

Competitiveness of the beef chains in Northern Europe

Csaba Jansik

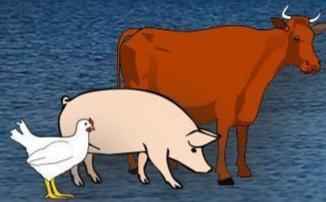


Lihaprogram, Rakvere
November 22, 2019



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Comparison of eight countries around the Baltic Sea

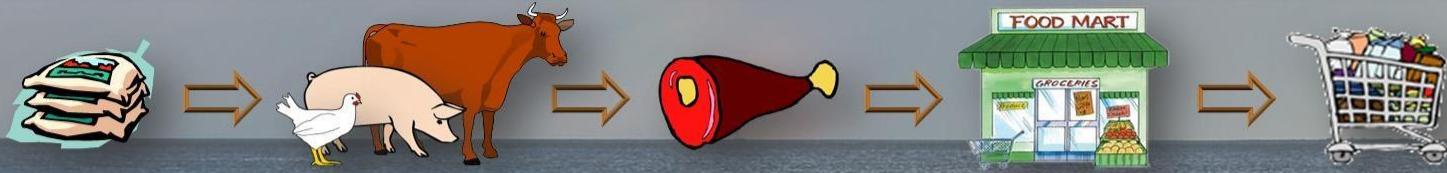


beef
pork
poultry



European Meat Agency
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Set of indicators - meat chain competitiveness



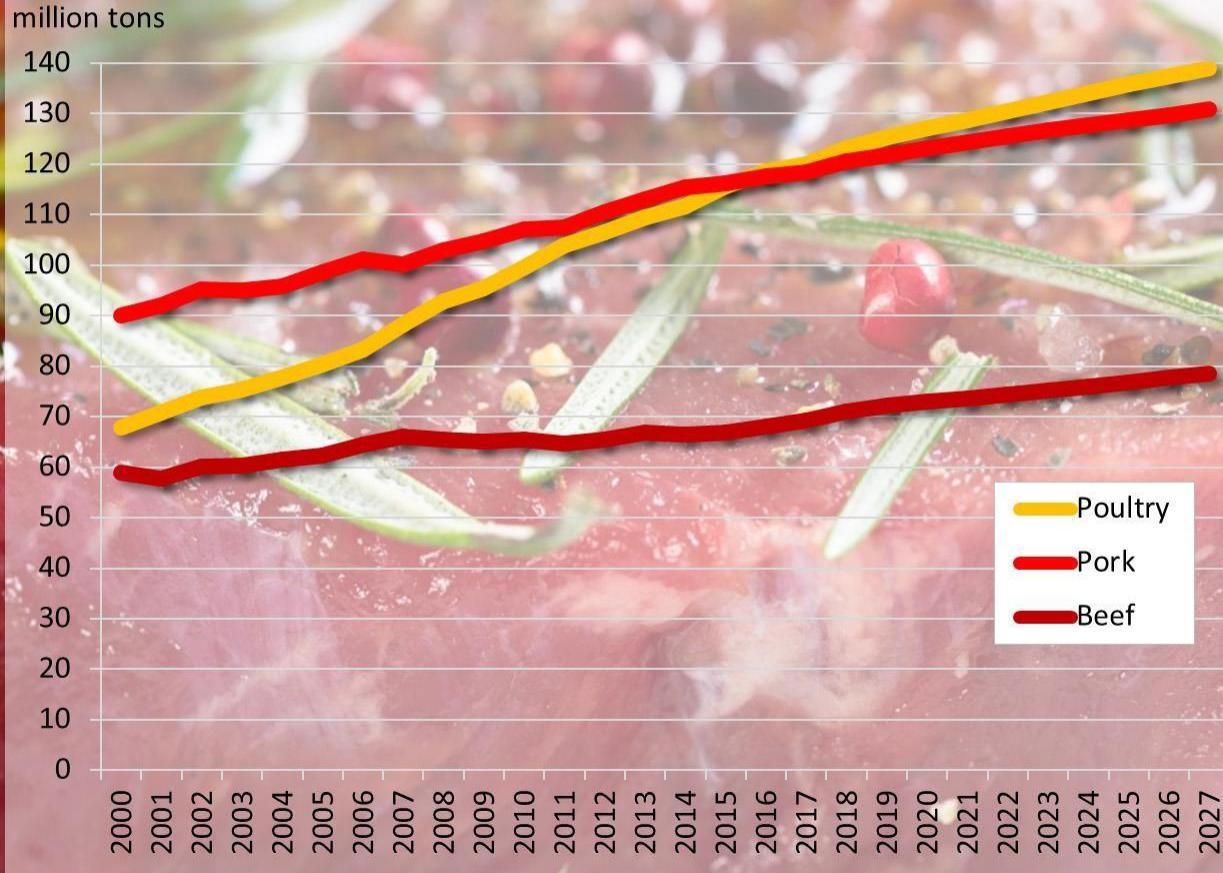
Indicators of economic competitiveness

Productivity	→ Labor productivity, total factor productivity (TFP)
Foreign trade performance	→ Balassa indices (RCA), export intensity (export share of sales) market shares in major markets, foreign trade balance
Economic performances, market and ownership structures	→ Profitability, Industry concentration (CR4) Meat farm structure, average farm size, Meat prices, domestic vs. foreign ownership, coops
Growth	→ Growth of meat industry sales, Meat production growth, Export growth of meat and meat products
Innovation	→ R&D expenses
Indicators of biological competitiveness	Natural productivity indicators → Piglets per sow, Feed conversion ratios Live piglets/ pigs per sow, Poultry meat production/m ² /year



Europos Maistru Arengu
Politikos sindromas
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maispirkondėjus

The global demand of meat, 2000-2027



Source: OECD/FAO (2018), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database)

Global beef demand has grown moderately and will slightly .

Excellent prospects for the next decade.



European Meat Association
Politiek en bedrijf
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Profitability ratio of EU beef farms



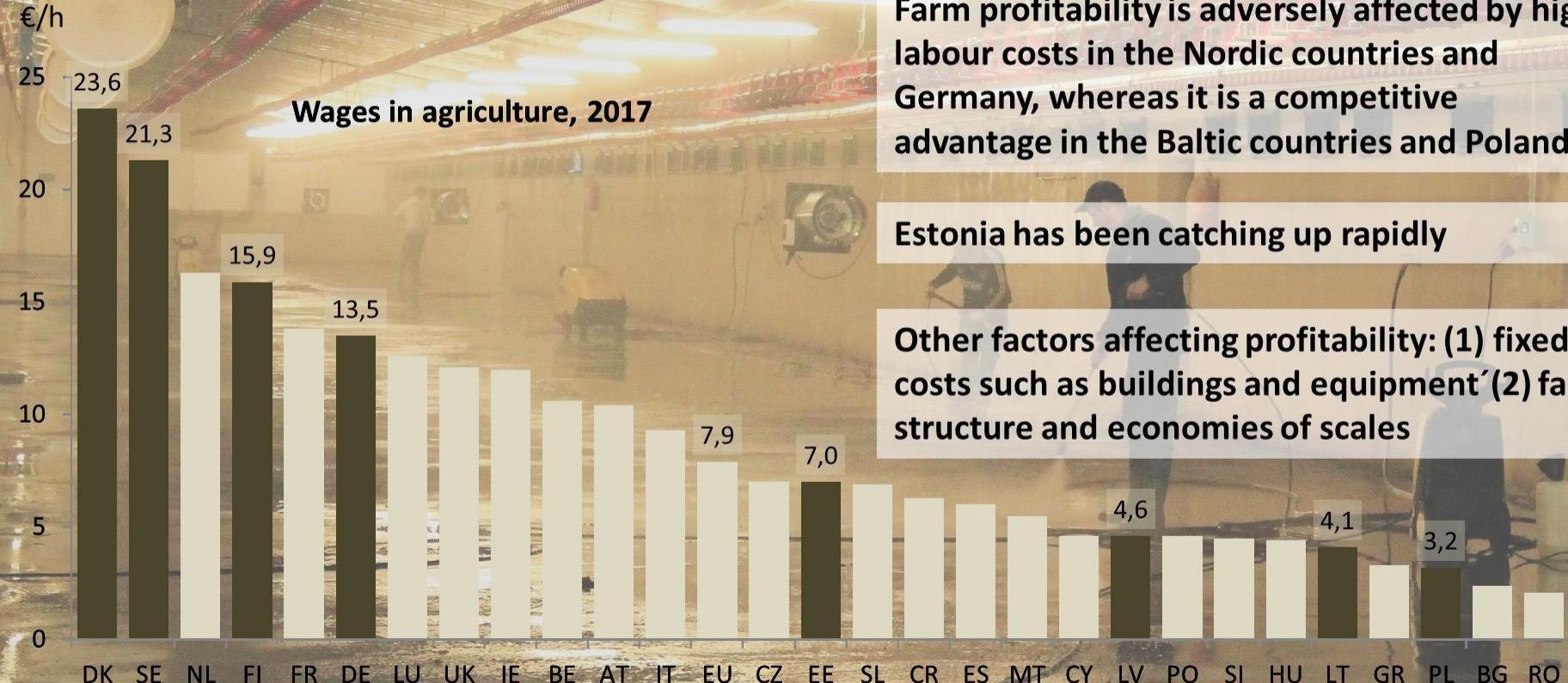
Source: Luke, Economy doctor, FADN dataset

https://portal.mtt.fi/portal/page/portal/taloustohtori/eufadnadvanced_so/aikasarja/kannattavuuskefroin



Costs affect farm profitability

Wages in agriculture, 2017



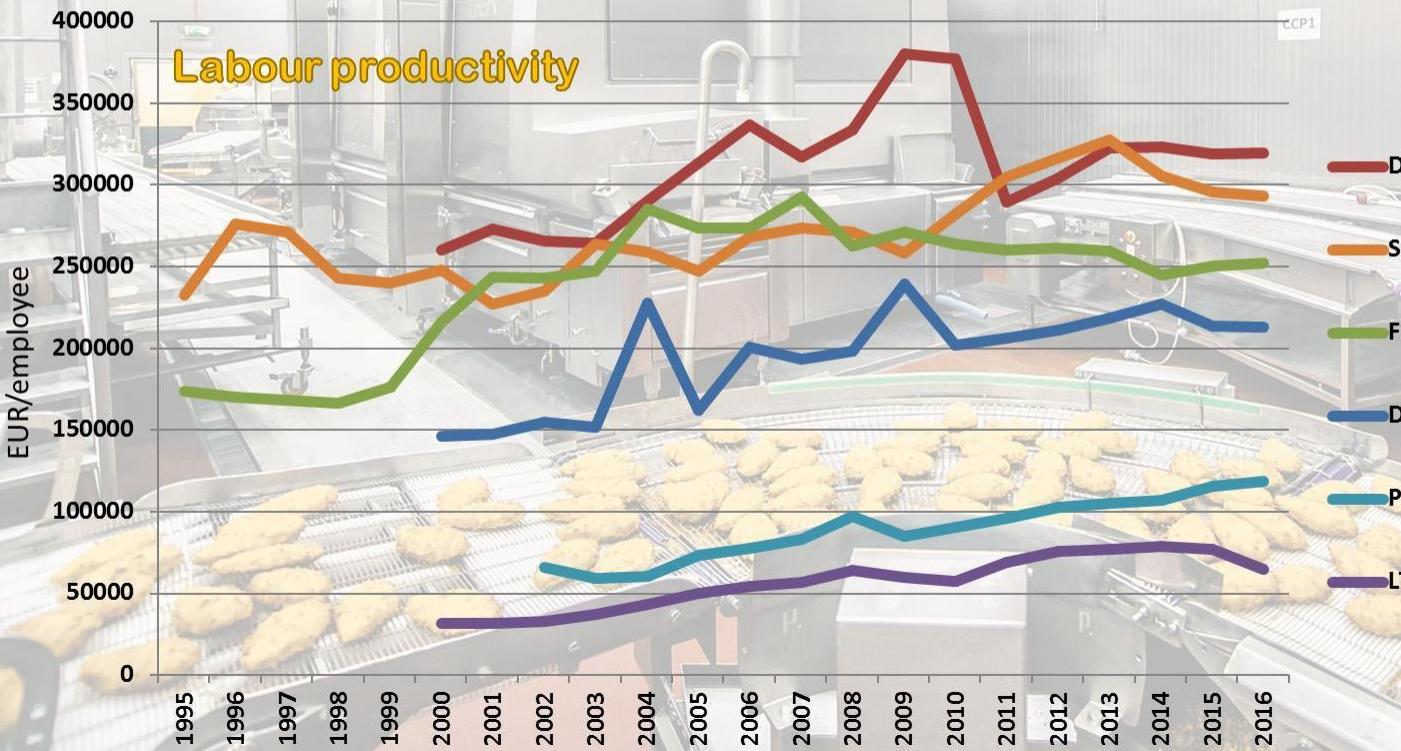
Farm profitability is adversely affected by high labour costs in the Nordic countries and Germany, whereas it is a competitive advantage in the Baltic countries and Poland

Estonia has been catching up rapidly

Other factors affecting profitability: (1) fixed costs such as buildings and equipment (2) farm structure and economies of scales

Productivity of the meat industry

- A relation between labour productivity and labour costs.
- Poland and Lithuania performing the fastest growth and Germany out of the old member states.



Annual average growth rate of labour productivity, 2002-2016

1,3%

1,6%

0,3%

2,3%

4,3%

4,9%

The major factors behind productivity growth

Differences in major costs such as labour or raw material

Economies of scales in low margin activities such as slaughtering

Capital intensity, technology, automation

Branding and marketing in higher margin activities such as meat processing

Domestic and export markets

What is competitiveness?

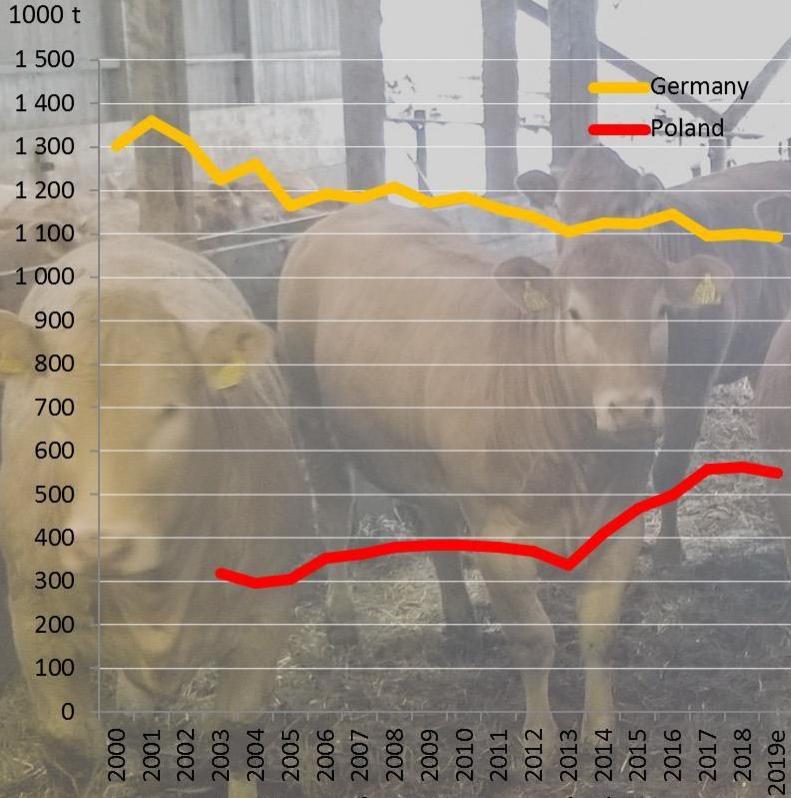
Cost effectiveness

Skills of selling

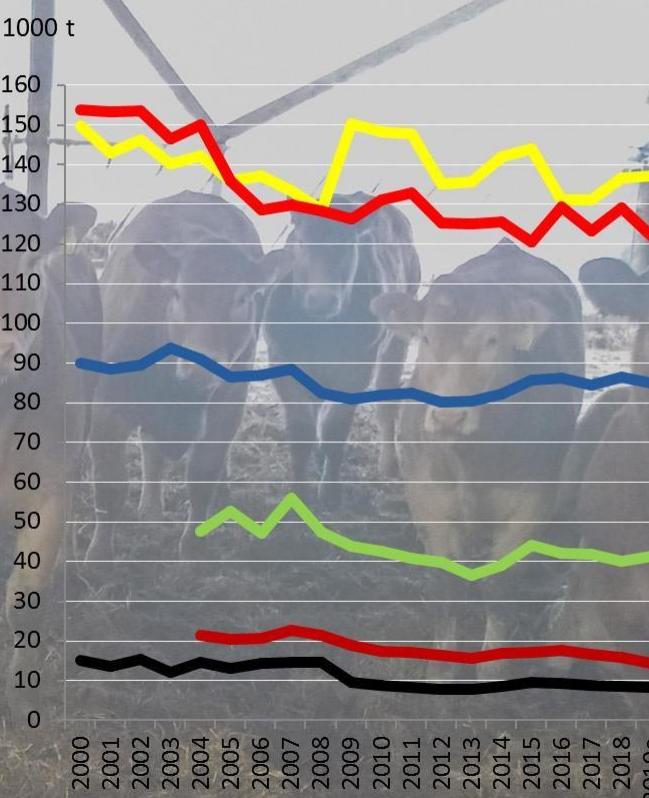


Growth

Beef production in the Baltic Sea region 2000-2019e



Source: Eurostat, estimate for 2019 own calculations.



Average annual
growth rate
2005-2018 (%)

Denmark -1,0

Estonia -3,1

Latvia -2,0

Lithuania -0,8

Finland -0,3

Sweden -0,1

Germany -0,9

Poland 4,5

Sweden

Denmark

Finland

Lithuania

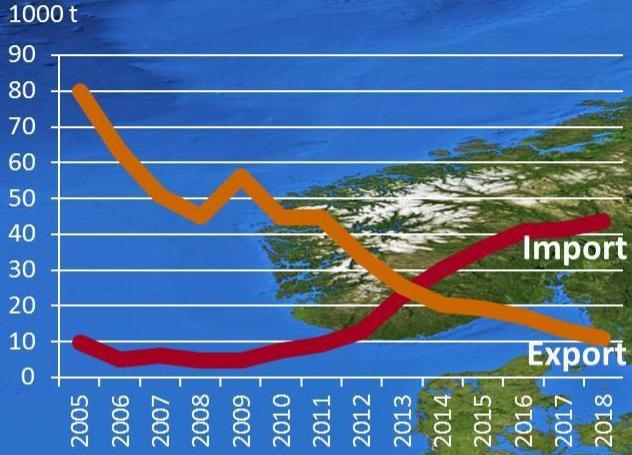
Latvia

Estonia

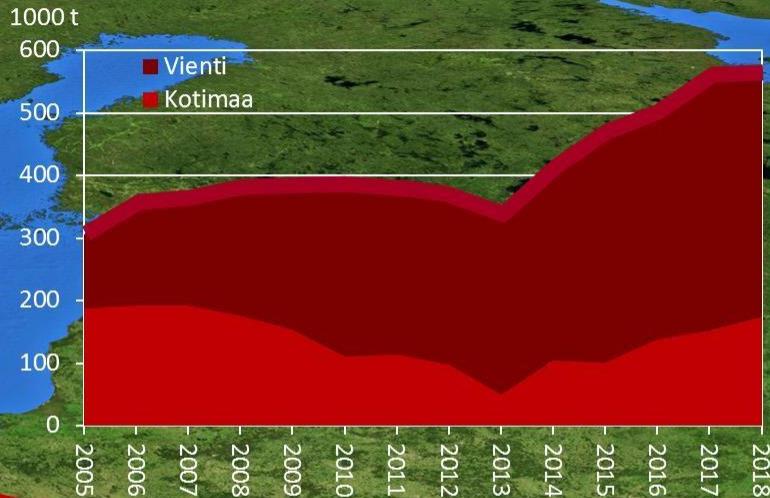


The growth of Poland

Foreign trade of live cattle



The production of beef of Poland and division of sales



The share of beef cows, 2016

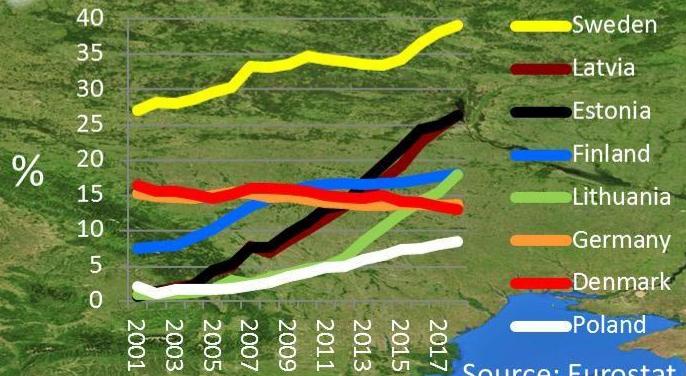
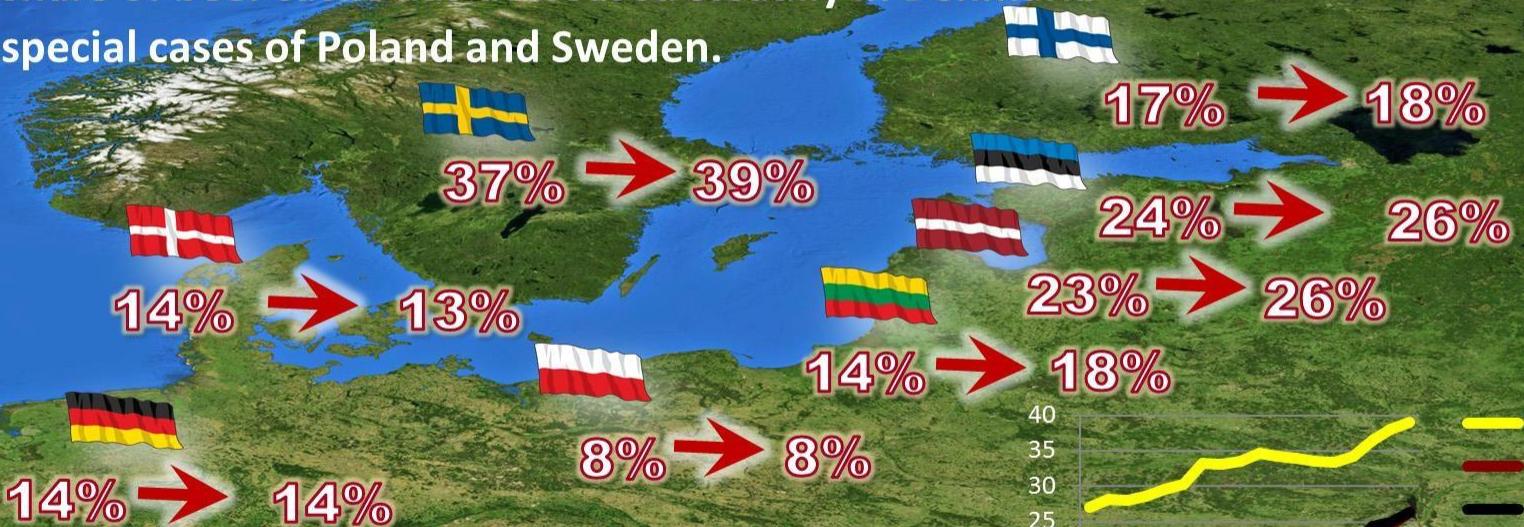
The lower the share, the stronger the link to the dairy sector.

2018

The shares of Baltic countries "exploded" in a few years.

The share of beef cattle has decreased steadily in Denmark.

The special cases of Poland and Sweden.

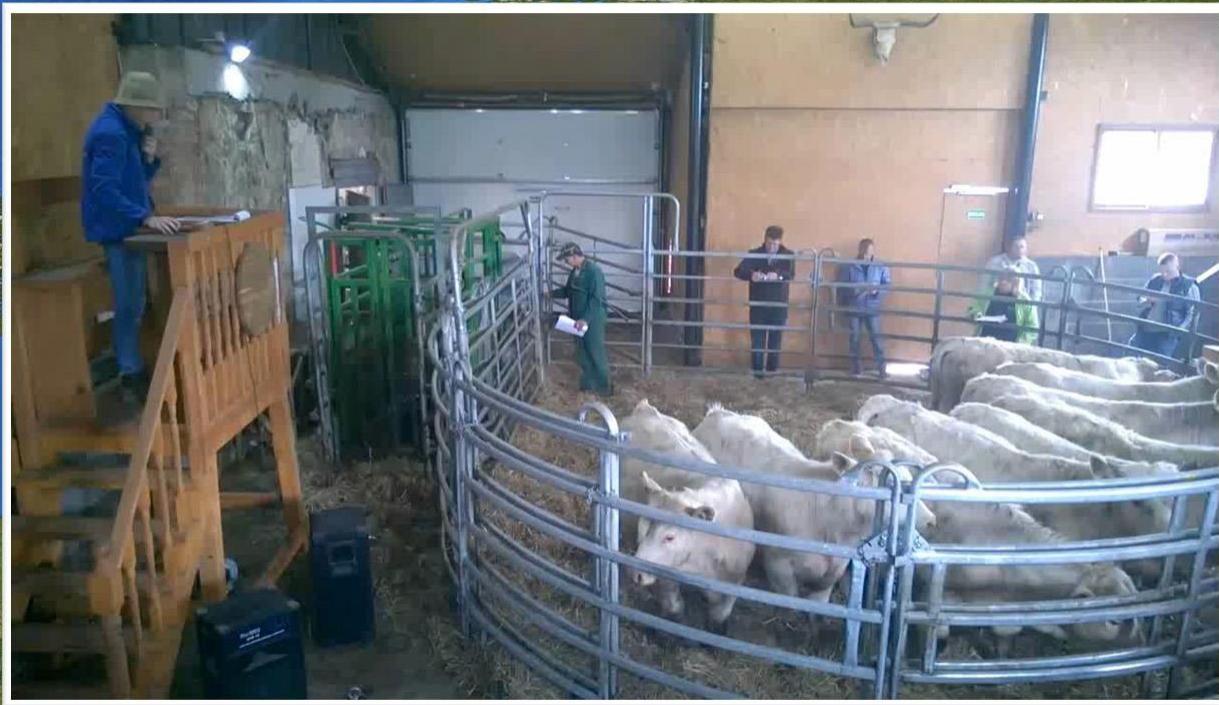


Source: Eurostat

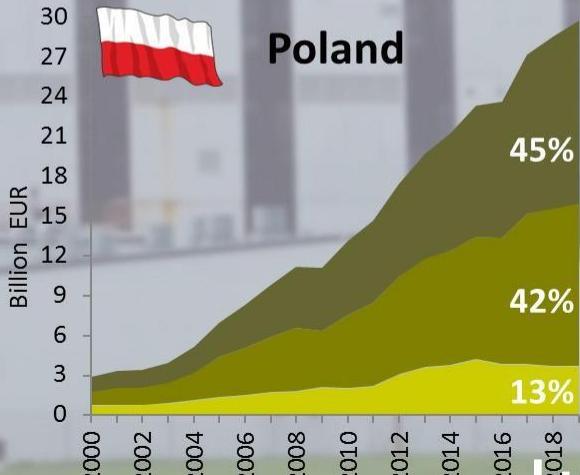
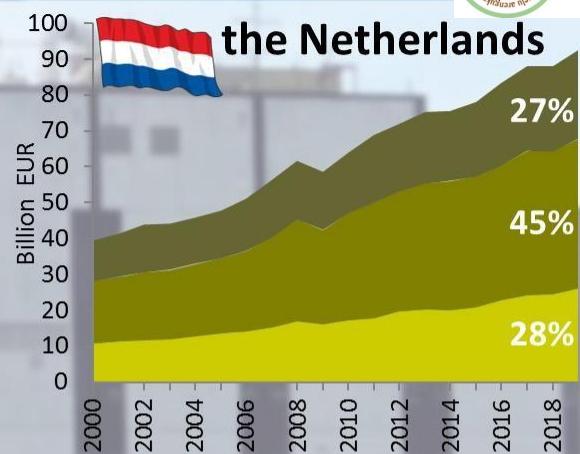
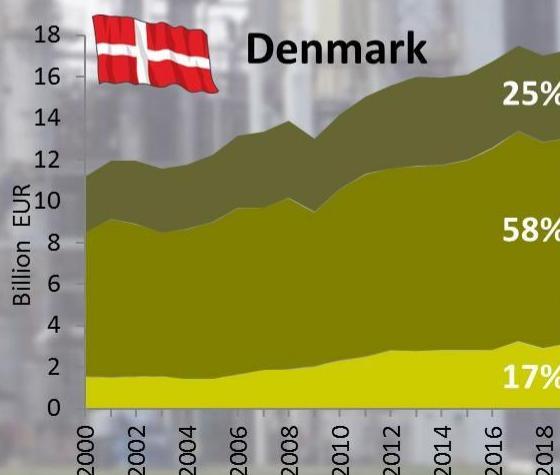
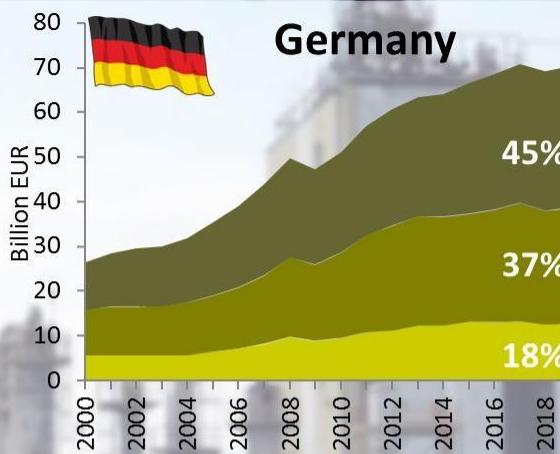
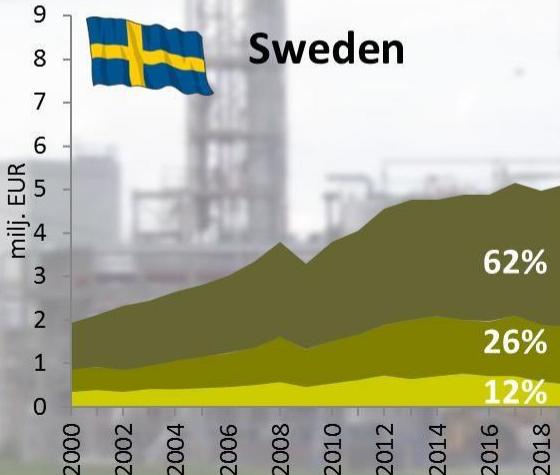
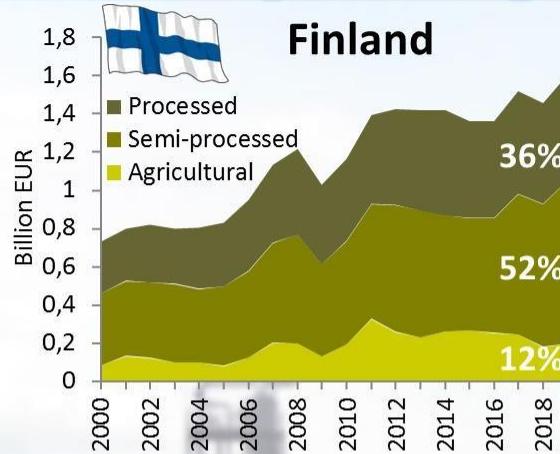
Beef cattle auction in Latvia



Beef cattle auction in Latvia



Food exports by level of processing



Source: own calculations using Eurostat Comext database, CN01-24, Projection for 2019 based on January-August figures.

Why is the level of processing so important?



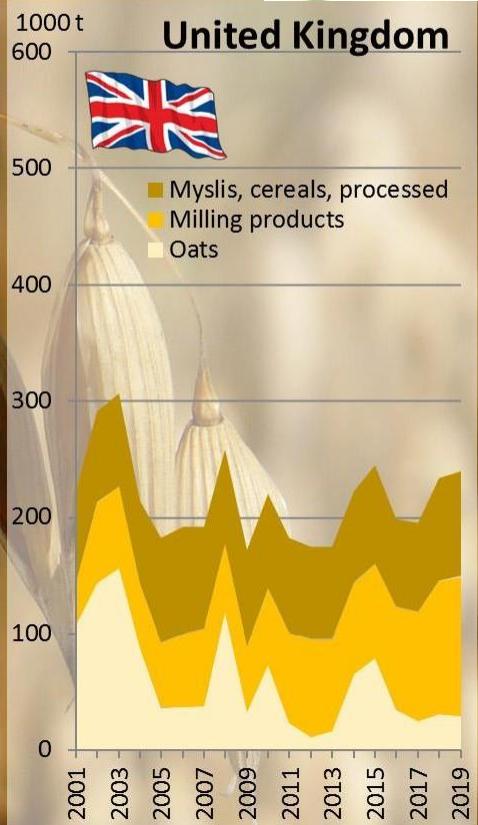
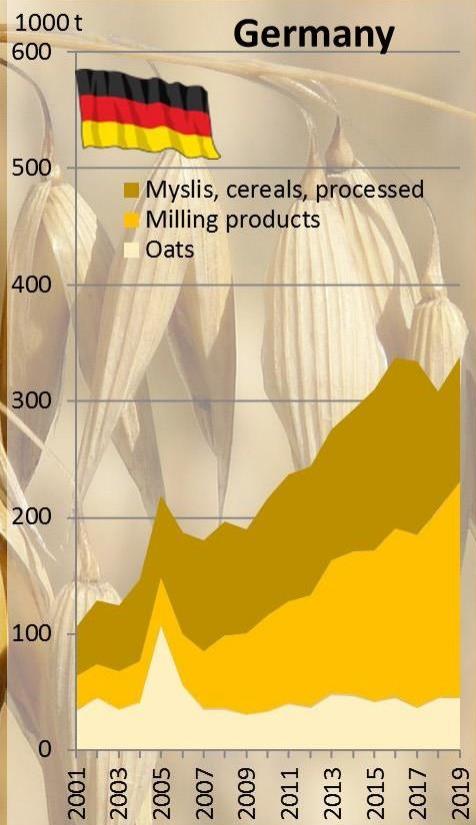
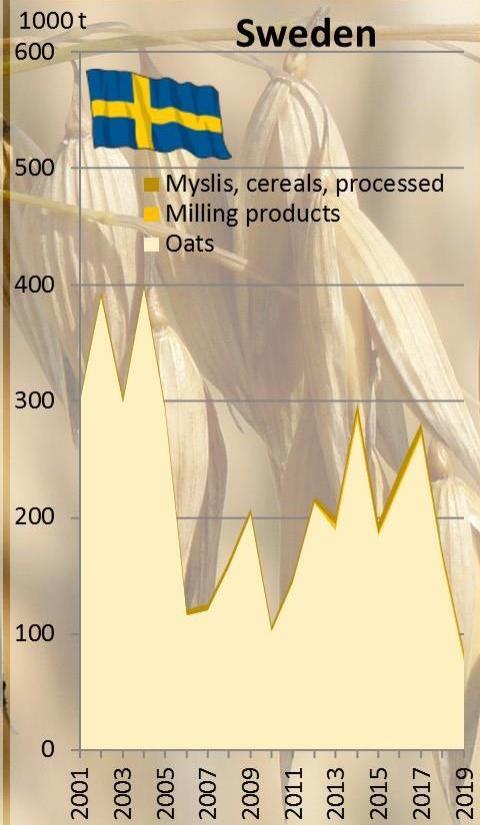
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Export of oats, milling products and muslies



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maapikkondades

Export volumes

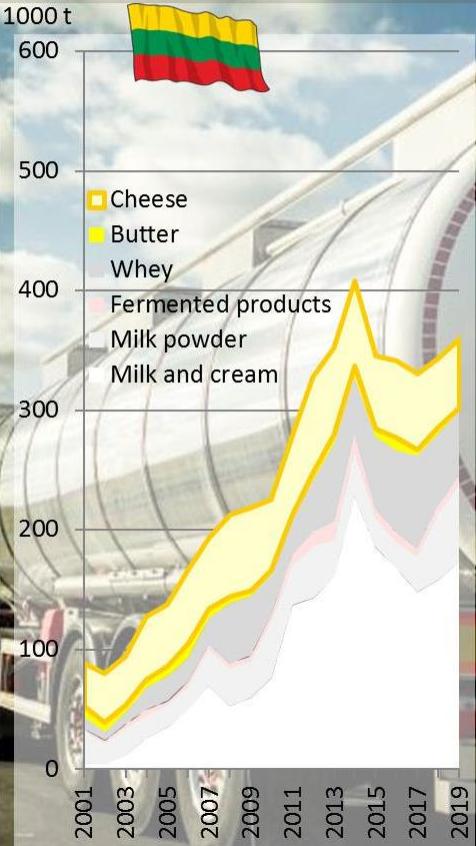
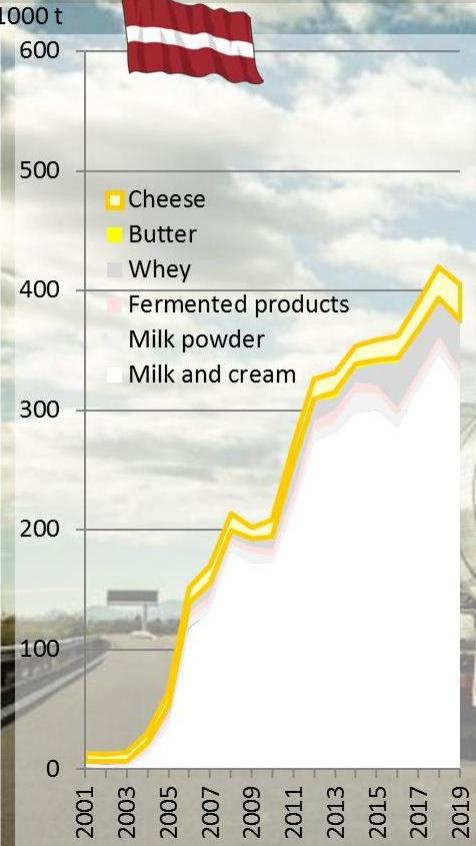
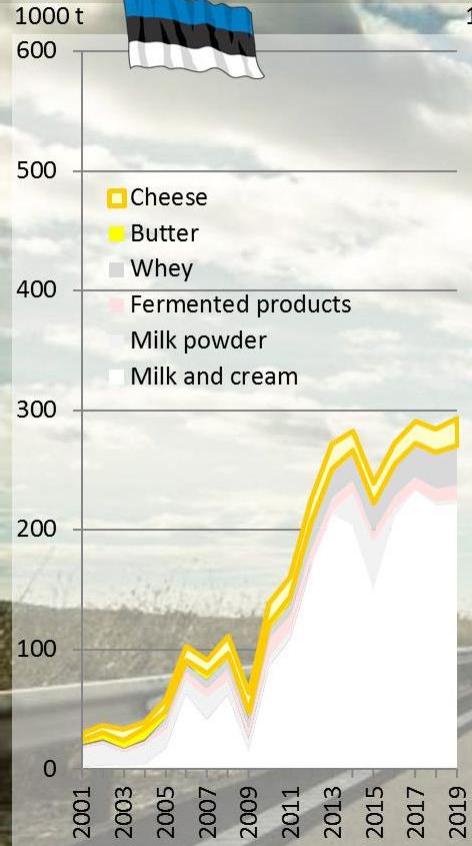


Source: own calculations based on Eurostat Comext database

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Export of milk and dairy products

Export volume

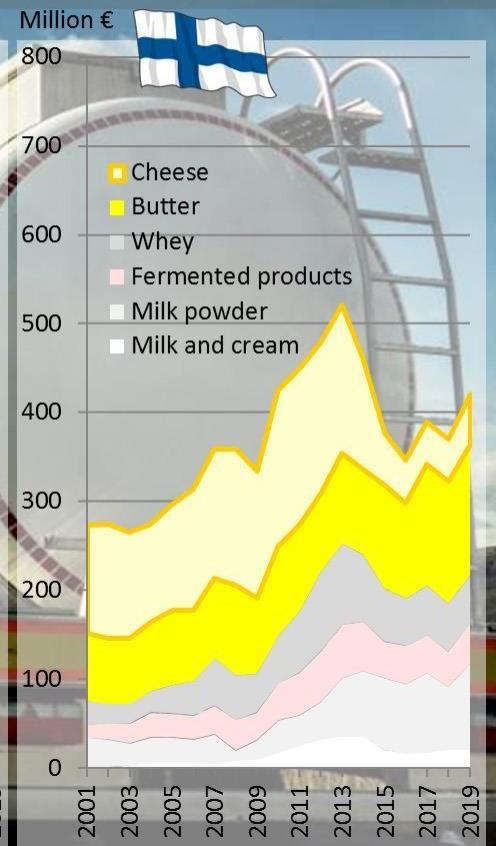
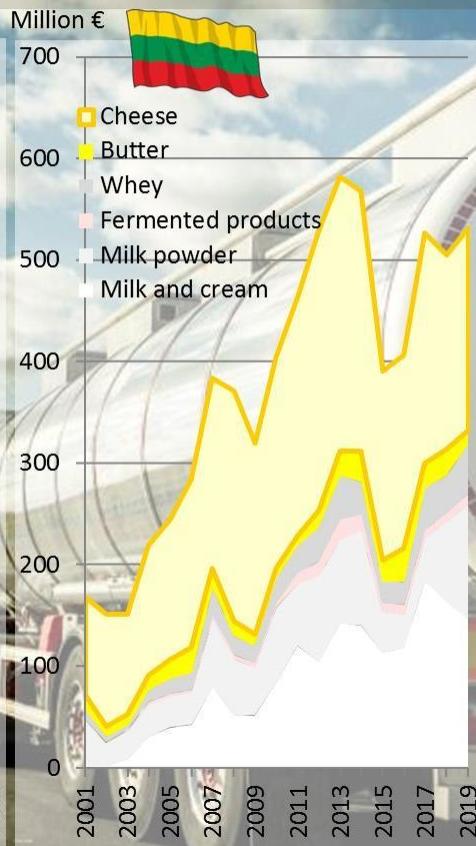
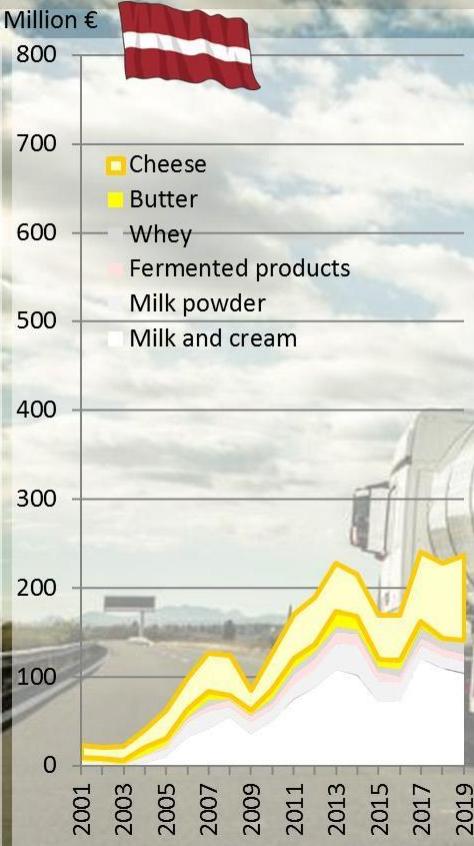
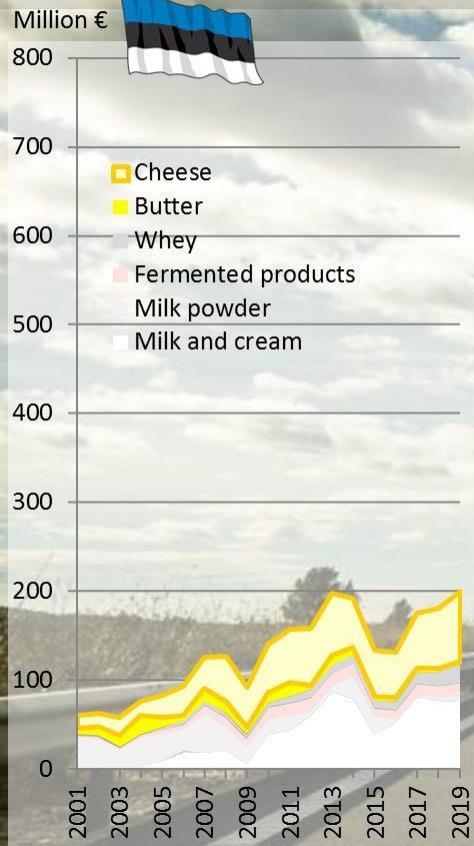


Source: own calculations based on Eurostat Comext database

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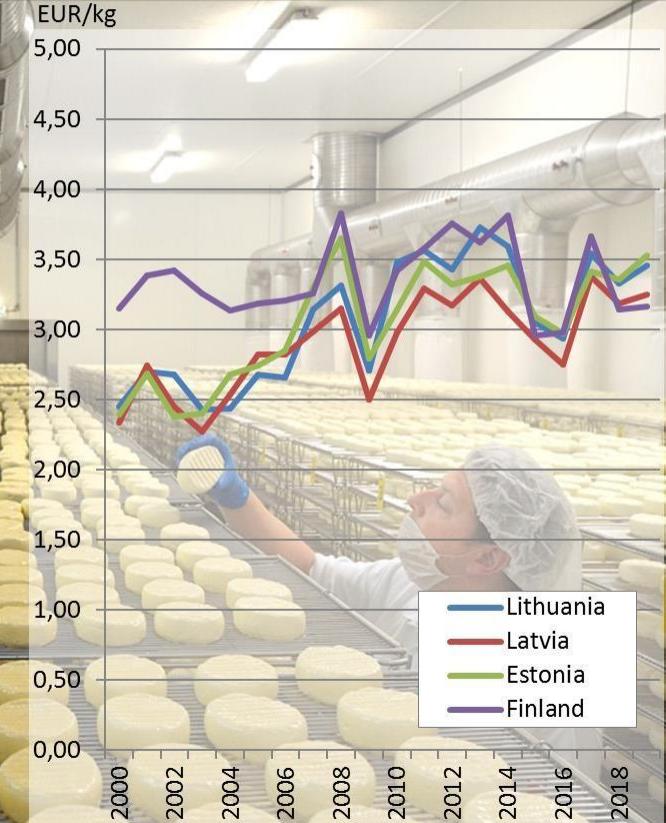
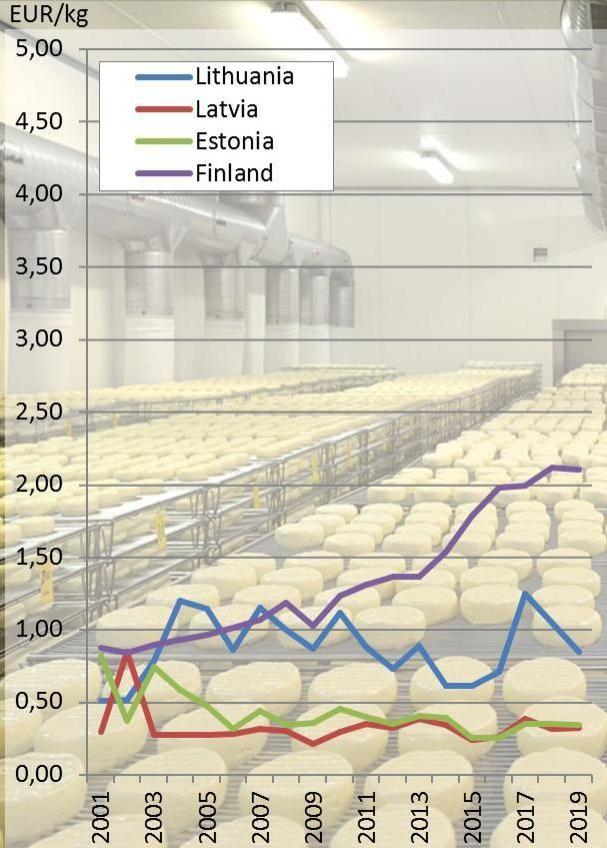
Export of milk and dairy products

Export value



Export of milk and dairy products

Unit price



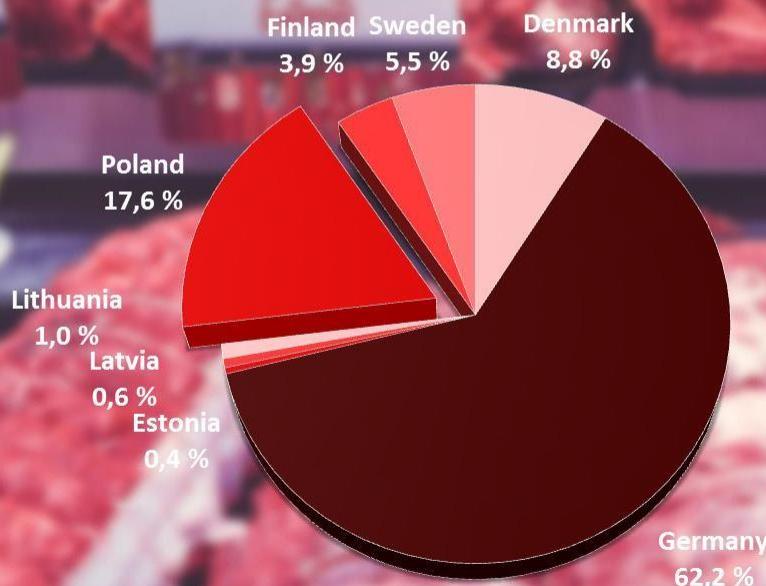
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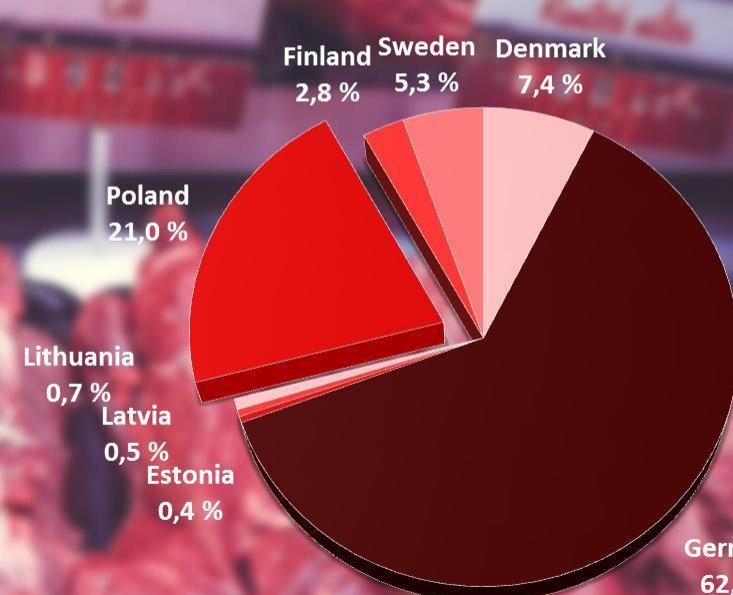
Growth in the meat industry

The shares of meat industry around the Baltic Sea by country
(based on aggregated sales revenues of the industry, %)

2008



2017

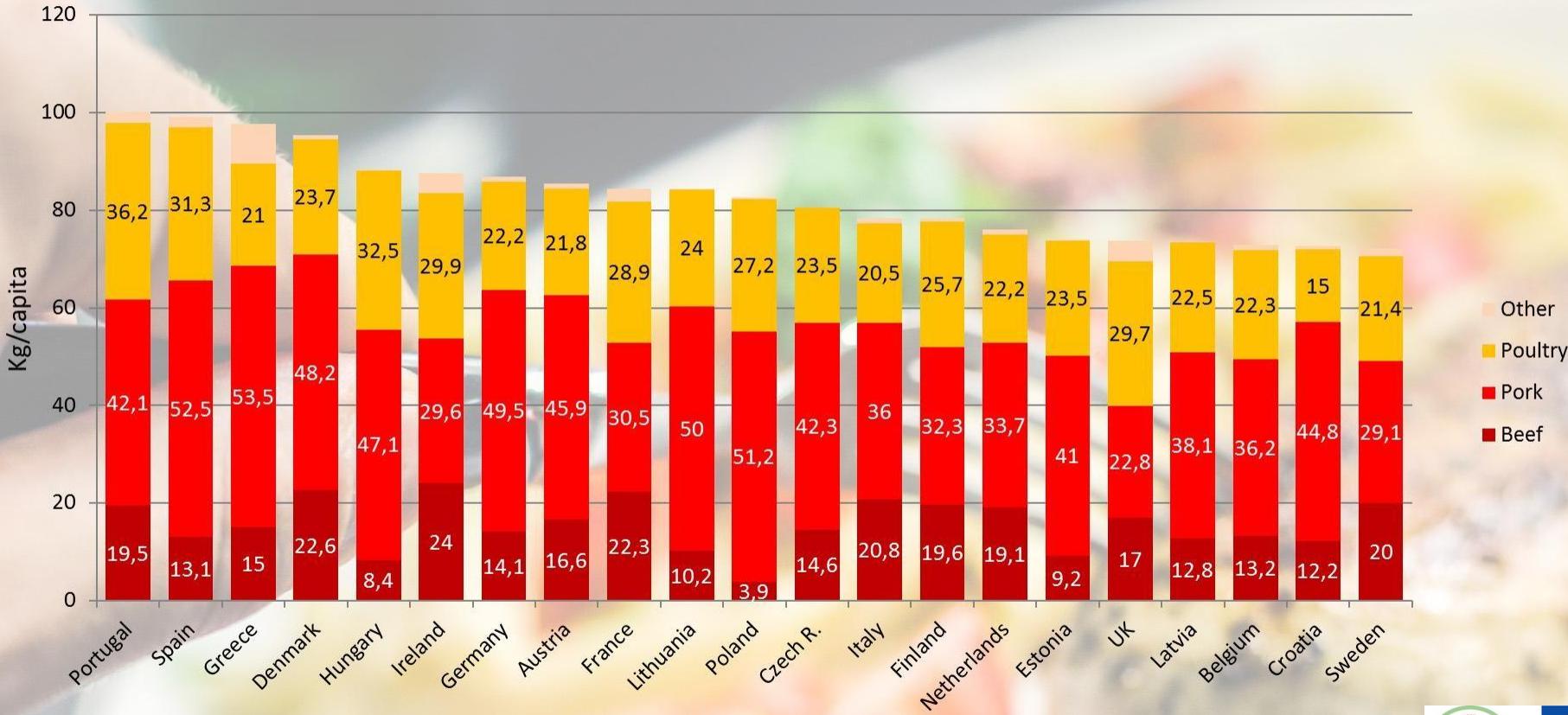


Source: own calculations based on Eurostat databases (SBS).



European Meat Industry Platform
Euroopa liidu maaelu arengule
Politiikankehittämistö
Europa investeringar
masplirkondade

Meat consumption in Europe, 2018



Source: Lihatiedotus



Europen Liit maaeuli arengulise
Poliitikapaneeli ja
Euroopa investeerimis- ja
maaspiirkondadele

Soft factors of competitiveness

Environmental considerations

Carbon footprint, methane emission, use of production resources such as water and soil, effects of soya use, protein feed alternatives

Animal welfare

The principles and criteria of Welfare Quality®

Health conditions

Use of antibiotics, microbial resistance

Hygienic conditions, safety

Production methods and conditions

Grazing and use of grassland and natural pastures

Consumer awareness?

