

Poultry

World consumption of poultry meat is expected to continue to expand during the forecast period of 1997-2005. The combination of poultry's low production costs compared with most other meats and projected economic growth in most areas of the world is expected to increase the demand for this relatively low-cost product. In many developed countries, dietary concerns and health issues such as BSE in the EU, are also expected to add to the demand for poultry meat. The United States, the world largest exporter is expected to benefit from this growth in consumption and trade and maintain or expand its share of world poultry meat exports.

Per capita poultry meat consumption is expected to increase about 2.5 percent per year, below the rate of the 1980's, but well above the rate for pork and, particularly, beef. Consumption is expected to continue to grow rapidly in Brazil, Mexico, and China, where current levels of use are relatively low. Per capita consumption growth has remained relatively low in many countries, including Japan, Egypt, the FSU, and CEE. Per capita poultry consumption in Japan is projected to increase slowly. In Egypt, relatively low incomes and trade policies restricting poultry imports have kept consumption low. In the FSU and CEE, domestic poultry production increases are projected to be small in the near term, and gains in per capita consumption will come from imports. Limited buying power is expected to continue to restrict poultry imports in many countries. As incomes rise, however, poultry's low relative cost should make it the first choice for protein imports. Countries with relatively high per capita use include Hong Kong, the United States, Canada, and selected countries in the Middle East.

The United States is the largest poultry meat producer, accounting for nearly one-quarter of world production in 1996. The next largest exporters are the EU, China, and Brazil. Production in these countries is projected to continue rising as demand expands. The greatest gains are likely to occur in China, where production is expected to increase sharply from 1996 to 2005 in response to growing domestic demand and exports.

Global trade in poultry meat is projected to trend upward at 4 percent per year to over 7 million tons by 2005. This represents a slowing from the high growth rates of the 1980's. Increases in imports are anticipated in all the largest import markets, including China, Japan, Hong Kong, the FSU, Mexico, Canada, and the Middle East.

Much of the growth in world trade will continue to come from larger shipments of low-price poultry parts. This will especially be true in developing markets in what are now middle- and lower-income countries, such as those in Pacific Rim, the FSU, and CEE. In many cases, the preferred products in these countries are ones with lower values in the United States. Exports of further processed poultry products are expected to grow, but are projected to remain a relatively small percentage of total trade.

World trade in poultry products is expected to become less restricted over the forecast period. However, some countries under pressure from domestic poultry producers are likely to raise tariffs or use other methods to restrict imports. There is resistance to low-priced U.S. leg parts, in part because the higher returns U.S. processors earn from domestic sales of other parts often allow the leg parts to be priced below production costs in importing countries.

Figure 36

Poultry: Historical and projected real prices

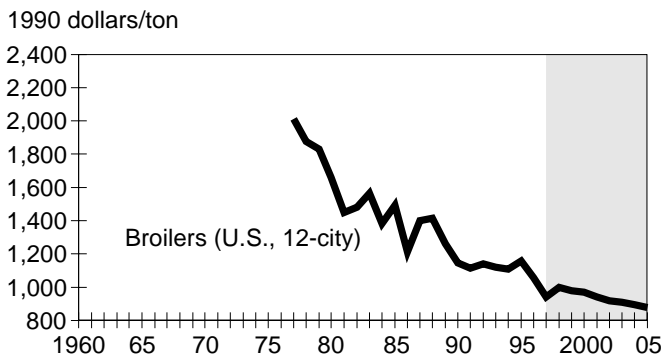


Figure 37

Poultry: Historical and projected price ratios

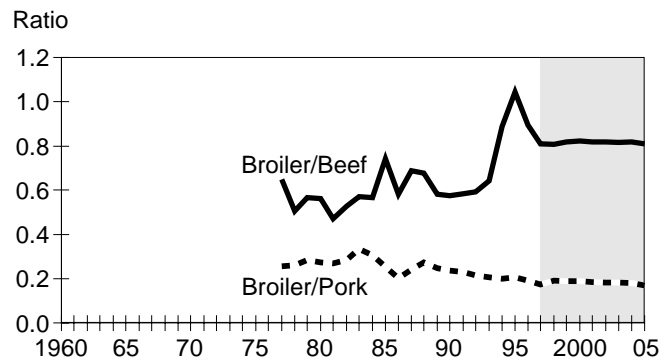


Table 36—Poultry trade projections

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993-97 avg.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	<i>1,000 tons</i>													
Exporters														
United States	786	1,028	1,472	1,969	2,367	2,533	1,874	2,838	3,013	3,202	3,309	3,416	3,525	3,640
Brazil	390	429	495	435	530	580	494	681	697	723	763	805	854	901
Central/East Europe ¹	131	124	108	141	134	146	131	143	118	108	126	148	162	176
Hungary	100	87	80	108	100	110	97	96	74	63	77	92	99	106
Poland	13	15	14	17	18	19	17	14	13	13	13	13	13	13
China	158	176	252	390	450	600	374	642	670	702	740	779	823	869
European Union-15 ²	520	639	779	862	888	908	815	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Hong Kong	141	205	322	489	550	660	445	720	750	780	810	845	876	910
Thailand	180	163	176	177	169	167	170	168	165	163	164	166	168	168
Total	2,306	2,764	3,604	4,463	5,088	5,594	4,303	5,842	6,063	6,328	6,562	6,809	7,058	7,314
Imports														
Canada	62	62	67	79	72	75	71	83	84	85	87	88	89	90
Central/East Europe ¹	79	132	118	75	52	58	87	76	113	143	137	132	137	142
Hungary	0	1	0	0	0	9	2	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Poland	40	72	61	34	33	36	47	51	78	99	96	93	96	99
China	174	240	344	625	750	900	572	1,026	1,169	1,248	1,248	1,332	1,422	1,518
Egypt	25	2	5	4	2	5	4	0	6	14	24	32	42	49
European Union-15 ²	204	221	217	194	207	214	211	208	194	150	150	150	150	150
Former Soviet Union ³	73	211	536	908	1,052	1,061	754	1,141	1,180	1,200	1,201	1,203	1,202	1,202
Russia	55	193	501	870	950	975	698	981	1,009	1,027	1,031	1,037	1,040	1,043
Hong Kong	310	396	533	718	800	920	673	976	1,005	1,035	1,067	1,099	1,131	1,165
Japan	406	402	455	549	534	534	495	609	639	667	689	711	733	755
Mexico	116	160	190	165	172	190	175	208	211	213	214	218	221	225
Saudi Arabia	250	263	275	290	297	247	274	215	209	225	238	250	260	270
South Korea	19	20	24	36	42	44	33	43	48	52	55	59	61	65
Total	1,718	2,109	2,764	3,643	3,980	4,248	3,349	4,585	4,858	5,032	5,110	5,274	5,448	5,631

¹Includes the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Other Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslavia).

²Excludes EU-15 intratrade.

³Includes Russia, Ukraine and the other republics of the Former Soviet Union; includes FSU intratrade.

Highlights for Major Importers

Former Soviet Union. FSU imports have rapidly expanded, making it currently the largest single poultry import market. Imports are expected to continue to increase over the next several years, but the rate of growth will be sharply lower than in the first half of the 1990's. Although Russia (the chief market for poultry in the FSU) has begun to enforce collection of tariffs on imported poultry, this is not expected to affect the level of imports too severely, as broiler meat is still a relatively low-priced meat.

The future level of poultry imports by the FSU will largely be determined by its ability to rebuild a cost-competitive poultry industry and growth in consumer incomes that would allow increased spending on poultry products. The United States is expected to remain the dominant supplier to the FSU countries, especially for frozen leg quarters, which are now a well-established product, and other relatively low-cost poultry products. Due to the size of FSU imports, changes in demand will remain a key variable in the poultry trade outlook.

Hong Kong and China. Hong Kong and China, in the long term, are expected to surpass the FSU and become the largest market for poultry products. A large percentage of its imports are low-priced leg and wing parts and chicken feet. The United States is projected to continue to supply most of these products.

Most of China's poultry imports are expected to continue to enter via re-export from Hong Kong over the short term. Over the longer term, however, as more refrigerated storage capacity is added at other Chinese ports, more poultry products will likely be imported directly into China.

Japan. Japan is expected to remain one of the largest importers. Poultry import growth will depend on domestic production, which is projected to decline gradually. Japan's market for processed poultry products has gradually become a larger share of the total poultry import market. The United States is expected to remain a major exporter to Japan, but is forecast to face growing competition from the Chinese poultry industry. In recent years, Chinese exports of further processed poultry products, especially deboned meat, have captured a larger share of the Japanese import market, displacing product from Brazil and Thailand.

Mexico. Mexico's imports have begun to grow after falling due to the peso devaluation in 1994. Mexican imports are expected to continue to grow as its economy

strengthens. Mexico has become a very important market for U.S. poultry, especially for relatively low-priced poultry meat, including chicken and turkey leg parts and mechanically deboned chicken and turkey for sausage production.

As part of the NAFTA agreement, Mexico has tariff rate quotas governing poultry imports. These TRQs could restrain import growth in the short term, but so far Mexico has chosen not to expand in-quota quantities, despite pressure from domestic meat producers. The potential enforcement of these regulations by Mexico imposes uncertainty on the short-term U.S. poultry export outlook.

European Union. EU imports are expected to decline, due to falling subsidies to poultry exports. This is expected to result in a larger share of EU poultry production being consumed in the domestic market, which would reduce import requirements. The EU's minimum import commitment is considerably below current import levels, thus no increase in imports is expected due to the UR agreement.

Middle East. Middle East imports are expected to continue to increase, since production is relatively costly. In the past this region has benefited from subsidized imports. Middle East imports are chiefly whole birds, mostly from the EU and Brazil. Imports from the United States include whole birds, but are mainly parts. As EU export subsidies are reduced, the U.S. poultry industry may be able to expand its share of this market.

Canada. Canada's imports are projected to rise due to continued competition from lower priced U.S. products. Canada has import quotas, but pressure for lower cost meat is expected to result in continued import growth. Unlike most other U.S. export markets, breast meat and further processed poultry are important products in Canada. As the Canadian market opens up, U.S. producers are expected to increase their market share.

South Korea. South Korea is slowly opening its market to imported products, and its market is expected to expand in the future. It has increased imports of turkey leg parts from France and the United States for use in processed meats.

Highlights for Major Exporters

European Union. EU poultry exports are expected to decline by about 50 percent from the level of the early 1990's due to UR limits on subsidized exports. Despite cuts in subsidized poultry exports, EU exports are forecast

Overview of the World Poultry Market

Over the next decade, trade in poultry products is expected to increase substantially as barriers to trade are gradually decreased and the poultry industry continues to be a large scale supplier of relatively low-cost meat products. As trade barriers are reduced, production and exports from the low-cost producers are expected to grow by either supplementing or replacing production of poultry or competing meats in the importing countries.

The FSU countries (chiefly Russia), China (mostly through Hong Kong), Japan, the Middle East, and Mexico are the world's major poultry importers, accounting for approximately 70-75 percent of estimated world poultry meat imports in 1996.

While trade barriers in the form of tariffs and import quotas are generally declining, trade restrictions in the form of health and sanitary regulations may have a large impact on future poultry trade. Disagreements over health and sanitary regulations in growing, processing, and transporting poultry products will likely continue to be a source of uncertainty in global poultry trade. The large variety of requirements imposed on companies exporting poultry products could discourage trade.

Much of the growth in poultry trade has been the result of the increased use of poultry parts instead of whole birds. This has allowed exporters (particularly the United States) to ship different parts with varying degrees of processing to separate markets, often at costs lower than those of a whole bird. This type of trade can take into account the varying income levels and consumer preferences in the importing countries and target products specifically to certain markets. While whole birds are still the preferred

product form in some markets, trade in poultry parts is expected to expand as income levels increase and eating habits in many countries begin to take on the characteristics of a western diet.

Since the late 1980's, trade opportunities have increased. Increasing numbers of consumers worldwide are able to shop for relatively low-priced chicken and turkey parts. While trade is still restricted in some cases, more countries are opening their markets. Mexico and Russia are examples of markets that have opened to increased poultry imports in recent years.

The top poultry exporters are the United States, the EU, Brazil, China, Thailand, and Hong Kong (re-exporter). These countries accounted for slightly more than 75 percent of world exports in 1996. The United States and other efficient, relatively low-cost producers and exporters — Brazil, China, and Thailand — are expected to benefit from increased trade facilitated by market liberalization.

Major poultry trade flows



to stabilize in the next few years and the EU will remain an important exporter through 2005 and an important competitor of the United States in Middle Eastern markets. Although subsidized exports will continue to account for a large share of poultry exports, efficient production methods and lower feed costs will allow the EU to export some poultry without subsidies.

Brazil. Brazil is forecast to continue to expand its exports through 2005 and is expected to compete in numerous markets. However, income gains and falling poultry prices compared to most red meats are projected to raise domestic Brazilian demand for poultry meat. The extent to which rising domestic demand could reduce the quantity of poultry available for export is a key variable in the trade outlook.

China. China is both a major importer (chiefly low-cost parts and meat) and exporter (processed products and deboned meat) and both imports and exports are expected to continue increasing in response to higher incomes and to expanded investment in production, including that for export. With its relatively low wage rates and its proximity to Japan, China has become a major supplier to the Japanese market. Continued economic growth in China places a level of uncertainty in the global outlook, as greater domestic poultry consumption could both increase import needs and reduce poultry available for export.

Hong Kong. Hong Kong has been a large and growing re-exporter of poultry meat to China, but it is unclear how this trade will be affected by reunification with China.

The current outlook is that re-exports to China will increase more slowly in the future because of reduced incentives to ship poultry through Hong Kong rather than directly to China, and because of the anticipated slowdown in China's imports due to infrastructural constraints.

Thailand. Thailand's exports are expected to show little growth through 2005, as both domestic use increases

and production growth slows due to increasing wages and dependence on high cost imported feeds. Despite growing competition from China, Thailand is expected to remain a competitive exporter of processed products, mainly deboned chicken parts.

Table 37—Poultry supply and use projections

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
				Total	Per cap	
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
United States						
1992	11,885	0	786	11,065	43.3	295
1993	12,396	0	1,028	11,384	44.1	279
1994	13,206	0	1,472	11,683	44.8	330
1995	13,786	0	1,969	11,766	44.7	381
1996	14,580	0	2,367	12,181	45.9	413
1997	15,096	0	2,533	12,545	46.8	426
1993-97 avg.	13,813	0	1,874	11,912	45.3	366
1999	16,709	0	2,838	13,867	50.9	429
2000	17,290	0	3,013	14,271	51.9	435
2001	17,855	0	3,202	14,649	52.8	440
2002	18,407	0	3,309	15,089	54.0	450
2003	18,942	0	3,416	15,516	55.0	460
2004	19,477	0	3,525	15,943	56.1	470
2005	20,015	0	3,640	16,365	57.1	480
Brazil						
1992	2,932	0	390	2,542	16.5	0
1993	3,211	0	429	2,782	17.8	0
1994	3,491	4	495	3,000	18.9	0
1995	4,140	2	435	3,705	23.0	0
1996	4,130	5	530	3,600	22.1	0
1997	4,510	4	580	3,930	23.9	0
1993-97 avg.	3,896	3	494	3,403	21.1	0
1999	4,998	5	681	4,322	25.7	0
2000	5,187	5	697	4,495	26.5	0
2001	5,356	5	723	4,638	27.1	0
2002	5,577	5	763	4,819	27.9	0
2003	5,783	5	805	4,983	28.6	0
2004	5,972	5	854	5,123	29.2	0
2005	6,174	5	901	5,278	29.8	0
Canada						
1992	706	62	8	762	27.8	29
1993	741	62	13	794	28.5	25
1994	829	67	29	861	30.5	31
1995	836	79	57	862	30.2	27
1996	853	72	45	875	30.4	32
1997	862	75	48	894	30.7	27
1993-97 avg.	824	71	38	857	30.1	28
1999	875	83	35	922	31.0	30
2000	887	84	36	935	31.2	31
2001	899	85	36	948	31.3	31
2002	913	87	37	962	31.5	31
2003	927	88	37	978	31.7	32
2004	940	89	38	991	31.9	32
2005	953	90	38	1,005	32.1	33
Central & Eastern Europe¹						
1992	1,461	79	131	1,410	11.5	54
1993	1,437	132	124	1,435	11.8	62
1994	1,368	118	108	1,370	11.3	70
1995	1,396	75	141	1,295	10.8	106
1996	1,436	52	134	1,346	11.2	115
1997	1,465	58	146	1,366	11.4	115
1993-97 avg.	1,420	87	131	1,362	11.3	93
1999	1,341	76	143	1,274	10.6	105
2000	1,339	113	118	1,334	11.1	105
2001	1,332	143	108	1,367	11.3	105
2002	1,356	137	126	1,367	11.3	105
2003	1,391	132	148	1,375	11.3	105
2004	1,411	137	162	1,386	11.4	105
2005	1,423	142	176	1,389	11.4	105

Continued—

Table 37—Poultry supply and use projections—cont'd

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
				Total	Per cap	
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
China						
1992	4,540	174	158	4,556	3.9	0
1993	5,736	240	176	5,800	4.9	0
1994	7,550	344	252	7,642	6.4	0
1995	9,347	625	390	9,582	8.0	0
1996	11,000	750	450	11,300	9.3	0
1997	12,500	900	600	12,800	10.5	0
1993-97 avg.	9,227	572	374	9,425	7.8	0
1999	14,334	1,026	642	14,719	11.8	0
2000	14,868	1,169	670	15,367	12.3	0
2001	15,566	1,248	702	16,112	12.8	0
2002	16,404	1,248	740	16,912	13.3	0
2003	17,315	1,332	779	17,868	13.9	0
2004	18,285	1,422	823	18,884	14.6	0
2005	19,348	1,518	869	19,997	15.4	0
EU-15						
1992	7,261	204	520	6,882	18.7	207
1993	7,182	221	639	6,751	18.3	184
1994	7,489	217	779	6,870	18.5	232
1995	7,671	194	862	6,988	18.7	242
1996	7,920	207	888	7,275	19.4	206
1997	8,040	214	908	7,360	19.6	192
1993-97 avg.	7,660	211	815	7,049	18.9	211
1999	8,224	208	650	7,761	20.5	466
2000	8,386	194	650	7,920	20.9	475
2001	8,524	150	650	8,018	21.1	481
2002	8,612	150	650	8,107	21.2	486
2003	8,691	150	650	8,186	21.4	491
2004	8,777	150	650	8,272	21.5	496
2005	8,844	150	650	8,340	21.7	500
Egypt						
1992	271	25	0	296	5.0	0
1993	295	2	0	297	5.0	0
1994	345	5	0	350	5.7	0
1995	360	4	0	364	5.8	0
1996	380	2	0	382	6.0	0
1997	390	5	0	395	6.1	0
1993-97 avg.	354	4	0	358	5.7	0
1999	394	0	0	393	5.8	0
2000	415	6	0	421	6.0	0
2001	429	14	0	443	6.2	0
2002	443	24	0	467	6.4	0
2003	456	32	0	488	6.6	0
2004	469	42	0	511	6.8	0
2005	481	49	0	530	7.0	0
Former Soviet Union²						
1992	2,421	73	18	2,476	8.5	0
1993	2,024	211	13	2,222	7.6	0
1994	1,725	536	17	2,244	7.7	0
1995	1,382	908	20	2,270	7.8	0
1996	1,288	1,052	74	2,266	7.7	0
1997	1,246	1,061	56	2,251	7.7	0
1993-97 avg.	1,533	754	36	2,251	7.7	0
1999	1,259	1,141	30	2,370	8.1	0
2000	1,284	1,180	30	2,434	8.2	0
2001	1,312	1,200	30	2,482	8.4	0
2002	1,343	1,201	30	2,514	8.5	0
2003	1,381	1,203	30	2,554	8.6	0
2004	1,419	1,202	30	2,591	8.7	0
2005	1,461	1,202	30	2,633	8.8	0

Continued—

Table 37—Poultry supply and use projections—cont'd

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
				Total	Per cap	
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Hong Kong						
1992	21	310	141	188	32.3	8
1993	20	396	205	211	35.6	8
1994	16	533	322	225	37.1	10
1995	21	718	489	250	40.4	9
1996	20	800	550	270	42.8	14
1997	18	920	660	278	43.4	14
1993-97 avg.	19	673	445	247	40.7	11
1999	11	976	720	269	40.7	15
2000	10	1,005	750	265	39.7	15
2001	10	1,035	780	265	39.2	15
2002	9	1,067	810	266	38.9	15
2003	9	1,099	845	263	38.0	15
2004	8	1,131	876	264	37.7	15
2005	8	1,165	910	263	37.2	15
Hungary						
1992	320	0	100	240	23.4	20
1993	307	1	87	221	21.7	20
1994	320	0	80	240	23.7	20
1995	368	0	108	245	24.3	35
1996	365	0	100	265	26.5	35
1997	370	9	110	265	26.7	30
1993-97 avg.	346	2	97	247	24.6	28
1999	329	10	96	243	24.7	20
2000	324	11	74	261	26.6	20
2001	319	11	63	267	27.3	20
2002	329	11	77	263	27.0	20
2003	344	11	92	263	27.1	20
2004	352	11	99	264	27.3	20
2005	360	11	106	265	27.4	20
Japan						
1992	1,367	406	8	1,752	14.1	82
1993	1,368	402	6	1,750	14.0	96
1994	1,258	455	3	1,725	13.8	81
1995	1,282	549	3	1,798	14.4	111
1996	1,260	534	3	1,802	14.4	100
1997	1,250	534	3	1,801	14.3	80
1993-97 avg.	1,284	495	4	1,775	14.2	94
1999	1,253	609	5	1,857	14.7	96
2000	1,242	639	6	1,874	14.8	97
2001	1,237	667	6	1,897	15.0	98
2002	1,231	689	7	1,912	15.0	99
2003	1,228	711	8	1,930	15.2	100
2004	1,218	733	9	1,942	15.2	101
2005	1,214	755	9	1,959	15.3	102
Mexico						
1992	990	116	5	1,101	12.4	0
1993	1,090	160	0	1,250	13.8	0
1994	1,240	190	0	1,430	15.5	0
1995	1,120	165	0	1,285	13.7	0
1996	1,145	172	0	1,317	13.8	0
1997	1,210	190	0	1,400	14.4	0
1993-97 avg.	1,161	175	0	1,336	14.2	0
1999	1,469	208	0	1,677	16.6	0
2000	1,535	211	0	1,746	17.0	0
2001	1,614	213	0	1,827	17.5	0
2002	1,699	214	0	1,913	18.0	0
2003	1,784	218	0	2,002	18.5	0
2004	1,873	221	0	2,094	19.0	0
2005	1,968	225	0	2,193	19.6	0

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Table 37—Poultry supply and use projections—cont'd

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
				Total	Per cap	
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Poland						
1992	336	40	13	348	9.1	20
1993	300	72	15	362	9.4	5
1994	345	61	14	392	10.2	5
1995	367	34	17	380	9.9	9
1996	380	33	18	400	10.4	4
1997	390	36	19	406	10.5	5
1993-97 avg.	356	47	17	388	10.1	6
1999	399	51	14	436	11.2	11
2000	404	78	13	469	12.0	11
2001	399	99	13	485	12.4	11
2002	396	96	13	479	12.2	11
2003	399	93	13	479	12.1	11
2004	399	96	13	482	12.2	11
2005	390	99	13	476	12.0	11
Russia						
1992	1,428	55	5	1,478	9.9	0
1993	1,277	193	2	1,468	9.9	0
1994	1,142	501	6	1,637	11.0	0
1995	893	870	5	1,758	11.9	0
1996	822	950	5	1,767	11.9	0
1997	780	975	6	1,749	11.8	0
1993-97 avg.	983	698	5	1,676	11.3	0
1999	781	981	0	1,762	11.9	0
2000	797	1,009	0	1,806	12.2	0
2001	814	1,027	0	1,841	12.4	0
2002	828	1,031	0	1,859	12.5	0
2003	847	1,037	0	1,884	12.7	0
2004	867	1,040	0	1,907	12.8	0
2005	890	1,043	0	1,933	13.0	0
Saudi Arabia						
1992	275	250	4	521	31.1	60
1993	285	263	5	553	31.8	50
1994	286	275	8	558	30.9	45
1995	309	290	17	582	31.1	45
1996	340	297	20	617	31.8	45
1997	438	247	35	647	32.2	48
1993-97 avg.	332	274	17	591	31.6	47
1999	461	215	38	616	28.6	71
2000	484	209	42	639	29.3	84
2001	507	225	46	692	29.1	77
2002	528	238	50	717	30.3	76
2003	554	250	55	749	30.5	75
2004	585	260	61	779	30.7	80
2005	612	270	67	812	30.9	83
South Korea						
1992	354	19	0	373	8.5	0
1993	369	20	0	389	8.9	0
1994	378	24	0	398	9.0	4
1995	415	36	0	452	10.1	3
1996	425	42	0	465	10.3	5
1997	435	44	0	480	10.6	4
1993-97 avg.	404	33	0	437	9.8	3
1999	538	43	0	582	12.5	4
2000	560	48	0	608	13.0	4
2001	579	52	0	632	13.3	4
2002	603	55	0	657	13.8	4
2003	626	59	0	685	14.2	4
2004	648	61	0	709	14.6	4
2005	668	65	0	733	14.9	5

Continued—

Table 37—Poultry supply and use projections—cont'd

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
				Total	Per cap	
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kgs.	1,000 tons
Thailand						
1992	710	0	180	530	9.4	0
1993	685	0	163	522	9.2	0
1994	740	0	176	564	9.8	0
1995	825	0	177	638	10.9	10
1996	875	0	169	696	11.8	20
1997	915	0	167	748	12.6	20
1993-97 avg.	808	0	170	634	10.9	10
1999	1,011	0	168	843	13.9	0
2000	1,037	0	165	872	14.3	0
2001	1,047	0	163	884	14.3	0
2002	1,080	0	164	916	14.7	0
2003	1,119	0	166	953	15.2	0
2004	1,140	0	168	972	15.4	0
2005	1,163	0	168	995	15.6	0

¹Includes the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Other Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslavia).

²Includes Russia, Ukraine and the other republics of the Former Soviet Union.