European Market Survey

BPEX EBLEX

18 May 2012 12/19

EU pig prices stable after recovering from New Year drop

European finished pig prices were broadly stable during March and April 2012. Prices dropped by over seven per cent during December and January but they recovered equally quickly. The average price passed the €160 mark at the end of February and peaked at €163.73 in week ended 22 April, the highest level recorded since October 2008.

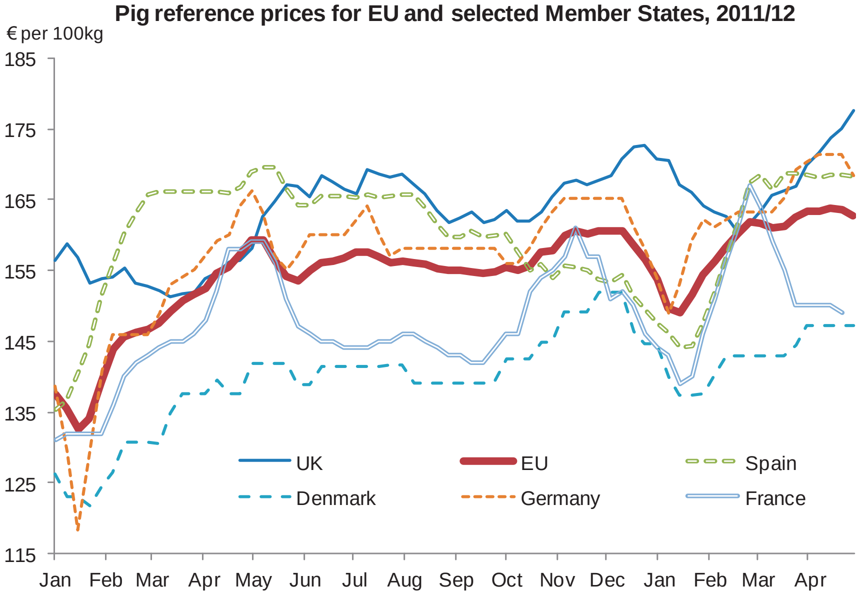
Across the EU, pig slaughterings in January 2012 were three per cent higher than in January 2011, which contributed to the fall in prices alongside weak consumer demand, which is normal for the time of year. However, in February, slaughterings were up only marginally overall and were lower in some of the key Member States. Few countries have reported official figures for March but the available figures and provisional data from elsewhere suggest that the tightening of supplies has continued.

As the largest producer and consumer of pig meat, prices in Germany have a major influence on the EU reference price. German prices fell particularly sharply around the Christmas holiday period to a low point of €149 per 100kg in week ended 15 January. However, they quickly rebounded to €162 by week ended 5 February. Following a period of stability, prices rose again around the Easter holiday, reaching €171 in mid April before falling at the beginning of May when the price was only one per cent more than a year earlier. German slaughterings in January were 10 per cent higher than in January 2011, when throughputs were subdued during the dioxin crisis. However, February slaughterings were four per cent below last year's level and provisional figures covering the first four months of the year showed a similar fall.

As usual, prices in neighbouring countries, such as the Netherlands and Poland, followed a similar trend to Germany.

Contents

Pig reference prices for EU and selected Member States, 2011/12



Source: EU Commission

Spanish prices declined during the second half of 2011, in contrast to most other Member States, and this accelerated around Christmas, reaching a low point of €144 per 100kg in the second half of January. Since then, they have recovered lost ground and stabilised at around €168 per 100kg since early March, only one per cent higher than a year earlier. In part, this is because slaughterings in the first two months of the year were nine per cent higher than a year earlier. This comes despite little change in the Spanish pig herd according to the December census, suggesting that some producers may be liquidating herds in the face of ongoing high feed costs. With increased supplies, Spanish pork exports in the first two months of the year were up by nearly a third, mainly due to shipments to other Member States where supplies were tighter.

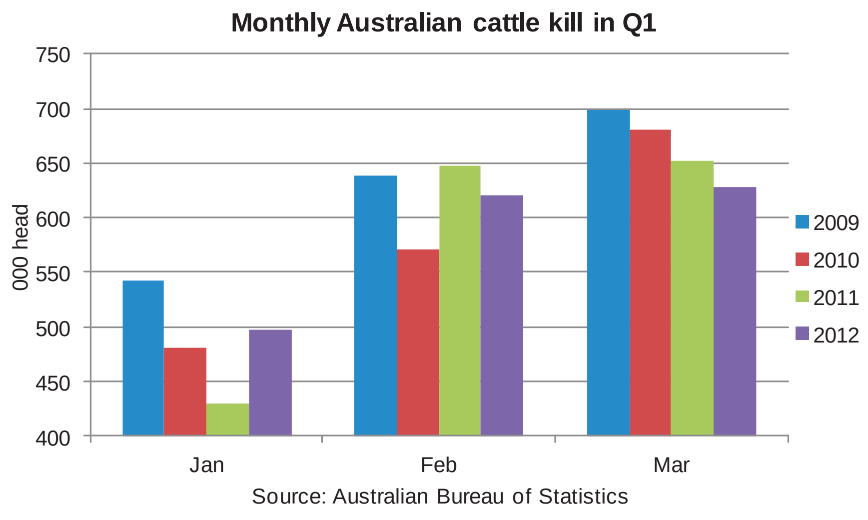
French prices have been even more volatile than elsewhere. Prices began to decline from mid November and by mid-January, they had fallen to €139 per 100kg before rebounding to €167 by early March. At this point, prices were among the highest in Europe which meant that French pig meat was uncompetitive prompting a rapid correction in the price, which fell to a more sustainable €150 per 100kg by the end of March.

The Danish reference price has followed a broadly similar trend to other Member States. However, the recovery has been slower, so that by the end of April the price was still around four euros per 100kg below its level in mid December. Nevertheless, this was still seven per cent higher than a year earlier, reflecting the tighter supplies this year. In the first two months of 2012, Danish slaughterings were down five per cent on a year earlier. ■

Male cattle kill boosts Australian beef production

Australian beef production in the first quarter of the year was almost two per cent above 2011 levels and totalled 505,000 tonnes. Overall cattle slaughterings, at 1.75 million head, were one per cent higher than 2011 levels. This was solely driven by increased numbers of male cattle, up two per cent at 975,000 head. The upturn in male cattle reflects the growth in the breeding herd and increased productivity stemming from its younger age profile. Throughputs of female cattle remain low, with numbers down marginally on 2011 levels at 770,000 head, given the rebuilding intentions currently prevalent in the sector following the breaking of the drought.

There was considerable variation in throughputs for individual months, with the number of cattle killed in January 17 per cent higher year on year. The main reason for this was that in January 2011 severe flooding disrupted cattle supplies. Numbers in February 2012 were down four per cent as flooding affected trade and restocking intentions combined with lower prices to discourage cattle marketings. Rain continued to disrupt the trade, with numbers in March down two per cent on the year.



The increased production in the first quarter of the year has also been helped by further increases in carcase weights, up two kilogrammes year on year, as seasonal conditions have remained excellent due to high rainfall. There was also an increased proportion of heavier male cattle in the kill and higher availability of feed grains.

The higher throughput is expected to continue throughout the rest of 2012 taking the total cattle kill for the year to 7.55 million head, an increase of three per cent on 2011, based on the latest forecasts from Meat and Livestock Australia. However, this should be seen in the context that the 2011 cattle kill was the lowest since the mid 1990s and slaughterings in 2012 are only expected to return to 2010 levels.

While much of the expected two per cent increase in beef and veal production for 2012 is attributed to the larger breeding herd, better conditions and ample feed availability, the other factor in play is the live trade. Expectations are that the cattle that could not be exported live in 2011 due to the Indonesian ban will start to enter the market later in 2012, which could increase the kill by as much as three per cent. Expectations are that these cattle will be in very good condition and may be highly sought after as processors look to increase throughputs.

Higher Australian production is resulting in increased export availability, as the domestic market only accounts for one third of production. This increase may help to overcome the tight global supply situation which seems likely to continue due to events in other countries. With global supplies finely balanced, demand will be closely tied to the global economic situation. Further economic growth, especially in emerging markets, should benefit Australian producers as they ride the better conditions, post drought, and increase production. On the other hand a check to the industry is likely to be the continued strength of the Australian dollar which has been limiting returns. ■

Contrasting trends in US pork and beef exports

In the first three months of 2012, US fresh and frozen beef exports were down 12 per cent on the same period of 2011. This reflects an easing back in demand on some markets and a small fall in domestic production. This follows an increase in export volumes of 22 per cent for 2011 as a whole. Unit prices for fresh and frozen beef exports were up 17 per cent in US dollar terms compared with the first quarter last year.

The decline in beef exports was largely the result of a fall in shipments to Mexico and South Korea, down 11 per cent and 38 per cent respectively; trade was affected by higher domestic beef production in both countries. There were also smaller falls in shipments to the other major markets of Japan and Canada. In Japan, the Food Safety Commission is continuing to monitor BSE related age and product restrictions on US beef. Despite the overall fall in US beef exports there were significant increases in trade with Vietnam and Russia. An expanded tariff rate quota in Russia, up to 60,000 tonnes from 41,700 tonnes last year, has created an additional opportunity for US beef in 2012.

US red meat exports, Jan - Mar

		2010	2011	2012
			000 tonnes	
Beef frs/frz		**149.8**	**200.5**	**177.0**
to:	Mexico	38.2	39.2	35.0
	South Korea	16.7	46.7	28.9
	Japan	15.8	27.6	26.8
	Canada	22.2	26.1	24.8
	Vietnam	15.5	9.1	12.3
	Hong Kong	7.2	11.4	9.6
	Russia	4.6	5.6	9.2
Pork frs/frz		**305.7**	**370.5**	**443.5**
to:	Japan	91.4	113.3	114.0
	Mexico	72.6	68.9	109.0
	China	0.0	29.0	60.7
	South Korea	17.5	57.1	47.2
	Canada	27.6	28.2	31.1
	Australia	12.2	16.6	17.1
	Russia	0.0	10.3	14.5

Source: US Department of Commerce, GTIS

In contrast, US fresh and frozen pork exports continued to increase, up 20 per cent on the same quarter last year as global demand remained strong. This continued the growth of 2011 when shipments were up by a quarter on 2010. Shipments to Japan, the primary destination for US pork were little changed in the first quarter 2012 but exports to Mexico and China were up 58 and 109 per cent respectively. There were also small increases in exports to Canada and Australia. Canada's strong dollar is increasing demand for relatively cheap US pork. Shipments to South Korea which had grown strongly in 2011 due to outbreaks of FMD and product shortages in that country, declined by 17 per cent. Prices for fresh and frozen pork exports were up three per cent in US dollar terms.

The USDA is forecasting that in 2012 US beef production will fall by around four per cent. Largely as a result of this, exports will decline by around one per cent as the beef market is expected to tighten in the second half of the year. They forecast that pork production will be up two per cent in 2012 but any increase in exports will be small, reflecting some easing back in export demand as the year progresses. ■

Danish sow numbers still in decline

The results of the Danish pig survey for 1 April 2012 show an ongoing decline in total sow numbers but stability in the total herd.

Total breeding female numbers were down two per cent compared with both April 2011 and December 2011. This is not surprising given that gilt numbers in December 2011 were lower than in December 2010. Numbers in April 2012 were at their lowest level for this time of year since 2000. While in-pig sow numbers were unchanged in April 2012, replacement gilt numbers were again down with reductions in both in-pig gilts and, especially, maiden gilts. This would suggest that the breeding herd will decline further during the coming months.

For sows, slaughtering in the first three months of 2012 were down 19 per cent compared with a year earlier while live exports were down by one third suggesting that producers are retaining their existing sows rather than replacing them. This might be because some producers plan to cease production at the end of the year rather than investing in loose housing with the forthcoming partial stall and tether ban. As in other Member States, profitability also remains under pressure and feed costs this spring were no longer below last year's high levels.

The relative year on year stability in the slaughter pig categories in April 2012, coupled with increased weaner exports, is a reflection of ongoing improvements in sow productivity. Weaner exports in January-March 2012 were up 11 per cent on a year earlier at 2.2 million according to the Danish Agriculture and Food Council. The April survey results also imply that clean pig slaughterings will become stabilise or even edge up year on year during. Provisional data from the two main Danish cooperatives indicate that slaughterings from March onwards were close to year earlier levels. ■

FAO Food Outlook forecasts expanding global meat production

According to the FAO's Food Outlook for May 2012, global meat output is set to expand by nearly two per cent in 2012 to 302 million tonnes, driven by increased poultry and pig meat production. As production in developed countries continues to be affected by high input costs, limited growth in domestic meat consumption and increased competition from developing countries, most of the increase in meat output is likely to originate from developing countries. Competition for export markets is expected to increase in 2012 as key importing countries raise their own domestic production.

Global beef production is expected to remain unchanged from the previous two years at 67.5 million tonnes, as growth in developing countries is offset by falling production in developed countries, particularly the US and EU. However, despite this, global beef trade is anticipated to increase by four per cent to 8.1 million tonnes, driven by higher import requirements in the US and EU in response to short domestic supplies. Shipments to Russia are also expected to increase as falling domestic production is combined with an increase in Russia's import quota of reduced-tariff beef due to its accession to the WTO.

World meat market, 2010-12

		2010	2011 (e)	2012 (f)	% change 2011-12
		million tonnes			
Production		**294.6**	**297.2**	**302.0**	**1.6**
of which:	Bovine meat	67.5	67.5	67.5	-
	Poultry meat	98.2	101.6	103.5	1.8
	Pig meat	109.9	109.0	111.7	2.6
	Sheep meat	13.5	13.5	13.6	0.9
Trade		**26.6**	**28.5**	**29.2**	**2.4**
of which:	Bovine meat	7.7	7.8	8.1	4.0
	Poultry meat	11.6	12.6	13.0	3.1
	Pig meat	6.2	7.1	7.0	-0.7
	Sheep meat	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4

Source: FAO

After last year's fall, global pig meat production in 2012 is forecast to rebound by three per cent to 111.7 million tonnes, underpinned by falling incidence of disease in Asia. Growing investment and favourable market returns in the region, particularly in China, are expected to result in a four per cent expansion in the region's output to 62.8 million tonnes. In contrast, the anticipation of new EU welfare regulations, that will take effect from the start of 2013, may result in fewer pigs and lower production in the EU in 2012. FAO forecasts suggest a marginal fall in EU pig meat production to 23.0 million tonnes, down from 23.2 million tonnes in 2011.

Sheep meat supplies are expected to increase slightly, up one per cent to 13.6 million tonnes, with the higher output expected to relieve some of the tightness in global supplies and ease upward pressure on prices. Most of the increase is expected to originate from non-meat trading countries in Africa and Asia. Favourable conditions in Australia and New Zealand are expected to increase production in the region by three per cent to 997,000 tonnes. Sheepmeat production in the EU is expected to fall slightly to 968,000 tonnes.

A full copy of the report is available at: http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm ■

Cattle prices

Week ended 13.05.12	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								
Bulgaria								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Germany								
Estonia								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Irish Republic								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
EU 27 Average								

Prices were not available from the EU Commission at the time of going to press.

Week ended 13.05.12	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								
Bulgaria								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Germany								
Estonia								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Irish Republic								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
EU 27 Average								

Prices were not available from the EU Commission at the time of going to press.

*Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.80546

Calf prices

Week ended: 13.05.12		€/100 kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p /kg dw *
Veal calves	Belgium				
	France				
	Italy				
	Netherlands				
	EU				

Prices were not available from the EU Commission at the time of going to press.

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.80546
Source: EU Commission

Sheep prices

Week ended: 13.05.12		€/100kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p/kg dw*
Light lambs	Bulgaria				
	Greece				
	Spain				
	Italy				
	Cyprus				
	Hungary				
	Portugal				
	Slovenia				
	Slovakia				
	EU 25/27				
Heavy lambs	Estonia				
	Belgium				
	Germany				
	Spain				
	France				
	Irish Republic				
	Netherlands				
	Austria				
	Poland				
	Sweden				
	United Kingdom				
	Great Britain				
	Northern Ireland				
	EU 25				
	Romania				
	EU 27				

Prices were not available from the EU Commission at the time of going to press.

Please note that the EU light lamb prices have been revised by the EU Commission to include Bulgaria from the beginning of 2011.
In addition, EU heavy lamb prices have been revised to include Estonia from the beginning of 2012.

Source: EU Commission

Specific sheep quotations

Week ended: 13.05.12		€/kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p/kg dw*
Great Britain	SQQ				
Irish Republic	Factory quotation				

Prices were not available from the EU Commission at the time of going to press.

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.80546

Source: EBLEX/AHDB, Bord Bia

Pig prices

Week ended *13.05.12*	Pigs E €/100kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p/kg dw *	Weaners €/head	% change on week	% change on year	£/head*
Belgium	152.30	-1.6	+0.4	122.67	47.50	-4.0	+9.2	38.26
Bulgaria	178.83	-	+9.0	144.04				
Czech Republic	173.44	-0.8	+6.1	139.70	63.17	+19.6	+11.0	50.88
Denmark	151.04	-	+6.4	121.66	43.96	-	+5.7	35.41
Germany	166.26	-1.2	+1.9	133.92	59.50	-4.5	+11.8	47.92
Estonia	165.40	+0.1	+2.1	133.22	44.14	+14.4	+11.4	35.55
Greece	164.36	-	+4.0	132.39				
Spain	168.32	-	-0.8	135.58	46.31	-	+36.4	37.30
France	145.00	-1.4	-8.8	116.79	36.60	-4.2	+0.5	29.48
Irish Republic	152.12	-	+6.6	122.53				
Italy	162.68	-1.1	-0.9	131.03	72.67	-0.4	+17.7	58.53
Cyprus	181.00	-	+19.9	145.79				
Latvia	174.04	-0.3	+3.8	140.19				
Lithuania	166.81	-0.6	-	134.36				
Luxembourg	167.30	-2.0	+3.8	134.75	39.50	-20.4	+17.6	31.82
Hungary	167.14	-2.1	+4.1	134.62	52.07	-5.3	+42.7	41.94
Malta	188.00	-	+3.3	151.43	80.00	-	-	64.44
Netherlands	148.73	-3.9	-1.3	119.80	44.50	-6.3	+25.4	35.84
Austria	163.32	-2.6	+1.7	131.55				
Poland	165.13	-1.5	+5.6	133.00	43.92	-1.8	+51.8	35.38
Portugal	167.00	-	-2.3	134.51	30.00	-6.3	-6.3	24.16
Romania	165.92	+0.4	+3.0	133.64				
Slovenia	159.43	-2.8	+1.5	128.41				
Slovakia	169.50	-2.2	+6.3	136.53	69.14	+50.0	+5.8	55.69
Finland	161.85	+3.7	+8.9	130.36	56.31	+0.6	+22.0	45.36
Sweden	157.41	+0.4	+11.8	126.79	72.61	-3.0	+28.8	58.48
United Kingdom	179.67	+1.2	+10.5	144.72	56.17	+0.6	+9.0	45.24
EU 27	**161.30**	**-1.0**	**+1.3**	**129.92**	**49.99**	**-2.0**	**+18.9**	**40.27**

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.80546
Source: EU Commission

Specific pig quotations

Week ended: 13.05.12		€/kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p/kg dw*
Great Britain	DAPP	1.84	+1.0	+10.5	148.39
Netherlands	Vion 54%	1.63	+1.2	+5.2	131.29
Denmark	Danish Crown 59%	1.47	-	+6.1	118.08
France	Breton 56%	1.30	+1.0	-3.9	105.03

Sows

Week ended: 13.05.12		€/kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p/kg dw*
Great Britain	Export spec	na	na	na	na
Netherlands	Vion Type A	1.28	-	+21.9	103.10
Denmark	Danish Crown > 130kg	1.09	-5.8	+16.0	87.75
Germany	M1	1.45	-1.4	+13.3	116.79

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.80546
Source: BPEX/AHDB, PVE, Danish Meat Council, Marche du porc Breton, AMI

Wholesale prices

Week ended *13.05.12*			€/kg dw	% change on week	% change on year	p/kg dw *
Beef						
	France (Rungis)					
	Heifers:	Forequarter R	2.80	+3.7	+40.0	225.53
		Hindquarter R	6.40	+1.6	+20.8	515.49
	Cows:	Forequarter R	2.55	+6.3	+34.2	205.39
		Hindquarter R	5.30	+1.9	+9.3	426.89
	Italy (Milan)					
	Young bulls:	Forequarter U	3.45	-2.8	+15.0	277.88
		Hindquarter U	5.53	-	+8.9	445.02
	Germany (Hamburg)					
	Young bulls:	Forequarter O,R,U	3.80	-	+31.0	306.07
		Hindquarter O,R,U	5.25	-	+9.4	422.87
Sheep meat						
	France (Rungis)					
	Couvert R	Domestic	6.70	+1.5	1.5	539.66
		Imported	5.80	+3.6	-7.2	467.17
Pig meat						
	Spain (Barcelona)					
	Round cut leg		2.44	-	-4.3	196.13
	Rindless picnic shoulder		1.65	-	+1.9	132.50
	Belly		2.22	-	+18.8	178.41
	France (Rungis)					
	Round cut ham		2.03	-1.9	-15.4	163.51
	Shoulder (hand)		1.38	-	4.5	111.15
	Belly (boneless)		2.17	+6.4	9.6	174.78
	Italy (Modena)					
	Boneless picnic shoulder		2.50	-1.2	-2.3	201.37
	Belly >3kg		2.85	-	+15.4	229.56
	Pork loin (bone-in)		4.68	-2.5	-1.3	376.96
	Germany (Hamburg)					
	Boneless ham		3.05	-0.8	-10.9	245.67
	Fillet		8.75	+6.1	+1.7	704.78
	Belly		2.35	-	+6.8	189.28

* Converted at weekly rate of 1 euro = £0.80546

Source: Les Marches, ISMEA, Borsa Merci di Modena, FECIS, Verenigde Amsterdamse Slagersorganisatie

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. **May 2012 rate: €1 = £0.81640 quoted on 26 April 2012.** 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	May '12 Specific duty	w.e.f 1 Jan '12 Ad valorem duty
		€/100 kg (a)	*p/kg*	*% (a)*
0102 90	**Live cattle**	93.1	76.01	10.2
	Fresh/chilled beef:			
0201 10 00	Carcases/half carcases	176.8	144.34	12.8
0201 20 20	Compensated quarters	176.8	144.34	12.8
0201 20 30	Unseparated/separated fores	141.4	115.44	12.8
0201 20 50	Unseparated/separated hinds	212.2	173.24	12.8
0201 20 90	Other bone-in cuts	265.2	216.51	12.8
0201 30 00	Boneless cuts	303.4	247.70	12.8
	Frozen beef:			
0202 10 00	Carcases/half carcases	176.8	144.34	12.8
0202 20 10	Compensated quarters	176.8	144.34	12.8
0202 20 30	Unseparated/separated fores	141.4	115.44	12.8
0202 20 50	Unseparated/separated hinds	221.1	180.51	12.8
0202 20 90	Other bone-in cuts	265.3	216.59	12.8
0202 30 10	Boneless fores	221.1	180.51	12.8
0202 30 50	Boneless crop, chuck & blade and brisket cuts	221.1	180.51	12.8
0202 30 90	Other boneless cuts	304.1	248.27	12.8

(a) As published in Commission Regulation 1006/2011

Export Refunds — Beef and Veal

Product code	Description	*B00*	*B02*	*B03*	*B04*	*EG*
			With effect from 20 April 2012	*Destination zones*		
				€/100 kg (b)		
	Live animals					
0102 2110 9140	Pure bred heifers	8.60	-	-	-	-
0102 2130 9140	Pure bred cows	8.60	-	-	-	-
	Fresh/chilled male adult beef:					
0201 1000 9110	Carcases/half carcases (front pt + >10 ribs)	-	12.20	7.20	-	-
0201 1000 9130	Carcases/half carcases (other)	-	16.30	9.60	-	-
0201 2020 9110	Bone-in compensated quarters	-	16.30	9.60	-	-
0201 2030 9110	Unseparated/separated fores	-	12.20	7.20	-	-
0201 2050 9110	Unseparated/separated hinds max. 8 ribs	-	20.40	12.00	-	-
0201 2050 9130	Unseparated/separated hinds > 8 ribs	-	12.20	7.20	-	-
0201 3000 9100	Boneless hindquarter cuts i.w. max 8 ribs	-		16.60	28.30	34.50
0201 3000 9120	Boneless forequarter cuts i.w.	-		10.00	17.00	20.70
	Fresh/chilled other beef:					
0201 3000 9060	Boneless cuts, inc. mince, lean meat >78 %	-	7.50	2.50	-	-
	Frozen beef:					
0202 1000 9100	Carcases/half carcases (front pt + > 10 ribs)	-	5.40	1.80	-	-
0202 2030 9000	Unseparated/separated fores	-	5.40	1.80	-	-
0202 2050 9900	Unseparated/separated hinds > 8 ribs	-	5.40	1.80	-	-
0202 2090 9100	Other bone-in cuts with bone not > 1/3 of weight	-	5.40	1.80	-	-
0202 3090 9200	Boneless cuts, inc. mince, lean meat >78 %	-	7.50	2.50	-	-

(b) As published in Commission Regulation 343/2012

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. **May 2012 rate: €1 = £0.81640 quoted on 26 April 2012.** 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)	*May '12* £/tonne
	Fresh/chilled & frozen:		
0203 11 10 & 0203 21 10	Carcases/half carcases	53.6	437.59
0203 12 11 & 0203 22 11	Bone-in hams & cuts thereof	77.8	635.16
0203 12 19 & 0203 22 19	Bone-in shoulders & cuts thereof	60.1	490.66
0203 19 11 & 0203 29 11	Fore-ends & cuts thereof	60.1	490.66
0203 19 13 & 0203 29 13	Bone-in loins & cuts thereof	86.9	709.45
0203 19 15 & 0203 29 15	Bellies (streaky) & cuts thereof	46.7	381.26
0203 19 55 & 0203 29 55	Other boneless	86.9	709.45
0203 19 59 & 0203 29 59	Other other	86.9	709.45
	Salted or in brine:		
0210 19 10	Bacon sides or spencers	68.7	560.87
0210 19 20	Three-quarter sides or middles	75.1	613.12
0210 19 30	Fore-ends & cuts thereof	60.1	490.66
0210 19 40	Loins & cuts thereof	86.9	709.45
0210 19 51	Other boneless	86.9	709.45
	Sausages:		
1601 00 10	Liver sausage	15.4	125.73
1601 00 91	Other sausage, dry or for spreading, uncooked	149.4	1,219.70
1601 00 99	Other sausage	100.5	820.48
	Prepared/preserved:		
1602 41 10	Hams & cuts thereof	156.8	1,280.12
1602 42 10	Shoulders & cuts thereof	129.3	1,055.61
1602 49 19	Other with > 80 % meat or meat offal content	85.7	699.65
	Fat:		
1501 00 19	Pig fat (including lard) other	17.2	140.42
0209 00 11	Fresh/chilled, frozen, salted subcutaneous fat	21.4	174.71
0209 00 19	Dried or smoked subcutaneous fat	23.6	192.67
0209 00 30	Other than falling in two previous codes	12.9	105.32

(a) As published in Commission Regulation 1006/2011

Export Refunds - Pig Meat to all destinations with effect from 20 April 2012

Product code	Description	*€/100 kg (b)*
	Prepared pig meat products	
0210 11 31 9110	Dried or smoked hams	0.00
0210 11 31 9910	Dried or smoked hams	0.00
0210 19 81 9100	Dried or smoked boneless cuts	0.00
0210 19 81 9300	Dried or smoked hams, fore-ends, shoulders, loins & cuts thereof	0.00
1601 00 91 9120	Sausages	0.00
1601 00 99 9110	Sausages	0.00
1602 41 10 9110	Hams & cuts thereof, cooked in immediate packings with net weight > 1 kg	0.00
1602 41 10 9130	Hams & cuts thereof, cooked in immediate packings with net weight < 1 kg	0.00
1602 42 10 9110	Shoulders & cuts thereof, cooked, in immediate packings with net weight > 1 kg	0.00
1602 42 10 9130	Shoulders & cuts thereof, cooked, in immediate packings with net weight < 1 kg	0.00
1602 49 19 9130	Luncheon meat	0.00

(b) As published in Commission Regulation 342/2012

Exchange rates

Daily rate Thursday 17 May

1 euro =	US dollar	1.2682	Polish zloty	4.3484
	Japanese yen	101.77	Australian dollar	1.2795
	Pound sterling	0.80080	New Zealand dollar	1.6625

Source: European Central Bank

Weekly slaughterings (all subject to revision)

		week ended: *13.05.12*	year to date: 2012	% change on year
Cattle (000 head)				
Great Britain	Steers	16.1	307.0	-4.6
	Heifers	11.3	236.3	-7.0
	Young bulls	5.2	72.5	-15.8
	Total prime cattle	32.0	613.9	-7.1
Northern Ireland	Steers	3.0	55.9	-7.3
w/e 12.05.12	Cows	1.5	28.0	-0.4
	Heifers	2.1	45.5	-13.9
	Other	1.3	24.2	-19.1
	Total cattle	8.0	153.5	-10.3
Irish Republic (export premises)	Steers	6.4	135.8	-27.7
w/e 12.05.12	Young bulls	3.6	89.5	+8.3
	Cows	6.7	105.4	-1.0
	Heifers	6.2	137.2	-16.1
	Other	1.3	17.2	-35.1
	Total cattle	24.2	485.1	-14.5
Germany	Young bulls	23.2	398.7	+2.7
	Cows	19.9	377.6	-0.3
	Total adult cattle	52.3	928.7	+0.2
	Calves	4.1	79.8	-4.8
Sheep (000 head)				
Great Britain	Sheep and lambs	180.0	3,654.4	-1.8
Northern Ireland	Lambs	4.4	80.8	+29.7
w/e 12.05.12	Ewes and rams	0.6	12.6	+7.0
Irish Republic (export premises)	Lambs	36.1	572.2	+8.3
w/e 12.05.12	Ewes and rams	4.1	76.9	-10.9
Pigs (000 head)				
Great Britain	Clean pigs	154.7	3,014.3	+3.6
Northern Ireland *w/e 05.05.12*	Clean pigs	32.9	556.5	+2.2
Irish Republic (export premises)	Clean pigs	46.5	1,029.4	+5.0
w/e 12.05.12	Sows and boars	1.5	36.2	+11.7
Denmark	Clean pigs	341.1	6,385.8	-4.8
	Sows	7.2	114.9	-15.9
Germany	Clean pigs	1,053.9	18,349.9	-3.1
	Sows	19.4	330.5	-16.8
Netherlands *w/e 29.04.12*	Clean pigs	237.0	4,774.0	-0.2

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

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