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Annual Livestock Report

2006

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Report Highlights:

Post projects beef and pork production to increase in 2007, mostly driven by strong domestic demand and a recovery of the export market. Profit margins for both cattle and hog producers are expected to recover after low levels in 2006 as feed prices remain stable. There are some uncertainties related to the poor management and enforcement of animal health programs that could negatively impact on exports in 2007, in particular those to the European Union.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

Cattle inventories continue to expand in Brazil in response to higher investments in animal genetics and improved pasture and management practices stimulated by government credit programs. Production of beef is projected to increase in 2007 in response to higher domestic demand, because of competitive consumer prices; and a projected growth in beef exports, as Brazil resolves its market access problems with foreign markets due to the outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) last year in Mato Grosso do Sul. Continued aggressive market promotion efforts in non-traditional markets will also help to increase beef sales.

Pork production and exports is also projected to increase in 2007, recovering from a poor performance in 2006, mostly due to the Russian ban on Brazil's exports of pork, since Brazil remains heavily dependent on the Russian market. However, aggressive market promotion efforts are targeting other destinations and exports are expected to grow in 2007.

Note: Data included in this report is not official USDA data. Official USDA data is available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>

Commodity Outlook, Cattle

Production

Cattle inventories will continue to increase in 2006/07, reaching nearly 190 million head by the end of 2007, which gives Brazil the largest commercial cattle herd in the world. The calf crop is estimated to increase by 5 percent, reflecting higher yields obtained by Brazilian livestock producers. Two major factors contribute to the expansion and improvement of the productivity of the cattle industry in Brazil:

- a) Improvement in animal genetics, mostly through the use of crossbreeding programs in the center-west regions of the country. Brazilian cattlemen use imported bull semen, such as Red Angus, Angus, Simental, and Limousin to cross with the Brazilian "Nelore" breed. Brazilian breeders are also using an increasing quantity of Brahman semen imported from the United States. Because of the strength of the Brazilian currency, post estimates imports of beef cattle semen to increase in 2006/07;
- b) The Program for Pasture Improvement (PROPASTO), which was created by the Federal Government in 2000. In 2004, the federal government renamed this program to "MODERAGRO", which also includes funds for soil erosion and conservation of lowlands. Program funds for the 2006/07 crop year were allocated at US\$ 545 million. Cattle producers use these funds at subsidized yearly interest rates of 8.75 percent per year (commercial rates are beyond 25 percent). It is estimated that there are 180 million hectares of pasture in Brazil, of which 60 percent are cultivated (improved) pastures, while the balance is considered "native" pasture. Improved forage seed production will continue to increase in 2005 due to the MODERAGRO program. Other programs available to cattle producers remain the same as reported in GAIN 5622, pages 5-6.

The impact of the Food-and-Mouth (FMD) outbreak in Mato Grosso do Sul and Parana in 2005 combined with the continued appreciation of the Brazilian currency has reduced significantly the profitability of cattle producers. It is estimated that in May 2006, the price of cattle (finished steer for slaughter) was R\$ 50 per arroba (one arroba equals 15 kilograms or 33 pounds), the lowest level since 2002. However, cattle prices began to react in July and some Brazilian analysts suggest that an adjustment in the supply and demand of cattle is likely to occur in 2007/08.

Geographical Distribution of Cattle

For the past two decades there has been a movement of cattle towards the Center-West regions. However, because of the strong expansion of soybeans in these areas, and more recently, competition with sugarcane, the appreciation of land prices in the center-west area has prompted a movement of cattle breeders towards the Northern region, especially to those areas located in the so-called pre-Amazon (area not as dense as the rainforest), such as the southern area of the state of Para, as well as Mato Grosso, and Rondonia. Environmental studies indicate that cattle ranchers are responsible for 75 percent of the deforestation of the Amazon as opposed to wood producers.

Analysts say that raising cattle in these areas of the Legal Amazon is 10 to 15 percent more profitable than other regions in Brazil because land prices are lower than other areas in the Center-South where competition is stronger for crop production (soybeans, cotton, and corn), and most recently, sugar-cane production for both sugar and ethanol. The main constraint to raise cattle in these areas in the Legal Amazon is the lack of slaughterhouses and the cost of transportation of cattle to the major packers in the Center-South.

The following table provides a geographical distribution of the cattle herd in Brazil, by major regions, based on the ending inventories projected for 2005.

Region	Cattle Herd (1,000 head)	Share (%)
North	40,027	23.0
Northeast	22,155	12.7
Southeast	31,256	18.0
South	24,775	14.3
Center-West	55,603	32.0
TOTAL	173,816	100.0

Source: Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA).

Cattle Traceability Program

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA) officially announced the Brazilian System of Identification and Certification of Bovine and Buffalo Origin (SISBOV, in Portuguese) in early 2002. The system was developed to monitor all bovine animals born in Brazil or imported. The animals registered under the SISBOV are monitored by private certification entities accredited by MAPA. The SISBOV program includes:

- a) Identification of the farm of origin;
- b) Identification of the animal;
- c) Month of birth or entry on the farm;
- d) Sex of the animal;
- e) System of breeding and feeding;
- f) Records of sales;
- g) Additional information for the certification of the animal;

- h) Sanitary information (vaccination, treatments);
- i) Imported animals identification requirements: country and farm of origin, date of import authorization and date of entry in Brazil, number of import license and farm of destination; and,
- j) Slaughter animals. The meat packer is responsible for filing with MAPA the documents related to the identification of the animal.

SISBOV was recently updated to meet the European Union requirements, but still faces critical enforcement problems. The Animal Health Department (DDA) estimates 57 million animals are registered under this program, about 30 percent of Brazil's cattle herd, and 30 companies are accredited by DDA to conduct traceability in Brazil.

Animal Health Update

The outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) in Brazil during 2005 has caused a significant loss of credibility for the Ministry of Agriculture's ability to provide a sustainable program of sanitary efficiency and control of animal diseases in Brazil, including laboratory support. The European Union has been particularly aggressive with the Brazilian government and granted a waiver until December 2006 for the Ministry of Agriculture to provide corrective actions that can guarantee the quality of Brazilian meat and meat products exported to the EU.

A recent report from Brazil's Federal Budget Court (TCU), similar to the Office of Management and Budget evaluated the effectiveness of Brazil's sanitary and phytosanitary programs, and laboratory support, and found these programs not in accordance with proposed policies. According to the TCU, Brazil is at a significant risk and exposed to exotic diseases.

Brazil and its neighbors in South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay) created the Permanent Veterinary Council (CVP, in Portuguese) in mid-July 2003 to monitor the FMD situation in the region, exchange technical information on the disease, and work together to acquire international funds to eradicate the disease from these countries, which comprise central and southern South America. The CVP goal is to eradicate FMD from the region by 2009. More recently, the state of Mato Grosso do Sul and the Government of Paraguay signed an agreement to work together to improve the sanitary control of the cattle herd at the border by mapping properties and registration of animals, and to control the transit of cattle.

Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number (HTS)	Product Description	Rate (%)*	Other Info
0102.10.10	Breeding Stock	0	
0102.90.90	Bovine for Slaughter	2	Free (Mercosul
0511.10.00	Bovine Semen	0	
0511.99.10	Bovine Embryos	0	

- Assessed on the CIF value of the product
- Updated as of 8/25/2006

Commodity Outlook, Beef

Production

Post forecasts an increase of 3 percent in beef production in 2007 to reach 9.1 million metric tons from the current record production of 8.8 million metric tons estimated for 2006. The following factors support our current forecast: a) continued expansion in the export market, although at moderate rate, b) increase in domestic demand due to competitive retail prices for beef, and c) aggressive marketing efforts by Brazilian packers to win new import markets with the objective of diversifying even further their export markets and reduce their current dependence of the European Union, especially for fresh beef to some degree.

Consumption

Domestic consumption of beef in 2007 is forecast to increase by nearly 4 percent, from a high level of existent per capita beef consumption, reflecting an estimated increase of economic growth of nearly 4 percent in 2007. However, the high level of consumer debt, mostly for durable goods, may temper the increase in beef consumption.

So far, the Zero Hunger Program has had no impact on beef consumption. Analysts cite that there are limited program funds to bring about an increase in consumption of animal protein, except for milk.

Trade

Post forecasts total beef exports (fresh/frozen and processed) in 2007 to reach 2 million metric tons (CWE), a moderate increase over the current year. Brazilian beef exports are expected to continue to increase because of the competitiveness of Brazilian beef, the continued impact of adverse animal health conditions in other countries favoring Brazilian sales, and aggressive market promotion efforts, including promotion in new markets. Major target markets for Brazilian beef are China, the Middle East, Russia, and Chile, although the European Union is expected to remain the main destination for Brazilian beef.

Review of beef exports in 2006: Post revised estimates for beef exports in 2006. Despite the ban (partial or total) of over 50 countries on Brazilian beef due to the FMD outbreak in Mato Grosso do Sul and Parana, total beef exports (fresh/frozen/processed), during Jan-June 2006, increased by nearly 3 percent in volume to 635,359 metric tons (PWE) and by 17 percent in value to US\$ 1.6 billion. The average export price increased to US\$ 2,565.15 per metric ton, up 14 percent from last year. The breakdown of beef exports shows a major increase in processed beef exports, mostly to the United States, while fresh/frozen beef dropped by 1 percent due to the partial or total ban from several countries.

The European Union remains the main destination of Brazilian beef, but their market share dropped from 26 to 24 percent, during the first half of 2006. Russia is the second largest market for Brazilian beef and also had its market share dropped from 18 to 16 percent during Jan-Jun 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005.

Other major destinations for Brazilian beef are Egypt, Chile, Bulgaria, Hong Kong, and Saudi Arabia. According to trade sources, the increase in oil prices has contributed to the hike in Brazilian beef exports this year as consumers in the oil producing countries have higher disposable income to purchase animal protein.

Policy

There are no major changes in policies for beef production and exports. Brazilian packers remain eligible for all production and export financing programs listed in GAIN 5622.

Note: The Office of Economic Defense (SDE), Ministry of Justice (MJ), announced in mid August that it would officially move forward against Brazil's top beef packers for market manipulation (cartel formation). The accusation for price-fixing will be conducted by another agency of the Ministry of Justice in charge of anti-trust investigation (CADE) and involves eight companies.

Marketing

The private, non-profit organization, the Brazilian Beef Processors and Exporters Association (ABIEC), is comprised of Brazil's largest beef processors, packers, and exporters. In the past, ABIEC functioned mostly as a national lobbying group, conducting few international market promotion activities. The association emphasized trade servicing, specifically related to the elimination of sanitary barriers to Brazilian beef in the European Union, Asia, and Russia.

ABIEC renewed its agreement with the Brazilian Promotion Company (APEX), under the Ministry of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade (MDIC) for funding US\$ 3.5 million for market promotion activities during 2006/07, of which APEX will fund 50 percent. The major promotional initiatives (trade shows, workshops, and trade missions) will target markets in Arab countries, China, Malaysia, South Africa, and Russia. In addition, target trade show activities in the European Union, such as the Anuga and Sial, will remain a priority for Brazilian beef exporters.

Tariff Rate table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Rate (%) *	Other Info
0201.10.10 0202.10.10	Fresh or Frozen Bone-in Beef Cuts or Carcasses	10	Duty-free from Mercosul
0201.30.00 0202.30.00	Fresh or Frozen Boneless Beef	12	Duty-free from Mercosul
0206.10.00	Bovine: Variety Meats	10	Duty-free from Mercosul
0210.20.00	Meat of Bovine Animals	10	Duty-free from Mercosul
1602.50.00	Processed Bovine Meat	16	Duty-free from Mercosul

- Assessed on the CIF value of the product
- Updated as of 8/25/2006.

Commodity Outlook, Pork

Production

Post forecasts pork production to increase by eight percent in 2007 recovering from the current decline of 2 percent estimated for 2006. There are two main factors supporting our forecast: a recovery of the export market combined higher domestic demand. This projection also assumes a moderate increase in feed costs since the new Crop Plan officially announced for 2006/07-crop year continues to inject more subsidized credit to increase corn production, and provided funds for renegotiation of old farm debts. It also assumes that current favorable returns to hog breeders will continue in the first half of next year. Brazilian pork exporters also project a moderate devaluation of the Brazilian currency in 2005 that will make the Brazilian product more competitive in world markets.

Our forecast also estimates an increase in hog production in the center-west region due to investments made by national and foreign groups, mostly in the state of Mato Grosso. These investments benefit from long-term federal credit lines as well state development programs. An increase in hog production in the center-west region will off-set a small decline in hog production in the southern region of Brazil, where hog producers have balanced supply and demand to increase profit margins. However, the three most southern states of Brazil still account for about 40 percent of swine slaughter and the production system is highly vertical.

About 45 percent of Brazil's pork production is concentrated among 10 large packers, of which Sadia accounts for 11 percent of production, followed by Perdigao with 8 percent, Aurora with 7 percent, and Seara with 5 percent. Although Seara only accounts for 5 percent of total pork production, the company alone accounts for 25 percent of all pork exports.

Consumption

Pork consumption in 2007 is forecasted to remain strong mostly because of the expected stable consumer prices and strong market promotion conducted jointly by producers and packers to increase per capita domestic consumption of fresh pork in Brazil. Promotional activities for pork are concentrated in the supermarkets, mostly in the Center-South of the country.

Pork utilization in Brazil is estimated at 70 percent industrial/processing, and 30 percent fresh consumption. A promotional campaign to increase fresh pork consumption, which started in the south, has expanded to other major cities in the southeast. Pork producers remain concerned about the seasonal trend of fresh pork consumption in Brazil that is concentrated during the winter months (June-August), and are trying to address this concern with their campaign to promote the benefits of pork consumption year-round. Pork producers are trying to close the gap between the regions of Brazil in terms of pork consumption. Currently, per capita pork consumption is concentrated in the South with per capita consumption at 18 kilograms and the Southeast at 15 kilograms, while the Center-West (11 kilograms) and Northeast (6 kilograms) regions consume less pork.

Trade

Pork exports are projected to increase by five percent in 2007, after a significant decline in 2006, due to the Russian ban (see below). According to trade sources, although pork exports are still too concentrated in the Russian market, exports to other non-traditional markets are projected to increase next year because of increased market access through negotiations of

SPS issues and aggressive market promotion in target markets to reduce Brazil's dependence on pork exports to the Russian market.

Review of 2006 pork exports: Post revised the estimates for pork exports in 2006. The volume of pork exports during Jan-June 2006, decreased by 30 percent, a significant reduction. This result is mostly attributed to the Russian ban on eight Brazilian states due to the FMD outbreak last year in Mato Grosso do Sul and Parana. As of August 25, 2006, except for Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso; Russia continues with the ban on imports of Brazilian pork from six other states, including Santa Catarina. The decline in the volume of pork exports during the first half of 2006 was partially offset by increased exports to other destinations in Eastern Europe (mostly Ukraine), and to Hong Kong and Singapore.

Marketing

In addition to the domestic campaign to increase consumption of fresh pork, Brazilian pork exporters initiated a marketing program in 2002 to expand overseas sales of pork. The program is half financed by the Brazilian Pork Processors and Exporters Association (ABIEPCS) and the other half by the Federal Government Export Promotion Agency (APEX), under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Foreign Trade (MDIC). In 2006, ABIEPCS renewed its agreement with APEX for funding US\$ 2.8 million for market promotion activities during 2006/07, of which APEX will fund 50 percent.

Market promotion programs developed by ABIEPCS include: trade servicing, participation in trade shows (principally FOODEX Japan, HOFEX Hong Kong, World Food Moscow, SIAL, and ANUGA Germany), display and sampling of products, sales catalogs in foreign languages, trade missions, reverse trade missions, and publicity.

Target overseas markets include: Asia, Eastern European countries, the European Union, and other countries in Latin America. Since Russia became the largest importer of Brazilian pork, ABIEPCS is targeting Russian retailers in their promotional efforts to avoid the high cost of doing business in Russia through European trading companies.

Policy

There are no major changes in policies for pork production and exports. Brazilian packers remain eligible for all production and export financing programs listed in GAIN 5622.

Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Rate (%) *	Other Info
0203.10.10 0203.20.10	Fresh or Frozen Bone-in Pork Cuts or Carcasses	10	Duty-free from Mercosul
0201.30.00 0202.30.00	Fresh or Frozen Boneless Pork	10	Duty-free from Mercosul
0206.30.00	Pork: Variety Meats	10	Duty-free from Mercosul
0210.11.00	Pork meat	10	Duty-Free from Mercosul
1602.40.00	Processed Pork Meat	16	Duty-free from Mercosul

- Assessed on the CIF value of the product
- Updated as of 8/25/2006

PSD Tables

Animal Numbers, Cattle

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Animal Numbers, Cattle (1000 HEAD)							
	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	MM/YYYY
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	169567	169567	173816	173816	180310	180103	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stks	33913	33913	34763	34763	0	36021	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	47749	47749	48668	48668	0	50429	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	48327	48327	50928	50928	0	53490	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	1	1	1	1	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Imports	1	1	1	1	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL SUPPLY	217895	217895	224745	224745	180310	233593	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	113	130	100	175	0	210	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Exports	113	130	100	175	0	210	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	14715	14715	16405	16587	0	16773	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	900	900	900	900	0	700	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	23815	23815	22795	22795	0	23943	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	39430	39430	40100	40282	0	41416	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	4536	4519	4235	4185	0	4300	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	173816	173816	180310	180103	0	187667	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	217895	217895	224745	224745	0	233593	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)

Note: Not Official USDA Data

PSD Table, Beef

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Meat, Beef and Veal (1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)							
	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	MM/YYYY
Slaughter (Reference)	39430	39430	40100	40282	0	41416	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	8592	8592	8810	8850	0	9120	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	49	51	25	30	0	45	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Imports	49	51	25	30	0	45	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL SUPPLY	8641	8643	8835	8880	0	9165	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	1867	1943	1800	1945	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Exports	1867	1943	1800	1945	0	1985	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	6774	6700	7035	6935	0	7180	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	6774	6700	7035	6935	0	7180	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8641	8643	8835	8880	0	9165	(1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	93	93	110	110	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)

Note: Not Official USDA Data

Export Trade Matrix, Beef, Jan-Jun 2006

Export Trade Matrix Country Brazil Commodity Meat, Beef and Veal			
Time Period	Jan-Jun	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2005		2006
U.S.	22,914	U.S.	34,684
Others		Others	
Algeria	27,310		21,274
Bulgaria	24,791		32,759
Chile	52,295		41,615
Egypt	76,678		97,130
European Union	160,768		151,201
Hong Kong	9,725		13,521
Iran	6,908		12,522
Israel	12,137		15,731
Lebanon	7,933		11,314
Philippines	10,379		14,374
Romania	10,266		13,337
Russia	111,329		101,201
Saudi Arabia	11,996		20,339
Ukraine	4,708		8,947
Total for Others	527,223		555,265
Others not Listed	67,448		45,410
Grand Total	617585		635359

Animal Numbers, Swine

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Animal Numbers, Swine (1000 HEAD)							
	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	MM/YYYY
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	32323	32323	32938	32938	0	33147	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Beginning Stocks	3020	3020	3030	3025	0	3030	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Pig Crop)	32295	32295	31257	31257	0	32040	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Imports	1	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL SUPPLY	64619	64618	64195	64195	0	65187	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Sow Slaughter	200	200	200	203	0	210	(1000 HEAD)
OTHER SLAUGHTER	30229	30229	30300	29265	0	30190	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	30429	30429	30500	29468	0	30400	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	1252	1250	1583	1580	0	1600	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	32938	32938	32112	33147	0	33187	(1000 HEAD)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	64619	64618	64195	64195	0	65187	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HEAD)

Note: Not Official USDA Data

PSD Table, Pork

PSD Table Country Brazil Commodity Meat, Swine (1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)							
	2005	Revised	2006	Estimate	2007	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007	MM/YYYY
Slaughter (Reference)	30429	30429	30500	29265	0	30400	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	2800	2800	2775	2745	0	2970	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2800	2800	2775	2745	0	2970	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	761	761	625	540	0	590	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Exports	761	761	625	540	0	590	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	2039	2039	2140	2205	0	2380	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2039	2039	2140	2205	0	2380	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	10	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2800	2800	2775	2745	0	2970	(1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT CWE)

Note: Not Official USDA Data

Export Trade Matrix, Pork, Jan-Jun 2006

Export Trade Matrix Country Brazil Commodity Meat, Swine			
Time Period	Jan-Jun	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2005		2006
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Angola	2,161		3,450
Albania	4,795		3,352
Argentina	8,864		7,736
European Union	3,738		754
Georgia	1,702		1,941
Hong Kong	24,856		30,277
Russia	172,334		103,057
Singapore	6,734		12,360
South Africa	10,780		9
UAE	3,185		3,026
Ukraine	8,403		11,767
Uruguay	3,450		3,635
Total for Others	251002		181,364
Others not Listed	24,072		17,327
Grand Total	275074		198691