ARRANGEMENT REGARDING BOVINE MEAT

Tenth Annual Report

THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR MEAT

1989/90

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Geneva, January 1990

90-0200

Introduction

The present document, the tenth 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 1989, containing forecasts for 1990. 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. Summaries of significant trade policy developments which occurred in 1989 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. 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 general 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, Tunisia, 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 1989 and OECD Economic Outlook, December 1989 and meat statistics; and various issues for 1989 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

Weekly Information Bulletin, Junta Nacional de Carnes, Argentina; The Reuter Meat Newsletter; Informe Ganadero, Buenos Aires; Market Commentary, Agriculture Canada; Australia Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy; Marché International du bétail et des viandes, CFCE; International Meat Secretariat Newsletter, Preços Agrícolas, Boletim Mensal, Brazil; and information supplied by the FAO/ECE.

Notes: "Tons" in the document means "metric tons, carcass weight" unless otherwise stated. Figures for 1989 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.

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1989

1. Beef and veal production fell for the second consecutive year.
2. Bovine meat trade volume fell significantly, for the first time in years, but value increased.
3. International beef prices rose substantially due to tight supplies and strong import demand.
4. Production costs eased off reflecting lower forage and feedgrain prices.
5. Beef producers' returns strengthened in most countries.
6. The EC became a deficit bovine meat producer and intervention stocks fell sharply for the second year.
7. The United States became the world's third major exporter.
8. Japan became the world's second major importer.

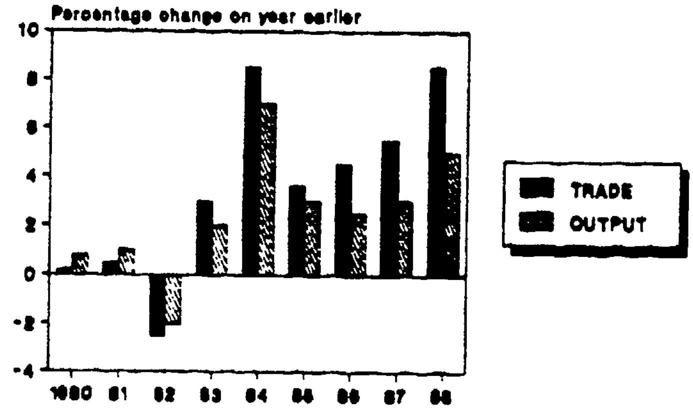
1990

1. Beef and veal supplies are expected to decrease further.
2. International bovine meat trade volume could fall again.
3. International prices should strengthen even more, as a result of continuing low export availabilities and growing import demand.
4. Feed costs are expected to slow down again.
5. The United States should strengthen its position of second major world beef exporter.
6. The European Community exports could be well below the average levels of the 1980s.
7. The evolution in Brazil and a number of Eastern European countries remains the source of major uncertainties.
8. With the exception of some Middle East, East Asian and Southern Asian markets, beef import demand in developing countries could stagnate or even decline.

I. MAJOR FEATURES OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1. After two years of rapid economic expansion in the OECD countries, forecasts for 1989 show a slowdown in the growth rate: 3.6 per cent, the same rate as in 1987.[1] A significant decrease in growth is expected to have occurred in the United States, where the expansion in domestic demand has been declining, and in Japan (mostly during the second half of 1989). In the Federal Republic of Germany, however, economic growth in 1989 is expected to have been higher than that of 1988, as exporting markets continue to expand.
In 1990, economic growth should decelerate again, reaching only 2.9 per cent, and this time even Germany should suffer from it. In the developing countries[2], 1989 growth should have been smaller for the second consecutive year than that of the industrial countries, and, at 3.2 per cent, it should also have slowed down. However, divergence in growth among different regions started to decrease in 1989, as the Asian countries' historical growth level of 1988, around 9 per cent, should have decelerated to around 6 per cent. In 1990, forecasts show that the developing countries' growth rate should increase to 4.0 per cent, thus bypassing industrial countries' growth. Inflation in 1989 is expected to have increased in both groups of countries. In OECD ones, it could have attained 4.1 per cent, and in 1990 forecasts show that it may reach 4.5 per cent. This forecast shows that if OECD countries want to bring down inflation, they should continue with monetary restraint, especially as there is still a risk of inflationary pressures coming from wage settlements, as workers expect to share the gains from higher growth in the last few years. In developing countries, figures for inflation in 1989 have been revised upwards, and should have totalled 85.5 per cent. The major reason for this development was the incapacity of some Latin American countries and Yugoslavia to contain inflationary pressures. For 1990, however, inflation should decrease, but constant changes in policies in this group submit forecasts to a considerable risk. Unemployment in 1989 should have reached 6.6 per cent in the OECD countries, and in 1990 it should remain the same. As regards trade, according to GATT experts[3], the volume of world trade in merchandise in 1988 is estimated to have grown at a rate of 8.5 per cent, which is, together with the 1984 rate, a record for the 1980s. All countries have gained with this situation, but in the OPEC group, the gains have been the smallest. In 1989, growth of trade in volume is expected to have reached 7 per cent.

VOLUME OF WORLD MERCHANDISE TRADE AND OUTPUT, 1980-1988



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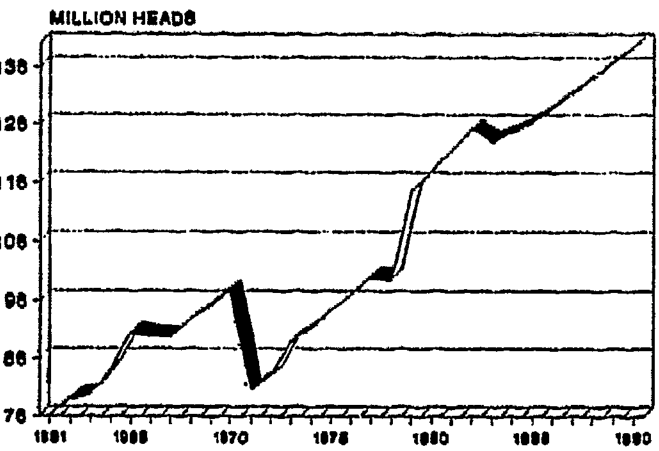
[1] OECD Economic Outlook, December 1989

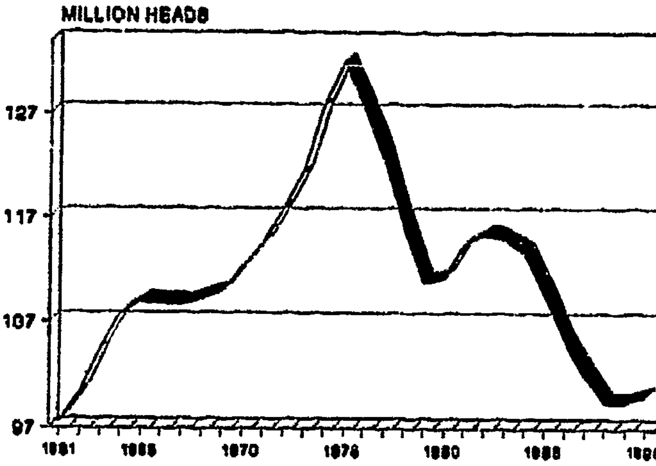
[2] IMF World Economic Outlook, October 1989

[3] GATT International Trade 88-89, Volume I, 1989

BRAZIL - CATTLE NUMBERS



UNITED STATES - CATTLE NUMBERS



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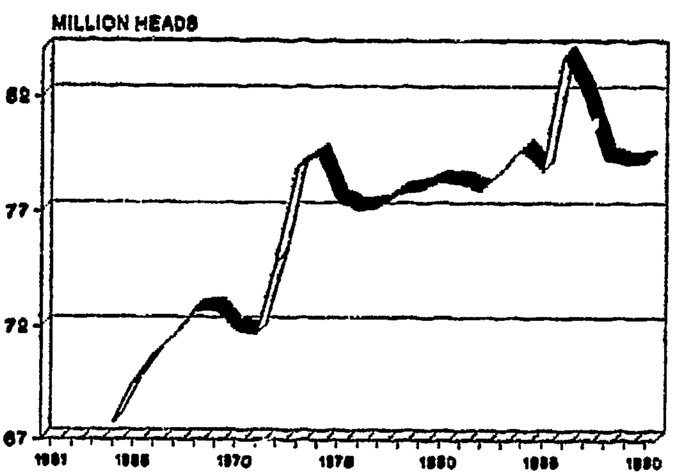

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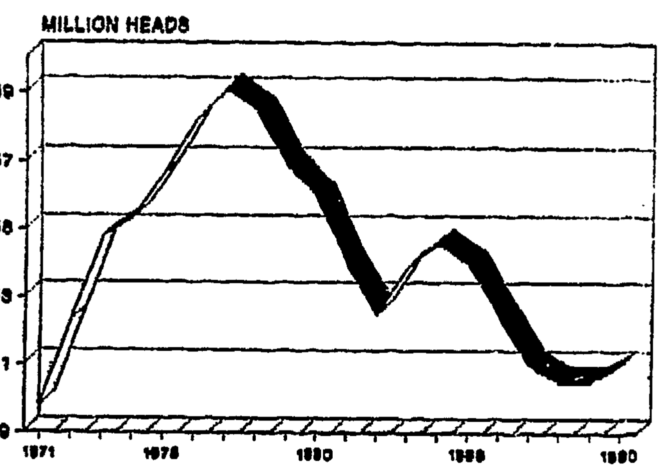

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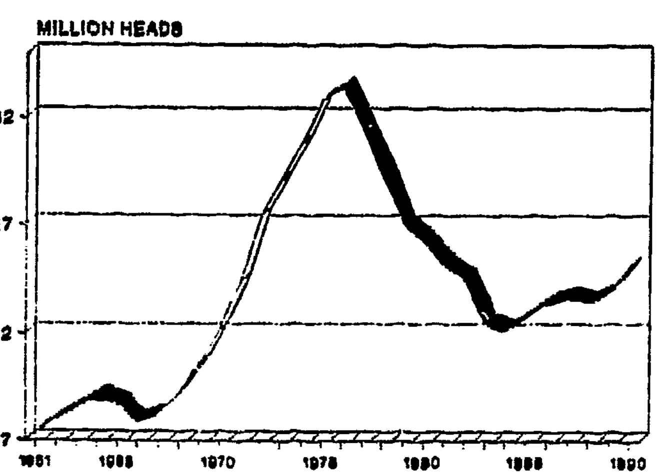
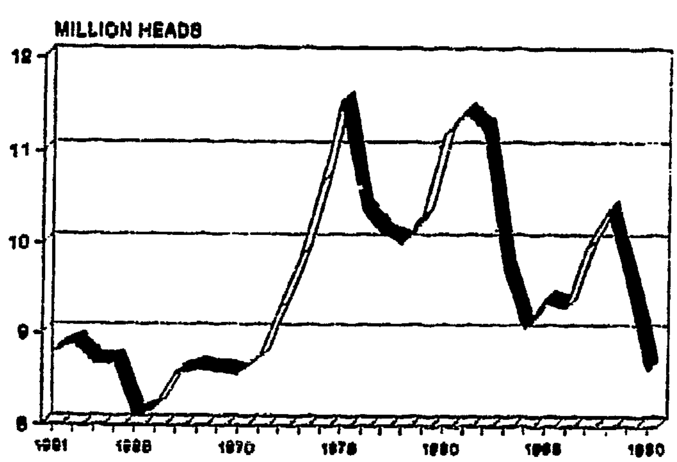


URUGUAY - CATTLE NUMBERS



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

2. Seldom have the international bovine meat markets been so buoyant in the last decade as they were in 1989. For the second consecutive year, estimated world beef and veal production fell by 0.5 to 1 per cent, to 48.0 million tons. The decline occurred in both major exporting and importing areas. In other words, lower export availabilities coincided with higher import demand. As a result, international beef trade prices strengthened again in 1989. Furthermore, improved seasonal conditions in a number of countries and especially in the United States allowed for the levelling-off of forage and feed prices. Hence, production costs declined and the sector's profitability increased substantially.

Cattle numbers and production

3. Declining beef and veal production was due to growing cattle herd retention in many countries reflecting the producers' response to rising prices. Cattle and calf numbers increased (or remained relatively unchanged) in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Australia, Japan, Poland and in the European Communities, to name but a few. In all of these countries producer prices increased significantly (even if the situation in Brazil has been temporarily affected by a price freeze). The three major exceptions to the trend towards higher cattle inventories were Argentina, Uruguay and New Zealand. Serious droughts in these three countries in 1988 and the beginning of 1989 were the cause of significant falls in cattle numbers. But even in these cases producer prices went markedly up, in spite of strong variations in Argentina, and cattle retention is currently rising in all of them. With the exception of Canada, Japan and Uruguay, beef and veal supplies fell in all these countries.

4. Among other participating countries, estimated production rises occurred in South Africa, Colombia, Sweden, Switzerland and possibly also in Tunisia. In countries outside the Arrangement, beef and veal output is believed to have registered a small rise in the Soviet Union and to have stagnated or even decreased in other Eastern European countries, as well as in many developing ones. Among other reasons this seems to be related to the difficult economic situation in most of these countries and still relatively high prices of imported fodder and feedgrains (even if declining), partly reflecting the increased value of the United States dollar.

5. On the supply side, two other factors played a major role in improved international beef prices. One was the continuation of the sharp drop in European Community intervention stock levels. Already at "only" 424 thousand tons at the beginning of 1989 (46 per cent below year earlier and close to half EC export levels in 1988), intervention stocks ended last year at 135 thousand tons. The fall was of course still due to substantial Community export sales, but also to the return to a balanced domestic market situation. Consumption is currently overcoming production. This, coupled with the changes in the common organization of the bovine meat market, resulted in intervention buying-in falling to its lowest level in many years. The other factor was the difficult supply situation in Brazil.

This situation was due to general economic policy changes (including temporary price freezing), but also to drought conditions at the beginning of the year.

Consumption

6. While overall meat intake rose further in most countries, the declining trend in bovine meat consumption of the last few years continued in 1989. The drop was one of 1.5-2 per cent in participating countries. Data analysis suggests that total beef and veal consumption increased in maybe only eight countries (Brazil, Canada, Colombia, the EC, Japan, South Africa, Tunisia and Yugoslavia). However, it also indicates that on a per capita basis, the only countries where some increase occurred were Australia, Japan and the European Communities. In all other countries, per capita consumption fell or stagnated. Reasons for this evolution seem to have been higher beef retail prices (resulting from lower supplies) in a number of countries, as well as still abundant supplies of other meats, especially poultry meat. Even if they also went up in some cases, lower relative retail prices of poultry meat continued to generally favour its demand.

7. As in previous years, the drop in beef and veal consumption in 1989 was not only price-related. In Australia, where retail prices moved up, beef intake increased, in spite of tight supplies, reflecting improved incomes and successful promotion programmes. In the Community it was the conjunction of improved incomes and sharp rises in pigmeat prices which led to increased demand for beef and veal (despite higher prices). The moderate growth in Japan seems to be related to import liberalization measures. In the meantime, health considerations seem to be losing some momentum in North America as a major reason for the decline in beef consumption. This could well be a result of contradictory debates over the issue, but may be particularly related to spreading supplies of leaner beef in the domestic market.

8. Bovine meat consumption was also down or stagnant in the Soviet Union and in certain other Eastern European countries, as well as in several developing countries (major exceptions being some East and South Asian ones). In most cases this was related to low domestic supplies and lack of hard currencies to allow for higher meat imports.

Trade and prices

9. In 1989, the bovine meat trade volume is estimated to have decreased significantly for the first time in many years (by close to 6 per cent to approximately 3.5 million tons). In the meantime, trade value is believed to have increased substantially. This was the result of low export availabilities and increased import demand. Aggregate sales of the four (1988) major world beef exporters (Australia, the European Community, Brazil and New Zealand) have declined by more than 400 thousand tons. Meanwhile, imports grew in all major importing countries (Japan, the European Community, Canada and Brazil) with the exception of the United States, where a 15 per cent drop, to an estimated level below 1 million tons, was due to low export availabilities in Australia.

10. A number of interesting developments characterized the international bovine meat trade last year. One was the emergence of the United States as probably the third major beef exporter behind Australia and the EC and before New Zealand and Argentina. This was due to the strong rise of United States sales to Japan following the ongoing liberalization of the Japanese market and to the drought-related serious setback of New Zealand exports. In a year of substantial production and import falls, this was possible thanks to the United States decline in consumption. Another development has been the substantial decline of Brazilian export levels and this country's resurgence as a major importer, for reasons described above. This situation was particularly beneficial to the other two major South American exporting countries (Argentina and Uruguay). These countries benefited not only from decreased competition in markets where usually they compete with Brazil (such as those in the Middle East) but they were also Brazil's major suppliers. Furthermore, export prices increased significantly and both countries benefited from higher export earnings. Other countries which also benefited from higher Brazilian imports were Paraguay (which sold more than 40 thousand tons to Brazil), and possibly also Colombia.

11. Another development which had major repercussions in beef and veal trade was the alluded fall in EC intervention stock levels and intervention purchases. This led to a substantial drop in EC export levels (even if the EC still remained the world's second major beef exporter) but was especially a major contributor (along with the situation in Brazil) for strengthened trade prices in the "foot-and-mouth disease area". Indeed, this price rise allowed for the Community to lower its export restitutions. Finally, import developments in Eastern Asia continued to be the major reason for strengthening prices in the "foot-and-mouth disease-free area". Japan emerged as the second world major beef importer after the United States and before the Community, as a result of the ongoing trade liberalization process. The Republic of Korea has resumed its imports and, more importantly, has recently agreed in GATT to "eliminate or otherwise bring into conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement the import measures on beef (...)".

Outlook

12. The premises which allowed for 1989 to have been one of the best years of this decade for the bovine meat international trade are expected to remain valid for the next one to two years.

13. Cyclical cattle herd rebuilding should continue in an even higher number of major producing countries (Argentina and New Zealand are expected to join all those countries where herd rebuilding is already on the way). In other words, in the next year or two, beef and veal supplies could decline further, or at best, stagnate as a result of improved slaughter weights. Even if beef and veal consumption may continue to decrease in global terms, there are signs of stabilization in a number of countries, and even of some recovery in others. In any case, beef demand will remain strong in Eastern Asia as the result of trade liberalization in Japan and probably in the Republic of Korea. The European Community, which last year became a net consumer (self-sufficiency ratio fell to 98.4), will see its

TABLE I

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

A. EXPORTS

	1988	ESTIMATES 1989	%CHANGE 1989/88	FORECAST 1990	%CHANGE 1990/89
ARGENTINA	320	360	12.5%	420	16.7%
AUSTRALIA	902	832[2/]	-7.8%	920	10.6%
BRAZIL	529	280	-47.1%	450	60.7%
CANADA	89	111	24.7%	120	8.1%
EC	752	670	-10.9%	480	-28.4%
NEW ZEALAND	462	430	-6.9%	350	-18.6%
UNITED STATES	313	450	43.8%	508	12.9%
URUGUAY	131	175	33.6%	120	-31.4%
OTHERS[3/]	227	213	-6.2%	160[2/]	-24.9%
TOTAL	3,725	3,521	-5.5%	3,528	0.2%

B. IMPORTS

	1988	ESTIMATES 1989	%CHANGE 1989/88	FORECAST 1990	%CHANGE 1990/89
BRAZIL	19	200	952.6%	92	54.0%
CANADA	165	170	3.0%	170	0.0%
EC	422	434	2.8%	445	2.5%
JAPAN	386	471[2/]	22.0%	520[2/]	10.4%
UNITED STATES	1,091	925	-15.2%	915	1.1%
USSR[2/,4/]	114	110	-3.5%	110	0.0%
AFRICA[2/,4/]	420	420	0.0%	425	1.2%
OTHER ASIA[2/,4/]	146	150	2.7%	175	16.7%
MIDDLE EAST[2/,4/]	132	140	6.1%	150	7.1%
EASTERN EUROPE[3/]	115	115	0.0%	145	26.1%
OTHER EUROPE	69	68	-1.4%	66[2/]	-2.9%
TOTAL	3,079	3,203	4.0%	3,213	0.3%

[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 estimates

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

[4/] The absence of import data in many countries renders forecasting almost impossible. Only trends should be taken into account. Secretariat estimates.

beef deficit decline only moderately in 1990, at a moment when intervention stocks tend to disappear. In North America, herd rebuilding coupled with rising beef exports to Japan will keep demand strong. This all means that in 1990 and possibly 1991, tight beef supplies will again coexist with increased demand. The result should be further strengthening of international beef prices.

14. This year the United States could well become the second major world beef exporter, reflecting a further growth in sales to Japan and another expected decrease in New Zealand exports. Indeed, and especially taking into account the market outlook in the Community, it would not be surprising if the United States remained the world's second largest exporter in the next few years. With consumption running higher than production, and intervention stocks close to nil, the Community does not seem to be in a position to export more than about 500 thousand tons this year.

15. Brazil remains one of the major question marks in the international scene of beef markets. As the 1986 and 1989 events illustrated, the Brazilian bovine meat sector is highly sensitive to the country's economic instability. At the same time, its bovine meat industry seems to be able to respond quickly to improved market conditions. The presence or absence of Brazil in the beef and veal export scene this year and in the next year or two will probably largely depend on the economic orientation that may follow the Presidential elections. Another question is the possible short- to medium-term consequences of economic liberalization in certain Eastern European countries (recently illustrated by serious disturbances of the supply/demand situation of bovine meat in some of them, leading to food aid operations including beef, at least to one of these countries). The USSR has recently imported poultry meat from the United States for the first time, and could be considering beef and veal imports as well. Higher international prices could however act as a disincentive for large purchases.

16. A major condition for increases in international beef prices will of course remain the availability of competing meats. With expected continuing lower feedgrain prices than those which followed the 1988 drought, supplies of other meats can be expected to remain high in the next year or two, and thus to limit bovine meat prices to some extent. The evolution of the value of the United States dollar will also continue to exert a major influence on the export earnings of an important number of countries and the import capacity of others.

17. Finally, the result of the ongoing agriculture trade negotiations in GATT may have a major impact on the evolution of international trade in bovine meat, if maybe not yet in 1990, possibly in 1991.

18. In summary, despite some imponderables and a relatively unchanged volume reflecting tight supplies, the value of international bovine meat trade can be expected to grow further in 1990 and possibly into 1991, as a result of strengthened international prices.

Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Beef and Veal Exports of Seven Major Exporting Countries (1987-1989), and the Proportion of Each Country's Exports Going to Each Destination 1)

EXPORTER	AUSTRALIA 2)			EEC 3)			NEW ZEALAND 4)			UNITED STATES 5)			ARGENTINA 6)			URUGUAY 7)			BRAZIL 8)		
DESTINATION	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
WESTERN EUROPE	10.5	9.0	5.4	39.1	22.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.4	1.3	57.3	61.0	44.5	23.5	19.1	19.7	30.3		
%	1.8	1.5	1.3	5.7	3.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.4	0.7	60.3	54.1	63.6	45.4	25.3	22.4	50.5		
of which																					
EC	7.6	6.0	4.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.4	1.3	48.1	52.7	42.6	19.3	18.1	19.0	29.7		
%	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.4	0.7	50.6	46.8	60.9	37.3	24.0	21.6	49.5		
OTHER	2.9	3.0	1.1	39.1	22.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	8.3	1.9	4.2	1.0	0.7	0.6		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
EASTERN EUROPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	127.5		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	13.9	20.8		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		
of which																					
USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	24.9		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	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.1		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	52.8	102.6		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	7.6	16.7		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		
NORTH AMERICA	397.7	374.6	204.3	3.6	3.9		236.5	252.6	160.6	11.9	16.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	68.1	64.0	48.2	0.5	0.6		86.3	86.0	84.3	5.9	7.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
of which																					
USA	361.9	337.6	188.2	3.6	3.9		210.5	223.2	144.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	61.9	57.7	44.4	0.5	0.6		76.8	76.0	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
CANADA	35.8	37.0	16.1	0.0	0.0		26.0	29.4	15.9	11.9	16.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	6.1	6.3	3.8	0.0	0.0		9.5	10.0	8.3	5.9	7.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
SOUTH AMERICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	7.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.5	10.3	18.1	11.8	29.5	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	13.4	3.1	14.7	34.9	15.6	33.5	0.0		
of which																					
BRAZIL	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.5	9.3	17.0	11.6	29.3	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.3	13.3	32.8	15.4	33.3	0.0		
OTHER	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	7.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.0		
CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	3.1	1.3	0.6	5.3	7.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	14.1	14.1	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.6	8.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
AFRICA	0.1	0.1	0.0	129.2	137.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	22.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.0		
of which																					
ALGERIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	8.7		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		
%	0.0	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		
LYBIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	6.0		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	1.3	1.0		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	13.8	4.2		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	2.0	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
WEST AFRICA 9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	51.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0		
OTHER	0.1	0.1	0.0	49.2	60.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	10.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0		

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EXPORTER	AUSTRALIA 2)			EEC 3)			NEW ZEALAND 4)			UNITED STATES 5)			ARGENTINA 6)			URUGUAY 7)			BRAZIL 8)		
DESTINATION	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
MIDDLE EAST	3.4	2.6	0.8	317.9	282.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	[illegible]	33.1	8.0	7.3	40.5	34.1	22.6		
%	0.6	0.4	0.2	45.9	46.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	29.4	11.4	14.1	53.7	38.7	37.7		
of which																					
EGYPT	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.9	83.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.7	0.0		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	13.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.9	0.0		
ISRAEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	1.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	9.7	8.0	7.2	13.8	11.0	1.7		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	8.6	11.4	13.9	18.3	12.5	2.8		
SAUDI ARABIA	1.2	0.5	0.2	33.6	20.9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.8	0.0	0.1	4.0	3.8	0.7		
%	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.9	3.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.1	0.0	0.2	5.3	4.3	1.2		
IRAN	0.0	0.6	0.0	75.5	90.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	9.9	0.0		
%	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.9	14.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	11.2	0.0		
IRAQ	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	62.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.5	20.2		
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.5	33.7		
GULF(exc. Iran and S. Arabia)	2.2	1.5	0.6	12.6	12.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0		
%	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8	2.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0		
OTHER	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	12.3		0.0	0.0	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	2.2	2.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		
FAR EAST	156.5	185.3	202.6	5.1	5.6		19.7	23.6	17.6	125.2	158.3	132.4	5.7	8.2	5.7	2.6	2.3	3.4	3.5		
%	26.8	31.6	47.8	0.7	0.9		7.2	8.0	9.2	62.5	73.8	75.7	6.0	7.3	8.1	5.0	3.1	3.9	5.8		
of which																					
JAPAN	119.9	135.9	135.0	0.5	1.1		8.9	12.2	11.0	125.2	158.3	120.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	20.5	23.2	31.9	0.1	0.2		3.2	4.2	5.8	62.5	73.8	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
HONG KONG	4.8	4.1	2.1	0.9	0.8		3.9	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.5	4.0	1.8	1.6	0.8	2.4		
%	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1		1.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.9	5.7	3.5	2.1	0.9	4.0		
REP. OF KOREA	0.2	10.1	42.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	0.0	1.7	10.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
TAIWAN	26.0	29.6	19.3	0.0	0.0		4.1	5.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	4.4	5.1	4.6	0.0	0.0		1.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
SINGAPORE	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.2		2.8	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	2.6	1.1		
%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.9	3.0	1.8		
OTHER	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.5	3.5		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		
%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6		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		
OCEANIA	11.2	12.1	9.5	1.8	2.1		4.8	6.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
%	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.3		1.8	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
OTHER	1.9	0.5	0.6	22.4	17.3		13.2	11.6	8.1	22.6	18.6	11.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	3.6		
%	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.2	2.8		4.8	3.9	4.3	11.3	8.7	6.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.1	6.0		
TOTAL	584.4	585.5	423.8	691.9	614.0		274.2	293.8	190.5	200.2	214.5	174.8	95.0	112.7	70.0	51.8	75.4	88.1	60.0		
%	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		

1) 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.
2) Source: Various issues of AMLC "In Brief". 1989: January-September.
3) Source: Analytical Tables, Nimexe 1987 and 1988- External Trade, Eurostat.
4) Source: Replies to questionnaires. 1989: January-June.
5) Source: USDA - Dairy Livestock and Poultry - Trade and Prospects, various issues. 1989: January-June.
6) Source: Various issues of the Weekly Bulletin, Junta Nacional de Carnes, Argentina. Data in carcass weight equivalent. 1989: January-July.
7) Source: Estadisticas - Instituto Nacional de Carnes. 1989: January-August.
8) Source: Replies to questionnaires.
9) For statistical purposes includes Morocco, Tunisia, Cote d'Yvoire, Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, Gabon and Congo.

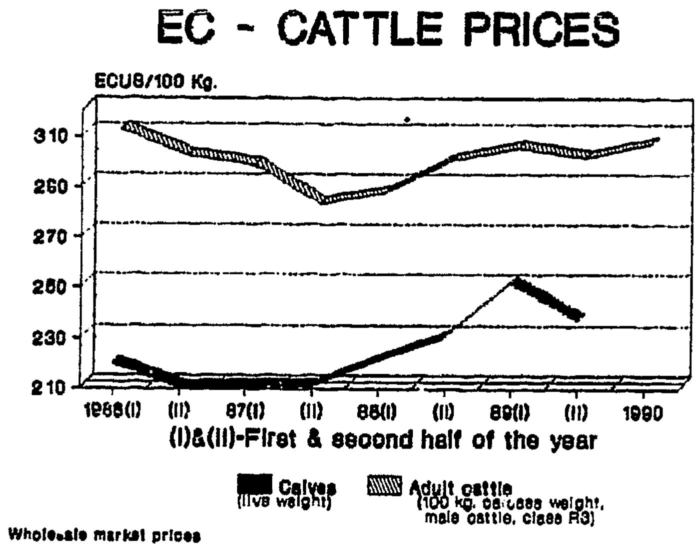
III. COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

European Community

For the first time in the last decade, beef consumption exceeds production

19. Cattle herd in the Community by June 1989 showed a marginal decrease (-0.3 per cent), to around 80.7 million head. Despite this fall, cattle numbers are not expected to show any dramatic change in the next few years. Last year's small drop would be due to the increase in the inventories of all categories of cattle with the exception of dairy cows and steers. The decline of dairy cow numbers (-2.2 per cent last year, to 23.1 million) should continue to partly offset the total cattle numbers increase for the next one to three years at least. This would be the consequence of the extension of the milk quota system until 1992. It is nevertheless interesting to note that beef cow numbers are estimated to have shown a further 5.6 per cent rise in 1989 (+3.9 in 1988), reaching now 8.9 million, or 27.7 per cent of total cow numbers.

20. The cattle herd situation is related to much improved cattle-raising conditions in the Community: adult male cattle prices increased by an estimated 3.2 per cent last year, while estimated calf prices were up by some 8 per cent. Furthermore, feedgrain prices fell (by 7 per cent during the first half of the year). Reflecting these improved conditions, estimated cattle slaughter fell by 2.4 per cent in 1989, to 29.3 million head. The drop in calf slaughter is estimated to have been particularly accentuated: -4.2 per cent. Total cattle cull could stabilize in 1990.



21. Estimated beef and veal production fell at a lesser rate than slaughter (-1.7 per cent, to 7.6 million tons), reflecting somewhat improved weights and rising beef cow numbers. This tendency, higher slaughter weights and growing beef cow numbers, is expected to continue to develop and, already in 1990, production is forecast to increase somewhat. Recent forecasts submitted to the OECD indicate that by 1994, EC beef and veal production should be around 8 million tons.

22. Per capita bovine meat consumption is estimated to have increased by 0.9 per cent, reaching 23.7 kgs. Total consumption would thus have reached a level close to 7.7 million tons, thus exceeding production for the first time since 1978. The consumption growth seems to have taken place at the

expense of pigmeat consumption which fell by 1.3 per cent, to 39.1 kgs., while sheepmeat intake continued to grow and that of poultry meat remained stable.

23. Estimated beef and veal imports increased by 2.8 per cent, to 434 thousand tons, reflecting higher concessionary beef import quotas in 1989. These quotas were the following: frozen beef ("GATT quota"); high-quality beef import quota ("Hilton quota") and the Australian buffalo meat import quota, all three at the same levels as in 1988, i.e., 53 thousand tons; 34,300 tons and 2,250 tons respectively. The "manufacturing beef balance sheet quota" was raised from 12 thousand tons in 1988 to 20 thousand tons and, as a result, "the autonomous import quota" of high-quality beef was lowered from 8 thousand tons to 6 thousand tons. The "live young male animals balance sheet quota" was increased from 164 thousand head to 175 thousand head. The EC-ACP countries' quota was kept unchanged at 38,100 tons. The return to a more balanced market situation and an almost unchanged self-sufficiency ratio will translate into a further growth of concessionary import schemes in 1990. Total imports are forecast to reach 445 thousand tons.

<u>Beef intervention stocks in 1990 seen at no more than 85 thousand tons</u>

24. The falling export trend initiated in 1987 continued last year. Exports amounted to around 640 thousand tons, an 11 per cent drop. This fall is a result of declining production and rising consumption. Nevertheless, sharply falling but still high stock levels at the end of 1988 (424 thousand tons) still allowed the Community to remain the second major beef exporter in the world in 1989. This means that another dramatic stock drop occurred last year. Indeed, recent estimates put year end intervention stocks at 135 thousand tons. Projections for 1990 are for intervention stocks to reach no more than some 85 thousand tons. Taking into account projections for higher consumption than production and an import level up by only some 10 thousand tons, exports should not reach 500 thousand tons in 1990.

<u>Policy developments</u>

25. The EC hormone ban entered into force on 1 January 1989. The United States announced expected retaliation measures and the EC brought the question to the GATT Council. A task force composed of United States and EC experts was set up to analyse possible solutions to the problem, and a partial agreement (covering carcass beef, but not offal) was reached in the form of a certification system for United States meat which guarantees that the product has not been treated with hormones and can be sold on the EC market. Both parties maintain their respective positions, the United States claiming that there is no scientific basis for the EC hormone ban, and the EC complaining to the GATT Council that the United States retaliation (which was not lifted after the partial agreement, but will be reduced in line with the amount of United States beef exported to the Community) is illegal. To date, no final solution has been found for the issue.

26. A new beef régime was agreed as from April 1989. Its main points are the following: for public intervention: (1) buying-in prices are fixed under a tendering system and 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 220 thousand 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 are eligible for intervention; (3) private storage aid is maintained as an option.

27. As far as the premiums are concerned, harmonization among EC member countries was decided as follows: (1) both the variable and calf premiums were terminated as of 3 April 1989; (2) the suckler cow premium was increased (from ECU 25 to 40 per head); and (3) the special beef premium paid for male animals was also increased (from ECU 25 to 40 per head) and the number of eligible animals was increased from 50 to 90 head.

28. Stronger world prices for beef allowed for the lowering of export restitutions in 1989.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	79,364.0	79,125.0	-0.3	79,200.0	0.1
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	7,683.0	7,550.0	-1.7	7,630.0	1.1
Consumption	7,625.0	7,675.0	0.7	7,725.0	0.7
Imports	422.0	434.0	2.8	445.0	2.5
Exports	752.0	670.0	-10.9	480.0	-28.4
Stocks[3/]	611.0	270.0	-55.8	145.0	-46.3
of which intervention	424.0	135.0	-68.2	85.0	-37.0

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

[3/]Total stocks, 31 December

Finland

Soon a net importer of bovine meat?

29. Dairy cessation programmes have been at the origin of an almost uninterrupted decline in cattle numbers in Finland in the last decade. Data for the June 1989 cattle census put inventories at 1.3 million head, which reflects a 2-3 per cent drop compared to year earlier (data for June 1988 are not available as census dates have been changed). The fall was due to the decline in dairy cow numbers, but also in those of bulls and calves. The decrease of cattle and calf inventories was accelerated in the last two years by crop failures. In 1990 the cattle herd is expected to decline further by around 1 per cent.

30. The fall in cattle numbers over the last ten years has resulted in decreasing slaughter. During 1989, total cattle and calf slaughter was estimated at 495 thousand head, an 8.8 per cent fall. Increased slaughter weights allowed for a somewhat lesser production drop, which is estimated to reach 106 thousand tons, a close to 5 per cent decrease. Total beef and veal consumption has fallen along with production (-4 per cent) but per capita consumption is estimated to have shown a lesser decline by the year end or even a stabilization (it is seen at 21 kgs., roughly the same level as in 1988 and, indeed, as in the last few years).

31. In 1988, shortage of beef supply had pushed producer prices up to 5 per cent more than the target price. As a consequence, import licences were delivered to allow for imports, and exports have fallen to 10 thousand tons, half their 1987 level. The continuing decline in production last year and the comparatively lower consumption drop led to a further dramatic cut in export levels, seen at only 4 thousand tons (the lowest export level since 1979 and down from a peak of 23.4 thousand tons in 1985). In the meantime, imports were expected to equal exports (4 thousand tons), a modest volume in absolute terms, but a record one for this country. Finland is expected to become a net importing country in the near future.

Policy developments

32. Some additional incentives, a supplementary production premium and a beef cow premium, which had previously been introduced into specialized beef production in order to provide for stable domestic supply of bovine meat, were increased in 1989. However, prospects for the replacement of meat produced as a by-product of the dairy industry by specialized beef production are very limited. Reasons for this seem to be the comparatively low profitability of beef cattle and the adverse natural conditions in Finland.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	1,379.0	1,346.0	-2.4	1,334.0	-0.9
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	111.5	106.0	-4.9	101.0	-4.7
Consumption	103.8	100.0	-3.7	100.5	0.5
Exports	10.0	4.0	-60.0	4.0	0.0
Imports	2.5	4.0	60.0	4.0	0.0

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

Sweden

Beef and veal production up for the first time since 1985

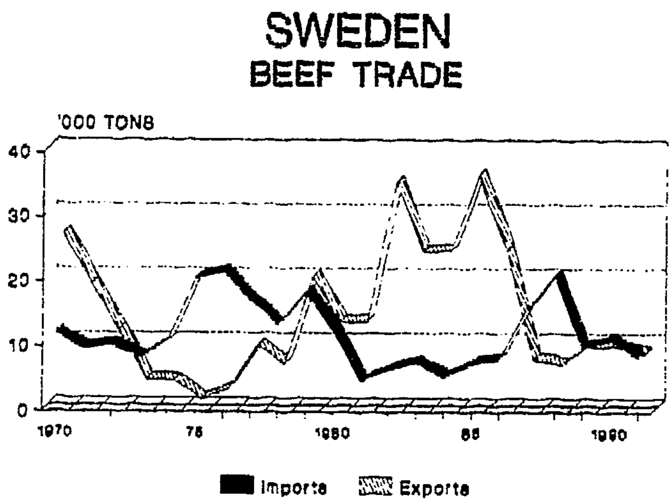
33. Last June's census showed that cattle and calf numbers had increased slightly since a year earlier, reflecting the termination of the two-price system for milk as of 1 January 1989. The rise was of about 0.6 per cent, to 1,672 thousand head. Dairy cow numbers, which from June 1985 (when the two-price system was implemented) to June 1986 and 1987 had fallen by 7.1 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, fell by only 2 per cent in 1988 (due to the early announcement of the termination of the system) and by 0.9 per cent this year. A similar percentage decline is expected to occur at least until 1991 and, coupled with the expected rise in numbers of all other categories of cattle, it should allow for moderate cattle herd rebuilding at least over the next two years.

34. After declining since 1986, cattle and calf slaughter resumed last year. The increase was of an estimated 6 per cent and, although no data are available, it seems to be largely due to an increased adult male cattle cull (not only were cow numbers declining more slowly, but average carcass weights were up by 3 per cent). In 1990 and 1991, cattle slaughter is seen to rise further, by 2 and 0.7 per cent respectively. Beef and veal production increased by more than 9 per cent, to 138 thousand tons, reflecting higher numbers of beef cows, better utilization of calves for beef production and higher slaughter weights. This was the first production increase since 1985. Along with cattle slaughter, production should show further (although more moderate) growth in the next two years.

35. Real producer prices, which in 1988 went up by 9 per cent reflecting the absence of slaughter fees in the beef sector, rose by a marginal 0.4 per cent during the first half of 1989. At present, slaughter fees of

the order of SEK 1.25/kg. are applied. Nevertheless, the bovine meat market situation in Sweden seems to continue to be well balanced. Per capita consumption may have declined from 17 kgs. in 1988, to 16.4 kgs. last year (probably because of a sharp consumption drop in the first quarter and an increase in retail prices). It is worth noting that the decline in per capita beef and veal consumption does not seem to have significantly translated into a rise in the intake of other meats. Pigmeat per capita consumption fell and sheepmeat consumption remained unchanged, while the estimated growth of per capita intake of poultry meat was relatively marginal (from 5.2 kgs. to 5.3 kgs.).

36. The balanced domestic market situation in 1989 should have allowed for sharply reduced imports, which were estimated to reach 10 thousand tons, less than half their year earlier level. During the first half of 1989, the decline was of 44 per cent. Seventy per cent of the imports were frozen beef and the main suppliers of this product were Poland, Yugoslavia and Australia. The average import price was of US$5,410/ton c.i.f., 17 per cent higher than year earlier. Higher production and lower consumption levels allowed for higher export availabilities and, during the first six months, exports were 20 per cent higher than year earlier. The largest part of these went to the United States (frozen beef) and to the Federal Republic of Germany (canned and cooked). By the year end total exports were expected to reach 9 thousand tons, up by more than 45 per cent. Imports are expected to show some increase during the current year and to drop again in 1991. Meanwhile, exports should not show any dramatic changes.



Policy developments

37. As mentioned above, the two-price system for milk was terminated last 1 July. The system (which was introduced for the period July 1985 to June 1988 and was extended for one more year) was implemented on a voluntary basis. It was essentially intended to discourage surplus milk production, but it also succeeded in eliminating beef surpluses. Sweden is going through a profound deregulation of its agricultural sector. With the exception of support measures to the unfavoured areas in the north of the country, substantial progressive reductions in agricultural protection, including the possibility of tariffication, are expected to occur as from 1991.

	1988	F ·:mates ,89	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	1,662.0	1,672.0	0.6	1,681.0	0.5
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	126.0	138.0	9.5	140.0	1.4
Consumption	139.0	136.0	-2.2	141.0	3.7
Imports	21.0	10.0	-52.4	11.0	10.0
Exports	6.2	9.0	45.2	9.0	0.0

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

Norway

Well balanced domestic market situation

38. The January 1989 cattle census shows a slight increase of cattle herd during 1988. This was due to a rise in bull and calf numbers and declining slaughter levels. The total cattle inventory in 1989 was not expected to show any dramatic change, a slight increase in bull numbers partly offsetting relatively marginal declines of all other categories of cattle. In 1988, cattle slaughter was 7 per cent below year earlier as a result of falling slaughter of both female and adult male cattle, but especially reflecting a 35 per cent fall in calf slaughter. Total cattle kill is estimated to have decreased by a further 4-5 per cent last year and to decline by a similar percentage in 1990. Calf slaughter should have remained strong in 1989 and begin to level off as from 1990.

39. In 1988, despite the 7 per cent drop in slaughter, a higher percentage of adult cattle in the slaughter mix and increased weights allowed for only a 1.3 per cent production decrease, to 75.5 thousand tons. A similar evolution occurred last year and production was seen at 74.8 thousand tons. A much higher percentage of adult male cattle in the total mix in 1990 (64.5 per cent compared to 48.5 last year) should allow for almost unchanged production levels in spite of an even lower cattle cull.

40. In spite of the drop in production, beef and veal consumption increased in 1988 (2.2 per cent on a per capita basis, to 18.6 kgs.) apparently as a result of increased demand for processed food and probably also because of lower retail prices. The rise seems to have occurred at the expense of pigmeat and sheepmeat consumption. Poultry meat intake rose from 3.7 kgs. to 4.2 kgs. As a result of a general reduction in private consumption in Norway, beef and veal estimated per capita consumption fell

by some 4 per cent during last year but should stabilize in 1990. The consumption of both pigmeat and sheepmeat is expected to continue to decrease, while that of poultry meat should rise.

41. The Norwegian bovine meat market is benefiting from a well balanced situation and consequently there was no recourse to its comprehensive system of support and stabilization measures in 1988 or 1989. Furthermore, imports were down to 1,541 tons in 1988, while in 1989, the consumption fall largely compensated for the production decline and estimated imports totalled 1,500 tons. In 1990, no major changes should occur.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers1/:	979.0	983.9 2/	0.5	982.0	-0.2
Beef and veal3/:					
Production	75.5	74.8	-0.9	74.7	-0.1
Consumption	78.8	75.0	-4.8	75.0	0.0
Imports	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	-33.3

1/ '000 head, 31 December 2/ Actual 3/ '000 tons

Switzerland

Beef and veal consumption up sharply in the second quarter 1989

42. In 1988, for the first time since 1984 and the second since the beginning of the decade, cattle and calf numbers in Switzerland increased somewhat. According to the April 1989 cattle census, the inventories were up by 0.7 per cent, to 1,850,300 head. Although the rise is not very significant, it is interesting to note that it was essentially due to higher calf and dairy cow numbers (which rose for the first time in years and after a sharp drop in 1987, following the implementation of stricter dairy quotas). As a result of somewhat lower prices, cattle numbers were estimated to show little change in 1989 as a whole, even if dairy cow numbers may have fallen again somewhat.

43. During the first half of last year, cattle slaughter was slightly down probably reflecting an average 0.5 per cent producer price recovery. Cattle slaughter was nevertheless estimated to increase in the second half of the year and to total 785 thousand head, 3.2 per cent up, by the end of 1989.

44. From January to September 1989, somewhat improved slaughter weights allowed for a 4.4 per cent rise in production, in spite of the slaughter

decline which occurred in the first half of the year. The expected cull increase in the second half should have resulted in a total production of 159 thousand tons, compared to 153.7 thousand tons last year.

45. Reflecting a 2.4 per cent fall in retail prices (-4.7 in real terms), beef and veal consumption in Switzerland went up by almost 5 per cent during the first half of 1989, a sharp contrast with the 12 per cent drop registered year earlier. Indeed the rise occurred totally during the second quarter of the year and took place at the expense of pigmeat and sheepmeat consumption, which declined, while consumption of poultry meat progressed further. Pigmeat nevertheless remained the preferred meat of the Swiss, with intake rising by 2.8 per cent by the year end, while bovine meat consumption is estimated to have regressed again in the second half of the year and to have remained stable for the year as a whole. Poultry meat intake continued to rise.

46. From January to September 1989, and in spite of the increase in consumption registered during the second quarter, the rise in production allowed for lower import levels than a year earlier. These amounted to 6.5 thousand tons, as opposed to 8.8 thousand tons year earlier. The origin of imports is not yet available, but traditional major suppliers of the Swiss market have been Brazil, Argentina and the EC.

Policy developments

47. On 1 January 1989 target prices for the main categories of adult cattle and calves for slaughter were raised by 1.6 to 3.2 per cent depending on the category. Furthermore, as from 22 March 1989, the amounts paid by importers to the reserve fund (intended to facilitate operations for stabilization of the market and the disposal of surpluses) were also increased by variable amounts depending on the type of product.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	1,836.9	1,850.3 2/	0.7	1,845.5	-0.3
Beef and veal 3/:					
Production	153.7	159.0	3.4	160.0 4/	0.6
Consumption	173.5	172.0	-0.9	170.0 4/	-1.2
Imports	12.8	11.0 5/	-14.1	10.0 4/	-9.1

1/ '000 head 2/ Actual 3/ '000 tons
4/ Source: OECD 5/ Secretariat estimate

Austria

Exports fall reflecting lower production

48. After a 2 per cent drop in 1988, cattle and calf numbers in Austria were expected to fall by a further 1 per cent last year, pursuing the downward trend initiated in 1985. The cattle herd was expected to total about 2,560 thousand head. In 1988, total cattle slaughter fell by 4 per cent and this was the second consecutive year of decrease. Moreover, the cow cull was down by 11 per cent, which suggests that cattle herd liquidation might be coming to an end.

49. Beef and veal production fell by 12 per cent in 1988 reflecting lower cow slaughter. Current estimates for 1989 are for a further 4 per cent drop, production probably having totalled some 218 thousand tons. However, some recovery could intervene this year. Consumption fell by 1.5 per cent in 1988 despite a slight decline in real beef retail prices (-0.6 per cent). This decline was offset by a strong fall in real retail prices (-6.5 per cent) of competing meats, especially poultry meat, whose intake rose by almost 10 per cent. In 1989, beef and veal consumption may have dropped by a similar percentage, to about 166 thousand tons.

50. Beef and veal exports have increased markedly over the last few years and reached a record level of 63 thousand tons in 1987. However, in 1988, exports, which by and large go traditionally to Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, fell by 9.5 per cent due to the production fall and, for the same reasons, a further 9 per cent decrease may have occurred in 1989. Estimated exports totalled approximately 52 thousand tons. Austria also exports live animals, Libya and Italy being traditionally almost the sole markets. In 1988 these exports registered a 15 per cent decline, to 17 thousand head and a further drop seems to have occurred in 1989.

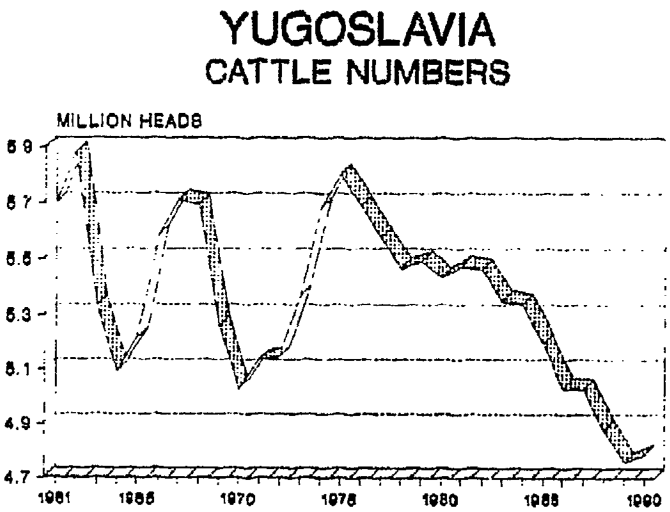
	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	2,586.0	2,560.0[3/]	-1.0	...	...
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	227.4	218.0[3/]	-4.1	...	...
Consumption	168.5	166.0[3/]	-1.5	...	...
Exports	57.0	52.0[3/]	-8.8	...	...

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

Yugoslavia

Cattle herd at historical low level

51. At 4.8 million head in January 1989, the Yugoslav cattle herd seems to have reached an historical low. Compared to year earlier, the drop was of 2.5 per cent and was a result of the decline in numbers of all categories of cattle, with the exception of bulls whose inventory increased somewhat. Dairy cow numbers, which in 1987 had increased slightly after years of falling numbers, decreased again in 1988 by 45 thousand head. Total cattle slaughter increased by 1 per cent in 1988, apparently because of a 9.5 per cent rise in calf slaughter. Current estimates are for a slight recovery of the cattle herd in 1989.



52. In 1988, beef and veal production, which accounted for about 43 per cent of total cattle breeding production, declined by 3.6 per cent as a result of lower carcass weights, due to the smaller proportion of adult cattle in the slaughter mix, but also to the continuous decline in cattle numbers. Partly reflecting sharply rising inflation rates, cattle prices (bullocks and heifers) were increased from an average 557 dinars/kg. in 1986 to 1,063 dinars/kg. in 1987 and went up to 3,703 dinars/kg. in 1988 (the year when price control by the State was abandoned). Such a rise should have led to cattle herd rebuilding, especially at a moment when increased corn production, following improved crops, is favouring cattle production. Beef and veal production could benefit from higher slaughter weights and increase slightly in 1990.

53. As indicated, wholesale meat prices are no longer state-controlled and thus their evolution depends on the market situation. In other words, their rise is no longer limited by state intervention. The result was a dramatic increase in beef retail prices in 1988 but also, and at least during the first ten months of 1989, they were up, in real terms, by an average 249 per cent. In these conditions, and without strong rises in consumer income, beef and veal consumption (13-14 kgs. per capita in recent years) should have gone down significantly. Nonetheless, official estimates are for a 3 per cent rise in total consumption.

54. Production fall in 1988 led to a 29 per cent increase in imports and a stabilization of beef exports. During the first three quarters of 1989, both beef and veal imports and exports went up. Imports increased by

211 per cent, to 82 thousand tons, while exports rose by 121 per cent, to 46 thousand tons. Current evolution suggests that Yugoslavia, once a net exporter of bovine meat which became a net importer in the mid-1980s, should remain so for the next couple of years. As happened in 1988, fresh and chilled beef and veal imports from January-September 1989 came by and large from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Netherlands. Eighty-six per cent of the imports of frozen product came from the EC. During this period, live cattle imports also rose sharply: 233 per cent, to 32.3 thousand tons (c.w.e.). Ninety per cent of beef and veal exports went to the EC in the form of fresh and chilled meat. Live cattle exports were up by 137 per cent and went in particular to Italy.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	4,881.0	4,759.0[3/]	-2.5	4,788.0	0.6
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	346.0	340.0	-1.7	343.0[4/]	0.9
Consumption	298.0	307.0	3.0	...	...
Imports	52.7	49.0[5/]	...	...	...
Exports	27.6	25.0	...	...	...

[1/]'000 head, 15 January [2/]'000 tons [3/]Actual
[4/]Secretariat estimate [5/]January-October

Bulgaria

Traditionally a net exporter, Bulgaria is now a net bovine meat importer

55. Cattle and calf numbers in Bulgaria have been falling continuously since 1983. Revised data for the January 1989 cattle census show a 2.2 per cent fall, to 1.6 million head. Six consecutive years of herd decline seem to have resulted in a significant reduction of bovine meat production. The absence of data for production (as well as consumption) does not allow for a correct analysis of the bovine meat sector. However, a sharp rise in poultry meat output (which represented 23-24 per cent of overall meat production) in 1988, +18.2 per cent, and only 4.7 per cent rise in total meat production, coupled with rising beef imports and declining exports, clearly suggests a significant fall in beef and veal production.

56. During the first half of 1989, this trend does not seem to have changed much: while poultry meat output has risen by almost 9 per cent,

total meat production was up by only 5 per cent. Meanwhile, at 17 thousand tons, beef and veal imports were already 26 per cent higher than imports in 1988 as a whole (traditionally a net bovine meat exporter, Bulgaria became a net importer last year). Furthermore, from January to June last, beef and veal exports fell by 18 per cent, to 2.7 thousand tons, and live cattle sales abroad were down from 19 thousand head to 11.7 thousand head. Fresh and chilled beef and veal imports, 99 per cent of the total, originated in the European Community (Federal Republic of Germany, France and Denmark). Fifty-five per cent of live cattle exports went to Libya and the rest to Lebanon, Greece and Jordan. Information on prices is not available.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	1,649.0	1,613.0[2/]	-2.2	...	...
Beef and veal[3/]:					
Production	96.5	93.0[4/]	-3.6	...	...
Consumption	97.0	...	...	...	...
Imports	13.3	16.7[5/]	...	...	...
Exports	5.4	2.7[5/]	...	...	...

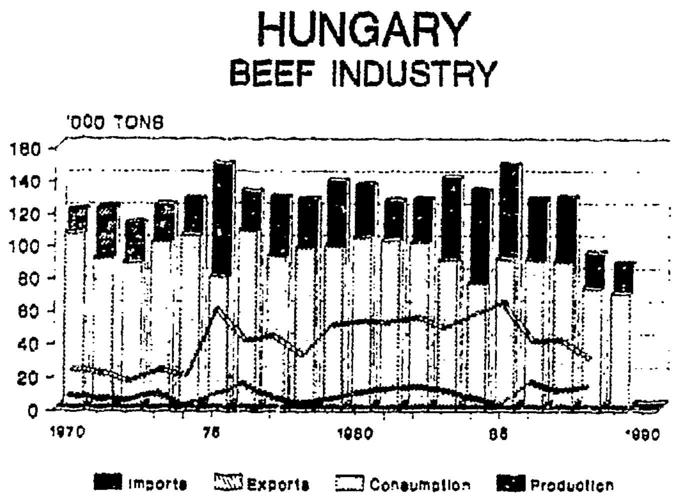
1/ '000 head, 1 January 2/ Actual 3/ '000 tons
4/ Secretariat estimate 5/ January-June

Hungary

After recovering somewhat in 1988, cattle numbers are down again

57. The liquidation of the Hungarian cattle herd (going on practically since the beginning of the decade) seemed to have come to an end in 1988. Cattle numbers, at 1.7 million head, were up by 1.6 per cent. However, preliminary data for 1989 suggest a further small decline. As noted in previous reports, the major reason behind the decline of the cattle herd has been the sector's low profitability as a consequence of depressed prices which led to an increasing disengagement of cattle producers. A number of increases in government-controlled producer prices since January 1987 and rising prices on the international market seem to be at the origin of the cattle herd recovery in 1988. An 18 per cent drop in total cattle slaughter allowed for it. However, during the first half of 1989, cattle slaughter was up by 3.5 per cent, a rise which occurred especially in the second quarter.

58. Reflecting the cattle slaughter decrease, beef production in 1988 fell markedly, -24 per cent, to 94.7 thousand tons. Although there are no consumption figures available, this production fall, coupled with controlled retail prices up by 23 per cent and the continuing competition of poultry meat, suggests a consumption drop. During the first half of 1989, production went up by 4 per cent as a result of higher slaughtering, and consumption is estimated to have fallen further.



59. The 1988 production decline also meant increased imports (+20 per cent) and falling exports (-15 per cent). All imports consisted of frozen beef and veal, 90 per cent of which came from the European Community, with the other 10 per cent coming from Austria. The average import price was US$966 per ton c.i.f. Imports of live cattle were down by 33 per cent (21.3 thousand head) and came from Italy and Poland. Frozen beef and veal exports (65 per cent of the total) went, by and large, to the Soviet Union (at an average price of US$1,293 per ton f.o.b., up by 18.5 per cent compared to 1987), while fresh and chilled product went to Italy and Kuwait. The Federal Republic of Germany and Austria were the major markets for canned beef. The decline in beef exports was accompanied by a 5 per cent fall in live cattle sales abroad (to 148 thousand head) and major markets were, as traditionally, the USSR, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

60. From January to June last year, increased production allowed for lower beef and veal imports (4.5 thousand tons, some 2 thousand tons less than year earlier) while live cattle purchases were nil. The structure of foreign sales changed and, while beef and veal exports declined (-10 per cent), live cattle sales increased (84 thousand head against 56,100 head year earlier). Major import origins and export destinations remained the same.

<u>Policy developments</u>

61. Indicative prices, which operate under the Hungarian price stabilization scheme (mainly for large-scale transactions in beef cattle) were increased on 1 January 1989 by 25 to 47 per cent depending on the quality of cattle involved in the transactions.

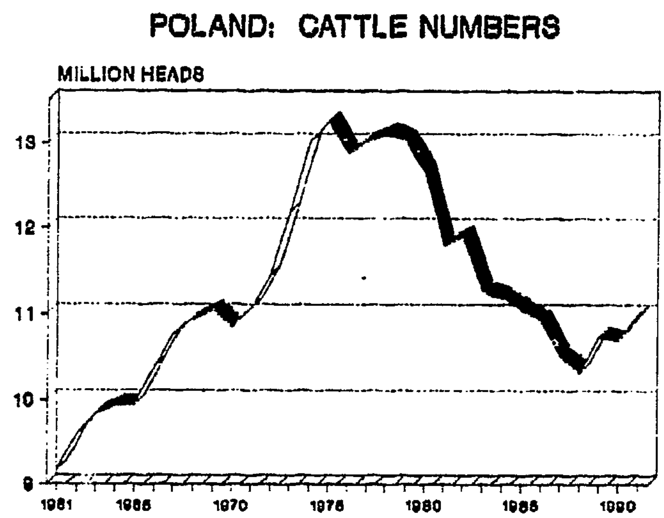
	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	1,690.0	1,673.0[3]	-1.0	...	...
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	94.7	98.5[3]	4.0	...	...
Consumption	87.6	84.5[3]	-3.5	...	...
Exports	34.1	31.0[3]	-9.1	...	...
Imports	14.4	10.7[3]	-25.7	...	...

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

Poland

After a decade of constant decline, cattle numbers begin to recover

62. Low profitability and insufficient feed availabilities have been at the origin of the almost constant fall of the Polish cattle herd in the last decade. The June 1989 cattle census shows that this downward trend has finally been interrupted and this seems to be, at least partly, due to improved profitability. Cattle and calf numbers increased by 4 per cent, to 1.7 million head. Such as the decrease of previous years was largely due to the decline of cow numbers, this year's rise was by and large the result of a higher cow population.



63. Successive increases in the official cattle purchasing price in the recent past were at the origin of this rise. The last increase (34 per cent) of what meanwhile became a minimum price guaranteed to the producer (following steps to render the Polish industry more market-oriented), occurred in April 1989. Further encouragements to the livestock sector came in the form of doubled milk prices at the point of collection since

last 1 August, and improved seasonal conditions. Since August 1989, prices have been liberalized and they are now subject to the interplay of supply/demand. This situation, coupled with the withdrawal of fodder subsidies and terminated pasturage by November, resulted in strong price fluctuations. These fluctuations are expected to gradually disappear and a certain stabilization should occur this year. Therefore, prospects are for a stabilization of cattle inventories in the current year and a moderate rise in 1991.

64. Although there are no data available, cattle slaughter seems to have declined significantly last year. Indeed, not only have cattle numbers increased, but beef and veal production was estimated to show a 5-6 per cent decline, to some 610 thousand tons (despite almost certainly increased slaughter weights). Beef and veal consumption has increased in the last few years and there seems to exist a potential for a faster rise now that the rationing system has been abolished. However, reflecting the production fall and the sharp price rises which followed the submission of the sector to a more market-oriented economy, consumption fell by an estimated 5-8 per cent last year. However, it is expected that the first positive effects of the new economic policy will be felt in the current year and that beef and veal consumption will soon begin to rise.

65. As in 1988, Poland remained a deficit beef producer in 1989 and imports rose sharply from 46 thousand tons to an estimated 105 thousand tons this year (including 10 thousand tons delivered as food aid by the EC in the autumn). During the first six months of 1989, beef and veal imports reached 32.4 thousand tons (none in 1988) of frozen product, virtually all coming from the Federal Republic of Germany. Beef and veal exports, which during the first quarter rose sharply (+86 per cent) only to fall again in the second quarter (-50 per cent), were by and large constituted by high-quality beef and seem to have been sold to a large number of markets. During the first half of the year, no sales were made to the Soviet Union, which in 1988 was by far Poland's largest market for beef. Sweden, in 1988 the second largest market, imported only 1,100 tons (-73 per cent) during this period. Estimated exports by the year end were 58.3 thousand tons.

66. Cattle exports were 30 per cent higher during the first six months of 1989, reaching 432 thousand head. Major importers were Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, followed by Lebanon and Austria. Available estimates put live cattle exports at 625 thousand head by the year end (344 thousand calves, 143 thousand slaughter cattle and 138 thousand cattle for fattening), which constitutes a record historical level.

Policy developments

67. Poland is going through a process of extensive and complex reform of its whole economy. In the agricultural sector, the following changes have been implemented since 1988 and through 1989: (a) abolition of the purchasing of live animals and meat-processing monopoly; (b) abolition of the centrally administered distribution of food, agricultural products and means of production; (c) elimination or imitation of production subsidies; (d) abolition of the meat rationing system since 1 August 1989; and (e) creation of equal development conditions for state farms, co-operatives and private sector.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	10,322.0	10,733.0	4.0	10,700.0	-0.3
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	647.0	610.0	-5.7	615.0[3]	0.8
Consumption	657.0	615.0	-6.4	620.0[3]	0.8
Imports	46.1	105.0	127.8	...	...
Exports	68.9	58.3	-15.4	...	...

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

South Africa

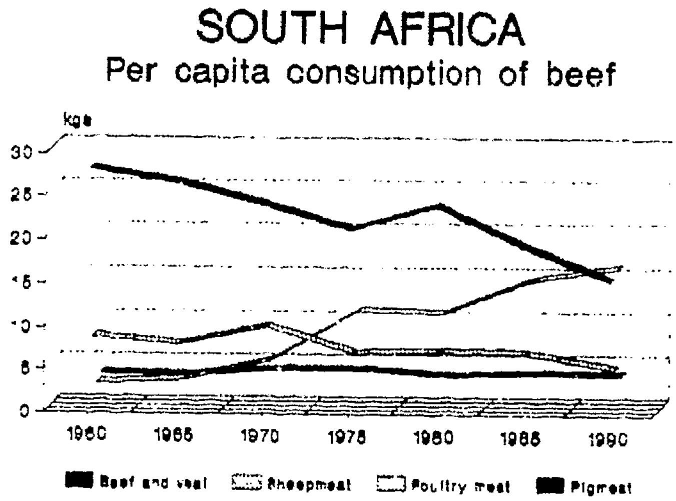
Poultry meat consumption could well surpass beef in 1990

68. The cattle herd in South Africa has been going through a rebuilding phase since 1986. The last 31 August census shows a 2.4 per cent rise in numbers to 8.4 million head. This is nevertheless a slowdown from the 1988 rate of increase and, after rising further by a projected 1.7 per cent during the current year, cattle inventories are expected to enter a new liquidation phase in 1991-92.

69. This evolution of the cattle herd clearly appears from slaughter levels during the first half of last year: although at 898 thousand head total slaughter remained unchanged compared to year earlier, cow and heifer slaughter fell by only 5 per cent and adult male cattle slaughter was up by 3 per cent. During the same period in 1988, both female cattle and adult male cattle slaughter were down by close to 13 per cent. Year end overall cattle slaughter was estimated to fall by 1.6 per cent to 1.8 million head (the decline was of 11 per cent in 1988). Forecasts are for a 1.2 per cent slaughter rise this year.

70. From January to June 1989, beef and veal production increased by 2.2 per cent reflecting higher slaughter weights. As noted in the previous reports, the increase in cattle slaughter weights is partly due to the increasing popularity of feedlot operations which account today for about a third of total cattle slaughtered. In these conditions, beef and veal production was estimated to show a 1.7 per cent increase, to 582.5 thousand tons by the end of 1989. Increased slaughter and weights are projected to result in a further 3 per cent production rise in 1990. In the medium to longer term, production is expected to rise until 1994-95, and then decline again until 2000.

71. Data for beef and veal consumption from January to June 1989 suggested a 7 per cent rise, to 316.5 thousand tons. Consumption was nevertheless estimated to decline again in the second half of the year. Estimates for the year as a whole (16 kgs.) indicate that the downward trend of per capita beef consumption, initiated at the beginning of the decade, was not interrupted. At the same time, poultry meat consumption continued its fast progression and should current projections prove correct, it will (at 16 kgs.) surpass beef and veal intake (projected to fall to 15.5 kgs.) during the current year. As in many other countries, high beef prices and relative lower prices of poultry meat are the major reasons behind this evolution. For example, while retail prices for poultry meat increased by some 330 per cent between 1970 and 1986, bovine meat prices went up by 640 per cent and sheepmeat prices by 902 per cent.



72. While live cattle imports fell by about 10 per cent during the first six months of 1989, beef and veal imports were up by an impressive 81.5 per cent, to 31.4 thousand tons. The rise was due to the consumption increase during this period and imports were estimated to have fallen sharply again in the second half of the year. The result would be a close to 12 per cent drop for the year as a whole, to 55.6 thousand tons. The projected production rise, coupled with the decline in consumption, is expected to result in a further 16 per cent drop in imports this year. As usual, no detailed information is available on the origin of the first six months' imports. However, while in both 1987 and 1988 the bulk of South African imports originated in the European Community, most of last year's imports officially came from Botswana and Namibia. Estimated live cattle imports in 1989 as a whole reached 31.4 thousand head (-11.5 per cent) and are not expected to change significantly this year.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	8,198.0	8,391.0[3/]	2.4	8,542.0	1.8
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	573.0	582.5	1.7	591.8	3.3
Consumption	628.8	640.0	1.8	635.0	1.0
Imports	62.9	55.6	-11.6	46.7	-25.8

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

Argentina

Beef exports up as the result of sharply reduced consumption

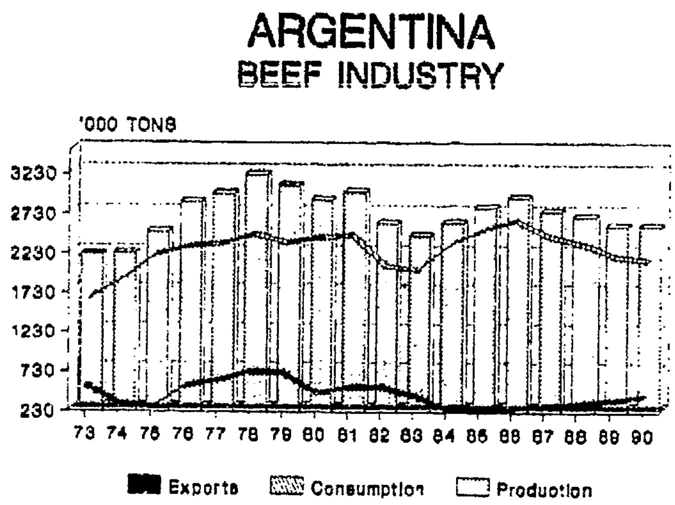
73. The Argentinian cattle herd has been falling continuously in the last ten years with only a brief interruption in 1983-84. Estimated results for the last June cattle census showed a further 1.6 per cent fall, to 49.5 million head. This last decrease was due to adverse climatic conditions, frosts followed by intense drought, and the country's difficult economic and financial situation. The absence of rain continued to be felt in the first months of 1989, but the situation improved afterwards.

74. From January to July 1989 inspected cattle slaughter was only marginally down (-0.4 per cent), which does not clearly suggest the end of liquidation. Moreover, female cattle slaughter was up by 12 per cent (with cow slaughter up by 17 per cent), representing 46.5 per cent of overall cattle slaughter, a percentage usually considered far too high to allow for cattle herd rebuilding. This is the reversal of the 1988 tendency when female cattle slaughter indicated that herd liquidation might be coming to its end. Total 1989 cattle slaughter is nevertheless estimated to have fallen by 1.6 per cent, to 12.0 million head, and this year it could drop again to about 11.8 million head.

75. The Argentinian cattle industry has been affected by strong price fluctuations in the last few years. After recovering strongly (following their historically low levels in 1985) from the middle of 1986 to the last quarter 1987, cattle prices plunged again and, although at levels higher than in 1985, have fluctuated strongly since then. Last year does not seem to have been an exception. Although the Liniers price index (1960 = 100) averaged, during the first ten months, 12 per cent higher than in 1988, it varied from 81 in April to 129 in June and back to 78 last October. Depressed and strongly varying prices seem to be due to low consumption

levels and to an unfavourable rate of exchange against the United States dollar during at least the first four months of 1989.

76. Last year decreased cattle slaughter, coupled with lower weights, resulted in a 4.4 per cent drop in production to an estimated 2.5 million tons. Meanwhile, per capita beef and veal estimated consumption fell sharply to 66-67 kgs., the lowest level of the last fifteen years, reflecting the country's difficult economic situation and extremely low income levels. The new Argentinian Government's measures to restore the country's economy are expected to have a slow positive impact on incomes and beef and veal intake may begin to recover moderately in the medium term. However, expected strong export demand coupled with stagnant production should result this year in even lower beef and veal consumption (±64 kgs.).



77. During the first quarter of 1989, and at a time when f.o.b. export prices averaged 9 per cent higher than year earlier, an unfavourable exchange rate against the United States dollar kept Argentinian beef and veal exports 24 per cent below year earlier. In the second quarter, and following a number of measures introduced by the out-going government in an effort to control runaway inflation (including the withdrawal of an exchange rate-linked duty on exports resulting in a more favourable exchange rate), beef and veal exports increased slightly. In July, exports were up by a further 9 per cent, confirming the recovery. Furthermore, a 25 per cent rise in export prices (to US$1,477 per ton f.o.b.) compared to year earlier resulted in a 37 per cent increase in the export value. An even more favourable exchange rate was implemented afterwards and a gradual cut in export duties on meat started last October. Year end exports were estimated at 360 thousand tons (+12.5 per cent), and the average export price for 1989 as a whole was US$1,445 per ton f.o.b., 3.7 per cent less than in 1988. Both the export volume and the average export price are expected to increase in 1990, to 420 thousand tons and US$1,500 per ton f.o.b. respectively.

78. The Argentinian export industry should consequently be in a better position to face the near future at a moment when the conditions on the international market for bovine meat seem to be particularly attractive for this traditional exporting country: sharply decreased EC stock levels and consequent lower export availabilities; the possible (although not certain) absence of Brazil from the export market; declining export availabilities among major Eastern European countries; low export availabilities in Oceania and Uruguay; rising import demand by Japan, etc.

All these suggest strongly improved international market prices over the next one to two years.

79. However, all this seems to preclude increased production because, although estimated exports by the end of last year were up by as much as 12.5 per cent, this was only possible as a result of the dramatic fall in consumption. Furthermore, only the continuing decrease projected for the current year seems to allow for Argentina to face increased export demand.

Policy developments

80. As mentioned above, various general economic measures implemented in 1989, *inter alia*, to control inflation had an obvious impact on the Argentinian bovine meat sector. While some re-organization of the sector seems to be under way, a specific policy development which should positively affect beef and veal exports was the reduction of the 20 per cent export tax, by 1 per cent per month in the last three months of 1989 and 2 per cent monthly in 1990, until total abolishment.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	50,300.0	49,500.0[2/]	-1.6	49,500.0	0.0
Beef and veal[3/]:					
Production	2,635.0	2,520.0	-4.4	2,520.0	0.0
Consumption	2,315.0	2,160.0	-6.7	2,100.0	-2.8
Exports	320.0	360.0	12.5	420.0	16.7

[1/] '000 head, 30 June   [2/] Actual   [3/] '000 tons

Brazil

81. Estimated cattle and calf numbers in Brazil were up by 2 per cent last year to 137 million head. As noted in previous reports, Brazilian economic instability has obvious implications in the sector and was partly responsible for the decline in the cattle herd growth rate from 3.5 per cent in the 1970s to the current 1.5 to 2 per cent. The "sensitivity" of the Brazilian cattle industry to the general economic situation, already demonstrated by the 1986 crisis, was highlighted once again in 1989. While a new economic plan, the "Summer Plan" introduced at the beginning of the year, imposed a freeze on retail prices (as well as export limitations and increased imports) at US$15 per "arroba" (15 kgs.), producers in Sao Paulo were selling it to retailers at between US$23 and US$24. Retailers refused

to pay this price and beef supply to consumers was threatened until an agreement between the Government (which envisaged to import more than the already announced 100 thousand tons of beef projected for 1989 to avoid shortages) and producers was reached.

82. During the first half of 1989, cattle slaughter increased by nearly 6 per cent, but production was up by only 3 per cent, as a result of lower average weight. Estimates for the remainder of 1989 put year end production at 2.3 million tons, 6 per cent less than in 1988. It remains to be seen how the already low investment in the sector will be affected by the possible political and economic changes which may intervene following the elections last December. Beef and veal production is currently forecast to stagnate during the current year. In 1989, on top of the importation of the above-mentioned 100 thousand tons by the private sector in the perspective of the "off-season" (June-November), the Government had to import another 100 thousand tons in order to cope with occasional shortages and with a (maybe unexpected) strong consumption rise. Indeed, according to official data, per capita consumption of bovine meat increased by close to 20 per cent, to 16 kgs., the highest level registered since 1982. This rise has been attributed to an increase in purchasing power, despite the very high levels of inflation. Projections for the current year put consumption markedly down again.

83. As indicated above, the "Summer Plan" included measures to limit exports and increase imports. This, coupled with the production fall (also related to the serious drought which affected Brazil during the first months of the year) and increased consumption, led not only to the importation of large quantities of meat (coming by and large from Uruguay, Argentina and the EC) but also to a sharp cut in exports which fell by more than 45 per cent, to a level below 300 thousand tons. Destinations are not yet available, but the EC, Middle East and the United States (for canned products) are believed to have been once again the major markets. Trade prospects for 1990 remain uncertain. A new government will take office in March and is expected to introduce strong measures to control the economic instability and inflation. All the projections regarding production, consumption and trade (table below) are thus only indicative and based on a scenario whereby the government will be forced to impose recessionary measures to curb inflationary pressures. Furthermore, it is difficult to fully assess the impact of the trade liberalization measures introduced last December (see below) under such a scenario.

Policy developments

84. On 2 December 1988, the Ministry published a comprehensive regulation for the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, as well as regulations establishing severe penalties for the use of hormones in cattle breeding. As a result of such regulation, the production, importation and marketing of hormonal substances became illegal (the use of hormones was already forbidden). As mentioned above, an economic plan introduced at the beginning of 1989 imposed a control on meat retail prices, as well as measures to limit exports and increase imports of meat from any origin free of tariffs. The plan aimed at the reduction of inflation and was only in

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	134,133.0	136,814.0	2.0	139,550.0	2.0
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	2,446.0	2,300.0	-6.0	2,300.0	0.0
Consumption	1,936.0	2,360.0	21.9	2,050.0	-13.1
Imports	19.0	200.0	952.6	92.0	-54.0
Exports	529.0	280.0	-47.1	450.0	60.7

1/ '000 head 2/ '000 tons

Colombia

Cattle herd liquidation only briefly interrupted?

85. At 23.3 million head in 1988, cattle and calf numbers in Colombia were 1 per cent higher than year earlier. This follows three years of falling inventories and was due to increased numbers for all categories of cattle resulting from declining cattle slaughter in both 1986 and 1987. Strongly increased producer prices in both years (but especially in 1987 when the rise was of 42 per cent) encouraged producers to retain their cattle. Another 10 per cent price rise occurred in 1988 and higher cattle slaughter (+7 per cent) suggests that prices had become high enough to be profitable again. In 1989 slaughter levels were expected to increase by a further 1.4 per cent. In these conditions, it may well be that the cattle herd liquidation has only been temporarily interrupted. Current estimates are for an unchanged cattle herd in 1989.

86. Higher slaughter rates and improved weights led to an 8 per cent production rise in 1988 and a further estimated 2 per cent in 1989. Beef and veal consumption, which had been falling since 1984, recovered in 1988 (indeed, per capita consumption, which had fallen below 20 kgs. in both 1986 and 1987, moved up to 20.1 kgs. again). Estimated intake for last year is 20.3 kgs. Meanwhile, estimated per capita intake of poultry meat was 4 per cent above its 1988 level, reaching 8.6 kgs.

87. Bovine meat exports have been estimated at 11.6 thousand tons last year, compared to 5 thousand tons in 1988. No destinations are as yet available concerning last year, but in 1988, 42 per cent went to the

Netherland Antilles and 41 per cent went to Venezuela. The rest went to Peru. The average export price was US$2,795/ton f.o.b., 11.7 per cent above 1987.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	23,267.0	23,267.0	0.0	...	...
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	627.9	640.0	1.9	...	...
Consumption	622.8	625.0	0.4	...	...
Exports	5.0	11.6	132.0	...	...

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

Uruguay

Cattle herd down by a quarter in ten years

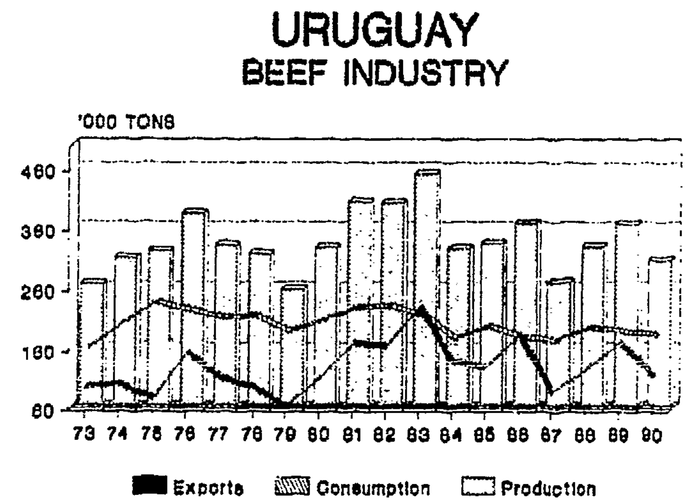
88. As expected, strong exports and internal demand in 1988, coupled with reduced producer prices and especially an almost one-year long serious drought, led to a sharp rise in cattle slaughter in 1988 and even more in 1989. As a result, the Uruguayan cattle herd (which had entered a rebuilding phase in mid-1986) was down last June by as much as 8 per cent (to an estimated 9.6 million head) and is expected to fall by a further 10 per cent in the current year. In other words, in a country where by the beginning of the decade the cattle herd was at 11.4 million head (1981), still close to its 1975 record level (11.5 million head), cattle and calf inventories are forecast to total no more than 8.6 million head in 1990.

89. More significative of the effects of the drought than cattle numbers are cattle slaughter figures by category for 1988 and 1989. Female cattle slaughter increased by 30 and an estimated 68 per cent, respectively; adult male cattle by 13 and 5 per cent; and calf slaughter by 1 and 18 per cent. Female cattle slaughter represented almost 53 per cent of total slaughter last year. Current projections are for a 21 per cent fall in cattle slaughter this year which, nevertheless, should not allow for a beginning of herd rebuilding before 1992.

90. The sharp rises in slaughter resulted in a 16 per cent production rise in 1988. During the first half of 1989, production continued to evolve along with slaughter (even if average slaughter weights were lower, reflecting both the larger presence of female cattle slaughter mix and premature cull provoked by the drought) and was up by almost 17 per cent.

By the year end beef and veal estimated production reached 359 thousand tons, a 12 per cent rise. The slaughter fall this year, assuming a return to more normal weather conditions, is forecast to result in a 16 per cent production decline, a trend which will probably not be reversed before 1991/1992.

91. Beef and veal consumption, which in 1988 had increased by 12 per cent (to 65 kgs. per capita) as the result of a 10 per cent drop in real retail prices, was down by 9 per cent during the first half of 1989, apparently as a consequence of a price recovery. The estimated decline for the year as a whole is of some 3 per cent, to be followed by a similar drop in 1990. Indeed, it can be expected that consumption will evolve more or less in parallel with production and, especially taking into account the current and expected attractiveness of export trade over the next one to two years, it can be questioned whether consumption will not fall more markedly than projected.



92. The impact of the drought on cattle slaughter had at least the positive aspect of occurring at a moment of strong import demand in external markets and lower export availabilities in some major exporting regions and countries. In these conditions, Uruguay, which had already seen beef and veal exports increase by 41 per cent in 1988, continued to export more last year. During the first three quarters of 1989, the rise was of 25 per cent (18 per cent higher than during the whole of 1988) and exports are estimated to have reached 175 thousand tons by the end of the year, an increase of 34 per cent.

93. Exports of frozen beef accounted for 74 per cent of the total during the first nine months of the year and Brazil, the EC, Israel, Iran and Iraq were the major markets. Showing the improved health of international beef trade, export prices for all of these major destinations were up. As a result, at US$1,743 per ton f.o.b., the average export price was up by 9 per cent compared to the same period year earlier. Uruguay has particularly benefited from the difficult situation in Brazil during this period: Brazil not only imported much larger quantities of Uruguayan bovine meat, but also paid higher prices than year earlier (frozen beef average prices increased by more than 50 per cent, and fresh and chilled ones by 28 per cent). The production drop projected for the current year should result in a sharp export reduction, which may well continue for one or two more years.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	10,373.0	9,583.0[2/]	-7.6	8,610.0	-10.2
Beef and veal[3/]:					
Production	321.0	359.0	11.8	302.0	-15.9
Consumption	194.0	188.0	-3.1	182.0	-3.2
Exports	131.0	175.0	33.6	120.0	-31.4

[1/] '000 head, 30 June [2/] Actual [3/] '000 tons

United States

After six years of reduction, cattle herd begins to be rebuilt

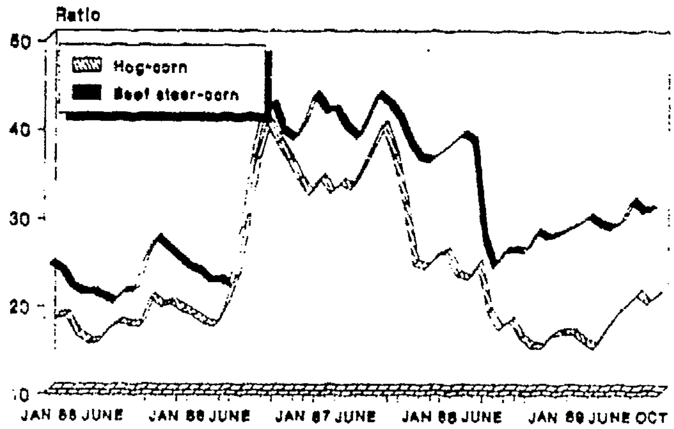
94. Cattle and calf numbers went up by 0.1 per cent, to 108.6 million head, according to the last July cattle census (estimates for the January 1990 cattle census confirm the upward trend). Although modest, the increase is significant not only because it occurred after six years of herd reduction, but also because it occurred after a year of serious drought conditions, suggesting that producer returns remained attractive in spite of higher production costs. The increase was largely due to higher retention of beef and dairy replacement heifers. Although beef cow numbers were also up, the rise was offset by a decline in dairy cow inventories. The numbers of bulls and steers above 500 pounds remained unchanged, while those for heifers, steers and bulls fell marginally.

95. By 1 October 1989, cattle on feed inventories were down by 5.5 per cent compared to year earlier, reflecting sharply reduced placements and increased marketings during the second quarter of the year. During the third quarter, marketings remained near record levels, although below those in 1988 (-4.5 per cent). Meanwhile, feedlot placements remained 4 per cent below year earlier reflecting increasing feeder cattle prices and negative returns on finished cattle. However, current inventory estimates indicate that as feed prices decline, feeder cattle supplies will be adequate to allow an accelerated pace of herd expansion and increased marketing of fed cattle this year. Lower feed costs and prospects for higher cattle receipts should strengthen incentives to rebuild herds.

96. During the first half of 1989, commercial cattle slaughter was down by 2.7 per cent. With the exception of dairy cows (whose killing was up by more than 6 per cent), all other categories of cattle slaughter decreased. However, dairy cow slaughter had declined since last May and third quarter

overall commercial slaughter was estimated to have declined by 4-5 per cent. Overall commercial cattle slaughter by the year end is estimated to have fallen by some 8 per cent, to 33.5 million head, and steers and heifers would have accounted for most of the reduction, while cow and bull slaughter would have registered a less-than-seasonal rise in the second half of the year.

U.S. - LIVESTOCK/FEED PRICE RATIOS
(Omaha)



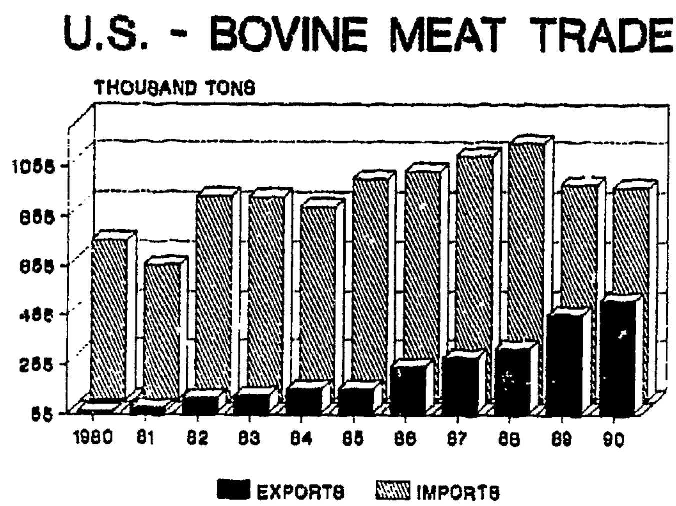
97. As a result of lower cattle slaughter, bovine meat production fell by 1.6 per cent during the first six months of 1989. The continuing decline of slaughter through the end of the year is believed to have translated into a 3 per cent fall of production for the year as a whole, to 10.6 million tons. In 1990, as a result of expected higher profits (further supported by lowering feed costs), cattle slaughter may drop somewhat more during the first half of the year. However, lower feed costs will also mean heavier fed cattle and this, coupled with expected higher slaughter levels during the second half of the year, is forecast to result in about a 1 per cent rise of the production level by the year end.

98. At an average of US$72.3 per cwt, Slaughter Steers, Omaha Choice, 1,000-1,100 lb., cattle prices up to October 1989 (and probably for the year as a whole) have averaged more than 4 per cent higher than year earlier. The expected continuing decline in cattle slaughter in the first half of this year coupled with relatively stable production levels are conducive to modestly stronger cattle prices in 1990. However, higher cattle prices also mean stronger beef retail prices (even if, according to the USDA, part of the retail price rise is due to the higher valued product containing less bone and fat). From January to September last, retail prices, at record levels, were roughly 7 per cent up from year earlier. In the meantime, large availabilities of cheaper meats, especially poultry meat, kept a pressure on beef and veal consumption. Lower feedgrain prices this year could mean even lower poultry meat prices. In other words, there will not be much room for major beef retail price increases and cattle price rises could be limited to some US$1-2 per cwt.

99. Live cattle and beef and veal imports were down during the first three quarters of 1989. Live cattle imports fell by 13 per cent as a result of lower feeder cattle exports from Mexico traditionally, and by far the United States major supplier of live cattle. Current estimates are for a 9 per cent drop by the year end (even though imports from Mexico in the last quarter were expected to increase) and a further decline in 1990, mostly because of lower imports from Canada.

100. The decline in beef and veal imports, -18 per cent, was due to lower export supplies in Australia. Perhaps for the first time, United States imports from New Zealand during this period exceeded those from Australia. Current estimates for the year end put total beef and veal imports at 925 thousand tons, 15 per cent less than last year and below the Meat Import Law "Trigger Level" fixed at approximately 994 thousand tons (621 thousand tons, product weight). Even if it might be expected that Australia will somewhat increase exports to the United States this year, those by both New Zealand and Canada could well fall slightly, resulting in total United States beef and imports decreasing again.

101. The United States live cattle exports were dramatically up in 1988 reflecting a significant rise in sales to Mexico (to 214 thousand head from 25 thousand in 1987). This was possible thanks to United States credit programmes and measures introduced by the Mexican Government (such as the removal of import tariffs for live cattle) to stimulate quick meat supplies to its domestic market. However, last year, live cattle exports to Mexico, still at an abnormal level in the first quarter, fell to a more "traditional" level afterwards and total exports by the year end were estimated at 75 thousand head (down from 235 thousand head in 1988). Meanwhile beef and veal exports rose sharply last year: +43.9 per cent to an estimated 442 thousand tons.



The United States - the world's second major beef exporter in 1990?

102. It is clear that the major part of the increase in beef and veal exports was due to an estimated 46 per cent rise in sales to Japan. Indeed, sales of the more expensive American product (grain-fed beef) are rising much faster than sales of the Australian one (grass-fed beef). Consumer preference for the American product, tight export supplies in Australia because of the ongoing cattle herd rebuilding there, and a much more aggressive commercial approach by the United States would be among the reasons for this evolution. At year end, total beef and veal exports are estimated to be up by more than 40 per cent, to 450 thousand tons. This would mean that last year the United States became the world's third major exporter of bovine meat, just behind Australia and the EC and largely surpassing Argentina and New Zealand. With forecast exports of 508 thousand tons, it could well become the second major exporter behind Australia and before the European Community this year.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	99,524.0	99,484.0[3/]	0.0	100,100.0[4/]	0.6
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	10,880.0	10,577.0	-2.8	10,668.0	0.9
Consumption	11,641.0	11,153.0	-4.2	11,102.0	-0.5
Imports	1,091.0	925.0	-15.2	915.0	-1.1
Exports	313.0	450.0	43.8	508.0	12.9

[1/]'000 head, 1 January [2/]'000 tons [3/]Actual
[4/]Estimate

Canada

Cattle herd rate of expansion well below previous rebuilding cycles

103. In 1988 cattle herd expansion in Canada was restrained by reduced feedgrain supplies and sharply increased feedgrain prices provoked by the drought. Cattle numbers have nevertheless increased by 1.3 per cent. According to available data, this moderate increase continued last year and, by 1 July, cattle numbers were 1 per cent higher compared to year earlier, totalling 12.2 million head. The rise would have been due to increasing breeding stock and calves (beef cows, 4 per cent; beef heifers for breeding, 6 per cent; bulls, 2 per cent; and calves under one year, 4 per cent. Steers and heifers for slaughter declined by 48 per cent and dairy cows by 1 per cent.) However, the second half of the year's marketing pattern seems to have changed and it is possible that the last January cattle census showed a different evolution. Cattle numbers had nevertheless been forecast to show a 1.8 per cent rise, compared to 1 January 1988. This is a far more modest rate of expansion than the annual 3.8 per cent average rise of the last cattle herd rebuilding cycle between 1970-75, and may well be due to the 1988 and part of 1989 drought or very dry weather conditions.

104. Inspected cattle slaughter increased by 1.6 per cent during the first half of 1989 and was expected to show a 2 per cent rise by the year end. This rise was due to increased slaughter levels for all categories of cattle, but primarily cows. Dry weather conditions in Western Canada during the spring and the increased cull of dairy cows in the East explain this evolution. Heifer retention did nevertheless increase, supporting herd rebuilding. During the first half of last year, slaughter weights

were somewhat lower than year earlier reflecting relatively weak pasture conditions and poor carry-over feed conditions from the summer. Cattle and calf slaughter is forecast to expand by a similar rate this year. Reflecting slaughter levels and weights, beef and veal production in 1989 is estimated to have risen by only approximately the same rate as slaughter and should reach 991 thousand tons. Taking into account the ongoing herd rebuilding, no dramatic changes are foreseen for 1990 and production should rise along with slaughter again by around 2 per cent.

105. Real producer prices increased by almost 3 per cent during the first six months of 1989 (Slaughter cattle, Toronto). This reflected a similar trend in the United States prices, a trend which continued in the third quarter but which levelled off due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar. The price rise was supported by a strong import demand for Canadian cattle and beef in the United States. Projections for 1990 are for continuing strong prices (despite little economic growth particularly in the first half of the year) in response to higher United States prices, and the expectation of at least a stable exchange rate against the United States dollar. Firm slaughter cattle prices along with lower feedgrain prices should result in higher profitability for cattle feeders in 1990. Beef and veal consumption is estimated to have increased somewhat in 1989 as a result of smaller retail price increases for beef than poultry and pork, as well as generally improved disposable incomes. No major changes are foreseen for this year, and per capita beef and veal consumption is expected, at close to 40 kgs., to remain close to its 1987 level.

106. Canadian beef and veal imports fell by 12 per cent during the first six months of 1989. This was the result of a sharp drop in imports of beef from Australia (-56.5 per cent, to 10 thousand tons) and reflects this latter country's low export availabilities and increased sales to Japan. On the contrary, and although not offsetting this drop, imports from the United States, New Zealand and Nicaragua increased. The average import price was US$2,492/ton c.i.f. Estimates are for higher import volumes in the second half of the year (reflecting continuing higher imports from the United States and Nicaragua, and unchanged imports from New Zealand) and, by the year end, imports should have totalled 170 thousand tons, or +3 per cent. In 1990 they are projected to remain stable.

107. From January to June, beef and veal exports (almost totally fresh and frozen meat) were 17 per cent above year earlier. This reflects increases to Canada's major destination, the United States (+6 per cent), but also to Japan and the Republic of Korea. The average export price during this period was US$2,760/ton f.o.b., sharply above year earlier (+47 per cent). Exports were estimated to have risen even further during the second half of the year, and the year end increase should have been of the order of 25 per cent, to some 111 thousand tons. In 1990, they are forecast to rise further. Live cattle exports to the United States fell by approximately 31 per cent during the first half of the year, but were expected to have recovered in the second half, to reach some 435 thousand head by the end of the year, or +8 per cent. In 1990, live cattle exports should fall to 340 thousand head.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	10,863.1	11,004.1[3]	1.3	11,207.0	1.8
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	973.3	990.9	1.8	1,010.0	1.9
Consumption	1,034.7	1,050.0	1.5	1,060.0	1.0
Imports	165.4	170.0	2.8	170.0	0.0
Exports	88.8	111.0	25.0	120.0	8.1

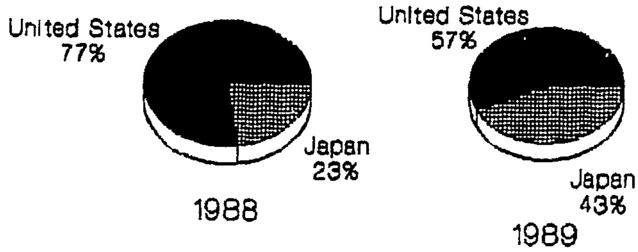
[1] '000 head, 1 January [2] '000 tons [3] Actual

Australia

Beef exports to Japan rise sharply, while sales to the United States fall dramatically

108. The latest available figures put the Australian cattle herd at 23.9 million head in March 1989. This means an increase of 1.6 per cent compared to year earlier and was the result of the sharp drop in cattle slaughter since mid-1988 through the first quarter of 1989 (when cattle slaughter was down by 21 per cent). Strong demand in both the domestic and international markets, at a moment of excellent seasonal conditions, pushed producers to withhold their cattle and, underlying cattle herd rebuilding, retention of female cattle for breeding was particularly strong (+33 per cent in the first quarter 1989). Total slaughter remained below the 1988 level during the first half of last year, and stabilized afterwards. This evolution was expected to result in a 7.4 per cent cattle slaughter decline by the year end. As a result, cattle inventories are forecast to show a 5 per cent increase, to 25.1 million head in the next March cattle census, a level not reached since 1981.

AUSTRALIA
EXPORTS TO THE U.S. AND JAPAN



January- July, '000 tons, p.w.e.

109. Increased slaughter weights, due to improved pasture conditions and a higher proportion of male cattle in the slaughter mix, allowed for a lower beef and veal production drop in 1988 than might have been expected taking into account the decline in cattle slaughter. A similar scenario is estimated to have occurred in 1989. Indeed, during the first nine months cattle slaughter fell by 9 per cent, while production was down by only 3.2 per cent. The stabilization of cattle slaughter and the continuing weight rise (around 4 per cent on average) is expected to result in a production decrease of 3 per cent by the year end. In 1990, cattle and calf kill is projected to rise by some 2 per cent and beef and veal output is forecast to rise by around 3 per cent.

110. It is well known that producer prices in Australia pay a large tribute to the exchange rate of the Australian dollar against the United States dollar. Thus, in the last quarter 1988, prices fell sharply as the result of a 9 per cent appreciation of the Australian currency. In the second quarter 1989, reflecting a similar depreciation, producer prices recovered significantly, to decline again somewhat in August. Reportedly, this downward trend continued through at least September and October, by and large as the result of the lack of Japanese and Korean tenders in early October, but this may well have been only a temporary slowdown.

111. Although nominal retail prices were up by almost 9 per cent (and real prices by 1.4 per cent) during the first six months of the year (compared to year earlier), consumer demand for beef remained firm in 1989 and per capita consumption is estimated to have remained stable (in fact it would have increased slightly by some 0.3 kgs.). This consumer behaviour seems to be due to improved incomes and successful beef promotion programmes. By the year end per capita consumption was estimated to be up by 1.3 per cent, reaching 40 kgs.

112. Prospects for the Australian livestock industry have rarely been so promising in the last few years. The improved conditions in the international bovine meat markets are the main factor behind this picture. Undoubtedly, the gradual liberalization of the Japanese market appears as the major positive element. From January to June 1989, beef and veal sales to Japan increased by 47 per cent (United States sales were up by 61 per cent), totalling 82,520 tons. And yet, the Australian share of Japanese imports (covered by the quota) fell from 52.6 per cent year earlier, to 48.4 per cent last year. Meanwhile, the United States share was up from 41.2 per cent to 44.9 per cent. This was due to faster rising imports of grain-fed beef than of grass-fed. Australia is aware of this evolution and more attention is being given to grain feeding. According to the AMLC, Australian exports of this type of meat in 1989 should have reached 15-20 thousand tons, more than double that exported year earlier.

113. There are other reasons for the very favourable prospects for the Australian meat industry: the declining beef output in the United States; the re-opening of the Korean market (and increased demand from other Asian markets); the dramatic drop in EC stocks and lower export availabilities in major traditional exporters (especially in South America).

114. However, lower production levels related to cattle herd expansion may prove to be an handicap, and this is also a reason behind the greater emphasis put on cattle grain feeding and/or finishing. Nonetheless, during the first half of last year exports were down by almost 24 per cent, showing that increased exports to Japan have been at the expense of sharp cuts in sales to the United States (down by 41 per cent, to 116.6 thousand tons, product weight) and Canada (10 thousand tons, 55 per cent less). Available data show only a marginal fall of exports by the year end but, taking into account the production forecast and the first half of the year exports trend, a drop of more than 5 per cent would not be surprising. (Data published by the AMLC in November 1989 show a 5.5 per cent drop from January to September.)

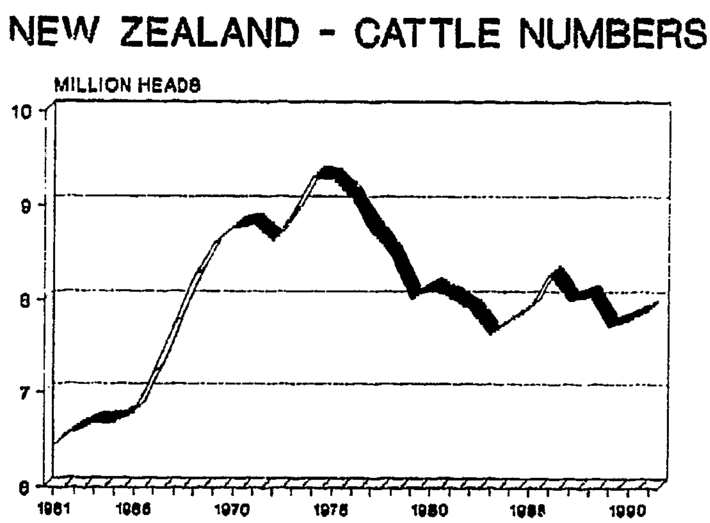
	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	23,521.0	23,887.0	1.6	25,100.0	5.1
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	1,542.7	1,494.6	-3.1	1,540.6	3.1
Consumption	655.1	663.0[3]	1.2[3]	620.0	-6.5
Exports	901.6	832.0[3]	-7.7[3]	920.0	10.6

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

New Zealand

Cattle herd: the second lowest level since the mid-sixties

115. The trend observed in June 1988, i.e., slightly rising total cattle inventories, was reversed as the result of high beef cattle slaughter provoked by drought conditions during the last half of 1988 and the first half of 1989. According to provisional data for the last June cattle census, beef cattle numbers were down by 8.3 per cent, while dairy cow numbers increased by 0.9 per



cent, reflecting improved returns. Total cattle herd was thus as low as 7.7 million head, the second lowest level since 1966. However, the return to improved climatic conditions in the second half of the year and rising beef cattle returns resulted in sharp slaughter declines. Estimates are for some 14 per cent less slaughter than year earlier, and would reflect cull drops for all categories of cattle.

116. This means that by the end of 1989, total cattle slaughter would be some 6 per cent below 1988 levels and that cattle herd expansion will resume again as from this year. Meanwhile, lower sheepmeat and wool returns and the current attractiveness of the international beef markets (which in the first quarter of 1989, coupled with a favourable exchange rate, resulted in an 18 per cent rise in producer prices) have continued to favour the shift away from sheep to cattle production. Total cattle numbers are, as a consequence, expected to increase in 1990, but the evolution thereafter will depend on relative meat prices.

117. Reflecting lower cattle slaughter weights due to drought-induced tighter feed supplies and early slaughter, the rise in cattle kill during the first half of last year has not resulted in increased production. Indeed, production was down by almost 2 per cent. The strong decrease in cattle slaughter during the rest of the year is estimated to have resulted in an overall 15 per cent production fall, to 513 thousand tons.

118. Revised consumption data for 1988 show that, instead of the previously estimated 2 per cent drop, there was a 2 per cent rise. The increase was due to high cattle slaughter during the last quarter of the year, and was supported by a 4 per cent real retail price decline in 1988. Low production levels last year and strongly increased retail prices (+6.4 per cent from January to June) are estimated to have resulted in a 14 per cent per capita consumption decrease in 1989, to 34.4 kgs., and to remain at about this level for 1990 and 1991.

119. Despite the production fall, beef and veal exports increased by almost 16 per cent, to 190.7 thousand tons, product weight, during the first six months of the year. This was the result of carryover from 1988 and of the consumption decline. Exports to the United States and Canada were up by some 5 per cent, while exports to Japan moved from 4.7 thousand tons to 11 thousand tons. However, during the remainder of the year, the production fall resulted in a serious cut of New Zealand's export availabilities and the last available forecast is for a 7 per cent export fall by the end of the year (-5 per cent to the United States, -10 per cent to Canada, but nevertheless up to 17 thousand tons, from 11.4 thousand tons in 1988, to Japan, and probably up to Korea as well).

120. Nevertheless, strong import demand, especially in the United States (and higher cattle prices there) and Japan (while exports to Korea have also resumed), coupled with a more favourable exchange rate, are some of the premises to keep export returns high (the average increase last year was of around 22 per cent). This, added to the cattle herd rebuilding effect on beef prices (in 1990 a further 6-10 per cent price rise is expected), seems to provide the New Zealand beef industry with some better prospects for the next couple of years.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	8,058.0	7,721.0	-4.2	7,800.0	1.0
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	602.2	513.0	-14.8	506.0	-1.4
Consumption	134.0	116.0	-13.4	118.0	1.7
Exports	462.0	430.0	-6.9	350.0	-18.6

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

Japan

In 1989, Japan became the world's second major beef importer

121. According to the February 1989 cattle census, the declining trend of cattle and calf numbers in Japan initiated in 1986 has been reversed and a 0.3 per cent increase was registered in 1988, putting numbers at 4,682 head. The rise was due to higher dairy cattle inventories, reflecting growing demand for milk products and also rising retention in beef cow numbers in response to increased producer prices. Measures introduced to liberalize trade should not have a major effect on the Japanese cattle numbers. An ongoing rationalization of the Japanese beef and dairy industries, and increased producer deficiency payments as from April 1990, are expected to overcome the possible domestic negative effects of liberalization. In 1990, cattle and calf numbers are projected to rise further.

122. Total cattle slaughter fell by 3.6 per cent during the first half of 1989 and was due to lower cow, heifer and adult male cattle kill. Nevertheless, a strong yen, allowing for the importation of cheaper feedgrains and longer fattening periods, led to increased slaughter weights (+2 per cent on average) and beef and veal production fell by only 1.9 per cent. During the second half of the year production may have recovered and, by the end of the year, it is estimated to show a 2.6 per cent increase compared to 1989.

123. From January to July last, per capita consumption increased only marginally, from 3.6 kgs. year earlier, to 3.7 kgs. This seems to be due to a 3.2 per cent rise in real retail prices for beef (although it is believed that prices for imported beef declined somewhat) and a 1.2 per cent drop in the pigmeat ones. Per capita intake of pigmeat rose by 8.1 per cent. Overall beef and veal consumption by the end of the year is

estimated to have reached some 985 thousand tons, up by 3 per cent. It is generally believed that the ongoing liberalization of the Japanese market will push beef prices down and that consumption will go up markedly. OECD projections for 1990 are for a 6 per cent growth.

124. Following the implementation of the liberalization measures in 1988, the beef import quota for the Japanese Fiscal Year 1989 (April-March) was increased by 60 thousand tons, to 334 thousand tons (product weight). From January to June 1989, beef imports were up by as much as 74 thousand tons, reaching 240 thousand tons (carcass weight). As already mentioned, although Australia is still the major supplier and its exports to Japan were 36 per cent higher than year earlier (79 thousand tons), the United States sales to Japan are rising much faster (+64 per cent) and reached 72 thousand tons. New Zealand exports to this market, although at a much more moderate level, 7 thousand tons, are also increasing. The average import price during this period was 78 per cent higher, reaching US$4,940/ton c.i.f. Year end imports should reach about 471 thousand tons and a further 10 per cent rise could occur next year.

Policy developments

125. Last July the Japanese authorities announced that the beef import quota for the second half of Fiscal Year 1989 would be set at 154 thousand tons. Total 1989 quota was thus 334 thousand tons, which represents a 60-thousand ton annual increase, in line with the 1988 market-opening measures.

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	4,667.0	4,682.0 3/	0.3	4,700.0	0.4
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	569.0	584.0 4/	2.6	577.0 4/	-1.2
Consumption	957.0	985.0 5/	2.9	1,045.0 5/	6.1
Imports	386.0	471.0 4/	22.0	520.0 4/	10.4

1/ '000 head, 1 February 2/ '000 tons 3/ Actual

4/ Secretariat estimates, based on OECD data 5/ OECD

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

Soviet Union

126. Cattle and calf numbers in the Soviet Union are estimated to have declined by close to 1 per cent in 1989, to 119.6 million head. Although the beef and veal production rise in the last two years has been to some extent due to some productivity improvements and consistent feed imports, it appears that it has mostly been due to continuing cattle herd reductions. The effect of such reductions has depleted the herd significantly and it may well be that, as a result, last year's production level remained relatively unchanged with an increase of only 1-2 per cent.

127. There are no data available concerning the Soviet Union's bovine meat imports in 1989. However, taking into account the rise in international prices which has occurred since mid-1986 (and the Soviet traditional "buy low-priced product" approach) and the disappearance of large beef stocks in the European Community since 1988, it may well be that last year the Soviet Union bought a similar (or even smaller) quantity of bovine meat abroad than in 1988. Furthermore, the USSR has recently imported poultry meat from the United States for the first time, and it could be wondered whether this will be repeated, and what implications (if any) it may have for bovine meat purchases abroad.

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Estimates 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	114.0 4/	-19.7	110.0 4/	-3.5

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

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

4/ Secretariat estimates

South Korea

128. After three years of a beef import ban, mainly due to high production of pork and beef, as well as a government commitment to support producers (which resulted in an excessive production and price collapse), beef

imports resumed in July 1988. For 1988 as a whole, imports totalled 14.5 thousand tons, not only necessary to stabilize domestic cattle prices, which had begun to soar reflecting cattle herd depletion, but also to reduce trade frictions with Korea's traditional meat suppliers - Australia, the United States and New Zealand. Nevertheless, these three countries requested GATT panels to analyse Korea's restrictions on imports of beef.

129. By mid-1989, the Korean Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) revised its 1989 estimated beef import quota from 50 thousand tons to 53 thousand tons (product weight), and gave a first projection for beef imports up to the year 2001: 56 thousand tons in 1991; 66 thousand in 1996 and 101 thousand in 2001. Australia is traditionally Korea's major beef supplier. From January to September 1989, Korean purchases from Australia amounted to some 42.3 thousand tons, more than 80 per cent of overall Korean beef import levels.

130. On 7 November 1989, the GATT panel reports, which recommended, inter alia, that "Korea eliminate or otherwise bring into conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement the import measures on beef introduced in 1984/85 and amended in 1988 (...)" were adopted. This may well signify that future import levels will be somewhat different from those prospected, especially at a moment of continuing income growth.

131. Hereunder is the summary of some official statistical information for countries not signatories of the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat, received by the secretariat:

BOLIVIA

	Estimates 1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	6,285.2	6,536.6	4.0	6,798.1	4.0
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	129.5	134.7	4.0	140.0	3.9
Consumption	75.7	78.7	4.0	81.8	3.9
Exports	66.0	43.8	-33.6	...	...

1/ '000 head 2/ '000 tons

CHILE

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	3,222.0	3,371.0	4.6	3,500.0	3.8
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	181.6	197.0	8.5	205.0	4.1
Consumption	183.4	199.0	8.5	208.0	4.5
Imports	1.3	2.0	53.8	2.0	0.0

1/ '000 head 2/ '000 tons

KUWAIT

	1987	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87	Forecast 1989	%Change 1989/88
Imports 1/	20.5	11.8	-42.4	2.0	-83.1

1/ '000 tons

ISRAEL

	1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers 1/:	357.0	364.1	2.0	370.0	1.6
Beef and veal 2/:					
Production	66.4	67.6	1.8	69.0	2.1
Consumption	95.3	97.6	2.4	99.0	1.4
Imports	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0

1/ '000 head 2/ '000 tons

SAUDI ARABIA

	1986	1987	%Change 1987/86	Estimates 1988	%Change 1988/87
Beef and veal[1]:					
Production	47.3	82.8	75.1	47.6	-42.5
Imports	76.1	63.9	-16.0	22.7	-64.5

1/ '000 tons

MOROCCO

	Estimates 1988	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1]:	3,136.0	3,200.0	2.0	3,250.0	1.6
Beef and veal[2]:					
Production	103.0	110.0	6.8	115.0	4.5
Consumption	108.0	115.0	6.5	120.0	4.3
Imports	4.5	5.0	11.1	5.0	0.0

1/ '000 head 2/ '000 tons

TURKEY

	1987	1988	%Change 1988/87	Estimates 1989	%Change 1989/88
Beef and veal[1]:					
Production	141.2	...	...	...	...
Imports	22.7	12.2	-46.3	3.4	-72.1

1/ '000 tons

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

	1985	1986	%Change 1986/85	Estimates 1987	%Change 1990/89
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	116.0	115.0	-0.9	110.0	-4.3
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	1.7	2.0	17.6	1.8	-10.0
Consumption	6.8	10.0	47.1	11.8	18.0
Imports	20.1	15.3	-23.9	14.0	-8.5

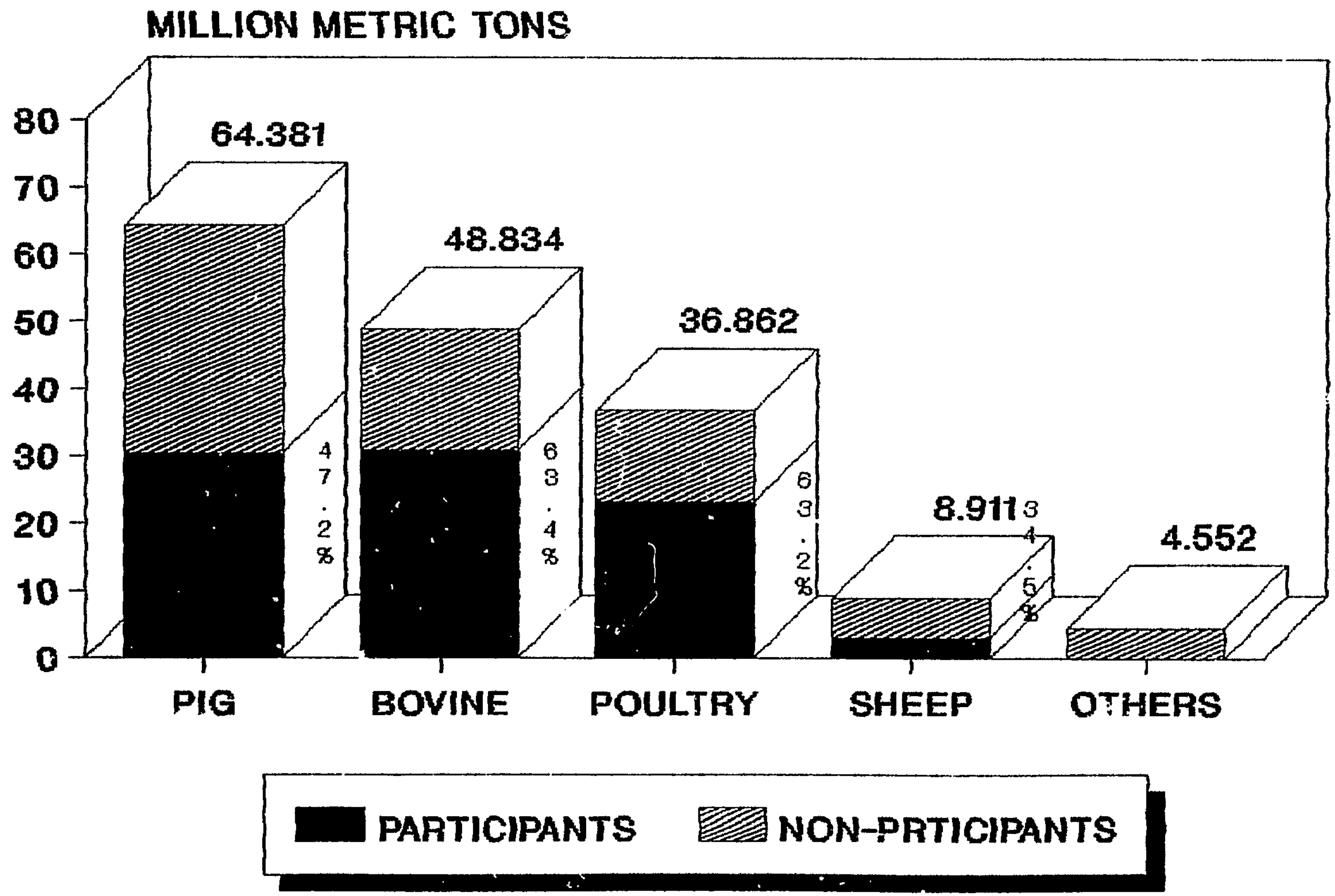
[1/] '000 head [2/] '000 tons

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

	1986	1987	%Change 1987/86	1988	%Change 1988/87
Cattle and calf numbers[1/]:	9,166.0	9,465.0	3.3	9,794.0	3.5
Beef and veal[2/]:					
Production	589.0	792.0	34.5	958.0	21.0
Consumption	1,409.0	1,551.0	10.1	1,737.0	12.0
Exports[3/]	22.0	30.0	36.4	38.0	26.7

[1/] '000 head [2/] '000 tons [3/] Fresh, chilled and frozen

1988 WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION



Based on FAO estimates

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

The pigmeat sector

132. In 1988, pigmeat production in countries participating in the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat (information is available for twenty-two countries) increased by 3.8 per cent to 30.40 million tons, denoting an acceleration in the growth of pigmeat production. The FAO estimation of total world pigmeat production shows a rise of 3 per cent on year earlier to 64.38 million tons. Estimates show that production in major participating countries in 1989 decreased, except in Japan and the United States, where it should have increased by some 2 per cent. In the People's Republic of China, higher feed prices by the end of 1988 caused a sharp increase in slaughterings (estimates show that 270 million pigs had been slaughtered in 1988, which represents 7 million more than in 1987) and a drop in the domestic price for pork and a shortage appeared in late 1989. In the USSR, estimated production continues to increase at a rate of 1.5 per cent a year, and adequate feed supplies permitted a marginal recovery of pig numbers in 1989 (+0.4 per cent in January 1988). In Poland, pigmeat production suffered in the first half of 1989 from decreasing prices for piglets and increasing deliveries of sows. In the second half of the year, however, the profitability of the sector improved, and in 1990 it should continue to be high, stimulating production. Japanese pigmeat output is expected to have increased in 1989; even if producer prices were slightly lower, profits were maintained as feed costs went down. Preliminary estimates put Taiwanese production of pigmeat in 1988 at 920,000 tons, marking a drop of 1.9 per cent on 1987, due to the discovery of a high concentration of drugs in the meat.

133. Consumption of pigmeat in 1988 in the countries members of the Arrangement totalled 2.35 million tons, up by 3.3 per cent on year earlier. For 1989, consumption should have been higher in all major consumer countries, except for the EC and Japan.

134. World pigmeat exports reached 2.05 million tons in 1988 (+1.9 per cent on 1987, a much lower increase compared to the 8.9 per cent growth registered in that year), of which 71.2 per cent came from members of the Arrangement. Exports from those countries totalled 1.46 million tons (+20.1 per cent on year earlier), a record in the Arrangement's history. This large increase is due mainly to much higher exports from the EC and the United States, and the fact that some other small countries - Bulgaria and Norway, for example, whose exports are normally around 3 to 5 tons - doubled their exports in 1988. Japanese imports in 1988 were up by 15.3 per cent and, for the first time in the last few years, Taiwanese exports to Japan have decreased (-8.4 per cent), as excessive levels of drugs have reportedly been detected in its pork.

PIGMEAT SITUATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES[1/]

PRODUCTION

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
CHINA	18,200.0	18,400.0	1.1	18,500.0	0.5
EC	13,314.0	13,000.0	-2.4	13,100.0	0.8
UNITED STATES	7,114.0	7,276.0	2.3	7,183.0	-1.3
USSR	6,500.0	6,600.0	1.5	6,700.0	1.5
JAPAN	1,578.0	1,635.0	3.6	1,670.0	2.1

CONSUMPTION

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
CHINA	17,995.0	18,190.0	1.1	18,372.0	1.0
EC	12,846.0	12,735.0	-0.9	12,810.0	0.6
UNITED STATES	7,512.0	7,647.0	1.8	7,566.0	-1.1
USSR	6,794.0	6,994.0	2.9	7,162.0	2.4
JAPAN	2,022.0	1,995.0	-1.3	2,000.0	0.3

EXPORTS

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
EC	561.0	350.0	-37.6	250.0	-28.6
GERMANY, D.R.	313.0	331.0	5.8	...	...
CANADA	259.8	233.8	-10.0	...	...
CHINA	205.0	210.0	2.4	...	...
TAIWAN	180.0	190.0	5.6	...	...

IMPORTS

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
UNITED STATES	516.0	454.0	-12.0	465.0	2.4
JAPAN	461.0	460.0	-0.2	...	...
USSR	300.0	300.0	0.0	...	...
HONG KONG	192.0	200.0	4.2	...	...
EC	103.0	160.0	55.3	160.0	0.0

1/ '000 tons carcass weight, includes fresh, frozen and canned product but excludes live animals.

The poultry meat sector

135. According to the FAO, estimated world poultry meat production totalled 36.86 million tons in 1988, up by some 3.2 per cent on year earlier. Total production in countries participating in the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat (information is available for twenty-four countries) reached 23.3 million tons, just a 2.6 per cent rise compared to 1987, marking the first slowdown in recent years (the growth rate in 1987 was 7.9 per cent). However, for 1989 an acceleration has been estimated, as most major countries (particularly the United States) are expected to have increased their production. Middle East production should have grown at a much slower rate during 1989 than in 1988 (4.4 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively), due mainly to a slowdown in Iraqi production. East European production may have recovered from the decrease in 1988 but is expected to have grown at quite a slow rate (around 0.7 per cent). In Poland, forecasts for 1990 show that production could be higher than the 1988-89 record, as imported high-protein fodder should be available for all producers following the introduction of a convertible Polish currency. Japanese production is estimated to have decreased for the first time in recent years, as this industry suffers from a certain lack of competitiveness.

136. Like production, consumption of poultry meat in 1988 in participating countries rose by some 3.0 per cent as compared to 1987. In 1989, it is expected to have reached 22.8 million tons, representing an increase of 2.4 per cent on year earlier. The consumption growth rate is estimated to have accelerated in all major countries except the EC. In the Middle East it continues to level off, and in 1989 it should have attained only 2.0 per cent (a very low figure if compared to the 1987 rise, i.e., 7.5 per cent), but in the current year it should start increasing again. East European markets were expected to recover from their low consumption level of 1988 during 1989.

137. World poultry meat exports rose by 10.0 per cent to 1.66 million tons, of which 1.51 million tons (91 per cent) came from countries participating in the Arrangement. Exports in those countries were up by 11.8 per cent on year earlier, and totalled 1.52 million tons (+0.5 per cent). A large decrease is expected to have occurred in Eastern European countries (mostly in Hungary) and exports both to the Middle East and the USSR should have dropped as production keeps rising in those areas. Thai exports continue their upward trend, and in 1990 Thailand is expected to replace Romania as the fifth major exporting country of poultry meat. Japan accounts for 90 per cent of total Thai exports. Exports to Asian countries continue to rise and Japanese imports are expected to exceed 300 thousand tons in 1990, thus more than tripling its imports in four years (1985 imports: 100 thousand tons; 1990: 322 thousand tons).

POULTRY MEAT SITUATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES[1/]

PRODUCTION

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
UNITED STATES	9,428.0	10,029.0	6.4	10,699.0	6.7
EC	5,995.0	6,021.0	0.4	6,114.0	1.5
USSR	3,184.0	3,260.0	2.4	3,360.0	3.1
BRAZIL	1,950.0	2,000.0	2.6	2,180.0	9.0
JAPAN	1,443.0	1,427.0	-1.1	1,427.0	0.0

CONSUMPTION

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
UNITED STATES	9,063.0	9,579.0	5.7	10,261.0	7.1
EC	5,699.0	5,690.0	-0.2	5,831.0	2.5
USSR	3,362.0	3,425.0	1.9	3,520.0	2.8
BRAZIL	1,701.0	1,740.0	2.3	1,880.0	8.0
JAPAN	1,703.0	1,729.0	1.5	1,763.0	2.0

EXPORTS

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
UNITED STATES	405.0	426.0	5.2	442.0	3.8
EC	401.0	441.0	10.0	393.0	-10.9
HUNGARY	240.6	180.0	-25.2	180.0	0.0
BRAZIL	249.0	260.0	4.4	300.0	15.4
ROMANIA	125.0	120.0	-4.0	105.0	-12.5

IMPORTS

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
JAPAN	261.0	278.0	6.5	322.0	15.8
SAUDI ARABIA	198.0	198.0	0.0	199.0	0.5
USSR	179.0	166.0	-7.3	161.0	-3.0
HONG KONG	153.0	155.0	1.3	155.0	0.0
EC	100.0	110.0	10.0	110.0	0.0

1/ '000 tons, ready-to-cook basis.

The sheepmeat sector

138. While 1988 world production of sheepmeat (including goatmeat) is estimated by the FAO to have totalled 8.91 million tons (+2.0 per cent on year earlier), production in the twenty-one countries participating in the Arrangement Regarding Bovine Meat, for which information is available, totalled 3.08 million tons, down by 1.4 per cent on year earlier. The drop in production in two major producer countries (Australia and New Zealand) is the major reason for this situation. Chinese production continued to increase, in 1988 through 1990, and this year it should be equal to USSR production (in 1985, Chinese production was 33 per cent less than USSR production) as the favourable wool market encourages big investments in the Chinese textile sector. The USSR is still facing problems regarding increasing production costs, thus reflected in the poor quality of the feed base. New Zealand's drop in production is expected to stop in 1990, after a long process of adjustment due to low levels of farm returns and droughts. In 1988, total sheep numbers in New Zealand increased marginally for the first time in the last few years, but in 1989 they decreased again (-4.8 per cent on year earlier, principally because of drought effects) reaching 61.5 million head, and no increase is currently foreseen for the coming year. Real production prices for lamb are expected to have risen in 1989, after some years of continued depressed returns. Further price improvements are expected in 1990.

139. Total consumption in 1988 in participating countries was down by 1.7 per cent on year earlier, to 2.62 million tons. In Uruguay, per capita consumption in 1988 was down to 13.6 kgs., while in 1987 it reached 15.7 kgs. In 1989, per capita consumption dropped in New Zealand and Norway, while larger increases came from the EC, Romania and Yugoslavia.

140. World sheepmeat and goatmeat exports in 1988 attained 1.1 million tons, up by some 2.6 per cent on 1987. Total exports of countries members of the Arrangement represented 71.7 per cent of this total; compared to 1987 it was down by 5.6 per cent, as exports from both Australia and New Zealand decreased in 1988 by some 7 per cent on year earlier. In the latter, mutton exports were down by some 9 per cent to 104 thousand tons and lamb exports by some 16 per cent (342 thousand tons), but in 1989, while mutton exports may have continued to fall, lamb sales abroad seem to have recovered somewhat. The major market for New Zealand lamb is the European Community (around 50 per cent), while Japan, with 40 per cent, is the major export market for mutton. Prices for lamb in all New Zealand markets improved in 1988 and continued increasing in 1989 as the market has been facing a tighter supply of lamb. The new agreement between New Zealand and the EC concerning the access of New Zealand sheepmeat to the Community market was finally signed in September 1989 after more than a year of discussions. The agreement covers a period of four years, during which New Zealand will reduce its deliveries of lamb to a maximum of 205 thousand tons a year. During 1989, the quantity of chilled lamb was to be limited to 6 thousand tons. This limit is to be augmented by 1.5 thousand tons a year for the three following years. As a compensation, the import levy - 10 per cent ad valorem - will be abolished, subject to a price monitoring procedure.

SHEEPMEAT SITUATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES[1/]

PRODUCTION

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
EC	1,040.0	1,095.0	5.3	1,120.0	5.3
USSR	910.0	915.0	0.5	920.0	0.5
CHINA	800.0	880.0	10.0	920.0	10.0
NEW ZEALAND	608.4	503.0	-17.3	540.0	7.4
AUSTRALIA	546.7	565.0	3.3	593.0	3.3

CONSUMPTION

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
EC	1,258.0	1,321.0	5.0	1,330.0	0.7
USSR	944.0	949.0	0.5	...	...
CHINA	800.0	880.0	10.0	920.0	4.5
INDIA	517.0	520.0	0.6	...	...
TURKEY	365.0	370.0	1.4	...	...

EXPORTS

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
NEW ZEALAND	480.0	470.0	-2.1	410.0	-12.8
AUSTRALIA	200.2	196.1	-2.0	...	...
ROMANIA	45.0	45.0	0.0	...	...
TURKEY	20.0	15.0	-25.0	...	...
KOREA, Rep. of	18.0	19.0	5.6	...	...

IMPORTS

	1988	1989	%Change 1989/88	Forecast 1990	%Change 1990/89
EC	248.0	250.0	0.8	245.0	-2.0
JAPAN	128.0	...	...	...	...
USSR	35.0	35.0	0.0	...	...
UNITED STATES	23.0	25.0	8.7	25.0	0.0
KOREA, Rep. of	18.0	19.0	5.6	...	...

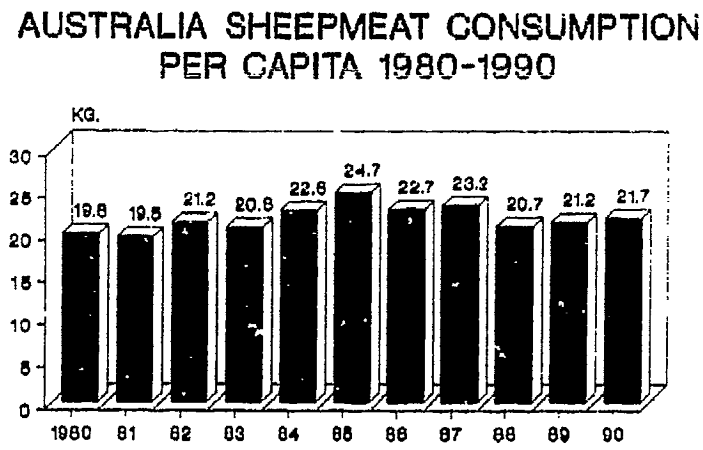
1/ '000 tons carcass weight, includes fresh, frozen and canned product but excludes live animals.

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

Australia

141. In 1989, production, consumption and exports of pigmeat are expected to have increased at the slowest rate of the last few years, and per capita consumption should be, at 16 kgs., lower than that of 1984 (16.4 kgs.). Higher growth rates are currently foreseen only in 1991, but even then per capita consumption should just equalize that of 1985 (16.6 kgs.). As regards poultry meat, production and consumption in 1989 should continue their upward trend, and no changes in this situation are forecast for the next two years.

142. Sheep and lamb numbers in March 1989 were 6.7 per cent higher than in 1988, thus denoting the interest of producers in rapidly increasing their flocks as wool prices continued to rise. Slaughtering of sheep and lambs for the period January-July 1989 was down by 8.8 per cent on year earlier (also due to high wool prices). As a result, production in the first half of 1989 was down by 8 per cent; however a big recovery occurred in the second part of the year, and total production should have attained 565 thousand tons in 1989, up by 3.3 per cent on year earlier. Per capita consumption in 1989 is expected to have recovered from its big drop in 1988, but at 21.2 kg. it is still 9 per cent smaller than its 1987 level. Sheepmeat exports in 1989 should have attained 196.1 thousand tons, down by 2 per cent on year earlier. Exports to the Middle East continued to decrease, while exports for the EC and Japan had been higher than those in 1988. As regards exports of live sheep, problems appeared in a shipload containing 300 thousand live sheep exports in August to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabian veterinary officials rejected those sheep as they had been declared diseased, and after a suspension by Australia of all its exports of live sheep to Saudi Arabia, trade resumed by the end of 1989. A working protocol between these countries is now being discussed, as Saudi Arabia is the first importer of Australian live sheep; from May 1988 to June 1989 Saudi Arabia bought 50 per cent of the 6.3 million live sheep exported, representing US$115 million.



Brazil

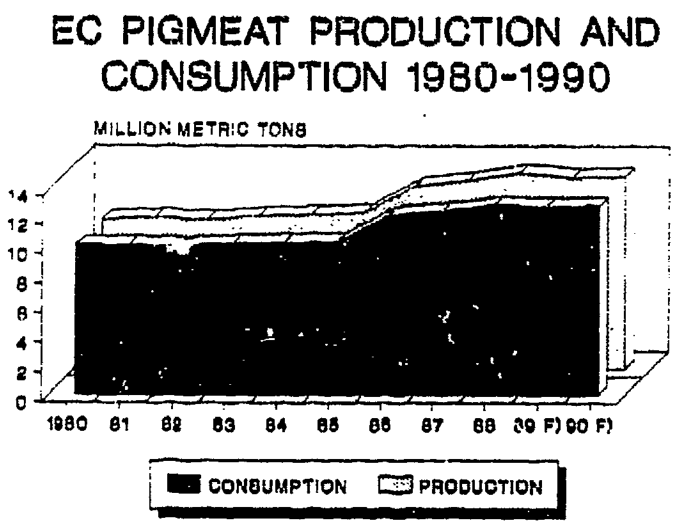
143. Pigmeat production in 1989 decreased for the second consecutive year, as low pigmeat prices and high feedgrain prices resulted in low

profitability. A recovery is forecast for the current year, when production should increase by 20 per cent, reaching 1.2 million tons. Per capita consumption is also decreasing, and in 1989 it was smaller than in 1985 (1985: 7.1 kgs., 1989: 6.9 kgs.). Pigmeat imports were very low in 1988 - 1,000 tons - however, in 1989 they should have reached 43 thousand tons. This year the crisis in the sector is expected to be overcome and imports should fall drastically to reach only 5 thousand tons.

144. Brazilian poultry meat production in 1988 reached 1.95 million tons, showing a decrease of 1 per cent on year earlier for the first time since 1984, but in 1989 it should have risen again by some 3 per cent. Per capita consumption had consequently dropped in 1988, reaching 11.8 kgs., and in 1989 it should have remained the same. Exports for 1988 reached 249 thousand tons and increased for the first time since 1982. The loss of some important markets such as Iraq and Egypt can explain this previous decrease, but the Brazilian industry has been looking for new markets, the most recent ones being Cuba and probably the USSR. In 1989, exports should have reached 260 thousand tons.

European Community

145. The pig inventory in December 1988 dropped for the first time in the last few years (-2.4 per cent on year earlier). Pigmeat prices had started to increase by the end of 1988, and they remained firm during the first half of 1989, as production continued to drop in member states. In fact, production in 1989 is expected to have decreased by some 2 per cent to 13 thousand tons, but in 1990 it should increase. Higher prices had been reflected by lower per capita consumption (39.1 kgs. in 1989 against 39.6 kgs. in 1988), but in 1990 a small recovery is also expected. As regards exports, in 1989 they should have been lower if compared to the record level of 1988 (-19.9 per cent), mostly due to reduced exports to the United States, where prices are relatively weak if compared to EC prices. On the other hand, imports should have been up by 55.3 per cent in 1989, the firmer EC market and lower import levies during the first half of 1989 being the major reasons for this development. A revision of the import system for pigmeat is being discussed; proposals concern changes in (i) the method of calculating the sluicegate price - designed to reflect pigmeat production costs in non-EC countries, and acting as an indicator of prices of imported pigmeat - and the import levy (both elements act to set a minimum import price); and (2) the measures which can be taken when there is a substantial rise in pigmeat prices.



146. Poultry meat production in 1989 continued its upward trend, but with a much slower growth rate, as rising production costs and limited new marketing opportunities reduce producers' interests. Per capita consumption had suffered from this low growth, and in 1989 it was slightly smaller than that of 1988 (1988: 17.6 kgs., 1989: 17.5 kgs.), but in 1990 it should attain 17.9 kgs. Exports of poultry meat in 1989 were still growing (+10 per cent on 1988), but an increasingly saturated international market is having a negative effect on forecasts for the current year which show 1990 exports down by 10.9 per cent on year earlier, totalling 393 thousand tons.

147. The total sheep flock in December 1988 reached 108.2 million head, up by 5.2 per cent on year earlier. Sheepmeat production in 1989 should have been up again, reaching 1,095 thousand tons. Per capita consumption in 1989 should have attained 4.1 kgs. (up by 5.1 per cent on 1988), but, in 1990, for the first time in recent years, it should equal its 1989 level. Imports are expected to have increased slightly in 1989 (+0.8 per cent). A new basic sheepmeat regulation came into force on 1 January 1990; it includes (1) the application of Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRAs) between the EC and New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Australia and some East European countries; (2) the annual ewe premium; (3) the distinction between light lamb producers and heavy lamb producers; (4) the introduction of a phasing-out of variable premium; and (5) a private storage aid.

<u>United States</u>

148. Pigmeat production should have increased in 1989 (+2.3 per cent on year earlier) and higher production is expected to have been concentrated in the first half of 1989. Net returns to producers are expected to be negative until mid-1990, despite a probable decline in feed costs. As a result of this situation, pigmeat production in 1990 is expected to decrease for the first time since 1986. United States imports in 1989 decreased by 12 per cent on year earlier, the main reason being the shift from pigmeat to live pigs as regards imports from Canada. This shift was intensified after the United States International Trade Commission recognized that imports of Canadian pork were injuring United States pig producers and decided to tax those imports with a countervailing duty of Cdn ¢3.6/lb. Imports of live pigs from Canada increased by 91 per cent in the first half of 1989. After the big increase of exports in 1988 (+79.6 per cent), in 1989 they should have attained 91 thousand tons (+3.4 per cent), the Japanese market being the major one. For 1990, however, a drop is forecast, as Mexican imports should diminish.

149. The poultry meat production growth in 1989 accelerated as profitability in the broiler sector (which represents 78 per cent of total poultry production) continued during 1989. Exports of poultry meat in 1989 are estimated to have increased by 5.2 per cent on year earlier, and they should be up in all major importing countries. For the first time since the 1980 United States embargo on farm exports to the USSR, the Soviet Union bought 15 thousand tons of poultry meat from the United States. As regards exports under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP), for the period January-September 1989 only 6 4 thousand tons had been exported, of which 5 thousand tons went to Iraq, 500 tons · Saudi Arabia and the rest to various other countries.

ANNEX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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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	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	1991
ARGENTINA (30/6)	54,000	52,500	51,000	50,300	-1.37	49,500	-1.59	49,500	.
OF WHICH COWS	20,800	20,300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA (31/3)	22,784	23,436	23,667	23,521	-0.62	23,887	1.56	25,100	.
OF WHICH COWS	9,483	9,705	9,675	9,686	0.11	9,723	0.38	.	.
AUSTRIA (3/12) 2	2,669	2,655	2,637	2,586	-1.93	2,560	-1.01	.	.
OF WHICH COWS	1,269	1,247	1,243	1,212	-2.49	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL (1) 1	126,391	128,925	131,503	134,133	2.00	136,814	2.00	139,550	.
OF WHICH COWS	41,206	42,027	42,868	43,725	2.00	44,599	2.00	45,490	.
BULGARIA (1/1)	1,751	1,706	1,678	1,649	-1.73	1,613	-2.18	.	.
OF WHICH COWS	686	670	653	646	-1.07	648	0.31	.	.
CANADA (1/1)	11,330	10,956	10,802	10,863	0.56	11,004	1.30	11,207	.
OF WHICH COWS	4,900	4,727	4,673	4,743	1.50	4,817	1.56	4,925	.
COLOMBIA (11) 1	24,000	23,510	23,030	23,267	1.03	23,267	0.00	.	.
OF WHICH COWS	8,784	8,558	8,383	8,469	1.03	.	.	.	.
EEC (01/12) 3	84,200	82,750	80,325	79,364	-2.93	79,125	0.30	79,200	.
OF WHICH COWS	33,725	33,385	32,310	31,989	-3.20	31,925	-0.20	31,725	.
FINLAND (1/12) 1,7	1,567	1,485	1,434	1,379	-3.84	1,346	-2.39	1,334	.
OF WHICH COWS	623	608	581	528	-9.12	515	-2.46	505	.
HUNGARY (1/1) 2	1,901	1,766	1,664	1,690	1.56	1,673	-1.01	.	.
OF WHICH COWS	725	688	673	663	-1.49	.	.	.	.
JAPAN (1/2)	4,698	4,742	4,694	4,667	-0.58	4,682	0.32	4,700	.
OF WHICH COWS	2,128	2,1[illegible]9	2,073	2,038	-1.69	2,057	0.93	.	.
NEW ZEALAND (30/6) 1	7,921	8,279	7,999	8,058	0.74	7,721	-4.18	7,800	7,900
OF WHICH COWS	3,814	3,814	3,807	3,714	-2.44	3,630	-2.26	3,680	3,730

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
NORWAY (31/12) 4	1,010	1,000	995	979	-1.61	984	0.51	982	.
OF WHICH COWS	395	381	367	354	-3.54	352	-0.56	350	.
POLAND (30/6)	11,055	10,919	10,523	10,322	-1.91	10,733	3.98	10,700	11,000
OF WHICH COWS	5,528	5,207	4,936	4,806	-2.63	4,994	3.91	4,980	5,100
ROMANIA (31/1) 6	7,039	7,077	7,225	7,200	-0.35	7,275	1.04	.	.
OF WHICH COWS	3,095	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA (31/8) 1	7,827	7,827	7,309	8,198	3.65	8,391	2.35	8,542	8,487
OF WHICH COWS	3,866	3,975	3,982	4,038	1.41	.	.	.	.
SWEDEN (30/6)	1,838	1,715	1,655	1,662	0.42	1,672	0.60	1,681	1,682
OF WHICH COWS	705	656	629	625	-0.64	623	-0.32	622	622
SWITZERLAND (21/4) 1	1,926	1,902	1,858	1,837	-1.13	1,850	0.71	1,850	.
OF WHICH COWS	974	970	959	951	-0.83	957	0.63	953	.
TUNISIA (1) 1	637	624	666	670	0.60	696	3.88	.	.
OF WHICH COWS	353	334	355	358	0.85	372	3.91	.	.
UNITED STATES (1/1) 1	109,749	105,468	102,000	99,524	-2.43	99,484	-0.04	100,100	.
OF WHICH COWS	46,174	44,810	44,282	43,411	-1.97	43,887	1.10	44,400	.
URUGUAY (30/6) 1	9,370	9,300	9,945	10,373	4.30	9,583	-7.62	8,610	.
OF WHICH COWS	3,633	3,601	3,804	3,908	2.73	3,299	-15.58	3,178	.
YUGOSLAVIA (15/1) 2	5,199	5,034	5,030	4,881	-2.96	4,759	-2.50	4,788	.
OF WHICH COWS	2,997	2,915	2,893	2,903	0.35	2,858	-1.55	.	.

1 1989: estimates
2 1989: secretariat estimates
3 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
4 1986: 1 June
5 In brackets: census date
7 1989-90: 1 June
6 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1986	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	- ADULT CATTLE 1,4	12,100	12,400	11,700	11,300	-3.42	12,000	-1.64	11,800	.
	- CALVES	1,600	1,600	1,110	900	-18.92	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4	5,958	6,599	6,814	6,662	-2.23	6,178	-7.27	7,250	.
	- CALVES	1,193	1,261	1,189	987	-16.99	909	-7.90	.	.
AUSTRIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	658	671	673	639	-5.05	815	-1.33	.	.
	- CALVES	188	199	193	187	-3.11	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- ADULT CATTLE 1	10,559	8,700	9,949	11,872	19.33	10,[illegible]50	-7.77	10,950	.
	- CALVES	50	33	47	35	-25.53	50	42.86	50	.
BULGARIA	- ADULT CATTLE 1,4,5	161	590	610	608	-0.33	610	0.33	.	.
	- CALVES	417	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	- ADULT CATTLE 1	3,274	3,235	[illegible],991	2,892	-3.31	2,946	1.87	3,004	.
	- CALVES	632	620	565	545	-3.54	432	-20.73	438	.
COLOMBIA	- ADULT CATTLE 1,4,5	3,224	3,185	3,077	3.160	2.70	3,135	-0.79	.	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EEC	- ADULT CATTLE 1,2	22,261	24,516	24,487	22,668	-7.42	22,250	-1.84	22,550	.
	- CALVES	7,087	7,244	7,256	6,657	-8.25	6,375	-4.23	6,070	.
FINLAND	- ADULT CATTLE	586	577	569	514	-9.67	475	-7.59	.	.
	- CALVES	49	42	46	29	-36.96	20	-31.03	.	.
GUATEMALA	- ADULT CATTLE 4	96	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	- ADULT CATTLE 3	463	367	382	314	-17.80	.	.	.	.
	- CALVES	6	6	5	5	0.00	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	1,537	1,524	1,486	1,443	-2.89	1,535	5.07	.	.
	- CALVES	39	30	22	18	-18.18	.	.	.	.

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
NEW ZEALAND	- ADULT CATTLE 1	1,848	2,035	2,211	2,353	6.42	2,116	-10.07	2,000	2,050
	- CALVES	849	946	862	912	5.80	871	-4.50	900	880
NORWAY	- ADULT CATTLE	326	329	328	316	-3.66	308	-2.53	305	.
	- CALVES	58	38	4	27	-35.71	19	-29.63	17	.
POLAND	- ADULT CATTLE	3,291	3,435	3,371	3,170	-5.96	.	.	.	.
	- CALVES	1,229	1,190	1,094	904	-17.37	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	1,582	1,350	1,525	1,525	0.00	1,525	0.00	.	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- ADULT CATTLE 1	2,272	2,205	1,978	1,781	-9.96	1,730	-2.86	1,747	.
	- CALVES	104	98	70	49	-30.00	70	42.86	74	.
SWEDEN	- ADULT CATTLE 1,3	584	547	503	470	-6.56	504	7.23	515	.
	- CALVES	138	127	79	55	-30.38	53	-3.64	53	53
SWITZERLAND	- ADULT CATTLE 3	489	495	502	441	-12.15	455	3.17	.	.
	- CALVES	351	347	370	338	-8.65	330	-2.37	.	.
TUNISIA	- ADULT CATTLE	260	212	210	220	4.76	.	.	.	.
	- CALVES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- ADULT CATTLE	36,593	37,568	36,790	35,355	-3.90	32,193	-8.94	33,937	.
	- CALVES	3,455	3,478	2,902	2,565	-11.61	2,319	-9.59	2,450	.
URUGUAY	- ADULT CATTLE 1	1,499	1,522	1,181	1,374	16.34	1,746	27.07	1,355	.
	- CALVES	95	99	83	84	1.20	99	17.86	101	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- ADULT CATTLE 4,5	1,495	1,359	1,456	1,409	-3.23	2,120	-3.94	.	.
	- CALVES	891	816	729	798	9.47	.	.	.	.

1 Estimates: Bulgaria all years, others 1989   2 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986   3 Inspected only: Switzerland 1989; others all years
4 Total slaughter: Bulgaria 1986-89; Austria, Japan, Yugoslavia 1989; Argentina 1989-90; Australia 1990; others all years
5 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Austria, Japan, Yugoslavia 1989; others all years

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	1991
ARGENTINA	- BEEF 2,5	2,575.0	2,690.0	2,570.0	2,527.0	-1.67	2,520.0	-4.36	2,520.0	.
	- VEAL	175.0	180.0	130.0	108.0	-16.92	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- BEEF 2	1,298.9	1,434.6	1,518.4	1,508.3	-0.66	1,461.5	-3.10	1,505.6	.
	- VEAL	38.9	41.7	37.8	34.4	-8.99	33.1	-3.77	35.0	.
AUSTRIA	- BEEF 3,5	211.6	221.3	220.0	211.0	-4.09	218.0	-4.09	.	.
	- VEAL	16.4	17.3	17.4	16.3	-6.32	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- BEEF 2	2,218.0	1,864.0	2,133.0	2,443.0	14.53	2,296.0	-6.01	2,296.0	.
	- VEAL	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.00	4.0	33.33	4.0	.
BULGARIA	- BEEF 1,3,5	36.0	107.5	107.5	96.5	-10.23	93.0	-3.62	.	.
	- VEAL	98.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	- BEEF	985.2	990.5	932.4	928.4	-0.42	945.0	1.78	964.0	.
	- VEAL	43.5	45.2	44.8	44.9	0.22	45.9	2.22	46.0	.
COLOMBIA	- BEEF 3,5	221.3	206.2	194.5	201.3	3.49	574.5	-1.86	.	.
	- VEAL	369.0	386.3	378.6	384.1	1.45	.	.	.	.
EEC	- BEEF 4	6,549.0	7,175.0	7,218.0	6,823.0	-5.47	6,728.0	-1.39	6,845.0	.
	- VEAL	872.0	892.0	915.0	860.0	-6.01	822.0	-4.41	785.0	.
FINLAND	- BEEF 2	125.4	124.3	122.7	111.1	-9.45	105.5	-5.04	100.0	.
	- VEAL	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	-42.85	0.5	25.00	0.4	.
HUNGARY	- BEEF 3	145.1	123.9	125.0	94.7	-27.60	98.5	-4.01	.	.
	- VEAL	0.4	0.3	-	-	.	-	.	.	.
JAPAN	- BEEF 3,5	554.0	557.0	563.0	568.0	0.88	584.0	2.58	577.0	.
	- VEAL	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	-18.75	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- BEEF 2	438.2	487.8	529.4	585.7	10.63	496.8	-15.17	490.0	500.0
	- VEAL	14.6	16.2	15.1	16.5	9.27	16.2	-1.81	16.0	15.6

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
NORWAY	- BEEF	70.8	72.7	74.0	73.7	-0.40	73.5	-0.27	73.6	.
	- VEAL	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.8	-28.00	1.3	-27.77	1.2	.
POLAND	- BEEF 3,5	645.0	674.0	663.0	625.0	-5.73	610.0	-5.71	615.0	.
	- VEAL	35.0	32.0	27.0	22.0	-18.51	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- BEEF 5,6	270.0	195.0	240.0	230.0	-4.16	225.0	-2.17	.	.
	- VEAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- BEEF 2	639.7	631.8	594.0	570.9	-3.88	580.0	1.59	587.0	.
	- VEAL	4.7	4.3	3.1	2.1	-32.25	2.5	19.04	4.8	.
SWEDEN	- BEEF	145.0	136.0	127.0	121.0	-4.72	133.0	9.91	135.0	137.0
	- VEAL	12.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	-37.50	5.0	0.00	5.0	5.0
SWITZERLAND	- BEEF 5,7	132.5	133.8	134.9	118.4	-12.23	123.0	3.88	160.0	.
	- VEAL	36.8	35.6	38.7	35.3	-8.78	36.0	1.98	.	.
TUNISIA	- BEEF 2	31.8	33.3	32.0	34.3	7.18	36.4	6.12	.	.
	- VEAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- BEEF	10,770.0	11,054.0	10,690.0	10,700.0	0.09	10,416.0	-2.65	10,507.0	.
	- VEAL	227.0	238.0	194.0	180.0	-7.21	161.0	-10.55	161.0	.
URUGUAY	- BEEF 2	332.0	345.0	268.0	313.0	16.79	350.0	11.82	293.0	.
	- VEAL	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	0.00	9.0	12.50	9.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- BEEF 3,5	352.0	339.0	359.0	346.0	-3.62	340.0	-1.73	343.0	.
	- VEAL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 From 1986 on, only industrial meat production
2 1989: estimate
3 Secretariat estimates: Bulgaria all years; Japan 1989-90; others only 1989
4 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
5 Total production, beef and veal: Romania and Yugoslavia all years; Bulgaria 1986-89; Argentina, Japan 1989-90; Switzerland 1990 ; others 1989
6 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, Oct. 1988
7 Source (1990): OECD

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
AUSTRALIA 1	29.7	33.1	34.6	33.2	-4.04	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	-50.00	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	20.0	195.0	90.0	23.0	-74.44	7.0	-69.56	50.0	.
CANADA 2	23.2	16.6	17.9	18.7	4.46	15.6	-16.57	16.5	.
EEC 3,4	885.0	720.0	878.0	611.0	-30.41	270.0	-55.81	145.0	.
FINLAND	5.2	5.3	3.7	3.9	5.40	3.0	-23.07	.	.
HUNGARY	8.0	7.6	7.4	6.6	-10.81	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	3.2	2.1	3.3	0.9	-72.72	1.8	100.00	2.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	20.3	0.5	-	-	.	0.1	.	0.1	.
SWEDEN 2	8.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	33.33	4.0	0.00	3.0	3.0
SWITZERLAND	5.7	9.0	3.2	1.0	-68.75	2.0	100.00	.	.
TUNISIA	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	-23.07	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	220.0	178.0	175.0	187.0	6.85	149.0	-20.32	.	.
URUGUAY 2	20.0	10.0	20.0	16.0	-20.00	12.0	-25.00	12.0	.

1 Stocks at last Saturday of last month of quarter. Stocks are largerly in boneless form and figures refer only to those held in cold stores registered to handle meat for export.
2 1989: 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		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	-TOTAL2	2,490.0	2,614.0	2,413.0	2,315.0	-4.06	2,160.0	-6.[illegible]	2,100.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	82.0	85.1	77.4	73.0	-5.68	67.0	-8.21	64.0	.
AUSTRALIA	-TOTAL2,3	642.0	663.0	654.0	655.1	0.16	663.0	1.20	620.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	40.7	41.4	40.0	39.5	-1.25	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	-TOTAL3	159.5	169.0	171.0	168.5	-1.46	166.0	-1.48	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	21.1	22.4	22.6	22.2	-1.76	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	-TOTAL2	1,702.0	1,997.0	1,983.0	1,936.0	-2.37	2,360.0	21.90	2,050.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	12.5	14.4	14.0	13.4	-4.28	16.0	19.40	13.6	.
BULGARIA	-TOTAL3	96.0	97.0	98.0	97.0	-1.02	.	.	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	12.2	11.0	[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	-TOTAL	1,024.5	1,047.1	1,021.6	1,034.7	1.28	1,050.0	1.47	1,060.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	40.7	41.3	39.8	39.9	0.25	40.0	0.25	40.0	.
COLOMBIA	-TOTAL	585.8	582.5	561.9	573.3	2.02	.	.	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	21.1	20.6	19.5	19.6	0.51	.	.	.	.
EEC	-TOTAL1,2	7,025.0	7,530.0	7,520.0	7,625.0	1.39	7,675.	0.65	7,725.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	25.7	23.4	23.3	23.5	0.85	23.7	0.85	23.7	.
FINLAND	-TOTAL2	99.3	102.6	102.9	103.8	0.87	100.0	-3.66	101.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	20.3	20.9	20.9	21.0	[illegible]	20.6	-1.90	20.0	.
HUNGARY	-TOTAL3	89.3	88.5	87.6	87.6	0.00	84.5	-3.53	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	8.6	8.9	8.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	-TOTAL4	781.0	829.0	884.0	957.0	8.25	985.0	2.92	1,045.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.8	8.33	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	-TOTAL2	121.7	120.8	131.3	134.2	2.20	115.7	-13.78	117.5	120.5
	-PER CAPITA	37.2	36.8	39.6	40.1	1.26	34.4	-14.21	34.5	34.9

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
NORWAY	-TOTAL	74.6	79.5	76.1	78.8	3.54	75.0	-4.82	75.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	18.0	19.1	18.2	18.6	2.19	17.8	-4.30	17.7	.
POLAND	-TOTAL3	604.0	633.0	628.0	657.0	4.61	615.0	-6.39	620.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	16.2	16.9	16.7	17.3	3.59	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	-TOTAL2	605.0	670.9	633.4	628.8	-0.72	640.0	1.78	635.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	19.3	18.3	17.7	16.2	-8.47	16.1	-0.61	15.5	.
SWEDEN	-TOTAL2	138.0	135.0	145.0	139.0	-4.13	136.0	-2.15	141.0	144.0
	-PER CAPITA	16.5	16.1	17.3	16.8	-2.89	16.2	-3.57	17.0	17.3
SWITZERLAND	-TOTAL2,4	183.0	177.6	187.0	173.5	-7.21	172.0	-0.86	170.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	27.6	26.7	27.9	26.7	-4.30	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	-TOTAL2	56.5	50.2	48.5	50.2	3.50	50.7	0.99	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	7.7	6.7	6.3	6.4	1.58	6.3	-1.56	.	.
UNITED STATES	-TOTAL	11,819.0	12,037.0	11,660.0	11,641.0	-0.16	11,153.0	-4.19	11,102.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	49.5	49.8	47.8	47.3	-1.04	44.9	-5.07	44.3	.
URUGUAY	-TOTAL2	196.0	178.0	173.0	194.0	12.13	188.0	-3.09	182.0	.
	-PER CAPITA	67.0	60.0	58.0	65.0	12.06	63.0	-3.07	61.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	-TOTAL3	315.0	301.0	321.0	298.0	-7.16	307.0	3.02	.	.
	-PER CAPITA	14.1	13.4	14.2	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1989: estimate
3 Secretariat estimates: Bulgaria all years; Australia, Poland 1989-90; others 1989
4 Source: OECD - Japan 1989-90; Switzerland 1990

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

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
BRAZIL	17.0	.	.	-	.	300.0	.	16.0	.
	(6.6)	(8.4)	(7.0)	-	.	(60.0)	.	(8.0)	.
BULGARIA	5.0	5.2	2.3	2.0	-13.04	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	56.0	59.0	84.1	38.3	-54.45	37.0	-3.39	25.0	.
	(15.3)	(16.1)	(23.5)	(10.7)	(-54.46)	(10.2)	(-4.67)	(11.9)	.
COLOMBIA 4	-	3.3	6.6	-	.	.	.	.	.
	-	.	.	-	.	.	.	.	.
EEC 1,2	455.0	480.0	667.0	608.0	-8.84	580.0	-4.60	575.0	.
	(66.0)	(63.0)	(86.0)	(94.0)	(9.30)	(86.0)	(-8.51)	(85.0)	.
HUNGARY	40.0	31.8	-	21.3	.	.	.	.	.
	(5.4)	(4.9)	-	(3.3)	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	13.9	35.1	39.6	35.0	-11.61	.	.	.	.
	(5.0)	(15.0)	(17.0)	(15.0)	(-11.76)	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	144.0	147.0	190.0	165.0	-13.15	153.0	-7.27	155.0	.
	(29.0)	(29.3)	(39.2)	(35.5)	(-9.43)	(31.4)	(-11.54)	(32.0)	.
SWITZERLAND	4.5	4.0	3.7	13.5	264.86	.	.	.	.
	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(2.1)	(250.00)	.	.	.	.

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

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
TUNISIA	27.6	16.7	12.0	12.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
	(6.4)	(4.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(0.00)	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	816.0	1,385.0	1,180.0	1,319.0	11.77	1,200.0	-9.02	1,100.0	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YUGOSLAVIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	(0.4)	(2.3)	(6.9)	(12.1)	(75.36)	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1988-89, all others only 1989
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	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	1991
AUSTRALIA	4.8	3.1	2.9	3.6	24.13	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	50.00	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	48.5	474.0	136.0	19.0	-86.02	200.0	852.38	92.0	.
BULGARIA 5	1.4	10.0	4.6	13.2	86.95	16.5	25.00	.	.
CANADA	103.8	103.3	126.4	150.1	18.75	161.0	7.26	151.0	.
EEC 1,2	250.0	246.0	260.0	244.0	-6.15	260.0	6.55	265.0	.
FINLAND	-	-	-	2.5	.	4.5	80.00	4.0	.
HUNGARY 5	3.2	16.7	12.0	14.4	20.00	10.7	-25.69	.	.
JAPAN	215.0	254.0	310.0	369.0	19.03	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	50.00	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	1.9	6.1	-	1.2	.	1.3	8.33	1.3	.
POLAND 2,3	4.1	1.2	-	45.9	.	95.0	106.97	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	21.6	23.9	43.2	62.9	45.60	55.6	-11.60	46.7	.

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

('000 METRIC TONS, CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
SWEDEN 2	6.8	7.5	14.6	19.1	30.82	8.0	-58.11	9.0	7.0
SWITZERLAND	7.0	7.6	10.3	10.6	2.91	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	10.8	10.5	11.1	10.9	-1.80	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	854.0	886.0	952.0	986.0	3.57	825.0	-16.32	815.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 6	18.1	30.3	40.9	52.7	28.85	49.0	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1988-89, all others only 1989
3 Frozen only
4 Product weight
5 1989: secretariat estimates
6 1989: January-October

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

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
AUSTRALIA	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	-62.50	.	.	.	.
BULGARIA	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.00	.	.
CANADA 3	12.1	8.2	9.1	15.3	68.13	9.0	-41.17	9.0	.
EEC 1,2	150.0	156.0	151.0	178.0	17.88	174.0	-2.24	180.0	.
HUNGARY	0.1	0.4	-	-	.	-	.	.	.
JAPAN	11.0	18.0	19.0	17.0	-10.52	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	0.2	0.5	-	0.4	.	0.2	-50.00	0.2	.
POLAND 2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00	.	.
SWEDEN 2	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.9	72.72	2.0	5.26	2.0	1.5
SWITZERLAND	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.2	-35.29	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	85.0	92.0	88.0	105.0	19.31	100.0	-4.76	100.0	.
URUGUAY	2.0	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1988-89, all others only 1989
3 1989: secretariat estimates

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

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
AUSTRALIA	49.2 (9.3)	73.1 (13.8)	92.7 (17.6)	83.4 (16.7)	-10.03 (-5.11)	. .	. .	. .	. .
AUSTRIA	9.0 (5.0)	19.0 (12.0)	20.0 (12.0)	17.0 (10.0)	-15.00 (-16.66)	. .	. .	. .	. .
BULGARIA	8.3	13.7	17.8	28.9	62.35	.	.	.	.
CANADA	235.0 (63.0)	178.0 (48.9)	194.0 (54.2)	403.0 (110.1)	107.73 (103.13)	435.0 (117.4)	7.94 (6.63)	340.0 (91.8)	. .
COLOMBIA 4	2.1	0.1	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
EEC 1,2	275.0 (72.0)	187.0 (50.0)	168.0 (43.0)	125.0 (31.0)	-25.59 (-27.90)	105.0 (25.0)	-16.00 (-19.35)	105.0 (25.0)	. .
HUNGARY	215.7 (56.2)	182.7 (49.5)	156.0 (39.2)	148.3 (43.0)	-4.93 (9.69)	. .	. .	. .	. .
JAPAN	0.2	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 2	- -	- -	- -	5.9 (1.6)	. .	7.5 (2.0)	27.11 (25.00)	8.0 (2.2)	. .

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

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	1991
POLAND 2	229.0	299.0	414.0	561.0	35.50	625.0	11.40	.	.
	(34.8)	(35.8)	(52.0)	(76.5)	(47.11)	(74.2)	(-3.00)	.	.
ROMANIA	25.5	25.0			.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	38.0	42.0	62.0	235.0	279.03	75.0	-68.08	60.0	.
URUGUAY 2	-	-	-	-	.	106.0	.	50.0	.
	-	-	-	-	.	(15.0)	.	(7.0)	.
YUGOSLAVIA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	(41.7)	(42.9)	(76.1)	(87.8)	(15.37)	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1988-89, all others only 1989
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	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA 2	119.0	112.0	99.0	117.0	18.18	152.0	29.91	202.0	.
AUSTRALIA	653.0	795.0	893.0	879.6	-1.50	.	.	900.0	.
AUSTRIA	56.0	62.0	63.0	58.0	-7.93	52.0	-10.34	.	.
BRAZIL 2	140.0	107.0	87.0	221.0	154.02	122.0	-44.79	190.0	.
BULGARIA	9.4	15.8	9.5	5.4	-43.15	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	113.9	101.7	89.7	85.2	-5.01	109.5	28.52	118.5	.
COLOMBIA	4.1	11.0	11.6	15.5	33.62	.	.	.	.
EEC 1,2	692.0	1,074.0	830.0	722.0	-13.01	640.0	-11.35	450.0	.
FINLAND	11.6	9.5	5.3	-	.	.	.	.	.
GUATEMALA	13.4	3.9	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	55.8	36.5	40.3	29.4	-27.04	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 4	356.9	358.0	432.3	482.2	11.54	450.0	-6.67	370.0	.
NORWAY	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	-83.33	0.1	-50.00	0.2	.

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

('000 METRIC TONS CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
POLAND 3	9.5	46.3	57.3	61.2	6.80	50.3	-17.81	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.7	-22.22	0.9	28.57	1.8	.
SWEDEN 2	32.7	22.0	5.8	2.8	-51.72	7.0	150.00	7.0	6.0
SWITZERLAND	1.6	3.0	4.6	-	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	138.0	226.0	268.0	307.0	14.55	442.0	43.97	500.0	.
URUGUAY 2	120.0	161.0	78.0	117.0	50.00	156.0	33.33	107.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	50.0	27.2	24.8	27.6	11.29	25.0	-9.42	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1988-89, all others only 1989
3 Only fresh and chilled
4 Product weight

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

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA 2	141.0	144.0	192.0	207.0	7.81	208.0	0.48	218.0	.
AUSTRALIA	37.0	34.0	18.0	22.0	22.22	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	297.6	257.0	209.0	308.0	47.36	168.0	-45.45	260.0	.
CANADA 2	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.6	140.00	1.5	-58.33	1.5	.
EEC 1,2	41.0	43.0	36.0	30.0	-16.66	30.0	0.00	30.0	.
FINLAND	11.9	12.8	16.7	9.9	-40.71	4.0	-59.59	4.0	.
HUNGARY	8.0	3.6	-	4.7	.	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	150.00	0.3	-40.00	0.3	.
POLAND	5.9	6.4	8.3	7.7	-7.22	8.0	3.89	.	.
SWEDEN 2	2.9	1.9	1.4	3.4	142.85	2.0	-41.17	2.0	2.0
SWITZERLAND	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.00	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	13.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	-33.33	8.0	33.33	8.0	.
URUGUAY 2	14.0	25.0	15.0	14.0	-6.66	19.0	35.71	13.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	4.7	1.8	2.7	-	.	-	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Estimate: for EEC 1988-89, all others only 1989

TABLE 12 - BEEF PRICE - AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988
ARGENTINA ($a/100 KG.)3	23.80	53.80	141.40	609.00	330.69	.	.
AUSTRALIA ($a/100 KG.)	172.00	174.30	187.00	204.00	9.09	.	.
AUSTRIA (Cz$/100 KG.)	2,489.00	2,346.00	2,380.00	2,542.00	6.81	.	.
BRAZIL (NCz$/100 KG.)	156.00	191.00	172.00	135.00	-21.51	.	.
CANADA (Can$/100 KG.)	123.00	134.70	155.00	151.00	-2.58	.	.
COLOMBIA (Col$/100 KG.)	14,188.00	18,147.00	25,829.00	.	.	.	.
EEC (ECU/100 KG.)1,4	157.40	305.00	289.00	292.00	1.04	301.00	3.08
FINLAND (FIM/100 KG.)	2,456.00	2,511.00	2,554.00	2,735.00	7.09	.	.
HUNGARY (Ft/100 KG.)	4,570.00	4,570.00	4,950.00	5,000.00	1.01	.	.
JAPAN (Y/100 KG.)	457.00	479.00	462.00	438.00	-5.19	.	.
NEW ZEALAND ($NZ/100 KG.)	163.00	141.00	157.00	151.00	-3.82	.	.
NORWAY (NOK/100 KG.)	3,169.00	3,353.00	3,577.00	3,590.00	0.36	.	.
POLAND (Zl/100 KG.)	13,360.00	15,000.00	17,610.00	.	.	.	.

TABLE 12 - BEEF PRICE - AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988
SOUTH AFRICA (R/100 KG.)	240.00	289.20	402.00	471.00	17.16	.	.
SWEDEN (SEK/100 KG.)	1,885.00	2,054.00	2,356.00	2,716.00	15.28	.	.
SWITZERLAND (Sw F/100 KG.)	562.00	544.00	565.00	628.00	11.15	.	.
TUNISIA (D/100 KG.)	240.00	245.00	250.00	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES (US$/100 KG.)	53.00	52.90	61.00	67.00	9.84	.	.
URUGUAY (NUr$/100 KG.)2	7,353.00	13,205.00	27,258.00	34,980.00	28.33	62,845.00	79.66
YUGOSLAVIA (Din/100 KG.)	38,558.00	70,600.00	126,300.00	410,800.00	225.26	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1989: estimate
3 "Australes" as of the third quarter, 1985
4 From 1986 on, new beef quality

Note: See notes on pages 96-97

TABLE 13 - AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE FOR BEEF

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988
ARGENTINA ($a/KG.)1	0.79	1.86	4.94	18.68	278.14	.	.
AUSTRALIA ($a/KG.)	8.00	8.37	8.59	9.28	8.08	.	.
AUSTRIA (Cz$/KG.)	156.00	157.00	16.00	16.20	1.25	.	.
BRAZIL (NCz$/KG.)	3.40	3.22	3.72	2.76	-25.75	.	.
CANADA (Can$/KG.)	10.10	10.05	10.88	11.33	4.14	.	.
COLOMBIA (Col$/KG.)	393.46	475.32	667.45	.	.	.	.
FINLAND (FIM/KG.)	43.62	45.71	45.63	49.32	8.09	.	.
HUNGARY (Ft/KG.)	78.00	78.00	91.50	113.00	23.50	.	.
JAPAN (Y/KG.)	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.55	0.00	.	.
NEW ZEALAND ($NZ/KG.)	5.73	5.18	5.78	5.91	2.20	.	.
NORWAY (NOK/KG.)	76.44	.	.	.	.	.	.
POLAND (Zl/KG.)	340.00	368.00	404.00	585.00	44.80	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA (R/KG.)	6.37	7.59	10.18	13.32	30.84	.	.

TABLE 13 - AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE FOR BEEF

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988
SWEDEN (SEK/KG.)	85.23	88.88	94.01	100.86	7.29	.	.
SWITZERLAND (Sw F/KG.)	18.53	17.86	18.17	18.05	-0.66	.	.
TUNISIA (D/KG.)	3.20	3.20	3.20	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES (US$/KG.)	1.06	1.05	1.10	1.16	5.45	.	.
URUGUAY (NUr$/KG.)2	78.46	167.98	314.38	457.00	45.37	745.20	63.06
YUGOSLAVIA (Din/KG.)	543.00	1.003.00	2,414.00	7,579.00	213.96	.	.

1 "Australes" as of the third quarter, 1985
2 1989: estimate

Note: See notes on pages 96-97

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

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988
ARGENTINA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	864	975	1,317	1,147	-12.91	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,862	1,932	2,262	2,531	11.89	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	2,121	2,087	1,745	2,827	62.01	.	.
AUSTRIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	3,431	2,863	2,798	3,047	8.90	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	7,617	10,259	11,966	9,097	-23.98	.	.
BRAZIL	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,880	2,060	3,000	2,260	-24.67	2,190	-3.09
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	770	1,090	1,370	1,160	-15.32	1,390	19.82
CANADA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,753	1,831	2,095	2,151	2.67	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	1,992	2,010	2,135	2,437	14.15	.	.
COLOMBIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	2,845	1,997	2,563	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EEC	- EXPORT(F.O.B.) 1	990	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FINLAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	970	940	1,050	910	-13.33	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	4,810	6,000	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	799	868	1,094	1,478	35.10	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	632	632	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	3,140	3,110	3,630	3,200	-11.85	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	2,018	1,852	2,153	2,340	8.69	.	.
	- 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		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988
NORWAY	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	6,050	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	2,980	.	.	.	.	.	.
POLAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	976	1,198	1,113	1,190	6.92	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	857	849	.	.	.	.	.
SWEDEN	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,410	1,270	1,740	1,960	12.64	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	3,910	4,160	4,080	4,810	1078.92	.	.
SWITZERLAND	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	1,250	600	860	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	7,380	6,810	5,410	5,520	2.03	.	.
TUNISIA	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	1,720	1,830	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- EXPORT(F.O.B.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- IMPORT(C.I.F.)	980	950	1,080	1,140	5.56	.	.
URUGUAY	- EXPORT(F.O.B.) 2	979	999	1,392	1,047	-24.78	.	.
	- 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 96-97

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	1985: cow, 145.5-170 kg, North Island. From 1986 on, all cows, all New Zealand.	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	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA 3	190.0	200.0	210.0	210.0	0.00	180.0	-14.28	200.0	.
AUSTRALIA 3	268.0	275.5	288.3	299.6	3.91	305.5	1.96	305.0	320.0
AUSTRIA 5	455.6	445.6	444.3	462.0	3.98	453.0	-1.94	.	.
BRAZIL 3	970.0	1,020.0	1,200.0	1,100.0	-8.33	1,000.0	-9.09	1,200.0	.
BULGARIA 5	237.0	265.0	268.4	278.0	3.57	281.2	1.15	.	.
CANADA 3	1,088.4	1,097.3	1,130.8	1,188.3	5.08	1,176.0	-1.03	1,150.0	.
COLOMBIA 5	86.9	93.2	93.4	96.9	3.74	100.0	3.20	.	.
EEC 1	10,549.0	12,399.0	12,789.0	13,314.0	4.10	13,000.0	-2.35	13,100.0	.
FINLAND 3	172.4	174.1	176.0	169.2	-3.86	171.0	1.06	173.0	175.0
GUATEMALA 4	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	599.1	590.7	598.0	597.0	-0.17	.	.	.	.
JAPAN 2	1,531.0	1,552.0	1,582.0	1,578.0	-0.25	1,635.0	3.61	1,670.0	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	49.2	46.4	44.5	45.5	2.24	44.8	-1.53	45.0	46.0

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	1991
NORWAY	83.8	85.1	92.3	89.6	-2.92	84.1	-6.13	83.7	.
POLAND 5	1,204.0	1,401.0	1,398.0	1,478.0	5.72	1,390.0	-5.95	.	.
ROMANIA 4	875.0	840.0	900.0	850.0	-5.55	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 3	113.8	111.3	107.5	112.2	4.37	118.4	5.52	120.0	.
SWEDEN 3	332.0	309.0	288.0	298.0	3.47	302.0	1.34	285.0	285.0
SWITZERLAND 5	275.9	277.0	272.6	276.2	1.32	275.0	-0.43	.	.
UNITED STATES	6,716.0	6,379.0	6,520.0	7,114.0	9.11	7,276.0	2.27	7,183.0	.
URUGUAY 3	18.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	5.26	21.0	5.00	21.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 4	873.0	795.0	871.0	819.0	-5.97	850.0	3.78	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source (1989-90) : OECD
3 1989: estimate
4 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988
5 1989: secretariat estimates

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	- TOTAL 3	190.0	200.0	210.0	210.0	0.00	180.0	-14.28	200.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	-1.49	5.5	-16.66	6.1	.
AUSTRALIA	- TOTAL 3	264.6	272.3	281.5	289.7	2.91	294.5	1.65	297.0	312.0
	- PER CAPITA	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.2	-0.57	16.0	-6.97	16.0	16.6
AUSTRIA	- TOTAL 6	371.0	361.5	364.5	364.0	-0.13	363.0	-0.27	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	49.1	47.8	48.1	47.9	-0.41	47.8	-0.20	.	.
BRAZIL	- TOTAL 3,4	965.0	1,051.0	1,227.0	1,081.0	-11.89	1,023.0	-5.23	1,175.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	7.1	7.6	8.7	7.5	-13.79	6.9	-8.00	7.8	.
BULGARIA	- TOTAL 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	28.4	32.1	32.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
CANADA	- TOTAL 3	748.8	,31.2	735.1	760.2	3.41	770.0	1.28	758.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	29.7	28.8	28.7	29.3	2.09	29.4	0.34	28.6	.
COLOMBIA	- TOTAL 6	83.9	90.3	95.0	96.9	2.00	100.0	3.19	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	0.00	3.2	-3.03	.	.
EEC	- TOTAL 1	10,241.0	12,144.0	12,429.0	12,846.0	3.35	12,735.0	-0.86	12,810.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	37.5	37.6	38.4	39.6	3.12	39.1	-1.26	39.3	.
FINLAND	- TOTAL 3	156.2	161.3	160.7	161.7	0.62	156.0	-3.52	158.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	31.8	32.8	32.6	32.7	0.30	31.5	-3.66	31.9	.
GUATEMALA	- TOTAL 5	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.00	15.0	7.14	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	-6.25	1.6	6.66	.	.
HUNGARY	- TOTAL 6	.	213.1	201.6	194.5	-3.52	204.0	4.88	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	42.8	42.2	42.3	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
JAPAN	- TOTAL 2	1,802.0	1,847.0	1,981.0	2,022.0	2.06	1,995.0	-1.33	2,000.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	15.0	15.2	16.2	16.4	1.23	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- TOTAL 3	48.7	48.0	44.4	46.0	3.60	48.0	4.34	50.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	14.9	14.7	13.5	13.9	2.96	14.4	3.59	14.5	.
NORWAY	- TOTAL	85.0	86.5	87.6	84.8	-3.19	81.0	-4.48	81.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	20.5	20.8	20.9	20.2	-3.34	19.2	-4.95	19.1	.
POLAND	- TOTAL 6	1,116.0	1,282.0	1,325.0	1,379.0	4.07	1,331.0	-3.48	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	30.0	34.2	35.2	36.4	3.40	34.9	-4.12	.	.
ROMANIA	- TOTAL 5	745.0	700.0	750.0	700.0	-6.66	735.0	5.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	32.8	30.7	32.7	30.4	-7.03	31.7	4.27	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- TOTAL 3	109.0	104.0	106.5	111.3	4.50	119.0	6.91	113.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.33	3.1	0.00	3.1	.
SWEDEN	- TOTAL 3	262.0	263.0	266.0	279.0	4.88	270.0	-3.22	271.0	272.0
	- PER CAPITA	31.5	31.6	31.7	33.6	5.99	32.5	-3.27	32.6	32.8
SWITZERLAND	- TOTAL 3	288.3	287.7	284.3	282.2	-0.73	285.0	0.99	285.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	43.5	43.3	42.5	41.8	-1.64	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	- TOTAL	7,196.0	6,868.0	6,968.0	7,512.0	7.80	7,647.0	1.79	7,566.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	30.1	28.4	28.6	30.5	6.64	30.8	0.98	30.2	.
URUGUAY	- TOTAL 3	18.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	5.26	21.0	5.00	21.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	3.12	6.7	1.51	6.6	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- TOTAL 6	734.0	848.0	858.0	893.0	4.07	909.0	1.79	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	32.8	37.7	37.9	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source (1989-90): OECD
3 1989: estimate
4 Total apparent consumption
5 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988
6 1989: secretariat estimates

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.6	0.4	-	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	14.28	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	0.6	38.0	35.0	1.0	-94.28	43.0	4,200.0	5.0	.
BULGARIA	3.6	0.5	0.8	8.4	950.00	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	17.3	13.4	16.8	13.4	-20.23	14.7	9.70	17.0	.
EEC 1	125.0	131.0	92.0	103.0	11.95	160.0	55.33	160.0	.
FINLAND 2	-	-	-	0.6	.	.	.	.	.
HUNGARY	0.5	8.5	-	8.4	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN 3	270.0	295.0	400.0	461.0	15.25	460.0	0.21	.	.
NORWAY	4.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	-15.00	0.9	-47.05	1.0	.
POLAN	37.9	16.3	28.6	27.0	-5.59	50.0	85.18	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	-	0.6	1.5	1.6	6.66	1.2	-25.00	1.2	.
SWEDEN 2	7.8	9.1	14.8	18.8	27.02	16.0	-14.89	12.0	12.0
SWITZERLAND 2	4.9	5.4	5.7	3.6	-36.84	3.5	-2.77	3.5	.
UNITED STATES 2	512.0	509.0	542.0	516.0	-4.79	454.0	-12.01	465.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	6.1	26.7	14.0	42.4	202.85	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 2 1989: estimate
3 Source (1989): USDA, World Livestock Situation, Oct. 1988

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA 2	-	0.4	0.3	3.4	33.33	3.7	8.82	.	.
AUSTRALIA 2	4.2	3.8	7.1	9.9	39.43	11.0	11.11	.	.
AUSTRIA	7.8	1.4	0.4	4.6	50.00	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	5.2	7.3	8.0	19.0	137.50	20.0	5.26	20.0	.
BULGARIA	2.0	3.6	4.1	9.9	141.46	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	196.5	213.4	234.1	259.8	10.97	233.8	-10.00	220.0	.
EEC 1	381.0	358.0	436.0	562.0	28.89	450.0	-19.92	450.0	.
FINLAND 2	18.3	10.2	17.3	9.2	-46.82	9.0	-2.17	10.0	.
HUNGARY	142.9	131.1	146.1	165.0	12.93	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	6.3	0.6	4.2	10.4	147.61	5.5	-47.11	1.0	.
POLAND 3	99.0	106.0	115.7	109.8	-5.09	104.0	-5.28	.	.
ROMANIA 4	125.0	135.0	150.0	150.0	0.00	165.0	10.00	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	-6.66	1.7	21.42	1.7	.
SWEDEN 2	76.4	52.7	36.4	41.0	12.63	47.0	14.63	30.0	25.0
SWITZERLAND 2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	-50.00	0.5	25.00	0.5	.
UNITED STATES 2	58.0	39.0	49.0	88.0	79.59	91.0	3.40	80.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	2.8	1.2	1.4	2.4	71.42	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1989: estimate
3 1989: secretariat estimates
4 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	1991
ARGENTINA 3	315.0	350.0	400.0	400.0	0.00	360.0	-10.00	400.0	.
AUSTRALIA 3	364.5	364.9	388.8	403.5	3.78	415.0	2.85	430.0	455.0
AUSTRIA 5	78.9	81.6	84.1	84.2	0.11	85.3	1.30	86.4	.
BRAZIL 3	1,550.0	1,700.0	1,970.0	1,950.0	-1.01	2,000.0	2.56	2,180.0	.
BULGARIA 6	117.8	120.4	116.5	134.7	15.62	135.0	0.22	.	.
CANADA 3	607.9	628.5	683.2	693.5	1.50	686.5	-1.00	703.7	.
COLOMBIA	165.2	186.3	214.7	236.2	10.01	.	.	.	.
EEC 1	4,386.0	5,443.0	5,784.0	5,995.0	3.64	6,021.0	0.43	6,114.0	.
EGYPT 2	170.0	160.0	150.0	135.0	-10.00	130.0	-3.70	140.0	.
FINLAND 3	20.5	22.1	26.7	27.8	4.11	31.0	11.51	32.0	34.0
GUATEMALA 2	42.0	52.0	74.0	78.0	5.40	83.0	6.41	88.0	.
HUNGARY	401.8	439.7	470.0	503.0	7.02	.	.	.	.
JAPAN 5	1,362.0	1,377.0	1,432.0	1,443.0	0.76	1,427.0	-1.10	1,427.0	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	47.7	46.0	47.7	52.7	10.48	57.4	8.91	59.0	60.0
NORWAY	12.1	13.2	14.6	17.7	21.23	19.7	11.29	19.0	.

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
POLAND	269.0	307.0	314.0	331.0	5.41	331.0	0.00	.	.
ROMANIA 2	450.0	455.0	425.0	370.0	-12.94	365.0	-1.35	365.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 3	492.5	510.1	533.8	544.9	2.07	550.0	0.93	555.0	.
SWEDEN 3	45.8	45.0	42.9	41.1	-4.19	43.7	6.32	45.0	45.0
SWITZERLAND 3	25.6	27.5	28.7	31.4	9.40	34.0	8.28	.	.
TUNISIA 3	42.0	40.4	41.4	46.6	12.56	47.8	2.58	.	.
UNITED STATES	7,865.0	8,263.0	9,105.0	9,428.0	3.54	10,029.0	6.37	10,699.0	.
URUGUAY 3	16.0	19.0	22.0	25.0	13.63	26.0	4.00	25.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 2	297.0	329.0	323.0	329.0	1.85	320.0	-2.73	315.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, September 1989
3 1989: estimate
4 Federally inspected production - about 70 per cent of total production
5 1989: secretariat estimates
6 Only industrial poultry meat production

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	- TOTAL 3	315.0	355.0	410.0	400.0	-2.43	360.0	-10.00	400.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	10.4	11.5	13.0	12.5	-3.84	11.1	-11.20	12.1	.
AUSTRALIA	- TOTAL 3	363.0	362.4	386.3	402.1	4.09	413.8	2.90	428.0	453.0
	- PER CAPITA	23.1	22.7	23.7	24.2	2.10	24.7	2.06	25.0	26.0
AUSTRIA	- TOTAL 5	90.5	93.1	102.0	98.7	-3.23	110.6	12.05	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	11.8	12.3	13.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- TOTAL 3,4	1,271.0	1,464.0	1,755.0	1,701.0	-3.07	1,740.0	2.29	1,880.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	9.4	10.6	12.4	11.8	-4.83	11.8	0.00	12.5	.
BULGARIA	- TOTAL 2	123.0	132.0	130.0	135.0	3.84	135.0	0.00	135.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	13.9	14.5	12.7	14.4	13.38	.	.	.	.
CANADA	- TOTAL 3	636.0	664.0	709.0	744.0	4.93	736.6	-0.99	755.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	25.3	26.2	27.7	28.7	3.61	28.1	-2.09	28.5	.
COLOMBIA	- TOTAL	165.2	186.3	214.7	236.2	10.01	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.9	6.6	7.8	8.5	8.97	.	.	.	.
EEC	- TOTAL 1	4,131.0	5,231.0	5,445.0	5,699.0	4.66	5,690.0	-0.15	5,831.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	15.1	16.2	16.9	17.6	4.14	17.5	-0.56	17.9	.
EGYPT	- TOTAL 2	274.0	210.0	215.0	160.0	-25.58	135.0	-15.62	155.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.0	-26.82	2.4	-20.00	.	.
FINLAND	- TOTAL 3	20.5	22.1	26.7	27.8	4.11	31.0	11.51	32.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.6	3.70	6.3	12.50	6.5	.
GUATEMALA	- TOTAL 2	42.0	52.0	74.0	78.0	5.40	83.0	6.41	88.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.0	6.0	8.4	8.5	1.19	8.8	3.52	.	.

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
HUNGARY	- TOTAL	.	135.2	140.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	20.8	22.3	22.7	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- TOTAL 2	1,450.0	1,549.0	1,627.0	1,703.0	4.67	1,729.0	1.52	1,763.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	12.0	12.7	13.3	14.0	5.26	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- TOTAL 3	48.1	45.2	47.8	50.0	4.60	52.5	5.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	14.7	13.8	14.5	15.1	4.13	15.8	4.63	.	.
NORWAY	- TOTAL	13.0	14.8	15.5	17.6	13.54	18.0	2.27	19.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.2	13.51	4.3	2.38	4.5	.
POLAND	- TOTAL	262.0	286.0	307.0	307.0	0.00	307.0	0.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.1	0.00	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- TOTAL 2	400.0	385.0	319.0	253.0	-20.68	250.0	-1.18	264.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	17.3	16.7	13.6	10.8	-20.58	10.6	-1.85	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- TOTAL 3	490.0	510.0	536.0	555.0	3.54	564.0	1.62	571.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.4	1.31	15.7	1.94	16.0	.
SWEDEN	- TOTAL 3	44.6	44.0	38.0	43.5	14.47	44.7	2.75	45.0	46.0
	- PER CAPITA	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	15.55	5.3	1.92	5.4	5.5
SWITZERLAND	- TOTAL 3	59.7	63.2	68.6	75.2	9.62	76.0	1.06	80.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	9.0	9.5	10.3	11.1	7.76	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	- TOTAL 3	41.0	40.4	41.4	46.6	12.56	47.8	2.57	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.9	9.25	5.9	0.00	.	.
UNITED STATES	- TOTAL	7,629.0	7,966.0	8,683.0	9,063.0	4.37	9,579.0	5.69	10,261.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	31.9	33.0	35.6	36.8	3.37	38.5	4.61	40.9	.

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
URUGUAY	- TOTAL 3	14.0	15.0	20.0	22.0	10.00	23.0	4.54	23.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	4.9	5.1	6.6	7.4	12.12	7.9	6.75	7.8	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- TOTAL 5	272.0	308.0	310.0	316.0	1.93	307.0	-2.84	299.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	12.2	13.7	13.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1989
3 1989: estimate
4 Total apparent consumption
5 1989: secretariat estimates

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	0.3	40.0	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRIA 3	10.7	13.6	17.9	15.1	-15.64	21.5	42.38	24.0	.
BULGARIA	-	-	2.4	1.2	-50.00	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	32.5	24.0	26.2	29.6	12.97	35.5	19.93	.	.
EEC 1	87.0	72.0	84.0	100.0	19.04	110.0	10.00	110.0	.
EGYPT 3	99.0	50.0	65.0	27.0	-58.46	5.0	-81.48	15.0	.
JAPAN	100.0	104.0	195.0	261.0	33.84	278.0	6.51	322.0	.
NORWAY	0.6	1.7	1.9	0.1	-94.73	.	.	.	.
POLAND	7.5	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA 3	-	-	10.0	7.0	-30.00	7.0	0.00	10.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	2.7	10.3	23.3	21.8	-6.43	19.0	-12.84	18.0	.
SWEDEN 2	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	33.33	1.0	-16.66	1.0	1.0
SWITZERLAND 2	32.9	36.1	40.4	43.2	6.93	46.0	6.48	46.0	.
UNITED STATES	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	-2.85	3.7	8.82	.	.
YUGOSLAVIA	1.6	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 2. 1989: estimate
3 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1989: Austria 1989; others all years

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	-	-	2.8	-	.	.	.	.	.
AUSTRALIA 2	1.4	2.5	2.5	1.4	-44.00	1.2	-14.28	.	.
AUSTRIA	0.1	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 2	279.0	236.0	215.0	249.0	15.81	260.0	4.41	300.0	.
BULGARIA	30.3	28.5	23.6	36.5	54.66	.	.	.	.
CANADA 2	5.1	6.1	9.6	8.9	-7.29	9.5	6.74	.	.
EEC 1	343.0	334.0	375.0	401.0	6.93	441.0	9.97	393.0	.
HUNGARY	161.4	155.8	196.0	240.6	22.75	180.0	-25.18	180.0	.
JAPAN	3.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	66.66	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	-	-	0.8	-	.	.	.	.	.
POLAND 2	14.0	12.2	15.2	15.9	4.60	18.0	13.20	.	.
ROMANIA 3	48.0	60.0	110.0	125.0	13.63	120.0	-4.00	105.0	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	1.6	2.1	2.0	4.0	100.00	3.0	-25.00	3.5	.
SWEDEN 2	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	-75.00	0.3	-25.00	0.3	0.3
SWITZERLAND	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	450.00	.	.	.	.

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
UNITED STATES	224.2	289.0	374.7	405.0	8.08	426.0	5.18	442.0	.
URUGUAY 2	1.9	3.6	2.1	3.0	42.85	3.0	0.00	2.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 3	29.7	11.5	17.1	14.3	-16.37	14.3	0.00	12.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1989: estimate
3 Source: USDA, Dairy, Livestock and Poultry, World Poultry Situation, Sept. 1989: Yugoslavia 1989; others all years

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA 3	92.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.00	95.0	5.55	95.0	.
AUSTRALIA 3	556.3	584.7	600.7	546.7	-8.98	565.0	3.34	593.0	636.0
AUSTRIA	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.14	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL 3	10.3	8.7	10.0	10.0	0.00	10.0	0.00	11.0	.
BULGARIA 4	100.0	116.0	115.0	115.0	0.00	115.0	0.00	.	.
CANADA 3	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.7	1.31	8.1	5.19	8.5	.
EEC 1	769.0	946.0	1,004.0	1,040.0	3.58	1,095.0	5.28	1,120.0	.
EGYPT 2	59.0	61.0	50.0	51.0	2.00	.	.	.	.
FINLAND 3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	-23.07	1.0	0.00	1.0	1.0
HUNGARY 4	8.8	8.3	7.4	3.1	-58.10	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	689.5	647.1	616.5	608.4	-1.56	503.0	-17.32	540.0	555.0
NORWAY	24.2	24.8	25.2	23.8	-5.55	23.6	-0.84	23.4	.
POLAND	25.0	30.0	29.0	26.0	-10.34	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA 2	62.0	67.0	63.0	60.0	-4.76	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 3	211.0	195 7	192.6	180.0	-6.54	187.0	3.88	195.0	.

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
SWEDEN 3	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	-2.08	4.9	4.25	4.9	4.9
SWITZERLAND 3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.85	3.7	2.77	.	.
TUNISIA 3	31.7	31.5	33.1	34.7	4.83	36.4	4.90	.	.
UNITED STATES	162.0	153.0	143.0	152.0	6.29	153.0	0.65	152.0	.
URUGUAY 3	49.0	70.0	53.0	50.0	-5.66	57.0	14.00	55.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA 2	62.0	63.0	65.0	70.0	7.69	70.0	0.00	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988
3 1989: estimate
4 1989: secretariat estimates

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	- TOTAL 3	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.00	80.0	0.00	80.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.00	2.5	0.00	2.4	.
AUSTRALIA	- TOTAL 3	389.8	363.1	377.7	342.3	-9.37	355.9	3.97	369.0	392.0
	- PER CAPITA	24.7	22.7	23.2	20.7	-10.77	21.2	2.41	21.7	22.8
AUSTRIA	- TOTAL	3.1	3.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	- TOTAL 3,4	9.9	26.0	12.0	12.0	0.00	12.0	0.00	12.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	.
CANADA	- TOTAL 3	19.0	23.4	23.1	21.9	-5.19	22.9	4.56	23.7	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.00	0.9	0.00	0.9	.
EEC	- TOTAL 1	991.0	1,182.0	1,236.0	1,258.0	1.77	1,321.0	5.00	1,330.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.63	4.1	5.12	4.1	.
EGYPT	- TOTAL 5	64.0	67.0	57.0	54.0	-5.26	56.0	3.70	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	-9.09	1.0	0.00	.	.
FINLAND	- TOTAL 3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	-23.07	1.1	10.00	1.1	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-33.33	0.2	0.00	0.2	.
HUNGARY	- TOTAL 2	.	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.00	0.4	0.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.4	0.3	0.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
JAPAN	- TOTAL 2	159.0	159.0	154.0	128.0	-16.88	164.0	28.12	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	-23.07	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND	- TOTAL 3	138.0	151.8	126.3	140.0	10.84	140.0	0.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	42.1	46.3	38.3	42.3	10.44	42.1	-0.47	.	.

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

COUNTRY		1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
NORWAY	- TOTAL	24.6	22.5	24.5	22.0	-10.20	26.5	-6.81	20.5	.
	- PER CAPITA	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.2	-11.86	4.9	-5.76	4.8	.
POLAND	- TOTAL	38.0	36.0	29.0	29.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.00	.	.	.	.
ROMANIA	- TOTAL 5	22.0	22.0	18.0	16.0	-11.11	20.0	25.00	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	-12.50	0.9	28.57	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA	- TOTAL 3	222.0	192.0	201.9	191.1	-5.34	205.8	7.69	180.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	6.6	5.6	5.4	4.9	-9.25	5.0	2.04	4.8	.
SWEDEN	- TOTAL 3	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.1	-11.59	5.9	-3.27	5.9	5.9
	- PER CAPITA	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	-12.50	0.7	0.00	0.7	0.7
SWITZERLAND	- TOTAL 3	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.6	11.57	11.2	5.66	12.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	14.29	.	.	.	.
TUNISIA	- TOTAL 3	32.7	31.5	33.1	34.7	4.83	36.4	4.89	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.76	4.5	2.27	.	.
UNITED STATES	- TOTAL	176.0	171.0	165.0	175.0	6.06	177.0	1.14	176.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.00	0.7	0.00	0.7	.
URUGUAY	- TOTAL 3	43.0	48.0	47.0	40.0	-14.89	42.0	5.00	41.0	.
	- PER CAPITA	14.5	16.2	15.7	13.6	-13.37	14.0	2.94	13.8	.
YUGOSLAVIA	- TOTAL 5	53.0	57.0	59.0	55.0	-6.77	56.0	1.81	.	.
	- PER CAPITA	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	-11.53	2.4	4.34	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 Secretariat estimates: Hungary 1988-89; Japan 1989
3 1989: estimate
4 Total apparent consumption
5 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988: Yugoslavia 1988-89; others all years

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
AUSTRALIA	4.9	2.0	2.0	-	.	.	.	.	.
BRAZIL	-	17.0	2.0	2.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
BULGARIA	0.4	0.6	0.2	7.5	650.00	.	.	.	.
CANADA	11.7	16.3	15.1	14.0	-7.28	13.3	-5.00	13.0	.
EEC 1	253.0	249.0	259.0	248.0	-4.24	250.0	0.80	245.0	.
EGYPT 3	5.0	6.0	7.0	3.0	-57.14	.	.	.	.
FINLAND 2	-	-	0.1	0.4	300.00	0.2	-50.00	0.1	.
JAPAN	159.0	159.0	153.0	128.0	-16.33	.	.	.	.
NORWAY	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	-25.00	.	.	.	.
POLAND	18.4	0.2	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	9.0	9.2	11.5	13.2	14.78	15.0	13.63	11.0	.
SWEDEN 2	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.3	9.52	1.5	-34.78	1.5	1.5
SWITZERLAND 2	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.9	7.27	7.5	27.11	8.0	.
TUNISIA	0.5	-	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
UNITED STATES	24.1	25.6	20.0	23.0	15.00	25.0	8.69	25.0	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986
2 1989: estimate
3 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, October 1988

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

COUNTRY	1985	1986	1987	1988	% CHANGE 1988 /1987	1989	% CHANGE 1989 /1988	FORECAST 1990	FORECAST 1991
ARGENTINA	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.00	10.0	0.00	.	.
AUSTRALIA 2	163.4	215.8	215.4	200.2	-7.05	196.1	-2.04	.	.
BRAZIL	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.00	.	.	.	.
BULGARIA	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	8.33	.	.	.	.
CANADA	0.1	0.1	-	-	.	.	.	.	.
COLOMBIA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	50.00	.	.	.	.
EEC 1	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	0.00	6.0	0.00	6.0	.
HUNGARY	19.7	16.6	15.3	16.5	7.84	.	.	.	.
NEW ZEALAND 3	589.1	538.0	518.5	480.0	-7.42	470.0	-2.08	410.0	.
NORWAY	-	-	0.3	0.1	-66.66	1.9	1,800.00	2.0	.
POLAND 2	7.3	7.9	10.3	12.7	23.30	12.1	-4.72	.	.
ROMANIA 4	40.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	0.00	.	.	.	.
SOUTH AFRICA 2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.2	.
SWEDEN 2	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.1
UNITED STATES	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.00	1.0	0.00	1.0	.
URUGUAY 2	6.4	22.3	5.7	10.0	75.43	15.0	50.00	14.0	.
YUGOSLAVIA	5.7	3.8	6.2	5.1	-17.74	10.0	96.07	.	.

1 EEC(12) since 1 January 1986 2 1989: estimate 3 Product weight
4 Source: USDA, World Livestock Situation, Oct. 1988