

Beef

World beef production is expected to increase about 1.4 percent per year through 2007. China is expected to lead the world in growth in beef demand, and domestic production will likely expand to meet demand. Increased incomes and initially low inventories in the FSU and Brazil will stimulate production. U.S. beef production is still recovering from the impacts of the poor grain crop in 1995/96. As a result of herd liquidation and the relative length of the biological cycle, U.S. beef production will decline through 2000 before increasing at a moderate rate through the end of the forecast period. Production in the EU is expected to decline gradually through the forecast period as beef consumption falls and stocks remain high.

Global per capita consumption of beef is projected to increase gradually as meat demand rises in response to income growth. Although the current economic crisis in Asia could force some household budget reallocation away from beef consumption in the short term, growth is expected to return to its trend over the forecast horizon. However, in some important Pacific Rim markets, such as Japan, there may be limited potential to further expand beef's role in the diet. Other Asian markets, such as China and the Philippines, may have more potential for increasing per capita beef demand.

In Latin America, significant gains in per capita consumption are expected for Mexico and Brazil. Per

capita beef consumption may also rise in Central and Eastern Europe. However, growth will vary from country to country and will depend on the degree and speed with which countries have liberalized their economies. In Russia, only gradual increases in beef demand are expected because of the availability of relatively cheaper pork and poultry. Per capita consumption in the United States is expected to increase slightly in the early 2000s as a result of the cattle cycle, but then decline as relative prices favor consumption of other meats. As a result of continuing concerns over BSE, demand for beef in the EU is expected to be limited.

Increasing import demand in areas like the Pacific Rim, and in countries such as Russia where production has been adjusting to market forces, will mean growth opportunities for exporters. The major exporters will continue to increase production for export, while domestic production in the major importing countries is projected to stagnate, mainly because of the relatively lower cost of imported beef.

Much of the growth in beef and veal import demand is projected in the Pacific Rim countries where, over the projection period, increasing incomes and lower trade barriers will raise consumption beyond that which can be satisfied by their production base. While economic problems associated with the Asian currency crisis may slow Asian imports in the near term, significant

Figure 29

Beef: Historical and projected real prices

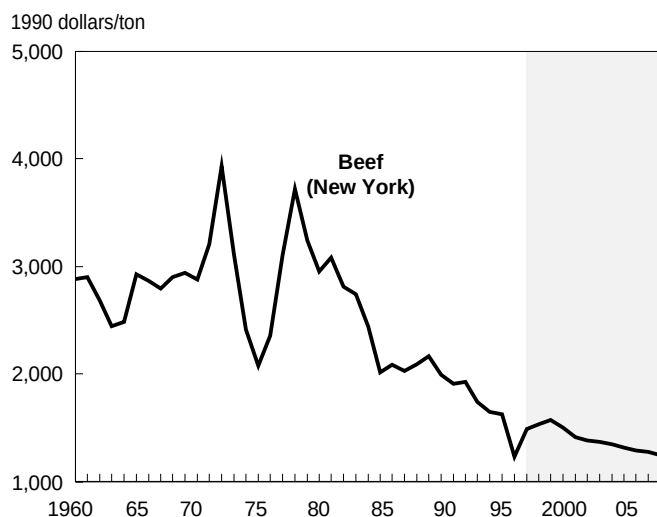


Figure 30

Beef: Historical and projected price ratios

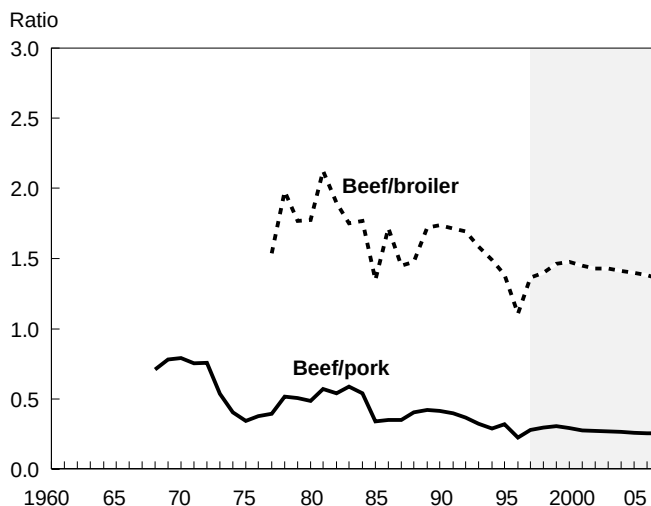


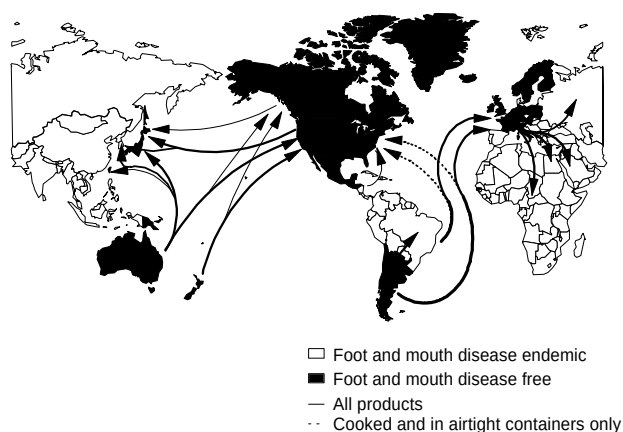
Table 26--Beef trade projections

Crop year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994-97 avg.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1,000 tons														
Exporters														
United States	731	826	851	897	932	847	1,012	1,036	1,073	1,112	1,144	1,180	1,217	1,254
Argentina	376	520	470	430	450	449	462	483	521	538	560	572	597	623
Australia	1,168	1,092	1,016	1,095	1,075	1,089	1,148	1,154	1,167	1,177	1,179	1,192	1,196	1,203
Brazil	383	291	277	240	240	286	234	234	240	252	262	275	285	296
Canada	220	219	286	360	380	293	382	384	386	390	396	399	399	396
Central/East Europe 1/	99	105	92	86	91	95	80	78	79	85	100	112	125	139
Poland	14	17	27	25	25	22	26	19	15	15	15	15	15	15
China	74	95	79	60	50	72	105	107	108	110	112	114	115	117
European Union-15 2/	1,096	923	913	876	880	938	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817
Former Soviet Union 3/	441	239	240	109	93	224	328	330	350	366	375	389	397	404
Russia	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ukraine	168	191	200	76	70	141	178	180	185	191	200	204	207	209
New Zealand	466	504	515	500	480	493	493	501	508	511	513	512	511	510
Total	5,054	4,814	4,739	4,653	4,671	4,786	5,061	5,124	5,249	5,358	5,458	5,562	5,659	5,759
Importers														
United States	1,075	954	940	1,082	1,349	1,080	1,105	1,107	1,106	1,104	1,099	1,094	1,085	1,077
Canada	286	256	237	235	240	251	204	200	196	192	188	184	181	177
China	3	3	3	5	7	4	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	10
European Union-15 2/	426	374	354	335	344	367	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Former Soviet Union 3/	542	614	515	534	542	549	708	753	811	851	853	881	911	941
Russia	541	612	480	500	510	529	531	558	591	613	615	625	639	649
Japan	842	927	899	872	914	891	986	1,011	1,038	1,064	1,084	1,108	1,125	1,140
Mexico	90	42	100	138	172	108	208	220	232	242	251	262	278	295
South Korea	165	194	191	225	255	206	304	306	336	366	396	425	455	485
Total	3,429	3,364	3,239	3,426	3,823	3,456	3,871	3,953	4,076	4,176	4,229	4,313	4,395	4,475

1/ Includes the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Other Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and the former Yugoslavia). 2/ Excludes EU-15 intratrade.

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

Figure 31

Major beef trade flows

growth is expected in the longer term. Larger imports are expected by Mexico and Russia, where income growth is expected to increase beef demand more rapidly than domestic production can respond. The proximity of Mexico and Russia to sources of relatively low-priced imported product from the United States and Central and Eastern Europe is likely to stimulate increased trade.

Growth in global beef exports is projected to slow as subsidized exports by the EU are reduced under Uruguay Round commitments. The EU, however, is the only major exporter projected to show a decline in beef exports, as the United States, Australia, and Argentina are all projected to continue to increase export volumes through 2007. Australia and the United States will likely vie for the role of leading exporter of beef and veal. U.S. exports are expected to expand, although weakness in Pacific Rim imports may keep export growth more moderate in the near term than previously projected. U.S. exports to Mexico will continue to expand. With the potential to expand into markets formerly restricted by disease regulations, Argentina is projected to gradually expand exports and become the fourth largest exporter of beef. Concurrently, cutbacks in subsidized EU exports and a reduction in beef production in New Zealand will limit the expansion of these countries in the growing world beef market.

Highlights for Major Importers

Over the length of the baseline, much of the growth in beef and veal imports is expected to come from the

Pacific Rim countries. The current financial problems are assumed to exert a short-term drag on beef imports, but, over the longer-term, increasing incomes and lower trade barriers will stimulate consumption of imported beef. Increases in imports are also expected in Mexico and Russia, where income growth later in the period is expected to increase demand for beef more rapidly than the production sector can respond. Imports of beef for these markets will be further encouraged by their proximity to the United States and Central and Eastern Europe, where abundant supplies of low-priced imported product are expected. However, as domestic production catches up with demand later in the period, import growth is expected to slow.

United States. U.S. beef imports are expected to be stimulated by herd reductions resulting from the drought of 1995/96. High grain prices forced down the price of feeder cattle and encouraged a liquidation of the cow herd. As a result, processing beef will be in short supply as cows are retained for herd rebuilding. Imports will increase through much of the forecast period but will begin declining after 2005. Australia and Canada are expected to have ample supplies of processing-grade beef to supply the United States, but, given its proximity to the United States, Canada is expected to supply an increasing share of U.S. imports. Imports from New Zealand will likely decline slightly as production in that country falls. Imports from Australia and New Zealand both will remain below the TRQ levels established under the WTO. Although Argentina and Uruguay can ship uncooked product to the United States, imports from those countries will be subject to TRQs.

Japan. Japan's imports are expected to increase as demand increases and domestic production declines slightly. Japan is committed to reducing its beef tariffs in accordance with the Uruguay Round Agreement, which will raise imports, but it is expected that the rate of per capita consumption growth will slow in the later part of the forecast period. Therefore, imports are projected to increase from 63 to 69 percent of consumption. Despite a general decline in Japan's meat production, government support for calf producers will result in beef production declines of less than 1 percent across the forecast horizon. Australia and the United States are projected to remain far-and-away the dominant suppliers, but Canada is likely to increase its presence.

Former Soviet Union. In the FSU, economic restructuring of the livestock sector has led to a sharp decline in beef production. In response to the loss of production subsidies, worsening terms of trade for producers, and declines in consumer incomes, beef production has fallen 65 percent since the late 1980s. As government support for consumption was eliminated, per capita consumption declined to levels more in keeping with countries at a similar economic level. It is expected that beef production will hit bottom in 1998 and increase during the remainder of the baseline. In the medium term, imports will decline, but, as incomes increase later in the period, imports are expected to rise.

European Union. Beef in the EU is still being affected by the severe market distortions resulting from the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) outbreaks and the potential linkage to Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (see box, page 156). Although consumption has recovered somewhat from its 1996 lows, the EU remains burdened by high stock levels. It is highly unlikely that EU governments will allow imports to increase beyond their WTO commitments.

Canada. Canada's cattle inventory is currently declining as it enters its liquidation phase. Beef production is expected to rise over the next several years. Concurrently, per capita consumption is expected to remain fairly constant, and imports to decline. The United States is the dominant supplier to the Canadian market.

South Korea. Although suffering from economic turmoil in the near term, South Korea remains obligated to import increasing amounts of beef under its WTO commitments. Beyond the current crisis, per capita consumption is projected to increase through the baseline and imports will likely rise more rapidly toward the end of the period. Korea must end its quota and markup systems by 2001; thereafter trade will be regulated only by a tariff that is subject to reduction. Better quality grain-fed beef will dominate imports, a situation expected to benefit the United States. Although continuation of some government support for livestock producers is expected, it is uncertain what levels of support the government will be able to sustain following the crisis.

Mexico. Mexico's beef imports are expected to continue to expand as the economy expands. Demand for beef is expected to return to pre-crisis levels and

reach about 24 kgs by 2007. Mexican cattle inventories fell dramatically in 1995 from a combination of a severe drought and the economic crisis. In the short term, the need to rebuild herds will limit production growth and result in rapid growth in imports; as production expands beyond 2000, however, the rate of growth in imports is expected to decline.

Taiwan. Taiwan is expected to become a significant importer of beef during the baseline. Per capita beef consumption is expected to increase 5 percent per year in response to income growth. Taiwan's consumption needs are almost entirely filled by imports. With little restriction on beef imports, growth in demand will translate into import growth of 6 percent per year.

Highlights for Major Exporters

Australia and the United States will likely vie for the role of leading exporter of beef and veal by the end of the forecast period. Concurrently, cutbacks in subsidized EU exports and a reduction in beef production in New Zealand will limit the participation of these countries in the growing world beef market. With increased production and the potential to expand into the growing Pacific Rim markets, Argentina is poised to expand exports and become the fourth largest exporter of beef.

Australia. Australia has moved into first place in beef exports over the EU, but will come under increasing pressure from the United States for that role. With the return of better weather after several years of drought, herds are being rebuilt, but beef production is expected to increase at a very modest pace. The processing-grade beef markets of North America are expected to play a gradually smaller role relative to the Pacific Rim. However, feed grain sufficiency will remain a problem in Australia and, as long as feed supplies are constrained, Australia's expansion into the higher end of the fed-beef market against the United States and Canada will be limited.

European Union. The level of beef stocks is expected to remain a serious problem for EU policy throughout the baseline period. The crisis in consumer confidence as a result of the BSE scare is expected to discourage increases in consumption. Concurrently, beef exports are projected to fall to meet Uruguay Round subsidized export limits. Without lower support prices, it is unlikely that production will fall sufficiently, or that the large beef surpluses could be marketed without

subsidy. The baseline assumes that the EU implements price and other reforms that will align beef production with levels consistent with meeting domestic consumption and the Uruguay Round export limits, while not allowing stocks to exceed historical highs.

The pace of CAP reforms in the EU is a significant uncertainty in the forecasts. The extent of any declines in CAP support to reduce production will have a major impact on feed use, prices, and trade. Failure to reduce production or market stocks could lead to a significant financial burden for member countries.

United States. U.S. exports are expected to increase, with the main growth markets being Japan, South Korea, and Mexico. Exports to Canada may be limited by the development of a feeding industry in western Canada and aggressive marketing by western Canadian packers in traditional U.S. markets in eastern Canada. Exports are projected to rise from 8 to 11 percent of U.S. production.

New Zealand. New Zealand's beef production is expected to decline marginally as low beef prices and weakening dairy prices encourage producers to look for more profitable alternatives. Although total U.S. beef imports are expected to increase, the U.S. share of New Zealand's exports is expected to decline as New Zealand continues encouraging sales to other buyers in order to reduce its dependence on the U.S. market.

Brazil. In Brazil, beef production will expand to meet growing domestic demand. Per capita consumption is expected to increase about 1-2 percent per year, and increases in beef production are expected to keep pace with the growth in consumption. Thus imports are forecast to increase slightly in the near term but to decline toward the end of the period. Due to tariff reductions under MERCOSUR, Argentina will likely be the major supplier to Brazil.

Argentina. Beef production is expected to grow slowly, as declines in cattle pasture will be offset by more intensive management of the remaining areas. Animal weights are expected to increase and, coupled with a steady decline in per capita consumption, more beef should be available for export. U.S. acceptance of uncooked meat from Argentina, while limiting Argentina's exports to 20,000 tons, could open the door for development of a presence in the Pacific Rim.

Canada. Canadian exports are projected to remain strong throughout the period. The United States will remain Canada's major beef export market, but fed-beef exports into other countries should increase fairly rapidly. Elimination of the Western Canada Grain Transportation Act is expected to encourage increased feeding of livestock in western Canada. Coupled with modern plants in Canada, fed beef could be exported to the United States and markets in the Pacific Rim.

Central and Eastern Europe. Some growth in CEE beef exports and production is projected. With improved feeding practices, slaughter weights and output are expected to increase. Per capita beef consumption has declined from the 1990 peak due to a drop in incomes, changes in relative prices, and the end of subsidies. But as income growth returns, per capita consumption is expected to rise. This is expected to limit the growth of exports in a number of countries, most notably Poland.

As in the FSU, the future pace of reform in the CEE countries is uncertain and could affect the outlook for production and trade of beef. It is unclear to what extent governments will maintain support to livestock producers, how fast production will recover, or how quickly these countries will look to expand exports. Trade developments with the EU and Russia will also have a strong impact.

Impact of the BSE Crisis on the EU Projections

The crisis in the EU over bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or “mad cow” disease) is projected to have a lingering impact on the EU beef sector, with rippling effects throughout European agricultural markets. Beef consumption in the EU dropped 12 percent in 1996, the initial year of the crisis, and recovered slightly in 1997, but is projected to continue to decline in the longer term.

Consumption has been steadily declining since the late 1980's, and BSE will accelerate this trend. The projections assume that BSE's dampening effect will last another 4-5 years and that beef consumption will return to trend around 2002.

A major problem faced by the EU is that production cannot be adjusted quickly enough to address the market imbalance, resulting in a substantial stock buildup over the next few years. The UK's 6-year cattle eradication program will account for about a 3-percent annual production decline. But this alone will not be enough to bring production in line with consumption. Production will exceed consumption by as much as .5 million tons, and WTO limits on subsidized exports and the ban on British beef exports will inhibit the EU's ability to export this surplus on world markets. This imbalance results in large intervention stocks in the near term, until beef production more closely reflects the shrunken demand.

The projections are based on the assumption that the EU will adopt additional policies to reduce beef

production. The EU Commission has identified the beef sector as the top priority for policy reform, with a proposed 30-percent reduction in the beef price under discussion. Another factor that will discourage beef production is the ever-declining price of beef during the projection period. Despite lower beef prices relative to pork and poultry, the projection is based on the assumption that consumers will continue to harbor health concerns until BSE is eradicated and the European beef supply is again deemed safe. Even in such a scenario, it is unclear whether beef consumption would fully recover to pre-BSE levels.

Declining beef consumption throughout the EU will be offset by gains in pork and especially poultry consumption, which is forecast to rise 15 percent over the next decade. It is assumed that some consumers will reduce or eliminate meat consumption altogether, rather than substitute other meats. Therefore, where previous baselines plotted a gradual increase in total meat consumption, this year's results project virtually no change in overall meat consumption during the projection period.

The increased demand for pork and poultry will stimulate domestic production of these grain-intensive meats, driving up demand for feed grains. Demand for corn gluten feed, a major feed input for beef cattle, will be dampened, mirroring the decline in beef consumption.

Table 27--Beef Supply and Use Projections

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
United States								
1994	35,691	313.64	11,194	1,075	731	11,528	44.2	252
1995	37,294	310.64	11,585	954	826	11,726	44.6	239
1996	38,399	301.52	11,578	940	851	11,731	44.2	171
1997	37,591	306.08	11,506	1,119	870	11,745	43.8	181
1998	36,255	311.60	11,297	1,216	950	11,585	42.9	159
1994-98 ave.	37,046	308.59	11,432	1,061	846	11,663	42.8	200
2000	34,480	307.60	10,606	1,105	1,012	10,697	38.9	187
2001	34,787	311.47	10,835	1,107	1,036	10,900	39.3	193
2002	34,997	318.31	11,140	1,106	1,073	11,162	39.9	205
2003	34,879	323.17	11,272	1,104	1,112	11,253	39.9	216
2004	34,540	327.10	11,298	1,099	1,144	11,253	39.6	216
2005	34,363	331.34	11,386	1,094	1,180	11,300	39.5	216
2006	34,337	334.62	11,490	1,085	1,217	11,358	39.4	216
2007	34,270	337.55	11,568	1,077	1,254	11,391	39.2	216
Argentina								
1994	12,400	209.68	2,600	3	376	2,230	65.8	21
1995	12,300	211.38	2,600	6	520	2,080	60.7	27
1996	12,500	206.40	2,580	9	470	2,120	61.1	26
1997	12,200	209.02	2,550	8	430	2,130	60.8	24
1998	11,700	211.97	2,480	10	450	2,050	57.9	14
1994-98 ave.	12,220	209.66	2,562	7	449	2,122	59.2	22
2000	11,768	213.72	2,515	0	462	2,053	56.7	22
2001	11,947	214.53	2,563	0	483	2,079	56.8	23
2002	12,300	215.45	2,650	0	521	2,128	57.6	24
2003	12,380	216.32	2,678	0	538	2,140	57.3	24
2004	12,349	217.10	2,681	0	560	2,121	56.2	24
2005	12,262	217.99	2,673	0	572	2,101	55.1	24
2006	12,344	218.89	2,702	0	597	2,105	54.7	24
2007	12,533	219.74	2,754	0	623	2,130	54.8	24
Australia								
1994	8,332	219.52	1,829	6	1,168	669	37.4	42
1995	7,917	216.88	1,717	5	1,092	650	36.0	22
1996	7,767	210.89	1,638	7	1,016	624	34.2	27
1997	7,961	216.05	1,720	5	1,095	621	33.7	36
1998	7,900	212.66	1,680	5	1,075	625	33.6	21
1994-98 ave.	7,975	215.26	1,717	6	1,089	638	34.0	30
2000	8,155	219.99	1,794	0	1,148	646	34.1	43
2001	8,083	223.43	1,806	0	1,154	652	34.1	43
2002	8,030	227.40	1,826	0	1,167	658	34.2	44
2003	8,053	228.73	1,842	0	1,177	665	34.2	44
2004	8,102	228.22	1,849	0	1,179	670	34.2	44
2005	8,133	229.68	1,868	0	1,192	676	34.2	45
2006	8,156	230.14	1,877	0	1,196	681	34.2	45
2007	8,175	231.07	1,889	0	1,203	686	34.3	46
Brazil								
1994	28,088	204.00	5,730	88	383	5,415	34.1	50
1995	29,803	204.01	6,080	124	291	5,903	36.7	60
1996	31,144	197.47	6,150	144	277	6,057	37.2	20
1997	29,514	204.99	6,050	160	240	5,980	36.4	10
1998	29,184	206.28	6,020	180	240	5,970	35.9	0
1994-98 ave.	29,547	203.27	6,006	139	286	5,865	34.9	28
2000	29,094	208.36	6,062	188	234	6,015	35.5	0
2001	29,595	209.39	6,197	190	234	6,153	36.0	0
2002	29,892	210.42	6,290	190	240	6,240	36.2	0
2003	30,327	211.49	6,414	188	252	6,350	36.5	0
2004	30,855	212.54	6,558	187	262	6,483	36.9	0
2005	31,430	213.62	6,714	185	275	6,624	37.4	0
2006	32,063	214.67	6,883	184	285	6,782	38.0	0
2007	32,715	215.74	7,058	183	296	6,945	38.6	0

Continued---

Table 27--Beef Supply and Use Projections

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Canada								
1994	3,083	292.90	903	286	220	962	34.1	31
1995	3,148	294.79	928	256	219	971	34.1	25
1996	3,505	284.74	998	237	286	951	33.0	23
1997	3,685	283.85	1,046	235	360	923	31.7	21
1998	3,725	282.68	1,053	240	380	909	30.9	25
1994-98 ave.	3,429	287.41	986	251	293	943	31.7	25
2000	--	--	1,093	204	382	914	30.5	25
2001	--	--	1,099	200	384	915	30.2	25
2002	--	--	1,102	196	386	912	29.9	26
2003	--	--	1,113	192	390	915	29.7	26
2004	--	--	1,124	188	396	916	29.5	26
2005	--	--	1,133	184	399	918	29.3	26
2006	--	--	1,141	181	399	923	29.2	26
2007	--	--	1,150	177	396	931	29.3	26
Central & Eastern Europe								
1994	7,230	206.50	1,493	69	99	1,522	12.6	103
1995	6,441	220.62	1,421	71	105	1,415	11.8	87
1996	6,830	207.17	1,415	57	92	1,398	11.6	81
1997	6,646	213.21	1,417	74	86	1,408	11.7	90
1998	6,418	215.64	1,384	81	91	1,385	11.5	91
1994-98 ave.	6,713	212.42	1,426	70	95	1,426	11.9	90
2000	3,289	439.33	1,445	48	80	1,412	11.7	99
2001	3,484	423.15	1,474	51	78	1,444	12.0	102
2002	3,625	412.43	1,495	53	79	1,467	12.1	105
2003	3,744	406.72	1,523	59	85	1,495	12.3	107
2004	3,857	402.41	1,552	61	100	1,512	12.4	108
2005	3,957	398.45	1,577	68	112	1,532	12.6	109
2006	4,083	393.36	1,606	75	125	1,555	12.7	111
2007	4,231	387.37	1,639	84	139	1,582	12.9	112
China								
1994	24,479	133.58	3,270	3	74	3,199	2.7	0
1995	30,497	136.21	4,154	3	95	4,062	3.4	0
1996	37,015	133.62	4,946	3	79	4,870	4.0	0
1997	40,000	135.00	5,400	5	60	5,345	4.4	0
1998	43,000	134.88	5,800	7	50	5,757	4.7	0
1994-98 ave.	34,998	134.69	4,714	4	72	4,647	3.7	0
2000	38,478	150.71	5,799	6	105	5,700	4.5	0
2001	38,881	156.27	6,076	6	107	5,975	4.7	0
2002	39,214	162.06	6,355	7	108	6,254	4.9	0
2003	39,471	168.05	6,633	7	110	6,530	5.1	0
2004	39,646	174.27	6,909	8	112	6,805	5.3	0
2005	39,754	180.71	7,184	9	114	7,079	5.5	0
2006	39,803	187.40	7,459	10	115	7,354	5.6	0
2007	39,794	194.33	7,733	10	117	7,626	5.8	0
EU-15								
1994	28,706	273.71	7,857	426	1,096	7,603	20.5	521
1995	28,162	279.10	7,860	374	923	7,431	19.9	396
1996	27,991	280.05	7,839	354	913	6,888	18.4	788
1997	27,519	276.61	7,612	335	876	6,855	18.3	1,004
1998	27,258	273.94	7,467	344	880	6,855	18.2	1,080
1994-98 ave.	27,927	276.68	7,727	367	938	7,126	18.8	758
2000	--	--	6,617	350	817	6,228	16.4	1,282
2001	--	--	6,417	350	817	6,060	15.9	1,172
2002	--	--	6,372	350	817	5,950	15.6	1,127
2003	--	--	6,322	350	817	5,916	15.5	1,066
2004	--	--	6,339	350	817	5,923	15.4	1,015
2005	--	--	6,355	350	817	5,938	15.4	965
2006	--	--	6,349	350	817	5,932	15.4	915
2007	--	--	6,377	350	817	5,935	15.4	890

Continued---

Table 27--Beef Supply and Use Projections

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Former Soviet Union								
1994	34,567	165.74	5,729	542	441	5,842	20.0	521
1995	28,779	155.25	4,468	614	239	4,934	16.9	430
1996	25,421	167.11	4,248	515	240	4,501	15.4	429
1997	22,678	160.90	3,649	534	109	4,103	14.0	382
1998	20,110	165.89	3,336	542	93	3,800	13.0	367
1994-98 ave.	26,311	162.90	4,286	549	224	4,636	15.8	426
2000	--	--	5,057	708	328	5,438	18.4	377
2001	--	--	5,105	753	330	5,528	18.7	377
2002	--	--	5,147	811	350	5,608	18.9	377
2003	--	--	5,239	851	366	5,724	19.2	377
2004	--	--	5,355	853	375	5,833	19.5	377
2005	--	--	5,459	881	389	5,951	19.8	377
2006	--	--	5,563	911	397	6,077	20.1	377
2007	--	--	5,682	941	404	6,219	20.5	377
Japan								
1994	1,537	391.67	602	842	0	1,446	11.6	118
1995	1,506	399.07	601	927	0	1,518	12.1	128
1996	1,389	399.57	555	899	0	1,438	11.5	144
1997	1,345	399.26	537	872	0	1,430	11.4	123
1998	1,320	399.24	527	914	0	1,440	11.4	124
1994-98 ave.	1,419	397.63	564	891	0	1,454	11.5	127
2000	1,314	398.33	523	986	0	1,507	11.9	130
2001	1,332	398.42	531	1,011	0	1,539	12.1	133
2002	1,329	399.25	531	1,038	0	1,566	12.3	135
2003	1,322	400.15	529	1,064	0	1,591	12.5	137
2004	1,317	400.84	528	1,084	0	1,610	12.6	139
2005	1,312	401.75	527	1,108	0	1,633	12.8	141
2006	1,305	402.76	526	1,125	0	1,649	12.9	142
2007	1,297	403.78	524	1,140	0	1,663	13.0	143
Mexico								
1994	8,310	217.81	1,810	90	1	1,899	20.6	0
1995	8,550	216.37	1,850	42	2	1,890	20.1	0
1996	8,180	220.05	1,800	100	2	1,898	19.8	0
1997	8,220	218.98	1,800	138	3	1,935	19.8	0
1998	8,000	222.50	1,780	172	3	1,949	19.6	0
1994-98 ave.	8,252	219.10	1,808	108	2	1,914	18.9	0
2000	8,568	222.81	1,909	208	5	2,113	20.5	0
2001	8,905	224.37	1,998	220	6	2,212	21.1	0
2002	9,244	225.77	2,087	232	6	2,313	21.7	0
2003	9,501	227.24	2,159	242	7	2,394	22.1	0
2004	9,755	228.70	2,231	251	7	2,475	22.5	0
2005	9,998	230.25	2,302	262	7	2,557	22.9	0
2006	10,219	231.73	2,368	278	7	2,639	23.3	0
2007	10,418	233.25	2,430	295	7	2,718	23.6	0
New Zealand								
1994	2,945	192.19	566	3	466	98	28.3	61
1995	3,104	202.96	630	2	504	100	28.5	89
1996	3,858	163.56	631	3	515	128	36.1	80
1997	3,630	168.04	610	2	500	121	33.7	71
1998	3,600	167.50	603	2	480	118	32.5	78
1994-98 ave.	3,427	177.39	608	2	493	113	30.9	76
2000	3,660	164.97	604	0	493	111	30.0	68
2001	3,749	163.83	614	0	501	113	30.3	68
2002	3,833	162.85	624	0	508	116	30.8	68
2003	3,876	162.31	629	0	511	118	31.1	68
2004	3,884	162.87	633	0	513	120	31.2	68
2005	3,887	162.95	633	0	512	121	31.4	68
2006	3,890	163.03	634	0	511	123	31.6	68
2007	3,889	163.28	635	0	510	125	31.8	68

Continued---

Table 27--Beef Supply and Use Projections

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Poland								
1994	3,249	124.65	405	18	14	409	10.6	10
1995	2,687	148.86	400	8	17	393	10.2	8
1996	2,950	130.85	386	23	27	385	10.0	5
1997	2,750	136.36	375	23	25	372	9.6	6
1998	2,650	135.85	360	20	25	355	9.2	6
1994-98 ave.	2,857	134.82	385	18	22	383	9.8	7
2000	--	--	389	13	26	376	9.6	6
2001	--	--	379	13	19	373	9.5	6
2002	--	--	368	13	15	366	9.3	6
2003	--	--	366	16	15	367	9.3	6
2004	--	--	366	17	15	368	9.3	6
2005	--	--	364	20	15	369	9.3	6
2006	--	--	362	25	15	372	9.3	6
2007	--	--	362	30	15	377	9.4	6
Russia								
1994	19,771	163.88	3,240	541	4	3,791	25.6	389
1995	17,292	158.11	2,734	612	5	3,402	22.9	328
1996	14,715	175.33	2,580	480	5	3,055	20.6	305
1997	13,015	176.72	2,300	500	5	2,795	18.9	287
1998	10,915	183.23	2,000	510	5	2,505	16.9	287
1994-98 ave.	15,142	169.78	2,571	529	5	3,110	21.0	319
2000	--	--	2,467	531	5	2,994	20.2	287
2001	--	--	2,499	558	5	3,052	20.6	287
2002	--	--	2,500	591	5	3,086	20.8	287
2003	--	--	2,538	613	5	3,146	21.2	287
2004	--	--	2,593	615	5	3,203	21.5	287
2005	--	--	2,643	625	5	3,263	21.9	287
2006	--	--	2,695	639	5	3,329	22.3	287
2007	--	--	2,759	649	5	3,403	22.8	287
South Korea								
1994	778	257.07	200	165	0	372	8.3	15
1995	780	274.36	214	194	0	416	9.2	7
1996	850	277.65	236	191	0	429	9.4	5
1997	983	274.67	270	225	0	450	9.8	50
1998	986	278.90	275	255	0	500	10.8	80
1994-98 ave.	875	273.02	239	206	0	433	9.2	31
2000	1,014	277.71	282	304	0	557	11.8	81
2001	1,009	278.30	281	306	0	590	12.3	77
2002	1,002	278.74	279	336	0	619	12.8	74
2003	994	279.68	278	366	0	648	13.3	70
2004	985	280.91	277	396	0	677	13.8	66
2005	975	282.05	275	425	0	704	14.2	62
2006	965	282.90	273	455	0	732	14.7	58
2007	953	284.16	271	485	0	759	15.1	55
Ukraine								
1994	8,841	161.41	1,427	0	168	1,256	24.5	100
1995	8,258	143.62	1,186	0	191	1,020	20.0	75
1996	7,959	149.01	1,186	33	200	994	19.5	100
1997	7,300	124.66	910	32	76	871	17.2	95
1998	6,900	130.43	900	30	70	875	17.3	80
1994-98 ave.	7,852	142.88	1,122	19	141	1,003	19.9	90
2000	--	--	971	0	178	792	15.7	90
2001	--	--	988	0	180	808	16.1	90
2002	--	--	1,016	0	185	831	16.5	90
2003	--	--	1,039	0	191	848	16.9	90
2004	--	--	1,065	0	200	865	17.2	90
2005	--	--	1,090	0	204	886	17.7	90
2006	--	--	1,111	0	207	904	18.0	90
2007	--	--	1,132	0	209	923	18.4	90