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Consumption Falls as Production Unlikely to Compensate for Reduced TRQ in 2011

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Report Highlights:
The 350,000 MT poultry TRQ for 2011 will decrease Russian broiler imports 40 percent compared to 2010. High feed prices, constrained poultry processing capacity, and flat farm-gate poultry prices will slow investment and production growth in 2011. The result will likely be a net reduction in 2011 poultry consumption, accompanied by higher retail prices for cuts and processed poultry. Furthermore, USDA-Moscow adjusted its historical PS&D estimates since the beginning of the data series to reflect revised assumptions in estimation methodology.

Summary

The 350,000-MT poultry TRQ for 2011 will decrease Russian broiler imports 40 percent compared to 2010. High feed prices, constrained poultry processing capacity, and flat farm-gate poultry prices will slow investment and production growth in 2011. The result will likely be a net reduction in 2011 poultry consumption, accompanied by higher retail prices for cuts and processed poultry. Furthermore, USDA-Moscow adjusted its historical PS&D estimates since the beginning of the data series to reflect revised assumptions in estimation methodology.

Table 1. Russia: Broiler Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook)

Poultry, Meat, Broiler Russia	2009		2010		2011	
	MY Begin: Jan 2009		MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	54	54	32	32	31	31
Production	1,790	2,058	2,000	2,312	2,125	2,520
Whole, Imports	41	41	15	22	15	8
Parts, Imports	872	872	460	596	585	367
Total Imports	913	913	475	618	600	375
Total Supply	2,757	3,025	2,507	2,962	2,756	2,926
Whole, Exports	1	1	0	1	0	2
Parts, Exports	6	3	10	4	2	6
Total Exports	7	4	10	5	2	8
Human Consumption	2,718	2,989	2,466	2,926	2,720	2,886
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2,718	2,989	2,466	2,926	2,720	2,886
Total Use	2,725	2,993	2,476	2,931	2,722	2,894
Ending Stocks	32	32	31	31	34	32
Total Distribution	2,757	3,025	2,507	2,962	2,756	2,926

Note: New Post estimates incorporate a new methodology of calculation in this report; use caution when comparing to USDA Official figures.

Table 2. Russia: Turkey Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook)

Poultry, Meat, Turkey Russia	2009		2010		2011	
	MY Begin: Jan 2009		MY Begin: Jan 2010		MY Begin: Jan 2011	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	3	0	0	0	0	0
Production	40	31	45	62	55	90
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	2	0	0
Parts, Imports	41	41	25	33	10	10
Total Imports	41	41	25	35	10	10
Total Supply	84	72	70	97	65	100
Human Consumption	84	72	70	97	65	100
Total Dom. Consumption	84	72	70	97	65	100
Total Use	84	72	70	97	65	100
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Distribution	84	72	70	97	65	100

Note: New Post estimates incorporate a new methodology of calculation in this report; use caution when comparing to USDA Official figures.

Production

<u>Meat and poultry production</u>
According to the Russian Union of Poultry Producers (RUPP), 2010 poultry production totaled 2.9 MMT (slaughter weight), which exceeds the 2009 level by 275,000 MT, and represents 40 percent of all domestically produced animal protein.

<u>Broiler production</u>
Domestic broiler production is expected to increase 9 percent in 2011, compared to 12 percent in 2010. Low grain yield and high grain prices are contributing to rising feed costs and hurting profits and new investment in the broiler industry. As a result, RUPP has demanded more government assistance in controlling grain prices in addition to more protection from imports.

In 2010, the poultry industry attracted RUR65.1 billion ($2.16 billion) in investment, including RUR48.8 billion ($1.63 billion) financed with credit. Respectively, these figures were 35 percent and 26 percent higher than 2009. The majority of this investment credit is subsidized from state and regional budgets.

Russia's Poultry and Poultry Products magazine reports slaughter and processing facilities have had difficulty absorbing the production growth in recent years. In order to allow further production growth, the Ministry of Agriculture put forward the Program "Development of Poultry Breeding in 2010-2012 and until 2020," which envisions the renovation and new construction of slaughter and processing facilities in order to add an additional 7,800 MT of poultry slaughter capacity per shift. Renovated facilities will contribute 4,100 MT and new constructions will contribute 3,620 MT.

Also according to RUPP, the five largest poultry producers are as follows: Prioskoliye (353,000 MT, 15% of Russian poultry production); Cherkizovo (173,000, 7%); Belgrankorm (148,000, 6%); Prodo-Trend (147,000, 6%); Belaya Ptitsa (73,000, 3%).

- Prioskoliye declared construction of poultry facility of 90,000 MT production capacity (live weight) and RUR8.5 bln ($280 million) worth in Tambov oblast.
- Cherkizovo plans to build a poultry production facility in Lipetsk oblast. After the project is launched, Cherkizovo's poultry production will total 230,000 MT in eight years. The new production facility will consist of a hatchery, 336 poultry raising houses, slaughter and processing facilities and a feed mill. The project value is about RUR18 billion ($600 million), 80 percent of which will be subsidized bank loans.
- Rusagro plans to build a poultry production facility of 100,000 MT poultry annual production (live weight) in Tambov oblast. The projected production capacity is about RUR18 bln ($600 million).
- Chelyabinsk oblast will support construction of four poultry establishments and will allocate RUR 5.5 billion ($180 million) into it. It will help the region to double poultry production to 340,000 MT live weight annually after the project is launched.

<u>Turkey production</u>
Turkey production will grow 45 percent in 2011, compared to 100.0 percent growth in 2010. High feed prices will keep production growth at a slower pace in 2011. Russian turkey breeders plan to increase turkey production to 122,000 MT by 2012, as heavy investments are coming into this industry.

At the beginning of 2010, Russia's Poultry and Poultry Products magazine reported the largest turkey producers were as follows: Eurodon, Krasnobor, Krasnobor_N, Sibirskaya Guberniya, M. Gaufuri, Zadonskaya, Egoriyevskaya, Poshekhonskaya, and Mars. Eurodon has since started producing turkey hatching eggs in Rostov oblast on the scale of 6.2 million eggs annually. Eurodon also plans to build a facility with 60,000 MT (live weight) production capacity in Rostov oblast by 2012, valued at RUR18 billion ($600 million).

Feed supply

Some domestic poultry producers are having difficulties coping with feed prices, which have increased 200-300 percent since January 2010. Producers indicate this translated into production costs growing about RUR10/kilogram of meat.

In December 2010, RUPP appealed to the Russian government (GOR) requesting subsidies for domestic poultry producers be included in the 2011 budget. The funds would be used to reimburse the poultry industry for feed costs in the first half of the year at the amount of about RUR5/kilogram of poultry meat (live weight). The industry feels that without direct subsidies the prices for poultry meat will increase, customers will decrease poultry consumption, poultry farms will reduce production, and some of them may go bankrupt by the summer of 2011. The GOR has not yet responded to this request.

To combat feed prices, the GOR has moved forward with plans to sell and distribute grain from the state intervention fund. The plan calls for the sale of 2.5 MMT of grain from the intervention fund on the grain stock exchange. Sales started on February 4, 2011, and caused prices to decrease to approximately RUR6,150/MT for barley from RUR8,800/MT. By the end of June 2011, the GOR plans to distribute 900,000 MT of grain at reduced prices for meat and poultry producers. As an additional measure of support, the GOR has also lowered the freight rates for the transportation of grain and soybeans.

Trade

Imports

Russia continues to increase protection of its domestic poultry industry from imports with stricter tariff and non-tariff barriers that come into effect each and every year.

The overall decline in 2010 poultry imports was caused not only by the reduced quota but also by the chlorine restrictions Russia implemented on 1/1/2010 that shut out the United States for three-quarters of the year. As a result, Russia imported only 79 percent of the 780,000 MT TRQ. Imports were further restricted for 2011 when the GOR lowered the 2011 TRQ volume to 350,000 MT from the earlier announced quantity of 600,000 MT. While RUPP generally favors the elimination of the poultry quota, not all poultry producers/processors or GOR officials believe Russia can do without imports. Due to consumption patterns, Russia will remain an attractive market for poultry imports for the next several years, particularly for affordable and frozen poultry cuts that do not compete against domestically produced chilled whole birds.

In 2011, a smaller and redefined poultry TRQ will focus imports more than they have in the past on chicken leg quarters and mechanically deboned meat (MDM). While large shipments of chicken leg quarters imported at the end of 2010 continue to work their way though inventory in the first quarter of 2011, imports are expected to pick up again in the summer. A new trend witnessed so far in 2011 is the profitability of exporting MDM from Europe to Russia at over-quota duty rates (80 percent, but not less than 0.7 Euro/kilogram). Restricted quota access and high prices will continue to support this activity throughout the year and into the future. An additional 15,000 MT quota Russia has provided for Belarus will likely replace a large portion of the imported whole birds previously sourced from Brazil.

In 2010, broiler imports decreased 22 percent by volume and 20 percent by value at the same time to 618,000 MT and $822 million respectively. Broiler cuts accounted for 95 percent of the broiler meat shipped to Russia. The United States, Brazil, Germany and France were the largest broiler exporters to Russia. They shipped, respectively, 294,920 MT, 137,468 MT, 90,586 MT and 24,984 MT of broiler meat in 2010.

Turkey meat imports decreased 12 percent by volume and 2 percent by value in 2010 compared to 2009.

<u>Exports</u>

Broiler meat exports will increase to 6,000 MT in 2011 from 4,000 MT in 2010. Total Russian poultry exports increased to 19,167 MT in 2010, three-fold compared to 2009. Most exports are represented by chicken paws to Hong Kong and Vietnam.

Yelena Skrynnik, Russian Minister of Agriculture, noted that agricultural export development is a strategic area of growth for Russia's agro-food sector. Given the pace of the poultry production growth the GOR and producers are looking to increase poultry exports. At a session of the GOR in November 2010, participants considered measures that should be taken in order to increase state support for exporters and the promotion of Russian poultry products in international markets. Federal executive agencies are looking at potential exports of this product to outside markets, including CIS countries, China, the Middle East, North Africa, and South-East Asia.

The Russian and Kazakh poultry producers' associations met at the end of January 2011 and signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on the possibility of Russian poultry exports to Kazakhstan in 2011, according to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture.

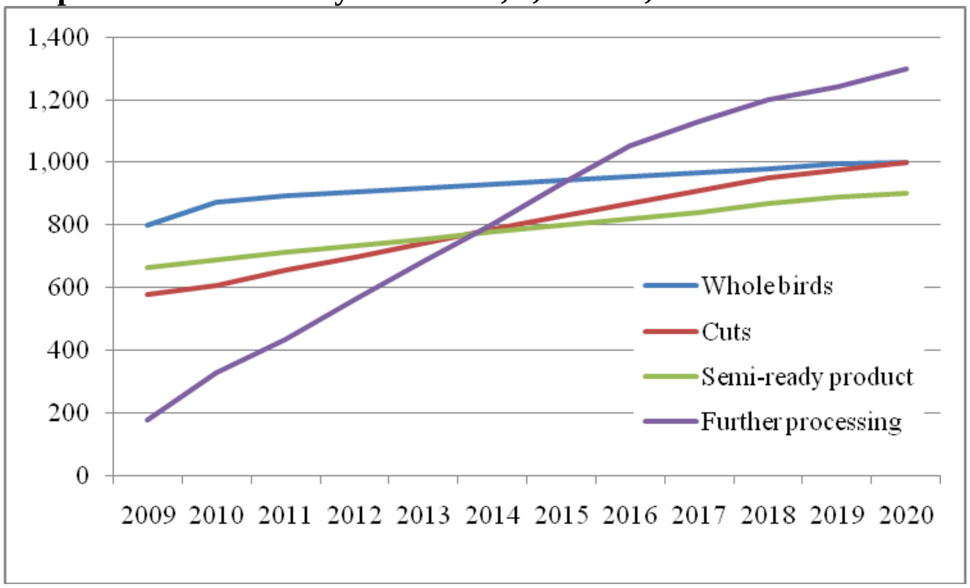
The Russian Ministry of Agriculture continues exploring opportunities to export poultry to Europe and, in its efforts, plans to continue the harmonization of its veterinary and sanitary requirements with the rules and norms of the European Union.

Russia is also looking at poultry exports to Canada. In connection, Canadian veterinary authorities will inspect Russian poultry facilities.

Consumption

Poultry consumption will fall in 2011 as production fails to make up for cuts to the TRQ and domestic processors fail to attract consumers at current retail prices. While whole birds continue to saturate the market, consumer demand for processed poultry products is growing rapidly. To satisfy this demand, poultry producers are being encouraged to install processing lines to allow further processing of poultry carcasses.

Graph 1. Russia: Poultry Utilization, 1,000 MT, 2009-2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Program of Poultry Breeding Development 2010-2012 and until 2020

In order to stimulate consumption, producers believe that the GOR should support poultry demand. It can be in the shape of social food cards, as well as direct payments for low income population.

Stocks

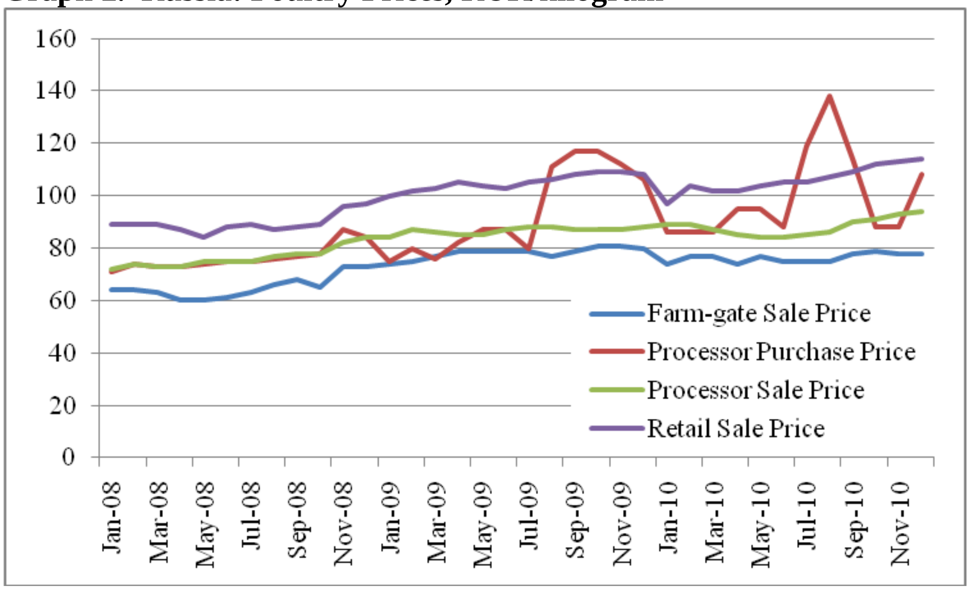
Russian experts believe it is necessary to change the proportion of meat products purchased for Russia's reserve fund in order to support the poultry industry. Supporters led by Meat Union Russia have called for substituting canned white (domestic) chicken meat for the beef products which have been traditionally purchased by the GOR. The Russian Government is currently considering such a measure.

Prices

Inflation for meat and poultry products in Russia has been relatively low compared to past years. Due to high feed costs, the retail market received short-term price relief from accelerated slaughter rates from red meat producers in 2010, and the rush of imports at the end of 2010 will steady the market with inventory through the first quarter of 2011. However, price growth is expected to return in the second quarter of 2011 as a consequence of earlier herd culling and as supplies imported under the 2010 quota are consumed.

Average farm-gate prices decreased 2.5 percent by the end of 2010 year on year, while processers and retail prices increased 2.0 percent at the same time. However, the real market participant that was pinched in 2010 was the processor that does not raise poultry. As witnessed in 2009 when credit problems squeezed purchase orders, the GOR's restrictions against U.S. poultry severely handicapped the market of necessary supply and drove up raw material prices until product began arriving in large volume in October. Even then, many individuals were forced to import product at losses just to retain historical quota share for future years. In the end, only large, fully integrated domestic producer/processors benefited from the GOR measures on chlorine.

Graph 2. Russia: Poultry Prices, RUR/kilogram



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, www.cri.mcx.ru

Reduced supply of chicken leg quarters, most of which come from the United States, brought about significant volatility in 2010. Prices rose from RUR90/kilogram ($3.00) in the spring to RUR130 ($4.30) by the end of the summer. Following the resumption of U.S. poultry exports at that time, prices remained volatile and importers generally lost money in an attempt to retain quota share for future years.

Production Tables

Table 3. Russia: Poultry Production, by Category, 1,000 MT (slaughter weight)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012/2009	
					%	+/-
Total, all categories of farms	2,540	2,855	3,055	3,255	128	+715
--Agricultural enterprises (poultry farm)	2,225	2,540	2,735	2,935	132	+710
----Broilers	2,050	2,320	2,487	2,635	129	+585
----Technological culling chicken egg layers and meat crosses	143	154	158	165	115	+22
----Turkey	31	62	81	122	400	+91
----Duck	0.5	3	8	10	2,000	+9.5
----Geese	0.5	1	1	3	600	+2.5
--Share of agricultural enterprises in the total production	88	89	89.5	90	102	+2
--Households, private farms	315	315	320	320	102	+5
--Share of private households, private farm and farms in total production	12	11	10.5	10	83	-2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Program of Poultry Breeding Development 2010-2012

Table 4. Russia: Construction and Renovation of Slaughter Houses, MT/shift, 2010-2020

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Total	1,000	800	800	800	800	800	800	600	600	400	400	7,800
Including:												
Renovation	550	440	440	440	440	440	440	330	330	220	220	4,180
New	450	360	360	360	360	360	360	270	270	180	180	3,620

Source: Poultry and Poultry Products magazine, #1, 2011

Trade Tables

Table 5. Russia: Imports, Poultry Meat and Edible Offal (0207), by Commodity

Commodity	Description	2008		2009		2010	
		USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
	TOTAL	1,339,317,627	1,217,587	1,064,212,058	948,459	862,806,581	650,432
020714	**Chicken, Cuts/Offal, Frozen**	1,123,973,218	1,073,984	926,197,814	861,592	749,681,459	586,630
020727	**Turkey, Cuts/Offal, Frozen**	107,296,347	63,760	60,552,999	37,558	58,138,386	31,669
020712	**Chicken, Whole, Frozen**	93,913,004	71,622	62,960,969	41,282	33,310,985	21,729
020733	**Ducks/Geese/Guineas, Whole, Frozen**	8,541,082	4,006	9,475,346	4,276	15,440,781	6,799
020725	**Turkeys, Whole, Frozen**	2,166,648	987	1,584,055	708	3,107,032	1,368
020736	**Duck/Geese/Guinea, Cuts/Offal, Frozen**	1,552,217	598	1,787,224	645	2,080,035	600
020726	**Turkey Cuts/Offal, Fresh/Chilled**	1,693,168	2,610	1,447,007	2,374	823,032	1,611

Source: GTIS

Table 6. Russia: Imports, Broiler Meat, by Country

Partner Country	2008		2009		2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	1,267,136,493	1,158,937	1,027,472,844	913,216	822,393,382	618,445
United States	810,982,757	841,552	714,580,563	694,357	330,974,864	294,920
Brazil	267,231,055	161,780	122,850,435	66,147	241,716,930	137,468
Germany	78,738,929	71,715	85,846,646	82,832	109,308,508	90,586
France	65,952,816	38,120	70,252,348	40,482	44,764,628	24,984
Denmark	5,362,567	3,830	9,341,142	6,187	26,082,007	19,568
Netherlands	8,135,323	8,959	7,623,276	7,474	20,525,995	14,708
Poland	2,096,162	2,351	1,622,450	2,297	10,226,913	7,570
Argentina	6,320,736	5,342	6,743,556	4,727	9,811,031	6,821
Belgium	9,101,619	10,157	1,390,338	1,444	8,291,260	6,310
Canada	4,101,886	6,622	2,139,092	3,039	5,322,236	4,092
Finland	3,372,530	3,539	1,085,918	720	4,793,650	3,726
Hungary	1,280,634	1,276	1,054,755	1,036	4,246,108	3,071
Spain	1,909,536	2,039	1,030,535	1,169	1,884,118	1,364

Source: GTIS

Table 7. Russia: Imports, Turkey Meat, by Countries

Partner Country	2008		2009		2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	112,828	67,827	65,164	40,992	64,400	35,120
Brazil	43,115,477	13,192	17,210	5,701	28,110	8,177
France	21,902,991	22,469	14,946,826	15,547	13,701,415	11,313
Germany	11,869,811	12,667	6,334,674	6,737	13,386,019	9,042

Belgium	5,916,562	5,735,066	4,809,850	5,118	3,598,369	3,998

Source: GTIS

Table 8. Russia: Exports, Broiler Meat, by Commodity

Commodity	Description	2008		2009		2010	
		USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
	TOTAL	9,143,595	4,778	7,700,856	6,529	18,743,542	19,167
020714	**Chicken Cuts/Offal, Frozen**	1,766,768	1,020	4,089,497	4,898	14,383,356	17,202
020712	**Chicken, Whole, Frozen**	3,838,330	1,760	2,021,027	970	2,847,443	1,419
160232	**Chicken, Prepared/ Preserved**	3,523,406	1,993	1,589,597	660	1,512,152	546

Source: GTIS

Table 9. Russia: Exports, Broiler Meat, by Country

Partner Country	2008		2009		2010	
	USD	MT	USD	MT	USD	MT
World	9,143,595	4,778	7,700,856	6,529	18,743,542	19,167
Hong Kong	0	0	678,626	1,236	6,082,878	8,420
Vietnam	120,446	287	1,427,830	2,584	4,794,752	6,676
Kazakhstan	3,249,869	1,524	1,607,108	934	3,635,962	2,051
Abkhazia	660,120	283	2,709,471	1,312	2,028,284	927
Azerbaijan	505,788	96	514,174	111	637,176	139
United States	78,909	68	0	0	505,602	399
Ukraine	2,239,610	1,547	208,463	101	334,608	156
Tajikistan	9,632	19	200,464	65	266,293	92

Source: GTIS

Table 10. Russia: Broiler Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook), 1989-2008

Poultry, Meat, Broiler Russia	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post
Beg. Stocks	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	120	0	130	0	90	0	80	0	59	0	53	0	45	0
Production	991	815	984	810	978	660	785	630	540	575	440	520	340	455	290	390	200	355	280	365	350	375	380	410	430	485	500	565	560	645	650	770	900	950	1180	1180	1350	1410	1550	1680
Imports	298	298	271	271	107	107	45	45	146	146	475	475	855	855	1088	1088	1266	1266	1020	1020	930	930	943	943	1281	1281	1208	1208	1081	1081	1016	1016	1225	1225	1189	1189	1222	1222	1159	1159
--Whole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	39	39	65	65	79	79	53	53	27	27	32	32	70	70	150	150	0	0	60	60	90	90	85	85	90	90	75	75
--Parts	298	298	271	271	107	107	45	45	146	146	430	430	816	816	1023	1023	1187	1187	967	967	903	903	911	911	1211	1211	1058	1058	1081	1081	956	956	1135	1135	1104	1104	1132	1132	1084	1084
Tot. Supply	1289	1113	1255	1081	1085	767	830	675	686	721	915	995	1195	1310	1378	1478	1466	1621	1300	1385	1280	1305	1323	1353	1711	1766	1828	1773	1771	1726	1756	1786	2205	2175	2428	2369	2625	2632	2754	2839
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	13	13	5	5	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	2	2	2	5	5
--Whole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--Parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	12	12	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	2	2	2	5	5
Slaughter	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
Inventory	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
Dom. Cons.	1289	1113	1255	1081	1085	767	830	675	686	721	913	993	1193	1308	1365	1465	1461	1616	1297	1382	1279	1304	1320	1350	1588	1763	1697	1772	1680	1725	1675	1785	2139	2168	2373	2367	2578	2630	2695	2834
--Human	1289	1113	1255	1081	1085	767	830	675	686	721	893	993	1163	1308	1340	1465	1436	1616	1272	1382	1254	1304	1295	1350	1570	1763	1675	1772	1680	1725	1675	1785	2139	2168	2373	2367	2578	2630	2695	2834
--Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	30	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	18	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	1289	1113	1255	1081	1085	767	830	675	686	721	915	995	1195	1310	1378	1478	1466	1621	1300	1385	1280	1305	1323	1353	1591	1766	1698	1773	1681	1726	1676	1786	2146	2175	2375	2369	2580	2632	2700	2839
End. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	130	0	90	0	80	0	59	0	53	0	45	0	54	0
Tot. Dist.	1289	1113	1255	1081	1085	767	830	675	686	721	915	995	1195	1310	1378	1478	1466	1621	1300	1385	1280	1305	1323	1353	1711	1766	1828	1773	1771	1726	1756	1786	2205	2175	2428	2369	2625	2632	2754	2839

Note: New Post estimates incorporate a new methodology of calculation in this report; use caution when comparing to USDA Official figures.

Table 11. Russia: Turkey Production, Supply & Demand, 1,000 MT (ready-to-cook), 1989-2008

Poultry, Meat, Turkey Russia	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post	Off. USDA	New Post
Beg. Stocks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
Production	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	8	37	7	35	6	30	5	25	3	20	2	12	2	9	1	8	1	7	1	7	3	9	5	12	8	15	9	17	11	19	16	25	30	37	39
Imports	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	2	2	4	4	28	28	83	83	108	108	151	151	147	147	161	161	163	163	164	164	165	165	114	114	97	97	107	107	91	91	75	75	68	68
--Whole	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
--Parts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	2	2	4	4	28	28	79	79	106	106	148	148	144	144	160	160	162	162	163	163	160	160	114	114	95	95	106	106	91	91	75	75	68	68
Tot. Supply	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	8	39	9	39	10	58	33	108	86	128	110	163	153	156	148	169	162	170	164	171	167	174	170	126	122	112	106	124	118	110	107	100	105	105	107
Exports	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
--Whole	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
--Parts	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
Slaughter	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
Inventory	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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
Dom. Cons.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	8	39	9	39	10	58	33	108	86	128	110	163	153	156	148	169	162	170	164	171	167	174	170	126	122	112	106	124	118	110	107	100	105	102	107
--Human	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	8	38	9	38	10	57	33	107	86	127	110	161	153	155	148	168	162	169	164	170	167	173	170	125	122	111	106	123	118	109	107	99	105	102	107
--Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total Use	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	8	39	9	39	10	58	33	108	86	128	110	163	153	156	148	169	162	170	164	171	167	174	170	126	122	112	106	124	118	110	107	100	105	102	107
End. Stocks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tot. Dist.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	8	39	9	39	10	58	33	108	86	128	110	163	153	156	148	169	162	170	164	171	167	174	170	126	122	112	106	124	118	110	107	100	105	105	107

Note: New Post estimates incorporate a new methodology of calculation in this report; use caution when comparing to USDA Official figures.