



2ND INTERNATIONAL EGG MARKETING CONFERENCE

2^a CONFERENZA INTERNAZIONALE DEL MARKETING DELLE UOVA

2^{eme} CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LE MARCHÉ DES ŒUFS

2. INTERNATIONALE EIER-VERTRIEB KONFERENZ

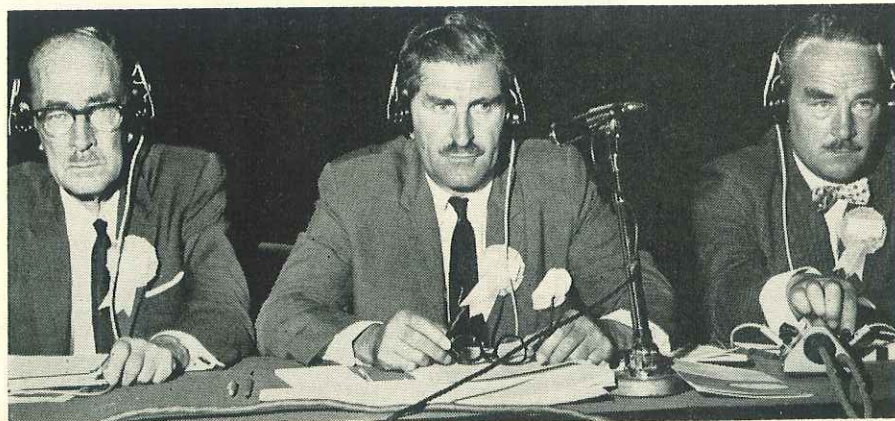
Bologna-Palazzo del Podestà-10-11sett 64



Sixteen Nations Join Egg Commission

Terms of Reference Established at 1962 Meeting

1. To estimate as far in advance as possible production, export and import trends, with particular reference to the effect on trade.
2. To examine the possibility of maintaining closer cooperation between the authorities concerned in both exporting and importing countries with the object of stabilizing distribution and providing adequate returns for producers.
3. To examine means of increasing home consumption with particular reference to: (a) nutritional values through the medium of the medical profession; (b) publicity, advertising and education.
4. To examine possibilities and make recommendations for finding and developing new markets for eggs, particularly in countries which have a diet deficiency.
5. To consider the method of supplying developing countries with a deficit production, and the means of financing such an operation.
6. To establish liaison with other International Organizations.
7. To examine the possibility of standardizing the weight and quality grading of eggs on an international basis.



Delegates from 16 countries established a permanent International Egg Commission during the Second International Egg Marketing Conference in Bologna, Italy, in September. Delegates from several other countries (which included Canada and the U.S.A.) expressed plans to join after consultations with their own countries.

Countries which joined the commission are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Western Germany, Italy, Israel, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Asia was the only continent not represented at the conference. However, most of the discussion was about the European egg industry and problems which relate internally and externally to the Common Market. Of the 147 delegates and observers from 25 countries who attended the conference and commission meeting, 73 represented

Officers of the permanent International Egg Commission are (left to right): R. C. Blake, chairman of Australian Egg Board, Sydney, Australia, vice-chairman of the Commission; C. J. Harrison, chairman of the British Egg Marketing Board, London, England, chairman of the Commission; and D. H. Cummings, Alexander and Angell, London, England, secretary of the Commission.

Common Market countries and 51 were from other Western Europe countries.

Adopts Constitution

A constitution adopted for the Commission at the plenary session outlines a number of functions to be performed by the commission. They include:

1. Compile and disseminate egg industry statistics that will be useful to all countries which produce, export and import eggs.
2. Develop voluntary international egg size and quality standards through the metric system.
3. Explore methods to increase egg consumption in developing countries and evaluate means by which new markets for eggs can be developed and expanded in all nations of the world.

A secretariat was established to fulfill functions authorized by the constitution. Work on the first two constitutional points involves the continuation and expansion of activities pursued by the interim steering committee during the last two years.

Executive Committee Named

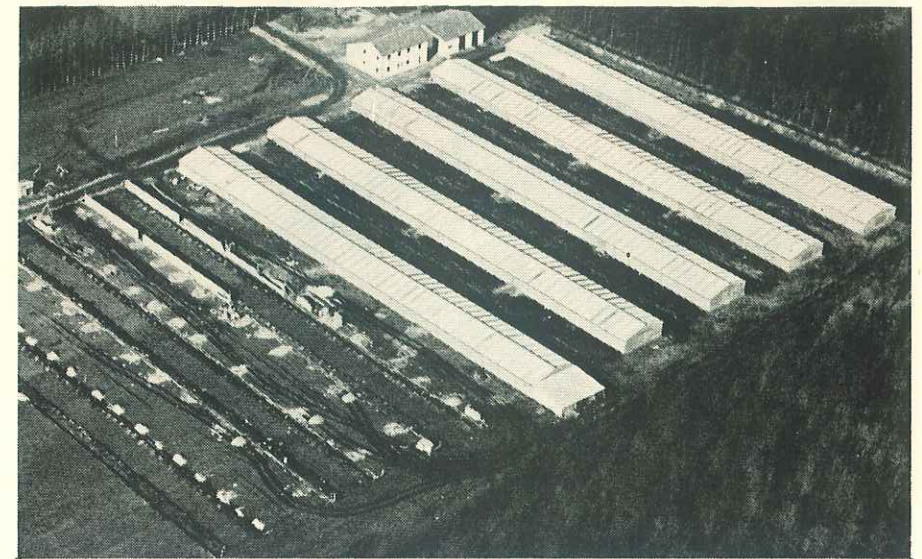
An executive committee was elected at the first meeting of the commission. The committee met later to elect a chairman and vice-chairman and arranged for the second executive meeting which will be in London, England, January 11 and 12, 1965.

Members of the executive committee are C. J. Harrison, United Kingdom, chairman; R. C. Blake, Australia, vice-chairman; E. A. Adams, West Germany; T. Epsztein, Poland; Bertil Flygare, Sweden; H. H. Garrelts, The Netherlands; P. Guatta, Italy; V. Halkjaer-Lassen, Denmark; A. Offer, Israel; F. Van Dessel, Belgium; and W. C. J. Van Rensburg, South Africa. One vacancy remains on the committee for a North American representative.

Conference Discussion Varies

Among the subjects discussed at the two-day conference were: Interim steering committee, world egg trade, standardization of egg weights and quality grades, collection and compilation of international egg statistics, and an international commodity agreement for eggs.

The interim steering committee was formed at the first conference in Sydney, Australia, in 1962 and was charged with examining the possibility of closer cooperation in international (Please turn Page)



Although Italy has many small flocks, some of the most modern poultry operations in the world can be found there. Many delegates who attended the Second European Poultry Conference in Bologna, Italy, visited the above poultry farm near Milan, Italy.

European Poultrymen Meet

Five educational sessions covered a variety of subjects at the Second European Poultry Conference in Bologna, Italy, in September. Almost 400 people from 27 nations attended the conference, sponsored by the European Federation of the World's Poultry Science Association.

The educational sessions covered: (1) Environment control of poultry houses, (2) the European markets of poultry products and surplus problems, (3) methods for evaluation of poultry feedingstuffs, (4) possibilities and limits of prophylactic sanitation (influences of technical and biological factors), and (5) conservation of a gene pool. Most of the discussions, however, were about environment control houses and the European markets.

Environment Control

Although a poultry house may have good insulation and ventilation systems, some cases of abnormal temperatures make it necessary to take extreme measures, said José A. Castelló, Spain, principal speaker on environment control. He stressed that strict recommendations are difficult to determine for types of houses in varying climates.

Internal fogging systems have been so successful in areas which have high heat and low humidity that roof sprinklers have been abandoned, said Z. Ben-Adam, Israel. The systems are significant in Israel, which suffers from a chronic water shortage.

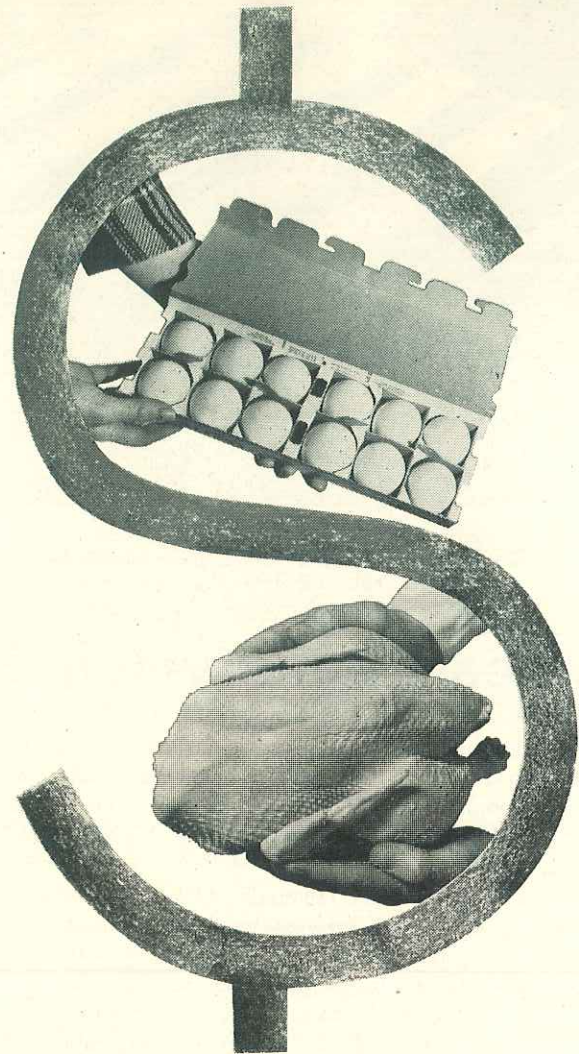
A relative low humidity in the poultry house is important at high environmental temperatures to prevent hyperthermia, which increases the susceptibility of birds to respiratory diseases, said C. Romijn, The Netherlands. House ventilation should be adapted to the water vapor content of the air, particularly during the hot seasons, he said.

European Egg Situation

The problem of egg surpluses is likely to continue to beset Europe, said Dr. E. L. Burtis, principal speaker on the European market for eggs. He feels egg surpluses cannot be avoided solely by strengthened demand, but effects of national policies on production will need to be considered. Planned production (whether by the government, egg board, or an unofficial body) is likely to be an important policy feature in most countries.

Stagnation of international trade in eggs and poultry meat is not the result of "over production" in (Please turn Page)

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European Poultrymen

present importing countries but the rising degree of self-sufficiency, said O. Strecker, West Germany. Agricultural market policy promotes this development, he said, to facilitate adjustment of agricultural incomes to incomes earned in other branches of the economy.

No new developments were reported at the feed evaluation and sanitation sessions. R. E. Scossiboli, Italy, did ask for conservation of poultry germplasm for future breeding use.

Over one-fourth of the delegates at the Bologna conference, which was the second European conference, were from Italy, with almost an equal number from the United Kingdom. Participants and speakers attended from both sides of the Iron Curtain and one delegate each represented Australia, Argentina, Canada and the U.S.A. The first European conference was held in Utrecht, The Netherlands four years ago. It is likely the next will be in Israel in 1968.

A depressing opinion was voiced by Dr. Rupert Coles, president of the European Federation of the World's Poultry Science Association, when he said that members must give serious thought to the Federation's survival as a scientific association in a world in which conferences, committees and similar gatherings seem to be becoming overwhelmingly frequent. Since the poultry industry has become more compact in the past few years, many leaders of other poultry organizations have voiced similar opinions.—*Dr. A. William Jasper*

Sixteen Nations Join

marketing of eggs. The committee has met six times since the Sydney conference.

D. H. Cummings, United Kingdom, honorary secretary of the committee, stated that some measure of success has been achieved regarding each of the seven terms of reference (see list of terms of reference above). He reported the greatest achievements have been in the areas of statistics and standardization. In other action, the committee agreed that an international commodity agreement for eggs (national quotas) would not be feasible.

H. H. Garrelds, The Netherlands, discussed the historical aspects of in-

ternational egg trading, the current situation and some conjecture about the future.

In 1938, world trade in shell eggs totalled about 17 million cases. Denmark and The Netherlands accounted for just over 50 percent of the exports. The United Kingdom (the largest importer) and Germany received 85 percent of total imports.

By 1961, total world trade reached a record 25 million cases. The Netherlands supplied nearly 35 percent of the exports, Poland 16 percent and Denmark 13 percent. West Germany took more than 50 percent of the imports, Italy 15 percent (less than 2 percent in 1938) and the United Kingdom just over 5 percent.

In 1963, world trade in shell eggs dropped to 17 million cases and has continued to decline. "World trade has now reached a virtual impasse," Garrelds said. He blames national support policies for the decrease in world trade which has encouraged expansion without proper regard for demand and competitive costs of production and distribution.

British Imports Decline

The decline of United Kingdom imports, as domestic production expanded under subsidy, was more than offset by increased demand for imports in West Germany until 1962. But expanded production in West Germany, coupled with Common Market barriers, has seriously displaced imports.

The trend toward self sufficiency in the Common Market has resulted in export difficulties for Belgium and The Netherlands (both Common Market countries) and third countries: Denmark, Finland, Poland, Sweden and Israel. Australia and South Africa have already lost major shares of their former markets in Great Britain and other European countries.

Egg Production is World-Wide

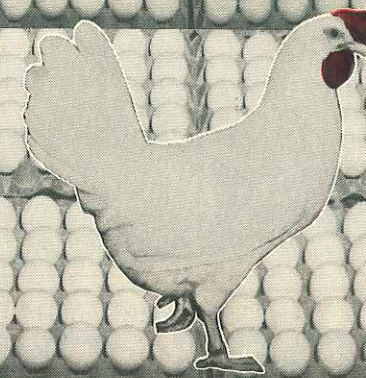
Technical progress in poultry farming has made economical egg production possible practically anywhere in the world, said Mr. Garrelds. The cost of transport and the deterioration of overseas shipments render competition on equal terms with domestic producers virtually impossible.

Garrelds said support and protectionism methods are not justified in egg production because eggs should be allowed to find a price level freely with a minimum of government intervention. "Somehow or other, the natural law of supply and demand must

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be given freer rein, even with existing policies," he said.

Erwin Adams, West Germany, said standardization of packaging has nearly been achieved, but a need is apparent for standard sizes, quality grades, and marking requirements for eggs in international trade.

Mr. Adams presented proposals for a standard weight classification system with a five gram differential between each weight group. Some international poultry leaders suggest that the proposed eight weight groups could be combined into four groups, as indicated by the lines:

Over 70 grams	50 — 55 grams
65 — 70 grams	45 — 50 grams
60 — 65 grams	40 — 45 grams
55 — 60 grams	under 40 grams

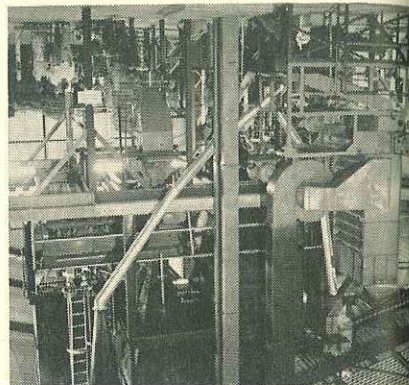
Steering committee members agree that uniformly high quality standards are essential to: (1) Increase consumption, (2) facilitate easier marketing, and (3) enable producers to receive maximum returns.

Statistical Reports

Twenty countries presently provide all available statistics on egg produc-

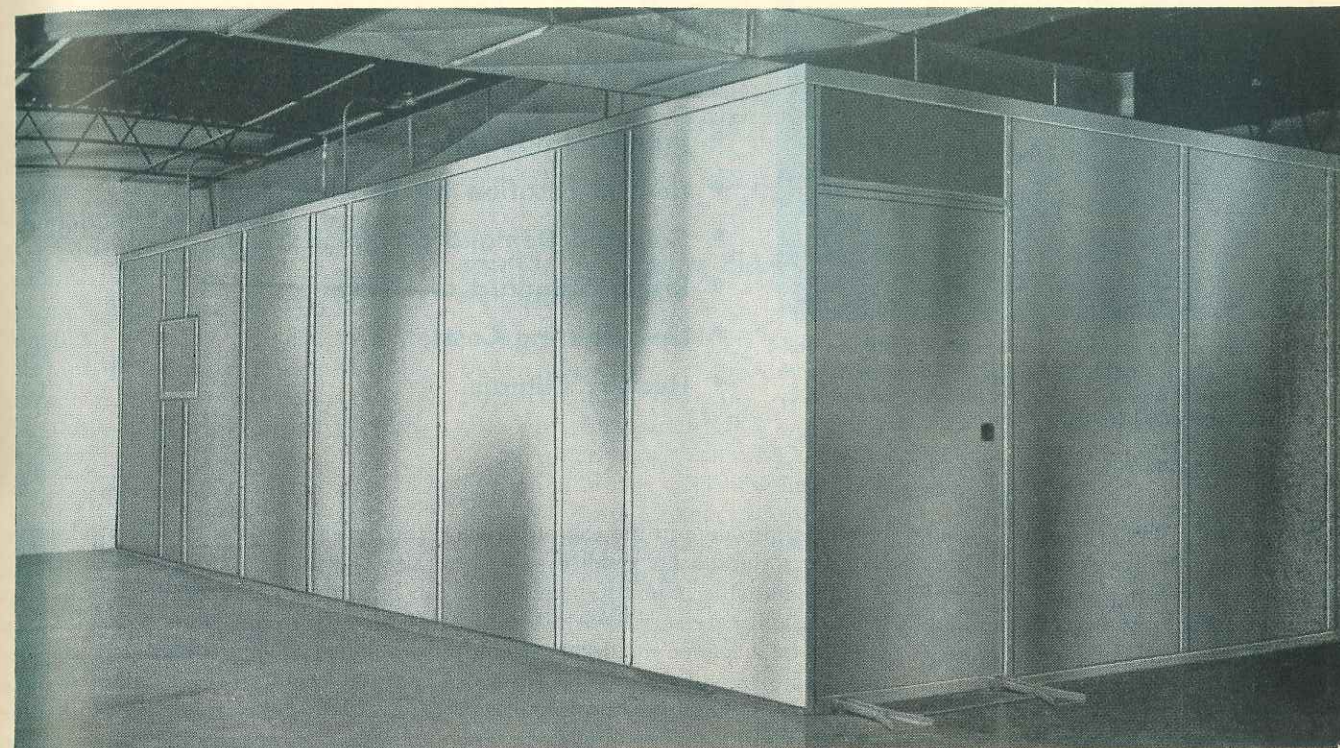
tion, egg exports and egg imports monthly to Mrs. D. I. S. Richardson, United Kingdom and honorary statistician for the steering committee. Other countries plan to join the program.—*Dr. A. William Jasper*

Mill Plans Bulk Facilities



Bulk facilities were recently installed by Jamaica Feeds Ltd., Kingston, Jamaica, which enable delivery of finished feeds to bins on the farm. The mill, which is about one and one-half years old, has a capacity of 20,000 tons (18,140 metric tons) of feed a year. Owners of the feed plant want to increase growth of local feed ingredients to decrease the use of imported materials.

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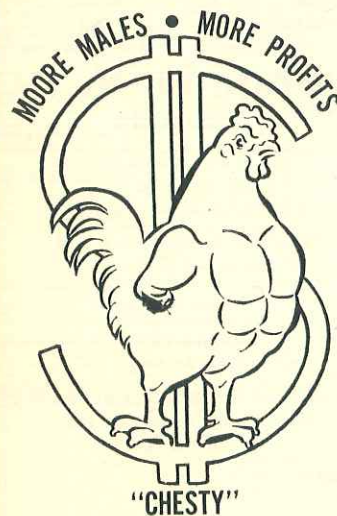
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