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FINAL MINUTES

Meeting of the Civil Dialogue Group Animal Products Poultry and Eggs Sector

Date: 28/11/2017

Chairman: Mark Williams

Organisations present: All Organisations were present (see annex A), except Beelife, BEUC, BirdLife, ECVF, EFNCP, EMB and EPHA

Nature of the meeting

The meeting was non-public.

1. Approval of the agenda (and of the minutes of previous meeting¹)

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

2. Market Prospects - Latest information on the market situation for poultry meat and eggs markets, including expert production forecast

Poultry meat

The production forecast for poultry meat was based on the data given by experts, but it should be noted that BE, EI and CY did not provide data.

Total poultry meat production in 2017 is forecast to increase by 1.8% and by 1.9% in 2018 respectively. This is lower than the past two years. This is driven by broiler meat (2.7% and 2.3%). A decrease is forecast for turkey meat this year, followed by a 0.6% increase in 2018. Due to production problems relating to avian influenza, duck production is forecast to decrease by 10.1% in 2017. A recovery is forecast in 2018 (12.1%). It is forecast that in both 2017 and 2018 rabbit meat production will decrease by 7.4% and 5.4% respectively.

Poland's broiler meat productivity is driving the increase in production, along with a 3% increase in the UK. Romania is also expected to increase production by 11% in 2017. There are smaller increases in Germany and France, whilst the Netherlands remains stable.

Turkey production is expected to increase in Poland. Large producers in Germany, France and Italy are predicted to reduce production in 2017 due to the consequence of avian influenza.

Avian influenza has had a significant impact on duck production across the EU. France, Hungary, UK, Poland and Germany all saw a fall in 2017, but are expected to increase production in 2018.

¹ not adopted by written procedure (CIRCABC)

2017 and 2018 is expected to see a further fall in rabbit production with only Poland seeing a slight increase in both years. This is because of a lack of demand from the consumer. The sector is not professionalised, with issues in using rabbit skin as well as demand coming from a largely elderly demographic, resulting in reduced demand.

Poultry slaughtering, up to August 2017 saw an annual increase of 1.5% across the EU.

Placings of broiler chicks has seen an increasing trend in 2017.

Prices are relatively high at 183.17 (€/100kg), which is 5% higher than last year. Since June 2017 they have encountered some volatility, but still remain close to the five-year high.

In comparison with competitors, the EU's prices are higher. Brazil is more than 50% lower which is a long-term trend. After March 2017, the food safety scandal in Brazil reduced prices. Exports from Brazil are now recovering as markets have been reopened.

The US had relatively high prices up to June. They have benefited from the problems in Brazil.

Trade data from January 2017 to September 2017 - imports of poultry meat reduced by 11.8% in volume because of Brazil - for the aforementioned reason; Thailand – which is exporting to Asian markets in their proximity; and Chile – which is exporting less. However, there has been a 60% increase in imports from the Ukraine.

Exports have been increasing in the past two months after a period of stagnation. There was an increase of 39% to Ukraine and significant growth to Hong Kong, Ghana, Congo, Vietnam and Gabon. However, South Africa is applying countrywide sanitary bans relating to avian influenza. This has seen a drop of 70%. Markets such as Saudi Arabia are facing competition from Brazil. Recovery in exports to Philippines and Benin are seen. Overall this has led to a 2.1% increase in volume and value exports.

The trade balance is positive in volume and slightly negative in value.

Participants expressed concern about the increasing imports from Ukraine and encouraged the Commission to investigate the situation further with relation to use of the TRQ and animal welfare standards. An EFA representative noted that imports of frozen fatty livers was a concern in terms of animal welfare which undermined legislation banning force-feeding in 23 member states (these points were addressed in detail under points 5b and 6a). A Copa-Cogeca representative noted that the largest Polish poultry production company had been bought by a Ukrainian company which could see further imports from UKR. It would be explored by the Commission, but it was noted this would not affect the quotas or duties.

During the discussion, it was asked if the Commission was looking at rearing animals without antibiotics as public awareness of the issue is high. The

Commission noted this and DG SANTE was monitoring antibiotic resistance. It was agreed that in a future CDG, the Commission would present an update.

Eggs

The Fipronil incident and avian influenza has affected production this year.

Hatching egg data is limited as data is not received from all member states. It is forecast to be stable for 2018.

The distribution of laying hens by method of production in 2016 showed 55.9% were housed in enriched cages, 25.6% in barn, 13.9% in free range and 4.5% in organic systems. The avian influenza epizootic caused problems for free range nations such as Ireland, France, Netherlands and UK. The UK accounted for 41% of the EU's free range hens.

Placings data for the year to August 2017 predict an increase in production for the coming year.

Price development has been extraordinary due to the fipronil incident squeezing supply. The high spike is reflective of the spot market, rather than existing contractual arrangements. There is also a traditional increase in demand towards the end of the year.

Cost factors are predominately feed which is expensive, but profitability was reasonable at present.

Internationally, an increase in price has been seen in India and US. Brazil is stable. Experts forecast high prices until Easter 2018 as it applies to eggs for breaking.

Regarding imports, India is not currently a supplier despite previously being one of the key suppliers. The USA is now recovered following struggles during the 2015 avian influenza outbreak.

Imports from Ukraine reduced by 93% between January to September 2017, although it was expected that imports would increase in the last quarter of 2017. This would be within the TRQ, therefore preventing a flood of imports.

Exports have decreased by 11.3% in volume reflecting the internal market. An increase of albumen to Japan is positive. Hatching egg exports had increased by 6.7% with Russia being the main destination as they looked to build up their industry. Iraq and the Ukraine are the other high importers. One third of day-old chicks are going to Ukraine, but overall there is a downward trend.

A EUWEP representative noted that some were taking advantage of the turbulence in the market. With the impact of fipronil, avian influenza, and some farms currently converting away from caged systems, Italy had seen a 54% increase in prices on the spot market which could not be accessed by producers with long-term contracts.

An EFFAT representative noted that avian influenza and fipronil had resulted in many people suffering financially and some even losing their jobs. It was asked if the EU was willing to offer social support to those affected. These were not structural problems that had caused strife. It was recognised by the Commission that the fipronil crisis had affected prices. The Common Market Organisation was not the legal basis to deal with social aspects, but areas outside agriculture could be considered. The Chairman noted that price volatility does not benefit anyone as customers could look to egg alternatives.

The Commission stated that the fipronil incident had not resulted in a substantial loss of consumer confidence, unlike for instance in the case of dioxin in the past.

A EUWEP representative stressed the importance of providing data to the Commission to allow accurate forecasts to be made on production trends. The Commission noted that Eurostat is being asked to collate data on egg production.

The Chairman offered to follow up with experts to ensure that data was provided for the Forecast Group meeting.

An EEB representative claimed that there was 'fake free range', citing a report that stated that just 3 to 4% of free range hens went outside. A EUWEP representative countered this arguing that good welfare was about management and not about numbers. The Chairman noted a UK study where birds had been fitted with transponders which showed that over 90% went outside. The Commission said that the definition of free range is within the marketing standards which are operational and clearly defined, although it was recognised there are some issues with consumers' actual view of free range.

An EFA representative asked if, given the EU and Swiss marketing standards, the Commission can look at extending mandatory labelling to products with egg as an ingredient, focussing on method of production, thus helping the consumer and producer? It was noted that DG SANTE led on labelling changes regarding origin but it is not expected that there will be obligatory labelling for method of production on processed food. It is available on a voluntary basis.

Further comments in relation to fipronil were made, including looking at improving the Rapid Alert System. A presentation was suggested for the next CDG.

Latest information on feed markets

World cereal forecasts estimate that production globally of cereals will be 2.1 billion tonnes this year, which is the second largest on record. 2017/18 is expected to see a peak which is driven by a rising population.

Record wheat production was seen in 2016, with 2017 just below 750m tonnes. Consumption is expected to be 742m tonnes. 250m tonnes will be a record for stocks due to China and supplement by Russia. EU production stood at 151m tonnes.

Maize production in 2017 is forecast at 1.04bn tonnes which are the second

largest on record, but below last year. Demand echoed wheat, with record levels expected. Feed use of maize is expected to be 626m tonnes, which is a 2% increase on the previous year. Stocks are now lower with China encouraging use of maize for industrial use and abolishing the high guaranteed price. The US will see 370m tonnes of production.

Cereal prices remained at around \$190 per tonne which the most competitive being black sea milling. Maize is also stable with US Gulf at \$157 per tonne. Brazilian prices are close to \$160, but dropped recently because of weather conditions, which have also impacted Ukraine prices. The cheapest market for maize is Argentina.

Soy production is expected to be a record 35m hectares.

The Chicago futures market (CME) has been inflated recently for wheat, but falls towards December are expected, and a prediction for May 2018 to reach \$168 per tonnes. The EU market is anticipated to be at €166 per tonne.

Maize futures at the CME has decreased because of a USDA report. May 2018 is \$144 per tonne.

The EU cereals and balance sheet forecast shows total production was below 300m tonnes, which is disappointing, but partially offset by increases in Southern and Eastern Europe. Dry conditions had been the main cause.

The forecast next year is to reach 300m tonnes because of a recovery in soft wheat production.

Production is higher than in 2016/17 (around 299 million tonnes), but still below average, based on a decrease of areas compared with 2016/17, good yields for soft wheat in most EU, yields of winter crops affected mainly in Spain (drought), good grain quality for soft wheat (France) and concerns (Germany, Poland), bad harvest conditions in Baltic States and the south of Finland. Maize imports in 2017/18 are expected to reach 15m tonnes.

Figures from the November 2017 USDA report², oilseed production is estimated at 580m tonnes, which is a record. Soybean production is 348m tonnes, with good crops expected across the globe. Record demand is being met as well as high level of stocks.

3. Marketing Regulations: state of play

a. Regulation (EU) 2017/2168 amending marketing standards for free range eggs where hens' access to open air runs is restricted

The new Commission delegated regulation, published in the EU official journal on 22nd November as act 2017/2168³ modifies the definition of free range eggs and hens access to space.

² Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/circulars/oilseeds.pdf>

³ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2017/2168/oj

It now implies that should measures adopted under Union law require access of hens to open-air runs to be restricted in order to protect public or animal health, eggs may be marketed as 'free-range' notwithstanding that restriction, provided that the laying hens have not had their access to open air runs restricted for a continuous period of more than 16 weeks. That maximum period shall start from the date on which the group of hens in question, put in place at the same time, actually had their access to open air runs restricted. This is an increase from 12 weeks.

It was clarified, that the derogation applies at flock level, thus a new flock put in place (when confinement is already in place by a measure taken under Union Law) is still able to benefit from the derogation for 'free range eggs' for 16 weeks.

In practice, this is an extension of the existing derogation (from 12 to 16 weeks) and additional flexibility by clarifying that the derogation applies at flock level.

The Chairman thanked the Commission for this amendment to the egg marketing standards.

b. Update on the evaluation of EU marketing standards, including Commission Regulation 543/2008 on poultry meat marketing standards

The Commission informed about the current state of play of this evaluation exercise. It explained the individual evaluation stages, highlighting also public consultation stage, where stakeholders can contribute with their views and concerns.

The roadmap⁴ of the evaluation was published in June. The evaluation considers the purpose, content and scope to determine to what extent the market standards for food products meet objectives set out in the legislation and are useful to consumers and stakeholders.

Three areas of legislation will be looked at, with the first being CMO regulation, CMO secondary legislation and sector directives. The evaluation will also cover marketing standards for eggs and poultry. Effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and EU added value will be considered. 18 contributions have been made so far during the 4-week public consultation held in July. The next step will be to publish the terms of reference of this evaluation and select an external contractor to carry out the evaluation in early 2018. The process will be overseen by DG AGRI and other experts from other Commission services.

A wider 12- week public consultation is where further input can be made, but those wishing to must register with the transparency register.

A Copa-Cogeca representative noted that the discussion in Germany regarding poultry meat marketing standards had been ongoing for some time without much progress. It was asked if the Commission intended these standards to be final. The Commission explained that while the current marketing standards for poultrymeat (Reg 543/2008) are in force, the Commission may consider reviewing them based on the outcomes of the ongoing evaluation.

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiative/32647/attachment/090166e5b3574a16_en.

An EFA representative noted that minimum liver weights in foie gras production required by Regulation 543/2008 help producers in the Ukraine and other third countries with lower animal welfare standards, and any further delay to tackle that specific issue while evaluating the marketing standards would negatively affect both animals and EU producers. Some are concerned that the standards could be a 'race to the bottom' and suffocate initiatives. An evaluation will look at standards regarding holdings and potential redefinition of free range and minimum weights for foie gras.

4. Animal Health

a. Follow up on outbreaks of Avian Influenza, including disease situation and effects on trade

Concern with H5N8 highly pathogenic avian influenza had been ongoing since October 2017. 25 member states had detected the virus.

Duck and goose production in Hungary and France saw a concentration of cases.

As temperatures cool, migration of wild birds heightens the risk.

In Italy, there are currently 65 cases of H5N8 HPAI, largely in dense production areas. Italy established an additional further restricted zone in the northern part of its territory. Bulgaria has had a number of recent outbreaks in poultry. There appears to be no epidemiological links between them.

The 2016/17 epidemic was unprecedented and infection of poultry flocks by wild birds remained a threat. Biosecurity remains a challenge, in particular for free range. It is unknown why the virus remained throughout summer because of the warmer temperatures.

Thus far, there has been no effect on humans in the EU, but strains that had been transferred to humans in Asia are being monitored.

EFSA's comprehensive opinion on avian influenza has now been published, as well as a specific report on the 2016/17 epidemic. EFSA will now release quarterly reports on avian influenza, summarising the EU and worldwide situation.

The risk to humans from H5 viruses is currently low. It has been suggested that the biggest threat from the H7N9 virus coming to Europe is from travellers coming or returning from China having been in contact with infected poultry.

Information on avian influenza needs to be relevant and up to date, and biosecurity needs to be emphasised. Early detection systems were also required.

It was noted that the presentation will be made available on the DG AGRI website.

Problems relating to avian influenza and accessing markets remained and there is frustration that such barriers can be in place for over a year. It was suggested

that if it is contracted on a small holding where there is no trade or crossover, restrictions should not apply.

The use of wintergardens would be a better solution to maintaining the health and welfare of hens. This was something the sector had discussed with the Commission during the consultation on the amendment of the marketing regulation.

Trade restrictions due to avian influenza

There are some countries which have accepted regionalisation for recent outbreaks of avian influenza, including US and Canada. Others are blocking the member state. These others include China, India, Japan and South Africa.

Experiences from previous outbreaks: timelines to recognise country freedom after outbreaks, examples:

- 3-5 months: Japan, Singapore
- 5-7 months: Australia, Malaysia, Morocco, The Philippines
- 7-9 months: South Korea, South Africa, Kenya
- 9-11 months: Brazil, India
- 11-13 months: Algeria, Indonesia
- 13-15 months: Iraq
- >15 months: China, Thailand

The Commission is pushing bilaterally with some countries for improvements, as well as raising the issue at the WTO with the support of the USA. Assistance and information to help is sought.

A Cope-Cogeca representative suggested that trade barriers should not be put in place if AI was found in wild birds, or in cases of low pathogenic AI. The German situation was mentioned, and the Commission requested more information for this.

Dashboard

Jerzy Plewa, Director-General, DG AGRI joined the CDG to present the new dashboard which had just been published. The dashboard⁵ improves stakeholders' and public access to market information in a transparent manner.

The Commission would welcome feedback.

The CDG welcomed this initiative.

5. Market Access

a. Market Access a. South Africa: safeguard investigation

The previous update was given to the CDG in February 2017. At that point a 13.9% Safeguard duty was in place, which had elapsed at the beginning of July. In the meantime the EU was fully involved in the investigation which required South Africa to look at the legal basis which changed in October 2016.

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/dashboards/poultry-meat-dashboard_en.pdf

In October, South Africa and customs union partners met with the EU which required comments from South Africa. This has been submitted highlighting shortcoming in the investigation. A subsequent meeting has occurred where the procedural issues were discussed. A court case of South African importers are launching a court case, saying the investigation was not legal.

The EU remains constructive in its discussions. There is no duty for safeguarding.

Whilst there are no present duties, it was stated that post avian influenza, South Africa was being slow at reopening access. There was recognition that the Commission was working to open up the market and applying the law firmly. The SPS situation is concerning beyond avian influenza.

b. Follow up on the development of the poultry and egg trade with Ukraine

The CDG has great interest in this subject.

The presentation of the Commission showed that there are three channels of poultry imports from Ukraine: through country-specific TRQs at zero duty (fresh/frozen cuts of 16,800 tonnes, increasing incrementally to 20,000 tonnes by 2021 and frozen carcasses of 20,000 tons), through erga omnes quotas used by all third countries at preferential duties and finally against full MFN duties.

The development of EU trade shows that poultry imports from the Ukraine began at 20,000 tonnes in 2014 and increasing further each year. However, exports from the EU are increasing as well and the EU-UA trade balance is largely positive.

The Commission provided a detailed overview of in- and out-of-quota imports from Ukraine per product, showing that the bulk of imports are still shipped under TRQs. It also informed CDG about suspicious import flows in 2017 under CN 0207 13 17 (breast meat instead of 'other' poultry cuts) and reassured the delegates that the issue is being addressed in close cooperation of AGRI and TAXUD services.

A Copa-Cogeca representative raised concern that the figures held by the Commission on suspicious UA imports were not final and that 20,000 tonnes coming into the EU without duty was too much and a 'game was being played.' The EU should be proactive and act on any breaches of FTA between EU and Ukraine quickly. Reassurances were given that the Commission had acted swiftly upon discovering of this issue, and handles this as a matter of priority.

It was noted that animal welfare standards are being aligned with the EU.

Welfare of produce sent into the EU is of increasing importance to stakeholders. Further data and implementation of welfare in the Ukraine was requested. There is also a different interpretation of tariff lines between EU and Ukraine which needed clarifying by the Commission.

An EFA representative noted that data shows a consolidation of the import of frozen fatty livers from Ukraine (twice the total foie gras production of Belgium), which is clearly not dependent on avian influenza or other transient factors.

There is a need for quick action of this front, because Ukraine complies with Regulation 543/2008, which penalises animals and most EU producers, but not with Directive 58/98. This is why Regulation 543/2008 should be modified.

The increase of imports in fatty livers was a concern for some but remained marginal according to the Commission and had to follow EU marketing standards.

c. Food fraud in Brazil

The European Commission had been conducting checks on products coming from Brazil since the scandal emerged in March 2017. Measures were in place an hour after details were released to ensure products did not enter the EU.

Screening occurred on all farms and companies involved as well as at the EU's borders. 100% of containers were checked physical and microbiology tests occurred on 20%. Commencing in mid-March, and as of the middle of November 2017, there had been a total of 15,442 investigations by the EU, which had resulted in 363 rejections, 253 of these because of salmonella, 2 due to the presence of horsemeat.

A follow-up audit will occur in January 2017 when Brazilian authorities will be asked to comply with measures requested. At present there is satisfactory compliance on animal welfare. The scandal has led to industry concern about the completion of the Mercosur FTA and there is a request from producers for no further meat quotas within the agreement. Slaughterhouses and animal welfare which are affected in such agreements was a concern. The Commission stated that animal welfare was always included within the chapters of FTAs and SPS articles were always focussed on protecting the health of the EU's population. As antibiotics was increasing prominent in food production, the Commission would be establishing cooperation on this subject with Brazil.

6. Animal Welfare

a. Update on alignment of Ukrainian animal welfare legislation with that of the EU

Within the EU-Ukraine agreement, the Ukraine has committed itself to align the same legislation as the EU. In July 2017, the SPS category timeline was published in the Official Journal, which includes animal welfare.

Some of these timelines have been delayed, but it is expected that animal welfare legislation will be drafted in early 2018 with the assistance of EU experts. The Commission is monitoring progress carefully.

However, there was concern among CDG members about the timeline for compliance granted to non-EU producers and fear they were granted more flexibility than those within the EU. It was also noted that with increasing agreements producers were competing with third countries, thus the Commission should act quickly. There is an understanding about the need to support the

Ukraine politically, but it is not currently fair on EU producers, as well as questions about future implementation of legislation.

The Chairman summarised the CDG's concern on this issue and members of the CDG agreed to pursue progress on this.

The Commission stated that Ukraine has made a considerable commitment to align with all EU SPS legislation under the Association Agreement and one of few countries having accepted to align with EU legislation on animal welfare. The Commission has done a great deal of work to help and support Ukraine in the SPS sector and will continue to do so. The Commission stated that it is well aware of the sectors' position and concerns, but reminded the audience that some nuance in the debate was warranted.

b. Presentation by EUWEP on the Competitiveness of the EU Egg Sector

EUWEP is the EU association for egg packers, egg packers and egg traders. By way of introduction, when the EU Laying Hen Welfare Directive was adopted in 1999, the industry became aware that the EU egg sector would be negatively impacted by, on the one hand, increasing costs as the sector moved from conventional to enriched cages, and on the other hand, import tariffs were reduced or abolished. Subsequently, EUWEP had asked the Agricultural Economics Research Institute (LEI) to produce a report on the competitiveness of the EU egg sector. The fifth update of the report was now published.

Production costs using 2015 data in major EU and non-EU producing countries. Ukraine, USA, Argentina and India were chosen as the largest exporters to the EU. Processing costs, legislation and potential trade scenarios were all considered.

The average of the eight major producing EU member states was higher than the third countries considered. The same applies for egg powder. Environmental, food safety and animal welfare legislation adds a further 16% to EU costs of production, putting EU producers at disadvantage.

Imports overall from the four countries account for 85% of egg imports into the EU, none of which have animal welfare legislation on a national level. The report also takes into account currency fluctuation.

The key concern is for egg powder, where transportation costs are low. In the illustrations given, even when the full tariff for powder is considered, the third countries are competitive with the EU. A worst case scenario leaves the sector exposed. Feed is also a large advantage for the third countries. Currently, import levies protect the market from large volumes coming into the EU market. The risk of becoming uncompetitive is real and these legitimate concerns echo those of the consumer. It was noted that EU citizens would be concerned to know that eggs/egg products, produced in conventional cages, were still being allowed access to the EU.

The egg sector was grateful to the Commission for treating eggs/egg products as sensitive in previous agreements, and asked for such status to be given in the Mercosur negotiations.

There was widespread support for the notion of 'fair trade, not free trade'.

There is fear that other services will be put ahead of services of agriculture, as well as the cumulative effect of tariff and quotas in free trade deals.

It was suggested that improved labelling of processed products would enhance transparency for the consumer.

7. Any other business

As a result of the increased security arrangements at the entrance to DG AGRI, and new registration requirements, the Chairman asked CDG members to arrive earlier to take into account the new measures.

He went on to reiterate the important of data being supplied to the Commission ahead of the Forecast Group meetings.

8. Presentation on Kipster farm <http://www.kipster.farm/>

An alternative poultry farm was thought about five year ago in Netherlands.

There are many new features unique to this 24,000 hen farm. Feed is formulated using waste (out of date supermarket food combined with agricultural waste), so not to use any agricultural land which could be used to farm human food.

The farm allows for the chicken to have over four times the space of an normal free range hen, but below organic space requirements.

Enrichments are provided. Air purifying techniques have also been applied to reduce ammonia pollution. Measurements could potentially lead to cleaner air coming out of the farm than being taken in.

Furthermore, the farm produces all its own electric on site, with any surplus fed into the grid.

Regarding male chicks, they are reared for meat at high quality and compared to game.

Lidl have agreed to purchase all eggs at a reasonable price for the next five years as well as all the male meat and spent hens. The contract allows flexibility in terms of price to take into account an increase in feed costs and vice versa. They are being sold for 5 cents per dozen below organic eggs in The Netherlands.

The farm was financed through private loans from an agricultural company, an agricultural bank and private finance.

9. Next steps

It was agreed that at the next CDG the Commission would present an update on work relating to antimicrobial resistance.

The Commission will present the findings of the fipronil investigation at the next CDG.

10. Next meeting

The date of the Spring 2018 meeting is to be confirmed.

List of participants - see Annex A

Disclaimer

"The opinions expressed in this report represent the point of view of the meeting participants from agriculturally related NGOs at community level. These opinions cannot, under any circumstances, be attributed to the European Commission. Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the here above information."

List of participants– Minutes

Civil Dialogue Group Animal Products Poultry and Eggs Sector

Date: 28/11/2017

	MEMBER ORGANISATION	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVES
1	CEJA	BARROS BONITO JOSE LUIS
2	CEJA	WOUTERS BRENT
3	CELCAA	FERNANDEZ POZA MARIA
4	CELCAA	GAGLIARDI STEFANO
5	CELCAA	GRAVILA CHRISTIAN
6	CELCAA	LARSEN JORGEN NYBERG
7	CELCAA	MURPHY ELISABETH
8	CELCAA (Note Taker)	PATEL AARON
9	CELCAA	SCHOENECKE HENNER
10	COGECA	AZEVEDO DANIEL
11	COGECA	GULBE SOLVITA
12	COGECA	HERMET JARNO
13	COGECA	HOERMANN MAX
14	COGECA	MACHANDER VLASTISLAV
15	COGECA	NEDELEC YANN
16	COGECA	RANTALA JUKKA
17	COGECA	STROMSKI ZYGMUNT
18	COPA	COLLADO ALCALA VICTORIO MANUEL
19	COPA	GRANADOS CHAPATTE ANA
20	COPA	HUBERS ERIC
21	COPA	JANNING THOMAS
22	COPA	LIMA PEREIRA MANUEL
23	COPA	MAHONY AIMEE
24	COPA	SCHAEFFER JEAN-MICHEL
25	COPA	ZUBKOW ANNA
26	EEB/BEE	KIKOU OLGA
27	EEB/BEE	VONESCH ANNE
28	EFA	KIEHAS MARTINA
29	EFA	SANSOLINI ADOLFO
30	EFFAT	SCARPONI ALESSANDRO

31	ERPA	COLOT CATHERINE
32	EuroCommerce	GRUNER BERND
33	FESSAS	TER VEEN CHRISTIAAN
34	FoodDrink	ENDRODI GYORGY
35	FoodDrink	HAGEN CLARA
36	FoodDrink	LOPEZ PAUL
37	FoodDrink (President)	WILLIAMS MARK RICHARD
38	FoodDrink	ZERBINI MICHELE
39	IFAH-Europe	GOBBE CLARA
40	IFOAM EU GROUP	MUTTER STEFAN
	<i>TOTAL</i>	