December 2021

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

MEAT MARKET REVIEW

Emerging trends and outlook

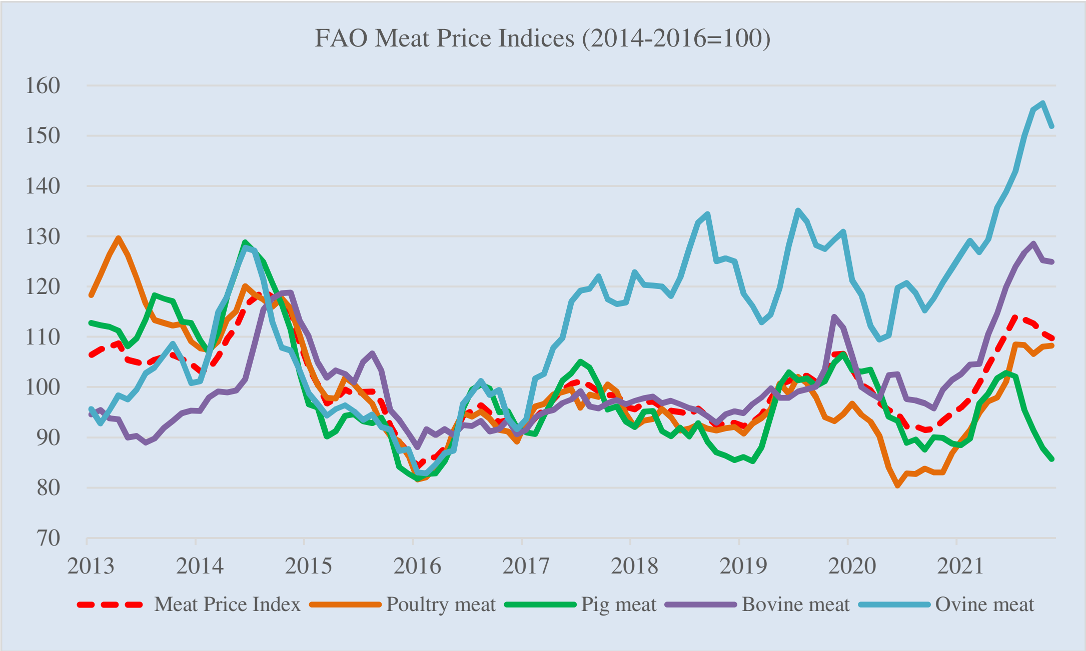
Highlights

- A slowdown in pig meat imports by China weighed on international meat prices since August
- World meat production is anticipated to expand, sustained by solid pig meat output in Asia
- Global meat trade is forecast to increase by 1.1 percent, but marking the slowest pace of growth in six years

Global meat prices

Despite recent declines, global meat prices remained high amid tight exportable supplies

After rising consecutively for ten months since October 2020, the FAO Meat Price Index rose to 114.1 in July this year, principally driven by solid global import demand, often outstripping supplies from major exporting countries. However, since August, the index registered declines, primarily underpinned by an import slowdown in China, reflecting a sharp increase in pig meat production, stemming from the increased pig stock liquidation following price declines.



Despite the decline in prices since August, international prices of all meat types in November remained higher than in January. Quotations for bovine, ovine and poultry meats remained 20 percent above the levels in January, as global exportable supplies remained tight from major exporting regions. In the bovine meat sector, the high prices primarily reflected the limited availability of cattle for slaughter in Oceania and South America. In the poultry meat sector, strong import demand from East Asia and the Middle East and increased internal demand in several large producing countries due to its relative affordability underpinned the price strength. Moreover, poultry meat production expanded relatively slowly in producing countries due to a combination of factors, especially numerous outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in large producing regions, increased feed costs and labour shortages. The sharp increase in ovine meat was primarily a result of the continued supply constraints from Oceania due to high flock building demand. Pig meat prices also rose for a few months amid continued high purchases by East Asian countries. However, prices began falling in recent months due to the slowdown in imports by China with the recovery in national production and lower internal demand.

Trends in overall meat production and trade

Global meat production is reaching a new peak, but trade is expanding moderately

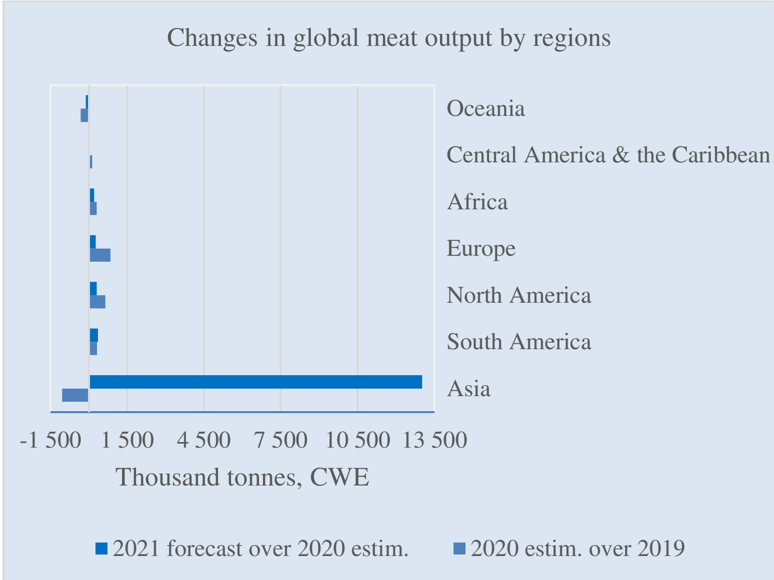
World meat production[1] is forecast to reach 352.7 million tonnes (in carcass weight equivalent) in 2021, up 4.2 percent from 2020, representing the highest growth rate since 1997. Much of the foreseen year-on-year rise results from an increase in pig meat output in China, which is likely to lead to a level of total meat output prior to the outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF) in 2018. The sharp increase in pig meat production in China stems from the large-scale investments in the sector and pig stock liquidation following price declines. World bovine meat output is anticipated to stagnate in 2021, as output expansions in some major producing countries, namely the United States of America (the United States), India and China, are likely to be offset by output declines in Brazil and Australia due to cattle restocking, and in Argentina, reflecting lower cattle supplies and the impact of the export ban imposed by mid-May. Similarly, poultry output is projected to grow marginally, driven primarily by a production expansion in Brazil, but partially offset by declines in some large producing countries due to the ongoing avian influenza risks and high feed costs, which squeezed profit margins. Moderate output expansion is also forecast in the ovine meat sector, with supply improvements concentrated in China, which accounts for approximately one-third of global production.

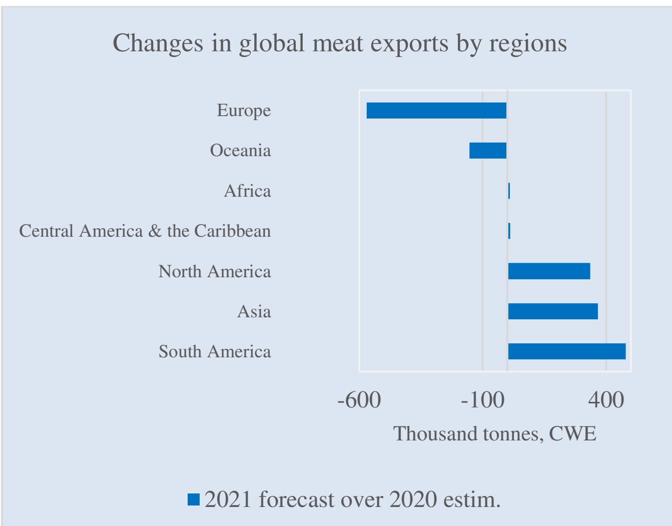
Compared with the two previous years, the global meat market has seen significant improvements in 2021, mainly owing to rising demand from the food services sector, driven by the relaxation of restrictions on foodservice operations with increased vaccination rollouts worldwide. In addition, extended government assistance to affected households boosted demand, sustaining meat production under challenging global demand conditions, including logistical bottlenecks and import restrictions over disease outbreak concerns. The recovery in petroleum prices and more flexibility allowed migrant workers to return, boosting meat demand in the Middle East. Nevertheless, meat production remains subdued in some countries due to labour shortages, high feed costs that squeezed profit margins and continued market restrictions in some regions.

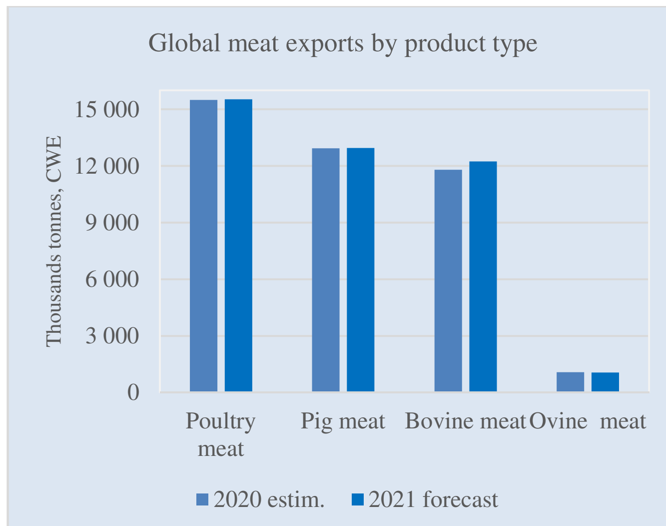
The **world's meat trade** in 2021 is forecast to reach 42.2 million tonnes, growing by a modest 1.1 percent year-on-year, primarily reflecting a likely decline in meat imports by China by as much as 7 percent year-on-year. Following a strong start in the first months, China's meat purchases started to slow down and are likely to further decline in the last quarter due to increasing internal production and low domestic prices. Imports declines are forecast in the European Union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the United Kingdom) due to trade frictions after Brexit, and reduced purchases in Saudi Arabia and the Russian Federation chiefly due to imports restrictions. These declines are expected to be partially offset by import expansions in the Philippines and Viet Nam on ASF-induced tight supplies, and in the Republic of Korea, due to lower production capacity resulting from HPAI outbreaks. More robust import demand is also anticipated in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly Mexico, Chile, and Cuba.

Regarding exports, Brazil is forecast to gain significant market shares in 2021, despite a drop in bovine meat shipments, nearing the overall level of exports of the world's largest meat exporters, namely the United States and the European Union. Meanwhile, India's meat shipments are likely to rebound, registering a 19 percent increase from last year, consisting almost entirely of bovine meat (carabeef from Indian water buffalo). In addition, the United States, Paraguay, Canada and Uruguay are also likely to expand meat shipments, whereas the European Union, the United Kingdom, Australia and Argentina may export less.

[1] This refers to the total volume of meat derived from bovine, pig, poultry, ovine and other animals, in carcass weight equivalents.







Poultry meat

Rising demand induces growth in poultry meat production, despite challenging production environment

Global **poultry meat production** in 2021 is forecast to expand by 1.1 percent to 135 million tonnes, driven by likely expansions in **Brazil, China**, **India**, **Pakistan,** and **Mexico,** but partially offset by possible reductions in the **European Union** and **Indonesia**, among others. The limited supply growth in 2021 mainly reflects labour shortages, HPAI outbreaks and high feed costs. The continued market restrictions to stem COVID-19 spread have also weighed on poultry meat production expansions. Rising poultry meat prices are likely to reduce affordability among low-income groups, further eroding production growth potential.

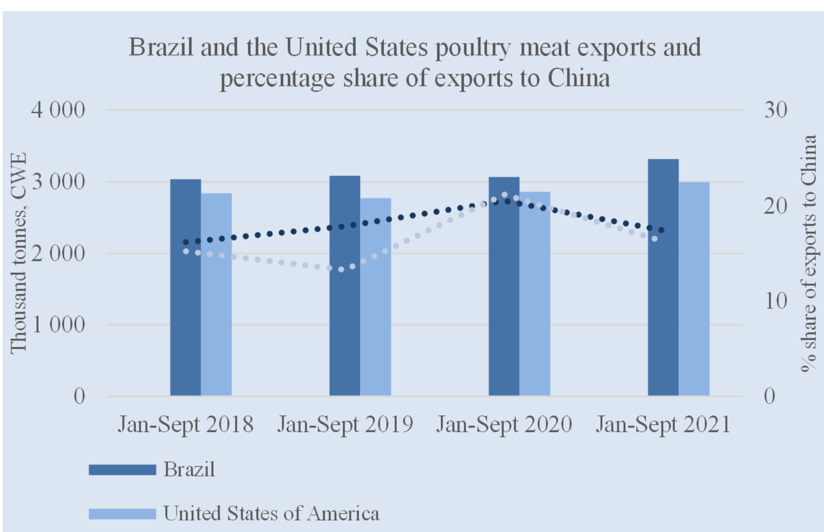
In **Brazil**, government financial support to households and relatively high red meat prices have led to increased demand for poultry meat, contributing to the production expansion, currently forecast at 3.9 percent, to 15 million tonnes. Notwithstanding a substantial increase in pig meat supply and limited foodservice demand due to COVID-19 restrictions, poultry demand in China is expected to recover in the last quarter, registering a 2 percent increase in production year-on-year. Similarly, production is projected to rise in **India** and **Pakistan** due to high internal demand. The government authorization to import soybean meal, including those derived from genetically engineered soybeans, to lower feed costs, boosted production potential in India. At the same time, in **Mexico**, despite high prices, demand from high- and middle-income consumers is rising, leading to an output increase this year. By contrast, production is predicted to decline in the

European Union by 0.9 percent to 13.5 million tonnes, stemming from HPAI impacts and subdued foodservice demand. Furthermore, **Indonesia**'s output may decrease for a second consecutive year due to the new production control targets set by the government to reduce supplies that had exceeded demand in the recent past, plummeting prices.

Tight supplies are also foreseen in key producing countries. In the **United States**, a decline in birds' slaughter is compensated by heavier weights, resulting in a marginal output increase (0.3 percent). In the **Russian Federation**, disruptions in the supply of hatching eggs from the European Union may reduce this year's production, given the time it takes for domestic hatching eggs to enter the market. **Argentina**'s output declined by more than 2 percent from January to August compared with the same period last year, but the annual output is set to recover, supported by the subsidized loans offered by the government starting in July to boost productivity. High feed prices and weak demand stemming from lockdowns have constrained growth in poultry meat production in **Japan** and **Thailand**.

The world's **total poultry meat exports** in 2021 are forecast to remain virtually unchanged at 15.5 million tonnes, compared to 2020, principally due to import curtailment by **China**, **Saudi Arabia**, the **European Union** and **South Africa**, levelling off anticipated increases in purchases by the **Philippines**, **Cuba** and **Mexico**. Following a more than 50 percent increase last year induced by surging pig meat prices caused by ASF related production cuts, **China** is expected to reduce imports by 12.5 percent to a total volume of 1.9 million tonnes on the back of import suspensions from several suppliers over HPAI concerns and lower domestic poultry meat prices. Similarly, **Saudi Arabia** is anticipated to reduce purchases by 14.5 percent primarily due to an import ban imposed on its three major suppliers, Brazil, Ukraine and France. Reduction of food service activity is mainly behind the **European Union** imports decline, while **South Africa**'s purchases are anticipated to drop by around 9 percent, reflecting an increase in domestic production, supported by large investments in line with the South African Poultry Master Plan, launched in November 2019 and the renewal of anti-dumping duties on bone-in chicken imports from European Union member states. On the other hand, imports are expected to rise in the **Philippines** as the country seeks to fill the supply gap left by reduced pig meat output affected by ASF outbreaks. In line with these efforts, in August, the Philippines government lifted its ban on poultry meat imports from the Netherlands – the largest poultry meat supplier – that was previously imposed in January over HPAI concerns. Furthermore, **Cuba** and **Mexico** will see imports increasing on the back of rising internal demand.

Regarding exports, the most significant volume expansions are expected for **Brazil**, the **United States** and **Turkey**. **Brazil** is benefitting from firm supplies, robust global demand from its major destinations and a devalued Real, whereas increased demand from Mexico is behind the likely increase in exports by the **United States.** **Turkey**'s meat shipments from January to October increased by 11 percent over the same period last year on increased production. By contrast, reduced sales are forecast for the **European Union** and the **United Kingdom**, stemming from the continued trade frictions following the Brexit. The trade frictions led EU exports to the United Kingdom to decline by 13 percent and from the United Kingdom to the European Union by 32 percent from January to August compared with the same period last year.



Bovine meat

Tight supplies in key producing countries and trade disputes are benefitting emerging markets

Bovine meat output in the world is forecast at 71.8 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from last year, as declines in **Brazil**, **Australia** and **Argentina** are likely to level off by anticipated expansions in the **United States**, **India**, **China**, **Canada**, **Uruguay**, **Pakistan** and **Paraguay** among others.

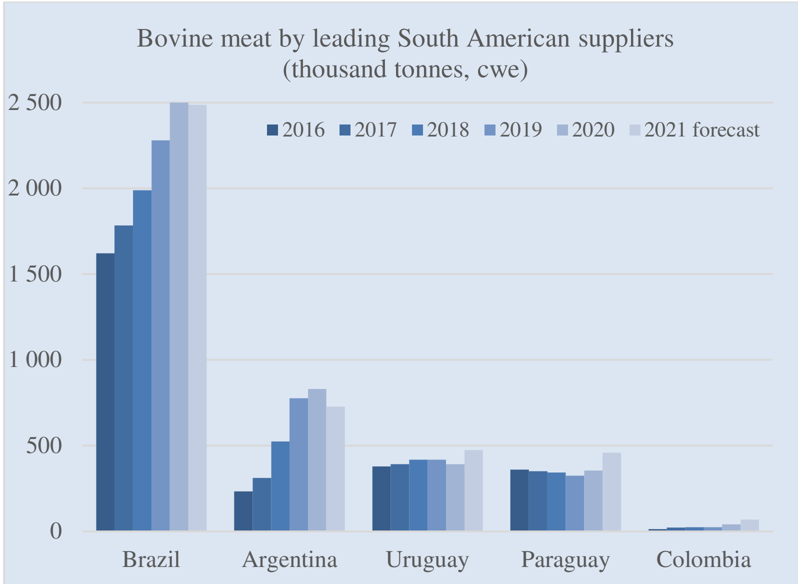
In **Brazil**, production is set to decline by 6 percent to 9.1 million tonnes, reflecting a reduction in slaughter, as herd rebuilding demand rose following heavy slaughter last year due to drought amid a decline in internal consumption demand on increased domestic prices. The import ban imposed by China in early September, following two cases of 'atypical' bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), is further limiting production in Brazil. Similarly, **Australia** is expected to produce nine percent less bovine meat this year than in 2020, as the herd rebuilding phase is still underway. Despite government efforts to boost bovine meat production, incentivizing local feedlots, the output is set to decline in **Argentina** due to lower slaughter inventory and the impact of the export ban introduced in May to reduce domestic prices. The government extended the ban till the end of the year under the Decree on 22 June 2021 but relaxed the rule, limiting exports only to 50 percent of the average volumes. The cap was also removed in late September and allowed shipments of bovine meat products derived from older cows, typically used for manufactured bovine meat, although the restrictions on exports of higher quality cuts remain in place. This is reflected in the anticipated 5 percent decline, or about 150 000 tonnes less than in 2020, to 3 million tonnes.

Elsewhere, bovine meat output may expand. In *Asia*, production is anticipated to rise by 3 percent to 14 million tonnes, driven by robust production expansions in **India**, **China** and **Pakistan**. In *North America*, the **United States** and **Canada** are projected to produce more amid solid import demand. In *South America*, **Uruguay** and **Paraguay** are leading the production growth, which is expected to increase by around 18 and 11 percent, respectively. In **Uruguay**, the increased production reflects favourable market conditions, stemming from growing feedlot business, heavier carcass weight and rising internal consumption. In **Paraguay**, adverse weather in late June and July damaged pastures, increasing cattle prices and inducing higher slaughter.

World **bovine meat exports** are forecast to rise by 3.8 percent to 12.2 million tonnes. Much of the anticipated global expansion is attributable to a strong rebound compared to last year in export supplies from **India** and the **United States** and some South American countries, namely **Paraguay**, **Uruguay,** and **Colombia**. These increases are likely to be offset by reduced shipments from **Australia**, **Argentina**, the **European Union,** and **Brazil**, among others, due to trade disputes and tight supplies.

India's carabeef exports are expected to rebound, mainly on increased demand for more affordable meat amid high prices and tight supplies from key producing countries. Despite substantial declines in deliveries to Viet Nam and China, Hong Kong SAR – the two top destinations in 2020 – India has been able to increase exports to alternative markets, principally Egypt, some Middle Eastern and Asian countries, leading to a 14 percent increase from January to September, compared to the same period last year. Similarly, the **United States** is anticipated to expand exports by around 16 percent year-on-year to 1.6 million tonnes, benefitting from strong Asian demand, notably by Japan, the Republic of Korea and China. The US exports to China rose by more than 600 percent from January to September. This increase is likely to accelerate further, given that China has authorized meat imports from 17 new US meat establishments, consequently to the temporary closure to Brazilian bovine meat and limited capacity to supply from Australia and Argentina. The same reason is benefitting **Uruguay** deliveries anticipated to conclude this year with over 20 percent rise compared to 2020, pegging exports at 474 000 tonnes, and **Paraguay** exports although deliveries are not concentrated to China, but primarily to Chile and the Russian Federation. Furthermore, **Colombia**'s supplies are likely to rise, benefitting from the resumption of imports from Chile, which recognized its FMD-free status in late 2020.

On the import side, **China**, **Indonesia**, **Egypt** and the **Republic of Korea** are absorbing much of the anticipated expansion on the back of rising internal bovine meat consumption, while the **United States**, the **Russian Federation** and **Canada** are likely to import less this year.



Pig meat

Pig meat production is forecast to exceed the 2018 level, but trade to remain stable

Global **pig meat output** is forecast at 122 million tonnes in 2021, up 11.2 percent from 2020, primarily concentrated in **China**, with an anticipated increase of 12 million tonnes, accounting for 94 percent of global expansion, underpinned by a sharp rise in the slaughter, particularly heavy-weight hogs. After losing millions of pigs due to ASF from 2018 to 2020, China's high production primarily reflects the sharp increase in hog stocks liquidation by farmers to minimize losses from the decline in domestic prices, while hog inventory rose. Production in China is anticipated to balance with national requirements with the launching of a price monitoring mechanism in June 2021, coupled with the scheme to purchase frozen pig meat from the market and set a floor price.

Although ASF remains a threat in many parts of the world, with active cases in *Asia* and *Europe* and new detections in the Dominican Republic and Haiti, production expansions are forecast for the **European Union**, **Brazil**, **Viet Nam**, the **Russian Federation,** and the **United Kingdom**. However, production declines are anticipated in the **United States**, the **Philippines**, **Myanmar,** and the **Republic of Korea**, partially offsetting the gains. Pig meat production in the **European Union** rose by around 3 percent from January to August compared with the same period last year. However, the annual outlook is likely to be limited to a 1.7 percent increase, reflecting the potential for a production slowdown in the last quarter to control a situation of oversupply stemming from ASF-related export restrictions, rising feed costs and limited internal demand. **Brazil** and the **Russian Federation** are anticipated to increase production by around 5.5 and 2.4 percent, respectively, supported by high investments in the sector to meet international demand. In **Viet Nam,** government efforts to limit ASF spread could lead to a 5.5 percent increase in output. Production in the **United Kingdom** rose by 5.4 percent from January to October, compared with the same period last year, with the likelihood of completing the year at a similar pace of growth, notwithstanding labour shortages, rising feed prices and limited demand from the European Union due to trade frictions following Brexit. The positive outlook of the United Kingdom reflects the anticipated market stability, resulting from the private scheme introduced in October, enabling processors to store carcasses for up to six months and temporary work visas offered for 800 butchers to address labour shortages. By contrast, output in the **United States** is expected to fall in 2021 due to tight hog supplies, rising feed costs and labour constraints. Outputs in the **Philippines**, **Myanmar**, and the **Republic of Korea** may decline below 2020 levels on the continued ASF impact.

Total pig meat exports in the world are forecast to reach 12.9 million tonnes in 2021, virtually stable year-on-year. This deceleration mainly results from a likely contraction in imports by 13 percent in **China**, as the country aims to balance supply with a decline in national demand. Elsewhere, decreases in purchases are expected in the **United Kingdom**, the **European Union** and **Japan**, offset by increases in the **Philippines**, **Mexico,** the **United States,** and **Viet Nam**. The **United Kingdom** is predicted to buy less pig meat amid rising internal production, sluggish foodservice market demand, principally in the first part of 2021, and trade disruption following the departure from the European Union. For the same reason, the **European Union** is projected to contract imports, stemming from lower purchases by the United Kingdom. As an indication of the magnitude of the possible decline, the European Union's pig meat imports from the United Kingdom was 40 percent lower from January to August, compared with the same period last year. Compared with the previous year, **Japan** may see a slight fall in imports on the back of high international prices and ongoing trade restrictions over ASF concerns, partially offset by an anticipated demand recovery in the last quarter. By contrast, recent ASF-related production downturns induce higher imports by the **Philippines** and **Viet Nam**. The Philippines is forecast to account for much of the increase, as the government raised the 'minimum access volume' for pig meat imports from 54 000 to 254 000 tonnes and lowered import tariffs after declaring a state of calamity. With these changes, pig meat imports of the Philippines have approached the historical highest annual level in the first seven months this year. **Mexico** and the **United States** are forecast to boost imports on high domestic prices and robust internal demand, reflecting consumer preferences.

Regarding exports, **Brazil** and the **Russian Federation** are benefitting from Asian demand, particularly China and Viet Nam, respectively. In the **European Union**, exports increased by 8 percent from January to August, compared with the same period last year, but annual exports are likely to drop by 2 percent due to further import contractions expected in China. Although imports by other Asian countries, mainly the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Viet Nam, are likely to rise, these increases would remain below the anticipated contraction in China.

Ovine meat

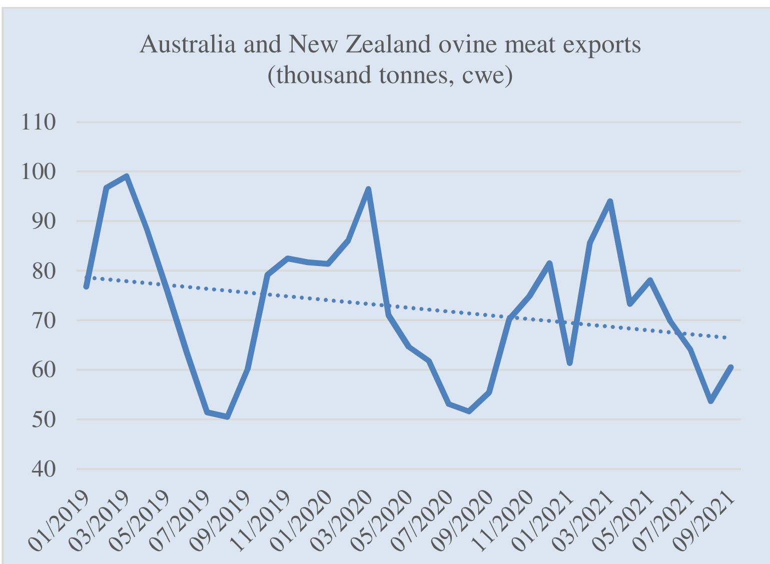
Tight export supplies in Oceania could lead to a global trade contraction

World ovine meat output is forecast at 16.5 million tonnes in 2021, increasing 1.4 percent from 2020. **China** is the key market driver behind the production growth, with production forecast to rise by around 2 percent, stemming from a flock expansion, resulting from the ASF-induced meat shortage in recent years. *Oceania* is likely to register a marginal growth in output, rebounding from last year's decline, as a result of increased lamb slaughter in **Australia,** leading to an increase in production by 0.4 percent to 657 000 tonnes, while **New Zealand**'s production is predicted to remain largely unchanged on the 2020 drought.

By contrast, output contractions are likely in *North America* and *Europe*. The anticipated output decline in the **United States** reflects reductions in slaughter numbers and slaughter weight. In *Europe*, the expected output decline stems from a sharper fall in the United Kingdom, only partially offset by a 1.3 percent expansion in the European Union. In the **United Kingdom**, ovine meat output is expected to drop by around 7 percent, principally due to dwindled lamb flock resulting from high slaughter in 2020 in anticipation of post-Brexit disruptions.

Total ovine meat exports are forecast at 1.1 million tonnes in 2020, down 1 percent from 2020, mainly stemming from tight supplies from *Oceania*. Although **China** is predicted to import 9 percent more this year, global purchases are offset by declines in the **European Union**, the **United Kingdom**, **Malaysia**, **Jordan**, **Qatar** and **Saudi Arabia**. Post-Brexit frictions are a key determinant in import cuts in the first two countries mentioned. Purchases by Malaysia, Jordan, Qatar and Saudi Arabia are likely to fall on tight supplies, coupled with changes in trade directions, from Oceania. On the other hand, increased domestic demand and high internal prices have encouraged the **United States** to import more ovine meat, anticipated to conclude the year with a 6 percent growth to 141 000 tonnes. Meanwhile, imports may rise in the **Republic of Korea** due to the gaining popularity of ovine meat, benefitting Australia, which is the leading supplier, accounting for 95 percent of the total imported volume.

Regarding exports, the expected contraction mainly results from limited supplies from *Oceania* and the **United Kingdom**. Ovine meat export contraction from the **European Union** is expected to fall by 14 percent, underpinned by logistical costs and limited demand from the United Kingdom. Conversely, **Uruguay** has seen a strong surge in shipments, driven by rising Chinese demand. In the first nine months of this year, exports from Uruguay grew by 89 percent compared to the same period in 2020.



FAO Meat Price Indices

FAO indices
(*2014-2016=100*)

Period	Total meat	Poultry meat	Pig meat	Bovine meat	Ovine meat
Annual (Jan/Dec)					
2010	91	100	102	74	98
2011	105	117	112	88	135
2012	105	115	111	93	111
2013	106	118	113	93	101
2014	112	114	117	107	114
2015	97	96	92	102	94
2016	91	90	92	91	92
2017	98	98	98	96	112
2018	95	93	91	96	124
2019	100	96	98	101	124
2020	96	87	94	100	117
Monthly					
2020 – November	93	83	90	99	121
2020 – December	95	87	89	101	124
2021 – January	96	89	88	103	126
2021 – February	98	91	90	105	129
2021 – March	101	95	97	105	127
2021 – April	104	97	99	111	129
2021 – May	107	98	102	115	136
2021 – June	111	101	103	120	139
2021 – July	114	108	102	124	143
2021 – August	113	108	95	127	150
2021 – September	113	107	91	129	155
2021 – October	111	108	88	125	157
2021 – November	110	108	86	125	152

The FAO Meat Price Indices consist of the following: two poultry meat product quotations; three bovine meat product quotations; three pigmeat product quotations; two ovine meat product quotation. Within each meat category, product price quotations are weighted by fixed trade weights. World average export trade shares for 2014/2016 are used as weights for averaging prices across meat types.

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

Total meat statistics

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**134 720**	**147 746**	**22 777**	**22 721**	**4 771**	**5 137**	**152 745**	**165 345**
China	77 896	90 201	11 719	10 886	715	750	88 900	100 337
India	7 496	7 872	1	1	1 239	1 478	6 257	6 396
Indonesia	4 237	4 151	218	291	5	5	4 450	4 437
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 948	2 914	37	65	73	52	2 912	2 927
Japan	4 142	4 166	3 516	3 514	21	25	7 659	7 684
Malaysia	1 925	1 933	330	386	65	72	2 190	2 247
Pakistan	4 732	4 980	1	1	85	92	4 649	4 889
Philippines	2 966	2 857	579	1 016	6	8	3 539	3 865
Republic of Korea	2 658	2 625	1 336	1 394	69	51	3 934	3 954
Saudi Arabia	1 176	1 197	859	772	72	80	1 962	1 888
Singapore	129	125	412	397	52	59	488	463
Thailand	2 838	2 853	38	42	1 342	1 365	1 523	1 529
Turkey	3 750	3 798	54	47	617	673	3 187	3 173
Viet Nam	5 111	5 357	602	675	42	44	5 671	5 989
AFRICA	**21 004**	**21 213**	**2 661**	**2 741**	**274**	**284**	**23 391**	**23 671**
Algeria	810	820	43	7	2	2	852	826
Angola	322	328	321	353	-	-	643	681
Egypt	2 366	2 392	240	281	5	4	2 600	2 669
Nigeria	1 456	1 447	6	10	-	-	1 462	1 457
South Africa	3 449	3 485	514	481	149	148	3 814	3 819
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**10 689**	**10 734**	**3 506**	**3 929**	**995**	**1 006**	**13 200**	**13 658**
Cuba	251	250	377	442	-	-	628	691
Mexico	7 532	7 702	2 174	2 447	708	720	8 998	9 429
SOUTH AMERICA	**45 837**	**46 198**	**1 221**	**1 480**	**10 452**	**10 932**	**36 605**	**36 745**
Argentina	6 282	6 166	45	61	1 102	993	5 225	5 234
Brazil	28 737	28 956	57	84	7 991	8 373	20 803	20 667
Chile	1 600	1 565	594	707	510	478	1 684	1 793
Colombia	2 824	2 880	203	233	42	70	2 985	3 043
Uruguay	588	687	106	95	413	507	281	274
NORTHERN AMERICA	**53 789**	**54 097**	**3 065**	**3 087**	**10 692**	**11 027**	**46 265**	**46 215**
Canada	5 092	5 324	815	781	2 241	2 337	3 673	3 757
United States of America	48 696	48 772	2 250	2 306	8 451	8 690	42 591	42 457
EUROPE	**65 924**	**66 188**	**5 242**	**4 936**	**11 549**	**10 979**	**59 611**	**60 149**
Belarus	1 223	1 209	63	78	458	445	828	841
European Union	45 026	45 288	1 478	1 284	8 823	8 406	37 680	38 167
Russian Federation	11 252	11 318	660	619	589	646	11 318	11 297
Ukraine	2 508	2 463	161	199	474	477	2 195	2 185
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 192	4 160	2 355	2 208	1 104	903	5 443	5 465
OCEANIA	**6 613**	**6 498**	**474**	**502**	**3 001**	**2 848**	**4 086**	**4 151**
Australia	4 564	4 424	224	237	1 947	1 788	2 841	2 874
New Zealand	1 460	1 482	76	83	1 051	1 057	484	508
WORLD	**338 576**	**352 675**	**38 946**	**39 396**	**41 734**	**42 211**	**335 903**	**349 935**
LIFDC	14 389	14 492	1 622	1 752	220	229	15 792	16 015
LDC	14 564	14 620	1 515	1 682	54	60	16 026	16 242

Notes:
a). Total meat includes bovine, ovine, pig, poultry and other meats, all expressed in carcass weight equivalents.

Poultry meat statistics

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**50 573**	**51 373**	**6 989**	**6 821**	**2 795**	**2 887**	**54 756**	**55 307**
China	22 286	22 783	2 189	1 914	583	616	23 892	24 081
India	3 893	4 077	-	-	4	3	3 889	4 074
Indonesia	3 316	3 225	-	-	2	2	3 314	3 223
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 336	2 285	-	34	67	42	2 268	2 277
Japan	2 353	2 359	1 239	1 266	10	7	3 592	3 629
Kuwait	50	53	145	129	3	3	192	178
Malaysia	1 657	1 667	71	95	52	55	1 676	1 707
Republic of Korea	962	938	192	202	58	36	1 086	1 094
Saudi Arabia	900	920	640	547	37	45	1 503	1 422
Singapore	106	102	207	192	30	34	283	260
Thailand	1 748	1 764	2	2	1 174	1 206	565	559
Turkey	2 197	2 214	45	42	572	617	1 670	1 639
AFRICA	**6 768**	**6 800**	**1 920**	**1 956**	**121**	**127**	**8 567**	**8 629**
Angola	52	53	221	243	-	-	273	296
South Africa	1 965	1 983	486	444	57	56	2 394	2 371
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**5 375**	**5 453**	**1 804**	**1 981**	**43**	**41**	**7 136**	**7 394**
Cuba	22	22	268	346	-	-	290	368
Mexico	3 617	3 688	1 001	1 068	12	10	4 606	4 746
SOUTH AMERICA	**22 392**	**22 989**	**355**	**428**	**4 497**	**4 722**	**18 250**	**18 695**
Argentina	2 316	2 326	7	11	227	212	2 096	2 125
Brazil	14 391	14 947	5	5	4 080	4 332	10 316	10 620
Chile	782	740	130	158	181	168	730	730
NORTHERN AMERICA	**24 603**	**24 727**	**370**	**380**	**4 084**	**4 141**	**20 935**	**20 997**
Canada	1 472	1 534	211	214	173	177	1 509	1 571
The United States of America	23 130	23 193	159	166	3 911	3 964	19 426	19 426
EUROPE	**22 639**	**22 374**	**2 007**	**1 905**	**3 882**	**3 538**	**20 759**	**20 746**
European Union	13 679	13 556	629	544	2 397	2 177	11 911	11 923
Russian Federation	4 620	4 577	238	240	319	317	4 535	4 505
Ukraine	1 431	1 378	114	136	436	438	1 109	1 076
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 969	1 936	804	762	497	394	2 276	2 304
OCEANIA	**1 598**	**1 642**	**103**	**104**	**70**	**69**	**1 632**	**1 677**
Australia	1 320	1 353	3	2	45	43	1 278	1 312
New Zealand	231	242	1	1	25	25	207	218
WORLD	**133 947**	**135 357**	**13 550**	**13 576**	**15 492**	**15 524**	**132 036**	**133 445**
LIFDC	2 363	2 371	1 276	1 385	13	13	3 626	3 742
LDC	3 658	3 650	1 203	1 318	21	23	4 839	4 945

Bovine meat statistics

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*	**2020** *estim.*	**2021** *f'cast*
ASIA	**18 643**	**19 163**	**6 677**	**7 132**	**1 614**	**1 856**	**23 693**	**24 438**
China	6 734	6 897	3 361	3 509	52	53	10 043	10 353
India	2 219	2 412	-	-	1 227	1 464	992	948
Indonesia	541	552	213	286	-	1	753	838
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	354	365	32	30	5	9	382	386
Japan	477	480	830	814	7	13	1 293	1 284
Malaysia	45	47	200	233	9	13	237	267
Pakistan	2 297	2 372	-	1	70	77	2 227	2 295
Philippines	272	282	151	180	3	4	420	458
Republic of Korea	287	305	560	609	5	6	837	903
AFRICA	**6 933**	**7 017**	**428**	**443**	**89**	**83**	**7 273**	**7 377**
Algeria	150	158	42	6	-	-	192	164
Angola	95	94	18	15	-	-	113	109
Egypt	735	751	203	256	2	2	935	1 005
South Africa	963	971	4	5	62	58	905	918
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 945**	**2 879**	**351**	**405**	**570**	**556**	**2 726**	**2 728**
Mexico	2 081	2 131	192	238	341	327	1 932	2 042
SOUTH AMERICA	**16 085**	**15 532**	**522**	**586**	**4 164**	**4 267**	**12 443**	**11 851**
Argentina	3 168	3 017	13	8	829	728	2 352	2 297
Brazil	9 710	9 125	46	73	2 500	2 487	7 257	6 711
Chile	223	220	328	367	27	21	524	566
Colombia	751	771	7	8	41	69	717	710
Uruguay	519	612	46	33	391	474	174	171
NORTHERN AMERICA	**13 640**	**14 069**	**1 727**	**1 631**	**1 899**	**2 202**	**13 427**	**13 531**
Canada	1 279	1 411	271	244	504	588	1 040	1 065
United States of America	12 361	12 658	1 456	1 388	1 395	1 614	12 387	12 467
EUROPE	**10 518**	**10 440**	**1 386**	**1 313**	**1 435**	**1 405**	**10 469**	**10 348**
European Union	6 908	6 874	344	321	923	894	6 330	6 301
Russian Federation	1 634	1 641	374	334	74	98	1 934	1 877
Ukraine	346	323	8	11	32	29	322	305
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	932	894	508	481	161	133	1 279	1 243
OCEANIA	**2 841**	**2 655**	**57**	**66**	**2 027**	**1 874**	**872**	**847**
Australia	2 131	1 933	17	25	1 414	1 249	734	709
New Zealand	696	708	13	12	611	623	98	96
WORLD	**71 605**	**71 754**	**11 149**	**11 577**	**11 798**	**12 243**	**70 903**	**71 119**
LIFDC	5 952	5 984	151	167	172	177	5 931	5 975
LDC	4 828	4 851	109	130	15	16	4 922	4 965

Pig meat statistics

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**52 897**	**64 419**	**8 368**	**7 993**	**193**	**199**	**61 113**	**72 229**
China	42 066	53 614	5 735	4 974	69	68	47 732	58 520
India	355	349	1	1	1	2	355	348
Indonesia	241	237	3	3	-	-	244	239
Japan	1 306	1 320	1 418	1 407	4	5	2 738	2 737
Malaysia	219	215	21	25	4	4	235	237
Philippines	1 294	1 152	95	368	2	3	1 386	1 518
Republic of Korea	1 403	1 375	562	558	6	9	1 984	1 925
Thailand	956	954	2	1	57	51	901	904
Viet Nam	3 379	3 564	225	322	12	11	3 592	3 875
AFRICA	**1 657**	**1 664**	**284**	**315**	**28**	**33**	**1 913**	**1 946**
Madagascar	42	41	-	-	-	-	42	41
Nigeria	269	255	4	6	-	-	273	261
South Africa	284	293	23	30	25	29	281	294
Uganda	134	133	-	1	-	-	134	134
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**2 142**	**2 172**	**1 241**	**1 454**	**378**	**405**	**3 005**	**3 221**
Cuba	148	146	13	16	-	-	161	162
Mexico	1 652	1 700	977	1 138	352	380	2 276	2 458
SOUTH AMERICA	**6 877**	**7 185**	**339**	**462**	**1 604**	**1 729**	**5 612**	**5 919**
Argentina	655	682	26	42	28	34	652	690
Brazil	4 475	4 721	2	3	1 274	1 405	3 203	3 319
Chile	574	584	136	181	294	282	416	483
Colombia	440	454	90	116	-	-	530	570
NORTHERN AMERICA	**15 144**	**14 899**	**802**	**901**	**4 689**	**4 662**	**11 353**	**11 132**
Canada	2 299	2 337	307	296	1 554	1 562	1 066	1 062
The United States of America	12 845	12 562	495	605	3 134	3 100	10 287	10 070
EUROPE	**30 419**	**31 020**	**1 379**	**1 294**	**5 996**	**5 878**	**25 802**	**26 436**
Belarus	410	405	30	48	36	42	404	411
European Union	23 281	23 682	168	122	5 372	5 258	18 077	18 546
Russian Federation	4 282	4 382	37	37	194	228	4 124	4 191
Serbia	299	304	49	47	21	20	327	332
Ukraine	697	728	39	51	5	8	731	772
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	984	1 043	936	862	353	306	1 568	1 600
OCEANIA	**581**	**604**	**282**	**296**	**37**	**42**	**826**	**859**
Australia	436	459	203	207	36	40	603	626
Papua New Guinea	80	80	7	7	-	-	87	87
WORLD	**109 718**	**121 964**	**12 695**	**12 716**	**12 925**	**12 947**	**109 625**	**121 742**
LIFDC	1 100	1 099	179	185	2	3	1 277	1 281
LDC	2 394	2 367	194	225	1	1	2 588	2 591

Ovine meat statistics

	Production		Imports		Exports		Utilization	
	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*	2020 *estim.*	2021 *f'cast*
ASIA	**9 760**	**9 928**	**644**	**655**	**24**	**23**	**10 380**	**10 561**
Bangladesh	234	235	-	-	-	-	234	235
China	4 922	5 016	391	426	-	-	5 312	5 442
India	826	829	-	-	8	9	818	821
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	250	254	5	-	-	-	255	254
Pakistan	748	765	-	-	7	5	741	760
Saudi Arabia	124	126	20	17	-	-	144	143
Turkey	466	489	-	-	-	-	466	489
AFRICA	**3 595**	**3 656**	**13**	**12**	**28**	**33**	**3 580**	**3 635**
Algeria	352	353	-	-	-	-	352	353
Nigeria	417	414	-	-	-	-	417	414
South Africa	174	173	2	2	1	2	175	173
CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	**135**	**137**	**10**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**144**	**142**
Mexico	105	107	3	1	1	1	107	107
SOUTH AMERICA	**333**	**339**	**4**	**3**	**24**	**37**	**312**	**305**
Brazil	136	137	3	2	-	-	139	139
NORTHERN AMERICA	**91**	**88**	**156**	**165**	**2**	**3**	**245**	**251**
The United States of America	74	71	133	141	2	2	204	210
EUROPE	**1 244**	**1 238**	**202**	**174**	**141**	**116**	**1 304**	**1 296**
European Union	604	612	135	113	47	41	691	685
Russian Federation	215	215	2	1	-	-	216	216
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	296	276	59	52	88	68	267	260
OCEANIA	**1 116**	**1 120**	**28**	**31**	**849**	**848**	**296**	**303**
Australia	654	657	1	2	447	453	207	206
New Zealand	462	462	3	3	402	395	64	70
WORLD	**16 274**	**16 506**	**1 058**	**1 048**	**1 070**	**1 060**	**16 261**	**16 493**
LIFDC	3 216	3 266	5	5	27	32	3 194	3 239
LDC	2 689	2 744	3	3	15	18	2 678	2 729

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Previous reports available

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