

Review of the World Poultry Situation

International trade of poultry meat and eggs decreased substantially in 1963 (the last year for which world statistics are available). Increased production and higher tariffs by the importing countries influenced the decrease.

• A large part of the world's poultry meat continues to be a by-product of the small farm flock which is kept for egg production. Until a few years ago, poultry meat production in most countries could be expected to closely parallel the size of the egg-laying flock. However, many countries now have adopted broiler meat techniques which have little or no relation to egg output.

Countries which have developed well advanced broiler industries include Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, and the U.S.A. Rapid strides have been made in recent years to develop a broiler industry in France, West Germany, Belgium, Australia, Union of South Africa and Mexico.

Statistics on poultry meat output in 1963 are available for only a few countries: Canada, Western Europe, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. Pronounced increases in output have been noted in these countries in the past few years. The United States is the largest producer and consumer of poultry meat (about 39 pounds or 17.69 kilograms per capita per year). However, in Denmark and the Netherlands (the other principal producing countries) consumption is less than 10 pounds (4.54 kilograms) per person and most of the poultry meat production is marketed through export channels. Example: In 1963 about 67 percent of Dutch and about 80 percent of Danish poultry meat production was exported.

International trade in poultry meat declined sharply in 1963. Imports into the eight major world markets in 1963 were 11 percent below the previous year. West German imports decreased 20 percent from the record in 1962. Despite the reduction, West Germany accounted for nearly 75 percent of total poultry meat trade.

In contrast to the decline in West Germany's imports, sharp increases in trade were noted in Greece and Japan. The U.S.A. supplied the bulk of imports into the two countries. Small-

er increases were realized in Switzerland, Austria and Hong Kong.

The U.S.A., the Netherlands and Denmark, respectively, maintained their positions as the three leading exporters of poultry meat in 1963. Reduced exports to Common Market countries caused a drop in sales from the U.S.A. But, the Netherlands and Denmark increased their total poultry meat exports over a year earlier. West Germany continued to be the largest market for Dutch and Danish poultry meat (about 86 percent of the total Dutch exports and about 72 percent of total Danish shipments).

World production of poultry meat increased again in 1964 because the demand for all meat products continued strong. The overall rate of increase was not as spectacular as during recent years because output in Denmark and the Netherlands was greatly influenced by the export market situation.

World trade in poultry meat continued at a high level in 1964 because supplies of red meat remained in short supply, causing prices to increase slightly.

• The 1963 world production of poultry and eggs was slightly higher than in 1962. Egg production in the U.S.A., the largest world producer, rose 1 percent. Production in Japan and the United Kingdom, respectively second and third largest producers, averaged slightly higher than the previous year. In Western Europe, egg production increased significantly in some countries: West Germany, 12 percent; Italy, 10 percent; and Spain, 11 percent. In contrast, egg production in two major exporting countries, Denmark and the Netherlands, decreased. (Danish production was down 5 percent and Dutch output decreased 12 percent in 1963.)

World trade in egg products and shell eggs decreased substantially in 1963 to continue a downward trend for the third consecutive year.

The major market for shell eggs is

Rückblick auf die Geflügelsituation der Welt.

Internationaler Handel mit Geflügelfleisch und Eiern ging im Jahre 1963 wesentlich zurück (das letzte Jahr, für das Welt-Statistiken erhältlich sind). Erhöhte Produktion und höhere Zolltarife der traditionellen Einfuhrländer haben den Rückgang sehr beeinflusst.

Panorama della situazione avicola mondiale.

Il commercio internazionale di carne di pollame e di uova è diminuito sostanzialmente nel 1963 (ultimo anno di cui si hanno a disposizione statistiche mondiali). L'aumento della produzione ed alte tariffe doganali imposte dai Paesi tradizionalmente importatori hanno fortemente influito su tale declino.

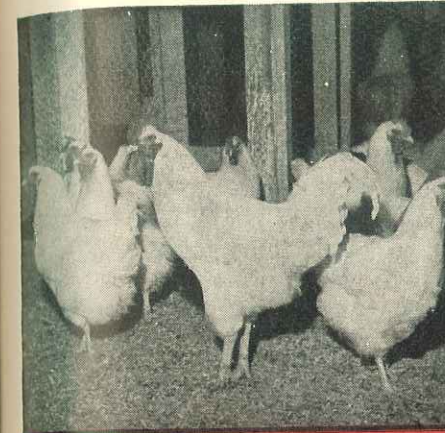
Compte-rendu de la situation mondiale de l'aviculture.

Les échanges internationaux d'oeufs et de viande de volailles ont sensiblement diminué en 1963 (date des dernières statistiques connues). Une production en expansion et des tarifs plus élevés dans les pays traditionnellement importateurs ont beaucoup influencé cette régression.

West Germany. In 1963, shipments of shell eggs into the German market were more than 25 percent below the 1962 level. In terms of volume, most of the reduction was in purchases from the Netherlands. Germany's imports from Denmark fell more than 40 percent and Polish shipments equaled only one-third of the 1962 level.

Increased sales of shell eggs from Mainland China to Hong Kong, however, were of particular interest in 1963. After several years of declining sales, shipments to Hong Kong from Mainland China increased 38 percent over 1962 levels.

Trade in shell eggs in 1963 was clouded by high import duties. Common Market regulations, which set both a gate or minimum import price and a variable levy, severely impaired the competitive position of third-country suppliers. West Germany's egg production also rose substantially (to 9,700 million eggs or 75 percent of the domestic requirements in 1963 from 8,900 million eggs in 1962). In turn, egg imports dropped 318 million dozen to 238 million dozen in 1963. Denmark, which normally sells



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about half its egg exports to West Germany, was hardest hit.

The three largest markets for egg products are the United Kingdom, West Germany and Italy, which accounted for more than 90 percent of the total trade in 1963. The imposition of the Common Market regulation on eggs and egg products in July, 1962, caused third country suppliers to encounter restrictive duties in two of the largest markets.

West Germany (the largest market in the Common Market) imposed levies on dried whole eggs, frozen yolks and dried yolk in addition to gate or minimum import prices. Observers believe that the high levies were intended to encourage development of an egg products industry in the Common Market, regardless of costs, because West Germany and Italy had no significant egg products industry before imposition of the regulations.

The high duties rates put a burden on West German importers, who had to pass the high prices on to consumers. Result: West Germany was forced to appeal to the Common Market Commission in early 1963 for permission to lower its duties on egg products used for pasta foods (macaroni, noodles, spaghetti, etc.). Authorization was given for 1963 and extended until June, 1964.—USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

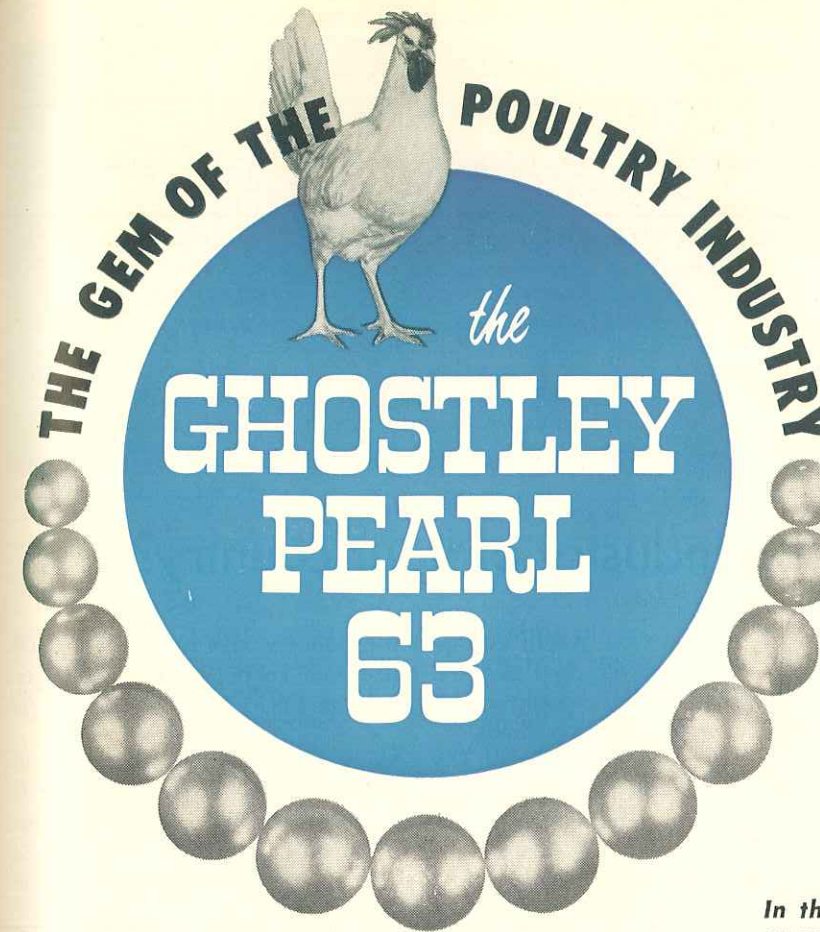
Annual Egg Production in Specified Countries, 1958-1963

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs
North America:						
Canada -----	5,398	5,520	5,413	5,159	5,210	5,015
Mexico -----	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,200
United States-----	65,292	66,504	64,104 2/	64,404 2/	63,840 2/	64,500 2/
South America:						
Argentina -----	3,120	3,240	3,480	3,720	2,940	2,880
Brazil -----	6,000	5,964	6,244	6,527	6,908	7,088
Colombia -----	1,350	1,400	1,480	1,650	1,715	1,800
Peru -----	518	578	601	728	800	840
Venezuela -----	-	-	-	441	378	300
West Europe:						
Austria -----	1,075	1,209	1,262	1,285	1,291	1,274
Belgium -----	2,869	3,137	3,045	3,300	3,300	3,075
Denmark -----	2,826	2,747	2,366	2,168	1,938	1,848
Finland -----	700	705	715	671	896	976
France -----	7,900	8,500	8,500	8,955	9,230	9,400
Germany, West -----	6,740	7,262	7,895	8,372	8,894	9,997
Greece -----	970	1,020	1,062	1,172	1,305	1,400
Ireland -----	763	741	814	807	805	804
Italy -----	6,320	6,099	6,373	6,623	6,802	7,480
Netherlands -----	5,128	5,825	5,825	5,999	6,061	5,340
Norway -----	490	522	529	575	553	538
Portugal -----	420	539	550	561	572	664
Spain -----	3,000	3,240	3,612	4,584	5,148	5,700
Sweden -----	1,504	1,584	1,552	1,472	1,480	1,554
Switzerland -----	525	530	510	515	505	535
United Kingdom 3/, 4/ --	11,376	12,172	11,262	13,580	13,562	13,998
East Europe:						
Bulgaria -----	883	959	1,221	1,298	1,316	1,250
Czechoslovakia -----	2,070	2,135	2,267	2,351	2,325	2,315
Germany, East -----	3,025	3,125	3,512	3,602	3,100	3,000
Hungary -----	1,716	1,850	1,848	1,885	1,835	1,800
Poland -----	4,553	5,127	5,589	6,141	6,092	5,750
Rumania -----	2,002	2,160	2,355	2,600	3,100	3,000
Yugoslavia -----	1,511	1,527	1,533	1,461	1,420	1,423
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)-	22,400	24,500	27,500	29,300	30,200	28,800
Africa, Asia, and Oceania:						
South Africa, Rep. of 5/-	935	968	1,128	1,113	1,138	1,140
Israel 6/ -----	886	982	1,114	1,290	1,273	1,133
Japan -----	7,914	8,150	9,560	12,863	14,605	15,302
Philippines -----	1,350	1,454	1,442	1,075	1,180	1,100
Turkey -----	1,238	1,304	1,323	1,308	1,350	1,335
Australia 5/ -----	2,256	2,364	2,508	2,520	2,529	2,404
TOTAL -----	189,773	198,443	202,794	215,075	218,696	219,958

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Excludes North Ireland production consumed locally. 4/ Year ending May 31 of year stated. 5/ Year ending June 30 of year stated. 6/ Year ending Sept. 30 of year stated.

Compiled from official statistics of governments, other source materials, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results from office research and related information by the U. S. Foreign Agricultural Service.

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