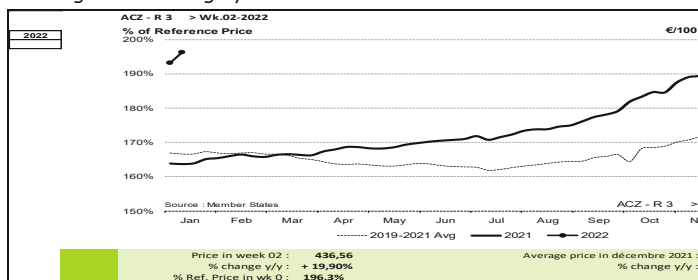


# Beef Market Situation

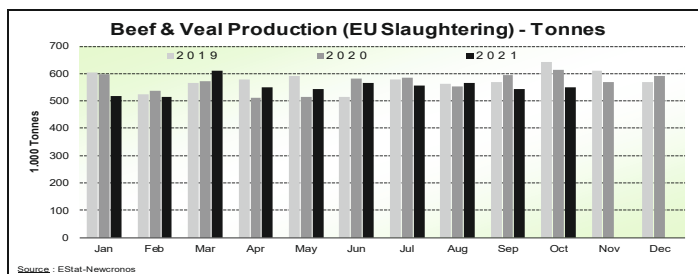
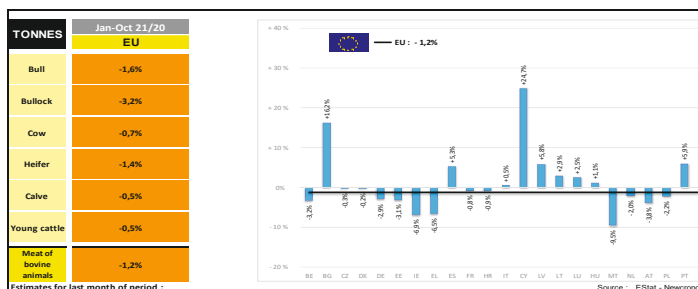
## January 2022

- In week 2, the EU average price for carcasses of male bovines reached € 436.6/100 kg (+1.62 previous week, +1.61% previous month and +19.90% previous year) corresponding to 196.3% of the reference price. Cow carcasses price was € 357.5/100 kg, an increase of +30.7% compared to last year (+1.57% previous week and +4.10% previous month). Prices continue the positive trend for all categories. High input cost can challenge the margins for farmers in the grain finishing system.



22w02 (ending 16-01-22)	ABATTOIR GATE PRICE (€ / 100 kg)	% Ref Price (222.4€ / 100kg)	/ Week	/ Prev Month	/ Prev Year
E Heifers (R3)	439.3		+1.58 %	+2.79 %	+17.15 %
Z Young Bovines 8-12 m (U+R+O)	425.5		+0.78 %	+0.60 %	+19.65 %
A Young Bulls (U+R+O)	440.4		+2.16 %	+2.06 %	+21.12 %
C Steers (U+R+O)	429.6		-0.05 %	+0.25 %	+13.44 %
A / C / Z Male Bovines (R3)	436.6	196.3%	+1.62 %	+1.61 %	+19.90 %
D Cows (C3)	357.5		+1.57 %	+4.10 %	+30.74 %

- In January-October 2021, the EU average production decreased by -1.2% in volume compared to the same period in 2020. Production decreased particularly in September and October. However the situation varies among Member States: strong decrease in Ireland (-7%) is compensated by increases in Spain (+5.3%) and other Member States. Limited supply in the EU will lead to a forecasted production decrease of about 1% in 2021.



- During the first ten months of 2021, total EU exports decreased by 6.9%. However, figures are influenced by the drop of exports to the UK (-21.5%) caused by the trade requirements change. During the year 2021, trade with the UK has gone through a gradual restabilisation; the large drop was getting smaller every month thus indicating a gradual improvement of flow trade with the UK. However trade flow slowed down in the last months. Excluding the UK, in the period January-November 2021, EU exports increased by +0.9%, clearly slowing down in the last months compared to the first part of the year. Main driver is the exports of live animals to Israel that remains the EU's first export destination. Demand for frozen meat remained strong from Hong Kong, Ghana and the Philippines. Export to Hong Kong registered a sensible drop in October and November.

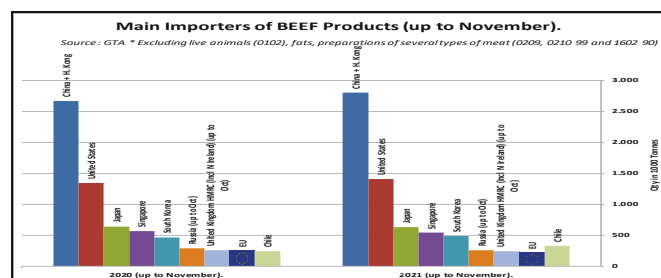
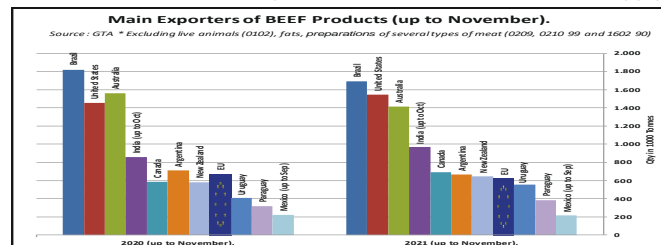
EU Export of BEEF to Main Partners						
In Tons of Carcase Weight						
	2019		2020		Jan to Oct 2021	
	Tons	% Extra EU	Tons	% Extra EU	Tons	% Extra EU
United Kingdom	434.765	38,5%	451.803	39,2%	282.131	32,3%
Israel	49.525	4,4%	56.926	4,9%	54.275	6,2%
Ghana	39.196	3,5%	47.344	4,1%	40.917	4,7%
Hong Kong	46.687	4,1%	56.781	4,9%	40.629	4,7%
Philippines	34.104	3,0%	39.118	3,4%	39.203	4,5%
Bosnia-Herz.	40.787	3,6%	35.433	3,1%	34.345	3,9%
Switzerland	23.018	2,0%	28.281	2,5%	27.265	3,1%
Ivory Coast	33.396	3,0%	32.433	2,8%	24.767	2,8%
Algeria	57.152	5,1%	39.396	3,4%	23.770	2,7%
Lebanon	36.232	3,2%	33.709	2,9%	18.660	2,1%
Japan	8.007	0,7%	11.885	1,0%	17.965	2,1%
Other Destinations	326.539	28,9%	318.006	27,6%	269.374	30,9%
Extra-EU	1.129.408		1.151.116	+1,9%	872.801	
% Change						-6,9%

Total Trade in Tonnes Carcase Weight Equivalent						
	Jan-Nov 19		Jan-Nov 20		Jan-Nov 21	
	Tons	% Total Exports	Tons	% Total Exports	Tons	% Total Exports
Israel	45.249	7,1%	50.972	7,9%	61.650	9,5%
Ghana	35.511	5,6%	43.464	6,8%	44.192	6,8%
Hong Kong	44.582	7,0%	53.199	8,3%	43.399	6,7%
Philippines	31.029	4,9%	35.612	5,5%	41.976	6,5%
Bosnia-Herz.	37.687	5,9%	32.151	5,0%	37.778	5,8%
Switzerland	21.475	3,4%	26.563	4,1%	29.952	4,6%
Ivory Coast	30.823	4,8%	29.956	4,7%	26.646	4,1%
Algeria	52.916	8,3%	35.958	5,6%	24.127	3,7%
Other destinations	336.506	52,9%	334.197	52,0%	337.914	52,2%
Total (without UK)	635.778		642.073		647.633	
Evolution 2021 / 20						+0,9%

- In the period January-November 2021, EU beef imports (UK excluded) dropped by -3% in relation to the same period in 2020. South America remains EU's first supplier and imports of steak cuts was affected in the first part of the year by COVID-19 restrictions and the European foodservice closure. UK imports decreased by -33.5% thus leading the reduction of total imports to -15.2% (UK data available up to October).

Total Trade in Tonnes Carcase Weight Equivalent						
	Jan-Nov 19		Jan-Nov 20		Jan-Nov 21	
	Tons	% Total Imports	Tons	% Total Imports	Tons	% Total Imports
Brazil	93.770	36,2%	77.815	37,1%	73.449	36,1%
Argentina	60.627	23,4%	53.050	25,3%	47.699	23,4%
Uruguay	39.385	15,2%	33.447	15,9%	40.801	20,0%
USA	16.590	6,4%	15.540	7,4%	13.250	6,5%
Australia	16.257	6,3%	10.818	5,2%	8.710	4,3%
Switzerland	3.976	1,5%	3.811	1,8%	4.328	2,1%
New Zealand	6.364	2,5%	5.655	2,7%	4.041	2,0%
Other destinations	21.731	8,4%	9.747	4,6%	11.382	5,6%
Total (without UK)	258.701		209.882		203.660	
Evolution 2021 / 20						-3,0%

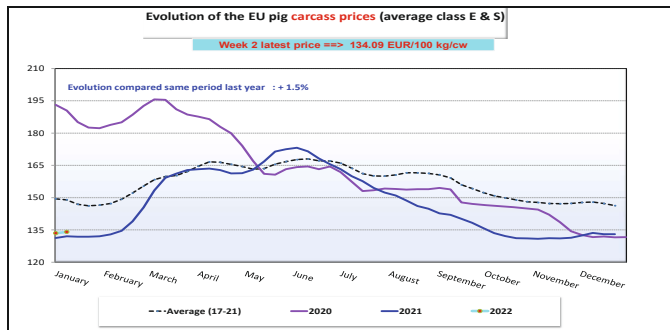
- International beef market is currently firm as Brazil and Australia supply less for exports due to the rebuilding of their livestock. Restocking phase ended in Brazil and Brazil is recovering market access to China after a three-months ban. Export flows from India and Argentina are affected by national policies (respectively COVID-19 and limited number of export licenses). World demand remains firm, led by animal protein demand from Southeast Asia, mainly China, and a limited supply.



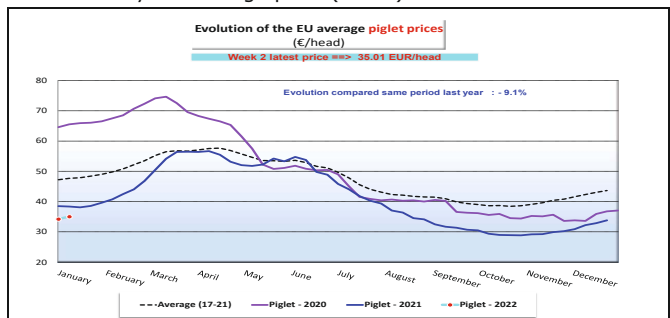
# Pig Market Situation

## January 2022

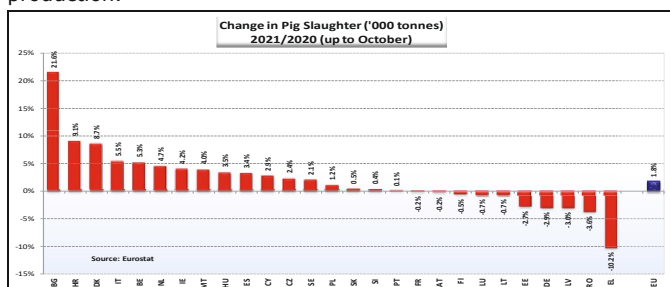
- Pig meat prices slightly increased in many EU Member States. In week 2, the EU average pig price was €134/100 kg cw. The current price is +1.5% higher than last year, but still significantly below the last five-year average price (-10%).



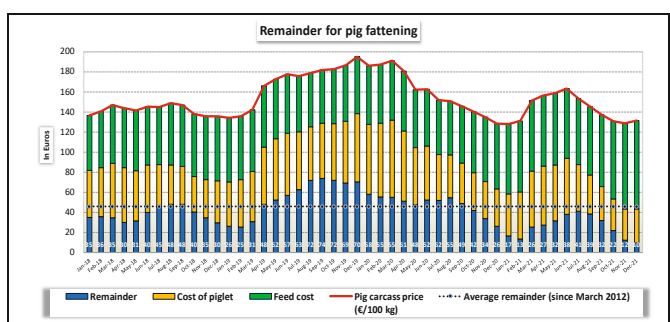
- The EU average piglet price is further recovering, showing producers' confidence in the future, and reached €35/head in week 2. Compared to last month, this is an increase of +9%. Nevertheless, the piglet price is below the 2021 level (-9%) and the last five-year average price (-26%) for a week 2.



- EU slaughter data show that pig production during the period Jan-October 2021 increased both in volume (+1.8%) and in number of animals (+1.7%) compared to the same period of 2020. This production growth is largely influenced by increases in several of the EU's important producers, in particular DK, IT, NL, and ES, whereas decreases were only recorded in DE and in some smaller producers. ES is still the Member State with the highest production.



- The theoretical remainder for pig fatteners [carcass price - costs of (main feed ingredients + animal purchase)] further decreased in December 2021 to a new historic low. Carcass prices were still low in December, while piglet prices increased and feed costs increased as well.



- ASF has been detected in wild boar on the Italian mainland, in Northern Italy. Currently, 10 Member States are affected by the disease. ASF is present both in the wild boar and domestic pig population in Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. In Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania it has been found in the wild boar population.

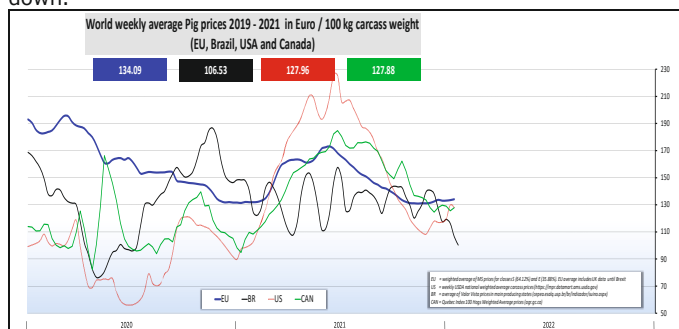
- Overall, in the period January-November 2021, pig meat exports, excluding exports to the UK, slightly decreased by -0.8% in volume (t carcass weight - to 4.8 Million tonnes) and by -2.9% in value (€10.8 billion) compared to January-November 2020. Exports to China have been falling since April, because the country highly increased its own production. Nevertheless, it is still the first destination for EU pig products. Surging exports to the Philippines and Vietnam were favoured by ASF in both countries. Exports to South Korea also rose importantly and exports to Japan are picking up again. Additionally, exports also increased significantly to the USA, Australia, Ivory Coast, Taiwan and New Zealand. Imports into the EU continue to represent very small volumes compared to EU exports. When excluding the UK, Switzerland was during Jan-November 2021 still the leading exporter to the EU (47% of EU imports), followed by Norway (with 13% of EU imports) and Chile (with 5% of EU imports). In total, 39 000 tonnes were imported, which is an increase of +10% compared to the same period in 2020. In January-October 2021, EU pig exports to the UK declined compared to the same period in 2020. EU pig meat exports to the UK (737 000 tonnes of carcass weight) decreased by -6% in volume, while imports from the UK (90 000 tonnes of carcass weight) fell by -38%. Even though Brexit impacted EU exports, the UK is the second export destination for EU Member States (14%), and the first exporter to the EU (72%).

EXPORT									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-Nov 21
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	Compared to Jan-Nov 20
China	1 343 721	35.6%	1 280 837	33.8%	2 305 217	50.5%	3 337 588	61.6%	-19.8%
Japan	444 961	11.8%	452 527	11.9%	453 879	9.8%	360 096	6.8%	+3.4%
Philippines	244 728	6.5%	276 001	7.3%	220 143	4.8%	152 947	2.8%	+++
South Korea	281 985	7.5%	343 476	9.1%	265 029	5.8%	195 115	3.6%	+36.0%
Hong Kong	357 363	9.5%	211 519	5.6%	202 951	4.4%	283 590	5.2%	-42.3%
USA	150 825	4.0%	159 006	4.2%	120 363	2.6%	104 388	1.9%	+38.0%
Vietnam	41 353	1.1%	84 336	2.2%	94 298	2.1%	96 366	1.8%	+38.3%
Australia	100 568	2.7%	102 015	2.7%	109 941	2.4%	83 920	1.5%	+50.7%
Ukraine	87 297	2.3%	108 361	2.9%	88 879	1.9%	82 619	1.5%	+12.9%
Ivory Coast	37 937	1.0%	46 590	1.2%	45 896	1.0%	59 578	1.1%	+54.8%
Taiwan	67 266	1.8%	57 710	1.5%	47 444	1.0%	40 945	0.8%	+84.2%
Serbia	57 399	1.5%	68 090	1.8%	48 586	1.1%	54 453	1.0%	+14.0%
Chile	11 077	0.3%	12 326	0.3%	8 015	0.2%	21 582	0.4%	+++
New Zealand	31 540	0.8%	31 238	0.8%	32 793	0.7%	33 263	0.6%	+51.3%
Canada	27 423	0.7%	26 995	0.7%	23 967	0.5%	28 296	0.5%	+72.2%
Congo	27 623	0.7%	27 477	0.7%	35 622	0.8%	36 383	0.7%	+25.5%
Angola	31 122	0.8%	31 353	0.8%	23 288	0.5%	21 843	0.4%	+++
Other Destinations	435 668	11.5%	472 204	12.5%	441 876	9.7%	426 831	7.9%	-0.8%
Total (without UK)	3 779 756		3 792 058	+0%	4 568 788	+20%	5 419 802	+19%	
% change									

## EU Pig Trade with UK from Jan to Oct 2021

Exports to UK		736.758
Live Animals		12.688
Meats		724.070

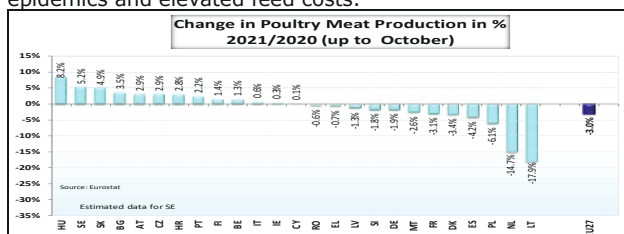
- US pig prices started increasing again, in line with their usual seasonal pattern. The Canadian pig prices have been stable over the last month. Canadian, US and EU pig prices are in the same range now. Pig prices in Brazil have further decreased. The high supply of animals and weakened domestic demand brought prices down.



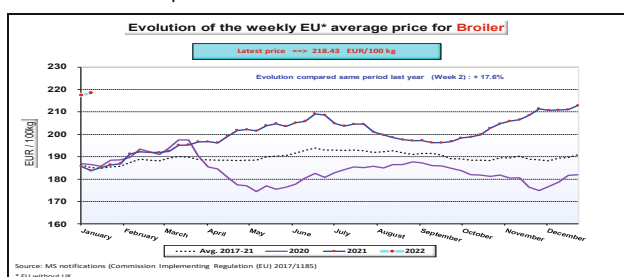
# Poultry Market Situation

## January 2022

- In January-October 2021, cumulative EU poultry meat production still declined (-3.0% year-on-year). Production decreased in many Member States, notably in major producing countries (NL, PL, ES, FR, DE, and RO). EU poultry sector continued following prudent production strategy in the context of uncertainties caused by COVID-related disruptions, widespread and repeated Avian Influenza epidemics and elevated feed costs.



- EU broiler prices were very strong and continued their upward trend also in December. In week 2 of 2022, prices were at € 218.43/100kg, markedly above last year (+17.6%) and the five-year historic average (+18.0%). Prices continue to be driven by a sustained domestic demand in the context of restricted EU production.



\*NB. Please note that EU prices for poultry meat are averages of the national prices communicated by Member States weighted with coefficients. The coefficients attributed to Member States' prices were modified on 1st July 2018; from this date, the coefficient used for each Member State corresponds to this Member State's share in volume in total EU production over the last three years. This calculation affects EU average price for poultry meat

- The new wave of Avian Influenza epidemics (AI) continued spreading in the EU with increasing number HPAI outbreaks reported in poultry holdings across 17 Member States. In the period 1 September 2021 to 10 January 2022, a total of 635 outbreaks were reported. Most outbreaks were detected in IT, followed by HU, PL, FR and DE. In terms of bird losses, mostly impacted member States were IT, PL, HU, FR and NL. In terms of farm type, outbreaks are most frequently affecting turkey holdings, followed by duck farms and holdings with laying hens and with broilers. EU poultry exports are still constrained by lasting country-wide AI-related import bans imposed by some trading partners (e.g. South Africa, Cuba, Japan, South Korea and China) on EU Member States affected by the previous AI wave. On the other hand, some trading partners accepted regionalisation (Singapore, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates - for imports from some Member States). With AI epidemics spreading across more Member States, the risk of new and prolonged AI-related trade restrictions on EU poultry exports increases. Therefore, EU poultry meat exports will be under pressure in the forthcoming period.
- In January-November 2021, EU poultry exports (without UK) followed their decreasing trend in volume (-11.7%) but stayed stable in value terms compared to the same period of 2020, confirming higher world market prices in 2021 compared to 2020. Year-to-date shipments continued increasing to African destinations (Ghana, Congo Democratic Republic, Benin and Gabon) and to Ukraine. However, those increases could not offset significant export drops to Asia (the Philippines, Vietnam, Hong Kong), Saudi Arabia and South Africa, leading to an overall drop in EU exports. Declines mainly originate from persisting or new AI-related trade restrictions on EU poultry but also from increased competition on the world market.

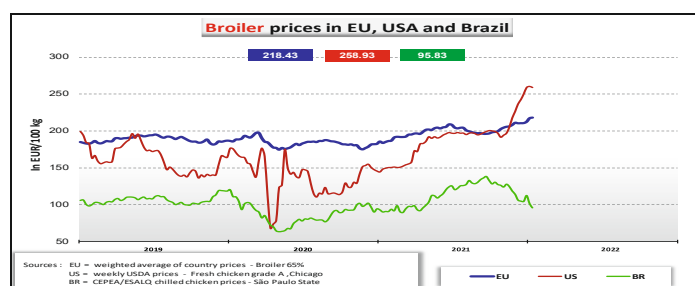
	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-Nov 21		Compared
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	to Jan-Nov 20
Ghana	143 900	9.1%	163 301	9.7%	184 033	10.3%	213 896	12.5%	212 847	15.1%	+ 9.7%
Ukraine	160 818	10.1%	177 036	10.6%	178 233	10.0%	145 871	8.5%	150 090	10.7%	+ 11.4%
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	58 336	3.7%	74 953	4.5%	78 445	4.4%	101 987	6.0%	128 501	9.1%	+ 32.3%
Philippines	125 344	7.9%	159 845	9.5%	215 640	12.0%	195 884	11.5%	77 976	5.6%	- 58.9%
Benin	103 562	6.5%	90 594	5.4%	68 909	3.9%	61 472	3.6%	59 613	4.2%	+ 4.1%
Saudi Arabia	98 715	6.2%	82 482	4.9%	67 180	3.8%	74 407	4.4%	53 022	3.8%	- 19.8%
South Africa	76 314	4.8%	84 004	5.0%	129 829	7.3%	89 112	5.2%	39 146	2.8%	- 54.2%
Gabon	43 471	2.7%	39 224	2.3%	33 432	1.9%	38 164	2.2%	36 701	2.6%	+ 5.8%
Vietnam	49 441	3.1%	79 964	4.8%	83 534	4.7%	50 977	3.0%	30 508	2.2%	- 37.7%
Switzerland	31 281	2.0%	33 273	2.0%	31 502	1.8%	30 592	1.8%	30 187	2.1%	+ 8.1%
Other Destinations	694 233	43.6%	692 856	41.3%	718 998	40.2%	706 836	41.4%	586 367	41.7%	
<b>Total (without UK)</b>	<b>1 585 415</b>		<b>1 677 532</b>		<b>1 789 734</b>		<b>1 709 199</b>		<b>1 404 960</b>		
% change				+ 6%		+ 7%		- 4%		- 11.7%	

- In January-November 2021, EU poultry imports (without UK) increased marginally in volume (+0.8%) and more in value (+3.4%) compared to the same period of 2020. Negative import trend observed throughout most of 2021 was reversed due to recent recovery of imports from Brazil (+9.4%) and higher imports from China (+20.9%) observed over 2021. Imports from the other main origins were still lower than in 2020. Gradually recovering demand from EU foodservices as well as high prices on the EU market will likely encourage further imports.

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Jan-Nov 21		Compared
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	to Jan-Nov 20
Brazil	318 420	55.4%	232 211	40.1%	235 521	39.6%	227 738	44.6%	233 100	48.3%	+ 9.4%
Thailand	140 474	24.5%	173 177	29.9%	172 712	29.1%	131 374	25.7%	123 118	25.5%	- 1.1%
Ukraine	80 128	14.0%	123 412	21.3%	133 819	22.5%	108 669	21.3%	92 845	19.2%	- 7.9%
China	14 674	2.6%	17 060	2.9%	21 878	3.7%	17 017	3.3%	18 658	3.9%	+ 20.9%
Argentina	3 119	0.5%	3 990	0.7%	4 071	0.7%	3 273	0.6%	2 492	0.5%	- 19.7%
Chile	9 165	1.6%	21 156	3.7%	19 610	3.3%	14 382	2.8%	2 441	0.5%	- 83.0%
Norway	889	0.2%	1 026	0.2%	1 280	0.2%	1 392	0.3%	2 352	0.5%	+ 78.5%
Other Destinations	7 461	1.3%	6 728	1.2%	5 487	0.9%	7 012	1.4%	7 459	1.5%	
<b>Total (without UK)</b>	<b>574 329</b>		<b>578 760</b>		<b>594 377</b>		<b>510 858</b>		<b>482 465</b>		
% change				+ 1%		+ 3%		- 14%		+ 0.8%	

Overall, in January-November 2021, the EU poultry trade balance remained clearly positive, both in volume and in value, despite lasting AI-related bans on EU poultry and tough competition on export markets

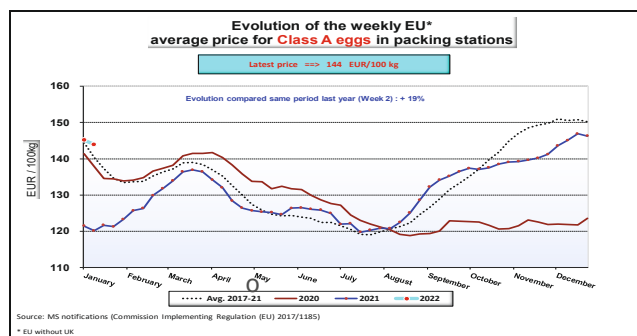
- In January-October 2021, EU poultry trade with the UK continued on decline compared to the same period of 2020. However, traded volumes were gradually catching up over the latest months. EU poultry exports to the UK fell by -12%, while imports from the UK dropped by -6%. Over the period, the UK remained the first EU's export destination representing 31% of exported volumes and the UK was the EU's first importer with 35% of imported volumes. NL, PL, IE and BE were the most important exporters to the UK, while NL, BE, FR, and IE imported most.
- USA.** US broiler prices continued to climb to high levels thanks to strong domestic demand and good export performance. US broiler exports in 2021 are projected to reach 3.69 million tonnes, which is around the same level as 2020. USDA latest forecast expects the US 2021 broiler production to reach 22.44 million tonnes, a year-on-year increase by +1%.
- Brazil.** Brazilian chicken prices continued to weaken also at the beginning of 2022. Yet, domestic chicken consumption should continue to benefit from being more affordable than competing red meats. On the export front, Brazil reinforced its position as the world leading poultry meat exporter in 2021. Total poultry meat exports reached 4.6 million tonnes (+9% year-on-year). Export increased in value by +26% year-on-year to \$7.7 billion.



# Eggs Market Situation

## January 2022

- The production forecast for 2022 and data from hatcheries indicate a slight production increase of +1.4% compared to 2021.
- EU egg prices increased in December 2021 to reach € 146.96/100kg in week 52 which was the same level as the five-year historic average and +19% higher than the same week in 2020. In week 2 of 2022, the EU egg prices remained high at € 143.86/100kg, still well above last year's price (+18.5%) and +2.6% above the five-year historic average.



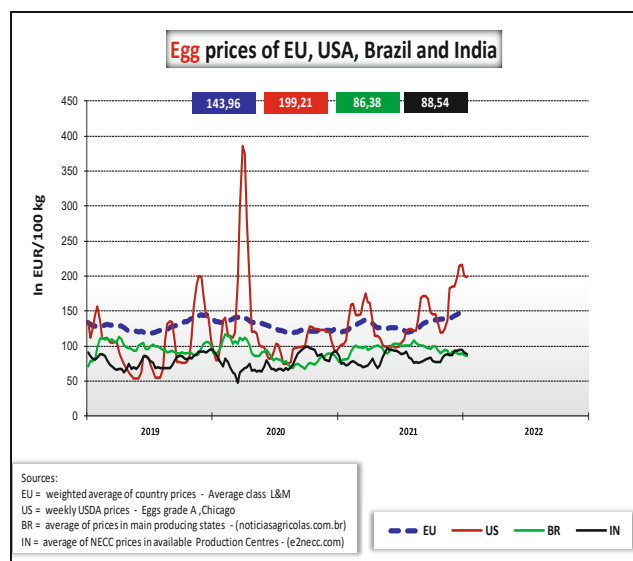
- Until November 2021, EU egg exports (without UK) were significantly higher both in volume (+15.8%) and in value (+24.5%) compared to the same period last year. Shipments increased to most export destinations (Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Mauritania, South Korea, Russia, Taiwan and Liberia) and decreased to Switzerland and Israel only, resulting in a clearly positive export performance.

EXPORT						
	2017		2018		2019	
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
	2020		2021		Jan-Nov 21	
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
					Compared to Jan-Nov 20	
Japan	53.211	25,1%	62.366	28,2%	77.752	30,5%
Switzerland	40.534	19,2%	39.580	17,9%	41.521	16,6%
Thailand	9.875	4,7%	10.724	4,8%	10.567	4,1%
Mauritania	1.866	0,9%	4.886	2,2%	7.675	3,0%
Singapore	124	0,1%	367	0,2%	479	0,2%
South Korea	7.909	3,7%	4.100	1,9%	8.269	3,2%
Israel	10.680	5,0%	19.090	8,6%	12.174	4,8%
Taiwan	7.340	3,5%	7.685	3,5%	6.893	2,7%
Russia	4.932	2,3%	3.574	1,6%	4.368	1,7%
Liberia	413	0,2%	1.894	0,9%	835	0,3%
Other Destinations	74.759	35,3%	67.129	30,3%	85.227	33,4%
<b>Total (without UK)</b>	<b>211.631</b>		<b>221.394</b>		<b>250.246</b>	
% change			+ 5%		+ 15%	

- In January-November 2021, EU egg imports (without UK) continued their decline, with a drop of -30.2% in volume and -24.6% in value compared to the same period in 2020. Imports dropped from all major suppliers (Ukraine, USA, Argentina & China) although they increased from Macedonia but from a much lower base. Overall, the egg trade balance in 2021 remains largely positive in both volume and value.

IMPORT						
	2017		2018		2019	
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
	2020		2021		Jan-Nov 21	
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
					Compared to Jan-Nov 20	
Ukraine	3,041	13,7%	13,792	51,0%	12,640	55,5%
USA	10,919	48,1%	5,656	20,9%	4,463	19,6%
N.det.Extra	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	12	0,0%
China	256	1,2%	342	1,3%	1,348	5,3%
North Macedonia	674	3,0%	685	2,5%	455	1,8%
Other Destinations	7,366	33,1%	6,576	24,3%	4,426	19,4%
<b>Total to Third Countries</b>	<b>22,256</b>		<b>27,051</b>		<b>22,795</b>	
% change			+ 22%		- 16%	

- Over the period Jan-Oct 2021, the UK remained the first export destination for the EU accounting for 22.5% of export volumes as well as the main import country with 47.8% of import volumes. EU egg exports to the UK fell by -8%, while imports dropped even more by -39% compared to the same period last year.
- In week 2, US prices are exceeding EU prices and are well above those of Brazil and India.

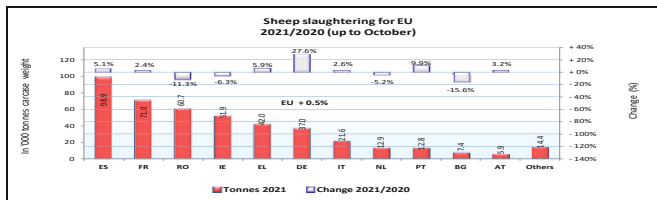




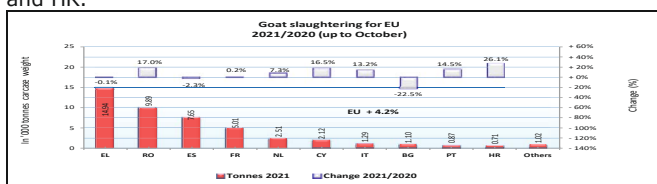
# Sheep & Goat Market Situation

## January 2022

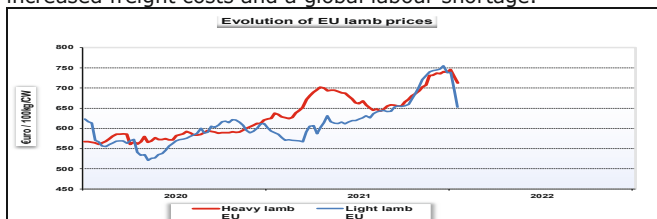
- By October 2021, average sheep meat production in the EU is at comparable level than in 2020. Slaughtering has increased significantly in DE, PT, EL and EL, and to some extent in FR and IT due to favourable marketing prices. In contrary, in BG, RO, IE and NL, sheep output has fallen.



- Domestic goat slaughtering continues its numerical development in RO, CY and IT to ensure meat/milk-cheese while retailer demand for kid meat supports increased goat slaughtering in PT and HR.



- Lamb prices recorded a sharp decrease last week for light carcasses and less significantly for heavy categories as consumer demand is reported to have dipped slightly. The average prices for heavy and light lambs were in week 2 of 2022 above € 712/100 kg cw and € 651/100 kg cw.; i.e. -2% and -6.3% respectively lower than the start of 2022. Restaurants have been disrupted during Christmas in many Member States due to COVID-19 pandemic. Processors found it difficult to source quality finished lambs to meet export and domestic demand in consignments where there were already important bookings to meet Christmas strong demand. In PT, IT and ES, average prices declined for all sheep categories, principally on the lighter carcasses. Demand for heavy lambs was lower than previous weeks although prices are still above € 7.00/kg cw. In fact, heavy lamb quotations were also downward among large slaughterers in FR, IE and AT. The purchases of slaughtered lambs with weights over 25kg were penalised in the local markets whereas the supply of quality local lambs was just sufficient to satisfy smaller operators demand. Nevertheless, average quotations for heavy and light lambs persist +11.8% and +10.7% higher than the same week of 2021 despite major challenges for the sheep industry including global uncertainty of COVID-19 variants, pandemic-related disruption of supply chains, increased freight costs and a global labour shortage.



- In the first three quarters of 2021, several destinations have increased their demand for EU sheep and goat meat such as Jordan, Israel, Oman and Qatar, but the tighter global supply of sheep has generated an overall negative trend (-8.1%) on EU shipments of meat and live animals. For instance, Saudi Arabia and Jordan have consolidated their imports of live sheep from ES and RO, but compared to 2020, there has been a decrease in their shipments and Libya has decreased significantly its purchasing in just two years.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Jan-Nov 21	Compared to Jan-Nov 20
Jordan	13 407 15.8%	11 203 14.5%	11 073 13.0%	17 169 17.9%	20 521 25.3%	+23.7%
Saudi Arabia	4 10 0.5%	926 1.2%	9 482 11.1%	22 142 23.1%	18 936 23.3%	-1.1%
Israel	4 590 5.4%	6 871 8.9%	7 060 8.3%	5 763 7.1%	8 471 10.4%	+36.2%
Switzerland	3 822 4.5%	3 806 4.9%	3 750 4.4%	5 039 5.3%	4 345 5.4%	-5.0%
Oman	922 1.1%	1 560 2.0%	2 346 2.8%	2 995 3.1%	3 664 4.5%	+35.1%
Qatar	1 041 1.2%	723 0.9%	2 297 2.7%	2 835 3.0%	2 776 3.4%	+5.4%
U.A.E. Emirates	2 078 2.4%	2 053 2.7%	1 747 2.1%	2 826 3.0%	2 346 2.9%	-13.0%
Kuwait	1 086 1.3%	1 147 1.5%	2 448 2.9%	3 785 4.0%	2 293 2.8%	-39.9%
Lebanon	2 471 2.9%	4 826 6.2%	5 956 6.6%	3 868 4.0%	1 692 2.1%	-52.6%
Libya	31 938 37.5%	20 044 33.7%	23 156 27.2%	10 323 10.8%	1 582 1.9%	-84.4%
Bahrain	716 0.8%	336 0.4%	1 329 1.6%	2 264 2.4%	1 185 1.5%	-44.0%
Gaza + Jericho	180 0.2%	902 1.2%	1 053 1.2%	447 0.5%	1 141 1.4%	+++
Hong Kong	5 740 6.8%	2 641 3.4%	2 861 3.4%	2 185 2.3%	1 122 1.4%	-44.1%
Ivory Coast	1 363 1.6%	1 259 1.6%	702 0.8%	1 229 1.3%	1 119 1.4%	-2.9%
Canada	1 289 1.5%	1 579 2.0%	1 893 2.2%	1 832 1.9%	1 081 1.3%	-27.4%
Other Destinations	14 044 16.5%	11 369 14.7%	16 659 21.9%	10 089 10.5%	8 906 11.0%	-11.7%
Total to Third Countries	85 113	77 243	95 447	95 792	81 176	-8.1%
% change		-9%	+24%	+0%		

- Lower export capacity in New Zealand and Australia, due to reduced production levels and a redirection of their products away from the EU, resulted in less Oceanian lamb available in European key export markets during 2021. Volumes from both countries have fallen significantly to make a combined drop of more than -25%. Meanwhile, Iceland and North Macedonia have increased their previous shipment figures.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Jan-Nov 21	Compared to Jan-Nov 20
New Zealand	81 553 86.2%	84 222 84.8%	68 984 85.0%	62 976 84.1%	48 494 83.5%	-17.5%
Australia	5 515 5.8%	7 535 7.6%	5 987 7.4%	6 379 8.5%	3 116 5.4%	-37.9%
North Macedonia	2 003 2.1%	1 770 1.8%	1 683 2.1%	1 683 2.2%	2 099 3.6%	+33.1%
Argentina	631 0.7%	1 297 1.3%	1 448 1.8%	1 465 2.0%	1 224 2.1%	-9.5%
Iceland	797 0.8%	894 0.9%	872 1.1%	392 0.5%	1 106 1.9%	+++
Chile	1 732 1.8%	1 982 2.0%	1 299 1.6%	1 244 1.7%	1 014 1.7%	-15.3%
Other Origins	2 345 2.5%	1 651 1.7%	839 1.0%	732 1.0%	1 016 1.7%	+6.2%
Total from Third Countries	94 577	99 351	81 111	74 870	58 069	
% change		+5%	-18%		-15.9%	

- Continuing the trend recorded throughout 2021, during October UK fresh and frozen sheep meat exports to the EU declined almost -4%, to 6 700 tonnes. However, according to HMRC recent data, there was a shift in pattern in November with volumes steady on-the year, at 7 200 tonnes. In the year to October, exports declined -22%, to around 57 000 tonnes. A drop in volumes to IE was offset by a rise in volumes to other European destinations. Northern Ireland continues to be an important source of lambs for the Irish processors with 187 471 lambs imported for direct slaughter between June and December 2021 according to Bord Bia data. This was slightly lower than the 197 323 lambs imported in the same period of 2020. Similarly, UK volumes imported from the EU dropped on meat and live animals and also imports from New Zealand plunged by almost half, to 900 tonnes. More recent data in November showed that global UK imports tumbled by -39% year-on-year, to 2 600 tonnes bringing British imports to 42 600 tonnes, -18% lower than in the same period of 2020.

EU Sheep and Goat Trade with UK from Jan to Oct 2021			
In Tons of Carcass Weight		In Thousand Euros	
	2021		2021
Exports to UK	15 310	Exports to UK	67 786
Live Animals	11	Live Animals	39
Great Britain	10	Great Britain	32
Northern Ireland	1	Northern Ireland	6
Meats	15 299	Meats	67 748
Great Britain	14 165	Great Britain	61 540
Northern Ireland	1 132	Northern Ireland	6 108
Imports from UK	56 985	Imports from UK	398 633
Live Animals	2 393	Live Animals	29 940
Great Britain	2 380	Great Britain	29 792
Northern Ireland	13	Northern Ireland	148
Meats	54 593	Meats	368 693
Great Britain	50 551	Great Britain	350 718
Northern Ireland	4 041	Northern Ireland	17 975

- A significant gap between average sheep prices in the EU and the UK remains with other world suppliers but margins have narrowed. In the **UK**, in the week ending 19 January, the GB prices were down from the week before; but despite this fall, the measure was still 32p above the same week a year ago. Northern Ireland lamb prices have increased and now stand at £5.50/kg, equating € 6.51/kg. Relatively tight supplies maintain higher prices than a year ago. Total lamb throughputs at GB auction marts were estimated to be 93 900 heads, -11% lower than the week before, and -10% lower than the same week a year ago. Reports suggest staff availability in British slaughterhouses is current challenged due to an increase in COVID-19 cases. In **Australia**, prices remain subdued due to higher processing volumes. Last week, slaughter figures for lamb increased +46% or 100 000 head to 319 000 head, absorbing some of the summer supply as producers look to turn off grown out lambs. In **New Zealand**, early season pricing for lamb is well ahead when compared to 2021, which has lifted farmer confidence. Farmers see positive market signals and international demand for lamb and sheep meat and expect that farm gate prices will gradually ease as the season progresses. In **Uruguay**, sheep trade prices followed lower international quotations for wool. Brazil, a traditional buyer of heavy lambs for the São Paulo foodservice circuit, has lately reactivated demand for larger volumes.

