

# 6 Meat

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This chapter describes market developments and medium-term projections for world meat markets for the period 2024-33. Projections cover consumption, production, trade and prices for beef and veal, pig meat, poultry, and sheep meat. The chapter concludes with a discussion of key risks and uncertainties which could have implications for world meat markets over the next decade.

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## 6.1. Projection highlights

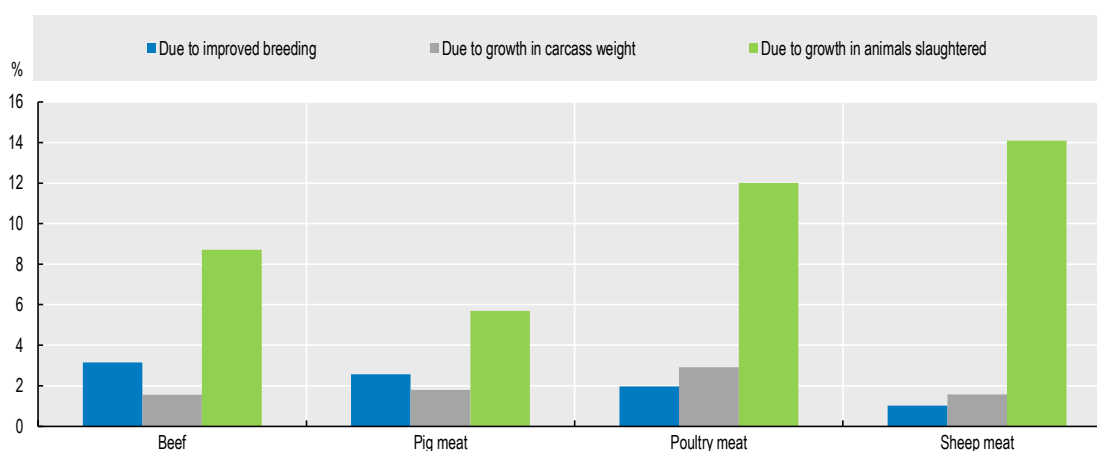
### *Global meat demand will slow*

Over the medium term, the global average grams of daily meat protein consumed per capita is expected to increase by 3% or an additional 0.5 kg rwe (edible retail weight equivalent)/year by 2033, half the increase of the previous decade. The recent decrease in feed costs and reduction in general inflation in many parts of the world have not completely offset other higher production expenses, which will underpin retail meat prices, and restrain demand growth. In addition, reduced population growth and re-shaping demographics will diminish growth in aggregate meat demand. Global meat consumption is anticipated to rise 12% by 2033 relative to the *Outlook 2021-23* base period.

The COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturn have significantly affected living costs, influencing consumer behaviors regarding meat consumption. Behaviour changes include reduced dining out, increased home cooking due to remote work, and a trend towards more affordable proteins, elevating price as a key decision factor along with health or environmental concerns. Consumers have adjusted to higher meat prices and reduced purchasing power by shifting toward cheaper meats and meat cuts and a shift of out-of-home food expenditure towards the fast-food industry. However, following the general assumptions of the *Outlook* for modest growth with reduced inflation, and considering the emphasis on valuing healthy living, climate awareness, and lifestyle driven food choices, individuals with higher income will increasingly pay more for premium less processed meat options. This trend reflects a growing preference for quality over quantity in their dietary selections.

Advances in productivity, largely due to improved genetics and farm management, are expected to enhance breeding rates and animal slaughter weights, helping to ensure that supply keeps pace with demand (Figure 6.1). This balance will be maintained even as the industry navigates through challenges, such as the need for investment in production modernization, labour shortages, regulatory compliance, and environmental sustainability in the context of adverse weather and animal disease threats. These productivity advances, whether intensive or extensive production regimes, will play an increasingly critical role in planning and managing meat production, ensuring sustainability and limiting the environmental impact of livestock farming.

**Figure 6.1. Sources of growth in the meat sector, 2033 vs base period 2021-23**



Note: Improved breeding is calculated by the ratio of the number of animals marketed divided by the animal inventory.

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

The *Outlook* anticipates a worldwide growth in livestock populations to be close to 2 billion cattle, 1 billion pigs, 32 billion poultry, and nearly 3 billion sheep. Consequently, the meat industry's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are predicted to rise 6% by 2033. This rise in emissions is smaller than the 12% growth in meat production, attributed to an increased proportion of poultry in the meat production mix and advances in productivity that allow for more meat to be produced per animal, with a decreasing amount of GHG emissions per unit of meat produced.

The economic growth of key meat markets remains relatively weak, and while the People's Republic of China (hereafter "China") will remain the biggest single market for meat, the pace of its economic recovery is uncertain. China's role in the global meat market remains crucial in the global meat economy, as its market share of trade, while declining from its recent high, will still represent 16% by 2033. There are growing signs the country will gradually become less dependent on non-ruminant meat imports. The reduction in China's pork imports since 2020 has contributed to decreased production among three of the four major exporters (the United States, the European Union, and Canada) starting in 2021, while Brazil has seen output growth due largely to real exchange rate depreciation, which has rendered its sector more competitive in the last decade. A less dramatic but similar decline in China's imports of poultry can also be observed.

This trade shift due to China is also causing global meat exports to return to the lower levels observed in 2019, mainly reflecting the significant impact on global pork market dynamics in particular, but also on the global meat sector's *Outlook*. Global meat trade is set to expand over the medium term, driven by rising demand linked to per-capita income growth in Asian countries and population-driven increases in Sub-Saharan Africa. The pace at which trade will increase will be moderate compared to the previous decade, with the proportion of globally traded meat output projected to rise back to the "African Swine Fever" induced high of 2021 toward the end of the projection period.

Meat prices started to decline in 2023 from historically high nominal levels. In real terms, the *Outlook* projects real prices of all meats to gradually return to their long-term downward trend levels influenced by reduced demand growth, lower real feed costs, and continuous improvements in productivity, particularly in genetics.

Animal disease outbreaks pose significant uncertainties for the meat sector, with economic impacts from such incidents often disrupting markets and requiring years for resolution. This underscores the importance of collaborative biosecurity efforts to ensure the sector's sustainability, particularly in the face of risks to exports and imports. The meat industry's environmental impact, notably its substantial resource consumption and GHG emissions, will be shaped by global demand trends, productivity improvements, and environmental policy implementation. Demographic changes, health awareness, and environmental concerns may gradually decrease meat consumption. In addition, the industry should aim to provide high-quality protein while pursuing sustainability, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through enhanced animal welfare, worker well-being, reduced packaging, and minimizing food loss and waste. Finally, the current disruptions in key maritime passages notably the Suez Canal, Panama Canal, and the Black Sea represent a complex challenge for trade. These disruptions, caused by geopolitical tensions, natural events, and logistical hurdles, have an impact on animal protein feed availability and global meat supply chains. They lead to increased transportation costs, delays, and supply chain inefficiencies, directly affecting the cost and availability of meat products.

## 6.2. Current market trends

### *Global Meat Supply Sluggish Amidst Persistent High Production Costs*

In 2023, global meat production rose to an estimated 354 Mt, a modest 0.7% increase from the previous year. In Asia, especially China, the pig meat sector changed as small-scale farmers leaving the industry

liquidated their herds due to low profitability and tighter production regulations. In South America, production growth is due to increased competitiveness with depreciated exchange rates, while Oceania has benefited from an expanded supply of slaughter-ready animals. These gains are partially offset by lower production in Europe due to the higher cost of complying with stricter environmental legislation, reduced returns due to high inflation, animal diseases, and a declining herd population. Africa has faced adverse weather conditions and conflicts that disrupt livestock operations. Northern America is grappling with output declines responding to reduced returns for producers due to high production costs, including interest expenses.

Global meat trade fell to 39 Mt in 2023, 3% lower than the previous year. Imports are under pressure in Africa and Europe, limited by sluggish economic growth, high inflation, and currency depreciation affecting consumer purchases. Nevertheless, Asia and Oceania, import demand is rising modestly, driven by increased food services sales. For export, the United States and Australia have increased shipments due to their disease-free status and competitive prices. Global meat prices declined in 2023 after their nominal historical peak in 2022, mainly due to increased export availability from leading exporting regions and a slowdown in import demand by key meat-importing countries.

## 6.3. Market projections

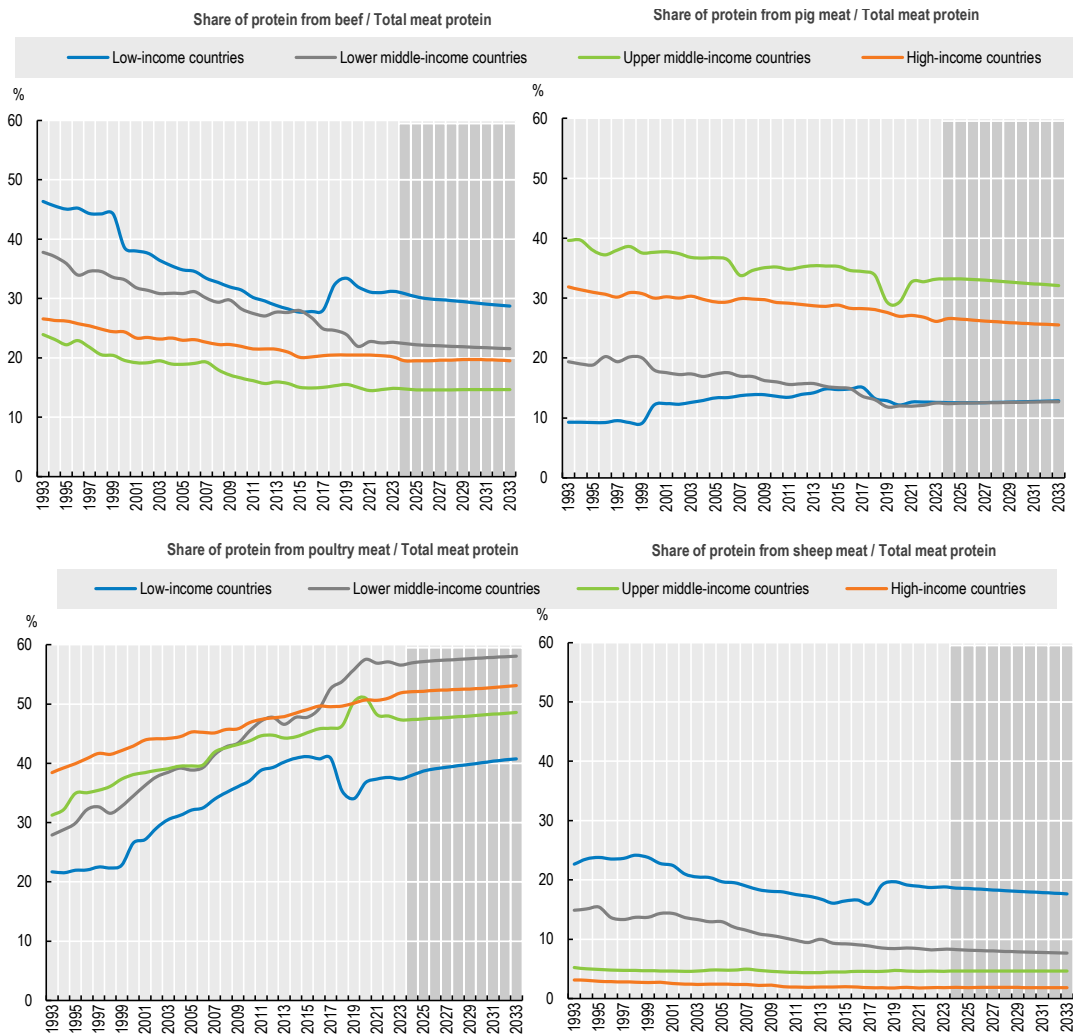
### 6.3.1. Consumption

#### *Middle-income countries driving global increases in meat demand*

Global poultry, pig meat, beef, and sheep meat consumption is projected to grow 16%, 8%, 11%, and 16%, respectively, by 2033. Per capita, meat consumption will rise by 2% by 2033, just 0.5 kg/year/person on an edible retail weight equivalent basis (hereafter “rwe”), reaching 28.6 kg/year/person rwe. This is only one-third of the growth rate in the previous decade. Consumption in most high-income countries (which represent 32% of total meat consumption for 16% of the population in 2023) will continue to stagnate, changing in composition based on the type and quality of the meat consumed<sup>1</sup>. Due to their lower base intake and more rapid increases in population and incomes, 79% of growth will be generated from middle-income countries. On a country basis, the growth in the volume of meat consumption, aside from China and India because of their vast population, is expected to be greatest in Viet Nam, the United States, and Brazil. Globally, there is a growing trend among consumers to become increasingly sensitive to animal welfare, environmental and health concerns. In some instances, shifts in preferences may lead to shrinking per capita meat consumption, as in the case of the European Union, for which the *Outlook* foresees an ongoing substitution of beef, pig meat, and sheep meat by poultry meat.

Global poultry consumption is projected to reach 160 Mt rwc, accounting for half of the additional meat consumed. The increase in poultry consumption in the last decade was driven by rising consumption in Asia, particularly in China, India, Indonesia and Viet Nam. These trends will continue, but consumption is projected to grow rapidly in other regions, including Brazil, Mexico, the European Union, and the United States. The global increase in protein from poultry consumption as a share of total protein from meat has been the main feature of the growth in meat consumption for decades, this trend is expected to continue (Figure 6.2). Poultry meat will account for 43% of the protein consumed from all meat sources in 2033, followed by pig, bovine and sheep meat. This is due to several factors and chief among them is price as poultry is by far the lowest priced meat. In addition, poultry contains a healthier combination of protein and fat than other meats. Environmental considerations also contribute to the shift towards poultry meat, as the production of red meat is more resource-intensive and leads to high greenhouse gas emissions. Poultry is therefore more attractive to sustainability/environment conscious consumers.

Figure 6.2. Share of proteins in total meat consumption



Note: Per capita consumption. The 38 individual countries and 11 regional aggregates in the baseline are classified into four income groups according to their respective per-capita income in 2018. The applied thresholds are: low: < USD 1 550, lower-middle: < USD 3 895, upper-middle: < USD 13 000, high: > USD 13 000.

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

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Global pig meat consumption is projected to grow in all regions, except in Europe, where consumption is already high, and health, environmental and societal concerns significantly impact consumer choice. However, pig meat will remain the most widely consumed meat in the European region. Pig meat will be the second largest contributor to the total growth in meat consumption and is projected to reach 131 Mt cwe by 2033. However, a decline of 2% will be recorded over the projection period in global per capita terms rwe. In Latin American countries per capita consumption is projected to increase by 1.3 kg/year rwe, due to favourable relative pig meat/beef prices. Elsewhere, per capita demand is anticipated to grow less or remain stagnant.

Global beef consumption is projected to reach 81 Mt cwe over the next decade, roughly in line with population growth, remaining stable at around 6 kg per capita rwe. Most regions are projected to reduce their beef intake, apart from the Asia-Pacific region, where per capita beef consumption is projected to increase by 0.5 kg/year rwe. This is partly due to a growing middle class which has increased demand for meat, including beef. China, India and Pakistan, the world's second, fifth, and sixth largest beef (including carabeef) meat consumers, although relatively low in per capita terms are projected to see further increases in their per capita consumption by 2033. In contrast, Latin America, North America and Oceania, which historically have strongly preferred beef, are expected to see the most significant decrease in per capita consumption as beef prices move higher than those of substitutes. There are also growing concerns about the environmental impact of beef production, which is perceived as a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

While sheep meat consumption is a relatively small part of the global meat market, it remains an essential source of protein for many consumers in the Middle East and North Africa, where pig meat is not a substitute. While some change is occurring in global dietary patterns, the contribution of sheep meat to total protein from meat is projected to remain stable (Figure 6.2). It is often a traditional (cultural) food choice, although beef and poultry are more widely available and cheaper than sheep meat.

### **6.3.2. Production**

#### *Productivity growth is key to containing higher costs*

High costs of production, increasingly stringent regulatory frameworks and various disease outbreaks have posed significant challenges for meat producers worldwide in recent years. While high feed costs have abated, rising operating and labour costs make it more difficult for meat producers and processors/retailers, especially at the beginning of the *Outlook* period, as inflation of input prices and interest rates also remain high. Environmental and animal health regulations are multiplying everywhere, with associated costs of compliance. In this setting, sector participants must strive for higher productivity in order to remain competitive. The *Outlook* anticipates that higher productivity will result from improved breeding and operational management practices and higher slaughter weights. Figure 6.1 elaborates on how these gains will evolve over the *Outlook*. Greater feed efficiency, with less feed required per kg of meat production as reported in Table 6.1,<sup>2</sup> is also projected to continue at trend rates.

World meat production is projected to rise 12% or 41 Mt cwe to an estimated 388 Mt cwe by 2033. Most of the growth in meat production will occur in Asia, globally led by a 19 Mt increase in poultry production (Figure 6.3). In China, the rebound in pig meat production following its past ASF outbreak will offset the projected decline in European pig output, where factors such as societal criticism, ASF outbreaks, stricter environmental laws and animal welfare regulations will impact markets. Meat supplies from Latin America will continue to increase production share, underpinned by more favourable competitive conditions.

Poultry will increase its dominance within the meat complex, accounting for half of the additional meat produced in the next decade. Driven by domestic demand, poultry production will expand most rapidly in developing countries. Rising demand for animal protein, including eggs for the bakery and confectionery sectors, is underpinning growth. Poultry has advantages over other meats in terms of production cycle, higher feed conversion ratio with lower costs, and proximity to fast-growing urban markets.

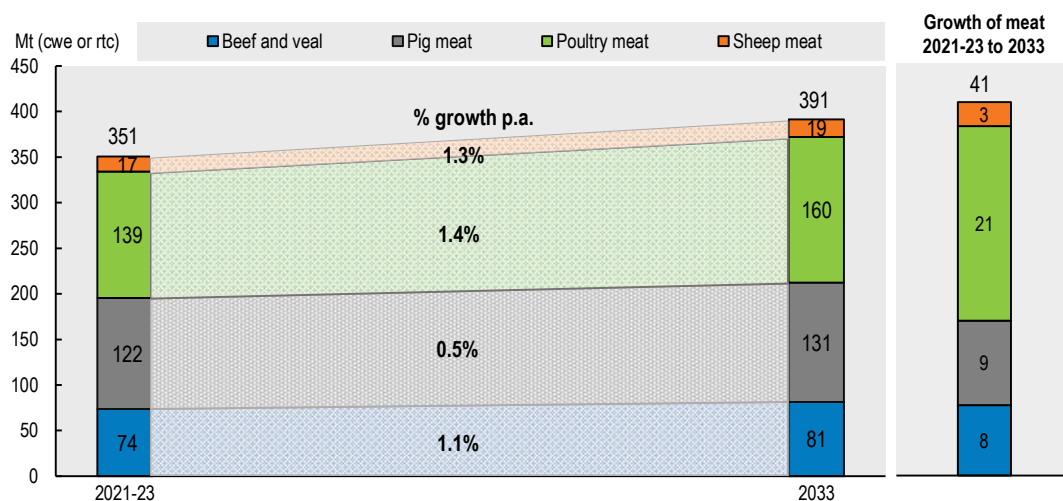
Several factors will constrain the growth of the poultry sector. The rising density of poultry production increases the risks of disease (e.g. HPAI), which, while improved detection and treatment make them more easily contained, also raises costs for the industry. Poultry production also faces environmental and health challenges, particularly regarding antibiotic use and animal welfare concerns.

**Table 6.1. Trends in non-ruminant Feed Conversion Ratios in selected countries**

Country	Commodity	Average 2021/2023	2014-2023	2024-2033
		kg of feed / kg of meat live weight	%/yr	%/yr
Argentina	Poultry	1.77	-0.13	-0.06
	Pork	3.62	-0.27	-0.17
Australia	Poultry	1.76	-0.15	-0.06
	Pork	3.60	-0.29	-0.14
Brazil	Poultry	1.73	-0.16	-0.05
	Pork	3.44	-0.35	-0.15
Canada	Poultry	1.73	-0.16	-0.05
	Pork	3.44	-0.35	-0.15
China	Poultry	1.24	0.71	0.46
	Pork	3.01	3.85	0.53
European Union	Poultry	1.77	-0.14	0.06
	Pork	3.53	-0.34	-0.14
India	Poultry	2.15	-0.01	-0.04
	Pork	4.48	-0.01	-0.04
South Africa	Poultry	2.1	0.03	-0.04
	Pork	4.38	0.03	-0.04
Thailand	Poultry	2.13	-0.03	-0.12
	Pork	4.43	-0.03	-0.12
United States	Poultry	1.73	-0.16	-0.05
	Pork	3.44	-0.35	-0.15
Viet Nam	Poultry	2.15	-0.02	-0.06
	Pork	4.47	-0.02	-0.06

Note: Trend growth rates are computed from trend regression over the period indicated.

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database).

**Figure 6.3. Growth of meat production by meat type, 2033 vs. 2021-23**

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

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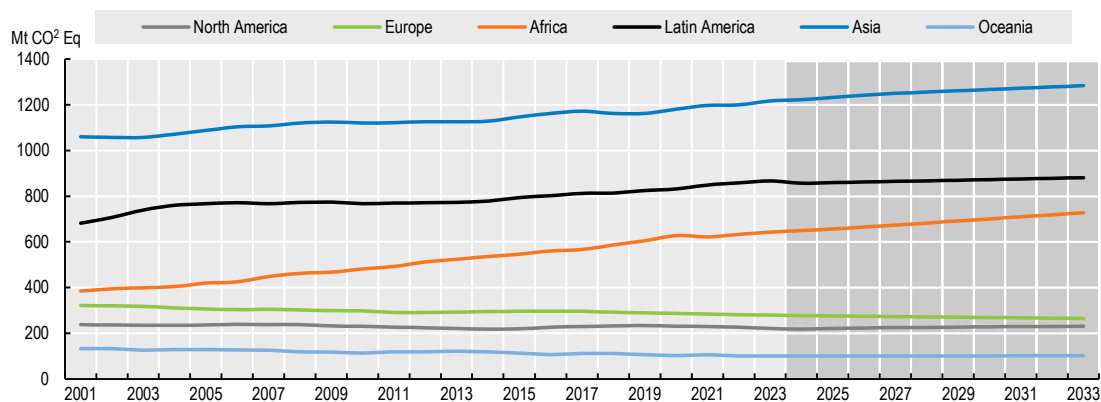
Recovery from ASF in Asian countries is assumed to occur during the first half of the *Outlook* projection, so global pig meat production is projected to increase by 0.5% p.a. during the next decade. Most of the increase will occur in the Asian ASF-affected regions, where conversion from largely small-scale backyard holdings to large-scale commercial enterprises with higher biosecurity standards is taking place.

Beef production will rise over the medium term with higher animal carcass weights, improved animal genetics and improved farm management. The output will reach 81 Mt cwe by the end of the *Outlook* period (Figure 6.3). The main contributor to this expansion in global beef supply is China's growth following technological improvements. India will also be one of the main contributors to the production expansion as efforts have been made to improve the infrastructure for the meat industry, including export-oriented integrated meat processing plants, as Indian buffalo meat has a huge demand in the international market. While the United States and Brazil's beef herd continue their destocking phase at the start of the *Outlook*, Australia's increasing slaughter capacity and profitability will trigger higher beef production over the *Outlook* period.

Global sheep production is anticipated to reach 19 Mt cwe by 2033 due to flock rebuilding and increased lambing rates in response to higher prices, particularly in China, which will contribute 16% of additional production. Production in the European Union is projected to increase marginally from the current level despite the continued decline in the EU countries that entered into the European Union before 2004 in spite of production-coupled income support and favourable producer prices in the main sheep-producing Member States. New Zealand's pledge to reduce GHG emissions is expected to constrain flock size as productive sheep land is converted into plantations for carbon credits.

The livestock sector will face rising concerns about its environmental footprint. GHG emissions from livestock are projected to rise by 6% by 2033. This increase is lower than that of meat production due to the shifts towards poultry production, national low-carbon emission initiatives, and increased productivity, which yields higher meat output from a given stock of animals. The strongest growth in meat-related greenhouse gas emissions will be in Africa, where they will be over 15% higher in 2033 than in the base period. Emissions in Europe and Oceania from meat production are expected to decline by 6% and 1%, respectively (Figure 6.4).

**Figure 6.4. Strongest growth in GHG emissions from meat in Africa**



Note: Estimates are based on historical time series from the FAOSTAT Climate Change: Agrifood systems emissions databases which are extended with the Agricultural *Outlook* projections. CO2 equivalents are calculated using the global warming potential of each gas, as reported in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

Source: OECD calculations based on FAOSTAT-Emissions Totals, Statistical Division of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (accessed December 2023). FAOSTAT Emissions-Agriculture Database, <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/GT>; OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.



The *Outlook* implications for GHG emissions from meat production are broadly consistent with those of the IPCC. Looking beyond the medium term into the longer term, demographic trends and consumer preferences are anticipated to translate into a rise from 6.2 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2015 to 9.1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2050 with no intervention in terms of GHG reduction assuming no change in the emission per unit of output and no efficiency improvement along the production chain (Box 6.1).

### **Box 6.1. Pathways towards lower emissions: A global assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation options from livestock agrifood systems**

A new FAO report presents a detailed analysis of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from livestock systems and explores various mitigation options. Utilising the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM), it quantifies emissions related to livestock, including direct emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management, and indirect emissions from the production of feed and other inputs. The report finds that in 2015, livestock systems contributed approximately 6.2 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions, accounting for around 12% of all anthropogenic GHG emissions. Cattle farming is the largest source of emissions, responsible for 62% of the sector's output. The report also highlights significant variations in emission intensity across different countries, species, and production systems, influenced by factors such as breeds, management practices, and environmental conditions. While there is no one-size-fits-all solution to lowering emissions from livestock, it stresses the importance of adopting sustainable practices to reduce emissions and mitigate the environmental impact of livestock systems by enhancing animal health, breeding practices, feed quality, and other targeted GHG mitigation measures such as rumen manipulation and feed additives. These measures can reduce emissions while meeting the 20% increase in livestock product demand mostly anticipated to originate from the Americas and Asia by 2050.

Source: FAO (2023), *Pathways towards lower emissions – A global assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation options from livestock agrifood systems*. Rome <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc9029en>.

Measures to reduce food loss and waste (FLW) in the sector may also lower the need for production and, hence, reduce the sector's resource footprint. Global attention has been drawn to the issue of food loss and waste in the food value chain which is discussed extensively in Chapter 1 and was described relative to the livestock sector in last year's *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032*<sup>3</sup>, Box 6.2 noted that estimates of food loss and waste differ depending on the methodology used. Current estimates used in the Aglink-Cosimo model assume that 20% of production (69 Mt) in cwe in the meat sector is assumed to be lost or wasted and estimates that household consumption accounts for 55% of total food waste, followed by distribution (25%) and post-slaughter losses (20%).<sup>4</sup>

Some benefits can be achieved by promoting a circular bioeconomy along livestock supply chains. Likely improvements also include better farm management education, adequate cold chain facilities, technological innovations like active packaging and Radio-Frequency Identification for longer shelf life, improved organisational strategies in distribution, such as a stock rotation strategy that ensures older stock (first in) is sold or used before newer stock (first out), and consumer education on food handling, planning and storage to mitigate waste effectively. Highlighting the importance of targeted interventions at each stage to mitigate food loss and waste in the meat sector may lead to improved policy approaches.

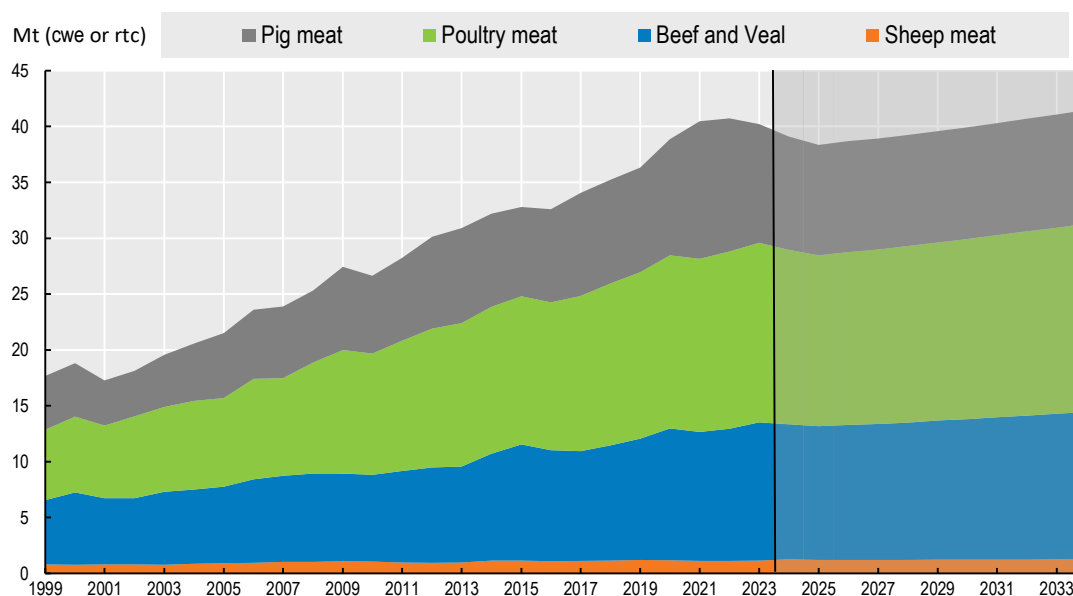
### **6.3.3. Trade**

*Meat exports will return to 2021 high by the end of the Outlook*

Meat trade was at historically high levels in 2020-2021, largely due to high import demand by China during its ASF outbreak, when it accounted for almost one-quarter of global imports. With the recovery of China's

meat sector, China's self-reliance policy will underpin its production of pork as well as poultry, which has been affected by Avian Influenza. Given the importance of China's trade, global meat trade will continue to decline in the initial year of the *Outlook*. Nevertheless, with underlying growth in African markets, trade will return to their level of 40 Mt cwe last seen in 2021. (Figure 6.5).

**Figure 6.5. Meat trade will decrease at the start of the *Outlook***



Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

North and South America are expected to account for more than half (56%) of global meat exports by 2033, a share that will remain stable over the *Outlook* period. The share of the two major exporters, Brazil and the United States, each representing 20%, will also remain stable over the projection period.

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, and Thailand are expected to record the most significant increase in global meat exports, benefiting from favourable exchange rates and feed availability. India's meat exports decline are particularly notable as they consist of lower-priced buffalo meat, fulfilling consumers' demand for low-cost meat in developing countries.

The European Union's global meat export share will continue its decline, which started in 2021 to reach 15% in 2033. The most significant growth in import demand originates from Africa, which will account for 73% of additional imports of all meat types. While Chinese meat imports remain high in the early part of the projection period, a gradual decline is projected as poultry and pig meat production recovers from the disease outbreak. In terms of composition, poultry will account for 72% of the additional meat imports, bringing its share of total meat imports to 41% by 2033.

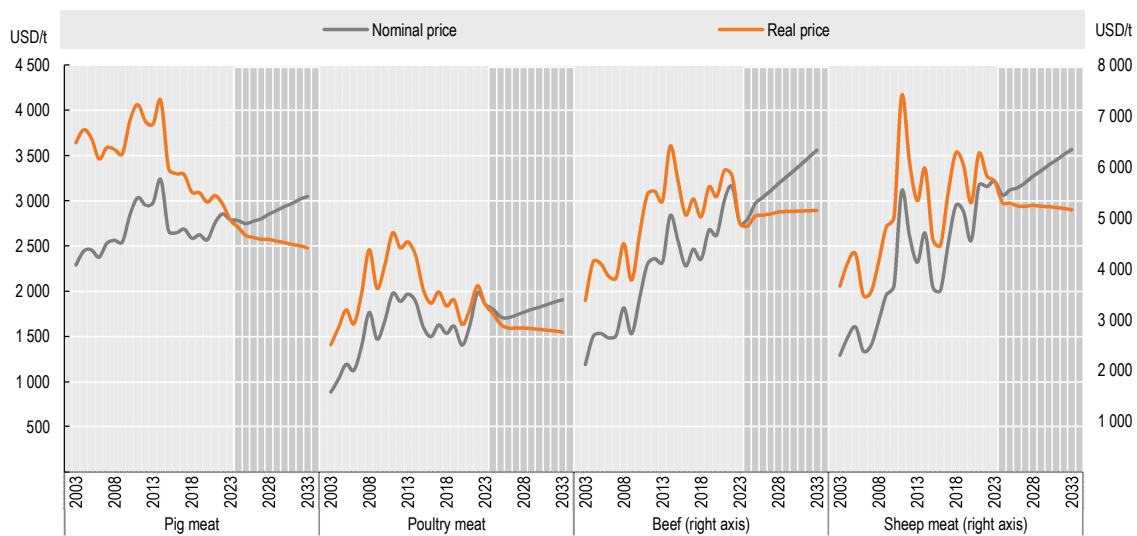
Australia and New Zealand will continue to lead global sheep meat markets. Australia is expected to increase lamb exports (of higher value) to high-end restaurants at the expense of mutton, while in New Zealand, exports will slowly decline as land use shifts from sheep farming. The rising middle-class consumer in the Middle East is the source of higher import demand.

### 6.3.4. Prices

*Real prices of meat are expected to remain well below their 2013-2014 peaks*

The *Outlook* projects that meat prices over the medium term, after recent years of high prices, are expected to decline gradually following the decrease in feed costs and general inflation, in both nominal and real terms at the start of the *Outlook* period. As incomes rise, consumer spending on meat, especially poultry, is likely to rebound. The *Outlook* projects real prices of meats to gradually return to their long-term trend levels influenced by lower real feed costs and continuous improvements in productivity, but reduced demand growth for red meat is expected to keep prices low. Meat prices in real terms are projected to be 7% to 19% lower than their 2021-2023 averages (Figure 6.6).

**Figure 6.6. World reference prices for meat -rising in nominal, but falling in real terms**



Note: Real prices are nominal world prices deflated by the US GDP deflator (2023=1). United States: Meat of Swine (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen) export unit value USD/t, Brazil: Meat and Edible Offal of Poultry (Fresh, Chilled or Frozen), export unit value USD/t, Beef (Australia), cow forequarters, 85% chemical lean, c.i.f. US imported USD/t, New Zealand: Lamb 17.5kg, USD/t cwe.

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural *Outlook*", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

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## 6.4. Risks and uncertainties

*Biosecurity stands as a crucial concern for the meat industry*

The meat sector faces several uncertainties in meeting the increasing demand for meat products while addressing concerns about animal disease, weather and environmental sustainability, consumer preferences, animal welfare, public health and trade policies.

Disease outbreaks are a continuous threat to markets. They have a variety of socio-economic costs, depending on the country and situation, including the loss of export markets, reduced imports from affected countries, or decreased consumer purchases due to health concerns. While these costs can be high

globally, they can be mitigated by supplies from alternative disease-free markets or by following World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) protocols that localise disease impacts on trade.<sup>5</sup>

Seasonal conditions and climate change will have negative but uncertain impacts on the *Outlook*. First, they will potentially reduce the availability of feed, water, and other resources critical to livestock production. Secondly, increased adoption of policies to address climate change may increase costs of production and adherence to regulations. Third, the growing shift in consumer preferences toward more environmentally conscious purchases may result in reduced demand for traditional meat products which could have significant implications for the meat industry.

Consumer increasingly prefer healthier food options.<sup>6</sup> It has already been noted that consumer preferences have shifted in favour of poultry meat as a high-protein/low-animal-fat meat. Concerns have also been raised about the health effects of consumption of red<sup>7</sup> versus white meat. Furthermore, public health concerns over antibiotic resistance are increasing, and there are pressures to reduce the use of antibiotics in animal agriculture.

Finally, international trade plays a vital role in the meat sector, and changes in trade policies—tariffs and trade bans—can also significantly impact national and global markets. After several decades of more liberal trade, recent tendencies toward more protectionism will reduce trade and generally lower trade prices.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> In the United States, for example. Kuck, G. and G. Schnitkey. "An Overview of Meat Consumption in the United States." *farmdoc daily* (11):76, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 12 May 2021.

<sup>2</sup> More detailed analysis is reported in the OECD/FAO (2022), *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2022-2031*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/f1b0b29c-en>. Box 6.1 "Productivity change in the meat sector".

<sup>3</sup> OECD/FAO (2023), *OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2023-2032*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/08801ab7-en>.

<sup>4</sup> Average 2021-2023, with significant regional variations and disparities among food groups.

<sup>5</sup> Currently, a country affected by ASF is not obliged to completely stop its exports if it takes the measures recommended by the WOAH.

<sup>6</sup> "Affordability, freshness, taste and nutritional value figure among consumers' top priorities when making food purchases in the nine surveyed countries (Chapter 5)". OECD (2023), *How Green is Household Behaviour?: Sustainable Choices in a Time of Interlocking Crises*, OECD Studies on Environmental Policy and Household Behaviour, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/2b4bb663-en>.

<sup>7</sup> Health effects of red and processed meat: WHO <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/cancer-carcinogenicity-of-the-consumption-of-red-meat-and-processed-meat>.

**Table C.4. World meat projections***Calendar year*

		Average 2021-23est	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
<b>WORLD</b>												
BEEF AND VEAL												
Production	Mt cwe	73.6	73.9	74.3	75.2	76.2	77.2	78.1	79.0	79.8	80.5	81.2
Consumption	Mt cwe	73.3	73.9	74.3	75.2	76.2	77.2	78.1	79.0	79.8	80.5	81.2
PIGMEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	121.8	124.8	125.9	126.6	127.3	127.9	128.6	129.2	129.8	130.4	131.1
Consumption	Mt cwe	121.7	124.9	125.9	126.6	127.3	127.9	128.6	129.2	129.8	130.4	131.0
POULTRY MEAT												
Production	Mt rtc	138.7	141.3	143.4	145.5	147.5	149.6	151.6	153.7	155.8	157.9	159.9
Consumption	Mt rtc	138.0	141.3	143.4	145.5	147.5	149.6	151.6	153.7	155.8	157.9	159.9
SHEEP MEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	16.6	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.3
Consumption	Mt cwe	16.6	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.3
TOTAL MEAT												
Per capita consumption <sup>1</sup>	kg rwt	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>												
BEEF AND VEAL												
Production	Mt cwe	31.0	30.0	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.0
Consumption	Mt cwe	29.8	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.5	29.7	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.3
PIGMEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	46.2	45.7	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.1	46.1
Consumption	Mt cwe	40.9	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4
POULTRY MEAT												
Production	Mt rtc	53.3	54.4	54.8	55.3	55.7	56.2	56.6	57.0	57.4	57.9	58.3
Consumption	Mt rtc	50.3	51.7	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.1	53.5	53.8	54.1	54.5	54.8
SHEEP MEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Consumption	Mt cwe	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
TOTAL MEAT												
Per capita consumption <sup>1</sup>	kg rwt	55.7	55.8	56.0	56.1	56.3	56.5	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.1
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>												
BEEF AND VEAL												
Production	Mt cwe	42.6	43.9	44.1	44.7	45.4	46.1	46.7	47.3	48.0	48.6	49.3
Consumption	Mt cwe	43.5	45.0	45.3	46.0	46.7	47.5	48.2	48.9	49.6	50.3	51.0
PIGMEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	75.7	79.2	80.0	80.6	81.3	81.9	82.6	83.1	83.8	84.4	85.0
Consumption	Mt cwe	80.9	83.6	84.5	85.2	86.0	86.6	87.2	87.8	88.4	89.0	89.6
POULTRY MEAT												
Production	Mt rtc	85.4	86.9	88.5	90.2	91.8	93.4	95.0	96.7	98.4	100.0	101.6
Consumption	Mt rtc	87.7	89.6	91.4	93.1	94.7	96.5	98.1	99.9	101.6	103.4	105.1
SHEEP MEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	13.1	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4
Consumption	Mt cwe	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.3
TOTAL MEAT												
Per capita consumption <sup>1</sup>	kg rwt	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
<b>OECD<sup>2</sup></b>												
BEEF AND VEAL												
Production	Mt cwe	30.6	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.7
Consumption	Mt cwe	29.6	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2
PIGMEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	43.8	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.5
Consumption	Mt cwe	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.5
POULTRY MEAT												
Production	Mt rtc	53.8	54.9	55.4	56.0	56.4	56.9	57.4	57.9	58.3	58.8	59.3
Consumption	Mt rtc	51.1	52.6	52.9	53.4	53.7	54.2	54.5	54.9	55.3	55.7	56.1
SHEEP MEAT												
Production	Mt cwe	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Consumption	Mt cwe	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL MEAT												
Per capita consumption <sup>1</sup>	kg rwt	56.4	56.6	56.7	56.8	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.7

Note : Calendar Year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand in aggregates. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated. Prices are in nominal terms.

1. Per capita consumption is expressed in edible retail weight equivalent basis. Carcass weight equivalent to edible retail weight equivalent conversion factors are 0.67 for beef and veal, 0.73 for pig meat, 0.6 for poultry meat and 0.66 for sheep meat.

2. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.25.1 Meat projections: Production and trade**  
Calendar year

	PRODUCTION (kt cwe) <sup>4</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		IMPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		EXPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>350 754</b>	<b>391 467</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>41 008</b>	<b>43 588</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>42 172</b>	<b>43 588</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>0.80</b>
NORTH AMERICA	52 949	56 424	1.80	0.82	3 690	3 758	1.00	-0.24	10 783	11 137	2.44	0.80
Canada	5 329	5 638	1.88	0.56	692	768	0.18	0.57	2 679	2 642	2.32	0.23
United States	47 620	50 786	1.79	0.85	2 998	2 991	1.19	-0.44	8 104	8 495	2.48	0.99
LATIN AMERICA	57 394	65 501	1.81	1.25	5 638	5 994	3.77	0.64	12 187	13 066	4.54	1.22
Argentina	6 206	6 794	2.40	0.83	49	43	2.90	0.11	1 014	1 299	13.52	1.86
Brazil	29 189	31 759	1.65	0.82	106	118	2.16	-0.01	8 433	8 821	3.85	1.16
Chile	1 542	1 849	0.94	1.95	702	628	7.26	-0.11	462	525	6.18	1.51
Colombia	3 082	3 876	2.59	1.91	251	243	7.72	1.51	118	143	19.52	1.10
Mexico	7 603	8 860	2.86	1.36	2569	2705	4.21	0.41	797	876	4.18	1.17
Paraguay	683	882	2.64	3.10	32	33	11.01	-1.16	437	564	2.44	3.05
Peru	2 190	2 837	2.93	2.46	123	171	11.54	1.76	1	1	-24.58	-0.12
EUROPE	63 429	63 393	0.84	0.08	4 620	4 295	-3.06	-0.68	9 315	8 856	2.69	0.43
European Union <sup>1</sup>	43 128	41 466	0.31	-0.22	1 383	1 490	-1.59	-0.12	6 886	6 456	1.94	0.37
United Kingdom	4144	4382	1.32	0.59	1 569	1 480	-1.53	-0.37	697	629	-1.22	0.66
Russia	11 105	11 868	3.06	0.43	610	341	-11.65	-4.48	605	615	20.52	0.00
Ukraine	2 157	2 407	-0.41	1.23	259	219	1.03	-0.52	491	492	10.13	0.59
AFRICA	19 437	24 011	1.93	2.36	3 498	5 373	1.41	4.47	610	511	-0.96	-1.36
Egypt	2 565	3 070	2.85	3.59	304	377	-5.14	4.55	7	7	0.20	-0.72
Ethiopia	796	952	2.59	2.34	1	1	-5.46	..	19	21	-11.49	2.39
Nigeria	1 246	1 675	0.73	3.00	51	116	0.50	9.75	0	0	..	..
South Africa	3 341	4 122	0.96	2.14	563	486	-1.14	-1.56	170	201	-1.50	2.21
ASIA	151 014	174 709	1.33	1.22	23 033	23 490	5.64	0.58	6006	6367	1.38	0.78
China <sup>2</sup>	92 114	98 545	0.87	0.44	7 938	6 583	19.74	-0.59	1085	840	-1.41	-0.69
India	9 241	12 381	1.28	2.62	2	2	5.30	0.28	1382	1343	-3.91	-0.58
Indonesia	4770	6308	6.58	2.30	491	539	8.47	1.44	21	16	-2.55	-3.15
Iran	2 598	3 104	-1.42	1.71	129	67	-1.71	-4.21	56	64	-14.95	1.53
Japan	3487	3467	0.91	0.03	3 149	3 096	1.88	-0.20	18	20	5.47	0.10
Kazakhstan	1 066	1 351	4.03	2.03	328	338	2.94	1.01	55	59	22.73	-1.05
Korea	2 746	2 840	2.13	0.24	1 524	1 631	4.49	0.23	74	51	13.60	-2.28
Malaysia	1 990	2 625	0.21	2.45	521	690	5.24	1.08	242	251	6.13	-0.20
Pakistan	5 103	6 760	6.13	2.53	5	5	-1.40	0.54	92	67	7.02	-1.91
Philippines	2 872	4 151	-1.70	3.43	1 079	1 441	12.08	2.87	9	7	-6.74	-0.75
Saudi Arabia	1 033	1 336	8.35	2.44	976	1 102	-3.70	0.78	78	80	1.06	-0.49
Thailand	3 036	3 897	0.62	2.23	39	35	-4.87	-1.09	1551	2034	6.18	2.16
Türkiye	4 451	5 561	4.88	2.02	187	137	2.01	-3.56	797	1063	5.54	3.63
Viet Nam	5 266	8 069	4.80	3.55	781	969	-5.07	3.20	27	28	-7.10	-0.38
OCEANIA	6 531	7 429	-0.02	0.75	529	678	0.67	1.65	3 272	3 651	-1.62	0.61
Australia	4 910	5 770	-0.30	0.83	301	385	-1.31	1.02	2 110	2 525	-2.96	0.80
New Zealand	1 474	1 480	0.87	0.32	88	98	2.69	1.25	1159	1124	1.35	0.22
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>133 956</b>	<b>140 154</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>13 466</b>	<b>13 350</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>23 690</b>	<b>23 998</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>216 797</b>	<b>251 313</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>27 542</b>	<b>30 239</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>18 482</b>	<b>19 591</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>1.01</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED	10 464	13 520	0.25	2.53	1 596	2 879	2.54	5.86	288	183	1.70	-4.12
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>131 118</b>	<b>137 774</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>15 785</b>	<b>16 065</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23 927</b>	<b>24 572</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.78</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Gross indigenous production.
5. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
6. Excludes trade of live animals

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.25.2 Meat projections: Consumption, food**  
Calendar year

	CONSUMPTION (kt cwe)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		FOOD (kg rwe/cap) <sup>5</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>349 561</b>	<b>391 455</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.15</b>
NORTH AMERICA	45 862	49 033	1.61	0.74	78.5	79.2	0.94	0.21
Canada	3 337	3 761	1.21	0.79	55.7	57.4	0.07	-0.04
United States	42 525	45 271	1.64	0.74	81.0	81.7	1.02	0.24
LATIN AMERICA	50 846	58 429	1.43	1.19	48.5	51.8	0.56	0.53
Argentina	5 241	5 538	0.98	0.60	73.5	73.0	0.27	0.03
Brazil	20 863	23 056	0.87	0.68	61.4	64.6	0.17	0.24
Chile	1 781	1 952	1.72	1.36	59.0	62.7	0.47	1.07
Colombia	3 215	3 977	2.56	1.91	39.0	45.5	1.24	1.36
Mexico	9 375	10 689	3.10	1.12	46.4	49.2	2.26	0.49
Paraguay	278	352	3.72	2.69	26.8	30.1	2.61	1.62
Peru	2 312	3 007	3.29	2.42	40.9	48.0	1.77	1.46
EUROPE	58 744	58 833	0.21	-0.03	51.4	52.1	0.13	0.09
European Union <sup>1</sup>	37 634	36 501	-0.04	-0.32	54.7	53.5	-0.27	-0.20
United Kingdom	5 016	5 232	0.71	0.30	47.9	48.2	0.17	-0.03
Russia	11 110	11 595	1.05	0.27	50.2	54.2	1.11	0.57
Ukraine	1 926	2 134	-1.94	1.20	31.2	36.8	-0.13	1.49
AFRICA	22 325	28 873	1.93	2.80	9.7	9.8	-0.65	0.53
Egypt	2 863	3 440	1.65	3.70	14.7	15.0	-0.56	2.18
Ethiopia	778	931	3.35	2.34	3.6	3.3	0.22	0.03
Nigeria	1 297	1 791	0.72	3.32	3.5	3.7	-1.92	1.05
South Africa	3 734	4 408	0.72	1.66	38.8	41.4	-0.33	0.72
ASIA	167 980	191 832	1.84	1.15	22.9	24.4	0.83	0.52
China <sup>2</sup>	98 967	104 288	1.77	0.38	45.8	49.0	1.24	0.52
India	7 861	11 040	2.46	3.09	2.7	3.5	1.16	2.23
Indonesia	5 241	6 831	6.80	2.25	10.3	12.5	6.04	1.55
Iran	2 672	3 107	-0.86	1.54	17.9	19.6	-2.06	1.01
Japan	6 588	6 549	1.34	-0.09	35.0	37.1	1.71	0.50
Kazakhstan	1 339	1 630	3.35	1.94	44.3	48.1	2.02	0.89
Korea	4 190	4 420	2.70	0.25	54.1	58.0	2.43	0.41
Malaysia	2 270	3 064	0.72	2.37	40.9	49.9	-0.52	1.45
Pakistan	5 016	6 698	6.11	2.58	13.0	14.2	4.52	0.74
Philippines	3 924	5 581	0.75	3.30	21.7	26.5	-1.20	1.90
Saudi Arabia	1 930	2 358	1.11	1.73	31.5	33.5	-0.48	0.49
Thailand	1 516	1 895	-3.55	2.28	13.7	17.2	-3.78	2.29
Türkiye	3 840	4 635	4.52	1.47	27.0	30.8	3.63	0.96
Viet Nam	6 020	9 010	3.12	3.53	40.5	57.3	1.88	3.05
OCEANIA	3 804	4 456	1.63	0.99	55.6	57.7	-0.01	-0.11
Australia	3 101	3 630	1.72	0.87	76.5	81.0	0.32	-0.05
New Zealand	420	455	0.37	0.78	52.0	51.9	-1.39	0.10
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>123 736</b>	<b>129 500</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>225 825</b>	<b>261 955</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.30</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	11 771	16 216	0.49	3.16	7.9	8.5	-1.89	0.95
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>122 972</b>	<b>129 262</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.23</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
5. Per capita consumption is expressed in edible retail weight equivalent basis. Carcass weight equivalent to edible retail weight conversion factor is 0.67 for beef and veal, 0.73 for pigmeat, 0.6 for poultry meat and 0.66 for sheepmeat.

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.26.1 Beef and veal projections: Production and trade**  
Calendar year

	PRODUCTION (kt cwe)		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		IMPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		EXPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>73 562</b>	<b>81 224</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>13 177</b>	<b>14 553</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>13 484</b>	<b>14 553</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>0.94</b>
NORTH AMERICA	13 856	14 378	2.00	1.43	2 238	2 158	0.49	-0.96	2 338	2 445	3.44	1.39
Canada	1 592	1 672	2.20	0.43	242	259	-0.32	0.45	835	843	3.14	0.22
United States	12 264	12 706	1.97	1.57	1 996	1 899	0.60	-1.14	1 503	1 602	3.62	2.07
LATIN AMERICA	18 058	19 638	0.41	0.87	952	905	1.46	0.40	5 526	6 324	6.64	1.56
Argentina	3 119	3 247	2.24	0.45	7	7	0.00	-0.23	790	1 035	21.13	1.85
Brazil	8 698	9 241	-0.54	0.54	79	85	1.50	0.00	2 788	3 191	6.03	1.73
Chile	200	235	-1.39	1.91	372	366	5.92	0.92	30	30	16.81	-0.76
Colombia	793	931	-0.92	1.52	9	14	10.71	6.47	112	137	21.05	1.15
Mexico	2 175	2 390	2.32	0.92	180	120	4.49	-0.68	567	648	3.15	1.34
Paraguay	552	713	2.20	3.28	10	11	18.06	-3.18	422	550	2.09	3.30
Peru	192	234	-0.20	1.87	9	10	5.63	2.80	0	0	..	..
EUROPE	10 466	9 948	-0.16	-0.29	1 129	1 046	-4.14	-0.19	1 264	1 199	1.65	0.04
European Union <sup>1</sup>	6 954	6 445	-0.09	-0.57	328	379	-0.50	0.64	735	687	0.70	-0.33
United Kingdom	912	914	0.43	0.14	300	286	-1.76	-0.62	137	110	0.36	-1.27
Russia	1 625	1 610	0.02	0.03	315	207	-10.06	-0.67	103	97	27.73	0.00
Ukraine	276	218	-5.20	-0.52	9	10	16.48	-1.14	37	28	-1.87	1.23
AFRICA	6 715	8 017	0.34	1.99	749	1 043	-2.75	4.15	291	246	-0.96	-1.22
Egypt	468	606	-6.77	2.76	258	261	-3.93	3.63	5	5	38.44	-0.09
Ethiopia	434	483	0.84	1.91	0	0	..	..	3	3	-22.57	-1.03
Nigeria	293	370	-0.67	2.30	43	79	-0.87	7.30	0	0	..	..
South Africa	909	1 033	-1.25	1.95	121	108	4.55	-1.85	68	80	-0.36	3.25
ASIA	21 413	25 862	2.26	1.58	8 066	9 354	6.12	1.30	1 837	1 815	-2.21	-0.36
China <sup>2</sup>	7 197	8 150	2.25	0.90	3 293	4 004	29.46	1.30	65	68	-2.01	0.05
India	4 327	5 160	0.65	1.43	0	0	..	..	1 363	1 326	-3.83	-0.57
Indonesia	308	446	-3.31	3.52	482	524	8.97	1.40	1	1	5.96	-0.16
Iran	357	450	0.13	1.76	51	38	-11.72	-2.75	6	5	-5.52	0.76
Japan	510	492	0.81	-0.17	831	770	1.79	-0.50	12	13	32.59	0.00
Kazakhstan	556	699	4.20	1.96	60	54	1.31	-0.16	24	28	28.92	0.06
Korea	332	370	0.84	0.26	595	657	6.09	0.82	5	4	-2.75	0.00
Malaysia	29	36	7.13	2.54	261	335	1.51	1.54	19	21	5.10	-1.56
Pakistan	2 453	3 292	4.76	2.49	2	2	8.37	0.06	72	53	7.53	-1.81
Philippines	180	216	-6.50	2.03	212	261	4.56	2.95	4	4	2.19	-1.29
Saudi Arabia	21	29	-6.42	2.97	217	266	3.66	1.40	13	12	-4.11	-1.40
Thailand	187	223	-0.26	2.06	33	27	-3.51	-1.61	82	94	-0.02	1.32
Türkiye	1 465	1 811	8.59	1.69	101	61	8.97	-5.17	38	71	12.13	6.08
Viet Nam	262	366	4.40	3.33	353	569	-14.29	4.54	1	1	-1.86	-0.40
OCEANIA	3 053	3 381	-1.51	0.21	43	47	1.98	0.75	2 228	2 524	-2.47	0.66
Australia	2 276	2 622	-2.51	0.15	22	22	7.05	0.00	1 507	1 836	-4.39	0.75
New Zealand	765	744	2.17	0.36	8	8	-4.95	-0.02	718	686	3.17	0.43
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>30 979</b>	<b>31 955</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>4 739</b>	<b>4 593</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>5 942</b>	<b>6 298</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>42 583</b>	<b>49 270</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>8 438</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>7 542</b>	<b>8 255</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>1.01</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	4 027	5 014	2.72	2.16	195	338	-3.44	5.51	148	92	4.71	-4.48
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>30 558</b>	<b>31 673</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>5 256</b>	<b>5 150</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>6 203</b>	<b>6 671</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.89</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Gross indigenous production.
5. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
6. Excludes trade of live animals

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)



**Table C.26.2 Beef and veal projections: Consumption, food**  
Calendar year

	CONSUMPTION (kt cwe)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		FOOD (kg rwe/cap) <sup>5</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>73 270</b>	<b>81 231</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.26</b>
NORTH AMERICA	13 769	14 091	1.55	1.04	24.2	23.4	0.90	0.52
Canada	998	1 087	0.88	0.61	17.1	17.1	-0.18	-0.17
United States	12 771	13 004	1.60	1.07	25.0	24.2	1.00	0.59
LATIN AMERICA	13 484	14 219	-1.43	0.55	13.4	13.1	-2.27	-0.10
Argentina	2 336	2 219	-0.93	-0.15	33.8	30.1	-1.65	-0.70
Brazil	5 989	6 135	-2.74	-0.04	18.3	17.8	-3.40	-0.48
Chile	543	571	2.29	1.41	18.3	18.7	1.00	1.13
Colombia	691	808	-2.43	1.65	8.8	9.7	-3.72	1.10
Mexico	1 788	1 862	2.28	0.67	9.1	8.8	1.43	0.05
Paraguay	140	173	3.32	2.68	13.6	14.8	2.02	1.60
Peru	201	244	0.03	1.91	3.9	4.2	-1.41	0.97
EUROPE	10 334	9 794	-0.87	-0.31	9.0	8.7	-0.91	-0.18
European Union <sup>1</sup>	6 549	6 138	-0.18	-0.51	9.4	8.9	-0.32	-0.38
United Kingdom	1 075	1 090	-0.21	0.09	10.5	10.3	-0.68	-0.19
Russia	1 837	1 720	-3.05	-0.05	8.4	8.1	-3.06	0.25
Ukraine	248	200	-5.20	-0.77	4.1	3.5	-3.48	-0.47
AFRICA	7 173	8 815	0.02	2.33	3.2	3.1	-2.44	0.09
Egypt	721	861	-5.94	3.03	4.0	4.1	-7.69	1.55
Ethiopia	432	480	1.69	1.93	2.0	1.7	-1.40	-0.36
Nigeria	336	450	-0.70	3.03	0.9	0.9	-3.32	0.77
South Africa	962	1 061	-0.74	1.41	10.6	10.6	-1.78	0.48
ASIA	27 627	33 409	3.65	1.61	3.7	4.2	2.77	1.02
China <sup>2</sup>	10 426	12 085	6.68	1.03	4.7	5.5	6.31	1.18
India	2 963	3 834	3.48	2.22	1.1	1.3	2.18	1.42
Indonesia	789	969	2.80	2.32	1.7	1.9	2.31	1.62
Iran	402	483	-2.24	1.33	2.9	3.3	-3.37	0.80
Japan	1 314	1 257	1.15	-0.41	7.0	7.2	1.55	0.17
Kazakhstan	593	726	3.41	1.86	20.2	22.0	2.18	0.82
Korea	922	1 023	3.46	0.62	11.7	13.3	3.23	0.80
Malaysia	271	349	1.57	1.86	5.2	6.1	0.29	0.96
Pakistan	2 382	3 241	4.69	2.58	6.5	7.2	3.19	0.74
Philippines	388	474	-1.88	2.55	2.2	2.3	-3.54	1.19
Saudi Arabia	226	284	3.07	1.68	4.0	4.4	1.44	0.44
Thailand	138	156	-1.29	1.76	1.2	1.4	-1.68	1.75
Türkiye	1 528	1 802	7.92	1.23	11.3	12.6	6.82	0.73
Viet Nam	613	934	-9.40	4.05	4.1	5.9	-10.21	3.55
OCEANIA	883	904	1.26	-0.91	13.3	12.1	-0.32	-1.95
Australia	791	807	1.84	-1.08	20.0	18.5	0.49	-1.94
New Zealand	70	66	-3.91	-0.29	8.9	7.8	-5.56	-0.95
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>29 791</b>	<b>30 257</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>43 479</b>	<b>50 974</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.45</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	4 074	5 259	2.27	2.51	2.8	2.8	-0.16	0.34
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>29 625</b>	<b>30 159</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.34</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
5. Per capita consumption is expressed in edible retail weight equivalent basis. Carcass weight equivalent to edible retail weight conversion factors is 0.67 for beef and veal.

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.27.1 Pig meat projections: Production and trade**  
Calendar year

	PRODUCTION (kt cwe) <sup>4</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		IMPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		EXPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>121 830</b>	<b>131 058</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>11 360</b>	<b>10 702</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>11 429</b>	<b>10 702</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>0.29</b>
NORTH AMERICA	14 338	15 182	1.81	0.36	1 000	1 100	1.78	1.03	4 756	4 833	3.66	0.58
Canada	2 226	2 189	1.60	-0.02	252	280	2.39	0.49	1 708	1 641	2.58	0.10
United States	12 112	12 993	1.85	0.42	748	820	1.52	1.23	3 049	3 192	4.30	0.84
LATIN AMERICA	9 598	11 244	3.90	1.35	2 158	2 359	7.35	0.61	1 627	1 422	8.27	-0.19
Argentina	730	904	6.23	1.27	33	30	9.01	0.37	18	9	8.99	-0.37
Brazil	5 128	5 550	5.13	0.71	19	24	5.68	-0.05	1 103	821	9.26	-1.26
Chile	582	750	1.77	2.48	163	130	16.25	-2.18	255	339	7.19	2.23
Colombia	506	695	7.76	2.47	153	147	10.69	0.81	0	0	..	..
Mexico	1 531	1 816	2.32	1.38	1299	1445	6.34	0.74	226	227	7.35	0.72
Paraguay	68	95	9.45	2.89	6	6	9.95	-0.64	5	8	7.88	0.65
Peru	181	228	3.43	2.15	12	20	3.07	3.32	0	0	..	..
EUROPE	29 545	28 428	0.54	-0.12	1 130	961	-4.61	-1.15	4 450	3 795	3.04	-0.07
European Union <sup>1</sup>	22 277	20 497	-0.21	-0.40	106	84	-4.10	-1.15	4 062	3 447	3.28	-0.17
United Kingdom	950	985	1.37	0.87	662	545	-1.82	-1.88	198	159	-1.36	2.36
Russia	4 489	4 873	5.31	0.38	46	42	-28.26	0.70	107	107	16.16	0.00
Ukraine	679	811	-1.45	1.55	49	25	17.03	-2.26	7	5	-10.68	0.12
AFRICA	2 024	2 539	3.23	2.16	321	622	1.09	7.32	31	39	-0.03	1.87
Egypt	1	1	8.97	0.99	2	3	27.80	4.41	0	0	..	..
Ethiopia	2	3	1.51	2.89	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
Nigeria	307	414	2.02	3.05	6	30	32.28	20.38	0	0	..	..
South Africa	346	446	5.57	1.79	29	16	-2.31	-2.48	25	34	-0.54	2.48
ASIA	65 726	72 983	-0.77	0.64	6 386	5 191	7.55	-0.40	531	571	-2.95	1.50
China <sup>2</sup>	55 452	59 523	-0.74	0.27	2 854	1 596	15.70	-1.92	271	268	-7.98	-0.08
India	317	335	-1.86	0.61	1	1	7.02	0.00	1	1	20.36	0.00
Indonesia	280	356	-2.62	2.30	6	9	4.62	4.31	17	13	-2.70	-3.73
Iran	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	-21.27	..
Japan	1299	1286	0.33	-0.08	1 362	1 380	1.85	0.06	2	4	11.39	0.51
Kazakhstan	84	105	-1.93	1.95	48	58	4.60	2.06	0	0	-21.67	..
Korea	1 408	1 371	2.01	-0.21	670	728	2.27	0.23	10	3	18.81	-7.15
Malaysia	228	293	0.90	2.61	47	80	9.42	1.04	14	14	16.38	-0.03
Pakistan	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
Philippines	1 217	1 859	-4.56	4.03	419	393	18.07	-0.22	2	2	-2.23	0.02
Saudi Arabia	0	3	..	24.96	21	24	9.93	0.00	3	3	2.46	0.00
Thailand	904	1 193	-1.02	3.04	1	1	-17.07	0.46	117	171	8.04	7.72
Türkiye	0	0	..	..	27	26	12.34	0.00	27	26	12.34	0.00
Viet Nam	2 835	4 453	1.22	3.66	159	85	52.28	2.85	21	23	-7.76	-0.41
OCEANIA	597	681	2.17	1.04	364	468	-0.62	1.37	33	41	1.56	0.70
Australia	452	523	2.70	1.13	279	363	-1.78	1.09	32	40	1.11	0.76
New Zealand	45	44	-0.44	-0.22	75	85	4.30	1.46	1	1	16.96	-0.04
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>46 171</b>	<b>46 099</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>3 983</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>9 273</b>	<b>8 712</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>0.30</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>75 659</b>	<b>84 959</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>7 377</b>	<b>6 659</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>2 155</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>0.27</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 766	2 323	-2.32	2.81	231	477	3.33	7.53	17	18	42.35	-0.06
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>43 765</b>	<b>43 501</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>6 058</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>9 577</b>	<b>9 085</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>0.37</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Gross indigenous production.
5. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
6. Excludes trade of live animals

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en

**Table C.27.2 Pig meat projections: Consumption, food**  
Calendar year

	CONSUMPTION (kt cwe)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		FOOD (kg rwe/cap) <sup>5</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>121 717</b>	<b>131 045</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-0.70</b>	<b>-0.31</b>
NORTH AMERICA	10 577	11 441	1.05	0.33	20.3	20.7	0.41	-0.19
Canada	767	827	-0.08	-0.11	14.3	14.2	-1.13	-0.88
United States	9 810	10 613	1.14	0.36	21.0	21.5	0.55	-0.12
LATIN AMERICA	10 130	12 181	3.92	1.39	10.9	12.2	3.05	0.74
Argentina	745	924	6.18	1.26	11.7	13.7	5.41	0.69
Brazil	4 044	4 753	4.21	1.09	13.5	15.0	3.50	0.65
Chile	490	540	2.12	1.29	18.0	19.3	0.83	1.01
Colombia	659	843	8.36	2.16	9.1	11.0	6.92	1.60
Mexico	2 605	3 034	3.72	1.12	14.5	15.7	2.86	0.49
Paraguay	69	93	9.52	2.84	7.2	8.6	8.15	1.76
Peru	193	248	3.42	2.24	4.0	4.7	1.94	1.30
EUROPE	26 226	25 594	-0.12	-0.17	24.9	24.7	-0.14	-0.03
European Union <sup>1</sup>	18 321	17 135	-0.90	-0.45	28.7	27.2	-1.05	-0.32
United Kingdom	1 415	1 371	0.14	-0.46	15.1	14.1	-0.34	-0.73
Russia	4 429	4 808	3.23	0.39	22.0	24.7	3.23	0.69
Ukraine	721	831	-0.75	1.42	13.0	15.9	1.05	1.73
AFRICA	2 314	3 122	2.97	3.01	1.1	1.2	0.43	0.75
Egypt	3	4	21.76	3.48	0.0	0.0	19.50	1.99
Ethiopia	2	3	-0.09	3.11	0.0	0.0	-3.13	0.79
Nigeria	314	445	2.26	3.62	0.9	1.0	-0.44	1.34
South Africa	350	429	5.25	1.54	4.2	4.6	4.15	0.62
ASIA	71 542	77 598	-0.15	0.56	10.7	10.9	-0.98	-0.01
China <sup>2</sup>	58 035	60 852	-0.15	0.20	28.6	30.4	-0.50	0.35
India	317	336	-1.88	0.61	0.1	0.1	-3.11	0.00
Indonesia	269	353	-2.52	2.64	0.6	0.8	-2.99	1.94
Iran	0	0	..	..	0.0	0.0	21.45	0.00
Japan	2 643	2 661	1.03	-0.01	15.4	16.5	1.43	0.57
Kazakhstan	131	163	0.17	1.99	4.9	5.4	-1.02	0.95
Korea	2 061	2 096	2.06	-0.09	28.6	29.6	1.83	0.09
Malaysia	260	359	1.65	2.35	5.5	6.8	0.37	1.44
Pakistan	0	0	..	..	0.0	0.0	12.02	0.00
Philippines	1 617	2 246	-1.74	3.16	9.9	11.8	-3.40	1.79
Saudi Arabia	18	24	11.36	1.20	0.4	0.4	9.61	0.00
Thailand	788	1 023	-2.12	2.43	7.7	10.0	-2.51	2.42
Türkiye	0	0	..	..	0.0	0.0	-0.99	0.00
Viet Nam	2 973	4 515	2.15	3.67	21.7	31.2	1.24	3.17
OCEANIA	928	1 108	1.03	1.19	15.2	16.1	-0.55	0.12
Australia	699	847	0.82	1.13	19.3	21.2	-0.53	0.25
New Zealand	119	128	2.24	0.86	16.5	16.4	0.48	0.20
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>40 860</b>	<b>41 420</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.12</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>80 857</b>	<b>89 625</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-0.86</b>	<b>-0.22</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 980	2 783	-1.91	3.51	1.5	1.6	-4.23	1.31
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>39 979</b>	<b>40 466</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.17</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
5. Per capita consumption is expressed in edible retail weight equivalent basis. Carcass weight equivalent to edible retail weight conversion factors is 0.73 for pig meat.

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.28.1 Poultry meat projections: Production and trade**  
Calendar year

	PRODUCTION (kt rtc)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		IMPORTS (kt rtc)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		EXPORTS (kt rtc)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>138 748</b>	<b>159 932</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>15 060</b>	<b>16 863</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>15 826</b>	<b>16 863</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>1.08</b>
NORTH AMERICA	24 670	26 780	1.70	0.77	262	313	-0.73	0.63	3 679	3 849	0.51	0.73
Canada	1 494	1 761	2.03	1.45	173	200	-2.15	0.88	135	157	-3.80	1.74
United States	23 176	25 019	1.68	0.73	89	113	2.57	0.19	3 544	3 692	0.71	0.69
LATIN AMERICA	29 261	34 088	2.10	1.44	2 512	2 711	2.38	0.75	5 002	5 289	1.66	1.24
Argentina	2 302	2 588	1.69	1.21	9	6	-5.26	-0.76	201	249	-0.18	2.03
Brazil	15 221	16 818	2.03	1.01	5	5	414.38	0.00	4 542	4 809	1.77	1.26
Chile	751	855	1.04	1.54	167	132	4.38	-0.55	172	151	3.79	0.56
Colombia	1 782	2 249	3.20	1.90	88	82	3.53	2.18	6	6	4.78	0.00
Mexico	3 789	4 544	3.46	1.61	1 089	1 139	2.20	0.13	4	2	-2.14	0.54
Paraguay	60	72	1.29	1.87	16	17	8.30	0.19	9	5	119.01	-7.92
Peru	1 779	2 334	3.36	2.58	102	140	13.83	1.50	1	0	-24.31	-0.12
EUROPE	22 172	23 746	1.82	0.47	2 138	2 085	-1.35	-0.64	3 400	3 638	2.72	1.08
European Union <sup>1</sup>	13 270	13 887	1.43	0.19	800	895	-1.64	-0.04	1 989	2 216	-0.06	1.50
United Kingdom	1 985	2 180	1.99	0.69	544	588	0.00	1.40	274	259	-1.89	0.50
Russia	4 780	5 177	2.44	0.63	249	92	-3.87	-10.60	393	408	21.06	0.00
Ukraine	1 195	1 372	1.79	1.35	201	184	-0.85	-0.24	447	459	12.87	0.56
AFRICA	7 268	9 048	3.42	2.65	2 385	3 660	3.54	4.22	164	148	3.35	-0.84
Egypt	2 028	2 377	7.69	3.89	41	110	-12.34	7.47	1	1	-19.90	-4.45
Ethiopia	69	89	-0.49	2.54	1	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
Nigeria	240	343	1.61	3.38	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
South Africa	1 931	2 450	1.64	2.26	400	350	-2.12	-1.46	70	75	-3.64	0.72
ASIA	53 705	64 231	3.62	1.79	7 670	7 970	4.32	0.46	3 509	3 862	4.97	1.32
China <sup>2</sup>	24 232	25 220	4.31	0.67	1 401	620	17.52	-6.14	748	502	2.42	-1.09
India	3 772	6 008	2.34	4.28	..	..	..	..	5	3	-3.42	-5.23
Indonesia	4 065	5 362	9.09	2.22	1	1	-20.82	0.01	2	2	-3.80	-0.70
Iran	1 931	2 278	-1.12	1.76	72	16	33.47	-9.13	26	36	-17.17	3.07
Japan	1 677	1 690	1.40	0.16	936	928	2.04	-0.30	4	3	-12.21	0.00
Kazakhstan	247	339	9.65	2.60	219	226	3.12	1.07	21	23	16.43	-1.05
Korea	1 004	1 096	2.76	0.82	242	228	7.43	-1.29	59	44	15.48	-1.96
Malaysia	1 731	2 295	0.05	2.43	176	226	14.96	0.24	208	216	5.70	-0.07
Pakistan	1 869	2 463	7.99	2.69	3	3	-5.40	0.70	16	14	14.18	-0.47
Philippines	1 443	2 028	2.60	3.05	447	785	12.17	4.82	2	2	-18.10	-0.37
Saudi Arabia	941	1 214	7.70	2.50	634	691	-4.65	0.38	60	62	3.01	-0.32
Thailand	1 943	2 479	1.52	1.88	4	4	-12.16	0.26	1 352	1 768	6.45	1.79
Türkiye	2 402	2 962	2.31	2.26	57	48	0.49	-2.93	721	956	4.87	3.64
Viet Nam	2 149	3 222	11.73	3.43	267	311	15.43	1.19	4	3	-8.01	-0.10
OCEANIA	1 671	2 041	2.30	1.87	92	124	6.94	3.23	71	75	2.88	1.06
Australia	1 410	1 733	2.39	1.93	0	0	..	..	57	60	4.88	1.08
New Zealand	227	259	1.88	1.24	1	1	6.91	0.00	14	14	-2.90	1.00
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>53 331</b>	<b>58 290</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>4 266</b>	<b>4 252</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>7 298</b>	<b>7 714</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>85 417</b>	<b>101 642</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>10 794</b>	<b>12 611</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>8 528</b>	<b>9 149</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>1.26</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2 518	3 460	-2.30	3.03	1 154	2 048	3.97	5.64	46	42	28.78	-0.75
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>53 815</b>	<b>59 268</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>4 409</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>6 993</b>	<b>7 571</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.24</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.28.2 Poultry meat projections: Consumption, food**  
Calendar year

	CONSUMPTION (kt rtc)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		FOOD (kg rwe/cap) <sup>5</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>137 981</b>	<b>159 926</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>0.52</b>
NORTH AMERICA	21 253	23 238	1.92	0.78	33.5	34.6	1.27	0.26
Canada	1 530	1 802	2.15	1.37	23.5	25.4	1.08	0.58
United States	19 722	21 437	1.90	0.73	34.6	35.7	1.30	0.25
LATIN AMERICA	26 771	31 509	2.21	1.42	23.8	26.0	1.35	0.77
Argentina	2 110	2 345	1.87	1.12	27.3	28.5	1.13	0.56
Brazil	10 684	12 014	2.16	0.91	29.2	31.3	1.47	0.47
Chile	745	837	1.09	1.36	22.5	24.6	-0.19	1.08
Colombia	1 865	2 325	3.23	1.91	21.2	24.9	1.85	1.35
Mexico	4 873	5 681	3.17	1.30	22.2	24.2	2.32	0.67
Paraguay	67	83	0.77	2.63	5.8	6.4	-0.49	1.56
Peru	1 880	2 474	3.78	2.52	32.3	38.4	2.29	1.57
EUROPE	20 917	22 194	1.31	0.27	16.4	17.6	1.28	0.40
European Union <sup>1</sup>	12 088	12 568	1.47	-0.04	15.6	16.4	1.32	0.10
United Kingdom	2 255	2 510	2.01	0.88	19.7	21.3	1.52	0.59
Russia	4 635	4 860	1.14	0.28	18.9	20.5	1.13	0.57
Ukraine	949	1 098	-1.76	1.42	14.0	17.3	0.02	1.72
AFRICA	9 490	12 559	3.45	3.13	3.8	4.0	0.86	0.87
Egypt	2 068	2 486	6.88	4.02	10.3	10.5	4.90	2.52
Ethiopia	70	89	-0.46	2.54	0.3	0.3	-3.49	0.23
Nigeria	240	343	1.58	3.38	0.6	0.6	-1.10	1.11
South Africa	2 261	2 725	1.05	1.74	22.3	24.3	-0.01	0.82
ASIA	57 859	68 336	3.63	1.65	7.0	7.7	2.76	1.04
China <sup>2</sup>	24 885	25 338	4.86	0.48	10.1	10.4	4.50	0.63
India	3 766	6 005	2.36	4.29	1.2	1.8	1.07	3.47
Indonesia	4 064	5 360	9.07	2.22	7.8	9.5	8.54	1.53
Iran	1 977	2 258	-0.21	1.60	12.9	13.8	-1.36	1.08
Japan	2 611	2 613	1.77	0.00	12.5	13.3	2.17	0.59
Kazakhstan	445	542	5.92	2.11	13.6	14.7	4.66	1.06
Korea	1 187	1 280	3.19	0.52	13.5	14.9	2.96	0.70
Malaysia	1 699	2 304	0.45	2.45	29.4	36.1	-0.82	1.54
Pakistan	1 856	2 452	7.90	2.71	4.5	4.9	6.36	0.86
Philippines	1 888	2 812	4.36	3.52	9.5	12.2	2.60	2.14
Saudi Arabia	1 515	1 843	1.16	1.75	24.1	25.5	-0.44	0.51
Thailand	586	712	-5.58	2.20	4.7	5.7	-5.95	2.19
Türkiye	1 738	2 054	1.19	1.53	11.5	12.9	0.16	1.02
Viet Nam	2 411	3 530	12.21	3.22	14.5	20.0	11.21	2.72
OCEANIA	1 692	2 090	2.48	1.97	22.7	24.9	0.88	0.90
Australia	1 352	1 673	2.30	1.96	30.7	34.4	0.94	1.07
New Zealand	215	246	2.28	1.25	24.5	26.0	0.53	0.59
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>50 307</b>	<b>54 824</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>87 674</b>	<b>105 103</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.77</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	3 626	5 466	-0.83	3.97	2.2	2.6	-3.18	1.77
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>51 071</b>	<b>56 101</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.53</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
5. Per capita consumption is expressed in edible retail weight equivalent basis. Carcass weight equivalent to edible retail weight conversion factors is 0.6 for poultry meat.

Source: OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en

**Table C.29.1 Sheep meat projections: Production and trade**  
Calendar year

	PRODUCTION (kt cwe)		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		IMPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>		EXPORTS (kt cwe) <sup>6</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>5</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>16 614</b>	<b>19 253</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.43</b>
NORTH AMERICA	84	84	-1.60	-0.04	190	188	6.92	-0.07	2	2	-7.75	0.06
Canada	17	17	0.18	-0.41	26	29	2.45	0.18	..	..	..	..
United States	67	67	-2.02	0.05	164	159	7.78	-0.11	1	1	-7.72	0.07
LATIN AMERICA	476	531	2.06	0.87	15	17	-8.91	0.20	31	30	6.26	-0.21
Argentina	54	55	-0.66	0.03	0	0	..	..	5	5	11.61	0.63
Brazil	142	151	2.50	0.60	3	4	-12.05	0.00	..	..	..	..
Chile	8	9	-1.41	0.48	0	0	..	..	6	5	0.53	-0.31
Colombia	1	1	-1.00	0.50	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
Mexico	108	111	1.30	0.17	1	1	-32.99	-1.35	1	0	..	..
Paraguay	3	3	-4.44	1.04	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
Peru	38	41	-0.59	0.74	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
EUROPE	1 245	1 272	-0.02	0.32	216	197	-4.41	-1.35	141	163	-0.22	1.23
European Union <sup>1</sup>	627	636	0.36	0.29	145	128	-2.07	-1.86	45	51	2.35	1.43
United Kingdom	297	303	-0.32	0.29	62	60	-8.06	-0.34	88	101	-1.47	0.93
Russia	211	209	0.24	-0.11	..	..	-54.32	..	1	1	48.72	0.00
Ukraine	8	5	-9.99	1.71	1	1	..	1.88	..	..	..	..
AFRICA	3 430	4 407	1.55	2.55	11	13	-14.04	-1.90	49	39	5.27	-1.39
Egypt	69	86	-8.03	1.98	1	1	-14.15	7.10	0	0	..	..
Ethiopia	291	378	6.84	2.85	0	0	..	..	14	16	-3.34	3.53
Nigeria	406	547	0.50	3.21	0	1	..	..	0	0	..	..
South Africa	155	193	-1.48	2.44	2	2	-20.11	-3.13	4	9	17.02	7.89
ASIA	10 170	11 633	2.48	1.14	679	722	2.57	0.21	32	27	-4.57	-2.45
China <sup>2</sup>	5 234	5 652	2.39	0.63	390	363	6.83	-0.79	2	2	-12.70	0.65
India	826	878	1.06	0.60	0	0	..	..	9	10	-12.03	0.00
Indonesia	116	144	0.61	1.65	3	5	2.01	2.03	0	0	..	..
Iran	310	376	-4.90	1.33	6	13	8.22	0.54	0	0	..	..
Japan	0	0	..	..	20	18	0.37	-1.72	0	0	..	..
Kazakhstan	179	208	1.11	1.44	0	0	..	..	8	6	107.06	-5.09
Korea	2	3	5.76	-0.01	17	18	10.90	0.27	0	0	..	..
Malaysia	2	2	155.19	2.88	37	49	1.59	2.29	0	0	..	..
Pakistan	781	1005	6.55	2.26	0	0	..	..	4	0	-8.68	-20.83
Philippines	31	47	-7.26	4.40	1	2	-2.09	9.99	0	0	..	..
Saudi Arabia	72	90	549.48	1.17	27	38	-10.28	3.39	0	0	-20.82	..
Thailand	2	2	0.37	0.61	1	2	-3.09	3.39	0	0	..	..
Türkiye	584	788	8.95	1.88	0	0	..	..	3	2	42.25	-0.61
Viet Nam	21	27	8.13	2.57	1	3	-9.60	12.83	0	0	..	..
OCEANIA	1 209	1 326	0.23	0.39	29	39	0.20	1.59	927	999	0.70	0.49
Australia	772	892	1.21	0.70	0	0	..	..	501	576	2.41	0.97
New Zealand	437	434	-1.40	-0.21	4	4	-2.17	0.07	426	423	-1.08	-0.14
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>3 475</b>	<b>3 811</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>1 082</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>13 139</b>	<b>15 442</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>-1.67</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDC)	2 152	2 723	1.74	2.36	2	2	-7.74	-1.42	11	2	9.59	-15.18
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>3 332</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.71</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.56</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Gross indigenous production.
5. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
6. Excludes trade of live animals

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.29.2 Sheep meat projections: Consumption, food**  
Calendar year

	CONSUMPTION (kt cwe)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		FOOD (kg rwe/cap) <sup>5</sup>		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>16 593</b>	<b>19 253</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.48</b>
NORTH AMERICA	264	262	3.89	-0.06	0.5	0.4	3.23	-0.57
Canada	41	45	1.18	-0.04	0.7	0.7	0.12	-0.81
United States	223	218	4.46	-0.07	0.4	0.4	3.85	-0.55
LATIN AMERICA	461	519	1.31	0.91	0.4	0.5	0.44	0.26
Argentina	50	50	-1.36	-0.03	0.7	0.7	-2.08	-0.58
Brazil	145	155	1.91	0.58	0.4	0.4	1.22	0.14
Chile	3	4	-4.40	1.65	0.1	0.1	-5.61	1.36
Colombia	1	1	-1.39	0.54	0.0	0.0	-2.70	0.00
Mexico	108	112	-0.22	0.15	0.5	0.5	-1.04	-0.47
Paraguay	3	3	-4.52	1.04	0.2	0.2	-5.71	0.00
Peru	38	41	-0.59	0.74	0.7	0.7	-2.01	-0.19
EUROPE	1 267	1 251	-0.99	-0.06	1.1	1.1	-1.02	0.07
European Union <sup>1</sup>	676	661	-0.51	-0.22	1.0	0.9	-0.65	-0.09
United Kingdom	271	261	-2.25	-0.09	2.6	2.4	-2.71	-0.37
Russia	209	207	-0.18	-0.12	0.9	1.0	-0.18	0.18
Ukraine	7	5	-10.46	1.96	0.1	0.1	-8.84	2.26
AFRICA	3 348	4 378	1.65	2.68	1.5	1.5	-0.92	0.43
Egypt	72	90	-7.85	1.98	0.4	0.4	-9.56	0.51
Ethiopia	274	359	8.00	2.84	1.3	1.3	4.71	0.53
Nigeria	408	554	0.50	3.28	1.1	1.1	-2.15	1.01
South Africa	161	194	-2.55	2.07	1.7	1.9	-3.57	1.14
ASIA	10 952	12 490	2.39	1.10	1.5	1.6	1.54	0.55
China <sup>2</sup>	5 621	6 013	2.66	0.54	2.5	2.7	2.30	0.69
India	814	865	1.36	0.61	0.3	0.3	0.08	0.00
Indonesia	119	149	0.66	1.66	0.3	0.3	0.18	0.97
Iran	293	367	-3.47	1.42	2.1	2.5	-4.58	0.89
Japan	20	18	0.37	-1.72	0.1	0.1	0.77	-1.15
Kazakhstan	169	200	0.31	1.75	5.7	6.0	-0.88	0.71
Korea	20	21	10.02	0.23	0.2	0.3	9.78	0.41
Malaysia	40	52	0.83	2.25	0.8	0.9	-0.44	1.34
Pakistan	778	1 005	6.74	2.30	2.1	2.2	5.22	0.46
Philippines	32	49	-7.15	4.60	0.2	0.2	-8.72	3.20
Saudi Arabia	172	208	-2.01	1.68	3.0	3.2	-3.56	0.44
Thailand	3	5	-0.08	1.83	0.0	0.0	-0.48	1.82
Türkiye	574	779	8.63	1.90	4.2	5.4	7.53	1.39
Viet Nam	22	31	7.47	3.09	0.1	0.2	6.51	2.59
OCEANIA	301	353	0.13	0.28	4.4	4.6	-1.43	-0.78
Australia	258	303	0.92	0.25	6.4	6.9	-0.43	-0.62
New Zealand	17	15	-8.75	-2.04	2.1	1.7	-10.31	-2.68
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>2 778</b>	<b>2 999</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>0.47</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>13 816</b>	<b>16 254</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.48</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2 091	2 708	2.22	2.55	1.4	1.4	-0.21	0.38
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2 296</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.31</b>

.. Not available

Note : Calendar year; except year ending 30 June for New Zealand. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).
5. Per capita consumption is expressed in edible retail weight equivalent basis. Carcass weight equivalent to edible retail weight conversion factors is 0.66 for sheep meat.

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en





**Table C.30 Main policy assumptions for meat markets (cont.)**

Calendar year

		Average 2021-23-est	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
<b>CHINA</b>												
Beef tariff	%	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Pig meat tariff	%	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Sheep meat tariff	%	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Poultry meat tariff	%	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>INDIA</b>												
Beef tariff	%	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
Pig meat tariff	%	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Sheep meat tariff	%	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Poultry meat tariff	%	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>												
Beef tariff	%	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Pig meat tariff	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sheep meat tariff	%	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Poultry meat tariff	%	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2

Note : Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated.

1. Price for R3 grade male cattle.
2. In Argentina, a temporary export tax is applied on all goods from September 4th 2018 until December 31st 2020.
3. Since 2015 the Basic payment scheme (BPS) holds, which shall account for the maximum of the national direct payment envelopes. On top of this, compulsory policy instruments have been introduced: the Green Payment and young farmer scheme. More details can be found in here:  
[https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/key\\_policies/documents/voluntary-coupled-support-note-revised-aug2018\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/voluntary-coupled-support-note-revised-aug2018_en.pdf)
4. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
5. Implemented in 24 Member States.
6. Implemented in 22 Member States.
7. Year beginning 1 April.
8. Intended for countries which whom Mexico has no free trade agreements.
9. 25% for frozen beef.
10. Eliminated in 2020 and replaced by import tariff

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). [dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en)

**Table C.47. Egg: Production and food consumption**  
Calendar year

	PRODUCTION (kt)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>		FOOD (kg/cap)		Growth (%) <sup>4</sup>	
	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33	Average 2021-23est	2033	2014-23	2024-33
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>94 051</b>	<b>106 105</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.23</b>
NORTH AMERICA	6 301	7 315	1.24	1.13	15.9	17.4	0.90	0.59
Canada	616	757	3.03	1.88	16.1	18.0	3.33	1.05
United States	5 686	6 559	1.06	1.04	15.9	17.4	0.66	0.53
LATIN AMERICA	10 977	12 376	3.43	0.99	14.9	15.6	2.61	0.37
Argentina	902	959	2.28	0.63	18.5	18.5	1.81	0.08
Brazil	3 595	3 998	5.21	0.78	15.8	16.7	4.58	0.35
Chile	236	264	0.81	0.90	10.1	11.0	0.05	0.68
Colombia	1 053	1 206	5.31	1.14	15.6	17.2	3.95	0.78
Mexico	3 129	3 502	2.46	0.91	22.5	23.4	1.73	0.27
Paraguay	131	162	1.20	1.95	18.9	20.6	-0.14	0.87
Peru	519	617	4.61	1.49	11.1	12.2	3.42	0.79
EUROPE	11 369	11 924	0.71	0.43	14.3	15.2	0.60	0.54
European Union <sup>1</sup>	6 422	6 524	0.95	0.25	13.1	13.5	0.87	0.40
United Kingdom	981	1 218	1.73	1.51	15.4	17.2	0.14	0.84
Russia	2 617	2 672	1.35	0.00	17.6	18.5	0.84	0.30
Ukraine	793	910	-3.10	1.40	17.9	22.1	-0.64	1.81
AFRICA	3 538	4 351	1.07	2.03	2.0	2.0	-1.51	-0.01
Egypt	406	488	0.51	2.08	2.8	2.9	-1.76	0.80
Ethiopia	53	66	0.84	2.22	0.3	0.3	-1.69	0.21
Nigeria	575	774	-1.78	3.24	2.3	2.5	-4.06	1.01
South Africa	556	610	2.51	0.85	7.0	7.0	1.96	0.10
ASIA	61 503	69 724	3.47	1.10	11.8	12.5	2.52	0.56
China <sup>2</sup>	34 761	36 497	2.16	0.37	22.8	24.2	1.83	0.51
India	6 916	9 773	7.08	3.23	4.1	5.4	6.32	2.56
Indonesia	5 686	6 941	17.13	1.83	17.2	20.1	17.49	1.38
Iran	760	820	-0.07	1.05	8.4	8.5	-0.45	0.51
Japan	2 596	2 525	0.44	-0.36	21.2	21.4	0.49	0.22
Kazakhstan	250	293	-0.41	1.23	8.0	8.8	-0.71	0.63
Korea	791	856	1.48	0.39	14.9	15.9	1.99	0.41
Malaysia	854	1 020	0.91	1.42	17.6	20.1	-0.49	0.96
Pakistan	1 053	1 371	5.23	2.13	3.6	3.9	3.65	0.47
Philippines	733	1 004	6.10	2.92	5.3	6.5	4.39	1.90
Saudi Arabia	361	427	4.30	1.39	9.2	9.4	7.10	0.18
Thailand	1 127	1 277	0.26	1.19	12.0	13.8	0.08	1.41
Türkiye	1 243	1 352	1.97	0.69	9.7	10.2	2.71	0.45
Viet Nam	410	543	0.05	2.83	3.5	4.5	-0.71	2.50
OCEANIA	362	415	2.22	1.15	7.9	8.1	0.65	0.08
Australia	273	308	2.08	1.05	10.3	10.5	0.67	0.16
New Zealand	72	86	2.94	1.34	13.4	14.7	1.56	0.65
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>22 381</b>	<b>24 234</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	<b>71 670</b>	<b>81 872</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>0.23</b>
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2 424	3 297	4.46	2.85	2.2	2.4	2.13	0.86
<b>OECD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23 414</b>	<b>25 516</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.46</b>

.. Not available

Note : Marketing year: See Glossary of Terms for definitions. Average 2021-23est: Data for 2023 are estimated.

1. Refers to all current European Union member countries.
2. Refers to mainland only. The economies of Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are included in the Asia aggregate.
3. Excludes Iceland and Costa Rica but includes all current European Union member countries.
4. Least-squares growth rate (see glossary).

Source : OECD/FAO (2024), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database). dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en