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Report Highlights:

Despite reported sporadic animal disease outbreaks, hog production is still forecast to expand in 2006 due to an increase in the number of breeding stock imported last year as well as a large rise in the number of live births. However, the decline in live animal births and the continuing decline in the importation of live cattle are expected to limit the growth of the Philippine cattle industry. Ensuing high retail price of red meats as well low purchasing power of consumers will likely result in a decrease in red meat consumption, as consumers shift to other lower priced protein substitutes.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Manila [RP1]
[RP]

Executive Summary

Despite reported sporadic animal disease outbreaks, hog production is still forecast to expand in 2006 due to an increase in breeding stock imported and a large rise in the number of live births last year as well as the prevailing favorable swine prices. On the other hand, the decline in live animal births and the continuing decline in the importation of live cattle are expected to limit the growth of the Philippine cattle industry. Ensuing high retail price of red meats as well as low purchasing power of consumers will likely result in a decrease in red meat consumption, as consumers shift to other lower priced protein substitutes.

Despite a decline in domestic beef production, total beef imports contracted by about 16 percent in 2005 as a result of weak demand for beef and beef products. Moreover, the decline in beef importation observed in 2005 is believed to be the result of a shift from manufacturing grade beef to lower priced mechanically deboned meat (MDM) of chicken/turkey by the meat processing industry.

Production

Swine: According to the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), the total supply of swine in the country was estimated at 36.8 million in 2005, an increase of about 4 percent from the previous year due mainly to an 8 percent growth in live births as well as a rise in imports of breeding animals. The strong demand for pork due to the continuing AI concerns in the region as well as rising farmgate prices have also contributed to the strong growth of the hog sector in 2005, reversing the previous year's trend. It is estimated that hog production, valued at P126 billion (\$2.3 billion), contributes as much as 82 percent to total livestock production.

Despite reported outbreaks of porcine diarrhea syndrome (PDS) and other animal disease concerns in some of the major hog producing regions, output is still forecast to expand this year due to an increase in the importation of breeding stock. During the first half of 2006, hog production was estimated to have grown by as much as 4 percent and is expected to remain strong throughout the second half of the year. Output will likely continue to expand in the next year due to the continuing trend of favorable prices, giving the industry an incentive to increase production.

While the share of commercial hog operations is fast growing, up 5 percent from only 20 percent a few years ago, the Philippine hog industry is still comprised mostly of backyard operations. At present, about 75 percent of total swine stocks are raised in backyard operations while only 25 percent come from commercial farms. More than half of the total swine population came from the top five producing regions namely: Central Luzon (13.8 percent), CALABARZON¹ (12.5 percent), Western Visayas (9.8 percent), Eastern Visayas (7.5 percent) and Central Visayas (7.2 percent).

In 2005, annual average farmgate price of swine increased by 4.49 percent, from P68.86/kg (\$1.23/kg) in 2004 to P71.88 (\$1.30/kg) last year. Farmgate prices have risen by about 40 percent over the last two years from an average of P51.29/kg (\$0.92/kg) in 2003. As of June 2006, the average farmgate price was P86.68/kg (\$1.64/kg). The continued rise in farmgate prices has been mainly attributed to increased feed cost, particularly of corn and imported soybean meal, high costs of animal biologics and the rise in transportation costs.

¹ CALABARZON Cavite-Laguna-Batangas area

Farmgate Prices Table			
Commodity	Swine		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kilogram
Year	2004²	2005	% Change
Jan	61.03	73.08	19.74
Feb	65.89	73.59	11.69
Mar	69.93	73.95	5.75
Apr	70.16	74.45	6.11
May	70.35	73.86	4.99
Jun	70.45	73.40	4.19
Jul	67.77	70.65	4.25
Aug	66.21	69.23	4.56
Sep	65.34	69.20	5.91
Oct	67.16	70.13	4.42
Nov	70.22	69.31	(1.30)
Dec	81.79	71.07	(13.11)
Avg.	68.89	71.88	4.39

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

The supply chain for the Philippine hog industry starts with procurement of feed ingredients sourced either domestically or from imports. Feed milling activities are integrated with operations of medium and large commercial farms. Live hogs are then brought to slaughter houses and eventually are sold through wholesale and retail distribution channels. Large integrators also have grandparent (GP) stock farms supplying their sow fattener operations, either by contract breeding for sows or contract growing for fatteners.

Cattle: According to data from the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), total cattle production declined in 2005 despite an increase in water buffalo (carabao) live births, due to very low live birth rates in the beef cattle sector. As of January 2006, inventory of beef cattle stood at 2.55 million, about 2 percent lower than the previous year. However, carabao inventory during the same period was estimated at 3.36 million head, reflecting a one percent increase, with backyard farms contributing most to this growth. Total supply of live cattle as of January 2005 declined due to low calf crop output and a decrease in live cattle importation. The expansion of the Philippine cattle sector is forecast to remain negligible in 2006 due to the continued decline in live animal births. Moreover, the continued increase in prices of imported feeder cattle is expected to further limit the growth of the Philippine cattle industry in the near future.

Cattle production, valued at P22.4 billion (\$406.6 million), remains small at only 16 percent of total livestock production. It is estimated that about 94 percent of total cattle population is raised in backyard farms, while only 6 percent come from commercial operations. Currently, about 54 percent of total cattle population is made up of carabao while the remaining 46 percent is beef cattle. For carabaos, Region II, Cagayan Valley registered the highest carabao population (10.20 percent), followed by Region IV, Southern Tagalog (9.86 percent) and Region VI, Western Visayas (9.78 percent). On the other hand, beef cattle production is mainly concentrated in the Ilocos Region (14.85 percent), Southern Tagalog (14.24 percent) and Central Visayas (10.98 percent).

² Average Peso to Dollar Exchange Rate 2005 \$1=55.0855; 2004 \$1=56.0399

In 2005, average farmgate price of live beef cattle was P63.93/kg (\$1.60/kg), 8.36 percent higher than the previous year's average price of P59.00/kg (\$1.05/kg) and 23 percent higher than that of 2003. Prices are expected to remain high due to stagnant production and limited supply of feeder cattle.

Farmgate Prices Table			
Commodity	Beef Cattle		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kilogram
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	50.00	65.33	30.66
Feb	51.36	65.72	27.96
Mar	52.40	67.11	28.07
Apr	56.35	61.07	8.38
May	57.63	60.90	5.67
Jun	58.64	61.64	5.12
Jul	62.01	61.97	(0.55)
Aug	62.56	62.21	(0.56)
Sep	62.55	63.05	0.80
Oct	61.66	65.62	6.42
Nov	62.51	65.65	5.02
Dec	70.30	67.20	(4.41)
Avg.	59.00	69.93	8.36

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Several studies have noted the continuing decline in the share of commercial farms vs. backyard cattle operation. Several factors that have contributed to the decline include: the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP); land conversion; unstable peace and order situation; marketing problems; low profit margins on breeding operations; high interest rates and lack of credit. Moreover, due to the high cost of imported feeder cattle, many feedlots that emerged in the 1990s have scaled down operations or are no longer in business today, further affecting meat supply.

Consumption

Philippine GDP grew 5.1 percent in 2005, slower than its projected target of 5.3 to 6.3 percent. The slower growth has been attributed to weaker farm output and slow export demand. Philippine GNP, however, rose by 5.7 percent last year, buoyed by remittances from overseas workers, although still lower than the 6.2 percent GNP growth in 2004. Surprisingly, the significant increase in overseas remittances (which have fueled personal consumption in recent years) did not boost personal consumption to expected levels.

Many analysts have attributed the weak growth in consumption spending to the prevailing political uncertainty in the country. Average inflation was in the 7.7 to 7.9 percent range in 2005, and is projected at 8.0 to 8.5 percent this year. This year's GDP growth target is between 5.7 to 6.3 percent, lower than the previous GRP estimate of 6.3 to 7.3 percent. Some private analysts, however, predict that the 2006 Philippine GDP growth rate will be similar to last year's level. Rising consumer and oil prices, as well as the imposition of new and additional taxes, are expected to produce shifts in the consumption pattern of the average Filipino.

Filipinos are relatively large consumers of pork and are known to generally prefer pork to chicken or beef. However, as a result of the all time high retail price of pork and beef, a slowdown in total red meat consumption for 2006 is predicted, as consumers shift to other lower priced protein substitutes such as fish. Weak consumer prices and lower purchasing power of Filipino consumers have resulted in a decline in beef and chicken consumption. Pork consumption increased slightly last year, likely fueled by concerns about continued AI outbreaks and other animal diseases in the region.

PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION 2002-2004 (Kg.)			
	2003	2004	2005
Beef	3.58	3.83	3.43
Pork	14.12	13.67	13.69
Chicken	8.00	8.20	7.85

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Pork: In 2005, the average retail price of pork was P141.61/kg (\$2.57/kg), about 4 percent higher than the previous year.

Retail Prices Table			
Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kilogram
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	128.33	145.59	13.45
Feb	136.79	143.96	5.24
Mar	142.69	141.67	(0.71)
Apr	141.65	142.20	0.39
May	139.03	143.13	2.95
Jun	136.86	143.64	4.95
Jul	134.95	143.21	6.12
Aug	133.21	142.18	6.73
Sep	131.13	140.57	7.20
Oct	130.60	139.01	6.44
Nov	137.52	137.18	(0.25)
Dec	143.81	136.96	(4.76)
Avg.	136.22	141.61	3.96

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Beef: The annual average retail price per kilogram of beef was P293.62/kg (\$5.33/kg), 7.54 percent higher than the previous year.

Retail Prices Table			
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Prices in	Pesos	per uom	Kilogram
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	171.56	203.32	18.51
Feb	180.34	202.42	12.24

Mar	187.22	202.16	7.98
Apr	190.86	202.94	6.33
May	188.04	204.67	8.84
Jun	188.33	204.00	8.32
Jul	187.59	204.48	9.00
Aug	190.72	202.95	6.41
Sep	194.68	203.28	4.42
Oct	195.91	204.11	4.19
Nov	196.47	204.39	4.03
Dec	200.25	204.50	2.12
Avg.	189.30	203.62	7.54

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Trade

Despite a decline in domestic beef production, total beef imports contracted by about 16 percent in 2005 as a result of weak demand for beef and beef products. Exports from relatively new supplier Brazil, declined by as much as 34 percent, while imports from other traditional beef suppliers India, Australia and New Zealand also declined. Imports of feeder cattle also declined from already low levels due to high import prices, further contributing to the tight beef supply situation in the country.

In 1990s, commercial feedlot fattening operations emerged and proliferated on account of the huge demand for meat and meat products brought about by the growing Philippine population, changing food preferences and import liberalization. However, the industry was heavily dependent on the importation of feeder stocks coming mostly from Australia and New Zealand. From 1990 to 1999, feeder cattle importation totaled 1.16 million head compared to breeder cattle importation of only 25,000 head last year. With the high dollar-peso exchange rate and increasing cattle import prices, importation decreased tremendously from about 250,000 to 300,000 head in 1990's to only 25,000 head in 2005.

About 98 percent of Philippine beef imports are boneless beef, mostly of manufacturing grade, used to produce processed meat products (i.e., hotdogs and canned corned beef). In 2005, the top suppliers of beef to the Philippines were India (67 percent), Brazil (25 percent), Australia (4 percent) and New Zealand (3 percent). The decline in beef importation observed in 2005 is believed to be the result of a shift from the use of manufacturing grade beef to lower priced mechanically deboned meat (MDM) of chicken or turkey by the meat processing industry. According to BAI, imports of MDM chicken increased by more than 300 percent last year, from just under 3,000 MT in 2004 to over 12,000 MT. Currently, over 40 percent of the total domestic beef supply is sourced from other countries.

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Philippines		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	1,131	U.S.	993
Others		Others	
India	95,479	India	93,125

Brazil	50,274	Brazil	33,114
Australia	5,614	Australia	4,970
New Zealand	5,955	New Zealand	3,706
Total for Others	157,321		134,915
Others not Listed	5,010		1,147
Grand Total	163,463		137,055

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Total pork imports increased slightly in 2005, with main pork and processed pork supplier China increasing exports to the Philippines by nearly 50 percent. About 60 percent of all Philippine pork imports are processed pork products (i.e., luncheon meat, sausages, etc.), mostly originating from China. Major country suppliers of pork were China (60 percent), the United States (8 percent), Germany (7 percent) and France (6 percent).

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Philippines		
Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Time Period		Units:	MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	536	U.S.	2068
Others		Others	
China	10,142	China	15,208
Germany	3,032	Germany	1,832
France	3,890	France	1,607
Denmark	1,624	Denmark	1,223
South Korea	1,723	Canada	1,198
Total for Others	20,411		21,068
Others not Listed	3,336		2,400
Grand Total	24,283		25,536

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

An uptrend in imports of live breeding stock of swine was observed in 2005, which will likely contribute to an increase in hog production this year.

In 2005, Minimum Access Volume (MAV) utilization for fresh/frozen/chilled pork dropped from 19 to 10 percent. While beef imports make up a significant portion of total beef supply in the country, fresh/frozen pork imports represent less than 10 percent of domestic supply. Despite a MAV volume of 54,210 MT last year, imports of pork have not been significant due primarily to prohibitive tariff rates of 35 percent (in-quota) and 40 percent (out-of-quota). There have been no imports of pork (HS 0203) outside the MAV.

MAV UTILIZATION RATE 2003-05							
HS Code	Description	2003 MAV (MT)	Percent Used	2004 MAV (MT)	Percent Used	2005 MAV (MT)	Percent Used
0203	Fresh/Chilled/Frozen Pork	50,595	15	53,005	19	54,210	10

Source: DA-MAV Management Committee

The Minimum Access Volume for 2006 remains unchanged from the previous year's levels of 54,210 MT. This level is expected to be maintained until such time as a new WTO agreement is reached. In-quota and out-of-quota tariff rates remain the same.

Another factor for the low level of pork imports is the preference of most Filipinos for freshly slaughtered meat, as a significant majority of consumers still buy their food from wet markets. However, recent reforms in the retail sector, particularly the liberalization of the retail market and the growth and development of the modern Philippine supermarket, are slowly changing shopping patterns and food choices of Filipino consumers.

Policy

The main regulatory agencies monitoring the safety aspects of imported animals, meat and meat products are the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) and the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) under the Philippine Department of Agriculture. While BAI has jurisdiction over imports of live animals, meat and meat products, NMIS also plays a key role in the enforcement of the regulations over fresh, chilled and frozen meat and poultry imports into the Philippines.

Republic Act No. 3639 (RA 3639) established BAI and empowered it to prescribe safety standards including the importation, labeling and distribution of livestock, poultry, meat products, poultry products, dairy products and animal feeds and veterinary supplies. BAI is charged with preventing, controlling, containing and eradicating communicable animal diseases by regulating the flow of animals and animal products in the country.

Presidential Decree No. 7 (PD 7) authorizes the National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC)³ to implement policies and procedures governing post production flow of both locally produced and imported meat and meat products. The Meat Import/Export Services of the NMIC ensures that imported or exported meat and meat products are produced under acceptable conditions and systems.

Import Policy: Aside from the FSIS Certificate of Wholesomeness, which accompanies all meat and poultry shipments from the United States, the Philippine DA strictly requires all accredited importers to obtain a Veterinary Quarantine Clearance (VQC) certificate from the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) prior to importation (please see RP 6030 for more information about Philippine import policies for meat and poultry). Currently, the Philippine Department of Agriculture (DA) allows the imports of U.S. boneless beef and beef products provided that it is certified as coming from healthy, ambulatory cattle not older than 30 months and devoid of SRMs.

Tariffs: The 2006 MFN and Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) rates for ASEAN countries for all beef and pork and their products are reflected in the table below. The average applied tariffs for 2006 are 10 percent for beef, and 30 percent (in-quota) to 40 percent (out-of-quota) for pork. Applied tariffs for meat sausages and prepared meats are 40 percent.

HS Code	Description	2006	
		MFN	CEPT
Beef - Fresh, Chilled or Frozen, Dried or Smoked			
0201.10.00	Carcasses and half-carcasses, of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	10	5

³ NMIC was renamed NMIS in 2004

0201.20.00	Other cuts with bone in, of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	10	5
0201.30.10	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, manufacturing grade cuts, fresh or chilled	10	5
0201.30.90	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, other than manufacturing grade cuts, fresh or chilled	10	5
0202.10.00	Carcasses and half-carcasses of bovine animals, frozen	10	5
0202.20.00	Other cuts with bone in, of bovine animals, frozen	10	5
0202.30.10	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, manufacturing grade cuts, frozen	10	5
0202.30.90	Meat of bovine animals, boneless, other than manufacturing grade cuts, frozen	10	5
0210.20.00	Meat of bovine animals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	7	0

HS Code	Description	2006			
		MFN		CEPT	
		In-quota	Out-quota	In-quota	Out-quota
Pork - Fresh, Chilled or Frozen, Dried or Smoked					
0203.11.00	Carcasses and half-carcasses, of swine, fresh or chilled	30	40	30	40
0203.12.00	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof with bone in, of swine, fresh or chilled	30	40	30	40
0203.19.00	Other meat of swine fresh or chilled	30	40	30	40
0203.21.00	Carcasses and half-carcasses of swine, frozen	30	40	30	40
0203.22.00	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof with bone in, of swine, frozen	30	40	30	40
0203.29.00	Other meat of swine, frozen	30	40	30	40

HS Code	Description	2006	
		MFN	CEPT
Pork Edible Offal & Edible Fat			
0210.11.00	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in, of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	40	5
0210.12.00	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof of swine, salted in brine, dried or smoked	40	5
0210.19.00	Other meat and edible meat offal of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	40	5
0206.30.00	Edible offal of swine, fresh or chilled	7	5

0206.41.00	Livers of swine, frozen	5	3
0206.49.00	Other edible offal of swine, frozen	10	5
0209.00.00	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	5	0
Pork Processed			
1601.10.00	Sausages of all kinds, whether or not in airtight containers	40	5
1602.41.10	Hams and cuts thereof of swine, prepared or preserved, in airtight containers	40	5
1602.41.90	Hams and cuts thereof of swine, prepared or preserved, other than in airtight containers	40	5
1602.42.00	Shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine, prepared or preserved	40	5
1602.49.00	Other prepared or preserved meat and offal of swine, including mixtures	40	5
1602.50.90	Meat and meat offal of bovine animals, prepared or preserved, other than in airtight containers	40	5
HS Code	Description	2006	
		MFN	CEPT
Pork Edible Offal & Edible Fat			
0210.11.00	Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in, of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	40	5
0210.12.00	Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof of swine, salted in brine, dried or smoked	40	5
0210.19.00	Other meat and edible meat offal of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	40	5
0206.30.00	Edible offal of swine, fresh or chilled	7	5
0206.41.00	Livers of swine, frozen	5	3
0206.49.00	Other edible offal of swine, frozen	10	5
0209.00.00	Pig fat free of lean meat and poultry fat (not rendered), fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	5	0
Pork Processed			
1601.10.00	Sausages of all kinds, whether or not in airtight containers	40	5
1602.41.10	Hams and cuts thereof of swine, prepared or preserved, in airtight containers	40	5
1602.41.90	Hams and cuts thereof of swine, prepared or preserved, other than in airtight containers	40	5
1602.42.00	Shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine, prepared or preserved	40	5
1602.49.00	Other prepared or preserved meat and offal of swine, including mixtures	40	5
1602.50.90	Meat and meat offal of bovine animals, prepared or preserved, other than in airtight containers	40	5

Source: Tariff Commission

Marketing

While the Philippine retail sector is increasing its role in supplying fresh and frozen meats to consumers, most meat products (90 percent) are still sold in wet markets while only 10 percent is currently sold at supermarket. Domestically-produced pork and beef is generally slaughtered at night and delivered "warm" to these wet markets. Refrigeration in Philippine households stands at only 10 percent (2003 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey) and thus fresh beef and pork are cooked very soon after slaughter.

Demand for processed meat products is expected to remain strong. Canned food is very popular among Filipino households. Though canned meat/meat products had been losing popularity in recent years due to increasing awareness of healthy lifestyles, demand for such products is being awakened by more aggressive campaigns by suppliers. Due to low Philippine per capita income, demand for frozen food will remain, however, extremely price-sensitive. Hotdogs, hams, sausages, salami and meat patties for burger are favorite chilled processed meats among consumers.

Demand for imported processed food products will remain relatively strong given the following factors: the growing interest and preference for western style cuisine, an increasing number of dual-income families and the increasing popularity of branded processed products. Additionally, a growing segment of young consumers is demanding imported products as a growing urbanization of the Philippine population spurs this growth.

PROCESSED MEATS: According to the Philippine Association of Meat Processors Inc. (PAMPI), the domestic meat processing industry is forecast to continue to grow. The growing demand for processed meat products, which is estimated to be about 60 percent of the domestic meat market, is expected to drive this growth. Canned goods, in particular, have strong growth potential due to wide distribution prospects in both traditional retail outlets such as supermarkets and groceries as well as remote neighborhood convenience stores or "sari-sari" stores in rural areas.

PAMPI is looking to expand into the international market. With the recognition of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) that most parts of the country are free from foot-and-mouth disease, PAMPI is reportedly optimistic about the country's potential to export more products and to become the regional production hub for processed meat products.

However, the industry's growth and export potential are constrained by lack of new investment, an increasing global trend towards more stringent sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements for food products, and a limited source of raw materials, particularly beef, a base ingredient for most canned meat products. Because of the relatively small domestic cattle industry, local meat processors must source most of their meat requirements from outside the country such as India, and South America as well as Australia, Europe and the United States.

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine (1000 HEAD)					
	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	2007
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	12139	12139	12090	13041	12156	13693
Sow Beginning Stocks	2110	2050	2042	2140	0	2170
Production (Pig Crop)	22110	24640	22465	25270	0	25900
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	1	2	1	2	0	2
TOTAL Imports	1	2	1	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	34250	36781	34556	38313	12156	39595
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	19200	20980	19800	21730	0	22790
Total Slaughter	19200	20980	19800	21730	0	22790
Loss	2960	2760	2600	2890	0	2920
Ending Inventories	12090	13041	12156	13693	0	13885
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	34250	36781	34556	38313	0	39595
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE) (1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	2007
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Slaughter (Reference)	19200	19200	19800	19800	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1100	1100	1122	1130	0	1158
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	30	26	30	28	0	30
TOTAL Imports	30	26	30	28	0	30
TOTAL SUPPLY	1130	1126	1152	1158	0	1188
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	1130	1126	1152	1158	0	1188
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1130	1126	1152	1158	0	1188
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1130	1126	1152	1158	0	1188
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle					(1000 HEAD)
	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	2007
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	5582	5582	5597	5550	5622	5540
Dairy Cows Beg. Stks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	1150	1105	1160	1102	0	1100
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	60	25	60	25	0	40
TOTAL Imports	60	25	60	25	0	40
TOTAL SUPPLY	6792	6712	6817	6677	5622	6680
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	1150	1120	1150	1097	0	1095
Total Slaughter	1150	1120	1150	1097	0	1095
Loss	45	42	45	40	0	40
Ending Inventories	5597	5550	5622	5540	0	5545
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6792	6712	6817	6677	0	6680
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

PSD Table						
Country	Philippines					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal				(1000 MT CWE) (1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	2007
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Slaughter (Reference)	1150	1150	1150	1150	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	230	225	235	224	0	224
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	160	138	165	142	0	148
TOTAL Imports	160	138	165	142	0	148
TOTAL SUPPLY	390	363	400	366	0	372
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	380	353	390	356	0	362
Other Use, Losses	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	390	363	400	366	0	372
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	390	363	400	366	0	372
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0