Pork	August	Import restrictions	Completed risk assessment of pork from the southern Brazilian state of Santa Catarina, Brazil's only foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) free state.
Korea, Rep. of	Cattle, pig	Oct	State Market Intervention	Decided to promote slaughter (through subsidies) as well as the consumption of domestic beef and pork to stabilise the domestic cattle and pig markets in response to the ongoing price falls and rising livestock numbers.
Kyrgyzstan	Poultry	July	Import ban	Banned the import of poultry and poultry products from Ireland following the outbreak of H5N2 there in March.
Libya	Cattle	Sept.	Import ban lifted	Lifted a 9-year ban on Canadian cattle, dating back to the 2003 discovery of mad cow disease in Canada.
New Zealand	Chicken	July	Animal welfare regulations	Introduced new standards covering the welfare of chickens raised for their meat. The new code of welfare came into effect on 26 July 2012, replacing the previous regulation issued in 2003.
Oman	Poultry	Sept.	Import-ban lifted	Lifted import ban on poultry from India put in place due to bird flu concerns in March 2012.
Philippines	Poultry	August	Import ban	Banned temporarily imports of poultry from the province of Utrecht, the Netherlands, due to an outbreak of low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) in the province.
Russian Federation	Poulty	July	Subsidies reduced	Reduced poultry industry support until 2020 cutting the financing program by more than half – from 250 billion roubles (USD 8.34 billion) to 100 billion roubles (USD 3.2 billion) The measure is part of the decision to cut funding for agriculture in light of the country's accession to the WTO.
	Livestock, pork	July	Import duties	Cut the import duty for shipments inside the annual quota of 430 000 tonnes (kept equal until 2020) to zero following the formal access to the WTO on August, 22 2012, and reduced above-quota duty from 75% to 65%. After 2020, the import quota will be replaced by a flat 25% duty. Further, the import duty for livestock was reduced to 5%, and for sub products to 15%.
	Pigs	August	Import ban lifted	Lifted the restrictions on imports of breeding swine from the Czech Republic.
	Cattle	August	Import ban	Imposed import ban on cattle from Switzerland after cases of Schmallenberg virus.
	Pork	August	Import ban lifted	Lifted import ban on Brazilian pork. Brazilian companies lost trading permissions to Russia last year due to serious disputes between the veterinary services of the two countries.
	Poultry	August	Import restrictions	Restricted imports of some poultry products from the Netherlands after Dutch outbreak of avian influenza H7N7 in the Utrecht region.
	Cattle	Sept.	Import ban lifted	Lifted a 5-year-old ban on breeding cattle from British Columbia (Canada) allowing for immediate exports to the Russian market.
	Pork	Sept.	Import restrictions	Tightened controls on US pork exports after finding listeria and antibiotics in a shipment of pork from the US.
Russian Federation-Belarus-Kazakhstan	Poultry	July	Import ban	Ban by Customs Union of poultry from Mexico, due to the recent outbreak of avian influenza.

Country	Product	Date	Policy Instrument	Description
Saudi Arabia	Chicken	Oct.	Export-ban	Banned the export of chicken in a bid to control spiralling prices that have triggered a public campaign on social networks to boycott poultry food.
Sri Lanka	Poultry	Oct.	Price control	Consumer Affairs Authority increased imposed price controls on chicken by 30 rupees per kg.
Taiwan	Beef	July	Animal welfare regulations	Passed bill setting maximum level of ractopamine allowed in imported beef at 10 ppb. Previously, Taiwan had banned all meat imports with any residual ractopamine.
Ukraine	Poultry	July	Import ban	Banned imports of poultry, poultry products and raw material from several provinces of China due to outbreaks of avian influenza.
	Pig, cattle	Oct.	State Market Intervention	Allocated USD 3.3 million in compensation for farmers who have suffered losses as a result of African swine fever. Cattle farmers are also being compensated USD 436 000 for losses.
United Arab Emirates	Beef	August	Import restrictions lifted	Granted full market access to Canadian beef producers, including beef from animals over 30 months of age.
United States (Codex Alimentarius Commission)	Livestock	July	Animal Health Regulations	The Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted official maximum residue limit (MRL) on the feed additive ractopamine, a big win for trade interests of the US, Brazil and Canada. However, some countries, such as China and EU, have zero tolerance policies for ractopamine residues in meat products, and Taiwan recently adopted a MRL allowed.
United States	Beef	Auugust	Import restrictions lifted	Resumed beef imports from Japan, suspended since April 2010 after foot-and-mouth disease was found in Japanese cows.
	Livestock	Sept.	State Market Intervention	Expanded USD 11.8 million in additional financial and technical assistance to help crop and livestock producers in 22 additional states.

Table A14. Total meat statistics[1] *(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)*

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2011 *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*
ASIA	**123 690**	**127 554**	**14 663**	**14 429**	**4 577**	**4 808**	**133 776**	**137 175**
China	80 196	82 089	3 898	3 771	1 887	1 747	82 207	84 113
of which Hong Kong, SAR	196	201	2 391	2 209	896	810	1 691	1 600
India	7 198	7 730	2	2	1 233	1 437	5 968	6 296
Indonesia	3 094	3 159	91	71	5	5	3 180	3 225
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2 654	2 713	269	127	28	21	2 895	2 818
Japan	3 134	3 197	3 149	3 105	7	9	6 277	6 293
Korea, Republic of	1 813	2 138	1 186	1 011	32	36	2 967	3 112
Malaysia	1 692	1 733	233	257	37	36	1 889	1 954
Pakistan	2 777	2 855	4	4	45	49	2 736	2 810
Philippines	2 809	2 908	339	298	22	37	3 126	3 170
Saudi Arabia	653	776	996	996	50	62	1 599	1 711
Singapore	115	116	301	316	26	24	390	408
Thailand	2 490	2 692	26	39	754	842	1 761	1 889
Turkey	2 225	2 288	93	93	256	313	2 062	2 067
Viet Nam	3 947	4 099	1 100	1 256	61	65	4 986	5 291
AFRICA	**16 076**	**16 151**	**2 303**	**2 524**	**149**	**152**	**18 230**	**18 523**
Algeria	623	632	66	95	1	-	688	727
Angola	170	173	478	506	-	-	647	679
Egypt	1 821	1 720	305	383	5	5	2 121	2 098
Nigeria	1 385	1 402	1	1	-	-	1 386	1 403
South Africa	2 965	3 008	413	451	32	30	3 345	3 429
CENTRAL AMERICA	**8 735**	**8 832**	**2 523**	**2 680**	**492**	**512**	**10 766**	**11 000**
Cuba	276	272	258	272	-	-	534	544
Mexico	6 039	6 101	1 555	1 681	223	262	7 371	7 520
SOUTH AMERICA	**38 044**	**38 579**	**1 071**	**1 142**	**7 317**	**7 519**	**31 798**	**32 202**
Argentina	4 724	4 992	75	38	530	522	4 268	4 509
Brazil	24 027	24 137	44	58	5 976	6 118	18 094	18 077
Chile	1 395	1 422	267	275	275	300	1 387	1 398
Colombia	2 146	2 153	81	92	11	14	2 215	2 231
Uruguay	598	602	25	30	325	358	298	274
Venezuela	1 583	1 617	502	559	-	-	2 085	2 176
NORTH AMERICA	**46 772**	**46 616**	**2 213**	**2 366**	**9 266**	**9 282**	**39 718**	**39 700**
Canada	4 366	4 380	735	777	1 742	1 777	3 359	3 380
United States of America	42 405	42 235	1 464	1 576	7 524	7 505	36 345	36 306
EUROPE	**57 845**	**57 978**	**4 673**	**4 810**	**4 519**	**4 610**	**57 999**	**58 177**
Belarus	1 007	1 038	130	141	317	393	820	786
European Union	45 578	45 380	1 431	1 374	3 999	4 001	43 010	42 753
Russian Federation	7 252	7 497	2 452	2 489	30	28	9 674	9 958
Ukraine	2 155	2 167	188	319	81	97	2 262	2 390
OCEANIA	**5 921**	**6 047**	**392**	**421**	**2 496**	**2 552**	**3 817**	**3 916**
Australia	4 141	4 214	199	224	1 669	1 697	2 672	2 741
New Zealand	1 290	1 340	52	51	825	853	517	539
WORLD	**297 082**	**301 755**	**27 838**	**28 372**	**28 816**	**29 436**	**296 104**	**300 692**
Developing countries	177 494	181 902	16 511	16 729	12 478	12 940	181 527	185 692
Developed countries	119 588	119 853	11 327	11 643	16 337	16 496	114 577	115 000
LIFDCs	112 593	115 402	4 929	5 137	2 815	3 050	114 707	117 489
LDCs	8 827	8 963	1 289	1 367	4	4	10 112	10 326

[1] Including "other meat".

Table A15. Bovine meat statistics *(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)*

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2011 estim.	2012 f'cast	2011 estim.	2012 f'cast	2011 estim.	2012 f'cast	2011 estim.	2012 f'cast
ASIA	**16 908**	**17 424**	**3 483**	**3 489**	**1 586**	**1 790**	**18 755**	**19 083**
China	6 487	6 474	451	471	167	150	6 772	6 795
India	2 937	3 290	1	1	1 210	1 415	1 728	1 876
Indonesia	550	570	84	65	1	1	633	634
Iran, Islamic Republic of	415	420	194	95	1	2	608	513
Japan	501	508	740	741	2	2	1 218	1 256
Korea, Republic of	280	334	382	342	4	3	627	622
Malaysia	30	31	158	175	9	8	179	198
Pakistan	1 450	1 470	3	3	26	27	1 426	1 446
Philippines	300	310	118	100	5	9	413	402
AFRICA	**5 803**	**5 765**	**528**	**554**	**86**	**78**	**6 245**	**6 240**
Algeria	135	137	63	90	-	-	198	227
Angola	106	107	80	80	-	-	186	187
Egypt	775	682	231	245	1	1	1 005	926
South Africa	920	950	13	10	12	10	921	950
CENTRAL AMERICA	**2 567**	**2 589**	**441**	**462**	**316**	**345**	**2 692**	**2 706**
Mexico	1 820	1 825	275	297	111	150	1 984	1 972
SOUTH AMERICA	**14 516**	**14 819**	**452**	**493**	**2 022**	**2 080**	**12 946**	**13 231**
Argentina	2 530	2 620	2	2	220	175	2 312	2 447
Brazil	9 033	9 214	35	50	1 300	1 360	7 769	7 904
Chile	190	190	167	170	11	7	346	353
Colombia	930	935	2	2	6	12	926	925
Uruguay	473	482	-	-	292	325	181	157
Venezuela	450	450	231	254	-	-	681	704
NORTH AMERICA	**13 151**	**12 881**	**1 130**	**1 254**	**1 674**	**1 509**	**12 638**	**12 624**
Canada	1 154	1 160	279	280	379	364	1 054	1 076
United States of America	11 997	11 721	849	972	1 295	1 145	11 582	11 546
EUROPE	**10 852**	**10 519**	**1 371**	**1 355**	**520**	**452**	**11 703**	**11 422**
European Union	8 056	7 734	321	300	327	230	8 050	7 804
Russian Federation	1 637	1 626	934	940	8	8	2 563	2 558
Ukraine	399	395	8	10	14	11	393	395
OCEANIA	**2 770**	**2 808**	**60**	**58**	**1 755**	**1 784**	**1 041**	**1 067**
Australia	2 150	2 161	13	12	1 293	1 306	835	852
New Zealand	601	627	11	9	460	476	152	160
WORLD	**66 567**	**66 805**	**7 465**	**7 664**	**7 959**	**8 038**	**66 019**	**66 374**
Developing countries	36 720	37 459	4 022	4 115	3 995	4 280	36 720	37 245
Developed countries	29 847	29 346	3 443	3 549	3 965	3 758	29 299	29 129
LIFDCs	18 716	19 086	871	838	1 642	1 868	17 944	18 056
LDCs	3 194	3 235	172	173	2	1	3 364	3 406

Table A16. Ovine meat statistics *(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)*

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*
ASIA	**8 146**	**8 224**	**352**	**421**	**46**	**40**	**8 452**	**8 605**
Bangladesh	203	211	-	-	-	-	203	211
China	3 903	3 902	124	152	9	4	4 018	4 051
India	895	910	-	-	11	8	884	902
Iran, Islamic Republic of	500	502	12	8	-	-	512	510
Pakistan	580	608	-	-	16	18	564	590
Saudi Arabia	90	90	45	60	4	5	131	146
Syria	208	205	-	-	-	-	208	205
Turkey	290	285	1	1	-	-	291	286
AFRICA	**2 864**	**2 872**	**32**	**32**	**26**	**26**	**2 870**	**2 878**
Algeria	196	198	-	2	-	-	196	200
Nigeria	445	450	-	-	-	-	445	450
South Africa	175	175	7	6	-	-	182	181
Sudan	505	500	-	-	-	-	505	500
CENTRAL AMERICA	**125**	**127**	**21**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**147**	**144**
Mexico	101	103	11	8	-	-	112	111
SOUTH AMERICA	**313**	**316**	**5**	**5**	**25**	**19**	**293**	**301**
Brazil	113	115	5	5	-	-	118	120
NORTH AMERICA	**87**	**83**	**101**	**86**	**10**	**5**	**178**	**164**
United States of America	71	68	81	70	10	5	143	133
EUROPE	**1 297**	**1 284**	**201**	**165**	**21**	**26**	**1 476**	**1 422**
European Union	993	977	181	146	14	19	1 161	1 104
Russian Federation	186	188	9	8	-	-	195	196
OCEANIA	**971**	**1 013**	**26**	**31**	**614**	**640**	**384**	**404**
Australia	523	549	1	1	285	300	239	250
New Zealand	448	464	2	2	329	340	122	125
WORLD	**13 804**	**13 919**	**739**	**757**	**743**	**757**	**13 800**	**13 918**
Developing countries	10 693	10 770	405	478	98	86	11 001	11 163
Developed countries	3 111	3 149	333	279	646	672	2 799	2 756
LIFDCs	9 130	9 211	123	160	39	33	9 214	9 338
LDCs	1 817	1 836	10	11	-	-	1 827	1 846

Table A17. Pigmeat statistics *(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)*

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2011 *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*
ASIA	**60 433**	**62 150**	**3 561**	**3 447**	**357**	**336**	**63 659**	**65 278**
China	50 498	51 744	1 264	1 269	306	273	51 457	52 740
of which Hong Kong, SAR	135	140	618	612	44	38	709	714
India	320	310	1	1	1	1	320	311
Indonesia	680	690	1	1	-	-	681	690
Japan	1 267	1 275	1 275	1 281	1	1	2 558	2 555
Korea, D.P.R.	110	110	2	2	-	-	112	112
Korea, Republic of	837	1 067	646	520	1	2	1 492	1 603
Malaysia	240	250	16	16	4	6	253	261
Philippines	1 630	1 695	96	87	3	9	1 723	1 774
Thailand	850	850	2	2	22	26	830	826
Viet Nam	3 040	3 192	39	45	10	10	3 065	3 226
AFRICA	**1 229**	**1 247**	**225**	**238**	**8**	**8**	**1 446**	**1 477**
Madagascar	56	56	-	-	-	-	56	56
Nigeria	235	236	-	-	-	-	235	236
South Africa	310	310	42	45	3	4	349	352
Uganda	115	117	1	1	-	-	116	118
CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 708**	**1 726**	**701**	**770**	**117**	**117**	**2 292**	**2 379**
Cuba	168	166	38	42	-	-	206	208
Mexico	1 213	1 231	519	592	91	97	1 641	1 726
SOUTH AMERICA	**4 977**	**5 067**	**151**	**162**	**786**	**832**	**4 341**	**4 397**
Argentina	290	305	58	30	1	1	347	334
Brazil	3 209	3 241	1	1	648	670	2 562	2 572
Chile	528	535	19	22	137	160	410	397
Colombia	181	182	21	35	-	-	202	217
Venezuela	174	178	9	25	-	-	183	203
NORTH AMERICA	**12 286**	**12 525**	**662**	**704**	**3 440**	**3 565**	**9 482**	**9 659**
Canada	1 953	1 945	224	263	1 161	1 219	1 015	989
United States of America	10 333	10 580	433	436	2 278	2 346	8 461	8 665
EUROPE	**27 649**	**27 622**	**1 344**	**1 469**	**2 389**	**2 459**	**26 603**	**26 632**
Belarus	410	420	107	115	101	103	416	432
European Union	23 210	23 117	19	18	2 242	2 290	20 988	20 845
Russian Federation	2 429	2 482	960	965	2	2	3 387	3 445
Serbia	280	290	11	15	8	9	283	296
Ukraine	704	680	115	218	17	31	802	867
OCEANIA	**470**	**482**	**232**	**258**	**40**	**36**	**662**	**707**
Australia	330	340	176	200	39	35	467	507
Papua New Guinea	68	68	7	6	-	-	75	74
WORLD	**108 750**	**110 819**	**6 876**	**7 049**	**7 137**	**7 353**	**108 484**	**110 529**
Developing countries	66 572	68 408	3 295	3 271	1 264	1 289	68 609	70 407
Developed countries	42 178	42 412	3 581	3 778	5 873	6 064	39 875	40 122
LIFDCs	54 012	55 347	1 079	1 119	372	351	54 720	56 115
LDCs	1 239	1 257	160	168	1	1	1 399	1 424

Table A18. Poultry meat statistics *(thousand tonnes, carcass weight equivalent)*

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2011 *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*	**2011** *estim.*	**2012** *f'cast*
ASIA	**36 241**	**37 780**	**7 214**	**7 018**	**2 556**	**2 609**	**40 890**	**42 188**
China	17 858	18 510	2 052	1 873	1 390	1 304	18 520	19 079
of which Hong Kong, SAR	46	47	1 501	1 300	777	700	770	647
India	2 900	3 074	-	-	11	12	2 890	3 062
Indonesia	1 728	1 760	1	-	-	-	1 729	1 760
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 723	1 775	63	22	27	18	1 760	1 779
Japan	1 354	1 402	1 098	1 050	4	7	2 438	2 445
Korea, Republic of	685	726	145	135	27	32	803	828
Kuwait	47	49	200	200	1	1	246	248
Malaysia	1 420	1 450	41	47	24	22	1 437	1 475
Saudi Arabia	469	592	785	750	35	46	1 219	1 296
Singapore	95	95	137	150	11	10	221	234
Thailand	1 373	1 580	2	1	695	770	681	811
Turkey	1 617	1 690	90	90	242	295	1 465	1 485
Yemen	147	149	83	80	-	-	230	229
AFRICA	**4 781**	**4 856**	**1 486**	**1 669**	**21**	**31**	**6 246**	**6 493**
Angola	8	8	287	310	-	-	295	318
South Africa	1 537	1 550	351	390	11	10	1 876	1 930
CENTRAL AMERICA	**4 217**	**4 271**	**1 343**	**1 412**	**57**	**48**	**5 502**	**5 634**
Cuba	34	35	185	190	-	-	219	224
Mexico	2 804	2 840	739	770	19	14	3 523	3 597
SOUTH AMERICA	**17 913**	**18 070**	**462**	**481**	**4 416**	**4 521**	**13 959**	**14 030**
Argentina	1 725	1 887	14	6	271	310	1 468	1 583
Brazil	11 641	11 536	2	2	4 004	4 064	7 639	7 474
Chile	650	670	81	83	117	124	614	629
Venezuela	950	980	262	280	-	-	1 212	1 260
NORTH AMERICA	**21 001**	**20 879**	**309**	**310**	**4 104**	**4 165**	**17 246**	**17 022**
Canada	1 221	1 237	209	215	182	175	1 249	1 277
United States of America	19 780	19 642	94	90	3 922	3 990	15 992	15 740
EUROPE	**16 852**	**17 357**	**1 594**	**1 655**	**1 504**	**1 588**	**16 943**	**17 424**
European Union	12 277	12 510	809	810	1 335	1 380	11 752	11 940
Russian Federation	2 910	3 110	503	530	19	17	3 394	3 623
Ukraine	1 001	1 041	63	90	50	55	1 014	1 076
OCEANIA	**1 292**	**1 323**	**70**	**70**	**46**	**52**	**1 314**	**1 344**
Australia	1 117	1 142	8	10	38	43	1 084	1 112
New Zealand	150	155	1	1	7	8	143	148
WORLD	**102 297**	**104 535**	**12 478**	**12 615**	**12 704**	**13 014**	**102 100**	**104 135**
Developing countries	59 484	61 232	8 701	8 774	7 020	7 182	61 166	62 823
Developed countries	42 813	43 304	3 777	3 841	5 684	5 832	40 934	41 313
LIFDCs	27 453	28 453	2 817	2 980	731	768	29 538	30 665
LDCs	1 951	2 005	921	990	2	2	2 871	2 993

Table A19. Milk and milk products statistics *(thousand tonnes, milk equivalent)*

	Production			Imports			Exports		
	2008-2010 average	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	2008-2010 average	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*	2008-2010 average	2011 *estim.*	2012 *f'cast*
ASIA	**258 303**	**272 110**	**282 176**	**21 072**	**26 507**	**27 871**	**5 419**	**5 596**	**5 827**
China	40 579	43 053	45 333	3 323	5 342	6 338	317	219	220
India[1]	116 818	127 300	132 400	189	299	247	390	195	182
Indonesia	1 182	1 300	1 400	1 427	1 724	1 791	240	102	95
Iran, Islamic Republic of	7 563	7 570	7 100	210	419	332	158	270	330
Japan	7 871	7 474	7 590	1 250	1 373	1 423	13	6	3
Korea, Republic of	2 169	1 896	1 923	359	762	746	12	9	11
Malaysia	71	52	55	1 067	1 126	1 181	313	320	343
Pakistan	34 370	31 800	32 500	103	242	251	26	35	20
Philippines	13	10	10	1 315	1 360	1 277	289	344	278
Saudi Arabia	1 751	2 000	2 100	1 757	2 810	3 031	1 387	1 803	2 138
Singapore	-	-	1	1 344	1 392	1 366	654	583	563
Thailand	826	860	870	759	916	887	120	142	121
Turkey	12 797	15 000	16 500	252	141	181	140	254	209
AFRICA	**39 541**	**42 598**	**43 356**	**8 433**	**8 992**	**9 225**	**1 312**	**1 246**	**1 043**
Algeria	2 193	3 000	3 180	2 225	2 753	2 532	9	9	10
Egypt	5 793	5 850	5 850	952	1 441	1 717	668	834	647
Kenya	4 004	4 393	4 350	18	26	24	33	35	24
South Africa	3 158	3 223	3 280	97	119	205	104	93	92
Sudan	7 529	7 900	8 000	208	363	331	-	-	-
Tunisia	1 085	1 110	1 125	68	82	76	44	44	42
CENTRAL AMERICA	**16 267**	**16 455**	**16 531**	**4 087**	**4 463**	**4 568**	**490**	**587**	**536**
Costa Rica	917	965	1 010	33	39	45	73	151	112
Mexico	10 829	10 851	10 960	2 256	2 494	2 562	142	160	139
SOUTH AMERICA	**61 920**	**67 058**	**70 784**	**2 476**	**2 382**	**3 144**	**3 025**	**3 601**	**3 952**
Argentina	10 396	11 400	12 000	23	26	28	1 445	2 179	2 347
Brazil	29 558	31 543	32 800	478	850	849	404	106	90
Colombia	7 492	7 515	7 600	11	66	187	40	8	7
Uruguay	1 798	2 180	2 400	11	18	17	736	877	993
Venezuela	2 238	2 350	2 375	1 481	935	1 480	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	**94 711**	**96 861**	**98 595**	**2 118**	**1 935**	**1 921**	**4 192**	**5 231**	**5 468**
Canada	8 199	8 292	8 342	339	314	306	153	137	152
United States of America	86 511	88 568	90 250	1 763	1 602	1 595	4 037	5 092	5 314
EUROPE	**213 817**	**215 708**	**218 953**	**5 459**	**5 256**	**5 171**	**13 968**	**15 573**	**15 875**
Belarus	6 476	6 544	6 870	34	27	25	2 009	1 957	2 200
European Union	152 565	155 577	157 910	1 051	838	981	10 388	12 225	12 310
Russian Federation	32 255	31 640	32 000	3 592	3 485	3 191	207	100	91
Ukraine	11 540	11 085	11 200	144	124	171	731	625	511
OCEANIA	**25 517**	**27 062**	**29 236**	**790**	**841**	**877**	**16 236**	**18 685**	**20 154**
Australia[2]	9 211	9 102	9 484	548	594	612	3 319	3 056	3 311
New Zealand[3]	16 237	17 890	19 679	70	60	72	12 913	15 626	16 841
WORLD	**710 076**	**737 851**	**759 630**	**44 436**	**50 375**	**52 778**	**44 642**	**50 519**	**52 854**
Developing countries	345 894	367 159	381 292	34 102	40 411	42 997	10 066	10 878	11 208
Developed countries	364 182	370 692	378 338	10 334	9 964	10 074	34 576	39 640	41 644
LIFDCs	262 717	278 091	289 198	13 833	16 270	17 702	4 854	4 376	4 376
LDCs	28 086	30 087	30 792	2 630	3 282	3 255	112	135	143

[1] Dairy years starting April of the year stated (production only).
[2] Dairy years ending June of the year stated (production only).
[3] Dairy years ending May of the year stated (production only).
Note: Trade figures refer to the milk equivalent trade in the following products: butter (6.60), cheese (4.40), milk powder (7.60), skim condensed/evaporated milk (1.90), whole condensed/evaporated milk (2.10), yoghurt (1.0), cream (3.60), casein (7.40), skim milk (0.70). The conversion factors cited refer to the solids content method. Refer to IDF Bulletin No. 390 (March 2004).

Table A27. Selected international meat prices and FAO meat price indices

	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)							
2007	2 603	4 023	2 367	4 120	2 117	2 200	1 907
2008	3 138	4 325	3 785	4 585	2 270	3 000	2 364
2009	2 636	3 897	3 118	4 276	2 202	2 223	2 035
2010	3 351	4 378	3 919	5 045	2 454	2 747	1 913
2011	4 041	4 516	4 816	6 631	2 648	3 023	2 169
Monthly							
2011 - October	3 860	4 490	4 768	6 663	2 729	3 165	2 170
2011 - November	4 165	4 716	4 824	6 636	2 693	3 304	2 233
2011 - December	4 192	4 835	4 642	6 507	2 749	3 148	2 144
2012 - January	4 196	4 910	4 598	6 426	2 658	2 817	1 991
2012 - February	4 277	5 050	4 649	6 456	2 772	2 802	2 149
2012 – March	4 269	5 003	4 544	6 451	2 790	2 755	2 177
2012 – April	4 236	5 095	4 611	6 443	2 704	2 848	2 250
2012 – May	4 109	5 059	4 536	6 193	2 569	2 790	2 162
2012 – June	4 045	4 781	4 422	5 913	2 608	2 663	2 118
2012- July	3 988	4 660	4 313	5 927	2 650	2 618	2 029
2012 – August	4 041	4 650	4 418	5 816	2 655	2 657	2 253

Bovine meat prices:
Australia: up to Oct02 : cow forequarters frozen boneless, 85% chemical lean, cif US port (East Coast) ex-dock; from Nov02: chucks and cow forequarters
USA: Frozen beef, export unit value
Brazil: Frozen beef, export unit value

Ovine meat prices
New Zealand: Lamb, frozen whole carcasses,wholesale price Smithfield Mkt. London

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