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1 Introduction to the meat sector

Meat production is an important sub-sector in agriculture; however it has been declining since Accession. Some 41% of GAO came from animal husbandry activities in 2005, while it was 49% in 2000. Pig and poultry are decisive both in production and consumption and beef is more significant in production.

The national pig herd was halved in the first years of Transition (from 10million in 1989 to 5 million in 1995), since when a more moderate decline has taken the herd to below 4 million in 2006. Hungary had long been a net exporter in the pig sector but after Accession became a net importer. (The other meat sectors have still remained net exporters.) Pig production fell to 76 % from 2000 to 2006.

Beef consumption was always low (10 kg per capita was the peak before 1990), and declined during Transition. This downward trend has continued after Accession and now it is below 4 kg per capita. Production is double consumption. Sheep consumption is negligible in Hungary; production being mainly targeted to exports. Sheep and goat production has been maintained after Accession (2 % in output of livestock and livestock products).

Poultrymeat consumption significantly increased after Transition (from 20 kg per capita before 1990 to over 30 kg after 2000), partly replacing the fall in other meat (mainly pork) consumption. As well as supplying the domestic market, a significant share of poultrymeat production is marketed abroad mostly to other EU countries. Poultry constitutes more than a quarter of GAO of livestock and livestock products.

2 Structure of the sector and recent evolutions

In the past the pig sector has accounted for more than half of the value of output of livestock and livestock products, however, from a peak of 56% in 2001, there has been a gradual decline with the share falling to 46% in 2005. At the same time, the pig herd has declined from 4.8 million in 2000 to 3.8 million in 2005 December. The number of breeding sows has diminished from 348,000 to 277,000 in the same period.

The total number of pigs on individually owned farms has decreased from 2.5 million (2000) to 1.5 million heads (2005), whilst average herd has slightly increased (from 1.9 to 2.1 heads per holding). In 2000, half of the herd belonged to individual farmers, but their share declined to 38 % at end 2005. Roughly one in ten of all Hungarian families keep one or more pigs. In 2005, there were 315,891 individual and 580 corporate farms keeping pigs, from which 137,740 (44%) individual and 271 (47%) corporate farms were specialist pig producers.

Over the last 10 years, the number and pig herd of corporative farms looks quite stable: 2.5 million pigs belong to 580 farms (2005); however in the last three years 130 holdings closed the production, while herd size was increased in other corporations. Nevertheless, the average corporate herd size is 4300 pigs and is increasing. (These data are cited from the Farm structure survey of 2005, but experts of the Livestock and Meat Product Council, which co-ordinates the activity of most animal producers, processors and traders, argue that only 580 corporations would be in operation.)

Nevertheless, a concentration of all herds (of both individual and corporate holdings) takes place. Herds below 400 pigs are slightly decreasing (as from 44 % in 2003 to 36.5 % of total herds in 2005); herds between 400 to 5000 pigs are slightly increasing (as from 12.9 to 13.7 %), and herds over 5000, are increasing as from 43 % in 2003 to 49.8 % in 2005. In spite of these promising trends, more than 99 % of farms have less than 100, and more than 90 % of farms have less than 10 pigs (see table below).

Structure of pig farms* and their livestock in per cent

Size classes of pig herds	Share of pig farms		Share of livestock	
	2003	2005	2003	2005
1-9	90.24	90.31	21.97	18.00
10-49	8.92	8.85	15.13	12.87
50-99	0.49	0.50	3.18	2.82
100-199	0.16	0.14	2.07	1.53
200-399	0.06	0.05	1.67	1.29
400-999	0.04	0.05	2.28	2.57
1000-1999	0.02	0.02	2.34	2.69
2000-4999	0.03	0.03	8.30	8.42
5000=	0.04	0.05	43.06	49.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* All holdings with pigs

Source:

The poultry sector increased its share of livestock and livestock products output before Accession (from 36% in 2000 to 39% in 2003) and this level has been maintained since. The national poultry flock comprises 32 million chicken (of which 18.5 million are laying hens); 4.4 million turkeys; 3.4 million ducks; and 1.4 million geese. Since Accession, the total flock has declined from 47.3 million in 2003 to 41.1 million; among which chicken and geese have decreased and turkeys and ducks increased. Bird flu is endangering the sector, especially among outdoor reared flocks (e.g. organic chickens, geese).

Chicken production comprises five to six large firms together with many medium and smaller size enterprises. As far duck production is concerned two companies (Szentés and Kiskunhalas) play a decisive role in the market. In case of geese production, the three biggest firms have a market share of some 75%, while in case of turkeys; the top four firms own some 80 % of the markets.

The poultrymeat sector is dominated by members of the Poultry Product Council (which coordinates the producers, processors and retailers). PPC has 48 processing companies with the following breakdown by annual capacities: 11 companies over 15,000 tons have 69 % gross output; 8 companies between 5-15,000 tons have 13 %; and 29 companies below 5,000 tons have 18%. In addition, some 40 plants of regional importance also act on the market; from which 14 plants are located in Pest County around Budapest. A number of processing companies have left the market in recent years, among them such big firms as Bábolna Rt, HajduBét, Cornexi but some others also lost their markets, so all this has resulting in increasing concentration in the industry.

Vertical integration from feed production through bird production to processing has increased in recent years. Especially the integration is rather strong in case of bird production on water, because it is dominated by small and middle producers, which need more co-ordination services. There are 3-4 corporations providing commercial credits for smaller producers and integrating

their deliveries to slaughterhouses. However, many farmers feel they are worse off within the integrated system as, in effect they simply supply poultry housing and labour; other inputs such as young chicks and feed are supplied by the integrator and most of the profit of the vertical chain is also taken by the integrators.

The farm gate price for chicken is around 0.71-0.74 € per kg with an additional support of 0.038 €/kg for protection of animal welfare and, subsidy of heating energy is 0.024 €/kg paid from public sources. Although, the latter is not significant still it gives an important share of income of poultry farmers.

The domestic pig price at the slaughterhouse is usually 1% to 5% higher than import prices. Hungarian prices before transition have deviated from EU-15 prices, but just from the Accession this gap has disappeared. Before Accession feed prices were below those of EU-15, and the technological level of pig plants were still acceptable. However, after Accession, feed prices were increased to the intervention level, and technological improvements were delayed. Since September 2006 up to the end of January slaughter pig prices declined by 10 %.

Among specialised farms pig and poultry farms have the highest rate of return on both output and assets. The most profitable activity is pig breeding where net income relative to production cost varied from 8% to 15% in the years 2003 to 2005. Pig fattening had a negative return before the Accession, but then recovered to 4.6% in 2004 and 7% in 2005. Sub-sectors of poultry were also making losses before Accession, since when incomes have recovered but remain low (1% to 2 %). Only geese fattening produced an outstanding performance at over 10% in 2004. Nevertheless, pig and poultry farms on average provide €8,004 per AWU. (These data comprise all FADN ranges of granivores.)

For processors, pork sold on the domestic market was loss making in the year before Accession and to a lesser extent in the first year (-19% and -6 % respectively) but in 2005 a return of 9% on production cost was achieved. Processing for EU markets was loss making (from -11% in 2003 to 2% in 2005). In poultry processing of PPC members, chicken was the most profitable product in the domestic market in the first three quarters of 2005 until breaking out bird flu, which resulted in loss in 2005 as a whole. Turkey, of which little is sold in Hungary, is loss making. Most processed chicken and turkey also became loss making in 2005, according to survey of the Research Institute of Agricultural Economics. Since then market prices have been stabilised and even slightly increased enabling companies to start running profitable production; not very much affected by the EU-accreditation of several Rumanian plants.

Beef production decreased before Accession but from being 6% of livestock and livestock products output in 2003, it increased to 9% in 2005 and there are signs of further recovery. Concentration is a decisive trend; 57 % of the national cattle herd is in herds of more than 500 cattle. More than 80%, of corporate farms herds of over 500 cattle but only 5% of individual farms have such large herds.

In 2005, there were 25,000 holdings keeping cattle; 847 corporations and 24,256 individual farms. From these farms, only 655 holdings were specialist cattle (rearing and fattening) from which 53 corporations and 602 individual farms.

Sheep meat production contributes 4% to livestock and livestock products output. The trend after Accession seems slightly increasing (from 3 % in 2003). The national sheep flock is also increasing (from 1.1million in 2000 to 1.3 million in 2003 and to 1.4 million in 2004), of which

86 % is kept by individual farms and 14 % by corporations. Altogether 7,800 holdings have sheep of which 1,822 (less than a quarter) are specialist sheep farms. 87% of sheep farms have flocks of under 300 sheep. In this sector also some concentration is taking place: the 13% holdings with 200 or more sheep have 55% of the ewes.

However, holdings with 100 to 300 sheep are the most profitable size if they own pastures, do not hire much labour and provide quality products. Flocks of more than 1,000 sheep on average have additional costs decreasing available income.

The national goat herd increased before 2000 but since then a slow decline occurred and the current herd is between 60,000 and 80,000. (The exact number of goats cannot yet be determined as animal identification was started only a year ago.) The main product is goat milk; meat is only a by-product, which is estimated at 900 to 1000 tonnes a year. One tenth is exported. Goat keeping is generally extensive; there are very few intensive goat farms, all dedicated to milk.

Cattle and sheep farms have relatively high income level, especially related to output. They provide €6738 per AWU. However, steer and bull fattening had a negative and later very low return on production costs, and sheep fattening has been loss making in recent years till 2005, on the Hungarian FADN. However, the Institute of Agricultural Economics, which operates the sample, publish adjusted individual cost data by the value of non-paid labour and assets. Beef processing has declined in profitability in the domestic market but the profits from exporting to EU markets has increased since Accession.

The Hungarian meat sector is dualist; where the top 5 companies have 54 % market share (top 3 have 35), and the smallest 117 (of total 162 meat companies) have only 10.4 % market share. The crisis of the sector is reflected by the fact that third and fifth largest companies are bankrupt. The third is still operating, due to its large size, directed by a liquidator, under a special decision of the Minister of Agriculture. An auction will be organised to sell it to new owners. Other bankrupt companies are not working continually in the liquidation period; only if/when somebody hires them. During liquidation, the State is always the first, further ranking is not always the same; providers (farms) are usually at the end.

3 Policy and standards

Public financial support for animal husbandry has three sources: pillar 1; ARDOP/ EAFRD; and national top-up. The first two can be utilised according to the general rules, but some national sources were obtained for specific targets. After Accession, the Commission agreed to the re-assignment of some top ups for area payments to livestock production. With the consent of the Commission, two-thirds of the top was paid as area payments (€51 instead of €76.72) and out of the savings pig producers received a subsidy of €5.2 per slaughtered pig. This consent expired in 2006, the Hungarian government has tried to continue the arrangement but there is no agreement as yet.

As to the beef sector, three programmes are utilised. All 9 months or older animals slaughtered or exported (both within and outside the EU) receive a subsidy of €160. Extensification (€52) and suckler cow premia (€140) are also paid. In the sheep sector, meat orientation (€60 per ewe) is more supported than milk (€48 per ewe). Apart these annual payments, several additional grants are available.

The Agricultural and Rural Development Operative Programme (2004-2006) co-finances 38 % of capital investments in agriculture via a tender system. Livestock farms were also eligible for investment such as improvement of animal welfare. The government intends to continue these tenders in the period 2007-2013; however there is no agreement yet. A programme on manure management is prepared for launching in April 2007 with a 75% grant. The other important target is modernisation of animal plant (housing), where 40% of the investment would be reimbursed. Technological development of animal farms in general is a key issue. In EAFRD, beef farms could apply for 450 €/ha in pastures plus 200 €/ha in Natura 2000 areas. They are annual grants. Natura 2000 program covers 20 per cent of the area of Hungary, which require special farming.

Animal waste management is a key target in development programmes of pig farms. Corporate farms have developed technologies and modern installations but pig houses are seldom connected to canalisation and isolated slurry tanks; still a lot of them are connected to slurry lakes. From this year, isolated slurry tanks or other waste disposal systems will be obligatory in pig farms. For viable individual farms, buying high quality breeding animals, to improve the genetic quality of their herds is also important. A Hungarian policy target is the modernisation of technology, with a special attention to development of buildings with connection to on farm infrastructure, social and service facilities, animal welfare and hygiene. Animals are monitored by the Uniform Animal Identification System as part of IACS.

Attaining EU standards related to hygiene and the traceability of poultry demanded a lot from producers. Animal identification and inspection control for animal health has been improved and reached a high level. Animal welfare demanded more financial resources which have been supported from the central budget. Improving conditions of poultry housing needs further investment. Although keeping all birds in closed buildings can be achieved, it requires much capital expenditure for which there are insufficient financial resources available. Plastic housing can be used for poultry but brick or concrete housing is very expensive

PPC has created its own benchmark which has helped to increase the quality of poultry products. At nation wide, there are as many as 50 to 55 slaughter facilities that have a link to the Poultry Product Council. Animal welfare and health control is strong using high standards. All poultry processing companies have introduced quality control systems as HACCP.

In beef production, manure management remains a most important task. Sheep meat production requires the improvement of genetic quality of the live herd. Development should be targeted to the grazing. Ten percent of producers have no grazing area; and nearly 60 % of pastures are leased.

4 Market trends and perspective for meat consumption

The pattern of meat consumption has changed over the last decade. Before the Transition, pork was the main meat at 43 kg per capita in 1989 but it gradually decreased to 27 to 28 kg by the mid 1990`s and has maintained that level since. In the same period, poultry meat consumption increased, exceeding that of pork in 2000 and is now 32 to 34 kg per capita annually. Beef consumption is not significant (below 4 kg per person) and sheep meat is even less significant (0.2 kg per person).

All meats have relatively high price elasticity in Hungary; thus retailers try to restrain consumer price increases. Accession certainly reinforced that attitude. Consumer price indices (2003 = 100) are below that of 2000 (81) and 109 in 2005, for beef 75 and 116 and chicken meat 96 and 113 and pork 100 and 119, respectively. Many retailers have countered rising prices by turning to cheaper, often poor quality, products. Market also justifies that processors export valuable parts of the carcass and sell the rest in Hungary. In November 2006, one large wholesale company, a provider to most food chains, was found to have re-labelled almost time expired meat products imported from EU-15, and the case now is in processing phase. Nevertheless, no food poisoning was connected with that case. After this case several smaller cases were found in Hungary. It is a pity that as from 1 January 2007, the staffs of the veterinary inspection had been reduced due to budgetary changes..

Food chains often contract slaughtering, if find cheap animals; and they process half carcasses themselves. Some food chains start to establish nowadays own processing unit.

In poultry sector, a wide range from low to high quality products can be found. Using poultry as ingredient in other food products is also an important channel for selling poultry meat. For the future, some increase in demand can be envisaged as income leading the demand for high value added products to increase. Of 34 kg per head per annum poultry consumption, processed poultry meat products account for some 22 kg per head and another 7 to 9 kg head is used incorporate in other products.

During the last eighteen months, the market price declined: initially, processors tried to maintain the farmgate price of the previous period but finally the processors had to reduce the farmers' price. In the end, procurement prices declined by some 30%. Then, due to outbreaks of bird flu, the slaughtering of poultry brought production down and stabilised prices somewhat.

5 Recent trends and perspectives for the trade

Since Accession, Hungary has become a net importer of pork, mainly due to a massively increased imports of live pigs initially from the Netherlands in 2005, but in 2006 and early 2007, 60 % of imports have been from Poland. The value of the imported live pigs outweighs Hungary's still positive trade balance in pigmeat and pigmeat products.

Hungary is a net exporter of poultry, though in recent years poultry imports have been increasing especially turkey and chicken and exports decreasing. Some three-quarters of the exports went to EU countries, the main partner being Germany. The decline in exports is partly due to restrictions occasioned by concerns about bird flu.

The future supply of poultry meat very much depends on grain production. Some 1.8 to 2 million tonnes of grain is used for poultry feed, hence reduced poultry production will result in higher grain stocks. However, as feed accounts for some 60% of input costs, if feed prices return to more normal levels, poultry production can become more competitive. Besides feed costs energy price increases also push production costs higher.

Only some 10% of Hungary's poultry exports are in the form of high value added products, but there is potential for replacing a part of the exports, of chicken pieces (such as breast and legs) with higher value-added processed products. Some 75% of exports are within EU, the key buyer being Germany. Outside Europe, Japan is an important buyer especially focusing on processed

goose liver and paying a good price for it. In 2006 some 2000 tonnes of goose liver and 1000 tonnes of duck liver were exported.

Hungary is a net exporter of beef, but a structural change is taking place: the fall in the dairy herd lowers the capacity for bull fattening (bullocks are not traditional in Hungary), but the beef herd is expanding. Exports of beef fell in 2006, mainly due to a change in production; in the past bulls were fattened till 500-550 kg liveweight, but now there is a shift to veal production with calves being slaughtered at 80 to 150 kg.

6 Expert views on the successes and challenges of the sector

The pig industry was always an important sector of the Hungarian agriculture; and pre-Accession experts expected the sector to be a winner in the enlarged market. However, some weaknesses were also foreseen: the relatively low number of pigs per sow and the low feed-conversion ratio challenge for the sector's competitiveness, especially in the current situation with rising cereal prices in Hungary. Some experts had expected an increase in domestic consumption but poultrymeat, especially chickens, have supplanted pigmeat consumption due to lower prices and food health concerns.

One of the major successes of the Hungarian poultry sector over recent years is that it has not collapsed in the face of strong challenges from abroad: in contrast with Austria where production fell by 50 %.

There are poultry farmers that still face a real challenge in meeting EU animal welfare regulations because they lack the financial resources to make the necessary substantial investment in poultry housing and facilities.

In the beef sector, the government intends to maintain SAPS (and top ups) by 2009, if not longer. In SPS model a hybrid solution would be introduced, where suckler cow measure fully would be maintained but beef premium fully added to SPS. This is not yet a final decision by the government, and when the decision made, it will be negotiated with the Commission.

It is expected that many Member States will increase their beef imports thus Hungarian supply could flow to those markets.

However, a few beef producers might be competitive in two years, because now their income comes from the premium. Their competitiveness would be strengthening by technological development, especially grazing, which depends on the negotiations with the Commission on the application of EAFRD. Public subsidy is important for beef producers, because the current improvement of profitability still does not provide sufficient sources for development.

7 Conclusion

The Hungarian livestock sectors are challenged by the modernisation needs, increasing food and energy prices. Processing sectors are facing to EU-standards. The feed supply is considerably higher than the demand of livestock and processing, slaughtering capacities are higher than the correspondent level of decreasing livestock.

Pig and poultry are the most important animal sectors in Hungary. Together they amount to 56 to 58 % of animal husbandry, and 85 % of meat production. At the same time pig and poultry farms provide the highest income; and the smallest farms have left the industry.

Meat consumption fluctuates between 71 and 75 kg/capita in years 2000-2005. Poultry has become the most important meat in Hungary (44.7%). Pork consumption has 39.9%. Beef and sheepmeat is not significant (5.4% and 0.2% respectively) and fish has increased to 4.7%.)

The herds of pig have a dualist structure where corporations have 72 % of stock and individual farms 38 % at end 2005. Roughly one in ten of all Hungarian families keep one or more pigs. In 2005, there were 315,891 individual and 580 corporate farms keeping pigs, from which 137,740 (44%) individual and 271 (47%) corporate farms were specialist pig producers.

Chicken flock structure is quite concentrated. 118 corporations have 82 % of chicken flock and 742 individual farms keep 18%. Cattle stock is divided by 68% and 32% in favour of corporations while they have only 13% of sheep flock and 87% belongs to individual farms.

The Hungarian meat sector is dualist; where the top 5 companies have 54 % market share (top 3 have 35), and the smallest 117 (of total 162 meat companies) have only 10.4 % market share. Meeting the EU standards a lot of small and middle companies were closed and after Accession even the third and fifth largest companies are bankrupt.

The poultrymeat sector is dominated by 48 processing companies of PPC apart from some 40 plants of regional importance. A number of processing companies have left the market in recent years, among them such big firms as Bábolna Rt, HajduBét, Cornexi but some others also lost their markets, so all this has resulting in increasing concentration in the industry.

Hungary was transformed from a net exporter to net importer in pigs and pigmeat, due to the expansion of live pig imports. At the same time more valuable pig pieces are exported and lower quality pieces and pork imported. In the short run, Hungarian producers can live with lower prices than competitors in other Member States; thus exports will be expanded and the net export position might be regained. However, this can be sustained only if the sector's technological backwardness is overcome. Nevertheless, growing incomes of the population might increase demand for higher quality pork and thus reduce the mass imports of low quality meat.

Poultry has become the most important meat in consumption. The most significant challenge is bird flu which has recently returned to Hungary. Therefore exports will be restricted in the short run and it even prevents the net exporter position. Animal welfare requirements also increase production cost. Nevertheless, this sector, due to the short production cycle, can adjust quickly to market changes. Price elasticity of poultry is lower than that of other meats; it follows that demand for cheap and doubtful quality poultry is less significant.

To estimate the future of the beef market in Hungary, the demand of domestic and export markets has to be considered and from supply side the state of the beef farms. A significant increase in domestic demand is not likely and in the short term, no significant changes can be expected. However, the viability of beef farms are not secure at the moment and premium provides most of them income. When premium will be amalgamated to SPS, their income will be uncertain.

Annex 1: Country profile for beef and veal

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (E)
Dairy Herd	000s head	355	345	338	310	304	285	277
Beef Breeding Herd	000s head	25	23	24	40	41	49	49
Production (cwe)	000s tonne	67	56	54	58	52	46	45
Imports (cwe)	000s tonne	2	2	5	6	11	13	4
Exports (cwe)	000s tonne	29	23	23	18	21	22	9
Domestic consumption	000s tonne	37	32	33	43	40	35	38
Self-sufficiency	%	180	174	163	136	130	133	120
Value of Production	000s €	94.31	81.25	85.29	93.68	92.53	100.88	92.91
Imports (a)	000s €	2.57	2.49	7.76	9.18	20.46	27.70	8.42
Exports (a)	000s €	40.47	33.47	37.09	29.73	37.96	48.53	19.63
Trade Balance	000s €	37.89	30.97	29.33	20.54	17.50	20.83	11.21

Notes cwe Figures for lines 6 to 9 should be in Carcase weight (deadweight) tonnes
 a Include imports and exports of live animals

Annex 2: Country profile for pigmeat

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (E)
Breeding Herd	000s head	348	343	381	327	296	277	278
Pigmeat (Pork, Bacon & Ham)								
Production (cwe)	000s tonnes	397	306	330	363	334	302	303
Imports (cwe)	000s tonnes	27	33	39	30	91	148	66
Exports (cwe)	000s tonnes	177	147	129	123	115	123	59
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	230	178	226	254	295	314	296
Self-sufficiency	%	173	172	146	143	113	96	102
Value of Production	000s €	816.30	895.04	840.53	719.68	712.20	674.62	646.11
Imports (a)	000s €	55.85	96.13	99.68	58.62	193.16	330.34	139.76
Exports (a)	000s €	364.77	431.04	327.85	244.19	245.40	274.17	126.40
Trade Balance	000s €	308.92	334.91	228.18	185.57	52.24	-56.17	-13.35

Notes cwe Figures for lines 6 to 9 should be in Carcase weight (deadweight) tonnes
 a Include any imports and exports of live animals

Annex 3: Country profile for poultrymeat

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (E)
Production (cwe)	000s tonnes	458	455	454	460	447	403	400
Imports (cwe)	000s tonnes	18	21	11	14	26	42	17
Exports (cwe)	000s tonnes	124	134	133	120	132	113	42
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	347	337	327	349	336	328	370
Self-sufficiency	%	132	135	139	132	133	123	108
Value of Production	000s €	225.67	270.68	260.52	232.46	236.31	238.66	224.58
Imports (a)	000s €	8.95	12.35	6.41	7.26	13.55	25.04	9.30
Exports (a)	000s €	61.28	79.70	76.43	60.64	69.87	66.70	23.43
Trade Balance	000s €	52.34	67.35	70.01	53.38	56.31	41.66	14.13

Notes cwe Figures for lines 4 to 7 should be in Carcase weight (deadweight) tonnes
 a Include imports and exports of live animals

Annex 4: Country profile for sheepmeat and goatmeat

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (E)
Breeding Flock	000s head	897	849	854	956	1 088	1082	1 030
SHEEPMEAT								
Production (cwe)	000s tonnes	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Imports (cwe)	000s tonnes	2	2	2	1	2	0	2
Exports (cwe)	000s tonnes	9	9	9	8	8	7	8
Domestic consumption	000s tonnes	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Self-sufficiency	%	434	344	344	345	367	347	289
Value of Production	000s €	28.91	41.38	41.58	39.23	42.83	47.66	45.01
Imports (a)	000s €	7.28	9.65	7.45	5.02	7.01	1.47	8.50
Exports (a)	000s €	28.28	37.20	35.14	31.20	36.33	33.36	36.00
Trade Balance	000s €	21.00	27.56	27.69	26.17	29.32	31.89	27.50

Notes cwe Figures for lines 6 to 9 should be in Carcase weight (deadweight) tonnes
a Include imports and exports of live animals