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Netherlands EU-27

EU-27 LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS ANNUAL

Annual 2009

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Report Highlights:

After a temporarily halt in 2007 and 2008, the EU cattle herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction during 2009 and 2010. The contraction is a result of increasing costs for land, feed and energy, lagging beef and milk prices, and restricted government support. Throughout the EU, the smaller farms with only a few cows are abandoning the sector, while the biggest and most efficient farms are expanding. Due to the plummeting milk prices, the dairy herd is expected to be cut the most. With the financial crisis and the expectation that feed prices will not return to the lower level of before 2007, margins on pork production are expected to remain tight. In 2009, the total EU piglet production is expected to fall to the lowest crop reported since 2000. The current high piglet prices are, however, an indication that the swine cycle will bottom out in 2010.

Executive Summary:

Cattle & Beef:

After a temporarily halt in 2007 and 2008, the EU cattle herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction during 2009 and 2010. The contraction is a result of increasing costs for land, feed and energy, lagging beef and milk prices, and restricted government support. After a reduction of 1.6 percent in 2008, the EU calf crop is expected to decline 1.3 percent in 2009 and 1.0 percent in 2010. Throughout the EU, the smaller farms with only a few cows are abandoning the sector, while the biggest and most efficient farms are expanding. Due to the plummeting milk prices, the dairy herd is expected to be cut by 1.4 percent in 2009, while the beef cow herd is expected to shrink only 0.15 percent. Carcass prices are supported by the limited beef supply from Brazil, which is benefiting beef intra-trade as well as exports. As a result of the financial crisis, however, the EU beef export boost of 2008 is not expected to be continued. Also on the domestic market, the current economic climate is expected to reduce beef consumption, and shift sales to the cheaper cuts.

Swine & Pork:

In 2008, high feed prices forced the most inefficient farmers to quit. As a result of the shrinking production, prices for slaughter hogs increased to the highest level in seven years, in which combination with falling feed prices improved profitability of fattening during the second half of the year. The financial crisis had, however, a detrimental effect on domestic and export demand for pork. Due to the limited export opportunities, lower domestic supply, and absence of EC support, pork exports are forecast to fall nearly thirty percent in 2009. With the financial crisis and the expectation that feed prices will not return to the lower level of before 2007, margins on fattening pigs are expected to remain tight. In 2009, the total EU piglet production is expected to fall to the lowest crop reported since 2000. The current high piglet prices are, however, an indication that the swine cycle will bottom out in 2010. After a cutback of 2.5 percent in 2008, and 1.6 percent in 2009, the pig crop is expected to recover by 0.7 percent in 2010. A recovery of slaughter and thus pork production is not yet expected in 2010.

DISCLAIMER

The numbers in the PSDs in this report are not official USDA numbers, but they result from a collaborative effort by FAS EU offices to consolidate PSDs from all 27 EU member states.

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NOTE

In this report the following HS codes and conversion factors are used:

	HS codes	Conversion factors
Beef	0201, 0202 021020, 160250	PWE X 1.40 = CWE PWE X 1.79 = CWE
Pork	0203, 021011, 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, 160249	PWE X 1.30 = CWE

PWE = Product Weight CWE = Carcass Weight

ABBREVIATIONS

EU: All twenty-seven Member States of the European Union.

EU-25: All Member States of the European Union, except NMS-2.

NMS: The twelve New Member States which joined the EU in May 2004 and January 2007.

NMS-2: Romania and Bulgaria, which joined the EU in January 2007.

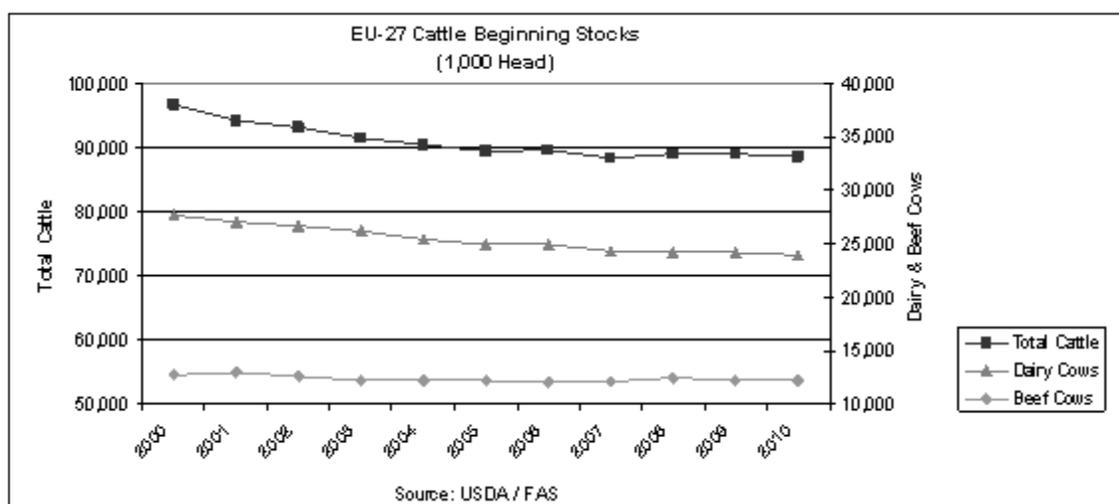
Cattle

Country	EU-27					
	Animal Numbers, Cattle (1,000 Head)					
Commodity	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
Market Year	2008		2009		2010	
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks	89,043	89,043	89,402	88,945	0	88,630
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	24,177	24,176	24,250	24,240	0	23,900
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	12,488	12,445	12,450	12,240	0	12,220
Production (Calf Crop)	31,250	31,000	31,050	30,600	0	30,300
Extra EU27 imports	4	4	4	4	0	4
TOTAL SUPPLY	120,297	120,047	120,456	119,549	0	118,934
Extra EU27 exports	459	376 ^a	450	350	0	350
Cow Slaughter	7,715	7,808	7,850	7,750	0	7,750
Calf Slaughter	5,675	5,804	5,850	5,750	0	5,700
Total Slaughter	28,750	28,919	29,150	28,800	0	28,600
Loss	1,686	1,807	1,656	1,769	0	1,734
Ending Inventories	89,402	88,945	89,200	88,630	0	88,250
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	120,297	120,047	120,456	119,549	0	118,934

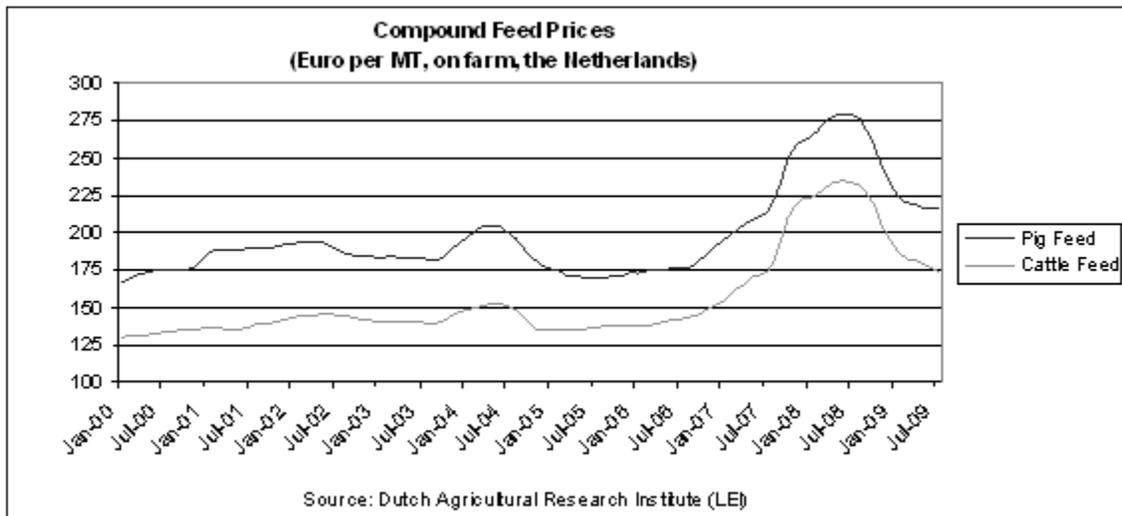
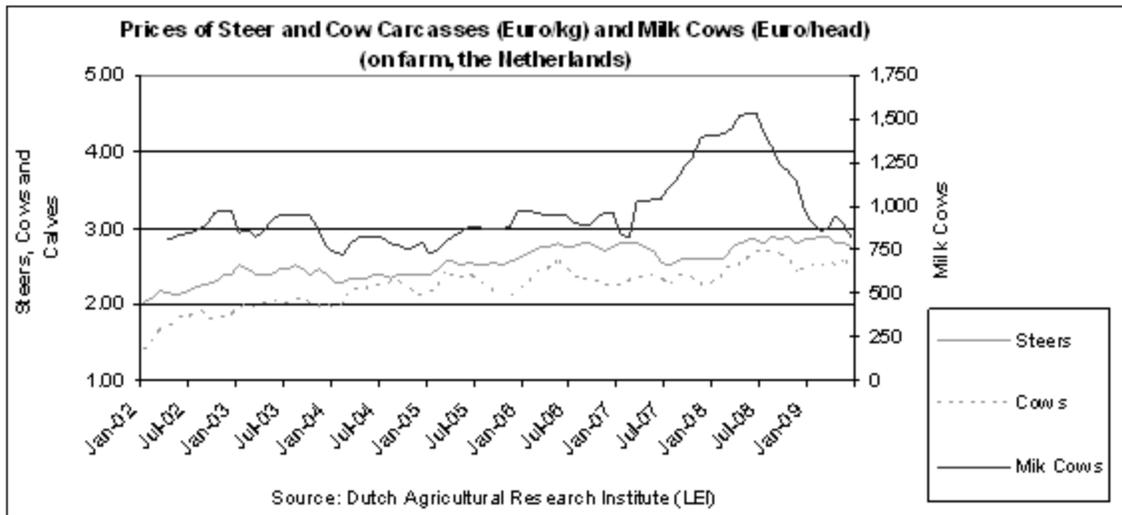
Source: FAS EU Offices. (a) Cattle export number is lower than official WTA number due to incorrect reporting of exports of 83,000 head of cattle from Spain to Morocco.

2008 The expansion of the herd was halted in the last quarter of 2008.

During 2007 and 2008, the long term trend of contraction of the cattle herd was temporally halted (see graph below) mainly as a result of the high beef and milk prices. The high beef prices caused a peak calf crop in 2007, while the high milk prices induced farmers to hold to their dairy cattle by which slaughter was reduced.



During the last quarter of 2008, however, milk prices plummeted, reflected in the reduced prices for milk cows (see graph below). The reduced milk prices, in combination with relatively high carcass prices, elevated cow slaughter. Another factor which triggered farmers to slaughter their cattle was the high feed prices (see graph below). Increased slaughtering mainly took place in France, Germany, the Iberian Peninsula, and the New Member States (NMS). This peak slaughtering of cows and other cattle took place at an earlier stage than anticipated in the Semi-Annual Livestock Report (E49019). As a consequence, in this report a minor reduction of the cattle stock during 2008 is expected, different from the stock increase reported in the Semi-Annual.



2009 & 2010 The herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction.

After the temporary peak in 2008, the EU cattle herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction. This trend is mainly a result of increasing costs for land, feed and energy, lagging beef and milk prices, and restricted government support. After a reduction of 1.6 percent in 2008, the calf crop is expected to decline 1.3 percent in 2009 and 1.0 percent in 2010. During 2009 and 2010, major reductions are forecast in Germany, Italy, France and Romania. Throughout the EU, the smaller farms with only a few cows are abandoning the sector, while the biggest and most efficient farms are expanding. Due to the plummeting milk prices, the dairy herd is expected to be cut by 1.4 percent, with cuts throughout the EU, except in Denmark and Poland. The lower milk prices are also expected to have a downward effect on the

calf/cow ratio, while the cattle loss will be lower due to the fading effect of Bluetongue Disease (BTD). The beef cow herd is expected to shrink only 0.15 percent during 2009. Carcass prices are supported by the limited beef supply from Brazil, which benefitted beef intra-trade, and beef export opportunities to Switzerland and Russia. While the calf crop and cattle herd is expected to shrink in most Member States, a recovery of the calf crop is projected in Poland and the Iberian Peninsula. In Poland, cattle inventories are expected to increase due to higher dairy quota and continuing export demand for beef. In Spain and Portugal the crop is expected to recover slightly after been heavily affected by the high feed prices during 2008. With the lower calf crop, EU calf slaughter will decline during 2009 and 2010. The slaughter of cows is expected to stabilize after the peak slaughter in 2008. An exception is France, where the peak slaughter is forecast to take place in 2009. EU cattle exports are expected to decline due to the financial crisis and veterinary barriers, still in place after the spread of Bluetongue Disease (BTD). During 2009 and 2010, the EU cattle stock is projected to fall from 88.9 million head to 88.3 million head.

Calf crop production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2008	2009	2010
France	6,500	6,550	6,440
Germany	4,685	4,410	4,305
United Kingdom	2,857	2,839	2,820
Italy	2,748	2,700	2,600
Benelux	2,148	2,191	2,185

Benelux: Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are treated as one market

Cattle slaughter (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2008	2009	2010
France	5,135	5,270	5,300
Italy	3,833	3,750	3,700
Germany	3,851	3,700	3,650
Benelux	2,764	2,705	2,680
United Kingdom	2,587	2,494	2,400

EU disease situation

-The Bluetongue Disease (BTD) situation in the EU continues to evolve. In the autumn of 2008, the various BTD virus types have continued their geographical spread in Europe. BT-8 extended into the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway, Hungary and throughout Spain. In The Netherlands, Germany and Belgium, virus types BT-6 and BT-11 were discovered, but their genetic resemblance to known South African laboratory strains suggested that the accidental contaminations were provoked through vaccination with a vaccine against BT-8. The vaccination campaigns and previous infections that affected large numbers of farms in the infested areas have allowed virtually all animals to build immunity to the disease.

-The BSE situation in the EU further improved in 2008 to a level that the EC agreed to lift the mandatory age for BSE testing at slaughter to 48 months in the old Member States of the EU-15.

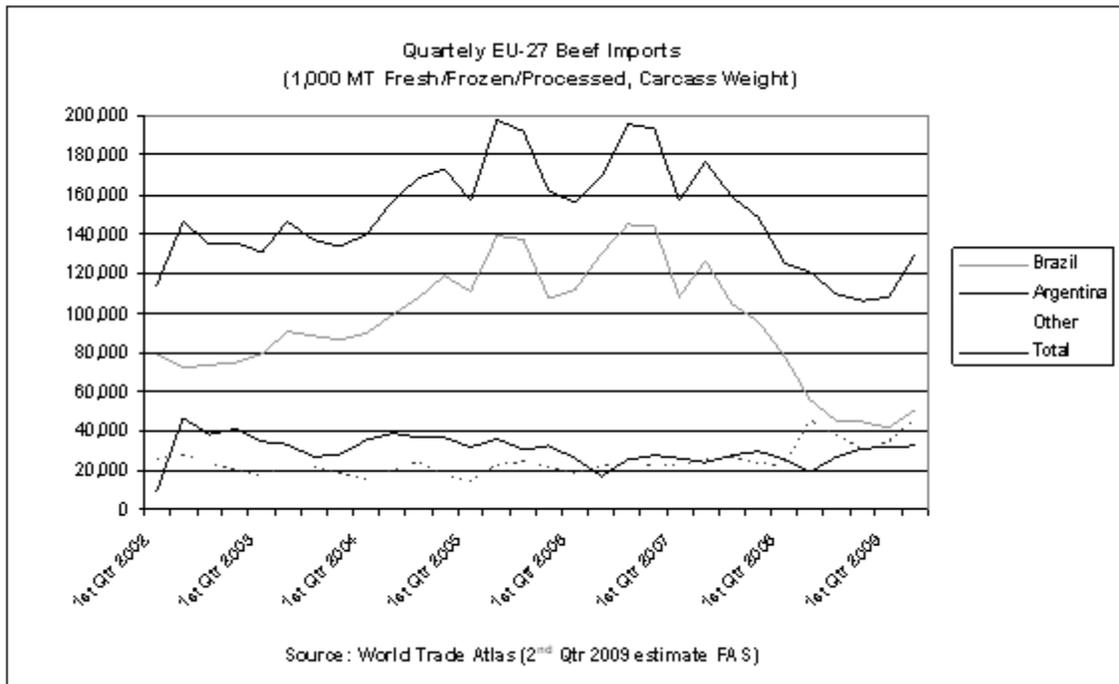
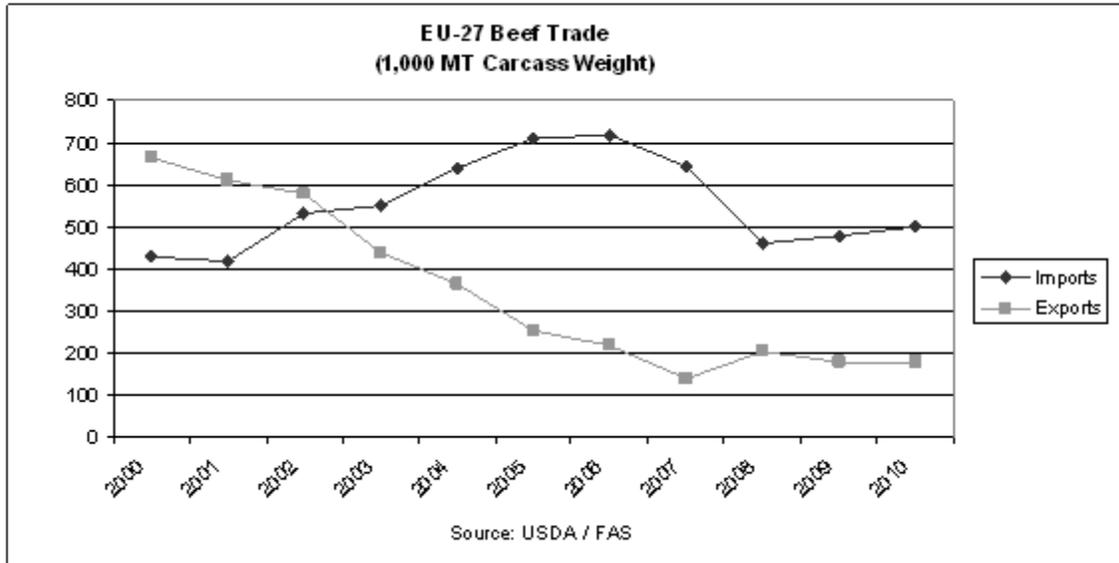
Beef

Country	EU-27					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal (1,000 Head)(1,000MT CW)					
	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
	2008		2009		2010	
Slaughter (Reference)	28,750	28,919	29,150	28,800	0	28,600
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	8,100	8,090	8,200	8,000	0	7,950
Extra EU27 imports	463	462	500	480	0	500
TOTAL SUPPLY	8,563	8,552	8,700	8,480	0	8,450
Extra EU27 Exports	201	202	180	180	0	180
TOTAL Domestic Use	8,362	8,350	8,520	8,300	0	8,270
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8,563	8,552	8,700	8,480	0	8,450

Source: FAS EU Offices.

2008 Despite tighter supply, EU exports rose.

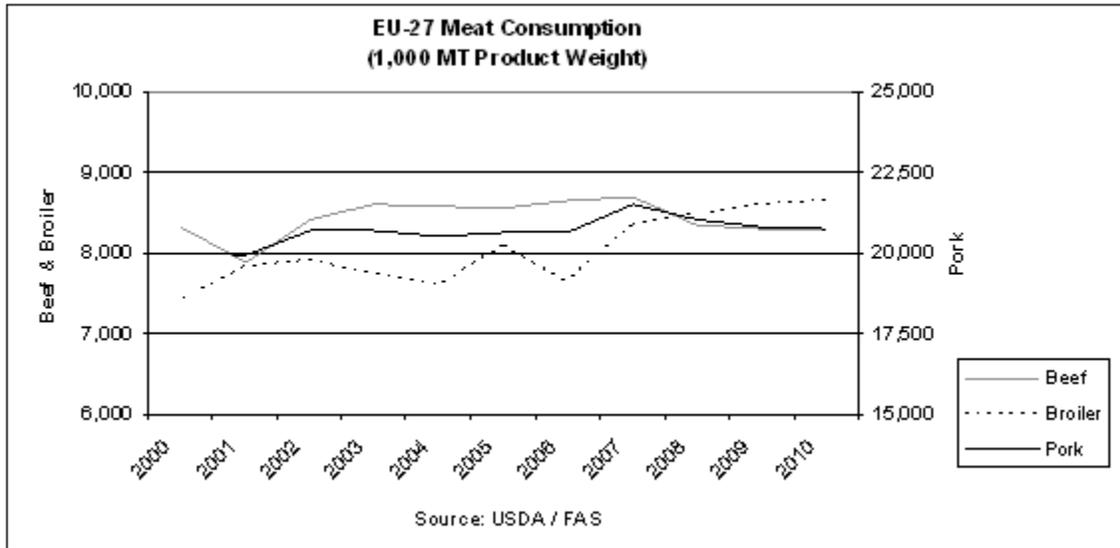
As a result of reduced production and imports, the domestic EU beef supply fell by about 280,000 MT in 2008. The limited imports are due to restrictions laid down by the European Commission (EC) on EU beef imports from Brazil. On January 31, 2008, the EC imposed stricter traceability requirements for Brazilian beef imports, which in practice banned Brazilian beef from the EU market (see GAIN Report E48016). None of these beef products can be supplied by another producer in a sufficient volume (see graph below). Minor increases were reported for imports from Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The elevated beef prices have significantly reduced beef consumption throughout the entire EU. Despite the limited availability of beef, EU beef exports increased from 140,000 MT in 2007 to 204,000 MT in 2008. EU exporters benefitted from the limited supply of Brazilian fresh beef to Switzerland and the increased demand for frozen beef in Russia.



2009 & 2010 Lower production and limited imports will tighten supply further.

The EU Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) executed a new audit in Brazil in January of 2009 (see policy section). Currently, the FVO relisted between 1,300 and 1,400 farms as being eligible to produce for the EU market. This is, however, only a fraction of the 6,780 Brazilian farms which had been certified during 2007. Importers comment that beef imports from Brazil will remain constrained during 2009, but anticipate a recovery in 2010. During 2009, the supply from Argentina, Uruguay, Oceania and the United States is expected to grow, which will partially compensate for the lower supply from Brazil. As a result of lower EU slaughtering, domestic beef production is expected to decrease to below 8 MMT in 2010. Lower production is expected in particular Germany, the UK and Italy. The falling beef production, together with the restricted imports will tighten the supply of beef on the domestic market further. As a result, prices are forecast to remain on a high level. The high price level, in combination with the current

economic climate, will further reduce beef consumption, and shift consumption to the cheaper cuts. Consumption is expected to fall mostly in the four main markets, France, Italy, the UK and Germany. Another factor for the stagnating beef consumption in these countries is the increasing popularity of poultry meat for its low price, leanness and convenience (see graph below). As a result of the financial crisis, the export boost in 2008 is not expected to be continued during 2009 and 2010. Exports to Russia are forecast to be cut the most.



Beef production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010
France	1,490	1,500	1,490
Germany	1,210	1,165	1,150
Italy	1,059	1,036	1,022
United Kingdom	862	836	805
Spain	658	640	640

Beef consumption (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010
France	1,605	1,593	1,578
Italy	1,361	1,351	1,345
United Kingdom	1,325	1,237	1,266
Germany	998	985	970
Spain	626	622	622

Beef exports (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010
Germany	48	35	35
France	26	25	25
Italy	21	20	20
Poland	16	18	18
Benelux	20	15	15

U.S.- EU beef quota agreement

The EC proposal COM(2009) 275 for a quota for U.S. high quality beef as compensation for gradual lifting of the U.S. retaliatory duties in the hormone case was published on June 11, 2009. The 20,000 MT quota is a small part of EU beef consumption, but it is a significant opening into the high-end beef market.

The deal was formally approved in Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2009 , published in the Official Journal on July 15, 2009. The details for the administration of this new beef quota were published simultaneously in Commission Regulation (EC) No 620/2009.

Brazilian beef exports to the EU

Exports of beef from Brazil to the EU remain below past levels, as the number of EU approved farms has been slowly increasing. It seems that Brazilian farms have a hard time meeting the strict EU traceability standards and many farms are reluctant to implement costly requirements to that end.

In a July 2009 audit report on a visit to Brazil in January-February of 2009, the EU Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) reports that progress has been made but remains critical of the Brazil animal identification and traceability system.

Swine

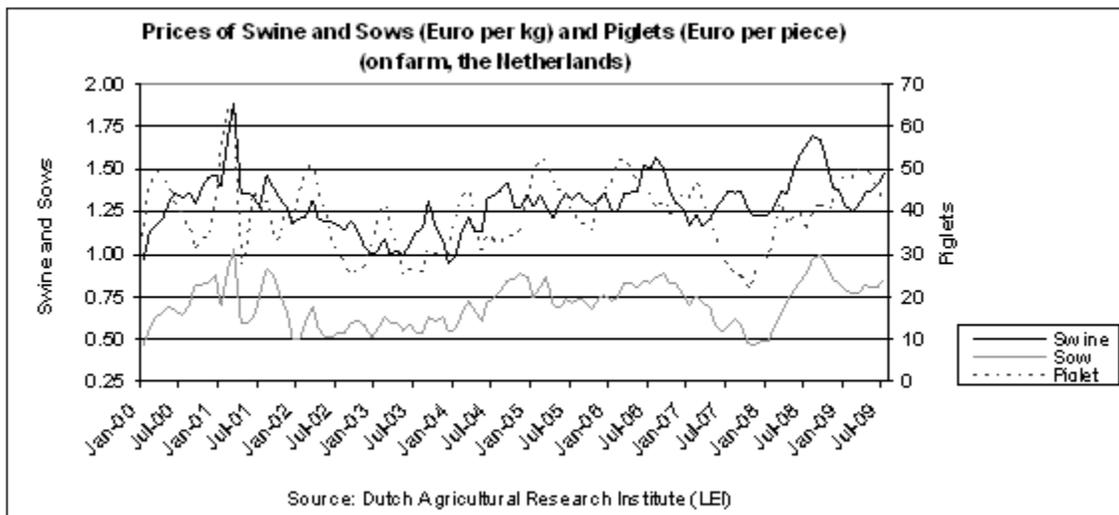
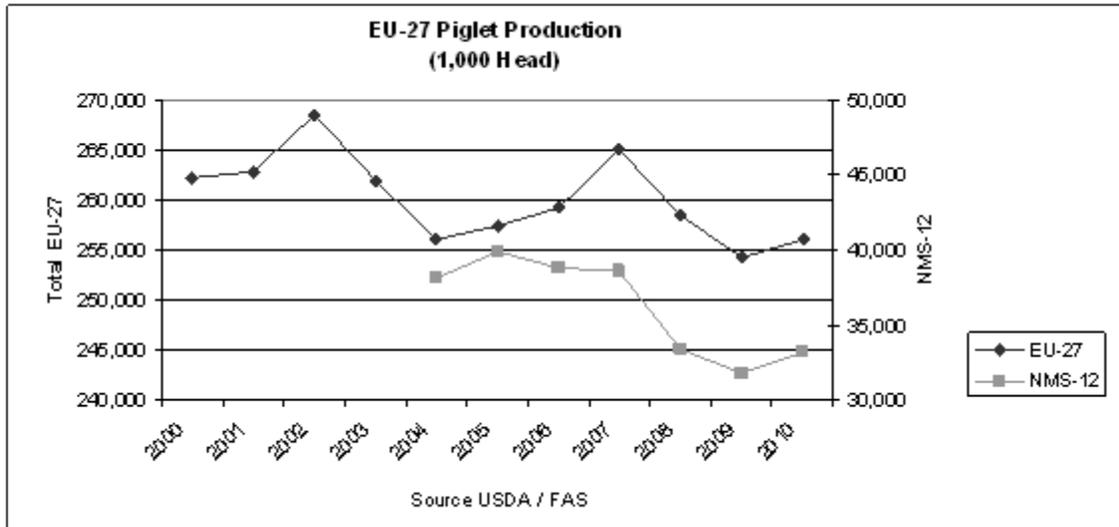
Country Commodity	EU-27					
	Animal Numbers, Swine (1,000 Head)					
	USDA official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA official [EU- 27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
Market Year Begin	2008		2009		2010	
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	159,732	159,732	156,250	152,960	0	149,250
Sow Beginning Stocks	14,922	14,926	14,500	13,970	0	13,900
Production (Pig Crop)	261,000	258,400	257,000	254,250	0	256,000
Extra EU27 imports	2	2	2	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	420,734	418,134	413,252	407,212	0	405,252
Extra EU27 exports	1,554	1,508	1,200	2,100	0	2,400
Sow Slaughter	4,970	5,343	4,840	5,100	0	5,100
Total Slaughter	254,650	255,107	250,000	248,500	0	246,500
Loss	8,280	8,559	8,052	7,362	0	7,102
Ending Inventories	156,250	152,960	154,000	149,250	0	149,250
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	420,734	418,134	413,252	407,212	0	405,252

Source: FAS EU Offices.

2008 The high feed price forced the most inefficient farmers to quit.

As anticipated in the previous Annual Livestock Report (E48094), the EU pig crop declined significantly in 2008 (see graph below). One of the main factors for this decline was the high feed price which affected profitability. The tight margins forced the most inefficient farmers to quit, in particular breeders. While the carcass prices remained well above the five-years average, piglet prices were reported below the five-years average during the first half of the year (see graph below). With a reduction of about twenty percent, or 5.5 million head per annum, pig production shrunk most significantly in Poland (see GAIN Report PL8028). Beside the high feed price, competition from in particular Denmark forced Polish farmers to

quit. Significant reductions were also reported in Denmark, Spain and Hungary. Due the dim market conditions, the fattening period was shortened, which reduced the average slaughter weight in 2008. As a result of the shrinking production and thus increased import demand of pork in mainly the NMS, the price for slaughter hogs increased to the highest level in seven years. The high carcass prices, and falling feed prices, improved profitability of fattening in most EU Member States during the second half of the year. During 2008, the EU pig stocks fell from 159.7 million head to 153.0 million head.



2009 & 2010 The swine cycle is expected to bottom out in 2010

The record carcass prices could not be maintained during 2009. Due to the financial crisis, which cut consumer expenditure on domestic and export markets, carcass prices declined to the five-year average during the first two months of 2009. Due to these dim market conditions and the expectation that feed prices will not return to the lower level of before 2007, margins on fattening are expected to remain tight. As a consequence, the restructuring of the intensive pig sector is expected to continue. Restructuring will imply termination of the most inefficient farms throughout the EU and reduction of backyard farming in mainly the NMS. This process will imply an increase in the number of piglets per sow, but an overall cutback of the EU pig crop and slaughter. The most significant reduction in piglet production is expected in the EU-15, in particular in the Benelux countries, Spain and Germany. In the NMS, most of the cutback

took already place in 2008. Total EU piglet production is expected to fall 1.6 percent, from 258.4 million head in 2008 to 254.3 million head in 2009, which is the lowest crop reported since 2000. As a result of the lower supply, piglet prices rose to the highest level in three years. The high piglet prices are an indication that the swine cycle, expressed as piglet production, will bottom out in 2010. Due to a strong recovery in Poland, total EU production is even expected to increase by 0.7 percent to about 256 million piglets. Both the Polish and Danish production are supported by exports of live slaughterhogs to Russia. Russian imports of slaughterhogs from the EU increased from about 25,000 head per month in 2007, to 50,000 head per month in 2008, and increased to 75,000 head per month during the first half of 2009. The good EU grain and oilseed crop is expected to benefit piglet production throughout the EU. Due to the fattening period, a recovery of slaughter and thus pork production is not expected in 2010. After the cutback of the EU pig stock in 2008 and 2009, the stock is forecast to stabilize at 149.3 million head in 2010.

Pig crop production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2008	2009	2010
Germany	47,670	47,000	46,900
Spain	41,500	40,800	40,600
Benelux	34,100	33,150	32,900
Denmark	27,400	27,500	27,500
Poland	20,250	19,200	21,000

Swine slaughter (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2008	2009	2010
Germany	54,848	55,100	54,900
Spain	41,305	40,600	40,500
Benelux	25,812	25,300	24,850
France	25,301	24,950	24,750
Poland	21,963	18,500	19,000

Pork

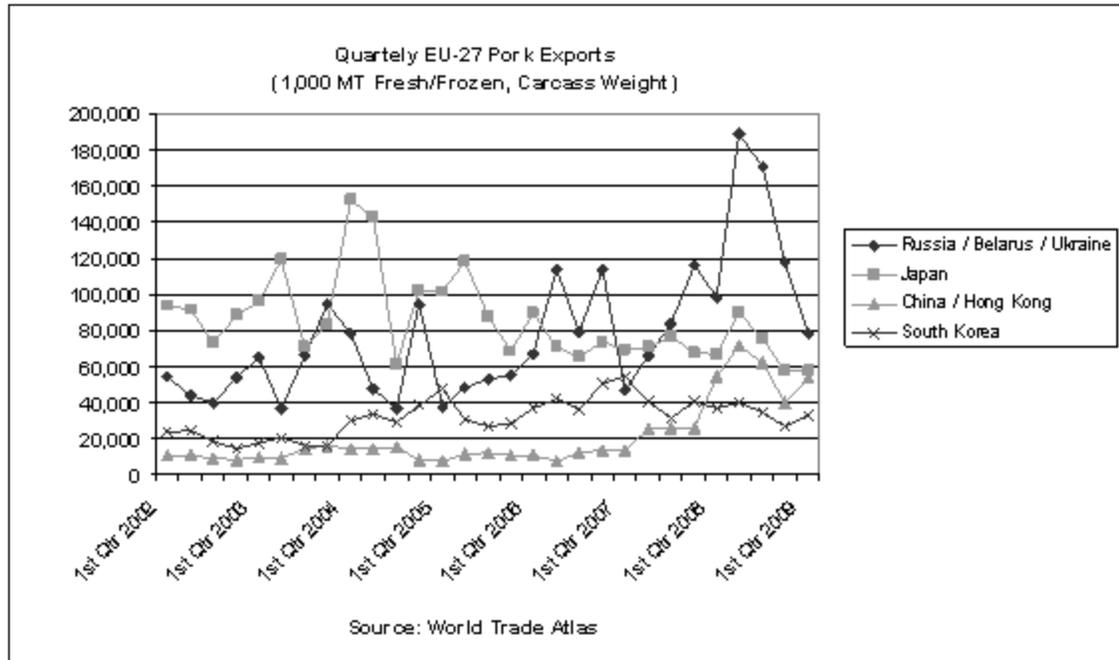
Country	EU-27					
	Pigmeat (1,000 Head)(1,000 MT CW)					
Commodity	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
Market Year Begin	2008		2009		2010	
Slaughter (Reference)	254,650	255,107	250,000	248,500	0	246,500
Beginning Stocks	99	99	0	0	0	0
Production	22,530	22,596	22,100	22,000	0	21,900
Extra EU27 imports	56	56	55	50	0	50
TOTAL SUPPLY	22,685	22,751	22,155	22,050	0	21,950
Extra EU27 exports	1,715	1,721	1,250	1,250	0	1,200
TOTAL Domestic Use	20,970	21,030	20,905	20,800	0	20,750
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	22,685	22,751	22,155	22,050	0	21,950

Source: FAS EU Offices.

2008 Supported by EC funds, EU pork exports rose to a record level.

The elevated supply of pork in 2007, in combination with EC funding, boosted EU pork exports in 2008, to a record level of 1.7 MMT. Exports increased most significantly to the Ukraine, China, Belarus and Russia

(see graph below). The export refunds, for most fresh/frozen products 100 Euro/MT, were terminated on August 8, 2008. With the lower slaughter and diminished Private Storage Aid (PSA) stocks, the EU pork supply tightened during 2008. In 2008, EU pork meat imports from the United States more than doubled to 48,000 MT (U.S. Customs data). Most of the U.S. pork meat is exported to the EU by Smithfield which purchased several EU pork processors in recent years.



2009 & 2010 Exports are forecast to fall due to limited supply and export demand.

Due to reduced slaughtering, EU pork production is expected to decline from 22.6 MMT in 2008 to 22.0 MMT in 2009, a reduction of 2.6 percent. The most significant cutbacks are anticipated in Poland and Denmark. As the swine cycle is expected to bottom out in 2010, the cut down in EU pork production is expected to be limited in that year: only about 0.5 percent to 21.9 MMT. In none of the EU Member States a significant production recovery is anticipated. In Poland, a slight increase is expected, which is supported by the strong import growth of piglets from mainly the Netherlands. A major upturn of piglet and pork production is impeded by the financial crisis which deteriorated demand from the export markets. During the last quarter of 2008 and first quarter of 2009, EU exports to Russia and Ukraine plummeted. Exports to Russia are also uncertain due to veterinary issues and new import quotas (see policy section). As a result of the limited export opportunities, lower domestic supply, and absence of EC support, 2009 and 2010 pork exports are forecast to fall below the level of 2008 and even of 2007 (1.29 MMT). It is unlikely that the EC will impose support measures such as intervention or export restitutions (see policy section of this report). A positive factor is that the weakened currency of some NMS, such as Poland, might have a positive effect on their pork exports. The main net pork exporting countries, mainly the Benelux countries, Denmark and Germany, are increasingly focusing on the European market, in particular Central Europe. Due to increased domestic prices and restricted consumer budgets, however, pork consumption is expected to decline in the NMS. In Northwestern Europe an important factor for the stagnating pork consumption is the increasing popularity of poultry meat. In this market, the financial crisis has only a limited effect on total pork consumption, except the trend of consumers shifting from buying expensive parts to the cheaper parts.

Pig meat production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010
Germany	5,112	5,150	5,120
Spain	3,484	3,430	3,420
Benelux	2,371	2,325	2,280
France	2,030	2,010	2,000
Poland	1,888	1,620	1,650

Pig meat consumption (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010
Germany	4,575	4,565	4,575
Spain	2,451	2,641	2,641
Italy	2,360	2,390	2,400
Poland	2,030	1,920	1,880
France	1,874	1,875	1,870

Pig meat exports (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2008	2009	2010
Denmark	532	490	490
Germany	217	240	240
Benelux	217	165	140
France	143	100	90
Poland	143	50	50

EU pig sector still lobbying for subsidies

EU pig prices decreased at the end of 2008 and decreased further during the first months of 2009. EU pig producers have continued asking the EC to provide support for the EU pig sector by means of renewed intervention and export subsidies. However, it is unlikely that the EC will grant export subsidies due to the tight supply of pork on the domestic market.

Problems with EU exports to Russia

During 2009, EU exports of pork to Russia are suffering from Russian import restrictions after they had soared in 2008. Due to alleged violations of strict new Russian residue limits, hundreds of EU meat exporters were delisted for exports to Russia. Export plants gained Russian export eligibility again only after adopting new Russian food safety standards. Russia has also decreased its import quota for 2009, in a bid to boost domestic production.

EU disease situation

-European consumption of pork was barely impacted by the outbreak of the H1N1 influenza in Mexico and the United States. The outbreak does, however, impact the EU pork market as Russia immediately put a ban on pork exports from Spain and the United Kingdom. The ban on Spanish pork was lifted again on June 3, 2009 after Spain held bilateral negotiations. The ban on UK pork is meaningless as the ban imposed after the FMD outbreak is also still in place.

Related reports from FAS Post in the European Union:

Country	Title	Date	Report Number
Poland	Bovine Genetics Market	06/25/09	-
Hungary	Innovations Support U.S. Bovine Semen Exports to Hungary	05/18/09	-
Italy	Italian Pig Breeding Sector Ailing	05/18/09	-
Czech Republic	BSE Confirmed in a Cow in the Region of Liberec in the Czech Republic	04/20/09	-
EU-27	EC engages on Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare	03/24/09	-
EU-27	EC animal disease eradication; control and monitoring program for 2009	03/19/09	-
EU-27	Semi-Annual Livestock Report	03/04/09	E49019
EU-27	EC Orientation Debate on Animal Cloning	02/06/09	E41010
Spain	BSE Update for Spain and Portugal	02/05/09	SP9002
EU-27	Animal Genetic Markets in EU Member States	12/17/08	E48143
Germany	German Efforts to Open Pork Exports to China Show Progress	12/15/08	GM8052
Austria	First Case of Blue Tongue Disease in Austria	11/12/08	AU8011
EU-27	EU-15 increases age for mandatory BSE testing	10/23/08	E48117
EU-27	EC launches new proposal for Animal Welfare at slaughter or killing	10/13/08	E48113
Germany	Germany to take Advantage of Increasing Demand for Pork in China	09/29/08	GM8042
EU-27	Update on the EU BSE situation in 2007	09/17/08	E48101
Poland	Pork Industry Continues to Suffer	09/16/08	PL8028
Sweden	First Case of Bluetongue Disease in Sweden	09/11/08	SW8008
EU-27	Annual Livestock Report	08/27/08	E48094

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