



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

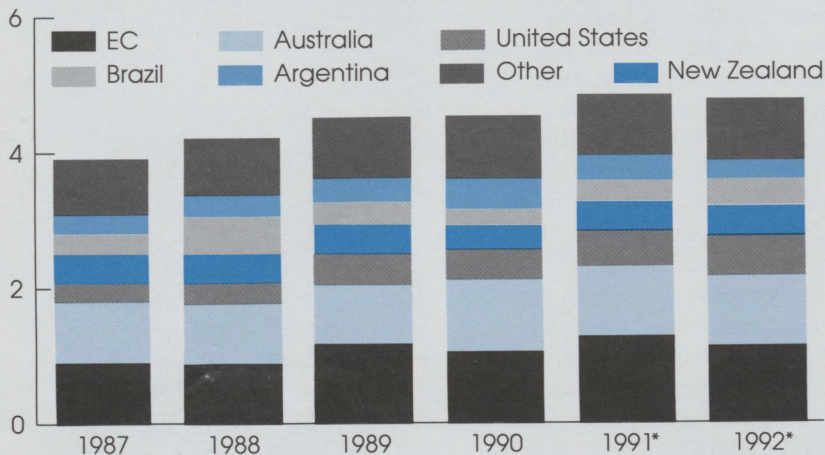
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

World Beef Trade . . . At a Glance

The European Community Is the World's Largest Beef Exporter . . .

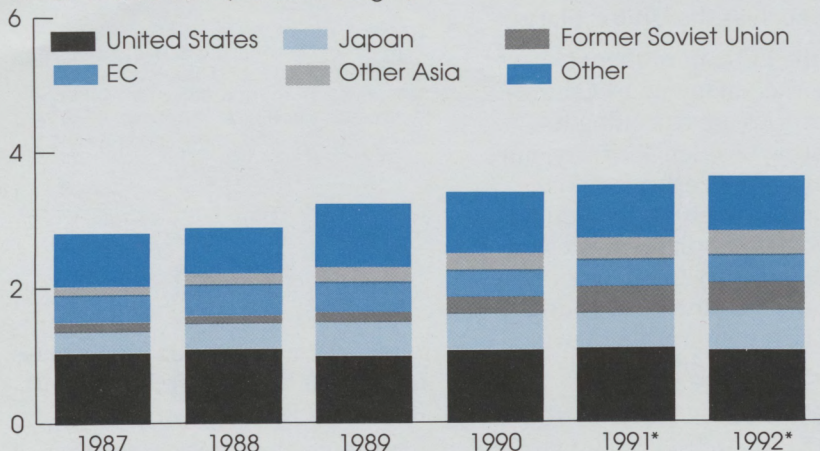
Million metric tons (carcass weight)



European Community (EC) regained its rank as the world's leading beef exporter after Australian exports declined from their drought-induced peak of 1990. The United States climbed into third place in 1989 with increased exports of high-quality beef. Brazil's exports should increase, as they now have an acceptable residue-testing program which allows them once again to export to the United States.

. . . While the United States Is the World's Largest Beef Importer

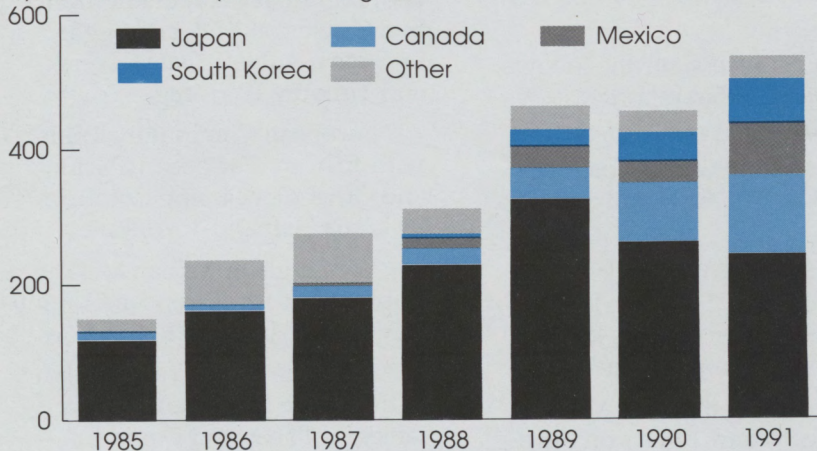
Million metric tons (carcass weight)



With high demand for lean (hamburger) meat, the United States leads all countries in beef imports. Imports by Japan and other Asian countries are increasing as a result of fewer import restrictions and rising incomes stimulating consumer demand. Beef imports by the former Soviet Union are also growing, due to subsidized or donated beef from the EC and canned beef from China.

Trade Liberalization and Increased Demand for Top Quality Spur U.S. Beef and Veal Exports

1,000 metric tons (carcass weight)



South Korea has agreed to eliminate beef restrictions by 1997. In the meantime, it has increased the quantity allowed to enter the country.

Canada is also importing more U.S. beef for its quality-driven food service industry. Growing demand for the high-quality U.S. meat has also helped increase beef exports to Mexico.

In 1991, Japan's beef quota (volume) restrictions were replaced by a 70-percent tariff, which declined to 60 percent in 1992 and will decline to 50 percent in 1993. Large speculative beef purchases were made in 1989 in anticipation of the removal of the import quotas. These stocks have been overhanging the market and holding down total meat imports. Frozen meat imports have declined, overshadowing gains in fresh meat imports.

*1991 data preliminary. 1992 data forecast.

Contact: Linda Bailey (202) 219-0714.