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SITUATION AND PESPECTIVE FOR THE MEAT SECTOR IN CZECH REPUBLIC

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CONTENT

1 Introduction to the meat sector

Meat production is the most important sector in Czech animal production. The share of gross agricultural production (GAP) in 1989 fixed prices was about 51 % in 2005 and amounted to 37.4 billion CZK (1.26 billion €). The share of meat production (beef, pork, poultry, mutton including fish and game) in the gross animal production was more that 67 % and amounted to 25 billion CZK (0.83 billion €). The most important sector within animal production is cattle farming included milk and beef production. The share of this sector in total animal production in financial terms was almost 45.2 % in 2005 (43.8 % in 2000 and 44.4 % in 2003

From 2000 to 2005 the value of the gross agricultural production was almost constant. In 2000 it was 74.3 billion CZK (2.09 billion €) and by 2005 it had reached 73.6 billion CZK (2.47 billion €). The relative shares of gross plant production and gross animal production have remained almost constant since 2003. Gross animal production reached about 55 % and gross plant production was about 45 % of the gross agricultural production. The increase of gross plant production has come about after the Czech Republic's EU Accession in 2004 and has led to a equalling out of the importance of both sectors of agricultural production.

Total meat production in Czech Republic fell gradually from 2000 to 2005. In the Czech Republic 1088000 tonnes liveweight of meat (i. e. 788300 tonnes slaughter weight) was produced in 2000, while in 2005 it was only 964200 tonnes lw (i. e. 700500 tonnes slaughter weight), which constituted a 11.4 % reduction (i.e. 123800 tonne liveweight). With regard to the volume of meat production pig farming is the most important sector of animal production in the Czech Republic. Its share in total animal production in weight terms was 53.7 % in 2000, decreased to 53.5 % in 2003 and in 2005 fell to 49.9 %. In the beef production sector the change occurred between 2000 and 2005. The share of slaughter cattle in total meat output was 19.1 % in 2000 and through the five years declined to 15.7 %. By contrast there was dynamic growth in poultrymeat production. Its share of total animal production was approximately 27.0 % in 2000 and had grown to 34.1 % by 2005. The share of mutton in total meat production is insignificant and amount to about 0.2 %.

Total domestic consumption of meat in the Czech Republic has dropped from 1112700 liveweight (806440 slaughter weight) in 2000 to 1089000 tonne liveweight (808580 slaughter weight) in 2005. But this drop wasn't as drastic as that in production being only 2.1 %. The share of beef in this consumption has decreased from 18.9 % in 2000 to 12.9 % in 2005. The consumption of pork has been relatively stable at approximately 54 % throughout the time period. In contrast the share of poultrymeat has grown from 27.3 % in 2000 to 33.1 % in 2005. The share of mutton in total domestic consumption is very low and has fluctuated from about 0.2 to 0.3 %.

The Czech Republic is not quite self-sufficient in meat production and this trend is increasing annually (97.8 % self-sufficient in 2000, 86.8 % in 2005). Self-sufficiency has markedly declined in pork, but has decreased also in poultrymeat. The Czech Republic was only self-sufficient in beef production in 2001 – 2005 and the self-sufficiency level reached 105.9 % in 2005.

The meat processing industry also plays an important part in the food industry. The share of meat industry sales in the total for the food industry (food and drinks production) was 20.9 % in 2000 and 21.9 % in 2005.

2 Structure of the sector and its recent evolution

Pigmeat, beef and poultrymeat is produced mainly in the Czech Republic. The production of sheepmeat and goatmeat and other meats (fish, rabbit etc.) is almost negligible.

Pigmeat

The most important meat production is pigmeat. Pigmeat consumption is traditionally quite high in Central Europe as well as in the Czech Republic where it holds first place among meats.
The situation on the pigmeat market has not been favourable for breeders of pigs and pigmeat producers for several years. Production has decreased annually together with the number of pigs and sows. The main reason for this unhappy situation in the pork market is the constantly rising trend of imports of pork. The processors import particularly the cuts of pork for low prices mostly. The demand for pigs from Czech producers has decreased due to imports of lower priced cuts of pork. The economics of production of pigmeat (the economics of pig feeding) have shown bad results for several years and some agricultural enterprises have had to close. This has led to an increase in unemployment and decreased demand for feed mixtures and coarse grains used for pigfeed.

Pigmeat production declined by 19.7% i.e. by 111900 tonnes liveweight from 2000 to 2005. We predict the continuation of this downward trend i. e. by 3.6% in 2006. The number of livestock declined by 22 % during the same period. We predict a further decrease in 2007 by 1.3% year – on – year. Domestic consumption only decreased by 2.8% from 2000 to 2005. The difference between domestic production and domestic consumption has increased as self – sufficiency decreased. The measure of self – sufficiency was 97.7% in 2000 and only 81.4% in 2005. The self – sufficiency value for pork meat is the smallest of the meats. The imports of live pigs and pigmeat soared after the EU-Accession. Imports have reached 28 % of domestic consumption. The growth of exports has not been so impressive.

Beef

Cattle breeding i. e. for milk and beef production is the most important sector in total agricultural production point of view. The number of cattle fell by 11.2% and of this, the number of cows by 6.7% from 2000 to 2005. This decline continues. The production of beef also decreased in the same period. The main reason was not only the decline of direct consumption of meat but also the decline of processed meat used in producing meat products. Beef is being replaced by poultrymeat which is cheaper. Beef has faced strong competition from poultrymeat in the last few years. The main reasons are price, ease of preparation and health trends.

In the total production of beef, 51 % is from steers and bulls, 39 % cows, 9 % heifers and 1 % calves Beef production has declined by 20.7 % and consumption of domestic beef has declined by 33.4% in the period 2000 to 2005. The per capita consumption of beef (including veal) declined by 20 % in the same period.

Poultrymeat

The production of poultrymeat plays a key role in the meat sector and has increased, now being second to pigmeat with per capita consumption at around 26 kg/person per year. The demand for poultrymeat has increased due to the favourable consumer prices, easy cooking and wide range of poultry cuts and poultry products. Domestic consumption of poultrymeat increased by 18.7 %

from 2000 to 2005. There has also been a change in the structure of poultrymeat consumption from “fatty” poultry (duck and goose meat) to “white” meat (chicken and turkey meat), with chicken and turkeys accounting for 89 % and 6 % respectively of poultrymeat consumed.

The production of poultrymeat increased by 9.5 % overall from 2000 to 2005 though with a break in the upward trend in 2003 when production declined by 4.1% due to a fall in the producer prices below production costs which bankrupted some producers. The demand for poultrymeat was lively in 2004 and 2005 and production recovered though currently fears of avian influenza are likely to lead to limit the growth of poultry production. The gap between production and consumption has widened annually from 2000, self – sufficiency being 90.6% in 2005 and is forecast to have been 89.8% in 2006.

Sheep and Goats
After a deep decline in the 1990s, the national sheep flock has grown slightly from 2000. State support for the sector speeded the gentle upward trend of the flock, the majority of is composed of meat and combined breeds. Only about 25 % of lamb and goatmeat is processed on slaughter as in the Czech Republic the on-farm sale of the animals and meat direct to the consumer still prevails. There were in 2005 about 13 plants slaughtering sheep and lambs.

The decline in the number of enterprises that produce meat and meat products as well as slaughterhouses has been happening from the beginning of the privatisation of the meat processing industry. The enterprises faced strong competition (there were a lot of enterprises strictly specialised) and strong pressure to comply with strict hygiene and technical standards. There were 208 slaughterhouses and processors of beef and pork with more than 20000 employees in 2001. There was a significant reduction to 176 enterprises in 2002. During the other years the decline of number of enterprises hasn’t been so noticeable. There were 175 enterprises in the meat sector at the end of September 2006.

In 2000 there were 30 poultrymeat processors (slaughterhouses and breeders), which process their own poultry in The Czech Republic and 25 poultrymeat processors in 2005. The five enterprises in the table slaughtered 65% of the total poultry. The introduction of the EU hygiene and other standards was financially very hard for many enterprises before EU Accession leading to many producers getting into debt or going bankrupt. Pressure still remains on the profits of meat producers which causes the concentration and specialisation of production in order to continue respecting the standards imposed.

3 Policy and standards

Prior to Accession, the Czech government subsidised suckler cows (via a calf subsidy) and also paid a sheep subsidy. Government support also covered export aids for cattle, pigs and poultry. These subsidies have been abolished post-Accession and aid to the sector is now on the basis of SAPS from EU funds with direct aid payments to farmers according to their area of agricultural land and Czech national funds topping-up some selected commodities. In this way cattle, sheep and goat subsidies of 2006.60 CZK (67.37 €) per livestock unit were paid in 2005 and 2581.60 CZK (91.08 €) in 2006. Pigs and poultry are not subsidised in this way.

The Czech Government also uses state funds to improve the genetic potential of breeding farm animals and subsidises progeny testing and the testing of cattle, pig and poultry feed conversion efficiency. These irrecoverable subsidies are used for partial reimbursement of costs in breeding, keeping genetic reserves, operation of bull-rearing stations and providing identity of breeding domestic animals.

Domestic policy is aimed at observing EU hygiene practices and ensuring high quality foods standards (monitoring by state quality control of foods); also, quality and hygiene of animal feedingstuffs and medicines is monitoring by the veterinary administration. Veterinary costs such as blanket vaccinations, inoculation against tubercular diseases and compulsory examinations including check tests and also part of the costs of the destruction of infected carcasses are all reimbursed from the national budget.

In addition, there are the Supporting Programs (OP) and Horizontal Rural Development Plan (HRDP) which provide assistance to primary producer associations and producer marketing organizations. The Support and Guarantee Fund for Farmers and Forestry (PGRLF) indirectly subsidises the development and improvement of breeding and help to young farmers' businesses. Recently it has become more common to provide subsidies within the rural development programme – the European Agricultural Funds for Rural Development (EAFRD).

4 Market trends and prospects for meat consumption

As can be seen from the table below, pork, poultrymeat and beef and veal are the main meats in terms of consumption per head, with consumption of mutton and goatmeat being practically insignificant. The consumption of poultrymeat has risen by over 15% in the past five years, whilst that of pigmeat has been relatively stable and beef consumption has fallen by a fifth.

The trend in meat consumption (kg/person/year)

Sort of meat	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Beef and veal	12.5	11.3	11.6	10.4	10.0
Pork	40.9	40.9	41.5	41.1	41.5
Poultrymeat	22.3	23.9	23.8	25.3	26.1
Mutton	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.2
All meat	79.4	79.8	80.6	80.5	81.4

Source: CSÚ

Within total meat consumption, about 52 % is sold as meat and 48 % in the form of meat products and semi-finished products. Imported beef and pork is mainly processed into products. Sales of packaged meat are rising in importance in supermarkets and hypermarkets are in the form of packaged meat is coming. Demand for bio meat is very low in the Czech Republic because of its relatively high price compared to conventional products. Bio beef is offered only in a few shops or in up-market restaurants. Few other kinds of meat are being sold under a bio mark

The main factors affecting meat consumption are price, quality, consumer habits and the availability of the various meats. The occurrence of infectious diseases has also had an impact on the trend in demand for meat in recent years. In the period 2000 to 2002, the occurrence of FMD and BSE had a significant effect in reducing demand for beef in particular in Europe. Czech consumption of beef fell whilst that of poultrymeat increased. It also had an impact on the farmgate prices of these commodities. The decline in consumer demand for beef caused a fall in beef cattle prices and a rise in pig and chicken prices at both the farmgate and consumer price level. Also in the production of meat products and butcher's products, poultry is increasingly used as a substitute for beef for price reasons. The threat of avian influenza has to some extent, but probably only temporarily, limited consumption of poultrymeat in the past two years (2005 and 2006) causing producer prices and consumer prices to fall. This has caused a reduction in the number of broiler chicken producers because the price level has fallen below costs and a lot of businesses have suffered a loss.

In the absence of further health scares, there is unlikely to be any significant change in the meat consumption pattern. If there is a positive trend in the Czech economy and a rise in purchasing power, a slow increase in consumption of beef in place of pork could be expected. Also there could be a rise in demand for higher quality products including organic produce bio. Consumption of poultrymeat is not expected to expand further. In CR consumption of mutton is not traditional and is limited by high price among others; hence further increases in consumption of mutton are unlikely.

5 Recent evolution and the perspective for trade

The volume of meat production is limited not only by supply and demand in the domestic market but also by the ability of domestic producers and processors to compete in external markets. Foreign trade rather markedly affects the amount of domestic production and number of animals kept. EU Accession brought changes to the pattern of the Czech Republic's foreign trade notably increasing competition in the domestic market. Imports of beef and poultrymeat rose as had been expected, but the greatest rise occurred with pork imports. Processors are importing cheaper cuts of meat for use in their products under price pressure from the hypermarkets and supermarkets. An unexpected result of Accession has been a significant growth in exports of live animals, particularly cattle and pigs.

Production of beef cattle reduced from 2000 to 2005 as a result of the reduction of the number of cows and the increase of exports of calves and cattle for fattening. The balance of foreign trade on live cattle was positive in the period 2000 to 2005, whereas for beef it has been negative since 2003. In the period 2000 to 2003 only breeding animals were imported. A marked break occurred in the foreign trade in live cattle and beef after Accession. The Czech meat industry Republic adapted to the enlargement and the higher competition within the EU countries relatively quickly. Exports of live cattle now make up approximately 90 % of total cattle and beef exports. Cattle for immediate slaughter have been rising since 2005 at the expense of exports of calves and cattle for fattening. The main business partners were other EU countries, for imports Slovakia, Germany, France, and for exports Germany, Austria and Italy.

Imports of beef have been increasing markedly after the Czech Republic's EU Accession; 14600 tonnes more beef were imported in 2005 than in 2003 - a sixfold growth. Countries from which beef was imported from were Slovakia, Poland, Austria, and Germany. Exports of beef rose only a little after EU Accession and these were to neighbouring EU countries (Poland, Slovakia, Germany and Austria). If exports of cattle for fattening continue, the volume of imported beef is likely to rise further and in the medium-term a major source could be low-priced imports from South America notably Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Foreign trade in live pigs and pigmeat, including processed products, increased in the period 2000 to 2005; the volume and financial balance of trade was positive for live pigs over the whole period but that for pigmeat was negative. The Czech Republic's foreign trade in pigmeat had been mainly with the EU countries for several years before entry and became even more so after Accession. At the same time there has been a marked sharpening of competition. Imports of live pigs have been rising since 2004: but whilst pre-Accession imports were only of breeding animals, post-Accession there has been a growth of imports of piglets and pigs for slaughter because of falling pig numbers in the Czech Republic. Piglets were imported mainly from Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany and pigs for slaughter from the Netherlands, Germany and Slovakia.

Imports of pigmeat have also risen markedly since 2004, the volume in 2005 being seven times that of 2001; the main sources being Germany, Poland and Austria. This has adversely effected domestic production and pig numbers. Pigmeat exports were much lower than imports thought the period from 2001 to 2005, the main export destinations being Slovakia, Germany, Romania and Hungary. In the short term pigmeat imports are likely to continue as are exports of live pigs.

Foreign trade in poultrymeat has long had a negative balance and this is expected to continue, imports having grown annually throughout the last few years. One of the reasons was the large amount of poultry and poultrymeat imported in the first four months of 2004, when the tradesmen were trying to use up import quotas in extenso including the so-called "double zero". In the context of the so-called "double zero" variant this was export/import between the Czech Republic and the EU realizing with a zero rate of duty. A structural adjustment of traded assortment direction of imported superior poultrymeat in the two last years has also been registered, i.e. increase in import price also.

The major exporters of poultrymeat to the Czech Republic are Poland, Brazil, Germany and the Netherlands. Live poultry is traditionally imported from the neighbouring countries of Slovakia, Poland and Germany. Exports of poultrymeat and poultry have been increasing annually also, but not as fast as imports. The value of exports has increased by almost seven times from 2000 to 2006. Important export destinations for poultrymeat are Slovakia, Germany and the Netherlands. After the Czech Republic's EU Accession there was a marked growth of exports to Germany and to the Netherlands as the poultry trade responded quickly to price differences. Export of live poultry takes place to neighbouring countries such as Slovakia, Poland and Germany. Exports of live poultry are more significant than imports (Slovakia, Germany).

Imports of poultrymeat will probably increase in the medium-term, especially from other EU countries. Imports of poultrymeat from third countries to the EU increased markedly from 1997 to 2001. There was a significant decrease in 2004 because of avian influenza occurring in south -eastern Asia and strict customs controls of salted meat. The decline of imports from third countries will also contribute to the new system EU of customs tariffs with Brazil and Thailand.

6 Expert views on the success and challenges for the sector

Success in breeding cattle is gradually changing the specialised make-up of the national cattle herd. The indicator of reproduction hasn't worsened with the rising efficiency, it means the calving indexes (number of calves born per 100 cows and number of breeding calves per 100 cows) that are comparable with the average numbers in other EU countries (viz. ANNEX). It will be necessary to increase the output of beef meat per cow from 230 kg lw to 380 kg lw per annum in future.

It will be important to change the structure of foreign trade, exporting finished cattle or beef instead of exporting calves and cattle for fattening. It is important to solve in organic farming in livestock production that both the breeding calves and the fattening would be organic too. It is necessary to solve immediately the weight growth problem as well as the whole economics of fattening cattle.

It is necessary improve the cooperation of the producer marketing organisations on the one hand and the processors of meat on the other.

The production of pigmeat is expected to concentrate more in large specialised enterprises without land. These enterprises will cover their investment requirement from the structural funds from EU or by direct foreign investment. Pig production in other enterprises will continue in restricted amount.

The production of pork meat will continue, in spite of this unfavourable prediction, and provide the main part of domestic production and consumption. It is possible to suppose a further decline of production due to increase of imports of pork parts for low prices by the pigmeat processors. Further development and breaking into the European market will be needed to reduce unit costs and to improve the reproduction indicators in breeding pigs.

The meat processing industry is expected to become more concentrated and the number of enterprises will decline. Czech producers and processors will face the strong competition on the European market.

The consumption of pigmeat is not expected to increase significantly because of strong competition from poultrymeat. The future movement of domestic producer prices will be strongly influenced by the development of prices elsewhere in the EU and the Czech Republic is expected to remain a net in the medium term.

The poultrymeat sector has gone through restructuring that led to both increased production and a wider range of poultrymeat products with the share of chilled poultry, poultry cuts, semi – finished products and poultry products expanding.

The main problem of the poultrymeat sector is how to raise profitability in the long term. EU-Accession increased both imports (more significantly) and exports. There was also tariff harmonization and acceptance of EU standards and norms after.

7 Conclusion

Cattle breeding and beef production are pivotal branches of animal production and the main source of beef will continue, as in the past, the national dairy herd. Gradually beef production is likely to increase because of higher output of meat per cow/year bought about by increasing the percentage of cattle stall–fed to maturity. Domestic consumption is predicted to stagnate in the short-term, but could increase slightly in the medium-term. It is assumed that beef imports, not only from EU but also from third countries, especially Argentina, Uruguay will continue growing. It is assumed also that exports of cattle for fattening and exports of live fattened cattle will continue to rise in the European countries (Italy, Austria and Germany).

Pig breeding and pigmeat production are both under heavy competition from other EU countries. The country has not been self-sufficient in pigmeat production since 1999 and the position is getting worse. The national pig herd and domestic production are both falling year –to year due to rising imports and the inability of Czech producers and processors to compete on prices in the domestic and foreign markets. The balance of trade in pigmeat and live pigs combined has been in deficit for several years, reaching a record of CZK 4.068 billion (0.144 billion €) in 2005.

Pig breeding within the Czech Republic is likely to follow trends elsewhere in the EU, becoming more and more centralised in large specialised companies that have all the necessary veterinary, animal welfare and hygiene conditions to satisfy international standards.

Despite the above-mentioned unfavourable predictions, pig production is expected to continue to supply part of domestic consumption, but to succeed in the European market it will be necessary for both producers and processors to reduce unit costs and improve efficiency.

The production and consumption of poultrymeat are both predicted to show a modest increase in the medium term, though producers will face strong competition in European markets The producers and processors should focus on the exports of specific value-added products. It is also necessary to improve animal welfare standards and reduce the stocking density of broiler units. The big imponderable is how will avian influenza develop?

Development of production of meat in 000s tonnes liveweight

Type of meat	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Beef and veal	208,0	201,5	198,4	177,0	166,9
Pork	583,9	585,4	579,9	547,0	472,0
Poultry	294,3	317,0	304,0	310,2	322,3
Mutton	2,0	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,9

Source: CZSO

Development of consumption of meat in kg/person/year

Type of meat	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Beef and veal	12,5	11,3	11,6	10,4	10,0
Pork	40,9	40,9	41,5	41,1	41,5
Poultry	22,3	23,9	23,8	25,3	26,1
Mutton, goat m.	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4

Source: CZSO

Annex 1: Country profile for beef and veal

Cattle and cow numbers according to individual category

Year	Cattle total	Of that cows total	Of that Suckler cows	Of that Dairy cows	Other cattlet
2000	1 573.5	614.8	67.3	547.5	958.7
2001	1 582.3	611.4	82.3	529.1	970.9
2002	1 520.1	596.3	100.3	496.0	924.8
2003	1 473.8	590.3	124.1	466.2	883.5
2004	1 428.3	572.9	136.1	436.8	855.4
2005	1 397.3	573.7	141.1	432.6	823.6
2006	1 373.6	563.7	139.7	424.0	809.9

Source: Czech Statistical Office – Farm animals schedule, 2006-2002 as per March 1st, since 2003 as per April 1st.

Cattle slaughters ,production and level of self-supply

Year	**Slaughterings (000s)**	**Average slaughter weight in kg l. w.**	**Production total 000 tonnes l w.**	**Imports 000 tonnes l w.**	**Export 000 tonnes l. w.**	**Domestic consumption 000. tonnes lw.**	**Self sufficiency %**
2000	374.5	535.2	208.0	12.6	12.1	210.5	98.8
2001	355.4	551.8	208.5	0.4	35.8	169.1	123.3
2002	374.9	540.4	201.9	5.8	23.1	184.6	109.4
2003	373.0	530.6	198.4	6.9	17.5	187.0	106.1
2004	335.8	527.2	177.0	18.7	47.0	157.5	112.4
2005	281.0	528.5	166.7	36.4	40.5	150.6	110.7
2006*	273.6	530.0	150.0	36.0	40.0	150.0	100.0

*Note: *year 2006 estimate*
Source: Czech Statistical Office (CZSO)

TOP 10 – Processors of beef meat in 2005

Ranking	By slaughtered cattle
1	ZRUD Masokombinát Policka s.r.o.
2	ZRUD Masokombinát CZ a.s. Písek
3	Masna Príbram
4	Maso Planá nad Lužnicí a.s.
5	Schneider – masokombinát Plzen
6	s.r.o.Bajer a spol. s.r.o. Bucovice
7	Masna Studená a.s.
8	Šumavský masokombinát, a.s.
9	MILKAGRO Martinov, a.s.
10	Zemko k. s. Skalican, Ceská Skalice

These enterprises slaughtered 31% of the total number of cattle in The Czech Republic.

TOP 10 – Enterprises by volume of purchased pork and beef meat products in 2005

Ranking	
1	Kostelecké uzeniny a.s.
2	Schneider – masokombinát Plzen s.r.o.
3	Procházka s.r.o. Roudnice nad Labem
4	Masný prumysl Krásno, a.s. Valašské Mezirící
5	Maso Planá nad Lužnicí a.s.
6	ZRUD Masokombinát Policka s.r.o.
7	Krahulík – Masozávod Krahulcí, a.s.
8	Masna Studená a.s.
9	Masna Príbram s.r.o.
10	Bivoj a.s. Opava

Producer prices for slaughter cattle, market and consumer prices of beef in 2000 - 2006

Indicator	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PP bulls SEUR	CZK/kg l.w.	41.01	33.83	37.55	37.32	38.57	41.26	41.95
PP heifer SEUR	CZK/kg l.w.	32.30	26.58	27.94	26.25	28.36	32.14	31.91
PP cows EUR	CZK/kg l.w.	28.56	21.93	21.94	20.50	24.52	29.58	29.34
MP jointed beef	CZK/kg	100.31	92.78	95.19	93.50	98.63	105.39	108.36
MP hind beef unboned	CZK/kg	114.99	106.45	108.56	105.74	112.01	123.23	127.36
MP fore beef with bone	CZK/kg	55.53	52.59	53.46	51.50	51.99	55.97	57.77
CP hind beef unboned	CZK/kg	145.13	145.13	142.89	146.80	150.40	157.70	133.88
CP fore beef with bonne	CZK/kg	70.41	70.41	70.04	70.15	71.65	76.19	78.16
Exchage rate	CZK/EUR	35.61	34.083	30.812	31.844	31.904	29.784	28.343

Source: Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, State Agricultural Intervention Fund

Import and export of live cattle and beef

Year	Import				Export			
	live cattle		beef		live cattle		beef	
	tonnes l.w.	CZK/kg l.w.	tonnes of meat	CZK/kg	tonnes l.w.	CZK/kg l.w.	tonnes of meat	CZK/kg
2001	252	63.91	94	94.74	11 860	44.73	12 576	46.48
2002	2 476	32.38	1 724	61.61	10 928	47.25	6 355	47.94
2003	1 762	37.33	2 741	53.01	13 690	44.79	1 997	45.85
2004	2 261	40.42	8 911	69.93	25 758	53.64	10 891	9.44
2005	1 480	57.65	17 305	70.86	36 641*	55.29	2 098	85.16
2006	1 987 pc		2 237	76.36	125 624 pc		290	96.15

Source: CZSO
Note: In 2006 figures of live animals only in pieces

Import of live cattle into the Czech Republic – the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2002	Slovakia	2 421	Germany	26	Poland	21	Belgium	4
2003	Slovakia	945	Poland	651	France	91	Germany	36
2004	Slovakia	1 032	Germany	255	France	180	Spain	109
2005	Slovakia	940	Germany	307	France	125	Poland	61
2006	Slovakia		Germany		Austria		Poland	

Source: CZSO
Note: CZSO shows data about foreign trade of live cattle only in pieces

Export of live cattle from the Czech Republic – the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2002	Italy	2 339	Germany	2 335	Bos.and H.	1 510	Greece	1 509
2003	Italy	2 872	Germany	2 425	Lebanon	2 126	Bos.and H.	1 583
2004	Italy	4 144	Germany	4 125	Austria	3 641	Greece	3 247
2005	Austria	14 231	Germany	5 560	Greece	3 249	Slovenia	2 539
2006	Austria		Germany		Italy		Spain	

Source: CZSO

Note: CZSO shows data about foreign trade of live cattle only in pieces

Import of beef into the Czech Republic – the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2002	Slovakia	1 442	Denmark	163	Australia	46	Germany	37
2003	Slovakia	1 628	Poland	487	Hungary	127	Denmark	127
2004	Slovakia	2 967	Germany	1 470	Austria	1 141	Poland	1 074
2005	Poland	6 723	Austria	3 253	Slovakia	2 499	Germany	1 943
2006	Poland	5 244	Austria	3 286	Germany	1 491	Slovakia	1 430

Source: CZSO

Export of beef from the Czech Republic – the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2002	Bos. and H	4 213	Bulgaria	600	Slovakia	481	Macedonia	409
2003	Slovakia	1 020	Bos. and H	339	Italy	146	Yugoslavia	140
2004	Slovakia	9 890	Slovakia	266	Austria	262	Netherlands	171
2005	Poland	772	Denmark	605	Slovakia	407	Germany	122
2006	Slovakia	1 040	Austria	684	Denmark	489	Germany	307

Source: CZSO

Annex 2: Country profile for pigmeat

Evolution of total pig numbers and according to the individual category in the Czech Republic in thous. pieces

Year	Pigs total	Sow	Empty sow	Boars	Piglets to weaning	Young pigs 20-49 kg	Pigs for fattening 50 kg and more
2000	3 688.0	286.8	114.9	8.1	748.0	1 194.3	1 326.0
2001	3 469.8	287.9	119.3	8.3	701.2	1 157.1	1 244.8
2002	3 440.9	289.2	125.1	8.4	665.6	1 199.0	1 153.8
2003	3 362.8	282.7	111.7	8.6	1 043.5	764.8	1 151.6
2004	3 126.5	250.8	97.3	7.2	1 001.6	696.3	1 073.4
2005	2 876.8	232.5	96.6	6.9	880.9	653.6	1 006.3
2006	2 840.4	230.0	92.9	6.1	882.3	633.1	997.2

Source: Czech Statistical Office – Farm animals schedule, 2006-2002 as per March 1st, since 2003 as per April 1st.

Balance of pork and the level of self-supply

Year	Production total in thous. tonnes l. w.	Of that market production thous. tonnes l. w.	Import thous. tonnes l. w.	Export thous. tonnes l. w.	Domestic consumption in thous. tonnes l. w.	Final supplies thous. tonnes l. w.	Self sufficiency in %
2000	583.6	508.9	19.2	8.0	596.1	12.0	97.9
2001	584.0	511.0	22.3	14.1	589.2	15.0	99.1
2002	585.4	515.4	34.3	29.8	586.0	18.9	99.9
2003	579.9	511.3	40.2	17.3	602.5	19.2	96.2
2004	547.0	487.0	93.5	45.0	599.4	15.3	91.3
2005	472.0	422.0	159.5	47.4	579.5	19.7	81.4
2006*	453.0	423.0	160.0	45.0	572.0	17.7	79.5

*Note: *year 2006 estimate, import and export include live animals (KN 0103) and pork (KN 0203) after the conversion to the l. w.*
Source: CZSO, documents of Ministry of Agriculture and Research Institute of Agricultural Economics

TOP 10 – Processors of pigmeat in 2005

Ranking	By slaughtered pigs
1	Bajer a spol. s.r.o. Bucovice
2	Maso Planá nad Lužnicí a.s.
3	Masna Príbram s.r.o.
4	Masna Studená a.s.
5	Jatky Ceský Brod
6	Zemko k. s. Skalican, Ceská Skalice
7	Schneider – masokombinát Plzen s.r.o.
8	Kostelecké uzeniny a.s.
9	Procházka s.r.o. Roudnice nad Labem
10	ZRUD Masokombinát Policka s.r.o.

These enterprises slaughtered 33 % of the total pig numbers in The Czech Republic.

TOP 10 – Enterprises by volume of purchased pork and beef meat products in 2005

Ranking	
1	Kostelecké uzeniny a.s.
2	Schneider – masokombinát Plzen s.r.o.
3	Procházka s.r.o. Roudnice nad Labem
4	Masný prumysl Krásno, a.s. Valašské Mezirící
5	Maso Planá nad Lužnicí a.s.
6	ZRUD Masokombinát Policka s.r.o.
7	Krahulík – Masozávod Krahulcí, a.s.
8	Masna Studená a.s.
9	Masna Príbram s.r.o.
10	Bivoj a.s. Opava

Producer prices of slaughter pigs, market and consumer prices of pork

Indicator	MJ	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
PP pigs SEU	CZK/kg l.w.	35.82	44.24	33.11	30.52	33.30	32.79	31.89
PP pigs total	CZK/kg l.w.	44.06	42.84	31.99	29.16	31.95	31.74	30.95
MP jointed pork	CZK/kg	**65.19**	**76.29**	**60.25**	**60.97**	**59.14**	**57.70**	**57.46**
MP porky side	CZK/kg	50.60	62.43	53.19	47.07	49.40	51.45	49.37
MP neck of pork	CZK/kg	80.98	93.29	78.92	73.36	77.91	76.96	71.84
MP roast pork	CZK/kg	94.86	106.40	88.85	83.39	89.57	88.73	85.91
MP leg of pork unboned	CZK/kg	101.76	113.83	97.32	89.40	95.69	92.83	91.64
CP leg of pork	CZK/kg	120.60	135.85	118.63	107.48	115.01	112.04	111.83
CP pork sides	CZK/kg	61.95	75.94	67.34	60.00	63.73	65.28	63.49
Exchage rate	CZK/EUR	35.61	34.083	30.812	31.844	31.904	29.784	28.343

Source: Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, State Agricultural Intervention Fund

Imports and exports of live pigs and pork in 2001 - 2006

Year	**Import**				**Export**			
	live pigs		**pork**		**live pigs**		**pork**	
	tonnes l.w.	**CZK/kg l.w.**	**tonnes in meat**	**CZK/kg**	**tonnes l.w.**	**CZK/kg l.w.**	**tonnes in meat**	**CZK/kg**
2000	55	124.25	13 526	54.52	2 328	41.32	4 054	60.37
2001	28	171.57	15 807	59.83	2 630	47.18	8 154	74.49
2002	198	120.19	24 216	52.16	7 118	35.99	16 117	51.39
2003	49	135.58	28 457	47.46	4 415	31.59	9 145	44.97
2004	569	60.57	62 989	53.08	55 239	13.18	14 479	48.18
2005	3 677	51.22	110 627	49.91	17 353	34.09	21 314	53.39
2006	5 523	48.49	113 729	52.16	14 263	34.45	21 746	59.29

Source: CZSO

Imports of live pigs to the Czech Republic - the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2000	Germany	38	France	8	G. Britain	8	0	
2001	Belgium	19	Germany	4	France	2	Denmark	1
2002	France	178	Austria	13	Germany	5	0	
2003	France	41	Germany	5	Austria	1	Denmark	1
2004	France	231	Germany	174	Netherlands	83	Slovakia	79
2005	Germany	1 410	Netherlands	1 008	France	435	Denmark	410
2006	Denmark		Netherlands		Germany		Slovakia	

Note: Data for countries only in pieces
Source: CZSO

Exports of live pigs from the Czech Republic - the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2000	Slovakia	2 177	Croatia	101	France	34	Spain	17
2001	Slovakia	2 501	Hungary	41	Austria	20	Germany	18
2002	Slovakia	3 363	Romania	2 546	Hungary	1 021	Germany	64
2003	Slovakia	2 009	Romania	1 483	Croatia	569	Bulgaria	120
2004	Hungary	40 870	Slovakia	8 600	Germany	3 131	Austria	1 191
2005	Slovakia	8 643	Germany	4 817	Hungary	3 044	Austria	499
2006	Slovakia		Germany		Hungary		Croatia	

Note: Data for countries only in pieces
Source: CZSO

Imports of pork to the Czech Republic - the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2000	Slovakia	2 935	Estonia	484	Romania	345	Netherlands	62
2001	Germany	7 925	Denmark	4 290	Belgium	996	Italy	867
2002	Germany	9 332	Denmark	5 397	France	3 255	Hungary	2 299
2003	Germany	10 287	Hungary	6 061	Denmark	5 206	France	2 264
2004	Germany	28 232	Denmark	7 365	Austria	4 710	Poland	4 248
2005	Germany	50 944	Austria	15 599	Poland	14 959	Netherlands	7 022
2006	Germany	43 351	Poland	24 858	Austria	13 808	Netherlands	10 507

Source: CZSO

Exports of pork from the Czech Republic - the main countries

Year	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes	Country	tonnes
2000	Denmark	4 774	Germany	3 839	Italy	1 346	Belgium	1 279
2001	Slovakia	4 949	Romania	1 475	Estonia	554	Netherlands	278
2002	Slovakia	10 284	Romania	1 933	Hungary	1 783	Estonia	502
2003	Slovakia	6 612	Romania	1 104	Croatia	521	Hungary	427
2004	Slovakia	8 166	Hungary	2 006	Romania	1 330	Poland	1 021
2005	Slovakia	16 710	Austria	1 031	Romania	707	Germany	677
2006	Slovakia	16 076	Germany	2 337	Romania	800	Austria	673

Source: CZSO

Annex 3: Country profile for poultrymeat

Balance of production and consumption of poultrymeat (´000 t l. w.)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Production	273.0	312.5	317.0	304.0	310.0	321.7	322.0
Imports	18.8	20.4	26.0	43.5	72.4	74.5	75.0
Total supply	306.8	346.9	357.4	353.9	390.1	403.9	394.0
Domestic consumption	278.5	320.0	335.0	329.0	349.5	355.0	358.4
Exports	6.3	12.5	16.0	17.2	32.9	36.5	40.0
Total demand	284.8	332.5	351.0	346.2	382.4	391.5	388.7

Source: CZSO

*Note: *presumption of MoA*

Number of head in CR (´000 head)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006[1)]
Total poultry	**28 865**	**29 947**	**26 873**	**25 494**	**25 372**	**25 376**
- hens	6 999	6 838	7 044	6 394	5 941	6 316
- chicken for fattening	15 594	16 564	12 422	14 166	14 322	14 670
- chicken for breeding c	4 993	5 194	5 964	3 663	3 706	3 608
- cocks	160	158	187	142	134	175
- geese	29	28	34	32	33	17
- ducks	289	279	532	258	420	494
- turkeys	799	887	670	837	816	456

Source: CZSO.

*Note: *presumption of MoA*

TOP 5 – Processors of poultrymeat in 2005

Ranking	
1	Kostelecké uzeniny, a. s.
2	Xaverov, a. s.
3	MSDZ PROMT, a. s.
4	Jihoceská drubež, a. s.
5	RABBIT Trhový Štepánov, a. s.

Producer prices of chicken, market and consumer prices of chicken meat in CR

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
PP of chicken	CZK/kg lw.	21 728	25 963	21 947	21 034	22 114	21 080	19 177
MP of chicken meat	CZK/kg	43.70	51.60	41.00	38.30	40.50	38.10	35.40
CP of chicken meat	CZK/kg	53.63	63.53	51.42	48.50	52.15	51.58	46.81
PP of turkey	CZK/kg lw	33 811	35 976	31 156	31 624	31 683	29 974	26 684
CP of turkey meat	CZK/kg	*	100.50	97.68	91.01	97.62	92.59	89.19
Exchage rate	CZK/EUR	35.61	34.083	30.812	31.844	31.904	29.784	28.343

Source: CZSO

Imports of poultrymeat in 2001 - 2006 (t) - the most important countries

Year	Country	t	Country	t	Country	t	Country	t
2001	Brazil	4 927.7	Slovakia	3 805.2	France	3 366.7	Hungary	1 505.2
2002	Brazil	7 033.5	Hungary	4 090.8	Slovakia	3 077.6	France	2 972.0
2003	Brazil	17 276.1	Hungary	4 918.6	Slovakia	3 387.2	France	1 902.3
2004	Brazil	20 494.6	Hungary	6 489.4	Netherla.	5 459.3	Slovakia	4 815.5
2005	Poland	11 037.7	Brazil	10 992.0	Slovakia	6 548.7	Netherla.	6 356.9
2006*	Poland	10 488.3	Netherla.	5 112.5	Brazil	4 843.3	Germany	4 709.0

** january - december 2006*

Source: CZSO

Exports of poultrymeat in 2001 - 2006 (t) - the most important countries

Year	Country	t	Country	t	Country	t	Country	t
2001	Germany	4 139.2	Slovakia	4 129.2	Austria	561.9	Suisse	151.7
2002	Slovakia	5 895.2	Germany	3 116.0	Austria	1 058.3	Netherla.	833.6
2003	Slovakia	8 196.7	Germany	2 266.5	France	890.4	Netherla.	825.3
2004	Slovakia	9 595.7	Germany	7 166.9	Netherla.	3 958.8	Belgium	1 429.3
2005	Slovakia	14 263.4	Germany	5 869.1	Netherla.	2 402.6	Hungary	2 345.6
2006*	Slovakia	9 685.8	Germany	3 115.8	Netherla.	1 445.5	Austria	743.7

** january - december 2006*

Source: CZSO

Imports of live chicken in 2002 - 2006 (t) - the most important countries

Year	Country	t	Country	t
2002	Slovakia	1.6	*	*
2003	Slovakia	121.9	Netherla.	30.4
2004	Slovakia	2 181.1	Poland	131.0
2005	Slovakia	18 680.2	Poland	282.9
2006*	Slovakia	2 165.6	UK	167.9

** january - september 2006. 000´ head*

Source: CZSO

Exports of live chicken in 2002 - 2006 (t) - the most important countries

Year	Country	t	Country	t	Country	t
2001	Slovakia	1 224.2	Germany	758.4	Poland	31.3
2002	Germany	1 040.0	Slovakia	720.1	Rumania	55.4
2003	Germany	829.8	Slovakia	608.5	Poland	49.8
2004	Slovakia	7 765.8	Poland	1 707.0	Germany	1 101.0
2005	Poland	2 446.3	Germany	2 403.3	Slovakia	2 361.1
2006*	Germany	3 780.3	Poland	1 225.4	Slovakia	992.9

** january - september 2006. 000´ head*

Source: CZSO

Annex 4: Country profile for sheep and goats

Number of head (´000 head)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sheep	84.1	87.5	96.3	103.1	115.9	140.2
Goats	32	14.3	13.6	12.8	11.9	12.6

Note: From 2001 change of methodics - without hobby activities
Source: CZSO

Balance of production and consumption of sheep and goat meat (´000 t c. w.)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Production	1.96	2.25	2.08	2.23	2.93
of this on farm slaghter	1.67	1.91	1.77	1.90	2.45
Import	0.47	0.42	0.48	2.58	1.02
Total supply	2.43	2.67	2.56	4.81	3.95
Domestic consumption	2.35	2.65	2.51	4.60	3.77
Export	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.21	0.18
Total demand	2.43	2.67	2.56	4.81	3.95

Source: CZSO, MoA, Syndicate of breeders of sheep and goat

Producer price of lambs and sheep class A (CZK/kg c.w.)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
slaughter lambs	46.0	48.0	49.0	49.0	47.0	47.0
slaughter sheep	15.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	15.0
Exchage rate (CZK/EUR)	35.61	34.083	30.812	31.844	31.904	29.784

Source: Syndicat of breeders of sheep and goat

Foreign trade of sheep and goat - live animals (No. of head)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Import total	315	858	294	504	159	x
Export total	1 452	1 552	552	1 651	4 510	2 300

Note: x) data not available
Source: CZSO

Foreign trade of sheep and goat meat (´000 t c. w.)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Import	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.45
Export	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04

Source: CZSO