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## EU-27

## Livestock and Products

## Semi-Annual Report

## 2009

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**Report Highlights:** As a result of high milk and beef prices and restricted slaughter, the EU cattle herd expanded during 2007 and 2008. This year, declining milk prices and relatively high carcass prices are expected to increase slaughter. As a consequence, the EU cattle herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction during 2009. The elevated supply of pork in 2007, in combination with EC funding, boosted EU pork exports in 2008 to a record level of 1.7 MMT. As a result of tight margins, pork production declined in 2008 and is not expected to recover in 2009.

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**DISCLAIMER**

The numbers in the PSDs in this report are not official USDA numbers, but they result from a collaborative effort by FAS EU offices to consolidate PSDs from all 27 EU member states.

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**NOTE**

In this report the following HS codes and conversion factors are used:

	<b>HS codes</b>	<b>Conversion factors</b>
<b>Beef</b>	0201, 0202 021020, 160250	PWE X 1.40 = CWE PWE X 1.79 = CWE
<b>Pork</b>	0203, 021011, 021012, 021019, 160241, 160242, 160249	PWE X 1.30 = CWE

PWE = Product Weight    CWE = Carcass Weight

**ABBREVIATIONS**

EU: All twenty-seven Member States of the European Union.  
 EU-25: All Member States of the European Union, except NMS-2.  
 NMS: The twelve New Member States which joined the EU in May 2004 and January 2007.  
 NMS-2: Romania and Bulgaria, which joined the EU in January 2007.

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## Executive Summary

### **Cattle & Beef:**

Induced by the high milk and beef prices, the EU cattle herd increased during 2007 and 2008. The herd is expected to have reached its peak size by the end of 2008. Due to reduced slaughtering and restricted imports from Brazil, EU beef supply tightened during 2008. Despite the limited supply, EU exports rose, fulfilling the increased demand in Russia and Switzerland. This year, slaughtering is expected to increase as a result of declining milk prices and relatively high carcass prices. As a consequence, the EU cattle herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction during 2009. Due to the increased slaughtering and to a lesser extent, recovering imports, beef supply on the EU market is expected to expand, benefitting domestic consumption. As a result of the financial crisis, EU beef exports are expected to decline in 2009.

### **Swine & Pork:**

During 2007 and the beginning of 2008, margins in the swine sector shrunk due to the high feed prices and oversupply of pork. Lower pig production and slaughtering during the course of 2008 eventually lead to higher carcass prices. As margins are expected to increase only moderately, a recovery of pork production is not expected in 2009. The elevated production of pork in 2007, in combination with EC funding, boosted EU pork exports in 2008 to a record level of 1.7 MMT. With a lower supply of pork and the financial crisis affecting demand on the main export markets, EU exports are anticipated to fall in 2009.

## Cattle

Country	EU-27					
	Animal Numbers, Cattle (1,000 Head)					
Commodity	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
Market Year	2007		2008		2009	
Total Cattle Beg. Stocks	88,463	88,463	88,300	89,042	88,000	89,200
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	24,305	24,305	24,176	24,177	24,000	24,250
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	12,075	12,075	12,488	12,448	12,400	12,450
Production (Calf Crop)	30,927	31,500	30,700	31,050	30,500	31,050
Extra EU27 imports	4	4	3	4	3	4
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>119,394</b>	<b>119,967</b>	<b>119,003</b>	<b>120,096</b>	<b>118,503</b>	<b>120,254</b>
Extra EU27 exports	388	388	300	460	300	450
Cow Slaughter	7,554	7,539	7,550	7,715	7,550	7,850
Calf Slaughter	5,985	5,986	5,900	5,675	5,900	5,850
Total Slaughter	28,871	28,818	28,950	28,750	28,800	29,150
Loss	1,835	1,719	1,753	1,686	1,703	1,654
Ending Inventories	88,300	89,042	88,000	89,200	87,700	89,000
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>119,394</b>	<b>119,967</b>	<b>119,003</b>	<b>120,096</b>	<b>118,503</b>	<b>120,254</b>

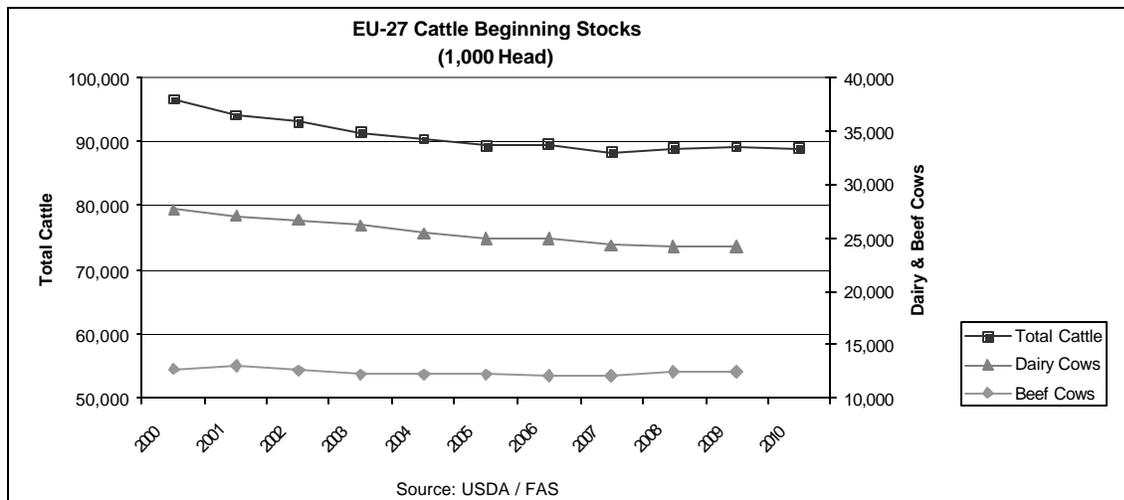
Source: FAS EU Offices

### 2007 The EU cattle herd recovered due to elevated beef and milk prices.

Three factors had a distinct effect on the cattle sector in 2007; the high beef and milk prices, the reduced profitability of veal production, and the spread of Blue Tongue Disease (BTD). As a result of the elevated beef and milk prices, the EU calf crop recovered by nearly three percent. The effect of BTD on fertility is believed to have been limited. The high milk prices during 2007 also induced farmers to hold on to their cattle, mostly dairy cows, but also young calves and heifers destined for dairy production. As farmers were holding their cattle, cow slaughter as well as calf slaughter declined. Calf slaughter also declined as veal production became less profitable. BTD had also a negative effect on calf slaughter as it hampered intra-EU trade of veal calves. In the Annual Livestock Report (E48094) it was anticipated that the contraction of cattle herd would slow down. The official EU December census figure, however, reports a slight expansion of the cattle herd in the EU (the beginning stock of 2008, see graph below).

### 2008 & 2009 The EU cattle herd is expected to shrink slightly during 2009.

The EU cattle herd is expected to have expanded further during 2008. One reason for this expansion is the high milk price, another factor is the reduced slaughter of calves. After the temporary peak in 2008, the EU cattle herd is forecast to resume its long term trend of contraction during 2009. Increased slaughtering is anticipated in mainly France, the Iberian Peninsula, and the NMS. The farmers' consideration to slaughter is supported by the high carcass prices in combination with a significant reduction of the milk prices. The average slaughter weight is expected to be lower than in 2008 due to the relative high number of calves and cows being slaughtered relative to steers. The good grain crop in Central Europe in 2008 is expected to have a positive effect on the calf crop in this region during 2009, in particular in Romania.



Calf crop production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2007	2008	2009
France	6,450	6,400	6,420
Germany	4,423	4,690	4,350
Italy	3,100	3,200	3,250
United Kingdom	2,959	2,843	2,750
Benelux	2,213	2,293	2,214

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

Cattle slaughter (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2007	2008	2009
France	5,024	5,060	5,101
Italy	3,979	3,850	3,800
Germany	3,713	3,850	3,770
Benelux	2,747	2,711	2,705
United Kingdom	2,616	2,589	2,550

## Beef

Country	EU-27					
	Meat, Beef and Veal (1,000 Head) (1,000MT CW)					
Commodity	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
	2007		2008		2009	
Slaughter (Reference)	28,871	28,818	28,950	28,750	28,800	29,150
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	8,203	8,188	8,220	8,100	8,170	8,200
Extra EU27 imports	641	642	400	465	420	500
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>8,590</b>	<b>8,700</b>
Extra EU27 Exports	140	140	100	205	100	180
TOTAL Domestic Use	8,704	8,690	8,520	8,360	8,490	8,520
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>8,590</b>	<b>8,700</b>

Source: FAS EU Offices

### 2007 The EU enlargement cut out 140,000 MT of beef imports in the NMS-2.

While slaughtering was reduced by 1.5 percent, beef production increased by 0.5 percent during 2007. This recovery is a consequence of increased slaughter weight in mainly France and the UK (see Annual Livestock Report [E48094](#)). The upturn in beef production only partly relieved the tight supply in the EU. The EU enlargement cut out 140,000 MT of beef imports into Bulgaria and Romania, as these NMS enforced the EU import regime. Due to the tight supply combined with the high Euro/US\$ exchange rate and cuts of export refunds, EU beef exports decreased by a third to 140,000 MT (see graph below). The rise in beef consumption can mainly be explained by commercial stock building during the end of 2007 (Commercial stocks are part of Domestic Use. In this report, only stocks funded by the European Commission are reported as stocks.)

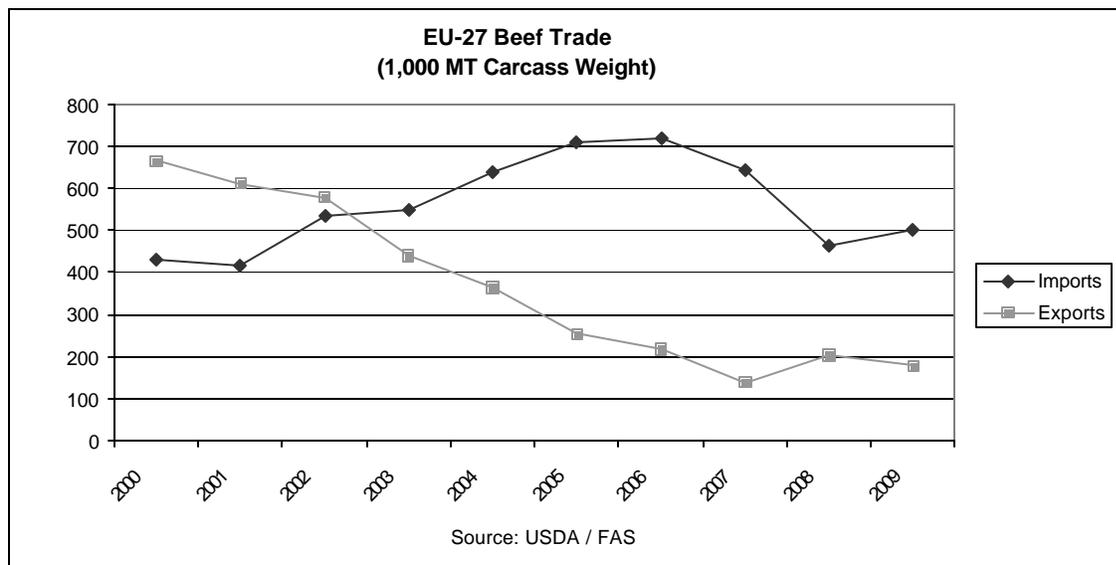
### 2008 Unsecure import supply further tightened domestic availability of beef.

As a result of reduced production and imports, the domestic EU beef supply is expected to have fallen by about 265,000 MT in 2008. The limited imports are due to restrictions laid down by the European Commission (EC) on EU beef imports from Brazil. On January 31, 2008, the EC imposed stricter traceability requirements for Brazilian beef imports, which in practice banned Brazilian beef from the EU market (see GAIN Report [E48016](#)). Currently, the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) relisted about seven hundred farms as being eligible to produce for the EU market. This is, however, only a fraction of the 6,780 Brazilian farms which had been certified during 2007. Importers report that none of these beef products can be supplied by another producer in a sufficient volume. The elevated beef prices are expected to have significantly reduced beef consumption throughout the entire EU. Despite the limited availability of beef, EU beef exports are expected to have increased from 140,000 MT in 2007 to about 200,000 MT in 2008. EU exporters benefitted from the limited supply of Brazilian fresh beef to Switzerland and the increased demand for frozen beef in Russia.

### 2009 Availability of beef on the EU domestic market is forecast to increase.

The EU Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) executed a new audit in Brazil in January of 2009. If the FVO will approve more Brazilian farms for export to the EU, EU beef imports may recover. Importers are, however, uncertain if the supply from Brazil will increase but

comment imports are not likely to decline further. In line with increased slaughtering, domestic beef production is expected to increase while EU exports are expected to fall due to the financial crisis. As a result of the increased supply of beef on the EU domestic market, prices are forecast to relax, benefitting domestic beef consumption.



Beef production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2007	2008	2009
France	1,496	1,480	1,490
Germany	1,185	1,220	1,195
Italy	1,123	1,065	1,050
United Kingdom	882	867	850
Spain	643	670	650

Beef consumption (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2007	2008	2009
France	1,629	1,593	1,585
Italy	1,452	1,380	1,370
United Kingdom	1,371	1,334	1,310
Germany	1,016	1,010	1,000
Spain	670	660	650

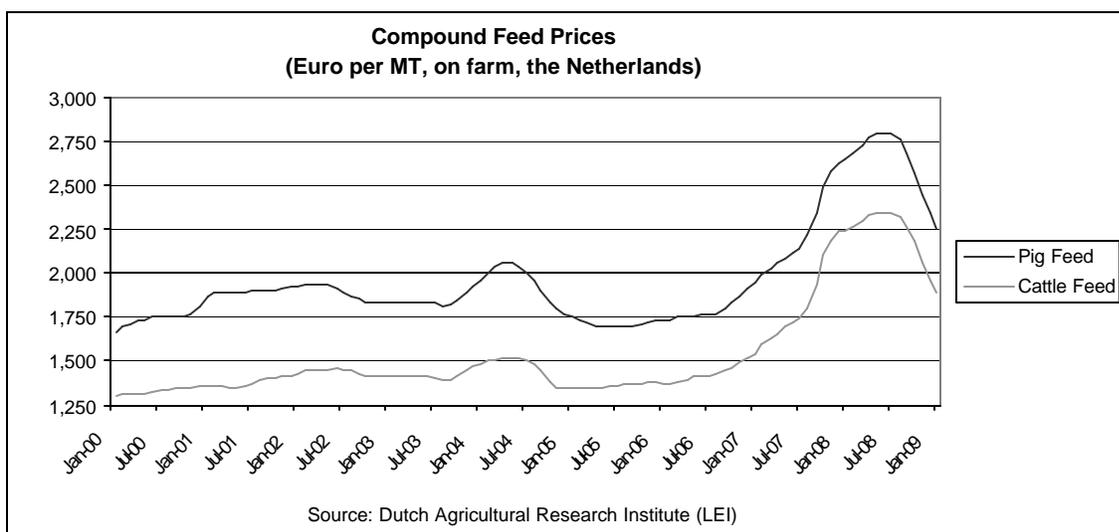
## Swine

Country	EU-27					
	Animal Numbers, Swine (1,000 Head)					
Commodity	USDA official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
Market Year Begin	2007		2008		2009	
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	161,526	161,526	160,006	159,732	158,000	156,250
Sow Beginning Stocks	15,570	15,569	14,947	14,922	14,600	14,500
Production (Pig Crop)	266,000	265,100	259,000	261,000	257,000	257,000
Extra EU27 imports	2	2	1	2	1	2
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>427,528</b>	<b>426,628</b>	<b>419,007</b>	<b>420,734</b>	<b>415,001</b>	<b>413,252</b>
Extra EU27 exports	901	901	1,000	1,560	1,000	1,200
Sow Slaughter (a)	3,580	5,175	3,520	4,970	3,500	4,840
Total Slaughter	257,971	257,308	251,850	254,650	248,500	250,000
Loss	8,650	8,687	8,157	8,274	8,051	8,052
Ending Inventories	160,006	159,732	158,000	156,250	157,450	154,000
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>427,528</b>	<b>426,628</b>	<b>419,007</b>	<b>420,734</b>	<b>415,001</b>	<b>413,252</b>

Source: EU FAS Offices (a) The 2007 sow slaughter figure is a new FAS estimate based on the beginning stock of gilts and sows and ending stocks of sows during that year.

### 2007 Return of the pig cycle induced by high feed prices.

Profitable pig market conditions in 2006 were stimulating further pig production increases in 2007. During the course of 2007, the EU pig crop increased by 2.3 percent to 265 million, the highest production since 2002. This increase is attributable to growth of the crop in the EU-15, in particular Spain, Germany, Denmark and the Benelux countries. Because of rising feed costs (see graph below) and falling carcass prices, profitability in pork production became gradually depressed during the end of 2007. These unfavorable market conditions were most pronounced in Central Europe. The total EU swine stock fell from 161.5 million head to 159.7 million head, still above the average 2000-2006 stock of 159 million. The swine stock shrunk most significantly in Poland, by 1.2 million head, a reduction of more than six percent.

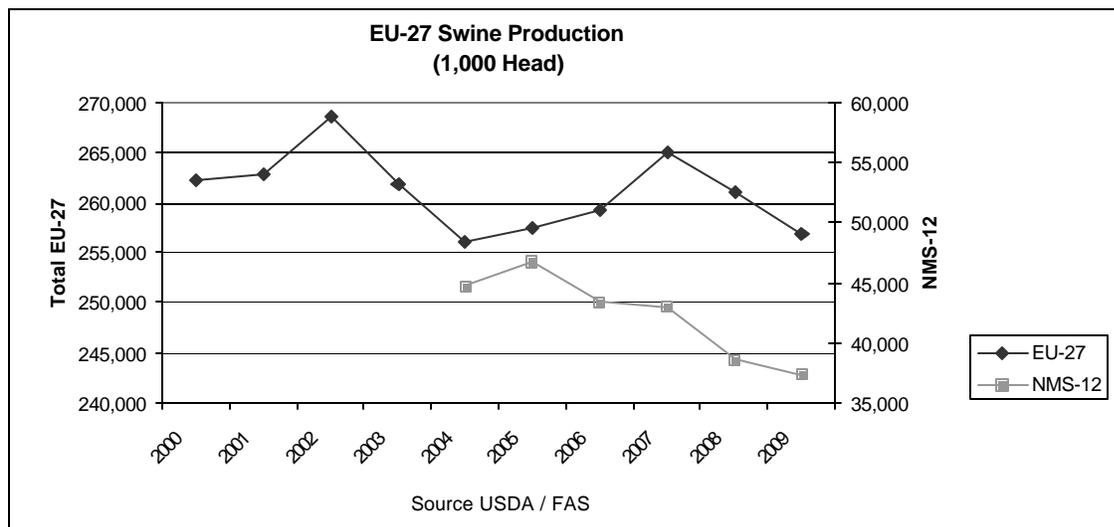


2008 Margins on swine fattening improved during the second half 2008

As anticipated in the Annual Livestock Report (E48094), the EU pig crop declined significantly (see graph below). The tight margins forced the most inefficient farmers to quit throughout the entire EU. With a reduction of about ten percent, pig production shrunk most significantly in the NMS. As a result of the shrinking production and thus increased import demand of pork in mainly the NMS, the price for slaughter hogs increased to the highest level in seven years. As a result of the high carcass prices, and a reduction of feed prices (see graph above), profitability of fattening improved in most EU Member States during the second half of 2008. As a result of the dioxin crisis in Ireland, the 2008 loss number was increased by more than 100,000 head (see for more info the Policy section of this report).

2009 EU pig production is not expected to recover.

Partly driven by the financial crisis, carcass prices declined to the five-years average during the first two months of 2009. Due to these dim market conditions and the expectation that feed prices will not return to the lower level of before 2007, margins on fattening are expected to remain tight. As a consequence, the restructuring of the intensive pig sector is expected to continue in the NMS. To a lesser extent, this process will also take place in the EU-15. Restructuring will imply termination of the most inefficient farms, and thus an increase in the number of piglets per sow, but overall a cutback of the EU pig crop. As a result, EU pig production and slaughter will decline further (see graph below). Possible exceptions to this trend are the sectors in Romania and Bulgaria. In the NMS-2, farmers could be stimulated to rebuild their pig stocks as a result of a good corn crop in 2008. In Denmark, the most efficient farmers strive for expansion but are hampered by environmental regulations. Only after 2009 is Danish production expected to increase.



Pig crop production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2007	2008	2009
Germany	47,260	47,335	47,000
Spain	41,913	40,000	39,900
Benelux	34,100	34,100	32,950
Denmark	28,474	27,350	27,200
Poland	25,786	22,200	21,400

Swine slaughter (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 Head

	2007	2008	2009
Germany	53,308	54,600	54,400
Spain	42,459	40,500	40,000
Benelux	25,556	25,850	25,300
France	25,260	25,430	25,042
Poland	24,677	22,300	20,000

## Pork

Country	EU-27					
	Pigmeat (1,000 Head) (1,000 MT CW)					
Commodity	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]	USDA Official [EU-27]	Posts estimates [EU-27]
Market Year Begin	2007		2008		2009	
Slaughter (Reference)	257,971	257,308	251,850	254,650	248,500	250,000
Beginning Stocks	0	0	95	99	0	0
Production	22,858	22,858	22,300	22,530	22,100	22,100
Extra EU27 imports	34	34	50	55	55	55
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>22,892</b>	<b>22,892</b>	<b>22,445</b>	<b>22,684</b>	<b>22,155</b>	<b>22,155</b>
Extra EU27 exports	1,285	1,287	1,525	1,720	1,475	1,250
TOTAL Domestic Use	21,508	21,506	20,924	20,964	20,680	20,905
Ending Stocks	99	99	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>22,892</b>	<b>22,892</b>	<b>22,449</b>	<b>22,684</b>	<b>22,155</b>	<b>22,155</b>

Source: EU FAS Offices

### 2007 EU pork production reached a record level.

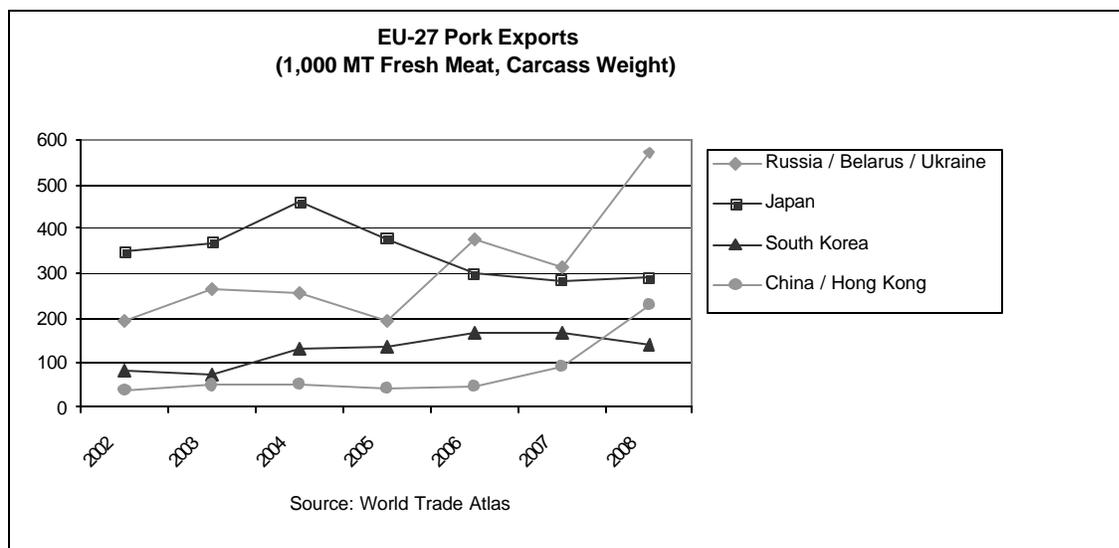
In 2007, EU pork production increased by nearly five percent to a record production of 22.9 MMT. The increased supply of pork was tempered by the EU enlargement, which terminated about 100,000 MT of pork imports by Romania and Bulgaria. During 2007, EU pork exports experienced strong competition on the world market. In order to support the EU pork sector, the European Commission (EC) opened a Private Storage Aid (PSA) scheme, and increased export refunds (see GAIN Report [E47104](#)). The stocks in the PSA scheme reached 99,000 MT, before the EC stopped this measure in December 2007. The pork consumption figure in this report is inflated due to increased commercial stocks.

### 2008 & 2009 EU pork supply is expected to tighten.

Due to reduced slaughtering, EU pork production is expected to have fallen from 22.9 MMT in 2007 to 22.5 MMT in 2008, and is expected to decline further to 22.1 MMT in 2009, which is still well above the average 2000-2006 level. Significant reductions are anticipated in Poland, Spain, Hungary and Denmark. The elevated supply of pork in 2007, in combination with EC funding, boosted EU pork exports in 2008, to a record level of 1.7 MMT. Exports increased most significantly to Russia, the Ukraine and China. The export refunds, for most fresh/frozen products 100 Euro/MT, were terminated on August 8, 2008. With the lower slaughter and diminished PSA stocks, EU pork supply tightened during 2008, and is expected to decline further in 2009. Due to the tight supply of pork, it is unlikely that the EC will impose support measures such as intervention or export restitutions (see Policy section of this report). At the same time, demand from the main export markets is expected to fall due to the financial crisis. Exports to Russia are in particular uncertain due to veterinary issues

and new import quotas (see Policy section). As a result of the lower supply and deteriorating export opportunities, 2009 exports are forecast to fall below the level of 2007. The main net pork exporting countries, mainly the Benelux countries, Denmark and Germany, are increasingly focusing on the European market, in particular Central Europe. Due to increased domestic prices, pork consumption is, however, expected to decline, mainly in the NMS. In Northwestern Europe an important factor for the stagnating pork consumption is the increasing popularity of poultry meat for its low price, leanness and convenience.

During 2008, U.S. pork meat exports to the EU more than doubled to 48,000 MT (U.S. Customs data) with France and UK doubling their imports of U.S. pork meat to almost 10,000 MT each. Most of the U.S. pork meat is exported to the EU by Smithfield which purchased several EU pork processors in recent years. While most of the U.S. pork meat is sold to the processing industry and to the HRI sector, the giant retailer Carrefour advertized low price U.S. pork meat (shoulders) processed in Poland in its French hypermarkets in the summer of 2008. Facing a violent reaction by the French pork meat producers, the retailer withdrawn the U.S. pork meat from its shelves. U.S. pork exports are, however, expected to remain at a high level during 2009.



Pig meat production (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2007	2008	2009
Germany	4,985	5,090	5,060
Spain	3,439	3,250	3,250
Benelux	2,363	2,385	2,335
France	2,031	2,040	2,015
Poland	2,091	1,880	1,710

Pig meat consumption (Top 5 EU member states) 1,000 MT

	2007	2008	2009
Germany	4,686	4,580	4,596
Italy	2,458	2,360	2,320
Spain	2,650	2,640	2,640
Poland	2,081	1,900	1,880
France	1,928	1,895	1,870

## Policy

### EU pig sector is lobbying for subsidies again

EU pig prices decreased at the end of 2008 and decreased further during the first two months of 2009. EU pig producers have been asking the EC to provide support for the EU pig sector by means of renewed export subsidies, but it is unlikely that the EC will grant export subsidies, unless prices will not recover during the summer of 2009.

### Problems with EU exports to Russia

EU exports of pork to Russia are suffering from Russian import restrictions, after they had soared in 2008. Due to alleged violations of strict new Russian residue limits, a majority of EU exporters were delisted for exports to Russia. Exporters of EU beef and dairy were also delisted. Export plants in several EU MS are struggling to gain Russian export eligibility again. Russia has decreased its import quota for 2009, in a bid to boost domestic production.

### Doha and the WTO

WTO members have failed to conclude the Doha round of negotiations on trade liberalization at the end of 2008. EC and industry officials are vowing to resort to using export subsidies again to tackle the economic crisis in EU agricultural sectors, as they believe that the stalling of the Doha negotiations is relieving them from their pledge to end the practice of export refunds.

### Impact from the Health Check

The approval of the Health Check in December of 2008 is expected to have only a moderate impact on EU meat sectors. For beef, the expansion of dairy quota is expected to slow down cow slaughter, while the decoupling of slaughter premiums for male bovines may also decrease steer and bull keeping in certain areas in the EU. A larger impact, especially for pork, may occur if the abolition of mandatory set aside leads to increased grain production and therefore lower feed prices, although the new eligibility of potato and vegetable crops for the activation of decoupled area premiums could result in a decrease in grain production.

### Dioxin in Ireland

In December 2008, Irish swine and pork production was rocked by a dioxin crisis which effectively closed the industry for over a week. As a result in excess of 100,000 pigs were slaughtered and removed from the food chain. On December 6, 2008, the Irish government announced a recall of all pig meat slaughtered after September 1, 2008. The recall resulted in EU markets sourcing pork products from suppliers other than Irish. Later, it became clear that some cattle farms in Ireland, as well as Northern Ireland, were contaminated, triggering further export bans and recalls for beef. While the full extent of this Irish dioxin contamination is still unclear, it would appear that Irish pig meat product exports are slowly returning to normal.

### Disease situation

In 2008, the EU has been spared from major animal disease outbreaks, although the various Bluetongue disease (BT) virus types have continued their geographical spread in Europe. BT-8 extended into the United Kingdom, Sweden, Hungary and into the North of Spain. In The

Netherlands, a new virus type BT-6 was discovered, but its genetic resemblance to a known laboratory strain, suggested that the accidental contamination was provoked through vaccination with a vaccine against BT-8.

The BSE situation in the EU further improved in 2008 to a level that the EC agreed to lift the mandatory age for BSE testing at slaughter to 48 months in the old Member States of the EU-15.

Related reports from FAS Post in the European Union:

Country	Title	Date	Report Number
EU-27	EC Orientation Debate on Animal Cloning	02/06/09	E41010
Spain	BSE Update for Spain and Portugal	02/05/09	SP9002
EU-27	Animal Genetic Markets in EU Member States	12/17/08	E48143
Germany	German Efforts to Open Pork Exports to China Show Progress	12/15/08	GM8052
Austria	First Case of Blue Tongue Disease in Austria	11/12/08	AU8011
EU-27	EU-15 increases age for mandatory BSE testing	10/23/08	E48117
EU-27	EC launches new proposal for Animal Welfare at slaughter or killing	10/13/08	E48113
Germany	Germany to take Advantage of Increasing Demand for Pork in China	09/29/08	GM8042
EU-27	Update on the EU BSE situation in 2007	09/17/08	E48101
Poland	Pork Industry Continues to Suffer	09/16/08	PL8028
Sweden	First Case of Bluetongue Disease in Sweden	09/11/08	SW8008
EU-27	Annual Livestock Report	08/27/08	E48094
EU-27	Review of the animal cloning situation in the EU	07/30/08	E48084
Bulgaria	Removal of pork export ban	07/18/08	BU8009
EU-27	EU Council asked to consider vectors of Bluetongue disease transmission	07/14/08	E48076
EU-27	European Council further relaxes BSE rules	07/14/08	E48074
Poland	Biotechnology Feed Ban Consequences for Pork and Poultry	06/19/08	PL8020
Poland	Poland May Benefit from Pork Import Quota offered by Ukraine	04/24/08	PL8015
Slovakia	Classical Swine Fever Outbreak	04/23/08	LO8001
EU-27	Semi-Annual Livestock Report	02/29/08	E48025
Germany	China about to lift import restrictions for German pork	02/13/08	GM8010
EU-27	EU suspends Brazil beef imports; at least temporary	02/06/08	E48016
Finland	First Case of PMWS in Finland	01/30/08	FI8001
EU-27	EFSA releases Draft Opinion on Animal Cloning	01/18/08	E48006
EU-27	Update on the European animal disease situation	01/16/08	E48004
EU-27	EC Standing Committee approves restrictions on beef imports from Brazil	12/25/07	E47112
EU-27	European Commission approves €187 million to fight animal diseases in 2008	12/24/07	E47110
Netherlands	Opportunities on the EU Meat Market	12/21/07	NL7032
EU-27	Export subsidies for raw pork reinstated	12/07/07	E47104
EU-27	U.S. pork exports to the EU increasing despite EU oversupply situation	12/04/07	E47102
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