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Production and supply in the Community's livestock sector.

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Communities)

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The Statistical Office of the European Communities has just published issue No. 5/1964 of its "Agricultural Statistics" series, which includes aggregate figures for livestock and livestock products in the Community. There are sections on cattle stocks and on production of milk, meat and eggs; milk and meat supply balance-sheets, and balance-sheets covering the utilization of full-cream milk and skimmed milk, are also given. Production is shown for the calendar years 1950, 1952, 1954 and 1956-1963, and supply for the marketing years 1960/61, 1961/62 and 1962/63. The figures refer to the EEC as a whole and to the individual Member States. They are the continuation of series already published. Since one aim is to achieve a better and broader definition of meat production for use at Community level, this issue also deals with exports of live cattle.

I. Production

Production of livestock and livestock products is no longer rising sharply but is remaining stationary - in fact, the number of animals has even slightly declined.

Table I: EEC animal stocks

	1950	1956	1960	1962	1963	Difference between 1962 and 1963
<u>EEC ('000 units)</u>						
Horses, asses and mules	6 487	4 987	4 077	3 531	3 257	- 8%
Cattle	32 286	34 826	38 840	39 663	39 361	- 1%
Pigs	5 121	6 007	6 705	7 121	7 144	+ 0.3%
Sheep and goats	2 495	2 225	2 188	2 109	2 053	- 3%
Poultry	990	1 148	1 237	1 345	1 386	+ 3%
Total	47 379	49 193	53 047	53 769	53 201	- 1%
<u>Member States ('000 units)</u>						
Germany (FR)	13 454	13 835	14 538	15 004	14 634	- 2.5%
France	17 800	19 274	20 616	21 101	20 762	- 2%
Italy	10 765	10 244	11 198	10 603	<u>10 924</u>	<u>+ 3%</u>
Netherlands	2 938	3 231	3 800	4 007	3 915	- 2%
Belgium	2 291	2 470	2 746	2 898	2 815	- 3%
Luxembourg	131	139	149	156	151	- 3%

Provisional figures - new method of calculation

This trend, which has been apparent since 1961, has been influenced by the decline of cattle stocks since that year. From 1950, stocks of horses, sheep and goats have also been decreasing steadily. The number of pigs remains about the same, but there has been a sizeable increase in stocks of poultry, which have been rising constantly since 1950.

On the whole, the trend in the individual Member States has followed the pattern described above. Only in Italy have cattle stocks shown some recovery from the low level of 1962, and the number of pigs is also higher in that country. The Italian figures are, however, only provisional, and have been affected by alterations in the method of calculating them.

Poultry stocks have risen most in Germany and Italy, whereas they have declined in the Netherlands owing to a decrease in the number of pullets.

Table 2: Production of milk, milk products and eggs in the EEC

	Unit	1950	1956	1960	1962	1963	Difference between 1962 and 1963
<u>EEC</u>							
Average dairy-cow stocks	'000 head	18 846	20 821	21 369	22 253	21 881	- 2%
Average milk yield	kg/year	2 406	2 651	2 951	2 951	3 007	+ 2%
Production of cow's milk	'000 m.t.	45 348	55 195	63 069	65 662	65 804	0
Principal milk products:							
Fresh milk	'000 m.t.	14 324	15 675	16 015	15 993	16 004	0
Butter	"	728	896	1 075	1 142	1 159	+ 1%
Cheese	"	888	1 083	1 349	1 459	1 426	- 2%
Condensed milk	"	314	640	896	1 010	1 074	+ 6%
Dried milk	"	78	176	365	482	583	+21%
Eggs	"	1 203	1 462	1 801	1 950	2 018	+ 3%
Total milk production by countries: (Cow's, sheep's and goat's milk)							
Germany	"	14 532	17 528	19 478	20 460	20 846	+ 2%
France	"	15 727	19 903	23 291	24 739	26 253 ^(*)	(+ 6%) ^(*)
Italy	"	7 678	9 384	10 646	10 260	9 248	-10%
Netherlands	"	5 765	5 943	6 838	7 269	7 011	- 4%
Belgium	"	3 181	3 662	3 903	4 004	3 979	- 1%
Luxembourg	"	161	194	200	195	195	0
Total	"	47 044	56 614	64 356	66 927	67 532	(+ 1%)^(*)

(*) New method of calculating production of sheep's milk in France.

Although the EEC's dairy-cow stocks decreased slightly in 1963, milk production has not. Trends varied from country to country: less milk was produced in Italy and the Netherlands, but more in Germany and France.

France's milk statistics are now more effectively comparable with those of other countries, because of the inclusion of more complete figures for sheep's milk. Hitherto, sheep's milk production in France has been much underestimated.

Production of dried and condensed milk has greatly increased. Cheese production has decreased a little because production in Italy has fallen.

Table 3: Meat production in the EEC

	1950	1956	1960	1962	1963	Difference between 1962 and 1963
	('000 m.t.)					
<u>EEC</u>						
Beef	1 643	2 284	2 705	3 210	3 232	+ 1%
Veal	503	580	622	684	665	- 3%
Pigmeat	2 525	3 639	4 103	4 407	4 334	- 2%
Mutton and lamb	184	169	196	194	177	- 9%
Horsemeat	147	155	153	132	135	+ 2%
Poultrymeat	393	540	807	954	1 016	+ 6%
Edible offal +)	445	601	679	761	749	- 2%
Total	6 041	8 129	9 465	10 575	10 552	0
By countries						
Germany	1 871	2 693	3 117	3 522	3 595	+ 2%
France	2 545	3 286	3 702	4 113	4 032	- 2%
Italy	783	1 033	1 227	1 457	1 306	- 10%
Netherlands	428	610	825	847	912	+ 8%
Belgium	394	483	571	609	682	+ 12%
Luxembourg	20	24	23	27	25	- 7

+) Including other meats (game, rabbit and goat).

Total meat production in the EEC, which had been going up steadily since 1950, was no higher in 1963 than in 1962.

In 1963 production of poultrymeat continued to rise steeply and also, though to a lesser extent, that of beef and horsemeat; veal and pigmeat production fell, but the greatest decrease occurred in mutton and lamb production.

Different trends were seen in the different countries; meat production declined in Italy, Luxembourg and France but continued to rise in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany.

II. Supply

The balance-sheets for supply show the types and quantities of the foods concerned consumed per head of population both in the individual Member States and in the EEC as a whole.

The table for consumption of milk and milk products shows, for example, that less fresh full-cream milk has been consumed but more condensed milk, particularly in the Netherlands in the last few years. Cheese consumption has risen most in France, and butter consumption most in the Netherlands.

The pattern of consumption of milk and milk products varies from country to country: the Netherlands has the highest consumption of fresh full-cream and condensed milk, France of cheese, and Belgium and Luxembourg of butter. Belgium and Luxembourg are the only countries where more butter is eaten than cheese.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has chosen to present the meat balance-sheets in a more detailed form than in previous years, and foreign trade in live cattle has also been included.

Table 4: Consumption of milk and the principal milk products per head of population, in kilograms

	1955/56	1958/59	1960/61	1962/63
Fresh (full-cream milk)				
EEC	85.7	84.9	86.7	85.2
Germany	106.4	93.3	87.4	83.4
France	81.7	89.7	98.1	96.8
Italy	55.8	59.8	63.6	63.4
Netherlands	129.7	123.3	120.6	122.6
BLEU	93.7	97.7	107.8	105.8
Condensed milk				
EEC	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.9
Germany	4.9	6.1	6.8	7.9
France	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Netherlands	3.5	5.8	7.4	8.8
BLEU	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.4
Cheese				
EEC	6.5	7.4	7.9	8.1
Germany	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.5
France	7.2	8.9	9.7	10.3
Italy	6.5	7.3	7.6	7.1
Netherlands	6.2	7.6	7.8	8.1
BLEU	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.8
Butter				
EEC	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3
Germany	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.4
France	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.4
Italy	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Netherlands	2.4	4.4	4.6	4.8
BLEU	9.2	8.0	7.4	7.6

Table 5: Meat consumption per head of population, in kilograms
(carcass weight without fat)

Meats	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	EU in %						
	EU total	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	EEU	Difference 1960/61-1962/63	Meat per head 1960/61		
Total meat	53.7	56.1	58.1	64.2	78.0	33.3	47.9	54.5	+ 8%	10
consisting of:										
Beef and veal	20.5	21.4	22.9	21.4	30.8	16.7	21.9	25.2	+12%	3
Pigmeat	19.7	20.3	20.7	31.9	21.0	6.9	18.1	22.1	+ 5%	3
Poultrymeat	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.1	8.8	5.0	2.8	8.1	+13%	1.
Mutton, lamb and goat's meat	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.4	0	.
Horsemeat	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	- 8%	.
Other ^{+))}	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	3.3	0.9	-	1.3	+ 8%	.
Edible offal	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	8.3	2.0	3.7	4.5	+ 7%	8

+) Game, rabbits, etc.

In 1962/63 meat consumption in the EEC was 58 kg per head of population. It was highest in France with 78 kg, and lowest in Italy, where the figure was 33 kg per head or less than half that of France.

There was an above-average increase in demand for poultrymeat and beef (including veal).

More beef was eaten than any other meat (39%) and almost as much pigmeat (36%); poultrymeat consumption was 11% of the total.

Only in Germany was more pigmeat eaten than beef.

Table 6: Degree of self-sufficiency in meat in the EEC and its Member States

	Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	BLEU	EEC
Beef and veal						
1960/61	85.4	110.9	74.6	109.4	95.6	95.2
1961/62	83.9	110.4	85.0	99.1	91.6	95.5
1962/63	89.8	108.6	66.5	110.0	97.1	93.5
Pigmeat						
1960/61	93.0	94.9	103.2	164.5	112.6	100.2
1961/62	94.7	101.2	94.9	155.1	105.4	101.0
1962/63	95.8	100.2	85.3	157.2	112.7	100.7
Mutton, lamb and goat's meat						
1960/61	94.1	99.3	92.7	226.7	50.0	99.0
1961/62	93.3	97.0	95.1	233.3	50.0	97.5
1962/63	92.9	92.2	93.0	400.0	50.0	94.8
Horsemeat						
1960/61	145.0	73.5	53.3	52.6	28.6	68.7
1961/62	150.0	68.8	50.0	38.9	25.8	61.8
1962/63	171.4	69.4	42.6	46.7	28.6	62.9
Poultrymeat						
1960/61	41.2	101.5	95.4	339.1	102.8	90.4
1961/62	35.2	103.1	96.4	336.0	106.2	87.2
1962/63	41.0	103.3	98.0	297.0	110.3	91.5
All meats⁺⁾						
1960/61	85.8	101.9	86.0	142.0	99.3	95.7
1961/62	84.8	103.3	88.9	132.5	95.4	95.4
1962/63	88.6	102.2	77.0	137.2	100.8	95.0

+) Including other meats, such as domestic rabbit, game and edible offal.

Although the Community produces 95% of the meat it consumes, Germany and Italy have to import fairly large amounts to cover their needs. The extent of self-sufficiency in the various countries has hardly changed at all in the last three marketing years; the only country which had to import more in 1962/63 was Italy, whilst in Belgium and Luxembourg production was almost as high as consumption and the surplus of pigmeat and poultrymeat for export was about sufficient to balance the essential imports of beef, mutton and horsemeat. In France production covered consumption, and the Netherlands had considerable export surpluses. These two countries are the EEC's main exporters of pigmeat and poultrymeat.

III. Utilization of milk

The pattern of full-cream milk utilization (Table 7) varies greatly in the different Member States. In general the highest percentage is used for making butter (average about 40%), except in Italy, where more of the milk is drunk than is put to any other use. The share of butter production in total consumption is highest in Luxembourg (56.4%), Italy uses the highest percentage for cheese-making, the Netherlands processes much the largest proportion into sterilized milk, and in France and Italy the proportion fed to livestock is higher than the average for the EEC. If these figures are compared with those for 1960, it is evident that the further 3 million metric tons of milk produced in 1963 were used for butter-making and above all for sterilized milk, the share of which in total milk consumption has increased. Direct consumption has declined. The pattern in the various countries has hardly changed, but Germany has had to give way to Italy as the country with the highest consumption of fresh milk.

Note

Table 3: Meat production in the EEC - Carcass weight with fat, including also the meat of live cattle exported for slaughter.

Table 6: Degree of self-sufficiency in meat in the EEC and its Member States= home production of meat, including live cattle exported for slaughter, without fat, expressed as a percentage of the quantity available.

Tables, 1, 2, 3 and 7 relate to calendar years and are therefore not directly comparable with Tables 4, 5 and 6, which relate to marketing years extending from 1 July to 30 June.

Production figures for marketing years can also be found in No.5/1964 of "Agricultural Statistics".
