European Market Survey

27 January 2012 12/04

## Steady upward trend in EU sow prices

### Contents

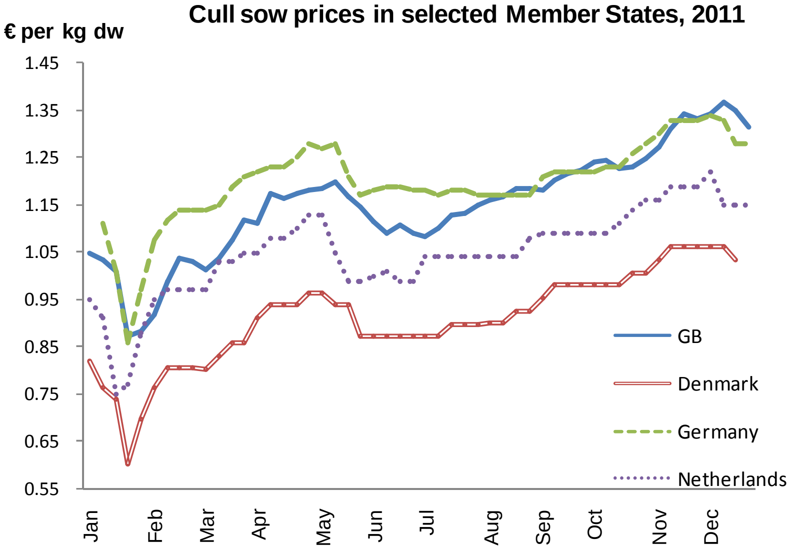


Following the end of the dioxin crisis in Germany at the end of January 2011, the EU cull sow market gradually recovered and prices increased steadily through most of the year. Prices were in general slightly higher than year earlier levels, particularly in Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

After reaching a peak in early December, prices have started to fall back. To some extent this is a seasonal development, with lower demand from manufacturers during the holiday period. However, it is also influenced by developments in the clean pig market and by a reduction in demand for exports of lard and other fat products to third countries, particularly Russia. By mid January sow prices in Germany, the key driver of the sow market, had fallen almost six per cent since the December peak. In spite of this, prices in all major Member States started the year significantly higher than the previous year.

Since falling to just €0.86 per kg in week ended 23 January, the average German M1 sow price has steadily improved over the year. Although prices flattened out between June and August, further growth in the last quarter pushed prices up to reach €1.34 per kg as of week ended 4 December, up 56 per cent from the January low. Sow prices had eased back to €1.26 per kg as of week ended 15 January, but still remained almost 25 per cent higher than in the corresponding week in 2011.

**Cull sow prices in selected Member States, 2011**




Source: Landbrug & Fodevar, BPEX/AHDB, PVE, AMI

Sow prices in the Netherlands have followed a similar trend to Germany throughout the year, although they are typically around 15 cents lower. However, Dutch prices dropped more sharply during the May lull, down by 14 per cent, and took some time to recover. Prices increased by 63 per cent from the low point in January to peak at the beginning of December at €1.22 per kg. They have since fallen to €1.07 as of week ended 15 January 2012, up 43 per cent on the same week last year.

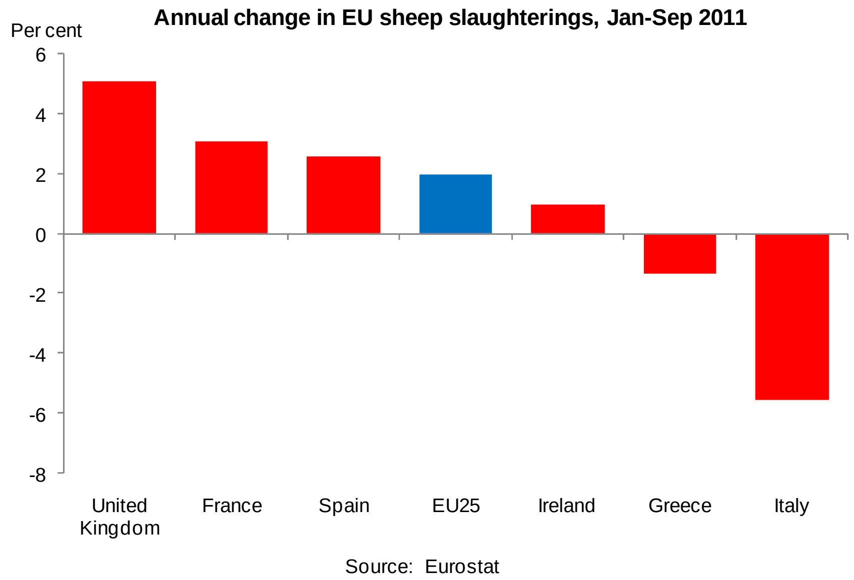
Danish sow prices remain among of the lowest of the major Member States, and in 2011 were about three quarters of the German prices. Despite this, from the end of January sow prices in Denmark steadily increased throughout 2011, rising by 76 per cent to peak at €1.06 per kg in November. By the week ended 15 January 2012, the Danish sow price had weakened to €0.95 per kg, but stood 28 per cent higher than in the same period in 2011.

In euro terms, the average GB sow price rose significantly throughout 2011, to peak at €1.37 per kg in the week ended 10 December, 57 per cent higher than the January low. For the first seven months of 2011, GB sow prices were generally lower than German prices. However, since August, prices have matched German prices, and in December and into January, the GB price overtook the German one. Prices dipped to €1.31 per kg in the week ended 24 December but have since recovered to level off at €1.35, nearly 34 per cent higher than a year earlier. ■

## Higher EU sheep slaughterings

EU25 sheep slaughterings during the first nine month months of 2011 totalled 34.1 million head, an increase of two per cent on the previous year. A combination of increased slaughtering and higher carcase weights resulted in total sheep meat production in the first nine months of 2011 being up three per cent on the year at 530,000 tonnes. This recovery comes after the fall in throughputs experienced in 2009 and 2010 and has been led by developments in the UK and France. Increased numbers in the UK were attributed to a better lamb crop in 2011 and strong prices encouraging the marketing of sheep.

Total lamb slaughterings were up two per cent on the year to 29.9 million head. However, there were considerable variations in throughputs amongst Member States. Of the main producers, lamb slaughterings were up five per cent in the UK and three per cent in both Ireland and France. In contrast, there were two per cent and three per cent falls in Greek and Italian lamb slaughterings respectively. EU25 lamb production was two per cent higher at 433,000 tonnes as carcase weights were largely unchanged on the year.




Adult sheep slaughterings were up five per cent on the year at 4.3 million head. Growth was most apparent in Spain, with throughputs up over 50 per cent on the year. Adult sheep slaughterings in France and the UK were up six and seven cent respectively. In contrast, throughputs fell by 10 per cent in Ireland and 13 per cent in Italy on the year. EU25 mutton production was up nine per cent on the year due to the increased throughputs and higher average carcase weights. These higher weights further indicate that producers culled their flocks harder and sent better animals to slaughter as they attempted to take advantage of higher ewe prices.

Forecasts indicate that total EU sheep meat production for the whole of 2011 will be up around two per cent compared with 2010, although this figure will still be well below the levels recorded in earlier years. Production in 2012 is forecast to be lower, as some stabilisation in numbers is expected, given the better farmgate prices being achieved. The fall will be driven by a lower culling rate and increased ewe lamb retentions, limiting the number of animals available for slaughter. A more detailed analysis of EU sheep meat production is available in the December 2011 issue of the International Meat Market Review, available from Dorian Harris (024 7647 8850 or dorian.harris@ahdb.org.uk ), priced at £60. ■

## German pig numbers stable

Provisional figures from the German Pig Census undertaken in November 2011 show a two per cent rise in the overall pig population compared with a year earlier. However, this increase is largely due to changes in the number of producers covered by the survey. The German Federal Statistical Office estimates that this has added around 650,000 pigs to the total, which more than accounts for the rise. Therefore, the true situation is that the total German pig herd is little changed from November 2010.

Even with the addition of the extra producers, the size of the breeding herd was two per cent lower than a year earlier; in reality the fall was probably closer to three per cent. This is the continuation of a long-term decline in sow numbers recorded over the last decade. An even sharper fall in numbers of in-pig gilts suggests that there will be no reversal of the downward trend in the near future.

Germany is the first Member State to report the results of their November/December Census. There are expectations that, following the four per cent fall recorded in the June survey, the overall EU pig breeding herd will have declined further. This comes as producers have experienced a year of poor profitability, due mainly to high feed costs, with many facing the need to invest in order to comply with the forthcoming partial ban on the use of sow stalls.

**German pig numbers, November 2011**

| | 2010 | 2011 | % Change 2011/10 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 head | | |
| Total sows | 2,233 | 2,194 | -2 |
| of which: | | | |
| in-pig sows | 1,607 | 1,573 | -2 |
| in-pig gilts | 270 | 254 | -6 |
| maiden gilts | 253 | 249 | -2 |
| Piglets | 7,149 | 7,989 | +12 |
| Young pigs <50kg | 6,186 | 5,414 | -12 |
| Slaughter pigs >50kg | 11,301 | 11,797 | +4 |
| **Total Pigs** | **26,901** | **27,418** | **+2** |

Source: Statistichem Bundesamt, AMI

Despite the fall in breeding sow numbers, the number of pigs reported as weighing less than 50kg was one per cent higher, as productivity continued to improve. Within this group, there was a big rise in the number of piglets recorded but a significant fall in the number of weaned pigs. It is not clear whether this is a real shift or whether it is just down to how animals are recorded. Numbers of slaughter pigs were also reported to be higher than a year earlier, with a particular increase in numbers at heavier weights.

Whilst the number of pigs in Germany is little changed, the number of holdings with significant numbers of pigs declined by six per cent to just under 31,000. Of these, around 14,000 had at least 10 breeding pigs, a decline of over 10 per cent. This marks a continuation of the long-term trend of consolidation into fewer, larger producers. ■

## Brazilian beef exports decline

After several years of intense cow culling, the Brazilian beef industry is still facing lower availability of cattle for slaughter. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), cattle slaughterings in the year to September were almost three per cent down on 2010 at 21.5 million head. Production fell by five per cent year on year to five million tonnes indicating a marked fall in carcase weights.

Increased domestic demand and hence firm beef prices, plus a strong real, put pressure on export levels in 2011. Exports of fresh and frozen beef declined 14 per cent year on year. Russia remained the most important destination for Brazilian beef, accounting for almost 30 per cent of exports. However, shipments to Russia declined 19 per cent as Russia's Federal Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Survey (VPSS) announced a temporary ban on imports of animal products from three Brazilian states in early June, citing sanitary concerns. Consequently, shipments to Russia in the second half of the year were 42 per cent lower than in the corresponding period in 2010.

**Brazilian beef exports, Jan-Dec**

| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 000 tonnes | |
| **Total frs/frz** | | **926.1** | **951.3** | **820.2** |
| **Frozen** | | **851.9** | **870.6** | **731.3** |
| to: | Russia | 327.2 | 284.8 | 228.3 |
| | Iran | 88.8 | 191.2 | 130.6 |
| | Egypt | 72.0 | 113.2 | 96.8 |
| | Hong Kong | 100.9 | 66.7 | 73.7 |
| | Venezuela | 38.2 | 39.0 | 70.9 |
| | EU | 27.7 | 25.0 | 29.4 |
| **Fresh/chilled** | | **74.2** | **80.7** | **88.9** |
| to: | Chile | 5.3 | 18.6 | 32.5 |
| | EU | 16.8 | 19.2 | 18.8 |
| | Lebanon | 24.1 | 18.2 | 14.7 |

Source: Secretariat of Foreign Trade, GTIS

Of the other major markets, shipments to Iran were down 30 per cent and to Egypt 14 per cent. In contrast, whilst still low in a historical context, shipments to the EU increased by nine per cent, largely as a result of increased trade with Italy, the Netherlands and Germany. Together these three Member States accounted for 80 per cent of Brazilian imports into the EU.

Exports of processed product also declined, with volumes down 17 per cent on the year to 103,000 tonnes. The most significant fall in trade was with the UK which received shipments 21 per cent lower than last year at 33,200 tonnes. Shipments to the US were down nine per cent to 12,300 tonnes.

The increasing size of the Brazilian middle class in recent years has resulted in a rise in protein consumption, resulting in higher beef prices on the domestic market. As a result, there has been an growing demand for higher quality imported beef, mainly among steakhouse chains in the Sao Paulo region. In 2011, imports increased 17 per cent on the year to 28,200 tonnes. Shipments from Uruguay and Paraguay increased 30 and 13 per cent respectively and, while only a small volume, imports from Australia increased five- fold. As expected, shipments from Argentina declined; the share of Brazilian imports sourced from Argentina fell from one third in 2010 to a quarter this year. ■

## EU Commission seeks to improve animal welfare

The EU Commission last week adopted a new four year strategy that aims to improve the welfare of animals in the European Union. In a Communication, the Commission indicated the need to address the issue because of difficulties in agreeing on unitary rules and in ensuring their correct implementation. These difficulties have arisen partly because of the diversity of farming systems, climatic conditions and land types in different Member States. The net result is that animal welfare standards have varied significantly across Member States.

The Communication identifies several main drivers affecting the welfare of animals in the Union, including the lack of enforcement of current EU legislation by Member States and a lack of appropriate information on aspects of animal welfare to consumers.

Taking these issues and concerns into account, the Commission's strategy is based on two complementary approaches. The first aims to tackle problems with existing legislation and its enforcement. In the past, the EU has adopted legislation to address specific issues. However, the establishment of general principles in a consolidated EU legislative framework might simplify the regulations governing animal welfare and facilitate its enforcement.

Subject to an impact assessment, the Commission will consider the need to revise the existing EU legislative framework based on a holistic approach. In particular, the Commission will consider introducing science-based animal welfare indicators as a way of simplifying the legal framework while allowing the flexibility to improve competitiveness of livestock producers. The simplified legislative framework is also likely to include common requirements on issues such as the handling of animals.

The second approach is to reinforce or better use actions that the Commission already performs. The Commission has therefore proposed measures such as: developing tools to strengthen compliance with legal requirements; improving international cooperation on animal welfare issues; providing consumers with better information; and performing studies where animal welfare appears to encounter the most problems.

The strategy will gradually come into effect from 2012 to 2015. Over the next year, key actions will include developing an implementation plan and enforcement actions on the grouping of sows and work on rules or guidelines on the protection of animals during transport.

A copy of the Communication is available at:
http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/actionplan/docs/aw_strategy_19012012_en.pdf ■

## In brief…

**…. The Schmallenberg virus has been confirmed in 86 farms across Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium and, as of Monday 23 January, had been detected on four sheep farms in eastern England.** The virus, named after a German town where it was first found last year, was first diagnosed in December at a Dutch sheep farm in the brains of lambs which were born with a deformed neck or head or stiff joints. It is transmitted by means of insect vectors.

Russia suspended sheep and sheep meat imports from the three mainland Europe countries last week, and it is likely that import restrictions may be issued on product from the UK. The Russian state veterinary service stated that the restrictions would remain in place while it sought more information on key features of the virus, including methods of diagnosis, control and prevention. The agency has also threatened to extend the ban to more livestock products, as well as countries not currently covered by the ban, if its concerns were not addressed in a suitable timeframe. Last year the UK shipped only 5,000kg of sheep meat to Russia. A similar ban has also been introduced by authorities in Mexico, whilst China has asked for further information about the virus but has not yet suspended imports. ■

# Cattle prices

| Week ended 22.01.12 | Young bulls R3 €/100 kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw* | Steers R3 €/100 kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 305.60 | -0.1 | +15.0 | 254.45 | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 331.47 | +1.5 | -1.6 | 275.99 | | | | |
| Denmark | 397.67 | +5.2 | +13.4 | 331.11 | | | | |
| Germany | 382.50 | +0.3 | +9.0 | 318.48 | 364.14 | +0.8 | +10.9 | 303.19 |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 437.63 | +0.2 | +4.1 | 364.38 | | | | |
| Spain | 391.22 | -0.1 | +14.2 | 325.74 | | | | |
| France | 379.00 | -1.0 | +11.1 | 315.56 | 361.00 | +2.6 | +13.2 | 300.58 |
| Irish Republic | 396.59 | -0.2 | +21.7 | 330.21 | 395.41 | -0.1 | +22.1 | 329.23 |
| Italy | 394.99 | +2.0 | +10.2 | 328.88 | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 229.27 | na | +14.2 | 190.90 | | | | |
| Lithuania | 310.55 | +2.6 | +2.4 | 258.57 | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 351.04 | -2.9 | +3.2 | 292.28 | 334.77 | -11.1 | +5.4 | 278.74 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | 350.61 | - | +48.1 | 291.93 | | | | |
| Netherlands | 332.40 | +5.9 | +26.0 | 276.76 | | | | |
| Austria | 382.47 | +0.1 | +6.9 | 318.45 | 397.05 | +2.1 | +8.6 | 330.59 |
| Poland | 339.25 | +2.9 | +7.9 | 282.47 | | | | |
| Portugal | 357.80 | -1.1 | +1.8 | 297.91 | | | | |
| Romania | 232.59 | na | na | 193.66 | | | | |
| Slovenia | 363.17 | +0.7 | +2.9 | 302.38 | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | 370.48 | +2.0 | +6.5 | 308.47 | | | | |
| Sweden | 370.71 | +0.2 | +9.5 | 308.66 | 382.39 | +4.5 | +14.5 | 318.38 |
| United Kingdom | 380.81 | -0.1 | +17.6 | 317.07 | 396.49 | -0.7 | +16.5 | 330.13 |
| **EU 27 Average** | **382.69** | **+0.4** | **+10.8** | **318.64** | **390.63** | **+0.1** | **+18.2** | **325.25** |

| Week ended 22.01.12 | Cows O3 €/100 kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw* | Heifers R3 €/100 kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 271.98 | - | +21.5 | 226.46 | 297.00 | +0.2 | +10.0 | 247.29 |
| Bulgaria | 200.66 | -6.4 | +3.2 | 167.08 | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 237.26 | +3.4 | +9.3 | 197.54 | 265.89 | +0.9 | +7.2 | 221.38 |
| Denmark | 327.20 | +2.9 | +24.0 | 272.43 | 376.56 | +1.9 | +14.9 | 313.53 |
| Germany | 301.92 | +1.4 | +23.3 | 251.39 | 344.76 | +0.6 | +12.3 | 287.05 |
| Estonia | 216.96 | +9.7 | +32.5 | 180.65 | 244.80 | na | na | 203.83 |
| Greece | 198.05 | +2.9 | -2.7 | 164.90 | | | | |
| Spain | 233.80 | -1.9 | +23.3 | 194.67 | 393.10 | -1.7 | +12.2 | 327.30 |
| France | 302.00 | -0.3 | +13.1 | 251.45 | 365.00 | +2.2 | +10.3 | 303.91 |
| Irish Republic | 334.28 | +0.9 | +22.1 | 278.33 | 405.90 | -0.2 | +23.2 | 337.96 |
| Italy | 273.41 | +0.4 | +20.0 | 227.65 | 398.57 | +0.8 | -0.4 | 331.86 |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | 226.04 | +0.5 | +30.7 | 188.21 | 227.81 | -3.8 | +28.8 | 189.68 |
| Lithuania | 247.68 | +2.1 | +16.0 | 206.23 | 232.70 | +3.9 | +4.3 | 193.75 |
| Luxembourg | 301.64 | +1.0 | +15.9 | 251.15 | 352.21 | -0.6 | +4.5 | 293.26 |
| Hungary | 233.30 | -2.0 | +9.6 | 194.25 | 253.47 | na | +27.4 | 211.05 |
| Malta | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 280.01 | +0.2 | +26.8 | 233.14 | 308.89 | +9.3 | +16.5 | 257.19 |
| Austria | 269.17 | +1.6 | +17.5 | 224.12 | 327.09 | -0.7 | +5.7 | 272.34 |
| Poland | 271.57 | +4.0 | +25.4 | 226.12 | 288.63 | +2.9 | +15.7 | 240.32 |
| Portugal | 209.30 | +5.3 | +24.8 | 174.27 | 355.90 | +1.9 | -1.1 | 296.33 |
| Romania | 216.14 | -3.7 | +18.2 | 179.97 | 270.38 | na | +18.4 | 225.13 |
| Slovenia | 226.55 | -1.2 | +22.6 | 188.63 | 322.14 | +0.5 | +6.5 | 268.22 |
| Slovakia | 187.40 | -6.2 | -2.8 | 156.03 | 294.73 | +30.6 | +46.1 | 245.40 |
| Finland | 219.91 | -2.2 | +3.3 | 183.10 | 303.34 | -5.0 | +5.6 | 252.57 |
| Sweden | 321.96 | -0.2 | +15.3 | 268.07 | 381.59 | +2.5 | +12.8 | 317.72 |
| United Kingdom | 308.18 | -0.2 | +26.2 | 256.60 | 396.31 | -0.6 | +16.6 | 329.97 |
| **EU 27 Average** | **286.94** | **+0.5** | **+19.7** | **238.92** | **377.15** | **-** | **+11.2** | **314.02** |

*Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262

# Calf prices

| *Week ended: 22.01.12* | | €/100 kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p /kg dw * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Veal calves** | Belgium | 647.50 | -0.1 | +2.3 | 539.12 |
| | France | 630.50 | +0.2 | +5.1 | 524.97 |
| | Italy | 497.00 | -2.2 | -2.7 | 413.81 |
| | Netherlands | 506.95 | +1.0 | +1.8 | 422.10 |
| | **EU** | **565.04** | **-0.2** | **+2.3** | **470.46** |

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262
Source: EU Commission

# Sheep prices

| *Week ended: 22.01.12* | | €/100kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Light lambs** | Greece | 471.73 | -4.1 | -2.1 | 392.77 |
| | Spain | 568.44 | -7.9 | -10.5 | 473.30 |
| | Italy | 606.24 | +1.7 | +35.1 | 504.77 |
| | Cyprus | 553.00 | -4.7 | -15.7 | 460.44 |
| | Hungary | 589.21 | -19.1 | +5.4 | 490.59 |
| | Portugal | 480.00 | - | +3.0 | 399.66 |
| | Slovenia | 403.31 | -0.5 | -11.3 | 335.80 |
| | Slovakia | 740.48 | - | +128.0 | 616.54 |
| | **EU 25/27** | **549.63** | **-5.0** | **-1.3** | **457.63** |
| **Heavy lambs** | Belgium | 440.73 | -1.8 | +2.9 | 366.96 |
| | Germany | 507.96 | -2.0 | +17.7 | 422.94 |
| | Spain | 490.23 | -5.6 | +4.3 | 408.18 |
| | France | 637.00 | -0.6 | +7.6 | 530.38 |
| | Irish Republic | 477.67 | - | +8.5 | 397.72 |
| | Netherlands | 477.28 | -2.0 | +6.7 | 397.39 |
| | Austria | 520.00 | -1.0 | +2.6 | 432.96 |
| | Poland | 406.29 | -0.8 | -4.6 | 338.29 |
| | Sweden | 399.84 | +3.7 | +9.9 | 332.92 |
| | United Kingdom | 523.48 | -1.5 | +11.2 | 435.86 |
| | Great Britain | 526.65 | -1.7 | +11.3 | 438.50 |
| | Northern Ireland | 482.18 | +1.9 | +9.8 | 401.47 |
| | **EU 25** | **533.37** | **-1.5** | **+9.7** | **444.10** |
| | Romania | 253.56 | +10.3 | +33.4 | 211.12 |
| | **EU 27** | **496.58** | **-0.8** | **+11.0** | **413.46** |

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262

Source: EU Commission

**Specific sheep quotations**

| *Week ended: 22.01.12* | | €/kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | SQQ | 5.27 | -1.7 | +11.3 | 438.50 |
| Irish Republic | Factory quotation | 4.85 | +0.8 | +5.4 | 403.62 |

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262

Source: EBLEX/AHDB, Bord Bia

# *Pig prices*

| Week ended *22.01.12* | Pigs E €/100kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw * | Weaners €/head | % change on week | % change on year | £/head* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 138.90 | +0.1 | +12.2 | 115.65 | 44.50 | +1.1 | +32.8 | 37.05 |
| Bulgaria | 176.52 | - | +4.1 | 146.97 | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 161.87 | -2.1 | +13.1 | 134.78 | 58.79 | +0.7 | +28.0 | 48.95 |
| Denmark | 137.44 | -1.7 | +11.8 | 114.44 | 40.88 | -2.2 | +15.8 | 34.04 |
| Germany | 153.00 | +2.7 | +29.3 | 127.39 | 54.40 | +1.3 | +53.7 | 45.29 |
| Estonia | 163.95 | -0.1 | +10.8 | 136.51 | 53.00 | +6.3 | +46.4 | 44.13 |
| Greece | 189.06 | -2.3 | +9.7 | 157.42 | | | | |
| Spain | 144.08 | -1.5 | +2.4 | 119.96 | 38.59 | - | +25.9 | 32.13 |
| France | 143.00 | - | +8.3 | 119.06 | 35.80 | - | +32.6 | 29.81 |
| Irish Republic | 145.76 | - | +12.0 | 121.36 | | | | |
| Italy | 171.68 | -2.1 | +13.0 | 142.94 | 68.13 | +1.5 | +23.5 | 56.73 |
| Cyprus | 169.00 | - | -4.0 | 140.71 | | | | |
| Latvia | 167.34 | -2.3 | +16.2 | 139.33 | | | | |
| Lithuania | 154.94 | -2.7 | +5.4 | 129.01 | | | | |
| Luxembourg | 165.00 | - | +18.0 | 137.38 | 45.20 | - | +23.5 | 37.63 |
| Hungary | 155.85 | -1.3 | +13.9 | 129.76 | 57.09 | +51.7 | +90.7 | 47.53 |
| Malta | 189.00 | - | +3.8 | 157.37 | 80.00 | - | - | 66.61 |
| Netherlands | 134.82 | +0.1 | +17.0 | 112.25 | 40.00 | +2.6 | +86.0 | 33.30 |
| Austria | 146.02 | +0.6 | +9.1 | 121.58 | | | | |
| Poland | 151.12 | -0.3 | +18.4 | 125.83 | 37.60 | +2.4 | +84.9 | 31.31 |
| Portugal | 147.00 | -2.0 | - | 122.40 | 28.00 | - | -22.2 | 23.31 |
| Romania | 161.96 | +0.5 | +8.5 | 134.85 | | | | |
| Slovenia | 149.38 | +2.0 | +9.9 | 124.38 | | | | |
| Slovakia | 165.24 | - | +17.3 | 137.58 | 65.75 | -0.5 | +45.8 | 54.74 |
| Finland | 152.66 | -1.0 | +2.9 | 127.11 | 51.20 | +3.0 | +1.1 | 42.63 |
| Sweden | 152.59 | +0.2 | +1.6 | 127.05 | 69.36 | +0.2 | +18.2 | 57.75 |
| United Kingdom | 167.03 | -2.0 | +6.5 | 139.07 | 54.50 | - | +8.9 | 45.38 |
| **EU 27** | **149.33** | **-0.2** | **+12.7** | **124.33** | **45.60** | **+1.9** | **+37.9** | **37.97** |

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262
Source: EU Commission

### Specific pig quotations

| *Week ended: 22.01.12* | | €/kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | DAPP | 1.72 | -1.9 | +6.1 | 143.35 |
| Netherlands | Vion 54% | 1.55 | +6.2 | +23.0 | 129.06 |
| Denmark | Danish Crown 59% | 1.33 | - | +12.7 | 110.85 |
| France | Breton 56% | 1.30 | +4.6 | +12.3 | 108.07 |

### Sows

| *Week ended: 22.01.12* | | €/kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | Export spec | 1.31 | -2.7 | +50.3 | 109.14 |
| Netherlands | Vion Type A | 1.08 | +0.9 | +40.3 | 89.92 |
| Denmark | Danish Crown > 130kg | 0.95 | - | +58.1 | 79.50 |
| Germany | M1 | 1.20 | -4.8 | +39.5 | 99.91 |

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262
Source: BPEX/AHDB, PVE, Danish Meat Council, Marche du porc Breton, AMI

# *Wholesale prices*

| Week ended 22.01.12 | | | €/kg dw | % change on week | % change on year | p/kg dw * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beef** | | | | | | |
| | **France (Rungis)** | | | | | |
| | Heifers: | Forequarter R | 2.70 | +8.0 | +1.9 | 224.81 |
| | | Hindquarter R | 5.70 | +3.6 | +21.3 | 474.59 |
| | Cows: | Forequarter R | 2.60 | +13.0 | +18.2 | 216.48 |
| | | Hindquarter R | 5.00 | - | +19.0 | 416.31 |
| | **Italy (Milan)** | | | | | |
| | Young bulls: | Forequarter U | 3.90 | - | +19.1 | 324.72 |
| | | Hindquarter U | 5.33 | - | +4.9 | 443.37 |
| | **Germany (Hamburg)** | | | | | |
| | Young bulls: | Forequarter O,R,U | 3.63 | - | +11.5 | 301.83 |
| | | Hindquarter O,R,U | 5.20 | - | +3.0 | 432.96 |
| **Sheep meat** | | | | | | |
| | **France (Rungis)** | | | | | |
| | Couvert R | Domestic | 6.30 | - | +3.3 | 524.55 |
| | | Imported | 5.40 | - | +8.0 | 449.62 |
| **Pig meat** | | | | | | |
| | **Spain (Barcelona)** | | | | | |
| | Round cut leg | | 2.30 | -1.3 | -4.6 | 191.09 |
| | Rindless picnic shoulder | | 1.56 | -1.9 | +7.6 | 129.47 |
| | Belly | | 1.98 | - | +8.2 | 164.44 |
| | **France (Rungis)** | | | | | |
| | Round cut ham | | 1.89 | -3.1 | -5.5 | 157.37 |
| | Shoulder (hand) | | 1.18 | -10.6 | +1.7 | 98.25 |
| | Belly (boneless) | | 2.06 | +4.0 | +26.4 | 171.52 |
| | **Italy (Modena)** | | | | | |
| | Boneless picnic shoulder | | 2.73 | -2.5 | +7.1 | 227.31 |
| | Belly >3kg | | 2.71 | -2.2 | +8.4 | 225.64 |
| | Pork loin (bone-in) | | 4.44 | - | -2.6 | 369.68 |
| | **Germany (Hamburg)** | | | | | |
| | Boneless ham | | 2.90 | - | +0.9 | 241.46 |
| | Fillet | | 8.00 | -5.9 | +3.2 | 666.10 |
| | Belly | | 2.28 | - | +37.9 | 189.42 |

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.83262

# Trading amounts - Beef & veal

**Specific import customs duties** converted to sterling using the market rate of exchange published in the Official Journal on the penultimate working day of the previous month. **January 2012 rate: €1 = £0.83680 quoted on 20 December 2011.** Export refunds converted to sterling using the market rate of exchange on the day prior to the date of acceptance of the customs declaration**.**

**Full Import Customs Duties — Beef and Veal**

| Product code | Description | w.e.f 1 Jan '12 Specific duty | Jan '12 Specific duty | w.e.f 1 Jan '12 Ad valorem duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *€/100 kg (a)* | *p/kg* | *% (a)* |
| 0102 90 | **Live cattle** | 93.1 | 77.91 | 10.2 |
| | **Fresh/chilled beef:** | | | |
| 0201 10 00 | Carcases/half carcases | 176.8 | 147.95 | 12.8 |
| 0201 20 20 | Compensated quarters | 176.8 | 147.95 | 12.8 |
| 0201 20 30 | Unseparated/separated fores | 141.4 | 118.32 | 12.8 |
| 0201 20 50 | Unseparated/separated hinds | 212.2 | 177.57 | 12.8 |
| 0201 20 90 | Other bone-in cuts | 265.2 | 221.92 | 12.8 |
| 0201 30 00 | Boneless cuts | 303.4 | 253.89 | 12.8 |
| | **Frozen beef:** | | | |
| 0202 10 00 | Carcases/half carcases | 176.8 | 147.95 | 12.8 |
| 0202 20 10 | Compensated quarters | 176.8 | 147.95 | 12.8 |
| 0202 20 30 | Unseparated/separated fores | 141.4 | 118.32 | 12.8 |
| 0202 20 50 | Unseparated/separated hinds | 221.1 | 185.02 | 12.8 |
| 0202 20 90 | Other bone-in cuts | 265.3 | 222.00 | 12.8 |
| 0202 30 10 | Boneless fores | 221.1 | 185.02 | 12.8 |
| 0202 30 50 | Boneless crop, chuck & blade and brisket cuts | 221.1 | 185.02 | 12.8 |
| 0202 30 90 | Other boneless cuts | 304.1 | 254.47 | 12.8 |

*(a) As published in Commission Regulation 1006/2011*

**Export Refunds — Beef and Veal**

| | | *With effect from 24 September 2010* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Destination zones* | | | | |
| **Product code** | **Description** | ***B00*** | ***B02*** | ***B03*** | ***B04*** | ***EG*** |
| | | *€/100 kg (b)* | | | | |
| | **Live animals** | | | | | |
| 0102 1010 9140 | Pure bred heifers >250kg up to 30 months | 12.90 | - | - | - | - |
| 0102 1030 9140 | Pure bred cows >250kg up to 30 months | 12.90 | - | - | - | - |
| | **Fresh/chilled male adult beef:** | | | | | |
| 0201 1000 9110 | Carcases/half carcases (front pt + >10 ribs) | - | 18.30 | 10.80 | - | - |
| 0201 1000 9130 | Carcases/half carcases (other) | - | 24.40 | 14.40 | - | - |
| 0201 2020 9110 | Bone-in compensated quarters | - | 24.40 | 14.40 | - | - |
| 0201 2030 9110 | Unseparated/separated fores | - | 18.30 | 10.80 | - | - |
| 0201 2050 9110 | Unseparated/separated hinds max. 8 ribs | - | 30.50 | 17.90 | - | - |
| 0201 2050 9130 | Unseparated/separated hinds > 8 ribs | - | 18.30 | 10.80 | - | - |
| 0201 3000 9100 | Boneless hindquarter cuts i.w. max 8 ribs | - | | 24.90 | 42.40 | 51.70 |
| 0201 3000 9120 | Boneless forequarter cuts i.w. | - | | 15.00 | 25.40 | 31.00 |
| | **Fresh/chilled other beef:** | | | | | |
| 0201 3000 9060 | Boneless cuts, inc. mince, lean meat >78 % | - | 11.30 | 3.80 | - | - |
| | **Frozen beef:** | | | | | |
| 0202 1000 9100 | Carcases/half carcases (front pt + > 10 ribs) | - | 8.10 | 2.70 | - | - |
| 0202 2030 9000 | Unseparated/separated fores | - | 8.10 | 2.70 | - | - |
| 0202 2050 9900 | Unseparated/separated hinds > 8 ribs | - | 8.10 | 2.70 | - | - |
| 0202 2090 9100 | Other bone-in cuts with bone not > 1/3 of weight | - | 8.10 | 2.70 | - | - |
| 0202 3090 9200 | Boneless cuts, inc. mince, lean meat >78 % | - | 11.30 | 3.80 | - | - |

*(b) As published in Commission Regulation 840/10*

**Destination zones beef and veal:**

B00 = All destinations.
B02 = B04 and Egypt
B03 = Albania, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, stores and provisions.
B04 = Turkey, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikstan, Kyrgystan, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Israel, West Bank/Gaza Strip, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, Oman, Yemen, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, China, N Korea, Hong Kong. Sudan, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Cape Verde, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Congo, Congo (Democratic Republic), Rwanda, Burundi, Saint Helena, Angola, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, Seychelles, British Indian Ocean Territory, Mozambique, Mauritius, Comoros, Mayotte, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Lesotho.
EG = Egypt

# Trading amounts - Pig meat

**Specific import customs duties** converted to sterling using the market rate of exchange published in the Official Journal on the penultimate working day of the previous month. **January 2012 rate: €1 = £0.83680 quoted on 20 December 2011.** Export refunds converted to sterling using the market rate of exchange on the day prior to the date of acceptance of the customs declaration**.**

**Specific Import Customs Duties — Pig Meat**

| **Product code** | **Description** | ***w.e.f 1 Jan '12*** *€/100 kg (a)* | ***Jan '12*** *£/tonne* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Fresh/chilled & frozen:** | | |
| 0203 11 10 & 0203 21 10 | Carcases/half carcases | 53.6 | 448.52 |
| 0203 12 11 & 0203 22 11 | Bone-in hams & cuts thereof | 77.8 | 651.03 |
| 0203 12 19 & 0203 22 19 | Bone-in shoulders & cuts thereof | 60.1 | 502.92 |
| 0203 19 11 & 0203 29 11 | Fore-ends & cuts thereof | 60.1 | 502.92 |
| 0203 19 13 & 0203 29 13 | Bone-in loins & cuts thereof | 86.9 | 727.18 |
| 0203 19 15 & 0203 29 15 | Bellies (streaky) & cuts thereof | 46.7 | 390.79 |
| 0203 19 55 & 0203 29 55 | Other boneless | 86.9 | 727.18 |
| 0203 19 59 & 0203 29 59 | Other other | 86.9 | 727.18 |
| | **Salted or in brine:** | | |
| 0210 19 10 | Bacon sides or spencers | 68.7 | 574.88 |
| 0210 19 20 | Three-quarter sides or middles | 75.1 | 628.44 |
| 0210 19 30 | Fore-ends & cuts thereof | 60.1 | 502.92 |
| 0210 19 40 | Loins & cuts thereof | 86.9 | 727.18 |
| 0210 19 51 | Other boneless | 86.9 | 727.18 |
| | **Sausages:** | | |
| 1601 00 10 | Liver sausage | 15.4 | 128.87 |
| 1601 00 91 | Other sausage, dry or for spreading, uncooked | 149.4 | 1,250.18 |
| 1601 00 99 | Other sausage | 100.5 | 840.98 |
| | **Prepared/preserved:** | | |
| 1602 41 10 | Hams & cuts thereof | 156.8 | 1,312.10 |
| 1602 42 10 | Shoulders & cuts thereof | 129.3 | 1,081.98 |
| 1602 49 19 | Other with > 80 % meat or meat offal content | 85.7 | 717.14 |
| | **Fat:** | | |
| 1501 00 19 | Pig fat (including lard) other | 17.2 | 143.93 |
| 0209 00 11 | Fresh/chilled, frozen, salted subcutaneous fat | 21.4 | 179.08 |
| 0209 00 19 | Dried or smoked subcutaneous fat | 23.6 | 197.48 |
| 0209 00 30 | Other than falling in two previous codes | 12.9 | 107.95 |

*(a) As published in Commission Regulation 1006/2011*

**Export Refunds - Pig Meat to all destinations with effect from 20 January 2011**

| **Product code** | **Description** | *€/100 kg (b)* |
|---|---|---|
| | **Prepared pig meat products** | |
| 0210 11 31 9110 | Dried or smoked hams | 54.20 |
| 0210 11 31 9910 | Dried or smoked hams | 54.20 |
| 0210 19 81 9100 | Dried or smoked boneless cuts | 54.20 |
| 0210 19 81 9300 | Dried or smoked hams, fore-ends, shoulders, loins & cuts thereof | 54.20 |
| 1601 00 91 9120 | Sausages | 19.50 |
| 1601 00 99 9110 | Sausages | 15.20 |
| 1602 41 10 9110 | Hams & cuts thereof, cooked in immediate packings with net weight > 1 kg | 29.00 |
| 1602 41 10 9130 | Hams & cuts thereof, cooked in immediate packings with net weight < 1 kg | 17.10 |
| 1602 42 10 9110 | Shoulders & cuts thereof, cooked, in immediate packings with net weight > 1 kg | 22.80 |
| 1602 42 10 9130 | Shoulders & cuts thereof, cooked, in immediate packings with net weight < 1 kg | 17.10 |
| 1602 49 19 9130 | Luncheon meat | 17.10 |

*(b) As published in Commission Regulation 46/11*

# Exchange rates

**Daily rate Thursday 26 January**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 euro = | US dollar | 1.3145 | Polish zloty | 4.2470 |
| | Japanese yen | 101.98 | Australian dollar | 1.2326 |
| | Pound sterling | 0.83800 | New Zealand dollar | 1.6004 |

Source: European Central Bank

## *Weekly slaughterings (all subject to revision)*

| | | week ended: *22.01.12* | year to date: 2012 | % change on year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cattle (000 head)** | | | | |
| **Great Britain** | Steers | 12.3 | 34.5 | -28.2 |
| | Heifers | 16.7 | 43.6 | +8.8 |
| | Young bulls | 3.1 | 8.7 | -29.3 |
| | Total prime cattle | 31.8 | 86.6 | -13.7 |
| **Northern Ireland** | Steers | 2.9 | 8.4 | -7.4 |
| *w/e 21.01.12* | Cows | 1.7 | 4.8 | -5.5 |
| | Heifers | 2.8 | 7.2 | -14.7 |
| | Other | 1.2 | 3.5 | -33.8 |
| | Total cattle | 8.6 | 23.9 | -14.8 |
| **Irish Republic (export premises)** | Steers | 6.9 | 20.1 | -17.3 |
| *w/e 21.01.12* | Young bulls | 6.2 | 18.9 | +32.1 |
| | Cows | 5.5 | 15.9 | +10.3 |
| | Heifers | 8.3 | 23.3 | -1.1 |
| | Other | 0.6 | 1.7 | -22.7 |
| | Total cattle | 27.5 | 79.9 | +1.4 |
| **Germany** | Young bulls | 17.6 | 53.2 | -2.0 |
| | Cows | 22.1 | 63.6 | -6.2 |
| | Total adult cattle | 47.9 | 139.8 | -4.6 |
| | Calves | 4.6 | 12.4 | +9.1 |
| **Sheep (000 head)** | | | | |
| **Great Britain** | Sheep and lambs | 194.9 | 562.2 | -13.4 |
| **Northern Ireland** | Lambs | 4.6 | 14.8 | +26.7 |
| *w/e 21.01.12* | Ewes and rams | 1.0 | 2.2 | -35.8 |
| **Irish Republic (export premises)** | Lambs | 30.6 | 98.5 | -13.9 |
| *w/e 21.01.12* | Ewes and rams | 4.7 | 12.8 | -27.2 |
| **Pigs (000 head)** | | | | |
| **Great Britain** | Clean pigs | 173.5 | 492.6 | +14.2 |
| **Northern Ireland** *w/e 14.01.12* | Clean pigs | 31.4 | 57.0 | -3.3 |
| **Irish Republic (export premises)** | Clean pigs | 56.4 | 159.8 | +7.4 |
| *w/e 21.01.12* | Sows and boars | 2.0 | 5.6 | -1.5 |
| **Denmark** | Clean pigs | 353.0 | 1,045.5 | -8.9 |
| | Sows | 5.9 | 18.3 | -18.3 |
| **Germany** | Clean pigs | 939.0 | 2,886.0 | -1.3 |
| | Sows | 17.5 | 53.6 | -14.4 |
| **Netherlands** *w/e 15.01.12* | Clean pigs | 270.0 | 554.0 | -3.0 |

**Source: EBLEX/BPEX/AHDB, Bord Bia, Landbrug & Fødevarer, VDF, PVE**

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