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Poland

Livestock and Products

Annual

2003

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Report Highlights:
Poland's red meat output will grow six percent in 2003. Oversupplies of pork caused by low feed costs and a high swine cycle resulted in record pork stocks and reduced pork farm-gate prices in mid-2003. Poland will join the European Union in May 2004. Poland's EU accession will have a detrimental effect on U.S. exports of livestock and animal products. The introduction of EU health certificates and veterinary regulations planned six months prior to actual accession, will practically eliminate exports of U.S. live cattle, beef, pork and offal to Poland.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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I. Situation and Outlook

It is estimated that Poland's red meat output will grow six percent in 2003. The increase stems from the expected higher output of pork which will offset lower production of beef. High pork output in 2003 resulted from low feed costs in 2002 and the first half of 2003. Feed costs are expected to grow in the second half of 2003 and in 2004 due to an estimated four percent decrease in the domestic grain crop this year and reduced grain stocks from last year. Polish exports of pork will likely increase in 2003 due to higher output, record governmental stocks and the export subsidy program introduced by the Government of Poland (GOP). The U.S. is expected to remain a major supplier of beef tripe to Poland in 2003 as well as small amounts of high quality beef steaks and pork hams for processing.

Poland will join the European Union in May 2004. However, according to the Polish Veterinary Service the new health certificates for red meat and poultry meat will be implemented as of December 1, 2003 or January 1, 2004. Implementation of new health certificates similar to the health certificates used in the EU are required by the EU in order to harmonize border inspection in Poland prior to actual accession. Implementation of new health certificates will practically ban imports of U.S. beef, pork and poultry meat.

Polish red meat production is expected to decrease by four percent in 2004. The decrease will stem from reduced output of pork caused by lower inventories and slaughter expected in the second half of 2004.

BEEF

Cattle inventories will continue to decrease in the second half of 2003 and stabilize in 2004. The decrease of inventories results mainly from the reduction of young stock, as beef production is considered unprofitable by farmers due to low prices for slaughter cattle. The decrease of dairy cow inventories has been an effect of the process of improvement of genetics of dairy herds resulting in a decrease of numbers but increase of milk yield per cow. From April 2002 to March 31, 2003 the GOP introduced a reference period for dairy production in order to establish dairy quotas for farmers. As a result in this period there was fast improvement of genetic value of dairy cows. (See Gain Report #PL3004, Impact of EU Accession on Poland’s Dairy Production). Farmers produce young fattening cattle for export as a side enterprise of their dairy herds. Low beef prices on the domestic market and strong demand from Italy and former Yugoslavia countries stimulated exports of young cattle in 2002. Exports of live cattle will likely decrease in 2003 and stabilize in 2004 due to an expected increase in beef prices related to Poland’s EU accession.

Beef production is expected to decrease two percent in 2003 and an additional five percent in 2004 due to reduced cattle inventories and slaughter. Production of beef has been decreasing since 1998 as consumers tended to avoid beef as a result of the fear of BSE and switched to poultry meat as a substitute. (See Gain Report #PL2012, Impact of Outbreak of BSE on Beef Consumption and Exports). Demand for imported beef also remains low. It is estimated that a reduction of beef exports in 2003 will stimulate domestic beef consumption by ten percent. Most domestically produced beef is added to pork sausages or canned meat products. Polish authorities have reported five BSE cases since May 2002.

Trade Prospects

Imports

Poland imports very small amounts of beef, mainly corn-fed U.S. beef. High quality corn-fed beef is not produced in Poland, so U.S. choice beef has found a niche in premier Polish restaurants. The market for U.S. beef is going to almost entirely close when Poland introduces the EU's import regulations at the end of 2003. There may be a niche market for U.S. origin hormone-free high quality beef. After Poland's EU accession in May 2004, U.S. corn-fed beef will likely be replaced on the Polish market by imported EU origin beef. Prices for high quality beef are much higher in the EU than in Poland which may stimulate domestic beef cattle production after Poland's EU accession.

Poland remains a major importer of beef offal annually importing approximately 10,000-15,000 tons. The United States is the major supplier of beef tripe. Requirements for hormone-free beef can also block imports of U.S. origin beef tripe by Poland, except from EU approved facilities, due to current U.S. market access constraints to EU markets. However, Spain is allowed to import U.S. origin beef tripe and Poland may seek similar access for U.S. beef tripe. Due to reduced cattle inventories and slaughter, Poland is especially unable to produce enough beef tripe to meet domestic demand.

Poland represents a potential market for U.S. dairy and beef genetics, primarily semen and embryos (See Gain Report #PL2021). Exports of U.S. dairy heifers and young breeding bulls will be banned when Poland introduces the EU's health requirements.

Exports

Despite five BSE cases reported in Poland in 2002 and 2003 Polish exports of live cattle increased in 2002 due to reduced cattle inventories because of the dairy sector transition and significant price differences received by farmers on the domestic market versus exported animals. Exports of live cattle are expected to decrease in 2003 and stabilize in 2004 after Poland's EU accession, because farmers may start to develop domestic production of fattening cattle due to favorable beef prices on the EU market.

Beef exports are expected to decrease by 44 percent in 2003 and continue to decrease in 2004. Reduction of exports in 2003 and 2004 will result from import limits introduced by Russia, which in 2002, was the major export market for Polish beef and reduced governmental stocks of beef. Poland is attempting to upgrade its meat processing sector in order to improve export possibilities to EU member states both before and after accession.

Trade Policy

Since 1995, Poland has maintained a tariff rate quota for beef. The quota for 2003 is 23,195 tons (5,650 MT for HTS 0201 and 17,545 MT for HTS 0202). The tariff on in-quota trade for fresh, chilled and frozen beef remains at 30 percent. The over-quota tariff is 45 percent. All meat imported into Poland must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a government-approved veterinarian from the exporting country. Products also must bear a label in Polish with the date of production clearly stated. There is zero tolerance for the presence of hormones in imported beef, but Polish veterinary authorities currently do not require that beef originates from cattle which have not been treated with growth promoting hormones. However, Poland is on the verge of implementing import restrictive EU certificates.

SWINE

The current situation on the pork market is created by several price depressing factors: an increase in pork output in the first half of 2003, record pork stocks, a duty free import quota for pork imported from the EU and substitution of pork by low cost domestically produced poultry meat by some consumers. Expensive feed-grain may hamper hog production in the second half of 2003 and in 2004. As a result, by the end of 2004, Poland may face shortages of pork. In the first six months of 2003, Poland faced severe oversupplies of pork. The hog cycle peaked early this year resulting in record pork stocks, lower farm-gate prices for hogs and farmer protests requesting government intervention on the market. Pork remains the primary meat produced in Poland. In the second half of 2003, pork production is expected to continue to grow due to high swine inventories. However, growing feed-grain prices and stocks, as well as a four percent decrease of 2003 grain output, are expected to reduce hog inventories into next year. Hog slaughter and pork output is expected to increase in 2003 and decline in 2004.

In 2003, pork consumption is expected to increase because of lower prices resulting from growing output. It is estimated that in 2003 average per capita consumption of pork will amount to 40.0 kilograms compared to 39.2 kilograms in 2002. By comparison, it is estimated that in 2003 average per capita consumption of beef will amount to 5.0 kilograms compared to 5.2 kilograms in 2002 while consumption of poultry meat is expected to rise from 19.8 kilograms in 2002 to 21.0 kilograms in 2003. This is the seventh consecutive per capita poultry meat consumption increase.

Trade

Imports

In 2002, Poland increased imports of U.S. pork, mostly hams for processing and re-export to the United States. In 2003, pork imports are expected to decrease due to higher domestic output and large pork stocks. However, Danish and Dutch pork remains competitive on the Polish market due to a duty free quota for the EU. Exports of U.S. pork may be in jeopardy when Poland joins the EU. According to information received from the U.S. Meat Export Federation, the EU allows for imports of pork only from U.S. plants eligible for export to the EU. Introduction of EU health certificates and import regulations at the end of 2003 by Polish veterinary authorities may eliminate most U.S. pork supplies from the Polish market.

Poland maintains a duty free import quota for 34,500 tons of pork imported from the EU. The general import quota for pork in 2003 is 46,480 tons (HTS 0203) which could be utilized by all exporters including EU countries should they fulfill their duty free quota. The within quota tariff is 30 percent and applies to all countries including the EU. The over-quota tariff is 76 percent plus a maximum 0.9 EUR/kg. Poland's live hog imports are comprised mainly of breeding hogs from France and Canada.

Exports

It is estimated that exports of pork and pork products in 2003 will increase because of record government stocks, higher output and a government export subsidy program. The trade liberalization agreement between Poland and the

EU also opened a duty free quota for Polish pork exports to the EU amounting to 45,000 tons annually. Exports of pork in the first five months of 2004 will be at the high level in order to reduce governmental stocks. According to the Institute of Rural Economics, Poland will be obliged to enter the EU in May 2004, with pork stocks at a below 30,000 tons. After May 1, 2004, Poland will follow the EU's rules on pork exports. As a result, Polish exports of pork are expected to decrease after EU accession. It is unclear whether after EU accession Poland will have to comply with all EU export regulations, especially meat plants which will be granted transition period to adjust to the EU sanitary requirements.

Exports of canned hams to the United States in 2003 are expected to remain at 2002 level. Canned hams and shoulders exported to the United States are produced in USDA-inspected plants and are generally of higher quality than available on the domestic market. Poland currently is only approved to export cooked and sterilized pork products from USDA inspected plants to the United States. It is also currently seeking U.S. Government authorization to export fresh pork products to the United States.

- Red Meat Market Interventions

During the first four months of 2003, the Agricultural Market Agency (AMA) of the Ministry of Agriculture (governmental agency responsible for market intervention) procured 79,600 tons of pork from farmers. During the same period, sales from AMA stocks amounted to 34,400 tons. The intervention price offered by the AMA increased twice in February and March 2003 as a result of farmers protests. The AMA is expected to procure total of 120,000 tons of pork through intervention in 2003.

In 2003, the AMA will continue to allocate export subsidies for pork exports. During the same period, export subsidies will be allocated at a subsidy of 2.3 zlotys per kilogram ($.62). Until May 1, 2003, importers submitted requests to export 40,900 tons of pork with the AMA subsidy. This fulfills the Polish WTO allocation on pork exports with governmental subsidies. From January 1 until March 31, 2003, the AMA sold 25,000 tons of pork halves and pork products for export. In April 2003, demand for pork from AMA stocks dropped to 2,000 tons due to import limits introduced by Russia.

In the first quarter of 2003, the AMA sold 6,700 tons of beef quarters for export and sold 1,300 tons at the domestic market. These sales depleted AMA's beef intervention stocks.

Impact of Poland's EU accession on U.S. exports of livestock and animal products.

There is a chance that Poland will seek, as was the case with Spain, continuation of imports of beef tripe from the United States. Exports of U.S. origin animal genetics, mainly bovine semen and embryos will continue. U.S. exports of animal origin products will have to meet the same requirements/barriers as they currently do for export to the EU. Poland's EU accession in May 2004 will have detrimental effect on U.S. exports of livestock and animal products. Introduction of EU health certificates and veterinary regulations planned 6 months prior to actual accession will practically ban exports of U.S. live cattle, beef, pork and offal.

Other reports of interest:

- Gain Report “Poultry Annual 2003”
- Gain Report #PL2030 “Dairy Annual 2002”
- Gain Report #PL3013 “Grain & Feed Annual 2003”
- Gain Report #PL2014 "Grain and Meat Intervention’s Limited Impact"
- Gain Report #PL2012 "Impact of Outbreak of BSE on Beef Consumption and Exports"
- Gain Report #PL2021 "Product Brief - Dairy Genetics"
- Gain Report #PL3004 "Impact of EU Accession on Poland’s Dairy Production"

II. Statistical Tables

Animal Numbers, Cattle

PSD Table						
Country	Poland					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle				(1000 HEAD)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	5499	5499	5300	5421	5100	5380
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	2900	2991	2850	2967	0	2950
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	2400	2500	2300	2400	0	2350
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	8	10	10	10	0	20
TOTAL Imports	8	10	10	10	0	20
TOTAL SUPPLY	7907	8009	7610	7831	5100	7750
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	480	543	480	400	0	400
TOTAL Exports	480	543	480	400	0	400
Cow Slaughter	200	200	200	200	0	200
Calf Slaughter	650	600	650	600	0	600
Other Slaughter	1200	1170	1100	1150	0	1050
Total Slaughter	2050	1970	1950	1950	0	1850
Loss	77	75	80	101	0	120
Ending Inventories	5300	5421	5100	5380	0	5380
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7907	8009	7610	7831	0	7750
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Live Cattle

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Head
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	13	U.S.	29
Others		Others	
Austria	424	The Netherlands	3725
The Netherlands	190	Germany	3054
Czech Rep.	92	France	1530
Germany	75	Sweden	310
Hungary	65	Denmark	310
Italy	62	Italy	239
Estonia	42	Austria	162
Bosnia&Herceg.	36	Estonia	81
Denmark	4	Switzerland	30
		Lithuania	1
Total for Others	990		9442
Others not Listed	0		80
Grand Total	1003		9551

Export Trade Matrix, Live Cattle

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Head
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Italy	239341	Italy	260388
Israel	49855	Bosnia&Herceg.	129759
Bosnia&Herceg	42267	Spain	49222
Croatia	38554	The Netherlands	25399
The Netherlands	11669	Croatia	24868
Spain	11709	Israel	19774
Germany	8590	Germany	10369
Slovenia	5178	Hungary	4462
Russia	4397	Greece	4355
France	3200	Slovenia	3572
Total for Others	414760		532168
Others not Listed	0		10965
Grand Total	414760		543133

Prices Table, Live Cattle

Prices Table			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle		
Prices in	zlotys	per uom	kilogram of live weight
Year	2002	2003	% Change
Jan	2.91	2.63	-9.62%
Feb	2.91	2.66	-8.59%
Mar	2.89	2.64	-8.65%
Apr	2.87	2.68	-6.62%
May	2.75	2.57	-6.55%
Jun	2.69		-100.00%
Jul	2.69		-100.00%
Aug	2.69		-100.00%
Sep	2.68		-100.00%
Oct	2.62		-100.00%
Nov	2.62		-100.00%
Dec	2.73		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	4	Local currency/US $	

Meat, Beef and Veal

PSD Table						
Country	Poland					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Slaughter (Reference)	2050	1970	1950	1950	0	1850
Beginning Stocks	45	45	25	25	20	20
Production	280	280	265	275	0	260
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other Imports	5	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	5	0	2	0	0	5
TOTAL SUPPLY	330	325	292	300	20	285
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	80	90	30	50	0	20
TOTAL Exports	80	90	30	50	0	20
Human Dom. Consumption	225	210	242	230	0	255
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	225	210	242	230	0	255
Ending Stocks	25	25	20	20	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	330	325	292	300	0	285
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Meat, Beef and Veal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Tons
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	5	U.S.	14
Others		Others	
Sweden	26	Germany	30
Hungary	21	Hungary	14
Slovakia	11	Sweden	10
Austria	1	Croatia	5
Total for Others	59		59
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	65		74

Export Trade Matrix, Meat, Beef and Veal

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Tons
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	7747	Russia	29489
Italy	5951	Italy	7151
Germany	1929	Bosnia&Herceg.	6583
Romania	1928	Macedonia	6126
Macedonia	1920	Sweden	2182
Estonia	1821	Romania	2177
Sweden	1707	Belarus	2022
Ukraine	1233	Germany	1699
Bulgaria	420	Greece	1481
Bosnia&Herceg.	250	The Netherlands	1480
Total for Others	24906		60390
Others not Listed	3841		6010
Grand Total	28747		66400

Prices Table, Beef

Prices Table			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Prices in	zlotys	per uom	kilogram of roast beef - bone in
Year	2002	2003	% Change
Jan	10.74	10.61	-1.21%
Feb	10.77	10.65	-1.11%
Mar	10.78	10.7	-0.74%
Apr	10.79	10.72	-0.65%
May	10.75	10.79	0.37%
Jun	10.7		-100.00%
Jul	10.67		-100.00%
Aug	10.7		-100.00%
Sep	10.69		-100.00%
Oct	10.69		-100.00%
Nov	10.65		-100.00%
Dec	10.62		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	4	Local currency/US $	

Animal Numbers, Swine

PSD Table						
Country	Poland					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine				(1000 HEAD)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	17494	17494	19000	18998	18500	18400
Sow Beginning Stocks	1750	1750	1850	1700	0	1600
Production (Pig Crop)	25000	25900	24500	25000	0	23550
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1	2	1	2	0	2
TOTAL Imports	1	2	1	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	42495	43396	43501	44000	18500	41952
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	4	8	4	6	0	6
TOTAL Exports	4	8	4	6	0	6
Sow Slaughter	300	300	350	350	0	300
OTHER SLAUGHTER	22000	22100	23000	23250	0	21700
Total Slaughter	22300	22400	23350	23600	0	22000
Loss	1191	1990	1647	1994	0	1946

Ending Inventories	19000	18998	18500	18400	0	18000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	42495	43396	43501	44000	0	41952
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Live Hogs

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Head
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	55	U.S.	
Others		Others	
France	220	France	1181
Canada	80	Great Britain	700
Denmark	23	Denmark	68
Sweden	19	Sweden	30
Total for Others	342		1979

Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	397		1979

Export Trade Matrix, Live Hogs

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	head
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Croatia	1775	Russia	6648
Russia	1003	Lithuania	754
Lithuania	991	Ukraine	348
Ukraine	782	Bosnia&Herceg.	224
Bosnia&Herceg.	270	Croatia	126
Hungary	128	Hungary	37
Thailand	114	Byelarus	16
Byelorus	74	Bulgaria	1

Total for Others	5137		8154
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	5137		8154

Prices Table, Live Hogs

Prices Table			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine		
Prices in	zlotys	per uom	kilogram of live weight
Year	2002	2003	% Change
Jan	4.08	2.91	-28.68%
Feb	3.94	3.01	-23.60%
Mar	4	3.03	-24.25%
Apr	3.79	3.12	-17.68%
May	3.53	3.07	-13.03%
Jun	3.4		-100.00%
Jul	3.67		-100.00%

Aug	3.63		-100.00%
Sep	3.46		-100.00%
Oct	3.3		-100.00%
Nov	3.23		-100.00%
Dec	3.25		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	4	Local currency/US $	

Meat, Swine

PSD Table						
Country	Poland					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast
	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official[Old]	Post Estimate[New]
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004
Slaughter (Reference)	22300	22400	23350	23600	0	22000
Beginning Stocks	30	30	50	50	30	50
Production	1640	1640	1720	1740	0	1660
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other Imports	40	60	20	40	0	30
TOTAL Imports	40	60	20	40	0	30
TOTAL SUPPLY	1710	1730	1790	1830	30	1740
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	80	93	80	120	0	60
TOTAL Exports	80	93	80	120	0	60
Human Dom. Consumption	1580	1587	1680	1660	0	1650
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1580	1587	1680	1660	0	1650
Ending Stocks	50	50	30	50	0	30
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1710	1730	1790	1830	0	1740
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	2	3	0	3	0	3
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	7	8	0	8	0	8

Import Trade Matrix, Meat, Swine

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Tons
Imports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	462	U.S.	3486
Others		Others	
Denmark	8673	Denmark	22105
Canada	4491	The Netherlands	4902

Hungary	1253	Belgium	4286
Belgium	1048	France	3029
France	794	Hungary	1810
Germany	767	Canada	1620
Ireland	640	Ireland	1279
The Netherlands	420	Germany	1232
Italy	61	Italy	564
Czech Republic	52	Sweden	528
Total for Others	18199		41355
Others not Listed	315		1038
Grand Total	18976		45879

Export Trade Matrix, Meat, Swine

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Time period	Jan - Dec	Units:	Tons
Exports for:	2001		2002
U.S.	6998	U.S.	7722
Others		Others	

Russia	39621	Russia	30145
Byelorus	4234	Romania	5239
Moldova	3279	Byelorus	4735
Romania	2898	Moldova	2600
Ukraine	2240	Great Britain	2110
Estonia	2079	Lithuania	1991
Latvia	1904	Latvia	1944
Lithuania	1783	Germany	1615
Great Britain	1769	Corea	1540
Azerbaijan	1129	Spain	1445
Total for Others	60936		53364
Others not Listed	6907		8978
Grand Total	74841		70064

Prices Table, Pork

Prices Table			
Country	Poland		
Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Prices in	zlotys	per uom	kilogram of pork chops bone-in

Year	2202	2203	% Change
Jan	14.46	12.54	-13.28%
Feb	14.11	12.09	-14.32%
Mar	13.93	11.89	-14.64%
Apr	13.87	11.82	-14.78%
May	13.63	11.9	-12.69%
Jun	13.49		-100.00%
Jul	13.35		-100.00%
Aug	13.36		-100.00%
Sep	13.28		-100.00%
Oct	13.01		-100.00%
Nov	12.72		-100.00%
Dec	12.57		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	4	Local currency/US $	

Tariff Rate Table

Tariff Number	Product Description	Applied Tariff/1	Basic Tariff

102.10 0	Breeding Cattle	0	5.0
0201	Fresh or Frozen Beef	45	19 + maximum 3.03 EUR/kg
0210	Beef Products	35	22 + maximum 3.12 EUR/kg
0206.10	Beef Offal	20	12.8 + maximum 3.04 ECU/kg
0504.00.00.9	Beef Tripe	15	19
0203	Pork: fresh, chilled and frozen	30/2	76 + maximum 0.9 EUR/kg
1602.41 1602.42 1602.49	Pork products	40	102 + maximum 3.04 EUR/kg

1/ Applied tariff: used for MFN and WTO members if lower than conventional (basic) tariff;
Basic or conventional tariff: maximum bound tariff.
2/ Within the Quota

Average Meat Consumption (kilograms per capita)

	Pork	Beef	Poultry
1999	39.6	7.8	13.9
2000	38.7	7.0	14.5
2001	38.2	5.5	17.0
2002	39.2	5.2	19.8
2003	40.0	5.0	21.0