



EU Agricultural Outlook 2017

EU outlook for BEEF

CDG meeting Beef

Brussels 24 April 2018

#AgriOutlook

Agriculture
and Rural
Development

Introducing the Agricultural Outlook 2017-2030

An outlook till
2030

Helps to identify the main underlying drivers
Stronger focus on consumption trends

Main results

What the market outlook means for
commodities and the environment

The big
unknowns

A tool to tackle uncertainty and assess the
potential impact of big unknowns



Anticipating production trends starts by understanding consumers' demands

More consumers want food that:

- is produced in a sustainable way
- is healthy
- protects the environment
- helps fighting climate change
- respects the animals
- is fair to farmers
- is produced locally...

- ➡ Can EU agriculture respond to this challenge?
- ➡ How can the EU turn this challenge into an opportunity?
- ➡ What impact for market outlook?



Big uncertainties for the future



Will the Russian import ban continue?

Assumed to continue until end 2018

Only gradual and partial recovery of EU exports to Russia



What will be the impact of Brexit?

As outcome of negotiation not known

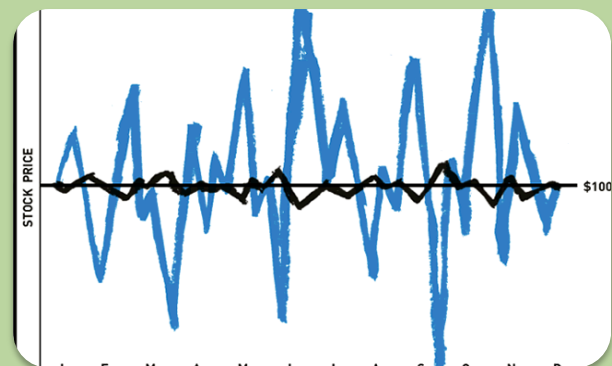
Outlook for EU28 includes the United Kingdom



What will be the impact of future trade agreements?

The outlook does not include future agreements

Nor those recently concluded but not yet ratified



Will prices be more or less volatile?

The outlook assumes average weather and stable macroeconomic environment

However JRC assess the impact of past yield and macroeconomic variability

And many more: the outlook is used to assess the impact of different assumptions



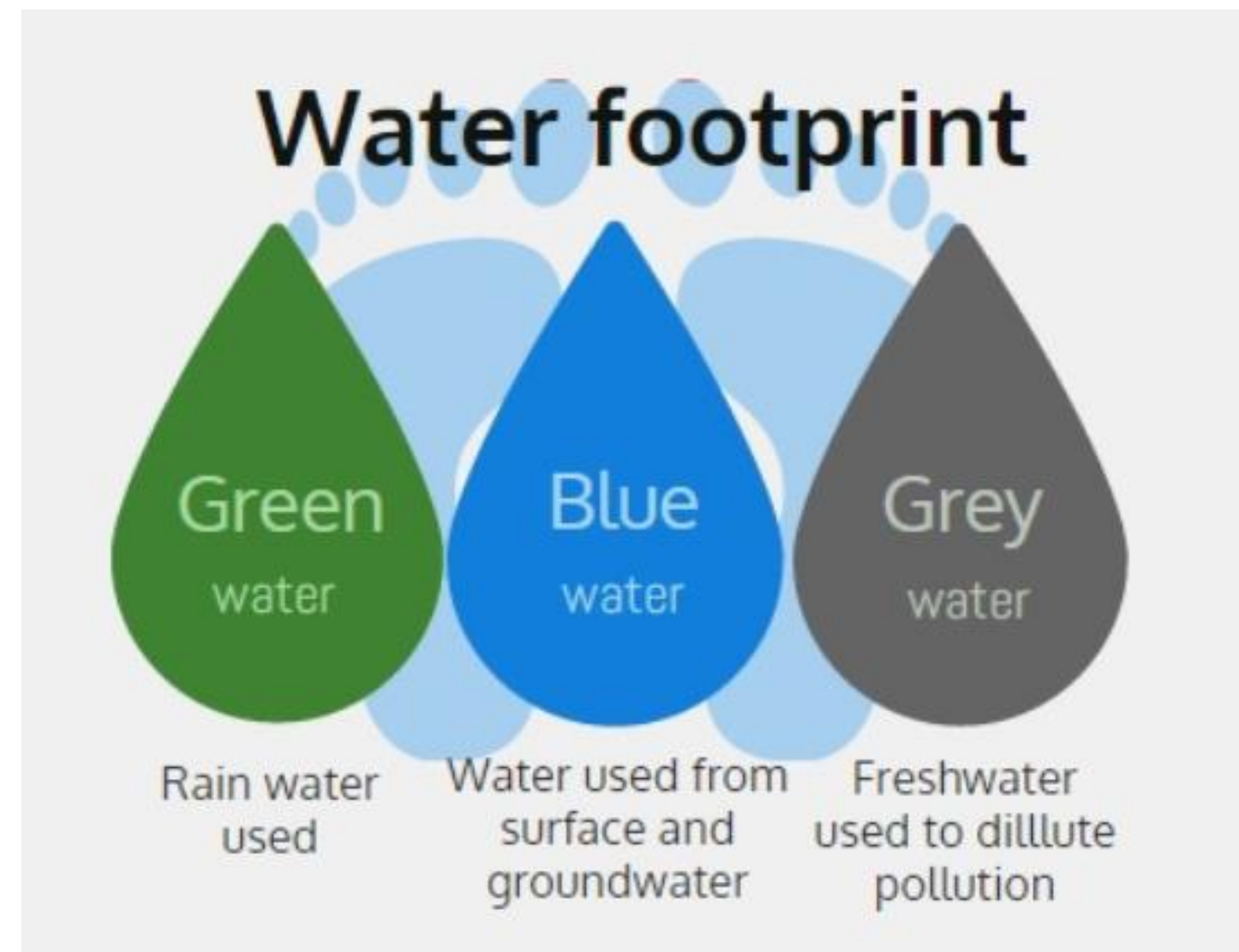
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We hear



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS GLOBALLY BY LIVESTOCK SPECIES



**World Health
Organization**

**Classifies Processed Meat
as Being
Cancer Causing**

Animal welfare



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Commission**

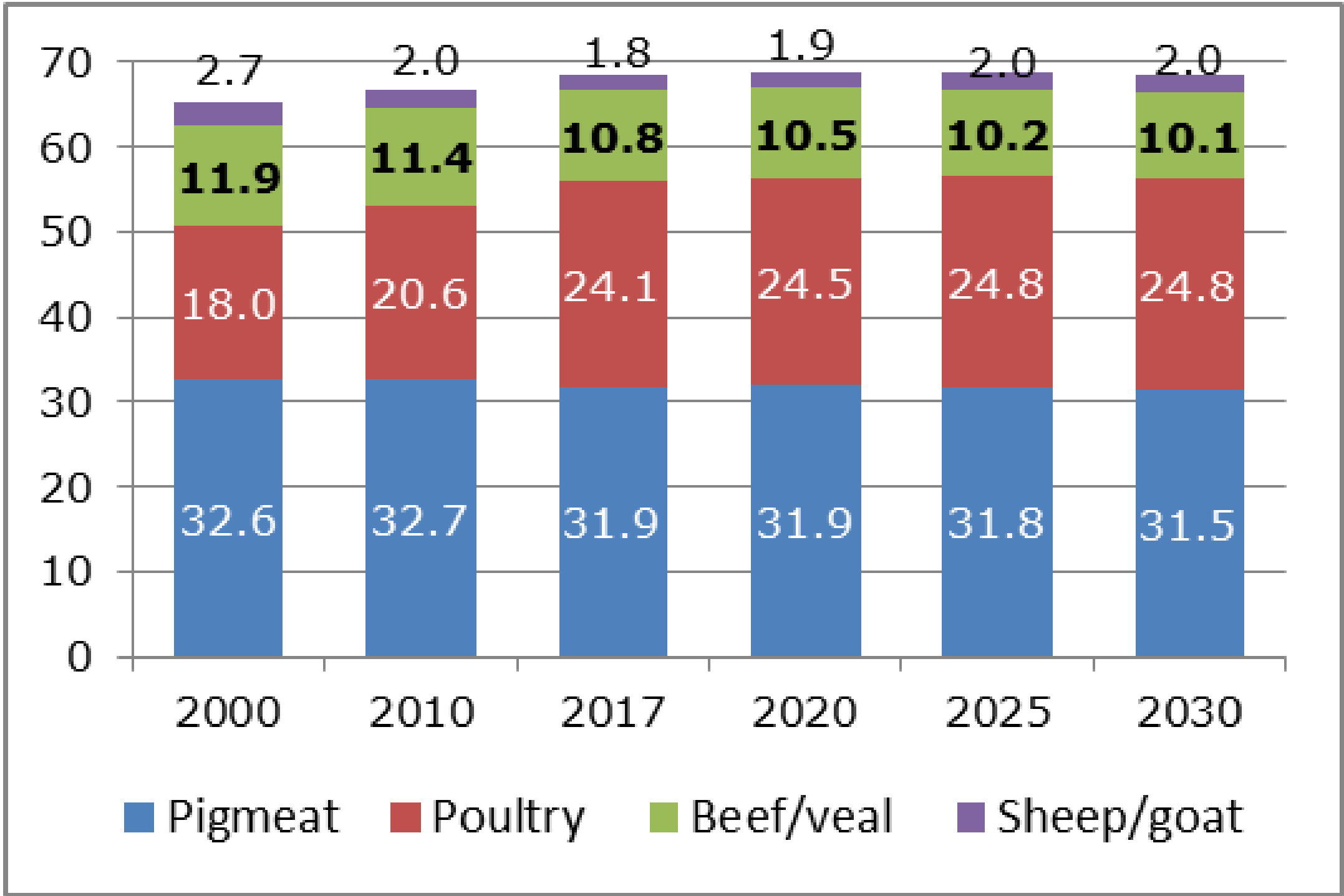
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We observe and we expect

A small decline in meat consumption

- Less beef and pork and slightly more poultry

EU meat consumption (kg/capita, retail weight)



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An increase in global import demand lower than in the last decade

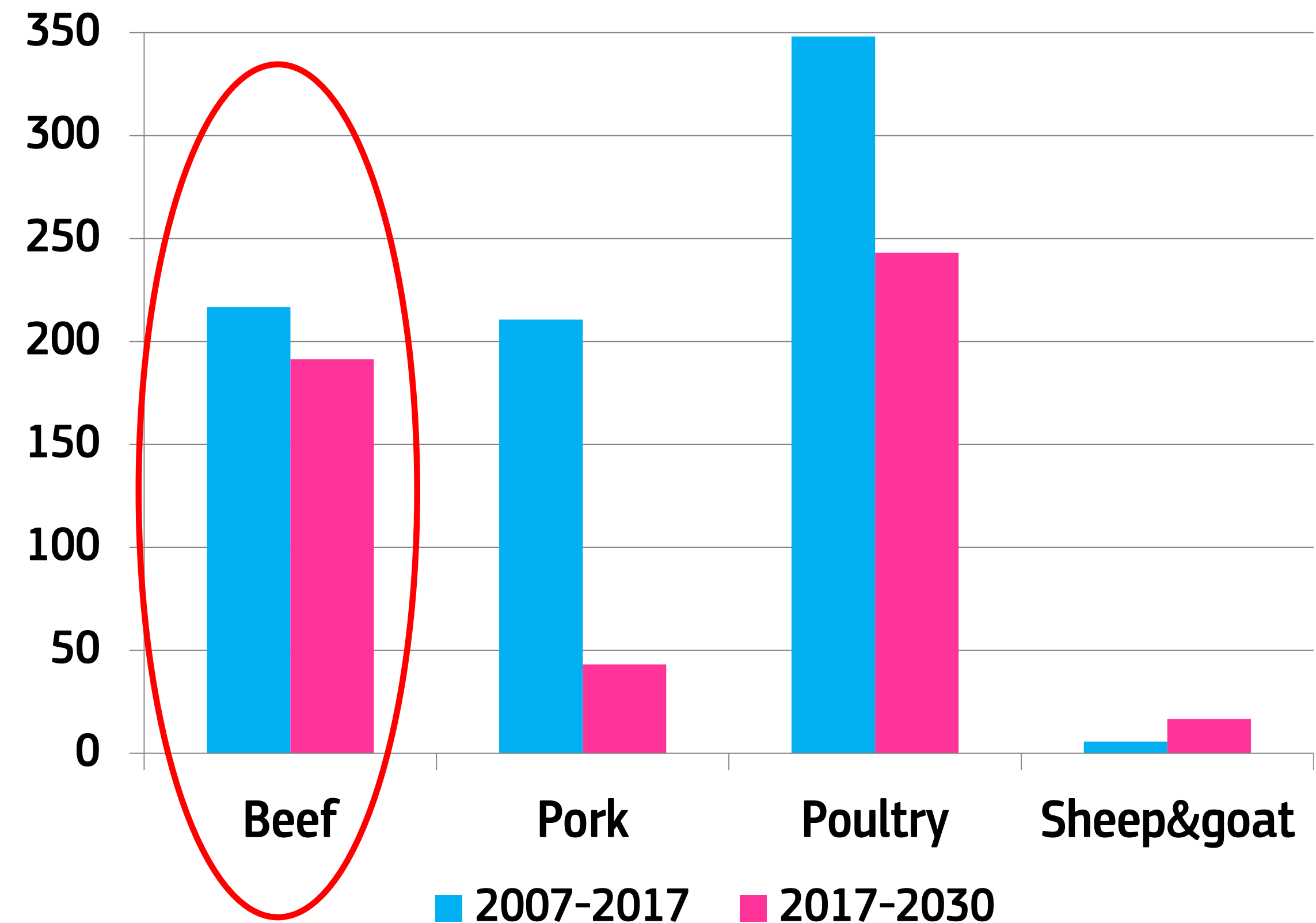
Global import demand growth

- Drivers: population and income growth
- Demand growth not met by increase in domestic production
- Beef: + 190 000 t per year

Main beef importers

- US, Vietnam, China, Japan, South East Asia and Africa

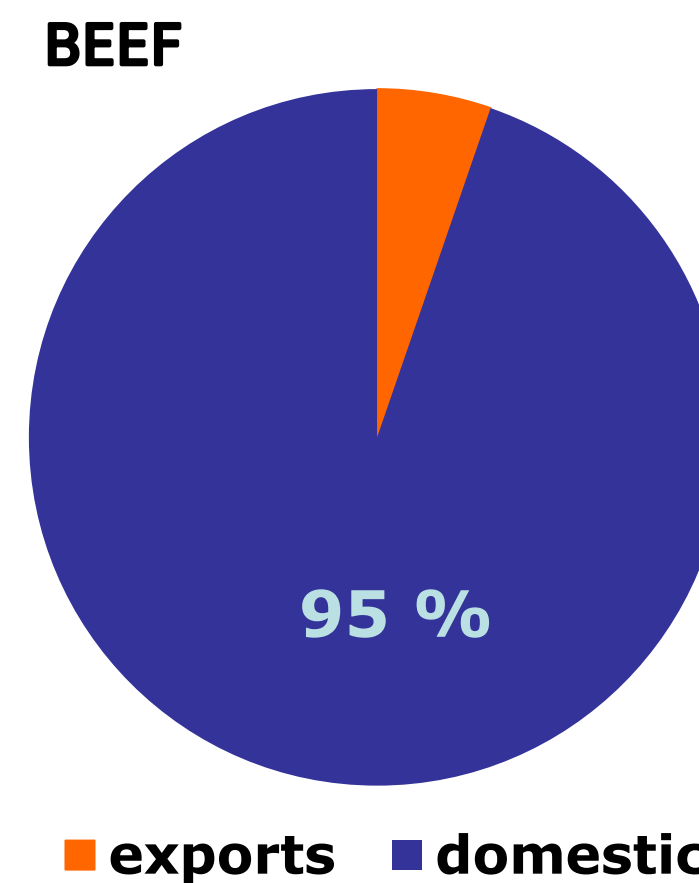
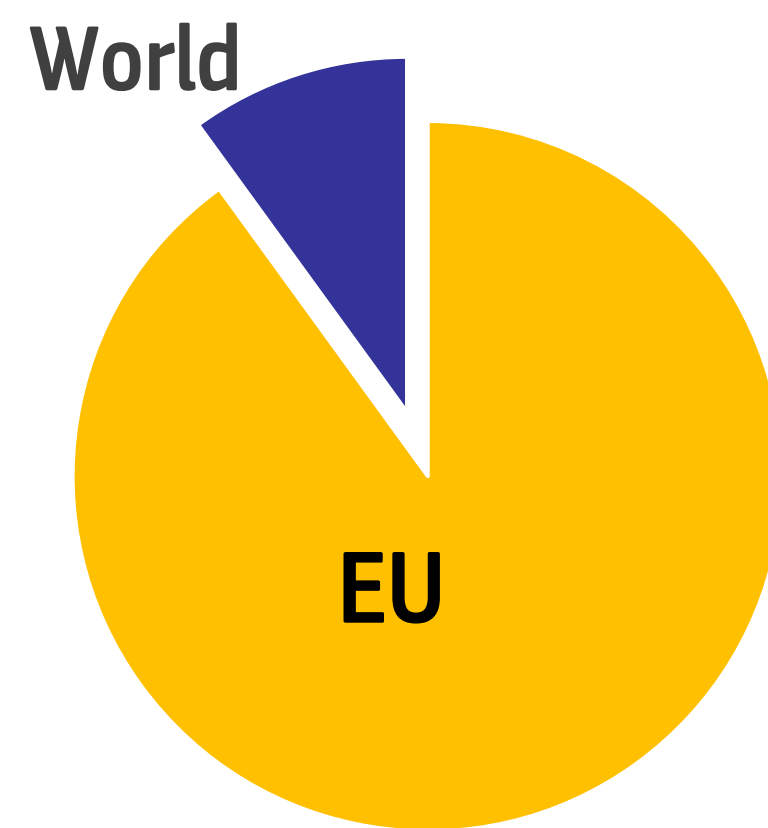
Average annual increase in meat products
global import demand (1000 t)



Who eats EU agricultural products?

EU remains the main market for EU agricultural products

- Around 90% consumed by the more than half billion European consumers
- But only small growth in population and per-capita food consumption



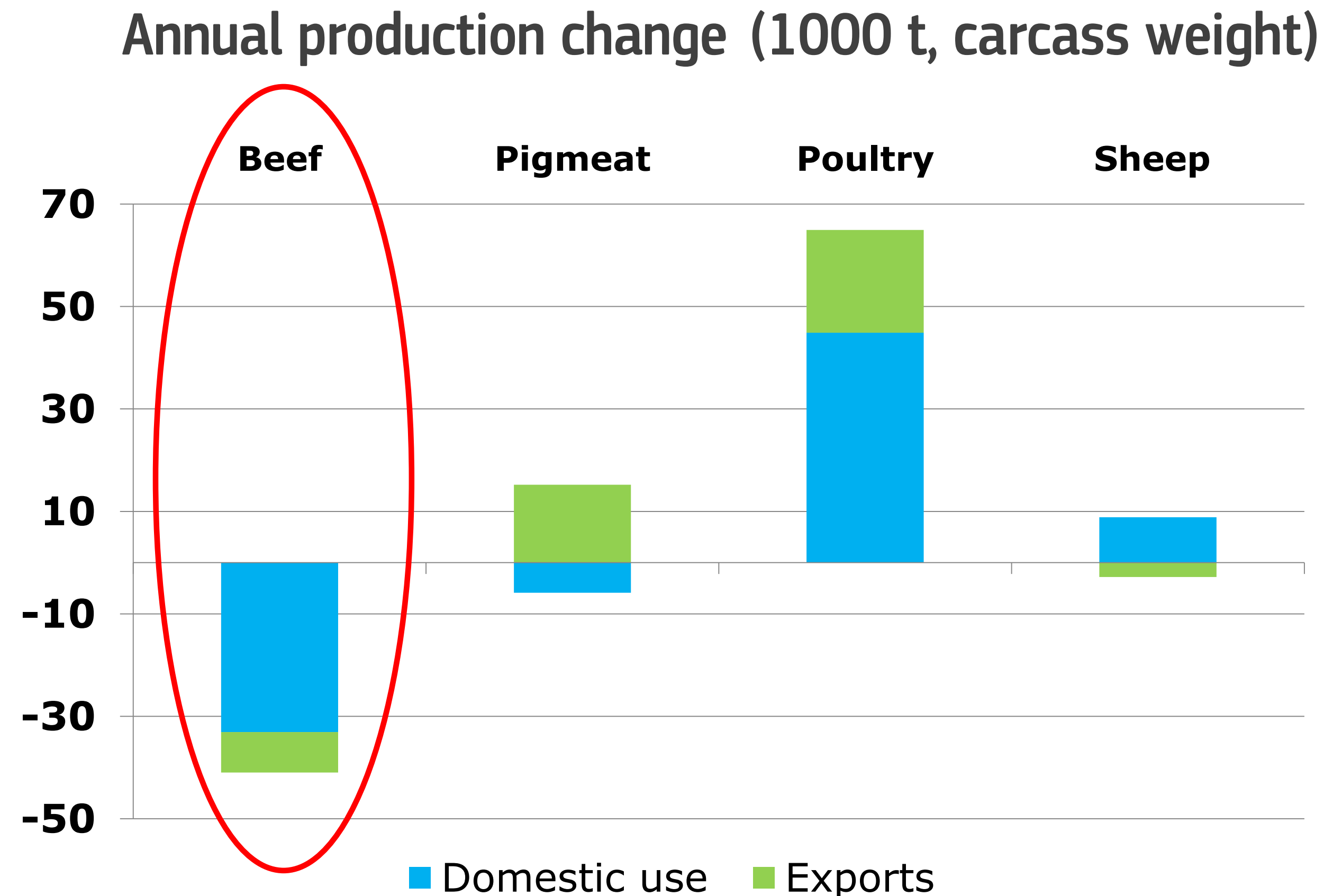
The EU domestic market main driver of EU production change

EU beef production declines

- Beef: - 40 000 t per year

Main drivers

- Decreasing beef consumption in EU
- Competition on international level
- Shrinking cow herd



Towards changes in production systems

Driven by sustainability requirements and COP 21

Environmental issues in meat & livestock production

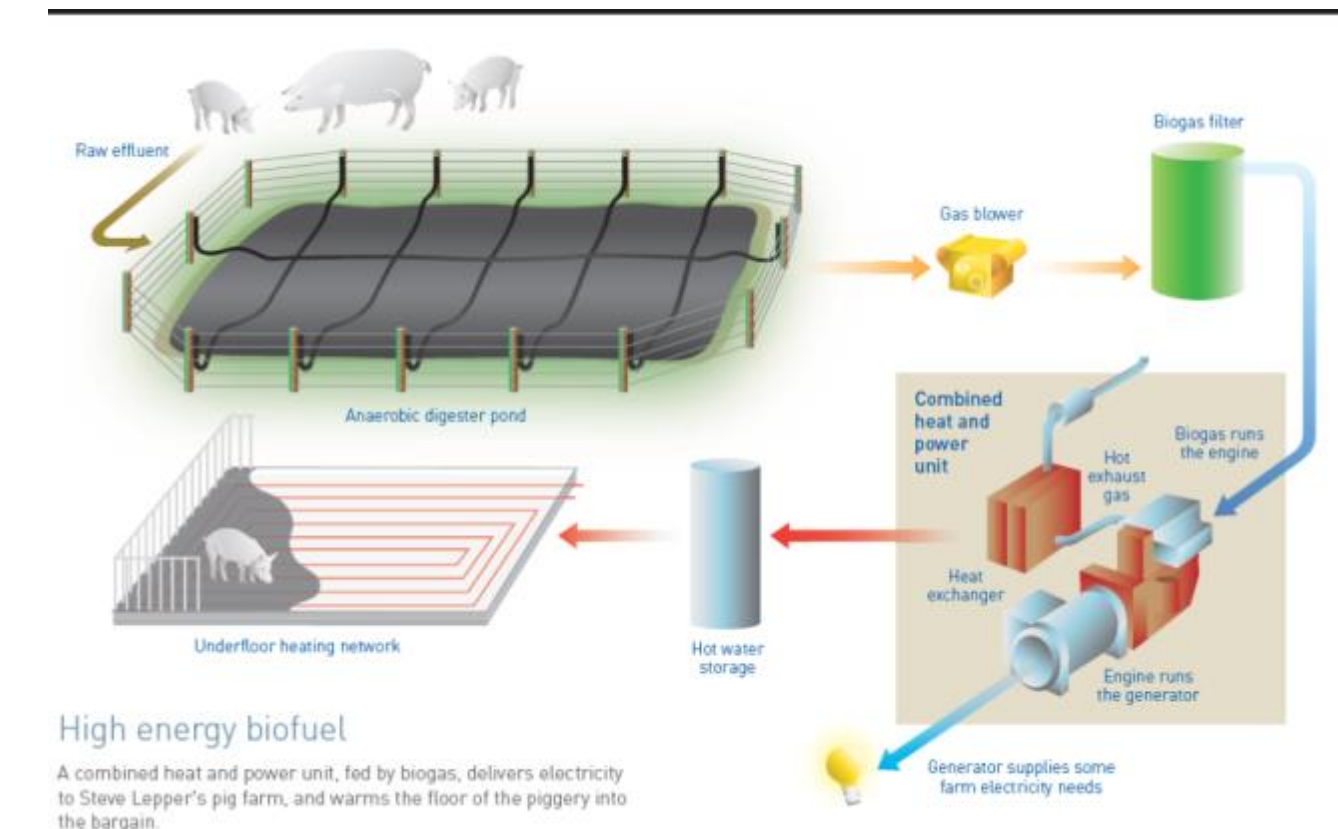
- Water and air quality (Ammonia)
- GHG emissions
- Animal welfare
- Landscape & pastures

Potentially limiting supply development

- and possibly reduction in animal numbers (e.g. NL in 2017)

Leading to changes in production systems =>

- breeding/fattening location (e.g. NL/DK/DE/PL)
- competition between productions
- nutrient management, biogas plants, better management of pastures, change in feed...



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Thank you

Links to information:

[EU agricultural outlook report](#)

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