

Current situation on highly pathogenic avian influenza

(35/01) On 2 September 2024, the European Commission published Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2191 in the EU Official Journal L concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States following the recent HPAI outbreak in **France** (Département Morbihan). The annex to the decision (EU) 2024/2191 contains the updated territorial outlines of the protection and surveillance zones as well as the provisional duration of the protective measures.

Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2191, which has now been published, amends Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2447 accordingly. Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2191 is available at the following link: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2024/2191/oj

Also on 2 September 2024, the European Commission published Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2214 in the EU Official Journal L concerning emergency measures in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza in certain Member States following the recent HPAI outbreak in **Poland** (province of Lubuskie). The annex to the decision (EU) 2024/2214 contains the updated territorial outlines of the protection and surveillance zones as well as the provisional duration of the protective measures.

Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2214, which has now been published, amends Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2447 accordingly. Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/2214 is available at the following link: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2024/2214/oj

Amendment to the lists of third countries for imports of poultry commodities from the United States

(35/02) Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 as regards the entries for the United States in the lists of third countries authorised for the entry into the Union of consignments of poultry, germinal products of poultry, and fresh meat and meat products from poultry and game birds has been amended again in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). The corresponding Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2213 has been published in the Official Journal L on 2 September 2024.

The **United States** have notified the Commission of an outbreak of HPAI in poultry in the state of Florida, which was confirmed on 20 August 2024.

With the implementing regulation that has now been published, the EU Commission has suspended the entry into the Union of consignments of poultry, germinal products of poultry, and fresh meat of poultry and game birds from this area mentioned in the United States.

Annexes V and XIV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 were amended accordingly to take account of the current epidemiological situation as regards HPAI in Canada and the United States. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2213 entered into force on 3 September 2024 and is available at the following link: : http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/2213/oj

Committee for the Common Organisation of the Agricultural Markets (Annex)

(35/03) The most recent meeting of the joint management committee for animal products took place on Thursday, on 29 August. The agenda includes inter alia the market situation in the egg and poultry sector. The next meeting of the Common Management Committee is expected to take place on 19 September 2024.

The presentation on the situation on the EU-poultry meat market was provided by the Commission and is attached and also available on the EPEGA homepage under the following link:

http://intranet.epega.org/meta_downloads/96924/EU_market_situation_poultry-August_2024.pdf

Import surplus on the German poultry market is growing

(35/06) In Germany, the domestic demand for poultry meat noticeably exceeds domestic production. According to reports from the Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 329,400 tonnes of poultry meat and poultry offal were imported between January and June of this year. At the same time, just under 200,900 tonnes were exported, resulting in an import surplus of 128,550 tonnes. The situation is completely different for pork. In the half-year under review, imports of a good 322,200 tonnes were offset by exports of around 609,400 tonnes, which corresponds to an export surplus of just over 287,100 tonnes. In contrast, the German beef market is relatively balanced. From January to June 2024, a total of 124,600 tonnes were sold abroad. At the same time, around 150,600 tonnes were imported, resulting in a moderate import surplus of around 26,000 tonnes.

While little has changed in these quantities on both the import and export side compared to the first half of 2023, there are noticeable changes compared to 2021 and 2020. The export surplus for pork in these years was still 484,300 and 453,700 tonnes respectively. The import surplus for poultry meat increased by a good 39,800 tonnes compared to 2022.

However, it is not only the production of meat that has changed, but also the way Germans consume meat. For example, less pork and beef was consumed in Germany last year than in the previous year. Consumption is also declining in the long term. The situation is quite different for poultry meat: Consumption is rising steadily. While the average German ate 11.6 kg of poultry meat ten years ago, the amount rose to 13.1 kg in 2023 according to provisional figures. As a result, domestic poultry meat production has also increased dramatically over the past 20 years. Between 2002 and 2022, domestic production rose from 1 million tonnes of carcass weight to almost 1.8 million tonnes, almost doubling. This makes Germany the fourth most important poultry meat producer in the EU - behind Poland, France and Spain.

China to produce more chicken meat in 2025

(35/07) Chicken meat production in China will continue to grow moderately in 2025 compared to the previous year. Growth will come mainly from white broilers as producers respond to demand and broiler meat will be a substitute for other animal proteins, according to a recent assessment by the US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, FAS. According to the forecasts, the production of yellow broilers will be at a similar level to 2024. The FAS is also forecasting an increase in chicken meat consumption in China in 2025 due to changes in diet. In view of the economic headwinds and the expected higher pork prices in 2025, it is assumed that some consumers will switch from more expensive pork to cheaper chicken meat in their demand for animal protein.

However, China's chicken imports are expected to decline in 2025 due to the expected increase in domestic production and restrictions or suspensions in key supplier countries. Although the sanitary and animal health requirements restricting the entry of US goods into China will remain in place, trade demand for chicken feet from the US is expected to continue. At the same time, the FAS forecasts an increase in chicken exports, as China's poultry meat remains a competitive protein in overseas markets.

Audit report Romania

(35/08) The report describes the outcome of an audit of Romania's system of official controls on animals and goods entering the European Union (EU) and verification of compliance of border control posts (BCPs) with EU requirements. The audit was carried out during the period 30 January to 20 February 2024 as part of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety's planned work programme. The objective of the audit was to evaluate whether

- a) the official controls on animals and goods entering the EU through BCPs were carried out in line with relevant EU legislation, documented procedures and planned arrangements, and that those controls were sufficient to minimise, as far as possible, the introduction of non-compliant consignments and the introduction and subsequent spread of contagious or infectious diseases;
- b) the competent authorities have procedures and/or arrangements in place to ensure the quality, effectiveness and appropriateness of official controls on animals and goods entering the EU, and their impartial and consistent implementation and
- c) the BCPs and inspection centres within those posts (infrastructure, equipment, documentation and staff) are compliant with the applicable requirements of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (the Official Controls Regulation) and related delegated and implementing regulations.

The audit found that there is a system of official controls in place for animals and goods of animal and non-animal origin entering the Union through BCPs in Romania, which is supported by information technology systems and cooperation and communication within and between the competent authorities. However, there were significant shortcomings noted in the performance of official controls on goods of animal origin in transit and the minimum frequency rate of physical checks on certain categories of goods of animal origin. Shortcomings were also found related to documented procedures and arrangements in place, the implementation of official controls on certain consignments of animals and goods of non-animal origin, and the compliance of BCPs and the listed control point with minimum requirements for BCPs. These shortcomings collectively undermine the overall effectiveness of official controls to ensure that only compliant consignments of animals and goods enter the EU.

The report makes five recommendations to address the shortcomings identified. It is available under the following link: <https://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit-report/details/4792>

Annex:

- EU market situation poultry, August 2024

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Editor: European Poultry, Egg and Game Association (EPEGA),
Am Weidendamm 1A, DE 10117 Berlin

Manager: Christine Amling/Sebastian Werren

Tel.: +49 30 590099-562, E-Mail: info@epega.org, Internet: <http://www.epega.org>

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