World consumption of poultry meat is expected to continue to expand throughout the baseline period. Poultry's low cost relative to most other meats, coupled with strong projected economic growth, is expected to increase demand. In particular, rising disposable incomes in developing countries and health concerns in developed countries, strengthen the demand outlook for poultry meat. The United States, as the world's largest poultry exporter, is expected to benefit from growth in world poultry consumption and trade by maintaining its share of world poultry meat exports.

Increases in poultry meat consumption, while well above the rates for beef and pork, are projected to be lower than during the 1980s. Consumption is expected to continue to expand rapidly in countries such as Mexico and China, where current levels of use are relatively low. Per capita poultry consumption remains relatively low in many countries, including Japan, Egypt, the FSU, and Eastern Europe, regardless of stage of development. Poultry consumption in Japan is expected to increase slowly, with gains coming from higher imports as domestic production declines. In Egypt, higher consumption is expected to be driven by stronger economic growth and less restrictive policies toward imports of poultry and feeds. In the FSU and CEE, domestic poultry production is expected to increase gradually during the baseline, but these countries are likely to continue to be large poultry importers for some time. Low incomes continue to hold down poultry demand in many countries but, as incomes increase, poultry's low price relative to other proteins often make it a first choice to upgrade diets.

The United States is the world's largest poultry meat producer, accounting for nearly one quarter of world production in 1997. Other large producers are the EU, China, and Brazil. Production in these countries is expected to continue to expand as domestic and global demands increase. The greatest gains are likely to occur in China where production is projected to expand sharply in response to growing domestic and export demand and government policies encouraging poultry production.

Global trade in poultry meat is projected to trend upward to more than 9 million tons by 2007. Imports are anticipated to rise in all the largest import markets, including the FSU, China, Japan, Hong Kong, Mexico, Canada, and the Middle East. Most of the growth in world trade is expected to come from expanded shipments of relatively low-priced poultry parts. This will be especially true in emerging markets in middle- and lower-income countries, such as those in the Pacific Rim, the FSU, and CEE. In many cases, the preferred products in these countries are less-preferred and lower-valued products in the United States. As poultry trade expands, many major exporters will attempt to use preferred products in their domestic market and export lower valued products. Exports of further

Figure 35
Poultry: Historical and projected real prices

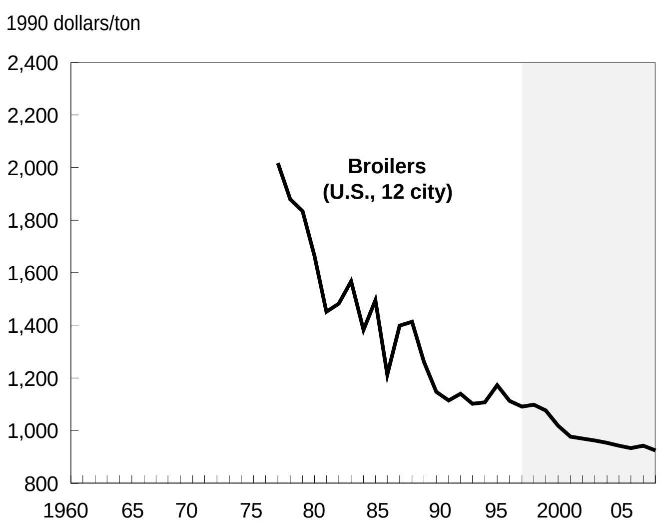

Figure 36
Poultry: Historical and projected price ratios

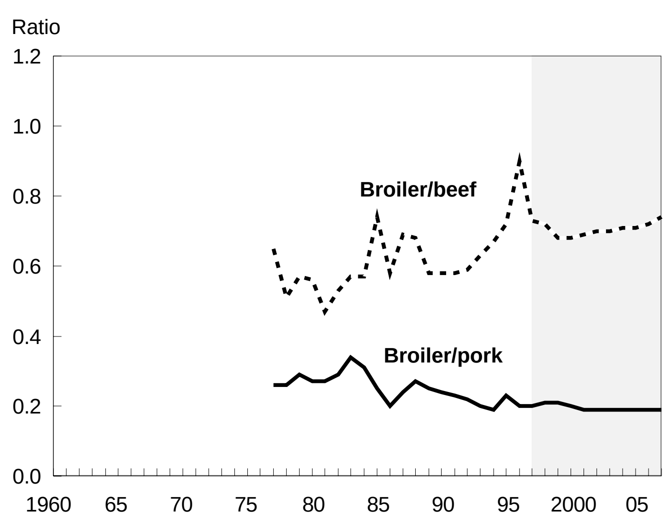

Table 30--Poultry trade projections

Crop year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994-97 avg.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
							1,000 tons							
Exporters														
United States	1,472	1,969	2,324	2,540	2,502	2,161	2,887	2,992	3,103	3,285	3,431	3,580	3,705	3,851
Brazil	495	435	582	670	740	584	789	829	864	903	945	982	1,023	1,065
Central/East Europe 1/	103	136	145	151	163	139	150	159	160	171	188	201	216	230
Hungary	80	108	109	112	114	105	120	124	122	126	133	139	145	150
Poland	14	17	21	25	28	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
China	252	390	450	550	650	458	682	718	757	800	845	886	930	975
European Union-15 2/	779	885	916	941	963	897	973	982	992	1,002	1,012	1,022	1,032	1,043
Hong Kong	322	489	568	658	766	561	843	915	992	1,076	1,166	1,263	1,368	1,481
Thailand	176	177	169	187	200	182	214	223	221	221	222	221	220	220
Total	3,599	4,481	5,154	5,697	5,984	4,983	6,538	6,818	7,089	7,458	7,809	8,155	8,494	8,865
Importers														
Canada	91	105	115	129	137	115	155	158	160	162	165	167	169	172
Central/East Europe 1/	113	67	56	71	89	79	86	77	90	93	92	97	98	98
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	61	34	44	50	55	49	63	61	69	70	69	72	72	70
China	344	625	900	950	1,100	784	1,301	1,402	1,520	1,644	1,777	1,927	2,086	2,257
Egypt	5	4	2	4	20	7	6	7	5	11	13	16	21	25
European Union-15 2/	210	207	284	308	323	266	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Former Soviet Union 3/	536	908	1,227	1,362	1,526	1,112	1,531	1,536	1,578	1,612	1,639	1,676	1,692	1,705
Russia	501	870	1,053	1,206	1,311	988	1,344	1,348	1,383	1,411	1,433	1,461	1,473	1,481
Hong Kong	533	695	799	909	1,035	794	1,189	1,271	1,359	1,454	1,555	1,663	1,778	1,902
Japan	455	549	559	560	562	537	629	650	678	702	725	749	772	794
Mexico	190	163	189	210	218	194	230	232	234	237	241	245	250	251
Saudi Arabia	275	290	288	247	245	269	258	266	272	278	280	278	280	278
South Korea	24	36	57	58	60	47	69	72	76	81	84	89	92	96
Total	2,776	3,649	4,476	4,808	5,315	4,205	5,754	5,971	6,272	6,574	6,871	7,207	7,538	7,878

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.

processed products are expected to grow, but will remain a relatively small percentage of total trade. World trade in poultry products is expected to become less restricted over the baseline period. However, some countries, under pressure from domestic producers, are likely to use higher tariffs or other methods to restrict imports and favor local production, often based on imported feeds.

Highlights for Major Importers

Former Soviet Union. The large increase in FSU imports during the last several years has been a chief factor in the expansion of U.S. exports and world poultry trade. Exports to FSU countries now account for over half of all U.S. poultry trade. While exports to the FSU have rapidly expanded, its domestic production has declined even more dramatically, leaving per capita poultry consumption actually lower than when the domestic market was opened to imports. FSU poultry imports are expected to continue to increase over the next several years, but at a declining rate as production in the domestic industry begins to stabilize and then, possibly, expand.

Future FSU imports will be determined by growth in consumer incomes, and by the pace and extent of modernization of the domestic poultry industry. Consumer incomes in the FSU are generally at levels where expansion in meat expenditures will be directed toward low-cost products. As the major exporter of leg meat and other low-cost poultry products, the United States is likely to remain the major supplier to the FSU. Any changes in size or composition of FSU imports will have a major impact on the worldwide poultry industry.

Hong Kong and China. Over the baseline period, Hong Kong and China are expected to continue to be major poultry import markets. Most of their imports are expected to be low-priced leg and wing parts and chicken feet. The United States is expected to remain a major supplier of these products.

Growth in China's imports will depend on whether continued economic growth will translate into higher consumer demand for more poultry products, and on the pace of expansion in China's domestic poultry industry. If China continues to actively encourage growth in the domestic industry, China is expected to become a major exporter of value-added processed poultry products. Hong Kong is projected to remain the largest entry point for poultry imports, but shipments to other ports are likely to increase as facilities are modernized.

Japan. Poultry imports by Japan are expected to hinge on trends in domestic production, which is expected to decline slowly as the sector loses competitiveness to low-priced imports, and on Japan's overall economic situation. The market for imported processed poultry products is projected to grow over time. While the United States is expected to remain a major exporter to Japan, it will be faced with competition from the Chinese and Thai poultry industries, which have an advantage in supplying further processed poultry products, such as deboned meat.

Mexico. Mexico's imports are expected to continue to expand as its economy strengthens. Mexico has become one of the most important markets for U.S. poultry. While most of the current imports are poultry meat to be used in sausage and prepared products, over time the demand for other imported poultry parts should expand.

European Union. EU imports are expected to remain constant near current levels. However, the EU will continue to be a major exporter to the Middle East and is expected to try and build market share in Russia and the Eastern European countries. The EU is expected to concentrate on these markets as subsidies to poultry exports gradually decrease over time.

Middle East. Competition for the Middle East poultry market is expected to remain strong with the EU, Brazil, and the United States as the major suppliers. In the past, the Middle East market has imported mostly whole birds. Over time, as incomes rise and preferences change, however, the market is expected to strengthen for imported poultry parts. While still facing strong competition from the EU and Brazil, these changes in consumer preferences are expected to help the U.S. industry expand its share of the Middle East market.

Canada. Canada's poultry imports are projected to rise gradually as the the tariff rate quota (TRQ) governing imports under the NAFTA accord is increased annually based on the previous year's production. Canadian imports of poultry products not covered by the TRQ, including further processed products, are also expected to grow and be primarily of U.S. origin.

South Korea. The South Korean poultry market is opening to imported poultry products, following liberalization measures begun in July 1997. South Korean imports of both broiler and turkey products are expected to expand slowly as tariffs are gradually reduced. The U.S. poultry industry will face competition in this market from China for imported broiler meat and the EU for imported turkey meat.

Highlights for Major Exporters

United States. U.S. poultry exports are projected to grow about 5.1 percent annually during the baseline, maintaining a dominant share of the expanding global market. U.S. exports are expected to continue to benefit from rapid growth in demand for relatively low-priced poultry parts from middle- and lower income markets. Low U.S. feed costs, coupled with relatively limited U.S. consumer preference for the products preferred in many emerging markets, are expected to keep U.S. poultry exports highly competitive in world markets.

European Union. With the limits placed on subsidized exports by the Uruguay Round, subsidized EU poultry exports are projected to decline through 2001, and then remain fixed at the Uruguay Round limit. However, unsubsidized EU poultry exports are expected to remain highly competitive in a number of markets, and growth in the volume of unsubsidized exports is expected to more than offset the decline in subsidized sales. Unsubsidized EU exports are expected to be concentrated in niche markets for specialized products, and in traditional whole bird markets like the Middle East.

Brazil. Brazilian exports are expected to continue to grow throughout the baseline. As a major grain and meal producer with relatively low labor costs, Brazil is expected to be a strong exporter to most of the major world markets. Gains in Brazilian exports will depend, to a large extent, on how much of its production is utilized to meet rising domestic demand.

China. Over the baseline, China is expected to be both a major importer and exporter of poultry products. While currently its imports are mostly low-valued poultry parts, the demand for higher priced poultry parts and meat is expected to grow as incomes rise. China is also expected to use its relatively low wage rates and its proximity to Japan and Korea to become a major supplier of high-value poultry products, mostly processed products and deboned meat. The rate at which the Chinese poultry industry expands into export markets will depend on the pace of domestic income and demand growth, the availability and cost of feed, and the relative cost of poultry meat compared with other domestic meats.

Hong Kong. Hong Kong is expected to remain a major exporter, actually re-exporter, of poultry products to China. While Hong Kong has been reunified with China, it is still expected to handle a large percentage of all poultry products entering China, especially those going into the rapidly growing southern provinces. However, the rate of expansion in exports to China is expected to depend on changes in Chinese poultry production.

Thailand. With its economic crisis and currency devaluation, Thailand's poultry industry is expected to reamain a competitive exporter of processed products, mainly deboned chicken parts. With its lowered relative labor rates and decreased domestic demand, Thailand's processors are expected to concentrate on increasing exports, particularly over the next several years. In the longer term, however, stronger internal demand and rising feed and labor costs are expected to limit export growth.

Overview of the World Poultry Market

Over the 1998-2007 baseline period, worldwide trade in poultry products is expected to expand as trade barriers to imports in many countries are reduced. Often the reductions are made in order to meet the requirements of international trade agreements. Adding to the pressure toward greater international trade is poultry's place as one of the lowest cost meat products. As incomes increase and meat demand rises, poultry is one of the most economical sources of meat proteins. In addition, during times of economic difficulty, consumers may tend to increase purchases of lower priced poultry products, while cutting back on more expensive meats.

Russia, China, Japan, the Middle East, and Mexico continue to be the world's major poultry importers, accounting for approximately 70-75 percent of estimated world poultry meat imports in 1997. These countries are expected to remain large importers throughout the baseline, although China and Mexico are also increasing their domestic production.

While various trade agreements are slowly reducing restrictive tariffs and quotas, new issues continue to threaten growth in world poultry trade. Many of the restrictions based on labeling, handling, and slaughter requirements (kosher or halal slaughter, for example) are likely relatively short-term and are expected to be resolved. However, a number of the trade restrictions are based on sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations, which are expected to be harder to surmount as they directly conflict with one another or require major changes in production or recordkeeping practices.

As the bulk of world poultry trade has moved from whole birds to parts, producers have had to expand the scope of their marketing worldwide to find markets for all the various parts of the bird. By taking into account differing income levels and the specific consumer preferences of various regions, processors can target parts to specific markets, and sometimes receive a better price than they could domestically. Exports of broiler feet from the United States to China are a prime example. However, the product mix of poultry parts demanded by a specific country or region will constantly evolve as income levels change and eating habits start to include more prepared food and food service meals.

As markets have opened to increased poultry trade, the United States has benefited by selling chicken breasts in the domestic market and exporting dark meat and less valuable cuts to other markets where they are preferred over breast meat. This strategy has been especially beneficial for the United States, as large markets have developed for leg meat in Russia and wings, wing tips, and paws in Hong Kong and China. However, this strategy could be adopted in reverse by other producing countries. In this case the processors would sell the cheaper cuts and parts on the domestic market and more expensive cuts to higher income countries. China has been adopting this strategy and been exporting deboned meat and other value-added products to the Japanese and Korean markets.

During the baseline, most of the world's largest poultry exporters (the United States, Brazil, China, and Thailand) are expected to continue to expand their output slowly in response to liberalized trade and a growing demand for relatively low-cost poultry meat. The key to expansion for these countries will be to maintain their status as low-cost producers, while simultaneously developing worldwide markets for the wide array of products that they produce.

Major poultry trade flows

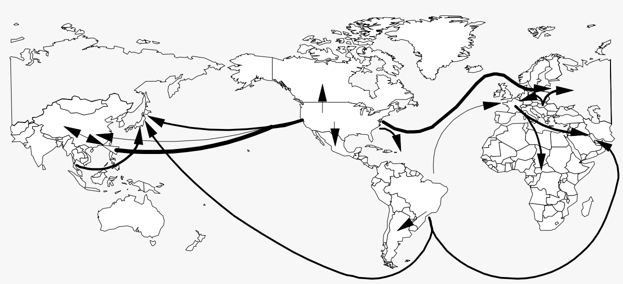

Table 31--Poultry Supply and Use Projections

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption Total	Consumption Per cap	Ending stocks
	---	1,000 tons	---		Kgs.	1,000 tons
United States						
1994	13,206	0	1,472	11,683	44.8	330
1995	13,786	0	1,969	11,766	44.7	381
1996	14,522	2	2,324	12,139	45.7	442
1997	15,021	2	2,519	12,488	46.6	458
1998	15,943	2	2,591	13,322	49.3	490
1994-98 ave.	14,496	1	2,175	12,280	45.0	420
2000	17,423	0	2,887	14,514	52.8	535
2001	18,075	0	2,992	15,060	54.3	558
2002	18,651	0	3,103	15,525	55.5	580
2003	19,190	0	3,285	15,882	56.4	603
2004	19,723	0	3,431	16,269	57.3	626
2005	20,260	0	3,580	16,658	58.2	648
2006	20,797	0	3,705	17,069	59.1	671
2007	21,348	0	3,851	17,483	60.1	685
Brazil						
1994	3,491	4	495	3,000	18.9	0
1995	4,140	0	435	3,705	23.0	0
1996	4,144	0	582	3,562	21.9	0
1997	4,441	0	670	3,771	22.9	0
1998	4,710	0	740	3,970	23.9	0
1994-98 ave.	4,185	1	584	3,602	21.4	0
2000	4,977	0	789	4,188	24.7	0
2001	5,255	0	829	4,426	25.9	0
2002	5,521	0	864	4,657	27.0	0
2003	5,721	0	903	4,818	27.7	0
2004	5,924	0	945	4,979	28.4	0
2005	6,125	0	982	5,143	29.1	0
2006	6,342	0	1,023	5,319	29.8	0
2007	6,558	0	1,065	5,493	30.6	0
Canada						
1994	854	91	36	903	32.0	31
1995	861	105	67	902	31.6	28
1996	893	115	75	922	32.0	39
1997	914	129	74	973	33.4	35
1998	938	137	80	997	33.9	33
1994-98 ave.	892	115	66	939	31.6	33
2000	981	155	102	1,033	34.4	34
2001	995	158	103	1,050	34.7	34
2002	1,010	160	105	1,065	34.9	35
2003	1,024	162	106	1,079	35.1	35
2004	1,038	165	108	1,095	35.2	36
2005	1,052	167	110	1,109	35.4	36
2006	1,066	169	111	1,124	35.6	37
2007	1,081	172	113	1,140	35.8	37
Central & Eastern Europe						
1994	1,369	113	103	1,371	11.4	66
1995	1,396	67	136	1,307	10.9	88
1996	1,465	56	145	1,370	11.4	93
1997	1,469	71	151	1,394	11.6	87
1998	1,477	88	162	1,414	11.8	76
1994-98 ave.	1,435	79	139	1,371	11.4	82
2000	1,574	86	150	1,509	12.5	84
2001	1,590	77	159	1,507	12.5	85
2002	1,593	90	160	1,522	12.6	85
2003	1,617	93	171	1,538	12.7	86
2004	1,648	92	188	1,551	12.8	86
2005	1,675	97	201	1,570	12.9	87
2006	1,703	98	216	1,584	13.0	87
2007	1,733	98	230	1,601	13.1	88

Continued---

Table 31--Poultry Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
				Total	Per cap	stocks
		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
China						
1994	7,550	344	252	7,642	6.4	0
1995	9,347	625	390	9,582	8.0	0
1996	10,746	900	450	11,196	9.3	0
1997	12,500	950	550	12,900	10.6	0
1998	14,000	1,100	650	14,450	11.7	0
1994-98 ave.	10,829	784	458	11,154	9.0	0
2000	16,259	1,301	682	16,877	13.5	0
2001	17,875	1,402	718	18,559	14.7	0
2002	19,263	1,520	757	20,026	15.7	0
2003	20,466	1,644	800	21,310	16.6	0
2004	21,466	1,777	845	22,398	17.4	0
2005	22,715	1,927	886	23,756	18.3	0
2006	23,894	2,086	930	25,050	19.2	0
2007	24,886	2,257	975	26,168	19.9	0
Egypt						
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	385	4	0	389	6.0	0
1998	390	20	0	410	6.2	0
1994-98 ave.	372	7	0	379	5.6	0
2000	445	6	0	451	6.6	0
2001	471	7	0	478	6.9	0
2002	503	5	0	508	7.2	0
2003	524	11	0	535	7.4	0
2004	543	13	0	556	7.6	0
2005	562	16	0	578	7.8	0
2006	581	21	0	602	7.9	0
2007	602	25	0	627	8.1	0
EU-15						
1994	7,543	210	779	6,901	18.6	248
1995	7,850	207	885	7,190	19.3	225
1996	8,190	284	916	7,628	20.4	155
1997	8,452	308	941	7,820	20.8	154
1998	8,433	323	963	7,833	20.8	114
1994-98 ave.	8,094	266	897	7,474	19.8	179
2000	8,737	300	973	8,065	21.3	242
2001	8,879	300	982	8,193	21.5	246
2002	9,032	300	992	8,336	21.8	250
2003	9,132	300	1,002	8,427	22.0	253
2004	9,213	300	1,012	8,499	22.1	255
2005	9,274	300	1,022	8,551	22.2	257
2006	9,338	300	1,032	8,604	22.3	258
2007	9,424	300	1,043	8,679	22.5	260
Former Soviet Union						
1994	1,651	536	17	2,201	7.5	147
1995	1,348	908	20	2,264	7.7	119
1996	1,204	1,227	90	2,262	7.7	189
1997	1,139	1,362	65	2,412	8.2	207
1998	1,120	1,526	50	2,583	8.8	220
1994-98 ave.	1,292	1,112	48	2,344	8.0	176
2000	1,256	1,531	30	2,757	9.3	88
2001	1,281	1,536	30	2,787	9.4	88
2002	1,296	1,578	30	2,844	9.6	88
2003	1,328	1,612	30	2,910	9.8	88
2004	1,368	1,639	30	2,977	9.9	88
2005	1,405	1,676	30	3,051	10.1	88
2006	1,445	1,692	30	3,107	10.3	88
2007	1,491	1,705	30	3,166	10.4	88

Continued---

Table 31--Poultry Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
				Total	Per cap	stocks
		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Hong Kong						
1994	84	533	322	293	48.4	10
1995	94	695	489	300	48.5	0
1996	90	799	568	321	50.9	0
1997	88	909	658	339	52.9	0
1998	86	1,035	766	355	54.5	0
1994-98 ave.	88	794	561	322	48.7	2
2000	78	1,189	843	423	63.3	0
2001	74	1,271	915	430	63.5	0
2002	70	1,359	992	437	63.9	0
2003	67	1,454	1,076	445	64.3	0
2004	63	1,555	1,166	452	64.7	0
2005	60	1,663	1,263	460	65.2	0
2006	57	1,778	1,368	467	65.5	0
2007	54	1,902	1,481	475	66.0	0
Hungary						
1994	320	0	80	240	23.7	20
1995	368	0	108	245	24.3	35
1996	365	0	109	256	25.6	35
1997	370	0	112	263	26.5	30
1998	380	0	114	271	27.4	25
1994-98 ave.	361	0	105	255	25.9	29
2000	384	0	120	264	27.0	25
2001	398	0	124	274	28.0	25
2002	404	0	122	282	29.0	25
2003	413	0	126	287	29.6	25
2004	424	0	133	291	30.1	25
2005	435	0	139	296	30.7	25
2006	447	0	145	302	31.4	25
2007	458	0	150	308	32.1	25
Japan						
1994	1,258	455	3	1,725	13.8	81
1995	1,282	549	3	1,798	14.4	111
1996	1,249	559	3	1,796	14.3	120
1997	1,235	560	3	1,790	14.2	122
1998	1,225	562	0	1,795	14.2	114
1994-98 ave.	1,250	537	2	1,781	14.1	110
2000	1,222	629	0	1,849	14.6	117
2001	1,236	650	0	1,884	14.8	120
2002	1,237	678	0	1,913	15.0	122
2003	1,230	702	0	1,931	15.2	123
2004	1,223	725	0	1,947	15.3	124
2005	1,212	749	0	1,960	15.4	125
2006	1,204	772	0	1,975	15.5	125
2007	1,195	794	0	1,988	15.6	126
Mexico						
1994	1,483	190	0	1,673	18.1	0
1995	1,554	163	0	1,717	18.3	0
1996	1,600	189	0	1,789	18.7	0
1997	1,680	210	0	1,890	19.4	0
1998	1,750	218	0	1,968	19.8	0
1994-98 ave.	1,613	194	0	1,807	17.9	0
2000	2,069	230	0	2,299	22.3	0
2001	2,176	232	0	2,408	23.0	0
2002	2,282	234	0	2,516	23.6	0
2003	2,376	237	0	2,613	24.2	0
2004	2,475	241	0	2,716	24.7	0
2005	2,574	245	0	2,819	25.2	0
2006	2,675	250	0	2,925	25.8	0
2007	2,780	251	0	3,031	26.3	0

Continued---

Table 31--Poultry Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
				Total	Per cap	stocks
		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Poland						
1994	345	61	14	392	10.2	5
1995	367	34	17	380	9.8	9
1996	410	44	21	431	11.2	11
1997	435	50	25	456	11.8	15
1998	450	55	28	477	12.3	15
1994-98 ave.	401	49	21	427	11.0	11
2000	466	63	20	508	13.0	15
2001	443	61	20	484	12.4	15
2002	428	69	20	477	12.1	15
2003	427	70	20	477	12.1	15
2004	427	69	20	476	12.0	15
2005	427	72	20	479	12.0	15
2006	426	72	20	478	12.0	15
2007	428	70	20	478	12.0	15
Russia						
1994	1,068	501	6	1,588	10.7	128
1995	859	870	5	1,749	11.8	103
1996	720	1,053	18	1,755	11.8	94
1997	705	1,206	12	1,899	12.8	88
1998	705	1,311	15	2,001	13.5	88
1994-98 ave.	811	988	11	1,798	12.2	100
2000	808	1,344	0	2,152	14.5	88
2001	820	1,348	0	2,168	14.6	88
2002	825	1,383	0	2,208	14.9	88
2003	845	1,411	0	2,256	15.2	88
2004	871	1,433	0	2,304	15.5	88
2005	897	1,461	0	2,358	15.8	88
2006	923	1,473	0	2,396	16.1	88
2007	955	1,481	0	2,436	16.3	88
Saudi Arabia						
1994	286	275	8	558	31.4	45
1995	309	290	17	582	31.9	45
1996	340	288	25	603	32.0	45
1997	438	247	35	645	33.1	50
1998	440	245	35	650	32.2	50
1994-98 ave.	363	269	24	608	29.0	47
2000	487	258	38	685	31.6	48
2001	517	266	41	724	32.4	66
2002	542	272	44	760	32.9	76
2003	569	278	47	805	33.8	70
2004	598	280	50	846	34.5	52
2005	626	278	54	876	34.7	26
2006	656	280	57	886	34.0	19
2007	690	278	61	912	34.0	14
South Korea						
1994	378	24	0	398	8.9	4
1995	415	36	0	452	10.0	3
1996	459	57	0	511	11.2	8
1997	473	58	0	534	11.6	5
1998	492	60	0	552	11.9	5
1994-98 ave.	443	47	0	489	10.4	5
2000	539	69	0	608	12.8	6
2001	564	72	0	635	13.3	6
2002	586	76	0	662	13.7	6
2003	605	81	0	686	14.1	6
2004	625	84	0	709	14.4	7
2005	642	89	0	730	14.8	7
2006	660	92	0	752	15.1	7
2007	678	96	0	774	15.4	7

Continued---

Table 31--Poultry Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending
				Total	Per cap	stocks
		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Thailand						
1994	740	0	176	564	9.8	0
1995	825	0	177	638	11.0	10
1996	890	0	169	706	12.0	25
1997	975	0	187	778	13.1	35
1998	1,020	0	200	820	13.7	35
1994-98 ave.	890	0	182	701	11.6	21
2000	990	0	214	776	12.7	35
2001	1,018	0	223	795	12.9	35
2002	1,034	0	221	813	13.1	35
2003	1,046	0	221	825	13.1	35
2004	1,059	0	222	837	13.2	35
2005	1,070	0	221	849	13.3	35
2006	1,082	0	220	862	13.4	35
2007	1,095	0	220	875	13.5	35