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Report Highlights:

After two decades of growth, EU chicken meat production is expected to decline by almost 1 percent in 2021 due to HPAI outbreaks and the ongoing impact of COVID-19. For most of Europe, economic challenges even post-COVID will continue to favor cheap protein sources. Consumer preference for chicken meat could fuel some growth in chicken meat demand and production in 2022, although at slower growth rates than previously estimated. EU chicken meat trade surplus is expected to decrease in 2021 as exports are declining at a faster rate than imports. The lockdown and closure of HRI outlets has lowered the demand for inexpensive imported chicken parts, which are especially popular in lower budget restaurants. The decline in EU exports is also expected to continue as long as HPAI-related bans and COVID concerns continue to plague demand in EU customer countries.

Executive Summary

After two decades of growth, **EU chicken meat production is expected to decline by almost 1 percent in 2021 due to HPAI outbreaks and the ongoing impact of COVID-19** that led to a lockdown in most EU countries and temporary closures of hotels, restaurants and institutional cafeterias (HRI). While chicken meat demand was less affected than other meats, increased at-home consumption did not fully replace the loss of restaurant sales. Unlike 2020 when early COVID outbreaks caused major supply chain disruptions, most EU poultry slaughterhouse managed to keep workers healthy in 2021. Production in most EU countries however declined. Poland, still the largest EU chicken producer, accounting for almost 20 percent of all EU chicken production, was particularly affected by closures in the HRI sector. Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the growth in Polish chicken production was driven primarily by exports. Approximately 50 percent of Polish chicken meat production is exported. Much of Poland's exports to other EU Member States are generally destined to the HRI sectors. Polish exports were also affected by HPAI outbreaks that resulted in the closure of important export markets including South Africa and China.

Even as the EU begins to move beyond COVID, economic challenges throughout most of Europe will still favor cheap protein sources. Consumer preference for chicken meat could fuel some **growth in chicken meat demand and production in 2022, although at slower growth rates than previously estimated**. With a short two-month production cycle, the EU chicken industry can react quickly to changing circumstances in the market, which in turn may force adjustments to this forecast.

The EU chicken meat trade surplus is expected to decrease in 2021 as the decline in exports is expected to exceed the decrease in imports.

The lockdown and closure of HRI outlets in most EU countries lowered demand for inexpensive imported chicken parts that are especially popular in low budget restaurants. EU demand for chicken imports from the United Kingdom, Brazil, Thailand and Ukraine will all be down in 2021. Imports from UK will be affected by the full implementation of Brexit and the establishment of customs and veterinary inspections starting January 1st, 2021. Imports from Ukraine will also continue to be negatively impacted by the July 2019 changes to the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) poultry import quotas that closed the loophole that allowed tariff-free export of bone-in white meat.

Provided that there are no further lockdowns impacting the HRI sector, EU import demand for chicken meat should resume in 2022, albeit at lower levels due to increasing availability of inexpensive supplies from Poland.

The decline in EU chicken exports during 2020 were mainly due to COVID-19 disruptions in most EU export markets and the ban on Dutch, German, and Polish chicken meat due to HPAI outbreaks. EU chicken meat exports are projected grow in 2022 as EU exporting countries regain HPAI-free status in key Asian and sub-Saharan African markets.

While the EU's total meat consumption undoubtedly declined as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, **chicken meat was relatively less affected compared to beef and pork, which are generally more expensive sources of animal protein.** As the market returns to normality in the coming months, most analysts believe that EU chicken meat consumption growth will resume. Consumption data show that the growth rates are fairly stable, closely following demographic growth. In the EU, sales of inexpensive chicken cuts are increasing faster than sales of more expensive cuts like breasts or even whole birds. Demand for specialty niche products, including organic, non-GMO feed and free-range chicken remains strong throughout Europe.

DISCLAIMER

The figures 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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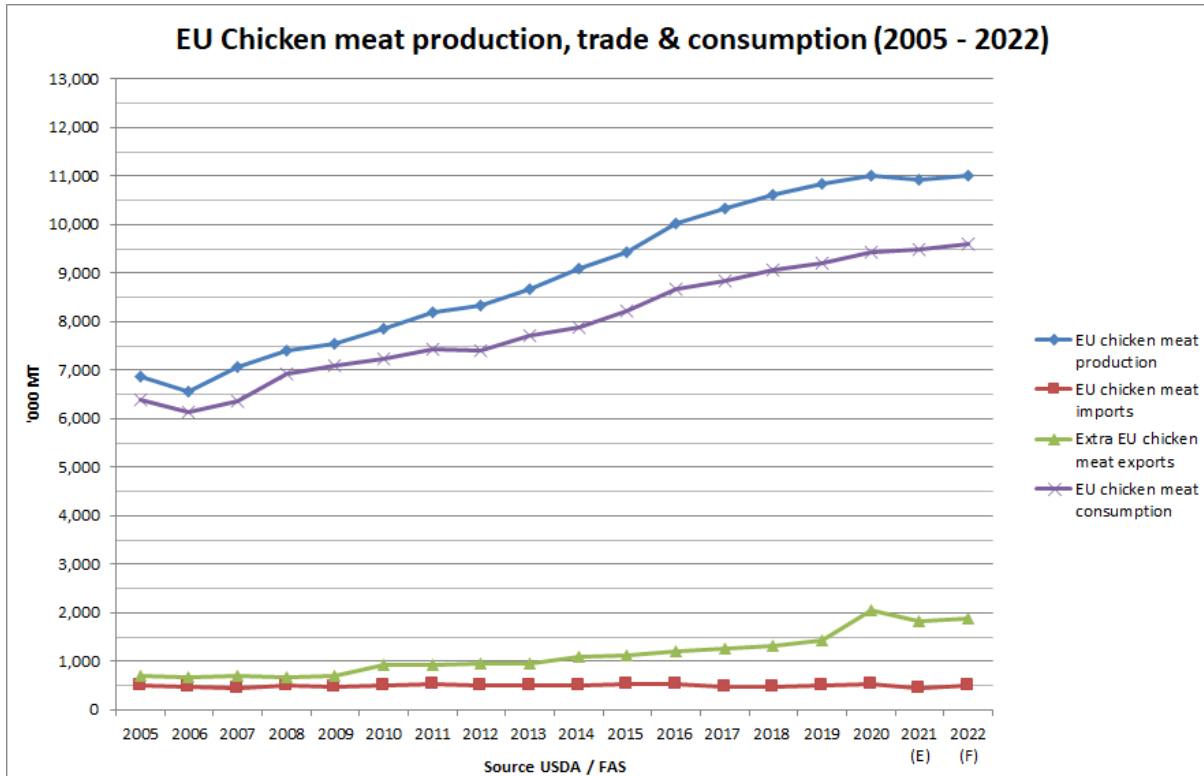
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Important Note

Since January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) is complete. In this report, unless otherwise indicated, the EU means the current EU27 without the UK. However, Production, Supply, and Distribution Tables (PSD) tables still include numbers for EU27+UK only in the columns "USDA official". The column "New Post" in the PSD tables only include EU27 (without UK). Please note that therefore "USDA official" and "New Post" are different data sets and therefore cannot be directly compared.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:**Chicken Meat PS&D Table**

Meat, Chicken Market Year Begins European Union	2020		2021		2022	
	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	12590	11020	12650	10930	0	11100
Total Imports (1000 MT)	609	663	600	541	0	610
Total Supply (1000 MT)	13199	11683	13250	11471	0	11710
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1467	2036	1400	1800	0	1850
Human Consumption (1000 MT)	11732	9647	11850	9671	0	9860
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	11732	9647	11850	9671	0	9860
Total Use (1000 MT)	13199	11683	13250	11471	0	11710
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	13199	11683	13250	11471	0	11710
(1000 MT)						



(Source FAS Posts)

Production

For 2020, EU chicken meat production is revised upward by 1.6 percent due to changes in production data from Italy and Poland where production actually increased despite the challenges of the Covid-19 outbreak.

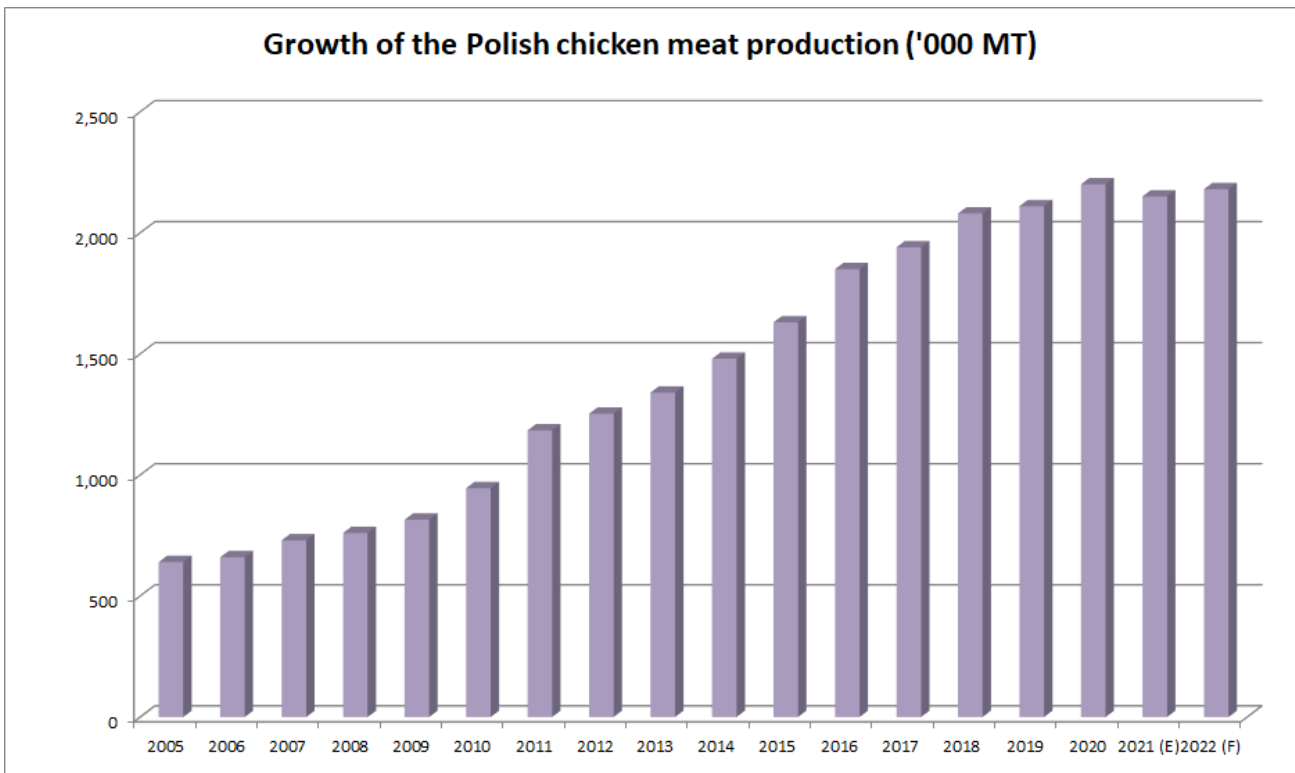
Chicken meat production in the EU is expected to decline by 0.8 percent in 2021 driven by lower production in Poland and the Netherlands. The decrease in production is due to HPAI outbreaks and the ongoing impact of Covid-19.

As EU demand for chicken meat remains relatively stable, slaughterhouses and processors are increasingly focused on ways to better serve the retail sector while reducing dependence on the HRI sector. The renewed emphasis on retail has triggered significant changes in packaging sizes, labeling and in the type of products available. Most slaughterhouses have implemented robust control measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and minimize the risk of future supply disruptions.

As Europe begins to recover from the most challenging Covid-19 disruptions, the economic situation will still generally favor less expensive protein sources. Consumer preferences for chicken meat could lead to sustained growth in production to meet growing demand in 2022, although with slower rate than prior to the pandemic. With the short two-month production cycle, the EU chicken industry can react very quickly to changing circumstances in the market, which may in turn may force adjustments to this forecast.

About 98 percent of the EU chicken production is made up of broiler meat, the rest (less than 2 percent) is meat from hens, primarily laying hens and cocks.

During 2020 and 2021, there were several cases of HPAI in the EU. This led several countries to ban Dutch, Hungarian, German, and Polish poultry and egg products, notably South Africa, China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan, the United Arab Emirates, and the Philippines. Ukraine, Belarus, Hong Kong, Kazakhstan, Russia, Armenia, Cuba, and Saudi Arabia imposed restrictions on Polish poultry imports based on Poland's regionalization plan. The expansion of free-range chicken production in several EU Member States is raising veterinary concerns as these forms of production are vulnerable to HPAI outbreaks.



(source: FAS Warsaw)

For most EU countries, chicken production in 2021 will remain flat or even decline, as in the case of Poland and the Netherlands.

Poland is still the largest EU chicken producer, accounting for almost 20 percent of all EU chicken production. Prior to the Covid-19 outbreak, Polish chicken production was primarily export driven with close to 50 percent of the production exported. Most of Poland's chicken meat exports are destined to the HRI sector in other EU Member States. In addition to the COVID disruptions, numerous cases of HPAI in Poland halted trade with important markets such as South Africa, China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and the Philippines. Other countries such as Ukraine, Belarus, Hong Kong, Kazakhstan, Russia, Armenia, Cuba, and Saudi Arabia also restricted trade with Poland, based on its regionalization plan. These conditions led to a sharp increase in domestic meat stocks, which translated into lower farm-gate prices in 2020.

Polish producers reduced their flocks in the first half of 2021, which, combined with lower reproducing flocks decimated by depopulation measures linked to HPAI, resulted in higher (+ 30 percent) farm-gate prices for broilers by mid-2021. FAS Warsaw estimates that in the second half of 2021 and into 2022, Polish chicken meat production will return to growth driven by higher prices and margins.

After more than 330 cases of HPAI cases in poultry farms (mostly chicken farms) during the first half of 2021, Poland hopes to soon regain HPAI-free status.

As the UK is one of the major destinations for Polish poultry meat, the introduction of Brexit border checks as of January 1, 2022 could have a negative impact on Poland's short-term export volume.

The Dutch chicken meat sector has also experienced significant changes as a result of Covid-19, HPAI outbreaks and the uncertainty of Brexit. While Dutch producers that supply the retail sector enjoy relatively good profit margins, farms and slaughterhouses that export or sell to the HRI sector experienced a significant decline in sales, especially in areas that are generally not bound by contracts. Several Dutch poultry processors went into receivership and/or were absorbed by competitors, leading to production and price declines. With HPAI-related export bans in several important overseas market, including the Philippines, Dutch chicken meat production is expected to decline by 10 percent in 2021.

The Dutch retail market is almost exclusively dominated by fresh chicken products under the scheme "Better Life". This animal welfare label was introduced in 2007. The "Better Life" scheme is owned by the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals (SPA). The SPA cooperates with producers and retailers. The SPA also tried to include non-GM feed requirements, but this met significant resistance among Dutch producers. Currently, "Better Life" is the most successful sustainability label, almost ten times larger than the organic label used by the meat sector. It is becoming the standard for chicken meat in supermarkets. Widespread implementation of the "Better Life" scheme implies a much lower density of birds on farms, and therefore also a decrease in production.

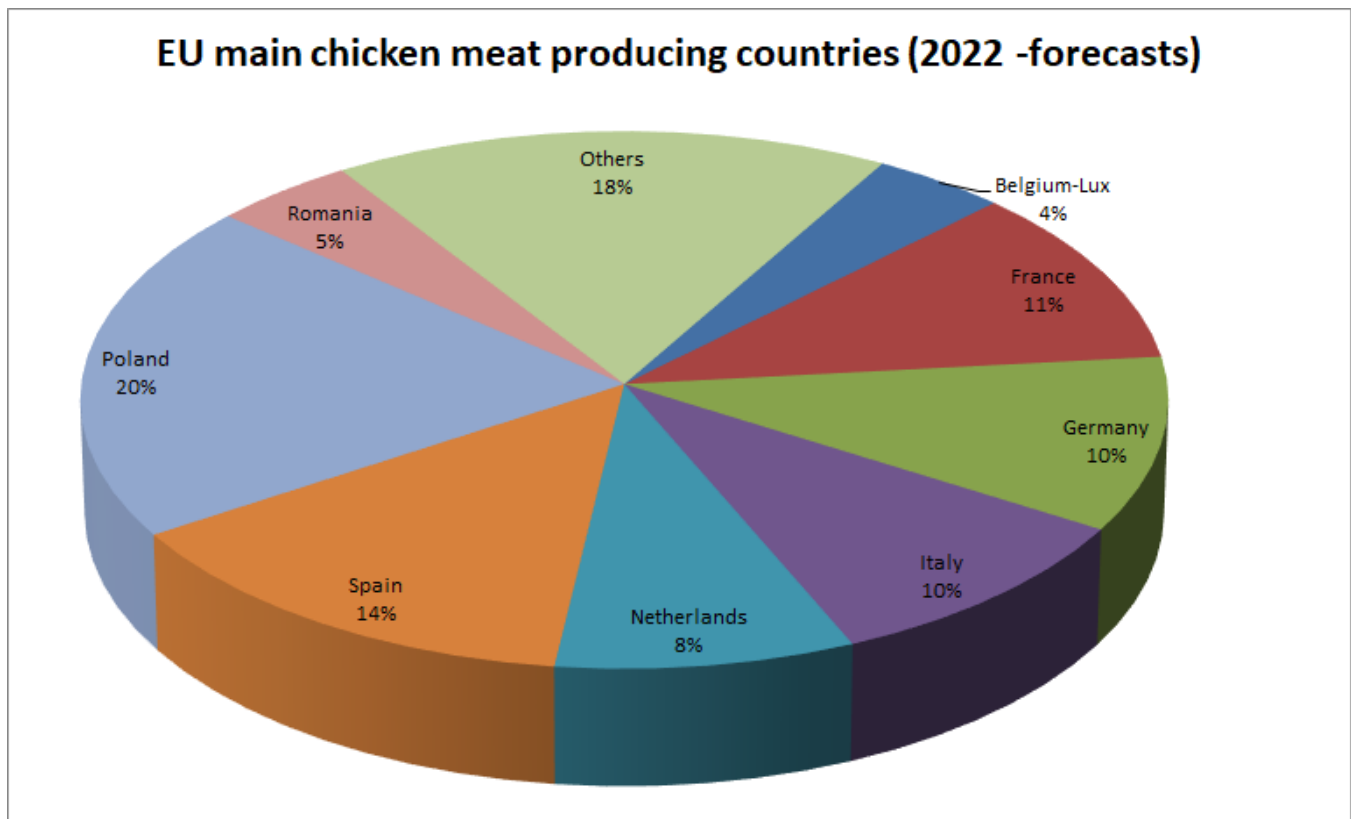
Dutch chicken meat production may face some further constraints in 2022 as animal production licenses are based on the volume of phosphates produced by the birds. Moreover, a [new law passed by the Dutch Parliament](#) to curb nitrogen emissions in the Netherlands could further limit growth of the Dutch chicken production.

French chicken meat production also appears to be stalling due to declining exports and increasing competition among other EU suppliers. The lockdown in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid-19 did not reduce consumer demand for chicken meat. The French domestic retail market for chicken remains strong, as households tend to prefer domestically produced chicken when purchasing in retail stores.

In 2020, Spanish chicken meat producers were able to manage the oversupply of chicken meat resulting from Covid-19 disruptions. Notwithstanding the sharp declines in tourism, Spanish producers and processors stabilized production, utilizing private frozen storage, encouraging household consumption through advertising campaigns, and increasing exports outside the EU thanks to Spain's HPAI-free status. With the slow resumption of tourism, Spanish chicken meat production is expected to slightly increase in 2021 and 2022. In the coming years, the Spanish chicken meat sector plans to use part of a \$ 4.2 billion fund earmarked for the modernization

of the Spanish animal product sector. This plan is co-funded through the EU Next Generation funds to improve animal welfare, sustainability and to develop more export markets.

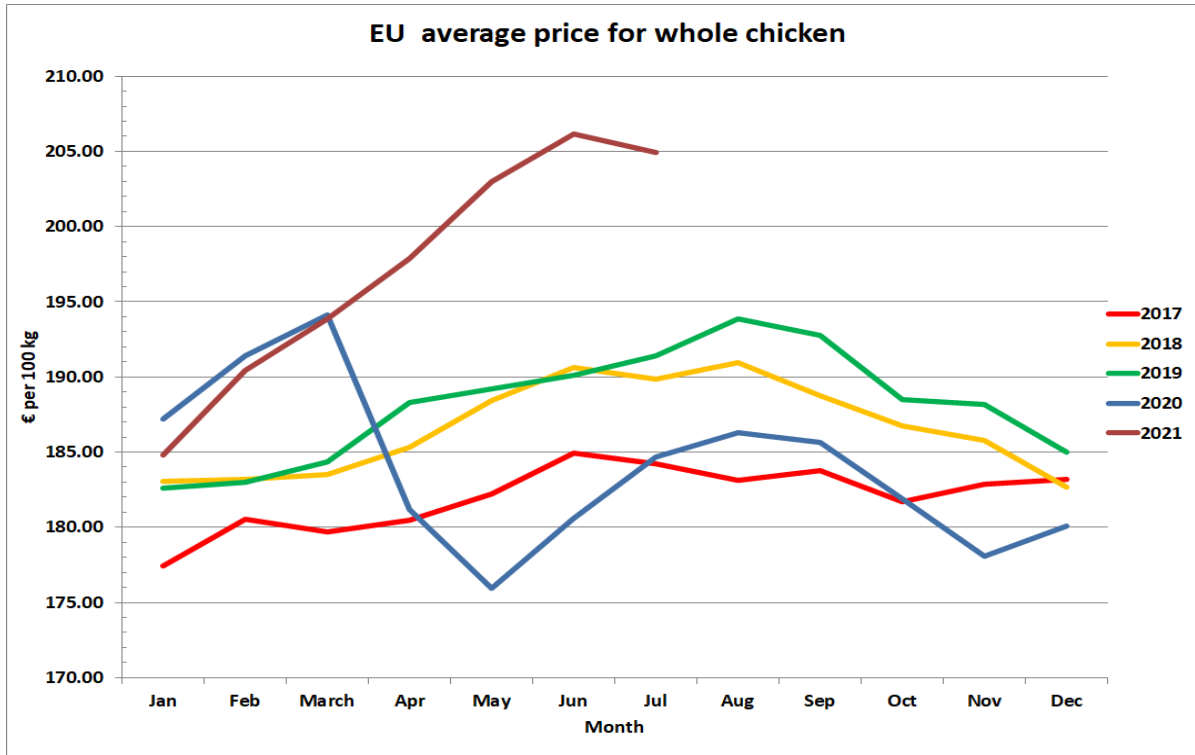
Romania’s increase in chicken meat production in 2021 is fueled by the strong consumer demand and favorable prices relative to pork meat. Bulgaria’s poultry sector continues to consolidate and modernize; medium and large size farms now account for 98 percent of total chicken inventory, with back backyard production declining to less than two percent of total production.



(Source FAS Posts)

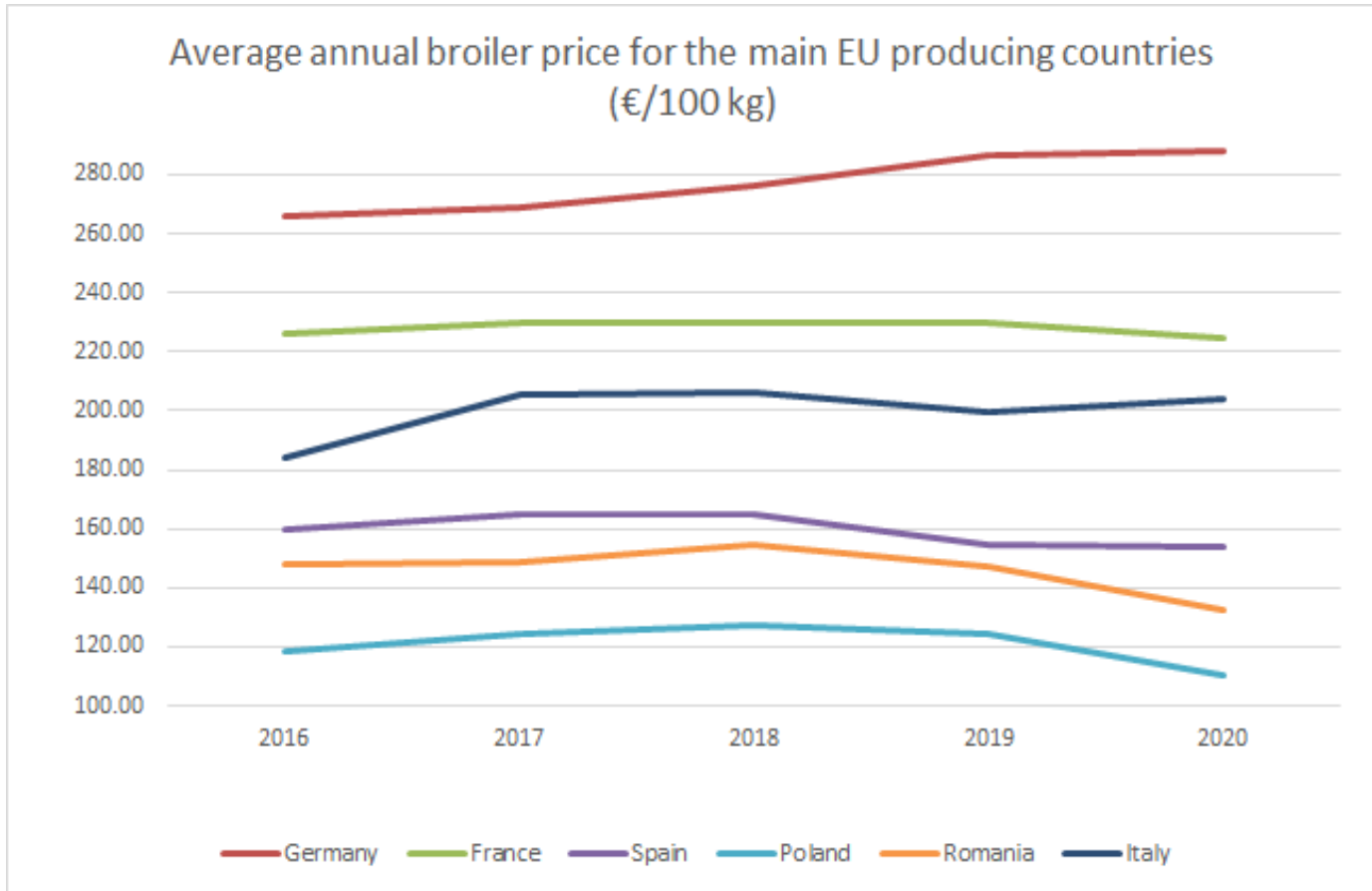
Price

Decreasing chicken meat supplies during the first half of 2021, with lower production and decreasing imports, led to increasing EU prices in the first half of 2021. With higher feed prices, most EU producers were able to negotiate higher prices. Recovering production in the second half of 2021 will likely cushion increasing chicken meat prices as they are expected to remain at higher levels compared to previous years.



(source: European Commission, data for broilers only)

Several EU industry studies indicate significant price differences among EU Member States (MS), particularly for broiler meat. On average, chicken prices in Germany are 1.4€ per kilo (\$0.72 per lb.) more expensive than in Poland. The average price differential with France is 1 € per kilo (\$0.5 per lb.). This price differential explains why Polish chicken meat shipments to other MS have increased sharply in recent years, even displacing inexpensive imported Brazilian chicken meat.



(source: European Commission, data for broilers only)

Trade

The EU chicken meat trade surplus is expected to decrease in 2021 as exports are declining at a faster rate than imports. The decrease in trade is due to Covid-19, numerous HPAI outbreaks, and the lingering effects of Brexit.

In 2022, assuming no major lockdowns in the HRI sector, import demand will resume, but at below pre-COVID-19 levels as Polish competitiveness will remain strong.

EU exports are projected to resume growth in 2022, fueled by demand for inexpensive chicken meat in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

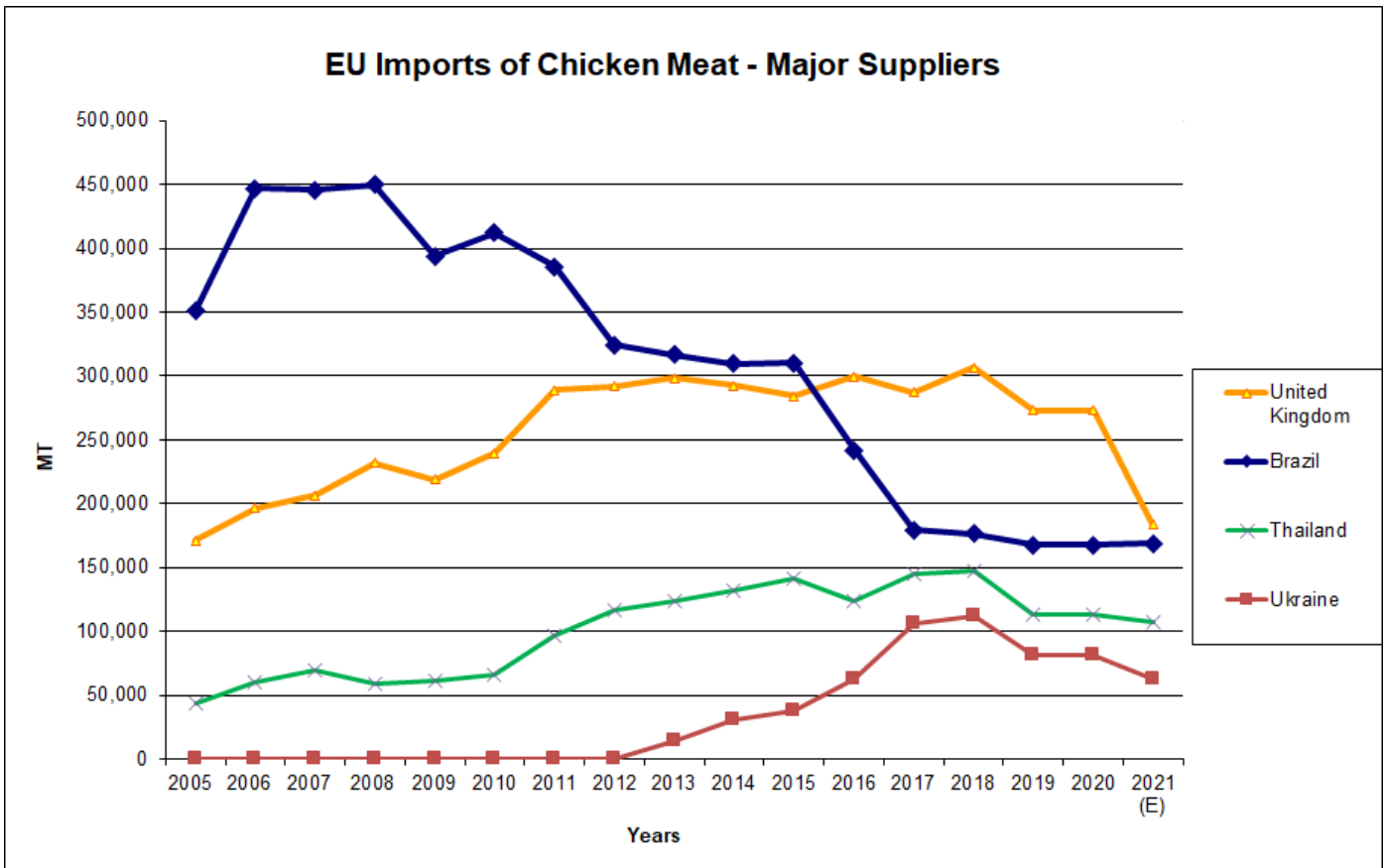
Extra EU Imports

'000 MT	Quota years (July-June)	2015/20 16	2016/20 17	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021*	Quota reg. (EC) No 616/2007 (July-June MY)
020712	Frozen whole	15	14	17	12	13	10	
020714	Frozen cuts	127	100	108	138	95	126	-

16023219	Preparations of chicken meat	327	343	317	316	302	133	251
02109939	Salted, or in brine	278	249	172	200	206	151	264
Total		757	730	669	744	673	600	-

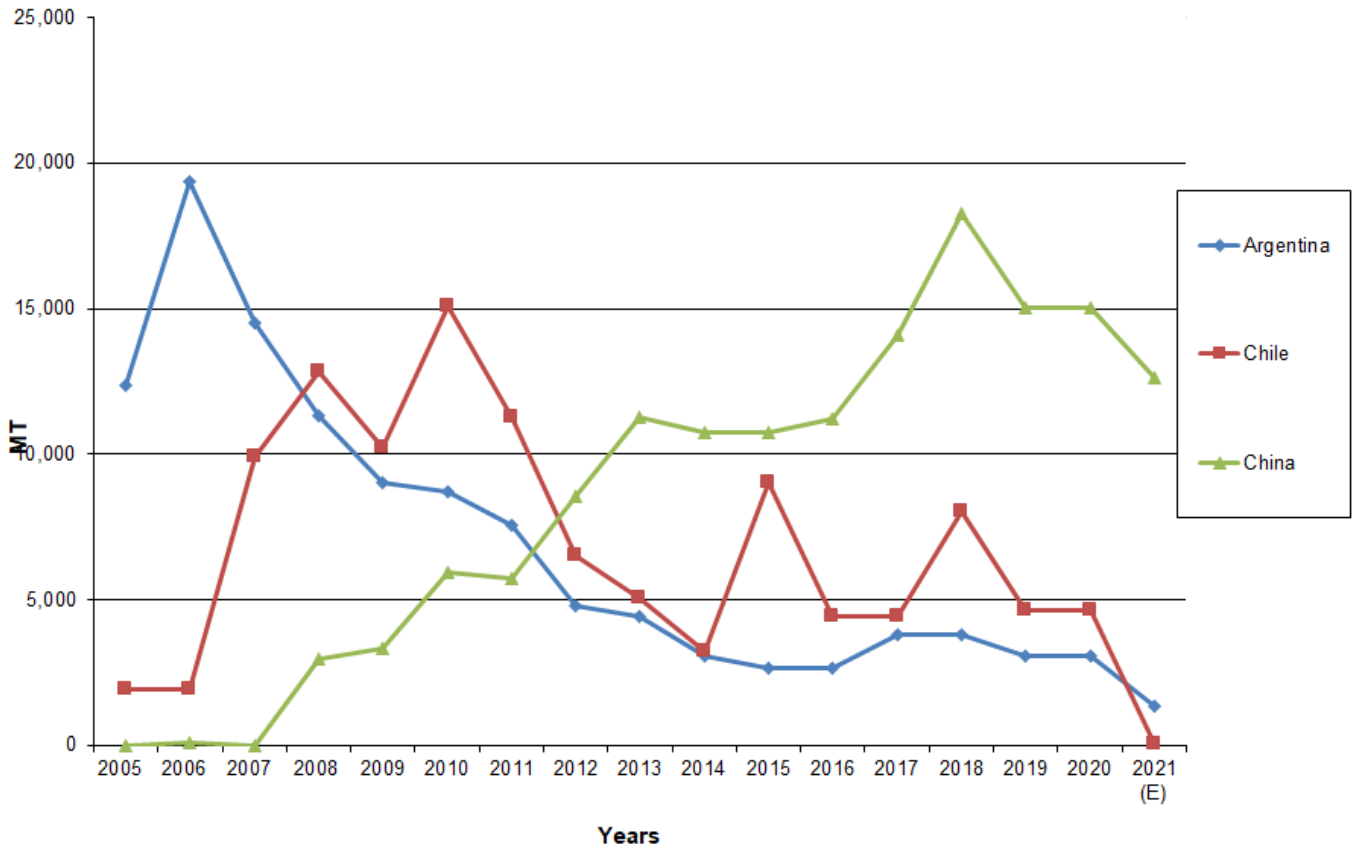
(Source Trade Data Monitor) *EU excluding UK

Source Trade Data Monitor based on Eurostat

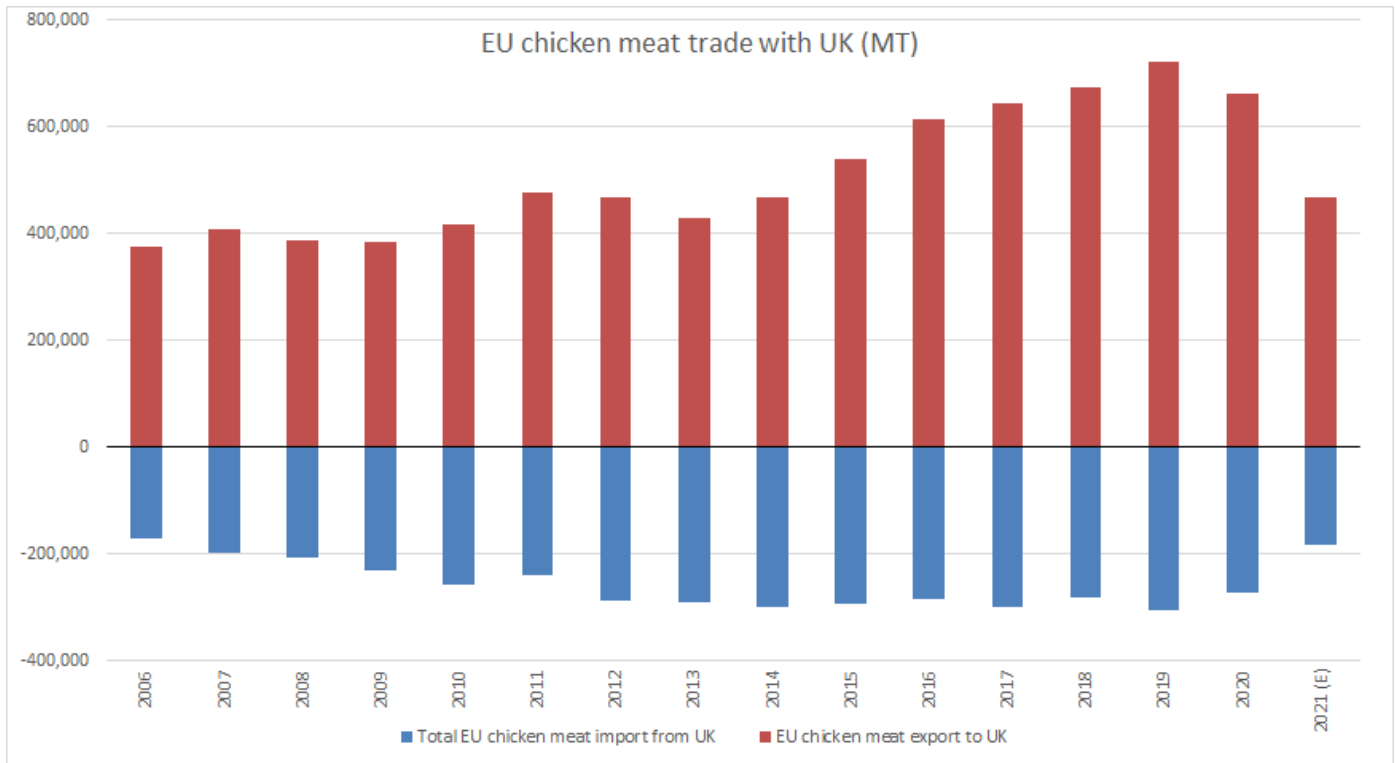


(Source Trade Data Monitor)

EU Imports of chicken meat - Minor Suppliers



(Source Trade Data Monitor)



(Source Trade Data Monitor and FAS Post estimates)

Since Brexit, the UK is now the largest supplier of chicken meat to the EU, followed by Brazil, Thailand and Ukraine. With the loss of EU membership, the UK faces trade restrictions including a [prohibition](#) of export of chilled and frozen minced poultry meat. In 2021, EU chicken meat imports from UK declined sharply as UK exporters faced tighter border controls, veterinary paperwork and inspections as the Brexit transition period ended on January 1st, 2021.

The lockdown and closure of HRI outlets lowered the demand for inexpensive imported chicken parts that are popular with low budget restaurants. Imports from Brazil, Thailand and Ukraine will continue to decline through the end of 2021.

In early May 2018, following an [unsatisfactory oversight audit](#), the EU de-listed 20 Brazilian meat and poultry processing plants from its list of approved plants eligible to export to the EU due to salmonella contamination risks. This delisting effectively halted imports into the EU from the affected meat company facilities. The ban was a blow to Brazil’s largest chicken processor, BRF SA, which had 12 plants delisted by the EU. The impacted companies need now to “comply with EU standards and build a track record of compliance,” after which approval for export to the EU may once again be granted following EU inspections. In July 2020, the General Court of the European Union dismissed a case brought by two Brazilian meat companies (BRF SA and SHB Comércio e Indústria de Alimentos SA) about the 2018 decision to delist their plants. The court ruled that the EU Commission lawfully passed the delisting regulation as checks had found salmonella in the poultry meat and poultry meat preparations from those plants. Additionally, cases of fraud had also been detected in March 2018 during a laboratory certification of meat products exported to the EU. The court found that the fraud

concerning lab certification for poultry meat and meat products exported to the EU called into question the reliability of Brazilian authorities to protect public health. BRF and SHB were also ordered to pay the litigation costs to the Commission. As of late August 2021, the plants delisted in 2018 were not relisted by the EU and therefore cannot export chicken meat to the European Union.

The MERCOSUR-EU Free Trade Agreement announced in the summer of 2019 could eventually facilitate Brazil exports of poultry meat to the EU, but its ratification will take years. Several member states are voicing concerns. The French Minister of Agriculture repeated in early September 2021 that France will oppose the agreement; Germany has also added on its own concerns.

Ukraine has become the third largest supplier of chicken meat to the EU because of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) signed in 2014 between Ukraine and the EU. The agreement establishes Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) for chicken parts and whole birds for imports by both parties. The initial agreement was revised in July 2019 as, in the original TRQ, bone-in cuts (HS code 02071310) imports from Ukraine were not subject to EU import quotas or tariffs. Such cuts require further processing in the EU to make the boneless chicken meat product that is sought by EU food processors. Dutch and German chicken meat processors use Ukrainian chicken meat as raw material for added value-product such as sausage and deli products. Using this loophole, the major Ukrainian producer (MHP) exports to the EU chicken breast cuts with a little bone attached. MHP acquired poultry processing facilities in the Netherlands and Slovakia to remove bones from chicken cuts. The proximity of the Slovakian facility to the Ukrainian border facilitated logistics for trucking chilled products from the Ukrainian slaughterhouses in a matter of hours. The final product (boneless breast) could then be sold as processed in the Netherlands or Slovakia, removing the Ukrainian origin of the meat to the final consumer. This setup explains how Ukraine was able to export more chicken meat than what is authorized by the DCFTA. To maintain access to EU markets, Ukraine’s largest poultry producer - MHP SE acquired one of the largest Southeast European poultry producers - [Perutnina Ptuj](#) in Slovenia for \$273 million in spring 2019.

The 2019 revision to the EU import TRQ led to an overall decrease of Ukraine’s chicken meat exports to EU. Ukrainian poultry producers would like to increase the EU import TRQ up to 200,000 MT. The trade chapters of DCFTA are scheduled for review in 2021.

Despite a regionalization status granted by the EU, HPAI cases in Ukraine have had a significant impact on exports to the EU in late 2020 and early 2021. Structural difficulties within the Ukrainian poultry sector and the bankruptcy of the second largest Ukrainian poultry processor will limit Ukrainian chicken meat exports to the EU in 2021. For more information, see [Ukraine 2021 Annual Poultry report UP2021-0031](#)

Import EU’s TRQs for Poultry and Poultry Products (Revised July 2019)

Product	HS Code	EU-27 Imports from Ukraine MT in CWE
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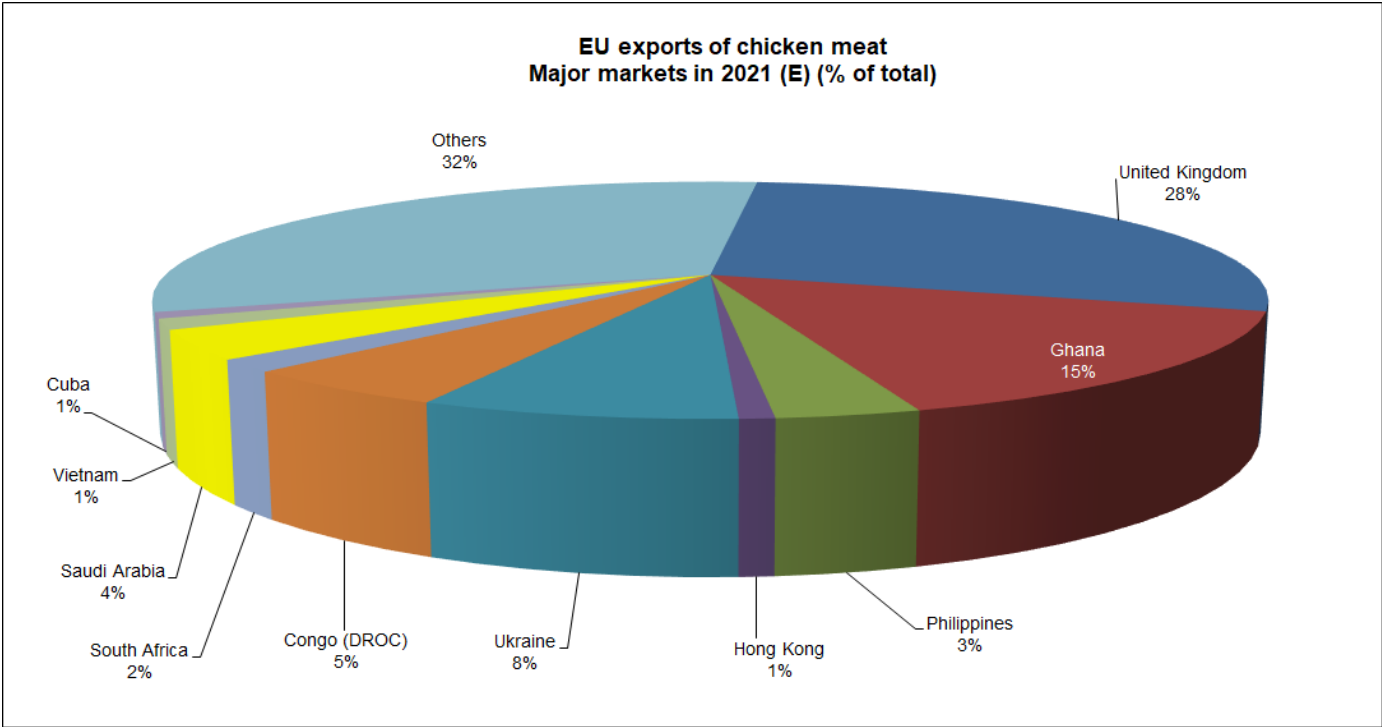
	0207 11 (30-90)	50 000 tons/year expressed in net weight + 18 400 tons/year expressed in net weight with an incremental increase of 800 tons/year expressed in net weight in year 2020 and in year 2021
	0207 12 (10-90)	
	0207 13 (10-20-30-50-60-70-99) (*1)	
	0207 14 (10-20-30-50-60-70-99) (*1)	
	0207 24 (10-90)	
	0207 25 (10-90)	
Poultry:	0207 26 (10-20-30-50-60-70-80-99)	
Whole	0207 27 (10-20-30-50-60-70-80-99)	
Birds and	0207 32 (15-19-51-59-90)	
Poultry	0207 33 (11-19-59-90)	
Cuts	0207 35 (11-15-21-23-25-31-41-51-53-61-63-71-79-99)	
	0207 36 (11-15-21-23-31-41-51-53-61-63-79-90)	
	0210 99 (39)	
	1602 31 (11-19-30-90)	
	1602 32 (11-19-30-90)	
	1602 39 (21)	

Source: [Annex I-A](#) to Title IV of the Association Agreement.

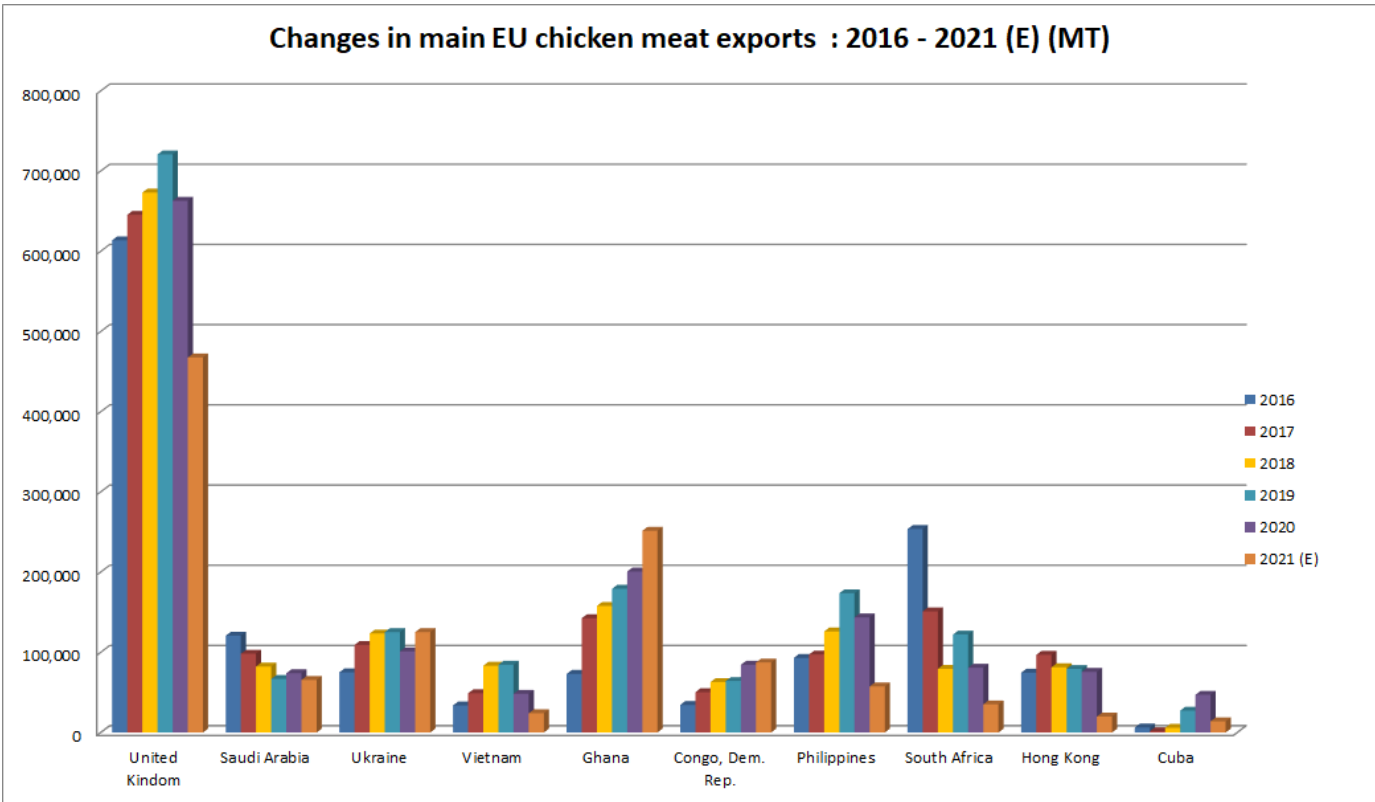
Note: TRQs are administered on a first-come, first-served basis.

The United States, which exported as much as 92,000 MT of chicken meat in 2005 to Romania and Bulgaria, is no longer a supplier to the EU. Currently, the EU does not accept Pathogen Reduction Treatments (PRTs) that are used by U.S. poultry processors.

EU-27 Exports



(Source Trade Data Monitor)



(Source Trade Data Monitor, FAS Posts estimates)

EU-27 chicken meat exports are expected to decrease in 2021 due to COVID-19 disruptions and HPAI-linked import bans in countries like Vietnam, South Africa and Philippines.

The UK is now the largest importer of EU chicken meat, accounting for almost 28 percent of total EU exports. However, even if UK border checks and full sanitary inspections have been delayed to January 1st, 2022, the ongoing uncertainties over Brexit have had a dampening effect on EU chicken meat exports to UK.

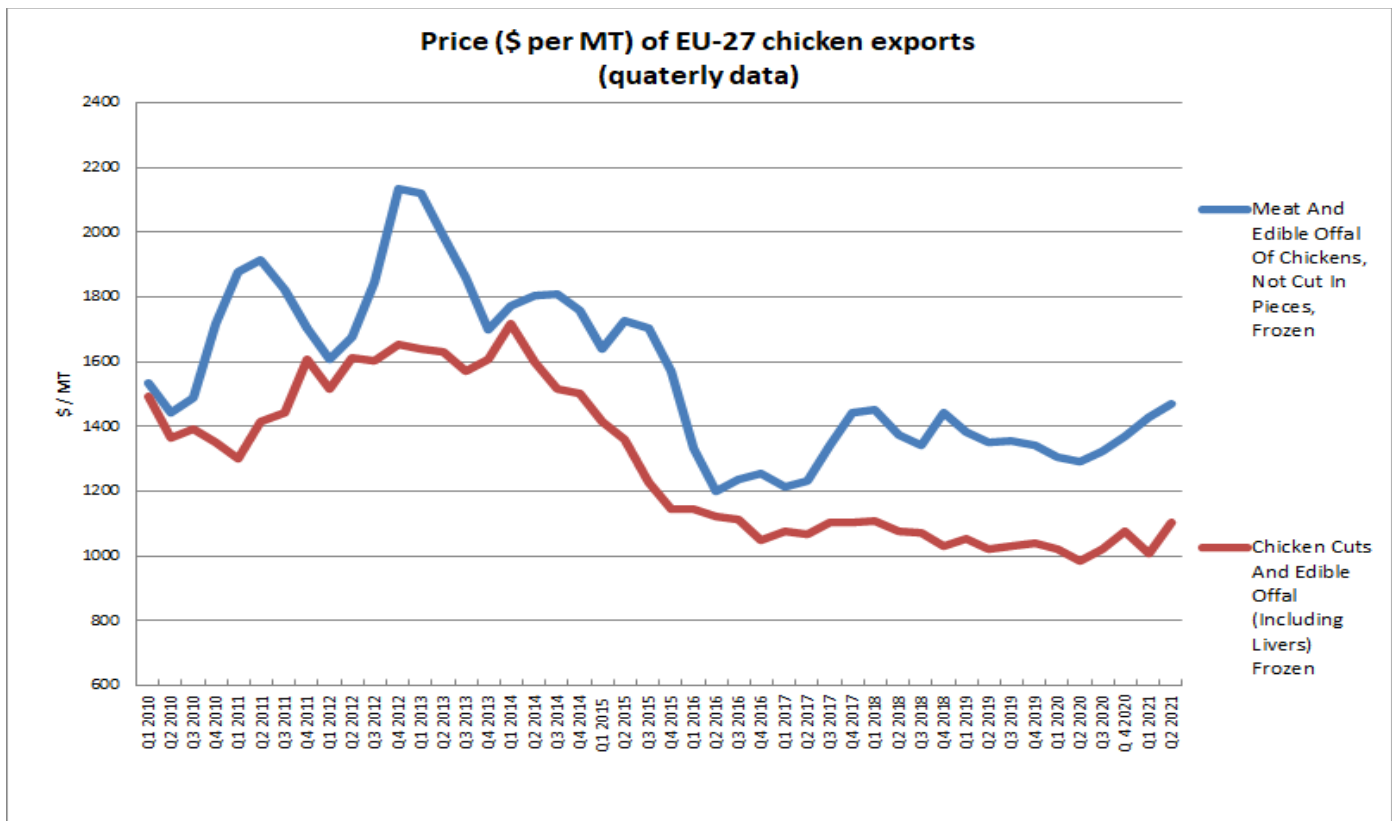
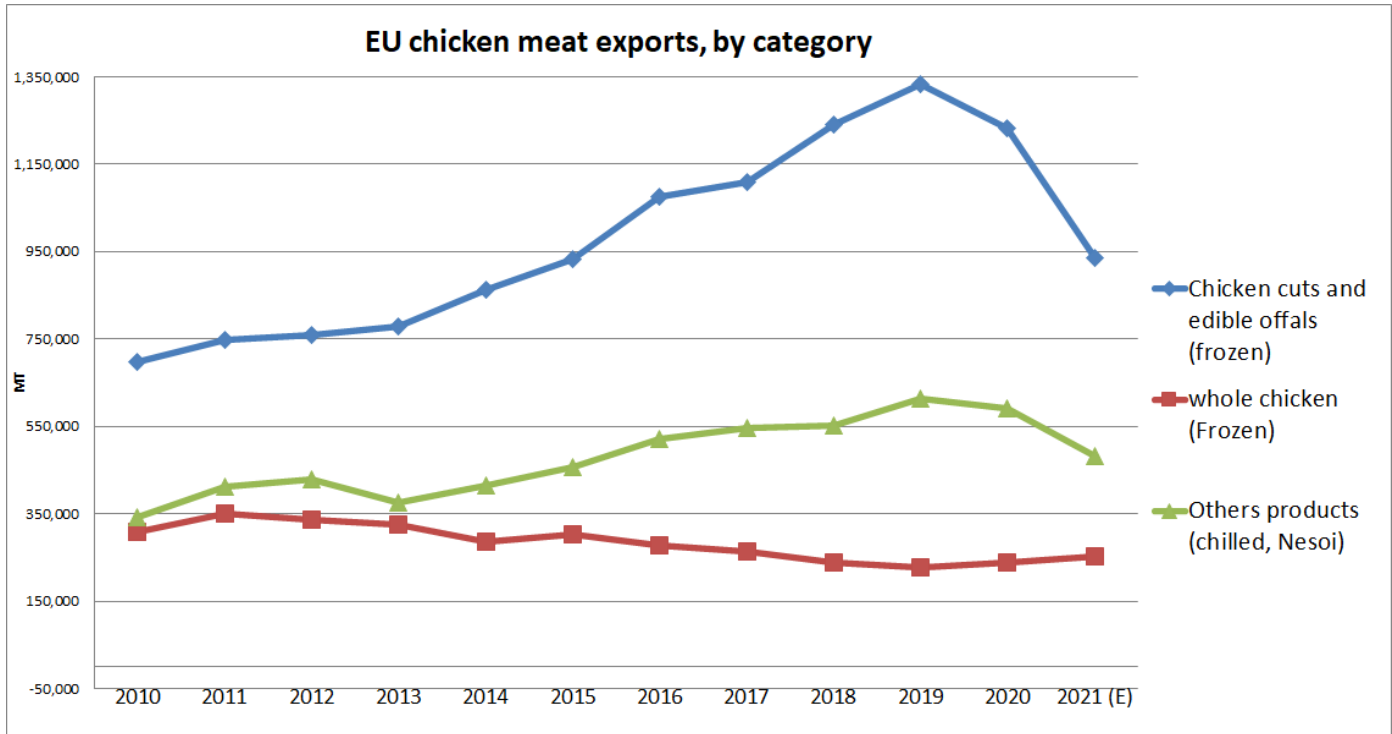
Historically, global demand for EU sourced chicken meat has been strong. Export growth was mainly due to price competitiveness for bone-in parts (legs, wings) and mechanically deboned chicken meat. EU domestic markets generally prefer breast cuts and white meat which command a price premium. This has enabled European exporters to offer competitive prices for dark meat cuts.

EU-27 exports of frozen cuts to Hong Kong are expected to decline in 2021, due falling demand and increasing competition from other suppliers, primarily Thailand and Brazil. Note that more than 20 percent of EU total chicken meat exports to Hong Kong consist of frozen chicken feet, and this is discounted in USDA/FAS trade estimates and forecasts.

While the Saudi market seemed to be resilient and willing to absorb higher EU prices, this is not the case anymore. Trade data indicate that Saudi imports of EU chicken meat are decreasing, dramatically impacting French exports of frozen whole chickens that had previously benefitted from this less price-sensitive market. The decrease seems to be linked to oil prices, decreasing Saudi demand for EU poultry, and increasing competition from Brazil and Ukraine.

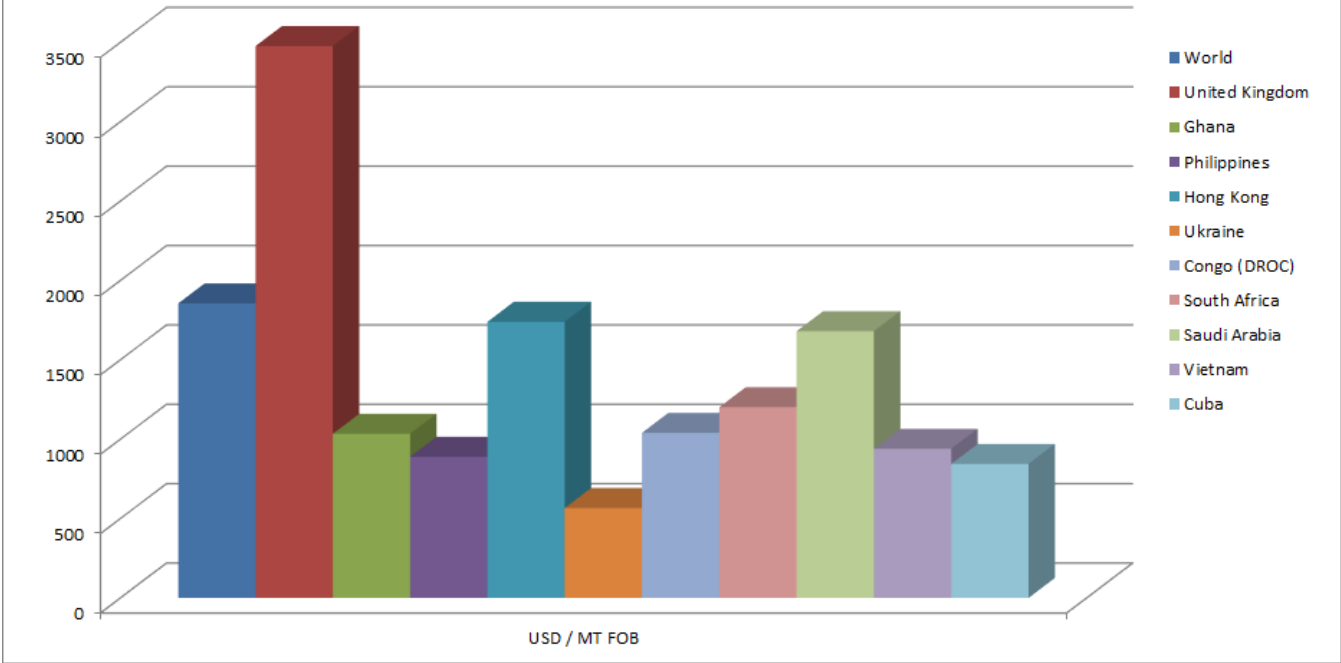
After a 30 percent drop in 2020, EU-27 chicken meat exports to South Africa are anticipated to decline further in 2021. The decrease is due to a HPAI ban on Polish and Dutch chicken meat. EU chicken meat also faces increasing competition from U.S. chicken meat exports to South Africa.

While EU chicken meat exports are generally trending downward, EU exporters have registered significant gains in Sub Saharan African countries like Ghana and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



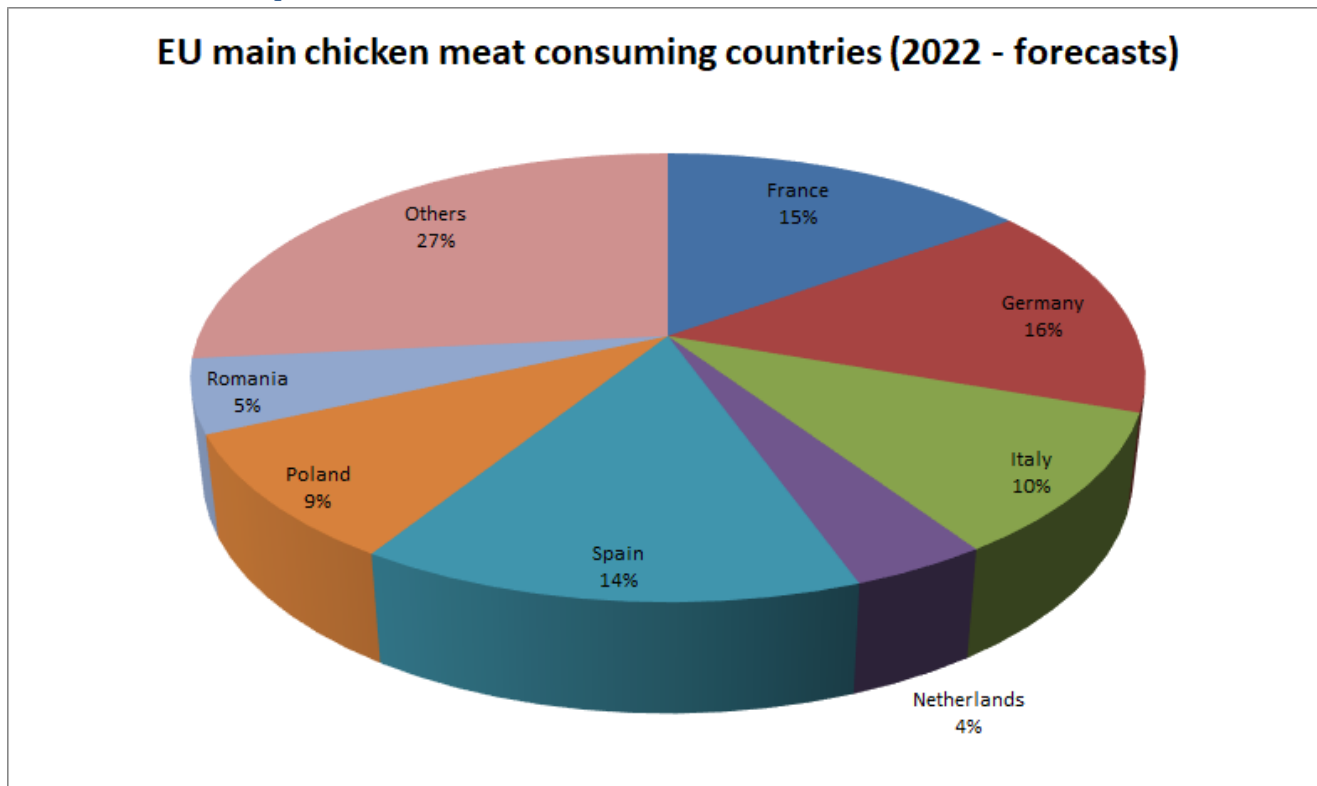
(Source Trade Data Monitor)

Average price of EU chicken meat exports in 2021, per country of destination (top 10 EU customers)



(Source Trade Data Monitor, data for Jan- June 2021)

Domestic Consumption



(Source FAS Posts)

While numerous studies and surveys have indicated the negative effects of COVID-19 on total EU meat consumption, chicken meat remains the less-expensive animal protein compared to beef and pork meat. With the anticipated recovery, most analysts believe that EU chicken meat consumption will resume. Data show that growth in chicken consumption is very closely related to demographic growth, which means that per capita consumption is expected to remain stable. Several market studies have also indicated that EU consumers generally substitute to consuming chicken meat when beef and pork become too expensive. Lower-income consumers reduce animal protein purchases, switching to carbohydrate products such as bread and pasta. In Germany, chicken meat is popular in institutional cafeterias such as schools and kindergartens, as there are fewer restrictions due to religious beliefs. This aspect is increasingly important as EU societies are becoming more diverse. In the Iberian Peninsula, there is a growing demand for slow-growth chickens for grilling and barbecue, inspired by U.S. cooking culture. This is an emerging trend in the food service and tourism sectors. In the EU, sales of inexpensive cuts such as legs and wings also increased faster than sales of more expensive parts, such as breasts or whole birds.

In several EU countries, such as Germany, France and Poland, the shift to chicken meat consumption is bolstered by the perception that it is a healthier and leaner meat that is also more convenient to prepare. Relative prices and ease of preparation favors chicken meat for catering and restaurant use.

EU consumer demand for niche chicken products is increasing. Consumer concerns over *animal welfare*, (cage-free and free-range chickens); *animal feed* (GMO-free chicken); *organically produced* and *locally produced* chicken is fueling the development of new formats, new markets and points of sale.

In France, the free-range sector is large. Many falls under a quality scheme given a “Red Label” on the package. The free-range sector in France represents about 10 percent of total consumption. Public relations campaigns by animal rights organizations such as the L214 association in France against the mistreatment of chicken on poultry farms and slaughterhouses do not seem to have a significant impact on chicken meat sales but are boosting the development of these non-conventional chicken production schemes.

Other specific schemes are also developing in the Netherlands, in Germany and Austria (i.e. the “Happy Chicken” label). Notwithstanding, higher retail prices (in some cases, up to double the price of conventional chicken), there is growing demand. Locally sourced chicken is also in high demand among wealthier consumers. This is the case in Austria, with retailers advertising local and regional suppliers. The real paradox is that many of the same consumers that want to purchase locally produced chicken are often the ones that don’t want a poultry farm built or enlarged in their community.

Policy

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Situation Update

A Scientific report from European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), published on May 31, 2021, counted 3,555 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) infections in 27 European countries (22 EU Member States, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom). The report describes the February-May 2021 season as “one of the largest and most devastating HPAI epidemics [that] ever occurred in Europe.” The epicenter of the HPAI epidemic, involving 22.4 million poultry birds, appears to have been in Germany and Poland, with the former country detecting the largest number of infections in wild birds (603) and the latter the largest number of outbreaks in farm flocks (297). See GAIN report.

Veterinary Medicine Legislation

The EU approved a new framework for veterinary medicine regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/6) on December 11, 2018. The final implementation date will be January 28, 2022. Drafts for the implementing legislation, including the list of antibiotics that will be exclusively preserved for human medicine and the modalities of use for permissible products, are currently going through the approval procedure. On July 13, 2021, the European Parliament ENVI Committee adopted a motion against the draft setting the criteria for putting products on the restricted list. If the vote in the European Parliament plenary rejects this draft delegated act, it will stop the implementation process. Currently, it remains to be seen what impact this regulation could have on imports of animal products.

Related reports from FAS Posts in the European Union:

[Poultry and Products Market Annual](#) | | FAS Sofia | Bulgaria | August 06, 2021 | BU2021-0029

[EFSA Report Documents European Spring 2021](#) | Brussels USEU | European Union | June 08, 2021 | E42021-0048

[HPAI Confirmed on a Commercial Romanian Poultry Farm](#) | Bucharest | Romania | May 12, 2021 | RO2021-0007

[European Commission Launches Public Consultation on Revision of Feed Additives](#) | Brussels USEU | European Union | April 27, 2021 | E42021-0040

[European Commission Launches Publishes Consultation on Criteria for the Designation of Antimicrobials to be Reserved for Human Use](#) | Brussels USEU | Belgium | April 07, 2021 | BE2021-0004

The GAIN Reports can be downloaded from the following FAS website:

<http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>

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Attachments:

No Attachments