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## EU-25

## Livestock and Products

## Annual

## 2005

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**Report Highlights:**

Beef production in the EU is decreasing in 2005. This results from increases in the beef herd in the NMS that do not offset EU-wide decreases in dairy herds, which result from increased milk production per cow. While domestic consumption is stable after recovering from the BSE scares, the decrease in beef production leads to increased beef imports, mainly from Brazil, and a decrease in exports. This trend is forecast to continue in 2006.

Pig slaughter and pork production in the EU is reaching a low in 2005, mainly in the EU-15 as most NMS are increasing production after accession. This lower production results in a decrease in domestic consumption as a consequence of high pork prices, while pork exports to Japan and Russia are expected to remain stable. As swine inventories are increasing again across the EU, pork production is forecast to increase in 2006. This will presumably lead to an increase in consumption and slightly higher exports.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
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As Bulgaria and Romania are scheduled to accede to the EU as of 2007, Cristina Cionga from FAS Bucharest also contributed to this report.

## Executive Summary

Total EU cattle herds are decreasing in the EU, as increases in beef cattle do not offset the decreases in dairy herds. The increases in beef cattle are mainly in the NMS. This trend will continue in 2006. As a consequence of the decrease in cattle herds, slaughter and beef production is decreasing too. Cattle slaughter is recovering in the NMS after the significant decline in 2004, because of the export of large numbers of cattle to the EU-15. It is expected that the drought may lead to an increase in slaughter in Spain and Portugal, as farmers run out of forage. With EU beef consumption being fairly stable again after recovering from the BSE scares, beef imports are increasing, mainly from South-America, and beef exports are decreasing. Since the EU became a net importer of beef in 2003, all beef stocks have been sold and beef prices have crept up to a historical level. This has prompted the EC to decrease export refunds significantly over the past year.

EU pig production is reaching a low in 2005 and more specifically in the EU-15, as most NMS, except Hungary and the Slovak republic, are increasing production after accession. Pig production is forecast to increase again throughout the EU in 2006, except in the Benelux and Italy. As a result, pig slaughter and pork production also decrease in 2005. This mainly results in a decrease in consumption in the NMS and to a lesser extent in the EU-15, as a consequence of the high pork prices. Exports, to Japan and Russia mainly, are expected to remain stable. In 2006, pork production is forecast to increase again, which will presumably lead to an increase in domestic consumption and a further slight increase in exports.

## Cattle

Country	EU-25					
	Animal Numbers, Cattle (1000 Head)					
Commodity	USDA Official [old]	Posts estimates [new]	USDA Official [old]	Posts estimates [new]	USDA Official [old]	Posts estimates [new]
Market Year	2004		2005		2006	
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks	87,478	87,478	86,200	86,674	0	85,900
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	23,965	23,963	23,550	23,435	0	23,125
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	12,038	12,324	11,950	12,379	0	12,475
Production (Calf Crop)	31,640	31,553	31,240	31,060	0	30,850
Extra EU25 imports	55	68	50	60	0	55
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>119,173</b>	<b>119,099</b>	<b>117,490</b>	<b>117,794</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,805</b>
Extra EU25 exports	435	433	400	350	0	320
Cow Slaughter	7,145	7,520	7,050	7,400	0	7,275
Calf Slaughter	6,080	5,942	6,030	5,900	0	5,925
Total Slaughter	29,720	29,249	29,040	28,750	0	28,650
Loss	2,818	2,743	2,650	2,794	0	2,585
Ending Inventories	86,200	86,674	85,400	85,900	0	85,250
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>119,173</b>	<b>119,099</b>	<b>117,490</b>	<b>117,794</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,805</b>

Sources: EU FAS Offices

## 2004

Beef cow inventories were revised up from the last report due to the availability of previously missing data in some of the NMS. Trade figures were also updated, as full year 2004 data became available. Slaughter figures were revised down, mainly as the result of lower than previously expected slaughter in Germany. However, slaughtering at the end of 2004 was high in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom, because farmers sought to benefit from slaughter premia before their abolition with the implementation of decoupling as part of the CAP reform in 2005 in those countries. Benelux slaughter increased as a result of renewal of the dairy herd, while Portuguese slaughter increased as farmers are activating the additional slaughter premia that had been granted to Portugal. Ending inventories were also revised, as December 2004 census figures for the EU have been published.

## 2005

Dairy cow numbers are continuing their long-term decline, as average milk production per cow further increases and milk production is limited by production quota. The beef cow herd is increasing as farmers in some of the NMS, mainly Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, are switching from dairy production to beef production. Beef cowherds in the EU-15 remain fairly stable overall. The decrease in the total cowherd results in lower calf births.

Cattle export is expected to decrease mainly as a result of lower German exports to Lebanon, which will only be partly offset by increased Benelux exports of breeding cattle to Algeria. As a result of decreasing calf crop, cattle slaughter is also expected to decrease by almost 2 percent from 2004. This decrease is occurring in the EU-15, as cattle slaughter in the NMS is actually recovering from a massive decrease in 2004, which was triggered by the large exports of mainly Polish cattle to the EU-15. However first quarter import figures of cattle into Germany show a drastic decline from Poland (↓85%) and the Czech Republic (↓68%).

This and the effect of decoupling is expected to lead to a decrease in slaughter in Germany of about seven percent compared to the elevated slaughter figures of 2004. Cattle slaughter in Spain and Portugal is expected to increase because farmers dispose of younger animals in response to forage shortage, which is provoked by the drought. In Spain, this problem was exacerbated by the fact that farmers had reduced slaughter and increased herds in 2004. Dairy herd renewal and restructuring are the main factors that influence cattle slaughter numbers in most Northern EU member states. Ending inventories in 2005 are expected to be almost one percent down from 2004. In Spain, inventories are also expected to decrease mildly as a result of constraints related to the outbreak of Blue Tongue Disease (BTD) in the key cattle breeding provinces of Andalucia and Extremadura.

## 2006

Dairy herds are expected to continue their decrease, partly offset by an increasing beef herd. As a result, a slight decrease in calf crop is forecast for 2006. With stable cattle imports, this decrease in production is forecast to lower cattle exports and slaughter. Cattle exports are forecast lower because the EU market has become deficient and high prices with good profitability are taking away incentives to export. This is particularly the case for France. This decrease in extra-EU export, however, hides important cattle trade flows inside the EU. Increases in exports of German calves are expected to other EU member states, like The Netherlands and Italy, who still have CAP slaughter premia coupled. Farmers in Poland are expanding their cattle herds, while new investments in slaughter and processing capacity will only gradually become operational to absorb this increased production. Cattle ending inventories in 2006 are forecast to further decrease.

### Cattle calf crop production (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000Head

	2004	2005	2006
France	6,820	6,800	6,770
Germany	4,678	4,550	4,465
United Kingdom	3,012	3,000	3,000
Italy	2,700	2,650	2,650
Benelux	2,500	2,475	2,475

Benelux is closely followed by Poland and Spain

### Cattle slaughter (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000Head

	2004	2005	2006
France	5405	5320	5280
Italy	4197	3950	4000
Germany	4141	3850	3750
Benelux	2825	2785	2785
Spain	2684	2750	2750

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

### Cattle exports (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000Head

	2004	2005	2006
Poland	121	100	75
Germany	142	70	70
Hungary	51	48	45
France	49	45	42
Benelux	13	14	14

**Beef**

Country	EU-25					
	Meat, Beef and Veal (1000 Head; 1000MT CWE)					
Commodity	2004		2005		2006	
	USDA official [old]	Posts Estimates [new]	USDA official [old]	Posts Estimates [new]	USDA official [old]	Posts Estimates [new]
Slaughter (Reference)	29,720	29,249	29,040	28,750	0	28,650
Beginning Stocks	59	59	0	0	0	0
Production	8,077	7,941	7,950	7,825	0	7,800
Extra EU25 imports	485	583	550	625	0	650
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>8,583</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,450</b>
Extra EU25 Exports	350	358	300	250	0	225
TOTAL Domestic Use	8,271	8,225	8,200	8,200	0	8,225
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>8,621</b>	<b>8,583</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,450</b>

Sources: EU FAS Offices

**2004**

Beef imports into the EU were considerably higher than previously anticipated, with 90 percent imported from South-America. This was the result of the lower than anticipated slaughter. EU beef exports were in line with previous forecasts. Domestic consumption ended slightly below forecasts because of the increase in beef prices. Domestic consumption figures may even be slightly overblown because of the building of commercial beef stocks at the end of 2004 in those member states that decoupled slaughter premia at the beginning of 2005.

**2005**

EU beef production is expected to decrease in line with decreasing cattle slaughter. Veal production in The Netherlands is also expected to fall short of the high 2004 production, because of a lack of calves available, mainly from Germany. This decrease in production is expected to lead to an increase in beef imports of about 7 percent in 2005. EU beef exports, most of them to Russia, are expected to further decrease because of high EU beef prices. The recent decrease in export refund levels by 20 percent is also hampering further exports. Because of this increasing beef production deficiency on the European market, the decrease in export refunds and in anticipation of the loss of market share in the U.K. when Over Thirty Month Scheme (OTMS) is ended, Ireland is already focusing its beef exports more to the European continent. Domestic consumption is expected to further decrease by a quarter of a percent in continuation of the long-term trend and, mainly in the NMS but also in other countries such as France, because of the high beef price.

**2006**

EU beef production is forecast to decrease further. This forecast is not taking the effect of a likely end to the U.K. OTMS in 2006 into consideration. As a result, forecasts are that beef imports will further increase and exports will further decrease as the EU deficit for beef is widening. Despite expectations of lasting high beef prices in the EU market, forecasts are for a slight resumption in domestic consumption throughout the EU in 2006.

**Beef production (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000MT**

	2004	2005	2006
France	1,542	1,520	1,510
Germany	1,290	1,263	1,225
Italy	1,148	1,122	1,116
Spain	702	715	720
United Kingdom	709	701	683

**Beef consumption (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000MT**

	2004	2005	2006
France	1,614	1,615	1,612
Italy	1,436	1,441	1,464
United Kingdom	1,364	1,370	1,380
Germany	945	940	935
Spain	647	650	655

**Beef exports (Top 3 EU-15 member states) 1000MT**

	2004	2005	2006
Ireland	57	60	60
Germany	82	55	50
Benelux	30	32	32
Spain	34	30	30
Italy	31	27	25

**Swine**

Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine (1000 Head)					
	USDA official [old]	Posts estimates [new]	USDA official [old]	Posts estimates [new]	USDA official [old]	Posts estimates [new]
Market Year Begin	2004		2005		2006	
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	152,701	152,793	151,100	151,657	0	152,500
Sow Beginning Stocks	14,360	14,590	14,260	14,282	0	14,350
Production (Pig Crop)	251,000	252,316	252,100	252,000	0	253,700
Extra EU25 imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	403,701	405,109	403,200	403,657	0	406,200
Extra EU25 exports	320	372	310	400	0	400
Sow Slaughter	3,790	3,803	3,630	3,730	0	3,720
Total Slaughter	241,530	241,816	240,000	240,000	0	242,200
Loss	10,751	11,264	10,890	10,757	0	10,600
Ending Inventories	151,100	151,657	152,000	152,500	0	153,000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	403,701	405,109	403,200	403,657	0	406,200

Sources: EU FAS Offices

**2004**

Swine beginning inventories were updated to match an EC review of swine inventories. As a result, pig crop was revised. Extra EU exports of pigs were higher than previously anticipated. These exports included slaughter pigs from Poland to Russia and from Hungary to Romania, as well as piglets from The Netherlands, Germany and Austria to Croatia and Romania. Intra-EU trade of live pigs is also significant. Piglet exports from Denmark to Germany increased at the expense of Dutch exports, which shifted to the NMS. Germany and Italy imported slaughterpigs from the Benelux, Denmark and France, while Czech slaughterpigs were exported to Hungary mainly. Total pig slaughter numbers were also reportedly higher than previously anticipated. This was mainly because Poland and the Czech Republic reported higher than expected pig slaughtering. Swine ending inventories for 2004 were updated as EC December census numbers were published.

**2005**

EU pig crop is expected to decrease only marginally from 2004, as the European pig cycle reaches its bottom. Exports of mainly piglets, from The Netherlands, Germany and Austria to the Balkan countries and Romania, are expected to further increase in 2005. Pig slaughter is expected to decrease by about one percent, mainly in Hungary, Poland, The Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Swine ending inventories are expected to increase throughout the EU, but more pronounced in Hungary, Poland, Portugal and the Benelux. Pig numbers are expected to further decline in the Czech and Slovak Republic, Spain and in the United Kingdom.

**2006**

With inventories increasing, pig crop is also forecast to increase, especially in the NMS. Exports of piglets to Croatia and Romania are forecast to stabilize, as expectations are that domestic pig production will increase in these countries as a result of foreign investments. Pig slaughter is forecast to increase by one percent and ending inventories are forecast to further increase. The largest increases in slaughter should occur in Poland, Hungary, Denmark, Germany, Ireland and Italy. Only Austria, Sweden and the Czech Republic are forecast not to have reached the bottom of their pig cycle yet by the end of 2006.

**Pig crop production (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000Head**

	2004	2005	2006
Germany	43,729	42,750	42,850
Spain	40,180	39,250	39,300
Benelux	32,800	34,050	33,600
Denmark	26,498	26,550	27,000
France	26,199	26,220	26,260

Benelux: Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg are considered one market

**Swine slaughter (Top 3 EU-15 member states) 1000Head**

	2004	2005	2006
Germany	46,321	46,600	46,700
Spain	38,065	37,989	38,000
Benelux	25,597	26,340	26,340
France	25,555	25,400	25,420
Poland*	23,228	22,520	23,900

\* Poland slightly surpasses Denmark

**Swine exports (Top 3 EU-15 member states) 1000Head**

	2004	2005	2006
Poland	123	100	100
Hungary	80	100	90
Benelux	51	70	70
Germany	48	70	70
Austria	24	30	30

**Pork**

Country	EU-25					
	Pigmeat (1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)					
Commodity	USDA official [old]	Posts estimates [new]	USDA official [old]	Posts estimates [new]	USDA official [old]	Posts estimates [new]
Market Year Begin	2004		2005		2006	
Slaughter (Reference)	241,530	241,816	240,000	240,000	0	242,200
Beginning Stocks	24	24	0	0	0	0
Production	21,200	20,851	21,100	20,720	0	20,900
Extra EU25 imports	26	20	25	20	0	20
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>21,125</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,920</b>
Extra EU25 exports	1,350	1,436	1,300	1,430	0	1,450
<b>TOTAL Domestic Use</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>19,459</b>	<b>19,825</b>	<b>19,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,470</b>
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>21,250</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>21,125</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,920</b>

Sources: EU FAS Offices

**2004**

Updates to previous estimates don't change the picture much, as a downward review of pork production translates in a downward review of pork consumption. Provisionally final pork export figures turned out higher than previously estimated.

**2005**

Pork production in 2005 is expected to slightly decrease, more or less in line with the decrease in pig slaughter. In the EU-15, decreases in production in Italy, Spain and Denmark are forecast to more than offset increases in the Benelux, Germany and the United Kingdom. However, pork production decreases in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are forecast to more than offset the production increase in the EU-15. Imports and exports are expected to remain stable overall. Increases in export from the EU-15, mainly to Japan, Korea and Russia, are forecast to offset decreases in exports from the NMS to Russia. Domestic consumption of pork is expected to slightly decrease because of high pork prices and lower supplies. Especially in the NMS pork consumption is expected to decrease about 3 percent, while pork consumption in the EU-15 would remain stable.

**2006**

Pork production is forecast to increase again in 2006, in line with expectedly increased slaughter. Pork imports are forecast to remain stable. Pork exports are forecast to increase, as Polish exports to Russia should resume gradually after Polish plants get export approval again from the Russian inspection services. Domestic pork consumption in the NMS is forecast to recover, as local production is expected to increase, thus increasing supplies and lowering pork prices. This is forecast to lead to lower exports to the EU-15. EU-15 pork consumption is forecast to remain stable, as increased domestic production will substitute lower imports from the NMS.

**Pig meat production (Top 5 EU-25 member states) 1000MT**

	2004	2005	2006
Germany	4,308	4,350	4,360
Spain	3,191	3,180	3,180
Benelux	2,353	2,420	2,420
France	2,064	2,058	2,060
Denmark*	1,804	1,780	1,820

\* Denmark slightly surpasses Poland

Benelux: Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg are considered one market

**Pig meat consumption (Top 3 EU-15 member states) 1000MT**

	2004	2005	2006
Germany	4,307	4,300	4,300
Spain	2,564	2,550	2,550
Italy	2,237	2,236	2,258
France	1,967	1,960	1,940
Poland	1,616	1,600	1,670

**Pig meat exports (Top 3 EU-15 member states) 1000MT**

	2004	2005	2006
Denmark	507	500	500
Germany	224	290	290
Benelux	139	145	145
France	122	110	120
Poland	141	80	100

**Policy***Market adjustments resulting from CAP reform and Enlargement*

EU **beef** consumption has virtually entirely recovered from the consumption crises that resulted from the BSE scare. However, markets in the EU-15 and the NMS evolve in very different ways, as beef consumption per capita in the NMS is traditionally less than half per capita consumption in the EU-15. Beef production has been responding in various ways in different MS on the BSE crisis. The differences between MS in the implementation of the 2003 CAP Reform and the market effects of the 2004 Enlargement have enhanced these evolutions and the full impact of these changes will further remodel EU beef markets.

The large pre accession price differential in cattle prices between EU-15 and NMS led to an extra flow of cattle imports from the NMS into the EU-15 in the second half of 2004. These extra 0.3 million head or a 60 percent increase (Hungary up about 170,000 head; Poland up about 100,000 and the Czech Republic up 25,000) of cattle were mainly exported to Italy and The Netherlands. This increased flow of cattle imports into the EU-15 barely allowed for the compensation for the decrease in cattle supplies in the EU-15. Slaughter in the NMS decreased significantly as a result, also because many slaughterhouses hadn't met EU sanitary requirements by the time of accession. The price differential rapidly decreased, which led to a significant increase in beef prices and consequently a decrease in beef consumption.

In the EU-15 beef production is restructuring as a result of the implementation of the 2003 CAP Reform. The fact that MS are implementing the reform in different years leads to some short-time market influences. At the end of 2004, slaughter went up significantly in MS, including Belgium, Germany, Portugal and the UK, that had decided to decouple cattle slaughter premia at the beginning of 2005. This phenomenon is not expected to occur at the end of 2005, as most MS implementing the reform in 2006, including France and Spain, are keeping the slaughter premia coupled. However, differences in the way and the level MS are decoupling beef premia are leading to more structural sector adjustments. Roughly speaking, Northern European countries, including Germany, are decoupling all beef premia. As a result, it can be expected that beef production from suckling cows and beef cattle will decline or even disappear completely in time. Add to that the EU-wide long-term decline in dairy herds because of increasing milk production efficiency, and it can be safely forecast that total beef production in Northern Europe will decrease. In the Southern part of Europe, from the Benelux down to the Iberian Peninsula and Italy, part or all beef premia will remain coupled. This means that the beef cattle herd is not likely to decrease much, only the dairy herd.

Another structural problem for EU beef production is that, with the decrease of the total cowherd, calf birth numbers are expected to decrease significantly. A June 2005 study by the French "Institut de l'Elevage", named "*Beef Production Outlook in the EU-25 for 2012*", even forecasts a decrease in calf births of more than 2.5 million per year or a decrease of 18 percent (even a decrease of 28 percent of calves born from dairy cows). The study argues that the EU could import up to 200,000 calves from Ukraine and Belarus, and roughly another 200,000 calves will become available again from the UK after the ending of the OTMS. Most of these calves could supplement the Dutch veal sector. Italy would also import part of these calves, together with some increased imports from the countries in former Yugoslavia. EU beef production would greatly have to uphold production from increases in slaughter weight.

The **swine/pork** market is only indirectly impacted by the 2003 CAP Reform from lower feeding costs as grain prices are reduced through the reform. Enlargement is playing a much bigger role as it invigorated trade between the EU-15 and the NMS. Piglet exports from the EU-15 to the NMS increased significantly, while increased exports of slaughterpigs went the other way. Pork trade increased both ways; higher quality cuts to the EU-15 and more "sausage" meat to the NMS. The pig sectors in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are expected to expand in the future, as a result of foreign investments from Danish, Dutch and German, but also third country, including U.S., producers and processors. The competitive feeding costs, lower environmental limits and the proximity of important export markets in Russia, Ukraine and other countries are the main drivers.

*Impacts of Animal Welfare legislation* (also see GAIN 34089 - Animal Welfare Legislation in the EU - Update<sup>1</sup>)

New legislation on animal welfare standards during transport is likely to discourage long distance transport of cattle and pigs in the future. The new restrictions on travel times and stocking densities, as well as requirements for drinking/feeding and a controlled atmosphere, will raise the cost and economic feasibility of these transports significantly. Some feel a solution would be to ship meat, not live animals across the EU.

More info on European animal welfare programs is available at the EC webpage [http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/index_en.htm)

### *BSE related issues*

Several BSE related issues could impact the EU beef market in the next few years.

- It is broadly expected that the UK will end its OTMS sometime in 2006 and will switch to the animal testing regime as practiced by the other MS. The EC Beef Management Committee has already included discussions on necessary accompanying market management measures on their agenda, but no proposal has been issued yet.
- The OIE recently overturned the BSE classification system in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code<sup>2</sup> and provided for only three BSE risk categories. While the EU as a whole is to be included under the Controlled Risk group, some individual MS, such as Finland, may apply to be listed in the Negligible Risk group.

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### **Related reports from FAS EU**

#### **USEU**

Report number	Title	Date
E35040	<a href="#">EU honors U.S. request to change rules on licensing for pig meat import TRQ</a>	3/1/2005
E35023	<a href="#">BSE/TSE Situation in the EU-25 - update</a>	2/7/2005
E35018	<a href="#">Livestock semi-annual</a>	1/31/2005
E35001	<a href="#">New EU Common Agricultural Policy starts in some EU countries</a>	1/3/2005
E34089	<a href="#">Animal Welfare Legislation in the EU - Update</a>	11/16/2004

#### **Austria**

Report Number	Title	Date
AU5011	<a href="#">Second Confirmed Case of BSE in Austria</a>	6/23/2005

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fas.usda.gov/gainfiles/200411/146118064.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en\\_statesb.htm#evaluation](http://www.oie.int/eng/info/en_statesb.htm#evaluation)

**Czech Republic**

Report Number	Title	Date
EZ5002	<a href="#">Czech Authorities Confirm 17th Case of BSE</a>	2/9/2005

**France**

Report Number	Title	Date
FR5013	<a href="#">BSE Situation in France - February 2005</a>	2/10/2005

**Germany**

Report Number	Title	Date
GM5006	<a href="#">BSE in Germany – Update Covering 2004</a>	1/26/2005

These reports can be accessed through our website [www.useu.be/agri](http://www.useu.be/agri) or through the FAS website <http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/attacherep/default.asp>.