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MEAT

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MEAT

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INTRODUCTION

The information in this document is arranged in three parts:

- the "analysis" part describes the market situation and the mechanisms of the market organization in the product;
- the "statistics" part gives most of the tables appearing for the product in the annual report on the agricultural situation in the European Union;
- lastly, the Council Decisions on agricultural prices provide an indispensable illustration of the Community policy.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE MECHANISMS OF THE COMMON MARKET ORGANIZATION*

A. Beef and veal

The market organization for beef and veal is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 424/95.

It covers the following products:

- live animals;
- meat: meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, other;
- processed products: other preparations and preserves of meat or offal, cooked or uncooked;
- offal.

The marketing year runs from the first Monday in April to the end of the previous day of the following year.

In 1994, expenditure on beef/veal accounted for 10.5% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending.

* Translated from *Avant-projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1996*.

1. Economic background

The Community ranks second behind the United States in the production of beef/veal, which accounts for some 14% of the value of final production. In the years 1984 to 1987, the production of beef/veal held steady at about 8 million, mainly as a result of the slaughterings attendant on the application of the system of milk quotas. Production then declined by 5.5% in 1988 and 2.9% in 1989. 1990 saw a cyclical upturn in beef/veal production, and the slaughter of dairy cows in the former German Democratic Republic increased supply by 4.4%. This increase continued in 1991, reaching 5.1%, partly as a result of substantial imports of calves from East European countries. With the turn in the production cycle in 1992 and following the decision in 1991 to limit Community imports of calves drastically, there was a marked decline in production - of the order of 4% in 1992 and 8% in 1993; production is expected to remain at the same level in 1994 and then increase again from 1995.

The economic situation having improved somewhat from 1983 onwards, beef/veal consumption showed a rise of about 5% until 1988. After some stabilization in 1989, consumption of beef/veal fell by 4.9% in 1990 as a result of the BSE scare. A slight increase occurred in 1991, followed by a new decrease in 1992. Since then, there has been a certain stagnation.

The rate of self-sufficiency, which exceeded 100% up to 1988, was below 100% in 1989; in 1990 it rose again to 109.6%, 113.5% in 1991 and 112.9% in 1992. With the slowdown in production, it is likely to be around 102% in 1993 and 1994.

As regards trade, the Community imported 500 000 t of beef and veal in 1990 and exported 816 000 t, giving a surplus of 316 000 t. As a result of strong demand, principally from East European countries, exports rose to 1 325 000 t in 1991. With imports totalling 535 000 t, the net export surplus in 1991 came to 790 000 t. In 1992 imports totalled 570 000 t and exports 1 320 000 t.

During 1993 imports remained at the same level and exports, thanks to large-scale intervention sales, totalled some 1 250 000 t. In 1994, these figures are of the order of 490 000 t and 1 130 000 t respectively. The net export surplus therefore remains unchanged.

2. Operation of the market

2.1. Price arrangements

Every year the Council fixes two categories of prices:

- (a) The guide price: the guide price is fixed for adult bovine animals at ECU 200/100 kg live weight, in the light of the outlook for production and consumption, of the situation of the milk and milk products market and of past experience. It is the desired average price on the Community market for all quantities marketed during the marketing year. The guide price and the Community market price were used as a reference to determine the relevant import levies. Since 1 July 1995, the guide price has been abolished (GATT agreement).
- (b) The intervention price: this is the price (ECU 343/100 kg carcase weight for R3 adult male bovine animals) which determines support for the market in beef/veal.

Under the reform, this price was fixed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2068/92 at ECU 321.64 per 100 kg carcase weight (-5%) with effect from 1 July 1993, at ECU 304.71 (-5%) from 1 July 1994 and at ECU 347.50 from 1 July 1995¹.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

Imports are governed by very specific rules according to product. Since 1 July 1995, the principle has been that a fixed customs duty is charged. There are two exemptions:

- the scarcity clause, which restricts or abolishes customs duties and levies;
- the protective clause, which provides for restrictions on imports.

There are also special schemes in certain fields.

¹ Multiplied by the monetary coefficient of 1.207509.

Community exports may attract a refund - which may be varied according to intended use/destination - offsetting the difference between world prices and Community prices.

2.2.2. *Storage*

Under the intervention system, intervention agencies can buy in categories and qualities of meat the market price of which fails to reach a certain percentage of the derived intervention price for these categories.

The Council decided that intervention (normal arrangements) would be opened, generally speaking, by reference to the following criteria:

- (a) the average market price in the Community for the quality or group of qualities concerned must be below 84% of the corresponding intervention price;
- (b) the average market price nationally for the quality or group of qualities concerned must be below 80% of the corresponding intervention price.

The buying-in price is determined by tendering procedure. Nonetheless, a buying-in scheme may be established as a safety net, relating to all tenders submitted, when the Community market price falls below 78% of the intervention price and when the market price falls below 60% of the intervention price in a single Member State or region. For 1994, buying-in under the normal arrangements may not exceed 650 000 t. For 1995, the limit is 550 000 t.

Private storage aid permits more flexible intervention according to the quantities and qualities meeting market requirements and may be paid when the market price falls below a certain percentage of the guide price.

2.2.3. *Premium system*

From 1993 the premium system has been adjusted to the new situation resulting from the CAP reform and incorporated into the basic legislation on the market organization (Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68). The premiums under the new arrangements are designed to:

- offset the loss of income resulting from the cut in the intervention price (special premium and suckler cow premium);
- establish market equilibrium throughout the year (deseasonalization premium);
- encourage extensification (additional amount);
- reduce beef production in dairy herds (calf processing premium or, alternatively, intervention arrangements for lightweight carcasses).
- control production (quotas, stocking density).

(a) Special premium

Fixed at ECU 75 for 1994 and ECU 90 for 1995 (ECU 108.68 because of the monetary coefficient), the special premium is granted within ceilings set at regional level (in accordance with a reference year chosen by the Member State concerned) on up to 90 animals per age bracket (10 months and 22 months) per calendar year and per holding. To qualify for the premium each animal must be kept by the producer for at least two months for each age bracket. Member States may choose to grant the premium at the farm, at the time of slaughter or on a mixed basis (first payment on the farm, second payment on slaughter).

(b) Deseasonalization premium

In addition to the special premium, producers in Member States where the number of male cattle slaughtered during the period 1 September to 30 November is more than 40% of total annual slaughterings of male cattle may qualify for a premium of ECU 60 if they switch the slaughter of these animals to the period 1 January to 30 April of the following year. In the Member States with a strong production of male cattle, this premium is reduced progressively to ECU 15 for slaughterings carried out up to the 23rd week of the following year.

(c) Suckler cow premium

Amounting to ECU 95 (ECU 160 in Portugal) per eligible animal for 1994 and ECU 120 for 1995, i.e. ECU 144.90 from 1 February 1995 (monetary coefficient), this premium is intended for producers who do not deliver milk or milk products and small producers (under 120 000 kg milk reference quantity) who keep suckler cows for a minimum period of six months from the date of submission of the application. Entitlement to the premium is limited by the application of an individual ceiling corresponding to the number of animals qualifying for the premium during a reference year, also chosen by the Member State; rights may be sold or transferred with or without farms. The Member States form a national reserve of rights with rights withdrawn from producers and a special reserve for less-favoured areas. Member States may award an additional national premium of up to ECU 25 per cow, the first ECU 20 being chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section on holdings in regions regarded as lagging behind in their development and in Member States particularly specializing in suckler herds.

(d) Additional amount

Where the stocking density (number of animals kept on the holding in proportion to the utilized forage area) is less than 1.4 livestock units (LU) per hectare, the producer receives an additional amount of ECU 30 per head over and above the special premium or suckler cow premium payable.

(e) Calf processing premium

Farmers may qualify for a premium of ECU 100 per male dairy calf withdrawn from production before the age of 10 days and processed in a centre approved by the Member State (only Portugal has taken up this option). Alternatively, the Member States may decide not to apply the processing premium. In that case they participate in the special intervention arrangements for male cattle carcasses originating in the Community weighing between 150 and 200 kg.

Finally, the number of animals that may qualify for the special premium or the suckler cow premium is limited by the application of a stocking density factor of 3.0 LU in 1994 (2.5 LU in 1995) per hectare used for livestock feeding for which a premium application has been submitted.

2.2.4. *Community scale for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals*

This Regulation, which was made generally applicable by Regulation (EEC) No 1186/90, standardizes the classification of carcasses in the Community. Market prices are recorded on the basis of carcase weight at the slaughterhouse and expressed according to the reference presentation established by the Regulation. By Regulation (EEC) No 869/84 the Council decided that intervention measures for carcasses of adult bovine animals were to be applied on the basis of the Community scale from 9 April 1984. It has enabled a single buying-in price to be fixed for each quality of fresh or chilled meat eligible for intervention. Classification became compulsory in all approved slaughterhouses on 1 January 1992 (Regulation (EEC) No 344/91).

2.2.5. *Quality beef promotion and marketing programme*

Under the CAP reform, a promotion and marketing programme for quality beef was introduced by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2067/92.

3. New and proposed legislation

From 1995 onwards the new Member States benefit from the premiums in the beef/veal sector. However, the amounts paid will be taken into account in the 1996 budget.

B. Sheepmeat and goatmeat

The market organization for sheepmeat and goatmeat is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 3290/94.

The products covered are the following:

- live animals;
- meat: fresh, chilled or frozen;
- processed products: meat and offal of sheep and goats, salted, dried or smoked, preserved, other;
- offal.

The marketing year runs from the first Monday in January to the end of the previous day of the following year.

Expenditure in this sector accounted in 1994 for 3.9% of total EAGGF Guarantee expenditure.

1. Economic background

The gross Community production of sheep and goatmeat in 1994 was 1 140 000 t (EUR 12), i.e. a decrease of 1.4% compared to 1993. This marks a halt in the long-term upward trend seen since 1970. The number of sheep is about 100 million (EUR 12). The Community is the world's third largest producer, the largest being China and the States comprising the former USSR.

In 1994 Community consumption was 1 360 000 t (EUR 12). It is stable in the Community as a whole, a downward trend in the United Kingdom being offset by an upward one in the other Member States.

The degree of self-sufficiency is at present about 83% (EUR 12).

As regards trade, in 1994, the EC imported 250 000 t of sheepmeat, in particular from New Zealand; its exports totalled 5 000 t.

2. Operation of the market in sheepmeat

2.1. Price arrangements

Every year the Council fixes the basic price for fresh or chilled sheep carcasses. It is the same for the entire Community.

The basic price is seasonally adjusted by the Council on a proposal from the Commission, to take account of seasonal variations on this market.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

The arrangements for imports vary according to the product imported. For some products, i.e. offal, the Common Customs Tariff duties are chargeable.

For others, i.e. live animals other than pure-bred breeding animals, and meat, chilled or frozen, imports attracted a levy. The levy matched the difference between the basic price, seasonally adjusted, and the Community free-at-frontier price established on the basis of the most representative purchasing possibilities, as regards quality and quantity, recorded during a period to be fixed, preceding the determination of the levy.

However, for products bound under GATT, i.e. fresh and frozen meat, the levies could not exceed the amount bound (20% ad valorem).

A special levy could be fixed for products originating in or coming from one or more non-member countries, if such exports were effected at abnormally low prices. In practice, however, under voluntary restraint arrangements concluded with the main non-member supplier countries, the import levies were suspended. In fact, since 1989 for meat and 1990 for live animals, every import in the context of the voluntary restraint arrangements or analogous autonomous regime was exempt duties and levies. This situation existed until 30 June 1995 when, following the GATT agreements, the levies were replaced by fixed duties.

Exports of sheepmeat may, where necessary, attract a refund matching the difference between the prices of the products on the world market and those in the Community. It may be varied according to intended use/destination. Thus far, the instrument in question has not been applied.

2.2.2. *Private storage*

When the Community market price and the market price of a given quotation area are less than 90% of the seasonally adjusted basic price and likely to remain so, private storage aids may be decided on for the quotation area in question; if the two abovementioned prices are below 85% of the seasonally adjusted basic price, the private storage aids which may be decided on must be based on a tendering procedure.

Where the Community market price and the market price for a quotation area are less than 70% of the seasonally adjusted basic price, the Commission can decide to initiate a tendering procedure for the granting of private storage aids in the quotation area in question.

2.2.3. *Premiums*

(a) Ewe and goat premium

The loss of income, which represents the difference between the basic price and the arithmetical mean of the market prices recorded during the marketing year, is calculated at the end of the marketing year. The amount of the premium payable per ewe is obtained by multiplying the loss of income by the average annual production of lamb per ewe.

The Member States are authorized to pay all their producers two six-monthly advances of 30% of the foreseeable amount of the premium. The amount of the final premium is fixed at the end of the marketing year, and the balance is paid accordingly.

In some clearly defined regions of the Community, eligibility for the premium has been extended to two categories of animal, namely she-goats and certain female sheep other than ewes. In these cases, the unit amount corresponds to 80% of the ewe premium.

A distinction is made between ewes producing heavy lambs and those producing light lambs. The calculation of the loss of income and the productivity coefficient are limited to the production of heavy lambs. The resulting amount is granted on ewes producing heavy lambs, while for ewes producing light lambs the amount is reduced by 20%.

In view of the increase in expenditure on this sector, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, decided in June 1992 on an individual limit on guarantees, each producer being able to receive the ewe/goat premium only within the limit of the quantities received for the 1991 marketing year (after deduction of between 1 and 3% to resource a national reserve). Where the number of ewes in a Member State increased between 1989 and 1991, the increase would be added to the individual limit of each producer.

(b) Variable slaughter premium

Up to the end of the 1991 marketing year, the United Kingdom could grant a sheep slaughter premium in the region of Great Britain. The ewe premium payable in Great Britain was reduced to take account of the variable premiums actually granted.

2.3. Stabilizer

From 23 May 1988, where the ewe headage for a marketing year exceeds the maximum guaranteed quantity, the premiums are reduced by the impact on the basic price of a coefficient representing a 1% cut in the basic price for each 1% tranche by which the maximum guaranteed quantity is exceeded. Since 1992, the stabilizer has been fixed at 7%.

C. Piguemeat

The piguemeat market organization is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3290/94.

The products covered are:

- live animals,
- meat, offal, bacon and fats,
- processed products: preserves, sausages, etc.

The marketing year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Expenditure in this sector is normally less than 1% of total EAGGF Guarantee expenditure; however, it reached 1.3% in 1994.

1. Economic background

In 1994, about 15.1 million t of piguemeat was produced in the Community (EUR-12), a decrease of 1% on the previous year.

Market prices in 1994 were better than in 1993, with a favourable period between May and October 1994. However, the economic situation for producers remained unsatisfactory, because of an abundant supply on the market.

Production in 1995 is expected to decrease by about 2%. During the first two months of 1995, prices increased to a level between ECU 126 and ECU 135/100 kg. The supply of piguemeat slightly decreased during this period.

Overall self-sufficiency in 1994 is put at 105%.

As for trade with non-member countries, imports amounted to 30 000 t in 1994 and exports to 800 000 t, excluding offal and lard.

2. Operation of the market

2.1. Price arrangements

The pigmeat market organization has three prices:

- (a) The basic price: this price is fixed every year by the Council, in the light of the sluice-gate price and the levy applicable in the three-month period beginning on 1 July of each year and of the need for a price at a level such as to help ensure stable prices on the markets without engendering structural surpluses in the Community.
- (b) The buying-in price: this price is derived directly from the basic price (between 78 and 92% of the latter for carcasses of standard quality). When intervention purchasing is in operation the intervention agencies buy in at this price. It is fixed by the Commission by the management committee procedure.
- (c) The sluice-gate price: this price was calculated for each three-month period by the Commission and corresponded to cost prices in non-member countries. It was based on world market feed prices and on the other costs of production. The sluice-gate price was used for the calculation of the additional amount which could be charged on imports. Since 1 July 1995, the sluice-gate price has been abolished.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements up to 30 June 1995

Imports attracted a levy which depended primarily on the difference between the world market price and the Community market price of the quantity of feed grain necessary for the production of 1 kg of pigmeat in the Community.

For products bound under GATT, the levies could not exceed the limit agreed.

Whenever imports from non-member countries were offered at a price below the sluice-gate price, an additional amount could be added to the levy. The increased levy was applicable to the relevant product and to the non-member country concerned.

Exports qualify for a refund fixed, for each product, uniformly throughout the Community but which may be varied according to intended use/destination. The refund is based on the difference between the world market price and the Community price.

2.2.2. *Import and export arrangements from 1 July 1995*

In application of the Uruguay Round GATT agreement, all imports of pigmeat will be subject to a customs duty calculated every year and which will have to be reduced over six years to 64% (-36%) of the average levy of the years 1986-1988 (6% reduction per year).

A special safeguard clause provides for supplementary duties if imported quantities increase too much or if import prices fall too much.

Minimum access quotas will have to be opened for which the customs duty is limited to 32% of the basic tariff.

Exports will benefit from refunds which will be progressively reduced over six years to 64% (-36%) in budget terms and to 79% (-21%) in volume terms of the average refunds of the years 1986-1990 (491 000 t for the first year).

2.2.3. *Storage*

- (a) Buying-in - Public storage: pigmeat may be bought in whenever the Community market price for carcasses, established on the basis of prices recorded in each Member State on the representative markets and weighted by coefficients expressing the relative size of the pig herds of each Member State, is below 103% of the basic price and is likely to remain at this level.

When intervention purchasing is in operating the intervention agencies buy in at the buying-in price referred to under 2.1. However, it should be noted that this system has not been applied since 1971.

- (b) Private storage aid: this is the commonest kind of intervention, because of its greater flexibility.

The aid is fixed:

- either by tendering procedure,
- or at a flat rate in advance (the method actually used).

Normally it may not exceed an amount corresponding to the costs which would be involved in storage under public intervention arrangements. It always allows for storage costs, normal quality loss and, as far as possible, the foreseeable increase in the price of the product.

D. Poultrymeat

The poultry market organization is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3290/94.

The products covered are as follows:

- poultry: live, dead and offal, poultry liver, poultry fat, other preparations.

There is no marketing year for poultry.

In the past, expenditure on poultry has remained below 1% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending.

1. Economic background

In 1994, the Community's gross internal production of poultrymeat is estimated at 7.080 million t (+ 2.3% compared with 1992).

Human consumption increased slightly to 18.72 kg per person.

The degree of self-sufficiency in 1993 is estimated at 108.1% (up on the previous year).

As regards trade (provisional estimates), imports rose by 10% in 1994 to reach 171 000 t. Exports rose by 4% compared with 1993, to a volume of 695 000 t.

2. Operation of the market

2.1. Price arrangements

The common organization for poultry is very flexible. There are no guaranteed prices but only a set of measures designed to improve the organization of production, processing and outlets and to achieve an improvement in quality and forecasts. There are no arrangements for intervention.

There was, however, a sluice-gate price, fixed in advance for each quarter by the Commission by the management committee procedure. The sluice-gate price corresponded to the cost of production in non-member countries and was made up of:

- an amount equal to the world market price of the quantity of feed grain needed for the production in non-member countries of 1 kg of the relevant product;
- a standard amount expressing the other feed costs and general production and marketing overheads.

Since 1 July 1995, the sluice-gate price has been abolished.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements up to 30 June 1995

Imports of poultry attracted a levy fixed in advance for each quarter. The levy was made up of:

- a component matching the difference between Community prices and world prices of the quantity of feed grain needed to produce 1 kg of the relevant product;
- a component of 7% of the average sluice-gate prices for the four quarters preceding 1 April of each year.

The levy could be reduced within certain limits (association agreements, generalized preferences scheme, ACP agreement, French overseas countries and territories, oilseeds compensation).

Where, for a given product, the free-at-frontier offer price fell below the sluice-gate price, the levy could be increased by an additional amount equal to the difference between the sluice-gate price and the offer price.

Exports could qualify for refunds, which could be varied according to intended use/destination.

2.2.2. Import and export arrangements from 1 July 1995

In application of the Uruguay Round GATT agreement, all imports of poultrymeat will be subject to a customs duty calculated every year and which will have to be reduced over six years to 64% (-36%) of the average levy of the years 1986-1988 (6% reduction per year).

A special safeguard clause provides for supplementary duties if imported quantities increase too much or if import prices fall too much.

Minimum access quotas will have to be opened for which the customs duty is limited to 32% of the basic tariff.

Exports will benefit from refunds which should be progressively reduced over six years to 64% (-36%) in budget terms and to 79% (-21%) in volume terms of the average refunds of the years 1986-1990 (440 000 t for the first year).

Trend of appropriations*

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1995	Appropriations 1996
B1-210	Refunds of beef/veal	1 681 000 000	1 585 000 000
B1-211	Intervention storage of beef	341 000 000	218 000 000
B1-212	Intervention other than storage of beef	2 865 000 000	3 577 000 000
B1-213	Action in support of producer groups using systems of self-administered inspections to guarantee that their meat is free of prohibited residues	p.m.	
B1-214	Community network for residues, hormones, beta-agonists and other prohibited substances	p.m.	
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-21 (Beef/veal)		4 887 000 000	5 380 000 000
B1-220	Export refunds for sheepmeat and goatmeat	p.m.	p.m.
B1-221	Intervention in the form of storage of sheepmeat and goatmeat	3 000 000	1 000 000
B1-222	Intervention other than storage of sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 674 000 000	1 667 500 000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-22 (Sheepmeat and goatmeat)		1 677 000 000	1 668 500 000
B1-230	Refunds on pigmeat	142 000 000	100 000 000
B1-231	Intervention for pigmeat	38 000 000	37 000 000
B1-232	Exceptional measures for market support	-	31 000 000
B1-239	Other intervention	78 000 000	p.m.
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-23 (Pigmeat)		258 000 000	168 000 000
B1-241	Refunds on poultrymeat	150 000 000	126 000 000
B1-249	Other intervention	p.m.	p.m.
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-24 (Eggs and poultrymeat) for what concerns poultrymeat		150 000 000	126 000 000

* For 1995, authorized appropriations; for 1996, requested appropriations.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS*

A. Beef and veal

The improvement in the world market situation for beef and veal in most countries which produce and/or import outside the European Union and Eastern Europe was confirmed in 1993 and should continue in 1994. After two consecutive years of decline, world production of beef and veal should pick up again in 1994 and beyond.

The stabilization in sustained economic growth has encouraged a gradual upturn in the consumption of beef and veal in major consumer countries like the United States, Japan and certain countries of South-East Asia, where there is a growing need for meat imports, but also in the main producer countries of Latin America. However, the sharp drop in consumption in the countries of Oceania has freed up ever increasing exportable surpluses.

The world market in beef and veal continues to be split into two areas, those free of foot-and-mouth disease and those which are not. World trade in beef and veal fell in 1993 and is likely to do so again in 1994.

In 1993 and 1994, export prices for beef and veal remained relatively high on foot-and-mouth free markets and international prices also firmed up on the other markets, particularly in the Atlantic area. Buoyant prices for both exports and imports resulted in relatively favourable prices on the domestic markets of the main countries participating in the world beef and veal trade. The current investment in cattle herds in many countries can therefore be expected to continue, eventually resulting in an increase in world beef and veal production.

There was a rapid change in cattle-rearing structures in the European Union during the 1980s which resulted in the disappearance of a million farm holdings.

The European Union produces some 15% of total world production of beef and veal (second only to the United States) and through its exports in particular accounts for about 25% of world trade in beef and veal. Imports are covered by special multilateral and bilateral agreements for the most part, including the agreement relating to the ACP/EC Convention which was expanded on 1 March 1993 and the agreement which took effect on 1 July 1993 with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe providing for improved access, amounted to more than 500 000 tonnes in 1993.

* Extracted from *The agricultural situation in the European Union. 1994 report.*

Beef and veal production

(1000 tonnes carcase weight)

	1992	1993	% change	1994	% change
United States	10 611	10 584	- 0.3	10 986	+ 3.8
CIS	6 856	6 270	- 8.5	6 125	- 2.3
Argentina	2 487	2 508	+ 0.8	2 520	+ 0.5
Brazil	4 590	4 719	+ 2.8	4 931	+ 4.5
Australia	1 838	1 796	+ 2.3	1 779	- 0.9
Japan	592	593	+ 0.2	605	+ 2.0
China	2 525	2 610	+ 3.4	2 800	+ 7.3
India	2 398	2 458	+ 2.5	2 475	+ 0.7
European Union	8 396	7 743	- 7.8	7 920	+ 2.3
World	54 028	53 428	- 1.1	54 280	+ 1.6

In 1993, exports of beef and veal amounted to 1.23 million tonnes, resulting in a net surplus of almost 730 000 tonnes.

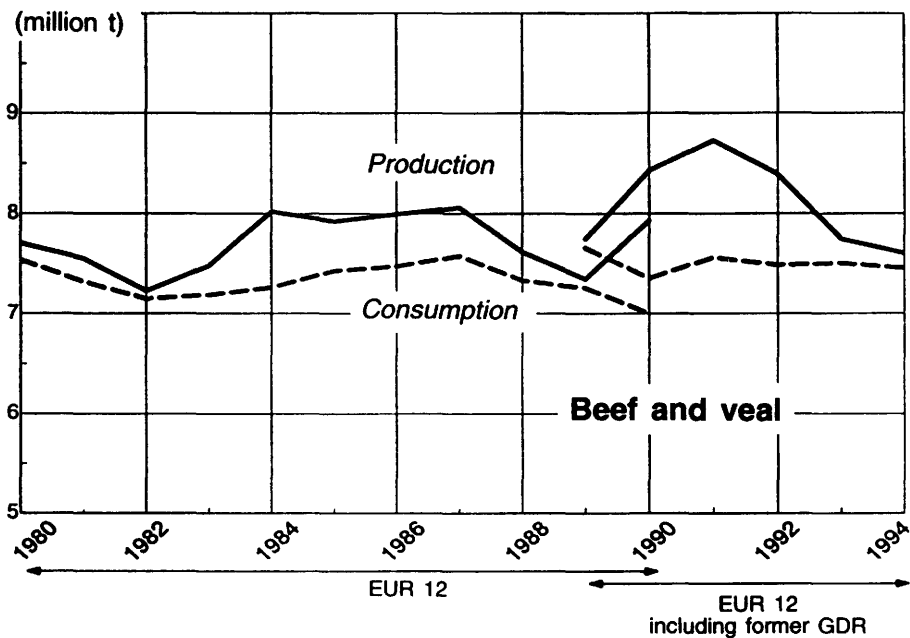
As part of the cyclical trend in prices and production, prices for beef and veal and for female animals in particular remained relatively firm.

Production dropped by almost a million tonnes or 11.2% between 1991 and 1993. The current cyclical drop (around 13%) in the numbers of cattle slaughtered thus resulted in a cyclical production ebb of 7 743 000 tonnes in 1993.

Annual consumption, at around 22 kg/per person, remained stagnant because of competition from cheaper meats, the depressed economic climate and specifically because of the impact of health or veterinary problems affecting the image of beef and veal at consumer level.

Because of the firmer market prices for beef and veal and the planned reductions in the intervention price, buying-in was suspended from the end of July 1993 for young bull carcasses and from mid December 1993 for bullock carcasses. For intervention purposes, the maximum weight currently fixed for such carcasses is 340 kg. The stocks of meat in intervention dropped from 1 090 000 tonnes at the end of 1992 to less than 210 000 tonnes deadweight at the end of September 1994.

The intervention price for beef dropped by 5.3% at the beginning of July 1994 to stand at ECU 304.31/100 kg carcase weight for R3 category adult male animals and the main premiums already in force were increased to compensate for the policy change which had been decided in May 1992.



B. Sheepmeat and goatmeat

World production of sheepmeat and goatmeat is currently estimated at approximately 10 million tonnes annually. Of the world sheep and goat population of 1 700 million head, over 60% are located in Asia and Africa while China, with 210 million head and production of 1.3 million tonnes, is the world's leading producer.

World trade, however, is dominated by New Zealand which exports up to 400 000 t meat each year and Australia whose exports, often in the form of live animals, reach over 300 000 t annually. The European Union is the world's second largest producer and its largest importer and consumer.

Wool rather than meat production is the main purpose of sheep and goat production in most of the world but, although there has been an improvement in wool prices, world wool stocks remain high and there is little prospect of any growth in numbers in coming years.

Production of Sheepmeat and goatmeat

(1 000 tonnes)

	1992	1993	Variation (%)	1994 (estimation)	Variation (%)
European Union	1 177	1 156	- 1.8	1 140	- 1.4
New Zealand ⁽¹⁾	585	486	- 16.9	405	- 16.7

(1) Year ending 30 September

On the Community market production is expected to fall by 1.4% to 1 140 000 t in 1994 due mainly to decreases in UK, French and Irish production. Consumption may fall to 1 360 000 t with the decline in annual UK consumption estimated at over 80 000 t since the demise of the variable slaughter premium in 1991.

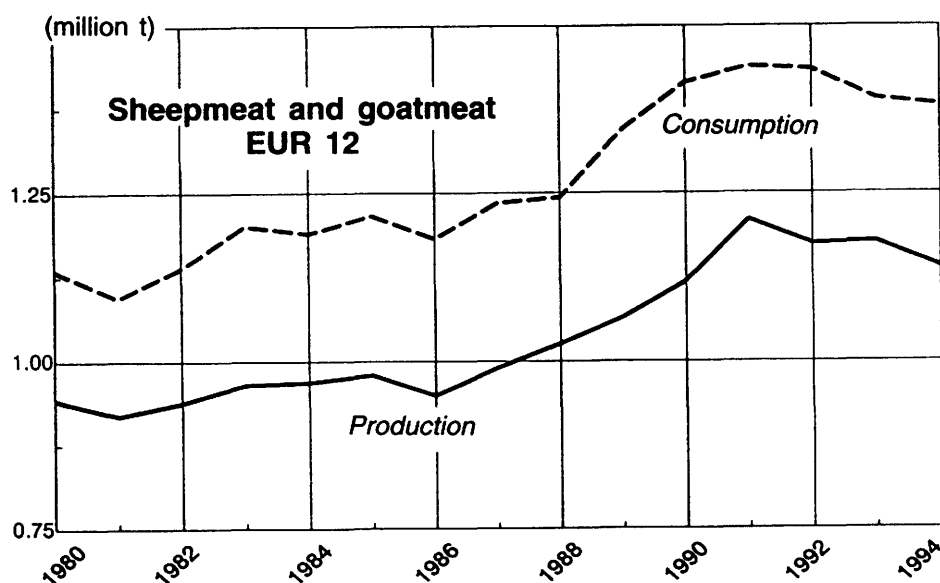
Intra-Community trade may contract this year to considerably less than 300 000 t due to production decreases in the main exporting Member States and the effects of the refusal of ferry companies to transport live sheep from the United Kingdom and Ireland to continental Europe. France will remain the most important recipient of internal trade.

Market prices in 1994 have been influenced by the decline in overall supply and also by severe weather conditions in spring which reduced the availability of lamb for the important Easter market and led to near record prices in the North of the European Union at that time. The average Community market price for lamb reached ECU 277 per 100 kg, up 7% on 1993.

Imports into the European Union are expected to reach 250 000 t in 1994. New Zealand and Australia will probably fulfil their voluntary restraint agreement quantities of 205 000 t and 17 500 t respectively. However, following the reduction in supplies from Eastern Europe in 1993 due to foot and mouth disease, it is probable that the more general destocking there in recent years may reduce imports from these suppliers to well below traditional levels.

Adaptations agreed by the European Union with its trading partners under the voluntary restraint agreements for the period up to the end of 1994 have had the effect of reducing possible imports under these arrangements by approximately 45 000 t and of reducing the levy on imports from 10% to zero.

The level of the Community ewe premium set for 1993 was ECU 20.90 per ewe and the rural world premium applicable in less favoured areas at ECU 5.5 per ewe. Private storage stocks of lamb amounted to just 1900 t at the end of 1993.



In 1994 to date, two advances on the ewe premium have been fixed totalling ECU 11.83 per ewe. Although the conditions for the opening private storage tendering have been fulfilled throughout the year no product, as yet, has been aided.

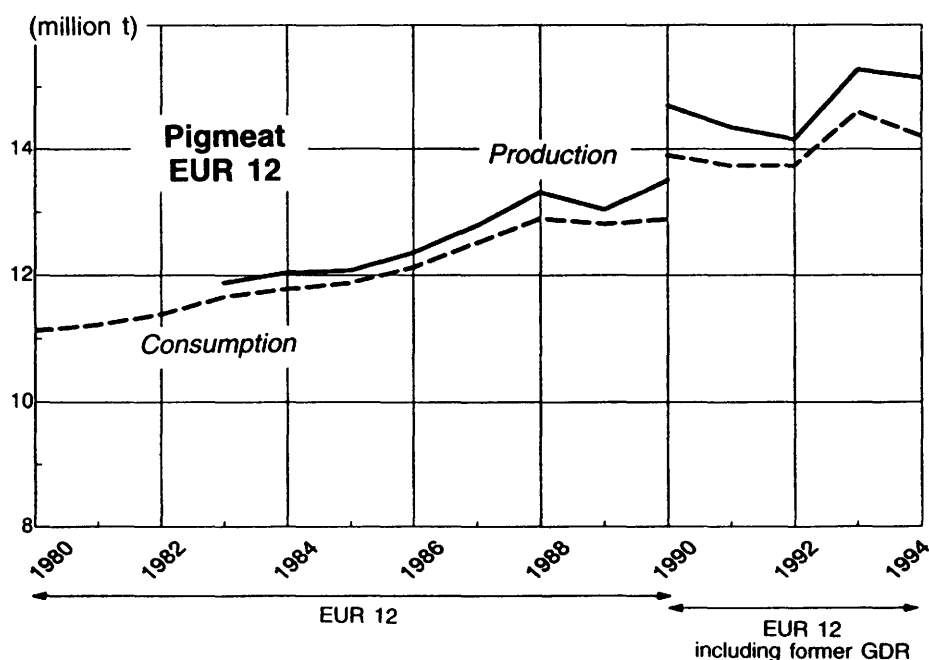
The outlook for 1995 is for stability or a slight fall in production as producers continue to adapt to the premium quota regime. Consumption should change in accordance with production. Sheep numbers will remain stable at approximately 98 million head and intra-Community trade may also remain stable. A similar trend may be forecast in the medium term.

C. Pigmeat

China remains the foremost pigmeat producer followed by the European Union. According to forecasts, production in 1994 should drop in all the main producer countries except China. In the United States, the world's third largest producer, production should be slightly down in 1994, after a considerable increase in 1993.

Production in the European Union in 1994 will probably be at the same level as in 1993 because of a fall in the number of animals slaughtered during the second half of the year. In 1993 pigmeat production reached 15.2 million tonnes, 6% up on the previous year. Despite the drop in pigmeat prices, which started in the autumn of 1992 and continued throughout 1993, production continued to rise in 1993 and the first six months of 1994. From April 1994, production slowed down and the various market support measures helped improve prices.

In 1993 and 1994 animal health conditions were a cause for concern because of the persistent outbreaks of classical swine fever in Germany and Belgium. The Commission introduced special market support measures for these two countries in the form of buying-in of lard pigs and piglets withdrawn from the market and mainly sent for rendering. Under the measures in Germany, 907 000 lard pigs and 175 000 piglets were bought in between 29 October 1993 and mid-August 1994. In Belgium, 293 000 lard pigs and 142 000 piglets were bought in. The lard pigs bought in represent 100 000 tonnes of pigmeat withdrawn from the Community market. The 317 000 piglets represent 25 000 tonnes of meat not placed on the market.



The depressed pigmeat prices, the need to free up markets in the European Union and increased demand in certain Central and Eastern European countries made it possible to export 730 000 tonnes of pigmeat in 1993. Exports are expected to drop in 1994.

Imports, mainly from the countries of Eastern Europe, fell in 1993 to around 20 000 tonnes, despite the existence of reduced-levy import agreements between the European Union and several Central European and developing countries. The forecasts suggest that imports should increase in 1994 because of the favourable concessions granted to the countries of Eastern Europe under the association agreements and the introduction of a 7 000 tonnes quota under GATT.

D. Poultrymeat

During the last six years world production of poultrymeat has increased steadily by an average of 3.6% a year. In the United States the rate of increase has been even higher (5%). In the other main producer regions, production has increased in Brazil and China (annual rate of increase: 10.9%) but has fallen in Eastern Europe, Russia included, and in Japan.

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 tonnes)

Year	United States	Brazil	China	Japan	USSR or Russia	Hungary	EUR 12	Others	World production
1986	8 262	1 680	1 879	1 421	2 988	445	5 443	7 165	29 283
%	28.2	5.7	6.4	4.9	10.2	1.5	18.6	24.5	100.0
1987	9 105	1 865	2 040	1 465	3 126	470	5 784	7 416	31 271
1988	9 272	1 997	2 744	1 471	3 107	465	5 997	7 640	32 693
1989	9 931	2 139	2 820	1 423	3 233	420	6 108	6 279	32 353
1990	10 645	2 416	3 229	1 391	3 169	426	6 336	6 604	34 216
1991	11 204	2 691	3 952	1 357	1 751	320	6 756	8 033	36 064
1992	11 885	2 932	4 540	1 367	1 577	320	6 922	8 710	38 253
1993	12 417	3 195	5 100	1 365	1 420	320	6 924	8 934	39 675
%	31.3	8.1	12.9	3.4	3.6	0.8	17.5	22.5	100.0
1994	12 984	3 485	5 600	1 335	1 350	330	7 023	9 108	41 215

1993: estimates

1994: forecasts

Since 1991 the Community figures include the five new German Länder.
Until 1990, USSR; since 1991, Russia.

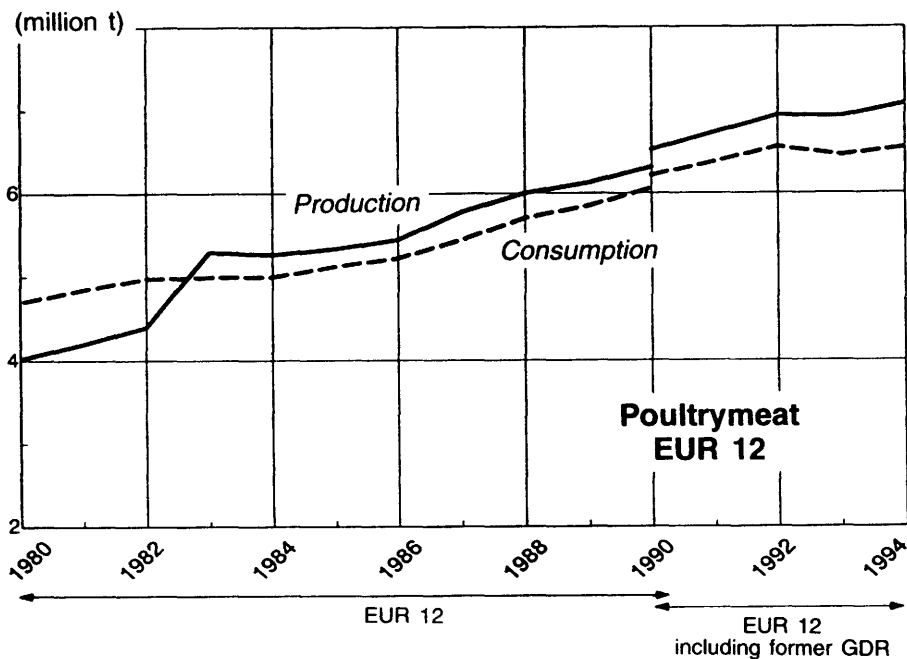
Sources: Eurostat, USDA.

The world market continued to expand slightly in 1994 thanks in particular to growing demand in the Far East. The United States retained first place in the league of exporting countries due in particular to its exports of low-value cuts and to its various promotional programmes. In the first half of 1994, exports from the United States increased by 215 000 tonnes (+52%) over the equivalent period in 1993, while Community exports increased by 33 000 tonnes (+14%) during the first five months of 1994, after increasing by 28% in 1993.

Total production of poultrymeat on the Community market should increase by 1.4% in 1994. This increase is slightly higher than in 1993 but lower than in previous years. The cost indices for chickens/feed were higher in the first eight months of 1994 than they had been in 1993.

The rules governing trade with non-member countries have been adapted to the world market situation by differentiating export refunds according to destination so as to maintain trade flows. Since 1 August 1994 there has also been a differentiation between hens and broilers. The reform of the common agricultural policy and the situation on the internal and world markets have led to reduced export refunds since mid-1993.

In addition to the import quotas at reduced levies provided for under the generalized system of preferences and the association agreements (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and, since January 1994, Romania and Bulgaria), 15 000 tonnes of boned chicken and 2 500 tonnes of turkeymeat can be imported at zero duty from 1 July 1994.



COUNCIL PRICE DECISIONS

A. Beef and veal

The Council decided to abolish the guide price (GATT agreement). As regards the intervention price, the third 5% cut decided on as part of the reform (Regulation (EEC) No 2068/92) brings the intervention price to ECU 347.50/100 kg carcase weight (quality R3) for the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

Under the reform provisions incorporated into Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, the premiums applicable for the 1995/96 marketing year are those fixed by the Council from 1 January 1995, when the special premium for male animals was raised from ECU 90.56 to ECU 108.68 and the suckler cow premium from ECU 114.71 to ECU 144.90 and the stocking density factor has been reduced to 2.5 livestock units per hectare in 1995.

B. Sheepmeat and goatmeat

The institutional prices for the 1995 marketing year were fixed in the 1994/95 prices package. For the 1996 marketing year, the Council decided to maintain the basic price at the level decided for the 1995 marketing year.

C. Pigmeat

The basic Regulation for pigmeat provides for the fixing of a basic price. Its level is primarily meant to indicate the level of prices at which the market will be in balance, i.e. which contributes towards stabilizing market prices without, however, leading to structural surpluses. The only operational purpose of the basic price is to provide a trigger for possible private storage aid. Such a scheme may be initiated when the average market price in the Community falls below 103% of the basic price. The basic price is in force from 1 July to 30 June.

For the period July 1994 to June 1995 the basic price for pig carcasses of standard quality was fixed at ECU 1 569.76 per tonne.

In order for the basic price to play the role initially intended for it, which is to indicate the exact point of market balance, account must be taken, when it is fixed, of the anticipated further reduction in grain prices from 1 July 1995.

The basic price must be fixed for a standard quality defined in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 3220/84 determining the scale for grading pig carcasses. For many years grade U (lean meat content between 50 and 55%) has been used as the standard quality.

However, examination of the results of grading has shown that grade U is no longer at all representative of the quality of pigs slaughtered in the Community. Community pigs are leaner when slaughtered, and more than half of pig carcasses are therefore currently classified as grade E (55% lean meat and above); the market price for these pigs is generally higher than that for pigs of grade U.

Taking account, on the one hand, of the reduction in cereals prices and, on the other hand, of the higher prices for pigs of grade E, the Council decided to fix the basic price at ECU 1 509.39 per tonne for grade E for the 1995/96 marketing year.

This slight reduction in the basic price does not imply any reduction in the market price.

The definition of standard quality is fixed as follows:

- (a) carcasses weighing 60 kg to less than 120 kg: grade E;
- (b) carcasses weighing 120 kg to 180 kg: grade R.

Price decisions in ecus

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1994/95 ⁽¹⁾		1995/96	
	Amounts ECU/t	% change	Amounts ECU/t	% change
(1.7.95-30.6.96) <i>Beef/veal</i>				
- Guide price for live adult bovine animals	2 383.9	0	0	-
- Intervention price R3 carcasses	3 679.4	- 5	3 475.0	- 5
	<u>1994</u>		<u>1995</u>	
- Male bovine animal premium (calendar year) ⁽²⁾	90.56	+ 25	108.68	+ 20
- Suckler cow premium (calendar year) ⁽²⁾	114.71	+ 36	144.90	+ 26
(2.1.95-1.1.96) <i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat</i>				
- Basic price (carcase weight)	5 040.7	0	5 040.7	0
(1.7.95-30.6.96) <i>Pigmeat</i>				
- Basic price (carcase weight)	1 569.76	- 30.5	1 509.39	- 3.8

⁽¹⁾ The 1994/95 amounts have been multiplied by 1.207509 for the purposes of making a comparison, in order to take account of the new agri-monetary system.

⁽²⁾ In ECU/head. The required density changes from 3 to 2.5 LU/ha. The other premiums (deseasonalization, calf conversion, extensification) are maintained at the level set in the May 1992 reform.

STATISTICAL TABLES*

Gross internal production and consumption of meat ⁽¹⁾

EUR 12

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	$\frac{1992}{1991}$	$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross internal production								
— pigmeat	42,4	42,6	44,9	14 339	14 387	15 277	0,3	6,2
— beef/veal	25,7	24,8	22,8	8 705	8 380	7 750	- 3,7	- 7,5
— poultrymeat	20,0	20,5	20,6	6 755	6 930	7 009	2,6	1,1
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,6	3,5	3,4	1 221	1 177	1 148	- 3,6	- 2,5
— equine meat	0,1	0,1	0,1	46	49	42	5,7	- 12,8
— other	2,3	2,4	2,4	767	817	819	6,5	0,3
Total	94,0	94,1	94,2	31 833	31 739	32 046	- 0,3	1,0
Edible offals	6,0	5,9	5,8	2 020	2 000	1 960	- 1,0	- 2,0
Total	100	100	100	33 853	33 739	34 006	- 0,3	0,8
Meat consumption				Kg/head				
— pigmeat	42,6	43,0	43,9	39,8	40,2	42,0	1,0	4,5
— beef/veal	23,8	23,0	23,1	22,2	21,5	22,1	- 3,2	2,8
— poultrymeat	19,9	20,2	19,7	18,6	18,9	18,9	1,8	0,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,0	- 2,4	- 2,4
— equine meat	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	2,8	- 6,3
— other	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,5	5,1	1,0
Total	93,8	93,8	94,0	87,7	87,7	90,0	0,1	2,6
Edible offals	6,2	6,2	6,0	5,8	5,8	5,7	0,5	- 2,2
Total	100	100	100	93,5	93,6	95,7	0,1	2,3

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Carcass weight for meat.

* Extracted from *The agricultural situation in the European Union. 1994 report.*

Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1993	1994	1994	» 1992 « » 1987 «	1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	80 351	79 321	78 642	100,0	0,4	- 0,9
Belgique/België	2 961	3 100	3 127	4,0	1,1	0,9
Danmark	2 348	2 180	2 115	2,7	- 1,1	- 3,0
BR Deutschland	14 950	16 207	15 897	20,2	3,6	- 1,9
Elláda	733	629	608	0,8	- 2,3	- 3,3
España	5 018	4 962	5 002	6,4	0,1	0,8
France	21 521	20 328	20 099	25,6	- 0,6	- 1,1
Ireland	5 614	6 265	6 308	8,0	2,0	0,7
Italia	8 887	7 704	7 621	9,7	- 2,0	- 1,1
Luxembourg	210	202	205	0,3	- 0,3	1,5
Nederland	4 692	4 794	4 629	5,9	0,6	- 3,4
Portugal	1 340	1 345	1 322	1,7	0,2	- 1,7
United Kingdom	12 077	11 605	11 709	14,9	- 0,6	0,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Supply balance — beef/veal

EUR 12

	1 000 t ⁽³⁾			% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1992	1993	» 1992 « » 1987 «	1993 1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 889	8 380	7 750	1,0	- 7,5
Net production	7 962	8 396	7 746	0,8	- 7,7
Changes in stocks	×	212	- 615	×	×
Imports ⁽¹⁾	412	480	419	1,8	- 12,7
Exports ⁽¹⁾	912	1 239	1 085	6,1	- 12,4
Intra-Community trade ⁽²⁾	1 640	2 110	1 704	3,8	- 19,2
Internal use (total)	7 557	7 425	7 695	0,1	3,6
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	23,4	21,5	22,1	- 1,3	2,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,4	112,9	100,7	0,9	- 10,8

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Total trade, with the exception of live animals.

⁽²⁾ All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).

⁽³⁾ Carcass weight.

Pig numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	1987	1993	1994	1994	$\frac{1993}{1987}$	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	102 071	109 338	110 089	100,0	1,2	0,7
Belgique/België	5 989	6 903	7 069	6,4	2,4	2,4
Danmark	9 192	10 345	10 870	9,9	2,0	5,1
BR Deutschland	23 480	26 514	26 075	23,7	2,0	-1,7
Elláda	1 165	1 099	1 144	1,0	-1,0	4,1
España	16 507	18 219	17 929	16,3	1,7	-1,6
France	11 895	12 564	12 868	11,7	0,9	2,4
Ireland	967	1 423	1 487	1,4	6,7	4,5
Italia	9 340	8 244	8 050	7,3	-2,1	-2,4
Luxembourg	74	66	72	0,1	-2,0	9,1
Nederland	14 036	13 709	13 991	12,7	-0,4	2,1
Portugal	2 392	2 547	2 665	2,4	1,1	4,6
United Kingdom	7 832	7 704	7 869	7,1	-0,3	2,1

Source : Eurostat.

Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t ⁽¹⁾			% TAV	
	1987	1992	1993	$\frac{1992}{1987}$	$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	12 869	14 388	15 277	2,3	6,2
Imports — Live animals	33,6	1,6	0,1	-45,6	-93,8
Exports — Live animals	1,0	1,3	0,9	5,4	-30,8
Intra-Community trade	441	489	:	2,1	×
Net production	12 836	14 388	15 277	2,3	6,2
Changes in stocks	10	0	-10	×	×
Imports	84	59	26	-6,8	-55,9
Exports	440	536	714	4,0	33,2
Intra-Community trade	2 101	2 793	:	5,9	×
Internal use	12 510	13 911	14 599	2,1	4,9
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	38,7	40,2	42,0	0,8	4,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,6	103,4	104,6	0,2	1,2

Source : Eurostat.

(¹) Carcass weight.

Sheep and goat numbers (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1992	1993	1993	$\frac{» 1992 «}{» 1987 «}$	$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sheep</i>						
EUR 12	89 023	98 365	98 620	100,0	2,2	0,3
Belgique/België	128	129	129	0,1	0,5	- 0,5
Danmark	65	122	102	0,1	11,4	- 16,4
BR Deutschland	1 364	2 488	2 386	2,4	14,7	- 4,1
Elláda	10 612	9 837	10 108	10,2	- 1,1	2,8
España	19 267	24 608	24 575	24,9	4,8	- 0,1
France	12 140	10 640	10 380	10,5	- 2,5	- 2,4
Ireland	3 759	5 988	6 125	6,2	9,8	2,3
Italia	11 400	10 435	10 403	10,5	- 1,5	- 0,3
Luxembourg	5	6	7	0,0	5,9	16,7
Nederland	1 140	1 800	1 580	1,6	9,0	- 12,2
Portugal	3 012	3 380	3 348	3,4	2,2	- 0,9
United Kingdom	26 130	28 932	29 477	29,9	2,5	1,9
<i>Goats</i>						
EUR 12	11 858	12 202	12 028	100,0	0,9	- 1,4
Belgique/België	7	9	9	0,1	3,0	- 4,4
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	×	×
BR Deutschland	46	83	88	0,7	13,6	6,0
Elláda	6 057	5 832	5 850	48,6	- 0,6	0,3
España	2 656	2 799	2 664	22,1	2,4	- 4,8
France	996	1 121	1 071	8,9	2,3	- 4,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	×	×
Italia	1 192	1 314	1 321	11,0	1,9	0,5
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nederland	45	77	73	0,6	10,8	- 5,2
Portugal	803	862	858	7,1	1,4	- 0,5
United Kingdom	55	105	94	0,8	13,7	- 10,5

Source: Eurostat.

Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1992	1993	$\frac{\text{» 1992 «}}{\text{» 1987 «}}$	$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	993	1 177	1 148	3,5	- 2,5
Imports — live animals ⁽¹⁾	21	19	15	- 2,2	- 20,7
Exports — live animals ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1	20,4	12,5
Intra-Community trade ⁽¹⁾	29	70	:	x	x
Net production	1 007	1 195	1 162	3,5	- 2,8
Changes in stocks	- 9	- 10	:	x	x
Imports ⁽²⁾	229	243	231	0,6	- 4,9
Exports ⁽²⁾	5	5	5	8,2	0,0
Intra-Community trade ⁽³⁾	114	195	:	x	x
Internal use	1 222	1 423	1 388	3,1	- 2,4
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,8	4,1	4,0	1,7	- 2,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	81,2	82,7	82,7	0,4	- 0,0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Carcass weight.⁽²⁾ Carcass weight — All trade with the exception of live animals.⁽³⁾ All trade in carcass weight, with the exception of live animals (figures based on imports).

Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1991	1992	1993	$\frac{\text{» 1992 «}}{\text{» 1987 «}}$	$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	3 054 795	3 584 300	3 627 137	3 667 836	5,9	1,1
BLEU/UEBL	91 869	114 593	125 634	134 966	11,0	7,4
Danmark	87 458	104 808	114 689	119 850	9,5	4,5
BR Deutschland	218 993	286 378	318 351	324 400	13,3	1,9
Elláda	68 700	80 315	83 954	85 752	6,9	2,1
España	498 383	543 669	529 396	513 076	2,0	- 3,1
France	658 344	824 012	828 216	855 260	8,0	3,3
Ireland	38 326	48 770	50 025	52 954	9,3	5,9
Italia	373 922	413 211	417 739	403 470	3,8	- 3,4
Nederland	300 876	340 826	336 406	330 067	3,8	- 1,9
Portugal	118 109	178 340	171 808	177 595	13,3	3,4
United Kingdom	599 815	649 378	650 919	670 447	2,8	3,0

Source: Eurostat.

Supply balance — poultrymeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t ⁽¹⁾				% TAV	
	» 1987 «	1991	1992	1993	» 1992 « » 1987 «	1993 1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	5 784	6 755	6 930	7 008	- 5,8	1,1
Imports — live birds	3	3	2	2	14,5	0,0
Exports — live birds	7	2	1	1	91,3	0,0
Intra-Community trade	83	135	150	:	- 17,9	×
Net production	5 780	6 756	6 930	7 009	- 5,9	1,1
Changes in stocks	41	23	13	- 40	×	×
Imports	81	152	158	155	- 20,0	- 1,9
Exports	367	478	519	659	- 10,9	27,0
Intra-Community trade	467	791	905	:	- 19,8	×
Internal use (total)	5 452	6 406	6 555	6 545	- 6,0	- 0,2
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	16,8	18,6	18,9	18,9	- 3,9	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,1	105,4	105,7	107,1	0,1	1,3

Source : Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Carcass weight.

European Commission

MEAT

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