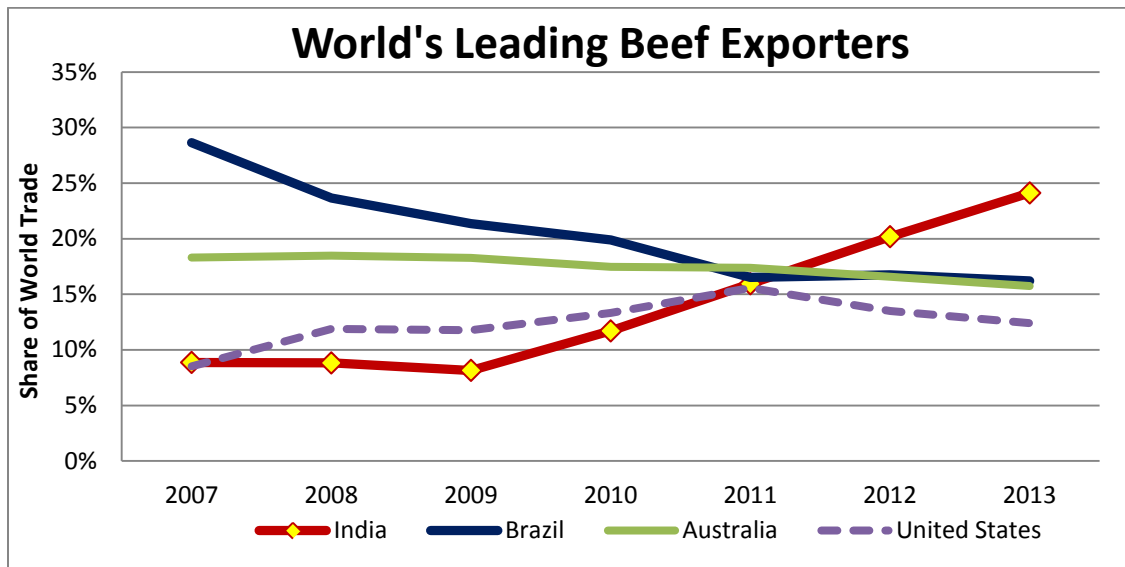




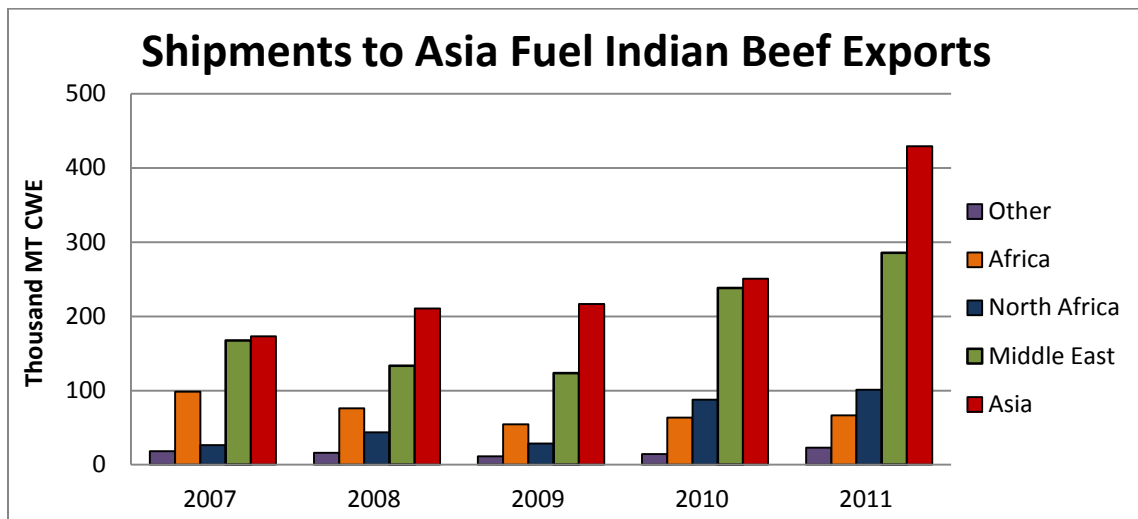
# Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade

## Indian Beef Exports Surge To Continue in 2013

India's beef exports are forecast 29 percent higher to a record of 2.16 million tons. Accounting for nearly a quarter of world trade, India expands while other countries make only marginal volume increases.



Rising demand for low-cost product is fueled by many smaller, emerging and price sensitive Asian and Middle Eastern markets. Expanding markets for processing meat as well as halal-certified product provide opportunities for export growth.



# **Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade**

**October 2012**

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**Summary:**  
**Major Traders and U.S. Trade of Beef, Pork, and Poultry**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (p)	2013 (f)	Percent Change 2012 to 2013
<b>Production</b>							
Beef and Veal /1	58,352	57,167	57,285	56,988	57,170	57,525	0.6%
Pork /1	97,897	100,533	102,933	101,984	104,363	104,710	0.3%
Broiler and Turkey /2	78,144	78,635	83,084	85,969	87,920	88,982	1.2%
Total	234,393	236,335	243,302	244,941	249,453	251,217	0.7%
<b>Consumption</b>							
Beef and Veal /1	57,477	56,185	56,142	55,375	55,513	55,566	0.1%
Pork /1	97,999	100,390	102,743	101,582	103,791	104,253	0.4%
Broiler & Turkey /2	77,015	77,555	81,743	84,445	86,165	87,405	1.4%
Total	232,491	234,130	240,628	241,402	245,469	247,224	0.7%
<b>Imports</b>							
Beef and Veal /1	6,775	6,550	6,641	6,523	6,683	6,977	4.4%
Pork /1	6,260	5,540	5,895	6,607	6,749	6,834	1.3%
Broiler and Turkey /2	8,016	7,697	8,152	8,623	8,874	9,007	1.5%
Total	21,051	19,787	20,688	21,753	22,306	22,818	2.3%
<b>Exports</b>							
Beef and Veal /1	7,616	7,469	7,835	8,115	8,324	8,956	7.6%
Pork /1	6,220	5,682	6,082	6,996	7,237	7,335	1.4%
Broiler and Turkey /2	9,003	8,967	9,448	10,152	10,528	10,701	1.6%
Total	22,839	22,118	23,365	25,263	26,089	26,992	3.5%
<b>U.S. Exports</b>							
Beef and Veal /1	905	878	1,043	1,263	1,124	1,111	-1.2%
Pork /1	2,110	1,857	1,916	2,354	2,425	2,445	0.8%
Broiler and Turkey /2	3,463	3,335	3,333	3,481	3,547	3,465	-2.3%
Total	6,478	6,070	6,292	7,098	7,096	7,021	-1.1%
<b>U.S. Market Share (%) of Exports Among Major Traders</b>							
Beef and Veal /1	12%	12%	13%	16%	14%	12%	
Pork /1	34%	33%	32%	34%	34%	33%	
Broiler and Turkey /2	38%	37%	35%	34%	34%	32%	
Combined	28%	27%	27%	28%	27%	26%	

**Notes:**

1/ 1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)

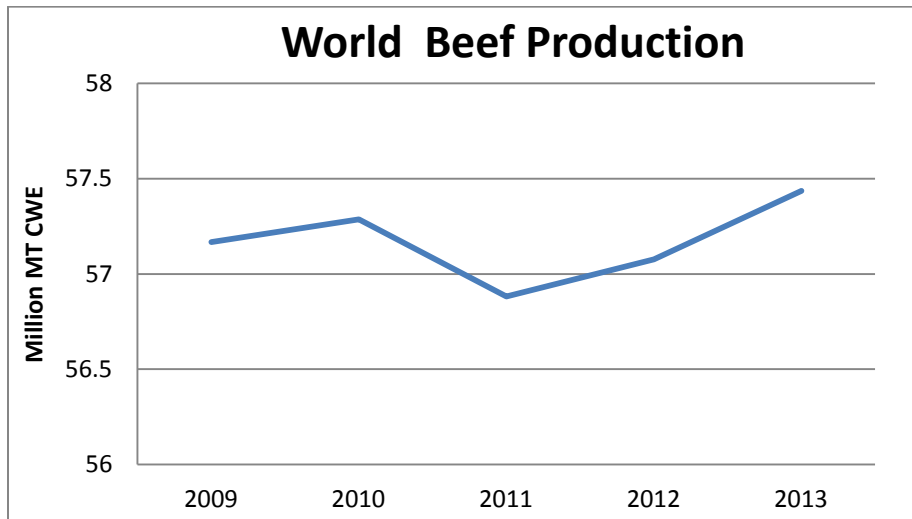
2/ 1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)

Note to Readers: Totals include only those countries that make up USDA's official PSD database are reported. This means totals do not encompass all production, consumption, and trade, but rather the sum of those countries reported in USDA's database, which represent the most important players in the world meat PSD situation. In an attempt to capture these major players, the list of countries reported changes periodically.

## BEEF AND VEAL: 2013 FORECAST OVERVIEW

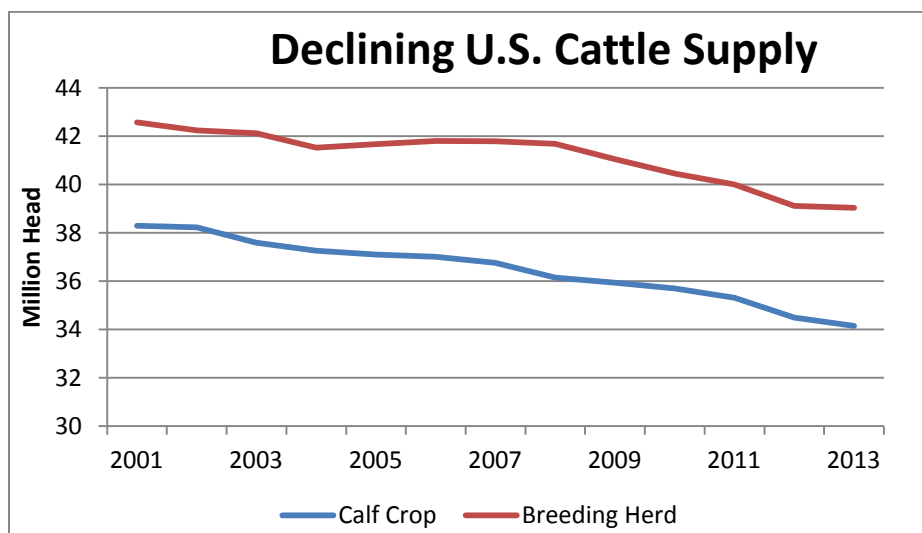
### World Production: Continuing Gains by India, South America Offset U.S. Decline

World production is forecast slightly higher for the second consecutive year. Strong expansion by India and to a lesser extent, Brazil and Argentina more than offsets lower production forecast for the United States and the EU.



### U.S. Long Term Decline Accelerates

The world's largest beef producer, the **United States**, is forecast to tumble 4 percent to 11.3 million tons. Tight supplies of cattle available for slaughter persist on declining inventories triggered by recent years' sharp reductions in the calf crop and reduced imports of live animals.



### Mexico Follows Similar Decline

**Mexico's** production is forecast 1 percent lower to 1.8 million tons largely on reduced supplies of slaughter-ready cattle although high feed prices and marginal pasture conditions will also limit weight gains.

## EU Downward Trend Continues, Albeit at a Slower Rates

EU production is forecast to fall 1 percent to 7.7 million tons on increasing input costs and reductions in government support, despite increased efficiency. This reduction is a continuation over the past decade during which production fell 7 percent.

The dairy herd is also shrinking due to increased milk production efficiency as smaller and less efficient farms exit the industry. Although continuing genetic improvements and the fading effects of the bluetongue disease are expected to raise reproductive efficiency, they are not expected to offset the decline in the breeding herd.

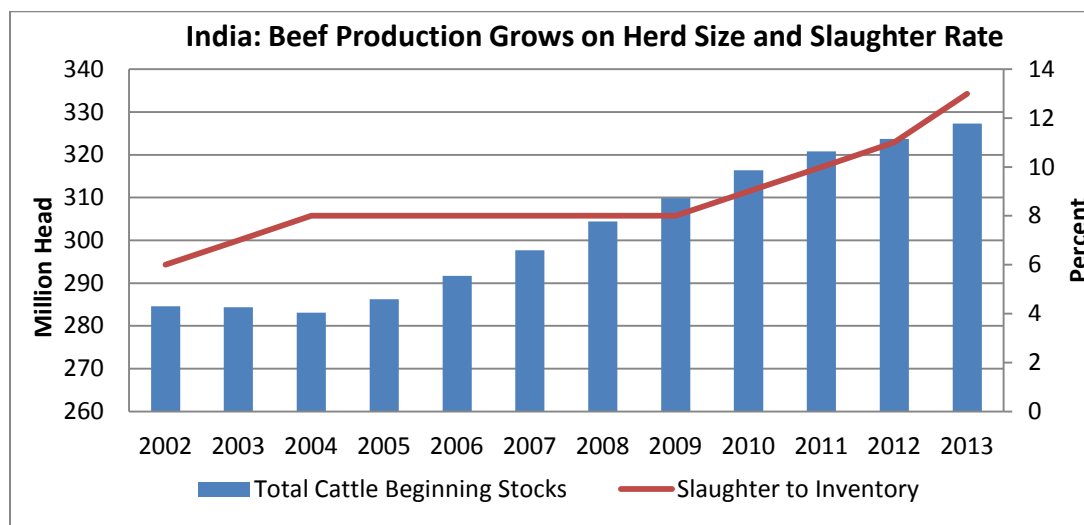
## Steep Production Decline for Korea

**Korea's** production is forecast to drop 10 percent to 301,000 tons. A drop in live cattle prices and the implementation of government policy to reduce the cattle inventory by encouraging cow slaughter resulted in a production surge in 2012. This will negatively impact the availability of slaughter-ready cattle in 2013 and reduce beef production.

## India's Surge Forecast to Continue

**India's** bovine herd continues to expand in response to strong demand for dairy products, resulting in a 1 percent growth forecast during 2013 to almost 330 million head. Private sector investment has led to notable improvements in dairy management practices, including extension services, veterinary care and improved genetics. Rain deficits causing failed crops in parts of India during 2012 (Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan) have led farmers to focus on dairying.

Beef production is forecast to climb 14 percent to nearly 4.2 million tons fueled by robust foreign demand. Rising exports are triggering the construction of slaughterhouses providing farmers with a new market for non-productive buffalo heifers, bulls and bull calves. Indian federal and state laws prohibit the slaughter of cattle for religious concerns. Buffalo slaughter is allowed, although it is restricted to bulls and unproductive heifers. Considering the profitability of meat production in India, farmers now have an incentive to salvage and sell buffalo bull calves which were previously unused. Given this option, some farmers are fattening calves for slaughter, although the practice is still uncommon and Indian carcass weights remain low compared to other countries.



### Brazilian Production Higher on Domestic and International Demand

**Brazil's** production is forecast up nearly 2 percent to a new record of almost 9.4 million tons on strong domestic and foreign demand. A potentially weaker Brazilian real combined with record increased cattle supplies (forecast to grow 3 percent during 2013) is likely to generate competitive prices in the world market.

### Other Major Producers Forecast to Continue Gains Largely on Herd Rebuilding

**Argentina's** production is forecast to continue to recover and is up 6 percent to nearly 2.8 million tons. Increased slaughter will be supported by growing cattle supplies as a consequence of herd rebuilding initiated in 2010 after severe drought and liquidation. Additional production growth is constrained as smaller exports (180,000 MT in 2013 compared with 621,000 MT in 2009) discourages marketing cattle at heavier weights as younger and lighter cattle are typically demanded by the domestic market. Despite expected high inflation rates and continuously increasing production costs, historically high cattle prices are still likely to provide positive returns to the cattle sector, encouraging the continuation of herd rebuilding, albeit at a more moderate pace.

**Australia's** production is forecast to rise 2 percent to nearly 2.2 million tons. Following the end of a near 10-year drought in 2010, greatly improved pasture conditions and fodder supplies have supported herd rebuilding which is expected to continue through 2013. In addition to greater slaughter, weights are forecast to remain near record levels.

For the first time since 2007, **China's** production is forecast higher (up nearly 1 percent to 5.6 million tons) on robust domestic demand, continued government support and expansion of larger-sized commercial operations. The government has subsidized beef cow genetic improvement over the past few years and invested in protecting and improving natural grasslands in major cattle grazing areas in west China. Larger commercial slaughterhouses are signing more contracts with cattle producers and offering better prices than private cattle collectors, improving profit margins and sector efficiency.

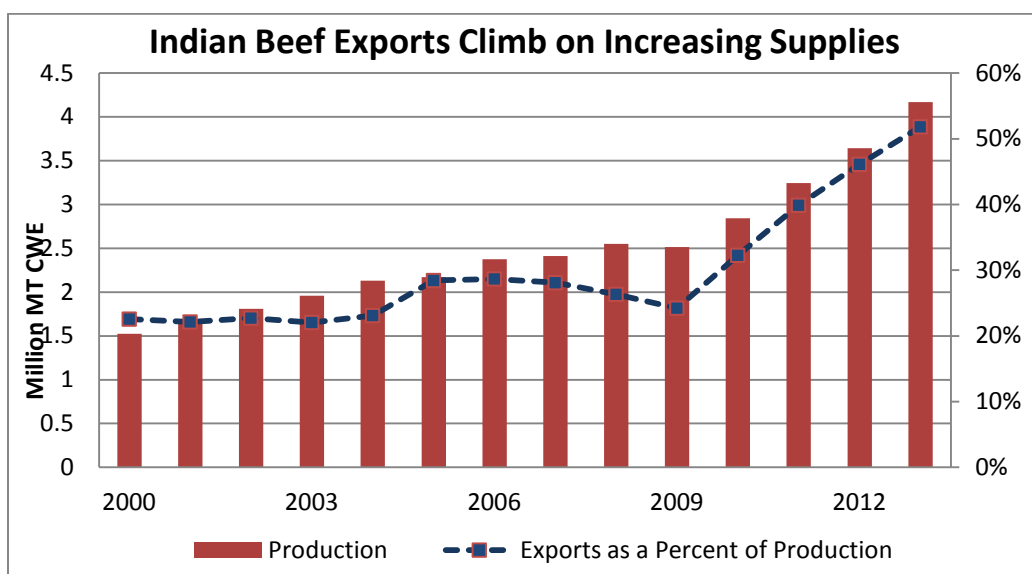
### Trade: India Continues Expansion, Driving Exports Higher

India is expected to account for three-quarters of forecast export growth as it expands in a number of markets with plentiful supplies and competitive prices. Among beef importing countries, the increase in demand will be relatively moderate, except for the United States, where additional supplies are needed to offset lower production. The United States accounts for over 50 percent of global import growth but imports of fresh, chilled and frozen product are supplied by a relatively few countries.

## EXPORTS

### India Propels World Exports

**India's** exports are forecast 29 percent higher at record 2.16 million tons, comparable with Brazil's world record exports of 2.19 million tons in 2007. India now accounts for nearly a quarter of world beef trade compared to a mere 8 percent in 2009. This rapid expansion is fueled by demand for low-cost product in many smaller, emerging and price sensitive markets (Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia) as well as the ability to provide halal product. However, exports remain constrained by limited access to many key markets due to disease restrictions. While India controls foot and mouth disease (FMD) through vaccination programs, it does not maintain a FMD status classification with the OIE (World Organization for Animal Health).



### Key Exporters in South America and Oceania to Make Gains Largely on Ample Supplies

**Brazil's** exports at nearly 1.5 million tons are forecast to recover at the same pace as 2012 (4 percent). Ample supplies, expected weakness of the Real and stable cattle prices due to increased availability of slaughter-ready cattle will improve competitiveness. Brazil can ship to markets that India cannot (Russia, EU), enabling preservation of their position in many key markets.

**Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay** are forecast to make gains of 6 percent, 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively, on greater supplies. Argentina's growth is limited by high cattle prices and an overvalued peso, but shipments to the EU and some other niche markets are exceptions. Although Paraguay and Uruguay ship significant volumes to Russia, Paraguay has become dependent on that market since its outbreaks of FMD in 2011/2012 cut its access to many markets. Uruguay has benefitted by expanding shipments to former Paraguayan markets Chile, Israel and others.

**Australia and New Zealand's** exports are both forecast to rise 2 percent to 1.4 million tons and 529,000 tons, respectively. While both countries benefit from strong Asian demand, they also are key U.S. suppliers.

### Export Outlook Mixed in North America

**U.S.** exports are forecast down 1 percent at 1.1 million tons, but still account for 10 percent of production. A relatively weak dollar is somewhat offset by higher prices as U.S. supplies tighten. Competitive pricing remains a challenge in the global market although demand from Mexico and major Asian markets remains strong.

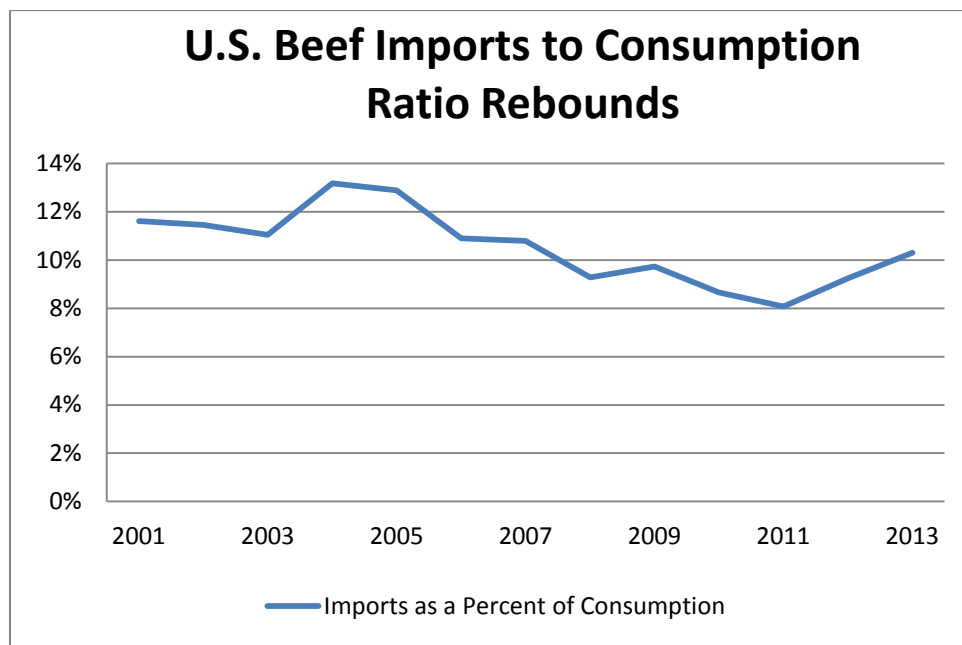
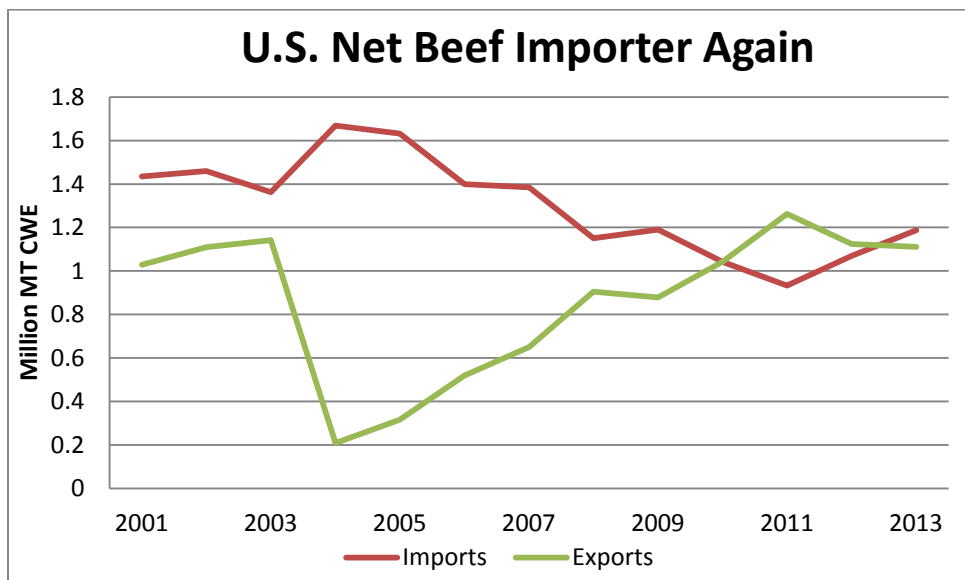
Rebounding from a three year decline, **Canada's** exports are expected to increase 5 percent to 415,000 tons. Limited production and the continued strength of the Canadian dollar will likely constrain additional growth in exports, keeping shipments below historical levels.

**Mexico's** exports are forecast to rise nearly 13 percent to 225,000 tons on not only increased volumes to the United States, but also greater shipments to Russia, Japan and Korea.

## IMPORTS

### United States Imports Surge on Tight Domestic Supplies

**U.S.** imports are forecast to surge 11 percent to nearly 1.2 million tons. Lower domestic cow slaughter will reduce availability of domestic cow beef, in part supporting increased imports. A sluggish economic recovery continues to depress demand and a relatively weak dollar constrain additional imports.



### Mexican Imports Increase to Offset Lower Production and Higher Exports

**Mexico's** imports are forecast up 17 percent to 350,000 tons. Tight supplies and increased exports to higher priced markets are expected to bolster import demand.



### Reduced Production in Japan and South Korea Generate Higher Imports

**Japan's** imports are forecast 1 percent higher at 750,000 tons offsetting slightly lower production and higher consumption. Although high U.S. prices might deter some purchases, the United States is expected to capture increased market share. As there has been no official modification of policy, the current forecast assumes no changes in Japanese market access limitations for U.S. beef.

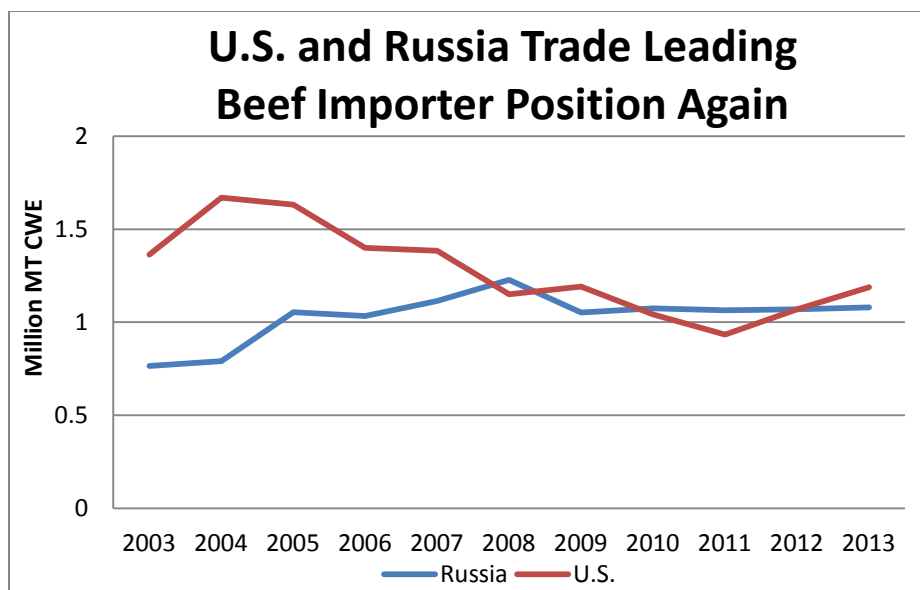
Reduced domestic supplies will also bolster **Korea's** imports, forecast to increase 8 percent to 405,000 tons. The resumption of Canadian beef imports and the implementation of the KORUS FTA are not expected to have significant impact in 2013. The Korean duty on U.S. beef imports will decline from the current 40 percent to 37.3 percent, but this decrease in duties is not expected to offset higher U.S. beef prices.

### Middle East and North African Demand Higher

Middle East and North African demand is forecast to increase, benefiting key suppliers India and Brazil. Higher imports are expected for **Algeria** (20 percent), **Saudi Arabia** (5 percent), **Israel** (8 percent) as well as a wide section of smaller markets such as **Oman, Libya** and the **United Arab Emirates**. Growing populations, limited domestic supplies, domestic resource constraints and ample Indian and Brazilian supplies at competitive prices are driving regional demand. Only **Egypt** is forecast lower (2 percent to 225,000 tons) as a rise in domestic production offsets consumption growth.

### Russia Returns to Second Largest Importer

**Russia** is currently forecast to be the world's second largest importer (after the United States), up one percent to nearly 1.1 million tons. Imports have consistently accounted for about 45 percent of consumption in recent years.



**Beef and Veal Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Production</b>						
Brazil	9,024	8,935	9,115	9,030	9,210	9,375
EU-27	8,090	7,913	8,048	8,023	7,815	7,700
China	6,132	5,764	5,600	5,550	5,540	5,580
India	2,552	2,514	2,842	3,244	3,643	4,168
Argentina	3,150	3,380	2,620	2,530	2,620	2,780
Australia	2,138	2,106	2,129	2,129	2,140	2,185
Mexico	1,667	1,705	1,745	1,804	1,815	1,795
Pakistan	1,388	1,441	1,470	1,435	1,400	1,400
Russia	1,490	1,460	1,435	1,360	1,350	1,345
Canada	1,289	1,252	1,273	1,154	1,060	1,055
Others	9,269	8,806	8,962	8,741	8,868	8,869
<b>Total Foreign</b>	46,189	45,276	45,239	45,000	45,461	46,252
<b>United States</b>	12,163	11,891	12,046	11,988	11,709	11,273
<b>Total</b>	58,352	57,167	57,285	56,988	57,170	57,525
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>						
Brazil	7,252	7,374	7,592	7,730	7,876	7,985
EU-27	8,352	8,263	8,147	7,941	7,855	7,750
China	6,080	5,749	5,589	5,523	5,524	5,571
Argentina	2,758	2,761	2,346	2,320	2,452	2,602
Russia	2,707	2,505	2,505	2,417	2,412	2,416
India	1,880	1,905	1,925	1,950	1,963	2,008
Mexico	2,033	1,976	1,938	1,921	1,915	1,920
Pakistan	1,371	1,414	1,436	1,402	1,367	1,367
Japan	1,173	1,211	1,225	1,238	1,248	1,248
Canada	1,036	1,016	1,000	1,009	951	930
Others	10,432	9,772	10,401	10,273	10,284	10,408
<b>Total Foreign</b>	45,074	43,946	44,104	43,724	43,847	44,205
<b>United States</b>	12,403	12,239	12,038	11,651	11,666	11,361
<b>Total</b>	57,477	56,185	56,142	55,375	55,513	55,566

Notes: 1/ May contain meat of other bovines.

2/ From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

**Beef and Veal Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Imports</b>						
Russia	1,228	1,053	1,075	1,065	1,070	1,080
Japan	659	697	721	745	746	750
Korea, South	295	315	366	431	375	405
EU-27	466	498	437	367	350	350
Mexico	408	322	296	265	300	350
Canada	230	247	243	282	285	290
Venezuela	320	250	143	195	255	235
Egypt	166	180	260	217	230	225
Malaysia	139	152	153	167	185	205
Saudi Arabia	112	119	158	180	195	205
Others	1,601	1,526	1,747	1,676	1,623	1,694
<b>Total Foreign</b>	5,624	5,359	5,599	5,590	5,614	5,789
<b>United States</b>	1,151	1,191	1,042	933	1,069	1,188
<b>Total</b>	6,775	6,550	6,641	6,523	6,683	6,977
<b>Total Exports</b>						
India	672	609	917	1,294	1,680	2,160
Brazil	1,801	1,596	1,558	1,340	1,394	1,450
Australia	1,407	1,364	1,368	1,410	1,380	1,410
New Zealand	533	514	530	503	521	529
Canada	494	480	523	426	395	415
Uruguay	361	376	347	320	365	375
EU-27	204	148	338	449	310	300
Paraguay	233	254	296	207	240	250
Mexico	42	51	103	148	200	225
Argentina	396	621	277	213	170	180
Others	568	578	535	542	545	551
<b>Total Foreign</b>	6,711	6,591	6,792	6,852	7,200	7,845
<b>United States</b>	905	878	1,043	1,263	1,124	1,111
<b>Total</b>	7,616	7,469	7,835	8,115	8,324	8,956

Notes: 1/ May contain meat of other bovines.  
2/ From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

**Cattle Selected Countries Summary**  
(in 1,000 head)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Cattle Beg. Stks</b>						
India	304,418	309,900	316,400	320,800	323,700	327,300
Brazil	175,437	179,540	185,159	190,925	197,550	203,715
China	105,948	105,722	105,430	104,822	104,346	104,152
EU-27	89,043	88,837	88,300	87,437	86,209	85,320
Argentina	55,662	54,260	49,057	48,156	49,597	51,097
Colombia	30,095	30,775	30,845	30,971	30,910	30,610
Australia	28,037	27,321	27,906	27,550	28,506	29,710
Russia	21,546	21,040	20,677	19,970	19,695	19,430
Mexico	22,850	22,666	22,192	21,456	20,090	18,570
Canada	13,755	13,030	12,670	12,155	12,215	12,545
Others	86,116	75,989	57,478	56,108	55,753	55,498
<b>Total Foreign</b>	932,907	929,080	916,114	920,350	928,571	937,947
<b>United States</b>	96,035	94,521	93,881	92,682	90,769	89,700
<b>Total</b>	1,028,942	1,023,601	1,009,995	1,013,032	1,019,340	1,027,647
<b>Production (Calf Crop)</b>						
India	60,500	61,000	61,700	62,500	63,400	64,400
Brazil	49,050	49,150	49,200	49,445	49,690	50,185
China	45,360	42,576	41,500	40,900	40,950	41,365
EU-27	30,850	30,100	30,000	29,600	29,200	29,150
Argentina	14,900	12,000	11,600	13,100	13,800	14,200
Australia	8,956	10,025	8,842	9,618	9,800	10,000
Russia	7,586	7,389	6,952	6,800	6,850	6,900
Mexico	6,754	6,875	7,000	6,900	6,800	6,600
Colombia	5,670	5,300	5,200	5,150	5,125	5,000
New Zealand	4,446	4,523	4,530	4,786	5,022	4,943
Others	25,583	21,317	15,982	15,993	15,678	15,720
<b>Total Foreign</b>	259,655	250,255	242,506	244,792	246,315	248,463
<b>United States</b>	36,153	35,939	35,695	35,313	34,500	34,150
<b>Total</b>	295,808	286,194	278,201	280,105	280,815	282,613

Notes: 1/ May contain other bovines.

2/ From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

From 2010, Nicaragua and South Africa are excluded.

**Cattle Selected Countries Summary**  
(in 1,000 head)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Imports</b>						
Venezuela	306	407	612	335	525	500
China	15	47	83	103	115	120
Russia	58	49	38	95	100	110
Egypt	17	45	140	70	95	100
Canada	49	54	56	73	65	65
Mexico	90	20	25	16	20	25
Japan	20	16	16	12	13	15
Ukraine	3	2	1	3	3	3
Belarus	1	0	1	1	1	1
Argentina	0	0	0	1	0	0
Others	205	171	69	6	0	0
<b>Total Foreign</b>	764	811	1,041	715	937	939
<b>United States</b>	2,284	2,002	2,284	2,107	2,175	2,000
<b>Total</b>	3,048	2,813	3,325	2,822	3,112	2,939
<b>Total Exports</b>						
Mexico	738	980	1,261	1,435	1,500	1,350
EU-27	376	403	623	811	800	800
Australia	869	954	875	695	700	725
Canada	1,598	1,067	1,065	696	725	700
Brazil	414	530	655	405	490	590
Colombia	9	5	24	61	265	250
Uruguay	169	207	207	213	100	60
New Zealand	17	13	27	34	41	47
China	33	29	28	29	29	29
Ukraine	2	4	0	4	2	3
Others	95	109	2	1	1	1
<b>Total Foreign</b>	4,320	4,301	4,767	4,384	4,653	4,555
<b>United States</b>	107	58	91	194	225	225
<b>Total</b>	4,427	4,359	4,858	4,578	4,878	4,780

Notes: 1/ May contain other bovines.

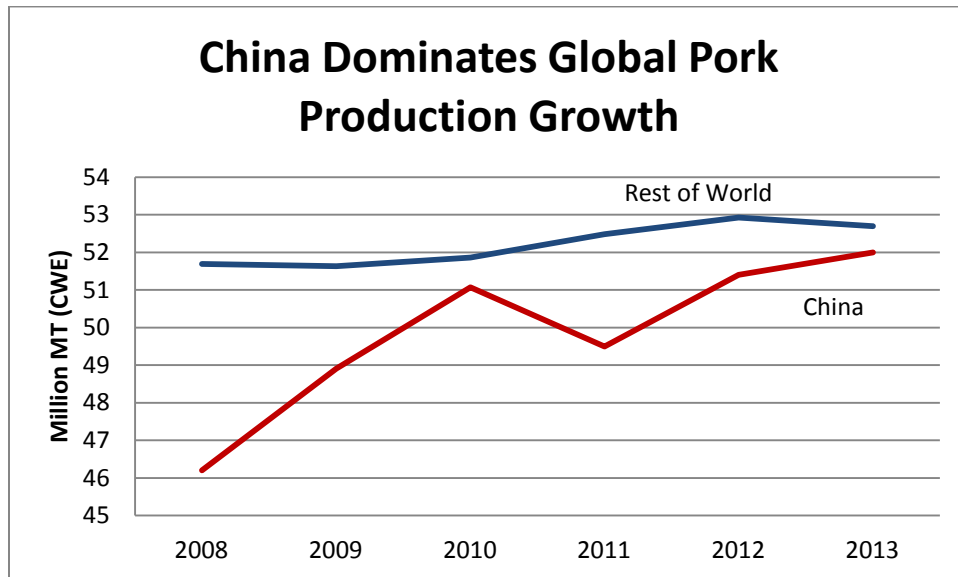
2/ From 2009, Turkey is excluded.

From 2010, Nicaragua and South Africa are excluded.

## PORK AND SWINE: 2013 FORECAST OVERVIEW

### World Pork Production Virtually Flat as High Feed Costs Temper Growth

Global production is forecast nominally higher to a record 104.7 million tons. Rising feed costs, which shrink profit margins, will only be partially offset by improving efficiencies and intervening government programs in some countries.



**China**, accounting for nearly half of world production, is forecast 1 percent higher to a record 52.0 million tons. The anemic growth is largely attributed to weaker consumer demand resulting from relatively slow economic growth, which, squeezed by rising feed costs, has tightened producer margins. Poor hog prices in 2012 slowed expansion of swine production facilities and further encouraged small-scale producers to exit the industry. This is expected to result in nominally lower breeding stock in 2013 and only a slight growth in hogs available for slaughter. However, production efficiencies continue to improve as large and modern farms expand at a faster pace than the exit of backyard operations. The government also continues to support the pork industry through productive sow subsidies, boosting breeding stock imports to record levels, and occasional pork purchases in an effort to support prices.

**Brazil's** production is expected to grow 2 percent, to a record 3.3 million tons, supported mostly by strong international demand and producer optimism for continued recovery in export markets. However, a major concern for hog producers is the recent increase in feed grain prices, which could squeeze margins. The government has already intervened in the market with subsidized corn auctions to protect the industry, extended deadlines for credit payment, and temporarily suspended state taxes.

**Russia** is expected to increase production by 1 percent to 2.1 million tons, although higher feed grain prices are expected to constrain expansion. Large farms are increasing production through economies of size and scale, supported by government programs. However, small private farms, many in regions affected by outbreaks of African Swine Fever, have been forced to exit the industry.

**EU** production is expected to ease by 1 percent to 22.6 million tons as the industry copes with rising feed costs and stringent EU animal husbandry requirements. These requirements are resulting in a restructuring of the industry, with the most inefficient commercial farms exiting production. The pig crop is expected to remain constant, while higher feed costs cause lighter slaughter weights.

The **United States** is forecast down 1 percent to 10.4 million tons as high feed costs are expected to dampen production through reductions in farrowing and lighter slaughter weights as producers attempt to minimize feed costs. Only modest reductions to the breeding stock are forecast, leaving swine producers prepared to accelerate pig production in the latter part of 2013, when the feed grain outlook is expected to be better.

**Canada's** production is lowered 1 percent to 1.8 million tons as high feed costs and reduced demand for feeder hogs in the United States are expected to adversely impact the recovery in the hog sector, which began in early 2012. Faced with higher input costs and financial difficulties, some smaller producers are expected to liquidate inventories beginning late 2012 and into 2013, resulting in a smaller pig crop and slaughter in 2013. Slaughter weights will reflect producers' attempts to mitigate feed costs.

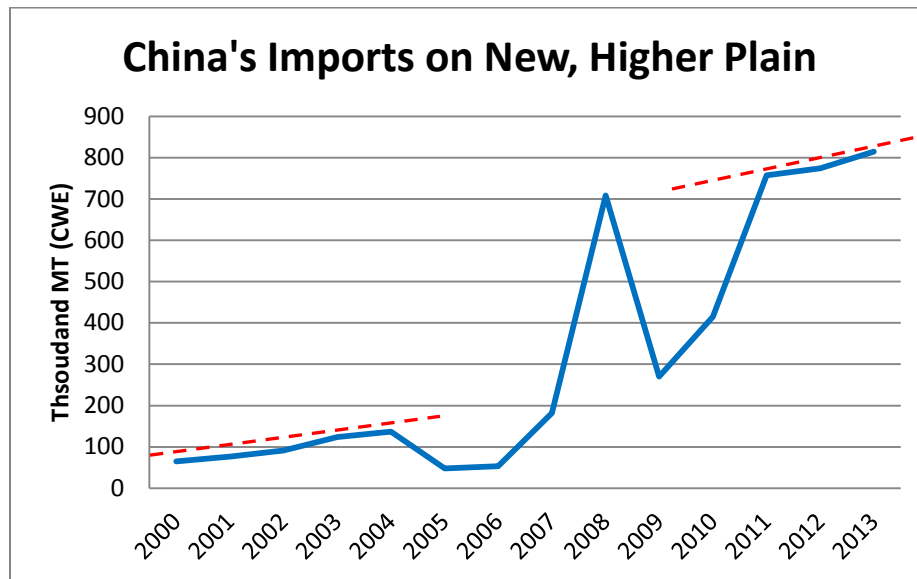
**Japan's** output is projected down 1 percent to 1.3 million tons as producer margins are negatively impacted by high feed costs coupled with low pork prices. Reduced breeding stock leads to a smaller pig crop, while rising feed costs push producers to slaughter at lighter weights. Weak consumer demand caused by slow income growth is expected to pressure prices.

**Mexico's** production is expected to fall 1 percent to 1.2 million tons as rising feed costs are expected to result in lower slaughter weights despite government support. Hog producers continue to improve efficiency through the incorporation of new breeding lines that are better able to adapt to the Mexican production system and enhanced farm management techniques, mitigating the decline in sow numbers.

**South Korea** is forecast 2 percent lower to 1.1 million tons as producer margins are squeezed by record high feed grain prices. Other factors dampening production are regulations for hog operations including provincial laws designating areas restricted from livestock production, animal space requirements, stricter requirements for manure disposal, FMD vaccination requirements, and traceability.

### Global Pork Trade Continues Slow Expansion

Imports are expected to rise 1 percent to a record 6.8 million tons with greater demand from countries where growth in domestic production cannot keep pace with rising demand.



**China's** imports jump 5 percent to a record 815,000 tons, continuing on a new, higher plain. Whereas disease outbreaks caused the surges in 2008 and 2011, the reason for larger volumes forecast in 2013 is slow domestic production growth not keeping pace with rising demand. Import growth is further supported by more competitive prices vis-à-vis domestic pork and constant reports of domestic food safety cases. It is worth noting that although China is the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest importer, imported pork accounts for less than 2 percent of consumption.

**Russia** is forecast to grow by 3 percent to 1.0 million tons, mostly from Belarus, which uses its privilege as a member of the Customs Union to export duty-free products to Russia. Additionally, under Russia's WTO accession, in-quota tariff rates drop from 15 to 0 percent, which is expected to have a positive effect on trade. Larger volumes are also expected from minor suppliers Chile and Ukraine, as they expand their footholds in the Russian market.

**Mexico's** imports are forecast up 2 percent to a record 690,000 tons due largely to flat domestic production. Pork's competitive pricing vis-à-vis beef and changing consumer preferences are expected to support demand. The majority of Mexico's pork imports consists of hams and mechanically deboned meat for the preparation of sausages, deli hams, and other cold cuts. There is growing consumption of these products by the middle and upper income consumers.

**South Korea** is raised by 1 percent to 505,000 tons as stagnant domestic production is expected to encourage a small growth in imports. A new plain may be established that is lower than record 2011 imports in response to the FMD outbreak, yet significantly higher than trade before that. Imports will be more competitive with domestic pork as tariff rates for U.S. and EU will be incrementally lower in accordance with Free Trade Agreement tariff reduction schedules.



**Ukraine** falls 11 percent to 200,000 tons following unusually large volumes in 2012. Imports are highly regulated by the government and sensitive to consumer disposable income as well as prices of domestically produced meats.

**U.S.** imports are forecast 1 percent lower to 363,000 tons due principally to tight supplies as well as an unfavorable exchange rate in the major supplier, Canada.

**Japan** continues to be the world's leading pork importer with volumes forecast flat at 1.3 million tons as competition between low-priced domestic pork and imported chilled pork intensifies. Additionally, demand is tempered by slow income growth and price conscious consumers.

## Exports

**EU** exports are forecast up 4 percent to a record 2.4 million tons due to strong demand from Russia and China and the low value of the Euro and Danish Kroner. A growing number of member states are eligible to ship to China, which is expected to further support exports. Demand from other major markets is expected to remain static. Elimination of export restitutions for pork by the European Commission is not expected to significantly decrease their competitiveness in third markets.

**Brazil** is expected to expand by 7 percent to 645,000 tons mainly on strong demand from a number of importers, mainly Hong Kong, Angola, Argentina, and Singapore, as an expected weaker Real enhances competitiveness. Exporters are also focusing on expanding sales to China, a newly opened market.

**U.S.** exports are forecast up 1 percent to a record 2.4 million tons based on strong Mexican and Russian demand and incremental increases in shipments to major Asian markets. U.S. product will face greater competition from European and Brazilian pork in several markets, but is expected to be very competitive with Canadian pork.

Following a record year, **Canada's** exports are expected to decline by 4 percent to 1.2 million tons based on limited exportable supplies and unfavorable exchange rates. Canadian pork is expected to be less competitive vis-à-vis imports from competitors in Japan and Russia, and domestic production in the United States.

Although a net importer, **China's** shipments are forecast down 7 percent to 200,000 tons due to weak demand from Asian markets. China exports fresh and processed products to Hong Kong, and processed products to Japan and other Asian markets.

**Chile's** exports are expected to rise 3 percent to 175,000 metric tons mostly on greater shipments to South American markets and Russia.

**Pork Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Production</b>						
China	46,205	48,905	51,070	49,500	51,400	52,000
EU-27	22,596	22,434	22,571	22,938	22,750	22,625
Brazil	3,015	3,130	3,195	3,227	3,260	3,330
Russia	1,736	1,844	1,920	2,000	2,045	2,075
Vietnam	1,850	1,910	1,930	1,960	2,000	2,025
Canada	1,786	1,788	1,771	1,797	1,790	1,775
Philippines	1,242	1,234	1,247	1,250	1,300	1,275
Japan	1,249	1,310	1,292	1,267	1,275	1,265
Mexico	1,161	1,162	1,175	1,202	1,220	1,210
Korea, South	1,056	1,062	1,110	837	1,067	1,050
Others	5,402	5,312	5,466	5,675	5,681	5,640
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>87,298</b>	<b>90,091</b>	<b>92,747</b>	<b>91,653</b>	<b>93,788</b>	<b>94,270</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>10,599</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>10,186</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>10,575</b>	<b>10,440</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,897</b>	<b>100,533</b>	<b>102,933</b>	<b>101,984</b>	<b>104,363</b>	<b>104,710</b>
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>						
China	46,691	48,823	51,157	50,004	51,940	52,615
EU-27	21,024	21,057	20,841	20,753	20,490	20,270
Russia	2,843	2,719	2,835	2,971	3,020	3,075
Brazil	2,390	2,423	2,577	2,644	2,656	2,686
Japan	2,486	2,467	2,488	2,522	2,533	2,531
Vietnam	1,826	1,891	1,912	1,940	1,980	2,005
Mexico	1,605	1,770	1,784	1,710	1,805	1,790
Korea, South	1,519	1,480	1,539	1,487	1,542	1,555
Philippines	1,334	1,344	1,405	1,394	1,429	1,403
Taiwan	897	925	901	919	897	892
Others	6,571	6,478	6,651	6,898	7,042	7,062
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>89,186</b>	<b>91,377</b>	<b>94,090</b>	<b>93,242</b>	<b>95,334</b>	<b>95,884</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>8,457</b>	<b>8,369</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,999</b>	<b>100,390</b>	<b>102,743</b>	<b>101,582</b>	<b>103,791</b>	<b>104,253</b>

**Pork Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Carcass Weight Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Imports</b>						
Japan	1,267	1,138	1,198	1,254	1,260	1,260
Russia	1,107	876	916	971	975	1,000
China	709	270	415	758	775	815
Mexico	535	678	687	594	675	690
Korea, South	430	390	382	640	500	505
Hong Kong	346	369	347	432	440	445
Canada	194	180	183	204	240	225
Australia	152	176	183	175	200	210
Ukraine	238	186	146	119	225	200
Philippines	93	111	159	145	131	130
Others	812	788	889	951	961	991
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>5,883</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>6,382</b>	<b>6,471</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>5,540</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>6,834</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>						
EU-27	1,727	1,416	1,755	2,204	2,280	2,375
Canada	1,129	1,123	1,159	1,197	1,250	1,195
Brazil	625	707	619	584	605	645
China	223	232	278	244	215	200
Chile	142	152	130	139	170	175
Mexico	91	70	78	86	90	110
Belarus	54	31	62	85	87	90
Australia	48	40	41	41	37	35
Ukraine	0	0	1	17	30	20
Vietnam	36	21	19	20	20	20
Others	35	33	24	25	28	25
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>4,166</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>4,890</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>2,445</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>6,082</b>	<b>6,996</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>7,335</b>

**Swine Selected Countries Summary**  
(in 1,000 head)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Beginning Stocks</b>						
China	439,895	462,913	469,960	477,115	473,340	466,645
EU-27	159,732	153,067	152,198	150,773	148,545	148,450
Brazil	32,947	33,892	35,122	36,652	38,336	39,276
Russia	16,340	16,165	17,236	17,231	17,258	17,300
Canada	14,080	12,700	12,465	12,690	12,785	12,813
Japan	9,745	9,899	10,000	9,768	9,735	9,700
Korea, South	8,742	8,223	8,721	8,449	8,171	9,700
Mexico	9,401	9,310	8,979	9,007	9,276	9,499
Ukraine	7,020	6,526	7,577	7,960	7,373	7,400
Belarus	3,598	3,704	3,782	3,887	3,989	4,100
Others	5,003	2,412	2,302	2,289	2,343	2,300
<b>Total Foreign</b>	706,503	718,811	728,342	735,821	731,151	727,183
<b>United States</b>	68,177	67,148	64,887	64,925	66,361	65,200
<b>Total</b>	774,680	785,959	793,229	800,746	797,512	792,383
<b>Production (Pig Crop)</b>						
China	636,817	655,620	677,800	660,622	684,000	690,000
EU-27	258,400	257,700	262,200	265,870	265,000	268,000
Brazil	34,845	35,890	36,970	37,750	37,700	37,900
Russia	26,647	28,798	29,472	30,650	31,350	32,645
Canada	31,274	29,410	28,688	28,593	28,400	27,850
Japan	16,960	17,700	17,500	17,000	17,000	16,890
Mexico	15,924	15,966	16,200	16,350	16,500	16,475
Korea, South	13,792	14,916	14,923	13,308	15,856	14,470
Ukraine	6,619	7,400	8,176	8,109	7,500	7,700
Belarus	4,900	4,950	5,025	5,075	5,220	5,326
Others	9,633	4,390	4,604	4,717	4,757	4,680
<b>Total Foreign</b>	1,055,811	1,072,740	1,101,558	1,088,044	1,113,283	1,121,936
<b>United States</b>	115,030	114,542	113,685	115,838	115,977	115,830
<b>Total</b>	1,170,841	1,187,282	1,215,243	1,203,882	1,229,260	1,237,766

Notes:

1/ From 2009, Chile is excluded.

**Swine Selected Countries Summary**  
(in 1,000 head)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Imports</b>						
Russia	770	1,205	782	782	600	600
Ukraine	86	77	90	112	200	230
China	12	6	6	15	20	22
Mexico	80	7	9	12	15	16
Korea, South	2	0	2	16	15	10
Canada	2	3	3	3	3	3
Belarus	2	3	2	5	2	2
EU-27	2	3	2	1	2	2
Brazil	1	0	5	2	1	1
Japan	0	1	1	1	1	1
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Foreign</b>	958	1,305	902	949	859	887
<b>United States</b>	9,348	6,365	5,749	5,795	5,700	5,530
<b>Total</b>	10,306	7,670	6,651	6,744	6,559	6,417
<b>Total Exports</b>						
Canada	9,357	6,376	5,761	5,821	5,725	5,550
China	1,645	1,695	1,748	1,563	1,615	1,610
EU-27	1,508	2,211	1,628	1,583	1,400	1,400
Belarus	0	3	54	113	115	115
Brazil	1	1	1	6	1	1
Ukraine	0	0	1	1	1	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, South	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total Foreign</b>	12,511	10,287	9,194	9,087	8,857	8,677
<b>United States</b>	97	21	15	30	45	40
<b>Total</b>	12,608	10,308	9,209	9,117	8,902	8,717

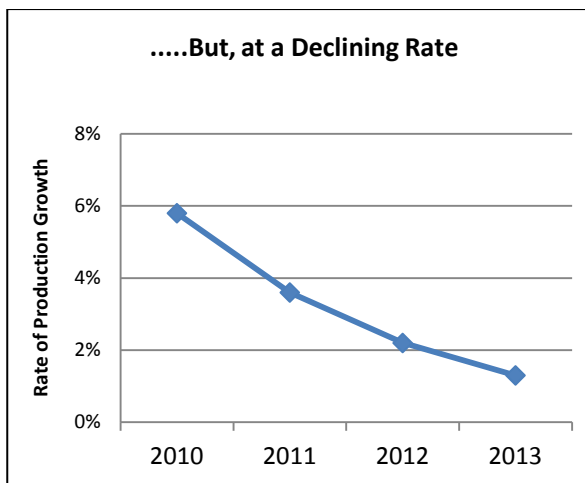
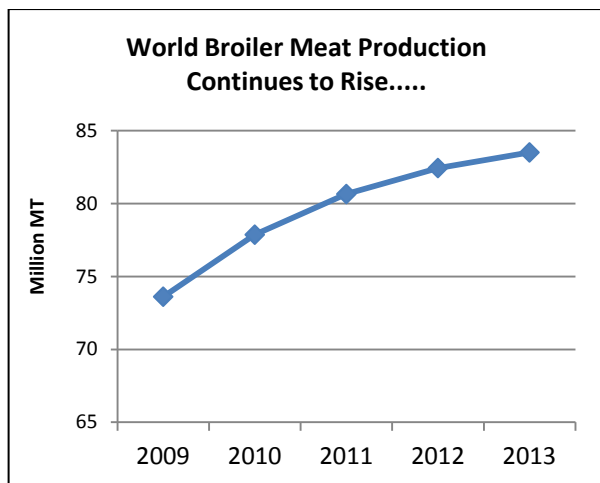
Notes:

1/ From 2009, Chile is excluded.

## BROILER MEAT: 2013 FORECAST OVERVIEW

### Record World Broiler Production Constrained by Rising Production Costs

Global production is forecast up 1 percent to a record 83.5 million tons. Demand for animal protein particularly in China, Brazil and India continues to stimulate global poultry production as a highly competitively priced option. Higher feed costs over the past few years have eroded profit margins, as larger producers have consolidated for cost-savings synergies and to help maintain margins.



### China, India and Brazil Boost World Expansion

Rising incomes, an expanding middle class and stronger demand for animal protein have propelled production in **China**, **India** and **Brazil**. Combined, these countries represent 85 percent of the forecasted growth in global production for 2013.

**China** is forecast to increase 3 percent to 14.1 million tons as consumer demand for meat protein continues to grow. However, higher feed prices are expected to dampen the rate of growth despite producers' attempts to shift to lower-priced feed.

**Brazil** is forecast to rise 2 percent to 13.0 million tons. Production is supported by improved demand and abundant feed supplies. Government support may also mitigate the full impact of rising feed costs.

**India** is forecast to increase 8 percent higher to 3.4 million tons. Despite the past years' outbreaks of avian influenza, production is expanding rapidly on rising domestic consumption, changing culturally driven tastes and preferences, and ample domestic feed supplies.

**Russia** is forecast to increase 4 percent to 2.9 million tons as larger, modern facilities come into full operation. Government programs are aimed at mitigating rising feed costs and supporting the construction of new poultry farms.

The **EU** is forecast to rise 1 percent to 9.6 million tons as consumers substitute poultry for red meat. Production is expected to increase in all major EU producing countries, except France, where the industry is restructuring following the bankruptcy of the Doux poultry company, the largest exporter of broiler meat in the EU.

**Argentina** and **Turkey** are forecast up 4 and 1 percent to 2.0 and 1.7 million tons, respectively. Production is supported by greater domestic and foreign market demand. **Argentina** continues to expand production with government credit, ample supplies of feed grains and a more vertically integrated and efficient sector. **Turkey** production is higher to meet ever-increasing regional Middle East demand, as well as to offset short domestic supplies of red meat.

The **United States**, the world's largest broiler meat producer, is forecast to decline 1 percent to 16.3 million tons on tighter margins due to higher feed costs. **Thailand** is forecast to reduce output 6 percent to 1.5 million tons after last year's supply glut and this year's higher production costs, reversing the recent growth trend.

### **TRADE:**

Global exports are forecast 2 percent higher to a record 10.1 million tons, primarily on East Asian and Sub-Saharan African demand. Traditional suppliers (Brazil, the United States and EU) will continue to dominate the world market, while smaller suppliers (Thailand, Turkey, and Argentina) expand their market share in new and developing markets.

**Brazil**, the leading exporter, is forecast to rise by 3 percent to 3.6 million tons driven by East Asia (China and Hong Kong) and the Middle East (Iraq and Egypt). Gains to the Middle East are supported by their ability to ship whole bird and halal-certified product provides comparative advantages.

The **EU** is up 4 percent to 1.1 million tons as more exports to Western and Southern African markets are expected to offset less to Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong and China.

**Thailand** is forecast to rise by 7 percent to 580,000 tons based on the reopening of the EU market for fresh broiler meat. Additional growth is expected in Southeast Asia, South Korea and the United Arab Emirates.

**Argentina** and **Turkey** are forecast to boost exports by 10 and 4 percent to 285,000 and 260,000 tons, respectively. Both countries are expected to expand in emerging markets in the Middle East. **Turkey** continues to direct most shipments to Iraq, eroding U.S. and Brazilian market shares. Large investments in expanding export capacity will improve competitiveness in shipping to developing markets such as Libya.

**U.S.** exports are forecast to decline 2 percent to 3.2 million tons due to tighter domestic supplies and waning demand by Russia and Hong Kong. U.S. exports have remained relatively flat over the past few years as declines in some major markets have been offset by gains in a large number of smaller markets.

## **TURKEY MEAT: 2013 FORECAST OVERVIEW**

### **PRODUCTION:**

World production is forecast down 1 percent to 5.4 million tons. Decline in the United States offsets gains in the EU and Brazil. The United States is expected to reduce production as a result of higher feed prices.

### **TRADE:**

Global exports are forecast to fall by 3 percent to 649,000 tons as U.S. exports decline due to tighter supplies. Brazilian exports are forecast to increase while EU and Canadian exports are expected to remain steady. Mexico's imports will likely be affected by tighter supplies of turkey in the United States. Imports by South Africa are forecast to rise as a result of growing consumer demand.



**Broiler Meat Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Production</b>						
China	11,840	12,100	12,550	13,200	13,700	14,100
Brazil	11,033	11,023	12,312	12,863	12,750	13,005
EU-27	8,594	8,756	9,202	9,310	9,480	9,580
India	2,490	2,550	2,650	2,900	3,160	3,420
Mexico	2,853	2,781	2,822	2,906	2,945	2,950
Russia	1,680	2,060	2,310	2,575	2,750	2,850
Argentina	1,435	1,500	1,680	1,770	1,936	2,022
Turkey	1,170	1,250	1,430	1,614	1,687	1,700
Indonesia	1,350	1,409	1,465	1,515	1,540	1,550
Thailand	1,170	1,200	1,280	1,350	1,550	1,450
Others	12,631	13,053	13,608	13,964	14,448	14,575
<b>Total Foreign</b>	56,246	57,682	61,309	63,967	65,946	67,202
<b>United States</b>	16,561	15,935	16,563	16,694	16,476	16,341
<b>Total</b>	72,807	73,617	77,872	80,661	82,422	83,543
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>						
China	11,954	12,210	12,457	13,015	13,540	13,950
Brazil	7,792	7,802	9,041	9,421	9,273	9,424
EU-27	8,579	8,710	8,954	8,997	9,140	9,210
Mexico	3,281	3,264	3,364	3,473	3,564	3,578
India	2,489	2,549	2,648	2,891	3,151	3,411
Russia	2,841	2,982	2,961	3,044	3,215	3,315
Japan	1,928	1,982	2,078	2,101	2,140	2,130
Argentina	1,275	1,327	1,475	1,570	1,687	1,746
South Africa	1,428	1,443	1,524	1,633	1,702	1,738
Indonesia	1,355	1,412	1,465	1,515	1,540	1,550
Others	15,558	16,018	17,285	18,116	18,719	18,973
<b>Total Foreign</b>	58,480	59,699	63,252	65,776	67,671	69,025
<b>United States</b>	13,435	12,946	13,470	13,664	13,318	13,225
<b>Total</b>	71,915	72,645	76,722	79,440	80,989	82,250

Notes:

1/ Chicken paws are excluded.

**Broiler Meat Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Imports</b>						
Japan	737	645	789	895	855	840
EU-27	712	719	681	722	740	750
Saudi Arabia	510	605	681	785	750	750
Mexico	433	492	549	578	630	640
Iraq	227	397	522	598	603	610
Russia	1,166	929	656	504	515	520
Hong Kong	236	253	295	410	370	380
South Africa	191	206	240	326	370	380
Angola	171	161	239	287	310	340
China	399	401	286	238	240	250
Others	2,710	2,477	2,808	2,895	3,083	3,148
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>7,746</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>8,608</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>7,330</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>8,512</b>	<b>8,655</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>						
Brazil	3,242	3,222	3,272	3,443	3,478	3,582
EU-27	727	765	929	1,035	1,080	1,120
Thailand	383	379	432	467	540	580
China	285	291	379	423	400	400
Argentina	164	178	214	210	258	285
Turkey	42	86	110	206	250	260
Canada	152	147	147	143	145	150
Belarus	7	21	38	74	110	110
Chile	63	87	79	90	92	95
Russia	5	7	5	35	50	55
Others	121	154	193	234	247	263
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>3,211</b>	<b>3,152</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,348</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>8,867</b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>10,052</b>

Notes:

1/ Chicken paws are excluded.

**Turkey Meat Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Production</b>						
EU-27	1,830	1,795	1,946	1,950	2,020	2,030
Brazil	465	466	485	489	510	520
Canada	180	167	159	160	165	165
Russia	39	31	70	90	100	105
Mexico	15	11	11	13	14	13
South Africa	7	8	8	8	8	8
China	5	5	6	6	6	6
<b>Total Foreign</b>	2,541	2,483	2,685	2,716	2,823	2,847
<b>United States</b>	2,796	2,535	2,527	2,592	2,675	2,592
<b>Total</b>	5,337	5,018	5,212	5,308	5,498	5,439
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>						
EU-27	1,835	1,801	1,911	1,885	1,951	1,960
Brazil	261	302	327	348	355	360
Mexico	212	155	163	164	183	167
Canada	163	151	143	145	148	149
Russia	107	72	105	117	120	125
South Africa	38	34	34	32	40	48
China	50	32	32	40	47	47
<b>Total Foreign</b>	2,666	2,547	2,715	2,731	2,844	2,856
<b>United States</b>	2,434	2,363	2,306	2,274	2,332	2,299
<b>Total</b>	5,100	4,910	5,021	5,005	5,176	5,155

**Turkey Meat Selected Countries Summary**  
**1,000 Metric Tons (Ready to Cook Equivalent)**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 Oct
<b>Total Imports</b>						
Mexico	197	144	153	152	170	155
EU-27	125	112	99	82	81	80
China	45	27	26	34	41	41
South Africa	31	26	26	24	32	40
Russia	68	41	35	27	20	20
Canada	9	8	8	7	8	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Foreign</b>	475	358	347	326	352	343
<b>United States</b>	6	9	11	10	10	9
<b>Total</b>	481	367	358	336	362	352
<b>Total Exports</b>						
Brazil	204	164	158	141	155	160
EU-27	120	106	134	147	150	150
Canada	25	25	24	22	25	25
Mexico	0	0	1	1	1	1
China	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Foreign</b>	349	295	317	311	331	336
<b>United States</b>	306	242	264	319	336	313
<b>Total</b>	655	537	581	630	667	649

## Notes to Readers

The *Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade* circular is designed to give a snapshot of the current situation among the major players in world beef, pork, broiler meat, and turkey meat trade. Summary tables for meat production, imports, exports, and consumption provide an overview.

### Data Modifications

#### **Cattle/Beef:**

- The cattle and beef PSDs for the following countries are revised from 2002 onward on official production data revisions: Australia, Canada and Mexico.
- The beef PSDs for the following countries are revised from 1998 onward on additional production data available: Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Macedonia, Peru and Switzerland.
- The beef PSDs for the following countries are revised from 1998 onward on additional trade data available: Ghana, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Macedonia, Oman, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam.

#### **Swine/Pork:**

- The swine and pork PSDs for Canada are revised from 2007 onward on official data revisions.
- The pork PSDs for the following countries are revised on additional production data available: Albania (2005-2010), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2004-2011), Macedonia (2000-2011), New Zealand (2003-2011), South Africa (2001-2011), Uruguay (2001-2010), Vietnam (2002-2011).
- The pork PSD for the Netherlands Antilles is discontinued from 2010 onward.

#### **Broiler Meat:**

- Based on new trade and/or production data, historical PSDs for broiler meat are revised for Angola (2002-2010), Bahrain (2007-2010), Benin (2007-2010), Brazil (2009-2011), Georgia (2009-2010), Guatemala (2006-2010), Iraq (2010), Jamaica (2005-2010), Jordan (2010), Kuwait (2000-2010), Macedonia (2007-2011), Moldova (2010), Philippines (2002-2010), Qatar (2010), Saudi Arabia (2005-2010), Taiwan (2010), UAE (2002-2010), Vietnam (2007-2011).

### Conversion Rates

	<b>Beef &amp; Veal</b>	<b>Pork</b>
<b>Conversion Rate</b>	1.40	1.30
<b>HS Codes</b>	Fresh/Chilled: 0201 Frozen: 0202 Processed: 021020 & 160250	Fresh/Chilled: 020311, 020312, 020319 Frozen: 020321, 020322, 020329 Processed: 021011, 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, 160249
	<b>Broiler Meat</b>	<b>Turkey Meat</b>
<b>Conversion Rate</b>	1	1
<b>HS Codes</b>	Fresh/Chilled: 0207.11, 0207.13 Frozen: 0207.12, 0207.14 Processed and Salted: 1602.32, 0210.99	Fresh/Chilled: 0207.24, 0207.26, 0207.32, 0207.34, 0207.35 Frozen: 0207.25, 0207.27, 0207.33, 0207.36 Processed: 1602.31

Note: There are several exceptions by country/product. In general, chicken paws are excluded and carabeef (buffalo meat) is included.

### Assumptions

- **BSE:** Forecast assumes a continuation of trade policies due to BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) currently in place by U.S. and Canadian trading partners as of October 18, 2012.
- **Other Diseases (AI, H1N1, FMD):** Forecast reflects policies currently in place as a result of outbreaks as of October 18, 2012.

### Technical Notes

**CWE/PWE:** All quantities (beef and pork) noted are in Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) unless otherwise noted as Product Weight Equivalent (PWE). CWE is the weight of an animal after slaughter and removal of most internal organs, head, and skin. PWE is the actual weight of the meat product exported.

### FAS Reports from Overseas Offices

The *Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on post reports submitted since July 2012 and on available secondary information. The individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scripts/attacherep/default.asp>.

### PSD Online

The entire USDA PSD database is available electronically on PSD Online. Users can use this system to generate the full set of PSD data for those countries reporting. PSD Online can be reached through <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline>.

### Additional Resources

Please refer to the USDA-FAS Dairy, Livestock and Poultry website at: [http://www.fas.usda.gov/dlp/livestock\\_poultry.asp](http://www.fas.usda.gov/dlp/livestock_poultry.asp) for additional data and analysis.

Situation and outlook information on U.S. livestock and poultry can be obtained from the USDA-Economic Research Service at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/LDP/>.

### Future Releases and Contact Information

Please visit [http://www.fas.usda.gov/dlp/livestock\\_poultry.asp](http://www.fas.usda.gov/dlp/livestock_poultry.asp) to view archived and future releases. The next release of this circular will be in April 2013.

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