FEED & FOOD

2022

FEFAC
Experts in Animal Nutrition

ABOUT FEFAC

The European Feed Manufacturers' Federation (FEFAC) was founded in 1959 by five national compound feed associations from France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Today, FEFAC membership consists of 21 national associations in 21 EU Member States as well as Associations in Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and UK and with observer/associate member status. FEFAC is the only independent spokesman of the European Compound Feed and Premix Industry at the level of the European Institutions. FEFAC is member of IFIF and holds observer status in CODEX Alimentarius."

Disclaimer

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Where necessary, figures relating to previous years have been corrected according to the latest available statistical information. Since 2015, data on pet food production are no longer included in our statistics and data on previous years have been corrected accordingly.

Graphs are based on information and data received from the Member Associations, FEFAC contact points in EFTA and EU candidate countries, and FEFAC's own calculations. The others have been extracted from the EUROSTAT database and public data released by DG AGRI and Alltech.

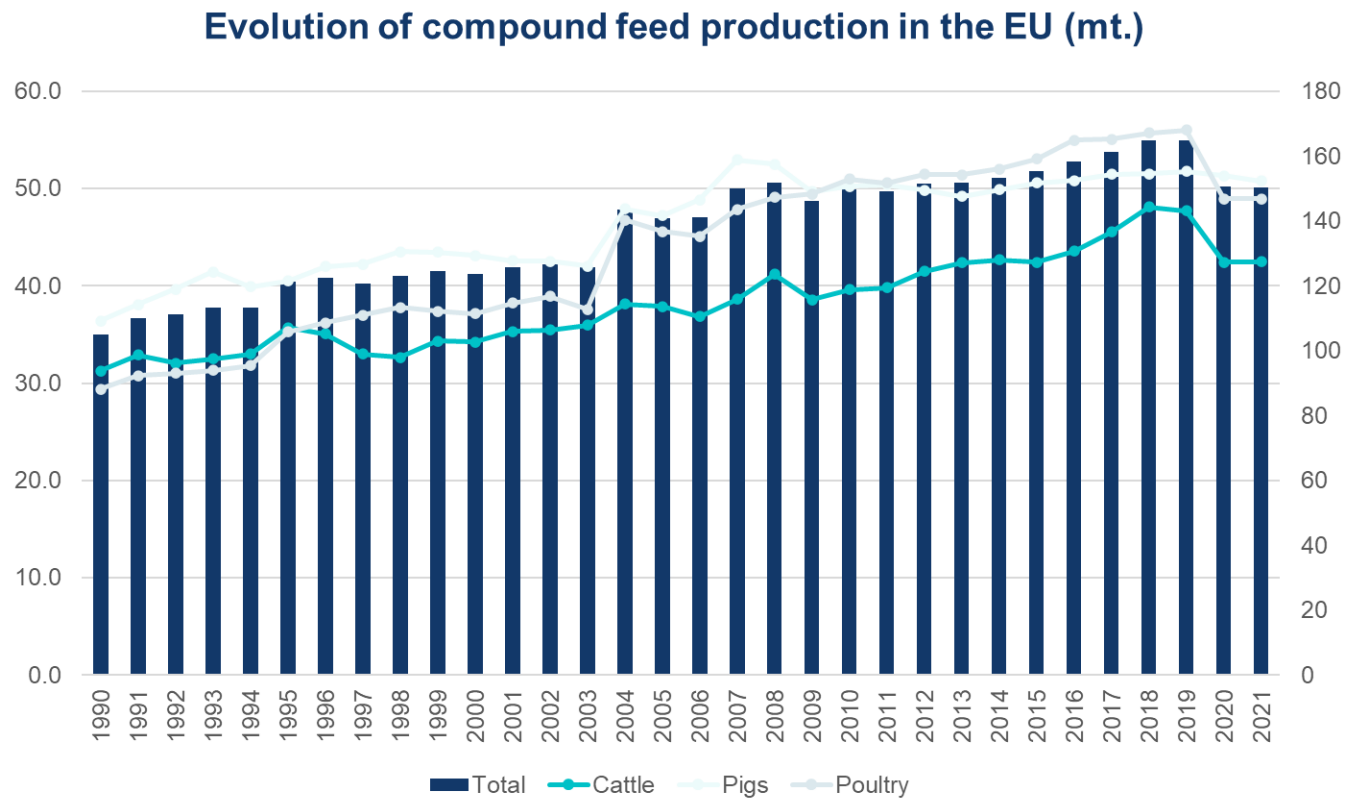
As far as Luxembourg, Greece and Malta are concerned, no data on industrial compound feed production, feed materials consumption & turnover are available. Therefore, FEFAC tables & graphs do not take into account the figures of these countries. Nevertheless, total industrial feed production is estimated by other sources: Luxembourg: 90,000 t, Malta 80,000 t, Greece: 4,000,000 t.

FEFAC: data per the EU as EU-15 from 1994, EU-25 from 2004, EU-27 from 2007, EU-28 from 2013, EU-27 from 2020, excl. EL, LU and MT.

INTRODUCTION

This publication aims to provide an overview of the European feed sector's economic development, focusing on the feed industry's role as an integral part of the EU feed and food supply chain and its contribution to the European livestock and aquaculture economy.

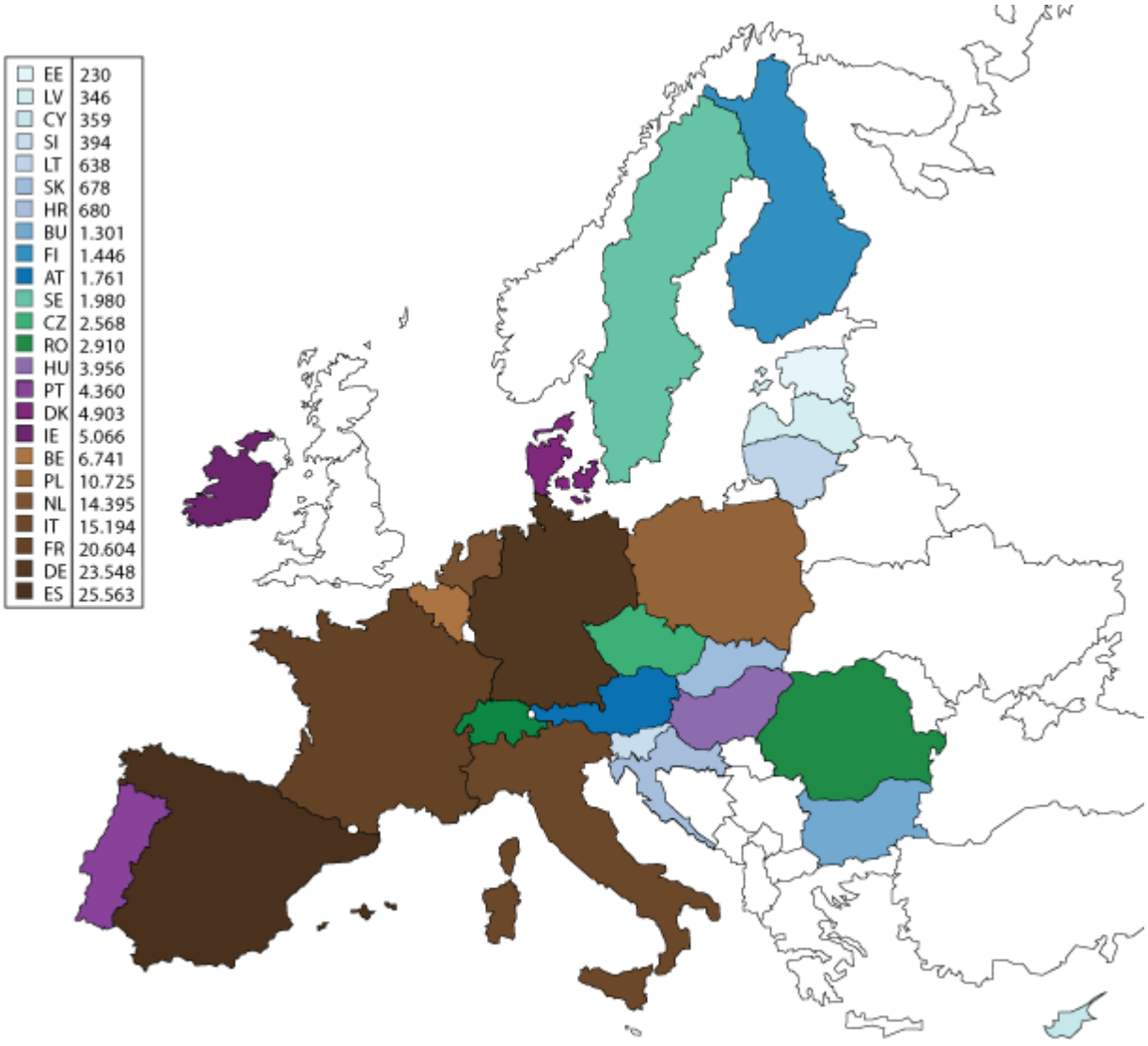
The industrial compound feed industry is a dynamic sector with slow but steady growth over the past years, reflecting the increasing reliance of livestock and aquaculture farmers on efficient compound feed to meet high performance and quality requirements. The drop recorded in 2020 is a “statistical” consequence of the withdrawal of UK production from the total EU production. EU consumption of animal products remained relatively stable, while exports to 3rd countries have continued to grow.



Source: FEFAC

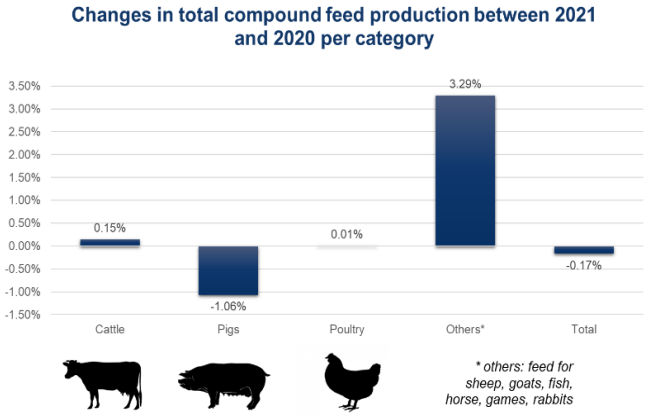
FEED

EU COMPOUND FEED INDUSTRY 2021 (1000 t)



Source: FEFAC

The compound feed production in the EU in 2021 reached 150.3 mt.[1], i.e. a decrease of -0.17% compared to 2020, according to data provided by FEFAC members. Except for the pig feed sector, all other sectors managed to stabilize/or slightly increase their production despite the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, global grain market rally, supply chain disruptions and spread of animal diseases in 2021.



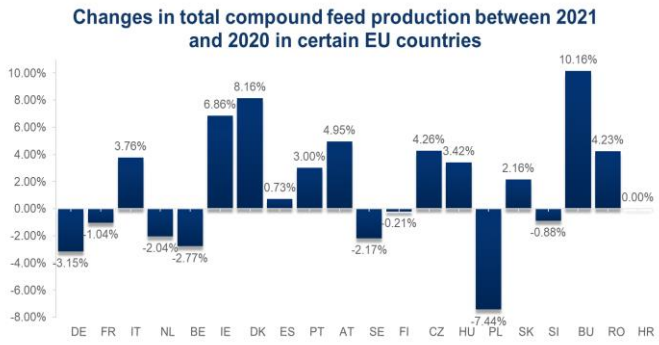
Source: FEFAC

The EU poultry feed sector managed to increase its production by 1 % compared to the previous year, recovering partially from losses linked to COVID-19 lockdown measures (closure of HORECA) in 2020. Italy, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria & Romania enjoyed growth of more than 3% while a decrease of more than 3% was reported in countries such as Belgium, Denmark, Lithuania and Poland mainly due to high costs of raw materials (farmers not starting a new cycle/rotation), avian influenza and flat or reduced retail prices for eggs impacting the poultry sector.

The year 2021 was critical for the EU pigmeat sector, facing challenges of reduced meat demand in key export markets (sanitary import ban & Asia-Pacific's recovery from ASF), high costs for feed grains, the impact of African Swine Fever, the pig feed production decreased by -1.06% in 2021. The countries most affected were particularly Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Poland & Slovenia. The Netherlands and Belgium have continued depopulation of their pig herds to lower agricultural environmental emissions.

In 2021, the EU cattle feed production slightly increased by 0.15% compared to the previous year due to a higher increase in production in Ireland, Bulgaria and Austria (+6%) following a severe drought impacting grass growth. In Italy and the Czech Republic, dairy farmers decided to buy industrial compound feed rather than mixing their feed on farms, reacting to high costs for raw materials.

Bulgaria was the best-performing country, with an annual growth of +10.2% for the total compound feed production, boosted by the demand for pig compound feed. Among the largest compound feed producing countries (>10 Mio t.), Italy (+3.8%) & Spain (+0.7%) increased their production, while Germany (-3.1%), Netherlands (-2.0%), France (-1.0%) and Poland (-7.4%) recorded a decrease in their total feed production.

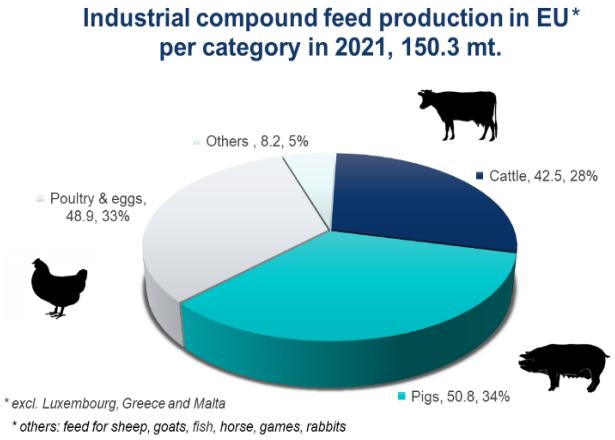


Source: FEFAC

[1] Figures on the production of dry pet food by compound feed manufacturers are not included in our statistics of compound feed production because they do not provide a meaningful representation of the pet food market.

Spain, Germany and France remain the three leading EU countries in terms of total compound feed production. Spain is the leading cattle and pig feed producer while France maintains its leading position as a poultry feed producer.

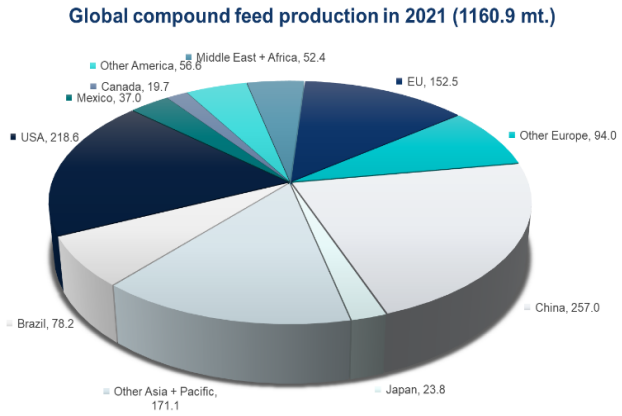
With the UK leaving the EU in 2020, poultry feed production lost its position as the leading segment of EU-27 industrial compound feed production to pig feed.



Source: FEFAC

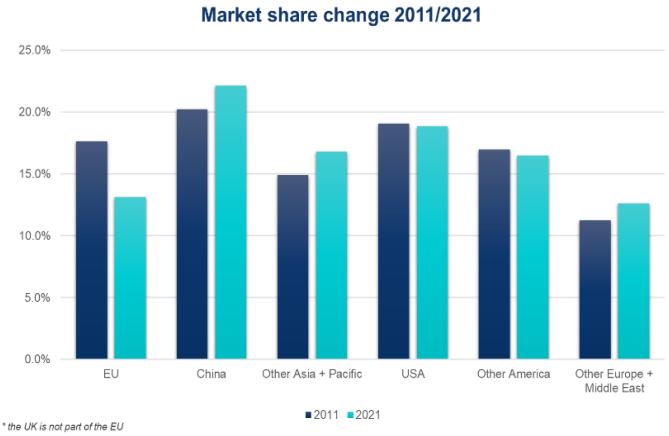
The compound feed industry has become even more capital intensive in recent years making increasingly use of technological advancement to improve its efficiency and sustainability performance. Advanced methods are used to formulate feeds according to the demands of the livestock farmer including on environmental performance of feed and to control the feed materials used, the manufacturing process and the quality of the finished feeds. The compound feed industry is subject to a complex body of both EU and national legislations covering every part of its operations. This legislation is designed to ensure that feeds are of high quality and are safe for both livestock and consumers of animal products.

The EU-27 compound feed production represents 13% of the global production which is estimated at around 1,160 mt. decreasing by 1.1% vs. 2020.



Source: FEFAC based on Alltech

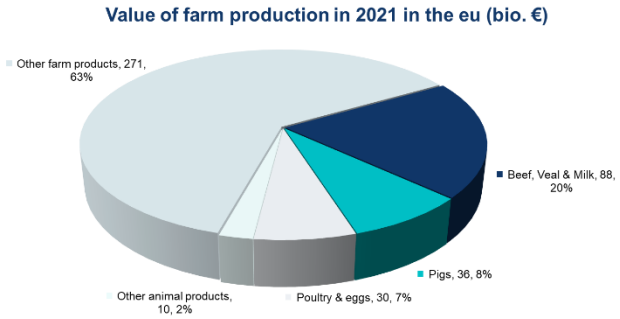
The global market share of the EU declined by 4.5% mainly because of increased feed production in Asia over the past decade.



Source: FEFAC based on Alltech

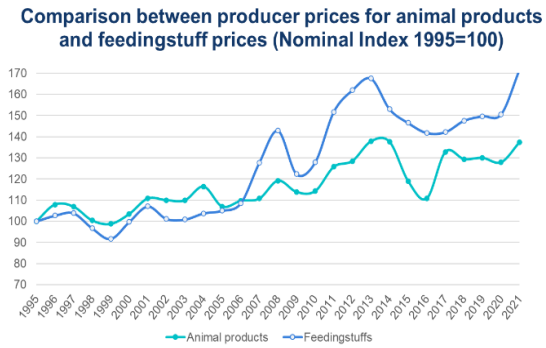
FEEDING EU LIVESTOCK

The value of livestock production – amounting to €153 billion – accounts for 38% of the total value of farm production. More than half of its amount (88 bio €) is then created by beef & veal, and dairy animal products, followed by pigs (36 bio €), poultry & eggs (30 bio €) and other animal products such as i.e. sheep, goats, etc. (10 bio €). The overall EU-27 agricultural output production was €433 billion in 2021.



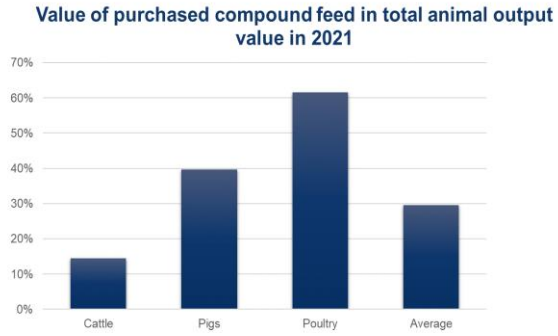
Source: FEFAC based on Eurostat

Feed costs have increased more than producer prices over the last 25 years, confirming a general trend of permanent pressure on livestock farmers to improve their productivity and on compound feed producers to deliver efficient compound feed.



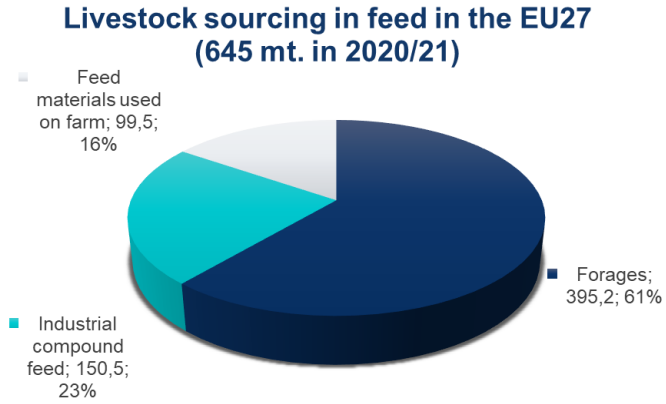
Source: FEFAC based on Eurostat

Animal feed is the most important livestock production cost factor and represented in 2021 up to 62% of the farm gate value of poultry, 40% of the farm gate value of pigs and 14% of the farm gate value of cattle.



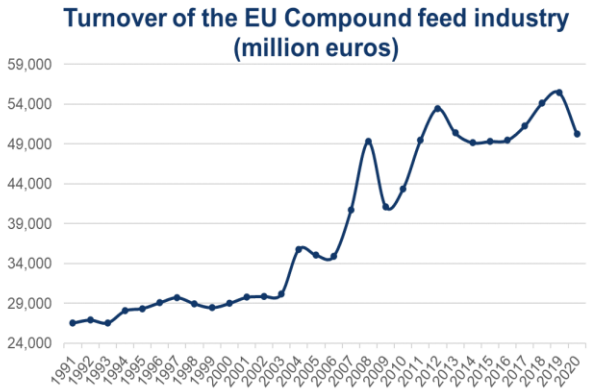
Source: FEFAC based on Eurostat

The EU farm animals are fed with app. 645 mt. of feed, including feed materials and compound feeds. Out of this quantity, 395 mt. are roughages of farm origin. The resulting balance, i.e. 250 mt. of feedstuffs consumed, includes cereals grown and used on the farm of origin & feed purchased by livestock producers to supplement their feed resources (either feed materials or compound feed). It is estimated that up to 99,5 mt. of feed materials are used on the farm. As for compound feed, 150,5 mt. was produced in 2020/21. This volume accounts for 23% of the total feed basket.



Source: FEFAC based on Eurostat

Turnover of the EU-27 industrial compound feed industry was 50 billion euros in 2020. In 10 years the turnover increased by 16 %.



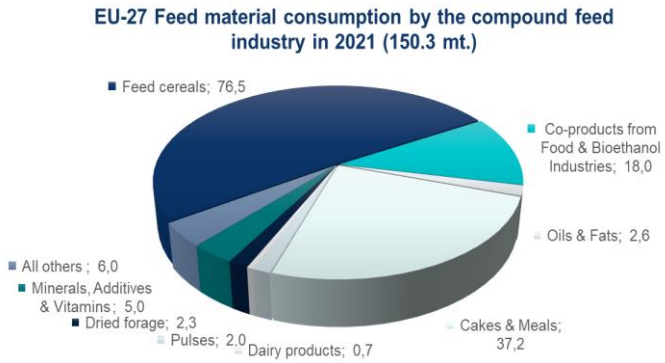
Source: FEFAC

CONSUMPTION OF FEED MATERIALS

Feed formulators' role and expertise consist of producing a feed that will fulfill animal nutritional requirements to support its best performance.

To achieve that, a mixture of feed materials is chosen in the most efficient way to manufacture a compound feed. Next to the cost factor, the availability of feed materials plays an important role in the production process. Feed materials are primarily of EU origin: cereals, pulses and co-products from the food and bioethanol industries. However, some feed materials are imported from Third Countries, in particular, feed materials rich in proteins like soybean meal as they are not produced in sufficient quantities within the EU. These diverse sources of feed material supplies are an important factor in the industry's ability to manufacture feeds of both high quality and at competitive prices for livestock farmers.

In 2021, the EU-27 compound feed industry produced 150.3 mt. of feed, containing 76.5 mt. of feed cereals, 37.2 mt. of cakes and meals, 18.0 mt. of co-products from food & bioethanol industries, 5.0 mt. of minerals, additives & vitamins, 2.6 mt. of oils & fats, 2.3 mt. of dried forage, 2.0 mt. of pulses and 60 mt. t. of all other feed materials (e.g. former foodstuffs, straw, microbial biomass, etc.).

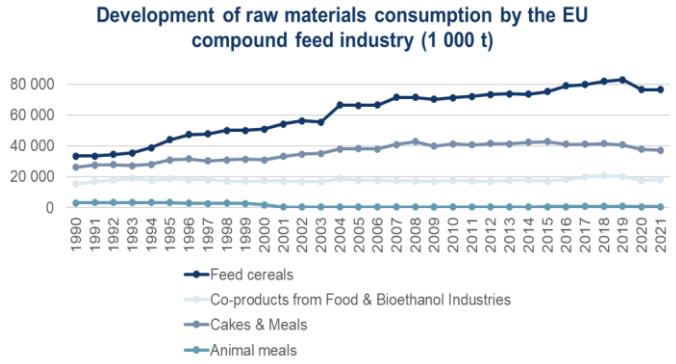


Source: FEFAC

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of feed cereals (50.9%) and co-products of the food and bioethanol industry (12%) remained stable. On the other hand, a decreasing trend can be recorded in the consumption of oilseed meals due in particular to a trend to further reduce the levels of crude proteins in feed for farmed animals and animal meals. The usage of processed animal proteins (PAPs) in compound feed went down by 70% in the past 20 years following the BSE crisis and the ban of its feed use for most species in the EU in 2001. The

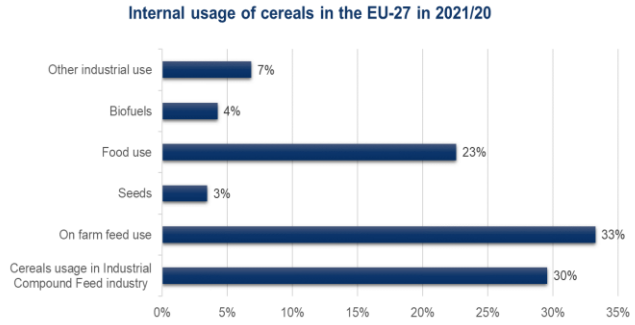
downtrend has not been reversed since then even though non-ruminant PAPs (2013) and insect meal could be legally used again in aquafeeds as of 2013 & 2017. PAPs are one of the homegrown feed material sources that can contribute to increasing EU protein self-sufficiency and decrease dependency on the import of protein-rich feed materials. The EU re-authorised the usage of porcine PAP in poultry feed, avian PAP in pig feed and insect PAP in both pig and poultry feed in August 2021. However, usage in the compound feed industry will most likely remain rather limited, due to stringent technical requirements, which allow its use only in fully dedicated “single species” feed mills.

Product of animal origin	Feed for food producing animals					feed for pets and fur animals
	Ruminant	Pig	Poultry	Fish	Other	
Ruminant PAP, including ruminant blood meal						
Blood products from ruminants						
Hydrolysed proteins from ruminants tissues other than hides and skins						
Non-ruminant PAP, including non-ruminant blood meal but excluding fishmeal, porcine PAP and poultry PAP						
Porcine PAP			2021	2013		
Poultry PAP		2021		2013		
Insect PAP		2021	2021	2017		
Gelatine and collagen from ruminants		2021	2021	2021	2021	
Fishmeal						
Blood products from non-ruminants						
Di and tricalcium other than those mentioned elsewhere in the table						
Hydrolysed proteins from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins						
Gelatine and collagen from non-ruminants						
Egg, egg products, milk, milk products, colostrum						



Source: FEFAC

The livestock is the most important outlet for EU-produced cereals with 63% of the internal usage. Up to 33% of cereals consumed in the EU are directly used by farmers to feed their animals. In addition, 30% of cereals are used by the industrial compound feed industry. The food industry represented 23% of internal usage, followed by industrial use incl. Biofuels (11%) and seeds (3%).



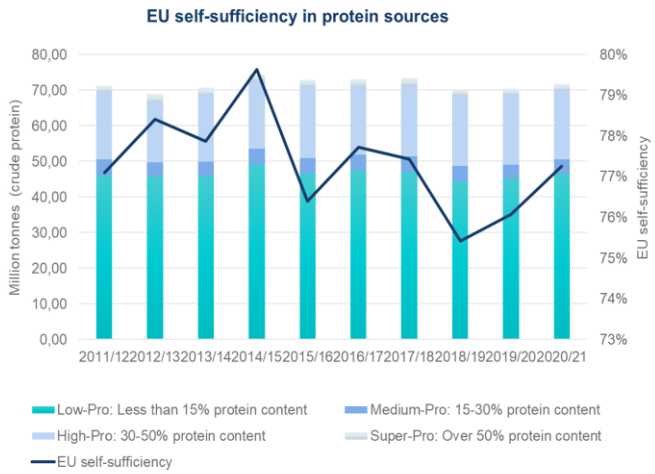
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI market balance sheets

Focus on protein

In the feed sector, it is important to distinguish different protein sources based on protein content:

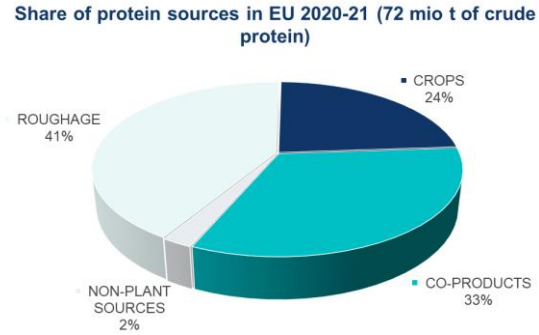
- “Low-pro”: less than 15% protein content
- “Medium-pro”: 15-30% protein content
- “High-pro”: 30-50% protein content
- “Super-pro”: over 50% protein content

The EU has low self-sufficiency in high protein feed material sources (e.g. oilseed meals): 28 % on average (5 years average). For other categories of protein feed materials, the self-sufficiency ratio is rather high: 96% for low-protein feed sources, 89% for medium-protein feed sources and 86% for super-protein feed sources. During the first years of the last decade, the total EU self-sufficiency in protein-rich feed materials continued to grow thanks to the expansion of the biofuel industry and the generation of co-products rich in proteins like Dried Distillers’ Grains and Solubles (DDGS), and rapeseed meal. However, recent data show that the growing trend is stagnating. This might be because some EU countries have either stopped using certain biofuels or reduced blending mandates and redirect subsidies to ‘advanced’ biofuels.



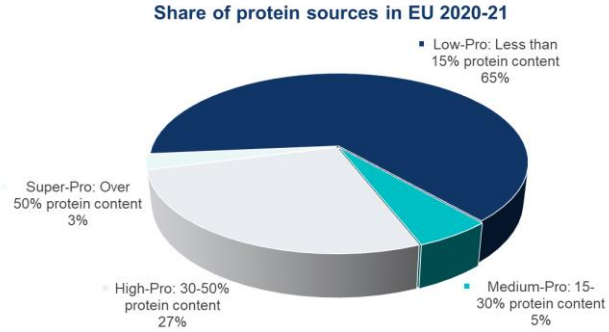
Source: FEFAC based on EU feed protein balance sheets

Roughage, especially grass, is the most important source of proteins (41% of the supply, expressed in protein equivalent) for the EU livestock sector, followed by co-products (33%), crops (24%) and non-plant sources (2%) such as whey powder, processed animal proteins and former foodstuffs.



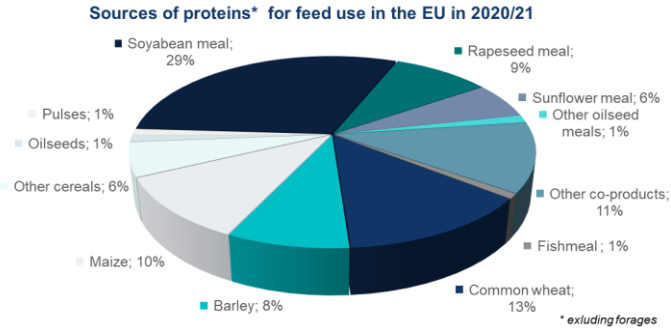
Source: FEFAC based on EU feed protein balance sheet 2020/21

In other words, the low-protein category is the largest contributor to the feed protein basket (65%), followed by the high protein category (27%), medium-protein category (5%) and super-protein category (3%).



Source: FEFAC based on EU feed protein balance sheet 2020/21

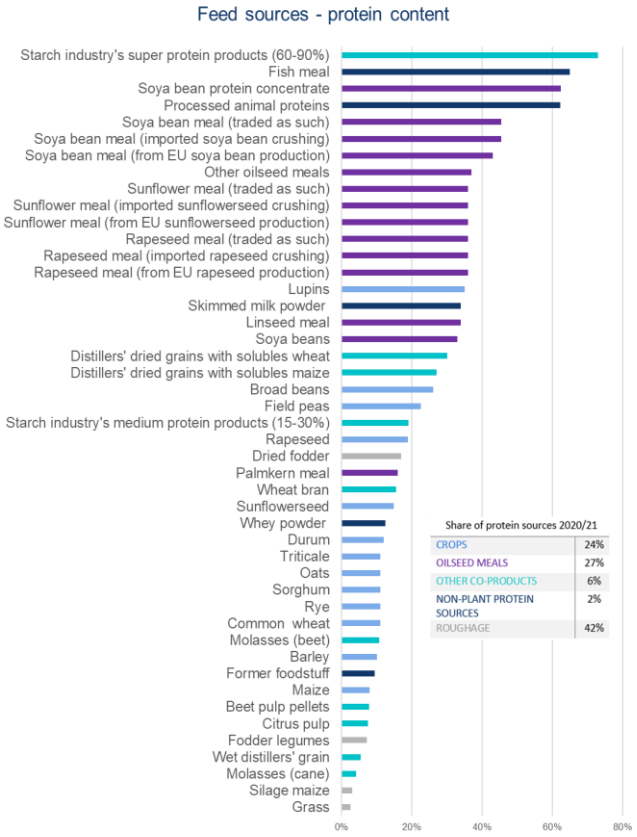
With roughage excluded, up to 45% of the protein supply comes from oilseed meals, 39% mainly from EU produced cereals and 12 % from co-products (i.e. molasses, beet pulp pellets, starch industry protein products, distiller dried grains with soluble etc.).



Source: FEFAC based on EU feed protein balance sheet 2020/21

The most highly concentrated feed protein sources are potato proteins (>70%) and fish meal (65%). Cereals, although low in proteins (11%) still represent 20% of the protein supply. Processed animal protein contains 62% of protein but its usage remains limited due to (1) market acceptance issues (2) legal requirements (single species feed mills) (3) availability and competitiveness among species. Economically and nutritionally, oilseed meals are one of the best protein sources to be used in feed both in terms of concentration in proteins (16 to 45.5% depending on the oilseed) and quality (amino acid profile). Altogether, oilseed meals account for 27% of the protein supply,

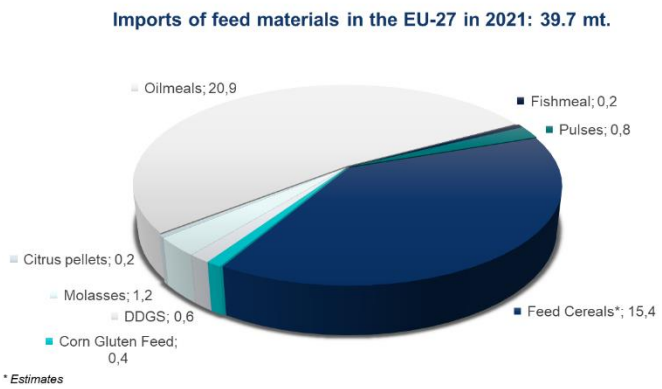
against 6% for other co-products, such as DDGS, maize gluten feed, etc.



Source: FEFAC based on the EU feed protein balance sheets

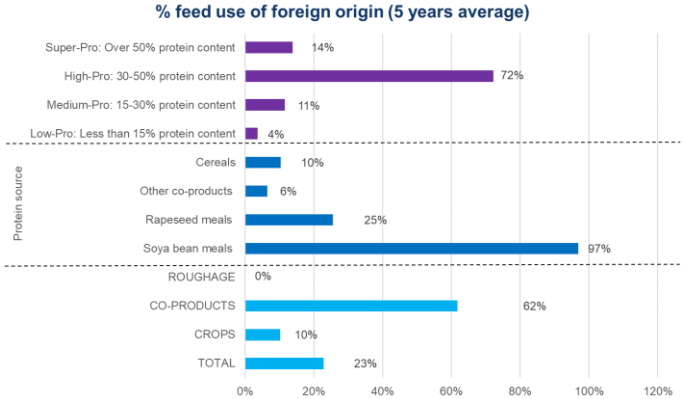
Focus on import

In 2021, the EU-27 imported up to 39.7 mt. of feed materials mainly oilseed meals i.e. 20.9 mt (from which soybean meal 16.5 mt.) and feed cereals (15.4 mt.), most of it being maize (13 mt.). In smaller amounts, the EU sourced molasses (1.2 mt.), DDGS (0.6 mt.), corn gluten feed (0.4 mt.), citrus pellets (0.2 mt.), pulses (0.8 mt.), fishmeal (0.2 mt.).



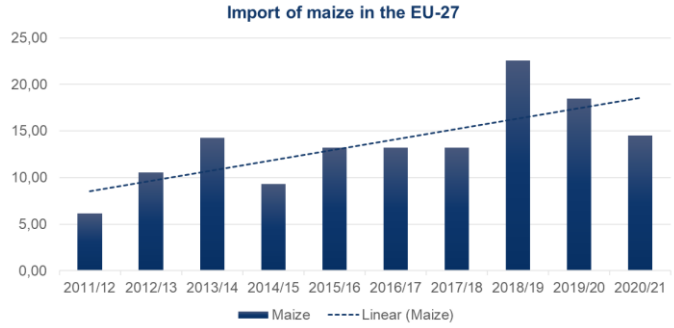
Source: FEFAC based on Eurostat

The EU are mostly dependent (72%) on the import of high protein content feed sources (30-50% protein content), mainly co-products (62%) sourced from Third Countries from crops not grown significantly in the EU, i.e. soybean meal (97%), linseed meal, palm kernel expeller, etc. Rapeseed meal is the only meal the EU is not significantly dependent on imports (25%). This is mainly due to the EU biofuel policy, e.g. the renewable energy directive (RED) in 2009, providing incentives to biofuel production and leading to increased production of rapeseed meal. Overall, total feed proteins dependency is relatively low (23%). In other words, 77 % of total feed proteins are produced within the EU. Roughage is the only feed protein source for which the EU is 100% self-sufficient. The EU is also almost self-sufficient (94%) in other co-products (DDGS, wheat bran, beet pulp pellets etc.) and cereals production (90%) while being completely self-sufficient in forages (100%).



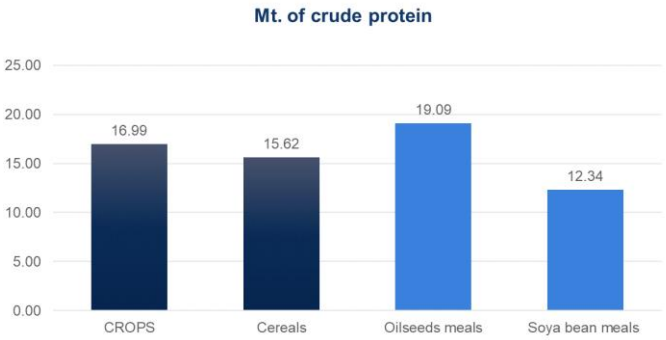
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI data

For several years the EU was nearly self-sufficient in cereals production (90%). However, as the below graph shows the upward trend in the import of maize might increase dependency also in this category.



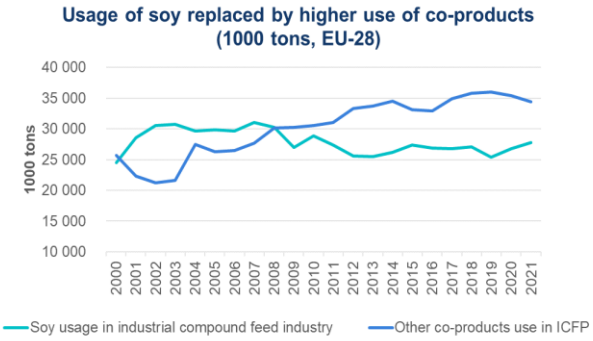
Source: FEFAC based on EU feed protein balance sheets

There is limited interchangeability between the proteins from different vegetable protein sources, mainly due to diverse amino acids composition. Thus, soybean meal and other high–protein content feed materials (30 – 50%) is so highly valued from an animal nutrition point of view, as it provides the ideal amino acid profile in feed formulation. However, the contribution of cereals to the protein supply should not be underestimated. The below figure shows that in 2020/21, the cereals provided 15.6 mt. of crude protein (17 mt. of all crops) vs. 12.3 mt. for soybean meals (19.9 mt. all oilseed meals).



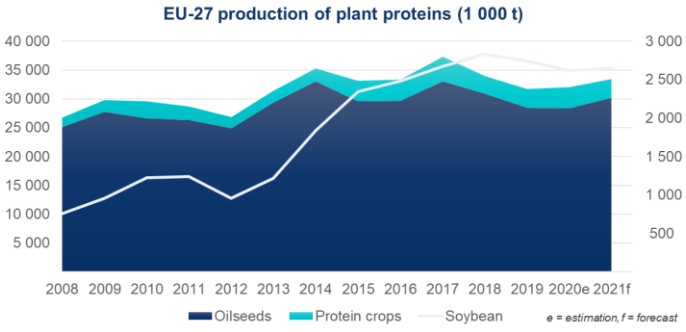
Source: FEFAC based on EU feed protein balance sheet 2020/21

It is important to note that co-products from the food industry play an important role in replacing soy usage which has been on a downward trend since 2008.



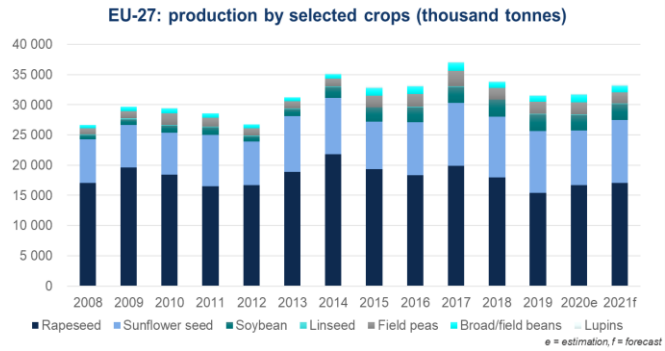
Source: FEFAC based on its own and FEDIOL data

In 2018, the European Commission published a report on the development of plant proteins in the European Union[2], analysing the EU plant protein sector and showing its dynamic development in recent years. The EU oilseeds production increased by 20% while protein crops production increased by 94% in the last 13 years. The soybean is recorded to be the most successful home-grown oilseed plant when the production has more than tripled since 2008 (from 0.76 mt. to 2.6 mt. in 2021). As for protein crops, the broad/field beans production grew the most in the same period (from 0.58 mt. to 1.1 mt. in 2021).



Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data on Oilseeds and protein crops statistics

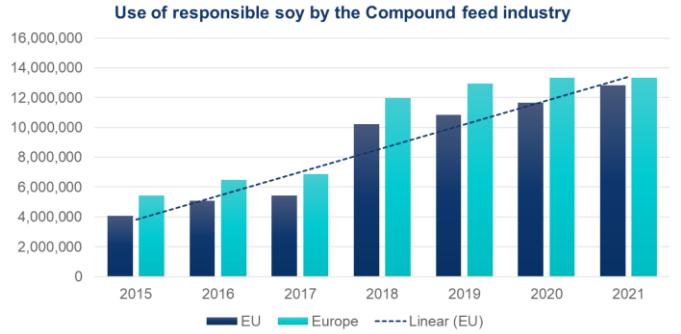
[2] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52018DC0757



Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data on oilseeds and protein crops statistics

Focus on soy

The European feed industry is by far the most important consumer of plant proteins in the EU, especially of soybean meal. In 2021 the EU compound feed industry used up to 12.8 mt. of responsible soy meeting the criteria of the 2015 version of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guideline (SSG), which is twice as much as in % 2015. Responsible soy is soy provided through supplier and member schemes and programs that are compliant with the 59 criteria of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines, covering good agricultural practice, environmental and social requirements. 19 schemes and programs[3] have passed the benchmarking process against the Soy Sourcing Guidelines 2015, facilitated by ITC. In February 2021, FEFAC released a new version of the Soy Sourcing Guidelines which now contain 73 criteria in total, with 54 essential and 19 desired criteria. The upgraded SSG now includes criteria on the production of 'conversion-free soy' answering market and political expectations in recent years.

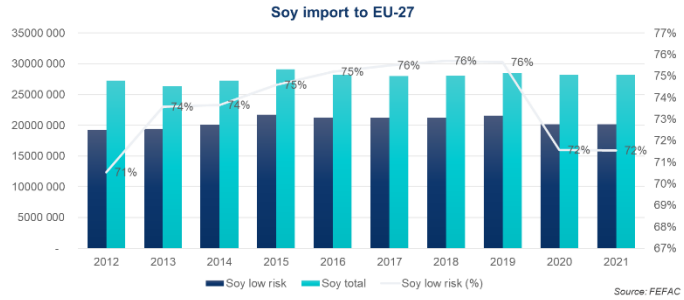


Source: FEFAC

In 2021 the EU imported 28.2 mt. of soybean meal equivalent. FEFAC, based on EU trade statistics, estimates the EU feed industry exposure to soybean meal originating from deforestation-risk areas (Brazil – Cerrado, Argentina – Gran Chaco, Paraguay – Western region) is below 30% for soybean meal produced from soybeans imported in the EU and for direct SBM imports.

EU import of soy from negligible deforestation-risk areas							
Raw material	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
soybean meal	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	74%	71%
soybeans	72%	72%	73%	71%	71%	70%	72%
Soy* (t)	21 697 671	21 250 404	21 169 133	21 236 995	21 583 381	20 196 093	20 182 376
* in soybean meals equivalent							

Source: FEFAC

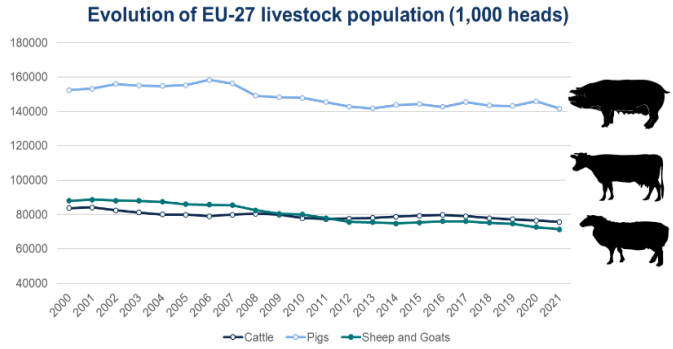


This means that around 21 mt. of soybean meals equivalent came from negligible deforestation-risk areas.

3 https://sm.sustainable-trade.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Schemes-Programmes-positively-benchmarked-against-the-FEFAC-Soy-Sourcing-Guidelines-2015.pdf

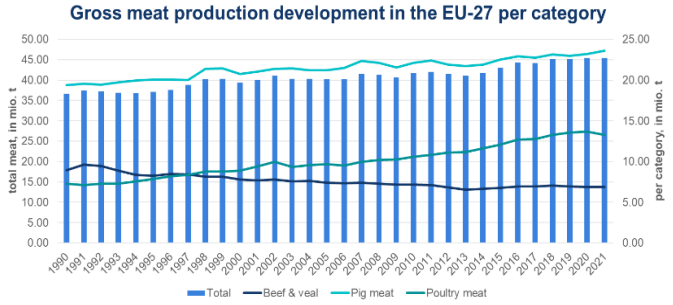
FOOD

The market for feedingstuffs depends on the market for livestock products. In 2021, the livestock population numbers continued to decrease in the EU-27. Compared to the previous year, the population of cattle decreased by 1.1 %, pigs by 0.3 % and sheep & goats by 0.9 %.



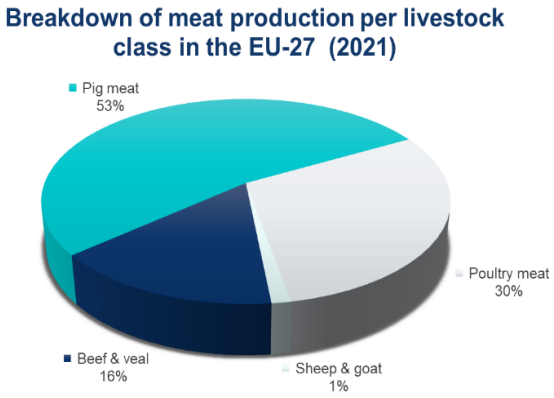
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

In 2021, the production of meat in the EU-27 slightly decreased by 0.01 % to a total of 45.5 mt. compared to last year. Pig meat production grew by 1.7 % (23.6 mt.), sheep & goat production 1.5 % (0.6 mt.) while poultry meat, beef & veal production decreased, respectively by 2.7 % (13.3 mt.) and 0.3 % (6.9 mt.).



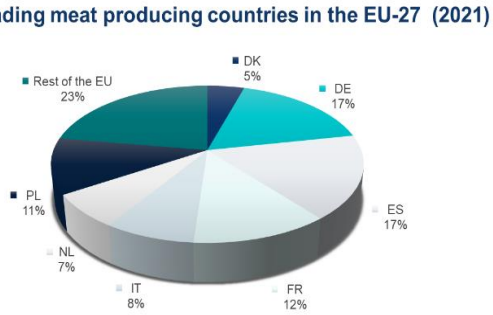
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

As for the meat shares, 53% of the EU-27 meat production is pig meat. Poultry meat comes second with 30% share, followed by beef & veal (16%) and sheep & goat meat (1%).



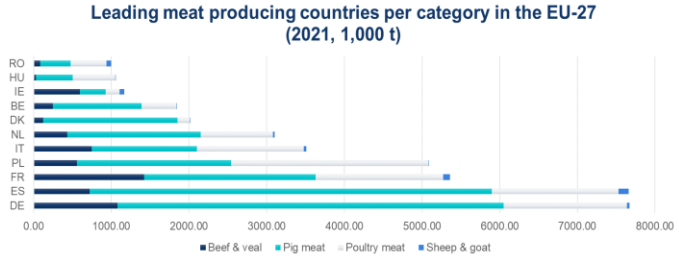
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

Germany, with its market share of 17% (7.67 mt.), is the EU-27 leading meat producing country, followed closely by Spain (17%, 7.65 mt.). The third place belongs to France with 12% (5.3 mt.) and fourth to Poland with 11% (5.1 mt.). Italy (8%, 3.5 mt.), the Netherlands (7%, 3.1 mt.), and Denmark (5%, 2.0 mt.) are also important meat producers in the EU-27.



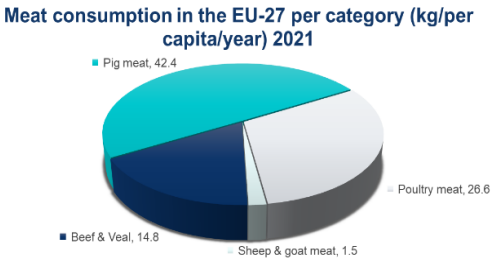
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

Spain was the EU-27 leading country in pig meat production (5.2 mt.) overcoming Germany (4.9 mt.) in 2021. France kept in 3rd place with 2.2 mt., followed by Poland (1.9 mt.) and Denmark (1.7 mt.). Poland (2.5 mt.) was the biggest producer of poultry meat, followed by Spain (1.6 mt.), France (1.6 mt.), Germany (1.6 mt.) and Italy (1.4 mt.). France produced 1.4 mt. of beef & veal meat and as such became the leading EU-27 producing country in this sector, followed by Germany with 1.1 mt. and Italy with 0.7 mt. Spain (0.5 mt.) and Poland (0.6 mt.) were closing the top 5 beef & veal meat producing countries. Spain was the biggest producer of sheep and goat meat (0.13 mt.).



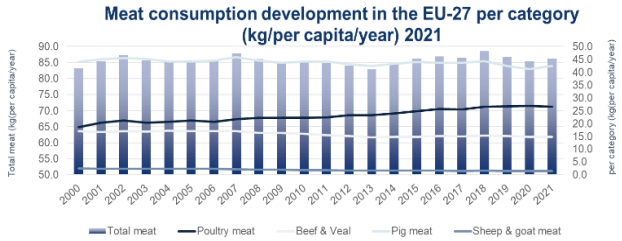
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

Pig meat is the most consumed meat in the EU-27 with 42.4 kg/capita/year in 2021, followed by poultry meat with 26.6 kg/capita/year, 14.8 kg/capita/year for beef & veal and 1.5 kg/capita/year for sheep & goat meat.



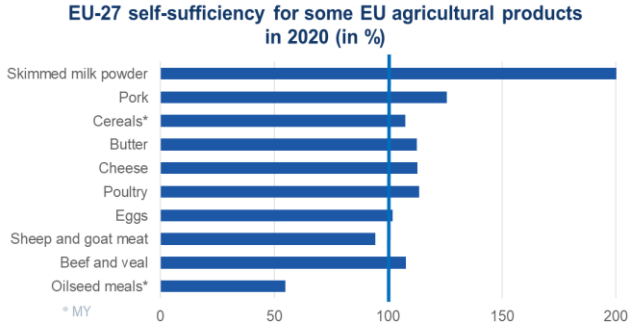
Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

The average per capita consumption of total meat (including horse meat, rabbits and offals) in 2021 was at 86.2 kg, which was 0.8 kilograms higher compared to the previous year. Compared to the year 2020, consumption of beef & veal and sheep & goat meat remained stable whereas consumption of poultry dropped by 0.34 kg. The EU citizens increased their consumption only for pig meat (+1.21 kg).



Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (Short-term outlook - autumn 2022)

The EU is self-sufficient in livestock products in volumes, in particular pig meat and dairy products. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, global market rally in 2021, the EU-27 managed to remain the largest global exporter of agri-food products. The EU-27 became the third biggest importer of agri-food in 2021. The EU-27 is not self-sufficient in oilseed meals & sheep and goat meat production.



Source: FEFAC based on DG AGRI´s data (market outlets).

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table 1: EU industrial compound feed production (1 000 t)

	CATTLE				PIGS				POULTRY				TOTAL**		
	2020	2021	%TAV		2020	2021	%TAV		2020	2021	%TAV		**2020**	**2021**	**%TAV**
DE	7 251	7 022	-3,2		9 843	9 410	-4,4		6 460	6 354	-1,6		**24 313**	**23 548**	**-3,1**
FR	5 424	5 345	-1,5		4 959	4 846	-2,3		8 607	8 556	-0,6		**20 821**	**20 604**	**-1,0**
IT	3 525	3 659	3,8		3 977	4 101	3,1		6 070	6 372	5,0		**14 644**	**15 194**	**3,8**
NL	4 501	4 318	-4,1		4 917	4 772	-2,9		4 119	4 144	0,6		**14 695**	**14 395**	**-2,0**
BE	1 512	1 466	-3,0		3 639	3 558	-2,2		1 303	1 249	-4,1		**6 933**	**6 741**	**-2,8**
IE	3 120	3 350	7,4		768	781	1,7		651	699	7,4		**4 741**	**5 066**	**6,9**
DK	1 067	1 130	5,9		2 582	2 863	10,9		696	673	-3,3		**4 533**	**4 903**	**8,2**
ES	9 441	9 600	1,7		11 748	11 500	-2,1		4 004	4 300	7,4		**25 377**	**25 563**	**0,7**
PT	1 007	1 037	3,0		1 210	1 146	-5,3		1 767	1 898	7,4		**4 233**	**4 360**	**3,0**
AT	611	649	6,2		279	274	-1,8		661	697	5,4		**1 678**	**1 761**	**4,9**
SE	913	884	-3,2		323	325	0,6		717	697	-2,8		**2 024**	**1 980**	**-2,2**
FI	703	672	-4,4		246	246	0,0		390	418	7,2		**1 449**	**1 446**	**-0,2**
CY	180	180	0,0		5	5	0,0		37	37	0,0		**359**	**359**	**0,0**
CZ	570	598	4,9		761	796	4,6		1 044	1 071	2,6		**2 463**	**2 568**	**4,3**
EE	40	40	0,0		140	140	0,0		48	48	0,0		**230**	**230**	**0,0**
HU	428	433	1,2		1 399	1 382	-1,2		1 868	1 997	6,9		**3 825**	**3 956**	**3,4**
LV	64	64	0,0		66	66	0,0		202	202	0,0		**346**	**346**	**0,0**
LT	152	155	2,0		28	50	78,6		275	217	-21,1		**632**	**638**	**0,9**
PL	1 255	1 213	-3,3		2 495	2 444	-2,0		7 114	6 303	-11,4		**11 587**	**10 725**	**-7,4**
SK	195	187	-3,9		248	265	7,2		207	211	1,6		**664**	**678**	**2,2**
SI	87	88	1,1		43	42	-2,3		255	258	1,2		**398**	**394**	**-0,9**
BU	190	205	7,9		317	405	27,8		603	623	3,3		**1 181**	**1 301**	**10,2**
RO	87	90	3,4		1 050	1 080	2,9		1 520	1 600	5,3		**2 792**	**2 910**	**4,2**
HR	95	95	0,0		270	270	0,0		300	300	0,0		**680**	**680**	**0,0**
EU *	**42 418**	**42 480**	**0,15**		**51 313**	**50 767**	**-1,06**		**48 919**	**48 924**	**0,01**		**150 597**	**150 346**	**-0,17**

* Without Luxemburg, Greece and Malta
** including milk replacers and feed for other animal species (goats, sheep, fish, games, rabbits, horses)

Table 2: EU compound feed production (1000 t)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	149 563	149 203	151 364	151 750	153 372	155 268	158 270	161 351	164 910	164 726	150 597	150 346
Cattle	39 583	39 804	41 495	42 356	42 684	42 432	43 580	45 519	48 110	47 691	42 418	42 480
Pigs	50 218	50 363	49 840	49 206	49 855	50 591	50 809	51 432	51 489	51 728	51 313	50 767
Poultry	50 943	50 575	51 449	51 412	51 993	53 014	54 937	55 077	55 713	56 009	48 919	48 924

Table 3: Turnover of EU compound feed industry (million euros)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Turnover	49 321	41 130	43 372	49 470	53 460	50 395	49165	49 329	49 470	51 280	54 118	55 421	50269

Table 4: Raw materials consumption by the EU compound feed industry (1 000 t)

EU	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Feed cereals	71 259	72 194	73 368	73 898	73 648	75 215	79 097	79 938	81 852	83 011	76515	76467
Tapioca	0	0	0	22	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Co-products from Food & Bioethanol Industries	17 758	17 352	17 108	17 665	17 928	17 224	18 232	20 025	20 790	20 080	17775	18047
Oils & Fats	2 669	2 655	2 568	2 579	2 852	3 005	2 726	2 796	2 856	2 806	2545	2 611
Cakes & Meals	41 416	40 759	41 590	41 307	42 487	42 813	41 068	41 204	41 632	40 753	37772	37 236
Animal meals	468	473	459	455	441	698	698	736	780	800	697	660
Dairy products	1 154	1 249	1 248	1 229	1 237	963	713	713	713	714	727	715
Dried forage	2 300	2 081	2 075	2 055	2 315	2 108	2 121	2 110	2 178	2 232	2306	2 269
Pulses	2 012	1 905	1 759	2 071	1 915	1 983	2 230	2 228	2 300	2 161	2026	2 022
Minerals, Additives & Vitamins	4 433	4 351	4 408	4 342	4 714	4 924	5 337	5 529	5 647	5 603	5083	4 983
All others	6 094	6 184	6 781	6 127	5 833	6 330	6 049	6 070	6 162	6 566	5148	5 335

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