

## SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY MEAT IMPORTS: COUNTRY REPORT NOVEMBER 2017

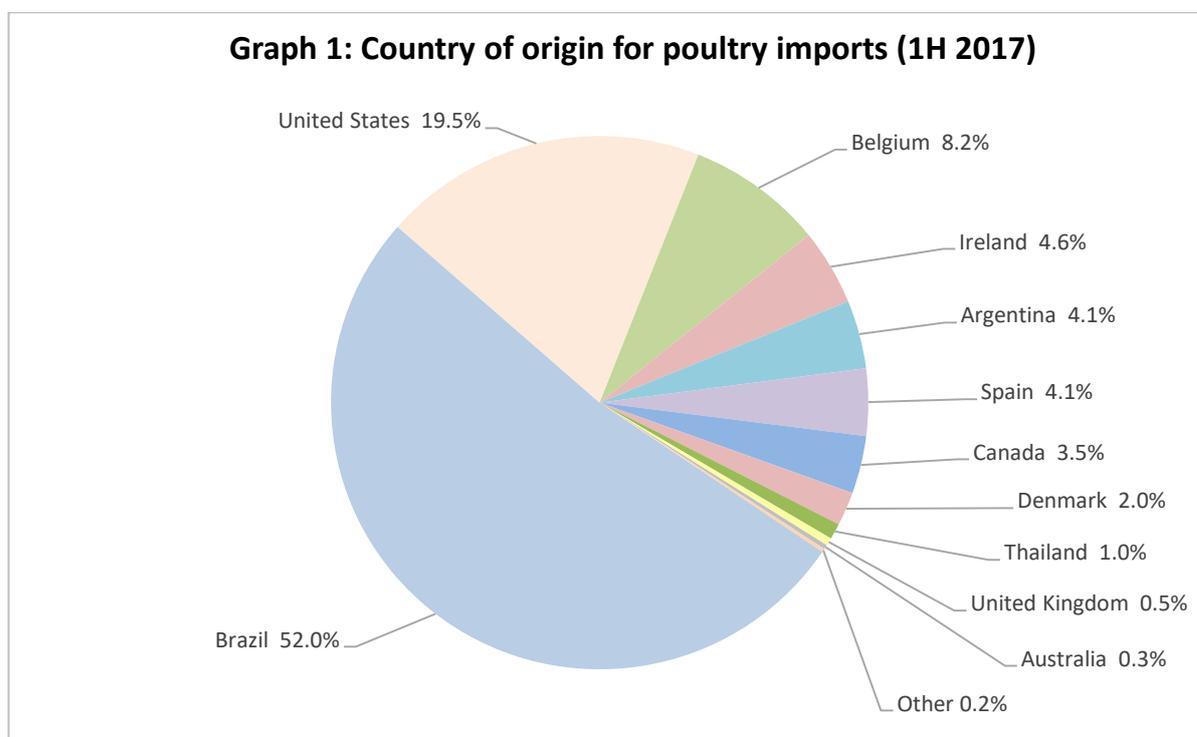
### PLEASE NOTE:

- This report is based on SARS verified stats. The verified stats will be corrected up to two years in arrears.
- Where the term 'poultry' is used, this may refer to imports of chicken, turkey, duck, goose or guinea fowl.

*If, as a regular user of this report, you would like other data included or data presented in a different format (e.g. tables), please contact us on [cynthia@silverpath.co.za](mailto:cynthia@silverpath.co.za) with your suggestions.*

### 1. IMPORTS FOR 1H 2017

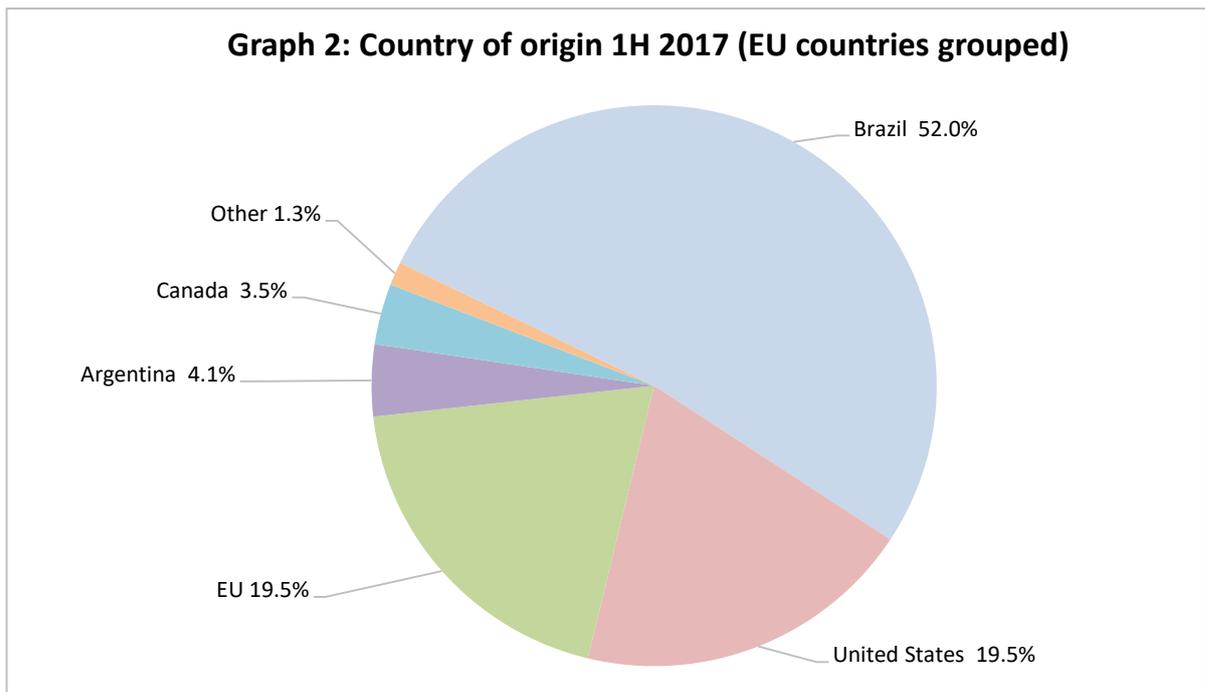
Poultry imports for the 1H 2017 totalled 273 745 t down 5 % on 1H 2016 imports, but up 24 % over the 5-year average for January-June imports. The percentage contributions from the major importing countries are shown in Graph 1:



Brazil was the main country of origin in 1H 2017, accounting for 52.0 %, or 142 380 t, of total poultry imports into South Africa. With AI affecting EU trade, the US was the second largest importer into the country, with 19.5 % or 53 468 t. Belgium and Ireland increased exports to South Africa, in the absence of other EU nations, to account for 8.2 % (22 428 t) and 4.6 % (12 644 t) of 1H 2017 imports, respectively. Argentina increased exports by 12 % over 1H 2016, to total 11 328 t (4.1 %). Spain held on to fifth place in the table (4.1 %; 11 138 t), but Spanish

imports are down 44 % compared to 1H 2016. Imports from Canada increased by 102 % over imports in the 1H 2016, to total 9 576 t (3.5 % of total imports in 1H 2017).

All other importing countries contributed less than 2 % each to imports of poultry into South Africa in 1H 2017. If the EU countries are considered as a single entity, 19.5 % of poultry imports entered SA through the EU in 1H 2017, compared to 48.1 % in 2016 and 47.1 % in 2015. This drop in 1H 2017 reflects the impact of the trade bans on EU countries affected by avian influenza. In Graph 2, the EU countries are grouped together as a single entity.



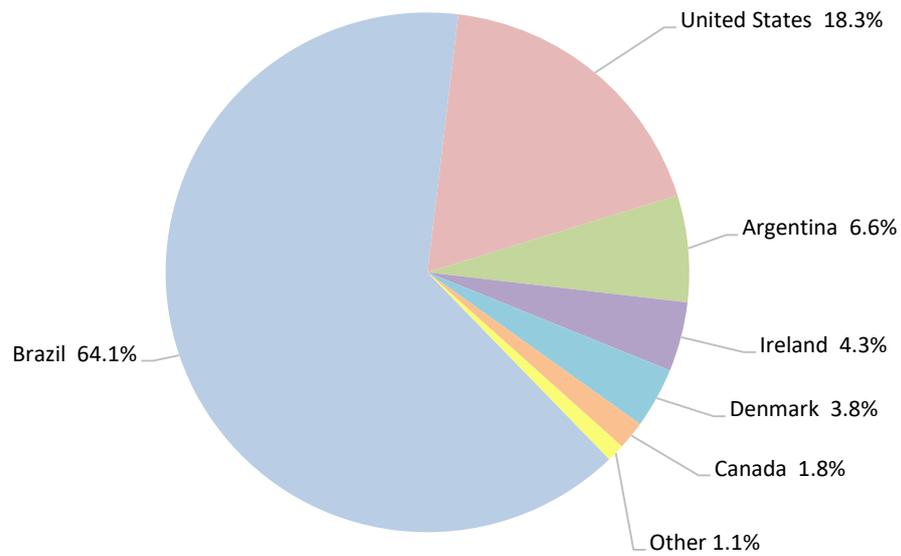
## 2. MONTHLY IMPORTS FOR NOVEMBER 2017

Poultry imports into South Africa totalled 45 875 tonnes in November 2017. Since December 2016, Brazil has been the main country of origin for South African poultry imports, with the exception of March when the States landed over 25 000 t of poultry products here. In November 2017, Brazil accounted for 64.1 % or 29 407 t of total imports (Graph 3); *cf* just 37.9 % of total imports in March.

Under the terms of the AGOA agreement, US imports of frozen bone in portions resumed in January 2016. The US may export 65 000 tonnes of bone-in frozen chicken per annum, free from anti-dumping duties (cycle April to March). The US climbed back up to second place on the imports table in November, with 8 408 tonnes (18.3 % of imports). Argentina was the third biggest importer of poultry products into South Africa in November (3 045 tonnes; 6.6 %).

Avian influenza has reduced Dutch, French, German, Polish, Hungarian and UK imports to almost zero for most of 2017. Spain and Belgium are also not exporting to South Africa at the moment. Ireland and Denmark continue to export and were responsible for 4.3 % and 3.8 % of the total imports in November, respectively. Canada accounted for 1.8 % (see graph below). Other countries (Chile, Thailand, Germany, France, Greece, Lesotho) contributed 1.1 % collectively. Most European HPAI events are now considered resolved (OIE).

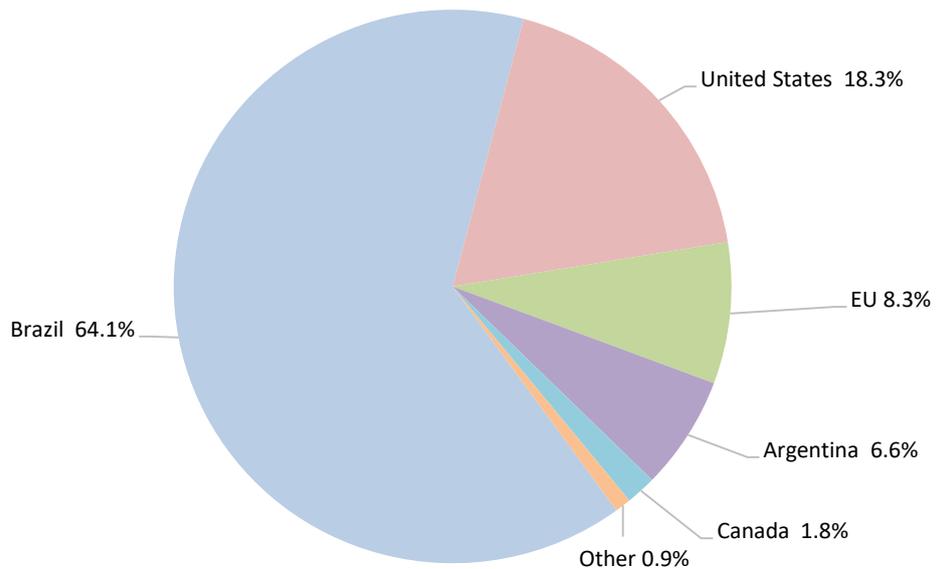
**Graph 3: Poultry imports for November 2017**



Only 633 *kilogrammes* of poultry product arrived from France in November 2017, because of AI-related restrictions on trade. Germany exported 52.5 t of poultry product to South Africa in November.

The Canadians exported 805 t of poultry products to South Africa in November 2017; and the Thais exported just 136 tonnes. Chile landed 288 tonnes.

**Graph 4: Poultry imports for November 2017  
(EU countries grouped)**



Poland entered the South African market in August 2016, with 82 t of chicken drumsticks and chicken offal. Polish volumes increased to 2 521 t in November 2016 but the country has experienced outbreaks of HPAI since late 2016 and no poultry imports were received from Poland in November 2017.

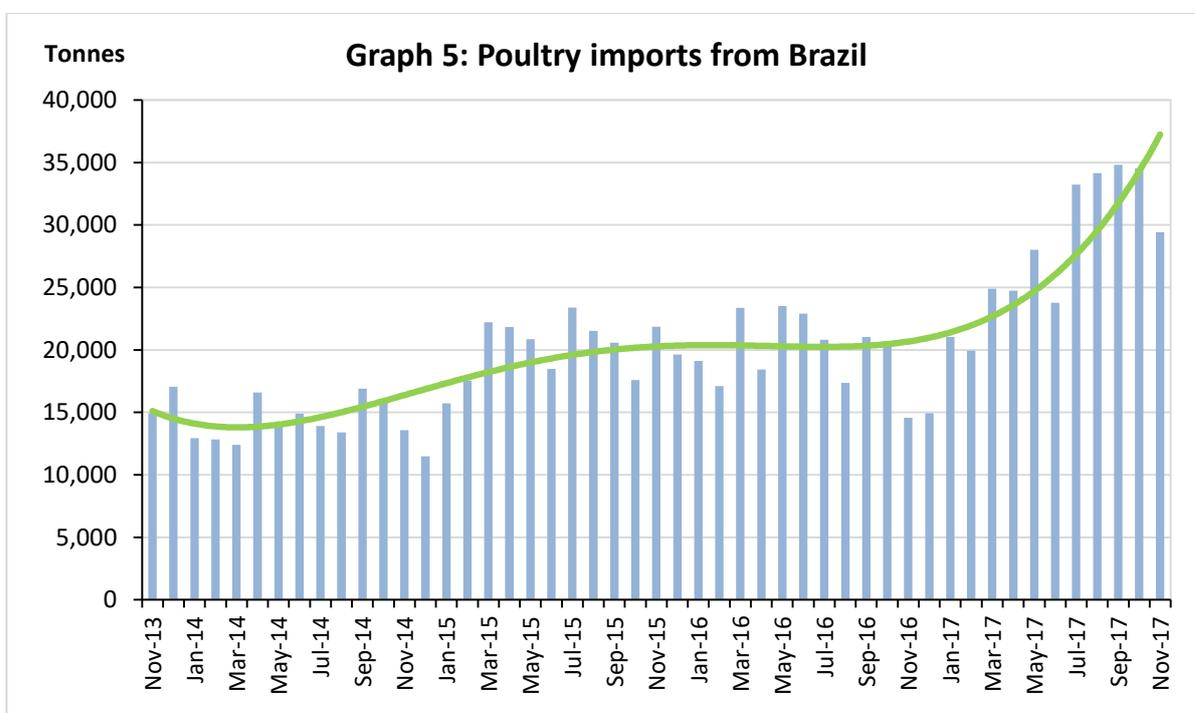
Graph 4 (above) shows the origin of poultry imports in November 2017, with the EU countries grouped together as a single entity. Imports from the EU contributed 8.3 % (3 785 t) of total poultry imports into South Africa in November (*cf* 63.1 % in November 2016). EU tonnages were down 10.4 % on a monthly basis and are down 88.2 % on a year-on-year basis.

## COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

### 3.1 Poultry imports from Brazil

Poultry imports from Brazil totalled 29 407 t in November 2017, representing 64.1 % of total poultry imports in volume terms, with an FOB import value of R313.7 million. On a monthly basis, imports from Brazil decreased by 14.8 % (- 5 119 t). Imports increased by 102 % (+ 14 828 t) compared to November 2016.

Graph 5 shows the monthly imports (t) from Brazil, since November 2013:

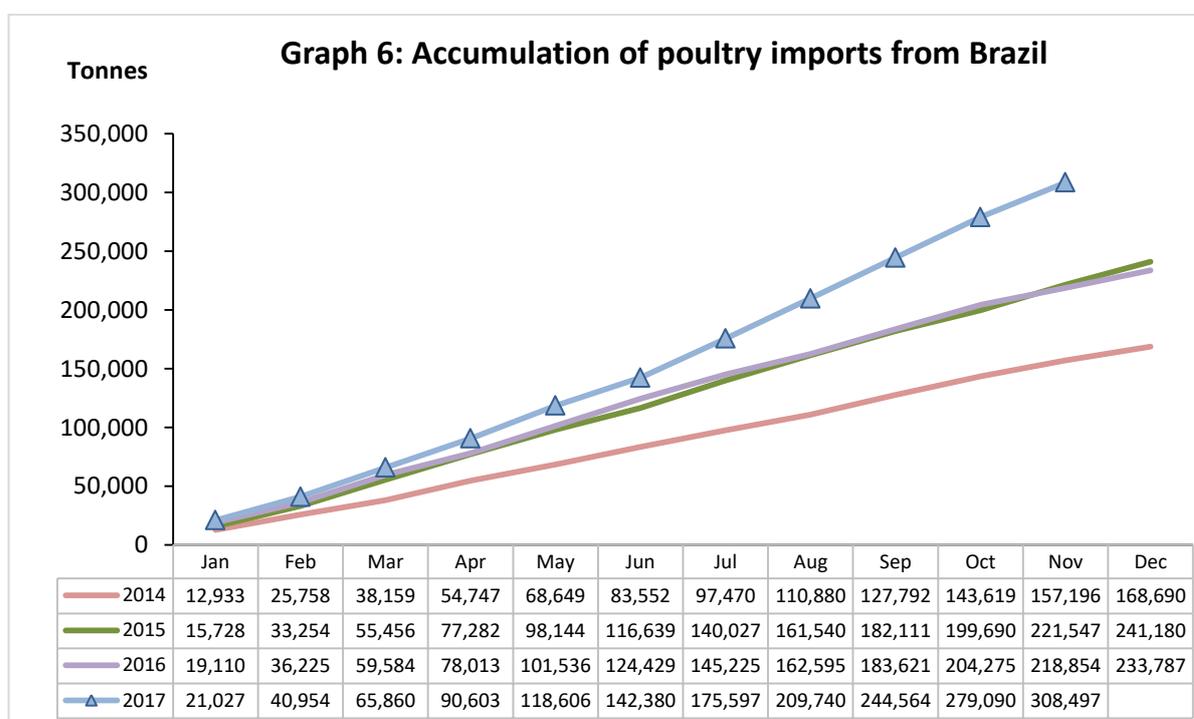


Brazilian imports in November 2017 included 48.9 % mechanically deboned meat; 9.0 % chicken offal and carcasses; 33.8 % frozen chicken bone-in portions (up from just 2.9 % in December 2016); 4.5 % frozen boneless chicken portions and 3.6 % turkey meat. Imports included a small quantity of value-added chicken.

Accumulated imports for 2015 were considerably higher than in previous years (for example, 43 % higher than in 2014). Accumulated imports in December 2016 (233 787 t) were higher than in December 2013 and 2014 but lower than in December 2015 (Graph 6). Accumulated Brazilian imports (308 497 t) in 2017 YTD are 41.0 % higher than in the first 11 months of 2016.

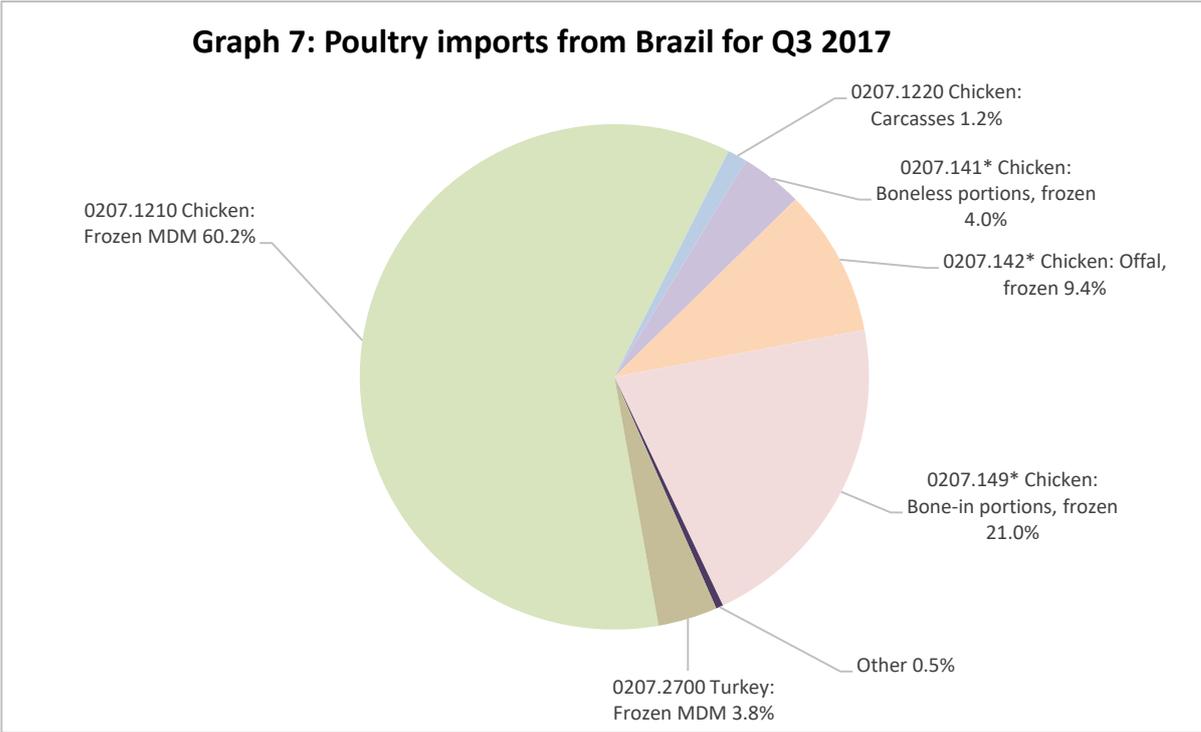
**Poultry imports from Brazil for November 2017:**

Tariff	Description	Import Quantity in kg	FOB Import Price in R	Unit Price in R per kg
0207.1210	Chicken: Not cut in pieces, Frozen Mechanically Deboned Meat	14,370,696	R 73,449,491	R 5.11
0207.1220	Carcasses (excluding necks and offal) with all cuts (e.g. thighs, wings, legs and breasts) removed	346,474	R 1,778,136	R 5.13
0207.1411	Chicken: Boneless cuts: Breasts	1,122,410	R 33,110,210	R 29.50
0207.1415	Chicken: Boneless cuts: Other	192,468	R 5,076,482	R 26.38
0207.1421	Chicken: Offal: Livers	459,079	R 4,410,558	R 9.61
0207.1423	Chicken: Offal: Feet	835,525	R 12,128,942	R 14.52
0207.1429	Chicken: Offal: Other	1,007,265	R 4,417,149	R 4.39
0207.1493	Chicken: Other: Leg quarters	8,151,040	R 119,501,588	R 14.66
0207.1495	Chicken: Other: Wings	836,655	R 20,040,646	R 23.95
0207.1498	Chicken: Other: Drumsticks	602,370	R 9,449,389	R 15.69
0207.1499	Chicken: Other: Other	342,496	R 4,362,197	R 12.74
0207.2500	Turkey: Not cut in pieces, frozen; Whole frozen turkey	43,603	R 1,697,382	R 38.93
0207.2700	Turkey: Cuts and offal, frozen; Frozen Turkey portions and MRM	1,020,635	R 22,777,930	R 22.32
1602.3290	Chicken: Flavoured, herbed or marinated	76,462	R 1,464,806	R 19.16
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Brazil in November 2017</b>	<b>29,407,178</b>	<b>R 313,664,906</b>	<b>R 10.67</b>



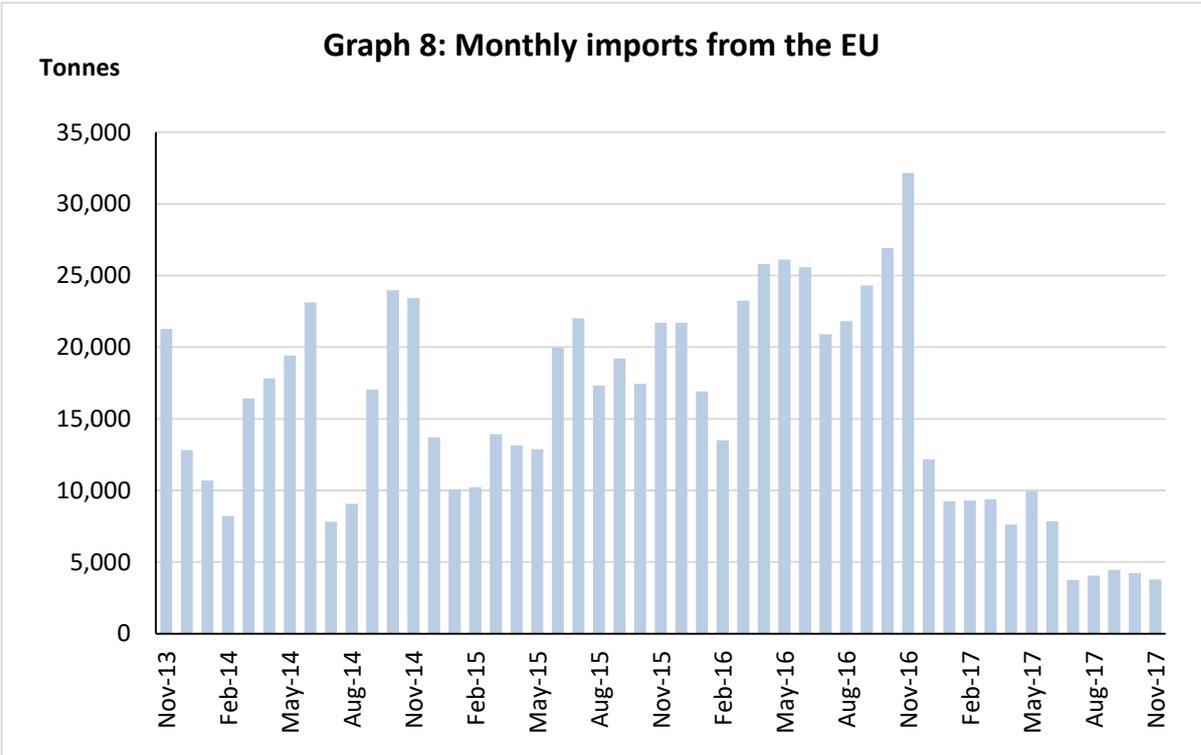
**Quarterly poultry imports from Brazil:**

Mechanically deboned meat (0207.1210) made up 60.2 % (61 495 t) of all imports originating from Brazil during the 3Q 2017 (total: 102 183 t). During the third quarter of 2017, the remainder of Brazilian imports included 9.4 % frozen offal (0207.142\*); 21.0 % bone-in chicken portions (0207.149\*); 3.8 % frozen turkey portions and MDM (0207.2700); 4.0 % frozen boneless chicken portions (0207.141\*) and 1.2 % frozen chicken carcasses (Graph 7).

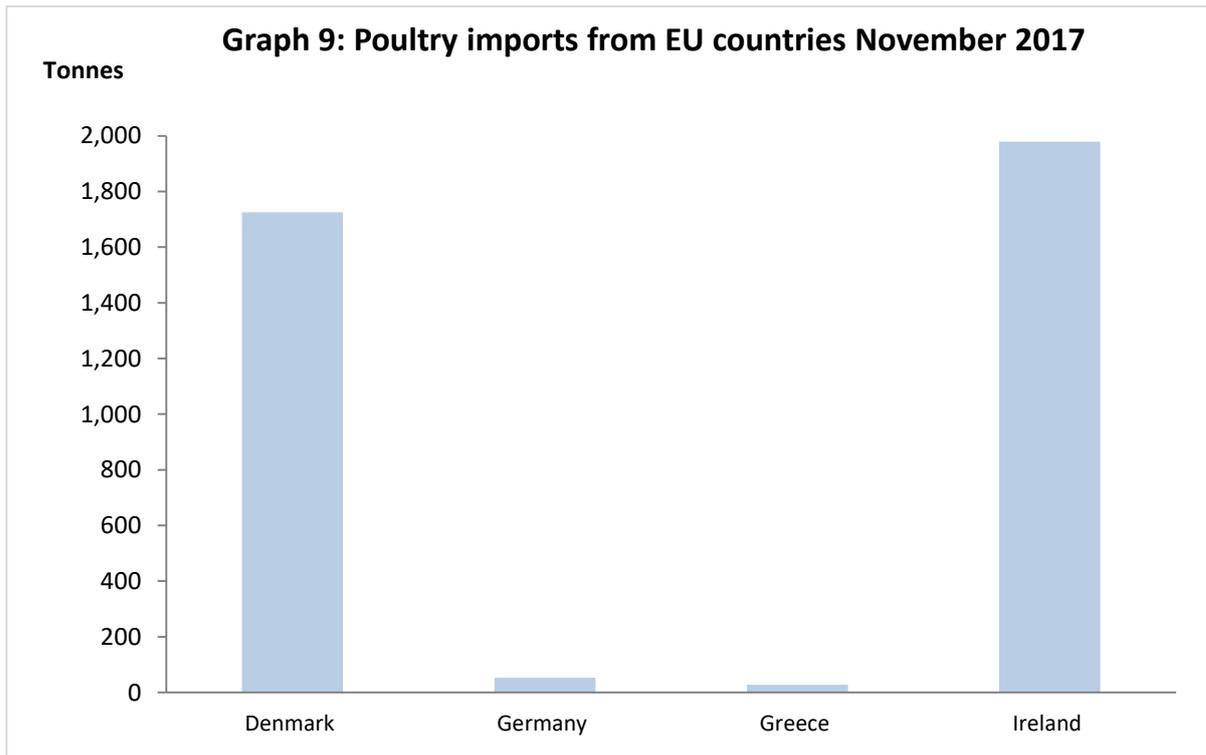


**3.2 Poultry imports from the EU**

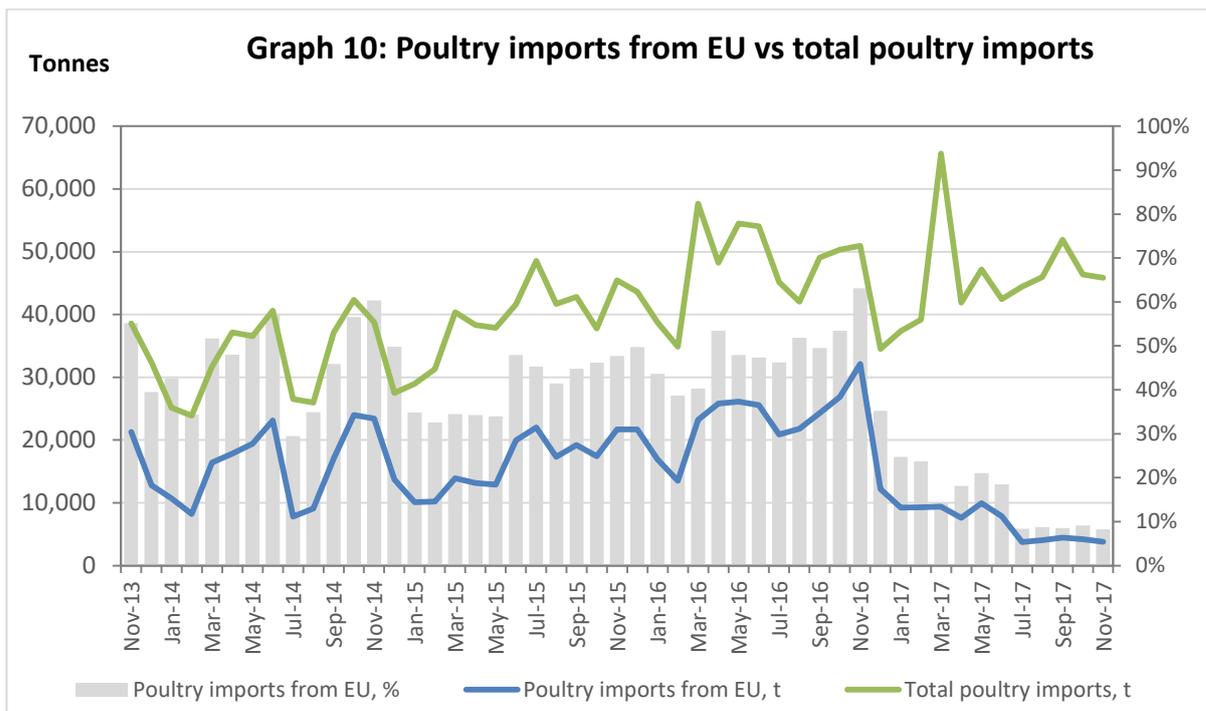
Graph 8 depicts the total monthly poultry imports from the European Union from November 2013 to November 2017. During November 2017, 3 785 t of poultry imports entered the country from the EU; this is 10.4 % less than in October (- 438 t).



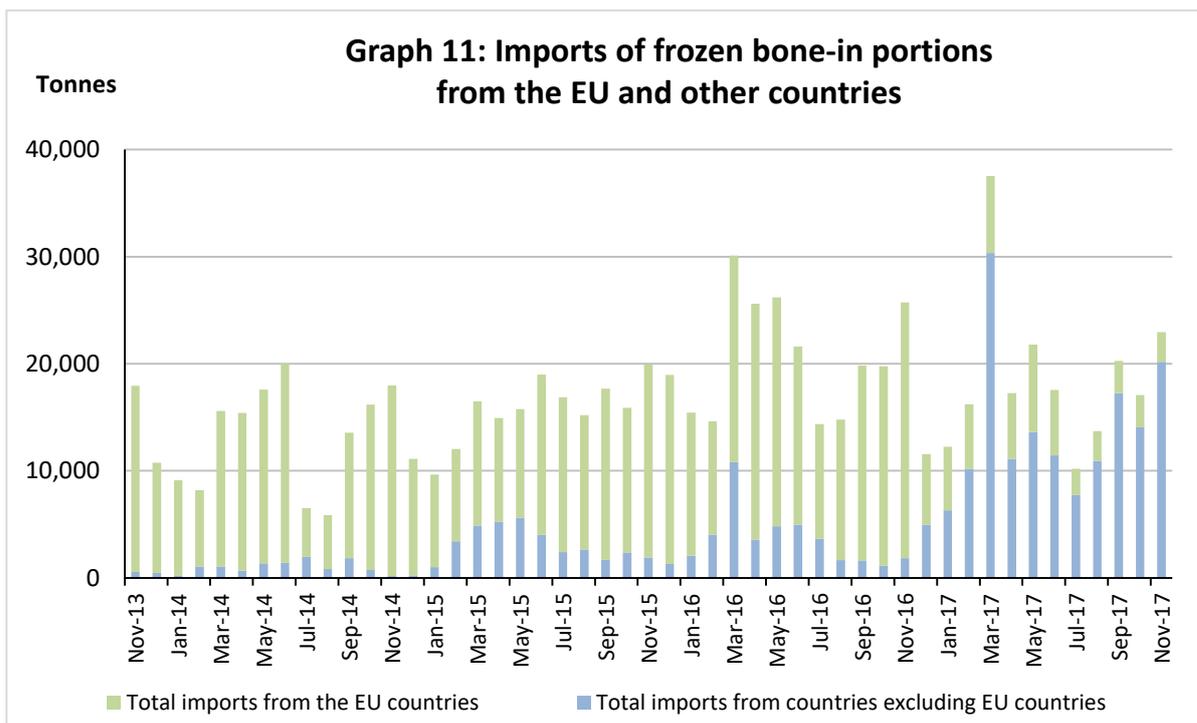
EU imports represent 8.3 % of total poultry imports in November. Imports from individual EU countries, with notable tonnages, are shown in Graph 9. Only four EU nations sent product in excess of 1 tonne to South Africa in November, because of AI-related trade bans.



The contribution of the EU to total poultry imports reached 60 % in November 2014 (Graph 10). Imports averaged 34 % of total imports through much of 1H 2015 because of AI-related trade bans, before recovering to 50 % in December 2015. EU tonnages rose dramatically between March and May 2016 and again from August 2016, hitting 63 % of imports in November, before dropping dramatically from December 2016 in response to new AI-related trade bans. November 2017 imports from the EU are down 88.2 % (- 28 362 t) on November 2016 imports.

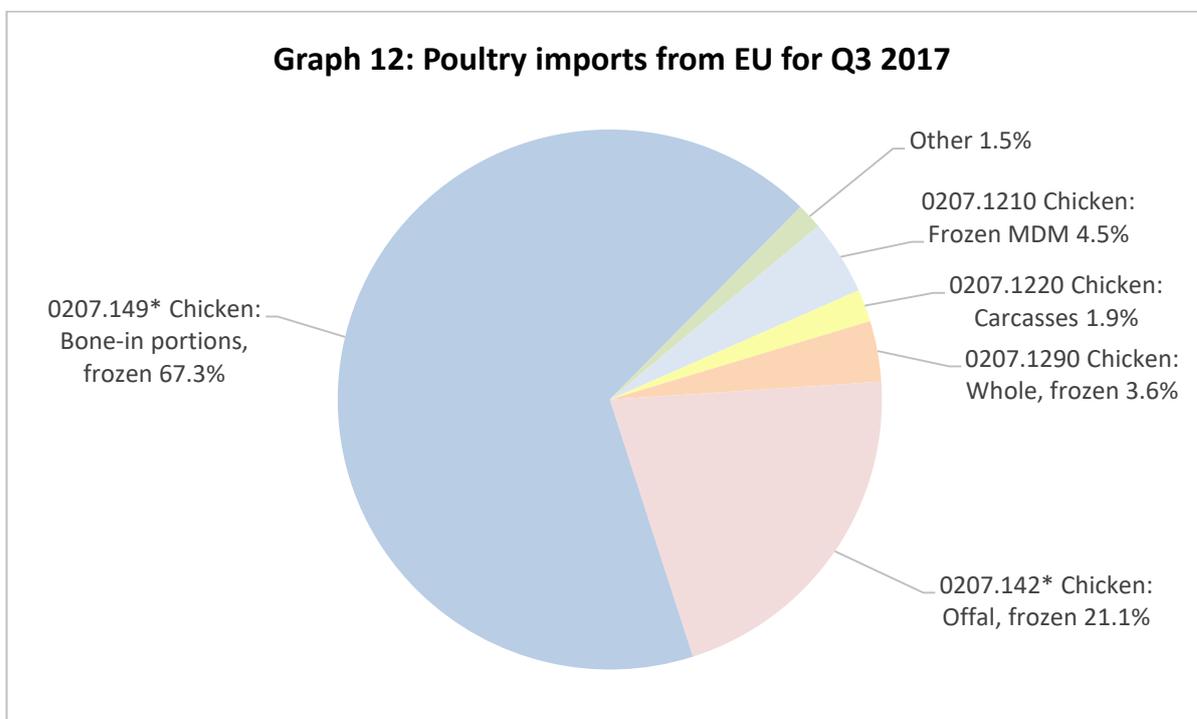


The contribution of frozen bone-in portions imports originating from the EU had been increasing steadily, relative to imports from other countries (Graph 11 below) but, with AI-related trade bans applied since November 2016, the EU proportion has decreased from > 60 % to < 10 %.



**Quarterly poultry imports from EU:**

Frozen bone-in chicken portions (0207.149\*) made up 67.3 % (8 223 t) of all imports originating from the EU during the 3Q 2017 (total: 12 218 t; Graph 12).

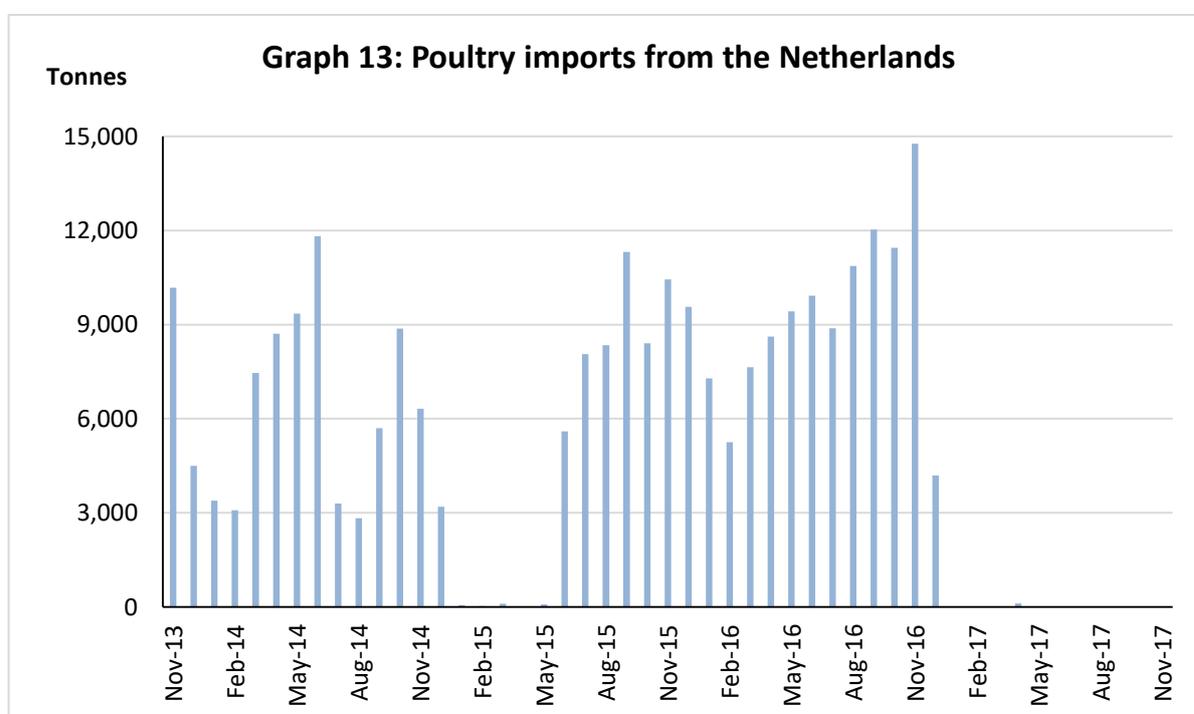


During the third quarter of 2017, the remainder of EU imports comprised 21.1 % frozen offal (0207.142\*); 4.5 % chicken MDM (0207.1210); 3.6 % whole frozen chickens (0207.1290); 1.9 % frozen chicken carcasses (0207.1220) and 1.5 % of products imported on other tariff lines.

### 3.2.1 Poultry imports from Netherlands for November 2017:

Dutch poultry imports reached a peak in November last year (14 769 t; see Graph 13). However, from November 2016, the Netherlands reported two H5N8 HPAI events to the OIE. The first event totalled 56 outbreaks (351 cases) with the last outbreak reported on 22 March 2017. The second event centred on nine farms, totalling 3 658 cases. Over 210 000 birds were culled. Final reports on both these events were submitted to the OIE on 17 May 2017 and the Dutch officially declared their avian-influenza free-status regained, under the terms of Article 10.4.3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2016). On 22 May, the Netherlands reported two cases of H5N5 HPAI in wild greylag geese in the Utrecht region of the country. No further outbreaks have been reported to the OIE but this event is not yet closed.

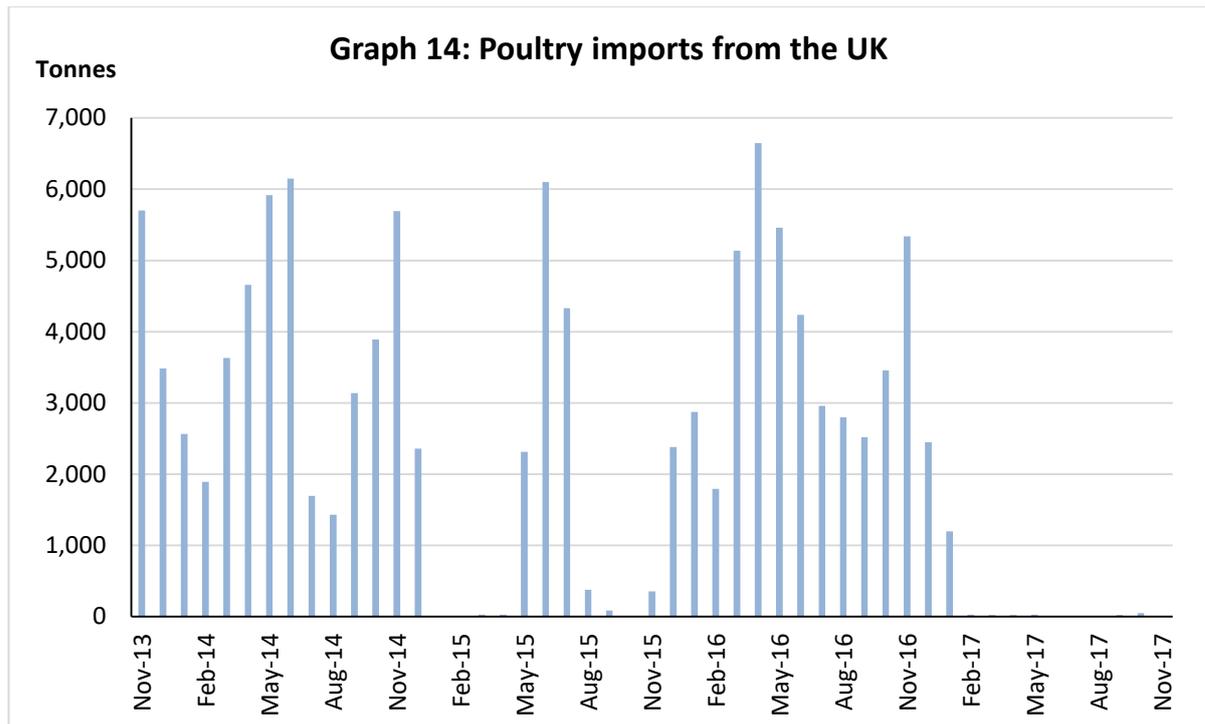
In April 2017, 112 t of poultry products were imported from the Netherlands but nothing has arrived May through November. Poultry imports from the Netherlands totalled 110 344 t in 2016, an increase of 48 349 t (+ 78 %) in comparison with 2015 (61 995 t).



### 3.2.2 Poultry imports from the UK for November 2017:

Since 11 December 2016, the UK has been dealing with regular outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI. To March 2017, the UK reported 27 outbreaks, consisting of 5 880 cases in commercial birds and 178 in wild birds. A final report was submitted on this event to the OIE on 9 March 2017. However, a separate report was submitted on 3 March 2017 confirming H5N8 HPAI in a wild European wigeon in Pembrokeshire in Wales. On 3 May 2017, the UK experienced a new outbreak of H5N8 in a backyard flock in the Wyre district of Lancashire and, within days, a second outbreak was reported nearby. All susceptible birds were destroyed. In early June, H5N8 HPAI was recorded in a backyard flock in Diss, Norfolk. In late July, the UK reported H5N8 in a mute swan on the Norfolk Broads. Final reports on these latest events were issued to the OIE on 13 September 2017.

In November 2017, no poultry products were received from the UK (Graph 14).



Poultry imports from the UK totalled 45 657 t in 2016, an increase of 186 % over 2015 levels (15 985 t). Imports from the UK in 2017 YTD amount to 1 366 tonnes.

### 3.2.3 Poultry imports from Germany for November 2017:

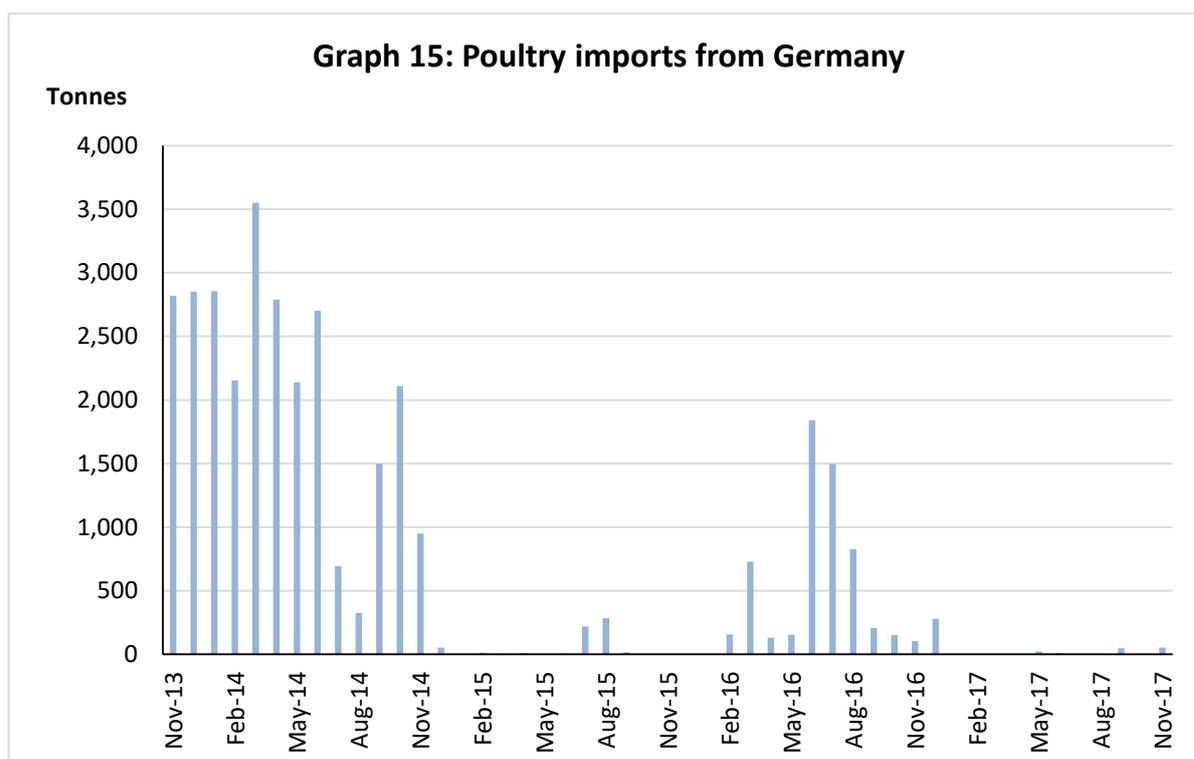
Low and erratic levels of imports have been recorded from Germany over the last two years as a result of temporary bans on imports because of avian influenza in the 4Q 2014, 3Q 2015, 4Q 2016 and 1H 2017. To 26 May 2017, Germany notified the OIE of 286 outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI in wild birds and commercial poultry; with the last confirmed outbreak on 9 May. More than 1.15 million birds have been destroyed as part of control measures. Germany also reported three outbreaks (2 350 cases) of H5N5 HPAI in breeding and fattening turkeys in January 2017. Over 1 950 birds died and a further 30 750 were destroyed. Final reports on all these outbreaks were submitted to the OIE on 11 August 2017. However, on 29 August a new notification was made by the Germans to the OIE, reporting H5N8 HPAI in three wild swans in Sachsen-Anhalt in the centre of the country. A final report on this event was issued on 4 October 2017. On 18 October, the Germans reported H5N8 in a wild mallard duck in the north-west region of Nieder-Sachsen, on the Dutch border, but they have already declared this event resolved (23 October 2017).

In November 2017, 52.5 tonnes of poultry imports were received from Germany (Graph 15) at an FOB value of R 2.07 m. German imports accounted for 0.11 % of total imports into South Africa in November; a decrease of 49.1 % (- 56 t) on November 2016 imports.

Of the German imports, 49.6 % were frozen chicken carcasses and 50.4 % was flavoured value-added chicken.

*Poultry imports from Germany for November 2017:*

0207.1220	Carcasses (excluding necks and offal) with all cuts(e.g. thighs, wings, legs and breasts) removed	26,040	R 251,199	R 9.65
1602.3290	Chicken: Flavoured, herbed or marinated	26,496	R 1,823,150	R 68.81
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Germany in November 2017</b>	<b>52,536</b>	<b>R 2,074,349</b>	<b>R 39.48</b>

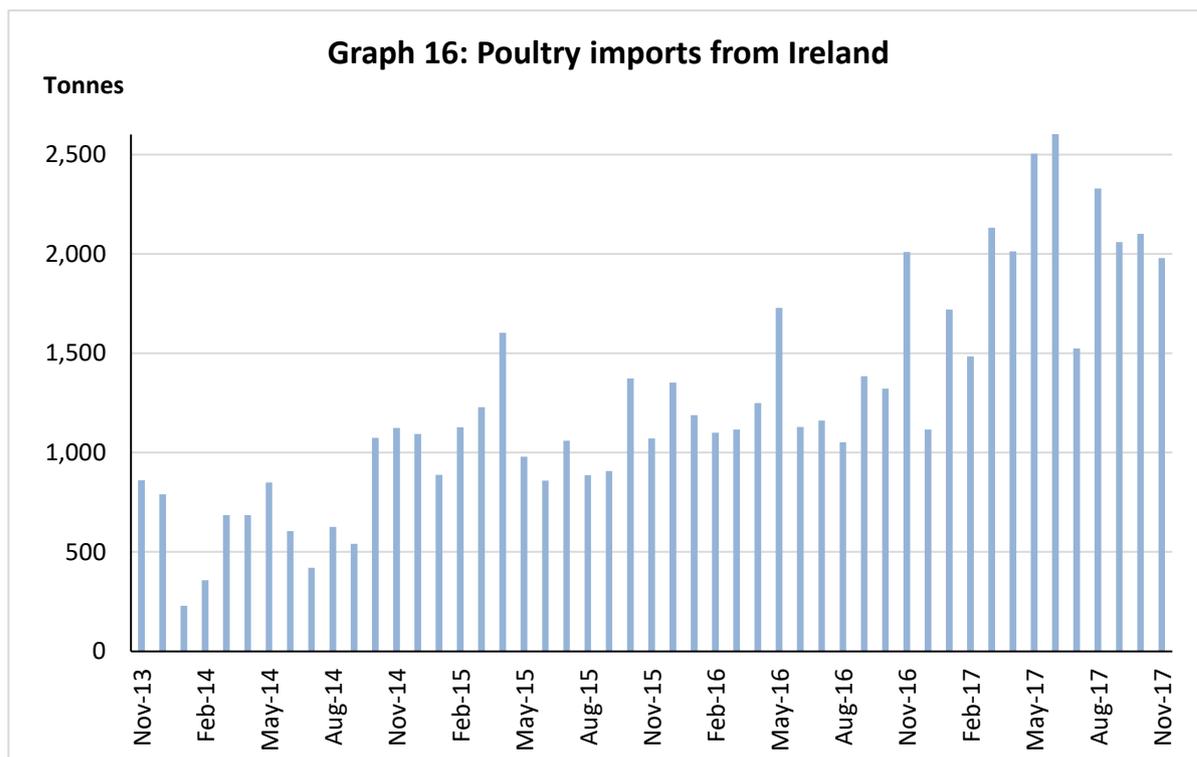


Poultry imports from Germany were restricted to 554 t in 2015. In 2016, 6 073 t of poultry products were imported from Germany. In 2017 YTD, only 134 t of German poultry products have been imported.

**3.2.4 Poultry imports from Ireland for November 2017:**

In November 2017, 1 979 t of poultry meat were imported from Ireland at an FOB value of R 37.0 m (Graph 16). Irish imports accounted for 4.3 % of total imports into South Africa in November; a decrease of 5.8 % (- 121 t) on a monthly basis and a decrease of 1.5 % (- 26 t) on November 2016 imports.

Of the Irish imports, 52.4 % were chicken leg quarters; 21.1 % chicken offal (livers, feet and other); 6.6 % whole frozen chicken; 3.8 % frozen turkey portions and MDM; and 15.0 % other bone-in portions (wings, thighs, drumsticks and other).



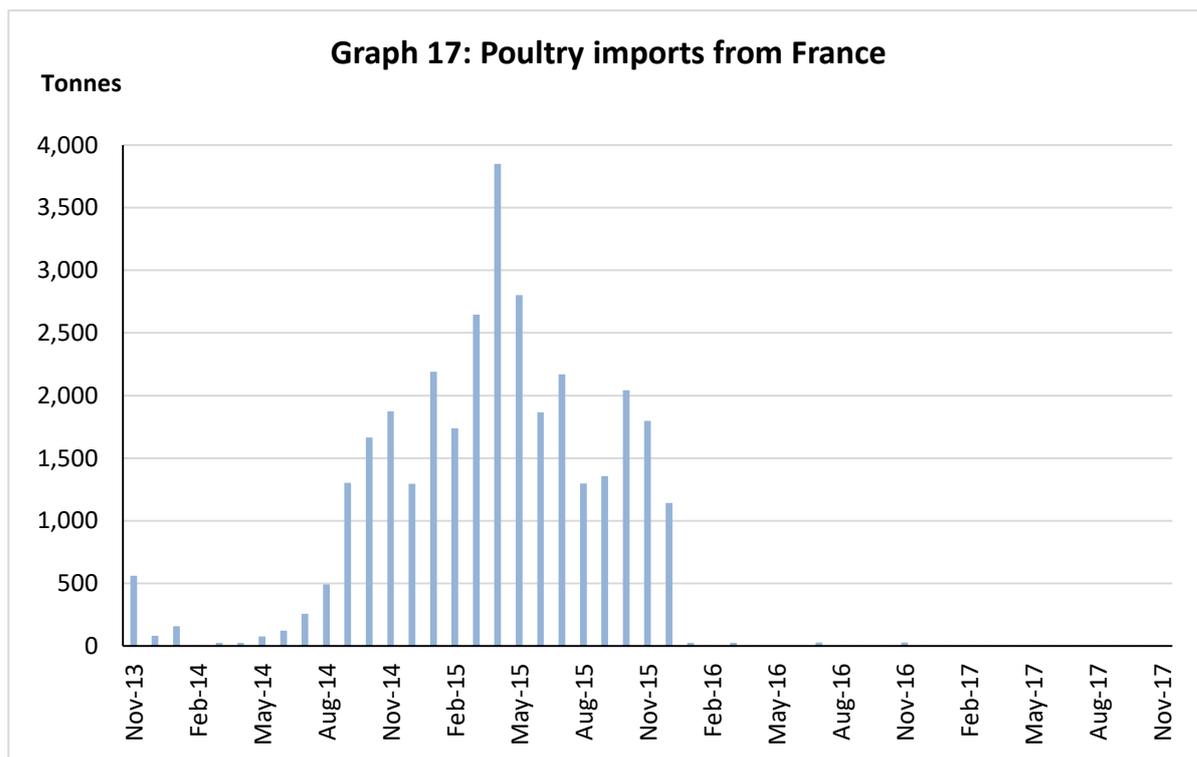
In 2016, Ireland exported 15 556 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 13 336 t during 2015; an increase of 16.6 %. Accumulated Irish imports in 2017 YTD total 22 635 t; 56.7 % higher than in the same period in 2016.

*Poultry imports from Ireland for November 2017:*

Tariff	Description	Import Quantity in kg	FOB Import Price in R	Unit Price in R per kg
0207.1290	Chicken: Not cut in pieces, frozen, whole and half chickens	129,810	R 2,539,192	R 19.56
0207.1421	Chicken: Offal: Livers	77,000	R 926,904	R 12.04
0207.1423	Chicken: Offal: Feet	176,400	R 2,717,263	R 15.40
0207.1429	Chicken: Offal: Other	163,400	R 1,411,509	R 8.64
0207.1493	Chicken: Other: Leg quarters	1,037,078	R 21,390,706	R 20.63
0207.1495	Chicken: Other: Wings	95,400	R 1,835,339	R 19.24
0207.1497	Chicken: Other: Thighs	78,560	R 1,564,920	R 19.92
0207.1498	Chicken: Other: Drumsticks	86,420	R 1,661,118	R 19.22
0207.1499	Chicken: Other: Other	36,390	R 619,843	R 17.03
0207.2700	Turkey: Cuts and offal, frozen; Frozen Turkey portions and MRM	74,500	R 1,280,127	R 17.18
0207.4200	Ducks, Not cut in pieces, frozen	24,502	R 1,102,383	R 44.99
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Ireland in November 2017</b>	<b>1,979,460</b>	<b>R 37,049,304</b>	<b>R 18.72</b>

**3.2.5 Poultry imports from France for November 2017:**

In November 2017, only 633 kilogrammes of poultry meat were imported from France at an FOB value of R109 890. These imports were pâté de foie gras and other products from ducks, geese or guinea fowl.



*Poultry imports from France for November 2017:*

<i>Tariff</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Import Quantity in kg</i>	<i>FOB Import Price in R</i>	<i>Unit Price in R per kg</i>
1602.2010	Pate de foie gras, goose liver paste	447	R 80,498	R 180.09
1602.3990	Ducks, geese or guinea fowl: Other, Not including pastes	186	R 29,392	R 158.02
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>France in November 2017</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>R 109,890</b>	<b>R 173.60</b>

Between December 2015 and August 2016, 81 separate outbreaks of the Eurasian H5N1, H5N2 and H5N9 strains (three events) were reported in the south west of France, resulting in the destruction of over 280 000 birds. The French were due to regain HPAI-free status in December 2016 but, on 17 November 2016, a fourth HPAI event was reported to the OIE. This event expanded to 55 outbreaks in all four corners of the country, with the last positive case being reported on March 10. This event was declared closed through the OIE on 18 October 2017. In a fifth event, beginning November 2016, the French had to report a further 485 outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI, totalling 15 900 cases, which resulted in the culling of over 1.29 million birds (OIE) in the districts of Landes, Hautes-Pyrenees, Gers, Deux-Sevres, Pyrenees-Atlantique, Lot-et-Garonne, Aveyron and Tarn. The last positive outbreak was reported was on 26 June 2017. Local producers estimate that some 3.2 million birds were lost to the disease or in the pre-emptive culls. This event was also declared resolved with the OIE on the 18 October 2017.

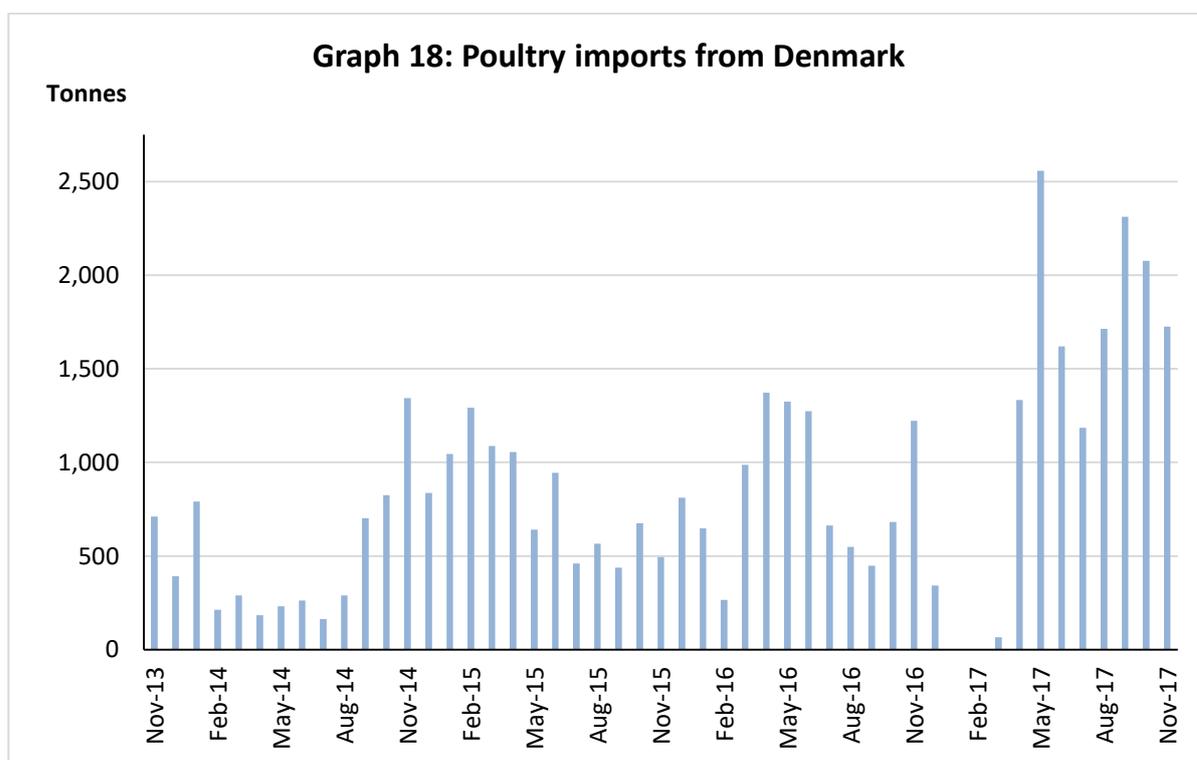
In 2016, France exported only 105.4 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 24 985 t during 2015; a decrease of 99.6 %. Accumulated imports into France in 2017 YTD total 3.7 tonnes.

### 3.2.6 Poultry imports from Denmark for November 2017:

After reporting 36 outbreaks of H5N8 HPAI in wild birds (November 2016), Denmark reclaimed its HPAI-free status on 22 February 2017. In April 2017, Denmark reported H5N8 in a white-tailed eagle, but invoked Article 10.4.1.8 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, which states that member states should not impose bans on poultry or poultry commodities in response to notification of the presence of HPAI in birds other than poultry.

The Danes returned to the South African poultry market in March 2017. In November 2017, 1 726 t of poultry meat were imported from Denmark at a FOB value of R34.1 million. This is 350 t less (- 16.9 %) than the tonnes imported in October. Danish imports were 41.3 % higher than in November 2016 (+ 504 tonnes). Denmark accounted for 3.7 % of total poultry imports in November.

Of the Danish imports in November, 44.8 % were chicken leg quarters; 38.1 % other bone-in portions (wings, thighs and drumsticks); 15.6 % chicken offal (livers, feet and other); and 1.6 % frozen chicken carcasses.



#### Poultry imports from Denmark for November 2017:

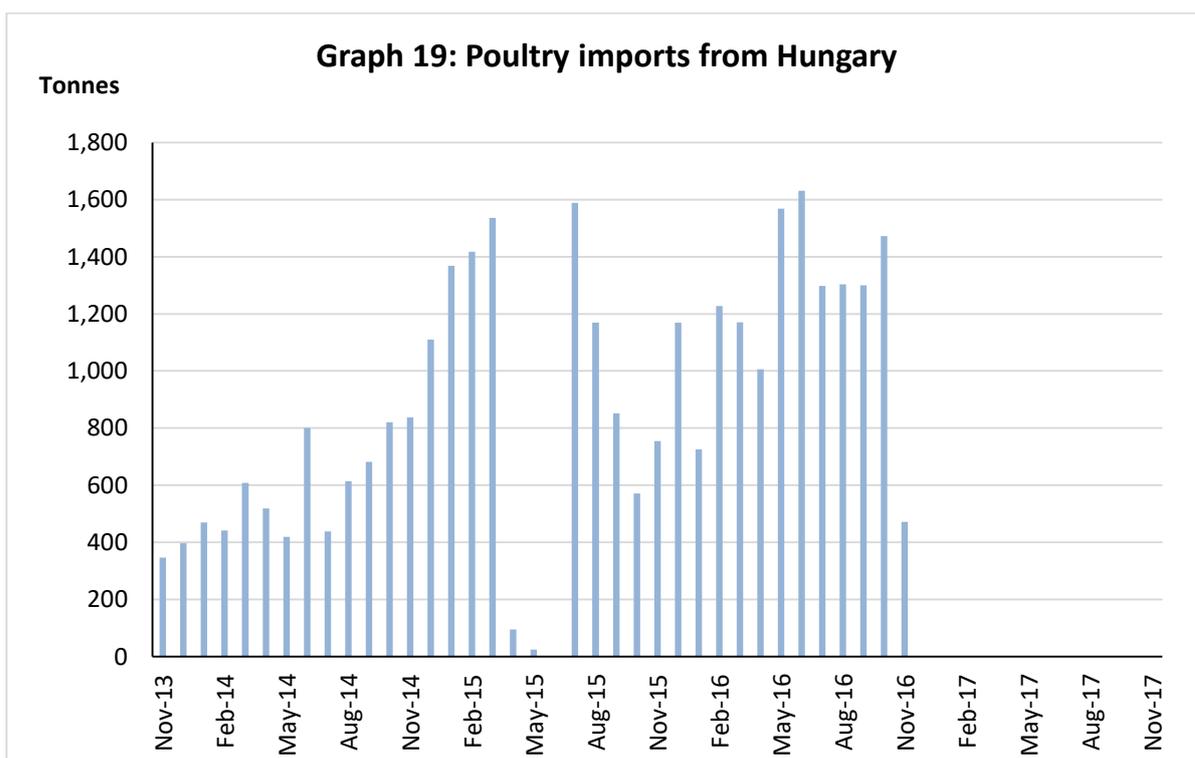
Tariff	Description	Import Quantity in kg	FOB Import Price in R	Unit Price in R per kg
0207.1220	Carcasses (excluding necks and offal) with all cuts(e.g. thighs, wings, legs and breasts) removed	27,000	R 238,433	R 8.83
0207.1421	Chicken: Offal: Livers	162,000	R 2,217,239	R 13.69
0207.1423	Chicken: Offal: Feet	52,800	R 747,472	R 14.16
0207.1429	Chicken: Offal: Other	54,000	R 799,489	R 14.81
0207.1493	Chicken: Other: Leg quarters	772,892	R 15,244,158	R 19.72
0207.1495	Chicken: Other: Wings	343,244	R 8,942,281	R 26.05
0207.1497	Chicken: Other: Thighs	237,918	R 4,375,599	R 18.39
0207.1498	Chicken: Other: Drumsticks	76,000	R 1,566,669	R 20.61
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Denmark in November 2017</b>	<b>1,725,854</b>	<b>R 34,131,340</b>	<b>R 19.78</b>

In 2016, Denmark exported 9 779 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 9 508 t during 2015; an increase of 2.9 %. Accumulated imports from Denmark in 2017 YTD are 5 151 t; 54.6 % more than in the same eleven months of 2016.

### 3.2.7 Poultry imports from Hungary for November 2017:

No poultry meat was imported from Hungary in November 2017 (Graph 19). In 2016, Hungary exported 13 174 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 10 547 t during 2015; an increase of 24.9 %.

Hungary experienced a single avian influenza event in late March 2015, which was declared resolved in an OIE report issued on the 8 April 2015. However, since 1 December 2016, Hungary has reported 294 outbreaks (206 045 cases) of H5N8 HPAI in poultry operations housing fattening turkeys, geese and ducks. Only 135 of the cases have been in wild birds. There have been 95 772 deaths amongst the birds and almost 2 million birds have been culled. The last case reported to the OIE was dated 18 April 2017 and a final report was submitted on 16 June 2017.

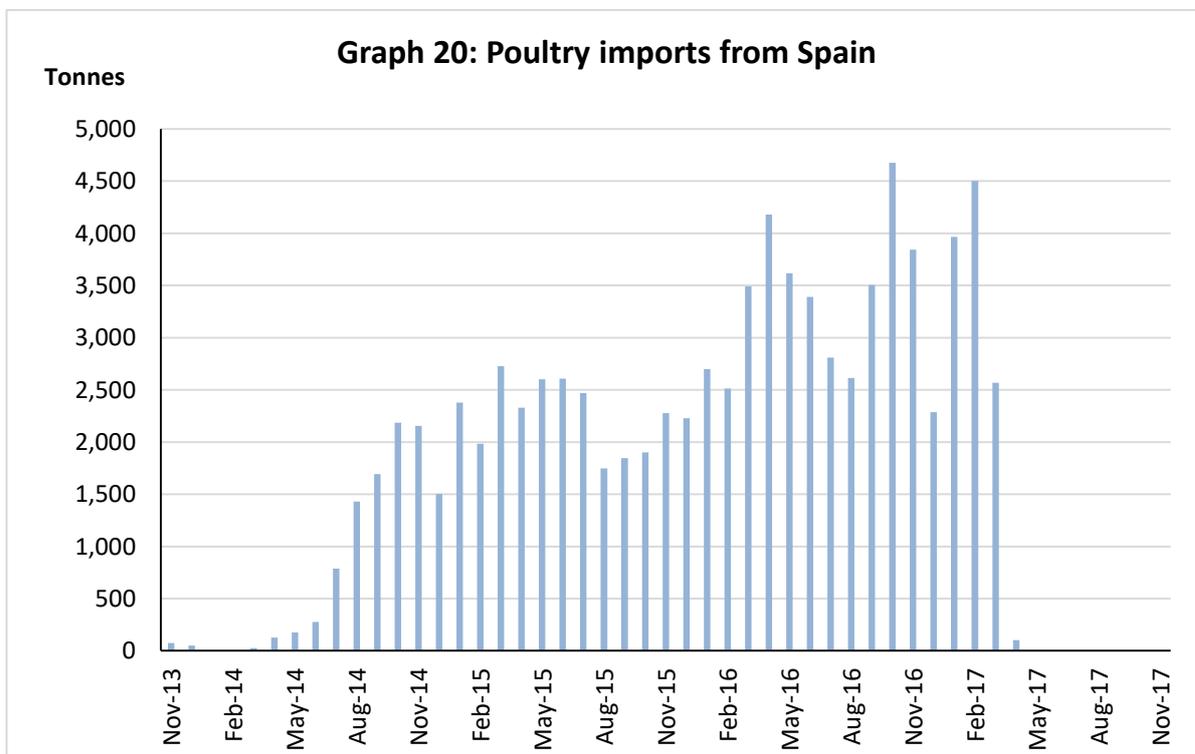


### 3.2.8 Poultry imports from Spain for November 2017:

In November 2017, no poultry meat was imported from Spain. On 3 January 2017,

Spain reported a single case of H5N8 HPAI in a wild greylag goose to the OIE; found in the central north of the country. On 18 February, highly pathogenic H5N8 was found on a commercial duck farm in the province of Catalonia. A pre-emptive cull of 17 077 birds followed the death of 723 ducks. This event increased to ten outbreaks, with 997 cases and nearly 27 000 birds culled. No further cases have been reported after 18 February 2017 and the Spanish

submitted a final report to the OIE on 30 May 2017, reclaiming the country’s HPAI-free status with effect from 2 June 2017.



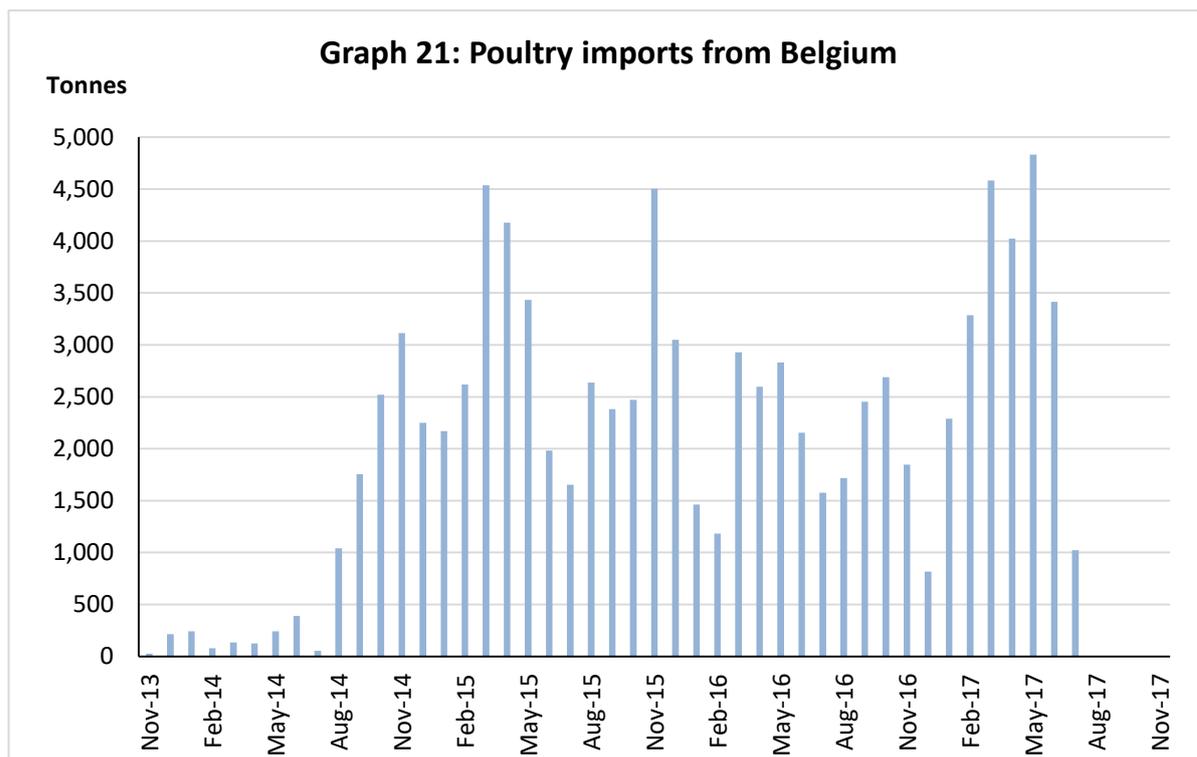
In 2016, Spain exported 39 620 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 27 090 t during 2015; an increase of 46.3 %. Accumulated imports from Spain in 2017 YTD total 11 138 t; 61 % less than in the same period in 2016.

### 3.2.9 Poultry imports from Belgium for November 2017:

In November 2017, no poultry meat was imported from Belgium (Graph 21).

In 2016, Belgium exported 24 256 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 35 613 t during 2015; a decrease of 31.9 %. Accumulated imports from Belgium in 2017 YTD total 23 451 tonnes; 24 % up on the same period in 2016.

It seems that Belgian imports increase when other EU countries are affected by AI-related trade bans and decrease once these bans are lifted. However, since late January, the country has reported H5N8 HPAI in wild birds in the central provinces of the country: Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams Brabant and Wallon Brabant; and in Limburg province, neighbouring the Netherlands. Between 22 May and 7 July, the country reported at least eleven outbreaks of HPAI in domestic poultry in the provinces of Luxembourg, Hainut, West Vlaanderen, Liege and Namur (the southern provinces of Belgium, bordering France). Confusingly, this report is labeled “non-poultry” on the OIE site, despite being in domestic-type birds. The last reported case was on 7 July 2017 and a final report was submitted on 24 July.



An additional event has been reported to the OIE on the 24 July, which lists two outbreaks in birds belonging to traders supplying hobbyists. This event currently totals 1650 cases in West Vlaanderen. The last case in this event was recorded on 20 June. This event was declared resolved with the OIE on 29 September 2017. These were the first HPAI events in domestic poultry in Belgium in seven years and the July to November crash in Belgian imports relates directly to these outbreaks.

### **3.2.10 Poultry imports from Poland for November 2017:**

Poland entered the South African market in August 2016. In November 2017, no imports of poultry meat were received from Poland. In 2016, 4 773 t of Polish poultry products were imported.

On 7 December 2016, Polish veterinary authorities notified the OIE of H5N8 HPAI in wild birds (24 cases). Poland reported a total of 133 outbreaks of HPAI (56 227 cases) in wild birds, backyard flocks and commercial poultry. On 27 January, Poland added 2 cases of H5N5 in wild swans, reported from the west of the country. Over 1 million birds were culled in response to the outbreak but the last outbreak was recorded on 15 March 2017 and Poland submitted a final report to the OIE on 20 April. The species of domestic bird affected in the outbreaks is not specified in the OIE report.

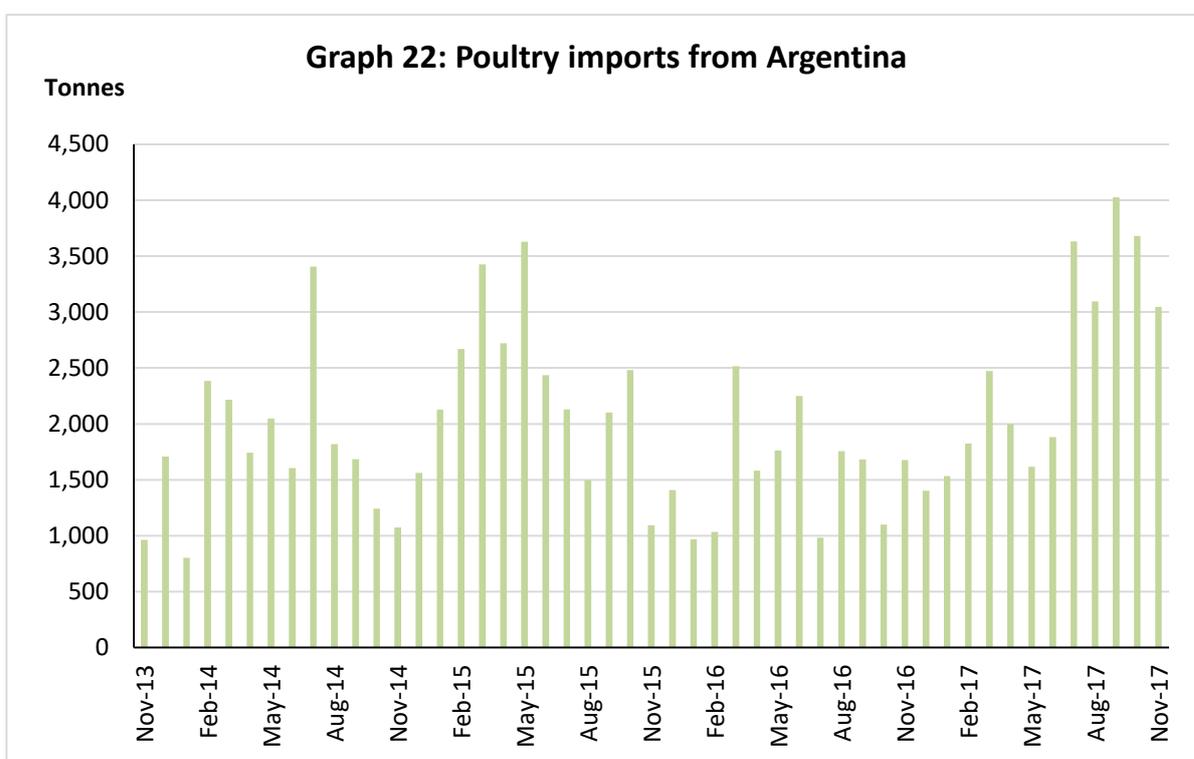
### **3.3 Poultry imports from Argentina for November 2017:**

In November 2017, 3 045 t of poultry meat were imported from Argentina at an FOB value of R39.4 m (Graph 22). Imports decreased by 17.3 % (- 635 t) on a monthly basis but increased by 81.7 % on a yearly basis (+ 1 369 t). During this month, 6.6 % of total poultry imports came from Argentina; and 7.6 % of Argentinian imports were chicken carcasses; 7.0 % frozen chicken offals

(livers and other); 5.2 % boneless chicken breasts; 62.0 % frozen chicken leg quarters and 18.3 % other frozen chicken bone-in portions (wings, breasts, drumsticks and other).

*Poultry imports from Argentina for November 2017:*

<b>Tariff</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Import Quantity in kg</b>	<b>FOB Import Price in R</b>	<b>Unit Price in R per kg</b>
0207.1220	Carcasses (excluding necks and offal) with all cuts (e.g. thighs, wings, legs and breasts) removed	229,970	R 1,202,412	R 5.23
0207.1411	Chicken: Boneless cuts: Breasts	156,975	R 3,967,879	R 25.28
0207.1421	Chicken: Offal: Livers	62,900	R 593,376	R 9.43
0207.1429	Chicken: Offal: Other	148,800	R 839,354	R 5.64
0207.1493	Chicken: Other: Leg quarters	1,887,800	R 25,853,108	R 13.69
0207.1495	Chicken: Other: Wings	308,875	R 5,205,788	R 16.85
0207.1496	Chicken: Other: Breasts	10,050	R 152,590	R 15.18
0207.1498	Chicken: Other: Drumsticks	22,600	R 344,086	R 15.23
0207.1499	Chicken: Other: Other	217,140	R 1,213,888	R 5.59
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Argentina in November 2017</b>	<b>3,045,110</b>	<b>R 39,372,481</b>	<b>R 12.93</b>



In 2016, Argentina exported 18 713 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 27 718 t during 2015; a decrease of 32.5 %. Accumulated imports from Argentina total 28 805 t in 2017 YTD; 66.4 % up on the same period in 2016.

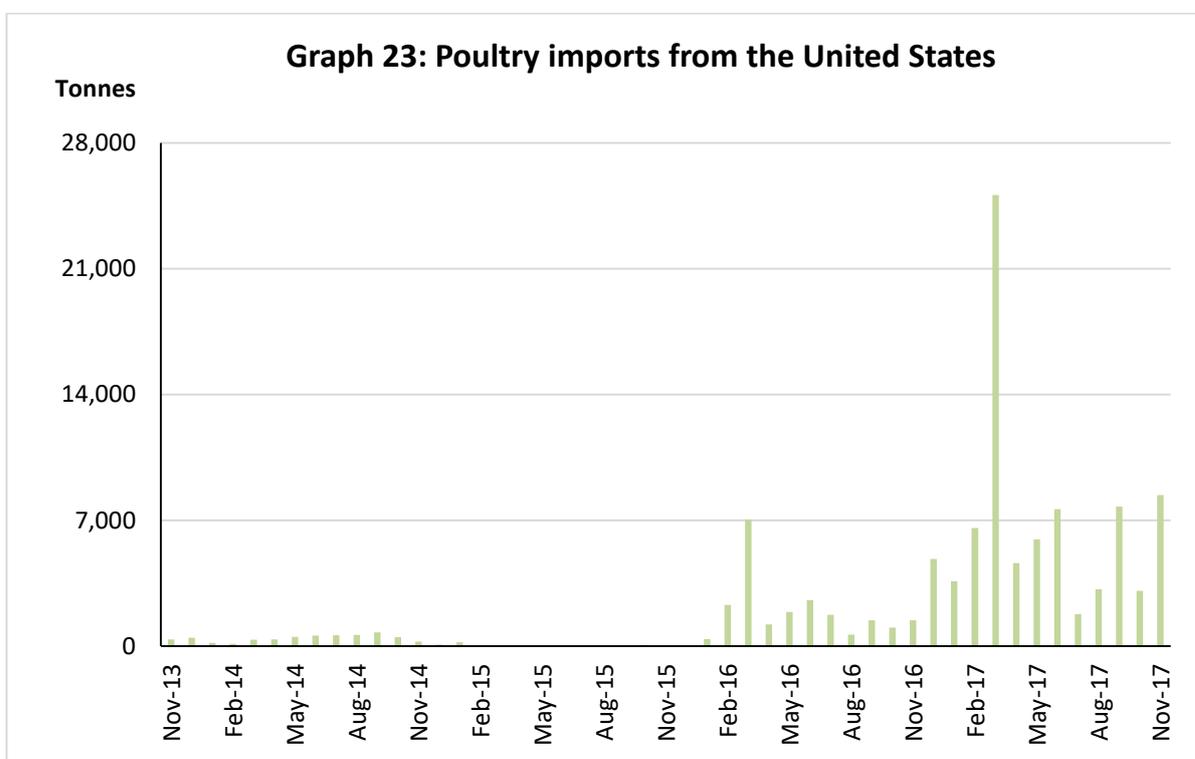
**3.4 Poultry imports from the USA in November 2017:**

Imports of frozen bone-in portions, until recently subject to anti-dumping duties, resumed from the USA in January 2016. Imports from the US totalled a staggering 25 103 t in March 2017 as annual quota was filled; up 18 521 t (+ 281 %) on March 2016 imports (Graph 23).

November's imports totalled 8 408 tonnes and were valued at R113.1 million (FOB). Imports were up 174 % (+ 5 337 t) on October's imports and up 480 % on November 2016 levels (+ 6 958 t).

*Poultry imports from the US for November 2017:*

Tariff	Description	Import Quantity in kg	FOB Import Price in R	Unit Price in R per kg
0207.1411	Chicken: Boneless cuts: Breasts	235,623	R 5,122,525	R 21.74
0207.1429	Chicken: Offal: Other	52,834	R 627,301	R 11.87
0207.1493	Chicken: Other: Leg quarters	6,264,259	R 78,363,654	R 12.51
0207.1495	Chicken: Other: Wings	145,638	R 1,673,fs819	R 11.49
0207.1497	Chicken: Other: Thighs	242,088	R 2,559,885	R 10.57
0207.1498	Chicken: Other: Drumsticks	883,807	R 11,531,649	R 13.05
0207.1499	Chicken: Other: Other	26,800	R 350,659	R 13.08
0207.2500	Turkey: Not cut in pieces, frozen; Whole frozen turkey	101,606	R 3,270,590	R 32.19
0207.2700	Turkey: Cuts and offal, frozen; Frozen Turkey portions and MRM	455,031	R 9,558,908	R 21.01
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>United States in November 2017</b>	<b>8,407,686</b>	<b>R 113,058,990</b>	<b>R 13.45</b>



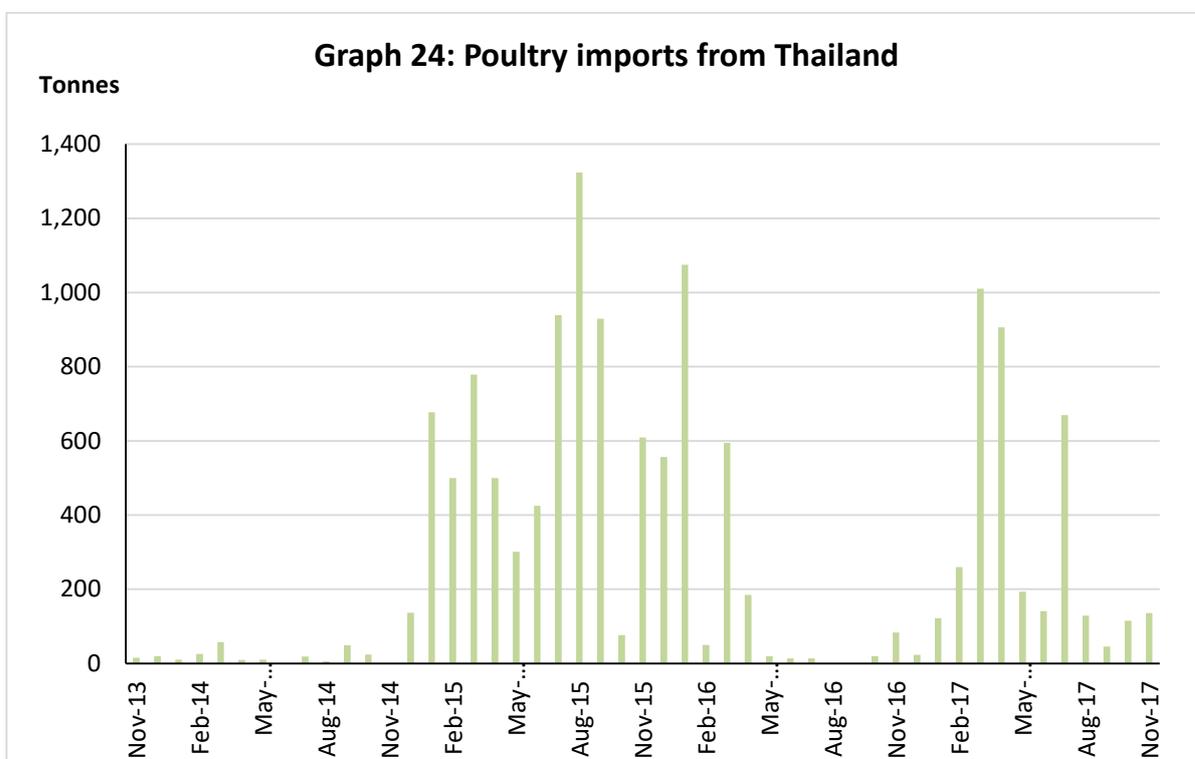
November's imports from the US included 74.5 % frozen chicken leg quarters; 10.5 % frozen chicken drumsticks; 1.7 % frozen chicken wings; 2.9 % frozen chicken thighs; 0.6 % frozen chicken offal ("other"); 2.8 % boneless chicken breasts; 5.4 % frozen turkey cuts/offal and 1.2 % whole frozen turkey . American imports accounted for 18.3 % of total imports in November 2017.

A total of 331 t of poultry meat was imported during 2015 from the USA. In 2013 and 2014, an estimated 11 076 and 5 022 t entered SA, so imports had dropped substantially in two years. However, in 2016, 26 573 t of poultry products were imported from the US. Accumulated imports from the US in 2017 YTD total 77 667 t (+ 257 % up on the first eleven months of 2016).

The US reported a case of H5N2 in a hunted mallard duck in Fergus County, Montana (27 December 2016) and two outbreaks of H7N9 in separate broiler breeder flocks in Lincoln County, Tennessee (3 and 13 March 2017). In these outbreaks, 128 000 breeders were culled. No further cases have been reported in 2017.

### 3.5 Poultry imports originating from other countries:

In November 2017, 136 t of poultry meat were imported from Thailand (Graph 24), up from 115 t in October (+ 20 tonnes; + 17.5 %). In November, 68.1 % of the Thai imports were frozen boneless chicken cuts (breasts) and 31.8 % were duck products (whole frozen ducks and other). Thailand accounted for 0.3 % of total poultry exports in November; at an FOB value of R5.04 million.



In 2016, Thailand exported 2 078 t of poultry products to South Africa, compared to 7 616 t during 2015; a decrease of 72.7 %. Accumulated imports from Thailand in 2017 YTD total 3 728 t; an increase of 81.4 % on the same period in 2016.

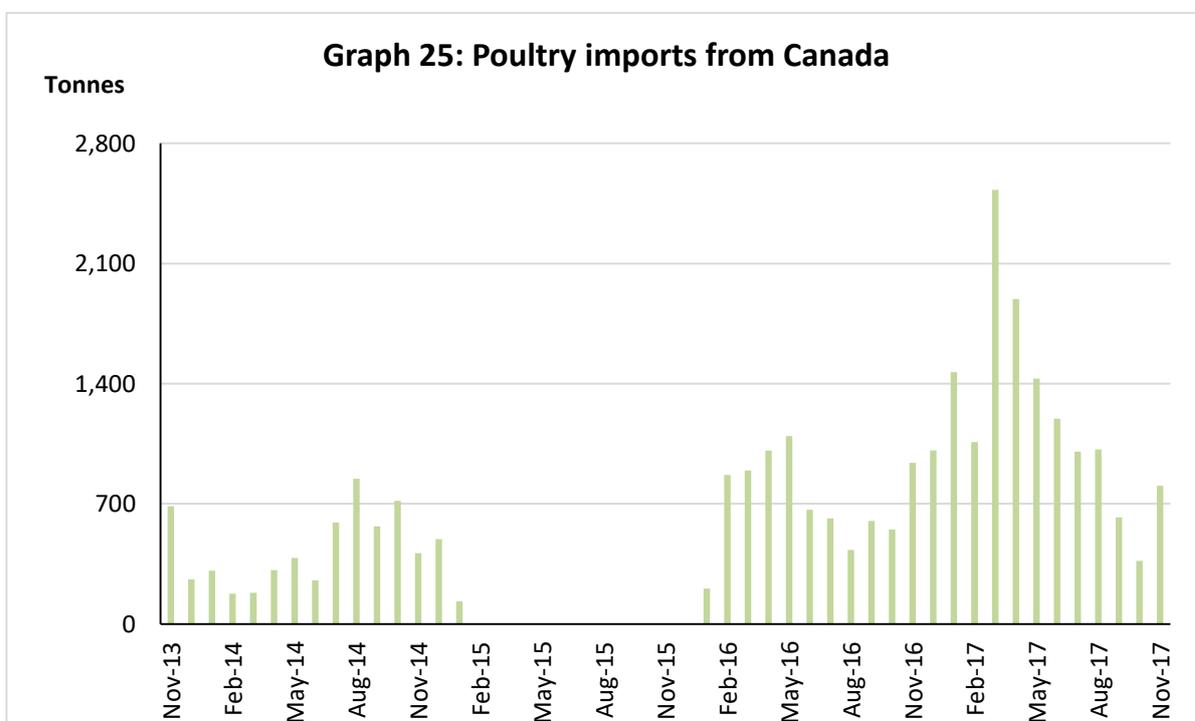
*Poultry imports from Thailand for November 2017:*

<i>Tariff</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Import Quantity in kg</i>	<i>FOB Import Price in R</i>	<i>Unit Price in R per kg</i>
0207.1411	Chicken: Boneless cuts: Breasts	92,400	R 3,028,199	R 32.77
0207.4200	Ducks, Not cut in pieces, frozen	19,119	R 1,002,269	R 52.42
0207.4500	Ducks, Other, frozen	23,996	R 1,006,268	R 41.93
1602.3290	Chicken: Flavoured, herbed or marinated	120	R 1,724	R 14.37
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Thailand in November 2017</b>	<b>135,635</b>	<b>R 5,038,460</b>	<b>R 37.15</b>

In November 2017, 805 t of poultry meat were imported from Canada at an FOB value of R12.9 m (Graph 25). Canadian imports made up 1.8 % of total poultry imports into South Africa in November and were up 119 % on October 2017 levels (+ 438 t). Imports were down 133 tonnes (- 14.2 %) on November 2016 levels. Of the Canadian imports in November, 70.8 % was frozen turkey cuts and offal and 25.9 % was frozen chicken bone-in drumsticks.

*Poultry imports from Canada for November 2017:*

Tariff	Description	Import Quantity in kg	FOB Import Price in R	Unit Price in R per kg
0207.1493	Chicken: Other: Leg quarters	26,979	R 410,703	R 15.22
0207.1498	Chicken: Other: Drumsticks	208,437	R 3,084,709	R 14.80
0207.2700	Turkey: Cuts and offal, frozen; Frozen Turkey portions and MRM	569,862	R 9,415,991	R 16.52
<b>Total for:</b>	<b>Canada in November 2017</b>	<b>805,278</b>	<b>R 12,911,403</b>	<b>R 16.03</b>



In 2016, 8 884 t of poultry products were imported from Canada. Accumulated imports from Canada in 2017 YTD total 13 391 t; up 70.1 % on the same period in 2016.

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