

Scottish Egg Producer Retailers Association

MARKET REPORT

www.scottisheggs.co.uk

sepramail@gmail.com

Date: 5th December 2014

	Size	V. Large	Large	Medium	Small
Farm to Shop	Prices	£1.49	£1.25	£1.15	80p
Scottish Wholesaler	Prices	£1.40	£1.00	90p	
English Wholesaler	Colony	£1.44	£1.24	£1.05	75p
	F/R	£1.90	£1.70	£1.50	80p
	Colony	£1.56	£1.31	£1.21	81p
	F/R	£1.70	£1.65	£1.55	85p
Packer / Producer Contracted average Price					
		Organic	FreeRange	Barn	Colony
		£1.20/£1.45	85p/£1.05	75p/95p	65p/85p
Producer / Consumer		V. Large	Large	Medium	Small
- Colony	Prices	£2.00	£1.85	£1.40	90p
- Free Range	Prices	£3.00	£2.35	£1.93	£1.05
Free-Range to Farm Shop	Prices	£1.75/£2.25	£1.31/£1.91	£1.15/£1.45	95p
Central Egg Agency	Colony	£1.15	£1.03	93p	70p
	F/R	£1.70	£1.60	£1.45	£1.05
Imported Continental Prices in Bulk					
Dutch Eggs	Barn	98p???	84p???	78p???	60p???

The market is reasonably stable, slightly more eggs available and now covering demand, probably no further price increases before Christmas but doesn't look at this stage like any big price drops.

Holland our friend over there is experiencing fairly severe problems, every time an AI infection is confirmed there is a complete shut down on egg and poultry movements for three days.

This also means a lot more eggs are going for processing, but with the world restrictions resulting from AI 20% of their market has been denied.

Holland is expecting price increases but with their marketing problems are hesitant at how much.

Ukraine, Avengard one of the main egg producing companies has announced that they are having to close down 2 production sites of 1.5 million hens because of the war situation.

How will that affect our and the EU market, the Ukraine was looking to export eggs to the EU and as their production costs were so much lower and they had not to comply with EU regulations this looked like a problem in the making.

Initially this was to be eggs for processing, most likely to Holland, take 3 million hens out of production in the Ukraine there is no surplus to export, but might require imports from Holland, hence the ????

Spain, there M.A.F.E. and the EU are funding a joint information campaign (piece included) costing 1.1 million Euros as only 2% of the population supposedly aware of EU egg coding, we suspect a bit of artistic licence and there is probably one extra digit missing, but if it gets EU funding for your country why not, should we indulge in a bit of artistry in our figures too.
But we like their his and her logos.

Scottish Egg Quality Awards 2015

The presentation will take place in the Murrayshall House Hotel in Perth on the 18th June.
Once more sponsored by **ForFarmers** and judged by **SRUC**, collection dates have not been formalised yet, but we will publish on line application in January, with formal letters going out in February.
These are important marketing and prestige awards and we are grateful to ForFarmers, so have a go.

UK: Calls for decisive lockdowns in future AI outbreaks

Leading figures in the free range egg industry want the United Kingdom to take much more decisive action against avian influenza outbreaks.

They raised their concerns at the annual meeting of the British Free Range Egg Producers' Association (BFREPA), which was taking place a week after AI was confirmed on a duck unit near Driffield in East Yorkshire. A 10-kilometre restriction zone was put in place around the Yorkshire site to prevent the AI spreading, but free range egg producers outside the immediate restriction zone were unsure about whether or not they should house their birds as a precaution.

Serious dilemma

Robert Gooch, BFREPA's director of policy, told members that there was a serious dilemma for producers. If the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) issued a housing order to producers, officially demanding that they shut their birds in, then they would be covered by a 12-week derogation that enabled them to maintain their free range status even though the birds were being kept indoors, he said. If producers did so without a housing order they would immediately lose their free range status and face financial losses. "It puts producers in a difficult position," said Gooch.

Former BFREPA chairman John Retson, a Scottish producer, said he would like to see a housing order issued for the whole of the United Kingdom as soon as an AI outbreak was confirmed. "If there is an outbreak in the UK it is a risk even in Scotland," he said. "I don't believe there is such a thing as a low risk.

Free range is more than 50% of the UK market. As soon as there is an outbreak of AI it's a high risk and I would suggest that there should be an order for a complete shutdown," said Retson.

His view was supported by David Brass of the Lakes Free Range Egg Company. "What's the problem when we get an AI outbreak if for a fortnight, just a fortnight, until we know exactly what the situation is, birds are shut in," he said. "It's common sense, really."

Action plan

A total of 6,000 birds were culled on the affected duck breeding unit in Driffield in November as part of DEFRA's action plan to prevent the spread of the flu. Carcasses were sent for rendering and movements of all poultry, products and waste were banned within the designated restriction zone. Egg producers within the zone were unable to move their eggs off farm until DEFRA started issuing movement licences. The British Egg Industry Council (BEIC) estimated that at one point as many as 750,000 eggs were sitting on laying farms waiting for collection in the restricted area.

Tests on the affected farm revealed that the AI involved was the same H5N8 strain involved in out-breaks in Germany and the Netherlands. DEFRA suggested that the source of the outbreak may have been wild birds. It advised poultry farmers to minimise contact with wild birds.

Source: [British Free Range Egg Producers' Association \(BFREPA\)](#)

New case of AI in the Netherlands

Avian influenza (AI) has been detected at a layer farm in Zoeterwoude, the Netherlands, The 28,000 layers were culled on November 30.



The Dutch authorities have implemented a 10 kilometre zone around the farm to prevent further spreading. Within this area, another four poultry farms are located. AI tests are being carried out on these farms. It has been confirmed that it is the H5N8 strain.

The Dutch ministry also announced that all duck farms in the Netherlands are free from H5.

High pathogenic AI has been [detected in several European countries so far](#).

by Emmy Koeleman

Sci-Tech Laboratories offers new analytical service

Sci-Tech Laboratories is now able to offer a molecular diagnostic testing service specifically for veterinary surgeons and businesses involved in the pig/poultry industries.



The new service is an addition to the existing and well-respected bacteriology and serology analytical testing services offered by the organisation. It will be provided from Sci-Tech's facility at Craven Arms in Shropshire, England and uses the Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction method to detect DNA and RNA in bacteria and viruses from a variety of sample matrices, including tissues, swabs and, additionally for pigs, Pigs Oral Fluid samples.

This technology means the tests for organisms causing diseases such as salmonella, mycoplasma, coccidiosis, and PRRS (Porcine reproductive & respiratory syndrome) are quicker and more specific. Most existing culture tests rely on viable bacteria and viruses to enable the target organism to be grown and identified. However, the new tests offered by Sci-Tech can detect non-viable (dead) micro-organisms from animal tissue, throat swabs, blood and faeces. The tests can detect and identify incredibly low numbers of viruses and bacteria which, in previous tests, may not have shown up at all. Furthermore, these tests can distinguish between the different groups and strains of bacteria such as Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella typhimurium or the European versus the North American strain of PRRS in pigs.

In addition to greater diagnostic accuracy, another important advantage of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests is that they can be completed very quickly, usually between 24 and 48 hours. As Rob Harrison, consultant to Sci-Tech Laboratories said "This can enable treatment for a disease to be started earlier, resulting in a quicker response, with a potential to save producers hundreds if not thousands of pounds. It also means tests can be conducted upon breeding animals for export closer to the despatch date- and, in particular cases, accurate tests could facilitate the production of autogenous vaccines"

Currently the tests covered by this real-time PCR include:

Poultry

- Salmonella spp
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Salmonella typhimurium
- Mycoplasma synoviae
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum
- Mycoplasma synoviae / gallisepticum combined
- Ornithobacter rhinotracheale
- Avian Metapneumovirus A & B (ART / TRT)
- Infectious bronchitis

Pig

- Swine Influenza (SI)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)
- Porcine Circovirus 2 (PCV2) – Qualitative or Quantitative

World Poultry

Spanish egg org launches campaign to educate consumers

Inprovo, the Spanish Interbranch organization for the egg and egg products has launched the campaign "El huevo, de etiqueta", to explain the European Model of Egg Production, the egg labelling and marking.



With a budget of €1.1 million for two years, cofinanced by the European Union and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment. M. Fernando Burgaz, director general of Food Industry; M. Francisco

Fonseca, Head of the European Commission's Representation in Spain; M. Medín de Vega, chairman of Inprovo and M^a Mar Fernández, director of Inprovo, explained the main goals of the campaign.

According to the recent "[Huevómetro](#)" survey, conducted by Inprovo, only 2% of Spanish egg consumers read and identify properly the code marked in the egg shell. Most respondents don't identify the different egg production systems or the European Model of Egg Production. In this context, Inprovo launched the campaign "El huevo, de etiqueta", to explain the egg production in the European Union, the meaning of the egg code stamped on the shell and the labelling, all of them consumer's guarantees of top quality eggs.

Egg producers, centre of the campaign

Many professionals are involved in the egg route from the farm to the consumer table,: producers, farmers, veterinarians, nutritionists, quality and grading personnel, transporters... All of them will be spokes-people of the campaign "El huevo, de etiqueta". They will participate in meetings all over Spain to explain its work at the farms and packing centres; and the European Model of Egg Production.

This campaign will show consumers how to understand the code marked in the shell and the information in the labelling. Both of them are part of the egg traceability, a tool for producers and authorities to control the food safety. They help consumers to choose the egg that meet their preferences in each moment. During the next two years, the campaign "El huevo, de etiqueta" will maintain a constant dialogue with citizens through its social media and [website](#).

"For Inprovo, this campaign is an exercise in transparency and responsibility," says its chairman, Medin de Vega. "Producers strive to do their job and we want consumers to know it. That's why we have dressed our eggs with the best " label", as a sign of quality and excellence", adds de Vega.

This campaign is a unique opportunity to consolidate the image of the egg produced in the European Union as a safe food and "to reinforce confidence in the European producers, whose have adapted their facilities and processes to the demanding European model.

World Poultry

Why do chicken coups have two doors?

If they had one it would be a caravan and if it had five it would be a hatchback!



