



# UECBV

European Livestock and Meat Trades Union

## Issues specific to the meat trade

UECBV

## Contents:

- ☐ About UECBV
- ☐ About export
- ☐ Export Working Group issues: by country
- ☐ Export Working Group issues: in général
- ☐ Conclusion

The **European Livestock and Meat Trades Union (UECBV)** is the EU voice of national federations representing livestock markets, livestock traders (cattle, horses, sheep, pigs), meat traders (beef, horse meat, sheep meat, pig meat), and the meat industry (slaughterhouses, cutting plants, meat preparation plants).

**Today, UECBV** represents more than **50 associations** of :

- **EU Member States** as well as certain EFTA countries.
- EU trade partners in the meat sector are also associated to the UECBV (**Japan, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom**)

### 3 European Associations

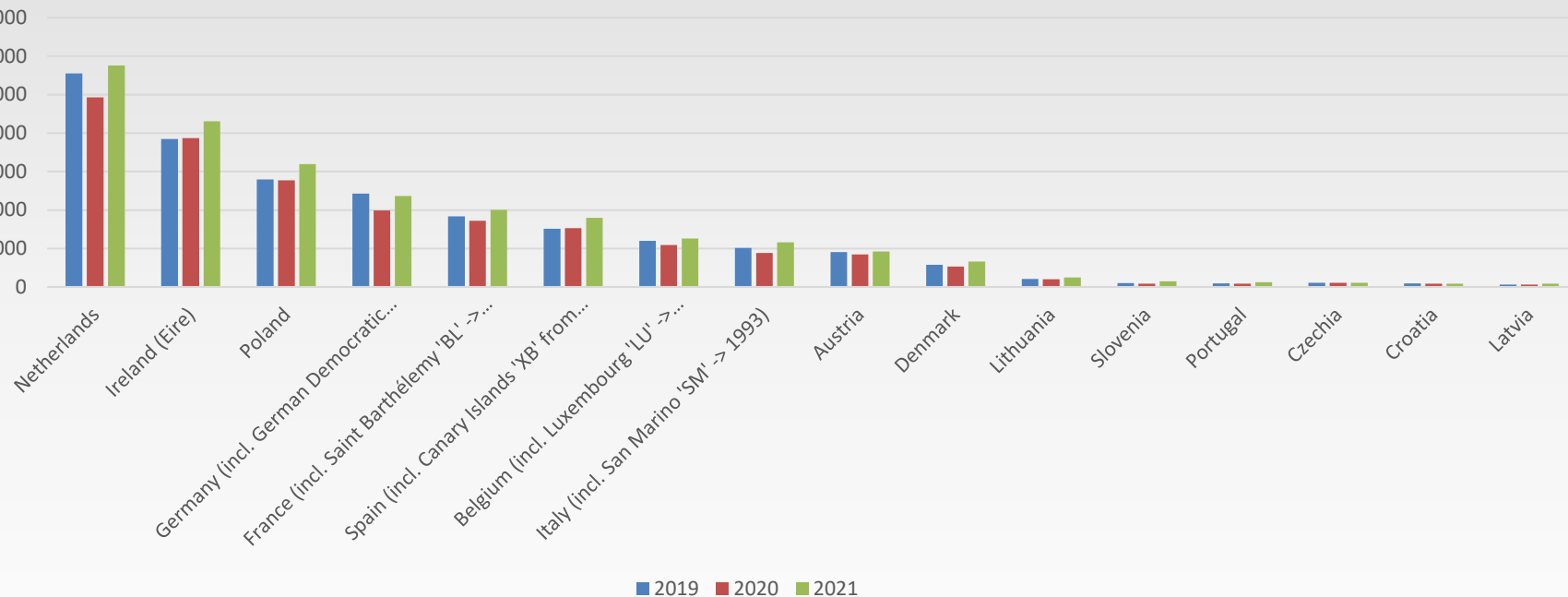
Livestock markets (AEMB)  
Casings industry (ENSCA)  
Ship suppliers (OCEAN)

In total, some **20,000 firms** of all sizes and over **230,000 jobs** are represented within the UECBV through its national member federations.



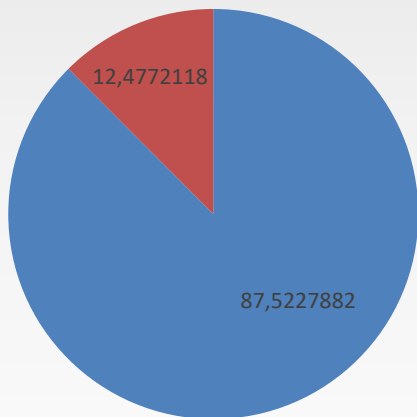


## export 2019/2020/2021 Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen In euros

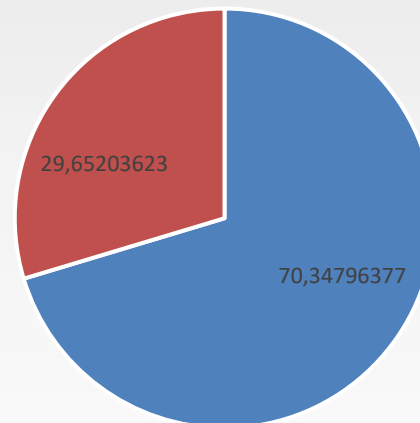




EU Export destination for trade bovine meat  
fresh



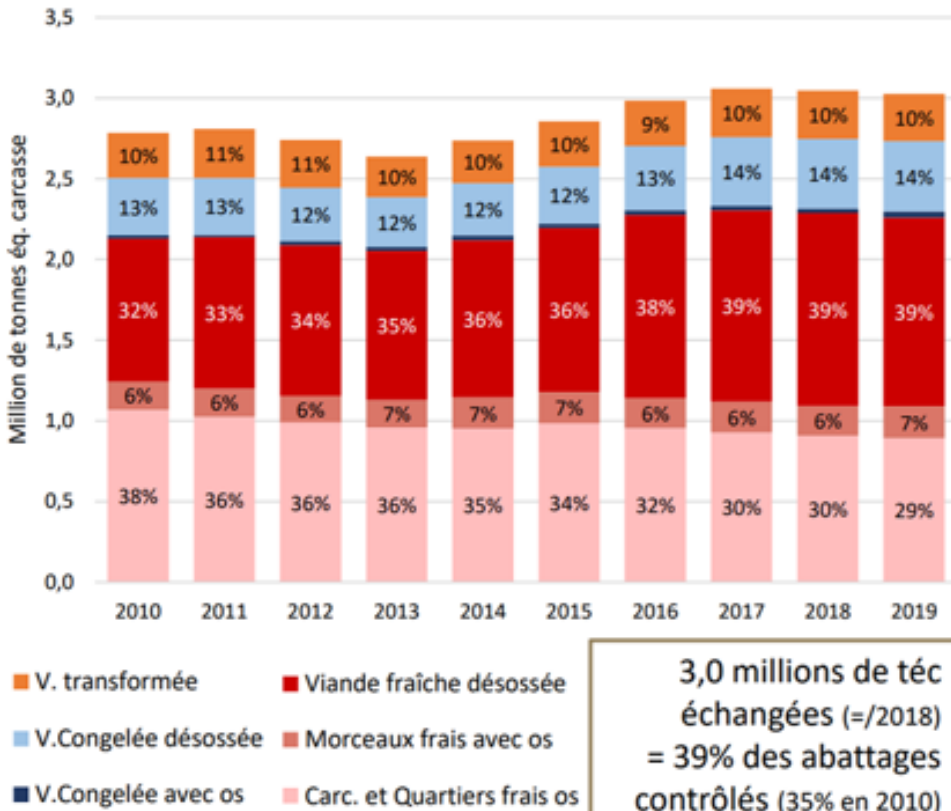
EU Export destination for trade bovine meat  
frozen



■ Intra-EU27 (from 2020) ■ Extra-EU27 (from 2020)

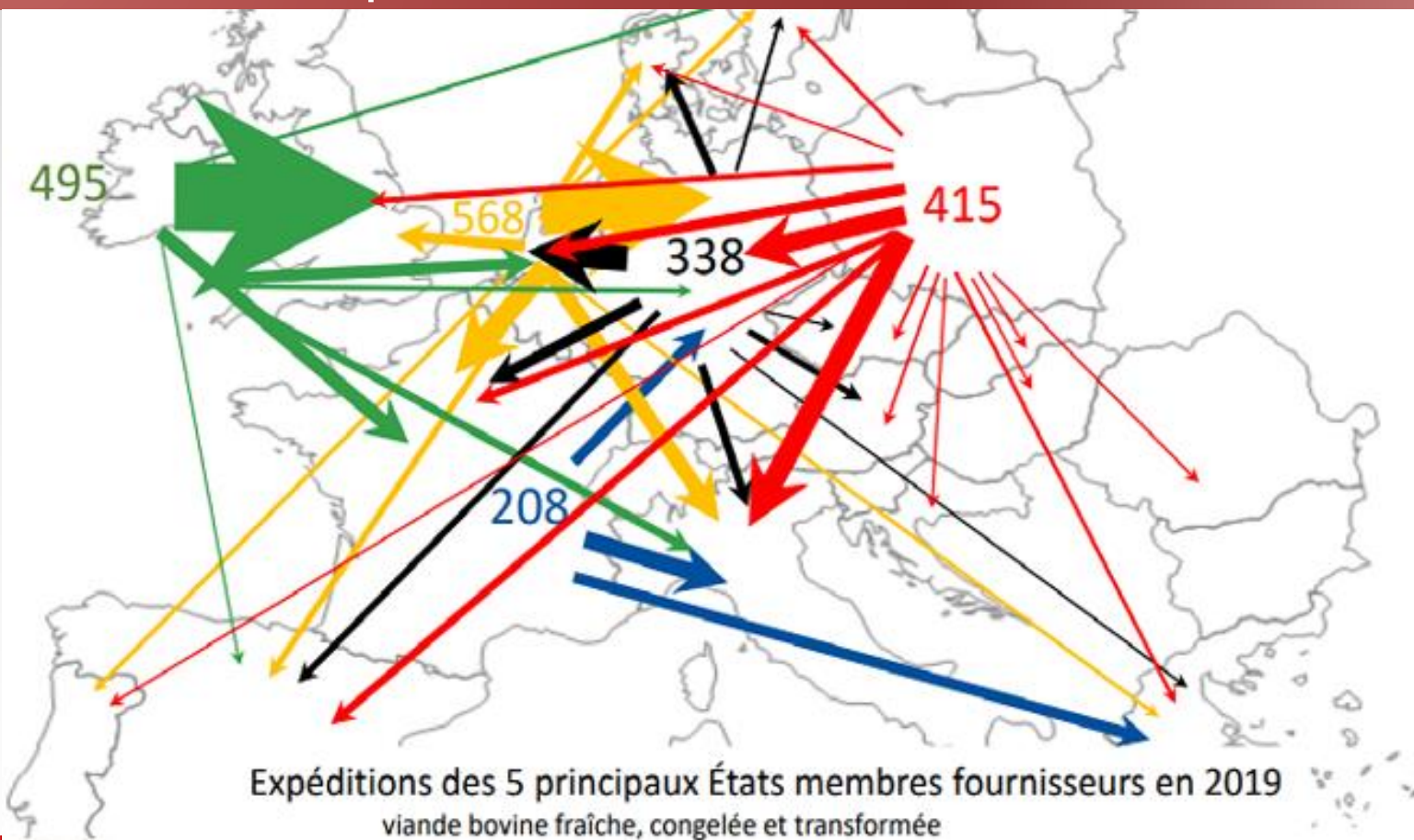


## Flux de viande au sein de l'UE





Source Idele,  
[L'Idele](#) fait le  
point sur le  
marché  
européen de la  
viande bovine  
([web-agri.fr](#))





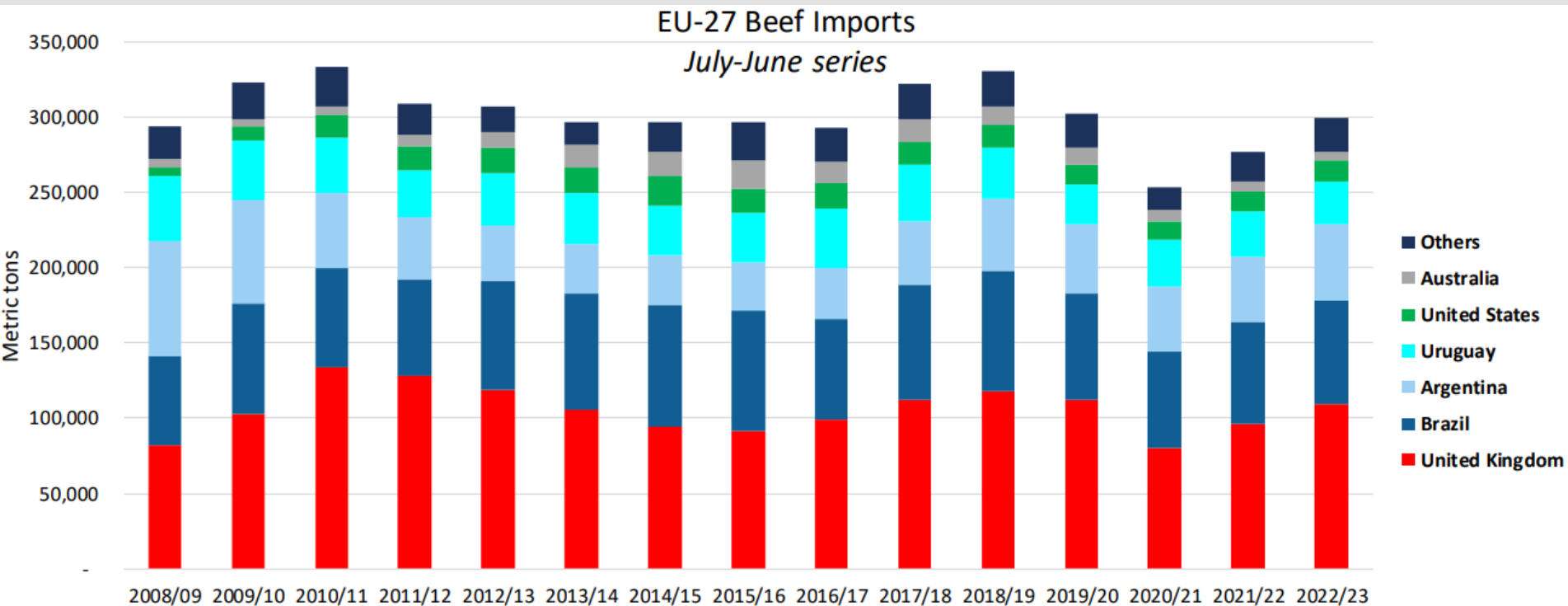
EU exports: Beef and veal  
(million tonnes)



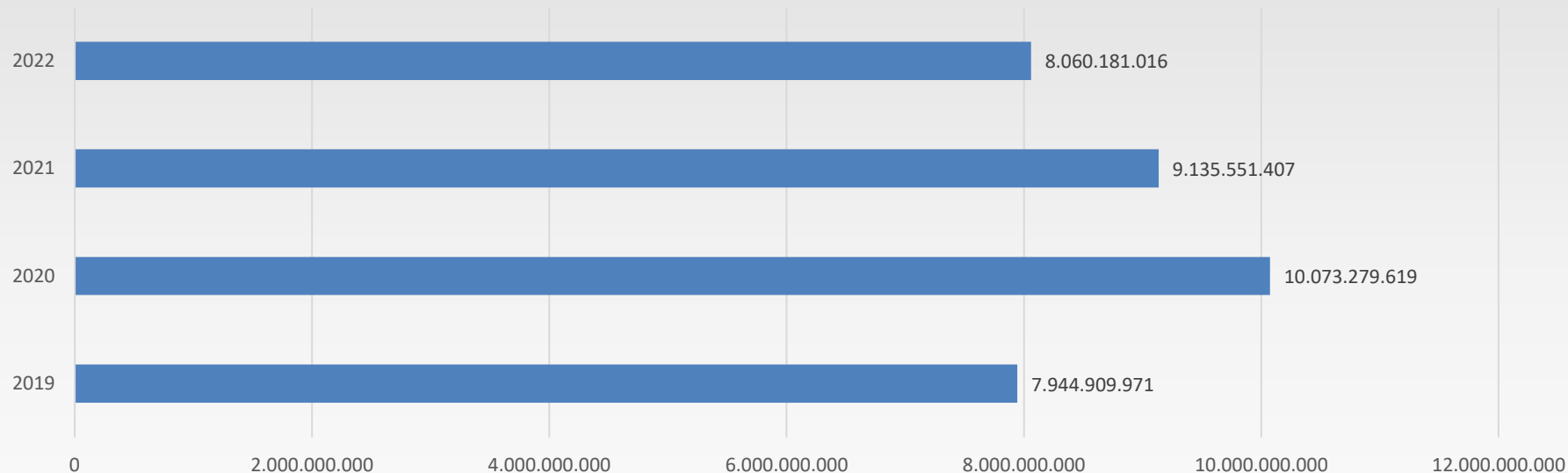




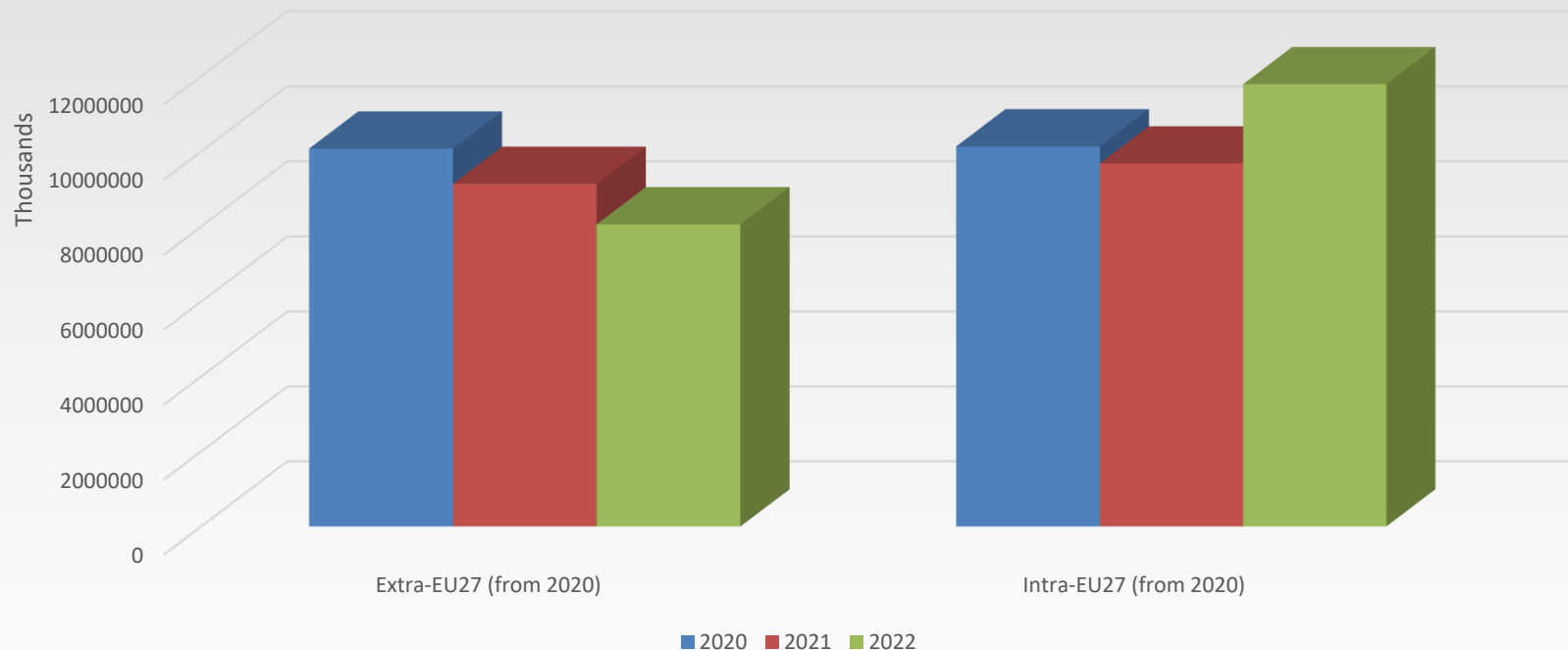
Source Source: TDM, USME



European Union export of pork extra EU in value euro (Eurostat)



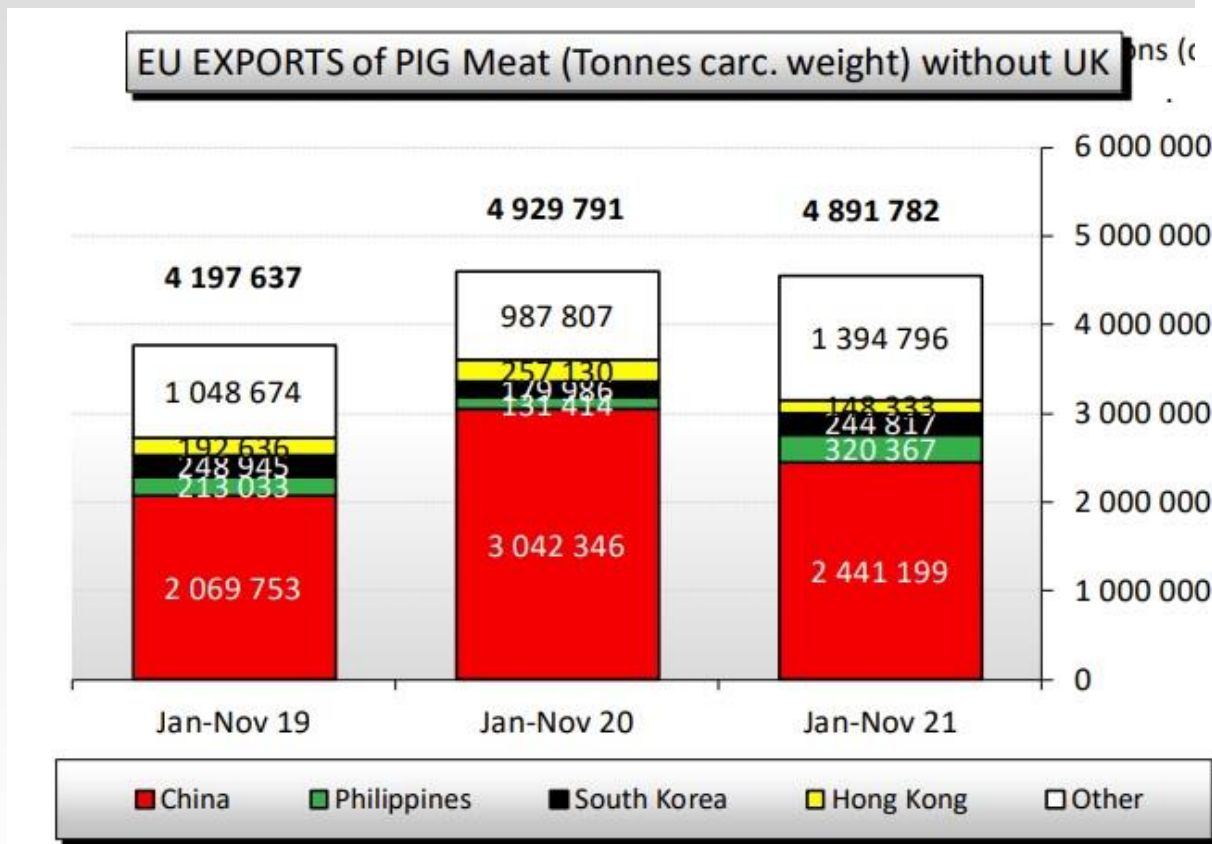
EU pig meat export destination





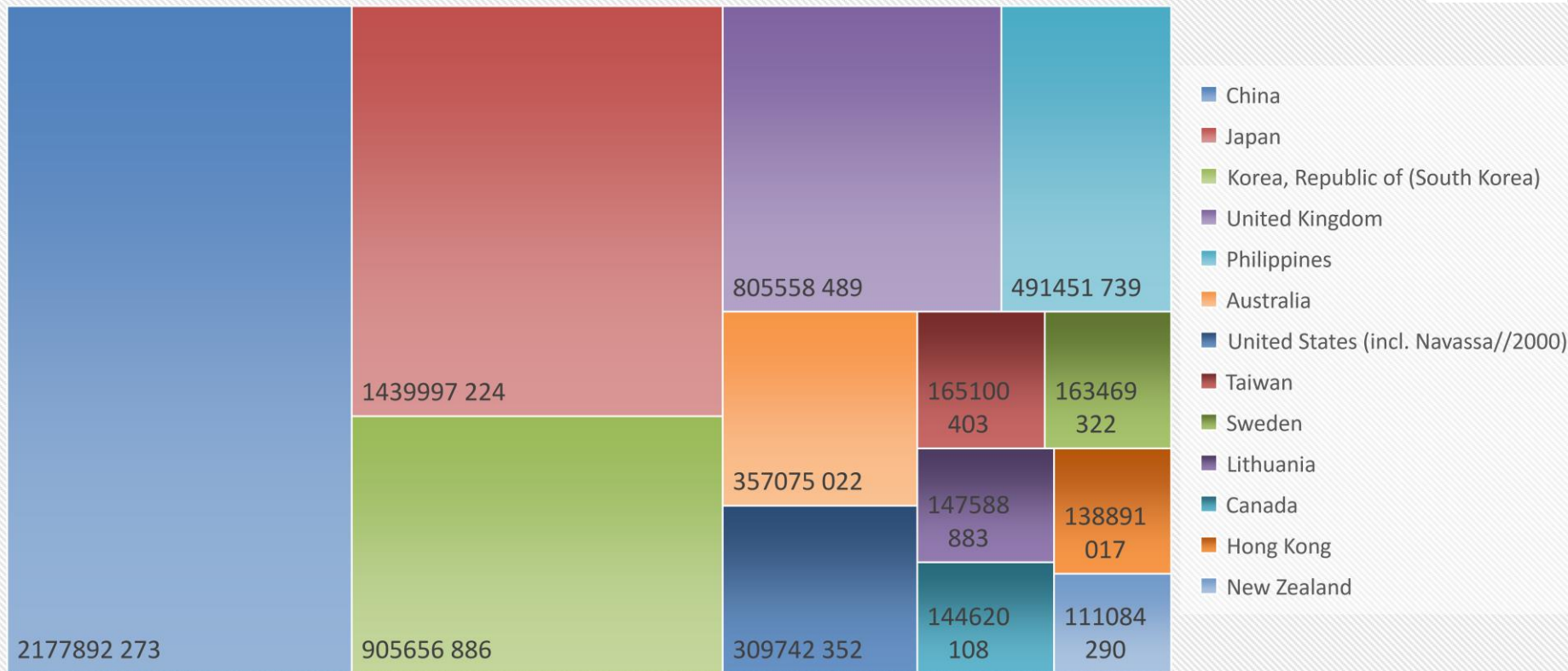
## Impressive numbers

- The majority of pig meat exports from the EU go to China.





## EU swine meat export destination, value in euro 2022, (Eurostat)

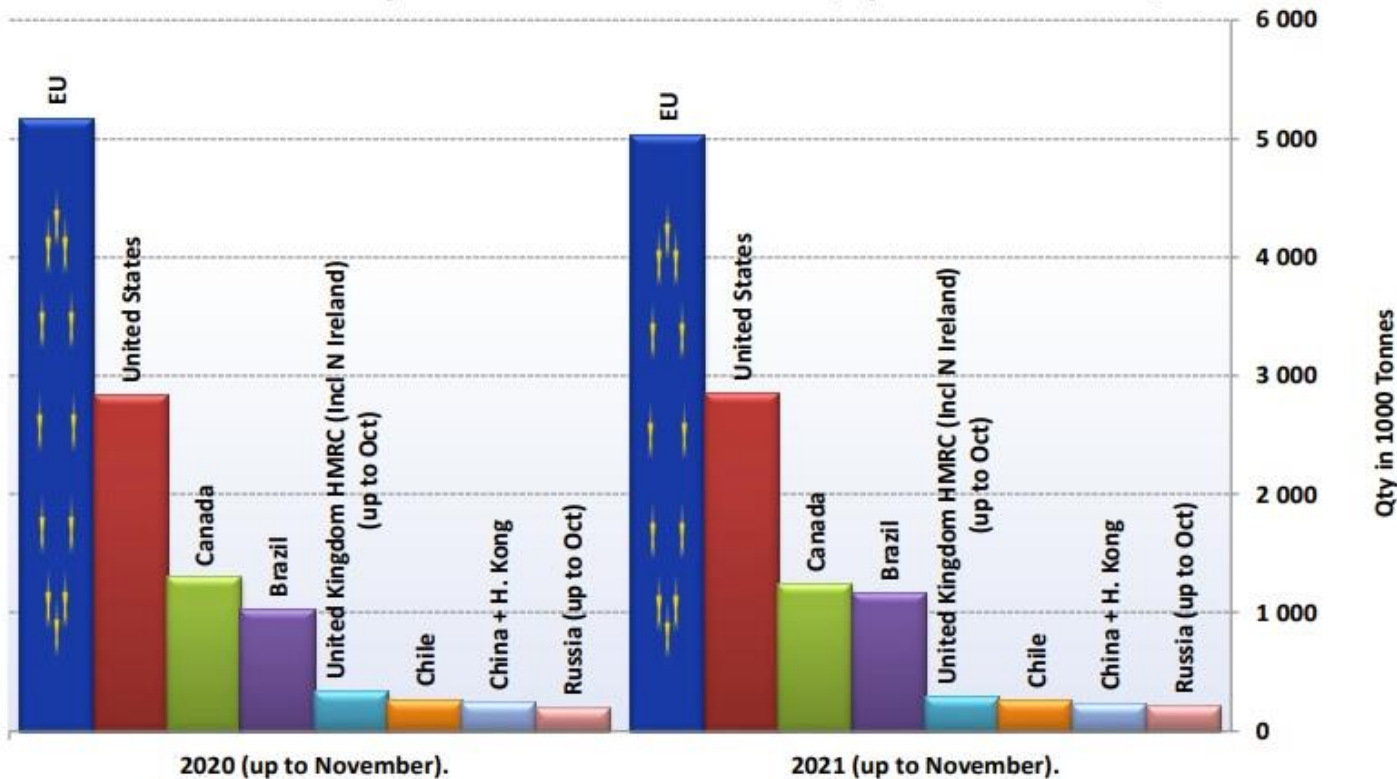


Source: eurostat





## Main Exporters of PIG Products (up to November).



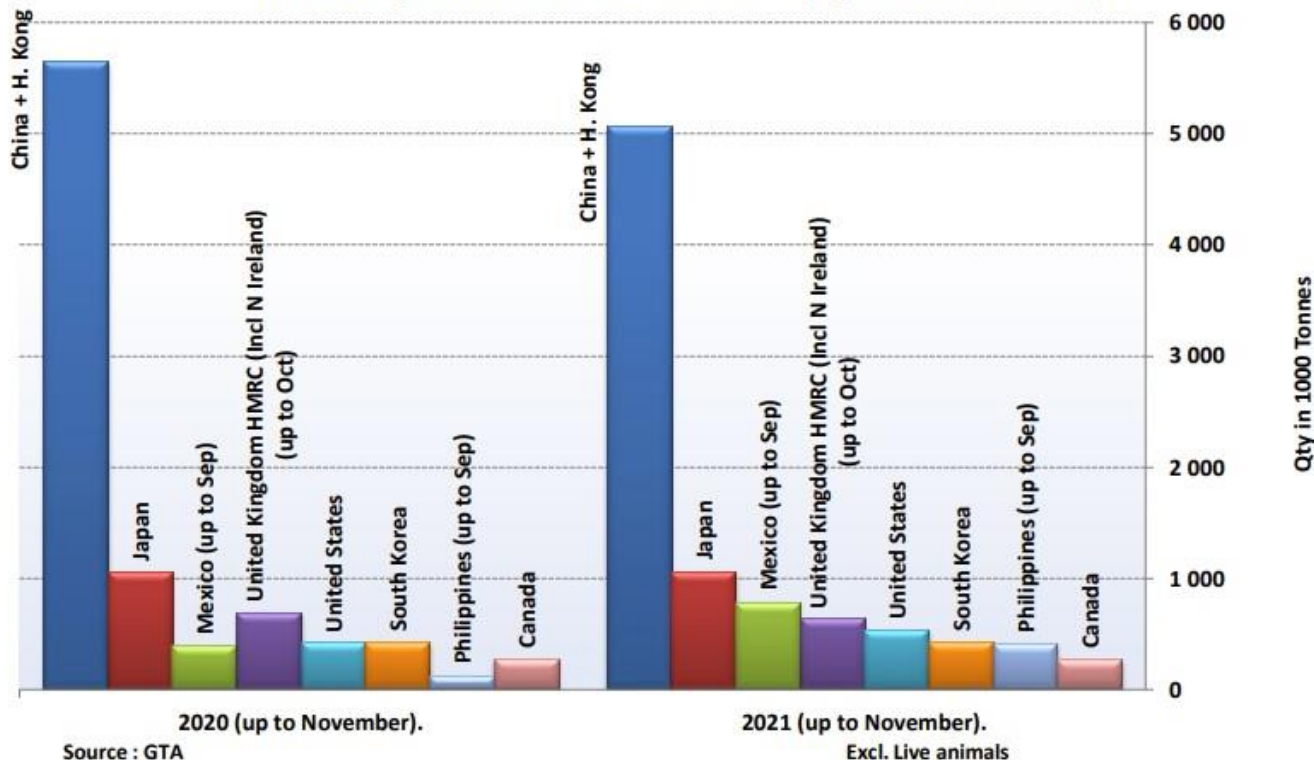
Source : GTA

Excl. Live animals

The EU pork is the worlds' largest exporter of pig products

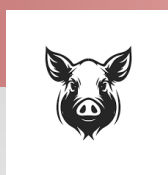


## Main Importers of PIG Products (up to November).



China is a crucial market for EU pork products

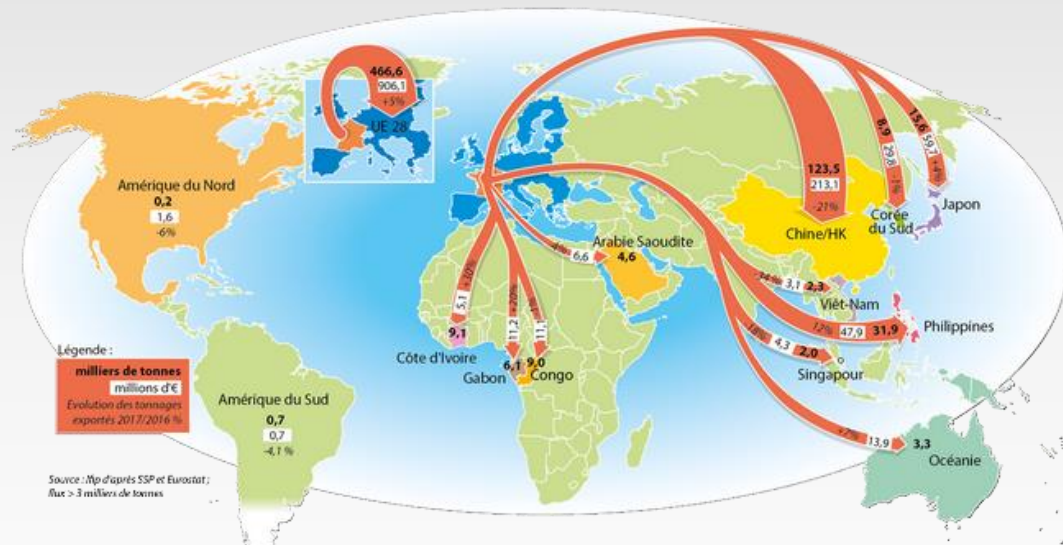
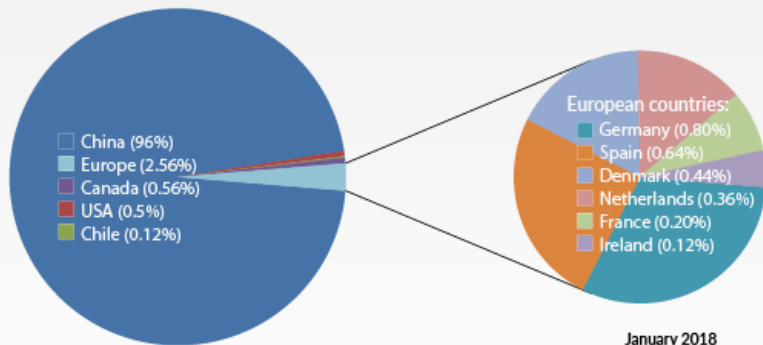




Why is export important for the meat sector?

- Value the whole carcass
- Limit Waste
- Circular economy

Where does China get its pork?





- ❑ Brings together members of the UECBV who export, a place for exchange and information

In the following slides we present our most important issues per country and then our remarks in a more general way.

country	product	priority (1 high 4 low)	type of barrier	description	country impacted	correlation with SPS priority list
China	Pork	1	Regionalisation	Nothing is moving, not only for pork and regionalisation but also for beef. Still no lifting of ASF embargo for Belgium even though BE is free since 2020	BE, DK, DE, NL	Continue to work towards recognition of EU regionalisation for both pork and poultry – this remains a top priority issue since non-recognition of the regionalisation principle by China significantly restricts market access for EU meat products
Mexico	Pork	1	Regionalisation	Do not recognise EU-Regionalisation ASF and HPAI despite FTA	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	Regionalisation with regard to ASF (PL, DE and IT) and HPAI
Philippines	Pork	1	ASF Ban	The new president is ready to reopen the market; process is a bit slow	BE, DK, DE, NL	Recognition of regionalisation, in particular for pork (ASF) and poultry (HPAI).

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South Africa	Pork	1	ASF Ban	There is a ban despite the FTA	BE, DK, DE, NL	Import ban and regionalisation for HPAI and ASF: To have recognition of MS the disease-free status after the outbreaks are stamped out and regionalisation within MS
South Korea	Beef	1	Market access	Approval of the dossier for beef by the Korean National Assembly is pending, very long procedure	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	Beef: continue works towards authorisation for all interested MSs (10).
Taiwan	Pork	1	ASF Ban	Ban on pork	BE, DK, DE, NL	Recognition of regionalisation for Pork: (ASF) and poultry (HPAI).
Thailand	Pork	1	Regionalisation	Thailand do not accept any regionalisation, always extension of the import ban for another 90 days	BE, DK, DE, NL	Recognition of regionalisation for Pork: (ASF) and poultry (HPAI).

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Australia	Pork	1,5	Trade barrier	Bilateral negotiations for the opening of the pork market continue without progress. The EU allowed each EEMM to be able to negotiate it at a bilateral level. Despite the Spanish situation regarding Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever, Australia does not recognize Spain as free of these two diseases. also, the strict “born and raised” procedure. (MS have with Australia a “Born & raised protocol” but it’s an heavy procedure for the companies. The Born & raised issue itself it not really a problem, the real problem is the way Australia ask to control this requirement. Australia should be a priority as lots of member states are facing problems, and MS are in the process of an FTA)	ES, DK, BE, DE	Pork: Full approval, ideally with a harmonised health certificate, of all submitted MS applications;
China	Beef	1,5	Regionalisation	Pending the reconnaissance visit as a country with negligible risk of BSE. Still no lift of the BSE embargo on BE, 5 years after the inspection BE received from the Chinese authorities. Visit was very good, so it’s a political	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	Beef: continue work on pending MS applications and on the recognition by China of the “BSE-risk status” from EU MS according to WOAH.
Taiwan	beef	1,5	approval process	The procedures for the authorization of export establishments are excessively slow. (The authorization of 20 additional slaughterhouses (pork) has been waiting for a decision for 3 years, after the visit made by Taiwanese inspectors to Spain in January 2019.)	ES, BE, DK, DE	Approval for beef exports

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Indonesia	Pork	2	Market access	The authorization of new plants to export pork is pending since 2020, this audit has to be an on-site audit, but this visit does not come...	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	Lack of transparency/cooperation: set up regular meetings for feedback on EU MS applications Fees regulation for desk evaluations and audits: continue assessment of the application of the rules.
Saudi Arabia	red meat	2,5	limit to exports	No recognition of equivalence between EU and Saudi standards in terms of residues. It is crucial that the wording in the health attestations is changed from “Good veterinary practices have been applied in the use of veterinary medicines (including growth promoters) and agriculture chemicals in live animals, and any residues of hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, heavy metals or any other contaminants in meat and/or meat product comply with (SFDA.FD/GSO 382/, SFDA.FD/GSO 2481, SFDA.FD/GSO 1016, SFDA.FD/GSO 193” to “Good veterinary practices have been applied in the use of veterinary medicines (including growth promoters) and agriculture chemicals in live animals, and any residues of hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, heavy metals or any other contaminants in meat and/or meat product comply with (SFDA.FD/GSO 382/, SFDA.FD/GSO 2481, SFDA.FD/GSO 1016, SFDA.FD/GSO 193 or equivalent EU legislation”. The GSO 2481 determines MRL’s for veterinary medicines that are much lower than stated in the EU legislation. We generally wish that the health attestations refer to EU legislation rather than the GSO’s. Also this point particularly problematic: “Meat derived from animals which were born and reared in country origin in and from livestock that were officially registered at the competent authority of the exporting country (red meat certificate) “	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	<p>To increase transparency in SPS related import conditions (procedures to be followed - GSOs – certification requirements)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To further align SPS related import conditions of Saudi Arabia with international standards, EU requirements</li> <li>- To further increase market access for EU Member States with pending applications for different types of agri-food</li> <li>- To agree on EU harmonised certificates for different products (ideally same certification requirements for both KSA and UAE).</li> <li>- To agree the recognition of EU’s regionalisation measures for main animal diseases</li> </ul>










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Colombia	meat product	3	Duty	Despite the EU-Colombia Agreement, Colombia applies a high tariff on meat imports.	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	
Morocco	Beef	3	Market access	No market access for beef despite years of negotiations	BE, DK, DE, NL	
South Africa	Beef	3	Market access	Lot of difficulty in accessing the beef market /BE stop trying and long and non-transparent procedure for beef export.	BE, DK, DE, NL	Beef (BSE): ZA to lift trade restrictions due to BSE.
Thailand	all	3,4	import licenses	In relation to the import licenses to which exports to this destination are subject, it is not being agile, and it seems that the Thai authorities have withheld some import licenses. Request that the emission of import licenses by the Thai authorities is more agile and the concessions of the licenses are released.	ES, BE, DK, DE, NL	Animal and plant products exports: Accelerate approval procedures. Obtain further market access for pending applications.

## Our remarks in a more general way.

FTA in general	When the EU Commission negotiates health certificates with Third Countries, the European stakeholder should be involved in the process at an early stage.
	SPS chapter should be really part, not an extra. It should not be the last part of negotiation
TRACES-NT	It would be good to support their member in the best possible way, stakeholders should have access to TRACES-NT, at least to the training section
	COM should publish all EU-third country certificates on publicly available website, such as the Access2Markets web side. It must be possible to download the documents.
TRACES Pre-certification / TRACES certificate for intertrade	Very complicated and member does not use it but their authority took this model and put in the all-day procedure / this kind of pb is not a good sign for country to accept TRACES certificate. The fact that it takes 2 months to resolve an IT issue and the lack of communication from the Commission make thing difficult. Member States would prefer to go to a bilateral negotiation then. For the next modification in TRACES NT it should be great if there were an exchange with Member States before and make sure that it will work. We want more transparency, more cooperation with the Member State and a better communication between the trading partner and Member State

## Main Priorities

	Country	Issues pork/beef
	China	Regionalisation / BSE statut
	South Korea 	Approval registration/ Market access
	Taiwan	Regionalisation / Transparency
	Thailand 	Regionalisation / Market access
	Philippines	Regionalisation
	Malaysia 	/Halal requirement
	Indonesia	/ Transparency

## ☐ summary of points





**! Me(a)t Europe !**



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