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Poultry and Products

Annual

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Report Highlights:
Brazilian broiler production is projected to increase by 5 percent in 2004, driven mostly by continued expansion of broiler exports, and, to a lesser extent, a rebound in domestic consumption. Turkey production and exports are also projected to increase in 2004.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Brasilia [BR1], BR

Executive Summary

Brazilian Economic Overview

In the past decade, Brazil has undertaken a number of economic reforms that dramatically reduced inflation and opened the economy to private sector investment. In 1994, Brazil initiated an economic stabilization program known as the Real Plan, which was highly successful in reducing longstanding inflation. The plan also inaugurated one of the world's largest privatization programs. However, the economy's growing dependence on external financing and the government failure to control its finances, left the economy vulnerable to external shocks. In 1999, the government was forced to float and devalue the real. Since 1999 the government has been dedicated to fiscal discipline, highlighted by the passage in May 2000 of the Fiscal Responsibility Law, which sets strict limits on government spending at the federal and sub-federal level. The government also initiated an inflation-targeting program as the basis of monetary policy, wherein the government sets a target and the Central Bank strives to keep inflation within a band around the target. The new government that took office in January 2003 has maintained fiscal discipline, inflation targeting, and the floating exchange rate. Seven months into his administration, President Lula has convinced financial markets that his government will deal responsibly with Brazil's myriad of economic problems, while earning a public approval rating of 75 percent.

The year 2002 was difficult for the economy, as investor confidence fell because of uncertainty surrounding the 2002 elections, volatile international financial markets, and the weak global economy. This was on top of the economic turbulence experienced in 2001, when the Brazilian economy was buffeted by a domestic energy shortage, an economic crisis in Argentina, and the after effects of the September 11 terrorist attack. The exchange rate depreciated 52% in 2002, on top of a 19% decline in 2001. Inflation crept up to 12.5% in 2002, forcing the Central Bank to raise interest rates. Growth was modest, 1.5% in 2001 and perhaps a bit higher in 2002. With the depreciation, high interest rates and slow growth, the government's debt burden increased. With the weaker exchange rate, Brazil turned a trade deficit in 2000 to a small trade surplus in 2001 and $13 billion surplus in 2002. The surplus ameliorated the balance of payments pressure Brazil experienced because of a fall in international lending and slowdown in foreign direct investment, but the Central Bank had to draw on its international reserves in 2001 and 2002 to cover the financing gap. Brazil signed a $30 billion IMF program in August 2002.

Despite these pressures, the economy avoided a serious crisis, in part because of the reforms adopted in the 1990s. The new government has affirmed its commitment to pursuing stable economic policies and implement structural reforms. With these actions, the pressure on government finances, balance of payments, exchange rate and inflation should decline, and the economy would be in a position to grow more rapidly. Economic growth is forecast at 1.4 percent in 2003, with inflation expected to be 9.5 percent.

Commodity Outlook, Broiler

Production

The outlook for broiler production in 2004 calls for an increase of 5 percent in output in response to a projected rebound in domestic consumption and continued expansion in broiler exports. The increase in production also reflects maturing investments in productive capacity by major poultry packer. Profit margins for both producers and exporters are expected to improve in 2004 due to projected lower feed costs because of a higher domestic corn crop and a less volatile exchange rate.

Review of 2003. Post revised downward broiler production by nearly 2 percent in 2003, compared to the same period in 2002 due to the following factors: a) an estimated drop in domestic consumption, b) lower broiler exports than initially anticipated, and, c) reduced profitable margins for both producers and packers because of higher feed costs during the first part of the year.

Nearly 98 percent of the poultry meat produced in Brazil is broiler meat, with the balance consisting mainly of turkey production which is increasing rapidly but from a small base. According to trade sources, about 55 percent of the estimated broiler meat production in 2003 will consist of broiler parts and 45 percent of whole broilers. This is the result of a strategy adopted by the large broiler processors in Brazil to add value to their products in order to increase their profit margins and shift away from a "commodity" type of product, such as whole broilers. These companies produce whole broilers to meet demand from the export market, such as Saudi Arabia which prefers whole birds. The two top Brazilian poultry producers, Sadia and Perdigao, have developed sophisticated processed food product lines which include not only various poultry meat cuts but also prepared poultry, pork, and fish-based dishes.

Production Factors

The following table provides an overview of the production of parent stock and day-old chicks in Brazil:

Year	Parent Stock		Broiler Chicks (1,000)
	Layers (1,000)	Broilers (1,000)	
1996	56,002	21,773	2,593,094
1997	52,074	23,115	2,863,797
1998	56,513	25,058	2,858,645
1999	61,032	29,132	3,153,500
2000	60,949	27,536	3,254,100
2001	63,606	28,597	3,473,600

2002	67,769	30,499	3,819,570
2003 a)	65,736	31,362	3,895,960

a) Estimate

The Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) released, early in July, a list with 46 broiler packers that did not pass the "dripping test" for frozen broilers showing a water content above the legal limit of 8 percent. According to press accounts, some packers showed test results above 23 percent of water content in their product. Most of these packers sell their products only in the domestic market. The most recent list released by MAPA shows a total of 44 packers, down from 46. MAPA is listing these packers in their home page http://www.agricultural.gov.br

Production Costs

Although Brazilian poultry companies do not release production cost information, there are some representative costs supplied by trade sources. During the first half of 2003, the estimated average cost of broiler production reached R$1.40 per kilogram, live weight (about US $0.21 per pound), up 47 percent from an estimated cost of R$0.95 per kilogram, live weight (about US$0.19 per pound) from the same period of 2002. These prices in dollars are based on an average exchange rate of R$3.25 per dollar during Jan-Jun 2003, and R$2.43 per dollar during Jan-Jun 2002, which implies an increase in the exchange rate of 33.7 percent. The exchange rate as of August 25, 2003 is R$3.00 per dollar.

Feed costs are higher this year compared to last year. The average price of corn increased by 64 percent during Jan-Jun 2003, compared to the same period last year. The increase in corn prices reflects the reduction in the 2002/03 corn crop (Oct/Sep), because many corn producers switched to soybeans, to improve profitability. Also, the price of soybean meal increased 45 percent during Jan-Jun 2003, compared to the same period in 2002, because of the devaluation of the Real. The price of soybeans and products are quoted in dollars. In addition, the devaluation of the Real of approximately 34 percent, during Jan-Jun 2003, also increased the cost of importing vaccines and other inputs.

Higher feed costs during 2002/03 crop year have had a greater impact on small and medium-sized poultry producers, and reduced their margins. The increase in costs of production also affected the large Brazilian poultry packers, although higher export prices have benefitted these packers. They also have introduced a mechanism normally used to assist soybean producers in financing their production costs. This mechanism is called a "advance purchasing contract", by which a large packer will pay the corn grower in advance a negotiated price for corn to guarantee a corn supply. In addition, the federal government also introduced the "option sales contract" to corn growers as a tool to avoid a major drop in the area planted to corn during the 2002/03 crop year. The federal government through CONAB offers a futures price, normally between harvest periods, for the purchase of eligible crops (wheat, corn, rice, and cotton). The futures price is established by CONAB at the moment the contract is offered, and the price is always above the minimum price. The producer may acquire a product option to sell contracts of 27 metric tons. The producer of the option contract acquires the right to sell the contracted product to CONAB at a later date at a price specified in the contract.

Production costs are expected to decline during the 2003/04 crop year because of a project increase in corn production and lower volatility of the exchange rate. The new crop plan announced by the federal government on June 6, 2003 increased the volume of subsidized funds available to corn producers to finance their cost of production from R$250,000 (US$83,000) to R$400,000 (US$133,000) per producer. According to trade sources, this increase in funds should stimulate an increase in the corn area during the 2003/04 crop year.

Sao Paulo: Broiler production costs and whole sale prices for broilers (RTC), corn, and soybean meal:

Year	Broiler Cost (US$/KG/Live Weight)	Wholesale Prices			
		Live Weight (US$/KG)	RTC (US$/KG)	Corn (US$/60/KG)	Soybean Meal (US$/KG)
1995	0.63	0.62	1.58	8.16	0.17
1996	0.60	0.69	1.56	9.00	0.26
1997	0.59	0.62	1.44	7.58	0.28
1998	0.61	0.66	0.93	8.27	0.17
1999	0.59	0.44	0.63	6.21	0.15
2000	0.47	0.50	0.68	7.78	0.18
2001	0.38	0.41	0.53	4.64	0.19
2002	0.38	0.39	0.50	6.24	0.18
Jan-Jun 2003	0.43	0.43	0.54	7.06	0.22

Source: Trade
RTC = Ready to Cook

Consumption

Domestic broiler consumption in 2003 is expected to decline by nearly half percent due to the drop in consumer real income, higher inflation rates, and higher unemployment rates. The outlook for 2004 calls for a rebound in broiler consumption of three percent compared to this year, mostly because of a projected decrease of unemployment rates, higher economic growth, and higher funds allocated to social programs, which could have a small impact on food consumption in general. In addition, demand is expected to increase from the food service industry, for products such as frozen chicken meals, pre-cooked meals, and chicken burgers. In addition, broiler meat is more affordable to lower income consumers compared to beef and pork.

There are no statistics on the composition of domestic broiler consumption between whole birds and parts. However, Brazilian consumers still have an overwhelming preference for large whole broilers as a result of lower prices relative to beef products. However, the structure of broiler demand is changing in Brazil according to some market analysts. Since the economic stabilization in late 1994, there has also been a shift in consumption toward more highly processed broiler products, mostly among the Brazilian middle and upper classes. The traditional diet staples, rice and dried beans, are losing ground to animal protein products such as poultry and dairy products. Large Brazilian poultry processors are responding to these changes by shifting their sales mix strategies toward broiler parts (mostly leg quarters and breast meat) and further processed value-added branded products, such as frozen chicken meals, pre-cooked meals, chicken nuggets, and chicken burgers. The institutional, food service, and fast food markets also offer great potential for Brazilian firms. Tailoring products to these sectors' needs is key to the processors' new strategies.

Trade

Post projects broiler exports in 2004 to increase by nearly 12 percent in volume, because of the following factors: a) continued expansion into new markets developed in 2003; b) continued expansion in Brazil's market promotion program for poultry, c) projected increase in the Russian import quota for Brazilian broilers; and,
d) the competitive price of the Brazilian broilers in the world market.

During Jan-Jul 2003, Broiler exports increased in volume by 40 percent and in value by 30 percent, compared to the same period last year. The average export price dropped by 8 percent from US$903.55 in 2002 to US$829.92 per metric ton, during Jan-Jul 2003. The export mix of products, during Jan-Jul 2003, shows a significant drop in whole broiler exports by 23 percent, while exports of broiler parts increased by 11 percent, as compared to the same period in 2002. However, the average price for whole broilers, during Jan-Jul 2003 increased by 4 percent, while the average price for broiler parts decreased by over 15 percent.

According to trade sources, despite the increase in the export volume by 40 percent during the first seven months of 2003, total broiler exports should only increase by nearly 8 percent for the entire year. This is mostly due to a significant drop in broiler exports to Russia by nearly 23 percent during the first seven months of 2003. However, Brazilian poultry exporters were able to increase exports to other markets to offset the drop in exports to Russia. The most significant increases in broiler exports were to Argentina (+706 percent), Germany (+96 percent), South Africa (+131 percent), Hong Kong (+108 Percent), and other markets in Eastern Europe (+123 percent).

Brasil-Russia. Local poultry exporters are determined to preserve their position in the Russian market. They are currently negotiating with Russian officials a revision of the Russian poultry import quota for 2004. According to trade sources, the Brazilian share of the import quota could increase from its current level of 33,000 metric tons. The Brazilians are expecting a response from Russian officials during a second trade mission to Russia, scheduled for September, led by the Vice-President of Brazil. During Jan-Jul 2003, Brazil exported to Russia nearly 43,000 metric tons a drop of 22 percent from the same period in 2002.

Brazil-Canada Poultry Agreement. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA), Brazilian and Canadians officials signed a "sanitary equivalency agreement" on July 19, 2002, by which Brazil will sell to the Canadian market mostly fresh/frozen broiler breast and turkey meat, while the Canadians have the option to sell chicken leg-quarters to Brazil. According to trade sources, Brazilian exporters may export to Canada between 20,000 and 25,000 metric tons of broiler and turkey meat in the next 12 months. The agreement became effective August 1, 2002. Canada approved imports of Brazilian broiler and turkeys only from areas where Newcastle disease has been eradicated, which includes 9 states in the center-south regions of the country.

Brazil-Argentina Dispute on Minimum Import Price. After losing its case against Argentina in the MERCOSUL Court of Appeal, Brazil decided to request the opening of a panel at the WTO against the Argentine Government because of Resolution Number 574/2000 issue by the Argentine Ministry of the Economy (see Gain Report BR 0615). This resolution established minimum import prices for Brazilian poultry exports to Argentina.

Brasil-Saudi Arabia. The Brazilian Government reacted strongly against a Saudi Arabian poultry producer that accused France (and included Brazil on the list) of dumping poultry products in that country. According to the Brazilian Government, Saudi Arabia maintains high import tariffs on poultry. Brazilian exporters claim that Brazil should not be included on the same list as France, because Brazil does not subsidize its poultry exports. The Saudis also accused Brazilian poultry exporters of exporting broilers with a higher "water content" of 13 percent, while the international level of acceptance is 6 percent. The information provided by the Brazilian government says that the level of "water content" in Brazil is 5 percent. According to our sources, Brazil has a market share of 75 percent of Saudi Arabia's poultry imports. Brazilian meat inspection officials are also complying with the requirement of the Saudi Arabian Government that "the chickens have not been fed with feed containing animal protein, fats, or ruminants."

Brazil-China Sanitary Agreement. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA) officially announced on August 9, 2002 a "Sanitary Equivalence Agreement" with China to allow beef and poultry exports to that country. On the reverse side, Brazil will allow imports of wheat, apple, pears, and animal products from China. Beef exports to China are allowed only from 12 states which are free of FMD with vaccination. A Chinese veterinary team visited several meat packers in Brazil during early August and a list of meat plants was approved for exports. Brazilian exporters expect to begin exports to China in September after the visit of a Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture team to China.

Planting and commercial sale of biotech corn is still prohibited in Brazil. Imports of GMO corn remains prohibited, but may enter for feed use, if authorized by the federal court. Poultry producers in the Northeastern states have imported in 2003 biotech corn from Argentina, but the product was only released after a court battle because of the requirements of the environmental agency - IBAMA.

Stocks

There are no official stocks of poultry in Brazil.

Policy

There have been no changes in poultry production policy since our previous annual report. The poultry sector outlined its policy goals late in 1997 through a document called the "Brasilia Letter", in which, leading poultry producers requested from the Brazilian government the following policies and/or actions:
a) strengthening Animal Health and Inspection Services, including the implementation of the new National Poultry Inspection Program (PNSA) in 1999;
b) restructuring of taxes on agricultural inputs, including exemption from the state ICMS, similar to a value-added tax;
c) infrastructure (road and storage facility) improvement programs aimed at reducing the cost of transporting and storing grains;
d) establishment of new production financing and export credit programs for the poultry and pork sectors; and,

e) support from the government in multilateral negotiations to combat subsidies and protectionist measures by competitors and importing countries abroad.

On August 20, 2003 the Ministry of Agriculture officially declared 8 states in Brazil as free of "Newcastle" disease. The states are: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Goias, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul. These states account for over 80 percent of poultry production, and for the entire poultry production destined for exports.

The National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) provides meat packing houses (meat plants) subsidized long-term loans to build or modernize their meat packing houses. BNDES does not provide the loan directly to the producer or packer, but through other state and commercial private banks. Total funds allocated under BNDES for the livestock sector is estimated at US$150 million in 2003. BNDES also offers the following programs aimed at financing exports, which are used by meat packers:

(1) ACC - Advance on Export Contracts and ACE - Advance of Exchange Delivered:

These programs represent an alternative for exporters to reduce the financial costs of their export operations. ACC enables an exporter to obtain a cash advance based on his export contract, prior to shipment of the product, while ACE is a cash advance after shipment of the product. Repayment terms are 180 days before or after shipment of the products. The cost to the exporters of obtaining ACC or ACE advances is equal to the international cost of financing exports (LIBOR plus a spread), now approximately 12 percent.

There are several ways of combining ACC with other export credit programs, but the two most important for agricultural and food exports are:

— ACC+PROEX. This program combines the benefits of ACC and PROEX programs described above. Established through Circular 2,825 of the Central Bank of Brazil on June 24, 1998, the program is mostly used by exporters of high-value food products or processed agricultural commodities.
— ACC + RURAL. This program allows exporters of coffee and soybeans to obtain cash advances (ACC) on their exports from the Bank of Brazil, using as collateral the Rural Promissory Note (CPR). The cash advance is limited to 50 percent of the export value of the shipment.

(2) BNDES-Exim:

The main objective of this program is to expand Brazilian exports in general, including agricultural commodities, by making three types of credit lines available to the exporters at costs competitive with international financing. The most widely used line of credit is similar to a buyer's or supplier's credit. Financing covers 100 percent of the shipment and repayment terms vary between 181 days to 12 years with interest rates based on LIBOR plus a spread. This program is also referred as the Brazilian "Eximbank" within BNDES. The amount allocated for this program in 2002 is US$3.4 billion, of which meat plants (including poultry) may take up to US$600 million.

Marketing

The Brazilian Poultry Exporters Association (ABEF) is a private, non-profit organization formed by the largest poultry processors and exporters. ABEF has similar goals and programs compared to the U.S. Poultry and Egg Export Council (USAPEEC). ABEF has worked in the past as a national lobbying group for poultry exporters with program activities aimed at the Brazilian government, international organizations, and foreign governments to guarantee market access and reduction of non-tariff barriers for Brazilian broiler exports. The five largest poultry exporters account for nearly 90 percent of all poultry exports from Brazil, and the two leading poultry processors - SADIA and PERDIGAO account for 51 percent of all poultry exports. These two companies formed an international company called Brazilian Food (BRF) Trading Company in early 2001 to export poultry (and pork) to specific markets overseas. The new trading company was equally owned by the two processors. Targeted countries to share their market promotion efforts, logistics, and sales include: Russia, Egypt, South Africa, Angola, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Iran, Iraq, and Jordan.

BRF Trading is based on the Italian market promotion model of "export consortium", by which producers, processors, packers, or companies form "partnerships" to explore specific export markets by sharing market promotion and logistical costs. Although the Brazilian government is promoting this type of consortium among different Brazilian sectors of the economy, there is no specific budget allocated to BRF under the APEX program. However, these two processors benefit from ABEF's market promotion program. As of early 2003, Sadia is no longer part of BRF Trading, and Perdigao transferred its European office to Sao Paulo to reduce costs.

ABEF was one of the first private organizations to implement its export promotion together with the federal government's market promotion agency - APEX. Since 2000, ABEF has participated in several trade shows overseas, mostly in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Promotion activities include in store promotions, general media activity, and market research. Although similar to FAS's market promotion programs, ABEF includes several market access activities such as eliminating sanitary barriers and conducting trade servicing, under the budget for market promotion. ABEF's 2003 budget for market promotion is estimated at US$1.8 million, of which APEX funds 43 percent (US$0.8 million).

In 2002, the ten largest poultry processors in Brazil are expected to account for nearly 56 percent of total broiler slaughter, up from 55 percent in 2000, reflecting some consolidation in the sector. These same companies are also leaders in pork production in Brazil, which allows for economies of scale and greater use of lower-cost feeds based on volume purchases. Also, these large companies import corn under the draw-back system, which allows for exemption of import duties (10.5 percent) normally applied to corn imports from outside the MERCOSUL trading block. However, under this system, poultry processors must prove that corn imported will be used for processing products for export.

The following table provides an overview of the ten largest poultry processors in Brazil and their share in poultry production and exports, during 2000/01:

Company	Percent of total production		Percent of total exports	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Sadia	11.8	11.7	28.7	26.8
Perdigao	9.0	10.1	21.3	18.6
Doux-Frangosul	6.1	6.5	12.8	17.2

Seara	5.5	5.8	17.2	17.2
Avipal	4.2	4.4	1.2	2.7
Pena Branca	3.4	3.0	0.3	1.5
Dagranja	2.9	2.9	0.6	0.1
Chapeco	2.7	3.1	5.8	6.2
Aurora	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
Minuano	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.6

Source: Brazilian Poultry Exporters Association (ABEF)
Note: Information for 2002 is not available.

Commodity Outlook, Turkey

Production

Note: There are no official data on turkey production in Brazil. Data provided in this report are derived from interviews with sources from SADIA which accounts for slightly over 90 percent of turkey production in Brazil.

Brazilian turkey production is estimated to increase by nearly 5 percent in 2003, after several years of annual production increases above 10 percent. The lower increase in production during 2003 reflects a drop in domestic demand due to the drop in consumer real income. The outlook for 2004 calls for an increase of around 10 percent because of an expected rebound of domestic consumption and continued expansion in exports.

Consumption

Frozen Ready to Cook (RTC) turkey consumption remains highly seasonal in Brazil. Trade sources estimate that 85 percent of whole turkey sales occur during the pre-Christmas period, because consumer habits in Brazil favor turkey consumption during this holiday season. However, processed turkey products, such as sliced loaf and nuggets are consumed throughout the year. This is part of Sadia's business strategy to increase consumption of processed turkey products and to expand consumption of whole turkeys during other major holidays in Brazil.

Trade

Turkey exports are expected to continue to increase in 2004, after an-all time export record estimated for this year. During Jan-Jun 2003, turkey exports in volume increased by nearly 30 percent compared to the same period last year, which reflects the competitiveness of the Brazilian product due to the recent devaluation of the "Real" and continued increase in turkey exports to the European Union.

PSD Tables

PSD table, Poultry, Meat, Broiler

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Broiler				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Inventory (Reference)	31	30	32	31	0	32
Slaughter (Reference)	3933	3685	4171	3740	0	3870
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	7355	7449	7700	7560	0	7938
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	7355	7449	7700	7560	0	7938
Whole, Exports	674	674	690	672	0	695
Parts, Exports	914	926	860	1051	0	1233
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	1588	1600	1550	1723	0	1928
Human Consumption	5767	5849	6150	5837	0	6010
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	5767	5849	6150	5837	0	6010
TOTAL Use	7355	7449	7700	7560	0	7938
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7355	7449	7700	7560	0	7938
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table, Poultry, Meat, Turkey

PSD Table						
Country	Brazil					
Commodity	Poultry, Meat, Turkey				(1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	182	182	195	191	0	210
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parts, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	182	182	195	191	0	210
Whole, Exports	3	3	2	3	0	3
Parts, Exports	87	72	83	91	0	107
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	90	75	85	94	0	110
Human Consumption	92	107	110	97	0	100
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	92	107	110	97	0	100
TOTAL Use	182	182	195	191	0	210
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	182	182	195	191	0	210
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0