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## Brazil

### Poultry and Products

### Annual Report

### 2004

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**Report Highlights:**

Brazilian poultry production is expected to reach another record in 2005 due to continued expansion in exports and a rebound in domestic production because of higher employment rate and more disposable income from consumers. Profit margins are expected to remain firm next year.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Brasilia [BR1]  
[BR]

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## Executive Summary

Broiler production is expected to increase by 6 percent in 2005 due to a rebound in domestic consumption and continued expansion in exports. Turkey production is also projected to increase by over 14 percent due to booming exports. The Brazilian poultry industry is having one of their best years in terms of production, exports, and profit margins. The combination of these factors has increased the share prices of Brazil's top poultry exporters.

Market analysts project economic growth around 5 percent in 2005, reflecting the results of strong measures in fiscal and monetary policies to curb inflation rates and the public deficit. Spurred by record exports, most sectors of the Brazilian economy increased their capacity utilization to meet a growing world demand for Brazilian goods and an improved domestic demand for durable goods and food. Lower unemployment rates and increased disposable income will likely benefit demand for animal proteins.

## Commodity Outlook, Broilers

### Production

Post projects an increase in broiler production in 2004 to reach 8.6 million metric tons, up 6 percent from the record production level of 8.1 million metric tons this year. The projected increase in production reflects the following factors: a) rebound in domestic consumption due to higher employment rate and consumer purchasing power as the Brazilian economy improves; b) continued expansion in poultry exports due to a favorable exchange rate, exports to new markets due to market promotion, and the impact of Asian Influenza in the world poultry market which continues to benefit Brazilian exports; c) maturing investments in productive capacity by major poultry packers, mostly in the Center-West region of the country d) Profit margins for both producers and exporters are expected to continue to be firm in 2005 due to projected lower feed costs and a less volatile exchange rate; e) additional funds in the federal budget for social programs to fight hunger and improve nutritional levels of the poor;

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 2004 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. Leading Brazilian poultry producers have developed sophisticated processed food product lines, which include not only various poultry meat cuts but also prepared poultry, pork, and fish-based dishes.

In 2004, the ten largest poultry processors in Brazil are expected to account for nearly 56 percent of total broiler slaughter, up from 55 percent in 2003, 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 drawback system, which allows for exemption of import duties (currently at 8 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 producing products for export.

Review of 2004:

Estimates for broiler production, exports, and domestic consumption remain unchanged from our semi annual report, dated February 6, 2004.

### 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)	
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	65,736	31,035	3,907,100
2004 (est)	67,900	32,300	4,172,300

Source: Trade

### 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 2004, the estimated average cost of broiler production reached R\$1.44 per kilogram, live weight (about US\$ 0.22 per pound), up 4 percent from an estimated cost of R\$1.40 per kilogram, live weight (about US\$ 0.21 per pound) from the same period of 2003. These prices in dollars are based on an average exchange rate of R\$3.00 per dollar during Jan-Jun 2003-04. The exchange rate as of August 30, 2004 is R\$2.95 per dollar.

During Jan-June 2004, the price of soybean meal increased by 30 percent, compared to the same period in 2003 due to booming soybean exports and lower than expected production. However, during the same period, corn prices remained stable. Post projects feed prices to remain stable during the 2004-05 crop year (Oct 1/Sep 30), based on current estimates that soybean and corn crops will be higher than the previous crop year and lower volatility of the exchange rate. The new crop plan announced by the federal government in June 2004, maintained the volume of subsidized funds available to corn producers to finance their cost of production at R\$400,000 (US\$ 133,000) per producer.

Sao Paulo: Broiler production costs and wholesale 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)
2000	0.47	0.50	0.68	7.78	0.18
2001	0.38	0.41	0.53	4.64	0.19
2002	0.39	0.39	0.50	6.26	0.18
2003	0.47	0.47	0.54	6.54	0.20
2004 (Jan/Jun)	0.48	0.48	0.54	6.59	0.26

Source: Trade RTC = Ready to Cook

### Animal Health Update

Brazil established in 2002 a program to monitor migratory birds from the South Pole, Argentina, and Paraguay. Since 2003, this program was improved to monitor and tests birds with potential to carry the Avian Influenza virus. The program is a joint effort of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of the Environment.

Since the outbreaks of Avian Influenza in Asia, the Brazilian government has activated the Sectorial Chamber for Poultry and Swine to develop preventive measures against the possibility of Avian Influenza being introduced in Brazil. In addition to the animal health requirements, which are part of the National Poultry Health Program, several preventive measures have already been adopted: tightening controls at ports and airports for tourists and visitors arriving from Asia, prohibition to import paddy rice from Asian countries, prohibitions for visitors from Asia to visit Brazilian poultry farms, and new restrictive import requirements for imported poultry genetics.

Nitrofurantoin. The European Union agreed to lower the spot check from 100 to 20 percent for Brazilian poultry meat for traces of the banned antibiotic nitrofurantoin. According to trade sources, since August 2003, no residues for nitrofurantoin have been found on Brazilian poultry samples due to the action plan put in place by Brazilian officials to address the deficiencies and enforce the action plan.

### Consumption

The outlook for 2005 calls for a rebound in broiler consumption compared to this year, mostly because of a projected decrease in the unemployment rates, higher per capita income due to the improvement in economic conditions 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 structure 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 2005 to increase by 10 percent in volume because of the following factors: a) continued expansion into new markets due to market promotion programs; b) positive impact on Brazilian poultry exports due to the outbreaks of Avian Influenza in different regions of the world, and c) favorable exchange rate which makes the Brazilian product highly competitive.

Overview of 2004: During the first half of 2004 broiler exports reached 1.1 million metric tons, up 22 percent from the same period last year. This expansion in volume is higher than initially estimated by trade sources early in the year. In addition, the expansion in value of exports is significantly higher at 58 percent, compared to the same period in 2003 due to an increase of 28 percent in the average export price. The Brazilian Poultry Exporters Association (ABEF) informed that the total volume exported could have been higher this year if the shortage of containers did not affect some shipments combined with the strike of Brazilian government inspectors that temporarily hit all exports of agricultural and food products.

The significant increase in the value of exports in 2004 can also be attributed to the following strategy adopted by major broiler packers and exporters: (1) prioritize the valorization of chicken prices due to the outbreaks of Avian Influenza in different regions of the world; (2) concentrate efforts on the exports of high value products (parts and processed broilers); and, (3) expand and/or maintain volume by market promotion in non-traditional markets.

BRAZIL: Volume of broiler exports, during Jan-Jun, 2003-04, in metric tons (PWE):

TYPE	2003	2004	Change (%)
Whole	363,333	451,622	24.3
Parts	549,353	658,763	19.9
Processed	17,718	20,725	16.9
TOTAL	930,404	1,131,110	21.6

Source: Brazilian Office of Foreign Trade (SECEX).

## Major Market Destinations

### Japan

Exports of broiler parts to Japan increased by 80 percent in volume during Jan-Jun 2004, compared to the same period in 2003, while the value of exports increased significantly by 190 percent. The average price of chicken meat exports to Japan in the period increased by 61 percent from US\$ 988 to US\$ 1,590 per metric ton, FOB.

According to our trade sources, the increase in the volume exported to Japan is due to the ban on fresh/frozen poultry from China, Thailand, and the United States. The volume of exports to Japan would have been higher if consumption in that market had not declined. Brazilian traders estimate a decline in chicken consumption in Japan of nearly 20 percent during 2004. Traders say that higher exports of chicken meat to Japan have somewhat offset the impact of the decline of chicken meat exports to Russia and the European Union during the first half of 2004.

Brazilian poultry exporters also expect trade with Japan to continue to be strong in 2005 due to continued Japanese import restrictions from other suppliers because of the Avian Influenza.

### Russia

Brazilian Chicken meat exports to Russia (whole and parts) decreased by 31 percent in volume during Jan-Jun 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. Although exports of whole broilers remained nearly flat at 40,000 metric tons, broiler parts dropped by nearly 50 percent during the first half of 2004.

Although the total volume of broiler exports to Russia declined by 31 percent, the value of exports increased by 7 percent, compared to the same period in 2003. According to Brazilian exporters this increase in value is the result of higher export prices to Russia and the quota system that contributed to increase the cost of imports. Brazilian exporters are also optimistic that the new Russian government resolution that allows redistribution of poultry meat may contribute to increase their market share in the Russian market in 2005.

### European Union

Exports of broilers to the European Union dropped by 12 percent in volume, during the first half of 2004 due to the following factors: (1) increase of 75 percent in the tariff for broiler parts (chicken breast); (2) overall drop of 5 percent in poultry consumption in the European Union due to the effects of Avian Influenza; and, (3) Major drop of nearly 50 percent in the export of chicken meat, mostly parts, to Germany due to competition from other suppliers and the impact of Brazilian meat with residues of nitrofurans. Brazilian poultry exporters are optimistic that they will recover their market share in the European Union in 2005 due to an expected increase in poultry consumption and higher exports to Germany.

### Middle East Markets

In general, volume of Brazilian broiler exports to the Middle East markets increased by 22 percent during the first half of 2004. Saudi Arabia remains as the largest market for Brazilian poultry exports in volume and second in value. During the first half of 2004, exports to Saudi Arabia, mostly whole broilers, increased by 13 percent in volume and 37 percent in value. Although Brazilian poultry exporters are optimistic about increasing exports to Saudi Arabia

in 2005, they are concerned about possible restrictions from the Saudi government intended to protect the local poultry industry. Trade sources reported that the Saudi poultry industry could file an anti dumping case against Brazilian poultry imports.

### Other markets

Brazilian chicken meat exports to non-traditional markets increased by 118 percent during the first half of 2004. Exports to the Former Soviet Republics increased significantly by over 400 percent during the first half of 2004, mostly due to higher exports to Ukraine and Georgia. China also became an important market for Brazilian exporters with imports increasing from an insignificant volume of 600 metric tons during Jan-Jun 2003 to 19,655 metric tons during Jan-Jun 2004.

### 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 in the so-called "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\$160 million in 2004. 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 2004 is estimated US\$4.8 billion, of which meat plants (including poultry) may take up to US\$800 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.

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 2004 budget for market promotion is estimated at US\$1.5 million, of which APEX funds 43 percent.

## Commodity Outlook, Turkey

### Production

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

Brazilian turkey production is estimated to increase by nearly 15 percent in 2005 because of an expected rebound in domestic demand due to the improved conditions of the Brazilian economy, and booming turkey exports. The second poultry packer in Brazil also announced a major investment in a new plant in the center-west region of Brazil to increase production of turkey for the export market.

### Consumption

The projected economic growth of 5 percent, lower unemployment rate, and higher disposable income will likely contribute to increase turkey consumption in 2005 by nearly 6 percent.

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 2005, after an all-time export record estimated for this year. During Jan-Jun 2004, turkey exports in volume increased by nearly 24 percent compared to the same period last year, which reflects the competitiveness of the Brazilian product. The value of turkey exports during Jan-Jun 2004 increased significantly at 73 percent compared to the same period last year due to an increase of the average export price.

## Tables

## PSD table, Poultry, Meat, Broiler

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Poultry, Meat, Broiler (1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Inventory (Reference)	31	31	32	32	0	34	(MIL HEAD)
Slaughter (Reference)	3740	3907	3870	3985	0	0	(MIL HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	7645	7645	8105	8105	0	8620	(1000 MT)
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Parts, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	7645	7645	8105	8105	0	8620	(1000 MT)
Whole, Exports	764	798	788	958	0	1065	(1000 MT)
Parts, Exports	1140	1162	1312	1297	0	1415	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	1904	1960	2100	2255	0	2480	(1000 MT)
Human Consumption	5741	5685	6005	5850	0	6140	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	5741	5685	6005	5850	0	6140	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	7645	7645	8105	8105	0	8620	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7645	7645	8105	8105	0	8620	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

**Poultry, Meat, Broiler Exports, Jan-Jun 2003-04**

Time Period	Jan-Jun Metric Tons	
	2003	2004
Exports for:		
US	0	0
Saudi Arabia	138,443	156,883
Japan	82,451	148,624
Hong Kong	96,350	92,111
Russia	127,731	87,773
Netherlands	56,654	55,476
UAE	43,085	54,807
South Africa	33,784	53,786
Kuwait	34,440	49,557
Germany	66,995	34,136
Yemen	25,949	33,342
Singapore	30,556	27,443
Ukraine	9,424	26,656
Venezuela	3,751	21,904
U.K.	19,001	20,371
China	626	19,681
Cuba	6,114	18,938
Angola	15,847	18,919
Romania	11,935	15,241
Qatar	14,454	15,035
Oman	14,327	12,733
Canada	1,124	12,636
Spain	16,288	12,603
Total for Others	849,329	988,655
Others not Listed	81,081	142,522
Grand Total	930410	1131177

**Poultry, Meat, Broiler Exports, Jan-Dec 2003-04**

Time Period	Jan-Dec Metric Tons	
	2002	2003
Exports for:	2002	2003
U.S.	0	0
Saudi Arabia	251,351	288,555
Russia	295,919	201,715
Hong Kong	143,304	199,982
Japan	164,215	185,179
Netherlands	78,564	119,967
UAE	78,788	100,781
Germany	82,802	99,443
South Africa	47,812	76,428
Singapore	43,375	64,086
Yemen	48,148	60,981
Kuwait	47,094	60,626
U.K.	69,877	40,214
Oman	27,683	38,654
Ukraine	0	35,057
Spain	26,100	33,528
Angola	29,940	32,140
Romania	7,675	28,213
Qatar	22,784	25,240
Czech Republic	5,088	18,309
Bahrain	15,050	16,506
Venezuela	0	16,177
China	9,905	11,644
France	23,693	11,045
Cuba	24,053	10,546
Bulgaria	3,248	10,050
Total for Others	1,546,468	1,785,066
Others not Listed	78,419	174,707
Grand Total	1,624,887	1,959,773

## PSD table, Poultry, Meat, Turkey

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Poultry, Meat, Turkey (1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)							
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Inventory (Reference)	0	27	0	29	0	32	(MIL HEAD)
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MIL HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	200	200	215	220	0	250	(1000 MT)
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Parts, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	200	200	215	220	0	250	(1000 MT)
Whole, Exports	5	7	5	8	0	10	(1000 MT)
Parts, Exports	107	104	120	120	0	145	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	112	111	125	128	0	155	(1000 MT)
Human Consumption	88	89	90	92	0	95	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	88	89	90	92	0	95	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	200	200	215	220	0	250	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	200	200	215	220	0	250	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

**Poultry, Meat, Turkey, Exports, Jan-Jun 2003-04**

Time Period	Jan-Jun Metric Tons	
	2003	2004
Exports for:	2003	2004
U.S.	0	0
Netherlands	7,791	13,997
Germany	11,880	12,708
South Africa	4,161	7,360
U.K.	4,966	3,631
Russia	5,033	3,535
Italy	546	2,095
Bulgaria	928	2,010
Gabon	474	1,092
Angola	416	974
Total for Others	36195	47,402
Others not Listed	10025	9,868
Grand Total	46220	57270

**Poultry, Meat, Broiler Exports, Jan-Dec 2003-04**

Time Period	Jan-Dec Metric Tons	
	2002	2003
Exports for:		
U.S.	0	0
Germany	20,791	25,539
Netherlands	16,959	21,755
U.K.	9,721	10,932
Russia	12,971	10,929
South Africa	4,956	10,123
Peru	3,643	3,297
Haiti	1,176	3,095
Bulgaria	1,173	2,588
Italy	3,589	2,535
France	1,836	2,381
Spain	1,778	1,994
Cuba	1,736	1,496
Angola	904	1,474
Gabon	1,010	1,387
Cote d Ivoire	16	1,259
Benin	216	1,179
Total for Others	82,475	101,963
Others not Listed	7325	9,788
Grand Total	89800	111751