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**SITUATION AND PESPCTIVE FOR THE MEAT SECTOR**  
**IN [CYPRUS]**

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## 1 Introduction to the meat sector

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In 1960 the output of agriculture represented 17% of the Gross Domestic Product but it gradually declined and now represents less than 4.0%. Employment in agriculture also declined from over 33% of the economically active population to about 9% at present.

Livestock production, which in 1960 contributed less than 40% of the total agriculture output, rose to 48% in 2005 with a corresponding decline of the Crop Sector.

In the period 2000 – 2005 the increase in livestock production outperformed the increase in crop output with an increase of 23% compared to an increase of only 1.5% in crop output and 11% increase in the total agricultural output.

The value added for the livestock sector has exhibited an 18% increase during the period 2000 - 2005 whereas total value added for the crop sector declined by 5%.

Comparing the employment in the livestock and the crop sectors, the percentage of holder and family members working in the livestock sector is lower than that in the crop sector. The percentage of the employees, however, is higher in the crop sector.

Since 2000 there were changes in the contribution of the various sectors to the total livestock output as shown below:

	2000	2005
Cattle farming	21%	23%
Pig farming	22%	27%
Poultry farming	29%	26%
Sheep & Goat farming	25%	20%
Other	3%	4%
	100%	100%

The biggest increase in the contribution came from pig farming and a smaller increase from cattle farming. There were corresponding decreases in poultry and sheep and goat farming.

Livestock production is primarily used for local consumption. Imports are most significant in the beef sector followed by the sheep and goat sector. If Cyprus did not have as high a number of tourists as it has, then it would have been self-sufficient in beef meat and also in all meat. For beef, imports have been around 35-40% of domestic production for the last years. According to the preliminary 2005 figures, domestic beef consumption was 5.5Kg per capita and imported beef consumption 2.0Kg per capita.

In the case of pork, Cyprus has been self-sufficient since the late 1980s. It has been exporting approximately 4-5% of its total production since 2000 in periods when there were domestic surpluses.

Cyprus has always imported sheepmeat but not goatmeat. In recent years, sheepmeat imports have ranged from 21% of domestic production in 2002 to 51% in 2004 (EU Accession on May 1<sup>st</sup> 2004).

The poultry sector has a different picture. Cyprus has been exporting poultry meat since the late 1980's but this was a very small percentage of its production (0.5 to 2.5%). An insignificant amount was imported in 2002 and 2003. In 2004 imports were recorded for the first time in decades. Imports were 1.8% of domestic production and at the same time lower exports were recorded. Cyprus has been self-sufficient in egg production. The proportion of agricultural exports to total domestic exports has risen from 15.4% in 2000 to 24% in 2004.

The quantities, value and the percentage contribution to total value of production of each type of meat are shown below:

### **1. Meat Production in metric tonnes**

Year	Beef	Pork	Sheep & Goat	Poultry
2000	4,450	52,250	10,530	32,300
2001	3,900	50,700	10,990	33,800
2002	3,800	51,800	12,580	34,800
2003	4,003	54,313	7,961	33,061
2004	3,804	55,215	6,990	32,392
2005*	5,207	54,684	7,063	32,392

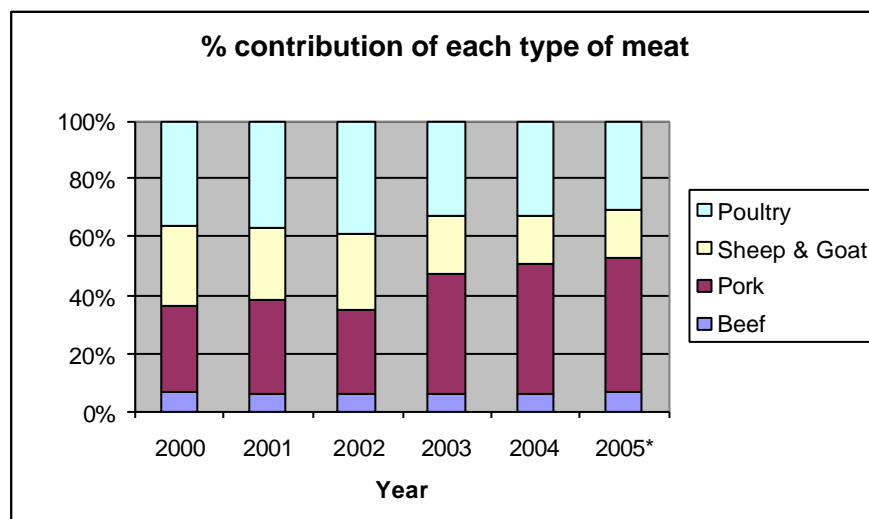
### **2. Value of Production in thousand Euros**

Year	Beef	Pork	Sheep & Goat	Poultry
2000	10,871	45,719	41,078	55,536
2001	9,527	52,348	39,540	59,150
2002	9,882	47,138	42,693	63,823
2003	11,139	72,237	35,226	58,436
2004	10,852	82,133	29,124	59,966
2005*	13,111	90,913	32,846	59,521

### **3. Percentage contribution of each type of meat**

Year	Beef	Pork	Sheep & Goat	Poultry
2000	7%	30%	27%	36%
2001	6%	33%	25%	37%
2002	6%	29%	26%	39%
2003	6%	41%	20%	33%
2004	6%	45%	16%	33%
2005*	7%	46%	17%	30%

\*provisional figures



## **2 Structure of the sector and recent evolutions**

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### **Beef:**

The number of farms has been steadily declining during the past years but the decrease has slowed down. There has been a trend of moving away from smaller farms and towards larger ones. In 2005 81% of farms had more than 100 animals and 45% of farms had more than 200 animals. There was an increase in the number of animals in the 2 years prior to EU Accession and this is attributed to the absence of milk quotas. This led to an increase in meat production in the year following Accession. It must be noted that most of the animals in the industry are genetically superior for milk production and genetically inferior for meat production. The majority of those in the industry are in their family business (60%). The rest of the workers are almost exclusively foreign workers (97%). There is no organic cattle raising in Cyprus. Cattle slaughtering is only done in the main abattoir in Cyprus, that of Kofinou.

There has been an increase in incomes in the beef sector. Producer prices have been relatively stable during the past few years with beef at 1.57 Euros/Kg and veal at 2.80Euros/Kg. An unofficial prediction was that no significant problems are expected to be encountered until 2010-11. After that, the future will largely be dependent on milk quotas. A major challenge has been the abolition of subsidies on cereals used as inputs. There has been a significant increase in 2004 and 2005 in the number of farms that own a feeding mill. This was done in an effort to improve the quality of the feeding and reduce the costs.

### **Pigmeat:**

There has been a steady decrease in the number of farms (-14% from 2003 to 2005, -28% from 1999 to 2005) coupled with a smaller decrease in the number of animals between 2003 and 2005 (number of animals was actually higher than in 1999). This is due to a trend of moving towards bigger farms and especially of smaller farms going out of pig production. Farms under 400 animals were 65% of total farms and had 34.4% of the animals in 2005 compared to them being 70% of total farms and having 39% of the animals in 2003.

Pig farms in Cyprus are dual-purpose, i.e. fattening and reproduction take place at the same farm. There was an increase in the number of female pigs slaughtered in 2004. This was done in compliance with laws concerning animal welfare, ensuring that the farmers would receive the subsidies they were entitled to.

About 30% of those in the industry are self-employed with men outnumbering women by a 5 to 1 ratio. Foreign employees are 8 times the number of Cypriot employees with the majority in both categories being men. There is no organic pig raising in Cyprus. Incomes have suffered mainly due to the abolition of subsidies for cereals used as inputs. There has been no significant change in the number or types of feeding mills at the farms other than a small decrease in the percentage of farms with manual mills.

### **Poultry:**

There has been a decrease in the number of farms coupled with an increase in their area. The effort of moving towards bigger farms has been evident. The sector of hatching and reproduction is the less developed one and it needs more capital as well as specially trained personnel. As expected, the sector faces problems since Accession due to its low productivity compared with

that in competitor countries. Egg production has decreased by approximately 10% between 2004 and 2005. Still, poultry is the second most important sector in both quantity and value produced after pork. Of those employed in the sector 20% are in their family's business with men making up 70% of the category. 40% of the employees are Cypriots with the women slightly outnumbering men while the vast majority of the foreign workers are men. An interesting statistic is that a mere 17% of the farm managers have a university or college degree. A distinct feature of the poultry sector is that most of the poultry abattoirs are owned by the producers. Currently, there are 24 poultry abattoirs in Cyprus, with the biggest 5 having a 90% market share.

Despite the rapid increase in imports of chicken meat after Accession, owing to the strong position of the five large producers in the domestic market both producer and consumer prices of chicken meat have risen, with consumer prices up from about €2.5/kg in 2005/06 to €3.6/kg in 2007. Producer prices followed the same trend.

### **Sheep and Goats:**

The number of farms had been increasing until 1998. Since then, their number has steadily declined and the steepest decrease was exhibited in 2004. The number of animals has been on the rise from 1998 up to 2004. In 2005, though, their number decreased by 7% down to the 2001 population. Most of the population increase was attributed to the increase in the goat population. The same was true for the 2005 decrease as most of it was due to the 9% decrease in the goat population. The smaller three-quarters of the farms account for less than a third of the total sheep and goat population.

The sheep and goat sector has the highest percentage of workers that are in the family business reaching 88% of the total number of workers in the sector. The number of men is almost twice that of women. Cypriot employees are less than 2% of the total while foreign employees account for the 10%. Men make up the majority in both categories. It is interesting to note that 72% of the farmers in the industry are in the age group 41-70 and that 10% are older than 71 years of age. Of the milk produced in the industry 63% is goat and 37% is sheep. Milk per animal is 79.24 liters for sheep and 94.5 for goats. According to the 2004 figures, the number of farms with milk-drawing machines, modern refrigerators and feed mixers is considered low. Once again, the abolition of subsidies for cereals used as inputs is a major difficulty for the sector. To some extent this has been offset by higher headage subsidies up from 9.60 Euros to over 30 Euros. The subsidies follow a step scale.

Since Accession, the number of abattoirs has dropped because a lot of communal abattoirs have shut down. Overall, the sector seems to be moving towards stability despite the decrease in the sheep and goat population in 2005. Milk production in the sector is predicted to rise due to imported milk powder used in artificial nursing. The milk saved due to this is supplied to the market and this quantity will increase as more and more farms switch to this process.

As indicated by the table below, about a third of the sheep and goat farms operate without an electricity source and this is a distinct feature of this sector. Clearly, there is much room for improvement in this field.

<b>Electricity</b>	Year 2004
E.A.C.	27%
Electric generator	41%
No power source	32%

E.A.C. stands for Electricity Authority of Cyprus

### **General:**

The Cypriot abattoirs do not buy the meat they slaughter; they simply provide services to the producers who retain ownership of the meat. The four high capacity red meat abattoirs are 1) Kofinou Central Abattoir 2) Agioi Trimithias Abattoir 3) CYPRA LTD 4) A. & A. Sfageia LTD. The single low capacity is Polis Chrysochous Abattoir. The two largest meat cutting and processing plants are 1) Protomeat which is owned by the Cattle Raisers Association and 2) Arameat LTD.

As mentioned above, poultry abattoirs are owned primarily by producers.

## **3 Policy and standards**

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In September 2003 (8 months before Accession) the operation of many abattoirs was suspended. These were mainly small communal abattoirs that could not afford the changes needed for the higher standards required by the European Union. Abattoirs are divided into two categories a) low and b) high capacity. Lower capacity abattoirs use a different stamp and products with this stamp cannot be exported.

The veterinary services have implemented a traceability system that allows them to track each producer's animals i.e. how many animals he/she has, how many animals are transferred where, how and for what reason and so on. In the cases of beef and sheep and goats the veterinary services can track the meat from butcher back to the animal. For sheep and goats, checks are taking place to ensure that the services have the true data. In early 2007 approximately 40% of the farms have been checked. The whole process is expected to be completed by the end of 2007. Until now, this identification system seems to be working perfectly. In the case of pork they can track the meat back to the farm but not to the animal. As far as poultry abattoirs are concerned, these are mainly owned by the producers. The veterinary services can make use of the day of slaughter and trace the poultry back to the producer. The keeping of records and the regular checkups have diminished the possibility of frauds and health hazards.

Each farm has its own vet who could either be a private or a state vet. An abattoir needs to have the necessary information about the animals' health status (medications etc) 24 hours prior to their slaughter. All installations that are under the veterinary services' supervision have been HACCP approved.

Since December 2006, a dead animals collection plan has been in effect. Samples from all dead animals are sent to the veterinary services for inspection. Prior to this, producers used to hide and bury any dead animals to prevent any consequences to their businesses. Another plan that is now active is the national program for the inspection of medicine residues. The pork sector is ahead in

this program since every single animal is checked. The deadline for the implementation of the program for every single animal in all sectors is the end of 2009.

In the case of imports, the veterinary service should have all the necessary documents and information 24 hours prior to the shipments arrival at the port. Even intra-EU shipments need clearance but no suitability documents are needed. In the case of shipments from 3<sup>rd</sup> countries, documents concerning the suitability of the installations from where the merchandise has originated are needed. Inspection of intra-EU trade was scheduled at 10% of the total but currently the full 100% of it is inspected. This is done due to issues concerning the quality of the products in the initial months after Accession.

Currently, the Agricultural Research Institute is working on a project whose aim is to design a pig waste management and disposal policy.

As far as subsidies and grants given by the Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization are concerned the picture was as follows:

#### 2004

- Goats and sheep 2004 - 30.6 Euros per head up to 500 animals
- Goats and sheep 2004 - 26.2 Euros per head for 501-1000 animals
- Goats and sheep 2004 - 19.2 Euros per head for animals over 1000
- Dairy Cows A 2004 - 227 Euros per head
- Dairy Cows B 2004 – 227 Euros per head
- Milk A 2004-2005 - 35 Euros per quota ton

#### 2005

- Milk B 2004-2005 - 35 Euros per quota ton
- Goats and sheep 2005 - 4,417 Euros per farm
- Dairy Cows A 2005 - 227 Euros per head
- Poultry 2005 - 23,506 Euros per farm
- Pigs 2005 - 29,884 Euros per farm

## **4 Market trends and outlook for meat consumption**

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Pork has the highest per capita consumption by far at 59.6 Kg. Pork consumption has been rising over time. Poultry comes second with a per capita consumption of 37.6 Kg. This figure had been fluctuating at about 40 Kg per capita since the mid 1990s but bird flu concerns resulted in the lower 2004 figures. Sheep and goat meat consumption was down to 11.1 Kg per capita in 2004, which was the lowest in many years. The main reasons for the steep decrease in 2003 and 2004 were the higher prices and an increased concern for the health hazards of consuming meat with a high fat content. Beef comes last with 6.2 Kg per capita consumption for 2004, which is significantly higher than the figures for 2001 and 2002. Still, it is much lower than the figures in the 1990s. Egg consumption in 2004 was 14.5 dozen per capita and that is approximately the

long-term average figure. Cheese consumption was 19.9 Kg per capita after a significant increase in 2003. Consumption of imported cheese has increased considerably since Accession.

There were increases in meat prices after Accession. This was due to the abolition of subsidies for cereals. The producers passed the higher costs to the consumers. Production of pork and beef follows a cyclical path but beef prices were relatively stable during the past few years. Pork prices on the other hand exhibited much higher fluctuations. In addition, as pig feed contains a high proportion of cereals compared with that of grazing livestock, consumers have suffered a much higher price increase in pork than in other meat.

In general, Cypriot consumers exhibit a strong preference for locally produced meat in all sectors. This has helped pork maintain its dominant position in consumption despite the steep increase in its price. Another factor is that pork quality is the same throughout the market due to the similar meals and weather conditions in most farms. Despite the strong Cypriot predisposition for local pork, the future of the market seems uncertain. The extra costs of complying with EU waste management and disposal requirements will have to be passed to consumers for whom pork prices are already amongst the highest in Europe.

As far as organically grown meat products are concerned, there is a small but increasing interest from Cypriot consumers. Despite this, there are extremely few organic farms in Cyprus and their number is not expected to change significantly due to different limitations (for example weather conditions and small areas). In addition, Cypriot consumers are more likely to seek and choose organically grown fruits, vegetables and cereals rather than meat.

## **5 Recent trends and outlook for trade**

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There has been a marked increase in trade since Accession in May 2004. The main reasons were a) the abolition of quantity restrictions on trade b) the abolition of subsidies on local products c) importers and wholesalers lowering their profit margins on imported products. Imports of live animals and animal products increased by over 40% in 2004 and almost 30% more in 2005. Exports followed a similar trend increasing by 37 % in 2004 and 16% in 2005. The value of imports surpassed that of exports in all years. More specifically, the value of imports was 66% higher than that of exports in 2005. Overall, imports in the live animals and animal products category make up 1.7% and 2.0% of total imports for the years 2004 and 2005 respectively. This was up from 1.4% for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003. Exports in the category were 5.0% of total exports in 2005 and 5.6% of total exports in 2004. This was up from 4.0% for both 2003 and 2002.

Imports of live animals decreased in both 2004 and 2005 and remain an extremely small part of the trade. The trade in meat, on the other hand, has increased remarkably by 62% in 2004 and 41% in 2005. The increase from 2003 to 2005 in meat imports was 128%. Imports of fish and dairy products also rose significantly and a part of the overall increase is attributed to these sectors.

Exports of live animals have not exhibited a significant change in the first 2 years since Accession. It remains a very small part of the category as in the case of imports, but live animal exports are more important both in absolute terms and percentage wise. Exports of meat did not deviate from their long-term average but there was a year-to-year increase in 2004 after lower

than average exports in 2003. A huge part of the increase since Accession is attributed to the increase of fish exports whose value increased by more than 450% within a year. Exports of dairy products increased in 2005 having shown no significant change in the previous year.

The relative stability of meat exports and the increase in meat imports has altered their relationship. Meat exports were 46% and 51% of meat imports in 2002 and 2003 respectively but only 37% of imports in 2004 and a mere 27% in 2005.

As far as live animals are concerned, the picture for the year October 2005 – September 2006 is as follows:

- Exports of Cattle to third countries
- Exports of pork mainly to EU countries
- Imports of pork from EU countries but much lower than exports
- Imports of sheep with the vast majority from third countries
- Exports of sheep to third countries but much lower than imports
- Imports of goats from EU countries
- Exports of goats to third countries that are higher than imports
- Imports of poultry from EU countries. Imports increasing in 2005

Beef has a dominant position in meat imports constituting more than half of the total meat imports in 2005. Imports from EU countries were somewhat higher than imports from non-EU countries. Imports from New Zealand were about a third of total beef imports. Ireland had the biggest share amongst the EU countries with 18% of total beef imports. Italy was second with 9% and Greece was third with 7% with both countries being close to Cyprus. Brazil was the 2<sup>nd</sup> most important non-EU beef exporter with 9% of total beef imports. Figures about the first 6 months of 2006 indicate that Ireland has increased its share to 24% while New Zealand's share has dropped to 26%. Poland has increased its share to 13%, Italy to 14.5% and Greece to 11.5%. As far as beef exports are concerned, they were only one-twentieth (5%) of beef imports in 2005 and were exclusively to Greece. Beef exports for the first 6 months of 2006 were again low and were exclusively to Lebanon.

Sheepmeat accounted for approximately 17% of total 2005 meat imports. New Zealand had the biggest share with almost two thirds of the market. Greece was second with 28% of total sheep imports. According to the 6 months 2006 figures, New Zealand's share has dropped to just below half of the market while Greece increased its share to over 40%. Australia doubled its share to almost 5%. It is interesting to note that imports of sheep and lambs in the first 6 months of 2006 are about 95% of imports for the whole 2005 year. There were no exports in 2005 and the first half of 2006.

Pork imports for 2005 were half of the exports. Cyprus has long been an exporter of pigmeat. Pork exports were 71% of total meat exports while pork imports were only a tenth of total meat imports. No single country had a dominant position in the import market with Greece, Spain, Belgium, France and Netherlands being the most important ones. Pork imports increased greatly in the first 6 months of 2006 and were 85% higher than the whole 2005 total. Netherlands established a dominant role with the above-mentioned countries being the next important ones. Imported pork is used by the food processing industries rather than for direct consumption. Greece was the major export destination with 70% while the rest were exported exclusively to non-EU countries with Romania and Jordan standing out. Exports for the first half were lower

and were only a quarter of the whole 2005 figure. Greece once again was the top importer with 90% of total exports while the rest was exported exclusively to non-EU countries. Pork exports usually take place when there is a local (perhaps seasonal) market surplus.

Poultry imports have exhibited a remarkable growth since Accession, having risen from almost zero to approximately 2% of domestic production in 2004 and 6% in 2005. Greece, Netherlands and Brazil are the most important sources for imports. The same picture holds true for 2006 with France and Argentina increasing their share. Exports were a very small part of production and have decreased dramatically becoming insignificant since Accession. Their destination is either Greece or non-EU countries.

Overall, meat exports are expected to remain low and possibly decrease even further while imports especially in the case of pork and poultry are expected to rise due to the high prices of domestic supplies reflecting their feed costs.

## **6 Expert views on the successes and challenges of the sector**

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After Accession the meat market saw significant price increases in domestic products due to the higher costs associated with animal feed and hygiene regulation compliance. Most of these costs have been passed on to the consumer but groups of farmers have suffered a decline in their income. Cattle farmers are better off than others mainly due to their better organization, a very strong producers group and enjoying high prices of milk. Cheaper imports have benefited the consumers but Cypriot consumers are more open to imported dairy products than meat. The geographical position of Cyprus has been beneficial to the producers since the transportation costs associated with imports are higher than for many other countries. On the other hand, local producers of halloumi cheese made of sheep and goat milk have the advantage of a unique product that can be sold at a higher price, thus offsetting the costs associated with exporting it. This helps sheep and goat farmers ensure additional income. Farmers in the pork and poultry sectors lack these advantages and have suffered higher costs due to their higher dependence on the now non-subsidised fodder cereals. As far as taste is concerned, a study carried out in the spring of 2006 found out that, Cypriot consumers exhibit a strong preference towards Cypriot products.

Regarding the issues of hygiene, animal welfare, traceability and animal health, the veterinary services should be credited with a good effort. A lot was done and more is under way and there is a high level of confidence in the current standards of the sector. One of the most difficult and protest-provoking incidents in Cyprus was the implementation of the new stricter regulation regarding the operations of abattoirs. Many of them had to either shut down or suspend operations. Most of the ones that did not make it were small communal abattoirs that could not afford the burden of the extra costs. Despite that, Cyprus does not face any shortage of abattoirs and the presence of the biggest one (Kofinou) in the centre of Cyprus helps prevent any problems.

The active nature of the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) has also been of a tremendous help to the livestock sector. ARI's research covers biological, chemical, economical and sociological work. It has provided valuable information on feeding techniques, feeding diet compilation, disease prevention, genetic information, education needs, economic variables, farm management and so on. One of its current projects is about policy formulation for pig waste management.

One of the issues that still persist is that of farm location. A lot of debates have taken place over the years regarding the location of farms near highways and close to some built-up areas. The arguments for the relocation of some of the farms are mainly about the pollution, the odour and the spoiling of the scenery. This is an issue that causes disagreements and the issue of relocation may need a lot of capital for reimbursing the affected farmers.

## **7 Conclusion**

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Accession was beneficial in the introduction and implementation of policies and practices regarding hygiene and animal welfare. Subsidies and grants for modernisation were much needed. On the other hand, the abolition of subsidies for fodder crops had a big impact on the costs of production.

Groups of producers were affected differently

- Dairy farmers enjoyed an increase in income due to their strong producers group and the high milk price they enjoy
- Sheep and goat producers have the advantage of the strong consumers' preference for local sheepmeat. In addition, they earn extra income due to the demand for sheep and goat milk for halloumi cheese production
- Pig farmers have suffered the most from the abolition of subsidies for cereal crops due to the pigfeed being dependent on them. Preference for local meat does work in the local farmers' favour, but the high feed costs that are reflected in high pigmeat prices (and are expected to rise further) pose serious threats to the sector
- Poultry meat producers have encountered the threat of imports for the first time; even though imports are relatively low, they exhibit remarkable growth rates. Owing to the domination of the domestic market by the five largest poultry farmers, producer and consumer prices of chicken meat have risen sharply since 2004. Infrastructure and managerial personnel education remains a drawback for the sector despite improvement in the past few years.

Overall, imports are expected to continue growing and local producers will need to increase productivity if they are to compete with cheaper imports. Their dependence on consumer preferences will not be enough given the upward trend in domestic meat prices.

As far as consumers are concerned, imports of meat are not as cheap as other imports like cheese. The presence of a few companies with big market shares (probably due to the country's small size) has been an obstacle to the consumers enjoying low prices. It can be argued that consumers have not benefited from lower retail prices in the meat sector since Accession.

A major issue had been that of the abattoirs operation. Many of the small communal ones could not afford the costs associated with compliance to the stricter regulations and have closed down. Setting aside some heated arguments at the time, the shutting down of these establishments did not have a major effect on the producers. The presence of some high capacity abattoirs throughout the country and the small size of Cyprus ensure a smooth running of operations.

Farm owners are dependent on foreign workers since very few Cypriots are prepared to work on farms outside their family's ownership. Accession has shifted the strong preference for Asian or Mediterranean foreign workers towards more workers from the EU and mainly from Eastern European countries. (Bulgaria, Romania, Poland)

## Annex 1: Country profile for beef and veal

<b>BEEF</b>		Country	<b>CYPRUS</b>					<b>2006 (E)</b>
		<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	
Dairy Herd	000s head	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.1	24.6	
Beef Breeding Herd	000s head	31.5	31.5	31.9	31.9	34.2	33.0	
Production (not cwe)	000s tonnes	4.45	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.2	
Imports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	
Exports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.6	4.6		
Self-sufficiency	%	71	74	71	73	71	75	
Value of Production	m €	10.9	9.5	9.9	11.1	10.9	13.1	
Imports (a)	m €	9.8	7.3	8.6	6.8	8.5	11.9	
Exports (a)	m €	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
Trade Balance	m €	(9.8)	(7.3)	(8.6)	(6.8)	(8.5)	(11.3)	

### Notes

a Include imports and exports of live animals

<b>Electricity</b>	<b>YEAR</b>			
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total number of farms	261	259	258	253
E.A.C.	21%	19%	20%	24%
Electric Generator	18%	17%	15%	10%
E.A.C. and generator	60%	63%	65%	62%

E.A.C. stands for Electricity Authority of Cyprus

<b>Work Force</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Total Work Force	796	829	807	785
% in family business	66%	62%	62%	61%
of which				
% of males	74%	75%	77%	77%
% of females	26%	25%	23%	23%
% of <b>employees</b> that are foreigners	96%	97%	97%	97%

## Annex 2: Country profile for pigmeat

PIGS		Country	CYPRUS					2006 (E)
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Breeding Herd	000s head	49.0	50.0	51.5	50.8	47.6	46.8	
<b>Pigmeat (Pork, Bacon &amp; Ham)</b>								
Production (not cwe)	000s tonnes	52.3	50.7	51.8	54.3	55.2	54.7	
Imports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
Exports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	37.3	30.2	31.3	40.7	44.7		
Self-sufficiency	%	105	105	104	104	105	105	
Value of Production	m €	45.7	52.3	47.1	72.2	82.1	90.9	
Imports (a)	m €	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	
Exports (a)	m €	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.4	
Trade Balance	m €	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.7	2.3	

### Notes

a Include any imports and exports of live animals

Producer Prices 2003-06	2003	Base Year: 2000 = 100		
		2004	2005	2006*
JAN	66	104	132	139
FEB	66	104	131	139
MAR	66	151	128	139
APR	66	182	130	139
MAY	104	226	139	139
JUN	104	189	150	145
JUL	104	186	166	149
AUG	104	185	177	148
SEP	104	146	178	148
OCT	104	145	177	
NOV	104	143	177	
DEC	104	136	177	
YEAR AVG	91	158	155	*provisional

### Percentage of total yearly slaughters of pigs

	2004	2005	2006
JAN	7.8%	8.5%	8.5%
FEB	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%

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MAR	7.6%	8.0%	6.6%
APR	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%
MAY	8.3%	8.8%	9.0%
JUN	7.5%	8.5%	8.3%
JUL	9.2%	8.3%	8.6%
AUG	8.8%	8.8%	9.4%
SEP	9.4%	8.9%	8.6%
OCT	8.8%	8.8%	9.2%
NOV	8.8%	8.2%	8.1%
DEC	9.3%	8.3%	8.6%

DEC 06 was forecas

<b>Work Force</b>	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Work Force	551	545	552	496
% in family business	32%	31%	31%	30%
of which				
% of males	84%	88%	83%	82%
% of females	16%	12%	17%	18%
% of <b>employees</b> that are foreigners	85%	86%	87%	89%

### Annex 3: Country profile for poultrymeat

POULTRYMEAT	(Chickens, Turkeys and Other Poultry)	Country						2006 (€)
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Production (not cwe)	000s tonnes	32.3	33.8	35.8	33.1	32.4	32.4	
Imports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	
Exports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	31.9	27.7	28.9	30.3	28.2		
Self-sufficiency	%	101	102	102	101	99	95	
Value of Production	M €	55.5	59.2	63.8	58.4	60.0	59.5	
Imports (a)	M €	0	0	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.9	
Exports (a)	M €	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Trade Balance	M €	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.1	(1.4)	(1.9)	

#### Notes

a Include imports and exports of live animals  
 Numbers You are not asked for the breeding flocks or other numbers because a total that includes all the various birds and the egg laying flock is not meaningful

Producer Prices (chicken) 2003-06	Base Year: 2000 = 100			
	2003	2004	2005	2006*
JAN	120	116	128	105
FEB	120	118	126	106
MAR	120	118	126	106
APR	120	117	126	101
MAY	116	124	127	105
JUN	115	127	126	103
JUL	116	127	126	104
AUG	115	126	126	109
SEP	116	126	126	113
OCT	115	127	116	
NOV	116	128	116	
DEC	116	131	117	
YEAR AVG	117	124	124	

\*provisional

## Annex 4: Country profile for sheepmeat and goatmeat

SHEEP AND GOAT		Country	CYPRUS					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (E)
Breeding Flock	000s head	418.8	455.2	475.2	485.8	493.0		
Production (not cwe)	000s tonnes	10.5	11.0	12.6	8.0	7.0	7.1	
Imports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	
Exports (not cwe)	000s tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	11.7	12.0	13.6	8.7	8.3		
Self-sufficiency	%	91	92	93	91	84		
Value of Production	M €	16.0	14.6	15.9	13.6	11.2		
Imports (a)	M €	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.2	4.7	4.7	
Exports (a)	M €	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trade Balance	M €	(2.8)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(4.7)	(4.7)	

### Notes

a Include imports and exports of live animals

### Percentage of total yearly slaughters of sheep AND goat

	2004	2005	2006
JAN	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%
FEB	5.4%	5.2%	5.6%
MAR	3.7%	6.7%	3.4%
APR	18.8%	17.8%	17.0%
MAY	6.3%	6.0%	6.9%
JUN	7.6%	7.7%	8.6%
JUL	8.4%	8.0%	8.8%
AUG	10.8%	12.5%	12.6%
SEP	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%
OCT	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%
NOV	5.6%	4.7%	5.0%
DEC	15.1%	12.2%	14.0%

DEC 2006 was forecasted

Electricity Year 2004

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E.A.C.	27%
Electric generator	41%
No power source	32%

E.A.C. stands for Electricity Authority of Cyprus

**Work Force** Year 2004

Total work force	5435
Family Labour %	88%
of which	
% of males	65%
% of females	35%
Employees %	12%
of which	
% of Cypriots	13%
% of foreigners	87%
of which	
% of males	77%
% of females	23%

**Age Groups of Cypriot sheep and goat farmers (Year 2004)**

Age	%
<20	0.3
21-30	4.2
31-40	12.9
41-50	26.1
51-60	25.4
61-70	20.9
71-80	8.9
81-90	1.3

**Milk Productivity in 2004**

Milk type	Litters per animal
Sheep	79.24
Goat	94.5

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