

Pig farming in BRITTANY

2007

KEY FIGURES FOR



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EDITORIAL

Brittany is above all a land of farmers and breeders. Agriculture and food production represent 12 % of overall employment in Brittany as opposed to 6 % nationally. The food industry alone provides more than 60,000 jobs in Brittany.

The pig sector developed with the aim of specialising production within the farming area on technical, social and economic grounds. Driven on by economic development and the work of local people, cattle feed producers, slaughterhouses and meat processors, are essential elements in this development. Today representing almost 56% of pig production in France, Brittany is the country's leading region for pig production, employing almost 25,000 men and women. 97 % of production and producers are managed by producers' organisations, which are responsible for marketing and technical support.

A fair price, accountability and collective action are some of the strong values shared by all those involved in the pig industry. It is organised on a regional level around two representative structures:

- *The Regional Pig Producers Committee (CRP), which brings together the production element*
- *The Regional Interprofessional Pig Sector Association (ARIP), which co-ordinates what goes on from the start to the end of the chain.*

Due to its position away from the heart of Europe, the pig industry of Brittany places technical excellence at the heart of their strategy. The concentrated level of pig production as well as processing plants, constitutes its major strength. This specialisation, which encourages a collective approach, is

also vital for the development of the intellectual skills, the means of research and development, services and advice. It is also this specialisation that allows the pig sector to take up the environmental challenge.

A lot will be at stake in the future:

- *the restructuring of farms and the modernisation of buildings to enable improvements in performance, in the quality of the work and to make the profession more attractive,*
- *an increase in the amount of work carried out to ensure food safety,*
- *the setting up of young farmers with modern equipment adapted to enable them to take over and run farms,*
- *the economic viability of the industrial processing facilities,*
- *innovation in processing and new product development offering high added value.*

In the future, we could easily believe that the higher raw material costs will lead to a more intensive and concentrated production. The Breton pig sector has a lot at its disposal to be able to progress in this context, which may also lead to new zones and perimeters being drawn up, within which specialisation will offer a comparative advantage.

Those working in the sector clearly have the ambitions. They are relying on public bodies for support and constructive collaboration to maintain the position of Breton pig farming in a context of global competition.

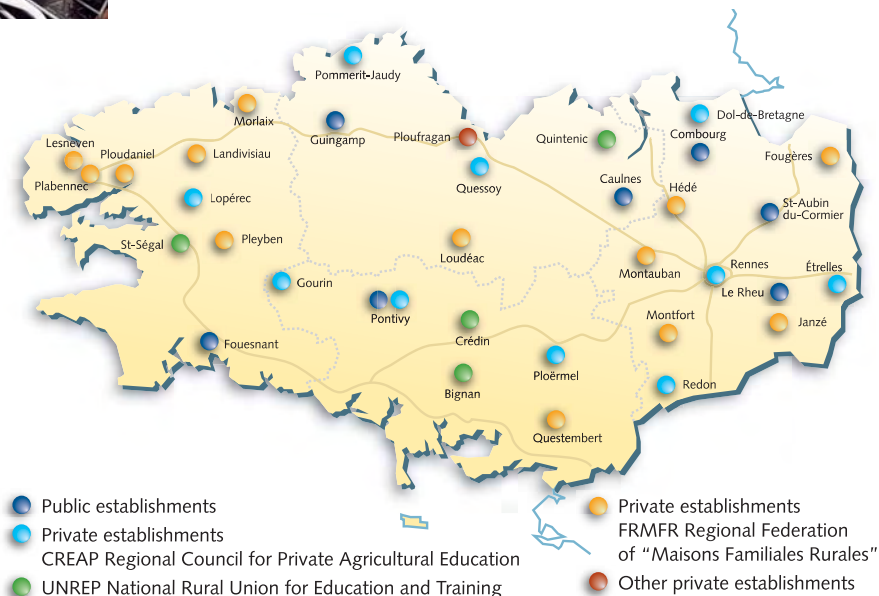
Marcel CORMAN
ARIP President

Fortuné LE CALVÉ
CRP President



Employment and Training

TRAINING CENTRES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK IN BRITTANY



The professions: types of post

The **farm hand** carries out everyday jobs or specific tasks under the supervision of the farm manager: feeding the animals, vaccinations and animal welfare, grading, transferral and animal management, cleaning the buildings, maintaining the equipment.

The **farm technician** takes care of all the daily work on the farm. Besides that, he records and analyses technical data. Like the farm hand, he can be required to do a range of jobs or be specialised.

The **farm manager** organises and supervises the running of the farm and tries to find ways to obtain the best technical results possible.

The **business director** is in overall charge of running the farm and looks after the management of his company.



Recruitment opportunities

There are many opportunities available for those wishing to work in pig production. Today one out of every five farmers is over 55, and one third of farmers give up working during their career.

In the region, the annual number of young farmers setting up in pig production is likely to be around 40 to 50 in the coming years. These young people will have qualifications like the school-leaving certificates (Bac Pro/BP), higher education diplomas (BTSA) or be of graduate level.

The size of pig farms is likely to grow, increasing the requirements in terms of full-time staff, who are more and more qualified and specialised. Around 180 jobs a year are expected to be created in Brittany (job creation and replacement of those retiring).

The types of post that are likely to be open:

- around half will concern qualified workers able to work alone (technicians and farm managers) with qualifications such as school-leaving certificates (40 %), or higher education diplomas (10 %), who are capable of replacing the farmer in his absence
- the other half concerns labourers, with basic school certificates (CAPA/BEPA) for a range of tasks, such as cleaning buildings, monitoring the feeding of pigs.



For more information about the jobs, visit: www.agrimetiers.com



Feed

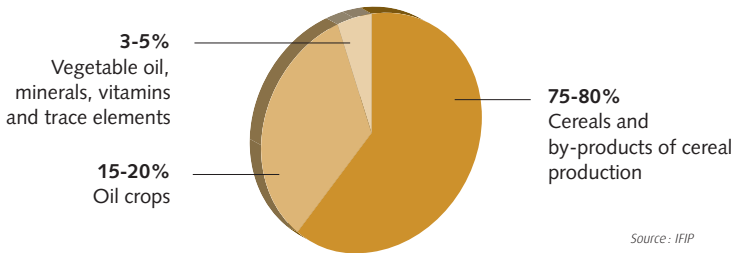
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The animal feed industry aims to develop efficient forms of feed, which can be used to improve and maintain the quality of the finished products.

It therefore must satisfy the requirements of the processing sector and consumers, while paying attention to competition between farmers.

It has at its disposal a wide range of raw materials, allowing them to develop formulae, which satisfy the nutritional needs of the animals, while offering the best value for money and paying attention to environmental concerns.

The use of crops accounts for 95% of the make-up of the feed used for livestock. The typical formula includes:

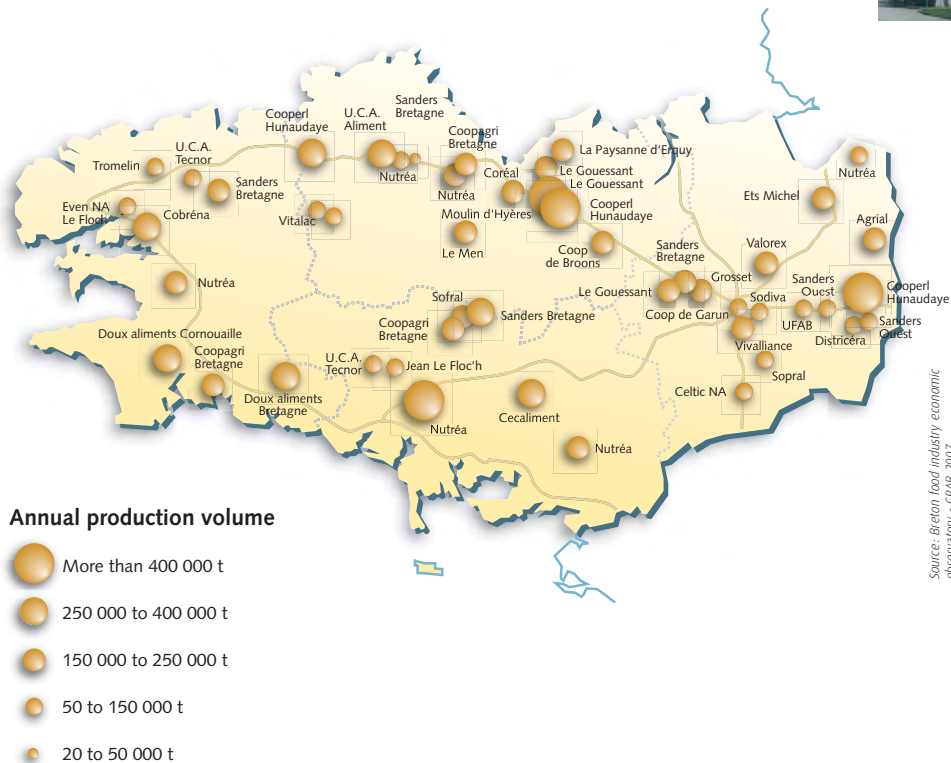


Ingredients	Examples of ingredients
Cereals	wheat, corn, barley...
By-products of cereal production	bran...
Oil crops	groundnut, colza, soya, sunflower...
Minerals	Calcium, Phosphor, Sodium
Vitamins	A, D, E, K and various vitamin B
Trace elements	Copper, Zinc, Iron...

Around 25 % of farmers produce their own feed on the farm in Brittany. They draw up a formula with the help of skilled staff from the producers' organisations.



FACTORIES MANUFACTURING ANIMAL FEED



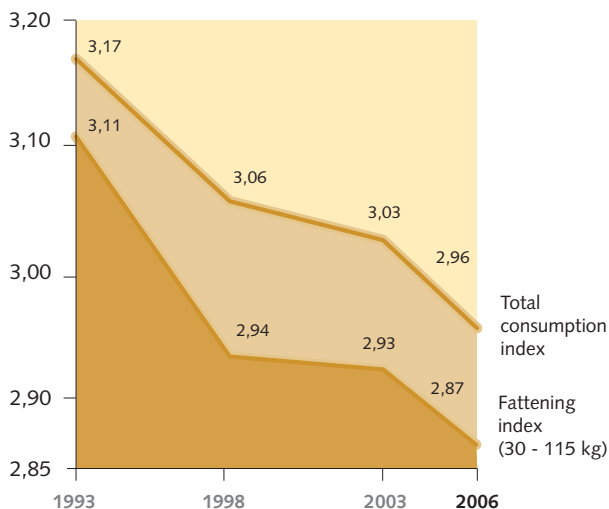
Source: Breton food industry economic observatory - CRAI 2007

In Brittany, around fifty factories produce almost 9,000,000 tonnes of animal feed per year, including more than 4,000,000 tonnes for pig production.

The firms in Brittany involved in animal feed are grouped together in a professional body including both co-operatives and private firms: the AFAB (Association of Breton animal feed producers) represents 90% of the volume produced in Brittany.



OVERALL CONSUMPTION AND FATTENING INDICES



Source : IFIP - Breton Chambers of Agriculture

	1996	1998	2003	2006
Age at the weight of 115 kg (in days)	191	187	187	187
Live sale weight (kg)	108,6	110,8	113,6	115,5

Source : IFIP - Breton Chambers of Agriculture

Thanks to progress in genetics, to the know-how of firms involved in animal feed production, researchers at the INRA research institute and professional bodies, as well as the technical expertise of producers, consumption indices have been constantly falling. The age at 115 kg has remained constant at 187 days since 1998. The live sale weight increased by 6.9 kg live weight over the same period.



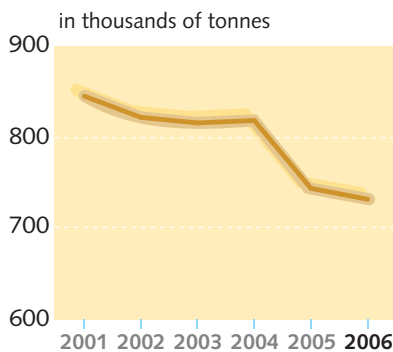
VOLUME OF PIG FEED PRODUCED IN FACTORIES IN BRITTANY BY CATEGORY

Total piglets



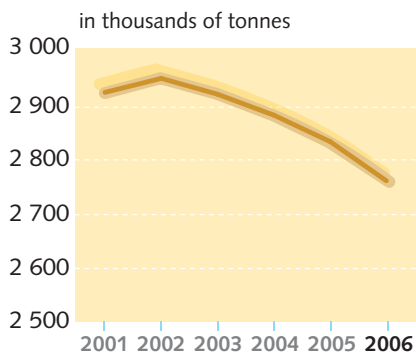
Source : Coop de France N.A. - SNIA

Total sows



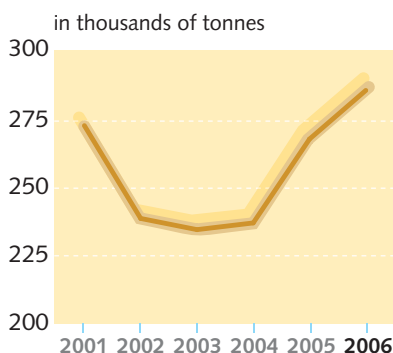
Source : Coop de France N.A. - SNIA

Total livestock



Source : Coop de France N.A. - SNIA

Total complementary feed



Source : Coop de France N.A. - SNIA



Production

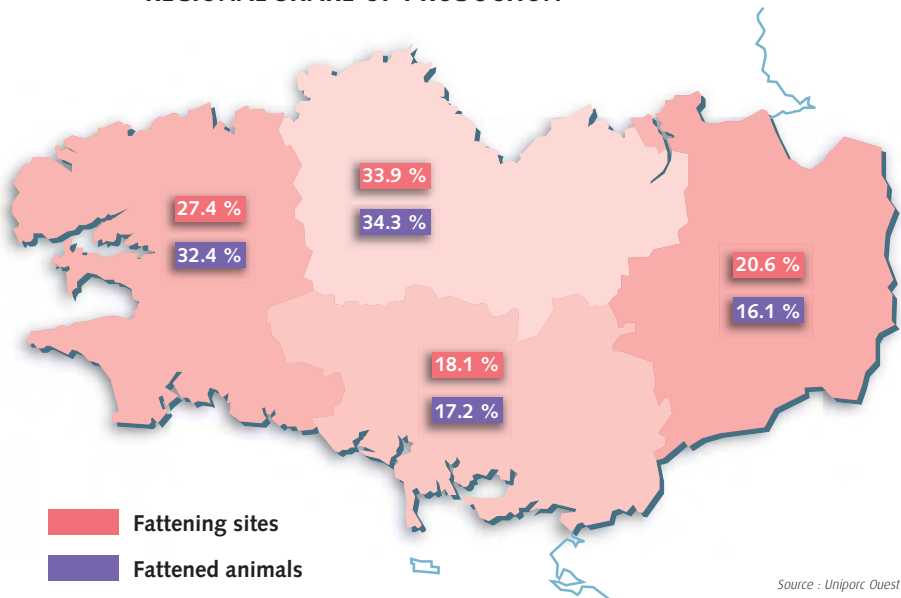
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The quality of Breton pork is the result of the expertise of producers and the techniques they develop with the help of their professional bodies and producers' organisations, as laid out in the charter.

Ongoing health checks are carried out on the farms, especially by veterinary experts specialising in pig production.

The work done on the farm is also controlled by strict rules, and is regularly checked by the French authorities.

REGIONAL SHARE OF PRODUCTION



Source : Uniporc Ouest

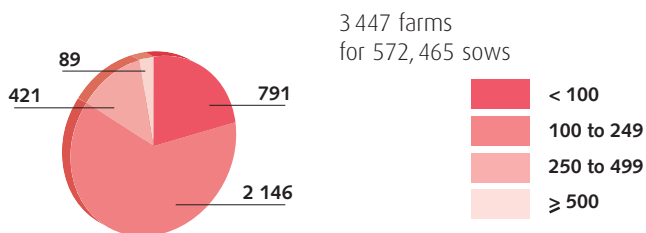


In 2007, there were 7562 farm sites in Brittany and 7204 owners.

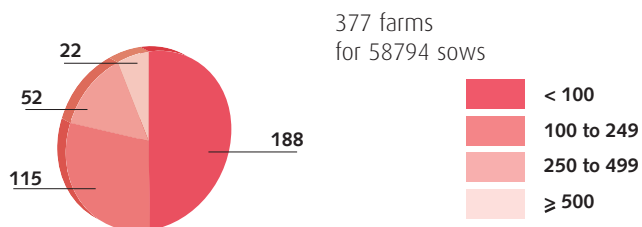
Over 4 years, there has been a steady fall in the number of sites (-349) and in the number of farmers (-200 approximately), due to more people giving up farming than taking over. However, the production capacity has remained the same thanks to improvements in productivity.

The Breton pig farmer is a farming specialist, who works hard to improve the quality of his production, for technical competitiveness and for harmony with his environment. The prevailing structure on Breton pig farms is that of "Breeder-Fattener". This guarantees the best health standards possible.

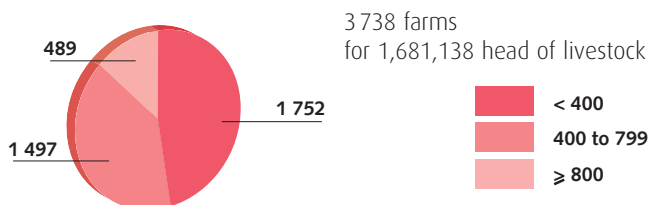
STRUCTURE OF BREEDER-FATTENER FARMS



STRUCTURE OF BREEDER FARMS

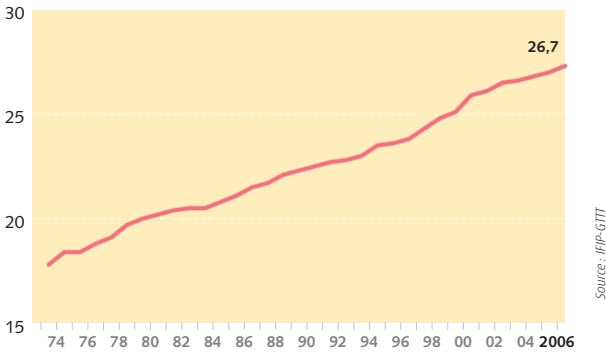


STRUCTURE OF FATTENER FARMS

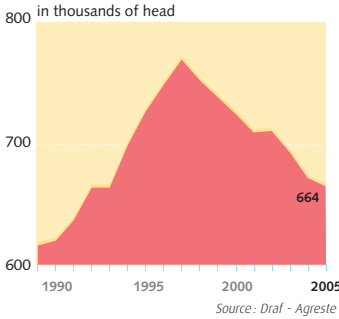




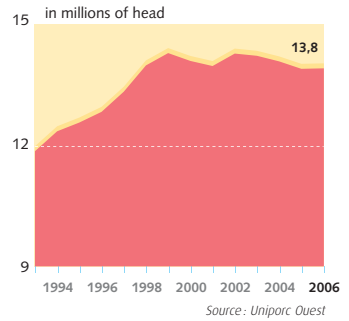
NUMBER OF WEANED PIGLETS PER REPRODUCTIVE SOW PER YEAR IN BRITTANY FROM 1990 TO 2006 (GTTT)



REPRODUCTIVE STOCK (Excluding boars)



PIGS FOR CONSUMPTION



The continued growth in sow productivity explains why production levels have been maintained, while the number of farmers has evolved: in 10 years, 3 piglets more are suckled per sow per year (23.8 in 1997 against 26.7 in 2006). At the same time, the trend for the carcass weight of slaughtered animals to grow has strengthened significantly over the last three years.

Until 1997, the reproductive herd in Brittany grew rapidly, by more than 30% over the previous ten years. This historic trend has been reversed since then, with a fall in the herd taking the figures in 2003 back to those observed in 1993-1994. This is the consequence of the application of new environmental standards for the farming industry. Production, expressed by the number of pigs slaughtered under UNIPORC supervision, tended to increase by around 1.5% per year up until 1999, before falling away slightly.

Environment

The location and the running of farms are controlled by some very demanding rules, incorporating prevention and checks into a global approach, taking into account environmental impact.

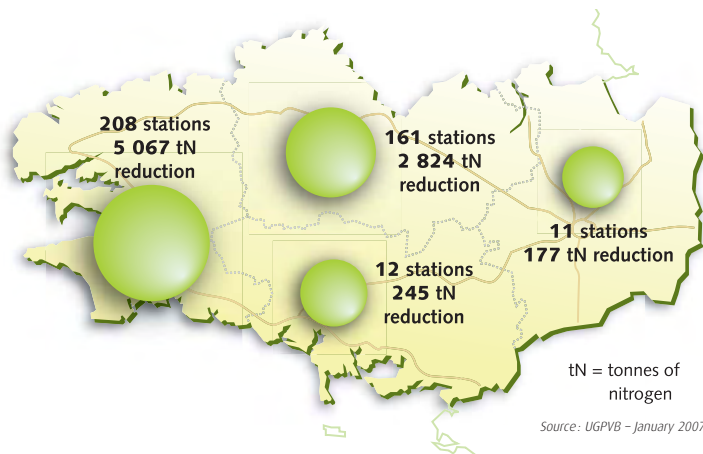


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Reduction of waste at the source:

Today, more than 90 % of Breton producers use bi-phase feeding for their animals. This allows the needs of their animals to be better satisfied. Thus, the average waste with nitrates and phosphates for the animals is reduced respectively by 15 % and 25 % in comparison to standard feed. The technical performance achieved with the specialisation of the Breton area of production has led to a huge fall in waste (Consumption Index = 3.03 on average) at the source.

PIG SLURRY TREATMENT WORKS IN BRITTANY

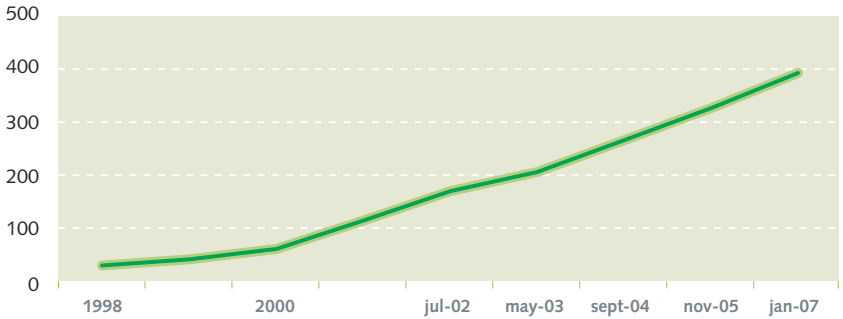


In Brittany, since 2000, the pace at which slurry treatment works have been set up has been growing steadily: in January 2007, 392 treatment works are working involving more than 500 producers. They allow more than 2.4 million cubic metres of slurry to be treated each year and contribute to the elimination and/or export of more than 8.3 million kg of nitrates and around 3.1 million kg of phosphor.

The majority of treatment works use biological processes (nitrification - denitrification).



NUMBER OF PIG MANURE TREATMENT WORKS IN BRITTANY



Source: UGPVB

Muck spreading:

Manure, a natural waste product from animals, is spread every year over crops and fields under strict rules (volume, distance, periods and frequency of spreading).

For each crop, there is a particular spreading calendar to ensure optimum fertilisation, while limiting the risks of it leaching into the soil.

At the same time, other plans of action are designed to trap nitrates: plant growth in winter, grass strips alongside streams.

Producers pay attention to limit the amounts of manure to the real needs of the plants they are growing. Muck spreading thus allows a reduction in the use of mineral fertilisers.



*Example of plant coverage:
A field of phacelia.*



Spreading equipment is increasingly effective and ensures optimum fertilisation.

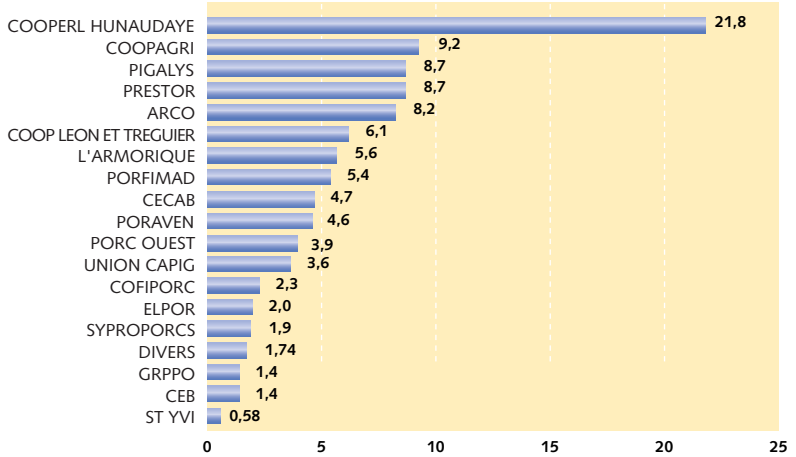
The organisation of producers



In Brittany producer groups are a common element in the organisation of pig farming. Together they account for more than 97% of the region's production. This form of organisation in pig farming is one of the major reasons why the region is so dynamic in this area. Pig farmers can find here the efficient services they need to reach their technical and economic goals: farming and health advice, services concerning buildings and the environment, the supply of means of production and marketing of their products. It is also through the producer groups that the quality control system was developed. It is in fact through the group, a vital link in the chain, that farmers are monitored on a daily basis. The groups come together within the Regional Union, UGPVB (Union of Breton Meat Producers).



PIGS PRODUCED IN BRITTANY BY GROUP (% 2006)



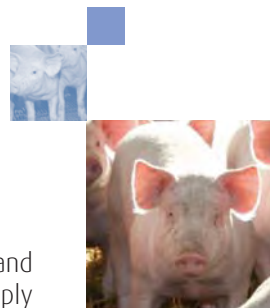
Source : Uniporc Ouest

THE GROUPS OF BRETON PRODUCERS



Source : Uniporc Ouest

Food safety and quality



Trying to live up to the expectations of consumers and supermarkets, those involved in pig production are deeply committed to providing quality in order on the one hand to improve traceability, food safety and on the other hand to underline the value of the different farming techniques.

Three types of schemes have been developed concerning pig production in Brittany:

- A charter applying to all those involved in the sector
- Product quality schemes
- Process quality schemes

A charter

Viande de Porc Française



Product quality schemes: Certification of products

Certification de conformité produit (CCP)



Label Rouge



Agriculture Biologique



System quality schemes: Farm certificates

Trustworthy farming



Sustainable farming



Some figures concerning the rating of farms:

A pig farm can be approved under various schemes.

Number of farms approved	
VPF (French pork)	6 750
CCP (Certification that the product conforms to specific standards)	3 300
Label Rouge (Red label approval)	300
Agriculture Biologique (Organic farming)	60
Agri Confiance® (Trustworthy farming)	815
Agriculture Raisonnée (Sustainable farming)	12

Source: CRAB, UCPIVB



Animal welfare concerns

Measures have been taken from the farm to the slaughterhouse concerning animal welfare.

1. On the farm

- > Areas of open space adapted to each category of pig,
- > Sows and piglets raised in groups during the gestation period (*compulsory for farms set up since 1st January 2003*),
- > Permanent access to fresh water,
- > Permanent access to toys enabling the pigs' behavioural needs to be satisfied.



2. The preparation and loading of pigs to go to the slaughterhouse

- > Nil by mouth for the animals before they are taken away,
- > Special loading bays made to ensure ideal loading conditions.

3. The transport of the animals for slaughter

- > Suitable transport means, (*Loading using trucks fitted with hydraulic tailgates, respecting a maximum density for the animals, cool water vaporised over them during transport*),
- > Transport and rest times must be respected to ensure the well being of the animal,
- > Permanent access to water.

4. The animals at the slaughterhouse

- > Rest time is respected once the animals arrive,
- > The pigs are watered and showered.

Excellent health standards

The organisation of the industry in Brittany enables the best possible monitoring of health standards at the farm, thanks to the teams of vets and specialised staff, who meet within a regional health committee co-ordinated and chaired by the UGPVB, Union of Groups.



The industry is working hard together to ensure safety in the food chain, from the farm to the table, by using various methods:

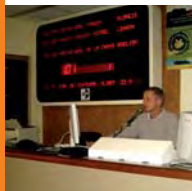
- Promotion of quality hygiene standards:
 - Guide to good feeding,
 - Guide to good farming practice,
 - Guide to good slaughterhouse practice.
- Research and development: studies and experiments carried out in research centres and in various organisations (IFIP, AFSSA, INRA, UGPVB...).
- Information for farmers and all those involved at every stage of the process about these various matters.

The industry in Brittany was a leading figure in organising the movement of piglets and the establishment of health standards procedures using the INFOPORC database.



A database that is a reference for the pig industry

Continuing with what began with INFOPORC, the programme, which allowed Aujeszky's disease to be wiped out in just a few years in Brittany, the BDPORC programme has been established on a national level. Its goal is to simplify the procedures concerning the identification of pigs. Those in charge of the sector in Brittany wish to make this programme available to others to ensure collective procedures are applied concerning animal health and quality.



Marketing and classification

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Pig farming in Brittany

The determination of the price of pigs in Brittany is based on the principle of the law of supply and demand using an electronic Dutch auction system.

The clock auction takes place twice a week (Monday and Thursday) at the MPB (Breton Pig Market) in Plérin. Some operators buy from a distance by computer connected to the central system. The production that is brought to market represents 25 % of the regional supply. The MPB provides a reference price for French production and is one of the main indicators in Europe for the spot market price with Germany and Spain.

The way the MPB works is established within the framework of a regional agreement negotiated between the sellers' groups and buyers represented by the FAC (Fédération des Acheteurs au Cadran) which represents all those involved in the market. There are clear rules about the volume on offer, and the volume bought, the maximum fluctuations upwards or downwards (± 6 cents/week). Classified sales are exclusively reserved for the slaughterhouse, whose weight evaluations are carried out by Uniporc Ouest.

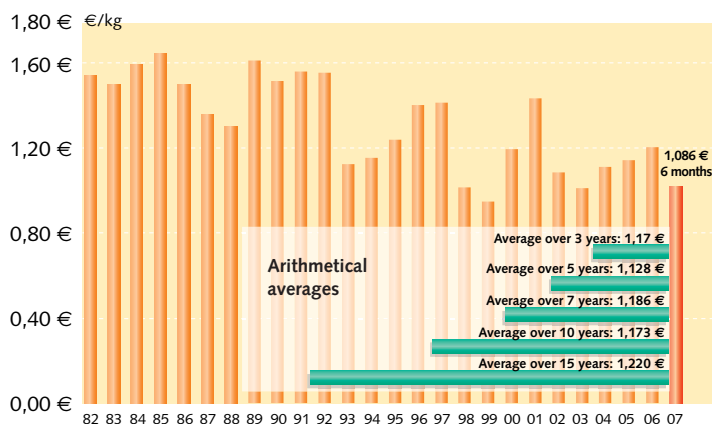
Uniporc Ouest takes care of the weighing services, classification, marking and checks on the presentation of the carcasses in all of the slaughterhouses. The measuring instruments (fat-lean evaluation systems and scales), all of the verification equipment, and the computers are the property of Uniporc Ouest.

Each day, Uniporc Ouest sends farmers the paperwork concerning the weight, where all the technical characteristics of their animals for sale are detailed (weight, percentage of lean, measurement details, sex of pigs) as well as the financial calculation (technical bonus according to the quality charter) which, added to the basic price defined by the pig market, establishes the real price paid in a clear fashion.

Each farmer can also at the end of the slaughter look his results up on the French Minitel system or by electronics ways (Intranet, Minitel).

The classification system set up by Uniporc Ouest expresses the quality of the carcasses as a percentage of lean meat on the pieces (« TMP »). This is the ratio of the weight of meat on the four main pieces to the total weight of these four pieces. Before 18/12/06, the quality was expressed as « TVM », the ratio of the weight of meat on the four main pieces to the total carcass weight.

EVOLUTION OF BASIC PRICE AT THE BRETON PIG MARKET



PAYMENT PER CARCASS BASED ON PERCENTAGE OF LEAN

The payment table based on percentage of lean is used to encourage production of the type of carcass required by the meat market. It is applied to all of the production and all of the slaughtering facilities. The various details concerning the billing for pigs are defined in a classification chart. Negotiated between the CRP and the UBAP, they were laid down in the FAC-MPB agreement.

Payment table for pigs per point of lean

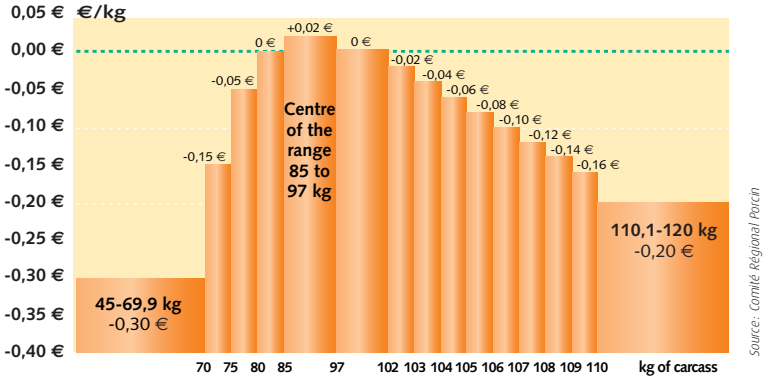
Lean meat %	Value per point of lean meat/base 56 (in €)	+/- value per point of lean meat (en €)
64 et +	+ 0,16	-0,01
63	+ 0,17	0
62	+ 0,17	0
61	+ 0,17	+ 0,02
60	+ 0,15	+ 0,03
59	+ 0,12	+ 0,04
58	+ 0,08	+ 0,04
57	+ 0,04	+ 0,04
56	base = 0	base = 0
55	- 0,02	- 0,02
54	- 0,04	- 0,02
53	- 0,08	- 0,04
52	- 0,12	- 0,04
51	- 0,20	- 0,08
50 et -	- 0,40	- 0,20

Source: Comité Régional Porcin



PAYMENT FOR CARCASSES ACCORDING TO WEIGHT

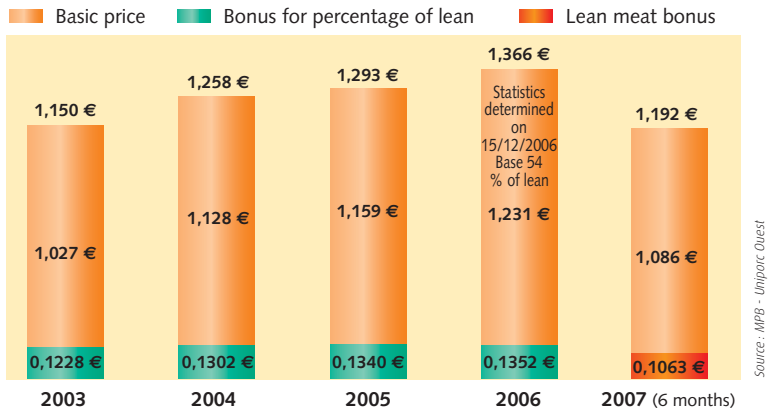
The range of standard weight is aimed at regulating the deliveries to satisfy the requirements of the fresh meat market or the processing sector. The range of prices varies between 80 and 102 kg. A bonus of 2 cents per kg is awarded to farmers delivering carcasses weighing between 85 and 95 kg.



PRICE OF PIGS AND THE TECHNICAL BONUS (€/kg of carcass)

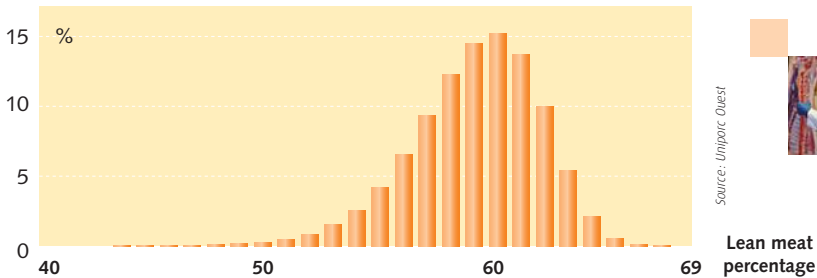
The average price of the pig carcass paid to the producer is the sum of the basic price, the technical bonus and the traceability bonus. Since 14/12/2006, the method for classifying pigs has changed from the percentage of lean meat overall (TVM) to the percentage of lean meat on the pieces (TMP).

The MPB price is defined on the basis of 56 percent of lean, pre-tax, on leaving the farm and is due to be paid a fortnight after sale.



Basic price 56% of lean since 18th December 2006. The bonus for traceability is 2 cents / kg of carcass.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF LEAN JANUARY TO JUNE 2007



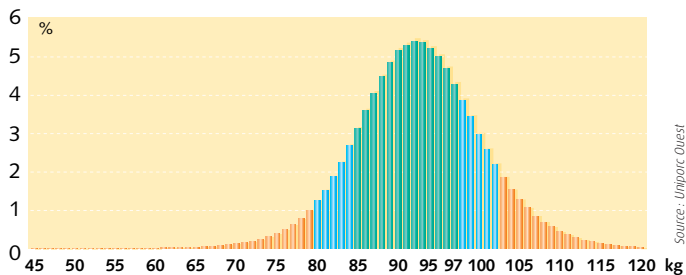
Since 18/12/2006 and according to new EU rules, carcasses may be classified according to the percentage of lean established with a fat-lean probe used by the staff of Uniporc Ouest.

This new method of classification adds additional precision in comparison to the former indicator of lean meat.

Measurements are taken on two parts of the body (2 fat measurements, 1 lean measurement in mm) thus establishing an equation, which can give the percentage of lean meat on the carcass.

Knowledge of the percentage of fat and lean indicated on the weighing documents enables the farmers to adapt their production to the needs of the consumer.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARM CARCASS WEIGHT - JANUARY TO JUNE 2007



In order to satisfy the standards required by the fresh meat sector and the processing industry, it is important for pig carcasses to have around the same weight. The weight range (80-102 kg) corresponds to the needs of the main outlets. Farmers are encouraged to produce within the range drawn up by the regional interprofessional convention. Carcasses outside of this range receive a proportional penalty.

Since 04/06/2007, a super range has been created (85-97 kg) within the traditional range to satisfy the needs of the sector even more and these are awarded a special bonus.



Slaughtering and cutting

The slaughtering and cutting sector in Brittany has been restructuring over the years. The size and efficiency of slaughterhouses have grown with the increase in pig production in the region. The cutting of carcasses has also been growing in volume and a wider and wider range of products has been developed.

The firms, which have signed up to the Regional Charter, make use of a raw material of quality, objectively classified and paid for according to the market price. Private firms and co-operatives are constantly aiming to please a wide and increasingly varied clientele.

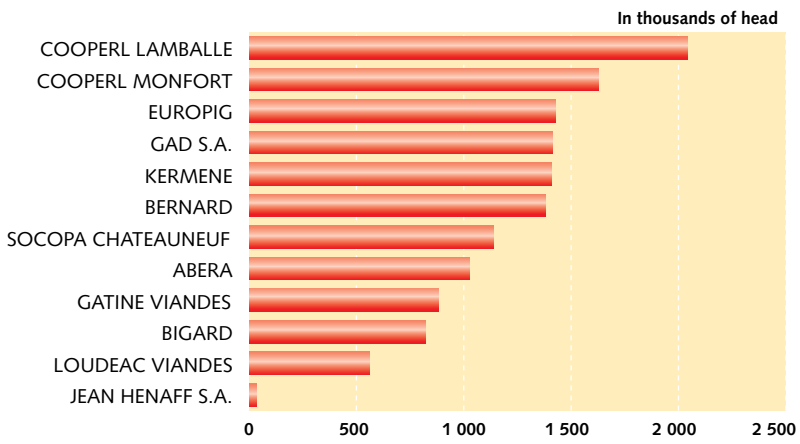
The perfection of the slaughter system, refrigerated conditions for quality meat, sorting according to the destination, the organisation of cutting rooms, and the system of guaranteed quality are indicators of the increasingly professional nature of the sector.

The major industrial firms, which come together in the UBAP (The Breton Union of Pig Slaughterers), are an essential link in the chain. They have at their disposal a range of possibilities to satisfy the French and indeed European and global markets. The increase in cutting in the region and the increase in the range of products on offer in the market confirm this dynamic approach. This shows that the slaughtering and cutting sectors are developing the necessary means to fight international competition.

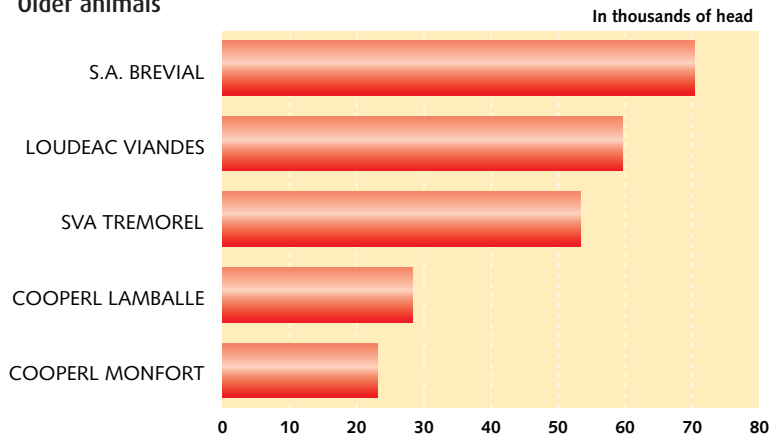


SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACTIVITY 2006

Pigs for consumption

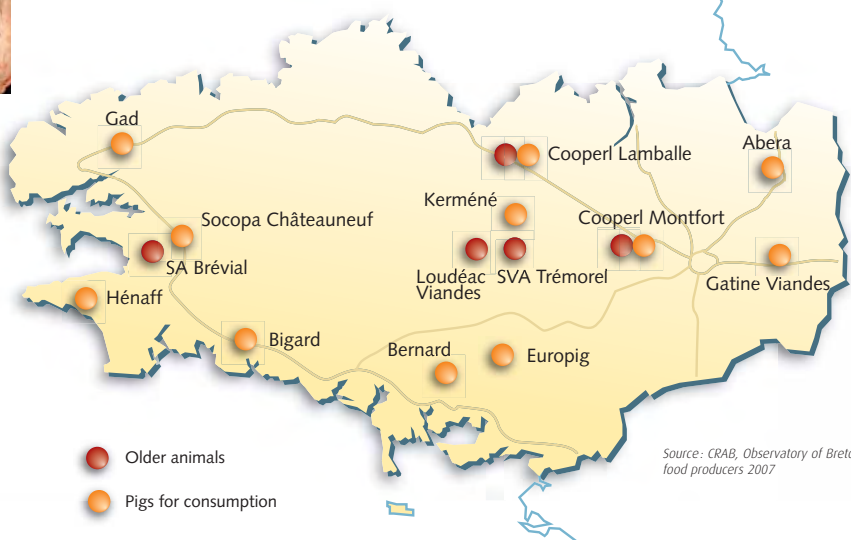


Older animals

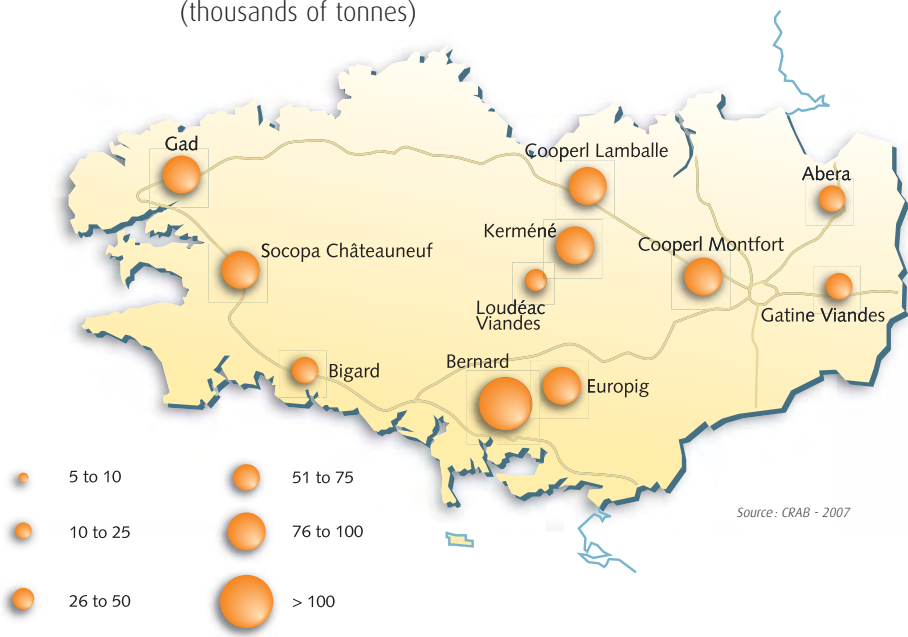




THE MAIN BRETON SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN 2007



TONNAGE CUT IN THE MAIN FIRMS IN BRITTANY (thousands of tonnes)



Processing

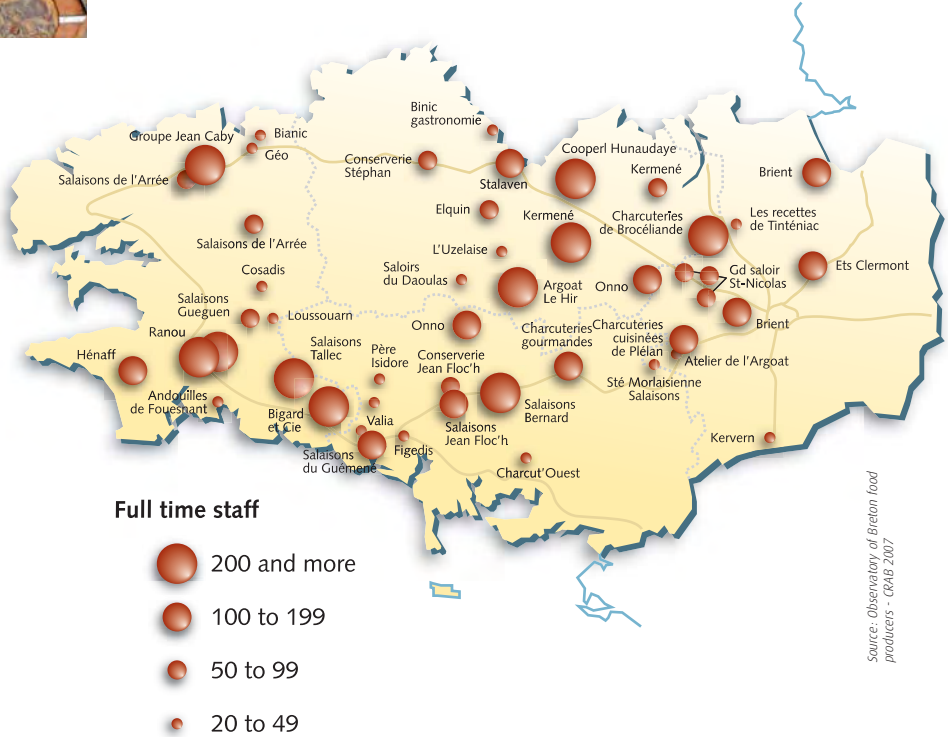


The Breton processed meat sector, which produced 362,000 tonnes in 2006 (including cooked meals and meat salads), was originally heavily specialised in cooked pork products: hams, pâté, dry sausages.

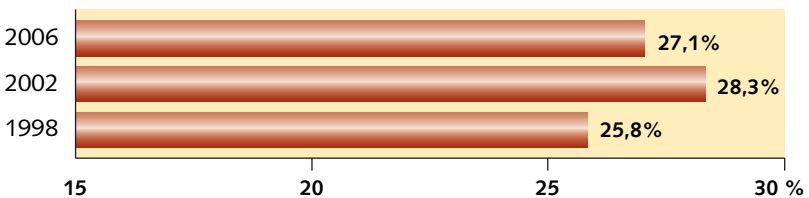
Large factories are equipped with production lines for basic pork products. This investment enables a regular quality of product to be made. In smaller businesses, the separation between pork products and ready to eat meals and dishes has become less distinct. These firms have successfully diversified with a wider product range with higher added value. The industrial and financial investment for these firms is also very high.



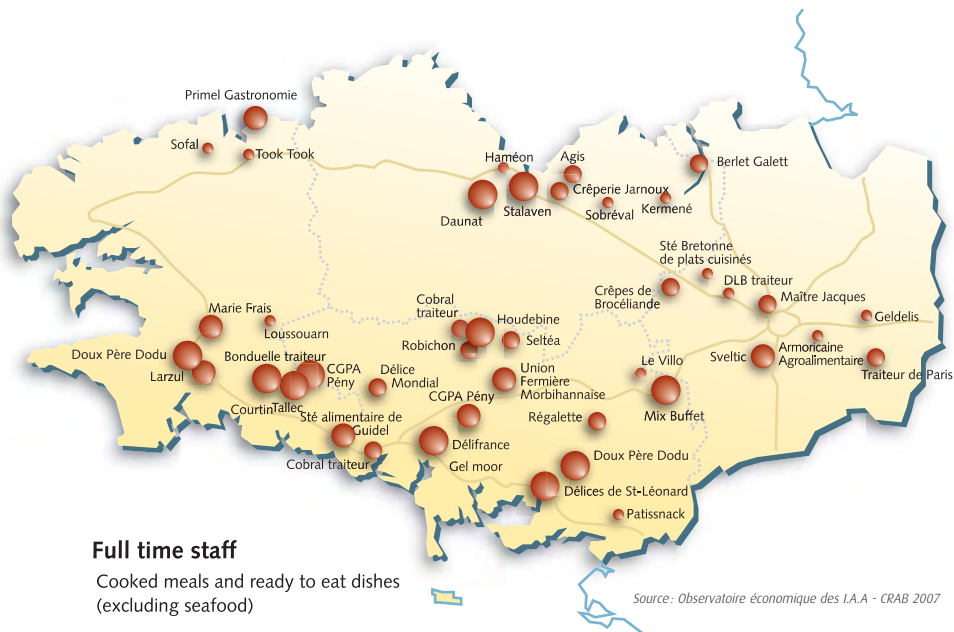
THE MAIN PROCESSING SITES IN BRITTANY: PROCESSED PORK – CURED MEAT – PRESERVED MEAT



BRITTANY'S SHARE IN FRENCH PROCESSED PORK PRODUCTION (Excluding cooked meals and meat salads)



PRODUCTION SITES FOR COOKED MEALS AND READY TO EAT DISHES



Full time staff

Cooked meals and ready to eat dishes (excluding seafood)

- 200 and more
- 100 to 199
- 50 to 99
- 20 to 49



Consumption in France

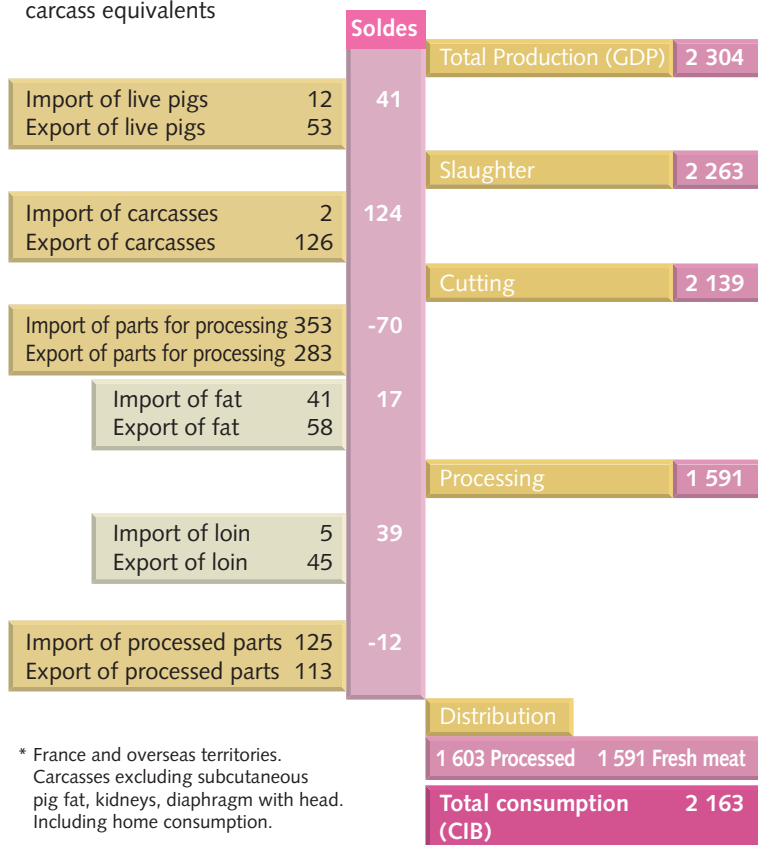
30

Pig farming in Brittany

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE SECTOR IN FRANCE AND SUPPLIES

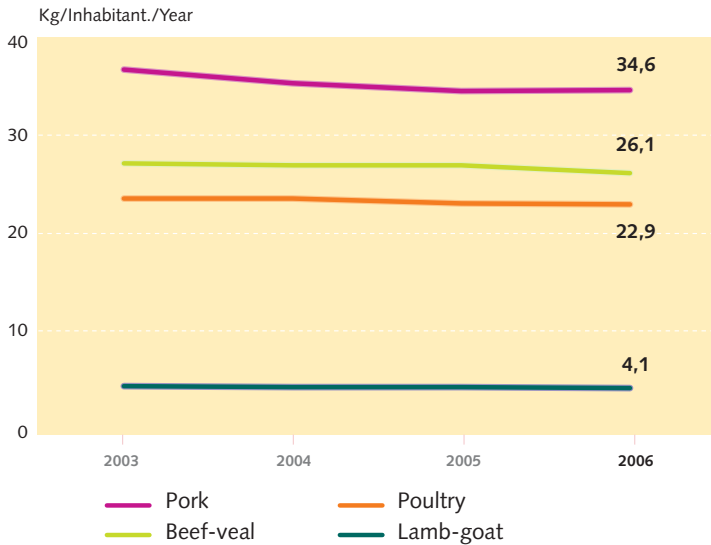
2006 movements* (1 000 t)

figures in tonnes
carcass equivalents



* France and overseas territories.
Carcasses excluding subcutaneous pig fat, kidneys, diaphragm with head.
Including home consumption.

AVERAGE MEAT CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE



In France, the individual consumption of meat was 88 kg in 2006, 6 kg less than the maximum amount reached in 2002. The fall that has been observed affects all categories of meat. Despite of the successive falls in 2004 and 2005, pork remains by far the most popular meat in France (39.3 % of the total).





FORMS OF DISTRIBUTION IN FRANCE

Fresh meat (excluding wholesale purchases)					
In %	1990	1998	2000	2003	2005
Hypermarkets	27,0	42,4	42,4	43,4	44,1
Supermarkets	36,4	34,8	33,5	30,8	29,8
Discount stores	n/A	4,2	5,9	7,5	9,0
Specialist outlets	23,0	12,8	12,7	11,8	11,8
Others	13,6	5,9	5,5	6,5	5,2

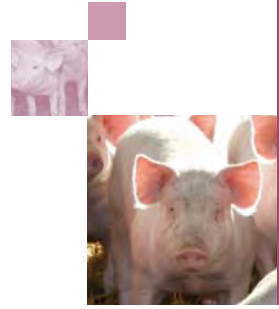
Cooked hams					
In %	1990	1998	2000	2003	2005
Hypermarkets	23,2	41,2	41,1	42,4	44,2
Supermarkets	39,7	35,7	34,0	30,7	30,0
Discount stores	n/A	10,6	13,5	16,6	18,0
Specialist outlets	20,6	7,4	6,8	6,1	5,0
Others	16,5	5,1	4,6	4,2	2,8

Source: Office de l'Élevage

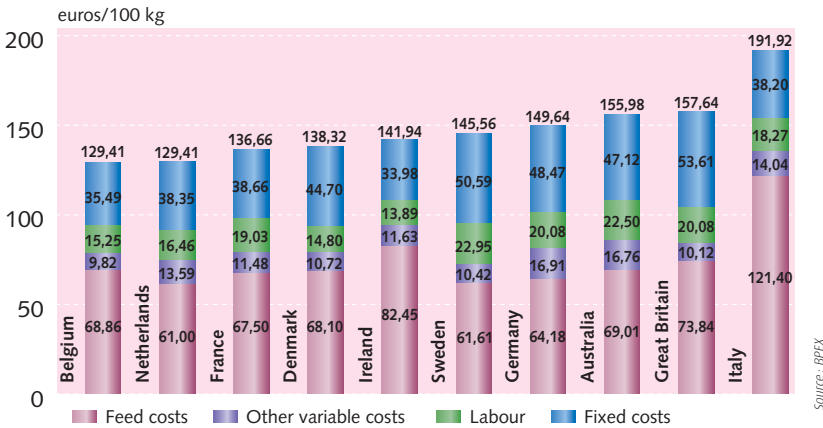
Retailers (hypermarkets, supermarkets, small supermarkets, discount stores) represent 83 % of the sale of meat products in terms of volume. This share has been steadily growing and has increased by 3 % since 2001. Sales in hard discount stores have continued to grow, gaining an additional 3 points in the market share in 4 years. Hypermarket sales have experienced similar growth: the various stores have reacted to the arrival of hard discount stores using various methods (promotions, loyalty cards, low-cost brands...).

Specialist outlets (excluding large and medium sized retailers) represent in total 17 % of the sale of meat products. This decline continues unremittingly with another fall in market share of 3 points since 2001.

Breton pork in France and Europe

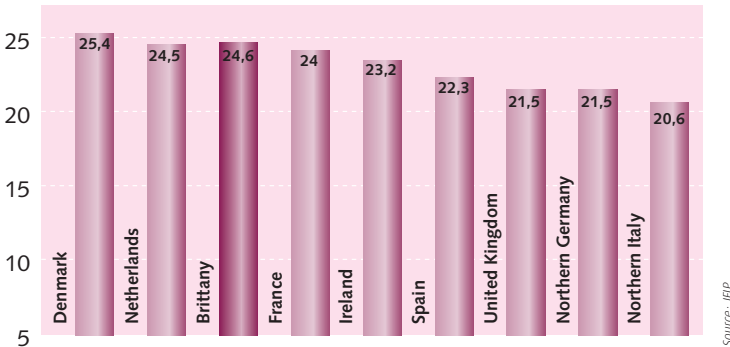


COSTS OF PRODUCTION IN THE E.U. IN 2005



COMPARISON BETWEEN SOW PRODUCTIVITY* IN THE VARIOUS EUROPEAN PRODUCTION AREAS IN 2005

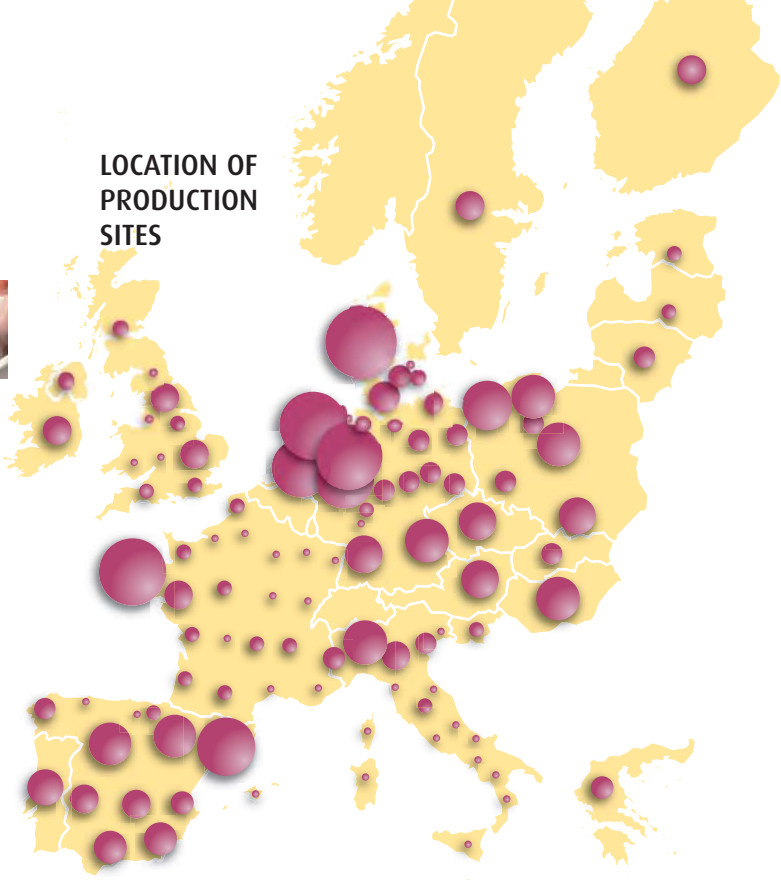
No. weaned / sow / year



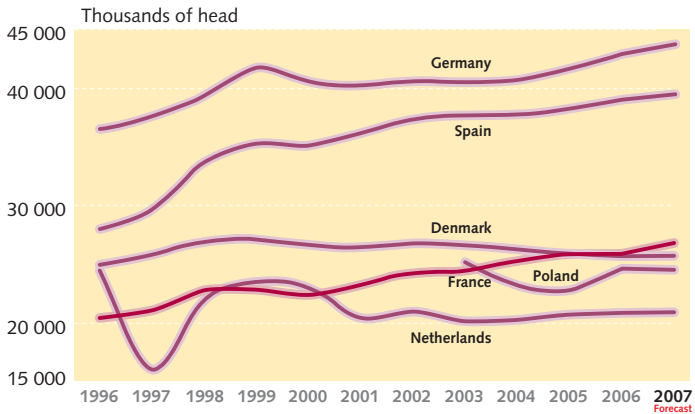
* Corrected results based on a standardised European definition of the sow (standardisation = from the first AI to end of breeding).



LOCATION OF PRODUCTION SITES



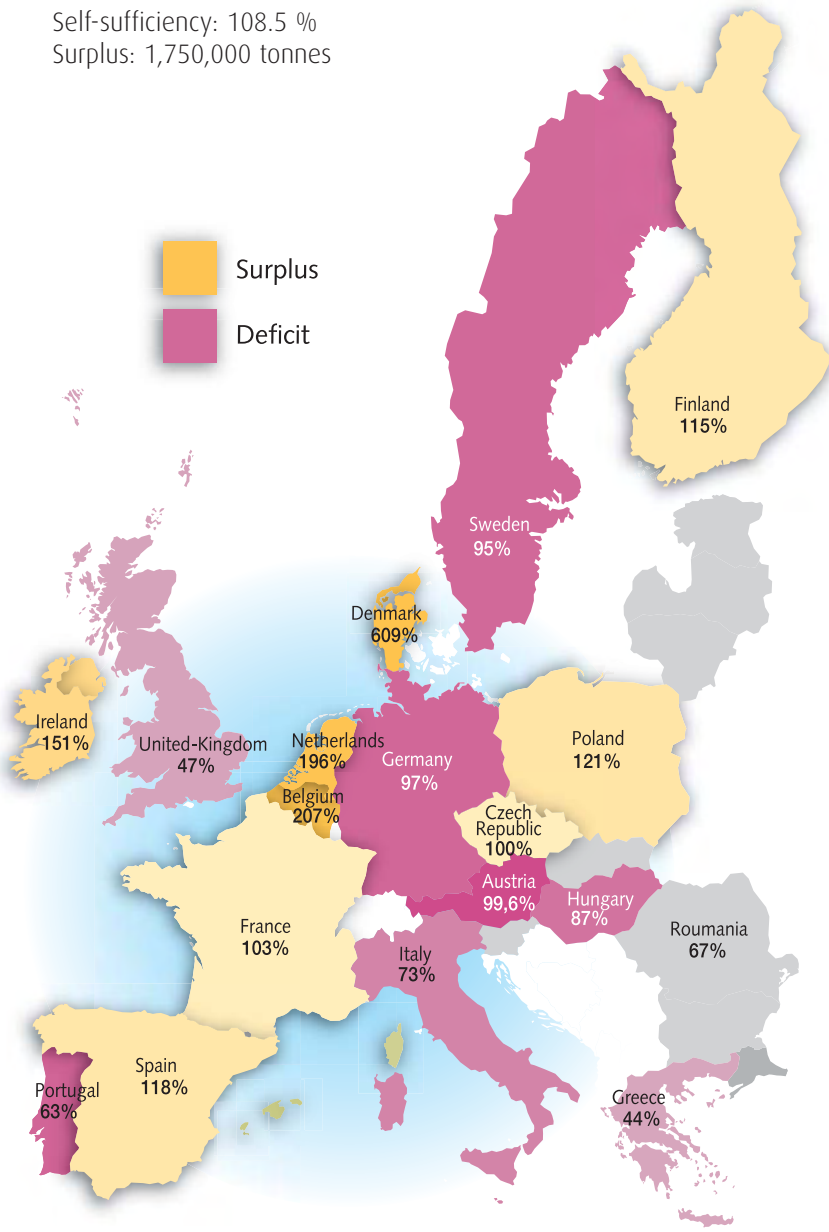
PIG PRODUCTION IN THE MAJOR EUROPEAN AREAS



NB: For Poland: data since enlargement of the Union to 25.

PERCENTAGE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN THE EU IN 2006

Self-sufficiency: 108.5 %
 Surplus: 1,750,000 tonnes



Source: Eurostat

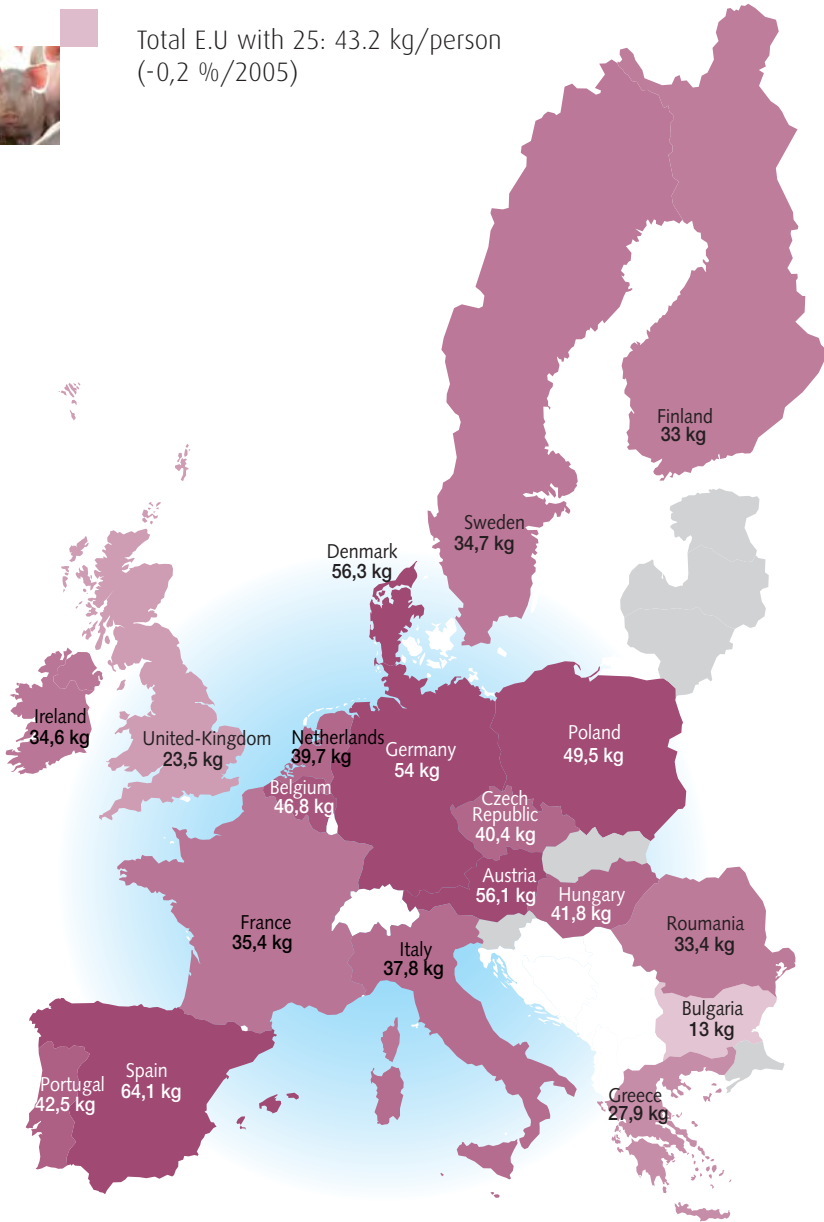


CONSUMPTION OF PORK IN KG EQUIVALENT CARCASS WEIGHT PER INHABITANT IN 2006

Total E.U with 25: 43.2 kg/person
(-0,2 %/2005)

36

Pig farming in Brittany

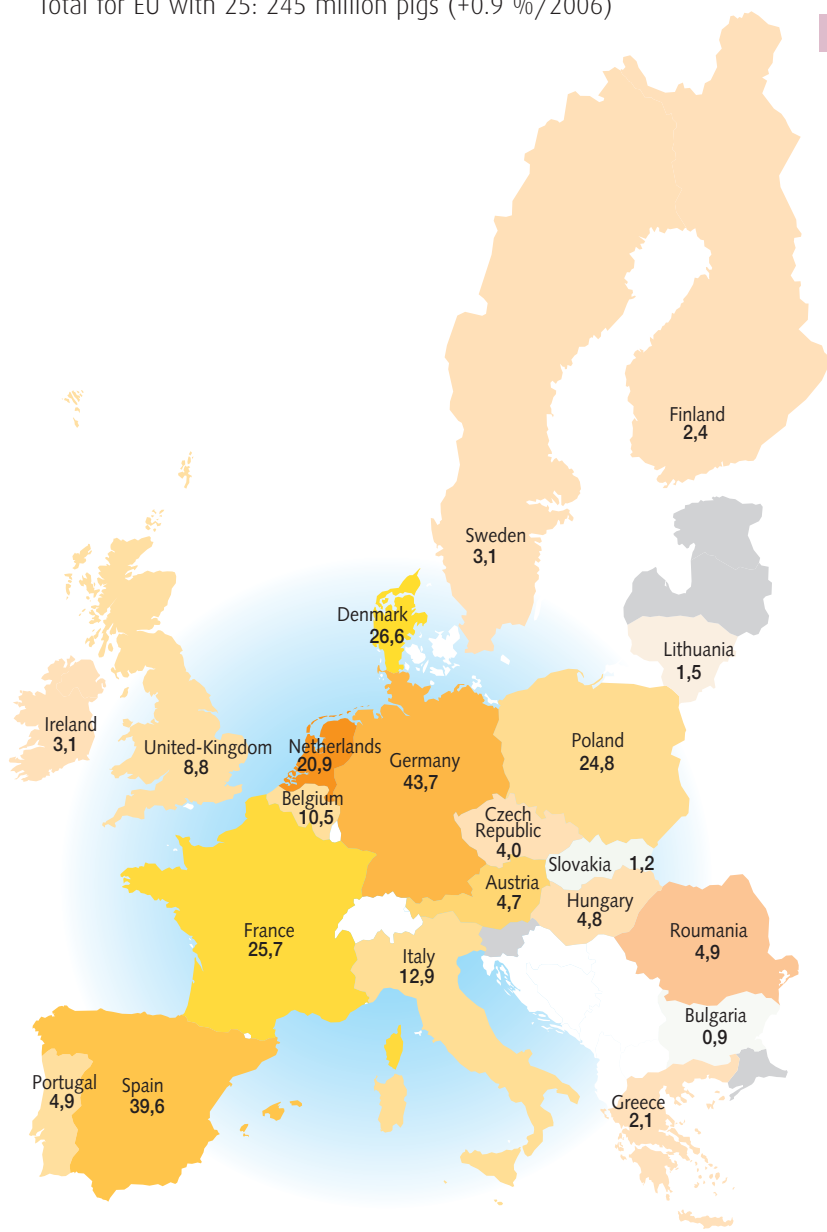


Source: Eurostat

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION IN 2006

(In millions of head)

Total for EU with 25: 245 million pigs (+0.9 %/2006)

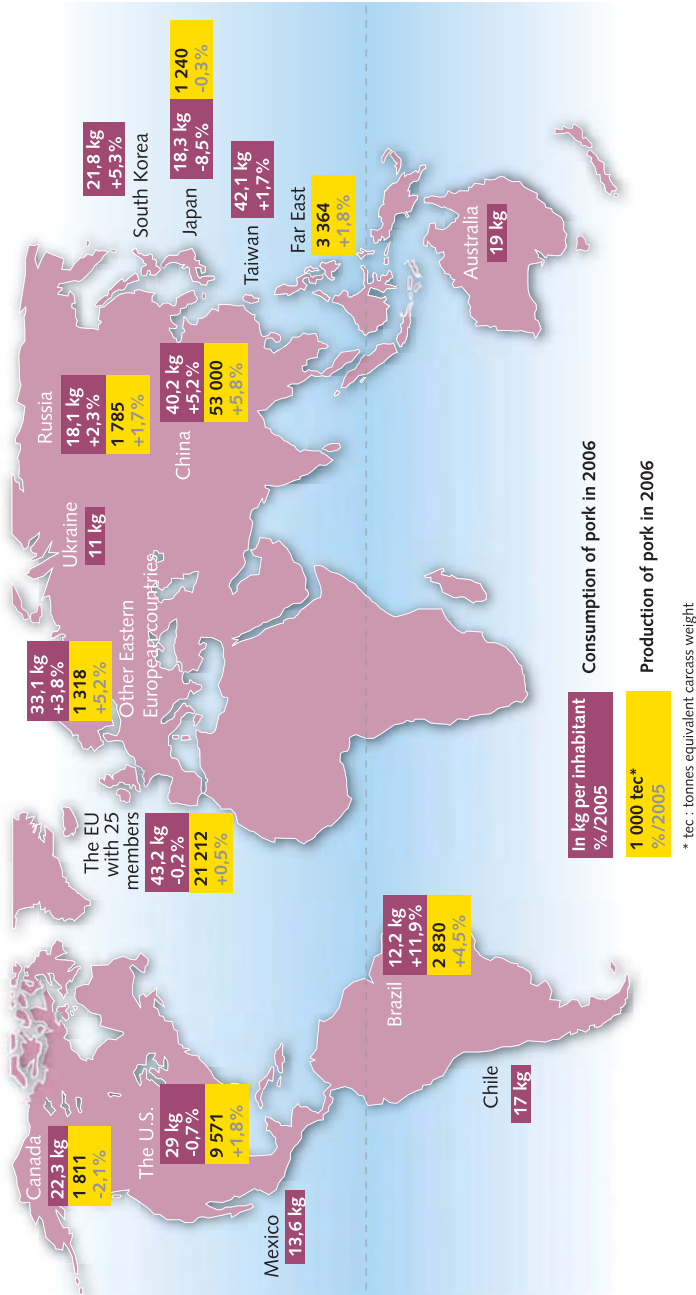


Source: Eurostat





PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PORK AROUND THE WORLD IN 2006



Addresses

ANIMAL FEED

AFAB – Association des Fabricants d'Aliments du Bétail
Bât. Eleusis 2 – 1 rue Pierre et Marie Curie
22190 PLÉRIN - France
Tél.: 33 (0)2.96.58.02.00

PRODUCTION



CRP – Comité Régional Porcin
Tél.: 33 (0)2.99.65.03.01
website: www.leporcembretagne.com



UGPVB – Union des Groupements de Producteurs de Viande de Bretagne
Tél.: 33 (0)2.99.65.03.01
website: www.ugpvb.fr



FRSEA – Fédération Régionale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles
Rond-point Maurice Le Lannou
35042 RENNES Cedex - France - Tél.: 33 (0)2.23.48.26.44



JA – Jeunes Agriculteurs
Rond-point Maurice Le Lannou - CS 14226
35042 RENNES Cedex - France - Tél.: 33 (0)2.23.48.26.40

MARKETING



MPB – Marché du Porc Breton
Tél.: 02.96.74.74.70
website: www.marche-porc-breton.com
Audiotel: 33 (0)8.92.70.22.29 (0,34 cts/mn)

CLASSIFICATION OF PIGS



UNIPORC OUEST
Tél.: 33 (0)2.96.79.80.30
website: www.uniporc-ouest.com

GENERAL INFO



ARIP – Association Régionale Interprofessionnelle Porcine
104 rue Eugène Pottier
CS 26553 – 35065 RENNES Cedex - France
Tél.: 33 (0)2.99.65.03.01



CRAB – Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture de Bretagne
Tél.: 33 (0)2.23.48.27.50
website: www.synagri.com



IFIP – Institut de la filière porcine
Tél.: 33 (0)2.99.60.98.20
website: www.ifip.asso.fr

UBAP – Union Bretonne des Abatteurs de Porcs
BP 90369 – 29403 LANDIVISIAU Cedex - France
Tél.: 33 (0)2.98.68.69.27

FAC – Fédération des Acheteurs au Cadran
Kerbilliguet - 29520 CHATEAUNEUF-DU-FAOU - France

Pig farming in BRITTANY



the key figures
for the sector in

2007

You can see the booklet on:

www.leporcenbretagne.com



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