ARRANGEMENT REGARDING BOVINE MEAT

Ninth Annual Report

THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR MEAT

1988/89

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Geneva, January 1989

89-0250

Introduction

The present document, the ninth annual report concerning the world markets for meat, has been prepared by the GATT secretariat, on its own responsibility, mainly on the basis of information and documentation supplied by participants in the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat. It covers the situation in the market for bovine animals and meat for the year 1988, containing forecasts for 1989. To the extent permitted by the data available, it gives information mainly on cattle numbers, slaughter levels, production, prices, imports, consumption and exports of bovine animals and meat. For the first time, summaries of significant trade policy developments in the bovine meat sector (or which may have a close impact on the sector) in individual countries signatories of the Arrangement have also been included in this report. Their coverage may not be exhaustive and sources used varied widely from country notifications to the GATT, to press reports. The report also provides short summaries of the situation and outlook in the pig-, poultry- and sheepmeat sectors, and in selected countries.

The Arrangement has been in force since 1 January 1980. The objectives of the Arrangement are, inter alia, to promote the expansion, ever greater liberalization and stability of the international meat and livestock market by facilitating the progressive dismantling of obstacles and restrictions to world trade in bovine meat and live animals, and by improving the international framework of world trade for the benefit of both consumer and producer, importer and exporter. To this end, the Arrangement provides for a comprehensive information and co-operation mechanism applicable to bovine animals and the bovine meat sector.

To date, there are twenty-seven signatories of the Arrangement - Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, the European Community, Finland, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Representatives of other countries as well as of international governmental organizations follow its work as observers.

The International Meat Council, established in accordance with the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat and within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, shall, among other tasks, make an evaluation of the world supply and demand situation and outlook for the world market for bovine meat and live animals, on the basis of a status report prepared by the secretariat.

Apart from the sources mentioned above, information from the following publications, inter alia, has been used: IMF Economic Outlook, IMF, October 1988 and OECD meat statistics; and various issues for 1988 of the following publications: World Livestock and Poultry Situation, United States Department of Agriculture; In Brief, Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation; European Weekly Market Survey, Meat and Livestock Commission;

Weekly Information Bulletin, Junta Nacional de Carnes, Argentina; The New Zealand Meat Producer, New Zealand Meat Producers' Board; The Reuter Meat Newsletter; Informe Ganadero, Buenos Aires; Market Commentary, Agriculture Canada; Australia Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy; and Marché International du bétail et des viandes, CFCE.

Notes: "Tons" in the document means "metric tons, carcass weight", unless otherwise stated. Figures for 1988 are preliminary. Figures may not add up due to rounding. Export and import figures in Table I and in the tables after each country include fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal, as well as cooked and canned and otherwise prepared bovine meat, unless otherwise stated, but exclude carcass weight equivalent of live cattle.

**1988 - WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION AND TRADE 1)
AND PROPORTION OF COUNTRIES SIGNATORIES OF THE
ARRANGEMENT REGARDING BOVINE MEAT**

(Million tons)

PRODUCTION			
	WORLD TOTAL	SIGNATORIES	SIGNATORIES AS A PROPORTION OF WORLD TOTAL (%)
Pigmeat	61,50	29,63	48,2
Bovine Meat	48,30	30,76	63,7
Poultry Meat	36,30	23,45	64,6
Sheepmeat	8,60	3,10	36,0

EXPORTS			
	WCRLD TOTAL	SIGNATORIES	SIGNATORIES AS A PROPORTION OF WORLD TOTAL (%)
Pigmeat	2,00	1,23	61,5
Bovine Meat	4,40	3,80	86,4
Poultry Meat	1,50	1,36	90,7
Sheepmeat	1,05	0 76	72,4

1) Based on FAO estimates and GATT data.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS (Cont'd)

- KEY ISSUES - KEY ISSUES - KEY ISSUES - KEY ISSUES - KEY ISSUES - KEY -

1988

1. Economic growth strengthened in both industrial and developing countri[illegible] ...
2. The fluc[illegible]ns of the United States dollar continued to play a major role in bovine meat trade.
3. Beef and veal supplies diminished. As a result ...
4. Import demand strengthened and the volume of trade increased sharply.
5. International bovine meat prices remained relatively high for the second consecutive year (albeit somewhat lower than in 1987), but ...
6. Forage and feed costs increased due to the North American drought (consequently, production costs also went up).
7. European Community stock levels are down and while ...
8. Brazil is back in the bovine meat export scene,
9. The Republic of Korea is back in the import scene and Iran and Irak seem to be back as well.
10. Japan decided to gradually liberalize beef imports, but ...
11. The United States requested "Voluntary" Restraint Agreements from both Australia and New Zealand for the second consecutive year.

1989

1. Economic growth is expected to slow down in industrial countries, but should continue to strengthen in developing countries.
2. Although in some cases delayed by the 1988 drought, cattle herd rebuilding is going on in an increasing number of countries, so ...
3. Beef and veal supplies will decline further ...
4. Import demand will be stronger, and ...
5. Bovine meat prices in international markets should strengthen.
6. Production costs may increase further due to more expensive forage and feed costs. However ...
7. Competing meats' prices should also go up, favorring beef and veal consumption.
8. European Community stocks should reach their lowest level of the decade, and the self-sufficiency ratio there could fall below 100.
9. The EC hormone ban entered into force on 1 January 1989.
10. Japan will buy more beef ...
11. And the import demand in other East-Asian countries, North Africa and the Middle East is expected to strengthen.

In Conclusion

Conditions seem to be set for better times in the bovine meat sector.

I. MAJOR FEATURES OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1. Figures for economic growth in 1988 in the industrial countries have been revised upward, and are expected to have reached 3.9 per cent*, a higher rate than in 1987 (3.3 per cent). That rate, which was not estimated to be so high earlier in 1988 (old figures indicated a rise of only 2.8 per cent in economic growth for 1988), shows that these countries are now learning how to manage a "crisis situation", which needs more policy co-ordination among different countries. Higher domestic demand in the major surplus countries - mostly in Japan and in the Federal Republic of Germany - and, in the United States, lower private consumption and the reduction of the fiscal deficit to some 2 per cent of the gross national product (GNP), were the major reasons for this revision. Provisions for growth in the industrial countries in 1989 show a decrease and are now estimated at 2.8 per cent. In the developing countries, economic growth is expected to have reached 3.6 per cent in 1988, a small recovery after the slowdown from 4.2 per cent in 1986 to 3.4 per cent in 1987. This recovery is marked by a divergence in the growth performance among them: around 8 per cent in the newly industrialized countries (NIC) of Asia, around 2.6 per cent in Africa and only some 0.9 per cent in the Middle East. In fact, the high activity in the industrial countries has improved the terms of trade for developing countries exporting metals, manufactured goods and agricultural raw materials, and has deteriorated them for countries exporting oil and tropical beverages. In the current year, the GNP of developing countries is expected to grow by some 4 per cent and all the different groups of countries will be able to benefit from this situation. Inflation rates in industrial countries should have reached some 3 per cent in 1988 and are expected to increase marginally in 1989. In developing countries, inflation has continued to rise in 1988, probably by some 20 percentage points more than in 1987, reaching 60 per cent, due mainly to very high inflation in a number of countries in Latin America. Unemployment in 1988 is expected to have run at the same rate as in 1987 (8 per cent). As regards trade, according to GATT experts**, an increase of more than the 1987 5 per cent rise in the volume of world trade in merchandise should have occurred in 1988. This would mean a much higher figure than those of the last three years (3 per cent in 1985 and 3.5 per cent in 1986). The increased international competitiveness of United States products combined with a less rapid growth of its imports (compared to their level between 1983 and 1986) allowed experts to expect higher net exports of goods and services by the United States, thus providing an impetus to its economic activity in 1988. The Asian NICs are likely to have faced a weakening of their current account in 1988 and the same should happen in 1989. These developments are a result of their decision to limit current account surpluses by importing more and allowing their currency to appreciate.

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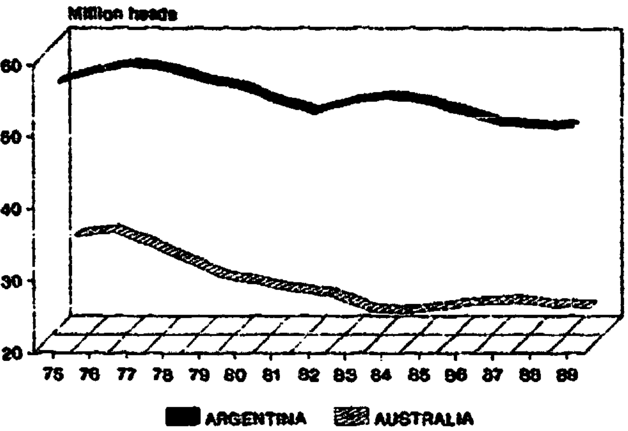
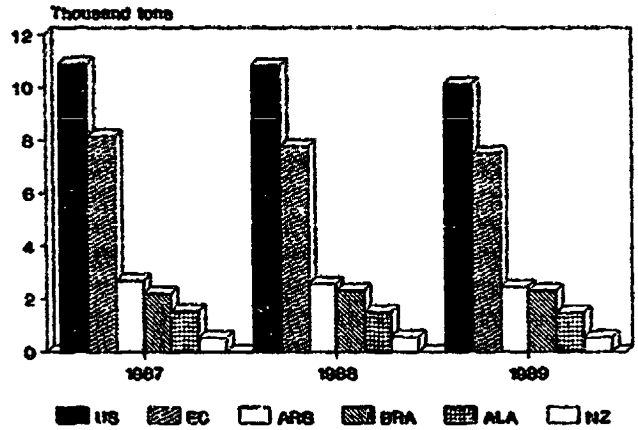
*IMF World Economic Outlook, October 1988

**GATT International Trade 1987/88, 1988

SELECTED COUNTRIES' CATTLE NUMBERS



BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION



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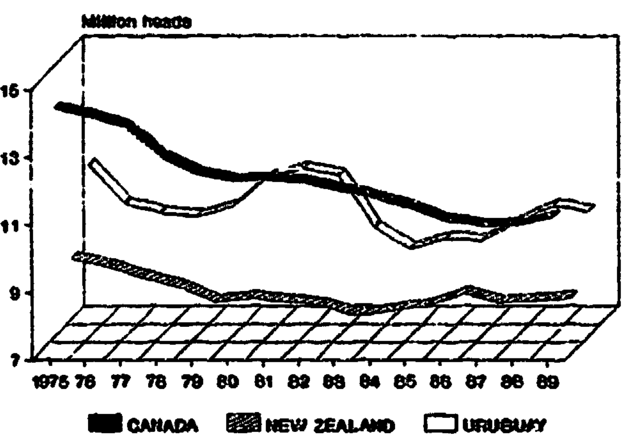

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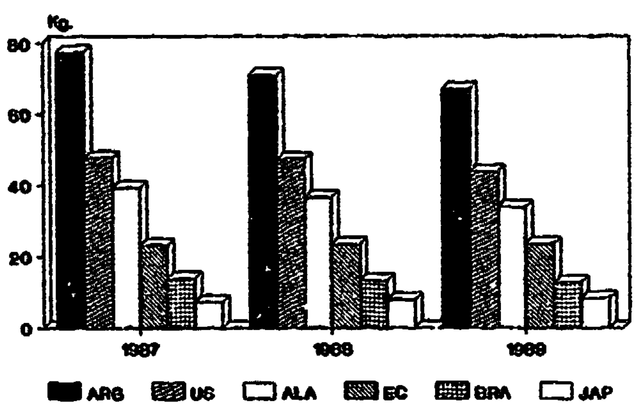

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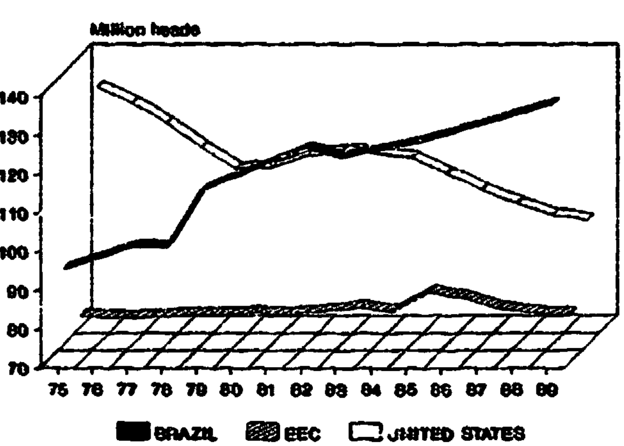
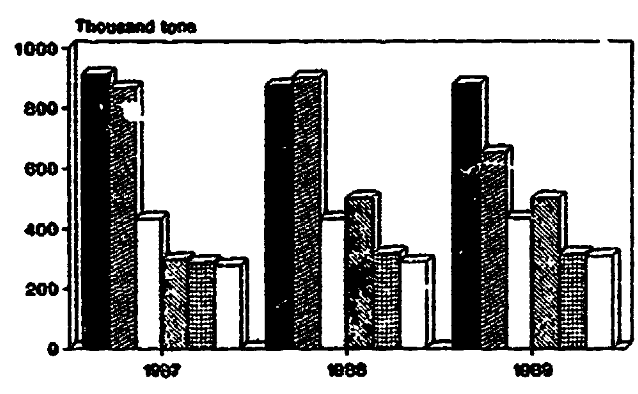


BEEF AND VEAL EXPORTS



II. THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN THE BOVINE MEAT SECTOR

2. The bovine meat market situation in 1988 has been characterized by lower beef and veal supplies, strengthened import demand, low export availabilities, generally higher production costs due to increased forage and feed costs, and somewhat lower but still profitable prices. Prospects for 1989 are for the continuation of improved market conditions, supported by strengthening prices.

Cattle herds and production

3. After years of declining cattle numbers provoked both by depressed prices and, in certain cases, by programmes to control milk production, herd rebuilding is now under way or should occur over the next one or two years in an increasing number of countries. In North America, in spite of the parallel which can be drawn between the cattle industries of the United States and Canada, it can be observed that, while stimulated by strongly increased cattle prices, Canadian producers seem to have decided to rebuild their herds; in the United States, where the price situation has also been noticeably improving for more than two years, producers preferred to pay off debts and improve their financial base. However, even if the United States cattle numbers are not expected to show any expansion before 1991, cow slaughter has fallen markedly in 1988 and heifer retention was up, announcing the proximity of herd rebuilding. Although drought-reduced forage supplies and higher feed costs are expected to delay the expansion in the United States, in Canada herd rebuilding is projected to continue. Reduced cattle herd, lower cow slaughter and increased heifer retention resulted in a decrease in beef and veal production in the United States (which was nevertheless partly offset by a higher proportion of heavier fed cattle in the slaughter mix and the effects of the drought), while in Canada higher cattle numbers, increased weights and drought-induced increased slaughtering resulted in a production recovery. With good price prospects in both countries for 1989, basically as a result of lower feeder cattle prices, herd retention is expected to increase and beef and veal production should fall in the United States, and change little in Canada.

4. In South America, a number of major exporting countries have been faced with depleted cattle herds and rising import demand in major markets. This is the case in Argentina, where estimated cattle and calf numbers, at their lowest level since the beginning of the 1970's, fell again last year and could at best stabilize in 1989. However, lower slaughter levels last year suggest that cattle herd liquidation is approaching its conclusion. This, as in North America, may have been somewhat delayed by persistent drought conditions in the country. In line with declining slaughter levels, beef and veal output fell in 1988 and should decrease further in 1989. In Uruguay, where cattle numbers are well below those of the beginning of the decade, herd rebuilding has been under way for two years, but continuing strong export and domestic demand has resulted in higher slaughter levels last year. As a result, cattle herd rebuilding was interrupted (projected 1989 cattle numbers are down) and beef and veal production went up sharply in 1988 and should rise further this year. Brazil is slowly recovering from the very difficult situation of the last two years with both cattle numbers and production estimated to have

increased in 1988. However, in 1989 production should stagnate due to strong female cattle slaughter during those two years and lower investments in the sector.

5. In Oceania, the situation between Australia and New Zealand is somewhat different. Reflecting the Australian producers' desire to maximize incomes by taking advantage of strong import demand and consequent price increases, herd rebuilding in Australia was interrupted in 1987/88. However, in spite of recent price drops reflecting the rise in the Australian dollar's value against the United States dollar, good prospects for 1989 (and after) due to the continuing strong import demand in North America and the gradual opening of the Japanese and Korean markets, seem to have restored producers' confidence. Slaughter levels are down, cattle numbers are rising again and beef and veal production should decline both this year and the next. In New Zealand, the meat sector is still recovering from the withdrawal of price support and the meat workers' strike of 1986/87. Growth in the beef sector has also been hampered by a relatively high New Zealand dollar until recently. Improved prices and prospects are by and large the same as those favouring the Australian industry, except that the effects of the liberalization of access to Asian markets are likely to be largely indirect. Cattle slaughter in 1988 was expected to be slightly up and production should rise significantly because of much heavier carcass weights. During the current year a small rise could occur in cattle numbers, slaughter levels should show some decline, and production will fall in line with this trend, but also due to a reduction in carcass weights.

6. As is widely known, the bovine meat sector in the European Community has been highly susceptible over the last few years to policy measures undertaken to reduce milk output. As a result, dairy cow numbers have fallen markedly and total numbers in 1988 were down for the third consecutive year. This reduction of the herd, coupled with lower slaughter levels reflecting producers' improving prices, resulted in lower beef and veal supplies. With a beef stock situation finally improving (by the end of 1988 the total stock level, still at an estimated 581,000 tons, was 34 per cent below the end-1987 level), producer prices are expected to firm further in 1989, thus supporting lower slaughter levels and production. In most other European countries both cattle numbers and beef production are falling. Although the cattle herd also contracted in the USSR, productivity improvements there allowed for higher slaughter weights leading to higher production. In Japan, where production rose at the beginning of 1988 reflecting low feed costs and a strong yen, a level-off seems to have occurred in the second half of the year in line with declining slaughter. However, a surge in production could again occur in 1989.

Consumption

7. Beef and veal consumption trends in 1988 do not seem to have changed much from a year earlier. Estimated consumption in countries participating in the Arrangement was down by around 1 per cent. However, consumption data being, in most cases, residual figures, this evolution should be looked at with caution. Also, generally speaking, a new factor has

intervened since roughly mid-1988, which may have favoured bovine meat consumption in a significant number of countries during the last months of 1988, and continue to do so this year, this being higher feedgrain prices. It can be expected, and this can already be observed in some countries, that the prices of more "grain dependent" types of meat such as pigmeat, and especially poultry meat, will increase proportionally more than beef and veal prices. This may well have favoured the demand for the latter in the last few months of 1988 in some countries and even more so in 1989 (should the impact of higher feedgrain prices be greater) but the general downward trend of beef and veal consumption is not expected to reverse soon.

8. In North America, plentiful supplies of other meats and, in spite of this, relatively high beef retail prices resulted last year in the United States (where the production fall supported the high beef prices) in declining per capita consumption, which is forecast to fall further in 1989. In Canada, although the supply and retail price scenario is similar to the one in the United States, strongly increased consumers' disposable income (and possibly the above-mentioned rise in competing meats' prices) resulted in increased consumption in 1988. In 1989, another rise could occur.

9. In South America, beef and veal intake is estimated to have fallen last year in both Argentina and Brazil, in the former as a result of the combination of the production fall and of strongly decreased consumers' income and again escalating inflation, these last two reasons also explaining the consumption fall in Brazil. In Uruguay, lower beef retail prices seem to explain last year's surge in consumption, which is expected to continue through 1989.

10. In Oceania, the decline in the Australian beef and veal output and resulting lower export availabilities, coupled with strong import demand, resulted in higher beef retail prices. These, along with lower prices of competing meats, translated into declining beef consumption which should fall even more this year. In New Zealand, the decline in beef intake is more related to taste preferences and lower sheepmeat prices which were some 25 per cent below those for beef.

11. Among the most significant exceptions to the generally declining consumption trends last year and in 1989 (at least) is the European Community. Here (even if modest) the recovery in the consumption of beef and veal seems to be due to generally improved economic conditions (consumption of other meats also increased). Should, as expected, beef and veal production continue to decrease and consumption to rise, the EC self-sufficiency ratio could well fall, for the first time in years, below 100 in 1989. With the exception of Switzerland and Norway, where it rose, beef and veal intake dropped last year in most other European countries.

12. The last industrial country where the consumption of bovine meat continues to grow markedly - Japan - has shown a 7.5 per cent rise during last year, in spite of persistent high (although stable) retail prices for beef. Prospects are for a continuing rising trend over the next few years, especially after last year's decisions by the Japanese authorities to

gradually open their market. Such decisions should provoke significant price drops supporting an already strong domestic demand for beef.

Trade and prices

13. Although among the major beef exporting countries, production was up only in Brazil, Uruguay and New Zealand, currently available data suggest that international trade in bovine meat may have risen by 5-6 per cent in volume in 1988 (Table I). This increase was, by and large, due to the return of Brazil to the export scene (Brazilian exports were almost 70 per cent higher than in 1987) and to strongly increased Uruguayan sales. Strong import demand in major areas such as North America and Asia, and signs of recovering demand in the Middle East and North Africa appear to be the reasons for higher volumes of trade.

14. In North America, imports rose in the United States as a consequence of the production drop, the rise in the Meat Import Law "trigger level" and a strengthening dollar during the first months of the year.[1] The USDA anticipates a strong import decline in 1989, related to the expected consumption fall. Canadian beef and veal imports rose significantly last year as a consequence of the production drop and strong consumption. As far as exports are concerned, while higher Japanese imports and a high valued yen have sustained stronger United States exports (the average United States export value to Japan from January to September 1988 was US$5,081 per ton f.a.s., up by 16 per cent from year earlier), Canadian sales abroad were down as a result of low availabilities. Both countries should export more this year.

15. South American exports have risen in the three major exporting countries, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The three countries benefited from higher EC concessionary beef import quotas, but also from an increased import demand in a number of other markets (North America, the Middle East and North Africa), but the means to achieve sales abroad varied somewhat. In Argentina, where production is falling, exports were possible thanks to the domestic consumption drop. Meanwhile, higher Uruguayan exports were due to increased production, and were possible in spite of stronger domestic consumption. Argentinian export prices averaged US$1,354 per ton f.o.b. from January to November, which, being lower by 13 per cent than year earlier, was higher by far than the 1985/86 lows. Estimated Uruguayan export prices in 1988 fell more significantly than Argentinian ones (-27 per cent) but the decline seems to reflect more lower beef quality export sales than a certain levelling-off of international prices. Brazilian exports reflected the production rise and consumption drop. From January to August they almost doubled in volume, while their value went up by more than 60 per cent. While Uruguayan exports are expected to rise further this year, sales by Brazil and Argentina should stagnate.

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[1]As happened in 1987, the surge in imports resulted in a request addressed to both Australia and New Zealand to "voluntarily" restrict their exports there. Both countries reluctantly accepted the request.

TABLE I

SELECTED COUNTRIES' TRADE IN BEEF AND VEAL[1/]

A. EXPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Argentina	287	315	9.8	315	0.0
Australia	911	874	-4.1	879	0.6
Brazil	297	500	68.4	500	0.0
Canada	91	81	-11.0	88	8.6
EC	866	900	3.9	650	-27.8
New Zealand	432	431	-0.2	435	0.9
United States	277	288	4.0	308	6.9
Uruguay	93	130	39.8	145	11.5
Others[3/]	373	329	-11.8	308[2/]	-6.4
TOTAL	3,627	3,848	6.1	3,628	-5.7

B. IMPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Brazil	152	30	-80.3	100	233.3
Canada	135	156	15.6	144	-7.7
EC	411	420	2.2	435	3.6
Japan	329	400[2]	21.6	450[2/]	12.5
United States	1,040	1,089	4.7	1,009	-7.3
USSR[4/]	142	200	40.8	200	0.0
Africa	400	420	5.0	430[2/]	2.4
Other Asia[4/]	124	146	17.7	175	19.9
Middle East[4/]	125	132	5.6	137	3.8
Eastern Europe[2/]	61	115	88.5	114	-0.9
Other Europe	98.7	69	-30.1	62[2/]	-10.1
TOTAL	3,018	3,177	5.3	3,256	2.5

[1/] '000 tons carcass weight equivalent, includes fresh, chilled, frozen, cooked, canned and otherwise prepared bovine meat; excludes carcass weight equivalent of live cattle.

[2/] Secretariat estimate.

[3/] Includes exports by all other countries participating in the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat. Estimates by the secretariat.

[4/] Source: USDA Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Livestock and Poultry Situation, October 1988.

16. Exports of beef and veal from Oceania have been favoured by strong import demand in the major markets: the United States and Japan. Australia had also, until recently, taken advantage of a depressed national currency. However, limited export availabilities, the "VRA" imposed by the United States, and the appreciation of the Australian dollar, had a dampening effect on both export volumes and export prices which, expressed in Australian dollars have dropped significantly in 1988 (in October, at A$2,651 per ton f.o.b. they were below October 1986 levels). New Zealand is only now emerging from the troubled 1986/87 period and while it had the product available, it was not in a position to fully take advantage of the stronger import demand in its largest traditional market (the United States) also because of the imposition of "VRAs" by the latter in the last two years. A strong New Zealand dollar during most of the year was another factor hampering New Zealand beef export performance in 1988. Nevertheless the expected continuing strong import demand in North America, the gradual opening of the Japanese market, the re-opening of the Korean market, as well as steady demand in other East-Asian countries, are clear reasons to expect good prospects for, inter alia, the oceanic countries.

17. The European Community registered increased import levels last year as a result of higher import quotas and "autonomous" quotas introduced under different import schemes. A further rise should intervene this year. As indicated, in spite of declining production, EC stocks, although falling, remained high. This, and higher export restitutions, have allowed the Community to increase its export levels through increased sales to the Middle East and East European countries. In 1989 lower production and reduced stock levels should result in a significant export fall.

18. The export levels of most other European countries are falling as a result of declining output, while important purchases of bovine meat were made last year by certain East European countries. In Japan, strong consumer demand resulting from higher incomes, coupled with a lower beef production and a sharply strengthened yen, provoked much higher import levels in 1988. The above-mentioned gradual import liberalization will result in further rises in the years to come.

19. Available data suggest that imports by the USSR were up in 1988 (while negotiations for a 200,000-ton purchase to the EC seem to be continuing). This would be in spite of an estimated higher beef production nonetheless insufficient to comply with continuing bovine meat shortages. Meanwhile, imports from Iran and Irak seem to be up reflecting the end of the war, while some North African countries might also be buying more beef and veal.

20. In summary, in spite of generally somewhat lower beef and veal export prices last year, prospects for strong import demand in major areas and reduced export availabilities in some major exporting countries, coupled with probable higher prices for competing meats, seem to guarantee an improved outlook for the bovine meat sector for the short to medium term. However, the beef and veal sector is exposed to many imponderable variables. Among them are policy changes in other sectors such as the dairy products and the cereals sectors. Finally, and last but not least, beef and veal trade continues to be affected by subsidies, import

restrictions, "voluntary" restraint agreements, etc. In other words, the improved situation and outlook in the sector does not preclude the need for more discipline and predictability through the correction and prevention of restrictions and distortions. The success of the on-going Uruguay Round negotiations would constitute a major step in this direction.

TABLE II

Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef and Veal Exports of Seven Major Exporting Countries (1986-1988), and the Proportion of Each Country's Exports Going to Each Destination 1)

EXPORTER	AUSTRALIA 2)			EEC 3)			ARGENTINA 4)			NEW ZEALAND 5)			URUGUAY 6)			BRAZIL 7)			UNITED STATES 8)		
DESTINATION	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WESTERN EUROPE	7,7	10,5	7,9	38,4	39,1		53,3	57,3	56,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,5	23,5	16,8	28,8	30,3		2,7	7,9	5,9
%	1,5	1,8	1,6	4,1	5,7		47,8	60,3	52,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,9	45,4	25,4	36,0	50,5		1,6	3,9	3,9
of which																					
EC	6,3	7,6	5,2	0,0	0,0		46,1	48,1	48,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,7	19,3	14,8	26,6	29,7		1,5	7,9	5,9
%	1,2	1,3	1,1	0,0	0,0		41,3	50,6	45,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,9	37,3	22,4	33,2	49,5		0,9	3,9	3,9
OTHER	1,4	2,9	2,7	38,4	39,1		7,2	9,2	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,8	4,2	2,0	2,2	0,6		1,2	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
EASTERN EUROPE	0,0	0,0	0,0	245,0	96,3		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,2	13,9		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
of which																					
USSR	0,0	0,0	0,0	140,6	43,5		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,0	6,3		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
OTHER	0,0	0,0	0,0	104,4	52,8		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,2	7,6		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
NORTH AMERICA	346,4	397,7	323,1	2,5	3,6		0,0	0,0	0,0	197,1	236,5	145,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		6,1	11,9	12,6
%	67,3	68,1	65,5	0,3	0,5		0,0	0,0	0,0	85,8	88,3	88,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		3,5	5,9	8,3
of which																					
USA	311,0	361,9	290,5	2,5	3,6		0,0	0,0	0,0	176,5	210,5	130,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	60,4	61,9	58,9	0,3	0,5		0,0	0,0	0,0	77,7	76,8	79,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
CANADA	35,4	35,8	32,6	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	20,6	26,0	15,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		6,1	11,9	12,6
%	6,9	6,1	6,6	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	9,5	9,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		3,5	5,9	8,3
SOUTH AMERICA	0,0	0,0	0,0	231,8	71,2		31,3	12,7	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	77,8	18,1	7,4	0,0	0,0		45,5	29,9	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,8	10,3		28,0	13,4	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	61,4	34,9	11,2	0,0	0,0		26,2	14,9	0,0
of which																					
BRAZIL	0,0	0,0	0,0	231,2	53,9		19,5	6,7	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	70,3	17,0	7,4	0,0	0,0		45,5	29,9	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	24,7	7,8		17,5	7,1	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	55,5	32,8	11,2	0,0	0,0		26,2	14,9	0,0
OTHER	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	17,3		11,8	6,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,5	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,5		10,6	6,3	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,9	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	4,5	3,1	1,2	5,7	5,3		1,5	2,1	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		2,9	0,0	10,0
%	0,9	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,8		1,3	2,2	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		1,7	0,0	6,6
AFRICA	0,1	0,1	0,1	131,0	129,2		5,7	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0		0,1	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,0	18,7		5,1	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,2	1,4	0,0	0,0		0,1	0,0	0,0
of which																					
ALGERIA	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,6	4,1		0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3		0,0	0,0	0,0
LYBIA	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,4	8,8		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,3		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
ANGOLA	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	13,8		4,9	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,1	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	2,0		4,4	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,1	0,0	0,0
WEST AFRICA 9)	0,0	0,0	0,0	56,9	53,3		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1	7,7		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	1,4	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
OTHER	0,1	0,1	0,1	44,7	49,2		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8	7,1		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0

PORTER	AUSTRALIA 2)			EEC 3)			ARGENTINA 4)			NEW ZEALAND 5)			URUGUAY 6)			BRAZIL 7)			UNITED STATES 8)		
STINATION	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
DDLE EAST	2,6	3,4	2,3	258,4	317,9		15,9	17,2	32,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,7	7,3	38,3	42,5	22,6		1,3	0,0	0,0
%	0,5	0,6	0,5	27,6	45,9		14,2	15,1	30,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	14,1	57,9	53,1	37,7		0,7	0,0	0,0
which																					
EGYPT	0,0	0,0	0,0	142,6	129,9		0,0	0,0	11,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,1	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,2	18,8		0,0	0,0	10,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,3	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
ISRAEL	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1	17,0		15,1	13,7	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,6	7,2	12,4	3,9	1,7		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	2,5		13,5	14,4	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	13,9	18,8	4,9	2,8		0,0	0,0	0,0
SAUDI ARA 9)	1,1	1,2	0,4	38,8	33,6		0,8	0,6	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,1	3,2	2,2	0,7		0,9	0,0	0,0
%	0,2	0,2	0,1	4,1	4,9		0,7	0,6	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,2	4,8	2,7	1,2		0,5	0,0	0,0
IRAN	0,0	0,0	0,6	24,4	75,5		0,0	2,9	6,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	6,2	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,6	10,9		0,0	3,1	6,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,0	9,4	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
IRAQ	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,6	33,9		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,3	36,4	20,2		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	4,9		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,5	45,4	33,7		0,0	0,0	0,0
GULF(exc.Iran and S. Arabia)	1,4	2,2	1,3	12,8	12,6		0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,4	0,0	0,0
%	0,3	0,4	0,3	1,4	1,8		0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,2	0,0	0,0
OTHER	0,1	0,0	0,0	13,1	15,4		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,2		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
R EAST	144,5	156,5	148,0	1,8	5,1		3,3	5,7	7,8	15,1	19,7	11,1	5,1	2,6	2,1	3,6	3,5		114,0	125,2	111,8
%	28,1	26,8	30,0	0,2	0,7		3,0	6,0	7,3	6,6	7,2	6,7	4,0	5,0	3,2	4,5	5,8		65,6	62,5	73,6
which																					
JAPAN	109,5	119,9	112,7	1,0	0,5		0,0	0,0	0,0	7,6	8,9	4,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		110,6	125,2	111,8
%	21,3	20,5	22,8	0,1	0,1		0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	3,2	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		63,6	62,5	73,6
HONG KONG	4,4	4,8	3,7	0,6	0,9		1,4	4,3	5,2	2,7	3,9	1,9	2,7	1,8	1,5	3,5	2,4		1,1	0,0	0,0
%	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,1	0,1		1,3	4,5	4,9	1,2	1,4	1,2	2,1	3,5	2,3	4,4	4,0		0,6	0,0	0,0
REP. OF KOREA	0,1	0,2	3,3	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,3	0,0	0,0
%	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,2	0,0	0,0
TAIWAN	24,5	26,0	23,7	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	4,1	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		1,2	0,0	0,0
%	4,8	4,4	4,8	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,5	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,7	0,0	0,0
SINGAPORE	1,7	1,8	1,1	0,2	0,2		1,9	1,4	2,6	2,3	2,8	1,7	2,3	0,8	0,6	0,1	1,1		0,4	0,0	0,0
%	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0		1,7	1,5	2,4	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,8	1,5	0,9	0,1	1,8		0,2	0,0	0,0
OTHER	4,3	3,8	3,5	0,0	3,5		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,4	0,0	0,0
%	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,0	0,5		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,2	0,0	0,0
EANIA	8,0	11,2	10,4	1,9	1,8		0,0	0,0	0,0	4,7	4,8	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
%	1,6	1,9	2,1	0,2	0,3		0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	1,8	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0
ER	1,2	1,8	0,6	19,4	22,4		0,6	0,0	2,3	10,2	13,2	6,0	0,5	0,2	0,6	5,2	3,6		1,3	25,3	11,5
%	0,2	0,3	0,1	2,1	3,2		0,5	0,0	2,2	4,5	4,8	3,6	0,4	0,4	0,9	6,5	6,0		0,7	12,6	7,6
AL	515,0	584,3	493,6	935,9	691,9		111,6	95,0	106,5	227,1	274,2	164,6	126,7	51,8	66,1	80,1	60,0		173,9	200,2	151,8
%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		100,0	100,0	100,0

The upper number is the volume of exports (in '000 tons) expressed in product weight. The lower number is the percentage of the country's exports accounted for by each destination.

Source: Various issues of AMLC "In Brief". 1988: January-October.

Source: Analytical Tables, Nimexe 1986 and 87 - External Trade, Eurostat.

Source: Various issues of the Weekly Bulletin, Junta Nacional de Carnes, Argentina. Data in carcass weight equivalent. 1988: January-November.

Source: Replies to questionnaires. 1988: January-July.

6) Source: Estadisticas - Instituto Nacional de Carnes. 1988: January-October.

7) Source: Replies to questionnaires.

8) Source: USDA - Dairy Livestock and Poultry - Trade and Prospects, various issues. 1988: January-September.

9) For statistical purposes includes Morocco, Tunisia, Cote d'Yvoire, Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, Gabon and Congo.

III. COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

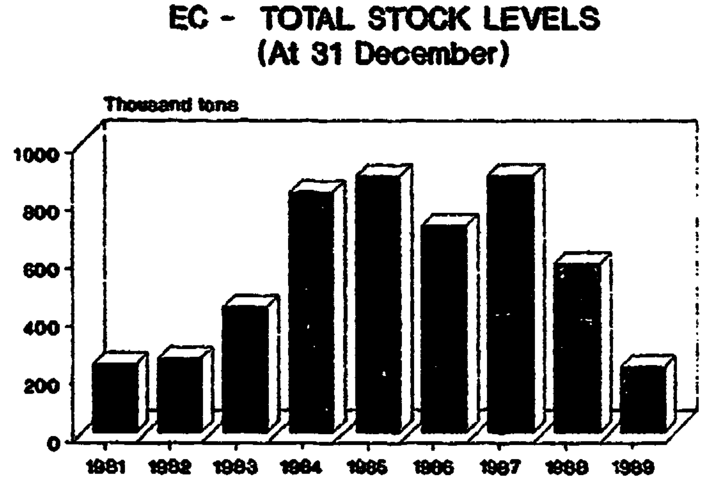
European Community

21. Estimated cattle and calf numbers in the European Community fell by 1.5 per cent, to 78.3 million head in 1988, largely reflecting the continuing effect of dairy quotas. With the exception of beef cows, the number of virtually all other categories of cattle has fallen again last year. Dairy cows in particular may have declined by close to 3 per cent. However, in spite of rising beef cow numbers (+2.3 per cent), the transfer from dairy cow raising to that of beef cows remains uneven among the different Community countries. The extension of the milk quota system until 1992 suggests that the declining trend in dairy cattle numbers could continue until the mid-1990's. Cattle and calf slaughter is expected to have fallen last year by more than 6 per cent, partly reflecting producers' improving prices, resulting in a 5 per cent drop in beef and veal production. This trend should continue during the current year, but increasing slaughter weights of all categories of cattle, added to rising beef cow numbers, might well translate into higher production levels by 1990-91. Recent projections put production over 8 million tons again by 1993. Per capita bovine meat consumption rose slightly (+0.4 per cent) in 1988, as a result of higher consumer expenditure. However the consumption of competing meats increased much faster (pigmeat: +0.8 per cent; poultry meat: +3 per cent; and sheepmeat: +2.6 per cent). According to current estimates, beef and veal consumption in the EC will surpass production in 1989 for the first time in years (the estimated self-sufficiency ratio will be 98.2). This will be due not only to the expected production fall, but also to a projected continuing rise of consumption which may benefit from more highly priced competing meats due to more expensive feedgrains.

22. As a result of higher concessionary beef import quotas, total beef and veal imports in 1988 totalled 420,000 tons, up by 2.2 per cent compared to year earlier. The beef import quotas adopted for 1988 were the following: frozen beef ("GATT quota"), 53,000 tons; high-quality beef ("Hilton quota"), 34,300 tons; Australian buffalo meat, 2,250 tons; "autonomous import quota" of high-quality beef (opened to compensate third countries for the lower level of manufacturing beef quotas under the balance sheet scheme), 8,000 tons; "manufacturing beef-balance sheet" quota, 12,000 tons; EC-ACP countries, 38,100 tons. By the year end, the Community agreed on a further 1,000 tons of high-quality beef import quota from Brazil and an equal one from Uruguay. Live cattle imports (for which the young male animals balance sheet quota was fixed at 164,000 head), which originated largely in Eastern Europe, have also increased last year. At the time of drafting, the following concessionary beef import quotas for 1989 have been adopted: the "GATT quota" the "Hilton quota" and the Australian buffalo meat import quota, all of them at the same level than in 1988. Overall beef and veal purchases abroad could rise by some 4 per cent this year, while live cattle imports are expected to remain stable.

23. In spite of declining production, and reflecting still high (even if falling) stock levels, estimated bovine meat exports totalled 900,000 tons, 4 per cent higher than year earlier. Most of the export rise occurred during the second half of the year and was due to a number of single

contract sales. Faced with a declining US dollar and renewed South American competition in still depressed North African and Middle East markets, export sales were only possible through increased restitutions (in March and again in October 1988). Higher sales to Yugoslavia, a 60,000-ton sale to Poland and another 40,000 tons to Iran, have finally pushed stocks to lower levels than year earlier. By the end of last November, stock levels were at 454,000 tons (32 per cent less than year earlier). Current estimates put public stocks by the year end at some 451,000 tons, down by as much as 42 per cent from year earlier). Forecasts for 1989 put total stocks at some 226,000 tons, a figure considered by the Community to be about "normal" for EC stock levels. While negotiations for a 200,000 ton sale to the USSR, together with an agreed sale of the same quantity of butter, seem to be continuing, beef and veal exports for 1989 are projected to fall by almost 30 per cent, reflecting lower production and stock levels, as well as increasing consumption.



Policy issues

24. While, the EC hormone ban entered into force since on 1 January this year and the United States announced expected retaliation measures, no decision on possible counter-retaliation by the EC had been taken at the time of writing. Meanwhile, talks about further changes in the EC beef regime (which was made more flexible in April 1988, with a 15 per cent diminution of intervention purchase prices) are continuing and it was decided to extend the application of the current beef regime until 5 March 1989. The original main points of the beef regime reform proposal are the following: for public intervention, (1) buying-in prices would be fixed under a tendering system and would operate only when (a) the EC average market price is below 88 per cent of the intervention price and (b) the market price for the individual member State or region is below 84 per cent of the intervention price; (2) a ceiling on buying-in of 200,000 tons per year will apply except in circumstances defined by the EC Commission or in the case of a significant decline in market prices. Carcasses would once more be eligible for intervention; (3) private storage aid would be maintained as an option.

25. As far as the premiums are concerned, the main proposals are aiming for harmonization among EC member countries and are as follows: (1) both the variable and calf premiums would be terminated from the beginning of 1989; (2) the suckler cow premium would be increased (from ECU24 to 40 per

head); (3) the special beef premium paid to male animals would also be increased (from ECU25 to 40 per head) and the number of eligible animals would be increased from 50 to 75 head. This premium would be extended to the United Kingdom and Italy, and would be paid at farm level or by special derogation, at slaughter.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	79,441.0	78,250.0	-1.5	77,840.0	-0.5
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	8,139.0	7,750.0	-4.8	7,500.0	-3.2
Consumption	7,522.0	7,575.0	0.7	7,640.0	0.9
Imports	411.0	420.0	2.2	435.0	3.6
Exports	866.0	900.0	3.9	650.0	-27.8
Stocks[3/]	886.0	581.0	-34.4	226.0	-61.1
of which: intervention	776.0	451.0	-41.9	176.0	-61.0

[1/] '000 head, December [2/] '000 tons [3/] Total stocks, 31 December

Finland

26. Cattle and calf numbers in Finland have been falling with almost no interruption since the beginning of the decade, reflecting the impact of the dairy cessation programmes. By December 1988, estimated cattle and calf numbers were, at 1,392,000 head, 3 per cent lower than year earlier. This picture is not expected to change much in 1989, when cattle and calf numbers are projected to fall further, mostly as a result of the drop in the dairy herd. The beef herd, which increased somewhat this year, should remain relatively unchanged in 1989.

27. The long-term effects of the various dairy cessation programmes through the years are now more evident and the shortage of calves is leading to the decline of bovine meat supply. During the first half of 1988, this added to the farmers' expectations concerning the implementation of the 1988 dairy termination programme and cattle slaughter fell by around 10 per cent. However, this last situation was temporary and, during the summer, when contracts resulting from the dairy programme were made (i.e., when the decisions determining farmers eligible for compensation were taken), an estimated 20,000 animals would have been slaughtered. Nevertheless, in 1988, beef and veal production fell by more than 10 per cent. This provoked an unusual shortage of domestic beef supply: beef

producers' prices exceeded the target price by more than 5 per cent and, as stipulated in the Farm Income Act, imports of bovine meat were allowed (at significant levels) for the first time since 1983. The shortage of domestic supply was further aggravated by stable domestic beef and veal consumption which, in spite of higher real retail prices (+3.7 per cent from January to June) and reflecting stronger consumers' disposable income, remained at a level close to 21 kg. per capita.

28. Beef and veal imports totalled some 4,500 tons and came especially from Denmark. The domestic market shortage also had an impact on bovine meat exports which fell to less than half their level of a year earlier, to some 9,000 tons. In 1989, a further 5 per cent drop in production is anticipated along with the decreasing number of cattle. As domestic demand is not expected to differ much from last year, import demand will grow and export availabilities will shrink. Finland is likely to become a net beef importer in the near future.

Policy issues

29. Finland has been applying a number of dairy termination programmes in the last few years, which have a direct impact on the bovine meat sector. A new programme was implemented during 1988, consisting of payments to producers giving up milk production for five years or definitely. The response from producers was a success, and the demand for the application of the programmes much larger than expected. In these conditions, the Finnish authorities introduced some measures to render the access to the programme more stringent. As with previous programmes, this one should lead to the continuing beef production fall. Although some additional incentives have been introduced to further stimulate specialized beef production, the prospects for the compensation for the fall in the output of beef as a by-product of the dairy industry are very limited.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers1/:	1,434.2	1,392.0	-2.9	1,370.0	-1.6
Beef and veal2/:					
Production	123.4	110.0	-10.9	104.5	-5.0
Consumption	102.9	103.0	0.1	103.0	0.0
Exports	22.0	9.0	-59.1	8.0	-11.1

1/ '000 head, 1 December

2/ '000 tons

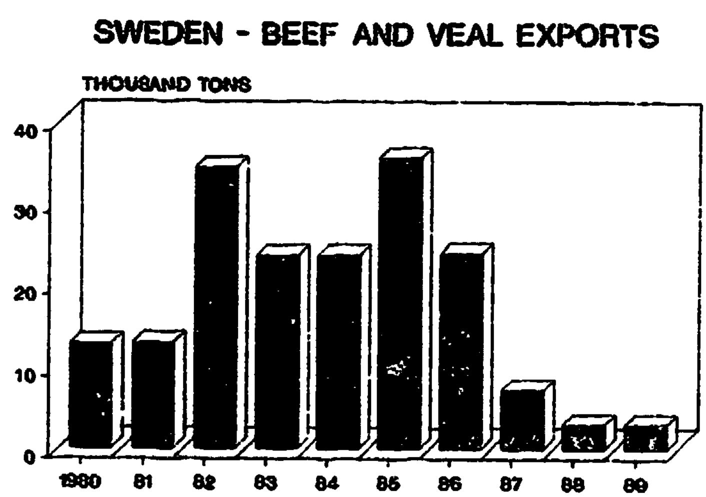
Sweden

30. As expected, cattle and calf numbers in Sweden were again down in 1988, but by only 0.6 per cent, reflecting once more the implementation of a number of measures aimed at discouraging animal production (including beef), the most efficient and recent of which was the two-price milk system introduced in July 1985. Forecasts for 1989 suggest the beginning of a recovery for cattle numbers from last year's 1,645,000 head (an historical low, and roughly 30 per cent below the beginning of the 1960's level) to some 1,655,000 head. This recovery could well be related to the termination of the two-price system which will expire on 1 July 1989. Indeed, dairy cow numbers, which have logically been largely responsible for the herd decline, are expected to stabilize next year, while beef cow numbers and calf numbers should rise somewhat. In the meantime, cattle and calf slaughter levels, which fell in 1988 for the fourth consecutive year (-7.6 per cent), should stabilize in 1989.

31. Rising without interruption since 1985, average dressed carcass weight reached an estimated 240 kg. last year (23 kg. higher than three years earlier), not only reflecting the declining share of calf slaughter in the total mix, but also cheap feedgrain prices and consequent heavier cattle. In these conditions, the drop in beef and veal production during the first half of the year was limited to some 10 per cent, as against a 13 per cent drop in slaughtering. Estimated production by the year end was 126,000 tons, almost 7 per cent less than year earlier, while estimated cattle slaughterings fell by close to 8 per cent.

32. Estimated beef and veal consumption last year decreased slowly compared to 1987. An improved market situation with sharply reduced surpluses has made it possible to abolish all slaughter fees in the beef sector, which allowed producer prices to be increased by 5 per cent on 1 July 1988. A further increase, resulting from recent price negotiations, took place last 1 January.

33. As a result of the success of the two-price system, beef production fell and Sweden again became a net importer of bovine meat in 1987. Estimated imports for 1988 are 19,000 tons which, following expected production gains this year, should fall to 17,000 tons in 1989. Swedish beef imports usually consist to a large extent of fine beef cuts. However, last year Sweden also imported slaughter carcasses and manufacturing beef.



The main suppliers were Poland, Australia, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Ireland and the United States. Swedish exports of bovine meat in 1988 run well behind the 1985 record levels: no more than an estimated 3,000 tons were exported last year, (among others to the United States, Mexico, Norway and Taiwan), as against 35,400 tons sold abroad in 1985.

Policy issues

34. As mentioned above, the two-price system for milk which was introduced on a three-year trial basis for the period July 1985 to June 1988, and was extended for one more year, will expire on 1 July 1989. The system, which was essentially intended to discourage milk surplus production, was also successful in eliminating beef surpluses. The Swedish Government has recently taken action for a review of the agricultural and food policy decided upon by Parliament in 1985. A parliamentary group has been set up for this purpose, and its findings will form the basis for possible new guidelines to be introduced in 1990.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	1,655.0	1,645.0	-0.6	1,655.0	0.6
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	135.0	126.0	-6.7	131.0	4.0
Consumption	145.0	143.0	-1.4	143.0	0.0
Imports	15.7	19.0	21.0	17.0	-10.5
Exports	7.2	3.0	-58.3	3.0	0.0

1/ '000 head, June 2/ '000 tons

Norway

35. Cattle and calf numbers in Norway have been estimated at 981,600 head in December 1988, down by 1.3 per cent from year earlier and by 4 per cent on 1983 levels when they had reached their highest level since the mid-1960's. Falling total cattle slaughter last year (-3 per cent) was due to a 17 per cent drop in calf slaughtering and consequently, the increased share of adult cattle in the overall slaughter mix allowed for a slightly higher production of beef and veal which amounted to 77,500 tons (+1.2 per cent).

36. Along with the production rise, estimated beef and veal consumption rose by a similar percentage last year, to 77,000 tons. However, on a per capita basis the rise was of only 0.4 per cent and seems to be due to the increased demand for processed food. Although no retail prices are

available, the evolution of wholesale prices suggests that real retail prices went down somewhat, probably also favouring the consumption rise. In the meantime, the per capita consumption of other meats is estimated to have remained relatively unchanged. In 1989, both beef and veal production are expected to decrease to a level close to 76,500 tons. Taking into account the well-balanced market situation last year, Norway, which disposes of a comprehensive system of support and stabilization measures ranging from target and ceiling prices to an import quota system in the beef sector, has not needed to have recourse to any special measures. Imports amounted to a mere 120 tons, and there were no exports. No major changes are expected to occur this year.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers1/:	995.3	981.6	-1.4	966.0	-1.6
Beef and veal2/:					
Production	76.6	77.5	1.2	76.5	-1.3
Consumption	76.1	77.0	1.2	76.5	-0.6
Imports	2.0	0.1	-95.0	1.3	1,200.0

1/ '000 head, 31 December 2/ '000 tons

Switzerland

37. Estimated cattle and calf numbers by April 1988 totalled 1,808,000 head, down by almost 3 per cent compared to year earlier. This reflects the dairy cattle herd reduction (-2.3 per cent) and the decline in calf numbers (-3.7 per cent). Since the end of the seventies and following the introduction of the milk quotas system, Swiss cattle and calf numbers have been continuously declining. The particularly strong decline in total cattle numbers in 1987/88 was related to stricter dairy quotas and occurred during a period of recovering beef producer prices (up by 10.5 per cent in real terms, during the first half of 1988). This price recovery was reflected in beef cattle numbers which, from 13.8 thousand in 1987, totalled 17.3 thousand last year). Projections for the current year suggest a relative stabilization of both dairy and beef cow numbers, and a further drop in calf numbers. Reflecting declining calf slaughter, total cattle slaughter was down in 1988, even if adult cattle slaughter increased slightly.

38. Bovine meat production between January and September 1988 fell by 12 per cent, but it was expected to recover during the last quarter and increase marginally for the year as a whole to 175,000 tons. This would be

the result of increased slaughter weights resulting from a larger share of adult cattle slaughter in the total slaughter mix. During the first nine months of 1988, consumption reflected the evolution of beef and veal production and fell by a similar percentage, probably also due to a rise in real retail prices (+5.6 per cent during the first half of the year, compared to year earlier). Consumption was expected to continue to follow the production trends for the rest of the year and was thus expected to increase during the last quarter, to some 190,000 tons. As in many other countries, the beef and veal consumption drop is due to the intake of poultry meat (a 12 per cent decline in bovine meat consumption from January to June 1988 corresponded to a 16 per cent rise in poultry meat intake).

39. From January to September 1988, beef and veal imports were also down by 12 per cent resulting in an important fall of stocks which, from 6,400 tons year earlier, totalled no more than 2,000 tons by the end of September. Nevertheless, estimates for the year as a whole put beef and veal imports at a slightly higher level than year earlier. Although no import origins are available at the time of writing, fresh or refrigerated meat (about 50 per cent of total imports) traditionally comes from South America (Brazil, Argentina) and the European Community and frozen meat mostly from Argentina, while canned and cooked product originates mostly in the European Community.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	1,857.6	1,808.2	-2.7	1,800.0	-0.5
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	173.6	175.0	0.8	170.0 3/	-3.0
Consumption	187.0	190.0	1.6	186.0 3/	-2.1
Imports	12.7	13.0	2.4	14.0 3/	7.7

1/ '000 head   2/ '000 tons   3/ Secretariat estimates

Austria*

40. With a 2 per cent fall in 1988, Austrian cattle and calf numbers continued the downward trend initiated in 1985. All categories of cattle numbers without exception fell, dairy cows showing the major drop in absolute terms: 988,000 head in 1987 and 963,000 head last year. The absence of official data for 1988 and 1989 concerning slaughter, production, consumption and trade makes it difficult, if not impossible, to have a correct picture of the Austrian bovine meat sector. The 1987 1 per cent drop in slaughter rates suggested that cattle herd reduction might be slowing down. Indeed, in spite of slightly higher cow slaughter, adult male cattle culling was somewhat down and calf slaughter, especially, fell by 3 per cent. Higher carcass weights partly compensated for lower slaughter levels, and beef and veal production in 1987 fell by a marginal 0.5 per cent. Meanwhile, and for the second year in this decade, per capita beef and veal consumption went up by almost 1 per cent to 22.6 kg., reflecting relatively unchanged beef retail prices in real terms.

41. Austrian beef and veal exports have been rising steadily in the last few years and, since the beginning of the 1980's they more than trebled, totalling in 1987 63,000 tons. Exporting traditionally almost only fresh and chilled product, Austria sold 1,000 tons of frozen product for the first time in 1987. Italy absorbed about 81 per cent to the total beef and veal exports, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany which imported some 13 per cent. Also an exporter of live cattle, Austria sold 20,000 head in 1987, of which 13,000 head went to Libya and 4,000 head went to Italy.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers1/:	2,637.0	2,586.0	-1.9	2,560.0 3/	-1.0
Beef and veal2/:					
Production	237.4	229.0 3/	-3.5	223.0 3/	-2.6
Consumption	171.0	171.0 3/	0.0	171.0 3/	0.0
Exports	63.0	55.0 3/	-12.7	50.0 3/	-9.1

1/ '000 head 2/ '000 tons 3/ Secretariat estimates

*No official data related to 1988 and 1989 are available. The secretariat has made the estimates appearing in the table at the end of the country text based on USDA data.

Yugoslavia*

42. Contrary to earlier estimates, cattle herd liquidation, initiated in 1982, did not stabilize in 1987. It even accelerated. At 4.8 million head by 15 January 1988 (-4.1 per cent) cattle and calf numbers have reached their lowest level of, at least, the last twenty-five years. No details are available concerning either the decline in numbers or slaughter levels. However, it may be noted that production increased by almost 2 per cent in 1987, indicating that slaughter weights have improved markedly. In Yugoslavia, approximately 85 per cent of the cattle is purchased by slaughterhouses on the basis of agreed co-operation with socially and privately owned holdings and 15 per cent is purchased on the free market. In 1987, 209,000 tons out of the total 345,000 tons were produced in the slaughtering industry. Per capita beef and veal consumption in 1986 fell by 5 per cent, to 13.4 kg. Although no official data are available, it has been estimated that in 1987 per capita intake totalled some 14-14.5 kg. This estimate was considered to reveal a consumption decline. However, it now appears that, should such an estimate prevail, it represents a considerable increase (+4 to 8 per cent).

43. An analysis of production and trade in 1987 suggests that, regardless of its absolute volume, bovine meat intake did increase. Indeed, while production went up, exports fell by about 5 per cent, to 27.5 thousand tons, and imports rose sharply to 41 thousand tons (+35 per cent), a level not reached since 1983. The second half of 1987 confirmed the beef and veal export trends (especially "baby beef") registered during the first six months: sales to Greece fell sharply from 4,300 tons in 1986 to a mere 1,300 tons; sales to Italy (more than 65 per cent of overall exports) rose by 20 per cent and, while Jordan, traditionally Yugoslavia's third major market, disappeared as a major destination, Kuwait emerged as the second most important buyer, with 2,500 tons. Imports (all fresh and chilled) originated in the European Community (85.5 per cent of the total, which came especially from Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands) while Poland emerged as the second largest supplier having sold 3,000 tons of beef to Yugoslavia last year. Exports of live cattle rose dramatically to 76,100 tons carcass weight equivalent (+77.4 per cent), which certainly played a role in the cattle herd decline, while imports trebled totalling 6,900 tons (C.W.E.).

44. Market prices, which are state controlled, were sharply increased in September 1987 in order to cope with high inflation rates and consequent strongly increased production costs. As a result, the annual average retail prices doubled (in real terms) and producer prices rose by more than 50 per cent (equally in real terms). In these conditions, it can be questioned whether a rise of more than 5 per cent in consumption was indeed possible last year. Although no data are available for 1987, it can be

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*No official data related to 1988 and 1989 are available. The secretariat has made the estimates appearing in the table at the end of the country text based on USDA data.

noted that consumption of other meats rose in 1986 (while bovine meat intake fell) and that pigmeat, up by 15 per cent to 37.7 kg. per capita, is by far the preferred meat.

	1987	1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	5,030.0	4,881.0	-3.0	4,788.0	-1.9
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	345.0	343.0[3]	-0.6	338.0[3]	-1.5
Consumption	317.0	322.0[3]	1.6	314.0[3]	-2.5
Imports	40.9	35.0[3]	-14.4	40.0[3]	14.3
Exports	27.5	38.5[3]	40.0	44.0[3]	14.3

[1] '000 head, 15 January [2] '000 tons [3] Secretariat estimates

Bulgaria

45. Bulgarian estimated cattle and calf numbers fell by some 2.5 per cent in 1988 to some 1,636,000 head. Available data for the first half of 1988 show that industrial production of all types of meat rose by 10 per cent, to some 270,000 tons (the rise would have been of 6.5 per cent for the first three quarters of the year). (The only production data available concerning a specific type of meat output concern poultry meat which accounts for slightly more than 20 per cent of overall meat supply. From January to June 1988 it went up by some 18 per cent, to 60,700 tons.) Beef and veal production, which in 1987 seems to have remained relatively unchanged at 107,500 tons, seems nevertheless to have fallen in 1988. This is confirmed by trade figures which show that Bulgaria, traditionally a net bovine meat exporter, became last year a net importer: during the first half of 1988 beef and veal imports rose from a mere 500 tons in 1987 to 4,600 tons, while exports fell by 45 per cent, to 3,300 tons (a further 1,300 tons were sold abroad in the third quarter 1988). With an 87 per cent market share, Bulgaria's major supplier of beef was, by far, Poland, while exports, more than 80 per cent of which traditionally go to Jordan, went to other different markets, with Jordan appearing not to have imported Bulgarian beef (virtually all frozen "baby veal") during the first half of 1988. Reflecting more than double the usual sales to Libya, live cattle exports increased sharply to 25,000 head during the first nine months of last year, far more than the export level reached during the whole of 1987.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	1,678.0	1,636.1	-2.5	...	...
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	107.5	106.4 3/	-1.0	107.0 3/	+0.6
Consumption	98.0	97.0 3/	-1.0	...	...
Imports	4.7	4.6 4/	820.0 4/	...	...
Exports	9.5	4.6 5/	-46.1 5/	...	...

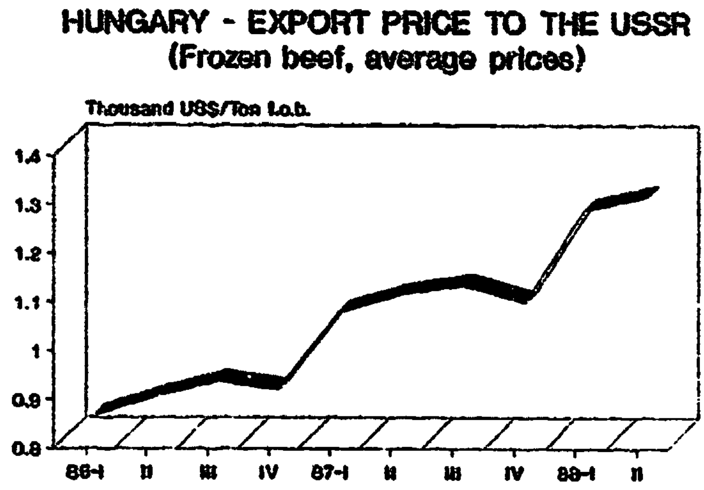
1/ '000 head, October 2/ '000 tons 3/ Secretariat estimates
4/ January-June 1988 5/ January-September 1988

<u>Hungary</u>

46. The Hungarian cattle herd, which has been declining virtually since the beginning of the eighties, is estimated to have diminished further last year. The largest drop occurred in heifers and fattened cattle. Cattle slaughter fell by 12.5 per cent during the first nine months of 1988 suggesting that, although no data are available for the last quarter of the year, cattle herd liquidation may be slowing down. Indeed, the decline in numbers expected for last year should be lower than the one registered in 1987. The major reason behind the almost continuous decline in Hungarian cattle numbers since the beginning of this decade is the sector's low profitability as a consequence of depressed prices, which has led to an increasing disengagement of cattle producers. In order to sustain this development, the Hungarian authorities increased producer prices (unchanged since 1984) significantly in January 1987 and again (although more modestly) in January last year.

47. As a result of the ongoing herd liquidation, estimated beef production fell by 18 per cent last year to 102,500 tons. Reflecting this production drop and increasing competition from cheaper alternative types of meat, especially poultry meat, beef and veal consumption is estimated to have fallen again in 1988 for the second consecutive year. During the first half of 1988, Hungary exported 18,100 tons of beef and veal, 16.8 per cent more than year earlier, but exported 18 per cent less of live cattle: 56,100 head. The largest part of the bovine meat exports (80 per cent) was frozen and virtually all went to Hungary's major traditional market: the USSR. Live cattle sales went there as well (43 per cent) and also to Saudi Arabia (30 per cent) and to Lebanon (16 per cent). Sales to Italy fell

sharply compared to year earlier to a mere 1,000 head. The average export price of frozen beef to the USSR was US$1,269 per ton f.o.b. during the first quarter of 1987, and of US$1,297 during the second quarter, 20 and 18 per cent higher respectively than year earlier. For the year as a whole, and reflecting a decline in production, stable stocks, and lower import levels, both live cattle and beef and veal exports were expected to show a decrease. During the first half of 1988, beef and veal imports fell by 11 per cent, while imports of live cattle, nil in 1987, totalled 22,100 head.



	1987	1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	1,664.0	1,622.0	-2.5	1,610.0[3/]	-0.7
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	125.0	102.5	-18.0	103.5[3/]	1.0
Consumption	87.6	84.5[3/]	-3.5	81.5[3/]	-3.6
Exports	37.7	34.3[3/]	-9.0	34.3[3/]	0.0
Imports	12.0	10.7[3/]	-10.8	9.0	-15.9

[1/] '000 head, 1 January [2/] '000 tons [3/] Secretariat estimates

Poland

48. In 1988, Poland entered its ninth year of virtually uninterrupted cattle herd liquidation. According to the last June 1988 cattle census, total cattle numbers at 10.3 million head were down by 1.9 per cent from year earlier, while cow numbers decreased by 2.1 per cent. This continuing downward trend of cattle numbers has been provoked by a persisting low profitability on the market and insufficient feeding availabilities. Such a situation led the Polish authorities to raise official purchasing prices in both January and October last year. Current expectations are for the beginning of cattle herd rebuilding from 1989 onwards.

49. Estimated beef and veal production in 1988 is officially seen at roughly the same level as year earlier, i.e., 685,000-690,000 tons. Unofficial sources, which had seen production down last year, project an output recovery as from the current one. Total meat consumption in Poland is not expected to have changed much in 1988, totalling an estimated 60 kg. per capita. Beef and veal retail prices were increased by almost 40 per cent as from mid-June. However, no dramatic changes should have occurred in the meat consumption pattern as other meat prices were also increased, and beef and veal intake should represent roughly the same 25-30 per cent share in the overall meat intake in Poland. It is worth noting that the situation in the pigmeat sector in Poland has improved, reflecting the increase in official purchasing prices, but also good cereal harvests and increased protein-rich fodder. This will probably favour the consumption of this type of meat which, in spite of a price in some cases more than 50 per cent higher than the one for beef, continues to outdo by far the consumption of other meats.

50. Live cattle exports increased sharply from January to June 1988, reaching 353,000 head (+76 per cent on year earlier) of which 194,000 were calves, 90,000 cattle for fattening and 69,000 cattle for slaughter. Cattle for fattening went by and large to the EC and cattle for slaughter to Middle East countries. Total live cattle exports for 1988 as a whole are estimated at 500,000 head, up by 32 per cent. Beef and veal exports increased by as much as 25 per cent in the first half of 1988, to 35,200 tons. Poland exports virtually no frozen bovine meat, and 88 per cent of total exports consists of fresh and chilled product, the rest being canned and cooked. The Soviet Union, which in 1987 absorbed 40 per cent of Polish sales of fresh and chilled beef and veal, has imported a similar percentage from January to June 1988, while Sweden imported 17 per cent and the EC only 4 per cent. Exports of canned and cooked meat all went, by and large, to the Federal Republic of Germany. Polish exports of beef and veal showed an estimated 37 per cent rise by the end of 1988.

51. In spite of the mid-June 1988 price rises, the supply of beef in Poland seems to remain far from meeting demand and it appears that if the rationing system was abandoned (see below) consumption might rise markedly. To meet the meat shortages, and in particular those of beef, during the second half of last year, Poland imported 75,000 tons of meat, of which 50,000 tons consisted of beef from the European Community.

<u>Policy issues</u>

52. Poland is introducing (or will implement them through 1989) the following changes in its agricultural/livestock sector:

- abolition of the monopoly in the purchasing of live animals and in meat processing;
- abolition of the centrally administered distribution of food, agricultural products and means of production;
- improvement of the farmers' structure (in the sense of less dispersion);

- adoption of the concept of purchasing price as a minimum price guaranteed by the State;
- abolition of meat rationing;
- creation of equal development conditions for all sectors co-existing in the Polish agricultural system, i.e., state, co-operatives and private sector.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	10,523.0	10,322.0	-1.9	10,350.0	0.3
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	688.0	688.0	0.0	700.0 3/	1.7
Consumption	626.0	626.0	0.0	635.0 3/	1.4
Exports	65.6	90.0 3/	+37.2	81.0 3/	-10.0

1/ '000 head, 21 April   2/ '000 tons   3/ Secretariat estimates

South Africa

53. The cattle herd rebuilding initiated in 1986 continued in 1988 with estimated cattle and calf numbers showing a recovery of almost 4 per cent, to 8,350,000 head by August 1988. Cattle and calf slaughter, which fell by about 11 per cent in 1987, was expected to fall even more in 1988 (-17 per cent). Although calf slaughter was expected to remain unchanged, that of cows, heifers and adult male cattle was estimated to drop sharply. Reflecting an enlarged cattle herd, total slaughter is projected to rise by 6 per cent in the current year, a progression expected to continue during 1990, but at a slower rate.

54. Such drops in 1988 slaughter rates could only result in lower production levels, even if, as a result of improved seasonal conditions and final increased grain feeding, average carcass weights rose by an impressive 4 per cent. Thus, during the first half of 1988, beef and veal output fell by almost 8 per cent and, by the year end, estimated production was 554,000 tons, down by 6 per cent from year earlier. In line with the expected upturn in slaughter levels in 1989 and 1990, beef and veal production should rise again in the short to medium term.

55. Sharply increased beef retail prices (sirloin, super A prices rose by 20 per cent in real terms) during the first six months of 1988 discouraged beef consumption, which fell by more than 2 per cent. Consumer demand has been diverted to pigmeat whose real prices only rose by 1 per cent (there

seem to be large availabilities of pigmeat on the market). Consumption of this type of meat has risen by some 4 per cent, while that of poultry meat is estimated to have risen by 2 per cent. Increased beef and veal production next year is again expected to stimulate consumption somewhat.

56. Beef and veal imports, which totalled 47,000 tons in 1987, went up last year and totalled around 60,000 tons, the largest part of which was purchased from the European Community (48,000 tons), the rest coming as usual from neighbouring countries such as Botswana. Imports might rise in 1989 and 1990 to meet an increasing consumer demand.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	7,909.0	8,201.0	3.7	8,350.0	5.6
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	590.2	554.0	-6.1	584.4	5.5
Consumption	581.0	568.0	-2.2	570.0	0.4
Imports	47.0	60.0	27.7	65.0[3/]	12.8

[1/] '000 head, 31 August [2/] '000 tons [3/] Secretariat estimates

Tunisia

57. Cattle and calf numbers in Tunisia, which have been rising steadily since 1983 (with a brief interruption in 1986 apparently as a result of the 1985 drought conditions in the country), rose again in 1987 by 6.7 per cent, to 666.3 thousand head. Estimates are for further increases in 1988 and 1989. Bovine meat production fell by 4 per cent in 1987, to 32,000 tons, reflecting lower slaughter levels. Both slaughter levels and weights were expected to rise in 1988 and consequently, estimated production was up by more than 7 per cent, to total some 34,300 tons.

58. Difficult general economic conditions in the last few years have hampered beef and veal consumption which, in spite of unchanged state-controlled retail prices since 1985, has been declining since 1984. In 1987, per capita consumption fell by 6 per cent, to 6.3 kg. Unlike what is happening in many other countries, the drop in bovine meat consumption has not been accompanied by an increase in other meats' intake. Indeed, the consumption of both poultry meat and sheepmeat also fell, in spite of prices which can be less than half those for beef. Some improvement seems to be under way, and the consumption of all types of meat is expected to have risen last year and to improve further in 1989.

59. Traditionally an importer of live cattle and bovine meat, Tunisia has been reducing its purchases of live animals in recent years (60,000 head in 1984 and 12,000 head in 1987 and 1988) and buys some 10,000-15,000 tons of beef per year. In 1987, bovine meat imports amounted to 11,075 tons (6 per cent higher than year earlier), more than 75 per cent of which were fresh and chilled meat coming from the European Community (France and the United Kingdom). In spite of the expected production rise, imports should not have changed much in 1988 and during the current year, reflecting a strengthening demand.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	666.3	669.7	0.5	695.5	3.9
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	32.0	34.3	7.2	36.4	6.1
Consumption	48.5	50.2	3.5	50.7	1.0
Imports	11.1	10.9	-1.8	11.0[3/]	0.9

[1/] '000 head [2/] '000 tons [3/] Secretariat estimates

Argentina

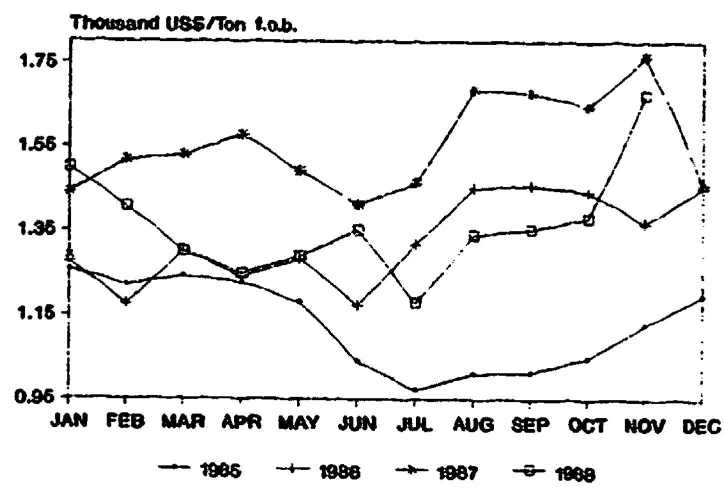
60. Cattle and calf numbers in Argentina, currently at their lowest level since the beginning of the 1970's, were estimated to have fallen by a further 1 per cent in 1988. This decline, being much smaller than the 3.2 per cent one registered in 1987, suggests that the cattle herd liquidation initiated in 1985 might be coming to an end. Also, from January to September 1988, total cattle slaughter fell by more than 4 per cent. Indeed, if it had not been for the drought, which has stricken the country, especially the main cattle producing area (by the end of September, 70 per cent of the "pampas" was virtually out of production), cattle slaughter might have levelled off much more (during the first four months of the year, before the drought, cattle slaughter fell by 10 per cent). It is now estimated that cattle slaughter fell by around 5 per cent for the year as a whole, to about 12.2 million head. Another factor suggesting the end of cattle herd reduction is the percentage of female cattle slaughter in the total mix: 39.6 per cent during the first ten months of 1988 compared to 48.7 per cent in 1987. In line with declining cattle slaughter, beef and veal production fell by 5 per cent last year and should decline by a further 4 per cent in 1989.

61. Argentinian cattle prices, which in real terms rose sharply between January 1986 and August 1987, have fallen back again over the last few months to the levels of 1986. Adverse climatic conditions (late frosts

followed by drought) seem to be the main reasons for the price drop (from a ten-year record level of 147 in August 1987, the steers index price at Liniers fell to 74 in May 1988). However, cattle prices recovered markedly in September and October (the Liniers index reached 112), reflecting stronger herd retention by the producers, since the rain started to fall again. Nevertheless, prices fell back again in the last two months of the year. Per capita beef and veal consumption fell by 5 per cent, to some 77 kg. last year. The decline, which partly reflects the production fall, was due to a strong drop in consumers' income, and to inflation, which is again escalating. Indeed, it would seem that the Argentinians' declining purchasing power is resulting in a general drop in the consumption of agricultural products.

62. Relatively strong import demand, declining domestic consumption, and low export availabilities in a number of major exporting countries allowed Argentina to increase its exports of bovine meat last year to 315,000 tons, in spite of declining output. The increase, estimated at some 10 per cent, reflects higher exports of both canned and cooked meat and chilled and frozen beef and veal. Sales to the European Community of both types of products have increased strongly (from January to November, canned and cooked +31 per cent; chilled and frozen +9 per cent) and by and large explain the progression of the Argentinian sales last year. Exports of canned and cooked beef to the United States during that same period fell by 6 per cent. The expansion of exports to South East Asia, although at relatively modest levels, continued (Hong Kong - 5,200 tons, +27 per cent; Singapore - 2,600 tons, +86 per cent), while sales to the Middle East (Iran, Saudi Arabia) seem to be surging again, even if sales to Israel fell somewhat. Argentinian export prices, although at higher levels than the lows registered in 1985 and 1986, were on average 13 per cent lower from January to November 1988 (US$1,354 per ton f.o.b.) than during the same period of 1987. Although lower than year earlier, export prices remain attractive and the likelihood of a continuing rise in import demand in a number of markets allows for optimism. The question is, will Argentina have enough export availabilities? Current estimates put the Argentinian export volume for the current year at a similar level as that of 1988, but such an export performance may well be reached only at the expense of domestic demand.

ARGENTINA - AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES



Policy issues

63. Argentina signed a trade and economic co-operation agreement with Angola in April 1988. Among the provisions, Argentina has granted Angola a credit of US$2 million to finance its exports of canned meat. So far only some 2,000 tons of beef seem to have been sold to Angola.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	51,000.0	50,500.0	-1.0	50,500.0	0.0
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	2,700.0	2,568.0	-4.9	2,460.0	-4.2
Consumption	2,413.0	2,268.0	-6.0	2,160.0	-4.8
Exports	287.0	315.0	9.8	315.0	0.0

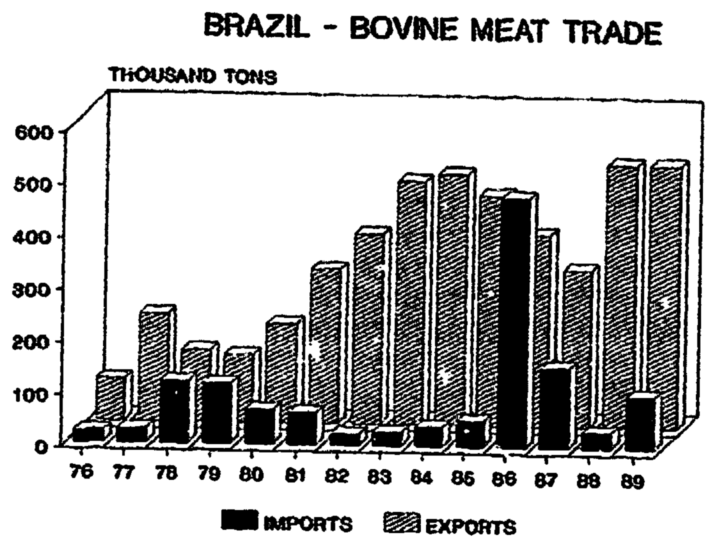
1/ '000 head, 30 June   2/ '000 tons

Brazil

64. Estimated cattle and calf numbers in Brazil are expected to have continued their upward trend in 1988, rising by some 1.5-2 per cent, to 134 million head. A similar increase is projected for next year. However, the country's economic instability since the beginning of the 1980's has had obvious implications in the sector and the average annual cattle herd growth fell from 3.5 per cent in the 1970's to the current 1.5 to 2 per cent (close to the population growth). The "sensitivity" of the Brazilian beef sector to the general economic situation is clearly illustrated by the price and cattle slaughter situations since 1986. By then, the sharp rises in cattle prices provoked, by and large, by the "Cruzado" Plan, resulted in strong female cattle retention. In 1987 and until at least August 1988, prices fell back to close to 1982 levels, and producers' lack of confidence translated into renewed female cattle slaughter. This trend, in 1988 also due to long and hard winter conditions, was not reverted by stronger prices last July/August. The perspectives for 1989 and 1990 remain difficult: lower investments in the sector and strong female cattle slaughter over the last two years should result in lower beef and veal supplies. However, in the last quarter of 1988, producer prices increased by 24 per cent compared to year earlier and, although abnormally high inflation rates render price forecasting extremely hazardous, this was interpreted as an indication that in the current year the price recovery may continue.

65. Higher cattle slaughter levels during the first eight months of last year resulted in a 11.7 per cent production rise, compared to year earlier. The above-mentioned rise in female cattle slaughter puts estimated

production by the year end at around 2.3 million tons, 5 per cent higher than 1987. Lower availabilities should result in stagnant production in 1989. With beef retail prices around US$1.5-2 per kg. (rump steak), per capita consumption was surprisingly low and declining last year to 13.2 kg. (-5.0 per cent). Extremely depressed and falling per capita incomes caused by the inflationary process (a large part of the population lives with less than US$1,000 per year), explain this low level of per capita beef consumption (expected to drop by a further 4 per cent this year), and an increasing shift towards cheaper poultry meat.



66. After the record levels reached in 1986 related to the "Cruzado" Plan, beef and veal imports in 1987 dropped to some 152,000 tons and were estimated to have fallen further last year to a scarce 30,000 tons, reflecting the production rise and consumption decline. Expected lower supply levels in the current year may induce the authorities to increase imports in order to check abnormal domestic price rises and further inflationary pressures in a country where in 1988 the inflation rate was close to 1,000 per cent. Nonetheless, imports are not expected to exceed 100,000 tons. The same reasons, which allowed imports to be lower last year, also permitted exports to grow. From January to August 1988, fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal exports rose by more than 150 per cent, to 112,000 tons (product weight), while canned product sales abroad were up by 50 per cent, to 86,400 tons, the total export value reaching US$415 million, more than 60 per cent higher than year earlier. Estimated exports by the year end are 500,000 tons, and available projections for 1989 show a simi'ar export volume. The main countries of destination for processed beef and veal (50 per cent of the total) in 1988 were again some of the European Community countries and the United States, while the other types of bovine meat went to the Middle East, North Africa and Europe.

<u>Policy issues</u>

67. A new agricultural law is currently being drafted under the recently adopted Constitution. How far it will affect the bovine meat sector remains to be seen. However, it is the Government's intention to reduce its role in the marketing of agricultural products.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	131,503.0	134,133.0	2.0	136,814.0	2.0
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	2,200.0	2,300.0	4.5	2,300.0	0.0
Consumption	1,965.0	1,907.0	-3.0	1,863.0	-2.3
Imports	152.0	30.0	-80.3	100.0	233.3
Exports	297.0	500.0	68.4	500.0	0.0

1/ '000 head, estimates   2/ '000 tons

Colombia

68. According to revised figures, and at 23.0 million head in December 1987 (a 2 per cent drop compared to year earlier) the Colombian cattle herd went, in 1987, through its third year of liquidation. However, apparently in reaction to increased prices (+42 per cent compared to 1986), producers seem to have decided to retain their cattle, and slaughter levels fell by more than 3 per cent. This could well mean the end of herd liquidation. Indeed, estimates for 1988 suggest that total cattle and calf numbers may have risen by about 1 per cent. In 1987, lower slaughter levels resulted in reduced production of beef and veal. The drop was of 3.3 per cent, to 573,000 tons. Colombia expected production to have recovered again last year to some 585,000 tons. In 1987, and for the first time since 1978, per capita consumption of bovine meat fell below 20 kg., to 19.5 kg. Although the decrease in total consumption (-3.5 per cent) parallelled the one in production, sharply higher retail prices (+40 per cent) and an increasingly stronger competition from poultry meat, which is about one third cheaper (and whose price seems to increase at a slower rate), appear to be the main reasons for this consumption drawback. After this third year of uninterrupted decline, the Colombian estimates are for a 2 per cent recovery of total beef consumption (or 0.6 per cent in per capita terms) in 1988.

69. Beef and veal exports in 1987 rose by some 516 tons, to 11,555 tons. Out of these, some 11,150 tons were fresh and chilled meat, of which 86 per cent went to Peru. Venezuela, once Colombia's major exporting market, has not imported Colombian product since 1985. In 1987, the average export value of beef to Peru was US$1,959 per ton f.o.b., a 15 per cent increase compared to year earlier. Supported by higher production levels, and a stronger international demand for beef, estimated exports went up strongly in 1988, to some 15,500 tons (+38 per cent).

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	23,030.0	23,267.0	1.0	22,941.0[3]	-1.4
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	573.1	585.4	2.1	574.5[3]	-1.9
Consumption	561.9	573.3	2.0	...	...
Exports	11.2	15.5	38.4	...	...

[1] '000 head, December [2] '000 tons [3] Secretariat estimates

Uruguay

70. Supported by strongly increased export prices since mid-1986, the Uruguayan cattle herd rose by 6 per cent in 1987 and by an estimated 4.6 per cent in 1988 (30 June census). However, in response to continuing strong export demand and also firmer domestic demand, cattle slaughter has risen markedly since last year's second quarter (cattle slaughter for the year as a whole is estimated to have risen by more than 17 per cent), and the June 1989 census is expected to reveal a 1.6 per cent drop in cattle numbers. Even if, as indicated, stronger export and domestic demand seem to explain in part higher slaughter levels, the acceleration of the cull rise since the second quarter of the year was also related to persistent drought conditions. Furthermore, returns to producers between January and September fell by some 15 per cent in real terms compared to year earlier and even if they remained higher than in 1986 (during the same period in 1987, they had increased by more than 30 per cent) they seem to have led producers to increase their cattle herd liquidation. The rise in slaughter levels and possible drop in cattle numbers in 1989 does not appear to be dramatic for the Uruguayan beef industry, which, at a moment when cattle numbers are at their highest level since 1982, appears to be particularly well placed to take full advantage of improved export prospects in the short to medium term.

71. Higher slaughter levels resulted in a 12 per cent production increase during the first half of 1988. Estimated production for the year as a whole is 317,000 tons (15 per cent more than last year). Stimulated by a 10 per cent drop in real retail prices, estimated per capita beef consumption which has been falling since 1985, rose by almost 9 per cent, to 63 kg. during 1988. Consumption of poultry meat which has progressed fast over the last few years (+29 per cent last year) increased less markedly (+7 per cent) in spite of a 6 per cent price decrease.

72. Down by as much as 50 per cent in 1987, beef and veal exports showed a no less spectacular recovery from the 93,000 ton level of 1987, to 130,000 tons in 1988. Major export destinations from January to September were the European Community, Israel, Egypt, Irak, Iran, Brazil and Saudi Arabia. The estimated average export value of beef for 1988 was US$1,018 per ton f.o.b., 27 per cent below year earlier. Although reflecting some levelling-off of export prices last year, this percentage fall is especially due to the fact that Uruguay exported on average a lower quality of beef than in 1987. Another interesting fact about this country's export performance last year was the resurgence of Middle East countries as major clients. In 1989, total beef and veal exports should reach some 145,000 tons.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	9,885.0	10,339.0	4.6	10,169.0	-1.6
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	276.0	317.0	14.9	338.0	6.6
Consumption	173.0	187.0	8.1	193.0	3.2
Exports	93.0	130.0	39.8	145.0	11.5

1/ '000 head, 30 June 2/ '000 tons

United States

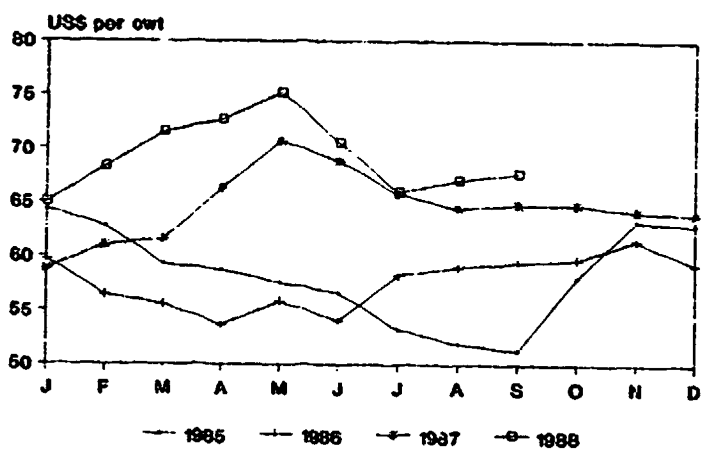
73. The 1 January 1989 cattle inventory shows that, at an estimated 97.6 million head, the United States cattle herd liquidation, initiated in 1983, continued but slowed down (-1.4 per cent compared to year earlier). The decline in numbers of both dairy (-1 per cent) and beef cows (-1 per cent) along with a low calf crop in 1987 and 1988 were largely responsible for the decrease. It is admitted that the decline in cow numbers could result in continuing modest drops of the total cattle herd through 1989 and possibly 1990. However, there are signs of an up-coming return to herd rebuilding: cow slaughter fell by more than 5 per cent during the first ten months of the year, and even if heifer slaughter remained high, heifer retention increased markedly (the number of heifers entering cow herds increased by 10 per cent). In any case, in spite of these signs, drought reduced forage supplies, and higher feed costs may well postpone the expansion of the herd, which is not expected to occur before 1991.

74. The number of cattle on feed inventories remained large in the first half of last year and from January to July placements (higher than in 1987) exceeded marketings, putting cattle on feed numbers at close to 9 million head, 4 per cent higher than year earlier. However, by 1 October, cattle

on feed inventories were down again by some 5 per cent compared to 1 October 1987. This evolution was reflected in fed cattle prices which, after having risen steadily since the beginning of the year, peaked in May (choice steer prices at Omaha reached US$75.15 per cwt) and fell sharply afterwards (-12 per cent in July and -10 per cent in September), as a result of large supplies of fed beef (marketings were up by 2 per cent from July to September). In spite of the drop, average prices between January and September remained 7 per cent higher than year earlier. Since mid-August, prices have begun to recover again. Drought-induced higher grain prices, and strongly reduced supplies of (and consequently high-priced) feeder cattle squeezed feedlot profits, but may be at the origin of this price recovery. Nevertheless, even if feedlot placements were not expected to rise for the rest of the year, the large availabilities of other meats kept fed cattle prices below last May's record levels, and should continue to exert a dampening effect on cattle prices in the near term.

75. Feeder cattle supply, after a 6 per cent drop in 1987, was down again last 1 October, by 2.5 per cent (the lowest feeder cattle supply for at least the last fifteen years). As a result, prices have increased strongly and peaked last April. Although they then fell during May and June, prices have since recovered and have remained, on average, stronger than in 1987, as have fed cattle prices. The above-mentioned squeezed feedlot profits and large supplies of other meats, as well as the impact of droughts, seem nevertheless to be keeping pressure also on feeder cattle prices. There are however real prospects for higher (and maybe record) price levels this year.

UNITED STATES - BOVINE MEAT PRICES
(Slaughter steers, Omaha Choice)



76. With the price situation having shown a marked improvement for more than two years, it might have been expected that producers would initiate cattle herd rebuilding. However, as in some other countries, they have preferred to pay off debts and improve their financial base. The above-mentioned rise in heifer retention seems to be a sign that this objective has been met.

77. The reduced cattle herd is at the origin of another beef production drop in 1988. However, although cow slaughter remained low in 1988, a higher proportion of fed cattle in the slaughter mix coupled with heavier dressed weights partly offset the production fall, which did not reach 1 per cent. Therefore, as happened in 1987, the decline in output came

from processing beef supplies rather than grain-fed beef. In spite of the strong effect of supplies of other meats on beef price rises, retail prices for choice retail beef were high and since June 1988 at record levels (US$2.60 per pound in September). The higher retail prices are reported to partially offset for consumers by recent changes towards higher valued cuts that contain less bone and fat in the package. In any case, reflecting the production drop, and certainly also the high beef prices and lower prices of competing meats (as well as changing consumer attitudes and new products in some of the competing areas), estimated per capita beef consumption in 1988 fell to 47.3 kg. (more than 5 per cent lower than two years earlier) and current forecasts put it as low as 43.7 kg. next year (-7.6 per cent).

78. From January to October 1988, the United States imported 691,807 tons of bovine meat (product weight), 3 per cent more than year earlier. Imports from Australia rose by 3.1 per cent, those from New Zealand went up by 4.2 per cent and those from Canada fell by 11.8 per cent. Brazil has seen its exports of cooked and canned product rise by 38.6 per cent. The increase in imports in 1988 can be explained by the drop in production, the rise in the Meat Import Law "trigger level" (to 694,000 tons, product weight) and the high level of the United States dollar during the first months of 1988. Total beef imports are estimated to have been close to 1.1 million tons by the year end, and to decline somewhat in 1989. Imports of live cattle also rose sharply from January to June (+25 per cent). However, in the second half of 1988, the rate of live cattle imports dropped due to Mexico cancelling all export licences between June and September. Mexico has since introduced a 20 per cent export tax which replaced the 1989 export quota. Imports by the year end are expected to have reached 1.32 million head. Bovine meat exports by the United States went up by 4 per cent in 1988, largely reflecting the higher Japanese import quota. This same reason is responsible for an expected further 7 per cent beef export rise during the current year.

Policy issues

79. In 1988, and as a result of the surge in imports since the beginning of the year, it became evident that the 1988 "trigger level" under the Meat Import Law could be exceeded (from January to May meat imports subject to the Law had reached 344,000 tons, product weight, half of the "trigger level" quantity). In these conditions, and to avoid import restrictions, the United States formally requested, as they had in 1987, both Australia and New Zealand to "voluntarily" restrict their exports there. Both countries reluctantly accepted the request to limit their exports to 363,000 tons and 202,000 tons (levels slightly increased by the year end) respectively. Had they not accepted it, their access to the United States market would have been limited to 315,000 tons in the case of Australia and to less than 202,000 tons in the case of New Zealand. The 1989 "trigger level" has been announced at 652,175 tons (product weight) and the First Quarterly Estimate of the 1989 calendar year indicates that no import restraints would be required in the current year. (See also comments on page 48, paragraph 84.)

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1]	102,000.0	98,994.0[3]	-2.9	97,637.0	-1.4
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	10,883.9	10,824.0	-0.6	10,103.0	-6.7
Consumption	11,660.0	11,603.0	-0.5	10,805.0	-6.9
Imports	1,040.0	1,089.0	4.7	1,009.0	-7.3
Exports	277.0	288.0	4.0	308.0	6.9

[1] '000 head, 1 July   [2] '000 tons   [3] Actual

Canada

80. Canadian cattle and calf numbers on 1 July 1988 totalled 12 million head, 2.6 per cent up from year earlier. This was the first mid-year increase in the herd since 1980, and indicates that liquidation came to an end and that herd rebuilding is now well under way. With the exception of dairy heifers, which remained unchanged, all categories of cattle were higher than year earlier, and calf numbers and beef cows and heifers rose by 3 per cent each. Thus, unlike their neighbours in the United States, it appears that, stimulated by strongly increased cattle prices, Canadian producers decided to rebuild their herds. Although as consequence of the drought cow slaughtering and marketing in Western Canada went up in the second half of 1988, cattle numbers by January 1989 were estimated to be up by 2.4 per cent compared to year earlier and herd expansion is expected to continue. Coupled with higher cattle numbers on farms and increased weights, the effect of the drought was a revival of production stronger than expected (by some 5 per cent) in the third quarter of the year. By the end of 1988, production was thus 3 per cent above the 1987 level. Major factors affecting the 1989 output level are thought to include: (1) low feeder cattle exports; (2) lower carcass weights as a result of higher feed costs; (3) normal seasonal conditions; and especially (4) the continuation of beef cow retention. Depending on the evolution of these factors, production may decline somewhat or rise modestly.

81. As a result of the relatively stronger Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar, Canadian slaughter cattle prices in 1988 did not reflect the price strength which occurred in the United States. From January to September 1988, there was an 8 per cent increase in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar. As a result, A1 and A2 slaughter steers at Toronto during the first ten months of the year, were sold at an average of Canadian $87.61 per 100 kg, 1.4 per cent down from year earlier. There are however similarities with the price situation in the United States. Indeed

the July-August price drop was stronger than expected and by and large attributed to the drought impact, while the profits of the feedlots operations during the summer were strongly squeezed by lower fed cattle prices, higher feed costs and higher feeder cattle prices. Finally, and such as in the United States, cattle prices are expected to be stronger this year than in 1988, as a result of low supplies of feeder cattle.

82. Strongly increased real per capita disposable incomes and since last June, low profitability conditions in the pigmeat and poultry meat sector (as a result of drought-induced higher feed prices and low forage production), seem to be favouring the current domestic demand for beef and will probably continue to do so through 1989. In these conditions, and in spite of continuing relatively high beef prices, estimated beef and veal consumption by the end of 1988 was up by 2 per cent, an upward trend expected to continue in 1989.

83. Canadian beef and veal imports to the end of July 1988 rose by around 53 per cent, to 91,900 tons, from year earlier. While imports from the United States have risen by 33 per cent (to 18,000 tons), imports from both Australia and New Zealand (frozen beef) rose by 44 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. At close to 27,300 head, imports of live slaughter cattle from the United States fell by some 33 per cent. In spite of the 3 per cent increase in production, and reflecting the strengthening demand, beef and veal import levels by the end of 1988 were, at 156,000 tons, 15 per cent higher than in 1987. In contrast, estimated beef and veal exports were down by more than 10 per cent, while live slaughter cattle sales to the United States rose (by 54 per cent, to 198,300 head, during the first eight months of the year). In 1989, imports should fall and exports rise as a result of larger availabilities.

Policy issues

84. On 2 January 1988, the Canadian Prime Minister and the President of the United States signed a trade agreement paving the way for the creation of a free-trade area between the two countries. The agreement, which entered into force on 1 January 1989, contains, inter alia, a certain number of measures aiming at the trade liberalization of agricultural products. One of the results of the Free-Trade Agreement (FTA) was the agreed principle that both countries' meat import laws would not apply to each other. In these conditions, the Canadian Government has prepared a draft bill, not yet approved by Parliament and still under discussion, which amends the Import Act.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1]	10,802.4	10,818.1[3]	0.1	11,077.5	2.4
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	976.8	1,006.0	3.0	1,016.0	1.0
Consumption	1,021.3	1,040.0	1.7	1,045.0	0.5
Imports	135.3	156.0	15.3	144.0	-7.7
Exports	91.2	81.0	-11.2	88.0	8.6

[1] '000 head, 1 July [2] '000 tons [3] Actual

Australia

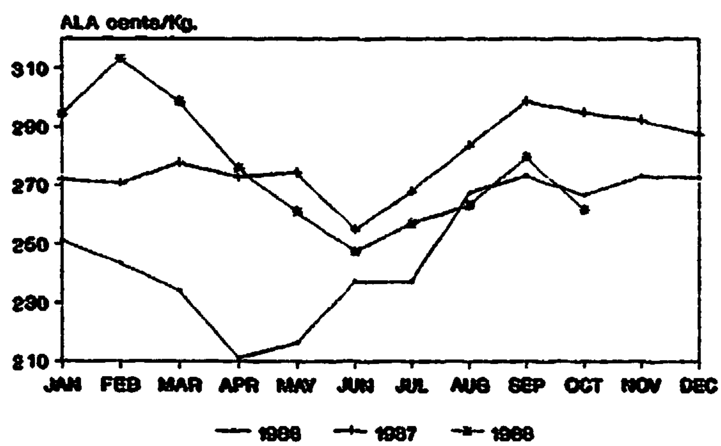
85. The Australian cattle cycle has been going through an atypical phase during the last two years. While strongly improved prices, since around mid-1986, might have encouraged producers to withhold cattle in order to rebuild their herds (as was traditionally the case), a conjunction of factors has in fact caused them to react in the opposite way: in order to maximize their income they increased cattle turn-off. The factors behind the producers' behaviour seem to have been: (1) the need to recover cash flow quickly after years of depressed prices; (2) the coincidence of high inflation, high interest rates and a declining Australian dollar; and (3) strong import demand in major importing countries especially the United States and Japan. At 23.1 million head by March 1988, the Australian cattle herd fell by 2.4 per cent, but is expected to stabilize this year. However, in spite of the favourable outlook for beef which provides a strong incentive to expand herd sizes, high interest rates combined with strong wool prices and the improvement in cereal prices, are expected to restrain the expansion of beef enterprises. Cattle slaughter in 1988 fell by 2.5 per cent and a drop is expected for the current year (-1.0 per cent). In other words, the cattle herd has started to build up slowly last year, a movement expected to continue in 1989. Although this might be interpreted as the return of producers to more "traditional" behaviour, reflecting more confidence in the future, the rates of increase should fall short of those reached in the 1970's, revealing producers' caution.

86. As a result of lower cattle slaughter, beef and veal production is estimated to have fallen by 2.6 per cent in 1988 and should fall by a further 1.7 per cent in 1989, even if the declining slaughter levels are partly offset by improved average carcass weights resulting from generally good seasonal conditions and also maybe a more frequent recourse to grain feeding and finishing. Production is still expected to fall in 1990, after which it is projected to increase as a result of the herd growth.

Reflecting relatively low export availabilities, strong import demand (and consequent high domestic beef prices), per capita consumption dropped by 7 per cent in 1988, to 36.6 kg. A similar drop is expected for 1989 and, by 1990, beef and veal consumption is projected to reach only some 32.7 kg. The years are long gone when, as in 1976 and 1977, consumption was close to 70 kg. This decline in beef and veal intake has clearly favoured cheaper poultry meat, whose per capita consumption jumped from less than 20 kg. in the beginning of the eighties to almost 25 kg. last year and is expected to reach 27-8 kg. in 1990. The current tendency for cattle herd rebuilding and the related production drop, as indicated, is expected to slow down as from 1990 and with the consequent production rise, it may be expected that as from 1991 onwards, pressure on domestic prices will level off and beef and veal consumption will strengthen again.

87. In 1988, and in spite of continuing strong import demand from all major markets, exports fell by an estimated 4 per cent to 874,000 tons. Although, as mentioned above, domestic consumption has continued to fall, production has also declined allowing only limited export availabilities. Furthermore, the appreciation of the Australian dollar against the United States dollar no longer favoured high export prices as it did in recent years. Indeed Australian export prices to the United States, expressed in Australian dollars, were below 1987 price levels since May 1988 and, in August and October they were even below 1986 levels. In any case, the outlook for the Australian cattle sector over the next few years seems to be brighter than in the recent past. Reasons for this are, among others, the expectation of continuing strong import demand in North America, and in Japan (in response to the gradual opening of the Japanese market); the re-opening of the Korean market and sustained demand in some other East-Asian countries. These factors, coupled with a low rate of cattle herd rebuilding, should result in strong producer prices until at least the beginning of the 1990's.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORT PRICE TO USA
(Boneless cow, fas)



Policy issues

88. As in 1987, Australia has agreed to "voluntarily" restrain beef exports to the United States to a level of around 363,000 tons. Australia accepted a limit of exports at this level in order to avoid an import quota of 315,000 tons being imposed. An additional 5,250 tons were allocated by the United States to Australia on 1 December 1988.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	23,667.0	23,100.0	-2.4	23,000.0	-0.4
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	1,549.6	1,510.0	-2.6	1,485.0	-1.7
Consumption	641.0	605.0	-5.6	568.0	-6.1
Exports	911.0	874.0	-4.1	879.0	0.6

[1/] '000 head, 31 March [2/] '000 tons

New Zealand

89. Total cattle numbers in New Zealand totalled 8.1 million head by June 1988, an increase of 0.8 per cent compared to year earlier. All of the increase was in beef cattle which rose 1.2 per cent to 4.87 million head from 4.80 million year earlier. Dairy cattle numbers were unchanged at 3.20 million head. The New Zealand beef cattle herd, which has been relatively static in recent years, is in a modest rebuilding phase reflecting the comparatively higher profitability of beef production as against that for sheepmeat. Some expansion of the cattle herd is expected to continue in the next two years.

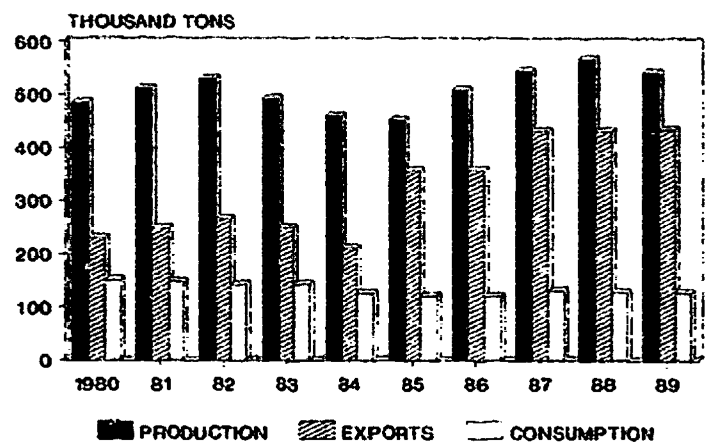
90. Inspected slaughterings in 1988 were expected to show a small increase to 3,084 thousand head but it is significant that the female cattle kill was down about 5 per cent (mostly in the dairy herd). During the current year, a small decline in total inspected slaughterings is expected although it is likely the female cattle kill will increase.

91. At 568.3 thousand tons, total beef and veal production in calendar year 1988 was 4.4 per cent up on that of 1987. This increase is primarily due to the substantially higher carcass weights recorded last year. There was a later kill last year due to plentiful feed supplies in the first six months and because of an expectation of higher prices and a lower exchange rate towards the end of the year. While there was stronger import demand from New Zealand's major traditional markets, especially the United States, New Zealand farmers did not benefit as did Australian producers from the increase registered by the United States import prices. This was because of the appreciation and strength of the New Zealand dollar against the United States dollar (in 1988 the New Zealan dollar was quoted on average at about 10 per cent higher than in 1987). By early November New Zealand had reached its limit of the "voluntary" restraint imposed by the United States for 1988 and this also impinged on New Zealand farmers' ability to

benefit from stronger market prices as shipments from the end of September have been affected.

92. In line with slightly lower slaughterings and reduced carcass weights, total bovine meat production in 1989 is expected to fall some 4 per cent to 543 thousand tons. Per capita domestic disappearance of beef and veal rose in 1987 to 39.7 kg./head and is expected to fall to 38.4 kg. per head in 1988 and to 38 kg./head in 1989. Sheepmeat and poultry meat are making up the difference. It is estimated that, during the calendar year 1988, beef and veal exports totalled 430.8 thousand tons - a decline of 0.4 per cent on 1987. This was despite a 4.4 per cent increase in production last year. It was expected that significant volume of product would have its shipment delayed until late 1988/early 1989. Exports to the United States in 1988 are estimated to be up by about 7 per cent on 1987, while those to Canada are likely to have increased by about 12 per cent. While production is expected to decline in 1989 the product carried over from 1988 is expected to result in exports increasing in 1989 by about 1 per cent.

NEW ZEALAND - BOVINE MEAT PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS



<u>Policy issues</u>

93. As indicated and as in Australia, New Zealand has "voluntarily" agreed to limit its export levels to the United States to 202,000 tons in 1988. An additional 2,900 tons allocated after the agreement intervened brought the total New Zealand sales to the United States last year to about 205,000 tons. This was the second consecutive year during which a "VRA" was imposed on New Zealand by the United States.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	7,999.0	8,062.0	0.8	8,130.0	0.8
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	544.5	568.3	4.4	543.1	-4.4
Consumption	131.2	128.8	-1.8	128.0	-0.6
Exports	432.4	430.8	-0.4	435.2	1.0

1/ '000 head, 30 June   2/ '000 tons, calendar year

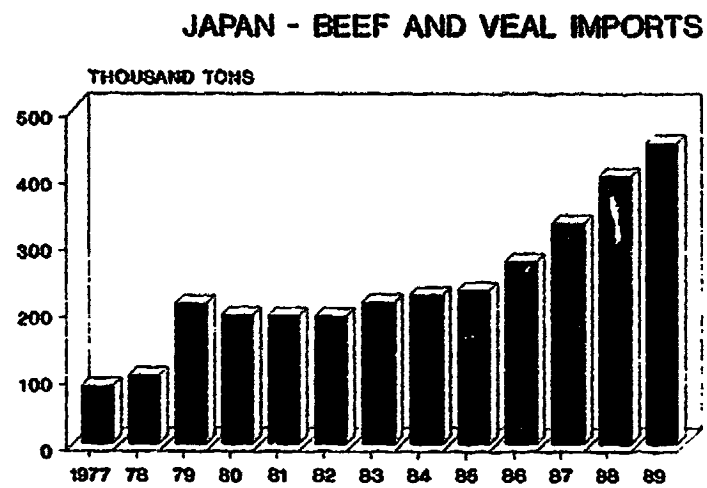
Japan

94. Japanese cattle numbers fell in 1987 for the second year in a row, to 4,667,000 head as at 1 February 1988. An analysis of data shows that while beef cattle numbers have continued to grow (even if only marginally in the last two years), dairy cattle numbers have been falling since 1985. Indeed, while Wagyu slaughterings have been falling since 1986, dairy cattle slaughterings have been rising. This seems to indicate that while the 1987 cut in the Stabilization Price for Wagyu steers, which was aimed at bringing wholesale prices in line with the Stabilization Price, had no impact on the beef cattle herd, the cuts in the Stabilization Price for dairy steers in 1986, 1987 and 1988, along with a cut in milk delivery quotas and the Government's programme to subsidize accelerated cow culling, are at the origin of the dairy herd liquidation. Overall cattle slaughterings fell by 3 per cent in 1987 and may have fallen by a further 2-3 per cent in 1988. In these conditions, cattle numbers may show an increase at the February 1989 cattle census.

95. As a result of improved average carcass weights, beef and veal production rose by 1.1 per cent in 1987. Continued low feed costs and a strong yen allowed production to go on rising during the first quarter of 1988, but in the second quarter production stabilized and, in line with declining slaughter, it may well have shown a 2-3 per cent drop by the year end. An LIPC report published in February 1988 forecasts that production will rise again in 1989 as well as during the next few years. However, this report was published prior to the decision to gradually liberalize beef imports (see details below) which may well change forecasts for the medium and the longer term.

96. The evolution of per capita beef and veal consumption during the first half of 1988 (+0.2 kg.) reflects high and almost unchanged retail prices for beef, in spite of a 4 per cent drop in wholesale prices. Meanwhile, per capita consumption of pigmeat (2.5 times cheaper than beef) and poultry

meat (3.5 times cheaper) also increased somewhat. In the face of the decision to liberalize beef imports, there seems to be no doubt that beef prices will drop significantly, especially after the three-year transitional period. In these conditions, the official projections contained in the above-mentioned report putting beef consumption at 1.14-1.26 million tons in 1993 could be revised upwards. Although there is no evidence that for 1988 as a whole the decision to liberalize imports had any impact on the evolution of consumption (even if the retail price for imported beef fell by 7 per cent), the total intake of beef rose by 7-8 per cent.



97. During the first half of 1988, Japanese beef imports rose dramatically by some 62 per cent, to 231,000 tons, compared to year earlier. Imports of grass-fed beef from Australia were at 83,000 tons (product weight), 32,000 tons higher, while those of grain-fed beef from the United States at 63,000 tons went up by 25,000 tons. Respective market shares remained relatively unchanged. Imports from New Zealand rose by 1,000 tons, to 5,000 tons. Imports of live cattle fell by about 4,000 head. The fundamental reasons behind the continuing strong import demand in Japan have not changed since 1987. Basically they consist of: strong consumer demand resulting from higher incomes; a relatively stagnant or even declining production; and a sharply strengthened yen. In these conditions, the beef import quota for the 1988 Japanese fiscal year could only but be increased. Indeed it was, but these were not the sole reasons for the rise. The 1988 higher beef import quota (274,000 tons, product weight) was one of the access improvement measures introduced by the Government of Japan prior to the termination of the import allocation system which is due to occur on 1 April 1991.

Policy issues

98. After lengthy discussions with both the United States and Australia (and later New Zealand) which both requested the establishment of panels under Article XIII:2 of the GATT, Japan decided unilaterally last June to gradually liberalize beef imports. Key issues of the decision are the following: (1) on 1 April 1991, the import allocation system will be terminated. Consequently, the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation (LIPC) will no longer be involved in the pricing, purchase or sales of imported beef; (2) there will be a transitional period of three years

prior to the termination of the import allocation system (JFY 1988 to JFY 1990). During this period, a number of access improvement measures will be implemented, the most important one being increasing import quotas (JFY 1988: 274,000 tons (product weight); JFY 1989: 334,000 tons and JFY 1990: 394,000 tons); (3) there will be a further period of three years after the allocation system is abolished. During this period, the Government of Japan will implement tariff rates in accordance with the following schedule: JFY 1991: 70 per cent; JFY 1992: 60 per cent and JFY 1993: 50 per cent. The normal tariff rate for and after JFY 1994 will not be raised above the tariff level for JFY 1993 and will be subject, at that level, to tariff negotiations in the Uruguay Round.

99. The impact of these measures on the Japanese meat sector will be far reaching. It seems evident that beef prices will decline markedly (in a recent analysis of the situation and outlook for the meat markets, the OECD estimated that even with the application of a 70 per cent tariff on the 1987 import price for United States beef in yen terms, the imported meat would cost less than half the price of the Japanese product) and consumption will rise accordingly. Domestic beef production will also be affected as will, almost certainly, other meat sectors, by the changes in access to the beef market.

100. As mentioned before, the beef Stabilization Price (in which a new grading system was introduced) for dairy steers (second grade) was reduced in fiscal year 1988 for the third consecutive year, by roughly 2.5 per cent to ¥1,295 (upper price).

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	4,694.0	4,667.0	-0.6	4,700.0[4/]	0.7
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	565.0	552.0[3/]	-2.3	565.0[3/]	2.4
Consumption	884.0	950.0[4/]	7.5	1,015.0[4/]	6.8
Imports	329.0	400.0[4/]	21.6	450.0[4/]	12.5

[1/] '000 head, 1 February [2/] '000 tons

[3/] Source: OECD, based on the LIPC, Basic programme of modernization of the dairy and beef production (February 1988), and updated to take into account the governmental measures to open the market

[4/] Secretariat estimate

IV. SUMMARY OF SITUATION IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES NOT SIGNATORIES OF THE ARRANGEMENT REGARDING BOVINE MEAT

Soviet Union

101. Cattle and calf numbers on state and collective farms fell in 1988 for the second consecutive year. This fall, -1.5 per cent, was stronger than the 1987 one and put numbers at 94 million head. Production of bovine meat which in 1987 increased by 5.7 per cent, to 8.3 million tons, is estimated to have risen again last year to some 8.4 million tons. The production rise in both years, in spite of declining cattle numbers, was possible thanks to productivity improvements. Average slaughter weights have been rising since 1987 and these developments correspond to the prevailing agricultural policy line emphasizing a quantitative approach in agricultural production. Forecasts for this year are for a further output increase, resulting from more adequate cattle feeding with compounds richer in proteins and vitamins.

102. Imports of bovine meat are estimated to have been markedly down in 1987 (-43.2 per cent, to 142 thousand tons) and to have gone up again sharply in 1988 to some 200 thousand tons. As is well known, the USSR traditionally buys low-priced product and purchases of beef and veal depend by and large on the prices offered on the market. Negotiations for the purchase of 200,000 tons from the EC seem to be continuing.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/,2/]:	122,103.0	120,592.0	-1.2	119,500.0	-0.9
Beef and veal[2/,3/]:					
Production	8,288.0	8,400.0	+1.4	8,550.0	+1.8
Consumption	8,423.0	8,593.0	+2.0	8,743.0	+1.7
Imports	142.0	200.0	+40.8	200.0	0.0

1/ '000 head, 1 January 2/ '000 tons

3/ Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, FL&P 2-88, October 1988

Hong Kong

103. Cattle and calf numbers in Hong Kong are around 3,000 head. Bovine meat demand comes from two different sectors: retail business and catering - 40 per cent and 60 per cent of bovine meat consumption respectively. China is Hong Kong's first supplier of live cattle and fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal. Imports of live cattle in 1987 attained 3.2 million

head, and they permit production in 1987 to reach 37.2 thousand tons. In 1987, the Meat Export Federation of the United States, within the context of the Targeted Export Assistance Programme, enlarged its action in the Hong Kong market by a credit of US$500,000. Imports of bovine meat from the United States in 1987 reached 2,530 tons and for the period January to July 1988 they totalled 1,151 tons (up by 8.3 per cent compared to the same period in 1987). Meanwhile, imports from South American countries also increased last year.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers:	3,000.0	...	...	...	...
Beef and veal[1/]:					
Production[2/]	37.2	...	...	...	...
Consumption[3/]	78.0	82.0	+5.1	84.0	+2.4
Imports[3/]	79.0	83.0	+5.1	84.0	+1.2

1/ '000 tons

2/ Source: In Brief, Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, May 1988

3/ Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, FL&P 2-88, October 1988

South Korea

104. Until 1983, South Korea was an important bovine meat importing country. Since 1984, however, Korean imports of beef have fallen dramatically: from 67 thousand tons in 1983 to 26.4 thousand tons in 1984 and from late October 1984 the Government banned imports. This situation was due mainly to higher production of pork and beef - +15 per cent and +36 per cent respectively on year earlier - coupled with a decline in cattle prices. In 1987, bovine meat production reached 206 thousand tons (+128.9 per cent compared to 1983) and pigmeat production attained 376 thousand tons (27.5 per cent more than 1983 production). In order to stabilize domestic cattle prices and to reduce trade friction with other nations - principally Australia, the United States and New Zealand, the traditional meat suppliers of South Korea - the Government announced in July 1988 its commitment to import up to a maximum level of 14.5 thousand tons of beef last year, including 3 thousand tons of high-quality beef for hotels. Imports in 1988 came mostly from the United States, but in the current year imports should also come from other countries. In spite of this improvement, three GATT panels were established last year at the request of Australia, the United States and New Zealand.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[2/]:	2,807.0	2.386	-15.0	2,062.0	-13.6
Beef and veal[1/2/]:					
Production	206.0	192.0	-6.8	160.0	-16.7
Consumption	210.0	205.0	-2.4	202.0	-1.5
Imports	-	14.5	+100.0	40.0	+175.9

1/ '000 tons

2/ Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, FL&P 2-88, October 1988

Saudi Arabia

105. Estimated production of bovine meat is stabilized at some 18,000 tons, which represents only 5 per cent of total meat production. This situation is due mainly to the climatic conditions in the country, as desert regions need infrastructures too large and expensive. After the big development of the meat market during the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, the Saudi Arabian market has been gradually losing importance as oil prices keep going down. Imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal were expected to drop by 63 per cent in 1988, and compared to their level of 1981, they were down by 78 per cent. As a consequence, per capita consumption, which attained 6.1 kg. in 1987, is expected to continue the downward trend registered in the last few years.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers[1/3/]:	200.0	200.0	-	200.0	-
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production[3/]	18.0	18.0	-	18.0	-
Consumption	73.0	40.0	-45.2	...	...
Imports	59.8	21.9	-63.4	...	...

1/ '000 head, including buffalo, 1 January   2/ '000 tons

3/ Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, FL&P 2-88, October 1988

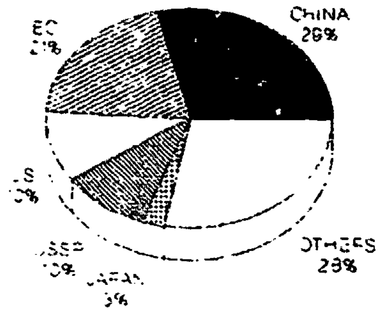
Iran

106. The official data available to the secretariat are the following:

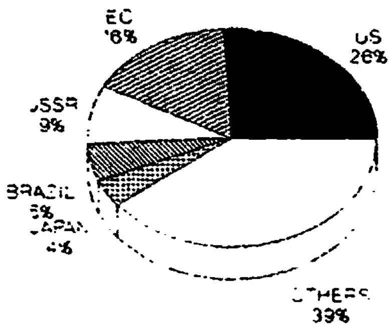
	1985	1986	%Change 1986/85	1987	%Change 1987/86
Beef and veal[1]:					
Production	20,712	13,346	-35.6	6,613	-50.4
Consumption	38,471	24,825	-35.5	89,016	258.6
Imports	43,000	19,000	-55.8	104,000	447.4

[1] Tons

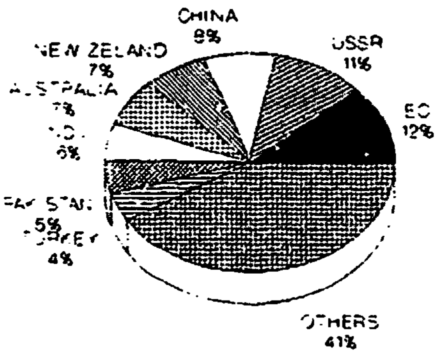
WORLD PIGMEAT PRODUCTION - 1987
SHARES OF MAJOR PRODUCERS



WORLD POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION - 1987
SHARES OF MAJOR PRODUCERS



WORLD SHEEPMEAT PRODUCTION - 1987
SHARES OF MAJOR PRODUCERS



V. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN THE INTERNATIONAL PIGMEAT, POULTRY MEAT AND SHEEPMEAT SECTORS

The pigmeat sector

107. In 1987, pigmeat production in countries signatories of the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat (information is available for twenty-one countries) increased by 3.4 per cent to 29.08 million tons. The FAO estimation of total world pigmeat production shows a rise of 2.4 per cent on year earlier to 62.31 million tons. The current estimates for total production in countries members of the Arrangement indicates that production should have reached 29.63 million tons in 1988, denoting a slowdown in growth (+1.9 for 1988/87). Among major signatories, production in 1986 should have increased only in Canada, the EC, the United States and Japan. In the latter, profitability during the first half of 1988 seems to have been maintained as feed prices continued to decline at a greater rate than pig prices. In the People's Republic of China - the world's major producing country - pigmeat production in 1987 fell by some 1 per cent as a result of feedgrain shortages. The implementation of some measures by the Government in view of promoting pigmeat production allowed its recovery in 1988, and in 1989 production should be up by 2.4 per cent as compared to the 1986 level. In the USSR - where production has been rising during the past few years, mainly due to productivity improvements - estimates for 1988 and 1989 show that production should continue its upward trend, as greater attention has been given to protein in feed rations.

108. Consumption of pigmeat in 1987 in the countries members of the Arrangement totalled 28.39 million tons, up by 3 per cent on year earlier, and a lower rate has been forecast for 1988 (around 2 per cent). Among these countries, total consumption in 1988 is expected to have declined in Australia, Austria, Brazil, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Romania, and the highest increase should come from the United States (+8.3 per cent). In China, where pigmeat accounts for 85 per cent of meat in the national diet, a pigmeat shortage in 1987 caused by higher prices for other items obliged the Government to reintroduce in late 1937 a pork rationing in the major cities. Pigmeat imports were not possible as the foreign exchange cost was considered too high by the Government. As production has increased since then, rationing was banned in May 1988.

109. After a decline in 1986, world pigmeat exports rose by 12.3 per cent in 1987, reaching 2.05 million tons, of which 58 per cent came from members of the Arrangement. Japanese imports in 1987 were up by 35.6 per cent on year earlier, and a reduction in the minimum import prices seems to have encouraged imports in 1988 (for the first half of 1988, imports increased by 16 per cent). Japanese imports from Taiwan (the first supplier of Japan in 1987) fell by 14 per cent until June 1988 as compared to the same period in 1987, as excessive levels of drugs have reportedly been detected in Taiwanese pork. Meanwhile, Denmark is reported to have taken the biggest advantage of this incident. Pork imports by Hong Kong totalled 202,000 tons in 1987 (of which 70 per cent were represented by pork from imported live pigs and 30 per cent by fresh and frozen pork), the main supplier being China. In 1988, Hong Kong pork imports are estimated to have continued their downward trend (-13 per cent as compared to their 1986 level), but a 4 per cent rise over last year is expected in 1989.

SELECTED COUNTRIES' TRADE IN PIGMEAT[1/]

EXPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
EC	403.0	416.0	3.2	300.0	-27.9
GERMANY, D.R.[2/]	299.0	313.0	4.7	331.0	5.8
CANADA	234.1	245.0	4.7	235.0	-4.1
CHINA	200.0	205.0	2.5	210.0	2.4
TAIWAN[2/]	194.0	180.0	-7.2	190.0	5.6
ROMANIA[2/]	150.0	150.0	0.0	165.0	10.0
HUNGARY	146.7	141.0	-3.9	152.0	7.8
POLAND	115.7	120.0	3.7	120.0	0.0
UNITED STATES	49.0	75.0	53.1	59.0	-21.3
SWEDEN	36.4	35.0	-3.8	41.0	17.1
OTHERS	83.1	102.0	-22.7	104.0	2.0
TOTAL	1,911.0	1,982.0	3.7	1,907.0	-3.8

IMPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
UNITED STATES	542.0	549.0	1.3	544.0	-0.9
JAPAN	400.0	460.0	15.0	460.0	0.0
USSR[2/]	318.0	300.0	-5.7	300.0	0.0
HONG KONG[2/]	202.0	192.0	-5.0	200.0	4.2
EC	61.0	47.0	-23.0	150.0	219.1
BRAZIL	35.0	2.0	-94.3	2.0	0.0
POLAND	28.6	28.0	-2.1	50.0	78.6
OTHERS	84.4	65.0	-23.0	55.0	-15.4
TOTAL	1,671.0	1,643.0	-1.7	1,761.0	7.2

[1/] '000 tons carcass weight, includes fresh, frozen and canned product and live animals. Unless otherwise specified, data are taken from replies to the questionnaire, or are estimates by the GATT secretariat.

[2/] Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, FL&P 2-88, October 1988

The poultry meat sector

110. According to the FAO, estimated world poultry meat production totalled 35.21 million tons in 1987, up by some 6.3 per cent on year earlier. Total production in countries signatories of the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat (information is available for twenty-four countries) reached 22.6 million tons, which represent 64.2 per cent of the world total and a 7.9 per cent rise compared to 1986. Current estimates for total production in countries members of the Arrangement indicate that production should have reached 23.45 million tons in 1988 and should attain 24.2 million tons in 1989. These figures denote a slowdown in the growth (4 per cent for 1988/87 and 3.2 per cent for 1989/88), due mainly to higher feed prices. Among these countries, production in 1988 is expected to have fallen only in Poland (where a reported better use of homegrown feeds was not enough to result in higher production), Romania and Sweden, but for these three countries, a recovery is forecast for 1989. Hungarian output in 1988 should be 4.3 per cent higher than in 1987, but broiler production is expected to be lower. In North America, estimated poultry meat supply in 1988 was up by some 4 per cent on year earlier, and growth was distributed equally between broilers and turkeys. In the USSR, broiler production (which represents 55 per cent of poultry meat production) is estimated to have grown by about 2 to 3 per cent in 1988 and the same rate of growth is expected for the current year.

111. Like production, total consumption of poultry meat in 1987 in member countries rose by some 7.6 per cent as compared to 1986. In 1988, it reached an estimated 22.41 million tons, representing a growth of 3.5 per cent on year earlier and marking the slowdown expected for 1988. The consumption rise concerned all member countries, except Argentina (-14.9 per cent), Egypt (-6.5 per cent) and Romania (-7.1 per cent). In 1988, per capita consumption in Poland may have increased by 20 per cent, reaching some 9.7 kg. For those countries not members of the Arrangement where per capita consumption attains a level of 20 to 40 kg. (Middle East, South East Asia), it is expected that it should have increased by some 2-3 per cent in 1988, but for 1989 a stagnation or even a marginal decrease is currently foreseen.

112. World poultry meat exports in 1987 rose by 16.6 per cent to 1.51 million tons. Forecasts for 1988 and 1989 - 1.47 and 1.49 million tons respectively - indicate that in 1987 a record was established. This situation can be explained by increased domestic production in the Middle East area - it should accrue by some 14 per cent in 1988 and by 6 per cent in 1989 - which in 1987 was responsible for 26.5 per cent of total world imports of poultry meat. Estimated exports of poultry meat by the United States in 1988 were only slightly higher reflecting not only lower import demand in the Middle East, but also higher United States poultry prices - related to higher feedgrain prices provoked by the drought - which weakened the United States competitive position. Brazilian exports are expected to have continued to rise in 1988. Following the big increases of 1987, exports by Romania (+83 per cent on year earlier) and Thailand (+26 per cent on year earlier), are estimated to have decreased last year. In Romania, where the decrease last year was of some 10 per cent and whose major outlets are the USSR and the Middle East, current year exports should return to their 1987 level. In Thailand, 1989 exports are expected to be up again, reaching some 100 thousand tons.

SELECTED COUNTRIES' TRADE IN POULTRY MEAT[1]

EXPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
EC	375.0	350.0	-6.7	350.0	0.0
UNITED STATES	374.7	380.0	1.4	385.0	1.3
BRAZIL	198.0	230.0	16.2	270.0	17.4
HUNGARY	196.0	218.0	11.2	222.0	1.8
ROMANIA[2]	110.0	100.0	-9.1	110.0	10.0
THAILAND[2]	96.0	95.0	-1.0	100.0	5.3
BULGARIA	23.6	25.0	5.9	25.0	0.0
OTHERS	119.7	130.0	8.6	133.0	2.3
TOTAL	1,493.0	1,528.0	2.3	1,595.0	4.4

IMPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
MIDDLE EAST[2]	331.0	269.0	-18.7	260.0	-3.3
JAPAN	195.0	212.0	8.7	217.0	2.4
USSR[2]	169.0	170.0	0.6	170.0	0.0
HONG KONG[2]	14[illegible].0	162.0	9.5	167.0	3.1
EC	84.0	84.0	0.0	86.0	2.4
EGYPT[2]	65.0	51.0	-21.5	35.0	-31.4
OTHERS	199.0	213.0	7.0	231.0	8.5
TOTAL	1,191.0	1,161.0	-2.5	1,166.0	0.4

1/ '000 tons, ready-to-cook basis. Unless otherwise specified, data are taken from replies to the questionnaire, or are estimates by the GATT secretariat.

2/ Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, FL&P 1-88, September 1988

The sheepmeat sector

113. While 1987 world production of sheepmeat (including goatmeat) is estimated by the FAO to have totalled 8.6 million tons (+2.5 per cent on year earlier), production in the twenty-one countries signatories of the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat, for which information is available, totalled 3.11 million tons, the same level as in 1986. Among major member countries, estimated production in 1988 dropped only in Australia and New Zealand. In New Zealand, total sheep numbers are expected to have increased to 64.7 million by June 1988, thus marking the first increase since 1983 - a result of stronger wool prices and a carry-over of stock for slaughter. New Zealand production in 1988 decreased slightly, marking the fourth year of continued decline. As profitability is still weak, a new decline is currently foreseen for 1989. In other major countries, production in 1988 is forecast to continue rising, particularly in the European Community (+4 per cent), China (up by 16 per cent, to 800,000 tons) - where strong wool prices have been encouraging wool sheep production - and the USSR (+0.6 per cent, up to 910,000 tons) - where a mild winter and spring is believed to have encouraged expansion. For all these countries, production is likely to continue its upward trend in 1989.

114. Total consumption in 1987 in member countries was down by 0.4 per cent on year earlier, to 2.65 million tons. In 1988, it is expected to have gone up by 0.8 per cent, although it was down in Australia, Egypt, Norway, Poland and Romania, while the largest increases occurred in New Zealand and Japan. For 1989, forecasts show that consumption in member countries is expected to remain relatively stable.

115. World sheepmeat and goatmeat exports in 1987 attained 1.05 million tons, up by some 6.4 per cent on 1986. Total exports of countries members of the Arrangement represented 79 per cent of this total (830,000 tons), exports of Australia and New Zealand accounting for 88 per cent of the total. Major sales of New Zealand sheepmeat go to the EC (mainly lamb cuts and value-added products) and Iran (principally lamb carcass). Real wholesale price level for New Zealand lamb is at its lowest point for one-and-a-half decades, as a result of low prices in the United Kingdom and Middle East markets. New Zealand exports in 1988 and 1989 to Iran are expected to increase (at the time of writing, a contract was to be signed between both countries concerning sales of 100,000 tons of lamb and 25,000 tons of mutton over 1988/89). As regards New Zealand lamb exports to the EC, a new agreement should be signed between the two countries concerning the period 1989-1992. New Zealand is expected to reduce its deliveries of lamb to 205,000 tons - slightly above current deliveries - but as a compensation, the import levy (10 per cent ad valorem) could be abolished. New Zealand chilled lamb exports to the EC were limited to 6,000 tons for 1989, but they will increase by 1,500 tons a year for the three following years.

SELECTED COUNTRIES' TRADE IN SHEEPMEAT[1/]

EXPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
NEW ZEALAND	518.7	508.0	-2.1	478.0	-5.9
AUSTRALIA	214.8	149.0	-30.6	147.0	-1.3
ROMANIA[2/]	45.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	0.0
TURKEY[2/]	22.0	20.0	-9.1	15.0	-25.0
KOREA, Rep. of[2/]	16.0	18.0	12.5	19.0	5.6
HUNGARY	15.3	11.0	-28.1	11.0	0.0
INDIA[2/]	13.0	14.0	7.7	15.0	7.1
OTHERS	52.2	58.0	11.1	59.0	1.7
TOTAL	897.0	823.0	-8.2	789.0	-4.1

IMPORTS

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
EC	259.0	250.0	-3.5	250.0	0.0
JAPAN	153.0	155.0	1.3	160.0	3.2
USSR[2/]	35.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	0.0
EGYPT[2/]	7.0	3.0	-57.1	4.0	33.3
OTHERS	77.0	88.0	14.3	92.0	4.5
TOTAL	531.0	531.0	0.0	541.0	1.9

[1/] '000 tons carcass weight, includes fresh, frozen and canned product and live animals. Unless otherwise specified, data are taken from replies to the questionnaire, or are estimates by the GATT secretariat.

[2/] Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, FL&P 2-88, October 1988

VI. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK IN THE INTERNATIONAL PIGMEAT, POULTRY MEAT AND SHEEPMEAT SECTORS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Australia

116. Pigmeat production in 1988 is expected to have increased at a slower rate than over the past five years, i.e., 0.7 per cent, reaching 285 thousand tons, and it should decrease by some 2 per cent in 1989. As a result of this situation, per capita consumption of pigmeat should pass from 16.8 kg. in 1987 to 16.2 kg. in 1989. Australian exports have been increasing during the past few years, and in 1988 they should have totalled 11.5 thousand tons. As regards poultry meat, production in 1988 should have slowed down and increased by only 1.6 per cent, attaining 404,000 tons. Per capita consumption in 1988, at 24.3 kg., is expected to have decreased for the first time in the past few years, but should peak up again in 1989, when per capita consumption should be slightly up as compared to its 1987 level.

117. Total sheep slaughtering until August 1988 totalled 8.2 million heads, 10.4 per cent behind the same period in 1987, and for the whole year of 1988 it should have reached 14.6 million heads (2.7 per cent less than 1987). Total lamb and mutton production is expected to have decreased by 5 per cent in 1988, reaching 567 thousand tons, as record wool prices of 1987 stimulate producers to hold on to live sheep for older stock in order to increase wool returns. Per capita consumption should have fallen to 21.2 kg. in 1988, and a new decrease is foreseen for the current year. Sheepmeat exports in 1988 are likely to have dropped by some 31 per cent on year earlier, reaching 149 thousand tons. Exports to the European Community and to South and East Asia increased; and those to the Middle East should have decreased marginally due to high prices. Japanese imports dropped by 15 per cent on year earlier, mostly due to increased competition from New Zealand.

Brazil

118. Estimated pigmeat production in 1988 decreased by 4.2 per cent on year earlier, reaching 1.15 million tons, as low pigmeat prices and high feedgrain prices result in low profitability. However, a recovery is foreseen for 1989, when production should return to its 1987 level. As a consequence, per capita consumption should be marginally higher in 1989 if compared to 1988, but it will not yet be higher than the 1987 one. Pigmeat imports are estimated to have dropped from 35 thousand tons in 1987 to 2 thousand tons in 1988 as the domestic bovine meat market seems to have overcome the crisis period of 1986-1987. Exports are likely to have been the same as in 1987, with an acceleration in 1989.

119. Brazilian poultry meat production in 1988 should have reached some 2.0 million tons, showing an increase of 5.3 per cent on year earlier, a lower increase than in 1987/86. This situation was due mainly to the very low prices of poultry meat (the lowest for the past four years), which is a result of the decline in consumer purchasing power, coupled with the higher prices of feedgrains. Per capita domestic consumption continued its progression, and with 12.1 kg. in 1988, it should be just 10 per cent less

than beef and veal per capita consumption. Exports in 1988, at an estimated 230 thousand tons, increased for the first time since 1982. The loss of some important markets such as Iraq and Egypt can explain this previous decrease, but Brazilian industry has been looking for new markets, the most recent ones being Cuba and probably the USSR. In 1989, production growth is forecast to accelerate, but per capita consumption growth should slow down. As regards exports, growth should attain the same level as in 1988, i.e., 16-17 per cent on year earlier.

European Community

120. Pig numbers in January 1988 in the EC increased slightly on year earlier, but it is estimated that last year the expansion of the pig herd came to a halt. The new environmental legislation and reduced profitability are the two major reasons for such an evolution. Pigmeat production rose by 3.4 per cent in 1987 and by only a further 1.3 per cent in 1988 as pigmeat prices continued their depression during the first eight months of the year. Since September, prices have gone up, and it is expected that in the last quarter of 1988 they should have been 5 per cent higher than year earlier. Per capita consumption is estimated to have increased in 1988 (+0.8 per cent) to 38.7 kg. The EC is the first world exporter of pigmeat with a 20 per cent market share. In 1988, exports are estimated to have reached 416,000 tons, an increase of 3 per cent on year earlier. Imports of pigmeat in 1987 totalled 61,000 tons, the lowest figure for the last few years, and in 1988 they should have dropped to 47,000 tons. However, for 1989 a strong import rise to 150,000 tons could occur.

121. Poultry meat production in 1988 in the EC is expected to have risen by 3.2 per cent on year earlier, denoting a slowdown in growth. The low prices of poultry meat, caused by a rapid rate of expansion in the last few years, are one of the major reasons for this situation. Per capita consumption in 1988 and 1989 is estimated to continue its upward trend, reaching some 17.3 kg. and 17.8 kg. respectively. Exports of poultry meat were up again last year (+32. per cent) but sales abroad are expected to decline significantly during the current year (-28 per cent) and for the first time since 1976 the EC will probably lose its first place among world exporting countries. The increased use by the United States of its Export Enhancement Programme seems to partly explain this situation, and, in the EC, exporters are claiming that their refunds are no longer sufficient to allow them to compete in some markets.

122. The total sheep flock expanded in 1987 by 2.4 per cent, with an increase of 3.1 per cent in the breeding flock. As a result, production in 1988 is estimated to have risen by 3.7 per cent, to 1,038,000 tons, but forecasts for 1989 show a lower increase (around 2 per cent). Per capita consumption of sheepmeat in 1988 is expected to continue its upward trend and should have attained 3.9 kg. (+2.6 per cent on year earlier), and forecasts show that in 1989 it should reach 4 kg. As regards imports, they should have fallen in 1988 to 250,000 tons.

United States

123. Pig inventory on 1 June 1988 was, at 56.2 million head, the largest since 1983. However, pig numbers during the third quarter fell, as bad climatic conditions last year (drought in the beginning of the year, excessive heat and humidity in late spring and early summer) resulted in a reduction of producers' returns (average prices of barrows and gilts at Omaha were down by 24 per cent on year earlier). This resulted in the reduction of breeding inventories, which nevertheless remained higher than year earlier. Production and per capita consumption in 1988 are estimated to have risen by some 9 per cent compared to 1987. Forecasts for 1989 indicate a further rise in both production and consumption, while prices are expected to be higher. With a market share of more than 30 per cent, the United States is by far the world's leading importer of pigmeat. The 1988 purchases should have attained 549,000 tons, up by 1.3 per cent on year earlier, coming mainly from Canada and Denmark. Also an exporter, the United States pigmeat sales abroad were up by 53 per cent in 1988, mostly because of a high increase in Japanese imports during the second quarter. Imports and exports in 1989 are forecast to drop by 1 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

124. Growth of poultry meat production is estimated to have slowed down in 1988 and 1989, and at a rate of some 4 per cent, should attain 9.5 and 9.8 million tons respectively. This situation is due mainly to higher poultry meat prices, and production of turkey meat (20 per cent of total poultry meat production) should suffer more than production of broiler meat (78 per cent of production). Per capita consumption of poultry meat is estimated to continue rising, and in 1989 it should be only 13 per cent less than per capita beef and veal consumption (in 1984, the former was 38 per cent less than the latter). Exports in 1988 are expected to have increased only slightly, principally because of higher domestic prices and increase production in the Middle East. Nevertheless, the export performance last year was again due to the Export Enhancement Program (EEP). For the period January to July 1988, Japanese imports of poultry meat increased by 42 per cent, while Iraq and Hong Kong imports were down by 81 and 3 per cent respectively.

125. Sheepmeat production in 1988 in the United States is likely to have started increasing after four years of continued decline. Higher production and imports in 1988 (up by 5.6 per cent and 25 per cent) were the causes of downward prices last year and probably also in 1989. Nevertheless, per capita consumption is not yet estimated to rise in 1988 and 1989.

ANNEX

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SYMBOLS: THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS HAVE BEEN USED IN THE SUMMARY TABLES:

. NOT AVAILABLE

- NIL OR NEGLIGIBLE

NOTE: IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES A LARGE PART OF THE FIGURES HAVE BEEN ROUNDED. DATA ARE TAKEN FROM REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

TABLE 1 - TOTAL CATTLE AND CALF NUMBERS('000 HEAD) 5

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA (30/6)	54,600	54,000	52,500	51,000	-2.86	50,500	-0.98	50,500	.
OF WHICH COWS	21,000	20,800	20,300	.	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA (31/3)	22,161	22,784	23,436	23,667	0.99	23,100	-2.40	23,000	.
OF WHICH COWS	9,199	9,483	9,705	9,675	-0.31	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA (3/12) 7	2,633	2,669	2,655	2,637	-0.68	2,586	-1.93	2,560	.
OF WHICH COWS	1,254	1,269	1,247	1,243	-0.32	1,212	-2.49	.	.
BRAZIL (1) 1	124,660	126,391	128,925	131,503	2.00	134,133	2.00	136,814	.
OF WHICH COWS	40,639	41,206	42,027	42,868	2.00	43,725	2.00	44,599	.
BULGARIA (1/1) 7	1,778	1,751	1,706	1,678	-1.64	1,660	-1.07	1,690	.
OF WHICH COWS	695	686	670	653	-2.54	.	.	.	.
CANADA (1/1)	11,629	11,330	10,956	10,802	-1.41	10,818	0.15	11,078	.
OF WHICH COWS	5,055	4,900	4,727	4,673	-1.14	4,713	0.86	4,825	.
COLOMBIA (11) 1,2	24,476	24,000	23,510	23,030	-2.04	23,267	1.03	22,941	.
OF WHICH COWS	8,884	8,784	8,558	8,383	-2.04	8,469	1.03	.	.
EEC (31/12) 3	78,766	83,760	82,100	79,441	-3.24	78,250	-1.50	77,840	.
OF WHICH COWS	31,072	33,535	33,105	31,938	-3.53	31,450	-1.53	.	.
FINLAND (15/12) 6	1,592	1,567	1,485	1,434	-3.43	1,392	-2.93	1,370	.
OF WHICH COWS	651	651	608	581	-4.44	554	-4.65	545	.
HUNGARY (1/1)	1,907	1,901	1,766	1,664	-5.78	1,622	-2.52	1,610	.
OF WHICH COWS	735	725	688	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN (1/2) 2	4,682	4,698	4,742	4,694	-1.01	4,667	-0.58	4,700	.
OF WHICH COWS	2,152	2,128	2,139	2,073	-3.09	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND (30/6) 1	7,776	7,921	8,279	7,999	-3.38	8,062	0.79	8,130	8,190
OF WHICH COWS	3,759	3,814	3,814	3,807	-0.18	3,795	-0.32	3,860	3,925

TABLE 1 - TOTAL CATTLE AND CALF NUMBERS('000 HEAD) 5

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
NORWAY (31/12) 4	1,003	1,010	1,000	995	-0.50	982	-1.31	966	955
OF WHICH COWS	395	395	381	367	-3.67	.	.	.	.
POLAND (30/6)	11	11,055	10,919	10,523	-3.63	10,322	-1.91	10,350	.
OF WHICH COWS	5,	5,528	5,207	4,936	-5.20	4,806	-2.63	4,800	.
ROMANIA (31/1) 7	6,752	7,039	7,077	7,225	2.09	7,200	-0.35	7,275	.
OF WHICH COWS	.	3,095	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA (31/8) 1	7,923	7,827	7,828	7,909	1.03	8,201	3.69	8,350	8,600
OF WHICH COWS	3,944	3,866	3,973	3,982	0.23	4,169	4.70	.	.
SWEDEN (30/6)	1,878	1,838	1,715	1,655	-3.50	1,645	-0.60	1,655	.
OF WHICH COWS	717	705	656	629	-4.12	625	-0.64	630	.
SWITZERLAND (21/4) 1	1,943	1,926	1,902	1,858	-2.31	1,808	-2.69	1,800	.
OF WHICH COWS	1,000	974	970	959	-1.13	941	-1.88	943	.
TUNISIA (1) 1	615	637	624	666	6.73	670	0.60	696	.
OF WHICH COWS	343	353	334	355	6.29	358	0.85	372	.
UNITED STATES (1/1) 1	113,700	109,749	105,468	102,000	-3.29	98,994	-2.95	97,637	.
OF WHICH COWS	48,603	46,174	44,810	44,282	-1.18	43,266	-2.29	43,500	.
URUGUAY (30/6) 1	9,062	9,370	9,300	9,885	6.29	10,339	4.59	10,169	.
OF WHICH COWS	3,519	3,633	3,601	3,799	5.50	3,934	3.55	3,946	.
YUGOSLAVIA (15/1) 7	5,341	5,199	5,034	5,030	-0.08	4,881	-2.96	4,788	.
OF WHICH COWS	3,005	2,997	2,915	2,893	-0.75	.	.	.	.

1 1988: estimates | 2 1989: secretariat estimates | 3 EEC(12) since 1 January 1988
4 1986: 1 June | 5 In brackets: census date | 6 From 1985 on: 1/12
7 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Romania all years; Yugoslavia 1988-89; others only 1989

TABLE 2 - CATTLE AND CALF SLAUGHTER ('000 HEAD)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA	- ADULT CATTLE 1	11,200	12,100	12,400	11,700	-5.65	12,000	-6.32	11,500	.
	- CALVES	1,100	1,600	1,600	1,110	-30.62	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4	5,608	5,958	6,599	6,814	3.26	7,700	-3.79	7,500	7,400
	- CALVES	1,217	1,193	1,261	1,189	-5.71	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	624	658	671	673	0.30	836	-3.46	815	.
	- CALVES	192	188	199	193	-3.02	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- ADULT CATTLE 1	10,176	10,559	8,700	9,949	14.36	11,360	14.18	10,250	.
	- CALVES	39	50	33	47	42.42	40	-14.89	50	.
BULGARIA	- ADULT CATTLE 1,4,5	160	161	590	610	3.39	608	-0.33	610	.
	- CALVES	422	417	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	- ADULT CATTLE 1	3,215	3,274	3,235	2,991	-7.54	2,902	-2.98	2,917	.
	- CALVES	611	591	578	526	-9.00	505	-3.99	495	.
COLOMBIA	- ADULT CATTLE 1,4,5	3,181	3,224	3,185	3,077	-3.39	3,160	2.70	3,135	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EEC	- ADULT CATTLE 1,2	22,700	22,261	24,522	24,485	-0.15	23,060	-5.82	22,310	.
	- CALVES	7,306	7,087	7,258	7,285	0.37	6,680	-8.30	6,400	.
FINLAND	- ADULT CATTLE 3	576	586	577	569	-1.39	535	-5.98	510	.
	- CALVES	60	49	42	46	9.52	35	-23.91	30	.
GUATEMALA	- ADULT CATTLE 4	.	96	34	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	- ADULT CATTLE 3,4,6	406	463	367	383	4.36	370	-4.64	356	.
	- CALVES	4	6	6	5	-16.67	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	1,492	1,536	1,524	1,486	-2.49	1,522	-5.35	1,535	.
	- CALVES	44	39	30	22	-26.67	.	.	.	.

TABLE 2 - CATTLE AND CALF SLAUGHTER ('000 HEAD)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
NEW ZEALAND	- ADULT CATTLE 1	1,860	1,848	2,035	2,211	8.65	2,219	0.36	2,200	2,200
	- CALVES	829	849	946	865	-8.56	865	0.00	850	830
NORWAY	- ADULT CATTLE 3	313	326	330	328	-0.61	323	-1.52	324	323
	- CALVES	58	58	38	42	10.53	35	-16.67	37	36
POLAND	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	3,132	3,291	3,435	3,378	-1.66	3,910	-12.70	3,903	.
	- CALVES	1,520	1,229	1,190	1,101	-7.48	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	1,416	1,582	1,350	1,525	12.96	1,525	0.00	1,525	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- ADULT CATTLE 1	2,358	2,272	2,205	1,978	-10.29	1,742	-11.93	1,983	2,095
	- CALVES	102	104	98	70	-28.57	70	0.00	70	74
SWEDEN	- ADULT CATTLE 1,3	577	584	547	503	-8.04	484	-3.78	488	.
	- CALVES	123	138	127	79	-37.80	54	-31.65	53	.
SWITZERLAND	- ADULT CATTLE 3,6	474	489	495	502	1.41	500	-0.40	860	.
	- CALVES	358	351	347	370	6.63	350	-5.41	.	.
TUNISIA	- ADULT CATTLE 1	222	260	212	210	-0.94	220	4.76	.	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- ADULT CATTLE	37,892	36,593	37,568	36,790	-2.07	34,973	-4.94	32,818	.
	- CALVES	3,367	3,455	3,478	2,902	-16.56	2,750	-5.24	2,775	.
URUGUAY	- ADULT CATTLE 1	1,418	1,499	1,522	1,181	-22.40	1,390	17.70	1,538	.
	- CALVES	85	95	99	83	-16.16	93	12.05	119	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	1,540	1,495	1,359	2,148	-1.24	2,140	-0.37	2,120	.
	- CALVES	862	891	816	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 Estimates: Bulgaria all years, others 1988 2 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 3 Inspected only: Finland 1988-89; Switzerland 1989; others all years
4 Total slaughter: Bulgaria 1986-89; Yugoslavia 1987-89; Switzeralnd 1989; Australia 1988-90; Colombia, Guatemala and Romania all years; others 1988-89
5 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Yugoslavia 1987-89; Austria, Japan 1988-89; others all years
6 1989: secretariat estimates

TABLE 3 - BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA	- BEEF 2,5	2,428.0	2,575.0	2,690.0	2,530.0	-5.94	2,568.0	-4.89	2,460.0	.
	- VEAL	130.0	175.0	180.0	170.0	-5.55	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- BEEF 2	1,232.7	1,298.9	1,434.6	1,508.9	5.17	1,470.0	-2.57	1,442.0	1,430.0
	- VEAL	39.2	38.9	41.7	38.7	-7.19	40.0	3.35	43.0	41.0
AUSTRIA	- BEEF 3,5	203.4	211.6	221.3	221.0	-0.13	229.0	-3.54	223.0	.
	- VEAL	16.8	16.4	17.3	16.4	-5.20	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- BEEF 2	2,149.0	2,218.0	1,864.0	2,197.0	17.86	2,296.0	4.50	2,296.0	.
	- VEAL	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	-25.00	4.0	33.33	4.0	.
BULGARIA	- BEEF 1,3,5	34.0	36.0	107.5	107.5	0.00	106.4	-1.02	107.0	.
	- VEAL	99.0	98.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	- BEEF	948.4	985.2	990.5	932.1	-5.89	961.0	3.10	970.5	.
	- VEAL	42.3	43.5	45.2	44.7	-1.10	45.0	0.67	45.5	.
COLOMBIA	- BEEF 2,3	208.7	221.3	206.2	194.5	-5.67	201.3	3.49	574.5	.
	- VEAL	385.4	369.0	386.3	378.6	-1.99	384.1	1.45	.	.
EEC	- BEEF 4	6,639.0	6,549.0	7,177.0	7,220.0	0.59	6,905.0	-4.36	6,690.0	.
	- VEAL	868.0	872.0	894.0	919.0	2.79	845.0	-8.05	810.0	.
FINLAND	- BEEF	123.3	125.4	124.3	122.7	-1.28	109.5	-10.75	104.0	.
	- VEAL	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	16.66	0.5	-28.57	0.5	.
HUNGARY	- BEEF 3,5	129.7	145.1	123.9	125.0	0.64	102.5	-18.00	103.5	.
	- VEAL	0.2	0.4	0.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- BEEF 5,7	533.0	554.0	557.0	563.0	1.07	552.0	-2.23	565.0	.
	- VEAL	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	-15.78	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- BEEF 2	445.3	438.2	493.1	529.3	7.34	552.7	4.42	5[illegible]8.0	532.5
	- VEAL	14.3	14.6	16.2	15.2	-6.17	15.6	2.63	15.1	14.7

TABLE 3 - BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
NORWAY	- BEEF	67.4	70.8	72.7	74.1	1.92	75.0	1.21	74.4	74.5
	- VEAL	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	19.04	2.5	0.00	2.1	2.0
POLAND	- BEEF 3	604.0	645.0	674.0	661.0	-1.92	661.0	0.001	700.0	.
	- VEAL	46.0	35.0	32.0	27.0	-15.62	27.0	0.00	.	.
ROMANIA	- BEEF 5,6	201.0	270.0	195.0	240.0	23.07	230.0	-4.16	225.0	.
	- VEAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- BEEF 2	656.2	639.7	631.8	587.2	-7.05	550.0	-6.33	580.0	610.0
	- VEAL	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.0	-30.23	4.0	33.33	4.4	4.8
SWEDEN	- BEEF	144.0	145.0	136.0	127.0	-6.61	122.0	-3.93	126.0	.
	- VEAL	11.0	12.0	11.0	8.0	-27.27	4.0	-50.00	5.0	.
SWITZERLAND	- BEEF 2,3,4	127.7	132.5	133.8	134.9	0.82	137.0	1.55	170.0	.
	- VEAL	37.1	36.8	35.6	38.7	8.70	38.0	-1.80	.	.
TUNISIA	- BEEF 2	29.4	31.8	33.3	32.0	-3.90	34.3	7.18	36.4	.
	- VEAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- BEEF	10,704.0	10,763.0	11,055.9	10,689.3	-3.31	10,637.6	-0.48	9,916.0	.
	- VEAL	225.0	234.0	236.8	194.6	-17.82	186.4	-4.21	187.3	.
URUGUAY	- BEEF 2	301.0	332.0	345.0	268.0	-22.31	309.0	15.29	328.0	.
	- VEAL	7.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	-11.11	8.0	0.00	10.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- BEEF 3,5	371.0	352.0	339.0	345.0	1.76	343.0	-0.57	338.0	.
	- VEAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 From 1986 on, only industrial meat production 2 1988: estimate 4 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
3 Secretariat estimates: Bulgaria all years; Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia 1988-89; others only 1989
5 Total production, beef and veal: Romania and Yugoslavia all years; Bulgaria 1986-89; Hungary 1987-89; Austria, Japan 1988-89; others 1989 6 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, Oct. 1988
7 Source (1988-89): OECD, based on the LIPC, Basic programme of modernization of the dairy and beef production, Feb. 1988

TABLE 4 - STOCKS OF BEEF AND VEAL ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
AUSTRALIA 1	24.4	29.7	33.1	34.6	4.53	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	20.0	20.0	195.0	90.0	-53.84	13.0	-85.55	50.0	.
CANADA 2	17.7	23.2	16.6	17.9	7.83	.	.	.	.
EEC 2,3,4	830.0	885.0	724.0	886.0	22.37	581.0	-34.42	226.0	.
FINLAND	5.1	5.2	5.3	3.7	-30.18	5.0	35.13	.	.
HUNGARY	4.3	8.0	7.6	7.4	-2.63	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	3.2	3.2	2.1	3.3	57.14	2.5	-24.24	2.0	2.0
SOUTH AFRICA	35.1	20.3	0.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
SWEDEN 2	14.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	-25.00	1.0	-66.66	1.0	.
SWITZERLAND 2	8.3	5.7	9.0	3.2	-64.44	5.0	56.25	.	.
TUNISIA 2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	8.33	1.0	-23.07	.	.
UNITED STATES	199.0	220.0	178.0	178.0	0.00	190.0	6.74	171.0	.
URUGUAY 2	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	100.00	20.0	0.00	20.0	.

1 Stocks at last Saturday of last month of quarter. Stocks are largely in boneless form and figures refer only to those held in cold stores registered to handle meat for export.
2 1988: estimate 3 Includes intervention and private stocks 4 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
Note: stocks at the end of the year, unless otherwise specified

TABLE 5 - BEEF AND VEAL CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA	-TOTAL2,3	2,308.0	2,490.0	2,620.0	2,413.0	-7.90	2,268.0	-6.00	2,160.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	77.0	82.0	85.1	77.4	-9.04	71.0	-8.26	67.0	.
AUSTRALIA	-TOTAL2	663.0	642.0	663.0	641.0	-3.31	605.0	-5.61	568.0	554.0
	-PER CAPITA	42.8	40.8	41.4	39.4	-4.83	36.6	-7.10	33.9	32.7
AUSTRIA	-TOTAL3	172.0	159.5	169.0	171.0	1.18	171.0	0.00	171.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	22.8	21.1	22.4	22.6	0.89	22.6	0.00	22.6	.
BRAZIL	-TOTAL2	1,860.0	1,702.0	1,997.0	1,965.0	-1.60	1,907.0	-2.95	1,863.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	14.0	12.5	14.4	13.9	-3.47	13.2	-5.03	12.7	.
BULGARIA	-TOTAL3	96.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	1.03	97.0	-1.02	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	-TOTAL	1,002.9	1,024.5	1,047.1	1,021.3	-2.46	1,040.0	1.83	1,045.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	40.2	40.7	41.3	39.9	-3.38	40.0	0.25	.	.
COLOMBIA	-TOTAL	587.8	585.8	582.5	561.9	-3.53	573.7	2.02	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	21.5	21.1	20.6	19.5	-5.33	19.6	0.51	.	.
EEC	-TOTAL1,2	6,808.0	7,025.0	7,530.0	7,522.0	-0.10	7,575.0	0.70	7,640.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	25.0	25.7	23.4	23.3	-0.42	23.4	0.42	23.6	.
FINLAND	-TOTAL2	105.9	99.3	102.6	102.9	0.29	103.0	0.10	103.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	21.7	20.3	20.9	20.9	0.00	20.8	-0.47	20.8	.
HUNGARY	-TOTAL3	74.4	89.3	88.5	87.6	-1.01	84.5	-3.53	81.5	.
	-PER CAPITA	7.0	8.6	8.9	8.6	-3.37	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	-TOTAL3	757.0	781.0	829.0	884.0	6.63	950.0	7.47	1,015.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.2	5.88	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	-TOTAL2	126.6	121.7	120.8	131.2	8.60	128.8	-1.82	128.0	126.0
	-PER CAPITA	38.8	37.2	36.8	39.7	7.88	38.4	-3.27	38.0	36.5

TABLE 5 - BEEF AND VEAL CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
NORWAY	-TOTAL	71.7	74.6	79.5	76.1	-4.27	77.0	1.18	76.5	.
	-PER CAPITA	17.3	18.0	19.1	18.2	-4.71	18.3	0.54	18.2	.
POLAND	-TOTAL3	585.0	604.0	633.0	626.0	-1.10	626.0	0.00	635.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	15.8	16.2	16.9	16.6	-1.77	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	-TOTAL2	646.0	605.0	585.0	581.0	-0.68	568.0	-2.23	570.0	565.0
	-PER CAPITA	19.7	18.0	16.9	16.4	-2.95	16.0	-2.43	16.1	15.4
SWEDEN	-TOTAL2	132.0	138.0	135.0	145.0	7.40	143.0	-1.37	143.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	15.8	16.5	16.1	17.3	7.45	17.0	-1.73	17.0	.
SWITZERLAND	-TOTAL2,3	173.0	183.0	177.6	187.0	5.29	190.0	1.60	186.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	26.3	27.6	26.7	27.9	4.49	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	-TOTAL2	59.0	56.5	50.2	48.5	-3.38	50.2	3.50	50.7	.
	-PER CAPITA	8.4	7.7	6.7	6.3	-5.97	6.4	1.58	6.3	.
UNITED STATES	-TOTAL2	11,597.0	11,819.0	12,037.0	11,660.0	-3.13	11,603.0	-0.48	10,805.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	49.0	49.5	49.8	47.8	-4.01	47.3	-1.04	43.7	.
URUGUAY	-TOTAL2	177.0	196.0	176.0	173.0	-2.80	187.0	8.09	193.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	59.0	67.0	60.0	58.0	-3.33	63.0	8.62	65.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	-TOTAL3	333.0	315.0	301.0	317.0	5.31	322.0	1.57	314.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	15.0	14.1	13.4	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 2 1988: estimate
3 Secretariat estimates: Bulgaria all years; Yugoslavia 1987-89; Argentina, Switzerland 1989; others 1988-89 9

TABLE 6 - IMPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE AND CALVES ('000 HEAD) 3

(CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT, WHERE AVAILABLE, APPEARES IN BRACKETS IN '000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
ARGENTINA	3.0 (0.0)	- .	- .	- .	. .	- .	. .	. .	. .
BRAZIL 2	35.0 (5.9)	17.0 (6.6)	. (8.4)	. (7.0)	. (-16.66)	. (8.0)	. (14.28)	. (8.0)	. .
BULGARIA	- .	5.0 .	5.2 .	2.3 .	-55.76 .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CANADA 5	37.0 (9.8)	56.0 (15.3)	59.0 (16.1)	84.1 (23.5)	42.54 (45.96)	53.0 (14.8)	-36.97 (-37.02)	. .	. .
COLOMBIA 4	- .	- .	3.3 .	6.6 .	100.00 .	. .	. .	. .	. .
EEC 1,2	463.0 (60.0)	455.0 (66.0)	480.0 (63.0)	667.0 (86.0)	38.95 (36.50)	650.0 (85.0)	-2.54 (-1.16)	650.0 (85.0)	. .
HUNGARY	68.1 (10.0)	40.0 (5.4)	31.8 (4.9)	- .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
JAPAN	5.8 (2.0)	13.9 (5.0)	35.1 (15.0)	39.6 (17.0)	12.82 (13.33)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SOUTH AFRICA 2	113.0 (23.2)	144.0 (29.0)	147.0 (29.3)	190.0 (38.7)	29.25 (32.08)	173.0 (35.0)	-8.94 (-9.56)	153.0 (31.4)	155.0 (32.0)

TABLE 6 - IMPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE AND CALVES ('000 HEAD) 3

(CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT, WHERE AVAILABLE, APPEARES IN BRACKETS IN '000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
SWITZERLAND 2	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	-7.50	4.0	8.10	.	.
	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.00)	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA 2	60.0	27.6	16.7	12.0	-28.14	12.0	0.00	.	.
	(12.7)	(6.4)	(4.0)	(2.9)	(-27.50)	(2.9)	(0.00)	.	.
UNITED STATES	753.0	836.0	1,406.0	1,175.0	-16.42	1,400.0	19.14	1,350.0	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YUGOSLAVIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	(0.3)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(6.9)	(200.00)	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1987-88, all others only 1988
3 Excluding breeding cattle
4 Including buffaloes also

TABLE 7 - IMPORTS OF FRESH, CHILLED AND/OR FROZEN BEEF AND VEAL

('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
AUSTRALIA	3.9	4.8	3.1	2.9	-6.45	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	36.9	48.5	474.0	145.0	-69.40	22.0	-84.82	92.0	.
BULGARIA 5	0.1	1.4	10.0	4.6	-54.00	4.5	-2.17	.	.
CANADA 5	106.4	103.8	103.3	126.4	22.36	146.0	15.50	135.0	.
EEC 1,2	229.0	250.0	246.0	260.0	5.69	270.0	3.84	280.0	.
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	.	4.0	.	.	.
HUNGARY 5	7.2	3.2	16.7	12.0	-28.14	10.0	-16.66	.	.
JAPAN	207.0	215.0	254.0	310.0	22.04	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 4	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.00	0.3	50.00	.	.
NORWAY	1.8	1.9	5.4	-	.	0.1	.	.	.
POLAND 2,3	14.2	4.1	1.2	-	.	50.0	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	25.1	21.6	23.9	47.0	96.65	12.5	-73.40	14.1	13.8

TABLE 7 - IMPORTS OF FRESH, CHILLED AND/OR FROZEN BEEF AND VEAL

('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
SWEDEN 2	5.1	6.8	7.5	14.6	94.66	18.0	23.28	16.0	.
SWITZERLAND 2	10.6	7.0	7.6	9.3	22.36	9.0	-3.22	.	.
TUNISIA 2,5	15.2	10.8	10.5	11.1	5.71	10.9	-1.80	11.0	.
UNITED STATES	743.0	854.0	886.0	952.0	7.44	998.0	4.83	923.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 5	23.7	18.1	30.3	40.9	34.98	35.0	-14.42	40.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1987-88, all others only 1988
3 Frozen only
4 Product weight
5 Secretariat estimates: Hungary and Bulgaria 1988; Tunisie 1989; others 1988-89

TABLE 8 - IMPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL OTHER THAN FRESH, CHILLED AND/OR FROZEN

(CANNED, COOKED, ETC.)
('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
AUSTRALIA	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	33.33	.	.	.	.
BULGARIA 3	0.1	-	-	0.1	.	0.1	0.00	.	.
CANADA 3	10.2	12.1	8.2	9.1	10.97	10.0	9.89	9.0	.
EEC 1,2	148.0	150.0	156.0	151.0	-3.20	150.0	-0.66	155.0	.
HUNGARY	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	15.0	14.0	18.0	19.0	5.55	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	.	-	.	.	.
POLAND	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.00	.	.	.	.
SWEDEN 2	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	83.33	1.0	-9.09	1.0	.
SWITZERLAND 2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	6.25	3.4	0.00	.	.
UNITED STATES	83.0	85.0	92.0	88.0	-4.34	91.0	3.40	86.0	.
URUGUAY	2.0	2.0	-	-	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1987-88, all others only 1988
3 Secretariat estimates: Bulgaria 1988; Canada 1988-89

TABLE 9 - EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE AND CALVES ('000 HEAD) 3

(CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT, WHERE AVAILABLE, APPEARS IN BRACKETS IN '000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
AUSTRALIA	35.1	49.2	73.1	92.7	26.81	75.0	-19.09	80.0	.
	(7.3)	(9.3)	(13.8)	(17.6)	(27.53)	(14.6)	(-17.04)	(15.6)	.
AUSTRIA	19.0	9.0	19.0	20.0	5.26	.	.	.	.
	(12.0)	(5.0)	(12.0)	(12.0)	(0.00)	.	.	.	.
BULGARIA	24.5	8.3	13.7	17.8	29.92	.	.	.	.
	(10.8)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	250.0	235.0	178.0	194.0	8.98	290.0	49.48	250.0	.
	(66.0)	(63.0)	(48.9)	(54.2)	(10.83)	(82.6)	(52.39)	(71.2)	.
COLOMBIA 4	0.7	2.1	0.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
EEC 1,2	367.0	275.0	187.0	168.0	-10.16	150.0	-10.71	150.0	.
	(96.0)	(72.0)	(50.0)	(43.0)	(-14.00)	(40.0)	(-6.97)	(40.0)	.
HUNGARY	207.8	215.7	182.7	156.0	-14.61	.	.	.	.
	(60.7)	(56.2)	(65.7)	(39.2)	(-40.33)	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	-	0.2	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
POLAND 2	290.0	229.0	299.0	380.0	27.09	500.0	31.57	.	.
	(39.1)	(34.8)	(35.8)	(47.7)	(33.24)	(68.0)	(42.55)		

TABLE 9 - EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE AND CALVES ('000 HEAD) 3

(CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT, WHERE AVAILABLE, APPEARS IN BRACKETS IN '000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
ROMANIA	15.7	25.5	25.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	35.0	38.0	42.0	62.0	47.61	160.0	158.06	125.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	(39.3)	(41.7)	(42.9)	(76.1)	(77.38)	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1987-88, all others only 1988
3 Excluding breeding cattle
4 Including buffaloes also

TABLE 10 - EXPORTS OF FRESH, CHILLED AND/OR FROZEN BEEF AND VEAL

('000 METRIC TONS CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA 2	125.0	119.0	112.0	95.0	-15.17	115.0	21.05	115.0	.
AUSTRALIA	575.0	653.0	795.0	893.0	12.32	836.0	-6.38	839.0	.
AUSTRIA 6	43.0	56.0	62.0	63.0	1.61	55.0	-12.70	50.0	.
BRAZIL 2	153.3	140.0	107.0	87.0	-18.69	250.0	187.35	250.0	.
BULGARIA	12.5	9.4	15.8	9.5	-39.87	3.3	-65.26	.	.
CANADA 5	101.9	113.9	101.7	89.7	-11.79	80.0	-10.81	86.5	.
COLOMBIA 2	5.2	4.1	11.0	11.6	5.45	15.5	33.62	.	.
EEC 1,2	650.0	692.0	1,074.0	830.0	-22.71	860.0	3.61	610.0	.
FINLAND	13.9	11.6	9.5	5.3	-44.21	-	.	.	.
GUATEMALA	.	13.4	3.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY 5	50.1	55.8	36.5	40.3	10.41	34.3	-14.88	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 2,4	179.0	356.9	358.0	432.4	20.78	430.8	-0.37	435.2	.
NORWAY	2.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	400.00	-	.	.	.

TABLE 10 - EXPORTS OF FRESH, CHILLED AND/OR FROZEN BEEF AND VEAL

('000 METRIC TONS CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
POLAND 3,5	5.8	9.5	46.3	57.3	23.75	80.0	39.61	.	.
ROMANIA	38.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.9	-57.14	0.7	-22.22	1.6	1.8
SWEDEN 2	22.6	32.7	22.0	5.8	-73.63	3.1	-46.55	2.0	.
SWITZERLAND	-	1.6	3.0	4.6	53.33	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	135.0	138.0	226.0	268.0	18.58	280.0	4.47	300.0	.
URUGUAY 2	131.0	120.0	161.0	78.0	-51.55	115.0	47.43	127.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	37.0	50.0	27.2	24.8	-8.82	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1987-88, all others only 1988
3 Only fresh and chilled
4 Product weight
5 Secretariat estimates: Canada 1988-89; others 1988
6 Source (1988-89): USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988

TABLE 11 - EXPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL OTHER THAN FRESH, CHILLED AND/OR FROZEN

(CANNED, COOKED, ETC.)
('000 METRIC TONS CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA 2	125.0	141.0	144.0	192.0	33.33	200.0	4.16	200.0	.
AUSTRALIA	42.0	37.0	34.0	18.0	-47.05	38.0	111.11	40.0	.
BRAZIL 2	325.4	297.6	257.0	210.0	-18.28	250.0	19.04	250.0	.
CANADA 3	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.5	-11.76	1.0	-33.33	1.5	.
EEC 1,2	44.0	41.0	43.0	36.0	-16.27	40.0	11.11	40.0	.
FINLAND	5.0	11.9	12.8	16.7	30.46	9.0	-46.10	8.0	.
HUNGARY	6.3	8.0	3.6	-	.	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.00	-	.	.	.
POLAND 3	5.7	5.9	6.4	8.3	29.68	9.0	8.43	.	.
SWEDEN 2	1.1	2.9	1.9	1.4	-26.31	1.0	-28.57	1.0	.
SWITZERLAND	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.00	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	17.0	13.0	13.0	9.0	-30.76	8.0	-11.11	8.0	.
URUGUAY 2	13.0	14.0	25.0	15.0	-40.00	15.0	0.00	18.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	5.4	4.7	1.8	2.7	50.00	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1987-88, all others only 1988
3 Secretariat estimates: Poland 1988; Canada 1988-89

TABLE 12 - BEEF PRICE - AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987
ARGENTINA ($a/100 KG.)3	4,324.00	23.80	53.80	141.40	162.83	.	.
AUSTRALIA ($a/100 KG.)	166.70	172.00	174.30	187.00	7.29	.	.
AUSTRIA (Cz$/100 KG.)	2,518.00	2,489.00	[illegible]	2,380.00	1.45	.	.
BRAZIL (Cz$/100 KG.)	3,847.00	15,000.00	18,300.00	16,500.00	-9.84	.	.
CANADA (Can$/100 KG.)	126.70	123.00	134.70	155.00	15.07	.	.
COLOMBIA (Col$/100 KG.)	11,083.00	14,188.00	18,147.00	25,829.00	42.33	.	.
EEC (ECU/100 KG.)1,2,4	155.50	157.40	304.70	289.00	-5.15	292.00	1.04
FINLAND (FIM/100 KG.)	2,317.00	2,456.00	2,511.00	2,554.00	1.71	.	.
HUNGARY (Ft/100 KG.)	4,570.00	4,570.00	4,570.00	4,950.00	8.32	.	.
JAPAN (Y/100 KG.)	440.00	457.00	479.00	462.00	-3.55	.	.
NEW ZEALAND ($NZ/100 KG.)	163.00	163.00	151.00	156.00	3.31	.	.
NORWAY (NOK/100 KG.)	2,763.00	3,169.00	3,353.00	3,422.00	2.06	3,491.00	2.02
POLAND (Zl/100 KG.)	11,570.00	13,360.00	15,000.00	17,610.00	17.40	.	.

TABLE 12 - BEEF PRICE - AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987
SOUTH AFRICA (R/100 KG.)	226.50	240.00	289.20	402.00	39.00	460.90	14.65
SWEDEN (SEK/100 KG.)	2,027.00	1,885.00	2,054.00	2,356.00	14.70	.	.
SWITZERLAND (Sw F/100 KG.)	576.00	562.00	544.00	565.00	3.86	.	.
TUNISIA (D/100 KG.)	210.00	240.00	245.00	250.00	2.04	.	.
UNITED STATES (US$/100 KG.)	57.60	53.00	52.90	61.00	15.31	.	.
URUGUAY (NUr$/100 KG.)5	4,913.00	7,499.00	13,392.00	27,790.00	107.51	36,900.00	32.78
YUGOSLAVIA (Din/100 KG.)	23,277.00	38,558.00	70,600.00	126,300.00	78.90	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1987: estimate
3 "Australes" as of the third quarter, 1985
4 From 1986 on, new cow grade
5 1988: estimate

Note: See notes on pages 97-98

TABLE 13 - AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE FOR BEEF

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987
ARGENTINA ($a/KG.) 1	120.05	0.79	1.86	4.94	165.59	.	.
AUSTRALIA ($a/KG.)	7.65	8.00	8.37	8.59	2.58	.	.
AUSTRIA (Cz$/KG.)	155.00	156.00	157.00	16.00	-89.81	.	.
BRAZIL (Cz$/KG.)	75.88	326.00	309.00	357.00	15.53	.	.
CANADA (Can$/KG.)	9.75	10.10	10.05	10.88	8.20	.	.
COLOMBIA (Col$/KG.)	.	393.46	475.32	667.45	40.42	.	.
FINLAND (FIM/KG.)	40.49	43.62	45.71	47.60	4.13	.	.
HUNGARY (Ft/KG.)	78.00	78.00	78.00	91.50	17.31	.	.
JAPAN (Y/KG.)	3.57	3.51	3.53	3.55	0.57	.	.
NEW ZEALAND ($NZ/KG.)	5.00	5.73	5.18	5.78	11.64	.	.
NORWAY (NOK/KG.)	72.83	76.44	.	.	.	.	.
POLAND (Zl/KG.)	300.00	340.00	368.00	404.00	9.78	560.00	38.61
SOUTH AFRICA (R/KG.)	5.83	6.37	7.59	10.18	34.12	13.09	28.61

TABLE 13 - AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE FOR BEEF

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987
SWEDEN (SEK/KG.)	82.67	85.23	88.88	94.01	5.77	.	.
SWITZERLAND (Sw F/KG.)	18.46	18.53	17.86	18.17	1.74	.	.
TUNISIA (D/KG.)	2.50	3.20	3.20	3.20	0.00	.	.
UNITED STATES (US$/KG.)	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.10	4.76	.	.
URUGUAY (NUr$/KG.) 2	55.52	78.46	167.98	314.38	87.15	457.00	45.37
YUGOSLAVIA (Din/KG.)	322.00	543.00	1,003.00	2,414.00	140.68	.	.

1 "Australes" as of the third quarter, 1985
2 1988: estimate

Note: See notes on pages 97-98

TABLE 14 - BEEF PRICES - AVERAGE OR REPRESENTATIVE EXPORT PRICES (F.O.B.)

(US$/TON) - AVERAGE OR REPRESENTATIVE IMPORT PRICES (C.I.F.)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987
ARGENTINA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,273	864	975	1,317	35.08	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	2,222	1,862	1,932	2,262	17.08	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	2,606	2,121	2,087	1,745	-16.39	.	.
AUSTRIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.) 2	3,758	3,431	2,863	2,798	-2.27	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	9,557	7,617	10,259	11,966	16.64	.	.
BRAZIL	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,850	1,880	2,060	3,000	45.63	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	790	770	1,090	1,370	25.69	.	.
CANADA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,882	1,753	1,831	2,095	14.42	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	2,291	1,992	2,010	2,135	6.22	.	.
COLOMBIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	2,390	2,845	1,997	2,563	28.34	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EEC	- EXPORT(F.O.B.) 1	1,116	990	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FINLAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,120	970	940	1,050	11.70	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	4,810	6,000	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,071	799	868	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	738	735	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	3,150	3,140	3,110	3,630	16.72	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	2,119	2,018	1,852	2,153	16.25	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE 14 - BEEF PRICES - AVERAGE OR REPRESENTATIVE EXPORT PRICES (F.O.B.)

(US$/TON) - AVERAGE OR REPRESENTATIVE IMPORT PRICES (C.I.F.)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987
NORWAY	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	3,720	6,050	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	2,870	2,980	.	.	.	.	.
POLAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,339	976	1,198	1,113	-7.10	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	840	857	849	.	.	.	.
SWEDEN	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,610	1,410	1,270	1,740	3..01	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	3,650	3,910	4,160	4,080	-1.92	.	.
SWITZERLAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	1,250	600	860	43.33	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	5,800	7,380	6,810	5,410	-20.56	.	.
TUNISIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	1,650	1,720	1,830	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	1,030	980	950	1,080	13.68	.	.
URUGUAY	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,070	979	999	1,392	39.34	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Exchange rate - source: International Financial Statistics - IMF, Vol. XXXIX, Number 12, December 1986

Note: See notes on pages 97-98

NOTES ON TABLES 12, 13 AND 14				
	AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE FOR BEEF	AVERAGE OR REPRESENTATIVE EXPORT PRICES	AVERAGE OR REPRESENTATIVE IMPORT PRICES
ARGENTINA	Steer, live weight, Liniers	Sirloin steak, Buenos Aires	Frozen boneless cow grade beef	-
AUSTRALIA	Weighted average price; capital city saleyards (carcass weight)	Beef, rump; weighted average of eight capital cities	Average of total beef and veal including canned	Bovine meat
AUSTRIA	Average domestic price of 100 kg. of slaughter cattle	National average retail price of strip loin	Ratio between value and quantity of total exports of beef and veal, fresh and chilled (free-at-frontier)	Ratio between value and quantity of total imports of beef and veal, fresh and chilled (free-at-frontier)
BRAZIL	Average real price of bovine carcass, State of Sao Paulo	Average real price of rump, Sao Paulo	Frozen boneless beef	Frozen boneless beef
CANADA	Slaughter cattle	Sirloin steak,	Frozen boneless beef	Frozen boneless beef
COLOMBIA	...	...	Carcass weight equivalent	...
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	Market price (wholesale) 100 kg. live weight until 1985, adult male cattle, quality R3 afterwards	...	Free-at-Community-frontier offer price	...
EGYPT	...	Boneless beef	...	...
FINLAND	...	Average of different cuts	Average, frozen beef (including bones)	Average, frozen beef (including bones)
HUNGARY	Bull, class I	Sirloin, bone-in	Frozen or fresh beef, carcass bone-in	Frozen or fresh beef, carcass bone-in
JAPAN	Dairy cow, live weight, fiscal year	Tokyo, middle grade, product weight basis	-	Product weight basis
NEW ZEALAND	Annual average prices are for the year ending 30/9 and are weighted averages	Prime rib	...	-

NORWAY	Net slaughter price ox, class I, delivered at slaughterhouses in Oslo	Fresh beef, first quality cut	Ratio between value and quantity of exports	Ratio between value and quantity of imports
POLAND	Live weight	Boneless roast beef	Hind quarters, frozen or chilled until 1986, "pistola" cut afterwards	Compensated beef carcass, frozen
SOUTH AFRICA	Average for all grades and all markets	Beef sirloin Super A	...	...
SWEDEN	Slaughtered weight, average prices for cattle, all grades, on the Swedish market	Representative basket of beef products in the retail trade	Frozen boneless beef	Frozen boneless beef
SWITZERLAND	Heifers and steers IA, free market	Beef for boiling and stewing	...	Frozen boneless beef
TUNISIA	...	Sirloin	...	Frozen boneless beef
UNITED STATES	Slaughter steers, Omaha Choice	Estimated weighted average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield, grade 3, carcass	Frozen boneless beef	Imported cow meat, 85 per visible lean, f.o.b. port of entry
URUGUAY	Dressed carcass weight. Weighted average of all classes of cattle	Weighted average price per steer/cow	Boneless quarters and cuts, carcass weight	-

TABLE 15 - PIGMEAT PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA 3	210.0	190.0	200.0	210.0	5.00	210.0	0.00	.	.
AUSTRALIA 3	257.0	267.0	275.5	283.0	2.72	285.0	0.70	280.0	.
AUSTRIA 5	434.8	455.6	445.6	444.3	-0.29	448.9	1.03	439.7	.
BRAZIL 3	477.4	970.0	1,020.0	1,200.0	17.64	1,150.0	-4.16	1,200.0	.
BULGARIA 5	251.7	237.0	265.0	268.4	1.28	278.0	3.57	281.2	.
CANADA 3	864.7	901.7	909.1	937.0	3.06	993.0	5.97	990.0	.
COLOMBIA 5	86.5	86.9	93.2	93.4	0.21	96.9	3.74	100.0	.
EEC 1	10,432.0	10,549.0	12,365.0	12,782.0	3.37	12,945.0	1.27	12,407.0	.
FINLAND 3	170.5	172.4	174.1	176.0	1.09	168.0	-4.54	170.0	.
GUATEMALA 4	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.00	14.0	0.00	15.0	.
HUNGARY 2	665.8	599.1	590.7	598.0	1.23	563.0	-5.85	593.0	.
JAPAN 2	1,424.0	1,532.0	1,552.0	1,582.0	1.93	1,600.0	1.13	1,635.0	1,670.0
NEW ZEALAND 3	44.2	49.2	46.4	44.4	-4.31	45.5	2.47	45.0	46.0

TABLE 15 - PIGMEAT PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
NORWAY	84.2	83.8	85.1	92.0	8.10	89.5	-2.71	86.8	.
POLAND 3	1,057.0	1,204.0	1,401.0	1,386.0	-1.07	1,266.0	-8.65	1,190.0	.
ROMANIA 4	715.0	875.0	840.0	900.0	7.14	850.0	-5.55	900.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 3	114.0	113.8	111.3	107.0	-3.86	110.0	2.80	115.0	120.0
SWEDEN	323.0	332.0	309.0	288.0	-6.79	294.0	2.08	310.0	.
SWITZERLAND 3,5	268.6	275.9	277.0	272.6	-1.58	275.0	0.88	278.0	.
UNITED STATES	6,719.0	6,716.0	6,379.0	6,520.0	2.21	7,099.0	8.88	7,160.0	.
URUGUAY 3	19.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	0.00	20.0	5.26	20.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 4	876.0	773.0	795.0	863.0	8.55	830.0	-3.82	850.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source (1988-90) : OECD
3 1988: estimate
4 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988
5 Secretariat estimates: Colombia, Switzerland 1989; others 1988-89

TABLE 16 - PIGMEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
ARGENTINA	- TOTAL 3	210.0	190.0	200.0	210.0	5.00	210.0	0.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	3.07	6.6	-1.49	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- TOTAL 3	254.5	264.3	273.0	276.2	1.17	274.0	-0.79	270.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	16.4	16.6	16.9	16.8	-0.59	16.6	-1.19	16.2	.
AUSTRIA	- TOTAL 6	357.5	371.0	361.5	359.7	-0.49	358.8	-0.25	357.9	.
	- PER CAPITA	47.3	49.1	47.8	47.7	-0.20	47.5	-0.41	47.4	.
BRAZIL	- TOTAL 3,4	471.2	965.0	1,051.0	1,227.0	16.74	1,144.0	-6.76	1,192.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	.	7.1	7.6	8.6	13.15	7.9	-8.13	8.0	.
CANADA	- TOTAL 3	703.6	724.4	708.9	716.6	1.08	745.0	3.96	738.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	28.2	28.8	27.9	27.9	0.00	28.7	2.86	.	.
COLOMBIA	- TOTAL 3,6	83.3	83.9	90.3	95.0	5.20	96.9	2.00	100 0	.
	- PER CAPITA	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	6.45	3.3	0.00	3.2	.
EEC	- TOTAL 1	10,200.0	10,241.0	12,144.0	12,429.0	2.34	12,538.0	0.87	12,250.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	37.4	37.5	37.6	38.4	2.12	38.7	0.78	37.7	.
FINLAND	- TOTAL 3	151.2	156.2	161.3	160.7	-0.37	161.0	0.18	165.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	31.0	31.8	32.8	32.6	-0.60	32.6	0.00	33.4	.
GUATEMALA	- TOTAL 5	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.00	14.0	0.00	15.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.00	1.5	-6.25	1.6	.
HUNGARY	- TOTAL 6	457.1	.	213.1	201.6	-5.39	194.5	-3.52	204.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	42.8	42.8	42.2	42.3	0.23	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- TOTAL 2	1,702.0	1,802.0	1,847.0	1,981.0	7.25	1,988.0	0.35	1,995.0	2,000.0
	- PER CAPITA	14.2	15.0	15.2	16.2	6.57	.	.	.	.

TABLE 16 - PIGMEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
NEW ZEALAND	- TOTAL 3	44.5	48.7	48.0	44.4	-7.50	46.0	3.60	48.0	50.0
	- PER CAPITA	13.7	14.9	14.7	13.5	-8.16	13.9	2.96	14.4	14.5
NORWAY	- TOTAL	79.6	83.9	85.4	85.2	-0.23	81.7	-4.10	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	19.2	20.2	20.5	20.4	-0.48	19.4	-4.90	.	.
POLAND	- TOTAL 3,6	1,037.0	1,116.0	1,282.0	1,312.0	2.34	1,269.0	-3.27	1,208.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	28.1	30.0	34.2	34.9	2.04	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- TOTAL 5	645.0	745.0	700.0	750.0	7.14	700.0	-6.66	735.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	28.5	32.8	30.7	32.7	6.51	30.4	-7.03	31.7	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- TOTAL 3	108.0	109.0	104.0	106.0	1.92	107.0	0.94	110.0	113.0
	- PER CAPITA	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	0.00	3.1	3.33	3.1	3.1
SWEDEN	- TOTAL 3	259.0	262.0	260.0	266.0	2.30	271.0	1.87	274.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	30.9	31.5	31.2	31.7	1.60	32.4	2.20	32.6	.
SWITZERLAND	- TOTAL 3	280.4	288.3	287.7	284.3	-1.18	285.0	0.24	285.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	42.6	43.5	43.2	42.5	-1.64	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- TOTAL	7,017.0	7,196.0	6,868.0	6,968.0	1.45	7,549.0	8.33	7,692.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	29.6	30.1	28.4	28.6	0.70	30.8	7.69	31.1	.
URUGUAY	- TOTAL 3	19.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	0.00	20.0	5.26	20.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	1.58	6.7	4.68	6.7	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- TOTAL 6	735.0	734.0	848.0	887.0	4.59	893.0	0.67	909.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	33.1	32.8	37.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source (1988-90): OECD
3 1988: estimate
4 Total apparent consumption
5 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988
6 Secretariat estimates: Hungary, Poland 1988-89; Colombia 1989; others 1987-89

TABLE 17 - PIGMEAT IMPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
AUSTRALIA	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	-33.33	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	133.33	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	-	0.6	38.0	35.0	-7.89	2.0	-94.28	2.0	.
BULGARIA	-	3.6	0.5	0.8	60.00	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	15.0	17.3	13.4	16.8	25.37	14.3	-14.88	15.0	.
COLOMBIA	0.3	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
EEC 1	119.0	125.0	103.0	61.0	-40.77	47.0	-22.95	150.0	.
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	.	0.7	.	0.0	.
HUNGARY	-	0.5	8.5	-	.	-	.	.	.
JAPAN 3	278.0	270.0	295.0	400.0	35.59	460.0	15.00	460.0	.
NEW ZEALAND	0.8	-	-	-	.	-	.	.	.
NORWAY	2.4	4.2	2.0	2.0	0.00	1.7	-15.00	1.7	1.7
POLAND 2,3	105.0	37.9	16.3	28.6	75.46	28.0	-2.09	50.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	1.0	-	0.6	1.5	150.00	1.2	-20.00	1.2	1.2
SWEDEN 2	5.9	6.0	8.0	13.0	62.50	11.0	-15.38	8.0	.
SWITZERLAND 2,3	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.55	5.5	-3.50	3.0	.
UNITED STATES 2	433.0	512.0	509.0	542.0	6.48	549.0	1.29	544.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 3	3.1	6.1	26.7	14.0	-47.56	5.0	-64.28	-	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1988: estimate
3 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, Oct. 1988: Yugoslavia 1987-89; Japan 1988-89; others 1989

TABLE 18 - PIGMEAT EXPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA 2	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.00	1.3	333.33	.	.
AUSTRALIA 2	3.2	3.4	3.1	7.1	129.03	11.5	61.97	10.0	.
AUSTRIA 4	1.4	7.8	1.4	0.4	-71.42	4.0	900.00	-	.
BRAZIL 2	6.3	5.2	7.3	8.0	9.58	8.0	0.00	10.0	.
BULGARIA 3	-	2.0	3.6	4.1	13.88	4.0	-2.43	4.0	.
CANADA 2	175.3	196.5	213.4	234.1	9.70	245.0	4.65	235.0	.
EEC 1	371.0	381.0	347.0	403.0	16.13	416.0	3.22	300.0	.
FINLAND 2	19.9	18.3	10.2	17.3	69.60	8.0	-53.75	8.0	.
HUNGARY 3	206.4	142.9	131.1	146.7	11.89	141.0	-3.88	152.0	.
NORWAY	6.0	6.3	0.6	4.2	600.00	10.0	138.09	6.0	.
POLAND 2,3	88.0	99.0	106.0	115.7	9.15	120.0	3.71	120.0	.
ROMANIA 4	75.0	125.0	135.0	150.0	11.11	150.0	0.00	165.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	-21.05	1.6	6.66	1.7	1.7
SWEDEN 2	76.2	75.0	52.7	36.4	-30.92	34.0	-6.59	44.0	.
SWITZERLAND 2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	-20.00	1.0	25.00	1.0	.
UNITED STATES 2	74.0	58.0	39.0	49.0	25.64	75.0	53.06	59.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 3	4.9	2.8	1.2	1.4	16.66	1.0	-28.57	1.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1988: estimate
3 Secretariat estimates: Poland 1989; others 1988-89

TABLE 19 - POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, READY-TO-COOK BASIS)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA 3,5	299.0	315.0	350.0	400.0	14.28	400.0	0.00	419.0	.
AUSTRALIA 3	315.0	364.5	370.4	397.7	7.37	404.0	1.58	415.0	.
AUSTRIA 5	81.7	78.9	81.6	83.8	2.69	88.2	5.25	90.4	.
BRAZIL 3	1,049.7	1,550.0	1,700.0	1,900.0	11.76	2,000.0	5.26	2,180.0	.
BULGARIA 5,6	113.1	117.8	120.4	116.5	-3.23	117.0	0.42	117.0	.
CANADA 3	558.5	607.9	628.5	683.2	8.70	703.7	3.00	724.0	.
COLOMBIA 3	146.9	165.2	186.3	214.7	15.24	236.2	10.01	.	.
EEC 1	4,331.0	4,386.0	5,443.0	5,749.0	5.62	5,932.0	3.18	6,017.0	.
EGYPT 2	165.0	170.0	160.0	150.0	-6.25	150.0	0.00	170.0	.
FINLAND 3	19.7	20.5	22.1	26.7	20.81	29.0	8.61	31.0	.
GUATEMALA 2	37.0	42.0	52.0	74.0	42.30	78.0	5.40	83.0	.
HUNGARY 2	402.5	401.8	439.7	470.0	6.89	490.0	4.25	498.0	.
JAPAN 2	1,309.0	1,353.0	1,377.0	1,432.0	3.99	1,480.0	3.35	1,495.0	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	44.4	47.7	46.0	47.7	3.69	54.0	13.20	55.0	56.0
NORWAY	10.9	12.1	13.2	14.6	10.60	16.3	11.64	17.0	17.5

TABLE 19 - POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, READY-TO-COOK BASIS)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
POLAND 3,5	249.0	269.0	307.0	313.0	1.95	300.0	-4.15	.	.
ROMANIA 2	485.0	450.0	455.0	425.0	-6.59	390.0	-8.23	430.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 3	483.6	492.5	510.1	533.8	4.64	540.0	1.16	530.0	535.0
SWEDEN 3	45.9	45.8	45.0	42.9	-4.66	38.6	-10.02	40.0	.
SWITZERLAND 3	25.6	25.6	27.5	28.7	4.36	29.5	2.78	29.0	.
TUNISIA 3	43.0	42.0	40.4	41.4	2.47	46.6	12.56	47.8	.
UNITED STATES	7,427.0	7,865.0	8,263.0	9,105.0	10.19	9,473.0	4.04	9,820.0	.
URUGUAY 3	16.0	16.0	19.0	22.0	15.78	24.0	9.09	23.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 2	313.0	297.0	328.0	329.0	0.30	330.0	0.30	336.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1988: Egypt, Guatemala and Romania all years, others 1988-89
3 1988: estimate
4 Federally inspected prduction - about 70 per cent of total production
5 Secretariat estimates: Austria 1987-89; Bulgaria 1988-89; Poland 1988; Argentina 1989
6 From 1985 on, only industrial poultry meat production

TABLE 20 - POULTRY HEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, READY-TO-COOK BASIS AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA	- TOTAL 3	299.0	315.0	355.0	470.0	32.39	400.0	-14.89	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	10.0	10.4	11.5	13.0	13.04	12.5	-3.84	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- TOTAL 3	313.9	363.0	367.9	395.2	7.42	402.0	1.72	410.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	20.3	23.1	23.1	24.5	6.06	24.3	-0.81	24.6	.
AUSTRIA	- TOTAL 5	89.5	90.5	93.1	99.5	6.87	104.9	5.42	108.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	11.9	11.8	12.3	13.1	6.50	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- TOTAL 3,4	768.5	1,271.0	1,464.0	1,702.0	16.25	1,750.0	2.82	1,910.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	.	9.4	10.6	12.0	13.20	12.1	0.83	12.8	.
BULGARIA	- TOTAL 2	136.0	128.0	135.0	135.0	0.00	135.0	0.00	135.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	14.5	13.7	14.5	14.4	-0.68	14.4	0.00	14.4	.
CANADA	- TOTAL 3	592.0	636.0	664.0	709.0	6.77	730.0	2.96	752.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	23.7	25.3	26.2	27.7	5.72	28.2	1.80	.	.
COLOMBIA	- TOTAL 3	146.9	165.2	186.3	214.7	15.24	236.2	10.01	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.8	18.18	8.5	8.97	.	.
EEC	- TOTAL 1	4,028.0	4,131.0	5,219.0	5,437.0	4.17	5,600.0	2.99	5,771.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	14.8	15.1	16.2	16.8	3.70	17.3	2.97	17.8	.
EGYPT	- TOTAL 2	280.0	274.0	210.0	215.0	2.38	201.0	-6.51	210.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.1	-2.38	3.8	-7.31	3.8	.
FINLAND	- TOTAL 3	19.6	20.5	22.1	26.7	20.81	28.0	4.86	29.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.4	20.00	5.7	5.55	5.9	.
GUATEMALA	- TOTAL 2	37.0	42.0	52.0	74.0	42.30	78.0	5.40	83.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	4.6	5.0	6.0	8.4	40.00	8.5	1.19	8.8	.

TABLE 20 - POULTRY MEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, READY-TO-COOK BASIS AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
HUNGARY	- TOTAL	222.5	.	135.2	140.0	3.55	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	20.9	20.8	22.3	22.7	1.79	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- TOTAL 5	1,411.0	1,450.0	1,549.0	1,627.0	5.03	1,676.0	3.01	1,690.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	11.7	12.0	12.7	13.3	4.72	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- TOTAL 3	44.4	48.1	45.2	47.8	5.75	50.0	4.60	52.5	.
	- PER CAPITA	13.6	14.7	13.8	14.5	5.07	15.1	4.13	15.8	.
NORWAY	- TOTAL	12.0	13.0	14.8	15.5	4.72	16.6	7.09	16.7	17.0
	- PER CAPITA	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	2.77	4.0	8 10	4.0	4.0
POLAND	- TOTAL	250.0	262.0	286.0	306.0	6.99	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.8	7.1	7.6	8.1	6.57	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- TOTAL 2	445.0	407.0	390.0	325.0	-16.66	302.0	-7.07	324.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	19.3	17.6	16.9	13.9	-17.75	12.9	-7.19	13.8	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- TOTAL 3	464.0	490.0	510.0	550.0	7.84	557.0	1.27	560.0	564.0
	- PER CAPITA	14.2	14.6	14.7	15.5	5.44	15.6	0.64	15.7	16.0
SWEDEN	- TOTAL 3	44.3	44.6	44.0	38.0	-13.63	40.5	6.57	42.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.5	-13.46	4.8	6.66	5.0	.
SWITZERLAND	- TOTAL 3	57.2	59.7	63.2	68.6	8.54	72.0	4.95	76.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	8.7	9.0	9.5	10.3	8.42	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	- TOTAL 3	43.0	41.0	40.4	41.4	2.47	46.6	12.56	47.8	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.4	0.00	5.9	9.25	5.9	.
UNITED STATES	- TOTAL 2	7,154.0	7,629.0	7,966.0	8,683.0	9.00	9,123.4	5.07	9,433.6	.
	- PER CAPITA	30.2	31.9	33.0	35.6	7.87	37.1	4.21	38.0	.

TABLE 20 - POULTRY MEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, READY-TO-COOK BASIS AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
URUGUAY	- TOTAL 3	12.0	14.0	15.0	20.0	33.33	21.0	5.00	20.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	4.2	4.9	5.1	6.6	29.41	7.1	7.57	6.7	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- TOTAL 5	284.0	272.0	308.0	319.4	3.70	324.5	1.59	327.7	.
	- PER CAPITA	12.8	12.2	13.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1988: United States 1988-89; others all years
3 1988: estimate
4 Total apparent consumption
5 Secretariat estimates: Austria and Yugoslavia 1987-89; Japan 1986-89

TABLE 21 - POULTRY MEAT IMPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
ARGENTINA	1.5	0.3	40.0	2.8	-93.00	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA 3	10.1	10.7	13.6	17.9	31.61	19.0	6.14	20.0	.
BULGARIA	-	-	-	2.4	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	40.6	32.5	24.0	26.2	9.16	24.5	-6.48	38.0	.
EEC 1	77.0	87.0	72.0	84.0	16.66	84.0	0.00	86.0	.
EGYPT 3	120.0	99.0	50.0	65.0	30.00	51.0	-21.53	.	.
JAPAN 3	104.0	101.0	175.0	195.0	11.42	212.0	8.71	217.0	.
NORWAY	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.9	11.76	0.5	-73.68	0.1	0.1
POLAND	15.9	7.5	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA 3	4.0	-	-	10.0	.	7.0	-30.00	7.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	3.0	2.7	10.3	23.7	130.09	15.0	-36.70	16.0	15.0
SWEDEN 2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	-10.00	1.0	11.11	1.0	1.0
SWITZERLAND 2	31.8	32.9	36.1	40.4	11.91	44.0	8.91	46.0	.
UNITED STATES	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	6.06	3.7	5.71	3.9	.
YUGOSLAVIA	0.5	1.6	-	-	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 2 1988: estimate
3 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1988: Austria, Japan 1988-89; others all years

TABLE 22 - POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
AUSTRALIA 2	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.5	0.00	2.0	-20.00	2.0	.
AUSTRIA	0.1	0.1	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	281.2	279.0	236.0	198.0	-16.10	230.0	16.16	270.0	.
BULGARIA 2	30.0	30.3	28.5	23.6	-17.19	25.0	5.93	25.0	.
CANADA 2	2.2	5.1	6.1	9.6	57.37	8.0	-16.66	8.0	.
EEC 1	372.0	343.0	334.0	375.0	12.27	350.0	-6.66	350.0	.
FINLAND	0.1	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY 3	162.5	155.8	155.8	196.0	25.80	218.0	11.22	222.0	.
JAPAN 3	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.00	3.0	0.00	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	0.2	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	-	-	-	0.1	.	0.2	100.00	0.3	0.4
POLAND 2	14.2	14.0	12.2	15.2	24.59	15.0	-1.31	15.0	.
ROMANIA 3	47.0	48.0	60.0	110.0	83.33	100.0	-9.09	110.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	7.7	1.6	2.1	2.0	-4.76	12.0	500.00	3.0	5.5
SWEDEN 2	4.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	33.33	.	.	.	.

TABLE 22 - POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
SWITZERLAND	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.00	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	221.0	224.2	289.0	374.7	29.65	380.0	1.41	385.0	.
URUGUAY 2	3.7	1.9	3.6	2.1	-41.66	3.0	42.85	2.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 3	26.5	29.7	11.5	17.1	48.69	17.0	-0.58	18.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1988: estimate
3 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1988: Japan 1988; Hungary, Yugoslavia 1988-89; others all years

TABLE 23 - SHEEPMEAT PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
ARGENTINA 3,4	102.0	92.0	90.0	90.0	0.00	90.0	0.00	93.0	.
AUSTRALIA 3	474.2	556.3	584.7	596.5	2.01	567.0	-4.94	547.0	.
AUSTRIA	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.2	13.51	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 3	5.2	10.3	8.7	10.0	14.94	10.0	0.00	11.0	.
BULGARIA 4	98.0	100.0	116.0	115.0	-0.86	115.0	0.00	115.0	.
CANADA 3	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.6	-5.00	7.8	2.63	7.9	.
EEC 1	752.0	769.0	949.0	1,001.0	5.47	1,038.0	3.69	1,062.0	.
EGYPT 2	55.0	59.0	61.0	50.0	-18.03	51.0	2.00	52.0	.
FINLAND 3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	-7.14	1.3	0.00	1.3	.
HUNGARY 4	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.4	-10.84	6.0	-18.91	6.0	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	690.3	689.5	647.1	613.3	-5.22	596.0	-2.82	562.0	560.0
NORWAY	23.9	24.2	24.8	23.8	-4.03	22.6	-5.04	22.1	.
POLAND 4	20.0	25.0	30.0	29.0	-3.33	22.0	-24.13	20.0	.
ROMANIA 2	72.0	62.0	67.0	63.0	-5.97	60.0	-4.76	65.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 3	221.4	211.0	195.7	191.6	-2.09	193.0	0.73	190.0	195.0

TABLE 23 - SHEEPMEAT PRODUCTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
SWEDEN 3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	-4.00	5.0	4.16	5.0	6.0
SWITZERLAND 3	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	6.06	3.7	5.71	.	.
TUNISIA 3	30.3	31.7	31.5	33.1	5.07	34.7	4.83	36.4	.
UNITED STATES 2	172.0	162.0	153.0	143.0	-6.53	151.0	5.59	155.0	.
URUGUAY 3	42.0	49.0	70.0	53.0	-24.28	55.0	3.77	55.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 2	58.0	62.0	62.0	65.0	4.83	64.0	-1.53	66.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Poland, United States 1988-89; others all years
3 1988: estimate
4 Secretariat estimates: Argentina 1989; others 1988-89

TABLE 24 - SHEEPMEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
ARGENTINA	- TOTAL 3	85.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.00	80.0	0.00	82.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	-3.84	2.5	0.00	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- TOTAL 3	350.9	389.8	363.1	377.7	4.02	350.1	-7.30	338.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	22.6	24.7	22.7	23.2	2.20	21.2	-8.62	20.3	.
AUSTRIA	- TOTAL	3.4	3.1	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- TOTAL 3,4	4.6	9.9	26.0	12.0	-53.84	11.0	-8.33	12.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	.	0.1	0.2	0.1	-50.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	.
CANADA	- TOTAL 3	21.6	19.0	23.4	23.1	-1.28	23.0	-0.43	23.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.00	0.9	0.00	.	.
EEC	- TOTAL 1	956.0	991.0	1,183.0	1,231.0	4.05	1,254.0	1.86	1,268.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	2.70	3.9	2.63	4.0	.
EGYPT	- TOTAL 5	61.0	64.0	67.0	57.0	-14.92	54.0	-5.26	56.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	-15.38	1.0	-9.09	1.0	.
FINLAND	- TOTAL 3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	-7.14	1.5	15.38	1.5	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.00	0.3	0.00	0.3	.
HUNGARY	- TOTAL 2	4.0	.	0.5	0.4	-20.00	0.4	.	0.4	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.00	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- TOTAL 2	150.0	159.0	159.0	154.0	-3.14	164.0	6.49	164.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.00	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- TOTAL 3	90.4	138.0	151.8	126.3	-16.79	140.0	10.84	140.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	27.7	42.1	46.3	38.3	-17.27	42.3	10.44	42.1	.

TABLE 24 - SHEEPMEAT CONSUMPTION ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT AND KG./CAPITA)

COUNTRY		1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
NORWAY	- TOTAL	23.6	24.6	22.5	22.6	0.44	21.5	-4.86	21.5	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	0.00	5.1	-5.55	5.1	.
POLAND	- TOTAL 3,5	21.0	38.0	36.0	29.0	-19.44	22.0	-24.13	20.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	-11.11	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- TOTAL 5	24.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	-18.18	16.0	-11.11	20.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	-20.00	0.7	-12.50	0.9	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- TOTAL 3	234.0	222.0	192.0	189.0	-1.56	186.0	-1.58	181.0	180.0
	- PER CAPITA	7.1	6.6	5.6	5.3	-5.35	5.3	0.00	5.2	5.1
SWEDEN	- TOTAL 3	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.15	7.2	4.34	7.5	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.00	0.9	12.50	0.9	.
SWITZERLAND	- TOTAL 3	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.5	-2.06	10.0	5.26	10.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.66	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	- TOTAL 3	34.8	32.7	31.5	33.1	5.07	34.7	4.83	36.4	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	0.00	4.4	4.76	4.5	.
UNITED STATES	- TOTAL 5	181.0	176.0	171.0	165.0	-3.50	175.0	6.06	181.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.00	0.7	0.00	0.7	.
URUGUAY	- TOTAL 3	36.0	43.0	48.0	47.0	-2.08	49.0	4.25	47.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	12.2	14.5	16.2	15.7	-3.08	16.5	5.09	15.7	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- TOTAL 5	53.0	53.0	52.0	54.0	3.84	55.0	1.85	56.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.54	2.3	0.00	2.4	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1988-89: secretariat estimates
3 1988: estimate
4 Total apparent consumption
5 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Poland, United States 1988-89; others all years

TABLE 25 - SHEEPMEAT IMPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	FORECAST 1990
AUSTRALIA	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	-	-	17.0	2.0	-88.23	2.0	0.00	2.0	.
BULGARIA	-	0.4	0.6	0.2	-66.66	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	9.8	11.7	16.3	15.1	-7.36	14.0	-7.28	14.0	.
EEC 1	248.0	253.0	249.0	259.0	4.01	250.0	-3.47	250.0	.
EGYPT 3	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	16.66	3.0	-57.14	4.0	.
FINLAND 2	0.1	-	-	0.1	.	0.1	0.00	0.0	.
JAPAN 3	150.0	159.0	159.0	153.0	-3.77	155.0	1.30	160.0	.
NORWAY	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	-50.00	-	.	.	.
POLAND	-	18.4	0.2	-	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	5.6	9.0	11.0	11.4	3.63	16.0	40.35	16.0	16.0
SWEDEN 2	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.1	90.90	2.0	-4.76	2.1	2.2
SWITZERLAND 2	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.5	-1.78	6.0	9.09	.	.
TUNISIA	1.4	0.5	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES 3	13.4	24.1	25.6	20.0	-21.87	25.0	25.00	27.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1988: estimate
3 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Egypt all years; others 1988-89

TABLE 26 - SHEEPMEAT EXPORTS ('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1984	1985	1986	1987	% CHANGE 1987 /1986	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	FORECAST 1989	1990
ARGENTINA 5	17.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	0.00	10.0	0.00	11.3	.
AUSTRALIA 2	126.0	163.4	215.8	214.8	-0.46	149.0	-30.63	147.0	.
BRAZIL 2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.00	0.2	0.00	0.2	.
BULGARIA 5	-	0.5	2.0	1.2	-40.00	2.0	66.66	2.0	.
CANADA	-	0.1	0.1	-	.	.	.	.	.
COLOMBIA 2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.00	0.3	50.00	.	.
EEC 1	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	20.00	6.0	0.00	6.0	.
HUNGARY 5	22.5	19.7	16.6	15.3	-7.83	11.0	-28.10	11.0	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	523.6	526.5	538.0	518.7	-3.58	508.0	-2.06	478.0	478.0
NORWAY	-	-	-	0.3	.	-	.	.	.
POLAND 2	6.3	7.3	7.9	10.3	30.37	11.0	6.79	.	.
ROMANIA 4	47.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	0.00	45.0	0.00	45.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.33	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.2
SWEDEN	-	-	-	0.1	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES 2,4	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	25.00	1.0	0.00	1.0	.
URUGUAY 2	6.0	6.4	22.3	5.7	-74.43	9.0	57.89	6.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 4	6.4	5.7	3.8	6.2	63.15	8.0	29.03	10.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 2 1988: estimate 3 Product weight